

**KeyValue**  
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# Chapter 1

## Key Value

### 1.1 Introduction

This is the reference manual of *KeyValue* library. Here you will find detailed information for all classes, namespaces, files, macros, etc.

Before reading this document, we recommend the reading of *KeyValue* user's manual.





## Chapter 2

### Todo List

Class `Global< ObjectType >` Consider thread-safety issues.



# Chapter 3

## Directory Hierarchy

### 3.1 Directories

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# Chapter 6

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# Chapter 7

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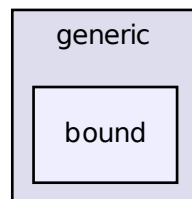


# Chapter 8

## Directory Documentation

### 8.1 keyvalue/key/generic/bound/ Directory Reference

Directory dependency graph for keyvalue/key/generic/bound/:



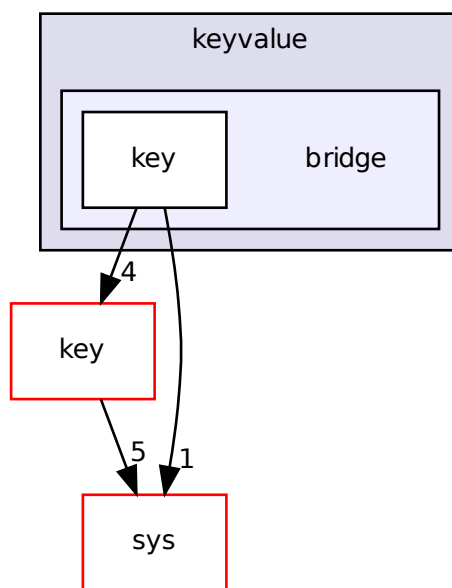
#### Files

- file [Geq.h](#)  
*Declaration of template class Geq.*
- file [Greater.h](#)  
*Declaration of template class Greater.*
- file [Leq.h](#)  
*Declaration of template class Leq.*
- file [Less.h](#)  
*Declaration of template class Less.*
- file [NoBound.h](#)

*Declaration of template class NoBound.*

## 8.2 keyvalue/bridge/ Directory Reference

Directory dependency graph for keyvalue/bridge/:



### Directories

- directory [key](#)

### Files

- file [Bridge.h](#)

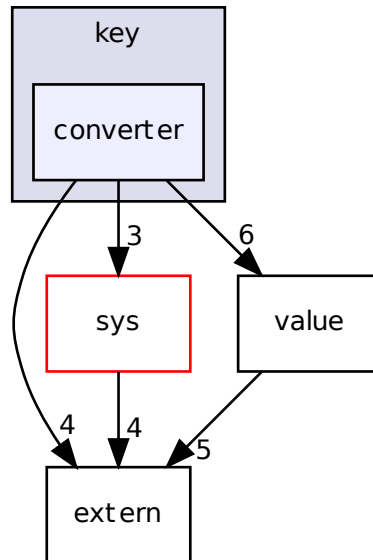
*Declaration of class Bridge.*

- file [Register.h](#)

*List of reserved processors.*

## 8.3 keyvalue/key/converter/ Directory Reference

Directory dependency graph for keyvalue/key/converter/:



### Files

- file [StdMatrix.h](#)

*Declaration and implementation of template class StdMatrix.*

- file [StdSingle.h](#)

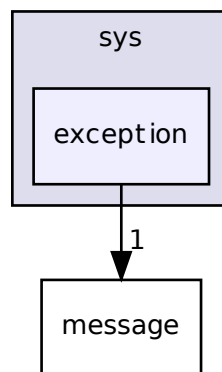
*Declaration and implementation of template class StdSingle.*

- file [StdVector.h](#)

*Declaration and implementation of template class StdVector.*

## 8.4 keyvalue/sys/exception/ Directory Reference

Directory dependency graph for keyvalue/sys/exception/:



### Files

- file [Exception.h](#)

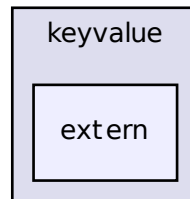
*Declaration of classes `Exception`, `RuntimeError` and `LogicError`.*

- file [KV\\_ASSERT.h](#)

*Implementation of macro `KV_ASSERT`.*

## 8.5 keyvalue/extern/ Directory Reference

Directory dependency graph for keyvalue/extern/:



### Files

- file [Ptime.h](#)

*Export boost::ptime to namespace keyvalue.*

- file [SharedPtr.h](#)

*Export boost::shared\_ptr to namespace keyvalue.*

- file [String.h](#)

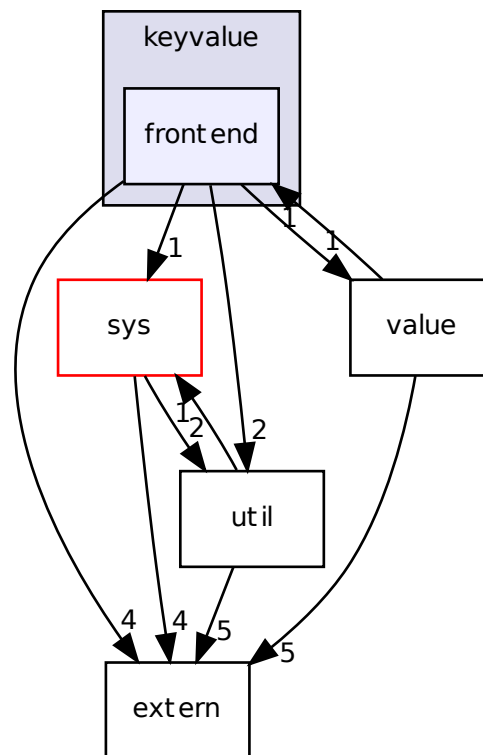
*Export std::string to namespace keyvalue.*

- file [Vector.h](#)

*Export std::vector to namespace keyvalue.*

## 8.6 keyvalue/frontend/ Directory Reference

Directory dependency graph for keyvalue/frontend/:



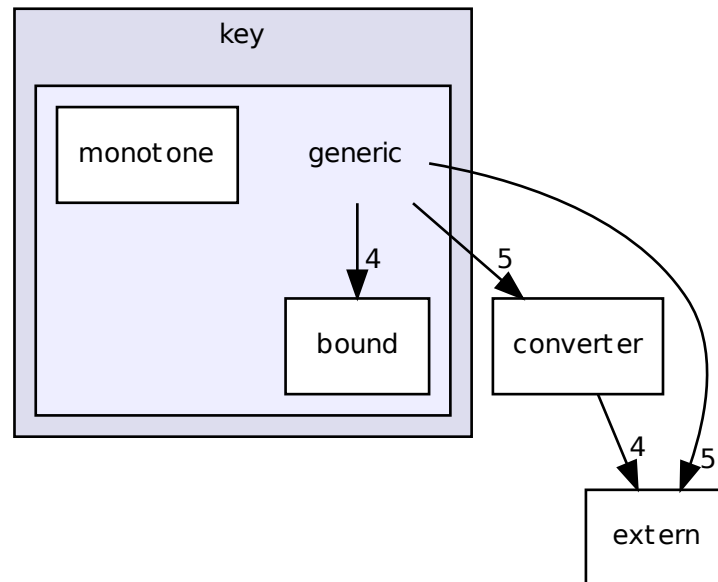
### Files

- file [FrontEnd.h](#)  
*Declaration of class FrontEnd.*
- file [LexicalToolKit.h](#)  
*Definition of class LexicalToolKit.*
- file [LexicalToolKitPairs.h](#)  
*X Macro helper for class LexicalToolkit.*
- file [Queue.h](#)  
*Declaration of class Queue.*



## 8.7 keyvalue/key/generic/ Directory Reference

Directory dependency graph for keyvalue/key/generic/:



### Directories

- directory [bound](#)
- directory [monotone](#)

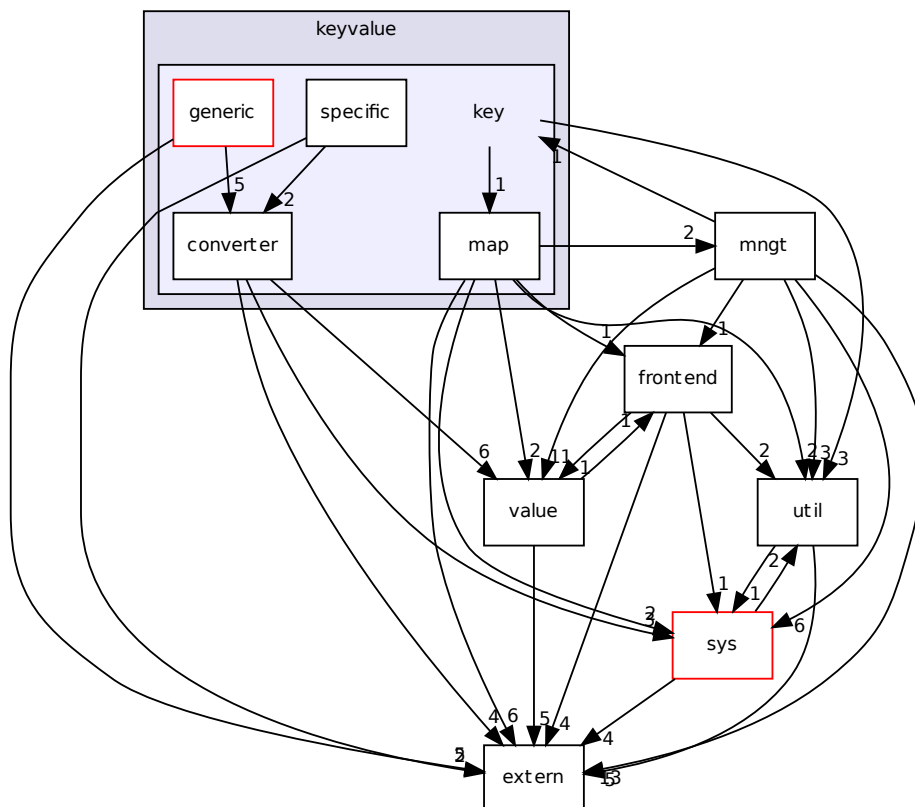
### Files

- file [Bounded.h](#)  
*Declaration and implementation of template class Bounded.*
- file [Matrix.h](#)  
*Declaration and implementation of template class Matrix (generic key).*
- file [MonotoneBoundedVector.h](#)  
*Declaration and implementation of template class MonotoneBoundedVector.*
- file [Positive.h](#)  
*Declaration of class Positive.*

- file [Single.h](#)  
*Declaration and implementation of template class Single (generic key).*
- file [StrictlyPositive.h](#)  
*Declaration of class StrictlyPositive.*
- file [Vector.h](#)  
*Declaration and implementation of template class Vector (generic key).*

## 8.8 keyvalue/key/ Directory Reference

Directory dependency graph for keyvalue/key/:



### Directories

- directory [converter](#)
- directory [generic](#)

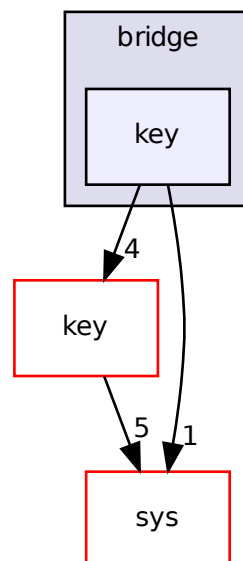
- directory [map](#)
- directory [specific](#)

## Files

- file [Checker.h](#)  
*Declaration of template class Checker.*
- file [Key.h](#)  
*Declaration and implementation of class Key.*
- file [Traits.h](#)  
*Declaration and implementation of template class Traits.*

## 8.9 keyvalue/bridge/key/ Directory Reference

Directory dependency graph for keyvalue/bridge/key/:



## Files

- file [Device.h](#)  
*Declaration of class Device.*

- file [Global.h](#)

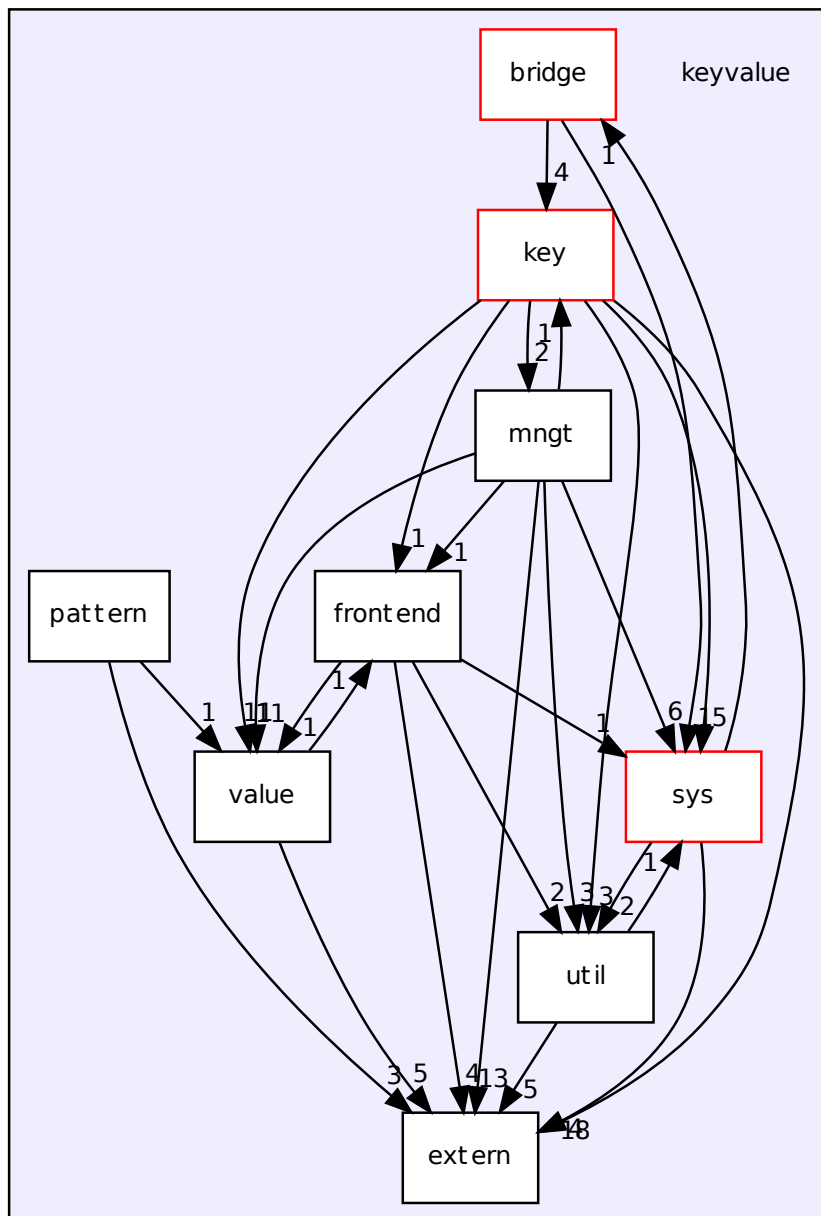
*Declaration of class Global.*

- file [Level.h](#)

*Declaration of class Level.*

## 8.10 keyvalue/ Directory Reference

Directory dependency graph for keyvalue/:



## Directories

- directory [bridge](#)
- directory [extern](#)
- directory [frontend](#)
- directory [key](#)
- directory [mngt](#)
- directory [pattern](#)
- directory [sys](#)
- directory [util](#)
- directory [value](#)

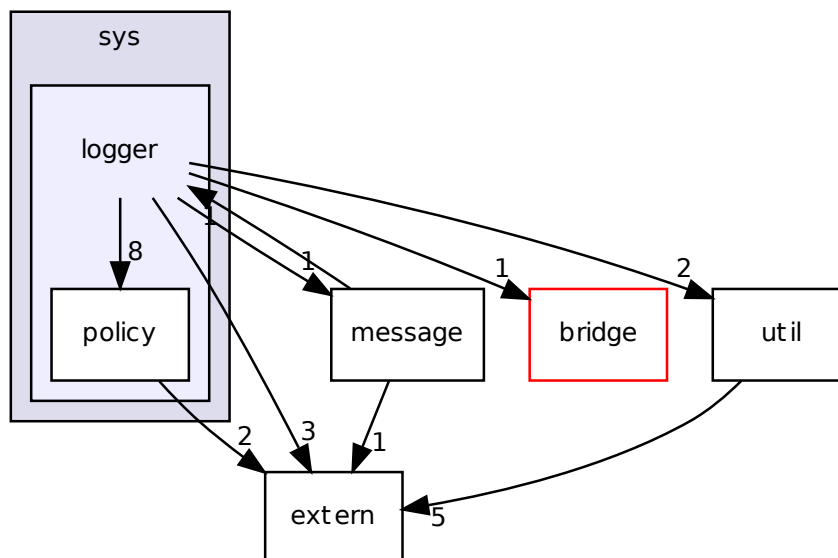
## Files

- file [keyvalue.h](#)

*Main page of KeyValue's reference manual.*

## 8.11 keyvalue/sys/logger/ Directory Reference

Directory dependency graph for keyvalue/sys/logger/:



## Directories

- directory [policy](#)

## Files

- file [ConsoleColors.h](#)

*Definition of enum Color.*

- file [ConsoleLogger.h](#)

*Declaration of class ConsoleLogger.*

- file [FileLogger.h](#)

*Declaration of class FileLogger.*

- file [Logger.h](#)

*Declaration of class Logger.*

- file [LoggerImpl.h](#)

*Declaration and implementation of template class LoggerImpl.*

- file [StdLogger.h](#)

*Declaration of class StdLogger.*

- file [WindowsConsole.h](#)

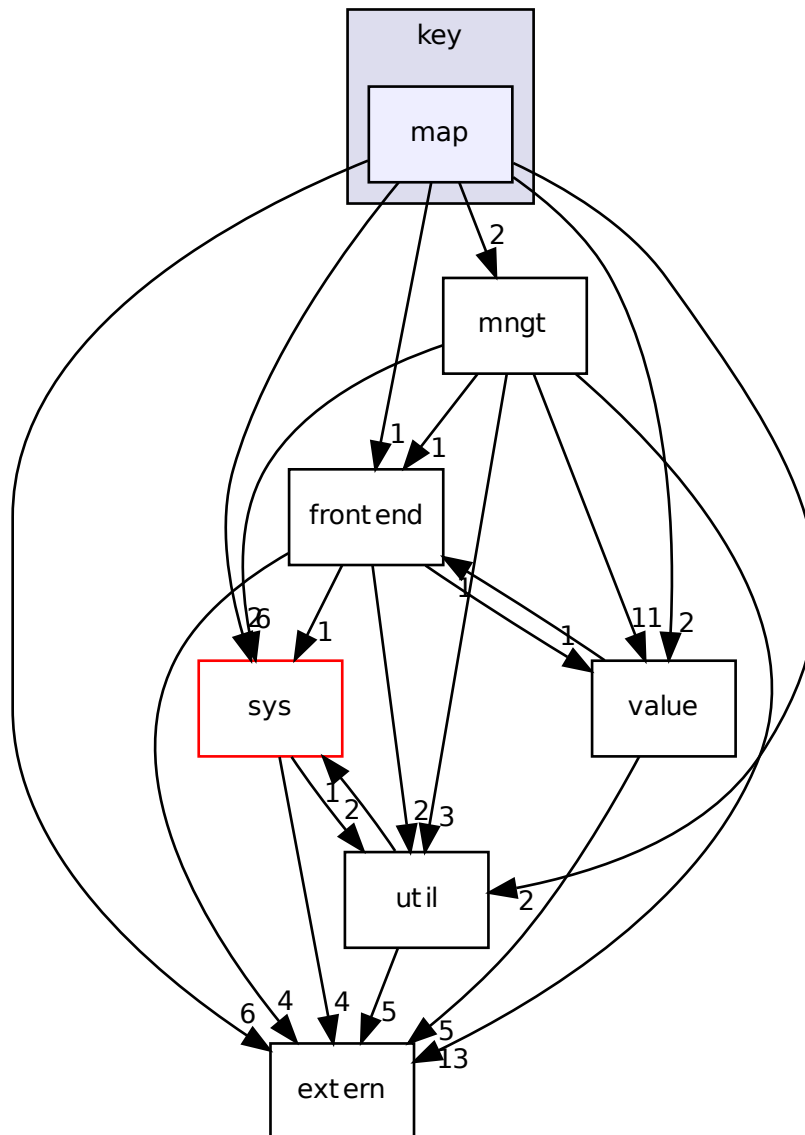
*Declaration of class WindowsConsole.*

- file [XtermConsole.h](#)

*Declaration of class XtermConsole.*

## 8.12 keyvalue/key/map/ Directory Reference

Directory dependency graph for keyvalue/key/map/:



### Files

- file [Default.h](#)

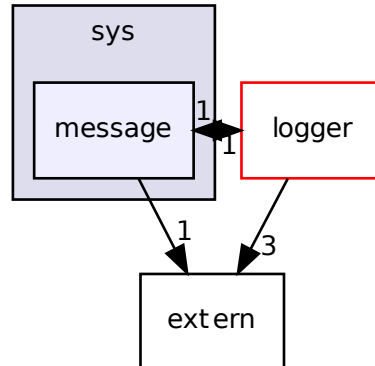
*Declaration and implementation of template class Default.*



- file [FlagMap.h](#)  
*Declaration and implementation of template class FlagMap.*
- file [NoMap.h](#)  
*Declaration of template class NoMap.*
- file [ObjectMap.h](#)  
*Declaration and implementation of template class ObjectMap.*
- file [PartialMap.h](#)  
*Declaration of template class PartialMap.*

## 8.13 keyvalue/sys/message/ Directory Reference

Directory dependency graph for keyvalue/sys/message/:

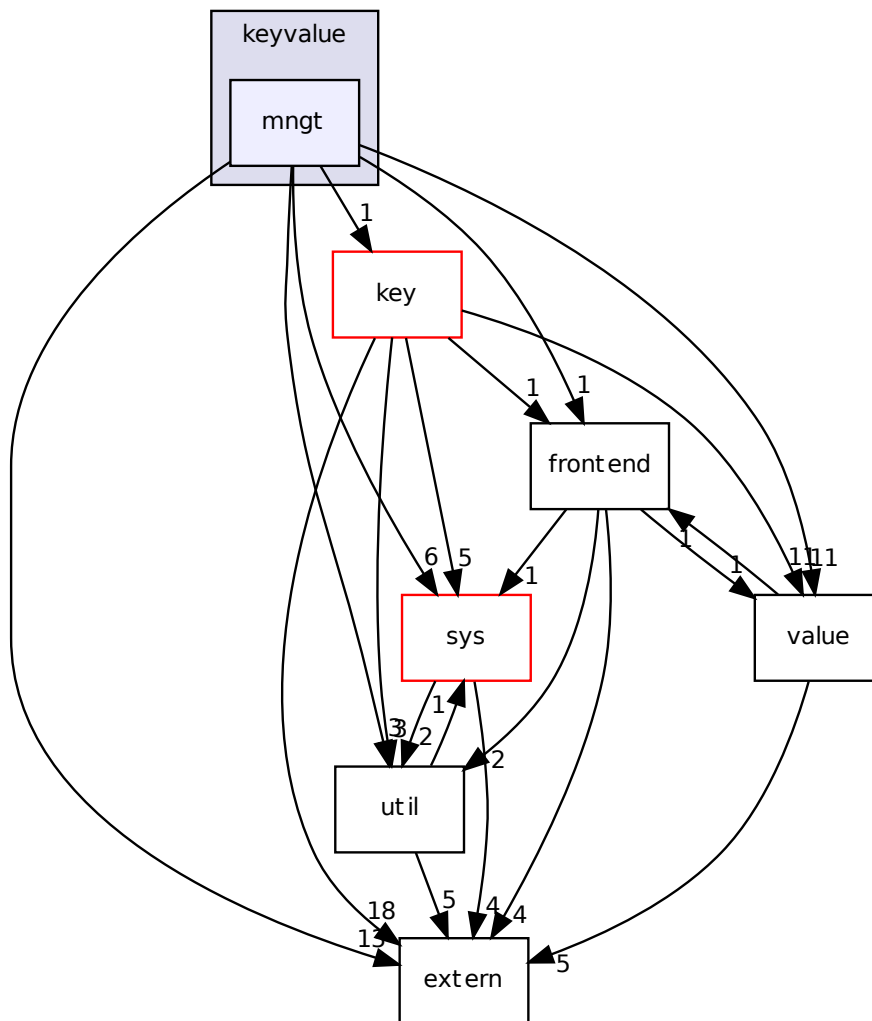


### Files

- file [Message.h](#)  
*Declaration of class Message.*
- file [MessageImpl.h](#)  
*Declaration of classes MessageImpl, Error, Info, Warning, Report and Debug.*

## 8.14 keyvalue/mngt/ Directory Reference

Directory dependency graph for keyvalue/mngt/:



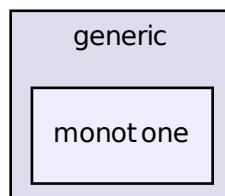
### Files

- file [Builder.h](#)  
*Declaration of primary template class Builder.*
- file **BuilderFrom.h**
- file [Calculator.h](#)  
*Declaration of primary template class Calculator.*

- file [Command.h](#)  
*Declaration of class Command.*
- file [DataSet.h](#)  
*Declaration of class DataSet.*
- file [DeclareBuilder.h](#)  
*A helper file to declare Builders.*
- file [DeclareCalculator.h](#)  
*A helper file to declare Calculators.*
- file [process.h](#)  
*Declaration of function `keyvalue::process()`.*
- file [Processor.h](#)  
*Declaration of class Processor.*
- file **ProcessorInstantiator.h**
- file [ProcessorMngr.h](#)  
*Declaration of class ProcessorMngr.*
- file [Repository.h](#)  
*Declaration of class Repository.*

## 8.15 keyvalue/key/generic/monotone/ Directory Reference

Directory dependency graph for keyvalue/key/generic/monotone/:

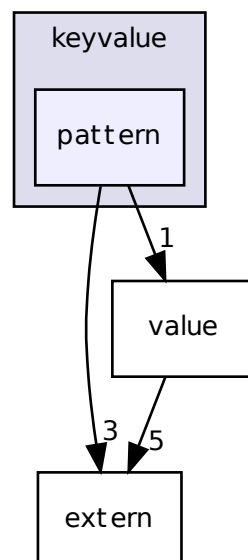


## Files

- file [Decreasing.h](#)  
*Declaration of class Decreasing.*
- file [Increasing.h](#)  
*Declaration of class Increasing.*
- file [NonMonotone.h](#)  
*Declaration of class NonMonotone.*
- file [StrictlyDecreasing.h](#)  
*Declaration of class StrictlyDecreasing.*
- file [StrictlyIncreasing.h](#)  
*Declaration of class StrictlyIncreasing.*

## 8.16 keyvalue/pattern/ Directory Reference

Directory dependency graph for keyvalue/pattern/:

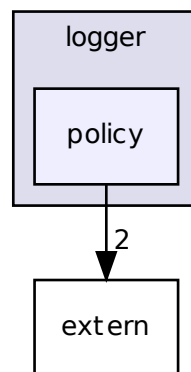


## Files

- file [KeyInSingle.h](#)  
*Declaration of class `KeyInSingle`.*
- file [KeysInMatrix.h](#)  
*Declaration of class `KeysInMatrix`.*
- file [KeysInVector.h](#)  
*Declaration of class `KeysInVector`.*
- file [Pattern.h](#)  
*Declaration of class `Pattern` and functions `keyvalue::pattern::isKey()` and `keyvalue::pattern::getKey()`.*
- file [Table.h](#)  
*Declaration of class `Table`.*

## 8.17 keyvalue/sys/logger/policy/ Directory Reference

Directory dependency graph for keyvalue/sys/logger/policy/:



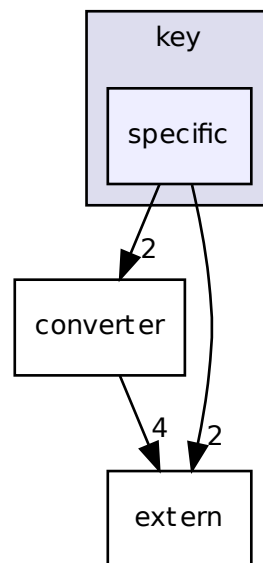
## Files

- file [AddPrefix.h](#)  
*Declaration of class `AddPrefix`.*
- file [ForwardToGlobalLogger.h](#)  
*Declaration of class `ForwardToGlobalLogger`.*

- file [IgnoreColor.h](#)  
*Declaration of class IgnoreColor.*
- file [IgnoreFailure.h](#)  
*Declaration of class IgnoreFailure.*
- file [IgnorePrefix.h](#)  
*Declaration of class IgnorePrefix.*
- file [XtermColor.h](#)  
*Declaration of class XtermColor.*

## 8.18 keyvalue/key/specific/ Directory Reference

Directory dependency graph for keyvalue/key/specific/:



### Files

- file [Export.h](#)  
*Declaration of class Export.*

- file [Imports.h](#)

*Declaration of class Imports.*

- file [ProcessNow.h](#)

*Declaration of class ProcessNow.*

- file [Processor.h](#)

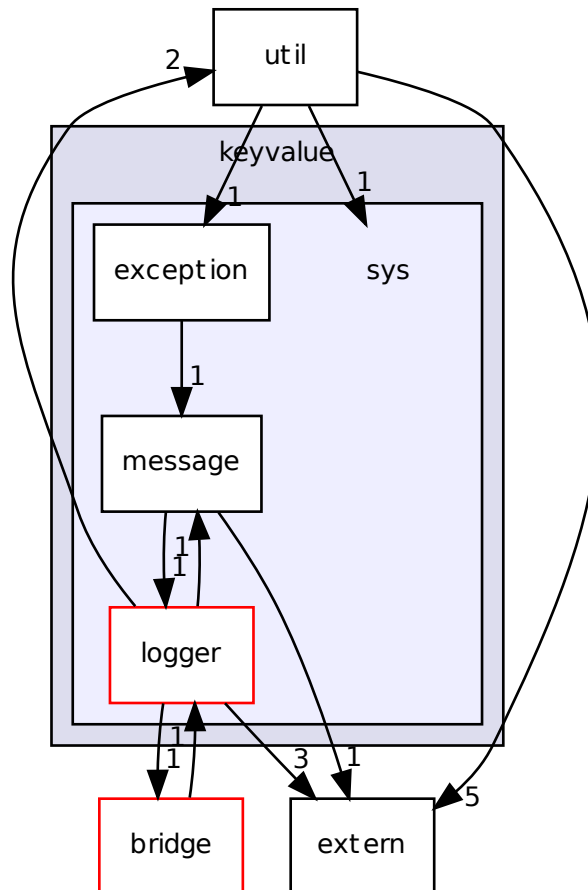
*Declaration of class Processor (key).*

- file [VectorOutput.h](#)

*Declaration of class VectorOutput.*

## 8.19 keyvalue/sys/ Directory Reference

Directory dependency graph for keyvalue/sys/:



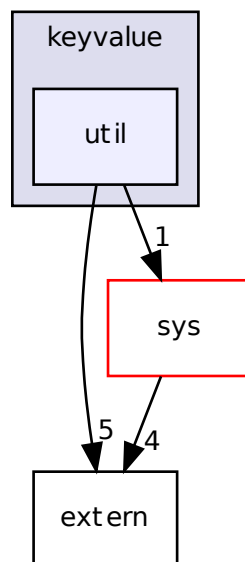
### Directories

- directory [exception](#)
- directory [logger](#)
- directory [message](#)



## 8.20 keyvalue/util/ Directory Reference

Directory dependency graph for keyvalue/util/:



### Files

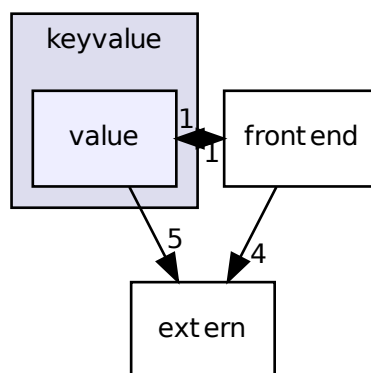
- file [Global.h](#)  
*Declaration of template class Global.*
- file [IsBasic.h](#)  
*Declaration and implementation of template class IsBasic.*
- file [Lexical.h](#)  
*Declaration of template function Lexical.*
- file [NullDeleter.h](#)  
*Declaration of class NullDeleter.*
- file [Saver.h](#)  
*Definition and implementation of template class Saver.*
- file [tenor2ptime.h](#)  
*Declaration of function `tenor2ptime()`.*

- file [Util.h](#)

*Documentation of namespace util.*

## 8.21 keyvalue/value/ Directory Reference

Directory dependency graph for keyvalue/value/:



### Files

- file [Matrix.h](#)  
*Declaration of class Matrix (container).*
- file [Nothing.h](#)  
*Declaration of class Nothing.*
- file [Parent.h](#)  
*Declaration of template class Parent.*
- file [Result.h](#)  
*Declaration of classes Result and ObjectPtr.*
- file [Single.h](#)  
*Declaration of class Single (container).*
- file [TypeName.h](#)  
*Definition of template class TypeName.*
- file [Value.h](#)

*Declaration and (partial) implementation of class Value.*

- file [Variant.h](#)

*Declaration and (partial) implementation of class Variant.*

- file [Vector.h](#)

*Declaration of class Vector (container).*



# Chapter 9

## Namespace Documentation

### 9.1 keyvalue Namespace Reference

All functionalities of *KeyValue* library are inside this namespace.

#### Namespaces

- namespace [key](#)  
*All key functionalities, including `key::Key`, `key::Traits`, key mappings are inside this namespace.*
- namespace [frontend](#)  
*All classes and functions needed by frontends belong to this namespace.*
- namespace [util](#)  
*Utility classes and functions are member of this namespace.*
- namespace [value](#)  
*All *KeyValue* containers belong to this namespace.*
- namespace [tag](#)  
*All *Processor* tags are member of this namespace.*
- namespace [pattern](#)  
*Key-value pattern recognition class are members of this namespace.*
- namespace [exception](#)  
*All exception functionalities are inside this namespace.*
- namespace [logger](#)  
*All logger functionalities are inside this namespace.*

## Classes

- class [Bridge](#)  
*Bridge's specific data.*
- class [Builder](#)  
*Concrete [Builder](#).*
- class [BuilderFromVariant](#)  
*Base class for [Builders](#) that can build from [value::Variant](#).*
- class [BuilderFrom](#)  
*Base class for [Builders](#) that can build from [InputType](#).*
- class [Calculator](#)  
*Concrete [Calculator](#).*
- class [Command](#)  
*[Command](#) interface.*
- class [DataSet](#)  
*A named map from keys to values.*
- class [Processor](#)  
*Protocol class which defines [Processor](#) interface.*
- class [ProcessorInstantiator](#)  
*Instantiate a processor given its [Tag](#).*
- class [ProcessorMngr](#)  
*The processor manager.*
- class [Repository](#)  
*The [Repository](#) of [DataSets](#).*
- class [Message](#)  
*Abstract class which defines the interface for all types of message.*
- class [MessageImpl](#)  
*Implementation of class [Message](#).*

## Typedefs

- typedef [MessageImpl](#)< 0 > **Error**
- typedef [MessageImpl](#)< 1 > **Logic**
- typedef [MessageImpl](#)< 2 > **Info**
- typedef [MessageImpl](#)< 3 > **Warning**
- typedef [MessageImpl](#)< 4 > **Report**
- typedef [MessageImpl](#)< 5 > **Debug**

## Functions

- `value::Value process (frontend::Queue &data)`  
*Processes a `frontend::Queue`.*
- `value::Value process (shared_ptr< DataSet > data)`  
*Processes a `DataSet`.*
- `std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &os, const Message &message)`  
*ostream operator<<() for `Message`.*

### 9.1.1 Detailed Description

All functionalities of `KeyValue` library are inside this namespace. This class implements a standard `Logger`.

### 9.1.2 Function Documentation

#### 9.1.2.1 `value::Value keyvalue::process ( frontend::Queue & data )`

Processes a `frontend::Queue`.

This function creates a `DataSet` from a `frontend::Queue`. The `DataSet` gets the `frontend::Queue`'s name after leading and trailing white spaces are removed. Key-value patterns are parsed at this stage.

Then the `DataSet` is sent to `process(shared_ptr<DataSet>)`.

#### Parameters

*data* : the original `frontend::Queue`.

#### Returns

The `DataSet`'s name or the result of `DataSet` processing.

#### 9.1.2.2 `value::Value keyvalue::process ( shared_ptr< DataSet > data )`

Processes a `DataSet`.

This function adds a `DataSet` to the `Repository` and, if requested, process it.

By default, the `DataSet` is not processed, unless its name is empty or key 'ProcessNow' is 'TRUE'.

#### Parameters

*data* : The `DataSet` to be added to the `Repository`;

#### Returns

When the `DataSet` is processed, the result of this processing is returned. Otherwise `DataSet`'s name is returned.

### 9.1.2.3 `std::ostream& keyvalue::operator<< ( std::ostream & os, const Message & message )`

`ostream operator<<()` for `Message`.

## 9.2 `keyvalue::exception` Namespace Reference

All exception functionalities are inside this namespace.

### Classes

- class `Exception`  
*Base protocol class for all exceptions.*
- class `ExceptionImpl`  
*Concrete template class which implements `Exception`'s pure virtual methods.*

### Typedefs

- typedef `ExceptionImpl< std::runtime_error, Error > RuntimeError`
- typedef `ExceptionImpl< std::logic_error, Logic > LogicError`

### Functions

- `std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &os, const Exception &exception)`  
*ostream operator<<() for `Exception`.*
- `template<typename LhsType , typename Rhstype > LhsType & operator& (const LhsType &lhs, const Rhstype &rhs)`  
*Non member operator& for exceptions.*

#### 9.2.1 Detailed Description

All exception functionalities are inside this namespace. This namespace was created mainly to surround `operator&` which, otherwise, could conflict with the standard bitwise *and* operator, `&`.

The main classes inside this namespace are `exception::Exception`, `exception::RuntimeError` and `exception::LogicError`. They are all exported to the outer namespace, namely, `keyvalue`.

#### 9.2.2 Function Documentation

##### 9.2.2.1 `std::ostream& keyvalue::exception::operator<< ( std::ostream & os, const Exception & exception )`

`ostream operator<<()` for `Exception`.



### 9.2.2.2 `LhsType& keyvalue::exception::operator& ( const LhsType & lhs, const Rhstype & rhs )`

Non member `operator&` for exceptions.

This function appends data to an `ExceptionImpl` by forwarding the call to `ExceptionImpl::operator&`. Additionally, this function provides two services:

- Cast the `const`-ness away: Consider this typical use of `operator&`:

```
throw RuntimeError() & "Invalid price."
```

Notice that the `RuntimeError` object is a temporary and, thus, automatically qualified as `const`. This `const`-ness must be casted away inside this function since the 'temporary' must change.

- Prevent up casting: Exception classes derived from any instantiation of `ExceptionImpl` inherit `ExceptionImpl::operator&` which returns a reference to the base class. This causes a problem when throwing derived objects which make use of `ExceptionImpl::operator&`. For instance, recall that `Repository::NotFound` derives from `RuntimeError` which is an instantiation of `ExceptionImpl` and consider the following piece of code:

```
try {
    throw Repository::NotFound() & "Foo";
}
catch(Repository::NotFound&) {
    // do something
}
```

If the `operator&` above is the `ExceptionImpl`'s member, then the result of `Repository::NotFound() & "Foo"` is an `ExceptionImpl` and not a `Repository::NotFound`. Hence, the `catch` block will not be executed.

The type of the left operand of `operator&` given here is a `template` parameter. Hence, this function provides a better type match to `Repository::NotFound` than `ExceptionImpl::operator&` because the latter needs to up cast the left operand. Moreover, this function can return the same type of its left operand. We conclude that this function takes precedence over `ExceptionImpl::operator&` and its result has same type as its left operand. Therefore, the issue described above vanishes.

Last but not least. This class is inside the namespace `exception`. Thanks to Koenig look-up, it prevents name clashes with the bitwise 'AND' operator `&`.

#### Parameters

***LhsType*** : (template parameter) Type of left operand;  
***RhsType*** : (template parameter) Type of right operand;  
***lhs*** : Left operand;  
***rhs*** : Left operand.

#### Returns

A non `const` reference to the result of `lhs.operator&(rhs)`.

## 9.3 `keyvalue::frontend` Namespace Reference

All classes and functions needed by frontends belong to this namespace.

## Classes

- class [FrontEnd](#)  
*Front-end's specific data.*
- class [LexicalToolKit](#)  
*Manager of all lexical converters needed for front-end input/output.*
- class [Queue](#)  
*Protocol class which defines the [Queue](#) interface.*

### 9.3.1 Detailed Description

All classes and functions needed by frontends belong to this namespace.

## 9.4 keyvalue::key Namespace Reference

All key functionalities, including [key::Key](#), [key::Traits](#), key mappings are inside this namespace.

## Classes

- class [Device](#)  
*Device key.*
- class [Global](#)  
*Global key.*
- class [Level](#)  
*Level key.*
- class [Checker](#)  
*Primary key checker template class.*
- class [Checker< ConverterType, value::Single >](#)  
*Specialization of [Checker](#) for InputType equal to [value::Single](#).*
- class [Checker< ConverterType, value::Vector >](#)  
*Specialization of [Checker](#) for InputType equal to [value::Vector](#).*
- class [Checker< ConverterType, value::Matrix >](#)  
*Specialization of [Checker](#) for InputType equal to [value::Matrix](#).*
- class [StdMatrix](#)  
*Converter from [value::Matrix](#) to `shared_ptr<std::vector<std::vector<ElementType>>>`.*
- class [StdSingle](#)  
*Converter from [value::Single](#) to `ElementType`.*

- class [StdVector](#)  
*Converter from [value::Vector](#) to `shared_ptr<std::vector<ElementType>>`.*
- class [Geq](#)  
*Greater-than-or-equal-to bound class.*
- class [Greater](#)  
*Greater-than bound class.*
- class [Leq](#)  
*Less-than-or-equal-to bound class.*
- class [Less](#)  
*Less-than bound class.*
- class [NoBound](#)  
*[NoBound](#) bound class.*
- class [Bounded](#)  
*Key for bounded values.*
- class [Matrix](#)  
*Generic key whose converter type is [StdMatrix](#).*
- class [Decreasing](#)  
*[Decreasing](#) monotone class.*
- class [Increasing](#)  
*[Increasing](#) monotone class.*
- class [NonMonotone](#)  
*[NonMonotone](#) class.*
- class [StrictlyDecreasing](#)  
*[StrictlyDecreasing](#) monotone class.*
- class [StrictlyIncreasing](#)  
*[StrictlyIncreasing](#) monotone class.*
- class [MonotoneBoundedVector](#)  
*Key for monotone bounded vectors.*
- class [Positive](#)  
*A general key for positive values.*
- class [Single](#)  
*Generic key whose converter type is [StdSingle](#).*
- class [StrictlyPositive](#)

*A general key whose value is a strictly positive number.*

- class [Vector](#)  
*Generic key whose converter type is [StdVector](#).*
- class [Key](#)  
*Base for all real keys.*
- struct [DefaultMap](#)  
*Meta-function which defines [Traits](#)' default map type.*
- struct [Default](#)  
*Meta-function which defines [Traits](#)' default map type.*
- class [FlagMap](#)  
*Maps names to constants.*
- class [NoMap](#)  
*Identity map (aka, [NoMap](#)).*
- class [ObjectMap](#)  
*Maps names to objects.*
- class [PartialMap](#)  
*Partially maps names to constants.*
- class [Export](#)  
*[Export](#) key.*
- class [Imports](#)  
*[Imports](#) key.*
- class [ProcessNow](#)  
*[ProcessNow](#) key.*
- class [Processor](#)  
*[Processor](#) key.*
- struct [VectorOutputBase](#)  
*[VectorOutput](#)'s base class.*
- class [VectorOutput](#)  
*[VectorOutput](#) key.*
- class [Traits](#)  
*Real keys must derive from adequate instantiations of this template class.*

### 9.4.1 Detailed Description

All key functionalities, including [key::Key](#), [key::Traits](#), key mappings are inside this namespace.

## 9.5 keyvalue::logger Namespace Reference

All logger functionalities are inside this namespace.

### Classes

- class [ConsoleLogger](#)  
*Implements a console [Logger](#).*
- class [FileLogger](#)  
*Implements a file [Logger](#).*
- class [Logger](#)  
*Protocol `class` which defines the interface for all types of logger.*
- class [LoggerImpl](#)  
*Abstract `class` which implements main methods of concrete [Loggers](#).*
- class [AddPrefix](#)  
*Defines a policy for [Message](#) prefixes, which is, to send the prefix to the underlying [Logger](#)'s device.*
- class [ForwardToGlobalLogger](#)  
*Defines a policy to apply when the [Logger](#) fails to process a [Message](#), namely, forward it to [GlobalLogger](#).*
- class [IgnoreColor](#)  
*Defines a policy for [Message](#) colors, which is, to ignore them.*
- class [IgnoreFailure](#)  
*Defines a policy to apply when the logger fails, which is, to ignore the failure.*
- class [IgnorePrefix](#)  
*Defines a policy for [Message](#) prefixes, which is, to ignore them.*
- class [XtermColor](#)  
*Defines a policy for [Message](#) color, which is, to set the underlying device of the [Logger](#) to print in [Message](#)'s color.*
- class [WindowsConsole](#)  
*This `class` implements a Windows console [Logger](#).*
- class [XtermConsole](#)  
*Implements an xterm console [Logger](#).*

### Enumerations

- enum [Color](#) {  
    **black** = 0, **red**, **green**, **yellow**,  
    **blue**, **pink**, **cyan**, **white**,

**grey, bold\_red, bold\_green, bold\_yellow,  
bold\_blue, bold\_pink, bold\_cyan, bold\_white }**

*Console colors.*

## Functions

- void [resetGlobal](#) ()  
*Resets util::Global<Logger> to its default (StdLogger).*

### 9.5.1 Detailed Description

All logger functionalities are inside this namespace.

### 9.5.2 Enumeration Type Documentation

#### 9.5.2.1 enum Color

Console colors.

### 9.5.3 Function Documentation

#### 9.5.3.1 void keyvalue::logger::resetGlobal ( )

Resets util::Global<Logger> to its default (StdLogger).

WARNING: If this function is called by \*utilGlobal<Logger>, the caller may cease to exist immediately (it suicides). In this case the caller can no longer access any of its non static members.

## 9.6 keyvalue::pattern Namespace Reference

Key-value pattern recognition `class` are members of this namespace.

### Classes

- class [KeyInSingle](#)  
*Pattern where a [value::Single](#) object, recognized as a key, is followed by any [value::Value](#).*
- class [KeysInMatrix](#)  
*Pattern made by a [value::Matrix](#) where all elements either in the first row or in the first column are keys.*
- class [KeysInVector](#)  
*Pattern made by a [value::Vector](#) whose entries are keys followed by a [value::Vector](#) or [value::Matrix](#).*
- class [Pattern](#)  
*Protocol `class` which defines the interface for pattern recognition `classes`.*

- class `Table`

*Pattern where a `value::Matrix` contains the row, column and table keys.*

## Functions

- bool `isKey` (const `value::Variant` &variant)  
*Checks if variant may be considered as a key.*
- string `getKey` (const `value::Variant` &variant)  
*Gets the key held by variant.*

### 9.6.1 Detailed Description

Key-value pattern recognition `class` are members of this namespace.

### 9.6.2 Function Documentation

#### 9.6.2.1 bool keyvalue::pattern::isKey ( const value::Variant & variant )

Checks if *variant* may be considered as a key.

The check is successful if the following conditions hold:

- it contains a `value::Single` holding a `string` *S*;
- excluding trailing spaces, *S* ends in " =" (space + equal sign);
- excluding the ending '=', *S* has a non space character.

#### Parameters

*variant* : `value::Variant` to be checked.

#### Returns

If *variant* may be considered as a key, then this method returns `true`. Otherwise it returns `false`.

#### 9.6.2.2 string keyvalue::pattern::getKey ( const value::Variant & variant )

Gets the key held by *variant*.

More precisely, the key is what remains after the following operations are performed in the `string` held by *variant* :

- the last '=' (equal sign) is replaced by ' ' (space);
- trailing spaces are removed;
- leading spaces are removed.

The debug version of this method checks if *variant* may be considered as a key (by calling `isKey()`) and throws an exception when the check fails. The release version of this method has undefined behavior when *variant* may not be considered as a key.

### Parameters

*variant* : `value:Variant` to be checked.

### Returns

The key held by *variant*.

### Exceptions

**LogicError** : (Debug built only) If *variant* may not be considered as a key.

## 9.7 keyvalue::tag Namespace Reference

All `Processor` tags are member of this namespace.

### 9.7.1 Detailed Description

All `Processor` tags are member of this namespace.

## 9.8 keyvalue::util Namespace Reference

Utility classes and functions are member of this namespace.

### Classes

- class `Global`  
*Manager of global objects.*
- struct `IsBasic`  
*This meta-function checks if a type is either bool, double, string, ptime or unsigned int or not.*
- struct `IsBasicOrEnum`  
*This meta-function checks if a type is either bool, double, string, ptime, unsigned int or enum or not.*
- class `NullDeleter`  
*A shared\_ptr deleter that does not do anything.*
- class `Saver`  
*Saves a variable reference at construction time to restore/set its value at destruction time.*



## Functions

- `template<typename From , typename To >`  
 To [Lexical](#) (const From &input)  
*Converts from type From to type To.*
- `ptime` [tenor2ptime](#) (const ptime &start, const string &tenor)  
*Convert a tenor string (from a start date) into the corresponding date.*

### 9.8.1 Detailed Description

Utility classes and functions are member of this namespace.

### 9.8.2 Function Documentation

#### 9.8.2.1 To `keyvalue::util::Lexical` ( const From & *input* )

Converts from type *From* to type *To*.

##### Parameters

- From* : (template parameter) The input type;
- To* : (template parameter) The output type;
- input* : Data to be converted.

##### Return values

- For* `<From, To> = <double, bool>` : It returns `true` if *input* != 0.0. Otherwise, it returns `false`.
- For* `<From, To> = <bool, double>` : It returns 1.0 if *input* = `true` and 0.0 if *input* = `false`.
- For* `<From, To> = <string, bool>` : It returns `true` if *input* is either "TRUE", "True", "true", "YES", "Yes", "yes", "Y" or "y". It returns `false` if *input* is either "FALSE", "False", "false", "NO", "No", "no", "N" or "n".
- For* `<From, To> = <bool, string>` : It returns "True" if *input* = `true` and "False" if *input* = `false`.
- For* `<From, To> = <string, double>` : It returns the double represented by string *input*.
- For* `<From, To> = <double, string>` : It returns the string representation of *input*.

throw [RuntimeError](#) : If required conversion is invalid.

#### 9.8.2.2 `ptime` `keyvalue::util::tenor2ptime` ( const ptime & *start*, const string & *tenor* )

Convert a tenor string (from a start date) into the corresponding date.

A *tenor* is a string of the form *nP*, where *n* is a positive integer and *P* is a `char` defining a period of time. Possible values for *P* are:

- 'd' or 'D' for day;
- 'w' or 'W' for week;

- 'm' or 'M' for month; or
- 'y' or 'Y' for year.

This function returns the date which follows *start* by the amount of time defined by the *tenor*.

#### Parameters

- start* : The start date;  
*tenor* : The tenor.

#### Returns

A ptime value corresponding to the *tenor* amount of time from *start* date.

#### Exceptions

- RuntimeError*** : When an invalid tenor is provided.

## 9.9 keyvalue::value Namespace Reference

All *KeyValue* containers belong to this namespace.

