

# DIAGNOSTICS AND AUTOMATION

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# OUTLINE

## DIAGNOSTICS AND AUTOMATION

### Introduction

## STATUS

### Automation in current DAQ systems

## RULE BASED SYSTEM

### Technologies

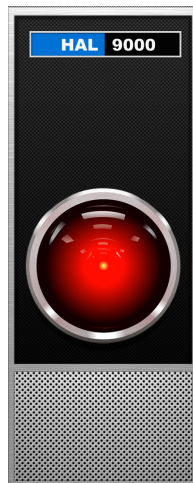
## EVENT PROCESSING

### Complex Event Processing

## CONCLUSION

# AUTOMATION TODAY

- ▶ Not here yet
- ▶ but...



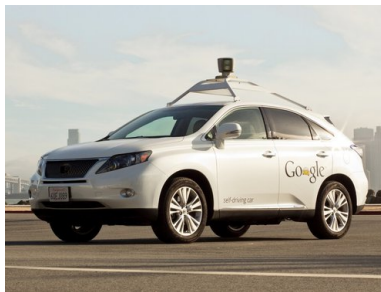
# APPLE SIRI

- ▶ Automated assistant to do things and to sort out problems
- ▶ It has a knowledge base of known situations
- ▶ Ask for user inputs to build a representation of the problem
  - ▶ *Siri, why my bluetooth headset is not working?*

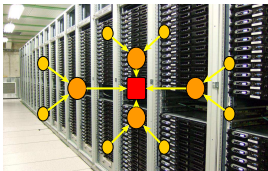


# GOOGLE SELF-DRIVING CAR: SO FAR 300.000 MILES WITHOUT ACCIDENT

- ▶ Multiple information streams at high rate
- ▶ Continuous processing and correlation of information
- ▶ React on system evolution over time
  - ▶ *wheel increase rpm - car sliding - act on brake*

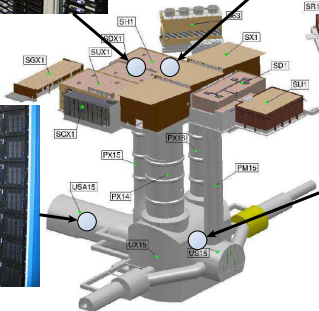


# DAQ SYSTEMS: COMPLEX, DATA-INTENSIVE, TIME-CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

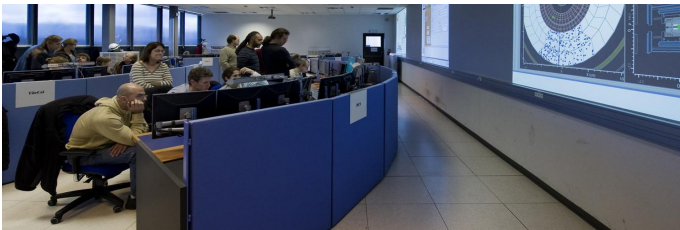


3 independent GbE networks  
 > 100.000 channels

> 12.000 cores  
 > 20.000 software applications  
 running on SLC Linux



# DAQ SYSTEMS: DRIVEN BY OPERATORS



- ▶ Non-expert shift crew, assisted by a set of experts providing knowledge for specific components
- ▶ About the **50% of the data taking inefficiency**([ATLAS 2011,p.41-45](#)) is due to **situations where human intervention is involved**
- ▶ Help operators with effective tools to understand and troubleshoot problems

# AUTOMATION FOR DAQ SYSTEMS?

- ▶ Sure, we have it already
- ▶ But we want more
- ▶ Different tools and approaches are possible
  - ▶ "It's time to have the robot doing the work for you..."  
*Roomba advertisement*

## 3 application domains

- ▶ **Automatize controls and procedures**
- ▶ **Error management and recovery**
- ▶ **Automated diagnosis, anomaly detection and prompt notification**



# AUTOMATION IN DAQ SYSTEMS

- ▶ Heterogeneous control systems
  - ▶ PVSS/SMI++, same basic infrastructure for detector control systems and DAQ controls (LHCb, Alice)
  - ▶ Custom software, WSDL/SOAP over HTTP (CMS)
  - ▶ Custom software + expert system/event processing frameworks (ATLAS)
- ▶ But not surprisingly, there are many similarities

# CONTROLLING THE SYSTEM

- ▶ **Finite State Machine (FSM) management**
  - ▶ control units automatically handle the status of controlled entities
- ▶ **LHC state handling**
  - ▶ High Voltages management, LHC clock handshaking
- ▶ **Autopilot capability (LHCb):** control unit autonomously bring the system to data taking status, in normal condition

