Package: pbdZMQ (via r-universe)

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LazyLoad yes

Copyright See files AUTHORS, COPYING, and COPYING.LESSER in 'inst/zmq_copyright/' for the 'ZeroMQ' source files in 'src/zmq_src/' which are under GPL-3.

Description 'ZeroMQ' is a well-known library for high-performance asynchronous messaging in scalable, distributed applications. This package provides high level R wrapper functions to easily utilize 'ZeroMQ'. We mainly focus on interactive client/server programming frameworks. For convenience, a minimal 'ZeroMQ' library (4.2.2) is shipped with 'pbdZMQ', which can be used if no system installation of 'ZeroMQ' is available. A few wrapper functions compatible with 'rzmq' are also provided.

SystemRequirements Linux, Mac OSX, and Windows, or 'ZeroMQ' library >= 4.0.4. Solaris 10 needs 'ZeroMQ' library 4.0.7 and 'OpenCSW'.

StagedInstall TRUE

License GPL-3

URL https://pbdr.org/

BugReports https://github.com/snoweye/pbdZMQ/issues

NeedsCompilation yes

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pbdZMQ-package *Programming with Big Data – Interface to ZeroMQ*

Description

ZeroMQ is a well-known library for high-performance asynchronous messaging in scalable, distributed applications. This package provides high level R wrapper functions to easily utilize ZeroMQ. We mainly focus on interactive client/server programming frameworks. For convenience, a minimal ZeroMQ library (4.1.0 rc1) is shipped with pbdZMQ, which can be used if no system installation of ZeroMQ is available. A few wrapper functions compatible with rzmq are also provided.

Details

The install command using default **pbdZMQ**'s internal ZeroMQ library is

```
> R CMD INSTALL pbdZMQ_0.1-0.tar.gz
--configure-args="--enable-internal-zmq"
```

Other available variables include

Variable	Default
ZMQ_INCLUDE	-I./zmqsrc/include
ZMQ_LDFLAGS	-L./ -lzmq
ZMQ_POLLER	select

See the package source file pbdZMQ/configure.ac for details.

For installation using an external ZeroMQ library, see the package source file pbdZMQ/INSTALL for details.

Author(s)

Wei-Chen Chen <wccsnow@gmail.com>.

References

ZeroMQ/4.1.0 API Reference: https://libzmq.readthedocs.io/en/zeromq4-1/

Programming with Big Data in R Website: https://pbdr.org/

See Also

zmq.ctx.new(), zmq.socket().

address *Form an Address/Endpoint*

Description

A notationally convenient function for forming addresses/endpoints. It's a simple wrapper around the `paste0()` function.

Usage

```
address(host, port, transport = "tcp")
```

Arguments

`host`	The host ip address or url.
`port`	A port; necessary for all transports except ipc.
`transport`	The transport protocol. Choices are "inproc", "ipc", "tcp", and "pgm"/"epgm" for local in-process (inter-thread), local inter-process, tcp, and pgm, respectively.

Value

An address, for use with pbdZMQ functions.

Author(s)

Drew Schmidt

See Also

`zmq.bind`

Examples

```
address("localhost", 55555)
```

C-like Wrapper Functions for ZeroMQ
The C-like ZeroMQ Interface

Description

The basic interface to ZeroMQ that somewhat models the C interface.

Details

A list of all functions for this interface is as follows:

```
zmq.bind()          zmq.close()     zmqconnect()
zmq.ctx.destroy()   zmq.ctx.new()   zmq.msg.recv()
zmq.msg.send()      zmq.recv()      zmq.send()
zmq.socket()
```

Author(s)

Wei-Chen Chen <wccsnow@gmail.com>.

References

ZeroMQ/4.1.0 API Reference: https://libzmq.readthedocs.io/en/zeromq4-1/

Programming with Big Data in R Website: https://pbdr.org/

Context Functions *Context Functions*

Description

Context functions

Usage

```
zmq.ctx.new()

zmq.ctx.destroy(ctx)
```

Arguments

ctx	a ZMQ context

Details

`zmq.ctx.new()` initializes a ZMQ context for starting communication.

`zmq.ctx.destroy()` terminates the context for stopping communication.

Value

`zmq.ctx.new()` returns an R external pointer (`ctx`) generated by ZMQ C API pointing to a context if successful, otherwise returns an R `NULL`.

`zmq.ctx.destroy()` returns 0 if successful, otherwise returns -1 and sets `errno` to either `EFAULT` or `EINTR`.

Author(s)

Wei-Chen Chen <wccsnow@gmail.com>.

References

ZeroMQ/4.1.0 API Reference: https://libzmq.readthedocs.io/en/zeromq4-1/

Programming with Big Data in R Website: https://pbdr.org/

See Also

`zmq.socket()`, `zmq.close()`, `zmq.bind()`, `zmq.connect()`.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(pbdZMQ, quietly = TRUE)

context <- zmq.ctx.new()
zmq.ctx.destroy(context)

## End(Not run)
```

`File Transfer Functions`

File Transfer Functions

Description

High level functions calling `zmq_send()` and `zmq_recv()` to transfer a file in 200 KiB chunks.

Usage

