

QAnywhere[™] User's Guide

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Message Format Libraries, SAFE, SAFE/PRO, SDF, Secure SQL Server, Secure SQL Toolset, Security Guardian, SKILS, smart partners, smart parts, smart.script, SQL Advantage, SQL Anywhere, SQL Anywhere Studio, SQL Code Checker, SQL Debug, SQL Edit, SQL Edit/TPU, SQL Everywhere, SQL Modeler, SQL Remote, SQL Server, SQL Server Manager, SQL Server SNMP SubAgent, SQL Server/CFT, SQL Server/DBM, SQL SMART, SQL Station, SQL Toolset, SQLJ, Stage III Engineering, Startup.Com, STEP, SupportNow, Sybase Central, Sybase Client/Server Interfaces, Sybase Development Framework, Sybase Financial Server, Sybase Gateways, Sybase Learning Connection, Sybase MPP, Sybase SQL Desktop, Sybase SQL Lifecycle, Sybase SQL Workgroup, Sybase Synergy Program, Sybase User Workbench, Sybase Virtual Server Architecture, SybaseWare, Syber Financial, SyberAssist, SybMD, SyBooks, System 10, System 11, System XI (logo), SystemTools, Tabular Data Stream, The Enterprise Client/Server Company, The Extensible Software Platform, The Future Is Wide Open, The Learning Connection, The Model For Client/Server Solutions, The Online Information Center, The Power of One, TotalFix, TradeForce, Transact-SQL, Translation Toolkit, Turning Imagination Into Reality, UltraLite, UltraLite.NET, UNIBOM, Unilib, Uninull, Unisep, Unistring, URK Runtime Kit for UniCode, Versacore, Viewer, VisualWriter, VOL, Warehouse Control Center, Warehouse Studio, Warehouse WORKS, WarehouseArchitect, Watcom, Watcom SQL, Watcom SQL Server, Web Deployment Kit, Web.PB, Web.SQL, WebSights, WebViewer, WorkGroup SQL Server, XA-Library, XA-Server, and XP Server are trademarks of Sybase, Inc. or its subsidiaries.

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About This Manual

SubjectThis manual describes QAnywhere, which defines a messaging platform for
mobile and wireless clients as well as traditional desktop and laptop clients.AudienceThis manual is for users of Adaptive Server Anywhere and other relational
database systems who want to add messaging to their mobile applications, or
who want to build new mobile application-to-application messaging
solutions.

SQL Anywhere Studio documentation

The SQL Anywhere Studio documentation

This book is part of the SQL Anywhere documentation set. This section describes the books in the documentation set and how you can use them.

The SQL Anywhere Studio documentation is available in a variety of forms: in an online form that combines all books in one large help file; as separate PDF files for each book; and as printed books that you can purchase. The documentation consists of the following books:

- Introducing SQL Anywhere Studio This book provides an overview of the SQL Anywhere Studio database management and synchronization technologies. It includes tutorials to introduce you to each of the pieces that make up SQL Anywhere Studio.
- What's New in SQL Anywhere Studio This book is for users of previous versions of the software. It lists new features in this and previous releases of the product and describes upgrade procedures.
- ♦ Adaptive Server Anywhere Database Administration Guide This book covers material related to running, managing, and configuring databases and database servers.
- ◆ Adaptive Server Anywhere SQL User's Guide This book describes how to design and create databases; how to import, export, and modify data; how to retrieve data; and how to build stored procedures and triggers.
- Adaptive Server Anywhere SQL Reference Manual This book provides a complete reference for the SQL language used by Adaptive Server Anywhere. It also describes the Adaptive Server Anywhere system tables and procedures.
- ◆ Adaptive Server Anywhere Programming Guide This book describes how to build and deploy database applications using the C, C++, and Java programming languages. Users of tools such as Visual Basic and PowerBuilder can use the programming interfaces provided by those tools. It also describes the Adaptive Server Anywhere ADO.NET data provider.
- ◆ Adaptive Server Anywhere SNMP Extension Agent User's Guide This book describes how to configure the Adaptive Server Anywhere SNMP Extension Agent for use with SNMP management applications to manage Adaptive Server Anywhere databases.
- ♦ Adaptive Server Anywhere Error Messages This book provides a complete listing of Adaptive Server Anywhere error messages together with diagnostic information.

- ◆ SQL Anywhere Studio Security Guide This book provides information about security features in Adaptive Server Anywhere databases. Adaptive Server Anywhere 7.0 was awarded a TCSEC (Trusted Computer System Evaluation Criteria) C2 security rating from the U.S. Government. This book may be of interest to those who wish to run the current version of Adaptive Server Anywhere in a manner equivalent to the C2-certified environment.
- MobiLink Administration Guide This book describes how to use the MobiLink data synchronization system for mobile computing, which enables sharing of data between a single Oracle, Sybase, Microsoft or IBM database and many Adaptive Server Anywhere or UltraLite databases.
- **MobiLink Clients** This book describes how to set up and synchronize Adaptive Server Anywhere and UltraLite remote databases.
- **MobiLink Tutorials** This book provides several tutorials to help you learn MobiLink technology.
- MobiLink Server-Initiated Synchronization User's Guide This book describes MobiLink server-initiated synchronization, a feature of MobiLink that allows you to initiate synchronization from the consolidated database.
- ◆ QAnywhere User's Guide This manual describes MobiLink QAnywhere, a messaging platform that enables the development and deployment of messaging applications for mobile and wireless clients, as well as traditional desktop and laptop clients.
- iAnywhere Solutions ODBC Drivers This book describes how to set up ODBC drivers to access consolidated databases other than Adaptive Server Anywhere from the MobiLink synchronization server and from Adaptive Server Anywhere remote data access.
- ◆ SQL Remote User's Guide This book describes all aspects of the SQL Remote data replication system for mobile computing, which enables sharing of data between a single Adaptive Server Anywhere or Adaptive Server Enterprise database and many Adaptive Server Anywhere databases using an indirect link such as e-mail or file transfer.
- SQL Anywhere Studio Help This book includes the context-sensitive help for Sybase Central, Interactive SQL, and other graphical tools. It is not included in the printed documentation set.
- ♦ UltraLite Database User's Guide This book is intended for all UltraLite developers. It introduces the UltraLite database system and provides information common to all UltraLite programming interfaces.

• UltraLite Interface Guides A separate book is provided for each UltraLite programming interface. Some of these interfaces are provided as UltraLite components for rapid application development, and others are provided as static interfaces for C, C++, and Java development. In addition to this documentation set, PowerDesigner and InfoMaker include their own online documentation. Documentation formats SQL Anywhere Studio provides documentation in the following formats: • Online documentation The online documentation contains the complete SQL Anywhere Studio documentation, including both the books and the context-sensitive help for SQL Anywhere tools. The online documentation is updated with each maintenance release of the product, and is the most complete and up-to-date source of documentation. To access the online documentation on Windows operating systems, choose Start \succ Programs \succ SQL Anywhere 9 \succ Online Books. You can navigate the online documentation using the HTML Help table of contents, index, and search facility in the left pane, as well as using the links and menus in the right pane. To access the online documentation on UNIX operating systems, see the HTML documentation under your SQL Anywhere installation. ◆ PDF books The SQL Anywhere books are provided as a set of PDF files, viewable with Adobe Acrobat Reader. The PDF books are accessible from the online books, or from the Windows Start menu. • **Printed books** The complete set of books is available from Sybase sales or from eShop, the Sybase online store, at http://eshop.sybase.com/eshop/documentation.

Documentation conventions

This section lists the typographic and graphical conventions used in this documentation.

Syntax conventions The following conventions are used in the SQL syntax descriptions:

• **Keywords** All SQL keywords appear in upper case, like the words ALTER TABLE in the following example:

ALTER TABLE [owner.]table-name

• **Placeholders** Items that must be replaced with appropriate identifiers or expressions are shown like the words *owner* and *table-name* in the following example:

ALTER TABLE [owner.]table-name

• **Repeating items** Lists of repeating items are shown with an element of the list followed by an ellipsis (three dots), like *column-constraint* in the following example:

ADD column-definition [column-constraint, ...]

One or more list elements are allowed. In this example, if more than one is specified, they must be separated by commas.

• **Optional portions** Optional portions of a statement are enclosed by square brackets.

RELEASE SAVEPOINT [savepoint-name]

These square brackets indicate that the *savepoint-name* is optional. The square brackets should not be typed.

• **Options** When none or only one of a list of items can be chosen, vertical bars separate the items and the list is enclosed in square brackets.

[ASC | DESC]

For example, you can choose one of ASC, DESC, or neither. The square brackets should not be typed.

• Alternatives When precisely one of the options must be chosen, the alternatives are enclosed in curly braces and a bar is used to separate the options.

$[\text{ QUOTES} \{ \text{ ON} \mid \text{OFF} \}]$

If the QUOTES option is used, one of ON or OFF must be provided. The brackets and braces should not be typed.

Graphic icons

The following icons are used in this documentation.

♦ A client application.



• A database server, such as Sybase Adaptive Server Anywhere.



• A database. In some high-level diagrams, the icon may be used to represent both the database and the database server that manages it.



 Replication or synchronization middleware. These assist in sharing data among databases. Examples are the MobiLink Synchronization Server and the SQL Remote Message Agent.



• A programming interface.



Finding out more and providing feedback

Finding out more	Additional information and resources, including a code exchange, are available at the iAnywhere Developer Network at <i>http://www.ianywhere.com/developer/</i> .
	If you have questions or need help, you can post messages to the iAnywhere Solutions newsgroups listed below.
	When you write to one of these newsgroups, always provide detailed information about your problem, including the build number of your version of SQL Anywhere Studio. You can find this information by typing dbeng9 - v at a command prompt.
	The newsgroups are located on the <i>forums.sybase.com</i> news server. The newsgroups include the following:
	 sybase.public.sqlanywhere.general
	 sybase.public.sqlanywhere.linux
	 sybase.public.sqlanywhere.mobilink
	 sybase.public.sqlanywhere.product_futures_discussion
	 sybase.public.sqlanywhere.replication
	 sybase.public.sqlanywhere.ultralite
	• ianywhere.public.sqlanywhere.qanywhere
	Newsgroup disclaimer iAnywhere Solutions has no obligation to provide solutions, information or ideas on its newsgroups, nor is iAnywhere Solutions obliged to provide anything other than a systems operator to monitor the service and ensure its operation and availability.
	iAnywhere Solutions Technical Advisors as well as other staff assist on the newsgroup service when they have time available. They offer their help on a volunteer basis and may not be available on a regular basis to provide solutions and information. Their ability to help is based on their workload.
Feedback	We would like to receive your opinions, suggestions, and feedback on this documentation.
	You can e-mail comments and suggestions to the SQL Anywhere documentation team at iasdoc@ianywhere.com. Although we do not reply to e-mails sent to that address, we read all suggestions with interest.

In addition, you can provide feedback on the documentation and the software through the newsgroups listed above.

CHAPTER 1

Introduction to QAnywhere

About this chapter	QAnywhere is a comprehensive application-to-application messaging system for mobile users. It provides the infrastructure for you to write applications that exchange messages with remote applications located on a variety of devices running on Windows or Windows CE operating systems.		
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Application-to-application messaging

Application-to-application messaging, including mobile device to mobile device and mobile device to and from the enterprise, permits communication between custom programs running on mobile or wireless devices and a centrally located server application. Messaging is a useful application-to-application communication mechanism in a variety of situations:

• It provides communication in occasionally-connected environments.

The store-and-forward nature of messaging means that messages can be constructed even when the destination application is not reachable over the network; the message is delivered when the network becomes available.

QAnywhere messages are exchanged via a central server, so that the sender and recipient of a message never have to be connected to the network at the same time.

• It provides network-independent communication.

QAnywhere messages can be transported over TCP/IP, HTTP, or HTTPS protocols. They can also be delivered from a Windows CE handheld device by ActiveSync. The message itself is independent of the network protocol, and can be received by an application that communicates over a different network.

QAnywhere handles the challenges of wireless networks, such as slow speed, spotty geographic coverage, and dropped network connections. It can protect proprietary or sensitive information by encrypting all messages sent over public networks. You can customize the delivery of messages using transmission rules so that, for example, messages are transmitted at the most convenient times.

QAnywhere compresses and, optionally, encrypts data sent between mobile applications and enterprise servers. Furthermore, it implements a store-and-forward messaging paradigm that guarantees message delivery.

QAnywhere is designed for messaging solutions on a variety of handheld devices. This system provides both a QAnywhere C++ API and a QAnywhere .NET API to provide solutions to developers with different skill sets.

QAnywhere permits seamless communication with other messaging systems that have a JMS interface. This allows integration with J2EE applications.

What QAnywhere does

QAnywhere provides the following application-to-application features and components.

- Programming API The object-oriented QAnywhere API provides the infrastructure to build messaging applications for Windows desktop and Windows CE devices.
- **Store-and-forward** QAnywhere applications store messages in queues until a connection between the client and the server is available for data transmission.
- **Complements data synchronization** QAnywhere applications use relational databases as a temporary message store. The relational database ensures that the message store has security, transaction-based computing, and the other benefits of relational databases.

The use of Adaptive Server Anywhere relational databases as message stores makes it easy to use QAnywhere together with a data synchronization solution. Both use MobiLink synchronization as the underlying mechanism for exchanging information between client and server.

- Integration with external messaging systems In addition to exchanging messages among QAnywhere applications, you can integrate QAnywhere clients into external messaging systems that support a JMS interface.
- **Encryption** Messages can be sent encrypted using a 128-bit encryption key. In addition, messages stores can be encrypted using the AES algorithm.
- ♦ Compression Messages can be stored compressed using the L277 (deflation variant) algorithm. Doing so reduces inflation of compressed data that is sometimes seen with the more common LZW algorithm.
- Authentication Users can be authenticated using an existing authentication service provided by another application in your organization.
- Multiple networks QAnywhere works over any wired or wireless network that supports TCP/IP or HTTP.
- Failover You can run multiple MobiLink synchronization servers so that there are alternate servers in case one fails.

- Multiple queues Support for multiple arbitrarily-named queues on client devices permits multiple client applications to coexist on a single device. Applications can send and receive on any number of queues. Messages can be sent between applications that are coexisting on the same device and between applications on different devices.
- Server-initiated send and receive QAnywhere can push messages to client devices, allowing client applications to implement message-driven logic.
- Rules for managing the message store You can create rules that specify when message transmission should occur, as well as customize the persistence of messages in the message stores.
- **Resumable downloads** Large messages or groups of messages are sent to QAnywhere clients in piecemeal fashion to minimize the retransmission of data during network failures.
- **Guaranteed delivery** QAnywhere guarantees the delivery of messages once and only once.

QAnywhere architecture

This section explains the architecture of QAnywhere messaging applications. The discussion begins with a simple messaging scenario and then progresses to more advanced scenarios.

Client applications send and receive messages using the QAnywhere programming API. Messages are queued in the client message store. Message transmission is the exchange of messages between client message stores through a central QAnywhere server message store.

Following are typical messaging scenarios that are supported by QAnywhere:

• **Simple messaging** For exchanging messages among QAnywhere clients. Client applications control when to transmit messages between the client and server message stores.

See "Simple messaging scenario" on page 5.

- Messaging with push notifications For exchanging messages among QAnywhere clients. In this scenario, the QAnywhere server can initiate message transmission between client and server message stores.
 - See "Scenario for messaging with push notifications" on page 6.
- Messaging with external messaging systems For exchanging messages among QAnywhere clients or an external system that supplies a JMS provider, such as BEA WebLogic or Sybase EAServer.

See "Scenario for messaging with external messaging systems" on page 8.

Push notifications and external messaging systems can be used together, providing the most general solution.

Simple messaging scenario

A simple QAnywhere messaging setup is illustrated in the following diagram. For simplicity, only a single client is shown.

Client message store

This setup includes the following components:

 Server message store At the server, the messages are stored in a relational database. The database must be set up as a MobiLink consolidated database, and may be any supported consolidated database (Adaptive Server Anywhere, Adaptive Server Enterprise, Microsoft SQL Server, DB2, or Oracle).

- Client message store The messages at each client are also stored in a relational database. The database used is Adaptive Server Anywhere.
- MobiLink synchronization server with messaging MobiLink synchronization provides the transport for transmitting and tracking messages between QAnywhere clients and the server. MobiLink provides security, authentication, encryption, and flexibility. It also allows messaging to be combined with data synchronization.

The MobiLink synchronization server must be started with messaging enabled in order to manage QAnywhere message transmission. You do this by supplying the MobiLink synchronization server -m command line option.

For more information, see "Starting the MobiLink synchronization server for QAnywhere messaging" on page 33.

♦ QAnywhere Agent The QAnywhere Agent manages transmitting messages on the client side.

For more information, see "Running the QAnywhere Agent" on page 37.

♦ QAnywhere client application An application written using the QAnywhere C++ API or the QAnywhere .NET API makes function calls to send and receive messages.

For information about writing applications using the QAnywhere API, see "Writing QAnywhere Client Applications" on page 55.

Messages are sent and received by the QAnywhere clients. Messages at the server will not be picked up until the client initiates a message transmission. QAnywhere clients use **policies** to determine when to carry out a message transmission. Policies include on-demand, automatic, scheduled, and custom. The on-demand policy permits the user to control message transmission. The automatic policy initiates a message transmission each time a message at the client is ready for delivery.

For more information, see "Determining when message transmission should occur on the client" on page 37.

Scenario for messaging with push notifications

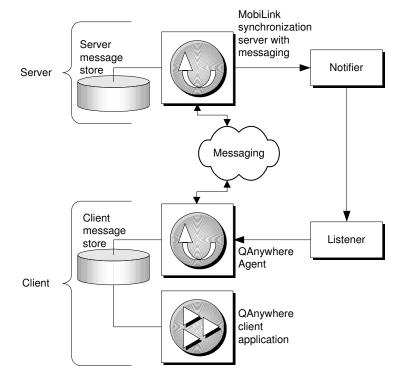
A push notification is a special message delivered from the server to a QAnywhere client. The push notification occurs when a message arrives at

the server message store, and it prompts the client to initiate a message transmission that picks up messages that are ready for the client at the server.

Push notifications introduce two extra components to the QAnywhere architecture. At the server, a QAnywhere Notifier sends push notifications. At the client, a QAnywhere Listener receives these push notifications and passes them on to the QAnywhere Agent.

If you do not use push notifications, messages are still transmitted from the server message store to the client message store, but the transmission must be initiated at the client, such as by using a scheduled transmission.

The architecture for messaging with push notifications is an extension of that described in "Simple messaging scenario" on page 5. It looks like this:



The components that are added to the "Simple messaging scenario" on page 5 in order to enable push notification are as follows:

◆ **QAnywhere Notifier** The Notifier is a component of the MobiLink synchronization server that is used to deliver push notifications.

The QAnywhere Notifier is a specially configured instance of the Notifier that sends push notifications when a message is ready for delivery.

♦ QAnywhere Listener The QAnywhere Listener is a separate process that runs at the client. It receives push notifications and passes them on to the QAnywhere Agent.

See also

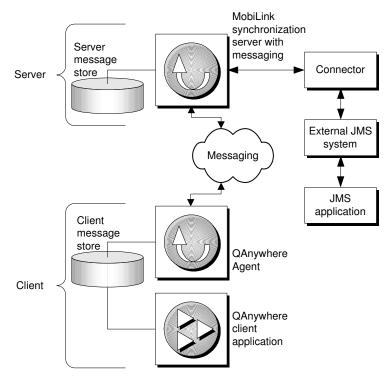
- For more information, see:
- "Using push notifications" on page 40
- "Receiving messages asynchronously" on page 70
- "Introducing Server-Initiated Synchronization" [MobiLink Server-Initiated Synchronization User's Guide, page 1]

Scenario for messaging with external messaging systems

In addition to exchanging messages among QAnywhere applications, you can exchange messages with systems that have a JMS interface using a specially configured client known as a connector. JMS is the Java Message Service API for adding messaging capabilities to Java applications.

The external messaging system is set up to act like a special client. It has its own address and configuration.

The architecture for messaging with external messaging systems is an extension of that described in "Simple messaging scenario" on page 5. It looks like this:



The component that is added to "Simple messaging scenario" on page 5 in order to enable messaging with an external messaging system is as follows:

♦ QAnywhere JMS Connector The JMS Connector provides an interface between QAnywhere and the external messaging system.

The JMS Connector is a special QAnywhere client that moves messages between QAnywhere and the external JMS system.

For more information, see:

- "Using JMS Connectors" on page 42
- "Lesson 6: Start a JMS connector" on page 27

See also

Quick start

Following are the steps to set up and run a QAnywhere messaging system.

To set up and run QAnywhere messaging

1. Set up a server message store or use an existing MobiLink consolidated database.

See "Setting up the server message store" on page 32.

2. Start the MobiLink synchronization server with the -m option and a connection to the server message store.

See "Starting the MobiLink synchronization server for QAnywhere messaging" on page 33.

3. Set up client message stores. These are Adaptive Server Anywhere databases that are used to temporarily store messages.

See "Setting up the client message store" on page 35.

- 4. If you want to integrate with an external JMS messaging system, set up JMS messaging for QAnywhere.
 - See "Using JMS Connectors" on page 42.
- 5. For each client, write a messaging application.
 - See "Writing QAnywhere Client Applications" on page 55.
- 6. For each client, start the QAnywhere Agent with a connection to the local client message store.

See "Running the QAnywhere Agent" on page 37.

Other resources for getting started

- "Tutorial: A Sample QAnywhere Application" on page 11
- Sample applications are installed to *Samples**QAnywhere* in your SQL Anywhere Studio installation directory.

CHAPTER 2

Tutorial: A Sample QAnywhere Application

About this chapter	This tutorial explores the capabilities of QAnywhere through a sample client
	application named TestMessage. QAnywhere applications can run on many
	devices, such as PDAs, extending application-to-application messaging to
	these devices. However, for demonstration purposes, this tutorial runs the
	client on a Windows personal computer.

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About the tutorial

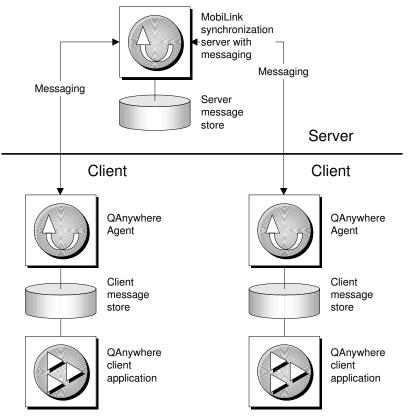
TestMessage is a sample QAnywhere client application. This application demonstrates how you can use QAnywhere to create your own messaging client applications. TestMessage provides a single client-to-client interface to send, receive, and display messages. Being human-readable, text messages provide a useful demonstration of QAnywhere messaging, but QAnywhere provides much more than text messaging. It is a general purpose application-to-application messaging system that provides message-based communication among many clients.

The tutorial is written for a Windows NT/2000/XP system. While these platforms are convenient for demonstration purposes, you can also use QAnywhere to write applications that run on Windows CE devices.

Lesson 1: Start MobiLink with messaging

Background

QAnywhere uses MobiLink synchronization to send and receive messages. All messages from one client to another are delivered through a central MobiLink synchronization server. The architecture of a typical system, with only two QAnywhere clients, is shown in the following diagram.



The server message store is a database configured for use as a MobiLink consolidated database. The TestMessage sample uses an Adaptive Server Anywhere consolidated database as its server message store.

The only tables needed in the server message store are MobiLink system tables that are automatically added to any Adaptive Server Anywhere database when it is created. Any supported database that is set up as a MobiLink consolidated database also has these system tables.

The system tables are maintained by MobiLink. Using a relational database as a message store provides a secure, high performance store and means that you can easily integrate messaging into an existing data management and synchronization system.

QAnywhere messaging is usually carried out over separate machines, but in this tutorial all components are running on a single machine. It is important to keep track of which activities are client activities and which are server activities.

In this lesson, you are carrying out actions at the server.

Activity The MobiLink synchronization server can be started with messaging by supplying the -m option, as well as specifying a connection string to the server message store. The TestMessage sample uses a QAnywhere Adaptive Server Anywhere sample database for the server message store. For the TestMessage sample, you can start the MobiLink synchronization server for messaging using the command line options, or using a sample shortcut in your SQL Anywhere Studio install.

* Start the messaging server

 From the Windows Start menu, choose Programs ➤ SQL Anywhere 9 ➤ MobiLink ➤ MobiLink with Messaging Sample.

Alternatively, from a command prompt, navigate to *Samples**QAnywhere**server* subdirectory of your SQL Anywhere Studio installation and type the following command:

```
dbmlsrv9 -m qanyserv.props -c "dsn=QAnywhere 9.0 Sample" - vcrs -zu+
```

This example uses the following dbmlsrv9 options:

Option	Description
-m	The -m option enables messaging. It also specifies the file <i>qanyserv.props</i> , which contains some sample messaging property settings.
	See "-m option" [<i>MobiLink Administration Guide</i> , page 201].
-с	The -c option specifies the connection string to the server message store, in this case using the QAnywhere 9.0 Sample ODBC data source.
	See "-c option" [<i>MobiLink Administration Guide</i> , page 196].
-vcrs	The -vcrs option provides verbose logging of server activities, which is useful during development.
	See "-v option" [<i>MobiLink Administration Guide</i> , page 211].

-zu+	The -zu+ option automatically adds user names to the system
	this is convenient for a tutorial or development but is not
	normally used in a production environment.
	See "-zu option" [<i>MobiLink Administration Guide</i> , page 222].
	page 222].

2. Move the MobiLink synchronization server window to the left side of your screen, which represents the server machine in this tutorial.

Once the MobiLink synchronization server is started and its console window is displaying the message "Ready to handle requests", you are ready to move on to the next lesson.

Further reading For more information, see:

- "Starting the MobiLink synchronization server for QAnywhere messaging" on page 33
- "-m option" [MobiLink Administration Guide, page 201]
- "Quick start" on page 10
- "Simple messaging scenario" on page 5

Lesson 2: Create a client message store

Background	The QAnywhere Agent is a component that runs on each client device. It manages the transmission of messages by moving messages between server message stores and client message stores. The client message store is an Adaptive Server Anywhere database.
	The QAnywhere Agent is designed to be running at all times when the device is turned on. QAnywhere applications, in contrast, may be launched and shut down at any time.
	In this lesson, you are carrying out activities at a client. Typically, clients run on separate machines from the server, but in this lesson you can create them on the same machine.
	In this lesson you will create a client message store.
Activity	
	Create a client message store
	1. Create an Adaptive Server Anywhere database.
	There are several ways to create a database, but in this lesson you will use the dbinit command line utility. Navigate to a directory (for example, <i>c:\sample\qanywhere</i>) and type:
	dbinit -I clientstore.db
	The dbinit -I option causes the database to be smaller, which is better for many remote devices.

2. Initialize the database as a client message store.

Type:

qaagent -si -c "DBF=clientstore.db" -id MyclientID

This example uses the following options:

	Option	Description
	-si	The -si option initializes an Adaptive Server Anywhere database for use as a client message store.
		See "-si option" on page 91.
	-C	The -c option specifies the connection string to the client message store. The connection string that is supplied specifies the database file name as <i>clientstore.db</i> .
		See "-c option" on page 82.
	-id	The -id option specifies an ID for the client message store. Every time you connect to this client message store, you must specify this ID.
		See "-id option" on page 84.
		ywhere Agent automatically shuts down after initializing a ssage store.
Further reading	For mor	e information about creating a client message store, see:
	 "Initializa page 532] 	ation utility options" [ASA Database Administration Guide,
	Setting ι	ip the client message store" on page 35

Lesson 3: Run the TestMessage application

Background	TestMessage is a simple application that uses QAnywhere to send and receive text messages. Text messaging is used in this tutorial because it provides a simple and accessible demonstration of messaging. QAnywhere is, however, not just a text messaging system; it provides general purpose application-to-application messaging.
	In this lesson, you are carrying out activities at a client. Typically, clients run on separate machines from the server.
	In this Lesson, you start the client message store that is part of the TestMessage sample. In Lesson 4, you will use this message store to send a message to the client message store that you created in Lesson 2.
Activity	
	Start the QAnywhere Agent with the TestMessage client message store
	 From the Windows Start menu, choose Programs ➤ SQL Anywhere Studio 9 ➤ QAnywhere ➤ QAnywhere Agent.
	This starts the TestMessage sample client message store.
	The QAnywhere Agent window displays the client message store ID, which by default is your machine name. Make a note of the ID.
	3. Move the QAnywhere Agent window to the right side of your screen, which represents the client machine in this tutorial.

Start TestMessage

1. From the Windows Start menu, choose Programs ➤ SQL Anywhere 9 ➤ QAnywhere ➤ TestMessage Sample Application.

The TestMessage window is displayed. The application is connected to the TestMessage client message store that you started in the above procedure.

- 2. Move the TestMessage window to the right side of your screen, together with the QAnywhere Agent. Both these components belong on the client.
- 3. Set a preferred name and check the message queue.

From the TestMessage Tools menu, choose Options. Enter a preferred name, which is the name displayed when messages are sent. This name may include spaces.

You will see that the queue name testmessage is specified. Do not change this name.

Discussion	You will see messages scrolling by in the MobiLink synchronization server window. This shows that the QAnywhere Agent is periodically transmitting messages between the server message store and client message store.
	In a production environment there is generally no need for the frequent transmission activity you see in this tutorial. You can configure the way that the QAnywhere Agent monitors messages by setting a message transmission policy on the command line. The default policy setting is scheduled , which instructs the QAnywhere Agent to transmit periodically. If you don't specify an interval, the default is every 10 seconds. Other settings include automatic , which sets the QAnywhere Agent to send messages as soon as they are entered in the client message store, ondemand , which causes a message to be sent only when instructed to by an application, and a custom mode in which you provide a set of rules in a rules file to specify more complicated transmission behavior.
	QAnywhere messages are delivered to a QAnywhere address, which consists of a client message store ID and a queue name. The default ID is the machine name on which the QAnywhere Agent is running. Each machine requires only one QAnywhere Agent, even if there are several messaging applications running on the machine. Each application can listen to multiple queues, but each queue should be specific to a single application.
Further reading	 "Running the QAnywhere Agent" on page 37 "Determining when message transmission should occur on the client" on page 37 "QAnywhere Agent syntax" on page 80 "QAnywhere Transmission Rules" on page 101 "Writing QAnywhere Client Applications" on page 55 The QAnywhere samples, which are installed to <i>Samples\QAnywhere</i> in your SQL Anywhere Studio directory

Lesson 4: Send a message

Background

The TestMessage sample includes a client message store, which you started in Lesson 3. In addition, you created a client message store in Lesson 2. In this lesson you will send a message from the TestMessage sample store to the client message store that you created in Lesson 2.

Activity

Send a message from TestMessage

- 1. From the TestMessage Message menu, choose New. The New Message window appears.
- 2. In the To field, enter MyclientID. This is the ID that you specified for the client message store that you created in Lesson 2.

QAnywhere appends the queue name specified in the Options dialog to the ID to create a message address. If no queue name is specified in the Options dialog, TestMessage appends the queue name testmessage to the address.

3. Fill out the Subject and Message fields with sample text, and click Send.

When testing messaging, it is often useful to use the current time as a subject line to make it easy to track individual messages.

4. Shut down TestMessage and the QAnywhere Agent. You should wait at least 10 seconds before doing this.

In the TestMessage window, click File ➤ Exit.

On the QAnywhere Agent window, click Shutdown.

