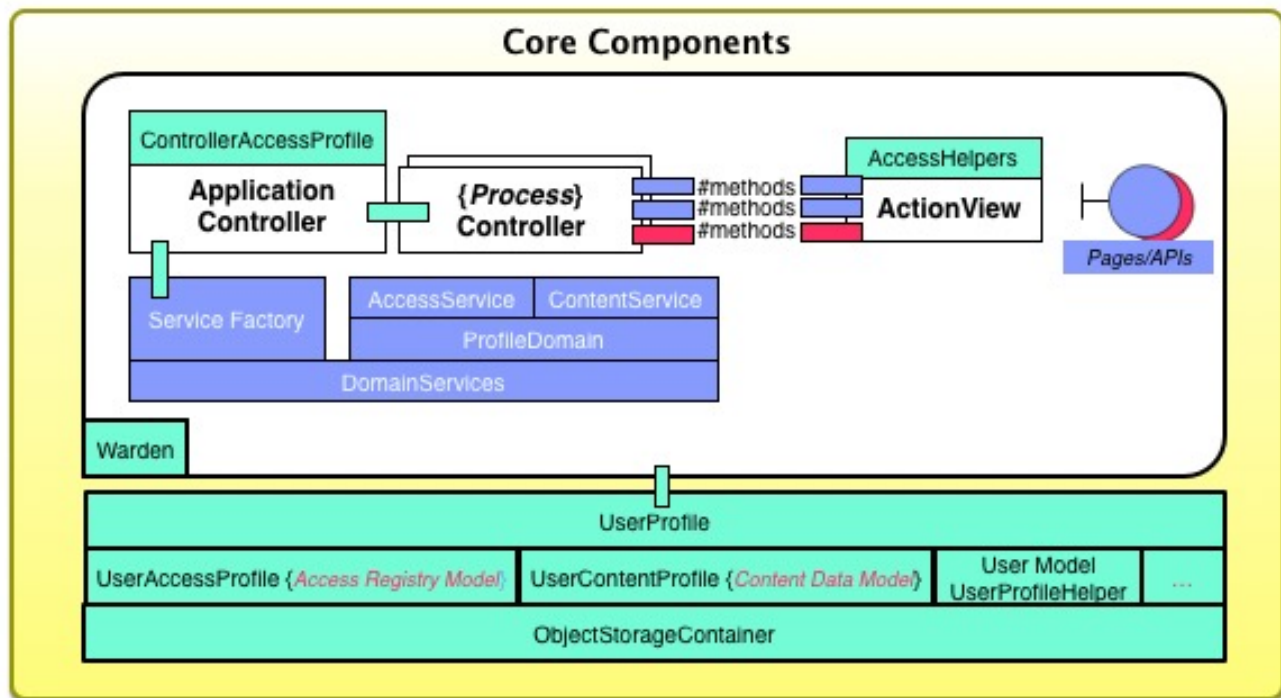


Architectural Details



Design Guidance: Commentary

This application is a Rails 4.2.5+ & JRuby-9.0.4.0 app. However, WE DO NOT FOLLOW THE CLASSIC RAILS WAY.

Doing it our way, is going to become more difficult as Rails continues to mature in the wrong direction; Rails 5 may be the last platform we engage. Rails has not yet provided a container or methodology to include business logic safely or in a scalable way. Our Way, has adopted a strategy to co-exist with Rails as the Web Interface. ActiveSupport::Concerns, among other features, is now challenging our strategy for co-existence. When Rails impacts Core Ruby principals, like `Module#included`, we have to pay attention and make an informed and educated choice; make your voice heard!.

Our way involves treating all of Rails as a Web Interface or adapter, and isolating our application or business logic from it. Calling on Rails only when absolutely needed to exchange results with the user. One outcome is, we don't waste time testing Rails and can focus on our delivery with significant code re-use opportunities.

The persistent assumptions, by Rails's Developers, that MVC and convention over configuration is all that's needed, and also that the developer should be shielded from the underlying technologies; is very dangerous and Microsoft-ish. For examples of the wrong direction read the Rails Release notes starting a 4.0, up to version 5. Autoloading and ActiveSupport::Concerns are actually crippling core Ruby functionality: even the simple named route is in danger for V5, i.e. `:home_page_path()`.

This application source, and implementation, serve as a model for how successful web application can be engineered without dumbing down or wasting time.

Rails is a Great Web Framework. Your application can derive great benefit from Rails when engineered (Designed) for use with Rails.

