



CHEP06, 13-17 February 2006, Mumbai

LHCb Conditions Database

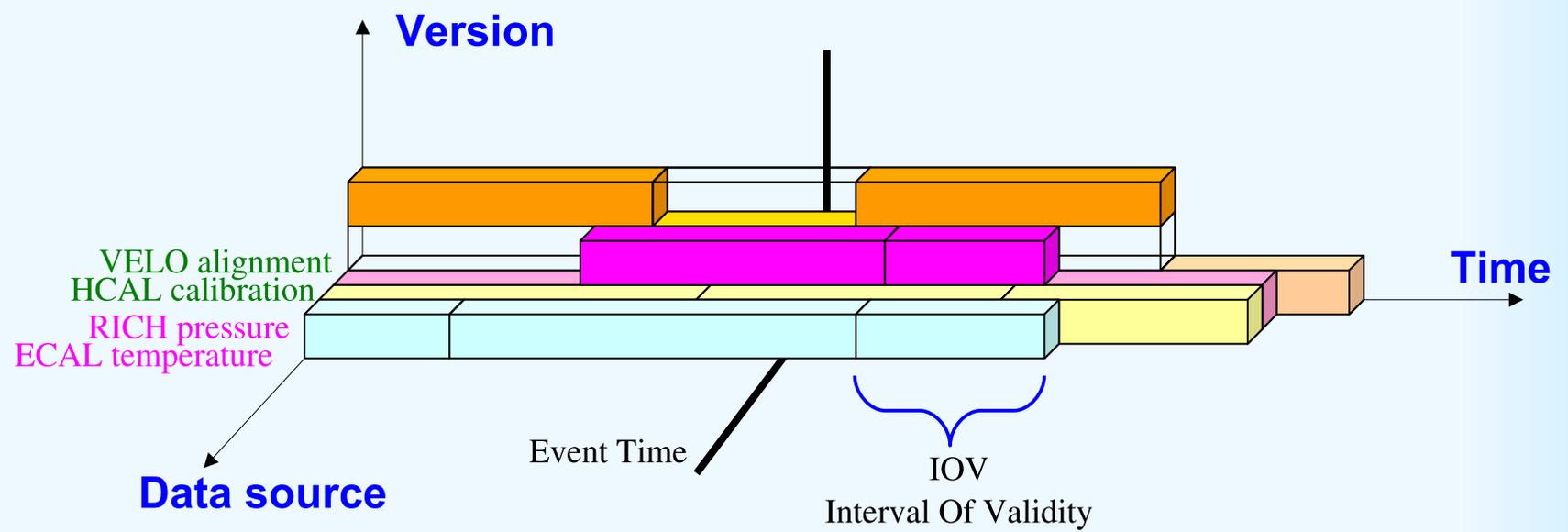
Marco Clemencic

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- ▶ Introduction
 - ▶ Definition of “Condition”
 - ▶ Requirements
- ▶ Conditions Database (CondDB)
- ▶ Update Mechanism
- ▶ Online Usage
- ▶ Deployment
- ▶ Summary

Introduction

Time-varying non-event data



- 3 degrees of freedom:
- ▶ source
 - ▶ time
 - ▶ version

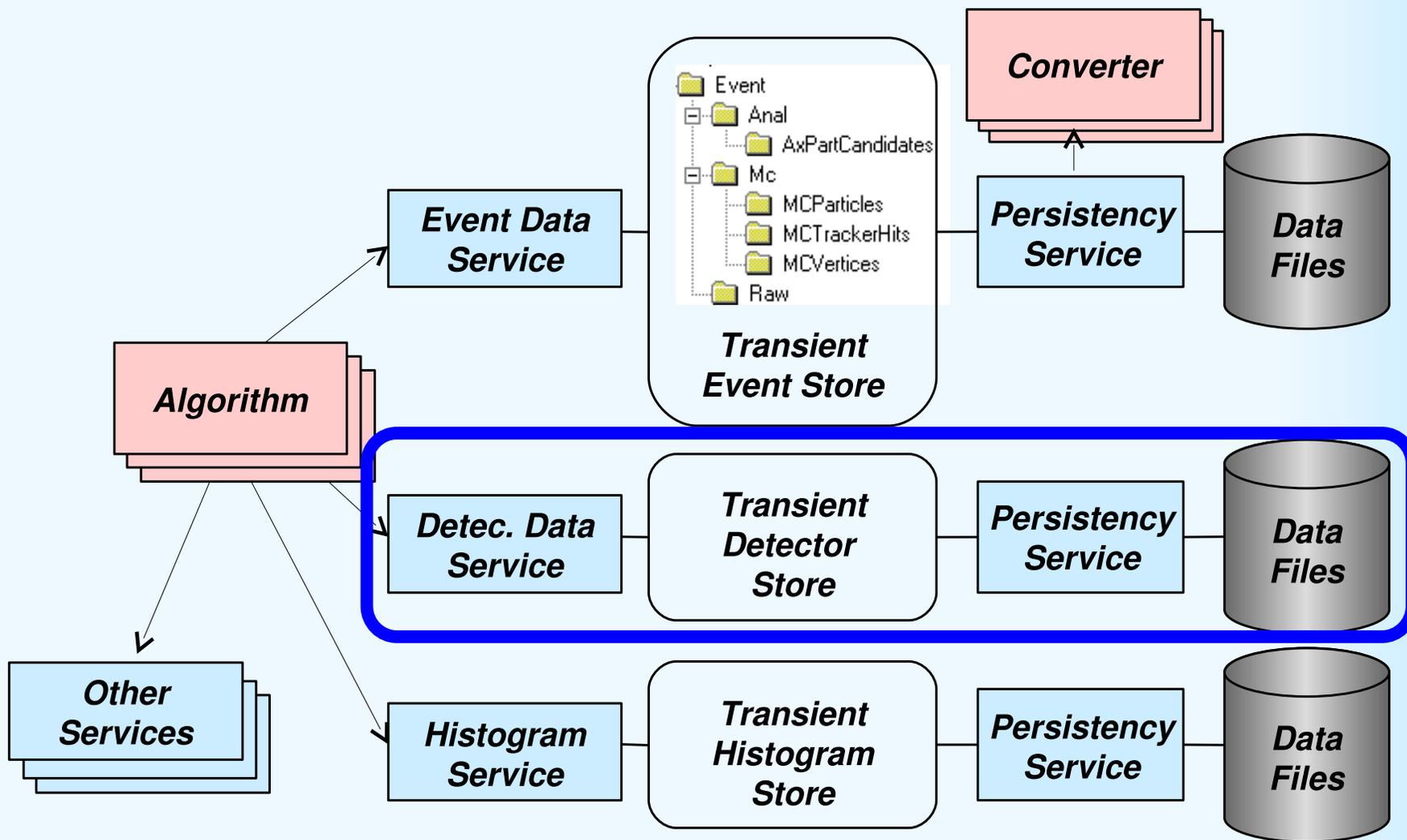
- 2 categories of conditions:
- ▶ off-line cond. (multi version)
 - ▶ on-line cond. (single version)

