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Chapter 1 Introduction

This document assumes you have a basic understanding of RTI® Connext® DDS application development and concepts such as Domains, DomainParticipants, Topics, DataWriters and DataReaders. For an overview of these concepts, please see the RTI Connext DDS Getting Started Guide, which is part of your distribution, or you can find it online at https://community.rti.com/documentation.

XML-Based Application Creation is a mechanism to simplify the development and programming of Connext DDS applications. Connext DDS supports the use of XML for the complete system definition. This includes not only the definition of the data types and Quality of Service settings, but also the definition of the Topics, DomainParticipants, and all the Entities they contain (Publishers, Subscribers, DataWriters and DataReaders).

With the traditional approach, an application developer must program explicitly into the code the actions needed to join a domain, register the data types it will use, create the Topics and all the Entities (Publishers, Subscribers, DataReaders and DataWriters) that the application uses. Even for simple applications this “system creation” code can result in hundreds of lines of boiler-plate code. Besides being error prone, the traditional approach results in larger code-bases that are harder to understand and maintain. Using XML-Based Application Creation can significantly simplify this process.

XML-Based Application Creation is a simple layer that builds on top of the standard APIs. Everything that you do with the XML configuration can also be done with the underlying APIs. In this manner, an application can be initially developed using XML-Based Application Creation and transitioned to the traditional API at a later time. This would be useful in case the application has to be deployed on a platform without a file system or needs to be ported to a DDS-compliant library that does not support XML-based configuration.

Using XML-Based Application Creation is easy: simply edit USER_QOS_PROFILE.xml to define:
The data types that will be used to communicate information in the system
The Topics that will be used in the domain, associating each Topic with a data type
The DomainParticipants that can potentially be used, giving each a participant name
The DataWriters and DataReaders present within each DomainParticipant, each associated with its corresponding Topic.

The application code simply indicates the participant configuration name of the DomainParticipant that the application wants to create. The XML-Based Application Creation infrastructure takes care of the rest: creating the DomainParticipant, registering the types and Topics, and populating all the configured Entities.

When the application needs to read or write data, register listeners, or perform any other action, it simply looks up the appropriate Entity by name and uses it.

XML-Based Application Creation enables several powerful work flows:

- Developers can describe all the Entities that a Connext DDS application will need in an XML file and then create that application with a single function call, saving many hundreds of lines of setup code.
- Application descriptions written in XML are usable from all programming languages.
- The complete domain (including the data types and Topics that can be in the domain) can be defined in an XML file and shared among all the developers and applications.
- The Quality of Service (QoS) that should be used for each DomainParticipant, Topic, DataReader, and DataWriter can be fully specified in the XML and shared among a group of developers and applications.
- The XML description of the application can be used in combination with RTI Prototyper to design and prototype application deployment scenarios, allowing quick testing and validation without the need for programming.

To use the companion RTI Prototyper, see Using Prototyper (Chapter 4 on page 27).
Chapter 2 Paths Mentioned in Documentation

The documentation refers to:

- `<NDDSHOME>`

  This refers to the installation directory for RTI® Connext® DDS. The default installation paths are:
  
  - macOS® systems:
    
    `/Applications/rti_connext_dds-6.1.1`
  
  - Linux systems, non-root user:
    
    `/home/<your user name>/rti_connext_dds-6.1.1`
  
  - Linux systems, root user:
    
    `/opt/rti_connext_dds-6.1.1`
  
  - Windows® systems, user without Administrator privileges:
    
    `<your home directory>\rti_connext_dds-6.1.1`
  
  - Windows systems, user with Administrator privileges:
    
    `C:\Program Files\rti_connext_dds-6.1.1`

  You may also see `$NDDSHOME` or `%NDDSHOME%`, which refers to an environment variable set to the installation path.

  Wherever you see `<NDDSHOME>` used in a path, replace it with your installation path.

  **Note for Windows Users:** When using a command prompt to enter a command that includes the path `C:\Program Files` (or any directory name that has a space), enclose the path in quotation marks. For example:

  ```
  "C:\Program Files\rti_connext_dds-6.1.1\bin\rtiddsgen"
  ```

  Or if you have defined the `NDDSHOME` environment variable:

  ```
  "%NDDSHOME%\bin\rtiddsgen"
  ```

- `<path to examples>`

  By default, examples are copied into your home directory the first time you run RTI Launcher or any script in `<NDDSHOME>/bin`. This document refers to the location of the copied examples as `<path to examples>`.

  Wherever you see `<path to examples>`, replace it with the appropriate path.

  Default path to the examples:
Chapter 2 Paths Mentioned in Documentation

- macOS systems: /Users/<your user name>/rti_workspace/6.1.1/examples
- Linux systems: /home/<your user name>/rti_workspace/6.1.1/examples
- Windows systems: <your Windows documents folder>/rti_workspace/6.1.1/examples

Where 'your Windows documents folder' depends on your version of Windows. For example, on Windows 10, the folder is C:\Users\<your user name>\Documents.

Note: You can specify a different location for rti_workspace. You can also specify that you do not want the examples copied to the workspace. For details, see Controlling Location for RTI Workspace and Copying of Examples in the RTI Connext DDS Installation Guide.
Chapter 3 A ‘Hello, World’ Example

This chapter assumes that you have installed Connext DDS and configured your environment correctly. If you have not done so, please follow the steps in the RTI Connext DDS Installation Guide, and Set Up Environment Variables (rtisetenv), in "Hands-On 1" of Introduction to Publish/Subscribe, in the RTI Connext DDS Getting Started Guide. These guides are part of your distribution; you can also find them online at https://community.rti.com/documentation. The Getting Started Guide will help you set both your environment variable NDDSHOME and, depending on your architecture, the environment variable PATH (on Windows® systems), LD_LIBRARY_PATH (on Linux® systems), or DYLD_LIBRARY_PATH (on macOS® systems).

3.1 Hello World using XML and Dynamic Data

The files for this example are in the directory <path to examples>/connext_dds/c++/hello_world_xml_dynamic. See Chapter 2 Paths Mentioned in Documentation on page 3.

This simple scenario consists of two applications, illustrated in the figure below: HelloWorld_publisher.exe, which writes the Topic, HelloWorldTopic, and HelloWorld_subscriber.exe, which subscribes to that Topic.
First we will build and run the application, then we will examine the configuration file and source code.

### 3.1.1 Build the Application

The example code is provided in C++, C#, and Java. The following instructions describe how to build it on Windows, Linux, and macOS systems. If you will be using an embedded platform, see the RTI Connext DDS Core Libraries Getting Started Guide Addendum for Embedded Systems for instructions specific to these platforms.

**To build the example C++ applications on a Windows system:**

1. In Windows Explorer, go to `<path to examples>\connext.dds\c++\hello_world_xml_dynamic\win32` and open the Microsoft® Visual Studio® solution file for your architecture. For example, the file for Visual Studio 2017 32-bit platforms is `Hello-i86Win32VS2017.sln`.

   **Note:** If your Windows SDK Version is not 10.0.15063.0, you may be prompted to retarget the file. If this happens, in the Retarget Projects window that appears, select an installed version of Windows SDK and click OK.

2. The Solution Configuration combo box in the toolbar indicates whether you are building debug or release executables; select **Release**. Then select **Build Solution** from the Build menu.
To build the example C++ applications on a Linux or macOS system:

1. From your command shell, change directory to `<path to examples>/connext_dds/c++/hello_world_xml_dynamic`.

2. Type:

   ```
   make -f make/Makefile.<architecture>
   ```

   where `<architecture>` is one of the supported architectures (e.g., `Makefile.armv8Linux4gcc7.3.0`); see the contents of the make directory for a list of available architectures. This command will build a release executable. To build a debug version instead, type:

   ```
   make -f make/Makefile.<architecture> DEBUG=1
   ```

### 3.1.2 Run the Application

The previous step should have built one executable: `Hello.exe`. This application should be in the proper architecture subdirectory under the `objs` directory (for example, `objs\x64Win64VS2017` in the Windows example cited below and `objs/armv8Linux4gcc7.3.0` in the Linux example).

#### To start the publishing application on a Windows system:

From your command shell, go to `<path to examples>\connext_dds\c++\hello_world_xml_dynamic` and type:

```
objs\<architecture>\Hello pub
```

where `<architecture>` is the architecture you just built; look in the `objs` directory to see the name of the architecture you built. For example, the Windows architecture name corresponding to 32-bit Visual Studio 2017 is `i86Win32VS2017`.

#### To start the publishing application on a Linux or macOS system:

From your command shell, change directory to `<path to examples>/connext_dds/c++/hello_world_xml_dynamic` and type:

```
objs/<architecture>/Hello pub
```

where `<architecture>` is the architecture you just built; look in the `objs` directory to see the name of the architecture you built. For example, `armv8Linux4gcc7.3.0`.

#### To start the subscribing application on a Windows system:

From a different command shell, go to `<path to examples>\connext_dds\c++\hello_world_xml_dynamic` and type:

```
objs\<architecture>\Hello sub
```

where `<architecture>` is the architecture you just built; look in the `objs` directory to see the name of the architecture you built. For example, the Windows architecture name corresponding to 32-bit Visual Studio 2017 is `i86Win32VS2017`.

#### To start the subscribing application on a Linux or macOS system:

From your command shell, change directory to `<path to examples>/connext_dds/c++/hello_world_xml_dynamic` and type:

```
objs/<architecture>/Hello sub
```
Studio 2017 is i86Win32VS2017.

To start the subscribing application on a Linux or macOS system:

From a different command shell, change directory to `<path to examples>/connext_dds/c++/hello_world_xml_dynamic` and type:

```bash
objs/<architecture>/Hello_sub
```

where `<architecture>` is the architecture you just built; look in the `objs` directory to see the name of the architecture you built. For example, `armv8Linux4gcc7.3.0`.

You should immediately see some messages from the publishing application showing that it is writing data and messages from the subscribing application showing the data it receives. Do not worry about the contents of the messages. They are generated automatically for this example. The important thing is to understand how the application is defined, which will be explained in the following sections.

### 3.1.3 Examine the XML Configuration Files Definition

A Connext DDS application is defined in the file `USER_QOS_PROFILES.xml` found in the directory `<path to examples>/connext_dds/c++/hello_world_xml_dynamic`. Let’s review its content to see how this scenario was constructed. The main sections in the file are:

- 3.1.3.1 QoS Definition on the next page
- 3.1.3.2 Type Definition on page 10
- 3.1.3.3 Domain Definition on page 10
- 3.1.3.4 Participant Definition on page 11

The entire file is shown below. We will examine the file section-by-section.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<dds version="6.1.1" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
  <!- Qos Library -->
  <qos_library name="qosLibrary">
    <qos_profile name="DefaultProfile"/>
  </qos_profile>
</qos_library>

  <!- types -->
  <types>
    <const name="MAX_NAME_LEN" value="64" type="long"/>
    <const name="MAX_MSG_LEN" value="128" type="long"/>
    <struct name="HelloWorld">
      <member name="sender" type="string"
```
3.1.3 Examine the XML Configuration Files Definition

```xml
stringMaxLength="MAX_NAME_LEN" key="true"/>
<member name="message" type="string"
    stringMaxLength="MAX_MSG_LEN"/>
<member name="count" type="long"/>
</struct>
</types>
<!-- Domain Library -->
<domain_library name="MyDomainLibrary">
    <domain name="HelloWorldDomain" domain_id="0">
        <register_type name="HelloWorldType"
            type_ref="HelloWorld"/>
        <topic name="HelloWorldTopic"
            register_type_ref="HelloWorldType">
            <topic_qos name="HelloWorld_qos"
                base_name="qosLibrary::DefaultProfile"/>
        </topic>
    </domain>
</domain_library>
<!-- Participant library -->
<domain_participant_library name="MyParticipantLibrary">
    <domain_participant name="PublicationParticipant"
        domain_ref="MyDomainLibrary::HelloWorldDomain">
        <publisher name="MyPublisher">
            <data_writer name="HelloWorldWriter"
                topic_ref="HelloWorldTopic"/>
        </publisher>
    </domain_participant>
    <domain_participant name="SubscriptionParticipant"
        domain_ref="MyDomainLibrary::HelloWorldDomain">
        <subscriber name="MySubscriber">
            <data_reader name="HelloWorldReader"
                topic_ref="HelloWorldTopic">
                <datareader_qos name="HelloWorld_reader_qos"
                    base_name="qosLibrary::DefaultProfile"/>
            </data_reader>
        </subscriber>
    </domain_participant>
</domain_participant_library>
</dds>

3.1.3.1 QoS Definition

The defined DDS Entities have an associated QoS. The QoS section of the XML file provides a way to define QoS libraries and profiles, which can then be used to configure the QoS of the defined Entities.

The syntax of the QoS libraries and profiles section is described in Configuring QoS with XML, in the RTI Connext DDS Core Libraries User's Manual and may also contain Entity configurations.

In this example, the QoS library and profile are empty, just to provide a placeholder where the QoS can be specified. Using this empty profile results in the default DDS QoS being used:

```xml
<!-- QoS Library -->
<qos_library name="qosLibrary">
```
### 3.1.3.2 Type Definition

The data associated with the HelloWorld Topic consists of two strings and a numeric counter:

1. The first string contains the name of the sender of the message. This field is marked as “key” as signals the identity of the data-object.
2. The second string contains a message.
3. The third field is a simple counter which the application increments with each message.

This example uses the Dynamic Data API, so the data type must be defined in the XML configuration. You can do this by adding the type definition within the `<types>` tag:

```xml
<types>
  <const name="MAX_NAME_LEN" type="long" value="64"/>
  <const name="MAX_MSG_LEN" type="long" value="128"/>
  <struct name="HelloWorld">
    <member name="sender" type="string" key="true" stringMaxLength="MAX_NAME_LEN"/>
    <member name="message" type="string" stringMaxLength="MAX_MSG_LEN"/>
    <member name="count" type="long"/>
  </struct>
</types>
```

The `<types>` tag may be used to define a library containing the types that the different applications will need. You can even refer to other files containing types by using the XML include tag within the `<types>` tag. (For example: `<include file="PrimitiveTypes.xml"/>`.) For this simple example, just one data-type, the HelloWorld type seen above, is included.

### 3.1.3.3 Domain Definition

The domain section is used to define the system’s Topics and the corresponding data types associated with each Topic. To define a Topic, the associated data type must be registered with the domain, giving it a registered type name. The registered type name is used to refer to that data type within the domain at the time the Topic is defined.

In this example, the configuration file registers the previously defined HelloWorld type under the name HelloWorldType. Then it defines a Topic named HelloWorldTopic, which is associated with the registered type, referring to it by its registered name, HelloWorldType:

```xml
<!-- Domain Library -->
<domain_library name="MyDomainLibrary" domain_id="0" >
  <domain name="HelloWorldDomain">
    <register_type name="HelloWorldType" type_ref="HelloWorld"/>
  </domain>
</domain_library>
```
3.1.3 Examine the XML Configuration Files Definition

```xml
<topic name="HelloWorldTopic"
      register_type_ref="HelloWorldType"/>
</domain>
</domain_library>
```

**Notes:**

- The attribute `type_ref` in the `<register_type>` element refers to the same HelloWorld type defined in the `<types>` section.
- A domain definition may register as many data types and define as many Topics as it needs. In this example, a single data type and Topic will suffice.
- The `domain_library` can be used to define multiple domains. However, this example only uses one domain.

### 3.1.3.4 Participant Definition

The participant section is used to define the `DomainParticipants` in the system and the `DataWriters` and `DataReaders` that each participant has. `DomainParticipants` are defined within the `<domain_participant_library>` tag.

Each `DomainParticipant`:

- Has a unique name (within the library) which will be used later by the application that creates it.
- Is associated with a domain, which defines the `domain_id`, Topics, and data types the `DomainParticipant` will use.
- Defines the `Publishers` and `Subscribers` within the `DomainParticipant`. Publishers contain `DataWriters`, Subscribers contain `DataReaders`.
- Defines the set of `DataReaders` it will use to write data. Each `DataReader` has a QoS and a unique name which can be used from application code to retrieve it.
- Defines the set of `DataWriters` it will use to write data. Each `DataWriter` has a QoS and a unique name which can be used from application code to retrieve it.
- Optionally the `Participants`, `Publishers`, `Subscribers`, `DataWriters`, and `DataReaders` can specify a QoS profile that will be used to configure them.

The example below defines two `DomainParticipants`, called PublicationParticipant and SubscriptionParticipant:

```xml
<domain_participant_library name="MyParticipantLibrary">
  <domain_participant name="PublicationParticipant"
      domain_ref="MyDomainLibrary::HelloWorldDomain">
    <publisher name="MyPublisher"/>
      <data_writer name="HelloWorldWriter"
        topic_ref="HelloWorldTopic"/>
  </domain_participant>
</domain_participant_library>
```
Examining the XML, we see that:

- PublicationParticipant is bound to the domain, MyDomainLibrary::HelloWorldDomain.
- The participant contains a single Publisher named MyPublisher, which itself contains a single DataWriter named HelloWorldWriter.
- The DataWriter writes the Topic HelloWorldTopic, which is defined in the domain MyDomainLibrary::HelloWorldDomain.

Similarly:

- SubscriptionParticipant is also bound to the domain MyDomainLibrary::HelloWorldDomain.
- The participant contains a single Subscriber named MySubscriber, which itself contains a single DataReader named HelloWorldReader.
- The DataReader reads the Topic HelloWorldTopic, which is defined in the domain MyDomainLibrary::HelloWorldDomain.

Since both participants are in the same domain and the HelloWorldWriter DataWriter writes the same Topic that the HelloWorldReader DataReader reads, the two participants will communicate as depicted in Figure 3.1: Hello World Domain on page 6.

