



Wowza Media Server® 3

Flash Media Server to Wowza Media Server 3.5 API Mapping

Wowza Media Server 3: Flash Media Server to Wowza Media Server 3.5 API Mapping



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Document History

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Note

A more recent version of this document may be available online. See the [Wowza Media Systems Documentation webpage](#) for the latest updates.

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Introduction

The goal of this document is to provide a mapping between the Flash® Media Server server-side API and the Wowza Media Server® 3.5 server-side API. This document is by no means a complete reference for the Wowza Media Server 3.5 server-side API. See the Wowza Server Javadocs that are part of the server install for a complete reference.

All Java objects in the Wowza Media Server 3.5 are organized into packages. Some of these packages are provided by the Java 6 runtime environment. The table below is a listing of all the objects referenced in this document along with their corresponding java package. These package names are imported into your custom modules using the "import" statement. An import statement can either reference a single class using the syntax:

```
import com.wowza.wms.application.IApplication;
```

Or it can import an entire package using the syntax:

```
import com.wowza.wms.application.*;
```

Java Objects and Packages	
Object	Package
File	java.io
HashMap	java.util
IApplication	com.wowza.wms.application
IApplicationInstance	com.wowza.wms.application
IClient	com.wowza.wms.client
IMediaStream	com.wowza.wms.stream
IServer	com.wowza.wms.server
ISharedObject	com.wowza.wms.sharedobject
ISharedObjects	com.wowza.wms.sharedobject
ISharedObjectSlotNotify	com.wowza.wms.sharedobject
Iterator	java.util
IVHost	com.wowza.wms.vhost
List	java.util
Map	java.util
Stream	com.wowza.wms.stream.publish

Java Objects and Packages	
WMSLogger	com.wowza.wms.logging
WMSLoggerFactory	com.wowza.wms.logging

Flash Media Server to Wowza

Media Server 3.5 API Mapping

The remainder of this document is a set of tables that map each of the API objects, methods, properties, and event handlers in Flash Media Server to the equivalent call in the Wowza Media Server 3.5 API. In many cases, the mapping isn't one-to-one or the functionality is provided by Java packages that are part of the Java 6 runtime environment. In these cases, a snippet of Java code is provided to show how to use the Wowza Server API and Java packages to perform an equivalent or similar function.

Global Functions	
Functions	
setInterval clearInterval	<p>Note: The following code snippet is similar to the functionality provided by setInterval and clearInterval. This class implements the Runnable interface. This class is being submitted to the virtual host's thread pool for execution. When a thread is available, the run method of this object is invoked. Put the code that you want to execute below the "// do action here" comment. The "Thread.currentThread().sleep(1000)" statement will put the thread to sleep for 1000 milliseconds before it executes the action again. As written, this object will remain running until the done Boolean is set to true. While running (the run method is executed), this object will use a single thread in the thread pool.</p> <pre> import com.wowza.wms.client.*; import com.wowza.wms.vhost.*; { class MyTimer implements Runnable { private boolean done = false; public void run() { while (true) { // do action here and set done to true to exit if (done) break; } } } </pre>

Global Functions	
	<pre> try { // interval in milliseconds Thread.currentThread().sleep(1000); } catch (Exception e) { } } } client.getVHost().getThreadPool().execute(new MyTimer()); } </pre>
getGlobal	(no equivalent in Wowza Media Server 3.5)
load	(no equivalent in Wowza Media Server 3.5)
protectObject	(no equivalent in Wowza Media Server 3.5)
setAttributes	(no equivalent in Wowza Media Server 3.5)
trace	<pre> getLogger().debug(String logStr); getLogger().info(String logStr); getLogger().warn(String logStr); getLogger().error(String logStr); getLogger().fatal(String logStr); </pre> <p>-or-</p> <pre> WMSLoggingFactory.getLogger(null).debug(String logStr); WMSLoggingFactory.getLogger(null).info(String logStr); WMSLoggingFactory.getLogger(null).warn(String logStr); WMSLoggingFactory.getLogger(null).error(String logStr); WMSLoggingFactory.getLogger(null).fatal(String logStr); </pre>

