

A modular approach to software in ATLAS: Microservices framework and configuration database for ATLAS ITk

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Introduction

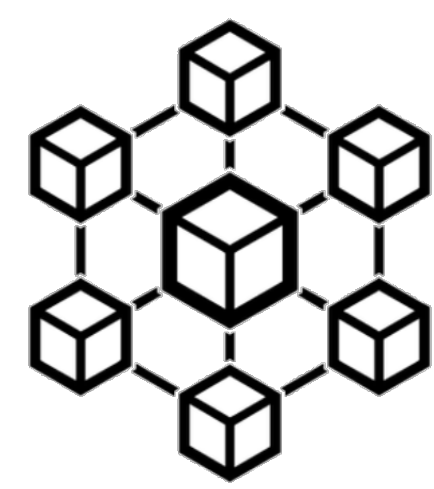
During the Long Shutdown 3 (2026-2028) the ATLAS detector will be upgraded for the HL-LHC. Its Inner Detector will be replaced with the Inner Tracker (ITk^a). To operate the ITk system tests and later the final detector, a graphical operation and configuration system is needed. For this a flexible and scalable framework based on distributed microservices (MS) has been introduced. Different MS are responsible for configuration or operation of all parts of the readout chain. The configuration database microservice provides the configuration files needed to configure the hardware components of the readout chain. Scans can be performed using the DAQ software standalone or in a ATLAS Trigger and Data Acquisition (TDAQ^b) partition.

^aNucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., A 1045 (2023) 167597

^bCERN-LHCC-2017-020; ATLAS-TDR-029

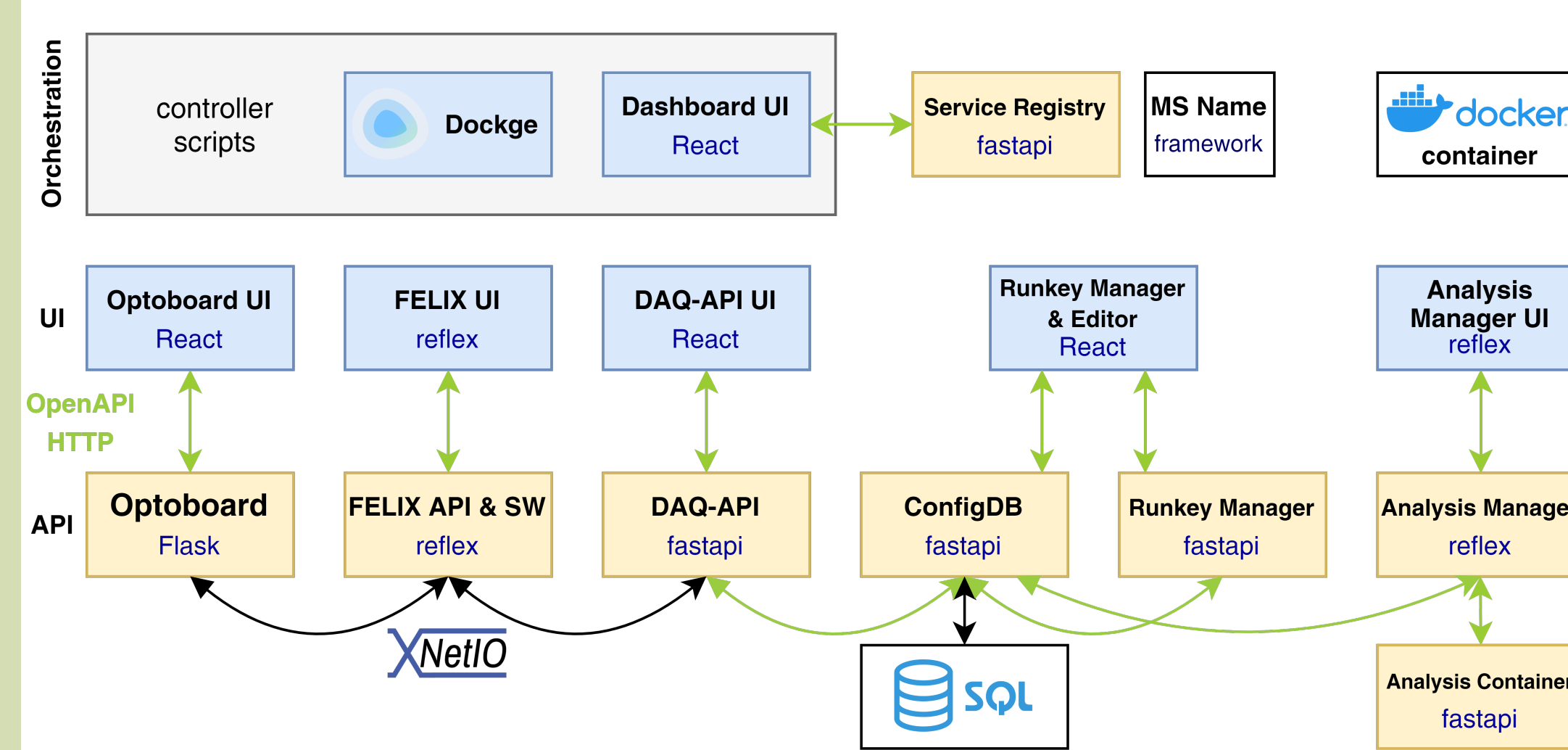
What are Microservices?