### Classes

- class [Matrix](#)  
*Matrix of Variants.*
- class [Nothing](#)  
*Empty class to represent empty data.*
- struct [Parent](#)  
*Primary Parent template meta-function.*
- class [Result](#)  
*A single-valued container for ObjectPtr or Value.*
- class [Single](#)  
*A 1 x 1 Matrix.*
- struct [TypeName](#)  
*Meta function which returns the name of type.*
- class [Value](#)  
*A single-valued container for Single, Vector or Matrix.*
- class [Variant](#)  
*Single-value multi-type container.*
- class [Vector](#)  
*A m x 1 or 1 x n Matrix.*

## Typedefs

- typedef shared\_ptr< void > **ObjectPtr**

## Functions

- void [intrusive\\_ptr\\_add\\_ref](#) (Matrix::Impl \*pimpl)
- void [intrusive\\_ptr\\_release](#) (Matrix::Impl \*pimpl)
- std::ostream & [operator<<](#) (std::ostream &os, const [Matrix](#) &matrix)  
*ostream operator<<() for Matrix.*
- std::ostream & [operator<<](#) (std::ostream &os, const [Nothing](#) &nothing)  
*ostream operator<<() for Nothing.*
- std::ostream & [operator<<](#) (std::ostream &os, const [Result](#) &rhs)  
*ostream operator<<() for Result.*
- std::ostream & [operator<<](#) (std::ostream &os, const [Single](#) &rhs)  
*ostream operator<<() for Single.*
- std::ostream & [operator<<](#) (std::ostream &os, const [Value](#) &rhs)  
*ostream operator<<() for Value.*
- std::ostream & [operator<<](#) (std::ostream &os, const [Variant](#) &rhs)  
*ostream operator<<() for Variant.*
- std::ostream & [operator<<](#) (std::ostream &os, const [Vector](#) &vector)  
*ostream operator<<() for Vector.*

### 9.9.1 Detailed Description

All *KeyValue* containers belong to this namespace.

### 9.9.2 Function Documentation

#### 9.9.2.1 void keyvalue::value::intrusive\_ptr\_add\_ref ( Matrix::Impl \* pimpl )

headerfile Matrix.h "keyvalue/value/Matrix.h"

brief Increment [Matrix](#) reference counting.

See documentation of [intrusive\\_ptr](#) in the Smart Ptr (Boost) library.

param Pointer to Matrix::Impl storing the counter.

#### 9.9.2.2 void keyvalue::value::intrusive\_ptr\_release ( Matrix::Impl \* pimpl )

headerfile Matrix.h "keyvalue/value/Matrix.h"

brief Decrement [Matrix](#) reference counting.

See documentation of `intrusive_ptr` in the Smart Ptr (Boost) library.

param Pointer to `Matrix::Impl` storing the counter.

#### 9.9.2.3 `std::ostream& keyvalue::value::operator<< ( std::ostream & os, const Matrix & matrix )`

ostream `operator<<()` for `Matrix`.

#### 9.9.2.4 `std::ostream& keyvalue::value::operator<< ( std::ostream & os, const Nothing & nothing )`

ostream `operator<<()` for `Nothing`.

#### 9.9.2.5 `std::ostream& keyvalue::value::operator<< ( std::ostream & os, const Result & rhs )`

ostream `operator<<()` for `Result`.

#### 9.9.2.6 `std::ostream& keyvalue::value::operator<< ( std::ostream & os, const Single & rhs )`

ostream `operator<<()` for `Single`.

#### 9.9.2.7 `std::ostream& keyvalue::value::operator<< ( std::ostream & os, const Value & rhs )`

ostream `operator<<()` for `Value`.

#### 9.9.2.8 `std::ostream& keyvalue::value::operator<< ( std::ostream & os, const Variant & rhs )`

ostream `operator<<()` for `Variant`.

#### 9.9.2.9 `std::ostream& keyvalue::value::operator<< ( std::ostream & os, const Vector & vector )`

ostream `operator<<()` for `Vector`.

# Chapter 10

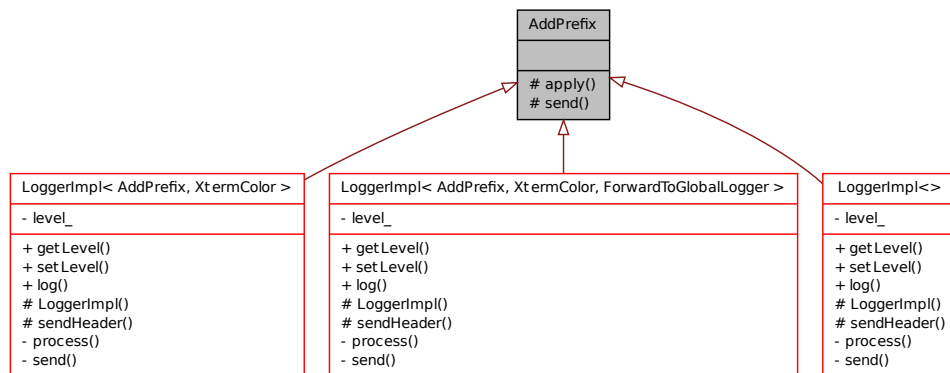
## Class Documentation

### 10.1 AddPrefix Class Reference

Defines a policy for [Message](#) prefixes, which is, to send the prefix to the underlying [Logger](#)'s device.

```
#include <keyvalue/sys/logger/policy/AddPrefix.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for AddPrefix:



#### Protected Member Functions

- `bool apply` (const [Message](#) &message)
- `virtual bool send` (const string &message)=0

#### 10.1.1 Detailed Description

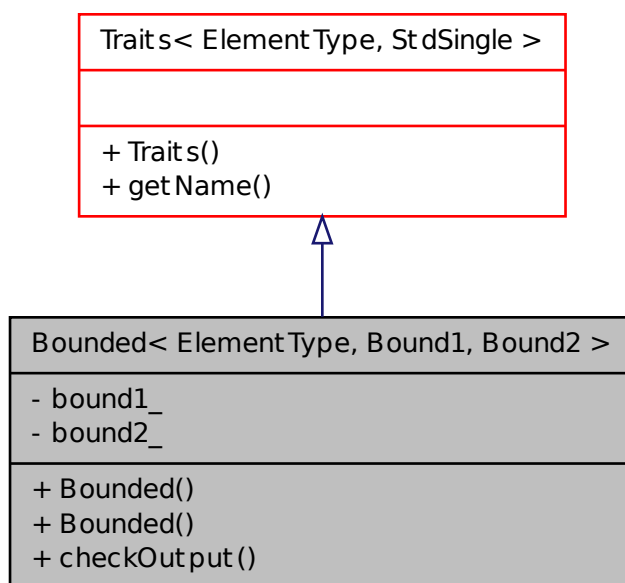
Defines a policy for [Message](#) prefixes, which is, to send the prefix to the underlying [Logger](#)'s device.

## 10.2 Bounded< ElementType, Bound1, Bound2 > Class Template Reference

Key for bounded values.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/generic/Bounded.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Bounded< ElementType, Bound1, Bound2 >:



### Public Types

- enum
- typedef `Traits`< ElementType, `StdSingle`, `Default` > `Traits_`
- typedef `StdSingle`< typename `Default`< ElementType >::OutputType\_ > `ConverterType_`
- typedef `ConverterType_`::InputType\_ `InputType_`
- typedef `ConverterType_`::OutputType\_ `OutputType_`

### Public Member Functions

- `Bounded` (const string &name, const ElementType &bound1)  
*Constructs a key accepting values which are bounded either from below or from above.*
- `Bounded` (const string &name, const ElementType &bound1, const ElementType &bound2)  
*Constructs a key accepting values which are bounded both from below and from above.*

- void `checkOutput` (ElementType element) const  
*Compares element against the bound(s).*
- string `getName` () const  
*Gets Key's name.*
- string `getName` () const  
*Gets name.*
- void `setName` (const string &name)  
*Sets name.*

### Private Attributes

- const Bound1< ElementType > `bound1_`
- const Bound2< ElementType > `bound2_`

#### 10.2.1 Detailed Description

`template<typename ElementType, template< typename > class Bound1, template< typename > class Bound2 = NoBound> class keyvalue::key::Bounded< ElementType, Bound1, Bound2 >`

Key for bounded values. This is a `template` class for keys corresponding to bounded values.

This `template` is used, for instance, to define keys accepting `double` values in intervals. More generally, a value  $x$  of type *ElementType* will be accepted if, and only if,

- `bound1_::check(x) = true`; and
- `bound2_::check(x) = true`;

where `bound1_` and `bound2_` are instantiations (for *ElementType*) of bound `template` classes *Bound1* and *Bound2*, resp.

Bound `template` classes implement the method *check* whose signature is

```
bool
check(const ElementType& x) const;
```

This method compares its argument against a bound fixed at construction time and returns `true` or `false` depending on whether the argument is in the bound or not.

The following bound `template` classes are implemented:

- `NoBound` (used only as a default value for *Bound2*);
- `Less`;
- `Leq`;
- `Greater`;

- [Geq](#).

*Bound1* cannot be [NoBound](#) and, by default, *Bound2* is [NoBound](#).

The two bounds are passed to constructors. If *Bound2* is [NoBound](#), then only *bound1* must be provided (otherwise the compiler will complain).

Example 1: Consider a key for weights. It accepts only `double` values (strictly) greater than 0.0, the `template` instantiation and the key definition would be

```
Bounded<double, Greater> weight("Weight", 0.0);
```

Example 2: A key for probabilities may accept only `double` values in the interval [0,1]:

```
Bounded<double, Geq, Leq> probability("Probability", 0.0, 1.0);
```

## Parameters

*ElementType* : (`template` parameter) See description above;

*Comp1* : (`template` parameter) 1st comparison class;

*Comp2* : (`template` parameter) 2nd comparison class.

## 10.2.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 10.2.2.1 Bounded ( const string & name, const ElementType & bound1 )

Constructs a key accepting values which are bounded either from below or from above.

#### Parameters

*name* : The key name;

*bound1* : Bound which values are compared against (through *Bound1*).

### 10.2.2.2 Bounded ( const string & name, const ElementType & bound1, const ElementType & bound2 )

Constructs a key accepting values which are bounded both from below and from above.

#### Parameters

*name* : The key name;

*bound1* : First bound which values are compared against (through by *Bound1*);

*bound2* : Second bound which values are compared against (through by *Bound2*).

## 10.2.3 Member Function Documentation

### 10.2.3.1 void checkOutput ( ElementType element ) const

Compares *element* against the bound(s).



**Parameters**

*element* : Element to be checked.

**Exceptions**

***RuntimeError*** : If *element* is out of bound(s).

**10.2.3.2 string getName ( ) const [inherited]**

Gets Key's name.

**Returns**

The Key's name.

**10.2.3.3 string getName ( ) const [inherited]**

Gets name.

**Returns**

The name.

**10.2.3.4 void setName ( const string & name ) [inherited]**

Sets name.

**Parameters**

*name* : The name.

## 10.3 Bridge Class Reference

Bridge's specific data.

```
#include <keyvalue/bridge/Bridge.h>
```

**Public Member Functions**

- const char \* [getCoreLibraryName](#) () const  
*Gets core library's name.*
- const char \* [getSimpleInfo](#) () const  
*Gets an info message about the core library.*
- const char \* [getCompleteInfo](#) () const  
*Gets an info message about the core library.*

### 10.3.1 Detailed Description

Bridge's specific data. This is used to get information on the core library. Only the declaration is provided. [Bridge](#) developers must write the implementation.

Use [util::Global](#) to access the global [Bridge](#).

### 10.3.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.3.2.1 `const char* getCoreLibraryName ( ) const`

Gets core library's name.

The name must be a single word, otherwise, some front-ends will get in trouble.

#### Returns

The core library's name.

#### 10.3.2.2 `const char* getSimpleInfo ( ) const`

Gets an info message about the core library.

The message must be one line long. For larger messages use method [getCompleteInfo\(\)](#).

#### Returns

The info message.

#### 10.3.2.3 `const char* getCompleteInfo ( ) const`

Gets an info message about the core library.

#### Returns

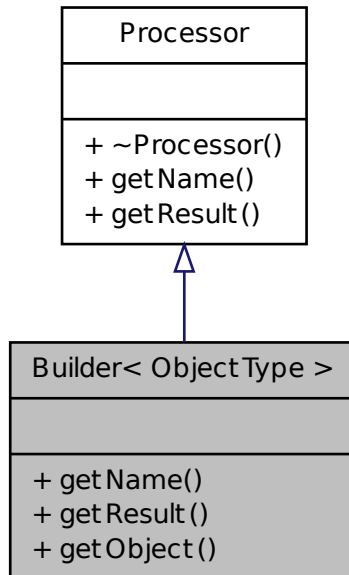
The info message.

## 10.4 `Builder< ObjectType >` Class Template Reference

Concrete [Builder](#).

```
#include <keyvalue/mngt/DeclareBuilder.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Builder< ObjectType >:



## Public Member Functions

- `const char * getName () const`  
*Gets Builder's name.*
- `value::Result getResult (const DataSet &data) const`  
*Gets the object built from a DataSet.*
- `shared_ptr< ObjectType > getObject (const DataSet &data) const`  
*Gets the object built from a DataSet.*

### 10.4.1 Detailed Description

`template<typename ObjectType> class keyvalue::Builder< ObjectType >`

Concrete [Builder](#). Each [Builder](#) is a specialization of this `template` class which is parameterized on *ObjectType*, the type of object built.

`Builder<OutputType>` is associated to a type *Tag* which also uniquely identifies it. Actually, this extra type seems to be redundant since *ObjectType* also uniquely identifies the [Builder](#). However some C++ technicalities and the way we want to do the processor registration into the [ProcessorMgr](#) enforce the use of *Tag*.

`Builder<OutputType>` derives from `Processor` and, additionally, it might derive from other classes depending on whether it has certain features or not. For instance, some `Builders` are also commands and, in that case, they must publicly derive from `Command`. On the same way, some `Builders` can build from `value::Variant` input (see documentation of `BuilderFromVariant::getObject()` for an example) in which case they must publicly derive from `BuilderFromVariant<OutputType>`.

Rather than declare `Builder<OutputType>` from scratch, providing all its base classes and declaring all its methods, the helper file `keyvalue/mngt/DeclareBuilder.h` should be used. This file expects some pre-processor macros to be `#defined` or not and based on that, it makes the correct declaration. Therefore, `Builder` writers must only `#define` those macros and then `#include` this file to get the right declaration. After that they must provide the implementations.

The macros are:

- `OBJECT_TYPE` : the fully qualified type of object built by the builder (e.g., `logger::Logger`). `DeclareBuilder.h` provides the declaration of `Builder<OBJECT_TYPE>`.
- `TAG` : The tag which uniquely identifies the builder. In addition to the `Builder<OBJECT_TYPE>`, `DeclareBuilder.h` also declares `class TAG` (for which no implementation is required) inside namespace `tag`. `Builder<OBJECT_TYPE>` publicly derives from `ProcessorInstantiator<tag::TAG>`.
- `COMMAND` : This macro must be `#defined` if, and only if, `Builder<OBJECT_TYPE>` is a command, in which case, it publicly derives from `Command` and must implement its pure virtual methods.
- `BUILDS_FROM_BOOL` : This macro must be `#defined` if, and only if, `Builder<OBJECT_TYPE>` is able to build the object from a `bool` input. In that case, `Builder<OBJECT_TYPE>` publicly derives from `BuilderFrom<OBJECT_TYPE, bool>` and must implement its pure virtual method.
- `BUILDS_FROM_DOUBLE` : Similar to `BUILDS_FROM_BOOL` for `double` input.
- `BUILDS_FROM_PTIME` : Similar to `BUILDS_FROM_BOOL` for `ptime` input.
- `BUILDS_FROM_STRING` : Similar to `BUILDS_FROM_BOOL` for `string` input.

The macros above must be `#defined` before `DeclareBuilder.h` is `#included` and will be `#undefined` at the end of that file.

`Builder<OBJECT_TYPE>` also derives from `Processor` and must implement its two virtual methods. However, `DeclareBuilder.h` provides the implementation for `Builder<OBJECT_TYPE>::getResult()` which just forwards the call to `Builder<OBJECT_TYPE>::getObject()`. Hence, only `Builder<OBJECT_TYPE>::getName()` needs to be implemented.

An example of how `DeclareBuilder.h` is used is given in `keyvalue/bridge/processor/Logger.cpp`:

```
namespace keyvalue {
    #define OBJECT_TYPE logger::Logger
    #define TAG Logger
    #include "keyvalue/mngt/DeclareBuilder.h"
```

\*-----

```
* getName()
*-----*/

const char*
Builder<logger::Logger>::getName() const {
    return "Logger";
}

// ...

} // namespace keyvalue
```

## 10.4.2 Member Function Documentation

### 10.4.2.1 const char\* getName ( ) const [virtual]

Gets [Builder](#)'s name.

File [DeclareBuilder.h](#) does not provide the implementation of this method. [Builder](#) writers must do it.

#### Returns

The name.

Implements [Processor](#).

### 10.4.2.2 value::Result getResult ( const DataSet & data ) const [virtual]

Gets the object built from a [DataSet](#).

As said in [Processor::getResult\(\)](#) documentation, this is a low level method which should be avoided in favor of [DataSet::process\(\)](#).

File [DeclareBuilder.h](#) provides the implementation of this method which simply forwards the call to [getObject\(\)](#).

#### Parameters

*data* : [DataSet](#) to be processed.

#### Returns

The object built.

Implements [Processor](#).

### 10.4.2.3 shared\_ptr<ObjectType> getObject ( const DataSet & data ) const

Gets the object built from a [DataSet](#).

Similarly to [getResult\(\)](#) this is a low level method which should be avoided in favor of [DataSet::process\(\)](#).

File [DeclareBuilder.h](#) does not provide the implementation of this method. [Builder](#) writers must do it.

**Parameters**

*data* : [DataSet](#) to be processed.

**Returns**

The object built.

## 10.5 BuilderFrom< ObjectType, InputType > Class Template Reference

Base class for [Builders](#) that can build from *InputType*.

```
#include <BuilderFrom.h>
```

**Public Member Functions**

- virtual `shared_ptr< ObjectType > getObject (const InputType &data) const =0`  
*Gets the object built by the derived [Builder](#).*

**10.5.1 Detailed Description**

```
template<typename ObjectType, typename InputType> class keyvalue::BuilderFrom< ObjectType, InputType >
```

Base class for [Builders](#) that can build from *InputType*. Here, *InputType* must be

- `bool`;
- `double`;
- `ptime`; or
- `string`.

**Parameters**

*ObjectType* : (template parameter) Type of object built by the derived [Builder](#).

*InputType* : (template parameter) Type of input which the derived [Builder](#) can build from.

**10.5.2 Member Function Documentation**

**10.5.2.1** `virtual shared_ptr<ObjectType> getObject ( const InputType & data ) const [pure virtual]`

Gets the object built by the derived [Builder](#).

This is a pure `virtual` method which must be implemented by the derived [Builder](#).

**Parameters**

*data* : The input data.

**Returns**

The object built by the derived [Builder](#).

## 10.6 BuilderFromVariant< ObjectType > Class Template Reference

Base class for [Builders](#) that can build from `value::Variant`.

```
#include <keyvalue/mngt/BuilderFrom.h>
```

**Public Member Functions**

- `shared_ptr< ObjectType > getObject (const value::Variant &data) const`

*Gets the object built by the derived [Builder](#).*

**Private Member Functions**

- `virtual const char * getName () const =0`
- `template<typename InputType > shared_ptr< ObjectType > build (const value::Variant &data) const`

*Called by [getObject](#).*

**10.6.1 Detailed Description**

```
template<typename ObjectType> class keyvalue::BuilderFromVariant< ObjectType >
```

Base class for [Builders](#) that can build from `value::Variant`. Any [Builder](#) which can build from `value::Variant` must derive from this class. Additionally, it also must derive from at least one instantiation of template class [BuilderFrom](#).

**Parameters**

*ObjectType* : (template parameter) Type of object build by the derived [Builder](#).

**10.6.2 Member Function Documentation****10.6.2.1 shared\_ptr< ObjectType > getObject ( const value::Variant & data ) const**

Gets the object built by the derived [Builder](#).

In general, the data that builders need to perform their duties is so rich that must be stored in a [DataSet](#). Nevertheless, in some particular cases, a single `value::Variant` might be enough. For instance, consider a builder that creates a curve given a few points on it. Normally, this processor needs the set of points together with interpolator and extrapolator methods. In this general case, a [DataSet](#) is necessary to hold all this information. However, when the curve is known to be constant, then a single number - the constant - is enough to build the whole curve. Rather than creating a [DataSet](#) to store a single `double` value, it would

be more convenient if the processor could accept just this value (or more generally, a `value::Variant`). That is the reason for this method.

Given the content type `InputType` of the provided `value::Variant` and assuming that the dynamic type of the derived object is `BuilderFrom<ObjectType, InputType>`, this method forwards its call to `BuilderFrom<ObjectType, InputType>::getObject()`.

### Parameters

*data* : The input `value::Variant`.

### Returns

The object built by the derived `Builder`.

### Exceptions

`LogicError` : If the dynamic type of the derived object is not `BuilderFrom<ObjectType, InputType>`.

#### 10.6.2.2 `shared_ptr< ObjectType > build ( const value::Variant & data ) const [private]`

Called by `getObject`.

See the documentation of `getObject()`. Actually, that method only detects `InputType` and then call this one.

### Parameters

*data* : The input `value::Variant`.

### Returns

The object built by the derived `Builder`.

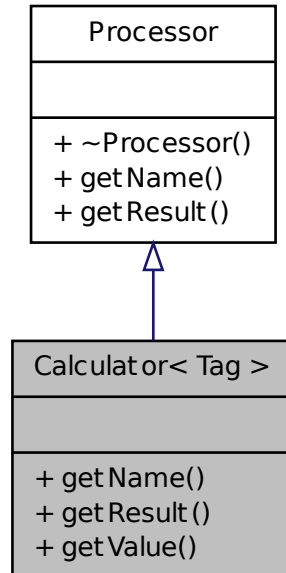
@ throw `LogicError` : If the dynamic type of `this` is not `BuildFrom<ObjectType, InputType>`.

## 10.7 `Calculator< Tag > Class Template Reference`

Concrete `Calculator`.



Inheritance diagram for Calculator< Tag >:



## Public Member Functions

- `const char * getName () const`  
*Gets Calculator's name.*
- `value::Result getResult (const DataSet &data) const`  
*Gets the value::Value calculated from a DataSet.*
- `value::Value getValue (const DataSet &data) const`  
*Gets the value::Value calculated from a DataSet.*

### 10.7.1 Detailed Description

`template<typename Tag> class keyvalue::Calculator< Tag >`

Concrete `Calculator`. Each `Calculator` is a specialization of this `template` class which is parameterized on a type `Tag`. This type uniquely identifies the `Calculator`.

`Calculator<Tag>` publicly derives from `Processor` and, additionally, it might be derived from other classes depending on whether it has certain features or not. For instance, some `Calculators` are also commands and, in that case, they must publicly derive from `Command`.

Rather than declare `Calculator<Tag>` from scratch, providing all its base classes and declaring all its methods, the helper file `keyvalue/mngt/DeclareCalculator.h` should be used. This file expects some pre-processor macros to be `#defined` or not and based on that, it makes the correct declaration. Therefore, `Calculator` writers must only `#define` those macros and then `#include` this file to get the right declaration. After that they must provide the implementations.

The macros are:

- `TAG` : The tag which uniquely identifies the calculator. `DeclareCalculator.h` declares `class TAG` (for which no implementation is required) inside `namespace tag`. The specialization `Calculator<tag::TAG>` publicly derives from `ProcessorInstantiator<tag::TAG>`.
- `COMMAND` : This macro must be `#defined` if and only if `Calculator<tag::TAG>` is a command, in which case, it publicly derives from `Command` and must implement its pure virtual methods.

The macros above must be `#defined` before `DeclareCalculator.h` is `#included` and will be `#undefined` at the end of that file.

`Calculator<tag::TAG>` also derives from `Processor` and must implement its two virtual methods. However, `DeclareCalculator.h` provides the implementation for `Calculator<tag::TAG>::getResult()` which just forwards the call to `Calculator<tag::TAG>::getValue()`. Hence, only `Calculator<tag::TAG>::getName()` needs to be implemented.

An example of how `DeclareCalculator.h` is used is given in `keyvalue/bridge/processor/DeleteDataSets.cpp`:

```
namespace keyvalue {

#define TAG DeleteDataSets
#define COMMAND
#include "keyvalue/mngt/DeclareCalculator.h"

/*-----
 * getName()
 *-----*/

const char*
Calculator<tag::DeleteDataSets>::getName() const {
    return "DeleteDataSets";
}

// ...

} // namespace keyvalue
```

## 10.7.2 Member Function Documentation

### 10.7.2.1 `const char* getName ( ) const [virtual]`

Gets `Calculator`'s name.

File `DeclareCalculator.h` does not provide the implementation of this method. `Calculator` writers must do it.

#### Returns

The name.

Implements [Processor](#).

### 10.7.2.2 value::Result getResult ( const DataSet & data ) const [virtual]

Gets the [value::Value](#) calculated from a [DataSet](#).

As said in [Processor::getResult\(\)](#) documentation, this is a low level method which should be avoided in favor of [DataSet::process\(\)](#).

File [DeclareCalculator.h](#) provides the implementation of this method which simply forwards the call to [getValue\(\)](#).

#### Parameters

*data* : [DataSet](#) to be processed.

#### Returns

The resulting [value::Value](#).

Implements [Processor](#).

### 10.7.2.3 value::Value getValue ( const DataSet & data ) const

Gets the [value::Value](#) calculated from a [DataSet](#).

Similarly to [getResult\(\)](#) this is a low level method which should be avoided in favor of [DataSet::process\(\)](#).

File [DeclareCalculator.h](#) does not provide the implementation of this method. [Calculator](#) writers must do it.

#### Parameters

*data* : [DataSet](#) to be processed.

#### Returns

The resulting [value::Value](#).

## 10.8 Checker< ConverterType, InputType > Class Template Reference

Primary key checker template class.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/Checker.h>
```

### 10.8.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename ConverterType, typename InputType = typename ConverterType::InputType_>
class keyvalue::key::Checker< ConverterType, InputType >
```

Primary key checker template class. As said in [Traits](#) documentation, in some circumstances, a value associated to a key must pass some sanity check. This test is one step of the value processing as explained in [Record::getProcessedValue\(\)](#) and is done through this template class.

It is easy to see that a specialization for each input type is needed. Indeed, a [value::Vector](#), for instance, may be rejected or validated according to its dimension. On the other hand, checking dimensionality for a [value::Single](#) is meaningless. This `template class` takes the type parameter *ConverterType* from which it can recover the input type.

Checks are done by specializations methods. Real keys are derived from [Traits](#) which, in turn, derives from instantiations of this `template class`. Therefore, one can set up the checks to be performed by overhiding `Check`'s methods. Bear in mind that, default implementations validate all values.

### Parameters

*ConverterType* : (template parameter) Defines the container converter.

*InputType* : Converter's input type. Provided default value must not be changed.

## 10.9 `Checker< ConverterType, value::Matrix >` Class Template Reference

Specialization of [Checker](#) for *InputType* equal to [value::Matrix](#).

```
#include <keyvalue/key/Checker.h>
```

### Public Types

- `typedef ConverterType::OutputType_ OutputType_`

### Public Member Functions

- void `checkInput` (const [value::Matrix](#) &input) const  
*Check input.*
- void `checkSoFar` (const ConverterType &container) const  
*Check conversion process so far.*
- void `checkOutput` (const OutputType\_ &output) const  
*Check output.*

### Private Member Functions

- virtual string `getName` () const =0  
*Get Key's name.*
- virtual void `checkSize` (size\_t nRows, size\_t nCols) const  
*Check input size.*

## 10.9.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename ConverterType> class keyvalue::key::Checker< ConverterType, value::Matrix >
```

Specialization of [Checker](#) for *InputType* equal to [value::Matrix](#).

## 10.9.2 Member Function Documentation

### 10.9.2.1 void checkInput ( const value::Matrix & *input* ) const

Check input.

The current implementation calls [checkSize\(\)](#).

#### Parameters

*input* : Data to be checked.

### 10.9.2.2 void checkSoFar ( const ConverterType & *container* ) const

Check conversion process so far.

#### Parameters

*container* : The container.

### 10.9.2.3 void checkOutput ( const OutputType\_ & *output* ) const

Check output.

#### Parameters

*output* : Data to be checked.

### 10.9.2.4 virtual string getName ( ) const [private, pure virtual]

Get [Key](#)'s name.

#### Returns

The [Key](#)'s name.

### 10.9.2.5 void checkSize ( size\_t *nRows*, size\_t *nCols* ) const [private, virtual]

Check input size.

#### Parameters

*nRows* : Number of input rows;

*nCols* : Number of input columns.

## 10.10 Checker< ConverterType, value::Single > Class Template Reference

Specialization of [Checker](#) for *InputType* equal to [value::Single](#).

```
#include <keyvalue/key/Checker.h>
```

### Public Types

- typedef ConverterType::OutputType\_ **OutputType\_**

### Public Member Functions

- void [checkInput](#) (const [value::Single](#) &input) const  
*Checks input.*
- void [checkSoFar](#) (const ConverterType &container) const  
*Checks conversion process so far.*
- void [checkOutput](#) (const OutputType\_ &output) const  
*Checks output.*

### Private Member Functions

- virtual string [getName](#) () const =0  
*Gets Key's name.*

#### 10.10.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename ConverterType> class keyvalue::key::Checker< ConverterType, value::Single >
```

Specialization of [Checker](#) for *InputType* equal to [value::Single](#).

#### 10.10.2 Member Function Documentation

##### 10.10.2.1 void checkInput ( const value::Single & input ) const

Checks input.

##### Parameters

*input* : Data to be checked.

### 10.10.2.2 void checkSoFar ( const ConverterType & *container* ) const

Checks conversion process so far.

Although this method is very likely to be useless when input data is [value::Single](#), this is not the case for other types of input data. For sake of generality, this must be implemented.

#### Parameters

*container* : The container.

### 10.10.2.3 void checkOutput ( const OutputType\_ & *output* ) const

Checks output.

#### Parameters

*output* : Data to be checked.

### 10.10.2.4 virtual string getName ( ) const [private, pure virtual]

Gets [Key](#)'s name.

#### Returns

The [Key](#)'s name.

## 10.11 Checker< ConverterType, value::Vector > Class Template Reference

Specialization of [Checker](#) for *InputType* equal to [value::Vector](#).

```
#include <keyvalue/key/Checker.h>
```

### Public Types

- typedef ConverterType::OutputType\_ **OutputType\_**

### Public Member Functions

- void [checkInput](#) (const [value::Vector](#) &input) const  
*Check input.*
- void [checkSoFar](#) (const ConverterType &container) const  
*Check conversion process so far.*
- void [checkOutput](#) (const OutputType\_ &output) const  
*Check output.*

## Private Member Functions

- virtual string `getName ()` const =0  
*Get `Key`'s name.*
- virtual void `checkSize (size_t size)` const  
*Check input size.*

### 10.11.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename ConverterType> class keyvalue::key::Checker< ConverterType, value::Vector >
```

Specialization of `Checker` for `InputType` equal to `value::Vector`.

### 10.11.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.11.2.1 void checkInput ( const value::Vector & *input* ) const

Check input.

The current implementation calls `checkSize()`.

##### Parameters

*input* : Data to be checked.

#### 10.11.2.2 void checkSoFar ( const ConverterType & *container* ) const

Check conversion process so far.

##### Parameters

*container* : The container.

#### 10.11.2.3 void checkOutput ( const OutputType\_ & *output* ) const

Check output.

##### Parameters

*output* : Data to be checked.

#### 10.11.2.4 virtual string getName ( ) const [private, pure virtual]

Get `Key`'s name.

##### Returns

The `Key`'s name.



### 10.11.2.5 void checkSize ( size\_t size ) const [private, virtual]

Check input size.

#### Parameters

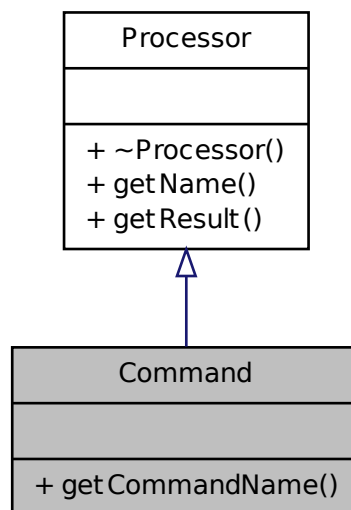
*size* : Input size.

## 10.12 Command Class Reference

[Command](#) interface.

```
#include <keyvalue/mngt/Command.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Command:



### Public Member Functions

- virtual const char \* [getCommandName](#) () const =0  
*Gets [Command](#)'s name.*
- virtual const char \* [getName](#) () const =0  
*Gets [Processor](#)'s name.*
- virtual [value::Result](#) [getResult](#) (const [DataSet](#) &data) const =0  
*Gets result of processing a [DataSet](#).*

## 10.12.1 Detailed Description

[Command](#) interface. A [Processor](#) able to process an empty [DataSet](#) might be a [Command](#).

For instance, if the [Processor](#) is [Builder<OutputType>](#), for some *ObjectType*, then [Builder<OutputType>::getObject\(const DataSet& data\)](#) might do its job ignoring *data*. Another way is when the method does look up values in an empty *data* but, failing to find any, can still do its job considering default values for the searched keys (with or without intervention of [DataSet](#) Default).

In either cases above, the [Builder<OutputType>](#) might be declared as a command by publicly deriving from this class. Similar arguments hold for a [Calculator<Tag>](#). The `public` derivation can be done directly but the use of [DeclareBuilder.h](#) or [DeclareCalculator.h](#) are preferable. (See [Builder](#) and [Calculator](#) for details.)

When a [Processor](#) is a [Command](#) some front-ends might take advantage of this fact and provide to their users some shortcut or menu entry to call the [Processor](#) without asking for additional user's input.

## 10.12.2 Member Function Documentation

### 10.12.2.1 virtual const char\* getCommandName ( ) const [pure virtual]

Gets [Command](#)'s name.

#### Returns

The name.

### 10.12.2.2 virtual const char\* getName ( ) const [pure virtual, inherited]

Gets [Processor](#)'s name.

#### Returns

The name.

Implemented in [Builder< ObjectType >](#), and [Calculator< Tag >](#).

### 10.12.2.3 virtual value::Result getResult ( const DataSet & data ) const [pure virtual, inherited]

Gets result of processing a [DataSet](#).

This is a low level method which bypasses the memoization technique implemented by [DataSet](#) (see [DataSet::mustUpdate\(\)](#)). Therefore, if *processor* is a [Processor](#) and *data* is a [DataSet](#), then rather than

```
processor.getResult (data);
```

one should use

```
data.process (processor);
```

Actually, the latter calls the former adding memoization support.

### Parameters

*data* : [DataSet](#) to be processed.

### Returns

The result.

Implemented in [Builder< ObjectType >](#), and [Calculator< Tag >](#).

## 10.13 ConsoleLogger Class Reference

Implements a console [Logger](#).

```
#include <keyvalue/sys/logger/ConsoleLogger.h>
```

### Public Member Functions

- [ConsoleLogger](#) (unsigned int level, string title)

#### 10.13.1 Detailed Description

Implements a console [Logger](#). Essentially this `class` is either a [WindowsConsole](#) or a [XtermConsole](#), depending on the OS.

## 10.14 DataSet Class Reference

A named map from keys to values.

```
#include <keyvalue/mngt/DataSet.h>
```

### Classes

- struct [Graph](#)  
*Simplified dependency graph.*
- struct [Record](#)  
*A wrapper around a `value::Value`.*

### Public Member Functions

- [DataSet](#) (const string &name)  
*Constructs an empty `DataSet` with a given name.*
- string [getName](#) () const  
*Gets `DataSet`'s name.*

- void **add** (const string &key, const **value::Value** &value)  
*Adds a key-value pair to the **DataSet**.*
- template<typename KeyType >  
Key**Type**::OutputType\_ \* **find** (const KeyType &key) const  
*Checks if key can be found.*
- template<typename KeyType >  
Key**Type**::OutputType\_ **getValue** (const KeyType &key) const  
*Gets and processes value associated to a key.*
- **value::Result** **process** () const  
*Processes a **DataSet**.*
- **value::Result** **process** (const **Processor** &processor) const  
*Processes a **DataSet** provided the **Processor**.*
- bool **mustUpdate** () const  
*Checks if there is need for redoing the processing.*

## Private Types

- typedef std::map< string, shared\_ptr< **Record** > > **MapType\_**
- typedef MapType\_::value\_type **ValueType\_**

## Private Member Functions

- **Graph** **getGraph** (const string &key, bool start=true) const  
*Gets the simplified dependency graph of a key.*
- **Graph** **getGraph** (shared\_ptr< **Record** > first, const string &key) const
- **value::Result** **doProcess** (const **Processor** &processor) const

## Private Attributes

- string **name\_**
- MapType\_ **map\_**
- bool **mustUpdate\_**
- **value::Result** **result\_**

## Friends

- std::ostream & **operator<<** (std::ostream &os, const **DataSet** &dataSet)  
*ostream **operator<<()** for **DataSet**.*

## 10.14.1 Detailed Description

A named map from keys to values.

## 10.14.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 10.14.2.1 DataSet ( const string & name ) [explicit]

Constructs an empty DataSet with a given name.

#### Parameters

*name* : The DataSet's name.

## 10.14.3 Member Function Documentation

### 10.14.3.1 string getName ( ) const

Gets DataSet's name.

#### Returns

The name of this DataSet.

### 10.14.3.2 void add ( const string & key, const value::Value & value )

Adds a key-value pair to the DataSet.

#### Parameters

*key* : The key;

*value* : The value.

### 10.14.3.3 KeyType::OutputType\_ \* find ( const KeyType & key ) const

Checks if key can be found.

This method checks if a key can be resolved. If resolution fails, then a null pointer is returned.

On the other hand, if resolution succeeds, this method processes the value associated to the key and in case of success a pointer to the processed value is returned. If the processing fails an exception indicating the error will be thrown.

This method is similar to [getValue\(\)](#) below since both give access to the processed value corresponding to a specific key. The difference is how they report resolution failure. While [find\(\)](#) returns a null pointer, [getValue\(\)](#) throws an exception.

This method gives to the user the ability to set default values for unsolved keys:

```
// DataSet data;  
// ...  
// const key::Single<bool> keyIsRegular("IsRegular");
```

```
bool isRegular(true); // Set default value
if (bool* ptr = data.find(keyIsRegular))
    isRegular = *ptr;
```

### Parameters

*key* : The key to be checked.

### Returns

If the key can be found, this method returns a pointer to the corresponding processed value. Otherwise it returns a null pointer.

Set dependency graph.

Memoization.

Check input container type.

Process raw value.

Cache output.

#### 10.14.3.4 KeyType::OutputType\_getValue ( const KeyType & key ) const

Gets and processes value associated to a key.

### Parameters

*KeyType* : (template parameter) Key's dynamic type;

*key* : Key associated to the value to be retrieved.

### Returns

Processed value which is associated to *key*.

#### 10.14.3.5 value::Result process ( ) const

Processes a [DataSet](#).

If [key::Processor](#) can be resolved for this [DataSet](#), then the corresponding [Processor](#) (retrieved from [ProcessorMgr](#)) will be passed to `process(const Processor& processor)`.

### Returns

Result of processing or a null pointer.

### Exceptions

***RuntimeError*** : If [key::Processor](#) cannot be resolved or the processor is not registered.

**10.14.3.6 value::Result process ( const Processor & processor ) const**

Processes a [DataSet](#) provided the [Processor](#).

Given a [Processor](#) *processor*, if [key::Processor](#) can be resolved for this [DataSet](#) and its corresponding value matches processor's name (*i.e.* `processor.getName()`), then this [DataSet](#) will be processed by *processor* and the result will be returned. Otherwise, an exception will be thrown.

**Parameters**

*processor* : The [Processor](#) for this [DataSet](#).

**Returns**

The result of processing.

ProcessDefault : When one tries to process "Default" [DataSet](#).

**Exceptions**

[RuntimeError](#) : When the processing cannot be performed (see description above).

**10.14.3.7 bool mustUpdate ( ) const**

Checks if there is need for redoing the processing.

The two `process()` methods, pass this [DataSet](#) to the relevant [Processor](#) which will query for values through `find()` and `getValue()`. The memoization technique is applied: The [DataSet](#) will cache those values along the processing result. If the same processing is requested again, then the same values will be retrieved a second time.

The [Processor](#) can call this method which will compare the new and old (cached) set of values. If they agree this method returns `false` indicating that the result of previous processing is up to date and the [Processor](#) may return immediately.

**Returns**

This method returns `true` if cached result of previous processing is out of date. Otherwise, it returns `false`.

**10.14.3.8 Graph getGraph ( const string & key, bool start = true ) const [private]**

Gets the simplified dependency graph of a key.

If a key  $K_1$  depends on  $K_2$  which, in turn depends on  $K_3$ , and so on, up to  $K_n$ , then this method goes through all this dependency graph and returns a simplified version of it containing a pointer to  $K_1$  and another to  $K_n$ . Additionally, when walking through the graph this method checks if any node has changed since the last time this graph was calculated.

**Parameters**

*key* : The starting key ( $K_1$  above);

*start* : This method is recursive and must be able to detected the root call (the called from outside this function) from the others (called by itself). This flag by default is set to `true` to indicate calling from outside.

## 10.14.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

### 10.14.4.1 `std::ostream& operator<< ( std::ostream & os, const DataSet & dataSet )` [friend]

ostream `operator<<()` for `DataSet`.

## 10.15 Debug Class Reference

MessageImpl instantiation used for debug messages.

```
#include <keyvalue/sys/message/MessageImpl.h>
```

### 10.15.1 Detailed Description

MessageImpl instantiation used for debug messages. typedef `MessageImpl<4>` `Debug`;

## 10.16 Decreasing Class Reference

`Decreasing` monotone class.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/generic/monotone/Decreasing.h>
```

### Static Public Member Functions

- `template<typename ElementType >`  
static bool `check` (const ElementType &x, const ElementType &y)  
*Performs the comparison.*
- static const char \* `getName` ()  
*Gets type name.*

### 10.16.1 Detailed Description

`Decreasing` monotone class. Given two consecutive values of a sequence, `x[i]` and `x[i+1]`, this class checks if `x[i] >= x[i+1]`.

### 10.16.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.16.2.1 `static bool check ( const ElementType & x, const ElementType & y )` [static]

Performs the comparison.

#### Parameters

- `x` : 1st value to be checked;
- `y` : 2nd value to be checked.



*ElementType* : (template parameter) Type of *x* and *y*. Accepted types are `double`, `ptime`, `string` and `unsigned int`. (Other types will generate a link error.)

### Returns

(*x* >= *y*).

#### 10.16.2.2 static const char\* getName ( ) [static]

Gets type name.

### Returns

"decreasing".

## 10.17 Default< OutputType > Struct Template Reference

Meta-function which defines [Traits](#)' default map type.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/map/Default.h>
```

### 10.17.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename OutputType> struct keyvalue::key::Default< OutputType >
```

Meta-function which defines [Traits](#)' default map type. When *OutputType* is a basic type, then [NoMap](#) is selected. When it is an `enum` type, then [FlagMap](#) is selected. Otherwise, [ObjectMap](#) is chosen.

### Parameters

*OutputType* : (template parameter) See [Traits](#) documentation.

## 10.18 DefaultMap< OutputType, isBasic > Struct Template Reference

Meta-function which defines [Traits](#)' default map type.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/map/Default.h>
```

### 10.18.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename OutputType, int isBasic> struct keyvalue::key::DefaultMap< OutputType, isBasic >
```

Meta-function which defines [Traits](#)' default map type. The selected map is defined by parameter *Type*. If it is 0 then [NoMap](#)<*OutputType*> is selected. If it is 1, then [FlagMap](#)<*OutputType*> is selected. Finally if it is 2, then [ObjectMap](#)<*OutputType*> is chosen.

**Parameters**

*OutputType* : (template parameter) See [Traits](#) documentation;

*Type* : (template parameter) Defines if *OutputType* is basic, enum or object type. It has a default value which must not be changed.

**Return values**

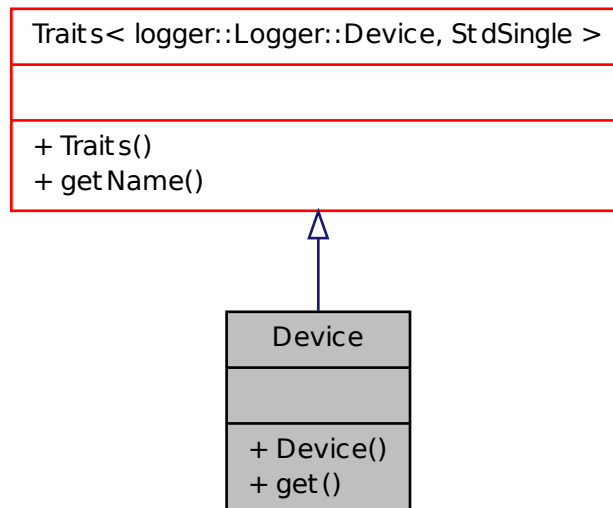
*Map\_* : The selected map.

## 10.19 Device Class Reference

[Device](#) key.

```
#include <keyvalue/bridge/key/Device.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Device:

**Public Types**

- enum
- typedef `Traits< logger::Logger::Device, StdSingle, Default >` **Traits\_**
- typedef `StdSingle< typename Default< logger::Logger::Device >::OutputType_ >` **ConverterType\_**
- typedef `ConverterType_::InputType_` **InputType\_**
- typedef `ConverterType_::OutputType_` **OutputType\_**

## Public Member Functions

- `logger::Logger::Device` [get](#) (const string &name) const  
*Partially maps names into flags.*
- `string` [getName](#) () const  
*Gets Key's name.*
- `string` [getName](#) () const  
*Gets name.*
- `void` [setName](#) (const string &name)  
*Sets name.*

### 10.19.1 Detailed Description

`Device` key. `Key`'s name is "Device".

### 10.19.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.19.2.1 `logger::Logger::Device` [get](#) ( const string & *name* ) const

Partially maps names into flags.

Maps "Console", "File", and "Standard", resp., to *Console*, *File*, and *Standard*.

#### Parameters

*name* : Name to be mapped;

#### Returns

Flag corresponding to name.

#### Exceptions

[RuntimeError](#) : If *name* is unknown.

#### 10.19.2.2 `string` [getName](#) ( ) const **[inherited]**

Gets Key's name.

#### Returns

The Key's name.

### 10.19.2.3 string getName ( ) const [inherited]

Gets name.

#### Returns

The name.

### 10.19.2.4 void setName ( const string & name ) [inherited]

Sets name.

#### Parameters

*name* : The name.

## 10.20 Error Class Reference

MessageImpl instantiation used for error messages.

```
#include <keyvalue/sys/message/MessageImpl.h>
```

### 10.20.1 Detailed Description

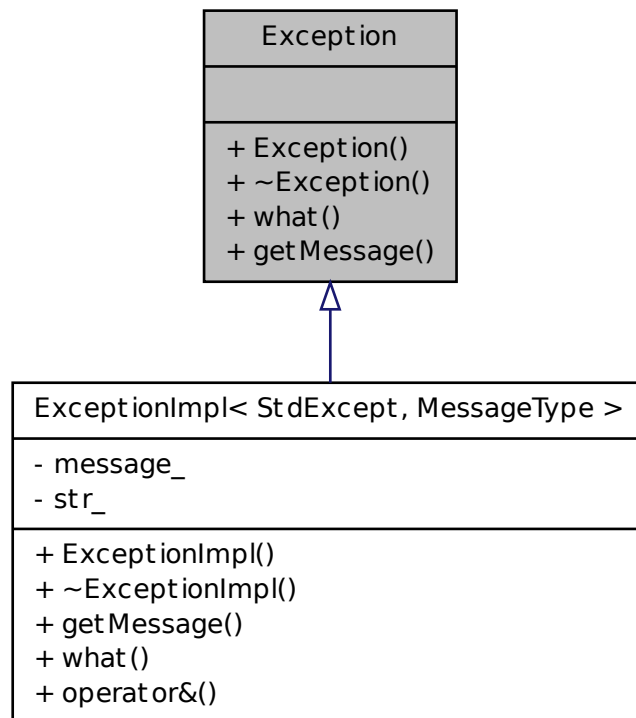
MessageImpl instantiation used for error messages. typedef MessageImpl<0> [Error](#);

## 10.21 Exception Class Reference

Base protocol class for all exceptions.

```
#include <keyvalue/sys/exception/Exception.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Exception:



## Public Member Functions

- [Exception](#) ()  
*Constructor (of course!).*
- virtual const char \* [what](#) () const =0  
*Gets an explanatory C string message about the exception.*
- virtual const [Message](#) & [getMessage](#) () const =0  
*Gets the inner Message object stored by the exception.*

### 10.21.1 Detailed Description

Base protocol class for all exceptions.

## 10.21.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 10.21.2.1 Exception ( )

Constructor (of course!).

**Tip:** Since all *KeyValue* exceptions are derived from this `class`, whenever an exception is created, this constructor is called. Hence, when debugging, if you wish to trace a thrown exception, then place a breakpoint inside the constructor and take a look at the call stack.

## 10.21.3 Member Function Documentation

### 10.21.3.1 virtual const char\* what ( ) const [pure virtual]

Gets an explanatory `C string` message about the exception.

This methods exists for compatibility with `std::exception::what()`. Through a pointer or reference to either [Exception](#) or `std::exception` it is possible to get the same explanatory message.

By maintaining compatibility with `std::exception::what()`, *KeyValue* exceptions can be catch by many already implemented exception handlers. However, it is preferable to use *KeyValue*'s exception management. In particular the method `getMessage()` is a better alternative to this one.

#### Returns

A `C` null terminated `char` string with a explanatory message about the exception.

Implemented in [ExceptionImpl< StdExcept, MessageType >](#).

### 10.21.3.2 virtual const Message& getMessage ( ) const [pure virtual]

Gets the inner [Message](#) object stored by the exception.

Recall that [Message](#) objects carry more than just an explanatory text about the exception. It also contains extra information like its prefix and color, which allows a nicer presentation by a [logger::Logger](#).

#### Returns

The inner [Message](#) object.

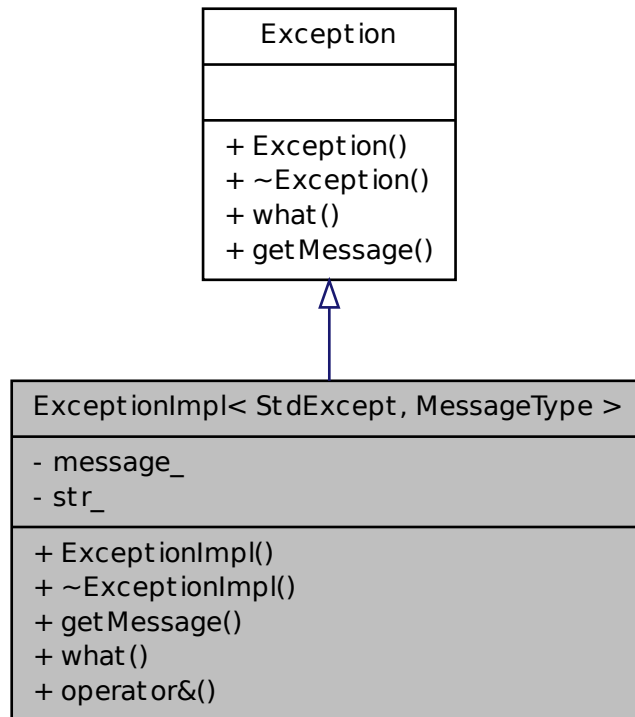
Implemented in [ExceptionImpl< StdExcept, MessageType >](#).

## 10.22 ExceptionImpl< StdExcept, MessageType > Class Template Reference

Concrete `template class` which implements [Exception](#)'s pure virtual methods.