Application Object	
Methods	
acceptConnection	<code>IClient.acceptConnection();</code>
broadcastMsg	<code>IApplicationInstance.broadcastMsg(String handlerName, Object .. params);</code>
clearSharedObjects	<p>Note: The following code snippet shows how to obtain the path to the remote shared object files. You can then use simple java File calls to loop through the directory and delete files as needed.</p> <pre> import java.io.*; import com.wowza.wms.client.*; import com.wowza.wms.sharedobject.*; { String rsoStoragePath = client.getAppInstance().getRsoStoragePath(); File rsoDir = new File(rsoStoragePath); String[] fileList = rsoDir.list(); for(int i=0;i<fileList.length;i++) { File file = new File(rsoStoragePath + File.separatorChar + fileList[i]); file.delete(); } } </pre>
clearStreams	<p>Note: The following code snippet shows how to obtain the path to the stream files. You can then use simple java File calls to loop through the directory and delete files as needed.</p> <pre> import java.io.*; import com.wowza.wms.client.*; import com.wowza.wms.sharedobject.*; { String streamStoragePath = client.getAppInstance().getStreamStoragePath(); File rsoDir = new File(streamStoragePath); String[] fileList = rsoDir.list(); for(int i=0;i<fileList.length;i++) { File file = new File(streamStoragePath + File.separatorChar + fileList[i]); file.delete(); } } </pre>

Application Object	
disconnect	<code>IClient.setShutdownClient(true);</code>
gc	<pre>{ System.gc(); }</pre>
getStats	<pre>IApplicationInstance.getIOPerformanceCounter(); IApplicationInstance.getConnectionCounter();</pre>
registerClass	(no equivalent in Wowza Media Server 3.5)
registerProxy	(no equivalent in Wowza Media Server 3.5)
rejectConnection	<code>IClient.rejectConnection(String reason);</code>
shutdown	<code>IApplication.removeAppInstance(IApplicationInstance appInstance);</code>
Properties	
allowDebug	(no equivalent in Wowza Media Server 3.5)
clients	<pre>IApplicationInstance.getClientCount(); IApplicationInstance.getClient(int index); IVHost.getClient(int clientId);</pre>
config	Note: Most of the configuration options for the system are accessible through both the Java API (see the Wowza Media Server 3.5 API javadocs) and the JMX interface.
hostname	<code>IVHost.getHostPortsList();</code>
name	<code>IApplicationInstance.getName();</code>
server	<code>IServer.getInstance().getVersion();</code>
Event Handlers	
onAppStart onAppStop onConnect onConnectAccept onConnectReject onDisconnect	<p>Note: This class is a basic custom module that implements the on[Event] handlers to receive notification of application level events.</p> <pre>package com.mycompany.module; import com.wowza.wms.module.*; import com.wowza.wms.client.*; import com.wowza.wms.amf.*; import com.wowza.wms.request.*; public class MyModule extends ModuleBase { public void onAppStart(IApplicationInstance appInstance) {</pre>

Application Object	
	<pre> getLogger().info("onAppStart"); } public void onAppStop(IApplicationInstance appInstance) { getLogger().info("onAppStop"); } public void onConnect(IClient client, RequestFunction function, AMFDataList params) { // here is where you can accept/reject a connection request // client.acceptConnection(); // client.rejectConnection("message as to why rejected"); getLogger().info("onConnect"); } public void onConnectAccept(IClient client) { getLogger().info("onConnectAccept"); } public void onConnectReject(IClient client) { getLogger().info("onConnectReject"); } public void onDisconnect(IClient client) { getLogger().info("onDisconnect"); } } </pre>
onStatus	(no equivalent in Wowza Media Server 3.5)