5. Start the QAnywhere Agent with a connection to the client message store that you created in Lesson 2.

To do this, navigate to the directory where you created the client message store in Lesson 2 and type:

qaagent -c "DBF=clientstore.db;eng=qanywhere" -id MyclientID

This example uses the following options:

	Option	Description
	-c	The connection string in this example connects to the client message store that you created in Lesson 2, called <i>clientstore db</i> . It specifies eng=qanywhere because the TestMessage sample will attempt to connect to a message store with the database server name qanywhere.
	-id	You need to specify MyclientID as the ID because this is the ID you gave this client message store in Lesson 2.
	6. Start TestN	Aessage.
		Windows Start menu, choose Programs ➤ SQL Anywhere 9 ➤ re ➤ TestMessage Sample Application.
		age appears in the TestMessage window. (If your message does , you probably shut down the application too quickly in Step 4.)
	7. Read the n	nessage.
	Select the window.	message to display its contents in the bottom pane of the
	TestMessa	me you start TestMessage, the message will not appear, as ge is configured to delete messages once you have read them. hange this default behavior by specifying delete rules.
Discussion	Like other QAnywhere applications, TestMessage uses the QAnywhere API to manage messages. The QAnywhere API is supplied as both a C++ API and as a Microsoft .NET API that can be used by Visual Basic .NET, C#, and C++ applications developed using Microsoft Visual Studio .NET.	
Further reading	For more	information, see:
	• "Sending (nding QAnywhere message addresses" on page 59 QAnywhere messages" on page 67 les" on page 118

Lesson 5: Explore the TestMessage client source code

Background	This section of the tutorial takes you on a brief tour of the source code behind the TestMessage client application.		
	A good deal of the code implements the Windows interface, through which you can send, receive, and view the messages. This portion of the tutorial, however, focuses on the portions of the code given to QAnywhere.		
	You can find the TestMessage source code in the <i>Samples\QAnywhere</i> subdirectory of your SQL Anywhere Studio installation.		
	Several versions of the TestMessage source code are provided. The following versions are provided for Windows 2000 and Windows XP:		
	• A C++ version built using the Microsoft Foundation Classes is provided as <i>Samples\QAnywhere\Desktop\MFC\TestMessage\TestMessage\sln</i> .		
	♦ A Visual Basic .NET version built on the .NET Framework is provided as Samples\QAnywhere\Desktop\.NET\VB\TestMessage\TestMessage.sln.		
	♦ A C# version built on the .NET Framework is provided as Samples\QAnywhere\Desktop\.NET\CS\TestMessage\TestMessage.sln.		
	♦ A C++ version built on the .NET Framework is provided as Samples\QAnywhere\Desktop\.NET\CPP\TestMessage\TestMessage.sln.		
	The following version is provided for Pocket PC:		
	♦ A C# version built on the .NET Compact Framework is provided as Samples\QAnywhere\PocketPC\.NET\CS\TestMessage\TestMessage.sln.		
Required software	Visual Studio .NET 2003 is required to open the solution files and build the .NET Framework projects and the .NET Compact Framework project.		
Exploring the C# or Visual Basic .NET source	This section takes you through the C# source code. The two versions are structured in a very similar manner.		
	Rather than look at each line in the application, this lesson picks out certain lines that are particularly useful for understanding QAnywhere applications. It uses the C# version to illustrate particular lines.		
	1. Open the version of the TestMessage project that you are interested in.		
	Double-click the solution file to open the project in Visual Studio .NET. For example,		
	Samples\QAnywhere\Desktop\.NET\CS\TestMessage\TestMessage.sln is a solution file. There are several solution files for different environments.		

2. Ensure the Solution Explorer is displayed.

You can open the Solution Explorer from the View menu.

3. Inspect the Source Files folder.

There are two files of particular importance. The *MessageList* file (*MessageList.cs*) receives messages and lets you view them. The *NewMessage* file (*NewMessage.cs*) allows you to construct and send messages.

- 4. From the Solution Explorer, open the MessageList file.
- 5. Inspect the included namespaces.

Every QAnywhere application requires the iAnywhere.QAnywhere.Client namespace. The assembly that defines this namespace is supplied as the DLL *iAnywhere.QAnywhere.Client.dll*, in the *ce* or *win32* subdirectory of your SQL Anywhere Studio installation. For your own projects, you must add this DLL as a reference. The namespace is included using the following line at the top of each file:

using iAnywhere.QAnywhere.Client;

6. Inspect the MessageList_Load method.

This method performs initialization tasks that are common to QAnywhere applications:

• Create a QAManager object.

```
_qaManager =
QAManagerFactory.Instance.CreateQAManager( null );
```

QAnywhere provides a QAManagerFactory object to create QAManager objects. The QAManager object handles QAnywhere messaging operations: in particular, receiving messages (getting messages from a queue) and sending messages (putting messages on a queue).

QAnywhere provides two types of manager: QAManager and QATransactionalManager. The difference is that when using the transactional manager all send and receive operations occur within a transaction, so that either all messages are sent (or received) or none are.

• Write a method to handle messages.

The onMessage function that handles regular non-system messages calls the addMessage function. The message it receives is encoded as a QAMessage object. The QAMessage class together with its children (QATextMessage and QABinaryMessage) provide properties and methods that hold all the information QAnywhere applications need about a message.

```
private void onMessage(QAMessage msg)
{
    if( addMessage( msg ) ) {
        String info_msg = _resources.GetString(
        "MessageReceived" );
        MessageBox.Show( this, info_msg, "Test
        Message",
            MessageBoxButtons.OK,
        MessageBoxIcon.Information );
    }
}
```

• Declare a MessageListener.

```
_receiveListener = new
    QAManager.MessageListener( onMessage );
```

The OnMessage method is called whenever a message is received by the QAnywhere Agent and placed in the queue that the application listens to.

Message listeners and notification listeners Message listeners are different from the Listener component described in "Scenario for messaging with push notifications" on page 6. The Listener component receives notifications, while message listener objects retrieve messages from the queue.

7. Inspect the startReceiver method in the same file.

This step assigns message listeners to queues. When you set a message listener for the queue, the QAnywhere Manager will pass messages that arrive on that queue to that listener. Only one listener can be set for a given queue. Setting with a null listener clears out any listener for that queue.

Using a MessageListener is an **asynchronous** way of receiving messages. You can also receive messages **synchronously**; that is, the application explicitly goes and looks for messages on the queue, perhaps in response to a user action such as clicking a Refresh button, rather than being notified when messages appear.

This method completes the initialization tasks:

• Open and start the QAManager object.

```
_qaManager.Open(
AcknowledgementMode.EXPLICIT_ACKNOWLEDGEMENT );
_qaManager.Start();
```

The AcknowledgementMode enumeration constants determine how the receipt of messages is acknowledged to the sender. The EXPLICIT_ACKNOWLEDGEMENT constant indicates that messages are not acknowledged until a call to one of the QAManager acknowledge methods is made.

Load any messages that are waiting in the queue.

_mainWindow.LoadMessages();

Assign a listener to a queue for future messages.
 The listener was declared in the MessageList_Load method.

```
_qaManager.SetMessageListener(
Options.GetReceiveQueueName(),
_receiveListener );
```

The Options.GetReceiveQueueName() function returns the string **testmessage**, which is the TestMessage queue as set in the TestMessage Options dialog.

8. Inspect the addMessage function in the same file.

This method is called whenever the application receives a message. It gets properties of the message such as its ReplyToAddress, PreferredName, and the time it was sent (Timestamp), and displays the information in the TestMessage user interface. Here are the lines that cast the incoming message into a QATestMessage object and get the ReplyToAddress of the message:

text_msg = (QATextMessage)msg; from = text_msg.ReplyToAddress;

This completes a brief look at some of the major tasks carried out in the *MessageList* file.

- 9. From the Solution Explorer, open the NewMessage file.
- 10. Inspect the sendMessage function.

This function takes the information entered in the New Message dialog and constructs a QATextMessage object. The QAManager then puts the message in the queue to be sent.

Here are the lines that create a QATextMessage object and set its ReplyToAddress property:

```
qa_manager = MessageList.GetQAManager();
msg = qa_manager.CreateTextMessage();
msg.ReplyToAddress = Options.GetReceiveQueueName();
```

Here are the lines that put the message in the queue to be sent. The variable to is the destination address, supplied as an argument to the function.

	<pre>to = BuildQueue(to); qa_manager.PutMessage(to, msg);</pre>
Further reading	For more information, see:
	 "QAnywhere C++ API Reference" on page 121 "iAnywhere.QAnywhere.Client namespace" on page 173 "Writing QAnywhere Client Applications" on page 55 The TestMessage sample, which is installed to <i>Samples\QAnywhere</i> in your SQL Anywhere Studio directory

Lesson 6: Start a JMS connector

A JMS connector provides connectivity between a JMS message system and QAnywhere.

Required software For this lesson, you need access to a JMS provider and basic knowledge of how to configure it. In addition, you need JDK version 1.3.1 or later and any JAR files required by a JMS client of the JMS provider.

Activity

Prepare your JMS provider

- 1. Start your JMS server.
 - See the documentation for your JMS server.
- 2. Create two queues within your JMS server: qa_testmessage and qa_receive.

See the documentation for your JMS server. You may need to restart your JMS server after creating the queues.

Start QAnywhere client and server compnents

1. Create a QAnywhere connector properties file.

There are sample connector properties files in the *Samples**QAnywhere**connectors* subdirectory of your SQL Anywhere Studio installation.

2. Specify your QAnywhere connector properties file in the file *Samples**QAnywhere**server**qanyserv.props*.

This sample file contains commented lines that specify the sample connector properties files. You may just need to uncomment one of these lines.

- 3. Start the MobiLink synchronization server for messaging, as described in "Lesson 1: Start MobiLink with messaging" on page 13.
- 4. Start QAnywhere Agent as described in "Lesson 2: Create a client message store" on page 16.
- 5. Start TestMessage as described in "Lesson 3: Run the TestMessage application" on page 18.

Start the TestMessage client

1.	At a command prompt, navigate to
	Samples\QAnywhere\connectors\JMS\TestMessage and type the
	following:

where *JMS-client-jar-files* is a semi-colon delimited list of jar files that the JMS server requires. See your JMS server documentation for details. For Sybase EAServer, this command would be:

java -cp .; path\easclient.jar;path\easj2ee.jar ianywhere.message.samples.TestMessage

where *path* is the location of the jar files.

- 2. Move the JMS TestMessage window to the right side of your screen under the existing TestMessage window.
- 3. From the JMS TestMessage Message menu, choose New.

The New Message window appears.

- 4. In the To field, enter the client message store ID that you noted in Lesson 2.
- 5. Fill out the Subject and Message fields with sample text, and click Send.

Within a short time a message box appears, indicating that a message has been received by the previously running instance of TestMessage.

6. Switch to the other instance of TestMessage to receive the message.

Further reading

- For more information, see:
- "Using JMS Connectors" on page 42
- "Scenario for messaging with external messaging systems" on page 8
- The JMS sample properties files and other JMS samples that are installed to Samples\QAnywhere\connectors in your SQL Anywhere Studio directory

Tutorial cleanup

Shut down TestMessage, the QAnywhere Agent, and the MobiLink synchronization server.

CHAPTER 3

Setting Up QAnywhere Messaging

About this chapter	This chapter describes how to set up and run QAnywhere mess	aging.
	QAnywhere uses MobiLink synchronization to transport messa chapter describes how to set up and run the MobiLink synchro server with messaging.	0
Contents	Торіс:	page
	Setting up server-side components	32
	Setting up client-side components	35
	Using push notifications	40
	Using JMS Connectors	42
	Using QAnywhere messaging and MobiLink data synchronization together	51
	Setting up a failover mechanism	53

Setting up server-side components

Overview of setting up QAnywhere server-side components

1. Set up a server message store and start it. This can be any MobiLink consolidated database.

See "Setting up the server message store" on page 32.

2. Start dbmlsrv9 with the -m option and a connection to the server message store.

See "Starting the MobiLink synchronization server for QAnywhere messaging" on page 33.

3. Add client message store IDs to the server message store.

See "Adding client message store IDs" on page 34.

Setting up the server message store

The server message store is a relational database on the server that temporarily stores messages until they are transmitted to a client message store or JMS system. Messages are exchanged between clients via the server message store.

A server message store is a MobiLink consolidated database, and so can be any RDBMS that MobiLink supports (Adaptive Server Anywhere, Adaptive Server Enterprise, Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle, or DB2). You can create a new database for this purpose, or use an existing database. The database does not need to be dedicated to acting as a server message store and so can also be used for other purposes.

Adaptive Server Anywhere databases are automatically configured so that they can be used as consolidated databases.

For information about creating Adaptive Server Anywhere databases, see "The Initialization utility" [ASA Database Administration Guide, page 530].

If you are using an Adaptive Server Anywhere database that was created before version 9.0.2, it must be upgraded.

To upgrade your database, see "Upgrading Software and Databases" [*What's New in SQL Anywhere Studio*, page 227].

For databases other than Adaptive Server Anywhere, you need to run a setup script that enables the database to be used as a consolidated database (if you have not already done so).

	^{Car} To set up a server message store for databases other than Adaptive Server Anywhere, see "Setting up a consolidated database" [<i>MobiLink</i> <i>Administration Guide</i> , page 33].
Notes	• You can integrate messaging with MobiLink synchronization applications by using your MobiLink consolidated database as the server message store.
	See "Using QAnywhere messaging and MobiLink data synchronization together" on page 51.
Example	To create an Adaptive Server Anywhere database called <i>qanysrv.db</i> , type the following at a command prompt:
	dbinit qanysrv.db
	This database is ready to use as a server message store.

Starting the MobiLink synchronization server for QAnywhere messaging

QAnywhere uses MobiLink synchronization to transport messages. To use QAnywhere messaging, you must start the MobiLink synchronization server (dbmlsrv9) with the following options:

- -c connection-string To connect to the server message store.
 - See "-c option" [MobiLink Administration Guide, page 196].
- -m To enable QAnywhere messaging. The -m option also allows you to optionally specify configuration information.

See "-m option" [MobiLink Administration Guide, page 201].

 -zu+ Optionally, you may want to specify -zu+ while in development mode. When you create client message stores, the client message store ID must be added to the consolidated database, and -zu+ allows this to happen automatically.

See "-zu option" [MobiLink Administration Guide, page 222].

You can also use other MobiLink synchronization server options to customize your operations. For more information, see "MobiLink synchronization server" [*MobiLink Administration Guide*, page 190].

• If you are integrating with a JMS messaging system, there are other options you must specify when you start the MobiLink synchronization server.

Notes

See "Starting the MobiLink server for JMS integration" on page 43.

Example

To start QAnywhere messaging when you are using a server message store called *qanysrv.db*, type the following at a command prompt:

```
dbmlsrv9 -m -c "dbf=qanysrv.db"
```

Adding client message store IDs

Each client message store has a unique ID that identifies it. The client message store ID is a MobiLink user name. You may need to add this MobiLink user name to the server message store. There are several methods for doing this:

• Use the dbmluser utility.

For more information, see "MobiLink user authentication utility" [*MobiLink Administration Guide*, page 492].

- Use Sybase Central.
- Specify the -zu+ command line option with dbmlsrv9. In this case, any existing MobiLink users that have not been added to the consolidated database are added when they first synchronize. This is useful during development, but is not recommended for production environments.

For more information, see "-zu option" [*MobiLink Administration Guide*, page 222].

For more information about MobiLink user names, see "About MobiLink users" [*MobiLink Clients*, page 10].

For more information about client message store IDs, see "-id option" on page 84.

Setting up client-side components

Overview of setting up client-side components

1. Create an Adaptive Server Anywhere database and initialize it as a client message store.

See "Setting up the client message store" on page 35.

2. Ensure that the ID of the client message store is registered on the server message store.

See "Adding client message store IDs" on page 34.

- 3. Write client applications.
 - See "Writing QAnywhere Client Applications" on page 55.
- 4. Start the QAnywhere Agent.
 - See "Running the QAnywhere Agent" on page 37.

Setting up the client message store

The client message store is an Adaptive Server Anywhere database on the remote device. The application connects to this message store using the QAnywhere client API.

The database that you use for the client message store must not be used by any other non-messaging applications. However, you can use a MobiLink remote database in conjunction with a client message store to integrate messaging with data synchronization.

Using a relational database as a message store provides a secure and high-performance store, and also enables easy integration of messaging with data synchronization.

For more information, see "Using QAnywhere messaging and MobiLink data synchronization together" on page 51 and "Creating a secure client message store" on page 96.

To create a client message store

- 1. Create an Adaptive Server Anywhere database.
 - See "Creating a database" [ASA SQL User's Guide, page 31].
- 2. Initialize each client message store by running the QAnywhere Agent (qaagent) with the following options:

	• -c option to specify a connection string to the database you just created.			
	See "-c option" on page 82.			
	• -si option to initialize the database.			
	See "-si option" on page 91.			
	 -id option optionally, if you want to pre-assign a client message store ID. 			
	See "Creating client message store IDs" on page 36 and "-id option" on page 84.			
	3. Add client message store IDs to the server message store. This can be done automatically using the dbmlsrv9 -zu+ option, or can be done in other ways.			
	See "Adding client message store IDs" on page 34.			
	4. Change the default passwords and take other steps to ensure that the client message store is secure.			
	See "Creating a secure client message store" on page 96.			
	You can also upgrade a client message store that was created in a previous version of QAnywhere.			
	See "-su option" on page 92.			
Creating client message	Client message store IDs can be set in various ways:			
store IDs	• You can specify the ID with the qaagent -id option when you use the qaagent -si option to initialize the client message store.			
	• You can specify the ID with the -id option the first time you run qaagent after you initialize the client message store.			
	• If you do not specify an ID in either of the previous ways, then the first time you run qaagent after you run qaagent with -si, the device name is assigned as the client message store ID.			
	For more information, see "QAnywhere Agent" on page 79.			
Example of creating a client message store	The following command creates an Adaptive Server Anywhere database called qanyclient.db. (The dbinit -i option is not required, but is good practice as it reduces the size of the database.)			
	dbinit -i qanyclient.db			
	The following command connects to <i>qanyclient.db</i> and initializes it as a QAnywhere client database:			

qaagent -si -c "DBF=qanyclient.db"

For more information about dbinit, see "Creating a database using the dbinit command-line utility" [*ASA Database Administration Guide*, page 531].

Running the QAnywhere Agent

The QAnywhere Agent (qaagent) is a separate process running on the client device that monitors the client message store and determines when message transmission should occur.

The QAnywhere Agent transmits messages between the server message store and the client message store. You can run only one instance of the QAnywhere Agent on a device at a time.

At a minimum, you need to start qaagent with the following options:

- -c "*connection-string*" to connect to the client message store.
- ◆ -id *client-message-store-id* to identify the client message store. The first time you run qaagent after you have initialized a client message store, you can optionally use this option to name the message store; if you do not, the device name is used by default. After that, you must use the -id option every time you start qaagent to specify the client message store ID.
- -x protocol[(protocol-options)] to connect to the MobiLink synchronization server (necessary unless the MobiLink synchronization server is running on the same device as the QAnywhere agent).

For details of these options as well as a complete list of all qaagent options, see "QAnywhere Agent syntax" on page 80.

Determining when message transmission should occur on the client

	On the client side, you determine when message transmission should occur by specifying policies. A policy tells the QAnywhere Agent when a message should be moved from the client message store to the server message store. If you do not specify a policy, transmission occurs every 10 seconds by default. There are three pre-defined policies: scheduled, automatic and on-demand. These policies are specified using the qaagent -policy option.
	You can also define a custom policy. A custom policy is a set a rules that determine when a message transmission is to occur. In addition, a custom policy can specify which messages should be transmitted. A custom policy is used when a file containing the transmission rules is specified using the -policy option.
Scheduled policy	The scheduled policy instructs the Agent to perform a transmission at a specified time interval. To invoke a schedule, use the scheduled keyword

when you start the QAnywhere Agent:

	qaagent –policy scheduled [interval]
	where interval is in seconds. The default is 10 seconds.
	When a schedule is specified, every n seconds the Agent performs a message transmission if any of the following conditions are met:
	• New messages were placed in the client message store since the previous time interval elapsed.
	• A message status change occurred since the previous time interval elapsed. This typically occurs when a message is acknowledged by the application.
	• A push notification was received since the previous time interval elapsed.
	• A network status change notification was received since the previous time interval elapsed.
	• Push notifications are disabled.
	You can call the TriggerSendReceive() method to override the time interval. It forces a message transmission to occur before the time interval elapses.
Automatic policy	The automatic policy attempts to keep the client and server message stores as up-to-date as possible. To set up automatic message transmission, use the automatic keyword when you start the QAnywhere Agent:
	qaagent –policy automatic
	When using the automatic policy, a message transmission will be performed when any of the following occurs:
	• PutMessage() is called.
	 A message status change has occurred. This typically occurs when a message is acknowledged by the application.
	• A Push Notification is received.
	• A Network Status Change Notification is received.
	• TriggerSendReceive() is called.
On-demand policy	The on-demand policy causes a message transmission to occur only when instructed to do so by an application. To start this mode, use the ondemand keyword when you start the QAnywhere Agent:

qaagent -policy ondemand

An application forces a message transmission to occur by calling the TriggerSendReceive() method.

When the agent receives a Push Notification or a Network Status Change Notification, a corresponding message is sent to the "system" queue. This allows an application to detect these events and force a message transmission by calling the TriggerSendReceive() method.

Custom policy A custom policy allows you to define when a message transmission is to occur and which messages are sent in the message transmission. The custom policy is defined by a set of rules stored in a file. To define a custom policy, specify a rules file when you start the QAnywhere Agent:

qaagent -policy rules-file

Each rule is of the following form:

schedule = condition

where *schedule* defines when *condition* is evaluated. For more information, see "Schedule syntax" on page 105.

All messages satisfying *condition* are transmitted. In particular, if *schedule* is automatic, the condition is evaluated when any of the following occurs.

- PutMessage() is called.
- A message status change has occurred. This typically occurs when a message is acknowledged by the application.
- A Push Notification is received.
- A Network Status Change Notification is received.
- TriggerSendReceive () is called.

For more information about specifying a custom policy in a rules file, see "Transmission rules" on page 102.

For more information about creating policies, see "-policy option" on page 88.

Using push notifications

A push notification is a special message delivered from the server to a QAnywhere client that prompts the client to initiate a message transmission. Push notifications introduce two extra components to the QAnywhere architecture:

- At the server, a QAnywhere Notifier sends push notifications.
- At the client, a QAnywhere Listener receives these push notifications and passes them on to the QAnywhere Agent.

Notification is enabled by default: the qaagent -push_notification option is by default set to enabled. Push notifications are delivered either over the UDP protocol or as SMS messages.

If you are using UDP, push notifications will probably work without any configuration, but due to a limitation in the UDP implementation of ActiveSync, they will not work with ActiveSync.

If you are using SMS, you need to start a Listener to use notifications. For more information, see "Using push notifications with SMS" on page 40.

To disable push notifications, see "-push_notifications option" on page 90.

See also

For more information about push notifications, see:

- "Scenario for messaging with push notifications" on page 6
- "Handling push notifications and network status changes" on page 73
- "-push_notifications option" on page 90
- "Using push notifications with SMS" on page 40

Using push notifications with SMS

You can use QAnywhere notifications when your message transmission is occurring over SMS, but you must start a Listener using the dblsn executable.

For more information, see "Listeners" [*MobiLink Server-Initiated* Synchronization User's Guide, page 28].

Start the QAnywhere Agent as you normally would:

qaagent -id device-id -c "connect-string"

On the server side, set SMTP properties that are required to send SMS messages.

For more information, see "SMTP gateway properties" [*MobiLink* Server-Initiated Synchronization User's Guide, page 70].

Using JMS Connectors

JMS is the Java Message Service API for adding messaging capabilities to Java applications. In addition to exchanging messages among QAnywhere client applications, you can exchange messages with external messaging systems that support a JMS interface. You do this using a specially configured client known as a connector. In a QAnywhere application, the external messaging system is set up to act like a QAnywhere client. It has its own address and configuration.

For more information about the architecture of this approach, see "Scenario for messaging with external messaging systems" on page 8.

Overview of integrating a QAnywhere application with an external JMS system

 Create JMS queues using the JMS administration tools for your JMS system. The QAnywhere connector listens on a single JMS queue for JMS messages. You must create this queue if it does not already exist.

See the documentation of your JMS product for information about how to create queues.

2. Create a JMS connector properties file and set the ianywhere.connector.address property to specify the connector address. This is the address used by QAnywhere applications to send messages through the connector.

See "Configuring the JMS connector properties file" on page 43.

3. Create a MobiLink messaging properties file and set the ianywhere.qa.server.connectorPropertiesFiles property to the name of the JMS connector properties file.

For more information about specifying a Mobilink messaging properties file, see "-m option" [*MobiLink Administration Guide*, page 201].

4. Start the MobiLink synchronization server with a connection to the server message store and the options -m and -sl java. The MobiLink messaging properties file you created in the previous step is referenced by the -m option.

See "Starting the MobiLink server for JMS integration" on page 43.

 To send a message from an application in your QAnywhere system to the external messaging system, create a QAnywhere message and send it to connector-address\JMS-queue.

See "Addressing QAnywhere messages meant for JMS" on page 46.

6. To send a message from the external messaging system to an application in your QAnywhere system, create a JMS message, set the ias_ToAddress property to the QAnywhere *id**queue* (where *id* is the ID of your client message store and *queue* is your application queue name), put the message in the JMS queue and use the Send operation.

See "Addressing JMS messages meant for QAnywhere" on page 48.

Starting the MobiLink server for JMS integration

To exchange messages with an external messaging system that supports a JMS interface, you must start the MobiLink synchronization server (dbmlsrv9) with the following options:

- -c connection-string To connect to the server message store.
 - See "-c option" [MobiLink Administration Guide, page 196].
- -m message-properties-file The message-properties-file must define an ianywhere.qa.server.connectorPropertiesFiles property that specifies a JMS Connector properties file or files. The message properties file should contain the following statement:

ianywhere.qa.server.connectorPropertiesFiles=file1;[file2;]...

See "-m option" [MobiLink Administration Guide, page 201].

-sl java (-cp "*jarfile.jar*") To add the client jar files required to use the external JMS provider.

See "-sl java option" [MobiLink Administration Guide, page 209].

Example The following example starts a MobiLink synchronization server using a message properties file called *msg.props* (in the current working directory), a JMS client library called *jmsclient.jar* (also in the current working directory), and the QAnywhere 9.0 Sample database as a message store. The command should be entered all on one line.

```
dbmlsrv9 -sl java(-cp "jmsclient.jar")
    -m msg.props
    -c "QAnywhere 9.0 Sample" ...
```

Configuring the JMS connector properties file

The JMS Connector properties file contains entries that specify connection information with the JMS system. It configures a connector to a third party JMS messaging system such as BEA WebLogic or Sybase EAServer.

The following properties are used to configure the JMS Connector.

- ◆ ianywhere.connector.nativeConnection The Java class that implements the connector. This Java class is provided by QAnywhere and should always be set to ianywhere.message.connector.jms.NativeConnectionJMS.
- ◆ ianywhere.connector.id An identifier that uniquely identifies the connector. This identifier is also used to prefix all logged error, warning, and informational messages appearing in the QAnywhere server console for this connector.
- ianywhere.connector.address The connector address that a QAnywhere client should use to address the connector.

For more information, see "Addressing QAnywhere messages meant for JMS" on page 46.

◆ ianywhere.connector.outgoing.deadMessageAddress The address that a message is sent to when it cannot be processed. For example, if a message contains an address that is malformed or unknown, the message is sent to the dead message address.

The default dead message address is ianywhere.connector.deadMessage.

- ♦ ianywhere.connector.logLevel The amount of connector information displayed in the console and log file. Values for the log level are as follows:
 - 1 Log error messages.
 - 2 Log error and warning messages.
 - 3 Log error, warning, and information messages.
 - 4 Debug mode: provide most verbose logging.
- ♦ ianywhere.connector.compressionLevel The default message compression factor of messages received from JMS: an integer between 0 and 9, with 0 indicating no compression and 9 indicating maximum compression.

You can set the compression level for all connectors using the ianywhere.qa.compressionLevel property in the configuration file that you supply with the dbmlsrv9 -m option. If you set the compression level in both places, this setting for an individual connector overrides the setting for all connectors. For more information, see "-m option" [*MobiLink Administration Guide*, page 201].

- xjms.jndi.authName The authentication name to connect to the external JMS JNDI name service.
- xjms.jndi.factory The factory name used to access the external JMS JNDI name service.

•	xjms.jndi.password.e	The authentication password to connect to the
	external JMS JNDI name	e service.

- xjms.jndi.url The URL to access the JMS JNDI name service.
- xjms.password.e The authentication password to connect to the external JMS provider.
- **xjms.queueFactory** The external JMS provider queue factory name.
- xjms.queueConnectionAuthName The user ID to connect to the external JMS queue connection.
- xjms.queueConnectionPassword.e The password to connect to the external JMS queue connection.
- xjms.topicFactory The external JMS provider topic factory name.
- xjms.topicConnectionAuthName The used ID to connect to the external JMS topic connection.
- xjms.topicConnectionPassword.e The password to connect to the external JMS topic connection.
- xjms.receiveDestination The queue name used by the connector to listen for messages from JMS targeted for QAnywhere clients.

 Example
 You can find sample connector property files in the

 Samples\QAnywhere\connectors subdirectory of your SQL Anywhere

 Studio installation. Here is a sample properties file for Sybase EAServer:

```
ianywhere.connector.nativeConnection=ianywhere.message.connector
         .jms.NativeConnectionJMS
ianywhere.connector.id=easerver
ianywhere.connector.logLevel=4
ianywhere.connector.address=ianywhere.connector.easerver
xjms.jndi.factory=com.sybase.jms.InitialContextFactory
xjms.jndi.url=iiop://<substitute with host name>:9000
xjms.jndi.authName=jagadmin
xjms.jndi.password.e=
xjms.topicFactory=javax.jms.TopicConnectionFactory
xjms.topicConnectionAuthName=
xjms.topicConnectionPassword.e=
xjms.queueFactory=javax.jms.QueueConnectionFactory
xjms.queueConnectionAuthName=
xjms.queueConnectionPassword.e=
xjms.receiveDestination=ganywhere
```

Configuring multiple connectors

QAnywhere can connect to multiple JMS message systems by defining a JMS connector file for each JMS system. Each connector to a JMS message

system must be configured using its own JMS Connector properties file. The only property values that must be unique among the configured connectors are ianywhere.connector.id and ianywhere.connector.address.

- The ianywhere.connector.id property must be unique. It is used to prefix all connector messages in the QAnywhere server console.
- The ianywhere.connector.address property is the address prefix that QAnywhere clients must specify to address messages meant for the JMS system.

For information about specifying the address of QAnywhere clients, see "Addressing QAnywhere messages meant for JMS" on page 46.

For information about the connector properties file, see "Configuring the JMS connector properties file" on page 43.

Addressing QAnywhere messages meant for JMS

A QAnywhere client can send a message to a JMS system by setting the address to connector_address\JMS_destination. The connector_address is the value of the connector property ianywhere.connector.address, while JMS_destination is the name used to look up the JMS queue or topic using the Java Naming and Directory Interface.

For more information, see "Understanding QAnywhere message addresses" on page 59.

Example

For example, if the ianywhere.connector.address is set to ianywhere.connector.easerver and the JMS queue name is myqueue, then the code to set the address would be:

```
C#
QAManagerBase mgr;
QAMessage msg;
// Initialize the manager
. . .
msg = mgr.CreateTextMessage();
// Set the message content
. . .
mgr.PutMessage(@"ianywhere.connector.easerver\myqueue", msg );
C++
QAManagerBase *mgr;
QATextMessage *msg;
// Initialize the manager
. . .
msg = mgr.createTextMessage();
// Set the message content
. . .
mgr->putMessage( "ianywhere.connector.easerver\\myqueue", msg );
```

Mapping QAnywhere messages on to JMS messages

QAnywhere messages are mapped naturally on to JMS messages.

QAnywhere message content

nt			1
	QAnywhere	JMS	Remarks
	QATextMessage	javax.jms.TextMessage	message text copied as Uni- code
	QABinaryMes- sage	javax.jms.BytesMessage	message bytes copied ex- actly
where built-in	The following table	e describes the mapping of	built-in headers. In C++ and

QAnywhere bu headers

The following table describes the mapping of built-in headers. In C++ and JMS, these are method names; for example, Address is called getAddress or setAddress for QAnywhere, and getJMSDestination or setJMSDestination for JMS. In .NET, these are properties with the exact name given below; for example, Address is Address.

QAnywhere	JMS	Remarks
Address JMS Destination and JMS property ias_ToAddress		Only the JMS part of the address is mapped to the Destination. Under rare cir- cumstances, in the case of a message looping back into QAnywhere, there may be an additional QAnywhere address suffix. This is put in ias_ToAddress.
Expiration	JMS Expiration	
InReplyToID	JMS CorrelationID	
MessageID	N/A	Not mapped.
Priority	JMS Priority	
Redelivered	N/A	Not mapped.
ReplyToAddress	JMS property ias_ReplyToAddress	Mapped to JMS property.
Connector's xjms receiveDestination property value	JMS ReplyTo	ReplyTo set to Destina- tion used by connector to receive JMS messages.

QAnywhere	JMS	Remarks	
Timestamp	N/A	Not mapped.	

