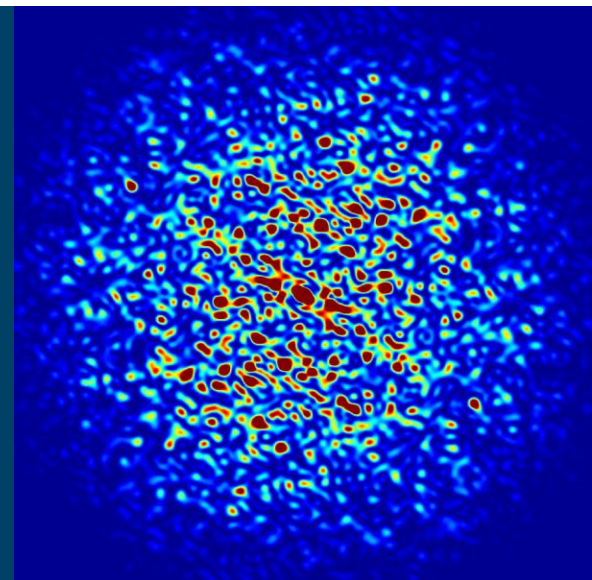


ACORN Nameserver Design Proposal



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Functional Requirements

- Central service for storing metadata describing information about the controls system, such as device definitions, properties or data channels, alarm configurations, node configuration, access control configuration, and property configurations
- Use secure gRPC as the primary protocol for service communication
- Uses PostgreSQL for storage
- Uses Keycloak integration for authentication and role-based access control (RBAC)

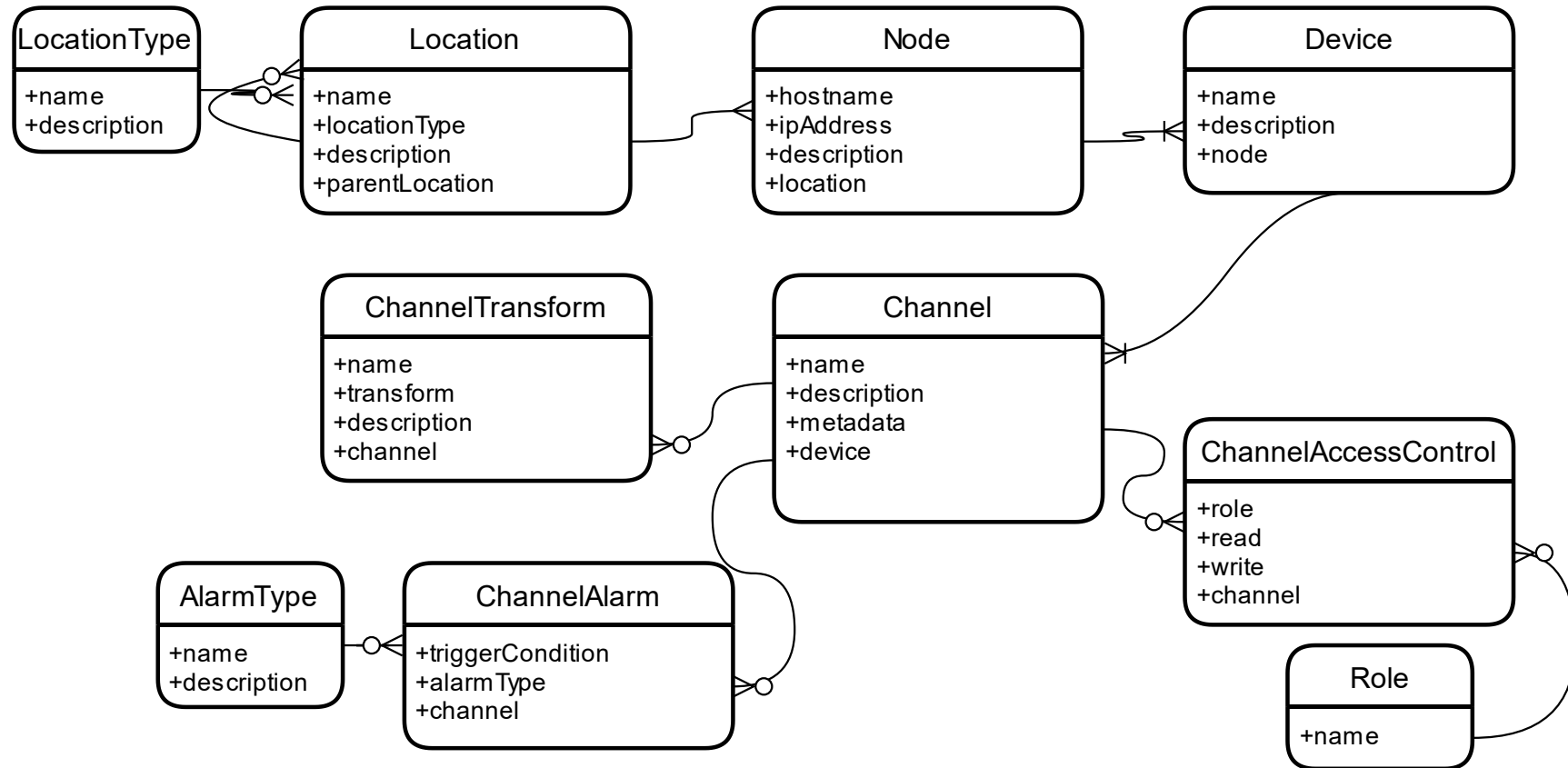
Overview

- Features summary
 - Secure gRPC API for managing and viewing control system information
 - PostgreSQL data storage
 - Integration with Keycloak for role-based access control
 - Client tool for interacting with service
- Outline
 - Review Nameserver functional API and system design
 - Demo Nameserver prototype