```
zmq.sendfile(
  port,
  filename,
  verbose = FALSE,
  flags = ZMQ.SR()$BLOCK,
  forcebin = FALSE,
  ctx = NULL,
  socket = NULL
)

zmq.recvfile(
  port,
  endpoint,
  filename,
  verbose = FALSE,
  flags = ZMQ.SR()$BLOCK,
  forcebin = FALSE,
  ctx = NULL,
  socket = NULL
)
```

Arguments

port	A valid tcp port.
filename	The name (as a string) of the in/out files. The in and out file names can be different.
verbose	Logical; determines if a progress bar should be shown.
flags	A flag for the method used by zmq_sendfile and zmq_recvfile
forcebin	Force to read/send/recv/write in binary form. Typically for a Windows system, text (ASCII) and binary files are processed differently. If TRUE, "r+b" and "w+b" will be enforced in the C code. This option is mainly for Windows.
ctx	A ZMQ ctx. If NULL (default), the function will initial one at the beginning and destroy it after finishing file transfer.
socket	A ZMQ socket based on ctx. If NULL (default), the function will create one at the beginning and close it after finishing file transfer.
endpoint	A ZMQ socket endpoint.

Details

If no socket is passed, then by default zmq.sendfile() binds a ZMQ_PUSH socket, and zmq.recvfile() connects to this with a ZMQ_PULL socket. On the other hand, a PUSH/PULL, REQ/REP, or REP/REQ socket pairing may be passed. In that case, the socket should already be connected to the desired endpoint. Be careful not to pass the wrong socket combination (e.g., do not do REQ/REQ), as this can put the processes in an un-recoverable state.

Value

`zmq.sendfile()` and `zmq.recvfile()` return number of bytes (invisible) in the sent message if successful, otherwise returns -1 (invisible) and sets `errno` to the error value, see ZeroMQ manual for details.

Author(s)

Drew Schmidt and Christian Heckendorf

References

ZeroMQ/4.1.0 API Reference: https://libzmq.readthedocs.io/en/zeromq4-1/

Programming with Big Data in R Website: https://pbdr.org/

See Also

`zmq.msg.send()`, `zmq.msg.recv()`.

Examples

```
## Not run:
### Run the sender and receiver code in separate R sessions.

# Receiver
library(pbdZMQ, quietly = TRUE)
zmq.recvfile(55555, "localhost", "/tmp/outfile", verbose=TRUE)

# Sender
library(pbdZMQ, quietly = TRUE)
zmq.sendfile(55555, "/tmp/infile", verbose=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

Initial Control Functions

Initial controls in pbdZMQ

Description

Initial control functions

Usage

```
.zmqopt_get(main, sub = NULL, envir = .GlobalEnv)

.zmqopt_set(val, main, sub = NULL, envir = .GlobalEnv)

.zmqopt_init(envir = .GlobalEnv)
```

Arguments

`main`	a variable to be get from or set to
`sub`	a subvariable to be get from or set to
`envir`	an environment where ZMQ controls locate
`val`	a value to be set

Details

`.zmqopt_init()` initials default ZMQ controls. `.zmqopt_get()` gets a ZMQ control. `.zmqopt_set()` sets a ZMQ control.

Value

`.zmqopt_init()` initial the ZMQ control at `envir`.

Author(s)

Wei-Chen Chen <wccsnow@gmail.com>.

References

ZeroMQ/4.1.0 API Reference: https://libzmq.readthedocs.io/en/zeromq4-1/

Programming with Big Data in R Website: https://pbdr.org/

See Also

`.pbd_env`.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(pbdZMQ, quietly = TRUE)

ls(.pbd_env)
rm(.pbd_env)
.zmqopt_init()
ls(.pbd_env)

.pbd_env$ZMQ.SR$BLOCK
pbd_opt(bytext = "ZMQ.SR$BLOCK = 0L")

## End(Not run)
```

ls *A wrapper function for base::ls*

Description

The `ls()` function with modification to avoid listing hidden pbd objects.

Usage

```
ls(
  name,
  pos = -1L,
  envir = as.environment(pos),
  all.names = FALSE,
  pattern,
  sorted = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`name`, `pos`, `envir`, `all.names`, `pattern`, `sorted`
as the original `base::ls()`.

Details

As the original `base::ls()`, it returns the names of the objects.

Value

As the original `base::ls()` except when `all.names` is `TRUE` and `envir` is `.GlobalEnv`, hidden pbd objects such as `.pbd_env` and `.pbdenv` will not be returned.

Author(s)

Wei-Chen Chen <wccsnow@gmail.com>.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(pbdRPC, quietly = TRUE)
ls(all.names = TRUE)
base::ls(all.names = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

`Message Function` *Message Functions*

Description

Message functions

Usage

```
zmq.msg.send(
  rmsg,
  socket,
  flags = ZMQ.SR()$BLOCK,
  serialize = TRUE,
  serialversion = NULL
)

zmq.msg.recv(socket, flags = ZMQ.SR()$BLOCK, unserialize = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`rmsg`	an R message
`socket`	a ZMQ socket
`flags`	a flag for method of send and receive
`serialize`	if serialize the `rmsg`
`serialversion`	NULL or numeric; the workspace format version to use when serializing. NULL specifies the current default version. The only other supported values are 2 and 3
`unserialize`	if unserialize the received R message

Details

`zmq.msg.send()` sends an R message.

`zmq.msg.recv()` receives an R message.

Value

`zmq.msg.send()` returns 0 if successful, otherwise returns -1 and sets `errno` to `EFAULT`.

`zmq.msg.recv()` returns the message if successful, otherwise returns -1 and sets `errno` to `EFAULT`.

Author(s)

Wei-Chen Chen <wccsnow@gmail.com>.

References

ZeroMQ/4.1.0 API Reference: https://libzmq.readthedocs.io/en/zeromq4-1/

Programming with Big Data in R Website: https://pbdr.org/

See Also

zmq.send(), zmq.recv().

Examples

```
## Not run:
### Using request-reply pattern.

