

Experience in CMS with Analytic Tools for Data Flow and HLT Monitoring

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Introduction

Data Flow and HLT Monitoring



- Monitoring characteristics
 - DAQ and HLT are independent from monitoring
 - Monitoring runs in parallel with the DAQ and HLT processes
 - Shares resources with DAQ and HTL processes
- Monitoring functions
 - Collection of data from multiple sources
 - Transformation/Reduction (e.g., sum, average)
 - Presentation (e.g., raw data, HTML or JSON formatted data)
 - Storage

Users

- Shifters
- DAQ on-call experts
- Control System (e.g., perform automatic actions)
- Diagnostic System (e.g., expert systems)

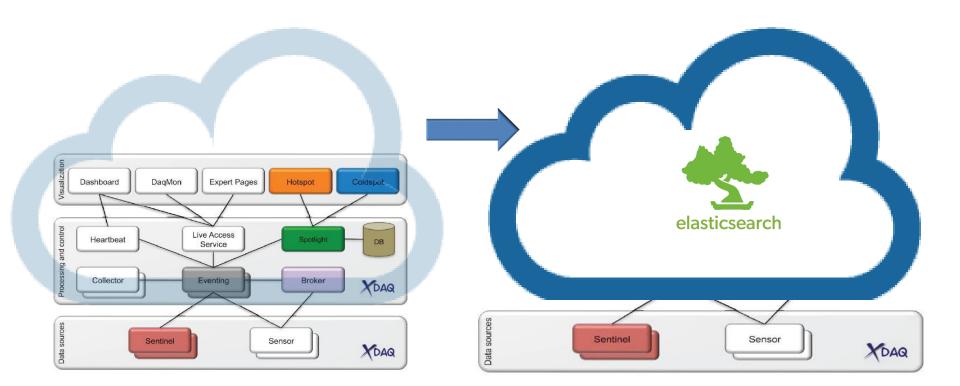
The Concept



- This is a follow-up work based on the presentation made in DAQ@LHC 2013 by Luciano Orsini "Dataflow Monitoring: Future Perspectives"
 - <u>http://indico.cern.ch/event/217480/session/1/contribution/35/material/s</u> <u>lides/0.pdf</u>
 - The presentation highlighted the approach chosen to support CMS DAQ monitoring based on SaaS (Software as a Service)
 - Current architecture is service oriented (XaaS)
 - Indicated the cloud architecture well-suited for running the monitoring services
- Subsequent natural step would be to use off the shelf software as opposed to custom development
 - Reducing maintenance and support effort

Where We're Going





- Custom components
- Custom protocols

- Off The Shelf component
- Standard protocols

Proposed Approach



- Monitoring as an IT service
 - Cloud Administrator (sysadmin) manage resources, provide the cloud
 - Cloud Facilitator (monitoring expert) developers, sysadmins
 - Requires certain expertise
 - Consumers/Users (sub-detectors and/or central DAQ) using the services in the cloud
- Cloud service could be private, IT or commercial
 - Currently P5 resources
 - Tested Openstack in IT
- Fully decoupled cloud services and DAQ resources
- No plugins or specialized programming but configuration only

