

VISHNU D1.0 - General specifications



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Chapter 1

Document presentation

1.1 Document objectives

This document presents the external specifications of the Vishnu system at a general level. At this level, we describe the interaction of a user with the system without providing implementation details. The different steps that constitute the scenario are detailed as well as the content of the messages exchanged. The main objective is to describe the system from the user point of view.

These general specifications are a prerequisite for the detailed specifications step in the software development process.

1.2 Document structure

The document is divided into 4 parts corresponding to the 4 modules that compose the Vishnu system:

- UMS: Users Management System
- TMS: Tasks Management System
- FMS: Files Management System
- IMS: Information Management System

Each module corresponds to a chapter in the document, and each chapter contains two sections:

- A first section containing "Use case descriptions" that follow the standard UML description of a use case
- A second section containing the "Use case diagrams" that describe the organization of the different use cases. These diagrams follow the UML2.0 standard.

1.3 References

1.4 Glossary

- SysferaDS: open-source middleware software used by Vishnu (former name "DIET")
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Chapter 2

Use cases for User Management System (UMS)

2.1 Use case descriptions

2.1.1 U1 - Session with manual closure

Title	U1 - Session with manual closure
Summary	The user opens a new session and closes it manually by using the API command for closure
Actors	User
Precondition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The user is authenticated - VISHNU is installed and running on the client System
Postcondition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The session state is closed - A session log has been created - All user requests submitted within the session are completed
Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include::U1.1 Open session 2. System is ready to process user commands 3. Include::U1.2 Close session (before the maximum inactivity delay if option CLOSE_POLICY is equal to CLOSE_ON_TIMEOUT)
Branch sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. U1.3 Execute synchronous user request 2b. U1.4 Execute asynchronous user request 2c. U1.5 Reconnect to session
Exception sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a. Include::U1.1 exceptions 3a. If session cannot be closed due to running commands, user must wait until all commands are completed before trying step 3 again
Extensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U1.3 - Execute synchronous user request U1.5 - Reconnect to session U1.4 - Execute asynchronous user request

2.1.2 U1.1 - Open session

Title	U1.1 - Open session
Summary	The user opens a session
Actors	User
Precondition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The user is connected on a client System in which VISHNU is installed and that can be connected to the VISHNU infrastructure

Postcondition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A session is active - The user's environment contains a session certificate
Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. User provides login, password and optionnally the way of closing the session automatically on disconnect or on timeout to the "connect" command (when the default option is not set the the SESSION_CLOSE_POLICY is CLOSE ON TIMEOUT) 2. System validates login, password (User is authenticated) and optionnally, the name of the closing mode (CLOSE_ON_DISCONNECT or CLOSE ON TIMEOUT) if the SESSION_CLOSE_POLICY is set. 3. System creates the session and activates it 4. System provides the session certificate to the user
Branch sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. If the password is a temporary password (after reset by the administrator) the System asks the user to enter a new password, then asks for a confirmation, and registers the new password if both steps are ok. If non-interactive request then this is an exception (a change password request is required).
Exception sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. The user login is unknown 2a1. The System returns an error message 2b. The user password is invalid 2b1. The System returns an error message 2c. The SESSION_CLOSE_POLICY option is unknown 2c1. The System returns an error message 2d. VISHNU infrastructure is unreachable or unavailable 2d1. The System returns an error message 2e. The user password is temporary and request is non-interactive: the System returns an error message

2.1.3 U1.2 - Close session

Title	U1.2 - Close session
Summary	The user closes the session manually
Actors	User
Precondition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The user is connected on the client System - The user has an open session on the client System
Postcondition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The session is closed - A session log has been created - All user requests submitted during the session are completed
Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The user sends a request to close a session by giving the session identifier 2. The System checks that the session identifier is valid and the corresponding session is open 3. The System checks that there are no running commands within the session 4. The System closes the session 5. The System informs the user that the session has been closed
Branch sequence	

Exception sequence	1a. VISHNU infrastructure is unreachable or unavailable 2a. The session identifier is invalid 2b. The session is already closed 2c. The session identifier is incompatible with the authenticated user (that means that the session identifier is not for the user who sends the requests). 2a. If there are running commands within the session, the System informs the user that the session can not be closed
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2.1.4 U1.3 - Execute synchronous user request

Title	U1.3 - Execute synchronous user request
Summary	The user submits a synchronous request to the System
Actors	User
Precondition	- A session (for the current user and client host) is active
Postcondition	- The request is completed - A request log is created
Base sequence	1. The user sends the request to the System 2. The System returns the results to the user
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1.a Invalid session (bad session certificate or unavailable session) 1.b Invalid request 1.c Permission denied (admin request issued by normal user) 1.d Ressource not available 1.e VISHNU System crashed
Extension of	U1 - Session with manual closure U3 - Session with automatic closure on disconnect U2 - Session with automatic closure on timeout

2.1.5 U1.3.1 - Configure Option

Title	U1.3.1 - Configure Option
Summary	The user wants to modify the value of an option attached to his/her VISHNU account
Actors	User
Precondition	
Postcondition	
Base sequence	1. The user sends a request for modifying the value of an option to the System 2. System registers the new value for the option 3. System returns an acknowledgment to the user
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1a. VISHNU infrastructure is unreachable or unavailable 2a. Invalid option name 2b. Invalid option value

2.1.6 U1.3.2 - Display options

Title	U1.3.2 - Display options
Summary	The user displays all options concerning his/her VISHNU account

Actors	User
Precondition	
Postcondition	
Base sequence	1. The user sends a request to list all his/her options 2. The System returns all options of the user
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1a. VISHNU infrastructure is unreachable or unavailable

2.1.7 U1.3.3 - Change password

Title	U1.3.3 - Change password
Summary	The user wants to change his/her password
Actors	User
Precondition	
Postcondition	- The password is changed
Base sequence	- The user sends a request containing a new password - The System registers the new user's password - The System returns an acknowledgment to the user
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	

2.1.8 U1.3.4 - Display session command history

Title	U1.3.4 - Display session command history
Summary	The user displays all the commands sent during one session
Actors	User
Precondition	
Postcondition	
Base sequence	1. The user sends a request containing the session ID 2. The System returns the list of all commands issued by the user during the session which id corresponds to the provided session id. Each command has exactly the same format and parameters as the original submission and can be resubmitted as-is to the System.
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1a. Invalid session ID (unknown / belonging to another user, if the current user is not an administrator) 1b. VISHNU infrastructure is unreachable or unavailable

2.1.9 U1.3.5 - Display sessions log

Title	U1.3.5 - Display sessions log
Summary	The user displays his/her sessions (active or closed)
Actors	User
Precondition	
Postcondition	
Base sequence	1. The user sends a request to list all his/her sessions (active and/or closed) that have an open timestamp within an interval provided by the user (start and finish date) 2. The System returns all (or only active, or only closed) sessions of the user matching the search criteria with the following information for each session: id, date of opening, client host name, closure policy (timeout or disconnect), time before automatic closure (if applicable)

Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1a. VISHNU infrastructure is unreachable or unavailable

2.1.10 U1.4 - Execute asynchronous user request

Title	U1.4 - Execute asynchronous user request
Summary	The user submits an asynchronous request to the system
Actors	User
Precondition	- A session (for the current user and client host) is active
Postcondition	- The request is completed - A request log is created
Base sequence	1. The user sends the request to the system 2. The System returns an acknowledgment to the user 3. The System runs the request in the background 4. When the request is completed the system updates the status of the request
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1.a Invalid session (bad session certificate or session unavailable) 1.b Invalid request 1.c Permission denied 1.d Resource not available 1.e VISHNU System crashed
Extension of	U1 - Session with manual closure U2 - Session with automatic closure on timeout U3 - Session with automatic closure on disconnect

2.1.11 U1.5 - Reconnect to session

Title	U1.5 - Reconnect to session
Summary	The user wants to use a session in which he/she was disconnected previously without closing it
Actors	User
Precondition	- The user is connected on a client host in which VISHNU is installed and that can be connected to the VISHNU infrastructure
Postcondition	- A session is active - The user's environment contains a session certificate
Base sequence	1. User provides its login, password and the short identifier of the session (in fact, for each session, a short identifier is assigned) to the System 2. The System validates the user's login, password and the identifier of the session 3. The System provides the chosen session certificate to the user
Branch sequence	1a. If the user is already within an active session then go to step 3 directly. The current session will be automatically closed according to the UC U2 or U3 depending on the close policy for that session.

Exception sequence	cf U1.1 (Open session) 2.f The identifier of the session is nonexistent 2f1. The System returns an error message 2.g The identifier relates to a session belonging to another user 2g1. The System returns an error message 2.h The identifier is for a session closed 2h1. The System returns an error message
Extension of	U1 - Session with manual closure U2 - Session with automatic closure on timeout U3 - Session with automatic closure on disconnect

2.1.12 U2 - Session with automatic closure on timeout

Title	U2 - Session with automatic closure on timeout
Summary	The user opens a new session that is closed by the System after the inactivity delay has expired
Actors	User
Precondition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VISHNU is installed and running on the client system - The client system can be connected to VISHNU - The option SESSION_CLOSE_POLICY is CLOSE_ON_TIMEOUT (either user option is defined or this is the default policy)
Postcondition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A session log has been created - The session state is closed - All user requests submitted during the session are complete
Base sequence	1. U1.1 Open session 2. The System is ready to process user commands 3. After inactivity delay has expired: U1.3 Close session auto
Branch sequence	2a. U1.3 Execute synchronous user request 2b. U1.4 Execute asynchronous user request 2c. U1.5 Reconnect to session 2d. If the user disconnects from the client terminal or the client system crashes or is shutdown, the session remains open and all asynchronous commands that were not completed are kept running
Exception sequence	see U1
Extensions	U1.5 - Reconnect to session U1.4 - Execute asynchronous user request U1.3 - Execute synchronous user request

2.1.13 U2.1 - Close session auto

Title	U2.1 - Close session auto
Summary	The session is closed by the system
Actors	
Precondition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The user is connected on the client system - The user has an open session on the client system either the inactivity timeout for the session has expired or the user disconnected from its shell session
Postcondition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The session is closed - The session close event is stored in the system's log

Base sequence	1. The system checks if the user has got no running commands (file transfers or tasks) 2. The system registers session closure
Branch sequence	1a. If the user has got some running commands, the system does not close the session and reset the inactivity timeout. After this delay is expired, back to step 1.
Exception sequence	

