

globus common
11.6

Generated by Doxygen 1.7.5

Wed Oct 5 2011 18:50:11

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1 Deprecated List

Global **GLOBUS_POLL_MODULE**

2 Module Index

2.1 Modules

Here is a list of all modules:

Globus Callback

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3 Data Structure Index

3.1 Data Structures

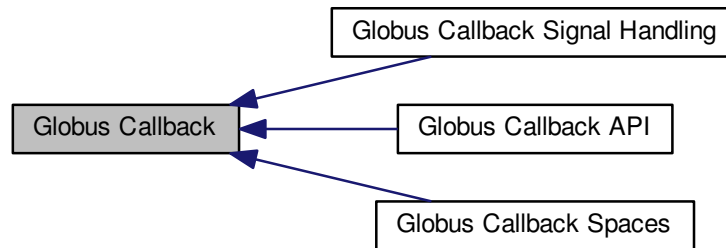
Here are the data structures with brief descriptions:

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4 Module Documentation

4.1 Globus Callback

Collaboration diagram for Globus Callback:



Modules

- [Globus Callback API](#)
- [Globus Callback Spaces](#)
- [Globus Callback Signal Handling](#)

Module Specific

- enum [globus_callback_error_type_t](#) { [GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_INVALID_CALLBACK_HANDLE](#) = 1024, [GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_INVALID_SPACE](#), [GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_MEMORY_ALLOC](#), [GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT](#), [GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_ALREADY_CANCELED](#), [GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_NO_ACTIVE_CALLBACK](#) }
- typedef int [globus_callback_handle_t](#)
- typedef int [globus_callback_space_t](#)
- typedef struct [globus_l_callback_space_attr_s](#) * [globus_callback_space_attr_t](#)
- #define [GLOBUS_CALLBACK_MODULE](#)
- #define [GLOBUS_POLL_MODULE](#)

4.1.1 Detailed Description

4.1.2 Define Documentation

4.1.2.1 #define GLOBUS_CALLBACK_MODULE

Module descriptor for for `globus_callback` module.

Must be activated before any of the following api is called.

Note: You would not normally activate this module directly. Activating the `GLOBUS_COMMON_MODULE` will in turn activate this also.

4.1.2.2 `#define GLOBUS_POLL_MODULE`

Deprecated

Backward compatible name

4.1.3 Typedef Documentation

4.1.3.1 `typedef int globus_callback_handle_t`

Handle for a periodic callback.

This handle can be copied or compared, and represented as NULL with `GLOBUS_NULL_HANDLE`

4.1.3.2 `typedef int globus_callback_space_t`

Handle for a callback space.

This handle can be copied or compared and represented as NULL with `GLOBUS_NULL_HANDLE`

4.1.3.3 `typedef struct globus_l_callback_space_attr_s* globus_callback_space_attr_t`

Handle for a space attr.

This handle can be copied and represented as NULL with `GLOBUS_NULL`

4.1.4 Enumeration Type Documentation

4.1.4.1 `enum globus_callback_error_type_t`

Possible error types returned by the api in this module.

You can use the error API to check results against these types.

See also

[Error Handling Helpers](#)

Enumerator:

`GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_INVALID_CALLBACK_HANDLE` The callback handle is not valid or it has already been destroyed.

`GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_INVALID_SPACE` The space handle is not valid or it has already been destroyed.

`GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_MEMORY_ALLOC` Could not allocate memory for an internal structure.

`GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT` One of the arguments is NULL or out of range.

`GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_ALREADY_CANCELED` Attempt to unregister callback again.

`GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_NO_ACTIVE_CALLBACK` Attempt to retrieve info about a callback not in callers's stack.

4.2 Globus Callback API

Collaboration diagram for Globus Callback API:



Convenience Macros

- `#define globus_callback_poll(a)`
- `#define globus_poll_blocking()`
- `#define globus_poll_nonblocking()`
- `#define globus_poll()`
- `#define globus_signal_poll()`
- `#define globus_callback_register_oneshot(callback_handle, delay_time, callback_func, callback_user_arg)`
- `#define globus_callback_register_periodic(callback_handle, delay_time, period, callback_func, callback_user_arg)`
- `#define globus_callback_register_signal_handler(signum, persist, callback_func, callback_user_arg)`

Callback Prototypes

- `typedef void(* globus_callback_func_t)(void *user_arg)`

Oneshot Callbacks

- `globus_result_t globus_callback_space_register_oneshot (globus_callback_handle_t *callback_handle, const globus_reftime_t *delay_time, globus_callback_func_t callback_func, void *callback_user_arg, globus_callback_space_t space)`

Periodic Callbacks

- `globus_result_t globus_callback_space_register_periodic (globus_callback_handle_t *callback_handle, const globus_reftime_t *delay_time, const globus_reftime_t *period, globus_callback_func_t callback_func, void *callback_user_arg, globus_callback_space_t space)`
- `globus_result_t globus_callback_unregister (globus_callback_handle_t callback_handle, globus_callback_func_t unregister_callback, void *unreg_arg, globus_bool_t *active)`
- `globus_result_t globus_callback_adjust_oneshot (globus_callback_handle_t callback_handle, const globus_reftime_t *new_delay)`
- `globus_result_t globus_callback_adjust_period (globus_callback_handle_t callback_handle, const globus_reftime_t *new_period)`

Callback Polling

- `void globus_callback_space_poll (const globus_abstime_t *timestop, globus_callback_space_t space)`
- `void globus_callback_signal_poll ()`

Miscellaneous

- globus_bool_t [globus_callback_get_timeout](#) (globus_retime_t *time_left)
- globus_bool_t [globus_callback_has_time_expired](#) ()
- globus_bool_t [globus_callback_was_restarted](#) ()

4.2.1 Detailed Description

4.2.2 Define Documentation

4.2.2.1 #define globus_callback_poll(a)

Specifies the global space for [globus_callback_space_poll\(\)](#).

argument is the timeout

See also

[globus_callback_space_poll\(\)](#)

4.2.2.2 #define globus_poll_blocking()

Specifies that [globus_callback_space_poll\(\)](#) should poll on the global space with an infinite timeout.

See also

[globus_callback_space_poll\(\)](#)

4.2.2.3 #define globus_poll_nonblocking()

Specifies that [globus_callback_space_poll\(\)](#) should poll on the global space with an immediate timeout.

See also

[globus_callback_space_poll\(\)](#)

4.2.2.4 #define globus_poll()

Specifies that [globus_callback_space_poll\(\)](#) should poll on the global space with an immediate timeout.

See also

[globus_callback_space_poll\(\)](#)

4.2.2.5 #define globus_signal_poll()

Counterpart to [globus_poll\(\)](#).

See also

[globus_callback_signal_poll\(\)](#)

4.2.2.6 `#define globus_callback_register_oneshot(callback_handle, delay_time, callback_func, callback_user_arg)`

Specifies the global space for [globus_callback_space_register_oneshot\(\)](#) all other arguments are the same as specified there.

See also

[globus_callback_space_register_oneshot\(\)](#)

4.2.2.7 `#define globus_callback_register_periodic(callback_handle, delay_time, period, callback_func, callback_user_arg)`

Specifies the global space for [globus_callback_space_register_periodic\(\)](#) all other arguments are the same as specified there.

See also

[globus_callback_space_register_periodic\(\)](#)

4.2.2.8 `#define globus_callback_register_signal_handler(signal, persist, callback_func, callback_user_arg)`

Specifies the global space for [globus_callback_space_register_signal_handler\(\)](#) all other arguments are the same as specified there.

