Specifications of Data Repository

The Data Repository manages data sets. A data set is either a file or a folder with all its files and subfolders. The Data Repository should be able to handle large data sets. A large data set can be a file of size several GB and/or a folder with thousands of small files or both.

The Data Repository is a command line tool written in Java 7. It is the front end to the repository of data sets. The basic commands are:

- add: Adds a data set to the repository.
- replace: Replaces a data set in the repository.
- delete: Deletes a data set in the repository.
- export: Exports a data set of the repository to a specified directory.
- list: Lists meta data of data sets in a tabular form.

All commands have the following behavior in common:

- They do not read from standard input. This allows to use the tool in any shell script.
- Exit value will be 0 in case of success and 1 in case of an error.
- Informations are printed on standard output.
- Error messages are printed on standard error. They are human-readable and explain the most likely reason of failure.
- Commands with no explicit output on the console should print a success message summarizing what they performed.
- Commands with -verbose option print progress information onto the standard output if the option is set.

1 Add Command

1.1 Synopsis

1.2 Parameter and Options

<repository path> Absolute or relative path to the repository.

<file/folder> Absolute or relative path to the file or folder defining the data set to be added.

- --description <description> A description of the data set. The maximum length is restricted to 1000 characters. It does not contain any ISO control character like TAB, CR, or LF.
- --move The data set is *moved* into the repository. Otherwise it is *copied*.
- --verbose Shows progress information in case of copying mode. The number of bytes already copied versus the total number of bytes to be copied will be shown.

1.3 Description

The specified file/folder will be added to the repository. Without the --move option a copy will be created. With the --move option the file/folder is moved completely into the repository. This allows to handle large data sets without copying the data which can lead to large time and memory consumption. A unique identifier is created for the data set. It is part of the success message.

The repository folder will be created if it does not exist.

If the same file/folder is added twice to the same repository it will be stored as two different data sets.

2 Replace Command

2.1 Synopsis

2.2 Parameter and Options

<repository path> Absolute or relative path to the repository.

<data set identifier> Identifier of the data set to be replaced.

<fi>e/folder> Absolute or relative path to the file or folder defining the data set to be added.

- --description <description> A description of the data set. The maximum length is restricted to 1000 characters. It does not contain any ISO control character like TAB, CR, or LF.
- --move The data set is *moved* into the repository. Otherwise it is *copied*.
- --verbose Shows progress information in case of copying mode. The number of bytes already copied versus the total number of bytes to be copied will be shown.

2.3 Description

Replaces the data set of specified identifier completely by the specified file/folder. If no description has been specified the old description is kept. This command behaves like a sequence of a delete and add command.

3 Delete Command

3.1 Synopsis

3.2 Parameter and Options

- --id <identifier> Data set identifier.
- --name <name> Data set name.
- --text <text snippet> Text contained in name or description.
- --before <time stamp> Time stamp in the format YYYY-MM-DD or YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS.
- --after <time stamp> Time stamp in the format YYYY-MM-DD or YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS.
- <repository path> Absolute or relative path to the repository.

<data set identifier> Identifier of the data set to be deleted. This parameter has to appear if no option has been specified. If an option has been specified it is not allowed.

3.3 Description

Delete data sets completely from the repository.

There are three ways to specify the set of data sets to be deleted:

- 1. No options have been specified: The parameter <data set identifier> is mandatory and specifies the data set to be deleted. An error occurs if no data set with specified identifier exists.
- 2. Option --id has been specified: The specified data set will be deleted. All other options and the parameter <data set identifier> are not allowed. An error occurs if no data set with specified identifier exists.
- 3. One or several of the following options restrict the set of data sets to be deleted:

- --name Name of the data set.
- --text Text snippet appearing in either the name or the description of the data set.
- --before Data sets with a timestamp before the specified timestamp.
- --after Data sets with a timestamp after the specified timestamp.