### 3.1.4 Publisher Application

Open the file `<path to examples>/connext_dds/c++/hello_world_xml_dynamic/src/HelloWorld_publisher.cxx` and look at the source code.

The logic of this simple application is contained in the **publisher_main()** function. The logic is composed of two parts:
Entity Creation

The application first creates a `DomainParticipant` using the function `create_participant_from_config()`. This function takes the configuration name of the participant, MyParticipantLibrary::PublicationParticipant, which is the same name that was specified in the XML file. Note that the name in the XML file, PublicationParticipant, has been qualified with the name of the library it belongs to: MyParticipantLibrary.

```c++
DDSDomainParticipant * participant =
    DDSTheParticipantFactory->create_participant_from_config("MyParticipantLibrary::PublicationParticipant");
```

This single function call registers all the necessary data types and creates and the `Topics` and `Entities` that were specified in the XML file. In this simple case, the participant only contains a `Publisher`, MyPublisher, with a single `DataWriter`, HelloDataWriter. However, in more realistic scenarios, this single call can create hundreds of entities (both readers and writers).

Use of the Entities

The remaining part of the function uses the created `Entities` to perform the logic of the program.

This example writes data using the single `DataWriter`. So the application looks up the HelloWorldWriter `DataWriter` using the fully qualified name MyPublisher::HelloWorldWriter and narrows it to be a DynamicDataWriter:

```c++
DDSDynamicDataWriter * dynamicWriter =
    DDSDynamicDataWriter::narrow(participant->lookup_datawriter_by_name("MyPublisher::HelloWorldWriter"));
```

Once the `DataWriter` is available, some data objects need to be created and used to send the data. As this example uses dynamic data, and the type code is internally created, you can use the operations `create_data()` and `delete_data()` in a `DataWriter` to create and delete a data object. This is achieved with the calls seen below:
/* Create data */

DDS_DynamicData *dynamicData =
    dynamicWriter->create_data(DDS_DYNAMIC_DATAPROPERTY_DEFAULT);

/*@ Main loop to repeatedly send data */
for (count=0; count < 100; ++count) {
    /* Set the data fields */
    retcode = dynamicData->set_string(
        "sender", DDS_DYNAMIC_DATA_MEMBER_ID_UNSPECIFIED,
        "John Smith");
    retcode = dynamicData->set_string(
        "message", DDS_DYNAMIC_DATA_MEMBER_ID_UNSPECIFIED,
        "Hello World!");
    retcode = dynamicData->set_long(
        "count", DDS_DYNAMIC_DATA_MEMBER_ID_UNSPECIFIED,
        count);
    /* Write the data */
    retcode = dynamicWriter->write(*dynamicData, DDS_HANDLE_NIL);
    ...
}

/*@ Delete data sample */
dynamicWriter->delete_data(dynamicData)

Note that operations such as set_long() are used to set the different attributes of the Dynamic Data object. These operations refer to the attribute names (e.g., “count”) that were defined as part of the data type.

### 3.1.5 Subscriber Application

Open the file `<path to examples>/connext_dds/c++/hello_world_xml_dynamic/src/HelloWorld_subscriber.cxx` and look at the source code.

The logic of this simple application is contained in the subscriber_main() function. Similar to the publisher application, the logic is composed of two parts:

- **Entity Creation**

The application first creates a DomainParticipant using the function create_participant_from_config(). This function takes the configuration name of the participant MyParticipantLibrary::SubscriptionParticipant, which is the same name that was specified in the XML file. Notice that the name in the XML file, SubscriptionParticipant, has been qualified with the name of the library it belongs to: MyParticipantLibrary.

```c

DDSDomainParticipant * participant =
    DDSTheParticipantFactory->create_participant_from_config(
        "MyParticipantLibrary::SubscriptionParticipant");
```

This single function call registers all the necessary data types and creates and the Topics and Entities that were specified in the XML file. In this simple case, the participant only contains a Subscriber,
MySubscriber, with a single **DataReader**, **HelloDataReader**. However in more realistic scenarios, this single call can create hundreds of **Entities** (both **DataReaders** and **DataWriters**).

- **Use of the Entities**

The remaining part of the function uses the entities that were created to perform the logic of the program.

This example only needs to read data using the single **DataReader**. So the application looks up the HelloWorldReader **DataReader** using the fully qualified name MySubscriber::HelloWorldReader and narrows it to be a DynamicDataReader:

```cpp
DDSDynamicDataReader * dynamicReader = DDS DynamicDataReader::narrow(
    participant-> lookup_datareader_by_name(
        "MySubscriber::HelloWorldReader"));
```

To process the data, the application installs a **Listener** on the **DataReader**. The HelloWorldListener, defined on the same file implements the DataReaderListener interface, which the **DataReader** uses to notify the application of relevant events, such as the reception of data.

```cpp
/* Create a DataReaderListener */
HelloWorldListener * reader_listener = new HelloWorldListener();
/* set listener */
retcode = dynamicReader->set_listener(reader_listener, DDS_DATA_AVAILABLE_STATUS);
```

The last part is the implementation of the listener functions. In this case, we only implement the **on_data_available()** operation which is the one called when data is received.

The **on_data_available()** function receives all the data into a sequence and then uses the **DDS_DynamicData::print()** function to print each data item received.

```cpp
void HelloWorldListener::on_data_available(DDSDataReader* reader) {
    DDSDynamicDataReader * ddDataReader = NULL;
    DDS_DynamicDataSeq dataSeq;
    DDS_SampleInfoSeq infoSeq;
    DDS_ReturnCode_t retcode = DDS RETCODE_ERROR;
    DDS_Long i = 0;

    ddDataReader = DDSDynamicDataReader::narrow(reader);
    retcode = ddDataReader-> take(dataSeq, infoSeq,
        DDS LENGTH UNLIMITED, DDS ANY_SAMPLE_STATE,
        DDS ANY_VIEW_STATE, DDS ANY INSTANCE STATE);
    printf("on_data_available:%s
",
        ddDataReader->get_topicdescription()->get_name());
    for (i = 0; i < dataSeq.length(); ++i) {
        if (infoSeq[i].valid_data) {
            retcode = dataSeq[i].print(stdout, 0);
        }
    }
    retcode = ddDataReader-> return_loan(dataSeq, infoSeq);
}
```
3.1.6 Subscribing with a Content Filter

To use a content filter, modify the SubscriptionParticipant configuration to look like this:

```xml
<domain_participant_library name="MyParticipantLibrary">
  ...
  <domain_participant name="SubscriptionParticipant"
    domain_ref="MyDomainLibrary::HelloWorldDomain">
    <subscriber name="MySubscriber">
      <data_reader name="HelloWorldReader"
        topic_ref="HelloWorldTopic">
        <datareader_qos
          name="HelloWorld_reader_qos"
          base_name="qosLibrary::DefaultProfile"/>
        <filter name="HelloWorldTopic"
          kind="builtin.sql">
          <expression>count > 2</expression>
        </filter>
      </data_reader>
    </subscriber>
  </domain_participant>
</domain_participant_library>
```

The extra XML within the `<filter>` tag adds a SQL content filter which only accepts samples with the field count greater than two.

Now run `HelloWorld_subscriber` without recompiling and confirm that you see the expected behavior.

3.2 Hello World using XML and Compiled Types

The files for this example are in the directory `<path to examples>/connext.dds/c++/hello_world_xml_compiled`. This simple scenario consists of two applications identical in purpose to the one illustrated in Figure 3.1: Hello World Domain on page 6: `HelloWorld_publisher.exe`, which writes to the Topic “HelloWorldTopic,” and `HelloWorld_subscriber.exe`, which subscribes to that same Topic.

In contrast with 3.1 Hello World using XML and Dynamic Data on page 5, which uses the Dynamic Data API, this example uses compiled types.

Compiled types are syntactically nicer to use from application code and provide better performance. The drawback is that there is an extra step of code-generation involved to create that supporting infrastructure to marshal and unmarshal the types into a format suitable for network communications.

3.2.1 Define the Data Types using IDL or XML

The first step is to describe the data type in a programming language-neutral manner. Two languages are supported by the Connext DDS tools: XML and IDL. These languages (XML and IDL) provide equivalent type-definition capabilities, so you can choose either one depending on your personal preference. You can even transform between one and the other with the RTI tools. That said, as the rest of the con-
3.2.2 Generate Type-Support Code from the Type Definition

Figuration files use XML, it is often more convenient to also use XML to describe the data types, so they can be shared or moved to other XML configuration files.

The directory `<path to examples>/connext.dds/c++/hello_world_xml_compiled` contains the IDL description of the data type in the file `HelloWorld.idl`.

Let’s examine the contents of the IDL file:

```plaintext
const long MAX_NAME_LEN = 64;
const long MAX_MSG_LEN = 128;

struct HelloWorld {
  string<MAX_NAME_LEN> sender;  // @key
  string<MAX_MSG_LEN> message;
  long count;
};
```

The file defines a structure type called “HelloWorld” consisting of a string (the sender), a string (the message), and an integer count.

If you want to create an XML description of the data type, that XML would look exactly like the type-declaration syntax in the USER_QOS_PROFILES.xml file used for the dynamic example (3.1.3.2 Type Definition on page 10).

### 3.2.2 Generate Type-Support Code from the Type Definition

This step produces code to support the direct use of the structure ‘HelloWorld’ from application code. The code is generated using the provided tool named `rtiddsgen`.

The Code Generator supports many programming languages. XML-Based Application Creation currently supports C, C++, Java, and C#. We will use C++ in this example.

To generate code, follow these steps (replacing `<architecture>` as needed for your system; e.g., x64Win64VS2017 or armv8Linux4gcc7.3.0):

**On a Windows system:**

From your command shell, change directory to `<path to examples>/connext.dds/c++/hello_world_xml_compiled` and type:

```plaintext
<NDDSHOME>/bin/rtiddsgen -language C++ -example <architecture> HelloWorld.idl
```

**On a Linux or macOS system:**

From your command shell, change directory to `<path to examples>/connext.dds/c++/hello_world_xml_compiled` and type:

```plaintext
<NDDSHOME>/bin/rtiddsgen -language C++ -example <architecture> HelloWorld.idl
```

As a result of this step you will see the following files appear in the directory `hello_world_xml_compiled`: HelloWorld.h, HelloWorld.cxx, HelloWorldPlugin.h, HelloWorldPlugin.cxx, HelloWorldSupport.h,
and `HelloWorldSupport.cxx`.

The most notable thing at this point is that the `HelloWorld.h` file contains the declaration of the C++ structure, built according to the specification in the XML file:

```c++
static const DDS_Long MAX_NAME_LEN = 64;
static const DDS_Long MAX_MSG_LEN = 128;

typedef struct HelloWorld
{
    char* sender; /* maximum length = ((MAX_NAME_LEN)) */
    char* message; /* maximum length = ((MAX_MSG_LEN)) */
    DDS_Long count;
} HelloWorld;
```

### 3.2.3 Build the Application

The example code is provided in C++, C#, and Java. The following instructions describe how to build it on Linux, macOS, and Windows systems. If you will be using an embedded platform, see the RTI Connext DDS Core Libraries Getting Started Guide Addendum for Embedded Systems for instructions specific to these platforms.

**C++ on Windows Systems:**

In the Windows Explorer, go to `<path to examples>/connext_dds/c++/hello_world_xml_compiled` and open the Microsoft Visual Studio solution file for your architecture. For example, the file for Visual Studio 2017 32-bit platforms is `HelloWorld-i86Win32VS2017.sln`. (You have to have already generated code as described in 3.2.2 Generate Type-Support Code from the Type Definition on the previous page in order to see this file.)

The Solution Configuration combo box in the toolbar indicates whether you are building debug or release executables; select Release. Select Build Solution from the Build menu.

**C++ on Linux and macOS systems:**

From your command shell, change directory to `<path to examples>/connext_dds/c++/hello_world_xml_compiled`.

Type:

```bash
make -f Makefile.<architecture>
```

where `<architecture>` is one of the supported architectures (e.g., `Makefile.armv8Linux4gcc7.3.0`). This command will build a release executable. To build a debug version instead, type:
3.2.4 Run the Application

The previous step built two executables: **HelloWorld_subscriber** and **HelloWorld_publisher**. These applications should be in proper architecture subdirectory under the **objs** directory (for example, **objs\x64Win64VS2017** in the Windows example cited below and **objs/armv8Linux4gcc7.3.0** in the Linux example).

1. Start the subscribing application:

   On a Windows system:

   From your command shell, go to `<path to examples>\connext.dds\c++\hello_world_xml_compiled` and type:

   ```bash
   objs\<architecture>\HelloWorld_subscriber.exe
   ```

   where `<architecture>` is the architecture you just built; see the contents of the **objs** directory to see the name of the architecture you built. For example, the Windows architecture name corresponding to 32-bit Visual Studio 2017 is **i86Win32VS2017**.

   On a Linux or macOS system:

   From your command shell, change directory to `<path to examples>/connext.dds/c++/hello_world_xml_compiled` and type:

   ```bash
   objs/<architecture>/HelloWorld_subscriber
   ```

   where `<architecture>` is the architecture you just built of the supported architectures; examine the contents of the **objs** directory to see the name of the architecture you built.

2. Start the publishing application:

   On a Windows system:

   From your command shell, go to `<path to examples>\connext.dds\c++\hello_world_xml_compiled` and type:

   ```bash
   objs\<architecture>\HelloWorld_publisher.exe
   ```

   where `<architecture>` is the architecture you just built; see the contents of the **objs** directory to see the name of the architecture you built.

   On a Linux or macOS system:

   From your command shell, change directory to `<path to examples>/connext.dds/c++/hello_world_xml_compiled` and type:

   ```bash
   objs/<architecture>/HelloWorld_publisher
   ```
You should immediately see some messages on the publishing application showing that it is writing data and messages in the subscribing application indicating the data it receives. Do not worry about the contents of the messages. They are generated automatically for this example. The important thing is to understand how the application is defined, which will be explained in the following subsections.

### 3.2.5 Examine the XML Configuration Files Definition

This system is defined in the file `USER_QOS_PROFILES.xml` in the directory `<path to examples>/connext.dds/c++/hello_world_xml_compiled`. Let’s look at its content and what are the elements defined to construct this scenario.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!-- Qos Library -->
<qos_library name="qosLibrary">
   <qos_profile name="DefaultProfile" />
</qos_library>

<!-- Domain Library -->
<domain_library name="MyDomainLibrary">
   <domain name="HelloWorldDomain" domain_id="0">
      <register_type name="HelloWorldType"/>
      <topic name="HelloWorldTopic" register_type_ref="HelloWorldType">
         <topic_qos name="HelloWorld_qos" base_name="qosLibrary::DefaultProfile"/>
      </topic>
   </domain>
</domain_library>

<!-- Participant library -->
<domain_participant_library name="MyParticipantLibrary">
   <domain_participant name="PublicationParticipant" domain_ref="MyDomainLibrary::HelloWorldDomain">
      <publisher name="MyPublisher">
         <data_writer name="HelloWorldWriter" topic_ref="HelloWorldTopic"/>
      </publisher>
   </domain_participant>
   <domain_participant name="SubscriptionParticipant" domain_ref="MyDomainLibrary::HelloWorldDomain">
      <subscriber name="MySubscriber">
         <data_reader name="HelloWorldReader" topic_ref="HelloWorldTopic">
            <datareader_qos name="HelloWorld_reader_qos" base_name="qosLibrary::DefaultProfile"/>
         </data_reader>
      </subscriber>
   </domain_participant>
</domain_participant_library>
</dds>
```
Notice that this file contains virtually the same information found in the `hello_world_xml_dynamic` example. This is no surprise, since we are essentially trying to define the same system. Please see 3.1.3 Examine the XML Configuration Files Definition on page 8 for a description of what each section in the XML does.

There are only two differences in the configuration file for the `hello_world_xml_compiled` compared to `hello_world_xml_dynamic`:

- The type definition “<types>” section does not appear in the configuration of the `HelloWorld_xml_compiled` example.

  The type-definition section that appears between the tags “<types>” and “</types>” is not there because in this case the data types are compiled in. So the type-definition has been moved to an external file to facilitate the code generation described in 3.2.2 Generate Type-Support Code from the Type Definition on page 17.

- The registration of the data-type inside the domain uses the syntax:

  ```xml
  <register_type name="HelloWorldType" />
  ```

  This contrasts with what was used in the `HelloWorld_xml_dynamic` example:

  ```xml
  <register_type name="HelloWorldType" type_ref="HelloWorld" />
  ```

  The difference between the two is easily observable from the type registration mechanism in XML-Application Creation, which is a follows:

  1. If a `<register_type>` tag is not present, the value of the attribute `register_type_ref` of a `<{topic}>` is used as registered type name of a type support that must have been already registered by the application.

  2. If a `<register_type>` tag is specified but its attribute `type_ref` is not present, this is equivalent to 1, but the registered type name is the one specified by the `<register_type>` tag.

  3. If a `<register_type>` tag is specified and the `type_ref` is present, XML-Application Creation will first search for a type support already registered. If no type support is found, it will automatically register the type using DynamicData and with the TypeCode defined by the XML type referenced by `type_ref`.

This behavior enables the possibility of defining configurations that are independent of how the types are registered, leaving that decision up to the end application. That is, the same configuration can be used for applications that generate a type or that rely on DynamicData.
3.2.6 Examine the Publisher Application

Open the file `<path to examples>/connext.dds/c++/hello_world_xml_compiled/HelloWorld_publisher.cpp` and look at the source code.

The logic of this simple application is contained in the `publisher_main()` function. The logic can be seen as composed of three parts:

- **Type registration** (this step is new compared to HelloWorld_xml_dynamic)

  The first thing the application does is register the data-types that were defined in the code-generation step. This is accomplished by calling the `register_type_support()` function on the DomainParticipantFactory.