See also

[globus_callback_space_register_signal_handler\(\)](#)

4.2.3 Typedef Documentation

4.2.3.1 `typedef void(* globus_callback_func_t)(void *user_arg)`

Globus callback prototype.

This is the signature of the function registered with the `globus_callback_register_*` calls.

If this is a periodic callback, it is guaranteed that the call canNOT be reentered unless `globus_thread_blocking_space_will_block()` is called (explicitly, or implicitly via `globus_cond_wait()`). Also, if [globus_callback_unregister\(\)](#) is called to cancel this periodic from within this callback, it is guaranteed that the callback will NOT be queued again.

If the function will block at all, the user should call [globus_callback_get_timeout\(\)](#) to see how long this function can safely block or call `globus_thread_blocking_space_will_block()`

Parameters

<i>user_arg</i>	The user argument registered with this callback
-----------------	---

Returns

- void

See also

[globus_callback_space_register_oneshot\(\)](#)
[globus_callback_space_register_periodic\(\)](#)
[globus_thread_blocking_space_will_block\(\)](#)
[globus_callback_get_timeout\(\)](#)

4.2.4 Function Documentation

4.2.4.1 `globus_result_t globus_callback_space_register_oneshot (globus_callback_handle_t * callback_handle,
const globus_reftime_t * delay_time, globus_callback_func_t callback_func, void * callback_user_arg,
globus_callback_space_t space)`

Register a oneshot some delay from now.

This function registers the `callback_func` to start some `delay_time` from now.

Parameters

<i>callback_handle</i>	Storage for a handle. This may be NULL. If it is NOT NULL, you must unregister the callback to reclaim resources.
<i>delay_time</i>	The relative time from now to fire this callback. If NULL, will fire as soon as possible
<i>callback_func</i>	the user func to call
<i>callback_user_arg</i>	user arg that will be passed to callback
<i>space</i>	The space with which to register this callback

Returns

- GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT
- GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_MEMORY_ALLOC
- GLOBUS_SUCCESS

See also

[globus_callback_func_t](#)
[Globus Callback Spaces](#)

4.2.4.2 `globus_result_t globus_callback_space_register_periodic (globus_callback_handle_t * callback_handle, const
globus_reftime_t * delay_time, const globus_reftime_t * period, globus_callback_func_t callback_func, void *
callback_user_arg, globus_callback_space_t space)`

Register a periodic callback.

This function registers a periodic `callback_func` to start some `delay_time` and run every `period` from then.

Parameters

<i>callback_handle</i>	Storage for a handle. This may be NULL. If it is NOT NULL, you must cancel the periodic to reclaim resources.
<i>delay_time</i>	The relative time from now to fire this callback. If NULL, will fire the first callback as soon as possible
<i>period</i>	The relative period of this callback
<i>callback_func</i>	the user func to call
<i>callback_user_arg</i>	user arg that will be passed to callback
<i>space</i>	The space with which to register this callback

Returns

- GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT
- GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_MEMORY_ALLOC

- GLOBUS_SUCCESS

See also

[globus_callback_unregister\(\)](#)
[globus_callback_func_t](#)
[Globus Callback Spaces](#)

4.2.4.3 `globus_result_t globus_callback_unregister (globus_callback_handle_t callback_handle, globus_callback_func_t unregister_callback, void * unreg_arg, globus_bool_t * active)`

Unregister a callback.

This function will cancel a callback and free the resources associated with the callback handle. If the callback was able to be canceled immediately (or if it has already run), GLOBUS_SUCCESS is returned and it is guaranteed that there are no running instances of the callback.

If the callback is currently running (or unstopably about to be run), then the callback is prevented from being requeued, but, the 'official' cancel is deferred until the last running instance of the callback returns. If you need to know when the callback is guaranteed to have been canceled, pass an unregister callback.

If you would like to know if you unregistered a callback before it ran, pass storage for a boolean 'active'. This will be GLOBUS_TRUE if callback was running. GLOBUS_FALSE otherwise.

Parameters

<i>callback_handle</i>	the handle received from a <code>globus_callback_space_register_*</code> () call
<i>unregister_callback</i>	the function to call when the callback has been canceled and there are no running instances of it. This will be delivered to the same space used in the register call.
<i>unreg_arg</i>	user arg that will be passed to the unregister callback
<i>active</i>	storage for an indication of whether the callback was running when this call was made

Returns

- GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_INVALID_CALLBACK_HANDLE
- GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_ALREADY_CANCELED
- GLOBUS_SUCCESS

See also

[globus_callback_space_register_periodic\(\)](#)
[globus_callback_func_t](#)

4.2.4.4 `globus_result_t globus_callback_adjust_oneshot (globus_callback_handle_t callback_handle, const globus_retime_t * new_delay)`

Adjust the delay of a oneshot callback.

This function allows a user to adjust the delay of a previously registered callback. It is safe to call this within or outside of the callback that is being modified.

Note if the oneshot has already been fired, this function will still return GLOBUS_SUCCESS, but won't affect anything.

Parameters

<i>callback_handle</i>	the handle received from a globus_callback_space_register_oneshot() call
<i>new_delay</i>	The new delay from now. If NULL, then callback will be fired as soon as possible.

Returns

- GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_INVALID_CALLBACK_HANDLE
- GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_ALREADY_CANCELED
- GLOBUS_SUCCESS

See also

[globus_callback_space_register_periodic\(\)](#)

4.2.4.5 `globus_result_t globus_callback_adjust_period (globus_callback_handle_t callback_handle, const globus_retime_t * new_period)`

Adjust the period of a periodic callback.

This function allows a user to adjust the period of a previously registered callback. It is safe to call this within or outside of the callback that is being modified.

This func also allows a user to effectively 'suspend' a periodic callback until another time by passing a period of NULL. The callback can later be resumed by passing in a new period.

Note that the callback will not be fired sooner than 'new_period' from now. A 'suspended' callback must still be unregistered to free its resources.

Parameters

<i>callback_handle</i>	the handle received from a globus_callback_space_register_periodic() call
<i>new_period</i>	The new period. If NULL or globus_i_retime_infinity, then callback will be 'suspended' as soon as the last running instance of it returns.

Returns

- GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_INVALID_CALLBACK_HANDLE
- GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_ALREADY_CANCELED
- GLOBUS_SUCCESS

See also

[globus_callback_space_register_periodic\(\)](#)

4.2.4.6 `void globus_callback_space_poll (const globus_abstime_t * timestop, globus_callback_space_t space)`

Poll for ready callbacks.

This function is used to poll for registered callbacks.

For non-threaded builds, callbacks are not/can not be delivered unless this is called. Any call to this can cause callbacks registered with the 'global' space to be fired. Whereas callbacks registered with a user's space will only be delivered when this is called with that space.

For threaded builds, this only needs to be called to poll user spaces with behavior == GLOBUS_CALLBACK_SPACE_BEHAVIOR_SINGLE. The 'global' space and other user spaces are constantly polled in a separate thread. (If it is called in a threaded build for these spaces, it will just yield its thread)

In general, you never need to call this function directly. It is called (when necessary) by globus_cond_wait(). The only case in which a user may wish to call this explicitly is if the application has no aspirations of ever being built threaded.

This function (when not yielding) will block up to timestop or until [globus_callback_signal_poll\(\)](#) is called by one of the fired callbacks. It will always try and kick out ready callbacks, regardless of the timestop.

Parameters

<i>timestamp</i>	The time to block until. If this is NULL or less than the current time, an attempt to fire only ready callbacks is made (no blocking).
<i>space</i>	The callback space to poll. Note: regardless of what space is passed here, the 'global' space is also always polled.

Returns

- void

See also

[Globus Callback Spaces](#)
[globus_condattr_setspace\(\)](#)

4.2.4.7 void globus_callback_signal_poll ()

Signal the poll.