```
#include <keyvalue/sys/exception/Exception.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ExceptionImpl< StdExcept, MessageType >:



## Public Member Functions

- const `Message & getMessage ()` const  
*Gets the inner Message.*
- const char \* `what ()` const throw ()  
*Gets a C string describing the exception.*
- template<typename DataType >  
`ExceptionImpl & operator& (const DataType &data)`  
*Appends formatted data to a given exception.*

## Private Attributes

- MessageType `message_`
- string `str_`

### 10.22.1 Detailed Description

`template<typename StdExcept, typename MessageType> class keyvalue::exception::ExceptionImpl< StdExcept, MessageType >`

Concrete `template` class which implements [Exception](#)'s pure virtual methods.

#### Parameters

*StdExcept* : (template parameter) Standard exception class that this class derives from (either `std::runtime_error` or `std::logic_error`);

*MessageType* : (template parameter) Type of inner [Message](#) object that might be gotten by [getMessage\(\)](#).

### 10.22.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.22.2.1 `const Message & getMessage ( ) const [virtual]`

Gets the inner [Message](#).

Implements [Exception](#).

#### 10.22.2.2 `const char * what ( ) const throw () [virtual]`

Gets a C string describing the exception.

Implements [Exception](#).

#### 10.22.2.3 `ExceptionImpl< StdExcept, MessageType > & operator& ( const DataType & data )`

Appends formatted data to a given exception.

Recall that this class has a [Message](#) member. This method appends *data* to that member (see [Message::operator&](#)).

The typical use for this method is as follows:

```
if (price <= 0.0)
    throw RuntimeError() & "Invalid price. Expecting a positive number. Got " & price;
```

#### Parameters

*DataType* : (template parameter) The type of data to be appended. This parameter is automatically deduced by the compiler and may be ignored by the user.

*exception* : The exception that data should be appended to;

*data* : The data to be appended.

#### Returns

The exception with appended data.

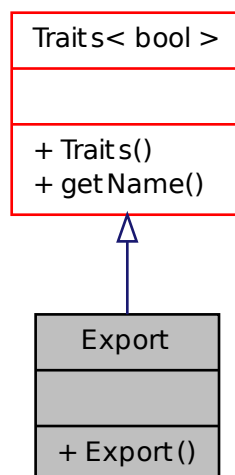


## 10.23 Export Class Reference

[Export](#) key.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/specific/Export.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Export:



### Public Types

- enum
- typedef `Traits< bool, StdSingle, Default > Traits_`
- typedef `StdSingle< typename Default< bool >::OutputType_ > ConverterType_`
- typedef `ConverterType_::InputType_ InputType_`
- typedef `ConverterType_::OutputType_ OutputType_`

### Public Member Functions

- `Export ()`  
*Constructs key and sets its name.*
- string `getName () const`  
*Gets Key's name.*
- string `getName () const`  
*Gets name.*
- void `setName (const string &name)`

*Sets name.*

### 10.23.1 Detailed Description

[Export](#) key. [Key](#)'s name is "Export".

### 10.23.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 10.23.2.1 `Export ( )`

Constructs key and sets its name.

### 10.23.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.23.3.1 `string getName ( ) const` [inherited]

Gets [Key](#)'s name.

##### Returns

The [Key](#)'s name.

#### 10.23.3.2 `string getName ( ) const` [inherited]

Gets name.

##### Returns

The name.

#### 10.23.3.3 `void setName ( const string & name )` [inherited]

Sets name.

##### Parameters

*name* : The name.

## 10.24 LexicalToolkit::Failure Class Reference

This class is thrown when [LexicalToolkit::convert\(\)](#) fails.

```
#include <keyvalue/frontend/LexicalToolkit.h>
```

Inherits `exception::RuntimeError`.

### 10.24.1 Detailed Description

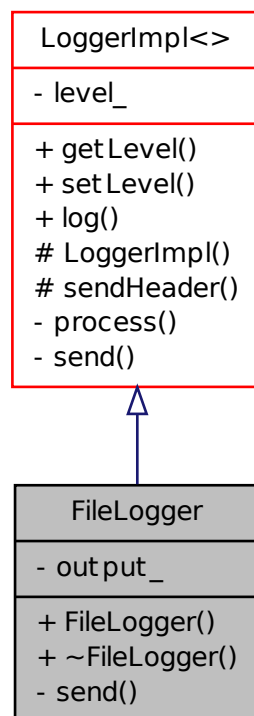
This class is thrown when [LexicalToolkit::convert\(\)](#) fails.

## 10.25 FileLogger Class Reference

Implements a file [Logger](#).

```
#include <keyvalue/sys/logger/FileLogger.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for FileLogger:



### Public Types

- typedef [LoggerImpl< AddPrefix, IgnoreColor, ForwardToGlobalLogger >](#) **LoggerImpl\_**
- enum **Device** { **Console**, **File**, **Standard** }

### Public Member Functions

- **FileLogger** (unsigned int level, const string &fileName)
- unsigned int **getLevel** () const
- virtual unsigned int **getLevel** () const =0  
*Gets [Logger](#)'s current level.*
- void **setLevel** (unsigned int level)

- virtual void `setLevel` (unsigned int level)=0  
*Sets `Logger`'s current level.*
- bool `log` (const `Message` &message)
- virtual bool `log` (const `Message` &message)=0  
*Logs a `Message`.*

## Protected Member Functions

- bool `sendHeader` ()  
*Sends the header message.*
- virtual bool `send` (const string &message)=0

## Private Member Functions

- bool `send` (const string &message)  
*Sends a raw `string` message to the `Logger`'s underlying device.*

## Private Attributes

- `std::ofstream` `output_`

### 10.25.1 Detailed Description

Implements a file `Logger`.

### 10.25.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.25.2.1 `bool send ( const string & message ) [private, virtual]`

Sends a raw `string` message to the `Logger`'s underlying device.

#### Parameters

*message* : `Message` to be sent.

#### Returns

This method returns `false` if it fails. Otherwise, it returns `true`.

Implements `LoggerImpl<>`.

**10.25.2.2 virtual unsigned int getLevel ( ) const [pure virtual, inherited]**

Gets [Logger](#)'s current level.

**Returns**

The level.

Implemented in [LoggerImpl](#)< [PrefixPolicy](#), [ColorPolicy](#), [SafetyPolicy](#) >.

**10.25.2.3 virtual void setLevel ( unsigned int level ) [pure virtual, inherited]**

Sets [Logger](#)'s current level.

**Parameters**

*level* : New level.

Implemented in [LoggerImpl](#)< [PrefixPolicy](#), [ColorPolicy](#), [SafetyPolicy](#) >.

**10.25.2.4 virtual bool log ( const Message & message ) [pure virtual, inherited]**

Logs a [Message](#).

This method may fail if the implemented [Logger](#) cannot process the message (e.g. a console [Logger](#) that has no longer a console window).

**Parameters**

*message* : [Message](#) to be logged.

**Returns**

This method returns `true` if it is successful.

Implemented in [LoggerImpl](#)< [PrefixPolicy](#), [ColorPolicy](#), [SafetyPolicy](#) >.

**10.25.2.5 bool sendHeader ( ) [protected, inherited]**

Sends the header message.

This method sends (throw `send()`) an opening header message to the underlying device of the [Logger](#).

**Returns**

This method returns what `print()` does.

## 10.26 XtermConsole::FileRaii Class Reference

[XtermConsole](#)'s helper `class` for file management.

## Public Member Functions

- **FileRaii** (const int fd=-1)
- **FileRaii** & **operator=** (const int fd)
- void **close** ()
- int **getFd** () const

## Private Attributes

- int **fd\_**

### 10.26.1 Detailed Description

[XtermConsole](#)'s helper class for file management. This private class deals with (C) low level file descriptors needed by [XtermConsole](#).

## 10.27 FlagMap< OutputType > Class Template Reference

Maps names to constants.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/map/FlagMap.h>
```

## Public Types

- typedef OutputType **OutputType\_**

## Public Member Functions

- OutputType **map** (const [value::Variant](#) &variant) const  
*Performs the mapping.*
- virtual OutputType **get** (const string &name) const =0  
*Performs the mapping from `string` to `OutputType`.*

## Private Member Functions

- virtual string **getName** () const =0  
*Gets `Key`'s name.*

### 10.27.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename OutputType> class keyvalue::key::FlagMap< OutputType >
```

Maps names to constants. A `string` is mapped to a flag (normally an enum). Consider, for instance, [key::Device](#) which specifies a [logger::Logger](#) type to be build. Users provide a `string` either "Console",

"File" or "Standard". However, inside keyvalue, devices are designated by `key::Device::Flag`. An error occurs when a `string` cannot be mapped to a valid output.

[Traits](#) derived classes which uses this map must implement a method to perform the mapping. This method has the following signature

```
OutputType get(const string& name) const;
```

#### Parameters

*OutputType* : (template parameter) Output type.

#### Return values

*OutputType\_* : Same as *OutputType*.

### 10.27.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.27.2.1 OutputType map ( const value::Variant & variant ) const

Performs the mapping.

This method converts the input from `value::Variant` to `string` and calls `get()`.

#### Parameters

*variant* : A `value::Variant` containing the input `string` to be mapped.

#### Returns

The mapping result.

#### 10.27.2.2 virtual OutputType get ( const string & name ) const [pure virtual]

Performs the mapping from `string` to `OutputType`.

Must be implemented by derived real keys.

#### Parameters

*name* : The `string` to be mapped.

#### Returns

The mapped value.

#### 10.27.2.3 virtual string getName ( ) const [private, pure virtual]

Gets `Key`'s name.

#### Returns

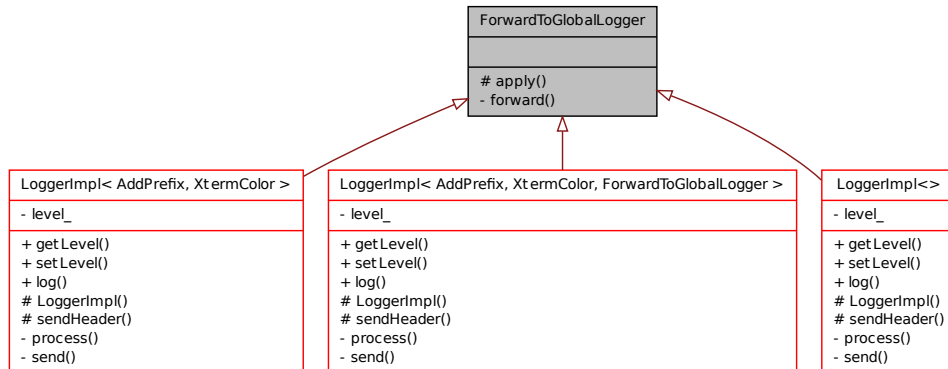
The `Key`'s name.

## 10.28 ForwardToGlobalLogger Class Reference

Defines a policy to apply when the [Logger](#) fails to process a [Message](#), namely, forward it to GlobalLogger.

```
#include <keyvalue/sys/logger/policy/ForwardToGlobalLogger.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ForwardToGlobalLogger:



### Protected Member Functions

- bool [apply](#) (const [Logger](#) \*logger, const [Message](#) &message) const  
*Applies [ForwardToGlobalLogger](#) policy.*

### Private Member Functions

- void [forward](#) (const [Logger](#) \*logger, const [Message](#) &message) const  
*Forwards a [Message](#) to [GlobalLogger](#).*

#### 10.28.1 Detailed Description

Defines a policy to apply when the [Logger](#) fails to process a [Message](#), namely, forward it to GlobalLogger. If the GlobalLogger is the one that fails, it is very likely that it can no longer receive [Messages](#). For that reason, this policy resets GlobalLogger to its default(which supposedly never fails) before the forwarding.

#### 10.28.2 Member Function Documentation

##### 10.28.2.1 bool apply ( const Logger \* logger, const Message & message ) const [protected]

Applies [ForwardToGlobalLogger](#) policy.

##### Returns

This method returns `false` to indicate the previous failure.



**10.28.2.2 void forward ( const Logger \* *logger*, const Message & *message* ) const [private]**

Forwards a [Message](#) to GlobalLogger.

This method receives a (raw) pointer to the [Logger](#) that has failed. If this pointer points to GlobalLogger's current registered [Logger](#), then this method resets the GlobalLogger to its default [Logger](#) (which supposedly never fails).

**Parameters**

- logger* : A pointer to the [Logger](#) which has failed;
- message* : The message to be forwarded.

**10.29 FrontEnd Class Reference**

Front-end's specific data.

```
#include <keyvalue/frontend/FrontEnd.h>
```

**Public Member Functions**

- virtual string [getPath](#) () const =0  
*Gets the front-end's execution path.*
- [LexicalToolKit](#) & [lexicalToolKit](#) ()  
*Access the [FrontEnd](#)'s lexical tool kit.*

**Protected Attributes**

- [LexicalToolKit](#) [lexicalToolKit\\_](#)

**10.29.1 Detailed Description**

Front-end's specific data. Use [util::Global](#) to access the global [FrontEnd](#).

**10.29.2 Member Function Documentation****10.29.2.1 virtual string getPath ( ) const [pure virtual]**

Gets the front-end's execution path.

**Returns**

The path.

### 10.29.2.2 LexicalToolKit& lexicalToolKit ( )

Access the [FrontEnd](#)'s lexical tool kit.

#### Returns

The lexical tool kit.

## 10.30 Geq< ElementType > Class Template Reference

Greater-than-or-equal-to bound class.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/generic/bound/Geq.h>
```

### Public Member Functions

- [Geq](#) (const ElementType &bound)  
*Constructs and sets bound.*
- bool [check](#) (const ElementType &x) const  
*Performs the check.*
- const ElementType & [getBound](#) () const  
*Gets bound value.*
- const char \* [getName](#) () const  
*Gets comparison name.*

### Private Attributes

- const ElementType [bound\\_](#)

### 10.30.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename ElementType> class keyvalue::key::Geq< ElementType >
```

Greater-than-or-equal-to bound class. Given a value  $x$  this class checks if  $x \geq bound$ , where  $bound$  is fixed at construction time.

#### Parameters

*ElementType* : (template parameter) Type of *bound*. Accepted types are double, ptime, string and unsigned int. (Other types will generate a link error.)

### 10.30.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 10.30.2.1 Geq ( const ElementType & bound ) [explicit]

Constructs and sets bound.

**Parameters**

*bound* : The bound value.

**10.30.3 Member Function Documentation****10.30.3.1 bool check ( const ElementType & x ) const**

Performs the check.

**Parameters**

*x* : Value to be checked.

**Returns**

$x \geq bound$ .

**10.30.3.2 const ElementType& getBound ( ) const**

Gets bound value.

**Returns**

The bound.

**10.30.3.3 const char\* getName ( ) const**

Gets comparison name.

**Returns**

This method returns "greater than or equal to" unless *ElementType* is `ptime`, in which case it returns "latter than or equal to".

**10.31 Global< ObjectType > Class Template Reference**

Manager of global objects.

```
#include <keyvalue/util/Global.h>
```

**Static Public Member Functions**

- static `shared_ptr< ObjectType > get ()`  
*Gets registered object.*
- static void `set (shared_ptr< ObjectType > object)`  
*Registers a new object.*

## Private Member Functions

- [Global \(\)](#)  
*Constructor.*
- `template<>`  
[Global \(\)](#)

## Static Private Member Functions

- `static` [Global & getInstance \(\)](#)  
*Gets the unique instance of this class.*

## Private Attributes

- `shared_ptr< ObjectType > object_`

### 10.31.1 Detailed Description

`template<typename ObjectType> class keyvalue::util::Global< ObjectType >`

Manager of global objects. Some objects could be global variables and some types could be singletons (e.g. [Repository](#)). However, both global variables and singletons are heavily criticized since they introduce state into the application making testing harder. Additionally, static/global objects adds complications to multi-threaded applications. This `template class` is an attempt to deal with this dilemma.

The instantiation for a given type manages a pointer to an object of this type and provides a global access to it.

Normally, users change the managed at most once, at initialization time. Testers, however might change it to point to mock objects.

Each instantiation of this `template class` is a singleton which is very simple and supposedly bug free and (hopefully in the future) thread-safe. However, the unique instance is not accessible externally. Only `static` methods, giving access to the pointer managed by the unique instance, are available.

#### Parameters

*ObjectType* : The type of object managed.

#### Todo

Consider thread-safety issues.

### 10.31.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 10.31.2.1 `Global ( ) [private]`

Constructor.

The general implementation calls *ObjectType*'s default constructor to build the object that the managed pointer points to. This behavior can be changed by specializations. For instance,

[Global<logger::Logger>::Global\(\)](#) sets the initial object to be a `logger::StdLogger` with some specified level.

We emphasize that when the constructor's default behavior is not adequate for one's needs, then only the constructor needs to be declared and implemented by specializations. (See [keyvalue/sys/logger/Logger.h](#) and [keyvalue/sys/logger/Logger.cpp](#).)

### 10.31.2.2 Global ( ) [private]

Recall that the default implementation of `Global<ObjectType>`'s constructor build the global *ObjectType* by calling its default constructor. Since `frontend::FrontEnd` is abstract the default behavior is not adequate. Therefore, we need to declare and implement a specialization.

Here the specialization is declared but not implemented. Actually its implementation comes together with `frontend::FrontEnd`'s (concrete) derived `class`.

## 10.31.3 Member Function Documentation

### 10.31.3.1 shared\_ptr< ObjectType > get ( ) [static]

Gets registered object.

Debug build throws an exception if the internal pointer has not been previously initialized. Release build has undefined behavior in this case.

#### Returns

A pointer to registered object.

#### Exceptions

*keyvalue::LogicError* (Debug build only) If internal pointer has not been initialized.

### 10.31.3.2 void set ( shared\_ptr< ObjectType > object ) [static]

Registers a new object.

#### Parameters

*object* : Pointer to the object to be registered.

### 10.31.3.3 Global< ObjectType > & getInstance ( ) [static, private]

Gets the unique instance of this `class`.

#### Returns

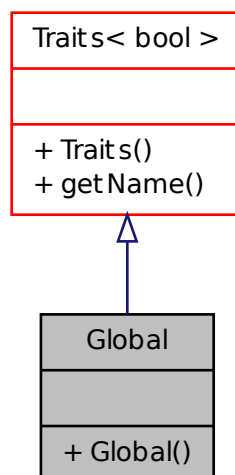
A reference to the unique instance.

## 10.32 Global Class Reference

[Global](#) key.

```
#include <keyvalue/bridge/key/Global.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Global:



### Public Types

- enum
- typedef `Traits< bool, StdSingle, Default > Traits_`
- typedef `StdSingle< typename Default< bool >::OutputType_ > ConverterType_`
- typedef `ConverterType_::InputType_ InputType_`
- typedef `ConverterType_::OutputType_ OutputType_`

### Public Member Functions

- `Global ()`  
*Constructs key and set its name.*
- string `getName () const`  
*Gets Key's name.*
- string `getName () const`  
*Gets name.*
- void `setName (const string &name)`

*Sets name.*

### 10.32.1 Detailed Description

Global key. [Key](#)'s name is "Global".

### 10.32.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 10.32.2.1 Global ( )

Constructs key and set its name.

### 10.32.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.32.3.1 string getName ( ) const [inherited]

Gets Key's name.

##### Returns

The Key's name.

#### 10.32.3.2 string getName ( ) const [inherited]

Gets name.

##### Returns

The name.

#### 10.32.3.3 void setName ( const string & name ) [inherited]

Sets name.

##### Parameters

*name* : The name.

## 10.33 DataSet::Graph Struct Reference

Simplified dependency graph.

### Public Member Functions

- **Graph** (shared\_ptr< [Record](#) > first, shared\_ptr< [Record](#) > last, bool hasChanged)

## Public Attributes

- shared\_ptr< [Record](#) > **first\_**
- shared\_ptr< [Record](#) > **last\_**
- bool **hasChanged\_**

### 10.33.1 Detailed Description

Simplified dependency graph. Keys might import their values from other keys. This reference system creates complex dependencies between different keys. This struct is a very simplified version of the dependency tree of a key. (See [getGraph\(\)](#).)

## 10.34 Greater< ElementType > Class Template Reference

Greater-than bound class.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/generic/bound/Greater.h>
```

### Public Member Functions

- [Greater](#) (const ElementType &bound)  
*Constructs and sets bound.*
- bool [check](#) (const ElementType &x) const  
*Performs the check.*
- const ElementType & [getBound](#) () const  
*Gets bound value.*
- const char \* [getName](#) () const  
*Gets comparison name.*

### Private Attributes

- const ElementType **bound\_**

### 10.34.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename ElementType> class keyvalue::key::Greater< ElementType >
```

Greater-than bound class. Given a value  $x$  this class checks if  $x > bound$ , where  $bound$  is fixed at construction time.

#### Parameters

*ElementType* : (template parameter) Type of *bound*. Accepted types are double, ptime, string and unsigned int. (Other types will generate a link error.)



## 10.34.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 10.34.2.1 Greater ( const ElementType & bound ) [explicit]

Constructs and sets bound.

#### Parameters

*bound* : The bound value.

## 10.34.3 Member Function Documentation

### 10.34.3.1 bool check ( const ElementType & x ) const

Performs the check.

#### Parameters

*x* : Value to be checked.

#### Returns

$x > bound$ .

### 10.34.3.2 const ElementType& getBound ( ) const

Gets bound value.

#### Returns

The bound.

### 10.34.3.3 const char\* getName ( ) const

Gets comparison name.

#### Returns

This method returns "greater than" unless *ElementType* is `ptime`, in which case it returns "latter than".

## 10.35 LexicalToolkit::Helper< From, To > Struct Template Reference

Helper class of [LexicalToolkit](#).

```
#include <LexicalToolkit.h>
```

### Public Types

- `typedef To(* Type_)(const From &)`

## Static Public Attributes

- static `Type_ LexicalToolkit::* converter_`
- static `IO LexicalToolkit::* io_`

### 10.35.1 Detailed Description

`template<typename From, typename To> struct keyvalue::frontend::LexicalToolkit::Helper<From, To >`

Helper class of `LexicalToolkit`. This is a meta-function that returns pointers to `LexicalToolkit` members corresponding to a specific conversion.

#### Parameters

*From* : (template parameter) Conversion input type;

*To* : (template parameter) Conversion output type.

#### Return values

*Type\_* : Converter's type (signature);

*converter\_* : Pointer to `LexicalToolkit`'s converter member;

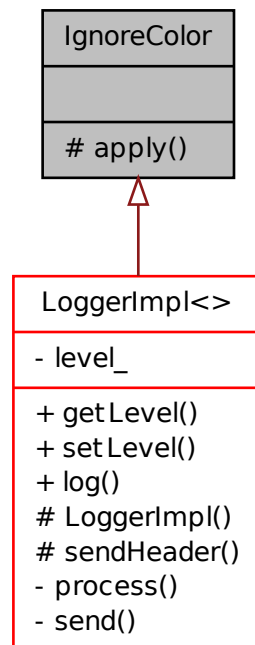
*io\_* : Pointer to `LexicalToolkit`'s direction member.

## 10.36 IgnoreColor Class Reference

Defines a policy for `Message` colors, which is, to ignore them.

```
#include <keyvalue/sys/logger/policy/IgnoreColor.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for IgnoreColor:



### Protected Member Functions

- bool `apply` (const `Message` &) const

#### 10.36.1 Detailed Description

Defines a policy for `Message` colors, which is, to ignore them.

## 10.37 IgnoreFailure Class Reference

Defines a policy to apply when the logger fails, which is, to ignore the failure.

```
#include <keyvalue/sys/logger/policy/IgnoreFailure.h>
```

### Protected Member Functions

- bool `apply` (const `Message` &message)

*Applies `IgnoreFailure` policy.*

### 10.37.1 Detailed Description

Defines a policy to apply when the logger fails, which is, to ignore the failure. **WARNING:** This is a dangerous policy to apply. Use with caution (or do not use at all).

### 10.37.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.37.2.1 `bool apply ( const Message & message ) [protected]`

Applies [IgnoreFailure](#) policy.

#### Returns

This method returns `true` to ignore previous failure.

## 10.38 IgnorePrefix Class Reference

Defines a policy for [Message](#) prefixes, which is, to ignore them.

```
#include <keyvalue/sys/logger/policy/IgnorePrefix.h>
```

### Protected Member Functions

- `bool apply (const Message &message)`

### 10.38.1 Detailed Description

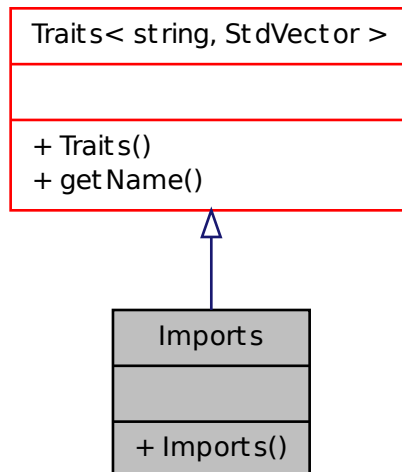
Defines a policy for [Message](#) prefixes, which is, to ignore them.

## 10.39 Imports Class Reference

[Imports](#) key.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/specific/Imports.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Imports:



## Public Types

- enum
- typedef `Traits< string, StdVector, Default > Traits_`
- typedef `StdVector< typename Default< string >::OutputType_ > ConverterType_`
- typedef `ConverterType_::InputType_ InputType_`
- typedef `ConverterType_::OutputType_ OutputType_`

## Public Member Functions

- `Imports ()`  
*Constructs key and sets its name.*
- `string getName () const`  
*Gets Key's name.*
- `string getName () const`  
*Gets name.*
- `void setName (const string &name)`  
*Sets name.*

### 10.39.1 Detailed Description

`Imports` key. `Key`'s name is "Imports".

## 10.39.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 10.39.2.1 Imports ( )

Constructs key and sets its name.

## 10.39.3 Member Function Documentation

### 10.39.3.1 string getName ( ) const [inherited]

Gets Key's name.

#### Returns

The Key's name.

### 10.39.3.2 string getName ( ) const [inherited]

Gets name.

#### Returns

The name.

### 10.39.3.3 void setName ( const string & name ) [inherited]

Sets name.

#### Parameters

*name* : The name.

## 10.40 Increasing Class Reference

[Increasing](#) monotone class.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/generic/monotone/Increasing.h>
```

### Static Public Member Functions

- `template<typename ElementType >`  
`static bool check (const ElementType &x, const ElementType &y)`  
*Performs the comparison.*
- `static const char * getName ()`  
*Gets type name.*

### 10.40.1 Detailed Description

[Increasing](#) monotone class. Given two consecutive values of a sequence,  $x[i]$  and  $x[i+1]$ , this class checks if  $x[i] \leq x[i+1]$ .

### 10.40.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.40.2.1 static bool check ( const ElementType & x, const ElementType & y ) [static]

Performs the comparison.

##### Parameters

*x* : 1st value to be checked;

*y* : 2nd value to be checked.

*ElementType* : (template parameter) Type of *x* and *y*. Accepted types are double, ptime, string and unsigned int. (Other types will generate a link error.)

##### Returns

( $x \leq y$ ).

#### 10.40.2.2 static const char\* getName ( ) [static]

Gets type name.

##### Returns

"increasing".

## 10.41 Info Class Reference

MessageImpl instantiation used for info messages.

```
#include <keyvalue/sys/message/MessageImpl.h>
```

### 10.41.1 Detailed Description

MessageImpl instantiation used for info messages. typedef MessageImpl<1> [Info](#);

## 10.42 IsBasic< ElementType > Struct Template Reference

This meta-function checks if a type is either bool, double, string, ptime or unsigned int or not.

```
#include <keyvalue/util/IsBasic.h>
```

## Public Types

- enum { value = 0 }

### 10.42.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename ElementType> struct keyvalue::util::IsBasic< ElementType >
```

This meta-function checks if a type is either `bool`, `double`, `string`, `ptime` or `unsigned int` or `not`.

#### Parameters

*ElementType* : The type to be checked.

#### Return values

*IsBasic<ElementType>::value* : 1 if *ElementType* is either `bool`, `double`, `string`, `ptime` or `unsigned int`; 0 otherwise.

## 10.43 IsBasicOrEnum< ElementType > Struct Template Reference

This meta-function checks if a type is either `bool`, `double`, `string`, `ptime`, `unsigned int` or `enum` or `not`.

```
#include <keyvalue/util/IsBasic.h>
```

## Public Types

- enum { value }

### 10.43.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename ElementType> struct keyvalue::util::IsBasicOrEnum< ElementType >
```

This meta-function checks if a type is either `bool`, `double`, `string`, `ptime`, `unsigned int` or `enum` or `not`.

#### Parameters

*ElementType* : The type to be checked.

#### Return values

*IsBasicOrEnum<ElementType>::value\_* : 1 if *ElementType* is either `bool`, `double`, `string`, `ptime`, `unsigned int` or `enum`; 0 otherwise.

## 10.44 Key Class Reference

Base for all real keys.



```
#include <keyvalue/key/Key.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Key:



## Public Member Functions

- string `getName ()` const  
*Gets name.*
- void `setName (const string &name)`  
*Sets name.*

## Protected Member Functions

- `Key (const string &name)`  
*Constructs a `Key` with a specific name.*

## Private Attributes

- string `name_`

### 10.44.1 Detailed Description

Base for all real keys. Every `Key` has a (string) name, which is used by `DataSet::getValue()` for value look-up. The name must be provided on construction.

Instead of directly derive from this class, any class encapsulating information on keys must derive from `Traits` template which, in turn, derives from this class.

### 10.44.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 10.44.2.1 `Key ( const string & name )` [protected]

Constructs a `Key` with a specific name.

#### Parameters

*name* : The name.

### 10.44.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.44.3.1 string getName ( ) const

Gets name.

#### Returns

The name.

#### 10.44.3.2 void setName ( const string & name )

Sets name.

#### Parameters

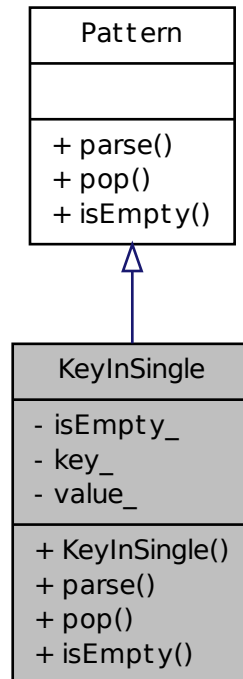
*name* : The name.

## 10.45 KeyInSingle Class Reference

Pattern where a [value::Single](#) object, recognized as a key, is followed by any [value::Value](#).

```
#include <keyvalue/pattern/KeyInSingle.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for KeyInSingle:



## Public Member Functions

- `bool parse (frontend::Queue &queue)`  
*Parses the beginning of a `frontend::Queue`.*
- `std::pair< string, value::Value > pop ()`  
*Gets and removes the next stored key-value pair.*
- `bool isEmpty () const`  
*Checks if the list of recognized key-value pairs is empty.*

## Private Attributes

- `bool isEmpty_`
- `string key_`
- `value::Value value_`

### 10.45.1 Detailed Description

Pattern where a [value::Single](#) object, recognized as a key, is followed by any [value::Value](#). The content of [value::Value](#) object will be the value associated to the key. No further checks are performed.

### 10.45.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.45.2.1 `bool parse ( frontend::Queue & queue ) [virtual]`

Parses the beginning of a [frontend::Queue](#).

When a pattern is recognized, the [value::Value](#) objects which make it are removed from [frontend::Queue](#) and all corresponding key-value pairs are stored inside the `this class` for later queries.

#### Parameters

*queue* : [frontend::Queue](#) to be parsed.

#### Returns

If the pattern is recognized, then this method returns `true`. Otherwise, it returns `false`.

Implements [Pattern](#).

#### 10.45.2.2 `std::pair<string, value::Value> pop ( ) [virtual]`

Gets and removes the next stored key-value pair.

The debug version checks if there is any key-value pair be popped (by calling [isEmpty\(\)](#)) and throw an exception when the check fails. Release version has undefined behavior when the list is empty.

#### Returns

The key-value pair.

#### Exceptions

[LogicError](#) : (Debug build only) When the list is empty.

Implements [Pattern](#).

#### 10.45.2.3 `bool isEmpty ( ) const [virtual]`

Checks if the list of recognized key-value pairs is empty.

#### Returns

If the list is empty, this method returns `true`. Otherwise, it returns `false`.

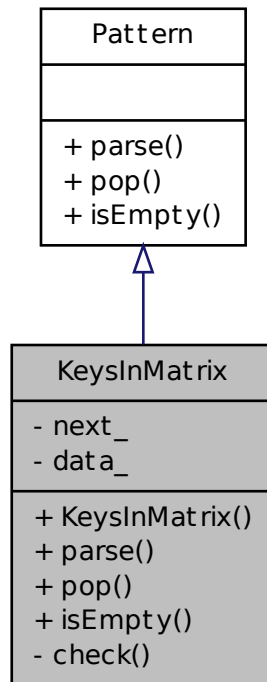
Implements [Pattern](#).

## 10.46 KeysInMatrix Class Reference

**Pattern** made by a `value::Matrix` where all elements either in the first row or in the first column are keys.

```
#include <keyvalue/pattern/KeysInMatrix.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for KeysInMatrix:



### Public Member Functions

- `bool parse (frontend::Queue &queue)`  
*Parses the beginning of a `frontend::Queue`.*
- `std::pair< string, value::Value > pop ()`  
*Gets and removes the next stored key-value pair.*
- `bool isEmpty () const`  
*Checks if the list of recognized key-value pairs is empty.*

### Private Member Functions

- `bool check (const value::Matrix &matrix, bool transpose=false)`

*This method does all the job explained in the `class` description.*

## Private Attributes

- `size_t next_`
- `vector< std::pair< string, value::Value > > data_`

### 10.46.1 Detailed Description

`Pattern` made by a `value::Matrix` where all elements either in the first row or in the first column are keys. More precisely, it is checked if the `value::Matrix`,  $M=M(i, j)$ , has the following properties:

- $M$  has at least two rows;
- $M(0, j)$  is a key for all  $j$ ;
- $M(1, 0)$  is not a key.

If  $M$  pass this check, then for each column of  $M$ , its first entry will be a key corresponding to the value given by the `value::Vector` (or `value::Single`, when  $M$  has only two rows) made by the other entries in this column. If  $M$  does not pass the check above, then the same test and key-value pattern parsing is performed on its transpose.

### 10.46.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.46.2.1 `bool parse ( frontend::Queue & queue ) [virtual]`

Parses the beginning of a `frontend::Queue`.

When a pattern is recognized, the `value::Value` objects which make it are removed from `frontend::Queue` and all corresponding key-value pairs are stored inside the this `class` for later queries.

#### Parameters

`queue` : `frontend::Queue` to be parsed.

#### Returns

If the pattern is recognized, then this method returns `true`. Otherwise, it returns `false`.

Implements `Pattern`.

#### 10.46.2.2 `std::pair<string, value::Value> pop ( ) [virtual]`

Gets and removes the next stored key-value pair.

The debug version checks if there is any key-value pair be popped (by calling `isEmpty()`) and throw an exception when the check fails. Release version has undefined behavior when the list is empty.

#### Returns

The key-value pair.

### Exceptions

*LogicError* : (Debug build only) When the list is empty.

Implements [Pattern](#).

#### 10.46.2.3 bool isEmpty ( ) const [virtual]

Checks if the list of recognized key-value pairs is empty.

### Returns

If the list is empty, this method returns `true`. Otherwise, it returns `false`.

Implements [Pattern](#).

#### 10.46.2.4 bool check ( const value::Matrix & *matrix*, bool *transpose* = *false* ) [private]

This method does all the job explained in the `class` description.

### Parameters

*matrix* : Input matrix;

*transpose* : If `true`, the the test is performed on *matrix* transpose.

### Returns

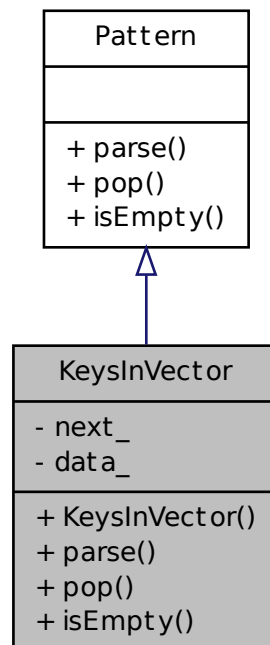
This method returns `true` if the pattern is recognized. Otherwise it returns `false`.

## 10.47 KeysInVector Class Reference

Pattern made by a [value::Vector](#) whose entries are keys followed by a [value::Vector](#) or [value::Matrix](#).

```
#include <keyvalue/pattern/KeysInVector.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for KeysInVector:



## Public Member Functions

- `bool parse (frontend::Queue &queue)`  
*Parses the beginning of a `frontend::Queue`.*
- `std::pair< string, value::Value > pop ()`  
*Gets and removes the next stored key-value pair.*
- `bool isEmpty () const`  
*Checks if the list of recognized key-value pairs is empty.*

## Private Attributes

- `size_t next_`
- `vector< std::pair< string, value::Value > > data_`



### 10.47.1 Detailed Description

Pattern made by a `value::Vector` whose entries are keys followed by a `value::Vector` or `value::Matrix`. The pattern is defined by a `value::Vector`  $K$ , where all entries are keys, followed by a `value::Value` object  $V$  which is either a `value::Vector` or `value::Matrix` such that

- $V$  has  $n$  rows if  $K$  is a column `value::Vector` of size  $n$ ;
- $V$  has  $n$  columns if  $K$  is a row `value::Vector` of size  $n$ .

In the first case the  $n$ -th row of  $V$  (which is either a `value::Single` or a row `value::Vector`) is considered the value associated to the  $n$ -th key in  $K$ .

Similarly, in the second case the  $n$ -th column of  $V$  is the value associated to the  $n$ -th key in  $K$ .

### 10.47.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.47.2.1 `bool parse ( frontend::Queue & queue ) [virtual]`

Parses the beginning of a `frontend::Queue`.

When a pattern is recognized, the `value::Value` objects which make it are removed from `frontend::Queue` and all corresponding key-value pairs are stored inside the `this class` for later queries.

#### Parameters

*queue* : `frontend::Queue` to be parsed.

#### Returns

If the pattern is recognized, then this method returns `true`. Otherwise, it returns `false`.

Implements `Pattern`.

#### 10.47.2.2 `std::pair<string, value::Value> pop ( ) [virtual]`

Gets and removes the next stored key-value pair.

The debug version checks if there is any key-value pair be popped (by calling `isEmpty()`) and throw an exception when the check fails. Release version has undefined behavior when the list is empty.

#### Returns

The key-value pair.

#### Exceptions

*LogicError* : (Debug build only) When the list is empty.

Implements `Pattern`.

### 10.47.2.3 bool isEmpty ( ) const [virtual]

Checks if the list of recognized key-value pairs is empty.

#### Returns

If the list is empty, this method returns `true`. Otherwise, it returns `false`.

Implements [Pattern](#).

## 10.48 Leq< ElementType > Class Template Reference

Less-than-or-equal-to bound class.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/generic/bound/Leq.h>
```

### Public Member Functions

- [Leq](#) (const ElementType &bound)  
*Constructs and sets bound.*
- bool [check](#) (const ElementType &x) const  
*Performs the check.*
- const ElementType & [getBound](#) () const  
*Gets bound value.*
- const char \* [getName](#) () const  
*Gets comparison name.*

### Private Attributes

- const ElementType [bound\\_](#)

### 10.48.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename ElementType> class keyvalue::key::Leq< ElementType >
```

Less-than-or-equal-to bound class. Given a value  $x$  this class checks if  $x \leq bound$ , where  $bound$  is fixed at construction time.

#### Parameters

*ElementType* : (template parameter) Type of *bound*. Accepted types are `double`, `ptime`, `string` and `unsigned int`. (Other types will generate a link error.)

## 10.48.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 10.48.2.1 Leq ( const ElementType & bound ) [explicit]

Constructs and sets bound.

#### Parameters

*bound* : The bound value.

## 10.48.3 Member Function Documentation

### 10.48.3.1 bool check ( const ElementType & x ) const

Performs the check.

#### Parameters

*x* : Value to be checked.

#### Returns

$x \leq bound$ .

### 10.48.3.2 const ElementType& getBound ( ) const

Gets bound value.

#### Returns

The bound.

### 10.48.3.3 const char\* getName ( ) const

Gets comparison name.

#### Returns

This method returns "less than or equal to" unless *ElementType* is *ptime*, in which case it returns "earlier than or equal to".

## 10.49 Less< ElementType > Class Template Reference

Less-than bound class.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/generic/bound/Less.h>
```

### Public Member Functions

- [Less](#) (const ElementType &bound)

*Constructs and sets bound.*

- `bool check (const ElementType &x) const`  
*Performs the check.*
- `const ElementType & getBound () const`  
*Gets bound value.*
- `const char * getName () const`  
*Gets comparison name.*

## Private Attributes

- `const ElementType bound_`

### 10.49.1 Detailed Description

`template<typename ElementType> class keyvalue::key::Less< ElementType >`

Less-than bound class. Given a value  $x$  this class checks if  $x < bound$ , where  $bound$  is fixed at construction time.

#### Parameters

*ElementType* : (template parameter) Type of  $bound$ . Accepted types are `double`, `ptime`, `string` and `unsigned int`. (Other types will generate a link error.)

### 10.49.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 10.49.2.1 Less ( const ElementType & bound ) [explicit]

Constructs and sets bound.

#### Parameters

*bound* : The bound value.

### 10.49.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.49.3.1 bool check ( const ElementType & x ) const

Performs the check.

#### Parameters

$x$  : Value to be checked.

#### Returns

$x > bound$ .

### 10.49.3.2 `const ElementType& getBound ( ) const`

Gets bound value.

#### Returns

The bound.

### 10.49.3.3 `const char* getName ( ) const`

Gets comparison name.

#### Returns

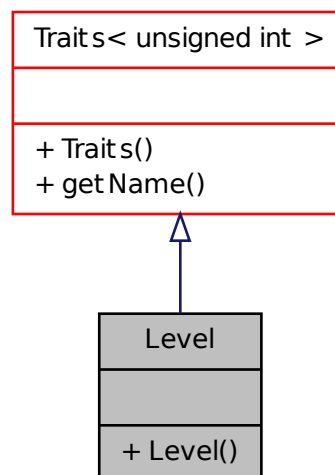
This method returns "less than" unless *ElementType* is *pTime*, in which case it returns "earlier than".

## 10.50 Level Class Reference

[Level](#) key.

```
#include <keyvalue/bridge/key/Level.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Level:



## Public Types

- enum
- typedef `Traits< unsigned int, StdSingle, Default > Traits_`

- typedef `StdSingle`< typename `Default`< unsigned int >::OutputType\_ > `ConverterType_`
- typedef `ConverterType_::InputType_` `InputType_`
- typedef `ConverterType_::OutputType_` `OutputType_`

## Public Member Functions

- `Level` ()  
*Constructs key and sets its name.*
- string `getName` () const  
*Gets Key's name.*
- string `getName` () const  
*Gets name.*
- void `setName` (const string &name)  
*Sets name.*

### 10.50.1 Detailed Description

`Level` key. `Key`'s name is "Level".

### 10.50.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 10.50.2.1 `Level` ( )

Constructs key and sets its name.

### 10.50.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.50.3.1 string `getName` ( ) const `[inherited]`

Gets Key's name.

#### Returns

The Key's name.

#### 10.50.3.2 string `getName` ( ) const `[inherited]`

Gets name.

#### Returns

The name.

**10.50.3.3 void setName ( const string & name ) [inherited]**

Sets name.

**Parameters**

*name* : The name.

**10.51 LexicalToolKit Class Reference**

Manager of all lexical converters needed for front-end input/output.

```
#include <keyvalue/frontend/LexicalToolKit.h>
```

**Classes**

- class [Failure](#)  
*This class is thrown when `LexicalToolKit::convert()` fails.*
- struct [Helper](#)  
*Helper class of `LexicalToolKit`.*

**Public Types**

- enum [IO](#) { **none** = 0x0, **input** = 0x1, **output** = 0x2, **both** = 0x3 }  
*Direction of conversion.*

**Public Member Functions**

- [LexicalToolKit](#) ()  
*Default constructor.*
- template<typename From , typename To >  
void [set](#) ([IO](#) io, typename [Helper](#)< From, To >::Type\_ converter=util::Lexical)  
*Sets a converter function pointer.*
- template<typename From , typename To >  
bool [isEnabled](#) ([IO](#) io) const  
*Checks if a specific conversion is enabled.*
- template<typename To , typename From >  
To [convert](#) (From input) const  
*Performs a conversion.*

**Private Attributes**

- char [endInitList](#)

### 10.51.1 Detailed Description

Manager of all lexical converters needed for front-end input/output. This `class` stores pointers to several lexical conversion functions from/to different types. Possible conversions are:

- `bool <--> double; (*)`
- `bool <--> string; (*)`
- `double <--> ptime;`
- `double <--> string; (*)`
- `ptime <--> string.`

Those pointers can be changed to customized converters which must have the following signature:

*To* function (*From*)

where *From* and *To* are the input and output types, resp.

Some conversions might fail (e.g. from `string "foo"` to any other type) in which case the converter should throw an exception.

Conversions marked with (\*) have a quite natural meaning (e.g from `string "True"` to `bool true`). For such conversions this `class` provides default converter (see [util::Lexical](#)) that can (if the user wishes so), be chosen (through [set\(\)](#)) as the official converter.

### 10.51.2 Member Enumeration Documentation

#### 10.51.2.1 enum IO

Direction of conversion.

See documentation of [set\(\)](#);

### 10.51.3 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 10.51.3.1 LexicalToolkit ( )

Default constructor.

By default, all conversion function pointers are null.

### 10.51.4 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.51.4.1 void set ( IO *io*, typename Helper< From, To >::Type\_ *converter* = `util::Lexical` )

Sets a converter function pointer.

Parameters *From* and *To* specify, resp., the input and output types of the conversion function pointer to be changed.

A lexical conversion may be need for `KeyValue`'s input or output. The parameter *io* defines if the corresponding conversion is set for input, output or both.



This function takes a pointer, *converter*, to a conversion function. If no pointer is provided, then the default converter (see [util::Lexical](#)) is used. If a null pointer is passed, then the corresponding conversion is disabled.

#### Parameters

*From* : (template parameter) The input type;  
*To* : (template parameter) The output type;  
*io* : Direction the conversion is set to;  
*converter* : Pointer to the conversion function.

#### 10.51.4.2 bool isEnabled ( IO *io* ) const

Checks if a specific conversion is enabled.

This template function checks if the *From* to *To* conversion is enabled in the *io* direction.

#### Parameters

*From* : (template parameter) The input type;  
*To* : (template parameter) The output type;  
*io* : Conversion direction.

#### Returns

This method returns `true` if the conversion is enabled. Otherwise it returns `false`.

#### Exceptions

**LogicError** : (Debug build only) If *io* is invalid.

#### 10.51.4.3 To convert ( From *input* ) const

Performs a conversion.

Parameters *From* and *To* specify, resp., the input and output types of the required conversion. Notice that, in general, compilers are able to deduce *From* type and, hence it can be omitted. Therefore a typical use for this method looks like

```
LexicalToolkit lt;  
double x = 3.141592654;  
string s = lt.convert<string>(x);
```

#### Parameters

*From* : (template parameter) The input type;  
*To* : (template parameter) The output type;  
*input* : Value to be converted.

#### Returns

The conversion result.

#### Exceptions

**LogicError** : (Debug build only) If the required conversion is disabled.  
**Failure** : If required conversion fails.

## 10.51.5 Member Data Documentation

### 10.51.5.1 char endInitList [private]

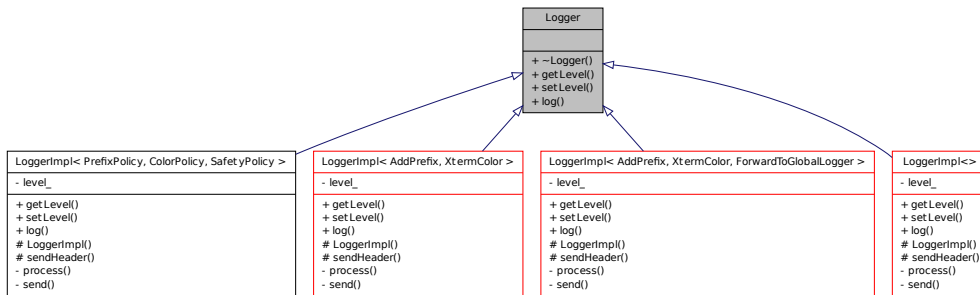
Using the X Macro technique in the constructor initialization list will produce a list of members ending in a comma. It cannot be the end of the list, otherwise, together with the following constructor's body open brace will get a syntax error. We need at least one extra member following by an space (not comma).

## 10.52 Logger Class Reference

Protocol class which defines the interface for all types of logger.

```
#include <keyvalue/sys/logger/Logger.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Logger:



## Public Types

- enum Device { Console, File, Standard }

## Public Member Functions

- virtual unsigned int `getLevel()` const =0  
*Gets [Logger](#)'s current level.*
- virtual void `setLevel` (unsigned int level)=0  
*Sets [Logger](#)'s current level.*
- virtual bool `log` (const [Message](#) &message)=0  
*Logs a [Message](#).*

### 10.52.1 Detailed Description

Protocol class which defines the interface for all types of logger. Each [Logger](#) and each [Message](#) (except those of type [Error](#)) has a verbosity level. If a [Logger](#) of level  $m$  receives a [Message](#) of level  $n$  with  $m > n$ ,

then the `Message` is processed by the `Logger`. Otherwise it is ignored. Therefore, a 0-level `Logger` ignores every `Message`.

On the other hand, a `Message` of type `Error` is never ignored.

## 10.52.2 Member Function Documentation

### 10.52.2.1 `virtual unsigned int getLevel ( ) const [pure virtual]`

Gets `Logger`'s current level.

#### Returns

The level.

Implemented in `LoggerImpl< PrefixPolicy, ColorPolicy, SafetyPolicy >`.

### 10.52.2.2 `virtual void setLevel ( unsigned int level ) [pure virtual]`

Sets `Logger`'s current level.

#### Parameters

*level* : New level.

Implemented in `LoggerImpl< PrefixPolicy, ColorPolicy, SafetyPolicy >`.

### 10.52.2.3 `virtual bool log ( const Message & message ) [pure virtual]`

Logs a `Message`.

This method may fail if the implemented `Logger` cannot process the message (e.g. a console `Logger` that has no longer a console window).

#### Parameters

*message* : `Message` to be logged.

#### Returns

This method returns `true` if it is successful.

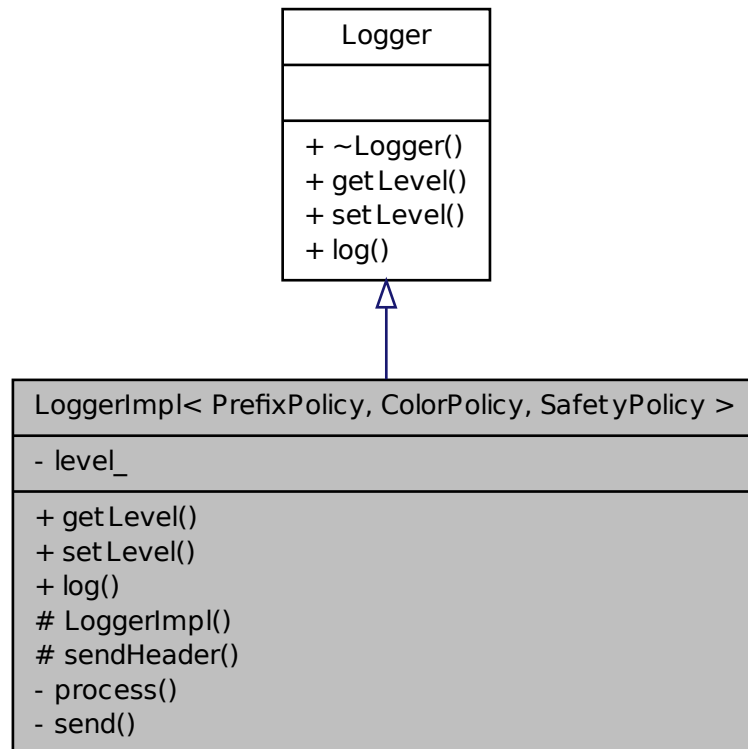
Implemented in `LoggerImpl< PrefixPolicy, ColorPolicy, SafetyPolicy >`.

