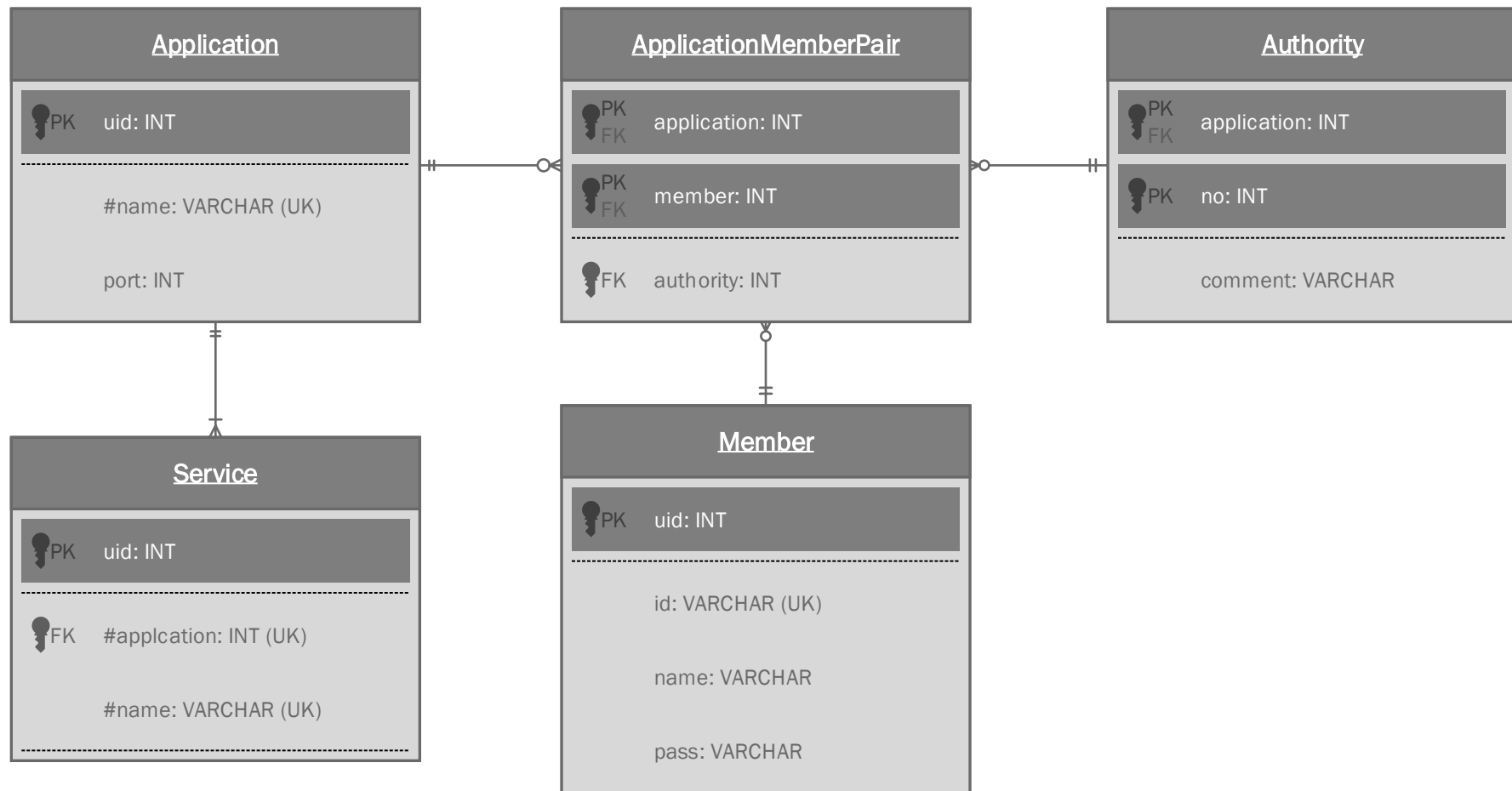