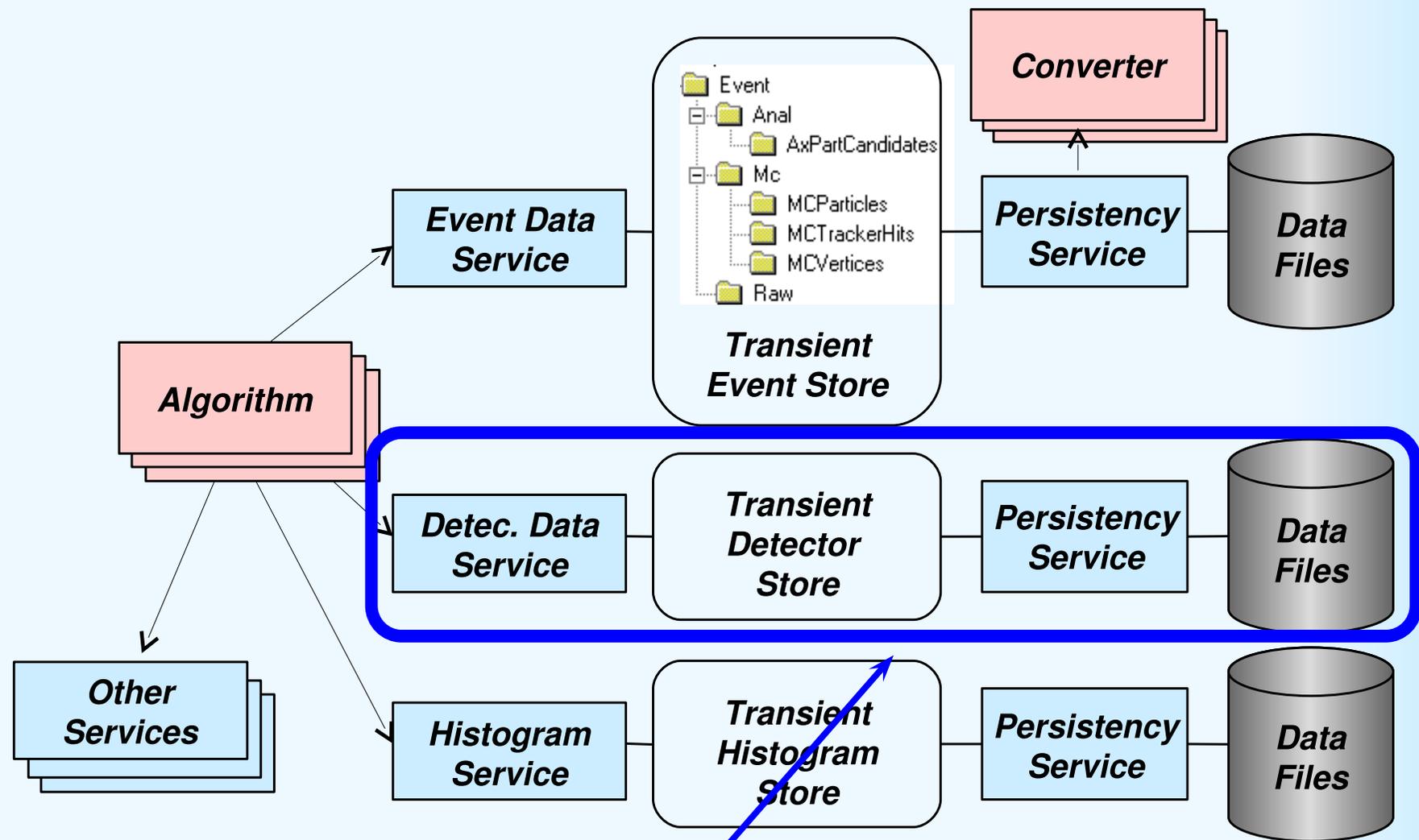
LCG is developing a library to handle conditions: [COOL](#) (see A. Valassi's talk)

An infrastructure is needed:

- ▶ Integrated in LHCb framework (Gaudi)
- ▶ Flexible → *freedom for the users*
- ▶ Efficient → *reduced overhead*
- ▶ Easy to use