2.1.14 U3 - Session with automatic closure on disconnect

Title	U3 - Session with automatic closure on disconnect
Summary	The user opens a new session that will be closed by the system after the user disconnects from the client terminal
Actors	User
Precondition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VISHNU is installed and running on the client system - The client system can be connected to VISHNU - The option SESSION_CLOSE_POLICY is CLOSE_ON_DISCONNECT (either user option is defined or this is the default policy)
Postcondition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A session log has been created - The session state is closed - All user requests submitted during the session are complete
Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. U1.1 Open session 2. System is ready to process user commands 3. The user disconnects from the terminal (either by typing an exit command, by closing the window, or by remote disconnection) 4. U1.3 Close session auto
Branch sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. U1.4 Execute synchronous user request 2b. U1.5 Execute asynchronous user request 3a. if the client system crashes or is shutdown, go to step 4
Exception sequence	see U1
Extensions	U1.3 - Execute synchronous user request U1.5 - Reconnect to session U1.4 - Execute asynchronous user request

2.1.15 U4 - Create new local user config

Title	U4 - Create new local user config
Summary	The user creates a new local user config for a given user on a given machine
Actors	User
Precondition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The user has an account on VISHNU - The user has no local user config defined for the machine
Postcondition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local user config is registered - An email is sent to the user with a message containing a SSH public key

Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The user provides local user config information for a given machine: user login (unix), home directory 2. The System checks the user login and the machine Id 3. The System generates a ssh private/public key pair 4. The System sends an email to the user containing the public key and asking the user to add this key to the authorized_keys on the machine 5. The user updates his/her authorized_keys file on the machine by adding the public key
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. Invalid login 2b. unknown machine 4a. Invalid email address

2.1.16 U4.1 - Update local user config

Title	U4.1 - Update local user config
Summary	The user updates his/her local user config for a given machine
Actors	User
Precondition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The user has an account on VISHNU - The user has a local user config defined for the machine
Postcondition	- local user config is updated
Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The user provides the identifier of his/her local config and information to be updated 2. The System updates the local user account information 3. The System returns an acknowledgment to the user
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1a. Invalid account (unknown or inactive)

2.1.17 U4.2 - Delete local user config

Title	U4.2 - Delete local user config
Summary	The user deletes his/her local user config on a given machine
Actors	User
Precondition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local user config exists for the given machine - There is no job or file transfer running on the given machine
Postcondition	- The local user config for the given machine is deleted
Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The user provides the identifier of the local user config 2. The System deletes the local user config identified 3. The System returns an acknowledgment to the user
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1a. Invalid login (unknown or inactive)

2.1.18 U4.3 - Display local user configs

Title	U4.3 - Display local user configs
Summary	The user displays all of his/her local configs
Actors	User
Precondition	
Postcondition	

Base sequence	1. The user sends a request to list all his/her local configs 2. The System returns all local configs
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1a. VISHNU infrastructure is unreachable or unavailable

2.1.19 UA1 - Create new user account

Title	UA1 - Create new user account
Summary	The administrator creates a new user account in the System (database)
Actors	Admin
Precondition	- The user has not an account on VISHNU
Postcondition	- The user account is created and in an active state - The account's password must be changed at the first connection
Base sequence	1. The administrator provides the new user's last name, first name, email address and specifies whether the user has standard or admin rights 2. The System creates the new user account and initializes the password with a random-generated string (temporary password) 3. The System sends an email to the user containing the temporary password 4. The System returns an acknowledgment to the administrator
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	2a. Login already used by another active user 3a. Invalid email address

2.1.20 UA1.1 - Update user account

Title	UA1.1 - Update user account
Summary	The administrator updates the user account (database)
Actors	Admin
Precondition	- The user has an account on VISHNU
Postcondition	- The user account is updated
Base sequence	1. The administrator provides the user's information changes 2. The System updates user account (database) 3. The System returns an acknowledgment to the administrator
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1.a Invalid login or login unknown 1.b The user information set are invalid 1.c The user information set are not consistent with the System

2.1.21 UA1.2 - Delete user account

Title	UA1.2 - Delete user account
Summary	The administrator deletes a user account
Actors	Admin
Precondition	- The user has an account on VISHNU - There is no job or file transfer running for the user

Postcondition	- The user account is no longer in the System - System does not contain any information related to the user
Base sequence	1. The administrator provides a user's login 2. The System deletes the user account together with all the information (configuration, history) related to it. 3. The System returns an acknowledgment to the administrator
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1a. Invalid login (unknown or inactive)

2.1.22 UA2 - Reset user password

Title	UA2 - Reset user password
Summary	The administrator resets a user password
Actors	Admin
Precondition	
Postcondition	- The password of the user is temporary and must be changed at the first connection by the user
Base sequence	1. The administrator provides a user's login 2. The System resets the user's password using a random-generated string 3. The System sends an email to the user containing the new temporary password 4. The System returns an acknowledgment to the administrator
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1a. Invalid login (unknown or inactive) 3a. Invalid email address

2.1.23 UA3 - Save configuration

Title	UA3 - Save configuration
Summary	The administrator saves the configuration of the system
Actors	Admin
Precondition	
Postcondition	- The configuration is saved on a file - A log information is created
Base sequence	1. The administrator requests to save the configuration in a file 2. The System creates a configuration file containing: the list of users, the list of local users configs and the list of machines according to the local users configs 3. The Systems saves the file on the client host
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	2a. File creation problems 2b. VISHNU System crashed

2.1.24 UA4 - Restore configuration

Title	UA4 - Restore configuration
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Summary	The administrator restores a saved configuration
Actors	Admin
Precondition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All users are disconnected from VISHNU - The configuration file was saved using the "save configuration" feature.
Postcondition	- The System is operational on all the machines that are both properly configured in the saved configuration and where the VISHNU processes are running.
Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The administrator opens a session as the Root user 2. The administrator checks that there is no other user/admin connected to VISHNU 3. The administrator loads the configuration file 4. The System replaces the current configuration with the loaded configuration.
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a. If the Root user already has an open session, the System cannot open a second session with the Root user 3a. If the configuration file cannot be loaded, the System provides an error message. The System configuration is reset to a basic configuration with only the Root user configured.

2.1.25 UA5.1 - Display sessions

Title	UA5.1 - Display sessions
Summary	The administrator displays all past and present sessions stored in the database.
Actors	Admin
Precondition	
Postcondition	
Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The administrator sends a request to list all sessions (active and/or closed) that have an open timestamp within an interval provided by the user (start and finish date) 2. The System returns the list of sessions that match the search criteria and provides detailed information about these sessions (user id, open and close timestamp, client machine id)
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	

2.1.26 UA5.2 - Display users

Title	UA5.2 - Display users
Summary	The administrator displays the description of all users registered in the database
Actors	Admin
Precondition	
Postcondition	
Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The administrator sends a request to list all users 2. The System returns all users with the following information for each user: id, firstname, lasname, login, status, email and password state.
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1a. VISHNU infrastructure is unreachable or unavailable

2.1.27 UA5.3 - Display local users configs

Title	UA5.3 - Display local users configs
Summary	The administrator displays the local user configs for all users registered in the database
Actors	Admin
Precondition	
Postcondition	
Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The administrator sends a request to list all local users configs 2. The System returns all the local users configs for all users
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1a. VISHNU infrastructure is unreachable or unavailable

2.1.28 UA6.1 Add a machine

Title	UA6.1 Add a machine
Summary	The administrator registers a new machine in VISHNU
Actors	Admin
Precondition	
Postcondition	The infrastructure has one more machine // A new machine is added in VISHNU System
Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The administrator adds a new machine on VISHNU by giving : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The machine name - The machine state (private or accessible to users) - The public address (IP) - A structure describing the machine state - A structure describing the network 2. The machine is added on VISHNU and the System returns the machine ID.
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a. A machine with the same name exists, the ALREADY_MACHINE_REGISTERED exception is raised. 1b. A machine with the same public address already exists, the ALREADY_MACHINE_REGISTERED exception is raised

2.1.29 UA6.2 Remove a machine

Title	UA6.2 Remove a machine
Summary	The administrator unsubscribed a machine
Actors	Admin
Precondition	- The machine is registered in the System
Postcondition	The Machine is unsubscribed
Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The administrator removes a machine from VISHNU by giving the machine ID 2. The System returns an acknowledgment to the administrator
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1a. The public address is unknown, the UNKNOWNMACHINE exception is raised.

2.1.30 UA6.3 Display machines

Title	UA6.3 Display machines
Summary	The administrator displays the machines registered in the database
Actors	Admin
Precondition	
Postcondition	
Base sequence	1. The administrator sends a request to list all machines in the database 2. The System returns all machines in the database
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1a. VISHNU infrastructure is unreachable or unavailable

