

Fabasoft app.telemetry SDK

Fabasoft app.telemetry SDK 2015

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1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Fabasoft app.telemetry provides a Software-Telemetry SDK that enables applications to integrate into Fabasoft app.telemetry. Applications can integrate by registering themselves into Software-Telemetry and by providing information (events) used within Software-Telemetry log pools and sessions. These events help you to track the control flow through a distributed environment of your application.

1.2 Application Registration

To register your application and the modules in an accurate way you have 4 layers of registration information:

- `applname`: the application name
- `applid`: an application ID (an instance or version of the base application)
- `appltier`: an application tier or module (e.g. to separate backend from frontend logic)
- `appltierid`: the application tier ID (e.g. the service instance # 2)

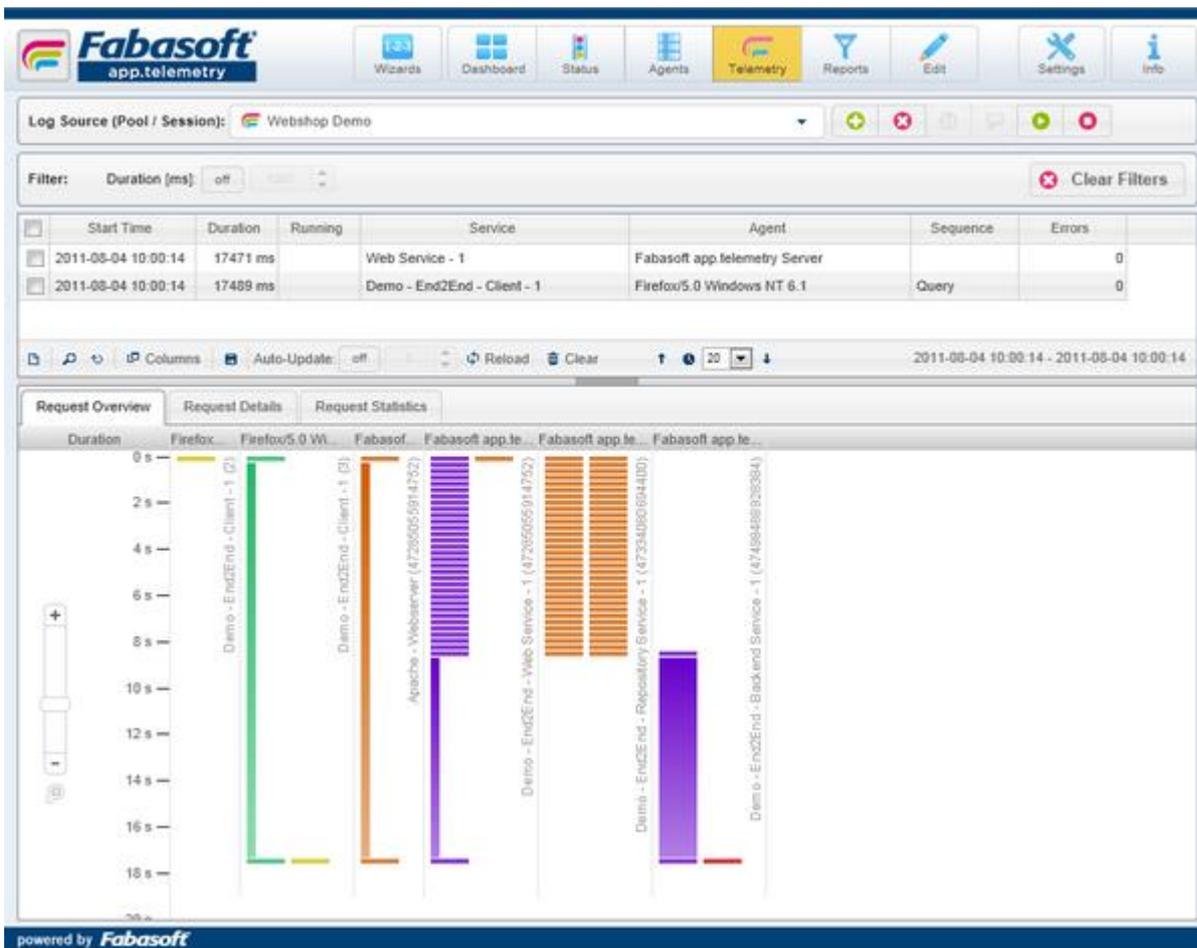
Use the 4 layers of registration information to structure your services in an adequate way, so your application is represented meaningful in the infrastructure view of the Fabasoft app.telemetry client. The `applname` and `applid` represent the id of a top level service group. Inside you may group services (`appltier`) by service-type (e.g. web-service vs. database-service) or service-context (e.g. put services for sales and accounting in different groups) and use the `appltierid` to distinguish between the particular services.

You can see each of these registered applications in a separate process column in the Software-Telemetry analysis view. Put the registration on a position in the source code of your application which runs once at startup of the application. The combination of all 4 parameters should be unique per Server/virtual Server (Cluster).

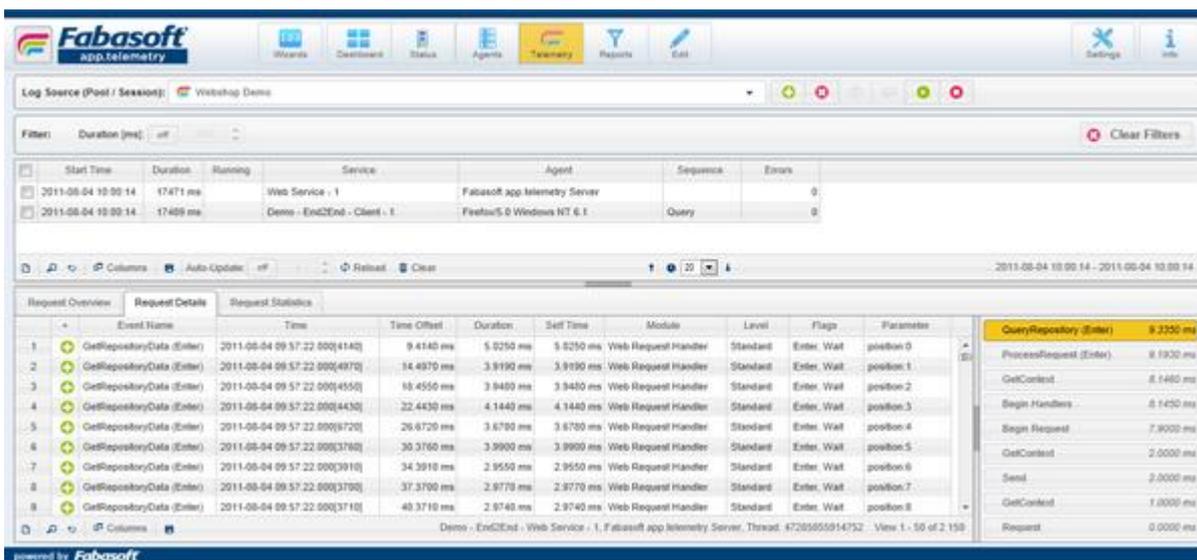
Note: Do not use random information or unpredictable information like process id or start time for registration parameters as this information is used to register services in the infrastructure and random information will result in multiple registered services.

1.3 Module Registration

For each module inside your application you may register a separate module. Each of these modules is drawn in a separate column inside the Software-Telemetry analysis view. For these modules you can register event descriptions. Put the registration on a position in the source code of your module which runs once at creation of the module.



This figure shows the overview of a selected request of the *Webshop* sample application where you can navigate into to event details.



This figure shows the event details of a selected request of the *Webshop* sample application where you can see time usage of any single event, parameter values and context handling. To navigate deeper into the details use the "plus"-icon. You can see the current position in your request in the call stack view on the right side where you can also navigate to other positions.

1.4 Standard Modules

With SDK version *2009 Summer Release* two standard module definitions and some general predefined events have been introduced. These modules define common instrumentation points for areas that are common to many projects.

Note: Do not use those predefined event-IDs listed below for your own events!

1.4.1 Operating System Module

The *Operating System* Module defines standard events for file system access, process execution and wait operations. These events should be used to instrument applications in a consistent way. To use this module, call the `RegisterModule`-function or create an object of class `APMModule` with a module name equal to "*Operating System*" using the constant `APM_MODULE_NAME_OS`. The event descriptions are statically defined in the `app.telemetry` server process and may therefore not be registered within the application.

```

Code Example

// register the module once
APMRegisterModuleDescription modReg = {APM_MODULE_NAME_OS, NULL, NULL};
APMModuleHandle g_osmodule = APMRegisterModule(&modReg);
// ...

// open a file
APMEventStr(g_osmodule, APM_EVENT_OS_OPEN, APM_EVENT_LEVEL_DETAIL,
APM_FLAG_ENTER, filename);
int f = fopen(filename, "r");
APMEvent(g_osmodule, APM_EVENT_OS_OPEN, APM_EVENT_LEVEL_DETAIL,
APM_FLAG_LEAVE);

```

The constant names are prefixed with "APM_" for the C/C++ API (`APM_<constant>`) and in the other object-oriented languages they are members of the `APM` base class (`APM.<constant>`).

Name	Value	Eventname	Parameters	Description
APM_MODULE_NAME_OS APM.MODULE_NAME_OS	"Operating System"			
APM_EVENT_OS_CREATE APM.EVENT_OS_CREATE	0x0000	"Create"	"Name"	Create a file, stream or system object. Pass the resource name as parameter 1.
APM_EVENT_OS_OPEN APM.EVENT_OS_OPEN	0x0001	"Open"	"Name"	Open a file, stream or other system object. Pass the resource name as parameter 1.
APM_EVENT_OS_DELETE	0x0002	"Delete"	"Name"	Delete a file, stream or other system object. Pass

APM.EVENT_OS_DELETE				the resource name as parameter 1.
APM_EVENT_OS_READ APM.EVENT_OS_READ	0x0003	"Read"	"Name"	Read from a file or stream. Optionally pass the resource name or identifier as parameter 1.
APM_EVENT_OS_WRITE APM.EVENT_OS_WRITE	0x0004	"Write"	"Name"	Write to a file or stream. Optionally pass the resource name or identifier as parameter 1.
APM_EVENT_OS_CLOSE APM.EVENT_OS_CLOSE	0x0005	"Close"	"Name"	Close a file or stream. Optionally pass the resource name or identifier as parameter 1.
APM_EVENT_OS_FLUSH APM.EVENT_OS_FLUSH	0x0006	"Flush"	"Name"	Flush a file or disk. Pass the resource name as parameter 1.
APM_EVENT_OS_RENAME APM.EVENT_OS_RENAME	0x0007	"Rename"	"Source;Target"	Rename a file. Pass the source name as parameter 1 and the target name as parameter 2.
APM_EVENT_OS_COPY APM.EVENT_OS_COPY	0x0008	"Copy"	"Source;Target"	Copy a file. Pass the source name as parameter 1 and the target name as parameter 2.
APM_EVENT_OS_MOVE APM.EVENT_OS_MOVE	0x0009	"Move"	"Source;Target"	Move a file. Pass the source name as parameter 1 and the target name as parameter 2.
APM_EVENT_OS_EXECUTE APM.EVENT_OS_EXECUTE	0x0100	"Execute"	"Command"	Execute a process. Pass the command line as parameter 1.
APM_EVENT_OS_WAIT APM.EVENT_OS_WAIT	0x0200	"Wait"	"Object"	Wait for a system object (e.g. semaphore). Optionally pass an object name identifying the system object.
APM_EVENT_OS_SLEEP APM.EVENT_OS_SLEEP	0x0201	"Sleep"		Suspend current process.
APM_EVENT_OS_CRITICAL_SECTION_WAIT APM.EVENT_OS_CRITICAL_SECTION_WAIT	0x0300	"CriticalSection::Wait"	"Name"	Wait inside a critical section.

APM_EVENT_OS_CRITICAL_SECTION_ENTER APM.EVENT_OS_CRITICAL_SECTION_ENTER	0x0301	"CriticalSection::Enter"	"Name"	Enter a critical section.
APM_EVENT_OS_CRITICAL_SECTION_LEAVE APM.EVENT_OS_CRITICAL_SECTION_LEAVE	0x0302	"CriticalSection::Leave"	"Name"	Leave a critical section.

1.4.2 XMLHttpRequest

The `XMLHttpRequest` is defined to be used in an http client application to trace the synchronous or asynchronous events of a request.

The module has been used in the implementation of the `SendXMLHttpRequest` function in the JavaScript version of the SDK but may as well be used in your own application instrumentation.

The constant names are prefixed with "APM_" for the C/C++ API (`APM_<constant>`) and in the other object-oriented languages they are members of the `APM` base class (`APM.<constant>`).

Name	Value	Eventname	Parameters
APM_MODULE_NAME_XMLHTTP APM.MODULE_NAME_XMLHTTP	"XMLHttpRequest"		
APM_EVENT_XMLHTTP_SEND APM.EVENT_XMLHTTP_SEND	0	"Send"	
APM_EVENT_XMLHTTP_LOADING APM.EVENT_XMLHTTP_LOADING	1	"Loading"	
APM_EVENT_XMLHTTP_LOADED APM.EVENT_XMLHTTP_LOADED	2	"Loaded"	
APM_EVENT_XMLHTTP_INTERACTIVE APM.EVENT_XMLHTTP_INTERACTIVE	3	"Interactive"	
APM_EVENT_XMLHTTP_COMPLETE APM.EVENT_XMLHTTP_COMPLETE	4	"Completed"	"Status;Status Text"
APM_EVENT_XMLHTTP_PROCESSING APM.EVENT_XMLHTTP_PROCESSING	10	"Processing"	
APM_EVENT_XMLHTTP_PROCESSED APM.EVENT_XMLHTTP_PROCESSED	11	"Processed"	

1.5 Predefined Events

The SDK already provides a set of predefined events used for general purpose.

Note: Do not use any of these predefined event-IDs for your own event declarations!

1.5.1 Error/Trace Events

The constant names are prefixed with “APM_” for the C/C++ API (APM_<constant>) and in the other object-oriented languages they are members of the APM base class (APM.<constant>).

Constant Name	Value
APM_EVENT_ERROR APM.EVENT_ERROR	0x10001000
APM_EVENT_WARNING APM.EVENT_WARNING	0x10001001
APM_EVENT_INFO APM.EVENT_INFO	0x10001002
APM_EVENT_TRACE APM.EVENT_TRACE	0x10001003

Use these standard events to mark error, warning or info conditions in your application like in the following example:

```
Code Example  
  
APMEventStr(anymodule, APM_EVENT_ERROR, APM_EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL,  
APM_FLAG_ERROR, "My error message");  
APMEventStr(anymodule, APM_EVENT_WARNING, APM_EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL,  
APM_FLAG_WARNING, "My warning message");  
APMEventStr(anymodule, APM_EVENT_INFO, APM_EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL,  
APM_FLAG_NONE, "My info message");  
APMEventStr(anymodule, APM_EVENT_TRACE, APM_EVENT_LEVEL_DETAIL,  
APM_FLAG_ERROR, "My trace message");
```

1.5.2 Events for Defining Sequence Hierarchies

The Sequence functionality has been deprecated and has been removed in Version 2015. Register your own events and log columns instead.

1.6 Predefined Basic Constants

1.6.1 Flags

Flags are used to specify the type of an event and are passed as argument to every event call.

The constant names are prefixed with “APM_” for the C/C++ API (APM_<constant>) and in the other object-oriented languages they are members of the APM base class (APM.<constant>).

Name	Value	Description
APM_FLAG_NONE APM.FLAG_NONE	0x00	normal event
APM_FLAG_ENTER	0x01	indicates a starting point

APM.FLAG_ENTER		
APM_FLAG_LEAVE APM.FLAG_LEAVE	0x02	indicates an ending point
APM_FLAG_WAIT APM.FLAG_WAIT	0x04	indicates a wait condition
APM_FLAG_WARNING APM.FLAG_WARNING	0x08	mark event as warning
APM_FLAG_ERROR APM.FLAG_ERROR	0x10	mark event as error
APM_FLAG_PROCESS_INFO APM.FLAG_PROCESS_INFO	0x20	force writing <i>SessionInfo</i> just before the event

1.6.2 Log Level

An event will only be logged if the event-level is lower or equal to the value selected in the session or log-definition.

The constant names are prefixed with “APM_” for the C/C++ API (`APM_<constant>`) and in the other object-oriented languages they are members of the `APM` base class (`APM.<constant>`).

Name	Value	Description
APM_EVENT_LEVEL_LOG APM.EVENT_LEVEL_LOG	00	for events that should always be included and for logging parameters for the request overview
APM_EVENT_LEVEL_IPC APM.EVENT_LEVEL_IPC	10	INTERNAL value
APM_EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL APM.EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL	50	for general events for normal recording sessions
APM_EVENT_LEVEL_DETAIL APM.EVENT_LEVEL_DETAIL	60	for detail level events for detailed session analysis
APM_EVENT_LEVEL_DEBUG APM.EVENT_LEVEL_DEBUG	70	event with debugging information - highest level of precision with huge data amount and performance impact

1.7 Request and Context Handling

After your application and all defined modules are registered you can start with the instrumentation of your program sequence.

When the request enters your application you have to create a Software-Telemetry context with a specific filter value. This filter value should be one of those you have registered for any module of this process with the `RegisterFilterValue`-method. By calling the `CreateContext` function with a filter value matching the filter value of a started Software-Telemetry session recording is enabled.

This context information is used by the analysis components to track the control flow through the distributed environment. Then you can subsequently fire events which are tracked by the Software-Telemetry. After firing the last event you have to call the method `ReleaseContext` to finish recording events and to tell `app.telemetry` that processing has finished.

1.7.1 Passing Context

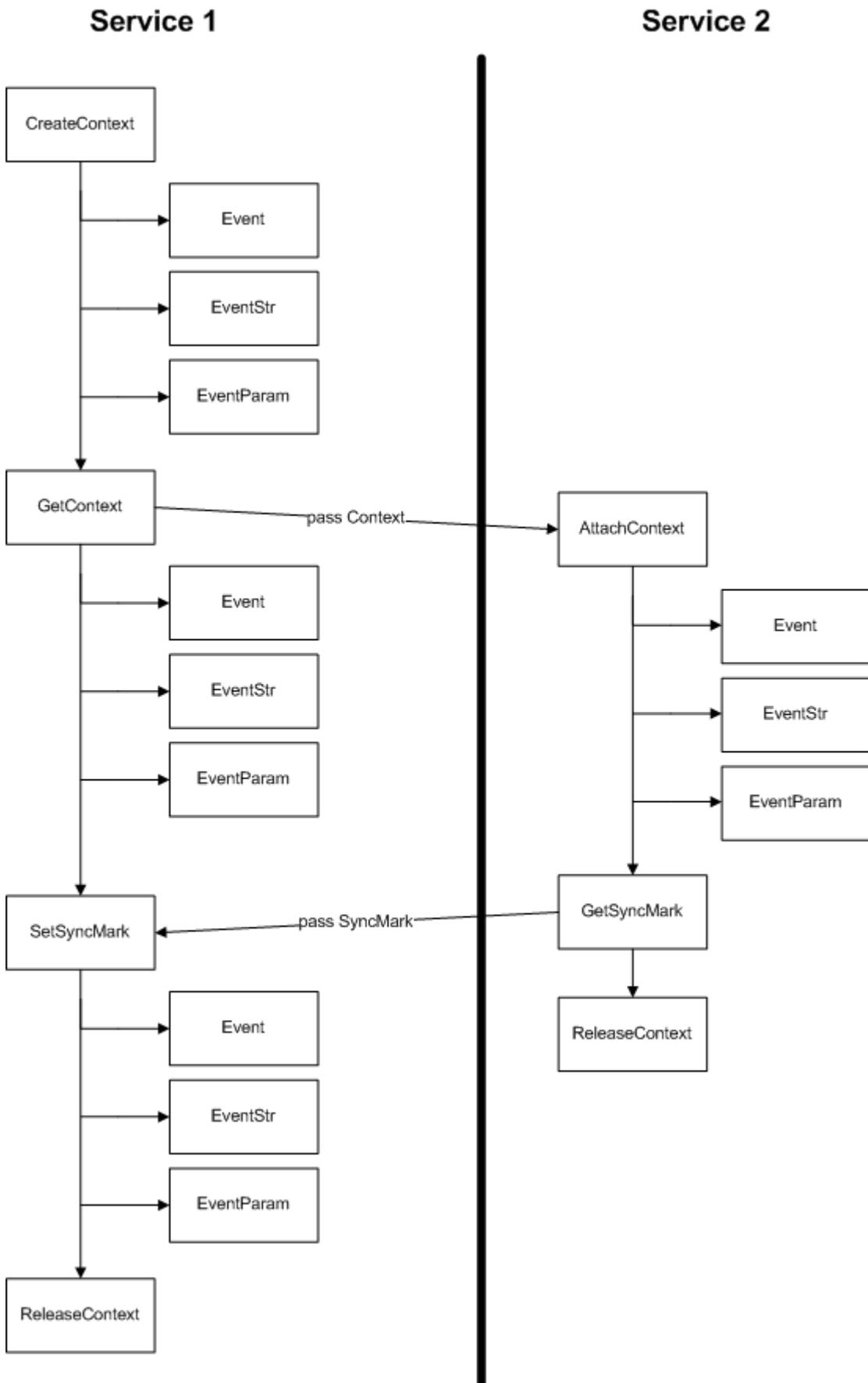
If processing in your application involves other services (thread/process/module) you may track control and data flow between services by passing the Software-Telemetry context between the services.

With the `GetContext`-method you acquire a context token. Then you pass the token with your request data to the other service being invoked (for example by transmitting the context token over the network stream).

In the second service you use the token to attach to this context using the `AttachContext`-method. By doing this Software-Telemetry recording is being enabled in the called service and data will be displayed accordingly in the analysis view.

1.7.2 Synchronizing Timeline with SyncMarks

To get a correct timeline if the first service depends on the output of the second you have to use synchronization markers. Inside the second service you have to acquire a synchronization marker using the function `GetSyncMark`. After doing this you have to pass the synchronization marker together with the response back to the first service. Then you call the method `SetSyncMark` inside the first service. In the following figure you can see an illustration of the program flow.



1.8 Log Definitions

Each event that is recorded by any Fabasoft app.telemetry agent (when the instrumented application fires these events) is sent to the Fabasoft app.telemetry server, which is the responsible service to process and analyze these events.

The Fabasoft app.telemetry server requires a definition (analyzer structure) for interpreting and analyzing the Software-Telemetry events.

The developer who instruments the application is responsible to provide a log definition for his instrumentation points. A log definition is an *XML* file containing a description of events, their parameters with the data type and settings how to persist these events in a database for statistical analysis.

1.8.1 Application Specific Log Definitions (Analyzer Structure)

The app.telemetry Software-Telemetry analyzer module on the Fabasoft app.telemetry server requires at least one valid log definition to be defined. Otherwise no telemetry data will be processed.

The log definitions are normally delivered by the application vendor (by the developer who instrumented the application by means of Software-Telemetry SDK). These log definitions must be imported into the infrastructure model via the Fabasoft app.telemetry client by means of importing an XML-file in the client interface in the edit mode.