Architectural style that structures a system as a collection of microservices:

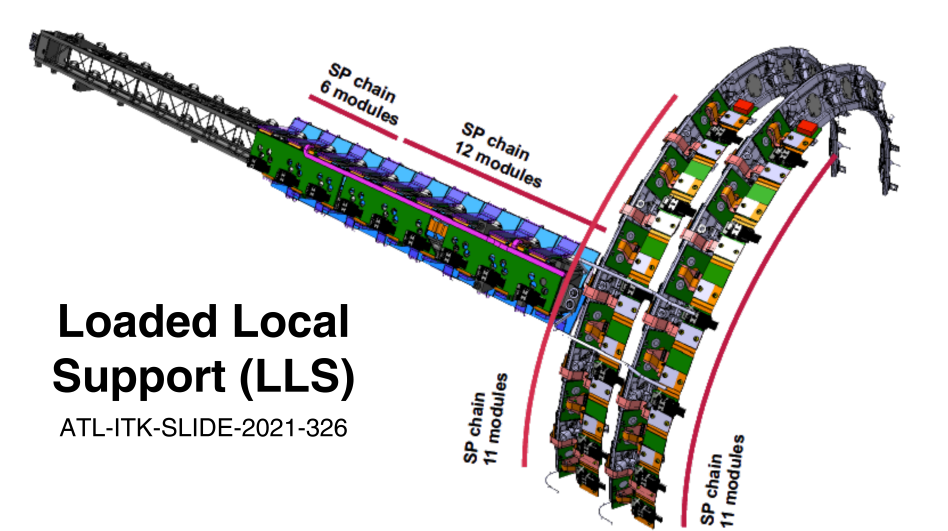


- Focus on one specific function (single-responsibility principle)
- Independently deployable and scalable
- Loosely coupled, strongly cohesive
- Communicate via HTTP in the frontend, utilize message queuing (via AMQP)
- Developed by a small team, facilitating contributions from multiple groups in the collaboration

SR1 LLS Microservice Deployment



Overview of microservice deployment for qualification tests of detector elements at CERN. Microservices and additional tools are deployed using docker containers, which are orchestrated using compose files and easily managed via third-party and custom dashboard UIs. The ConfigDB is a central part of the system, storing connectivity, hardware configuration and more.