Conditions Database

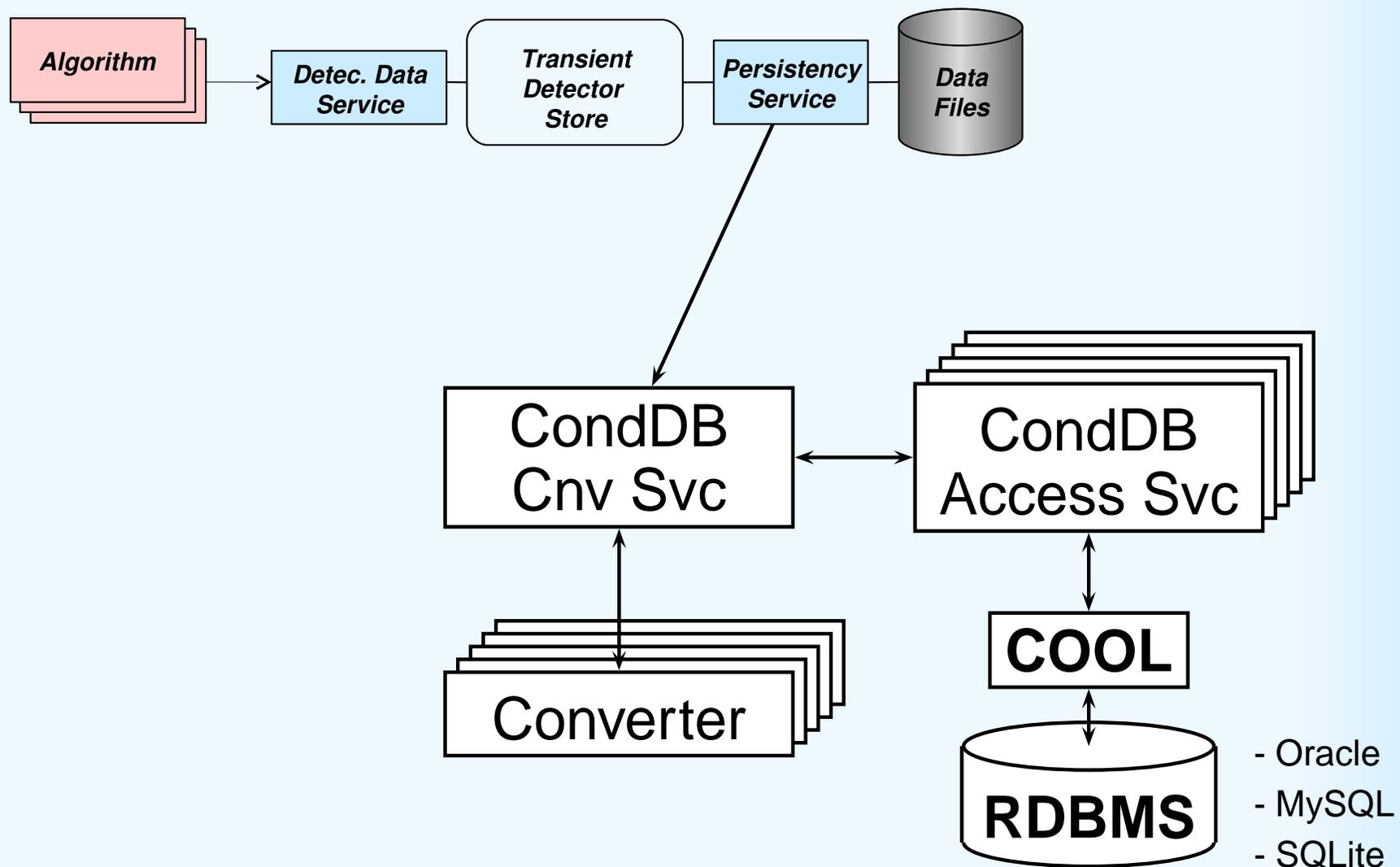




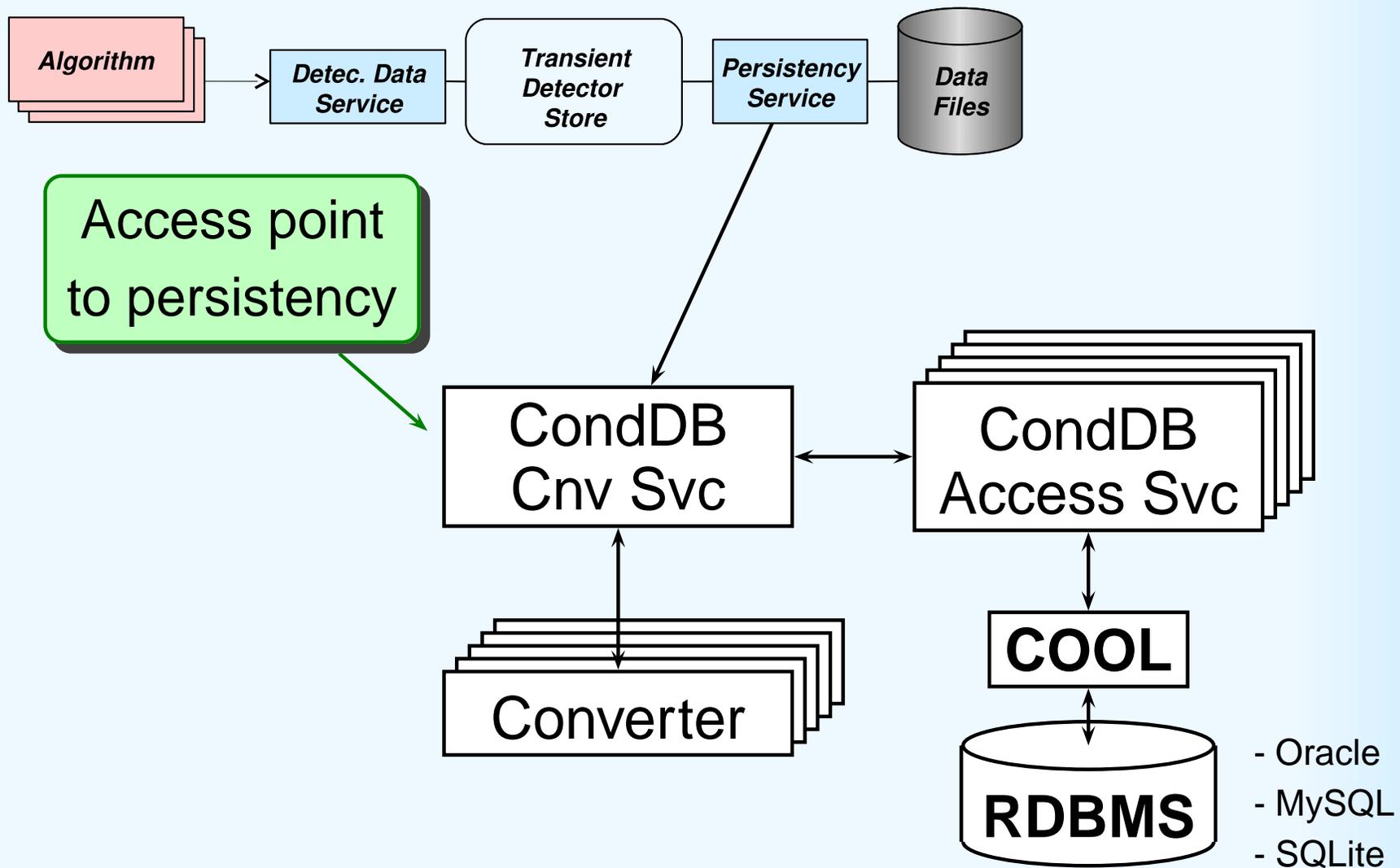
Natural place for conditions

- ▶ Contains the “Detector Description”
 - ▶ classes providing detector informations (*main consumers of conditions*)
- ▶ Objects’ lifetime not depending on event loop
 - ▶ they can be *valid* for a set of events
- ▶ XML files for persistency
 - ▶ good compromise between human-readable and machine-readable

