The DAQling open source data acquisition framework

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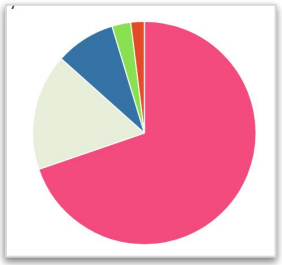
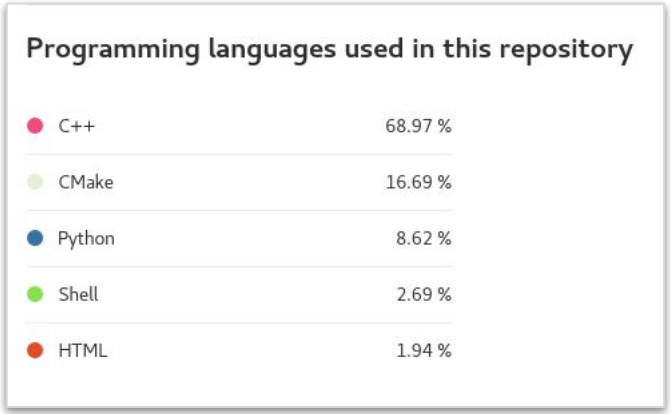
CERN
EP-DT
Detector Technologies

“DAQling”

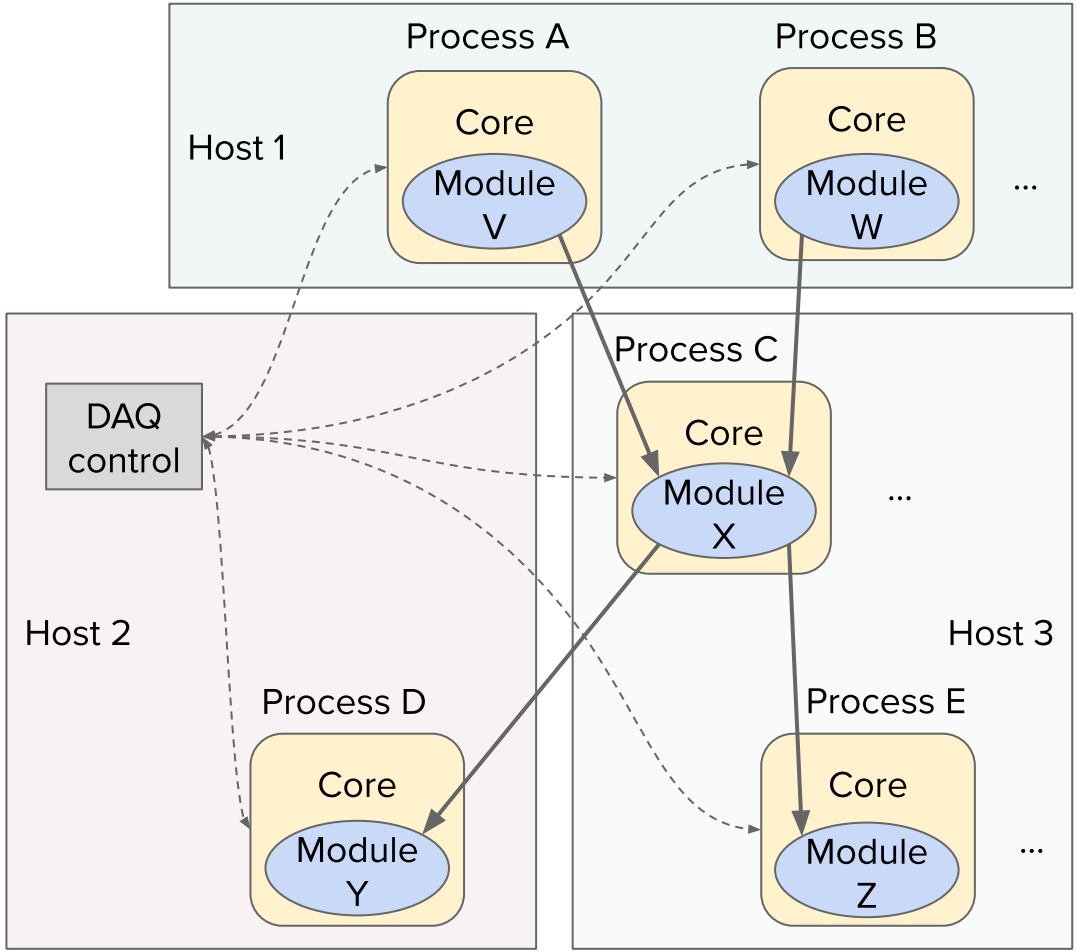
- Software framework providing a generic data acquisition ecosystem
- Key features:
  - Lightweight dependencies ⇒ header-only where possible
  - Processing and data movement performance ⇒ C++17 and ZeroMQ
  - Extensible control and monitoring ⇒ Python
  - Human-readable and structured configuration ⇒ JSON
  - Easy deployment and build ⇒ Ansible automation
- Designed to scale to distributed systems
- Open-source at gitlab.cern.ch/ep-dt-di/daq/daqling
- Project started in 2019, but leveraging on third-party tools and libraries allowed for fast development time