Design Guidance: Our (A) Way

We do not add business process logic to Models, controllers, or views!

We consider controller methods as the entry points into our business logic and those entry points are coded with one-line invocations of our specialty service methods `:service_name.entry_method_name(params)`. Where `:service_name` is the name of a logical business logic service associated with that page. This service's method will be/is specially designed to accept input via the requests params and return results using a consistent package of values which can easily be converted into JSON, or consumed by the view that has been prepared to accept ONE instance variable `@page_controls` values bean. For apps that have some sort of menu-bar or top of page information section. We up the instance variable count to two, by allowing a `@page_info` values bean, which would contain all the values needed to populate the page information section of that page thru the page partials prepared for it. In cases where the return code the controller method is negative, we maintain the `:success`, `:message` keys in the values bean (i.e. ResultsBean) to carry this failure state. This allows the controller to redirect to the logical next page based on error, or continue to regular destination on success; message is used for the Flash message when needed.

```
class ProfilesController < ApplicationController

  # HTML only response
  def content_profile_demo
    @page_controls = content_profile_service.handle_demo_page(params)
    flash.notice.now = @page_controls.message if @page_controls.message.present?
  end

  # JSON only response
  def content_profile_api
    @page_controls = content_profile_service.handle_content_api(params)
    render json: @page_controls.to_hash, status: @page_controls.success ? :accepted : :not_found, layout: false, content
      _type: :json and return
  end

  ...
end
```

For models we have a similar approach. Only add what is relevant and required to effectively use or protect the data record.

```
ProfileType < ActiveRecord::Base
  has_one :content_profile
  validates_presence_of :name, :description

  def self.pt_options_selects
    self.all.map do |pts|
      [pts.name, pts.id, {'data-description'.to_sym => pts.description}]
    end
  end
end
```

In the case of models this mean only short methods to help with form option lists, and the model's own validation methods. Nothing more!

If we don't add business logic to the controllers or the models, where does it go? Answer, in the Services objects which inherit from domain objects.

A side benefit of not adding business logic in controllers and models is: ***If there is no code there, then you don't have to test them!***

Design Guidance: Domain and Services Model

Using object-oriented design methodologies, we develop a domain model for our application, and encapsulate those objectives in a Domain class.

To delivery the value contained in a **Domain class** we wrap them in a **Services class**. Which acts as an adapter to bring that value to the user. This typically means developing an html page with views and controllers to present the informational results to the user. However, since we only delivery a package of data values to the controller interface method, it is possible to serve those data values as JSON to a browser based application, like Backbone, or to a wide range of endpoints; even a PDF generator.

The core of our Application is defined in an object-oriented fashion and protected or isolated from the delivery frameworks(s) used to delivery its value to the user. When changes and enhancements to the business logic is needed, we can make those changes without great concern or constraints being imposed by the delivery mechanism. This also facilitates making changes or upgrades to the delivery frameworks.

Services inherit directly from Domains to further shield our application from the external frameworks; this is easy to see when considering the controller. Models on the other hand need to be wrapped by Domain methods to prevent their inline introduction or leakage into the Domains. Using a Repository strategy could be considered to add more isolation. Ideally we should be able to write RSpec tests for the service/domain classes without invoking the Rails environment.

If service objects are focused on transforming domain results to external interfaces, and domains themselves are focused on the core business logic of a single process. Then yes, there will be many domains classes, one to support each business process or business entity. However, a domain class need not do all the heavy lifting, its single-responsibility is producing a contextually valid result from the triggering event or input.

Domains produce those results best by invoking secondary task oriented objects to complete elements of the overall process, positioning domains to be the orchestrator or main-line for the business entity/process they are assigned. Task oriented objects must adhere to the single-responsibility guideline to maintain their value to the overall system's design. Again enhancing our ability to test off-line from Rails, and making the code more portable with greater reuse opportunities. A task object would completely handle a task step of the logical process flow a domain object is responsible for. *use the force!*

Admittedly, this demonstration app has not reached that level of *Nirvana* yet, but it is the design objective! Now for the deep details.

Design Guidance: This Application's Value Domain and Intent

The primary intent is to be a feasible example demonstrating Authentication, Authorization, and Content Access Control. The Domain model composed to facilitate this demonstration is as follows.

Administer Profiles	Represent what content access we desire for each user in a standardized way, via the ContentProfile. Provide ancillary and administrative processes to register and maintain users for the application.
Execute AccessProfile	Apply AccessProfile's control to all navigation and clickable actions of the application.
Execute ContentProfile	Apply the pre-defined profile controls against down-loadable assets. Apply the pre-defined profile controls when handling an upload request from a user.

