Oracle® Tuxedo

Using the Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client

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Oracle Tuxedo Using the Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client, Release 22c (22.1.0.0.0)

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Primary Author: Preeti Gandhe

Contributing Authors: Tulika Das

Contributors: Maggie Li

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Preface

This guide describes how to use the Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client.

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Oracle Tuxedo Using the Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client

This topic includes the following sections:

1.1 Overview

For Microsoft .NET programmers, Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client is a facilitating tool that will help to efficiently develop Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client applications. Besides providing a set of Object Oriented (OO) interfaces to .NET programmers, this tool allows you to design and write code in OO styles.

For Tuxedo programmers, the Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client inherits most ATMI function invocation behavior which makes it easier to understand and use .NET Client classes to write applications. Because the Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client is published as a .NET assembly, it also leverages the benefit of .NET Framework. It can be used with many .NET programming languages (for example, C#, J#, VB .NET, and ASP.NET).

> **Note:**
>
> The Tuxedo Workstation Client has been tested with and officially supports Microsoft Framework 4.8.

The Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client enables you to write Tuxedo client applications using .NET programming languages to access Tuxedo services. It also provides connectivity between .NET workstation applications and Tuxedo services.

The Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client contains the following components:

- A wrapper assembly: `libwsclient.dll`
  This Microsoft .NET Framework `.dll` assembly wraps Tuxedo ATMI and FML functions for developing Tuxedo .NET workstation clients.
- A set of utilities: `viewcs`, `viewcs32`; `mkfldcs`, `mkfldcs32`; and `buildnetclient`
  These executable utilities help to develop C# code using Tuxedo VIEW/VIEW32 and FML/FML32 typed buffer and compile C# code to Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client executable assemblies. For more information, see `viewcs`,`viewcs32(1)`, `mkfldcs`,`mkfldcs32(1)`, `buildnetclient(1)`, refer to Section 1 - Commands.
- Sample applications: callapp, fmlviewapp, and unsolapp

These three samples explain how to create Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client application using C#. See Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client Samples.

- Limitations

1.1.1 Limitations

The Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client has the following limitations:

- It exclusively supports developing Tuxedo workstation clients with .NET languages. It does not support developing Tuxedo native clients or Tuxedo servers in a .NET environment.
- The `MBSTRING` data type is not supported; the `FLD_MBSTRING` type is not supported in FML or VIEW buffers.
- New ATMI functions introduced in Tuxedo 11gR1 and later are not included in the Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client package (for example, `tpxmltofml32(3)` and `tpfmltoxml32(3)`).
- Tx Transaction interfaces (for example: `tx_open()`, `tx_close()`, and `tx_begin()`), are not supported by Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client. Only Tuxedo TP transaction functions can be used.
- Tuxedo .NET workstation Client implementation requires ATMI client functionality. During the Tuxedo installation, the *Full Install Set* and *.NET Client Install Set* automatically include the *ATMI Client Install Set*.
  For more Tuxedo .NET Client installation and Tuxedo install set information, see Installing the Oracle Tuxedo System.
- Microsoft .NET Framework 4.8 must be installed in order to use the Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client. Microsoft .NET Framework is not bundled with the Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client package.
  To download Microsoft .NET Framework and for more Microsoft .NET Framework information, see Microsoft's .NET Developer Center.

1.2 How Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client Works

The Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client works as an intermediate layer or wrapper between your .NET applications and underlying Tuxedo workstation shared libraries (`libwsc.dll`,`libengine.dll`, and `libfml.dll`). The following figure illustrates how the Tuxedo .NET Workstation client works.