### At the server, run next in background or the other window.
library(pbdZMQ, quietly = TRUE)

context <- zmq.ctx.new()
responder <- zmq.socket(context, ZMQ.ST()$REP)
zmq.bind(responder, "tcp://*:5555")
buf <- zmq.msg.recv(responder)
set.seed(1234)
ret <- rnorm(5)
print(ret)
zmq.msg.send(ret, responder)
zmq.close(responder)
zmq.ctx.destroy(context)


### At a client, run next in foreground.
library(pbdZMQ, quietly = TRUE)

context <- zmq.ctx.new()
requester <- zmq.socket(context, ZMQ.ST()$REQ)
zmq.connect(requester, "tcp://localhost:5555")
zmq.msg.send(NULL, requester)
ret <- zmq.msg.recv(requester)
print(ret)
zmq.close(requester)
zmq.ctx.destroy(context)

## End(Not run)
```

`Overwrite shpkg` *Overwrite rpath of linked shared library in osx*

Description

Overwrite rpath of linked shared library (e.g. `JuniperKernel/libs/JuniperKernel.so` in osx only. Typically, it is called by `.onLoad()` to update rpath if `pbdZMQ` or `pbdZMQ/libs/libzmq.*.dylib` was moved to a personal directory (e.g. the binary package was installed to a none default path). The commands `otool` and `install_name_tool` are required. Permission may be needed (e.g. `sudo`) to overwrite the shared library.

Usage

```
overwrite.shpkg.rpath(
  mylib = NULL,
  mypkg = "JuniperKernel",
  linkingto = "pbdZMQ",
  shlib = "zmq"
)
```

Arguments

`mylib`	the path where `mypkg` was installed (default `NULL` that will search from R's path)
`mypkg`	the package for where `mypkg.so` will be checked or updated
`linkingto`	the package for where `libshpkg*.dylib` is located
`shlib`	name of shlib to be searched for

Author(s)

Wei-Chen Chen <wccsnow@gmail.com>.

Programming with Big Data in R Website: https://pbdr.org/

Examples

```
## Not run:
### Called by .onLoad() within "JuniperKernel/R/zzz.R"
overwrite.shpkg.rpath(mypkg = "JuniperKernel",
                      linkingto = "pbdZMQ",
                      shlib = "zmq")

## End(Not run)
```

`Poll Functions` *Poll Functions*

Description

Poll functions

Usage

```
zmq.poll(socket, type, timeout = -1L, MC = ZMQ.MC())

zmq.poll.free()

zmq.poll.length()

zmq.poll.get.revents(index = 1L)
```

Arguments

socket	a vector of ZMQ sockets
type	a vector of socket types corresponding to socket argument
timeout	timeout for poll, see ZeroMQ manual for details
MC	a message control, see ZMQ.MC() for details
index	an index of ZMQ poll items to obtain revents

Details

zmq.poll() initials ZMQ poll items given ZMQ socket's and ZMQ poll type's. Both socket and type are in vectors of the same length, while socket contains socket pointers and type contains types of poll. See ZMQ.PO() for the possible values of type. ZMQ defines several poll types and utilize them to poll multiple sockets.

zmq.poll.free() frees ZMQ poll structure memory internally.

zmq.poll.length() obtains total numbers of ZMQ poll items.

zmq.poll.get.revents() obtains revent types from ZMQ poll item by the input index.

Value

zmq.poll() returns a ZMQ code and an errno, see ZeroMQ manual for details, no error/warning/interrupt in this R function, but some error/warning/interrupt may catch by the C function zmq_poll().

zmq.poll.length() returns the total number of poll items

zmq.poll.get.revents() returns the revent type

Author(s)

Wei-Chen Chen <wccsnow@gmail.com>.

References

ZeroMQ/4.1.0 API Reference: https://libzmq.readthedocs.io/en/zeromq4-1/

Programming with Big Data in R Website: https://pbdr.org/

See Also

zmq.recv(), zmq.send().

Examples

```
## Not run:
### Using poll pattern.
### See demo/mspoller.r for details.

### Run next in background or the other window.
SHELL> Rscript wuserver.r &
SHELL> Rscript taskvent.r &
SHELL> Rscript mspoller.r

### The mspoller.r has next.
library(pbdZMQ, quietly = TRUE)

### Initial.
context <- zmq.ctx.new()
receiver <- zmq.socket(context, ZMQ.ST()$PULL)
zmq.connect(receiver, "tcp://localhost:5557")
subscriber <- zmq.socket(context, ZMQ.ST()$SUB)
zmq.connect(subscriber, "tcp://localhost:5556")
zmq.setsockopt(subscriber, ZMQ.SO()$SUBSCRIBE, "20993")

### Process messages from both sockets.
cat("Press Ctrl+C or Esc to stop mspoller.\n")
i.rec <- 0
i.sub <- 0
while(TRUE){
  ### Set poller.
  zmq.poll(c(receiver, subscriber),
           c(ZMQ.PO()$POLLIN, ZMQ.PO()$POLLIN))

  ### Check receiver.
  if(bitwAnd(zmq.poll.get.revents(1), ZMQ.PO()$POLLIN)){
    ret <- zmq.recv(receiver)
    if(ret$len != -1){
      cat("task ventilator:", ret$buf, "at", i.rec, "\n")
      i.rec <- i.rec + 1
    }
  }

  ### Check subscriber.
  if(bitwAnd(zmq.poll.get.revents(2), ZMQ.PO()$POLLIN)){
    ret <- zmq.recv(subscriber)
    if(ret$len != -1){
      cat("weather update:", ret$buf, "at", i.sub, "\n")
      i.sub <- i.sub + 1
    }
  }

  if(i.rec >= 5 & i.sub >= 5){
    break
  }
```

```
  Sys.sleep(runif(1, 0.5, 1))
}

### Finish.
zmq.poll.free()
zmq.close(receiver)
zmq.close(subscriber)
zmq.ctx.destroy(context)

## End(Not run)
```

`random_port` *Random Port*

Description

Generate a valid, random TCP port.

Usage

```
random_port(min_port = 49152, max_port = 65536)

random_open_port(min_port = 49152, max_port = 65536, max_tries = 100)
```

Arguments

`min_port`, `max_port`	The minimum/maximum value to be generated. The minimum should not be below 49152 and the maximum should not exceed 65536 (see details).
`max_tries`	The maximum number of times a random port will be searched for.

Details

By definition, a TCP port is an unsigned short, and so it can not exceed 65535. Additionally, ports in the range 1024 to 49151 are (possibly) registered by ICANN for specific uses.

`random_port()` will simply generate a valid, non-registered tcp port. `random_unused_port()` will generate a port that is available for socket connections.

`random_open_port()` finds a random port not already bound to an endpoint.

Author(s)

Drew Schmidt

References

"The Ephemeral Port Range" by Mike Gleason. https://www.ncftp.com/ncftpd/doc/misc/ephemeral_ports.html

Examples