This function signals [globus_callback_space_poll\(\)](#) that something has changed and it should return to its caller as soon as possible.

In general, you never need to call this function directly. It is called (when necessary) by [globus_cond_signal\(\)](#) or [globus_cond_broadcast](#). The only case in which a user may wish to call this explicitly is if the application has no aspirations of ever being built threaded.

Returns

- void

See also

[globus_callback_space_poll\(\)](#)

4.2.4.8 globus_bool_t globus_callback_get_timeout (globus_retime_t * *time_left*)

Get the amount of time left in a callback.

This function retrieves the remaining time a callback is allowed to run. If a callback has already timed out, *time_left* will be set to zero and GLOBUS_TRUE returned. This function is intended to be called within a callback's stack, but is harmless to call anywhere (will return GLOBUS_FALSE and an infinite *time_left*)

Parameters

<i>time_left</i>	storage for the remaining time.
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Returns

- GLOBUS_FALSE if time remaining
- GLOBUS_TRUE if already timed out

4.2.4.9 globus_bool_t globus_callback_has_time_expired ()

See if there is remaining time in a callback.

This function returns `GLOBUS_TRUE` if the running time of a callback has already expired. This function is intended to be called within a callback's stack, but is harmless to call anywhere (will return `GLOBUS_FALSE`)

Returns

- `GLOBUS_FALSE` if time remaining
- `GLOBUS_TRUE` if already timed out

4.2.4.10 `globus_bool_t globus_callback_was_restarted ()`

See if a callback has been restarted.

If the callback is a oneshot, this merely means the callback called `globus_thread_blocking_space_will_block` (or `globus_cond_wait()` at some point.

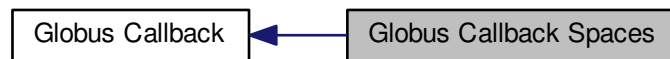
For a periodic, it signifies the same and also that the periodic has been requeued. This means that the callback function may be reentered if the period is short enough (on a threaded build)

Returns

- `GLOBUS_FALSE` if not restarted
- `GLOBUS_TRUE` if restarted

4.3 Globus Callback Spaces

Collaboration diagram for Globus Callback Spaces:



Defines

- `#define GLOBUS_CALLBACK_GLOBAL_SPACE`

Enumerations

- `enum globus_callback_space_behavior_t { GLOBUS_CALLBACK_SPACE_BEHAVIOR_SINGLE, GLOBUS_CALLBACK_SPACE_BEHAVIOR_SERIALIZED, GLOBUS_CALLBACK_SPACE_BEHAVIOR_THREADED }`

Functions

- `globus_result_t globus_callback_space_init (globus_callback_space_t *space, globus_callback_space_attr_t attr)`
- `globus_result_t globus_callback_space_reference (globus_callback_space_t space)`
- `globus_result_t globus_callback_space_destroy (globus_callback_space_t space)`
- `globus_result_t globus_callback_space_attr_init (globus_callback_space_attr_t *attr)`
- `globus_result_t globus_callback_space_attr_destroy (globus_callback_space_attr_t attr)`
- `globus_result_t globus_callback_space_attr_set_behavior (globus_callback_space_attr_t attr, globus_callback_space_behavior_t behavior)`
- `globus_result_t globus_callback_space_attr_get_behavior (globus_callback_space_attr_t attr, globus_callback_space_behavior_t *behavior)`
- `globus_result_t globus_callback_space_get (globus_callback_space_t *space)`
- `int globus_callback_space_get_depth (globus_callback_space_t space)`
- `globus_bool_t globus_callback_space_is_single (globus_callback_space_t space)`

4.3.1 Detailed Description

4.3.2 Define Documentation

4.3.2.1 `#define GLOBUS_CALLBACK_GLOBAL_SPACE`

The 'global' space handle.

This is the default space handle implied if no spaces are explicitly created.

4.3.3 Enumeration Type Documentation

4.3.3.1 enum globus_callback_space_behavior_t

Callback space behaviors describe how a space behaves.

In a non-threaded build all spaces exhibit a behavior == `_BEHAVIOR_SINGLE`. Setting a specific behavior in this case is ignored.

In a threaded build, `_BEHAVIOR_SINGLE` retains all the rules and behaviors of a non-threaded build while `_BEHAVIOR_THREADED` makes the space act as the global space.

Setting a space's behavior to `_BEHAVIOR_SINGLE` guarantees that the poll protection will always be there and all callbacks are serialized and only kicked out when polled for. In a threaded build, it is still necessary to poll for callbacks in a `_BEHAVIOR_SINGLE` space. (`globus_cond_wait()` will take care of this for you also)

Setting a space's behavior to `_BEHAVIOR_SERIALIZED` guarantees that the poll protection will always be there and all callbacks are serialized. In a threaded build, it is NOT necessary to poll for callbacks in a `_BEHAVIOR_SERIALIZED` space. Callbacks in this space will be delivered as soon as possible, but only one outstanding (and unblocked) callback will be allowed at any time.

Setting a space's behavior to `_BEHAVIOR_THREADED` allows the user to have the poll protection provided by spaces when built non-threaded, yet, be fully threaded when built threaded (where poll protection is not needed)

Enumerator:

`GLOBUS_CALLBACK_SPACE_BEHAVIOR_SINGLE` The default behavior. Indicates that you always want poll protection and single threaded behavior (callbacks need to be explicitly polled for)

`GLOBUS_CALLBACK_SPACE_BEHAVIOR_SERIALIZED` Indicates that you want poll protection and all callbacks to be serialized (but they do not need to be polled for in a threaded build)

`GLOBUS_CALLBACK_SPACE_BEHAVIOR_THREADED` Indicates that you only want poll protection.

4.3.4 Function Documentation

4.3.4.1 globus_result_t globus_callback_space_init (globus_callback_space_t * space, globus_callback_space_attr_t attr)

Initialize a user space.

This creates a user space.

Parameters

<i>space</i>	storage for the initialized space handle. This must be destroyed with globus_callback_space_destroy()
<i>attr</i>	a space attr describing desired behaviors. If <code>GLOBUS_NULL</code> , the default behavior of <code>GLOBUS_CALLBACK_SPACE_BEHAVIOR_SINGLE</code> is assumed. This attr is copied into the space, so it is acceptable to destroy the attr as soon as it is no longer needed

Returns

- `GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT` on NULL space
- `GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_MEMORY_ALLOC`
- `GLOBUS_SUCCESS`

See also

[globus_condattr_setspace\(\)](#)

4.3.4.2 `globus_result_t globus_callback_space_reference (globus_callback_space_t space)`

Take a reference to a space.

A library which has been 'given' a space to provide callbacks on would use this to take a reference on the user's space. This prevents mayhem should a user destroy a space before the library is done with it. This reference should be destroyed with [globus_callback_space_destroy\(\)](#) (think dup())

Parameters

<i>space</i>	space to reference
--------------	--------------------

Returns

- GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_INVALID_SPACE
- GLOBUS_SUCCESS

4.3.4.3 `globus_result_t globus_callback_space_destroy (globus_callback_space_t space)`

Destroy a reference to a user space.

This will destroy a reference to a previously initialized space. Space will not actually be destroyed until all callbacks registered with this space have been run and unregistered (if the user has a handle to that callback) AND all references (from [globus_callback_space_reference\(\)](#)) have been destroyed.

Parameters

<i>space</i>	space to destroy, previously initialized by globus_callback_space_init() or referenced with globus_callback_space_reference()
--------------	---

Returns

- GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_INVALID_SPACE
- GLOBUS_SUCCESS

See also

[globus_callback_space_init\(\)](#)
[globus_callback_space_reference\(\)](#)

4.3.4.4 `globus_result_t globus_callback_space_attr_init (globus_callback_space_attr_t * attr)`

Initialize a space attr.

