Package ‘rzmq’

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     https://ropensci.r-universe.dev/rzmq
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bind.socket

Create an endpoint for accepting connections and bind it to the socket referenced by the socket argument.

Description

The zmq_bind() function shall create an endpoint for accepting connections and bind it to the socket referenced by the socket argument.

The endpoint argument is a string consisting of two parts as follows: transport ://address. The transport part specifies the underlying transport protocol to use. The meaning of the address part is specific to the underlying transport protocol selected.

The following transports are defined:

inproc local in-process (inter-thread) communication transport, see zmq_inproc(7)
ipc local inter-process communication transport, see zmq_ipc(7)
tcp unicast transport using TCP, see zmq_tcp(7)
pgm, epgm reliable multicast transport using PGM, see zmq_pgm(7)

With the exception of ZMQ_PAIR sockets, a single socket may be connected to multiple endpoints using zmq_connect(), while simultaneously accepting incoming connections from multiple endpoints bound to the socket using zmq_bind(). Refer to zmq_socket(3) for a description of the exact semantics involved when connecting or binding a socket to multiple endpoints.

Usage

bind.socket(socket, address)

Arguments

socket a zmq socket object.
address a transport as described above.

Value

TRUE if operation succeeds or FALSE if the operation fails

Author(s)

ZMQ was written by Martin Sustrik <sustrik@250bpm.com> and Martin Lucina <mato@kotelna.sk>.
rzmq was written by Whit Armstrong.

References

connect.socket

See Also

connect.socket, bind.socket, receive.socket, send.socket, poll.socket

Examples

## Not run:

library(rzmq)
context = init.context()
in.socket = init.socket(context,"ZMQ_PULL")
bind.socket(in.socket,"tcp://*:5557")

out.socket = init.socket(context,"ZMQ_PUSH")
bind.socket(out.socket,"tcp://*:5558")

## End(Not run)

connect.socket

Connect the socket referenced by the socket argument to the endpoint
specified by the endpoint argument.

Description

The zmq_connect() function shall connect the socket referenced by the socket argument to the
endpoint specified by the endpoint argument.

The endpoint argument is a string consisting of two parts as follows: transport ://address. The
transport part specifies the underlying transport protocol to use. The meaning of the address part is
specific to the underlying transport protocol selected.

The following transports are defined:
inproc local in-process (inter-thread) communication transport, see zmq_inproc(7) ipc local inter-
process communication transport, see zmq_ipc(7) tcp unicast transport using TCP, see zmq_tcp(7)
pgm, epgm reliable multicast transport using PGM, see zmq_pgm(7) With the exception of ZMQ_PAIR
sockets, a single socket may be connected to multiple endpoints using zmq_connect(), while si-
multaneously accepting incoming connections from multiple endpoints bound to the socket using
zmq_bind(). Refer to zmq_socket(3) for a description of the exact semantics involved when con-
necting or binding a socket to multiple endpoints.

Usage

connect.socket(socket, address)
disconnect.socket(socket, address)

Arguments

socket a zmq socket object.
address a transport as described above.
Value

TRUE if operation succeeds or FALSE if the operation fails

Author(s)

ZMQ was written by Martin Sustrik <sustrik@250bpm.com> and Martin Lucina <mato@kotelna.sk>. rzmq was written by Whit Armstrong.

References


See Also

connect.socket, bind.socket, receive.socket, send.socket, poll.socket

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(rzmq)
context = init.context()
in.socket = init.socket(context,"ZMQ_PULL")
bind.socket(in.socket,"tcp://*:5557")

out.socket = init.socket(context,"ZMQ_PUSH")
bind.socket(out.socket,"tcp://*:5558")

## End(Not run)
```

---

**init.context**

initialize zmq context and zmq socket

**Description**

initialize zmq context and zmq socket for to be used for further zmq operations.

**Usage**