Elasticsearch

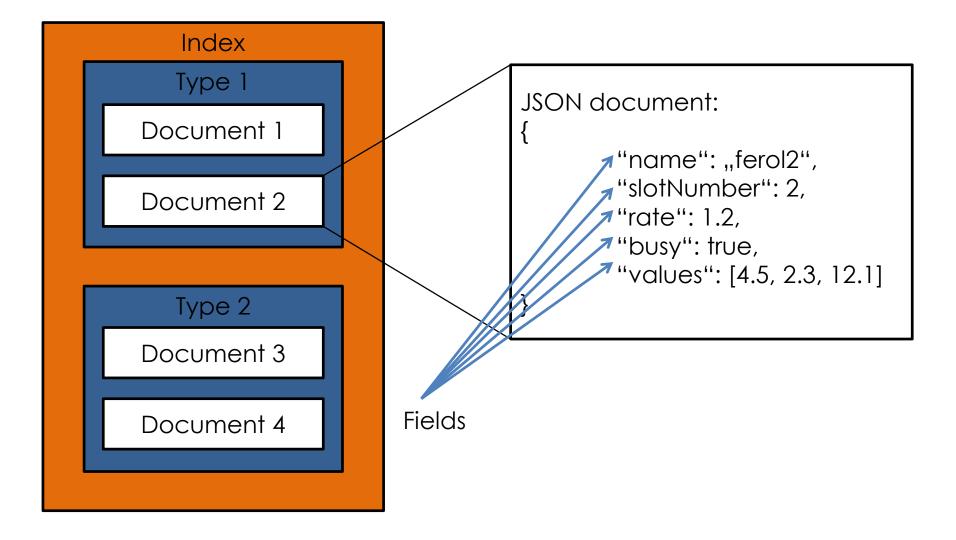


- Elasticsearch chosen as a good candidate
 - Rank 11 in <u>http://db-engines.com/en/ranking</u>
- NoSQL database
- Search server based on Apache Lucene
- RESTful API with JSON over HTTP
- Scalable architecture
- Document search throughout the cluster with a single query

Elasticsearch

Elasticsearch Terminology





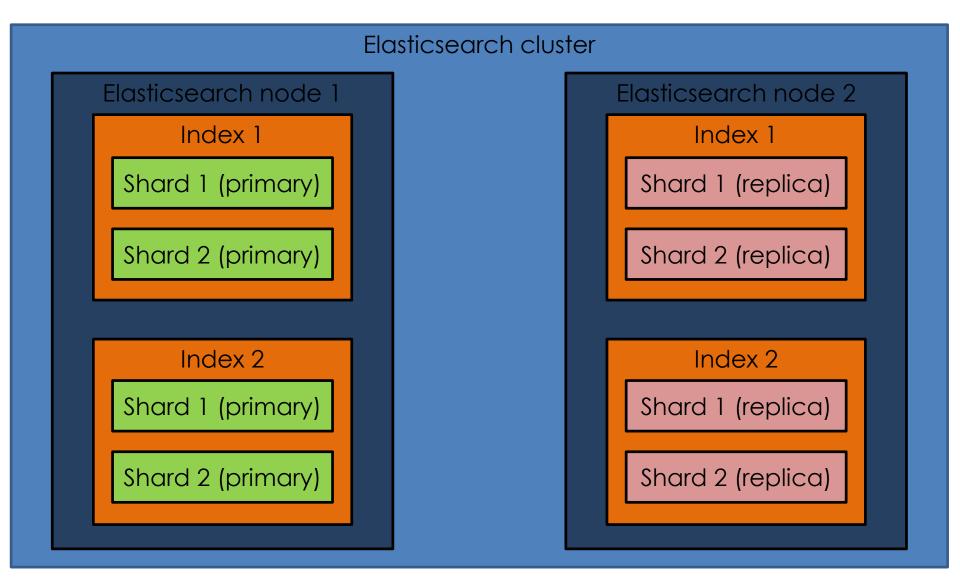
RESTful API with JSON over HTTP



- CRUD (create-retrieve-update-delete) part of API allows using Elasticsearch as a NoSQL database
 - curl -XPUT 'http://[hostname]:9200/flashlists/hostInfo/1'
 - -d '{"context": "http://bu-c2f16-23-01.cms:9999", "cpuUsage": 9.68}'
 - curl -XGET 'http://[hostname]:9200/flashlists/hostInfo/1'
 - curl -XPOST 'http://[hostname]:9200/flashlists/hostInfo/1/_update'
 -d '{"doc": {" cpuUsage": 13.73}}'
 - curl -XDELETE 'http://[hostname]:9200/flashlists/hostInfo/1'
- Management of indices
 - curl -XPUT 'http://[hostname]:9200/shelflist'
- Data searching
 - curl -XGET 'http://[hostname]:9200/flashlists/hostInfo/_search'
 -d '{"query": {"range": {"cpuUsage": {"gt": 10}}}'