Currently, the only attr to set is the behavior. The default behavior associated with this attr is GLOBUS_CALLBACK_SPACE_BEHAVIOR_SINGLE

Parameters

<i>attr</i>	storage for the initialized attr. Must be destroyed with globus_callback_space_attr_destroy()
-------------	---

Returns

- GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT on NULL attr
- GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_MEMORY_ALLOC
- GLOBUS_SUCCESS

4.3.4.5 `globus_result_t globus_callback_space_attr_destroy (globus_callback_space_attr_t attr)`

Destroy a space attr.

Parameters

<i>attr</i>	attr to destroy, previously initialized with globus_callback_space_attr_init()
-------------	--

Returns

- GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT on NULL attr
- GLOBUS_SUCCESS

See also

[globus_callback_space_attr_init\(\)](#)

4.3.4.6 `globus_result_t globus_callback_space_attr_set_behavior (globus_callback_space_attr_t attr, globus_callback_space_behavior_t behavior)`

Set the behavior of a space.

Parameters

<i>attr</i>	attr to associate behavior with
<i>behavior</i>	desired behavior

Returns

- GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT
- GLOBUS_SUCCESS

See also

[globus_callback_space_behavior_t](#)

4.3.4.7 `globus_result_t globus_callback_space_attr_get_behavior (globus_callback_space_attr_t attr, globus_callback_space_behavior_t * behavior)`

Get the behavior associated with an attr.

Note: for a non-threaded build, this will always pass back a behavior == GLOBUS_CALLBACK_SPACE_BEHAVIOR_SINGLE.

Parameters

<i>attr</i>	attr on which to query behavior
<i>behavior</i>	storage for the behavior

Returns

- GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT
- GLOBUS_SUCCESS

4.3.4.8 `globus_result_t globus_callback_space_get (globus_callback_space_t * space)`

Retrieve the space of a currently running callback.

Parameters

<i>space</i>	storage for the handle to the space currently running
--------------	---

Returns

- GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT on NULL space
- GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_NO_ACTIVE_CALLBACK
- GLOBUS_SUCCESS

4.3.4.9 `int globus_callback_space_get_depth (globus_callback_space_t space)`

Retrieve the current nesting level of a space.

Parameters

<i>space</i>	The space to query.
--------------	---------------------

Returns

- the current nesting level
- -1 on invalid space

4.3.4.10 `globus_bool_t globus_callback_space_is_single (globus_callback_space_t space)`

See if the specified space is a single threaded behavior space.

Parameters

<i>space</i>	the space to query
--------------	--------------------

Returns

- GLOBUS_TRUE if space's behavior is `_BEHAVIOR_SINGLE`
- GLOBUS_FALSE otherwise

4.4 Globus Callback Signal Handling

Collaboration diagram for Globus Callback Signal Handling:



Defines

- `#define GLOBUS_SIGNAL_INTERRUPT`

Functions

- `globus_result_t globus_callback_space_register_signal_handler (int signum, globus_bool_t persist, globus_callback_func_t callback_func, void *callback_user_arg, globus_callback_space_t space)`
- `globus_result_t globus_callback_unregister_signal_handler (int signum, globus_callback_func_t unregister_callback, void *unreg_arg)`
- `void globus_callback_add_wakeup_handler (void(*wakeup)(void *), void *user_arg)`

4.4.1 Detailed Description

4.4.2 Define Documentation

4.4.2.1 `#define GLOBUS_SIGNAL_INTERRUPT`

Use this to trap interrupts (SIGINT on unix).

In the future, this will also map to handle ctrl-C on win32.

4.4.3 Function Documentation

4.4.3.1 `globus_result_t globus_callback_space_register_signal_handler (int signum, globus_bool_t persist, globus_callback_func_t callback_func, void * callback_user_arg, globus_callback_space_t space)`

Fire a callback when the specified signal is received.

Note that there is a tiny delay between the time this call returns and the signal is actually handled by this library. It is likely that, if the signal was received the instant the call returned, it will be lost (this is normally not an issue, since you would call this in your startup code anyway)

Parameters

<i>signum</i>	The signal to receive. The following signals are not allowed: SIGKILL, SIGSEGV, SIGABRT, SIGBUS, SIGFPE, SIGILL, SIGIOT, SIGPIPE, SIGEMT, SIGSYS, SIGTRAP, SIGSTOP, SIGCONT, and SIGWAITING
<i>persist</i>	If GLOBUS_TRUE, keep this callback registered for multiple signals. If GLOBUS_FALSE, the signal handler will automatically be unregistered once the signal has been received.

<i>callback_func</i>	the user func to call when a signal is received
<i>callback_user_arg</i>	user arg that will be passed to callback
<i>space</i>	the space to deliver callbacks to.

Returns

- GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_INVALID_SPACE
- GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT
- GLOBUS_SUCCESS otherwise

4.4.3.2 `globus_result_t globus_callback_unregister_signal_handler (int signum, globus_callback_func_t unregister_callback, void * unreg_arg)`

Unregister a signal handling callback.

Parameters

<i>signum</i>	The signal to unregister.
<i>unregister_callback</i>	the function to call when the callback has been canceled and there are no running instances of it (may be NULL). This will be delivered to the same space used in the register call.
<i>unreg_arg</i>	user arg that will be passed to callback

Returns

- GLOBUS_CALLBACK_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT if this signal was registered with `persist == false`, then there is a race between a signal actually being caught and therefor automatically unregistered and the attempt to manually unregister it. If that race occurs, you will receive this error just as you would for any signal not registered.
- GLOBUS_SUCCESS otherwise

4.4.3.3 `void globus_callback_add_wakeup_handler (void(*)(void *) wakeup, void * user_arg)`

Register a wakeup handler with callback library.

This is really only needed in non-threaded builds, but for cross builds should be used everywhere that a callback may sleep for an extended period of time.

An example use is for an io poller that sleeps indefinitely on `select()`. If the callback library receives a signal that it needs to deliver asap, it will call the wakeup handler(s). These wakeup handlers must run as though they were called from a signal handler (don't use any thread utilities). The io poll example will likely write a single byte to a pipe that `select()` is monitoring.

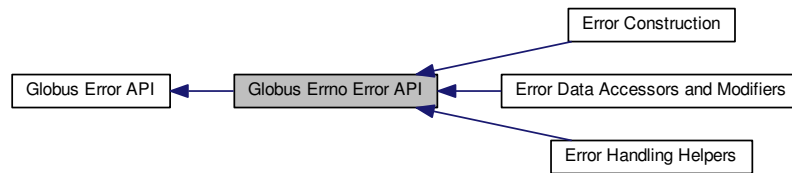
This handler will not be unregistered until the callback library is deactivated (via `common`).

Parameters

<i>wakeup</i>	function to call when callback library needs you to return asap from any blocked callbacks.
<i>user_arg</i>	user data that will be passed along in the wakeup handler

4.5 Globus Errno Error API

Collaboration diagram for Globus Errno Error API:



Modules

- [Error Construction](#)
- [Error Data Accessors and Modifiers](#)
- [Error Handling Helpers](#)

4.5.1 Detailed Description

These `globus_error` functions are motivated by the desire to provide a easier way of generating new error types, while at the same time preserving all features (e.g. memory management, chaining) of the current error handling framework. The functions in this API are auxiliary to the function in the Globus Generic Error API in the sense that they provide a wrapper for representing system errors in terms of a `globus_error_t`.