```r
init.context(threads=1L)
init.socket(context, socket.type)
```

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>threads</td>
<td>number of threads for the context to use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>context</td>
<td>a zmq context object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>socket.type</td>
<td>The ZMQ socket type requested e.g. ZMQ_REQ,ZMQ_REP,ZMQ_PULL,ZMQ_PUSH, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
init.message

Value

init.context returns a zmq context object. init.socket returns a zmq socket object.

Author(s)

ZMQ was written by Martin Sustrik <sustrik@250bpm.com> and Martin Lucina <mato@kotelna.sk>. rzmq was written by Whit Armstrong.

References


See Also

connect.socket, bind.socket, receive.socket, send.socket, poll.socket

Examples

```r
## Not run:

library(rzmq)
context = init.context()
in.socket = init.socket(context,"ZMQ_PULL")

## End(Not run)
```

init.message create a message object.

Description

Create a ZeroMQ message object that can be sent multiple times

Usage

```r
init.message(data, serialize=TRUE, xdr=.Platform$endian=="big")
```

Arguments

- **data**: the R object to be sent
- **serialize**: whether to call serialize before sending the data
- **xdr**: passed directly to serialize command if serialize is requested

Value

a ZeroMQ message object as external pointer
poll.socket

Author(s)

ZMQ was written by Martin Sustrik <sustrik@250bpm.com> and Martin Lucina <mato@kotelna.sk>. rzmq was written by Whit Armstrong.

References


See Also

send.message.object

Examples

## Not run:

## remote execution server in rzmq
library(rzmq)
data = list(x=5)
msg = init.message(data)
## End(Not run)

### poll.socket

Polls a list of sockets, waiting for the presence of a nonblocking read, write, or error event.

#### Description

The zmq_poll() function shall poll a list of sockets for either read, write, or error conditions subject to a millisecond resolution timeout.

#### Usage

poll.socket(sockets, events, timeout=0L)

#### Arguments

- **sockets**: a list of zmq socket objects.
- **events**: a list of character vectors containing one or more events in {read, write, error}. The first element in the list corresponds to the first zmq socket, and so on...
- **timeout**: the numbers of seconds to wait for events. Fractional seconds are supported. ZeroMQ guarantees at most millisecond resolution. A timeout of -1L blocks until an event occurs; a timeout of 0L is non-blocking.

#### Value

A list of pairlists corresponding to the polled zmq sockets. Each list has one of more tags from {read, write, error} with logical values indicating the results of the poll operation.
poll.socket

Author(s)

ZMQ was written by Martin Sustrik <sustrik@250bpm.com> and Martin Lucina <mato@kotelna.sk>. rzmq was written by Whit Armstrong.

References


See Also

close.socket,bind.socket,connect.socket,send.socket,poll.socket

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(rzmq)

# Create a set of REP-REQ sockets that have a Send, Receive, Send, Receive, ...
# pattern.
context = init.context()
in.socket = init.socket(context,"ZMQ_REP")
bind.socket(in.socket,"tcp://*:5557")

out.socket = init.socket(context,"ZMQ_REQ")
connect.socket(out.socket,"tcp://*:5557")

# Poll the REP and REQ sockets for all events.
events <- poll.socket(list(in.socket, out.socket),
                      list(c("read", "write", "error"),
                           c("read", "write", "error")),
                      timeout=0L)

# The REQ socket is writable without blocking.
paste("Is upstream REP socket readable without blocking?", events[[1]]$read)
paste("Is upstream REP socket readable without blocking?", events[[1]]$write)
paste("Is downstream REQ socket readable without blocking?", events[[2]]$read)
paste("Is downstream REQ socket writable without blocking?", events[[2]]$write)

# Send a message to the REP socket from the REQ socket. The
# REQ socket must respond before the REP socket can send
# another message.
send.socket(out.socket, "Hello World")

events <- poll.socket(list(in.socket, out.socket),
                      list(c("read", "write", "error"),
                           c("read", "write", "error")),
                      timeout=0L)

# The incoming message is readable on the REP socket.
paste("Is upstream REP socket readable without blocking?", events[[1]]$read)
paste("Is upstream REP socket writable without blocking?", events[[1]]$write)
```
receive.socket(in.socket)

events <- poll.socket(list(in.socket, out.socket),
    list(c("read", "write", "error"),
    c("read", "write", "error")),
    timeout=0L)