Client Object	
Methods	
call	<code>IClient.call(String handlerName, IModuleCallResult resultObj, Object ... params);</code>
getBandwidthLimit	(no equivalent in Wowza Media Server 3.5)
getStatus	<code>IClient.getIOPerformanceCounter();</code> <code>IClient.getConnectionCounter();</code> <code>IClient.getPingRoundTripTime();</code>
ping	<code>IClient.ping(IModulePingResult pingResult);</code>
__resolve	(no equivalent in Wowza Media Server 3.5)
setBandwidthLimit	(no equivalent in Wowza Media Server 3.5)
Properties	
agent	<code>IClient.getFlashVer();</code>
ip	<code>IClient.getIp();</code>
protocol	<code>IClient.getProtocol();</code> [1=RTMP, 3=RTMPT]
readAccess	<p>Note: In Wowza Server, read access is treated separately for streams and shared objects. By default <code>sharedObjectReadAccess</code> and <code>streamReadAccess</code> are set to <code>READ_ACCESS_ALL</code>. To deny read access to a client, set read access to <code>READ_ACCESS_NONE</code>. All read access values are case-sensitive on all platforms. Set read access to a semicolon-delimited list of stream or shared object partial or full names. See documentation for <code>IClient.setSharedObjectReadAccess</code> and <code>IClient.setStreamReadAccess</code> for details.</p> <p><code>IClient.READ_ACCESS_ALL</code></p> <p><code>IClient.READ_ACCESS_NONE</code></p> <p><code>IClient.getSharedObjectReadAccess();</code></p> <p><code>IClient.setSharedObjectReadAccess(String sharedObjectReadAccess);</code></p> <p><code>IClient.getStreamReadAccess();</code></p> <p><code>IClient.setStreamReadAccess(String streamReadAccess);</code></p>

Client Object	
referrer	<code>IClient.getReferrer();</code>
secure	<code>IClient.isSecure();</code>
uri	<code>IClient.getUri();</code>
virtualKey	(no equivalent in Wowza Media Server 3.5)
writeAccess	<p>Note: In Wowza Server, write access is treated separately for streams and shared objects. By default, <code>sharedObjectWriteAccess</code> and <code>streamWriteAccess</code> are set to <code>WRITE_ACCESS_ALL</code>. To deny write access to a client, set write access to <code>WRITE_ACCESS_NONE</code>. All write access values are case-sensitive on all platforms. Set write access to a semicolon-delimited list of stream or shared object partial or full names. See documentation for <code>IClient.setSharedObjectWriteAccess</code> and <code>IClient.setStreamWriteAccess</code> for details.</p> <p><code>IClient.WRITE_ACCESS_ALL</code></p> <p><code>IClient.WRITE_ACCESS_NONE</code></p> <p><code>IClient.getSharedObjectWriteAccess();</code></p> <p><code>IClient.setSharedObjectWriteAccess(String sharedObjectWriteAccess);</code></p> <p><code>IClient.getStreamWriteAccess();</code></p> <p><code>IClient.setStreamWriteAccess(String streamWriteAccess);</code></p>
Event Handlers	
[command name]	<p>Note: This class is a basic custom module that implements a single custom command/handler named myFunction. This handler can be invoked from the client by calling <code>NetConnection.call("myFunction", null);</code>.</p> <pre> package com.mycompany.module; import com.wowza.wms.module.*; import com.wowza.wms.client.*; import com.wowza.wms.amf.*; import com.wowza.wms.request.*; public class MyModule extends ModuleBase { public void myFunction(IClient client, </pre>

Client Object	
	<pre>RequestFunction function, AMFDataList params) { getLogger().info("myFunction"); } }</pre>

File Object	
Methods (text files)	
open close read readln readAll write writeln writeall eof flush	<p>Note: The following code snippet illustrates a method for reading and writing text files using the java.io package that's included in the Java 5 runtime environment. For more information, see the Java 5 javadocs.</p> <pre> package com.mycompany.module; import java.io.*; import com.wowza.wms.module.*; public class MyModule extends ModuleBase { private void readTextFile(String fileName) { try { BufferedReader inf = null; String line = null; // read file line by line inf = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(fileName)); while((line = inf.readLine()) != null) { // do something with each line of the file } inf.close(); } catch (Exception e) { getLogger().error("Error reading text file: "+ fileName+" :"+e.toString()); } } private void writeTextFile(String fileName, boolean isAppend) { </pre>

File Object	
	<pre> try { PrintWriter outf = new PrintWriter(new FileWriter(fileName, isAppend)); // write String outf.print("Hello World"); // write String with carriage return outf.println("Hello World"); // flush data to file outf.flush(); outf.close(); } catch (Exception e) { getLogger().error("Error writing text file: "+ fileName+" :"+e.toString()); } } </pre>
Methods (binary files)	
open close readBytes writeBytes seek position (property) eof flush	<p>Note: The following code snippet illustrates a method for reading and writing binary files using the java.io package that's included in the Java 5 runtime environment. For more information, see the Java 5 javadocs.</p> <pre> package com.mycompany.module; import java.io.*; import com.wowza.wms.module.*; public class MyModule extends ModuleBase { private void readBinaryFile(String fileName) { try </pre>

