

# 101 Solutions

## CSIR - Distributed Application Manager Functional Requirements and Design Document

101 Solutions

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|                       |          |
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## Change Log

| Date    | Version     | Description   |
|---------|-------------|---|
| 13 Sept | Version 0.1 | Document Created  |
| 13 Sept | Version 0.2 | Added usecase diagrams                                      |
| 13 Sept | Version 0.3 | Added AddBuild, RequestSysInfo and GetSysInfo usecase       |
| 13 Sept | Version 0.4 | Added Upcoming usecases and Simulations                     |
| 13 Sept | Version 0.5 | Added overall processes and adjusted margins                |
| 13 Sept | Version 0.6 | Added AddSlave, StartServer, StopServer and SetPort usecase |
| 13 Sept | Version 0.7 | Added Glossary  |
| 13 Sept | Version 0.8 | Added Class diagrams  |
| 13 Sept | Version 0.9 | Added AddBuild via network usecase                          |
| 13 Sept | Version 1.0 | Added description of communication diagrams                 |

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# 1 Overview

## 1.1 Background

The CSIR is actively developing a distributed simulation framework that ties in with various other real systems and is used to exchange information between them. The client has a number of configurations of this system depending on the requirements of the client which can involve various external applications as well.

One of the issues the client has is to quickly distribute the latest build or configuration files of their software over various computers that are needed for an experiment. In some cases the same computers may be used for other experiments which mean each of the computers may need to have various builds and configuration options.

Another issue they experience is the running, stopping and restarting of the complete simulation. During a simulation it may be determined that certain configuration options may need to be changed and distributed to the affected machines, in which case either all or some components will need to be restarted which can become tedious and time consuming.

## 1.2 Business opportunity

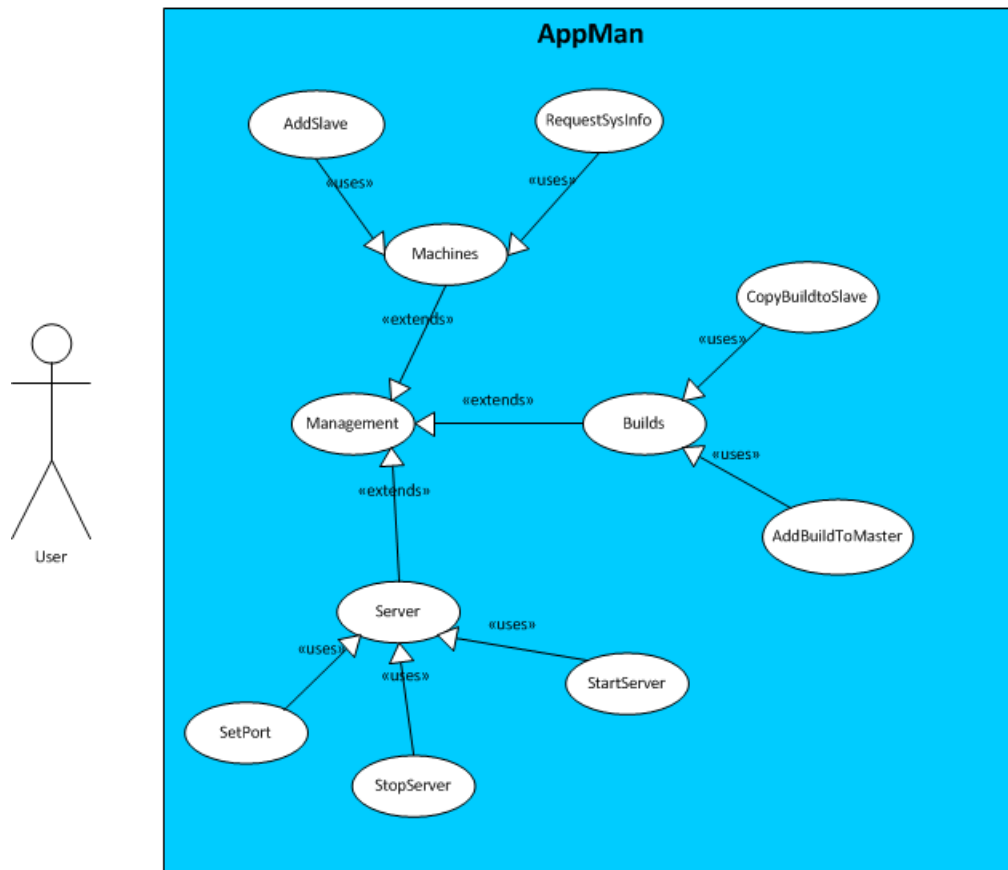
The goal of our project is to develop an application which is able to maintain various build versions of the simulation framework and distribute these builds to certain designated machines that may be required for an experiment. The application will monitor system statistics of the various machines attached to an experiment and will have the ability to execute applications on those machines which will have different configuration options.

The application will consist of a master and slave component where the master is used to control the distribution of slaves. From the master one will be able to start an experiment which will run the relevant applications on all the necessary machines.

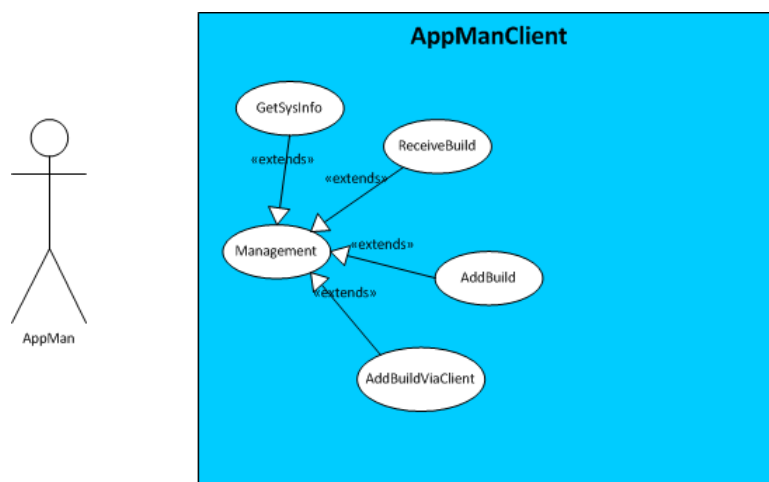
## 2 Use Cases

We have both a master and slave application. The master is called AppMan and the slave is called AppManClient.

Below is a use case of the AppMan system as it currently is:

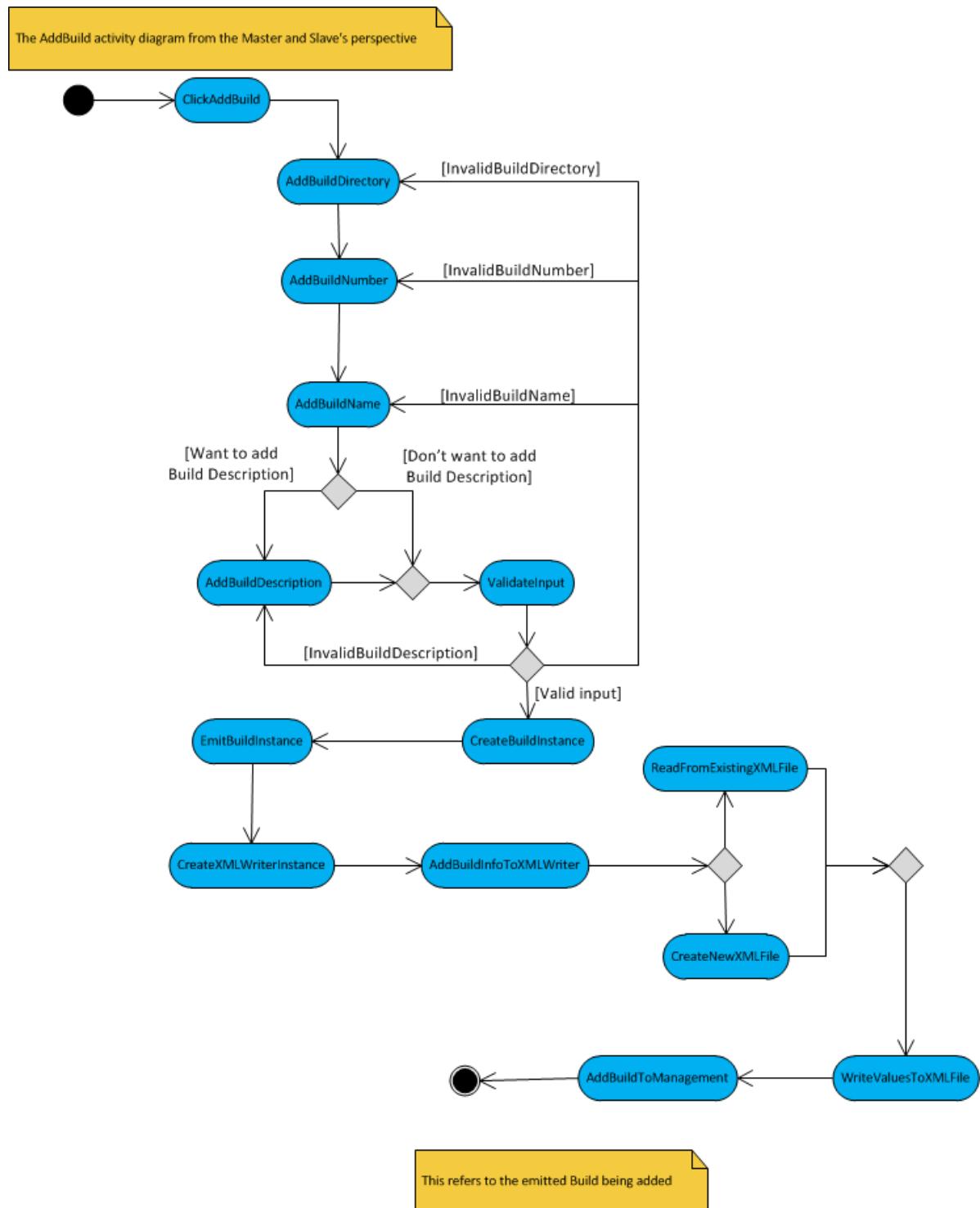


Below is a use case diagram of the AppManClient system as it currently is:



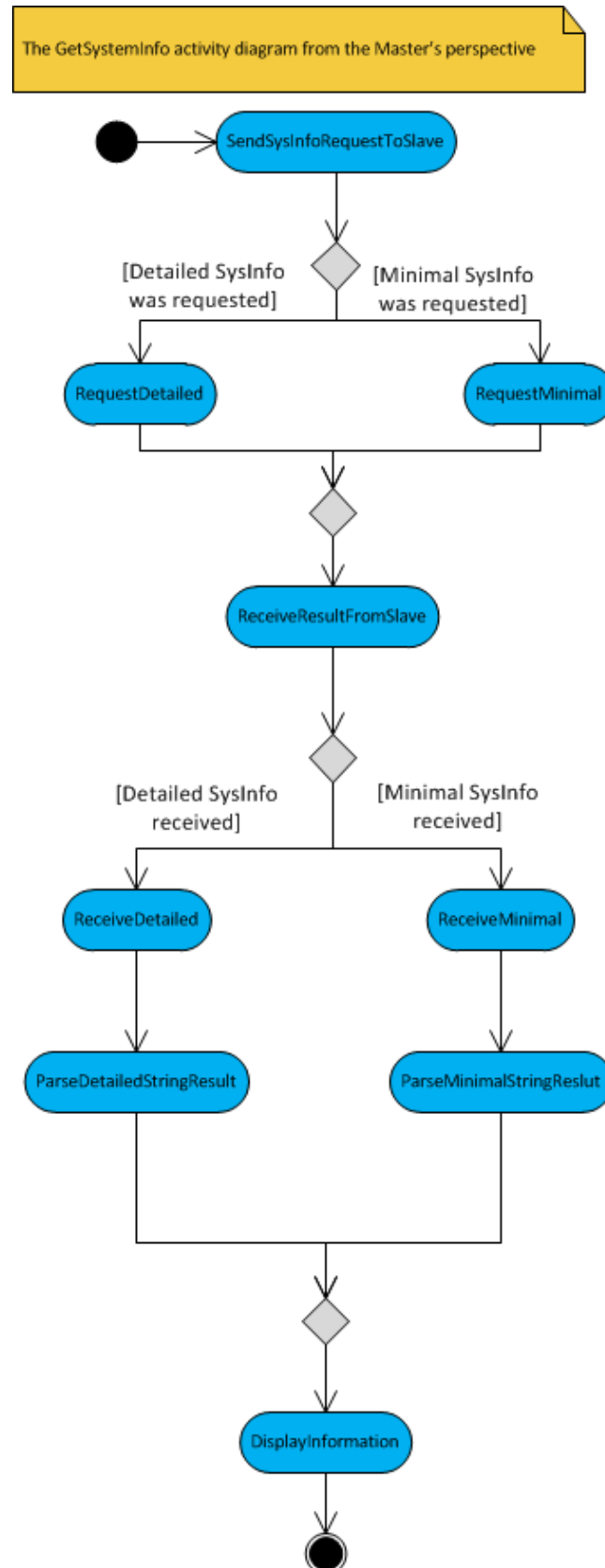
## 2.1 AddBuild usecase

The following activity diagram is applicable to both AddBuildToMaster in AppMan as well as AddBuildViaClient in AppManClient.



## 2.2 RequestSysInfo usecase

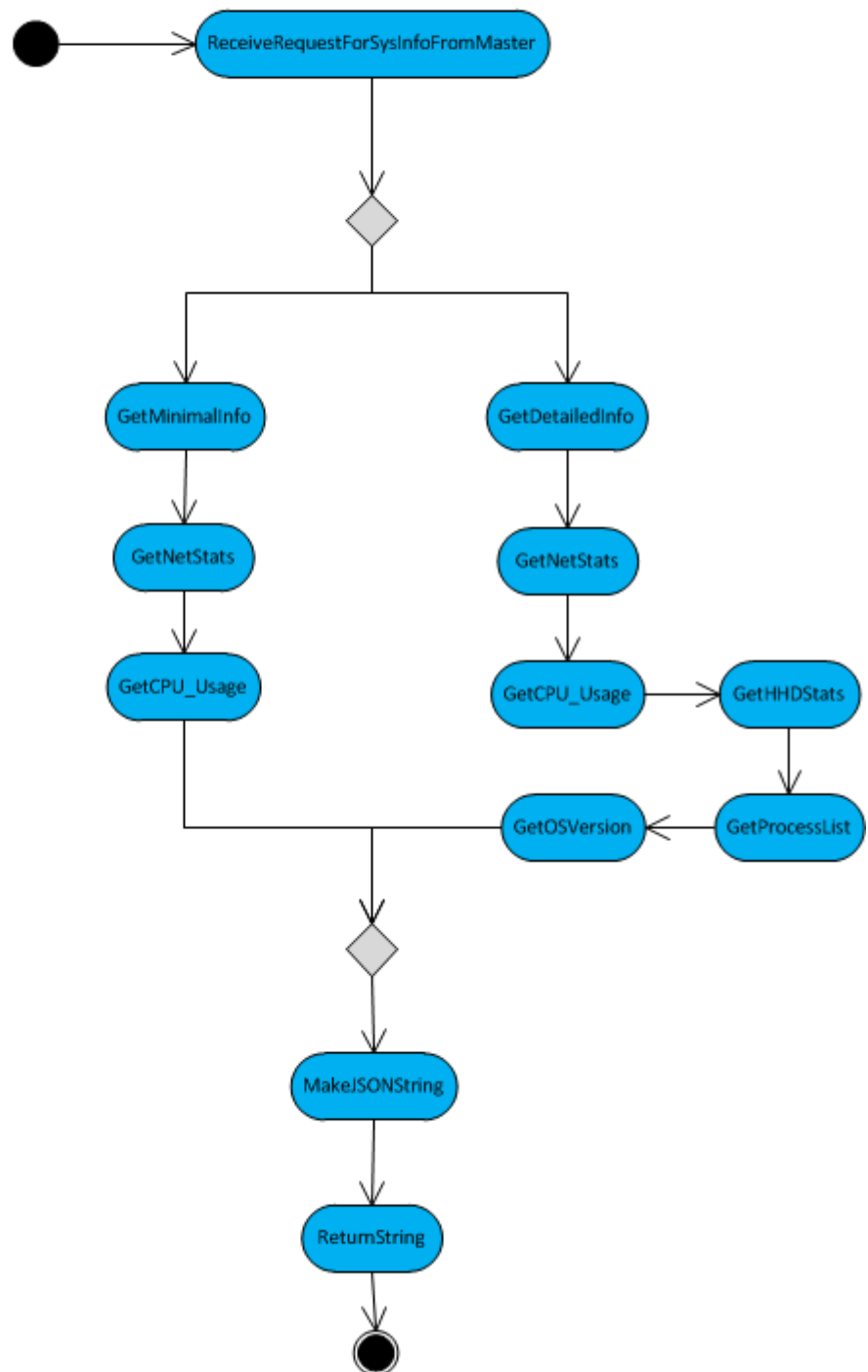
The following activity diagram is applicable to the RequestSysInfo usecase in AppMan.



## 2.3 GetSysInfo usecase

The following activity diagram is applicable to the GetSysInfo usecase in AppManClient.

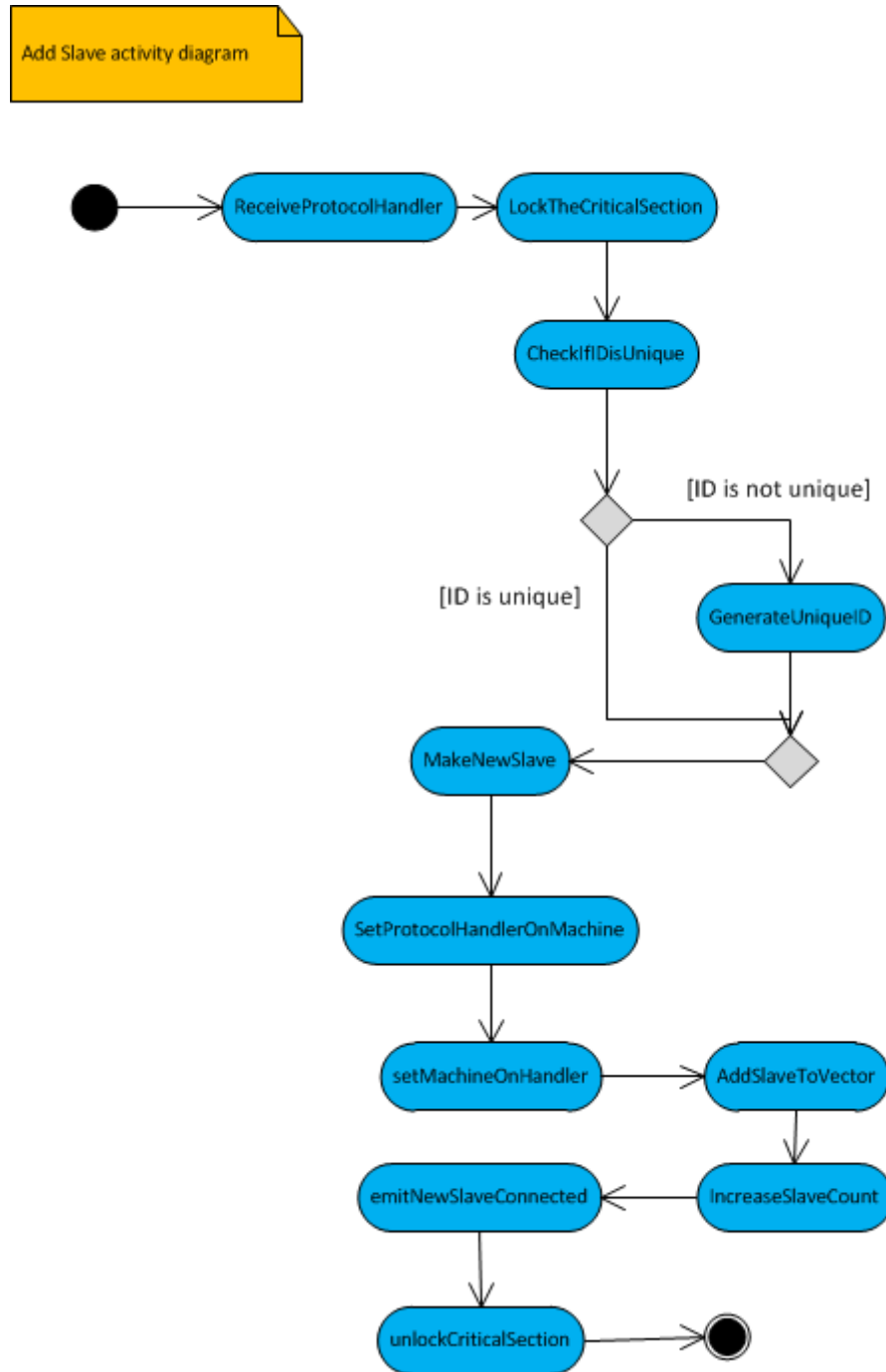
The GetSystemInfo activity diagram from the Slave's perspective