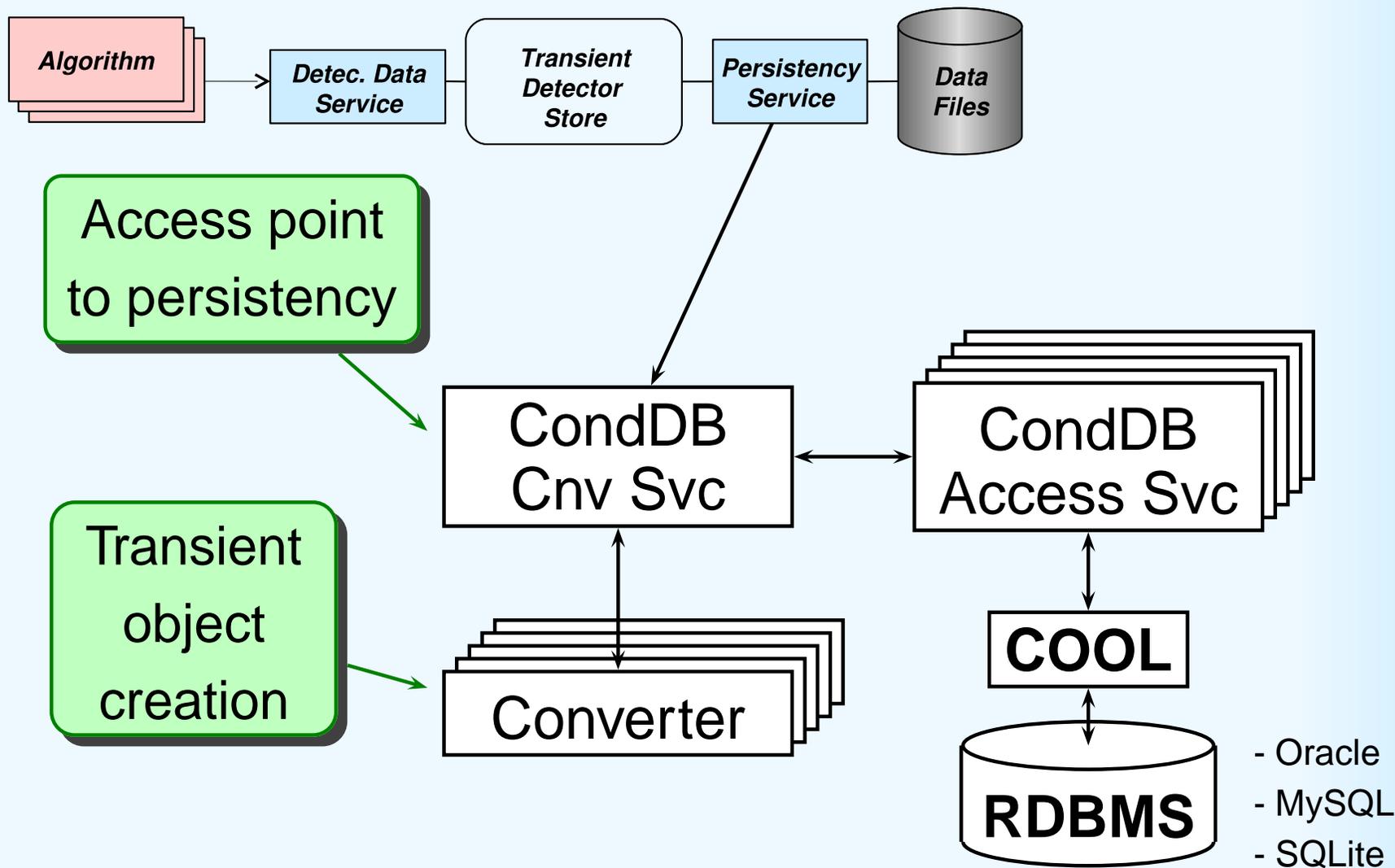
CondDB Conversion Service



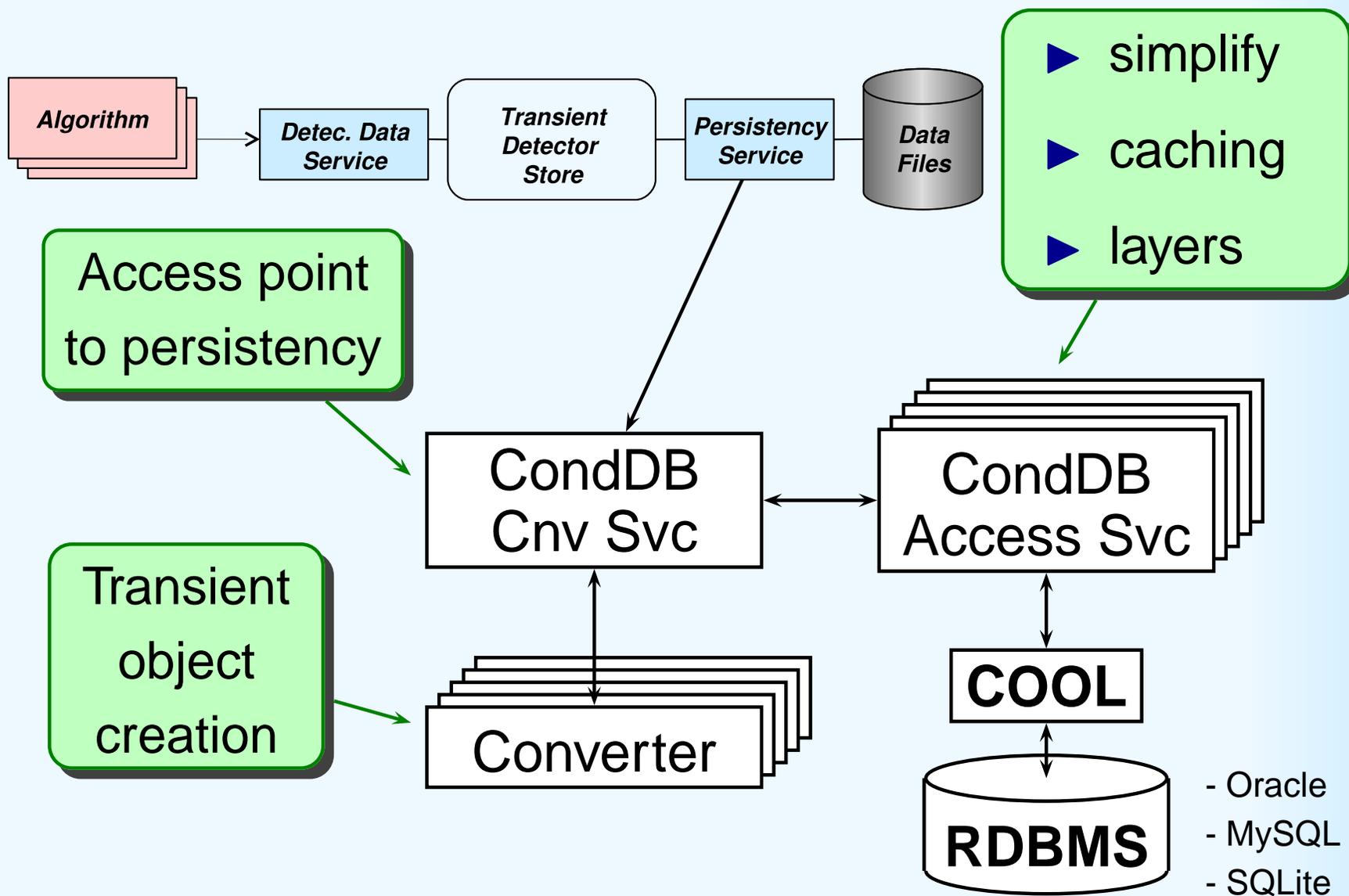
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CondDB Conversion Service



- ▶ Currently we do not have any real data to put into the database
- ▶ To estimate the performances we create a copy of all the detector description in a DB
- ▶ Loading all the data takes
(on a 2.8 GHz Xeon)
 - ▶ ~15 s from files
 - ▶ 1–2 min. from Oracle server
- ▶ There is still a lot of room for improvements

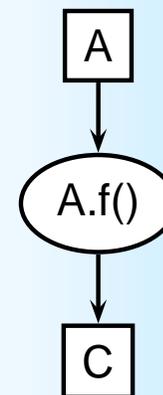
Update Mechanism

- ▶ Object A depends on condition C

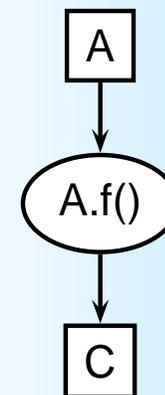
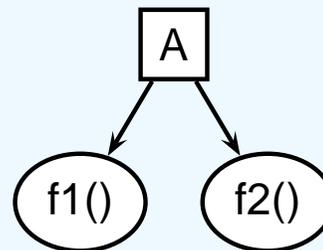