Now for the architectural component details. i.e how to build or apply these design principals.

UserProfile Service

UserProfile Service

- Instantiate**

By Warden at user login, via methods on Class.

Requires a User object to instantiate itself, and that object must have a unique Id.

During initialization the user's roles are rendered from those assigned via group roles.
- Inheritance**

Secure::UserProfile, inherits from ::Factory::ServicesBase which yields a memory-based Object Storage Interface Module Factory::ObjectStorageService , capable of keeping references to memory object across the users request/response cycle; much like the session does and for the same reasons. i.e some objects are expensive to create and may benefit from session-like retention until there usage is complete.
- Provides**

Secure::UserProfile provides the User Context for all application processes.

Isolates external authentication sources and methods from our internal details. External systems need only authenticate a user and pass along a persistent and unique id. User permission or roles can be included in this external bundle, or we can do an internal mapping of that external user. This system has its own internal User table which contains the persistent Id, individual and group roles.

Static class methods are provided to allow Warden to:

:find_and_authenti...	Locate a user with these credentials in whatever user store is available
:fetch_remembered_...	Locate a user using their remember token
:fetch_cached_user...	Locate an existing user exclusively from the inMemory storage facility.
:logout(token)	Log out the user and remove them from the inMemory storage, clear their remember_token and session.
:last_login_time_e...	Update the last time user access the system and if expired, revalidate their credentials.
:authenticate?(une...	Bcrypts Authenticate returns self, we need to override that return value to return us instead
:enable_authentica...	After successful login, this methods save the user object into our inMemory storage for later

session level retrieval. Also update `:last_access`.
`:disable_authentic...` Remove the user object reference from inMemory storage, updates `:last_access`.

Static class methods are provided to facilitate content profile, and testing service to:

`:page_users(context...` Retrieve the list of all users without logging them in. For use with offline operations.
`:page_user(uname, ...` Retrieves a single user object without logging it in, for offline use.

Instance methods are provided to allow AccessRegistry access control application wide:

- `:has_access?(resource_uri,options)`
- `:has_create?(resource_uri,options)`
- `:has_read?(resource_uri,options)`
- `:has_update?(resource_uri,options)`
- `:has_delete?(resource_uri,options)`

Instance methods support ApplicationHelper methods for use in view and controller actions:

- `:current_user_has_access?(uri, options)`
- `:current_user_has_read?(uri, options)`
- `:current_user_has_create?(uri, options)`
- `:current_user_has_update?(uri, options)`
- `:current_user_has_delete?(uri, options)`

Designed to be the User's proxy to the whole system. Working in concert with Authentication and Authorization components it enables delivery of secure content with the availability of different authentication schemes.

The User's Context

ServiceFactory

ServiceFactory

- Instantiate** ServiceFactory is instantiated by the top level Application Controller using a `:before_action` callback to a private method called `:establish_domain_services`. There is also a twin to this callback referred to as `:manage_domain_services`, called by the `:after_action` callback.
- `:establish_domain_services` and `:manage_domain_services` work to recover assets from the request session, and to save keys to those assets into the session just before the controller exits back to the browser. The ServiceFactory is lightweight and would derive no real benefit from being serialized into a session. So it is simply created anew with each request/response cycle.
- The ServiceFactory itself is instantiated as `@service_factory` in the top level ApplicationController, behind a memoizing method `service_factory`. To instantiate a ContentProfileService use:
`service_factory.content_profile_service.some_method_name(params)`.
- The intended use of the `service_factory` is to provide lazy instantiation and memoization of all service/domain objects in the application. And to additionally provide them critical facilities, like `:current_user`, and act as an isolation gateway to the application controller.
- Inside of services, like ContentProfileService or ContentProfileBuilder, reference the service_factory as `:factory`, as in:
`factory.content_profile_service.some_method`.
- Inheritance** ServiceFactory, inherits from `::Factory::ServicesBase` which yields a memory-based Object Storage Interface Module `Factory::ObjectStorageService`, capable of keeping references to memory object across the users request/response cycle; much like the session does and for the same reasons. i.e some objects are expensive to create and may benefit from session-like retention until their usage is complete.
- Provides** ServiceFactory provides Services with the `:current_user`, `:controller` reference, and a `:method_missing` feature capable of directing `:not_found` method calls to the controller to be serviced if possible.
- Services should truly limit their demands of the controller object to zero if possible, and have the service_factory devise a solution to their requirements. The most often experienced demand for the controller is when a service needs to resolve a named route or render a template partial to embed in a json response.