# The REQ socket is waiting for a response from the REP socket.
paste("Is upstream REP socket readable without blocking?", events[[1]]$read)
paste("Is upstream REP socket writable without blocking?", events[[1]]$write)
paste("Is downstream REQ socket readable without blocking?", events[[2]]$read)
paste("Is downstream REQ socket writable without blocking?", events[[2]]$write)

send.socket(in.socket, "Greetings")

events <- poll.socket(list(in.socket, out.socket),
    list(c("read", "write", "error"),
    c("read", "write", "error")),
    timeout=0L)

# The REP response is waiting to be read on the REQ socket.
paste("Is upstream REP socket readable without blocking?", events[[1]]$read)
paste("Is upstream REP socket writable without blocking?", events[[1]]$write)
paste("Is downstream REQ socket readable without blocking?", events[[2]]$read)
paste("Is downstream REQ socket writable without blocking?", events[[2]]$write)

# Complete the REP-REQ transaction cycle by reading
# the REP response.
receive.socket(out.socket)

## End(Not run)

---

**receive.multipart**

*Receive multipart ZMQ message*

**Description**

Returns a list of raw vectors for the parts of a multipart message.

**Usage**

`receive.multipart(socket)`

**Arguments**

- **socket** The ZMQ socket from which to receive data
receive.socket

Receive a message from the socket referenced by the socket argument.

Description

The zmq_recv() function shall receive a message from the socket referenced by the socket argument. If there are no messages available on the specified socket, by default the function shall block until the request can be satisfied. A non-blocking receive can be obtained by setting dont.wait to TRUE. If there are no messages available on the specified socket, the receive.socket() call will return NULL immediately.

Usage

```
receive.socket(socket, unserialize=TRUE, dont.wait=FALSE)
receive.null.msg(socket)
receive.string(socket)
receive.int(socket)
receive.double(socket)
```

Arguments

- **socket**: a zmq socket object
- **unserialize**: whether to call unserialize on the received data
- **dont.wait**: defaults to false, for blocking receive. Set to TRUE for non-blocking receive.

Value

the value sent from the remote server or NULL on failure. If dont.wait was TRUE and a message was not immediately available for receipt, NULL is returned and get.zmq.errno() is set to 11 or get.zmq.strerror() is set to EAGAIN.

Author(s)

ZMQ was written by Martin Sustrik <sustrik@250bpm.com> and Martin Lucina <mato@kotelna.sk>. rzmq was written by Whit Armstrong.

References


See Also

connect.socket, bind.socket, receive.socket, send.socket, poll.socket
Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(rzmq)

remote.exec <- function(out.socket,in.socket,fun,...) {
  send.socket(out.socket,data=list(fun=fun,args=list(...)))
  receive.socket(in.socket)
}

context = init.context()
out.socket = init.socket(context,"ZMQ_PUSH")
bind.socket(out.socket,"tcp://*:5557")

in.socket = init.socket(context,"ZMQ_PULL")
bind.socket(in.socket,"tcp://*:5558")

myfun <- function(x) {
  sum(abs(x))
}

remote.exec(out.socket,in.socket,myfun,rnorm(1e3))

## End(Not run)
```

---

**send.multipart**

Send multipart ZMQ message.

Description

Queue a list of raw vectors to be sent as a series of ZMQ message parts. Each part before the last will be sent with the SNDMORE flag.

Usage

`send.multipart(socket, parts)`

Arguments

- `socket` The ZMQ socket on which to send data
- `parts` A list of raw vectors; each component will be sent as one part of the message, in the order of the list
send.socket

send a message.

Description

Queue the message referenced by the msg argument to be sent to the socket referenced by the socket argument.

A successful invocation of send.socket does not indicate that the message has been transmitted to the network, only that it has been queued on the socket and ZMQ has assumed responsibility for the message.

Usage

send.socket(socket, data, send.more=FALSE, serialize=TRUE, xdr=.Platform$endian=="big")
send.null.msg(socket, send.more=FALSE)
send.raw.string(socket, data, send.more=FALSE)

Arguments

socket a zmq socket object
data the R object to be sent
send.more whether this message has more frames to be sent
serialize whether to call serialize before sending the data
xdr passed directly to serialize command if serialize is requested

Value

a boolean indicating success or failure of the operation.

Author(s)

ZMQ was written by Martin Sustrik <sustrik@250bpm.com> and Martin Lucina <mato@kotelna.sk>. rzmq was written by Whit Armstrong.

References


See Also

connect.socket, bind.socket, receive.socket, send.socket, poll.socket
Examples