Any program that uses Globus Errno Error functions must include "globus_common.h".

4.6 Error Construction

Collaboration diagram for Error Construction:



Defines

- `#define GLOBUS_ERROR_TYPE_ERRNO`

Construct Error

- `globus_object_t * globus_error_construct_errno_error (globus_module_descriptor_t *base_source, globus_object_t *base_cause, const int system_errno)`

Initialize Error

- `globus_object_t * globus_error_initialize_errno_error (globus_object_t *error, globus_module_descriptor_t *base_source, globus_object_t *base_cause, const int system_errno)`

4.6.1 Detailed Description

Create and initialize a Globus Errno Error object. This section defines operations to create and initialize Globus Errno Error objects.

4.6.2 Define Documentation

4.6.2.1 `#define GLOBUS_ERROR_TYPE_ERRNO`

Error type definition.

4.6.3 Function Documentation

4.6.3.1 `globus_object_t * globus_error_construct_errno_error (globus_module_descriptor_t * base_source, globus_object_t * base_cause, const int system_errno)`

Allocate and initialize an error of type `GLOBUS_ERROR_TYPE_ERRNO`.

Parameters

<i>base_source</i>	Pointer to the originating module.
<i>base_cause</i>	The error object causing the error. If this is the original error, this parameter may be NULL.
<i>system_errno</i>	The system errno.

Returns

The resulting error object. It is the user's responsibility to eventually free this object using `globus_object_free()`. A `globus_result_t` may be obtained by calling `globus_error_put()` on this object.

4.6.3.2 `globus_object_t* globus_error_initialize_errno_error (globus_object_t * error, globus_module_descriptor_t * base_source, globus_object_t * base_cause, const int system_errno)`

Initialize a previously allocated error of type `GLOBUS_ERROR_TYPE_ERRNO`.

Parameters

<i>error</i>	The previously allocated error object.
<i>base_source</i>	Pointer to the originating module.
<i>base_cause</i>	The error object causing the error. If this is the original error this parameter may be NULL.
<i>system_errno</i>	The system errno.

Returns

The resulting error object. You may have to call `globus_error_put()` on this object before passing it on.

4.7 Error Data Accessors and Modifiers

Collaboration diagram for Error Data Accessors and Modifiers:



Get Errno

- int [globus_error_errno_get_errno](#) (globus_object_t *error)

Set Errno

- void [globus_error_errno_set_errno](#) (globus_object_t *error, const int system_errno)

4.7.1 Detailed Description

Get and set data in a Globus Errno Error object. This section defines operations for accessing and modifying data in a Globus Errno Error object.

4.7.2 Function Documentation

4.7.2.1 int globus_error_errno_get_errno (globus_object.t * error)

Retrieve the system errno from a errno error object.

Parameters

<i>error</i>	The error from which to retrieve the errno
--------------	--

Returns

The errno stored in the object

4.7.2.2 void globus_error_errno_set_errno (globus_object.t * error, const int system_errno)

Set the errno in a errno error object.

Parameters

<i>error</i>	The error object for which to set the errno
<i>system_errno</i>	The system errno

Returns

void

4.8 Error Handling Helpers

Collaboration diagram for Error Handling Helpers:



Error Match

- `globus_bool_t globus_error_errno_match (globus_object_t *error, globus_module_descriptor_t *module, int system_errno)`

Wrap Errno Error

- `globus_object_t * globus_error_wrap_errno_error (globus_module_descriptor_t *base_source, int system_errno, int type, const char *source_file, const char *source_func, int source_line, const char *short_desc - format,...)`

4.8.1 Detailed Description

Helper functions for dealing with Globus Errno Error objects. This section defines utility functions for dealing with Globus Errno Error objects.

4.8.2 Function Documentation

4.8.2.1 `globus_bool_t globus_error_errno_match (globus_object_t * error, globus_module_descriptor_t * module, int system_errno)`

Check whether the error originated from a specific module and matches a specific errno.

This function checks whether the error or any of its causative errors originated from a specific module and contains a specific errno. If the module descriptor is left unspecified this function will check for any error of the specified errno and vice versa.

Parameters

<i>error</i>	The error object for which to perform the check
<i>module</i>	The module descriptor to check for
<i>system_errno</i>	The errno to check for

Returns

GLOBUS_TRUE - the error matched the module and errno GLOBUS_FALSE - the error failed to match the module and errno

4.8.2.2 `globus_object_t* globus_error_wrap_errno_error (globus_module_descriptor_t * base_source, int system_errno, int type, const char * source_file, const char * source_func, int source_line, const char * short_desc_format, ...)`

Allocate and initialize an error of type GLOBUS_ERROR_TYPE_GLOBUS which contains a causal error of type GLOBUS_ERROR_TYPE_ERRNO.

Parameters

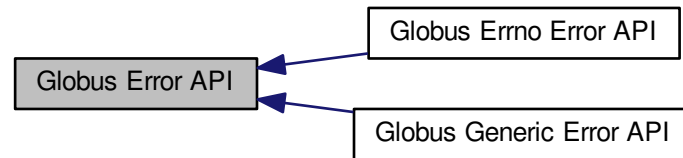
<i>base_source</i>	Pointer to the originating module.
<i>system_errno</i>	The errno to use when generating the causal error.
<i>type</i>	The error type. We may reserve part of this namespace for common errors. Errors not in this space are assumed to be local to the originating module.
<i>source_file</i>	Name of file. Use <code>__FILE__</code>
<i>source_func</i>	Name of function. Use <code>_globus_func_name</code> and declare your func with <code>GlobusFuncName(<name>)</code>
<i>source_line</i>	Line number. Use <code>__LINE__</code>
<i>short_desc_format</i>	Short format string giving a succinct description of the error. To be passed on to the user.
...	Arguments for the format string.

Returns

The resulting error object. It is the user's responsibility to eventually free this object using `globus_object_free()`. A `globus_result_t` may be obtained by calling `globus_error_put()` on this object.

4.9 Globus Error API

Collaboration diagram for Globus Error API:



Modules

- [Globus Errno Error API](#)
- [Globus Generic Error API](#)

4.9.1 Detailed Description

Intended use: If a function needs to return an error it should do the following:

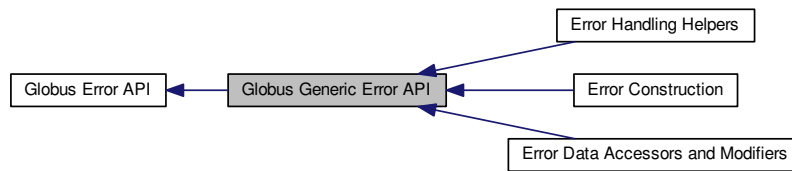
- External errors, such as error returns from system calls and GSSAPI errors, should be wrapped using the appropriate error type.
- The wrapped external error should then be passed as the cause of a globus error.
- External error types are expected to provide a utility function to combine the above two steps.
- The globus error should then be returned from the function.

Notes on how to generate globus errors:

- Module specific error types should be greater or equal to 1024 (to leave some space for global error types).
- You may wish to generate a mapping from error types to format strings for use in short descriptions.
- You may also wish to generate a common prefix for all of the above format strings. The suggested prefix is "Function: %s Line: %s ".

4.10 Globus Generic Error API

Collaboration diagram for Globus Generic Error API:



Modules

- [Error Construction](#)
- [Error Data Accessors and Modifiers](#)
- [Error Handling Helpers](#)

4.10.1 Detailed Description

These `globus_error` functions are motivated by the desire to provide a easier way of generating new error types, while at the same time preserving all features (e.g. memory management, chaining) of the current error handling framework. It does this by defining a generic error type for globus which in turn contains a integer in it's instance data which is used for carrying the actual error type information.

