

Enchaining

Enchaining is the process of selecting a subset of Chunks (or Belts) based on a certain Filter criteria. Once enchained Belts and Chunks become locked, the structural changes become minimized for the sake of consistent iterating.

C++ Workflow

That's pretty basic, really. You don't create (instantiate) Chains manually but those are actually managed by the `Machine` class. Assuming you've already assembled the needed `Filter` all you have to do is to call a global Mechanism method named `Enchain` passing it the applied filter.

```
FChain* Chain = Mechanism->Enchain(Filter);
```

You're now ready to `iterate` or `operate` the resulting Chain, but there is more.

Solid Chains

You can also chain to a special type of Chains called *solid*. Solid chains provide some additional features like getting direct references to Traits and Concurrency but they also limit the operations possible on the Subjects to only non-structural ones. That is, you can't add or remove any traits to/from the Subjects during some active solid enchainings. Enchaining to a solid chain is as easy as:

```
FSolidChain* Chain = Mechanism->EnchainSolid(Filter);
```

From:

<http://turbanov.ru/wiki/> - **Turbopedia**

Permanent link:

<http://turbanov.ru/wiki/en/toolworks/docs/apparatus/enchaining?rev=1630513933>

Last update: **2021/09/01 16:32**