  ```cpp
  /* type registration */
  retcode = DDSTheParticipantFactory->register_type_support(
            HelloWorldTypeSupport::register_type, "HelloWorldType");
  ```

  The function `register_type_support()` must be called for each code-generated data type that will be associated with the Topics published and subscribed to by the application. In this example, there is only one `Topic` and one data type, so only one call to this function is required.

  The function `register_type_support()` takes as a parameter the TypeSupport function that defines the data type in the compiled code. In this case, it is `HelloWorldTypeSupport::register_type()`, which is declared in `HelloWorldSupport.h`. However, you cannot see it directly because it is defined using macros. Instead you will find the line:

  ```cpp
  DDS_TYPESUPPORT_CPP(HelloWorldTypeSupport, HelloWorld);
  ```

  This line defines the `HelloWorldTypeSupport::register_type()` function.

  In general, if you include multiple data-type definitions in a single XML (or IDL) file called `MyFile.xml` (or `MyFile.idl`), you will have multiple TypeSupport types defined within the generated file `MyFileTypeSupport.h`. You can identify them searching for the `DDS_TYPESUPPORT_CPP()` macro and you should register each of them (the ones the application uses) using the operation `register_type_support()` as was shown above.

- **Entity creation**

  The steps to create the entities are the same as for the HelloWorld_xml_dynamic example. The application first creates a `DomainParticipant` using the function `create_participant_from_config()`, which takes the configuration name of the participant “MyParticipantLibrary::PublicationParticipant” (which is the same name that was specified in the XML file). Note that the name in the XML file “PublicationParticipant” has been qualified with the name of the library it belongs to: “MyParticipantLibrary”.

  ```cpp
  DDSDomainParticipant * participant =
    DDSTheParticipantFactory->create_participant_from_config(
  ```
3.2.6 Examine the Publisher Application

This single function call registers all the necessary data types and creates the Topics and Entities that were specified in the XML file. In this simple case, the participant only contains a Publisher “MyPublisher” with a single DataWriter “HelloDataWriter”. However in more realistic scenarios, this single call can create hundreds of entities (both readers and writers).

- Use of the Entities

The remaining part of the function uses the entities that were created to perform the logic of the program.

This example only needs to write data using the single DataWriter. So the application looks-up the “HelloWorldWriter” DataWriter using the fully qualified name “MyPublisher::HelloWorldWriter” and narrows it to be a HelloWorldDataWriter. Note the difference with the HelloWorld_xml_dynamic example. Rather than the generic “DynamicDataWriter” used in that example, here we use a DataWriter specific to the HelloWorld data type.

```cpp
HelloWorldDataWriter * helloWorldWriter = HelloWorldDataWriter::narrow( 
    participant->lookup_datawriter_by_name( 
        "MyPublisher::HelloWorldWriter");
/* Create data */
HelloWorld * helloWorldData = HelloWorldTypeSupport::create_data();
/* Main loop */
for (count=0; (sample_count == 0) || (count < sample_count); ++count)
{
    printf("Writing HelloWorld, count: %d\n", count);
    /* Set the data fields */
    helloWorldData->sender = "John Smith";
    helloWorldData->message = "Hello World!";
    helloWorldData->count = count;
    retcode = helloWorldWriter->write(*helloWorldData, 
        DDS_HANDLE_NIL);
    if (retcode != DDS_RETCODE_OK) {
        printf("write error %d\n", retcode);
        publisher_shutdown(participant);
        return -1;
    }
    NDDSUtility::sleep(send_period);
}
```

Note that the data-object helloWorldData can be manipulated directly as a plain-language object. Then to set a field in the object, the application can refer to it directly. For example:

```cpp
helloWorldData->count = count;
```

This “plain language object” API is both higher performance and friendlier to the programmer than the DynamicData API.
3.2.7 Examine the Subscriber Application

Open the file <path to examples>/connext_dds/c++/hello_world_xml_compiled/HelloWorld_subscriber.cxx and look at the source code.

The logic of this simple application is in the subscriber_main() function. Similar to the publisher application the logic can be seen as composed of three parts:

1. Type registration (this step is new compared to HelloWorld_xml_dynamic)

   This step is identical to the one for the publisher application. The first thing the application does is register the data types that were defined in the code-generation step. This is accomplished calling the register_type_support() function on the DomainParticipantFactory.

   ```
   /* type registration */
   retcode = DDSTheParticipantFactory->register_type_support(    
       HelloWorldTypeSupport::register_type, "HelloWorldType");
   ```

   Please refer to the explanation of the publishing application for more details on this step, regardless of whether the application uses a type to publish or subscribe.

2. Entity creation

   The steps for creating the entities are the same as for the HelloWorld_xml_dynamic example. The application first creates a DomainParticipant using the function create_participant_from_config() this function takes the configuration name of the participant “MyParticipantLibrary::SubscriptionParticipant” which is the same name that was specified in the XML file. Note that the name in the XML file “SubscriptionParticipant” has been qualified with the name of the library it belongs to: “MyParticipantLibrary”.

   ```
   DDSDomainParticipant * participant =    
       DDSTheParticipantFactory->create_participant_from_config(    
           "MyParticipantLibrary::SubscriptionParticipant");
   ```

   This single function call registers all the necessary data types, and creates the Topics and Entities that were specified in the XML file. In this simple case, the participant only contains a Subscriber “MySubscriber” with a single DataReader “HelloDataReader”. However in more realistic scenarios, this single call can create hundreds of entities (both DataReaders and DataWriters).

3. Use of the Entities

   The remaining part of the function uses the created entities to perform the logic of the program.
This example only needs to read data using the single `DataReader` So the application looks-up the “HelloWorldReader” `DataReader` using the fully qualified name “MyPublisher::HelloWorldReader” and narrows it to be a HelloWorldDataReader:

```cpp
HelloWorldDataReader * helloWorldReader =
    HelloWorldDataReader::narrow(
        participant->lookup_datareader_by_name("MySubscriber::HelloWorldReader"));
```

To process the data, the application installs a Listener on the `DataReader`. The HelloWorldListener defined in the same file implements the `DataReaderListener` interface. The `DataReader` uses that interface to notify the application of relevant events, such as the reception of data.

```cpp
HelloWorldListener *reader_listener = new HelloWorldListener();

/* set listener */
retcode = helloWorldReader->set_listener(reader_listener,
    DDS_DATA_AVAILABLE_STATUS);
```

The last part is the implementation of the listener functions. In this case, we only implement the `on_data_available()` operation, which is called when data is received.

The `on_data_available()` function receives all the data into a sequence, then uses the `HelloWorldTypeSupport::print()` function to print each data item received.

```cpp
void HelloWorldListener::on_data_available(DDSDataReader* reader) {
    HelloWorldDataReader *helloWorldReader = NULL;
    HelloWorldSeq dataSeq;
    DDS_SampleInfoSeq infoSeq;
    DDS_ReturnCode_t retcode = DDS_RETCODE_ERROR;
    DDS_Long i = 0;

    helloWorldReader = HelloWorldDataReader::narrow(reader);

    retcode = helloWorldReader->take(dataSeq, infoSeq,
        DDS_LENGTH_UNLIMITED, DDS_ANY_SAMPLE_STATE,
        DDS_ANY_VIEW_STATE, DDS_ANY_INSTANCE_STATE);

    for (i = 0; i < dataSeq.length(); ++i) {
        if (infoSeq[i].valid_data) {
            HelloWorldTypeSupport::print_data(&dataSeq[i]);
        }
    }
    retcode = helloWorldReader->return_loan(dataSeq, infoSeq);
}
```

Note that the sequence received is of type HelloWorldSeq which contains the native plain language objects of type HelloWorld. This can be manipulated directly by the application. For example the fields can be dereferenced as shown in the code snippet below:
HelloWorld *helloWorldData = &dataSeq[i];
printf("count= %s\n", helloWorldData->count);
Chapter 4 Using Prototyper

*RTI Prototyper* is a companion tool for use with the XML-Based Application Creation feature. This tool allows application developers to quickly try out scenarios directly from their XML descriptions, without writing any code.

**On a Windows system:**

From your command shell, go to `<path to examples>\connext_dds\c++\hello_world_xml_dynamic`. Open two console windows.

In one window, type (all on one line):

```
%NDDSHOME%\bin\rtiddsprototyper -cfgName "MyParticipantLibrary::PublicationParticipant"
```

In the other window, type (all on one line):

```
%NDDSHOME%\bin\rtiddsprototyper -cfgName "MyParticipantLibrary::SubscriptionParticipant"
```

**On a Linux or macOS system:**

From your command shell, go to `<path to examples>/connext_dds/c++/hello_world_xml_dynamic`. Open two console windows.

In one window, type (all on one line):

```
${NDDSHOME}/bin/rtiddsprototyper -cfgName "MyParticipantLibrary::PublicationParticipant"
```

In the other window, type (all on one line):

```
${NDDSHOME}/bin/rtiddsprototyper -cfgName "MyParticipantLibrary::SubscriptionParticipant"
```

You can run both of these on the same computer or on separate computers within the same (multicast enabled) network. You should immediately see the subscribing application receive and print the information from the publishing side.

For more information, please read the *RTI Connext DDS Core Libraries Prototyper with Lua Getting Started Guide*. 
Chapter 5 Understanding XML-Based Application Creation

Figure 5.1: Using Both Connext API and XML Configuration File to Develop an Application below depicts a Connext DDS application built with the aid of both the Connext DDS API and an XML configuration file. Using the XML configuration file in combination with the XML-Based Application Creation feature simplifies and accelerates application development.

The Entities defined in the XML configuration file can be created by a single call to the API. Once created, all Entities can be retrieved from application code using standard “lookup” operations so they can be used to read and write data.

Figure 5.1: Using Both Connext API and XML Configuration File to Develop an Application
5.1 Important Points

- Applications can instantiate a DomainParticipant from a participant configuration described in the XML configuration file. All the Entities defined by such a participant configuration are created automatically as part of DomainParticipant creation. In addition, multiple participant configurations may be defined within a single XML configuration file.

- All the Entities created from a participant configuration are automatically assigned an entity name. Entities can be retrieved via “lookup” operations by specifying their name. Each Entity stores its own name in the QoS policies of the Entity so that it can be retrieved locally (via a lookup) and communicated via discovery. This is described in 5.7 Creating and Retrieving Entities Configured in an XML File on page 47.

- An XML configuration file is not tied to the application that uses it. Different applications may run using the same configuration file. A single file may define multiple participant configurations. A single application can instantiate as many DomainParticipants as desired.

- Changes in the XML configuration file do not require recompilation, even if Entities are added or removed, unless the logic that uses the Entities also needs to change.

5.2 Loading XML Configuration Files

Connext DDS loads its XML configuration from multiple locations. This section presents the various approaches, listed in load order.

The following locations contain QoS Profiles (see Configuring QoS with XML, in the RTI Connext DDS Core Libraries User's Manual) and may also contain Entity configurations.

- `$NDDSHOME/resource/xml/NDDS_QOS_PROFILES.xml`

  This file contains the Connext DDS default QoS values; it is loaded automatically if it exists. When present this is the first file loaded. (Where x,y represent version numbers.)

  This file is loaded automatically if it exists (not the default case) and ignore_resource_profile in the PROFILE QosPolicy is FALSE (the default). **NDDS_QOS_PROFILES.xml does not exist by default.** However, NDDS_QOS_PROFILES.example.xml is shipped with the host bundle of the product; you can copy it to NDDS_QOS_PROFILES.xml and modify it for your own use. The file contains the default QoS values that will be used for all entity kinds. (First to be loaded)

- File specified in NDDS_QOS_PROFILES Environment Variable

  The files (or XML strings) separated by semicolons referenced in this environment variable, if any, are loaded automatically. These files are loaded after the **NDDS_QOS_PROFILES.xml** and they are loaded in the order they appear listed in the environment variable.

- `<working directory>/USER_QOS_PROFILES.xml`
5.3 XML Syntax and Validation

The configuration files use XML format. Please see 3.1.3 Examine the XML Configuration Files Definition on page 8 for an example XML file and a description of its contents.

5.3.1 Validation at Run Time

Connext DDS validates the input XML files using a built-in Document Type Definition (DTD). You can find a copy of the built-in DTD in SNDDS_HOME/resource/schema/rti_dds_profiles.dtd.

This is only a copy of the DTD that Connext DDS uses. Changing this file has no effect unless you specify its path with the DOCTYPE tag, described below.

You can overwrite the built-in DTD by using the XML tag, <!DOCTYPE>. For example, the following indicates that Connext DDS must use a different DTD file to perform validation:

```xml
<!DOCTYPE dds SYSTEM "local/usr/rti/dds/modified_rti_dds_profiles.dtd">
```

If you do not specify the DOCTYPE tag in the XML file, the built-in DTD is used. The DTD path can be absolute or relative to the application's current working directory.

5.3.2 Validation during Editing

Connext DDS provides DTD and XSD files that describe the format of the XML content. We highly recommend including a reference to the XSD in the XML file. This provides helpful features in code editors such as Visual Studio, Eclipse®, or NetBeans™, including validation and auto-completion while you are editing the XML file.

To include a reference to the XSD file, use the noNamespaceSchemaLocation attribute inside the opening <dds> tag to reference its location online, as illustrated below:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
```

If you want to use the DTD for syntax validation instead of the XSD, use the <!DOCTYPE> tag. Note, however, that this validation is less strict and will offer far less help in terms of auto-completion. The use of <!DOCTYPE> is shown below, using its online location.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE dds SYSTEM "http://community.rti.com/schema/current/rti_dds_profiles.dtd">
<dds>
```
5.4 Accessing Entities Defined in XML Configuration from an Application

Alternatively, you can reference the XSD file locally, as follows, replacing ‘6.x.y’ with the current version number and replacing <NDDSHOME> as described in Chapter 2 Paths Mentioned in Documentation on page 3:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<dds xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
     xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation= "<NDDSHOME>/resource/schema/rti.dds_profiles.xsd"
     version="6.x.y">
</dds>
```

To reference the DTD file locally, do the following, replacing $NDDSHOME with your Connext DDS installation directory:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE dds SYSTEM $NDDSHOME/resource/schema/rti.dds_profiles.dtd">
<dds>
  ...
</dds>
```

You may use relative or absolute paths to the schema files. These files are provided as part of your distribution in the following location (replace <NDDSHOME> as described in Chapter 2 Paths Mentioned in Documentation on page 3):

- <NDDSHOME>/resource/schema/rti.dds_profiles.xsd
- <NDDSHOME>/resource/schema/rti.dds_profiles.dtd

5.4 Accessing Entities Defined in XML Configuration from an Application

You can use the operations listed in Table 5.1 Operations Intended for Use with XML-Based Configuration to retrieve and then use the Entities defined in your XML configuration files.

Table 5.1 Operations Intended for Use with XML-Based Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Working with...</th>
<th>Configuration-Related Operations</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DomainParticipantFactory</td>
<td>create_participant_from_config</td>
<td>5.7.1 Creating and Retrieving a DomainParticipant Configured in an XML File on page 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>create_participant_from_config_with_params</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lookup_participant_by_name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>register_type_support</td>
<td>5.7.5 Using User-Generated Types on page 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 5.5 XML Tags for Configuring Entities

There are two top-level tags to configure Entities in the XML configuration files:

- **<domain_library>**: Defines a collection of domains. A domain defines a global data-space where applications can publish and subscribe to data by referring to the same *Topic* name. Each domain within the domain library defines the *Topics* and associated data-types that can be used within that domain. Note that this list is not necessarily exhaustive. The participants defined within the `<domain_participant_library>` might add *Topics* beyond the ones listed in the domain library.

- **<domain_participant_library>**: Defines a collection of DomainParticipants. A DomainParticipant provides the means for an application to join a domain. The DomainParticipant contains all the Entities needed to publish and subscribe data in the domain (*Publishers, Subscribers, DataWriters, DataReaders*, etc.).

#### Figure 5.2: Top-Level Tags in Configuration File on the next page and Table 5.2 Top-Level Tags in Configuration File describe the top-level tags that are allowed within the root <dds> tag.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Working with…</th>
<th>Configuration-Related Operations</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DomainParticipant</td>
<td>lookup_publisher_by_name &lt;br&gt;lookup_subscriber_by_name &lt;br&gt;lookup_datawriter_by_name &lt;br&gt;lookup_datareader_by_name</td>
<td>5.7.2 Creating and Retrieving Publishers and Subscribers on page 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>lookup_datawriter_by_name</td>
<td>5.7.3 Creating and Retrieving DataWriters and DataReaders on page 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriber</td>
<td>lookup_datareader_by_name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.5.1 Domain Library

A domain library provides a way to organize a set of domains that belong to the same system. A domain represents a data space where data can be shared by means of reading and writing the same Topics, each Topic having an associated data-type. Therefore, in a <domain> tag you can specify Topics and their data types.

### Table 5.2 Top-Level Tags in Configuration File

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tags within &lt;dds&gt;</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number of Tags Allowed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;domain_library&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies a domain library. Set of &lt;domain&gt; definitions.</td>
<td>0 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attributes:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Domain library name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;domain_participant_library&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies a participant library. Set of &lt;domain_participant&gt; definitions.</td>
<td>0 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attributes:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Participant library name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;qos_library&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies a QoS library and profiles. The contents of this tag are specified in the same manner as for a Connext DDS QoS profile file—see Configuring QoS with XML, in the RTI Connext DDS Core Libraries User’s Manual.</td>
<td>0 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;types&gt;</td>
<td>Defines types that can be used for dynamic data registered types. See Creating User Data Types with Extensible Markup Language (XML), in the Data Types and DDS Data Samples chapter of the RTI Connext DDS Core Libraries User's Manual.</td>
<td>0 or 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Figure 5.2: Top-Level Tags in Configuration File

