

cosNotification Application

version 1.0

Typeset in L^AT_EX from SGML source using the DOCBUILDER 3.2.2 Document System.

Contents

1	cosNotification User's Guide	1
1.1	The cosNotification Application	1
1.1.1	Content Overview	1
1.1.2	Brief Description of the User's Guide	1
1.2	Introduction to cosNotification	1
1.2.1	Overview	1
1.3	Installing cosNotification	2
1.3.1	Installation Process	2
1.4	The Notification Service Components	3
1.4.1	The Notification Service Components	3
1.5	Filters and the Constraint Language BNF	5
1.5.1	Filters and the Constraint Language BNF	5
1.6	Quality Of Service and Admin Properties	13
1.6.1	Quality Of Service and Admin Properties	13
1.7	cosNotification Examples	16
1.7.1	A Tutorial on How to Create a Simple Service	16
1.8	cosNotification Release Notes	18
1.8.1	cosNotification 1.0.6, Release Notes	18
1.8.2	cosNotification 1.0.5, Release Notes	19
1.8.3	cosNotification 1.0.4, Release Notes	20
1.8.4	cosNotification 1.0.3, Release Notes	20
1.8.5	cosNotification 1.0.2, Release Notes	21

2	cosNotification Reference Manual	23
2.1	CosNotification	36
2.2	CosNotification_AdminPropertiesAdmin	39
2.3	CosNotification_QoSAdmin	40
2.4	CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ConsumerAdmin	42
2.5	CosNotifyChannelAdmin_EventChannel	45
2.6	CosNotifyChannelAdmin_EventChannelFactory	48
2.7	CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyConsumer	50
2.8	CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyPullConsumer	52
2.9	CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyPullSupplier	54
2.10	CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyPushConsumer	56
2.11	CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyPushSupplier	57
2.12	CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxySupplier	59
2.13	CosNotifyChannelAdmin_SequenceProxyPullConsumer	62
2.14	CosNotifyChannelAdmin_SequenceProxyPullSupplier	64
2.15	CosNotifyChannelAdmin_SupplierAdmin	66
2.16	CosNotifyChannelAdmin_SequenceProxyPushConsumer	69
2.17	CosNotifyChannelAdmin_SequenceProxyPushSupplier	71
2.18	CosNotifyChannelAdmin_StructuredProxyPullConsumer	73
2.19	CosNotifyChannelAdmin_StructuredProxyPullSupplier	75
2.20	CosNotifyChannelAdmin_StructuredProxyPushConsumer	77
2.21	CosNotifyChannelAdmin_StructuredProxyPushSupplier	79
2.22	CosNotifyComm_NotifyPublish	81
2.23	CosNotifyComm_NotifySubscribe	82
2.24	CosNotifyFilter_Filter	83
2.25	CosNotifyFilter_FilterAdmin	87
2.26	CosNotifyFilter_FilterFactory	89
2.27	CosNotifyFilter_MappingFilter	90
2.28	cosNotificationApp	94

List of Figures	99
------------------------	-----------

List of Tables	101
-----------------------	------------

Chapter 1

cosNotification User's Guide

The *cosNotification* application is an Erlang implementation of the OMG CORBA Notification Service.

1.1 The cosNotification Application

1.1.1 Content Overview

The cosNotification documentation is divided into three sections:

- PART ONE - The User's Guide
Description of the cosNotification Application including services and a small tutorial demonstrating the development of a simple service.
- PART TWO - Release Notes
A concise history of cosNotification.
- PART THREE - The Reference Manual
A quick reference guide, including a brief description, to all the functions available in cosNotification.

1.1.2 Brief Description of the User's Guide

The User's Guide contains the following parts:

- cosNotification overview
- cosNotification installation
- A tutorial example

1.2 Introduction to cosNotification

1.2.1 Overview

The cosNotification application is a Notification Service compliant with the OMG¹ Notification Service CosNotification.

¹URL: <http://www.omg.org>

Purpose and Dependencies

cosNotification is dependent on *Orber-3.1.7* or later, which provides CORBA functionality in an Erlang environment, *cosTime-1.0.1* or later and IDL-files to be compiled using *IC-4.0.4* or later.

Prerequisites

To fully understand the concepts presented in the documentation, it is recommended that the user is familiar with distributed programming, CORBA and the Orber application.

Recommended reading includes books recommended by the *OMG* and *Open Telecom Platform Documentation Set*. It is also helpful to have read *Concurrent Programming in Erlang*.

1.3 Installing cosNotification

1.3.1 Installation Process

This chapter describes how to install `cosNotificationApp` [page 94] in an Erlang Environment.

Preparation

Before starting the installation process for `cosNotification`, the application `Orber` must be running.

Configuration

When using the Notification Service the `cosNotification` application first must be installed using `cosNotificationApp:install()` or `cosNotificationApp:install(Seconds)`, followed by `cosNotificationApp:start()`.

Then the Event Channel Factory [page 48] must be started:

- `cosNotificationApp:start_global_factory()` - starts and returns a reference to a factory using default configuration parameters. This operation should be used for a multi-node Orber.
- `cosNotificationApp:start_global_factory(Options)` - starts and returns a reference to a factory using given configuration parameters. This operation should be used for a multi-node Orber.
- `cosNotificationApp:start_factory()` - starts and returns a reference to a factory using default configuration parameters.
- `cosNotificationApp:start_factory(Options)` - starts and returns a reference to a factory using given configuration parameters.

The following options exist:

- `{pullInterval, Seconds}` - determine how often Proxy Pull Consumers will check for new events with the client application. The default value is 20 seconds.
- `{filterOp, OperationType}` - determine which type of Administrator objects should be started, i.e., 'OR_OP' or 'AND_OP'. The default value is 'OR_OP'.
- `{timeService, TimeServiceObj | 'undefined'}` - to be able to use Start and/or Stop QoS this option must be used. See the function `start_time_service/2` in the `cosTime` application. The default value is 'undefined'.

- {filterOp, OperationType} - determine which type of Administrator objects should be started, i.e., 'OR_OP' or 'AND_OP'. The default value is 'OR_OP'.
- {gcTime, Seconds} - this option determines how often, for example, proxies will garbage collect expired events. The default value is 60.
- {gcLimit, Amount} - determines how many events will be stored before, for example, proxies will garbage collect expired events. The default value is 50. This option is tightly coupled with the QoS property MaxEventsPerConsumer, i.e., the gcLimit should be less than MaxEventsPerConsumer and greater than 0.

The Factory is now ready to use. For a more detailed description see Examples [page 16].

1.4 The Notification Service Components

1.4.1 The Notification Service Components

This chapter describes the Notification Service Components and how they interact.

Components

There are seven components in the OMG Notification Service architecture. These are described below:

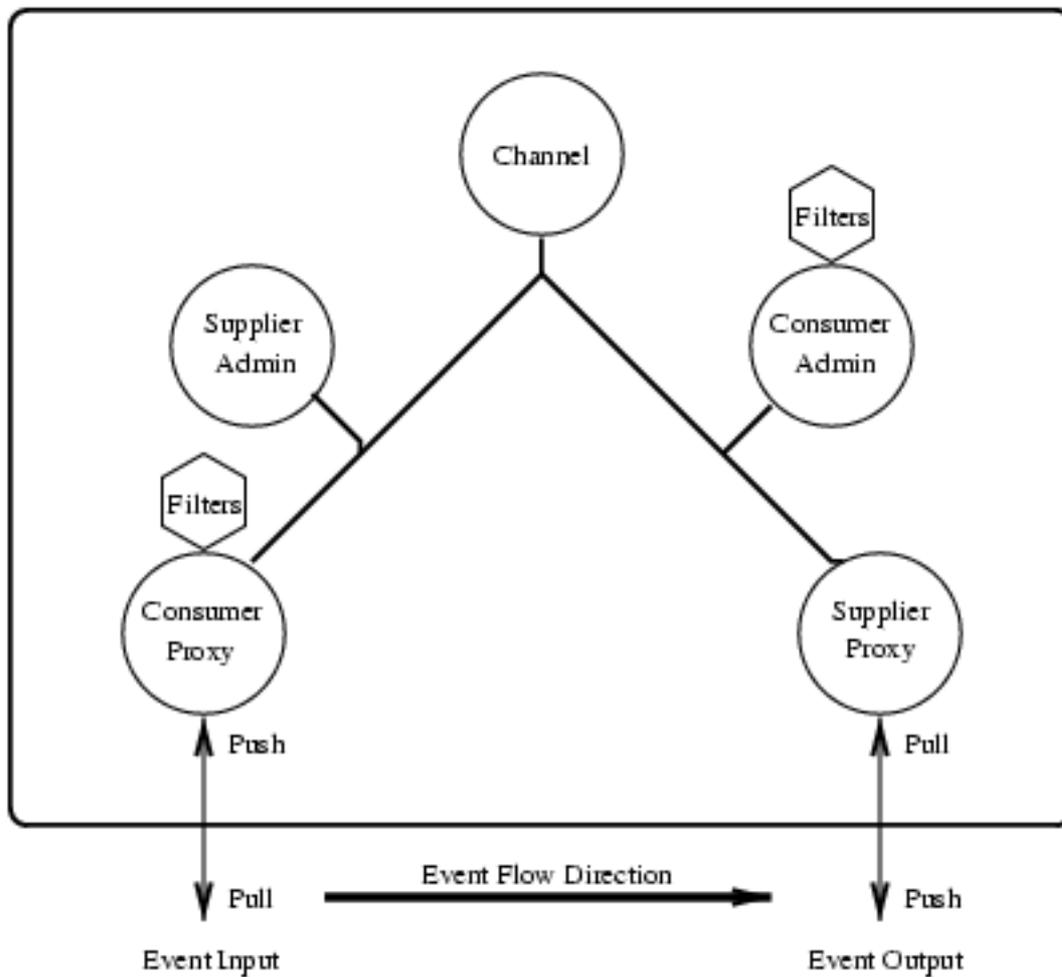


Figure 1.1: Figure 1: The Notification Service Components.

- *Event Channel*: acts as a factory for Administrator objects. Allows clients to set Administrative Properties.
- *Supplier Administrators*: acts as a factory for Proxy Consumers. Administrators are started as 'AND_OP' - or 'OR_OP' -type, which determines if events must be validated using both the Administrators associated Filter and/or its Proxy children Filters.
- *Consumer Administrators*: acts in the same way as Supplier Administrators but handle Proxy Suppliers.
- *Consumer Proxy*: is connected to a client application. Can be started as Pull or Push object. If the proxy is Push style the client application must push events to the Proxy, otherwise the Proxy is supposed to Pull events. The `CosNotification::AdminProperties` is used to set the pacing interval.
- *Supplier Proxy*: Acts in a similar way as the Consumer Proxy, but if started as a Push proxy it will push events to the client application.
- *Filters*: used to filter events. May be associated with Proxies and Administrators.

- *Mapping Filters*: used to override events Quality of Service settings. Can only be associated with Consumer Administrators and Proxy Suppliers.

When a Proxy is started it is set to accept `CORBA::Any`, `CosNotification::StructuredEvent` or `CosNotification::EventBatch` (a sequence of structured events).

If a Proxy is supposed to deliver structured events to a client application and receives an `CORBA::Any` event, the event is converted to a structured event with `type_name` set to "%ANY" and the event is stored in `remainder_of_body`.

If a Proxy is supposed to deliver `CORBA::Any` events to a client application and receives a structured event, the event is stored in an Any type. The Any Type Code will be equal to the `CosNotification::StructuredEvent` Type Code.

1.5 Filters and the Constraint Language BNF

1.5.1 Filters and the Constraint Language BNF

This chapter describes, the grammar supported by `CosNotifyFilter_Filter` [page 83] and `CosNotifyFilter_MappingFilter` [page 90], and how to create and use filter objects.

How to create filter objects

To be able to filter events we must create a filter and associate it with one, or more, of the administrative or proxy objects. In the example below, we choose to associate the filter with a `ConsumerAdmin` object.

```
FilterFactory = cosNotificationApp:start_filter_factory(),
Filter = 'CosNotifyFilter_FilterFactory':
        create_filter(FilterFactory, "EXTENDED_TCL"),
ConstraintInfoSeq = 'CosNotifyFilter_Filter':
        add_constraints(Filter, ConstraintExpSeq),
FilterID = 'CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ConsumerAdmin':
        add_filter(AdminConsumer, Filter),
```

"EXTENDED_TCL" is the only grammar supported by Orber Notification Service.

Depending on which operation type the Admin object uses, i.e., 'AND_OP' or 'OR_OP', events will be tested using the associated filter. The operation properties are:

- 'AND_OP' - must be approved by the proxy's *and* its parent admin's filters. If all filters associated with an object (Admin or Proxy) return false the event will be discarded. In this situation it is pointless to try and verify with the other object's associated filters since the outcome still would be the same.
- 'OR_OP' - if one of the object's (Admin or Proxy) filters return true, the event will not be checked against any other filter associated with a proxy or its parent admin. If a object's associated filters all return false, the event will be forwarded to related proxies/admins, and tested against any associated filters.

Initially, filters are empty and will always return true. Hence, we must add constraints by using `'CosNotifyFilter_Filter':add_constraints/2`. As input, the second argument must be a sequence of:

```
#'CosNotifyFilter_ConstraintExp'{
    event_types = [#'CosNotification_EventType'{
                    domain_name = string(),
                    type_name = string()}],
    constraint_expr = string()}
```

The `event_types` describes which types of events that should be matched using the associated `constraint_expr`.

If a constraint expression is supposed to apply for all events, then the `type_name` can be set to the special event type `%ALL` in a constraint's event type sequence. The `domain_name` should be "" or "*".

In the following sections we will take a closer look on how to write constraint expressions.

The CosNotification Constraint Language

The constraint language supported by the Notification Service is:

```
<constraint> := /* empty */
              | <bool>

<bool> := <bool_or>

<bool_or> := <bool_or> or <bool_and>
           | <bool_and>

<bool_and> := <bool_and> and <bool_compare>
            | <bool_compare>

<bool_compare> := <expr_in> == <expr_in>
                | <expr_in> != <expr_in>
                | <expr_in> < <expr_in>
                | <expr_in> <= <expr_in>
                | <expr_in> > <expr_in>
                | <expr_in> >= <expr_in>
                | <expr_in>

<expr_in> := <expr_twiddle> in <Ident> /* sequence only */
           | <expr_twiddle>
           | <expr_twiddle> in $ <Component> /* sequence only */

<expr_twiddle> := <expr> ~ <expr> /* string data types only */
               | <expr>

<expr> := <expr> + <term>
         | <expr> - <term>
         | <term>

<term> := <term> * <factor_not>
        | <term> / <factor_not>
        | <factor_not>

<factor_not> := not <factor>
```

```

| <factor>

<factor> := ( <bool_or> )
| exist <Ident>
| <Ident>
| <Number>
| - <Number>
| <String>
| TRUE
| FALSE
| + <Number>
| exist $ <Component>
| $ <Component>
| default $ <Component> /* discriminated unions only */

<Component> := /* empty */
| . <CompDot>
| <CompArray>
| <CompAssoc>
| <Ident> <CompExt> /* run-time variable */

<CompExt> := /* empty */
| . <CompDot>
| <CompArray>
| <CompAssoc>

<CompDot> := <Ident> <CompExt>
| <CompPos>
| <UnionPos>
| _length /* only valid for arrays or sequences */
| _d /* discriminated unions only */
| _type_id /* only valid if possible to obtain */
| _repos_id /* only valid if possible to obtain */

<CompArray> := [ <Digits> ] <CompExt>

<CompAssoc> := ( <Ident> ) <CompExt>

<CompPos> := <Digits> <CompExt>

<UnionPos> := ( <UnionVal> ) <CompExt>

<UnionVal> := /* empty */
| <Digits>
| - <Digits>
| + <Digits>
| <String>

/* Character set issues */
<Ident> :=<Leader> <FollowSeq>
| \ <Leader> <FollowSeq>

<FollowSeq> := /* <empty> */

```

```
| <FollowSeq> <Follow>

<Number> := <Mantissa>
| <Mantissa> <Exponent>

<Mantissa> := <Digits>
| <Digits> .
| . <Digits>
| <Digits> . <Digits>

<Exponent> := <Exp> <Sign> <Digits>

<Sign> := +
| -

<Exp> := E
| e

<Digits> := <Digits> <Digit>
| <Digit>

<String> := ' <TextChars> '

<TextChars> := /* <empty> */
| <TextChars> <TextChar>

<TextChar> := <Alpha>
| <Digit>
| <Other>
| <Special>

<Special> := \\
| \'

<Leader> := <Alpha>

<Follow> := <Alpha>
| <Digit>
| -

<Alpha> is the set of alphabetic characters [A-Za-z]
<Digit> is the set of digits [0-9]
<Other> is the set of ASCII characters that are not <Alpha>, <Digit>, or <Special>
```

In the absence of parentheses, the following precedence relations hold :

1. (), exist, default, unary-sign
2. not
3. *, /
4. +, -
5. ~
6. in

7. ==, !=, <, <=, >, >=
8. and
9. or

The Constraint Language Data Types

The Notification Service Constraint Language, defines how to write constraint expressions, which can be used to filter events. The representation does, however, differ slightly from ordinary Erlang terms.

When creating a `ConstraintExp`, the field `constraint_expr` must be set to contain a string, e.g., "`1 < 2`". The Notification Service Constraint Language, is designed to be able to filter structured and unstructured events using the same constraint expression. The Constraint Language Types and Operations can be divided into two sub-groups:

- Basic - arithmetics, strings, constants, numbers etc.
- Complex - accessing members of complex data types, such as unions.

Some of the basic types, e.g., integer, are self explanatory. Hence, they are not described further.

<i>Type/Operation</i>	<i>Examples</i>	<i>Description</i>
string	"'MyString'"	Strings are represented as a sequence of zero or more <code><TextChar></code> s enclosed in single quotes, e.g., <code>'string'</code> .
~	"'String1' ~ 'String2'"	The operator <code>~</code> is called the substring operator and mean "String1 is contained within String2".
boolean	"TRUE == (('lang' ~ 'Erlang' + 'fun' ~ 'functional') >= 2)"	Booleans may only be TRUE or FALSE, i.e., only capital letters. Expressions which evaluate to TRUE or FALSE can be summed up and matched, where TRUE equals 1 and FALSE 0.
sequence	"myIntegerSequence[2]"	The BNF use C/C++ notation, i.e., the example will return the <i>third</i> element.
_length	"myIntegerSequence._length"	Returns the length of an sequence or array.
in	"'Erlang' in \$.FunctionalLanguages-StringSeq"	Returns TRUE if a given element is found in the given sequence. The element must be of a simple type and the same as the sequence is defined to contain.
\$	"\$ == 40"	Denote the current event as well as any run-time variables. If the event is unstructured and its contained value 40, the example will return TRUE.

continued ...

... continued

.	"\$.MyStructMember == 40"	The structure member operator <code>.</code> may be used to reference its members when the data refers to a named structure, discriminated union, or CORBA::Any data structure.
_type_id	"\$. _type_id == 'MyStruct'"	Returns the unscoped IDL type name of the component. This operation is only valid if said information can be obtained.
_repos_id	"\$. _repos_id == 'IDL:MyModule/MyStruct:1.0'"	Returns the RepositoryId of the component. This operation is only valid if said information can be obtained.
_d	"\$.eventUnion._d"	May only be used when accessing discriminated unions and refers to the discriminator.
exist	"exist \$.eventUnion._d and \$.eventUnion._d == 10"	To avoid that a filtering of an event fails due to that, for example, we try to compare a union discriminator which does not exist, we can use this operator.
default	"default \$.eventUnion._d"	If the <code>_d</code> operation is in conjunction with the <code>default</code> operation, TRUE will be returned if the union has a default member that is active.
union	"\$. (0) == 5" eq. "\$. ('zero') == 5"	When the component refers to a union, with one of the cases defined as case 0: <code>short zero;</code> , we use 0 or 'zero'. The result of the example is TRUE if the union has a discriminator set to 0 and the value 5. If more than one case is defined to be 'zero', <code>\$.('zero')</code> accepts both; <code>\$. (0)</code> only returns TRUE if the discriminator is set to 0. Leaving out the identifier, i.e., <code>\$. ()</code> , refers to the default value.

continued ...