Let's not recreate the application controller, for those types of requirements use the controller, just wrap those patterns in a method defined in the service_factory or a controller helper/presenter. This way it can be easily mocked out later for testing. In fact, I do use a :page_actions view helper located in the ApplicationHelper module, to handle rendering and route resolutions from a hashed set of control data from a service. Basically, outsourcing to the ActionView those things it does best; and totally removing the need for a controller object in the majority of services and domains.

Engineering objectives shall include, avoidance of the controller in all services, domains, and specialty business services classes. It is possible and practical, your RSpec tests will demonstrate it later.

ObjectStorageService...

```
# Saves object to inMemory ObjectStore
# Returns storage key, needed to retrieve
:save_new_object(obj)

# Updates existing container with new object reference
# returns object
:set_existing_object(key, obj)

# Retrieves object from InMemory Storage
# returns object
:get_existing_object(key)

# Releases object from InMemory Storage
# returns object, if present
:remove_existing_object(key)
```

Session API

```
:get_session_params(key)
:set_session_params(key, value)
```

Named Route Helpers

```
Converts named routes to string
Basic: [:named_route_path, {options}, '?query_string']
Advanced: {engine: :demo, path: :demo_profiles_path, options:
{id:111304},query:'?query_string'}

Example: factory.page_action_paths(paths)
```

All Services, like ContentProfileBuilder, AccessServices or ContentProfileService, should be instantiated via the service_factory facilities. And primary utility objects can also be supported via the service factory.

Container, and Provider of Business Object Services!

AccessServices

AccessServices

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| Instantiate | ServiceFactory provides instantiation services to any requester in the request/response cycle.

The intended use of this services object methods is to handle all access related operations for other services. It does not interact directly with ApplicationController entry points. |
| Inheritance | AccessServices, inherits io routines and common business logic from the ProfilesDomain class. The ProfilesDomain class inherits from the ::Factory::DomainsBase , which yields common initialization services, like the current_user() and access back to the service_factory for interaction with the controller if needed. In particular, the service_factory includes object storage services and session storage services through its inheritance chain. |
| Provides | AccessServices provides customized business logic and standard information packaging for the application internal processes needing access verification. |

Instantiated by: service_factory()

ContentProfileService

ContentProfileService

- Instantiate

ServiceFactory provides instantiation services to any requester in the request/response cycle.

The intended use of services object methods is to handle all operations for a controller entry point(url), and return a single information bundle @page_controls , based on the SknUtils::PageControls group of result bean containers.
- Inheritance

ContentProfileService, inherits io routines and common business logic from the ProfilesDomain class. The ProfilesDomain class inherits from the ::Factory::DomainsBase , which yields common initialization services of like the current_user() and access back to the service_factory for interaction with the controller if needed. In particular, the service_factory includes object storage services and session storage services through its inheritance chain.
- Provides

ContentProfileService provides customized business logic and standard information packaging for the application entry points assigned to it. Where ever used you can be assured of a valid response encoded in a @page_controls bean container, and all exceptions are trapped by its top level method. PageControl bean containers are required to include success: true|false, and message: error_message|success_message|empty values at a minimum.

JSON Api methods are hosted by this service.

Instantiated by: service_factory()

[Business Process] ProfileBuilder

ProfileBuilder

- Instantiate

ServiceFactory provides instantiation services to any requester in the request/response cycle.

This service provides the data-backed ContentProfile and XML-backed AccessProfile, normalized as a ContentProfile object.

The intended use of content profile builder methods is to offer a business logic control of accessible content available to each authenticated user.
- Inheritance

Builder::ProfileBuilder, like the ProfilesDomain , inherits directly from the ::Factory::DomainsBase class, and yield business logic methods to higher level service objects. Services take the results of one or more of these *business logic complete* methods and package them for external exchange in the controller response.
- Provides

ProfileBuilder provides logical access to the service factory and all other peer services the factory manages. It directly provides methods to produce Content Profiles.

:combined_profiles

Both source styles of the ContentProfile returned in one array, [hsh_access,hsh_content] .

:content_profile

The database backed entries, rendered as a ContentProfile.

:access_profile

The XML AccessRegistry backed entries, rendered as a ContentProfile.

Each method requires a UserProfile instance, and optional true/false flag indicating if the result should be a hash or Utility::ContentProfileBean.