List of Microservices

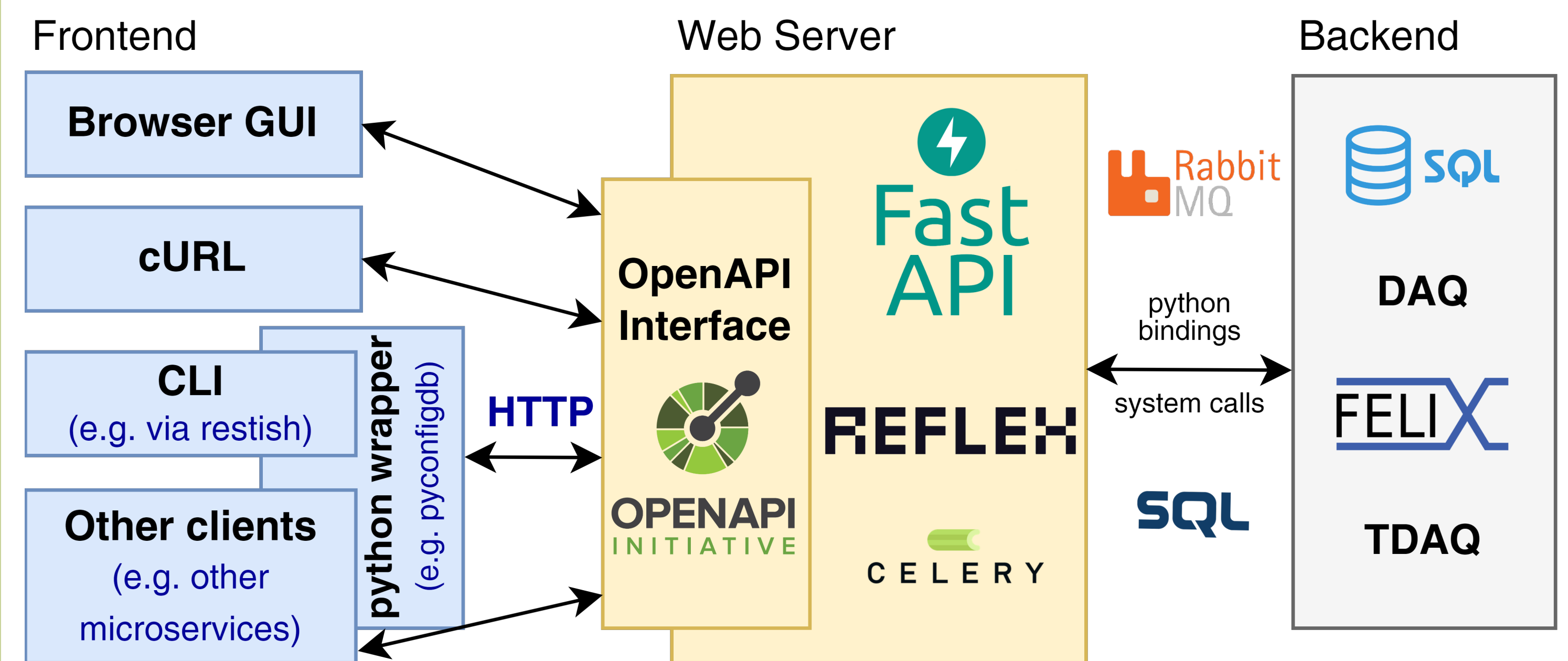
Dashboard	Overview and top-level control of system
Runkey-Manager	Creation and deployment of runkeys
Felix	Operation of FELIX (Front-End Link eXchange) ^a
Optoboard	Operation of the optical readout components ^b
DAQ-API	Interface to DAQ to run scans
Analysis-Manager	Run analyses on scan results
ConfigDB	Interface to local db storing runkeys and other data
Service-Registry	Stores information on all running microservices
PDB-API	Interface to global ATLAS production database ^c
SSO-API	Access management and logging