... continued

name-value pairs	<pre>"\$.NameValueSeq('myID') == 5" eq. "\$.NameValueSeq[1].name == 'myID' and \$.NameValueSeq[1].value == 5"</pre>	The Notification service makes extensive use of name-value pairs sequences within structured events, which allow us to via the identifier name access its value, as shown in the example.
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Table 1.1: Table 1: Type & Operator Examples

In the next section we will take a closer look at how it is possible to write constraints using different types of notation etc.

Accessing Data In Events

To filter events, the supplied constraints must describe the contents of the events and desired values. We can, for example, state that we are only interested in receiving events which are of type *CommunicationsAlarm*. To be able to achieve this, the constraint must contain information that points out which fields to compare with. Figure one illustrates a conceptual overview of a structured event. The exact definition is found in the `CosNotification.idl` file.

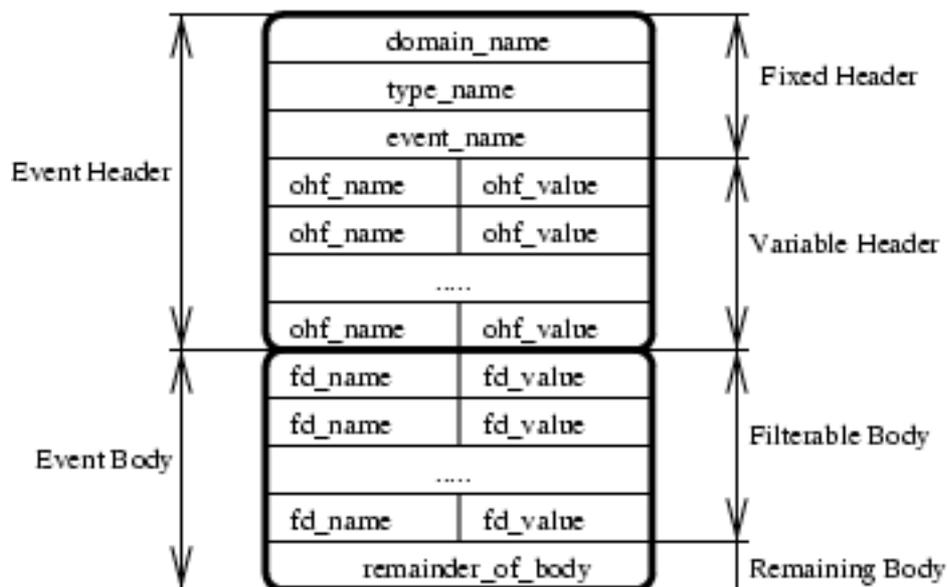


Figure 1.2: Figure 1: The structure of a structured event.

The Notification Service supports different constraint expressions notation:

- Fully scoped, e.g., “\$.header.fixed_header.event_type.type_name == 'CommunicationsAlarm'”
- Short hand, e.g., “\$type_name == 'CommunicationsAlarm'”
- Positional Notation, e.g., “\$.0.0.0.1 == 'CommunicationsAlarm'”

Note:

Which notation to use is up to the user, however, the fully scoped may be easier to understand, but in some cases, if received from an ORB that do not populate ID:s of named parts, the positional notation is the only option.

Note:

If a constraint, which access fields in a structured event structure, is supposed to handle unstructured events as well, the CORBA::Any must contain the same type of members.

How to filter against the fixed header fields, is described in the table below.

Field	Fully Scoped Constraint	Short Hand Constraint
type_name	"\$.header.fixed_header.event_type.type_name == 'Type'"	"\$type_name == 'Type'"
domain_name	"\$.header.fixed_header.event_type.domain_name == 'Domain'"	"\$domain_name == 'Domain'"
event_name	"\$.header.fixed_header.event_name == 'Event'"	"\$event_name == 'Event'"

Table 1.2: Table 2: Fixed Header Constraint Examples

If we are only interested in receiving events regarding 'Domain', 'Event' and 'Type', the constraint can look like "\$domain_name == 'Domain' and \$event_name == 'Event' and \$type_name == 'Type'".

The variable event header consists of a sequence of *name-value pairs*. One way to filter on these are to use a constraint that looks like "(\$.header.variable_header[1].name == 'priority' and \$.header.variable_header[1].value > 0)". An easier way to accomplish the same result is to use a constraint that treats the name-value pair as an associative array, i.e., when given a name the corresponding value is returned. Hence, instead we can use "\$.header.variable_header(priority) > 0".

Accessing the event body is done in the same way as for the event header fields. The user must, however, be aware of, that if a run-time variable (\$variable) is used data in the event header may take precedence. The order of precedence is:

1. Reserved, e.g., \$curtime
2. A simple-typed member of \$.header.fixed_header.
3. Properties in \$.header.variable_header.
4. Properties in \$.filterable_data.
5. If no match is found it is translated to \$.variable.

Mapping Filters

Mapping Filters may only be associated with Consumer Administrators or Proxy Suppliers. The purpose of a Mapping Filter is to override Quality of Service settings.

Initially, Mapping Filters are empty and will always return true. Hence, we must add constraints by using 'CosNotifyFilter_MappingFilter':add_mapping_constraints/2. If a constraint matches, the associated value will be used instead of the realted Quality of Service system settings.

As input, the second argument must be a sequence of:

```
#'CosNotifyFilter_MappingConstraintPair'{
  constraint_expression = #'CosNotifyFilter_ConstraintExp'{
    event_types = [#'CosNotification_EventType'{
      domain_name = string(),
      type_name = string()}],
    constraint_expr = string()},
  result_to_set = any()}
```

1.6 Quality Of Service and Admin Properties

1.6.1 Quality Of Service and Admin Properties

This chapter explains the allowed properties for CosNotification_QoSAdmin [page 40] and CosNotification_AdminPropertiesAdmin [page 39].

Quality Of Service

The cosNotification application supports the following QoS settings:

<i>QoS</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Default</i>
EventReliability	BestEffort	BestEffort
ConnectionReliability	BestEffort/Persistent	BestEffort
Priority	+/-32767	0
OrderPolicy	Any-, Fifo-, Priority- and Deadline-Order	PriorityOrder
DiscardPolicy	RejectNewEvents, Any-, Fifo-, Lifo-, Priority- and Deadline-Order	RejectNewEvents
MaximumBatchSize	long() > 0	1
PacingInterval	TimeBase::TimeT (see cosTime)	0
StartTimeSupported	boolean	false
StopTimeSupported	boolean	false
MaxEventsPerConsumer	long() > 0	100
Timeout	TimeBase::TimeT (see cosTime)	No timeout

Table 1.3: Table 1: Supported QoS Settings

Comments on the table 'Supported QoS Settings':

EventReliability To allow Persistent EventReliability, every event must be stored in a stable storage which would create a relatively huge overhead. Hence, only BestEffort is supported.

ConnectionReliability If this QoS is set to BestEffort and a client object returns anything other than ok to its associated Proxy, the Proxy will discard all events and terminate. Using Persistent and anything other than ok is returned, events will be dropped but the proxy will retry later when next delivery is due. A child may not have Persistent while its parent has BestEffort QoS set, e.g., Proxy vs. Admin.

Priority This QoS will treat all events as if they have the Priority equal to current value, unless the event itself contains a Priority setting, this event will be treated accordingly. Note: for this property to have any effect, the DiscardPolicy and/or OrderPolicy must be set to PriorityOrder.

OrderPolicy If set to PriorityOrder, events with the highest Priority will be delivered first. Deadline order will forward events with shortest expiry time first. If two events have the same priority, they will be delivered in FIFO-order.

DiscardPolicy If set to PriorityOrder and MaxEventsPerConsumer limit is reached, events with the lowest Priority will be discarded first. Deadline order will discard events with shortest expiry time first.

MaximumBatchSize Only valid if the object is supposed to handle a sequence of structured events and determines the largest amount of events that may be passed each time.

PacingInterval Determines how long an object will wait before forwarding a structured event sequence of length equal to, or less than MaximumBatchSize. If set to 0, which is the default behavior, no timeout is used and the events are forwarded when the MaximumBatchSize is reached.

StartTimeSupported If set to true events which contains the QoS Property StartTime (TimeBase::UtcT - absolute time) will not be delivered until the StartTime value have been exceeded. See also the cosTime application.

StopTimeSupported If set to true, events which contain the QoS Properties StopTime (TimeBase::UtcT - absolute time) or Timeout (TimeBase::TimeT - relative time) will be discarded if the object has not been able to deliver the event in time. See also the cosTime application.

MaxEventsPerConsumer The maximum number of events the associated object may store before discarding events in the way described by the DiscardPolicy.

Timeout If this QoS property is not included in the event, and the Property StopTimeSupported equals true, this setting will be applied if events cannot be delivered within its time limit.

Warning:

Several of the above QoS Properties can be changed during run-time but we strongly advice not to since, if a relatively large amount of events are waiting for delivery, some of the QoS settings would require a total reorder of the events. The QoS property ConnectionReliability may *never* be updated during run-time since it may cause deadlock. Run-time, in this case, means activating the Channel by sending the first event.

Setting Quality Of Service

Assume we have a Consumer Admin object which we want to change the current Quality of Service. Typical usage:

```
QoSPersistent =
  [#'CosNotification_Property'
   {name='CosNotification':'ConnectionReliability'(),
    value=any:create(orber_tc:short(),
    'CosNotification':'Persistent'())}],
  'CosNotification_QoSAdmin':set_qos(Ch, QoSPersistent),
```

If it is not possible to set the requested QoS the `UnsupportedQoS` exception is raised, which includes a sequence of `PropertyError`'s describing which QoS, possible range and why is not allowed. The error codes are:

- `UNSUPPORTED_PROPERTY` - QoS not supported for this type of target object.
- `UNAVAILABLE_PROPERTY` - due to current QoS settings the given property is not allowed.
- `UNSUPPORTED_VALUE` - property value out of range; valid range is returned.
- `UNAVAILABLE_VALUE` - due to current QoS settings the given value is not allowed; valid range is returned.
- `BAD_PROPERTY` - unrecognized property.
- `BAD_TYPE` - type of supplied property is incorrect.
- `BAD_VALUE` - illegal value.

The `CosNotification_QoSAdmin` interface also supports an operation called `validate_qos/2`. The purpose of this operations is to check if a QoS setting is supported by the target object and if so, the operation returns additional properties which could be optionally added as well.

Admin Properties

The `cosNotification` application supports the following Admin Properties:

<i>Property</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Default</i>
MaxQueueLength	0	0
MaxConsumers	long() >= 0	0
MaxSuppliers	long() >= 0	0

Table 1.4: Table 2: Supported Admin Properties

According to the OMG specification the default values for Admin Properties is supposed to be 0, which means that no limit applies to these properties.

Note:

Admin Properties can only be set on a Channel Object level, i.e., they will not have an impact on any Admin or Proxy Objects. Currently, setting the Admin Property `MaxQueueLength` have no effect since we cannot discard events accordingly to the Quality of Service Property `DiscardPolicy`.

1.7 cosNotification Examples

1.7.1 A Tutorial on How to Create a Simple Service

Interface Design

To use the cosNotification application *clients* must be implemented. There are twelve types of clients:

- Structured Push Consumer
- Sequence Push Consumer
- Any Push Consumer
- Structured Pull Consumer
- Sequence Pull Consumer
- Any Pull Consumer
- Structured Push Supplier
- Sequence Push Supplier
- Any Push Supplier
- Structured Pull Supplier
- Sequence Pull Supplier
- Any Pull Supplier

The interfaces for these participants are defined in *CosNotification.idl* and *CosNotifyComm.idl*.

Generating a Client Interface

We start by creating an interface which inherits from the correct interface, e.g., *CosNotifyComm::SequencePushConsumer*. Hence, we must also implement all operations defined in the *SequencePushConsumer* interface. The IDL-file could look like:

```
#ifndef _MYCLIENT_IDL
#define _MYCLIENT_IDL
#include <CosNotification.idl>
#include <CosNotifyComm.idl>

module myClientImpl {

    interface ownInterface:CosNotifyComm::SequencePushConsumer {

        void ownFunctions(in any NeededArguments)
            raises(Systemexceptions,OwnExceptions);
    }
}
```

```

};
};

#endif

```

Run the IDL compiler on this file by calling the `ic:gen/1` function. This will produce the API named `myClientImpl_ownInterface.erl`. After generating the API stubs and the server skeletons it is time to implement the servers and if no special options are sent to the IDL compiler the file name is `myClientImpl_ownInterface_impl.erl`.

The callback module must contain the necessary functions inherited from *CosNotification.idl* and *CosNotifyComm.idl*.

How to Run Everything

Below is a short transcript on how to run cosNotification.

```

%% Start Mnesia and Orber
mnesia:delete_schema([node()]),
mnesia:create_schema([node()]),
orber:install([node()]),
mnesia:start(),
orber:start(),

%% If cosEvent not installed before it is necessary to do it now.
cosEventApp:install(),

%% Install cosNotification in the IFR.
cosNotificationApp:install(30),

%% Register the application specific Client implementations
%% in the IFR.
'oe_myClientImpl':oe_register'(),

%% Start the cosNotification application.
cosNotificationApp:start(),

%% Start a factory using the default configuration
ChFac = cosNotificationApp:start_factory(),
%% ... or use configuration parameters.
ChFac = cosNotificationApp:start_factory([]),

%% Create a new event channel. Note, if no QoS- anr/or Admin-properties
%% are supplied (i.e. empty list) the default settings are used.
{Ch, ChID} = 'CosNotifyChannelAdmin_EventChannelFactory':
    create_channel(ChFac, DefaultQoS, DefaultAdmin),

%% Retrieve a SupplierAdmin and a Consumer Admin.
{AdminSupplier, ASID}=
    'CosNotifyChannelAdmin_EventChannel':new_for_suppliers(Ch, 'OR_OP'),
{AdminConsumer, ACID}=
    'CosNotifyChannelAdmin_EventChannel':new_for_consumers(Ch, 'OR_OP'),

```

```
%% Use the corresponding Admin object to get access to wanted Proxies

%% Create a Push Consumer Proxy, i.e., the Client Push Supplier will
%% push events to this Proxy.
{StructuredProxyPushConsumer, ID11}= 'CosNotifyChannelAdmin_SupplierAdmin':
    obtain_notification_push_consumer(AdminSupplier, 'STRUCTURED_EVENT'),

%% Create Push Suppliers Proxies, i.e., the Proxy will push events to the
%% registered Push Consumers.
{ProxyPushSupplier, I4D}= 'CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ConsumerAdmin':
    obtain_notification_push_supplier(AdminConsumer, 'ANY_EVENT'),
{StructuredProxyPushSupplier, ID5}= 'CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ConsumerAdmin':
    obtain_notification_push_supplier(AdminConsumer, 'STRUCTURED_EVENT'),
{SequenceProxyPushSupplier, ID6}= 'CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ConsumerAdmin':
    obtain_notification_push_supplier(AdminConsumer, 'SEQUENCE_EVENT'),

%% Create application Clients. We can, for example, start the Clients
%% our selves or look them up in the naming service. This is application
%% specific.
SupplierClient = ...
ConsumerClient1 = ...
ConsumerClient2 = ...
ConsumerClient3 = ...

%% Connect each Client to corresponding Proxy.
'CosNotifyChannelAdmin_StructuredProxyPushConsumer':
    connect_structured_push_supplier(StructuredProxyPushConsumer, SupplierClient),
'CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyPushSupplier':
    connect_any_push_consumer(ProxyPushSupplier, ConsumerClient1),
'CosNotifyChannelAdmin_StructuredProxyPushSupplier':
    connect_structured_push_consumer(StructuredProxyPushSupplier, ConsumerClient2),
'CosNotifyChannelAdmin_SequenceProxyPushSupplier':
    connect_sequence_push_consumer(SequenceProxyPushSupplier, ConsumerClient3),
```

The example above, exemplifies a notification system where the SupplierClient in some way generates event and pushes them to the proxy. The push supplier proxies will eventually push the events to each ConsumerClient.

1.8 cosNotification Release Notes

1.8.1 cosNotification 1.0.6, Release Notes

Improvements and new features

-

Fixed bugs and malfunctions

- The exception `CosNotifyFilter::InvalidValue`, raised by the operation `CosNotifyFilter::MappingFilter::add_mapping_constraints`, did not contain correct data in the body. Hence, it was not possible to pass this exception to another ORB.
Own Id: OTP-4412
- It was not possible to set the QoS property `PacingInterval` to zero and the default value was not compliant with the OMG specification. The default value for `MaximumBatchSize` have also been changed du to the same reason.
Own Id: OTP-4413, OTP-4414

Incompatibilities

- The default value, for the QoS properties `PacingInterval` and `MaximumBatchSize`, have been changed to zero (i.e. no timeout) and 1 respectively, which is compliant with the OMG specification.
Own Id: OTP-4413, OTP-4414

Known bugs and problems

-

1.8.2 cosNotification 1.0.5, Release Notes

Improvements and new features

-

Fixed bugs and malfunctions

- If one tries to set an unavailable/incorrect property or property value, an exception is thrown. In some cases the exception was not correct, which would cause problems if communicating via IIOP.
Own Id: OTP-4340
- When using Filter's, with the QoS `OrderPolicy` set to `FifoOrder`, and passing a sequence of structured events, they could be delivered in the wrong order.
Own Id: OTP-4272
- If Filter's where attached to Supplier proxies it could cause the Proxy to terminate.
Own Id: OTP-4272

Incompatibilities

-

Known bugs and problems

-

1.8.3 cosNotification 1.0.4, Release Notes

Improvements and new features

-

Fixed bugs and malfunctions

- When passing event sequences, the PushSuppliers and PullSuppliers could crash if the objects had Filter objects associated and only a subset of the sequences were approved.
Own Id: OTP-4099
- SupplierAdmin's did not filter any events, even though Filter objects had been attached to the SupplierAdmin.
Own Id: OTP-4098
- If one used the '_get_default_supplier_admin'/1, exported by the CosNotifyChannelAdmin_EventChannel-module, it resulted in a loop which overloaded the channel. This is no longer the case.
Own Id: OTP-4086
- If one used the '_get_default_filter_factory'/1, exported by the CosNotifyChannelAdmin_EventChannel-module, a new instance was created each time. Now fixed.
Own Id: OTP-4092

Incompatibilities

- The include paths for `CosNotification.idl` have been changed. Hence, if you include this file in your own IDL-files you must update your paths to also point to where the `cosEvent` IDL-files are stored.
Own Id: OTP-4093

Known bugs and problems

-

1.8.4 cosNotification 1.0.3, Release Notes

Improvements and new features

- It is now possible to start global channel factories.
Own Id: OTP-4078
- The Orber, version 3.2.5 or later, configuration parameter `orber_debug_level` can now be used to generate reports when abnormal situations occur. For more information consult the Orber User's Guide. Note, it is not recommended to use this option for delivered systems since some of the reports is not to be considered as errors. The value of `orber_debug_level` must be 3, or higher, for reports to be generated.
Own Id: OTP-4077, OTP-3962

Fixed bugs and malfunctions

- When using the cosEvent API accessing a cosNotification admin's the objects returned by the functions obtain_push_supplier, obtain_pull_supplier, obtain_push_consumer and obtain_pull_consumer was not of the correct type. Due to the interface change it is not possible to upgrade during runtime.
Own Id: OTP-4079

Incompatibilities

-

Known bugs and problems

-

1.8.5 cosNotification 1.0.2, Release Notes

Improvements and new features

- First release of the cosNotification application.
Own Id: -

Fixed bugs and malfunctions

-

Incompatibilities

-

Known bugs and problems

-

cosNotification Reference Manual

Short Summaries

- Erlang Module **CosNotification** [page 36] – This module export functions which return QoS and Admin Properties constants.
- Erlang Module **CosNotification_AdminPropertiesAdmin** [page 39] – This module implements the OMG CosNotification::AdminPropertiesAdmin interface.
- Erlang Module **CosNotification_QoSAdmin** [page 40] – This module implements the OMG CosNotification::QoSAdmin interface.
- Erlang Module **CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ConsumerAdmin** [page 42] – This module implements the OMG CosNotifyChannelAdmin::ConsumerAdmin interface.
- Erlang Module **CosNotifyChannelAdmin_EventChannel** [page 45] – This module implements the OMG CosNotifyChannelAdmin::EventChannel interface.
- Erlang Module **CosNotifyChannelAdmin_EventChannelFactory** [page 48] – This module implements the OMG CosNotifyChannelAdmin::EventChannelFactory interface.
- Erlang Module **CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyConsumer** [page 50] – This module implements the OMG CosNotifyChannelAdmin::ProxyConsumer interface.
- Erlang Module **CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyPullConsumer** [page 52] – This module implements the OMG CosNotifyChannelAdmin::ProxyPullConsumer interface.
- Erlang Module **CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyPullSupplier** [page 54] – This module implements the OMG CosNotifyChannelAdmin::ProxyPullSupplier interface.
- Erlang Module **CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyPushConsumer** [page 56] – This module implements the OMG CosNotifyChannelAdmin::ProxyPushConsumer interface.
- Erlang Module **CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyPushSupplier** [page 57] – This module implements the OMG CosNotifyChannelAdmin::ProxyPushSupplier interface.
- Erlang Module **CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxySupplier** [page 59] – This module implements the OMG CosNotifyChannelAdmin::ProxySupplier interface.

