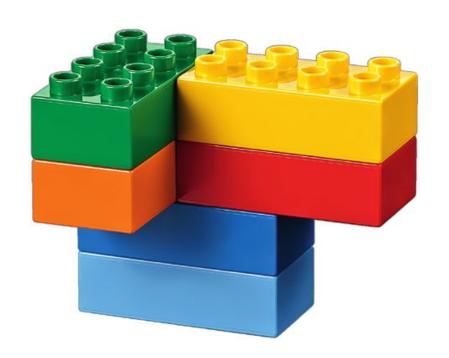
# A case-study in FOLIO modularity: replacing mod-ldp with mod-reporting



Mike Taylor
Software Guy
Index Data
mike@indexdata.com



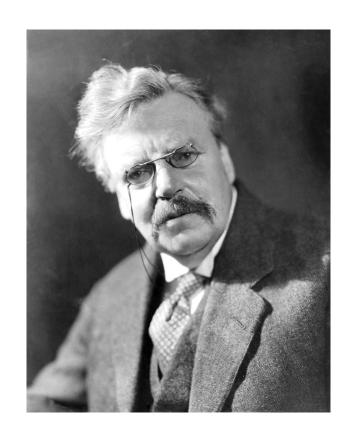
# Where we're going

- I. Philosophy
- 2. Modularity in FOLIO
- 3. Benefits of the modular architecture
- 4. An ecosystem of modules
- 5. Some light technical details
- 6. A case-study: mod-reporting
- 7. Implications

"I'm afraid I'm a practical man", said the doctor with gruff humour, "and I don't bother much about [...] philosophy."

"You'll never be a practical man till you do", said Father Brown.

— G. K. Chesterton, *The Dagger with Wings*.



The design of FOLIO arose from a philosophy

• Communities do things better than top-down organizations.

- Communities do things better than top-down organizations.
- Communities do better things than top-down organizations.

- Communities do things better than top-down organizations.
- Communities do better things than top-down organizations.
- FOLIO belongs to the library community, not to a vendor.

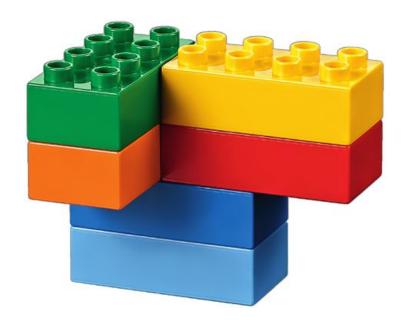
- Communities do things better than top-down organizations.
- Communities do better things than top-down organizations.
- FOLIO belongs to the library community, not to a vendor.
- Any member of the community should be able to contribute.

The design of FOLIO arose from a philosophy

- Communities do things better than top-down organizations.
- Communities do better things than top-down organizations.
- FOLIO belongs to the library community, not to a vendor.
- Any member of the community should be able to contribute.

No special access for insiders: we eat our own dogfood.

FOLIO's community philosophy is reflected in its technical design: from the start, it was constructed to be modular.



FOLIO's community philosophy is reflected in its technical design: from the start, it was constructed to be modular.

Modules are the unit of contribution.

FOLIO's community philosophy is reflected in its technical design: from the start, it was constructed to be modular.

Modules are the unit of contribution.

But what about contributing in other ways?

- Requirements
- Documentation
- Code review
- Feedback

FOLIO's community philosophy is reflected in its technical design: from the start, it was constructed to be modular.

Modules are the unit of **owned** contribution.

But what about contributing in other ways?

- Requirements
- Documentation
- Code review
- Feedback

FOLIO's community philosophy is reflected in its technical design: from the start, it was constructed to be modular.

Modules are the unit of owned contribution.