```
random_port()
```

`Send Receive Functions`

Send Receive Functions

Description

Send and receive functions

Usage

```
zmq.send(socket, buf, flags = ZMQ.SR()$BLOCK)

zmq.recv(
  socket,
  len = 1024L,
  flags = ZMQ.SR()$BLOCK,
  buf.type = c("char", "raw")
)
```

Arguments

`socket`	a ZMQ socket
`buf`	a buffer to be sent
`flags`	a flag for the method using by `zmq_send` and `zmq_recv`
`len`	a length of buffer to be received, default 1024 bytes
`buf.type`	buffer type to be received

Details

`zmq.send()` is a high level R function calling ZMQ C API `zmq_send()` sending `buf` out.

`zmq.recv()` is a high level R function calling ZMQ C API `zmq_recv()` receiving buffers of length `len` according to the `buf.type`.

`flags` see `ZMQ.SR()` for detail options of send and receive functions.

`buf.type` currently supports `char` and `raw` which are both in R object format.

Value

`zmq.send()` returns number of bytes (invisible) in the sent message if successful, otherwise returns -1 (invisible) and sets `errno` to the error value, see ZeroMQ manual for details.

`zmq.recv()` returns a list (`ret`) containing the received buffer `ret$buf` and the length of received buffer (`ret$len` which is less or equal to the input `len`) if successful, otherwise returns -1 and sets `errno` to the error value, see ZeroMQ manual for details.

Author(s)

Wei-Chen Chen <wccsnow@gmail.com>.

References

ZeroMQ/4.1.0 API Reference: https://libzmq.readthedocs.io/en/zeromq4-1/

Programming with Big Data in R Website: https://pbdr.org/

See Also

zmq.msg.send(), zmq.msg.recv().

Examples

```
## Not run:
### Using request-reply pattern.

### At the server, run next in background or the other window.
library(pbdZMQ, quietly = TRUE)

context <- zmq.ctx.new()
responder <- zmq.socket(context, ZMQ.ST()$REP)
zmq.bind(responder, "tcp://*:5555")
for(i.res in 1:5){
  buf <- zmq.recv(responder, 10L)
  cat(buf$buf, "\n")
  Sys.sleep(0.5)
  zmq.send(responder, "World")
}
zmq.close(responder)
zmq.ctx.destroy(context)


### At a client, run next in foreground.
library(pbdZMQ, quietly = TRUE)

context <- zmq.ctx.new()
requester <- zmq.socket(context, ZMQ.ST()$REQ)
zmq.connect(requester, "tcp://localhost:5555")
for(i.req in 1:5){
  cat("Sending Hello ", i.req, "\n")
  zmq.send(requester, "Hello")
  buf <- zmq.recv(requester, 10L)
  cat("Received World ", i.req, "\n")
}
zmq.close(requester)
zmq.ctx.destroy(context)

## End(Not run)
```

`Send Receive Multiple Raw Buffers`
Send Receive Multiple Raw Buffers

Description

Send and receive functions for multiple raw buffers

Usage

```
zmq.send.multipart(socket, parts, serialize = TRUE)

zmq.recv.multipart(socket, unserialize = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`socket`	a ZMQ socket
`parts`	a vector of multiple buffers to be sent
`serialize, unserialize`	if serialize/unserialize the received multiple buffers

Details

`zmq.send.multipart()` is a high level R function to send multiple raw messages `parts` at once.

`zmq.recv.multipart()` is a high level R function to receive multiple raw messages at once.

Value

`zmq.send.multipart()` returns.

`zmq.recv.multipart()` returns.

Author(s)

Wei-Chen Chen <wccsnow@gmail.com>.

References

ZeroMQ/4.1.0 API Reference: https://libzmq.readthedocs.io/en/zeromq4-1/

Programming with Big Data in R Website: https://pbdr.org/

See Also

`zmq.msg.send()`, `zmq.msg.recv()`.

Examples

```
## Not run:
### Using request-reply pattern.

### At the server, run next in background or the other window.
library(pbdZMQ, quietly = TRUE)

context <- zmq.ctx.new()
responder <- zmq.socket(context, ZMQ.ST()$REP)
zmq.bind(responder, "tcp://*:5555")

ret <- zmq.recv.multipart(responder, unserialize = TRUE)
parts <- as.list(rep("World", 5))
zmq.send.multipart(responder, parts)
for(i in 1:5) cat(ret[[i]])

zmq.close(responder)
zmq.ctx.destroy(context)

### At a client, run next in foreground.
library(pbdZMQ, quietly = TRUE)

context <- zmq.ctx.new()
requester <- zmq.socket(context, ZMQ.ST()$REQ)
zmq.connect(requester, "tcp://localhost:5555")

parts <- lapply(1:5, function(i.req){ paste("Sending Hello ", i.req, "\n") })
zmq.send.multipart(requester, parts)
ret <- zmq.recv.multipart(requester, unserialize = TRUE)
print(ret)

zmq.close(requester)
zmq.ctx.destroy(context)

## End(Not run)
```

Set Control Functions *Set controls in pbdZMQ*

Description

Set control functions

Usage

```
pbd_opt(..., bytext = "", envir = .GlobalEnv)
```

Arguments

`...`	in argument format `option = value` to set `.pbd_env$option <- value` inside the `envir`
`bytext`	in text format `"option = value"` to set `.pbd_env$option <- value` inside the `envir`.
`envir`	by default the global environment is used.