# ERROR MANAGEMENT AND RECOVERY

- ▶ **Automated disabling/re-inclusion of faulty part of the system read-out** (Alice, ATLAS, CMS, LHCb)
  - ▶ recovery procedure allows for a reconfiguration of the detector's front-end electronics, by pausing the trigger, releasing the readout link, executing a set of predefined action, restarting the read-out link and the trigger
- ▶ **Automated detection of host failures**
  - ▶ disabling/enabling of computers (ATLAS, LHCb, Alice)
  - ▶ or generating new configuration (CMS)
- ▶ **Automated restart of failing applications** (ATLAS)

## LOGS, ERRORS AND ALARMS

- ▶ Alice **infoLogger**: log messages generated by the different subsystems (DAQ, HLT, TRG, detectors, etc) and handled by a common logging framework. The log messages viewer allows to filter by different criteria. Normally the shifter only looks at the higher level messages
- ▶ ATLAS: common logging/error framework, ability to subscribe/filter/visualize real time and historical messages. Alerts (*log on steroids*) generated by the Shifter Assistant
- ▶ CMS: a **complete log/error/alarms framework**, applications have the ability to report error, fire and retract alarms and operators to ack alarms handled
- ▶ LHCb **PVSS II alarming tools**, allowing equipment to generate alarms, archiving , filtering, summarizing and display allowing user to mask and acknowledge

# ADVANCED DIAGNOSTICS: INTELLIGENT CENTRAL TOOLS

- ▶ End Of Run cause estimation done by the Experiment Control System (Alice)
- ▶ **DAQ Doctor (CMS):**
  - ▶ Get data from monitoring framework
  - ▶ Give advice through custom output
  - ▶ **Dump monitoring information in case of problems**
  - ▶ **Generate new configuration**
- ▶ **Shifter Assistant (ATLAS):**
  - ▶ **Correlate error, operational data and farm metrics**
  - ▶ Produce alerts to operators
  - ▶ Based on **event processing** framework
- ▶ **Artificial intelligence in the service of system administrators (LHCb)**

# EVOLUTION

## More automation!

- ▶ *Alice: expert system to analyze log messages to identify/suggest corrective actions to be applied after End of Run*
- ▶ *CMS: more active DAQ Doctor actions, possibly evaluating expert systems framework*
- ▶ *ATLAS: evolve error management system to detect more complex situation , event processing*

# RULE BASED SYSTEMS

- ▶ Actions triggered in case of predefined conditions
- ▶ Non-procedural asynchronous execution
- ▶ Knowledge base of rules updated with new requirements and experience

## SMI++

The screenshot displays the Vision 1: fwDeviceEditorNavigator interface. The left pane, titled "Device Editor & Navigator", shows a hierarchical tree structure for a device named "dist\_40". The tree includes a "TOP" node, a "DCS" node, and three "SubDet" nodes: "SubDet1", "SubDet2", and "SubDet3\_HV". The "SubDet3\_HV" node is selected and highlighted in blue. Below the tree, the "Type: HVNode" is indicated, and there are buttons for "Create/Configure FSM Object Types", "Editor mode", "Go to Navigator", and "Close".

The right pane, titled "States and Actions", is for editing the "HVNode" object. It features a "Simple Config" button, a "Copy from Type:" dropdown, and an "Object Parameters" button. The "State List" contains: NOT\_READY, READY, OFF (selected), ERROR, and EMERGENCY\_OFF. The "Action List" contains: Switch\_ON, Do\_Emergency\_Off, and Reset. An "action\_edit" dialog box is open, showing the following code:

```
do APPLY_RECIPES $ALL$FwConfigurator
do Switch_ON(RUN_TYPE=RUN_TYPE) $ALL$FwCHILDREN
if ( $ANY$FwCHILDREN not_in_state READY ) then
  move_to NOT_READY
endif
move_to READY
```

The "When List" contains:

- when ( \$ANY\$FwCHILDREN in\_state (ERROR, EMERGENCY\_OFF) )
- when ( \$ALL\$FwCHILDREN in\_state READY ) move\_to READY
- when ( \$ANY\$FwCHILDREN not\_in\_state OFF ) move\_to NOT\_READY

Buttons for "Add", "Remove", "Apply", "OK", and "Cancel" are present. Two yellow callout boxes with arrows point to the "When List" and "Action List" sections:

- Asynchronous rules
- Parallelism, Synchronization

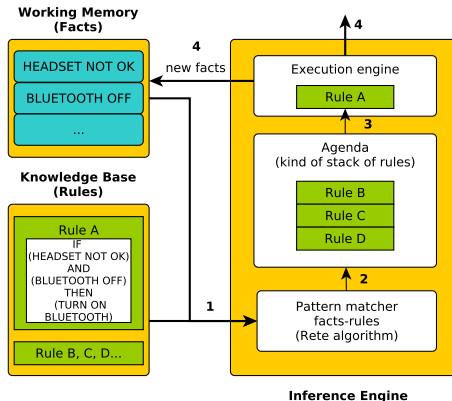


# RULE BASED EXPERT SYSTEM (ES)

- ▶ Originated from 70s/80s AI research
- ▶ Modular knowledge structured in **IF ... THEN... ELSE...** rules
- ▶ Data stored as **facts**
- ▶ Deductively (forward-chaining) or inductively (backward-chaining)
- ▶ ES frameworks
  - ▶ CLIPS/JESS Lisp-like syntax, using prefix notation and parentheses to delimit commands and constructs
  - ▶ Easy embeddable: C/C++ (CLIPS), Java (JESS, Drools)
  - ▶ CLIPS used by ATLAS for the error recovery and diagnostics systems

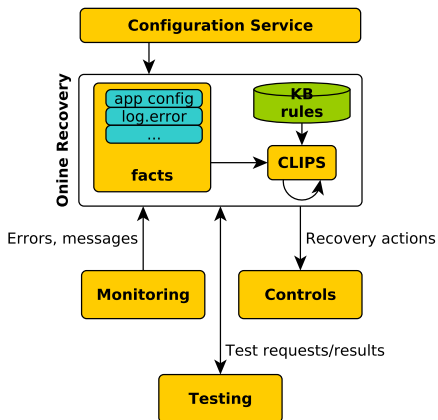
# ES ARCHITECTURE: INFERENCE CYCLE

1. Match facts with rules
2. Decide rules order and resolve conflict
3. Execute the top rule RHS, which can infer new fact



# ATLAS ONLINE RECOVERY AND DIAGNOSTICS

1. Embedded in local control unit + central instance
2. Represent system condition as facts
3. Interact with DAQ services to automated recovery actions



# RECOVERY EXAMPLE

```

;-----
; RULE auto-disable-application-died
; Antecedents: RC in RUNNING, application DIED unexpectedly,
; the application belongs to a class that can be autoDisabled
; Consequence: the application is disabled with RC and supervisors,
; the application is restarted and reinserted
;-----
(defrule auto-disable-application-died
  ?problem<- (object (is-a APPLICATION-PROBLEM) (TYPE APPLICATION_DIED_UNEXPECTEDLY)
              (OBJECT ?name) (HANDLED FALSE))
  ?app<- (object (is-a OR-APPLICATION) (UID ?name) (CID ?cid) (CLASS-NAME ?cname)
           (RUNS-ON ?host) (MEMBERSHIP IN))
  (object (is-a COMPUTER) (name ?host) (MEMBERSHIP IN) (TEST-STATUS PASSED))
  ?ctrl<- (object (is-a CONTROLLER) (STATE RUNNING) (TRANSITION NONE))
  =>
  (ers-log "[auto-disable-application-died] fired for" ?name)
  (if (send [recover-info] check-restart ?app)
      then
      (ers-debug 0 "[auto-disable-application-died] ' ' ?name ' ' on host ' ' ?host ' '
                  is dead. Recovery action is being taken")
      (recover-app ?app)
      (send ?problem put-HANDLED TRUE)
      (send ?problem put-DECISION DF-RECOVERY)
      else
      (disable-app ?cid)
      (send ?problem put-HANDLED TRUE)
      (send ?problem put-DECISION Ignore)
      )
  )
)

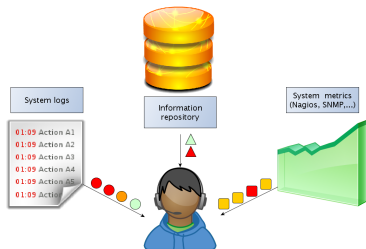
```

# WHEN TO USE EXPERT SYSTEM

- ▶ Narrow, well known domain
- ▶ Situation matches with fact representation
- ▶ No temporal correlation
- ▶ No learning ability
- ▶ Beware of the dog:
  - ▶ depending on the framework, rules may be difficult to test
  - ▶ maintenance complexity quickly grows with the number of rules