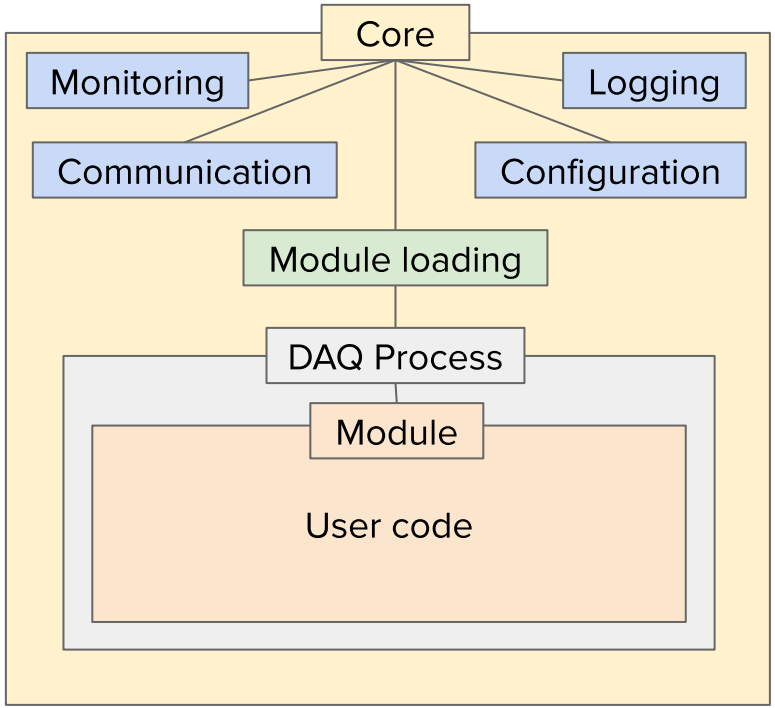
Overview

- **“Core”** (C++17):
  - Backbone of the DAQling processes
- **“Modules”** (C/C++):
  - Wrapping user code
  - Loaded as shared libraries
- **DAQ control** (Python):
  - Launches the processes
  - Distributes commands and configurations
  - Polls the health/status of processes



Core

- The Core enforces the use of base features provided by the framework:
  - Module loading, Communication, Configuration, Logging, Monitoring, etc.
  - User Modules inherit functionalities and standard methods from the “DAQ Process” base class
- Module loading:
  - Module libraries are dynamically loaded into the barebone Core application



JSON

```
"type": "ReadoutInterface"
```

C++

```
load("libDaqlingModule"+type+".so")
```

Modules

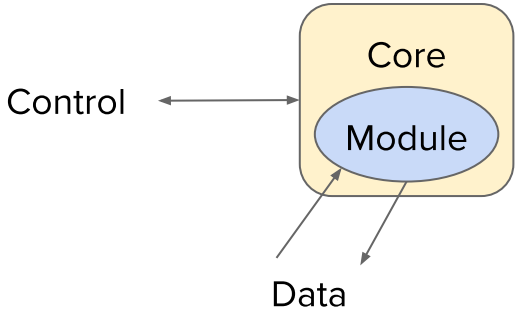
- Module developer implements standard commands provided by DAQ Process:
  - `configure()` ⇒ initialization of module
  - `start()`/`stop()` and `runner()` ⇒ control data flow and runner thread
  - Custom commands can be registered (e.g. `pause()`/`resume()`)