## 10.53 `LoggerImpl< PrefixPolicy, ColorPolicy, SafetyPolicy >` Class Template Reference

Abstract class which implements main methods of concrete `Loggers`.

```
#include <keyvalue/sys/logger/LoggerImpl.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for `LoggerImpl< PrefixPolicy, ColorPolicy, SafetyPolicy >`:



## Public Types

- typedef `LoggerImpl< PrefixPolicy, ColorPolicy, SafetyPolicy >` **LoggerImpl\_**
- enum `Device` { **Console**, **File**, **Standard** }

## Public Member Functions

- unsigned int `getLevel ()` const  
*Gets `Logger`'s current level.*
- void `setLevel` (unsigned int level)  
*Sets `Logger`'s current level.*
- bool `log` (const `Message` &message)  
*Logs a `Message`.*

## Protected Member Functions

- `LoggerImpl` (unsigned int level)
- bool `sendHeader` ()

*Sends the header message.*

## Private Member Functions

- bool `process` (const `Message` &message)

*Processes a `Message` and send its text content to the `Logger`'s underlying device.*

- virtual bool `send` (const string &message)=0

*Sends a raw `string` message to the `Logger`'s underlying device.*

## Private Attributes

- unsigned int `level_`

### 10.53.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename PrefixPolicy = AddPrefix, typename ColorPolicy = IgnoreColor, typename SafetyPolicy = ForwardToGlobalLogger> class keyvalue::logger::LoggerImpl< PrefixPolicy, ColorPolicy, SafetyPolicy >
```

Abstract class which implements main methods of concrete `Loggers`. This is a template class whose template parameters are policy classes that define how the `Message` has to be processed.

#### Parameters

*PrefixPolicy* : Defines how to process `Message` prefixes;

*ColorPolicy* : Defines how to process `Message` colors;

*SafetyPolicy* : Defines what to do when the `Logger` fails.

### 10.53.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.53.2.1 unsigned int getLevel ( ) const [virtual]

Gets `Logger`'s current level.

#### Returns

The level.

Implements `Logger`.

### 10.53.2.2 void setLevel ( unsigned int *level* ) [virtual]

Sets [Logger](#)'s current level.

#### Parameters

*level* : New level.

Implements [Logger](#).

### 10.53.2.3 bool log ( const Message & *message* ) [virtual]

Logs a [Message](#).

This method may fail if the implemented [Logger](#) cannot process the message (e.g. a console [Logger](#) that has no longer a console window).

#### Parameters

*message* : [Message](#) to be logged.

#### Returns

This method returns `true` if it is successful.

Implements [Logger](#).

### 10.53.2.4 bool sendHeader ( ) [protected]

Sends the header message.

This method sends (throw [send\(\)](#)) an opening header message to the underlying device of the [Logger](#).

#### Returns

This method returns what `print()` does.

### 10.53.2.5 bool process ( const Message & *message* ) [private]

Processes a [Message](#) and send its text content to the [Logger](#)'s underlying device.

This pure virtual method has to be implemented by each [LoggerImpl](#). After processing the received [Message](#) this method should call [send\(\)](#) to send the text content of the [Message](#) to the device of the [Logger](#).

This method may fail if either any policy or the [send\(\)](#) does so.

#### Parameters

*message* : [Message](#) to be processed.

#### Returns

This method returns `false` if it fails. Otherwise, it returns `true`.

### 10.53.2.6 virtual bool send ( const string & message ) [private, pure virtual]

Sends a raw `string` message to the [Logger](#)'s underlying device.

#### Parameters

*message* : [Message](#) to be sent.

#### Returns

This method returns `false` if it fails. Otherwise, it returns `true`.

Implemented in [FileLogger](#), [WindowsConsole](#), and [XtermConsole](#).

## 10.54 Logic Class Reference

`MessageImpl` instantiation used for logic error messages.

```
#include <keyvalue/sys/message/MessageImpl.h>
```

### 10.54.1 Detailed Description

`MessageImpl` instantiation used for logic error messages. `typedef MessageImpl<0> Logic`;

## 10.55 LogicError Class Reference

Base class for all *KeyValue* exceptions occurring at development time.

```
#include <keyvalue/sys/exception/Exception.h>
```

### 10.55.1 Detailed Description

Base class for all *KeyValue* exceptions occurring at development time. When a [LogicError](#) (or any of its derived classes) is thrown, it means there is a BUG.

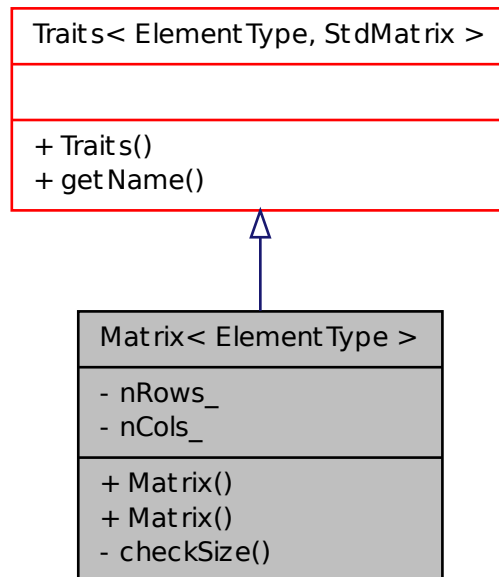
```
typedef ExceptionImpl<std::logic_error, Logic> LogicError;
```

## 10.56 Matrix< ElementType > Class Template Reference

Generic key whose converter type is [StdMatrix](#).

```
#include <keyvalue/key/generic/Matrix.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for `Matrix< ElementType >`:



## Public Types

- enum
- typedef `Traits< ElementType, StdMatrix, Default > Traits_`
- typedef `StdMatrix< typename Default< ElementType >::OutputType_ > ConverterType_`
- typedef `ConverterType_::InputType_ InputType_`
- typedef `ConverterType_::OutputType_ OutputType_`

## Public Member Functions

- `Matrix` (const string &name)  
*Constructs the key and sets its name.*
- `Matrix` (const string &name, size\_t nRows, size\_t nCols\_)  
*Constructs the key and sets its name and the expected dimension of the `StdMatrix` content.*
- string `getName ()` const  
*Gets Key's name.*
- string `getName ()` const  
*Gets name.*



- void [setName](#) (const string &name)  
*Sets name.*

## Private Member Functions

- void [checkSize](#) (size\_t nRows, size\_t nCols) const  
*Checks if given and expected dimensions match.*

## Private Attributes

- size\_t [nRows\\_](#)
- size\_t [nCols\\_](#)

### 10.56.1 Detailed Description

`template<typename ElementType> class keyvalue::key::Matrix< ElementType >`

Generic key whose converter type is [StdMatrix](#).

#### Parameters

*ElementType* : (template parameter) [Matrix](#) element type.

### 10.56.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 10.56.2.1 Matrix ( const string & name ) [explicit]

Constructs the key and sets its name.

#### 10.56.2.2 Matrix ( const string & name, size\_t nRows, size\_t nCols\_ )

Constructs the key and sets its name and the expected dimension of the [StdMatrix](#) content.

#### Parameters

*name* : The key name;  
*nRows* : Expected number of rows;  
*nCols* : Expected number of columns.

### 10.56.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.56.3.1 void checkSize ( size\_t nRows, size\_t nCols ) const [private]

Checks if given and expected dimensions match.

#### Parameters

*nRows* : Expected number of rows;

*nCols* : Expected number of columns.

[RuntimeError](#) : If given and expected dimension do not match.

### 10.56.3.2 string getName ( ) const [inherited]

Gets Key's name.

#### Returns

The Key's name.

### 10.56.3.3 string getName ( ) const [inherited]

Gets name.

#### Returns

The name.

### 10.56.3.4 void setName ( const string & name ) [inherited]

Sets name.

#### Parameters

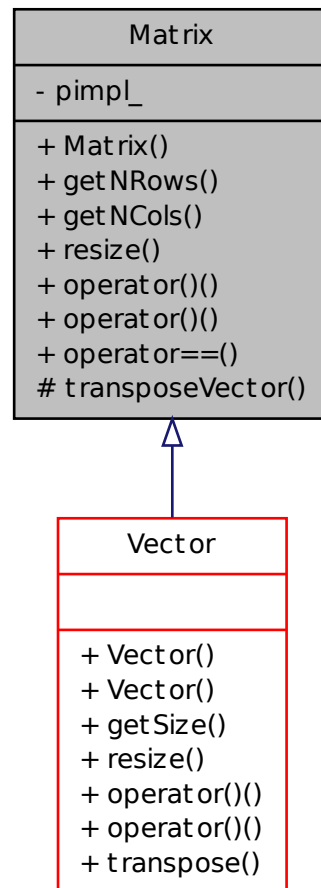
*name* : The name.

## 10.57 Matrix Class Reference

[Matrix](#) of [Variants](#).

```
#include <keyvalue/value/Matrix.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Matrix:



## Public Member Functions

- `Matrix` (`size_t nRows=1, size_t nCols=1`)  
*Constructs a `Matrix` with a given dimension.*
- `size_t getNRows () const`  
*Gets number of rows.*
- `size_t getNCols () const`  
*Gets number of columns.*
- `void resize (size_t nRows, size_t nCols)`  
*Resizes the matrix.*

- const [Variant](#) & [operator\(\)](#) (size\_t i, size\_t j) const  
*Provides access to the element in the i-th row and j-th column.*
- [Variant](#) & [operator\(\)](#) (size\_t i, size\_t j)  
*Non const [operator\(\)](#)().*
- bool [operator==](#) (const [Matrix](#) &rhs) const  
*Comparison operator.*

## Protected Member Functions

- void [transposeVector](#) ()  
*Transposes the matrix if one of its dimensions is 1.*

## Private Attributes

- boost::intrusive\_ptr< Impl > **pimpl\_**

## Friends

- void [intrusive\\_ptr\\_add\\_ref](#) (Matrix::Impl \*pimpl)
- void [intrusive\\_ptr\\_release](#) (Matrix::Impl \*pimpl)

### 10.57.1 Detailed Description

[Matrix](#) of [Variants](#). Why yet another matrix class? The reason is the following. Key-value pattern recognition (see [pattern::Pattern](#)) is simplified if vector is publicly derived from matrix (a vector is either a  $m \times 1$  or a  $1 \times n$  matrix) and single is publicly derived from vector (a single is a one-dimensional vector).

Furthermore, this class and all its derived classes implement reference semantics when copying. That is, when a [Matrix](#)  $M$  is copied to a [Matrix](#)  $N$ , then changing  $N$  also changes  $M$  and reciprocally.

The reference semantics is implemented through the PImpl idiom which also make this class cheap to copy.

### 10.57.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 10.57.2.1 [Matrix](#) ( size\_t nRows = 1, size\_t nCols = 1 ) [explicit]

Constructs a [Matrix](#) with a given dimension.

If the number of rows or the number of columns is zero, then both are changed to 1. Hence, trying to build a  $0 \times n$  or  $m \times 0$  matrix ends up building a  $1 \times 1$  matrix.

#### Parameters

- nRows* : number of rows;
- nCols* : number of columns.

### 10.57.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.57.3.1 `size_t getNRows ( ) const`

Gets number of rows.

##### Returns

The number of rows.

#### 10.57.3.2 `size_t getNCols ( ) const`

Gets number of columns.

##### Returns

The number of columns.

#### 10.57.3.3 `void resize ( size_t nRows, size_t nCols )`

Resizes the matrix.

The size of a matrix (*i.e.*, number of rows times number of columns) can not increase. Debug build check for this and an exception is thrown when the test fails. Release build has undefined behavior in this case.

The contents of a matrix after resizing is undefined.

##### Parameters

*nRows* : number of rows;

*nCols* : number of columns.

##### Exceptions

**LogicError** : (Debug build only) If the new size is greater than the original one.

#### 10.57.3.4 `const Variant& operator() ( size_t i, size_t j ) const`

Provides access to the element in the *i*-th row and *j*-th column.

Debug build perform bound checks and throws an exception on failure. Release build has undefined behavior in that case.

##### Parameters

*i* : Row index;

*j* : Column index.

##### Returns

A `const` reference to (*i, j*)-th element.

##### Exceptions

**LogicError** : (Debug build only) If *i* is not smaller than the number of rows or *j* is not smaller than the number of columns.

### 10.57.3.5 Variant& operator() ( size\_t i, size\_t j )

Non const `operator()`.

### 10.57.3.6 bool operator==( const Matrix & rhs ) const

Comparison operator.

Recall that `Matrix` has reference semantics. Consider the code:

```
Matrix m1(2,2);
m1(0,0) = m1(0,1) = m1(1,0) = m1(1,1) = 1.0;
Matrix m2(2,2);
m2(0,0) = m2(0,1) = m2(1,0) = m2(1,1) = 1.0;
Matrix m3(m1);
```

Then `m1 == m2` is false and `m1 == m3` is true.

#### Parameters

*rhs* : The `Value` to be compared against.

#### Returns

This method returns `true` if `*this` and *rhs* refer to the same data. Otherwise it returns `false`.

### 10.57.3.7 void transposeVector ( ) [protected]

Transposes the matrix if one of its dimensions is 1.

In-place matrix transposition is a complicated stuff. See

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/In-place\\_matrix\\_transposition](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/In-place_matrix_transposition)

However, since the storage is linear, the memory layouts of  $n \times 1$  and  $1 \times n$  matrix, are the same. Hence, we only need to swap dimensions. This method is intent to perform only this simple transposition and it is protected to be called by `Vector` which derives from this class.

Debug build checks if either of the dimensions is 1 and throws an exception if the test fails. Release build has undefined behaviour in that circumstance.

#### Exceptions

**LogicError** : (Debug build only) If none of dimensions is 1.

## 10.57.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

### 10.57.4.1 void intrusive\_ptr\_add\_ref ( Matrix::Impl \* pimpl ) [friend]

headerfile `Matrix.h` "keyvalue/value/Matrix.h"

brief Increment `Matrix` reference counting.

See documentation of `intrusive_ptr` in the Smart Ptr (Boost) library.

param Pointer to `Matrix::Impl` storing the counter.

**10.57.4.2** `void intrusive_ptr_release ( Matrix::Impl * pimpl ) [friend]`

headerfile Matrix.h "keyvalue/value/Matrix.h"

brief Decrement [Matrix](#) reference counting.

See documentation of `intrusive_ptr` in the Smart Ptr (Boost) library.

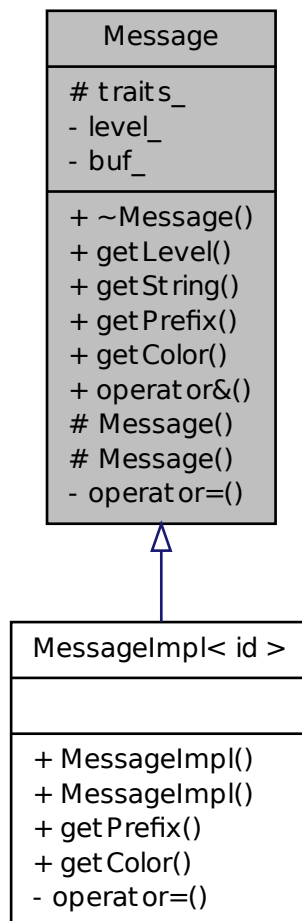
param Pointer to `Matrix::Impl` storing the counter.

**10.58 Message Class Reference**

Abstract class which defines the interface for all types of message.

```
#include <keyvalue/sys/message/Message.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Message:



## Public Member Functions

- unsigned int `getLevel ()` const  
*Gets `Message`'s level.*
- string `getString ()` const  
*Gets `Message`'s text.*
- virtual const string & `getPrefix ()` const =0  
*Gets `Message`'s prefix.*
- virtual `logger::Color getColor ()` const =0  
*Gets `Message`'s color.*
- template<typename DataType >  
`Message & operator& (const DataType &data)`  
*Appends data to the end of message.*

## Protected Member Functions

- `Message` (unsigned int level)  
*Constructs a `Message` with a given level.*
- `Message` (const `Message` &orig)

## Static Protected Attributes

- static const Traits\_ `traits_ []`

## Private Member Functions

- `Message & operator= (const Message &orig)`

## Private Attributes

- unsigned int `level_`
- `std::ostringstream buf_`

### 10.58.1 Detailed Description

Abstract `class` which defines the interface for all types of message. Each `Message` has a level that defines if it will be ignored or not by the `Logger` which receives it. (For more details, see `Logger` documentation).



## 10.58.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 10.58.2.1 Message ( unsigned int *level* ) [explicit, protected]

Constructs a [Message](#) with a given level.

#### Parameters

*level* : [Message](#)'s level.

## 10.58.3 Member Function Documentation

### 10.58.3.1 unsigned int getLevel ( ) const

Gets [Message](#)'s level.

#### Returns

The level.

### 10.58.3.2 string getString ( ) const

Gets [Message](#)'s text.

#### Returns

The text.

### 10.58.3.3 virtual const string& getPrefix ( ) const [pure virtual]

Gets [Message](#)'s prefix.

#### Returns

The prefix.

Implemented in [MessageImpl< id >](#).

### 10.58.3.4 virtual logger::Color getColor ( ) const [pure virtual]

Gets [Message](#)'s color.

#### Returns

The color.

Implemented in [MessageImpl< id >](#).

### 10.58.3.5 Message & operator& ( const DataType & data )

Appends data to the end of message.

This template method makes use of `std::ostream::operator<<()` to append data to this [Message](#). Hence, the type of data *DataType* must be such that `std::ostream::operator<<(ostream&, const DataType&)` is well defined.

A typical use of this method is

```
Info info(1); // Info is derived from Message
size_t i;
std::vector<double> x;
// ...
info & "x[" & i & "] = " & x[i];
```

**Warning:** For some reason, one cannot append `std::endl` to [Message](#), despite the fact that a standard `ostream` can accept it!

**Remark:** It would be more natural using `operator<<` rather than `operator&`. However, the main use of `operator&` is related to exceptions (see [exception::ExceptionImpl](#) documentation). Indeed, there exist `ExceptionImpl::operator&()` which just redirects its call to this `operator&` here. In the past, *KeyValue* exceptions were derived from `boost::exception` which defines `operator<<` for other purposes. Therefore, `operator&` was preferred rather than `operator<<` to avoid conflict with `boost`. Be aware that, in the near future, if it is proven convenient, one might change `operator&` to `operator<<` again.

#### Parameters

*DataType* : (template parameter) Type of data;

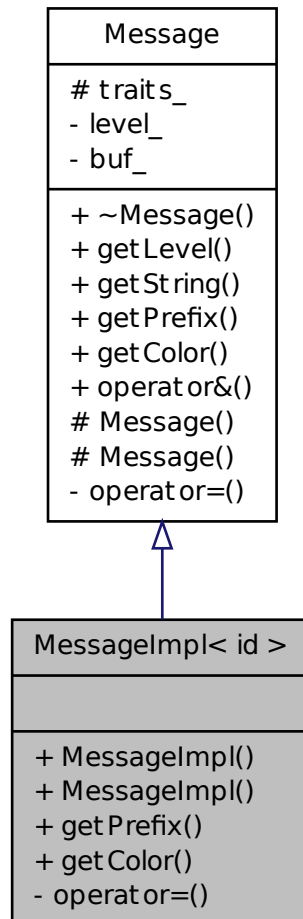
*data* : the data to be appended.

## 10.59 MessageImpl< id > Class Template Reference

Implementation of class [Message](#).

```
#include <keyvalue/sys/message/MessageImpl.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for MessageImpl< id >:



## Public Member Functions

- [MessageImpl \(\)](#)
- **MessageImpl** (unsigned int level)
- const string & [getPrefix \(\)](#) const  
*Gets prefix associated this type of [Message](#).*
- [logger::Color getColor \(\)](#) const  
*Gets the color associated this type of [Message](#).*
- unsigned int [getLevel \(\)](#) const  
*Gets [Message](#)'s level.*

- string `getString ()` const  
*Gets `Message`'s text.*
- `template<typename DataType >`  
`Message & operator& (const DataType &data)`  
*Appends data to the end of message.*

## Static Protected Attributes

- static const Traits\_ `traits_ []`

## Private Member Functions

- `Message & operator= (const MessageImpl &orig)`

### 10.59.1 Detailed Description

`template<unsigned int id> class keyvalue::MessageImpl< id >`

Implementation of class `Message`. This `template class` provides default implementations for `Message` methods and extends its interface.

In this `template class`, parameter `unsigned int id` serves to distinguish specializations. Clients, rather than directly instantiate this `template` by providing `id`, will use provided `typedefs` for the following types of `Messages`:

- `Error`;
- `Info`;
- `Warning`;
- `Report`;
- `Debug`.

#### Parameters

`id` : (`template parameter`) Used to distinguish different specializations.

### 10.59.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 10.59.2.1 `MessageImpl ( ) [inline]`

ATTENTION: If you get a compiler error here about

```
'boostSTATIC_ASSERTION_FAILURE<x>'
```

this means that you have illegally construct an `Info`, `Warning`, `Report`, or `Debug` without providing its level.

### 10.59.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.59.3.1 const string& getPrefix ( ) const [virtual]

Gets prefix associated this type of [Message](#).

##### Returns

The prefix.

Implements [Message](#).

#### 10.59.3.2 logger::Color getColor ( ) const [virtual]

Gets the color associated this type of [Message](#).

##### Returns

The prefix.

Implements [Message](#).

#### 10.59.3.3 unsigned int getLevel ( ) const [inherited]

Gets [Message](#)'s level.

##### Returns

The level.

#### 10.59.3.4 string getString ( ) const [inherited]

Gets [Message](#)'s text.

##### Returns

The text.

#### 10.59.3.5 Message & operator& ( const DataType & data ) [inherited]

Appends data to the end of message.

This template method makes use of `std::ostream::operator<<()` to append data to this [Message](#). Hence, the type of data *DataType* must be such that `std::ostream::operator<<(ostream&, const DataType&)` is well defined.

A typical use of this method is

```
Info info(1); // Info is derived from Message
size_t i;
std::vector<double> x;
// ...
info & "x[" & i & "]" = " & x[i];
```

**Warning:** For some reason, one cannot append `std::endl` to [Message](#), despite the fact that a standard `ostream` can accept it!

**Remark:** It would be more natural using `operator<<` rather than `operator&`. However, the main use of `operator&` is related to exceptions (see [exception::ExceptionImpl](#) documentation). Indeed, there exist `ExceptionImpl::operator&()` which just redirects its call to this `operator&` here. In the past, *KeyValue* exceptions were derived from `boost::exception` which defines `operator<<` for other purposes. Therefore, `operator&` was preferred rather than `operator<<` to avoid conflict with `boost`. Be aware that, in the near future, if it is proven convenient, one might change `operator&` to `operator<<` again.

### Parameters

*DataType* : (template parameter) Type of data;

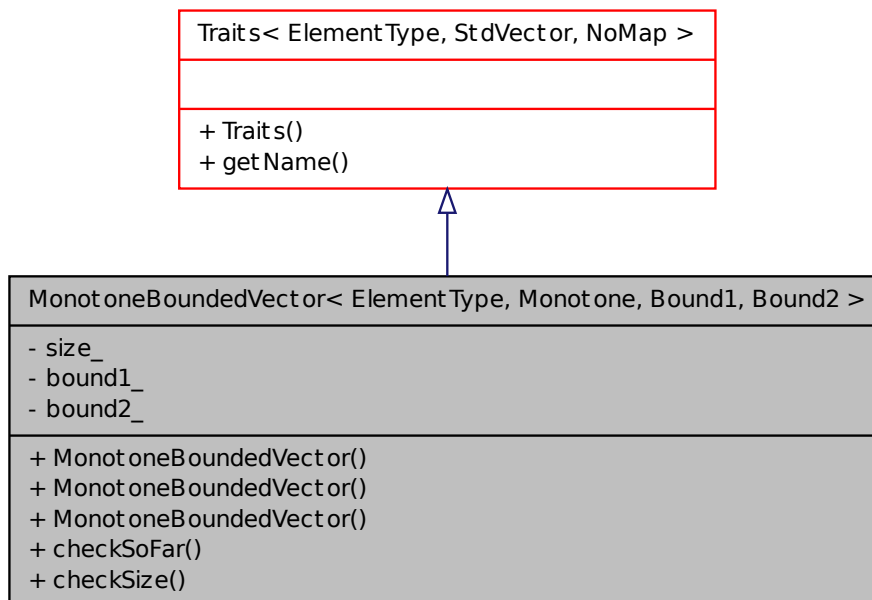
*data* : the data to be appended.

## 10.60 MonotoneBoundedVector< ElementType, Monotone, Bound1, Bound2 > Class Template Reference

Key for monotone bounded vectors.

```
#include <MonotoneBoundedVector.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for `MonotoneBoundedVector< ElementType, Monotone, Bound1, Bound2 >`:



## Public Types

- enum
- typedef Traits< ElementType, StdVector, NoMap > Traits\_
- typedef StdVector< typename NoMap< ElementType >::OutputType\_ > ConverterType\_
- typedef ConverterType\_::InputType\_ InputType\_
- typedef ConverterType\_::OutputType\_ OutputType\_
- typedef ElementType OutputType\_

## Public Member Functions

- MonotoneBoundedVector (const string &name, size\_t size=0)  
*Constructs a MonotoneBoundedVector given its name and expected size.*
- MonotoneBoundedVector (const string &name, const ElementType &bound1, size\_t size=0)  
*Constructs a MonotoneBoundedVector given its name, a bound and expected size.*
- MonotoneBoundedVector (const string &name, const ElementType &bound1, const ElementType &bound2, size\_t size=0)  
*Constructs a MonotoneBoundedVector given its name, two bounds and expected size.*
- void checkSoFar (const StdVector< ElementType > &container) const  
*Checks for monotonicity and boundness of the values.*
- void checkSize (size\_t size) const  
*Checks for the size of the vector of values.*
- string getName () const  
*Gets Key's name.*
- string getName () const  
*Gets name.*
- void setName (const string &name)  
*Sets name.*
- ElementType map (const value::Variant &variant) const  
*Performs the mapping.*

## Private Attributes

- const size\_t size\_
- const Bound1< ElementType > bound1\_
- const Bound2< ElementType > bound2\_

### 10.60.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename ElementType, typename Monotone, template< typename >
class Bound1 = NoBound, template< typename > class Bound2 = NoBound> class
keyvalue::key::MonotoneBoundedVector< ElementType, Monotone, Bound1, Bound2 >
```

Key for monotone bounded vectors. This `template` is used for keys whose converter type is a `StdVector` holding a `std::vector<ElementType> V` (of size  $n$ ) with bounded and ordered elements.

There are five types of monotonicity modeled by monotone classes:

- `NonMonotone` (which means the no monotonicity);
- `Increasing`;
- `StrictlyIncreasing`;
- `Decreasing`; and
- `StrictlyDecreasing`.

Given a monotone class `Monotone` and two bound `template` classes `Bound1` and `Bound2` (See `Bounded` for more information on bound `template` classes), `V` will be accepted only if

- $n = 1$  or  $V[i-1]$  and  $V[i]$  are in right order as defined by `Monotone`, for all  $i = 1, \dots, n - 1$ ;
- `bound1_::check(V[i]) = true` for all  $i = 0, \dots, n - 1$ ; and
- `bound2_::check(V[i]) = true` for all  $i = 0, \dots, n - 1$ ;

where `bound1_` and `bound2_` are instantiations (for `ElementType`) of bound `template` classes `Bound1` and `Bound2`, resp.

Additionally, at construction time, the key name and the expected size of the `V` are fixed. At the time the value for this key is requested, `V`'s size and its expected size are compared. If they do not match, then `V` is rejected.

Example 1: A key for a vector of dates in strictly increasing order:

```
MonotoneBoundedVector<ptime, StrictlyIncreasing> dates("Dates");
```

Example 2: A key for a vector of prices which accepts positive numbers.

```
MonotoneBoundedVector<double, NoBound, Geq> prices("Prices", 0.0);
```

Example 3: Same as in Example 2 but accepting only 10 elements:

```
MonotoneBoundedVector<double, NoBound, Geq> prices("Prices", 0.0, 10);
```

Example 4: A key for a vector of 5 decreasing numbers in the interval (-2,2):

```
MonotoneBoundedVector<double, Decreasing, Greater, Less> a("A", -2.0, 2.0, 5);
```

#### Parameters

**ElementType** : (template parameter) See description above;

**Monotone** : (template parameter) Monotone class;

**Bound1** : (template parameter) 1st bound `template` class;

**Bound2** : (template parameter) 2nd bound `template` class.



## 10.60.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 10.60.2.1 MonotoneBoundedVector ( const string & name, size\_t size = 0 ) [explicit]

Constructs a [MonotoneBoundedVector](#) given its name and expected size.

#### Parameters

*name* : The key name;

*size* : Expected size. By default, *size* = 0 which means there is no expected size, i.e., any strictly positive size for the [StdVector](#) content will be accepted.

### 10.60.2.2 MonotoneBoundedVector ( const string & name, const ElementType & bound1, size\_t size = 0 )

Constructs a [MonotoneBoundedVector](#) given its name, a bound and expected size.

#### Parameters

*name* : The key name;

*bound1* : The value to be wrapped by *Bound1*;

*size* : Expected size. By default, *size* = 0 which means there is no expected size, i.e., any strictly positive size for the [StdVector](#) content will be accepted.

### 10.60.2.3 MonotoneBoundedVector ( const string & name, const ElementType & bound1, const ElementType & bound2, size\_t size = 0 )

Constructs a [MonotoneBoundedVector](#) given its name, two bounds and expected size.

#### Parameters

*name* : The key name;

*bound1* : The value to be wrapped by *Bound1*;

*bound2* : The value to be wrapped by *Bound2*;

*size* : Expected size. By default, *size* = 0 which means there is no expected size, i.e., any strictly positive size for the [StdVector](#) content will be accepted.

## 10.60.3 Member Function Documentation

### 10.60.3.1 void checkSoFar ( const StdVector< ElementType > & container ) const

Checks for monotonicity and boundness of the values.

#### Parameters

*container* : The [StdVector](#) containing the `std::vector` of to be checked.

#### Exceptions

[RuntimeError](#) : If test fails.

**10.60.3.2 void checkSize ( size\_t size ) const**

Checks for the size of the vector of values.

**Parameters**

*container* : The [StdVector](#) containing the `std::vector` whose size should be checked.

**Exceptions**

[RuntimeError](#) : If there is no expected size or if it does not agree with real size.

**10.60.3.3 string getName ( ) const [inherited]**

Gets Key's name.

**Returns**

The Key's name.

**10.60.3.4 string getName ( ) const [inherited]**

Gets name.

**Returns**

The name.

**10.60.3.5 void setName ( const string & name ) [inherited]**

Sets name.

**Parameters**

*name* : The name.

**10.60.3.6 ElementType map ( const value::Variant & variant ) const [inherited]**

Performs the mapping.

This method retrieves the content of `value::Variant` and, by considering enabled lexical conversions, converts it to *Output*. (See [LexicalToolKit](#) documentation.)

**Parameters**

*variant* : A `value::Variant` containing the input to be mapped.

**Returns**

The mapping result.

## 10.61 NoBound< ElementType > Class Template Reference

NoBound bound class.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/generic/bound/NoBound.h>
```

### Public Member Functions

- bool [check](#) (const ElementType &x) const  
*Returns true.*
- const ElementType & [getBound](#) () const  
*Does not do anything.*
- const char \* [getName](#) () const  
*Does not do anything.*

### 10.61.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename ElementType> class keyvalue::key::NoBound< ElementType >
```

NoBound bound class.

#### Parameters

*ElementType* : (template parameter) Ignored. Accepted types are double, ptime, string and unsigned int. (Other types will generate a link error.)

### 10.61.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.61.2.1 bool check ( const ElementType & x ) const

Returns true.

#### Parameters

*x* : Ignored;

#### Returns

true.

#### 10.61.2.2 const ElementType& getBound ( ) const

Does not do anything.

This method must not be called. Otherwise we a [LogicError](#) will be thrown. It is here just to comply with bound classes specifications.

#### Returns

N/A.

## Exceptions

*LogicError.*

### 10.61.2.3 const char\* getName ( ) const

Does not do anything.

This method must not be called. Otherwise we a [LogicError](#) will be thrown. It is here just to comply with bound `classes` specifications.

## Returns

N/A.

## Exceptions

*LogicError.*

## 10.62 NoMap< OutputType > Class Template Reference

Identity map (aka, [NoMap](#)).

```
#include <keyvalue/key/map/NoMap.h>
```

## Public Types

- typedef OutputType **OutputType\_**

## Public Member Functions

- OutputType **map** (const [value::Variant](#) &variant) const  
*Performs the mapping.*

## Private Types

- typedef boost::is\_same< OutputType, bool >::type **IsBool\_**
- typedef boost::is\_same< OutputType, double >::type **IsDouble\_**
- typedef boost::is\_same< OutputType, ptime >::type **IsPtime\_**
- typedef boost::is\_same< OutputType, string >::type **IsString\_**
- typedef boost::is\_same< OutputType, unsigned int >::type **IsUInt\_**

## Private Member Functions

- virtual string **getName** () const =0  
*Gets `Key`'s name.*
- **BOOST\_STATIC\_ASSERT** (IsBool\_::value||IsDouble\_::value||IsString\_::value||IsPtime\_::value||IsUInt\_::value)

### 10.62.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename OutputType> class keyvalue::key::NoMap< OutputType >
```

Identity map (aka, [NoMap](#)). The input value is mapped to itself. For example, the value associated to key "Price" is supposed to be a `double` which must be passed on, without any kind of mapping or, in other terms, mapped by the identity function.

Remark: Only instantiations for *Output* equal to `bool`, `double`, `ptime`, `string` or `unsigned int` are provided.

#### Parameters

*OutputType* : (template parameter) Output type.

#### Return values

*OutputType\_* : Same as *OutputType*.

### 10.62.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.62.2.1 OutputType map ( const value::Variant & *variant* ) const

Performs the mapping.

This method retrieves the content of [value::Variant](#) and, by considering enabled lexical conversions, converts it to *Output*. (See [LexicalToolkit](#) documentation.)

#### Parameters

*variant* : A [value::Variant](#) containing the input to be mapped.

#### Returns

The mapping result.

#### 10.62.2.2 virtual string getName ( ) const [private, pure virtual]

Gets [Key](#)'s name.

#### Returns

The [Key](#)'s name.

## 10.63 NonMonotone Class Reference

[NonMonotone](#) class.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/generic/monotone/NonMonotone.h>
```

## Static Public Member Functions

- `template<typename ElementType >`  
`static bool check (const ElementType &x, const ElementType &y)`  
*Returns true.*
- `static const char * getName ()`  
*Does not do anything.*

### 10.63.1 Detailed Description

`NonMonotone` class. Used for keys with non monotone values.

### 10.63.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.63.2.1 `static bool check ( const ElementType & x, const ElementType & y ) [static]`

Returns true.

##### Parameters

`x` : Ignored;

`y` : Ignored.

*ElementType* : (template parameter) Type of `x`. Accepted types are `double`, `pTime`, `string` and `unsigned int`. (Other types will generate a link error.)

##### Returns

true.

#### 10.63.2.2 `static const char* getName ( ) [static]`

Does not do anything.

This method must not be called. Otherwise we a `LogicError` will be thrown. It is here just to comply with comparison classes specifications.

##### Returns

N/A.

##### Exceptions

*LogicError*.

## 10.64 Repository::NotFound Class Reference

Exception thrown by `get()` when a `DataSet` is not found.

```
#include <Repository.h>
```

Inherits `exception::RuntimeError`.

## Public Member Functions

- **NotFound** (string name)
- const string & **getName** () const

## Private Attributes

- const string **name\_**

### 10.64.1 Detailed Description

Exception thrown by `get()` when a [DataSet](#) is not found.

## 10.65 Nothing Class Reference

Empty class to represent empty data.

```
#include <keyvalue/value/Nothing.h>
```

### 10.65.1 Detailed Description

Empty class to represent empty data.

## 10.66 NullDeleter Class Reference

A `shared_ptr` deleter that does not do anything.

```
#include <keyvalue/util/NullDeleter.h>
```

## Public Member Functions

- void **operator**() (void const \*) const

## Private Member Functions

- [NullDeleter](#) & **operator=** (const [NullDeleter](#) &original)

### 10.66.1 Detailed Description

A `shared_ptr` deleter that does not do anything.

## 10.67 ObjectMap< ObjectType > Class Template Reference

Maps names to objects.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/map/ObjectMap.h>
```

## Public Types

- typedef shared\_ptr< ObjectType > **OutputType\_**

## Public Member Functions

- shared\_ptr< ObjectType > **map** (const value::Variant &variant) const  
*Performs the mapping.*

## Private Member Functions

- virtual string **getName** () const =0  
*Gets Key's name.*

### 10.67.1 Detailed Description

**template<typename ObjectType> class keyvalue::key::ObjectMap< ObjectType >**

Maps names to objects. A name (string) is mapped to (a pointer to) an object with that name. The mapping is performed by the [Repository](#).

When the object's name is not found in the [Repository](#), an attempt to build one from the given input (which, in fact, is a [value::Variant](#)) is done.

This map policy is automatically chosen by [Traits](#) when *OutputType* is not considered a basic type (see [Default](#) documentation). Hence, most users can ignore this map.

#### Parameters

*ObjectType* : (template parameter) The type of output object.

#### Return values

*OutputType\_* : Same as shared\_ptr<ObjectType>.

### 10.67.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.67.2.1 shared\_ptr< ObjectType > map ( const value::Variant & variant ) const

Performs the mapping.

#### Parameters

*variant* : A [value::Variant](#) containing the object's name.

#### Returns

The mapping result.



**10.67.2.2 virtual string getName ( ) const [private, pure virtual]**

Gets [Key](#)'s name.

**Returns**

The [Key](#)'s name.

**10.68 ObjectPtr Class Reference**

Pointer to objects.

```
#include <keyvalue/value/Result.h>
```

**10.68.1 Detailed Description**

Pointer to objects. Builders return pointers to objects which are converted to pointer to `void`.

```
typedef shared_ptr<void> ObjectPtr;
```

**10.69 Parent< T > Struct Template Reference**

Primary [Parent](#) template meta-function.

```
#include <Parent.h>
```

**10.69.1 Detailed Description**

```
template<typename T> struct keyvalue::value::Parent< T >
```

Primary [Parent](#) template meta-function. The types in namespace `value` follow an hierarchy NOT built through inheritance. Before explaining how this hierarchy is implemented, we will consider the reason for its existence by an explanatory example.

Consider a [Calculator](#) whose result is a `double x`. Since all [Calculators](#) are expected to return [Values](#), `x` must be converted before being returned. Recall that [Value](#) is a container for [Matrix](#), [Vector](#) or [Single](#). Obviously, [Single](#) is the right choice to carry `x`. However, [Single](#) is a container for [Variants](#). Hence, firstly `x` must be converted to [Variant](#). We conclude that `x` must to pass trough a series of conversions provided by copy-constructors. Therefore, the [Calculator](#) might return `x` as follows:

```
return Value(Single(Variant(x)));
```

It would be more convenient if these conversions were automatic. That is the reason for the hierarchy of types. Any type might be copy-constructed or assigned from any other type in a lower level of the hierarchy. In the example, returning `x` directly from the [Calculator](#) would imply in all the conversions up to [Value](#).

Let `T` be a type (a basic one or one created by a [Builder](#)) and `N` be of type `size_t`. The hierarchy has [Result](#) on the top level and is as follows:

```
Result
  \- Result::DataType_
```

```

+- ObjectPtr
|   \- shared_ptr<T>
|       \- T*
\-- Value
    \- Value::DataType_
        +- Single
        |   \- Variant
        |       \- Variant::DataType_
        |           +- Nothing
        |           +- bool
        |           +- double
        |           | +- int
        |           | +- unsigned int
        |           | \- long unsigned int
        |           +- string
        |               | +- char[]
        |               | +- char[N]
        |               | +- char*
        |               | +- const char[]
        |               | +- const char[N]
        |               | \- const char*
        |               \- ptime
        +- Vector
        |   \- vector<T>
        \-- Matrix

```

Remarks:

- Do not bother with types `Result::DataType_`, `Value::DataType_` and `Variant::DataType_`. They act as intermediary steps before conversions to their respective owner classes. You are not intent to directly create objects of those types.
- The presence of `T*` just below `shared_ptr<T>` provides an extra level of safety. Indeed, if a raw pointer to `T` is assigned or copy-constructed to a `Result` or any other type between them, then it will be immediately wrapped by a `shared_ptr<T>`.

Finally, `Parent` a template meta-function which returns the parent of a type according to the value hierarchy. Each for each type in the hierarchy (excluding `Result`) there should be a specialization.

### Parameters

`T` : The type whose parent should be returned.

### Return values

`Parent<T>::Type_` : `T`'s parent type.

## 10.70 PartialMap< OutputType > Class Template Reference

Partially maps names to constants.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/map/PartialMap.h>
```

### Public Types

- typedef OutputType **OutputType\_**

## Public Member Functions

- OutputType `map` (const `value::Variant` &variant) const  
*Performs the mapping.*
- virtual OutputType `get` (const string &name) const =0  
*Performs the mapping from `string` to `OutputType`.*

## Private Types

- typedef boost::is\_same< OutputType, double >::type **IsDouble\_**
- typedef boost::is\_same< OutputType, ptime >::type **IsPtime\_**
- typedef boost::is\_same< OutputType, unsigned int >::type **IsUInt\_**

## Private Member Functions

- virtual string `getName` () const =0  
*Gets `Key`'s name.*
- **BOOST\_STATIC\_ASSERT** (IsDouble\_::value||IsPtime\_::value||IsUInt\_::value)

### 10.70.1 Detailed Description

`template<typename OutputType> class keyvalue::key::PartialMap< OutputType >`

Partially maps names to constants. Use this map, when a special double, ptime or unsigned int value has a name.

For instance, when asked for the number of edges of a regular polygon, the answer must be an unsigned int greater than 2. For some special values (not all) there correspond a polygon name (e.g 'Triangle' for 3 or 'Square' for 4). There is no special name for a regular polygon with 1111 edges.

**Traits** derived classes which uses this map must implement a method to perform the mapping. This method has the following signature

```
Output get(const string& name) const;
```

#### Parameters

*OutputType* : (template parameter) Output type.

#### Return values

*OutputType\_* : Same as *OutputType*.

### 10.70.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.70.2.1 OutputType map ( const value::Variant & variant ) const

Performs the mapping.

This method converts the input from `value::Variant` to `string` and calls `get()`.

**Parameters**

*variant* : A [value::Variant](#) containing the input string to be mapped.

**Returns**

The mapping result.

**10.70.2.2 virtual OutputType get ( const string & name ) const [pure virtual]**

Performs the mapping from string to *OutputType*.

Must be implemented by real keys which use this map.

**Parameters**

*name* : The string to be mapped.

**Returns**

The mapping result.

**10.70.2.3 virtual string getName ( ) const [private, pure virtual]**

Gets [Key](#)'s name.

**Returns**

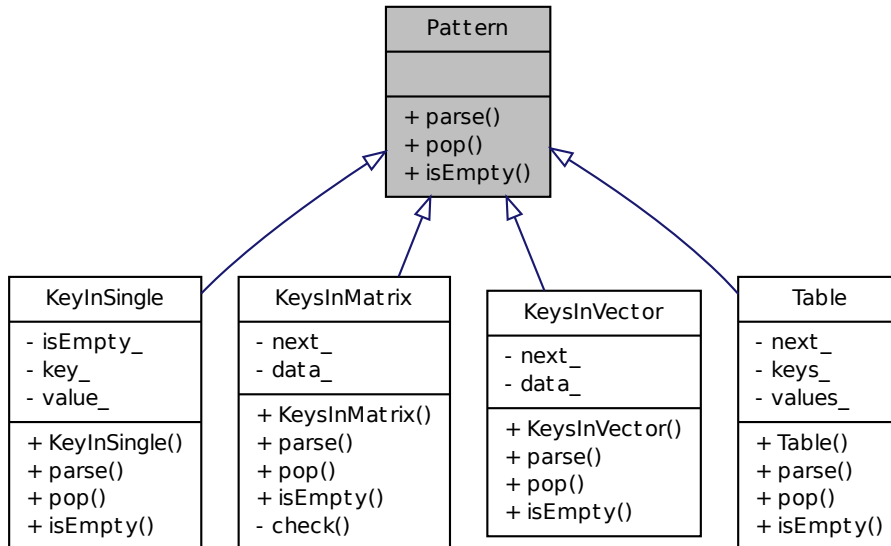
The [Key](#)'s name.

## 10.71 Pattern Class Reference

Protocol class which defines the interface for pattern recognition classes.

```
#include <keyvalue/pattern/Pattern.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Pattern:



## Classes

- class [QueueRaii](#)  
*This class implements RAI for a `frontend::Queue`.*

## Public Member Functions

- virtual bool `parse (frontend::Queue &queue)=0`  
*Parses the beginning of a `frontend::Queue`.*
- virtual `std::pair< string, value::Value > pop ()=0`  
*Gets and removes the next stored key-value pair.*
- virtual bool `isEmpty () const =0`  
*Checks if the list of recognized key-value pairs is empty.*

### 10.71.1 Detailed Description

Protocol class which defines the interface for pattern recognition classes. Each derived class is able to parse the beginning of a queue in an attempt to recognize a specific pattern of key-value pairs.

When a pattern is recognized (by `parse()`), the corresponding key-value pairs are stored in a list to be extracted later (by `pop()`).

## 10.71.2 Member Function Documentation

### 10.71.2.1 virtual bool parse ( frontend::Queue & queue ) [pure virtual]

Parses the beginning of a [frontend::Queue](#).

When a pattern is recognized, the [value::Value](#) objects which make it are removed from [frontend::Queue](#) and all corresponding key-value pairs are stored inside the `this class` for later queries.

#### Parameters

*queue* : [frontend::Queue](#) to be parsed.

#### Returns

If the pattern is recognized, then this method returns `true`. Otherwise, it returns `false`.

Implemented in [KeyInSingle](#), [KeysInMatrix](#), [KeysInVector](#), and [Table](#).

### 10.71.2.2 virtual std::pair<string, value::Value> pop ( ) [pure virtual]

Gets and removes the next stored key-value pair.

The debug version checks if there is any key-value pair be popped (by calling [isEmpty\(\)](#)) and throw an exception when the check fails. Release version has undefined behavior when the list is empty.

#### Returns

The key-value pair.

#### Exceptions

*LogicError* : (Debug build only) When the list is empty.

Implemented in [KeyInSingle](#), [KeysInMatrix](#), [KeysInVector](#), and [Table](#).

### 10.71.2.3 virtual bool isEmpty ( ) const [pure virtual]

Checks if the list of recognized key-value pairs is empty.

#### Returns

If the list is empty, this method returns `true`. Otherwise, it returns `false`.

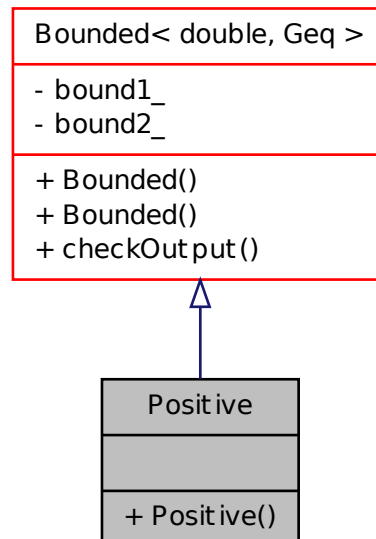
Implemented in [KeyInSingle](#), [KeysInMatrix](#), [KeysInVector](#), and [Table](#).

## 10.72 Positive Class Reference

A general key for positive values.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/generic/Positive.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Positive:



## Public Types

- enum
- typedef `Traits< double, StdSingle, Default > Traits_`
- typedef `StdSingle< typename Default< double >::OutputType_ > ConverterType_`
- typedef `ConverterType_::InputType_ InputType_`
- typedef `ConverterType_::OutputType_ OutputType_`

## Public Member Functions

- `Positive` (const string &name)  
*Constructs key and sets its name.*
- void `checkOutput` (doubleelement) const  
*Compares element against the bound(s).*
- string `getName` () const  
*Gets Key's name.*
- string `getName` () const  
*Gets name.*
- void `setName` (const string &name)

*Sets name.*

### 10.72.1 Detailed Description

A general key for positive values.

### 10.72.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 10.72.2.1 Positive ( const string & name ) [explicit]

Constructs key and sets its name.

This class is derived from [Bounded<double, Geq>](#) and set its lower bound to 0.0 at construction time.

### 10.72.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.72.3.1 void checkOutput ( double element ) const [inherited]

Compares *element* against the bound(s).

##### Parameters

*element* : Element to be checked.

##### Exceptions

[RuntimeError](#) : If *element* is out of bound(s).

#### 10.72.3.2 string getName ( ) const [inherited]

Gets Key's name.

##### Returns

The Key's name.

#### 10.72.3.3 string getName ( ) const [inherited]

Gets name.

##### Returns

The name.

#### 10.72.3.4 void setName ( const string & name ) [inherited]

Sets name.

##### Parameters

*name* : The name.

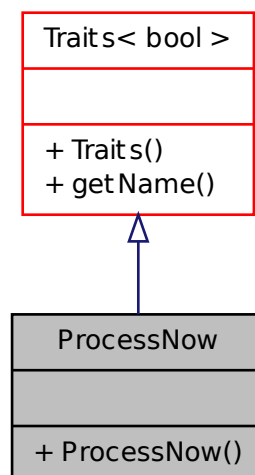


## 10.73 ProcessNow Class Reference

[ProcessNow](#) key.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/specific/ProcessNow.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ProcessNow:



### Public Types

- enum
- typedef `Traits< bool, StdSingle, Default > Traits_`
- typedef `StdSingle< typename Default< bool >::OutputType_ > ConverterType_`
- typedef `ConverterType_::InputType_ InputType_`
- typedef `ConverterType_::OutputType_ OutputType_`

### Public Member Functions

- `ProcessNow ()`  
*Constructs key and set its name.*
- string `getName () const`  
*Gets Key's name.*
- string `getName () const`  
*Gets name.*
- void `setName (const string &name)`

*Sets name.*

### 10.73.1 Detailed Description

[ProcessNow](#) key. [Key](#)'s name is "ProcessNow".

### 10.73.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 10.73.2.1 `ProcessNow ( )`

Constructs key and set its name.

### 10.73.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.73.3.1 `string getName ( ) const [inherited]`

Gets [Key](#)'s name.

##### Returns

The [Key](#)'s name.

#### 10.73.3.2 `string getName ( ) const [inherited]`

Gets name.

##### Returns

The name.

#### 10.73.3.3 `void setName ( const string & name ) [inherited]`

Sets name.

##### Parameters

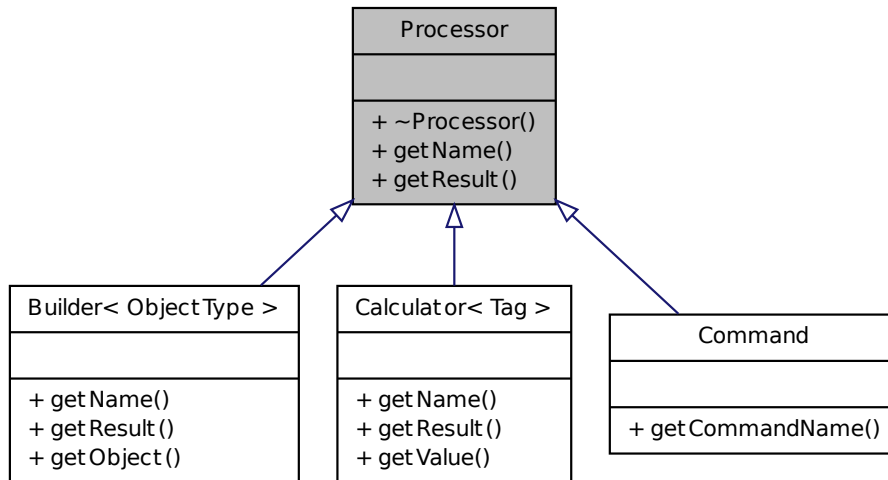
*name* : The name.

## 10.74 Processor Class Reference

Protocol class which defines [Processor](#) interface.