2.2 Use case diagrams

2.2.1 UC UMS Admin

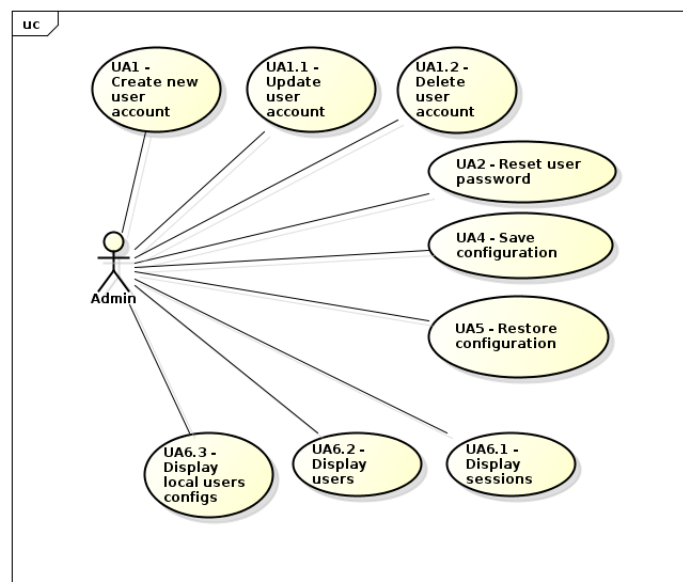


Figure 2.1: UC UMS Admin

2.2.2 UC UMS Admin Machines

UMS Admin Machines.png UMS Admin Machines.png

Figure 2.2: UC UMS Admin Machines

2.2.4 UC UMS User Manual

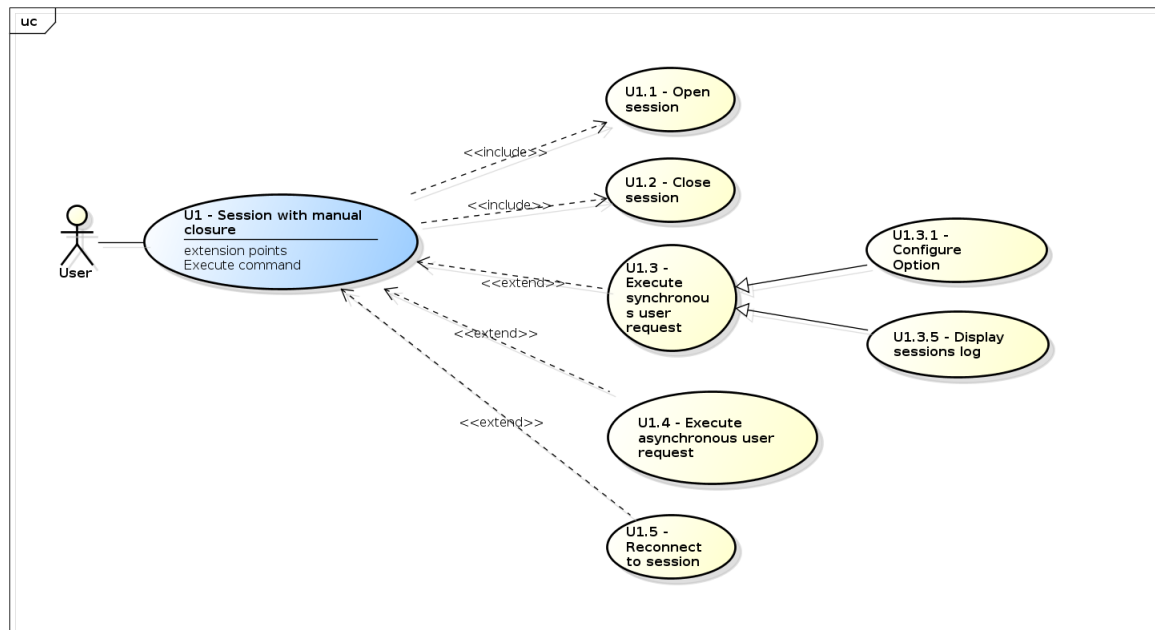


Figure 2.4: UC UMS User Manual

2.2.5 UC UMS User account

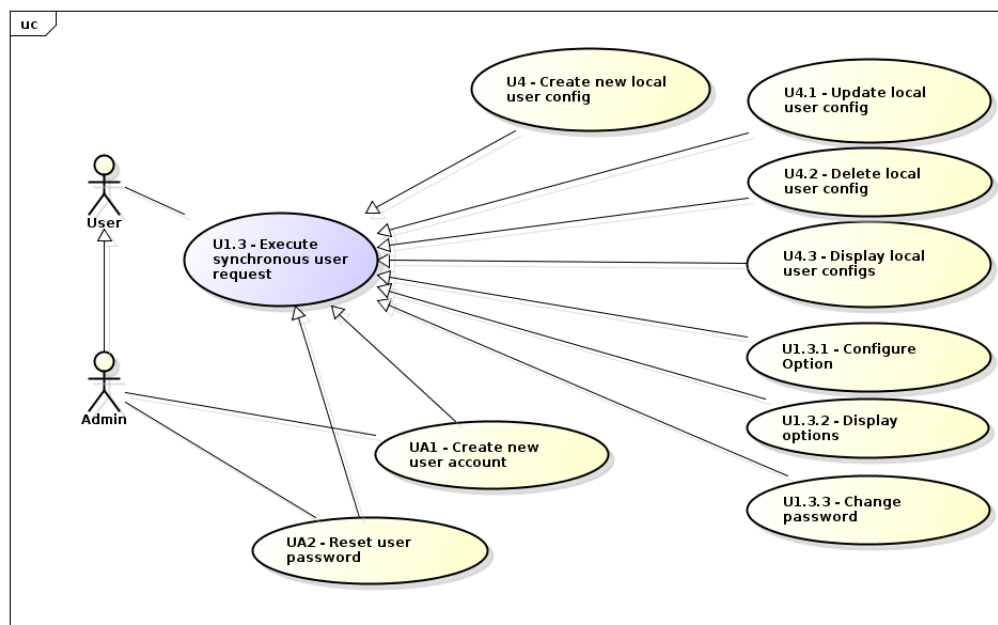


Figure 2.5: UC UMS User account

2.3 Data dictionary

- **CLOSE ON DISCONNECT** : CLOSE ON DISCONNECT is a value which means that the only one way for closing the session is when the user closes her/his terminal
- **CLOSE ON TIMEOUT** : CLOSE ON TIMEOUT is a value which means that the way for closing a session is after a session inactivity delay. This value is given by the client or registered by default by the administrator
- **Client System** : Client System or Client Host is a program which uses VISHNU API commands and that can be connected to VISHNU Infrastructure
- **Configuration** : The configuration contains all information about the users and machines registered in the database. It does not contain chronological information about the users or the infrastructure (logs, metrics values)
- **Local user config** : The local user config is the description of the given user on a specific machine described in the database
- **Manual closure** : The Manual closure means that the user uses the API command for closing the session
- **Option** : The option is a parameter of the user account that is not mandatory. Default value for each option is defined by the administrator. This features can be used by all VISHNU modules (not only UMS).
- **Password state** : Records the current state of the password of a user: either 'temporary' if the password must be changed next time the user connects to the System, or 'valid' if the password is in a normal state.
- **Root user** : Special user that is pre-configured in the VISHNU system and that has administrator privileges. This user cannot be deleted from the system.
- **SESSION_CLOSE_POLICY** : SESSION_CLOSE_POLICY is an option represents the way to close the session (on timeout or on disconnect)
- **Session** : A session is the context in which VISHNU commands are executed (ex: job submission, file transfers). It is created following authentication of a user and lasts until it is closed either manually or automatically.
- **Session inactivity delay** : The session inactivity delay is the delay in which no api commands are launched
- **User account** : The user account is the description in the database of a VISHNU user

Chapter 3

Use cases for Tasks Management System (TMS)

3.1 Use case descriptions

3.1.1 T1 - Asynchronous command on a machine

Title	T1 - Asynchronous command on a machine
Summary	User starts an asynchronous command on a given machine
Actors	User
Precondition	- User has an active open session
Postcondition	- The command is in active state until completed - The system log has been updated and contains the request parameters
Base sequence	1. User sends the request 2. The System checks that the session key is valid 3. The System checks that the machine id is valid and machine is available 4. If command parameters contain a file the System verifies that the file is available and readable 5. The System processes the request 6. The System returns information to the user 6. The System records request information (time, user, machine, request parameters) in the system log
Branch sequence	5a. T1.1 5b. T1.2
Exception sequence	1a. The TMS server is unavailable - The system returns an error message that informs the user. 2a. The session key is invalid - The system returns an error message that informs the user. 3a. The name of the given machine is unknown -The system returns an error message that informs the user. 4a. The path to a file parameter is invalid - The system returns an error message that informs user.
Extensions	T1.1 - Submit a job T1.2 - Get job outputs (asynchronous)

3.1.2 T1.1 - Submit a job

Title	T1.1 - Submit a job
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Summary	User submits a job on a given machine
Actors	User
Precondition	
Postcondition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The job is submitted on the specified machine - The job state and id are recorded on the system's log - The job id is sent to the user
Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The System checks that request parameters contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - job script path - job options 2. The TMS server on the given machine is contacted 3. The job is submitted by the TMS server to the batch scheduler 4. The id of the submitted job is returned to the user
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a. Invalid options or script 4a. The batch scheduler server is unavailable 4b. The batch scheduler server rejects the request
Extension of	T1 - Asynchronous command on a machine

3.1.3 T1.2 - Get job outputs (asynchronous)

Title	T1.2 - Get job outputs (asynchronous)
Summary	Output files of a user's jobs on a given machine are downloaded when any job is completed
Actors	User
Precondition	
Postcondition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the jobs submitted by the User on the machine are completed - All the jobs submitted by the User on the machine are removed from the Batch Scheduler's internal database.
Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The User sends the request containing the machine id 2. The System registers the request 3. The System checks the running jobs submitted by the User on the machine 4. The System sends the job outputs for all completed jobs to the client host 5. If the number of jobs submitted by the User on the machine with a waiting, queued or running status is positive, the System waits during a period defined by the administrator. If not, go to step 7 6. Go back to step 3 7. The User request is completed
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a The TMS server is unavailable 2b The underlying batch scheduler is unavailable
Extension of	T1 - Asynchronous command on a machine

3.1.4 T2 - Synchronous command on a machine

Title	T2 - Synchronous command on a machine
Summary	User executes a synchronous command on a given machine
Actors	User
Precondition	- User has an active open session

Postcondition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Request is in completed state - The system log has been updated and contains the request parameters
Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The User sends the request with parameters including session key and machine id 2. The System checks that the session key is valid 3. The System checks that the machine id is valid and machine is available 4. If command parameters contain a file the System verifies that the file is available and readable 5. The System processes the request 6. The System returns information containing the results of the request 7. The System records request information (time, user, machine, request parameters) in the system log
Branch sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5a. T2.1 5b. T2.2 5c. T2.3 5d. T2.4 5e. T2.5 5f. TA1 5g. TA2
Exception sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a. The TMS server is unavailable - The system returns an error message that informs the user. 2a. The session key is not valid - The system returns an error message that informs the user. 3a. The name of the given machine is unknown -The system returns an error message that informs the user. 4a. The path to a file parameter is invalid - The system returns an error message that informs user. - The user revises the path
Extensions	<p>T2.1 - Get job information T2.2 - Cancel a job T2.3 - List job queues T2.4 - List jobs T2.5 - Get jobs progression T2.6 - Get job outputs (synchronous) TA1 - Set machine refresh period TA2 - Set machine environment</p>

3.1.5 T2.1 - Get job information

Title	T2.1 - Get job information
Summary	User gets information about a job on a given machine
Actors	User
Precondition	
Postcondition	
Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Systems checks the job id 2. The TMS server on the given machine is contacted 3. The TMS server asks job information to the batch scheduler server 4. The User receives job information
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a. The job id is invalid 3a. The batch scheduler server is unavailable 3b. The batch scheduler server rejects the request

Extension of	T2 - Synchronous command on a machine
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3.1.6 T2.2 - Cancel a job

Title	T2.2 - Cancel a job
Summary	The user cancels a job on a given machine
Actors	User
Precondition	
Postcondition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The job is canceled on the specified machine - The job state and id are removed to the system's log
Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The System checks the job id 2. If the User has no admin privilege, the System checks that the User is the submitter of the job 3. The System cancels the job 4. The System returns a confirmation to the User
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a. The job id is invalid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The System returns an error message 2a. The User is not the submitter of the job <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The System returns an error message 3a. The batch scheduler server is unavailable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The System returns an error message 3b. The batch scheduler server rejects the request <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The System returns an error message
Extension of	T2 - Synchronous command on a machine

3.1.7 T2.3 - List job queues

Title	T2.3 - List job queues
Summary	User lists all queues or classes of a specific batch scheduler
Actors	User
Precondition	
Postcondition	
Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The User sends the request with parameters that include the machine id 2. The System obtains queues or classes information from the batch scheduler server running on the machine identified by the machine id 3. The System returns the list of all queues to the user
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. The batch scheduler server is unavailable 2b. The batch scheduler server rejects the request
Extension of	T2 - Synchronous command on a machine