The Dependencies

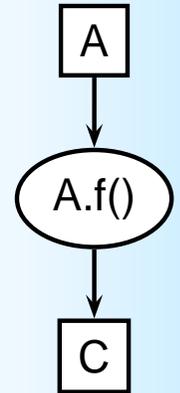
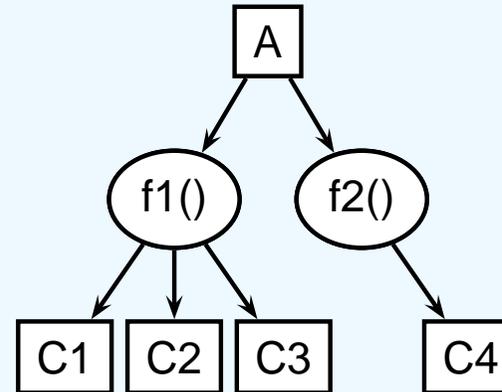
- ▶ Object A depends on condition C
 - ▶ when C changes, A does something (caching data, digest...)



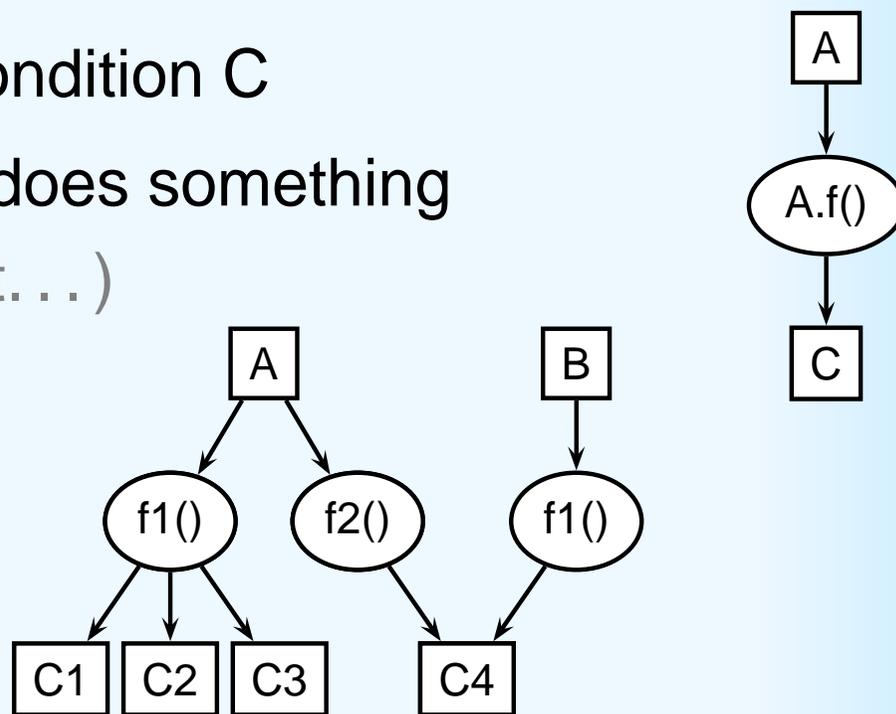
- ▶ Object A depends on condition C
 - ▶ when C changes, A does something (caching data, digest...)
- ▶ Flexibility
 - ▶ more actions



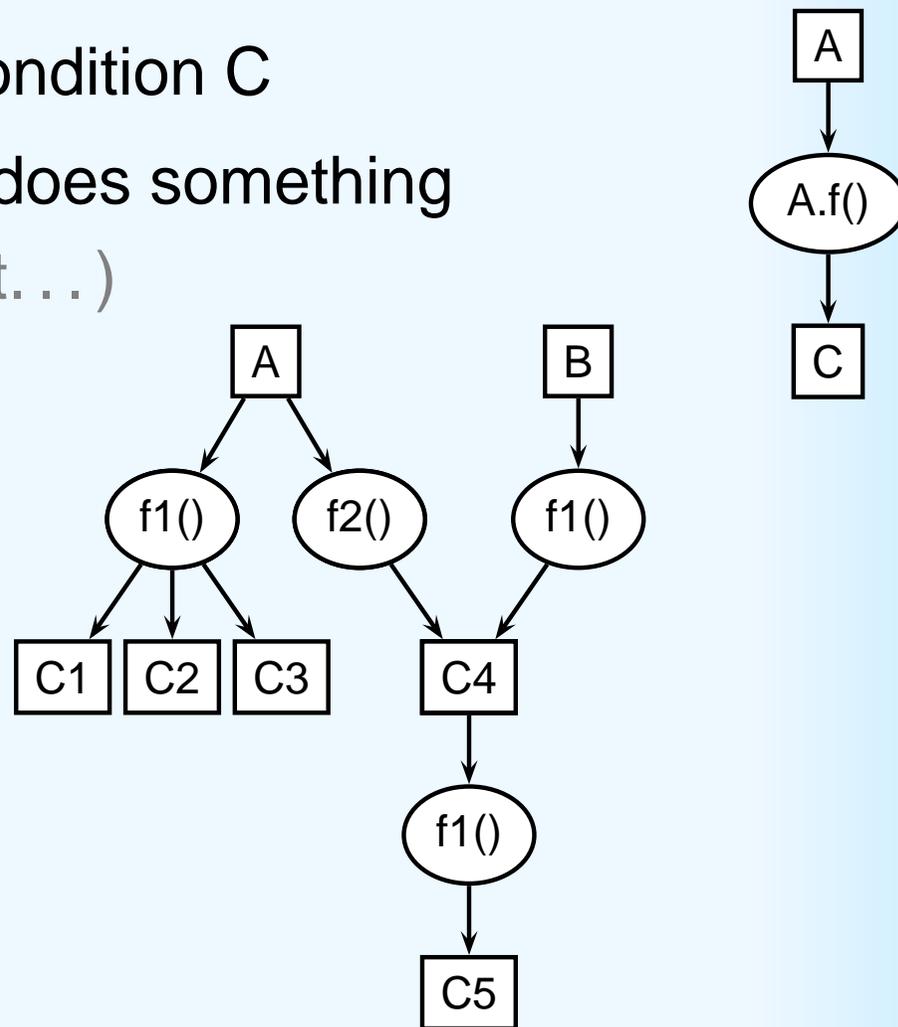
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 - ▶ more conditions