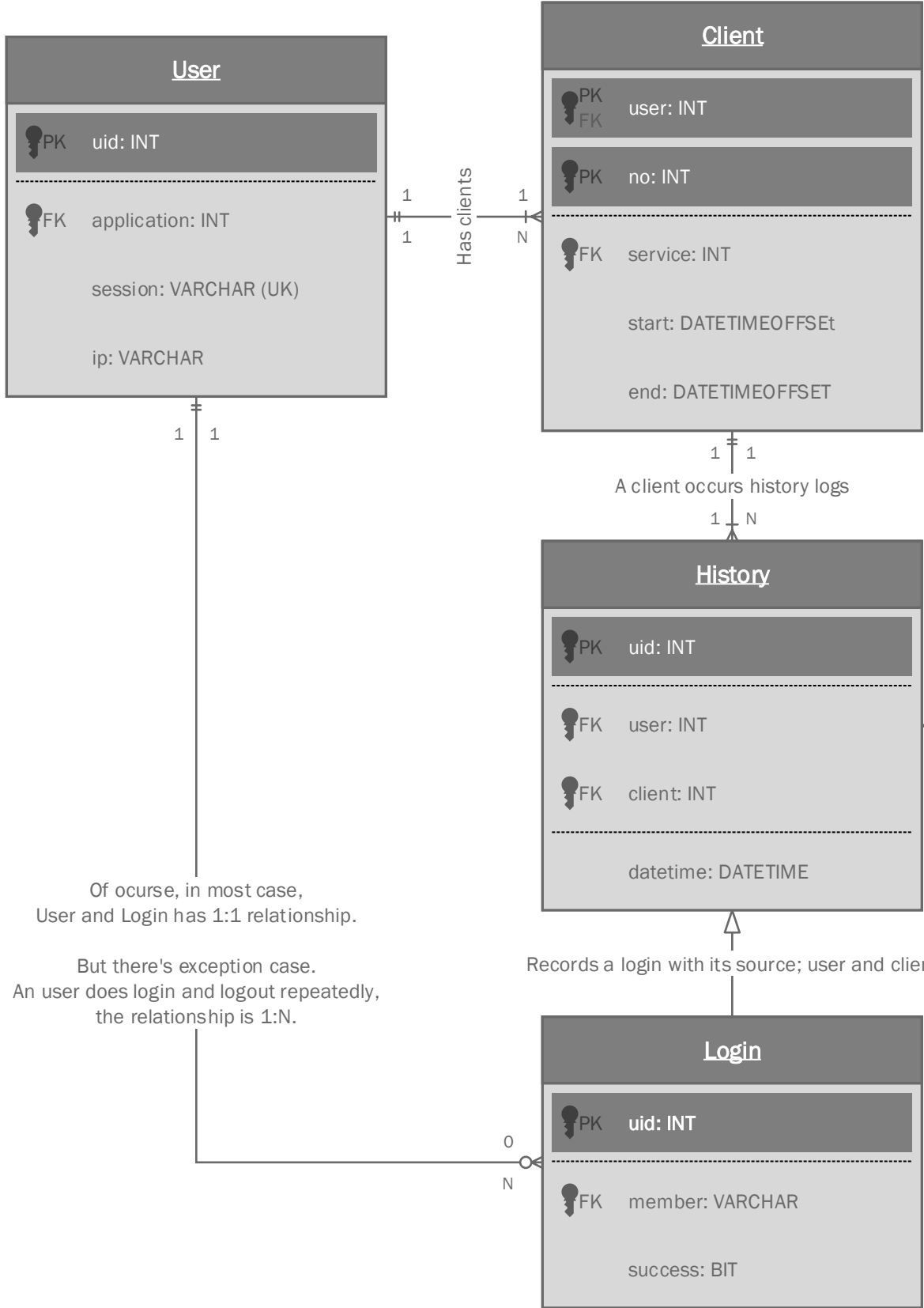