1.8.2 Log Definition Syntax

Log definitions must have the following *XML*-format:

Code Example

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no" ?>
<APMLogAnalyzer>
  <APMLogAnalyzerEntry module="My Module Name" eventid="12345"
    paramid="1" name="Event Param Name" type="2"
    tablename="DB Table Name" tabletype="1"
    columndatatype="2" [columnlength="200"]
    [flags="0"] [format="formatstring"] [block="eventname"]/>
  <APMLogAnalyzerEntry eventid="12345" ... />
  ...
</APMLogAnalyzer>
```

The attributes of an entry are defined as follows:

- **eventid:** as defined in module implementation
- **module:** name of module as defined in module implementation
- **paramid:** ID of parameter <1..n> - starting at index 1 and the max value is the number of available parameters for this event. For block entries the `paramid` is set to 0, because block entries are virtual calculated values.
- **name:** the desired name for this log entry (will be used to display parameter column header and to persist in DB). This name must not contain any special characters and should not contain spaces – must be a valid database column name
- **type:** <0..6> ... data type of entry definition – nearly the same as `columndatatype`
 - 0 ... block start event type (has no data type)
 - 1..6: same as `columndatatype` (both type columns have to be equal for normal entries)

- **tablename:** Database table name where to store this entry. This name must not contain any special characters and spaces - must be a valid database table name.
- **tabletype:** <1|2> ... type of database table where to store entry
 - 1 ... defines the base table storing all relevant meta information for the events. (There should only be one table of `tabletype 1` in a single `APMLogAnalyzer` definition, because all base table columns are stored for this `tabletype`)
 - 2 ... additional table for specific data that could occur more oft than once for an event (for example: database SQL query).
- **columndatatype:** <1..6> ...data type how to persist this entry in the DB
 - 1 ... *Int32*: 32 bit integer number
 - 2 ... *Int64*: 64 bit integer number
 - 3 ... *String*: textual value – if this data-type is set, the attribute `columnlength` must be set too.
 - 4 ... *Duration*: used for calculated duration between two events (when block is set) – unit in database = [100ns] (that means value 10000 in DB = 1ms); the Fabasoft app.telemetry Client displays the duration already formatted in milliseconds.
 - 5 ... *Timestamp*: 64 bit long value used for storing date/time information
 - 6 ... *Double*: 64 bit floating point number
- **columnlength:** length for database column definition (number of characters) – only required for data type 3 (string)
- **format:** optional application specific format definition
for example: `fsc:address`, `fsc:reference`, `fsc:name`
- **flags:** bit-mask of additional flags:
Specify the sum of the flags as a decimal value in the flags attribute.
 - 0x0004 ... start of block
 - 0x0008 ... end of block
 - calculation type (only one can be selected)
 - 0x0000 ... unique entry (first occurrence)
 - 0x0010 ... entry could occur multiple times – each event occurrence will be persisted (if used in combination with `tabletype 2`)
 - 0x0020 ... unique entry (last occurrence) - event will be overwritten each time a new instance of the same event is fired
 - 0x0030 ... count (counts number of event occurrences)
 - 0x0040 ... add (multiple values are added)
 - 0x0100 ... the column is a dimension (valid only for integer and string type columns)
 - 0x0200 ... the column is a measure (valid only for integer and duration type columns)
 - 0x0400 ... the measure column is null-able, so a count column of not null values is calculated (valid only for measure columns)
 - 0x0800 ... calculate minimum (valid only for measure columns)
 - 0x1000 ... calculate maximum (valid only for measure columns)
 - generic column (based on calculated other column) ... all these generic column definitions require the *parent*-attribute to define the base column ("name") containing the base values for the new calculated column:
 - 0x10000 ... categorize value of other column: requires *calculation* and *format* attributes:
 - `calculation` ... defines value split points

- `format` ... to define a textual representation of the classified values
- **example to split the request duration into classes:** `parent="duration" calculation="10000000;50000000;150000000" format="enum:1:0-1s;2:1-5s;3:5-15s;4:>15s"`
- `0x20000` ... split value of other column (with regular expression): requires *calculation* attribute
- `calculation` ... defines the regular expression for splitting the base value into a new resulting value
- **example to split up the only the URL path from a full URL containing additional URL arguments:** `parent="Page URL (referer)" calculation="[\\w]+://[^/]*([\\^?]+)" paramid="1" ...` enclose the desired text part in the regex with grouping braces - define the desired group match number with the *paramid*-attribute (first/only 1 matching group ... `paramid="1"`).
- `block`: optional definition of block of events – used to block two events to one together (to measure for example the time between)
 - use flag 4 as start event and flag 8 as end event and data type 4 (duration)

Example: Log Definition

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no" ?>
<APMLogAnalyzer>
  <APMLogAnalyzerEntry eventid="1105" module="HTTP Server" paramid="1"
    name="recvbytes" type="2" tablename="request" tabletype="1"
    columndatatype="2" />
  <APMLogAnalyzerEntry eventid="1109" module="HTTP Server" paramid="1"
    name="arguments" type="3" tablename="request" tabletype="1"
    columndatatype="3" columnlength="200" />
  <APMLogAnalyzerEntry eventid="1100" module="Virtual Application"
    paramid="1" name="srcappview" type="2" tablename="request"
    tabletype="1" columndatatype="2" format="fsc:reference" />
  <APMLogAnalyzerEntry eventid="1101" module="Virtual Application"
    paramid="1" name="srcobject" type="2" tablename="request"
    tabletype="1" columndatatype="2" format="fsc:address" />
  <APMLogAnalyzerEntry eventid="1106" module="Virtual Application"
    paramid="1" name="recvbytestx" type="2" tablename="request"
    tabletype="1" columndatatype="2" />
  <APMLogAnalyzerEntry eventid="2003" module="Fabasoft Components Kernel"
    paramid="1" name="query" type="3" tablename="query" tabletype="2"
    columndatatype="3" columnlength="4000" flags="16"/>
  <APMLogAnalyzerEntry eventid="352" module="WebDAV" paramid="1"
    name="method" type="3" tablename="request" tabletype="1"
    columndatatype="3" columnlength="20" flags="32"/>
  <APMLogAnalyzerEntry eventid="104" module="Virtual Application"
    paramid="0" type="0" block="readvalues" flags="4" />
  <APMLogAnalyzerEntry eventid="104" module="Virtual Application"
    paramid="0" name="readtime" type="4" tablename="request"
    tabletype="1" columndatatype="4" block="readvalues" flags="8"/>
</APMLogAnalyzer>
```

Explanation of example (above): this definition defines several different events of different types.

- **Query (ID: 2003):**
 - The SQL database query is recorded as event with ID “2003” in the application in the module “Fabasoft Components Kernel”.
 - The parameter will be named as “query” in the Software-Telemetry logs and in the database table “query”.
 - The database table type “2” defines to use an extra table which does only contain the query and a reference to the basic entry in the common table.
 - The data type of this entry is 3, which defines that the query is recorded as a string. The reserved field size in the database table is set to 4000 characters.
 - The flags value 16 means that each occurrence of this event is persisted in the extra database table “query”.
- **Readtime (ID: 104):**
 - The event with ID “104” of the module “Virtual Application” is handled as specific block, which means that this event is recorded as duration between two corresponding events.
 - For block entries the “paramid” is set to 0, because these entries are calculated entries with no direct value passed from the event.
 - The first entry defines the start of the block with `type="0"` (irrelevant for start entry – defined in end entry) `flags="4"` and the block was named “readvalues”.
 - The end entry (`flags="8"`) also requires to have the same block name, so that the server knows that these two block definitions belong together. The end entry defines the final entry name “readtime” and the data type “4” (duration). This entry will be persisted in the base table “request” (type 1).

1.9 Defining a Sequence Hierarchy

The Sequence column functionality has been deprecated and has been removed in Version 2015. Register your own events and log columns instead.

1.10 Custom Telemetry Module Registration via Package

Since Fabasoft app.telemetry 2014 Summer Release it is possible to extend the module and event registration information done during instrumenting an application in the code by means of providing a custom “wizard” package containing special registration information:

- `<app>cfg.zip`
 - `package.xml`: only containing a packageid for your application and a version of the current package file

Package.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" standalone="no"?>
<Package name="Fabasoft Folio Integration Package" description="Fabasoft
Folio Integration Package" packageid="foliocfg" version="14.2.0.6"
author="Fabasoft R&D GmbH" icon="">
</Package>
```

- `module_registration.xml`: this file provides custom color definitions for any of your application modules (if not defined a fallback color is used) and custom improved display names for special telemetry events and format definitions event parameters.

module_registration.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" standalone="no"?>
<Package>
  <Module name="Fabasoft Folio Kernel" color="rgb(32,188,102)">
    <Follower name="Operating System"/>
    <Follower name="Database Library"/>
    <Follower name="Network Request"/>
    <Application applname="Fabasoft Folio" apptiername="Webservice"/>
    <Application applname="Fabasoft Cloud" apptiername="Webservice"/>
    <Event id="2002" name="Method::Call" displayname="{action}"
format="object{fsc:name};objclass{fsc:reference};action{fsc:reference}"/>
  </Module>
  <Module name="Virtual Application" color="rgb(211,95,0)">
    <Follower name="WebDAV"/>
    <Follower name="CardDAV"/>
    <Follower name="Virtual Application Controls"/>
    <Application applname="Fabasoft Folio" apptiername="Webservice"/>
    <Application applname="Fabasoft Cloud" apptiername="Webservice"/>
    <Event id="106" name="ProcessUseCase" displayname="{usecase}"
format="usecase{fsc:reference};entertype"/>
    <Event id="217" name="GenerateView"/>
    <Event id="218" name="ExploreNode" displayname="ExploreNode {node}"
format="node{fsc:name}"/>
    <Event id="219" name="GenerateFatalError" displayname="FatalError
{error}" format="error"/>
  </Module>
</Package>
```

The module name must match with the registered application module in the telemetry module registration and you can define a specific color that should be used for that module everywhere in the app.telemetry client.

The rule set can be applied for multiple application instances running with different application names or ids just by specifying a list of valid application registration mapping (e.g. the application can register as “Fabasoft Folio” or “Fabasoft Cloud” and the above example will apply for requests from both applications).

You can now assign improved display names for any of your telemetry events identified inside the defined module with the event id. **Note:** every listed event in this package file will overwrite the original event registration. The following properties can be defined/overwritten with an improved value:

- **name:** the original event name or an improved one.
- **displayname:** can be a simple text string extended with dynamic values fetched from the event parameters referenced by the parameter {name} defined in the format attribute.
- **format:** for naming the parameter values and for special formatting of raw values (like `fsc:reference` for COO-addresses) - see 1.8.2 “Log Definition Syntax”

The new displayname for telemetry events is on the one hand available as additional table column in the request details table and on the other hand it is used as default name in the request call stack

(the tooltip will show the name and the displayname property as well as some additional information).

Additional to the event definitions the modules can also define a specific ordering of the modules in the request overview chart by means of listing all possible followers of every module.

2 C/C++ API Reference

The Fabasoft app.telemetry Software-Telemetry C/C++ API allows you to instrument any C/C++ application with instrumentation points to see what's going on in complex applications.

2.1 Constants(C/C++)

This chapter lists the available constants to be used for instrumenting your C/C++ application.

2.1.1 Flags (C/C++)

Flags are used to specify the type of an event and are passed as argument to every event call. They are predefined by the API with the data type `UInt8` and have the following possible values:

- `APM_FLAG_NONE`
- `APM_FLAG_ENTER`
- `APM_FLAG_LEAVE`
- `APM_FLAG_WAIT`
- `APM_FLAG_WARNING`
- `APM_FLAG_ERROR`
- `APM_FLAG_PROCESS_INFO`

For more details about the flags and there meaning see the general chapter 1.6.1 “*Flags*”.

2.1.2 Log Level (C/C++)

An event will only be logged if the event-level is lower or equal to the value selected in the session or log-definition. The log levels are predefined by the API with the data type `UInt8` and have the following possible values:

- `APM_EVENT_LEVEL_LOG`
- `APM_EVENT_LEVEL_IPC` (only internal)
- `APM_EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL`
- `APM_EVENT_LEVEL_DETAIL`
- `APM_EVENT_LEVEL_DEBUG`

For more details about the log levels and there meaning see the general chapter 1.6.2 “*Log Level*”.

2.1.3 Parameter Types (C/C++)

Parameter types provide type information of parameters in a call to `APMEventArgs` (see 2.5.2 “*Method APMEventArgs (C/C++)*”)

Name	Value	Description
<code>APM_PARAMETERTYPE_INT32</code>	1	parameter is of type <code>UInt32</code>
<code>APM_PARAMETERTYPE_INT64</code>	2	parameter is of type <code>UInt64</code>
<code>APM_PARAMETERTYPE_STRING</code>	3	parameter is an utf-8 encoded string(0 terminated)

2.1.4 Predefined Modules (C/C++)

For a list of available standard modules with a set of predefined events see chapter 1.4 “*Standard Modules*”.

2.1.5 Predefined Events (C/C++)

The SDK already provides a set of predefined events used for general purpose. For a full listing of all available predefined events see the generic chapter 1.5 “*Predefined Events*”.

Error/Trace Events:

Use these standard events to mark error, warning or info conditions in your application like in the following example:

- `APM_EVENT_ERROR`
- `APM_EVENT_WARNING`
- `APM_EVENT_INFO`
- `APM_EVENT_TRACE`

Code Example

```
APMEventStr(anymodule, APM_EVENT_ERROR, APM_EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL,
APM_FLAG_ERROR, "My error message");

APMEventStr(anymodule, APM_EVENT_WARNING, APM_EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL,
APM_FLAG_WARNING, "My warning message");

APMEventStr(anymodule, APM_EVENT_INFO, APM_EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL,
APM_FLAG_NONE, "My info message");

APMEventStr(anymodule, APM_EVENT_TRACE, APM_EVENT_LEVEL_DETAIL,
APM_FLAG_ERROR, "My trace message");
```

2.2 Data types (C/C++)

2.2.1 APMApplicationHandle (C/C++)

`APMApplicationHandle` is used to identify an application registered in your process by calling `APMRegisterApplication` (see 2.3.1 “*Method APMRegisterApplication (C/C++)*”). The handle is only valid in the same process until you call `APMUnregisterApplication` (see 2.3.2 “*Method APMUnregisterApplication (C/C++)*”).

Type Declaration

```
typedef UInt32 APMModuleHandle;
```

2.2.2 APMModuleHandle (C/C++)

`APMModuleHandle` is used to identify a module registered in your process by calling `APMRegisterModule` (see 2.3.3 “*Method APMRegisterModule (C/C++)*”). The handle is valid only in the same process until you call `APMUnregisterModule` (see 2.3.4 “*Method APMUnregisterModule (C/C++)*”).

Type Declaration

```
typedef UInt32 APModuleHandle;
```

2.2.3 APMEventId (C/C++)

`APMEventId` is used to identify an event. The event id must be unique per module and you are free to choose a value. Avoid using predefined event ids (see 1.5 “*Predefined Events*”).

`APMEventId` is declared as:

Type Declaration

```
typedef UInt64 APMEventId;
```

2.2.4 APMEventLevel (C/C++)

`APMEventLevel` is used to specify the importance of an event.

Type Declaration

```
typedef UInt8 APMEventLevel;
```

Possible values are:

- `APM_EVENT_LEVEL_LOG`
- `APM_EVENT_LEVEL_IPC`
- `APM_EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL`
- `APM_EVENT_LEVEL_DETAIL`
- `APM_EVENT_LEVEL_DEBUG`

2.2.5 APMEventFlags (C/C++)

`APMEventFlags` is used to specify the type of an event.

Type Declaration

```
typedef UInt8 APMEventFlags;
```

Possible values are:

- `APM_FLAG_NONE`
- `APM_FLAG_ENTER`
- `APM_FLAG_LEAVE`
- `APM_FLAG_WAIT`
- `APM_FLAG_WARNING`
- `APM_FLAG_ERROR`

2.2.6 APMPParameterType (C/C++)

`APMPParameterType` is used to specify the type of the parameter (see 2.5.2 “*Method APMEventArgs (C/C++)*”).

Code Definition

```
typedef UInt8  APMParameterType;
```

Possible values are:

- APM_PARAMETER_TYPE_INT32
- APM_PARAMETER_TYPE_INT64
- APM_PARAMETER_TYPE_STRING

2.2.7 EnumAppFilterValuesCallback (C/C++)

Applications may register a callback when calling `APMRegisterApplication` (see 2.3.1 *Method APMRegisterApplication (C/C++)*). The callback should enumerate all valid filter values by repeatedly calling `APMRegisterFilterValue` (see 2.3.6 *Method APMRegisterFilterValue (C/C++)*) to register all valid values, that may be selected when starting a Software-Telemetry session. The callback will be triggered by the app.telemetry server, if no filter values are defined for the registered application or once per hour to refresh the values.

Code Definition

```
typedef void (APM_FUNC *EnumAppFilterValuesCallback) ();
```

2.2.8 APMContext (C/C++)

Values of type `APMContext` need to be passed during inter-process communication to provide the caller context to the invoked program (see 2.4.3 *Method APMGetContext (C/C++)* and 2.4.2 *Method APMAttachContext (C/C++)*).

Code Definition

```
typedef unsigned char APMContext[16];
```

2.2.9 APMSyncMark (C/C++)

Values of type `APMSyncMark` need to be passed during inter-process communication to provide time sequence information (see 2.4.4 *Method APMGetSyncMark (C/C++)* and 2.4.5 *Method APMSyncMark (C/C++)*).

Code Definition

```
typedef unsigned char APMSyncMark[16];
```

2.2.10 APMParmHandle (C/C++)

Pointers of type `APMParmHandle` are used to register multiple parameters for use with `APMEventParam` (see 2.5.3 *Method APMEventParam (C/C++)* and 2.6 *Parameter Functions (C/C++)*).

Code Definition

```
typedef void *APMParmHandle;
```

2.3 Registration Functions (C/C++)

2.3.1 Method APMRegisterApplication (C/C++)

Call this function once to provide information about the context of the application.

Syntax

```
APMDECL_EXTERN APMApplicationHandle APMFUNC APMRegisterApplication(  
    const char *applname,  
    const char *applid,  
    const char *appltier,  
    const char *appltierid,  
    EnumAppFilterValuesCallback filterCallback);
```

Parameters:

- `applname`: The name of your application (utf-8 encoded)
- `applid`: The Id of your application (utf-8 encoded)
- `appltier`: The tier inside the application (utf-8 encoded)
- `appltierid`: Id to distinguish multiple services of one application tier (utf-8 encoded)
- `filterCallback`: A callback for filter registration

Return Value:

- This function returns the application handle of the registered application.
- If the function fails, 0 is returned.

Remarks:

Your application must be registered before any events can be fired.

Usage Example

```
void RegisterSoftwareTelemetry()  
{  
    APMApplicationHandle g_applicationHandle = APMRegisterApplication(  
        "app.telemetry Software-Telemetry", "Demo", // applname, applid  
        "Backend Services", "Repository",          // appltiername, -id  
        NULL);                                     // filterCallback  
}
```

2.3.2 Method APMUnregisterApplication (C/C++)

Call `APMUnregisterApplication` at the end of your program to tell app.telemetry agent that your program lifetime ends now.

Syntax

```
APMDECL_EXTERN void APMFUNC APMUnregisterApplication(APMApplicationHandle  
application);
```

Parameters:

- `application`: The handle of the application which gets unregistered.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Remarks:

Unregistering all applications will stop the connection to the app.telemetry agent. As reconnecting takes time it is not recommended to unregister and reregister applications frequently.

Usage Example

```
void UnregisterSoftwareTelemetry()
{
    APMUnregisterApplication(g_applicationHandle);
}
```

2.3.3 Method APMRegisterModule (C/C++)

Call this function to register modules inside your application.

Syntax

```
APMDECL_EXTERN APMModuleHandle APMFUNC APMRegisterModule(
    const char *modulename);
```

Parameters:

- `modulename` Desired name of the APMModule (utf-8 encoded).

Return Value:

- This function returns a handle which you need to associate events to their corresponding module.

Remarks:

- Different modules are shown as different bars during the analysis.
- Modules are registered per process and not per application, so each application in a process can use modules registered one in that process.
- Modules are identified by their name. A registration of a module with a previously registered module name will return the same module handle as the first module registration as long as the module has not been unregistered.

Usage Example

```
//define constants for your events
#define APM_EVENT_PROCESS_REQUEST 100
#define APM_EVENT_GET_ARTICLE 101
#define APM_EVENT_GET_ARTICLE_DATA 102

APMApplicationHandle g_application;
APMModuleHandle g_module;

void RepositoryRegisterEvents()
```

```

{
    APMModuleRegisterEvent(g_module, APM_EVENT_PROCESS_REQUEST, "Process
Request", NULL);
    APMModuleRegisterEvent(g_module, APM_EVENT_GET_ARTICLE, "Get
Article", NULL);
    APMModuleRegisterEvent(g_module, APM_EVENT_GET_ARTICLE_DATA,
"GetArticle::length", "length(bytes)");
}

void RegisterSoftwareTelemetry()
{
    g_module = APMRegisterModule("Repository Handler");
    RepositoryRegisterEvents();
}

```

2.3.4 Method APMUnregisterModule (C/C++)

Call `APMUnregisterModule` if you do not need to trace any more events tied with this module. Calling this function will clean up several internal processes.

Syntax

```
APMDECL_EXTERN void APMFUNC APMUnregisterModule(APMModuleHandle module);
```

Parameters:

- `module`: Handle to the module which should get unregistered

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Remarks:

You may register and unregister modules any time but you should not reregister a single module frequently as the `app.telemetry` server has to keep all module registrations to be able to display all requests of a process correctly.

Usage Example

```

void CleanupModule(APMModuleHandle module)
{
    APMUnregisterModule(module);
}

```

2.3.5 Method APMModuleRegisterEvent (C/C++)

It is required and important to register the events used in your application in order to get the correct event names and parameter descriptions as provided. The `APMModuleRegisterEvent`-function will tell the `app.telemetry` server a name for every event-ID and optionally parameter descriptions for the parameters used in the event calls.

Syntax

```
APMDECL_EXTERN void APMFUNC APMModuleRegisterEvent(
    APMModuleHandle module,
```

```
APMEventId eventId,  
const char *description,  
const char *parameterdescription);
```

Parameters:

- `module`: Module handle for which you register the event.
- `eventId`: This is the id of the event you want to register.
- `description`: The description of the event.
- `parameterdescription`: Name of event parameters. If more parameters are used in one event, separate the parameter names by semi-colon (;). For example: "name;count;size"

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Remarks:

If an event has more than one parameter you need to separate the `parameterdescription` with semicolons (;).

Usage Example

```
void doRegisterEvents()  
{  
    //given that g_module is a valid handle of a registered module  
    APMModuleRegisterEvent(g_module, 121, "Event 1",  
"int32;int64;String");  
    APMModuleRegisterEvent(g_module, 122, "Event 2", "size;time  
stamp;User name");  
}
```

2.3.6 Method APMRegisterFilterValue (C/C++)

It is useful to register all possible filter values used in your application in order to get a list of available filters with descriptions in the client interface.

You may actively register filter values any time after registering the application by calling the `APMRegisterFilterValue` method.

To optimize filter registration in case enumeration of filter values is a costly action, the registration of filter values may be performed in the `EnumAppFilterValuesCallback` function, which is only called if needed (see 2.2.7 “*EnumAppFilterValuesCallback (C/C++)*”).

Syntax

```
APMDECL_EXTERN void APMFUNC APMRegisterFilterValue(  
    APMApplicationHandle app,  
    const char *value,  
    const char *description);
```

Parameters:

- `app`: The Handle of the `APMApplication` representing this application.
- `value`: *value* is the raw filter value.
- `description`: This is the description which is presented in the Client-User-Interface as filter.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Remarks:

This function may be called inside the `EnumAppFilterValuesCallback` function which is initiated by the `app.telemetry` server.

Usage Example

```
void EnumAppFilterValuesCallback()
{
    APMRegisterFilterValue(g_applicationHandle, "raw filter 1",
    "Description for filter 1");
}
```

2.4 Context Handling Functions (C/C++)

2.4.1 Method `APMCreateContext` (C/C++)

Call `APMCreateContext` to create a new Software-Telemetry context. If the filter value matches a currently started session filter, logging is started for the current execution thread. Make sure to call `APMReleaseContext` when exiting the context. A context can be regarded as a complete request that is traced through several involved threads or modules. And the full context request has a duration that spans the interval from `CreateContext` to `ReleaseContext`.

Syntax

```
APMDECL_EXTERN void APMFUNC APMCreateContext(APMApplicationHandle app,
const char *filtervalue);
```

Parameters:

- `app`: The Handle of the `APMApplication` representing this application.
- `filtervalue`: (optional) This value is used to match a filter of a started Software-Telemetry session. You should register filter values used by calling `APMRegisterFilterValue` (see 2.3.6 "*Method `APMRegisterFilterValue` (C/C++)*")

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

```
void beginRequestProcessing(/* ... */)
{
    APMCreateContext(g_applicationHandle, "filter1");
    //...
    //proceed with application logic and fire events
    //...
    APMReleaseContext();
}
```

2.4.2 Method APMAttachContext (C/C++)

Call `APMAttachContext` to restore the context acquired through `APMGetContext` in another thread or process (see 1.7.1 “*Passing Context*” and 2.4.3 “*Method APMGetContext (C/C++)*”).

Syntax

```
APMDECL_EXTERN void APMFUNC APMAttachContext(APMApplicationHandle app,
const APMContext *context);
```

Parameters:

- `app`: The Handle of the `APMApplication` representing this application.
- `context`: The context which you want to attach to.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

```
void ContinueRequest(/* ... */, const APMContext *context, APMSyncMark
*syncMark)
{
    APMAttachContext(g_applicationHandle, context);
    //...
    // continue with application logic and fire events
    //...
    APMGetSyncMark(syncMark);
    APMReleaseContext();
}
```

2.4.3 Method APMGetContext (C/C++)

Call the `APMGetContext`-method to get a new context handle.

This context handle is used to synchronize different threads/processes/modules - this helps you track the control flow through a distributed environment. The acquired context handle has to be submitted (either by transmitting over the network or in another way) to the thread/process being called which associates the calling thread with itself by passing the context to the `APMAttachContext`-method.

Syntax

```
APMDECL_EXTERN int APMFUNC APMGetContext(APMContext *context);
```

Parameters:

- `context`: `APMGetContext` creates a context at the location pointed to by `context`.

Return Value:

- If the function succeeds, the return value is `1` and a context has been saved to the location which `context` pointed to.
- If no context has been created, the return value is `0`.

Usage Example

```
void initiateProcessing(/* ... */)
{
    APMCreateContext(g_applicationHandle, "filterstring");
    APMContext context;
    APMGetContext(&context);

    //pass context to another thread, process on the same or a remote
    machine

    doRemote(/* data */, context);

    //do some local processing / wait for the remote processing to
    complete

    APMSyncMark syncMark;
    getRemoteResult(&syncMark);
    APMSetSyncMark(&syncMark);
    APMReleaseContext();
}
```

2.4.4 Method APMGetSyncMark (C/C++)

Call the `APMGetSyncMark`-method to get a synchronization handle that can be passed to another thread/process/module to synchronize control flow.

The difference between a sync mark and a context is:

- A *context* is used to associate with one request. It is created by the initiator and attached to by other threads/process belonging to the same request.
- A *sync mark* is only a time synchronization handle between the different threads/processes which can be used several times to synchronize the control flow exactly (different systems may have different timestamps and different time precision).

Syntax

```
APMDECL_EXTERN int APMFUNC APMGetSyncMark(APMSyncMark *context);
```

Parameters:

- `context`: `APMGetSyncMark` creates a sync mark at the location pointed to by `context`.

Return Value:

- If the function succeeds, the return value is `1` and a sync mark has been saved to the location which `context` pointed to.
- If no sync-mark has been created, the return value is `0`.

Usage Example

```
void doRemote(/* ... */, APMContext *context)
{
    APMAttachContext(g_applicationHandle, context);

    //application logic, events, ...

    APMSyncMark syncMark;
    APMGetSyncMark(&syncMark);
    sendResultBack(/* ... */, syncMark);
}
```

```
    APMReleaseContext ();  
}
```

2.4.5 Method APMSetSyncMark (C/C++)

Call `APMSetSyncMark` to pass a sync mark you got from `APMGetSyncMark` for synchronizing the sequence of events (see 1.7.2 “*Synchronizing Timeline with SyncMarks*” and 2.4.4 “*Method APMGetSyncMark (C/C++)*”).

Syntax

```
APMDECL_EXTERN void APMFUNC APMSetSyncMark(const APMSyncMark *context);
```

Parameters:

- `context`: The sync mark which you want to sync with.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

```
void initiateProcessing(/* ... */)
{
    APMCreateContext(g_applicationHandle, "filterstring");
    APMContext context;
    APMGetContext(&context);

    //pass context to another thread, process or a remote server
    doRemote(/* data */, context);

    //do some local processing/wait for the remote processing to complete
    APMSyncMark syncMark;
    getRemoteResult(&syncMark);
    APMSetSyncMark(&syncMark);
    APMReleaseContext();
}
```

2.4.6 Method APMReleaseContext (C/C++)

Call `APMReleaseContext` to finish logging and to flush logged information to the app.telemetry infrastructure.

