

# HyperSDK

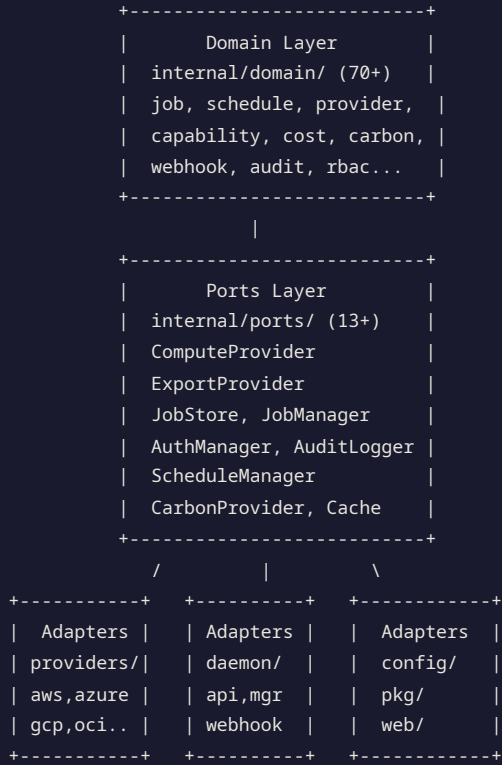
## Technical Architecture Deep Dive

Hexagonal architecture, 10-provider plugin system, 150+ API endpoints, React dashboard, and production-grade security — built in Go 1.24.

Hexagonal Architecture — Domain-Driven Design — Clean Code

# Hexagonal Architecture

Clean separation of domain logic from infrastructure concerns.





## Domain Types

12 files, 70+ canonical types in `internal/domain/`. All business logic lives here — jobs, schedules, capabilities, costs, carbon, RBAC, secrets.



## Port Interfaces

14 files, 13+ interfaces in `internal/ports/`. Dependency inversion — domain never imports adapters. Compile-time interface assertions.



## Type Aliases

`daemon/models/` provides 11 alias files re-exporting domain types. Backward compatibility without breaking adapter imports.



## Compile-Time Safety

`var _ ports.Interface = (*Concrete)(nil)`  
assertions in every adapter. Broken contracts caught at build time, never at runtime.

# Component Overview

8 binaries forming a complete VM management platform.

Binary	Role	Description
<b>hypervisord</b>	Daemon	Central API server with 150+ endpoints, job scheduler, provider management, WebSocket streaming
<b>hyperctl</b>	CLI	Command-line client for provider ops, VM discovery, export jobs, and administration
<b>hyperexport</b>	Export Tool	Standalone VM export utility with format conversion and progress tracking
<b>hyperdash</b>	Dashboard	React + Tailwind web dashboard with VM browser, provider manager, and job tracker
<b>hyperwatch</b>	Monitor	Real-time system metrics, alert management, and health checking
<b>hyperapi</b>	Gateway	API gateway with rate limiting, auth, and request routing
<b>hypersched</b>	Scheduler	Carbon-aware job scheduling with cron support and dependency management
<b>hyperop</b>	Operator	Kubernetes operator for CRD-driven VM migration workflows

## Go 1.24

Single Language  
Entire Stack

## 8

Binary  
Components

## 1

make install  
Builds Everything

# Provider **Architecture**

ComputeProvider + ExportProvider interfaces with the toVMInfo normalization pattern.

```
// internal/ports/provider.go

type ComputeProvider interface {
    Name() string
    ListVMs(ctx context.Context) ([]domain.VMInfo, error)
    GetVM(ctx context.Context, id string) (*domain.VMInfo, error)
    Capabilities() []domain.Capability
}

type ExportProvider interface {
    ExportVM(ctx context.Context, id string, opts domain.ExportOptions) (*domain.ExportResult, error)
    ExportFormats() []string
}

// Each provider implements toVMInfo() to normalize
// provider-specific data into the canonical domain.VMInfo
```



## toVMInfo Pattern

Every provider converts its native VM representation into domain.VMInfo. Consistent fields: ID, Name, CPUs, MemoryMB, DiskGB, PowerState, OS, Tags.