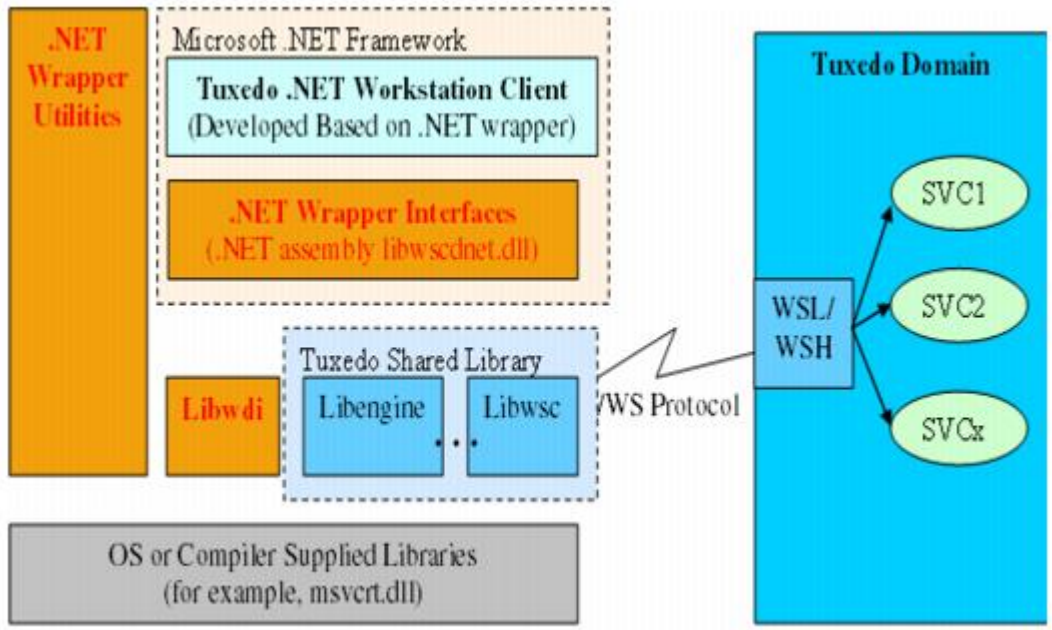
The . NET assembly `libwscdnet.dll` contains the wrapper API classes for Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client and implements a set of object-oriented-styled interfaces that wrap around Tuxedo ATMI functions and FML functions.

`buildnetclient` references `libwscdnet.dll` in order to build Tuxedo workstation clients written in . NET programming languages. It targets the Common Language Runtime (CLR) environment, and is invoked by the assemblies (for example, client executables, libraries) depending on it at runtime.

The win32 shared library, `libwdi.dll`, implements platform specific functions that `libwscdnet.dll` uses.

> **Note:**
>
> `libwdi.dll` is only required by `libwscdnet.dll` at runtime and is not necessary when `buildnetclient` builds the application source files into .NET executables. This library is reserved for future use if Microsoft's .NET Framework is ported to platforms other than the Microsoft Windows family.

Figure 1-1 How Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client Works



- Microsoft .NET Framework
- Developing Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client Applications

1.2.1 Microsoft .NET Framework

The Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client requires Microsoft .NET Framework 4.8 SDK installation on your system. The Oracle Tuxedo installer program automatically checks to see if .NET Framework is installed or not. If installed, `libwscdnet.dll` is automatically registered in the .NET Framework global assembly cache.

If .NET Framework is not installed, you must install it. You can download the .NET Framework from Microsoft's .NET Developer Center. After you have installed .NET Framework, manually registering `libwscdnet.dll` in the global assembly cache is highly recommended.

You can register/un-register `libwscdnet.dll` from the command line.

To register enter:

- For VS2022 (.NET 4.8): `"C:/Program Files (x86)/Microsoft SDKs/Windows/v10.0A/bin/NETFX 4.8 Tools/x64/gacutil.exe" /i %TUXDIR%\bin\libwscdnet.dll`

To unregister enter:

- For VS2022 (.NET 4.8): `"C:/Program Files (x86)/Microsoft SDKs/Windows/v10.0A/bin/NETFX 4.8 Tools/x64/gacutil.exe" /u %TUXDIR%\bin\libwscdnet.dll`

1.2.2 Developing Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client Applications

Programmers developing Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client applications must:

1. Use the .NET wrapper classes/interfaces
2. Set up a Tuxedo workstation client environment
3. Access Tuxedo services via Tuxedo /WS protocol.

The Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client provides development utilities that can aid programmers using Tuxedo FML/VIEW typed buffer and building .NET executable files. See Using FML/FML32 Typed Buffers and Using VIEW/VIEW32 Typed Buffers.

1.3 Programming Tuxedo .NET Workstation Clients

Main changes in Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client interface (compared to Tuxedo ATMI and FML C functions), are as follows:

- `Class AppContext` is used to organize almost all ATMI C functions.
- A Tuxedo transaction is encapsulated as a class. All transaction related functions are defined as methods of

  ```
  Class
                  Transaction
  ```

  , (for example, `tpbegin()`, `tpcommit()`, and so on).
- Exception classes control error handling
- Tuxedo typed buffer encapsulation is handled using class `TypedBuffer` and its derived classes. See Using Typed Buffers.
- Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client Namespaces
- Using AppContext Class
- Using Typed Buffers
- Programming with Visual Basic (VB)
- Building .NET Workstation Clients
- Managing Errors

1.3.1 Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client Namespaces

Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client namespaces are divided into two categories. The first category includes two namespaces, `Bea.Tuxedo.ATMI` and `Bea.Tuxedo.FML` that bundles ATMI and FML wrapper classes.

The second category uses the `Bea.Tuxedo.Autogen namespace` to bundle all auto-generated .NET classes using .NET Client utilities.

These namespaces include *all the classes and structures* related to the functions listed in the Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client API Reference.

1.3.2 Using AppContext Class

The `AppContext` class is a key class used to perform Tuxedo service access functions. `AppContext` leverages the OO programming style in a multi-contexted client application.

> **Note:**
>
> For more *multi-context* information, see Programming a Multithreaded and Multicontexted ATMI Application in *Programming an Oracle Tuxedo ATMI Application Using C*.

Most Tuxedo ATMI C functions (for example, `tpcall()`, and `tpnotify()`), are defined as AppContext class methods. Creating an `AppContext` class instance is a key component in connecting to a Tuxedo domain and call services provided by that Tuxedo domain.

In a multi-contexted application written in C or COBOL, programmers typically have to switch between different Tuxedo context using two ATMI functions, `tpgetctxt()` and `tpsetctxt()`. This is not required using the Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client. Creating a class `AppContext` instance also creates specific Tuxedo context instance.

Operations on a particular `AppContext` will not impact other `AppContext` instances. You can develop multi-context applications and easily switch between them.

To create a Tuxedo context instance you need to invoke the static class method, `AppContext.tpinit(TPINIT)`, instead of the class constructor.

> **Note:**
>
> Tuxedo context instances are not destroyed automatically. You must invoke `AppContext.tpterm()` before a Tuxedo context instance is destroyed, otherwise you may encounter the following:
>
> - The garbage collector (gc) may destroy `AppContext` class instances without terminating the Tuxedo context session.
> - The client and WSH connection remains live until it times-out.

The following C# Code snippet illustrates the how to connect to a *single context client* Tuxedo domain.

```
……

TypedTPINIT tpinfo = new TypedTPINIT();

AppContext ctx1 = AppContext.tpinit(tpinfo); // connect to Tuxedo domain

……

ctx1.tpterm(); // disconnect from Tuxedo domain
```

The following C# Code snippet illustrates how to connect to a *multi-context client* Tuxedo domain .