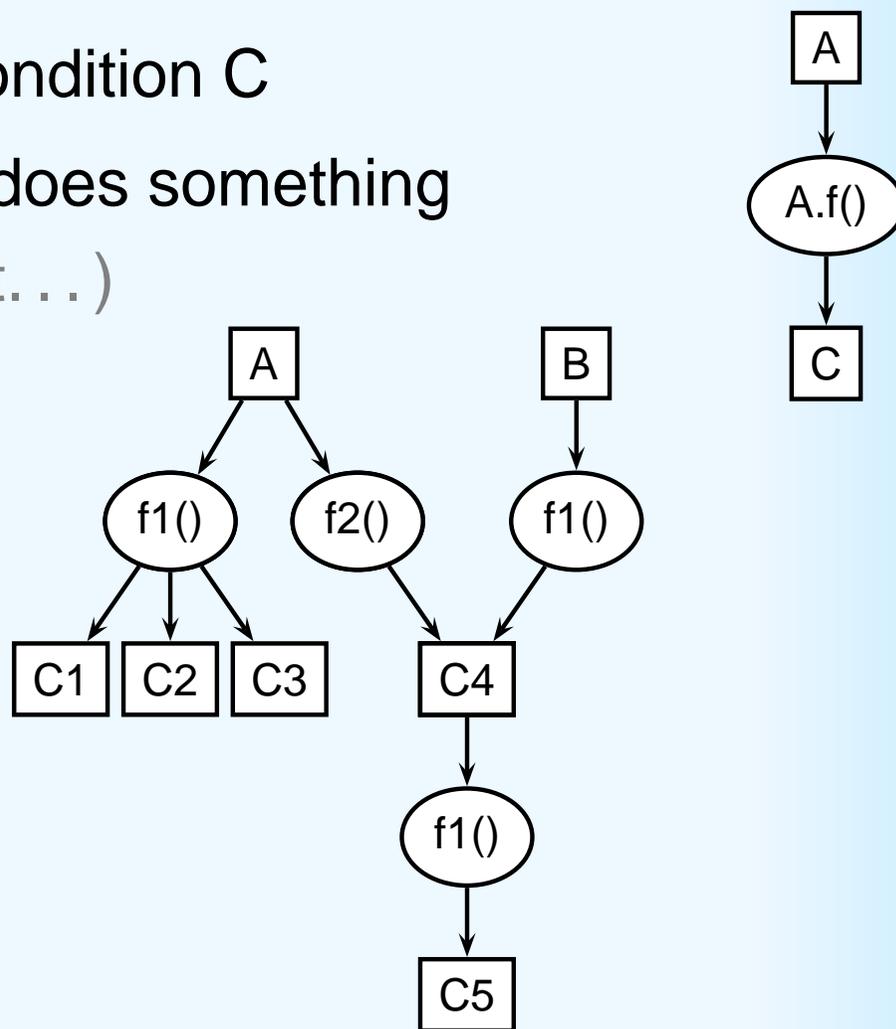
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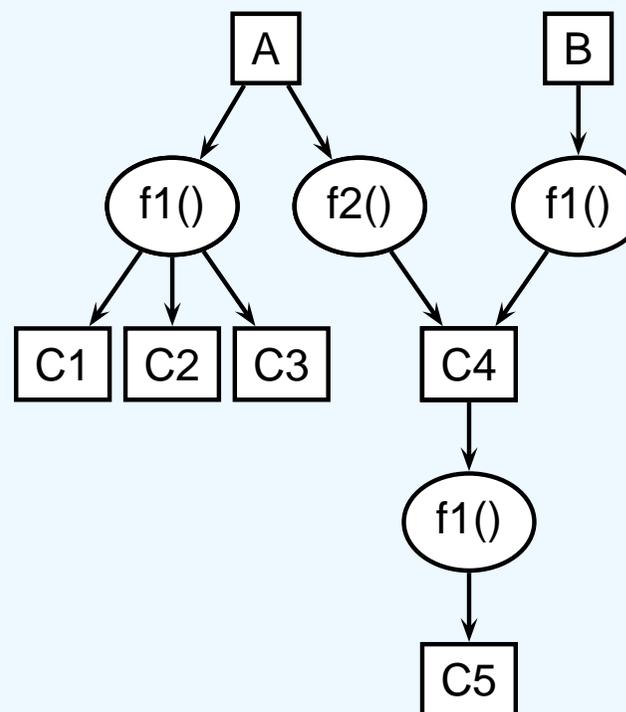
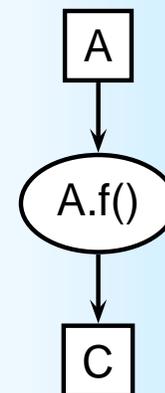
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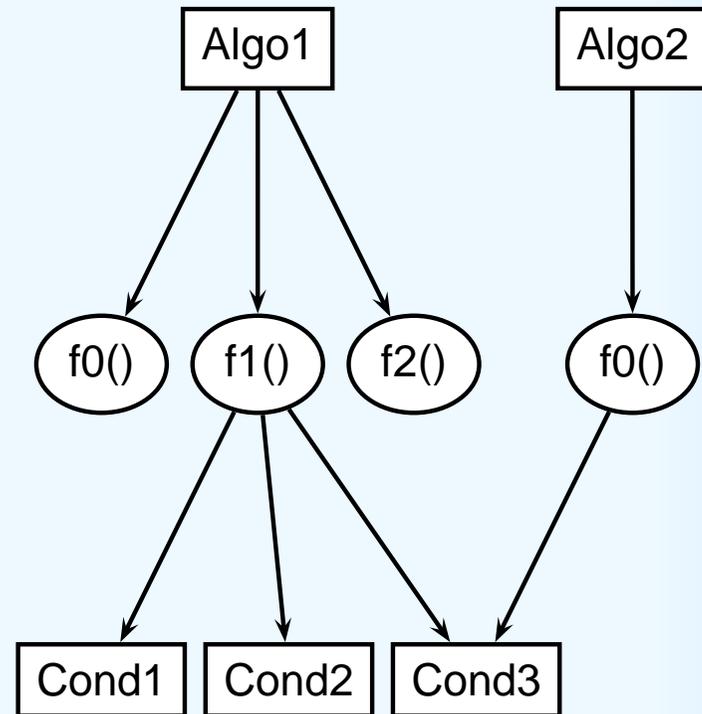