"Here is a thing we made"

The heart of every FOLIO system is a platform consisting of:

 Okapi, the API gateway that manages modules



The heart of every FOLIO system is a platform consisting of:

- Okapi, the API gateway that manages modules
- Well-defined specifications for what a module is (discussed below)

The heart of every FOLIO system is a platform consisting of:

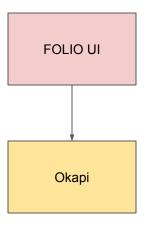
- Okapi, the API gateway that manages modules
- Well-defined specifications for what a module is (discussed below)
- A handful of core modules to handle authentication and related concerns

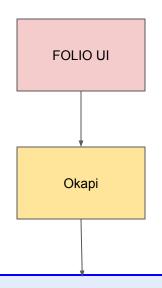
The heart of every FOLIO system is a platform consisting of:

- Okapi, the API gateway that manages modules
- Well-defined specifications for what a module is (discussed below)
- A handful of core modules to handle authentication and related concerns

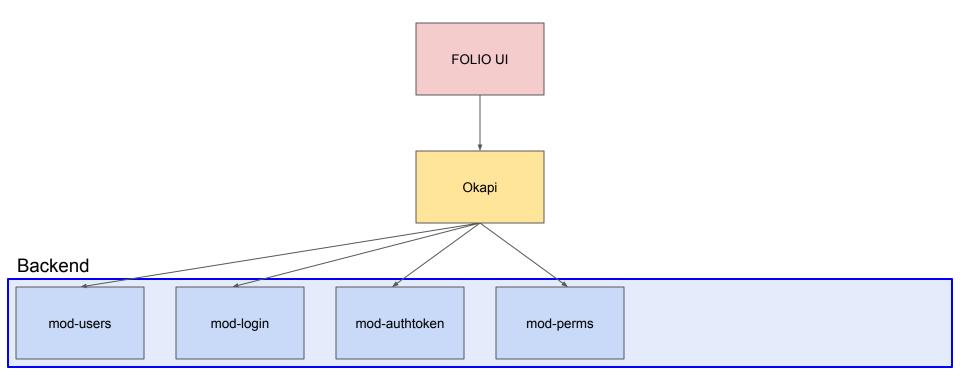
This provides a context in which any module from any source can be deployed.

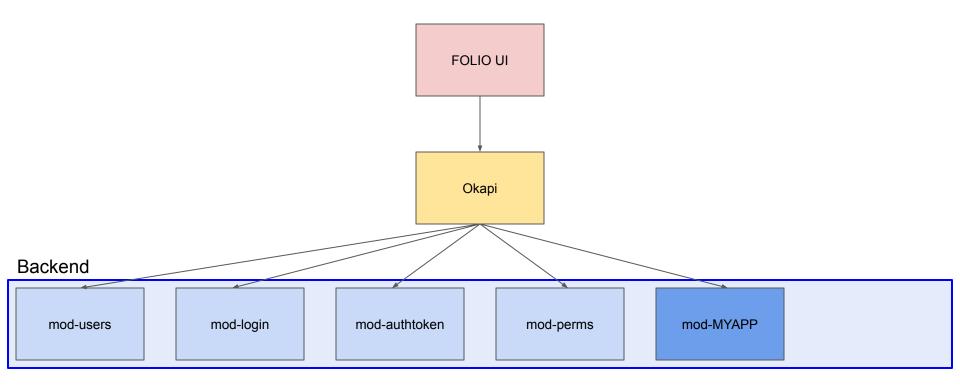
**FOLIO UI** 

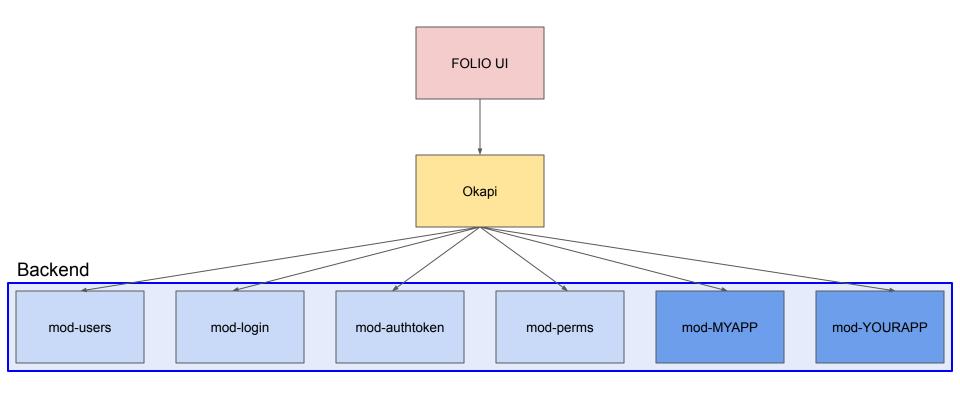




Backend







(The UI is also modular, but this talk is not concerned with that.)