^aEPJ Web Conf. 251 (2021) 04006

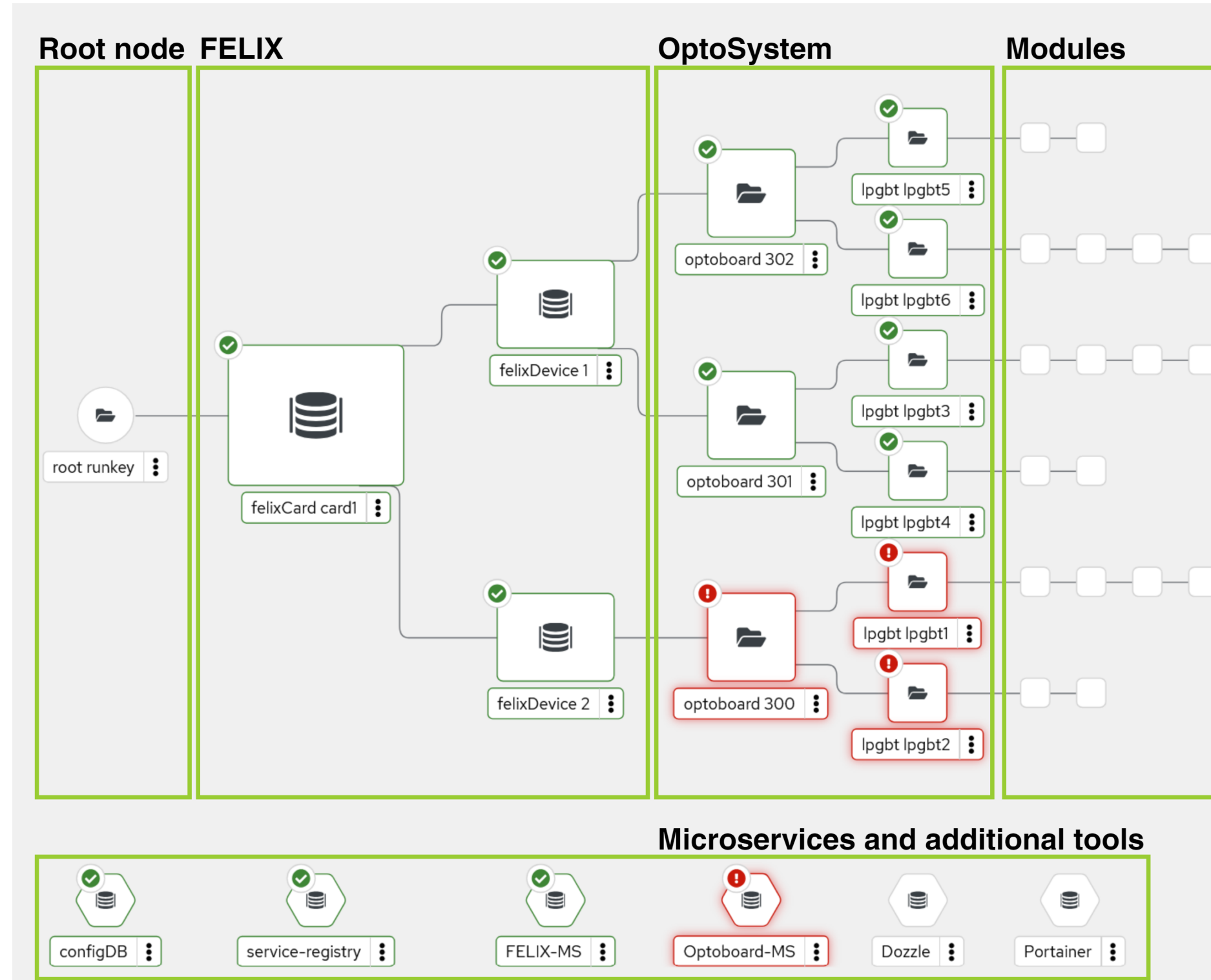
^bJ. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 2374 (2022) 012105

^cICHEP 42 (2024) 47

Microservice Architectural Overview



Dashboard UI - Runkey Topology



The dashboard UI shows a graphical representation of a runkey read from the ConfigDB. A runkey consists of two parts:

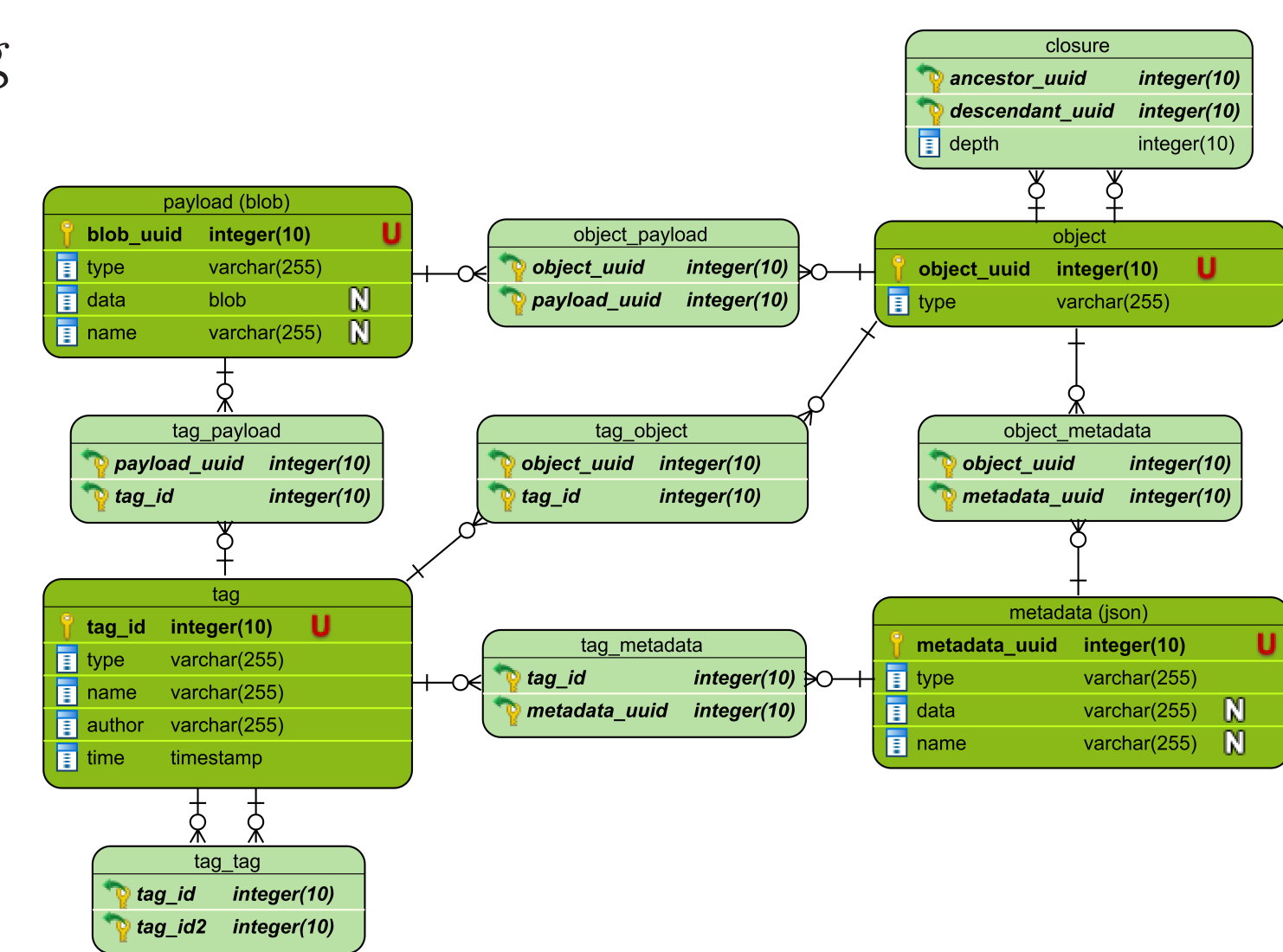
- Connectivity: Connected objects spanning a tree
- Configuration: Payload datasets of the objects

The status of runkey-nodes and the info on running MS are polled from the service-registry.