Network of Dependencies

Update Manager Service

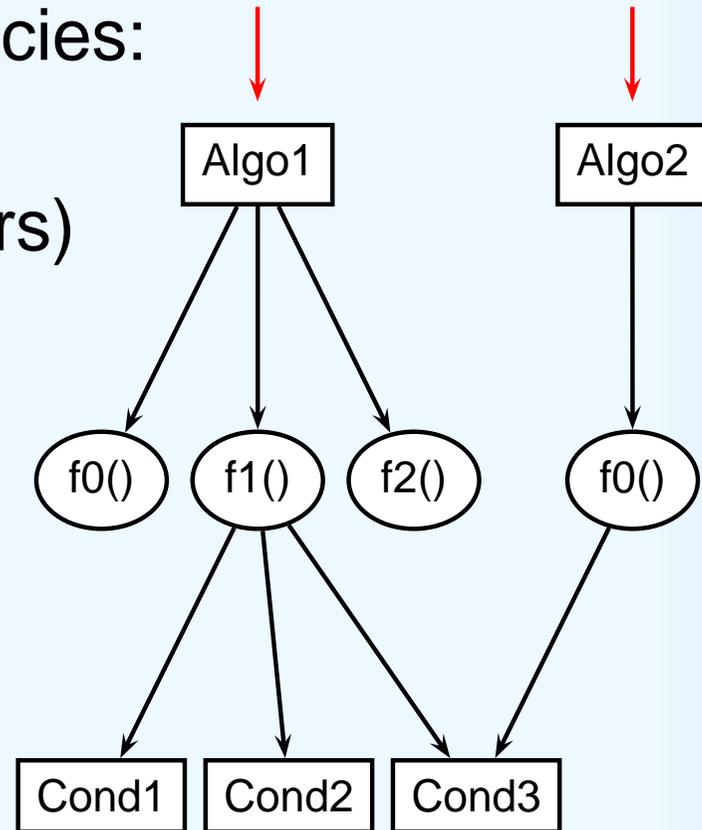
- ▶ Specialized service dedicated to handle dependencies and updates
- ▶ At the begin of each event:
 - ▶ find objects needing an update
 - ▶ update objects
 - ▶ call user functions

Given a network of dependencies:



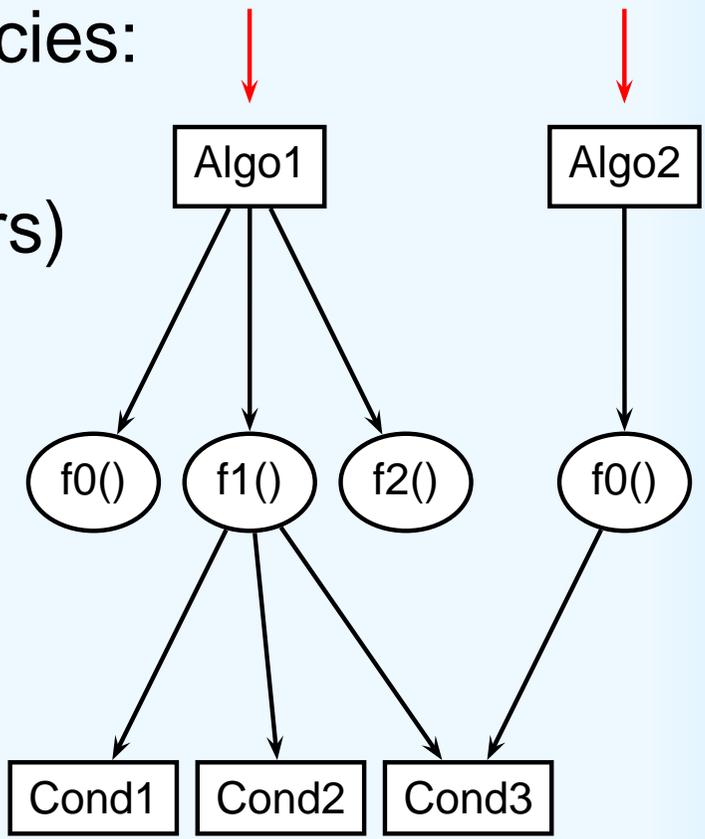
Given a network of dependencies:

- ▶ start from the **head** (objects without consumers)



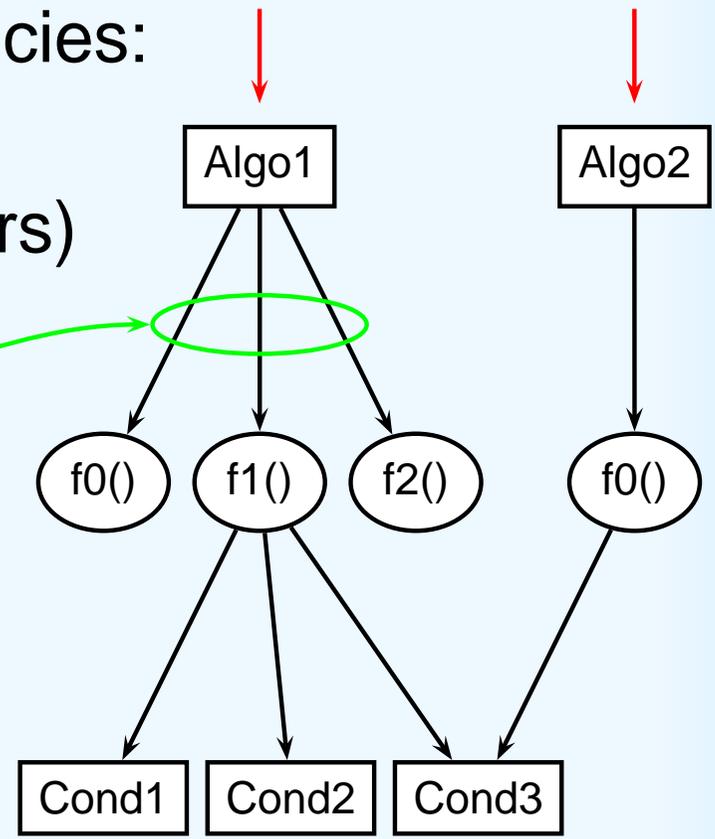
Given a network of dependencies:

- ▶ start from the **head** (objects without consumers)
- ▶ intersection of validities



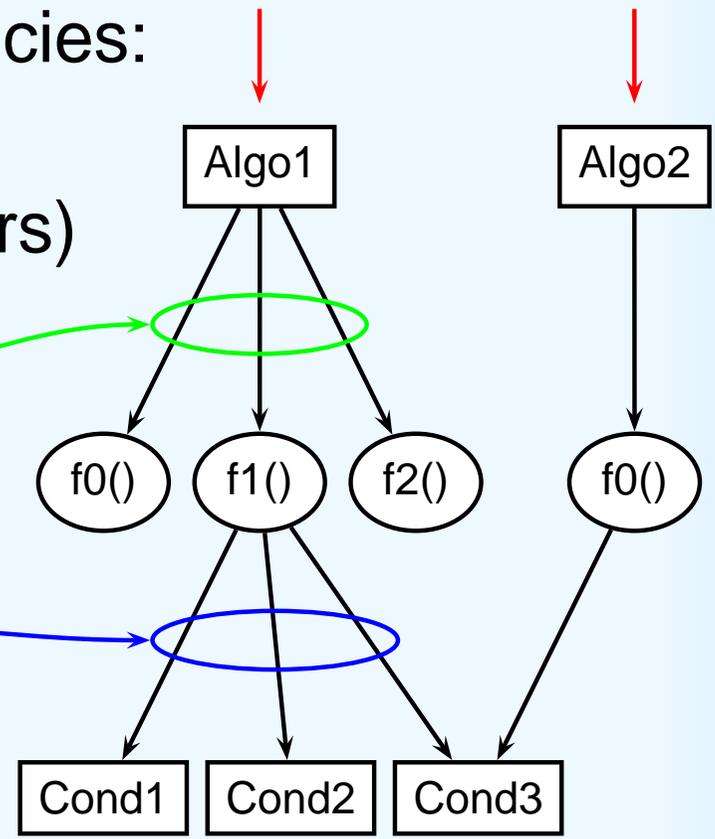
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- ▶ intersection of validities
- ▶ **object level** (methods)