```
<dds>
  <domain_library>
  <qos_library>
  <type/>
  <domain_library>
  <participant_library>
```

---

5.5.1 Domain Library

A domain library provides a way to organize a set of domains that belong to the same system. A domain represents a data space where data can be shared by means of reading and writing the same Topics, each Topic having an associated data-type. Therefore, in a <domain> tag you can specify Topics and their data types.
The `<register_type>` tag specifies a type definition that will be registered in the `DomainParticipants` whenever they specify a `Topic` associated with that data type.

- The `<topic>` tag specifies a `Topic` by associating it with a `<register_type>` that contains the type information.

In a domain, you can also specify the domain ID to which the `DomainParticipant` associated with this domain will be bound.

**Table 5.3 Domain Library Tags**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tags within <code>&lt;domain_library&gt;</code></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number of Tags allowed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;domain&gt;</code></td>
<td>Specifies a domain. Attributes:</td>
<td>1 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Domain name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain_id (optional)</td>
<td>Domain ID (default id=0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base_name (optional)</td>
<td>Base domain name. Specifies another domain from which properties will be inherited.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 5.4 Domain Tags

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tags within <code>&lt;domain&gt;</code></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number of Tags allowed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;register_type&gt;</code></td>
<td>Specifies the kind of data type to be registered. These are as follows:</td>
<td>1 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>builtin.string (see String Built-In Type, in the <em>Built-in Data Types</em> chapter of the RTI Connext DDS Core Libraries User's Manual)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>builtin.keyedString (see Keyed String Built-In Type, in the <em>Built-in Data Types</em> chapter of the RTI Connext DDS Core Libraries User's Manual)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>builtin.octets (see Octets Built-In Type, in the <em>Built-in Data Types</em> chapter of the RTI Connext DDS Core Libraries User's Manual)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>builtin.keyedOctets (see Keyed Octets Built-In Type, in the <em>Built-in Data Types</em> chapter of the RTI Connext DDS Core Libraries User's Manual)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dynamicData Data type is defined within the <code>&lt;types&gt;</code> tag.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>userGenerated Data is defined by the type support code created by the code generator, rtiddsgen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attributes:</td>
<td>Name used to refer to this registered type within the XML file. This is also the name under which the type is registered with the DomainParticipants unless overridden by the <code>&lt;registered_name&gt;</code> tag.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reference (fully qualified name) to a defined type within <code>&lt;types&gt;</code>. Indicates to use DynamicData if a type is not registered at participant creation time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;topic&gt;</code></td>
<td>Specifies a topic associating its data-type and optionally QoS.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attributes:</td>
<td>Name of the topic if no <code>&lt;registered_name&gt;</code> is specified.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>register_type_ref</td>
<td>Name of a registered type support or reference (name) to a register_type within this domain with which this topic is associated. A built-in registered type can be specified by using one of these special values:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- DDS::String</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- DDS::KeyedString</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- DDS::Octets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- DDS::KeyedOctets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that a domain may inherit from another “base domain” definition by using the `base_name` attribute. A domain that declares a “base domain” might still override some of the properties in the base domain. Overriding is done simply by including elements in the derived domain with the same name as in the base domain.

The `<register_type>` tag, described in Figure 5.4: Register Type Tag on the next page and Table 5.5 Register Type Tag, determines how a type is registered by specifying the type definition and the name with which it is registered.
5.5.1 Domain Library

Figure 5.4: Register Type Tag

```
<domain>
  <register_type>
    <registered_name>
  </register_type>
</domain>
```

Table 5.5 Register Type Tag

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tags within &lt;register_type&gt;</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number of tags allowed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;registered_name&gt;</td>
<td>Name with which the type is registered.</td>
<td>0 or 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The <topic> tag, described in Figure 5.5: Topic Tag below and Table 5.6 Topic Tag, describes a Topic by specifying the name and type of the Topic. It may also contain the QoS configuration for that Topic.

Figure 5.5: Topic Tag

```
<domain>
  <topic>
    <registered_name>
    <topic_qos>
  </topic>
</domain>
```

Table 5.6 Topic Tag

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tags within &lt;topic&gt;</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number of tags allowed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;registered_name&gt;</td>
<td>Name of the Topic.</td>
<td>0 or 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;topic_qos&gt;</td>
<td>Topic QoS configuration.</td>
<td>0 or 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some elements may refer to already specified types and QoS tags. The definitions of these referenced tags may appear either in the same configuration file or in a different one—as long as it is one of the ones loaded by Connext DDS as described in 5.2 Loading XML Configuration Files on page 29.
If a QoS is not specified for an Entity, then the QoS will be set to a default value that is either the default configured in the XML files, or if such default does not exist, then the Connext DDS QoS defaults. Please see Configuring QoS with XML, in the RTI Connext DDS Core Libraries User's Manual for more details.

For example:

```xml
<types>
  <struct name="MyType">
    <member name="message" type="string"/>
    <member name="count" type="int32"/>
  </struct>
</types>

<domain_library name="MyDomainLibrary">
  <domain name="MyDomain" domain_id="10">
    <register_type name="MyRegisteredType" type_ref="MyType"/>
    <topic name="MyTopic" register_type_ref="MyRegisteredType">
      <topic_qos base_name="qosLibrary::DefaultProfile"/>
    </topic>
  </domain>
</domain_library>
```

The above configuration defines a domain with name “MyDomain” and domain_id “10” containing a Topic called “MyTopic” with type “MyType” registered with the name “MyRegisteredType”:

- `<register_type>` defines the registration of a dynamic data type with name “MyRegisteredType” and definition “MyType”–defined in the same file.
- `<topic>` with name “MyTopic” and whose corresponding type is the one defined above with the name “MyRegisteredType” found within the same configuration. The Topic QoS configuration is the one defined by the profile “qosLibrary::DefaultProfile”, which is defined in a different file.

Note that the DomainParticipant created from a configuration profile bound to this domain will be created with domain_id=10, unless the domain_id is overridden in the participant configuration.

### 5.5.2 Participant Library

A participant library provides a way to organize a set of participants belonging to the same system. A participant configuration specifies all the entities that a DomainParticipant created from this configuration will contain.
A `<domain_participant>` can be associated with a domain where topics and their associated types are already defined. The elements `<register_type>` and `<topic>` may also be defined in a `<domain_participant>`—the same way it is done in a `<domain>`. This makes it possible to add *Topics*, data-types, etc. beyond the ones defined in the domain, or alternatively redefine the elements that are already in the `<domain>`.

A `<domain_participant>` is defined by specifying the set of *Entities* it contains. This is done using tags such as `<publisher>`, `<subscriber>`, `<data_writer>` and `<data_reader>`, which specify an *Entity* of their corresponding type. These *Entities* are created within the *DomainParticipant* instantiated from the configuration profile that contains the definitions.
### Table 5.7 Participant Library Tag

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tags within <code>&lt;domain_participant_library&gt;</code></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number of Tags Allowed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;domain_participant&gt;</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Participant configuration name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base_name (optional)</td>
<td>Base participant name. It specifies another participant from which to inherit the configuration.</td>
<td>1 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain_ref (optional)</td>
<td>Reference (fully qualified name) to a defined <code>&lt;domain&gt;</code> in the domain library.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain_id (optional)</td>
<td>Domain ID. If specified, overrides the id in the domain it refers to. If no domain_id is specified directly or in the referenced domain then the default domain_id is 0.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A `<domain_participant>` may inherit its configuration from another “base participant” specified using the `base_name` attribute. In this case, overriding applies to the base `<domain_participant>` as well as to the referred `<domain>.

Note that in `DataWriters` always belong to a `Publisher` and `DataReaders` to a `Subscriber`. For this reason the `<data_writer>` and `<data_reader>` typically appear nested inside the corresponding `<publisher>` and `<subscriber>` tags. However, for convenience, it is possible to define `<data_writer>` and `<data_reader>` tags directly under the `<domain_participant>` tag. In this case, the `DataWriters` and `DataReaders` are created inside the implicit `Publisher` and `Subscriber`, respectively.
## Table 5.8 Domain Participant Tag

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tags within &lt;domain_participant&gt;</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number of Tags Allowed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;memory_management&gt;</td>
<td>Configures certain aspects of how Connext DDS allocates internal memory. The configuration is per DomainParticipant and therefore affects all the contained DataReaders and DataWriters. For example: &lt;domain_participant name=&quot;test&quot;&gt; &lt;memory_management&gt; &lt;sample_buffer_min_size&gt; X &lt;/sample_buffer_min_size&gt; &lt;sample_buffer_trim_to_size&gt; true &lt;/sample_buffer_trim_to_size&gt; &lt;/memory_management&gt; ... The &lt;memory_management&gt; tag can include the following tags: <strong>sample_buffer_min_size</strong>: For all DataReaders and DataWriters, the way Connext DDS allocates memory for samples is as follows: Connext DDS pre-allocates space for samples up to size X in the reader and writer queues. If a sample has an actual size greater than X, the memory is allocated dynamically for that sample. The default size is DDS_LENGTH_UNLIMITED (meaning no dynamic memory is used; the maximum sample size is pre-allocated). <strong>sample_buffer_trim_to_size</strong>: If set to true, after allocating dynamic memory for very large samples, that memory will be released when possible. If false, that memory will not be released but kept for future samples if needed. The default is false. This feature is useful when a data type has a very high maximum size (e.g., megabytes) but most of the samples sent are much smaller than the maximum possible size (e.g., kilobytes). In this case, the memory footprint is dramatically reduced, while still correctly handling the rare cases in which very large samples are published.</td>
<td>0 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;register_type&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies how a type is registered. Same as within the &lt;domain&gt; tag</td>
<td>0 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;topic&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies a topic. Same as within the &lt;domain&gt; tag</td>
<td>0 or more</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| <publisher>                     | Specifies a configuration. Attributes:  
  **name** | Publisher configuration name. | 0 or more |
  **multiplicity (optional)** | Number of Publishers that are created with this configuration.  
  Default is 1. |
| <subscriber>                    | Specifies a Subscriber configuration. Attributes:  
  **name** | Subscriber configuration name. | 0 or more |
  **multiplicity (optional)** | Number of Subscribers that are created with this configuration.  
  Default is 1. |
### Table 5.8 Domain Participant Tag

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tags within &lt;domain_participant&gt;</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number of Tags Allowed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>&lt;data_writer&gt;</strong></td>
<td>Specifies a <code>DataWriter</code> configuration. The <code>DataWriter</code> will be created inside the implicit Publisher. Attributes:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td><code>DataWriter</code> configuration name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>topic_ref</td>
<td>Reference (name) a <code>&lt;topic&gt;</code> within the <code>&lt;domain&gt;</code> referenced by its <code>&lt;participant&gt;</code> parent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multiplicity (optional)</td>
<td>Number of <code>DataWriters</code> that are created with this configuration. Default is 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 or more</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>&lt;data_reader&gt;</strong></td>
<td>Specifies a data reader configuration. The <code>DataReader</code> will be created inside the implicit subscriber. Attributes:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Data reader configuration name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>topic_ref</td>
<td>Reference (name) a <code>&lt;topic&gt;</code> within the <code>&lt;domain&gt;</code> referenced by its <code>&lt;participant&gt;</code> parent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multiplicity (optional)</td>
<td>Number of <code>DataReaders</code> that are created with this configuration. Default is 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 or more</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>&lt;domain_participant_qos&gt;</strong></td>
<td><code>DomainParticipantQoS</code> configuration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 or 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `<publisher>`, `<subscriber>`, `<data_writer>`, and `<data_reader>` tags are described in Figure 5.7: Publisher and Subscriber Tags on the next page, Table 5.9 Publisher Tag, Table 5.10 Subscriber Tag, Table 5.11 DataWriter Tag and Table 5.12 DataReader Tags.
The `<publisher>` tag defines by default a Publisher. It may contain a QoS configuration and several DataWriters. Likewise, the `<subscriber>` tag defines by default a Subscriber. It may contain a QoS configuration and several DataReaders.

### Table 5.9 Publisher Tag

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tags within <code>&lt;publisher&gt;</code></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number of Tags Allowed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;data_writer&gt;</code></td>
<td>Specifies a DataWriter configuration. Same as within the <code>&lt;participant&gt;</code> tag.</td>
<td>0 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;publisher_qos&gt;</code></td>
<td>Publisher QoS configuration.</td>
<td>0 or 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 5.10 Subscriber Tag

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tags within <code>&lt;subscriber&gt;</code></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number of Tags Allowed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;data_reader&gt;</code></td>
<td>Specifies a DataReader configuration. Same as within the <code>&lt;participant&gt;</code> tag.</td>
<td>0 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;subscriber_qos&gt;</code></td>
<td>Subscriber QoS configuration.</td>
<td>0 or 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 5.11 DataWriter Tag

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tags within <code>&lt;data_writer&gt;</code></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number of Tags Allowed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;datawriter_qos&gt;</code></td>
<td>DataWriter QoS configuration</td>
<td>0 or 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The `<filter>` tag within a `<data_reader>` enables content filtering. It causes the corresponding `DataReader` to be created from a ContentFilteredTopic with the specified filter characteristics.

The ContentFilteredTopic name is generated as follows: `xml_filter_name::xml_topic_name`.

Where `xml_filter_name` is the value of the attribute name of the `<filter>` tag, and `xml_topic_name` is the value of the attribute name of the referred `<topic>` tag.

For example:

```xml
<domain_participant name="MyParticipant"
   domain_ref="MyDomainLibrary::MyDomain">
   <publisher name="MyPublisher">
     <data_writer name="MyWriter" topic_ref="MyTopic"/>
   </publisher>

   <subscriber name="MySubscriber">
     <data_reader name="MyReader" topic_ref="MyTopic">
       <filter name="MyFilter" kind="builtin.sql"/>
     </data_reader>
   </subscriber>
</domain_participant>
```
The above configuration defines a <domain_participant> that is bound to the <domain> “MyDomain”.

A DomainParticipant created from this configuration will contain:

- A Publisher which has a DataWriter created from the Topic “MyTopic”.
- A Subscriber which has DataReader created from a ContentFilteredTopic whose related Topic, “MyTopic”, uses a SQL filter. The ContentFilteredTopic has the name “MyTopic::MyFilter”.

5.6 Names Assigned to Entities

Each Entity configured in an XML file is given a unique name. This name is used to refer to it from other parts of the XML configuration and also to retrieve it at run-time using the Connext DDS API.

In the context of XML-based configuration, we distinguish between two kinds of names:

- **Configuration name**: The name of a specific Entity’s configuration. It is given by the name attribute of the corresponding XML element.

- **Entity name**: The actual name of the Entity within the run-time system. The name assignment follows these rules of precedence:
  1. An explicit name provided as a parameter in DomainParticipantConfigParams_t (applies only to a DomainParticipant).
  2. An explicit name, obtained from the specified EntityNameQosPolicy settings.
  3. A default entity name, obtained from the name attribute of the corresponding configuration.

For example:

```xml
<domain_participant_library name="MyLibrary">
  <domain_participant name="MyParticipant">
    <publisher name="MyPublisher">
      <data_writer name="MyWriter" topic_ref="MyTopic"/>
      <data_writer name="MyWriter2" topic_ref="MyTopic2">
        <publication_name>
          <name>WriterNameFromQos</name>
        </publication_name>
      </data_writer>
    </publisher>
  </domain_participant>
</domain_participant_library>
```
For the above XML configuration, the name assignments are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>Configuration Name</th>
<th>Entity Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DomainParticipant</td>
<td>&quot;MyParticipant&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;MyParticipant&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>&quot;MyPublisher&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;MyPublisher&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DataWriter</td>
<td>&quot;MyWriter&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;MyWriter&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DataWriter</td>
<td>&quot;MyWriter2&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;WriterNameFromQos&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For all the cases, the entity name is stored by Connext DDS using the EntityNameQosPolicy QoS policy for DomainParticipants, Publishers, Subscribers, DataWriters and DataReaders. The policy is represented by the following C structure:

```c
struct DDS_EntityNameQosPolicy {
    char * name;
    char * role_name;
}
```

The mapping is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Entity name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>role_name</td>
<td>Configuration name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the above XML example, assuming the entities are created with create_participant_from_config configuration:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>EntityNameQosPolicy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| DomainParticipant| name = "MyParticipant"
                             role_name = "MyParticipant"
| Publisher       | name = "MyPublisher"
                             role_name = "MyPublisher"
| DataWriter      | name = "MyWriter"
                             role_name = "MyWriter"
| DataWriter      | name = "WriterNameFromQos"
                             role_name = "MyWriter2"
5.6.1 Referring to Entities and Other Elements within XML Files

Entities and other elements within the XML file are addressed using a hierarchical name that matches their declaration hierarchy. This is summarized in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity or Element</th>
<th>Hierarchical Name</th>
<th>Example Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>[type_name]</td>
<td>type_ref=&quot;MyType&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qos</td>
<td>[qos_library_name]:[qos_profile_name]</td>
<td>base_name=&quot;qosLibrary::DefaultProfile&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain</td>
<td>[domain_library_name]:[domain_name]</td>
<td>domain_ref=&quot;MyDomainLibrary::MyDomain&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>participant</td>
<td>[domainParticipant_library_name]:[participant_name]</td>
<td>base_name=&quot;MyParticipantLibrary::PublicationParticipant&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>topic</td>
<td>[topic_name]</td>
<td>topic_ref=&quot;MyTopic&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>publisher</td>
<td>[publisher_name]</td>
<td>name=&quot;MyPublisher&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subscriber</td>
<td>[subscriber_name]</td>
<td>name=&quot;MySubscriber&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data_writer</td>
<td>[publisher_name]:[datawriter_name]</td>
<td>name=&quot;MyPublisher::MyWriter&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>name=&quot;MyWriter&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data_reader</td>
<td>[subscriber_name]:[datareader_name]</td>
<td>name=&quot;MySubscriber::MyReader&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>name=&quot;MyReader&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The example above corresponds to a configuration such as the one following:

```xml
<dds xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  <types>
    <struct name="MyType">
      <member name="mylong" type="int32"/>
    </struct>
  </types>

  <domain_library name="MyDomainLibrary">
    <domain name="MyDomain" domain_id="0">
      <register_type name="MyRegisteredType"
                     type_ref="MyType"/>
      <topic name="MyTopic"
             register_type_ref="MyRegisteredType"/>
    </domain>
  </domain>
</dds>
```
5.7 Creating and Retrieving Entities Configured in an XML File

There are two kinds of operations that affect Entities configured in an XML file:

- Create the defined entities. Only the operation `create_participant_from_config()` in the DomainParticipantFactory triggers the creation of a DomainParticipant and all its contained Entities given a configuration name.

- Retrieve the defined entities: After creation, you can retrieve the defined Entities by using the `lookup_by_name()` operations available in the DomainParticipantFactory, DomainParticipant, Publisher and Subscriber.

5.7.1 Creating and Retrieving a DomainParticipant Configured in an XML File

To create a DomainParticipant from a configuration profile in XML, use the function `create_participant_from_config()`, which receives the configuration name and creates all the entities defined by that configuration.

For example:

```xml
<domain_participant_library name="MyParticipantLibrary">
  <domain_participant name="MyParticipant"
    domain_ref="MyDomainLibrary::MyDomain">
    <publisher name="MyPublisher">
      <data_writer name="MyWriter"
        topic_ref="MyTopic"/>
    </publisher>
    <subscriber name="MySubscriber">
      <data_reader name="MyReader"
        topic_ref="MyTopic"/>
    </subscriber>
  </domain_participant>
</domain_participant_library>
```

Given the above configuration, a DomainParticipant is created as follows:

```c
DDSDomainParticipant * participant =
    DDSTheParticipantFactory->create_participant_from_config
        ("MyLibrary::MyParticipant");
if (participant == NULL) {
```
The `DomainParticipant` is bound to the domain_id specified in either the `<domain_participant>` tag—this has precedence—or the `<domain>` tag. In this example the `domain_id` is set to one.

When the `DomainParticipant` is created by means of `create_participant_from_config()`, a name will be generated automatically based on the configuration name and the number of existing participants created from the same configuration. The generation follows the same strategy explained in 5.6 Names Assigned to Entities on page 44 for the domain entities where the multiplicity is replaced by the number of existing participants. If this is number is identified by "N", the participant name for a new participant will be assigned as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant Name</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;configuration_name&quot;</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;configuration_name#N&quot;</td>
<td>[1,N-1]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For example, if we create three participants from the configuration "lib::participant", the names assigned as the participants are created will be:

- -participant
- -participant#1
- -participant#2

Once a participant is created, it can be retrieved by its name at any other place in your program as follows, based on the previous example and assuming that only one participant was created:

```c
participant = DDS::TheParticipantFactory->lookup_participant_by_name("MyParticipant"); if (participant == NULL) { 
  //handle error
}
```

To provide more flexibility, `create_participant_from_config_w_params()` allows you to specify the participant name. You can also override the specification in the configuration for the domain ID and QoS profile for the participant and entities in the domain.

### 5.7.2 Creating and Retrieving Publishers and Subscribers

Publishers and Subscribers configured in XML are created automatically when a `DomainParticipant` is created from the `<domain_participant>` that contains the `<publisher>` and `<subscriber>` configurations.

Given the following example:
Once a DomainParticipant is created as explained in 5.7.1 Creating and Retrieving a DomainParticipant Configured in an XML File on page 47, Publishers and Subscribers can be retrieved from the created DomainParticipant using their name as follows:

```c
DDSPublisher * publisher =
    participant->lookup_publisher_by_name("MyPublisher");
if (publisher == NULL) {
    //handle error
}

DDSPublisher * publisher_1 =
    participant->lookup_publisher_by_name("MyPublisher#1");
if (publisher == NULL) {
    //handle error
}

DDSSubscriber * subscriber =
    participant->lookup_subscriber_by_name("MySubscriber");
if (subscriber == NULL) {
    //handle error
}
```

### 5.7.3 Creating and Retrieving DataWriters and DataReaders

DataWriters and DataReaders configured in XML are created automatically when a DomainParticipant is created from the `<domain_participant>` that contains the `<data_writer>` and `<data_reader>` configurations.

Given the following example:

```xml
<domain_participant name="MyParticipant"
    domain_ref="MyDomainLibrary::MyDomain">
    <publisher name="MyPublisher">
     <data_writer name="MyWriter" topic_ref="MyTopic"/>
    </publisher>
    <subscriber name="MySubscriber">
     <data_reader name="MyReader" topic_ref="MyTopic"/>
    </subscriber>
</domain_participant>
```

Once a DomainParticipant is created as explained in 5.7.1 Creating and Retrieving a DomainParticipant Configured in an XML File on page 47, DataWriters and DataReaders can be retrieved from the created DomainParticipant using their fully qualified name seen below:
5.7.4 Creating Content Filters

```cpp
DDSDataWriter * dataWriter =
    participant->lookup_dataWriter_by_name("MyPublisher::MyWriter");
if (dataWriter == NULL) {
    //handle error
}
DDSDataReader * dataReader =
    participant->lookup_datareader_by_name("MySubscriber::MyReader");
if (dataReader == NULL) {
    //handle error
}
```

Or from the created Publisher and Subscriber, using their ‘unqualified’ name seen below:

```cpp
DDSDataWriter * dataWriter =
    publisher->lookup_dataWriter_by_name("MyWriter");
if (dataWriter == NULL) {
    //handle error
}
DDSDataReader * dataReader =
    subscriber->lookup_datareader_by_name("MyReader");
```

5.7.4 Creating Content Filters

To use a content filter, modify the “SubscriptionParticipant” configuration to look like this:

```xml
<domain_participant_library name="MyParticipantLibrary">
  ...
  <domain_participant name="SubscriptionParticipantWithFilter"
    domain_ref="MyDomainLibrary::HelloWorldDomain">
    <subscriber name="subscriber">
      <data_reader name="HelloWorldReader"
        topic_ref="HelloWorldTopic">
        <datareader_qos name="HelloWorld_reader_qos"
          base_name="qosLibrary::DefaultProfile"/>
        <filter name="HelloWorldTopic" kind="builtin.sql">
          <expression> count < 20 </expression>
        </filter>
      </data_reader>
    </subscriber>
  </domain_participant>
</domain_participant_library>
```

It adds a SQL content filter, which only accepts samples with a field count less than 20.

Now run the HelloWorld_subscriber application without recompiling and check that it only receives data where the counter is less than 20.

5.7.5 Using User-Generated Types

If a user-generated type by means of rtiddsgen is desired rather than dynamic data, the corresponding type support must be registered with the DomainParticipantFactory before creating a DomainParticipant. To register the type support, use the function register_type_support() in the DomainParticipantFactory,
which takes (a) a pointer to a function that registers a type and (b) the type name it is registered with. Then the specified function will be called automatically by the middleware whenever the type registration is needed.

The definition of this function is given by:

```c
typedef DDS_ReturnCode_t (*DomainParticipantFactory_RegisterTypeFunction) (DDSDomainParticipant * participant, const char * type_name);
```

This “register type function” should be generated using the `rtiddsgen` command-line tool from the IDL or XML definition of the data type. See 3.2 Hello World using XML and Compiled Types on page 16 for a simple example of how to follow this process.

For example, the following XML snippet defines a data type registered under the name `MyType` with a TypeSupport that is user-generated. To use this data type, the application must also generate the TypeSupport code for the appropriate language binding using `rtiddsgen` and associate the generated TypeSupport with the name `MyType`. This association is made by calling the operation `register_type_support()` on the DomainParticipantFactory:

```xml
<domain name="MyDomain" domain_id="13">
  <register_type name="MyType"/>
  ...
</domain>
```

Continuing the example above, assume that the structure of "MyType" is described in the IDL file `MyType.idl`. Also assume that you are using the C++ language API and you have already run `rtiddsgen` and generated the type-support files: `MyTypeSupport.h` and `MyTypeSupport.cxx`. These files will contain the declaration and implementation of the function `MyTypeSupport::register_type()`. In this situation, you must associate the `MyTypeSupport::register_type()` operation with the type name `MyType` by calling `DDSTheParticipantFactory->register_type_support()` from your application code prior to creating the `DomainParticipant` as shown in the C++ snippet below:

```cpp
da::ReturnCode_t * retCode = 
  DDSTheParticipantFactory->register_type_support(
    FooTypeSupport::register_type, "MyType");
if (retCode != DDS_RETCODE_OK) {
  //handle error
}
```

You can find an example of using a user-generated type in `<path to examples>/connext_dds/c++/hello_world_xml_compiled`. Also refer to the description of this example in 3.2 Hello World using XML and Compiled Types on page 16.
Chapter 6 Connext DDS Micro Application Generator

XML-Based Application Creation can also be used to configure Connext DDS Micro applications, through a utility called RTI Micro Application Generator (MAG).

To use MAG, you must have Connext DDS Micro installed.

MAG generates code from an XML configuration file; it creates DDS entities and registers all the components needed for a Connext DDS Micro-based application.
Extending *XML-Based Application Creation to Connext DDS Micro* enables two important use cases:

- Users who may eventually develop with *Connext DDS Micro*, but who haven’t determined their final platform, can prototype applications on a generic platform and validate that the QoS and DDS Entity configuration is within scope of what *Connext DDS Micro* supports. The same concept applies to those who eventually want to use *Connext DDS* in a safety-critical platform, such as those required by DO-178C for avionics or ISO 26262 for automotive applications.

- Users who want to develop directly with *Connext DDS Micro* can simplify their development efforts through shared XML files that can be configuration managed. This reduces the burden on system integrators who want to configure *Connext DDS Micro* systems without having to manually code in static configurations.

Some of the main features of MAG are:

- Generates code for the languages supported by *Connext DDS Micro*: C and C++.

- Automatically configures the remote entities that are needed to communicate with applications that use static discovery.

- Automatically tries to use the default values used by *Connext DDS Micro*, to reduce the size of the generated code.

- Optimizes the components used by your application. By default, MAG generates code that will unregister transports that your application is not using.

**Notes:**

- MAG has been tested with OpenJDK JDK 11, which is included in the installation package.

- Customization is not currently supported for MAG.

### 6.1 Paths Mentioned in Documentation

This chapter may refer to:

- `<RTIMEHOME>`

This refers to the installation directory for *Connext DDS Micro*. The default installation paths are:

- **macOS systems:**
  
  `/Applications/rti_connexx_dds-6.1.1/rti_connexx_dds_micro-<version>`

- **Linux systems, non-root user:**
  
  `/home/<your user name>/rti_connexx_dds-6.1.1/rti_connexx_dds_micro-<version>`

- **Linux systems, root user:**
  
  `/opt/rti_connexx_dds-6.1.1/rti_connexx_dds_micro-<version>`

---

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6.1 Paths Mentioned in Documentation

- Windows systems, user without Administrator privileges:
  <your home directory>/rti_connext.dds-6.1.1/rti_connext.dds_micro-<version>
- Windows systems, user with Administrator privileges:
  - 64-bit machines:
    C:\Program Files\rti_connext.dds-6.1.1\rti_connext.dds_micro-<version>
  - 32-bit machines:
    C:\Program Files (x86)\rti_connext.dds-6.1.1\rti_connext.dds_micro-<version>

You may also see $RTIMEHOME$ or %RTIMEHOME%, which refers to an environment variable set to the installation path.

Wherever you see <RTIMEHOME> used in a path, replace it with your installation path.

**Note for Windows Users:** When using a command prompt to enter a command that includes the path C:\Program Files (or any directory name that has a space), enclose the path in quotation marks. For example:

```bash
"C:\Program Files\rti_connext.dds-6.1.1\rti_connext.dds_micro-<version>\rtiddsmag\scripts\rtiddsmag.bat"
```

Or if you have defined the RTIMEHOME environment variable:

```bash
"%RTIMEHOME%\rtiddsmag\scripts\rtiddsmag.bat"
```

- **<path to Micro examples>**

  *Connext DDS Micro* examples are in <RTIMEHOME>/example after you've installed *Connext DDS Micro*. This document refers to the location of these examples as **<path to Micro examples>**.

  Wherever you see **<path to Micro examples>**, replace it with the appropriate path.

  Default path to the *Connext DDS Micro* examples:
  - Linux systems: <RTIMEHOME>/example/unix
  - Windows systems: <RTIMEHOME>/example/windows

  **Note:** The script to run MAG can be in two different folders:
  - <NDDSHOME>/bin/rtiddsmag
  - <RTIMEHOME>/rtiddsmag/scripts/rtiddsmag

  The first script is included in the *Connext DDS Professional* bundle and the second in the *Connext DDS Micro* RTI package.
6.2 Command-Line Options

The following table shows the options available when using `rtiddsmag` to generate code for *Connext DDS Micro* applications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-d &lt;outdir&gt;</td>
<td>Generates the output in the specified directory. By default, MAG will generate files in the directory where the XML file is located.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-dontAddLocations</td>
<td>Use this flag to avoid adding the input file location of fields into the generated files. By default (when this flag is not used), MAG will add the location where an entity was defined in the XML file. The location will be placed above the definition of that entity in the generated code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-dontOptimizeSE</td>
<td>Use this flag to avoid static endpoint discovery optimization. Then MAG will include all DataWriters and DataReaders when calculating the remote entities. By default (when this option is not used) MAG will optimize the number of remote entities by only including DataWriters and DataReaders that use the same Topic in the remote model.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-dontUpdateResourceLimits</td>
<td>Use this flag to avoid automatically updating the resource limit settings for the DomainParticipantFactory, DomainParticipants, DataReaders, and DataWriters. <strong>Note:</strong> The use of this flag for the DomainParticipantFactory is currently not supported. By default (when this flag is not used), MAG will update the resource limits so it will at least be able to support the entities defined in the XML file. If your applications communicate with more remote entities that the ones specified in the XML file, you might need to manually update them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-dontUseDefaultValues</td>
<td>Use this flag to avoid automatically generating code using default QoS policy values when possible. By default (when this flag is not used), MAG will check whether the values that are set in every element of the QoS policies for each entity are the same as the defaults used by <em>Connext DDS Micro</em>. If that's the case, the generated code will contain the default values for those policies, instead of the values set by the user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-dpdeName &lt;name&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the name used by MAG when registering a DPDE discovery plugin. By default, this name is <code>dpde</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-dpseName &lt;name&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the name used by MAG when registering a DPSE discovery plugin. By default, this name is <code>dpse</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-help</td>
<td>Prints out the command-line options for MAG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-idFile &lt;file&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the IDL file name used by rtiddgen to generate the code. This value is used by MAG to specify the Plugin header generated by rtiddgen. By default, MAG uses the name of the XML file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-inputXml &lt;file&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the XML configuration file used to generate code. The XML configuration file can be passed directly to MAG without using the -inputXml option, by default MAG knows that any argument with no option is the input file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-language &lt;C</td>
<td>C++]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-onlyValidate</td>
<td>Causes MAG to just validate the input file. It will not generate any code.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.3 Generated Files

The following table shows the files that MAG creates for an example XML file, **HelloWorld.xml** (which contains the application definition) and a referenced file, **HelloWorldQos.xml** (which contains the QoS definition). This second file is optional; you can define the QoS in the application file.

### Table 6.2 C and C++ Files Created for Example HelloWorld.xml

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generated Files</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HelloWorldAppgen.h (C and C++)</td>
<td>Generated code for each DDS Entity and its run-time components.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HelloWorldAppgen.c (C and C++)</td>
<td>Generated code for each Entity Model; also contains the values of each array used in the header file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.3.1 Integrating Generated Files into Your Application’s Build

Integrating the generated files into your application is as easy as including the generated files `HelloWorldAppgen.h` and `HelloWorldAppgen.c` in your application. If your application uses C++, you will also need to include `HelloWorldAppgen_plugin.h` and `HelloWorldAppgen_plugin.cxx`.

Then you can create entities using the standard `DDS_DomainParticipantFactory_create_participant_from_config()` operation and retrieve all the entities from your application code using the standard `lookup_<entity>_by_name()` operations, such as `lookup_datawriter_by_name()`. For details on these operations, see the DomainParticipantFactory module in the Connext DDS Micro API reference HTML documentation, available at https://community.rti.com/documentation/.

6.4 A "Hello, World" Example

This simple scenario consists of two applications: `HelloWorld_publisher`, which writes the `Topic`, HelloWorldTopic, and `HelloWorld_subscriber`, which subscribes to that `Topic`.

The files for this example are provided when you install Connext DDS Micro. You will find them in the directory `<path to Micro examples>/C/HelloWorld_appgen`. (See 6.1 Paths Mentioned in Documentation on page 53.)

6.4.1 Generate Type-Support Code from the Type Definition

The first step is to describe the data type in a programming language-neutral manner. Three languages are supported by RTI Code Generator: XML, IDL, and XSD. These three languages provide equivalent type-definition capabilities, so you can choose whichever one you prefer. You can even transform between one of these three languages and another with RTI Code Generator. That said, since the rest of the configuration files use XML, it is often more convenient to also use XML to describe the data types, so they can be shared or moved to other XML configuration files.

The file `HelloWorld.xml` contains the XML description of the data type. You can find this file in `<path to Micro examples>/C/HelloWorld_appgen`.

Let’s examine the type used in this example:

```xml
<types>
  <const name="MAX_NAME_LEN" type="long" value="64"/>
</types>
```
The data associated with the HelloWorld Topic consists of two strings and a numeric counter:

1. The first string contains the name of the sender of the message. This field is marked as the “key” since it signals the identity of the data-object.
2. The second string contains a message.
3. The third field is a simple counter, which the application increments with each message.

Once the type has been defined, we use rtiddsgen to generate the code for the HelloWorld data type.

We will use the C language in this example.

**To generate code with rtiddsgen:**

- On a Windows system:

  From your command shell, change directory to `<path to Micro examples>C\HelloWorld_appgen` and type:

  ```
  <RTIMEHOME>\rtiddsgen\scripts\rtiddsgen.bat -language C -micro HelloWorld.xml
  ```

  **Note:** The Visual Studio solution in the example folder automatically calls rtiddsgen.

- On a Linux or macOS system:

  From your command shell, change directory to `<path to Micro examples>C/HelloWorld_appgen` and type:

  ```
  <RTIMEHOME>/rtiddsgen/scripts/rtiddsgen -language C -micro HelloWorld.xml
  ```

After running rtiddsgen, you will see the following files in the HelloWorld_appgen directory:

- HelloWorld.h
- HelloWorld.c
- HelloWorldPlugin.h
- HelloWorldPlugin.c
- HelloWorldSupport.h
- HelloWorldSupport.c
The most notable files are **HelloWorld.h** and **HelloWorldPlugin.h**:

- **HelloWorld.h** contains the declaration of the C structure, built according to the specification in the XML file:

```c
typedef struct HelloWorld
{
    CDR_String sender;
    CDR_String message;
    CDR_Long count;
} HelloWorld;
```

- **HelloWorldPlugin.h** contains the `get_plugin_type()` function that MAG will use when generating the code to create all the DDS entities:

```c
NDDSUSERdllExport extern struct NDDS_Type_Plugin* HelloWorldTypePlugin_get(void);
```

### 6.4.2 Generate DDS Entities from the System Definition

This step uses `rtiddsmag` to generate code to support the creation of DDS entities using *XML-Based Application Creation*.

`rtiddsmag` supports C and C++. We will use C in this example.

**Note:** You can do this step before or after generating Type-Support from the Type definition since the type code doesn’t need to exist when running `rtiddsmag`.

**To generate code with rtiddsmag:**

- On a Windows system:
  
  From your command shell, change directory to `<path to Micro examples>C\HelloWorld_app-gen` and type:
  
  ```bash
  \<NDDSHOME>\bin\rtiddsmag.bat -language C -referencedFile HelloWorldQos.xml HelloWorld.xml
  ```

  or
  
  ```bash
  \<RTIMEHOME>\rtiddsmag\scripts\rtiddsmag.bat -language C -referencedFile HelloWorldQos.xml HelloWorld.xml
  ```

  **Note:** The Visual Studio solution in the example folder automatically calls `rtiddsmag`.

- On a Linux or macOS system:
  
  From your command shell, change directory to `<path to Micro examples>/C/HelloWorld_app-gen` and type:
Examine the XML Configuration Files and the Generated Code

The entire HelloWorld.xml file is shown below. Let’s review its content to see how this scenario was constructed. The main sections in the file are:

- **6.4.3.1 Type Definition on the next page**
- **6.4.3.2 Domain Definition on the next page**
- **6.4.3.3 DomainParticipant Definition on page 63**

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
    <!-- Type Definition -->
    <types>
        <const name="MAX_NAME_LEN" type="int32" value="64"/>
        <const name="MAX_MSG_LEN" type="int32" value="128"/>
        <struct name="HelloWorld">
            <member name="sender" type="string" stringMaxLength="MAX_NAME_LEN" key="true"/>
            <member name="message" type="string" stringMaxLength="MAX_MSG_LEN"/>
            <member name="count" type="int32"/>
        </struct>
    </types>
    <!-- Domain Library -->
    <domain_library name="HelloWorldLibrary">
        <domain name="HelloWorldDomain" domain_id="0">
            <register_type name="HelloWorldType" type_ref="HelloWorld"/>
            <topic name="HelloWorldTopic" register_type_ref="HelloWorldType">
                <registered_name>HelloWorldTopic</registered_name>
            </topic>
        </domain>
    </domain_library>
    <!-- Participant Library -->
    <domain_participant_library name="HelloWorldAppLibrary">
        <domain_participant name="HelloWorldDPDEPubDP" domain_ref="HelloWorldLibrary::HelloWorldDomain">
            <publisher name="HelloWorldDPDEPub" data_writer_topic_ref="HelloWorldTopic" name="HelloWorldDPDEDW">
                <datawriter_qos base_name="QosLibrary::DPDEProfile"/>
            </publisher>
        </domain_participant>
    </domain_participant_library>
</dds>
```
6.4.3 Examine the XML Configuration Files and the Generated Code

```xml
<domain_participant qos base_name="QosLibrary::DPDEProfile"/>
</domain_participant>
<domain_participant name="HelloWorldDPDESubDP"
  domain_ref="HelloWorldLibrary::HelloWorldDomain">
  <subscriber name="HelloWorldDPDESub">
    <data_reader topic_ref="HelloWorldTopic" name="HelloWorldDPDEDR">
      <datareader_qos base_name="QosLibrary::DPDEProfile"/>
    </data_reader>
  </subscriber>
</domain_participant>
<domain_participant qos base_name="QosLibrary::DPDEProfile"/>
</domain_participant>
<domain_participant name="HelloWorldDPSEPubDP"
  domain_ref="HelloWorldLibrary::HelloWorldDomain">
  <publisher name="HelloWorldDPSEPub">
    <data_writer topic_ref="HelloWorldTopic" name="HelloWorldDPSEDW">
      <datawriter_qos base_name="QosLibrary::DPSEProfile"/>
    </data_writer>
  </publisher>
</domain_participant>
<domain_participant qos base_name="QosLibrary::DPSEProfile"/>
</domain_participant>
<domain_participant name="HelloWorldDPSESubDP"
  domain_ref="HelloWorldLibrary::HelloWorldDomain">
  <subscriber name="HelloWorldDPSESub">
    <data_reader topic_ref="HelloWorldTopic" name="HelloWorldDPSEDR">
      <datareader_qos base_name="QosLibrary::DPSEProfile"/>
    </data_reader>
  </subscriber>
</domain_participant>
</domain_participant_library>
</dds>

6.4.3.1 Type Definition

`rtiddsmag` doesn’t use the types section of the XML file to generate any code. This section is used by `rtiddsgen` to generate the code to support the direct use of the structure ‘HelloWorld’ from application code (see 6.4.1 Generate Type-Support Code from the Type Definition on page 57).

```xml
<types>
  <const name="MAX_NAME_LEN" type="int32" value="64"/>
  <const name="MAX_MSG_LEN" type="int32" value="128"/>
  <struct name="HelloWorld">
    <member name="sender" type="string" stringMaxLength="MAX_NAME_LEN" key="true"/>
    <member name="message" type="string" stringMaxLength="MAX_MSG_LEN"/>
    <member name="count" type="int32"/>
  </struct>
</types>

6.4.3.2 Domain Definition

The domain section defines the system’s Topics and their corresponding data types. To define a Topic, the associated data type must be registered with the domain, giving it a registered type name. The registered
type name is used to refer to that data type within the domain when the *Topic* is defined.

In this example, the configuration file registers the previously defined HelloWorld type under the name HelloWorldType. Then it defines a *Topic* named HelloWorldTopic, which is associated with the registered type, referring to its registered name, HelloWorldType. The value used in *get_plugin_type* depends on how the registration of the data-type is configured inside the domain:

1. If a `<register_type>` tag is specified *without* a type_ref attribute, the value of *get_type_plugin* is generated from the `<register_type>` tag plus the string "Plugin_get".
2. If a `<register_type>` tag is specified *with* a type_ref attribute, the value of *get_type_plugin* is generated from that attribute plus the string "TypePlugin_get". Our example has type_ref = "HelloWorld", so the value of *get_type_plugin* will be HelloWorldTypePlugin_get.

```xml
<!-- Domain Library -->
<domain_library name="HelloWorldLibrary">
  <domain name="HelloWorldDomain" domain_id="0">
    <register_type name="HelloWorldType" type_ref="HelloWorld">
    </register_type>
    <topic name="HelloWorldTopic" register_type_ref="HelloWorldType">
    </topic>
  </domain>
</domain_library>
```

*rtiddsmag* generates the following code for each entity that uses this *Topic*:

- **HelloWorldAppgen.c**

```c
const struct APPGEN_TypeRegistrationModel
HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_type_registrations[1] = {
  {
    "HelloWorldType", /* registered_type_name */
    HelloWorldTypePlugin_get /* get_type_plugin */
  }
};
const struct APPGEN_TopicModel
HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_topics[1] = {
  {
    "HelloWorldTopic", /* topic_name */
    HelloWorldType, /* type_name */
    DDS_TopicQos_INITIALIZER /* topic_qos*/
  }
};
```

These two structures are used in the DomainParticipant definition, where they will be registered by *Connext DDS Micro* when calling the Micro Application Generation API.
6.4.3 Examine the XML Configuration Files and the Generated Code

- **HelloWorldAppgen.h**

```c
extern const struct APPGEN_TypeRegistrationModel
HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_type Registrations[1];

extern const struct APPGEN_TypeModel
HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_topics[1];

#define RTI_APP_GEN_DP_HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP \
{ 
 1UL, /* type_registration_count */ \
HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_type Registrations, /* type Registrations */
 1UL, /* topic_count */ \
HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_topics, /* topics */
  ... 
}
```

**Note:** Connext DDS Micro automatically registers the types that rtiddsmag generates. This means the content inside the Domain definition must match the types generated by rtiddsGen.

### 6.4.3.3 DomainParticipant Definition

The DomainParticipant section defines the **DomainParticipants** in the system and the **DataWriters** and **DataReaders** that each **DomainParticipant** has. **DomainParticipants** are defined within the `<domain_participant_library>` tag.

Each **DomainParticipant**:

- Has a unique name (within the library) which will be used later by the application that creates it.
- Is associated with a domain, which defines the **domain_id**, **Topics**, and the data types the **DomainParticipant** will use.
- Defines the **Publishers** and **Subscribers** within the **DomainParticipant**. **Publishers** contain **DataWriters**, **Subscribers** contain **DataReaders**.
- Defines the set of **DataReaders** it will use to read data. Each **DataReader** has a QoS and a unique name which can be used from application code to retrieve it.
- Defines the set of **DataWriters** it will use to write data. Each **DataWriter** has a QoS and a unique name which can be used from application code to retrieve it.
- Optionally, the **DomainParticipants**, **Publishers**, **Subscribers**, **DataWriters**, and **DataReaders** can specify a QoS profile that will be used to configure them.

The example below defines four **DomainParticipants**, two of them (HelloWorldDPDEPubDP and HelloWorldDPDESubDP) use Dynamic Participant/Dynamic Endpoint (DPDE) and the other two (Hel-
Examine the XML Configuration Files and the Generated Code

6.4.3

`loWorldDPSEPubDP` and `HelloWorldDPSESubDP`) use Dynamic Participant/Static Endpoint (DPSE) discovery:

```xml
<domain_participant_library name="HelloWorldAppLibrary">
  <domain_participant name="HelloWorldDPDEPubDP"
    domain_ref="HelloWorldLibrary::HelloWorldDomain">
    <publisher name="HelloWorldDPDEPub">
      <data_writer topic_ref="HelloWorldTopic" name="HelloWorldDPDEDW">
        <datawriter_qos base_name="QosLibrary::DPDEProfile"/>
      </data_writer>
    </publisher>
    <domain_participant_qos base_name="QosLibrary::DPDEProfile"/>
  </domain_participant>
  <domain_participant name="HelloWorldDPDESubDP"
    domain_ref="HelloWorldLibrary::HelloWorldDomain">
    <subscriber name="HelloWorldDPDESub">
      <data_reader topic_ref="HelloWorldTopic" name="HelloWorldDPDEDR">
        <datareader_qos base_name="QosLibrary::DPDEProfile"/>
      </data_reader>
    </subscriber>
    <domain_participant_qos base_name="QosLibrary::DPDEProfile"/>
  </domain_participant>
</domain_participant_library>

<domain_participant_library name="HelloWorldAppLibrary">
  <domain_participant name="HelloWorldDPSEPubDP"
    domain_ref="HelloWorldLibrary::HelloWorldDomain">
    <publisher name="HelloWorldDPSEPub">
      <data_writer topic_ref="HelloWorldTopic" name="HelloWorldDPSEDW">
        <datawriter_qos base_name="QosLibrary::DPSEProfile"/>
      </data_writer>
    </publisher>
    <domain_participant_qos base_name="QosLibrary::DPSEProfile"/>
  </domain_participant>
  <domain_participant name="HelloWorldDPSESubDP"
    domain_ref="HelloWorldLibrary::HelloWorldDomain">
    <subscriber name="HelloWorldDPSESub">
      <data_reader topic_ref="HelloWorldTopic" name="HelloWorldDPSEDR">
        <datareader_qos base_name="QosLibrary::DPSEProfile"/>
      </data_reader>
    </subscriber>
    <domain_participant_qos base_name="QosLibrary::DPSEProfile"/>
  </domain_participant>
</domain_participant_library>
```

Examining the XML, we see that:

- Each `DomainParticipant` is bound to the Domain, `HelloWorldLibrary::HelloWorldDomain`. 
6.4.3 Examine the XML Configuration Files and the Generated Code

- The two DomainParticipants that use DPDE as their discovery mechanism inherit from the profile QosLibrary::DPDELibrary, while the other two that use DPSE as their discovery mechanism inherit from QosLibrary::DPSELibrary.

- Each DomainParticipant contains a single Publisher or Subscriber, which it turn contains a single DataWriter or DataReader that inherits from QosLibrary::DPDELibrary or QosLibrary::DPSELibrary, depending on the discovery mechanism used by its DomainParticipant.

- Each DataWriter writes the Topic HelloWorldTopic, which is defined in the domain HelloWorldLibrary::HelloWorldDomain. Each DataReader reads the same Topic.

Since both Dynamic DomainParticipants (those which are using DPDE as their discovery mechanism) are in the same the domain and the DataWriter writes the same Topic that the DataReader reads, the two DomainParticipants will communicate. This also apply to both static participants (those which are using DPSE as their discovery mechanism); the only difference is that rtiddsmag will generate extra code to configure the remote entities (for details, see 6.4.7 Static Discovery on page 83).

Let’s look at the content of a DomainParticipant definition to explain the code generated by rtiddsmag.

```
<domain_participant name="HelloWorldDPDEPubDP"
   domain_ref="HelloWorldLibrary::HelloWorldDomain">
   <publisher name="HelloWorldDPDEPub">
      <data_writer topic_ref="HelloWorldDomain" name="HelloWorldDPDEDW">
         <datawriter_qos base_name="QosLibrary::DPDEProfile"/>
      </data_writer>
   </publisher>
   <domain_participant_qos base_name="QosLibrary::DPDEProfile"/>
</domain_participant>
```

rtiddsmag generates the code needed to register each component used by this DomainParticipant and unregister those components that are not being used. In our example, for each DomainParticipant, rtiddsmag registers the discovery transport, dpde or dpse; registers the UDP transport used by each DomainParticipant (since they use the same configuration, only one UDP transport configuration is generated); and unregisters the default UDP and INTRA transports, since they are not being used (these two are the only ones that can be unregistered by rtiddsmag).