Make sure to call `APMReleaseContext` when exiting the context (when the request is finished).

Syntax

```
APMDECL_EXTERN void APMFUNC APMReleaseContext();
```

Parameters:

This function does not take any arguments.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Remarks:

- If you don't call `APMReleaseContext` the request keeps the *running* status until the request-timeout has been reached.

Usage Example

```
void doRemote(/* ... */, APMContext *context)
{
    APMAttachContext(g_applicationHandle, context);
    //application logic, events, ...
    APMSyncMark syncMark;
    APMGetSyncMark(&syncMark);
    sendResultBack(/* ... */, syncMark);
    APMReleaseContext();
}
```

2.4.7 Method `APMDetachThread` (C/C++)

Call the `APMDetachThread`-method when processing of a particular request is suspended and will be resumed later in this or another thread in the same process. Pass the handle returned by this method to the `APMAttachThread`-method to resume processing.

This functionality is in particular useful in queuing systems, where a large number of requests will be queued and processed by a small number of worker threads asynchronous to the initial request. Using the `APMDetach-/APMAttachThread` methods you can follow the request through the process and even measure the time spent in the queue, even if a different thread continues processing.

Syntax

```
APMDECL_EXTERN int APMFUNC APMDetachThread(APMTransactionHandle *handle);
```

Parameters:

- `handle`: `APMDetachThread` generates an id (64bit) that uniquely identifies the current state of the request.

Return Value:

- If the function succeeds, the return value is `1` and a context has been saved to the location which `context` pointed to.
- The function will return `0` in case the library is not available or if no request has been started using `APMCreateContext` and/or `APMAttachContext`.

Remarks:

Be careful to use `APMDetachThread` and `APMAttachThread` in a balanced way. `APMDetachThread` will store the current state of the request in memory and `APMAttachThread` will remove the information from memory while restoring the request state. So calls to `APMDetachThread` lacking a continuation will leak memory and will leave the request in a "running" state. Multiple calls to `APMAttachThread` with the same handle will not have an effect, because the request state is only available to the first call to `APMAttachThread`.

Usage Example

```
struct TaskData
{
    //...
    APMTransactionHandle tx;
```

```

    //...
}
void initiateProcessing(/* ... */)
{
    APMCreateContext(g_applicationHandle, "filterstring");
    TaskData *task = new TaskData();
    APMEvent(myModule, APM_EVENT_ENTER_TASK_TO_QUEUE,
APM_EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL, APM_FLAG_ENTER);
    APMDetachThread(&task->tx);
    queueTask(task);
}
void processTask(TaskData *task)
{
    APMAttachThread(task->tx);
    APMEvent(myModule, APM_EVENT_REMOVE_TASK_FROM_QUEUE,
APM_EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL, APM_FLAG_LEAVE);

    // process work

    delete task;
    APMReleaseContext();
}

```

2.4.8 Method APMAttachThread (C/C++)

Call the `APMAttachThread`-method when processing of a particular request is resumed after being suspended in this or another thread of the same process. Pass the handle returned by `APMDetachThread`-method to restore the recorded state of the request.

This functionality is in particular useful in queuing systems, where a large number of requests will be queued and processed by a small number of worker threads asynchronous to the initial request. Using the `Detach-/AttachThread` methods you can follow the request through the process and even measure the time spent in the queue, even if a different thread continues processing.

Syntax

```
APMDECL_EXTERN void APMFUNC APMAttachThread(APMTransactionHandle handle);
```

Parameters:

- `handle`: `APMAttachThread` uses the handle generated by `APMDetachThread` to identify the current state of the request.

Remarks:

See 2.4.7 “*Method APMDetachThread (C/C++)*”

Usage Example

```

struct TaskData
{
    //...
    APMTransactionHandle tx;
    //...
}
void initiateProcessing(/* ... */)

```

```

{
    APMCreateContext(g_applicationHandle, "filterstring");
    TaskData *task = new TaskData();
    APMEvent(myModule, APM_EVENT_ENTER_TASK_TO_QUEUE,
APM_EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL, APM_FLAG_ENTER);
    APMDetachThread(&task->tx);
    queueTask(task);
}

void processTask(TaskData *task)
{
    APMAttachThread(task->tx);
    APMEvent(myModule, APM_EVENT_REMOVE_TASK_FROM_QUEUE,
APM_EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL, APM_FLAG_LEAVE);

    // process work

    delete task;
    APMReleaseContext();
}

```

2.5 Event Functions (C/C++)

The four `APMEvent...` functions log Software-Telemetry data. They have the first 4 parameters in common and vary in the options to pass additional parameters.

The common parameters are:

- `module`: The handle to a previously registered module (see 2.3.3 “*Method APMRegisterModule (C/C++)*”).
- `eventid`: Id of the event you which you set (see 2.3.5 “*Method APMModuleRegisterEvent (C/C++)*”).
- `level`: The log-level for which this event should be logged (see 2.2.4 “*APMEventLevel (C/C++)*”).
- `flags`: Use the flags parameter to specify the type of an event (see 2.2.5 “*APMEventFlags (C/C++)*”).

2.5.1 Method APMEvent (C/C++)

Call the `APMEvent` function to log an event without parameters. Only the event-ID and the flags define the representation of the event that will be displayed with the registered event name for the used id.

Syntax

```

APMDECL_EXTERN void APMFUNC APMEvent (
    APModuleHandle module,
    APMEventId eventid,
    APMEventLevel level,
    APMEventFlags flags);

```

Parameters:

- The `APMEvent` function has only the 4 base parameters (see 2.5 “*Event Functions (C/C++)*”).

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

```
//steps required before logging events:  
// * application registered,  
// * module is a handle to a registered module,  
// * id is the id of a registered event,  
// * a context has been created or attached  
APMEvent(module, id, APM_EVENT_LEVEL_DEBUG, APM_FLAG_NONE);  
//...
```

2.5.2 Method APMEventArgs (C/C++)

Use `APMEventArgs` to log an event with various parameters, which must be passed in a predefined format.

Syntax

```
APMDECL_EXTERN void APMFUNC APMEventArgs(  
    APMModuleHandle module,  
    APMEventId eventId,  
    APMEventLevel level,  
    APMEventFlags flags,  
    UInt8 paramCount,  
    APMParameterType *paramTypes,  
    void *paramValues,  
    unsigned paramValueSize);
```

Parameters:

- The `APMEventArgs` function has the 4 base parameters (see 2.5 “*Event Functions (C/C++)*”).
- `paramCount`: The number of parameters you want to pass to this function.
- `paramTypes`: This is an array containing the types of the parameters. The size of the array is equal to `paramCount`.
- `paramValues`: This pointer points to the continuous memory region containing the parameters.
- `paramValueSize`: This is the size of the memory region containing the parameter values (`paramValues`).

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

```
//steps required before logging events:  
// * application registered,  
// * module is a handle to a registered module,  
// * id is the id of a registered event,  
// * a context has been created or attached  
APMParameterType types[3] = {APM_PARAMETERTYPE_INT32,  
    APM_PARAMETERTYPE_INT64, APM_PARAMETERTYPE_STRING};  
  
UInt32 par32 = 4;  
UInt64 par64 = 2147483698004;
```

```

char parstr[] = "genericParam4";
unsigned int size = (unsigned int)(sizeof(UInt32) + sizeof(UInt64) +
sizeof(UInt16) + strlen(parstr));

void *mem = calloc(1, size);
if(mem) {
    char *bptr = (char *) (mem);
    *(UInt32 *) (bptr) = par32;
    bptr += sizeof(UInt32);
    *(UInt64 *) (bptr) = par64;
    bptr += sizeof(UInt64);
    *(UInt16 *) (bptr) = (UInt16) strlen(parstr);
    bptr += sizeof(UInt16);
    strncpy(bptr, parstr, strlen(parstr));

    APMEventArgs(module, id, APM_EVENT_LEVEL_DEBUG, APM_FLAG_NONE, 3,
types, mem, size);
    free(mem);
}
//...

```

2.5.3 Method APMEventParam (C/C++)

Call the `APMEventParam`-method to log events with a generic parameter structure - with any number and combination of textual (string) values and integer values (32- and 64-bit).

To use the `APMEventParam`-method you have to initialize an `APMParamHandle`. With a few helper methods you can add values to this parameter object (see 2.6 “*Parameter Functions (C/C++)*”) and use the parameter object in the event function to be logged. Do not forget to free the parameter handle with `APMParamFree` (see 2.6.5 “*Method APMParamFree (C/C++)*”).

Syntax

```

APMDECL_EXTERN void APMFUNC APMEventParam(APMModuleHandle module,
APMEventId eventId,
APMEventLevel level,
APMEventFlags flags,
APMParamHandle param);

```

Parameters:

- The `APMEventArgs` function has the 4 base parameters (see 2.5 “*Event Functions (C/C++)*”).
- `param`: This is the handle you obtained from a call to `APMParamInit`.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

```

//steps required before logging events:
// * application registered,
// * module is a handle to a registered module,
// * id is the id of a registered event,
// * a context has been created or attached
APMParamHandle ph;
ph = APMParamInit();
APMParamAdd32(ph, 3);

```

```

APMParamAdd64(ph, 2147483698003);
APMParamAddString(ph, "genericParam3");
APMEventParam(module, 123, APM_EVENT_LEVEL_DEBUG, APM_FLAG_NONE, ph);
APMParamFree(ph);
//...

```

2.5.4 Method APMEventStr (C/C++)

Use `APMEventStr` to log an event with an additional string value as parameter.

Syntax

```

APMDECL_EXTERN void APMFUNC APMEventStr(
    APMModuleHandle module,
    APMEventId eventId,
    APMEventLevel level,
    APMEventFlags flags,
    const char *param);

```

Parameters:

- The `APMEventArgs` function has the 4 base parameters (see 2.5 “*Event Functions (C/C++)*”).
- `param`: Pointer to null-terminated, utf8-encoded string. The maximum string length allowed is 32768 Byte.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

```

//steps required before logging events:
// * application registered,
// * module is a handle to a registered module,
// * id is the id of a registered event,
// * a context has been created or attached
APMEventStr(module, id, APM_EVENT_LEVEL_DEBUG, APM_FLAG_NONE,
"stringparam1");
//...

```

2.6 Parameter Functions (C/C++)

The parameter functions provide a way to pass up to 255 parameters to an `APMEventParam` call.

Allocate an `APMParamHandle` by calling `APMParamInit`. Add parameters calling `APMParamAdd32`, `APMParamAdd64` or `APMParamAddString`. Pass the `APMParamHandle` to the `APMEventParam` function and finally call `APMParamFree` to free associated memory.

Usage Example

```

//steps required before logging events:
// * application registered,
// * module is a handle to a registered module,
// * id is the id of a registered event,
// * a context has been created or attached
APMParamHandle ph;

```

```

ph = APMParamInit();
APMParamAdd32(ph, 3);
APMParamAdd64(ph, 2147483698003);
APMParamAddString(ph, "genericParam3");
APMEventParam(module, id, APM_EVENT_LEVEL_DEBUG, APM_FLAG_NONE, ph);
APMParamFree(ph);
//...

```

2.6.1 Method APMParamInit (C/C++)

APMParamInit is used to initialize an APMParamHandle.

Syntax

```
APMDECL_EXTERN APMParamHandle APMFUNC APMParamInit();
```

Parameters:

This function does not take any arguments.

Return Value:

- This function returns a handle which you can use to add parameters and pass to APMEventParam.

Remarks:

- Do not forget to call APMParamFree (see 2.6.5 “Method APMParamFree (C/C++)”) to release internal memory.

2.6.2 Method APMParamAdd32 (C/C++)

Call APMParamAdd32 to add a 32 bit unsigned integer to the parameter handle.

Syntax

```
APMDECL_EXTERN void APMFUNC APMParamAdd32(APMParamHandle param, UInt32 value);
```

Parameters:

- param: APMParamHandle obtained from APMParamInit.
- value: The value which you want to add.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

2.6.3 Method APMParamAdd64 (C/C++)

Call APMParamAdd64 to add a 64 bit unsigned integer to the parameter handle.

Syntax

```
APMDECL_EXTERN void APMFUNC APMParamAdd64(APMParamHandle param, UInt64 value);
```

Parameters:

- `param`: `APMParamHandle` obtained from `APMParamInit`.
- `value`: The value which you want to add.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

2.6.4 Method `APMParamAddString` (C/C++)

Call `APMParamAddString` to add a string to the parameter handle.

Syntax

```
APMDECL_EXTERN void APMFUNC APMParamAddString(APMParamHandle param, const char *value);
```

Parameters:

- `param`: `APMParamHandle` obtained from `APMParamInit`.
- `value`: The value which you want to add. The maximum length of the utf-8 encoded string is 32768 Byte.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

2.6.5 Method `APMParamFree` (C/C++)

Call `APMParamFree` to release the memory allocated for the parameters created by `APMParamInit`.

Syntax

```
APMDECL_EXTERN void APMFUNC APMParamFree(APMParamHandle param);
```

Parameters:

- `param`: `APMParamHandle` created by `APMParamInit`.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Remarks:

Use this function to free internal memory associated to the parameters.

2.7 Fabasoft app.telemetry Button (C/C++)

2.7.1 Method `APMReport` (C/C++)

Call `APMReport` to create a new feedback report.

The filter value will be matched to the description using the registered filter values. Use the textual description of the feedback entered by the user or generated by the application to identify the report session later again.

If a log pool exists for the current application, the latest requests where the `APMCreateContext` `filtervalue` parameter matches the `filtervalue` passed to the `APMReport` function, will be associated with the feedback.

Syntax

```
APMDECL_EXTERN void APMFUNC APMReport(  
    APMApplicationHandle app,  
    const char *filtervalue,  
    const char *reportkey,  
    const char *description);
```

Parameters:

- `app`: The Handle of the `APMApplication` representing this application.
- `filtervalue`: `filtervalue` to match requests with.
- `reportkey`: A key value may be generated by the calling application to associate further descriptions to a feedback. If empty, a new feedback report will be generated on each call and no further information may be attached to the feedback.
- `description`: Textual description of the feedback entered by the user or generated by the application. The maximum length of the description is 32768 Bytes.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Remarks:

- Since version 2009 Fall Release (4.3) the key value is used to associate further descriptions to a feedback.
- In previous versions each call of this function had generated a new feedback report.

Usage Example

```
//application logic, context created / attached  
APMReport(g_applicationHandle, "filter1", null, "Description entered  
by the user / application generated description");
```

2.7.2 Method `APMReportValue` (C/C++)

Call `APMReportValue` to add a key/value pair to an existing report.

Syntax

```
APMDECL_EXTERN void APMFUNC STRUDLReportValue(  
    APMApplicationHandle app,  
    const char *reportkey,  
    const char *key,  
    const char *value);
```

Parameters:

- `app`: The Handle of the `APMApplication` representing this application.
- `reportkey`: `reportkey` matches the `reportkey` of the `APMReport` function to associate the value with the report session.

- **key:** A key describes the meaning of the value. Only one value can be associated to a single key in one report session.
- **value:** Text (max. 32 kBytes).

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

```
//application logic, context created / attached
APMReport(g_applicationHandle, "filter1", "abc", "Description entered
by the user / application generated description");
APMReportValue(g_applicationHandle, "abc", "firstname", "John");
APMReportValue(g_applicationHandle, "abc", "lastname", "Doe");
```

2.7.3 Method APMReportContent (C/C++)

Call APMReportContent to associate content with an existing report.

Syntax

```
APMDECL_EXTERN void APMFUNC APMReportContent (
    APMApplicationHandle app,
    const char *reportkey,
    const char *filename,
    const void *data,
    UInt64      size);
```

Parameters:

- **app:** The Handle of the APMApplication representing this application.
- **reportkey:** reportkey matches the reportkey of the APMReport function to associate the content with the report session.
- **filename:** A filename describing the content of the file. (max. 256 Bytes)
- **data:** Pointer to a binary data.
- **size:** Size of the data content.

Return Value:

- This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

```
std::string xmlContent = "...";
//application logic, context created / attached
APMReport(g_applicationHandle, "filter1", "abc", "Description entered
by the user / application generated description");
APMReportValue(g_applicationHandle, "abc", "firstname", "John");
APMReportValue(g_applicationHandle, "abc", "lastname", "Doe");
APMReportContent(g_applicationHandle, "abc", "parameter.xml",
xmlContent.data(), xmlContent.length())
```

2.7.4 Method APMReportFile (C/C++)

Call `APMReportFile` to associate a file with an existing report.

Syntax

```
APMDECL_EXTERN void APMFUNC APMReportFile(  
    APMApplicationHandle app,  
    const char *reportkey,  
    const char *filename,  
    FILE *filehandle);
```

Parameters:

- `app`: The handle of the `APMApplication` representing this application.
- `reportkey`: `reportkey` matches the `reportkey` of the `APMReport` function to associate the value with the report session.
- `filename`: A filename describing the content of the file. (max. 256 Bytes)
- `filehandle`: File pointer that has been opened for reading.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Remarks:

- Until version 2010 Spring Release the `filehandle` has been declared as `HANDLE` under Microsoft Windows. This has been changed to a `FILE` pointer for consistency and dependency reasons since version 2010 Summer Release.

Usage Example

```
//application logic, context created / attached  
APMReport(g_applicationHandle, "filter1", "abc", "Description entered  
by the user / application generated description");  
APMReportValue(g_applicationHandle, "abc", "firstname", "John");  
APMReportValue(g_applicationHandle, "abc", "lastname", "Doe");  
FILE *f = fopen("/tmp/parameter.xml", "r");  
APMReportFile(g_applicationHandle, "abc", "parameters.xml", f);  
fclose(f);
```

2.8 Status Functions (C/C++)

2.8.1 Method APMHasActiveContext (C/C++)

Call `APMHasActiveContext` to test, if a software-telemetry session is active for some logging level. This information should be used to avoid costly operations preparing parameters for events that are currently not logged.

Syntax

```
APMDECL_EXTERN int APMFUNC APMHasActiveContext(APMEventLevel level);
```

Parameters:

- `level`: The event level of the event you prepare parameters for.

Return Value:

- The return value is non-zero if the event will be logged.

Usage Example

```
void processRequest()
{
    APMCreateContext(g_applicationHandle, "filter value");
    //application logic
    if (0 != APMHasActiveContext(APM_EVENT_LEVEL_DEBUG))
    {
        //prepare parameters, set events,...
    }
    APMReleaseContext();
}
```

2.8.2 Method APMIsConnected (C/C++)

Call `APMIsConnected` to test, if the application has successfully registered to an `app.telemetry` agent.

Syntax

```
APMDECL_EXTERN int APMFUNC APMIsConnected();
```

Parameters:

This function does not take any arguments.

Return Value:

- If the application is not connected to an `app.telemetry` agent this function returns zero.
- If the function is successfully connected, the return value is one.

Usage Example

```
bool checkConnection()
{
    return (1 == APMIsConnected());
}
```

2.9 Method APMIsCompatible (C/C++)

Call `APMIsCompatible` to test, if the application was linked with a version that is compatible with the dynamically loaded library.

Syntax

```
APMDECL_EXTERN int APMFUNC APMIsCompatible(UINT32 size, char *message);
```

Parameters:

- `size`: Size in Bytes of the memory region where the second parameter points. Allocate at least **200 Bytes** to get the full version message.
- `message`: Pointer to a memory region of the size specified in parameter 1. A descriptive text with an optional product name and version number will be stored in the allocated memory region.

Return Value:

- This function returns non-zero if the used versions are compatible.

Usage Example

```
bool checkCompatible()  
{  
    char version[300];  
    return (FALSE != APMIsCompatible(300, version));  
}
```

3 .NET API Reference

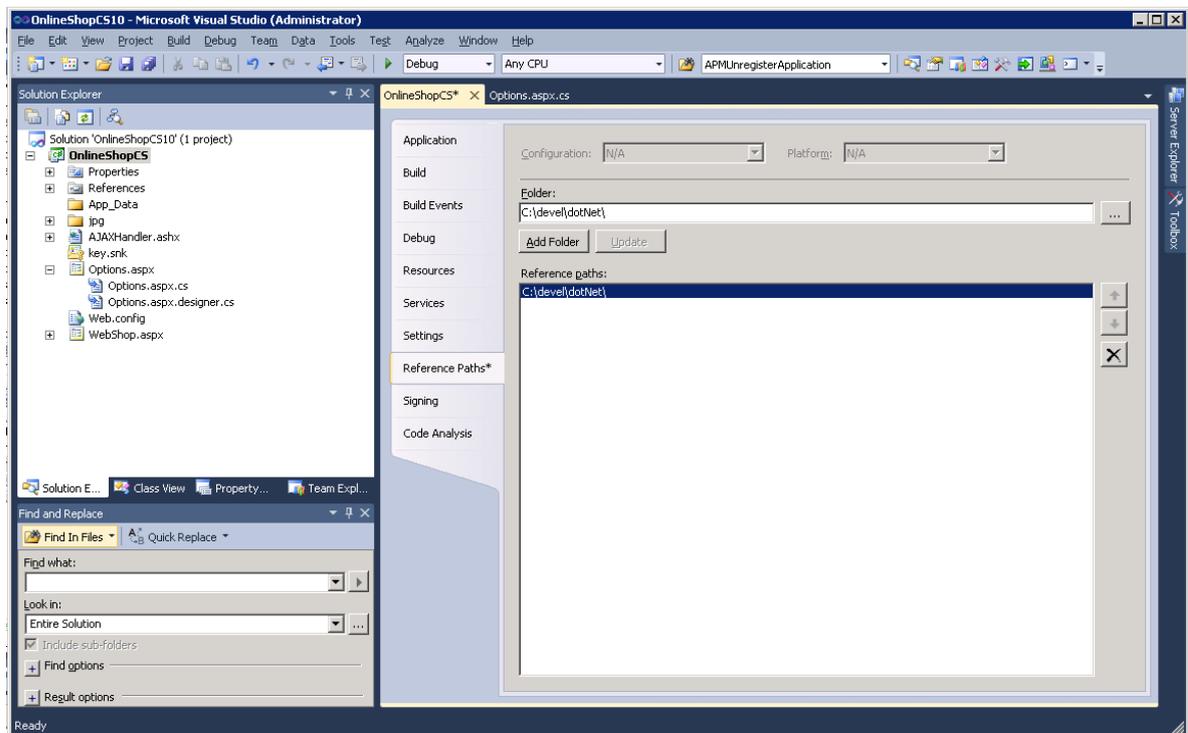
The Fabasoft app.telemetry Software-Telemetry .NET API allows you to instrument any .NET application with instrumentation points to see what's going on in complex applications.

3.1 Configure Visual Studio .NET Project

In order to use the Software-Telemetry API in your Microsoft Visual Studio .NET project you have to include app.telemetry API .NET library `softwaretelemetry.dll` which comes with the app.telemetry API developer resources.

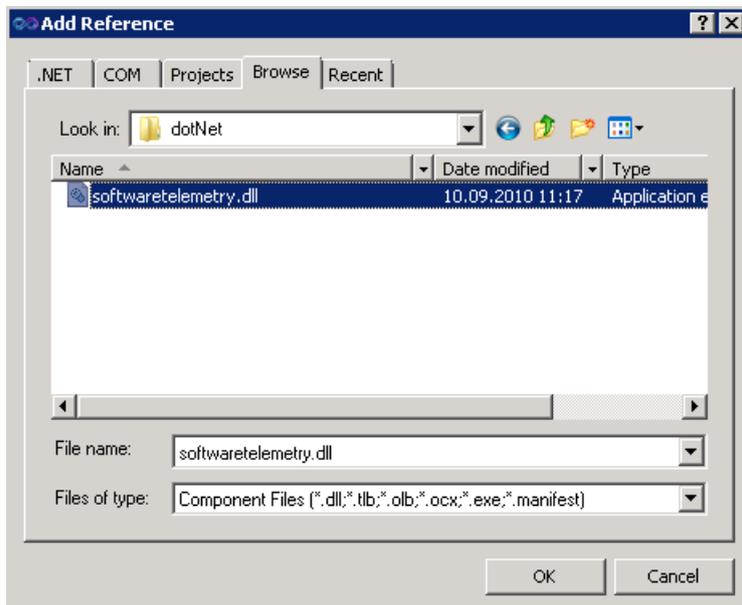
Follow the described steps to include the required resources.

In the Solution Explorer you have to open the context-menu on the project which should be analyzed and click “*Properties*”. Choose the tab “*Reference Paths*”. Browse to the Folder where “`softwaretelemetry.dll`” is located (which is delivered with the app.telemetry Software-Telemetry SDK resources) and add this folder to the Reference paths list.



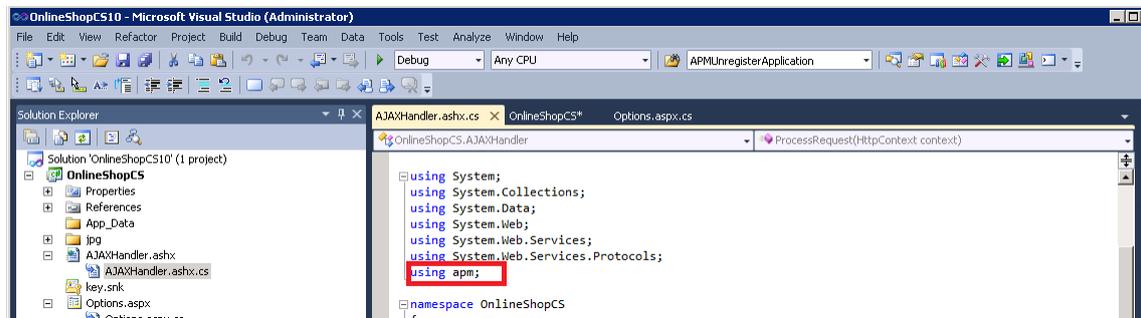
You also have to add the `softwaretelemetry.dll` library to the project references.

Select the *References*-folder in the Solution Explorer of your project and open the context menu and click "Add Reference ...". Select the `softwaretelemetry.dll` library via the "Browse" tab from the same location as configured above.

