Streaming with BookKeeper

by

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1 Summary

When using the BookKeeper API, an application has to split the data to write into entries, each entry being a byte array. This is natural for many applications. For example, when using BookKeeper for write-ahead logging, an application typically wants to write the modifications corresponding to a command or a transaction. Some other applications, however, might not have a natural boundary for entries, and may prefer to write and read streams of bytes. This is exactly the purpose of the stream API we have implemented on top of BookKeeper.

The stream API is implemented in the package Streaming, and it contains two main classes: LedgerOutputStream and LedgerInputStream. The class names are indicative of what they do.

2 Writing a stream of bytes

Class LedgerOutputStream implements two constructors and five public methods:

```java
public LedgerOutputStream(LedgerHandle lh)
where:
• lh is a ledger handle for a previously created and open ledger.

public LedgerOutputStream(LedgerHandle lh, int size)
where:
• lh is a ledger handle for a previously created and open ledger.
• size is the size of the byte buffer to store written bytes before flushing.
```

Closing a stream. This call closes the stream by flushing the write buffer.

```java
public void close()
which has no parameters.
```

Flushing a stream. This call essentially flushes the write buffer.

```java
public synchronized void flush()
which has no parameters.
```

Writing bytes. There are three calls for writing bytes to a stream.

```java
public synchronized void write(byte[] b)
where:
• b is an array of bytes to write.

public synchronized void write(byte[] b, int off, int len)
where:
```
• \( b \) is an array of bytes to write.
• \( \text{off} \) is a buffer offset.
• \( \text{len} \) is the length to write.

\[
\text{public synchronized void write(int } b) \text{ }
\]
where:
• \( b \) contains a byte to write. The method writes the least significant byte of the integer four bytes.

### 3 Reading a stream of bytes

Class `LedgerOutputStream` implements two constructors and four public methods:

\[
\text{public LedgerOutputStream(LedgerHandle } \text{lh}) \text{ throws BKException, InterruptedException}
\]
where:
• \( \text{lh} \) is a ledger handle for a previously created and open ledger.

\[
\text{public LedgerOutputStream(LedgerHandle } \text{lh, int } \text{size}) \text{ throws BKException, InterruptedException}
\]
where:
• \( \text{lh} \) is a ledger handle for a previously created and open ledger.
• \( \text{size} \) is the size of the byte buffer to store bytes that the application will eventually read.

#### Closing.
There is one call to close an input stream, but the call is currently empty and the application is responsible for closing the ledger handle.

\[
\text{public void close()}
\]
which has no parameters.

#### Reading.
There are three calls to read from the stream.

\[
\text{public synchronized int read()} \text{ throws IOException}
\]
which has no parameters.

\[
\text{public synchronized int read(byte[]} b]) \text{ throws IOException}
\]
where:
• \( b \) is a byte array to write to.

\[
\text{public synchronized int read(byte[]} b, int } \text{off, int } \text{len)} \text{ throws IOException}
\]
where:
• \( b \) is a byte array to write to.
- `off` is an offset for byte array `b`.
- `len` is the length in bytes to write to `b`.