Hall-D Online Status



David Lawrence JLab June 22, 2018

RootSpy Refactored to Use xMsg

cMsg

- designed for lighter weight messaging, not the volume and message sizes we use in RootSpy
- all messages go through central server

xMsg

- Google Protocol Buffers + zeroMQ
- messages are direct connections (central server just provides connection info)



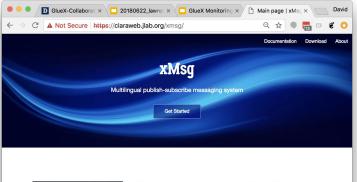
Documentation and downloads

Introduction

Login

- ▶ Front end hardware
- Software subsystems
- ▼ Core Packages
- ▶ Event IO (evio)
- Event Transfer (ET)
- Experiment Control
 System (Afecs)
- ▼ Messaging (cMsg)
 - Doxygen for C
 - Doxygen for C++
 - javadoc
- ► CODA 2.6 release
- ▶ CODA 3 release
- Downloads
- Documents

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Messaging (cMsg)							
Page summary: Documentation for the cMsg publish and subscribe messaging system							
Current version - 3.6		Files associated with this page:					
cMsg is a publish-subscribe, interprocess messaging system developed at Jefferson Lab. At the most basic level it is an API for sending and receiving messages. This API is used to wrap a variety of communication protocols, and is most often used to access a popular and useful, full publish-subscribe		Attachment Readme	Size 7.96 KB				
		Change log	1.15 KB				
messaging system. The pa supported in C, C++ and jav online CODA components u communicate control inform	ava on Linux. All use cMsg to	cMsg User's Guide	751.25 KB				
to each other.		cMsg Developer's Guide	537.85 KB				





xMsg represents many-to-many communication model

xMsg creates an environment where various information producers and consumers can communicate all at the same time. Each piece of information can be delivered to various consumers concurrently, while each consumer can receive information from different producers.

Space decoupling

xMsg actors, i.e. information producers and consumers do not need to know each other. Message addressing is based on the message topic, information is published to a topic or named logical channel. Consumers will receive all messages published to the topic to which they subscribe, and all subscribers to a topic will receive the same message. The producer is responsible for defining classes of message topics to which consumers can subscribe.





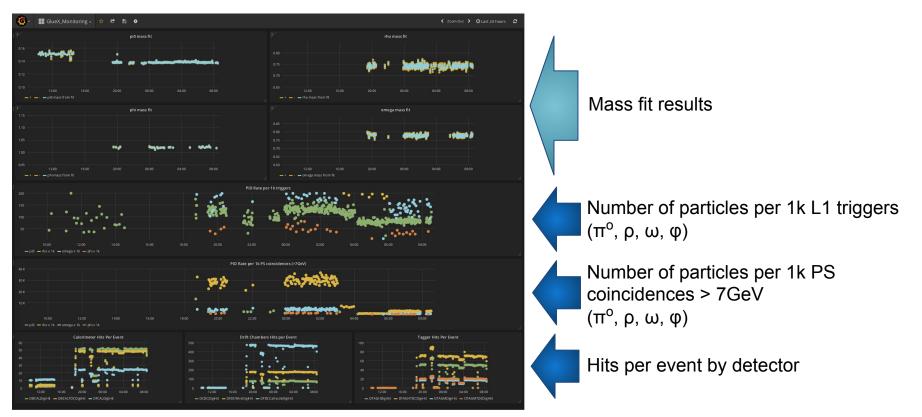
Time decoupling

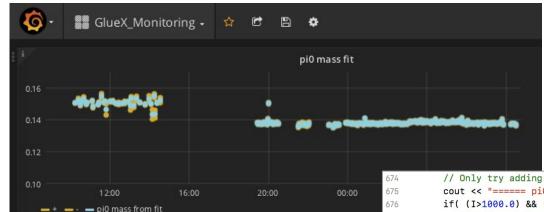
xMsg actors do not have to be actively participating in the information handling at the same time. Information delivery is mediated through the xMsg proxy. Even though synchronization among information processing actors in most cases is not required. xMsg presents synchronized communication channels as well.

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Time Series Database

(Grafana + InfluxDB)





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699 700 // per 1k triggers

stringstream ss;

ss << ",counts="<<I;

ss << "fit_stats,ptype=pi0 ";

if(rs GetFlag("RESET AFTER FIT")) {

ss << "rate_per_1ktrig="<<rate_per_1ktrig;

rs ResetHisto("/highlevel/TwoGammaMass");

PIDNorms->SetBinContent(NORM_pi0_trig, Ntrig_tot); PIDNorms->SetBinContent(NORM_pi0_ps , Nps);

ss << ",rate per 1kps="<<rate per ps;

if(Ntrig>0.0){

code from root macro used by monitoring // Only try adding to time series if we have more than 20 particles in peak

sigma: "<< p

```
    Values may be added to time
series DB from online macros
using special RootSpy calls
```