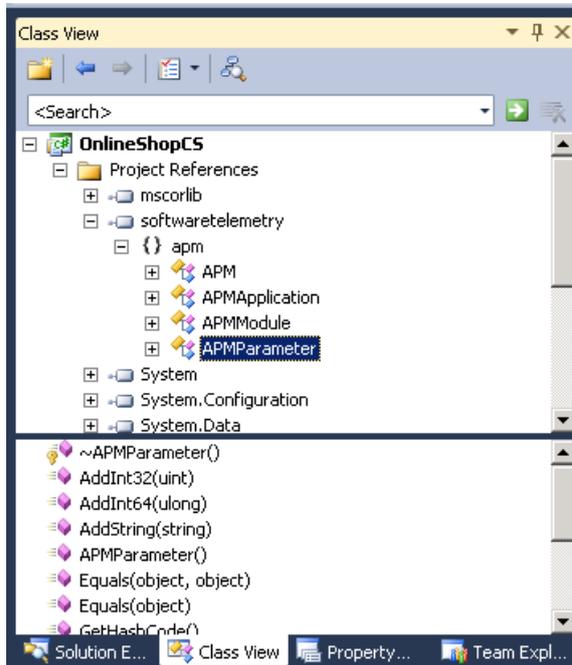


After the references to the `softwaretelemetry.dll` library are configured correctly you can use the library like this:

```
using apm;
```



Here you can see an overview of the app.telemetry Software-Telemetry SDK APM classes inside Microsoft Visual Studio:



The .NET Software-Telemetry SDK is defined in the namespace “`apm`” which has to be imported by the statement “`using apm;`” in order to use any constants or methods from the classes defined in the SDK.

3.2 Constants (.NET)

All the constants are static members of the *APM* class and can be accessed in a static way.

3.2.1 Flags (.NET)

Flags are used to specify the type of an event and are passed as argument to every event call. They are predefined by the API on the base class *APM* with the data type `Byte` and have the following possible values:

- `FLAG_NONE`
- `FLAG_ENTER`
- `FLAG_LEAVE`
- `FLAG_WAIT`
- `FLAG_WARNING`
- `FLAG_ERROR`
- `FLAG_PROCESS_INFO`

For more details about the flags and there meaning see the general chapter 1.6.1 “*Flags*”.

3.2.2 Log Level (.NET)

An event will only be logged if the event-level is lower or equal to the value selected in the session or log-definition. The log levels are predefined by the API on the base class `APM` with the data type `Byte` and have the following possible values:

- `EVENT_LEVEL_LOG`
- `EVENT_LEVEL_IPC` (only internal)
- `EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL`
- `EVENT_LEVEL_DETAIL`
- `EVENT_LEVEL_DEBUG`

For more details about the log levels and there meaning see the general chapter 1.6.2 “*Log Level*”.

3.2.3 Predefined Modules (.NET)

To use a predefined module create a new `APMModule` object (by means of calling the constructor) with the predefined module name. This object will be used later to fire events for that module.

For a list of available standard modules with a set of predefined events see chapter 1.4 “*Standard Modules*”.

Usage Example

```
APMModule mod1 = new APMModule(APM.MODULE_NAME_OS);  
APMModule mod2 = new APMModule(APM.MODULE_NAME_XMLHTTP);
```

3.2.4 Predefined Events (.NET)

The SDK already provides a set of predefined events used for general purpose. For a full listing of all available predefined events see the generic chapter 1.5 “*Predefined Events*”.

All predefined events are declared and available as global constants on the base class “`APM`”.

Error/Trace Events:

Use these standard events to mark error, warning or info conditions in your application:

- `EVENT_ERROR`
- `EVENT_WARNING`
- `EVENT_INFO`
- `EVENT_TRACE`

3.3 Data Types / Class Overview (.NET)

3.3.1 APM (.NET)

The `APM` class is the base class of the Software-Telemetry SDK. It contains all global defined constants as described in chapter 3.2 „*Constants (.NET)*”. Use the methods from the `APM` class in a static way (there is no new instance allocation required).

The `APM` class supports the following global static methods which do not require an application scope or status:

- `IsConnected`

- `IsCompatible`
- `DetachThread`
- `AttachThread`

A detailed description of this class with all methods explained is described in chapter 3.4 “*APM Class and Methods (.NET)*”.

3.3.2 `APMApplication` (.NET)

`APMApplication` is the base class for own application implementation and handles the request scope and reporting functions.

After creating an instance with the class constructor passing the application registration information, it stores the application handle inside and provides all context-specific functions for your application.

The `APMApplication` class supports the following instance/class methods which require an application scope and have to be called on your object instance of `APMApplication`:

- `RegisterFilterValue`
- `CreateContext`
- `AttachContext`
- `ReleaseContext`
- `GetContext`
- `GetSyncMark`
- `SetSyncMark`
- `HasActiveContext`
- `Report`
- `ReportValue`
- `ReportContent`
- `ReportFile`

A detailed description of this class with all methods explained is described in chapter 3.5 “*APMApplication Class and Methods (.NET)*”.

3.3.3 `APMModule` (.NET)

`APMModule` is the base class for own module implementation and is used to fire instrumentation events.

After creating an instance with the class constructor passing the module name, it stores the module handle inside and provides all module-specific functions for your application.

The `APMModule` class supports the following instance/class methods which require a module scope and have to be called on your object instance of `APMModule`:

- `RegisterEvent`
- `Event`
- `EventStr`
- `EventParam`

A detailed description of this class with all methods explained is described in chapter 3.6 “*APMModule Class and Methods (.NET)*”.

3.3.4 APMParameter (.NET)

`APMParameter` is used as data class for generic event parameters.

To define any parameters used in events you have to create a new `APMParameter` instance and add the typed parameters to that instance:

- `AddInt32`
- `AddInt64`
- `AddString`

A detailed description of this class with all methods explained is described in chapter 3.7 “*APMParameter Class and Methods (.NET)*”.

3.4 APM Class and Methods (.NET)

The `APM` class is the base class of the Software-Telemetry SDK. It contains all global defined constants as described in chapter 3.2 „*Constants (.NET)*”. Use the methods from the `APM` class in a static way (there is no new instance allocation required).

Remarks:

With version 2010 Fall Release the application-specific functions (`CreateContext`, ..., `Report`, ...) of the .Net API where moved to the `APMApplication` class (see chapter 3.5 “*APMApplication Class and Methods (.NET)*”) and have to be called on an object instance of this class!

3.4.1 Method `IsConnected` (.NET)

The API method `IsConnected` will tell you if the application (the one that is instrumented with the APM SDK) has successfully registered to an `app.telemetry` agent and is currently connected to the agent process.

Only when an application is successfully connected to an `app.telemetry` agent, Software-Telemetry data will be processed and sent to and collected by the `app.telemetry` server

Syntax

```
public static Boolean IsConnected();
```

Parameters:

This function does not take any arguments.

Return Value:

- `true`: if the application has successfully registered to and connected to an `app.telemetry` agent.
- `false`: if the application has not registered or is currently not connected to an `app.telemetry` agent or if the native Software-Telemetry library is not loaded correctly.

Usage Example

```
private void isConnected_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    isConnectedResult.Text = (APM.IsConnected()) ? "yes" : "no";
}
```

3.4.2 Method `IsCompatible` (.NET)

Call `IsCompatible` to test, if the application was linked with a version that is compatible with the dynamically loaded library.

Syntax

```
public static Boolean IsCompatible(ref String message);
```

Parameters:

- `message` (`String`): An output parameter containing the result of the `IsCompatible` check.

Return Value:

- `true`: if the used versions are compatible
- `false` will be returned otherwise (versions not compatible) – the message object will contain details about the incompatibility

Usage Example

```
String message = "";
if (!APM.IsCompatible(ref message)) {
    //incompatible
    Console.WriteLine(message);
}
```

3.4.3 Method `DetachThread` (.NET)

Call the `DetachThread`-method when processing of a particular request is suspended and will be resumed later in this or another thread in the same process. Pass the handle returned by this method to the `AttachThread`-method to resume processing (see 3.4.4 “*Method `AttachThread` (.NET)*”).

This functionality is in particular useful in queuing systems, where a large number of requests will be queued and processed by a small number of worker threads asynchronous to the initial request. Using the *Detach-/AttachThread* methods you can follow the request through the process and even measure the time spent in the queue, even if a different thread continues processing.

Syntax

```
public static Boolean DetachThread(out UInt64 transaction)
```

Parameters:

- `transaction`: `DetachThread` generates an id (64bit) that uniquely identifies the current state of the request.

Return Value:

- If the function succeeds, the return value is `true` and the transaction handle has been filled.
- The function will return `false` in case the library is not available or if no request has been started using `CreateContext` and/or `AttachContext`.

Usage Example

```

public class Task {
    //...
    public UInt64 tx;
    //...

    public void Initialize(/* ... */)
    {
        app.CreateContext("filterstring");
        module.Event(EVENT_ENTER_TASK_TO_QUEUE, APM.EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL,
APM.FLAG_ENTER);
        APM.DetachThread(out tx);
        schedule();
    }

    public void process()
    {
        APM.AttachThread(tx);
        module.Event(EVENT_REMOVE_TASK_FROM_QUEUE,
APM.EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL, APM.FLAG_LEAVE);

        // process work
        app.ReleaseContext();
    }
}

```

Remarks:

Be careful to use `DetachThread` and `AttachThread` in a balanced way. `DetachThread` will store the current state of the request in memory and `AttachThread` will remove the information from memory while restoring the request state. So calls to `DetachThread` lacking a continuation will leak memory and will leave the request in a "running" state. Multiple calls to `AttachThread` will not have an effect, because the request state is only available to the first call to `AttachThread`.

3.4.4 Method `AttachThread` (.NET)

Call the `AttachThread`-method when processing of a particular request is resumed after being suspended in this or another thread of the same process. Pass the handle returned by `DetachThread`-method to restore the recorded state of the request.

For more details see 3.4.3 "Method `DetachThread` (.NET)".

Syntax

```
public static void AttachThread(UInt64 transaction);
```

Parameters:

- `transaction`: `AttachThread` uses the transaction handle generated by `DetachThread` to identify the current state of the request.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

See 3.4.3 “*Method DetachThread (.NET)*”

3.5 APMApplication Class and Methods (.NET)

The `APMApplication` class is the base class for your application registration, the context- and report-functions and the filter registration (callback or directly). It stores the application handle inside and provides all application-specific functions for your application to be called on your `APMApplication` object instance.

Your own application implementation may override the callback function `EnumFilterValuesCallback` (default implementation is empty) to provide the filters values via the callback function. Alternatively the filters may also be registered directly.

The application is registered when a new instance of the `APMApplication` class is being created.

3.5.1 Constructor APMApplication (.NET)

Syntax

```
public APMApplication(string applName, string applId,
                    string applTier, string applTierId);
```

Parameters:

- `applName`: The name of your application
- `applId`: The id of your application
- `applTier`: The tier inside the application
- `applTierId`: id to distinguish multiple services of one application tier

3.5.2 Method Unregister (.NET)

The method `Unregister` will unregister the application and will tell the `app.telemetry` Library to disconnect from the `app.telemetry` agent. It is not valid to call further methods on that object after unregistering.

Syntax

```
public void Unregister();
```

3.5.3 Method RegisterFilterValue (.NET)

`RegisterFilterValue` registers application specific filter item, which may be used as filter strings in the `CreateContext` function. Registering the filter values helps the user selecting filters when starting Software-Telemetry sessions in the client interface.

To improve the registration process enumerating the possible filter values, instead of registering the filter values by calling `RegisterFilterValues` right after application registration, you may create a subclass of `APMApplication` implementing the callback function `EnumAppFilterValuesCallback`. This callback method will be invoked only if no application with same application name, application id and application tier has already registered filter values. Enumerate and register the filter values in the callback function. This mechanism is designed e.g. for web service farms, where the enumeration of the filters will register all users. So it is sufficient to register the filter values once on one web service instance.

Syntax

```
public void RegisterFilterValue(String filterValue,
                               String filterDescription);
```

Parameters:

- `filterValue` (String): The exact filter value as a string as used in the `CreateContext` method. (e.g. the user login string: "domain\user.name")
- `filterDescription` (String): Description string of the filter. (e.g. a display string for the user login: "full user name")

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Remarks:

You should register all filters that are available in your application so that the user can choose in the client interface from a list box.

Usage Example

```
class TestApplication : APMApplication {
    public TestApplication (String applTierId
        : base("Fabasoft app.telemetry", "Demo", "App1", applTierId)
    {
        // ...
    }

    public override void EnumAppFilterValuesCallback()
    {
        RegisterFilterValue("user1", "displayname1");
        RegisterFilterValue("user2", "displayname2");
        RegisterFilterValue("user3", "displayname3");
        RegisterFilterValue("user4", "displayname4");
        RegisterFilterValue("user5", "displayname5");
    }
}
```

3.5.4 Method `CreateContext` (.NET)

Call `CreateContext` to start a new request in the Software-Telemetry context.

If the filter value matches a currently started session filter, logging is started for the current execution thread and the request will be associated with the session. You may call `CreateContext` more than once in one request in order to pass additional filter values. The request will start at the first `CreateContext` and will be finished by the first `ReleaseContext`. Make sure to call `ReleaseContext` (see 3.5.5 “*Method ReleaseContext (.NET)*”) when exiting the request.

A context can be regarded as a complete request that is traced through several involved threads or modules. And the full context request has a duration that spans the interval from `CreateContext` to `ReleaseContext`.

Syntax

```
public void CreateContext(String filtervalue);
```

Parameters:

- `filtervalue (String)`: (may be empty) Value to be matched against the session start value.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

See chapter 1.7 “*Request and Context Handling*” for more information on the `app.telemetry` request concept.

Usage Example

```
public static void doRequest(APMApplication app, string sequenceId)
{
    app.CreateContext(FILTER_VALUE);
    /* place you request processing code here ... */
    app.ReleaseContext();
}
```

3.5.5 Method `ReleaseContext` (.NET)

Call `ReleaseContext` to indicate the end of the processing of one request. One `ReleaseContext` will close the request no matter how many `CreateContext` or `AttachContext` calls have been called.

Syntax

```
public void ReleaseContext();
```

Remarks:

If you don't call `ReleaseContext` the request keeps the running status until the request-timeout has been reached.

Usage Example

```
public static void doRequest(APMApplication app, string sequenceId)
{
    app.CreateContext(FILTER_VALUE);
    /* place you request processing code here ... */
    app.ReleaseContext();
}
```

3.5.6 Method `GetContext` (.NET)

Call the `GetContext`-method to get a new context handle from the SDK.

This context handle is used to synchronize different threads/processes/modules - this helps you track the control flow through a distributed environment. The acquired context handle has to be submitted (either by transmitting over the network or in another way) to the other thread/process/module which has to call the `AttachContext`-method with the same context.

For more information see also 1.7.1 “*Passing Context*” and 3.5.7 “*Method `AttachContext` (.NET)*”.

Syntax

```
public Boolean GetContext(out byte[] requestinfo);
```

Parameters:

- `requestinfo`: `GetContext` creates a context at the location pointed to by `requestinfo`.

Return Value:

- `true`: if the function succeeds, the return value is true and a context has been saved to the out parameter `requestinfo`.
- `false`: if no context has been created.

Usage Example

```
public void GetRepositoryInfo()
{
    // ...

    byte[] context;
    app.GetContext(out context);

    request.Headers.Add("TelemetryContext",
        System.Convert.ToBase64String(context));

    // ...

    HttpResponseMessage response = (HttpResponseMessage) request.GetResponse();
    String syncMark = response.GetResponseHeader("TelemetrySyncMark");

    if (syncMark != null) {
        app.SetSyncMark(Convert.FromBase64String(syncMark));
    }

    // ...
}
```

3.5.7 Method `AttachContext` (.NET)

Call `AttachContext` to restore the context acquired through `GetContext` in another thread or process.

For more information see also 1.7.1 “*Passing Context*” and 3.5.6 “*Method `GetContext` (.NET)*”.

Syntax

```
public void AttachContext(byte[] requestinfo);
```

Parameters:

- `requestinfo`: The context which you want to attach to. You get such a context by calling `GetContext`.

Usage Example

```
void ContinueRequest(byte[] requestinfo) {
    m_application.AttachContext(requestinfo);
}
```

3.5.8 Method GetSyncMark (.NET)

Call the `GetSyncMark`-method to get a synchronization handle that can be passed to another thread/process/module to synchronize control flow.

The difference between a *sync-marks* and a *context* is:

- A *context* is used to associate with one request. It is created by the initiator and attached to by other threads/process/modules belonging to the same request.
- A *sync-mark* is only a time synchronization handle between the different threads/processes/modules which can be used several times to synchronize the control flow exactly (different systems may have different timestamps and different time precision).

For more information see also 1.7.2 “*Synchronizing Timeline with SyncMarks*”.

Syntax

```
public Boolean GetSyncMark(out byte[] syncMark);
```

Parameters:

- `syncMark`: `GetSyncMark` creates a sync-mark at the location pointed to by `syncMark`.

Return Value:

- `true`: if the function succeeds, the return value is true and a sync-mark has been saved to the out parameter `syncMark`.
- `false`: if no sync-mark has been created.

Usage Example

```
void continueRequest(APMApplication appl)
{
    byte []syncMark;
    Boolean success = app.GetSyncMark(syncMark);
}
```

3.5.9 Method SetSyncMark (.NET)

Call the `SetSyncMark`-method to pass and submit a synchronization handle that you got from the `GetSyncMark`-call to synchronize the sequence of events.

For more information see also 1.7.2 “*Synchronizing Timeline with SyncMarks*”, 3.5.8 “*Method GetSyncMark (.NET)*” and 3.5.6 “*Method GetContext (.NET)*”.

Syntax

```
public void SetSyncMark(byte[] syncMark);
```

Parameters:

- `syncMark`: The sync-mark which you want to sync with.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

See 3.5.6 “Method `GetContext (.NET)`”.

3.5.10 Method `HasActiveContext (.NET)`

The API method `HasActiveContext` defined in the `APMApplication` class will tell you if there is currently a Software-Telemetry session for the given log level for the application (the one that is instrumented with the APM SDK) running.

This information should be used to avoid costly operations preparing parameters for events that are currently not logged.

Syntax

```
public Boolean HasActiveContext(Byte level);
```

Parameters:

- `Level (Byte)`: Software-Telemetry log level to be checked.

Return Value:

- `true`: if logging is active for this application for the given log level.
- `false`: otherwise (if logging is not active for the given log level) or if the native Software-Telemetry library is not loaded correctly.

Usage Example

```
private void hasContext_Click(object sender, EventArgs e) {  
    Byte level = getEventLevel(hasContextLevel.SelectedIndex);  
    hasCtxResult.Text = (app.HasActiveContext(level)) ? "yes" : "no";  
}
```

3.5.11 Method `Report (.NET)`

Call the `Report`-method from the `APMApplication` class to create a new feedback report.

The filter value will be matched to the description using the registered filter values.

Use the textual description of the feedback entered by the user or generated by the application to identify the report session later again.

Syntax

```
public void Report(String filtervalue, String keyvalue, String  
description);
```

Parameters:

- `filtervalue (String)`: the raw filter value, which was registered with `RegisterFilterValue`
- `reportkey (String)`: A key value may be generated by the calling application to associate further descriptions to a feedback. If empty, a new feedback report will be generated on each call.
- `description (String)`: Textual description of the feedback entered by the user or generated by the application. The maximum length of the description is **32 768** Bytes.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

```
public APMApplication app;
public void RegisterTelemetry {
    app = new APMApplication("applName", "applId", "applTier",
"applTierId");
}
public void generateReport(String username, String description) {
    app.Report(username, "repkey_1", description);
    app.ReportValue("repkey_1", "username", "John Doe");
    System.Text.UTF8Encoding enc = new System.Text.UTF8Encoding();
    byte[] var = enc.GetBytes("any text");
    app.ReportContent("repkey_1", "my-text.txt", "text/plain", ref var);
    Stream stream = File.OpenRead(reportFilePath);
    app.ReportFile("repkey_1", "my-image.png", "image/png", stream);
}
```

3.5.12 Method ReportValue (.NET)

Call `ReportValue` to add a key/value pair to an existing report.

For more information see 3.5.11 “*Method Report (.NET)*”.

Syntax

```
public void ReportValue(string reportkey, string key, string value);
```

Parameters:

- `reportkey` (String): match the `reportkey` of the `Report` function to associate the value with the report session.
- `key` (String): A key describes the meaning of the value. Only one value can be associated to a key in one report session.
- `Value` (String): Textual value (max. 32 kBytes).

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

See 3.5.11 “*Method Report (.NET)*”

3.5.13 Method ReportContent (.NET)

Call `ReportContent` to add content to an existing report.

For more information see 3.5.11 “*Method Report (.NET)*”.

Syntax

```
public void ReportContent(string reportkey, string filename, string
```

```
mimetype, ref byte[] data);
```

Parameters:

- `reportkey` (String): match the reportkey of the `Report` function to associate the content with the report session.
- `filename` (String): A filename describing the content of the file. (max. 256 Bytes) – this is the name of the file in the reported session with which the data is persisted.
- `mimetype` (String): MIME-Type of content – (e.g.: `text/plain`, `image/png`, ...) – later used for presentation of content.
- `data` (byte[]): Byte array containing binary data.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

See 3.5.11 “*Method Report (.NET)*”

3.5.14 Method ReportFile (.NET)

Call `ReportFile` to add content to an existing report.

For more information see 3.5.11 “*Method Report (.NET)*”.

Syntax

```
public void ReportFile(string reportkey, string filename, string  
mimetype, System.IO.Stream stream);
```

Parameters:

- `reportkey` (String): match the reportkey of the `Report` function to associate the content with the report session.
- `filename` (String): A filename describing the content of the file. (max. 256 Bytes) – this is the name of the file in the reported session with which the data is persisted.
- `mimetype` (String): MIME-Type of content – (e.g.: `text/plain`, `image/png`, ...) – later used for presentation of content.
- `stream` (System.IO.Stream): Stream to read the content from. The content will be read in chunks of 4 kBytes and transferred to the server.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

See 3.5.11 “*Method Report (.NET)*”

3.6 APMModule Class and Methods (.NET)

The `APMModule`-class represents a registered Module. You have to register a module to set telemetry points. You may register a module multiple times with the same name. Events of equally named modules will show up in the same column.

3.6.1 Constructor APModule (.NET)

The constructor registers the module with the given name.

Syntax

```
public APModule(string name);
```

3.6.2 Method RegisterEvent (.NET)

It is required and important to register the events used in your application in order to get the correct event names and parameter descriptions as provided. The `RegisterEvent`-method will tell the `app.telemetry` server a name for every event-ID and optionally parameter descriptions for the parameters used in the event calls.

Syntax

```
public void RegisterEvent(UInt64 eventId, String eventDescription, String parameterDescription);
```

Parameters:

- `eventId (UInt64)`: Unique ID of event which is used later on for every instrumentation point.
- `eventDescription (String)`: Description string of event. A describing name for that event.
- `parameterDescription (String)`: Name of event parameters. If more parameters are used in one event, separate the parameter names by semi-colon (;). For example: "name;count;size"

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

```
public void ModuleEvents()  
{  
    module = new APModule("mymodule");  
    module.RegisterEvent(101, "eventdesc1", "name;count;size");  
    module.RegisterEvent(102, "eventdesc2", null);  
    module.RegisterEvent(103, "eventdesc3", null);  
    module.RegisterEvent(104, "eventdesc4", null);  
    module.RegisterEvent(105, "eventdesc5", null);  
}
```

3.6.3 Method Event (.NET)

Call the simple `Event`-method to log events without parameters.

Only the event-ID and the flags define the representation of the event that will be displayed with the registered event name for the used id.

This method is part of the `APModule` class and has to be called on your own module implementation class.

Syntax

```
public void Event(UInt64 eventId, Byte level, Bytes flags);
```

Parameters:

- `eventid (UInt64)`: id of the event being processed. Should be defined as constant in your module implementation class.
- `level (Byte)`: event detail level for filtering. For the list of available log levels see chapter 3.2.2 “*Log Level (.NET)*”.
- `flags (Byte)`: flags to mark events with Enter-, Leave- and/or Wait-semantic. More than one flags can be added together with a logic OR (`|`). For the list of available flags see chapter 3.2.4 “*Predefined Events (.NET)*”.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

```
public void WebShopWebMethod(object sender, EventArgs e) {
    // ...

    m_module.Event(SampleModule.EVENT_PROCESS_REQUEST,
        APM.EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL, APM.FLAG_ENTER);

    GetRepositoryInfo();
    GetStockServiceInfo();

    m_module.Event(SampleModule.EVENT_PROCESS_REQUEST,
        APM.EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL, APM.FLAG_LEAVE);

    // ...
}
```

3.6.4 Method EventStr (.NET)

Call the `EventStr`-method to log events with a single textual (string) parameter.

In addition to the event-ID (with the registered event name) and the flags a single string parameter value will be logged.

For more information see 3.6.3 “*Method Event (.NET)*”.

Syntax

```
public void EventStr(UInt64 eventid, Byte level, Bytes flags, String
param);
```

Parameters:

- `eventid (UInt64)`: id of the event being processed. Should be defined as constant in your module implementation class.
- `level (Byte)`: event detail level for filtering. For the list of available log levels see chapter 3.2.2 “*Log Level (.NET)*”.
- `flags (Byte)`: flags to mark events with Enter-, Leave- and/or Wait-semantic. More than one flags can be added together with a logic OR (`|`). For the list of available flags see chapter 3.2.4 “*Predefined Events (.NET)*”.
- `param (String)`: a string parameter to be logged – can be any textual or preformatted message.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

```
public void WebShopWebMethod(object sender, EventArgs e) {
    // ...

    m_module.EventStr(SampleModule.EVENT_PROCESS_REQUEST,
        APM.EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL, APM.FLAG_ENTER, "enter web-method");

    GetRepositoryInfo();
    GetStockServiceInfo();

    m_module.EventStr(SampleModule.EVENT_PROCESS_REQUEST,
        APM.EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL, APM.FLAG_LEAVE, "leave web-method");

    // ...
}
```

3.6.5 Method EventParam (.NET)

Call the `EventParam`-method to log events with a generic parameter structure - with any number and combination of textual (string) values and integer values (32- and 64-bit).