File Object

```

    {
        RandomAccessFile inf = new RandomAccessFile(fileName,
        "r");

        int bufflen = 512;
        byte[] buffer = new byte[bufflen];

        // read [bufflen] bytes from the file
        int bytesRead = inf.read(buffer, 0, bufflen);
        if (bytesRead != bufflen)
            getLogger().info("hit end of file");

        // seek to the 1024 byte in the file
        inf.seek(1024);

        // get the current position in the file
        long currPos = inf.getFilePointer();

        inf.close();
    }
    catch (Exception e)
    {
        getLogger().error("Error reading binary file: "+
            fileName+" :"+e.toString());
    }
}

private void writeBinaryFile(String fileName, boolean
isAppend)
{
    try
    {
        int bufflen = 512;
        byte[] buffer = new byte[bufflen];

        // open a binary file to append to a file or over write
        PrintStream outf = new PrintStream(new
            FileOutputStream(fileName, isAppend));
    }
}

```

File Object

```

        // write bytes to the file
        outf.write(buffer, 0, buflen);

        outf.close();
    }
    catch (Exception e)
    {
        getLogger().error("Error writing binary file: "+
            fileName+" :"+e.toString());
    }
}

private void writeReadBinaryFile(String fileName, boolean
isAppend)
{
    try
    {
        int buflen = 512;
        byte[] buffer = new byte[buflen];

        // open a binary file to read/write a file
        RandomAccessFile outfRand = new RandomAccessFile(
            fileName, "rw");

        // seek to the 1024 byte in the file
        outfRand.seek(1024);

        // get the current position in the file
        long currPos = outfRand.getFilePointer();

        // write bytes to the file
        // if you write past the end of the file
        // it will extend the file
        outfRand.write(buffer, 0, buflen);

        outfRand.close();
    }
    catch (Exception e)
    {

```

File Object	
	<pre> getLogger().error("Error writing binary file: "+ fileName+" :"+e.toString()); } } </pre>
Methods	
copyTo	<pre> FileUtils.copyFile(new File(fromFilename), new File(toFilename)); </pre>
list	<pre> import java.io.*; { File folder = new File(String foldername); folder.list(); folder.list(FilenameFilter filter); } </pre>
mkdir	<pre> import java.io.*; { File folder = new File(String foldername); folder.mkdir(); folder.mkdirs(); } </pre>
remove	<pre> import java.io.*; { File file = new File(String filename); file.delete(); file.deleteOnExit(); } </pre>
renameTo	<pre> import java.io.*; { File file = new File(String filename); file.renameTo(new File(toFilename)); } </pre>
toString	<pre> import java.io.*; </pre>

File Object	
	<pre>{ File file = new File(String filename); file.toString(); }</pre>
Properties	
canAppend	<pre>import java.io.*; { File file = new File(String filename); file.canWrite(); }</pre>
canRead	<pre>import java.io.*; { File file = new File(String filename); file.canRead(); }</pre>
canReplace	<pre>import java.io.*; { File file = new File(String filename); file.canWrite(); }</pre>
canWrite	<pre>import java.io.*; { File file = new File(String filename); file.canWrite(); }</pre>
creationTime	(no equivalent in Wowza Media Server 3.5)
exists	<pre>import java.io.*; { File file = new File(String filename); file.exists(); }</pre>

File Object	
isDirectory	<pre>import java.io.*; { File file = new File(String filename); file.isDirectory(); }</pre>
isFile	<pre>import java.io.*; { File file = new File(String filename); file.isFile(); }</pre>
lastModified	<pre>import java.io.*; { File file = new File(String filename); file.lastModified(); }</pre>
length	<pre>import java.io.*; { File file = new File(String filename); file.length(); }</pre>
mode	(no equivalent in Wowza Media Server 3.5)
name	<pre>import java.io.*; { File file = new File(String filename); file.getName(); }</pre>
type	(no equivalent in Wowza Media Server 3.5)

