

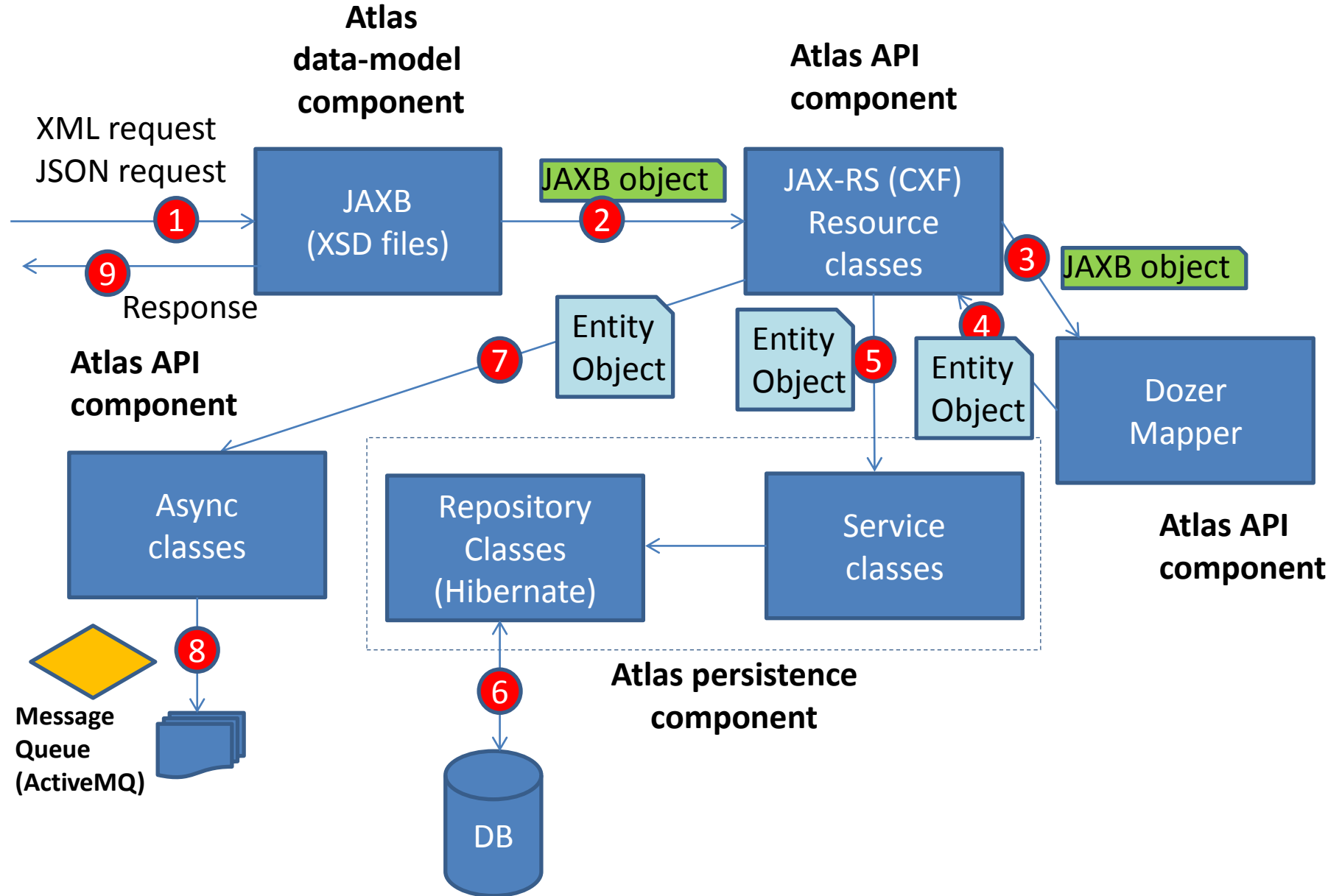
Architecture principles

- Database is the source of truth (not the devices)
 - All GET operations served from DB (not from devices)
- LoadBalancer Operations are asynchronous
 - Operations on LB device are done in the background by the adapter.
 - Adapter updates DB afterwards depending on outcome.
 - LoadBalancers will have status set to “BUILD” till they are successfully created on device.
- If there are errors during update to LB device, it’s considered an “operational” problem, which will be sorted out by the Ops team. The Loadbalancer status is set to “ERROR”.
- Scaling is based on using ActiveMQ cluster, Java App Server cluster (e.g. Glassfish cluster) and several LB devices
 - REST operations return quickly (only update DB and return).
 - Any ActiveMQ consumer in the cluster can pickup a message from the queues.
 - Adapter consumes from queue and choose LB device to put the new loadbalancer on.

Atlas objects

- All user facing data types expressed in XSD.
 - Java JAXB used to generate POJOs (Java classes) from XSD files (contracts).
- Use Apache CXF (JAX-RS) to expose service API as REST or SOAP.
- Atlas maps user-facing POJOs to internal domain POJOs using Dozer (a tool that maps between 2 Java classes).
- Internal domain POJOs (Entity objects) are persisted to DB using Hibernate.

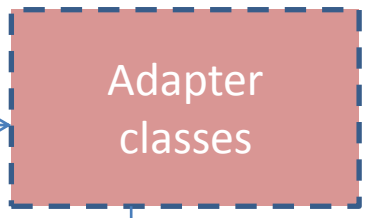
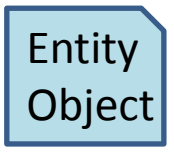
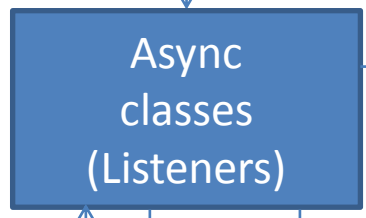
Workflow of request processing through Atlas components



Message Queue (ActiveMQ)

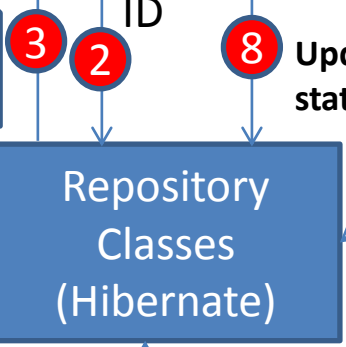
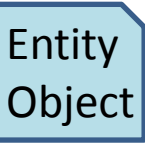
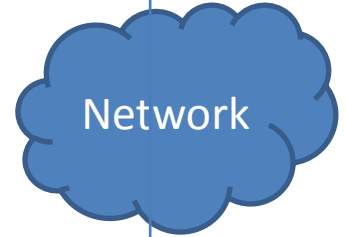


1 Consume message

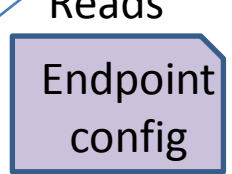
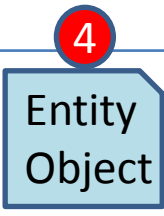


Atlas adapter component

7 Device-specific API



Atlas persistence component



3 Entity Object
2 ID
8 Update status

5 Reads
Endpoint config

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