To use the `EventParam`-method you have to allocate a new `APMParameter`. With a few helper methods you can add values to this parameter object and finally you can use the parameter object in the event function to be logged. For details how to allocate and fill the `APMParameter` object see chapter 3.7 “*APMParameter Class and Methods (.NET)*”.

Syntax

```
public void EventParam(UInt64 eventId, Byte level, Byte flags,
    APMParameter param);
```

Parameters:

- `eventId (UInt64)`: id of the event being processed. Should be defined as constant in your module implementation class.
- `level (Byte)`: event detail level for filtering. For the list of available log levels see chapter 3.2.2 “*Log Level (.NET)*”.
- `flags (Byte)`: flags to mark events with Enter-, Leave- and/or Wait-semantic. More than one flags can be added together with a logic OR (`|`). For the list of available flags see chapter 3.2.4 “*Predefined Events (.NET)*”.
- `param (APMParameter)`: the parameter object containing any number of values to be logged.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

```
public void WebShopWebMethod(object sender, EventArgs e) {
    // ...

    APMParameter param = new APMParameter();

    param.AddInt32(75);
    param.AddInt64(2147483698002);
    param.AddString("enter WebShop web-method");
}
```

```
module.EventParam(SampleModule.EVENT_PROCESS_REQUEST,
    APM.EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL, APM.FLAG_ENTER, param);
// ...
}
```

3.7 APMParameter Class and Methods (.NET)

The `APMParameter`-class is an object structure for storing and managing parameter values that can be used for logging complex value structures with more than one or different type of values.

See also 3.6.5 “*Method EventParam (.NET)*”.

3.7.1 Constructor APMParameter (.NET)

Call the `APMParameter`-constructor to allocate a new parameter object where you can add any number of textual (string) values and integer values (32- and 64-bit).

Syntax

```
public APMParameter();
```

3.7.2 Method AddInt32 (.NET)

Call the method `AddInt32` on your `APMParameter`-instance to add a simple integer value (32-bit) to that object.

Syntax

```
public void AddInt32(UInt32 value);
```

Parameters:

- `value (UInt32)`: 32-bit integer value to be added to the parameter object.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

See 3.6.5 “*Method EventParam (.NET)*”.

3.7.3 Method AddInt64 (.NET)

Call the method `AddInt64` on your `APMParameter`-instance to add a simple integer value (64-bit) to that object.

Syntax

```
public void AddInt64(UInt64 value);
```

Parameters:

- `value (UInt64)`: 64-bit integer value to be added to the parameter object.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

See 3.6.5 “*Method EventParam (.NET)*”.

3.7.4 Method AddString (.NET)

Call the method `AddString` on your `APMParameter`-instance to add a textual (string) value to that object.

Syntax

```
public void AddString(String value);
```

Parameters:

- `value (String)`: textual parameter value to be added to the parameter object.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

See 3.6.5 “*Method EventParam (.NET)*”.

4 Java API Reference

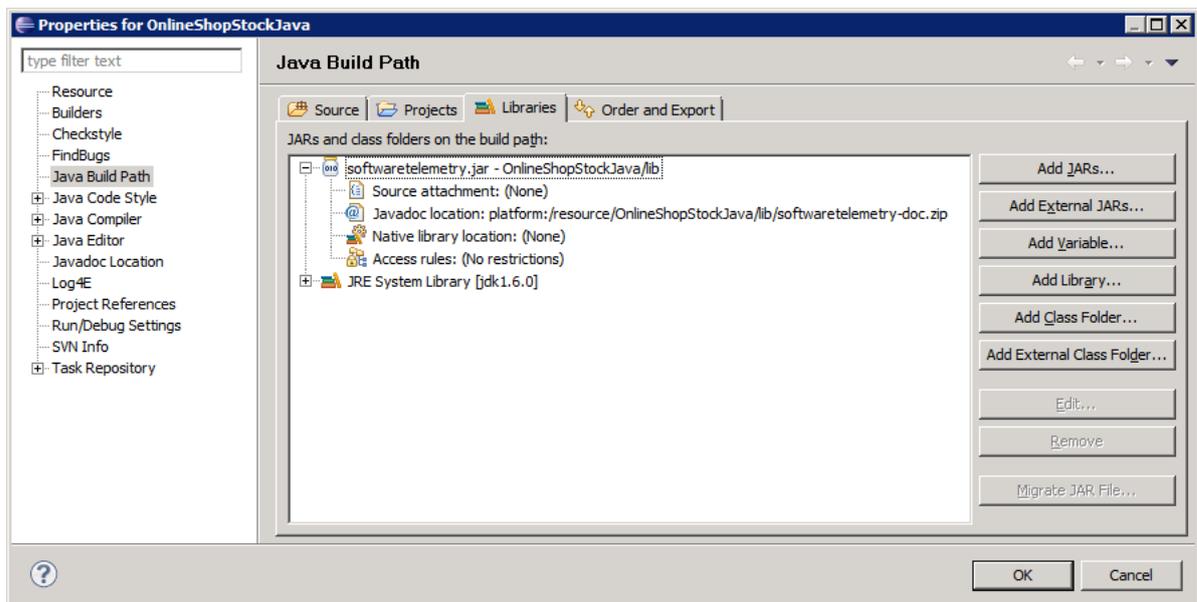
The Fabasoft app.telemetry Java API allows you to instrument any Java application with instrumentation points to see what's going on in complex applications.

In order to use the Software-Telemetry Java API effectively you should use the Eclipse IDE for development and set up an Eclipse Java project as described in the following chapter.

4.1 Configure Eclipse for Java Project

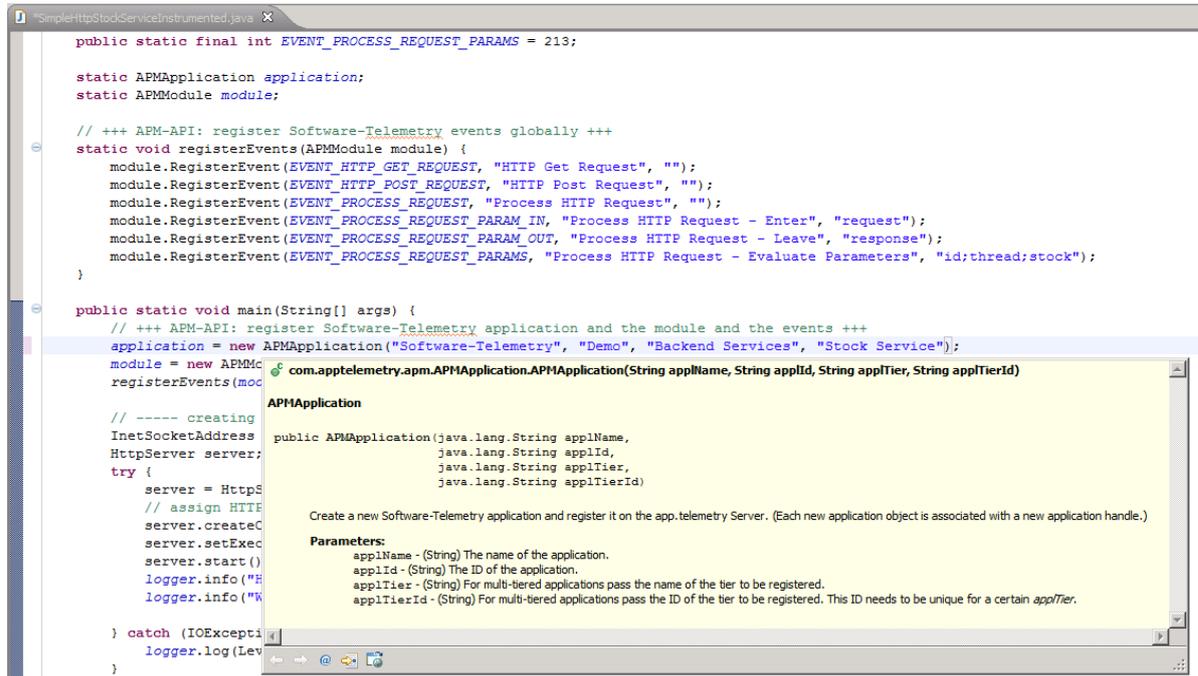
For your new Eclipse Java project you have to include the following Fabasoft app.telemetry SDK resources:

- The Software-Telemetry library “softwaretelemetry.jar” as referenced library. This Java library is a wrapper for the native binary library “softwaretelemetry.dll” delivered with the Fabasoft app.telemetry agent.
- The Javadoc for this library “softwaretelemetry-doc.zip”. This file should be set as *Javadoc-location* for the softwaretelemetry.jar library.



On the same server as your Java project is located, you have to have the Fabasoft app.telemetry agent installed, which includes the binary library “softwaretelemetry.dll” and handles the native telemetry data processing.

A correct configured Eclipse project provides *ContentAssist* and *Javadoc* help for efficient development of an instrumented software solution.



```
public static final int EVENT_PROCESS_REQUEST_PARAMS = 213;

static APMApplication application;
static APMModule module;

// +++ APM-API: register Software-Telemetry events globally +++
static void registerEvents(APMModule module) {
    module.RegisterEvent(EVENT_HTTP_GET_REQUEST, "HTTP Get Request", "");
    module.RegisterEvent(EVENT_HTTP_POST_REQUEST, "HTTP Post Request", "");
    module.RegisterEvent(EVENT_PROCESS_REQUEST, "Process HTTP Request", "");
    module.RegisterEvent(EVENT_PROCESS_REQUEST_PARAM_IN, "Process HTTP Request - Enter", "request");
    module.RegisterEvent(EVENT_PROCESS_REQUEST_PARAM_OUT, "Process HTTP Request - Leave", "response");
    module.RegisterEvent(EVENT_PROCESS_REQUEST_PARAMS, "Process HTTP Request - Evaluate Parameters", "id;thread;stock");
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    // +++ APM-API: register Software-Telemetry application and the module and the events +++
    application = new APMApplication("Software-Telemetry", "Demo", "Backend Services", "Stock Service");
    module = new APMModule(application);
    registerEvents(module);

    // ----- creating
    InetSocketAddress
    HttpServer server;
    try {
        server = HttpS
        // assign HTTP
        server.createC
        server.setExec
        server.start()
        logger.info("H
        logger.info("W
    } catch (IOException e) {
        logger.log(Lev
    }
}
```

APMApplication

```
public APMApplication(java.lang.String applName,
    java.lang.String applId,
    java.lang.String applTier,
    java.lang.String applTierId)

Create a new Software-Telemetry application and register it on the app.telemetry Server. (Each new application object is associated with a new application handle.)

Parameters:
    applName - (String) The name of the application.
    applId - (String) The ID of the application.
    applTier - (String) For multi-tiered applications pass the name of the tier to be registered.
    applTierId - (String) For multi-tiered applications pass the ID of the tier to be registered. This ID needs to be unique for a certain appTier.
```

The Java Software-Telemetry SDK is packaged all together into the Java package: `com.apptelemetry.apm` where the basic classes and the constants are defined.

4.2 Constants (Java)

All the constants are static members of the *APM* class and can be accessed in a static way.

4.2.1 Flags (Java)

Flags are used to specify the type of an event and are passed as argument to every event call. They are predefined by the API on the base class *APM* with the data type `Byte` and have the following possible values:

- FLAG_NONE
- FLAG_ENTER
- FLAG_LEAVE
- FLAG_WAIT
- FLAG_WARNING
- FLAG_ERROR
- FLAG_PROCESS_INFO

For more details about the flags and their meaning see the general chapter 1.6.1 “*Flags*”.

4.2.2 Log Level (Java)

An event will only be logged if the event-level is lower or equal to the value selected in the session or log-definition. The log levels are predefined by the API on the base class *APM* with the data type `Byte` and have the following possible values:

- EVENT_LEVEL_LOG

- EVENT_LEVEL_IPC (only internal)
- EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL
- EVENT_LEVEL_DETAIL
- EVENT_LEVEL_DEBUG

For more details about the log levels and their meaning see the general chapter 1.6.2 “Log Level”.

4.2.3 Predefined Modules (Java)

To use a predefined module create a new `APMModule` object (by means of calling the constructor) with the predefined module name. This object will be used later to fire events for that module.

For a list of available standard modules with a set of predefined events see chapter 1.4 “Standard Modules”.

Usage Example

```
APMModule mod1 = new APMModule(APM.MODULE_NAME_OS);
APMModule mod2 = new APMModule(APM.MODULE_NAME_XMLHTTP);
```

4.2.4 Predefined Events (Java)

The SDK already provides a set of predefined events used for general purpose. For a full listing of all available predefined events see the generic chapter 1.5 “Predefined Events”.

All predefined events are declared and available as global constants on the base class “`APM`”.

Error/Trace Events:

Use these standard events to mark error, warning or info conditions in your application:

- EVENT_ERROR
- EVENT_WARNING
- EVENT_INFO
- EVENT_TRACE

4.3 Data Types / Class Overview (Java)

4.3.1 APM (Java)

The `APM` class is the base class of the Software-Telemetry SDK. It contains all global defined constants as described in chapter 4.2 “Constants (Java)”. Use the methods from the `APM` class in a static way (there is no new instance allocation required).

The `APM` class supports the following global static methods which do not require an application scope or status:

- `IsConnected`
- `IsCompatible`
- `DetachThread`
- `AttachThread`

A detailed description of this class with all methods explained is described in chapter 4.4 “APM Class and Methods (Java)”.

4.3.2 APMApplication (Java)

`APMApplication` is the base class for own application implementation and handles the request scope and reporting functions.

After creating an instance with the class constructor passing the application registration information, it stores the application handle inside and provides all context-specific functions for your application.

The `APMApplication` class supports the following instance/class methods which require an application scope and have to be called on your object instance of `APMApplication`:

- `RegisterFilterValue`
- `CreateContext`
- `AttachContext`
- `ReleaseContext`
- `GetContext`
- `GetSyncMark`
- `SetSyncMark`
- `HasActiveContext`
- `Report`
- `ReportValue`
- `ReportContent`

A detailed description of this class with all methods explained is described in chapter 4.5 “*APMApplication Class and Methods (Java)*”.

Note: At the end of your program lifecycle you should call the `Unregister()`-function to be sure that also the native library (JNI) objects are released (to prevent memory leaks).

4.3.3 APModule (Java)

`APModule` is the base class for own module implementation and is used to fire instrumentation events.

After creating an instance with the class constructor passing the module name, it stores the module handle inside and provides all module-specific functions for your application.

The `APModule` class supports the following instance/class methods which require a module scope and have to be called on your object instance of `APModule`:

- `RegisterEvent`
- `Event`
- `EventStr`
- `EventParam`

A detailed description of this class with all methods explained is described in chapter 4.6 “*APModule Class and Methods (Java)*”.

Note: At the end of your program lifecycle you should call the `Unregister()`-function to be sure that also the native library (JNI) objects are released (to prevent memory leaks).

4.3.4 APMParameter (Java)

`APMParameter` is used as data class for generic event parameters.

To define any parameters used in events you have to create a new `APMParameter` instance and add the typed parameters to that instance:

- `AddInt32`
- `AddInt64`
- `AddString`

A detailed description of this class with all methods explained is described in chapter 4.7 “*APMParameter Class and Methods (Java)*”.

4.3.5 APMCompatibilityInfo (Java)

The `APMCompatibilityInfo` class is a simple data structure providing the state and the message of the library compatibility.

The current `APMCompatibilityInfo` can be obtained using the public method call:

`APM.IsCompatible()` which will return an instance of the class `APMCompatibilityInfo` (see 4.4.2 “*Method IsCompatible (Java)*”).

Type Declaration

```
package com.apptelemetry.apm;

public class APMCompatibilityInfo {
    public boolean compatible;
    public String message;
}
```

4.4 APM Class and Methods (Java)

The `APM` class is the base class of the Software-Telemetry SDK. It contains all global defined constants as described in chapter 4.2 “*Constants (Java)*”. Use the methods from the `APM` class in a static way (there is no new instance allocation required).

Remarks:

With version 2010 Fall Release the application-specific functions (`CreateContext`, ..., `Report`, ...) of the Java API where moved to the `APMApplication` class (see chapter 4.5 “*APMApplication Class and Methods (Java)*”) and have to be called on an object instance of this class!

4.4.1 Method IsConnected (Java)

The API method `IsConnected` will tell you if the application (the one that is instrumented with the APM SDK) has successfully registered to an `app.telemetry` agent and is currently connected to the agent process.

Only when an application is successfully connected to an `app.telemetry` agent, Software-Telemetry data will be processed and sent to and collected by the `app.telemetry` server

Syntax

```
public static boolean IsConnected();
```

Parameters:

This function does not take any arguments.

Return Value:

- `true`: if the application has successfully registered to and connected to an `app.telemetry` agent.
- `false`: if the application has not registered or is currently not connected to an `app.telemetry` agent or if the native Software-Telemetry library is not loaded correctly.

Usage Example

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    boolean apiConnected = APM.IsConnected();
    System.out.println("Library connected via agent to server: " +
apiConnected);
}
```

4.4.2 Method `IsCompatible` (Java)

Call `IsCompatible` to check if the native library is compatible with the implementation in the current `softwaretelemetry.jar` archive.

Syntax

```
public static APMCompatibilityInfo IsCompatible();
```

Parameters:

This function does not take any arguments.

Return Value:

- Instance of `APMCompatibilityInfo`. The member `compatible` is set to `true` if the library is compatible. The `message` member contains a descriptive text and an optional product name and version number.

Remarks:

For details about the object structure of `APMCompatibilityInfo` see chapter 4.3.5 “*APMCompatibilityInfo (Java)*”

Usage Example

```
public static void main(String args[]) {
    APMCompatibilityInfo ci = APM.IsCompatible();
    if (!ci.compatible) {
        System.out.println("INCOMPATIBLE: " + ci.message);
        System.exit(1);
    } else {
        System.out.println(ci.message);
    }
}
```

4.4.3 Method `DetachThread` (Java)

Call the `DetachThread`-method when processing of a particular request is suspended and will be resumed later in this or another thread in the same process. Pass the handle returned by this

method to the `AttachThread`-method to resume processing (see 4.4.4 “*Method AttachThread (Java)*”).

This functionality is in particular useful in queuing systems, where a large number of requests will be queued and processed by a small number of worker threads asynchronous to the initial request. Using the *Detach-/AttachThread* methods you can follow the request through the process and even measure the time spent in the queue, even if a different thread continues processing.

Syntax

```
public static long DetachThread()
```

Parameters:

This function does not take any arguments.

Return Value:

- `DetachThread` generates an id (64bit) that uniquely identifies the current state of the request. If the function succeeds, the return value is not 0.
- The function will return 0 in case the library is not available or if no request has been started using `CreateContext` and/or `AttachContext`.

Usage Example

```
public class Task {
    //...
    public long tx;
    //...

    public void Initialize(/* ... */)
    {
        app.CreateContext("filterstring");
        module.Event(EVENT_ENTER_TASK_TO_QUEUE, APM.EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL,
APM.FLAG_ENTER);
        tx = APM.DetachThread();
        schedule();
    }

    public void process()
    {
        APM.AttachThread(tx);
        module.Event(EVENT_REMOVE_TASK_FROM_QUEUE,
APM.EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL, APM.FLAG_LEAVE);
        // process work
        app.ReleaseContext();
    }
}
```

Remarks:

Be careful to use `DetachThread` and `AttachThread` in a balanced way. `DetachThread` will store the current state of the request in memory and `AttachThread` will remove the information from memory while restoring the request state. So calls to `DetachThread` lacking a continuation will leak memory and will leave the request in a "running" state. Multiple calls to `AttachThread` will not have an effect, because the request state is only available to the first call to `AttachThread`.

4.4.4 Method AttachThread (Java)

Call the `AttachThread`-method when processing of a particular request is resumed after being suspended in this or another thread of the same process. Pass the handle returned by `DetachThread`-method to restore the recorded state of the request.

For more details see 4.4.3 “*Method DetachThread (Java)*”.

Syntax

```
public static void AttachThread(long transaction);
```

Parameters:

- `transaction`: `AttachThread` uses the transaction handle generated by `DetachThread` to identify the current state of the request.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

See 4.4.3 “*Method DetachThread (Java)*”

4.5 APMApplication Class and Methods (Java)

The `APMApplication` class is the base class for your application registration, the context- and report-functions and the filter registration (callback or directly). It stores the application handle inside and provides all application-specific functions for your application to be called on your `APMApplication` object instance.

Your own application implementation may override the callback function `EnumFilterValuesCallback` (default implementation is empty) to provide the filters values via the callback function. Alternatively the filters may also be registered directly.

The application is registered when a new instance of the `APMApplication` class is being created.

Note: At the end of your program lifecycle you should call the `Unregister()`-function to be sure that also the native library (JNI) objects are released (to prevent memory leaks).

4.5.1 Constructor APMApplication (Java)

Syntax

```
public APMApplication(String applName, String applId, String applTier, String applTierId);
```

Parameters:

- `applName`: The name of your application
- `applId`: The id of your application
- `applTier`: The tier inside the application
- `applTierId`: id to distinguish multiple services of one application tier

Usage Example

```

public static void main(String args[]) {
    APMApplication app = new APMApplication("Java Test-App", "1", "Tier",
"1");
    APModule mod = new APModule("module1");

    registerEvents(mod);
    registerFilters(app);

    app.CreateContext("MyFilter");

    mod.Event(10, APM.EVENT_LEVEL_LOG, APM.FLAG_ENTER);
    // ... process request and fire more events
    mod.Event(10, APM.EVENT_LEVEL_LOG, APM.FLAG_LEAVE);

    app.ReleaseContext();

    mod.Unregister();
    app.Unregister();
}

```

4.5.2 Method Unregister (Java)

Call `Unregister` at the end of your program to tell the Fabasoft app.telemetry agent that your program lifetime ends now.

The automatic unregister call via the object destructor may not work properly because the Java native library (JNI) also keeps a reference on the object which may prevent the destructor from run after the object is not used any longer in your application code.

The explicit call of `Unregister` will release any references to the `APMApplication` also in the Java native library (JNI).

Syntax

```
public void Unregister();
```

4.5.3 Method RegisterFilterValue (Java)

`RegisterFilterValue` registers application specific filter items, which may be used as filter strings in the `CreateContext` function. Registering the filter values helps the user selecting filters when starting Software-Telemetry sessions in the client interface.

There are two possibilities how to register the filter values for your application:

- *Directly at program start:* you have to provide all filter values after your application is created/registered - by calling the `registerFilterValue` method with all possible filter values.
- *via callback function:* you can implement your own `APMApplication` subclass and implement the callback function `EnumFilterValuesCallback` - where you provide the available filters for your application on invocation by calling the `RegisterFilterValue` method.

The `APMApplication` class is not abstract but provides an empty method body for the callback function `EnumFilterValuesCallback`.

This callback method will be invoked only if no application with same application name, application id and application tier has already registered filter values. Enumerate and register the filter values in the callback function. This mechanism is designed e.g. for web service farms, where the enumeration of the filters will register all users. So it is sufficient to register the filter values once on one web service instance.

Syntax

```
public void RegisterFilterValue(String filterValue, String filterDescription);
```

Parameters:

- `filterValue` (String): The exact filter value as a string as used in the `CreateContext` method. (e.g. the user login string: "domain\user.name")
- `filterDescription` (String): Description string of the filter. (e.g. a display string for the user login: "full user name")

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Remarks:

You should register all filters that are available in your application so that the user can choose in the client interface from a list box.

Usage Example

```
// Extend the APMApplication API class with your own implementation
// to provide the events and filters of your application.
class InstrumentedApp extends APMApplication {
    // own constructor invoking super constructor from base class
    public InstrumentedApp(String applName, String applId, String applTier, String applTierId) {
        super(applName, applId, applTier, applTierId);
    }

    public void EnumFilterValuesCallback() {
        RegisterFilterValue("user.name1", "Test User 1");
        RegisterFilterValue("user.name2", "Test User 2");
        RegisterFilterValue("user.name3", "Test User 3");
        // or get a map of all used login names with description
        // and add them by means of iterating over all entries.
    }
} // InstrumentedApp
```

4.5.4 Method `CreateContext` (Java)

Call `CreateContext` to start a new request in the Software-Telemetry context.

If the filter value matches a currently started session filter, logging is started for the current execution thread and the request will be associated with the session. You may call `CreateContext` more than once in one request in order to pass additional filter values. The request will start at the first `CreateContext` and will be finished by the first `ReleaseContext`. Make sure to call `ReleaseContext` (see 4.5.5 “*Method `ReleaseContext` (Java)*”) when exiting the request.

A context can be regarded as a complete request that is traced through several involved threads or modules. And the full context request has a duration that spans the interval from `CreateContext` to `ReleaseContext`.

Syntax

```
public void CreateContext(String filtervalue);
```

Parameters:

- `filtervalue` (String): (may be empty) Value to be matched against the session start value.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

See chapter 1.7 “*Request and Context Handling*” for more information on the `app.telemetry` request concept.

Usage Example

```
public static void main(String args[]) {  
    // ...  
    APMApplication app = new APMApplication(...);  
    app.CreateContext("filtervalue");  
    // ...  
    // do anything with the Software-Telemetry (log events, ...)  
    // ...  
    app.ReleaseContext();  
    // ...  
}
```

4.5.5 Method ReleaseContext (Java)

Call `ReleaseContext` to indicate the end of the processing of one request. One `ReleaseContext` will close the request no matter how many `CreateContext` or `AttachContext` calls have been called.

Syntax

```
public void ReleaseContext();
```

Remarks:

If you don't call `ReleaseContext` the request keeps the running status until the request-timeout has been reached.

Usage Example

See 4.5.4 “*Method CreateContext (Java)*”

4.5.6 Method GetContext (Java)

Call the `GetContext`-method to get a new context handle from the SDK.

This context handle is used to synchronize different threads/processes/modules - this helps you track the control flow through a distributed environment. The acquired context handle has to be submitted (either by transmitting over the network or in another way) to the other thread/process/module which has to call the `AttachContext`-method with the same context.

For more information see also 1.7.1 “*Passing Context*” and 4.5.7 “*Method AttachContext (Java)*”.

Syntax

