

Software Design Document (SDD)

for

<Enhancement on pgAgent Features: Job Dependency &
Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)>

Version 1.0

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This document describes the software design for enhancing **pgAgent** with **Job Dependency Management** and **Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)**. These enhancements will enable **efficient job scheduling** and **secure access management** within **PostgreSQL** environments.

1.2 Scope

The system will provide:

- **Job Dependency Management:** Sequential, conditional, and parallel execution of jobs.
- **RBAC Implementation:** Role-based permissions (Admin, Developer, Viewer) for secure job execution.

These enhancements ensure **better automation, improved security, and greater scalability** for PostgreSQL job management.

1.3 Definitions & Acronyms

- **pgAgent** – Job scheduler for PostgreSQL.
- **RBAC** – Role-Based Access Control.
- **Admin** – User with full control over job scheduling and user roles.
- **Developer** – User with limited control over job creation and execution.
- **Viewer** – User with read-only access to job status.

1.4 References

1. PostgreSQL Documentation.
 2. pgAdmin and pgAgent Documentation.
 3. Research Paper: "Efficient Task Scheduling in Database Systems".
 4. ISO/IEC/IEEE 26514:2022 Software Documentation Standards.
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2. System Overview

2.1 High-Level Architecture

The architecture consists of:

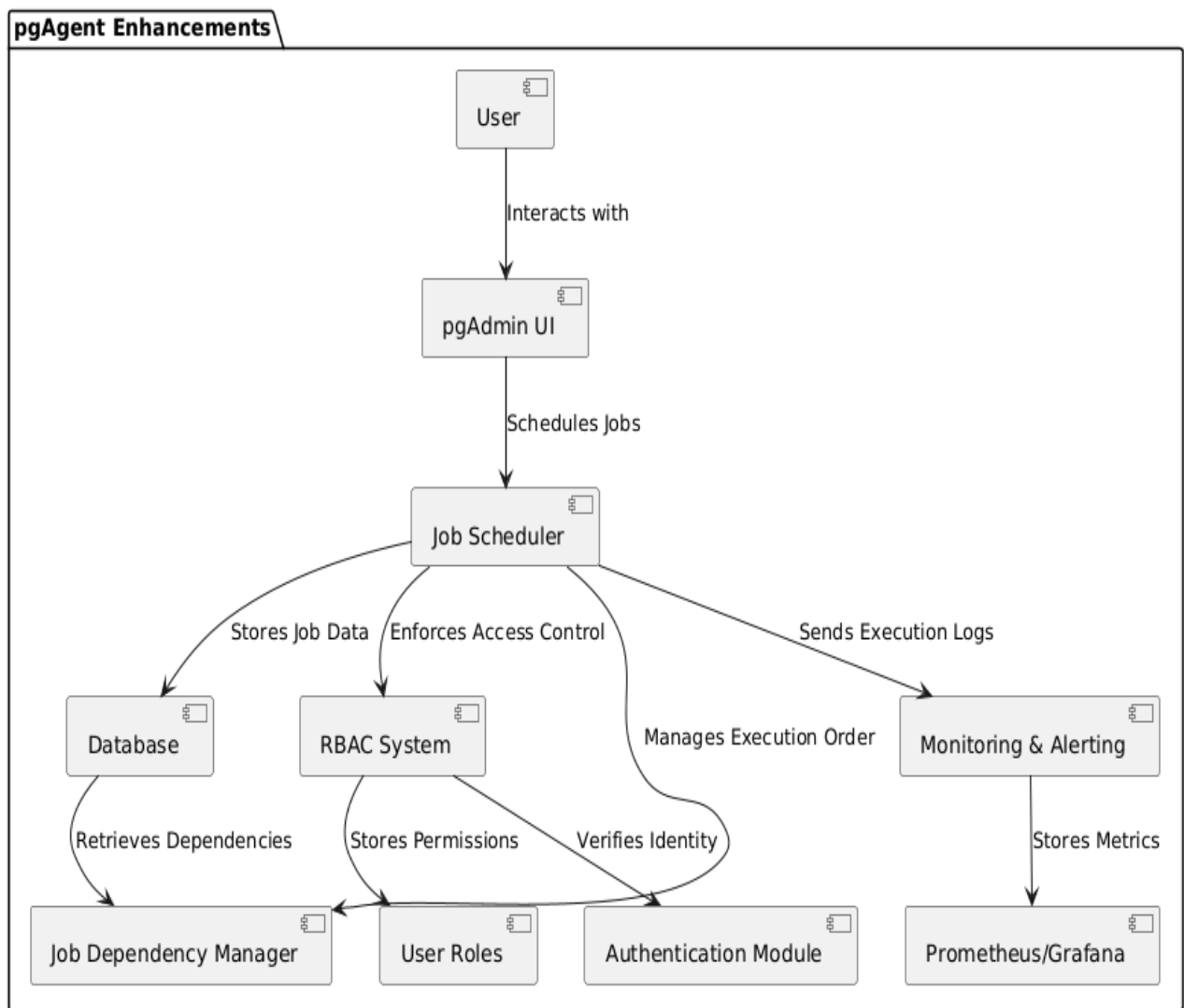
- **User Interface (UI):** pgAdmin dashboard for job dependency visualization and RBAC management.
- **Job Execution Engine:** pgAgent handling job scheduling based on dependency configurations.
- **RBAC Module:** Manages user authentication and access control.