# LIMITATIONS OF THE CONTINUOUS MONITORING

- ▶ The meaningful information is not in the single event, but in the overall system behaviour over time
- ▶ Operators have to manually correlates and aggregates monitoring data
- ▶ Advanced automated tools should be able to replicate this correlation and aggregation



# DIAGNOSTICS VIA STREAM PROCESSING

- ▶ Many information sources (log streams, information system, farm metrics, ...)
- ▶ Several technologies to gather data (DB, API library, ...)
- ▶ Heterogeneous data (format, publication mechanism)
- ▶ Dynamic system conditions (calibration, physics, ...)

## Main challenges

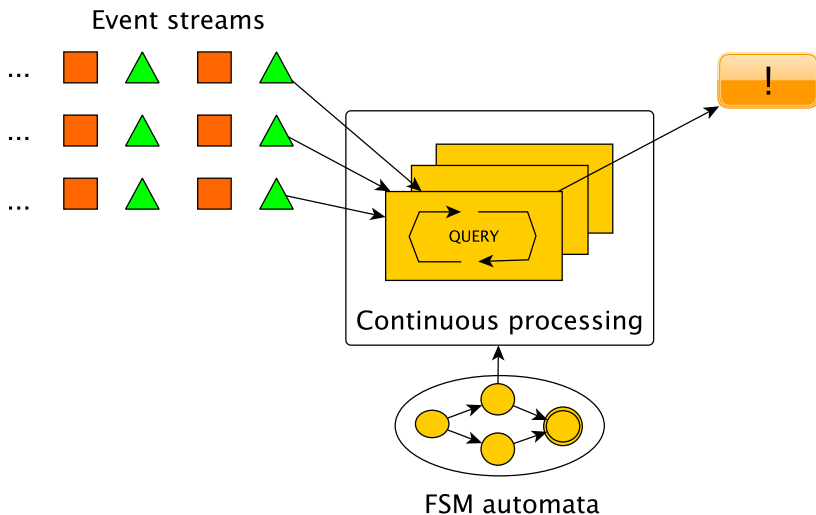
1. **Information gathering** (different streams with thousands of information update per second)
2. **Information processing** (building Knowledge Base, process data streams and discover complex patterns)
3. **Present results** in several way

# COMPLEX EVENT PROCESSING (CEP)

- ▶ A set of technologies to **process events and discover complex patterns among streams of events**
- ▶ A cross between Data Base Management Systems and Rule Engines
- ▶ The distinguishing characteristics are:
  - ▶ support for time based boundaries, fixed size moving windows, aggregation and partitioning/grouping events on a streams of event
  - ▶ expressed via **pattern languages derived from the SQL**
  - ▶ augmented **with constructs to express event relationships:** time, cause and aggregation
  - ▶ with **streams replacing tables** in a continuous evaluation model



# CEP PROCESSING MODEL

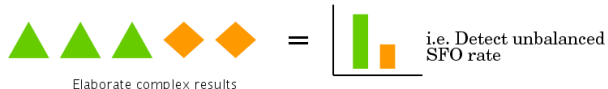
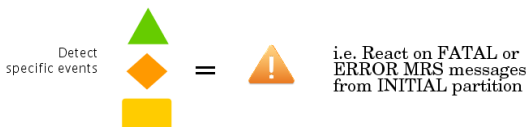


# CEP FRAMEWORKS

- ▶ **Esper**: most widely adopted open-source CEP solution
  - ▶ used in ATLAS for the *Shifter Assistant project*
  - ▶ and in CMS for the *CSC expert system* prototype
- ▶ Oracle offers its own product: Oracle CEP
- ▶ Many other non open-source frameworks (i.e. StreamBase, SoftwareAG)

Growing interest by different CERN communities: *Data Analytics workshop, New data management seminar*

# PATTERNS



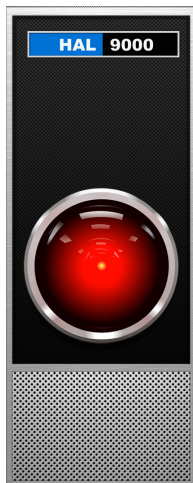
# EPL PATTERNS

- ▶ Single event
  - ▶ every **Message** (messageID=xyz)
- ▶ Data window and filtering
  - ▶ select \* from  
**Message (severity='Error') .win:time\_batch (30 sec)**
- ▶ Aggregation
  - ▶ select messageID, messageTxt,  
**sum**(numberOfMessages) from  
Message.win:time\_batch (30 sec) **group by**  
messageID, messageTxt
- ▶ Database integration, message queuing systems, custom software extensions