Application package





User

application: enumeration code of the cloud
session: session id allocated to an User

Represents an user containing multiple clients
which is identified a session id issued from the
C++ cloud server.

Client

service: enumeration code of matched service

Represents a physical client running on a browser
(JS) or flash player (Flex). Sometimes the physical
client can be C# or another languages network
driver.

It contains a service and history records like
[Login](#) or [Invoke](#)

History

Sub-type of all history records

Login

To identify an user, its account
An user, identified by its session ID, can have
multiple login and logout records and multiply
authorization with multiple accounts

Invoke

Represents which command has come from a
(physical) client like JS or Flex.
Archiving [InvokeParameter](#), the parameters of an
Invoke, it's not compulsory. You can omit archiving
those parameters for saving disk space of DB

Error

Means whether an error has occurred by an
Invoke message from physical client.
The error message means std::exception's
message occurred in C++ cloud server.

An invoke message as a history log

An error is occurred

Of ocure, in most case,
User and Login has 1:1 relationship.

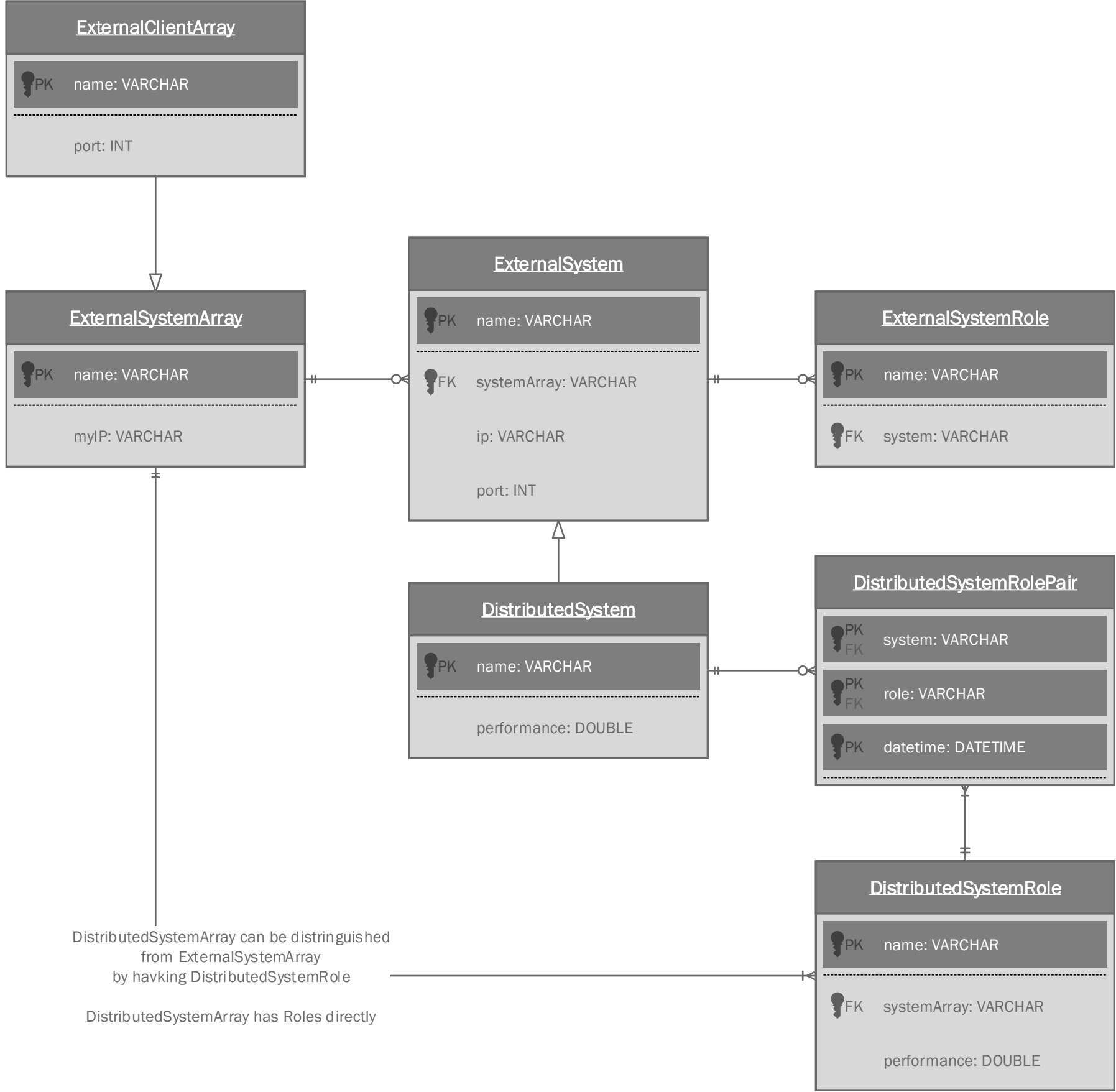
But there's exception case.
An user does login and logout repeatedly,
the relationship is 1:N.

InvokeParameter

If type of an [InvokeParameter](#) is not [string](#) or [number](#)
If the type is XML, archives a [string](#) represents
the [XML](#) object. ([XML::toString\(\)](#)).
Else if the value type is [ByteArray](#), archives its
size only. The rule of handling [ByteArray](#) is also
adjusted to the case of type [Base64](#)

Omit [InvokeParameter\(s\)](#)

You can omit [InvokeParameter\(s\)](#) belongs to
[Invoke](#) or omit [value](#) of a [InvokeParameter](#) to avoid
wasting disk space.
But one thing you've to know is, the Invoke and
InvokeParameter tables are used to archiving
history logs and monitorig service. The omission
will reduce quality of those purposes.



ExternalSystemArray

name: A name can represents and ensure uniqueness
myIP: An specialized IP address of my system.