QAnywhere properties

QAnywhere properties are all mapped naturally to JMS properties, preserving type, with one exception. If the QAnywhere message has a property called JMSType, then this is mapped to the JMS header property JMSType.

Addressing JMS messages meant for QAnywhere

A JMS client can send a message to a QAnywhere client by setting the JMS message property ias_ToAddress to the QAnywhere address, and then sending the message to the JMS Destination corresponding to the connector property xjms.receiveDestination.

```
For more information, see "Understanding QAnywhere message addresses" on page 59.
```

Example

For example, to send a message to the QAnywhere address "qaddr" (where the connector setting of xjms.receiveDestination is "ianywhere.connector.jms_receive"):

```
import javax.jms.*;
. . .
try {
 QueueSession session;
 QueueSender sender;
 TextMessage mgr;
 Queue connectorQueue;
 // Initialize the session
  . . .
 connectorQueue = session.createQueue(
        "ianywhere.connector.jms_receive" );
 sender = session.createSender( connectorQueue );
 msq = session.createTextMessage();
 msg.setStringProperty( "ias_ToAddress", "qaddr" );
 // Set the message content
  . . .
 sender.send( msg );
  } catch( JMSException e ) {
   // Handle the exception
  . . .
}
```

Mapping JMS messages on to QAnywhere messages

QAnywhere messages are mapped naturally on to JMS messages.

JMS message content

JMS	QAnywhere	Remarks
javax.jms.TextMessage	QATextMessage	Message text copied as Unicode
javax.jms BytesMessage	QABinaryMessage	Message bytes copied exactly
javax.jms StreamMessage	N/A	Not supported
javax.jms.MapMessage	N/A	Not supported
javax.jms ObjectMessage	N/A	Not supported
	javax.jms.TextMessage javax.jms BytesMessage javax.jms StreamMessage javax.jms.MapMessage javax.jms	javax.jms.TextMessage QATextMessage javax.jms QABinaryMessage javax.jms N/A StreamMessage javax.jms.MapMessage N/A javax.jms N/A

JMS built-in headers The following table describes the mapping of built-in headers. In C++ and JMS, these are method names; for example, Address is called getAddress or setAddress for QAnywhere, and getJMSDestination or setJMSDestination for JMS. In .NET, these are properties with the exact name given below; for example, Address is Address.

JMS	QAnywhere	Remarks	
JMS Destination	N/A	The JMS destination must be set to the queue specified in the connec- tor property ianywhere connector. jms_receive.	
JMS Expiration	Expiration		
JMS CorrelationID	InReplyToID		
JMS MessageID	N/A	Not mapped.	
JMS Priority	Priority		
JMS Redelivered	N/A	Not mapped.	

JMS	QAnywhere	Remarks
JMS ReplyTo and con- nector's ianywhere connector.address prop- erty value	ReplyToAddress	The connector address is concatenated with the JMS ReplyTo Destina- tion name delimited by '\'.
JMS DeliveryMode	N/A	Not mapped.
JMS Type	QAnywhere message property JMSType	
JMS Timestamp	N/A	Not mapped.

JMS properties

JMS properties are all mapped naturally to QAnywhere properties, preserving type, with a few exceptions. The QAnywhere Address property is set from the value of the JMS message property ias_ToAddress. If the JMS message property ias_ReplyToAddress is set, then the QAnywhere ReplyToAddress is additionally suffixed with this value delimited by a '\'.

Using QAnywhere messaging and MobiLink data synchronization together

You can integrate QAnywhere messaging into MobiLink synchronization applications that use Adaptive Server Anywhere clients.

To do this,

- The QAnywhere client message store database and the database used by the data synchronization application must be different database files. However, for efficiency on small devices, you can run both databases on the same database server.
- You must use your MobiLink consolidated database as the server message store. This can be any supported MobiLink consolidated database (Adaptive Server Anywhere, Adaptive Server Enterprise, Oracle, DB2, or Microsoft SQL Server).
- You can create a separate QAnywhere messaging application or integrate messaging into your data synchronization application.

Example The following example integrates QAnywhere messaging into a MobiLink synchronization system that has a server named MyServer and an Adaptive Server Anywhere client database file called *MyAppData.db*.

Create the client message store database:

dbinit -i MyAppData.db

Initialize the client message store:

qaagent -id MyID -si -c "dbf=MyAppData.db"

Start the database server on the remote device with the *MyAppData.db* and *qanywhere.db* database files.

```
dbsrv9 -n MyServer MyAppData.db -n MyAppData qanywhere.db -n qanywhere
```

Start the QAnywhere Agent, using qanywhere.db as the message store:

qaagent -id MyID -c "eng=MyServer;dbn=qanywhere"

When creating a QAManager instance, use a QAManager properties file that includes the following line:

```
CONNECT_PARAMS=eng=MyServer;dbn=qanywhere
```

You can then start the MobiLink synchronization server just as you would

for any other QAnywhere messaging application, but use your MobiLink consolidated database as the server message store. For example:

dbmlsrv9 -m -c "dbf=your_consolidated.db"

Setting up a failover mechanism

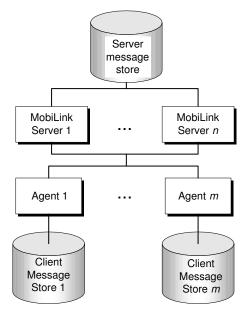
QAnywhere applications can be set up with failover mechanisms, such that there are alternate MobiLink synchronization servers that can be used if one fails. In order to support failover, each QAnywhere Agent must be started with a list of MobiLink servers. The first MobiLink server specified in the list is the primary server. The remaining servers in the list are alternate servers.

For example, running the following command on the remote device will start the QAnywhere Agent with one primary server and one alternate server:

qaagent -x tcpip(host=mll.ianywhere.com)
 -x tcpip(host=ml2.ianywhere.com)

Each QAnywhere Agent can have a different primary server.

The following diagram describes a failover configuration in which you have multiple MobiLink servers and multiple QAnywhere agents. You have multiple client message stores, but all MobiLink servers are connected to the same server-side message store.



This configuration has the following characteristics:

 When a message transmission occurs, all messages in the server message store will be delivered to the client message store regardless of the server that the QAnywhere Agent is connected to.

- Push Notifications will be sent to a QAnywhere Agent only when the QAnywhere Agent is connected to its primary server.
- There is a single point of failure. If the machine with the server message store is unavailable, no messaging can take place.

CHAPTER 4

Writing QAnywhere Client Applications

About this chapter	This chapter describes how to use the QAnywhere API. The both as a C++ API and as the iAnywhere.QAnywhere.Clie	-
Contents	Торіс:	page
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Introduction

QAnywhere client applications manage the receiving and sending of QAnywhere messages. The applications can be written using one of the following programming interfaces:

◆ QAnywhere .NET API A programming interface for deployment to Windows computers using the Microsoft .NET Framework and to handheld devices running the Microsoft .NET Compact Framework. The QAnywhere .NET API is provided as the iAnywhere.QAnywhere.Client namespace.

QAnywhere supports Microsoft Visual Studio 2003.

In this chapter, code samples for the .NET API use the C# programming language, but the API can be used from any programming language supported by Microsoft .NET.

Versions of the TestMessage sample application written in C#, Visual Basic .NET, and managed C++ are all supplied. For more information, see "Lesson 5: Explore the TestMessage client source code" on page 22.

For more information about the QAnywhere .NET API, see "iAnywhere.QAnywhere.Client namespace" on page 173.

♦ QAnywhere C++ API A programming interface for deployment to Windows computers. This interface is for programmers using C++.

QAnywhere supports Microsoft Visual C++ 6.0, Microsoft Visual Studio .NET 2003, Microsoft eMbedded Visual C++ 3.0, and Microsoft eMbedded Visual C++ 4.0.

The QAnywhere C++ API consists of the following:

- A set of header files (the main one being *qa.hpp*) located in the *QAnywhere*|*h* subdirectory of your SQL Anywhere Studio installation.
- An import library (qany9.lib) located in the QAnywhere\ce\arm.30\lib, QAnywhere\lib, and QAnywhere\ce\x86.30\lib subdirectories of your SQL Anywhere Studio installation.
- A run-time DLL (*qany9.dll*) located in the *win32*, *ce*|*arm.30*, and *ce*|*x86.30* subdirectories of your SQL Anywhere Studio installation.

Your source code file must include the header file in order to access the API. The import library is used to link your application to the run-time DLL. The run-time DLL must be deployed with your application.

A version of the TestMessage sample application written in C++ is supplied in the *Samples**QAnywhere* subdirectory of your SQL Anywhere Studio installation. For more information, see "Lesson 5: Explore the TestMessage client source code" on page 22.

For more information about the C++ API, see "QAnywhere C++ API Reference" on page 121.

Overview of writing a client application

To build a client application (C++ or .NET)

- 1. Initialize the QAnywhere client API.
 - See "Initializing the QAnywhere client API" on page 60.
- 2. Set QAManager properties.
 - See "Setting QAManager properties" on page 64.
- 3. Write application code and compile. See:
 - "Sending QAnywhere messages" on page 67
 - "Receiving messages synchronously" on page 69
 - "Receiving messages asynchronously" on page 70
 - "Reading very large messages" on page 72
 - "Handling push notifications and network status changes" on page 73
 - "Implementing transactional messaging" on page 75
 - "Shutting down QAnywhere" on page 77
- 4. Deploy the application to the target device.
 - See "Deploying QAnywhere applications" on page 78.

Understanding QAnywhere message addresses

A QAnywhere message destination has two parts:

• The client message store ID.

For information about client message store IDs, see "Setting up the client message store" on page 35.

• The application queue name.

The queue name is specified inside the application, and must be known to instances of the sending application on other devices.

The form of the destination address is:

id\queue-name

Escape characters and addresses

When constructing addresses as strings in an application, be sure to escape the backslash character if necessary. Follow the string escaping rules for the programming language you are using.

Sending a message to a JMS connector

- to a A QAnywhere-to-JMS destination address has two parts:
 - The connector address. This is the value of the ianywhere.connector.address property in the connector properties file.

For more information, see "Configuring the JMS connector properties file" on page 43.

The JMS queue name. This is a queue that you create using your JMS administration tools.

For more information, see "Using JMS Connectors" on page 42.

The form of the destination address is:

connector-address\JMS-queue-name

For more information about addressing messages in a JMS application, see "Addressing QAnywhere messages meant for JMS" on page 46 and "Addressing JMS messages meant for QAnywhere" on page 48.

Initializing the QAnywhere client API

Before you can send or receive messages using QAnywhere, you must complete the following initialization tasks.

Setting up C++ applications

* To initialize the QAnywhere client API (C++)

1. Include the QAnywhere header file.

#include <qa.hpp>

qa.hpp defines the QAnywhere classes.

2. Initialize QAnywhere.

To do this, initialize a factory for creating QAManager objects.

3. Create a QAManager object.

You can create a default QAManager object as follows:

```
QAManager * mgr;
// Create a manager
mgr = factory->createQAManager( NULL );
if( mgr == NULL ) {
   // fatal error
}
```

You can customize a QAManager object programmatically or using a properties file.

• To customize QAManager programmatically, use the setProperties method.

For more information, see "Setting properties programmatically" on page 65.

• To use a properties file, specify the properties file in the createQAManager method:

mgr = factory->createQAManager("qa_mgr.props");

where *qa_mgr.props* is the name of the properties file on the remote device.

For more information, see "Setting properties in a file" on page 64.

4. Initialize the QAManager object.

<pre>qa_bool rc; rc=mgr->open(</pre>
You must make two changes to your Visual Studio .NET project to be able to use it:
 Add a reference to the QAnywhere .NET DLL. Adding a reference tells Visual Studio.NET which DLL to include to find the code for the QAnywhereă.NET API.
♦ Add a line to your source code to reference the QAnywhere .NET API classes. In order to use the QAnywhere .NET API, you must add a line to your source code to reference the data provider. You must add a different line for C# than for Visual Basic.NET.
In addition, you must initialize the QAnywhere client API.
To add a reference to the QAnywhere .NET API in a Visual Studio .NET project
1. Start Visual Studio .NET and open your project.
2. In the Solution Explorer window, right-click the References folder and choose Add Reference from the popup menu.
The Add Reference dialog appears.
3. On the .NET tab, click Browse to locate iAnywhere.QAnywhere.Client.dll. (The default location is \ProgramăFiles\Sybase\SQLăAnywhereă9\win32). Select the DLL and click Open.
Note that there is a separate version of the DLL for each of Windows and Windows acE.

4. You can verify that the DLL is added to your project. Open the Add Reference dialog and then click the .NET tab. iAnywhere.QAnywhere.Client.dll appears in the Selected Components list. Click OK to close the dialog.

The DLL is added to the References folder in the Solution Explorer window of your project. Referencing the data provider classes in your source code.

To reference the QAnywhere .NET API classes in your code

- 1. Start Visual Studio .NET and open your project.
- 2. If you are using C#, add the following line to the list of using directives at the beginning of your project:

using iAnywhere.QAnywhere.Client;

3. If you are using Visual Basic .NET, add the following line at the beginning of your project before the line Public Class Form1:

Imports iAnywhere.QAnywhere.Client

This line is not strictly required. However, it allows you to use short forms for the QAnywhere classes. Without it, you can still use

```
iAnywhere.QAnywhere.Client.QAManager
mgr =
    new iAnywhere.QAnywhere.Client.QAManagerFactory.Instance.C
        reateQAManager(
    "qa_manager.props" );
```

instead of

```
QAManager mgr = QAManagerFactory.Instance.CreateQAManager(
    "qa_manager.props" );
```

in your code.

To initialize the QAnywhere client API (.NET)

1. Include the iAnywhere.QAnywhere.Client namespace.

using iAnywhere.QAnywhere.Client;

2. Create a QAManager object.

You can create a default QAManager object as follows:

```
QAManager mgr;
mgr = QAManagerFactory.Instance.CreateQAManager( null );
```

You can alternatively create a QAManager object that is customized using a properties file. The properties file is specified in the CreateQAManager method:

```
mgr = QAManagerFactory.Instance.CreateQAManager(
    "qa_mgr.props" );
```

where *qa_manager.props* is the name of the properties file that resides on the remote device.

3. Initialize the QAManager object.

```
mgr.Open(
    AcknowledgementMode.EXPLICIT_ACKNOWLEDGEMENT);
```

The argument to the open method is an acknowledgement mode, which indicates how messages are to be acknowledged. It must be one of **IMPLICIT_ACKNOWLEDGEMENT** or **EXPLICIT_ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**. With implicit acknowledgement, messages are acknowledged as soon as they are received by the client. With avaligit acknowledgement, you must call the

received by the client. With explicit acknowledgement, you must call the acknowledgement method on the QAManager to acknowledge the message.

For more information, see "QAManager class" on page 195.

You are now ready to send messages.

Setting QAManager properties

You have two options for setting QAManager properties:

- Create a properties text file to define the QAnywhere Manager properties that will be used by one Manager instance.
- Programatically set QAnywhere Manager properties.

Setting properties in a file

	The information in a QAManager properties file is specific to one instance of a QAManager. An instance of QAManager can only be used by the thread that creates it. Applications may use more than one QAManager, but each QAManager cannot be shared by more than one thread.
	When using a properties file, it must be configured for and installed on the remote device with each deployed copy of your application.
	You specify the name of this file in your application. If the properties file does not reside in the same directory as your client executable, you must also specify the absolute path. If you want to use the default settings for the properties, use NULL instead of a filename.
	Values set in the file permit you to enable or disable some of the QAnywhere features, such as automatic message compression and logging.
	For more information, see "QAManager properties" on page 66.
	Lines of this file that begin with the character # are treated as comments.
Example	For example, suppose you have a QAnywhere Manager properties file called <i>mymanager.props</i> with the following content:
	COMPRESSION_LEVEL=9 CONNECT_PARMS=DBF=mystore.db
	When you create QAManager, you reference the file by name.
	Following is an example using C++:
	QAManagerFactory * qa_factory; QAManager * mgr;
	<pre>qa_factory = QAnywhereFactory_init(); qa_factory->createQAManager("mymanager.props"); mgr->open(AcknowledgementMode::EXPLICIT_ACKNOWLEDGEMENT);</pre>

Following is an example using C#:

```
QAManager mgr;
mgr = QAManagerFactory.Instance.CreateQAManager(
        "mymanager.props" );
mgr.Open( AcknowledgeMode.EXPLICIT_ACKNOWLEDGEMENT );
```

Setting properties programmatically

You can use the QAManager setProperties method to set properties programmatically. Setting QAManager properties programmatically must be done before calling the Open() method of a QAManager instance.

Example The following C++ example sets properties programmatically. When you create the QAManager, you specify the property settings.

```
QAManagerFactory * qa_factory;
QAManager * mgr;
qa_factory = QAnywhereFactory_init();
mgr->createQAManager( NULL );
mgr->setProperty( "COMPRESSION_LEVEL", "9" );
mgr->setProperty( "CONNECT_PARAMS", "DBF=mystore.db" );
mgr->open( AcknowledgementMode::EXPLICIT_ACKNOWLEDGEMENT );
```

The following C# example sets properties programmatically. When you create the QAManager, you specify the property settings.

```
QAManager mgr;
mgr = QAManagerFactory.Instance.CreateQAManager( null );
mgr.SetProperty( "COMPRESSION_LEVEL", "9" );
mgr.SetProperty( "CONNECT_PARAMS", "DBF=mystore.db" );
mgr.Open( AcknowledgeMode.EXPLICIT_ACKNOWLEDGEMENT );
```

See also

- For .NET: "iAnywhere.QAnywhere.Client namespace" on page 173
- ◆ For C++: "QAnywhere C++ API Reference" on page 121
- "QAManager properties" on page 66

QAManager properties

The following table lists all the available properties.

Property	Notes
COMPRESSION_LEVEL=n	Set the compression level.
	<i>n</i> is the compression factor. It is an integer between 0 and 9, 0 indicating no compression and 9 indicating maximum compression.
CONNECT_PARAMS =connect- string	A connection string used by the QAnywhere Manager to connect to the message store database. The con- nect options are written in the form <i>keyword=value</i> . For a list of op- tions, see "Connection parameters" [ASA Database Administration Guide, page 176].
LOG_FILE= "filename"	The name of a file to which logging messages are to be written. Implicitly enables logging.
MAX_IN_MEMORY MESSAGE_SIZE=n	When reading a message, n is the largest message, in bytes, for which a buffer will be allocated. A message larger than n bytes must be read using streaming operations. The default is 1000000 on Windows and 64000 on Windows CE.

Sending QAnywhere messages

The following procedures describe how to send messages from QAnywhere applications. These procedures assume that you have created and opened a QAManager object.

Sending a message from your application does *not* ensure it is delivered from your device. It simply places the message on a queue to be delivered. The QAnywhere Agent carries out the task of sending the message to the MobiLink synchronization server, which in turn delivers it to its destination.

To send a message (C++)

1. Create a new message.

You can create either a text message or a binary message. Use the method for the type of message that you want to send.

```
QATextMessage * msg;
msg = mgr->createTextMessage();
```

2. Set message properties.

Use methods of the QATextMessage or QABinaryMessage class to set properties.

3. Put the message on the queue, ready for sending.

```
if( msg != NULL ) {
    if( !mgr->putMessage( "store-id\\queue-name", msg ) )
    {
        // display error using mgr->getLastErrorMsg()
     }
     mgr->deleteMessage( msg );
}
```

where *store-id* and *queue-name* are strings that combine to form the destination address.

To send a message (.NET)

1. Create a new message.

You can create either a text message or a binary message. Use the method for the type of message that you want to send.

```
QATextMessage msg;
msg = mgr.CreateTextMessage();
```

2. Set message properties.

Use methods of the QATextMessage or QABinaryMessage class to set properties.

3. Put the message on the queue, ready for sending.

```
mgr.PutMessage( "store-id\\queue-name", msg );
```

where *store-id* and *queue-name* are strings that combine to form the destination address.

Receiving messages synchronously

To receive messages synchronously, your application explicitly polls the queue for messages. It may poll the queue periodically, or when a user initiates a particular action such as clicking a Refresh button.

To receive messages synchronously (C++)

1. Declare message objects to hold the incoming messages.

```
QAMessage * msg;
QATextMessage * text_msg;
```

2. Poll the message queue, receiving messages:

```
if( mgr->start() ) {
  for( ;; ) {
    msg = mgr->getMessageNoWait( "queue_name" );
    if( msg == NULL ) break;
    text_msg = msg->castToTextMessage();
    if( text_msg != NULL ) {
        // display text message using
        // text_msg->getText()
    }
    sleep( time-period );
  }
  mgr->stop();
}
```

To receive messages synchronously (.NET)

1. Declare message objects to hold the incoming messages.

```
QAMessage msg;
QATextMessage text_msg;
```

2. Poll the message queue, collecting messages:

```
if(mgr.start() ) {
  for(;;) {
    msg = mgr.GetMessageNoWait("queue_name");
    if( msg == null ) break;
    addMessage( msg );
  }
  mgr.stop();
}
```

Receiving messages asynchronously

To receive messages asynchronously you must write and register a message listener function that is called by QAnywhere when a message appears in the queue. The message listener takes the incoming message as a parameter. The task you perform in your message listener depends on your application. For example, in the TestMessage sample application that is installed with SQL Anywhere Studio, the message listener adds the message to the list of messages in the main TestMessage window.

To receive messages asynchronously (C++)

1. Create a class that implements the QAMessageListener interface.

```
class MyClass: public QAMessageListener
{
    private:
    void onMessage( QAMessage * Msg);
};
```

2. Implement the onMessage method.

The QAMessageListener interface contains one method, onMessage. Each time a message arrives in the queue, the QAnywhere library calls this method, passing the new message as the single argument.

```
void MyClass::onMessage(QAMessage * msg)
{
    // process msg
}
```

Be particularly careful to handle errors. Failure to do so can cause you to miss messages.

3. Register the message listener.

```
my_listener = new MyClass();
mgr->setMessageListener( "queue-name", my_listener );
```

* To receive messages asynchronously (.NET)

1. Implement a message handler.

```
private void onMessage(QAMessage msg)
{
    // process msg
}
```

2. Register the message handler.

To register a message handler, create a QAManager.MessageListener object that has the message handler function as its argument. Then use the QAManager.SetMessageListener function to register the MessageListener with a specific queue.

```
QAManager.MessageListener listener;
listener=new QAManager.MessageListener( onMessage );
mgr.SetMessageListener( "queue-name", listener );
```

where *queue-name* is a string and is the name of the queue the QAManager object listens to.

Reading very large messages

Sometimes messages are so large that they exceed the limit set with the QAManager property MAX_IN_MEMORY_MESSAGE_SIZE or its defaults of 1MB on Windows and 64KB on Windows CE. In this case the message cannot be read from memory, so the usual read methods such as readInt and readString cannot be used. However, you can read very large messages directly from the message store in pieces. To do this, use QATextMessage.readText or QABinaryMessage.readBinary in a loop. At the end of the read, -1 is returned.

When you do this, you cannot use a QAManager that was opened with IMPLICIT_ACKNOWLEDGEMENT. You must use a QAManager that was opened with EXPLICIT_ACKNOWLEDGEMENT and you must do all calls to readText or readBinary before acknowledging the message.

Handling push notifications and network status changes

For background information about using notifications, see "Scenario for messaging with push notifications" on page 6.

Notifications and network status changes are both sent to QAnywhere applications as **system messages**. System messages are exactly the same as other messages, but are received in a separate queue named **system**.

For example, the following C# code deals with system and normal messages. It assumes that you have defined the message handling functions onMessage and onSystemMessage that implement the application logic for processing the messages.

The system message handler may query the message properties to identify what information it contains. The message type property indicates if the message holds a network status notification. For example, for a message msg:

```
if( msg.PropertyExists(MessageProperties.MSG_TYPE) ) {
    msg_type=(MessageType)msg.GetIntProperty(...);
    ...
} else {
    // Process regular message
}
```

See also

- ias_Status in "Message headers" on page 110
- ias_Network in "Client store properties" on page 113

Implementing transactional messaging

Transactional messaging provides the ability to group messages in a way that guarantees that either all messages in the group are delivered, or none are. This is more commonly referred to as a single **transaction**.

When implementing transactional messaging, you create a special QAManager object called a transactional manager.

To create a transactional manager (C++)

1. Initialize QAnywhere.

This step is exactly the same as in non-transactional messaging.

```
#include <qa.hpp>
QAManagerFactory * factory;
factory = QAnywhereFactory_init();
if( factory == NULL ) {
    // fatal error
}
```

2. Create a transactional manager.

```
QATransactionalManager * mgr;
mgr = factory->createQATransactionalManager( NULL );
if( mgr == NULL ) {
    // fatal error
}
```

As with non-transactional managers, you can specify a properties file to customize QAnywhere behavior. In this example, no properties file is used.

3. Initialize the manager.

```
if( !mgr->open() ) {
    // display message using mgr->getLastErrorMsg();
}
```

You are now ready to send messages. The following procedure sends two messages in a single transaction.

* To send multiple messages in a single transaction (C++)

1. Initialize message objects.

QATextMessage * msg_1;
QATextMessage * msg_2;

2. Send the messages.

The following code sends two messages in a single transaction:

```
msg_1 = mgr->createTextMessage();
if( msg_1 != NULL )
{
 msg_2 = mgr->createTextMessage();
 if( msg_2 != NULL )
  {
    if( !mgr->putMessage( "jms_1\\queue_name", msg_1 ) )
    {
     // display message using mgr->getLastErrorMsg();
    } else {
      if( !mgr->putMessage( "jms_1\\queue_name", msg_2 ) )
      ł
        // display message using mgr->getLastErrorMsg();
      } else {
       mgr->commit();
      }
    }
    mgr->deleteMessage( msg_2 );
  }
  mgr->deleteMessage( msg_1 );
}
```

The commit() method actually sends the messages.

Shutting down QAnywhere

After you have completed sending and receiving messages, you can shut down the QAnywhere messaging system by completing the following step.

To shut down QAnywhere (C++)

1. Close the QAManager.

mgr->stop();
mgr->close();

2. Terminate the factory.

QAnywhereFactory_term();

This step shuts down the messaging part of your application.

To shut down QAnywhere (.NET)

1. Stop and close the QAManager.

```
mgr.Stop();
mgr.Close();
```

Deploying QAnywhere applications

For information about the files needed to deploy QAnywhere applications, see "Deploying QAnywhere applications" [*MobiLink Administration Guide*, page 561].

CHAPTER 5

QAnywhere Agent

About this chapter	This chapter describes the syntax of the QAnywhe	This chapter describes the syntax of the QAnywhere Agent, qaagent.	
	For an overview of how to run the QAnywher QAnywhere Agent" on page 37.	e Agent, see "Running the	
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QAnywhere Agent syntax

Use the QAnywhere Agent to send and receive messages for all QAnywhere applications on a single client device.

The QAnywhere Agent controls other processes, which handle various messaging tasks. When you start the QAnywhere Agent command it spawns the following processes:

- dbmlsync The dbmlsync executable is the MobiLink synchronization client. MobiLink synchronization is used to send and receive messages, so the dbmlsync executable is required.
- ◆ dblsn The dblsn executable is the Listener utility. It receives push notifications. If you are not using push notifications, you do not need to supply the dblsn executable when you deploy your application, and you must run qaagent with push_notifications disabled.
- ◆ database server The client message store is an Adaptive Server Anywhere database. QAnywhere Agent requires the Adaptive Server Anywhere database server to run the database. For Windows CE, the database server is *dbsrv9.exe*. For Windows, the database server is the personal database server *dbeng9.exe*.

The QAnywhere Agent can spawn a database server or connect to a running server, depending on the communication parameters that you specify in the qaagent -c option.

Each of these processes is managed by the QAnywhere Agent, and does not need to be managed separately.

For deployment information, see "Deploying QAnywhere applications" on page 78.

qaagent [option ...]

Option	Description
@ data	Reads options from the specified environment variable or configuration file. See "@data option" on page 82.
-c connection-string	Specify a connection string to the client message store. See "-c option" on page 82.
-id id	Specify the ID of the client message store that the QAnywhere Agent is to connect to. See "-id option" on page 84.

Syntax

Usage

Option	Description
-iu upload-size	Controls the size, in bytes, of incremental up- loads. Use k or m to specify units of kilobytes or megabytes, respectively. See "-iu option" on page 85.
-la_port number	Specify the port on which the Listener listens for notifications from the MobiLink synchronization server. The default is 5001. See "-la_port option" on page 85.
-mp password	Specify the MobiLink password for the ID being synchronized. See "-mp option" on page 85.
-o logfile	Log output messages to this file. See "-o option" of page 86.
-on size	Specify a maximum size for the QAnywhere Agen message log file, after which the file is renamed with the extension .old and a new file is started. See "-on option" on page 86.
-os size	Specifies a maximum size for the QAnywhere Ager message log file, after which a new log file with a new name is created and used. See "-os option" or page 87.
-ot logfile	Truncate file and log output messages to file. See "-ot option" on page 87.
-policy policy-type	Specify the transmission policy used by the QAny- where Agent. See "-policy option" on page 88.
-port number	Specify the port on which to listen for messages from the Listener. The default is 5002. See "-port option" on page 90.
-push_notifications value	Enable or disable push notifications. The default is enabled. See "-push_notifications option" on page 90.
-q	Start the QAnywhere Agent in quiet mode with the window minimized in the system tray. See "-q option" on page 90.
-qi	Start the QAnywhere Agent in quiet mode with the window completely hidden. See "-qi option" on page 91.

Option	Description
-si	Initialize the database for use as a client message store. See "-si option" on page 91.
-su	Upgrades a client message store from SQL Any- where Studio version 9.0.1 to version 9.0.2. See "-su option" on page 92.
-v [levels]	Specify the level of verbosity. See "-v option" on page 92.
-x { http tcpip } [(keyword=value;)]	Specify protocol options for communication with the MobiLink synchronization server. See "-x option" on page 93.

@data option

Function	Reads options from the specified environment variable or configuration file.
Syntax	qaagent @{ filename environment-variable }
Remarks	With this option, you can put command line options in an environment variable or configuration file. If both exist with the name you specify, the environment variable is used.
	For more information about configuration files, see "Using configuration files" [<i>ASA Database Administration Guide</i> , page 495].
	If you want to protect passwords or other information in the configuration file, you can use the File Hiding utility to obfuscate the contents of the configuration file.
	See "Hiding the contents of files using the dbfhide command-line utility" [<i>ASA Database Administration Guide</i> , page 524].
-c option	
Function	Specify a connection string to the client message store.
Syntax	qaagent -c connection-string
Defaults	 uid - ml_qa_user pwd - qanywhere dbn - <i>id</i> (where <i>id</i> is the client message store ID, and is specified with the -id option or defaults to the device name) dbf - <i>id.</i>db (where <i>id</i> is the client message store ID, and is specified with the -id option or defaults to the device name)

Remarks The connection string must specify connection parameters in the form keyword=value, separated by semicolons, with no spaces between parameters.

Connection parameters must be included in the ODBC data source specification if not given in the command line. Check your RDBMS and ODBC data source to determine required connection data.

For a complete list of connection parameters, see "Connection parameters" [*ASA Database Administration Guide*, page 176].

Following are some of the connection parameters you may need to use:

- ♦ dbf=filename If you want QAnywhere Agent to start the client message store (rather than starting it from another application), you must specify a database file name. The default value of the database file is the name of the database. The default name for the database is the device name followed by .db; or you can specify a name with the -dbn connection parameter.
- ♦ dbn=database-name If the client message store is already running when the QAnywhere Agent starts, you can connect to it by specifying a database name rather than a database file. The QAnywhere Agent looks on the default Adaptive Server Anywhere database server for a database with this name.

The default database name of the client message store is the ID; for example, agent1. You can specify a name for the ID using the qaagent -id option, or use the default client message store ID, which is the device name.