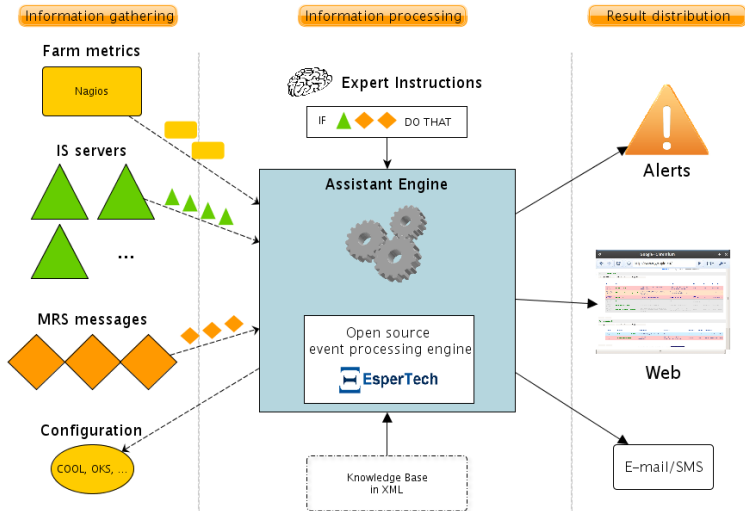
# CEP APPLICATION: ATLAS SHIFTER ASSISTANT

## The Assistant

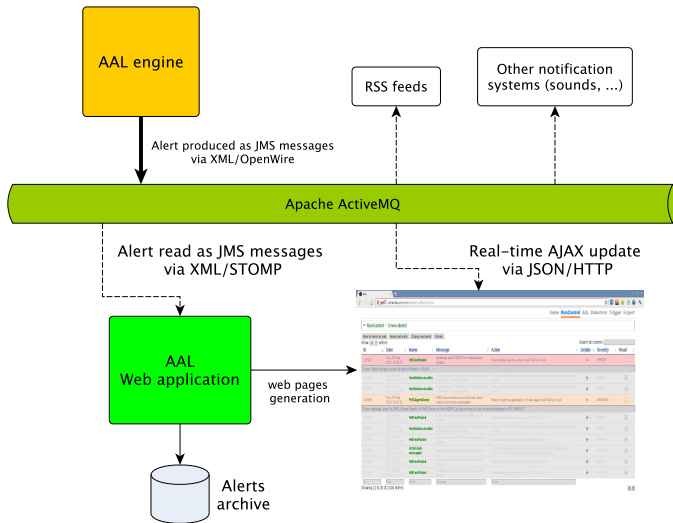
- ▶ A tool meant at guiding the operator in his daily work. It can both help diagnosing problematic situations and suggesting actions to take, as well as remind the operator that he should (not) do something.
- ▶ DAQ systems already provide all the information, it is a matter of using it effectively.



# SHIFTER ASSISTANT ARCHITECTURE



## SHIFTER ASSISTANT ARCHITECTURE CONTD.



## CONCLUSION AND LESSON LEARNED

- ▶ We like automation and we want more
  - ▶ but it means more than automatic reactions
  - ▶ the ability to detect **complex data patterns over time** allows for a **new generation of automated tools**
- ▶ Expert-system solutions appropriate for narrow domain and well-known conditions
- ▶ Event-processing more suited for continuous data processing and complex pattern detection
  - ▶ with **many potential applications** in complex distributed systems such as DAQs
- ▶ Do not reinvent the wheel. Time spent studying new technologies pays back
  - ▶ more will come, with the focus on distributed systems and big data as today (real-time Hadoop?)



## CONCLUSION AND LESSON LEARNED

- ▶ When developing an automated system targeting human operators is fundamental to have its functionalities accepted and understood from the early phase
  - ▶ **for operators to trust it**
  - ▶ **for experts to be aware of the new capabilities**
- ▶ Keep operators and experts in the development loop
- ▶ Revise requirements often
  - ▶ waterfall approach is simply not the best for this sort of new unknown tools
- ▶ One direction for the future:
  - ▶ **from automated to intelligent:** make the system learn

THANK YOU! ANY QUESTION?