- Erlang Module **CosNotifyChannelAdmin.SequenceProxyPullConsumer** [page 62] – This module implements the OMG CosNotifyChannelAdmin::SequenceProxyPullConsumer interface.
- Erlang Module **CosNotifyChannelAdmin.SequenceProxyPullSupplier** [page 64] – This module implements the OMG CosNotifyChannelAdmin::SequenceProxyPullSupplier interface.
- Erlang Module **CosNotifyChannelAdmin.SupplierAdmin** [page 66] – This module implements the OMG CosNotifyChannelAdmin::SupplierAdmin interface.
- Erlang Module **CosNotifyChannelAdmin.SequenceProxyPushConsumer** [page 69] – This module implements the OMG CosNotifyChannelAdmin::SequenceProxyPushConsumer interface.
- Erlang Module **CosNotifyChannelAdmin.SequenceProxyPushSupplier** [page 71] – This module implements the OMG CosNotifyChannelAdmin::SequenceProxyPushSupplier interface.
- Erlang Module **CosNotifyChannelAdmin.StructuredProxyPullConsumer** [page 73] – This module implements the OMG CosNotifyChannelAdmin::StructuredProxyPullConsumer interface.
- Erlang Module **CosNotifyChannelAdmin.StructuredProxyPullSupplier** [page 75] – This module implements the OMG CosNotifyChannelAdmin::StructuredProxyPullSupplier interface.
- Erlang Module **CosNotifyChannelAdmin.StructuredProxyPushConsumer** [page 77] – This module implements the OMG CosNotifyChannelAdmin::StructuredProxyPushConsumer interface.
- Erlang Module **CosNotifyChannelAdmin.StructuredProxyPushSupplier** [page 79] – This module implements the OMG CosNotifyChannelAdmin::StructuredProxyPushSupplier interface.
- Erlang Module **CosNotifyComm.NotifyPublish** [page 81] – This module implements the OMG CosNotifyComm::NotifyPublish interface.
- Erlang Module **CosNotifyComm.NotifySubscribe** [page 82] – This module implements the OMG CosNotifyComm::NotifySubscribe interface.
- Erlang Module **CosNotifyFilter.Filter** [page 83] – This module implements the OMG CosNotifyFilter::Filter interface.
- Erlang Module **CosNotifyFilter.FilterAdmin** [page 87] – This module implements the OMG CosNotifyFilter::FilterAdmin interface.
- Erlang Module **CosNotifyFilter.FilterFactory** [page 89] – This module implements the OMG CosNotifyFilter::FilterFactory interface.
- Erlang Module **CosNotifyFilter.MappingFilter** [page 90] – This module implements the OMG CosNotifyFilter::MappingFilter interface.
- Erlang Module **cosNotificationApp** [page 94] – The main module of the cosNotification application.

CosNotification

The following functions are exported:

- `'EventReliability'() -> string()`
[page 36] Return the EventReliability QoS identifier

- 'BestEffort'() -> short()
[page 36] Return the BestEffort QoS value
- 'Persistent'() -> short()
[page 36] Return the Persistent QoS value
- 'ConnectionReliability'() -> string()
[page 36] Return the ConnectionReliability QoS identifier
- 'Priority'() -> string()
[page 36] Return the Priority QoS identifier
- 'LowestPriority'() -> short()
[page 36] Return the LowestPriority QoS value
- 'HighestPriority'() -> short()
[page 36] Return the HighestPriority QoS value
- 'DefaultPriority'() -> short()
[page 36] Return the DefaultPriority QoS value
- 'StartTime'() -> string()
[page 36] Return the StartTime QoS identifier
- 'StopTime'() -> string()
[page 36] Return the StopTime QoS identifier
- 'Timeout'() -> string()
[page 37] Return the Timeout QoS identifier
- 'OrderPolicy'() -> string()
[page 37] Return the OrderPolicy QoS identifier
- 'AnyOrder'() -> short()
[page 37] Return the AnyOrder QoS value
- 'FifoOrder'() -> short()
[page 37] Return the FifoOrder QoS value
- 'PriorityOrder'() -> short()
[page 37] Return the PriorityOrder QoS value
- 'DeadlineOrder'() -> short()
[page 37] Return the DeadlineOrder QoS value
- 'DiscardPolicy'() -> string()
[page 37] Return the DiscardPolicy QoS identifier
- 'LifoOrder'() -> short()
[page 37] Return the LifoOrder QoS value
- 'RejectNewEvents'() -> short()
[page 37] Return the RejectNewEvents QoS value
- 'MaximumBatchSize'() -> string()
[page 37] Return the MaximumBatchSize QoS identifier
- 'PacingInterval'() -> string()
[page 37] Return the PacingInterval QoS identifier
- 'StartTimeSupported'() -> string()
[page 37] Return the StartTimeSupported QoS identifier
- 'StopTimeSupported'() -> string()
[page 37] Return the StopTimeSupported QoS identifier
- 'MaxEventsPerConsumer'() -> string()
[page 37] Return the MaxEventsPerConsumer QoS identifier

- `'MaxQueueLength'()` -> `string()`
[page 38] Return the `MaxQueueLength` Admin identifier
- `'MaxConsumers'()` -> `string()`
[page 38] Return the `MaxConsumers` Admin identifier
- `'MaxSuppliers'()` -> `string()`
[page 38] Return the `MaxSuppliers` Admin identifier

CosNotification_AdminPropertiesAdmin

The following functions are exported:

- `get_admin(Object)` -> `AdminProperties`
[page 39] Return a list of `AdminProperties` associated with the target object
- `set_admin(Object, AdminProperties)` -> `Reply`
[page 39] Update the `AdminProperties` for the target object

CosNotification_QoSAdmin

The following functions are exported:

- `get_qos(Object)` -> `Reply`
[page 40] Return a list of name-value pairs which encapsulates the current QoS settings for the target object
- `set_qos(Object, QoS)` -> `Reply`
[page 40] Change the QoS settings for the target object
- `validate_qos(Object, QoS)` -> `Reply`
[page 41] Validate if the supplied QoS properties is valid for the target object

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ConsumerAdmin

The following functions are exported:

- `_get_MyID(ConsumerAdmin)` -> `AdminID`
[page 42] Return the target object's Id
- `_get_MyChannel(ConsumerAdmin)` -> `Channel`
[page 42] Return the ancestor channel
- `_get_MyOperator(ConsumerAdmin)` -> `OpType`
[page 42] Return the filtering schema used by the target object
- `_get_priority_filter(ConsumerAdmin)` -> `MappingFilter`
[page 42] Return the associated priority `MappingFilter`
- `_set_priority_filter(ConsumerAdmin, MappingFilter)` -> `ok`
[page 43] Set the priority `MappingFilter`
- `_get_lifetime_filter(ConsumerAdmin)` -> `MappingFilter`
[page 43] Return the associated lifetime `MappingFilter`
- `_set_lifetime_filter(ConsumerAdmin, MappingFilter)` -> `ok`
[page 43] Set the lifetime `MappingFilter`
- `_get_pull_suppliers(ConsumerAdmin)` -> `ProxyIDSeq`
[page 43] Return a list of all associated pull supplier Id:s

- `_get_push_suppliers(ConsumerAdmin) -> ProxyIDSeq`
[page 43] Return a list of all associated push supplier Id:s
- `get_proxy_supplier(ConsumerAdmin, ProxyID) -> Reply`
[page 43] Return the proxy supplier with matching Id
- `obtain_notification_pull_supplier(ConsumerAdmin, ConsumerType) -> Reply`
[page 44] Create a supplier proxy
- `obtain_pull_supplier(ConsumerAdmin) -> Proxy`
[page 44] Create a supplier proxy
- `obtain_notification_push_supplier(ConsumerAdmin, ConsumerType) -> Reply`
[page 44] Create a supplier proxy
- `obtain_push_supplier(ConsumerAdmin) -> Proxy`
[page 44] Create a supplier proxy
- `destroy(ConsumerAdmin) -> ok`
[page 44] Terminate the target object and all its children

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_EventChannel

The following functions are exported:

- `_get_MyFactory(Channel) -> ChannelFactory`
[page 45] Return the factory object which created the target object
- `_get_default_consumer_admin(Channel) -> ConsumerAdmin`
[page 45] Return the default consumer admin associated with the target object
- `_get_default_supplier_admin(Channel) -> SupplierAdmin`
[page 45] Return the default supplier admin associated with the target object
- `_get_default_filter_factory(Channel) -> FilterFactory`
[page 45] Return the default filter factory associated with the target object
- `new_for_consumers(Channel, OpType) -> Return`
[page 46] Create a new ConsumerAdmin object
- `for_consumers(Channel) -> ConsumerAdmin`
[page 46] Create a new ConsumerAdmin object
- `new_for_suppliers(Channel, OpType) -> Return`
[page 46] Create a new SupplierAdmin object
- `for_suppliers(Channel) -> SupplierAdmin`
[page 46] Create a new SupplierAdmin object
- `get_consumeradmin(Channel, AdminID) -> ConsumerAdmin`
[page 47] Return the ConsumerAdmin matching AdminID
- `get_supplieradmin(Channel, AdminID) -> SupplierAdmin`
[page 47] Return the SupplierAdmin matching AdminID
- `get_all_consumeradmins(Channel) -> Reply`
[page 47] Return a list of all ConsumerAdmins, currently active, Id:s
- `get_all_supplieradmins(Channel) -> Reply`
[page 47] Return a list of all SupplierAdmins, currently active, Id:s
- `destroy(Channel) -> ok`
[page 47] Terminate the channel and all its childrens

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_EventChannelFactory

The following functions are exported:

- `create_channel(ChannelFactory, InitialQoS, InitialAdmin) -> Return`
[page 48] Create a new channel
- `get_all_channels(ChannelFactory) -> ChannelIDSeq`
[page 48] Return all Id:s for channels, currently alive, created by the target object
- `get_event_channel(ChannelFactory, ChannelID) -> Return`
[page 48] Return the channel object associated with the given Id

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyConsumer

The following functions are exported:

- `_get_MyType(ProxyConsumer) -> ProxyType`
[page 50] Return the proxy type
- `_get_MyAdmin(ProxyConsumer) -> AdminObject`
[page 50] return the associated Admin object
- `obtain_subscription_types(ProxyConsumer, ObtainInfoMode) ->`
`EventTypeSeq`
[page 50] Administer subscription types
- `validate_event_qos(ProxyConsumer, QoSProperties) -> Reply`
[page 51] Check if certain Quality of Service properties can be added to events in the current context of the target object

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyPullConsumer

The following functions are exported:

- `connect_any_pull_supplier(ProxyPullConsumer, PullSupplier) -> Reply`
[page 52] Connect a supplier to the proxy
- `suspend_connection(ProxyPullConsumer) -> Reply`
[page 52] Suspend the connection between the client and the proxy
- `resume_connection(ProxyPullConsumer) -> Reply`
[page 52] Resume a previously suspended connection with the proxy
- `disconnect_pull_consumer(ProxyPullConsumer) -> ok`
[page 53] Close the connection and terminate the proxy

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyPullSupplier

The following functions are exported:

- `connect_any_pull_consumer(ProxyPullSupplier, PullConsumer) -> Reply`
[page 54] Connect a consumer to the proxy
- `pull(ProxyPullSupplier) -> Reply`
[page 54] Pull an Any event from the proxy
- `try_pull(ProxyPullSupplier) -> Reply`
[page 54] Try and pull an Any event from the proxy
- `disconnect_pull_supplier(ProxyPullSupplier) -> ok`
[page 55] Close the connection and terminate the proxy

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyPushConsumer

The following functions are exported:

- `connect_any_push_supplier(ProxyPushConsumer, PushSupplier) -> Reply`
[page 56] Connect a supplier to the proxy
- `push(ProxyPushConsumer, Event) -> Reply`
[page 56] Push an Any event to the proxy
- `disconnect_push_consumer(ProxyPushConsumer) -> ok`
[page 56] Close the connection and terminate the proxy

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyPushSupplier

The following functions are exported:

- `connect_any_push_consumer(ProxyPushSupplier, PushConsumer) -> Reply`
[page 57] Connect a consumer to the proxy
- `suspend_connection(ProxyPushSupplier) -> Reply`
[page 57] Suspend the connection between the proxy and the client
- `resume_connection(ProxyPushSupplier) -> Reply`
[page 57] Resume a previously suspended connection with the proxy
- `disconnect_push_supplier(ProxyPushSupplier) -> ok`
[page 58] Close the connection and terminate the proxy

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxySupplier

The following functions are exported:

- `_get_MyType(ProxySupplier) -> ProxyType`
[page 59] Return the proxy type
- `_get_MyAdmin(ProxySupplier) -> AdminObject`
[page 59] Return the target object's associated Admin object
- `_get_priority_filter(ProxySupplier) -> MappingFilter`
[page 59] Return the target object's associated priority MappingFilter
- `_set_priority_filter(ProxySupplier, MappingFilter) -> ok`
[page 59] Set the target object's associated priority MappingFilter
- `_get_lifetime_filter(ProxySupplier) -> MappingFilter`
[page 60] Return the target object's associated lifetime MappingFilter
- `_set_lifetime_filter(ProxySupplier, MappingFilter) -> ok`
[page 60] Set the target object's associated lifetime MappingFilter
- `obtain_offered_types(ProxySupplier, ObtainInfoMode) -> EventTypeSeq`
[page 60] Administer the type of events the proxy supplies
- `validate_event_qos(ProxySupplier, QoSProperties) -> Reply`
[page 60] Check if the QoS properties can be set

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_SequenceProxyPullConsumer

The following functions are exported:

- `connect_sequence_pull_supplier(SequenceProxyPullConsumer, PullSupplier) -> Reply`
[page 62] Connect a supplier to the proxy
- `suspend_connection(SequenceProxyPullConsumer) -> Reply`
[page 62] Suspend the connection with the proxy
- `resume_connection(SequenceProxyPullConsumer) -> Reply`
[page 62] Resume a previously suspended connection with the proxy
- `disconnect_sequence_pull_consumer(SequenceProxyPullConsumer) -> ok`
[page 63] Close connection and terminate the proxy

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_SequenceProxyPullSupplier

The following functions are exported:

- `connect_sequence_pull_consumer(SequenceProxyPullSupplier, PullConsumer) -> Reply`
[page 64] Connect a consumer to the proxy
- `pull_structured_events(SequenceProxyPullSupplier, MaxEvents) -> Reply`
[page 64] Pull structured events from the proxy
- `try_pull_structured_events(SequenceProxyPullSupplier, MaxEvents) -> Reply`
[page 65] Try to pull structured events from the proxy
- `disconnect_sequence_pull_supplier(SequenceProxyPullSupplier) -> ok`
[page 65] Close the connection and terminate the proxy

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_SupplierAdmin

The following functions are exported:

- `_get_MyID(SupplierAdmin) -> AdminID`
[page 66] Return the objects Id
- `_get_MyChannel(SupplierAdmin) -> Channel`
[page 66] Return the objects associated channel
- `_get_MyOperator(SupplierAdmin) -> OpType`
[page 66] Return the filter scheme
- `_get_pull_consumers(SupplierAdmin) -> ProxyIDSeq`
[page 66] Return all associated pull consumers Id:s
- `_get_push_consumers(SupplierAdmin) -> ProxyIDSeq`
[page 67] Return all associated push consumers Id:s
- `get_proxy_consumer(SupplierAdmin, ProxyID) -> Reply`
[page 67] Return the Proxy which corresponds to the given Id
- `obtain_notification_pull_consumer(SupplierAdmin, SupplierType) -> Reply`
[page 67] Create a new proxy

- `obtain_pull_consumer(SupplierAdmin) -> Proxy`
[page 67] Create a new proxy
- `obtain_notification_push_consumer(SupplierAdmin, SupplierType) -> Reply`
[page 67] Create a new proxy
- `obtain_push_consumer(SupplierAdmin) -> Proxy`
[page 68] Create a new proxy
- `destroy(SupplierAdmin) -> ok`
[page 68] Terminate the target object

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_SequenceProxyPushConsumer

The following functions are exported:

- `connect_sequence_push_supplier(SequenceProxyPushConsumer, PushSupplier) -> Reply`
[page 69] Connect a supplier to the proxy
- `push_structured_events(SequenceProxyPushConsumer, EventBatch) -> Reply`
[page 69] Push a structured event to the proxy
- `disconnect_sequence_push_consumer(SequenceProxyPushConsumer) -> ok`
[page 70] Close connection and terminate the proxy

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_SequenceProxyPushSupplier

The following functions are exported:

- `connect_sequence_push_consumer(SequenceProxyPushSupplier, PushConsumer) -> Reply`
[page 71] Connect a consumer to the proxy
- `suspend_connection(SequenceProxyPushSupplier) -> Reply`
[page 71] Suspend the connection between the client and the target object
- `resume_connection(SequenceProxyPushSupplier) -> Reply`
[page 71] Resume a previously suspended connection with the proxy
- `disconnect_sequence_push_supplier(SequenceProxyPushSupplier) -> ok`
[page 72] Close the connection and terminate the proxy

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_StructuredProxyPullConsumer

The following functions are exported:

- `connect_structured_pull_supplier(StructuredProxyPullConsumer, PullSupplier) -> Reply`
[page 73] Connect a supplier to the proxy
- `suspend_connection(StructuredProxyPullConsumer) -> Reply`
[page 73] Suspend the connection between the target object and its client
- `resume_connection(StructuredProxyPullConsumer) -> Reply`
[page 73] Resume a previously suspended connection with the proxy

- `disconnect_structured_pull_consumer(StructuredProxyPullConsumer) -> ok`
[page 74] Close the connection and terminate the proxy

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_StructuredProxyPullSupplier

The following functions are exported:

- `connect_structured_pull_consumer(StructuredProxyPullSupplier, PullConsumer) -> Reply`
[page 75] Connect a consumer to the proxy
- `pull_structured_event(StructuredProxyPullSupplier) -> Reply`
[page 75] Pull a structured event from the proxy
- `try_pull_structured_event(StructuredProxyPullSupplier) -> Reply`
[page 76] Try to pull a structured event from the proxy
- `disconnect_structured_pull_supplier(StructuredProxyPullSupplier) -> ok`
[page 76] Close connection and terminate the proxy

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_StructuredProxyPushConsumer

The following functions are exported:

- `connect_structured_push_supplier(StructuredProxyPushConsumer, PushSupplier) -> Reply`
[page 77] Connect a supplier to the proxy
- `push_structured_event(StructuredProxyPushConsumer, StructuredEvent) -> Reply`
[page 77] Push a structured event to the proxy
- `disconnect_structured_push_consumer(StructuredProxyPushConsumer) -> ok`
[page 78] Close the connection and terminate the proxy