LoadVars Object	
Description	
	In Flash Media Server, the LoadVars object is a means of loading external data from a URL into a container class. Similar functionality can be achieved with the code snippet below.
Example	
	<pre> package com.mycompany.util; import java.io.*; import java.util.*; import java.net.*; public class LoadVarsUtil { static public Map loadVars(String inUrl) { URL url; HttpURLConnection urlConn; DataInputStream input = null; Map ret = new HashMap(); try { url = new URL (inUrl); urlConn = (HttpURLConnection)url.openConnection(); urlConn.setRequestProperty("Content-Type", "text/html"); urlConn.setRequestProperty("User-Agent", "Mozilla/4.0 (Windows XP 5.1) Java/1.5"); urlConn.setRequestMethod("GET"); if (urlConn.getResponseCode() == HttpURLConnection.HTTP_OK) { input = new DataInputStream (urlConn.getInputStream()); int rChunk = urlConn.getContentLength(); byte[] myData = new byte[rChunk]; </pre>

LoadVars Object

```
int bytesRead = input.read(myData, 0, rChunk);
if (bytesRead == rChunk)
{
    String resStr = new String(myData, "UTF8");
    if (resStr != null)
    {
        String[] valuePairs = resStr.split("&");
        for(int i=0;i<valuePairs.length;i++)
        {
            String valuePair = valuePairs[i];
            int pos = valuePair.indexOf("=");
            if (pos >= 0)
            {
                String name = valuePair.substring(0, pos);
                String value = valuePair.substring(pos+1);

                try
                {
                    ret.put(name, value);
                }
                catch (Exception e)
                {
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

input.close();
input = null;
}

}

catch (Exception e)
{
    System.out.println("doHTTPPost: "+e.toString());
}
```

LoadVars Object	
	<pre>e.printStackTrace(); } return ret; }</pre>

Log Object	
Methods	
onLog	<pre>getLogger().debug(String logStr); getLogger().info(String logStr); getLogger().warn(String logStr); getLogger().error(String logStr); getLogger().fatal(String logStr); -- or -- WMSLoggingFactory.getLogger(null).debug(String logStr); WMSLoggingFactory.getLogger(null).info(String logStr); WMSLoggingFactory.getLogger(null).warn(String logStr); WMSLoggingFactory.getLogger(null).error(String logStr); WMSLoggingFactory.getLogger(null).fatal(String logStr);</pre>

NetConnection Object
(server-to-server NetConnections aren't supported in Wowza Media Server 3.5. We are considering this feature for a future release.)

SharedObject	
Constructor	
	<p>Note: The following code snippet illustrates how to create a new shared object server-side.</p> <pre>import com.wowza.sharedobject.*; { String soName = "mySharedObject"; boolean isPersistent = false; ISharedObjects sharedObjects = client.getAppInstance().getSharedObjects(isPersistent); ISharedObject sharedObject = sharedObjects.getOrCreate(soName); }</pre>
Methods	
clear	<pre>ISharedObject.clear();</pre>
close	<p>Note: To immediately remove a reference to a shared object, set its variable to null.</p> <pre>import com.wowza.sharedobject.*; { String soName = "mySharedObject"; boolean isPersistent = false; ISharedObjects sharedObjects = client.getAppInstance().getSharedObjects(isPersistent); ISharedObject sharedObject = sharedObjects.get(soName); // to immediately remove the reference set the local variable to null sharedObject = null; }</pre>
commit	<pre>import com.wowza.sharedobject.*; import java.util.*;</pre>

SharedObject	
	<pre> { ISharedObject sharedObjects = client.getAppInstance().getSharedObjects(true); List soNames = sharedObjects.getObjectNames(); Iterator iter = soNames.iterator(); while (iter.hasNext()) { String soName = (String)iter.next(); ISharedObject so = sharedObjects.get(soName); so.flush(); } } </pre>
flush	<code>ISharedObject.flush();</code>
get	<pre> import com.wowza.sharedobject.*; { String soName = "mySharedObject"; boolean isPersistent = false; ISharedObjects sharedObjects = client.getAppInstance().getSharedObjects(isPersistent); ISharedObject sharedObject = sharedObjects.get(soName); } </pre>
getProperty	<code>ISharedObject.getProperty(String name);</code>
getPropertyNames	<code>ISharedObject.getSlotNames();</code>
lock	<code>ISharedObject.lock();</code>
unlock	<code>ISharedObject.unlock();</code>
mark	(no equivalent in Wowza Media Server 3.5)
purge	<code>ISharedObject.purge(int version);</code>
send	<code>ISharedObject.send(String handlerName, Object ... params);</code>
setProperty	<code>ISharedObject.setProperty(String name, AMFData data);</code>
size	<code>ISharedObject.size();</code>
Properties	
autoCommit	(no equivalent in Wowza Media Server 3.5)