3.1.8 T2.4 - List jobs

Title	T2.4 - List jobs
Summary	User lists all jobs submitted on a given machine matching some search criteria
Actors	User
Precondition	

Postcondition	
Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The User sends the request containing the machine id and the following optional search criteria: job id, number of CPUs required for the job, date of submission (from/to), job submitter, status, priority, queue, outputPath and errorPath. 2. The System obtains jobs information from the batch scheduler server (depends on the underlying batch scheduler software) 3. The System returns jobs information that match the search criteria to the User
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. The batch scheduler server is unavailable 2b. The batch scheduler server rejects the request
Extension of	T2 - Synchronous command on a machine

3.1.9 T2.5 - Get jobs progression

Title	T2.5 - Get jobs progression
Summary	User gets jobs progression (execution percent) status on a machine
Actors	User
Precondition	
Postcondition	
Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The User sends the request containing the machine id 2. The System computes the job progression for all jobs submitted by the User running on the machine ($\text{job_progression} = 100 * (\text{current_time} - \text{run_time}) / \text{job_walltime}$) 3. The System sends the results to the User
Branch sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a. The User provides a job id in the request (optional parameter) 2a. The System computes the job progression for the job corresponding to the job id
Exception sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2b. The TMS server is unavailable - The system returns an error message that informs the user. 2c. The provided job id is unknown on the machine - The system returns an error message that informs the user.
Extension of	T2 - Synchronous command on a machine

3.1.10 T2.6 - Get job outputs (synchronous)

Title	T2.6 - Get job outputs (synchronous)
Summary	Output files of a given job are downloaded on the client host
Actors	User
Precondition	
Postcondition	- The job is removed from the Batch Scheduler's internal database.
Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The User sends the request containing the job id 2. The System checks the job status 3. The System downloads the job results if the job is completed 4. The System returns the path for each downloaded file

Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	2a. The TMS server is unavailable 2b. The batch scheduler is unavailable 2c. The job status is not 'completed' - The System returns a message that informs the user
Extension of	T2 - Synchronous command on a machine

3.1.11 TA1 - Set machine refresh period

Title	TA1 - Set machine refresh period
Summary	The admin sets the refresh period of output and error file content
Actors	Admin
Precondition	
Postcondition	- The refresh period value is stored by the system
Base sequence	1. System saves the refresh period for the given machine. 2. System applies the refresh period to all current jobs and future requests
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1a. Refresh period value is too short (minimum value : see technical requirements) - System returns an error message
Extension of	T2 - Synchronous command on a machine

3.1.12 TA2 - Set machine environment

Title	TA2 - Set machine environment
Summary	The admin sets an environment variable on a given machine
Actors	Admin
Precondition	
Postcondition	- Environment variable is set on the machine
Base sequence	1. The User sends the request containing the machine id and a string containing the environment variable assignments (semi-column separated list of assignments <var_name>=<var_value>) 2. The System saves the environment variable for the given machine. 3. The System applies the environment variable to all current jobs and future requests
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	
Extension of	T2 - Synchronous command on a machine

3.1.13 TA3 - Launch TMS Server

Title	TA3 - Launch TMS Server
Summary	The administrator launches the VISHNU TMS server on a given machine
Actors	Admin

Precondition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Vishnu server software (TMS Module and dependencies) is installed on the machine - The machine is configured in the Vishnu system database - The batch scheduler processes are up and running on the same machine - The network connection between the machine and the Vishnu database server is up and running
Postcondition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The TMS server is up and running - A server log has been created
Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Admin connects to the machine as vishnu user 2. The Admin updates the Vishnu configuration if necessary (database server hostname and credentials, SysferaDS configuration, Batch scheduler configuration) 3. The Admin launches the Vishnu TMS Server executable 4. The System checks the connections to its peers within the Vishnu platform 5. The System retrieves the list of active jobs (not completed jobs) that were launched on the same machine 6. The System checks that all the active jobs (from previous step) are still running on the batch scheduler, and eventually updates the job status (for ex. from waiting to running, or from running to finished) 7. The System returns a status message to the administrator
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4a. A connection to a Vishnu peer is down. System returns an error message and stops 6a. The batch scheduler does not recognize some job ids. In this case the System updates the job status to completed.

3.1.14 TA4 - Stop TMS Server

Title	TA4 - Stop TMS Server
Summary	The administrator stops the VISHNU TMS server on a given machine
Actors	Admin
Precondition	- The TMS Server is up and running on the given machine
Postcondition	- The TMS Server is down
Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Admin sends a request to stop the TMS Server and provides the machine id 2. The System updates the status of all active user requests (non-completed jobs) 3. The System stops all internal processes on the machine 4. The System returns an information message to the Admin
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	

3.2 Use case diagrams

3.2.1 UC TMS Overview

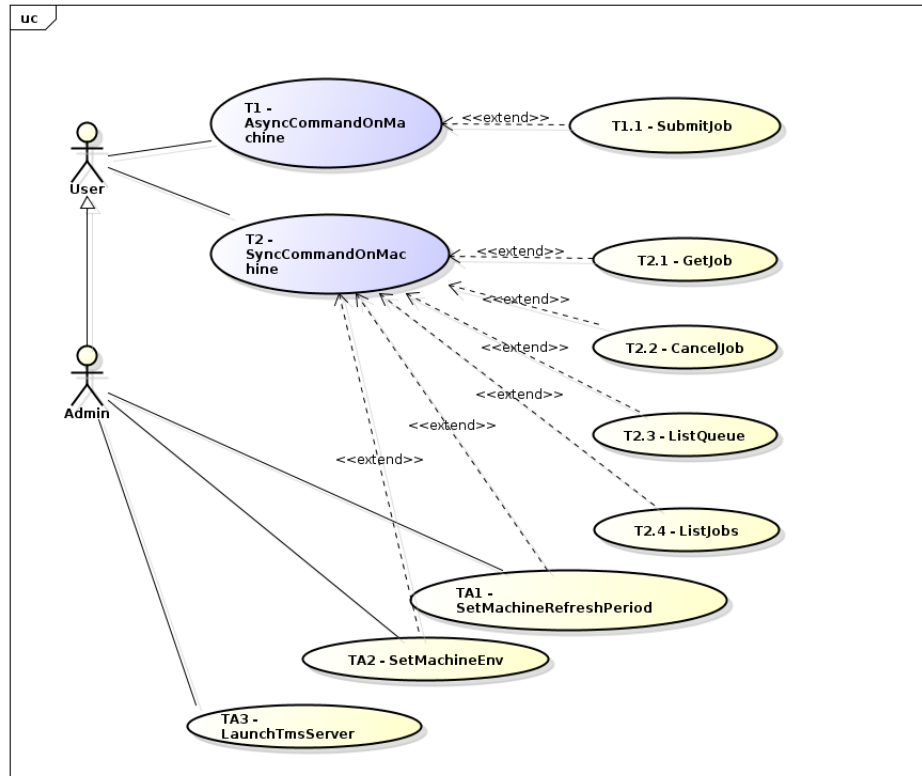


Figure 3.1: UC TMS Overview

3.3 Data dictionary

- **Batch Scheduler** : A batch scheduler is a distributed resource manager that enables to allocate at best the resources to the jobs on a machine according to user needs (the needs are specified by the user by batch directives (batch options) in file or command line).
- **Job** : A job is a sequence of instructions (included batch scheduler directives) written to launch and to perform by a specified batch scheduler.
- **Job id** : A job id allows to identify the job in the batch scheduler system.
- **JobPath** : A jobPath is the path to the file (script) containing the instructions (batch directives or job characteristics, job execution command) of the job.
- **Queue ou Classe** : A queue or class allows to associate the resource limits (CPU wallclock time, CPU memory) and execution priorities of the jobs.
- **TMS** : Task Management System

Chapter 4

Use cases for Information Management System (IMS)

4.1 Use case descriptions

4.1.1 I1. Get the update frequency

Title	I1. Get the update frequency
Summary	The user gets how often the IMS database tables are updated
Actors	User
Precondition	
Postcondition	
Base sequence	1) The user calls the function to know how often the IMS database tables are automatically updated 2) The System returns the value in second
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	2 -> There is a problem with the database, the system returns a DATABASE_ERROR

4.1.2 I2 Get metric data

Title	I2 Get metric data
Summary	The user gets data concerning the metrics on a machine
Actors	User
Precondition	
Postcondition	
Base sequence	1) The user calls to get the metrics data. on a machine identified by a machine id, for a metric type, from start time up to end time. The metrics are within {number of cpu, percentage of cpu used, total diskSpace, free diskSpace, total RAM, free RAM, number of processes running} 2) The System returns the results by groups (metric,value, time).
Branch sequence	

Exception sequence	1 -> The machine id is invalid, an INVALID_PARAMETER error is returned 2 -> There is a problem with the database, the system returns a DATABASE_ERROR
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4.1.3 I3. Export and replay commands

Title	I3. Export and replay commands
Summary	The user exports and replays a sequence of commands made during a session.
Actors	User
Precondition	
Postcondition	All the System commands submitted during a session have been re-executed keeping the same order they had when they were originally launched.
Base sequence	1) The user calls to export the history in python format of a session identified by an id 2) The System provides a python script containing all the commands of the session with the same parameters as provided initially by the user (including file paths, numbers, strings, options) 3) The user executes the python script in VISHNU
Branch sequence	1a) The user calls to export the history in shell format of a session identified by an id. 2a) The System provides a shell script containing all the commands of the session with the same parameters as provided initially by the user (including file paths, numbers, strings, options) 3a) The user executes the shell script in a shell
Exception sequence	1 -> The session id is invalid, an INVALID_PARAMETER exception is raised. 3 -> A command in the execution fails, the error of the command is returned

4.1.4 I4. Get data on the infrastructure

Title	I4. Get data on the infrastructure
Summary	The user gets System information about the machines
Actors	User
Precondition	
Postcondition	
Base sequence	1) The user calls to get a current data about a machine identified by an ID. The data is within {use of cpu, number of cpu, total diskSpace, free diskSpace, total RAM, free RAM}. 2) The System returns the value of the data. In the use of cpu case, the value is in percentage.
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	The machine id is invalid, an INVALID_PARAMETER exception is raised

4.1.5 IA1. Get the running processes

Title	IA1. Get the running processes
Summary	The admin gets the list of the running processes on a machine
Actors	Admin
Precondition	
Postcondition	
Base sequence	1) The admin calls to get the list of the processes on a machine referenced by a machine id 2) The System returns a list of processes
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1 -> machineId is invalid, an INVALID_PARAMETER is return.