ConfigDB Database Model

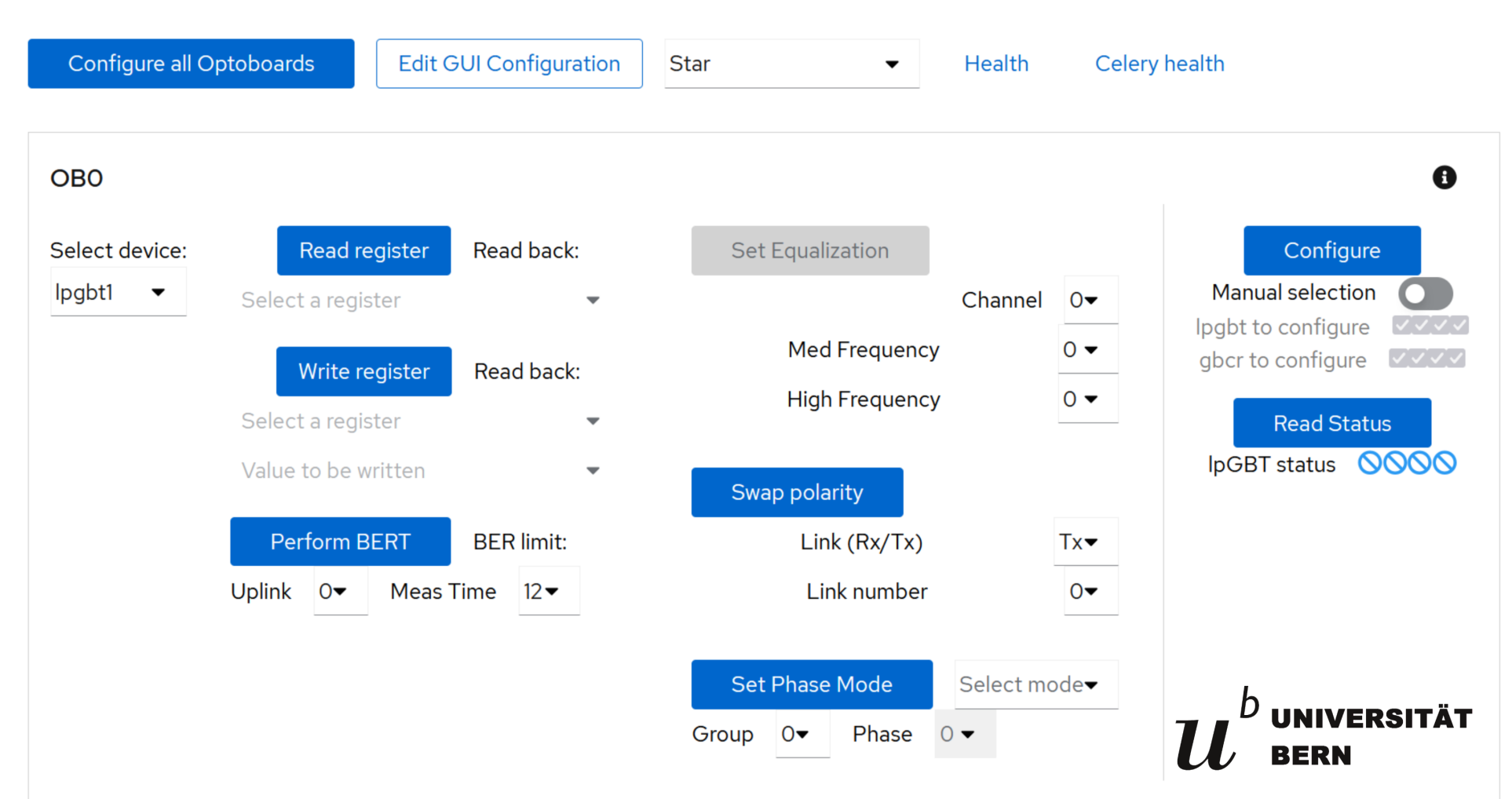
The ConfigDB database model consists of four main tables that allow saving tree-like data structures:

- Object: Hardware (e.g. felix) and more (like scans/analysis)
- Payload: Config data for objects (compressed blob)
- Metadata: metadata for objects (queryable json)
- Tag: Groups trees, payloads and/or tags to make them easily accessible
- Associative tables for many-to-many relations