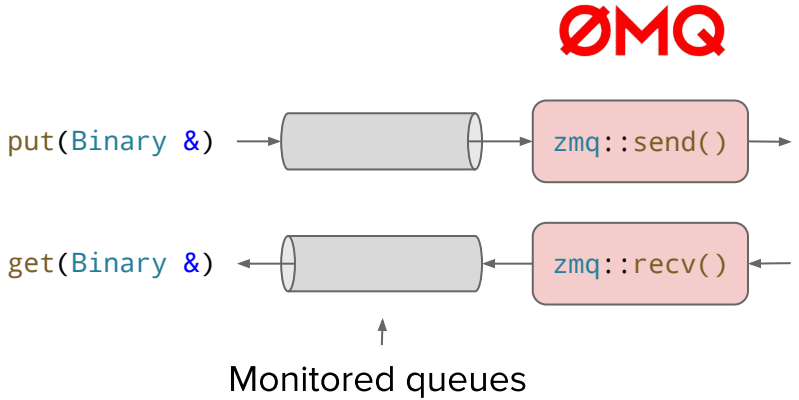
```
registerCommand("pause", "paused", &ReadoutInterfaceModule::pause);
registerCommand("resume", "running", &ReadoutInterfaceModule::resume);
```

- Implementation of specific roles depends on the project; in general a data acquisition system needs (Readout Interfaces, Event Builders, File Writers, and Online Monitoring)
- Freedom on internal structure and flow
- Example modules for basics data acquisition chain are provided

Core in detail: Communication

- Configurable connections for control and data
- ZeroMQ TCP/IP and IPC transport, with Pair and Publish/Subscribe patterns support
- Messages are raw binary structures (Module developer responsible for data interpretation)
- zeromq/libzmq.git, zeromq/cppzmq.git
- Data channels implemented as queue system
- Folly SPSC queue facebook/folly (header only)





Core in detail: Configuration

- Based on nlohmann/json (header only)
- The utility parses the configuration string into a JSON structure, easily accessible in Core and Modules

JSON

```
"settings": {
  "payload": {"min": 200, "max": 1500},
  ...
}
```

C++

```
m_min_payload = m_config.getSettings()["payload"]["min"];
m_max_payload = m_config.getSettings()["payload"]["max"];
```

Core in detail: Logging

- Based on gabime/spdlog (header only)
- Log messages are formatted and sent to one or multiple sinks:
  - stdout sink available ⇒ log file
  - ZMQ publisher sink coming soon ⇒ log collector

JSON

```
"loglevel": {"core": "INFO", "module": "DEBUG"}
```

C++

```
INFO("run started");
ERROR("component X crashed: " << msg);

WARNING("queue filling up!");
```

Log sink

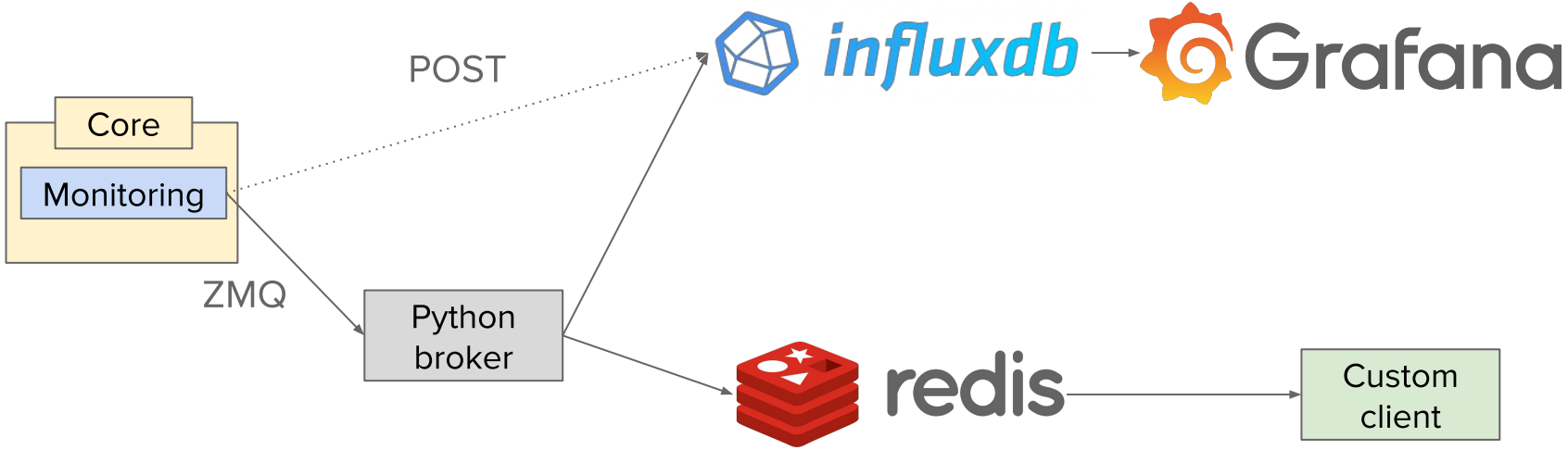
```
[16:20] [core] [info] [Core::start()] run started
[16:20] [core] [error] [Core::bla()] component , X crashed: msg
[16:20] [module] [warning] [SomeModule::run()]  queue filling up!
```