Data sets fulfilling all conditions are deleted. The parameter <data set identifier> is not allowed. The success message tells how many data sets have been deleted. It is valid that no data set is deleted which lead also to a success message.

4 Export Command

4.1 Synopsis

4.2 Parameter and Options

- --id <identifier> Data set identifier.
- --name <name> Data set name.
- --text <text snippet> Text contained in name or description.
- --before <time stamp> Time stamp in the format YYYY-MM-DD or YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS.
- --after <time stamp> Time stamp in the format YYYY-MM-DD or YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS.
- --verbose Shows on the standard output progress information. The number of bytes already copied versus the total number of bytes to be copied will be shown every second.

<repository path> Absolute or relative path to the repository.

<data set identifier> Identifier of the data set to be exported. This parameter has to appear if no option has been specified. If an option has been specified it is not allowed.

<destination folder> Path to the destination folder.

4.3 Description

Copies data sets to the destination folder specified by an absolute or relative path. The exported files/folders have the original name. An error occurs if there is already a file/folder of the same name in the destination folder.

There are three ways to specify the set of data sets to be deleted:

- 1. No options have been specified: The parameter <data set identifier> is mandatory and specifies the data set to be exported. An error occurs if no data set with specified identifier exists.
- 2. Option --id has been specified: The specified data set will be exported. All other options and the parameter <data set identifier> are not allowed. An error occurs if no data set with specified identifier exists.
- 3. One or several of the following options restrict the set of data sets to be deleted:
- --name Name of the data set.
- --text Text snippet appearing in either the name or the description of the data set.
- --before Data sets with a timestamp before the specified timestamp.
- --after Data sets with a timestamp after the specified timestamp.

Data sets fulfilling all conditions are exported if all data sets have different names. If at least two data sets have the same name an error occurs. The error message lists the identifiers of all data sets which could not be exported because of same name. The parameter <data set identifier> is not allowed. The success message tells which data sets (by identifier and name) have been exported. It is valid that no data set is exported which lead also to a success message.

5 List Command

5.1 Synopsis

5.2 Parameter and Options

- --id <identifier> Data set identifier.
- --name <name> Data set name.
- --text <text snippet> Text contained in name or description.
- --before <time stamp> Time stamp in the format YYYY-MM-DD or YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS.
- --after <time stamp> Time stamp in the format YYYY-MM-DD or YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS.
- <repository path> Absolute or relative path to the repository.

5.3 Description

Lists the meta data as a TAB-separated table onto the standard output. This is a tabular text format where each row is separated by a newline character. Cells in a row are separated by TAB characters.

• The first row contains always the following header names:

ID
Name
Timestamp
Number of Files
Size
Description

- The name is the original file/folder name.
- The table is sorted in accordance to the timestamp.
- If no description has been specified in the add command an empty string is printed.
- The number of files also includes directories.
- The size is the sum of the sizes of all files in bytes.
- The timestamp is defined by the date and time of adding/replacing the data set. It is shown in the following format: YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS.
- In case of an empty or non-existing repository only the header line is printed.
- The result will be filtered by the provided options:
- --id Shows only the data set with specified identifier.
- --name Shows only data sets with specified name.
- --text Shows only data sets where the name or the description contains the specified text snippet.
- --before Shows only data sets with a timestamp before the specified timestamp.
- --after Shows only data sets with a timestamp after the specified timestamp.
 - In case of option --id other options will lead to an error.
 - Each option restricts the result. That is, only data sets fulfilling all options are shown.
 - If no option is present all data sets are listed.

6 Help Command

6.1 Synopsis

data-repository [help] [command name]

6.2 Description

Prints onto standard output the version of the software in the first line followed by a list of all commands if the parameter [command name] is missing. For each command the name and a short description (should fit in one line) is printed. The user is also informed how to get more information for a command.

If the command name is specified a complete synopsis and brief description of the command is printed onto standard output.

In case of no command, options, or parameters the short help information will also be printed.