## Provider Registration

Providers register via factory functions. Runtime provider selection by name. Hot-reload supported through the API without daemon restart.



## Test Coverage

Each provider has comprehensive unit tests with mock clients. Interface compliance verified at compile time. Integration tests for API contracts.



## Export Manifests

pkg/common/export\_manifest.go provides WriteExportManifest — a generic function used by all providers for consistent export metadata.

# API Architecture

150+ endpoints with versioned routes, middleware chain, and WebSocket support.

## Middleware Chain



## Route Registration

```
// registerVersionedRoute dual-registers at /api/v1/ + legacy paths
registerVersionedRoute(mux, "/providers", s.handleProviders)
registerVersionedRoute(mux, "/vms", s.handleVMs)
registerVersionedRoute(mux, "/jobs", s.handleJobs)
registerVersionedRoute(mux, "/export", s.handleExport)

// All errors via JSONError(w, status, msg)
// Method enforcement via MethodMiddleware(method, handler)
```



### REST + WebSocket

Full REST API for CRUD operations. WebSocket endpoints for real-time job progress streaming and live dashboard updates.



### Versioned Routes

All endpoints available at /api/v1/ prefix with legacy compatibility routes. Future versions can coexist without breaking clients.

# Web Dashboard

React + Tailwind CSS dashboard with standalone Go-rendered pages.



## VM Browser

Discover and browse VMs across all connected providers. Filter by provider, power state, OS. View detailed VM specs.



## Provider Manager

Add, configure, and monitor cloud providers. Real-time connection status. Credential management with secure storage.



## Jobs Tracker

Monitor export and migration jobs in real-time. Progress bars, logs, retry controls. WebSocket-driven live updates.



## Export Workflow

vSphere export wizard with step-by-step guidance. Format selection, CBT options, target configuration.



## Alerts & Metrics

System health dashboard with CPU, memory, disk metrics. Alert configuration with notification channels.



## Manifest Builder

Visual YAML manifest editor for batch migrations. Template library with common migration patterns.

## Standalone Pages (Go-rendered)

</vms>

</providers-ui>

</jobs-ui>

</export-ui>

Server-rendered HTML pages for lightweight access without React build dependency.

# Security Model

Enterprise-grade security built into every layer.



## PAM Authentication

Native Linux PAM integration for user authentication. Leverages existing enterprise identity infrastructure — LDAP, AD, SSSD.



## Role-Based Access Control

Fine-grained RBAC with roles: admin, operator, viewer. Per-provider permissions. API key and session-based auth.



## Rate Limiting

Configurable rate limiting per endpoint and per user. Prevents abuse and ensures fair resource allocation across tenants.



## SSRF Protection

All provider URLs validated against SSRF attacks. Private IP ranges blocked. DNS rebinding protection. Path traversal prevention.



## Secret Management

SecretManager port interface for provider credentials. Encrypted at rest. Environment variable and file-based secret injection.



## Audit Logging

AuditLogger port captures all API operations with user, action, resource, and timestamp. Tamper-evident structured logs.

# Deployment Options

From single binary to full Kubernetes deployment.



## systemd Service

Production-ready systemd unit file (hypervisor.service). Socket activation, watchdog, resource limits. Standard Linux deployment.

```
sudo systemctl enable hypervisor  
sudo systemctl start hypervisor
```



## Docker / Podman

Multi-stage Dockerfile for minimal container images. Compose files for full-stack deployment with dashboard and metrics.

```
docker run -p 8080:8080 \  
hypersdk/hypervisor:latest
```



## Kubernetes / Helm

Helm chart with CRDs for declarative VM migration. Operator pattern for reconciliation. HPA for auto-scaling.

```
helm install hypersdk \  
charts/hypersdk --namespace vm
```

## Architecture Built for Scale

Hexagonal design means every component is replaceable and testable.  
From laptop to datacenter — HyperSDK scales with your needs.

HyperSDK — Technical Architecture Deep Dive  
Go 1.24 | Hexagonal Architecture | 10 Providers | 150+ Endpoints  
[github.com/ssahani/hypersdk](https://github.com/ssahani/hypersdk)