```
public byte[] GetContext();
```

Parameters:

This function does not take any arguments.

Return Value:

- This function will return a new context handle as `byte-array`
- or `null` if the native library is not loaded successfully.

Usage Example

```
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Lock;
import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;
import com.apptelemetry.apm.*;

class InterfaceTestHelpers {
    static void registerFilters(APMApplication application) {
        application.RegisterFilterValue("filter1", "description1");
        // ...
    }

    static void registerEvents(APMModule module) {
        module.RegisterEvent(101, "eventdesc1", null);
        // ...
        module.RegisterEvent(121, "eventParams1", "int32;int64;String");
    }
}

class InterfaceTestRunnable implements Runnable {
    public final Lock lock = new ReentrantLock();
    public byte[] m_syncMark = null;
    public byte[] m_context = null;
    private APMApplication m_application;
    private APMModule m_module;

    public InterfaceTestRunnable(APMApplication app) {
        m_application = app;
    }

    public void run(){
        lock.lock();
        // create modules and register filters and events (application
        // already created outside)

        if (m_context == null) {
            m_module = new APMModule("JavaTestService1");
            // sleep 5sec
            m_application.CreateContext("filter1");
        } else {
            m_module = new APMModule("JavaTestService2");
            // sleep 5sec
            m_application.AttachContext(m_context);
        }

        InterfaceTestHelpers.registerEvents(m_module);
        InterfaceTestHelpers.registerFilters(m_application);
    }
}
```

```

    m_module.EventStr(101, APM.EVENT_LEVEL_DEBUG, APM.FLAG_NONE, "start
of the request");
    if (m_context == null) {
        m_context = m_application.GetContext();
    } else {
        m_syncMark = m_application.GetSyncMark();
        module.EventStr(101, APM.EVENT_LEVEL_DEBUG, APM.FLAG_NONE, "end of
the request 2");
        m_application.ReleaseContext();
        lock.unlock();
        return;
    }
    lock.unlock();
    // sleep 3sec
    lock.lock();
    lock.unlock();

    m_application.SetSyncMark(m_syncMark);

    m_module.EventStr(101, APM.EVENT_LEVEL_DEBUG, APM.FLAG_NONE, "end of
the request 1");
    m_application.ReleaseContext();
}
}

public class InterfaceTestJava {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        APMApplication app = new APMApplication("InterfaceTestJava
Application", applId, "testApplTierJava", "testApplTierIdJava");
        // sleep 1sec
        InterfaceTestRunnable application1 = new InterfaceTestRunnable();
        // start 2 parallel application threads
        // (that will communicate with each other and pass the context)
        new Thread(app).start();
        // sleep 1sec
        new Thread(app).start();
    }
}

```

4.5.7 Method AttachContext (Java)

Call `AttachContext` to restore the context acquired through `GetContext` in another thread or process.

For more information see also 1.7.1 “*Passing Context*” and 4.5.6 “*Method GetContext (Java)*”.

Syntax

```
public void AttachContext(byte[] context);
```

Parameters:

- `context`: The context which you want to attach to. You get such a context by calling `getContext`.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

See 4.5.6 “*Method GetContext (Java)*”

4.5.8 Method GetSyncMark (Java)

Call the `GetSyncMark`-method to get a synchronization handle that can be passed to another thread/process/module to synchronize control flow.

The difference between a *sync-marks* and a *context* is:

- A *context* is used to associate with one request. It is created by the initiator and attached to by other threads/process/modules belonging to the same request.
- A *sync-mark* is only a time synchronization handle between the different threads/processes/modules which can be used several times to synchronize the control flow exactly (different systems may have different timestamps and different time precision).

For more information see also 1.7.2 “*Synchronizing Timeline with SyncMarks*”.

Syntax

```
public byte[] GetSyncMark();
```

Parameters:

This function does not take any arguments.

Return Value:

- This function will return a new synchronization handle as `byte-array`
- or `null` if the native library is not loaded successfully.

Usage Example

See 4.5.6 “*Method GetContext (Java)*”

4.5.9 Method SetSyncMark (Java)

Call the `SetSyncMark`-method to pass and submit a synchronization handle that you got from the `GetSyncMark`-call to synchronize the sequence of events.

For more information see also 1.7.2 “*Synchronizing Timeline with SyncMarks*”, 4.5.8 “*Method GetSyncMark (Java)*” and 4.5.6 “*Method GetContext (Java)*”.

Syntax

```
public void SetSyncMark(byte[] syncMark);
```

Parameters:

- `syncMark`: The synchronization handle that was acquired by `GetSyncMark` from another thread/process/module.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

See 4.5.6 “*Method GetContext (Java)*”

4.5.10 Method HasActiveContext (Java)

The API method `HasActiveContext` defined in the `APMApplication` class will tell you if there is currently a Software-Telemetry session for the given log level for the application (the one that is instrumented with the APM SDK) running.

This information should be used to avoid costly operations preparing parameters for events that are currently not logged.

Syntax

```
public boolean HasActiveContext(byte level);
```

Parameters:

- `level` (byte): Software-Telemetry log level to be checked.

Return Value:

- `true`: if logging is active for this application for the given log level.
- `false`: otherwise (if logging is not active for the given log level) or if the native Software-Telemetry library is not loaded correctly.

Remarks:

If the native Software-Telemetry library could not be loaded within your Java process a log statement will be sent to the Java logging facility with log level `FINE` and namespace `com.apptelemetry.apm.APM`.

Usage Example

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    // create application and module and context
    // ... application logic

    if (app.HasActiveContext(APM.EVENT_LEVEL_DETAIL) {
        // do complex preparation of log message
        String logmsg = calcProgressInfo(...);
        // time-consuming operation - do only if telemetry active
        module.EventStr(123, APM.EVENT_LEVEL_DETAIL, APM.FLAG_NONE,
logmsg);
    }

    // finish application logic and release context
}
```

4.5.11 Method Report (Java)

Call the `Report`-method from the `APMApplication` class to create a new feedback report.

The filter value will be matched to the description using the registered filter values.

Use the textual description of the feedback entered by the user or generated by the application to identify the report session later again.

Syntax

```
public void Report(String filtervalue, String keyvalue, String description);
```

Parameters:

- `filtervalue` (String): the raw filter value, which was registered with `RegisterFilterValue`
- `reportkey` (String): A key value may be generated by the calling application to associate further descriptions to a feedback. If empty, a new feedback report will be generated on each call.
- `description` (String): Textual description of the feedback entered by the user or generated by the application. The maximum length of the description is **32 768** Bytes.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

```
public void generateReport(String username, String description, String reportkey) {  
    app.Report(username, reportkey, description);  
    app.ReportValue(reportkey, "username", username);  
    // read file content into byte array and pass it to report function  
    File file = new File("document.html");  
    FileInputStream fileInputStream = new FileInputStream(file);  
    byte[] data = new byte[(int) file.length()];  
    fileInputStream.read(data);  
    fileInputStream.close();  
    app.ReportContent(reportkey, "document.html", "text/html", data);  
}
```

4.5.12 Method ReportValue (Java)

Call `ReportValue` to add a key/value pair to an existing report.

For more information see 4.5.11 "*Method Report (Java)*".

Syntax

```
public void ReportValue(String reportkey, String key, String value);
```

Parameters:

- `reportkey` (String): match the `reportkey` of the `Report` function to associate the value with the report session.

- `key (String)`: A key describes the meaning of the value. Only one value can be associated to a key in one report session.
- `value (String)`: Textual value (max. 32 kBytes).

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

See 4.5.11 "Method Report (Java)"

4.5.13 Method ReportContent (Java)

Call `ReportContent` to add content to an existing report.

For more information see 4.5.11 "Method Report (Java)".

Syntax

```
public void ReportContent(String reportkey, String filename, String mimeType, byte[] content);
```

Parameters:

- `reportkey (String)`: match the reportkey of the `Report` function to associate the content with the report session.
- `filename (String)`: A filename describing the content of the file. (max. 256 Bytes) – this is the name of the file in the reported session with which the data is persisted.
- `mimeType (String)`: MIME-Type of content – (e.g.: `text/plain`, `image/png`, ...) – later used for presentation of content.
- `content (byte[])`: Byte array containing binary data.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

See 4.5.11 "Method Report (Java)"

4.6 APModule Class and Methods (Java)

The `APModule`-class represents a registered Module. You have to register a module to set telemetry points. You may register a module multiple times with the same name. Events of equally named modules will show up in the same column.

Note: At the end of your program lifecycle you should call the `Unregister()`-function to be sure that also the native library (JNI) objects are released (to prevent memory leaks).

4.6.1 Constructor APModule (Java)

The constructor registers the module with the given name directly on `app.telemetry agent/server`.

Syntax

```
public APMModule(string name);
```

4.6.2 Method Unregister (Java)

Call `Unregister` at the end of your program to tell the Fabasoft app.telemetry agent that your program lifetime ends now.

The automatic unregister call via the object destructor may not work properly because the Java native library (JNI) also keeps a reference on the object which may prevent the destructor from run after the object is not used any longer in your application code.

The explicit call of `Unregister` will release any references to the `APMModule` also in the Java native library (JNI).

Syntax

```
public void Unregister();
```

4.6.3 Method RegisterEvent (Java)

It is required and important to register the events used in your application in order to get the correct event names and parameter descriptions as provided. The `RegisterEvent`-method will tell the app.telemetry server a name for every event-ID and optionally parameter descriptions for the parameters used in the event calls.

Syntax

```
public void RegisterEvent(long eventId, String eventDescription, String parameterDescription);
```

Parameters:

- `eventId` (long): Unique ID of event which is used later on for every instrumentation point.
- `eventDescription` (String): Description string of event. A describing name for that event.
- `parameterDescription` (String): Name of event parameters. If more parameters are used in one event, separate the parameter names by semi-colon (;). For example: "name;count;size"

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

```
public class InstrumentedApplication {
    public static final int EVENT_HTTP_GET = 200;
    public static final int EVENT_HTTP_POST = 201;
    public static final int EVENT_REQUEST = 210;
    public static final int EVENT_PARAM_IN = 211;
    public static final int EVENT_PARAM_OUT = 212;
    public static final int EVENT_PARAMS = 213;

    public void registerEvents(APMModule module) {
        module.RegisterEvent(EVENT_HTTP_GET, "HTTP Get Request", "");
        module.RegisterEvent(EVENT_HTTP_POST, "HTTP Post Request", "");
        module.RegisterEvent(EVENT_REQUEST, "Process HTTP Request", "");
        module.RegisterEvent(EVENT_PARAM_IN, "Process HTTP Request - Enter",
"request");
    }
}
```

```

    module.RegisterEvent(EVENT_PARAM_OUT, "Process HTTP Request - Leave",
"response");
    module.RegisterEvent(EVENT_PARAMS, "Process HTTP Request - Evaluate
Parameters", "id;thread;stock");
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    // create application and module
    APMApplication app = new APMApplication();
    APModule mod = new APModule();

    registerEvents(mod);    // register all events

    // request and event calls
    app.CreateContext("filtervalue");
    mod.Event(EVENT_PARAM_IN, APM.EVENT_LEVEL_LOG, APM.FLAG_ENTER,
"request-data...");
    //...
    mod.Event(EVENT_PARAM_OUT, APM.EVENT_LEVEL_LOG, APM.FLAG_LEAVE,
"response-data...");
    app.ReleaseContext();
}
}

```

4.6.4 Method Event (Java)

Call the simple `Event`-method to log events without parameters.

Only the event-ID and the flags define the representation of the event that will be displayed with the registered event name for the used id.

This method is part of the `APModule` class and has to be called on your own module implementation class.

Syntax

```
public void Event(long eventid, byte level, bytes flags);
```

Parameters:

- `eventid` (long): id of the event being processed. Should be defined as constant in your module implementation class.
- `level` (byte): event detail level for filtering. For the list of available log levels see chapter 4.2.2 “*Log Level (Java)*”.
- `flags` (byte): flags to mark events with Enter-, Leave- and/or Wait-semantic. More than one flags can be added together with a logic OR (`|`). For the list of available flags see chapter 4.2.4 “*Predefined Events (Java)*”.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

```

private void processData(String input) {
    // ...
    // fire enter event without parameters ...
    m_module.Event(EVENT_REQUEST, APM.EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL,

```

```

APM.FLAG_ENTER);
    // fire event with String parameter ...
    m_module.EventStr(EVENT_PARAM_IN, APM.EVENT_LEVEL_DETAIL,
APM.FLAG_NONE, input);

    // ... process the data and do all the internal work ...

    // fire event with generic parameters ...
    APMParameter param = new APMParameter();
    param.AddInt64(id);
    param.AddInt32(threads);
    param.AddInt32(stock);
    m_module.EventParam(EVENT_PARAMS, APM.EVENT_LEVEL_DEBUG,
APM.FLAG_NONE, param);

    // ...
    // fire leave enter event without parameters ...
    m_module.Event(EVENT_REQUEST, APM.EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL,
APM.FLAG_LEAVE);
}

```

4.6.5 Method EventStr (Java)

Call the `EventStr`-method to log events with a single textual (string) parameter.

In addition to the event-ID (with the registered event name) and the flags a single string parameter value will be logged.

For more information see 4.6.4 “*Method Event (Java)*”.

Syntax

```

public void EventStr(long eventid, byte level, bytes flags, String
param);

```

Parameters:

- `eventid` (long): id of the event being processed. Should be defined as constant in your module implementation class.
- `level` (byte): event detail level for filtering. For the list of available log levels see chapter 4.2.2 “*Log Level (Java)*”.
- `flags` (byte): flags to mark events with Enter-, Leave- and/or Wait-semantic. More than one flags can be added together with a logic OR (`|`). For the list of available flags see chapter 4.2.4 “*Predefined Events (Java)*”.
- `param` (String): a string parameter to be logged – can be any textual or preformatted message.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

See 4.6.4 “*Method Event (Java)*”

4.6.6 Method EventParam (Java)

Call the `EventParam`-method to log events with a generic parameter structure - with any number and combination of textual (string) values and integer values (32- and 64-bit).

To use the `EventParam`-method you have to allocate a new `APMParameter`. With a few helper methods you can add values to this parameter object and finally you can use the parameter object in the event function to be logged. For details how to allocate and fill the `APMParameter` object see chapter 4.7 “*APMParameter Class and Methods (Java)*”.

Syntax

```
public void EventParam(long eventid, byte level, byte flags, APMParameter param);
```

Parameters:

- `eventid` (long): id of the event being processed. Should be defined as constant in your module implementation class.
- `level` (byte): event detail level for filtering. For the list of available log levels see chapter 4.2.2 “*Log Level (Java)*”.
- `flags` (byte): flags to mark events with Enter-, Leave- and/or Wait-semantic. More than one flags can be added together with a logic OR (`|`). For the list of available flags see chapter 4.2.4 “*Predefined Events (Java)*”.
- `param` (`APMParameter`): the parameter object containing any number of values to be logged.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

See 4.6.4 “*Method Event (Java)*”

4.7 APMParameter Class and Methods (Java)

The `APMParameter`-class is an object structure for storing and managing parameter values that can be used for logging complex value structures with more than one or different type of values.

See also 4.6.6 “*Method EventParam (Java)*”.

4.7.1 Constructor APMParameter (Java)

Call the `APMParameter`-constructor to allocate a new parameter object where you can add any number of textual (string) values and integer values (32- and 64-bit).

Syntax

```
public APMParameter();
```

4.7.2 Method AddInt32 (Java)

Call the method `AddInt32` on your `APMParameter`-instance to add a simple integer value (32-bit) to that object.

Syntax

```
public void AddInt32(int value);
```

Parameters:

- `value (int)`: 32-bit integer value to be added to the parameter object.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

See 4.6.6 “*Method EventParam (Java)*”.

4.7.3 Method AddInt64 (Java)

Call the method `AddInt64` on your `APMParameter`-instance to add a simple integer value (64-bit) to that object.

Syntax

```
public void AddInt64(long value);
```

Parameters:

- `value (long)`: 64-bit integer/long value to be added to the parameter object.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

See 4.6.6 “*Method EventParam (Java)*”.

4.7.4 Method AddString (Java)

Call the method `AddString` on your `APMParameter`-instance to add a textual (string) value to that object.

Syntax

```
public void AddString(String value);
```

Parameters:

- `value (String)`: textual parameter value to be added to the parameter object.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

See 4.6.6 “*Method EventParam (Java)*”.

5 JavaScript API Reference

The Fabasoft app.telemetry JavaScript API was introduced in the Summer Release 2009 and allows you to instrument any JavaScript application with instrumentation points to see what's going on in complex web applications.

In order to use the JavaScript API in your web application, you only have to include the `softwaretelemetry.js` SDK file and use the predefined functions and constants.

5.1 Constants and Configuration (JavaScript)

All of the constants mentioned below are defined in the JavaScript API file `softwaretelemetry.js` on the global object variable `"var apm"`.

5.1.1 Version (JavaScript)

`apm.version` contains the version number of the used script.

Example: `apm.version = "13.2.7"`

5.1.2 Flags (JavaScript)

Flags are used to specify the type of an event and are passed as argument to every event call.

Name	Value	Description
<code>apm.FLAG_NONE</code>	0	normal event
<code>apm.FLAG_ENTER</code>	1	indicates a starting point
<code>apm.FLAG_LEAVE</code>	2	indicates an ending point
<code>apm.FLAG_WAIT</code>	4	indicates a wait condition
<code>apm.FLAG_WARNING</code>	8	mark event as warning
<code>apm.FLAG_ERROR</code>	16	mark event as error
<code>apm.FLAG_PROCESS_INFO</code>	32	force writing <i>SessionInfo</i> just before the event

5.1.3 Log Level (JavaScript)

An event will only be logged if the event-level is lower or equal to the value selected in the session or log-definition.

Name	Value	Description
<code>apm.EVENT_LEVEL_LOG</code>	0	for events that should always be included and for logging parameters for the request overview
<code>apm.EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL</code>	50	for general events for normal recording sessions

<code>apm.EVENT_LEVEL_DETAIL</code>	60	for detail level events for detailed session analysis
<code>apm.EVENT_LEVEL_DEBUG</code>	70	event with debugging information - highest level of precision with huge data amount and performance impact

5.1.4 Predefined Events (JavaScript)

The SDK already provides a set of predefined events used for general purpose. For a full listing of all available predefined events see the generic chapter 1.5 “*Predefined Events*”.

All predefined events are declared and available as global constants on the base variable “`apm`”.

Error/Trace Events:

Use these standard events to mark error, warning or info conditions in your application:

- `EVENT_ERROR`
- `EVENT_WARNING`
- `EVENT_INFO`
- `EVENT_TRACE`

5.1.5 Environment Configuration (JavaScript)

Some global settings for the JavaScript SDK are configured globally on the environment object “`apm.env`”:

Name	Default Value	Description
<code>apm.env.url</code>	<code>"web.telemetry"</code>	The address to which the JavaScript API posts its data. Important: this URL cannot point to a different domain or host as browser security prohibits this! You can of course map a virtual directory to a different server using a load-balancer or similar methods.
<code>apm.env.active</code>	<code>true</code>	With this Boolean value you can switch the JavaScript API <i>on</i> or <i>off</i>
<code>apm.env.flushtimeout</code>	5000 (= 5 sec)	Delay for first telemetry data cache flush. You can read the currently used <code>flushtimeout</code> (in ms) here, but you need to use <code>apm.SetTimeout</code> to change the timeout ... see 5.2.1 “ <i>Method SetTimeout (JavaScript)</i> ”
<code>apm.env.flushinterval</code>	60000 (= 1 min)	Telemetry data cache flush interval (in ms). You can read the currently used <code>flushinterval</code> (in ms) here, but you need to use <code>apm.SetInterval</code> to change the

		interval. ... see 5.2.2 “ <i>Method setInterval (JavaScript)</i> ”
<code>apm.env.eventsperflush</code>	500	Number of telemetry events sent with each cache flush.
<code>apm.env.reregistermodulesttimeout</code>	30000	Resync module registration on changes after this timeout (ms).
<code>apm.env.reregistertimeout</code>	600000 (= 10 min)	Interval (in ms) when synching full registration information with agent/server.
<code>apm.env.exceptioncallback</code>	null	This callback is called (if set) when an exception occurred. For details see 5.1.5.1 “ <i>Exception Callback (JavaScript)</i> ”

5.1.5.1 Exception Callback (JavaScript)

This callback is called (if set) when an exception occurred.

There are a number of cases when this can occur:

- Data could not be transmitted to the Fabasoft app.telemetry WebAPI service.
- Some other error happened when trying to send data to the Fabasoft app.telemetry WebAPI service.
- The user callback has thrown an exception.

Syntax

```
apm.env.exceptioncallback = function(exobj, msg);
```

Parameters:

- `exobj` (object): the JavaScript exception object or `null` if not available.
- `msg` (String): String with a textual description of the occurred error.

Return Value:

The return value is ignored.

Remarks:

If `apm.env.exceptioncallback` is not set (`null`), the error message and a back trace will be logged to the JavaScript (Firebug)-Console (if available).

Usage Example

```
apm.env.exceptioncallback = function(exobj, msg) {
    alert("Exception:\nObject: " + exobj + "\nMsg: " + msg);
}
```

5.2 Configuration Functions (JavaScript)

Besides setting the basic configuration variables (like `apm.env.url`) you can modify some parameters for your needs with the following setup functions described in the next sub chapters.

5.2.1 Method setTimeout (JavaScript)

Call `apm.setTimeout` to change the initial timeout (delay) after which new events are being sent to the Fabasoft `app.telemetry` WebAPI service.

Syntax

```
apm.setTimeout(timeout);
```

Parameters:

- `timeout`: Timeout/delay in milliseconds after which new events are sent to the Fabasoft `app.telemetry` WebAPI service.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Remarks:

You can read the currently used interval from `apm.env.flushtimeout`. Altering this value directly is not recommended.

Usage Example

```
// if you know that an action will take 2 seconds you might raise the
// timeout to ensure that all events are done and save some requests
// to the server.
apm.setTimeout(3000);
```

5.2.2 Method setInterval (JavaScript)

Call `apm.setInterval` to change the interval in which the JavaScript API talks to the Fabasoft `app.telemetry` WebAPI service.

Syntax

```
apm.setInterval(interval);
```

Parameters:

- `interval`: Interval in milliseconds in which the Fabasoft `app.telemetry` WebAPI service is called to refresh registration and session information.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Remarks:

- You can read the currently used interval from `apm.env.flushinterval`. Altering this value directly has no effect.
- Using a very small interval is a bad idea because some browsers limit the count of concurrent connections opened with `XMLHttpRequest`.

Usage Example

```
apm.SetInterval(3000);
```

5.2.3 Method Flush (JavaScript)

Call `apm.Flush` to trigger immediately sending events to the Fabasoft app.telemetry WebAPI service.

Syntax

```
apm.Flush(synchronous);
```

Parameters:

- `synchronous`: If `true` all available events are transmitted to the server synchronously. If `false` a set of events will be transmitted in an asynchronous manner.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Remarks:

You may need to call this function with `synchronous` set to `true` before closing a window for example.

Usage Example

```
// doing a lot of work, setting a big amount of events,...  
apm.Flush(true); //send all events and wait for this operation to finish  
// close the window, close the whole browser,...
```

5.3 Registration Functions (JavaScript)

5.3.1 Method RegisterApplication (JavaScript)

Call this function once to provide information about the context of the application.

Syntax

```
apm.RegisterApplication(appname, appid, apptiername, apptierid);
```

Parameters:

- `appname`: The name of your application
- `appid`: The Id of your application
- `apptier`: The tier inside the application
- `apptierid`: Id to distinguish multiple services of one application tier

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Remarks:

- Your application must be registered before any events can be fired.
- The communication with the Fabasoft app.telemetry WebAPI service is setup when fist calling `apm.RegisterApplication`.

Usage Example

```
apm.RegisterApplication("Software-Telemetry", "Demo", "Browser",
"browser");
```

5.3.2 Method RegisterModule (JavaScript)

Call this function to register modules inside your application.

Syntax

```
apm.RegisterModule(modulename);
```

Parameters:

- `modulename` Desired name of your module.

Return Value:

- This function returns an object which you need to fire and register events.

Remarks:

- Different modules are shown as different bars during the analysis.
- For generic instrumentation of XMLHttpRequests there already exists a predefined module which can be obtained by calling `apm.GetXMLHTTPModule()`. (see 1.4.2 "XMLHttpRequest")

Usage Example

```
var page = apm.RegisterModule("Page");
page.RegisterEvent(1, "ButtonClicked", "ArticleID");
page.RegisterEvent(2, "PageLoaded", "event");

var module2 = apm.RegisterModule("AJAX Status");
module2.RegisterEvent(3, "CheckServices", "");
module2.RegisterEvent(4, "ServiceStatus", "status");

var xhrMod = apm.GetXMLHTTPModule();
```

5.3.3 Method RegisterEvent (JavaScript)

Call `RegisterEvent` on a registered module instance object to provide information about every `eventid` used for event tracing.

Syntax

```
<module-instance>.RegisterEvent(id, name, param);
```

Parameters:

- `eventid`: This is the id of the event you want to register.
- `description`: The description of the event.

- `parameterdescription`: Name of event parameters. If more parameters are used in one event, separate the parameter names by semi-colon (;). For example: "name;count;size"

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Remarks:

If an event has more than one parameter you need to separate the `parameterdescription` with semicolons (;).

```
Usage Example
var module = apm.RegisterModule("AJAX Request");
module.RegisterEvent(4, "RequestResult", "status;status Text");
```

5.3.4 Method RegisterFilterValue (JavaScript)

Call `apm.RegisterFilterValue` for each valid filter value.

```
Syntax
apm.RegisterFilterValue(value, description);
```

Parameters:

- `value`: *value* is the raw filter value.
- `description`: This is the description which is presented in the Client-User-Interface as filter.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

```
Usage Example
apm.RegisterFilterValue("Article ID", "Description for `Article ID` filter.");
```

5.4 Context Handling Functions (JavaScript)

5.4.1 Method createContext (JavaScript)

Call `APMCreateContext` to create a new Software-Telemetry context. If the filter value matches a currently started session filter, logging is started for the current execution flow. Make sure to call `APMReleaseContext` when exiting the context.

```
Syntax
apm.CreateContext(_contextid, _filter);
```

Parameters:

- `_contextid`: The current context or `null`. You may call `CreateContext` multiple times to provide additional filter parameters. To do this you have to provide the previously created

context id as the `_contextid` input parameter in subsequent calls to `CreateContext` so that the `CreateContext` can be associated with the same request. To start a new context pass `null` as the `_contextid` to get a new *contextid* as a return value from the `CreateContext` function.