Main data components

- Location – physical location
- Node – VM or host running a “device”
- Device – entity that is a source/container of “channels”
- Channel – data globally accessible by an address/name. ex. properties, EPICS PVs
 - Includes transforms, alarm settings, access control configuration

Data model



gRPC API

- Provide create, update, get, list, and delete methods for each unique data entity (Location, Node, Device, Channel, LocationType, AlarmType, and Role)
- Example:

```
message Device {  
  string name = 1; //unique ID  
  optional string description = 2;  
  string node_hostname = 3;  
}  
  
message DeviceResponse {  
  Device device = 1;  
}  
  
message CreateDeviceRequest {  
  Device device = 1;  
}  
  
rpc CreateDevice(CreateDeviceRequest) returns  
(DeviceResponse);  
  
message GetDeviceRequest {  
  string name = 1;  
}  
rpc GetDevice(GetDeviceRequest) returns (DeviceResponse);
```

```
message ListDevicesRequest {  
  optional string name = 1; //pattern match  
  optional string node_hostname = 2;  
  optional PaginationRequest pagination = 3;  
}  
message ListDeviceResponse {  
  repeated Device devices = 1;  
  PaginationResponse pagination = 2;  
}  
rpc ListDevices(ListDevicesRequest) returns (ListDeviceResponse);  
  
message UpdateDeviceRequest {  
  Device device = 1;  
}  
rpc UpdateDevice(UpdateDeviceRequest) returns  
(DeviceResponse);  
  
message DeleteDeviceRequest {  
  string name = 1;  
}  
rpc DeleteDevice(DeleteDeviceRequest) returns  
(google.protobuf.Empty);
```

gRPC Channel API

Channel API includes extra API for managing channel transforms, alarm, and access control configurations

```
message Channel {
  string name = 1;
  optional string description = 2;
  string device_name = 3;
  optional string metadata = 4;
  repeated ChannelTransform transforms=5;
  repeated ChannelAlarm alarms = 6;
  repeated ChannelAccessControl accesscontrols = 7;
}

message ChannelTransform {
  string name = 1;
  string transform = 2;
  string description = 3;
}

message ChannelAlarm {
  string type = 1;
  string trigger_condition = 2;
}

message ChannelAccessControl {
  string role = 1;
  optional bool read = 2;
  optional bool write = 3;
}
```

```
rpc CreateChannel(CreateChannelRequest) returns (ChannelResponse);
rpc GetChannel(GetChannelRequest) returns (ChannelResponse);
rpc ListChannels(ListChannelsRequest) returns (ChannelListResponse);
rpc DeleteChannel(DeleteChannelRequest) returns (google.protobuf.Empty);
rpc UpdateChannel(UpdateChannelRequest) returns (ChannelResponse);

message AddChannelTransformRequest {
  string channel_name = 1;
  ChannelTransform transform = 2;
}

message ChannelTransformResponse {
  string channel_name = 1;
  ChannelTransform transform = 2;
}

rpc AddChannelTransform(AddChannelTransformRequest) returns
(ChannelTransformResponse);
rpc DeleteChannelTransform(DeleteChannelTransformRequest) returns
(google.protobuf.Empty);
rpc UpdateChannelTransform(UpdateChannelTransformRequest) returns
(ChannelTransformResponse);
```

Java Framework

- Uses **Quarkus**, Java Framework tailored for applications running in Kubernetes environment
- Created in 2019 by Redhat,
- Features
 - Full stack framework that makes it easy to use common technologies and libraries for cloud-native development. Uses standard interfaces to make it easy to swap out different technologies.
 - Tuned to run as native applications on containers. Optimized to have fast start time and low memory footprint.
 - Single step container deployments on Kubernetes. Automatically generates Kubernetes resources and deployment files
 - Developer friendly features such as live coding and automatic provisioning and configuration of supporting services, automatic data schema update

Implementation

- Integration with PostgreSQL, uses Hibernate ORM
- Secure communication with SSL
- Integration with Keycloak using OpenID Connect configuration
 - Configured "user" to have read permissions, "admin" to have write permissions, uses Java annotations for setting
 - `@RolesAllowed("admin")`
- Data schema versioning and automatic migration using Flyway
- Build as container image. Used Podman for testing, has support for Docker
 - `./mvnw package -Dnative -Dquarkus.native.container-build=true -Dquarkus.container-image.build=true`

#Database setup

```
prod.quarkus.datasource.db-kind = postgresql
%prod.quarkus.datasource.username = quarkus
%prod.quarkus.datasource.password = quarkus
%prod.quarkus.datasource.jdbc.url =
jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/nameofserver
```

#TLS setup

```
quarkus.http.ssl.certificate.files=ssl/server.crt
quarkus.http.ssl.certificate.key-files=ssl/server.key
quarkus.http.insecure-requests=disabled
```

#Keycloak setup

```
%prod.quarkus.oidc.auth-server-
url=http://localhost:8180/realms/quarkus
quarkus.oidc.client-id=backend-service
quarkus.oidc.credentials.secret=secret
```