```
#include <keyvalue/mngt/Processor.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Processor:



## Public Member Functions

- virtual const char \* [getName](#) () const =0  
Gets *Processor*'s name.
- virtual [value::Result](#) [getResult](#) (const [DataSet](#) &data) const =0  
Gets result of processing a *DataSet*.

### 10.74.1 Detailed Description

Protocol class which defines [Processor](#) interface. This is the abstract base class for all processors. Since this class is abstract, it cannot be instantiated to build or calculate a particular type of object or value. When one wants to build or calculate a known type of result, then he/she must use [ProcessorInstantiator](#).

### 10.74.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.74.2.1 virtual const char\* getName ( ) const [pure virtual]

Gets [Processor](#)'s name.

#### Returns

The name.

Implemented in [Builder< ObjectType >](#), and [Calculator< Tag >](#).

### 10.74.2.2 virtual value::Result getResult ( const DataSet & data ) const [pure virtual]

Gets result of processing a [DataSet](#).

This is a low level method which bypasses the memoization technique implemented by [DataSet](#) (see [DataSet::mustUpdate\(\)](#)). Therefore, if *processor* is a [Processor](#) and *data* is a [DataSet](#), then rather than

```
processor.getResult (data);
```

one should use

```
data.process (processor);
```

Actually, the latter calls the former adding memoization support.

#### Parameters

*data* : [DataSet](#) to be processed.

#### Returns

The result.

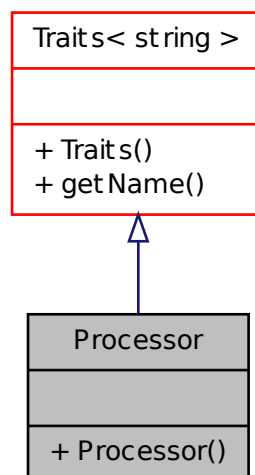
Implemented in [Builder< ObjectType >](#), and [Calculator< Tag >](#).

## 10.75 Processor Class Reference

[Processor](#) key.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/specific/Processor.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Processor:



## Public Types

- enum
- typedef [Traits](#)< string, [StdSingle](#), [Default](#) > [Traits\\_](#)
- typedef [StdSingle](#)< typename [Default](#)< string >::OutputType\_ > [ConverterType\\_](#)
- typedef [ConverterType\\_](#)::InputType\_ [InputType\\_](#)
- typedef [ConverterType\\_](#)::OutputType\_ [OutputType\\_](#)

## Public Member Functions

- [Processor](#) ()  
*Constructs key and sets its name.*
- string [getName](#) () const  
*Gets Key's name.*
- string [getName](#) () const  
*Gets name.*
- void [setName](#) (const string &name)  
*Sets name.*

### 10.75.1 Detailed Description

[Processor](#) key. [Key](#)'s name is "Processor".

### 10.75.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 10.75.2.1 [Processor](#) ( )

Constructs key and sets its name.

### 10.75.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.75.3.1 string [getName](#) ( ) const [\[inherited\]](#)

Gets Key's name.

#### Returns

The Key's name.

#### 10.75.3.2 string [getName](#) ( ) const [\[inherited\]](#)

Gets name.

#### Returns

The name.

### 10.75.3.3 void setName ( const string & name ) [inherited]

Sets name.

#### Parameters

*name* : The name.

## 10.76 ProcessorInstantiator< Tag > Class Template Reference

Instantiate a processor given its *Tag*.

```
#include <keyvalue/mngt/ProcessorInstantiator.h>
```

### Static Public Member Functions

- static [Processor](#) & getInstance ()  
*Gets the unique instance of the [Processor](#) assigned to *Tag*.*

#### 10.76.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename Tag> class keyvalue::ProcessorInstantiator< Tag >
```

Instantiate a processor given its *Tag*. To each [Processor](#) there should be assigned a *Tag* which is a type that uniquely identifies the [Builder](#) or [Calculator](#). Certain parts of *KeyValue* assume that a *Tag* is a (declared but no defined) `class` member of `namespace tag`. Additionally, [Builders](#) can also be instantiated from the type of object they build.

#### 10.76.2 Member Function Documentation

##### 10.76.2.1 static Processor& getInstance ( ) [static]

Gets the unique instance of the [Processor](#) assigned to *Tag*.

#### Returns

The unique instance of the [Processor](#) assigned to *Tag*.

## 10.77 ProcessorMngr Class Reference

The processor manager.

```
#include <keyvalue/mngt/ProcessorMngr.h>
```

### Public Member Functions

- void add (const [Processor](#) \*processor)  
*Registers a [Processor](#).*

- const [Processor](#) & [getProcessor](#) (const string &name) const  
*Gets [Processor](#) of a given name.*
- const [Command](#) & [getCommand](#) (const string &name) const  
*Gets [Command](#) of a given name.*
- [value::Vector](#) [getCmdList](#) () const  
*Gets the list of all registered [Commands](#).*

### Private Types

- typedef std::map< string, const [Processor](#) \* > [PrcMapType\\_](#)
- typedef std::map< string, const [Command](#) \* > [CmdMapType\\_](#)

### Private Attributes

- [PrcMapType\\_](#) [prcMap\\_](#)
- [CmdMapType\\_](#) [cmdMap\\_](#)
- bool [dummy\\_](#)

### Static Private Attributes

- static const [Processor](#) \* [kvProcessors\\_](#)
- static const [Processor](#) \* [processors\\_](#)

## 10.77.1 Detailed Description

The processor manager. This `class` centralizes the processing of all types of results. It maps [Processor](#)'s names to a corresponding pointer to [Processor](#).

Given the [Processor](#)'s name and an input sufficient for the processing, this `class` redirects the input to the correct [Processor](#).

Use [util::Global](#) to access the global [ProcessorMngr](#).

## 10.77.2 Member Function Documentation

### 10.77.2.1 void add ( const [Processor](#) \* *processor* )

Registers a [Processor](#).

#### Parameters

*processor* : A pointer to the [Processor](#) to be registered.

### 10.77.2.2 `const Processor& getProcessor ( const string & name ) const`

Gets [Processor](#) of a given name.

#### Parameters

*name* : The name of the [Processor](#) to be retrieved.

#### Returns

The [Processor](#).

#### Exceptions

*RuntimeError()* : If there is no registered [Processor](#) called *name*.

### 10.77.2.3 `const Command& getCommand ( const string & name ) const`

Gets [Command](#) of a given name.

#### Parameters

*name* : The name of the [Command](#) to be retrieved.

#### Returns

The [Command](#).

#### Exceptions

*RuntimeError()* : If there is no registered [Command](#) called *name*.

### 10.77.2.4 `value::Vector getCmdList ( ) const`

Gets the list of all registered [Commands](#).

#### Returns

A vector with names of registered [Commands](#).

## 10.77.3 Member Data Documentation

### 10.77.3.1 `bool dummy_ [private]`

The following three data members are used to refer to [ProcessorInstantiators](#) implemented by bridge libraries. Otherwise, the processor pointers won't be included by the linker and, consequently, registration won't occur.

## 10.78 Queue Class Reference

Protocol class which defines the [Queue](#) interface.

```
#include <keyvalue/frontend/Queue.h>
```



## Public Member Functions

- virtual string `getName ()` const =0
- virtual bool `isEmpty ()` const =0  
*Checks if this [Queue](#) is empty.*
- virtual `value::Value pop ()`=0  
*Gets the next element and mark it for latter removal.*
- virtual void `remove ()`=0  
*Removes popped elements definitely from the [Queue](#).*
- virtual void `putBack ()`=0  
*Puts popped elements back on the [Queue](#).*

### 10.78.1 Detailed Description

Protocol `class` which defines the [Queue](#) interface. Each front-end (spreadsheet add-in, XML parser, ...) has to implement a [Queue](#) which is responsible for converting from its own types to `value::Value` objects which become elements of the [Queue](#).

Elements can be popped (throw `pop()`) one by one. When one element is popped, it is marked for later removal. Marked elements can be put back on the [Queue](#) (throw `putBack()`) or they can be definitely removed from it (throw `remove()`).

### 10.78.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.78.2.1 virtual bool isEmpty ( ) const [pure virtual]

Checks if this [Queue](#) is empty.

#### Returns

If this [Queue](#) is empty or all its elements are marked for removal, then this methods returns `true`. Otherwise, it returns `false`.

#### 10.78.2.2 virtual value::Value pop ( ) [pure virtual]

Gets the next element and mark it for latter removal.

The debug version should check if there is any element to be popped (by calling `isEmpty()`) and throw an exception when the check fails. The release version has undefined behavior when this [Queue](#) is empty.

#### Returns

Next value which is not marked for removal.

#### Exceptions

***LogicError*** : (Debug build only) When there is no element to be popped.

**10.78.2.3 virtual void remove ( ) [pure virtual]**

Removes popped elements definitely from the [Queue](#).

The implementation should be such that it is safe to call this method even when there is no element to be removed.

**10.78.2.4 virtual void putBack ( ) [pure virtual]**

Puts popped elements back on the [Queue](#).

The implementation should be such that it is safe to call this method even when there is no element to be put back.

**10.79 Pattern::QueueRaii Class Reference**

This class implements RAIi for a [frontend::Queue](#).

```
#include <keyvalue/pattern/Pattern.h>
```

**Public Member Functions**

- [QueueRaii](#) ([frontend::Queue](#) &queue)  
*Acquires resource ([frontend::Queue](#)).*

**Private Attributes**

- [frontend::Queue](#) & queue\_

**10.79.1 Detailed Description**

This class implements RAIi for a [frontend::Queue](#). By constructing an object type at the beginning of [parse\(\)](#) we assure a commit-or-rollback semantics for the Queue and, thus, a strong exception safety guarantee for the [parse\(\)](#) method.

**10.79.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation****10.79.2.1 QueueRaii ( frontend::Queue & queue )**

Acquires resource ([frontend::Queue](#)).

**Parameters**

*queue* : [frontend::Queue](#) which will have the commit-or-rollback semantics.

**10.80 DataSet::Record Struct Reference**

A wrapper around a [value::Value](#).

## Public Types

- typedef boost::weak\_ptr< [Record](#) > **WeakPtr**

## Public Member Functions

- **Record** (const [value::Value](#) &rawValue)
- **Record** (WeakPtr next, WeakPtr driver)

## Public Attributes

- [value::Value](#) rawValue\_
- bool isBusy\_
- WeakPtr next\_
- WeakPtr driver\_
- boost::any cache\_
- std::type\_info \* keyType\_

### 10.80.1 Detailed Description

A wrapper around a [value::Value](#). Beside each key-value pair the [DataSet](#) must stores data needed to process the value (*e.g.*, cached results). This struct wraps a [value::Value](#) and all those extra information.

## 10.81 Report Class Reference

MessageImpl instantiation used for reporting results.

```
#include <keyvalue/sys/message/MessageImpl.h>
```

### 10.81.1 Detailed Description

MessageImpl instantiation used for reporting results. typedef MessageImpl<3> [Report](#);

## 10.82 Repository Class Reference

The [Repository](#) of [DataSets](#).

```
#include <keyvalue/mngt/Repository.h>
```

## Classes

- class [NotFound](#)

*Exception thrown by `get()` when a [DataSet](#) is not found.*

## Public Member Functions

- void [add](#) (shared\_ptr< [DataSet](#) > dataSet)  
*Inserts a [DataSet](#) to [Repository](#).*
- bool [erase](#) (const string &name)  
*Erases a [DataSet](#) from [Repository](#).*
- size\_t [clear](#) ()  
*Erases all [DataSets](#) from [Repository](#).*
- shared\_ptr< [DataSet](#) > [find](#) (const string &name) const  
*Gets a [DataSet](#) stored in the [Repository](#).*
- shared\_ptr< [DataSet](#) > [getDataSet](#) (const string &name) const  
*Gets a [DataSet](#) stored in the [Repository](#).*
- size\_t [getSize](#) () const  
*Gets the current number of stored [DataSets](#).*
- value::Vector [getList](#) () const  
*Gets the list of all stored [DataSets](#).*

## Private Types

- typedef std::map< string, shared\_ptr< [DataSet](#) > > **Map\_**
- typedef Map\_::value\_type **Pair\_**

## Private Attributes

- Map\_ **map\_**

### 10.82.1 Detailed Description

The [Repository](#) of [DataSets](#). Use [util::Global](#) to access the global [Repository](#).

### 10.82.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.82.2.1 void add ( shared\_ptr< [DataSet](#) > *dataSet* )

Inserts a [DataSet](#) to [Repository](#).

If a [DataSet](#) with the same name already exists in the repository, then it will be destroyed and replaced by the new one.

If the [DataSet](#) name starts with '#', then nothing will be done.

Debug build asserts that name is not empty. Release build has undefined behavior in this circumstance.

**Parameters**

*dataSet* : Pointer to the [DataSet](#) to be inserted.

**Exceptions**

*LogicError* : (Debug build only) If [DataSet](#) name is empty.

**10.82.2.2 bool erase ( const string & name )**

Erases a [DataSet](#) from [Repository](#).

**Parameters**

*name* : The name of [DataSet](#) to be erased.

**Returns**

This method returns `true` if the [DataSet](#) was found and erased. Otherwise it returns `false`.

**10.82.2.3 size\_t clear ( )**

Erases all [DataSets](#) from [Repository](#).

**Returns**

The number of [DataSets](#) erased.

**10.82.2.4 shared\_ptr<DataSet> find ( const string & name ) const**

Gets a [DataSet](#) stored in the [Repository](#).

**Parameters**

*name* : The name of the required [DataSet](#).

**Returns**

If [DataSet](#) is found, then this method returns a pointer to it. Otherwise, it returns a null pointer.

**10.82.2.5 shared\_ptr<DataSet> getDataSet ( const string & name ) const**

Gets a [DataSet](#) stored in the [Repository](#).

**Parameters**

*name* : The name of the required [DataSet](#).

**Exceptions**

*NotFound* : If [DataSet](#) *name* is not found.

**Returns**

A pointer to the [DataSet](#).

### 10.82.2.6 `size_t getSize ( ) const`

Gets the current number of stored [DataSets](#).

#### Returns

The number of stored [DataSets](#).

### 10.82.2.7 `value::Vector getList ( ) const`

Gets the list of all stored [DataSets](#).

#### Returns

A vector with names of stored [DataSets](#).

## 10.83 Result Class Reference

A single-valued container for [ObjectPtr](#) or [Value](#).

```
#include <keyvalue/value/Result.h>
```

### Public Types

- `typedef boost::variant< ObjectPtr, Value > DataType_`

### Public Member Functions

- [Result](#) ()  
*Default constructor sets content to null [ObjectPtr](#).*
- [Result](#) (const `DataType_ &data`)  
*Builds and sets content.*
- `template<typename Rhs >`  
[Result](#) (const Rhs &rhs)  
*Builds and sets content.*
- `template<typename Rhs >`  
[Result](#) & `operator=` (const Rhs &rhs)  
*Assignment operator.*
- `ObjectPtr` [getObjectPtr](#) () const  
*Gets content.*
- `ObjectPtr` [getObjectPtr](#) ()  
*Non const [getObjectPtr](#)().*
- const `Value` \* [getValue](#) () const

*Gets content.*

- `Value * getValue ()`  
*Non const `getValue()`.*

## Private Attributes

- `DataType_ data_`

### 10.83.1 Detailed Description

A single-valued container for [ObjectPtr](#) or [Value](#).

### 10.83.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 10.83.2.1 `Result ( )`

Default constructor sets content to null [ObjectPtr](#).

#### 10.83.2.2 `Result ( const DataType_ & data )`

Builds and sets content.

Takes type on 1-level-down on the value hierarchy.

#### Parameters

*data* : The content.

#### 10.83.2.3 `Result ( const Rhs & rhs )`

Builds and sets content.

Takes type on 2-or-more-levels-down on the value hierarchy.

#### Parameters

*rhs* : The content.

If you get an error here about 'keyvaluevalue::Parent<Rhs>', this means that Rhs isn't in a lower level in the hierarchy.

### 10.83.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.83.3.1 `Result & operator= ( const Rhs & rhs )`

Assignment operator.

Takes type on 2-or-more-levels-down on the value hierarchy.

**Parameters**

*rhs* : The data to be assigned.

**Returns**

A reference to `this`.

If you get an error here about 'keyvaluevalue::Parent<P>', this means that `Rhs` isn't in a lower level in the hierarchy.

**10.83.3.2 ObjectPtr getObjectPtr ( ) const**

Gets content.

**Returns**

A `const` pointer to the content, if it is an [ObjectPtr](#). Otherwise, a null pointer.

**10.83.3.3 ObjectPtr getObjectPtr ( )**

Non `const` [getObjectPtr\(\)](#).

**10.83.3.4 const Value\* getValue ( ) const**

Gets content.

**Returns**

A `const` pointer to the content, if it is a [Value](#). Otherwise, a null pointer.

**10.83.3.5 Value\* getValue ( )**

Non `const` [getValue\(\)](#).

**10.84 RuntimeError Class Reference**

Base class for all *KeyValue* exceptions occurring at runtime.

```
#include <keyvalue/sys/exception/Exception.h>
```

**10.84.1 Detailed Description**

Base class for all *KeyValue* exceptions occurring at runtime. `typedef ExceptionImpl<std::runtime_error, Error> RuntimeError;`

**10.85 Saver< SavedType > Class Template Reference**

Saves a variable reference at construction time to restore/set its value at destruction time.



## Public Member Functions

- [Saver](#) (SavedType &data)  
*Constructs a [Saver](#) for a variable.*
- [Saver](#) (SavedType &data, const SavedType &onExit)  
*Constructs a [Saver](#) for a variable and sets the value it will get at time the of [Saver](#)'s destruction.*
- SavedType [getSaved](#) () const  
*Gets saved value.*

## Private Attributes

- SavedType & [data\\_](#)
- SavedType [onExit\\_](#)

### 10.85.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename SavedType> class keyvalue::util::Saver< SavedType >
```

Saves a variable reference at construction time to restore/set its value at destruction time. This `class` applies Stroustrup's RAII technique to reset a (probably, static) variable when [Saver](#) go out of scope. The variable can be reset to the value it had when [Saver](#) was constructed or set to another given value.

#### Parameters

*SavedType* : (template parameter) The type of saved value.

### 10.85.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 10.85.2.1 Saver ( SavedType & data ) [explicit]

Constructs a [Saver](#) for a variable.

#### Parameters

*data* : the variable to be saved.

#### 10.85.2.2 Saver ( SavedType & data, const SavedType & onExit )

Constructs a [Saver](#) for a variable and sets the value it will get at time the of [Saver](#)'s destruction.

#### Parameters

*data* : the variable to be saved.

*onExit* : the value that *data* is set to when [Saver](#) is destroyed.

### 10.85.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.85.3.1 SavedType getSaved ( ) const

Gets saved value.

#### Returns

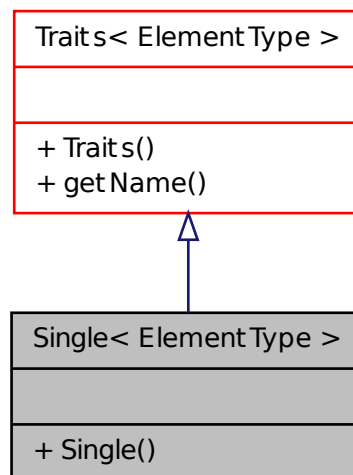
The value.

## 10.86 Single< ElementType > Class Template Reference

Generic key whose converter type is [StdSingle](#).

```
#include <keyvalue/key/generic/Single.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Single< ElementType >:



### Public Types

- enum
- typedef [Traits](#)< ElementType, [StdSingle](#), [Default](#) > **Traits\_**
- typedef [StdSingle](#)< typename [Default](#)< ElementType >::OutputType\_ > **ConverterType\_**
- typedef [ConverterType\\_](#)::InputType\_ **InputType\_**
- typedef [ConverterType\\_](#)::OutputType\_ **OutputType\_**

### Public Member Functions

- [Single](#) (const string &name)

*Constructs the key and sets its name.*

- string `getName () const`  
*Gets Key's name.*
- string `getName () const`  
*Gets name.*
- void `setName (const string &name)`  
*Sets name.*

### 10.86.1 Detailed Description

`template<typename ElementType> class keyvalue::key::Single< ElementType >`

Generic key whose converter type is [StdSingle](#).

#### Parameters

*ElementType* : (template parameter) The output type.

### 10.86.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 10.86.2.1 `Single ( const string & name ) [explicit]`

Constructs the key and sets its name.

### 10.86.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.86.3.1 `string getName ( ) const [inherited]`

Gets Key's name.

#### Returns

The Key's name.

#### 10.86.3.2 `string getName ( ) const [inherited]`

Gets name.

#### Returns

The name.

### 10.86.3.3 void setName ( const string & name ) [inherited]

Sets name.

#### Parameters

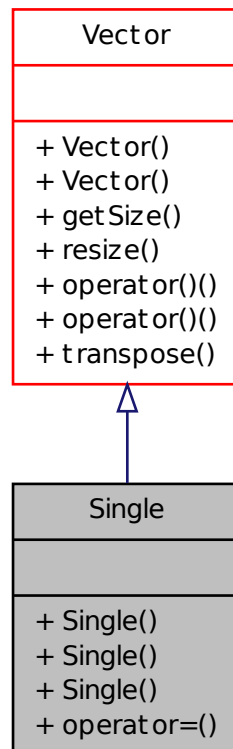
*name* : The name.

## 10.87 Single Class Reference

A 1 x 1 [Matrix](#).

```
#include <keyvalue/value/Single.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Single:



### Public Member Functions

- [Single \(\)](#)

*Default constructor sets content to [Variant](#)'s default.*

- `Single (const Variant &data)`  
*Builds and sets content.*
- `template<typename Rhs > Single (const Rhs &rhs)`  
*Builds and sets content.*
- `template<typename Rhs > Single & operator= (const Rhs &rhs)`  
*Assignment operator.*
- `size_t getSize () const`  
*Gets Vector size.*
- `void resize (size_t size)`  
*Resizes the vector.*
- `void resize (size_t nRows, size_t nCols)`  
*Resizes the matrix.*
- `const Variant & operator() (size_t i) const`  
*Provides access to the i-th element.*
- `Variant & operator() (size_t i)`  
*Non const operator()().*
- `const Variant & operator() (size_t i, size_t j) const`  
*Provides access to the element in the i-th row and j-th column.*
- `Variant & operator() (size_t i, size_t j)`  
*Non const operator()().*
- `void transpose ()`  
*Transposes the vector.*
- `size_t getNRows () const`  
*Gets number of rows.*
- `size_t getNCols () const`  
*Gets number of columns.*
- `bool operator== (const Matrix &rhs) const`  
*Comparison operator.*

## Protected Member Functions

- `void transposeVector ()`  
*Transposes the matrix if one of its dimensions is 1.*

### 10.87.1 Detailed Description

A 1 x 1 [Matrix](#). See [Matrix](#) documentation for more details.

### 10.87.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 10.87.2.1 Single ( )

Default constructor sets content to [Variant](#)'s default.

#### 10.87.2.2 Single ( const Variant & data )

Builds and sets content.

Takes type on 1-level-down on the value hierarchy.

##### Parameters

*data* : The content.

#### 10.87.2.3 Single ( const Rhs & rhs )

Builds and sets content.

Takes type on 2-or-more-levels-down on the value hierarchy.

##### Parameters

*rhs* : The content.

If you get an error here about 'keyvaluevalue::Parent<Rhs>', this means that Rhs isn't in a lower level in the hierarchy.

### 10.87.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.87.3.1 Single & operator= ( const Rhs & rhs )

Assignment operator.

Takes type on 2-or-more-levels-down on the value hierarchy.

##### Parameters

*rhs* : The data to be assigned.

##### Returns

A reference to `this`.

If you get an error here about 'keyvaluevalue::Parent<Rhs>', this means that Rhs isn't in a lower level in the hierarchy.

**10.87.3.2** `size_t getSize ( ) const` **[inherited]**

Gets [Vector](#) size.

**Returns**

The size.

**10.87.3.3** `void resize ( size_t size )` **[inherited]**

Resizes the vector.

The size of a vector can not increase. Debug build check for this and an exception is thrown when the test fails. Release build has undefined behavior in this case.

**Parameters**

*size* : New size.

**Exceptions**

[LogicError](#) : (Debug build only) If the new dimension is greater than the original one.

**10.87.3.4** `void resize ( size_t nRows, size_t nCols )` **[inherited]**

Resizes the matrix.

The size of a matrix (*i.e.*, number of rows times number of columns) can not increase. Debug build check for this and an exception is thrown when the test fails. Release build has undefined behavior in this case.

The contents of a matrix after resizing is undefined.

**Parameters**

*nRows* : number of rows;

*nCols* : number of columns.

**Exceptions**

[LogicError](#) : (Debug build only) If the new size is greater than the original one.

**10.87.3.5** `const Variant& operator() ( size_t i ) const` **[inherited]**

Provides access to the *i-th* element.

Debug build performs bound check and throws an exception when the check fail. Release build has undefined behavior in that circumstance.

**Parameters**

*i* : Element's index.

**Returns**

A `const` reference to the *i-th* element.

## Exceptions

**LogicError** : (Debug build only) When  $i$  is not smaller than vector's dimension.

### 10.87.3.6 Variant& operator() ( size\_t i ) [inherited]

Non const operator().

### 10.87.3.7 const Variant& operator() ( size\_t i, size\_t j ) const [inherited]

Provides access to the element in the  $i$ -th row and  $j$ -th column.

Debug build perform bound checks and throws an exception on failure. Release build has undefined behavior in that case.

#### Parameters

$i$  : Row index;

$j$  : Column index.

#### Returns

A const reference to  $(i, j)$ -th element.

## Exceptions

**LogicError** : (Debug build only) If  $i$  is not smaller than the number of rows or  $j$  is not smaller than the number of columns.

### 10.87.3.8 Variant& operator() ( size\_t i, size\_t j ) [inherited]

Non const operator().

### 10.87.3.9 void transpose ( ) [inherited]

Transposes the vector.

### 10.87.3.10 size\_t getNRows ( ) const [inherited]

Gets number of rows.

#### Returns

The number of rows.

### 10.87.3.11 size\_t getNCols ( ) const [inherited]

Gets number of columns.

#### Returns

The number of columns.



**10.87.3.12 bool operator==( const Matrix & rhs ) const [inherited]**

Comparison operator.

Recall that `Matrix` has reference semantics. Consider the code:

```
Matrix m1(2,2);
m1(0,0) = m1(0,1) = m1(1,0) = m1(1,1) = 1.0;
Matrix m2(2,2);
m2(0,0) = m2(0,1) = m2(1,0) = m2(1,1) = 1.0;
Matrix m3(m1);
```

Then `m1 == m2` is false and `m1 == m3` is true.

**Parameters**

*rhs* : The `Value` to be compared against.

**Returns**

This method returns `true` if `*this` and *rhs* refer to the same data. Otherwise it returns `false`.

**10.87.3.13 void transposeVector( ) [protected, inherited]**

Transposes the matrix if one of its dimensions is 1.

In-place matrix transposition is a complicated stuff. See

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/In-place\\_matrix\\_transposition](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/In-place_matrix_transposition)

However, since the storage is linear, the memory layouts of  $n \times 1$  and  $1 \times n$  matrix, are the same. Hence, we only need to swap dimensions. This method is intent to perform only this simple transposition and it is protected to be called by `Vector` which derives from this class.

Debug build checks if either of the dimensions is 1 and throws an exception if the test fails. Release build has undefined behaviour in that circumstance.

**Exceptions**

**LogicError** : (Debug build only) If none of dimensions is 1.

**10.88 StdMatrix< ElementType > Class Template Reference**

Converter from `value::Matrix` to `shared_ptr<std::vector<std::vector<ElementType>>>`.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/converter/StdMatrix.h>
```

**Public Types**

- typedef `value::Matrix InputType_`  
*Compulsory member.*
- typedef `shared_ptr< std::vector< std::vector< ElementType > > > OutputType_`  
*Compulsory member.*

## Public Member Functions

- `StdMatrix` (const `InputType_` &input, `OutputType_` \*cache)  
*Compulsory constructor.*
- `bool isEmpty () const`  
*Compulsory member: Checks if conversion has finished.*
- `value::Variant pop ()`  
*Compulsory member: Gets next input element.*
- `void insert (const ElementType &element)`  
*Compulsory member: Inserts a new element into the output container.*
- `OutputType_ getOutput () const`  
*Compulsory member: Gets output container.*
- `bool mustUpdate () const`  
*Compulsory member: Informs if cached value is up to date.*

## Private Attributes

- const `InputType_` & `input_`
- `OutputType_` `output_`
- `OutputType_` \* `cache_`
- `size_t` `nRows_`
- `size_t` `nCols_`
- `size_t` `i_`
- `size_t` `j_`
- `bool` `mustUpdate_`

### 10.88.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename ElementType> class keyvalue::key::StdMatrix< ElementType >
```

Converter from `value::Matrix` to `shared_ptr<std::vector<std::vector<ElementType>>>`. `StdSingle` together with `StdMatrix` and `StdMatrix` might serve as samples for bridge developers who want to implement their own converters. A few constraints have to be verified. Reading documentation for these three classes before implement any converter is strongly advisable.

#### Parameters

*ElementType* : The output container's element type.

#### Return values

*InputType\_* : `value::Matrix`;

*OutputType\_* : `shared_ptr<std::vector<std::vector<Element>>>`.

## 10.88.2 Member Typedef Documentation

### 10.88.2.1 typedef value::Matrix InputType\_

Compulsory member.

### 10.88.2.2 typedef shared\_ptr<std::vector<std::vector<ElementType>>> OutputType\_

Compulsory member.

Notice that [getOutput\(\)](#) returns an OutputType\_ object by value. Hence, it is advisable for this type to be cheap-to-copy.

## 10.88.3 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 10.88.3.1 StdMatrix ( const InputType\_ & input, OutputType\_ \* cache )

Compulsory constructor.

Internally, the converter must store a copy of the input and a copy of previously cached output (if any). It have also to compare the new computed output with the cached one to see if anything dependent on the cached output must bu updated. (See [mustUpdate\(\)](#).)

#### Parameters

*input* : Input data.

*cache* : A pointer to the previously cached value if there exist one. Otherwise, a null pointer must be given.

## 10.88.4 Member Function Documentation

### 10.88.4.1 bool isEmpty ( ) const

Compulsory member: Checks if conversion has finished.

#### Returns

This methods must return `true` if all elements of input data have been processed. Otherwise, it must returns `false`.

### 10.88.4.2 value::Variant pop ( )

Compulsory member: Gets next input element.

#### Returns

A copy of next input element to be processed.

**10.88.4.3 void insert ( const ElementType & *element* )**

Compulsory member: Inserts a new element into the output container.

**Parameters**

*element* : The element to be inserted into the output container.

**10.88.4.4 StdMatrix< ElementType >::OutputType\_ getOutput ( ) const**

Compulsory member: Gets output container.

**Returns**

A copy of output container.

**10.88.4.5 bool mustUpdate ( ) const**

Compulsory member: Informs if cached value is up to date.

**Returns**

This method returns `true` if cached value is out of date. Otherwise it returns `false`.

**10.89 StdSingle< ElementType > Class Template Reference**

Converter from `value::Single` to `ElementType`.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/converter/StdSingle.h>
```

**Public Types**

- typedef `value::Single` `InputType_`  
*Compulsory member.*
- typedef `ElementType` `OutputType_`  
*Compulsory member.*

**Public Member Functions**

- `StdSingle` (const `InputType_` &input, `OutputType_` \*cache)  
*Compulsory constructor.*
- bool `isEmpty` () const  
*Compulsory member: Checks if conversion has finished.*
- `value::Variant` `pop` ()

*Compulsory member: Gets next input element.*

- void `insert` (const ElementType &element)  
*Compulsory member: Inserts a new element into the output container.*
- `OutputType_ getOutput` () const  
*Compulsory member: Gets output container.*
- bool `mustUpdate` () const  
*Compulsory member: Informs if cached value is up to date.*

## Private Attributes

- const `InputType_ & input_`
- `OutputType_ *const cache_`
- `OutputType_ output_`
- bool `empty_`
- bool `mustUpdate_`

### 10.89.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename ElementType> class keyvalue::key::StdSingle< ElementType >
```

Converter from `value::Single` to `ElementType`. Values provided by the end users must be converted to other types before being forwarded to the core library. This converter is used when the input value is a `value::Single`.

`StdSingle` together with `StdVector` and `StdMatrix` might serve as samples for bridge developers who want to implement their own converters. A few constraints have to be verified. Reading documentation for these three classes before implement any converter is strongly advisable.

These constraints are such that for converters taking `value::Single` as input there is little (if any) room for other converters. However, converters taking `value::Vector` or `value::Matrix` can be tailored to specific core library needs.

The constraints are composed by certain typedefs and methods that must be member of any converter. They will be explained below.

#### Parameters

*ElementType* : The output type.

#### Return values

*InputType\_* : `value::Single`;

*OutputType\_* : `ElementType`.

### 10.89.2 Member Typedef Documentation

#### 10.89.2.1 typedef value::Single InputType\_

Compulsory member.

### 10.89.2.2 typedef ElementType OutputType\_

Compulsory member.

Notice that `getOutput()` returns an `OutputType_` object by value. Hence, it is advisable for this type to be cheap-to-copy.

## 10.89.3 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 10.89.3.1 StdSingle ( const InputType\_ & *input*, OutputType\_ \* *cache* )

Compulsory constructor.

Internally, the converter must store a copy of the input and a copy of previously cached output (if any). Also, it must compare the new computed output with the cached one to see if anything dependent on the cached output must be updated. (See `mustUpdate()`.)

#### Parameters

*input* : Input data.

*cache* : A pointer to the previously cached value if there exist any. Otherwise, a null pointer must be given.

## 10.89.4 Member Function Documentation

### 10.89.4.1 bool isEmpty ( ) const

Compulsory member: Checks if conversion has finished.

#### Returns

This methods must return `true` if all elements of input data have been processed. Otherwise, it must returns `false`.

### 10.89.4.2 value::Variant pop ( )

Compulsory member: Gets next input element.

There should be at least one element to be popped, that is, `isEmpty()` must be `false`. The debug build checks this condition and throws an exception in case of failure. The release build has undefined behavior in this case.

#### Returns

A copy of next input element to be processed.

#### Exceptions

**LogicError** : (Debug build only) If `isEmpty()` is `true`.

### 10.89.4.3 `void insert ( const ElementType & element )`

Compulsory member: Inserts a new element into the output container.

#### Parameters

*element* : The element to be inserted into the output container.

### 10.89.4.4 `StdSingle< ElementType >::OutputType_ getOutput ( ) const`

Compulsory member: Gets output container.

#### Returns

A copy of output container.

### 10.89.4.5 `bool mustUpdate ( ) const`

Compulsory member: Informs if cached value is up to date.

#### Returns

This method returns `true` if cached value is out of date. Otherwise it returns `false`.

## 10.90 `StdVector< ElementType >` Class Template Reference

Converter from `value::Vector` to `shared_ptr<std::vector<ElementType>>`.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/converter/StdVector.h>
```

### Public Types

- `typedef value::Vector InputType_`  
*Compulsory member.*
- `typedef shared_ptr< std::vector< ElementType > > OutputType_`  
*Compulsory member.*

### Public Member Functions

- `StdVector (const InputType_ &input, OutputType_ *cache)`  
*Compulsory constructor.*
- `bool isEmpty () const`  
*Compulsory member: Check if conversion has finished.*
- `value::Variant pop ()`

*Compulsory member: Gets next input element.*

- void `insert` (const `ElementType` &element)  
*Compulsory member: Inserts a new element into the output container.*
- `OutputType_ getOutput` () const  
*Compulsory member: Gets output container.*
- bool `mustUpdate` () const  
*Compulsory member: Informs if cached value is up to date.*

## Private Attributes

- const `InputType_` & `input_`
- `OutputType_` `output_`
- `OutputType_` \*const `cache_`
- const `size_t` `size_`
- `size_t` `i_`
- bool `mustUpdate_`

### 10.90.1 Detailed Description

`template<typename ElementType> class keyvalue::key::StdVector< ElementType >`

Converter from `value::Vector` to `shared_ptr<std::vector<ElementType>>`. `StdSingle` together with `StdVector` and `StdMatrix` might serve as samples for bridge developers who want to implement their own converters. A few constraints have to be verified. Reading documentation for these three classes before implement any converter is strongly advisable.

#### Parameters

*ElementType* : The output container's element type.

#### Return values

*InputType\_* : `value::Vector`;

*OutputType\_* : `shared_ptr<std::vector<Element>>`.

### 10.90.2 Member Typedef Documentation

#### 10.90.2.1 typedef value::Vector InputType\_

Compulsory member.

#### 10.90.2.2 typedef shared\_ptr<std::vector<ElementType> > OutputType\_

Compulsory member.

Notice that `getOutput()` returns an `OutputType_` object by value. Hence, it is advisable for this type to be cheap-to-copy.



### 10.90.3 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 10.90.3.1 StdVector ( const InputType\_ & input, OutputType\_ \* cache )

Compulsory constructor.

Internally, the converter must store a copy of the input and a copy of previously cached output (if any). It have also to compare the new computed output with the cached one to see if anything dependent on the cached output must bu updated. (See [mustUpdate\(\)](#).)

##### Parameters

*input* : Input data.

*cache* : A pointer to the previously cached value if there exist one. Otherwise, a null pointer must be given.

### 10.90.4 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.90.4.1 bool isEmpty ( ) const

Compulsory member: Check if conversion has finished.

##### Returns

This methods must return `true` if all elements of input data have been processed. Otherwise, it must returns `false`.

#### 10.90.4.2 value::Variant pop ( )

Compulsory member: Gets next input element.

##### Returns

A copy of next input element to be processed.

#### 10.90.4.3 void insert ( const ElementType & element )

Compulsory member: Inserts a new element into the output container.

##### Parameters

*element* : The element to be inserted into the output container.

#### 10.90.4.4 StdVector< ElementType >::OutputType\_ getOutput ( ) const

Compulsory member: Gets output container.

##### Returns

A copy of output container.

### 10.90.4.5 bool mustUpdate ( ) const

Compulsory member: Informs if cached value is up to date.

#### Returns

This method returns `true` if cached value is out of date. Otherwise it returns `false`.

## 10.91 StrictlyDecreasing Class Reference

[StrictlyDecreasing](#) monotone class.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/generic/monotone/StrictlyDecreasing.h>
```

### Static Public Member Functions

- `template<typename ElementType >`  
`static bool check (const ElementType &x, const ElementType &y)`  
*Performs the comparison.*
- `static const char * getName ()`  
*Gets type name.*

### 10.91.1 Detailed Description

[StrictlyDecreasing](#) monotone class. Given two consecutive values of a sequence,  $x[i]$  and  $x[i+1]$ , this class checks if  $x[i] > x[i+1]$ .

### 10.91.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.91.2.1 static bool check ( const ElementType & x, const ElementType & y ) [static]

Performs the comparison.

#### Parameters

*x* : 1st value to be checked;

*y* : 2nd value to be checked.

*ElementType* : (template parameter) Type of *x* and *y*. Accepted types are `double`, `ptime`, `string` and `unsigned int`. (Other types will generate a link error.)

#### Returns

$(x > y)$ .

### 10.91.2.2 static const char\* getName ( ) [static]

Gets type name.

#### Returns

"strictly decreasing".

## 10.92 StrictlyIncreasing Class Reference

[StrictlyIncreasing](#) monotone class.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/generic/monotone/StrictlyIncreasing.h>
```

### Static Public Member Functions

- `template<typename ElementType >`  
`static bool check (const ElementType &x, const ElementType &y)`  
*Performs the comparison.*
- `static const char * getName ()`  
*Gets type name.*

### 10.92.1 Detailed Description

[StrictlyIncreasing](#) monotone class. Given two consecutive values of a sequence,  $x[i]$  and  $x[i+1]$ , this class checks if  $x[i] < x[i+1]$ .

### 10.92.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.92.2.1 static bool check ( const ElementType & x, const ElementType & y ) [static]

Performs the comparison.

#### Parameters

*x* : 1st value to be checked;

*y* : 2nd value to be checked.

*ElementType* : (template parameter) Type of *x* and *y*. Accepted types are `double`, `ptime`, `string` and `unsigned int`. (Other types will generate a link error.)

#### Returns

$(x < y)$ .

### 10.92.2.2 static const char\* getName ( ) [static]

Gets type name.

#### Returns

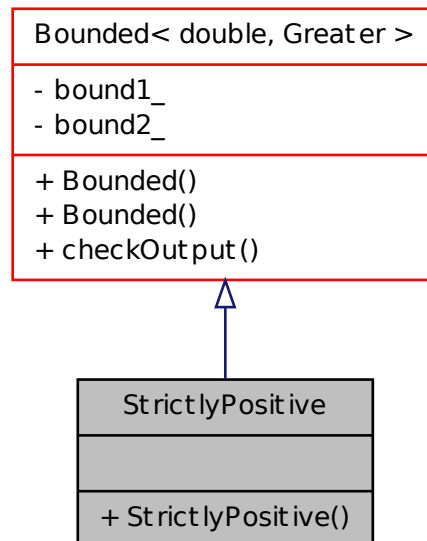
"strictly increasing".

## 10.93 StrictlyPositive Class Reference

A general key whose value is a strictly positive number.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/generic/StrictlyPositive.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for StrictlyPositive:



### Public Types

- enum
- typedef `Traits< double, StdSingle, Default > Traits_`
- typedef `StdSingle< typename Default< double >::OutputType_ > ConverterType_`
- typedef `ConverterType_::InputType_ InputType_`
- typedef `ConverterType_::OutputType_ OutputType_`

### Public Member Functions

- `StrictlyPositive` (const string &name)

*Constructs key and sets its name.*

- void `checkOutput` (double *element*) const  
*Compares element against the bound(s).*
- string `getName` () const  
*Gets Key's name.*
- string `getName` () const  
*Gets name.*
- void `setName` (const string &name)  
*Sets name.*

### 10.93.1 Detailed Description

A general key whose value is a strictly positive number.

### 10.93.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 10.93.2.1 `StrictlyPositive ( const string & name ) [explicit]`

Constructs key and sets its name.

### 10.93.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.93.3.1 `void checkOutput ( double element ) const [inherited]`

Compares *element* against the bound(s).

#### Parameters

*element* : Element to be checked.

#### Exceptions

***RuntimeError*** : If *element* is out of bound(s).

#### 10.93.3.2 `string getName ( ) const [inherited]`

Gets Key's name.

#### Returns

The Key's name.

### 10.93.3.3 string getName ( ) const [inherited]

Gets name.

#### Returns

The name.

### 10.93.3.4 void setName ( const string & name ) [inherited]

Sets name.

#### Parameters

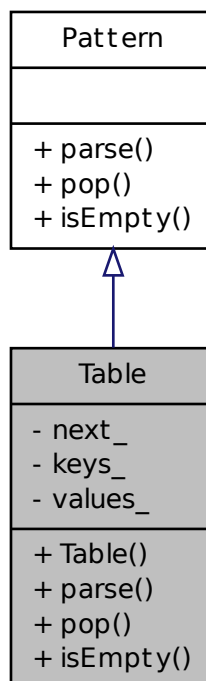
*name* : The name.

## 10.94 Table Class Reference

Pattern where a [value::Matrix](#) contains the row, column and table keys.

```
#include <keyvalue/pattern/Pattern.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Table:



## Public Member Functions

- `bool parse (frontend::Queue &queue)`  
Parses the beginning of a `frontend::Queue`.
- `std::pair< string, value::Value > pop ()`  
Gets and removes the next stored key-value pair.
- `bool isEmpty () const`  
Checks if the list of recognized key-value pairs is empty.

## Private Attributes

- `size_t next_`
- `string keys_ [3]`
- `value::Value values_ [3]`

### 10.94.1 Detailed Description

Pattern where a `value::Matrix` contains the row, column and table keys. The `value::Matrix`  $M=M(i, j)$  is a  $m \times n$  matrix with  $m > 2$  and  $n > 2$ . It defines three key-value pairs (row, column and table) which can be given in two different formats.

- Format 1: Row key is in  $M(1, 0)$  and its value is the vector  $M(i, 0)$  for  $i = 2, \dots, m$ . Column key is in  $M(0, 1)$  and its value is the vector  $M(0, j)$  for  $j = 2, \dots, n$ .
- Format 2: Row key is in  $M(2, 0)$  and its value is the vector  $M(i, 1)$  for  $i = 2, \dots, m$ . Column key is in  $M(0, 2)$  and its value is the vector  $M(1, j)$  for  $j = 2, \dots, n$ .

For both formats, key table is in  $M(0, 0)$  and its value is the matrix  $M(i, j)$  for  $i = 2, \dots, m$  and  $j = 2, \dots, n$ .

### 10.94.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.94.2.1 `bool parse ( frontend::Queue & queue ) [virtual]`

Parses the beginning of a `frontend::Queue`.

When a pattern is recognized, the `value::Value` objects which make it are removed from `frontend::Queue` and all corresponding key-value pairs are stored inside the `this class` for later queries.

#### Parameters

`queue` : `frontend::Queue` to be parsed.

#### Returns

If the pattern is recognized, then this method returns `true`. Otherwise, it returns `false`.

Implements `Pattern`.

### 10.94.2.2 `std::pair<string, value::Value> pop( ) [virtual]`

Gets and removes the next stored key-value pair.

The debug version checks if there is any key-value pair be popped (by calling `isEmpty()`) and throw an exception when the check fails. Release version has undefined behavior when the list is empty.

#### Returns

The key-value pair.

#### Exceptions

**LogicError** : (Debug build only) When the list is empty.

Implements [Pattern](#).

### 10.94.2.3 `bool isEmpty( ) const [virtual]`

Checks if the list of recognized key-value pairs is empty.

#### Returns

If the list is empty, this method returns `true`. Otherwise, it returns `false`.

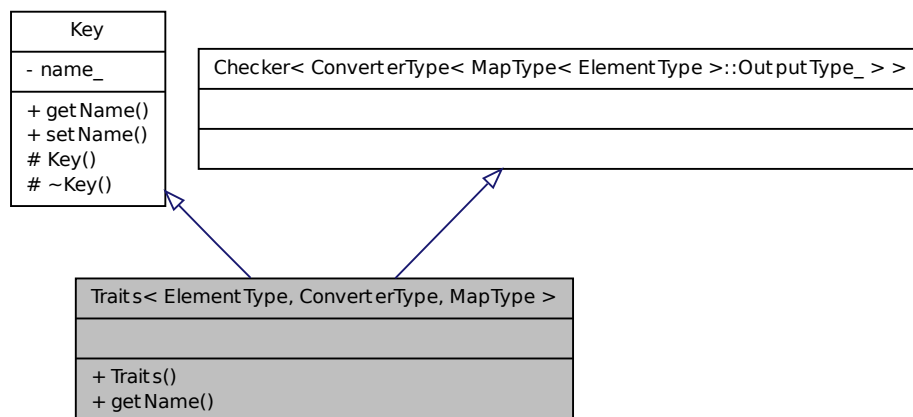
Implements [Pattern](#).

## 10.95 `Traits< ElementType, ConverterType, MapType > Class Template Reference`

Real keys must derive from adequate instantiations of this `template class`.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/Traits.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for `Traits< ElementType, ConverterType, MapType >`:





## Public Types

- enum { **isBasicOrEnum** = util::IsBasicOrEnum<ElementType>::value }
- typedef Traits< ElementType, ConverterType, MapType > **Traits\_**
- typedef ConverterType< typename MapType< ElementType >::OutputType\_ > **ConverterType\_**
- typedef ConverterType\_::InputType\_ **InputType\_**
- typedef ConverterType\_::OutputType\_ **OutputType\_**

## Public Member Functions

- Traits (const string &name)  
*Initializes Key's name.*
- string getName () const  
*Gets Key's name.*
- string getName () const  
*Gets name.*
- void setName (const string &name)  
*Sets name.*

### 10.95.1 Detailed Description

**template<typename ElementType, template< typename > class ConverterType = StdSingle, template< typename > class MapType = Default> class keyvalue::key::Traits< ElementType, ConverterType, MapType >**

Real keys must derive from adequate instantiations of this `template class`. Keys have more than just a name: Each of them is associated to a value which need to be processed. The processing depends on many types which are passed as `template parameters` stored inside this `class`.

The input value stored in the `DataSet`, can be either a `value::Single`, `value::Vector` or `value::Matrix`. The content must be converted to another kind of container suitable for the core library. For instance, a key named "Length" might be associated to a `value::Single` type of input which must be converted to `double`. On the same way, a key named "Lengths" might be associated to an input of type `value::Vector` which should be converted to `std::vector<double>`.

To allow more flexibility, conversions are responsibility of converter classes. `Traits` takes a converter `ConverterType` as a parameter. `KeyValue` library provides three standard implementations: `StdSingle`, `StdVector` and `StdMatrix`.

Without get into details, notice that `ConverterType` is a `template` depending on a type `T`. Essentially, `StdSingle<T>` converts from `value::Single` to `T`; `StdVector<T>` converts from `value::Vector` to `std::vector<T>`; `StdMatrix<T>` converts from `value::Matrix` to `std::vector<std::vector<T>>`. `Bridge` developers might implement converters whose output is more suitable for the core library (e.g. a converter from `value::Matrix` to `boost::matrix<T>`). (For more details, in particular, the requirements on converters, see `StdSingle`, `StdVector` and `StdMatrix` documentation.)

In some cases, the value contains `strings` (names) which must be mapped to corresponding values of type `ElementType`. For instance, the value associated to the key 'Logger' is supposed to be a `logger::Logger`.

The user refers to the correct `logger::Logger` object through its name (e.g. 'GlobalLogger'). In this case, there must be a map that, provided the name, retrieves a pointer to the corresponding object. Indeed, this mapping is performed with `Repository`'s help. Other kinds of maps are available.

`Traits` takes a map `MapType` which implies constraints on Traits' derived classes. For more details see the relevant map documentation.

If `MapType` is not specified, then `Default` will be selected.

Finally, values associated to some keys are expected to fulfill certain criteria (e.g. a price cannot be negative.) Therefore, some sanity checks on the value might be needed. Those checks are performed by `Checker` which is a `template class` that `Traits` derives from.

### Parameters

*ElementType* : (template parameter) Type of elements in converter's output;

*ConverterType* : (template template parameter) Type of container converter.

*MapType* : (template parameter) Type of map. (See description above.)

### Return values

*Traits\_* : Complete instantiation of `Traits`;

*ConverterType\_* : Complete instantiation of `ConverterType`;

*InputType\_* : Converter's input type;

*OutputType\_* : Converter's output type.

## 10.95.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 10.95.2.1 Traits ( const string & name )

Initializes `Key`'s name.

#### Parameters

*name* : The `Key`'s name.

## 10.95.3 Member Function Documentation

### 10.95.3.1 string getName ( ) const

Gets `Key`'s name.

#### Returns

The `Key`'s name.

### 10.95.3.2 string getName ( ) const [inherited]

Gets name.

#### Returns

The name.

**10.95.3.3 void setName ( const string & name ) [inherited]**

Sets name.

**Parameters**

*name* : The name.

**10.96 TypeName< Type > Struct Template Reference**

Meta function which returns the name of type.

```
#include <keyvalue/value/TypeName.h>
```

**Static Public Attributes**

- static const char \* **value\_**

**10.96.1 Detailed Description**

```
template<typename Type> struct keyvalue::value::TypeName< Type >
```

Meta function which returns the name of type.

**Parameters**

*Type* : (template parameter) The type.