This vision of modularity is crucial to FOLIO's appeal to the library community, because it lowers the bar to participation:

New functionality can be added as a module

- New functionality can be added as a module
- Individual libraries may create modules that meet their needs

- New functionality can be added as a module
- Individual libraries may create modules that meet their needs
  - Or hire developers to do so

- New functionality can be added as a module
- Individual libraries may create modules that meet their needs
  - Or hire developers to do so
  - Or crowdfund development of widely needed modules

- New functionality can be added as a module
- Individual libraries may create modules that meet their needs
  - Or hire developers to do so
  - Or crowdfund development of widely needed modules
- Different libraries can deploy different sets of modules, lowering operating costs.

None of this needs "permission" from a central authority.

None of this needs "permission" from a central authority.

There's one-one to say "no".



None of this needs "permission" from a central authority.

There's one-one to say "no".

(At least in principle.)



# 4.An ecosystem of modules

# 4.An ecosystem of modules

Example: a library might need a module for booking rooms.

Example: a library might need a module for booking rooms.

They could create that module themselves.

Example: a library might need a module for booking rooms.

They could create that module themselves.

And make it available for other FOLIO libraries to use.

Example: a library might need a module for booking rooms.

They could create that module themselves.

And make it available for other FOLIO libraries to use.

This is exactly what happened with Course Reserves:

- Needed by FLO, the Fenway Library Organization in Boston.
- Developed by Index Data with their funding
- Now used by almost all US Academic libraries

FOLIO was started in 2015, in Sint Maarten.





FOLIO was started in 2015, in Sint Maarten.

The first modules (mod-users and mod-inventory) came in 2016.

FOLIO was started in 2015, in Sint Maarten.

The first modules (mod-users and mod-inventory) came in 2016.

Eight years on, it has grown to 114 back-end modules (as of the current snapshot build).

#### **SIDEBAR**

How are modules made available to the community? How can libraries know to trust them?

#### **SIDEBAR**

How are modules made available to the community? How can libraries know to trust them?

This is more of an organizational problem than technical one.

We can talk more about it in the Q&A if there is interest.

A FOLIO module is a computer program that fulfils certain requirements.

A FOLIO module is a computer program that fulfils certain requirements.

It can be written in any language (though most are in Java).

A FOLIO module must fulfil certain requirements:

It must respond to WSAPI requests.

A FOLIO module must fulfil certain requirements:

- It must respond to WSAPI requests.
- WSAPIs are typically RESTful and use JSON payloads.

A FOLIO module must fulfil certain requirements:

- It must respond to WSAPI requests.
- WSAPIs are typically RESTful and use JSON payloads.
- It must provide a machine-readable description of the requests it accepts and the responses it can give.

A module's description must specify:

- What interfaces the module requires
- What interfaces it provides.

A module's description must specify:

- What interfaces the module requires
- What interfaces it provides.

All communication between modules is via these interfaces: there is no shared database.

A module's description must specify:

- What interfaces the module requires
- What interfaces it provides.

All dependencies are on interfaces.

Not on modules (which are implementations).



An example interface description (from mod-ldp):

```
"id" : "ldp-query",
 "version" : "1.2",
 "handlers": [
   "methods": [ "GET" ].
   "pathPattern" : "/ldp/db/log",
   "permissionsRequired": [ "ldp.read" ]
   ... etc, ...
```

FOLIO enforces a partitioning of concerns: integration between modules is by contract-defined API-based communication.