- `_filter`: This value is used to match a filter of a started Software-Telemetry session. You should register filter values used by calling `RegisterFilterValue` (see 5.3.4 “*Method RegisterFilterValue (JavaScript)*”)

Return Value:

- If the API is active this function returns a new context token, otherwise `null` will be returned.

Remarks:

- See chapter 1.7 “*Request and Context Handling*” for more information on the `app.telemetry` request concept.
- See 5.4.2 “*Method ReleaseContext (JavaScript)*”

```
Usage Example

var contextid = apm.CreateContext(null, "filter1");
// ... proceed with application logic and fire events
apm.ReleaseContext(contextid);
```

5.4.2 Method ReleaseContext (JavaScript)

Call `APMReleaseContext` to finish logging this request. Make sure to call `apm.ReleaseContext` for every request created with `apm.CreateContext`.

```
Syntax

apm.ReleaseContext(_contextid);
```

Parameters:

- `_contextid`: The current context obtained by the corresponding `CreateContext` call.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Remarks:

- If you don't call `APMReleaseContext` the request keeps the *running* status until the request-timeout has been reached.
- See 5.4.1 “*Method CreateContext (JavaScript)*”

```
Usage Example

var contextid = apm.CreateContext(null, "filter");
// fire events, ...
apm.ReleaseContext(contextid);
```

5.4.3 Method GetContext (JavaScript)

Call `apm.GetContext` to get a context handle, which can be passed to another thread or process. This context information is used by the analysis components to track the control flow through the distributed environment.

The acquired context handle has to be submitted (either by transmitting over the network or in another way) to the thread/process being called which associates the calling thread with itself by passing the context to the `apm.AttachContext`-method.

Syntax

```
apm.GetContext(_contextid);
```

Parameters:

- `_contextid`: the current context (obtained by `CreateContext`).

Return Value:

- If the API is active this function returns a new *context-token*, otherwise `null` will be returned.

Remarks:

- See 1.7.1 “*Passing Context*”
- See 5.4.1 “*Method CreateContext (JavaScript)*”, 5.4.4 “*Method AttachContext (JavaScript)*”

Usage Example

```
var contextid = apm.CreateContext(null, "AJAX");
var contextToken = apm.GetContext(contextid);

// pass contextToken to another function or another host
// (for example to the webserver).

//another function can use the token to asynchronously do some work
// (for example loading additional data with AJAX)

apm.ReleaseContext(contextid);
```

5.4.4 Method AttachContext (JavaScript)

Call `apm.AttachContext` to restore the context acquired through `apm.GetContext` in another thread, process or execution flow.

Syntax

```
apm.AttachContext(_contextid, _token);
```

Parameters:

- `_contextid`: The current context or `null`. If you attach to a context within a previously created context using `AttachContext`, pass the existing `contextid` as an input parameter. To start a new context pass `null` as the `contextid` to get a new `contextid` as a return value from the `AttachContext` function.
- `_token`: The context token which you want to attach to. You get such a context token by calling `apm.GetContext`.

Return Value:

- If the API is active this function returns a new *context-id* if the `_contextid` parameter was `null`, otherwise `_contextid` will be returned.

Remarks:

- See 1.7.1 “*Passing Context*”,
- See 5.4.3 “*Method GetContext (JavaScript)*”

Usage Example

```
var contextid = apm.AttachContext(null, token);  
//proceed with application logic and fire events  
apm.ReleaseContext(contextid);
```

5.4.5 Method GetSyncMark (JavaScript)

Call `apm.GetSyncMark` to get a synchronization handle that can be passed to another thread or process to synchronize control flow.

Syntax

```
apm.GetSyncMark(_contextid);
```

Parameters:

- `_contextid`: This is the context for which you want to get a sync-mark.

Return Value:

- The return value is a *Base64-encoded string* which represents the *token*, or `null` if the API is inactive.

Remarks:

- See 1.7.2 “*Synchronizing Timeline with SyncMarks*”
- See 5.4.6 “*Method SetSyncMark (JavaScript)*”

Usage Example

```
var contextid = apm.CreateContext(null, "Test");  
var token = apm.GetSyncMark(contextid);
```

5.4.6 Method SetSyncMark (JavaScript)

Call `apm.SetSyncMark` to pass a synchronization handle you got from `apm.GetSyncMark` for synchronizing the sequence of events.

Syntax

```
apm.SetSyncMark(_contextid, _token);
```

Parameters:

- `_contextid`: This is the context for which you want to set a sync-mark.
- `_token`: The sync-mark token you got from `GetSyncMark` form another thread/process.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Remarks:

- See 1.7.2 “Synchronizing Timeline with SyncMarks
- See 5.4.5 “Method `GetSyncMark (JavaScript)`”

```

Usage Example

// registration,...
var context = apm.CreateContext(null, "Test");
// set the sync-mark we got from the web service (if any)
var token = document.getElementById('apmcontext').value; //e.g.: passed
in an hidden field
if (token != "") {
    apm.SetSyncMark(context, token);
}

module.Event(context, g_idLoaded, apm.LEVEL_DETAIL, apm.FLAG_NONE, "page
loaded");
//...
apm.ReleaseContext(context);

```

5.5 Event Functions (JavaScript)

5.5.1 Method Event (JavaScript)

Call `Event` to log events with any number of parameters.

```

Syntax

<module-instance>.Event(_contextid, _id, _level, _flags, [params...]);

```

Parameters:

- `_contextid`: This is the context in which the event happens and is to be logged.
- `_id`: id of the event being processed (should have been registered with `RegisterEvent` – see 5.3.3 “Method `RegisterEvent (JavaScript)`”).
- `_level`: event detail level for filtering. For the list of available log levels see chapter 5.1.3 “Log Level (JavaScript)”.
- `_flags`: flags to mark events with Enter-, Leave- and/or Wait-semantic. More than one flags can be added together with a plus (+). For the list of available flags see chapter 5.1.2 “Flags (JavaScript)”.
- `params...`: You can specify any number of parameters after the `_flags` parameter. `null` parameters are also allowed - even if they are in between normal parameters (`null` parameters are replaced by empty string parameters if needed).
Note: do not specify objects as parameters!

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Remarks:

- See 5.3.3 “*Method RegisterEvent (JavaScript)*”, 5.1.4 “*Predefined Events (JavaScript)*”

Usage Example

```
var module = apm.RegisterModule("AJAX Request");
var context = apm.CreateContext(null, "filter1");
module.Event(context, 7, apm.LEVEL_DEBUG, apm.FLAG_NONE, "param1", null,
"param3", 4);
apm.ReleaseContext(context);
```

5.5.2 Method SendXMLHttpRequest (JavaScript)

Call `apm.SendXMLHttpRequest` to do a fully instrumented *XMLHttpRequest*.

Syntax

```
apm.SendXMLHttpRequest(request, async, value, callback, context);
```

Parameters:

- `request`: The *XMLHttpRequest* object.
- `async`: Set this to `true` if you want to do an asynchronous request.
- `value`: This is the data sent with the request.
- `callback`: This callback is executed on every `readystatechange` (it does not apply for synchronous requests).
- `context`: This is your current context in which the request is being sent.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

```
apmCheckServices = function() {
    var request = null;
    if (window.XMLHttpRequest) {
        request = new XMLHttpRequest();
    } else if (window.ActiveXObject) {
        request = new ActiveXObject("Microsoft.XMLHTTP");
    } else {
        request = new XMLHttpRequest();
    }
    if (request == null) return;
    var context = apm.CreateContext(null, "AJAX Request");
    var token = apm.GetContext(context);
    token = escape(token);
    //the '+' character is valid in URL's and in Base64-encoded strings,
    //however we don't want it to be replaced by a ' ' on the server side
```

```

token = token.replace(/\+/g, "%2B");
module.Event(context, 3, apm.LEVEL_NORMAL, apm.FLAG_ENTER);
request.open("GET", "./AJAXHandler.ashx?apmcontext=" + token, true);

apm.SendXMLHttpRequest(request, true, null, function(xmlhttp,
context) {

    if (xmlhttp.readyState == 4) {

        try {
            var json_obj = eval('(' + xmlhttp.responseText + ')');
            module.Event(context, 4, apm.LEVEL_NORMAL, apm.FLAG_NONE,
"stockService: " + json_obj.stock);
            updateStatus('stockService', json_obj.stock);
            module.Event(context, 4, apm.LEVEL_NORMAL, apm.FLAG_NONE,
"repositoryService: " + json_obj.repository);
            updateStatus('repositoryService', json_obj.repository);
        } catch (e) {
            module.Event(context, 4, apm.LEVEL_NORMAL, apm.FLAG_NONE,
"Exception(" + e.name + "): " + e.description);
        }

    }

}, context);

module.Event(context, 3, apm.LEVEL_NORMAL, apm.FLAG_LEAVE);
apm.ReleaseContext(context);
}

```

5.6 Fabasoft app.telemetry Button (JavaScript)

5.6.1 Method Report (JavaScript)

Call `apm.Report` to create a new feedback report.

The filter value will be matched to the description using the registered filter values. Use the textual description of the feedback entered by the user or generated by the application to identify the report session later again.

Syntax

```
apm.Report(_contextid, _filter, _reportkey, _description);
```

Parameters:

- `_contextid`: This is the context in which the report is generated.
- `_filter`: The raw filter value.
- `_reportkey`: A key value may be generated by the calling application to associate further descriptions to a feedback. If empty, a new feedback report will be generated on each call.
- `_description`: Application generated or entered by the user. The maximum length of the description is **32 768** Bytes. (Prior to Fabasoft app.telemetry 2010 Fall Release (5.3) this parameter was limited to 256 Bytes.)

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

```
var module = apm.RegisterModule("User Reaction");
var context = apm.CreateContext(null, "filter1");
module.Event(context, 7, apm.LEVEL_DEBUG, apm.FLAG_ENTER+apm.FLAG_WAIT);
alert("Press Ok to continue");
module.Event(context, 7, apm.LEVEL_DEBUG, apm.FLAG_LEAVE+apm.FLAG_WAIT);
var repkey = apm.utils.Encode64(apm.utils.CreateContextToken());
apm.Report(context, "filter1", repkey, "Application has been waiting for
user input");
apm.ReportValue(context, repkey, "username", "John Doe");
apm.ReleaseContext(context);
```

5.6.2 Method ReportValue (JavaScript)

Call `apm.ReportValue` to add a key/value pair to an existing report.

Syntax

```
apm.ReportValue(_contextid, _reportkey, _key, _value);
```

Parameters:

- `_contextid`: This is the context in which the report is generated.
- `_reportkey`: match the reportkey of the `Report` function to associate the value with the report session.
- `_key`: A key describes the meaning of the value. Only one value can be associated to a key in one report session.
- `_value`: Textual value (max. 32 kBytes).

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

See 5.6.1 „*Method Report (JavaScript)*“

5.6.3 Method ReportContent (JavaScript)

Call `apm.ReportContent` to add content to an existing report.

Syntax

```
apm.ReportContent(_reportkey, _filename, _value, _encoding, _mimetype);
```

Parameters:

- `_reportkey`: match the reportkey of the `Report` function to associate the content with the report session.

- `_filename`: A filename describing the content of the file. (max. 256 Bytes) – this is the name of the file in the reported session with which the data is persisted.
- `_value`: This is the content – a string or byte-array to attach to the report.
- `_encoding` (optional): The encoding type of the value content. Supported encoding types are:
 - "plaintext" (=default: if missing or null): string value will be written directly into the target file.
 - "base64": the passed content `_value` must be *Base64-encoded* and will be decoded as *Base64-value* on the server for writing into the target file. This encoding allows you to attach binary data, images or similar to the report session.
- `_mimeType` (optional): The MIME-type helps to identify the uploaded file content. You can provide any valid mime type string:
 - "text/plain" (=default: if missing or null)
 - "image/png"
 - "application/octet-stream"
 - etc.

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Usage Example

```
var module = apm.RegisterModule("User Reaction");
var context = apm.CreateContext(null, "filter1");

module.Event(context, 7, apm.LEVEL_DEBUG, apm.FLAG_ENTER+apm.FLAG_WAIT);
alert("Press Ok to continue");
module.Event(context, 7, apm.LEVEL_DEBUG, apm.FLAG_LEAVE+apm.FLAG_WAIT);

var reportkey = apm.utils.Encode64(apm.utils.CreateContextToken());

apm.Report(context, "filter1", reportkey, "Application has been waiting
for user input");

apm.ReportValue(context, reportkey, "username", "John Doe");

apm.ReportContent(reportkey, "page.html",
document.documentElement.outerHTML);

apm.ReportContent(reportkey, "screenshot.png", base64encodedImageContent,
"base64", "image/png");

apm.ReleaseContext(context);
```

Remarks:

To allow applications to post random content, Fabasoft app.telemetry WebAPI supports posting content directly to the `softwaretelemetryweb.dll/so`. Provide the `reportkey` and the `filename` as URL-parameters after the `"?ReportContent"` tag and the send the `value` as POST-data content.

Usage Example – ReportContent POST

```
var request = new XMLHttpRequest();

var url = apm.env.url + "?ReportContent";
url += "&reportkey=" + reportkey;
url += "&filename=" + _filename;

request.open("POST", url, true);
```

```
request.send(_value);
```

5.6.4 Method ReportDialog (JavaScript)

The JavaScript API provides a full-featured implementation of a report dialog to ask the user for feedback which is sent with the other report data. When used with modern web browsers also a web-based HTML5 browser screenshot is available.



5.6.4.1 Syntax and Usage

Call `apm.ReportDialog` to show the end user a feedback dialog which will invoke the `apm.Report` call with the description entered by the user and if defined it will append additional metadata information and files to the same report session.

Syntax

```
apm.ReportDialog(_contextid, _filter, _reportkey, _description,  
_parentNode, _metadata, _formOptions);
```

Parameters:

- `_contextid` (optional): This is the context in which the report dialog is opened by the user (e.g. context of user button click). If you do not have an active context pass "null" and the API will create the required context internally. This context is released after the dialog is created and displayed!
- `_filter` (required): The raw filter value.
- `_reportkey` (required): A key value (string) must be generated by the calling application to associate further descriptions to a feedback (as unique value for every generated report). The key value can be used to attach further metadata/attachments.

- `_description` (optional): Optionally a predefined description string may be passed to this function to provide a start-up text for the description input text field presented to the user within the feedback dialog – the user can change this text. If empty ("") the user will see an empty input text field in the dialog where he can input his own feedback text.
- `_parentNode` (optional): This is the parent DOM-Node to which the created dialog is added, if you do not specify this parameter it defaults to `window.document.getElementsByTagName('BODY')[0]`.
- `_metadata` (optional): The metadata object is an optional parameter to define additional metadata to display in the report dialog and attach to report session. The metadata object has the following format:

`_metadata` object Syntax/Example

```
function previewCallback(filename, fileObj) {
    // open preview window
}

function getContentCallback(filename, fileObj) {
    // return base64-encoded file content as string
}

var _metadata = {
    fields: [    // custom editable fields (with label and input-control)
                // shown above feedback textbox

        {
            type: "text",           // = default
            name: "email",         // field name
            label: "E-Mail Address", // field label (optional)
                                    // ... if not set, name is used as label
            value: "test.user@mydomain.com", // preset value
                                    // (initially filled into the text box)
            validate: function(name, value) { // validate function
                // that must return true on OK
                // or a text that is displayed otherwise (if invalid)
                if (value && value.length > 10) {
                    return true;
                } else {
                    return "Value is invalid - shorter than 10 chars!";
                }
            },
            html5type: "email",     // optional set the html5 input type
                                    // (for better handling on tablets)
            layout: "two-column"    // optional (default if not defined
                                    // is one-column with 2 rows)
        },

        {
            type: "checkbox",
            label: "My Checkbox",
            name: "check1",
            checked: true           // preselection
        },

        {
            type: "select",         // combo box
            label: "My Combo", name: "combo1",
            options: {
```

```

        "val_1": "Value 1",
        "val_2": "Value 2",
        "val_3": "Value 3"
    },
    value: "val_2"          // preselection
},
{
    type: "rating",        // radio-button rating control
    label: "Recommend", name: "rate2",
    count: 5,              // number of radio buttons for rating
    leftHint: "bad",
    rightHint: "good",    // optional hint text above radio buttons
    radioLabels: ["--", "-", "o", "+", "++"], // radio button labels
                                // (below) can be customized (default: 0..count-1)
    value: 2,              // initial selection
    layout: "two-column"  // if not two-column, then a single-column
                                // layout with 2 rows is used
},
{
    type: "property",
    label: "Readonly Property",
    name: "property1",
    value: "value_1"
},
{ type: "hr" } // Horizontal Line
],
files: [ // custom files/contents to be uploaded with session
    {
        filename: "my-screenshot1.jpg",
        checked: true, // default state of checkbox
        name: "screenshot", // internal key to set id for checkbox HTML-
            // tag ("apm-chk-file-" + id) ... valid chars: [-A-Za-z0-9_]
        label: "Include Screenshot", // label for list entry
        previewLabel: "Preview...", // label for preview button
            // (if "" -> no preview button/link)
        previewCallback: previewCallback, // callback to view file content
            // (if null -> no button)
        getContent: getContentCallback, // callback to get file content
(base64-encoded)
        mimeType: "image/jpeg" // mime-type of file content
    },
    {
        filename: "my-system-information.txt",
        checked: true,
        name: "softwareinfo",
        label: "Include Software Repository/Registry",
        previewLabel: "Preview...",
        previewCallback: previewCallback,
        getContent: getContentCallback,
        mimeType: "text/plain"
    },
],
infos: [ // list of key-value pairs for additional text
information

```

```

    {
      name: "user",          // name of attribute (sent to server)
      label: "Username",    // optional: display string for GUI
                          // (if not set the name is displayed)
      value: "Test User"    // value of attribute (sent to server)
    },
    {name: "E-Mail", value: "test.user@mydomain.com"},
    {name: "version", label: "Client-Version", value: "1.2.3.4"}
  ]
};
apm.ReportDialog(null, _filter, _reportkey, _description, _parentNode,
_metadata);

```

- **_formOptions (optional):** Since version 2013 Fall Release this optional parameter can be used to pass additional parameters.
 - **formid:** to load a designed on-premise form via the WebAPI. This will prevent the default SDK dialog from being shown and will instead load the form with the given ID. Format: `_formOptions = { formid: "<FORMnnnnn>" }`
 - **language:** to load a specific language translation of a designed on-premise form. If not defined the language of the HTML-page where the dialog is embedded will be used (`document.documentElement.lang`). If no form translation for the desired language can be found the default dialog without text translations will be loaded. Format: `_formOptions = { language: "<xy>" }`

_formOptions object Syntax/Example

```

var _formOptions = {
  formid: "FORM12345",
  language: "de"
};
apm.ReportDialog(null, _filter, _reportkey, _description, _parentNode,
_metadata, _formOptions);

```

Return Value:

This function does not return any value.

Remarks:

- Calling this dialog when the API is disconnected results in an alert with the message stored in `apm.env.report.reportingunavailable`, you can call `apm.IsConnected()` to check if this will happen.
- During the lifetime of the dialog all `iframe`, `object`, and `embed` tags are set to `visibility: hidden`, after closing the dialog all changed elements are set back to their original visibility value.

5.6.4.2 Customizing Report Dialog

The application developer can customize the texts used in the dialog and optionally can define the path where the image file resources are located.

To customize the dialog settings just overwrite the default values in the `apm.env.report` API variables:

Name (<code>apm.env.report. ...</code>)	Default Value	Description
<code>dialogtitle</code>	"Application Feedback"	Title displayed at the top of the dialog (heading)
<code>dialogpoweredby</code>	"powered by"	Powered by... text above logo
<code>poweredByLogo</code>	<empty>	optionally set a custom <code>poweredBy</code> logo – keep empty to use the default <code>app.telemetry</code> logo (will be set as <code>img-src</code> attribute)
<code>poweredByLogoLink</code>	<empty>	optionally define a custom link target for the powered-by logo (set as <code>a-href</code> attribute) – keep empty to use the default URL (http://www.apptelemetry.com)
<code>hidePoweredBy</code>	false	could be set to <code>true</code> to fully hide the powered-by logo and text
<code>hideBackgroundImage</code>	false	could be set to <code>true</code> to hide the background image tree to save some space on the left
<code>enableLogoLinkToHomepage</code>	true	if <code>true</code> the Logo represents a hyperlink to www.apptelemetry.com otherwise there will be no link but only the logo
<code>dialogtext</code>	"Let us know your feedback:"	Default label text for main feedback input box (shown above textarea).
<code>dialogtextminlength</code>	0	Minimum number of characters the user has to enter to be able to submit the feedback (if not fulfilled the <code>dialogtexttooshort-text</code> is displayed).
<code>dialogtextmaxlength</code>	1000	Maximum number of characters the user can enter in the text-field (<code>textarea</code> limited with <code>maxlength-property</code>) - if set to 0 the length is not limited (<code>maxlength-property</code> not set)
<code>dialogtexttooshort</code>	"The feedback you entered is too short."	Displayed error text when user tried to send the feedback but did not enter enough text (characters) into the <code>textarea</code> .
<code>dialogssubmittext</code>	"Send"	Label text for send/submit button.
<code>dialogcanceltooltip</code>	"Cancel"	Label text for cancel/close button.
<code>closeonescape</code>	true	If <code>true</code> the dialog will be closed (cancelled) on pressing the escape key.

reportingunavailable	"The feedback functionality is currently unavailable."	Text shown when feedback functionality is not available (base URL not configured correctly or webAPI not reachable).
imagepath (ignored)	null	The imagepath parameter is not used any longer. Images (referenced from apmdialog.css) are loaded directly from the WebAPI
scripting	true	This setting allows you to disable any scripting field functions possibly used in additional form fields.

Additional Customization Variables (for providing metadata content):

In order to use the automatic *screenshot/softwareinfo* integration of the Fabasoft web browser plugin the following conditions must be fulfilled:

- Fabasoft web browser plugin is installed on every client machine using the feedback dialog
- The JavaScript part of this Fabasoft plugin (`fscplugin.js`) is included and loaded before the `softwaretelemetry.js`.
- Your server location is trusted for Fabasoft plugin usage in the registry of every client using the feedback dialog: `HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Fabasoft\WebClient\TrustedSites ...` with a „String“-key containing the application server URL as name and the value “1” as value. (E.g.: `http://server.mydomain.com = 1`)

Otherwise you can provide your own file attachments within the metadata files list including the callback functions for getting the content and previewing the file.

- `apm.env.report.screenshot = {enabled: true, label: 'Include Screenshot', previewlabel: 'Preview...'} ... to customize the Plugin-based screenshot content attachment`
- `apm.env.report.softwareinfo = {enabled: true, label: 'Include Software Repository/Registry', previewlabel: 'Preview...'} ... to customize the Plugin-based screenshot content attachment`
- `apm.env.report.displaymetadata = true; ... set this option to false to hide additional info key-value pairs attached to the report session (information is only hidden but sent with report)`
- `apm.env.report.metadatatitle = 'Your feedback will include the following information:' ... section title label for additional info key-value pairs`
- `apm.env.report.filestitle = 'You can attach the following files to your feedback:' ... section title label for additional attached files (and screenshot/softwareinfo attachments)`

Application Feedback powered by **Fabasoft** app.telemetry

E-Mail
test.user@mydomain.com

Let us know your feedback:

You can attach the following files to your feedback:
 Include Screenshot Preview
 Include Software Repository/Registry

Your feedback will include the following information:

Username	Test User
e-Mail	test.user@mydomain.com
Client-Version	1.2.3.4
Current Time	Wed Sep 21 2011 12:15:13 GMT+0200

Copyright © app.telemetry GmbH, Linz, Austria, 2007-2011. Send Feedback

Available event callbacks: (default they are not defined - null)

- `apm.env.report.onopen = function() { ... }`
 - The `onopen`-callback is invoked after the dialog has been created and inserted into the DOM, but before the `iframe`, `object` and `embed` elements are hidden.
- `apm.env.report.onscancel = function(data) { ... }`
 - The `onscancel`-callback is invoked when the user cancels the feedback dialog with the `close/cancel` button.
 - If the assigned callback function returns `false` the dialog will not be canceled/closed. In normal cases the function should return `true`.
 - The data argument passed to the `onscancel` callback is the `apm.env.report.data` variable which can be read - but should not be changed here - changes made to the `description` property will be overwritten when the user presses OK (in case the `onscancel`-callback returns `false` and the user presses OK afterwards).
- `apm.env.report.onsubmit = function(data) { ... }`
 - The `onsubmit`-callback is invoked when the user presses the `submit/OK` button in the feedback dialog.
 - If the assigned callback function returns `false` the dialog will not be submitted (no report sent) and will stay open. In normal cases the function should return `true`. You can use this callback to validate the input and inform the user about what he missed to enter (min text-length, E-Mail address, whatever)
 - The data argument passed to the `onsubmit` callback is the `apm.env.report.data` variable which can be read and also modified, changes to the `description` property are not reflected in

the input element the user sees and are overwritten the next time the user presses submit (if you returned false to keep the dialog open before).

- `apm.env.report.onclose = function() { ... }`
 - the `onclose`-callback is invoked after the dialog has been removed from the DOM, the `iframe`, `object` and `embed` elements are already set to their original visibility values.
- The `apm.env.report.data` object:

Data Structure (`apm.env.report.data`)

```
apm.env.report.data = { contextid: _contextid, filter: _filter, key:
_key, description: user_feedback }
```

- The `contextid`, `filter` and `key` values have already been assigned with the arguments passed by the initial call of `apm.ReportDialog(...)`
- The `description` field contains the value the user entered in the text input field inside the dialog
- e.g: the developer can use the `oncancel/onsubmit`-callback to get the value the user entered in the feedback dialog and use it in his own application logic.