**10.97 Value Class Reference**

A single-valued container for [Single](#), [Vector](#) or [Matrix](#).

```
#include <keyvalue/value/Value.h>
```

**Public Types**

- typedef boost::variant< [Single](#), [Vector](#), [Matrix](#) > **DataType\_**

**Public Member Functions**

- [Value](#) ()  
*Default constructor sets content to Singles's default.*
- [Value](#) (const DataType\_ &data)  
*Builds and sets content.*
- template<typename Rhs >  
[Value](#) (const Rhs &rhs)  
*Builds and sets content.*

- `template<typename Rhs >`  
`Value & operator= (const Rhs &rhs)`  
*Assignment operator.*
- `bool operator== (const Value &rhs) const`  
*Comparison operator.*
- `template<typename Type >`  
`const Type * get () const`  
*Gets content if it has a certain type.*
- `template<typename Type >`  
`Type * get ()`  
*Non const get().*

## Private Attributes

- `DataType_ data_`

### 10.97.1 Detailed Description

A single-valued container for [Single](#), [Vector](#) or [Matrix](#).

### 10.97.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 10.97.2.1 Value ( )

Default constructor sets content to Singles's default.

#### 10.97.2.2 Value ( const DataType\_ & data )

Builds and sets content.

Takes type on 1-level-down on the value hierarchy.

#### Parameters

*data* : The content.

#### 10.97.2.3 Value ( const Rhs & rhs )

Builds and sets content.

Takes type on 2-or-more-levels-down on the value hierarchy.

#### Parameters

*rhs* : The content.

If you get an error here about 'keyvaluevalue::Parent<Rhs>', this means that Rhs isn't in a lower level in the hierarchy.

### 10.97.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.97.3.1 Value & operator= ( const Rhs & rhs )

Assignment operator.

Takes type on 2-or-more-levels-down on the value hierarchy.

##### Parameters

*rhs* : The data to be assigned.

##### Returns

A reference to `this`.

If you get an error here about 'keyvaluevalue::Parent<P>', this means that Rhs isn't in a lower level in the hierarchy.

#### 10.97.3.2 bool operator== ( const Value & rhs ) const

Comparison operator.

#### 10.97.3.3 const Type\* get ( ) const

Gets content if it has a certain type.

##### Parameters

*Type* : (template parameter) The expected content's type.

##### Returns

A `const` pointer to the content, if it is of type *Type*. Otherwise, a null pointer.

#### 10.97.3.4 Type\* get ( )

Non `const` [get\(\)](#).

## 10.98 Variant Class Reference

Single-value multi-type container.

```
#include <keyvalue/value/Variant.h>
```

### Public Types

- `typedef boost::variant< Nothing, bool, double, ptime, string > DataType_`

## Public Member Functions

- [Variant](#) ()  
*Default constructor sets content to [Nothing](#).*
- [Variant](#) (const [DataType\\_](#) &data)  
*Builds and sets content.*
- template<typename [Rhs](#) >  
[Variant](#) (const [Rhs](#) &rhs)  
*Builds and sets content.*
- [Variant](#) (const [Single](#) &data)  
*Builds and sets content.*
- template<typename [Rhs](#) >  
[Variant](#) & [operator=](#) (const [Rhs](#) &rhs)  
*Assignment operator.*
- [Variant](#) & [operator=](#) (const [Single](#) &rhs)  
*Assignment operator.*
- template<typename [ElementType](#) >  
bool [is](#) ([frontend::LexicalToolKit::IO](#) io) const  
*Checks if content is convertible to [ElementType](#).*
- template<typename [ElementType](#) >  
[ElementType](#) [get](#) ([frontend::LexicalToolKit::IO](#) io) const  
*Gets content converted [ElementType](#).*

## Private Member Functions

- template<typename [ElementType](#) >  
const [ElementType](#) \* [get](#) () const  
*Gets content.*

## Private Attributes

- [DataType\\_](#) [data\\_](#)

## Friends

- [std::ostream](#) & [operator<<](#) ([std::ostream](#) &os, const [Variant](#) &variant)  
*ostream [operator<<\(\)](#) for [Variant](#).*

## 10.98.1 Detailed Description

Single-value multi-type container. A [Variant](#) is a single-value container for one of the following types:

- [Nothing](#);
- `bool`;
- `double`;
- `pTime`;
- `string`.

## 10.98.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 10.98.2.1 `Variant ( )`

Default constructor sets content to [Nothing](#).

### 10.98.2.2 `Variant ( const DataType_ & data )`

Builds and sets content.

Takes type on 1-level-down on the value hierarchy.

#### Parameters

*data* : The content.

### 10.98.2.3 `Variant ( const Rhs & rhs )`

Builds and sets content.

Takes type on 2-or-more-levels-down on the value hierarchy.

#### Parameters

*rhs* : The content.

If you get an error here about `'keyvaluevalue::Parent<Rhs>'`, this means that `Rhs` isn't in a lower level in the hierarchy.

### 10.98.2.4 `Variant ( const Single & data )`

Builds and sets content.

Takes type on the 1-level-up on the value hierarchy.

#### Parameters

*data* : The content.

### 10.98.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.98.3.1 Variant & operator= ( const Rhs & rhs )

Assignment operator.

Takes type on a 2-or-more-levels-below of the value hierarchy.

##### Parameters

*rhs* : The data to be assigned.

##### Returns

A reference to `this`.

If you get an error here about 'keyvaluevalue::Parent<P>', this means that Rhs isn't in a lower level in the hierarchy.

#### 10.98.3.2 Variant& operator= ( const Single & rhs )

Assignment operator.

Assigns to the content of a [Single](#) object.

##### Parameters

*data* : The content.

#### 10.98.3.3 bool is ( frontend::LexicalToolKit::IO io ) const

Checks if content is convertible to *ElementType*.

If *ElementType* and content's type are the same, then this method returns `true`. If not, this method also considers lexical conversions (see documentation of [get\(\)](#)) but only partially: Indeed, it returns `true` if the current [frontend::FrontEnd](#) enables lexical conversion from content's type to *ElementType*. However, it does not guarantee that the conversion will succeed when performed. For instance, suppose `*this` stores the string "foo". Assume also *ElementType* is `double` and conversion from `string` to `double` is enabled by [frontend::FrontEnd](#). Then this method will return `true` but the method [get<double>\(\)](#) will (probably) fail because "foo" is not convertible to a `double` (nevertheless, remind that what happens depends on the lexical converter which can do whatever it wants!)

*ElementType* can be any [Variant](#) allowed type. Additionally, this method allows for *ElementType* to be `unsigned int`. In this case, it checks if content type is a `double` whose value is a positive integer.

See [get\(\)](#) for more details on lexical conversions.

##### Parameters

*ElementType* : (template parameter) The type to be checked;

*io* : Direction for required conversion (see [frontend::LexicalToolKit](#)).

##### Returns

If content's type is convertible to *ElementType*, then this method returns `true`. Otherwise, it returns `false`.



### 10.98.3.4 `ElementType` `get ( frontend::LexicalToolKit::IO io ) const`

Gets content converted *ElementType*.

Debug build firstly checks whether content is convertible to *ElementType* (through `is<ElementType>()`). If not, an exception is thrown. Release build does not check and has undefined behavior if content is not convertible to *ElementType*.

Conversion follows these steps: First it checks if content's type and *ElementType* coincide, in which case, it returns a copy of content. Otherwise, it calls enabled and meaningful `frontend::FrontEnd` lexical converter functions (see `frontend::FrontEnd` and `frontend::LexicalToolKit`) in the following order:

- from `double` to *ElementType*;
- from `string` to *ElementType*;
- from `bool` to *ElementType*;
- from `p_time` to *ElementType*.

*ElementType* can be any `Variant` allowed type. Additionally, this method allows for the special *ElementType* `unsigned int`. In this case, it checks if content type is a `double` whose value is a positive integer.

#### Parameters

- ElementType* : (template parameter) The target type;
- io* : Direction of required conversion (see `frontend::LexicalToolKit`).

#### Returns

The converted content if conversion succeeds.

#### Exceptions

- LogicError* : (Debug built only) if content is not convertible to *ElementType*.
- frontend::LexicalToolKit::Failure&* : If conversion fails.

### 10.98.3.5 `const ElementType* get ( ) const [private]`

Gets content.

This `private` low-level method which is a helper to `public` methods `is()` and `get()`. No lexical conversions are considered.

#### Parameters

- ElementType* : (template parameter) Expected content's type.

#### Returns

A `const` pointer to the content, if it is of type *ElementType*. Otherwise, a null pointer.

## 10.98.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

### 10.98.4.1 `std::ostream& operator<< ( std::ostream & os, const Variant & variant ) [friend]`

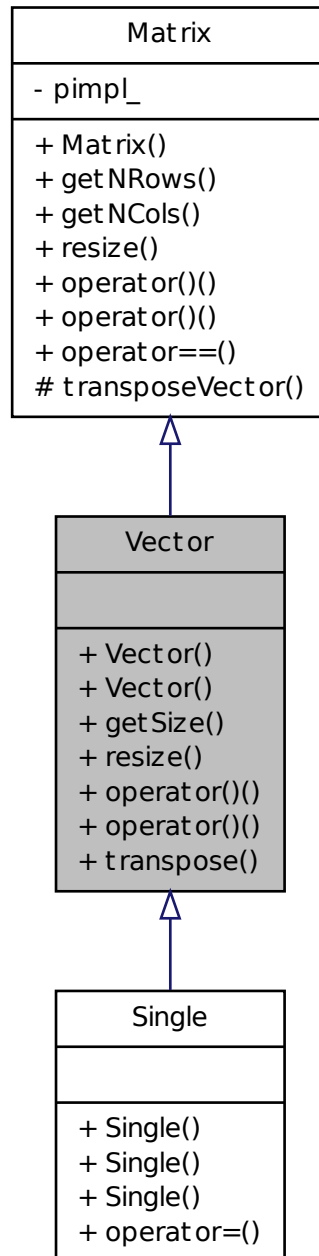
`ostream operator<<()` for `Variant`.

## 10.99 Vector Class Reference

A  $m \times 1$  or  $1 \times n$  [Matrix](#).

```
#include <keyvalue/value/Vector.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Vector:



## Public Member Functions

- [Vector](#) (`size_t size=1`, `bool isRow=false`)

Constructs a *Vector* with a given size.

- `template<typename ElementType >`  
`Vector` (const `vector< ElementType >` &data, bool isRow=false)  
*Builds a Vector from a `std::vector<ElementType>`*
- `size_t getSize () const`  
*Gets Vector size.*
- `void resize (size_t size)`  
*Resizes the vector.*
- `const Variant & operator() (size_t i) const`  
*Provides access to the i-th element.*
- `Variant & operator() (size_t i)`  
*Non const `operator()()`.*
- `void transpose ()`  
*Transposes the vector.*
- `size_t getNRows () const`  
*Gets number of rows.*
- `size_t getNCols () const`  
*Gets number of columns.*
- `void resize (size_t nRows, size_t nCols)`  
*Resizes the matrix.*
- `const Variant & operator() (size_t i, size_t j) const`  
*Provides access to the element in the i-th row and j-th column.*
- `Variant & operator() (size_t i, size_t j)`  
*Non const `operator()()`.*
- `bool operator== (const Matrix &rhs) const`  
*Comparison operator.*

## Protected Member Functions

- `void transposeVector ()`  
*Transposes the matrix if one of its dimensions is 1.*

### 10.99.1 Detailed Description

A  $m \times 1$  or  $1 \times n$  *Matrix*. See *Matrix* documentation for more details.

## 10.99.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 10.99.2.1 `Vector ( size_t size = 1, bool isRow = false ) [explicit]`

Constructs a [Vector](#) with a given size.

Debug build throws an exception when size is zero. Release build has undefined behavior in that circumstance.

#### Parameters

*size* : [Vector](#) size;

*isRow* : When this parameter is `true` (default), a  $1 \times dim$  [Matrix](#) is built. Otherwise a  $dim \times 1$  [Matrix](#) is built.

#### Exceptions

[LogicError](#) : (Debug build only) When  $dim = 0$ .

### 10.99.2.2 `Vector ( const vector< ElementType > & data, bool isRow = false )`

Builds a [Vector](#) from a `std::vector<ElementType>`

*ElementType* must be one of the following types,

- `bool`;
- `double`;
- `ptime`;
- `string`.

#### Parameters

*ElementType* : (template parameter) The input vector element type;

*data* : A vector defining the content.

*isRow* : When this parameter is `true` (default), a  $1 \times dim$  [Matrix](#) is built. Otherwise a  $dim \times 1$  [Matrix](#) is built.

## 10.99.3 Member Function Documentation

### 10.99.3.1 `size_t getSize ( ) const`

Gets [Vector](#) size.

#### Returns

The size.

### 10.99.3.2 void resize ( size\_t size )

Resizes the vector.

The size of a vector can not increase. Debug build check for this and an exception is thrown when the test fails. Release build has undefined behavior in this case.

#### Parameters

*size* : New size.

#### Exceptions

**LogicError** : (Debug build only) If the new dimension is greater than the original one.

### 10.99.3.3 const Variant& operator() ( size\_t i ) const

Provides access to the *i*-th element.

Debug build performs bound check and throws an exception when the check fail. Release build has undefined behavior in that circumstance.

#### Parameters

*i* : Element's index.

#### Returns

A `const` reference to the *i*-th element.

#### Exceptions

**LogicError** : (Debug build only) When *i* is not smaller than vector's dimension.

### 10.99.3.4 Variant& operator() ( size\_t i )

Non `const` `operator()`.

### 10.99.3.5 void transpose ( )

Transposes the vector.

### 10.99.3.6 size\_t getNRows ( ) const [inherited]

Gets number of rows.

#### Returns

The number of rows.

**10.99.3.7** `size_t getNCols ( ) const` **[inherited]**

Gets number of columns.

**Returns**

The number of columns.

**10.99.3.8** `void resize ( size_t nRows, size_t nCols )` **[inherited]**

Resizes the matrix.

The size of a matrix (*i.e.*, number of rows times number of columns) can not increase. Debug build check for this and an exception is thrown when the test fails. Release build has undefined behavior in this case.

The contents of a matrix after resizing is undefined.

**Parameters**

*nRows* : number of rows;

*nCols* : number of columns.

**Exceptions**

**LogicError** : (Debug build only) If the new size is greater than the original one.

**10.99.3.9** `const Variant& operator() ( size_t i, size_t j ) const` **[inherited]**

Provides access to the element in the *i*-th row and *j*-th column.

Debug build perform bound checks and throws an exception on failure. Release build has undefined behavior in that case.

**Parameters**

*i* : Row index;

*j* : Column index.

**Returns**

A `const` reference to (*i, j*)-th element.

**Exceptions**

**LogicError** : (Debug build only) If *i* is not smaller than the number of rows or *j* is not smaller than the number of columns.

**10.99.3.10** `Variant& operator() ( size_t i, size_t j )` **[inherited]**

Non `const` `operator()`.

### 10.99.3.11 `bool operator==( const Matrix & rhs ) const [inherited]`

Comparison operator.

Recall that `Matrix` has reference semantics. Consider the code:

```
Matrix m1(2,2);
m1(0,0) = m1(0,1) = m1(1,0) = m1(1,1) = 1.0;
Matrix m2(2,2);
m2(0,0) = m2(0,1) = m2(1,0) = m2(1,1) = 1.0;
Matrix m3(m1);
```

Then `m1 == m2` is `false` and `m1 == m3` is `true`.

#### Parameters

`rhs` : The `Value` to be compared against.

#### Returns

This method returns `true` if `*this` and `rhs` refer to the same data. Otherwise it returns `false`.

### 10.99.3.12 `void transposeVector( ) [protected, inherited]`

Transposes the matrix if one of its dimensions is 1.

In-place matrix transposition is a complicated stuff. See

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/In-place\\_matrix\\_transposition](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/In-place_matrix_transposition)

However, since the storage is linear, the memory layouts of  $n \times 1$  and  $1 \times n$  matrix, are the same. Hence, we only need to swap dimensions. This method is intent to perform only this simple transposition and it is protected to be called by `Vector` which derives from this class.

Debug build checks if either of the dimensions is 1 and throws an exception if the test fails. Release build has undefined behaviour in that circumstance.

#### Exceptions

`LogicError` : (Debug build only) If none of dimensions is 1.

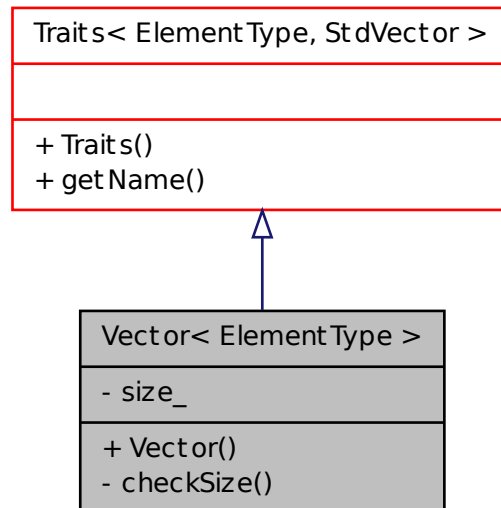
## 10.100 `Vector< ElementType >` Class Template Reference

Generic key whose converter type is `StdVector`.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/generic/Vector.h>
```



Inheritance diagram for Vector< ElementType >:



## Public Types

- enum
- typedef `Traits< ElementType, StdVector, Default > Traits_`
- typedef `StdVector< typename Default< ElementType >::OutputType_ > ConverterType_`
- typedef `ConverterType_::InputType_ InputType_`
- typedef `ConverterType_::OutputType_ OutputType_`

## Public Member Functions

- `Vector` (const string &name, size\_t size=0)  
*Constructs the key and sets its name and the expected size of the `StdVector` content.*
- string `getName` () const  
*Gets Key's name.*
- string `getName` () const  
*Gets name.*
- void `setName` (const string &name)  
*Sets name.*

## Private Member Functions

- void `checkSize` (size\_t size) const  
*Checks if size matches expected size.*

## Private Attributes

- size\_t `size_`

### 10.100.1 Detailed Description

`template<typename ElementType> class keyvalue::key::Vector< ElementType >`

Generic key whose converter type is `StdVector`. On construction, the key name and the expected size of the `StdVector` content are fixed. (Recall that `StdVector` holds a `std::vector`.) At the time the value for this key is requested, the size of `StdVector` content and its expected size will be compared. If they do not match, then an `exception::RuntimeError` will be thrown.

#### Parameters

*ElementType* : (template parameter) `Vector` element type.

### 10.100.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

**10.100.2.1** `Vector ( const string & name, size_t size = 0 ) [explicit]`

Constructs the key and sets its name and the expected size of the `StdVector` content.

#### Parameters

*name* : The key name;

*size* : Expected size. By default, *size* = 0 which means there is no expected size, i.e., any strictly positive size for the `StdVector` content will be accepted.

### 10.100.3 Member Function Documentation

**10.100.3.1** `void checkSize ( size_t size ) const [private]`

Checks if size matches expected size.

#### Parameters

*size* : The size.

`RuntimeError` : If *size* does not match expected size.

**10.100.3.2** `string getName ( ) const` [inherited]

Gets Key's name.

**Returns**

The Key's name.

**10.100.3.3** `string getName ( ) const` [inherited]

Gets name.

**Returns**

The name.

**10.100.3.4** `void setName ( const string & name )` [inherited]

Sets name.

**Parameters**

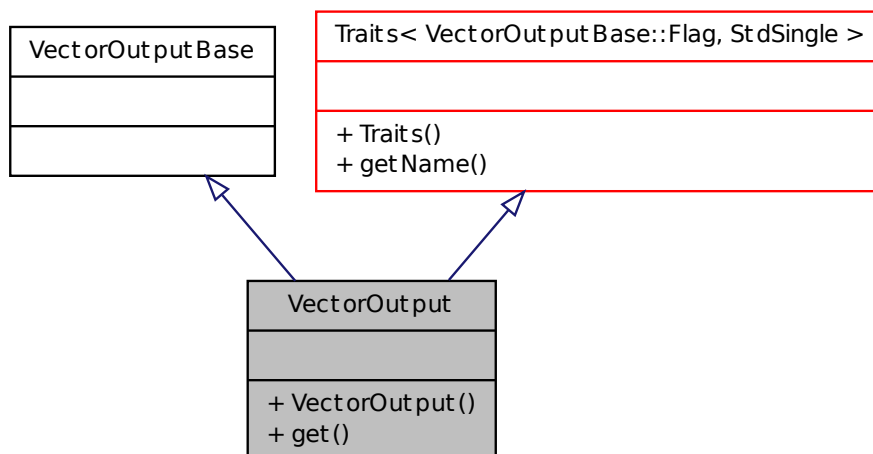
*name* : The name.

**10.101 VectorOutput Class Reference**

[VectorOutput](#) key.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/specific/VectorOutput.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for VectorOutput:



## Public Types

- enum [Flag](#) { **AsIs, Row, Column** }  
*Defines the possible values for [VectorOutput](#).*
- enum
- typedef [Traits](#)< [VectorOutputBase::Flag](#), [StdSingle](#), [Default](#) > **Traits\_**
- typedef [StdSingle](#)< typename [Default](#)< [VectorOutputBase::Flag](#) >::OutputType\_ > **ConverterType\_**
- typedef [ConverterType\\_::InputType\\_](#) **InputType\_**
- typedef [ConverterType\\_::OutputType\\_](#) **OutputType\_**

## Public Member Functions

- [Flag](#) [get](#) (const string &name) const  
*Partially maps names into flags.*
- string [getName](#) () const  
*Gets Key's name.*
- string [getName](#) () const  
*Gets name.*
- void [setName](#) (const string &name)  
*Sets name.*

### 10.101.1 Detailed Description

[VectorOutput](#) key. [Key](#)'s name is "VectorOutput".

### 10.101.2 Member Enumeration Documentation

#### 10.101.2.1 enum [Flag](#) [inherited]

Defines the possible values for [VectorOutput](#).

### 10.101.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.101.3.1 [Flag](#) [get](#) ( const string & *name* ) const

Partially maps names into flags.

Maps "AsIs", "Row", and "Column", resp., to *AsIs*, *Row* and *Column*.

#### Parameters

*name* : Name to be mapped;

**Returns**

Flag corresponding to name.

**Exceptions**

*keyvalue::RuntimeError* : If *name* is unknown.

**10.101.3.2 string getName ( ) const [inherited]**

Gets Key's name.

**Returns**

The Key's name.

**10.101.3.3 string getName ( ) const [inherited]**

Gets name.

**Returns**

The name.

**10.101.3.4 void setName ( const string & name ) [inherited]**

Sets name.

**Parameters**

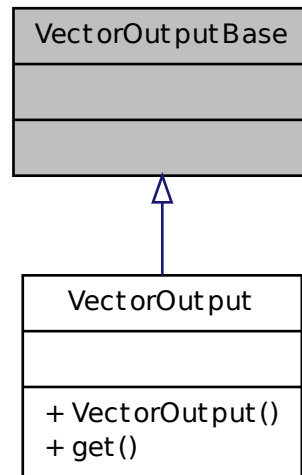
*name* : The name.

## 10.102 VectorOutputBase Struct Reference

[VectorOutput](#)'s base class.

```
#include <keyvalue/key/specific/VectorOutput.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for VectorOutputBase:



## Public Types

- enum `Flag` { `AsIs`, `Row`, `Column` }

*Defines the possible values for `VectorOutput`.*

### 10.102.1 Detailed Description

`VectorOutput`'s base class. The sole purpose of this class is to define enum `Flag` which is inherited by `VectorOutput`.

### 10.102.2 Member Enumeration Documentation

#### 10.102.2.1 enum `Flag`

Defines the possible values for `VectorOutput`.

## 10.103 Warning Class Reference

MessageImpl instantiation used for warning messages.

```
#include <keyvalue/sys/message/MessageImpl.h>
```

### 10.103.1 Detailed Description

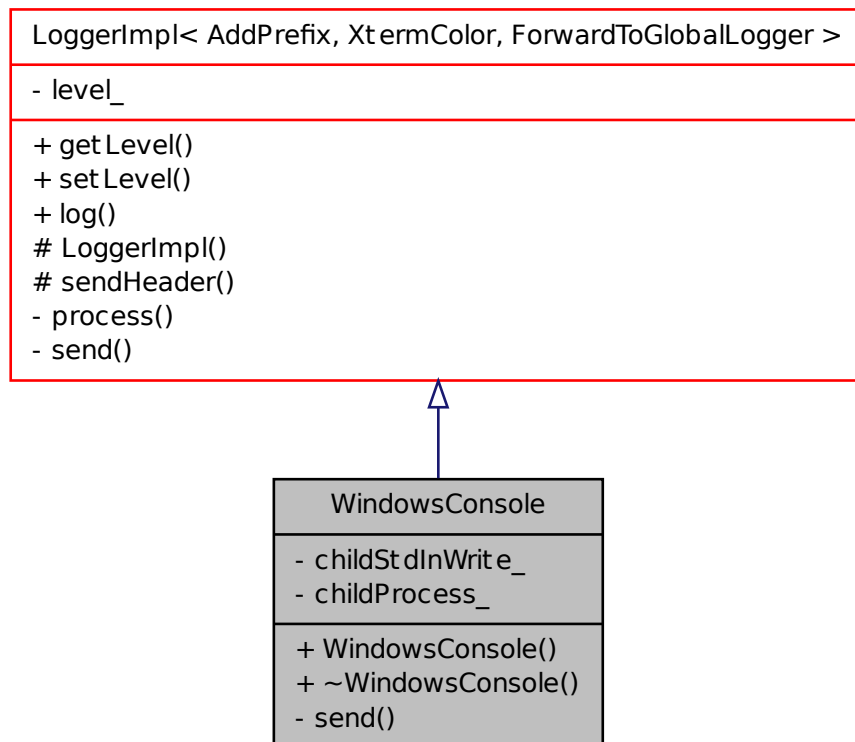
MessageImpl instantiation used for warning messages. `typedef MessageImpl<2> Warning;`

## 10.104 WindowsConsole Class Reference

This class implements a Windows console [Logger](#).

```
#include <keyvalue/sys/logger/WindowsConsole.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for WindowsConsole:



### Public Types

- `typedef LoggerImpl< keyvalue::logger::AddPrefix, keyvalue::logger::XtermColor, keyvalue::logger::ForwardToGlobalLogger > MyBase_`
- `typedef LoggerImpl< AddPrefix, XtermColor, ForwardToGlobalLogger > LoggerImpl_`
- `enum Device { Console, File, Standard }`

## Public Member Functions

- **WindowsConsole** (unsigned int level, const string &title, const string &path)
- unsigned int **getLevel** () const
- virtual unsigned int **getLevel** () const =0  
*Gets [Logger](#)'s current level.*
- void **setLevel** (unsigned int level)
- virtual void **setLevel** (unsigned int level)=0  
*Sets [Logger](#)'s current level.*
- bool **log** (const [Message](#) &message)
- virtual bool **log** (const [Message](#) &message)=0  
*Logs a [Message](#).*

## Protected Member Functions

- bool **sendHeader** ()  
*Sends the header message.*
- virtual bool **send** (const string &message)=0
- virtual bool **send** (const string &message)=0

## Private Member Functions

- bool **send** (const string &message)  
*Sends a raw `string` message to the [Logger](#)'s underlying device.*

## Private Attributes

- HANDLE **childStdInWrite\_**
- PROCESS\_INFORMATION **childProcess\_**

### 10.104.1 Detailed Description

This `class` implements a Windows console [Logger](#).

### 10.104.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.104.2.1 `bool send ( const string & message ) [private, virtual]`

Sends a raw `string` message to the [Logger](#)'s underlying device.

#### Parameters

*message* : [Message](#) to be sent.



**Returns**

This method returns `false` if it fails. Otherwise, it returns `true`.

Implements [LoggerImpl< AddPrefix, XtermColor, ForwardToGlobalLogger >](#).

**10.104.2.2 virtual unsigned int getLevel ( ) const [pure virtual, inherited]**

Gets [Logger](#)'s current level.

**Returns**

The level.

Implemented in [LoggerImpl< PrefixPolicy, ColorPolicy, SafetyPolicy >](#).

**10.104.2.3 virtual void setLevel ( unsigned int *level* ) [pure virtual, inherited]**

Sets [Logger](#)'s current level.

**Parameters**

*level* : New level.

Implemented in [LoggerImpl< PrefixPolicy, ColorPolicy, SafetyPolicy >](#).

**10.104.2.4 virtual bool log ( const Message & *message* ) [pure virtual, inherited]**

Logs a [Message](#).

This method may fail if the implemented [Logger](#) cannot process the message (e.g. a console [Logger](#) that has no longer a console window).

**Parameters**

*message* : [Message](#) to be logged.

**Returns**

This method returns `true` if it is successful.

Implemented in [LoggerImpl< PrefixPolicy, ColorPolicy, SafetyPolicy >](#).

**10.104.2.5 bool sendHeader ( ) [protected, inherited]**

Sends the header message.

This method sends (throw `send()`) an opening header message to the underlying device of the [Logger](#).

**Returns**

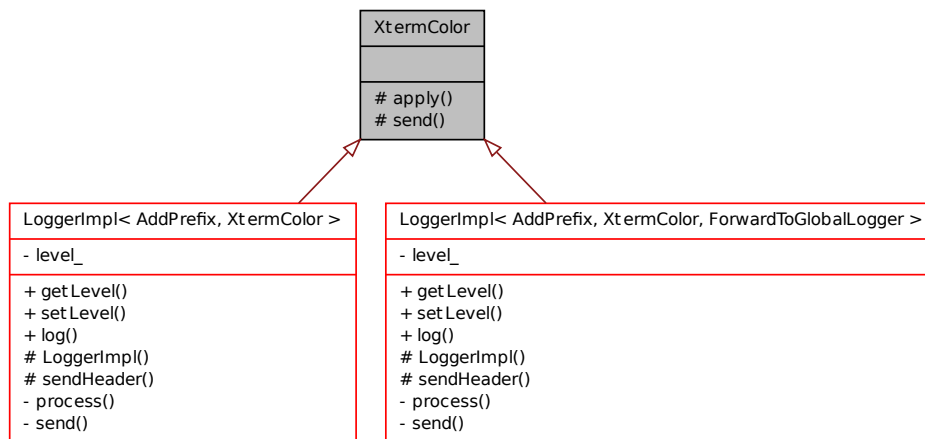
This method returns what `print()` does.

## 10.105 XtermColor Class Reference

Defines a policy for [Message](#) color, which is, to set the underlying device of the [Logger](#) to print in [Message](#)'s color.

```
#include <keyvalue/sys/logger/policy/XtermColor.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for XtermColor:



### Protected Member Functions

- bool **apply** (const [Message](#) &message)
- virtual bool **send** (const string &message)=0

#### 10.105.1 Detailed Description

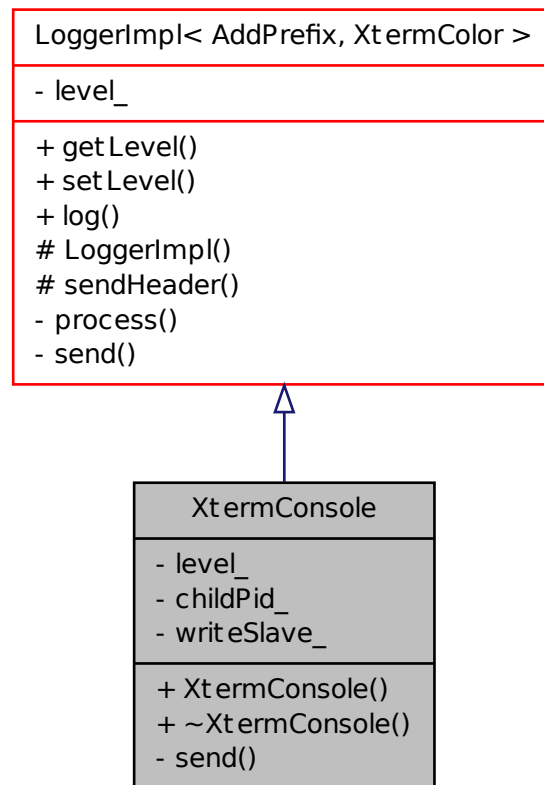
Defines a policy for [Message](#) color, which is, to set the underlying device of the [Logger](#) to print in [Message](#)'s color.

## 10.106 XtermConsole Class Reference

Implements an xterm console [Logger](#).

```
#include <keyvalue/sys/logger/XtermConsole.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for XtermConsole:



## Classes

- class [FileRaii](#)  
*XtermConsole's helper class for file management.*

## Public Types

- typedef `LoggerImpl< AddPrefix, XtermColor, ForwardToGlobalLogger >` `LoggerImpl_`
- enum `Device` { `Console`, `File`, `Standard` }

## Public Member Functions

- `XtermConsole` (unsigned int level, const string &title)
- unsigned int `getLevel` () const
- virtual unsigned int `getLevel` () const =0

*Gets [Logger](#)'s current level.*

- void **setLevel** (unsigned int level)
- virtual void **setLevel** (unsigned int level)=0  
*Sets [Logger](#)'s current level.*
- bool **log** (const [Message](#) &message)
- virtual bool **log** (const [Message](#) &message)=0  
*Logs a [Message](#).*

## Protected Member Functions

- bool **sendHeader** ()  
*Sends the header message.*
- virtual bool **send** (const string &message)=0
- virtual bool **send** (const string &message)=0

## Private Member Functions

- bool **send** (const string &message)  
*Sends a raw `string` message to the [Logger](#)'s underlying device.*

## Private Attributes

- unsigned int **level\_**
- pid\_t **childPid\_**
- [FileRaii](#) **writeSlave\_**

### 10.106.1 Detailed Description

Implements an xterm console [Logger](#).

### 10.106.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 10.106.2.1 `bool send ( const string & message ) [private, virtual]`

Sends a raw `string` message to the [Logger](#)'s underlying device.

#### Parameters

*message* : [Message](#) to be sent.

#### Returns

This method returns `false` if it fails. Otherwise, it returns `true`.

Implements [LoggerImpl](#)< [AddPrefix](#), [XtermColor](#) >.

**10.106.2.2 virtual unsigned int getLevel ( ) const [pure virtual, inherited]**

Gets [Logger](#)'s current level.

**Returns**

The level.

Implemented in [LoggerImpl](#)< [PrefixPolicy](#), [ColorPolicy](#), [SafetyPolicy](#) >.

**10.106.2.3 virtual void setLevel ( unsigned int level ) [pure virtual, inherited]**

Sets [Logger](#)'s current level.

**Parameters**

*level* : New level.

Implemented in [LoggerImpl](#)< [PrefixPolicy](#), [ColorPolicy](#), [SafetyPolicy](#) >.

**10.106.2.4 virtual bool log ( const Message & message ) [pure virtual, inherited]**

Logs a [Message](#).

This method may fail if the implemented [Logger](#) cannot process the message (e.g. a console [Logger](#) that has no longer a console window).

**Parameters**

*message* : [Message](#) to be logged.

**Returns**

This method returns `true` if it is successful.

Implemented in [LoggerImpl](#)< [PrefixPolicy](#), [ColorPolicy](#), [SafetyPolicy](#) >.

**10.106.2.5 bool sendHeader ( ) [protected, inherited]**

Sends the header message.

This method sends (throw `send()`) an opening header message to the underlying device of the [Logger](#).

**Returns**

This method returns what `print()` does.



# Chapter 11

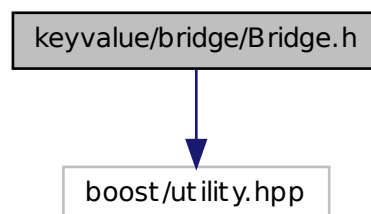
## File Documentation

### 11.1 keyvalue/bridge/Bridge.h File Reference

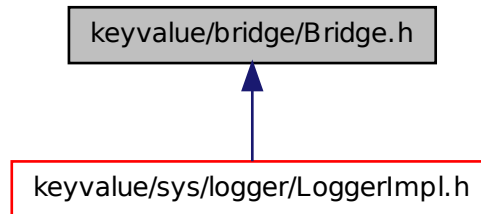
Declaration of class Bridge.

```
#include <boost/utility.hpp>
```

Include dependency graph for Bridge.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class [Bridge](#)

*Bridge's specific data.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*

### 11.1.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of `class` `Bridge`.

## 11.2 keyvalue/bridge/key/Device.h File Reference

Declaration of `class` `Device`.

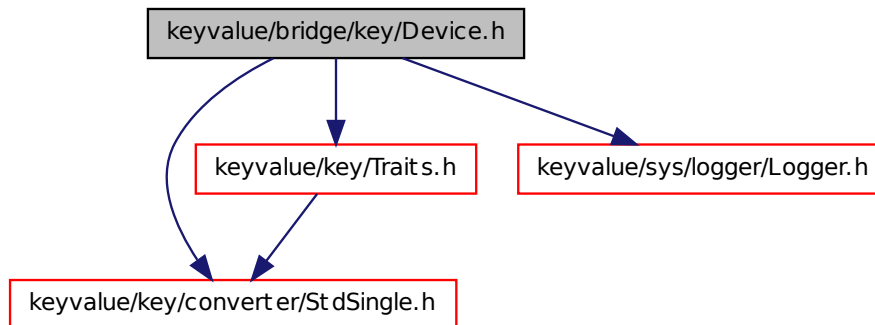
```
#include "keyvalue/key/converter/StdSingle.h"
```

```
#include "keyvalue/key/Traits.h"
```

```
#include "keyvalue/sys/logger/Logger.h"
```



Include dependency graph for Device.h:



## Classes

- class [Device](#)  
*Device* key.

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace [keyvalue::key](#)  
*All key functionalities, including [key::Key](#), [key::Traits](#), key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.2.1 Detailed Description

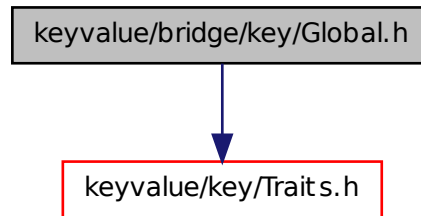
Declaration of `class Device`.

## 11.3 keyvalue/bridge/key/Global.h File Reference

Declaration of `class Global`.

```
#include "keyvalue/key/Traits.h"
```

Include dependency graph for Global.h:



## Classes

- class `Global`  
*Global key.*

## Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`  
*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace `keyvalue::key`  
*All key functionalities, including `key::Key`, `key::Traits`, key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.3.1 Detailed Description

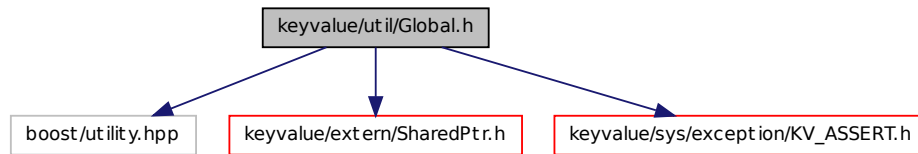
Declaration of `class Global`.

## 11.4 keyvalue/util/Global.h File Reference

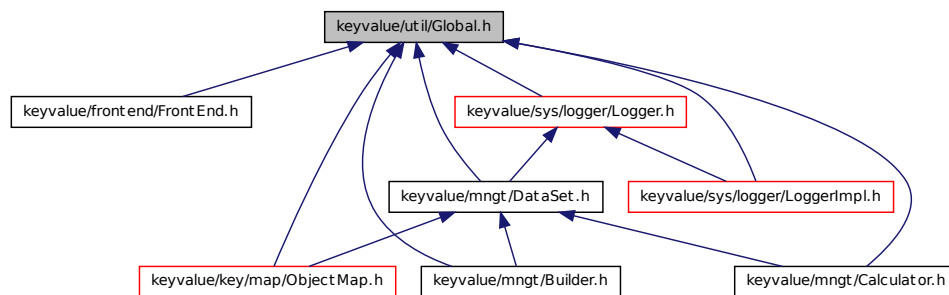
Declaration of `template class Global`.

```
#include <boost/utility.hpp>
#include "keyvalue/extern/SharedPtr.h"
#include "keyvalue/sys/exception/KV_ASSERT.h"
```

Include dependency graph for Global.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class `Global< ObjectType >`  
*Manager of global objects.*

## Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`  
*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace `keyvalue::util`  
*Utility classes and functions are member of this namespace.*

### 11.4.1 Detailed Description

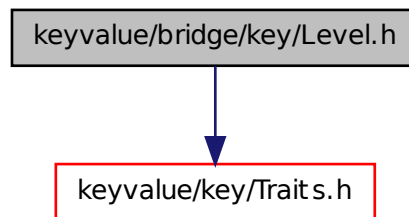
Declaration of `template class Global`.

## 11.5 keyvalue/bridge/key/Level.h File Reference

Declaration of class `Level`.

```
#include "keyvalue/key/Traits.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `Level.h`:



### Classes

- class [Level](#)
  - Level key.*

### Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)
  - All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace [keyvalue::key](#)
  - All key functionalities, including [key::Key](#), [key::Traits](#), key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.5.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of class `Level`.

## 11.6 keyvalue/bridge/Register.h File Reference

List of reserved processors.

## 11.6.1 Detailed Description

List of reserved processors. This file lists all reserved processors that will be registered into `keyvalue::ProcessorMgr`.

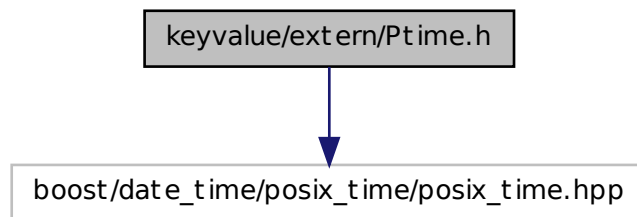
The X Macro technique is used. For an interesting article on X Macros see <http://www.drdoobbs.com/cpp/184401387;jsessionid=JEHRBGWSWYURNQE1GHPCKHWATMY32JVN>

## 11.7 keyvalue/extern/Ptime.h File Reference

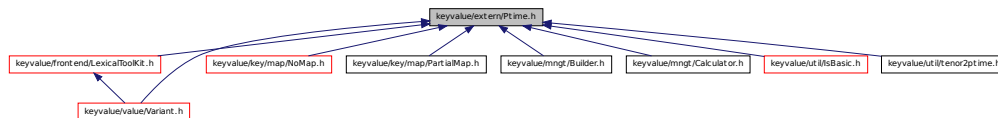
Export `boost::ptime` to namespace `keyvalue`.

```
#include <boost/date_time/posix_time/posix_time.hpp>
```

Include dependency graph for Ptime.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`

*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*

### 11.7.1 Detailed Description

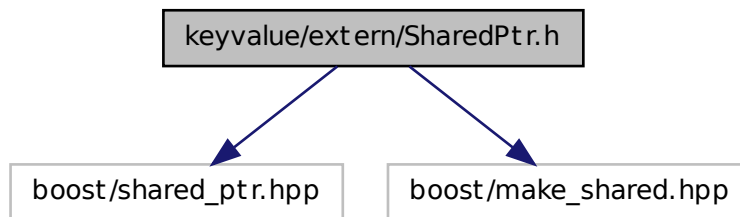
Export `boost::ptime` to namespace `keyvalue`.

## 11.8 keyvalue/extern/SharedPtr.h File Reference

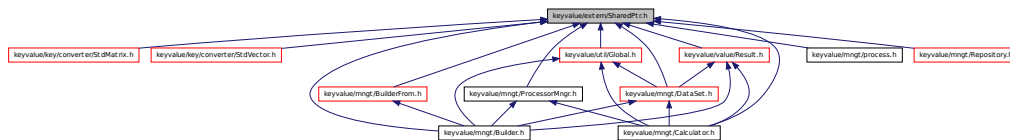
Export `boost::shared_ptr` to namespace `keyvalue`.

```
#include <boost/shared_ptr.hpp>
#include <boost/make_shared.hpp>
```

Include dependency graph for `SharedPtr.h`:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



### Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`

*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*

### 11.8.1 Detailed Description

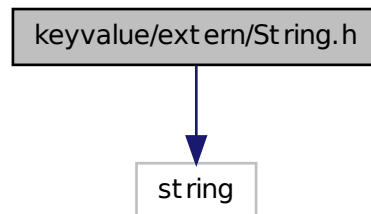
Export `boost::shared_ptr` to namespace `keyvalue`.

## 11.9 keyvalue/extern/String.h File Reference

Export `std::string` to namespace `keyvalue`.

```
#include <string>
```

Include dependency graph for String.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*

### 11.9.1 Detailed Description

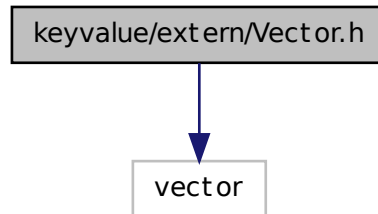
Export `std::string` to namespace `keyvalue`.

## 11.10 keyvalue/extern/Vector.h File Reference

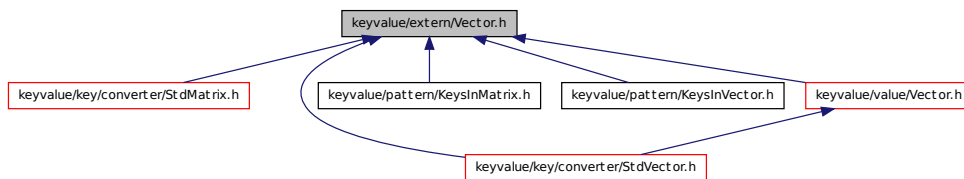
Export `std::vector` to namespace `keyvalue`.

```
#include <vector>
```

Include dependency graph for Vector.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`

*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*

### 11.10.1 Detailed Description

Export `std::vector` to namespace `keyvalue`.

## 11.11 keyvalue/key/generic/Vector.h File Reference

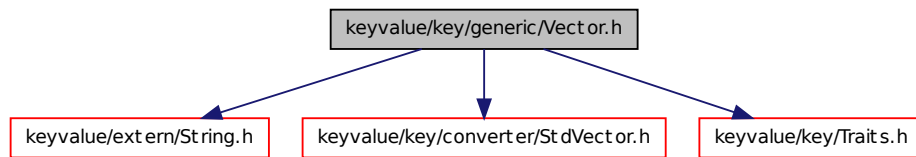
Declaration and implementation of template class `Vector` (generic key).

```

#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"
#include "keyvalue/key/converter/StdVector.h"
#include "keyvalue/key/Traits.h"
  
```



Include dependency graph for Vector.h:



## Classes

- class `Vector< ElementType >`

*Generic key whose converter type is `StdVector`.*

## Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`

*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace `keyvalue::key`

*All key functionalities, including `key::Key`, `key::Traits`, key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.11.1 Detailed Description

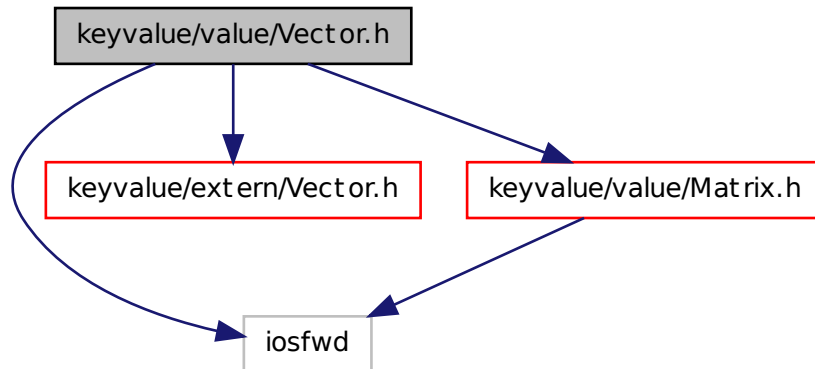
Declaration and implementation of `template class Vector` (generic key).

## 11.12 keyvalue/value/Vector.h File Reference

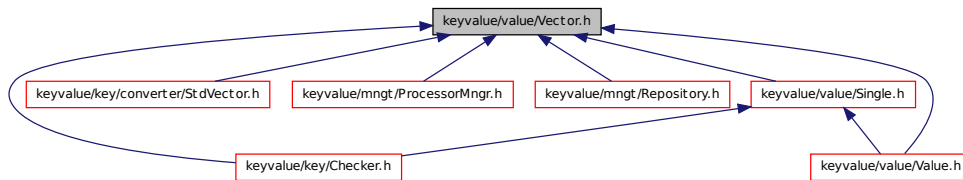
Declaration of `class Vector` (container).

```
#include <iosfwd>
#include "keyvalue/extern/Vector.h"
#include "keyvalue/value/Matrix.h"
```

Include dependency graph for Vector.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class `Vector`

*A  $m \times 1$  or  $1 \times n$  Matrix.*

## Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`

*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace `keyvalue::value`

*All Key Value containers belong to this namespace.*

## Functions

- `std::ostream & operator<<` (`std::ostream &os, const Vector &vector`)  
*ostream operator<<() for Vector.*

### 11.12.1 Detailed Description

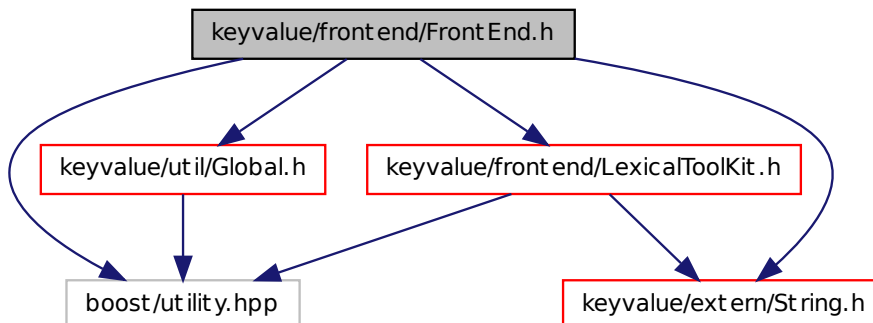
Declaration of `class Vector` (container).

## 11.13 keyvalue/frontend/FrontEnd.h File Reference

Declaration of `class FrontEnd`.

```
#include <boost/utility.hpp>
#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"
#include "keyvalue/frontend/LexicalToolKit.h"
#include "keyvalue/util/Global.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `FrontEnd.h`:



## Classes

- class `FrontEnd`  
*Front-end's specific data.*

## Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`  
*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace `keyvalue::frontend`

*All classes and functions needed by frontends belong to this namespace.*

- namespace `keyvalue::util`

*Utility classes and functions are member of this namespace.*

### 11.13.1 Detailed Description

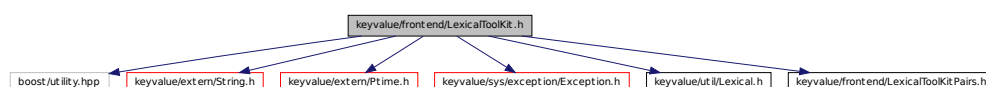
Declaration of class `FrontEnd`.