- **Monitoring & Alerting:** Integration with Prometheus/Grafana for job execution monitoring.

2.2 System Workflow

1. User schedules a job via pgAdmin.
2. pgAgent verifies job dependencies before execution.
3. RBAC enforces user roles, restricting unauthorized actions.
4. Jobs execute sequentially, conditionally, or in parallel based on dependency rules.
5. Monitoring tools track execution and alert administrators in case of failures

2.3 Architecture Diagram



3. System Components

3.1 Functional Components

Component	Technology	Description
Job Dependency Manager	PostgreSQL, pgAgent	Defines job dependencies and execution order
RBAC System	PostgreSQL Roles, JWT	Implements access control mechanisms
User Interface	pgAdmin	Visualizes job dependencies & role management
Monitoring Module	Prometheus, Grafana	Tracks job execution and sends alerts

3.2 Subsystems & Modules

- **Job Dependency Management**
 - Sequential, conditional, and parallel job execution.
 - Job failure handling with retry mechanisms.
 - **RBAC Module**
 - Role-based permissions for job creation, execution, and deletion.
 - **Monitoring & Alerting**
 - Real-time job execution monitoring and failure alerts.
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4. Data Design

4.1 Data Structures

Job Dependency Schema (PostgreSQL Table Format)

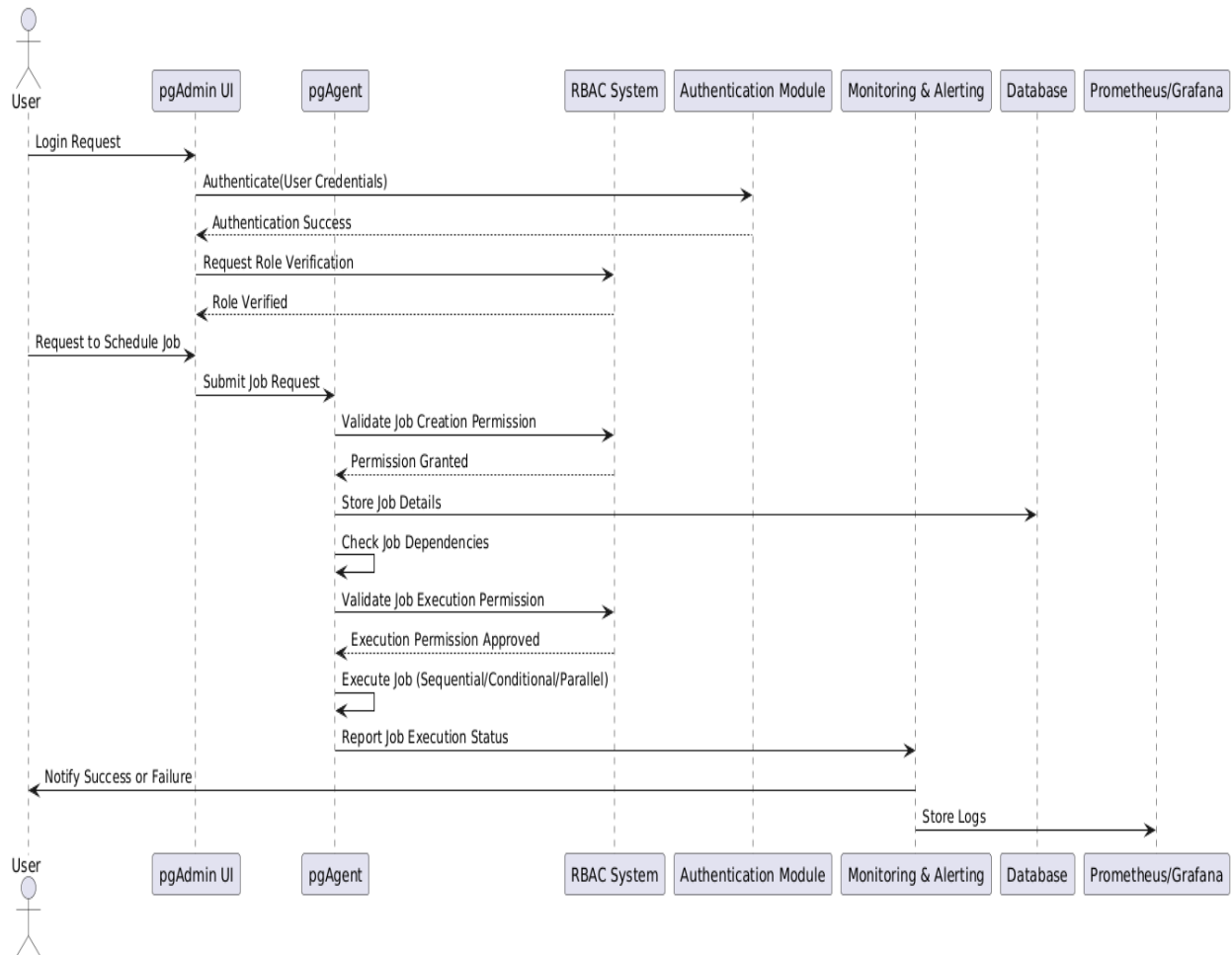
```
CREATE TABLE job_dependencies (  
    job_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
    parent_job_id INT REFERENCES jobs(job_id),  
    dependency_type VARCHAR(50), -- 'sequential', 'conditional', 'parallel'  
    status VARCHAR(50) -- 'pending', 'running', 'completed', 'failed'  
);
```