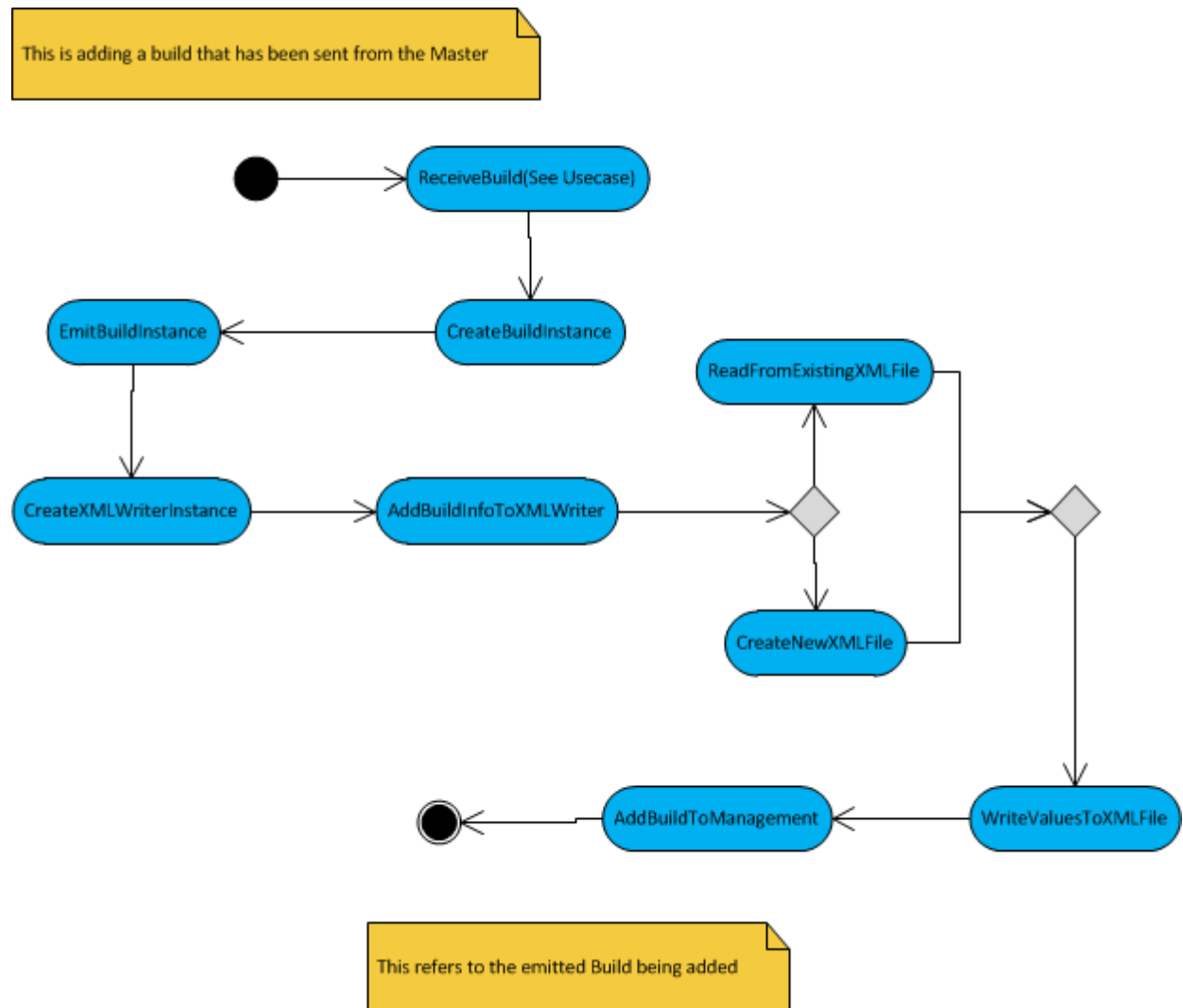
## 2.4 AddSlave usecase

The following activity diagram is applicable to the AddSlave usecase in AppMan.



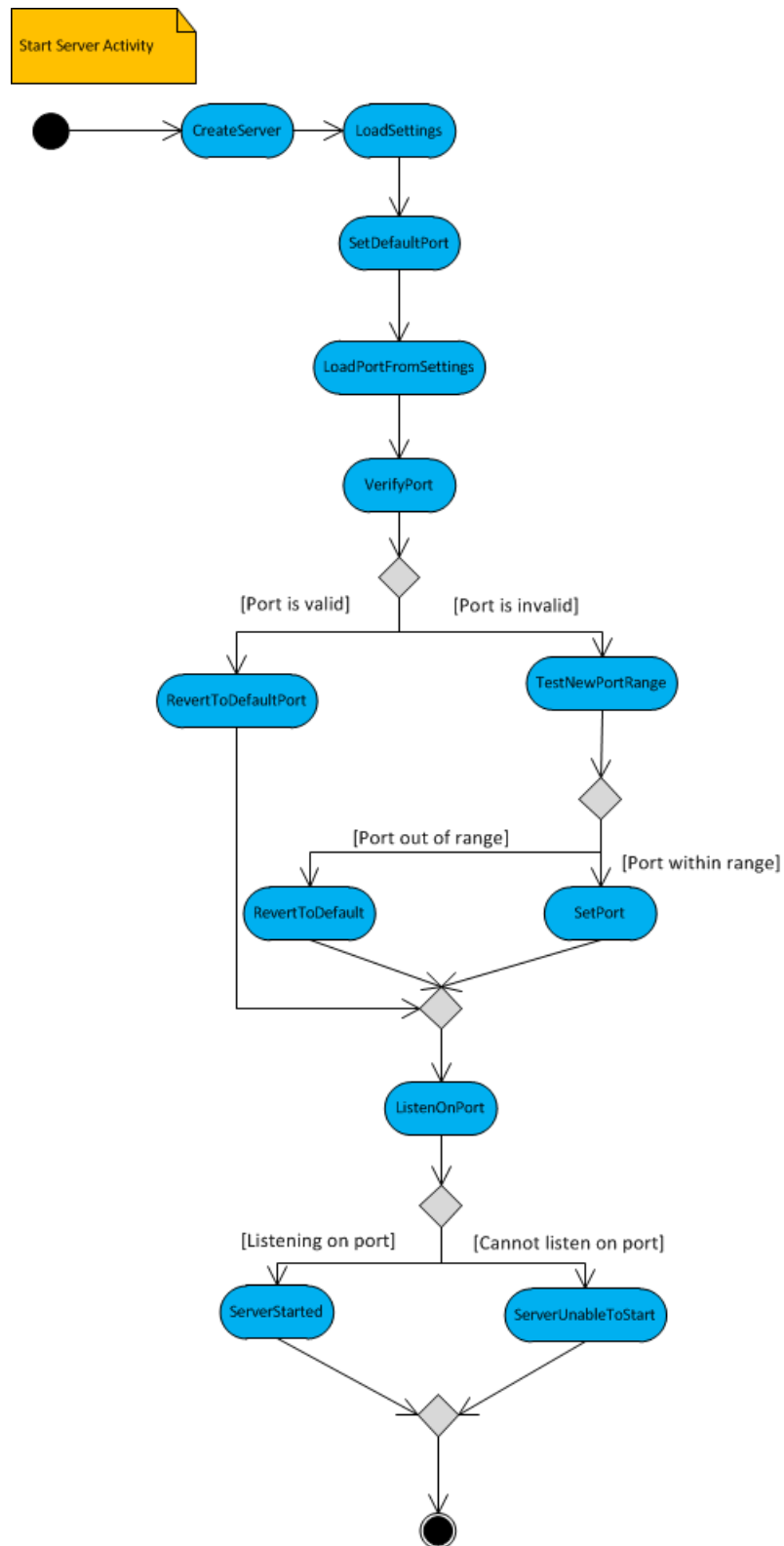
## 2.5 AddBuild via network usecase

The following activity diagram is applicable to the AddBuild usecase in AppManClient.



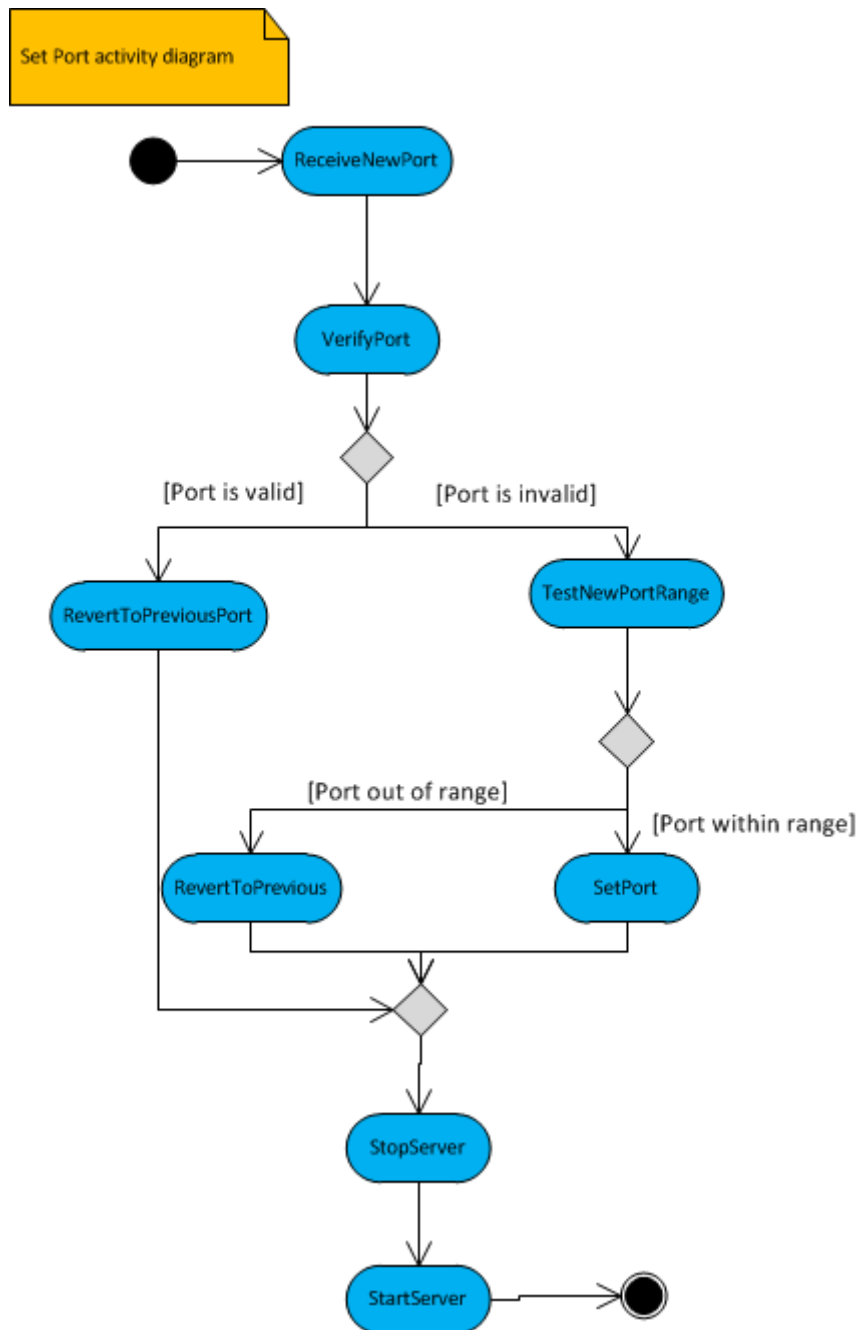
## 2.6 StartServer usecase

The following activity diagram is applicable to the StartServer usecase in AppMan.