## 11.14 `keyvalue/frontend/LexicalToolKit.h` File Reference

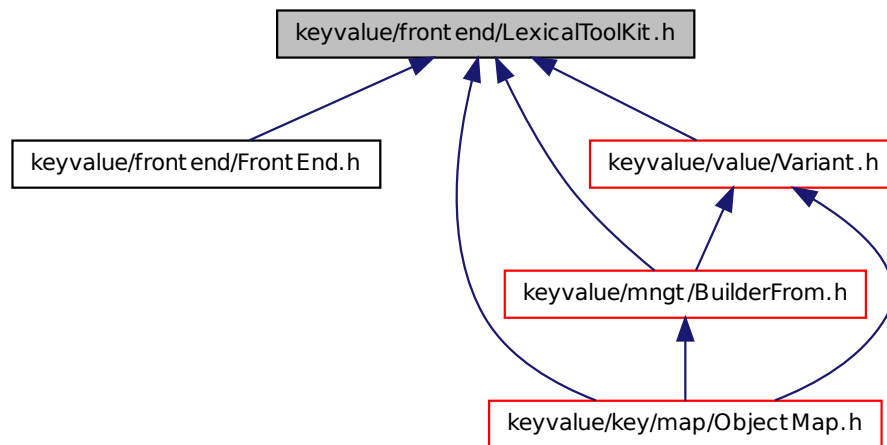
Definition of class `LexicalToolKit`.

```
#include <boost/utility.hpp>
#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"
#include "keyvalue/extern/Ptime.h"
#include "keyvalue/sys/exception/Exception.h"
#include "keyvalue/util/Lexical.h"
#include "keyvalue/frontend/LexicalToolKitPairs.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `LexicalToolKit.h`:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class [LexicalToolkit](#)  
*Manager of all lexical converters needed for front-end input/output.*
- struct [LexicalToolkit::Helper< From, To >](#)  
*Helper class of [LexicalToolkit](#).*
- class [LexicalToolkit::Failure](#)  
*This class is thrown when [LexicalToolkit::convert\(\)](#) fails.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace [keyvalue::frontend](#)  
*All classes and functions needed by frontends belong to this namespace.*

## Defines

- #define [KV\\_LEXICAL\\_TOOL\\_KIT\\_PAIR](#)(From, To)

### 11.14.1 Detailed Description

Definition of `class LexicalToolkit`.

### 11.14.2 Define Documentation

#### 11.14.2.1 `#define KV_LEXICAL_TOOL_KIT_PAIR( From, To )`

**Value:**

```
Helper<From, To>::Type_ From##2##To##_; \
    IO From##2##To##_io_;
```

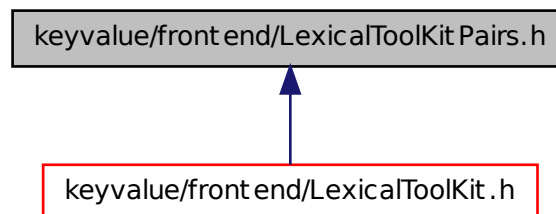
For each pair of types in [LexicalToolkitPairs.h](#), this code declares two `LexicalToolkit`'s members. For instance, for (double, bool) they are

```
Helper<From, To>::Type_ double2bool_; IO double2bool_io_.
```

## 11.15 keyvalue/frontend/LexicalToolkitPairs.h File Reference

X Macro helper for `class LexicalToolkit`.

This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



### 11.15.1 Detailed Description

X Macro helper for `class LexicalToolkit`.

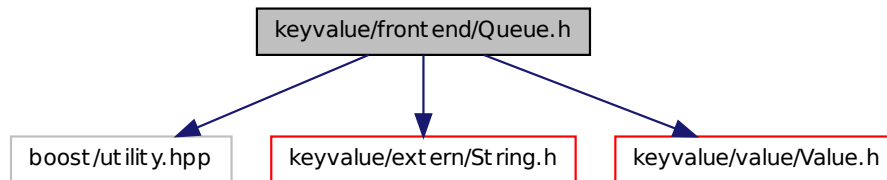
## 11.16 keyvalue/frontend/Queue.h File Reference

Declaration of `class Queue`.

```
#include <boost/utility.hpp>
#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"
```

```
#include "keyvalue/value/Value.h"
```

Include dependency graph for Queue.h:



## Classes

- class [Queue](#)

*Protocol class which defines the [Queue](#) interface.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::frontend](#)

*All classes and functions needed by frontends belong to this namespace.*

### 11.16.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of `class Queue`.

## 11.17 keyvalue/key/Checker.h File Reference

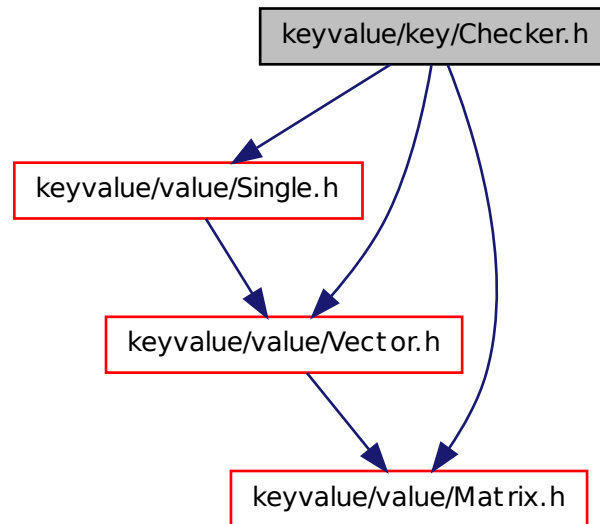
Declaration of `template class Checker`.

```
#include "keyvalue/value/Single.h"
```

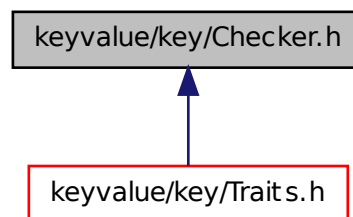
```
#include "keyvalue/value/Vector.h"
```

```
#include "keyvalue/value/Matrix.h"
```

Include dependency graph for Checker.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class `Checker< ConverterType, InputType >`  
*Primary key checker template class.*
- class `Checker< ConverterType, value::Single >`  
*Specialization of `Checker` for `InputType` equal to `value::Single`.*



- class `Checker< ConverterType, value::Vector >`  
*Specialization of `Checker` for `InputType` equal to `value::Vector`.*
- class `Checker< ConverterType, value::Matrix >`  
*Specialization of `Checker` for `InputType` equal to `value::Matrix`.*

## Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`  
*All functionalities of `KeyValue` library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace `keyvalue::key`  
*All key functionalities, including `key::Key`, `key::Traits`, key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.17.1 Detailed Description

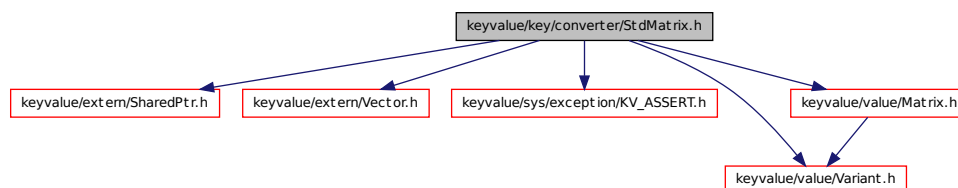
Declaration of `template class Checker`.

## 11.18 keyvalue/key/converter/StdMatrix.h File Reference

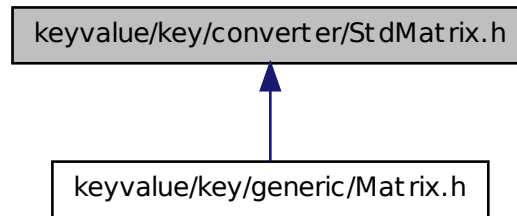
Declaration and implementation of `template class StdMatrix`.

```
#include "keyvalue/extern/SharedPtr.h"
#include "keyvalue/extern/Vector.h"
#include "keyvalue/sys/exception/KV_ASSERT.h"
#include "keyvalue/value/Variant.h"
#include "keyvalue/value/Matrix.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `StdMatrix.h`:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class [StdMatrix< ElementType >](#)

*Converter from [value::Matrix](#) to `shared_ptr<std::vector<std::vector<ElementType>>>`.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::key](#)

*All key functionalities, including [key::Key](#), [key::Traits](#), key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.18.1 Detailed Description

Declaration and implementation of `template class StdMatrix`.

## 11.19 keyvalue/key/converter/StdSingle.h File Reference

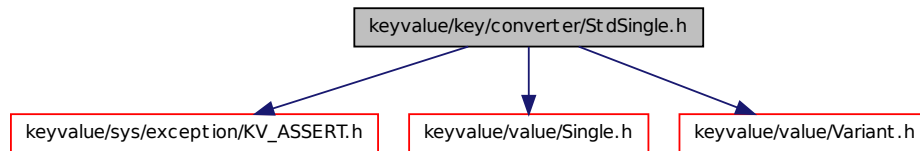
Declaration and implementation of `template class StdSingle`.

```
#include "keyvalue/sys/exception/KV_ASSERT.h"
```

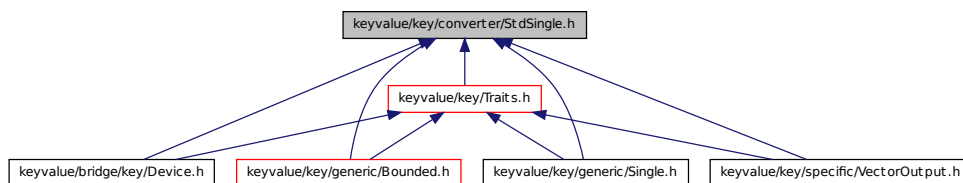
```
#include "keyvalue/value/Single.h"
```

```
#include "keyvalue/value/Variant.h"
```

Include dependency graph for StdSingle.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class [StdSingle< ElementType >](#)  
Converter from [value::Single](#) to [ElementType](#).

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
All functionalities of [Key Value](#) library are inside this namespace.
- namespace [keyvalue::key](#)  
All key functionalities, including [key::Key](#), [key::Traits](#), key mappings are inside this namespace.

### 11.19.1 Detailed Description

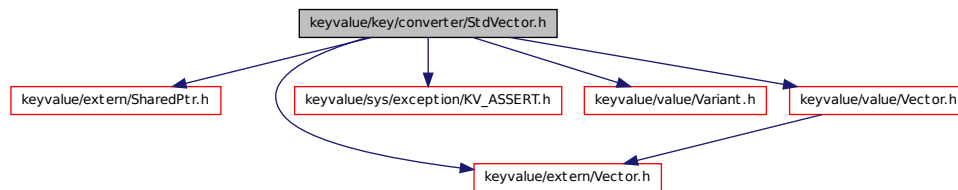
Declaration and implementation of `template class StdSingle`.

## 11.20 keyvalue/key/converter/StdVector.h File Reference

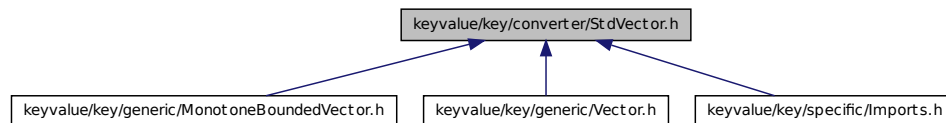
Declaration and implementation of `template class StdVector`.

```
#include "keyvalue/extern/SharedPtr.h"
#include "keyvalue/extern/Vector.h"
#include "keyvalue/sys/exception/KV_ASSERT.h"
#include "keyvalue/value/Variant.h"
#include "keyvalue/value/Vector.h"
```

Include dependency graph for StdVector.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class `StdVector< ElementType >`  
*Converter from `value::Vector` to `shared_ptr<std::vector<ElementType>>`.*

## Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`  
*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace `keyvalue::key`  
*All key functionalities, including `key::Key`, `key::Traits`, key mappings are inside this namespace.*

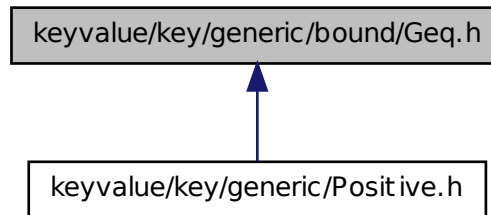
### 11.20.1 Detailed Description

Declaration and implementation of template class `StdVector`.

## 11.21 keyvalue/key/generic/bound/Geq.h File Reference

Declaration of `template class Geq`.

This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



### Classes

- class [Geq< ElementType >](#)

*Greater-than-or-equal-to bound class.*

### Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::key](#)

*All key functionalities, including [key::Key](#), [key::Traits](#), key mappings are inside this namespace.*

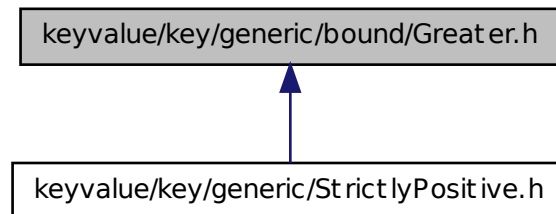
#### 11.21.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of `template class Geq`.

## 11.22 keyvalue/key/generic/bound/Greater.h File Reference

Declaration of `template class Greater`.

This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class [Greater< ElementType >](#)  
*Greater-than bound class.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace [keyvalue::key](#)  
*All key functionalities, including [key::Key](#), [key::Traits](#), key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.22.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of `template class Greater`.

## 11.23 keyvalue/key/generic/bound/Leq.h File Reference

Declaration of `template class Leq`.

## Classes

- class [Leq< ElementType >](#)  
*Less-than-or-equal-to bound class.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::key](#)

*All key functionalities, including [key::Key](#), [key::Traits](#), key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.23.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of `template class Leq`.

## 11.24 keyvalue/key/generic/bound/Less.h File Reference

Declaration of `template class Less`.

### Classes

- class [Less< ElementType >](#)

*Less-than bound class.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::key](#)

*All key functionalities, including [key::Key](#), [key::Traits](#), key mappings are inside this namespace.*

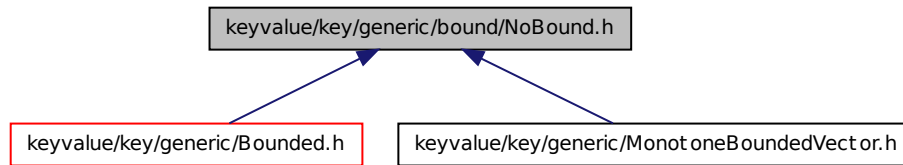
### 11.24.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of `template class Less`.

## 11.25 keyvalue/key/generic/bound/NoBound.h File Reference

Declaration of `template class NoBound`.

This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class [NoBound< ElementType >](#)

*NoBound* bound class.

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::key](#)

*All key functionalities, including [key::Key](#), [key::Traits](#), key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.25.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of `template class NoBound`.

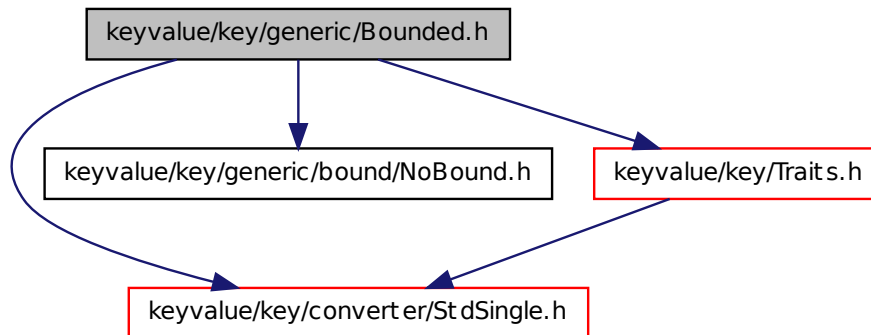
## 11.26 keyvalue/key/generic/Bounded.h File Reference

Declaration and implementation of `template class Bounded`.

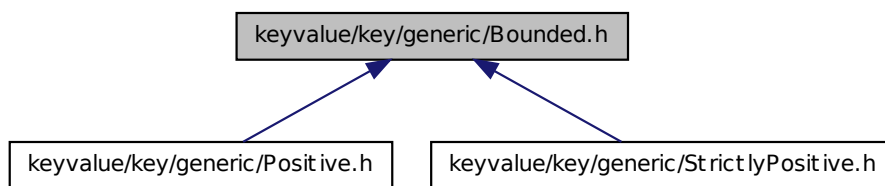
```
#include "keyvalue/key/converter/StdSingle.h"
#include "keyvalue/key/generic/bound/NoBound.h"
#include "keyvalue/key/Traits.h"
```



Include dependency graph for Bounded.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class `Bounded< ElementType, Bound1, Bound2 >`  
*Key for bounded values.*

## Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`  
*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace `keyvalue::key`  
*All key functionalities, including `key::Key`, `key::Traits`, key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.26.1 Detailed Description

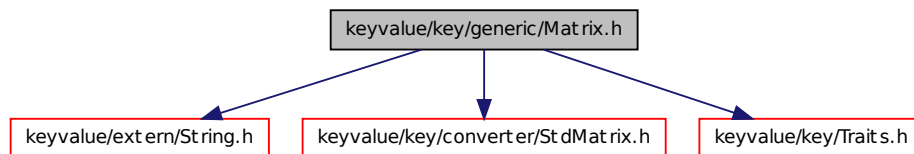
Declaration and implementation of `template class Bounded`.

## 11.27 keyvalue/key/generic/Matrix.h File Reference

Declaration and implementation of `template class Matrix` (generic key).

```
#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"
#include "keyvalue/key/converter/StdMatrix.h"
#include "keyvalue/key/Traits.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `Matrix.h`:



### Classes

- class `Matrix< ElementType >`  
*Generic key whose converter type is `StdMatrix`.*

### Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`  
*All functionalities of `KeyVal` library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace `keyvalue::key`  
*All key functionalities, including `key::Key`, `key::Traits`, key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.27.1 Detailed Description

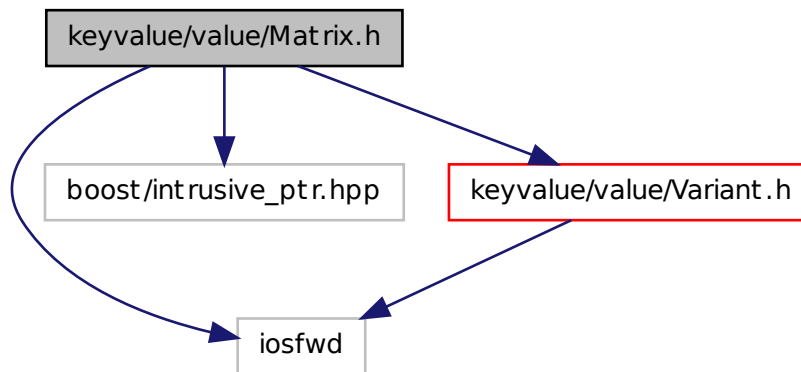
Declaration and implementation of `template class Matrix` (generic key).

## 11.28 keyvalue/value/Matrix.h File Reference

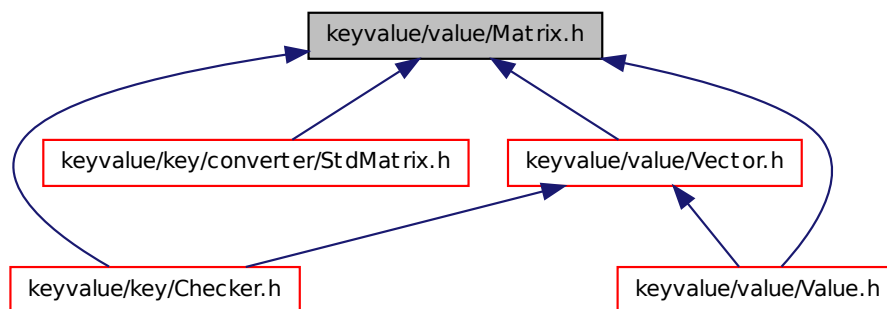
Declaration of `class Matrix` (container).

```
#include <iosfwd>
#include <boost/intrusive_ptr.hpp>
#include "keyvalue/value/Variant.h"
```

Include dependency graph for Matrix.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class `Matrix`

*Matrix of Variants.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::value](#)

*All KeyValue containers belong to this namespace.*

## Functions

- void [intrusive\\_ptr\\_add\\_ref](#) (Matrix::Impl \*pimpl)
- void [intrusive\\_ptr\\_release](#) (Matrix::Impl \*pimpl)
- std::ostream & [operator<<](#) (std::ostream &os, const Matrix &matrix)

*ostream operator<<() for Matrix.*

### 11.28.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of `class Matrix` (container).

## 11.29 keyvalue/key/generic/monotone/Decreasing.h File Reference

Declaration of `class Decreasing`.

## Classes

- class [Decreasing](#)

*Decreasing monotone class.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::key](#)

*All key functionalities, including [key::Key](#), [key::Traits](#), key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.29.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of `class Decreasing`.

## 11.30 keyvalue/key/generic/monotone/Increasing.h File Reference

Declaration of `class` `Increasing`.

### Classes

- class [Increasing](#)  
*Increasing monotone class.*

### Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace [keyvalue::key](#)  
*All key functionalities, including [key::Key](#), [key::Traits](#), key mappings are inside this namespace.*

#### 11.30.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of `class` `Increasing`.

## 11.31 keyvalue/key/generic/monotone/NonMonotone.h File Reference

Declaration of `class` `NonMonotone`.

### Classes

- class [NonMonotone](#)  
*NonMonotone class.*

### Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace [keyvalue::key](#)  
*All key functionalities, including [key::Key](#), [key::Traits](#), key mappings are inside this namespace.*

#### 11.31.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of `class` `NonMonotone`.

## 11.32 `keyvalue/key/generic/monotone/StrictlyDecreasing.h` File Reference

Declaration of `class` `StrictlyDecreasing`.

### Classes

- class `StrictlyDecreasing`  
*StrictlyDecreasing* monotone class.

### Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`  
*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace `keyvalue::key`  
*All key functionalities, including `key::Key`, `key::Traits`, key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.32.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of `class` `StrictlyDecreasing`.

## 11.33 `keyvalue/key/generic/monotone/StrictlyIncreasing.h` File Reference

Declaration of `class` `StrictlyIncreasing`.

### Classes

- class `StrictlyIncreasing`  
*StrictlyIncreasing* monotone class.

### Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`  
*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace `keyvalue::key`  
*All key functionalities, including `key::Key`, `key::Traits`, key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.33.1 Detailed Description

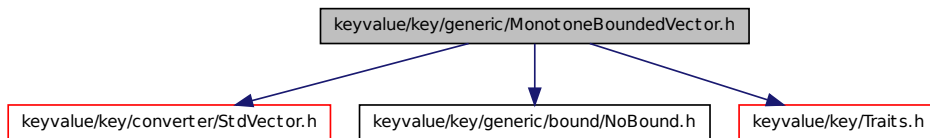
Declaration of `class` `StrictlyIncreasing`.

## 11.34 keyvalue/key/generic/MonotoneBoundedVector.h File Reference

Declaration and implementation of `template class` `MonotoneBoundedVector`.

```
#include "keyvalue/key/converter/StdVector.h"
#include "keyvalue/key/generic/bound/NoBound.h"
#include "keyvalue/key/Traits.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `MonotoneBoundedVector.h`:



### Classes

- class `MonotoneBoundedVector< ElementType, Monotone, Bound1, Bound2 >`  
*Key for monotone bounded vectors.*

### Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`  
*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace `keyvalue::key`  
*All key functionalities, including `key::Key`, `key::Traits`, key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.34.1 Detailed Description

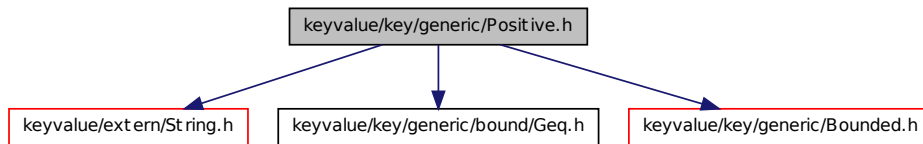
Declaration and implementation of `template class` `MonotoneBoundedVector`.

## 11.35 keyvalue/key/generic/Positive.h File Reference

Declaration of `class` `Positive`.

```
#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"
#include "keyvalue/key/generic/bound/Geq.h"
#include "keyvalue/key/generic/Bounded.h"
```

Include dependency graph for Positive.h:



## Classes

- class [Positive](#)

*A general key for positive values.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::key](#)

*All key functionalities, including `key::Key`, `key::Traits`, key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.35.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of `class Positive`.

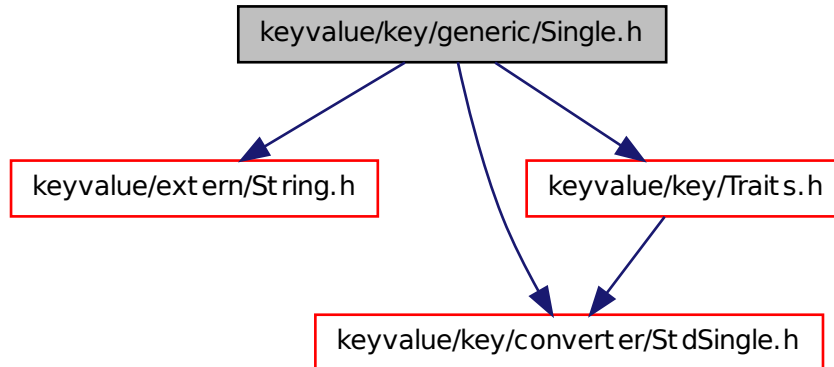
## 11.36 keyvalue/key/generic/Single.h File Reference

Declaration and implementation of `template class Single (generic key)`.

```
#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"
#include "keyvalue/key/converter/StdSingle.h"
#include "keyvalue/key/Traits.h"
```



Include dependency graph for Single.h:



## Classes

- class [Single< ElementType >](#)  
*Generic key whose converter type is [StdSingle](#).*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace [keyvalue::key](#)  
*All key functionalities, including [key::Key](#), [key::Traits](#), key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.36.1 Detailed Description

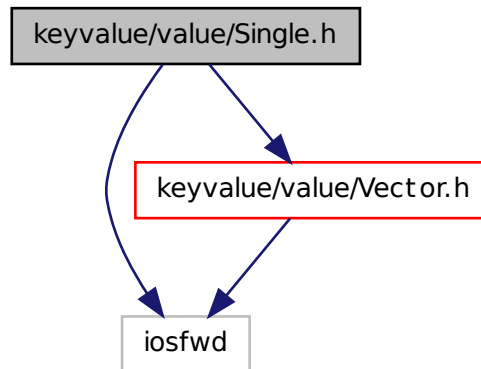
Declaration and implementation of `template class Single` (generic key).

## 11.37 keyvalue/value/Single.h File Reference

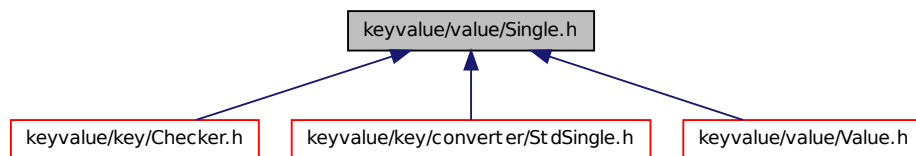
Declaration of `class Single` (container).

```
#include <iosfwd>
#include "keyvalue/value/Vector.h"
```

Include dependency graph for Single.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class `Single`  
*A 1 x 1 Matrix.*

## Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`  
*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace `keyvalue::value`  
*All KeyValue containers belong to this namespace.*

## Functions

- `std::ostream & operator<<` (`std::ostream &os, const Single &rhs`)  
*ostream operator<<() for Single.*

### 11.37.1 Detailed Description

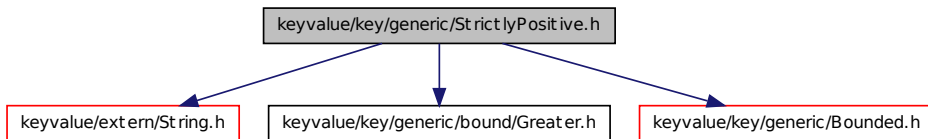
Declaration of `class Single` (container).

## 11.38 keyvalue/key/generic/StrictlyPositive.h File Reference

Declaration of `class StrictlyPositive`.

```
#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"
#include "keyvalue/key/generic/bound/Greater.h"
#include "keyvalue/key/generic/Bounded.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `StrictlyPositive.h`:



## Classes

- class `StrictlyPositive`  
*A general key whose value is a strictly positive number.*

## Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`  
*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace `keyvalue::key`  
*All key functionalities, including `key::Key`, `key::Traits`, key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.38.1 Detailed Description

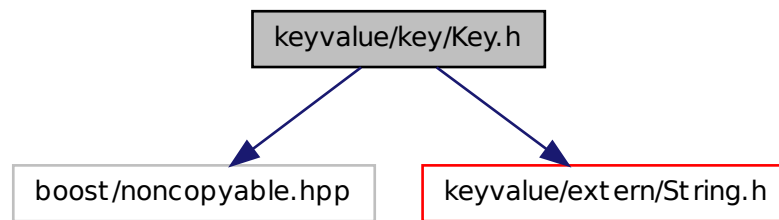
Declaration of `class StrictlyPositive`.

## 11.39 keyvalue/key/Key.h File Reference

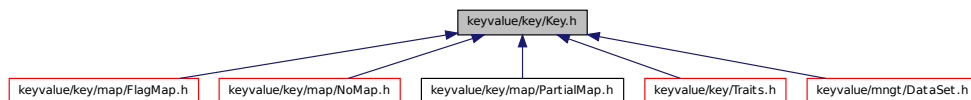
Declaration and implementation of class `Key`.

```
#include <boost/noncopyable.hpp>
#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `Key.h`:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



### Classes

- class [Key](#)

*Base for all real keys.*

### Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::key](#)

*All key functionalities, including [key::Key](#), [key::Traits](#), key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.39.1 Detailed Description

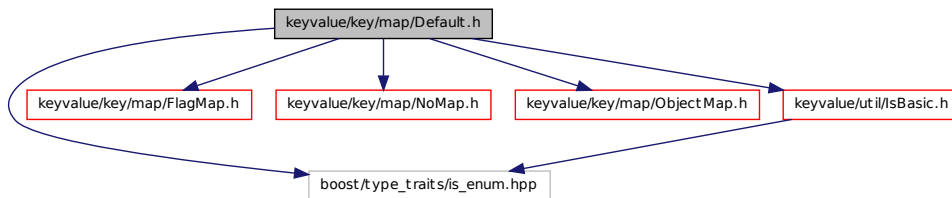
Declaration and implementation of class `Key`.

## 11.40 keyvalue/key/map/Default.h File Reference

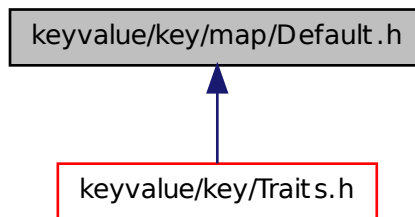
Declaration and implementation of template class `Default`.

```
#include <boost/type_traits/is_enum.hpp>
#include "keyvalue/key/map/FlagMap.h"
#include "keyvalue/key/map/NoMap.h"
#include "keyvalue/key/map/ObjectMap.h"
#include "keyvalue/util/IsBasic.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `Default.h`:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



### Classes

- struct `DefaultMap< OutputType, isBasic >`  
*Meta-function which defines `Traits`' default map type.*

- struct [Default< OutputType >](#)

*Meta-function which defines [Traits](#)' default map type.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of [KeyValue](#) library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::key](#)

*All key functionalities, including [key::Key](#), [key::Traits](#), key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.40.1 Detailed Description

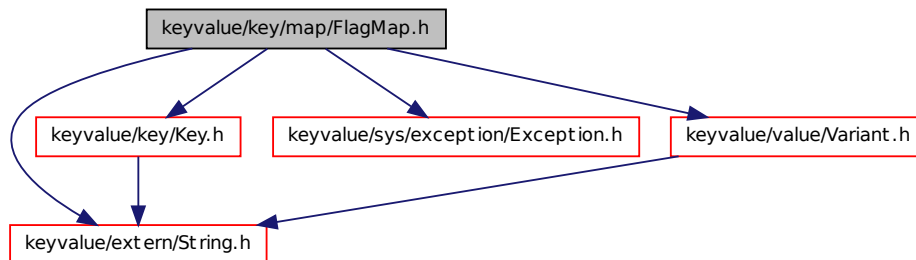
Declaration and implementation of `template class Default`.

## 11.41 keyvalue/key/map/FlagMap.h File Reference

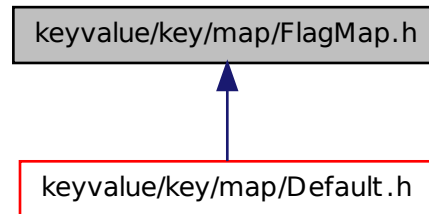
Declaration and implementation of `template class FlagMap`.

```
#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"
#include "keyvalue/key/Key.h"
#include "keyvalue/sys/exception/Exception.h"
#include "keyvalue/value/Variant.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `FlagMap.h`:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class [FlagMap< OutputType >](#)  
*Maps names to constants.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace [keyvalue::key](#)  
*All key functionalities, including [key::Key](#), [key::Traits](#), key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.41.1 Detailed Description

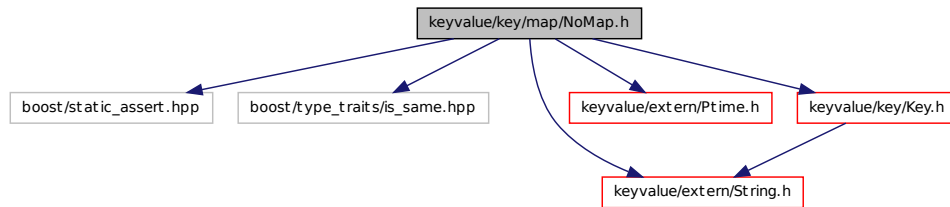
Declaration and implementation of `template class FlagMap`.

## 11.42 keyvalue/key/map/NoMap.h File Reference

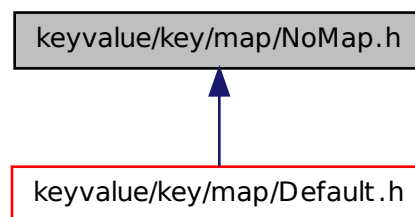
Declaration of `template class NoMap`.

```
#include <boost/static_assert.hpp>
#include <boost/type_traits/is_same.hpp>
#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"
#include "keyvalue/extern/Ptime.h"
#include "keyvalue/key/Key.h"
```

Include dependency graph for NoMap.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class `NoMap< OutputType >`  
*Identity map (aka, NoMap).*

## Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`  
*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace `keyvalue::value`  
*All KeyValue containers belong to this namespace.*
- namespace `keyvalue::key`  
*All key functionalities, including `key::Key`, `key::Traits`, key mappings are inside this namespace.*



### 11.42.1 Detailed Description

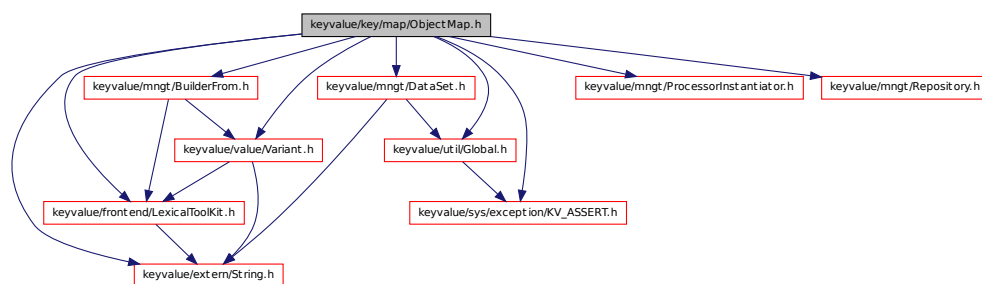
Declaration of `template class NoMap`.

## 11.43 keyvalue/key/map/ObjectMap.h File Reference

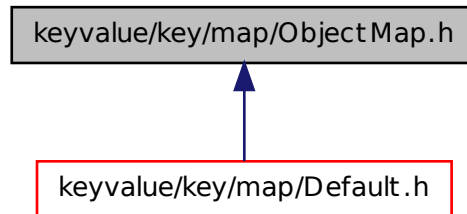
Declaration and implementation of `template class ObjectMap`.

```
#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"
#include "keyvalue/frontend/LexicalToolKit.h"
#include "keyvalue/mngt/BuilderFrom.h"
#include "keyvalue/mngt/DataSet.h"
#include "keyvalue/mngt/ProcessorInstantiator.h"
#include "keyvalue/mngt/Repository.h"
#include "keyvalue/sys/exception/KV_ASSERT.h"
#include "keyvalue/util/Global.h"
#include "keyvalue/value/Variant.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `ObjectMap.h`:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class [ObjectMap< ObjectType >](#)  
*Maps names to objects.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace [keyvalue::key](#)  
*All key functionalities, including [key::Key](#), [key::Traits](#), key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.43.1 Detailed Description

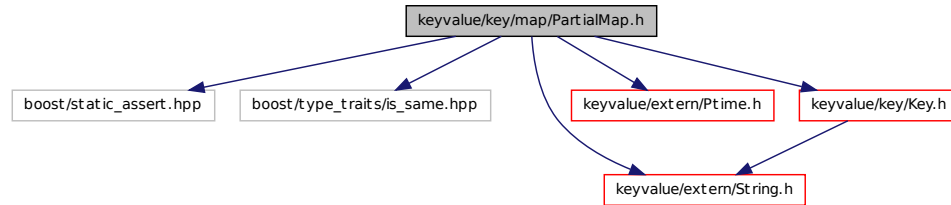
Declaration and implementation of `template class ObjectMap`.

## 11.44 keyvalue/key/map/PartialMap.h File Reference

Declaration of `template class PartialMap`.

```
#include <boost/static_assert.hpp>
#include <boost/type_traits/is_same.hpp>
#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"
#include "keyvalue/extern/Ptime.h"
#include "keyvalue/key/Key.h"
```

Include dependency graph for PartialMap.h:



## Classes

- class `PartialMap< OutputType >`

*Partially maps names to constants.*

## Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`

*All functionalities of KeyValve library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace `keyvalue::value`

*All KeyValve containers belong to this namespace.*

- namespace `keyvalue::key`

*All key functionalities, including `key::Key`, `key::Traits`, key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.44.1 Detailed Description

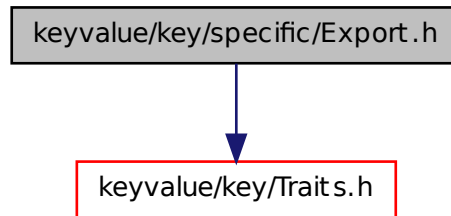
Declaration of `template class PartialMap`.

## 11.45 keyvalue/key/specific/Export.h File Reference

Declaration of `class Export`.

```
#include "keyvalue/key/Traits.h"
```

Include dependency graph for Export.h:



## Classes

- class [Export](#)  
*Export key.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace [keyvalue::key](#)  
*All key functionalities, including [key::Key](#), [key::Traits](#), key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.45.1 Detailed Description

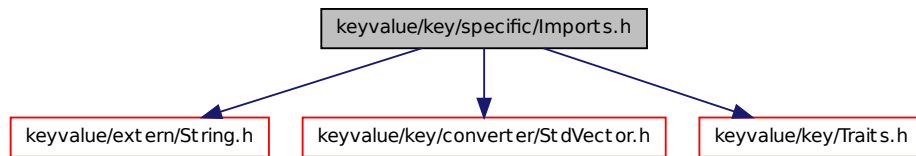
Declaration of `class Export`.

## 11.46 keyvalue/key/specific/Imports.h File Reference

Declaration of `class Imports`.

```
#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"  
#include "keyvalue/key/converter/StdVector.h"  
#include "keyvalue/key/Traits.h"
```

Include dependency graph for Imports.h:



## Classes

- class `Imports`

*Imports* key.

## Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`

*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace `keyvalue::key`

*All key functionalities, including `key::Key`, `key::Traits`, key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.46.1 Detailed Description

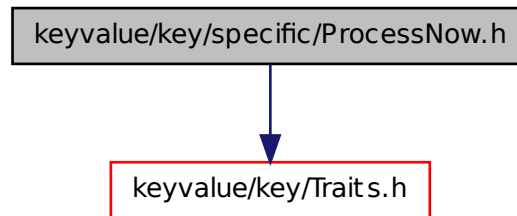
Declaration of `class Imports`.

## 11.47 keyvalue/key/specific/ProcessNow.h File Reference

Declaration of `class ProcessNow`.

```
#include "keyvalue/key/Traits.h"
```

Include dependency graph for ProcessNow.h:



## Classes

- class [ProcessNow](#)  
*ProcessNow* key.

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace [keyvalue::key](#)  
*All key functionalities, including [key::Key](#), [key::Traits](#), key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.47.1 Detailed Description

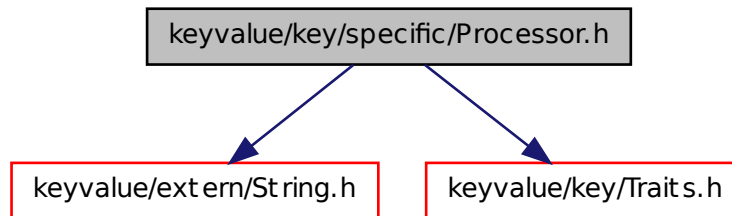
Declaration of `class` `ProcessNow`.

## 11.48 keyvalue/key/specific/Processor.h File Reference

Declaration of `class` `Processor` (key).

```
#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"  
#include "keyvalue/key/Traits.h"
```

Include dependency graph for Processor.h:



## Classes

- class [Processor](#)  
*Processor* key.

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace [keyvalue::key](#)  
*All key functionalities, including [key::Key](#), [key::Traits](#), key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.48.1 Detailed Description

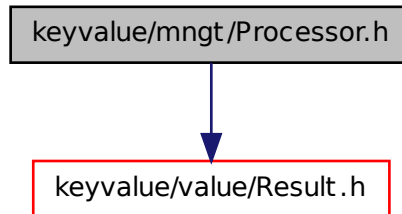
Declaration of `class Processor` (key).

## 11.49 keyvalue/mngt/Processor.h File Reference

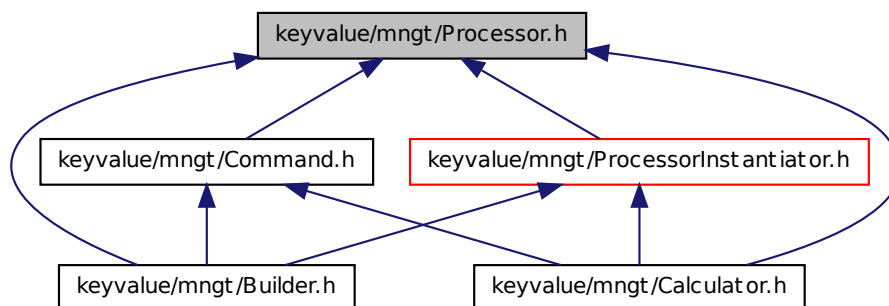
Declaration of `class Processor`.

```
#include "keyvalue/value/Result.h"
```

Include dependency graph for Processor.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class [Processor](#)  
*Protocol class which defines [Processor](#) interface.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
*All functionalities of KeyValve library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace [keyvalue::value](#)  
*All KeyValve containers belong to this namespace.*



### 11.49.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of `class` Processor.

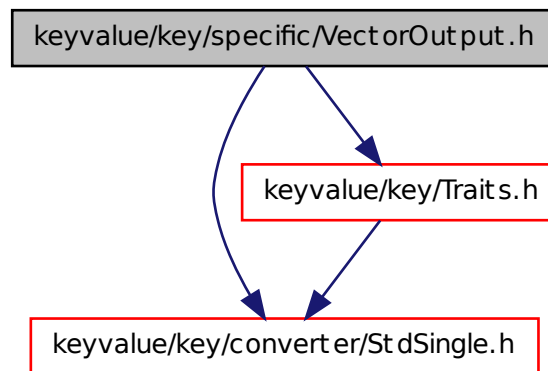
## 11.50 keyvalue/key/specific/VectorOutput.h File Reference

Declaration of `class` VectorOutput.

```
#include "keyvalue/key/converter/StdSingle.h"
```

```
#include "keyvalue/key/Traits.h"
```

Include dependency graph for VectorOutput.h:



### Classes

- struct `VectorOutputBase`  
*VectorOutput's base class.*
- class `VectorOutput`  
*VectorOutput key.*

### Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`  
*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace `keyvalue::key`  
*All key functionalities, including `key::Key`, `key::Traits`, key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.50.1 Detailed Description

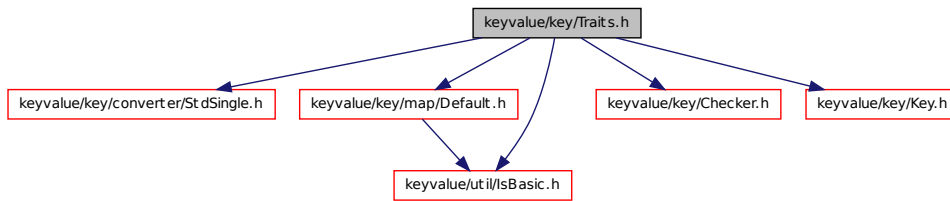
Declaration of `class` `VectorOutput`.

## 11.51 keyvalue/key/Traits.h File Reference

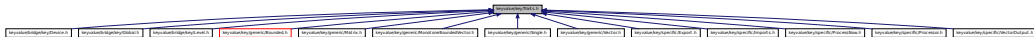
Declaration and implementation of `template class` `Traits`.

```
#include "keyvalue/key/converter/StdSingle.h"
#include "keyvalue/key/map/Default.h"
#include "keyvalue/key/Checker.h"
#include "keyvalue/key/Key.h"
#include "keyvalue/util/IsBasic.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `Traits.h`:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



### Classes

- class `Traits`< `ElementType`, `ConverterType`, `MapType` >

*Real keys must derive from adequate instantiations of this template class.*

### Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`

*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace `keyvalue::key`

*All key functionalities, including `key::Key`, `key::Traits`, key mappings are inside this namespace.*

### 11.51.1 Detailed Description

Declaration and implementation of `template class Traits`.

## 11.52 keyvalue/keyvalue.h File Reference

Main page of *KeyValue*'s reference manual.

### Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*

### 11.52.1 Detailed Description

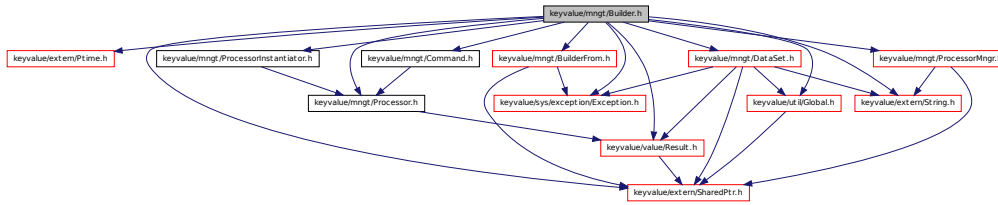
Main page of *KeyValue*'s reference manual.

## 11.53 keyvalue/mngt/Builder.h File Reference

Declaration of primary `template class Builder`.

```
#include "keyvalue/extern/Ptime.h"
#include "keyvalue/extern/SharedPtr.h"
#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"
#include "keyvalue/mngt/BuilderFrom.h"
#include "keyvalue/mngt/Command.h"
#include "keyvalue/mngt/DataSet.h"
#include "keyvalue/mngt/Processor.h"
#include "keyvalue/mngt/ProcessorInstantiator.h"
#include "keyvalue/mngt/ProcessorMngr.h"
#include "keyvalue/sys/exception/Exception.h"
#include "keyvalue/util/Global.h"
#include "keyvalue/value/Result.h"
```

Include dependency graph for Builder.h:



## Classes

- class [Builder](#)< [ObjectType](#) >  
Concrete [Builder](#).

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
All functionalities of *Key Value* library are inside this namespace.
- namespace [keyvalue::tag](#)  
All *Processor* tags are member of this namespace.

### 11.53.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of primary template class `Builder`. For details, see `keyvalue/mngt/Builder`

## 11.54 keyvalue/mngt/Calculator.h File Reference

Declaration of primary template class `Calculator`.

```

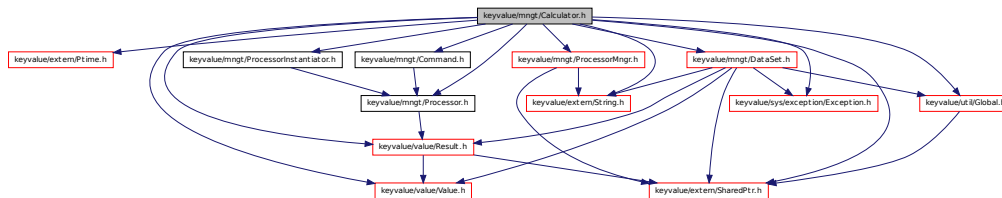
#include "keyvalue/extern/Ptime.h"
#include "keyvalue/extern/SharedPtr.h"
#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"
#include "keyvalue/mngt/Command.h"
#include "keyvalue/mngt/DataSet.h"
#include "keyvalue/mngt/Processor.h"
#include "keyvalue/mngt/ProcessorInstantiator.h"
#include "keyvalue/mngt/ProcessorMngr.h"
#include "keyvalue/sys/exception/Exception.h"
#include "keyvalue/util/Global.h"

```

```
#include "keyvalue/value/Result.h"
```

```
#include "keyvalue/value/Value.h"
```

Include dependency graph for Calculator.h:



## Classes

- class [Calculator](#)< Tag >

Concrete [Calculator](#).

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

All functionalities of *KeyValue* library are inside this namespace.

### 11.54.1 Detailed Description

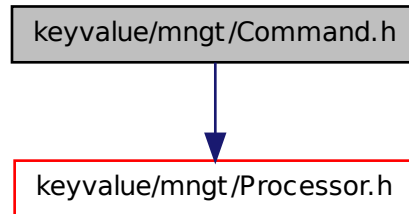
Declaration of primary template class `Calculator`.

## 11.55 keyvalue/mngt/Command.h File Reference

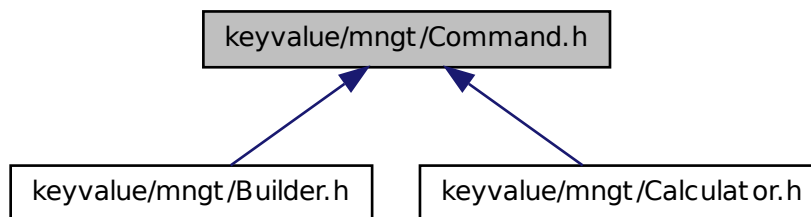
Declaration of class `Command`.

```
#include "keyvalue/mngt/Processor.h"
```

Include dependency graph for Command.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class [Command](#)  
*Command interface.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*

### 11.55.1 Detailed Description

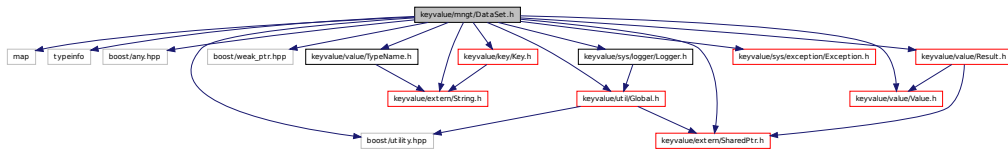
Declaration of `class Command`.

## 11.56 keyvalue/mngt/DataSet.h File Reference

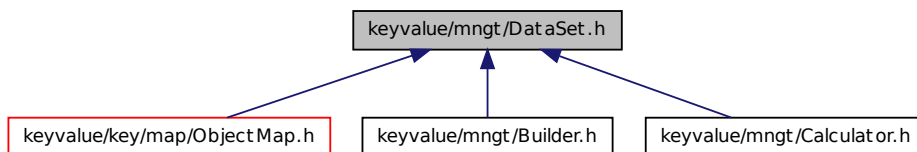
Declaration of class DataSet.

```
#include <map>
#include <typeinfo>
#include <boost/any.hpp>
#include <boost/utility.hpp>
#include <boost/weak_ptr.hpp>
#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"
#include "keyvalue/extern/SharedPtr.h"
#include "keyvalue/key/Key.h"
#include "keyvalue/value/Result.h"
#include "keyvalue/value/TypeName.h"
#include "keyvalue/value/Value.h"
#include "keyvalue/sys/exception/Exception.h"
#include "keyvalue/sys/logger/Logger.h"
#include "keyvalue/util/Global.h"
```

Include dependency graph for DataSet.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



### Classes

- class [DataSet](#)

*A named map from keys to values.*

- struct [DataSet::Record](#)  
*A wrapper around a [value::Value](#).*
- struct [DataSet::Graph](#)  
*Simplified dependency graph.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*

### 11.56.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of `class DataSet`.

## 11.57 keyvalue/mngt/DeclareBuilder.h File Reference

A helper file to declare Builders.

### 11.57.1 Detailed Description

A helper file to declare Builders.

## 11.58 keyvalue/mngt/DeclareCalculator.h File Reference

A helper file to declare Calculators.