Details

`pbd_opt()` sets pbd options for ZMQ controls.

`...` allows multiple options in `envir$.pbd_env`, but only in a simple way.

`bytext` allows to assign options by text in `envir$.pbd_env`, but can assign advanced objects. For example, `"option$suboption <- value"` will set `envir$.pbd_env$option$suboption <- value`.

Value

No value is returned.

Author(s)

Wei-Chen Chen <wccsnow@gmail.com> and Drew Schmidt.

References

ZeroMQ/4.1.0 API Reference: https://libzmq.readthedocs.io/en/zeromq4-1/

Programming with Big Data in R Website: https://pbdr.org/

See Also

`.pbd_env`.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(pbdZMQ, quietly = TRUE)

ls(.pbd_env)
rm(.pbd_env)
.zmqopt_init()
ls(.pbd_env)

.pbd_env$ZMQ.SR$BLOCK
pbd_opt(bytext = "ZMQ.SR$BLOCK <- 0L")

## End(Not run)
```

Socket Functions *Socket Functions*

Description

Socket functions

Usage

```
zmq.socket(ctx, type = ZMQ.ST()$REP)

zmq.close(socket)

zmq.bind(socket, endpoint, MC = ZMQ.MC())

zmq.connect(socket, endpoint, MC = ZMQ.MC())

zmq.disconnect(socket, endpoint, MC = ZMQ.MC())

zmq.setsockopt(socket, option.name, option.value, MC = ZMQ.MC())

zmq.getsockopt(socket, option.name, option.value, MC = ZMQ.MC())
```

Arguments

`ctx`	a ZMQ context
`type`	a socket type
`socket`	a ZMQ socket
`endpoint`	a ZMQ socket endpoint
`MC`	a message control, see `ZMQ.MC()` for details
`option.name`	an option name to the socket
`option.value`	an option value to the option name

Details

`zmq.socket()` initials a ZMQ socket given a ZMQ context `ctx` and a socket `type`. See `ZMQ.ST()` for the possible values of `type`. ZMQ defines several patterns for the socket type and utilize them to communicate in different ways including request-reply, publish-subscribe, pipeline, exclusive pair, and naive patterns.

`zmq.close()` destroys the ZMQ socket.

`zmq.bind()` binds the socket to a local endpoint and then accepts incoming connections on that endpoint. See `endpoint` next for details.

`zmq.connect()` connects the socket to a remote endpoint and then accepts outgoing connections on that endpoint. See `endpoint` next for details.

`endpoint` is a string consisting of a transport :// followed by an address. The transport specifies the underlying protocol to use. The address specifies the transport-specific address to bind to. pbdZMQ/ZMQ provides the following transports:

Transport	Usage
`tcp`	unicast transport using TCP
`ipc`	local inter-process communication transport
`inproc`	local in-process (inter-thread) communication transport
`pgm,epgm`	reliable multicast transport using PGM

*** warning: `epgm` is not turned on by default in the pbdZMQ's internal ZeroMQ library.
*** warning: `ipc` is not supported in Windows system.

`zmq.setsockopt()` is to set/change socket options.

`zmq.getsockopt()` is to get socket options and returns `option.value`.

Value

`zmq.socket()` returns an R external pointer (`socket`) generated by ZMQ C API pointing to a socket if successful, otherwise returns an R `NULL` and sets `errno` to the error value, see ZeroMQ manual for details.

`zmq.close()` destroys the socket reference/pointer (`socket`) and returns 0 if successful, otherwise returns -1 and sets `errno` to the error value, see ZeroMQ manual for details.

`zmq.bind()` binds the socket to specific `endpoint` and returns 0 if successful, otherwise returns -1 and sets `errno` to the error value, see ZeroMQ manual for details.

`zmq.connect()` connects the socket to specific `endpoint` and returns 0 if successful, otherwise returns -1 and sets `errno` to the error value, see ZeroMQ manual for details.

`zmq.setsockopt()` sets/changes the socket option and returns 0 if successful, otherwise returns -1 and sets `errno` to the error value, see ZeroMQ manual for details.

`zmq.getsockopt()` returns the value of socket option, see ZeroMQ manual for details.

Author(s)

Wei-Chen Chen <wccsnow@gmail.com>.

References

ZeroMQ/4.1.0 API Reference: https://libzmq.readthedocs.io/en/zeromq4-1/

Programming with Big Data in R Website: https://pbdr.org/

See Also

`zmq.ctx.new()`, `zmq.ctx.destroy()`.

Examples

```
## Not run:
### Using request-reply pattern.

### At the server, run next in background or the other windows.
library(pbdZMQ, quietly = TRUE)

context <- zmq.ctx.new()
responder <- zmq.socket(context, ZMQ.ST()$REP)
zmq.bind(responder, "tcp://*:5555")
zmq.close(responder)
zmq.ctx.destroy(context)


### At a client, run next in foreground.
library(pbdZMQ, quietly = TRUE)

context <- zmq.ctx.new()
requester <- zmq.socket(context, ZMQ.ST()$REQ)
zmq.connect(requester, "tcp://localhost:5555")
zmq.close(requester)
zmq.ctx.destroy(context)

## End(Not run)
```

`Transfer Functions for Files or Directories`

Transfer Functions for Files or Directories

Description

High level functions calling `zmq.sendfile()` and `zmq.recvfile()` to zip, transfer, and unzip small files or directories contains small files.

Usage