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_StructuredProxyPushSupplier

The following functions are exported:

- `connect_structured_push_consumer(StructuredProxyPushSupplier, PushConsumer) -> Reply`
[page 79] Connect a consumer to the proxy
- `suspend_connection(StructuredProxyPushSupplier) -> Reply`
[page 79] Suspend the connection with the target object
- `resume_connection(StructuredProxyPushSupplier) -> Reply`
[page 79] Resume a previously suspended connection
- `disconnect_structured_push_supplier(StructuredProxyPushSupplier) -> ok`
[page 80] Close the connection and terminate the target object

CosNotifyComm_NotifyPublish

The following functions are exported:

- `offer_change(Object, Added, Removed) -> Reply`
[page 81] Inform the target object which type of events the supplier will deliver

CosNotifyComm_NotifySubscribe

The following functions are exported:

- `subscription_change(Object, Added, Removed) -> Reply`
[page 82] Inform the target object which event types the client will and will not accept in the future

CosNotifyFilter_Filter

The following functions are exported:

- `_get_constraint_grammar(Filter) -> Grammar`
[page 83] Return which type of Grammar the Filter uses
- `add_constraints(Filter, ConstraintExpSeq) -> Reply`
[page 83] Add new constraints to the filter
- `modify_constraints(Filter, ConstraintIDSeq, ConstraintInfoSeq) -> Reply`
[page 83] Modify existing constraints
- `get_constraints(Filter, ConstraintIDSeq) -> Reply`
[page 84] Return all constraints which match the supplied Ids
- `get_all_constraints(Filter) -> ConstraintInfoSeq`
[page 84] Return all constraints associated with the target object
- `remove_all_constraints(Filter) -> ok`
[page 84] Remove all constraints associated with the target object
- `destroy(Filter) -> ok`
[page 85] Terminate the target object
- `match(Filter, Event) -> Reply`
[page 85] Match the Any event if it satisfies at least one constraint
- `match_structured(Filter, Event) -> Reply`
[page 85] Match the structured event if it satisfies at least one constraint
- `attach_callback(Filter, NotifySubscribe) -> CallbackID`
[page 85] Connect NotifySubscribe object, which should be informed when the target object's constraints are updated
- `detach_callback(Filter, CallbackID) -> Reply`
[page 85] Disconnect the NotifySubscribe object with the given Id
- `get_callbacks(Filter) -> CallbackIDSeq`
[page 86] Return all NotifySubscribe Id's associated with the target object

CosNotifyFilter_FilterAdmin

The following functions are exported:

- `add_filter(Object, Filter) -> FilterID`
[page 87] Add a new filter to the target object
- `remove_filter(Object, FilterID) -> ok`
[page 87] Remove a filter associated with the target object
- `get_filter(Object, FilterID) -> Reply`
[page 87] Return the filter with the given Id
- `get_all_filters(Object) -> FilterIDSeq`
[page 87] Return a list of all filter Id:s associated with the target object
- `remove_all_filters(Object) -> ok`
[page 88] Remove all filters from the target object

CosNotifyFilter_FilterFactory

The following functions are exported:

- `create_filter(FilterFactory, Grammar) -> Reply`
[page 89] Create a Filter object
- `create_mapping_filter(FilterFactory, Grammar) -> Reply`
[page 89] Create a MappingFilter object

CosNotifyFilter_MappingFilter

The following functions are exported:

- `_get_constraint_grammar(MappingFilter) -> Grammar`
[page 90] Return which type of Grammar the MappingFilter uses
- `_get_value_type(MappingFilter) -> CORBA::TypeCode`
[page 90] Return the CORBA::TypeCode of the default value associated with the target object
- `_get_default_value(MappingFilter) -> #any`
[page 90] Return the #any{} default value associated with the target object
- `add_mapping_constraints(MappingFilter, MappingConstraintPairSeq) -> Reply`
[page 90] Add new mapping constraints
- `modify_constraints(MappingFilter, ConstraintIDSeq, MappingConstraintInfoSeq) -> Reply`
[page 91] Modify the constraints associated with the target object
- `get_mapping_constraints(MappingFilter, ConstraintIDSeq) -> Reply`
[page 92] Return the target object's associated constraints with given ID:s
- `get_all_mapping_constraints(MappingFilter) -> MappingConstraintInfoSeq`
[page 92] Return the target object's all associated constraints
- `remove_all_mapping_constraints(MappingFilter) -> ok`
[page 92] Remove all constraints associated with the target object

- `destroy(MappingFilter)` -> ok
[page 93] Terminate the target object
- `match(MappingFilter, Event)` -> Reply
[page 93] Evaluate the given Any event with the Filter's constraints
- `match_structured(MappingFilter, Event)` -> Reply
[page 93] Evaluate the given structured event with the Filter's constraints

cosNotificationApp

The following functions are exported:

- `install()` -> Return
[page 94] Install the cosNotification application
- `install(Seconds)` -> Return
[page 94] Install the cosNotification application
- `install_event()` -> Return
[page 94] Install the necessary cosEvent interfaces
- `install_event(Seconds)` -> Return
[page 94] Install the necessary cosEvent interfaces
- `uninstall()` -> Return
[page 94] Uninstall the cosNotification application
- `uninstall(Seconds)` -> Return
[page 95] Uninstall the cosNotification application
- `uninstall_event()` -> Return
[page 95] Uninstall the inherited cosEvent interfaces
- `uninstall_event(Seconds)` -> Return
[page 95] Uninstall the inherited cosEvent interfaces
- `start()` -> Return
[page 95] Start the cosNotification application
- `stop()` -> Return
[page 95] Stop the cosNotification application
- `start_global_factory()` -> ChannelFactory
[page 95] Start a global channel factory as default
- `start_global_factory(Options)` -> ChannelFactory
[page 95] Start a global channel factory with options
- `start_factory()` -> ChannelFactory
[page 96] Start a channel factory as default
- `start_factory(Options)` -> ChannelFactory
[page 96] Start a channel factory with options
- `stop_factory(ChannelFactory)` -> Reply
[page 96] Terminate the target object
- `start_filter_factory()` -> FilterFactory
[page 97] Start a filter factory
- `stop_filter_factory(FilterFactory)` -> Reply
[page 97] Terminate the target object
- `create_structured_event(Domain, Type, Event, VariableHeader, FilterableBody, BodyRemainder)` -> Reply
[page 97] Create a structured event

CosNotification

Erlang Module

To get access to all definitions include necessary hrl files by using:
`-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").`

Exports

`'EventReliability'() -> string()`

This function returns the EventReliability QoS identifier

`'BestEffort'() -> short()`

This function returns the BestEffort QoS value.

`'Persistent'() -> short()`

This function returns the Persistent QoS value.

`'ConnectionReliability'() -> string()`

This function returns the ConnectionReliability QoS identifier.

`'Priority'() -> string()`

This function returns the Priority QoS identifier.

`'LowestPriority'() -> short()`

This function returns the LowestPriority QoS value.

`'HighestPriority'() -> short()`

This function returns the HighestPriority QoS value.

`'DefaultPriority'() -> short()`

This function returns the DefaultPriority QoS value.

`'StartTime'() -> string()`

This function returns the StartTime QoS identifier.

`'StopTime'() -> string()`

This function returns the StopTime QoS identifier.

'Timeout'() -> string()

This function returns the Timeout QoS identifier.

'OrderPolicy'() -> string()

This function returns the OrderPolicy QoS identifier.

'AnyOrder'() -> short()

This function returns the AnyOrder QoS value.

'FifoOrder'() -> short()

This function returns the FifoOrder QoS value.

'PriorityOrder'() -> short()

This function returns the PriorityOrder QoS value.

'DeadlineOrder'() -> short()

This function returns the DeadlineOrder QoS value.

'DiscardPolicy'() -> string()

This function returns the DiscardPolicy QoS identifier.

'LifoOrder'() -> short()

This function returns the LifoOrder QoS value.

'RejectNewEvents'() -> short()

This function returns the RejectNewEvents QoS value.

'MaximumBatchSize'() -> string()

This function returns the MaximumBatchSize QoS identifier.

'PacingInterval'() -> string()

This function returns the PacingInterval QoS identifier.

'StartTimeSupported'() -> string()

This function returns the StartTimeSupported QoS identifier.

'StopTimeSupported'() -> string()

This function returns the StopTimeSupported QoS identifier.

'MaxEventsPerConsumer'() -> string()

This function returns the MaxEventsPerConsumer QoS identifier.

'MaxQueueLength'() -> string()

This function returns the MaxQueueLength Admin identifier.

'MaxConsumers'() -> string()

This function returns the MaxConsumers Admin identifier.

'MaxSuppliers'() -> string()

This function returns the MaxSuppliers Admin identifier.

CosNotification_-\nAdminPropertiesAdmin

Erlang Module

To get access to the record definitions for the structures use:

```
-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").
```

All objects, which inherit this interface, export functions described in this module.

Exports

`get_admin(Object) -> AdminProperties`

Types:

- Object = #objref
- AdminProperties = [AdminProperty]
- AdminProperty = #'CosNotification_Property'{name, value}
- name = string()
- value = #any

This operation returns sequence of name-value pairs which encapsulates the current administrative properties of the target object.

`set_admin(Object, AdminProperties) -> Reply`

Types:

- Object = #objref
- AdminProperties = [AdminProperty]
- AdminProperty = #'CosNotification_Property'{name, value}
- name = string()
- value = #any
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', CosNotification_UnsupportedAdmin}

As input, this operation accepts a sequence of name-value pairs encapsulating the desired administrative settings for the target object. If it is not possible to set the given properties the exception `UnsupportedAdmin` will be raised.

CosNotification_QoSAdmin

Erlang Module

To get access to the record definitions for the structures use:

```
-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").
```

All objects, which inherit this interface, export functions described in this module.

Exports

`get_qos(Object) -> Reply`

Types:

- Object = #objref
- Reply = [QoSProperty]
- QoSProperty = #'CosNotification_Property'{name, value}
- name = string()
- value = #any

This operation returns a list of name-value pairs which encapsulates the current QoS settings for the target object.

`set_qos(Object, QoS) -> Reply`

Types:

- Object = #objref
- QoS = [QoSProperty]
- QoSProperty = #'CosNotification_Property'{name, value}
- name = string()
- value = #any
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotification_UnsupportedQoS'{qos_err}}
- qos_err = PropertyErrorSeq
- PropertyErrorSeq = [PropertyError]
- PropertyError = #'CosNotification_PropertyError'{code, name, available_range}
- code = 'UNSUPPORTED_PROPERTY' | 'UNAVAILABLE_PROPERTY' | 'UNSUPPORTED_VALUE' | 'UNAVAILABLE_VALUE' | 'BAD_PROPERTY' | 'BAD_TYPE' | 'BAD_VALUE'
- name = string()
- available_range = PropertyRange
- PropertyRange = #CosNotification_PropertyRange{low_val, high_val}
- low_val = high_val = #any

To alter the current QoS settings for the target object this function must be used. If it is not possible to set the requested QoS the `UnsupportedQoS` exception is raised, which includes a sequence of `PropertyError`'s describing which QoS, possible range and why is not allowed.

`validate_qos(Object, QoS) -> Reply`

Types:

- Object = #objref
- QoS = [QoSProperty]
- QoSProperty = #'Property'{name, value}
- name = string()
- value = #any
- Reply = {ok, NamedPropertyRangeSeq} | {'EXCEPTION', CosNotification_UnsupportedQoS{}}
- NamedPropertyRangeSeq = [NamedPropertyRange]
- NamedPropertyRange = #CosNotification_NamedPropertyRange{name, range}
- name = string()
- range = #CosNotification_PropertyRange{low_val, high_val}
- low_val = #any
- high_val = #any

The purpose of this operations is to check if a QoS setting is supported by the target object and if so, the operation returns additional properties which could be optionally added as well.

CosNotifyChannelAdmin - ConsumerAdmin

Erlang Module

To get access to the record definitions for the structures use:

```
-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").
```

This module also exports the functions described in:

- [CosNotification.QoSAdmin](#) [page 40]
- [CosNotifyComm.NotifySubscribe](#) [page 82]
- [CosNotifyFilter.FilterAdmin](#) [page 87]

Exports

```
_get_MyID(ConsumerAdmin) -> AdminID
```

Types:

- `ConsumerAdmin = #objref`
- `AdminID = long()`

The ID returned by the creating channel is equal to the value encapsulated by this readonly attribute.

```
_get_MyChannel(ConsumerAdmin) -> Channel
```

Types:

- `ConsumerAdmin = #objref`
- `Channel = #objref`

The creating channel's reference is maintained by this readonly attribute.

```
_get_MyOperator(ConsumerAdmin) -> OpType
```

Types:

- `ConsumerAdmin = #objref`
- `OpType = 'AND_OP' | 'OR_OP'`

When `ConsumerAdmin`'s are created an operation type, i.e., `'AND_OP'` or `'OR_OP'`, is supplied, which determines the semantics used by the target object concerning evaluation against any associated `Filter` objects.

```
_get_priority_filter(ConsumerAdmin) -> MappingFilter
```

Types:

- ConsumerAdmin = MappingFilter = #objref

If set, this operation returns the associated priority MappingFilter, otherwise a NIL object reference is returned.

`_set_priority_filter(ConsumerAdmin, MappingFilter) -> ok`

Types:

- ConsumerAdmin = MappingFilter = #objref

To associate a priority MappingFilter with the target object this operation must be used.

`_get_lifetime_filter(ConsumerAdmin) -> MappingFilter`

Types:

- ConsumerAdmin = MappingFilter = #objref

Unless a lifetime MappingFilter have been associated with the target object a NIL object reference is returned by this operation.

`_set_lifetime_filter(ConsumerAdmin, MappingFilter) -> ok`

Types:

- ConsumerAdmin = MappingFilter = #objref

This operation associate a lifetime MappingFilter with the target object.

`_get_pull_suppliers(ConsumerAdmin) -> ProxyIDSeq`

Types:

- ConsumerAdmin = #objref
- ProxyIDSeq = [ProxyID]
- ProxyID = long()

This readonly attribute maintains the Id's for all PullProxies created by the target object and still alive.

`_get_push_suppliers(ConsumerAdmin) -> ProxyIDSeq`

Types:

- ConsumerAdmin = #objref
- ProxyIDSeq = [ProxyID]
- ProxyID = long()

This attribute is similar to the `_get_pull_suppliers` attribute but maintains the Id's for all PushProxies created by the target object and still alive.

`get_proxy_supplier(ConsumerAdmin, ProxyID) -> Reply`

Types:

- ConsumerAdmin = #objref
- ProxyID = long()
- Reply = Proxy | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyNotFound' {}}

- Proxy = #objref

If a proxy with the given Id exists the reference to the object is returned, but if the object have terminated, or an incorrect Id is supplied, an exception is raised.

`obtain_notification_pull_supplier(ConsumerAdmin, ConsumerType) -> Reply`

Types:

- ConsumerAdmin = #objref
- ConsumerType = 'ANY_EVENT' | 'STRUCTURED_EVENT' | 'SEQUENCE_EVENT'
- Reply = {Proxy, ProxyID}
- Proxy = #objref
- ProxyID = long()

Determined by the parameter `ConsumerType`, a proxy which will accept events of the defined type is created. Along with the object reference an Id is returned.

`obtain_pull_supplier(ConsumerAdmin) -> Proxy`

Types:

- ConsumerAdmin = #objref
- Proxy = #objref

This operation creates a new proxy which accepts `#any{}` events.

`obtain_notification_push_supplier(ConsumerAdmin, ConsumerType) -> Reply`

Types:

- ConsumerAdmin = #objref
- ConsumerType = 'ANY_EVENT' | 'STRUCTURED_EVENT' | 'SEQUENCE_EVENT'
- Reply = {Proxy, ProxyID}
- Proxy = #objref
- ProxyID = long()

A proxy which accepts events of the type described by the parameter `ConsumerType` is created by this operation. A unique Id is returned as an out parameter.

`obtain_push_supplier(ConsumerAdmin) -> Proxy`

Types:

- ConsumerAdmin = #objref
- Proxy = #objref

The object created by this function is a proxy which accepts `#any{}` events.

`destroy(ConsumerAdmin) -> ok`

Types:

- ConsumerAdmin = #objref

To terminate the target object this operation should be used. The associated `Channel` will be notified.

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_- EventChannel

Erlang Module

To get access to the record definitions for the structures use:

```
-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").
```

This module also exports the functions described in:

- [CosNotification_QoSAdmin](#) [page 40]
- [CosNotification_AdminPropertiesAdmin](#) [page 39]

Exports

`_get_MyFactory(Channel) -> ChannelFactory`

Types:

- Channel = #objref
- ChannelFactory = #objref

This readonly attribute maintains the reference of the event channel factory that created the target channel.

`_get_default_consumer_admin(Channel) -> ConsumerAdmin`

Types:

- Channel = #objref
- ConsumerAdmin = #objref

This is a readonly attribute which maintains a reference to a default `ConsumerAdmin` object associated with the target object.

`_get_default_supplier_admin(Channel) -> SupplierAdmin`

Types:

- Channel = #objref
- SupplierAdmin = #objref

This is a readonly attribute which maintains a reference to a default `SupplierAdmin` object associated with the target object.

`_get_default_filter_factory(Channel) -> FilterFactory`

Types:

- Channel = #objref
- FilterFactory = #objref

The default `FilterFactory` associated with the target channel is maintained by this readonly attribute.

`new_for_consumers(Channel, OpType) -> Return`

Types:

- Channel = #objref
- OpType = 'AND_OP' | 'OR_OP'
- Return = {ConsumerAdmin, AdminID}
- ConsumerAdmin = #objref
- AdminID = long()

This operation creates a new instance of a `ConsumerAdmin` and supplies an `Id` which may be used when invoking other operations exported by this module. The returned object will inherit the `Quality of Service` properties of the target channel.

`for_consumers(Channel) -> ConsumerAdmin`

Types:

- Channel = #objref
- ConsumerAdmin = #objref

A new new instance of a `ConsumerAdmin` object is created but no `Id` is returned. The returned object's operation type, i.e., 'AND_OP' or 'OR_OP' <c>, will be set to the value of the configuration parameter <c>filterOp. The target object's `Quality of Service` properties will be inherited by the returned `ConsumerAdmin`.

`new_for_suppliers(Channel, OpType) -> Return`

Types:

- Channel = #objref
- OpType = 'AND_OP' | 'OR_OP'
- Return = {SupplierAdmin, AdminID}
- SupplierAdmin = #objref
- AdminID = long()

Enables us to create a new instance of a `SupplierAdmin`. An `Id`, which may be used when invoking other operations exported by this module, is also returned. The current `Quality of Service` settings associated with the target object will be inherited by the `SupplierAdmin`.

`for_suppliers(Channel) -> SupplierAdmin`

Types:

- Channel = #objref
- SupplierAdmin = #objref

To create a new `SupplierAdmin` with the target object's current `Quality of Service` settings we can use this function. The returned object's operation type ('AND_OP' or 'OR_OP' <c>) will be determined by the configuration variable <c>filterOp.

`get_consumeradmin(Channel, AdminID) -> ConsumerAdmin`

Types:

- Channel = #objref
- AdminID = long()
- ConsumerAdmin = #objref | {'EXCEPTION',
#CosNotifyChannelAdmin_AdminNotFound'}}

If the given Id is associated with a ConsumerAdmin the object reference is returned. If such association never existed or the ConsumerAdmin have terminated an exception is raised.

`get_supplieradmin(Channel, AdminID) -> SupplierAdmin`

Types:

- Channel = #objref
- AdminID = long()
- SupplierAdmin = #objref | {'EXCEPTION',
#CosNotifyChannelAdmin_AdminNotFound'}}

Equal to the operation `get_consumeradmin/2` but a reference to a SupplierAdmin is returned.