4.1.6 IA10. Update machine description

Title	IA10. Update machine description
Summary	Updates the data concerning a machine (e.g., if the machine has some added memory diskSpace, some added memory, a new description)
Actors	Admin
Precondition	
Postcondition	The description of the machine in the database is updated
Base sequence	1) An admin calls to update the data concerning a machine identified by an id giving a new diskSpace size, a new memory size and a new machine description. 2) The System updates the database
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1 -> The machine id is invalid, an INVALID_PARAMETER error is returned 2 -> There is an error with the database, a DATABASE_ERROR error is returned

4.1.7 IA2. Define a system load threshold

Title	IA2. Define a system load threshold
Summary	The administrator defines a system load threshold for a machine
Actors	Admin
Precondition	
Postcondition	The system load threshold is added to the System database
Base sequence	1a) The administrator calls to define the limit size of the diskSpace to use with a machine id, a threshold value and an admin id 2a) The System updates the database
Branch sequence	1b) The administrator calls to define the limit of RAM available to he user with a machine id, a threshold value and an admin id 2b) The System updates the database ----- 1c) The administrator calls to define the number of processes threshold on a machine with a machine id, a treshold value and an admin id 2c) The System updates the database

Exception sequence	<p>1* -> The admin ID is invalid, the database is not updated and an INVALID_PARAMETER error is returned</p> <p>2* -> The modification of the database fails, a DATABASE_ERROR is returned.</p>
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4.1.8 IA2.1 Get a system load threshold

Title	IA2.1 Get a system load threshold
Summary	The user wants to get the thresholds on a machine
Actors	Admin
Precondition	
Postcondition	
Base sequence	<p>1) The admin calls to get the defined limit on a machine identified by an id. These thresholds are within {free diskSpace, free RAM, number of processes running}</p> <p>2) The System returns the value.</p>
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	<p>1 -> The machine id is invalid, the user gets an INVALID_PARAMETER error returned</p> <p>2 -> There is a problem with the database request, a DATABASE_ERROR is returned</p>

4.1.9 IA3. Define the identifiers

Title	IA3. Define the identifiers
Summary	The administrator defines the format of the automatic identifiers for the System objects.
Actors	Admin
Precondition	
Postcondition	A new format will be used to create the new identifiers
Base sequence	<p>1) The administrator has a list of variables to define the identifiers shape. He has a method by kind of object (an object is either a user or a machine or a task or a file transfer).</p> <p>Available variables are :</p> <p>YEAR: the last two digits, (e.g. 10 for 2010)</p> <p>MONTH: Numerical value of the month (from 1 to 12)</p> <p>DA: Day number, from 1 to 31</p> <p>TYPE: The object kind</p> <p>SITE: The place for machine/users</p> <p>NAME: Username or machine name</p> <p>CPT: A counter automatically increased (each kind of object has its counter).</p> <p>2) He calls the function to redefine the format with some of the previous parameters in a string. For example, "\$TYPE\$DAY\$MONTH\$YEAR\$CPT"</p> <p>3) The System database is updated, the System does not check if the given format creates unique identifiers. If the same identifier is created, it will corrupt the database (the key will not be unique)</p>
Branch sequence	<p>2 -> An invalid variable is given, an INVALID_PARAMETER is returned and the old format is still used</p> <p>3 -> The update fails, a DATABASE_ERROR is returned</p>
Exception sequence	

4.1.10 IA4. Hard load shedding

Title	IA4. Hard load shedding
Summary	Abruptly stops the processes running on a machine (the waiting actions are cancelled and the running ones are stopped). The processes cannot be automatically restarted.
Actors	Admin
Precondition	Processes are running on the System
Postcondition	The whole machine is flushed and no job is running on it
Base sequence	1) The admin launches the hard load shedding function on a machine identified by an id. 2) The System flushes all the waiting action. 3) The System stops all the running processes on this machine. These processes cannot be restarted.
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1 -> The id of the machine is invalid, an INVALID_PARAMETER is returned

4.1.11 IA5. Soft load shedding

Title	IA5. Soft load shedding
Summary	The admin purges all the waiting actions and stops the running ones. The stopped actions can be restarted later.
Actors	Admin
Precondition	Processes are running on the VISHNU system
Postcondition	No jobs are waiting to run or are running
Base sequence	1) The admin calls the soft load shedding function on the machine identified by an id. 2) The System flushes the waiting jobs and stops the running ones. They are stored and can be restarted later
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1 -> The machine id is invalid, an INVALID_PARAMETER error is returned

4.1.12 IA6. Set the update frequency

Title	IA6. Set the update frequency
Summary	The administrator sets the update frequency
Actors	Admin
Precondition	
Postcondition	The System updates the IMS database at the new frequency
Base sequence	1) The administrator calls to set the update frequency in seconds 2) The System updates its database update frequency value
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	The database is is not reachable. A DATABASE_ERROR is returned.

4.1.13 IA7. Notification of limit overflow

Title	IA7. Notification of limit overflow
Summary	The admin is informed of a limit overflow

Actors	Admin
Precondition	A machine on the System has a limit overflow
Postcondition	
Base sequence	1) The System gets the email adress of the admin to contact 2) The System sends a mail to the admin concerning the overflow. The mail contains the name of the machine and the concerned threshold.
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1 -> The system fails getting the admin e-mail, a DATABASE_ERROR error is returned 2 -> Sending the mail fails, a MAIL_ERROR error is returned.

4.1.14 IA8. Restart the System

Title	IA8. Restart the System
Summary	Restart all the servers, agents, and daemons of the System. The running actions are restarted.
Actors	Admin
Precondition	The System platform needs to be restarted
Postcondition	The System is running with the same server, agents and daemons that were running before the crash. The interrupted actions are restarted from the beginning.
Base sequence	1) An admin detects a problem 2) An admin calls to restart the System 3) The System saves the current actions 4) The System restarts components and restarts the stopped actions from the beginning
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	4-> Fail to relaunch a component (server, daemon, agent), an UNREACHABLE_COMPONENT error is returned.

4.1.15 IA9. Automatic restart

Title	IA9. Automatic restart
Summary	A component is restarted
Actors	Admin
Precondition	A component of the platform is down
Postcondition	The component is up and running again
Base sequence	1) An admin detects that a component has stopped for unknown reasons (a component = server, daemon, agent) 2) The admin calls the System to relaunch the component with its name 3) The System relauches the component
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	3-> Fail to restart the component, an UNREACHABLE_COMPONENT error is returned.

4.1.16 U1.3 Execute synchronous request

Title	U1.3 Execute synchronous request
Summary	The user submits a synchronous request to the System. c.f. the UMS use case description (U1.3)

Actors	User, Admin
Precondition	
Postcondition	
Base sequence	
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	