How to distinguish

ExternalServerArray
ExternalSystemArray
Doesn't need any specialized table.
ExternalClientArray
ExternalSystemArray + **ExternalClientArray**

ExtenalSystem

name: A name can represents and ensure uniqueness
ip: IP address of the external system
port: Port number of the external system

How to Distinguish

ExternalServer
systemArray does not exist in **ExternalClientArray**
ExternalClient
systemArray exists in **ExternalClientArray**

DistributedSystem

Performance: A performance index.
The performance index changes and evolves elapsed time of handling requested processes.

How to Distinguish

DistributedSystemArray from **ExternalSystemArray**
i) Whether has **DistributedSystemRole**(s) or not.
li) Whether children system is **DistributedSystem** or not.
ParallelSystemArray from **DistributedSystemArray**
Children **DistributedSystem**(s) are found, but any related record of **DistributedSystemRole** is not found.
ParallelSystem from **DistributedSystem**
Cannot find any related record of **DistributedSystemRole**

DistributedSystemRole

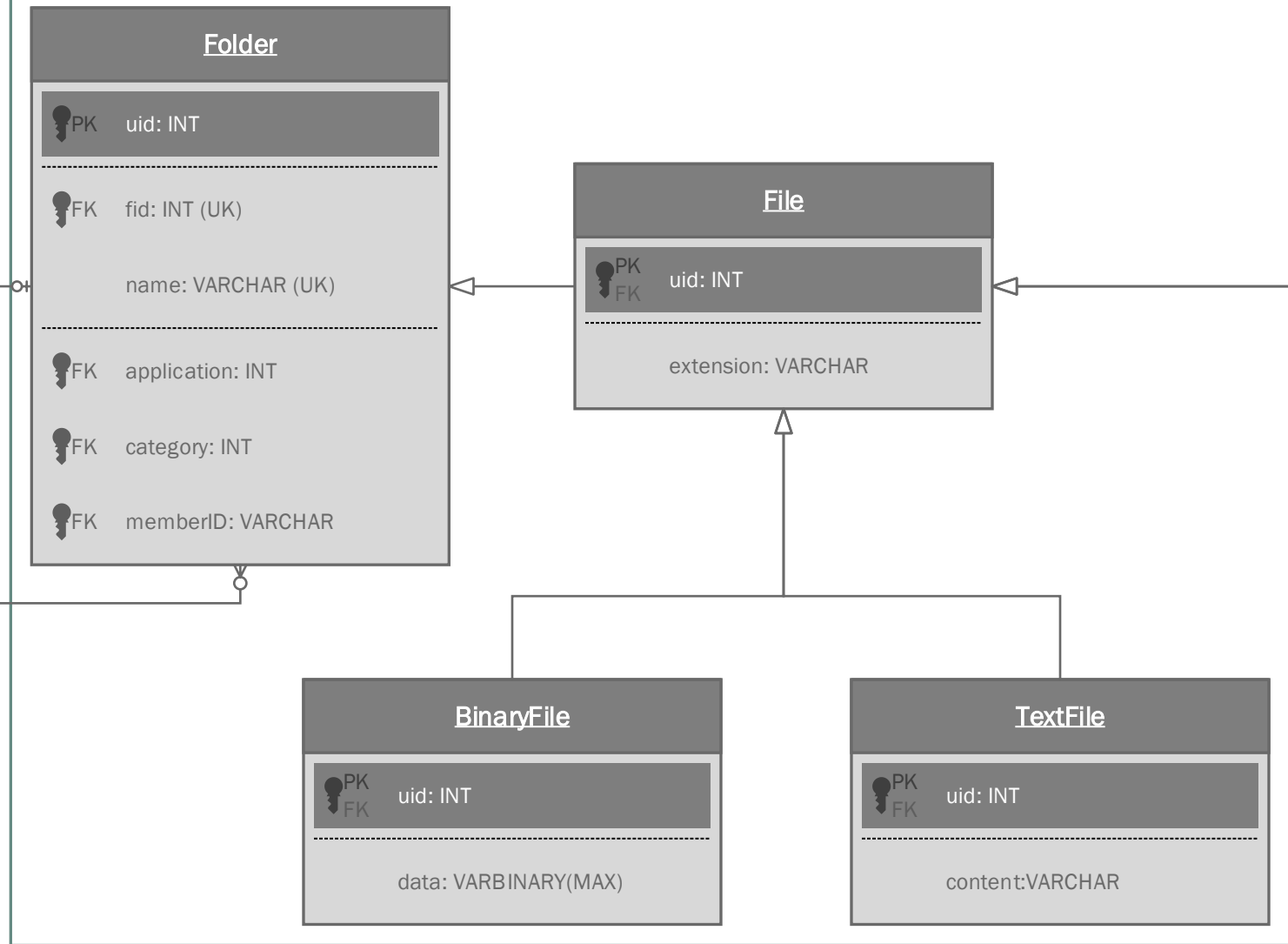
name A name can represent a role of a distributed processing system
Performance: An index of required performance.
The index changes and evoloves by elapsed time of handling requested processes which are defined in the role