`get_all_consumeradmins(Channel) -> Reply`

Types:

- Channel = #objref
- Reply = [AdminID]
- AdminID = long()

To get access to all ConsumerAdmin Id's created by the target object, and still alive, this operation could be invoked.

`get_all_supplieradmins(Channel) -> Reply`

Types:

- Channel = #objref
- Reply = [AdminID]
- AdminID = long()

Equal to the operation `get_all_consumeradmins/1` but returns a list of all SupplierAdmin object ID's.

`destroy(Channel) -> ok`

Types:

- Channel = #objref

The destroy operation will terminate the target channel and all associated Admin objects.

CosNotifyChannelAdmin - EventChannelFactory

Erlang Module

To get access to the record definitions for the structures use:

```
-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").
```

Exports

`create_channel(ChannelFactory, InitialQoS, InitialAdmin) -> Return`

Types:

- ChannelFactory = #objref
- InitialQoS = CosNotification::QoSProperties
- InitialAdmin = CosNotification::AdminProperties
- Return = {EventChannel, ChannelID}
- EventChannel = #objref
- ChannelID = long()

This operation creates a new event channel. Along with the channel reference an id is returned which can be used when invoking other operations exported by this module. The Quality of Service argument supplied will be inherited by objects created by the channel. For more information about QoS settings see the *User's Guide*.

If no QoS- and/or Admin-properties are supplied (i.e. empty list), the *default* settings will be used. For more information, see the *User's Guide*.

`get_all_channels(ChannelFactory) -> ChannelIDSeq`

Types:

- ChannelFactory = #objref
- ChannelIDSeq = [long()]

This operation returns a id sequence of all channel's created by this ChannelFactory.

`get_event_channel(ChannelFactory, ChannelID) -> Return`

Types:

- ChannelFactory = #objref
- ChannelID = long()
- Return = EventChannel | {'EXCEPTION',
#CosNotifyChannelAdmin.ChannelNotFound' {}}
- EventChannel = #objref

This operation returns the `EventChannel` associated with the given id. If no channel is associated with the id, i.e., never existed or have been terminated, an exception is raised.

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ ProxyConsumer

Erlang Module

To get access to the record definitions for the structures use:

```
-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").
```

This module also exports the functions described in:

- CosNotification_QoSAdmin [page 40]
- CosNotifyFilter_FilterAdmin [page 87]

Exports

```
_get_MyType(ProxyConsumer) -> ProxyType
```

Types:

- ProxyConsumer = #objref
- ProxyType = 'PUSH_ANY' | 'PULL_ANY' | 'PUSH_STRUCTURED' | 'PULL_STRUCTURED' | 'PUSH_SEQUENCE' | 'PULL_SEQUENCE'

This readonly attribute maintains the enumerant describing the which type the target object is.

```
_get_MyAdmin(ProxyConsumer) -> AdminObject
```

Types:

- ProxyConsumer = AdminObject = #objref

This readonly attribute maintains the admin's reference which created the target object.

```
obtain_subscription_types(ProxyConsumer, ObtainInfoMode) -> EventTypeSeq
```

Types:

- ProxyConsumer = #objref
- ObtainInfoMode = 'ALL_NOW_UPDATES_OFF' | 'ALL_NOW_UPDATES_ON' | 'NONE_NOW_UPDATES_OFF' | 'NONE_NOW_UPDATES_ON'
- EventTypeSeq = [EventType]
- EventType = #'CosNotification_EventType'{domain_name, type_name}
- domain_name = type_name = string()

Depending on the input parameter `ObtainInfoMode`, this operation may return a sequence of the `EventTypes` the target object is interested in receiving. If `'ALL_NOW_UPDATES_OFF'` or `'ALL_NOW_UPDATES_ON'` is given a sequence will be returned, otherwise not. If `'ALL_NOW_UPDATES_OFF'` or `'NONE_NOW_UPDATES_OFF'` are issued the target object will not inform the associated `NotifySubscribe` object when an update occurs. `'ALL_NOW_UPDATES_ON'` or `'NONE_NOW_UPDATES_ON'` will result in that update information will be sent.

```
validate_event_qos(ProxyConsumer, QoSProperties) -> Reply
```

Types:

- ProxyConsumer = #objref
- QoSProperties = [QoSProperty]
- QoSProperty = #'CosNotification_Property'{name, value}
- name = string()
- value = #any
- Reply = {ok, NamedPropertyRangeSeq} | {'EXCEPTION', CosNotification_UnsupportedQoS{qos_err}}
- NamedPropertyRangeSeq = [NamedPropertyRange]
- NamedPropertyRange = #CosNotification_NamedPropertyRange{name, range}
- name = string()
- range = #CosNotification_PropertyRange{low_val, high_val}
- low_val = #any
- high_val = #any
- qos_err = PropertyErrorSeq
- PropertyErrorSeq = [PropertyError]
- PropertyError = #'CosNotification_PropertyError'{code, name, available_range}
- code = 'UNSUPPORTED_PROPERTY' | 'UNAVAILABLE_PROPERTY' | 'UNSUPPORTED_VALUE' | 'UNAVAILABLE_VALUE' | 'BAD_PROPERTY' | 'BAD_TYPE' | 'BAD_VALUE'
- name = string()
- available_range = PropertyRange
- PropertyRange = #CosNotification_PropertyRange{low_val, high_val}
- low_val = high_val = #any

To check if certain Quality of Service properties can be added to events in the current context of the target object this operation should be used. If we cannot support the required settings an exception describing why will be raised.

CosNotifyChannelAdmin - ProxyPullConsumer

Erlang Module

To get access to the record definitions for the structures use:

```
-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").
```

This module also exports the functions described in:

- CosNotifyComm.NotifyPublish [page 81]
- CosNotification.QoSAdmin [page 40]
- CosNotifyFilter.FilterAdmin [page 87]
- CosNotifyChannelAdmin.ProxyConsumer [page 50]

Exports

```
connect_any_pull_supplier(ProxyPullConsumer, PullSupplier) -> Reply
```

Types:

- ProxyPullConsumer = #objref
- PullSupplier = #objref
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosEventChannelAdmin.AlreadyConnected' {}} | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosEventChannelAdmin.TypeError' {}}

This operation connects the given PullSupplier to the target object. If a client is already connected the AlreadyConnected exception will be raised. The client must support the operations pull and try_pull, otherwise the TypeError exception is raised.

```
suspend_connection(ProxyPullConsumer) -> Reply
```

Types:

- ProxyPullConsumer = #objref
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyChannelAdmin.ConnectionAlreadyInactive' {}} | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyChannelAdmin.NotConnected' {}}

If we want to temporarily suspend the connection with the target object this operation must be sued. If the connection already have been suspended or no client have been connected an exception is raised.

```
resume_connection(ProxyPullConsumer) -> Reply
```

Types:

- ProxyPullConsumer = #objref
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION',
'CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ConnectionAlreadyActive' {}} | {'EXCEPTION',
'CosNotifyChannelAdmin_NotConnected' {}}

If The connection have been suspended earlier we can invoke this operation to reinstate the connection. If the connection already is active or no client have been connected to the target object an exception is raised.

`disconnect_pull_consumer(ProxyPullConsumer) -> ok`

Types:

- ProxyPullConsumer = #objref

Invoking this operation disconnects the client from the target object which then terminates and inform its administrative parent.

CosNotifyChannelAdmin - ProxyPullSupplier

Erlang Module

To get access to the record definitions for the structures use:

```
-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").
```

This module also exports the functions described in:

- [CosNotifyComm_NotifySubscribe](#) [page 82]
- [CosNotification_QoSAdmin](#) [page 40]
- [CosNotifyFilter_FilterAdmin](#) [page 87]
- [CosNotifyChannelAdmin.ProxySupplier](#) [page 59]

Exports

```
connect_any_pull_consumer(ProxyPullSupplier, PullConsumer) -> Reply
```

Types:

- ProxyPullSupplier = #objref
- PullConsumer = #objref
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosEventChannelAdmin_AlreadyConnected'}}

This operation connects the given PullConsumer to the target object. If a connection already exists the AlreadyConnected exception is raised.

```
pull(ProxyPullSupplier) -> Reply
```

Types:

- ProxyPullSupplier = #objref
- Reply = #any | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosEventChannelAdmin_Disconnected'}}

This operation pulls next #any{} event, and blocks, if the target object have no events to forward, until an event can be delivered. If no client have been connected the Disconnected exception is raised.

```
try_pull(ProxyPullSupplier) -> Reply
```

Types:

- ProxyPullSupplier = #objref
- Reply = {#any, HasEvent} | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosEventChannelAdmin_Disconnected'}}
- HasEvent = boolean()

This operation pulls next event, but do not block if the target object have no event to forward. If no client have been connected the `Disconnected` exception is raised.

`disconnect_pull_supplier(ProxyPullSupplier) -> ok`

Types:

- `ProxyPullSupplier = #objref`

Invoking this operation will cause the target object to close the connection and terminate.

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ ProxyPushConsumer

Erlang Module

To get access to the record definitions for the structures use:

```
-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").
```

This module also exports the functions described in:

- [CosNotifyComm.NotifyPublish](#) [page 81]
- [CosNotification.QoSAdmin](#) [page 40]
- [CosNotifyFilter.FilterAdmin](#) [page 87]
- [CosNotifyChannelAdmin.ProxyConsumer](#) [page 50]

Exports

```
connect_any_push_supplier(ProxyPushConsumer, PushSupplier) -> Reply
```

Types:

- ProxyPushConsumer = #objref
- PushSupplier = #objref
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosEventChannelAdmin.AlreadyConnected'}}

This operation connects a `PushSupplier` to the target object. If a connection already exists the `AlreadyConnected` exception is raised.

```
push(ProxyPushConsumer, Event) -> Reply
```

Types:

- ProxyPushConsumer = #objref
- Event = #any
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosEventChannelAdmin.Disconnected'}}

This operation pushes an `#any{}` event to the target object. If no client have been connected the `Disconnected` exception is raised.

```
disconnect_push_consumer(ProxyPushConsumer) -> ok
```

Types:

- ProxyPushConsumer = #objref

Invoking this operation will cause the target object to close the connection and terminate.

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ ProxyPushSupplier

Erlang Module

To get access to the record definitions for the structures use:

```
-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").
```

This module also exports the functions described in:

- CosNotifyComm_NotifySubscribe [page 82]
- CosNotification_QoSAdmin [page 40]
- CosNotifyFilter_FilterAdmi [page 87]
- CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxySupplier [page 59]

Exports

```
connect_any_push_consumer(ProxyPushSupplier, PushConsumer) -> Reply
```

Types:

- ProxyPushSupplier = #objref
- PushConsumer = #objref
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosEventChannelAdmin_AlreadyConnected' {}} | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosEventChannelAdmin_TypeError' {}}

This operation connects a PushConsumer to the target object. If a connection already exists or the given client does not support the operation push an exception, AlreadyConnected and TypeError respectively, is raised.

```
suspend_connection(ProxyPushSupplier) -> Reply
```

Types:

- ProxyPushSupplier = #objref
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ConnectionAlreadyInactive' {}} | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyChannelAdmin_NotConnected' {}}

This operation suspends the connection with the client object. If the connection already is suspended or no client have been associated an exception is raised.

```
resume_connection(ProxyPushSupplier) -> Reply
```

Types:

- ProxyPullConsumer = #objref

- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION',
#CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ConnectionAlreadyInactive' {}} | {'EXCEPTION',
#CosNotifyChannelAdmin_NotConnected' {}}

If a connection have been suspended earlier, calling this operation will resume the connection. If the connection already is active or no client have been connected an exception is raised.

`disconnect_push_supplier(ProxyPushSupplier) -> ok`

Types:

- ProxyPushSupplier = #objref

This operation cause the target object to close the connection and terminate.

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ ProxySupplier

Erlang Module

To get access to the record definitions for the structures use:

```
-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").
```

This module also exports the functions described in:

- CosNotification_QoSAdmin [page 40]
- CosNotifyFilter_FilterAdmin [page 87]

Exports

`_get_MyType(ProxySupplier) -> ProxyType`

Types:

- ProxySupplier = #objref
- ProxyType = 'PUSH_ANY' | 'PULL_ANY' | 'PUSH_STRUCTURED' | 'PULL_STRUCTURED' | 'PUSH_SEQUENCE' | 'PULL_SEQUENCE'

This readonly attribute maintains the enumerant describing the which type the target object is.

`_get_MyAdmin(ProxySupplier) -> AdminObject`

Types:

- ProxySupplier = #objref
- AdminObject = #objref

This readonly attribute maintains the admin's reference which created the target object.

`_get_priority_filter(ProxySupplier) -> MappingFilter`

Types:

- ProxySupplier = #objref
- MappingFilter = #objref

This operation returns the associated priority MappingFilter. If no such object exist a NIL reference is returned.

`_set_priority_filter(ProxySupplier, MappingFilter) -> ok`

Types:

- ProxySupplier = #objref
- MappingFilter = #objref

This operation associate a new priority MappingFilter with the target object.

`_get_lifetime_filter(ProxySupplier) -> MappingFilter`

Types:

- ProxySupplier = #objref
- MappingFilter = #objref

This operation returns the associated lifetime MappingFilter. If no such object exist a NIL reference is returned.

`_set_lifetime_filter(ProxySupplier, MappingFilter) -> ok`

Types:

- ProxySupplier = #objref
- MappingFilter = #objref

This operation associate a new lifetime MappingFilter with the target object.

`obtain_offered_types(ProxySupplier, ObtainInfoMode) -> EventTypeSeq`

Types:

- ProxySupplier = #objref
- ObtainInfoMode = 'ALL_NOW_UPDATES_OFF' | 'ALL_NOW_UPDATES_ON' | 'NONE_NOW_UPDATES_OFF' | 'NONE_NOW_UPDATES_ON'
- EventTypeSeq = [EventType]
- EventType = #'CosNotification_EventType'{domain_name, type_name}
- domain_name = type_name = string()

Depending on the input parameter ObtainInfoMode, this operation may return a sequence of the EventTypes the target object is interested in receiving. If 'ALL_NOW_UPDATES_OFF' or 'ALL_NOW_UPDATES_ON' is given a sequence will be returned, otherwise not. If 'ALL_NOW_UPDATES_OFF' or 'NONE_NOW_UPDATES_OFF' are issued the target object will not inform the associated NotifySubscribe object when an update occurs. 'ALL_NOW_UPDATES_ON' or 'NONE_NOW_UPDATES_ON' will result in that update information will be sent.

`validate_event_qos(ProxySupplier, QoSProperties) -> Reply`

Types:

- ProxySupplier = #objref
- QoSProperties = [QoSProperty]
- QoSProperty = #'CosNotification_Property'{name, value}
- name = string()
- value = #any
- Reply = {ok, NamedPropertyRangeSeq} | {'EXCEPTION', CosNotification_UnsupportedQoS{qos_err}}
- NamedPropertyRangeSeq = [NamedPropertyRange]
- NamedPropertyRange = #CosNotification_NamedPropertyRange{name, range}
- name = string()

- range = #CosNotification_PropertyRange{low_val, high_val}
- low_val = #any
- high_val = #any
- qos_err = PropertyErrorSeq
- PropertyErrorSeq = [PropertyError]
- PropertyError = #'CosNotification_PropertyError'{code, name, available_range}
- code = 'UNSUPPORTED_PROPERTY' | 'UNAVAILABLE_PROPERTY' | 'UNSUPPORTED_VALUE' | 'UNAVAILABLE_VALUE' | 'BAD_PROPERTY' | 'BAD_TYPE' | 'BAD_VALUE'
- name = string()
- available_range = PropertyRange
- PropertyRange = #CosNotification_PropertyRange{low_val, high_val}
- low_val = high_val = #any

To check if certain Quality of Service properties can be added to events in the current context of the target object this operation should be used. If we cannot support the required settings an exception describing why will be raised.

CosNotifyChannelAdmin - SequenceProxyPullConsumer

Erlang Module

To get access to the record definitions for the structures use:

```
-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").
```

This module also exports the functions described in:

- CosNotifyComm.NotifyPublish [page 81]
- CosNotification.QoSAdmin [page 40]
- CosNotifyFilter.FilterAdmin [page 87]
- CosNotifyChannelAdmin.ProxyConsumer [page 50]

Exports

```
connect_sequence_pull_supplier(SequenceProxyPullConsumer, PullSupplier) -> Reply
```

Types:

- SequenceProxyPullConsumer = #objref
- PullSupplier = #objref
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosEventChannelAdmin.AlreadyConnected' {}} | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosEventChannelAdmin.TypeError' {}}

This operation connects a `PullSupplier` to the target object. If a connection already exists or the supplied client does not support the functions `pull_structured_events` and `try_pull_structured_events` an exception is raised.

```
suspend_connection(SequenceProxyPullConsumer) -> Reply
```

Types:

- SequenceProxyPullConsumer = #objref
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyChannelAdmin.ConnectionAlreadyInactive' {}} | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyChannelAdmin.NotConnected' {}}

If a connection exist, invoking this operation will suspend the connection until instructed otherwise. Otherwise, no client have been connected or this operation already have been invoked an exception is raised.

```
resume_connection(SequenceProxyPullConsumer) -> Reply
```

Types:

- SequenceProxyPullConsumer = #objref
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION',
'CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ConnectionAlreadyInactive' {}} | {'EXCEPTION',
'CosNotifyChannelAdmin_NotConnected' {}}

If an connection have been suspended this operation must be used to resume the connection. If the connection already is active or no client have been connected an exception is raised.

`disconnect_sequence_pull_consumer(SequenceProxyPullConsumer) -> ok`

Types:

- SequenceProxyPullConsumer = #objref

This operation close the connection to the client and terminates the target object.

CosNotifyChannelAdmin - SequenceProxyPullSupplier

Erlang Module

To get access to the record definitions for the structures use:

```
-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").
```

This module also exports the functions described in:

- CosNotifyComm.NotifySubscribe [page 82]
- CosNotification.QoSAdmin [page 40]
- CosNotifyFilter.FilterAdmin [page 87]
- CosNotifyChannelAdmin.ProxySupplier [page 59]

Exports

```
connect_sequence_pull_consumer(SequenceProxyPullSupplier, PullConsumer) -> Reply
```

Types:

- SequenceProxyPullSupplier = #objref
- PullConsumer = #objref
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosEventChannelAdmin.AlreadyConnected'}}

This operation connects a PullConsumer to the target object. If a connection already exists an exception is raised.

```
pull_structured_events(SequenceProxyPullSupplier, MaxEvents) -> Reply
```

Types:

- SequenceProxyPullSupplier = #objref
- MaxEvents = long()
- Reply = EventBatch | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosEventChannelAdmin.Disconnected'}}
- EventBatch = [StructuredEvent]
- StructuredEvent = #'CosNotification.StructuredEvent'{header, filterable_data, remainder_of_body}
- header = EventHeader
- filterable_data = [#'CosNotification.Property'{name, value}]
- name = string()
- value = #any
- remainder_of_body = #any

- EventHeader = #'CosNotification_EventHeader' {fixed_header, variable_header}
- fixed_header = FixedEventHeader
- variable_header = OptionalHeaderFields
- FixedEventHeader = #'CosNotification_FixedEventHeader' {event_type, event_name}
- event_type = EventType
- event_name = string()
- EventType = #'CosNotification_EventType' {domain_name, type_name}
- domain_name = type_name = string()
- OptionalHeaderFields = [#'CosNotification_Property' {name, value}]

A client use this operation to pull next event sequence of maximum length `MaxEvents`. This operation is blocking and will not reply until the requested amount of events can be delivered or the QoS property `PacingInterval` is reached. For more information see the `User's Guide`.