Any program that uses Globus Generic Error functions must include "`globus_common.h`".

4.11 Error Construction

Collaboration diagram for Error Construction:



Defines

- `#define` [GLOBUS_ERROR_TYPE_GLOBUS](#)

Construct Error

- `globus_object_t *` [globus_error_construct_error](#) (`globus_module_descriptor_t *base_source`, `globus_object_t *base_cause`, `int type`, `const char *source_file`, `const char *source_func`, `int source_line`, `const char *short_desc_format`,...)
- `globus_object_t *` [globus_error_v_construct_error](#) (`globus_module_descriptor_t *base_source`, `globus_object_t *base_cause`, `const int type`, `const char *source_file`, `const char *source_func`, `int source_line`, `const char *short_desc_format`, `va_list ap`)

Initialize Error

- `globus_object_t *` [globus_error_initialize_error](#) (`globus_object_t *error`, `globus_module_descriptor_t *base_source`, `globus_object_t *base_cause`, `int type`, `const char *source_file`, `const char *source_func`, `int source_line`, `const char *short_desc_format`, `va_list ap`)

4.11.1 Detailed Description

Create and initialize a Globus Generic Error object. This section defines operations to create and initialize Globus Generic Error objects.

4.11.2 Define Documentation

4.11.2.1 `#define` GLOBUS_ERROR_TYPE_GLOBUS

Error type definition.

4.11.3 Function Documentation

4.11.3.1 `globus_object_t *` `globus_error_construct_error` (`globus_module_descriptor_t * base_source`, `globus_object_t * base_cause`, `int type`, `const char * source_file`, `const char * source_func`, `int source_line`, `const char * short_desc_format`, ...)

Allocate and initialize an error of type `GLOBUS_ERROR_TYPE_GLOBUS`.

Parameters

<i>base_source</i>	Pointer to the originating module.
<i>base_cause</i>	The error object causing the error. If this is the original error this paramater may be NULL.
<i>type</i>	The error type. We may reserve part of this namespace for common errors. Errors not in this space are assumed to be local to the originating module.
<i>source_file</i>	Name of file. Use <code>__FILE__</code>
<i>source_func</i>	Name of function. Use <code>_globus_func_name</code> and declare your func with <code>GlobusFunc-Name(<name>)</code>
<i>source_line</i>	Line number. Use <code>__LINE__</code>
<i>short_desc - format</i>	Short format string giving a succinct description of the error. To be passed on to the user.
<i>...</i>	Arguments for the format string.

Returns

The resulting error object. It is the user's responsibility to eventually free this object using `globus_object_free()`. A `globus_result_t` may be obtained by calling `globus_error_put()` on this object.

4.11.3.2 `globus_object_t* globus_error.v_construct_error (globus_module_descriptor_t * base_source, globus_object_t * base_cause, const int type, const char * source_file, const char * source_func, int source_line, const char * short_desc_format, va_list ap)`

Allocate and initialize an error of type `GLOBUS_ERROR_TYPE_GLOBUS`.

Parameters

<i>base_source</i>	Pointer to the originating module.
<i>base_cause</i>	The error object causing the error. If this is the original error this paramater may be NULL.
<i>type</i>	The error type. We may reserve part of this namespace for common errors. Errors not in this space are assumed to be local to the originating module.
<i>source_file</i>	Name of file. Use <code>__FILE__</code>
<i>source_func</i>	Name of function. Use <code>_globus_func_name</code> and declare your func with <code>GlobusFunc-Name(<name>)</code>
<i>source_line</i>	Line number. Use <code>__LINE__</code>
<i>short_desc - format</i>	Short format string giving a succinct description of the error. To be passed on to the user.
<i>ap</i>	Arguments for the format string.

Returns

The resulting error object. It is the user's responsibility to eventually free this object using `globus_object_free()`. A `globus_result_t` may be obtained by calling `globus_error_put()` on this object.

4.11.3.3 `globus_object_t* globus_error.initialize_error (globus_object_t * error, globus_module_descriptor_t * base_source, globus_object_t * base_cause, int type, const char * source_file, const char * source_func, int source_line, const char * short_desc_format, va_list ap)`

Initialize a previously allocated error of type `GLOBUS_ERROR_TYPE_GLOBUS`.

Parameters

<i>error</i>	The previously allocated error object.
<i>base_source</i>	Pointer to the originating module.
<i>base_cause</i>	The error object causing the error. If this is the original error this paramater may be NULL.

<i>type</i>	The error type. We may reserve part of this namespace for common errors. Errors not in this space are assumed to be local to the originating module.
<i>source_file</i>	Name of file. Use <code>__FILE__</code>
<i>source_func</i>	Name of function. Use <code>_globus_func_name</code> and declare your func with <code>GlobusFuncName(<name>)</code>
<i>source_line</i>	Line number. Use <code>__LINE__</code>
<i>short_desc_ - format</i>	Short format string giving a succinct description of the error. To be passed on to the user.
<i>ap</i>	Arguments for the format string.

Returns

The resulting error object. You may have to call `globus_error_put()` on this object before passing it on.

4.12 Error Data Accessors and Modifiers

Collaboration diagram for Error Data Accessors and Modifiers:



Get Source

- `globus_module_descriptor_t *` [globus_error_get_source](#) (`globus_object_t *error`)

Set Source

- `void` [globus_error_set_source](#) (`globus_object_t *error`, `globus_module_descriptor_t *source_module`)

Get Cause

- `globus_object_t *` [globus_error_get_cause](#) (`globus_object_t *error`)

Set Cause

- `void` [globus_error_set_cause](#) (`globus_object_t *error`, `globus_object_t *causal_error`)

Get Type

- `int` [globus_error_get_type](#) (`globus_object_t *error`)

Set Type

- `void` [globus_error_set_type](#) (`globus_object_t *error`, `const int type`)

Get Short Description

- `char *` [globus_error_get_short_desc](#) (`globus_object_t *error`)

Set Short Description

- `void` [globus_error_set_short_desc](#) (`globus_object_t *error`, `const char *short_desc_format,...`)

Get Long Description

- `char *` [globus_error_get_long_desc](#) (`globus_object_t *error`)

Set Long Description

- void [globus_error_set_long_desc](#) (globus_object_t *error, const char *long_desc_format,...)

4.12.1 Detailed Description

Get and set data in a Globus Generic Error object. This section defines operations for accessing and modifying data in a Globus Generic Error object.

4.12.2 Function Documentation

4.12.2.1 globus_module_descriptor_t* globus_error_get_source (globus_object_t * *error*)

Retrieve the originating module descriptor from a error object.

Parameters

<i>error</i>	The error from which to retrieve the module descriptor
--------------	--

Returns

The originating module descriptor.

4.12.2.2 void globus_error_set_source (globus_object_t * *error*, globus_module_descriptor_t * *source_module*)

Set the originating module descriptor in a error object.

Parameters

<i>error</i>	The error object for which to set the causative error
<i>source_module</i>	The originating module descriptor

Returns

void

4.12.2.3 globus_object_t* globus_error_get_cause (globus_object_t * *error*)

Retrieve the underlying error from a error object.

Parameters

<i>error</i>	The error from which to retrieve the causative error.
--------------	---

Returns

The underlying error object if it exists, NULL if it doesn't.

4.12.2.4 void globus_error_set_cause (globus_object_t * *error*, globus_object_t * *causal_error*)

Set the causative error in a error object.

Parameters

<i>error</i>	The error object for which to set the causative error.
<i>causal_error</i>	The causative error.

Returns

void

4.12.2.5 int globus_error_get_type (globus_object_t * *error*)

Retrieve the error type from a generic globus error object.