- No special preparation of tables in DB is needed a priori
- Special RSTimeSeries program is run in background that handles this independent of RootSpy GUI

```
cout << "====== pi0: I="<<I<<" mean: " << pars[1] << " +/- " << errs[1] << "
if( (I>1000.0) && (errs[1]<0.1*pars[1]) && (errs[2]<0.2*pars[2]) ){
    // Add to time series

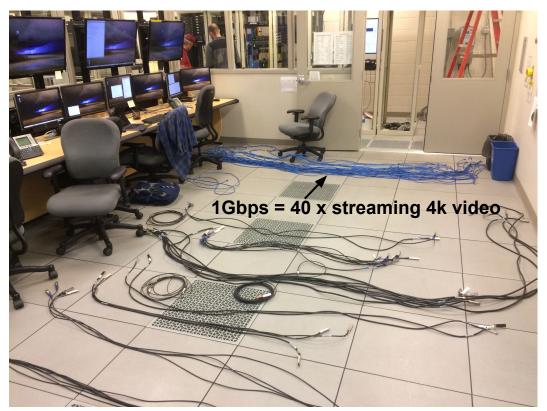
InsertSeriesMassFit("pi0", pars[1], pars[2], errs[1], errs[2], unix_time);</pre>
```

```
ss << ",Ntrig_phys="<<Ntrig_phys;
ss << ",Ntrig_ps="<<Ntrig_ps;
ss << ",Nps="<<Nmy_ps;
if(unix_time!=0.0) ss<<" "<<(uint64_t)(unix_time*1.0E9); // time is in units of ns
InsertSeriesData( ss.str() );
}
// Optionally reset the histogram so next fit is independent of this one</pre>
```

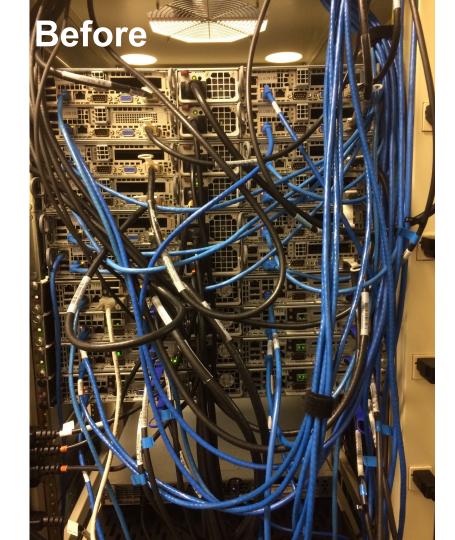
RootSpy Family of Programs

hd_ana	Farm monitoring processes that produce histograms	
RootSpy	GUI program shift-takers use to view live histograms/macros	
RSelog	Program launched from GUI to make e-log entry into HDMONITOR	
RSArchiver	Started by DAQ to continuously rewrite ROOT file with cumulative histograms. File is source of <i>ver00 RootSpy</i> in Plot Browser	
RSTimeSeries	Started by DAQ to continuously gather statistics and run macros in background to write to time series DB	

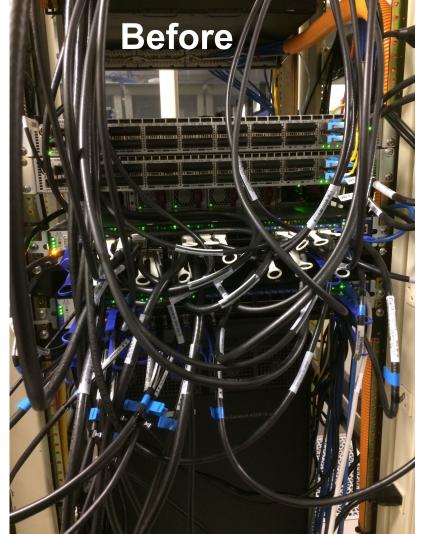
Hall-D Control Room Networking/Gluon Cleanup and DAQ Hardening

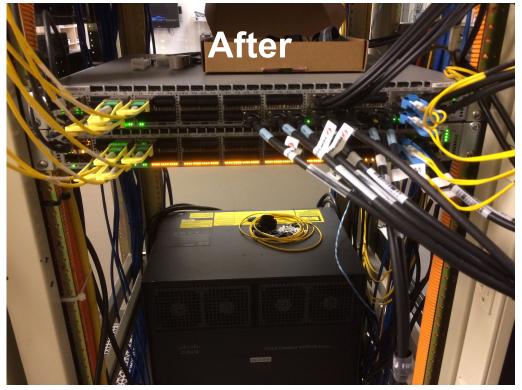


















Counting
House
Desktops
upgraded to
RHEL7

Specifications for DAQ and Data Recording

(High Intensity Running)

	Proposal Avg.	Proposal Peak	Current Plan
Beam	5 x 10 ⁷ γ/s	1 x 10 ⁸ γ/s	5 x 10 ⁷ γ/s
Trigger	100 kHz	200 kHz	90 kHz
Front End	1.5 GB/s	3 GB/s	1.2 GB/s
Disk	150* MB/s	300* MB/s	600 GB/s
Таре	1.5* PB (GlueX II) 1.7* PB (GlueX + DIRC) 3.2* PB (Total)	3.0* PB (GlueX II) 3.3* PB (GlueX + DIRC) 6.3* PB (Total)	25 PB (GlueX II) 27 PB (GlueX + DIRC) 52 PB (Total)

* Assumes L3 trigger reduces data by factor of 10

GlueX II: PR12-13-003 200 PAC Days GlueX + DIRC: C12-12-002 220 PAC Days