`try_pull_structured_events(SequenceProxyPullSupplier, MaxEvents) -> Reply`

Types:

- SequenceProxyPullSupplier = #objref
- MaxEvents = long()
- Reply = {EventBatch, HasEvent} | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosEventChannelAdmin_Disconnected' {}}
- HasEvent = boolean()
- EventBatch = [StructuredEvent]
- StructuredEvent = #'CosNotification_StructuredEvent' {header, filterable_data, remainder_of_body}
- header = EventHeader
- filterable_data = [#'CosNotification_Property' {name, value}]
- name = string()
- value = #any
- remainder_of_body = #any
- EventHeader = #'CosNotification_EventHeader' {fixed_header, variable_header}
- fixed_header = FixedEventHeader
- variable_header = OptionalHeaderFields
- FixedEventHeader = #'CosNotification_FixedEventHeader' {event_type, event_name}
- event_type = EventType
- event_name = string()
- EventType = #'CosNotification_EventType' {domain_name, type_name}
- domain_name = type_name = string()
- OptionalHeaderFields = [#'CosNotification_Property' {name, value}]

This operation pulls an event sequence of the maximum length `MaxEvents`, but do not block if the target object have no events to forward. The outparameter, `HasEvent` is true if the sequence contain any events.

`disconnect_sequence_pull_supplier(SequenceProxyPullSupplier) -> ok`

Types:

- SequenceProxyPullSupplier = #objref

This operation cause the target object to close the connection and terminate.

CosNotifyChannelAdmin - SupplierAdmin

Erlang Module

To get access to the record definitions for the structures use:

```
-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").
```

This module also exports the functions described in:

- [CosNotification.QoSAdmin](#) [page 40]
- [CosNotifyComm.NotifyPublish](#) [page 82]
- [CosNotifyFilter.FilterAdmin](#) [page 87]

Exports

```
_get_MyID(SupplierAdmin) -> AdminID
```

Types:

- `SupplierAdmin = #objref`
- `AdminID = long()`

When a `SupplierAdmin` object is created it is given a unique `Id` by the creating channel. This readonly attribute maintains this `Id`.

```
_get_MyChannel(SupplierAdmin) -> Channel
```

Types:

- `SupplierAdmin = #objref`
- `Channel = #objref`

The creating channel's reference is maintained by this readonly attribute.

```
_get_MyOperator(SupplierAdmin) -> OpType
```

Types:

- `SupplierAdmin = #objref`
- `OpType = 'AND_OP' | 'OR_OP'`

The Operation Type, which determines the semantics the target object will use for any associated `Filters`, is maintained by this readonly attribute.

```
_get_pull_consumers(SupplierAdmin) -> ProxyIDSeq
```

Types:

- SupplierAdmin = #objref
- ProxyIDSeq = [ProxyID]
- ProxyID = long()

A sequence of all associated PullProxy Id's is maintained by this readonly attribute.

`_get_push_consumers(SupplierAdmin) -> ProxyIDSeq`

Types:

- SupplierAdmin = #objref
- ProxyIDSeq = [ProxyID]
- ProxyID = long()

This operation returns all PushProxy Id's created by the target object.

`get_proxy_consumer(SupplierAdmin, ProxyID) -> Reply`

Types:

- SupplierAdmin = #objref
- ProxyID = long()
- Reply = Proxy | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyChannelAdmin.ProxyNotFound' {}}
- Proxy = #objref

The Proxy which corresponds to the given Id is returned by this operation.

`obtain_notification_pull_consumer(SupplierAdmin, SupplierType) -> Reply`

Types:

- SupplierAdmin = #objref
- SupplierType = 'ANY_EVENT' | 'STRUCTURED_EVENT' | 'SEQUENCE_EVENT'
- Reply = {Proxy, ProxyID}
- Proxy = #objref
- ProxyID = long()

This operation creates a new proxy and returns its object reference along with its ID. The SupplierType parameter determines the event type accepted by the proxy.

`obtain_pull_consumer(SupplierAdmin) -> Proxy`

Types:

- SupplierAdmin = #objref
- Proxy = #objref

A proxy which accepts #any{} events is created by this operation.

`obtain_notification_push_consumer(SupplierAdmin, SupplierType) -> Reply`

Types:

- SupplierAdmin = #objref
- SupplierType = 'ANY_EVENT' | 'STRUCTURED_EVENT' | 'SEQUENCE_EVENT'
- Reply = {Proxy, ProxyID}
- Proxy = #objref

- ProxyID = long()

Determined by the `SupplierType` parameter a compliant proxy is created and its object reference along with its Id is returned by this operation.

`obtain_push_consumer(SupplierAdmin) -> Proxy`

Types:

- SupplierAdmin = #objref
- Proxy = #objref

A proxy which accepts #any{} events is created by this operation.

`destroy(SupplierAdmin) -> ok`

Types:

- SupplierAdmin = #objref

This operation terminates the `SupplierAdmin` object and notifies the creating channel that the target object no longer is active.

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_- SequenceProxyPushConsumer

Erlang Module

To get access to the record definitions for the structures use:

```
-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").
```

This module also exports the functions described in:

- [CosNotifyComm_NotifyPublish](#) [page 81]
- [CosNotification_QoSAdmin](#) [page 40]
- [CosNotifyFilter_FilterAdmin](#) [page 87]
- [CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyConsumer](#) [page 50]

Exports

```
connect_sequence_push_supplier(SequenceProxyPushConsumer, PushSupplier) -> Reply
```

Types:

- `SequenceProxyPushConsumer = #objref`
- `PushSupplier = #objref`
- `Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosEventChannelAdmin_AlreadyConnected'}`

This operation connects a `PushSupplier` to the target object. If a connection already exists the `AlreadyConnected` exception is raised.

```
push_structured_events(SequenceProxyPushConsumer, EventBatch) -> Reply
```

Types:

- `SequenceProxyPushConsumer = #objref`
- `EventBatch = [StructuredEvent]`
- `StructuredEvent = #'CosNotification_StructuredEvent' {header, filterable_data, remainder_of_body}`
- `header = EventHeader`
- `filterable_data = [#'CosNotification_Property' {name, value}]`
- `name = string()`
- `value = #any`
- `remainder_of_body = #any`
- `EventHeader = #'CosNotification_EventHeader' {fixed_header, variable_header}`
- `fixed_header = FixedEventHeader`
- `variable_header = OptionalHeaderFields`

- FixedEventHeader = #'CosNotification_FixedEventHeader'{event_type, event_name}
- event_type = EventType
- event_name = string()
- EventType = #'CosNotification_EventType'{domain_name, type_name}
- domain_name = type_name = string()
- OptionalHeaderFields = [#'CosNotification_Property'{name, value}]
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosEventChannelAdmin_Disconnected'}}

A client must use this operation when it wishes to push a new sequence of events to the target object. If no connection exists the `Disconnected` exception is raised.

`disconnect_sequence_push_consumer(SequenceProxyPushConsumer) -> ok`

Types:

- `SequenceProxyPushConsumer = #objref`

This operation cause the target object to close the connection and terminate.

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_- SequenceProxyPushSupplier

Erlang Module

To get access to the record definitions for the structures use:

```
-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").
```

This module also exports the functions described in:

- CosNotifyComm_NotifySubscribe [page 82]
- CosNotification_QoSAdmin [page 40]
- CosNotifyFilter_FilterAdmin [page 87]
- CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxySupplier [page 59]

Exports

```
connect_sequence_push_consumer(SequenceProxyPushSupplier, PushConsumer) -> Reply
```

Types:

- SequenceProxyPushSupplier = #objref
- PushConsumer = #objref
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosEventChannelAdmin_AlreadyConnected' {}} | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosEventChannelAdmin_TypeError' {}}

This operation connects a PushConsumer to the target object. If a connection already exists or the function psuh_structured_events is not supported the exceptions AlreadyConnected or TypeError will be raised respectively.

```
suspend_connection(SequenceProxyPushSupplier) -> Reply
```

Types:

- SequenceProxyPushSupplier = #objref
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ConnectionAlreadyInactive' {}} | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyChannelAdmin_NotConnected' {}}

This operation suspends the connection between the client and the target object. If no connection exists or the connection is already suspended an exception is raised.

```
resume_connection(SequenceProxyPushSupplier) -> Reply
```

Types:

- SequenceProxyPullConsumer = #objref

- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION',
#CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ConnectionAlreadyInactive'{} } | {'EXCEPTION',
#CosNotifyChannelAdmin_NotConnected'{} }

If the connection have previously been suspended this operation must used if we want to resume the connection. If no object have been connected or the connection already is active an exception is raised.

`disconnect_sequence_push_supplier(SequenceProxyPushSupplier) -> ok`

Types:

- SequenceProxyPushSupplier = #objref

This operation cause the target object to close the connection and terminate.

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_- StructuredProxyPullConsumer

Erlang Module

To get access to the record definitions for the structures use:

```
-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").
```

This module also exports the functions described in:

- CosNotifyComm_NotifyPublish [page 81]
- CosNotification_QoSAdmin [page 40]
- CosNotifyFilter_FilterAdmin [page 87]
- CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyConsumer [page 50]

Exports

```
connect_structured_pull_supplier(StructuredProxyPullConsumer, PullSupplier) -> Reply
```

Types:

- StructuredProxyPullConsumer = #objref
- PullSupplier = #objref
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosEventChannelAdmin_AlreadyConnected' {}} | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosEventChannelAdmin_TypeError' {}}

This operation connects a PullSupplier to the target object. If a connection already exists or the given client object does not support the functions pull_structured_event and try_pull_structured_event an exception is raised.

```
suspend_connection(StructuredProxyPullConsumer) -> Reply
```

Types:

- StructuredProxyPullConsumer = #objref
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ConnectionAlreadyInactive' {}} | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyChannelAdmin_NotConnected' {}}

This operation suspends the connection between the target object and its client. If no connection exists or already suspended an exception is raised.

```
resume_connection(StructuredProxyPullConsumer) -> Reply
```

Types:

- StructuredProxyPullConsumer = #objref

- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION',
#CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ConnectionAlreadyInactive' {}} | {'EXCEPTION',
#CosNotifyChannelAdmin_NotConnected' {}}

If the connection have been suspended this operation must be used if we want to resume the connection. If the connection already are active or no connection have been created an exception is raised.

```
disconnect_structured_pull_consumer(StructuredProxyPullConsumer) -> ok
```

Types:

- StructuredProxyPullConsumer = #objref

This operation cause the target object to close the connection and terminate.

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_- StructuredProxyPullSupplier

Erlang Module

To get access to the record definitions for the structures use:

```
-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").
```

This module also exports the functions described in:

- CosNotifyComm_NotifySubscribe [page 82]
- CosNotification_QoSAdmin [page 40]
- CosNotifyFilter_FilterAdmin [page 87]
- CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxySupplier [page 59]

Exports

```
connect_structured_pull_consumer(StructuredProxyPullSupplier, PullConsumer) -> Reply
```

Types:

- StructuredProxyPullSupplier = #objref
- PullConsumer = #objref
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosEventChannelAdmin_AlreadyConnected'}}

This operation connects a PullConsumer to the target object. If a connection already exists the AlreadyConnected exception is raised.

```
pull_structured_event(StructuredProxyPullSupplier) -> Reply
```

Types:

- StructuredProxyPullSupplier = #objref
- Reply = StructuredEvent | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosEventChannelAdmin_Disconnected'}}
- StructuredEvent = #'CosNotification_StructuredEvent'{header, filterable_data, remainder_of_body}
- header = EventHeader
- filterable_data = [#'CosNotification_Property'{name, value}]
- name = string()
- value = #any
- remainder_of_body = #any
- EventHeader = #'CosNotification_EventHeader'{fixed_header, variable_header}
- fixed_header = FixedEventHeader

- `variable_header` = `OptionalHeaderFields`
- `FixedEventHeader` = `#'CosNotification.FixedEventHeader'{event_type, event_name}`
- `event_type` = `EventType`
- `event_name` = `string()`
- `EventType` = `#'CosNotification.EventType'{domain_name, type_name}`
- `domain_name` = `type_name` = `string()`
- `OptionalHeaderFields` = `[#'CosNotification.Property'{name, value}]`

This operation pulls next event from the target object; if an event cannot be delivered this function blocks until an event arrives.

`try_pull_structured_event(StructuredProxyPullSupplier) -> Reply`

Types:

- `StructuredProxyPullSupplier` = `#objref`
- `Reply` = `{StructuredEvent, HasEvent} | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosEventChannelAdmin.Disconnected'}}`
- `HasEvent` = `boolean()`
- `StructuredEvent` = `#'CosNotification.StructuredEvent'{header, filterable_data, remainder_of_body}`
- `header` = `EventHeader`
- `filterable_data` = `[#'CosNotification.Property'{name, value}]`
- `name` = `string()`
- `value` = `#any`
- `remainder_of_body` = `#any`
- `EventHeader` = `#'CosNotification.EventHeader'{fixed_header, variable_header}`
- `fixed_header` = `FixedEventHeader`
- `variable_header` = `OptionalHeaderFields`
- `FixedEventHeader` = `#'CosNotification.FixedEventHeader'{event_type, event_name}`
- `event_type` = `EventType`
- `event_name` = `string()`
- `EventType` = `#'CosNotification.EventType'{domain_name, type_name}`
- `domain_name` = `type_name` = `string()`
- `OptionalHeaderFields` = `[#'CosNotification.Property'{name, value}]`

This operation try to pull next event from the target object. If no event have arrived an empty event is returned and the out parameter `HasEvent` is set to false. Otherwise, the boolean flag is set to true and an valid event is returned.

`disconnect_structured_pull_supplier(StructuredProxyPullSupplier) -> ok`

Types:

- `StructuredProxyPullSupplier` = `#objref`

This operation cause the target object to close the connection and terminate.

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_- StructuredProxyPushConsumer

Erlang Module

To get access to the record definitions for the structures use:

```
-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").
```

This module also exports the functions described in:

- [CosNotifyComm_NotifyPublish](#) [page 81]
- [CosNotification_QoSAdmin](#) [page 40]
- [CosNotifyFilter_FilterAdmin](#) [page 87]
- [CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyConsumer](#) [page 50]

Exports

```
connect_structured_push_supplier(StructuredProxyPushConsumer, PushSupplier) -> Reply
```

Types:

- StructuredProxyPushConsumer = #objref
- PushSupplier = #objref
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosEventChannelAdmin_AlreadyConnected'}}

This operation connects a `PushSupplier` to the target object. If a connection already exists an exception is raised.

```
push_structured_event(StructuredProxyPushConsumer, StructuredEvent) -> Reply
```

Types:

- StructuredProxyPushConsumer = #objref
- StructuredEvent = #'CosNotification_StructuredEvent'{header, filterable_data, remainder_of_body}
- header = EventHeader
- filterable_data = [#'CosNotification_Property'{name, value}]
- name = string()
- value = #any
- remainder_of_body = #any
- EventHeader = #'CosNotification_EventHeader'{fixed_header, variable_header}
- fixed_header = FixedEventHeader
- variable_header = OptionalHeaderFields
- FixedEventHeader = #'CosNotification_FixedEventHeader'{event_type, event_name}

- event_type = EventType
- event_name = string()
- EventType = #'CosNotification_EventType' {domain_name, type_name}
- domain_name = type_name = string()
- OptionalHeaderFields = [#'CosNotification_Property' {name, value}]
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosEventChannelAdmin_Disconnected' {}}

When a client want to push a new event to the target object this operation must be used.

```
disconnect_structured_push_consumer(StructuredProxyPushConsumer) -> ok
```

Types:

- StructuredProxyPushConsumer = #objref

This operation cause the target object to close the connection and terminate.

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_- StructuredProxyPushSupplier

Erlang Module

To get access to the record definitions for the structures use:

```
-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").
```

This module also exports the functions described in:

- CosNotifyComm_NotifySubscribe [page 82]
- CosNotification_QoSAdmin [page 40]
- CosNotifyFilter_FilterAdmin [page 87]
- CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxySupplier [page 59]

Exports

```
connect_structured_push_consumer(StructuredProxyPushSupplier, PushConsumer) -> Reply
```

Types:

- StructuredProxyPushSupplier = #objref
- PushConsumer = #objref
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosEventChannelAdmin_AlreadyConnected' {}} | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosEventChannelAdmin_TypeError' {}}

This operation connects a PushConsumer to the target object. If a connection already exists or the function push_structured_event is not supported by the client object an exception is raised.

```
suspend_connection(StructuredProxyPushSupplier) -> Reply
```

Types:

- StructuredProxyPushSupplier = #objref
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ConnectionAlreadyInactive' {}} | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyChannelAdmin_NotConnected' {}}

This operation suspends the connection with the target object. If no connection exists or the connection already is suspended an exception is raised.

```
resume_connection(StructuredProxyPushSupplier) -> Reply
```

Types:

- StructuredProxyPullConsumer = #objref

- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION',
#CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ConnectionAlreadyInactive'{} } | {'EXCEPTION',
#CosNotifyChannelAdmin_NotConnected'{} }

If the connection with the target object have been suspended this function must be used to resume the connection. If no client have been connected or the connection is active an exception is raised.

`disconnect_structured_push_supplier(StructuredProxyPushSupplier) -> ok`

Types:

- StructuredProxyPushSupplier = #objref

This operation cause the target object to close the connection and terminate.

CosNotifyComm_NotifyPublish

Erlang Module

To get access to the record definitions for the structures use:
`-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").`

All objects, which inherit this interface, export functions described in this module.

Exports

`offer_change(Object, Added, Removed) -> Reply`

Types:

- Object = #objref
- Added = Removed = EventTypeSeq
- EventTypeSeq = [type]
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', CosNotifyComm_InvalidEventType{type}}
- type = #'CosNotification_EventType'{domain_name, type_name}
- domain_name = type_name = string()

Objects supporting this interface can be informed by supplier objects about which type of events that will be delivered in the future. This operation accepts two parameters describing new and old event types respectively. If any of the supplied event type names is syntactically incorrect an exception is raised.

CosNotifyComm_NotifySubscribe

Erlang Module

To get access to the record definitions for the structures use:

```
-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").
```

All objects, which inherit this interface, export functions described in this module.

Exports

```
subscription_change(Object, Added, Removed) -> Reply
```

Types:

- Object = #objref
- Added = Removed = EventTypeSeq
- EventTypeSeq = [type]
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', CosNotifyComm_InvalidEventType{type}}
- type = #'CosNotification_EventType'{domain_name, type_name}
- domain_name = type_name = string()

This operation takes as input two sequences of event type names specifying events the client will and will not accept in the future respectively.

CosNotifyFilter_Filter

Erlang Module

To get access to the record definitions for the structures use:
`-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").`

Exports

`_get_constraint_grammar(Filter) -> Grammar`

Types:

- Filter = #objref
- Grammar = string()

This operation returns which type of Grammar the Filter uses. Currently, only "EXTENDED_TCL" is supported.

`add_constraints(Filter, ConstraintExpSeq) -> Reply`

Types:

- Filter = #objref
- ConstraintExpSeq = [Constraint]
- ConstraintExp = #'CosNotifyFilter_ConstraintExp'{event_types, constraint_expr}
- event_types = #'CosNotification_EventTypeSeq'{}
- constraint_expr = string()
- Reply = ConstraintInfoSeq | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyFilter_InvalidConstraint'{constr}}
- constr = ConstraintExp
- ConstraintInfoSeq = [ConstraintInfo]
- ConstraintInfo = #'CosNotifyFilter_ConstraintInfo'{constraint_expression, constraint_id}
- constraint_expression = ConstraintExp
- constraint_id = long()

Initially, Filters do not contain any constraints, hence, all events will be forwarded. The `add_constraints/2` operation allow us to add constraints to the target object.

`modify_constraints(Filter, ConstraintIDSeq, ConstraintInfoSeq) -> Reply`

Types:

- Filter = #objref
- ConstraintIDSeq = [ConstraintID]
- ConstraintID = long()

- ConstraintInfoSeq = [ConstraintInfo]
- ConstraintInfo = #'CosNotifyFilter_ConstraintInfo'{constraint_expression, constraint_id}
- constraint_expression = ConstraintExp
- constraint_id = long()
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyFilter_InvalidConstraint'{constr}} | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyFilter_ConstraintNotFound'{id}}
- constr = ConstraintExp
- id = long()
- ConstraintExp = #'CosNotifyFilter_ConstraintExp'{event_types, constraint_expr}
- event_types = #'CosNotification_EventTypeSeq'{}
- constraint_expr = string()

This operation is invoked by a client in order to modify the constraints associated with the target object. The constraints related to the Id's in the parameter sequence `ConstraintIDSeq` will, if all values are valid, be deleted. The `ConstraintInfoSeq` parameter contains of Id-Expression pairs and a constraint matching one of the unique Id's will, if all input values are correct, be updated. If the parameters contain incorrect data an exception will be raised.