- **eng=server-name** If you want to use a database server that is already running, use this option to specify the server name. The default value is the name of the database.
- **uid=user** Specify a database user ID to connect to the client message store. This is required if you change the defaults.
- **pwd=***password* Specify the password for the database user ID. This is required if you change the defaults.
- ◆ **dbkey=***key* If the client message store is encrypted using strong encryption, specify the encryption key required to access the database.
- "Connection parameters" [ASA Database Administration Guide, page 176]
- "Connecting to a Database" [ASA Database Administration Guide, page 37]
- "Introduction to iAnywhere Solutions ODBC Drivers" [ODBC Drivers for MobiLink and Remote Data Access, page 1]

See also

Example	<pre>qaagent -id Device1 -c "DBF=qanyclient.db" -x</pre>
-id option	
Function	Specify the ID of the client message store that the QAnywhere Agent is to connect to.
Syntax	qaagent -id id
Default	The default value of the ID is the machine name on which the Agent is running. In some cases, machine names may not be unique, in which case you must use the -id option.
Remarks	Each client message store is represented by a unique sequence of characters called the message store ID. If you do not supply an ID when you first connect to the message store, the default is the device name. On subsequent connections, you must always specify the same message store ID with the -id option.
	The message store ID is a MobiLink user name, and it is required because in all MobiLink applications, each remote database must have a unique MobiLink user name. As with all MobiLink user names, this must be added to a MobiLink system table on the consolidated database. You must do this even if you use the default, unless you use custom authentication.
	For more information, see "Creating MobiLink users" [<i>MobiLink Clients</i> , page 10].
	You cannot use the following characters in an ID:
	 ♦ double quotes
	 control characters
	 double backslashes
	In addition,
	• You can use a single backslash only if it is used as an escape character.
	• If your client message store database has the QUOTED_IDENTIFIER database option set to off (not the default), then your ID can only include alphanumeric characters and underscores, at signs, pounds, and dollar signs.
See also	 "About MobiLink users" [MobiLink Clients, page 10] "Setting up the client message store" on page 35

-iu option

Function	Synchronize messages using the MobiLink incremental uploads feature.
Syntax	qaagent -iu upload-size [k m]
Default	Uploads are sent as a single unit.
Remarks	Using -iu, QAnywhere can synchronize messages using the MobiLink incremental uploads feature. This option specifies a minimum incremental scan volume in units of bytes.
	Use the suffix k or m to specify units of kilobytes or megabytes, respectively.
	When this option is specified, uploads are sent to the MobiLink synchronization server in one or more parts. This could be useful if a site has difficulty maintaining a connection for long enough to complete the full upload. When the option is not set, uploads are sent as a single unit.
	Incremental uploads may be less efficient in that they send the schema with each increment.
See also	• "Increment (inc) extended option" [MobiLink Clients, page 121]
-la_port option	
Function	Specify the Listener port.
Syntax	qaagent -la_port number
Default	5001
Remarks	The port number on which the Listener listens for notifications from the MobiLink synchronization server. Notifications are used to inform the QAnywhere Agent that a message is waiting.
	If no Listener is running on the device, qaagent starts the Listener on the specified port. If a Listener is running, you must specify the port that it is running on (or use the default port).
See also	 "Scenario for messaging with push notifications" on page 6 "-push_notifications option" on page 90
-mp option	
Function	Specify the MobiLink password for the client message store ID.
Syntax	qaagent -mp password
Default	None

Remarks	If the MobiLink synchronization server requires user authentication, use -mp to supply the MobiLink password corresponding to the ID. The ID identifies the client message store and is specified with the -id option.
See also	 "Authenticating MobiLink Users" [<i>MobiLink Clients</i>, page 9] "-id option" on page 84
-o option	
Function	Sends output to a log file.
Syntax	qaagent -o logfile
Default	None
Remarks	The QAnywhere Agent logs output to the file name that you specify. The Adaptive Server Anywhere synchronization client (dbmlsync) logs output to a file with the same name, but including the suffix <i>_sync</i> . The Listener utility (dblsn) logs output to a file with the same name, but including the suffix <i>_lsn</i> .
	For example, if you specify the log file <i>c:\tmp\mylog.out</i> , then qaagent will log to <i>c:\tmp\mylog.out</i> , dbmlsync will log to <i>c:\tmp\mylog_sync.out</i> and dblsn will log to <i>c:\tmp\mylog_lsn.out</i> .
See also	 "-ot option" on page 87 "-on option" on page 86 "-os option" on page 87 "-v option" on page 92
-on option	
Function	Specifies a maximum size for the QAnywhere Agent message log file, after which the file is renamed with the extension <i>.old</i> and a new file is started.
Syntax	qaagent -on <i>size</i> [k m]
Default	None
Description	The <i>size</i> is the maximum file size for the output log, in bytes. Use the suffix k or m to specify units of kilobytes or megabytes, respectively. The minimum size limit is 10KB.
	When the log file reaches the specified size, the QAnywhere Agent renames the output file with the extension <i>.old</i> , and starts a new one with the original name.

	Note If the <i>.old</i> file already exists, it is overwritten. To avoid losing old log files, use the -os option instead.
	This option cannot be used with the -os option.
See also	 "-o option" on page 86 "-ot option" on page 87 "-os option" on page 87 "-v option" on page 92
-os option	
Function	Specifies a maximum size for the QAnywhere Agent message log file, after which a new log file with a new name is created and used.
Syntax	dbmlsrv9 -os <i>size</i> [k m]
Default	None
Description	The <i>size</i> is the maximum file size for logging output messages. The default units is bytes. Use the suffix k or m to specify units of kilobytes or megabytes, respectively. The minimum size limit is 10KB.
	Before the QAnywhere Agent logs output messages to a file, it checks the current file size. If the log message will make the file size exceed the specified size, the QAnywhere Agent renames the message log file to <i>yymmddxx.mls</i> . In this instance, <i>xx</i> are sequential characters ranging from 00 to 99, and <i>yymmdd</i> represents the current year, month, and day.
	You can use this option to prune old message log files to free up disk space. The latest output is always appended to the file specified by -o or -ot.
	You cannot use this option with the -on option.
See also	 "-o option" on page 86 "-ot option" on page 87 "-on option" on page 86 "-v option" on page 92
-ot option	
Function	Truncates the log file and appends output messages to it.
Syntax	qaagent -ot logfile

Default None

Remarks The QAnywhere Agent logs output to the file name that you specify. The

Adaptive Server Anywhere synchronization client (dbmlsync) logs output to a file with the same name, but including the suffix _sync. The Listener utility (dblsn) logs output to a file with the same name, but including the suffix _lsn.

For example, if you specify the log file *c:\tmp\mylog.out*, then qaagent will log to *c:\tmp\mylog.out*, dbmlsync will log to *c:\tmp\mylog_sync.out* and dblsn will log to *c:\tmp\mylog_lsn.out*.

See also

- ♦ "-o option" on page 86
- "-on option" on page 86
- "-os option" on page 87
- "-v option" on page 92

-policy option

Function	Specify a policy to determine when to send and receive messages.
Syntax	qaagent -policy policy-type
	policy-type: ondemand scheduled[interval] automatic rules-file
Defaults	 Scheduled policy with transmissions every 10 seconds. If you do not specify persistence rules in a transmission rules file, messages are deleted when the final status of the message is determined to be received or expired.
Remarks	QAnywhere uses a policy to determine when to send and receive messages. The <i>policy-type</i> can be one of the following:
	 ondemand Only send messages when the QAnywhere client application makes the appropriate function call.
	The QAManager.PutMessage() method causes messages to be queued locally. These messages are not transmitted to the server until the QAManager.TriggerSendReceive() method is called. Similarly, messages waiting on the server are not sent to the client until the TriggerSendReceive() method is called by the client.
	You can an use ondemand policy to respond to notifications, but must do so in your application. A notification causes a system message to be delivered to the QAnywhere client. In your application, you may choose to respond to this system message by calling TriggerSendReceive(). For information about notifications, see "Scenario for messaging with push notifications" on page 6.
	 scheduled Send and receive messages at a specified interval. The default is 10 seconds.
	Transmission of messages between the client and the server takes place at a specified time interval.

The QAManager.PutMessage() method causes messages to be queued locally. These messages are not transmitted until the time interval has elapsed. Messages queued on the server for delivery to the client are also transmitted when the time interval has elapsed.

If push notifications are enabled, messages queued on the server for delivery to the client are transmitted when the next time interval elapses.

The TriggerSendReceive() method can be used to override the time interval. It forces a message transmission to occur before the time interval elapses.

The optional *interval* argument is the number of seconds between send and receive operations. For example, the following command schedules the QA Agent to synchronize messages every 15 minutes:

qaagent.exe -policy scheduled[900]

♦ automatic Receive messages when a push notification is received or when one of the other events, described below, occurs.

The QAnywhere agent attempts to keep message queues as current as possible. Any of the following events cause messages queued on the client to be delivered to the server and messages queued on the server to be delivered to the client:

- Invoking the PutMessage() method.
- Invoking the TriggerSendReceive() method.
- A notification.

For information about notifications, see "Scenario for messaging with push notifications" on page 6.

- A message status change on the client. For example, a status change occurs when an application retrieves a message from a local queue which causes the message status to change from pending to delivered.
- rules-file Specify a transmission rules file. The transmission rules file can indicate a more complicated set of rules to determine when messages are sent.

For more information about transmission rules, see "Transmission rules" on page 102.

See also

- "Determining when message transmission should occur on the client" on page 37
- "QAnywhere C++ API Reference" on page 121
- "iAnywhere.QAnywhere.Client namespace" on page 173

-port option

Function	Specify a port for the QAnywhere Agent.
Syntax	qaagent -port number
Default	5002
Remarks	The port number on which QAnywhere Agent listens for communications from the Listener.
	The default value is 5002 . If you set a different port, the QAnywhere Agent automatically configures the Listener to communicate on that port.

-push_notifications option

Function	Specify whether server notifications are supported.
Syntax	qaagent -push_notifications { enabled disabled }
Default	Enabled.
Remarks	If you do not want to use notifications, set this option to disabled. You then do not have to deploy the <i>dblsn.exe</i> executable with your clients.
	For a description of this setup, see "Simple messaging scenario" on page 5.
	The <i>dblsn.exe</i> executable (the Listener) is not supported on Windows 95 or Windows NT.
	If you are using UDP, you cannot use push notifications with ActiveSync due to the limitations of the UDP implementation of ActiveSync.
	To use push notifications with SMS, see "Using push notifications with SMS" on page 40.
-q option	
Function	Start the QAnywhere Agent in quiet mode with the window minimized in the system tray.
Syntax	qaagent -q
Default	None.
Remarks	When you start the QAnywhere Agent in quiet mode with -q, the main window is minimized to the system tray. In addition, the database server for the message store is started with the -qi option.

See also	 "-qi option" on page 91
-qi option	
	Start the QAnywhere Agent in quiet mode with the window completely hidden.
Syntax	qaagent -qi
Default	None.
Remarks	When you start the QAnywhere Agent in quiet mode, on Windows desktop the main window is minimized to the system tray, and on Windows CE the main window is hidden. In addition, the database server for the message store is started with the -qi option.
	Quiet mode is useful for some Windows CE applications because it prevents the situation where the application is closed when Windows CE reaches its limit of 32 concurrent processes. Quiet mode allows the QAnywhere Agent to run like a service.
	When in -qi quiet mode, you can only stop the QAnywhere Agent by running qastop .
See also	"-q option" on page 90
-si option	
Function	Initialize the database for use as a client message store.
Syntax	qaagent -c "connection-string" -si
Default	None. You only use this option once, to initialize the client message store.
Remarks	Before using this option, you must create an Adaptive Server Anywhere database. This database should not be used for any purpose other than as a message store. When you use -si, the QAnywhere Agent initializes the database with database objects such as MobiLink system tables; it then exits immediately.
	When you run -si, you must specify a connection string with the -c option that indicates which database to initialize. The connection string specified in the -c option should also specify a user ID with DBA privileges. If you do not specify a user ID and password, the default user DBA with password SQL is used.
	The -si option creates a database user named ml_qa_user and password qanywhere for the client message store. The user called ml_qa_user has permissions suitable for QAnywhere applications only. If you do not change

	this database user name and password, then you do not need to specify the pwd or uid in the -c option when you start qaagent. If you change either of them, then you must supply the uid and/or pwd in the -c option on the qaagent command line.
	You should change the default passwords. To change them, use the GRANT statement. For more information, see "Changing a password" [ASA Database Administration Guide, page 434].
	The -si option does not provide an ID for the client message store. You can assign an ID using the -id option when you run -si or the next time you run qaagent; or, if you do not do that, qaagent will by default assign the device name as the ID.
	When a message store is set up but does not have an ID, QAnywhere applications local to the message store can send and receive messages, but cannot exchange messages with remote QAnywhere applications. Once an ID is assigned, remote messaging may also occur.
See also	 "Setting up the client message store" on page 35 "Creating a secure client message store" on page 96
Examples	The following command connects to a database called <i>qaclient.db</i> and initializes it as a QAnywhere client message store. The QAnywhere Agent immediately exits when the initialization is complete.
	qaagent -si -c "DBF=qaclient.db"
-su option	
Function	Upgrades a client message store from SQL Anywhere Studio version 9.0.1 to version 9.0.2.
Syntax	qaagent -su -c "connection-string"
Remarks	This option is useful when you have a client message store with messages in it that was created with SQL Anywhere Studio 9.0.1.
	Specify the database to upgrade in the connection string. Exits when done. This operation cannot be undone.
-v option	
Function	Allows you to specify what information is logged to the message log file and displayed in the synchronization window. A high level of verbosity may affect performance and should normally be used in the development phase only.

Syntax	qaagent -v levels
Default	Minimal verbosity.
Remarks	The -v option affects the log files and synchronization window. You only have a message log if you specify -o or -ot on the qaagent command line.
	If you specify –v alone, a small amount of information is logged.
	The values of <i>levels</i> are as follows. You can use one or more of these options at once; for example, -vlm.
	+ Turn on all logging options.
	 I Show all MobiLink Listener logging. This causes the MobiLink Listener (dblsn) to start with verbosity level -v3.
	For more information, see the -v option in the "The Listener utility" [MobiLink Server-Initiated Synchronization User's Guide, page 38].
	 m Show all dbmlsync logging. This causes the Adaptive Server Anywhere synchronization client (dbmlsync) to start with verbosity level -v+.
	For more information, see the dbmlsync "-v option" [<i>MobiLink Clients</i> , page 150].
	 n Show all network status change notifications. the QAnywhere Agent receives these notifications from the Listener utility.
	• p Show all message push notifications. The QAnywhere Agent receives these notifications from the Listener utility via the QAnywhere server, which includes a MobiLink Notifier.
	• q Show the SQL that is used to represent the transmission rules.
	• s Show all the message synchronizations that are initialized by QAnywhere Agent.
See also	 "-o option" on page 86 "-ot option" on page 87 "-on option" on page 86 "-os option" on page 87
-x option	
Function	Specify the network protocol and protocol options for communication with the MobiLink synchronization server.
Syntax	qaagent -x protocol [(protocol-options;)

	protocol: http, tcpip, https, or https_fips
	protocol-options: keyword=value
Remarks	The -x option is required when the MobiLink synchronization server is not on the same device as the QAnywhere Agent.
	You can specify -x multiple times. This allows you to set up failover to multiple MobiLink synchronization servers. When you set up failover, the QAnywhere Agent attempts the MobiLink synchronization servers in the order in which you enter them on the command line.
	The QAnywhere Agent also has a Listener that receives notifications from the MobiLink synchronization server that messages are available at the server for synchronization. This Listener only uses the first MobiLink synchronization server that is specified, and does not fail over to others.
See also	 For a complete list of protocol options that you can set for communication with the MobiLink synchronization server, see the dbmlsrv9 "-x option" [<i>MobiLink Administration Guide</i>, page 214]. "Encrypting the communication stream" on page 98 "MobiLink Transport-Layer Security" [<i>MobiLink Administration Guide</i>, page 165] "Setting up a failover mechanism" on page 53

CHAPTER 6

Writing Secure Messaging Applications

About this chapter	This chapter describes techniques for implementing a solution.	secure messaging
Contents	Торіс:	page
	Creating a secure client message store	96
	Encrypting the communication stream	98
	Using password authentication with MobiLink	99

Creating a secure client message store

To create a secure client message store, you can:

• Change the default passwords.

See "Manage client message store passwords" on page 96.

• Encrypt the contents of the message store.

See "Encrypting the client message store" on page 97.

Example

First, create an Adaptive Server Anywhere database with an encryption key:

dbinit mystore.db -ek key

Next, initialize the database as a client message store:

```
qaagent -id mystore -si -c "dbf=mystore.db;dbkey=some_phrase"
```

Next, create a new remote user with DBA authority, and a password for this user. Revoke the default QAnywhere user and change the password of the default DBA user. Log in as user DBA with password SQL and execute the following SQL statements:

GRANT CONNECT TO secure_user IDENTIFIED BY secure_password GRANT MEMBERSHIP IN GROUP ml_qa_user_group TO secure_user GRANT REMOTE dba TO secure_user REVOKE CONNECT FROM ml_qa_user GRANT CONNECT TO dba IDENTIFIED BY new_dba_password COMMIT

Next, start the QAnywhere Agent with the secure DBA user:

qaagent -id mystore -c "dbf=mystore.db;dbkey=some_ phrase;uid=secure_user;pwd=secure_password"

You also need to set the connection parameters for your remote applications. For example, the QAManager properties file should contain this line:

```
CONNECT_PARAMS=dbn=mystore;dbkey=some_phrase;uid=secure_
user;pwd=secure_password
```

Manage client message store passwords

You should change the passwords for the default user IDs that were created for the message store. The default user ID DBA with password SQL is created for every Adaptive Server Anywhere database. In addition, the qaagent -si option creates a default user ID of ml_qa_user, and creates a default password of qanywhere. To change these passwords, use the GRANT statement.

For more information, see "Changing a password" [ASA Database Administration Guide, page 434].

Encrypting the client message store

The following command can be used to encrypt the client message store when you create it.

dbinit -ek encryption-key database-file

When a message store has been initialized with an encryption key, the encryption key is required to start the database server on the encrypted message store.

Use the following command to specify the encryption key to start the QAnywhere Agent with an encrypted message store. The QAnywhere Agent will automatically start the database server on the encrypted message store using the encryption key provided.

```
qaagent -c "DBF=database-file;DBKEY=encryption-key"
```

Any application can now access the encrypted message store through the QAnywhere client API. Note that, since the database server used to manage the message store is already running, the application does not need to provide the encryption key.

If the QAnywhere Agent is not running and an application needs to access an encrypted message store, the QAnywhere client API will automatically start the database server using the connection parameters specified in the QAnywhere Manager initialization file. In order to start the database server on an encrypted message store, the encryption key must be specified in the database connection parameters as follows.

CONNECT_PARAMS=DBF=database-file;DBKEY=encryption-key

Encrypting the communication stream

The qaagent -x option can be used to specify a secure communication stream that the QAnywhere Agent can use to connect to a MobiLink synchronization server. It allows you to implement server authentication using server-side certificates, and it allows you to encrypt the communication stream using strong encryption.

For more information, see "-x option" on page 93.

You must set up transport-layer security for the MobiLink synchronization server as well. For more information, see "MobiLink Transport-Layer Security" [MobiLink Administration Guide, page 165].

Separately licensable option required

Transport-layer security requires that you obtain the separately-licensable SQL Anywhere Studio security option and is subject to export regulations.

To order this component, see "Separately-licensable components" [*Introducing SQL Anywhere Studio*, page 5].

Examples

The following examples show how to establish a secure communication stream between the QAnywhere Agent and the MobiLink synchronization server. They use sample certificates that are installed when the SQL Anywhere Studio security option is installed.

Secure TCP/IP using RSA:

Secure TCP/IP using ECC:

Secure HTTP using HTTPS (only RSA certificates are supported for HTTPS):

Using password authentication with MobiLink

Once you have established a secure communication stream between the remote device and the server, you may also want to authenticate the user of the device to ensure that they are allowed to communicate with the server.

For more information, see:

- "-mp option" on page 85
- "Authenticating MobiLink Users" [MobiLink Clients, page 9]

CHAPTER 7

QAnywhere Transmission Rules

About this chapter	This chapter describes how to write transmission rules. You can create transmission rules on the server to define which messages should be downloaded to the client, and transmission rules on the client to define which messages should be uploaded to the server.	
Contents	Торіс:	page
	Transmission rules	102
	Schedule syntax	105
	Transmission rule variables	110
	Delete rules	118

Transmission rules

Message transmission is the action of moving messages from a client message store to a server message store, or vice versa.

Message transmission is handled by the QAnywhere Agent and the MobiLink synchronization server:

- The QAnywhere Agent is connected to the client message store. It transmits messages to and from the MobiLink synchronization server.
- The MobiLink synchronization server is connected to the server message store. It receives message transmissions from QAnywhere Agents and transmits them to other QAnywhere Agents.

Message transmission can only take place between a client message store and a server message store. A message transmission can only occur when a QAnywhere Agent is connected to a MobiLink synchronization server.

Transmission rules allow you to specify when message transmission is to occur and which messages to transmit. You can also use them to specify when messages should be deleted from the message stores, if you do not want to use the default behavior.

You can specify transmission rules on the server and on the client. See:

- "Client transmission rules" on page 102
- "Server transmission rules" on page 103

The transmission rules file holds the following kinds of entry:

• **Rules** No more than one rule can be entered per line.

Each rule must be entered on a single line, but you can use \ as a line continuation character.

• **Comments** Comments are indicated by a line beginning with either a # or ; character. Any characters on that line are ignored.

For more information, see "Schedule syntax" on page 105 and "Condition syntax" on page 106.

You can also use transmission rules files to determine when messages are to be deleted from the message stores.

For more information, see "Delete rules" on page 118.

Client transmission rules

Client transmission rules govern the behavior of messages going from the client to the server. Client transmission rules are handled by the QAnywhere Agent.

By default, QAnywhere messages are transmitted every 10 seconds. You can change and customize this behavior by specifying a transmission rules file as the transmission policy for the QAnywhere Agent.

The following partial qaagent command line shows how to specify a rules file for the QAnywhere Agent:

qaagent -policy myrules.txt ...

For a complete description of how to write transmission rules, see "Schedule syntax" on page 105.

For more information about policies, see "Determining when message transmission should occur on the client" on page 37.

Example For example, the following client transmission rules file specifies that during business hours only small high priority messages should be sent, while outside of business hours, any message can be sent. This rule is automatic, which indicates that if the condition is satisfied, the message is transmitted immediately. This example demonstrates that conditions can use information derived from the message as well as other information such as the current time.

```
automatic = ( ias_ContentSize < 100000 and ias_Priority > 7 ) \
    or ias_CurrentDayOfWeek in ( 'Saturday', 'Sunday' ) \
    or ias_CurrentTime < '8:00AM' or ias_CurrentTime > '6:00PM'
```

Server transmission rules

	Server transmission rules govern the behavior of messages going from the server to the client. Server transmission rules are handled by the MobiLink synchronization server. They apply both when you are using push notifications and when you are not using notifications.
	You can create a server transmission rules file and specify it with the ianywhere.qa.server.transmissionRulesFile property in your QAnywhere messaging properties file.
	Server transmission rules must be specified for each client by preceding a section of rules with the client message store ID in square brackets.
	For more information about the message properties file, see "-m option" [<i>MobiLink Administration Guide</i> , page 201].
Example	Following is a sample server transmission rules file. In the following example, the rules apply only to the client identified by the client message store ID sample_store_id.

```
[sample store id]
; This rule governs when messages are transmitted to the client
; store with id sample_store_id.
     ias_Priority >= 7
;
;
; Messages with priority 7 or greater should always be
; transmitted.
     ias_ContentSize < 100</pre>
;
; Small messages, that is messages less than 100 characters or
; bytes in size, should always be transmitted.
;
     ias_CurrentTime < '8:00am' or ias_CurrentTime > '6:00pm'
;
; Outside of business hours, messages should always be
; transmitted
auto = ias_Priority >= 7 or ias_ContentSize < 100 \
    or ias_CurrentTime < '8:00am' or ias_CurrentTime > '6:00pm'
[qanywhere]
; This rule governs when messages are transmitted to the client
; store with id qanywhere.
;
     tm_Subject not like '%non-business%'
:
; Messages with the property tm_Subject set to a value that
; includes the phrase 'non-business should not be transmitted'
     ias_CurrentTime < '8:00am' or ias_CurrentTime > '6:00pm'
;
; Outside of business hours, messages should always be
; transmitted
auto = tm_Subject not like '%non-business%' \
```

```
or ias_CurrentTime < '8:00am' or ias_CurrentTime > '6:00pm'
```

Schedule syntax

	Schedules are used to specify times when conditions are to be evaluated. At those times, the corresponding condition is evaluated for all messages ready to be sent. Those messages satisfying the condition are sent at that time.
Syntax	Each rule is of the following form:
	schedules=condition
	When the scheduled time occurs, the condition is applied to each message. If the message satisfies the condition, then the message is transmitted.
	<pre>schedules : { AUTOMATIC schedule-spec [,] }</pre>
	schedule-spec : { START TIME start-time BETWEEN start-time AND end-time } [EVERY period { HOURS MINUTES SECONDS }] [ON { (day-of-week,) (day-of-month,) }] [START DATE start-date]
Parameters	♦ AUTOMATIC AUTOMATIC indicates that conditions are evaluated whenever a message is available for transmitting. Messages that satisfy the corresponding condition are transmitted.
	• schedule-spec Schedule specifications other than AUTOMATIC specify times when conditions are to be evaluated. At those scheduled times, the corresponding condition is evaluated for all messages ready to be transmitted. Those messages satisfying the condition are transmitted at that time.
	• START TIME The first scheduled time for each day on which the event is scheduled. If a START DATE is specified, the START TIME refers to that date. If no START DATE is specified, the START TIME is on the current day (unless the time has passed) and each subsequent day (if the schedule includes EVERY or ON).
	• BETWEEN AND A range of times during the day outside of which no scheduled times occur. If a START DATE is specified, the scheduled times do not occur until that date.
	• EVERY An interval between successive scheduled events. Scheduled events occur only after the START TIME for the day, or in the range specified by BETWEEN AND.
	• ON A list of days on which the scheduled events occur. The default is every day if EVERY is specified. Days can be specified as days of the week or days of the month.

	 Days of the week are Mon, Tues, and so on. You may also use the full forms of the day, such as Monday. You must use the full forms of the day names if the language you are using is not English, is not the language requested by the client in the connection string, and is not the language which appears in the server window. Days of the month are integers from 0 to 31. A value of 0 represents the last day of any month. START DATE The date on which scheduled events are to start
Usage	occurring. The default is the current date. You can create more than one schedule for a given condition. This permits complex schedules to be implemented.
	A schedule specification is recurring if its definition includes EVERY or ON; if neither of these reserved words is used, the schedule specifies at most a single time. An attempt to create a non-recurring schedule for which the start time has passed generates an error.
	Each time a scheduled time occurs, the associated condition is evaluated and then the next scheduled time and date is calculated.
	The next scheduled time is computed by inspecting the schedule or schedules, and finding the next schedule time that is in the future. If a schedule specifies every minute, and it takes 65 seconds to evaluate the conditions, it runs every two minutes. If you want execution to overlap, you must create more than one rule.
	1. If the EVERY clause is used, find whether the next scheduled time falls on the current day, and is before the end of the BETWEEN AND range. If so, that is the next scheduled time.
	2. If the next scheduled time does not fall on the current day, find the next date on which the event is to be executed.
	3. Find the START TIME for that date, or the beginning of the BETWEEN AND range.
	The QAnywhere schedule syntax is derived from the Adaptive Server Anywhere CREATE EVENT schedule syntax.
	Keywords are case insensitive.
See also	• "CREATE EVENT statement" [ASA SQL Reference, page 351].
Condition syntax	

QAnywhere condition syntax uses a SQL-like syntax. An expression evaluates to true, false, or unknown. Messages are sent only if the condition

evaluates to true. If a condition is empty, all messages are judged to satisfy the condition.

Keywords and string comparisons are case insensitive.

Syntax	condition : expression operator expression arithmetic-expr [NOT] BETWEEN start-expr AND end-expr rule-variable [NOT] IN (string-literal,) rule-variable [NOT] LIKE pattern [ESCAPE escape-character] rule-variable IS [NOT] NULL
Parameters	 condition An expression that evaluates to true, false, or unknown. Only messages for which the condition evaluates to true are judged to satisfy the condition.
	 expression An arithmetic or conditional expression. Standard bracketing using parentheses indicates the order of evaluation within expressions. Arithmetic expressions are composed of themselves, arithmetic operators, numeric identifiers, and numeric literals. Arithmetic operators, in order of precedence, are: +, - (unary sign indicators) *, / (multiplication and division) +, - (addition and subtraction) Conditional expressions are composed of themselves, comparison operators, and logical operators. Comparison operators, in order of precedence, are: = (equals) > (greater than) >= (greater than or equals) < (less than) <= (less than or equals) <>> (not equal) Logical operators, in order of precedence, are: NOT AND OR
	 rule-variable A QAnywhere rule-variable is a message header, a message property, or a client store property.
	The type of a property value in a condition corresponds to the type used to set the property. If a property that does not exist in a message is referenced, its value is NULL.

For more information, see "Transmission rule variables" on page 110.

 string-literal A string literal is a sequence of characters enclosed in single quotes, using a string encoding as specified by the QAnywhere Agent.

A single quote in a string literal is represented by doubled single quote, For example, the following are valid string literals:

'literal' 'literal''s'

♦ numeric-literal An exact numeric literal is a numeric value without a decimal point, such as 57, -957, and +62. The value range is -2⁶³ to 2⁶³ - 1, or -9223372036854775808 to 9223372036854775807.

An approximate numeric literal is a numeric value in scientific notation, such as 7E3 and -57.9E2, or a numeric value with a decimal, such as 7., -95.7, and +6.2. The value range is 2.22507385850721e-308 to 1.79769313486231e+308.

- **boolean-literal** The boolean literals are TRUE and FALSE.
- ◆ BETWEEN The BETWEEN condition can evaluate as true, false, or unknown. Without the NOT keyword, the condition evaluates as TRUE if arithmetic-expr is greater than or equal to start-expr and less than or equal to end-expr.

The NOT keyword reverses the meaning of the condition but leaves UNKNOWN unchanged.

The BETWEEN condition is equivalent to a combination of two inequalities:

[NOT] (arithmetic-expr >= start-expr AND arithmetic-expr <= end-expr)

For example:

- age BETWEEN 15 AND 19 is equivalent to age >=15 AND age <= 19
- age NOT BETWEEN 15 AND 19 is equivalent to age < 15 OR age > 19.
- IN The IN condition evaluates according to the following rules:
 - True if *rule-variable* is not null and equals at least one of the values.
 - Unknown if *rule-variable* is null and the values list is not empty, or if at least one of the values is null and expression does not equal any of the other values.
 - False if none of the values are null, and *rule-variable* does not equal any of the values.

The NOT keyword interchanges true and false.

For example:

• Country IN ('UK', 'US', 'France') is true for 'UK' and false for 'Peru'. It is equivalent to the following:

```
( Country = 'UK' ) \
OR ( Country = 'US' ) \
OR ( Country = 'France' )
```

• Country NOT IN ('UK', 'US', 'France') is false for 'UK' and true for 'Peru'. It is equivalent to the following:

```
NOT ( ( Country = 'UK' ) \
OR ( Country = 'US' ) \
OR ( Country = 'France' ) )
```

• If the rule-variable of an IN operation is NULL

Т

• LIKE The LIKE condition can evaluate as true, false, or unknown.

Without the NOT keyword, the condition evaluates as TRUE if *expression* matches the *pattern*. If either *expression* or *pattern* is NULL, this condition is unknown.

The NOT keyword reverses the meaning of the condition, but leaves UNKNOWN unchanged.

The pattern may contain any number of wildcards. The wildcards are:

Wildcard	Matches
_(underscore)	Any one character
% (percent)	Any string of zero or more characters

For example:

- phone LIKE 12%3 is true for '123' or '12993' and false for '1234'
- word LIKE 's_d' is true for 'sad' and false for 'said'
- phone NOT LIKE '12%3' is false for '123' or '12993' and true for '1234'
- ESCAPE CHARACTER A single character string literal whose character is used to escape the special meaning of the wildcard characters (_, %) in *pattern*. For example:
 - underscored LIKE '_%' ESCAPE '\' is true for '_myvar' and false for 'myvar'.
- ◆ IS NULL The IS NULL condition evaluates to true if the rule-variable is unknown; otherwise it evaluates to false. The NOT keyword reverses the meaning of the condition. This condition cannot evaluate to unknown.

Transmission rule variables

QAnywhere transmission rule variables are used in condition syntax in transmission rules files. They can be used to define transmission rules and delete rules. There are three types of rule variable:

- Message headers
- Message properties
- Message store properties

Message headers

The following message headers are pre-defined.