```
zmq.senddir(
  port,
  infiles,
  verbose = FALSE,
  flags = ZMQ.SR()$BLOCK,
  ctx = NULL,
  socket = NULL
)

zmq.recvdir(
  port,
```

```
  endpoint,
  outfile = NULL,
  exdir = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE,
  flags = ZMQ.SR()$BLOCK,
  ctx = NULL,
  socket = NULL
)
```

Arguments

port	A valid tcp port to be passed to zmq.sendfile() and zmq.recvfile().
infiles	The name (as a string) vector of the in files to be zipped and to be sent away.
verbose	Logical; determines if a progress bar should be shown.
flags	A flag for the method used by zmq_sendfile and zmq_recvfile
ctx	A ZMQ ctx. If NULL (default), the function will initial one at the beginning and destroy it after finishing file transfer.
socket	A ZMQ socket based on ctx. If NULL (default), the function will create one at the beginning and close it after finishing file transfer.
endpoint	A ZMQ socket endpoint to be passed to zmq.sendfile() and zmq.recvfile().
outfile	The name (as a string) of the out file to be saved on the disk. If outfile = NULL and exdir = NULL, a tempfile will be used and the tempfile nanme will be returned.
exdir	The name (as a string) of the out directory to save the unzip files unzipped from the received outfile.

Details

zmq.senddir() calls zmq.senddir(), and zmq.recvdir() calls zmq.recvdir().

Value

zmq.senddir() and zmq.recvdir() return number of bytes (invisible) in the sent message if successful, otherwise returns -1 (invisible) and sets errno to the error value, see ZeroMQ manual for details. In addition, zmq.recvdir() returns a zipped file name in a list.

Author(s)

Wei-Chen Chen

References

ZeroMQ/4.1.0 API Reference: https://libzmq.readthedocs.io/en/zeromq4-1/

Programming with Big Data in R Website: https://pbdr.org/

See Also

zmq.sendfile(), zmq.recvfile().

Examples

```
## Not run:
### Run the sender and receiver code in separate R sessions.

### Receiver
library(pbdZMQ, quietly = TRUE)
zmq.recvdir(55555, "localhost", outfile = "./backup_2019.zip",
            verbose = TRUE)
### or unzip to exdir
# zmq.recvdir(55555, "localhost", exdir = "./backup_2019", verbose = TRUE)

### Sender
library(pbdZMQ, quietly = TRUE)
zmq.senddir(55555, c("./pbdZMQ/R", "./pbdZMQ/src"), verbose = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

Wrapper Functions for rzmq

All Wrapper Functions for rzmq

Description

Wrapper functions for backwards compatibility with rzmq. See vignette for examples.

Usage

```
send.socket(
  socket,
  data,
  send.more = FALSE,
  serialize = TRUE,
  serialversion = NULL
)

receive.socket(socket, unserialize = TRUE, dont.wait = FALSE)

init.context()

init.socket(context, socket.type)

bind.socket(socket, address)

connect.socket(socket, address)
```

Arguments

`socket`	A ZMQ socket.
`data`	An R object.
`send.more`	Logical; will more messages be sent?
`serialize, unserialize`	Logical; determines if serialize/unserialize should be called on the sent/received data.
`serialversion`	NULL or numeric; the workspace format version to use when serializing. NULL specifies the current default version. The only other supported values are 2 and 3.
`dont.wait`	Logical; determines if reception is blocking.
`context`	A ZMQ context.
`socket.type`	The type of ZMQ socket as a string, of the form "ZMQ_type". Valid 'type' values are PAIR, PUB, SUB, REQ, REP, DEALER, PULL, PUSH, XPUB, XSUB, and STERAM.
`address`	A valid address. See details.

Details

`send.socket()`/`receive.socket()` send/receive messages over a socket. These are simple wrappers around `zmq.msg.send()` and `zmq.msg.receive()`, respectively.

`init.context()` creates a new ZeroMQ context. A useful wrapper around `zmq.ctx.new()` which handles freeing memory for you, i.e. `zmq.ctx.destroy()` will automatically be called for you.

`init.socket()` creates a ZeroMQ socket; serves as a high-level binding for `zmq.socket()`, including handling freeing memory automatically. See also `ZMQ.ST()`.

`bind.socket()`: see `zmq.bind()`.

`connect.socket()`: see `zmq.connect()`

Author(s)

Wei-Chen Chen <wccsnow@gmail.com>.

References

ZeroMQ/4.1.0 API Reference: https://libzmq.readthedocs.io/en/zeromq4-1/

Programming with Big Data in R Website: https://pbdr.org/

ZMQ Control Environment

Sets of controls in pbdZMQ.

Description

These sets of controls are used to provide default values in this package.

Format

Objects contain several parameters for communicators and methods.

Details

The elements of `.pbd_env$ZMQ.ST` are default values for socket types as defined in 'zmq.h' including

Elements	Value	Usage
PAIR	0L	socket type PAIR
PUB	1L	socket type PUB
SUB	2L	socket type SUB
REQ	3L	socket type REQ
REP	4L	socket type REP
DEALER	5L	socket type DEALER
ROUTER	6L	socket type ROUTER
PULL	7L	socket type PULL
PUSH	8L	socket type PUSH
XPUB	9L	socket type XPUB
XSUB	10L	socket type XSUB
STREAM	11L	socket type STREAM

The elements of `.pbd_env$ZMQ.SO` are default values for socket options as defined in 'zmq.h' including 60 different values, see `.pbd_env$ZMQ.SO` and 'zmq.h' for details.

The elements of `.pbd_env$ZMQ.SR` are default values for send/recv options as defined in 'zmq.h' including

Elements	Value	Usage
BLOCK	0L	send/recv option BLOCK
DONTWAIT	1L	send/recv option DONTWAIT
NOBLOCK	1L	send/recv option NOBLOCK
SNDMORE	2L	send/recv option SNDMORE (not supported)

The elements of `.pbd_env$ZMQ.MC` are default values for warning and stop controls in R. These are not the ZeroMQ's internal default values. They are defined as

Elements	Value	Usage
warning.at.error	TRUE	if warn at error
stop.at.error	TRUE	if stop at error

Author(s)

Wei-Chen Chen <wccsnow@gmail.com>.