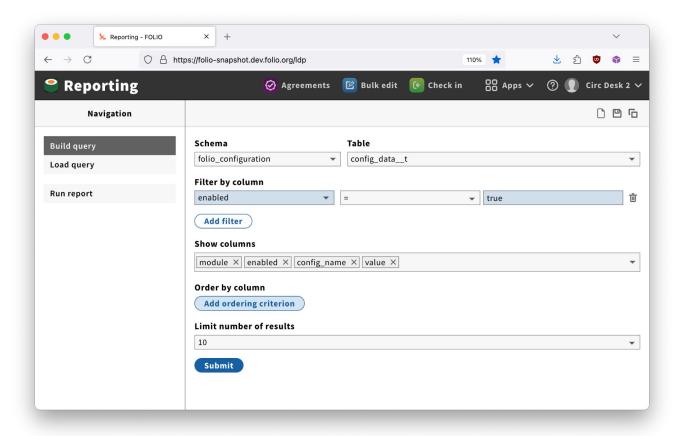
FOLIO enforces a partitioning of concerns: integration between modules is by contract-defined API-based communication.

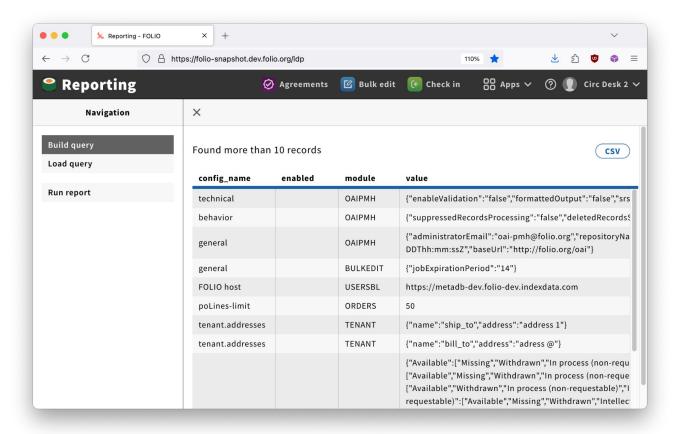
Consumers of an interface neither know nor care what module implements it. (And vice versa.)

FOLIO enforces a partitioning of concerns: integration between modules is by contract-defined API-based communication.

Consumers of an interface neither know nor care what module implements it. (And vice versa.)

Multiple modules can provide alternative implementations of the same interface.