Core in detail: Operational Monitoring

- (optional) configurable POST (HTTP) or ZMQ publishing
- cURL wrapper whoshuu/cpr.git

Also available:
`ACCUMULATE`, `AVERAGE`, `RATE`

```
registerMetric<std::atomic<size_t>>(&m_eventmap_size, "EventMap-Size", LAST_VALUE);
```

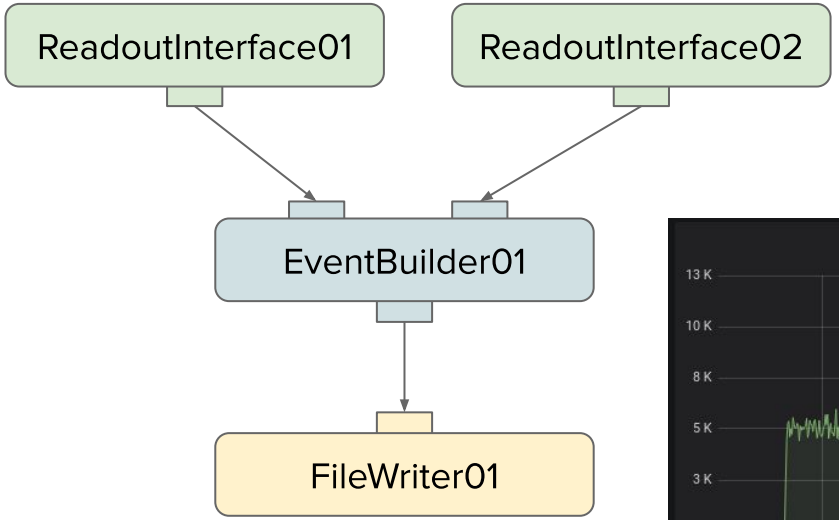


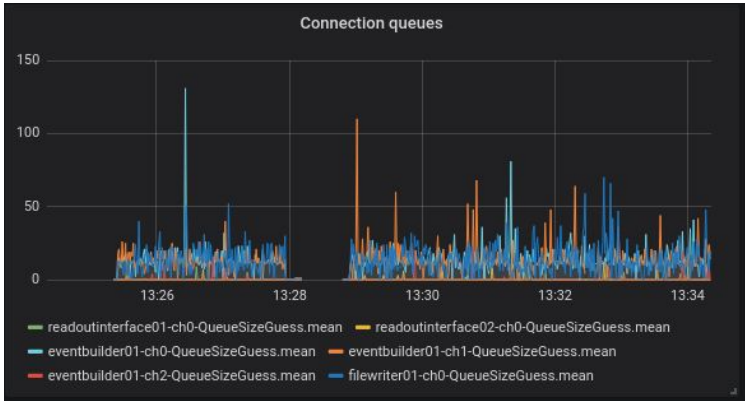
Control library

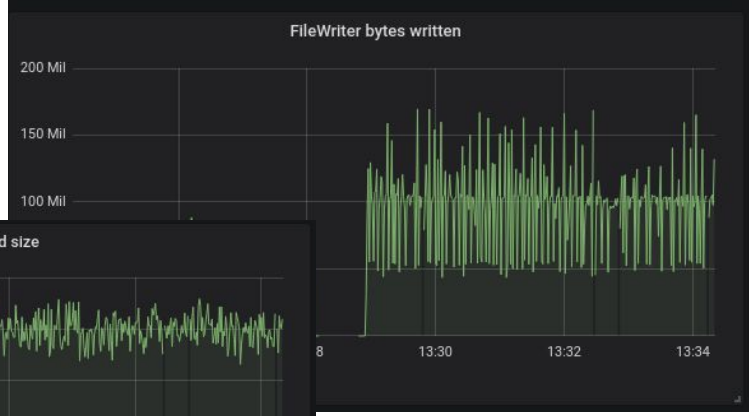
- Written in Python
- Process management based on “Supervisor” supervisord.org
  - Multi-host process supervision (spawning, status checking, automatic restart, etc.)
- Control channel implemented with ZMQ:
  - Commands, configuration and processes’ status polling
- Configuration based on JSON:
  - Enforced structure ⇒ JSON schema(s) + parser
  - Topology of data acquisition system (name, host, port, communication channels, etc.)
  - Module specific settings
- The Control library can be used:
  - in a command-line python script (“daqpy”)
  - in a Web GUI (developed by FASER)
  - in support tools (e.g. error recovery manager)

Demonstrator

