

UWS v1.1

Propositions

Jonathan Normand, Pierre Le Sidaner
VO-Paris Data Centre
Jean-Christophe Malapert
CNES

□ **Goal: make it simple and easy to implement and use**

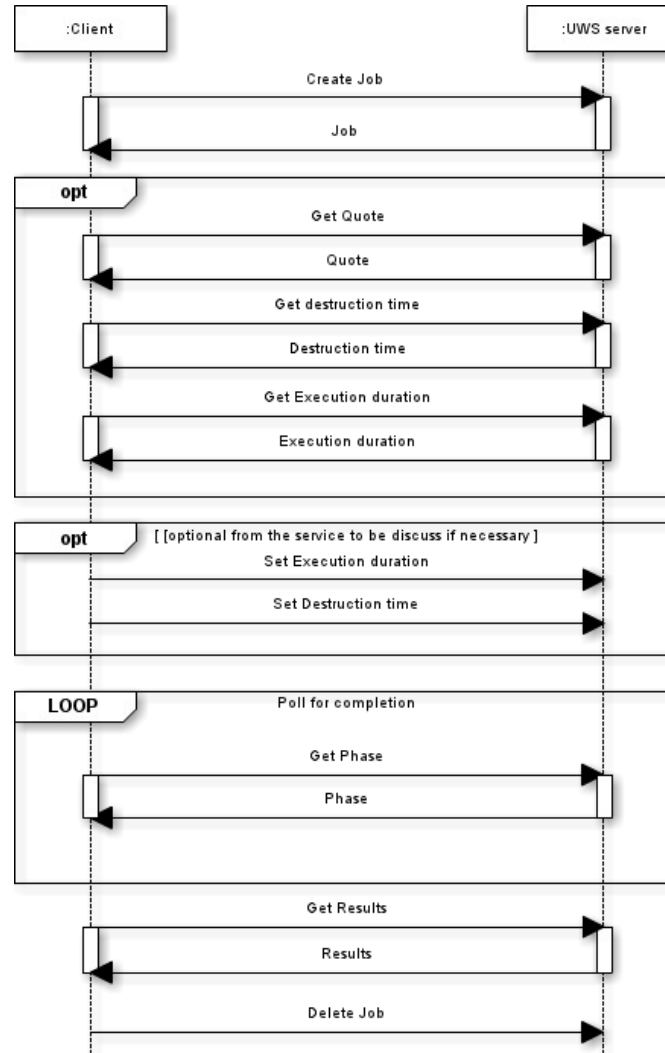
- Describe all necessary resources and avoid multiple occurrences
- Define all supported operations and return code
- Use REST formalism
- Exclude ambiguity: only one way to make an action

□ **Add**

- Pagination mechanism
- Upload file capability

UWS 1.1: Sequence diagram

Typical calling sequence



UWS 1.1: way to execute a job

□ Job execution: create, set and start in one time

- HTTP POST[p1,p2...] on /{jobs}
 - Set parameters by value or reference (ie. URI)
 - Content-Type of request = application/x-www-form-urlencoded
 - Set parameters by uploading file
 - Content-Type of request = multipart/form-data
 - Mix
 - Content-Type of request = multipart/form-data
- HTTP response code
 - 201, 400, 415, 500

□ => No multiple steps to send job for execution

UWS 1.1: way to get results

- ❑ **Poll for completion (or terminated state)**
 - Like as v1.0
- ❑ **Get results (if any)**
 - Like as v1.0
- ❑ **Delete job from client**
 - Only one method: HTTP DELETE on `/jobs/{job-id}`
 - Tunneling API exists for server application to handle DELETE method.

UWS 1.1: Completion Time

□ Quote and Execution duration

○ Quote

- Represents time when the job is likely to complete. Difficult to predict. Accept "don't know" value

○ Execution time

- Represents computation time allowed. Accept unlimited time

□ But what is useful for the user ?

- The time when the results are available / job is likely to completed

□ Propose one time : Completion time (or whatever)

- Represents the time when the job is to likely completed

- Absolute time. ISO8601

- Must be provided by the service or at least an estimation

- Remove Quote and Execution duration objects

Useless capabilities

- ❑ **Remove capability to set Completion time and Destruction time**
 - Completion time: usually users don't know architecture (CPU...), how jobs are managed (batch queue, scheduler or not) and if the execution time of job is parameters dependent.
 - Plus: usually job management system does not allow user to increase execution duration previously set.
 - No interest to set completion time
 - There is no clear interest to keep the possibility to set Destruction time. Service sets this time and user has to get results before it.

Useless phase PENDING

❑ V1.0 mechanism

- What is the interest to create job (put in PENDING), set parameters and start (PHASE=RUN) it in 3 steps ?
 - More steps but no more functionality
- Why create a job if you don't want to execute it ?

❑ V1.1 mechanism

- Job goes directly to QUEUED or EXECUTING (see. Previous slide)
- Only one step !

❑ PENDING should be interested in this use case

- Job waiting for parameters can be useful in workflow BUT it is managed by the workflow management system

❑ => Remove PENDING phase

Useless user action

❑ V1.0

- Client can abort job
- But no guaranty on the validity of the available results
- What is the purpose of this action ?

❑ Possible use case

- Should be interesting if user has intermediate result and is able to restart the job from it. BUT this could be done in a 2 steps service without the need to abort.

❑ => **Remove the user possibility to abort a job**

UWS 1.1: Pagination

□ Pagination mechanism

- To get objects with lot of children
 - HTTP GET on `/jobs?start=<first>&extend=<amount>`
 - First: number of the first job
 - Amount: amount of job to retrieve
 - Need to know the amount of job in the JobList
 - Use HTTP HEAD method on `/jobs` with a custom metadata in the header
 - `header(JobAmount: x)` for example
 - By default HTTP GET on `/jobs` returns the first page

□ Authentication mechanism

- Use HTTP protocol
 - RFC 2616 – HTTP/1.1
 - RFC 2617 – HTTP Authentication: Basic and Digest Access Authentication
 - RFC 1321 – The MD5 Message-Digest Algorithm
- Add the following response on all resource
 - HTTP 401 Unauthorized
 - <http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec10.html#sec10.4.2>

□ How to set parameters

- For services where the JDL consists of a list of name/value pairs (typical of the standard IVOA "simple" access protocols), then these would naturally be expressed in the parameter list.
- For services where the JDL consists in a document with its own syntax (for instance an XML document with a specific schema, JSON file...), then there would be a single `<uws:parameter>` element where the content was the URL to that document.
 - Instead of writing the whole document as value of `<parameter>` element we propose to indicate the URL of that document
 - `<uws:parameter id="jdl" byReference="true">
http://uws.example.org/jobs/job1/parameters/jdl
</uws:parameter>`