4.2 Use case diagrams

4.2.1 Consult

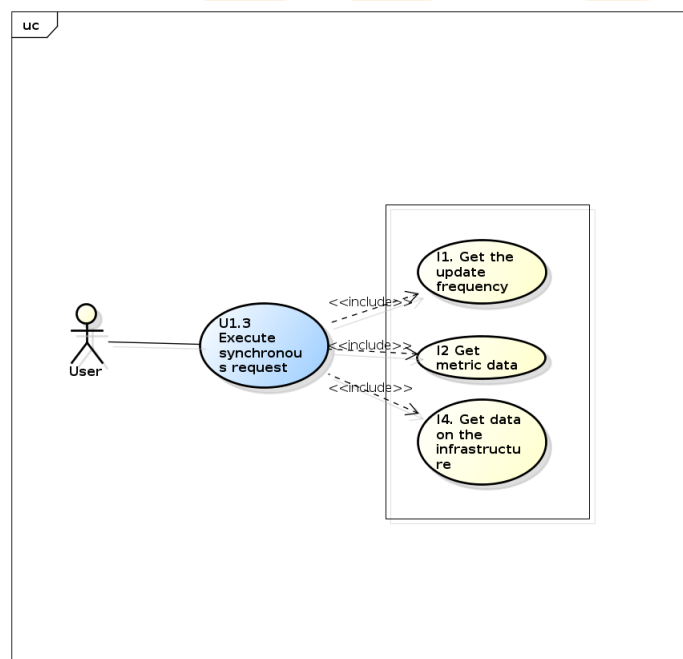


Figure 4.1: Consult

4.2.2 Global fonctionnalités

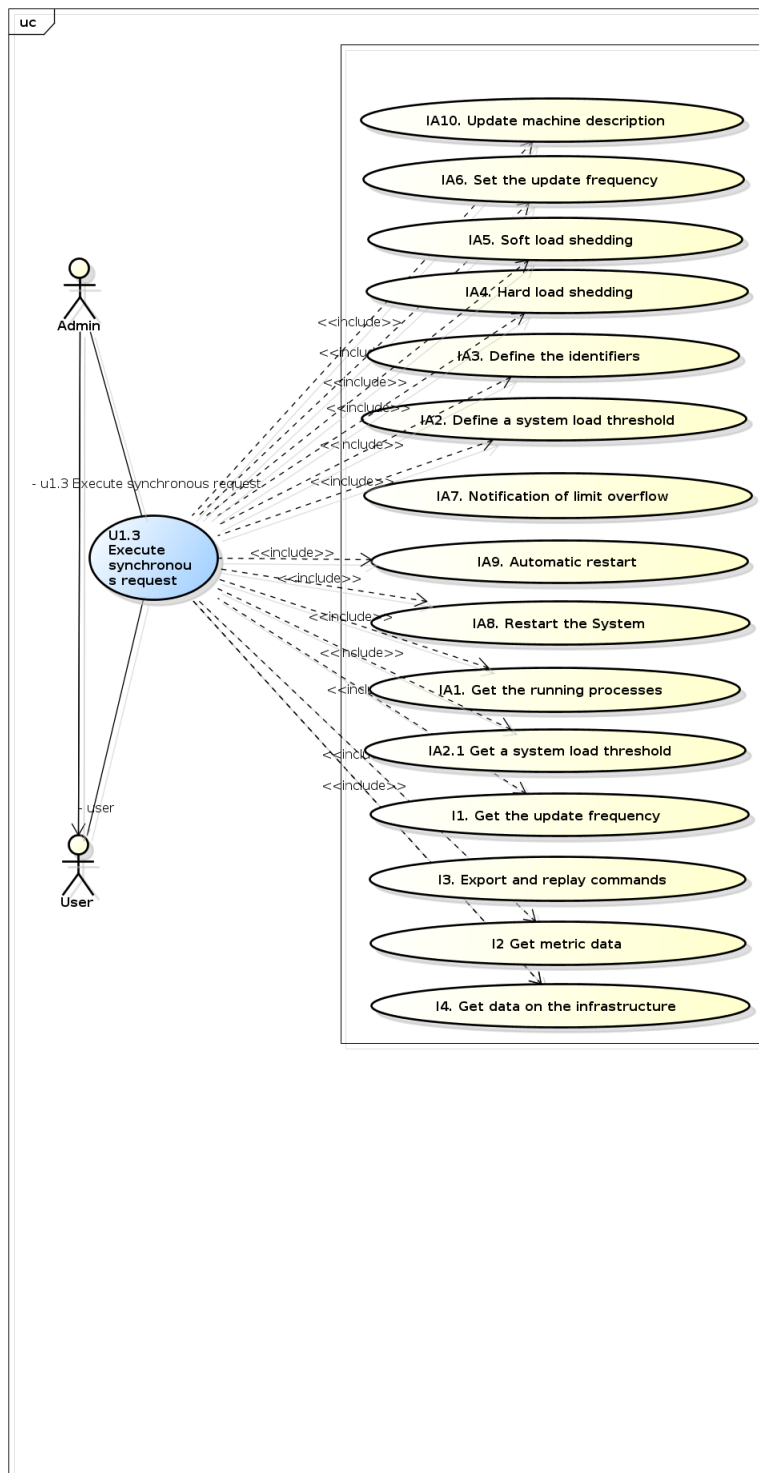


Figure 4.2: Global fonctionnalités

4.2.3 Platform management

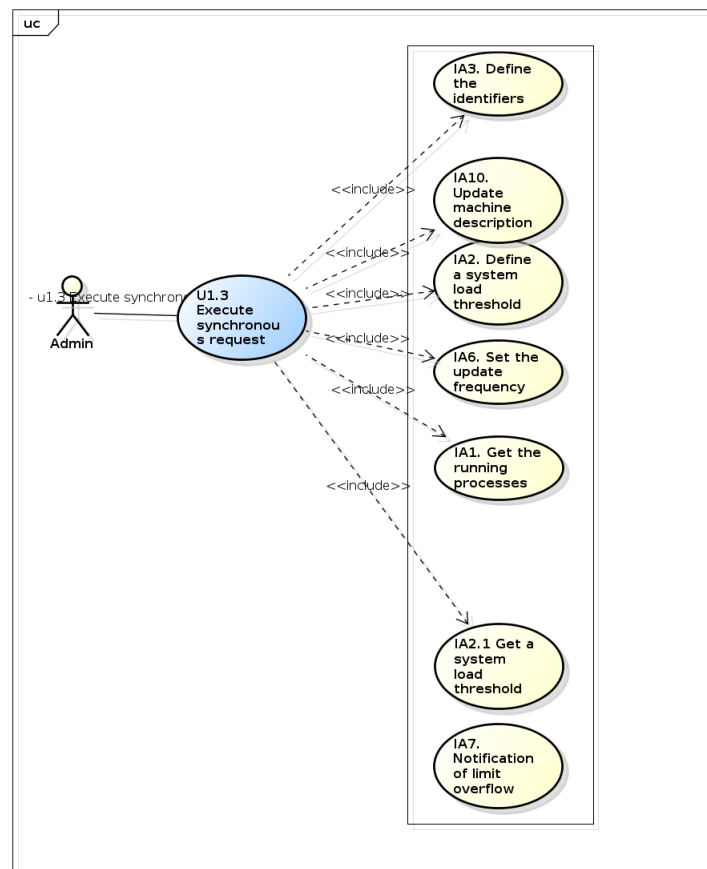


Figure 4.3: Platform management

4.2.4 Replay

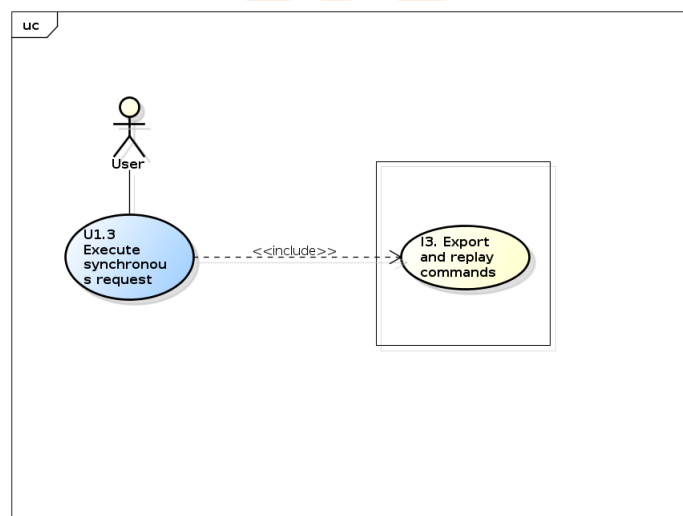


Figure 4.4: Replay

4.2.5 Stop_Restart

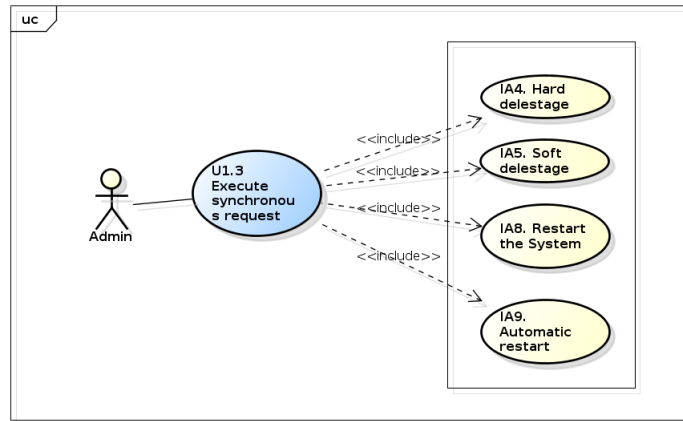


Figure 4.5: Stop_Restart

4.3 Data dictionary

- **Actions** : A generic naming to design both jobs and file transfers.
- **Agent** : A component of the VISHNU hierarchy.
- **CPU** : Central Processing Unit.
- **Daemon** : Daemon running on the machines.
- **DiskSpace** : File system memory (not volatile).
- **IMS** : Information Management System.
- **Infrastructure** : Contains all the machines directly under the System supervision.
- **Live measure** : Measure regularly updated.
- **Memory** : RAM (Random Access Memory, volatile).
- **Objects** : An object is an abstraction of what can be manipulated by the System (user, machine, task, file transfer).
- **Process** : Process of the system.
- **SeD** : A component of the VISHNU hierarchy executing jobs for the clients.
- **Task** : Job submitted via the TMS module.

Chapter 5

Use cases for File Management System (FMS)

5.1 Use case descriptions

5.1.1 F1- Execute simple command on one remote machine

Title	F1- Execute simple command on one remote machine
Summary	This use case allows User to execute a command on one remote host.
Actors	User
Precondition	-User has an active open session.
Postcondition	-The command is performed successfully and the potential results are sent back to User. - The System log has been updated and contains a request parameters.
Base sequence	1. User enters the command by specifying the parameters, the session id and the involved host id. 2. The System checks that the host id is valid and the machine is available. 3. The System checks that the session id is valid. 4.The System returns information to User about the request status. 5.The System performs the command and send back the results to User . 6. The System records request information (time, User, machine, request parameters).
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1a. The given parameters are invalid for this command. 1.b The specified host is unknown. 1c. The specified host is unavailable. 1d.The specified session id is invalid. 2a. The command fails and a error message is printed on the standard output of client System.

Extensions	F1.2- Change group owner of files F1.2- Change group owner of files F1.1- Change acces rights of files F1.3- Create new directories F1.4- Create new files F1.5- Delete directories F1.6- Delete files F1.6- Delete files F1.8- Display contents of files F1.9- Display Head of files F1.7- Display contents of directories F1.10- Display tail of files F2.1- Execute a synchronous copy of files F2.2- Execute an asynchronous copy of files F1.11- Get information about remote file
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5.1.2 F1.1- Change acces rights of files

Title	F1.1- Change acces rights of files
Summary	This use case allows User to change acces rights of a given file.
Actors	
Precondition	
Postcondition	The new access permissions of the specified file is set.
Base sequence	1. User submits the change acces rights command with the file, the new acces rights to set, the involved machine and session id. 2.The System sets the new access rights to the file.
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1a. If there are missing parameters, a message that contains the way to use the command, is displayed on the standard output of the client System. 1b. if the file is unknown, a message is also printed on the standard output of the client System.
Extension of	F1- Execute simple command on one remote machine

5.1.3 F1.10- Display tail of files

Title	F1.10- Display tail of files
Summary	This command allows User to print the last few lines of a given file located on a remote host.
Actors	
Precondition	
Postcondition	The first lines of the specified file are printed on the standard output of the client System.
Base sequence	1. User submits the display command with the path of the file to display and the involved host. 2.The System displays the first line of the specified file on the its standard output.
Branch sequence	

Exception sequence	<p>1a. If there are missing parameters, a message that contains the way to use the command, is displayed on the standard output of the client System.</p> <p>1.b if the file is unknown, a message is printed on the standard output of the client System.</p> <p>1.c if User does not have write permission in the parent directory, a message is also printed on the standard output of the client System</p>
Extension of	F1- Execute simple command on one remote machine

5.1.4 F1.11- Get information about remote file

Title	F1.11- Get information about remote file
Summary	This use case allows User to get information about a remote file.
Actors	User
Precondition	
Postcondition	Some information about a given file are printed on the standrad output of the client System.
Base sequence	<p>1. User submits the get information command with the file, the involved machine and session id.</p> <p>2.The System prints the information about the specified file on the standard output of the client System.</p>
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	<p>1a. If there are missing parameters, a message that contains the way to use the command, is displayed on the standard output of the client System.</p> <p>1b. if the file is unknown, a message is also printed on the standard output of the client System.</p>
Extension of	F1- Execute simple command on one remote machine

5.1.5 F1.2- Change group owner of files

Title	F1.2- Change group owner of files
Summary	
Actors	Admin
Precondition	
Postcondition	The new group owner of the specified file is set.
Base sequence	<p>1. Administrator submits the change group owner command with the file , the new group to set, the involved host and session id.</p> <p>2.The System sets the new group owner to the file.</p>
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	<p>1a. If there are missing parameters, a message that contains the way to use the command, is displayed on the standard output of the client System.</p> <p>1b if the file is unknown, a message is also printed on the standard output of the client System.</p>
Extension of	<p>F1- Execute simple command on one remote machine</p> <p>F1- Execute simple command on one remote machine</p>

5.1.6 F1.3- Create new directories

Title	F1.3- Create new directories
Summary	This use case allows User to create a new directory in a named host.
Actors	
Precondition	
Postcondition	The new directory is created on the specified host.
Base sequence	1. User submits the create directory command with the path of directory to create, the involved host and session id. 2.The System creates a new directory with the specified path.
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1a. If there are missing parameters, a message that contains the way to use the command, is displayed on the standard output of the client System. 1b. if User does not have write permission in the parent directory, a message is also printed on the standard output of the client System.
Extension of	F1- Execute simple command on one remote machine