Elasticsearch Scalability





Limitations



- Does not allow fields of different types for the same name within the same index
- Elasticsearch only provides a limited number of data types
- Most integer type map to a single type rather than specialized



Supported	XData	Elasticsearch	Flashlist
*	Boolean	boolean	bool
•	Integer	integer ¹	int
	Integer32	integer	
	Integer64	long	
	Unsigned Integer	long	
•	Unsigned Integer32	long	unsigned int 32
•	Unsigned Integer64	long	unsigned int 64
•	Unsigned long	long ¹	unsigned long
*	Unsigned short	integer	unsigned short
•	String	string	string
	1	1	1

Elasticsearch for DAQ and HLT Monitoring

Scenario for DAQ and HLT Monitoring



- Index creation
- Map creation
- Document creation
- Search for the document which was created last
- Documents are removed automatically by Elasticsearch according to TTL (Time To Live) values preset for the document types

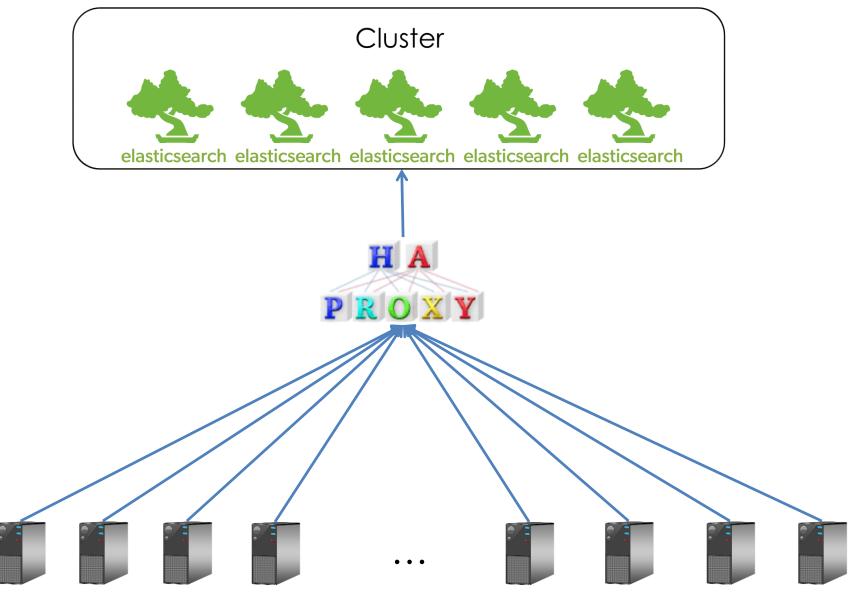
Elasticsearch Usage Patterns



	DAQ monitoring	HLT monitoring	
Data location	In memory	On disk	
Data injector	C++ program	Python script	
Source nodes	~200	~1000	
Index operation rate	~3.4kHz	~5kHz	
Data persistency	4 seconds to 2 minutes; some data stored permanently	Data stored permanently	
Indices	2	One index per run + 3	
Types	24	8 + 15	
Fields	678 (16000 including sub- detectors)	87 + 180	