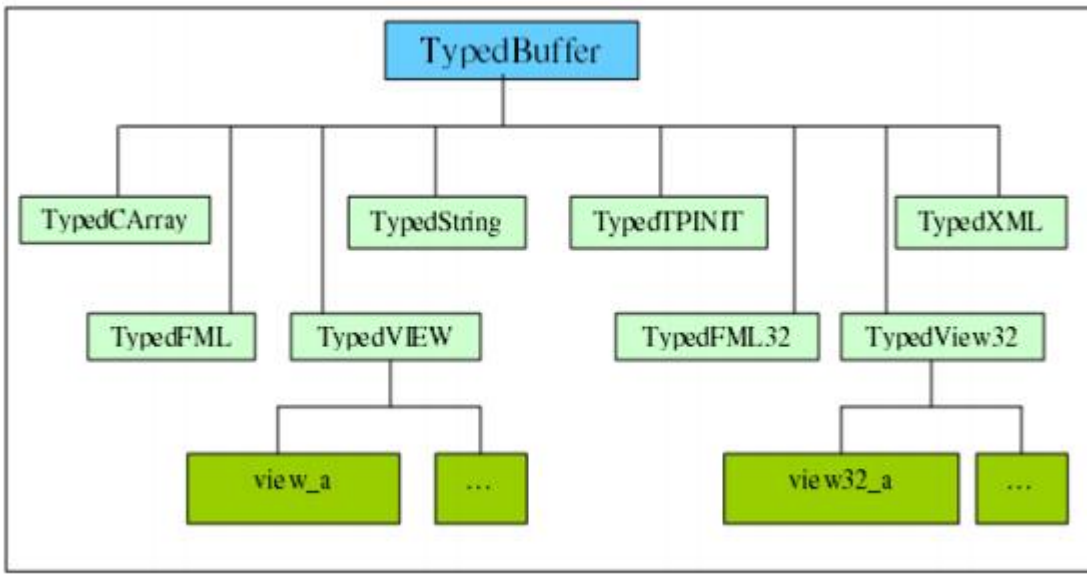
```
……

TypedTPINIT tpinfo = new TypedTPINIT();

tpinfo.flags = TypedTPINIT.TPMULTICONTEXTS; // set multi context flag

// connect to the first Tuxedo domain

AppContext ctx1 = AppContext.tpinit(tpinfo);

Utils.tuxputenv("WSNADDR=//10.2.0.5:1001");

// connect to the second Tuxedo domain

AppContext ctx2 = AppContext.tpinit(tpinfo);

……

ctx1.tpterm(); // disconnect from the first Tuxedo domain

ctx2.tpterm(); // disconnect from the second Tuxedo domain
```

1.3.3 Using Typed Buffers

The Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client supports the following built-in Oracle Tuxedo buffer types: `FML`, `FML32`, `VIEW`, `VIEW32`, `CARRAY`, and `STRING`. The following figure provides an illustration of the Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client typed buffer class hierarchy.

The Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client class `TypedBuffer` is the base class of all concrete Tuxedo buffer types and provides some low level functions to all derived classes. Class `TypedBuffer` is an *abstract* class and cannot be used to create instances.

Figure 1-2 Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client Typed Buffer Class Hierarchy



- Using STRING Typed Buffers
- Using FML/FML32 Typed Buffers
- Using VIEW/VIEW32 Typed Buffers

1.3.3.1 Using STRING Typed Buffers

The Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client uses class `TypedString` to define `STRING` typed buffer characters. `TypedString` instances can be used directly to communicate with `AppContext` methods such as`tpcall()`. See the following code snippet illustrates Using TypedString Class (C# code example).

```
……

TypedString snd_str = new TypedString ("Hello World");

TypedString rcv_str = new TypedString(1000);

AppContext ctx = AppContext.tpinit(null);

……

ctx.tpcall("TOUPPER", snd_str, rcv_str, 0);

……

ctx.tpterm();

……
```

1.3.3.2 Using FML/FML32 Typed Buffers

The Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client uses class `TypedFML`/`TypedFML32` to define most FML C functions. You should do the following steps to develop Tuxedo .NET applications using FML typed buffers:

1. Define FML field table files.
   Compile field table files into C# source files using the `mkfldcs` Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client utility. The generated C# files contain public classes including definitions of every FML field ID defined in the field table files. See also `mkfldcs(1)`
2. Write your .NET application.
   Use `TypeFML` class methods to create and access FML data.

For more FML typed buffer programming information, see Programming a Tuxedo ATMI Application Using FML.