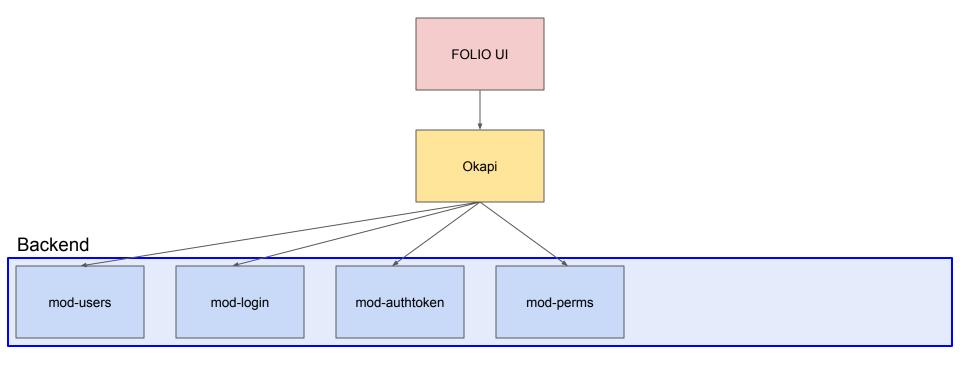


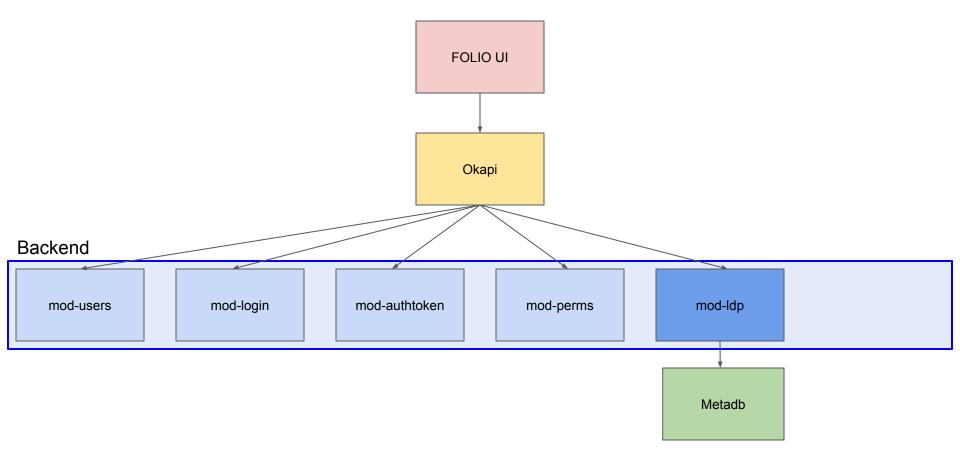
FOLIO's Reporting app allows users to search in Metadb.

This is a relational database that contains normalized records harvested from FOLIO.

They are continually updated as they change, and history is maintained.

Apart from the UI component, the app is implemented by a back-end module (mod-ldp) which communicates on the UI's behalf with Metadb.





mod-ldp is ... not great:

- old code
- written by a third party
- using tools alien to its maintainers
- tenant separation is questionable
- insecure in places
- badly in need of updates.

mod-ldp is ... not great:

- old code
- written by a third party
- using tools alien to its maintainers
- tenant separation is questionable
- insecure in places
- badly in need of updates.

Rather than fix it, we decided to replace mod-ldp with a new module, mod-reporting, written in Go.

The interface description from mod-reporting:

The interface description from mod-reporting:

```
"id" : "ldp-query",
 "version" : "1.2",
 "handlers": [
   "methods": [ "GET" ].
   "pathPattern" : "/ldp/db/log",
   "permissionsRequired": [ "ldp.read" ]
   ... etc, ...
```



An example interface description (from mod-ldp):

```
"id" : "ldp-query",
 "version" : "1.2",
 "handlers": [
   "methods": [ "GET" ].
   "pathPattern" : "/ldp/db/log",
   "permissionsRequired": [ "ldp.read" ]
   ... etc, ...
```

The interface description from mod-reporting:

```
"id" : "ldp-query",
 "version" : "1.2",
 "handlers": [
   "methods": [ "GET" ].
   "pathPattern" : "/ldp/db/log",
   "permissionsRequired": [ "ldp.read" ]
   ... etc, ...
```

The new module provides the same interface as the old.

That means the new module is plug-compatible with the old.

The new module provides the same interface as the old.

That means the new module is plug-compatible with the old.

It has been deployed in place of its predecessor without problems.

# 6.A case-study: mod-reporting

The new module provides the same interface as the old.

That means the new module is plug-compatible with the old.

It has been deployed in place of its predecessor without problems.

The existing UI module has not been changed to accommodate it, and continues to work exactly as before.