5.1.7 F1.4- Create new files

Title	F1.4- Create new files
Summary	This use case allows User to create a new file in a named host.
Actors	
Precondition	
Postcondition	The new file is created on the specified host.
Base sequence	1. User submits the create file command with the path of file to create, the involved host and session id. 2.The System creates a new file with the specified path.
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1a. If there are missing parameters, a message that contains the way to use the command, is displayed on the standard output of the client System. 1b if User does not have write permission in the parent directory, a message is also printed on the standard output of the client System.
Extension of	F1- Execute simple command on one remote machine

5.1.8 F1.5- Delete directories

Title	F1.5- Delete directories
Summary	This use case allows User to remove a given directory (and its contents) located on a remote host.
Actors	
Precondition	
Postcondition	The specified directory is removed from the given host.
Base sequence	1. User submits the delete directory command with the path of directory to delete and the involved host. 2.The System deletes the specified directory from the host.
Branch sequence	

Exception sequence	<p>1a. If there are missing parameters, a message that contains the way to use the command, is displayed on the standard output of the client System.</p> <p>1b. if the file is unknown, a message is printed on the standard output of the client System.</p> <p>1.c if User does not have write permission in the parent directory, a message is also printed on the standard output of the client System.</p>
Extension of	F1- Execute simple command on one remote machine

5.1.9 F1.6- Delete files

Title	F1.6- Delete files
Summary	This use case allows User to removes a given file located on a remote host.
Actors	
Precondition	
Postcondition	
Base sequence	<p>1. User submits the delete file command with the path of file to delete, the involved host and session id.</p> <p>2.The System deletes the specified file from the host.</p>
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	<p>1a. If there are missing parameters, a message that contains the way to use the command, is displayed on the standard output of the client System.</p> <p>1b. if the file is unknown, a message is printed on the standard output of the client System.</p> <p>1.c if User does not have write permission in the parent directory, a message is also printed on the standard output of the client System.</p>
Extension of	<p>F1- Execute simple command on one remote machine</p> <p>F1- Execute simple command on one remote machine</p>

5.1.10 F1.7- Display contents of directories

Title	F1.7- Display contents of directories
Summary	This use case allows User to list the files contained in the given directory located on a remote host.
Actors	
Precondition	
Postcondition	The contents of the specified directory is printed on the standard output of the client System.
Base sequence	<p>1. User submits the display command with the path of directory to list, the involved host and session id.</p> <p>2.The System displays the contents of the specified directory on the standard output of the client System.</p>
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	<p>1a. If there are missing parameters, a message that contains the way to use the command, is displayed on the standard output of the client System.</p> <p>1b. if the file is unknown, a message is printed on the standard output of the client System.</p> <p>1c. if User does not have write permission in the parent directory, a message is also printed on the standard output of the client System.</p>

Extension of	F1- Execute simple command on one remote machine
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5.1.11 F1.8- Display contents of files

Title	F1.8- Display contents of files
Summary	This use case allows User to print the contents of a given file located on a remote host.
Actors	
Precondition	
Postcondition	The named file is printed on the standard output of the client System.
Base sequence	1. User submits the display command with the path of the file to display, the involved host and session id. 2.The System prints the specified file on the standard output of the client System.
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1a. If there are missing parameters, a message that contains the way to use the command, is displayed on the standard output of the client System. 1b. if the file is unknown, a message is printed on the standard output of the client System. 1c. if User does not have write permission in the parent directory, a message is also printed on the standard output of the client System.
Extension of	F1- Execute simple command on one remote machine

5.1.12 F1.9- Display Head of files

Title	F1.9- Display Head of files
Summary	This command allows User to print the first few lines of a given file located on a remote host.
Actors	
Precondition	
Postcondition	The first lines of the specified file are printed on the standard output of the client System.
Base sequence	1. User submits the display command with the path of the file to display, the involved host and session id. 2.The System displays the first lines of the specified file on the standard output of the client System.
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1a. If there are missing parameters, a message that contains the way to use the command, is displayed on the standard output of the client System. 1b. if the file is unknown, a message is printed on the standard output of the client System. 1c. if User does not have write permission in the parent directory, a message is also printed on the standard output of the client System.
Extension of	F1- Execute simple command on one remote machine

5.1.13 F2.1- Execute a synchronous copy of files

Title	F2.1- Execute a synchronous copy of files
Summary	This use case allows User to copy a file between two hosts. The three cases of transfer are covered this use case : - inside the same host which can be local or remote, - from local host to remote host, - from remote host to local host, - from remote host to another remote host.
Actors	User
Precondition	User has at least an open active session.
Postcondition	-The file transfer is full accomplished and a copy of the file source is now on the destination host. - The System log has been updated and contains a request parameters.
Base sequence	1. User submits the tranfer file command with the path of the source file to copy(including the host), the path of destination (including the host) and session id. 2.The System copy the given source file to the specified destination.
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1a. If there are missing parameters, a message that contains the way to use the command, is displayed on the standard output of the client System. 1b. If the session id given is invalid, a message is printed on the standard output of the client System. 1c. if the source file or the host is unknown , a message is printed on the standard output of the client System. 1d. If the destination path is invalid, a message is printed on standard output of the client System. 1e. if User does not have write permission in the parent directory, a message is printed on the standard output of the client System. 1f. If the transfer file fails, a message is also printed on the standard output of the client System.
Extension of	F1- Execute simple command on one remote machine
Extensions	F2.1.1- Execute a synchronous move of files

5.1.14 F2.1.1- Execute a synchronous move of files

Title	F2.1.1- Execute a synchronous move of files
Summary	
Actors	User
Precondition	
Postcondition	-The file transfer is full accomplished. - A copy of the file source is now on the destination host, - and the source file is removed from the source host. - The System log has been updated and contains a request parameters.
Base sequence	1. User submits the tranfer file command with the path of the source file to copy(including the host), the path of destination (including the host) and session id. 2.The System copy the given source file to the specified destination and remove the source file from the source host .
Branch sequence	

Exception sequence	<p>1a. If there are missing parameters, a message that contains the way to use the command, is displayed on the standard output of the client System.</p> <p>1b. If the session id given is invalid, a message is printed on the standard output of the client System.</p> <p>1c. if the source file or the host is unknown , a message is printed on the standard output of the client System.</p> <p>1d. If the destination path is invalid, a message is printed on standard output of the client System.</p> <p>1e. if User does not have write permission in the parent directory, a message is printed on the standard output of the client System.</p> <p>1f. If the transfer file fails, a message is also printed on the standard output of the client System.</p>
Extension of	F2.1- Execute a synchronous copy of files
Extensions	F2.1- Execute a synchronous copy of files

5.1.15 F2.2- Execute an asynchronous copy of files

Title	F2.2- Execute an asynchronous copy of files
Summary	<p>This use case allows User to copy a file between two hosts and submit another command without waiting the end of transfer file.</p> <p>The three cases of transfer are covered this use case :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inside the same host which can be local or remote - from local host to remote host - from remote host to local host
Actors	User
Precondition	User has at least an open active session.
Postcondition	<p>-The file transfer may be on-going or completed.</p> <p>-User gets an transfer id in order to check the file tranfert status.</p> <p>-The System log has been updated and contains a request parameters.</p>
Base sequence	<p>1. User submits the tranfer file command with the path of the source file to copy (including the host), the path of destination (including the host) and session id.</p> <p>2. The System starts the transfer of the given source file to the specified destination and sends back to User a transfer id.</p>
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	<p>1a. If there are missing parameters, a message that contains the way to use the command, is displayed on the standard output of the client System.</p> <p>1b. If the session id given is invalid, a message is printed on the standard output of the client System.</p> <p>1c. if the source file or the host is unknown , a message is printed on the standard output of the client System.</p> <p>1d. If the destination path is invalid, a message is printed on standard output of the client System.</p> <p>1e. if User does not have write permission in the parent directory, a message is printed on the standard output of the client System.</p> <p>1f. If the transfer file fails, a message is also printed on the standard output of the client System.</p>

Extension of	F1- Execute simple command on one remote machine
Extensions	F2.2.1- Execute an asynchronous move of files

5.1.16 F2.2.1- Execute an asynchronous move of files

Title	F2.2.1- Execute an asynchronous move of files
Summary	<p>This use case allows User to move a file from a host to another host and submit another command without waiting the end of transfer file. Furthermore, the source file is removed from the source host.</p> <p>The three cases of transfer are covered this use case :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inside the same host which can be local or remote - from local host to remote host - from remote host to local host
Actors	User
Precondition	User has at least an open active session.
Postcondition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The file transfer may be on-going or completed. -User gets an transfer id in order to check the file tranfert status. -At the end of the transfer, the source file is removed from the source host. <p>The System log has been updated and contains a request parameters.</p>
Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. User submits the tranfer file command with the path of the source file to copy (including the host), the path of destination (including the host) and session id. 2. The System starts the transfer of the given source file to the specified destination and sends back to User a transfer id.
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a. If there are missing parameters, a message that contains the way to use the command, is displayed on the standard output of the client System. 1b. If the session id given is invalid, a message is printed on the standard output of the client System. 1c. if the source file or the host is unknown , a message is printed on the standard output of the client System. 1d. If the destination path is invalid, a message is printed on standard output of the client System. 1e. if User does not have write permission in the parent directory, a message is printed on the standard output of the client System. 1f. If the transfer file fails, a message is also printed on the standard output of the client System.
Extension of	F2.2- Execute an asynchronous copy of files

5.1.17 F2.3- Stop a file tranfer

Title	F2.3- Stop a file tranfer
Summary	This use case allows User to stop an asynchronous file transfer by specifying its id, or stop all file transfer he submitted.
Actors	User
Precondition	User has at least an open active session.

Postcondition	-The file transfer whose id is given is stopped or all asynchronous file transfer User submitted is stopped. The System log has been updated and contains a request parameters.
Base sequence	1. User submits a stop file transfer command by specifying the session id and by specifying (or not) a transfer id . 2. The System stops the transfer file whose id is given or all asynchronous file transfer User submitted .
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1a. If there are missing parameters, a message that contains the way to use the command, is displayed on the standard output of the client System. 1b. If the session id given is invalid, a message is printed on the standard output of the client System. 1.c If the tranfer id is invalid,a message is printed on the standard output of the client System. 1d. If the command fails, a message is printed on the standard output of the client System.
Extensions	F2.3.1- Stop all files transfer

5.1.18 F2.3.1- Stop all files transfer

Title	F2.3.1- Stop all files transfer
Summary	This use case allows Admin to stop all current asynchronous file transfer of a given session.
Actors	Admin
Precondition	Admin has at least an open active session.
Postcondition	-All file transfer submitted is stopped. -The System log has been updated and contains a request parameters.
Base sequence	1. Admin submits stop file transfer command by specifying the session id. 2. The System stops all transfer file of the given session.
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	1a. If there are missing parameters, a message that contains the way to use the command, is displayed on the standard output of the client System. 1b. If the session id given is invalid, a message is printed on the standard output of the client System. 1c. If the command fails, a message is printed on the standard output of the client System.
Extension of	F2.3- Stop a file tranfer

5.1.19 F2.4- List files transfer status

Title	F2.4- List files transfer status
Summary	This use case allows User to list all file transfer status he submitted (including current and completed file transfer) .
Actors	User
Precondition	User has at least an open active session.
Postcondition	-The status of all file transfer User submitted are listed on the standard output of client System.

Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. User submits a list file transfer command by the specifying a session id. 2. The System displays the status of all file transfer (including current and completed file transfer) User submitted.
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a. If there are missing parameters, a message that contains the way to use the command, is displayed on the standard output of the client System. 1b. If the session id given is invalid, a message is printed on the standard output of the client System. 1c. If any transfer is submitted or the command fails, a message is printed on the standard output of the client System.
Extensions	F2.4.1- List all files transfer status

5.1.20 F2.4.1- List all files transfer status

Title	F2.4.1- List all files transfer status
Summary	This use case allows Admin to list all file transfer status of a given session (including current and completed file transfer) .
Actors	Admin
Precondition	Admin has at least an open active session.
Postcondition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -All file transfer status of a given session are listed on the standard output of client System. -The System log has been updated and contains a request parameters.
Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Admin submits a list file transfer status command by the specifying a session id. 2. The System displays all file transfer status (including current and completed file transfer) of a named session.
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a. If there are missing parameters, a message that contains the way to use the command, is displayed on the standard output of the client System. 1b. If the session id given is invalid, a message is printed on the standard output of the client System. 1c. If any transfer is submitted or the command fails, a message is printed on the standard output of the client System.
Extension of	F2.4- List files transfer status

5.1.21 F2.5- Display the file transfer history list

Title	F2.5- Display the file transfer history list
Summary	This use case allows User to list all completed file transfer he submitted .
Actors	User
Precondition	User has at least an open active session.
Postcondition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -All file transfer User submitted are listed on the standard output of client System. -The System log has been updated and contains a request parameters.

Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. User submits a display file transfer history command by specifying a session id. 2. The System displays all file transfer User submitted on the standard output of client System.
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a. If there are missing parameters, a message that contains the way to use the command, is displayed on the standard output of the client System. 1b. If the session id given is invalid, a message is printed on the standard output of the client System. 1c. If any transfer is submitted or the command fails, a message is printed on the standard output of the client System.
Extensions	F2.5.1-Display all file transfer history list

5.1.22 F2.5.1-Display all file transfer history list

Title	F2.5.1-Display all file transfer history list
Summary	This use case allows Admin to list all completed file transfer of a given session .
Actors	Admin
Precondition	User has at least an open active session.
Postcondition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -All file transfer of a named session are listed on the standard output of client System. -The System log has been updated and contains a request parameters.
Base sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Admin submits a display file transfer history command by specifying a session id. 2. The System displays all file transfer of the named session on the standard output of client System.
Branch sequence	
Exception sequence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a. If there are missing parameters, a message that contains the way to use the command, is displayed on the standard output of the client System. 1b. If the session id given is invalid, a message is printed on the standard output of the client System. 1c. If any transfer is submitted or the command fails, a message is printed on the standard output of the client System.
Extension of	F2.5- Display the file transfer history list

5.2 Use case diagrams

5.2.1 FMS Transfert command use cases

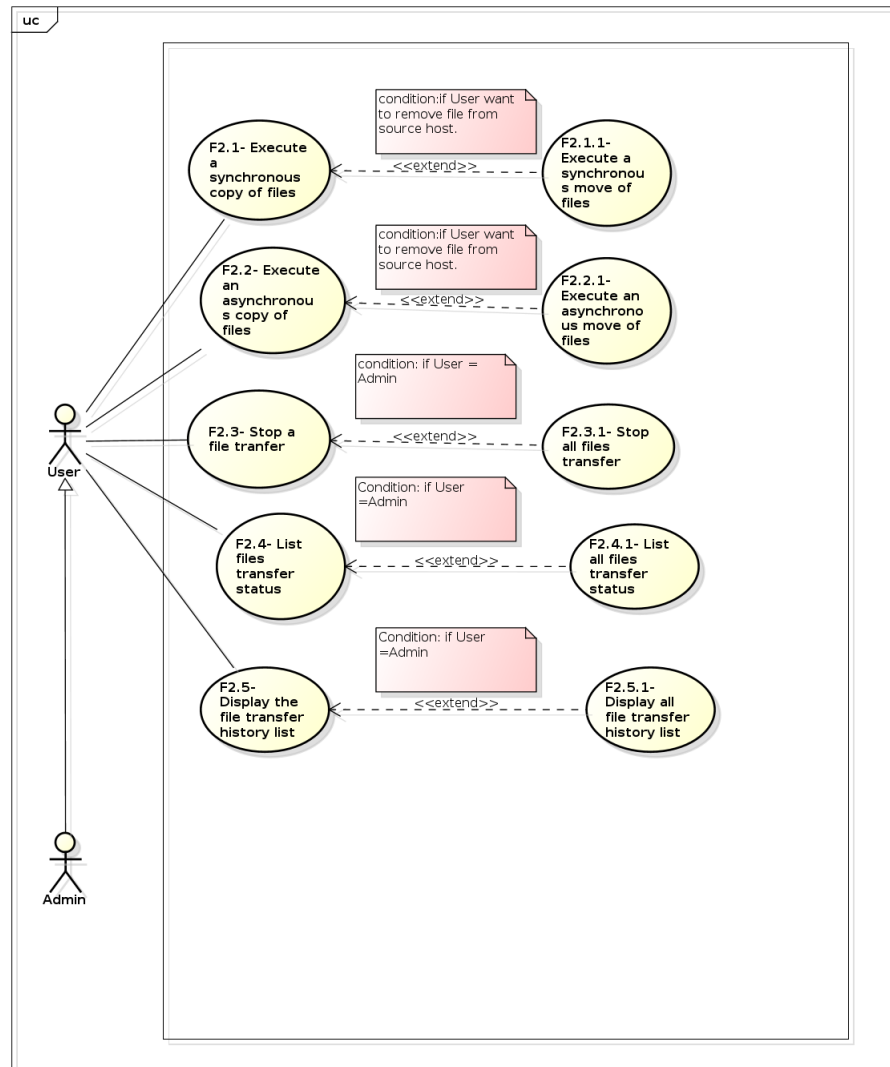


Figure 5.1: FMS Transfert command use cases

5.2.2 FMS simple command use cases

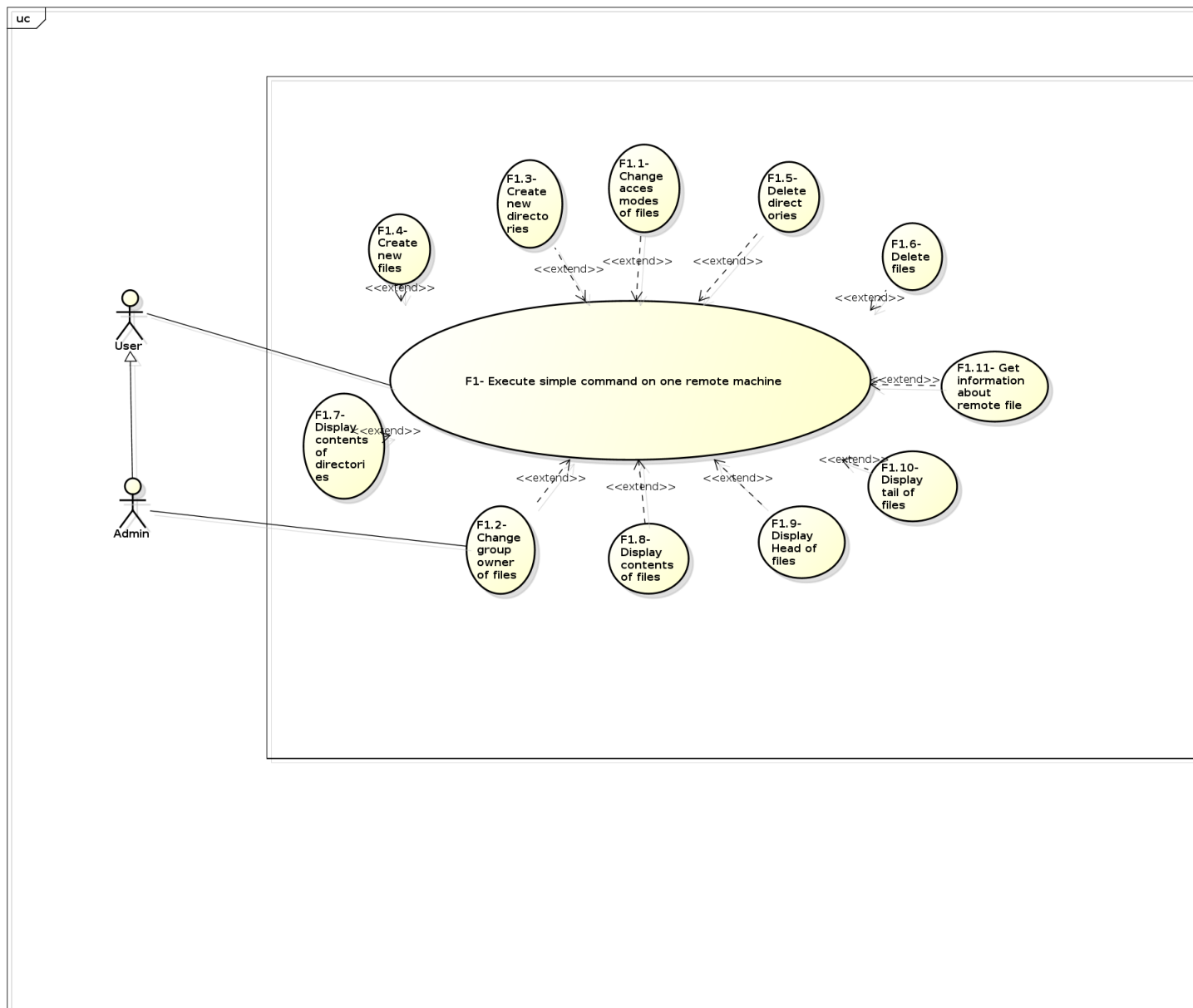


Figure 5.2: FMS simple command use cases

5.3 Data dictionary

- FMS: File Management System