Parameters

<i>error</i>	The error from which to retrieve the error type
--------------	---

Returns

The error type of the object

4.12.2.6 void globus_error_set_type (globus_object_t * *error*, const int *type*)

Set the error type in a generic globus error object.

Parameters

<i>error</i>	The error object for which to set the error type
<i>type</i>	The error type

Returns

void

4.12.2.7 char* globus_error_get_short_desc (globus_object_t * *error*)

Retrieve the short error description from a generic globus error object.

Parameters

<i>error</i>	The error from which to retrieve the description
--------------	--

Returns

The short error description of the object

4.12.2.8 void globus_error_set_short_desc (globus_object_t * *error*, const char * *short_desc_format*, ...)

Set the short error description in a generic globus error object.

Parameters

<i>error</i>	The error object for which to set the description
<i>short_desc_format</i>	Short format string giving a succinct description of the error. To be passed on to the user.
...	Arguments for the format string.

Returns

void

4.12.2.9 char* globus_error_get_long_desc (globus_object_t * *error*)

Retrieve the long error description from a generic globus error object.

Parameters

<i>error</i>	The error from which to retrieve the description
--------------	--

Returns

The long error description of the object

4.12.2.10 void globus_error_set_long_desc (globus_object_t * *error*, const char * *long_desc_format*, ...)

Set the long error description in a generic globus error object.

Parameters

<i>error</i>	The error object for which to set the description
<i>long_desc_format</i>	Longer format string giving a more detailed explanation of the error.

Returns

void

4.13 Error Handling Helpers

Collaboration diagram for Error Handling Helpers:



Error Match

- `globus_bool_t globus_error_match (globus_object_t *error, globus_module_descriptor_t *module, int type)`

Print Error Chain

- `char * globus_error_print_chain (globus_object_t *error)`

Print User Friendly Error Message

- `char * globus_error_print_friendly (globus_object_t *error)`

4.13.1 Detailed Description

Helper functions for dealing with Globus Generic Error objects. This section defines utility functions for dealing with Globus Generic Error objects.

4.13.2 Function Documentation

4.13.2.1 `globus_bool_t globus_error_match (globus_object_t * error, globus_module_descriptor_t * module, int type)`

Check whether the error originated from a specific module and is of a specific type.

This function checks whether the error or any of it's causative errors originated from a specific module and is of a specific type. If the module descriptor is left unspecified this function will check for any error of the specified type and vice versa.

Parameters

<i>error</i>	The error object for which to perform the check
<i>module</i>	The module descriptor to check for
<i>type</i>	The type to check for

Returns

GLOBUS_TRUE - the error matched the module and type GLOBUS_FALSE - the error failed to match the module and type

4.13.2.2 `char* globus_error_print_chain (globus_object_t * error)`

Return a string containing all printable errors found in a error object and it's causative error chain.

If the `GLOBUS_ERROR_VERBOSE` env is set, file, line and function info will also be printed (where available). Otherwise, only the module name will be printed.

Parameters

<i>error</i>	The error to print
--------------	--------------------

Returns

A string containing all printable errors. This string needs to be freed by the user of this function.

4.13.2.3 `char* globus_error_print_friendly (globus_object_t * error)`

Return a string containing error messages from the top 1 and bottom 3 objects, and, if found, show a friendly error message.

The error chain will be searched from top to bottom until a friendly handler is found and a friendly message is created.

If the `GLOBUS_ERROR_VERBOSE` env is set, then the result from [globus_error_print_chain\(\)](#) will be used.

Parameters

<i>error</i>	The error to print
--------------	--------------------

Returns

A string containing a friendly error message. This string needs to be freed by the user of this function.

4.14 Globus Thread API

Functions

- int [globus_condattr_setspace](#) (globus_condattr_t *attr, int space)
- int [globus_condattr_getspace](#) (globus_condattr_t *attr, int *space)

4.14.1 Function Documentation

4.14.1.1 int globus_condattr_setspace (globus_condattr_t * attr, int space)

Use this function to associate a space with a cond attr.

This will allow globus_cond_wait to poll the appropriate space (if applicable)

A condattr's default space is GLOBUS_CALLBACK_GLOBAL_SPACE

Parameters

<i>attr</i>	attr to associate space with.
<i>space</i>	a previously initialized space

Returns

- 0 on success

See also

[Globus Callback Spaces](#)

4.14.1.2 int globus_condattr_getspace (globus_condattr_t * attr, int * space)

Use this function to retrieve the space associated with a condattr.

Parameters

<i>attr</i>	attr to associate space with.
<i>space</i>	storage for the space to be passed back

Returns

- 0 on success

See also

[Globus Callback Spaces](#)

4.15 URL String Parser

Data Structures

- struct [globus_url_t](#)
Parsed URLs.

Enumerations

- enum [globus_url_scheme_t](#) { [GLOBUS_URL_SCHEME_FTP](#) = 0, [GLOBUS_URL_SCHEME_GSIFTP](#), [GLOBUS_URL_SCHEME_HTTP](#), [GLOBUS_URL_SCHEME_HTTPS](#), [GLOBUS_URL_SCHEME_LDAP](#), [GLOBUS_URL_SCHEME_FILE](#), [GLOBUS_URL_SCHEME_X_NEXUS](#), [GLOBUS_URL_SCHEME_X_GASS_CACHE](#), [GLOBUS_URL_SCHEME_UNKNOWN](#), [GLOBUS_URL_NUM_SCHEMES](#) }

Functions

- int [globus_url_parse](#) (const char *url_string, [globus_url_t](#) *url)
- int [globus_url_parse_rfc1738](#) (const char *url_string, [globus_url_t](#) *url)
- int [globus_url_parse_loose](#) (const char *url_string, [globus_url_t](#) *url)
- int [globus_url_destroy](#) ([globus_url_t](#) *url)
- int [globus_url_get_scheme](#) (const char *url_string, [globus_url_scheme_t](#) *scheme_type)
- int [globus_url_copy](#) ([globus_url_t](#) *dst, const [globus_url_t](#) *src)

4.15.1 Detailed Description

The Globus URL functions provide a simple mechanism for parsing a URL string into a data structure, and for determining the scheme of an URL string. These functions are part of the Globus common library. The `GLOBUS_COMMON` module must be activated in order to use them.

4.15.2 Enumeration Type Documentation

4.15.2.1 enum [globus_url_scheme_t](#)

URL Schemes.

The Globus URL library supports a set of URL schemes (protocols). This enumeration can be used to quickly dispatch a parsed URL based on a constant value.

See also

[globus_url_t::scheme_type](#)

Enumerator:

`GLOBUS_URL_SCHEME_FTP` File Transfer Protocol.

`GLOBUS_URL_SCHEME_GSIFTP` GSI-enhanced File Transfer Protocol.

`GLOBUS_URL_SCHEME_HTTP` HyperText Transfer Protocol.

`GLOBUS_URL_SCHEME_HTTPS` Secure HyperText Transfer Protocol.

`GLOBUS_URL_SCHEME_LDAP` Lightweight Directory Access Protocol.

`GLOBUS_URL_SCHEME_FILE` File Location.

`GLOBUS_URL_SCHEME_X_NEXUS` Nexus endpoint.

`GLOBUS_URL_SCHEME_X_GASS_CACHE` GASS Cache Entry.

`GLOBUS_URL_SCHEME_UNKNOWN` Any other URL of the form `<scheme>://<something>`

`GLOBUS_URL_NUM_SCHEMES` Total number of URL schemes supported.

4.15.3 Function Documentation

4.15.3.1 `int globus_url_parse (const char * url_string, globus_url_t * url)`

Parse a string containing a URL into a [globus_url_t](#).