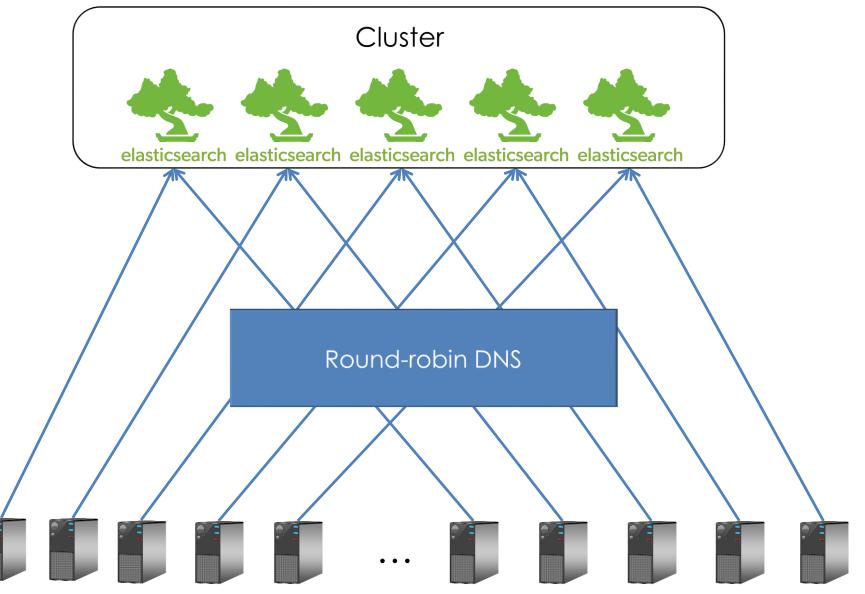
DAQ Monitoring Option 1





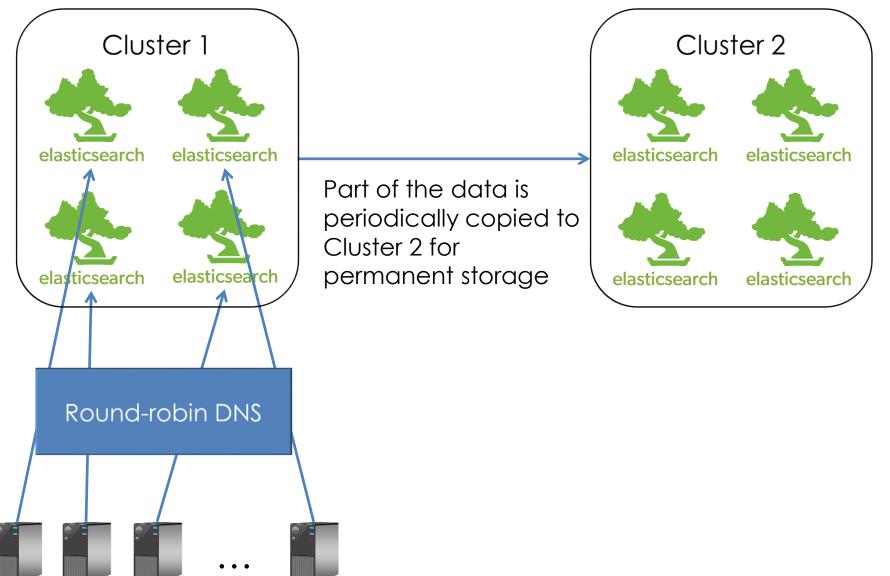
DAQ Monitoring Option 2





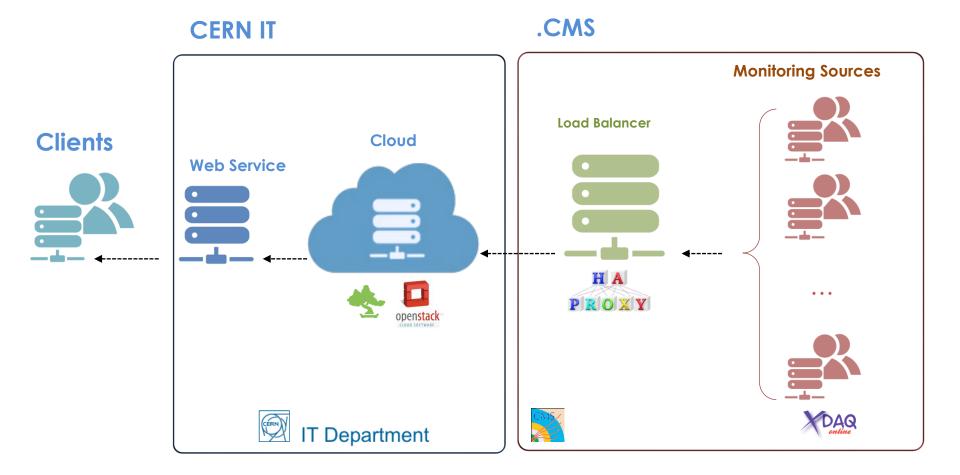
HLT monitoring





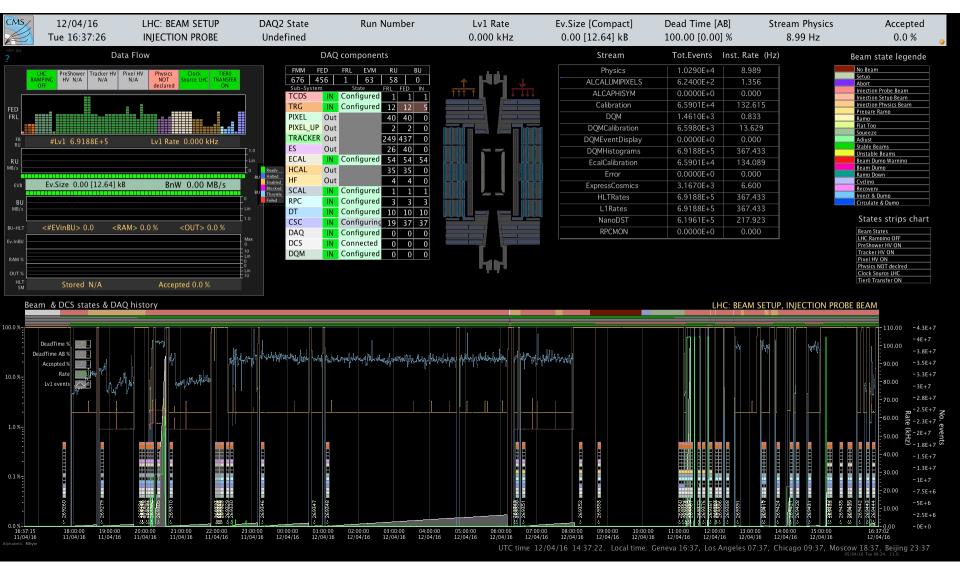
Using IT with Openstack





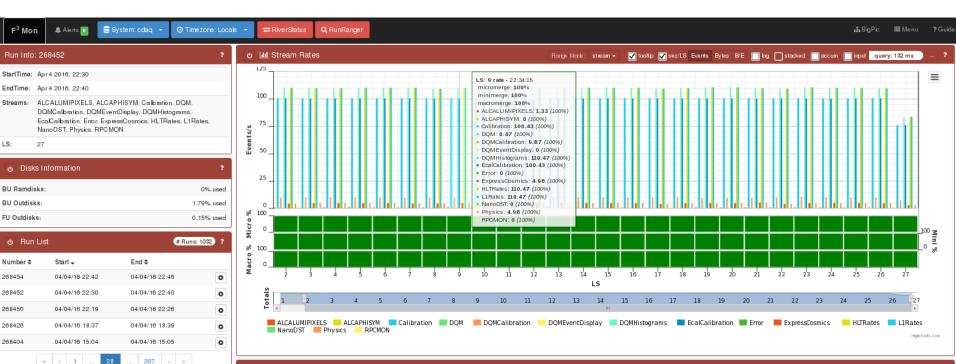
DAQMon





F³Mon GUI





search.

LS:

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Name	Host	System	Status	
1000019866	ncsrv-c2e42-13-02	dv	running	¢
main	ncsrv-c2e42-11-02	cdaq	running	
main	ncsrv-c2e42-19-02	minidaq	running	
main	ncsrv-c2e42-19-02	dv	running	
268880	ncsrv-c2e42-19-02	cdaq	running	¢

ക Microstates Time chart

🖌 legend Chart Library: HighCharts NVD3 Disabled



Summary



- Elasticsearch is highly scalable and robust system
- Elasticsearch nicely fits requirements of DAQ and HLT monitoring
- Working to bring Elasticsearch based DAQ monitoring to production
- Future perspective is to use Elasticsearch for other purposes besides monitoring: exception storing, log storing, etc.
- Include all sub-detector monitoring
- Persistency of all data (e.g. 24h, 48h, 1 week) for play-back

Thank you for your attention