- ♦ ias_Address The address of the message. For example, myclient\myqueue.
- ♦ ias_Originator The client message store ID associated with the message sender.
- ias_Status The status of the message. Values can be:
 - **ias_ExpireState** The message expired before it could be received by the intended recipient.
 - ias_FinalState The message is received or expired. Therefore, >=
 ias_FinalState means that the message is received or expired, and >
 ias_FinalState means that the message is neither received nor expired.
 - **ias_PendingState** The message has not yet been received by the intended recipient.
 - ias_Received The message was received by the intended recipient.
- ♦ ias_StatusTime The date and time when the message reached the current status.
- ias_Expires The date and time when the message will expire if it is not delivered.
- ◆ ias_Priority The priority of message: a number from 0 to 9.
- ♦ ias_ContentSize The size of the message content. If the message is a text message, this is the number of characters. If the message is binary, this is the number of bytes.

Message properties

QAnywhere allows you to define message properties using the C++ or .NET QAnywhere APIs. These properties are shared between applications connected to the same message store. They are also synchronized to the server message store so that they are available to the transmission rules used by a QAnywhere Agent connected to the same client message store. You define message properties in messages, and then reference them in transmission rules.

Message property names are case insensitive. You can use a sequence of letters and digits, but the first character must be a letter. The following names are reserved and may not be used as message property names:

- ♦ NULL
- ♦ TRUE
- ♦ FALSE
- ♦ NOT
- AND
- ♦ OR
- ♦ BETWEEN
- ♦ LIKE
- ♦ IN
- ♦ IS
- ♦ ESCAPE
- Any name beginning with **ias**_

The following QAM anager methods can be used to manage message properties.

C++ methods to manage message properties

	<pre>qa_bool getBooleanProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_bool * value)</pre>
	qa_bool setBooleanProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_bool value
) qa_bool getByteProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_byte * value) qa_bool setByteProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_byte value) qa_bool getShortProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_short * value)
	<pre>qa_bool setShortProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_short value) qa_bool getIntProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_int * value) qa_bool setIntProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_int value) qa_bool getLongProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_long * value) qa_bool setLongProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_long value) qa_bool getFloatProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_float * value)</pre>
	<pre>, qa_bool setFloatProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_float value) qa_bool getDoubleProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_double * value)</pre>
	<pre>qa_bool setDoubleProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_double value</pre>
	<pre>qa_int getStringProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_string value,</pre>
	<pre>qa_bool setStringProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_const_string value)</pre>
	For more information, see "QAnywhere C++ API Reference" on page 121.
C# methods to manage message properties	Object GetProperty(String name) void SetProperty(String name, Object value) boolean GetBooleanProperty(String name) void SetBooleanProperty(String name, boolean value) byte GetByteProperty(String name) void SetByteProperty(String name, byte value) short GetShortProperty(String name) void SetShortProperty(String name, short value) int GetIntProperty(String name)
	<pre>void SetIntProperty(String name) void SetIntProperty(String name) void SetLongProperty(String name) void SetLongProperty(String name , long value) float GetFloatProperty(String name , float value) double GetDoubleProperty(String name , double value) string GetStringProperty(String name) void SetStringProperty(String name)</pre>
	<pre>void SetIntProperty(String name, int value) long GetLongProperty(String name) void SetLongProperty(String name, long value) float GetFloatProperty(String name) void SetFloatProperty(String name, float value) double GetDoubleProperty(String name) void SetDoubleProperty(String name, double value) String GetStringProperty(String name)</pre>

```
c++
QAManager *mgr = ...; // Init QAManager
QAMessage *msg = mgr->createTextMessage();
msg->setStringProperty( "tm_Subject", "Some message subject" );
mgr->putMessage( "myqueue", mgr );
c#
QAManager mgr = ...; // init QAManager
QAMessage msg = mgr.createTextMessage();
msg.setStringProperty( "tm_Subject", "Some message subject" );
mgr.putMessage( "myqueue", msg );
```

Client store properties

There are two types of client store property:

- ♦ pre-defined
- user-defined

Pre-defined client store properties

The following client store properties are pre-defined.

- ias_Network Information about the current network in use.
 ias_Network is a special property. It has a number of built-in attributes that provide information regarding the current network that is being used by the device. These attributes are automatically set by QAnywhere:
 - ias_Network.Adapter The current name of the network card, if any. (The name of the network card that is assigned to the Adapter attribute is displayed in the Agent window when the network connection is established.)
 - ias_Network.RAS The current RAS dial-up name, if any.
 - ias_Network.IP The current IP address assigned to the device, if any.
 - ias_Network.MAC The current MAC address of the network card being used, if any.
- ♦ ias_CurrentDayOfWeek The current day of the week.
- ◆ ias_CurrentDayOfMonth The current day of the month, from 1-31.
- ♦ ias_CurrentMonth The current month, from 1-12.
- ♦ ias_CurrentYear The current year.
- ♦ ias_CurrentDate The current date.

A string can be compared against ias_currentDate if it is supplied in one of two ways:

- as a string of format yyyy/mm/dd or yyyy-mm-dd, which is interpreted unambiguously.
- as a string according to the DATE_ORDER database option set for the client message store database.

For more information, see "Setting options" [ASA Database Administration Guide, page 614] and "DATE_ORDER option [compatibility]" [ASA Database Administration Guide, page 648].

◆ ias_CurrentTime The current time.

A string can be compared against ias_CurrentTime if the hours, minutes, and seconds are separated by colons in the format hh:mm:ss:sss. A 24-hour clock is assumed unless **am** or **pm** are specified.

Custom client store properties

QAnywhere allows you to define your own client store properties using the C++ or .NET QAnywhere APIs. These properties are shared between applications connected to the same message store. They are also synchronized to the server message store so that they are available to the transmission rules used by a QAnywhere Agent connected to the same client message store.

Message store property names are case insensitive. You can use a sequence of letters and digits, but the first character must be a letter. The following names are reserved and may not be used as client store property names:

- ♦ NULL
- ♦ TRUE
- ♦ FALSE
- ♦ NOT
- ♦ AND
- ♦ OR
- ♦ BETWEEN
- ♦ LIKE
- ♦ IN
- ♦ IS
- ♦ ESCAPE
- Any name beginning with ias_

The following QAManager methods can be used to manage client store properties.

C++ methods to manage client store properties

qa_bool	<pre>getBooleanStoreProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_bool * value)</pre>
qa_bool	<pre>setBooleanStoreProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_bool value)</pre>
qa_bool	<pre>getByteStoreProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_byte * value)</pre>
qa_bool	<pre>setByteStoreProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_byte value)</pre>
qa_bool	<pre>getShortStoreProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_short * value)</pre>
qa_bool	<pre>setShortStoreProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_short value)</pre>
qa_bool	<pre>getIntStoreProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_int * value)</pre>
qa_bool	<pre>setIntStoreProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_int value)</pre>
qa_bool	<pre>getLongStoreProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_long * value)</pre>
qa_bool	<pre>setLongStoreProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_long value)</pre>
qa_bool	<pre>getFloatStoreProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_float * value)</pre>
qa_bool	<pre>setFloatStoreProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_float value)</pre>
qa_bool	<pre>getDoubleStoreProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_double * value)</pre>
qa_bool	<pre>setDoubleStoreProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_double value)</pre>
qa_int g	getStringStoreProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_string value, qa_int len)
qa_bool	<pre>setStringStoreProperty(qa_const_string name, qa_const_ string value)</pre>

For more information, see "QAnywhere C++ API Reference" on page 121.

C# methods to manage client store properties	Object GetStoreProperty(String name) void SetStoreProperty(String name, Object value) boolean GetBooleanStoreProperty(String name) void SetBooleanStoreProperty(String name, boolean value) byte GetByteStoreProperty(String name) void SetByteStoreProperty(String name, byte value) short GetShortStoreProperty(String name, byte value) void SetShortStoreProperty(String name, short value) int GetIntStoreProperty(String name) void SetIntStoreProperty(String name, int value)
	<pre>long GetLongStoreProperty(String name) void SetLongStoreProperty(String name, long value) float GetFloatStoreProperty(String name) void SetFloatStoreProperty(String name, float value) double GetDoubleStoreProperty(String name) void SetDoubleStoreProperty(String name, double value) String GetStringStoreProperty(String name, String value)</pre>

For more information, see "iAnywhere.QAnywhere.Client namespace" on page 173.

Client store properties can also have attributes. An attribute is specified by appending a dot after the property name followed by the attribute name. In the following example, the Object property has two attributes: Shape and Color. The value of the Shape attribute is Round and the value of the Color attribute is Blue.

```
C++
setStoreStringProperty( "Object.Shape", "Round" );
setStoreStringProperty( "Object.Colour", "Blue" );
C#
SetStoreProperty( "Object.Shape", "Round" );
SetStoreProperty( "Object.Color", "Blue" );
```

All client store properties have a Type attribute that initially has no value. The value of the Type attribute must be the name of another property. When setting the Type attribute of a property, the property inherits the attributes of the property being assigned to it. In the following example, the Object property inherits the attributes of the Circle property. Hence the value of Object.Shape is Round and the value of Object.Color is Blue.

```
C++
setStoreStringProperty( "Circle.Shape", "Round" );
setStoreStringProperty( "Circle.Color", "Blue" );
setStoreStringProperty( "Object.Type", "Circle" );
C#
SetStoreProperty( "Circle.Shape", "Round" );
SetStoreProperty( "Circle.Color", "Blue" );
SetStoreProperty( "Object.Type", "Circle" );
```

This section provides an example in C# of how you can use client store properties in transmission rules.

Assume you have a Windows laptop that has the following network connectivity options: LAN, Wireless LAN, and Wireless WAN. Access to the network via LAN is provided by a network card named "My LAN Card". Access to the network via Wireless LAN is provided by a network card named "My Wireless LAN Card". Access to the network via Wireless WAN is provided by a network card named "My Wireless WAN Card".

Note: The names of network adapters are fixed when the card is plugged in and the driver is installed. To find the name of a particular network card, connect to the network through that adapter, and then run qaagent with the -vn option. The QAnywhere Agent will display the network adapter name as follows:

"Listener thread received message '[netstat] network-adapter-name !...'

Example

You want to develop a messaging application that sends all messages to the server when connected using LAN or Wireless LAN and only high priority messages when connected using Wireless WAN. You define high priority messages as those whose priority is greater than or equal to 7.

First, define three client store properties for each of the network types: LAN, WLAN, and WWAN. Each of these properties will be assigned a Cost attribute. The Cost attribute is a value between 1 and 3 and represents the cost incurred when using the network. A value of 1 represents the lowest cost.

```
QAManager qa_manager;
qa_manager.SetStoreProperty( "LAN.Cost", "1" );
qa_manager.SetStoreProperty( "WLAN.Cost", "2" );
qa_manager.SetStoreProperty( "WWAN.Cost", "3" );
```

Next, define three cilent store properties, one for each network card that will be used. The property name must match the network card name. Assign the appropriate network classification to each property by assigning the network type to the Type attribute. Each property will therefore inherit the attributes of the network types assigned to them.

```
QAManager qa_manager;
qa_manager.SetStoreProperty( "My LAN Card.Type", "LAN" );
qa_manager.SetStoreProperty( "My Wireless LAN Card.Type", "WLAN"
);
qa_manager.SetStoreProperty( "My Wireless WAN Card.Type", "WWAN"
);
```

When network connectivity is established, QAnywhere will automatically define the Adapter attribute of the ias_Network property to one of "My LAN Card", "My Wireless LAN Card" or "My Wireless WAN Card", depending on the network in use. Similarly, it will automatically set the Type attribute of the ias_Network property to one of "My LAN Card", "My Wireless LAN Card" or "My Wireless WAN Card", "My Wireless LAN Card" or "My Wireless WAN Card", the ias_Network property will inherit the attributes of the network being used.

Finally, create a transmission rules file with the following transmission rule.

ias_Network.Cost < 3 or ias_Priority >= 7

Delete rules

Delete rules determine the persistence of messages in the client message store and the server message store. They are specified in transmission rules files.

Client delete rules By default, messages are deleted from the client message store when the final status of the message is determined to be received or expired. You may want messages to be deleted faster than that, or to hold on to messages after acknowledgement. You do that by creating a delete section in your client transmission rules file.

For more information about client transmission rules, see "Client transmission rules" on page 102.

Following is an example of the delete rules section in a client transmission rules file:

```
[system:delete]
                           ; This rule governs when messages are deleted from the client
                           ; store
                                start time '1:00am' on ( 'Sunday' )
                           :
                           ; Messages are deleted every Sunday at 1:00AM.
                          ;
                                ias_Status >= ias_FinalState
                           ; Typically, messages are deleted when they reach a final
                           ; state: received, unreceivable, expired, or cancelled.
                          start time '1:00am' on ( 'Sunday' ) = ias_Status >= ias_
                                    FinalState
                        For an explanation of ias Status, see "Message headers" on page 110.
Server delete rules
                        By default, messages are deleted from the server message store as soon as
                        the message has been delivered and delivery is confirmed. You may want to
                        keep messages longer for purposes such as auditing. You do that by creating
                        a delete section in your server transmission rules file.
                        Server-side delete rules apply to all QAnywhere clients.
                        For more information about server transmission rules, see "Server
                        transmission rules" on page 103.
```

Following is an example of the delete rules section in a server transmission rules file:

[system:delete] ; This rule governs when messages are deleted from the server ; store ; start time '1:00am' on ('Sunday') ; ; ; Messages are deleted every Sunday at 1:00AM. ; ias_Status >= ias_FinalState ; ; ; Typically messages are deleted when they reach a final ; status: received, unreceivable, expired or cancelled. start time '1:00am' on ('Sunday') = ias_Status >= ias_ FinalState

For an explanation of ias_Status, see "Message headers" on page 110.

CHAPTER 8

QAnywhere C++ API Reference

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Class AcknowledgementMode

Synopsis	public AcknowledgementMode
Remarks	The acknowledgement modes supported by QAnywhere are transactional, implicit and explicit. The client application specifies the acknowledgement mode when creating its instance of the Class QAManager.
Members	All members of AcknowledgementMode, including all inherited members.
	 "EXPLICIT_ACKNOWLEDGEMENT Variable" on page 122 "IMPLICIT_ACKNOWLEDGEMENT Variable" on page 122 "TRANSACTIONAL Variable" on page 122

EXPLICIT_ACKNOWLEDGEMENT Variable

Synopsis	const qa_short AcknowledgementMode::EXPLICIT_ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
Remarks	With explicit acknowledgement, messages are acknowledged by a call to one of the acknowledge methods of <code>QAManager</code> .

IMPLICIT_ACKNOWLEDGEMENT Variable

Synopsis	const qa_short AcknowledgementMode::IMPLICIT_ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
Remarks	With implicit acknowledgement, messages are acknowledged as soon as they are received by the client application.

TRANSACTIONAL Variable

Synopsis	const qa_short AcknowledgementMode::TRANSACTIONAL
Remarks	This mode indicates that messages are only acknowledged as part of the ongoing transaction. Hence, only a call to the commit method of QAManager acknowledges all outstanding messages.

Class MessageProperties

Synopsis	public MessageProperties
Remarks	This class defines constant values for useful message property names for sending messages to QAnywhere Server.
Members	All members of MessageProperties, including all inherited members.
	 "ABS_RETRY_TIMEOUT Variable" on page 123 "ADAPTER Variable" on page 123 "FROM_ADDR Variable" on page 123 "MSG_TYPE Variable" on page 123 "NETWORK Variable" on page 124 "NETWORK_STATUS Variable" on page 124 "RETRY_FAILED Variable" on page 124 "RETRY_FAILED_ADDR Variable" on page 124 "RETRY_FAILED_PRIORITY Variable" on page 124 "RETRY_MAX Variable" on page 124 "RETRY_MAX Variable" on page 124
ABS_RETRY_TIM	EOUT Variable

Synopsis	const qa_string MessageProperties::ABS_RETRY_TIMEOUT
Remarks	Optional property for messages sent through a connector. The time at which send retries through the connector will be stopped and the send is failed.

ADAPTER Variable

Synopsis	const qa_string MessageProperties::ADAPTER
Remarks	For "system" queue messages, a delimited list of network adapters that can be used to connect to the QAnywhere server.

FROM_ADDR Variable

Synopsis	const qa_string MessageProperties::FROM_ADDR
Remarks	Optional property indicating the address of the sender.

MSG_TYPE Variable

Synopsis	const qa_string MessageProperties::MSG_TYPE
Remarks	Indicates the type of the message. If a message does not have this property set, it is a regular data message (ie. REGULAR Variable).

See Also

Class MessageType

NETWORK Variable

Synopsis	const qa_string MessageProperties::NETWORK
Remarks	For "system" queue messages, a delimited list of network names that can be used to connect to the QAnywhere server.

NETWORK_STATUS Variable

Synopsis	const qa_string MessageProperties::NETWORK_STATUS
Remarks	For "system" queue messages, the state of the network connection. Value is 1 if connected, 0 otherwise.

RETRY_FAILED Variable

Synopsis	const qa_string MessageProperties::RETRY_FAILED
Remarks	Set by the connector when sending a message to the RetryFailedAddress. The receiving client can use this property to identify messages for which re-sending failed.

RETRY_FAILED_ADDR Variable

 Synopsis
 const qa_string MessageProperties::RETRY_FAILED_ADDR

 Remarks
 Optional property for messages sent through a connector. Once either the RetryMax or RetryTimeout is exceeded, if this property is set, the message will be sent to this address.

RETRY_FAILED_PRIORITY Variable

Synopsis	const qa_string MessageProperties::RETRY_FAILED_PRIORITY
Remarks	Optional property for messages sent through a connector. If a message is sent to the RetryFailedAddress, the message priority will be set to this.

RETRY_MAX Variable

Synopsis	const qa_string MessageProperties::RETRY_MAX
Remarks	Optional property for messages sent through a connector. The maximum number of send retries at the connector before failing the send.

RETRY_TIMEOUT Variable

Synopsis	const qa_string MessageProperties::RETRY_TIMEOUT
Remarks	Optional property for messages sent through a connector. The duration after which send retries through the connector will be stopped and the send is failed.

Class MessageType

Synopsis	public MessageType
Remarks	This class defines constant values for the message property "ias_MessageType".
See Also	MSG_TYPE Variable
Members	All members of MessageType, including all inherited members.
	 "NETWORK_STATUS_NOTIFICATION Variable" on page 126 "PUSH_NOTIFICATION Variable" on page 126 "REGULAR Variable" on page 126
	IS NOTIFICATION Variable

NETWORK_STATUS_NOTIFICATION Variable

Synopsis	const qa_int MessageType::NETWORK_STATUS_NOTIFICATION
Remarks	Message is a network status notification. Indicates a change in the network status.

PUSH_NOTIFICATION Variable

Synopsis	const qa_int MessageType::PUSH_NOTIFICATION
Remarks	Message is a push notification. Indicates that a message is waiting to be sent from the QAnywhere server.

REGULAR Variable

Synopsis	const qa_int MessageType::REGULAR
Remarks	Regular data message.

Class QABinaryMessage

Remarks An of a b	"Class QAMessage" on page 155 QABinaryMessage object is used to send a message containing a stream uninterpreted bytes. It inherits from the Class QAMessage class and adds ytes message body. The receiver of the message supplies the erpretation of the bytes. The net message is first created, the body of the message is in write-only de. After the first call to reset has been made, the message body is in
of a b	uninterpreted bytes. It inherits from the Class QAMessage class and adds ytes message body. The receiver of the message supplies the erpretation of the bytes. then the message is first created, the body of the message is in write-only
mo rea reta san rec	d-only mode. After a message has been sent, the client that sent it can ain and modify it without affecting the message that has been sent. The me message object can be sent multiple times. When a message has been eived, the provider has called reset so that the message body is in d-only mode for the client.
	client attempts to write a message in read-only mode, a MMON_MSG_NOT_WRITEABLE_ERROR is set.
Members All	members of QABinaryMessage, including all inherited members.
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- "~QAMessage Function" on page 166

getBodyLength Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_long QABinaryMessage::getBodyLength()
Remarks	Returns the size in qa_bytes of the message body.

readBinary Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_int QABinaryMessage::readBinary(qa_bytes <i>value</i> qa_int <i>length</i>)
Parameters	• value the buffer into which the data is read
	• length the maximum number of bytes to read
Remarks	Reads a portion of the bytes message stream.
Returns	the total number of bytes read into the buffer, or -1 if there is no more data because the end of the stream has been reached

readBoolean Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QABinaryMessage::readBoolean(qa_bool * <i>value</i>)
Parameters	 value the destination of the qa_bool value read from the bytes message stream
Remarks	Reads a ga_bool from the bytes message stream.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

readByte Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QABinaryMessage::readByte(qa_byte * <i>value</i>)
Parameters	 value the destination of the qa_byte value read from the bytes message stream
Remarks	Reads a signed 8-bit value from the bytes message stream.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

readChar Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QABinaryMessage::readChar(qa_char * <i>value</i>)
Parameters	 value the destination of the qa_char value read from the bytes message stream
Remarks	Reads a character value from the bytes message stream.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

readDouble Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QABinaryMessage::readDouble(qa_double * <i>value</i>)
Parameters	 value the destination of the qa_double value read from the bytes message stream
Remarks	Reads a double from the bytes message stream.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

readFloat Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QABinaryMessage::readFloat(qa_float * <i>value</i>)
Parameters	 value the destination of the qa_float value read from the bytes message stream
Remarks	Reads a float from the bytes message stream.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

readInt Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QABinaryMessage::readInt(qa_int * <i>value</i>)
Parameters	 value the destination of the qa_int value read from the bytes message stream
Remarks	Reads a signed 32-bit integer from the bytes message stream.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

readLong Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QABinaryMessage::readLong(qa_long * <i>value</i>)
Parameters	 value the destination of the qa_long value read from the bytes message stream
Remarks	Reads a signed 64-bit integer from the bytes message stream.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

readShort Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QABinaryMessage::readShort(qa_short * <i>value</i>)
Parameters	• value the destination of the qa_short value read from the bytes message stream
Remarks	Reads a signed 16-bit number from the bytes message stream.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

readString Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_int QABinaryMessage::readString(qa_string <i>dest</i> qa_int <i>maxLen</i>)
Parameters	 dest the destination of the qa_string value read from the bytes message stream
	maxLen the maximum number of qa_chars to read, including the null terminator qa_char
Remarks	Reads a string from the bytes message stream.
Returns	the total number of non-null qa_chars read into the buffer, or -1 if there is no more data, or the buffer is too small

reset Function

Synopsis	virtual void QABinaryMessage::reset()
Remarks	Puts the message body in read-only mode and repositions the stream of bytes to the beginning.

writeBinary Function

Synopsis		
Parameters	♦ value	the byte array value to be written
	♦ offset	the initial offset within the byte array
	♦ length	the number of bytes to write
Remarks	Writes a po	rtion of a byte array to the bytes message stream.

writeBoolean Function

Synopsis	virtual void QABinaryMessage::writeBoolean(qa_bool <i>value</i>)
Parameters	◆ value the qa_bool value to be written
Remarks	Writes a qa_bool to the bytes message stream as a 1-byte value. The value true is written as the value (qa_byte)1; the value false is written as the value (qa_byte)0.

writeByte Function

Synopsis	virtual void QABinaryMessage::writeByte(qa_byte <i>value</i>	
)	
Parameters	◆ value the qa_byte value to be written	
Remarks	Writes a qa_byte to the bytes message stream as a 1-byte value.	

writeChar Function

Synopsis	virtual void QABinaryMessage::writeChar(qa_char <i>value</i>)
Parameters	◆ value the qa_char value to be written
Remarks	Writes a ga_char to the bytes message stream as a 2-byte value, high byte first.

writeDouble Function

Synopsis	virtual void QABinaryMessage::writeDouble(qa_double <i>value</i>)
Parameters	♦ value the qa_double to be written
Remarks	Converts the qa_double argument to a qa_long and then writes that qa_long value to the bytes message stream as an 8-byte quantity, high byte first.

writeFloat Function

Synopsis	virtual void QABinaryMessage::writeFloat(qa_float <i>value</i>)
Parameters	♦ value the qa_float to be written
Remarks	Converts the qa_float argument to a qa_int and then writes that qa_int value to the bytes message stream as a 4-byte quantity, high byte first.

writeInt Function

Synopsis	virtual void QABinaryMessage::writeInt(qa_int <i>value</i>)
Parameters	♦ value the qa_int to be written
Remarks	Writes a qa_int to the bytes message stream as four bytes, high byte first.

writeLong Function

Synopsis	virtual void QABinaryMessage::writeLong(qa_long <i>value</i>)
Parameters	◆ value the qa_long to be written
Remarks	Writes a qa_long to the bytes message stream as eight bytes, high byte first.

writeShort Function

Synopsis	<pre>virtual void QABinaryMessage::writeShort(qa_short value</pre>		
)		
Parameters	value	the qa_short to be written	

Remarks Writes a qa_short to the bytes message stream as two bytes, high byte first.

writeString Function

Synopsis	<pre>virtual void QABinaryMessage::writeString(qa_const_string value</pre>		
)		
Parameters	value	the string to be written	
Remarks	Writes a string to the bytes message stream.		

~QABinaryMessage Function

Synopsis	virtual QABinaryMessage::~QABinaryMessage()
Remarks	Virtual destructor.

Class QAError

Synopsis	public QAError	
Remarks	This class defines error constants associated with the QAnywhere client. A QAError object is used internally by the Class QAManager object to keep track of errors associated with messaging operations. The application programmer should not need to create an instance of this class. The error constants should be used by the application programmer when interpreting error codes returned by getLastError Function	
See Also	getLastErrorMsg Function	
Members	All members of QAError, including all inherited members.	
	 "COMMON_GET_INIT_FILE_ERROR Variable" on page 135 "COMMON_INIT_ERROR Variable" on page 135 "COMMON_INIT_THREAD_ERROR Variable" on page 136 "COMMON_INVALID_PROPERTY Variable" on page 136 "COMMON_MSG_NOT_WRITEABLE_ERROR Variable" on page 136 "COMMON_MSG_RETRIEVE_ERROR Variable" on page 136 "COMMON_MSG_STORE_ERROR Variable" on page 136 "COMMON_MSG_STORE_NOT_INITIALIZED Variable" on page 136 "COMMON_MSG_STORE_TOO_LARGE Variable" on page 136 "COMMON_NO_DEST_ERROR Variable" on page 136 "COMMON_NO_IMPLEMENTATION Variable" on page 137 "COMMON_OPEN_ERROR Variable" on page 137 "COMMON_IRERMINATE_ERROR Variable" on page 137 "COMMON_UNEXPECTED_EOM_ERROR Variable" on page 137 "QA_NO_ERROR Variable" on page 137 	
COMMON_GET_INIT_FILE_ERROR Variable		
Synopsis	const qa_int QAError::COMMON_GET_INIT_FILE_ERROR	
Remarks	Unable to access client properties file.	

COMMON_INIT_ERROR Variable

Synopsis	const qa_int QAError::COMMON_INIT_ERROR
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Remarks Initialization error.

COMMON_INIT_THREAD_ERROR Variable

Synopsis	const qa_int QAError::COMMON_INIT_THREAD_ERROR		
Remarks	Error initializing background thread.		
COMMON_INVALIE	D_PROPERTY Variable		
Synopsis	const qa_int QAError::COMMON_INVALID_PROPERTY		
Remarks	There is an invalid property in the client properties file.		
COMMON_MSG_N	OT_WRITEABLE_ERROR Variable		
Synopsis	const qa_int QAError::COMMON_MSG_NOT_WRITEABLE_ERROR		
Remarks	Message is not writeable.		
COMMON_MSG_R	ETRIEVE_ERROR Variable		
Synopsis	const qa_int QAError::COMMON_MSG_RETRIEVE_ERROR		
Remarks	Error retrieving message from message store.		
COMMON_MSG_STORE_ERROR Variable			
Synopsis	const qa_int QAError::COMMON_MSG_STORE_ERROR		
Remarks	Error storing message to message store.		
COMMON_MSG_S	TORE_NOT_INITIALIZED Variable		
Synopsis	const qa_int QAError::COMMON_MSG_STORE_NOT_INITIALIZED		
Remarks	The message store has not been initialized for messaging.		
COMMON_MSG_STORE_TOO_LARGE Variable			
Synopsis	const qa_int QAError::COMMON_MSG_STORE_TOO_LARGE		
Remarks	The message store is too large relative to the disk free space on the device.		
COMMON_NO_DEST_ERROR Variable			

Synopsis const qa_int QAError::COMMON_NO_DEST_ERROR

Remarks	No destination.		
	PLEMENTATION Variable		
Synopsis	const qa_int QAError::COMMON_NO_IMPLEMENTATION		
Remarks	The function is not implemented.		
COMMON_OPEN_	ERROR Variable		
Synopsis	const qa_int QAError::COMMON_OPEN_ERROR		
Remarks	Error opening connection to message store.		
COMMON_OPEN_	LOG_FILE_ERROR Variable		
Synopsis	const qa_int QAError::COMMON_OPEN_LOG_FILE_ERROR		
Remarks	Error opening the log file.		
	NATE_ERROR Variable		
Synopsis	const qa_int QAError::COMMON_TERMINATE_ERROR		
Remarks	Termination error.		
COMMON_UNEXP	COMMON_UNEXPECTED_EOM_ERROR Variable		
Synopsis	const qa_int QAError::COMMON_UNEXPECTED_EOM_ERROR		
Remarks	Unexpected end of message reached.		
QA_NO_ERROR V	ariable		
Synopsis	const qa_int QAError::QA_NO_ERROR		
Remarks	No error.		
~QAError Function			
Synopsis	virtual QAError::~QAError()		
Remarks	Virtual destructor.		

Class QAManager

Synopsis	public QAManager		
Base classes	 "Class QAManagerBase" on page 141 		
Remarks	This class is the manager for non-transactional messaging.		
Members	All members of QAManager, including all inherited members.		
	 "acknowledge Function" on page 139 "acknowledgeAll Function" on page 139 "acknowledgeUntil Function" on page 139 "close Function" on page 142 "createBinaryMessage Function" on page 142 "createTextMessage Function" on page 142 "deleteMessage Function" on page 143 "getBooleanStoreProperty Function" on page 143 "getBoteProperty Function" on page 143 "getBoteStoreProperty Function" on page 143 "getIoubleStoreProperty Function" on page 144 "getLastError Function" on page 144 "getLongStoreProperty Function" on page 144 "getMessageTimeout Function" on page 145 "getMode Function" on page 145 "getMode Function" on page 146 "getStringStoreProperty Function" on page 145 "getMessageTimeout Function" on page 146 "getStringStoreProperty Function" on page 147 "peekNextMessage Function" on page 147 "publishMessage Function" on page 147 "putMessage Function" on page 147 "putMessage Function" on page 147 "putMessage Function" on page 148 "setBooleanStoreProperty Function" on page 148 "setBouleanStoreProperty Function" on page 148 "setDoubleStoreProperty Function" on page 148 "setDoubleStoreProperty Function" on page 149 "setLongStoreProperty Function" on page 149 "setMessageFineFineFineFineFineFineFineFineFineFin		

- "setProperty Function" on page 150
- "setShortStoreProperty Function" on page 151
- "setStringStoreProperty Function" on page 151
- "start Function" on page 151
- "stop Function" on page 151
- "triggerSendReceive Function" on page 151
- "~QAManager Function" on page 140
- "~QAManagerBase Function" on page 152

acknowledge Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QAManager::acknowledge(QAMessage * <i>msg</i>)	
Parameters	• msg the message	
Remarks	Acknowledges the given message.	
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded	

acknowledgeAll Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QAManager::acknowledgeAll()
Remarks	Acknowledges all messages.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

acknowledgeUntil Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QAManager::acknowledgeUntil(QAMessage * <i>msg</i>)
Parameters	◆ msg the message
Remarks	Acknowledges the given message and all previous messages.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

open Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QAManager::open(qa_short <i>mode</i>	
)	
Parameters	♦ mode	the acknowledge mode

Remarks	Opens the QAManager with the given acknowledge mode.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded
See Also	Class AcknowledgementMode

recover Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QAManager::recover()
Remarks	Recovers all unacknowledged messages.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

~QAManager Function

Synopsis	virtual QAManager::~QAManager()
Remarks	Virtual destructor.