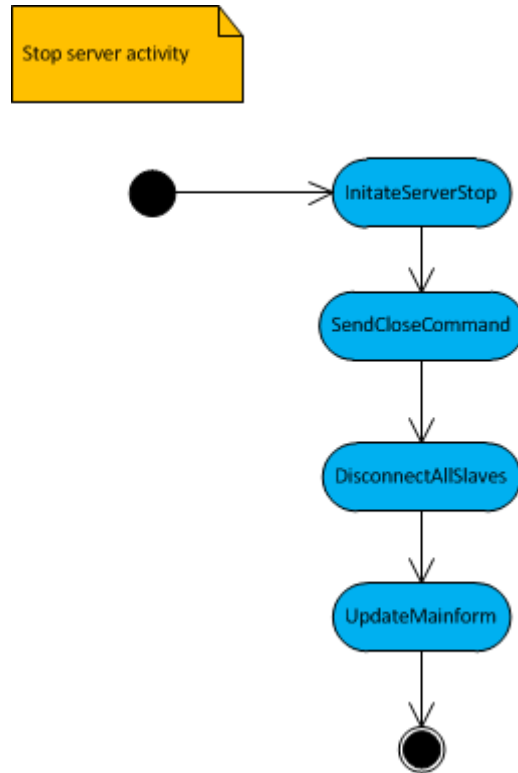
## 2.7 SetPort usecase

The following activity diagram is applicable to the SetPort usecase in AppMan.



## 2.8 StopServer usecase

The following activity diagram is applicable to the StopServer usecase in AppMan.



### 3 Upcoming usecases

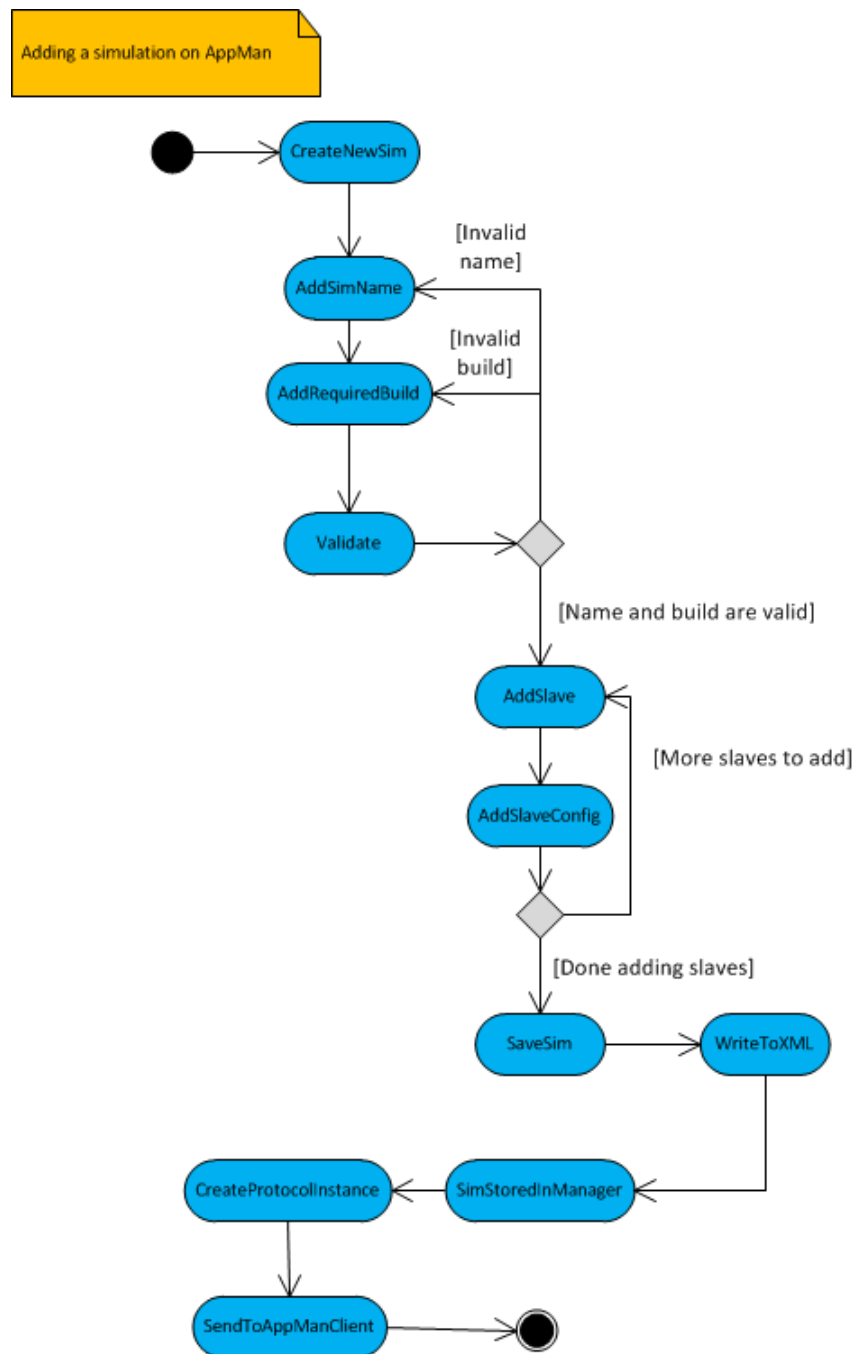
This section is for the documentation of soon to be implemented usecases.

#### 3.1 Simulations

Simulations are a set of builds to be run in specific order on a set of slaves.

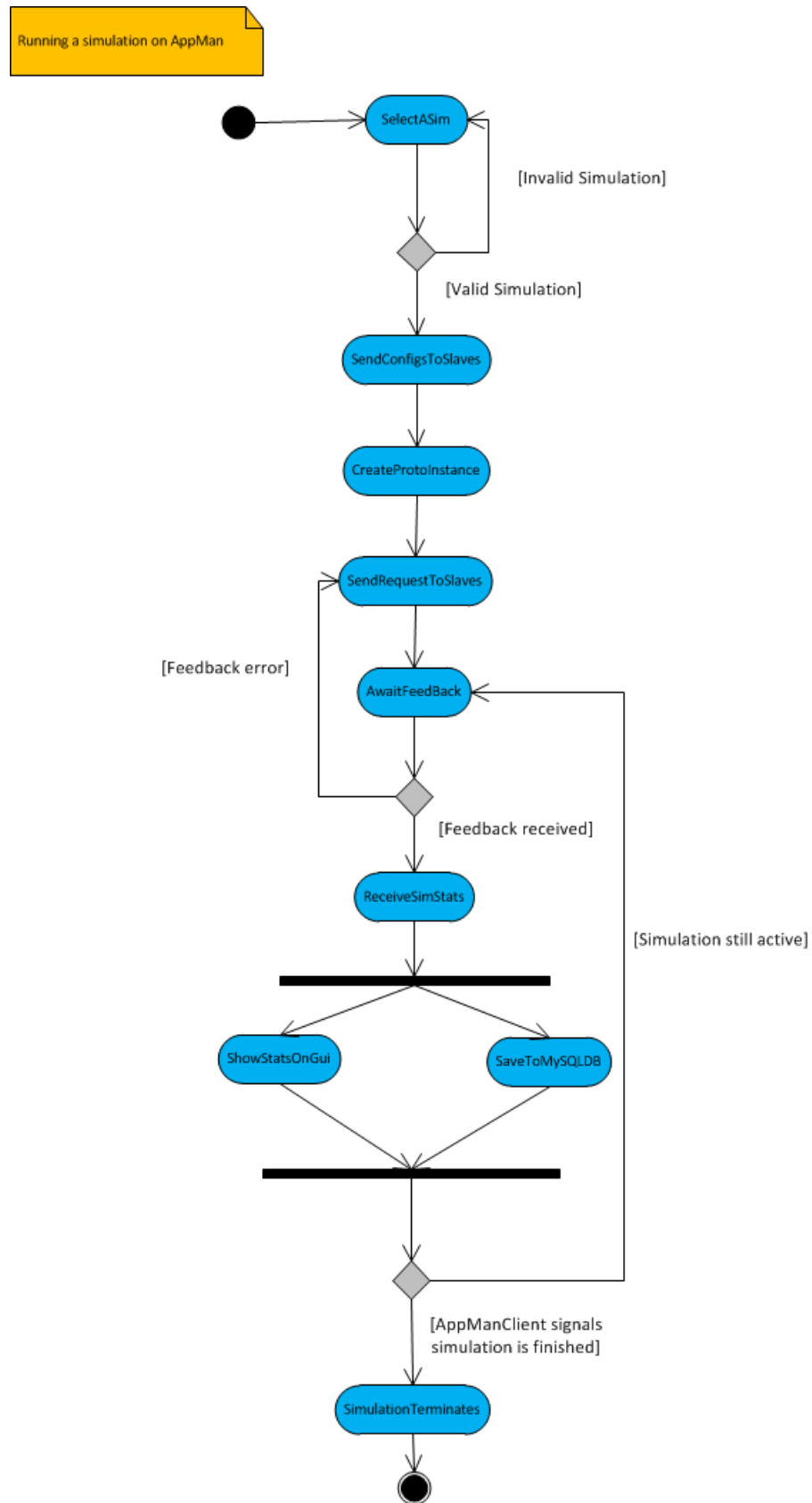
##### 3.1.1 AddSimulation

A simulation must be added to AppMan in the following way:



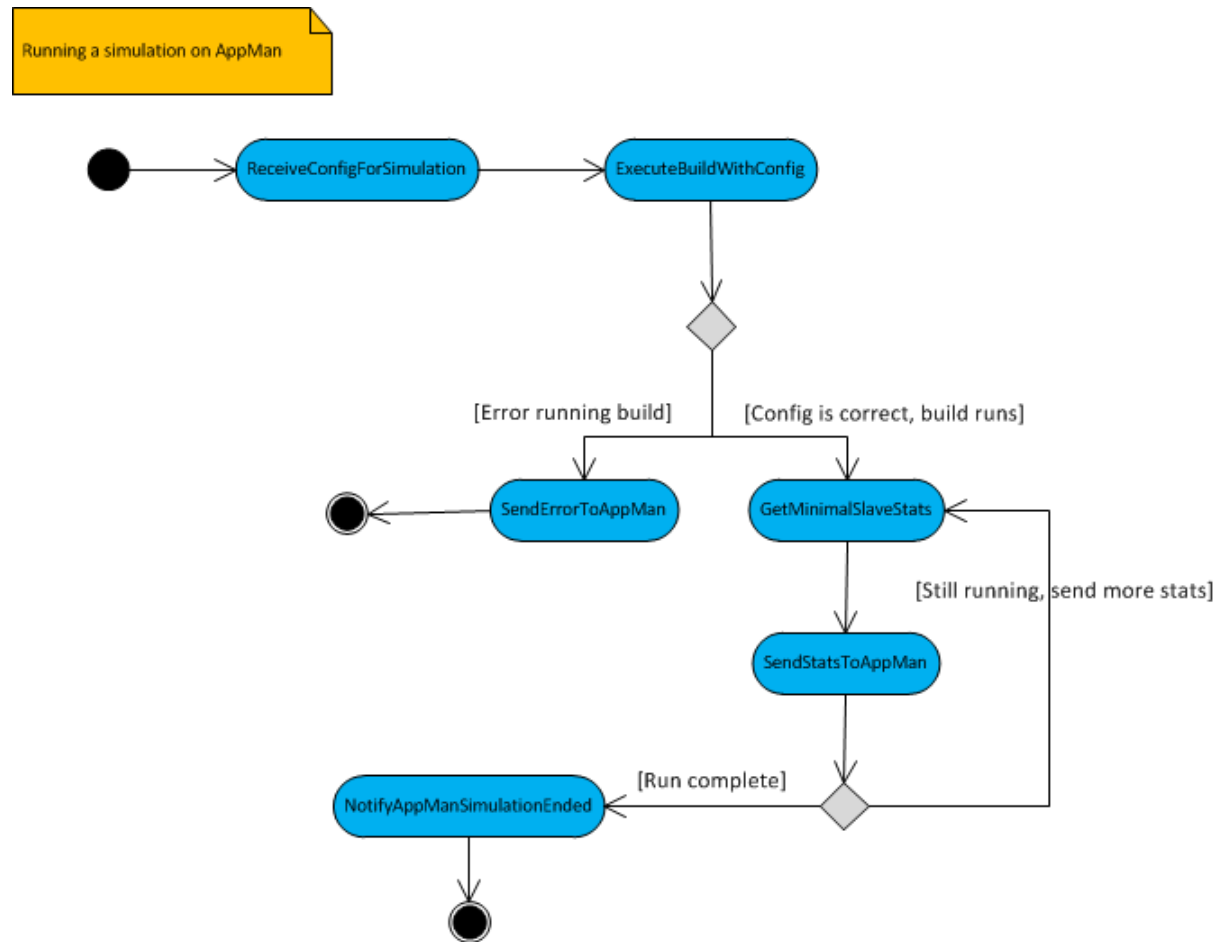
### 3.1.2 RunSimulation AppMan

A simulation is run from AppMan in the following way:



### 3.1.3 RunSimulation AppManClient

A simulation is run from AppManClient in the following way:

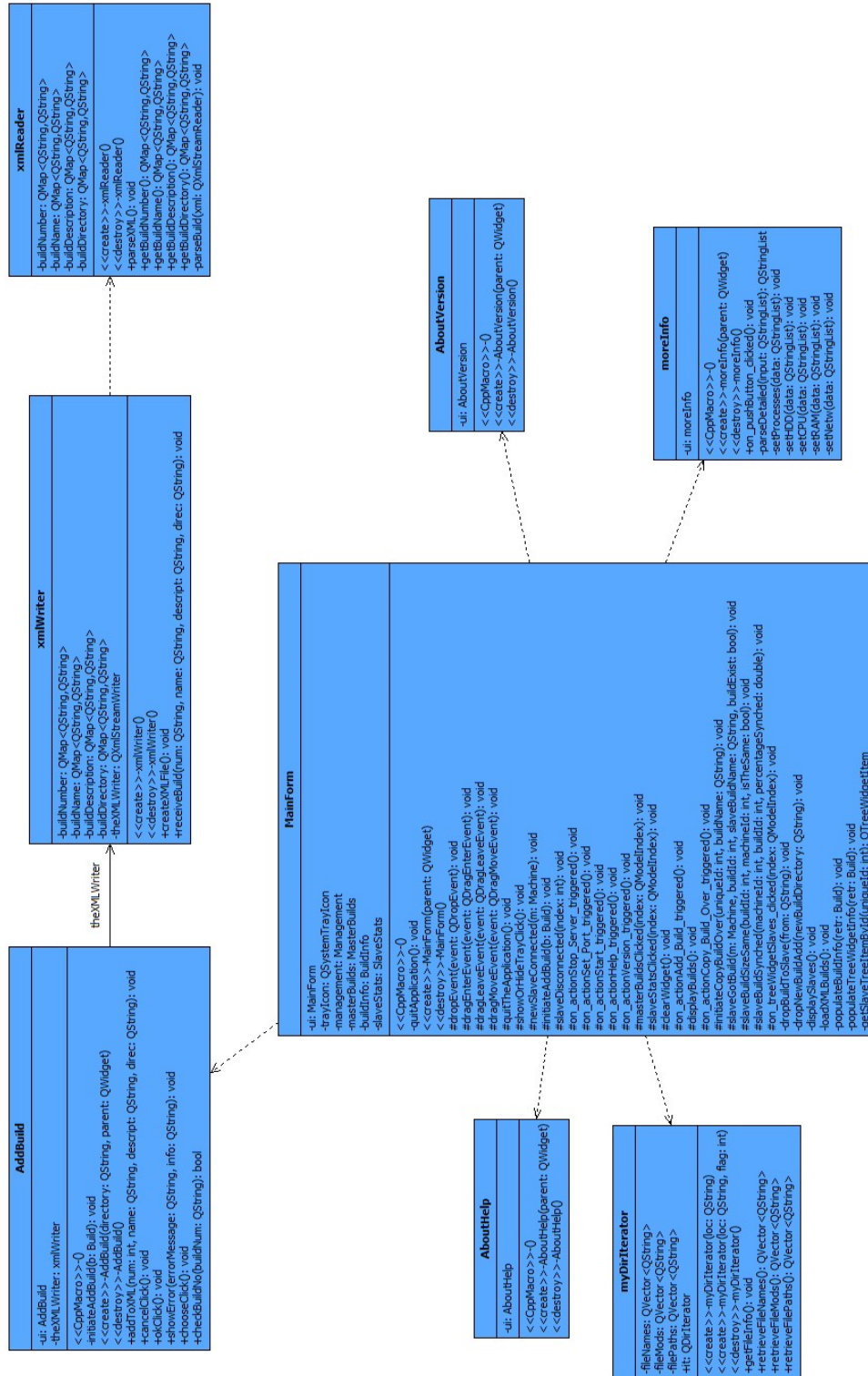


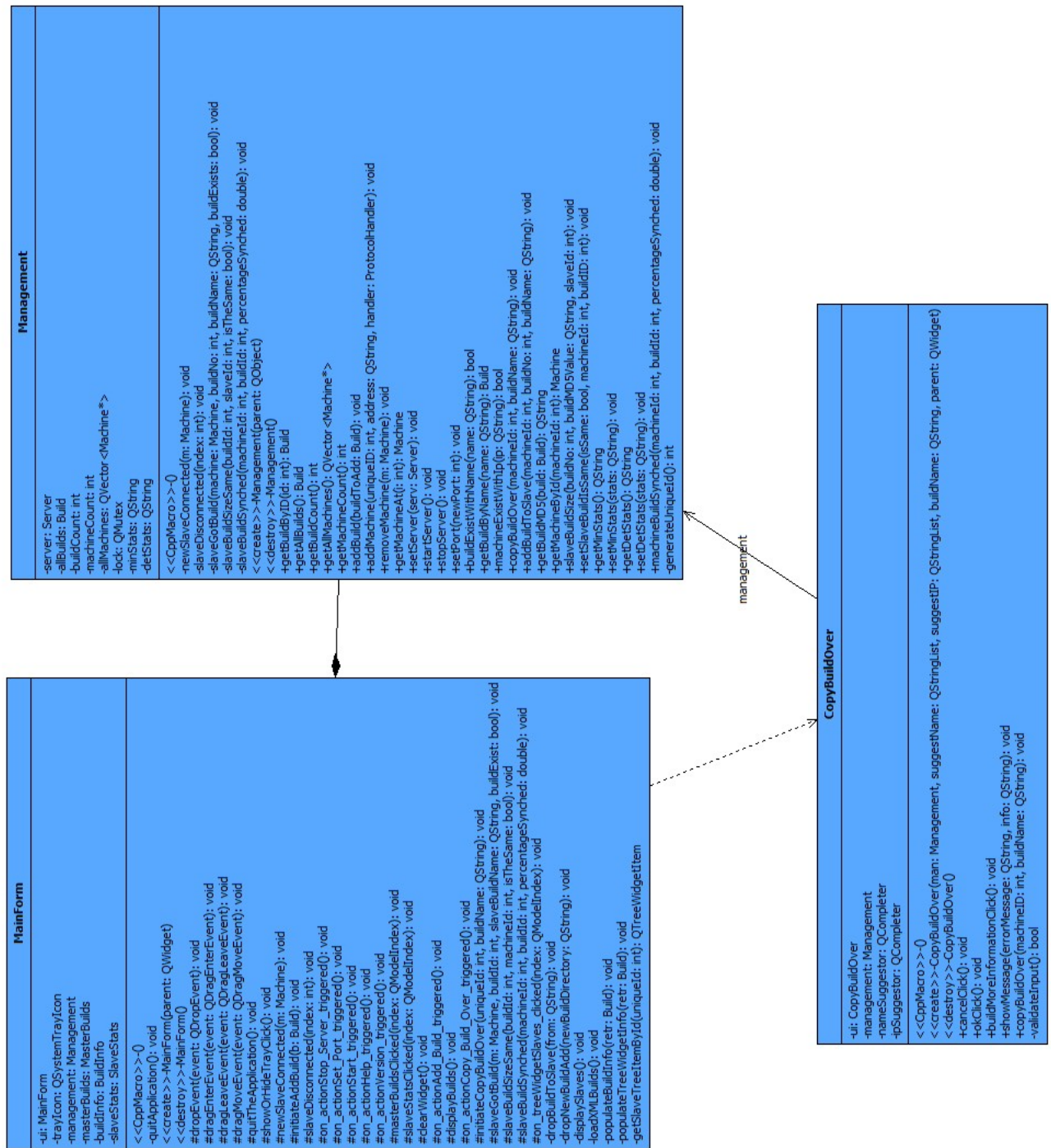


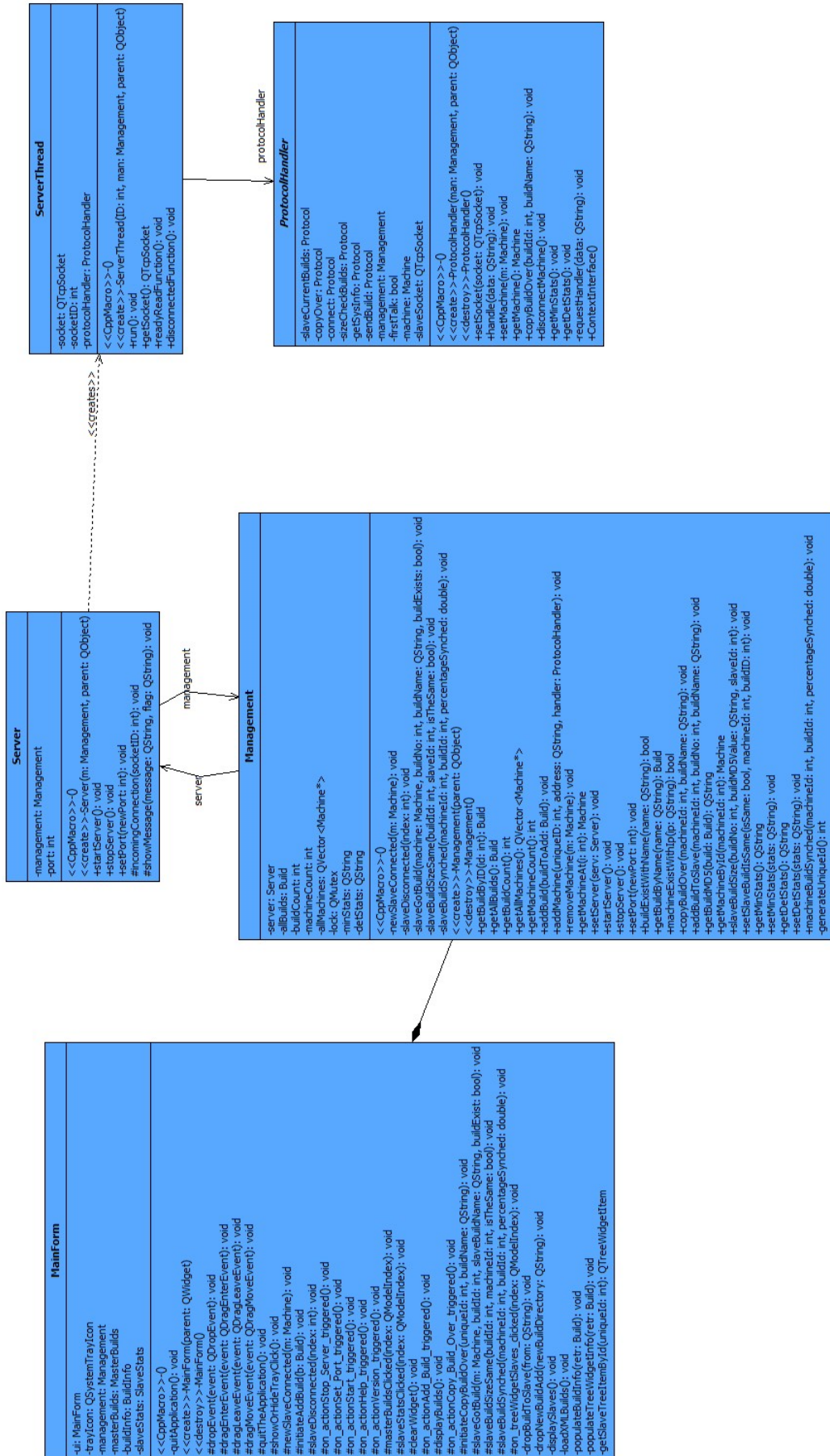
## 4 Class diagrams

### 4.1 AppMan Class Diagram

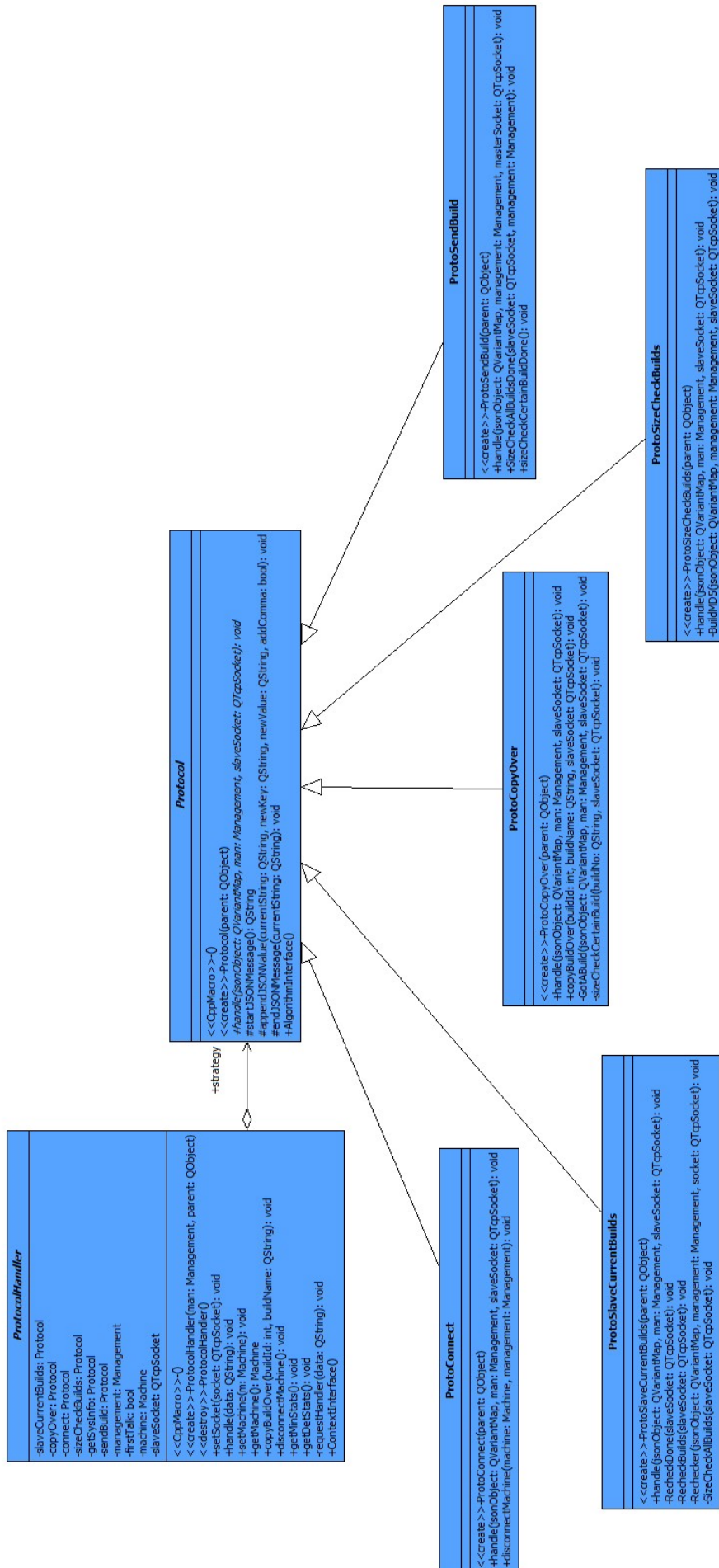
Due to its large size, the class diagram is split into multiple, separate diagrams. Classes will be repeated to show how they all link.