DistributedSystemRolePair

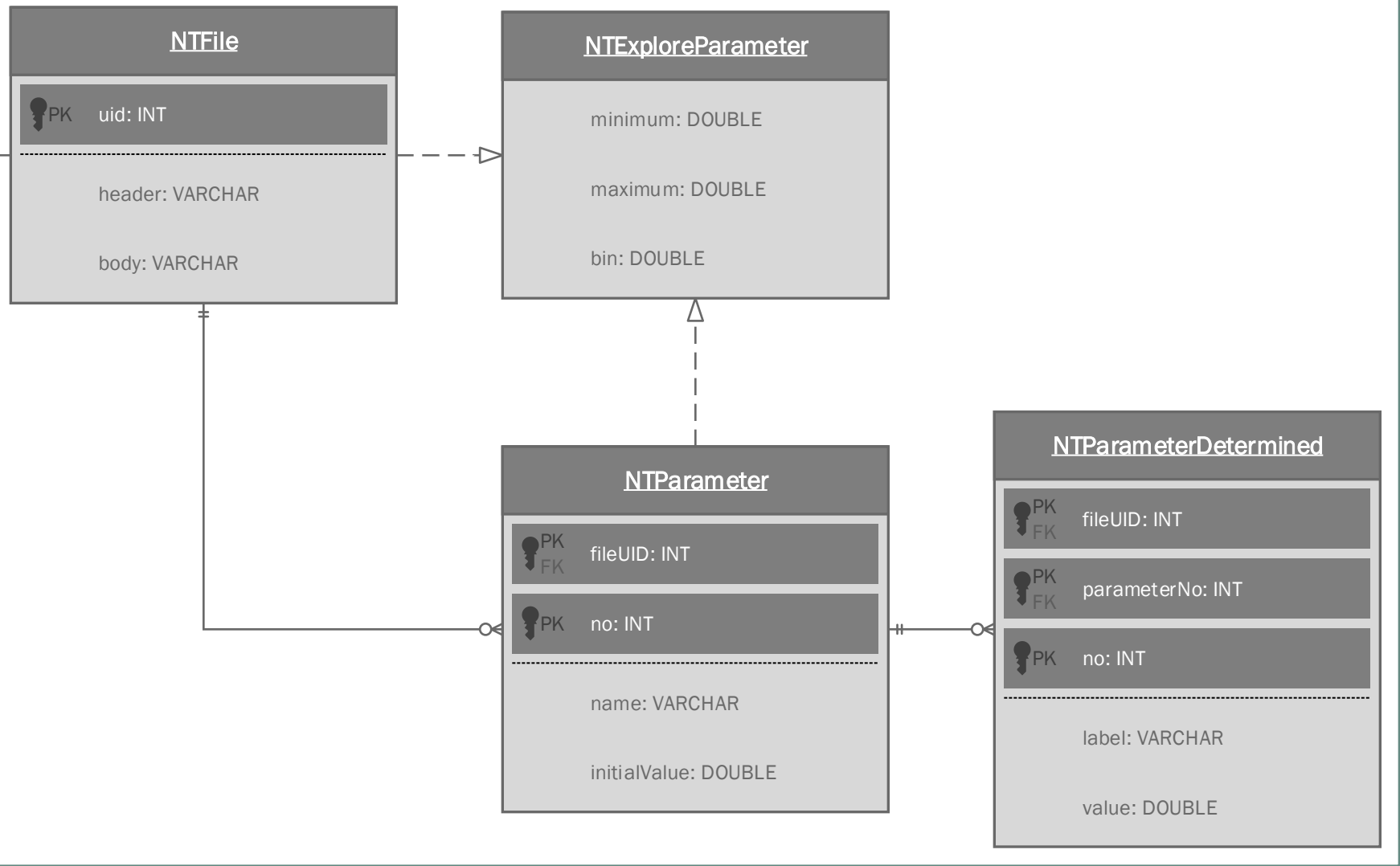
datetime: Time of a role allocation to a distributed processing system.
The datetime even can be used to identify which distributed system(**DistributedClient**)s are connected to a master(**DistributedClientArray**).

Nam-Tree Package

File Package



Nam-Tree File Package



Nam-Tree Criteria Package