This service provides the ContentProfile business object

Instantiated by: service_factory()

[Business Process] DomainServices

DomainServices

- Instantiate

DomainServices are not instantiated directly, they are inherited by higher level and more specialized service classes.

The intended use of domain services classes methods is to offer a business logic control of a single business domain. It is the starting point for all business domains objects and process services.
- Inheritance

DomainServices, like the `ProfilesDomain`, inherit directly from the `::Factory::DomainsBase` class, and yield business logic methods to higher level service objects. Services take the results of one or more of these *business logic complete* methods and package them for external exchange in the controller response.

Provides DomainServices provide logical access to the service factory and all other peer services the factory manages. Typically you would find two to three levels of methods in a DomainServices class.

- Level One** Top level business interface. Methods at this level take responsibility for doing the whole task; process a order or payment, would be an example of this.
- Level Two** The notion of the whole task, is likely to have component steps involved. At this level methods are expected to perform one elements of the whole task. For this single-responsibility reason, we recommend creating dedicated objects to handle these component parts.
- level Three** Is rarely needed, but if so would handle very narrow objectives; like I/O or RESTFul routines.

This is the best place to exploit object-oriented design principles.

The Business Process Interface is here.

Inherited by: `ContentProfileService`, `AccessServices`, ...

ResultBean Value Containers

The **skn_utils.gem** contains dynamic base classes inherited to create local value containers or beans; plain old ruby objects (PORO).

Initialized with a Hash of key value pairs: `res = SknUtils::PageControls.new({one: 1, two: [{one: 'one', two: 'two'}]})` The keys become method names that return the associated values. This transformation of the hash continues, during its initialization, to follow nested hashes and arrays of hashes.

Nesting can be controller by initialization params, or choose from ready made base classes, preset to follow or not follow nesting. `SknUtils::ResultBean` class only follows directly valued hashed, while the `SknUtils::PageControls` class follows directly valued hashes and arrays of hashes. `SknUtils::Genericbean` only follow the initial hash, leaving all nested values untouched.

Overall the result of using this gem is an easily used container for transporting or packaging values for use in views, json responses, etc. Accessing the values in a `SknUtil` bean can be done using `dot` notation, or `hash` notation: example: `res.one #=> 1`, `res.two.first.two #=> 'two'`

If you need to unwrap the bean to convert it to json or just to have the hash back;
`res.to_hash #=> {one: 1, two: [{one: 'one', two: 'two'}]}`, gets the job done.

There are many more logical features built into the package, read more at `SknUtils` (https://github.com/skoona/skn_utils). The is one feature that you should know and use: the present `<keyName>?` feature. Example: `res.two? #=> true`, `res.twenty? #=> false`

- SknUtils:PageControls** Used directly to transport values to controller method.
- Utility::ContentProfile...** Locally defined container used to transport data-driven content profiles.

skn_utils.gem

JSON APIs

Final Access Package listing: **One** for each user **is** available **in** the API
GET: /profiles/content_profile_demo.json
GET: /profiles/access_profile_demo.json

```
{
  "user_options":["Manager","0034","0037","0040"],
  "username":"developer",
  "display_name":"Employee Primary User: Developer",
  "package":{
    "success":true,
    "message":"AccessProfile Entries for developer:Employee Primary User: Developer Options=Manager,0034,0037,0040",
    "user_options":["Manager","0034","0037","0040"],
    "accessible_content_url":"/profiles/accessible_content.json?id=access",
    "page_user":"developer",
    "access_profile":{
      "username":"developer","entries":[
        {"user_options":["Manager","0034","0037","0040"],
          "topic_value":"PDF".
```

JSON Apis

[Process] Controller

[Process] Controller

More Stuff like tables

Configuration

Config.gem

More Stuff like tables

Rails Model

Rails Model: has_and_belongs_to_many was chosen as the method of interaction, to allow maximum reuse of existing patterns contained in Content/Topic and ContentTypeEntries models.

More Stuff like tables

Rails View Helpers

Rails Views: BootStrap, JQuery DataTables, and SimpleForms are our choice for classic erb page composition and rendering.

View Helpers/Builders

PageActionsBuilder A Class designed to build page action dropdown menus from an array of hashes contain with keys describing each menu item.

It is initiated by an ApplicationHelper#do_page_actions and assumes it input array is in either @page_controls.page_actions or .package.page_actions .

In your services routine response you can add a :page_actions array of params, and this helper will create the classic pulldown or action button for you.