> **Note:**
>
> .NET Workstation Client supports the `FLD_MBSTRING` field in FML32 buffer. For more information, refer to `Fmbpack32()` and `Fmbunpack32()`. refer to Section 3fml - FML Functions.

The following code snippet illustrates the FML Auto-Generated Code Using mkfldcs (C# code example)

```
using Bea.Tuxedo.FML;

namespace Bea.Tuxedo.Autogen {

public class fnext_flds {

public static readonly FLDID F_short = 110; // number: 110 type: short

public static readonly FLDID F_view32 = 369098863; // number: 111 type: view32
public static readonly FLDID F_double = 134217840; // number: 112 type: double
public static readonly FLDID F_ptr = 301990001; // number: 113 type: ptr

}

} // namespace Bea.Tuxedo.Autogen
```

The following code snippet illustrates the using TypedFML Class (C# code example)

```
……

TypedFML fmlbuf = new TypedFML(2048);

short s = 123;

fmlbuf.Fadd(fnext_flds.F_short, s);

……

fmlbuf.Resize(3000);

……

fmlbuf.Dispose();

……
```

1.3.3.3 Using VIEW/VIEW32 Typed Buffers

The Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client uses class `TypedVIEW` to create and access VIEW/VIEW32 data. You should do the following steps to develop Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client applications using VIEW/VIEW32 typed buffers:

1. Define the VIEW definition file (.v).
2. Use the Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client `viewcs` utility to compile the VIEW definition file into a VIEW binary file (.VV). For more information, see `viewc(1)`,`viewcs(1)`.
3. Use the Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client `viewcs` utility to generate class `TypedVIEW` derived definition C# code and corresponding `.dll` library (if necessary) from the View binary file.
4. Use class `TypedVIEW` to write your .NET application.
   Using class `TypedVIEW` provides you with two options:

- **Option 1: No Environment Variables**
  This is the most common usage of `TypedVIEW`.

  Use the `viewcs` utility to generate derived class `TypedVIEW` definition C# code from the xxx.VV file, then compile the C# code into an `.exe` file. No additional environment variables are required.

  See the following example:

```
viewcs(32) view1.VV view2.VV
buildnetclient -o simpapp.exe simpapp.cs view1.cs view2.cs
```

- **Option 2: Use .NET Assembly Environment Variables**
  You can use the `viewcs` utility along with .NET assembly environment variables to generate `.dll` libraries. The .NET assembly environment variables `ASSFILES`, `ASSDIR` (`ASSFILES32`, `ASSDIR32` for view32) must be set accordingly in order to view `viewcs`-generated `.dll` libraries.

  > **Note:**
  >
  > `TypedView` must link to `.dll` libraries instead of C# code in the .NET environment. This is because it compiles the class type into `.dll` libraries or `.exe` files. If the definition is compiled into both `.dll` libraries and `.exe` files, the output binaries for these two files are not the same.

  Using these environment variables, `.dll` libraries can be generated automatically or manually:

  Automatic viewcs -generated `.dll` libraries

  This method may be used when many xxx.VV files exist. To simplify management of `TypedVIEW` C# code, these xxx.VV files can be compiled into a `.dll` library.

  Use the `viewcs` utility to generate derived class `TypedVIEW` definition C# code and corresponding `.dll` library from the xxx.VV files. Manually register the `libwscdnet.dll` assembly, and then compile your client application using the `.dll` library.

  See the following example:

```
viewcs(32) view.dll view1.VV view2.VV
gacutil.exe /i view.dll
buildnetclient -o simpapp.exe simpapp.cs view.dll
set ASSFILES(32)=view.dll
set ASSDIR(32)=%APDIR%
```

  Manual-generated `.dll` Libraries

  In certain integrated programming environments (for example, VB .NET, and ASP.NET). the framework provides the executing environment. Client applications are integrated as `.dll` files. In this case it is best to manually generate `.dll` libraries.

  Use the `viewcs` utility to generate derived class `TypedVIEW` definition C# code from the xxx.VV file, then compile the C# code into an application `.dll`.