`get_constraints(Filter, ConstraintIDSeq) -> Reply`

Types:

- Filter = #objref
- ConstraintIDSeq = [ConstraintID]
- ConstraintID = long()
- Reply = ConstraintInfoSeq | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyFilter_ConstraintNotFound'{id}}
- ConstraintInfoSeq = [ConstraintInfo]
- ConstraintInfo = #'CosNotifyFilter_ConstraintInfo'{constraint_expression, constraint_id}
- constraint_expression = ConstraintExp
- constraint_id = id = long()

This operation return a sequence of `ConstraintInfo`'s, related to the given `ConstraintID`'s, associated with the target object.

`get_all_constraints(Filter) -> ConstraintInfoSeq`

Types:

- Filter = #objref
- ConstraintInfoSeq = [ConstraintInfo]
- ConstraintInfo = #'CosNotifyFilter_ConstraintInfo'{constraint_expression, constraint_id}
- constraint_expression = ConstraintExp
- constraint_id = long()

All constraints, and their unique Id, associated with the target object will be returned by this operation.

`remove_all_constraints(Filter) -> ok`

Types:

- Filter = #objref

All constraints associated with the target object are removed by this operation and, since the the target object no longer contain any constraints, true will always be the result of any match operation.

`destroy(Filter) -> ok`

Types:

- Filter = #objref

This operation terminates the target object.

`match(Filter, Event) -> Reply`

Types:

- Filter = #objref
- Event = #any
- Reply = boolean() | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyFilter_UnsupportedFilterableData' {}}

This operation accepts an #any{} event and returns true if it satisfies at least one constraint. If the event contains data of the wrong type, e.g. should be a string() but in fact i a short(), an exception is raised.

`match_structured(Filter, Event) -> Reply`

Types:

- Filter = #objref
- Event = #'CosNotification_StructuredEvent' {}
- Reply = boolean() | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyFilter_UnsupportedFilterableData' {}}

This operation is similar to the matchy operation but accepts structured events instead.

`attach_callback(Filter, NotifySubscribe) -> CallbackID`

Types:

- Filter = #objref
- NotifySubscribe = #objref
- CallbackID = long()

This operation connects a NotifySubscribe object, which should be informed when the target object's constraints are updated. A unique Id is returned which must be stored if we ever want to detach the callback object in the future.

`detach_callback(Filter, CallbackID) -> Reply`

Types:

- Filter = #objref
- CallbackID = long()
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyFilter_CallbackNotFound' {}}

If the target object has an associated callback that matches the supplied Id it will be removed and longer informed of any updates. If no object with a matching Id is found an exception is raised.

`get_callbacks(Filter) -> CallbackIDSeq`

Types:

- Filter = #objref
- CallbackIDSeq = [CallbackID]
- CallbackID = long()

This operation returns a sequence of all connected NotifySubscribe object Id's. If no callbacks are associated with the target object the list will be empty.

CosNotifyFilter_FilterAdmin

Erlang Module

To get access to the record definitions for the structures use:
`-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").`

All objects, which inherit this interface, export functions described in this module.

Exports

`add_filter(Object, Filter) -> FilterID`

Types:

- Object = #objref
- Filter = #objref
- FilterID = long()

This operation connects a new `Filter` to the target object. This `Filter` will, together with other associated `Filters`, be used to select events to forward. A unique `Id` is returned and should be used if we no longer want to consult the given `Filter`.

`remove_filter(Object, FilterID) -> ok`

Types:

- Object = #objref
- FilterID = long()

If a certain `Filter` no longer should be associated with the target object this operation must be used. Events will no longer be tested against the `Filter` associated with the given `Id`.

`get_filter(Object, FilterID) -> Reply`

Types:

- Object = #objref
- FilterID = long()
- Reply = Filter | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyFilter_FilterNotFound' {}}
- Filter = #objref

If the target object is associated with a `Filter` matching the given `Id` the reference will be returned. If no such `Filter` is known by the target object an exception is raised.

`get_all_filters(Object) -> FilterIDSeq`

Types:

- Object = #objref
- FilterIDSeq = [FilterID]
- FilterID = long()

Id's for all `Filter` objects associated with the target object is returned by this operation.

```
remove_all_filters(Object) -> ok
```

Types:

- Object = #objref

If we want to remove all `Filters` associated with the target object we can use this function.

CosNotifyFilter_FilterFactory

Erlang Module

To get access to the record definitions for the structures use:
`-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").`

Exports

`create_filter(FilterFactory, Grammar) -> Reply`

Types:

- FilterFactory = #objref
- Grammar = string()
- Reply = Filter | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyFilter_InvalidGrammar' {}}
- Filter = #objref

This operation creates a new Filter object, under the condition that Grammar given is supported. Currently, only "EXTENDED_TCL" is supported.

`create_mapping_filter(FilterFactory, Grammar) -> Reply`

Types:

- FilterFactory = #objref
- Grammar = string()
- Reply = MappingFilter | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyFilter_InvalidGrammar' {}}
- Filter = #objref

This operation creates a new MappingFilter object, under the condition that Grammar given is supported. Currently, only "EXTENDED_TCL" is supported.

CosNotifyFilter_MappingFilter

Erlang Module

The main purpose of this module is to match events against associated constraints and return the value for the first constraint that returns true for the given event. If all constraints return false the default value will be returned.

To get access to the record definitions for the structures use:

```
-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").
```

Exports

```
_get_constraint_grammar(MappingFilter) -> Grammar
```

Types:

- MappingFilter = #objref
- Grammar = string()

This operation returns which type of Grammar the MappingFilter uses. Currently, only "EXTENDED_TCL" is supported.

```
_get_value_type(MappingFilter) -> CORBA::TypeCode
```

Types:

- MappingFilter = #objref

This readonly attribute maintains the CORBA::TypeCode of the default value associated with the target object.

```
_get_default_value(MappingFilter) -> #any
```

Types:

- MappingFilter = #objref

This readonly attribute maintains the #any{} default value associated with the target object.

```
add_mapping_constraints(MappingFilter, MappingConstraintPairSeq) -> Reply
```

Types:

- MappingFilter = #objref
- MappingConstraintPairSeq = [MappingConstraintPair]
- MappingConstraintPair =
#CosNotifyFilter_MappingConstraintPair{constraint_expression, result_to_set}
- constraint_expression = #CosNotifyFilter_ConstraintExp{event_types,
constraint_expr}

- event_types = #'CosNotification_EventTypeSeq' {}
- constraint_expr = string()
- result_to_set = #any
- Reply = MappingConstraintInfoSeq | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyFilter_InvalidConstraint' {constr}} | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyFilter_InvalidValue' {constr, value}}
- constr = ConstraintExp
- ConstraintExp = #'CosNotifyFilter_ConstraintExp' {event_types, constraint_expr}
- event_types = #'CosNotification_EventTypeSeq' {}
- constraint_expr = string()
- MappingConstraintInfoSeq = [MappingConstraintInfo]
- MappingConstraintInfo = #'CosNotifyFilter_MappingConstraintInfo' {constraint_expression, constraint_id, value}
- constraint_expression = ConstraintExp
- constraint_id = long()
- value = #any

This operation add new mapping constraints, which will be used when trying to override Quality of Service settings defined in the given event. If a constraint return true the associated value will be returned, otherwise the default value.

modify_constraints(MappingFilter, ConstraintIDSeq, MappingConstraintInfoSeq) -> Reply

Types:

- MappingFilter = #objref
- ConstraintIDSeq = [ConstraintID]
- ConstraintID = long()
- MappingConstraintInfoSeq = [MappingConstraintInfo]
- MappingConstraintInfo = #'CosNotifyFilter_MappingConstraintInfo' {constraint_expression, constraint_id, value}
- constraint_expression = ConstraintExp
- constraint_id = long()
- value = #any
- ConstraintInfoSeq = [ConstraintInfo]
- ConstraintInfo = #'CosNotifyFilter_ConstraintInfo' {constraint_expression, constraint_id}
- constraint_expression = ConstraintExp
- constraint_id = long()
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyFilter_InvalidConstraint' {constr}} | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyFilter_ConstraintNotFound' {id}} | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyFilter_InvalidValue' {constr, value}}
- constr = ConstraintExp
- id = long()
- value = #any
- ConstraintExp = #'CosNotifyFilter_ConstraintExp' {event_types, constraint_expr}
- event_types = #'CosNotification_EventTypeSeq' {}
- constraint_expr = string()

The `ConstraintIDSeq` supplied should relate to constraints the caller wishes to remove. If any of the supplied Id's are not found an exception will be raised. This operation also accepts a sequence of `MappingConstraintInfo` which will be added. If the target object cannot modify the constraints as requested an exception is raised describing which constraint, and why, could not be updated.

```
get_mapping_constraints(MappingFilter, ConstraintIDSeq) -> Reply
```

Types:

- MappingFilter = #objref
- ConstraintIDSeq = [ConstraintID]
- ConstraintID = long()
- Reply = MappingConstraintInfoSeq | {'EXCEPTION', #'CosNotifyFilter_ConstraintNotFound'{id}}
- MappingConstraintInfoSeq = [MappingConstraintInfo]
- MappingConstraintInfo = #'CosNotifyFilter_MappingConstraintInfo'{constraint_expression, constraint_id, value}
- constraint_expression = ConstraintExp
- ConstraintExp = #'CosNotifyFilter_ConstraintExp'{event_types, constraint_expr}
- event_types = #'CosNotification_EventTypeSeq'{}
- constraint_expr = string()
- constraint_id = id = long()
- value = #any

When adding a new constraint a unique Id is returned, which is accepted as input for this operation. The associated constraint is returned, but if no such Id exists an exception is raised.

```
get_all_mapping_constraints(MappingFilter) -> MappingConstraintInfoSeq
```

Types:

- MappingFilter = #objref
- MappingConstraintInfoSeq = [MappingConstraintInfo]
- MappingConstraintInfo = #'CosNotifyFilter_MappingConstraintInfo'{constraint_expression, constraint_id, value}
- constraint_expression = ConstraintExp
- ConstraintExp = #'CosNotifyFilter_ConstraintExp'{event_types, constraint_expr}
- event_types = #'CosNotification_EventTypeSeq'{}
- constraint_expr = string()
- constraint_id = long()
- value = #any

This operation returns a sequence of all unique Id's associated with the target object. If no constraint have been added the sequence will be empty.

```
remove_all_mapping_constraints(MappingFilter) -> ok
```

Types:

- MappingFilter = #objref

This operation removes all constraints associated with the target object.

```
destroy(MappingFilter) -> ok
```

Types:

- MappingFilter = #objref

This operation terminates the target object. Remember to remove this Filter from the objects it have been associated with.

```
match(MappingFilter, Event) -> Reply
```

Types:

- MappingFilter = #objref
- Event = #any
- Reply = {boolean(), #any} | {'EXCEPTION', #CosNotifyFilter_UnsupportedFilterableData'{'}}

This operation evaluates Any events with the Filter's constraints, and returns the value to use. The value is the default value if all constraints returns false and the value associated with the first constraint returning true.

```
match_structured(MappingFilter, Event) -> Reply
```

Types:

- MappingFilter = #objref
- Event = #'CosNotification_StructuredEvent'{'}
- Reply = {boolean(), #any} | {'EXCEPTION', #CosNotifyFilter_UnsupportedFilterableData'{'}}

Similar to match/2 but accepts a structured event as input.

cosNotificationApp

Erlang Module

To get access to the record definitions for the structures use:

```
-include_lib("cosNotification/include/*.hrl").
```

This module contains the functions for starting and stopping the application.

Exports

`install()` -> Return

Types:

- Return = ok | {'EXCEPTION', E}

This operation installs the cosNotification application.

`install(Seconds)` -> Return

Types:

- Return = ok | {'EXCEPTION', E}

This operation installs the cosNotification application using `Seconds` delay between each block, currently 6, of IFR-registrations. This approach spreads the IFR database access over a period of time to allow other applications to run smother.

`install_event()` -> Return

Types:

- Return = ok | {'EXCEPTION', E}

This operation, which may *only* be used if it is impossible to upgrade to *cosEvent-2.0* or later, installs the necessary cosEvent interfaces. If *cosEvent-2.0* is available, use `cosEventApp:install()` instead.

`install_event(Seconds)` -> Return

Types:

- Return = ok | {'EXCEPTION', E}

This operation, which may *only* be used if it is impossible to upgrade to *cosEvent-2.0* or later, installs the necessary cosEvent interfaces using `Seconds` delay between each block of IFR-registrations. If *cosEvent-2.0* is available, use `cosEventApp:install()` instead.

`uninstall()` -> Return

Types:

- Return = ok | {'EXCEPTION', E}

This operation uninstalls the cosNotification application.

`uninstall(Seconds) -> Return`

Types:

- Return = ok | {'EXCEPTION', E}

This operation uninstalls the cosNotification application using Seconds delay between each block, currently 6, of IFR-unregistrations. This approach spreads the IFR database access over a period of time to allow other applications to run smother.

`uninstall_event() -> Return`

Types:

- Return = ok | {'EXCEPTION', E}

This operation uninstalls the inherrited cosEvent interfaces. If cosEvent is in use this function may not be used. This function may only be used if `cosNotificationApp:install_event/1/2` was used. If not, use `cosEventApp:uninstall()` instead.

`uninstall_event(Seconds) -> Return`

Types:

- Return = ok | {'EXCEPTION', E}

This operation uninstalls the inherrited cosEvent interfaces, using Seconds delay between each block of IFR-unregistrations. If cosEvent is in use this function may not be used. This function may only be used if `cosNotificationApp:install_event/1/2` was used. If not, use `cosEventApp:uninstall()` instead.

`start() -> Return`

Types:

- Return = ok | {error, Reason}

This operation starts the cosNotification application.

`stop() -> Return`

Types:

- Return = ok | {error, Reason}

This operation stops the cosNotification application.

`start_global_factory() -> ChannelFactory`

Types:

- ChannelFactory = #objref

This operation creates a Event Channel Factory [page 48] should be used for a multi-node Orber. The Factory is used to create a new channel [page 45].

`start_global_factory(Options) -> ChannelFactory`

Types:

- Options = [Option]
- Option = {pullInterval, Seconds} | {filterOp, Op} | {gcTime, Seconds} | {gcLimit, Amount} | {timeService, #objref}
- ChannelFactory = #objref

This operation creates a Event Channel Factory [page 48] and should be used for a multi-node Orber. The Factory is used to create a new channel [page 45].

- {pullInterval, Seconds} - determine how often Proxy Pull Consumers will check for new events with the client application. The default value is 20 seconds.
- {filterOp, OperationType} - determine which type of Administrator objects should be started, i.e., 'OR_OP' or 'AND_OP'. The default value is 'OR_OP'.
- {timeService, TimeServiceObj | 'undefined'} - to be able to use Start and/or Stop QoS this option must be used. See the function `start_time_service/2` in the `cosTime` application. The default value is 'undefined'.
- {filterOp, OperationType} - determine which type of Administrator objects should be started, i.e., 'OR_OP' or 'AND_OP'. The default value is 'OR_OP'.
- {gcTime, Seconds} - this option determines how often, for example, proxies will garbage collect expired events. The default value is 60.
- {gcLimit, Amount} - determines how many events will be stored before, for example, proxies will garbage collect expired events. The default value is 50. This option is tightly coupled with the QoS property `MaxEventsPerConsumer`, i.e., the `gcLimit` should be less than `MaxEventsPerConsumer` and greater than 0.

`start_factory()` -> ChannelFactory

Types:

- ChannelFactory = #objref

This operation creates a Event Channel Factory [page 48]. The Factory is used to create a new channel [page 45].

`start_factory(Options)` -> ChannelFactory

Types:

- Options = [Option]
- Option = {pullInterval, Seconds} | {filterOp, Op} | {gcTime, Seconds} | {gcLimit, Amount} | {timeService, #objref}
- ChannelFactory = #objref

This operation creates a Event Channel Factory [page 48]. The Factory is used to create a new channel [page 45].

`stop_factory(ChannelFactory)` -> Reply

Types:

- ChannelFactory = #objref
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', E}

This operation stop the target channel factory.

`start_filter_factory()` -> FilterFactory

Types:

- FilterFactory = #objref

This operation creates a Filter Factory [page 89]. The Factory is used to create a new Filter's [page 83] and MappingFilter's [page 90].

`stop_filter_factory(FilterFactory)` -> Reply

Types:

- FilterFactory = #objref
- Reply = ok | {'EXCEPTION', E}

This operation stop the target filter factory.

`create_structured_event(Domain, Type, Event, VariableHeader, FilterableBody, BodyRemainder)` -> Reply

Types:

- Domain = string()
- Type = string()
- Event = string()
- VariableHeader = [CosNotification::Property]
- FilterableBody = [CosNotification::Property]
- BodyRemainder = #any data-type
- Reply = CosNotification::StructuredEvent | {'EXCEPTION', E}

An easy way to create a structured event is to use this function. Simple typechecks are performed and if one of the arguments is not correct a 'BAD_PARAM' exception is thrown.

List of Figures

- 1.1 Figure 1: The Notification Service Components. 4
- 1.2 Figure 1: The structure of a structured event. 11

List of Tables

1.1	Table 1: Type & Operator Examples	11
1.2	Table 2: Fixed Header Constraint Examples	12
1.3	Table 1: Supported QoS Settings	13
1.4	Table 2: Supported Admin Properties	15

Index of Modules and Functions

Modules are typed in *this* way.
Functions are typed in *this* way.

