

Nothing is lost, nothing is created,
everything is `<xml:transformed>`

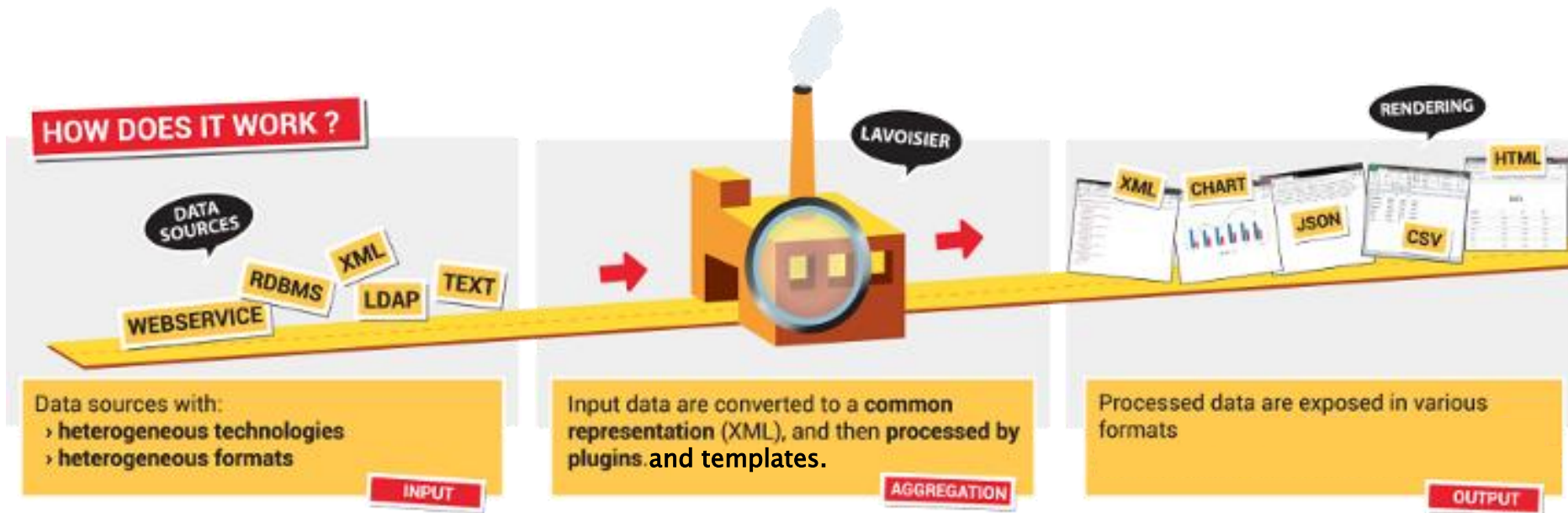


LAVOISIER

DATA AGGREGATION FRAMEWORK

What is Lavoisier ?

An open source framework for developing data aggregation applications



What are the main issues when developing a data aggregation application ?

Heterogeneity

- Protocols
- Data formats

Performance

- Too big for memory
- Data source latency

Quality

- Reliability
- Robustness
- Monitorability

Security

- Authentication
- Authorization

How does Lavoisier help ?

- ▶ Common data format : XML
- ▶ Common query language : XPath
- ▶ Bytes/XML processed in **streaming**
 - detect the smallest data structure to build
- ▶ Tune cache according to constraints of
 - data: size, time-to-live, dependencies
 - technology: latency, throughput, availability
 - users: patience, access frequency
- ▶ Data validation
- ▶ Fallback, cache
- ▶ Web console
- ▶ Authentication by chaining plugins
- ▶ Authorization with XPath expressions