Parameters

<i>url_string</i>	String to parse
<i>url</i>	Pointer to globus_url_t to be filled with the fields of the url

Return values

<i>GLOBUS_SUCCESS</i>	The string was successfully parsed.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_NULL_STRING</i>	The <i>url_string</i> was <i>GLOBUS_NULL</i> .
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_NULL_URL</i>	The URL pointer was <i>GLOBUS_NULL</i> .
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_SCHEME</i>	The URL scheme (protocol) contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_USER</i>	The user part of the URL contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_PASSWORD</i>	The password part of the URL contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_HOST</i>	The host part of the URL contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_PORT</i>	The port part of the URL contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_PATH</i>	The path part of the URL contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_DN</i>	-9 The DN part of an LDAP URL contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_ATTRIBUTES</i>	-10 The attributes part of an LDAP URL contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_SCOPE</i>	-11 The scope part of an LDAP URL contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_FILTER</i>	-12 The filter part of an LDAP URL contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY</i>	-13 The library was unable to allocate memory to create the globus_url_t contents.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_INTERNAL_ERROR</i>	-14 Some unexpected error occurred parsing the URL.

4.15.3.2 `int globus_url_parse_rfc1738 (const char * url_string, globus_url_t * url)`

Parse a string containing a URL into a [globus_url_t](#).

Parameters

<i>url_string</i>	String to parse
<i>url</i>	Pointer to globus_url_t to be filled with the fields of the url

Return values

<i>GLOBUS_SUCCESS</i>	The string was successfully parsed.
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<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_NULL_STRING</i>	The url_string was GLOBUS_NULL.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_NULL_URL</i>	The URL pointer was GLOBUS_NULL.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_SCHEME</i>	The URL scheme (protocol) contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_USER</i>	The user part of the URL contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_PASSWORD</i>	The password part of the URL contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_HOST</i>	The host part of the URL contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_PORT</i>	The port part of the URL contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_PATH</i>	The path part of the URL contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_DN</i>	-9 The DN part of an LDAP URL contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_ATTRIBUTES</i>	-10 The attributes part of an LDAP URL contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_SCOPE</i>	-11 The scope part of an LDAP URL contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_FILTER</i>	-12 The filter part of an LDAP URL contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY</i>	-13 The library was unable to allocate memory to create the the globus_url_t contents.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_INTERNAL_ERROR</i>	-14 Some unexpected error occurred parsing the URL.

4.15.3.3 int globus_url_parse_loose (const char * url_string, globus_url_t * url)

Parse a string containing a URL into a [globus_url_t](#) Looser restrictions on characters allowed in the path part of the URL.

Parameters

<i>url_string</i>	String to parse
<i>url</i>	Pointer to globus_url_t to be filled with the fields of the url

Return values

<i>GLOBUS_SUCCESS</i>	The string was successfully parsed.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_NULL_STRING</i>	The url_string was GLOBUS_NULL.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_NULL_URL</i>	The URL pointer was GLOBUS_NULL.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_SCHEME</i>	The URL scheme (protocol) contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_USER</i>	The user part of the URL contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_PASSWORD</i>	The password part of the URL contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_HOST</i>	The host part of the URL contained invalid characters.

<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_PORT</i>	The port part of the URL contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_PATH</i>	The path part of the URL contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_DN</i>	-9 The DN part of an LDAP URL contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_ATTRIBUTES</i>	-10 The attributes part of an LDAP URL contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_SCOPE</i>	-11 The scope part of an LDAP URL contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_FILTER</i>	-12 The filter part of an LDAP URL contained invalid characters.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY</i>	-13 The library was unable to allocate memory to create the globus_url_t contents.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_INTERNAL_ERROR</i>	-14 Some unexpected error occurred parsing the URL.

4.15.3.4 `int globus_url_destroy (globus_url_t * url)`

Destroy a [globus_url_t](#) structure.

This function frees all memory associated with a [globus_url_t](#) structure.

Parameters

<i>url</i>	The url structure to destroy
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Return values

<i>GLOBUS_SUCCESS</i>	The URL was successfully destroyed.
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4.15.3.5 `int globus_url_get_scheme (const char * url_string, globus_url_scheme_t * scheme_type)`

Get the scheme of an URL.

This function determines the scheme type of the url string, and populates the variable pointed to by second parameter with that value. This performs a less expensive parsing than [globus_url_parse\(\)](#) and is suitable for applications which need only to choose a handler based on the URL scheme.

Parameters

<i>url_string</i>	The string containing the URL.
<i>scheme_type</i>	A pointer to a <code>globus_url_scheme_t</code> which will be set to the scheme.

Return values

<i>GLOBUS_SUCCESS</i>	The URL scheme was recognized, and <code>scheme_type</code> has been updated.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_BAD_SCHEME</i>	The URL scheme was not recognized.

4.15.3.6 `int globus_url_copy (globus_url_t * dst, const globus_url_t * src)`

Create a copy of an URL structure.

This function copies the contents of a url structure into another.

Parameters

<i>dst</i>	The URL structure to be populated with a copy of the contents of src.
<i>src</i>	The original URL.

Return values

<i>GLOBUS_SUCCESS</i>	The URL was successfully copied.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_NULL_URL</i>	One of the URLs was GLOBUS_NULL.
<i>GLOBUS_URL_ERROR_OUT_OF_MEMORY;</i>	The library was unable to allocate memory to create the the globus_url_t contents.

5 Data Structure Documentation

5.1 globus_url_t Struct Reference

Data Fields

- char * [scheme](#)
- [globus_url_scheme_t](#) [scheme_type](#)
- char * [user](#)
- char * [password](#)
- char * [host](#)
- unsigned short [port](#)
- char * [url_path](#)
- char * [dn](#)
- char * [attributes](#)
- char * [scope](#)
- char * [filter](#)
- char * [url_specific_part](#)

5.1.1 Detailed Description

Parsed URLs.

This structure contains the fields which were parsed from a string representation of a URL. There are no methods to access fields of this structure.

5.1.2 Field Documentation

5.1.2.1 char* globus_url_t::scheme

A string containing the URL's scheme (http, ftp, etc)

5.1.2.2 globus_url_scheme_t globus_url_t::scheme_type

An enumerated scheme type.

This is derived from the scheme string

5.1.2.3 char* globus_url_t::user

The username portion of the URL.

[ftp, gsiftp]

5.1.2.4 char* globus_url_t::password

The user's password from the URL.

[ftp, gsiftp]

5.1.2.5 char* globus_url_t::host

The host name or IP address of the URL.

[ftp, gsiftp, http, https, ldap, x-nexus]

5.1.2.6 unsigned short globus_url_t::port

The TCP port number of the service providing the URL [ftp, gsiftp, http, https, ldap, x-nexus].

5.1.2.7 char* globus_url_t::url_path

The path name of the resource on the service providing the URL.

[ftp, gsiftp, http, https]

5.1.2.8 char* globus_url_t::dn

The distinguished name for the base of an LDAP search.

[ldap]

5.1.2.9 char* globus_url_t::attributes

The list of attributes which should be returned from an LDAP search.

[ldap]

5.1.2.10 char* globus_url_t::scope

The scope of an LDAP search.

[ldap]

5.1.2.11 char* globus_url_t::filter

The filter to be applied to an LDAP search [ldap].

5.1.2.12 char* globus_url_t::url_specific_part

An unparsed string containing the remaining text after the optional host and port of an unknown URL, or the contents of a x-gass-cache URL [x-gass-cache, unknown].