Legend:

Grey – consider revising

**Core** – the very fundamental part of the whole system. It consists of its kernel and its modules. Here’s what the core *does*: it lets us program any system (the system that lies outside of the “Core”) and control it.

For addressing, we use IDs. But to make it look more convenient for a client, we build a “bidirectional dictionary” to match IDs and their aliases.

**Control modes**

There are different modes of controlling (by now, we’ve only been implementing the first mode):

1. Manual – in this mode, a real user operates all the controlling.
2. Semi-Automatic – in this mode, some of the controlling tasks are operated automatically.
3. Automatic – I bet you guess what it does :D

**Components**

Every component has to have its own **unique** ID.

1. Kernel – the main supervisor and the main transport node.
   1. Supervisor – initializes and reinitializes all the core modules. It also can, using specific commands, tell any core modules to reboot the very non-core modules they dispatch.
   2. Transport node – sustains transportation of messages between core modules.
2. Core modules – the core functional lies exactly in these modules.
   1. Client Manager (CM) – authorizes those users, who want to connect, processes their input and informs them (via GUI, or console, or whatever…) about the current system state.
   2. System Control Manager (SCM) – sustains all the control stuff. This is like a CPU for the connected system. One of the most important things it does is that it translates *commands* into *instructions*. **Instructions** – the atomic (meaning indivisible) control units that are invoked by the very system the “Core” is connected to. **Commands** – the control units of higher abstraction level, comparing to instructions. Commands are used to program the system and to control it in runtime (as an example, via console).
   3. External Input Manager (EIM) – receives any data (from the system we communicate with – it is “communicate”, not “control” because we may have no rights to control it) that needs to be received. I say “any data”, because absolutely nothing else receives this data. And it **does not send anything** to the system.
   4. Remote System Dispatcher (RSD) – sends control commands to the system. If we cannot control the system (for any reason) nobody is gonna know that nothing had happened when we sent off a command, because RSD **does not receive any data**.

How data transportation between modules work:

**Communication**

Every module has a specific event that invokes the kernel method SendCommand(), so, raising this event, we can send the data we want to any module, because kernel has links to all the modules.

**Interfaces**

Our philosophy states that all parts of the Core are completely replaceable. To replace the part you want, you just need to implement a certain interface.

Interfaces are stored in a single directory, each interface in its own file.

Zero-generation interfaces:

* ICoreComponent – all core components must have this. Has **ID** field
* IInstructionPacket – used to transfer instructions from ISystemControlDispatcher to IRemoteSystemDispatcher and to send these instructions to the destination (device) to be invoked
* ICommand – used to transfer commands between modules
* IControllable – can invoke ICommands
* IController – dispathches ICommands (to a specified target) to be invoked
* IClient – manages a connected client – contains information about his access level and supports the very data flow between Core and him
* IDevice – can invoke instructions
* IPingable – can be pinged (most commonly, by kernel – it pings all modules and storages)
* IIncomingData – a container for some data, that “arrives” - stores its source ID and the data itself
* IIncomingDataSource – a listener (receiver) of incoming messages. Like Socket, can receive and close. Not send.
* IInternalEvent – describes an event, using an event ID from a local base
* IEventsBaseUser – can store IInternalEvent*s* in IEventsBase. **Has a link to the base it uses**
* IEventsBase – a storage for all IInternalEvents
* IIncomingDataStorage – a storage for the data, that comes from outside, through IExternalInputManager
* IIncomingDataStorageOwner – the one that has a link to IIncomingDataStorage. So, this guy can to whatever he wants with it.
* IIncomingDataStorageReader – can read from IIncomingDataStorage – we don’t know yet, how they’re gonna do this – sequential access, random access,..
* ILoggable – can log some data. Uses an ILogger provided