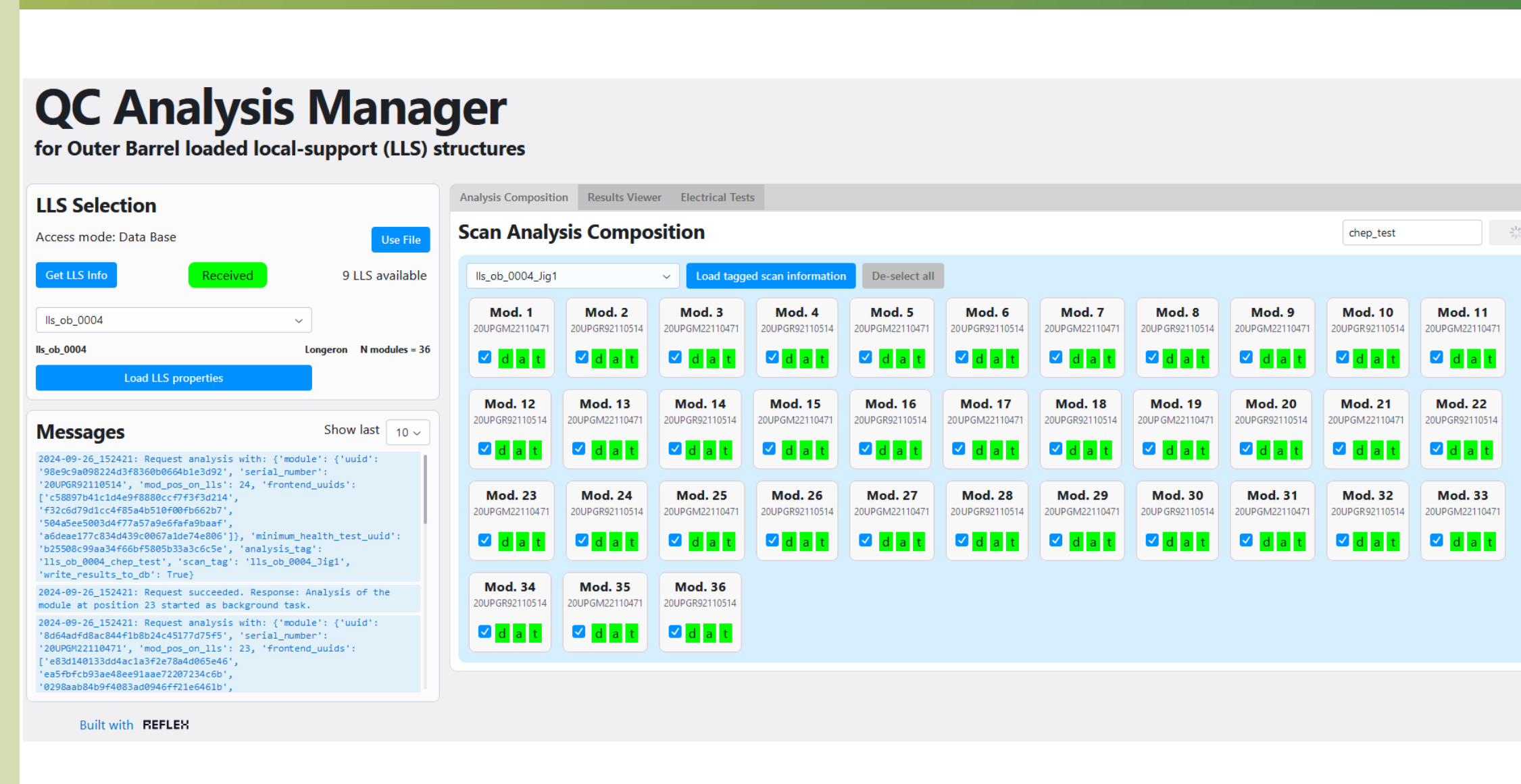


Optoboard UI

GUI for operation of optical readout components



Analysis Manager



GUI to analyse scan results in LLS QC:

- Reads LLS structure from production DB
- Loads selected LLS from configDB
- Shows available scans per module
- Sends selected modules to analysis container
- Container reads scan results from configDB
- Writes analysis results to DB
- Analysis results can be viewed in Result Panel
- Chosen results are saved in production DB