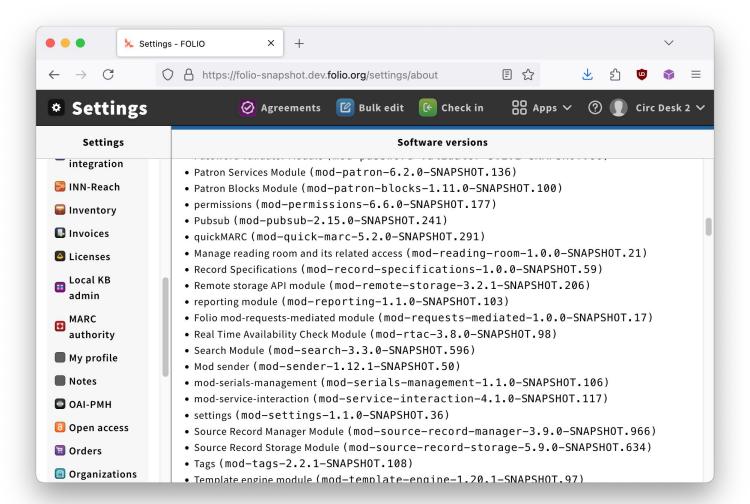
# 6.A case-study: mod-reporting

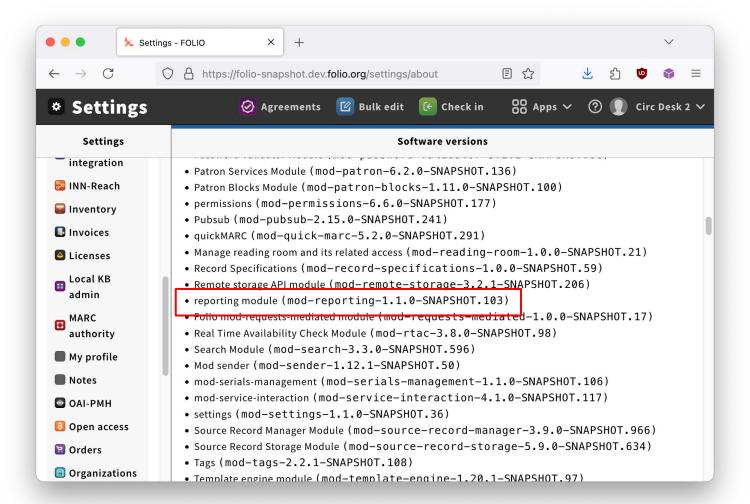
The new module provides the same interface as the old.

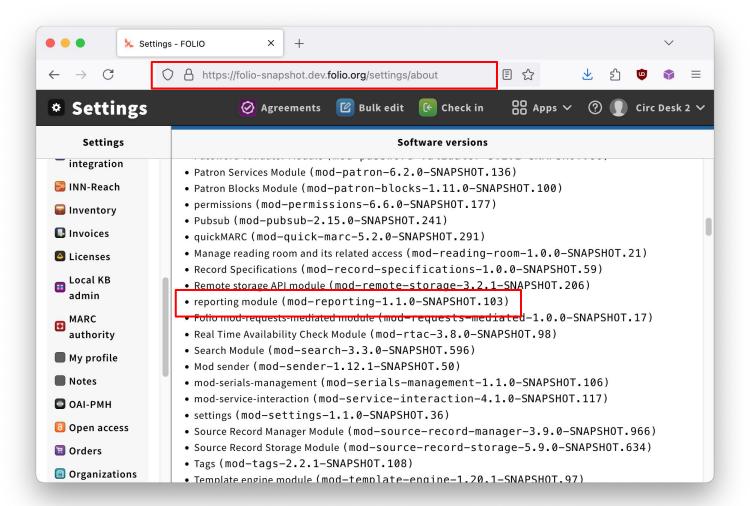
That means the new module is plug-compatible with the old.

It has been deployed in place of its predecessor without problems.

The existing UI module has not been changed to accommodate it, and continues to work exactly as before.







Our experience provides an example of how such code upgrades can be performed.

Our experience provides an example of how such code upgrades can be performed.

It provides a pathway for piecewise refreshment of parts of FOLIO as they age out.

A similar technical approach can also enable the substitution of different-behaving implementations of an API.

A similar technical approach can also enable the substitution of different-behaving implementations of an API.

#### For example:

 A plug-compatible mod-users alternative that uses LDAP as the source of truth

A similar technical approach can also enable the substitution of different-behaving implementations of an API.

#### For example:

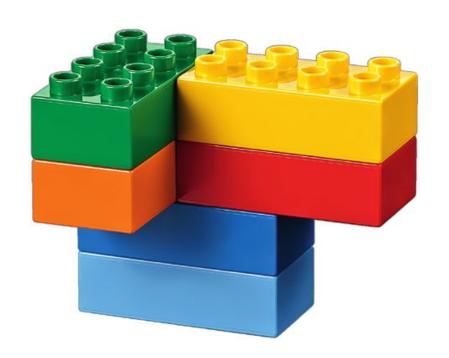
- A plug-compatible mod-users alternative that uses LDAP as the source of truth
- A plug-compatible mod-fqm-manager replacement that runs queries against MetaDB

Crucially, anyone can do this.

Crucially, anyone can do this.

Modularity
is
empowering!

# A case-study in FOLIO modularity: replacing mod-ldp with mod-reporting



Mike Taylor
Software Guy
Index Data
mike@indexdata.com