- DAQling is shipped with an example application showcasing the its main features







Deployment and build system

- DAQling is supported on CentOS 7
- Few Ansible playbooks for host set-up (tools and build environment)
  - Optional playbooks allow to add more tools/libraries
  - Debian playbook coming soon…
- The build system is based on CMake
  - Incremental build
  - Configurable options
- Docker images coming soon…
- New projects can fork from the daqling repo or from the daqling_top top-level repository
- Documentation available in repos

gitlab.cern.ch/ep-dt-di/daq/daqling_top

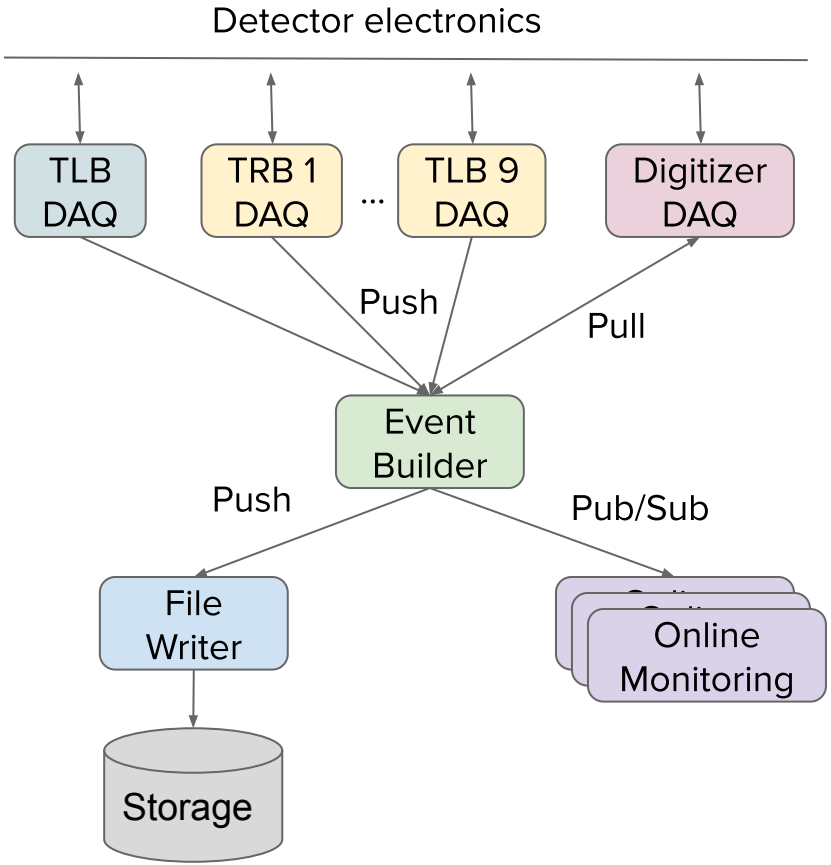
gitlab.cern.ch/ep-dt-di/daq/daqling

Projects

- FASER at CERN:
  - Main user at the moment. More details in next slide…
  - First application ⇒ useful suggestions, requests, and feedback
  - FASER will acquire its first data in 2021, after the LHC LS2.
- RD51 collaboration:
  - Laboratory setup for SRS readout + VMM3 ASIC
  - Raw UDP dump to file + decoder for monitoring/file writing
  - Possibility to scale up to test beam
- NA61/SHINE at CERN:
  - Use of significant part of DAQling for its DAQ upgrade