It also creates the code for each entity. In this case, it generates the code needed to create:

- A Publisher named HelloWorldDPDEPub
- A DataWriter named HelloWorldDPDEDW
- A DomainParticipant named HelloWorldDPDEPubDP
- The QoS used by this DomainParticipant (see 6.4.4 QoS Definition on page 68)
6.4.3 Examine the XML Configuration Files and the Generated Code

HelloWorldAppgen.c

const struct ComponentFactoryUnregisterModel
{
    {
        ".udp", /* NETIO_DEFAULT_UDP_NAME */
        NULL, /* udp struct RT_ComponentFactoryProperty** */
        NULL /* udp struct RT_ComponentFactoryListener** */
    },
    {
        "._intra", /* NETIO_DEFAULT_INTRA_NAME */
        NULL, /* _intra struct RT_ComponentFactoryProperty** */
        NULL /* _intra struct RT_ComponentFactoryListener** */
    }
};

struct DPDE_DiscoveryPluginProperty
HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_dpde[1] =
{
    RTI_APP_GEN__dpde_HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_dpde1
};

struct UDP_InterfaceFactoryProperty
HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_udpv4[1] =
{
    RTI_APP_GEN__udpv4_HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_udpv41
};

const struct ComponentFactoryRegisterModel
{
    {
        "dpde1", /* register_name */
        DPDE_DiscoveryFactory_get_interface, /* register_intf */
        &HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_dpde[0]._parent, /* register_property */
        NULL /* register_listener */
    },
    {
        "udpv4", /* register_name */
        UDP_InterfaceFactory_get_interface, /* register_intf */
        &HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_udpv4[0]._parent._parent, /* register_property */
        NULL /* register_listener */
    }
};

...

const struct APPGEN_DataWriterModel
HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_publisher_HelloWorldDPDEPub_data_writers[1] =
{
    {
        "HelloWorldDPDEDW", /* name */
        1UL, /* multiplicity */
    }
};
6.4.3 Examine the XML Configuration Files and the Generated Code

"HelloWorldTopic", /* topic_name */
RTI_APP_GEN__DW_QOS_HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_HelloWorldDPDEPub_HelloWorldDPDEPubD /* writer_qos */
};

const struct APPGEN_PublisherModel
HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_publishers[1] =
{

  "HelloWorldDPDEPub", /* name */
1UL, /* multiplicity */
DDS_PublisherQos_INITIALIZER, /* publisher_qos */
1UL, /* writer_count */
HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_publisher_HelloWorldDPDEPub_data_writers /* data_writers */
};

HelloWorldAppgen.h

Note: The OSAPI_LOG_VERBOSITY_DEBUG element below is currently not supported.

extern struct DPDE_DiscoveryPluginProperty
HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_dpde[1];
extern struct UDP_InterfaceFactoryProperty
HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_udpv4[1];
extern const struct ComponentFactoryUnregisterModel
  HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_unregister_components[2];
extern const struct ComponentFactoryRegisterModel
  HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_register_components[2];

#define RTI_APP_GEN__DPF_HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP 
{
  2UL, /* unregister_count */ \
  HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_unregister_components, /* unregister_components */
}/

2UL, /* register_count */ \
HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_register_components, /* register_components */\
RTI_APP_GEN__DPF_QOS_QosLibrary_DefaultProfile, /* factory_qos */ \
OSAPI_LOG_VERBOSITY_DEBUG /* verbosity */
}

extern const struct APPGEN_TypeRegistrationModel
  HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_type_registrations[1];
extern const struct APPGEN_TopicModel
  HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_topics[1];
extern const struct APPGEN_PublisherModel
  HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_publishers[1];

#define RTI_APP_GEN__DP_HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP 
{
  "HelloWorldDPDEPubDP", /* name */
RTI_APP_GEN__DP_HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP, /* domain_participant_factory */
\ 
RTI_APP_GEN__DP_QOS_HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP, /* domain_participant_qos */
\ 
0L, /* domain_id */
\ 

6.4.4 QoS Definition

The defined DDS Entities have an associated QoS, which can be defined in a separate file such as `HelloWorldQos.xml` or within the System XML file.

See the entire file below. Then we will examine the file section by section, showing the code generated by `rtiddsmag`.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<dds xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  <qos_library name="QosLibrary">
    <qos_profile name="DefaultProfile" is_default_participant_factory_profile="true">
      <!-- Participant Factory Qos -->
      <participant_factory_qos>
        <entity_factory>
          <autoenable_created_entities>false</autoenable_created_entities>
        </entity_factory>
      </participant_factory_qos>
      <!-- Participant Qos -->
      <domain_participant_qos>
        <discovery>
          <accept_unknown_peers>false</accept_unknown_peers>
          <initial_peers>
            <element>127.0.0.1</element>
            <element>239.255.0.1</element>
          </initial_peers>
          <enabled_transports>
            <element>udpv4</element>
          </enabled_transports>
          <multicast_receive_addresses>
            <element>udpv4://127.0.0.1</element>
            <element>udpv4://239.255.0.1</element>
          </multicast_receive_addresses>
        </discovery>
        <default_unicast>
          <value>
            68
          </value>
        </default_unicast>
      </domain_participant_qos>
    </qos_profile>
  </qos_library>
</dds>
```
6.4.4 QoS Definition

```
<element>
  <transports>
    <element>udpv4</element>
  </transports>
</element>
</value>
</default_unicast>
<transport_builtin>
  <mask>UDPv4</mask>
</transport_builtin>
<resource_limits>
  <local_writer_allocation>
    <max_count>1</max_count>
  </local_writer_allocation>
  <local_reader_allocation>
    <max_count>1</max_count>
  </local_reader_allocation>
  <local_publisher_allocation>
    <max_count>1</max_count>
  </local_publisher_allocation>
  <local_subscriber_allocation>
    <max_count>1</max_count>
  </local_subscriber_allocation>
  <local_topic_allocation>
    <max_count>1</max_count>
  </local_topic_allocation>
  <local_type_allocation>
    <max_count>1</max_count>
  </local_type_allocation>
  <remote_participant_allocation>
    <max_count>8</max_count>
  </remote_participant_allocation>
  <remote_writer_allocation>
    <max_count>8</max_count>
  </remote_writer_allocation>
  <remote_reader_allocation>
    <max_count>8</max_count>
  </remote_reader_allocation>
  <max_receive_ports>32</max_receive_ports>
  <max_destination_ports>32</max_destination_ports>
</resource_limits>
</domain_participant_qos>
<!-- DataWriter Qos -->
<datawriter_qos>
  <history>
    <depth>32</depth>
  </history>
  <resource_limits>
    <max_instances>2</max_instances>
    <max_samples>64</max_samples>
    <max_samples_per_instance>32</max_samples_per_instance>
  </resource_limits>
  <reliability>
```
<kind>RELIABLE_RELIABILITY_QOS</kind>
</reliability>
<protocol>
  <rtps_reliable_writer>
    <heartbeat_period>
      <nanosec>250000000</nanosec>
      <sec>0</sec>
    </heartbeat_period>
  </rtps_reliable_writer>
</protocol>
<!- transports -->
<unicast>
  <value>
    <element>
      <transports>
        <element>udpv4</element>
      </transports>
    </element>
  </value>
</unicast>
</datawriter_qos>
<!- DataReader Qos -->
<datareader_qos>
  <history>
    <depth>32</depth>
  </history>
  <resource_limits>
    <max_instances>2</max_instances>
    <max_samples>64</max_samples>
    <max_samples_per_instance>32</max_samples_per_instance>
  </resource_limits>
  <reliability>
    <kind>RELIABLE_RELIABILITY_QOS</kind>
  </reliability>
  <reader_resource_limits>
    <max_remote_writers>10</max_remote_writers>
  </reader_resource_limits>
<!- transports -->
<unicast>
  <value>
    <element>
      <transports>
        <element>udpv4</element>
      </transports>
    </element>
  </value>
</unicast>
</multicast>
<value>
  <element>
    <receive_address>127.0.0.1</receive_address>
    <transports>
      <element>udpv4</element>
    </transports>
  </element>
</value>
6.4.4 QoS Definition

Note: rtiddsmag only generates code for the QoSs used by at least one entity, unless the profile has either of the default flags is_default_participant_factory_profile or is_default_qos set to true.

6.4.4.1 DomainParticipant Factory QoS

Note: The ability to set resource limits and verbosity for the DomainParticipantFactory is currently not supported.

rtiddsmag only generates code for the <participant_factory_qos> in the <qos_profile> that has the flag is_default_participant_factory_profile set to true. The log verbosity can also be configured by using <verbosity> inside <logging>. For example:

```xml
<!-- Participant Factory Qos -->
<participant_factory_qos>
  <entity_factory>
    <autoenable_created_entities>false</autoenable_created_entities>
  </entity_factory>
  <resource_limits>
    <max_participants>4</max_participants>
    <max_components>20</max_components>
  </resource_limits>
  <logging>
    <verbosity>ALL</verbosity>
  </logging>
</participant_factory_qos>
```
rtiddsmag generates the following code:

**HelloWorldAppgen.h**

```c
#define RTI_APP_GEN__DPF_QOS_QosLibrary_DefaultProfile \
{ \\ 
   { /* entity_factory */ \\
     DDS_BOOLEAN_FALSE /* autoenable_created_entities */ \\
   }, \\ 
   { /* resource_limits */ \\
     4L, /* max_participants */ \\
     20L /* max_components */ \\
   } \\ }
#define RTI_APP_GEN__DPF>HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP \
{ ... \\ 
   RTI_APP_GEN__DPF_QOS_QosLibrary_DefaultProfile, /* factory_qos */ \\
   OSAPI_LOG_VERBOSITY_DEBUG /* verbosity */ \\
}
```

### 6.4.4.2 DomainParticipant QoS

The example defines a base profile named DefaultProfile, which contains the base QoSs used by each DomainParticipant. You can see the content of the DomainParticipant QoS below.

```xml
<domain_participant_qos>
   <discovery>
      <accept_unknown_peers>false</accept_unknown_peers>
      <initial_peers>
         <element>127.0.0.1</element>
         <element>239.255.0.1</element>
      </initial_peers>
      <enabled_transports>
         <element>udpv4</element>
      </enabled_transports>
      <multicast_receive_addresses>
         <element>udpv4://127.0.0.1</element>
         <element>udpv4://239.255.0.1</element>
      </multicast_receive_addresses>
   </discovery>
   <default_unicast>
      <value>
         <element>
            <transports>
               <element>udpv4</element>
            </transports>
         </element>
      </value>
   </default_unicast>
   <transport_builtin>
      <mask>UDPv4</mask>
   </transport_builtin>
</domain_participant_qos>
```
This DomainParticipant is then inherited by two different profiles, which set up the discovery mechanism:

```xml
<domain_participant_qos>
<discovery_config>
  <builtin_discovery_plugins>SDP</builtin_discovery_plugins>
</discovery_config>
</domain_participant_qos>
<domain_participant_qos>
<discovery_config>
  <builtin_discovery_plugins>DPSE</builtin_discovery_plugins>
</discovery_config>
</domain_participant_qos>
```

rtiddsmag generates the following code for each DomainParticipant whose QoS inherits from any of the previous ones, adding those values that are specified in the XML configuration file (which is not the case in our example).

**HelloWorldAppgen.c**

```c
```
6.4.4 QoS Definition

```c
"127.0.0.1",
"239.255.0.1"
);
  "udp1://",
  "udp1://127.0.0.1",
  "udp1://239.255.0.1"
};
const char *const HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_transport_enabled_transports[1] = {
  "udp1"
};
const char *const HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_user_traffic_enabled_transports[1] = {
  "udp1://"
};
```

**HelloWorldAppgen.h**

```c
extern const char *const HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_initial_peers[2];
extern const char *const HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_discovery_enabled_transports [3];
extern const char *const HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_transport_enabled_transports [1];
extern const char *const HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_user_traffic_enabled_transports[1];
#define RTI_APP_GEN__DP_QOS_HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP \\{
  { /* entity_factory */
    DDS_BOOLEAN_TRUE /* autoenable_created_entities */},
  { /* discovery */
    REDA_StringSeq_INITIALIZER_W_LOAN(HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_initial_peers, 2, 2), /* initial_peers */ /\`
      REDA_StringSeq_INITIALIZER_W_LOAN(HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_discovery_enabled_transports, 3, 3), /* enabled_transports */ /\`
        { "dpde1" }, /* RT_ComponentFactoryId_INITIALIZER */ /\`
          NDDS_Discovery_Property_INITIALIZER \\`
            ), /* discovery_component *//\`
              DDS_BOOLEAN_FALSE /* accept_unknown_peers */},
  }, /* resource_limits *//\`
    1L, /* local_writer_allocation */ /\`
    1L, /* local_reader_allocation */ /\`
    1L, /* local_publisher_allocation */ /\`
    1L, /* local_subscriber_allocation */ /\`
    1L, /* local_topic_allocation */ /\`
    1L, /* local_type_allocation */ /\`
    8L, /* remote_participant_allocation */ /\`
    8L, /* remote_writer_allocation */ /\`
    8L, /* remote_reader_allocation */ /\`
```
6.4.4 QoS Definition

6.4.4.3 Publisher QoS

Our example doesn’t specify any value for Publisher QoS, however rtiddsmag would generate code if it was specified.

6.4.4.4 DataWriter QoS

The example defines a base profile named DefaultProfile, which contains the base QoSs used by each DomainParticipant. You can see the content of the DataWriter QoS below.

```xml
<!-- DataWriter Qos -->
<datawriter_qos>
  <history>
    <depth>32</depth>
  </history>
  <resource_limits>
    <max_instances>2</max_instances>
    <max_samples>64</max_samples>
    <max_samples_per_instance>32</max_samples_per_instance>
  </resource_limits>
  <reliability>
    <kind>RELIABLE_RELIABILITY_QOS</kind>
  </reliability>
  <protocol>
    <rtps_reliable_writer>
      <heartbeat_period>
        <nanosec>250000000</nanosec>
        <sec>0</sec>
      </heartbeat_period>
    </rtps_reliable_writer>
  </protocol>
</datawriter_qos>
```
rtiddsmag generates the following code:

**HelloWorldAppgen.c**

```c
const char *const HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_HelloWorldDPDEPub_HelloWorldDPDEDW_transport_enabled_transports[1] =
{
    "udp1://"
};
```

**HelloWorldAppgen.h**

```c
extern const char *const HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_HelloWorldDPDEPub_HelloWorldDPDEDW_transport_enabled_transports[1];

#define RTI_APP_GEN___DW_QOS_HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_HelloWorldDPDEPub_HelloWorldDPDEDW_HelloWorldDPDEDW \
{
    DDS_DEADLINE_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, \ 
    DDS_LIVELINESS_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, \ 
    { /* history */ \ 
      DDS_KEEP_LAST_HISTORY_QOS, /* kind */ \ 
      32L /* depth */ \ 
    }, \ 
    { /* resource_limits */ \ 
      64L, /* max_samples */ \ 
      2L, /* max_instances */ \ 
      32L /* max_samples_per_instance */ \ 
    }, \ 
    DDS_OWNERSHIP_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, \ 
    DDS_OWNERSHIP_STRENGTH_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, \ 
    DDS_LATENCY_BUDGET_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, \ 
    { /* reliability */ \ 
      DDS_RELIABLE_RELIABILITY_QOS, /* kind */ \ 
      { /* max_blocking_time */ \ 
        0L, /* sec */ \ 
        100000000L /* nanosec */ \ 
      } \ 
    }, \ 
    DDS_DURABILITY_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, \ 
    DDS_DESTINATION_ORDER_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, \
```

6.4.4 QoS Definition

```c
DDS_TRANSPORT_ENCAPSULATION_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, \\
DDS_DATA_REPRESENTATION_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, \\
{ /* protocol */ \\
  DDS_RTPS_AUTO_ID, /* rtps_object_id */ \\
  { /* rtps_reliable_writer */ \\
    { /* heartbeat_period */ \\
      0L, /* sec */ \\
      250000000L /* nanosec */ \\
    }, \\
    1L, /* heartbeats_per_max_samples */ \\
    DDS_LENGTH_UNLIMITED, /* max_send_window */ \\
    DDS_LENGTH_UNLIMITED, /* max_heartbeat_retries */ \\
    { /* first_write_sequence_number */ \\
      0, /* high */ \\
      1 /* low */ \\
    } \\
  }, \\
  DDS_BOOLEAN_TRUE /* serialize_on_write */ \\
}, \\
DDS_TYPESUPPORT_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, \\
{ /* transports */ \\
  REDA_StringSeq_INITIALIZER_W_LOAN(HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_ 
  HelloWorldDPDEPub_HelloWorldDPDEDW_transport_enabled_transports, 1, 1) /* enabled_transports */ \\
}, \\
RTI_MANAGEMENT_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, \\
DDS_DATAWRITER_RESOURCE_LIMITS_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, \\
DDS_PUBLISH_MODE_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, \\
DDS_DATAWRITER_QOS_TRUST_INITIALIZER \\
DDS_DATAWRITER_QOS_APPGEN_INITIALIZER \\
NULL, \\
DDS_DataWriterTransferModeQosPolicy_INITIALIZER 
}
```

### 6.4.4.5 Subscriber QoS

Our example doesn’t specify any value for Subscriber QoS, however `rtiddsmag` would generate code if it was specified.

### 6.4.4.6 DataReader QoS

The example defines a base profile named DefaultProfile, which contains the base QoSs used by each `DomainParticipant`. You can see the content of the `DataReader QoS` below.

```xml
<!-- DataReader QoS -->
<datareader_qos>
  <history>
    <depth>32</depth>
  </history>
  <resource_limits>
    <max_instances>2</max_instances>
    <max_samples>64</max_samples>
  </resource_limits>
</datareader_qos>
```
6.4.4 QoS Definition

```xml
<max_samples_per_instance>32</max_samples_per_instance>
</resource_limits>
<reliability>
  <kind>RELIABLE_RELIABILITY_QOS</kind>
</reliability>
<reader_resource_limits>
  <max_remote_writers>10</max_remote_writers>
  <max_remote_writers_per_instance>10</max_remote_writers_per_instance>
</reader_resource_limits>
</datareader_qos>

rtiddsmag generates the following code:

**HelloWorldAppgen.c**

```c
{
  "udp1://",
  "udp1://127.0.0.1"
};
```

**HelloWorldAppgen.h**

```c
extern const char *const HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDESubDP_HelloWorldDPDESub_HelloWorldDPDEDR_transport_enabled_transports[2];
#define RTI_APP_GEN___DR_QOS_HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDESubDP_HelloWorldDPDESub_HelloWorldDPDEDR \
{ \
  DDS_DEADLINE_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, \
  DDS_LIVELINESS_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, \
  /* history */ \
  DDS_KEEP_LAST_HISTORY_QOS, /* kind */ \
```
6.4.5 Transport and Discovery Configuration

`rtiddsmag` creates the code necessary to configure each one of the available transports used by Connext DDS Micro (UDP and SHMEM) and the discovery mechanism (Dynamic and Static discovery). It also generates the name automatically for each component regardless of if it is a transport or discovery; for this `rtiddsmag` will add a `DomainParticipant` number at the end of its name, only if that configuration is not used by any other `DomainParticipant`: 

```c
32L /* depth */ 
}, \ 
} /* resource_limits */ 
64L /* max_samples */ 
2L, /* max_instances */ 
32L /* max_samples_per_instance */ 
}, \ 
DDS_OWNERSHIP_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, 
DDS_LATENCY_BUDGET_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, 
{ /* reliability */ 
  DDS_RELIABLE_RELIABILITY_QOS, /* kind */ 
  { /* max_blocking_time */ 
    0L, /* sec */ 
    0L /* nanosec */ 
  } 
}, \ 
DDS_DURABILITY_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, 
DDS_DESTINATION_ORDER_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, 
DDS_TRANSPORT_ENCAPSULATION_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, 
DDS_DATA_REPRESENTATION_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, 
DDS_TYPESUPPORT_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, 
DDS_DATA_READER_PROTOCOL_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, 
{ /* transports */ 
  REDA_StringSeq_INITIALIZER_W_LOAN(HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDESubDP_ 
  HelloWorldDPDESub_HelloWorldDPDEDR_transport_enabled_transports, 2, 2) /* enabled_transports */ 
}, \ 
} /* reader_resource_limits */ 
10L, /* max_remote_writers */ 
10L, /* max_remote_writers_per_instance */ 
1L, /* max_samples_per_remote_writer */ 
1L, /* max_outstanding_reads */ 
DDS_NO_INSTANCE_REPLACEMENT_QOS, /* instance_replacement */ 
4L, /* max_routes_per_writer */ 
DDS_MAX_AUTO, /* max_fragmented_samples */ 
DDS_MAX_AUTO, /* max_fragmented_samples_per_remote_writer */ 
DDS_SIZE_AUTO /* shmem_ref_transfer_mode_attached_segment_allocation */ 
}, \ 
RTI_MANAGEMENT_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, 
DDS_DATAREADERQOS_TRUST_INITIALIZER \ 
DDS_DATAREADERQOS_APPGEN_INITIALIZER 
NULL \ 
}
```
6.4.5 Transport and Discovery Configuration

- UDP Transport: `udp + participant_number`.
- SHMEM Transport: `shmem + participant_number`.
- DPDE: `dpde + participant_number`.
- DPSE: `dpse + participant_number`.