The .NET assembly environment variables `ASSFILES`, `ASSDIR` (`ASSFILES32`, `ASSDIR32` for view32) must be set to application `.dll` libraries and directories that have `TypedVIEW` defined.

See the following example:

```
viewcs(32) view1.VV view2.VV
csc /t:library /out:simpapp.dll /r:%TUXDIR%\bin\libwscdnet.dll
simpapp.cs
view1.cs view2.cs
set ASSFILES(32)=simpapp.dll
set ASSDIR(32)=%APDIR%
```

The `Typed Buffer Sample`s file (included in the Tuxedo . NET Workstation Client package) demonstrates how to use FML and VIEW typed buffers.

1.3.4 Programming with Visual Basic (VB)

One benefit of the .NET Framework environment is *language integration*. Once a .NET assembly is generated, you can use any .NET supported language to develop applications using that assembly. Accordingly, you can also use J#, VB, C++ or other .NET supported languages to develop Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client applications.

The following code snippet illustrates a Visual Basic .NET Code Example language code example:

```
Imports System
Imports Bea.Tuxedo.ATMI

Module Main
Sub Main()

Dim sndstr, rcvstr As TypedString
Dim ac As AppContext
Dim info As TypedTPINIT

info = New TypedTPINIT()
info.cltname = "vb client"

Try
ac = AppContext.tpinit(info)

sndstr = New TypedString("hello world")
rcvstr = new TypedString(1000)

ac.tpcall("TOUPPER", sndstr, rcvstr, 0)

Console.WriteLine("rcvstr = {0}"
...rcvstr.GetString(0,1000))

ac.tpterm()

Catch e as ApplicationException

Console.WriteLine("Got Exception = {0}", e)
```

```
End Try

End Sub

End Module
```

1.3.5 Building .NET Workstation Clients

The `buildnetclient` utility is provided to help compile C# source files into a .NET executable files. See also buildnetclient(1).

> **Note:**
>
> Link editing must be done by running the `buildnetclient` utility.

The following is a `buildnetclient` syntax example:

```
buildnetclient -v -o simpapp.exe simpapp.cs
```

1.3.6 Managing Errors

The error code return mechanism used with Tuxedo ATMI C and FML C functions is replaced with an exception mechanism in the Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client. You can use the `try` statement to handle errors using the Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client. Errors are defined into two categories: `TPException` and `FException`.

The following code snippet illustrates the Exception Handling (C# Code Example)

```
……

try {

……
TypedTPINIT tpinfo = new TypedTPINIT();
AppContext ctx1 = AppContext.tpinit(tpinfo); // connect to Tuxedo domain

……
ctx1.tpterm(); // disconnect from Tuxedo domain

……
} catch (ApplicationException e) {

Console.WriteLine("******Error******, e = {0}", e);

}
……
```

1.4 Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client Samples

Three sample applications are bundled with Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client package:

- Basic Sample
  Describes how to develop Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client applications
- Typed Buffer Sample
  Demonstrates `FML/VIEW` typed buffer usage in Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client applications
- Unsolicited Message Sample
  Demonstrates how to register unsolicited message handler in Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client applications

You must do the following steps to access the sample applications:

1. Read the `readme.nt` file in each sample application directory.
2. Run `setenv.cmd` to set Tuxedo environment variable.
3. Run `nmake -f xxx.nt` to build the Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client application, Tuxedo server program and Tuxedo `TUXCONFIG` file.
4. Run `tmboot -y` to start Tuxedo application.
5. Run Tuxedo .NET Workstation Client application.

1.5 See Also

- `viewc, viewc32(1); viewcs, viewcs32(1)` and `mkfldhdr, mkfldhdr32(1); mkfldcs, mkfldcs32(1)`, refer Oracle® Tuxedo Command Reference
- Oracle® Tuxedo Programming an Oracle Tuxedo ATMI Application Using C
- Oracle® Tuxedo ATMI C Function Reference
- Oracle Tuxedo ATMI FML Function Reference
- File Formats, Data Descriptions, MIBs, and System Processes Reference

Glossary

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