CEBAF-PR-95-063

MANAGING CONTROL ALGORITHMS WITH AN OBJECT-ORIENTED DATABASE*

M. Bickley, W. Watson, Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility, Newport News, VA 23606 USA

The Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility (CEBAF) uses the Experimental Physics and Industrial Control System (EPICS) for accelerator control [1]. In EPICS, the atomic element of a control algorithm is a record. Records are grouped together to form generic applications, for example to control a single magnet. The generic applications are then instantiated for each specific item of machine hardware. Instantiated applications are executed on one of the 30 data acquisition and control computers that are used in the control system. There are roughly 125,000 unique, instantiated records at CEBAF, each associated with a specific piece of hardware[2]. Management of these records in a database simplifies the task of application developers by allowing them to concentrate on algorithmic development instead of instantiation details. In addition, it decouples algorithmic development from the specification of operational parameters, allowing responsibility for those parameters to pass to machine operations staff. CEBAF needed an environment to provide support for development of EPICS database management tools. An object-oriented database (OODB) was chosen for two reasons: higher performance and the ability to smoothly manage objects of different types.

I. INTRODUCTION

A requirements analysis of the control system was performed, to determine CEBAF's data management needs. The analysis illuminated some limitations in the existing system and pointed the way to a solution. This section briefly introduces EPICS, and points out some of the problems that were presented to CEBAF.

EPICS provides a solid footing on which to base an accelerator control system. In EPICS, single-board computers using the real-time operating system VxWorks execute control algorithms coded as EPICS "databases". Each database consists of a number of records, which are executed according to rules of association specified prior to downloading of the database to its execution engine. The kinds of rules that are specified include execution order, prioritization of execution of the records and data communication between records.

Despite the solid execution environment that EPICS provides, its application development tools give little assistance in managing large projects like CEBAF. The developmental tools do not provide for data management outside of the application development framework, or for replication of EPICS databases. It is incumbent on each site that uses EPICS to provide its own mechanism for reproducing control algorithms. The typical solution at most EPICS sites is the use of UNIX-based text processing tools to do replication, and incorporation of instance-specific record definition data either during replication or afterwards. These solutions are not typically well integrated into the operational control system, and make it difficult to manage large numbers of records.

When CEBAF first started using EPICS, application developers also chose to use text-processing tools. Developers used a schematic editor tool to create generic control algorithm templates for a particular piece of hardware, such as an RF module. Specific instances, corresponding to pieces of real hardware, were generated from the generic algorithms by making four passes with different tools through successive ASCII files. Complete processing of some of the larger generic files, associated with CEBAF's RF system, took more than five minutes on an unloaded HP-700 series machine. This processing time adds significantly to the burden of developers during the debugging and testing phases of application development.

Another drawback to this style of producing EPICS databases is the lack of management tools. For example, there is no mechanism to prevent different records from having the same name. Such name conflicts are typically found at record execution time (if at all). Other limitations include the inability to perform wild-card queries on the names of records, to identify from a record name the front-end computer on which it resides, or to quickly query the attributes of a particular record.

II. OBJECT ORIENTED DATABASES

CEBAF had a clear need for a data management package to organize the 125,000 operational EPICS records. A requirements analysis of the management problem illustrated the need for support in two areas, machine operations and application development. The requirements analysis supported the choice of an object-oriented database (OODB) system for its speed and flexibility.

Operational Support

The requirements analysis indicated that the data management package had to provide tools for operations staff to manage accelerator operational data. In the past, developers have been forced to maintain operational data in their algorithms. This has principally been because of a lack of tools fo. non-developers to manage the data. Using a commercial database as a repository for EPICS record information enables the development of those data management tools. This in turn allows developers to release control of operational parameters to the CEBAF operations staff. Once that is done, developers can concern themselves principally with algorithmic function-

*Supported by U.S. DOE Contract DE-AC05-84-ER40150

ality without worrying about operational detail.

For example, common attributes of most EPICS records are the upper and lower operational limits of the record's value. Those limits are typically used for graphical displays, and serve no algorithmic purpose. Once accelerator operations staff assume responsibility for the display limits, changes to the underlying algorithm should not result in the loss of the limit data. If the application developers add new records to the control algorithm, or delete old one, the display limit values set by the operations staff must propagate correctly into the new algorithm. For situations where propagation cannot be automated, the developer should be provided with tools to make the data propagation straightforward.