Class QAManagerBase

Synopsis	public QAManagerBase
Derived classes	 "Class QAManager" on page 138 "Class QATransactionalManager" on page 171
Remarks	This class acts as a base class for Class QATransactionalManager and Class QAManager, which manage transactional and non-transactional messaging respectively. There must be a single instance of QAManagerBase per thread in the application. This class is also a factory for creating messages. Since the getMessage Function methods also create messages, this class manages all messages, so that they can be released from memory either at a user method call, or when the QAManagerBase is closed. The publishMessage Function methods will always return false, since the publish/subscribe model is not supported.
Members	All members of QAManagerBase, including all inherited members.
	 *close Function" on page 142 *createBinaryMessage Function" on page 142 *createTextMessage Function" on page 142 *deleteMessage Function" on page 143 *getBooleanStoreProperty Function" on page 143 *getByteStoreProperty Function" on page 143 *getDoubleStoreProperty Function" on page 143 *getFloatStoreProperty Function" on page 144 *getLastError Function" on page 144 *getLastErrorMsg Function" on page 145 *getMessageFunction" on page 145 *getMessageFunction" on page 145 *getMessageFunction" on page 146 *getShortStoreProperty Function" on page 146 *getShortStoreProperty Function" on page 147 *peekFirstMessage Function" on page 147 *publishMessage Function" on page 147 *putMessageFunction" on page 147 *setBooleanStoreProperty Function" on page 148 *setBoubleStoreProperty Function" on page 148 *setDoubleStoreProperty Function" on page 148

٠	"setFloatStoreProperty	Function"	on page	149
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- "setIntStoreProperty Function" on page 149
- "setLongStoreProperty Function" on page 150
- "setMessageListener Function" on page 150
- "setProperty Function" on page 150
- "setShortStoreProperty Function" on page 151
- "setStringStoreProperty Function" on page 151
- "start Function" on page 151
- "stop Function" on page 151
- "triggerSendReceive Function" on page 151
- "~QAManagerBase Function" on page 152

close Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QAManagerBase::close()
Remarks	Closes the QAManagerBase. This releases all resources associated with the instance. When an instance of QAManagerBase is closed, it cannot be re-opened; a new instance must be created and opened in this case.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

createBinaryMessage Function

Synopsis	virtual QABinaryMessage * QAManagerBase::createBinaryMessage()
Remarks	Creates a QABinaryMessage object. A QABinaryMessage object is used to send a message containing a stream of uninterpreted bytes.
Returns	the message that was created

createTextMessage Function

Synopsis	<pre>virtual QATextMessage * QAManagerBase::createTextMessage()</pre>
Remarks	Creates a QATextMessage object. A QATextMessage object is used to send a message containing a qa_string value.
Returns	the message that was created

deleteMessage Function

Synopsis	virtual void QAManagerBase::deleteMessage(QAMessage * <i>msg</i>	
)	
Parameters	♦ msg	the message to be deleted

Remarks Deletes a QAMessage object. By default, messages created by the above methods are deleted automatically when the QAManagerBase is closed. This method allows more control over when messages are deleted.

getBooleanStoreProperty Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QAManagerBase::getBooleanStoreProperty(qa_const_string <i>name</i> qa_bool * <i>value</i>)
Parameters	• name the name of the property to get
	◆ value the destination for the qa_bool value
Remarks	Gets the value of the qa_bool message store property with the specified name.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

getByteStoreProperty Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QAManagerBase::getByteStoreProperty(qa_const_string <i>name</i> qa_byte * <i>value</i>)
Parameters	• name the name of the property to get
	◆ value the destination for the qa_byte value
Remarks	Gets the value of the qa_byte message store property with the specified name.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

getDoubleStoreProperty Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QAManagerBase::getDoubleStoreProperty(qa_const_string <i>name</i> qa_double * <i>value</i>)
Parameters	◆ name the name of the property to get
	• value the destination for the qa_double value
Remarks	Gets the value of the qa_double message store property with the specified name.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

getFloatStoreProperty Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QAManagerBase::getFloatStoreProperty(qa_const_string <i>name</i> qa_float * <i>value</i>)
Parameters	• name the name of the property to get
	• value the destination for the qa_float value
Remarks	Gets the value of the qa_float message store property with the specified name.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

getIntStoreProperty Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QAManagerBase::getIntStoreProperty(qa_const_string <i>name</i> qa_int * <i>value</i>)
Parameters	• name the name of the property to get
	◆ value the destination for the qa_int value
Remarks	Gets the value of the qa_int message store property with the specified name.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

getLastError Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_int QAManagerBase::getLastError()
Remarks	Gets the error code of the last method call that failed.
Returns	the error code

getLastErrorMsg Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_string QAManagerBase::getLastErrorMsg()
Remarks	Gets an error message corresponding to the error code.
Returns	the error message

getLongStoreProperty Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QAManagerBase::getLongStoreProperty(qa_const_string <i>name</i> qa_long * <i>value</i>)
Parameters	• name the name of the property to get
	◆ value the destination for the qa_long value
Remarks	Gets the value of the qa_long message store property with the specified name.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

getMessage Function

Synopsis	virtual QAMessage * QAManagerBase::getMessage(qa_const_string <i>dest</i>)
Parameters	◆ dest the destination
Remarks	Gets the next message that is queued for the given destination, waiting indefinitely if there are currently no messages queued.
Returns	the next message, or qa_null if no message is available

getMessageNoWait Function

Synopsis	virtual QAMessage * QAManagerBase::getMessageNoWait(qa_const_string
Parameters	• dest the destination
Remarks	Gets the next message that is queued for the given destination, returning qa_null if there are currently no messages queued.
Returns	the next message, or qa_null if no message is available

getMessageTimeout Function

Synopsis	<pre>virtual QAMessage * QAManagerBase::getMessageTimeout(qa_const_string dest qa_long timeout)</pre>
Parameters	• dest the destination

	• timeout the maximum time, in milliseconds, to wait
Remarks	Gets the next message that is queued for the given destination, waiting at most timeout milliseconds if there are currently no messages queued.
Returns	the next message, or qa_null if no message is available

getMode Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_short QAManagerBase::getMode()
Remarks	Gets the acknowledge mode of this instance of QAManagerBase. Mode is IMPLICIT_ACKNOWLEDGE or EXPLICIT_ACKNOWLEDGE or TRANSACTIONAL.
Returns	the acknowledge mode
See Also	Class AcknowledgementMode

getShortStoreProperty Function

Synopsis	<pre>virtual qa_bool QAManagerBase::getShortStoreProperty(qa_const_string name qa_short * value)</pre>
Parameters	• name the name of the property to get
	• value the destination for the qa_short value
Remarks	Gets the value of the qa_short message store property with the specified name.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

getStringStoreProperty Function

Synopsis	<pre>virtual qa_int QAManagerBase::getStringStoreProperty(qa_const_string name qa_string dest qa_int maxlen)</pre>
Parameters	◆ name the name of the property to get
	• dest the destination for the qa_string value
	 maxlen the maximum number of qa_chars of the value to copy, including the null terminator qa_char

Remarks	Gets the value of the message store property with the specified name.
Returns	the number of non-null qa_chars actually copied, or -1 if the operation failed

peekFirstMessage Function

Synopsis	virtual QAMessage * QAManagerBase::peekFirstMessage(qa_const_string
Parameters	◆ dest the destination
Remarks	Looks at the first message that is queued for the given destination, returning qa_null if there are currently no messages queued. This method is used before peekNextMessage, which can be used to enumerate the messages queued for the given destination at the time this method was called.
Returns	the next message, or qa_null if no message is available

peekNextMessage Function

Synopsis	<pre>virtual QAMessage * QAManagerBase::peekNextMessage()</pre>
Remarks	Looks at the next message that is queued for the given destination, returning qa_null if there are currently no more messages queued. This method is used after peekFirstMessage, and can be used to enumerate the messages queued for the given destination at the time peekFirstMessage was called.
Returns	the next message, or qa_null if no message is available

publishMessage Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QAManagerBase::publishMessage(qa_const_string <i>dest</i> QAMessage * <i>msg</i>)
Parameters	• dest the destination
	• msg the message
Remarks	Not implemented.

putMessage Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QAManagerBase::putMessage(
	qa_const_string dest
	QAMessage * msg
)

Parameters	♦ dest	the destination
	♦ msg	the message
Remarks	Puts a me	essage into the queue for the given destination.
Returns	true if an	d only if the operation succeeded

putMessageTimeToLive Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QAManagerBase::putMessageTimeToLive(qa_const_string <i>dest</i> QAMessage * <i>msg</i> qa_long <i>ttl</i>)
Parameters	◆ dest the destination
	◆ msg the message
	• ttl the time-to-live, in milliseconds
Remarks	Puts a message into the queue for the given destination and a given time-to-live in milliseconds.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

setBooleanStoreProperty Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QAManagerBase::setBooleanStoreProperty(qa_const_string <i>name</i> qa_bool <i>value</i>)
Parameters	• name the name of the property to set
	• value the qa_bool value of the property
Remarks	Sets a qa_bool message store property value with the specified name.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

setByteStoreProperty Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QAManagerBase::setByteStoreProperty(qa_const_string <i>name</i> qa_byte <i>value</i>)	
Parameters	♦ name	the name of the property to set
	♦ value	the qa_byte value of the property

Remarks	Sets a qa_byte message store property value with the specified name.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

setDoubleStoreProperty Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QAManagerBase::setDoubleStoreProperty(qa_const_string <i>name</i> qa_double <i>value</i>)
Parameters	• name the name of the property to set
	• value the qa_double value of the property
Remarks	Sets a qa_double message store property value with the specified name.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

setFloatStoreProperty Function

virtual qa_bool QAManagerBase::setFloatStoreProperty(qa_const_string <i>name</i> qa_float <i>value</i>)
• name the name of the property to set
• value the qa_float value of the property
Sets a qa_float message store property value with the specified name.
true if and only if the operation succeeded

setIntStoreProperty Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QAManagerBase::setIntStoreProperty(qa_const_string <i>name</i> qa_int <i>value</i>)
Parameters	• name the name of the property to set
	• value the qa_int value of the property
Remarks	Sets a qa_int message store property value with the specified name.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

setLongStoreProperty Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QAManagerBase::setLongStoreProperty(qa_const_string <i>name</i> qa_long <i>value</i>)
Parameters	• name the name of the property to set
	◆ value the qa_long value of the property
Remarks	Sets a qa_long message store property value with the specified name.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

setMessageListener Function

Synopsis	<pre>virtual void QAManagerBase::setMessageListener(qa_const_string dest QAMessageListener * listener)</pre>
Parameters	• dest the destination address that the listener applies to.
	• listener the message listener to associate with destination dest.
Remarks	Sets the message listener associated with a destination.

setProperty Function

Synopsis	<pre>virtual qa_bool QAManagerBase::setProperty(qa_const_string name qa_const_string value)</pre>
Parameters	• name the name of the property to set
	• value the value of the property
Remarks	Sets the named property to the given value. Properties for this QAManagerBase may be set with this method as an alternative to the properties file at creation. Properties must be set before calling the open() methods of the derived classes.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

setShortStoreProperty Function

Synopsis	<pre>virtual qa_bool QAManagerBase::setShortStoreProperty(qa_const_string name qa_short value)</pre>
Parameters	• name the name of the property to set
	• value the qa_short value of the property
Remarks	Sets a qa_short message store property value with the specified name.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

setStringStoreProperty Function

Synopsis	qa_const	bool QAManagerBase::setStringStoreProperty(_string <i>name</i> _string <i>value</i>
Parameters	♦ name	the name of the property to set
	♦ value	the qa_string value of the property
Remarks	Sets the na	med message store property to the given value.
Returns	true if and	only if the operation succeeded

start Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QAManagerBase::start()
Remarks	Starts the QAManagerBase for receiving incoming messages.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

stop Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QAManagerBase::stop()
Remarks	Stops the QAManagerBase's reception of incoming messages.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

triggerSendReceive Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QAManagerBase::triggerSendReceive	€()

Remarks	Causes any pending messages to be sent and received. This includes both messages queued locally, and messages queued on the server for local destinations.
-	

Returns true if and only if the operation succeeded

~QAManagerBase Function

Synopsisvirtual QAManagerBase::~QAManagerBase()RemarksVirtual destructor

Class QAManagerFactory

Synopsis	public QAManagerFactory	
Remarks	This class acts as a factory class for creating Class QATransactionalManager and Class QAManager objects.	
Members	All members of QAManagerFactory, including all inherited members.	
	 "createQAManager Function" on page 153 "createQATransactionalManager Function" on page 153 "deleteQAManager Function" on page 153 "deleteQATransactionalManager Function" on page 154 "getLastError Function" on page 154 "getLastErrorMsg Function" on page 154 "QAManagerFactory Function" on page 154 	
createQAManager Function		
Synopsis	virtual QAManager * QAManagerFactory::createQAManager(qa_const_string <i>iniFile</i>)	
Parameters	• iniFile the path of the properties file	

Remarks Returns a new instance of a Class QAManager with specified properties.

Returns the Class QAManager instance

createQATransactionalManager Function

Synopsis	virtual QATransactionalManager * QAManagerFactory::createQATransactionalManager(qa_const_string iniFile)
Parameters	• iniFile the path of the properties file
Remarks	Returns a new instance of a Class QATransactionalManager with specified properties.
Returns	the Class QATransactionalManager instance

deleteQAManager Function

Synopsis		id QAManagerFactory::deleteQAManager(ager * <i>mgr</i>
Parameters	♦ mgr	the "Class QAManager" on page 138 to be destroyed

Remarks Destroys a Class QAManager, freeing its resources. It is not necessary to use this method, since all created QAManager's will be destroyed when QAnywhereFactory_term() is called. It is provided as a convenience for when it is desirable to free resources in a timely manner.

deleteQATransactionalManager Function

Synopsis	virtual void QAManagerFactory::deleteQATransactionalManager(QATransactionalManager * <i>mgr</i>)
Parameters	• mgr the "Class QATransactionalManager" on page 171 to be destroyed
Remarks	Destroys a Class QATransactionalManager, freeing its resources. It is not necessary to use this method, since all created QATransactionalManager's will be destroyed when QAnywhereFactory_term() is called. It is provided as a convenience for when it is desirable to free resources in a timely manner.

getLastError Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_int QAManagerFactory::getLastError()
Remarks	Gets the error code of the last method call that failed.
Returns	the error code

getLastErrorMsg Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_string QAManagerFactory::getLastErrorMsg()
Remarks	Gets an error message corresponding to the error code.
Returns	the error message

~QAManagerFactory Function

Synopsis	virtual QAManagerFactory::~QAManagerFactory()
Remarks	Virtual destructor

Class QAMessage

Synopsis	public QAMessage
Derived classes	 "Class QABinaryMessage" on page 127 "Class QATextMessage" on page 168
Remarks	The QAMessage interface is the root interface of all QAnywhere client messages.
Members	All members of QAMessage, including all inherited members.
	 "castToBinaryMessage Function" on page 156 "castToTextMessage Function" on page 156 "clearProperties Function" on page 156 "DEFAULT_PRIORITY Variable" on page 156 "DEFAULT_TIME_TO_LIVE Variable" on page 156 "getAddress Function" on page 157 "getBooleanProperty Function" on page 157 "getBooleanProperty Function" on page 157 "getBoubleProperty Function" on page 157 "getBooleanProperty Function" on page 158 "getIndeProperty Function" on page 158 "getIntProperty Function" on page 158 "getLongProperty Function" on page 158 "getLongProperty Function" on page 159 "getMessageID Function" on page 159 "getRedelivered Function" on page 160 "getReplyToAddress Function" on page 160 "getStringProperty Function" on page 161 "getTimestamp Function" on page 161 "getTimestam Function" on page 162 "setAddress Function" on page 163 "setBooleanProperty Function" on page 163 "setInReplyToID Function" on page 163 "setInReplyToID Function" on page 163 "setInReplyToID Function" on page 164

- "setLongProperty Function" on page 164
- "setMessageID Function" on page 164
- "setPriority Function" on page 165
- "setRedelivered Function" on page 165
- "setReplyToAddress Function" on page 165
- "setShortProperty Function" on page 165
- "setStringProperty Function" on page 166
- "setTimestamp Function" on page 166
- "~QAMessage Function" on page 166

DEFAULT_PRIORITY Variable

Synopsis	const qa_int QAMessage::DEFAULT_PRIORITY
Remarks	The default message priority.

DEFAULT_TIME_TO_LIVE Variable

Synopsis	const qa_long QAMessage::DEFAULT_TIME_TO_LIVE
Remarks	The default message time-to-live value.

castToBinaryMessage Function

Synopsis	virtual QABinaryMessage * QAMessage::castToBinaryMessage()
Remarks	Casts this QAMessage to a Class QABinaryMessage.
Returns	a pointer to the Class QABinaryMessage, or NULL if this message is not an instance of Class QABinaryMessage.

castToTextMessage Function

Synopsis	<pre>virtual QATextMessage * QAMessage::castToTextMessage()</pre>
Remarks	Casts this QAMessage to a Class QATextMessage.
Returns	a pointer to the Class QATextMessage, or NULL if this message is not an instance of Class QATextMessage.

clearProperties Function

Synopsis	virtual void QAMessage::clearProperties()
Remarks	Clears a message's properties. The message's header fields and body are not cleared.

getAddress Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_const_string QAMessage::getAddress()	
Remarks	Gets the destination address for this message. When a message is sent, this field is ignored. After completion of the send or publish method, the field holds the destination specified by the method.	
Returns	the destination address	
getBooleanProperty Function		
Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QAMessage::getBooleanProperty(qa_const_string <i>name</i> qa_bool * <i>value</i>)	
Parameters	• name the name of the property to get	
	• value the destination for the qa_bool value	
Remarks	Gets the value of the ga_bool property with the specified name.	
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded	

getByteProperty Function

Synopsis		bool QAMessage::getByteProperty(_string <i>name</i> * <i>value</i>
Parameters	♦ name	the name of the property to get
	♦ value	the destination for the qa_byte value
Remarks	Gets the value of the qa_byte property with the specified name.	
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded	

getDoubleProperty Function

Synopsis		bool QAMessage::getDoubleProperty(string <i>name</i> le * <i>value</i>
Parameters	♦ name	the name of the property to get
	♦ value	the destination for the qa_double value

Remarks	Gets the value of the qa_double property with the specified name.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

getExpiration Function

Synopsisvirtual qa_long QAMessage::getExpiration()RemarksGets the message's expiration value. When a message is sent, the Expiration
header field is left unassigned. After completion of the send or publish
method, it holds the expiration time of the message. This is the sum of the
time-to-live value specified by the client and the GMT at the time of the send
or publish. If the time-to-live is specified as zero, Expiration is set to zero to
indicate that the message does not expire.Returnsthe expiration

getFloatProperty Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QAMessage::getFloatProperty(qa_const_string <i>name</i> qa_float * <i>value</i>)
Parameters	• name the name of the property to get
	• value the destination for the qa_float value
Remarks	Gets the value of the qa_float property with the specified name.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

getInReplyToID Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_const_string QAMessage::getInReplyToID()
Remarks	Gets the In-Reply-To ID for the message.
Returns	the In-Reply-To ID

getIntProperty Function

Synopsis	•	bool QAMessage::getIntProperty(_string <i>name</i> ralue
Parameters	♦ name	the name of the property to get
	♦ value	the destination for the qa_int value

Remarks	Gets the value of the qa_int property with the specified name.

Returns true if and only if the operation succeeded

getLongProperty Function

Synopsis		bool QAMessage::getLongProperty(_string <i>name</i> [*] <i>value</i>
Parameters	♦ name	the name of the property to get
	♦ value	the destination for the qa_long value
Remarks	Gets the value of the galong property with the specified name.	
Returns	true if and	only if the operation succeeded

getMessageID Function

Synopsis	<pre>virtual qa_const_string QAMessage::getMessageID()</pre>
Remarks	Gets the message ID. The MessageID header field contains a value that uniquely identifies each message sent by the QAnywhere client. When a message is sent, MessageID can be ignored. When the send method returns, it contains an assigned value. A MessageID is a qa_string value that should function as a unique key for identifying messages in a historical repository.
Returns	the message ID

getPriority Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_int QAMessage::getPriority()
Remarks	Gets the message priority level. The QAnywhere client API defines ten levels of priority value, with 0 as the lowest priority and 9 as the highest. In addition, clients should consider priorities 0-4 as gradations of normal priority and priorities 5-9 as gradations of expedited priority.
Returns	the priority

getPropertyNames Function

Synopsis	<pre>virtual qa_const_string * QAMessage::getPropertyNames()</pre>
Remarks	Returns a list of property names currently set in the QAMessage.
Returns	a NULL-terminated array of property names

getPropertyType Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_short QAMessage::getPropertyType(qa_const_string <i>name</i>)
Parameters	• name the name of the property
Remarks	Returns the type of a property with the given name. One of PROPERTY_TYPE_BOOLEAN, PROPERTY_TYPE_BYTE, PROPERTY_TYPE_SHORT, PROPERTY_TYPE_INT, PROPERTY_TYPE_LONG, PROPERTY_TYPE_FLOAT, PROPERTY_TYPE_DOUBLE, PROPERTY_TYPE_STRING, PROPERTY_TYPE_UNKNOWN.
Returns	the type of the property

getRedelivered Function

Synopsis	<pre>virtual qa_bool QAMessage::getRedelivered()</pre>
Remarks	Gets an indication of whether this message is being redelivered.
Returns	whether the message was redelivered

getReplyToAddress Function

Synopsis	<pre>virtual qa_const_string QAMessage::getReplyToAddress()</pre>
Remarks	Gets the address to which a reply to this message should be sent.
Returns	the Reply-To address

getShortProperty Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QAMessage::getShortProperty(qa_const_string <i>name</i> qa_short * <i>value</i>)
Parameters	• name the name of the property to get
	• value the destination for the qa_short value
Remarks	Gets the value of the qa_short property with the specified name.
Returns	true if and only if the operation succeeded

getStringProperty Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_int QAMessage::getStringProperty(qa_const_string <i>name</i> qa_string <i>dest</i> qa_int <i>maxlen</i>)
Parameters	• name the name of the property to get
	◆ dest the destination for the qa_string value
	• maxlen the maximum number of qa_chars of the value to copy, including the null terminator qa_char
Remarks	Gets the value of the qa_string property with the specified name.
Returns	the number of non-null qa_chars actually copied, or -1 if the operation failed

getStringProperty Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_int QAMessage::getStringProperty(qa_const_string <i>name</i> qa_int <i>offset</i> qa_string <i>dest</i> qa_int <i>maxlen</i>)
Parameters	• name the name of the property to get
	• offset the starting offset into the property value from which to copy
	• dest the destination for the qa_string value
	maxlen the maximum number of qa_chars of the value to copy, including the null terminator qa_char
Remarks	Gets the value of the qa_string property (starting at offset) with the specified name.
Returns	the number of non-null qa_chars actually copied, or -1 if the operation failed Returns the value of the qa_string property (starting at offset) with the specified name.

getTimestamp Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_long QAMessage::getTimestamp()
----------	---

Remarks	Gets the message timestamp. The Timestamp header field contains the time a message was created. It is not the time the message was actually transmitted, because the actual send may occur later due to transactions or other client-side queuing of messages. It is in units that are natural for the platform. For Windows/PocketPC platforms, the timestamp is the SYSTEMTIME, converted to a FILETIME, which is copied to an qa_long value.
Returns	the message timestamp

getTimestampAsString Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_int QAMessage::getTimestampAsString(qa_string <i>buffer</i> qa_int <i>bufferLen</i>)
Parameters	• buffer the buffer for the formatted timestamp
	• bufferLen the size of the buffer
Remarks	Gets the message timestamp as a formatted string. The format is: "dow, MMM dd, yyyy hh:mm:ss.nnn GMT".
Returns	the number of non-null qa_char's written to the buffer

propertyExists Function

Synopsis	<pre>virtual qa_bool QAMessage::propertyExists(qa_const_string name)</pre>
Parameters	• name the name of the property
Remarks	Indicates whether a property value exists.
Returns	true if and only if the property exists

setAddress Function

Synopsis	virtual void QAMessage::setAddress(qa_const_string <i>destination</i>)
Parameters	• destination the destination address
Remarks	Sets the destination address for this message. This method can be used to change the value for a message that has been received.

setBooleanProperty Function

Synopsis	virtual void QAMessage::setBooleanProperty(qa_const_string <i>name</i> qa_bool <i>value</i>)
Parameters	• name the name of the property to set
	◆ value the qa_bool value of the property
Remarks	Sets a ga_bool property value with the specified name into the message.

setByteProperty Function

Synopsis	virtual void QAMessage::setByteProperty(qa_const_string <i>name</i> qa_byte <i>value</i>)
Parameters	• name the name of the property to set
	◆ value the qa_byte value of the property
Remarks	Sets a qa_byte property value with the specified name into the message.

setDoubleProperty Function

Synopsis	virtual void QAMessage::setDoubleProperty(qa_const_string <i>name</i> qa_double <i>value</i>)
Parameters	• name the name of the property to set
	• value the qa_double value of the property
Remarks	Sets a ga_double property value with the specified name into the message.

setFloatProperty Function

Synopsis		d QAMessage::setFloatProperty(_string name value
Parameters	♦ name	the name of the property to set
	♦ value	the qa_float value of the property

Remarks Sets a qa_float property value with the specified name into the message.

setInReplyToID Function

Synopsis	virtual void QAMessage::setInReplyToID(qa_const_string <i>id</i>)
Parameters	♦ id the In-Reply-To ID
Remarks	Sets the In-Reply-To ID for the message. A client can use the InReplyToID header field to link one message with another. A typical use is to link a response message with its request message.

setIntProperty Function

Synopsis	virtual void QAMessage::setIntProperty(qa_const_string <i>name</i> qa_int <i>value</i>)
Parameters	• name the name of the property to set
	• value the qa_int value of the property
Remarks	Sets a ga_int property value with the specified name into the message.

setLongProperty Function

Synopsis	virtual void QAMessage::setLongProperty(qa_const_string <i>name</i> qa_long <i>value</i>)
Parameters	• name the name of the property to set
	• value the qa_long value of the property
Remarks	Sets a qa_long property value with the specified name into the message.

setMessageID Function

Synopsis	virtual void QAMessage::setMessageID(qa_const_string <i>id</i>)
Parameters	◆ id the message ID
Remarks	Sets the message ID. This method can be used to change the value for a message that has been received.

setPriority Function

Synopsis	virtual void QAMessage::setPriority(qa_int <i>priority</i>)
Parameters	• priority the priority
Remarks	Sets the priority level for this message. This method can be used to change the value for a message that has been received.

setRedelivered Function

Synopsis	virtual void QAMessage::setRedelivered(qa_bool <i>redelivered</i>)
Parameters	◆ redelivered the redelivered indication
Remarks	Sets an indication of whether this message was redelivered. This method can be used to change the value for a message that has been received.

setReplyToAddress Function

Synopsis	<pre>virtual void QAMessage::setReplyToAddress(qa_const_string replyTo)</pre>
Parameters	◆ replyTo the Reply-To address
Remarks	Sets the address to which a reply to this message should be sent.

setShortProperty Function

Synopsis	virtual void QAMessage::setShortProperty(qa_const_string <i>name</i> qa_short <i>value</i>)
Parameters	• name the name of the property to set
	• value the qa_short value of the property
Remarks	Sets a qa_short property value with the specified name into the message.

setStringProperty Function

Synopsis	qa_const	d QAMessage::setStringProperty(_string <i>name</i> _string <i>value</i>
Parameters	♦ name	the name of the property to set
	♦ value	the qa_string value of the property
Remarks	Sets a qa_	string property value with the specified name into the message.

setTimestamp Function

Synopsis	virtual void QAMessage::setTimestamp(qa_long <i>timestamp</i>)
Parameters	• timestamp the message timestamp
Remarks	Sets the message timestamp. This method can be used to change the value for a message that has been received.

~QAMessage Function

Synopsis	virtual QAMessage::~QAMessage()
Remarks	Virtual destructor

Class QAMessageListener

Synopsis	public QAMessageListener
Remarks	A QAMessageListener object is used to receive asynchronously delivered messages.
Members	All members of QAMessageListener, including all inherited members.
	 "onMessage Function" on page 167 "~QAMessageListener Function" on page 167
onMessage Functi	on
Synopsis	virtual void QAMessageListener::onMessage(QAMessage * <i>message</i>)
Parameters	• message the message passed to the listener
Remarks	Passes a message to the listener.

~QAMessageListener Function

Synopsis	virtual QAMessageListener::~QAMessageListener()
Remarks	Virtual destructor

Class QATextMessage

Synopsis	public QATextMessage
Base classes	 "Class QAMessage" on page 155
Remarks	A QATextMessage object is used to send a message containing an qa_string. It inherits from the Class QAMessage class and adds a text message body.
	When a client receives an QATextMessage, it is in read-only mode. If a client attempts to write to the message at this point, a COMMON_MSG_NOT_WRITEABLE_ERROR is set.
Members	All members of QATextMessage, including all inherited members.
	 "castToBinaryMessage Function" on page 156 "castToTextMessage Function" on page 156 "clearProperties Function" on page 156 "DEFAULT_PRIORITY Variable" on page 156 "DEFAULT_TIME_TO_LIVE Variable" on page 156 "getAddress Function" on page 157 "getBooleanProperty Function" on page 157 "getBoubleProperty Function" on page 157 "getByteProperty Function" on page 157 "getBoubleProperty Function" on page 157 "getExpiration Function" on page 158 "getIndeplyToID Function" on page 158 "getIntProperty Function" on page 158 "getLongProperty Function" on page 159 "getPriority Function" on page 159 "getPropertyTy Function" on page 159 "getRedelivered Function" on page 160 "getReplyToAddress Function" on page 160 "getStringProperty Function" on page 161 "getText Function" on page 161 "getText Function" on page 161 "getTimestamp Function" on page 161 "getTimestamp AsString Function" on page 162 "readTaxts.

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- "setRedelivered Function" on page 165
- "setReplyToAddress Function" on page 165
- "setShortProperty Function" on page 165
- "setStringProperty Function" on page 166
- "setText Function" on page 170
- "setTimestamp Function" on page 166
- "writeText Function" on page 170
- "~QAMessage Function" on page 166
- "~QATextMessage Function" on page 170

getText Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_string QATextMessage::getText()
Remarks	Gets the string containing this message's data. The default value is null.
Returns	the qa_string containing the message's data

getTextLength Function

Synopsis	<pre>virtual qa_long QATextMessage::getTextLength()</pre>
Remarks	Returns the text length. NOTE: If the text length is non-zero and getText Function returns qa_null then the text does not fit in memory, and must be read in pieces using readText Function.

readText Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_int QATextMessage::readText(qa_string s <i>tring</i> qa_int <i>length</i>)
Parameters	• string the destination for the text
	• length the maximum number of qa_chars to read into the destination buffer, including the null termination qa_char

Remarks	Reads the requested length of text from the current text position into a buffer.
Returns	the actual number of non-null qa_chars read, or -1 if the current text position
	is after the end of the text

setText Function

Synopsis		QATextMessage::setText(_string string
Parameters	♦ string	the qa_string containing the message's data
Remarks	Sets the str	ing containing this message's data.

writeText Function

Synopsis		
Parameters	♦ string	the source text to concatenate
	 offset 	the offset into the source text at which to start reading
	 length 	the number of qa_chars of the source text to read
Remarks	Concatenat	tes text to the current text.