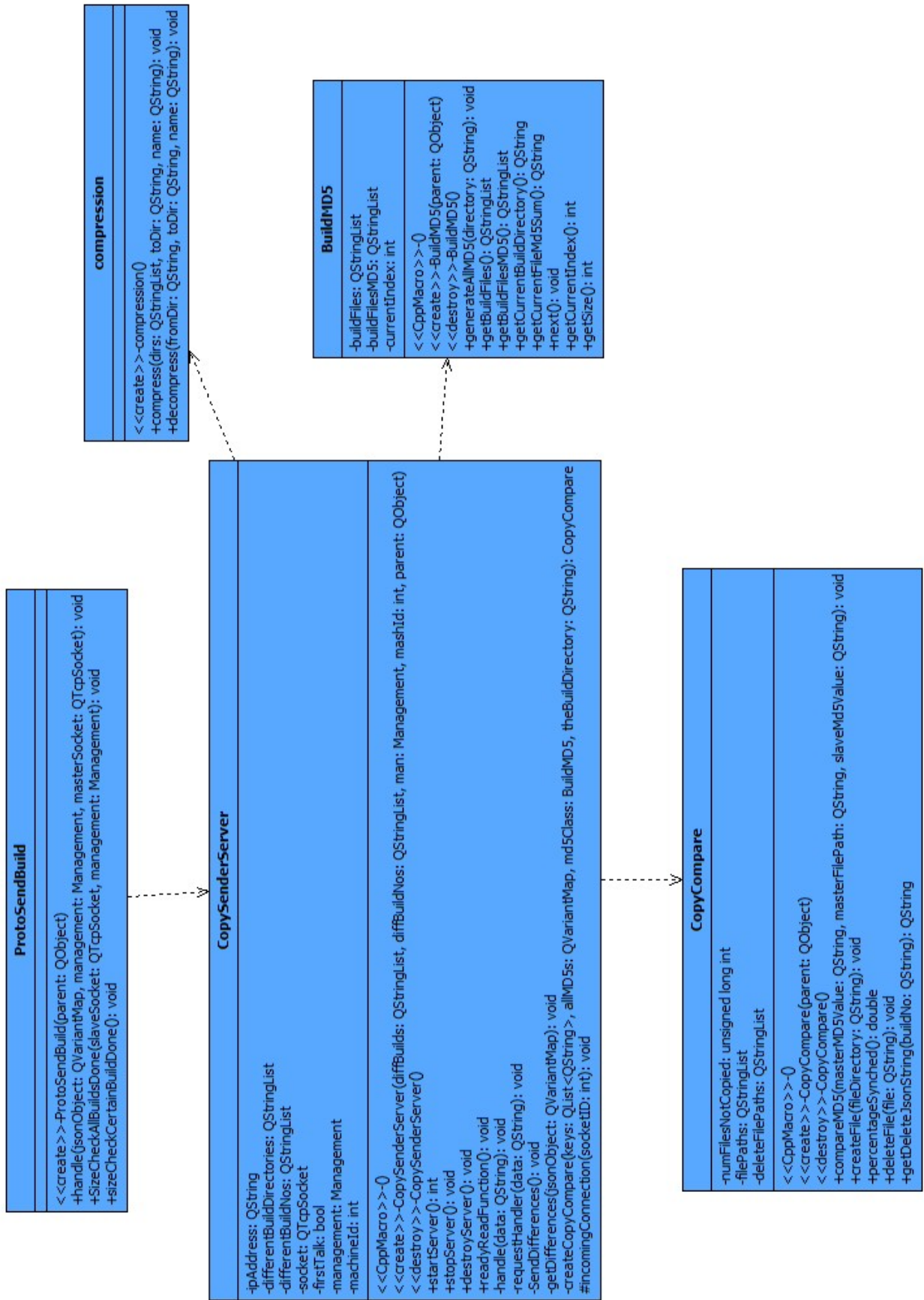


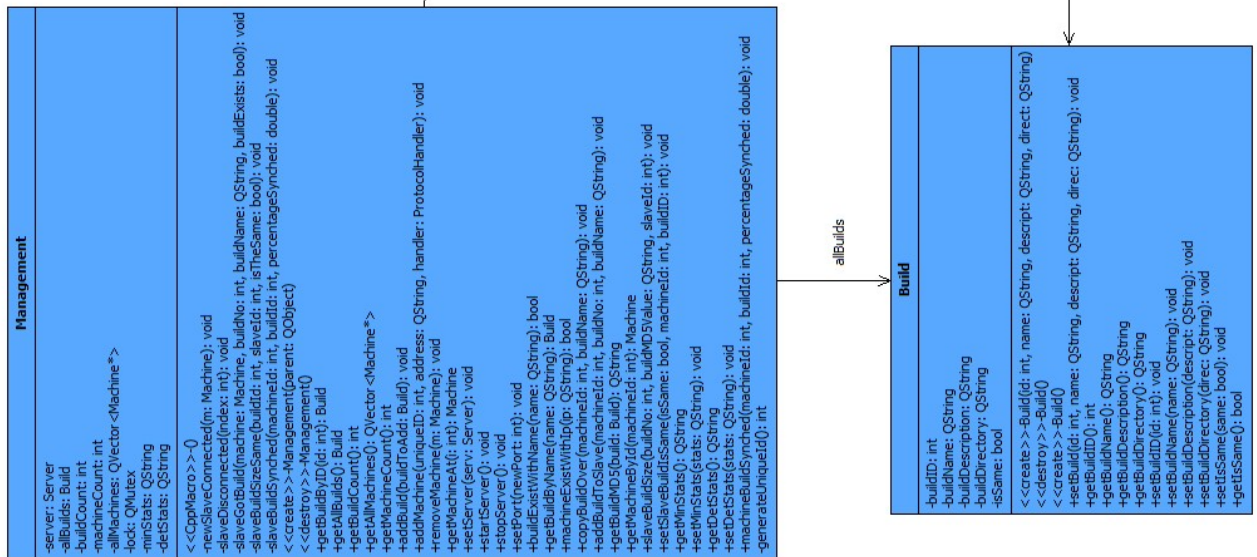






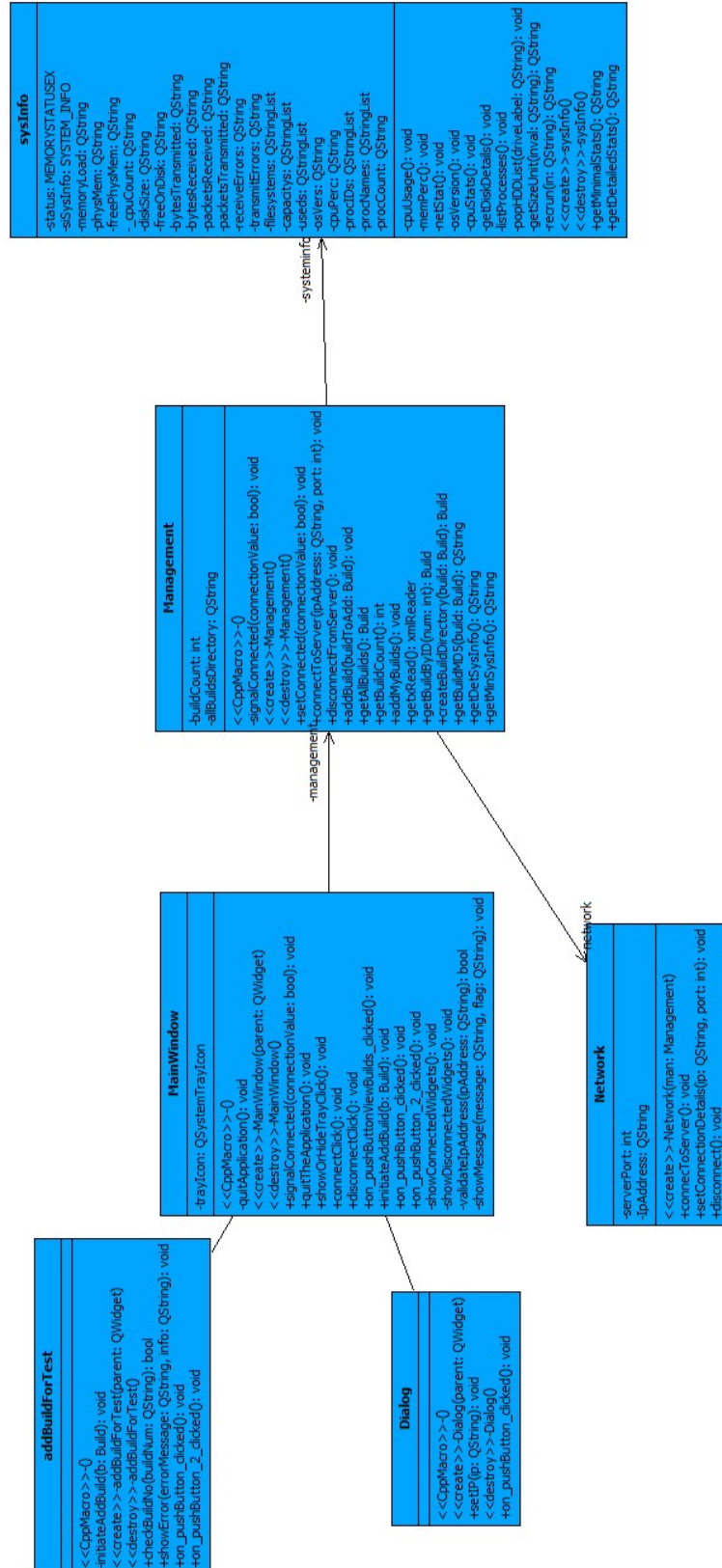




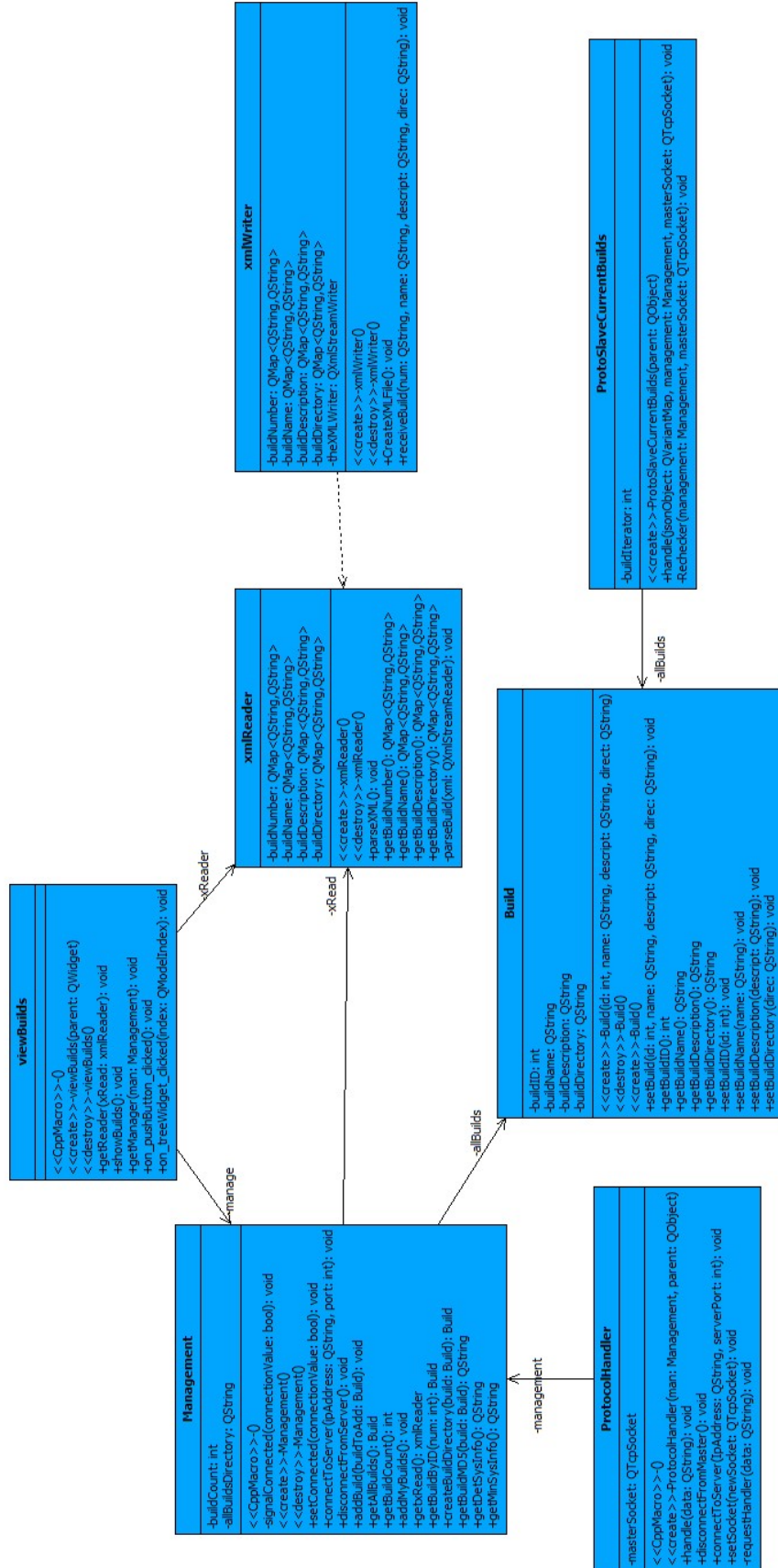


## 4.2 AppManClient Class Diagram

Due to its large size, the class diagram is split into multiple, separate diagrams. Classes will be repeated to show how they all link.











| ProtoCopyOver   |
|---|
| <pre> &lt;&lt;create&gt;&gt;-ProtoCopyOver(parent: QObject) +handle(jsonObject: QVariantMap, management: Management, masterSocket: QTcpSocket): void -CopyBuildOver(jsonObject: QVariantMap, management: Management, masterSocket: QTcpSocket): void </pre> |