#page_action_paths Located in ApplicationHelper#page_action_paths , this methods resolves named routes into strings. You would use this method to resolve named paths for inclusion in json responses, or anywhere else you might need it.

Describes helpers we created for views.

Rails Application Controllers

Rails Application Controllers are a neccessary evil, which we tolerate.

More Stuff like tables

RSpec Testing

RSpec Testing: This Rocks

More Stuff like tables

Authorization Data Models

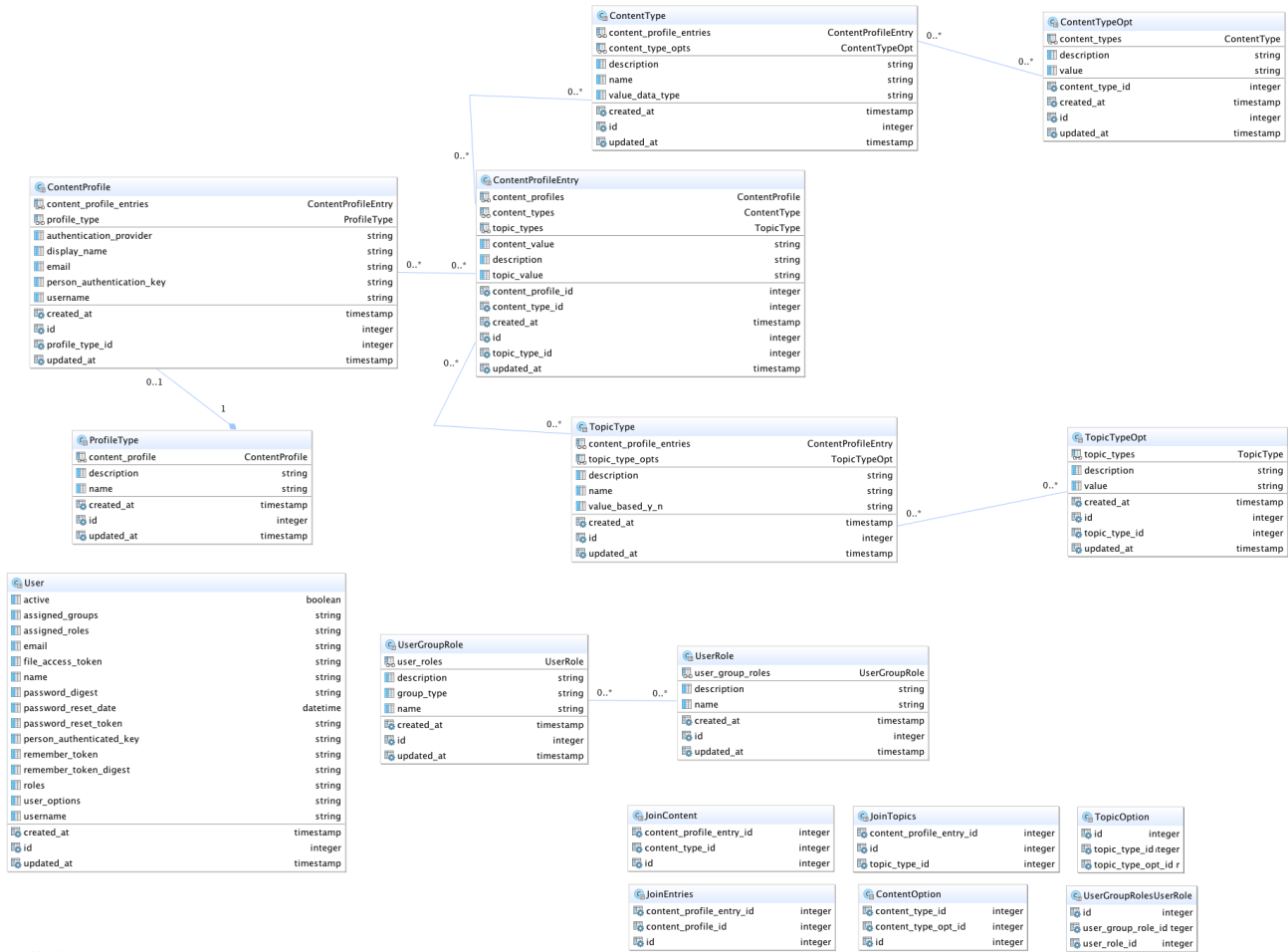
Authorization Data Models



Authorization Data Models

Application Data Model

Application Data Model



Powered by yFiles

Authentication and Authorization Data Models