Special parameter access:

- `env.report.dialognode`: this variable stores the DOM-node (DIV) used to display the feedback dialog.

Internal methods to control the dialog (should only be used in exceptional cases):

- `apm.utils.createReportDialog()` ... create and show dialog (is called by `ReportDialog` main function)
- `apm.utils.cancelReportDialog()` ... same as user cancels dialog (Close/X)
- `apm.utils.removeReportDialog()` ... remove dialog DIV (is called by `cancelReportDialog` and `submitReportDialog`)
- `apm.utils.submitReportDialog()` ... same as user presses submit/OK

5.6.4.3 Customizing Report Dialog Screenshot/Preview

Since Winter Release 2012 the `app.telemetry` feedback dialog supports an HTML5 screenshot to be taken and submitted via the feedback dialog without any browser plugin/addon. This feature is supported in all modern web browsers which support the HTML5-canvas element native.

To customize if the HTML5 screenshot should be enabled for your website and to customize the display texts used for the HTML5 screenshot attachment inside the feedback dialog use the following properties of the `apm.env.report` data object:

Name (<code>apm.env.report. ...</code>)	Default Value	Description
<code>enableHTML5Screenshot</code>	<code>true</code>	Enable (<code>true</code>) / disable (<code>false</code>) support and automatic rendering of HTML5 screenshot on opening the feedback dialog
<code>HTML5ScreenshotPreview</code>	<code>"Preview"</code>	display label for preview screenshot link
<code>HTML5ScreenshotLoading</code>	<code>"loading..."</code>	display label for preview screenshot link during loading/rendering of screenshot

HTML5ScreenshotLabel	"Web Browser Screenshot"	display label for HTML5 screenshot file attachment listing
HTML5ScreenshotPreviewUnavailable	"N/A"	display label for preview screenshot link if no screenshot is available or loading/rendering failed
HTML5ScreenshotClosePreviewTitle	"Close"	Button label for close button for preview window.
HTML5ScreenshotLoadingTimeout	30000	timeout (in msec) after which the loading/rendering of the HTML5 screenshot will be cancelled

Since version 2013 Summer Release the screenshot preview was redesigned and improved supporting the following new features:

- **Crop/cut** screenshot to desired size (especially to hide other application windows captured with the native Fabasoft plugin screenshot)
- **Mark** screenshot: mark interesting/important parts in the screenshot with a colored (red) rectangle
- **Black out**: hide parts you don't want to transmit with your feedback from the screenshot by painting those areas with black filled rectangles

These new features ...

- require HTML5-support in the web browser (only modern browsers like Chrome, Firefox or IE9+ are supported)
- work for captured HTML5-screenshots of any web page and for native Fabasoft plugin screenshots

The screenshot shows the 'Preview' interface for a screenshot of the 'Fabasoft app.telemetry Dashboard'. At the top, there are three buttons: 'Crop', 'Mark', and 'Black out'. Below these is a navigation bar with icons for 'Wizards', 'Dashboard', 'Status', 'Agents', 'Telemetry', 'Feedbacks', 'Reports', and 'Edit'. The main content area is divided into four panels:

- Request Duration Statistics (Details):** A pie chart showing the distribution of request durations. The largest slice is '< 0.2 seconds' at 66%.
- app.telemetry End-2-End: Average Request Duration (ms):** A line graph showing average request duration over time. A red box highlights a peak around 14:00.
- Request Duration Statistics (Count) - with Filter < 1sec:** A bar chart showing the count of requests for different duration ranges. The highest count is for '< 0.5 seconds' with 428 requests.
- % Processor Time (app.telemetry Server):** A gauge showing the percentage of processor time used by the server. The current value is 3.030%.

At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel' and 'OK' buttons.

In order to customize the label and button texts of the new screenshot preview dialog use the following configuration parameters of the `apm.env.report` data object:

Name (<code>apm.env.report. ...</code>)	Default Value	Description
<code>screenshotPreviewTitle</code>	"Preview"	Displayed top title for the screenshot preview dialog.
<code>screenshotPreviewHelpText</code>	"Select your desired screenshot part ..."	This is the help text displayed in the preview dialog to explain the crop/mark features and give the user other hints for using this preview dialog.
<code>screenshotPreviewCropButtonLabel</code>	"Crop"	Button label for the "cut/crop" feature.
<code>screenshotPreviewMarkButtonLabel</code>	"Mark"	Button label for the "mark" feature.
<code>screenshotPreviewBlackoutButtonLabel</code>	"Black out"	Button label for the "black out" feature.
<code>screenshotPreviewCancelButtonLabel</code>	"Cancel"	Button label for the "cancel/close" preview dialog.
<code>screenshotPreviewOkButtonLabel</code>	"OK"	Button label for the "ok/apply" to accept modifications and close preview dialog.

5.6.4.4 Using Report Dialog Example

```

Usage Example
...
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="apmdialog.css"/>
<script type="text/javascript" src="softwaretelemetry.js"></script>
<script type="text/javascript" src="apmdialog.js"></script>
...
<script language="javascript">
  function sendFeedbackFunction() {
    apm.env.report.dialogtitle = "Report Your Problems";

    apm.env.report.onscancel = function() {
      console.log("onscancel callback called");
      return true;
    };

    apm.env.report.onsubmit = function(data) {
      console.log("onsubmit callback called");
      console.log(["user sends feedback: ", data]);
      return true;
    };

    var metadata = {
      fields: [
        { name: "email", label: "E-Mail Address", value:
"user@mydomain.com",

```

```

        validate: function(name, value) {
            if (value && value.length > 10) { return true; }
            else { return "Value invalid - shorter than 10 chars!"; }
        }
    },
    files: [
        {
            filename: "test-screenshot.png",
            checked: true,
            name: "screenshot",
            label: "Application Screenshot",
            previewLabel: "Preview...",
            previewCallback: previewCallback,
            getContent: getImageContentCallback,
            mimeType: "image/png"
        },
        {
            filename: "test-system-information.txt",
            checked: false,
            name: "softwareinfo",
            label: "Application Software Info",
            previewLabel: "Long Preview Text...",
            previewCallback: previewCallback,
            getContent: getTextContentCallback,
            mimeType: "text/plain"
        }
    ],
    infos: [
        {name: "Username", value: "Test User (domain\\user.name)"},
        {name: "e-Mail", value: "test.user@mydomain.com"},
        {name: "Client-Version", value: "1.2.3.4"},
    ]
};

apm.ReportDialog(null, "myfilter", "myReportKey",
    "description passed via API call", null, metadata);

return false;
}
</script>

<!-- display a feedback button with the Fabasoft app.telemetry logo
provided via stylesheet classes -->
<a href="#" title="Feedback" onclick="sendFeedbackFunction();" >
    <span class="apm-feedback-icon apm-ic-logo20"></span>
</a>

```

5.7 Status Functions (JavaScript)

5.7.1 Method HasActiveContext (JavaScript)

Call `apm.HasActiveContext` to test, if a software-telemetry session is active for some logging level. This information should be used to avoid costly operations preparing parameters for events that are currently not logged.

Syntax

```
apm.HasActiveContext(_contextid, level);
```

Parameters:

- `_contextid`: This is the context for which you want to know if the event will be logged.
- `level`: The event level of the event you prepare parameters for.

Return Value:

- The return value is `true` if the event will be logged.

Usage Example

```
var context = apm.CreateContext("filter value");  
// application logic  
if (apm.HasActiveContext(context, apm.LEVEL_DEBUG) {  
    // prepare parameters, set events,...  
}  
apm.ReleaseContext(context);
```

5.7.2 Method IsConnected (JavaScript)

Call `apm.IsConnected` to test, if the application has successfully registered to a Fabasoft app.telemetry agent/WebAPI.

Syntax

```
apm.IsConnected();
```

Parameters:

This function does not take any arguments.

Return Value:

- This function returns `true` if the communication to the configured Web-API web service is successful.

Remarks:

- A call to this function does not result in an *XMLHttpRequest* to the web service; instead it returns the result of past communications, depending on when you call this function you may need to trigger a synchronous flush before.
- You can check if the API is active by checking `apm.env.active`. See 5.1.5 “*Environment Configuration (JavaScript)*” for details.

- Please note that versions prior to Fabasoft app.telemetry 2010 Fall Release (5.3) always returned false.

Usage Example

```
apm.RegisterApplication("Fabasoft app.telemetry", "", "Client", "");
apm.Flush(true); // a synchronous flush to make sure at least one request
was done
if (apm.IsConnected()) {
    console.log("APM Software-Telemetry connected");
}
```

6 Android API Reference

Since version 2013 Winter Release the Fabasoft app.telemetry SDK was extended to also support for mobile devices. In this case Java apps for Android can be instrumented using the Fabasoft app.telemetry SDK.

This SDK for Android is very similar to the basic Java SDK (see 4 “*Java API Reference*”) with 2 exceptions:

1. The **data transport is HTTP-based**. Instead of a shared-memory data communication with the app.telemetry agent as done by the native Java library, the mobile SDK uses HTTP-network calls to send and receive data to the WebAPI (which forwards the data to the agent).
2. Most **API-methods require a thread-token** to be passed as additional parameter.

Additionally this mobile SDK provides a helper function to a screenshot from the device screen that could be sent with your feedback: `APM.createScreenshot()`.

6.1 Prerequisites for Instrumenting Android Java Apps

In order to use the Fabasoft app.telemetry SDK for mobile devices (Android) you will need an installation of Fabasoft app.telemetry (Server, Agent + WebAPI) and ensure that the WebAPI web service is reachable from your mobile device by checking the WebAPI status page of your installation (http://<your_server>/web.telemetry). This installation will receive the telemetry data and will be used to configure the infrastructure (agent, log pools, etc.).

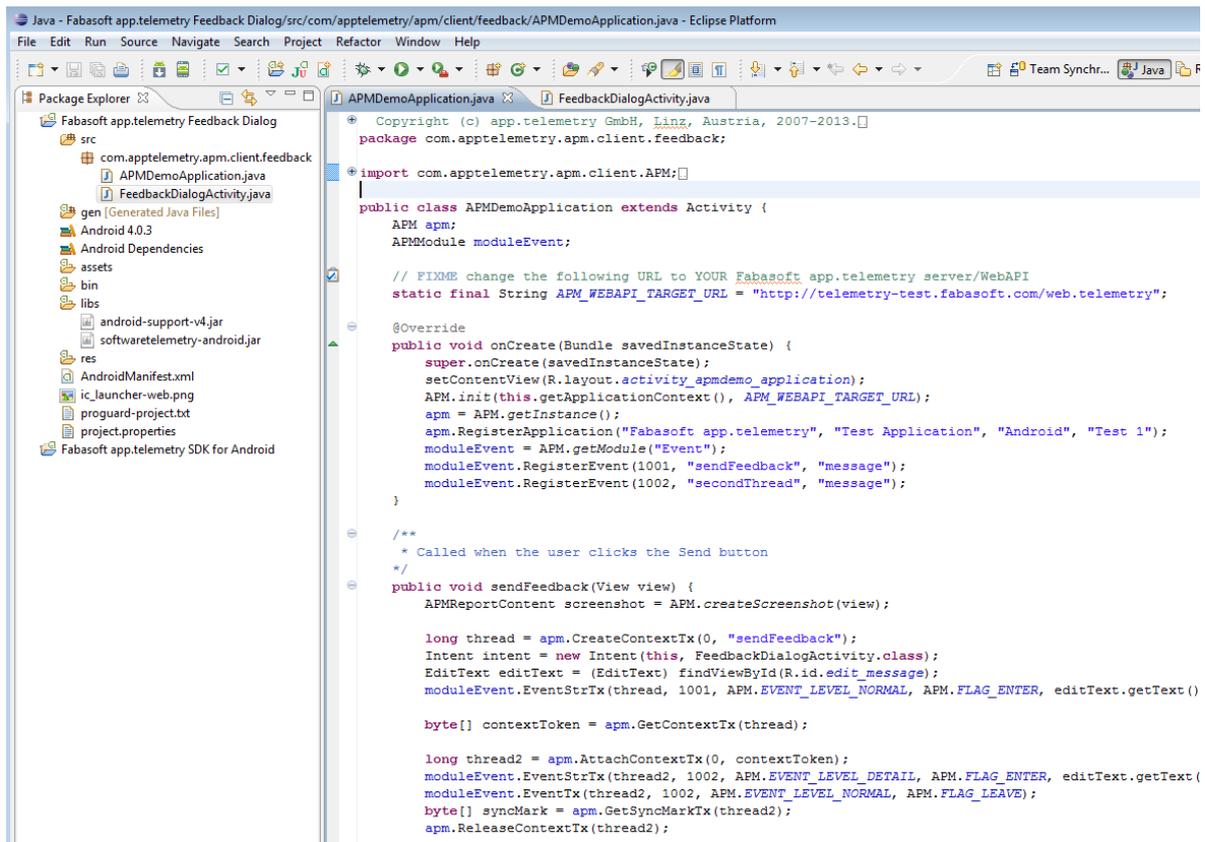
Before starting to develop anything for your mobile device, you will need a development environment for Android and all device drivers to communicate with your device.

You should install and configure an Eclipse IDE for Android development including the Android SDK, Android Development Tools, AVD Manager, etc.

6.2 Configuration for Android Java Apps

The next required step is to include the Fabasoft app.telemetry SDK library for Android (`softwaretelemetry-android.jar`) as additional library into your project. This library is delivered with the app.telemetry installation media in the “Developer\Java” folder. You should also attach the *JavaDoc* archive (`softwaretelemetry-android-doc.zip`) to the library. For more details see chapter 4.1 “*Configure Eclipse for Java Project*”.

We recommend you to try our sample project before instrumenting your own complex app. Just open the Eclipse sample project located in the folder “Developer\Samples\Android-Feedback-Dialog” of the Fabasoft app.telemetry installation media and browse through the project, inspect the referenced libraries and look through the sample code.



6.3 Instrumenting Android Java Apps

The technical background for instrumenting any Java-based application is already described in chapter 4 “*Java API Reference*”.

In order to init the SDK for your mobile app you need to pass the Android app “*Context*” and the target URL of your app.telemetry WebAPI instance.

Syntax

```

static final String WEBAPI_URL = "http://<your server/web.telemetry";
APM.init(this.getApplicationContext(), WEBAPI_URL);
APM apm = APM.getInstance();
apm.RegisterApplication("Fabasoft app.telemetry", "Test Application",
"Android", "Test 1");

```

The differences about how to use this API for an Android-based Java application can be obtained from the sample project.

Usage Example (APMDemoApplication.java)

```

package com.apptelemetry.apm.client.feedback;

import com.apptelemetry.apm.client.APM;
import com.apptelemetry.apm.client.APModule;
import com.apptelemetry.apm.client.APMReportContent;
import android.os.Bundle;

```

```

import android.view.View;
import android.widget.EditText;
import android.app.Activity;
import android.content.Intent;

public class APMDemoApplication extends Activity {
    APM apm;
    APModule moduleEvent;

    //change the following URL to YOUR app.telemetry server/WebAPI
    //it is the URL where the telemetry data and the feedback is sent to
    static final String WEBAPI_URL = "http://<server>/web.telemetry";

    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_apmdemo_application);
        APM.init(this.getApplicationContext(), WEBAPI_URL);
        apm = APM.getInstance();
        apm.RegisterApplication("Fabasoft app.telemetry", "Test
Application", "Android", "Test 1");
        moduleEvent = APM.getModule("Event");
        moduleEvent.RegisterEvent(1001, "sendFeedback", "message");
        moduleEvent.RegisterEvent(1002, "secondThread", "message");
    }

    /** Called when the user clicks the Send button */
    public void sendFeedback(View view) {
        APMReportContent screenshot = APM.createScreenshot(view);
        long thread = apm.CreateContextTx(0, "sendFeedback");
        Intent intent = new Intent(this, FeedbackDialogActivity.class);
        EditText editText = (EditText) findViewById(R.id.edit_message);
        moduleEvent.EventStrTx(thread, 1001, APM.EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL,
APM.FLAG_ENTER, editText.getText().toString());

        byte[] contextToken = apm.GetContextTx(thread);

        long thread2 = apm.AttachContextTx(0, contextToken);
        moduleEvent.EventStrTx(thread2, 1002, APM.EVENT_LEVEL_DETAIL,
APM.FLAG_ENTER, editText.getText().toString());
        moduleEvent.EventTx(thread2, 1002, APM.EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL,
APM.FLAG_LEAVE);
        byte[] syncMark = apm.GetSyncMarkTx(thread2);
        apm.ReleaseContextTx(thread2);

        apm.SetSyncMarkTx(thread, syncMark);
        String message = editText.getText().toString();
        intent.putExtra(FeedbackDialogActivity.EXTRA_SCREENSHOT,
screenshot);
        intent.putExtra(FeedbackDialogActivity.EXTRA_TOPIC, message);
        startActivity(intent);

        moduleEvent.EventTx(thread, 1001, APM.EVENT_LEVEL_NORMAL,
APM.FLAG_LEAVE);

        apm.ReleaseContextTx(thread);
    }
}

```

7 iOS API Reference

Since version 2013 Winter Release the Fabasoft app.telemetry SDK was extended to also support for mobile devices. In this case Apple iOS apps written in Objective-C can be instrumented using the Fabasoft app.telemetry SDK.

This SDK for iOS is technically very similar to the Android Java SDK (see 6 “*Android API Reference*”) except the language (of course the iOS API is written in Objective-C).

7.1 Prerequisites for Instrumenting iOS Apps

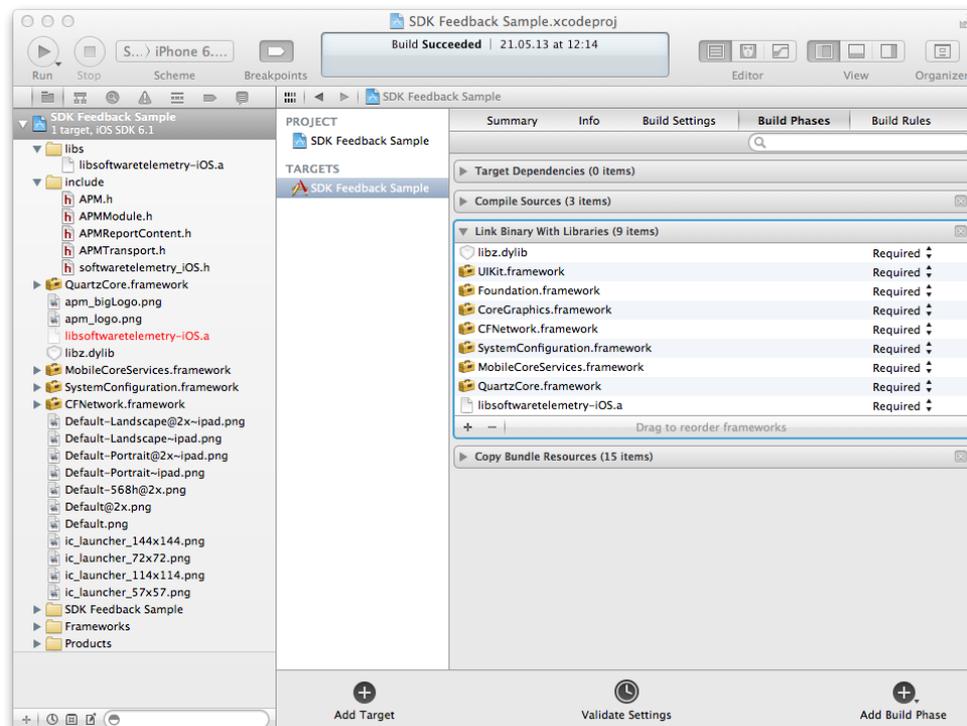
In order to use the Fabasoft app.telemetry SDK for mobile devices (iOS) you will need an installation of Fabasoft app.telemetry (Server, Agent + WebAPI) and ensure that the WebAPI web service is reachable from your mobile device by checking the WebAPI status page of your installation (<http://<your server/web.telemetry>>). This installation will receive the telemetry data and will be used to configure the infrastructure (agent, log pools, etc.).

Before starting to develop anything for your mobile device, you will need a development environment for iOS (Apple Mac OS X with XCode IDE and your iOS device).

7.2 Configuration for iOS Apps / XCode

The next required step is to include the Fabasoft app.telemetry SDK library for iOS (binary and header-files) as additional library into your project. All required library files are delivered with the app.telemetry installation media in the “Developer\iOS” folder.

Your project has to be configured the following way:



1. Build Phase Settings > Link Binary With Libraries:
 - o **libsoftwaretelemetry-iOS.a**

- o UIKit.framework
 - o Foundation.framework
 - o CoreGraphics.framework
 - o CFNetwork.framework
 - o SystemConfiguration.framework
 - o MobileCoreServices.framework
 - o libz.dylib
 - o QuartzCore.framework
2. Build Settings > Header Search Path:
 - o add path to Software-Telemetry SDK header files
 3. Import Software-Telemetry SDK main header file in your project source files:
 - o `import "softwaretelemetry_iOS.h"`

We recommend you to try our sample project before instrumenting your own complex app. Just open the XCode sample project located in the folder “Developer\Samples\iOS-Feedback-Dialog” of the Fabasoft app.telemetry installation media and browse through the project, inspect the referenced libraries and project settings and look through the sample code.

7.3 Instrumenting iOS Apps

The technical background for instrumenting any application is very similar for all languages so for example see chapter 4 “Java API Reference”.

As already described for the Android Java SDK (see chapter 6 “Android API Reference”) the data transport is HTTP-based and requires a configuration URL to your WebAPI installation on initializing your API for your application. Also most of the methods are thread-based and require a thread-token to be passed as additional parameter.

In order to init the iOS SDK for your mobile app you need to pass the target URL of your app.telemetry WebAPI instance.

Syntax (Initialization)

```
NSString *serverUrl = @" http://<your server>/web.telemetry ";
APM *apm = [APM initializeWithURL:serverUrl];

[apm registerApplication:@"Fabasoft app.telemetry" appId:@"iOS Sample"
tierName:@"Apple iOS SDK" tierId:@"1"];
```

In the following code snippet is an extract from the sample project listing some of the main SDK functions of the iOS SDK.

Usage Example (MyViewController.m)

```
#import "MyViewController.h"
#import "softwaretelemetry_iOS.h"
#import <QuartzCore/QuartzCore.h> // required for screenshot

@implementation MyViewController
// ...

- (void)viewDidLoad
{
    [super viewDidLoad];

    //change the following URL to YOUR app.telemetry server/WebAPI
```

```

//it is the URL where the telemetry data and the feedback is sent to
NSString *serverUrl = @" http://<apptelemetry server>/web.telemetry";

APM *apm = [APM initializeWithURL:serverUrl];

[apm registerApplication:@"Fabasoft app.telemetry" appId:@"iOS
Sample" tierName:@"Apple iOS SDK" tierId:@"1"];

APMModule *apmMod = [apm getModule:@"TestModule"];

[apmMod registerEvent:900 name:@"Event" parameters:@"text"];
[apmMod registerEvent:901 name:@"send Message"
parameters:@"message"];
[apmMod registerEvent:910 name:@"Test Event" parameters:@""];
[apmMod registerEvent:912 name:@"Event with Params"
parameters:@"p1;p2;p3"];

// ...

[self fireSampleRequests:0];
}

- (IBAction)fireSampleRequests:(id)sender {
// ...
// request 1
NSNumber *ctx = [apm createContextTx:0 filterValue:self.userName];
[apmMod eventTx:ctx id:900 level:APMLogLevelLog flags:APMFlagNone
stringValue:@"My 1st Event"];
[apmMod eventTx:ctx id:901 level:APMLogLevelLog flags:APMFlagNone
stringValue:greeting];

[apmMod eventTx:ctx id:920 level:APMLogLevelDetail
flags:APMFlagEnter|APMFlagWait stringValue:@"50"];

usleep(50000);

[apmMod eventTx:ctx id:920 level:APMLogLevelDetail
flags:APMFlagLeave|APMFlagWait];

[apm releaseContextTx:ctx];
}

- (IBAction)doReport:(id)sender {
APM *apm = [APM getInstance];
APMModule *apmMod = [apm getModule:@"TestModule"];

NSNumber *ctx = [apm createContextTx:0 filterValue:self.userName];
NSString *repk = [[NSString alloc] initWithFormat:@"REPK_%d",
arc4random_uniform(10000)];
NSString *nameString = self.textField.text;
NSString *descr = [[NSString alloc] initWithFormat:@"%@",
nameString];

[apm reportTx:ctx filterValue:self.userName reportKey:repk
description:descr];

[apm reportValueTx:ctx reportKey:repk valueKey:@"Rep_Val1"
value:@"Report Value 1"];

if ([self.switchScreenshot isOn]) {

[apmMod eventTx:ctx id:935 level:APMLogLevelDetail
flags:APMFlagEnter|APMFlagWait];
APMReportContent *screenshot = [APM
createScreenshotForView:self.view];

```

```

[apmMod eventTx:ctx id:935 level:APMLogLevelDetail
flags:APMFlagLeave|APMFlagWait];

    NSString *screenshotSize = [[NSString alloc]
initWithFormat:@"%d", [[screenshot getContent] length]];
    [apmMod eventTx:ctx id:931 level:APMLogLevelDetail
flags:APMFlagNone stringValue:screenshotSize];

    [apm reportContent:repk withContent:screenshot];

    self.labelResult.text = [[NSString alloc] initWithFormat:@"Report
sent with screenshot: '%@"', descr];
} else {
    [apmMod eventTx:ctx id:900 level:APMLogLevelDetail
flags:APMFlagNone stringValue:@"Skipping Screenshot"];
    self.labelResult.text = [[NSString alloc] initWithFormat:@"Report
sent - NO screenshot: '%@"', descr];
}

[apm releaseContextTx:ctx];
}

```

The full sample project is available as described above and should be used to study the full functionality of the SDK how it can be used to instrument an iOS app and send feedback (including a device screenshot) from your app.