~QATextMessage Function

Synopsis	virtual QATextMessage::~QATextMessage()
Remarks	Virtual destructor

Class QATransactionalManager

Synopsis	public QATransactionalManager
Base classes	 "Class QAManagerBase" on page 141
Remarks	This class is the manager for transactional messaging.
Members	All members of QATransactionalManager, including all inherited members.
	 "close Function" on page 142 "commit Function" on page 172 "createBinaryMessage Function" on page 142 "createTextMessage Function" on page 142 "getBooleanStoreProperty Function" on page 143 "getByteStoreProperty Function" on page 143 "getByteStoreProperty Function" on page 143 "getFloatStoreProperty Function" on page 144 "getLastError Function" on page 144 "getLastError Function" on page 144 "getLongStoreProperty Function" on page 144 "getLongStoreProperty Function" on page 144 "getLastError Function" on page 144 "getLongStoreProperty Function" on page 145 "getMessageFunction" on page 145 "getMessageTimeout Function" on page 145 "getMode Function" on page 146 "getShortStoreProperty Function" on page 146 "getShortStoreProperty Function" on page 147 "getMessage Function" on page 147 "peekNextMessage Function" on page 147 "putMessageFunction" on page 147 "putMessageFunction" on page 147 "putMessageFunction" on page 148 "setByteStoreProperty Function" on page 148 "setBooleanStoreProperty Function" on page 148 "setBouleanStoreProperty Function" on page 148 "setBouleanStoreProperty Function" on page 149 "setHoatStoreProperty Function" on page 148 "setBouleanStoreProperty Function" on page 149 "setHoatStoreProperty Function" on page 150 "setMessageListener Function" on page 150

"setShortStoreProperty Function" on page 151

- "setStringStoreProperty Function" on page 151
- "start Function" on page 151
- "stop Function" on page 151
- "triggerSendReceive Function" on page 151
- "~QAManagerBase Function" on page 152
 "~QATransactionalManager Function" on page 172

commit Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QATransactionalManager::commit()
Remarks	Commits the current transaction and begins a new transaction. The first transaction begins with the call to open Function.
Returns	true if and only if the operation was successful

open Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QATransactionalManager::open()
Remarks	Opens the QATransactionalManager.
Returns	true if and only if the operation was successful

rollback Function

Synopsis	virtual qa_bool QATransactionalManager::rollback()
Remarks	Rolls back the current transaction and begins a new transaction.
Returns	true if and only if the operation was successful

~QATransactionalManager Function

Synopsis	virtual QATransactionalManager::~QATransactionalManager()
Remarks	Virtual destructor

CHAPTER 9

iAnywhere.QAnywhere.Client namespace

About this chapter	The iAnywhere.QAnywhere.Client namespace conta enumerations for building applications that handle Q	
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AcknowledgementMode enumeration

The acknowledgement modes for QAManager instances

Prototypes / Visual Basic Public Enum AcknowledgementMode // C#

public enum AcknowledgementMode

Members

Member	Description
EXPLICIT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	Indicates that messages are not acknowledged as received until a call to one of the manager acknowledge methods is made.
IMPLICIT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	Indicates that all messages are acknowledged as received as soon as the getMessage returns to the caller. Similarly, for message listeners, the message is acknowledged as soon as the call to the message listener delegate returns.
TRANSACTIONAL	All message puts and gets done via this mode are done transactionally. That is, all puts and gets occur within a transaction and are all committed or rolled back together. There is always a transaction. Committing or rolling back a transaction implicitly begins a new transaction.

MessageProperties class

	Standard message property names	
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Class MessageProperties 	
	// C#	

public class MessageProperties

MessageProperties members

Public static fields (Shared)

Member	Description
ABS_RETRY_TIMEOUT field	Optional property for messages sent through a connector. The time at which send retries through the connector will be stopped and the send is failed
ADAPTER field	For "system" queue messages, a delimited list of network adapters that can be used to connect to the QAnywhere server.
COMPRESSED field	Indicates whether the message content is compressed.
FROM_ADDR field	Optional property indicating the address of the sender
MSG_TYPE field	Optional property indicating the type of the message.
NETWORK field	For "system" queue messages, a delimited list of network names that can be used to connect to the QAnywhere server.
NETWORK_STATUS field	For "system" queue messages, the state of the network connection. Value is 1 if connected, 0 otherwise.
RETRY_FAILED field	Set by the connector when sending a message to the RetryFailedAd- dress. The receiving client can use this property to identify messages for which re-sending failed.
RETRY_FAILED_ADDR field	Optional property for messages sent through a connector. Once either the RetryMax or RetryTimeout is exceeded, if this property is set, the message will be sent to this address
RETRY_FAILED_PRIORITY field	Optional property for messages sent through a connector. If a message is sent to the RetryFailedAddress, the message priority will be set to this
RETRY_MAX field	Optional property for messages sent through a connector. The maximum number of send retries at the connector before failing the send

Member	Description
RETRY_TIMEOUT field	Optional property for messages sent through a connector. The duration after which send retries through the connector will be stopped and the send is failed

Public	instance
constr	uctore

constructors	
Member	Description
MessageProperties constructor	Initializes a new instance of the MessageProperties class.

MessageProperties constructor

Initializes a new instance of the MessageProperties class.

Prototypes

' Visual Basic
Public Sub New()

// C# public MessageProperties();

ABS_RETRY_TIMEOUT field

Optional property for messages sent through a connector. The time at which send retries through the connector will be stopped and the send is failed

Prototypes

' Visual Basic
Public Shared ABS_RETRY_TIMEOUT As String

// C#
public const string ABS_RETRY_TIMEOUT;

ADAPTER field

For "system" queue messages, a delimited list of network adapters that can be used to connect to the QAnywhere server.

Prototypes

Visual Basic
 Public Shared ADAPTER As String

// C#
public const string ADAPTER;

COMPRESSED field

	Indicates whether the message content is compressed.	
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Shared COMPRESSED As String 	
	// C# public const string COMPRESSED;	
FROM_ADDR field		
	Optional property indicating the address of the sender	
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Shared FROM_ADDR As String 	
	// C# public const string FROM_ADDR;	
MSG_TYPE field		
	Optional property indicating the type of the message.	
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Shared MSG_TYPE As String 	
	// C# public const string MSG_TYPE;	
NETWORK field		
	For "system" queue messages, a delimited list of network names that can be used to connect to the QAnywhere server.	
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Shared NETWORK As String 	
	// C# public const string NETWORK;	
NETWORK_STATUS field		

For "system" queue messages, the state of the network connection. Value is 1 if connected, 0 otherwise.

Prototypes / Visual Basic Public Shared NETWORK_STATUS As String

// C#

public const string NETWORK_STATUS;

RETRY_FAILED field

Set by the connector when sending a message to the RetryFailedAddress. The receiving client can use this property to identify messages for which re-sending failed.

Prototypes ' Visual Basic Public Shared RETRY_FAILED As String

// C#
public const string RETRY_FAILED;

RETRY_FAILED_ADDR field

Optional property for messages sent through a connector. Once either the RetryMax or RetryTimeout is exceeded, if this property is set, the message will be sent to this address

Prototypes ' Visual Basic Public Shared RETRY_FAILED_ADDR As String

// C# public const string RETRY_FAILED_ADDR;

RETRY_FAILED_PRIORITY field

Optional property for messages sent through a connector. If a message is sent to the RetryFailedAddress, the message priority will be set to this

Prototypes

Visual Basic
Public Shared RETRY_FAILED_PRIORITY As String

// C#
public const string RETRY_FAILED_PRIORITY;

RETRY_MAX field

Optional property for messages sent through a connector. The maximum number of send retries at the connector before failing the send

Prototypes ' Visual Basic Public Shared RETRY_MAX As String

// C#
public const string RETRY_MAX;

RETRY_TIMEOUT field

Optional property for messages sent through a connector. The duration after which send retries through the connector will be stopped and the send is failed

Prototypes 'Visual Basic Public Shared RETRY_TIMEOUT As String

// C#
public const string RETRY_TIMEOUT;

MessageType enumeration

Valid values for the message type property of a message

Prototypes / Visual Basic Public Enum MessageType

> // C# public enum MessageType

Members

Member	Description
NETWORK_STATUS NOTIFICATION	A message type indicating a message that notifies the receiver of a change to the network status of the current device.
PUSH_NOTIFICATION	A message type indicating a message that notifies the receiver of one or more messages ready for synchronizing from the message server.
REGULAR	If no message type property exists then the message type is assumed to be REGULAR. This type of message is not treated specially by the message system.

QABinaryMessage class

Encapsulation of a binary message

Prototypes

Visual Basic
 Public Class QABinaryMessage
 Inherits QAMessage

// C# public class QABinaryMessage : QAMessage

QABinaryMessage members

Public instance properties

Member	Description
Address property (inherited from QAMessage)	The address of this message. May be null, but is null never null in a message received via getMessage or a message listener.
BodyLength property	The length in bytes of the message content
Expiration property (inherited from QAMessage)	Indicates the time after which the message may expire and be removed from the message system if it has not been received.
InReplyToID property (inherited from QAMessage)	The message id of the message for which this message is a reply. May be null.
MessageID property (inherited from QAMessage)	The globally unique message id of the message. This property is null until a message is put.
Priority property (inherited from QAMessage)	The priority of the message (ranging from 0 to 9)
Redelivered property (inherited from QAMessage)	Indicates whether the message has been previously received but not acknowledged.
ReplyToAddress property (inher- ited from QAMessage)	The replyTo address of this message. May be null.
Timestamp property (inherited from QAMessage)	The message timestamp.
from QAMessage)	

Public instance methods

Member	Description
ClearProperties method (inherited from QAMessage)	Clear all the properties of the message
GetBooleanProperty method (in- herited from QAMessage)	Gets a boolean message property
GetDoubleProperty method (in- herited from QAMessage)	Gets a double message property
GetFloatProperty method (inher- ited from QAMessage)	Gets a float message property
GetIntProperty method (inherited from QAMessage)	Gets an int message property
GetLongProperty method (inher- ited from QAMessage)	Gets a long message property
GetProperty method (inherited from QAMessage)	Gets a message property
GetPropertyNames method (in- herited from QAMessage)	Gets an enumerator over the property names of the message
GetPropertyType method (inher- ited from QAMessage)	Returns the property type of the given property
GetSbyteProperty method (inher- ited from QAMessage)	Gets a signed byte message property
GetShortProperty method (inher- ited from QAMessage)	Gets a short message property
GetStringProperty method (inher- ited from QAMessage)	Gets a string message property
PropertyExists method (inherited from QAMessage)	Indicates whether the given property has been set for this message
ReadBinary method	Read from the beginning of the unread part of the binary value the given number of bytes into a byte array.
ReadBoolean method	Read from the beginning of the unread part of the binary value as a boolean.
ReadChar method	Read from the beginning of the unread part of the binary value as a char.
ReadDouble method	Read from the beginning of the unread part of the binary value as a double.

Member	Description
ReadFloat method	Read from the beginning of the unread part of the binary value as a float.
ReadInt method	Read from the beginning of the unread part of the binary value as ar int.
ReadLong method	Read from the beginning of the unread part of the binary value as a long.
ReadSbyte method	Read from the beginning of the unread part of the binary value as a signed byte.
ReadShort method	Read from the beginning of the unread part of the binary value as a short.
ReadString method	Read from the beginning of the unread part of the binary value as a string.
Reset method	Reset the message so that reading of values starts from the beginning of the message bytes
SetBooleanProperty method (in- herited from QAMessage)	Sets a boolean property
SetDoubleProperty method (in- herited from QAMessage)	Sets a double property
SetFloatProperty method (inher- ited from QAMessage)	Sets a float property
SetIntProperty method (inherited from QAMessage)	Sets an int property
SetLongProperty method (inher- ited from QAMessage)	Sets a long property
SetProperty method (inherited from QAMessage)	Sets a property. The property type must be one of the acceptable primitive types, or String.
SetSbyteProperty method (inher- ited from QAMessage)	Sets a byte property
SetShortProperty method (inher- ited from QAMessage)	Sets a short property
SetStringProperty method (inher- ited from QAMessage)	Sets a string property
WriteBinary method	Append the byte array value to the bytes of this message.

Member	Description
WriteBoolean method	Binary code, and append the boolean value to the bytes of this message.
WriteChar method	Binary code, and append the char value to the bytes of this message.
WriteDouble method	Binary code, and append the double value to the bytes of this message.
WriteFloat method	Binary code, and append the float value to the bytes of this message.
WriteInt method	Binary code, and append the int value to the bytes of this message.
WriteLong method	Binary code, and append the long value to the bytes of this message.
WriteSbyte method	Binary code, and append the signed byte value to the bytes of this message.
WriteShort method	Binary code, and append the short value to the bytes of this message.
WriteString method	Binary code, and append the string value to the bytes of this message.

Protected instance

Member	Description
Dispose method (inherited from OAMessage)	Clean up any resources being used.

BodyLength property

The length in bytes of the message content

Prototypes 'Visual Basic Public Readonly Property BodyLength As Long

> // C# public long BodyLength {get;}

ReadBinary method

Read from the beginning of the unread part of the binary value the given number of bytes into a byte array.

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function ReadBinary(_ ByVal bytes As Byte(), _ ByVal len As Integer _ As Integer
	// C# public int ReadBinary(byte[] bytes, int len);
Parameters	• bytes the byte array that will contain the read bytes
	• len the maximum number of bytes to read
Return value	the number of bytes read
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there was a conversion error reading the value or if there is no more input

ReadBoolean method

Read from the beginning of the unread part of the binary value as a boolean.

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function ReadBoolean() As Boolean
	// C# public bool ReadBoolean();
Return value	the boolean value read
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there was a conversion error reading the value or if there is no more input

ReadChar method

Read from the beginning of the unread part of the binary value as a char.

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function ReadChar() As Char
	// C# public char ReadChar() ;
Return value	the character value read
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there was a conversion error reading the value or if there is no more input

ReadDouble method

	Read from the beginning of the unread part of the binary value as a double.
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function ReadDouble() As Double
	// C# public double ReadDouble();
Return value	the double value read
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there was a conversion error reading the value or if there is no more input
ReadFloat method	
	Read from the beginning of the unread part of the binary value as a float.
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function ReadFloat() As Single
	// C# public float ReadFloat();
Return value	the float value read
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there was a conversion error reading the value or if there is no more input
ReadInt method	
	Read from the beginning of the unread part of the binary value as an int.
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function ReadInt() As Integer
	// C# public int ReadInt();
Return value	the int value read
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there was a conversion error reading the value or if there is no more input
ReadLong method	l i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
	Read from the beginning of the unread part of the binary value as a long.

Prototypes ' Visual Basic Public Function ReadLong() As Long

	// C# public long ReadLong();
Return value	the long value read
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there was a conversion error reading the value or if there is no more input
ReadSbyte method	

	Read from the beginning of the unread part of the binary value as a signed byte.
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function ReadSbyte() As System.SByte
	// C# public System.Sbyte ReadSbyte();
Return value	the signed byte value read
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there was a conversion error reading the value or if there is no more input

ReadShort method

Read from the beginning of the unread part of the binary value as a short.

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function ReadShort() As Short
	// C# public short ReadShort();
Return value	the short value read
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there was a conversion error reading the value or if there is no more input

ReadString method

	Read from the beginning of the unread part of the binary value as a string.
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function ReadString() As String
	// C# public string ReadString();
Return value	the string value read
Exceptions	

• QAException class - if there was a conversion error reading the value or if there is no more input

Reset method

Reset the message so that reading of values starts from the beginning of the message bytes

Prototypes

' Visual Basic
Public Sub Reset()

// C# public void Reset();

WriteBinary method

Append the byte array value to the bytes of this message.

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub WriteBinary(_ ByVal val As Byte(), _ ByVal offset As Integer, _ ByVal len As Integer _)
	// C# public void WriteBinary(byte[] va/, int offset, int len);
Parameters	• val the byte array value
	• len the number of bytes to write
	• offset the byte array offset to begin writing
WriteBoolean me	thod
	Binary code, and append the boolean value to the bytes of this message.
Prototypes	<pre>' Visual Basic Public Sub WriteBoolean(_ ByVal val As Boolean _) // C# public void WriteBoolean(bool val);</pre>

Parameters	•	val	the	boolean	value
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WriteChar method

Binary code, and append the char value to the bytes of this message.

Prototypes	✓ Visual Basic Public Sub WriteChar(_ ByVal val As Char _)		
	// C# public void WriteChar(char <i>val</i>);		
Parameters	◆ val the char value		

WriteDouble method

Binary code, and append the double value to the bytes of this message.

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub WriteDouble(_ ByVal val As Double _)
	// C# public void WriteDouble(double <i>val</i>);
Parameters	◆ val the double value

WriteFloat method

Binary code, and append the float value to the bytes of this message.

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub WriteFloat(_ ByVal val As Single _) 		
	// C# public void WriteFloat(float <i>val</i>);		
Parameters	◆ val the float value		

WriteInt method

Binary code, and append the int value to the bytes of this message.

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub WriteInt(_ ByVal <i>val</i> As Integer _) 	
	// C# public void WriteInt(int val);	
Parameters	• val the int value	
Writel ong mo	thod	

WriteLong method

Binary code, and append the long value to the bytes of this message.

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub WriteLong(_ ByVal val As Long _) 		
	// C# public void WriteLong(long <i>val</i>);		
Parameters	◆ val the long value		

WriteSbyte method

Binary code, and append the signed byte value to the bytes of this message.

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub WriteSbyte(_ ByVal val As System.SByte _)
	// C# public void WriteSbyte(System.Sbyte <i>val</i>);
Parameters	◆ val the signed byte value

WriteShort method

Binary code, and append the short value to the bytes of this message.

Prototypes	<pre>' Visual Basic Public Sub WriteShort(_ ByVal val As Short _)</pre>		
	// C# public void WriteShort(short <i>val</i>);		
Parameters	◆ val the short value		

WriteString method

Binary code, and append the string value to the bytes of this message.

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub WriteString(_ ByVal val As String _) 		
	// C# public void WriteString(string <i>val</i>);		
Parameters	◆ val the string value		

QAException class

Exception thrown by QAnywhere

Prototypes

Visual Basic
 Public Class QAException
 Inherits ApplicationException

// C# public class QAException : ApplicationException

QAException members

Public instance

constructors

Member	Description
QAException constructor	Create a QAException
QAException constructor	Create a QAException

Public instance

properties

Member	Description
ErrorCode property	The error code of the exception
HelpLink (inherited from Exception)	Gets or sets a link to the help file associated with this exception.
InnerException (inherited from Exception)	Gets the System.Exception instance that caused the current exception.
Message (inherited from Exception)	Gets a message that describes the current exception.
Source (inherited from Excep- tion)	Gets or sets the name of the application or the object that causes the error.
StackTrace (inherited from Exception)	Gets a string representation of the frames on the call stack at the time the current exception was thrown.
TargetSite (inherited from Exception)	Gets the method that throws the current exception.

Public instance methods

Member	Description
GetBaseException (inherited from Exception)	When overridden in a derived class, returns the System.Exception that is the root cause of one or more subsequent exceptions.
GetObjectData (inherited from Exception)	When overridden in a derived class, sets the System.Runtime Serialization.SerializationInfo with information about the exception.
ToString (inherited from Exception)	Creates and returns a string representation of the current exception.

Protected instance

properties

Member	Description
HResult (inherited from Exception)	Gets or sets HRESULT, a coded numerical value that is assigned to a specific exception.

QAException constructor

Create a QAException

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Overloads Public Sub New(_ ByVal msg As String _) 	
	<pre>// C# public QAException(string msg);</pre>	
Parameters	• msg the exception description	
QAException constructor		
	Create a QAException	

Prototypes 'Visual Basic Overloads Public Sub New(_ ByVal msg As String, _ ByVal errCode As Integer _)

	// C# public QAException(string msg, int errCode);
Parameters	• msg the exception description
	◆ errCode the error code

ErrorCode property

The error code of the exception

Prototypes 'Visual Basic Public Readonly Property ErrorCode As Integer

> // C# public int ErrorCode {get;}

QAManager class

A manager for QA messaging operations. Unlike the transactional manager, message puts occur immediately and no other action is necessary to allow another client to get the message. Message gets are acknowledged via one of two modes. The implicit acknowledgement mode indicates that all messages are acknowledged as received as soon as the getMessage returns to the caller. Similarly, for message listeners, the message is acknowledged as soon as the call to the message listener delegate returns. The explicit acknowledgement mode indicates that messages are not acknowledged as received until a call to one of the acknowledge methods is made.

> // C# public class QAManager : QAManagerBase

QAManager members

Public instance

properties

Member	Description
LastError property (inherited from QAManagerBase)	The error code of the last executed method, with 0 indicating success.
LastErrorMessage property (in- herited from QAManagerBase)	The text of the error associated with the last executed method. Will be null if the last executed method result in a LastError of 0.
Mode property (inherited from QAManagerBase)	The acknowledgement mode for receiving all messages through this manager

Public instance methods

Member	Description
Acknowledge method	Acknowledges the given message as received.
AcknowledgeAll method	Acknowledges all the unacknowledged messages as received.
AcknowledgeUntil method	Acknowledges all the unacknowledged messages received before and up to the given message as received.

Member	Description
BrowseMessages method (inher- ited from QAManagerBase)	Browse the next available messages waiting that have been sent to the given address. The messages are just being browsed, so they cannot be acknowledged. Enumerators returned from the same manager cannot have their method calls interlaced. Interlacing calls may result in messages meant for one iterator to be browsed in another iterator.
Close method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Closes the connection to the QA message system and releases any resources. Any calls to close beyond the first are ignored. Any subsequent calls to a method, other than close, will result in an exception being thrown.
CreateBinaryMessage method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Create a BinaryMessage instance appropriate for sending.
CreateTextMessage method (in- herited from QAManagerBase)	Create a TextMessage instance appropriate for sending.
GetBooleanStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Gets a boolean message store property
GetDoubleStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Gets a double message store property
GetFloatStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Gets a float message store property
GetIntStoreProperty method (in- herited from QAManagerBase)	Gets an int message store property
GetLongStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Gets a long message store property
GetMessage method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Get the next available message waiting that has been sent to the given address. If there is no message available, then this call blocks indefinitely until a message is available.
GetMessageNoWait method (in- herited from QAManagerBase)	Get the next available message waiting that has been sent to the given address. If there is no message available, then it returns null immediately, without blocking.
GetMessageTimeout method (in- herited from QAManagerBase)	Get the next available message waiting that has been sent to the given address. If there is no message available, then this call will wait up to the timeout time until a message is available.
GetSbyteStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Gets a signed byte message store property

Member	Description
GetShortStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Gets a short message store property
GetStoreProperty method (inher- ited from QAManagerBase)	Gets a message store property
GetStringStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Gets a string message store property
Open method	Open the manager with the give acknowledgement mode. The open method must be the first method called after creating a manager.
PutMessage method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Puts the message into the message system addressed to the given address.
PutMessageTimeToLive method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Puts the message into the message system addressed to the given address, with the given time-to-live.
Recover method	Force all unacknowledged messages into a state of unreceived. That is, these messages must be received again via getMessage.
SetBooleanStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Sets a boolean message store property
SetDoubleStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Sets a double message store property
SetFloatStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Sets a float message store property
SetIntStoreProperty method (in- herited from QAManagerBase)	Sets an int message store property
SetLongStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Sets a long message store property
SetMessageListener method (in- herited from QAManagerBase)	Sets a listener for messages available for the given address. Only one listener can be set for a given address. Setting with a null listener clears out any listener for that address.
SetProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Sets the named property to the given value. Properties for this QAManagerBase may be set with this method as an alternative to the properties file at creation. Properties must be set before calling the open() methods of the derived classes.
SetSbyteStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Sets a byte message store property

Member	Description
SetShortStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Sets a short message store property
SetStoreProperty method (inher- ited from QAManagerBase)	Sets a message store property. The property type must be one of the acceptable primitive types, or String.
SetStringStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Sets a string message store property
Start method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Once started the manager will receive any incoming messages. Any calls to start beyond the first without an intervening stop are ignored.
Stop method (inherited from QA- ManagerBase)	Once stopped the manager will not receive any incoming messages. The messages are not lost. They just won't be received until the manager is started. Any calls to stop beyond the first without an intervening start are ignored.
TriggerSendReceive method (in- herited from QAManagerBase)	Causes a synchronization with the QA message server, uploading any messages not meant for this client, and downloading any messages meant for this client.

Protected static fields (Shared)

(Snared)	
Member	Description
isOpen field (inherited from QA- ManagerBase)	Indicates whether instance is in an open state
mgrBase field (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Handle to the underlying c++ qa manager

Protected instance fields

Member	Description
isOpen field (inherited from QA- ManagerBase)	Indicates whether instance is in an open state
mgrBase field (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Handle to the underlying c++ qa manager

Protected instance methods

Member	Description
Dispose method	Clean up any resources being used.
Acknowledge n	nethod
	Acknowledges the given message as received.
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub Acknowledge(_ ByVal msg As QAMessage _)
	// C# public void Acknowledge(QAMessage <i>msg</i>);
Parameters	• msg the message to acknowledge
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there is a problem acknowledging the message
AcknowledgeA	II method
	Acknowledges all the unacknowledged messages as received.
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub AcknowledgeAll()
	// C# public void AcknowledgeAll();
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there is a problem acknowledging the messages
AcknowledgeU	ntil method
	Acknowledges all the unacknowledged messages received before and up to the given message as received.
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub AcknowledgeUntil(_ ByVal msg As QAMessage _)
	// C# public void AcknowledgeUntil(QAMessage <i>msg</i>);
Parameters	♦ msg the last message to acknowledge

Exceptions	• QAException class - if there is a problem acknowledging the messages
Dispose method	

Clean up any resources being used.

Prototypes

' Visual Basic Overloads Overrides Protected Sub Dispose(_ ByVal disposing As Boolean _

// C# protected override void Dispose(bool disposing);

)

Parameters

• **disposing** true to release both managed and unmanaged resources; false to release only unmanaged resources.

Open method

Open the manager with the give acknowledgement mode. The open method must be the first method called after creating a manager.

Prototypes ' Visual Basic Public Sub Open(_ ByVal mode As AcknowledgementMode _) // C# public void Open(AcknowledgementMode mode): ♦ mode must be one of Parameters AcknowledgementMode.EXPLICIT_ACKNOWLEDGEMENT or AcknowledgementMode.IMPLICIT_ACKNOWLEDGEMENT • QAException class - if there is a problem opening the manager Exceptions Recover method Force all unacknowledged messages into a state of unreceived. That is, these messages must be received again via getMessage. ' Visual Basic Prototypes Public Sub Recover() // C# public void Recover(); QAException class - if there is a problem recovering Exceptions

QAManagerBase class

This class is an abstract base class for QA managers. It provides service for creating, sending, browsing and receiving messages. It is single threaded. That is, the thread that creates the manager is the only thread allowed to make calls into the manager.

Prototypes ' Visual Basic Public Class QAManagerBase Inherits Component

> // C# public class QAManagerBase : Component

QAManagerBase members

Public instance

properties

Member	Description
LastError property	The error code of the last executed method, with 0 indicating success.
LastErrorMessage property	The text of the error associated with the last executed method. Will be null if the last executed method result in a LastError of 0.
Mode property	The acknowledgement mode for receiving all messages through this manager

Public instance methods

Member	Description
BrowseMessages method	Browse the next available messages waiting that have been sent to the given address. The messages are just being browsed, so they cannot be acknowledged. Enumerators returned from the same manager cannot have their method calls interlaced. Interlacing calls may result in messages meant for one iterator to be browsed in another iterator.
Close method	Closes the connection to the QA message system and releases any resources. Any calls to close beyond the first are ignored. Any subsequent calls to a method, other than close, will result in an exception being thrown.
CreateBinaryMessage method	Create a BinaryMessage instance appropriate for sending.
CreateTextMessage method	Create a TextMessage instance appropriate for sending.

Member	Description
GetBooleanStoreProperty method	Gets a boolean message store property
GetDoubleStoreProperty method	Gets a double message store property
GetFloatStoreProperty method	Gets a float message store property
GetIntStoreProperty method	Gets an int message store property
GetLongStoreProperty method	Gets a long message store property
GetMessage method	Get the next available message waiting that has been sent to the given address. If there is no message available, then this call blocks indefinitely until a message is available.
GetMessageNoWait method	Get the next available message waiting that has been sent to the given address. If there is no message available, then it returns null immediately, without blocking.
GetMessageTimeout method	Get the next available message waiting that has been sent to the given address. If there is no message available, then this call will wait up to the timeout time until a message is available.
GetSbyteStoreProperty method	Gets a signed byte message store property
GetShortStoreProperty method	Gets a short message store property
GetStoreProperty method	Gets a message store property
GetStringStoreProperty method	Gets a string message store property
PutMessage method	Puts the message into the message system addressed to the given address.
PutMessageTimeToLive method	Puts the message into the message system addressed to the given address, with the given time-to-live.
SetBooleanStoreProperty method	Sets a boolean message store property
SetDoubleStoreProperty method	Sets a double message store property
SetFloatStoreProperty method	Sets a float message store property
SetIntStoreProperty method	Sets an int message store property
SetLongStoreProperty method	Sets a long message store property
SetMessageListener method	Sets a listener for messages available for the given address. Only one listener can be set for a given address. Setting with a null listener clears out any listener for that address.

Member	Description	
SetProperty method	Sets the named property to the given value. Properties for this QAManagerBase may be set with this method as an alternative to the properties file at creation. Properties must be set before calling the open() methods of the derived classes.	
SetSbyteStoreProperty method	Sets a byte message store property	
SetShortStoreProperty method	Sets a short message store property	
SetStoreProperty method	Sets a message store property. The property type must be one of the acceptable primitive types, or String.	
SetStringStoreProperty method	Sets a string message store property	
Start method	Once started the manager will receive any incoming messages. Any calls to start beyond the first without an intervening stop are ignored.	
Stop method	Once stopped the manager will not receive any incoming messages. The messages are not lost. They just won't be received until the manager is started. Any calls to stop beyond the first without an intervening start are ignored.	
TriggerSendReceive method	Causes a synchronization with the QA message server, uploading any messages not meant for this client, and downloading any messages meant for this client.	

Protected static fields (Shared)

(Shared)	
Member	Description
isOpen field	Indicates whether instance is in an open state
mgrBase field	Handle to the underlying c++ qa manager

Protected instance fields

Member	Description	
isOpen field	Indicates whether instance is in an open state	
mgrBase field	Handle to the underlying c++ qa manager	

Protected instance methods

Member	Description	
Dispose method	Clean up any resources being used.	
isOpen field		
	Indicates whether instance is in an open state	
Prototypes	 Visual Basic FamilyisOpen As Boolean // C# family bool isOpen; 	
mgrBase field		
	Handle to the underlying c++ qa manager	
Prototypes	 Visual Basic FamilymgrBase As IntPtr 	
	// C# family IntPtr mgrBase ;	
LastError propert	у	
	The error code of the last executed method, with 0 indicating success.	
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Readonly Property LastError As Integer 	
	// C# public int LastError {get;}	
LastErrorMessage property		
	The text of the error associated with the last executed method. Will be null the last executed method result in a LastError of 0.	
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Readonly Property LastErrorMessage As String 	
	// C# public string LastErrorMessage {get;}	

Mode property

The acknowledgement mode for receiving all messages through this manager

Prototypes

Visual Basic

Public Readonly Property Mode As AcknowledgementMode

// C#

public AcknowledgementMode Mode {get;}

BrowseMessages method

	Browse the next available messages waiting that have been sent to the given address. The messages are just being browsed, so they cannot be acknowledged. Enumerators returned from the same manager cannot have their method calls interlaced. Interlacing calls may result in messages meant for one iterator to be browsed in another iterator.
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function BrowseMessages(_ ByVal address As String _ As System.Collections.IEnumerator
	<pre>// C# public System.Collections.IEnumerator BrowseMessages(string address);</pre>
Parameters	◆ address the address of the messages
Return value	an enumerator over the available messages
Close method	
	Closes the connection to the QA message system and releases any resources. Any calls to close beyond the first are ignored. Any subsequent calls to a method, other than close, will result in an exception being thrown.
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub Close()
	// C# public void Close();
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there is a problem closing the manager.

CreateBinaryMessage method

	Create a BinaryMessage instance appropriate for sending.	
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function CreateBinaryMessage() As QABinaryMessage 	
	<pre>// C# public QABinaryMessage CreateBinaryMessage();</pre>	
Return value	a new BinaryMessage	
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there is a problem creating the message.	

CreateTextMessage method

	Create a TextMessage instance appropriate for sending.
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function CreateTextMessage() As QATextMessage
	// C# public QATextMessage CreateTextMessage();
Return value	a new TextMessage
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there is a problem creating the message.

. .

Dispose method

	Clean up any resources being used.
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Overloads Overrides Protected Sub Dispose(_ ByVal <i>disposing</i> As Boolean _)
	<pre>// C# protected override void Dispose(bool disposing);</pre>
Parameters	 disposing true to release both managed and unmanaged resources; false to release only unmanaged resources.