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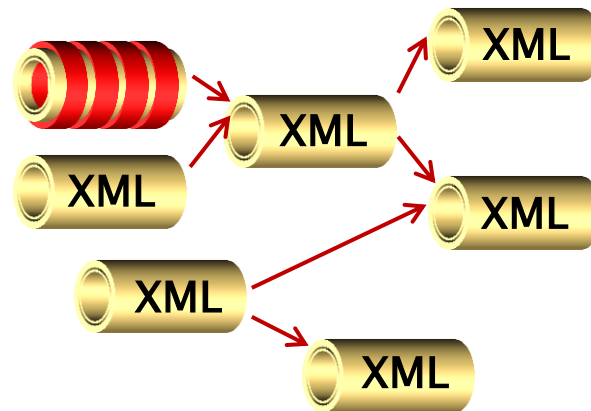
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- Authorization

Lavoisier do all this for you...



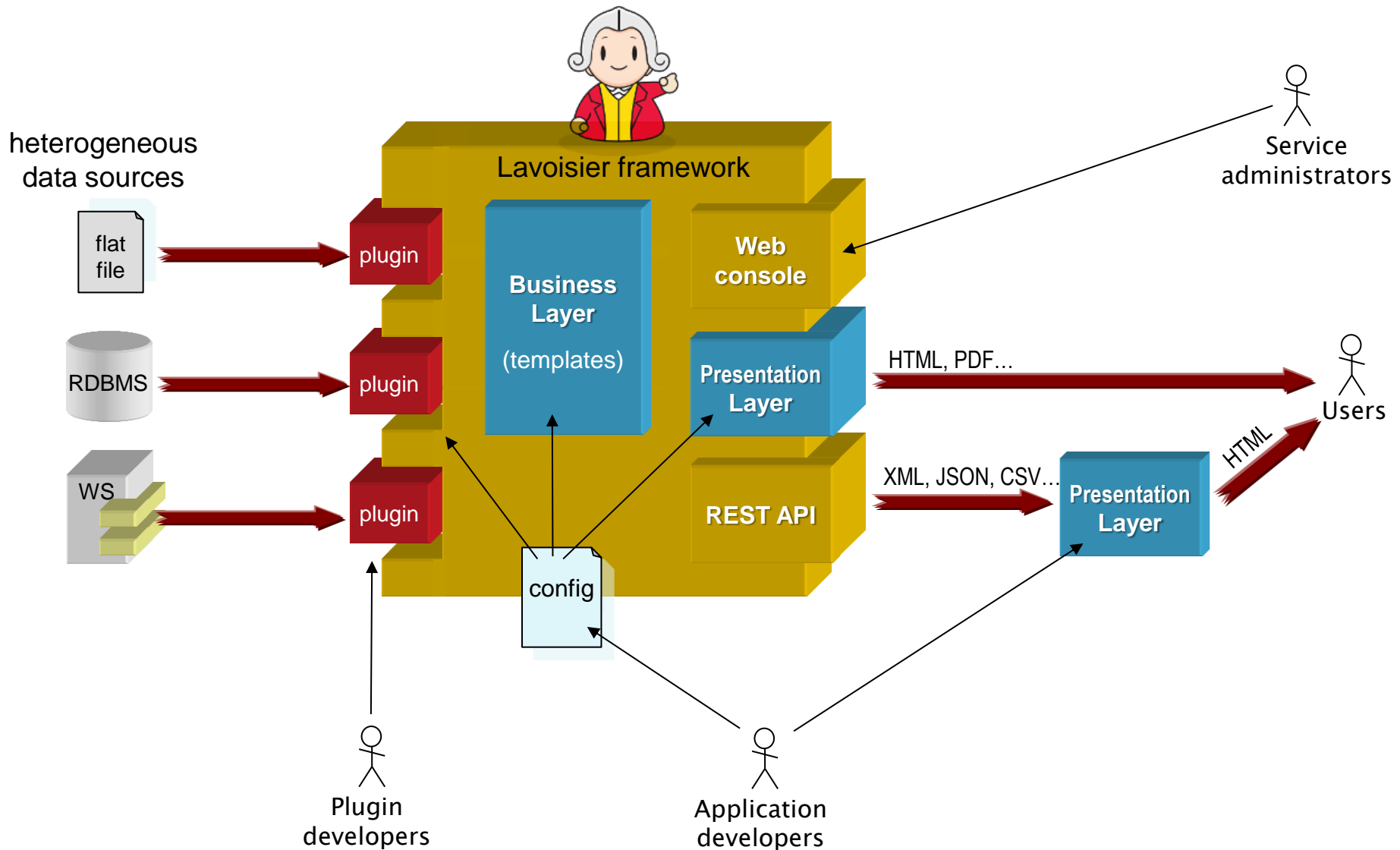
...enabling you to focus on
business code

