

LHC Data Interchange Working Group (LDIWG) Phase 2

Brief Overview

Wayne Salter, CERN IT-CO



Set up in February 1999 by the CERN Controls Board

Define a single data exchange mechanism between all systems involved in the LHC operations

Phase 1 gathered the requirements and its report was delivered on 14th June 2000

Reliable 'databus' (DIP) supporting:

Publish-subscribe data exchange

250 Kbytes/s and 100 messages/s

Highest bandwidth required between cryogenics and machine

Latency of the order of 1 second

Second phase started 1st October 2002





LDIWG

W. Salter

3



Members: Mark Beharrell, Clara Gaspar, Kris Kostro, Mike Lamont, Wayne Salter, Claude-Henri Sicard, Peter Sollander

Review validity of users requirements

Create system requirements

- Review products in use at CERN for applicability
 - Unfortunately each member of the group has his own preference (all are different)
- Define the DIP protocol
- Select a suitable product
- Develop a DIP API





LDIWG

DIP Problem Statement

DIP should be able to exchange relatively small amounts of real-time data between very loosely coupled heterogeneous systems. These systems do not need very low latency. The data is assumed to be mostly summarised data rather than low-level parameters from the individual systems, i.e. cooling plant status rather than the opening level of a particular valve.



- Now have a better definition of the requirements, i.e. system rather than user requirements
- Will have reviewed 5 of the possible 6 proposed solutions by Xmas and the last one in early January
- Initial feeling can all be made to work
 - Hence, decision is likely to be more managerial, i.e. resources and responisbilities
- DIP definition planned for end of 1st quarter 2003
- DIP prototype implementation 2nd quarter 2003



- The output of the first phase of the LDIWG is valid.
- There is a negotiated contract between the consumer and the provider.
- Providers are capable of updating the data at a rate which is suitable for the consumers.
- DIP should be able to take care of byte swapping, etc., transparently
- Consumers and providers connect to DIP via its API
- It is not necessary to restrict the providers/consumers to one per domain.
- There is only one publisher per item.

Assumptions - II

- DIP does not have to handle redundancy implicitly.
- On reconnect the client can decide either to get automatically the 'current' value for all the data items he subscribes to or not to get it.
- DIP supports an on-change and also 'at a defined frequency' data exchange.
- DIP should be kept as simple as possible. It should be easy to integrate with the various domains and require a low level of maintenance.
- DIP should support arrays but not more complex structured data.
- Wildcard subscription is not mandatory, would be nice to have if it doesn't add significant extra complexity.



It is not necessary to have self-describing data

Security:

Only publishers from within the CERN domain
Only one publisher per item
Simple authentication mechanism

Administration:

Possibility to check whether a publisher is on-line

- Possibility to check whether a publisher is working correctly, e.g alive-mechanism
- Possibility to check whether the DIP infrastructure is working correctly

No filtering