

1. Initialize H, a handle for an `ix_event`.
2. Associate handle H with a callback function, CB.
3. Calculate T, a time for the event to occur.
4. Schedule event H at time T.
5. Note: at any time prior to T, event H can be cancelled.
6. At time T, function CB will be called if the event has not been cancelled.

Figure 23.13 The steps needed to create a timed event. When the timer expires, software invokes the specified callback function.