SharedObject	
isDirty	(no equivalent in Wowza Media Server 3.5)
name	<code>ISharedObject.getName();</code>
resyncDepth	(no equivalent in Wowza Media Server 3.5)
version	<code>ISharedObject.getVersion();</code>
Event Handlers	
[handler name]	(no equivalent in Wowza Media Server 3.5)
onStatus	(no equivalent in Wowza Media Server 3.5)
onSync	<pre>import com.wowza.sharedobject.*; { class SOListener implements ISharedObjectSlotNotify { public void onSlotSetValue(ISharedObject sharedObject, ISharedObjectSlot slot) { getLogger().info("onSlotSetValue"); } public void onSlotDelete(ISharedObject sharedObject, ISharedObjectSlot slot) { getLogger().info("onSlotDelete"); } } SOListener soListener = new SOListener(); sharedObject.addSlotListener(soListener); }</pre>

SoapCall Object

(see WebService object)

SoapFault Object

(see WebService object)

Stream Object	
Methods	
clear	<code>IMediaStream.clear();</code>
flush	(no equivalent in Wowza Media Server 3.5)
get	<p>Note: Wowza Server manages two distinct sets of streams for each client connection: play streams and publish stream. The following code snippet illustrates how to iterate through each of these stream sets.</p> <pre>import com.wowza.wms.client.*; import com.wowza.wms.stream.*; { // get all the publish stream attached to a client List publishStream = client.getPublishStreams(); Iterator iterPublish = publishStream.iterator(); while (iterPublish.hasNext()) { IMediaStream stream = (IMediaStream)iterPublish.next(); } // get all the play streams attached to a client List playStreams = client.getPlayStreams(); Iterator iterPlay = playStreams.iterator(); while (iterPlay.hasNext()) { IMediaStream stream = (IMediaStream)iterPlay.next(); } }</pre>
length	<code>IMediaStream.length();</code>
play	(see the <code>com.wowza.wms.stream.publish.*</code> package in Wowza Media Server 3.5 API documentation)
record	(no equivalent in Wowza Media Server 3.5)
send	<code>IMediaStream.send(String handlerName, Object ... params);</code>
setBufferTime	<code>IMediaStream.setBufferTime(int bufferTime);</code>
setVirtualPath	(no equivalent in Wowza Media Server 3.5)
size	<code>IMediaStream.size();</code>

Stream Object	
Properties	
bufferTime	<code>IMediaStream.getBufferTime();</code>
name	<code>IMediaStream.getName();</code>
syncWrite	(no equivalent in Wowza Media Server 3.5)
Event Handlers	
onStatus	<code>IMediaStream.registerOnStatus(IMediaStreamCallback callback);</code> <code>IMediaStream.unregisterOnStatus();</code>
onPlayStatus	<code>IMediaStream.registerOnPlayStatus(IMediaStreamCallback callback);</code> <code>IMediaStream.unregisterOnPlayStatus();</code>
[command name]	<code>IMediaStream.registerCallback(String handlerName, IMediaStreamCallback callback);</code> <code>IMediaStream.unregisterCallback(String handlerName);</code>

WebService Object	
Description	
	In Flash Media Server, the WebService object interface is a set of APIs for making Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) calls to a SOAP server. There are several Java open source APIs to accomplish the same or similar functionality. One of those projects is Apache Foundation Axis .

XML Object	
Description	
	In Flash Media Server, the XML object interface is a set of APIs for manipulating XML documents. The Java 5 runtime environment contains a set of classes and interfaces that provide similar functionality. Below are a few references to tutorials on how to use the DOM, SAX, XPath, and XSLT APIs in Java.
References	
	XML Tutorial: DOM, SAX, and JDOM Introduction to JAXP Java 5 javadocs (Reference the "javax.xml" and "org.w3c.dom" packages)

XMLSocket/XMLStreams Object	
Description	
	In Flash Media Server, the XMLSocket and XMLStreams object interfaces are a set of APIs for communicating over XML to other Flash Media Servers or 3 rd party servers. The Java 5 runtime environment contains a set of classes in "java.nio" package for streaming data over sockets and pipes that provides similar functionality. Below is a reference to this package in the Java 5 javadocs.
References	
	Java 5 javadocs (Reference the "java.nio" package)