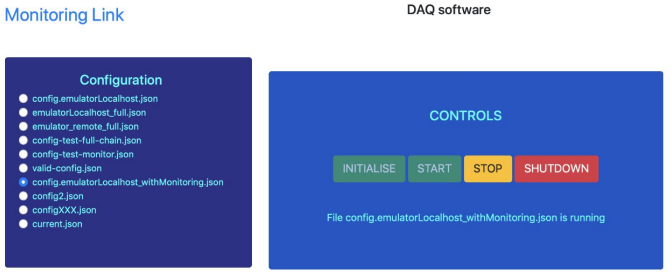
FASER

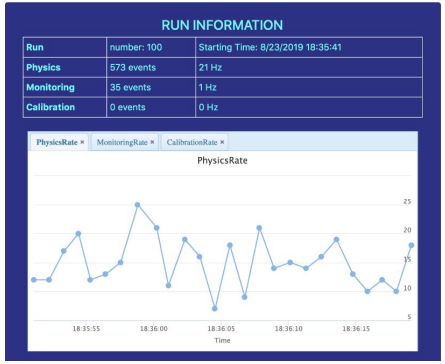
- Overview:
  - 1x Trigger Logic Board (~ 25 B fragments)
  - 9x Tracker readouts (>~ 250 B fragments)
  - 1x Digitizer (~ 15 kB fragments)
  - Trigger rate ~ 500 (peak 2k) Hz
  - Expected data on disk ~ 9 (peak 70) MB/s
- Successfully tested emulated full data flow on 2 servers
- Integration of detector readouts ongoing
- Automatic recovery manager and alerting under development
  - exploiting Python Control library

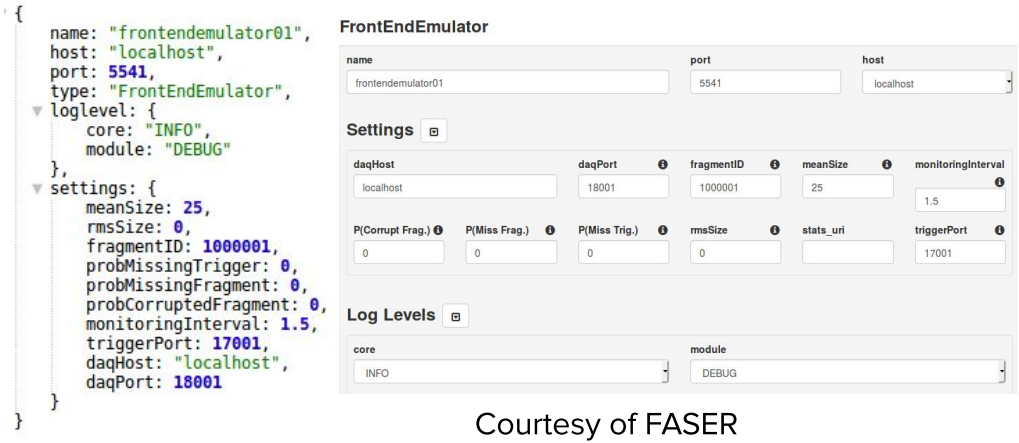


Web GUI

- Basic example developed by a FASER student:
  - Python web server based on Flask
  - Integration with op. monitoring display (Highcharts)
  - Configuration GUI based on JSON schemas







- Generalized version to be soon merged to DAQling

Courtesy of FASER
(Elham Amin Mansour)

Summary

- DAQling provides a software ecosystem for distributed generic data acquisition systems
- C/C++ user code in Modules
- Configurable topology

→ Freedom on data format, flow and processing choices

- Integrated operational monitoring
- Python Control library

→ Easily extend the DAQ control system

- Examples and documentation to help new developers
- Few projects at CERN already use DAQling

Please check the repository and documentation!
Contact us if interested (daqling-developers@cern.ch)