```r
## Not run:

## remote execution server in rzmq
library(rzmq)
context = init.context()
in.socket = init.socket(context,"ZMQ_PULL")
bind.socket(in.socket,"tcp://*:5557")

out.socket = init.socket(context,"ZMQ_PUSH")
bind.socket(out.socket,"tcp://*:5558")

while(1) {
  msg = receive.socket(in.socket)
  fun <- msg$fun
  args <- msg$args
  print(args)
  ans <- do.call(fun,args)
  send.socket(out.socket,ans)
}

## End(Not run)
```

socket.options set a socket option.

Description

The zmq_setsockopt() function shall set the option specified by the option_name argument to the value pointed to by the option_value argument for the ZMQ socket pointed to by the socket argument.

Usage

```r
set.hwm(socket, option.value)
set.swap(socket, option.value)
set.affinity(socket, option.value)
set.identity(socket, option.value)
subscribe(socket, option.value)
unsubscribe(socket, option.value)
set.rate(socket, option.value)
set.recovery.ivl(socket, option.value)
set.recovery.ivl.msec(socket, option.value)
set.mcast.loop(socket, option.value)
set.sndbuf(socket, option.value)
set.rcvbuf(socket, option.value)
set.linger(socket, option.value)
set.reconnect.ivl(socket, option.value)
```
socket.options

set.zmq.backlog(socket, option.value)
set.reconnect.ivl.max(socket, option.value)
ge.set.rcvmore(socket)
ge.set.send.timeout(socket)
set.send.timeout(socket, option.value)
ge.set.rcv.timeout(socket)
set.rcv.timeout(socket, option.value)

Arguments

socket a zmq socket object
option.value the new option value to bet set

Value

a boolean indicating success or failure of the operation or in the case of getsocketoptions, the value of the requested option.

Author(s)

ZMQ was written by Martin Sustrik <sustrik@250bpm.com> and Martin Lucina <mato@kotelna.sk>. rzmq was written by Whit Armstrong.

References


See Also

connect.socket, bind.socket, receive.socket, send.socket, poll.socket

Examples

## Not run:

```r
library(rzmq)
context = init.context() 
socket = init.socket(context, "ZMQ_REQ") 

set.hwm(socket, 1L)
set.swap(socket, 100L)
set.identity(socket, "big.ass.socket")

## End(Not run)
```
get libzmq error numbers and error strings

Description

return the error number or error description after a zmq call

Usage

zmq.errno()
zmq.strerror()

Value

an integer for zmq.errno or a string for zmq.strerror

Author(s)

ZMQ was written by Martin Sustrik <sustrik@250bpm.com> and Martin Lucina <mato@kotelna.sk>. rzmq was written by Whit Armstrong.

References


See Also

connect.socket, bind.socket, receive.socket, send.socket

Examples

## Not run:

library(rzmq)
zmq.errno()
zmq.strerror()

## End(Not run)
**Description**

return the version string of the system zmq library

**Usage**

```
zmq.version()
```

**Value**

a string of the following format: major.minor.patch

**Author(s)**

ZMQ was written by Martin Sustrik <sustrik@250bpm.com> and Martin Lucina <mato@kotelna.sk>. rzmq was written by Whit Armstrong.

**References**


**See Also**

`connect.socket, bind.socket, receive.socket, send.socket`

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(rzmq)
zmq.version()

## End(Not run)
```
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