GetBooleanStoreProperty method

Gets a boolean message store property

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function GetBooleanStoreProperty(_ ByVal propName As String _ As Boolean 	
	<pre>// C# public bool GetBooleanStoreProperty(string propName);</pre>	
Parameters	♦ propName the property name	
Return value	the property value	
Exceptions	 QAException class - if there is a conversion error getting the property value or if the property does not exist 	
GetDoubleStoreProperty method		
	Gets a double message store property	

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function GetDoubleStoreProperty(_ ByVal propName As String _) As Double 	
	<pre>// C# public double GetDoubleStoreProperty(string propName);</pre>	
Parameters	♦ propName the property name	
Return value	the property value	
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there is a conversion error getting the property value or if the property does not exist	

GetFloatStoreProperty method

Gets a float message store property

Prototypes	Visual Basic
	Public Function GetFloatStoreProperty(
	ByVal propName As String _
) As Single

// C#
public float GetFloatStoreProperty(
 string propName
);

Parameters	♦ propName	the property name
Return value	the property value	

• QAException class - if there is a conversion error getting the property value or if the property does not exist

GetIntStoreProperty method

Exceptions

	Gets an int message store property
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function GetIntStoreProperty(_ ByVal propName As String _) As Integer
	<pre>// C# public int GetIntStoreProperty(string propName);</pre>
Parameters	• propName the property name
Return value	the property value
Exceptions	QAException class - if there is a conv

• QAException class - if there is a conversion error getting the property value or if the property does not exist

GetLongStoreProperty method

	Gets a long message store property	
Prototypes / Visual Basic Public Function GetLongStoreProperty(ByVal propName As String) As Long		
	// C# public long GetLongStoreProperty(string propName);	
Parameters	♦ propName the property name	
Return value	the property value	
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there is a conversion error getting the property value or if the property does not exist	

GetMessage method

	Get the next available message waiting that has been sent to the given address. If there is no message available, then this call blocks indefinitely until a message is available.	
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function GetMessage(_ ByVal address As String _) As QAMessage 	
	<pre>// C# public QAMessage GetMessage(string address);</pre>	
Parameters	◆ address the address of the message	
Return value	the next available message	
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there is a problem getting the message.	

GetMessageNoWait method

Get the next available message waiting that has been sent to the given address. If there is no message available, then it returns null immediately, without blocking.

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function GetMessageNoWait(_ ByVal address As String _) As QAMessage 	
	<pre>// C# public QAMessage GetMessageNoWait(string address);</pre>	
Parameters	◆ address the address of the message	
Return value	the next available message or null there is no available message	
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there is a problem getting the message.	

GetMessageTimeout method

Get the next available message waiting that has been sent to the given address. If there is no message available, then this call will wait up to the timeout time until a message is available.

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function GetMessageTimeout(_ ByVal address As String, _ ByVal timeout As Long _ As QAMessage 	
	<pre>// C# public QAMessage GetMessageTimeout(string address, long timeout);</pre>	
Parameters	◆ address the address of the message	
	• timeout the time to wait, in milliseconds, for a message to become available	
Return value	the next available message or null there is no available message	
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there is a problem getting the message.	

GetSbyteStoreProperty method

Gets a signed byte message store property

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function GetSbyteStoreProperty(_ ByVal propName As String _ As System.SByte
	<pre>// C# public System.Sbyte GetSbyteStoreProperty(string propName);</pre>
Parameters	♦ propName the property name
Return value	the property value
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there is a conversion error getting the property value or if the property does not exist

GetShortStoreProperty method

Gets a short message store property

Prototypes 'Visual Basic Public Function GetShortStoreProperty(_ ByVal propName As String _) As Short

	// C# public short GetShortStoreProperty(string propName);	
Parameters	• propName the property name	
Return value	the property value	
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there is a conversion error getting the property value or if the property does not exist	

GetStoreProperty method

	Gets a message store property
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function GetStoreProperty(_ ByVal propName As String _ As Object
	// C# public object GetStoreProperty(string propName);
Parameters	• propName the property name
Return value	the property value
Exceptions	• QAException class - if the property does not exist

GetStringStoreProperty method

	Gets a string message store property	
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function GetStringStoreProperty(_ ByVal propName As String _ As String 	
	<pre>// C# public string GetStringStoreProperty(string propName);</pre>	
Parameters	• propName the property name	
Return value	the property value or null if the property does not exist	

PutMessage method

Puts the message into the message system addressed to the given address.

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub PutMessage(_ ByVal address As String, _ ByVal msg As QAMessage _) 	
	// C# public void PutMessage(string <i>address</i> , QAMessage <i>msg</i>);	
Parameters	 address the address of the message msg the message to put 	
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there is a problem putting the message.	

PutMessageTimeToLive method

	Puts the message into the message system addressed to the given address with the given time-to-live.	
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub PutMessageTimeToLive(_ ByVal address As String, _ ByVal msg As QAMessage, _ ByVal ttl As Long _) 	
	<pre>// C# public void PutMessageTimeToLive(string address, QAMessage msg, long tt/);</pre>	
Parameters	◆ address the address of the message	
	• msg the message to put	
	 ttl the delay, in milliseconds, before the message will expire if it has not been delivered. A value of 0 indicates the message will not expire. 	
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there is a problem putting the message.	

SetBooleanStoreProperty method

	Sets a boolean message store property
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub SetBooleanStoreProperty(_ ByVal propName As String, _ ByVal val As Boolean _)
	<pre>// C# public void SetBooleanStoreProperty(string propName, bool val);</pre>
Parameters	◆ propName the property name
	◆ val the property value

SetDoubleStoreProperty method

	Sets a double message store property	
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub SetDoubleStoreProperty(_ ByVal propName As String, _ ByVal val As Double _) 	
	<pre>// C# public void SetDoubleStoreProperty(string propName, double val);</pre>	
Parameters	◆ propName the property name	
	◆ val the property value	

SetFloatStoreProperty method

	Sets a float message store property
Prototypes	Visual Basic
	Public Sub SetFloatStoreProperty(_
	ByVal propName As String, _
	ByVal <i>val</i> As Single _
)

\parallel	C#

public void SetF	public void SetFloatStoreProperty(
string propNa	ame,	
float val		
);		
♦ propName	the property name	

Parameters

- \bullet val the property value

SetIntStoreProperty method

Sets an int message store property

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub SetIntStoreProperty(_ ByVal propName As String, _ ByVal val As Integer _)
	<pre>// C# public void SetIntStoreProperty(string propName, int val);</pre>
Parameters	• propName the property name
	• val the property value

SetLongStoreProperty method

	Sets a long message store property
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub SetLongStoreProperty(_ ByVal propName As String, _ ByVal val As Long _)
	<pre>// C# public void SetLongStoreProperty(string propName, long val);</pre>
Parameters	◆ propName the property name
	◆ val the property value

SetMessageListener method

Sets a listener for messages available for the given address. Only one listener can be set for a given address. Setting with a null listener clears out any listener for that address.

 Visual Basic Prototypes Public Sub SetMessageListener(_ ByVal address As String, _ ByVal listener As QAManagerBase.MessageListener _) // C# public void SetMessageListener(string address, QAManagerBase.MessageListener listener); ♦ address the address of messages Parameters the listener Iistener

SetProperty method

Sets the named property to the given value. Properties for this QAManagerBase may be set with this method as an alternative to the properties file at creation. Properties must be set before calling the open() methods of the derived classes.

' Visual Basic Prototypes Public Sub SetProperty(_ ByVal name As String, _ ByVal val As String _) // C# public void SetProperty(string name, string val); name the property name Parameters ♦ val the property value

Exceptions

• QAException class - if there is a problem setting the property.

SetSbyteStoreProperty method

Sets a byte message store property

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub SetSbyteStoreProperty(_ ByVal propName As String, _ ByVal val As System.SByte _)
	<pre>// C# public void SetSbyteStoreProperty(string propName, System.Sbyte val);</pre>
Parameters	• propName the property name
	◆ val the property value

SetShortStoreProperty method

Sets a short message store property

Prototypes

 Visual Basic
 Public Sub SetShortStoreProperty(_ ByVal propName As String, _ ByVal val As Short _

// C#

)

public void **SetShortStoreProperty(** string *propName*, short *val*

);

Parameters

- **propName** the property name
- ◆ val the property value

SetStoreProperty method

Sets a message store property. The property type must be one of the acceptable primitive types, or String.

Prototypes 'Visual Basic Public Sub SetStoreProperty(_ ByVal propName As String, _ ByVal val As Object _)

	// C# public void SetStoreProperty(string propName, object val);
Parameters	• propName the property name
	• val the property value
SetStringStorePr	operty method
	Sets a string message store property
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub SetStringStoreProperty(_ ByVal propName As String, _ ByVal val As String _)
	<pre>// C# public void SetStringStoreProperty(string propName, string val);</pre>
Parameters	• propName the property name
	♦ val the property value
Start method	
	Once started the manager will receive any incoming messages. Any calls to start beyond the first without an intervening stop are ignored.
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub Start()
	// C# public void Start();
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there is a problem starting the manager.
Stop method	
	Once stopped the manager will not receive any incoming messages. The messages are not lost. They just won't be received until the manager is started. Any calls to stop beyond the first without an intervening start are ignored.

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub Stop()
	// C# public void Stop();

Exceptions

• QAException class - if there is a problem stopping the manager.

TriggerSendReceive method

Causes a synchronization with the QA message server, uploading any messages not meant for this client, and downloading any messages meant for this client.

public void TriggerSendReceive();

Exceptions

• QAException class - if there is a problem triggering the send/receive.

QAManagerBase.MessageListener delegate

	MessageListener delegate definition
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Delegate Sub QAManagerBase.MessageListener(_ ByVal msg As QAMessage _)
	// C# delegate void QAManagerBase.MessageListener(QAMessage <i>msg</i>);
Parameters	• msg the message that was received

QAManagerFactory class

Factory for creating QAManager and QATransactionalManager objects. There is only ever one instance of QAManagerFactory,

Prototypes

Visual Basic
 Public Class QAManagerFactory
 Inherits Component

// C# public class QAManagerFactory : Component

QAManagerFactory members

Public static fields (Shared)

Member	Description
InstanceID field	Factory id

Public static properties (Shared)

Member	Description
Instance property	A singleton QAManagerFactory instance.
InstanceCount property	Indicates the number of factory instances

Public instance fields

Member	Description
InstanceID field	Factory id

Public instance properties

F F	
Member	Description
LastError property	The error code of the last executed method, with 0 indicating success.
LastErrorMessage property	The text of the error associated with the last executed method. Will be null if the last executed method result in a LastError of 0.

Public instance methods

Member	Description
CreateQAManager method	Create a QA Manager configured from the INI file.
CreateQATransactionalManager	Create a transactional QA Manager configured from the INI file.
method	

Protected instance

methods	
---------	--

Member	Description
Dispose method	Clean up any resources being used.
Finalize method	Cleanup the instance

InstanceID field

	r detory rd
Prototypes	 Visual Basic
	Public InstanceID As Integer
	// C#
	public int InstanceID ;

Factory id

Instance property

	A singleton QAManagerFactory instance.
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Shared Readonly Property Instance As QAManagerFactory
	// C# public const QAManagerFactory Instance {get;}
Exceptions	• QAException class - when there is a problem creating the manager factory
InstanceCount property	

Υ · y

Indicates the number of factory instances

Prototypes ' Visual Basic Public Shared Readonly Property InstanceCount As Long

// C#

public const long InstanceCount {get;}

LastError property

Prototypes

The error code of the last executed method, with 0 indicating success.

Prototypes ' Visual Basic

Public Readonly Property LastError As Integer // C#

public int LastError {get;}

LastErrorMessage property

The text of the error associated with the last executed method. Will be null if the last executed method result in a LastError of 0.

Visual Basic
 Public Readonly Property LastErrorMessage As String

// C#
public string LastErrorMessage {get;}

CreateQAManager method

	Create a QA Manager configured from the INI file.
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function CreateQAManager(_ ByVal <i>iniFile</i> As String _ As QAManager
	<pre>// C# public QAManager CreateQAManager(string iniFile);</pre>
Parameters	♦ iniFile properties file configuring the QAManager instance
Return value	the configured QAManager
Exceptions	• QAException class - when there is a problem creating the manager

CreateQATransactionalManager method

Create a transactional QA Manager configured from the INI file.

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function CreateQATransactionalManager(_ ByVal <i>iniFile</i> As String _ As QATransactionalManager
	<pre>// C# public QATransactionalManager CreateQATransactionalManager(string iniFile);</pre>
Parameters	• iniFile properties file configuring the QATransactionalManager instance
Return value	the configured QATransactionalManager
Exceptions	• QAException class - when there is a problem creating the manager
Dispose method	
	Clean up any resources being used.
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Overloads Overrides Protected Sub Dispose(_ ByVal disposing As Boolean _)
	<pre>// C# protected override void Dispose(bool disposing);</pre>
Parameters	• disposing true to release both managed and unmanaged resources; false to release only unmanaged resources.
Finalize method	
	Cleanup the instance
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Overrides Protected Sub Finalize()
	<pre>// C# protected override void Finalize();</pre>

QAMessage class

Encapsulates a QA message

Prototypes

Visual Basic
 Public Class QAMessage
 Inherits Component

// C# public class QAMessage : Component

QAMessage members

Public instance

perties

Member	Description
Address property	The address of this message. May be null, but is null never null in a message received via getMessage or a message listener.
Expiration property	Indicates the time after which the message may expire and be removed from the message system if it has not been received.
InReplyToID property	The message id of the message for which this message is a reply. May be null.
MessageID property	The globally unique message id of the message. This property is null until a message is put.
Priority property	The priority of the message (ranging from 0 to 9)
Redelivered property	Indicates whether the message has been previously received but not acknowledged.
ReplyToAddress property	The replyTo address of this message. May be null.
Timestamp property	The message timestamp.

Public instance methods

Member	Description
ClearProperties method	Clear all the properties of the message
GetBooleanProperty method	Gets a boolean message property
GetDoubleProperty method	Gets a double message property
GetFloatProperty method	Gets a float message property

 .	
Member	Description
GetIntProperty method	Gets an int message property
GetLongProperty method	Gets a long message property
GetProperty method	Gets a message property
GetPropertyNames method	Gets an enumerator over the property names of the message
GetPropertyType method	Returns the property type of the given property
GetSbyteProperty method	Gets a signed byte message property
GetShortProperty method	Gets a short message property
GetStringProperty method	Gets a string message property
PropertyExists method	Indicates whether the given property has been set for this message
SetBooleanProperty method	Sets a boolean property
SetDoubleProperty method	Sets a double property
SetFloatProperty method	Sets a float property
SetIntProperty method	Sets an int property
SetLongProperty method	Sets a long property
SetProperty method	Sets a property. The property type must be one of the acceptable primitive types, or String.
SetSbyteProperty method	Sets a byte property
SetShortProperty method	Sets a short property
SetStringProperty method	Sets a string property

Protected instance	
methods	
Member	Description
Dispose method	Clean up any resources being used.

Address property

The address of this message. May be null, but is null never null in a message received via getMessage or a message listener.

Prototypes	' Visual Basic
	Public Property Address As String

// C#

public string Address {get;set;}

Expiration property

Indicates the time after which the message may expire and be removed from the message system if it has not been received.

public long Expiration {get;}

InReplyToID property

The message id of the message for which this message is a reply. May be null.

Prototypes

Visual Basic

Public Property InReplyToID As String

// C#
public string InReplyToID {get;set;}

MessageID property

The globally unique message id of the message. This property is null until a message is put.

Prototypes 'Visual Basic Public Readonly Property MessageID As String

> // C# public string MessageID {get;}

Priority property

The priority of the message (ranging from 0 to 9)

Prototypes ' Visual Basic Public Property Priority As Integer

> // C# public int **Priority** {get;set;}

Redelivered property

Indicates whether the message has been previously received but not acknowledged.

Prototypes / Visual Basic Public Readonly Property Redelivered As Boolean // C# public bool Redelivered {get;}

ReplyToAddress property

	The replyTo address of this message. May be null.
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Property ReplyToAddress As String
	// C# public string ReplyToAddress {get;set;}

Timestamp property

The message timestamp.

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Readonly Property Timestamp As Date
	// C# public DateTime Timestamp {get;}

ClearProperties method

Clear all the properties of the message

Prototypes 'Visual Basic Public Sub ClearProperties()

// C#

public void ClearProperties();

Dispose method

Clean up any resources being used.

Prototypes	<pre> Visual Basic Overloads Overrides Protected Sub Dispose(_ ByVal disposing As Boolean _) // C# protected override void Dispose(bool disposing); </pre>
Parameters	• disposing true to release both managed and unmanaged resources; false to release only unmanaged resources.
GetBooleanProperty method	
	Gets a boolean message property
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function GetBooleanProperty(_ ByVal propName As String _ As Boolean
	<pre>// C# public bool GetBooleanProperty(string propName);</pre>
Parameters	◆ propName the property name
Return value	the property value
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there is a conversion error getting the property value or if the property does not exist
GetDoublePropert	y method
	Gets a double message property

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function GetDoubleProperty(_ ByVal propName As String _) As Double
	<pre>// C# public double GetDoubleProperty(string propName);</pre>
Parameters	• propName the property name

Return value	the property value
Exceptions	 QAException class - if there is a conversion error getting the property value or if the property does not exist
GetFloatProperty	method
	Gets a float message property
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function GetFloatProperty(_ ByVal propName As String _) As Single
	// C# public float GetFloatProperty(string propName);
Parameters	• propName the property name
Return value	the property value
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there is a conversion error getting the property value or if the property does not exist
GetIntProperty method	

GetIntProperty method

	Gets an int message property
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function GetIntProperty(_ ByVal propName As String _) As Integer
	// C# public int GetIntProperty(string <i>propName</i>);
Parameters	• propName the property name
Return value	the property value
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there is a conversion error getting the property value or if the property does not exist

GetLongProperty method

Gets a long message property

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function GetLongProperty(_ ByVal propName As String _ As Long
	// C# public long GetLongProperty(string <i>propName</i>);
Parameters	◆ propName the property name
Return value	the property value
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there is a conversion error getting the property value or if the property does not exist

GetProperty method

	Gets a message property
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function GetProperty(_ ByVal propName As String _) As Object
	// C# public object GetProperty(string propName);
Parameters	• propName the property name
Return value	the property value
Exceptions	• QAException class - if the property does not exist

GetPropertyNames method

	Gets an enumerator over the property names of the message
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function GetPropertyNames() As System.Collections.IEnumerator
	<pre>// C# public System.Collections.IEnumerator GetPropertyNames();</pre>
Return value	an enumerator over the message property names

GetPropertyType method

Returns the property type of the given property

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function GetPropertyType(_ ByVal propName As String _) As QAPropertyType 	
	<pre>// C# public QAPropertyType GetPropertyType(string propName);</pre>	
Parameters	◆ propName the property name	
Return value	the property type	
GetSbyteProperty method		
	Gets a signed byte message property	
Prototypes	Gets a signed byte message property ' Visual Basic Public Function GetSbyteProperty(_ ByVal propName As String _) As System.SByte	
Prototypes	<pre></pre>	
Prototypes Parameters	<pre>' Visual Basic Public Function GetSbyteProperty(_ ByVal propName As String _) As System.SByte // C# public System.Sbyte GetSbyteProperty(string propName</pre>	

- the property value
- Exceptions

• QAException class - if there is a conversion error getting the property

value or if the property does not exist

GetShortProperty method

	Gets a short me	ssage property
Prototypes		GetShortProperty(_ me As String _
	// C# public short Get string propNa);	ShortProperty(ame
Parameters	propName	the property name

the property value

Exceptions

• QAException class - if there is a conversion error getting the property

value or if the property does not exist

GetStringProperty method

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function GetStringProperty(_ ByVal propName As String _ As String
	// C# public string GetStringProperty(string propName);
Parameters	• propName the property name
Return value	the property value or null if the property does not exist

Gets a string message property

PropertyExists method

Indicates whether the given property has been set for this message

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function PropertyExists(_ ByVal propName As String _ As Boolean
	// C# public bool PropertyExists(string propName);
Parameters	◆ propName the property name
Return value	whether the property exists

SetBooleanProperty method

	Sets a boolean property
Prototypes	Visual Basic
	Public Sub SetBooleanProperty(_
	ByVal propName As String, _
	ByVal val As Boolean _
)

// C#
public void SetBooleanProperty(
string propName,
bool <i>val</i>
);

- Parameters propName the property name
 - ◆ val the property value

SetDoubleProperty method

	Sets a double property
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub SetDoubleProperty(_ ByVal propName As String, _ ByVal val As Double _)
	<pre>// C# public void SetDoubleProperty(string propName, double val);</pre>
Parameters	◆ propName the property name

◆ val the property value

SetFloatProperty method

	Sets a float property
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub SetFloatProperty(_ ByVal propName As String, _ ByVal val As Single _)
	// C# public void SetFloatProperty(string propName, float val);
Parameters	◆ propName the property name
	◆ val the property value

SetIntProperty method

	Sets an int property
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub SetIntProperty(_ ByVal propName As String, _ ByVal val As Integer _)
	<pre>// C# public void SetIntProperty(string propName, int val);</pre>
_	
Parameters	• propName the property name

◆ val the property value

SetLongProperty method

Sets a long property

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub SetLongProperty(_ ByVal propName As String, _ ByVal val As Long _)
	// C# public void SetLongProperty(string propName, long val);
Parameters	◆ propName the property name
	◆ val the property value

SetProperty method

Sets a property. The property type must be one of the acceptable primitive types, or String.

Prototypes	' Visual Basic
	Public Sub SetProperty(_
	ByVal propName As String, _
	ByVal val As Object _
)

// C#	
public void Se string propl object val	
);	
A prophlama	the means

- Parameters propName the property name
 - ◆ val the property value

SetSbyteProperty method

	Sets a byte prop	berty
Prototypes	ByVal <i>propNa</i>	SbyteProperty(_ <i>me</i> As String, _ System.SByte _
	// C# public void SetS string propNa System.Sbyte);	ame,
Parameters	propName	the property name

• val the property value

SetShortProperty method

	Sets a short property
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub SetShortProperty(_ ByVal propName As String, _ ByVal val As Short _)
	<pre>// C# public void SetShortProperty(string propName, short val);</pre>
Parameters	◆ propName the property name
	◆ val the property value

SetStringProperty method

	Sets a string property
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub SetStringProperty(_ ByVal propName As String, _ ByVal val As String _)
	<pre>// C# public void SetStringProperty(string propName, string val);</pre>
Parameters	◆ propName the property name
	◆ val the property value

QAPropertyType enumeration

QAMessage property type enumeration, corresponding naturally to the C# types

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Enum QAPropertyType
	// C# public enum QAPropertyType

Members

Member	Description
BOOLEAN	Indicates a boolean property
BYTE	Indicates a signed byte property
DOUBLE	Indicates a double property
FLOAT	Indicates a float property
INT	Indicates an int property
LONG	Indicates an long property
SHORT	Indicates a short property
STRING	Indicates a string property
UNKNOWN	Indicates an unknown property type, usually because the property is unknown

QATextMessage class

Encapsulation of a text message.

Prototypes

Visual Basic
 Public Class QATextMessage
 Inherits QAMessage

// C# public class QATextMessage : QAMessage

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QATextMessage members

Public instance

properties

Member	Description
Address property (inherited from QAMessage)	The address of this message. May be null, but is null never null in a message received via getMessage or a message listener.
Expiration property (inherited from QAMessage)	Indicates the time after which the message may expire and be removed from the message system if it has not been received.
InReplyToID property (inherited from QAMessage)	The message id of the message for which this message is a reply. May be null.
MessageID property (inherited from QAMessage)	The globally unique message id of the message. This property is null until a message is put.
Priority property (inherited from QAMessage)	The priority of the message (ranging from 0 to 9)
Redelivered property (inherited from QAMessage)	Indicates whether the message has been previously received but not acknowledged.
ReplyToAddress property (inher- ited from QAMessage)	The replyTo address of this message. May be null.
Text property	The message text. If the message exceeds the maximum message chunk size, then the Text value will be null. In the latter case, you should use the readText method to receive the text.
TextLength property	The length, in characters, of the message
Timestamp property (inherited from QAMessage)	The message timestamp.

Public instance methods

Member	Description
ClearProperties method (inherited from QAMessage)	Clear all the properties of the message
GetBooleanProperty method (in- herited from QAMessage)	Gets a boolean message property
GetDoubleProperty method (in- herited from QAMessage)	Gets a double message property
GetFloatProperty method (inher- ited from QAMessage)	Gets a float message property
GetIntProperty method (inherited from QAMessage)	Gets an int message property
GetLongProperty method (inher- ited from QAMessage)	Gets a long message property
GetProperty method (inherited from QAMessage)	Gets a message property
GetPropertyNames method (in- herited from QAMessage)	Gets an enumerator over the property names of the message
GetPropertyType method (inher- ited from QAMessage)	Returns the property type of the given property
GetSbyteProperty method (inher- ited from QAMessage)	Gets a signed byte message property
GetShortProperty method (inher- ited from QAMessage)	Gets a short message property
GetStringProperty method (inher- ited from QAMessage)	Gets a string message property
PropertyExists method (inherited from QAMessage)	Indicates whether the given property has been set for this message
ReadText method	Read unread text into the given buffer. Any additional unread text must be read by subsequent calls to this method. Text is read from the beginning of any unread text.
SetBooleanProperty method (in- herited from QAMessage)	Sets a boolean property
SetDoubleProperty method (in- herited from QAMessage)	Sets a double property

Member	Description
SetFloatProperty method (inher- ited from QAMessage)	Sets a float property
SetIntProperty method (inherited from QAMessage)	Sets an int property
SetLongProperty method (inher- ited from QAMessage)	Sets a long property
SetProperty method (inherited from QAMessage)	Sets a property. The property type must be one of the acceptable primitive types, or String.
SetSbyteProperty method (inher- ited from QAMessage)	Sets a byte property
SetShortProperty method (inher- ited from QAMessage)	Sets a short property
SetStringProperty method (inher- ited from QAMessage)	Sets a string property
WriteText method	Append text to the text of the message.

Protected instance

methods

Member	Description
Dispose method (inherited from	Clean up any resources being used.
QAMessage)	

Text property

The message text. If the message exceeds the maximum message chunk size, then the Text value will be null. In the latter case, you should use the readText method to receive the text.

Prototypes ' Visual Basic Public Property Text As String

> // C# public string Text {get;set;}

TextLength property

The length, in characters, of the message

Prototypes	 Visual Basic
	Public Readonly Property TextLength As Long

// C# public long TextLength {get;}

ReadText method

Read unread text into the given buffer. Any additional unread text must be read by subsequent calls to this method. Text is read from the beginning of any unread text.

Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Function ReadText(_ ByVal <i>buf</i> As System.Text.StringBuilder _ As Integer
	// C# public int ReadText(System.Text.string Builder <i>buf</i>);
Parameters	• buf Target buffer for any read text
Return value	the number of characters read or -1 if there are no more characters to read

WriteText method

Append text to the text of the message.

Prototypes	 ✓ Visual Basic Public Sub WriteText(_ ByVal val As String _)
	// C# public void WriteText(string <i>val</i>);
Parameters	◆ val the text to append

QATransactionalManager class

The transactional QA manager. All message puts and gets done via this manager are done transactionally. That is, all puts and gets occur within a transaction and are all committed or rolled back together. There is always a transaction. Committing or rolling back a transaction implicitly begins a new transaction.

Prototypes

Visual Basic
 Public Class QATransactionalManager
 Inherits QAManagerBase

// C# public class QATransactionalManager : QAManagerBase

QATransactionalManager members

Public instance properties

properties	
Member	Description
LastError property (inherited from QAManagerBase)	The error code of the last executed method, with 0 indicating success.
LastErrorMessage property (in- herited from QAManagerBase)	The text of the error associated with the last executed method. Will be null if the last executed method result in a LastError of 0.
Mode property (inherited from QAManagerBase)	The acknowledgement mode for receiving all messages through this manager

Public instance methods

Member	Description
BrowseMessages method (inher- ited from QAManagerBase)	Browse the next available messages waiting that have been sent to the given address. The messages are just being browsed, so they cannot be acknowledged. Enumerators returned from the same manager cannot have their method calls interlaced. Interlacing calls may result in messages meant for one iterator to be browsed in another iterator.
Close method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Closes the connection to the QA message system and releases any resources. Any calls to close beyond the first are ignored. Any subsequent calls to a method, other than close, will result in an exception being thrown.

Member	Description
Commit method	Commits the putting and getting of all uncommitted puts and gets of messages. A message put using a transactional manager will not be received until commit occurs. Similarly, the get of a message via a transactional manager will not appear gotten until a commit occurs.
CreateBinaryMessage method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Create a BinaryMessage instance appropriate for sending.
CreateTextMessage method (in- herited from QAManagerBase)	Create a TextMessage instance appropriate for sending.
GetBooleanStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Gets a boolean message store property
GetDoubleStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Gets a double message store property
GetFloatStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Gets a float message store property
GetIntStoreProperty method (in- herited from QAManagerBase)	Gets an int message store property
GetLongStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Gets a long message store property
GetMessage method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Get the next available message waiting that has been sent to the given address. If there is no message available, then this call blocks indefinitely until a message is available.
GetMessageNoWait method (in- herited from QAManagerBase)	Get the next available message waiting that has been sent to the given address. If there is no message available, then it returns null immediately, without blocking.
GetMessageTimeout method (in- herited from QAManagerBase)	Get the next available message waiting that has been sent to the giver address. If there is no message available, then this call will wait up to the timeout time until a message is available.
GetSbyteStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Gets a signed byte message store property
GetShortStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Gets a short message store property
GetStoreProperty method (inher- ited from QAManagerBase)	Gets a message store property
GetStringStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Gets a string message store property

Member	Description
Open method	Open the transactional manager. The open method must be the first method called after creating a manager.
PutMessage method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Puts the message into the message system addressed to the given address.
PutMessageTimeToLive method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Puts the message into the message system addressed to the given address, with the given time-to-live.
Rollback method	Rolls back the putting and getting of all uncommitted puts and gets or messages. A message put using a transactional manager will not be sent. Similarly, the get of a message via a transactional manager will not appear to have not been gotten.
SetBooleanStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Sets a boolean message store property
SetDoubleStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Sets a double message store property
SetFloatStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Sets a float message store property
SetIntStoreProperty method (in- herited from QAManagerBase)	Sets an int message store property
SetLongStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Sets a long message store property
SetMessageListener method (in- herited from QAManagerBase)	Sets a listener for messages available for the given address. Only one listener can be set for a given address. Setting with a null listener clears out any listener for that address.
SetProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Sets the named property to the given value. Properties for this QAManagerBase may be set with this method as an alternative to the properties file at creation. Properties must be set before calling the open() methods of the derived classes.
SetSbyteStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Sets a byte message store property
SetShortStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Sets a short message store property
SetStoreProperty method (inher- ited from QAManagerBase)	Sets a message store property. The property type must be one of the acceptable primitive types, or String.
SetStringStoreProperty method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Sets a string message store property

Member	Description
Start method (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Once started the manager will receive any incoming messages. Any calls to start beyond the first without an intervening stop are ignored.
Stop method (inherited from QA- ManagerBase)	Once stopped the manager will not receive any incoming messages. The messages are not lost. They just won't be received until the manager is started. Any calls to stop beyond the first without an intervening start are ignored.
TriggerSendReceive method (in- herited from QAManagerBase)	Causes a synchronization with the QA message server, uploading any messages not meant for this client, and downloading any messages meant for this client.

Protected static fields

(Shared)

(Shared)	
Member	Description
isOpen field (inherited from QA- ManagerBase)	Indicates whether instance is in an open state
mgrBase field (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Handle to the underlying c++ qa manager

Protected instance fields

Member	Description
isOpen field (inherited from QA- ManagerBase)	Indicates whether instance is in an open state
mgrBase field (inherited from QAManagerBase)	Handle to the underlying c++ qa manager

Protected instance methods

methous	
Member	Description
Dispose method	Clean up any resources being used.

Commit method

Commits the putting and getting of all uncommitted puts and gets of

	messages. A message put using a transactional manager will not be received until commit occurs. Similarly, the get of a message via a transactional manager will not appear gotten until a commit occurs.
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub Commit()
	// C# public void Commit();
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there is a problem committing
Dispose method	
	Clean up any resources being used.
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Overloads Overrides Protected Sub Dispose(_ ByVal disposing As Boolean _)
	// C# protected override void Dispose(bool <i>disposing</i>);
Parameters	 disposing true to release both managed and unmanaged resources; false to release only unmanaged resources.
Open method	
	Open the transactional manager. The open method must be the first method called after creating a manager.
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub Open()
	// C# public void Open();
Exceptions	• QAException class - if there is a problem opening the manager
Rollback method	
	Rolls back the putting and getting of all uncommitted puts and gets of messages. A message put using a transactional manager will not be sent. Similarly, the get of a message via a transactional manager will not appear to have not been gotten.
Prototypes	 Visual Basic Public Sub Rollback()

// C# public void Rollback();

Exceptions

• QAException class - if there is a problem rolling back

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