The current technique for managing operational data uses a program which backs up and restores large numbers of field values from data files. This program is capable of providing some of the same functionality as a database. Using this tool, however, just moves the data management problem from the application developers to the maintainers of the backup/restore data files. Further, the tool only operates on the operational accelerator: it does not provide methods for modifying EPICS records in a non-operational system. Finally, the backup/restore software does not provide tools to perform database-style actions on the information stored in its data files, such as queries, wildcarding and versioning.

Development Support

The data management package also had to provide tools to assist application developers, and improve their efficiency. While it would not be a part of run-time control algorithms, it would be integral to the development cycle of EPICS databases. A short turnaround time, from modification of a schematic to execution of the new algorithm, facilitates development and testing. It also shortens accelerator downtime in the event of algorithmic bugs in operational code.

The management package had to enable replication of generic applications into specific applications. In the interest of alleviating the management burden on developers, they should be able to define a generic control algorithm and rules to produce specific instances of it. Data management tools must be able to follow the specified rules and then produce new, specific applications from the generic algorithm. Then, the addition of a device for which a control algorithm already exists would require no additional work of any developers. The replication also must be fast, to shorten the time from completion of testing to operational readiness with the new control algorithm. For example, at CEBAF a single RF control application, controlling one zone of RF cavities, uses roughly 3300 records, and is instantiated 20 times. The database must be able to perform the instantiation in a reasonable time, on the order of minutes.

The management package to be used for EPICS record management had to meet other data management needs for the operation of the accelerator. At the time this development was being planned there were no clear requirements for database tools in other areas. It was clear, however, that a such a need would develop eventully.

The management package had to support heterogeneou data. Each of the more than 40 EPICS record types have different sets of attributes. The package of choice would have to be able to support this variety, which traditional relational databases cannot. We decided, therefore, to use an object-oriented database (OODB). We specifically chose to use Object Design's database, ObjectStore. It is tightly integrated into the C++ language with function overloading, and is extremely fast due to its use of virtual memory to support database references.

III. DATABASE DESIGN

The database design was intended to take advantage of the way that EPICS records are used, to save space and speed up the access of data within the database. Each record has from 50 to 200 attributes, known as fields. Within the record execution environment, in the memory of a single-board computer, records can require anywhere from 500 to more than 4000 bytes of storage. A database which has storage space for all fields of all operational records at CEBAF would have to be more than 100MB in size. This does not take into account the need for support for a development environment, or the desire to support versioning of operational software within the database. A better data design was required.

The organization of EPICS records leads naturally to a layout which minimizes the size of the management database. In EPICS, each record type is defined to include a set of fields, and the definition includes default values for each field. By including the record and field definition in the database a baseline can be established for all records. Every operational record can then be compared against the default for that type, and only non-defaulted field values stored in the database. Typically, only 5 to 10 fields have values other than the default, yielding a tenfold space savings. For example, there is a gradient setpoint record for each RF cavity. That record, of type "ao," has 100 defined fields. When used as a gradient setpoint record, however, only 7 field values are non-defaulted. These include high and low operational limits, maximum and minimum settable value, engineering units of the record, precision of the record, output hardware address and an inter-record connection.

The same rationale can be extended to provide even more space savings. During instantiation of the generic application, not all of the fields will have values that are different for that specific instance. In fact, typically very few of the fields have values other than the generic value. Therefore, by including for each instantiated application only those field values which are both non-defaulted and different from the generic, there is a further space savings. For example, the generic RF gradient record described before, with 8 non-default values in the generic form, has only two values which are different for specific instances of the record: the inter-record connection and the hardware address associated with this record.

In general, the space savings factor is between 2 and 3 times. The reduced size of the instantiated applications yields

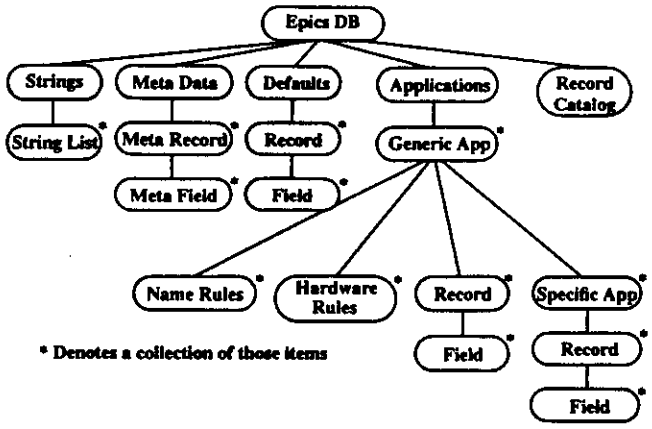

Fig 1. Schematic representation of the database structure

benefits in other ways besides the space savings. Replication of the generic applications is faster, since fewer fields must be created. Further, because each instantiated application is smaller, it can be stored more easily in the memory of workstations accessing the database. This greatly speeds up interaction with the database when queries are being generated.