References

ZeroMQ/4.1.0 API Reference: https://libzmq.readthedocs.io/en/zeromq4-1/

Programming with Big Data in R Website: https://pbdr.org/

See Also

.zmqopt_init().

ZMQ Control Functions *Sets of controls in pbdZMQ.*

Description

These sets of controls are used to provide default values in this package.

Usage

```
ZMQ.MC(warning.at.error = TRUE, stop.at.error = FALSE, check.eintr = FALSE)

ZMQ.PO(POLLIN = 1L, POLLOUT = 2L, POLLERR = 4L)

ZMQ.SR(BLOCK = 0L, DONTWAIT = 1L, NOBLOCK = 1L, SNDMORE = 2L)

ZMQ.SO(
  AFFINITY = 4L,
  IDENTITY = 5L,
  SUBSCRIBE = 6L,
  UNSUBSCRIBE = 7L,
  RATE = 8L,
  RECOVERY_IVL = 9L,
  SNDBUF = 11L,
  RCVBUF = 12L,
  RCVMORE = 13L,
  FD = 14L,
  EVENTS = 15L,
  TYPE = 16L,
  LINGER = 17L,
  RECONNECT_IVL = 18L,
```

```
BACKLOG = 19L,
RECONNECT_IVL_MAX = 21L,
MAXMSGSIZE = 22L,
SNDHWM = 23L,
RCVHWM = 24L,
MULTICAST_HOPS = 25L,
RCVTIMEO = 27L,
SNDTIMEO = 28L,
LAST_ENDPOINT = 32L,
ROUTER_MANDATORY = 33L,
TCP_KEEPALIVE = 34L,
TCP_KEEPALIVE_CNT = 35L,
TCP_KEEPALIVE_IDLE = 36L,
TCP_KEEPALIVE_INTVL = 37L,
TCP_ACCEPT_FILTER = 38L,
IMMEDIATE = 39L,
XPUB_VERBOSE = 40L,
ROUTER_RAW = 41L,
IPV6 = 42L,
MECHANISM = 43L,
PLAIN_SERVER = 44L,
PLAIN_USERNAME = 45L,
PLAIN_PASSWORD = 46L,
CURVE_SERVER = 47L,
CURVE_PUBLICKEY = 48L,
CURVE_SECRETKEY = 49L,
CURVE_SERVERKEY = 50L,
PROBE_ROUTER = 51L,
REQ_CORRELATE = 52L,
REQ_RELAXED = 53L,
CONFLATE = 54L,
ZAP_DOMAIN = 55L,
ROUTER_HANDOVER = 56L,
TOS = 57L,
IPC_FILTER_PID = 58L,
IPC_FILTER_UID = 59L,
IPC_FILTER_GID = 60L,
CONNECT_RID = 61L,
GSSAPI_SERVER = 62L,
GSSAPI_PRINCIPAL = 63L,
GSSAPI_SERVICE_PRINCIPAL = 64L,
GSSAPI_PLAINTEXT = 65L,
HANDSHAKE_IVL = 66L,
IDENTITY_FD = 67L,
SOCKS_PROXY = 68L,
XPUB_NODROP = 69L,
BLOCKY = 70L,
XPUB_MANUAL = 71L,
```

```
  XPUB_WELCOME_MSG = 72L,
  STREAM_NOTIFY = 73L,
  INVERT_MATCHING = 74L,
  HEARTBEAT_IVL = 75L,
  HEARTBEAT_TTL = 76L,
  HEARTBEAT_TIMEOUT = 77L,
  XPUB_VERBOSER = 78L,
  CONNECT_TIMEOUT = 79L,
  TCP_MAXRT = 80L,
  THREAD_SAFE = 81L,
  MULTICAST_MAXTPDU = 84L,
  VMCI_BUFFER_SIZE = 85L,
  VMCI_BUFFER_MIN_SIZE = 86L,
  VMCI_BUFFER_MAX_SIZE = 87L,
  VMCI_CONNECT_TIMEOUT = 88L,
  USE_FD = 89L,
  GSSAPI_PRINCIPAL_NAMETYPE = 90L,
  GSSAPI_SERVICE_PRINCIPAL_NAMETYPE = 91L,
  BINDTODEVICE = 92L,
  ZAP_ENFORCE_DOMAIN = 93L,
  LOOPBACK_FASTPATH = 94L,
  METADATA = 95L,
  MULTICAST_LOOP = 96L,
  ROUTER_NOTIFY = 97L,
  XPUB_MANUAL_LAST_VALUE = 98L,
  SOCKS_USERNAME = 99L,
  SOCKS_PASSWORD = 100L,
  IN_BATCH_SIZE = 101L,
  OUT_BATCH_SIZE = 102L,
  WSS_KEY_PEM = 103L,
  WSS_CERT_PEM = 104L,
  WSS_TRUST_PEM = 105L,
  WSS_HOSTNAME = 106L,
  WSS_TRUST_SYSTEM = 107L,
  ONLY_FIRST_SUBSCRIBE = 108L,
  RECONNECT_STOP = 109L,
  HELLO_MSG = 110L,
  DISCONNECT_MSG = 111L,
  PRIORITY = 112L
)

ZMQ.ST(
  PAIR = 0L,
  PUB = 1L,
  SUB = 2L,
  REQ = 3L,
  REP = 4L,
  DEALER = 5L,
```

```
  ROUTER = 6L,
  PULL = 7L,
  PUSH = 8L,
  XPUB = 9L,
  XSUB = 10L,
  STREAM = 11L
)
```

Arguments

`warning.at.error`, `stop.at.error`, `check.eintr`
: Logical; if there is a messaging error, should there be an R warning/error, or check user interrupt events.