These names can be changed by using the ...Names options described in 6.2 Command-Line Options on page 55.

Notes:

- `rtiddsmag` will only create the transport configuration based on the strongly typed XML elements in the schema. `rtiddsmag` will not use the values in the property tag to configure the transport.
- If the length of one of these names exceeds the maximum length, `rtiddsmag` will throw an error.

The following configuration specifies dynamic discovery:

```xml
<domain_participant_qos>
  <discovery_config>
    <builtin_discovery_plugins>SDP</builtin_discovery_plugins>
  </discovery_config>
</domain_participant_qos>
```

`HelloWorldAppgen.h`

```c
#define RTI_APP_GEN__dpde_HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_dpde1 
{ 
  RT_ComponentFactoryProperty_INITIALIZER, /* parent */ 
  { /*participant_liveliness_assert_period */ 
    30L, /* sec */ 
    0L /* nanosec */ 
  }, 
  { /*participant_liveliness_lease_duration */ 
    100L, /* sec */ 
    0L /* nanosec */ 
  }, 
  5, /* initial_participant_announcements */ 
  { /*initial_participant_announcement_period */ 
    1L, /* sec */ 
    0L /* nanosec */ 
  }, 
  DDS_BOOLEAN_FALSE, /* cache_serialized_samples */ 
  DDS_LENGTH_AUTO, /* max_participant_locators */ 
  4, /* max_locators_per_discovered_participant */ 
  8, /* max_samples_per_builtin_endpoint_reader */ 
  DDS_LENGTH_UNLIMITED, /* builtin_writer_max_heartbeat_retries */ 
  { /*builtin_writer_heartbeat_period */ 
    0L, /* sec */ 
    100000000L /* nanosec */ 
  }
```
6.4.6 Flow Controllers

rtiddsmag will throw an error if the list of available transports for the DomainParticipant, DataWriter, and DataReader contains a transport alias that is not part of the transport_builtin mask.

rtiddsmag will not generate code for the SHMEM or UDPv4 transport if it is not specified in the transport_builtin mask.

UDP transformation is not supported in XML.

Notes:

When using the transport alias to specify the enabled_transports for the discovery DomainParticipant, DataWriter or DataReader, you could use the transport names for the built-in transport plugins: shmem and udpv4. rtiddsmag will automatically modify this alias to match the new one with the DomainParticipant number at the end of the name.

6.4.6 Flow Controllers

rtiddsmag creates code which it will be used by Connext DDS Micro to create a flow controller. The flow controller is configured through properties in the XML file. Let’s see an example of how to configure a flow controller named custom_flowcontroller and the code that rtiddsmag generates:

```
<domain_participant_qos>
  ...
  <property>
    <value>
      <element>
        <name>
          dds.flow_controller.token_bucket.custom_flowcontroller.token_bucket.max_tokens
        </name>
      </element>
    </value>
  </property>
</domain_participant_qos>
```
HelloWorldAppgen.c

const struct APPGEN_FlowControllerModel
HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_flow_controllers[1] =
{   
};
6.4.7 Static Discovery

rtiddsmag iterates through each DomainParticipant definition in the XML configuration file, creating the remote entities that are needed to communicate with applications that use static discovery, and updating the
object_id of each DataWriter or DataReader involved if they don’t have a valid value or they are using the default value.

Let’s see an example of two applications that use static discovery and how rtiddsmag generates the necessary code that will be asserted by Connext DDS Micro to communicate with both applications:

```xml
<domain_participant name="HelloWorldDPSEPubDP"
    domain_ref="HelloWorldLibrary::HelloWorldDomain">
    <publisher name="HelloWorldDPSEPub">
        <data_writer topic_ref="HelloWorldTopic" name="HelloWorldDPSEDW">
            <datawriter_qos base_name="QosLibrary::DPSEProfile"/>
        </data_writer>
    </publisher>
    <domain_participant_qos base_name="QosLibrary::DPSEProfile"/>
</domain_participant>

<domain_participant name="HelloWorldDPSESubDP"
    domain_ref="HelloWorldLibrary::HelloWorldDomain">
    <subscriber name="HelloWorldDPSESub">
        <data_reader topic_ref="HelloWorldTopic" name="HelloWorldDPSEDR">
            <datareader_qos base_name="QosLibrary::DPSEProfile"/>
        </data_reader>
    </subscriber>
    <domain_participant_qos base_name="QosLibrary::DPSEProfile"/>
</domain_participant>
```

For these two DomainParticipants, rtiddsmag will update the rtps_object_id for the DataWriter and DataReader, since they didn’t have any values set in the XML file. You can see this in the following snippet from HelloWorldAppgen.h:

```c
#define RTI_APP_GEN__DW_QOS_HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPSEPubDP_HelloWorldDPSEPub_HelloWorldDPSEDW ...
{
    1UL, /* rtps_object_id */
    { /* rtps_reliable_writer */
        { /* heartbeat_period */
            0L, /* sec */
            2500000000UL /* nanosec */
        },
        1L, /* heartbeats_per_max_samples */
        DDS_LENGTH_UNLIMITED, /* max_send_window */
        DDS_LENGTH_UNLIMITED, /* max_heartbeat_retries */
        { /* first_write_sequence_number */
            0, /* high */
            1 /* low */
        },
        DDS_BOOLEAN_TRUE /* serialize_on_write */
    },
    ...
}
```

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rtiddsmag will also generate the remote DomainParticipants, DataWriters, and DataReaders that need to be asserted in order for endpoints to match:

**HelloWorldAppgen.c**

```c
#define RTI_APP_GEN__DR_QOS_HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPSESubDP_HelloWorldDPSESub_HelloWorldDPSEDR \
{ \ 
    { /* protocol */) \ 
        2UL /* rtps_object_id */ \ 
    }, \ 
    ... 
}
```

```c
rtiddsmag will also generate the remote DomainParticipants, DataWriters, and DataReaders that need to be asserted in order for endpoints to match:

**HelloWorldAppgen.c**

```c
const struct APPGEN_RemoteSubscriptionModel
HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPSEPubDP_remote_subscribers[1] =
{
    RTI_APP_GEN__RSD_HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPSEPubDP_HelloWorldAppLibrary_ 
    HelloWorldDPSESubDP_HelloWorldDPSESub_HelloWorldDPSEDR 
};

const struct APPGEN_RemoteParticipantModel
HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPSEPubDP_remote_participants[1] =
{
    {
        "HelloWorldDPSESubDP", /* name */
        0UL, /* remote_publisher_count */
        NULL, /* remote_publishers */
        1UL, /* remote_subscriber_count */
        HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPSEPubDP_remote_subscribers /* remote_subscribers */
    }
};

const struct APPGEN_RemotePublicationModel
HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPSESubDP_remote_publishers[1] =
{
    RTI_APP_GEN__RPD_HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPSESubDP_HelloWorldAppLibrary_ 
    HelloWorldDPSEPubDP_HelloWorldDPSEPub_HelloWorldDPSEDr
};

const struct APPGEN_RemoteParticipantModel
HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPSESubDP_remote_participants[1] =
{
    {
        "HelloWorldDPSEPubDP", /* name */
        1UL, /* remote_publisher_count */
        HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPSESubDP_remote_publishers, /* remote_publishers */
        NULL /* remote_subscriber_count */
    }
}
```
HelloWorldAppgen.h

#define RTI_APP_GEN_RSD_HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPSEPubDP_HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPSESubDP_HelloWorldDPSESub_HelloWorldDPSED \\
{ 
/* subscription_data */ 
{ 
   { 0, 0, 0, 2 } /* key */ 
   }, 
   { 0, 0, 0 } /* participant_key */ 
   }, 
"HelloWorldTopic", /* topic_name */ 
"HelloWorldType", /* type_name */ 
DDS_DEADLINE_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, 
DDS_OWNERSHIP_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, 
DDS_LATENCY_BUDGET_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, 
{ /* reliability */ 
   DDS_RELIABLE_RELIABILITY_QOS, /* kind */ 
   { /* max_blocking_time */ 
     0L, /* sec */ 
     0L /* nanosec */ 
   } 
 }, 
DDS_LIVELINESS_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, 
DDS_DURABILITY_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, 
DDS_DESTINATION_ORDER_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, 
DDS_SEQUENCE_INITIALIZER, 
DDS_SEQUENCE_INITIALIZER, 
DDS_DATA_REPRESENTATION_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT 
DDS_TRUST_SUBSCRIPTION_DATA_INITIALIZER 
}, 
HelloWorldTypePlugin_get /* get_type_plugin */ 
}
extern const struct APPGEN_RemoteSubscriptionModel HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPSEPubDP_remote_subscribers[1];
extern const struct APPGEN_RemoteParticipantModel HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPSEPubDP_remote_participants[1];
#define RTI_APP_GEN__DP_HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPSEPubDP \\
{ "HelloWorldDPSEPubDP", /* name */ 
  RTI_APP_GEN__DP_HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPSEPubDP, /* domain_participant_factory */ 
  RTI_APP_GEN__DP_QOS_HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPSEPubDP, /* domain_participant_qos */ 
  0L, /* domain_id */ 
  1UL, /* type_registration_count */ 
  HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPSEPubDP_type_registrations, /* type_registrations */ 
  1UL, /* topic_count */ 
  HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPSEPubDP_topics, /* topics */ 
  1UL, /* publisher_count */ 
}
HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPSEPubDP_publishers, /* publishers */ \ 0UL, /* subscriber_count */ \ NULL, /* subscribers */ \ 1UL, /* remote_participant_count */ 
HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPSEPubDP_remote_participants /* remote_participants */ \ 0UL, /* flow_controller_count */ \ NULL, /* flow_controllers */ 
}

#define RTI_APP_GEN_RPD_HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPSESubDP_HelloWorldAppLibrary_ 
HelloWorldDPSEPubDP_HelloWorldDPSEPub_HelloWorldDPSEDW 
{
 \ { /* publication_data */ \ 
   \ { 0, 0, 0, 1 } /* key */ \ 
   }, 
   
\ { 0, 0, 0, 0 } /* participant_key */ \ 
},
"HelloWorldTopic", /* topic_name */ \ 
"HelloWorldType", /* type_name */ \ 
DDS_DEADLINE_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, 
DDS_OWNERSHIP_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, 
DDS_OWNERSHIP_STRENGTH_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, 
DDS_LATENCY_BUDGET_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, 
{ /* reliability */ \ 
  DDS_RELIABLE_RELIABILITY_QOS, /* kind */ \ 
  { /* max_blocking_time */ \ 0L, /* sec */ \ 100000000L /* nanosec */ \ 
  } \ 
}, 
DDS_LIVELINESS_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, 
DDS_DURABILITY_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, 
DDS_DESTINATION_ORDER_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT, 
DDS_SEQUENCE_INITIALIZER, 
DDS_DATA_REPRESENTATION_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT 
DDS_TRUST_PUBLICATION_DATA_INITIALIZER 
},
HelloWorldTypePlugin_get /* get_type_plugin */ 
}

extern const struct APPGEN_RemotePublicationModel HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPSESubDP_ 
remote_publishers[1];
extern const struct APPGEN_RemoteParticipantModel HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPSESubDP_ 
remote_participants[1];

#define RTI_APP_GEN_DP_HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPSESubDP 
{
  "HelloWorldDPSESubDP", /* name */ 
  RTI_APP_GEN_DPF_HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPSESubDP, /* domain_participant_factory */ 
  RTI_APP_GEN_DP_QOS_HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPSESubDP, /* domain_participant_qos */ 
  
}
6.4.8 RTI Security Plugins

Note: The functionality described in this section is currently not supported.

rtiddsmag creates the code necessary to enable and configure RTI Security Plugins. It also automatically generates the name for each different security configuration found in the input XML file. For this, rtiddsmag will add a DomainParticipant number at the end of its name, only if that configuration is not used by any other DomainParticipant:

- RTI Security Plugin: "sec" + participant_number

This name can be changed by using the -securityName <name> option described in 6.2 Command-Line Options on page 55.

Notes:

- rtiddsmag will only create the security configuration if all the required properties are configured and used by at least one DomainParticipant in the input XML file. See the properties marked as Required in the table DDS Security Properties for Configuring Authentication in the Connext DDS Micro User's Manual.

- If the length of the security plugin name exceeds the maximum length, rtiddsmag will report an error.

The following configuration specifies security:

```xml
<domain_participant_qos>
  <property>
    <value>
      <element>
        <name>dds.sec.auth.identity_ca</name>
        <value>file: ../../../dds_security/cert/cacertECdsa.pem</value>
      </element>
    </value>
  </property>
</domain_participant_qos>
```
HelloWorldAppgen.h

extern const struct DDS_Property HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_properties[6];
#define RTI_APP_GEN__DP_QOS_HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP \
    {  
      ...  
        DDS_USERTRAFFIC_QOS_POLICY_DEFAULT,  
    {  
        { "sec1" }, /* suite */  
        RT_ComponentFactoryId_INITIALIZER, /* authentication */  
        RT_ComponentFactoryId_INITIALIZER, /* access_control */  
        RT_ComponentFactoryId_INITIALIZER, /* logging */  
        RT_ComponentFactoryId_INITIALIZER /* interceptor */  
    },  
    { /* property */  
        DDS_PropertySeq_INITIALIZER_W_LOAN(HelloWorldAppLibrary_HelloWorldDPDEPubDP_properties, 6, 6)  
    }  
}; 
}
6.5 Using Environment Variables in XML

Note: Using environment variables in XML is currently not supported by MAG.

The text in an XML tag and attribute can refer to an environment variable. To do so, use the following notation:

\$\{MY_VARIABLE\}

For example:

```xml
<element attr="The attribute is \$\{MY_ATTRIBUTE\}"
         name="The name is \$\{MY_NAME\}"
         value="The value is \$\{MY_VALUE\}"/>
```
When MAG parses the above tags, it will replace the references to environment variables with their actual values.

### 6.6 Errors Caused by Invalid Configurations

This section explains the different results thrown by MAG if it receives invalid configuration files.

- **Invalid XML content**

  MAG will fail to validate the configuration file if it contains invalid content, such as elements/attributes that don’t exist in the schema or values that aren't supported by any of the existing types. For example:

  ```xml
  <dds>
  ...
  <!-- Participant Library -->
  <domain_participant_library name="FeatureTestLibrary">
  <domain_participant name="01_EmptyDomainParticipant"
  domain_ref="HelloWorldLibrary::HelloWorldDomain">
  <invalid_tag></invalid_tag>
  </domain_participant>
  </domain_participant_library>
  ...
  </dds>
  ```

- **Unsupported elements**

  MAG will throw a warning for any elements that are not supported by *Connext DDS Micro*. Unsupported elements will be ignored, such as the `user_data` in the following:

  ```xml
  <dds>
  ...
  <!-- Participant Library -->
  <domain_participant_library name="FeatureTestLibrary">
  <domain_participant name="01_EmptyDomainParticipant"
  domain_ref="HelloWorldLibrary::HelloWorldDomain">
  <domain_participant_qos>
  <!-- user_data is not supported by Micro -->
  <user_data/>
  </domain_participant_qos>
  </domain_participant>
  ```
6.6 Errors Caused by Invalid Configurations

- **Unsupported values**

MAG will throw an error if it finds a value that is not supported by *Connext DDS Micro*.

```xml
<.dds>
...</dds>
```

MAG will also throw an error if the QoS values are not consistent with values supported in *Connext DDS Micro*. For example, the following XML contains a deadline period that is too large.

```xml
<dds>
...</dds>
```
6.7 Unsupported QoS

Not all the QoS policies supported by Connext DDS Micro can be configured in XML. The following QoS policies and settings, and Connext DDS Micro features, cannot be configured in XML:

- DDS_PropertyQosPolicy (except to configure Security)
- DDS_TrustQosPolicy
- UDP transformation

See the Connext DDS Micro API Reference for more information on the policies. See the Connext DDS Micro User's Manual for more information on UDP transformation.