Figure 1 shows a graphical representation of the organization of the EPICS database within the OODB. In the description below, italicized words refer to objects in the figure. The OODB representation, which includes all record information needed to manage all the EPICS records at CEBAF, is stored in an *Epics DB*, which is a collection of five different objects: *strings*, *meta data*, *defaults*, *applications* and a *record catalog*.

Strings: Some EPICS fields can only take on values which match one in a series of strings. The *strings* object, a collection of *string lists*, serves to support those fields. Each *string list* is in turn a collection of strings, where each string in the list is one of the possible values for a specific field. For example, every EPICS record has a field named "SCAN", which indicates the period with which the record should be executed. Some possible SCAN field values are "1 second", ".1 second" and "10 second". When a non-default value for a SCAN field is specified, the value stored with the field is not the string itself, but a pointer to the appropriate element of the SCAN string list. This format saves space, since only four bytes of storage are required for the pointer, rather than the 12 bytes that would be required for each use of the SCAN field. The *string lists* are also a convenient mechanism to verify the value of a field. If a user tries to specify a value for a field which uses a *string list*, and the value is not on the appropriate list, the user can be warned.

Meta data: The *meta data* object is a collection of *meta records*, with each *meta record* a collection of *meta fields*. Descriptive information about every field of every EPICS record is stored within the *meta data* object. This information includes, for example, the data type of the field value and a prompt string when querying a user for a value for this field. Gathering all of the *meta data* here makes it possible to keep other database objects as small as possible. Every *field* in the *Epics DB* includes a pointer to its associated *meta field*. If meta information for a *field* is needed by a database tool, a pointer dereference provides access to it.

Defaults: The *defaults* object is a collection of *records*, with each *record* a collection of *fields*. Each *field* holds a pointer to its meta data description, and a field value. This value is the default value for the field. When a specific instance of a *field* does not specify a field value, this is the value that is used by EPICS.

Applications: The *applications* object is a collection of *generic application* objects. Each *generic application* is made up a a collection of *naming rules*, a collection of *hardware rules*, a collection of generic *records* and a collection of *specific applications*, which are instantiations of the *generic application*.

The *naming rules* are a series of strings that specify substitutions to be performed on each generic *record* and generic *field* value as they are instantiated into specific *records* and *fields*. The *hardware rules* are a collection of record name/hardware address pairs which are used to associate each instantiated *record* with a particular crate, slot and channel. *Hardware rules* are only needed for those records which perform hardware input or output. The *record* object associated with a *generic application* is a collection of the generic EPICS records that make up the control algorithm for that piece of hardware. Each *record* is a collection of those *fields* which have taken on a non-defaulted value.

Finally, the *specific applications* are each made up of a collection of *records*, one *record* for every *record* in the parent *generic application*. The names of each *record* in the *specific application* have been converted according to the *name rules* associated with the *generic application*. Each *record* is a (usually small) collection of *fields*. The *fields* in each *record* are those which have a value different than the default value, and also different than the value in the generic *record* from which it was instantiated. Some *field* values refer to other *records*, so those values are processed according to the *name rules* for the *generic application*.

Record catalog: The *record catalog* object is a collection of names of all *records* in the database, and pointers to the *records*. This provides a means for performing wild-card searches on all *records* in the *Epics DB* without having to navigate through each *generic application* and *specific application*.

IV. REFERENCES

[1] W. McDowell et. al. "Status and Design of the Advanced Photon Source Control System", *Proceedings of the 1993 Particle Accelerator Conference*

[2] S. Schaffner et. al. "Device Control at CEBAF", these proceedings

[3] W. Watson et. al, "The CEBAF Accelerator Control System: Migrating from a TACL to an EPICS Based System", these proceedings