'AnyOrder' / 0	<i>CosNotification</i> , 37
'BestEffort' / 0	<i>CosNotification</i> , 36
'ConnectionReliability' / 0	<i>CosNotification</i> , 36
'DeadlineOrder' / 0	<i>CosNotification</i> , 37
'DefaultPriority' / 0	<i>CosNotification</i> , 36
'DiscardPolicy' / 0	<i>CosNotification</i> , 37
'EventReliability' / 0	<i>CosNotification</i> , 36
'FifoOrder' / 0	<i>CosNotification</i> , 37
'HighestPriority' / 0	<i>CosNotification</i> , 36
'LifoOrder' / 0	<i>CosNotification</i> , 37
'LowestPriority' / 0	<i>CosNotification</i> , 36
'MaxConsumers' / 0	<i>CosNotification</i> , 38
'MaxEventsPerConsumer' / 0	<i>CosNotification</i> , 37
'MaxQueueLength' / 0	<i>CosNotification</i> , 38
'MaxSuppliers' / 0	<i>CosNotification</i> , 38
'MaximumBatchSize' / 0	<i>CosNotification</i> , 37
'OrderPolicy' / 0	<i>CosNotification</i> , 37
'PacingInterval' / 0	<i>CosNotification</i> , 37
'Persistent' / 0	<i>CosNotification</i> , 36
'Priority' / 0	<i>CosNotification</i> , 36
'PriorityOrder' / 0	<i>CosNotification</i> , 37
'RejectNewEvents' / 0	<i>CosNotification</i> , 37
'StartTime' / 0	<i>CosNotification</i> , 36
'StartTimeSupported' / 0	<i>CosNotification</i> , 37
'StopTime' / 0	<i>CosNotification</i> , 36
'StopTimeSupported' / 0	<i>CosNotification</i> , 37
'Timeout' / 0	<i>CosNotification</i> , 37
_get_MyAdmin / 1	<i>CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyConsumer</i> , 50 <i>CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxySupplier</i> , 59
_get_MyChannel / 1	<i>CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ConsumerAdmin</i> , 42 <i>CosNotifyChannelAdmin_SupplierAdmin</i> , 66
_get_MyFactory / 1	<i>CosNotifyChannelAdmin_EventChannel</i> , 45

- _get_MyID/1*
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin-ConsumerAdmin* , 42
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_SupplierAdmin* , 66
- _get_MyOperator/1*
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin-ConsumerAdmin* , 42
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_SupplierAdmin* , 66
- _get_MyType/1*
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyConsumer* , 50
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxySupplier* , 59
- _get_constraint_grammar/1*
 - CosNotifyFilter_Filter* , 83
 - CosNotifyFilter_MappingFilter* , 90
- _get_default_consumer_admin/1*
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_EventChannel* , 45
- _get_default_filter_factory/1*
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_EventChannel* , 45
- _get_default_supplier_admin/1*
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_EventChannel* , 45
- _get_default_value/1*
 - CosNotifyFilter_MappingFilter* , 90
- _get_lifetime_filter/1*
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin-ConsumerAdmin* , 43
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxySupplier* , 60
- _get_priority_filter/1*
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin-ConsumerAdmin* , 42
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxySupplier* , 59
- _get_pull_consumers/1*
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_SupplierAdmin* , 66
- _get_pull_suppliers/1*
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin-ConsumerAdmin* , 43
- _get_push_consumers/1*
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_SupplierAdmin* , 67
- _get_push_suppliers/1*
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin-ConsumerAdmin* , 43
- _get_value_type/1*
 - CosNotifyFilter_MappingFilter* , 90
- _set_lifetime_filter/2*
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin-ConsumerAdmin* , 43
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxySupplier* , 60
- _set_priority_filter/2*
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin-ConsumerAdmin* , 43
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxySupplier* , 59
- add_constraints/2*
 - CosNotifyFilter_Filter* , 83
- add_filter/2*
 - CosNotifyFilter_FilterAdmin* , 87
- add_mapping_constraints/2*
 - CosNotifyFilter_MappingFilter* , 90
- attach_callback/2*
 - CosNotifyFilter_Filter* , 85
- connect_any_pull_consumer/2*
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin-ProxyPullSupplier* , 54
- connect_any_pull_supplier/2*
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin-ProxyPullConsumer* , 52
- connect_any_push_consumer/2*
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin-ProxyPushSupplier* , 57
- connect_any_push_supplier/2*

- CosNotifyChannelAdmin-ProxyPushConsumer*, 56
- connect_sequence_pull_consumer/2*
CosNotifyChannelAdmin-SequenceProxyPullSupplier, 64
- connect_sequence_pull_supplier/2*
CosNotifyChannelAdmin-SequenceProxyPullConsumer, 62
- connect_sequence_push_consumer/2*
CosNotifyChannelAdmin-SequenceProxyPushSupplier, 71
- connect_sequence_push_supplier/2*
CosNotifyChannelAdmin-SequenceProxyPushConsumer, 69
- connect_structured_pull_consumer/2*
CosNotifyChannelAdmin-StructuredProxyPullSupplier, 75
- connect_structured_pull_supplier/2*
CosNotifyChannelAdmin-StructuredProxyPullConsumer, 73
- connect_structured_push_consumer/2*
CosNotifyChannelAdmin-StructuredProxyPushSupplier, 79
- connect_structured_push_supplier/2*
CosNotifyChannelAdmin-StructuredProxyPushConsumer, 77
- CosNotification*
 - 'AnyOrder' /0, 37
 - 'BestEffort' /0, 36
 - 'ConnectionReliability' /0, 36
 - 'DeadlineOrder' /0, 37
 - 'DefaultPriority' /0, 36
 - 'DiscardPolicy' /0, 37
 - 'EventReliability' /0, 36
 - 'FifoOrder' /0, 37
 - 'HighestPriority' /0, 36
 - 'LifoOrder' /0, 37
 - 'LowestPriority' /0, 36
 - 'MaxConsumers' /0, 38
 - 'MaxEventsPerConsumer' /0, 37
 - 'MaxQueueLength' /0, 38
 - 'MaxSuppliers' /0, 38
 - 'MaximumBatchSize' /0, 37
 - 'OrderPolicy' /0, 37
 - 'PacingInterval' /0, 37
 - 'Persistent' /0, 36
 - 'Priority' /0, 36
 - 'PriorityOrder' /0, 37
 - 'RejectNewEvents' /0, 37
 - 'StartTime' /0, 36
 - 'StartTimeSupported' /0, 37
 - 'StopTime' /0, 36
 - 'StopTimeSupported' /0, 37
 - 'Timeout' /0, 37
- CosNotification_AdminPropertiesAdmin*
 - get_admin*/1, 39
 - set_admin*/2, 39
- CosNotification_QoSAdmin*
 - get_qos*/1, 40
 - set_qos*/2, 40
 - validate_qos*/2, 41
- cosNotificationApp*
 - create_structured_event*/6, 97
 - install*/0, 94
 - install*/1, 94
 - install_event*/0, 94
 - install_event*/1, 94
 - start*/0, 95
 - start_factory*/0, 96
 - start_factory*/1, 96
 - start_filter_factory*/0, 97
 - start_global_factory*/0, 95
 - start_global_factory*/1, 95
 - stop*/0, 95
 - stop_factory*/1, 96
 - stop_filter_factory*/1, 97
 - uninstall*/0, 94
 - uninstall*/1, 95
 - uninstall_event*/0, 95
 - uninstall_event*/1, 95
- CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ConsumerAdmin*
 - _get_MyChannel*/1, 42
 - _get_MyID*/1, 42
 - _get_MyOperator*/1, 42
 - _get_lifetime_filter*/1, 43
 - _get_priority_filter*/1, 42
 - _get_pull_suppliers*/1, 43
 - _get_push_suppliers*/1, 43
 - _set_lifetime_filter*/2, 43
 - _set_priority_filter*/2, 43
 - destroy*/1, 44

- get_proxy_supplier/2, 43
- obtain_notification_pull_supplier/2, 44
- obtain_notification_push_supplier/2, 44
- obtain_pull_supplier/1, 44
- obtain_push_supplier/1, 44
- CosNotifyChannelAdmin_EventChannel*
 - _get_MyFactory/1, 45
 - _get_default_consumer_admin/1, 45
 - _get_default_filter_factory/1, 45
 - _get_default_supplier_admin/1, 45
 - destroy/1, 47
 - for_consumers/1, 46
 - for_suppliers/1, 46
 - get_all_consumeradmins/1, 47
 - get_all_supplieradmins/1, 47
 - get_consumeradmin/2, 47
 - get_supplieradmin/2, 47
 - new_for_consumers/2, 46
 - new_for_suppliers/2, 46
- CosNotifyChannelAdmin-EventChannelFactory*
 - create_channel/3, 48
 - get_all_channels/1, 48
 - get_event_channel/2, 48
- CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyConsumer*
 - _get_MyAdmin/1, 50
 - _get_MyType/1, 50
 - obtain_subscription_types/2, 50
 - validate_event_qos/2, 51
- CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyPullConsumer*
 - connect_any_pull_supplier/2, 52
 - disconnect_pull_consumer/1, 53
 - resume_connection/1, 52
 - suspend_connection/1, 52
- CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyPullSupplier*
 - connect_any_pull_consumer/2, 54
 - disconnect_pull_supplier/1, 55
 - pull/1, 54
 - try_pull/1, 54
- CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyPushConsumer*
 - connect_any_push_supplier/2, 56
 - disconnect_push_consumer/1, 56
 - push/2, 56
- CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyPushSupplier*
 - connect_any_push_consumer/2, 57
 - disconnect_push_supplier/1, 58
 - resume_connection/1, 57
- suspend_connection/1, 57
- CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxySupplier*
 - _get_MyAdmin/1, 59
 - _get_MyType/1, 59
 - _get_lifetime_filter/1, 60
 - _get_priority_filter/1, 59
 - _set_lifetime_filter/2, 60
 - _set_priority_filter/2, 59
 - obtain_offered_types/2, 60
 - validate_event_qos/2, 60
- CosNotifyChannelAdmin-SequenceProxyPullConsumer*
 - connect_sequence_pull_supplier/2, 62
 - disconnect_sequence_pull_consumer/1, 63
 - resume_connection/1, 62
 - suspend_connection/1, 62
- CosNotifyChannelAdmin-SequenceProxyPullSupplier*
 - connect_sequence_pull_consumer/2, 64
 - disconnect_sequence_pull_supplier/1, 65
 - pull_structured_events/2, 64
 - try_pull_structured_events/2, 65
- CosNotifyChannelAdmin-SequenceProxyPushConsumer*
 - connect_sequence_push_supplier/2, 69
 - disconnect_sequence_push_consumer/1, 70
 - push_structured_events/2, 69
- CosNotifyChannelAdmin-SequenceProxyPushSupplier*
 - connect_sequence_push_consumer/2, 71
 - disconnect_sequence_push_supplier/1, 72
 - resume_connection/1, 71
 - suspend_connection/1, 71
- CosNotifyChannelAdmin-StructuredProxyPullConsumer*
 - connect_structured_pull_supplier/2, 73
 - disconnect_structured_pull_consumer/1, 74
 - resume_connection/1, 73
 - suspend_connection/1, 73
- CosNotifyChannelAdmin-StructuredProxyPullSupplier*
 - connect_structured_pull_consumer/2, 75

- disconnect_structured_pull_supplier/1, 76
- pull_structured_event/1, 75
- try_pull_structured_event/1, 76
- CosNotifyChannelAdmin-StructuredProxyPushConsumer*
 - connect_structured_push_supplier/2, 77
 - disconnect_structured_push_consumer/1, 78
 - push_structured_event/2, 77
- CosNotifyChannelAdmin-StructuredProxyPushSupplier*
 - connect_structured_push_consumer/2, 79
 - disconnect_structured_push_supplier/1, 80
 - resume_connection/1, 79
 - suspend_connection/1, 79
- CosNotifyChannelAdmin_SupplierAdmin*
 - _get_MyChannel/1, 66
 - _get_MyID/1, 66
 - _get_MyOperator/1, 66
 - _get_pull_consumers/1, 66
 - _get_push_consumers/1, 67
 - destroy/1, 68
 - get_proxy_consumer/2, 67
 - obtain_notification_pull_consumer/2, 67
 - obtain_notification_push_consumer/2, 67
 - obtain_pull_consumer/1, 67
 - obtain_push_consumer/1, 68
- CosNotifyComm_NotifySubscribe*
 - subscription_change/3, 82
- CosNotifyComm_NotifyPublish*
 - offer_change/3, 81
- CosNotifyFilter_Filter*
 - _get_constraint_grammar/1, 83
 - add_constraints/2, 83
 - attach_callback/2, 85
 - destroy/1, 85
 - detach_callback/2, 85
 - get_all_constraints/1, 84
 - get_callbacks/1, 86
 - get_constraints/2, 84
 - match/2, 85
 - match_structured/2, 85
 - modify_constraints/3, 83
 - remove_all_constraints/1, 84
- CosNotifyFilter_FilterAdmin*
 - add_filter/2, 87
 - get_all_filters/1, 87
 - get_filter/2, 87
 - remove_all_filters/1, 88
 - remove_filter/2, 87
- CosNotifyFilter_FilterFactory*
 - create_filter/2, 89
 - create_mapping_filter/2, 89
- CosNotifyFilter_MappingFilter*
 - _get_constraint_grammar/1, 90
 - _get_default_value/1, 90
 - _get_value_type/1, 90
 - add_mapping_constraints/2, 90
 - destroy/1, 93
 - get_all_mapping_constraints/1, 92
 - get_mapping_constraints/2, 92
 - match/2, 93
 - match_structured/2, 93
 - modify_constraints/3, 91
 - remove_all_mapping_constraints/1, 92
- create_channel/3
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin-EventChannelFactory*, 48
- create_filter/2
 - CosNotifyFilter_FilterFactory*, 89
- create_mapping_filter/2
 - CosNotifyFilter_FilterFactory*, 89
- create_structured_event/6
 - cosNotificationApp*, 97
- destroy/1
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin-ConsumerAdmin*, 44
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_EventChannel*, 47
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_SupplierAdmin*, 68
 - CosNotifyFilter_Filter*, 85
 - CosNotifyFilter_MappingFilter*, 93
- detach_callback/2
 - CosNotifyFilter_Filter*, 85
- disconnect_pull_consumer/1
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin-ProxyPullConsumer*, 53

disconnect_pull_supplier/1 <i>CosNotifyChannelAdmin-</i> <i>ProxyPullSupplier</i> , 55	for_suppliers/1 <i>CosNotifyChannelAdmin_EventChannel</i> , 46
disconnect_push_consumer/1 <i>CosNotifyChannelAdmin-</i> <i>ProxyPushConsumer</i> , 56	get_admin/1 <i>CosNotification_AdminPropertiesAdmin</i> , 39
disconnect_push_supplier/1 <i>CosNotifyChannelAdmin-</i> <i>ProxyPushSupplier</i> , 58	get_all_channels/1 <i>CosNotifyChannelAdmin-</i> <i>EventChannelFactory</i> , 48
disconnect_sequence_pull_consumer/1 <i>CosNotifyChannelAdmin-</i> <i>SequenceProxyPullConsumer</i> , 63	get_all_constraints/1 <i>CosNotifyFilter_Filter</i> , 84
disconnect_sequence_pull_supplier/1 <i>CosNotifyChannelAdmin-</i> <i>SequenceProxyPullSupplier</i> , 65	get_all_consumeradmins/1 <i>CosNotifyChannelAdmin_EventChannel</i> , 47
disconnect_sequence_push_consumer/1 <i>CosNotifyChannelAdmin-</i> <i>SequenceProxyPushConsumer</i> , 70	get_all_filters/1 <i>CosNotifyFilter_FilterAdmin</i> , 87
disconnect_sequence_push_supplier/1 <i>CosNotifyChannelAdmin-</i> <i>SequenceProxyPushSupplier</i> , 72	get_all_mapping_constraints/1 <i>CosNotifyFilter_MappingFilter</i> , 92
disconnect_structured_pull_consumer/1 <i>CosNotifyChannelAdmin-</i> <i>StructuredProxyPullConsumer</i> , 74	get_all_supplieradmins/1 <i>CosNotifyChannelAdmin_EventChannel</i> , 47
disconnect_structured_pull_supplier/1 <i>CosNotifyChannelAdmin-</i> <i>StructuredProxyPullSupplier</i> , 76	get_callbacks/1 <i>CosNotifyFilter_Filter</i> , 86
disconnect_structured_push_consumer/1 <i>CosNotifyChannelAdmin-</i> <i>StructuredProxyPushConsumer</i> , 78	get_constraints/2 <i>CosNotifyFilter_Filter</i> , 84
disconnect_structured_push_supplier/1 <i>CosNotifyChannelAdmin-</i> <i>StructuredProxyPushSupplier</i> , 80	get_consumeradmin/2 <i>CosNotifyChannelAdmin_EventChannel</i> , 47
for_consumers/1 <i>CosNotifyChannelAdmin_EventChannel</i> , 46	get_event_channel/2 <i>CosNotifyChannelAdmin-</i> <i>EventChannelFactory</i> , 48
	get_filter/2 <i>CosNotifyFilter_FilterAdmin</i> , 87
	get_mapping_constraints/2 <i>CosNotifyFilter_MappingFilter</i> , 92
	get_proxy_consumer/2 <i>CosNotifyChannelAdmin_SupplierAdmin</i> , 67
	get_proxy_supplier/2 <i>CosNotifyChannelAdmin-</i> <i>ConsumerAdmin</i> , 43
	get_qos/1

-
- CosNotification_QoSAdmin* , 40
 - get_supplieradmin/2
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_EventChannel* , 47
 - install/0
 - cosNotificationApp* , 94
 - install/1
 - cosNotificationApp* , 94
 - install_event/0
 - cosNotificationApp* , 94
 - install_event/1
 - cosNotificationApp* , 94
 - match/2
 - CosNotifyFilter_Filter* , 85
 - CosNotifyFilter_MappingFilter* , 93
 - match_structured/2
 - CosNotifyFilter_Filter* , 85
 - CosNotifyFilter_MappingFilter* , 93
 - modify_constraints/3
 - CosNotifyFilter_Filter* , 83
 - CosNotifyFilter_MappingFilter* , 91
 - new_for_consumers/2
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_EventChannel* , 46
 - new_for_suppliers/2
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_EventChannel* , 46
 - obtain_notification_pull_consumer/2
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_SupplierAdmin* , 67
 - obtain_notification_pull_supplier/2
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ConsumerAdmin* , 44
 - obtain_notification_push_consumer/2
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_SupplierAdmin* , 67
 - obtain_notification_push_supplier/2
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ConsumerAdmin* , 44
 - obtain_offered_types/2
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxySupplier* , 60
 - obtain_pull_consumer/1
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_SupplierAdmin* , 67
 - obtain_pull_supplier/1
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ConsumerAdmin* , 44
 - obtain_push_consumer/1
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_SupplierAdmin* , 68
 - obtain_push_supplier/1
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ConsumerAdmin* , 44
 - obtain_subscription_types/2
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyConsumer* , 50
 - offer_change/3
 - CosNotifyComm_NotifyPublish* , 81
 - pull/1
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyPullSupplier* , 54
 - pull_structured_event/1
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_StructuredProxyPullSupplier* , 75
 - pull_structured_events/2
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_SequenceProxyPullSupplier* , 64
 - push/2
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyPushConsumer* , 56
 - push_structured_event/2
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_StructuredProxyPushConsumer* , 77
 - push_structured_events/2
 - CosNotifyChannelAdmin_SequenceProxyPushConsumer* , 69

- remove_all_constraints/1
 CosNotifyFilter_Filter , 84
- remove_all_filters/1
 CosNotifyFilter_FilterAdmin , 88
- remove_all_mapping_constraints/1
 CosNotifyFilter_MappingFilter , 92
- remove_filter/2
 CosNotifyFilter_FilterAdmin , 87
- resume_connection/1
 CosNotifyChannelAdmin-ProxyPullConsumer , 52
 CosNotifyChannelAdmin-ProxyPushSupplier , 57
 CosNotifyChannelAdmin-SequenceProxyPullConsumer , 62
 CosNotifyChannelAdmin-SequenceProxyPushSupplier , 71
 CosNotifyChannelAdmin-StructuredProxyPullConsumer , 73
 CosNotifyChannelAdmin-StructuredProxyPushSupplier , 79
- set_admin/2
 CosNotification_AdminPropertiesAdmin , 39
- set_qos/2
 CosNotification_QoSAdmin , 40
- start/0
 cosNotificationApp , 95
- start_factory/0
 cosNotificationApp , 96
- start_factory/1
 cosNotificationApp , 96
- start_filter_factory/0
 cosNotificationApp , 97
- start_global_factory/0
 cosNotificationApp , 95
- start_global_factory/1
 cosNotificationApp , 95
- stop/0
 cosNotificationApp , 95
- stop_factory/1
 cosNotificationApp , 96
- stop_filter_factory/1
 cosNotificationApp , 97
- subscription_change/3
 CosNotifyComm_NotifySubscribe , 82
- suspend_connection/1
 CosNotifyChannelAdmin-ProxyPullConsumer , 52
 CosNotifyChannelAdmin-ProxyPushSupplier , 57
 CosNotifyChannelAdmin-SequenceProxyPullConsumer , 62
 CosNotifyChannelAdmin-SequenceProxyPushSupplier , 71
 CosNotifyChannelAdmin-StructuredProxyPullConsumer , 73
 CosNotifyChannelAdmin-StructuredProxyPushSupplier , 79
- try_pull/1
 CosNotifyChannelAdmin-ProxyPullSupplier , 54
- try_pull_structured_event/1
 CosNotifyChannelAdmin-StructuredProxyPullSupplier , 76
- try_pull_structured_events/2
 CosNotifyChannelAdmin-SequenceProxyPullSupplier , 65
- uninstall/0
 cosNotificationApp , 94
- uninstall/1
 cosNotificationApp , 95
- uninstall_event/0
 cosNotificationApp , 95
- uninstall_event/1
 cosNotificationApp , 95
- validate_event_qos/2

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxyConsumer
 , 51

CosNotifyChannelAdmin_ProxySupplier ,
 60

validate_qos/2

CosNotification_QoSAdmin , 41