`POLLIN`, `POLLOUT`, `POLLERR`
: ZMQ poll options; see zmq.h for details.

`BLOCK`, `DONTWAIT`, `NOBLOCK`, `SNDMORE`
: ZMQ socket options; see zmq.h for details.

`AFFINITY`, `IDENTITY`, `SUBSCRIBE`, `UNSUBSCRIBE`, `RATE`, `RECOVERY_IVL`, `SNDBUF`, `RCVBUF`, `RCVMORE`, `FD`, `EVENTS`, `TYPE`, `LINGER`, `RECONNECT_IVL`, `BACKLOG`, `RECONNECT_IVL_MAX`, `MAXMSGSIZE`, `SNDHWM`, `RCVHWM`, `MULTICAST_HOPS`, `RCVTIMEO`, `SNDTIMEO`, `LAST_ENDPOINT`, `ROUTER_MANDATORY`, `TCP_KEEPALIVE`, `TCP_KEEPALIVE_CNT`, `TCP_KEEPALIVE_IDLE`, `TCP_KEEPALIVE_INTVL`, `TCP_ACCEPT_FILTER`, `IMMEDIATE`, `XPUB_VERBOSE`, `ROUTER_RAW`, `IPV6`, `MECHANISM`, `PLAIN_SERVER`, `PLAIN_USERNAME`, `PLAIN_PASSWORD`, `CURVE_SERVER`, `CURVE_PUBLICKEY`, `CURVE_SECRETKEY`, `CURVE_SERVERKEY`, `PROBE_ROUTER`, `REQ_CORRELATE`, `REQ_RELAXED`, `CONFLATE`, `ZAP_DOMAIN`, `ROUTER_HANDOVER`, `TOS`, `IPC_FILTER_PID`, `IPC_FILTER_UID`, `IPC_FILTER_GID`, `CONNECT_RID`, `GSSAPI_SERVER`, `GSSAPI_PRINCIPAL`, `GSSAPI_SERVICE_PRINCIPAL`, `GSSAPI_PLAINTEXT`, `HANDSHAKE_IVL`, `IDENTITY_FD`, `SOCKS_PROXY`, `XPUB_NODROP`, `BLOCKY`, `XPUB_MANUAL`, `XPUB_WELCOME_MSG`, `STREAM_NOTIFY`, `INVERT_MATCHING`, `HEARTBEAT_IVL`, `HEARTBEAT_TTL`, `HEARTBEAT_TIMEOUT`, `XPUB_VERBOSER`, `CONNECT_TIMEOUT`, `TCP_MAXRT`, `THREAD_SAFE`, `MULTICAST_MAXTPDU`, `VMCI_BUFFER_SIZE`, `VMCI_BUFFER_MIN_SIZE`, `VMCI_BUFFER_MAX_SIZE`, `VMCI_CONNECT_TIMEOUT`, `USE_FD`, `GSSAPI_PRINCIPAL_NAMETYPE`, `GSSAPI_SERVICE_PRINCIPAL_NAMETYPE`, `BINDTODEVICE`, `ZAP_ENFORCE_DOMAIN`, `LOOPBACK_FASTPATH`, `METADATA`, `MULTICAST_LOOP`, `ROUTER_NOTIFY`, `XPUB_MANUAL_LAST_VALUE`, `SOCKS_USERNAME`, `SOCKS_PASSWORD`, `IN_BATCH_SIZE`, `OUT_BATCH_SIZE`, `WSS_KEY_PEM`, `WSS_CERT_PEM`, `WSS_TRUST_PEM`, `WSS_HOSTNAME`, `WSS_TRUST_SYSTEM`, `ONLY_FIRST_SUBSCRIBE`, `RECONNECT_STOP`, `HELLO_MSG`, `DISCONNECT_MSG`, `PRIORITY`
: ZMQ socket options; see zmq.h for details.

`PAIR`, `PUB`, `SUB`, `REQ`, `REP`, `DEALER`, `ROUTER`, `PULL`, `PUSH`, `XPUB`, `XSUB`, `STREAM`
: ZMQ socket types; see zmq.h for details.

Author(s)

Wei-Chen Chen <wccsnow@gmail.com>.

References

ZeroMQ/4.1.0 API Reference: https://libzmq.readthedocs.io/en/zeromq4-1/

Programming with Big Data in R Website: https://pbdr.org/

See Also

.pbd_env.

ZMQ Flags *ZMQ Flags*

Description

ZMQ Flags

Usage

```
get.zmq.ldflags(arch = "", package = "pbdZMQ")

get.zmq.cppflags(arch = "", package = "pbdZMQ")

test.load.zmq(arch = "", package = "pbdZMQ")

get.pbdZMQ.ldflags(arch = "", package = "pbdZMQ")
```

Arguments

arch	'' (default) for non-windows or '/i386' and '/ix64' for windows
package	the pbdZMQ package

Details

`get.zmq.cppflags()` gets CFLAGS or CPPFLAGS

`get.zmq.ldflags()` gets LDFLAGS for libzmq.so, libzmq.dll, or libzmq.*.dylib

`get.pbdZMQ.ldflags()` gets LDFLAGS for pbdZMQ.so or pbdZMQ.dll

`test.load.zmq()` tests load libzmq and pbdZMQ shared libraries

Value

flags to compile and link with ZMQ.

Author(s)

Wei-Chen Chen <wccsnow@gmail.com>.

References

ZeroMQ/4.1.0 API Reference: https://libzmq.readthedocs.io/en/zeromq4-1/

Programming with Big Data in R Website: https://pbdr.org/

Examples

```
## Not run:
get.zmq.cppflags(arch = '/i386')
get.zmq.ldflags(arch = '/x64')
get.pbdZMQ.ldflags(arch = '/x64')
test.load.zmq(arch = '/x64')

## End(Not run)
```

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