### 11.58.1 Detailed Description

A helper file to declare Calculators. For details, see [keyvalue/mngt/Calculator.h](#)

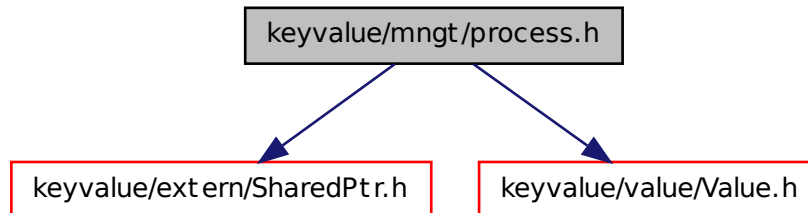
## 11.59 keyvalue/mngt/process.h File Reference

Declaration of function [keyvalue::process\(\)](#).

```
#include "keyvalue/extern/SharedPtr.h"  
#include "keyvalue/value/Value.h"
```



Include dependency graph for process.h:



## Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`  
*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace `keyvalue::frontend`  
*All classes and functions needed by frontends belong to this namespace.*

## Functions

- `value::Value process` (`frontend::Queue &data`)  
*Processes a `frontend::Queue`.*
- `value::Value process` (`shared_ptr< DataSet > data`)  
*Processes a `DataSet`.*

### 11.59.1 Detailed Description

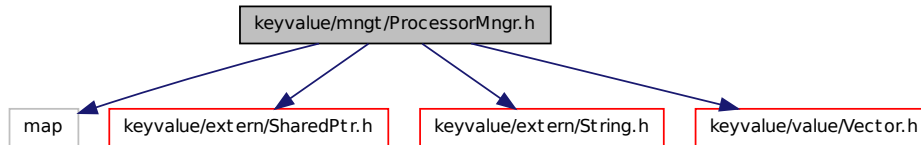
Declaration of function `keyvalue::process()`.

## 11.60 keyvalue/mngt/ProcessorMngr.h File Reference

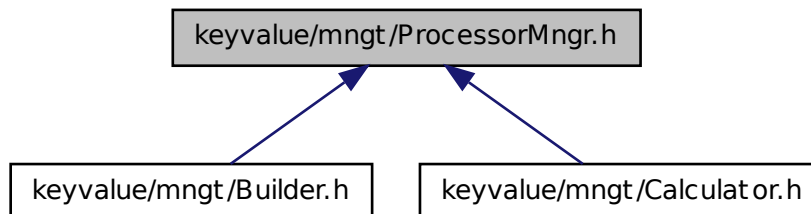
Declaration of class `ProcessorMngr`.

```
#include <map>
#include "keyvalue/extern/SharedPtr.h"
#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"
#include "keyvalue/value/Vector.h"
```

Include dependency graph for ProcessorMngr.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class [ProcessorMngr](#)  
*The processor manager.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace [keyvalue::value](#)  
*All KeyValue containers belong to this namespace.*

### 11.60.1 Detailed Description

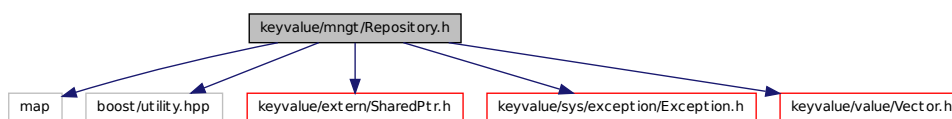
Declaration of `class ProcessorMngr`.

## 11.61 keyvalue/mngt/Repository.h File Reference

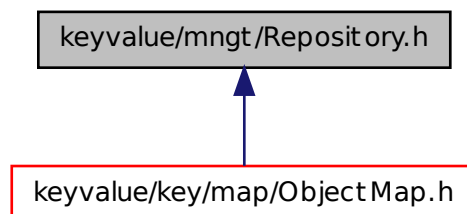
Declaration of class `Repository`.

```
#include <map>
#include <boost/utility.hpp>
#include "keyvalue/extern/SharedPtr.h"
#include "keyvalue/sys/exception/Exception.h"
#include "keyvalue/value/Vector.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `Repository.h`:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



### Classes

- class [Repository](#)  
*The `Repository` of `DataSets`.*
- class [Repository::NotFound](#)  
*Exception thrown by `get()` when a `DataSet` is not found.*

### Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*

### 11.61.1 Detailed Description

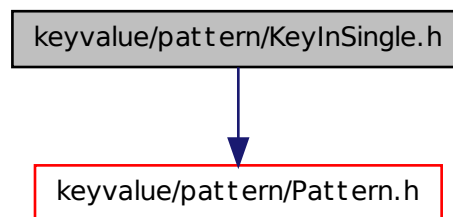
Declaration of `class Repository`.

## 11.62 keyvalue/pattern/KeyInSingle.h File Reference

Declaration of `class KeyInSingle`.

```
#include "keyvalue/pattern/Pattern.h"
```

Include dependency graph for KeyInSingle.h:



### Classes

- class [KeyInSingle](#)

*Pattern where a [value::Single](#) object, recognized as a key, is followed by any [value::Value](#).*

### Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::pattern](#)

*Key-value pattern recognition class are members of this namespace.*

### 11.62.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of `class KeyInSingle`.

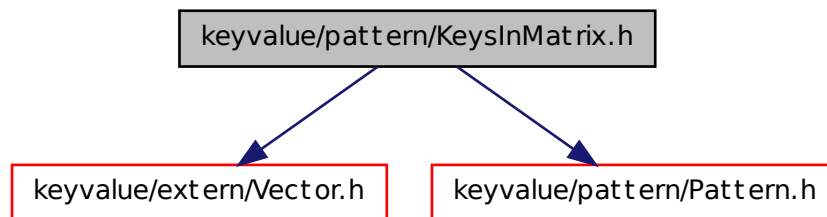
## 11.63 keyvalue/pattern/KeysInMatrix.h File Reference

Declaration of class `KeysInMatrix`.

```
#include "keyvalue/extern/Vector.h"
```

```
#include "keyvalue/pattern/Pattern.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `KeysInMatrix.h`:



### Classes

- class [KeysInMatrix](#)

*Pattern made by a [value::Matrix](#) where all elements either in the first row or in the first column are keys.*

### Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::pattern](#)

*Key-value pattern recognition class are members of this namespace.*

#### 11.63.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of class `KeysInMatrix`.

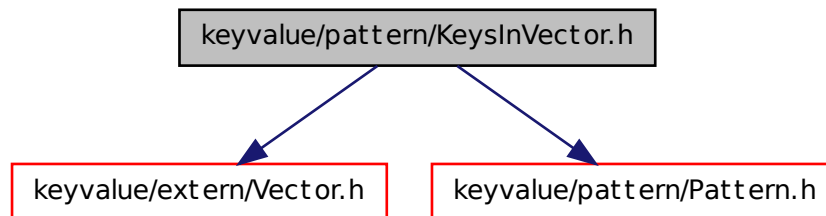
## 11.64 keyvalue/pattern/KeysInVector.h File Reference

Declaration of class `KeysInVector`.

```
#include "keyvalue/extern/Vector.h"
```

```
#include "keyvalue/pattern/Pattern.h"
```

Include dependency graph for KeysInVector.h:



## Classes

- class [KeysInVector](#)

*Pattern made by a [value::Vector](#) whose entries are keys followed by a [value::Vector](#) or [value::Matrix](#).*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of KeyVal library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::pattern](#)

*Key-value pattern recognition class are members of this namespace.*

### 11.64.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of `class KeysInVector`.

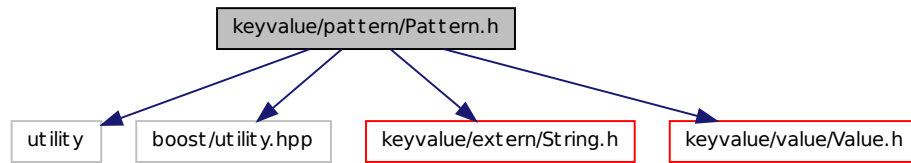
## 11.65 keyvalue/pattern/Pattern.h File Reference

Declaration of `class Pattern` and functions [keyvalue::pattern::isKey\(\)](#) and [keyvalue::pattern::getKey\(\)](#).

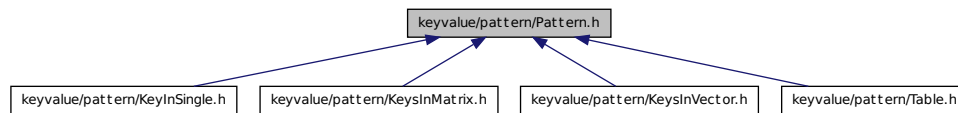
```

#include <utility>
#include <boost/utility.hpp>
#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"
#include "keyvalue/value/Value.h"
  
```

Include dependency graph for Pattern.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class [Pattern](#)  
*Protocol class which defines the interface for pattern recognition classes.*
- class [Pattern::QueueRaii](#)  
*This class implements RAI for a [frontend::Queue](#).*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace [keyvalue::frontend](#)  
*All classes and functions needed by frontends belong to this namespace.*
- namespace [keyvalue::pattern](#)  
*Key-value pattern recognition class are members of this namespace.*

## Functions

- bool [isKey](#) (const value::Variant &variant)  
*Checks if variant may be considered as a key.*

- string `getKey` (const value::Variant &variant)  
*Gets the key held by variant.*

### 11.65.1 Detailed Description

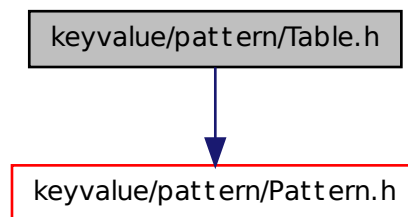
Declaration of `class Pattern` and functions `keyvalue::pattern::isKey()` and `keyvalue::pattern::getKey()`.

## 11.66 keyvalue/pattern/Table.h File Reference

Declaration of `class Table`.

```
#include "keyvalue/pattern/Pattern.h"
```

Include dependency graph for Table.h:



### Classes

- class `Table`  
*Pattern where a `value::Matrix` contains the row, column and table keys.*

### Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`  
*All functionalities of Key-Value library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace `keyvalue::pattern`  
*Key-value pattern recognition class are members of this namespace.*

### 11.66.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of `class Table`.

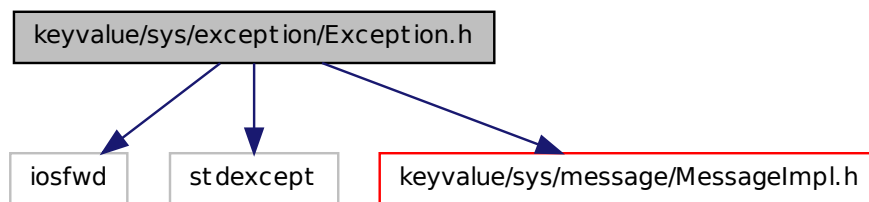


## 11.67 keyvalue/sys/exception/Exception.h File Reference

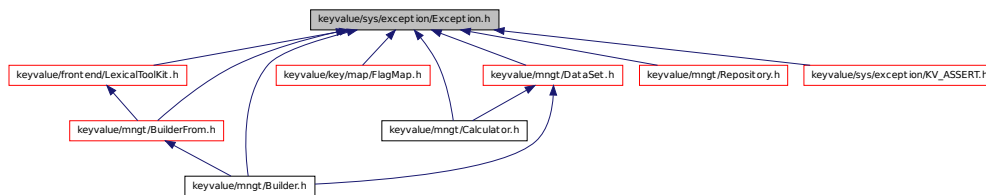
Declaration of classes `Exception`, `RuntimeError` and `LogicError`.

```
#include <iosfwd>
#include <stdexcept>
#include "keyvalue/sys/message/MessageImpl.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `Exception.h`:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



### Classes

- class `Exception`  
*Base protocol class for all exceptions.*
- class `ExceptionImpl< StdExcept, MessageType >`  
*Concrete template class which implements `Exception`'s pure virtual methods.*

### Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`  
*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::exception](#)

*All exception functionalities are inside this namespace.*

## Typedefs

- typedef ExceptionImpl< std::runtime\_error, [Error](#) > **RuntimeError**
- typedef ExceptionImpl< std::logic\_error, [Logic](#) > **LogicError**

## Functions

- std::ostream & [operator<<](#) (std::ostream &os, const Exception &exception)  
*ostream operator<<() for Exception.*
- template<typename LhsType , typename RhsType >  
LhsType & [operator&](#) (const LhsType &lhs, const RhsType &rhs)  
*Non member operator& for exceptions.*

### 11.67.1 Detailed Description

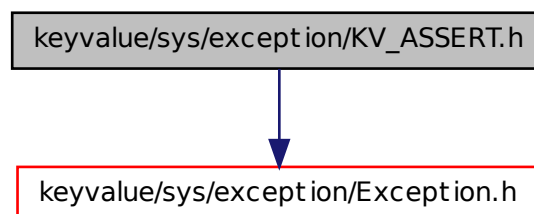
Declaration of classes [Exception](#), [RuntimeError](#) and [LogicError](#).

## 11.68 keyvalue/sys/exception/KV\_ASSERT.h File Reference

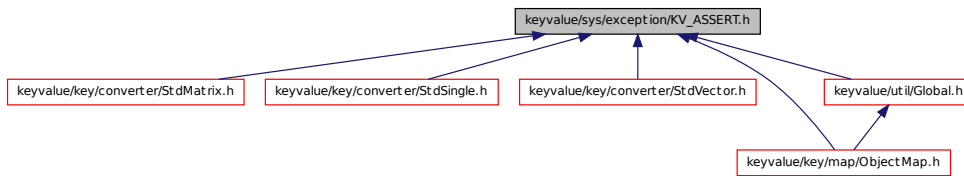
Implementation of macro KV\_ASSERT.

```
#include "keyvalue/sys/exception/Exception.h"
```

Include dependency graph for KV\_ASSERT.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Defines

- #define `KV_ASSERT`(cond, msg)  
The assert macro.

### 11.68.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of macro `KV_ASSERT`.

### 11.68.2 Define Documentation

#### 11.68.2.1 #define `KV_ASSERT`( cond, msg )

##### Value:

```

{
    if (!(cond))
        throw ::keyvalue::LogicError() & __FILE__ & " (" & __LINE__ & ") : \n" & \
            msg;
}

```

The assert macro.

This macro is a replacement for the C standard `assert` macro. Its definition depends on whether the macro `NDEBUG` is defined or not.

When `NDEBUG` is not defined, `KV_ASSERT` checks if a condition holds and, when it does not, it throws a `LogicError` carrying information on the invalid condition and where it has occurred.

When `NDEBUG` is defined, `KV_ASSERT` does not do anything.

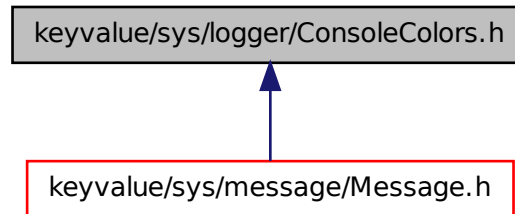
##### Parameters

- cond* : Condition to be tested;
- msg* : `Error` message to be reported.

## 11.69 keyvalue/sys/logger/ConsoleColors.h File Reference

Definition of `enum Color`.

This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`  
*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace `keyvalue::logger`  
*All logger functionalities are inside this namespace.*

## Enumerations

- enum `Color` {  
    **black** = 0, **red**, **green**, **yellow**,  
    **blue**, **pink**, **cyan**, **white**,  
    **grey**, **bold\_red**, **bold\_green**, **bold\_yellow**,  
    **bold\_blue**, **bold\_pink**, **bold\_cyan**, **bold\_white** }  
*Console colors.*

### 11.69.1 Detailed Description

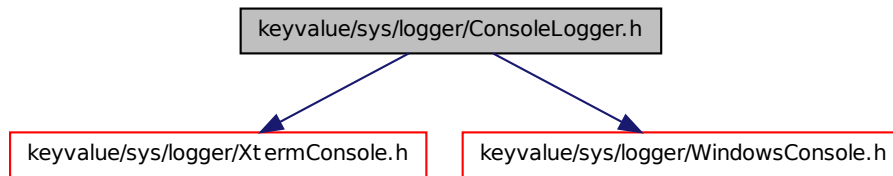
Definition of enum `Color`.

## 11.70 keyvalue/sys/logger/ConsoleLogger.h File Reference

Declaration of class `ConsoleLogger`.

```
#include "keyvalue/sys/logger/XtermConsole.h"  
#include "keyvalue/sys/logger/WindowsConsole.h"
```

Include dependency graph for ConsoleLogger.h:



## Classes

- class [ConsoleLogger](#)

*Implements a console [Logger](#).*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::logger](#)

*All logger functionalities are inside this namespace.*

## Defines

- `#define CONSOLELOGGER XtermConsole`

### 11.70.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of `class ConsoleLogger`.

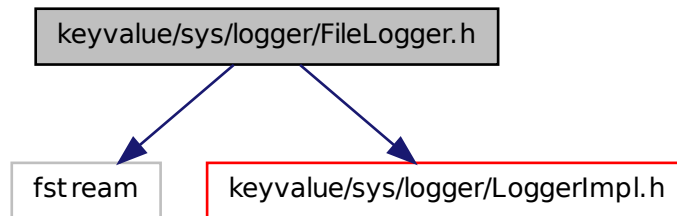
## 11.71 keyvalue/sys/logger/FileLogger.h File Reference

Declaration of `class FileLogger`.

```
#include <fstream>
```

```
#include "keyvalue/sys/logger/LoggerImpl.h"
```

Include dependency graph for FileLogger.h:



## Classes

- class [FileLogger](#)

*Implements a file [Logger](#).*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::logger](#)

*All logger functionalities are inside this namespace.*

### 11.71.1 Detailed Description

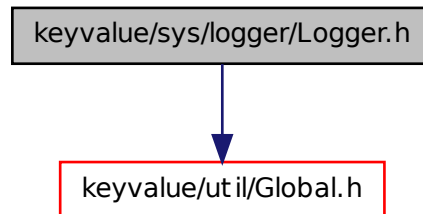
Declaration of `class FileLogger`.

## 11.72 keyvalue/sys/logger/Logger.h File Reference

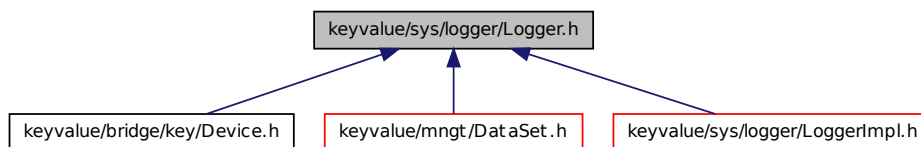
Declaration of `class Logger`.

```
#include "keyvalue/util/Global.h"
```

Include dependency graph for Logger.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class [Logger](#)

*Protocol class which defines the interface for all types of logger.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::logger](#)

*All logger functionalities are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::util](#)

*Utility classes and functions are member of this namespace.*

## Functions

- void [resetGlobal](#) ()  
*Resets util::Global<Logger> to its default (StdLogger).*

### 11.72.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of class `Logger`.

### 11.73 keyvalue/sys/logger/LoggerImpl.h File Reference

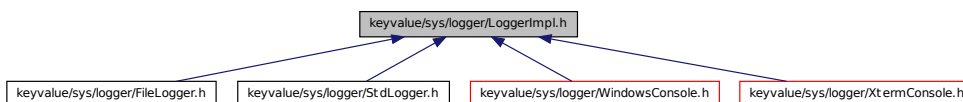
Declaration and implementation of template class `LoggerImpl`.

```
#include "keyvalue/bridge/Bridge.h"
#include "keyvalue/sys/logger/Logger.h"
#include "keyvalue/sys/logger/policy/AddPrefix.h"
#include "keyvalue/sys/logger/policy/ForwardToGlobalLogger.h"
#include "keyvalue/sys/logger/policy/IgnoreColor.h"
#include "keyvalue/sys/message/MessageImpl.h"
#include "keyvalue/util/Global.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `LoggerImpl.h`:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class [LoggerImpl](#)< [PrefixPolicy](#), [ColorPolicy](#), [SafetyPolicy](#) >  
*Abstract class which implements main methods of concrete [Loggers](#).*



## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of KeyVal library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::logger](#)

*All logger functionalities are inside this namespace.*

### 11.73.1 Detailed Description

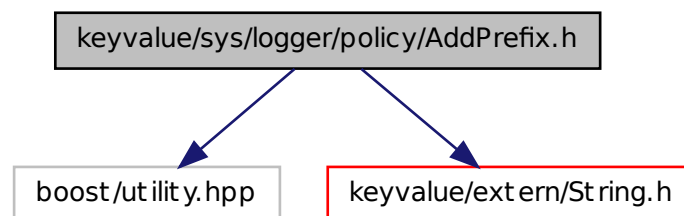
Declaration and implementation of `template class LoggerImpl`.

## 11.74 keyvalue/sys/logger/policy/AddPrefix.h File Reference

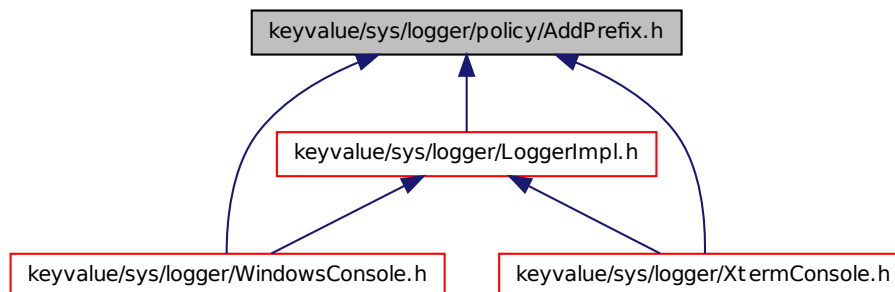
Declaration of `class AddPrefix`.

```
#include <boost/utility.hpp>
#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"
```

Include dependency graph for AddPrefix.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class [AddPrefix](#)

*Defines a policy for [Message](#) prefixes, which is, to send the prefix to the underlying [Logger](#)'s device.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of [Key](#)Value library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::logger](#)

*All logger functionalities are inside this namespace.*

### 11.74.1 Detailed Description

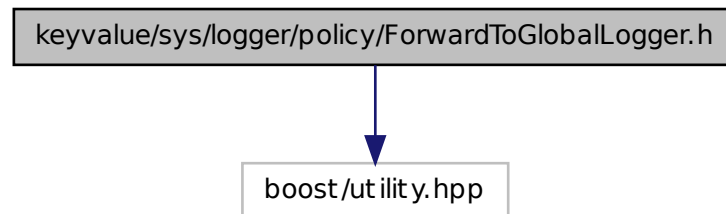
Declaration of `class AddPrefix`.

## 11.75 [keyvalue/sys/logger/policy/ForwardToGlobalLogger.h](#) File Reference

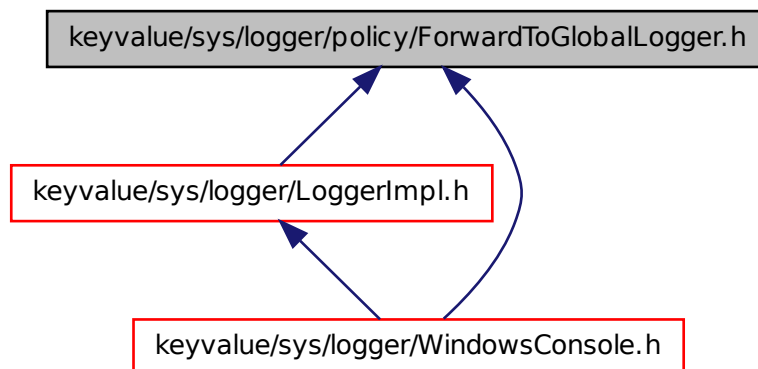
Declaration of `class ForwardToGlobalLogger`.

```
#include <boost/utility.hpp>
```

Include dependency graph for ForwardToGlobalLogger.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class [ForwardToGlobalLogger](#)  
*Defines a policy to apply when the [Logger](#) fails to process a [Message](#), namely, forward it to [GlobalLogger](#).*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace [keyvalue::logger](#)

*All logger functionalities are inside this namespace.*

### 11.75.1 Detailed Description

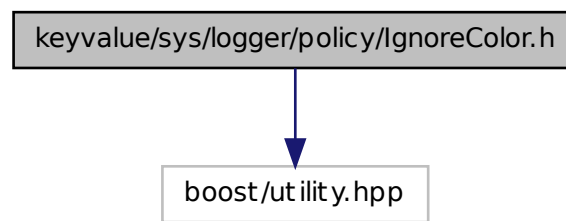
Declaration of `class ForwardToGlobalLogger`.

## 11.76 keyvalue/sys/logger/policy/IgnoreColor.h File Reference

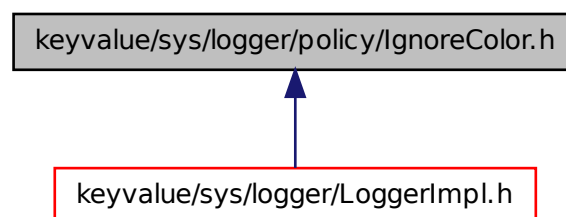
Declaration of `class IgnoreColor`.

```
#include <boost/utility.hpp>
```

Include dependency graph for `IgnoreColor.h`:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



### Classes

- class [IgnoreColor](#)

Defines a policy for *Message* colors, which is, to ignore them.

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace [keyvalue::logger](#)  
*All logger functionalities are inside this namespace.*

### 11.76.1 Detailed Description

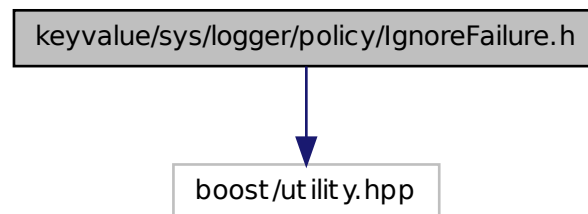
Declaration of `class IgnoreColor`.

## 11.77 keyvalue/sys/logger/policy/IgnoreFailure.h File Reference

Declaration of `class IgnoreFailure`.

```
#include <boost/utility.hpp>
```

Include dependency graph for IgnoreFailure.h:



## Classes

- class [IgnoreFailure](#)  
*Defines a policy to apply when the logger fails, which is, to ignore the failure.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::logger](#)  
*All logger functionalities are inside this namespace.*

### 11.77.1 Detailed Description

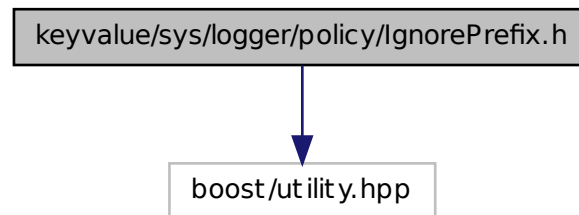
Declaration of `class IgnoreFailure`.

## 11.78 keyvalue/sys/logger/policy/IgnorePrefix.h File Reference

Declaration of `class IgnorePrefix`.

```
#include <boost/utility.hpp>
```

Include dependency graph for `IgnorePrefix.h`:



### Classes

- class [IgnorePrefix](#)  
*Defines a policy for [Message](#) prefixes, which is, to ignore them.*

### Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace [keyvalue::logger](#)  
*All logger functionalities are inside this namespace.*

### 11.78.1 Detailed Description

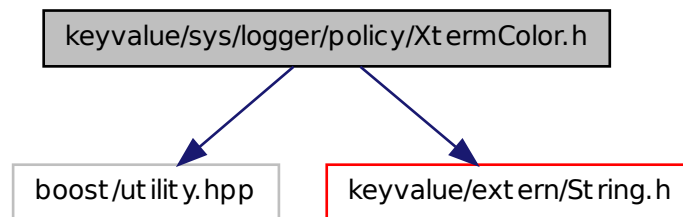
Declaration of `class IgnorePrefix`.

## 11.79 keyvalue/sys/logger/policy/XtermColor.h File Reference

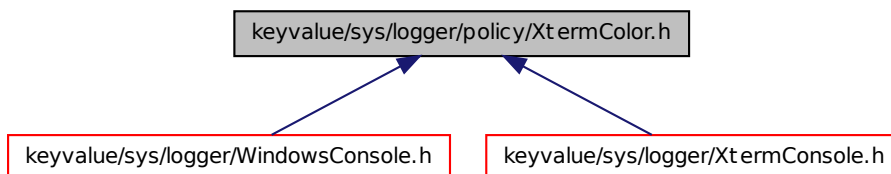
Declaration of class `XtermColor`.

```
#include <boost/utility.hpp>
#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `XtermColor.h`:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



### Classes

- class [XtermColor](#)

*Defines a policy for [Message](#) color, which is, to set the underlying device of the [Logger](#) to print in [Message](#)'s color.*

### Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of [Key](#)[Value](#) library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::logger](#)

*All logger functionalities are inside this namespace.*

### 11.79.1 Detailed Description

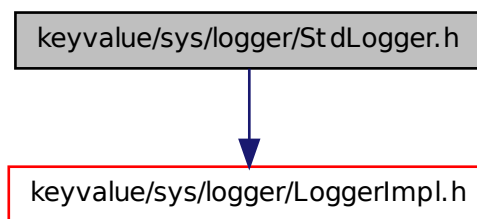
Declaration of `class XtermColor`.

## 11.80 keyvalue/sys/logger/StdLogger.h File Reference

Declaration of `class StdLogger`.

```
#include "keyvalue/sys/logger/LoggerImpl.h"
```

Include dependency graph for StdLogger.h:



### Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`

*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace `keyvalue::logger`

*All logger functionalities are inside this namespace.*

### 11.80.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of `class StdLogger`.

## 11.81 keyvalue/sys/logger/WindowsConsole.h File Reference

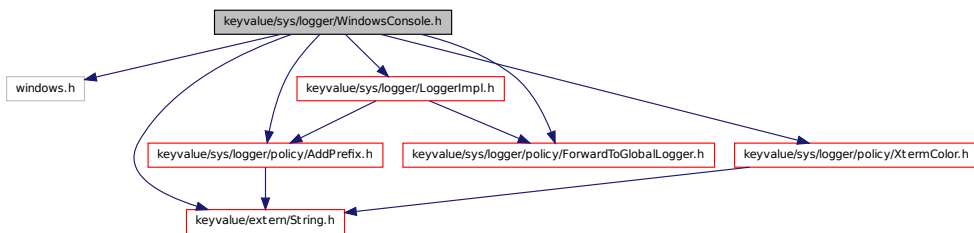
Declaration of `class WindowsConsole`.

```
#include <windows.h>
```

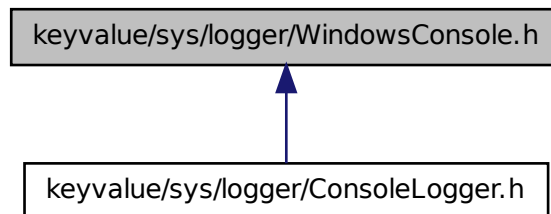


```
#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"
#include "keyvalue/sys/logger/LoggerImpl.h"
#include "keyvalue/sys/logger/policy/AddPrefix.h"
#include "keyvalue/sys/logger/policy/XtermColor.h"
#include "keyvalue/sys/logger/policy/ForwardToGlobalLogger.h"
```

Include dependency graph for WindowsConsole.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class `WindowsConsole`  
*This class implements a Windows console `Logger`.*

## Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`  
*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace `keyvalue::logger`

*All logger functionalities are inside this namespace.*

### 11.81.1 Detailed Description

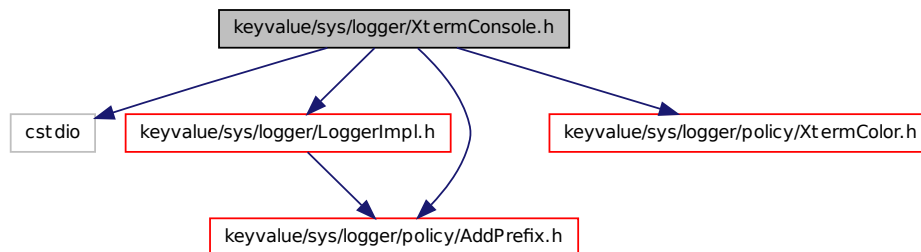
Declaration of class `WindowsConsole`.

## 11.82 keyvalue/sys/logger/XtermConsole.h File Reference

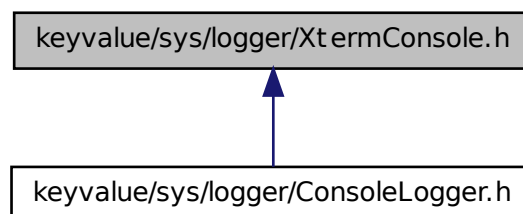
Declaration of class `XtermConsole`.

```
#include <stdio>
#include "keyvalue/sys/logger/LoggerImpl.h"
#include "keyvalue/sys/logger/policy/AddPrefix.h"
#include "keyvalue/sys/logger/policy/XtermColor.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `XtermConsole.h`:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class [XtermConsole](#)  
*Implements an xterm console [Logger](#).*
- class [XtermConsole::FileRaii](#)  
*[XtermConsole](#)'s helper `class` for file management.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
*All functionalities of `KeyValue` library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace [keyvalue::logger](#)  
*All logger functionalities are inside this namespace.*

### 11.82.1 Detailed Description

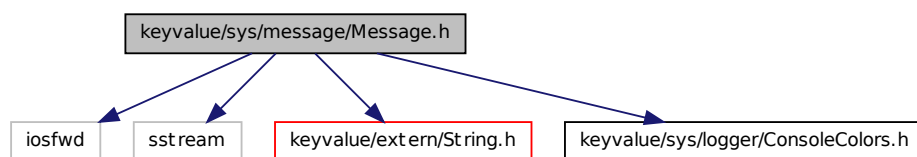
Declaration of `class XtermConsole`.

## 11.83 keyvalue/sys/message/Message.h File Reference

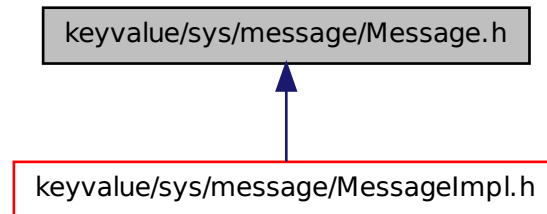
Declaration of `class Message`.

```
#include <iosfwd>
#include <sstream>
#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"
#include "keyvalue/sys/logger/ConsoleColors.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `Message.h`:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class [Message](#)

*Abstract class which defines the interface for all types of message.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*

## Functions

- `std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &os, const Message &message)`

*ostream operator<<() for Message.*

### 11.83.1 Detailed Description

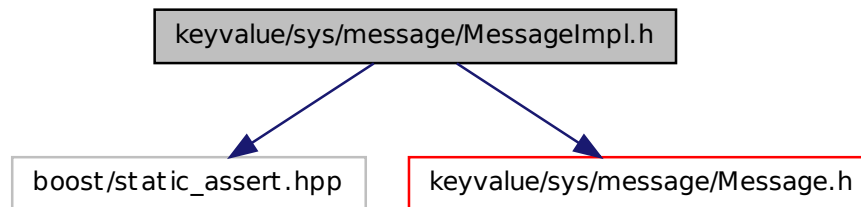
Declaration of `class Message`.

## 11.84 keyvalue/sys/message/MessageImpl.h File Reference

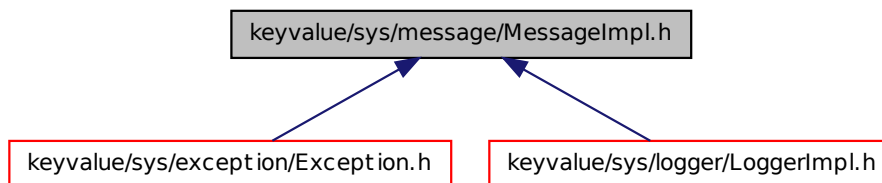
Declaration of `classes MessageImpl`, [Error](#), [Info](#), [Warning](#), [Report](#) and [Debug](#).

```
#include <boost/static_assert.hpp>
#include "keyvalue/sys/message/Message.h"
```

Include dependency graph for MessageImpl.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class `MessageImpl< id >`  
*Implementation of class `Message`.*

## Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`  
*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*

## Typedefs

- typedef `MessageImpl< 0 >` **Error**
- typedef `MessageImpl< 1 >` **Logic**
- typedef `MessageImpl< 2 >` **Info**
- typedef `MessageImpl< 3 >` **Warning**

- typedef MessageImpl< 4 > **Report**
- typedef MessageImpl< 5 > **Debug**

### 11.84.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of classes MessageImpl, [Error](#), [Info](#), [Warning](#), [Report](#) and [Debug](#).

## 11.85 keyvalue/util/IsBasic.h File Reference

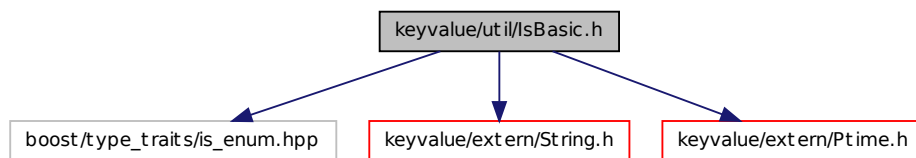
Declaration and implementation of template class IsBasic.

```
#include <boost/type_traits/is_enum.hpp>
```

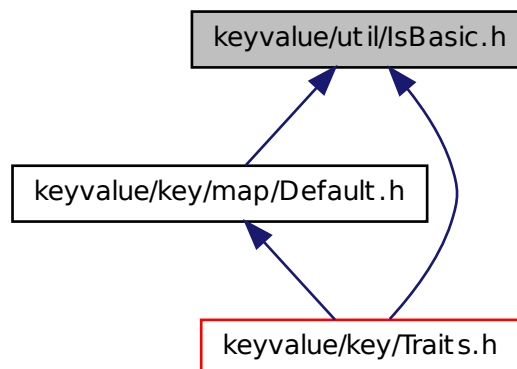
```
#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"
```

```
#include "keyvalue/extern/Ptime.h"
```

Include dependency graph for IsBasic.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- struct [IsBasic< ElementType >](#)  
*This meta-function checks if a type is either bool, double, string, ptime or unsigned int or not.*
- struct [IsBasicOrEnum< ElementType >](#)  
*This meta-function checks if a type is either bool, double, string, ptime, unsigned int or enum or not.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace [keyvalue::util](#)  
*Utility classes and functions are member of this namespace.*

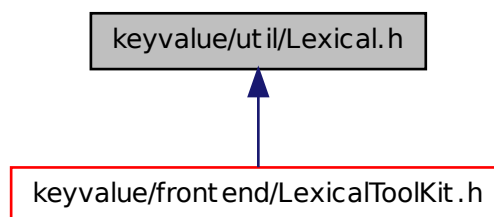
### 11.85.1 Detailed Description

Declaration and implementation of `template class IsBasic`.

## 11.86 keyvalue/util/Lexical.h File Reference

Declaration of `template function Lexical`.

This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::util](#)

*Utility classes and functions are member of this namespace.*

## Functions

- `template<typename From , typename To >`  
To [Lexical](#) (const From &input)

*Converts from type From to type To.*

### 11.86.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of `template` function `Lexical`.

## 11.87 keyvalue/util/NullDeleter.h File Reference

Declaration of `class` `NullDeleter`.

## Classes

- class [NullDeleter](#)

*A `shared_ptr` deleter that does not do anything.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::util](#)

*Utility classes and functions are member of this namespace.*

### 11.87.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of `class` `NullDeleter`.

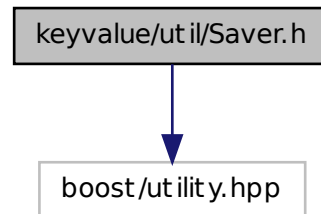
## 11.88 keyvalue/util/Saver.h File Reference

Definition and implementation of `template class` `Saver`.

```
#include <boost/utility.hpp>
```



Include dependency graph for Saver.h:



## Classes

- class [Saver< SavedType >](#)

*Saves a variable reference at construction time to restore/set its value at destruction time.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::util](#)

*Utility classes and functions are member of this namespace.*

### 11.88.1 Detailed Description

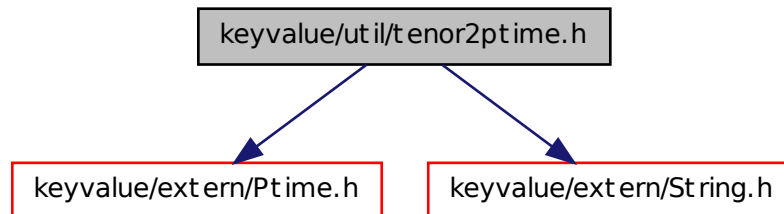
Definition and implementation of `template class Saver`.

## 11.89 keyvalue/util/tenor2ptime.h File Reference

Declaration of function [tenor2ptime\(\)](#).

```
#include "keyvalue/extern/Ptime.h"
#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `tenor2ptime.h`:



## Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`  
*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace `keyvalue::util`  
*Utility classes and functions are member of this namespace.*

## Functions

- ptime `tenor2ptime` (const ptime &start, const string &tenor)  
*Convert a tenor string (from a start date) into the corresponding date.*

### 11.89.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of function `tenor2ptime()`.

## 11.90 keyvalue/util/Util.h File Reference

Documentation of namespace `util`.

## Namespaces

- namespace `keyvalue`  
*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace `keyvalue::util`  
*Utility classes and functions are member of this namespace.*

### 11.90.1 Detailed Description

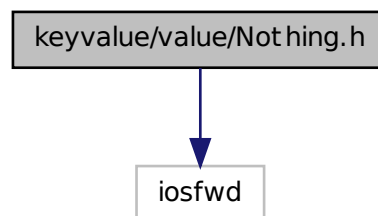
Documentation of namespace util.

## 11.91 keyvalue/value/Nothing.h File Reference

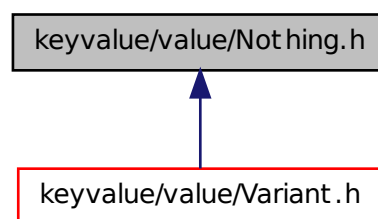
Declaration of class `Nothing`.

```
#include <iosfwd>
```

Include dependency graph for `Nothing.h`:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



### Classes

- class [Nothing](#)

*Empty class to represent empty data.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of KeyVal library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::value](#)

*All KeyVal containers belong to this namespace.*

## Functions

- `std::ostream & operator<<` (`std::ostream &os, const Nothing &nothing`)

*ostream operator<<() for Nothing.*

### 11.91.1 Detailed Description

Declaration of `class Nothing`.

## 11.92 keyvalue/value/Parent.h File Reference

Declaration of `template class Parent`.

## Classes

- struct [Parent< T >](#)

*Primary Parent template meta-function.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of KeyVal library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::value](#)

*All KeyVal containers belong to this namespace.*

### 11.92.1 Detailed Description

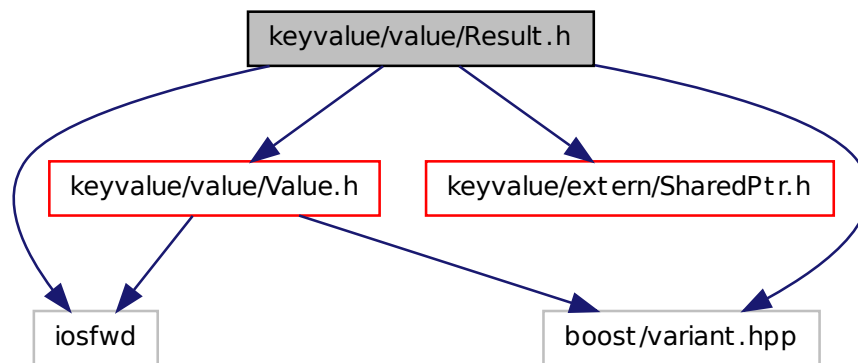
Declaration of `template class Parent`.

## 11.93 keyvalue/value/Result.h File Reference

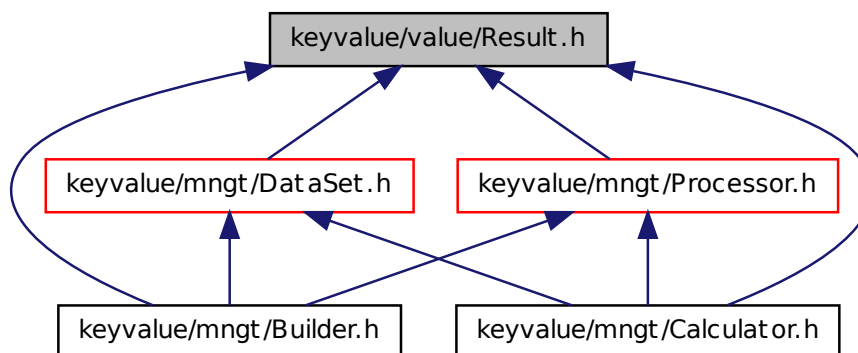
Declaration of classes `Result` and `ObjectPtr`.

```
#include <iosfwd>
#include <boost/variant.hpp>
#include "keyvalue/extern/SharedPtr.h"
#include "keyvalue/value/Value.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `Result.h`:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class [Result](#)

*A single-valued container for [ObjectPtr](#) or [Value](#).*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)

*All functionalities of KeyVal library are inside this namespace.*

- namespace [keyvalue::value](#)

*All KeyVal containers belong to this namespace.*

## Typedefs

- typedef `shared_ptr< void >` **ObjectPtr**

## Functions

- `std::ostream & operator<<` (`std::ostream &os, const Result &rhs`)

*ostream operator<<() for [Result](#).*

### 11.93.1 Detailed Description

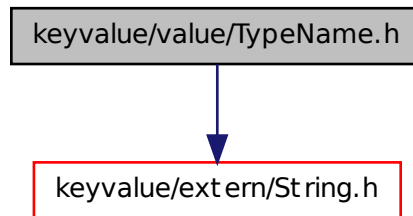
Declaration of classes `Result` and [ObjectPtr](#).

## 11.94 keyvalue/value/TypeName.h File Reference

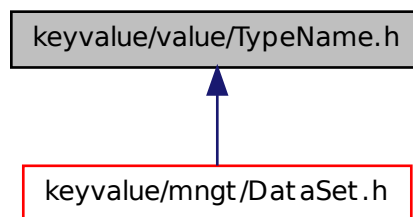
Definition of template class `TypeName`.

```
#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"
```

Include dependency graph for TypeName.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- struct [TypeName< Type >](#)  
*Meta function which returns the name of type.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
*All functionalities of KeyValue library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace [keyvalue::value](#)  
*All KeyValue containers belong to this namespace.*

### 11.94.1 Detailed Description

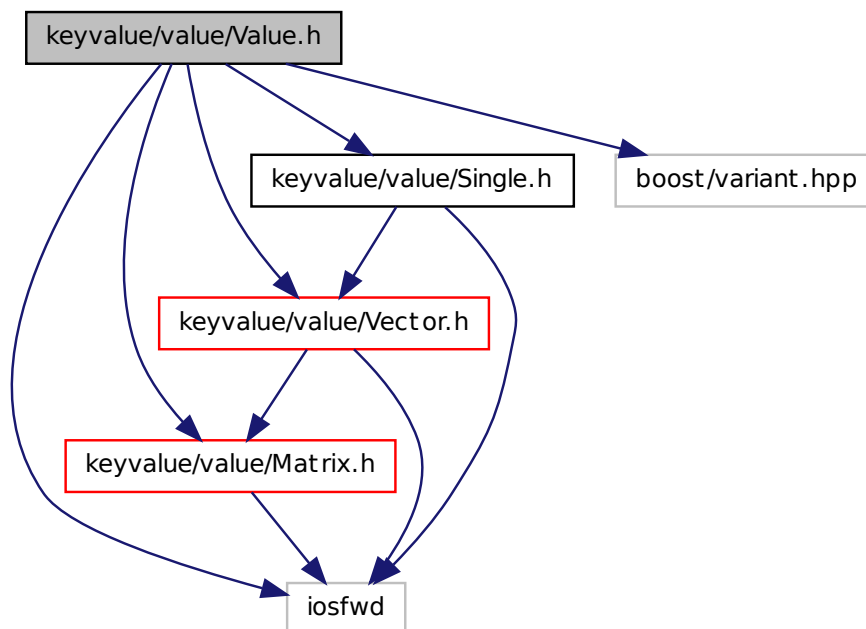
Definition of `template class TypeName`.

## 11.95 keyvalue/value/Value.h File Reference

Declaration and (partial) implementation of `class Value`.

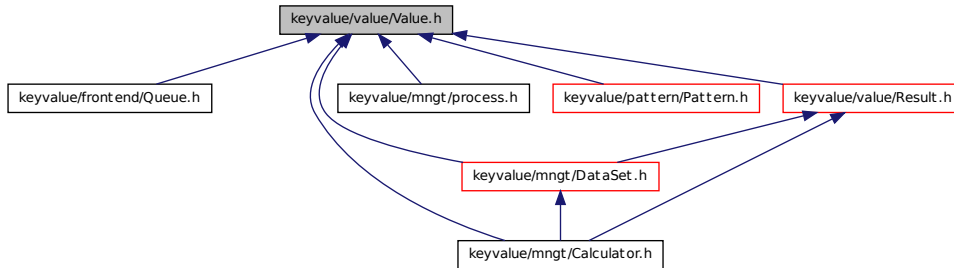
```
#include <iosfwd>
#include <boost/variant.hpp>
#include "keyvalue/value/Matrix.h"
#include "keyvalue/value/Single.h"
#include "keyvalue/value/Vector.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `Value.h`:





This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class [Value](#)  
A single-valued container for [Single](#), [Vector](#) or [Matrix](#).

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
All functionalities of *Key*Value library are inside this namespace.
- namespace [keyvalue::value](#)  
All *Key*Value containers belong to this namespace.

## Functions

- `std::ostream & operator<<` (`std::ostream &os, const Value &rhs`)  
*ostream operator<<()* for [Value](#).

### 11.95.1 Detailed Description

Declaration and (partial) implementation of `class Value`.

## 11.96 keyvalue/value/Variant.h File Reference

Declaration and (partial) implementation of `class Variant`.

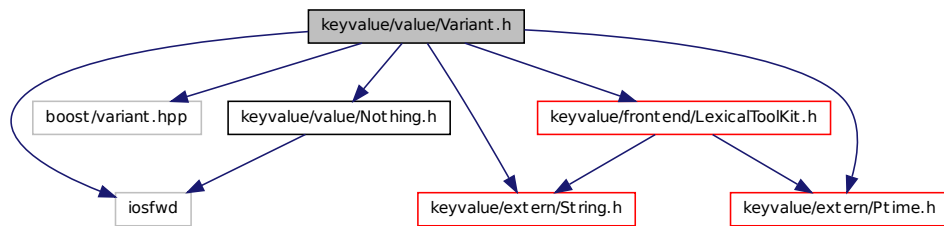
```

#include <iosfwd>
#include <boost/variant.hpp>
#include "keyvalue/extern/String.h"

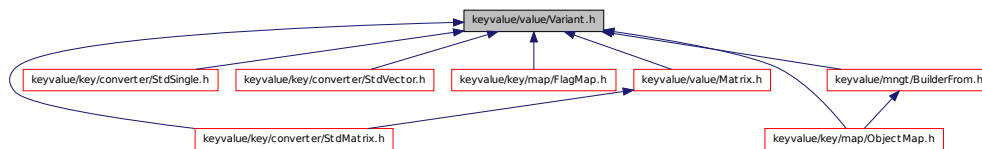
```

```
#include "keyvalue/extern/Ptime.h"
#include "keyvalue/frontend/LexicalToolKit.h"
#include "keyvalue/value/Nothing.h"
```

Include dependency graph for Variant.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- class [Variant](#)  
*Single-value multi-type container.*

## Namespaces

- namespace [keyvalue](#)  
*All functionalities of Key Value library are inside this namespace.*
- namespace [keyvalue::value](#)  
*All Key Value containers belong to this namespace.*

## Functions

- `std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &os, const Variant &rhs)`  
*ostream operator<<() for Variant.*

### 11.96.1 Detailed Description

Declaration and (partial) implementation of `class Variant`.

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