RBAC Role Schema (PostgreSQL Table Format)

```
CREATE TABLE user_roles (  
    user_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
    role_name VARCHAR(50), -- 'Admin', 'Developer', 'Viewer'  
    permissions TEXT  
);
```

5. Workflow & Interactions

5.1 Sequence Diagram



5.2 Job Execution Flow

1. **User schedules a job** → pgAgent registers the job.
2. **Job Dependency Check** → pgAgent validates dependency conditions.
3. **Job Execution** → Jobs execute sequentially, conditionally, or in parallel.
4. **RBAC Enforcement** → Access to job creation and execution is verified.
5. **Monitoring & Alerts** → Job execution is tracked, and failures trigger alerts.

6. Security Considerations

6.1 Data Privacy

- Use **TLS 1.2+** for encrypted communication.
- Encrypt sensitive job execution logs using **AES-256**.

6.2 Access Control

- **Strict role-based access enforcement** to prevent unauthorized actions.
- **JWT-based authentication** for secure API access.

6.3 Audit Logging

- Maintain **detailed logs of job execution and user activities** for security audits.
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7. Testing Strategy

7.1 Unit Testing

Test Type	Tools Used
Job Dependency Execution	PyTest, pgTAP
RBAC Access Control	JUnit, pgAdmin Tests
API Security	OWASP ZAP

7.2 Integration Testing

Component	Tool Used
End-to-End Job Execution	Docker, Kubernetes
RBAC Policy Enforcement	Selenium Tests

7.3 Performance Testing

- **Latency:** Ensure job scheduling completes within **<1s** delay.
 - **Throughput:** Support **100+ concurrent job executions**.
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8. Deployment Strategy

8.1 Deployment Plan

Component	Deployment Environment
Job Scheduler	PostgreSQL (pgAgent)
RBAC System	PostgreSQL Roles & API
Monitoring	Prometheus & Grafana

8.2 Version Control & CI/CD

- **GitHub/GitLab** for version control.
 - **Docker + Kubernetes** for scalable deployment.
 - **Jenkins/GitHub Actions** for CI/CD automation.
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9. Future Enhancements

1. **AI-Driven Job Execution Optimization** – Predict job failures using ML.
 2. **Cloud Integration** – Extend pgAgent support to **AWS RDS & Google Cloud SQL**.
 3. **Automated Job Recovery** – Implement **self-healing mechanisms** for failed jobs.
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10. Compliance & Standards

- **ISO/IEC/IEEE 26514:2022** – Software Documentation Standards.
 - **OWASP Security Guidelines** – Ensuring API & Role-based security best practices.
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11. Conclusion

This **Software Design Document (SDD)** outlines a scalable and secure solution for **enhancing pgAgent with Job Dependency Management and Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)**. By integrating **robust scheduling, access control, and monitoring mechanisms**, this project significantly **improves PostgreSQL job management**, ensuring **efficiency, security, and scalability**.