- ▶ Faster to develop **quality** applications
 - performance, robustness, monitorability, testability, security...
- ▶ Easier to maintain: **declarative** programming language
 - a Lavoisier application is made of inter-dependent data views
 - each data view is a chain of plugins and templates



- ▶ Faster to develop **quality** applications
 - performance, robustness, monitorability, testability, security...
- ▶ Easier to maintain: **declarative** programming language
 - a Lavoisier application is made of inter-dependent data views
 - each data view is a chain of plugins and templates
- ▶ Factorize development efforts : **about 100 plugins** for
 - Technologies HTTP, SQL, SSH, grid (JSAGA)...
 - Formats JSON, YAML, CSV, LDIF, text...
 - Cache mechanism on disk/in memory, indexed, BaseX...
 - Security CAS, password, X509, IP, OAuth...
- ▶ Separate actors responsibilities (*see next slide*)

Main benefits : separate actors responsibilities



EGI projects



▶ **ARGO**



- availabilities, reliabilities

▶ **VAPOR**

- toolkit for VO management

(almost) all these use-cases have heterogeneous data sources

CC-IN2P3 projects

- ▶ Data import for **CMDB**
 - (see Emmanouil's talk)
- ▶ **CC-Status**
 - A. Vedaae, O. Lequeux
- ▶ Cache for **Grid Engine**
 - J-R. Rouet
- ▶ **CostModel**
 - R. Vernet
- ▶ Automatic generation of CE static information for site **BDII**
 - C. Eloto
- ▶ Part of data import (iRods) in **decision-making tool**
 - C. Evesque

▶ GUI for assisting development of Lavoisier applications

The screenshot displays the Lavoisier Editor interface, which is divided into three main sections:

- Configuration tree:** A hierarchical tree view on the left. The root node is 'demo', which contains several sub-nodes including 'parking_lyon', 'distance', and 'parking'. The 'distance' node is currently selected and highlighted in blue.
- Edit:** A central panel titled 'Edit' showing a log of development activities. The log entries are:
 - Mercredi 16 avril 2014 - 15h09:**
 - Au click sur un noeud, icone + texte blanc
 - changement des couleurs des plugins
 - Sur toutes les vues ajout des post-processors
 - Retrait sur toutes les vues des authenticators
 - Externalisation des menus du tree dans html/menu.html
 - Ajout des GET au click sur un noeud : envoi de ViewName, pluginType, position
 - Jeudi 17 avril 2014 - 15h09:**
 - Intégration menu Sylvain, avec les cas possibles par type de noeud
 - Ajout des icones dans les menus des clicks droits
 - Ajout icone + couleur trigger
 - Test de séparation d'arbre pour
 - vendredi 18 avril 2014 - 15h09:**
 - Suppression du ROOT dans les tree
 - Pour les post-processors, et processors, regroupement au dela d'un certain seuil +
- Configuration graph:** A panel on the right showing a visual representation of the configuration. It features a dashed box containing two vertical stacks of nodes. The top stack, labeled 'parking_lyon', consists of four colored boxes: HTTP (blue), Zip (green), Insert (grey), and File (orange). The bottom stack, labeled 'distance', consists of three boxes: HTTP (blue) and Remove (grey). Lines connect the 'File' node in the top stack to the 'Remove' node in the bottom stack.