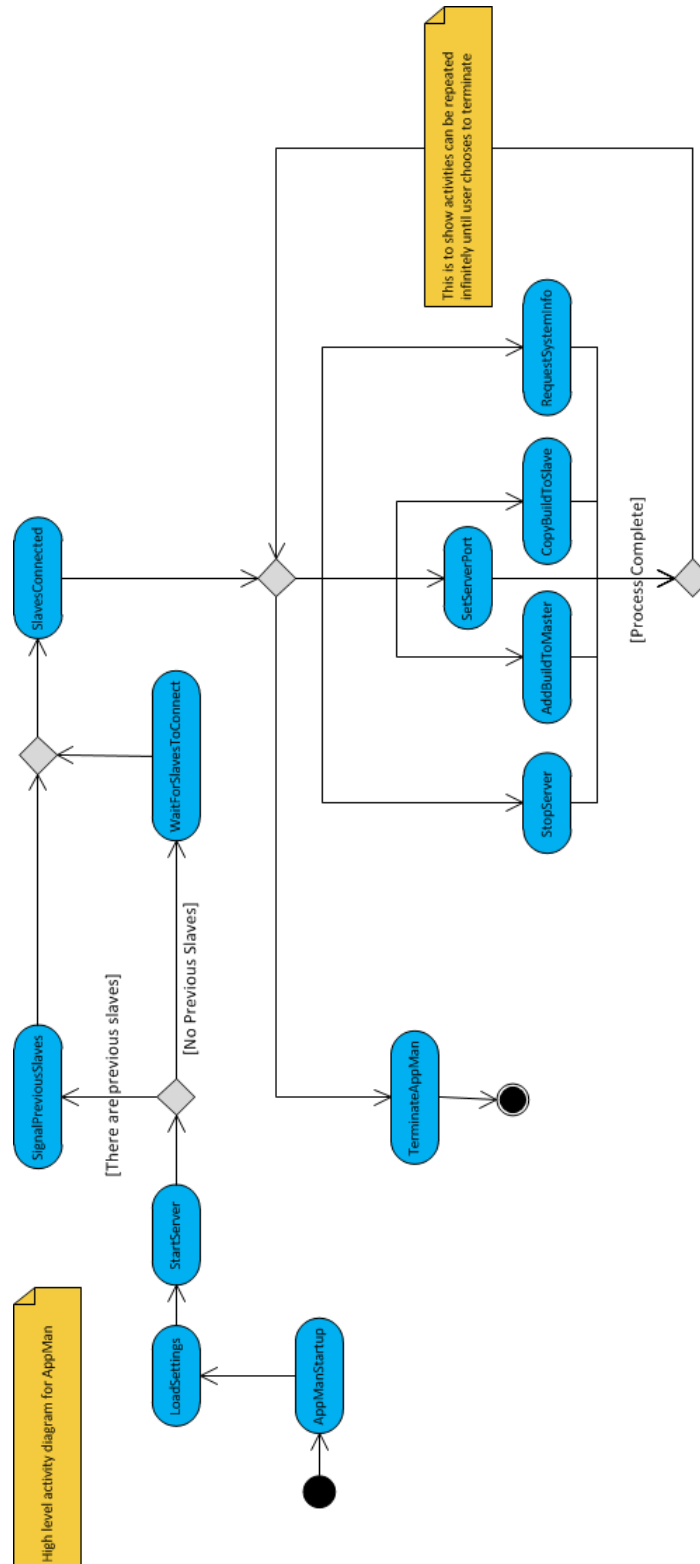
| CopySenderClient  |
|---|
| <pre> -allBuildsDirectory: QString -firstTalk: bool -port: int -socket: QTcpSocket -differentBuilds: QStringList -hostAddress: QHostAddress  &lt;&lt;CppMacro&gt;&gt;&gt;-0 &lt;&lt;create&gt;&gt;-CopySenderClient(hAddr: QHostAddress, portNumber: int, parent: QObject) &lt;&lt;destroy&gt;&gt;-CopySenderClient() +connectToHost(): bool +disconnectFunction(): void +readyReadMessage(): void +startJSONMessage(): QString +appendJSONValue(currentString: QString, newKey: QString, newValue: QString, addComma: bool): void +endJSONMessage(currentString: QString): void +getMachineID(): QString +handle(data: QString): void +requestHandler(data: QString): void +BuildDifferent(jsonObject: QVariantMap): void +EndAllDifferences(): void +getBuildMD5Class(directory: QString): BuildMD5 +SendBuildMD5Class(md5Class: BuildMD5, i: int): void +DeleteFilesList(jsonObject: QVariantMap): void </pre> |

| BuildMD5  |
|---|
| <pre> -buildFiles: QStringList -buildFilesMD5: QStringList -currentIndex: int  &lt;&lt;CppMacro&gt;&gt;&gt;-0 &lt;&lt;create&gt;&gt;-BuildMD5(parent: QObject) &lt;&lt;destroy&gt;&gt;-BuildMD5() +generateAllMD5(directory: QString): void +getBuildFiles(): QStringList +getBuildFilesMD5(): QStringList +getCurrentBuildDirectory(): QString +getCurrentFileMd5Sum(): QString +next(): void +getCurrentIndex(): int +getSize(): int </pre> |

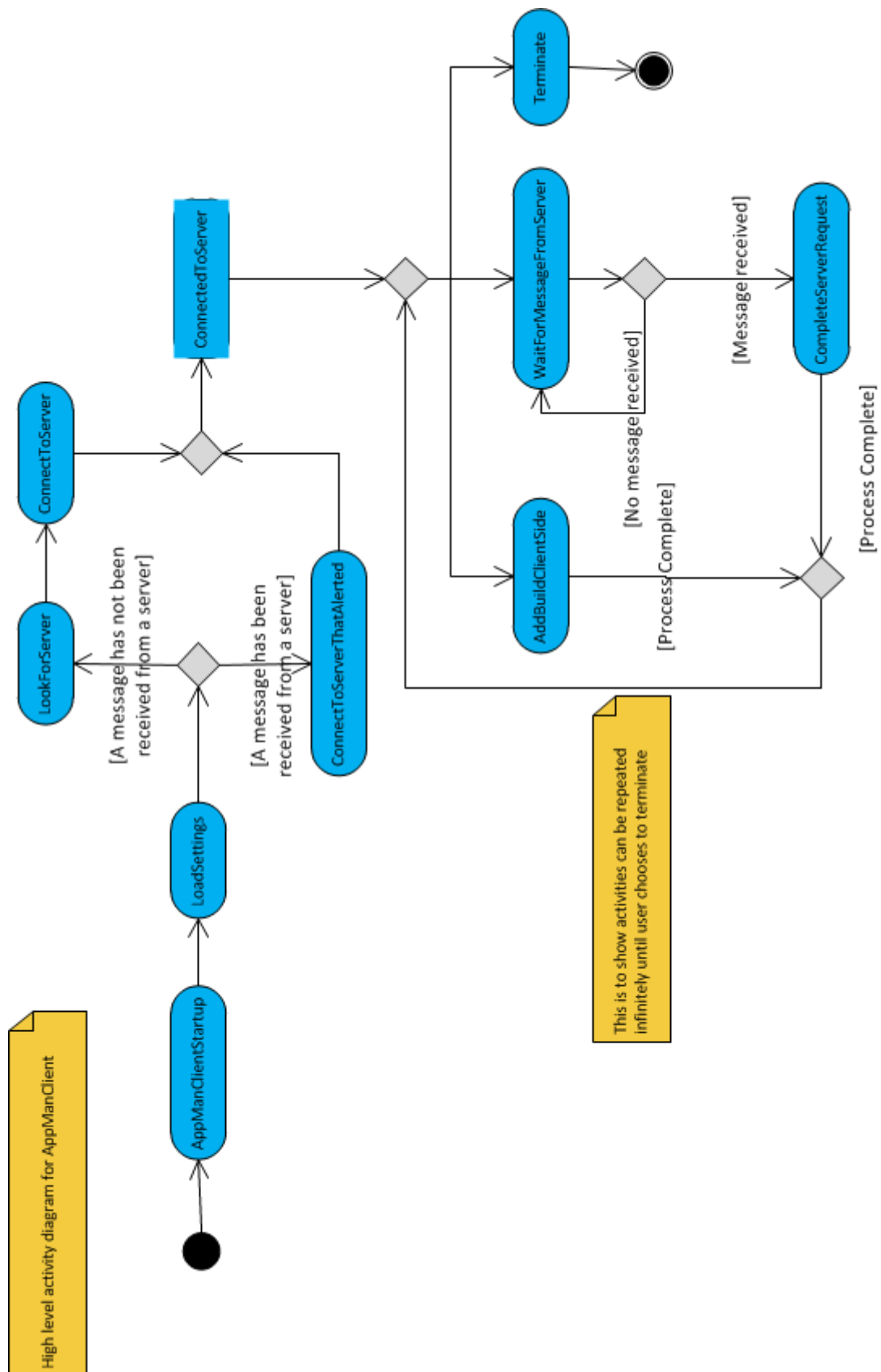
## 5 Overall Processes

This section is for the Activity diagrams based on current progress of AppMan and AppManClient respectively.

### 5.1 AppMan



## 5.2 AppManClient



## 6 Communication Protocol

### 6.1 Overview

The communication between AppMan and AppManClient takes place by using JSON objects. The JSON objects are structured such that the content of the JSON message govern where the message will be handled. The communication protocol inside the application is set in a strategy design pattern whereby the context is passed on from the protocol handler to the class that will handle the data. This strategy design pattern is mirrored on the master and the slave machine to link each strategy to its partner on the other application(i.e. master to slave). The concrete strategies are the classes that handle all the data as JSON objects.

The JSON for normal communication are in the following format:

```
{
"handler" : "[ The Handler ] ",
"subHandler" : "[ The SubHandler ]"
"data" : "[ Field values ]"
}
```

The ProtocolHandler will firstly look at the handler and based on that it will decide to which concrete strategy it should be passed on. The handler will be a string that contains the name of the concrete strategy to handle the request. After the handler has been identified the data and all other applicable data are passed on to the concrete strategy.

After it has arrived at one of the concrete strategies, the function will look at what the subHandler are. Based on the value of the subHandler, it calls the function labeled to that subhandler by passing the data on to that subHandler.

The data in the JSON object can be a variety of variables ranging from build number to machine ID. This is set in the JSON object and is retrieved by the handler depending on when they need to use it.

### 6.2 Strategies

The strategy design pattern is easy to adapt and add new classes in order to include new strategies for other application communications to take place. The current concrete strategies are:

- ProtoConnect
- ProtoSlaveCurrentBuilds
- ProtoSizeCheckBuilds
- ProtoCopyOver
- ProtoSendBuild

ProtoConnect: This strategy will be used in the event that a new client tries to connect. If the correct protocol is not followed in the event of a connection, the socket will be disconnected. If the client successfully connects the strategy will create a new machine and allow the user to interact with that machine. After a machine connected this protocol will invoke the ProtoSlaveCurrentBuilds which will update what builds are currently on the slave machine.

ProtoSlaveCurrentBuilds: This strategy will be invoked each time the slave machine acknowledges a new build that they now have. This can be invoked by the ProtoConnect or ProtoCopyOver. In the event of the ProtoConnect all the builds that are on the slave machine are communicated to the master machine. In the event of ProtoCopyOver, only the new build that has been copied over are communicated.

ProtoSizeCheckBuilds: This strategy is used to find the md5 sum values of the whole directory in which the builds are located. The md5 sum values are calculated for the whole build directory whereby it checks whether the md5 sum values of the master and slave for the same build are the same. It then updates the interface to show whether the build is the right size. This strategy can be invoked by the ProtoCurrentBuilds right after the current builds has been updated on the master machine, in which case each and every build md5 are generated. In the case of ProtoCopyOver invoking this strategy, only the new build that are to be copied over will have the md5 generated for it.

ProtoCopyOver: This strategy is used to communicate a new build that should be copied over from the master to the slave machine. The strategy will update on the master only when the slave machine had confirmed the presence of a new build that should be on it.

ProtoSendBuild: This strategy will communicate when there needs to be a new build that must be copied over the network from the master to the slave machine. The master machine will create another server by which the slave build connects to.

Future expansion will include the following

- ProtoSimulations
- ProtoUpdate

ProtoSimulations: This protocol will be used to run simulations on the slave machine by running applications with the application configuration.

ProtoUpdate: This is a communication protocol which will be used in order to update build information or other information on the slave machines.

## 7 Glossary

- Build - An application build version that could potentially be distributed to slave computers.
- Slave - A computer that will be controlled via a master computer. Application builds will be sent to this computer.
- Master - A computer that will control Slaves across a network.
- Server - A machine waiting on the network for connections from other machines.
- GUI - Graphical User Interface with which a user can control the project.
- Project - This project. The distributed application manager.
- Build number - A build number that uniquely identifies a build.
- Machine ID - A number that uniquely identifies a machine.
- Simulation - An application that is run on the slave machine.
- Application Configuration - Environment variables that are specified when running an application.