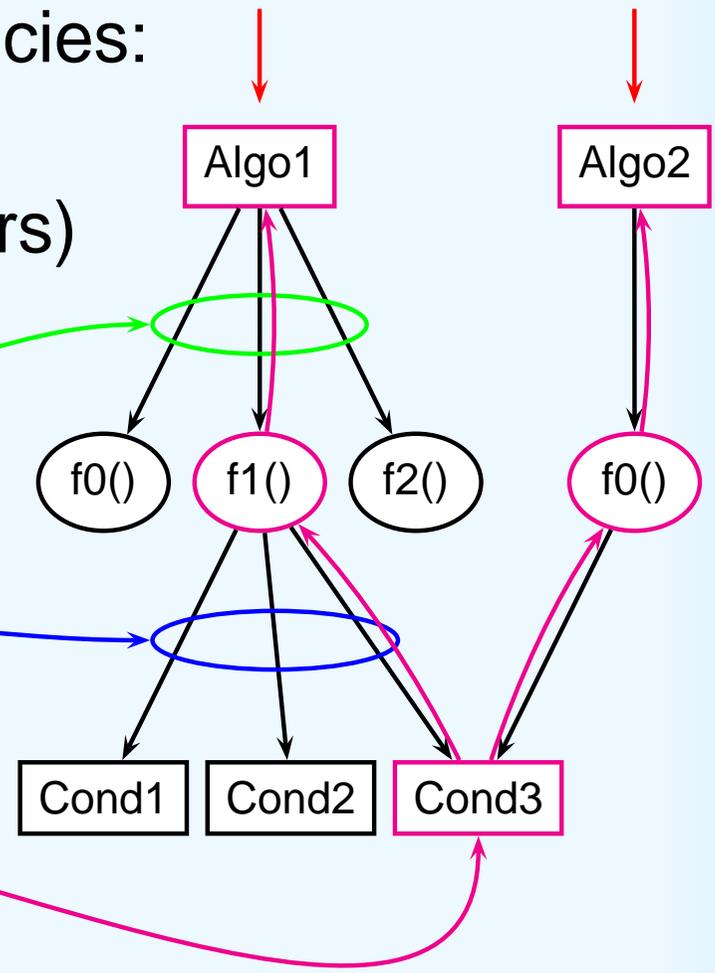
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- ▶ start from the **head** (objects without consumers)
- ▶ intersection of validities
 - ▶ **object level** (methods)
 - ▶ **method level** (child objects)
- ▶ **invalid object**



On-Line

- ▶ Local Area Network in the Pit
- ▶ ~4000 processes
 - ▶ conditions loaded at initialization
(alignments, trigger configurations, . . .)

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⇒

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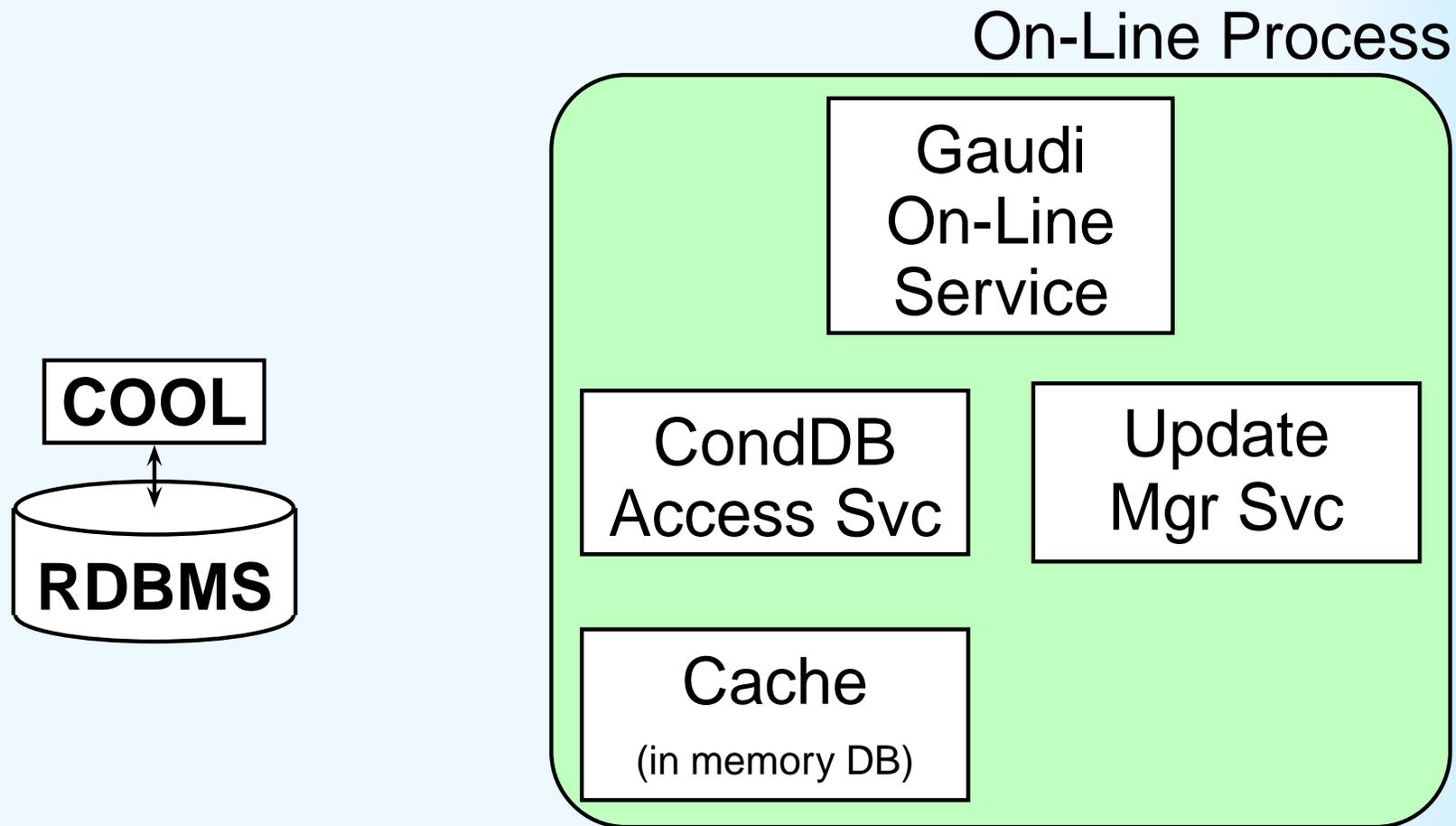
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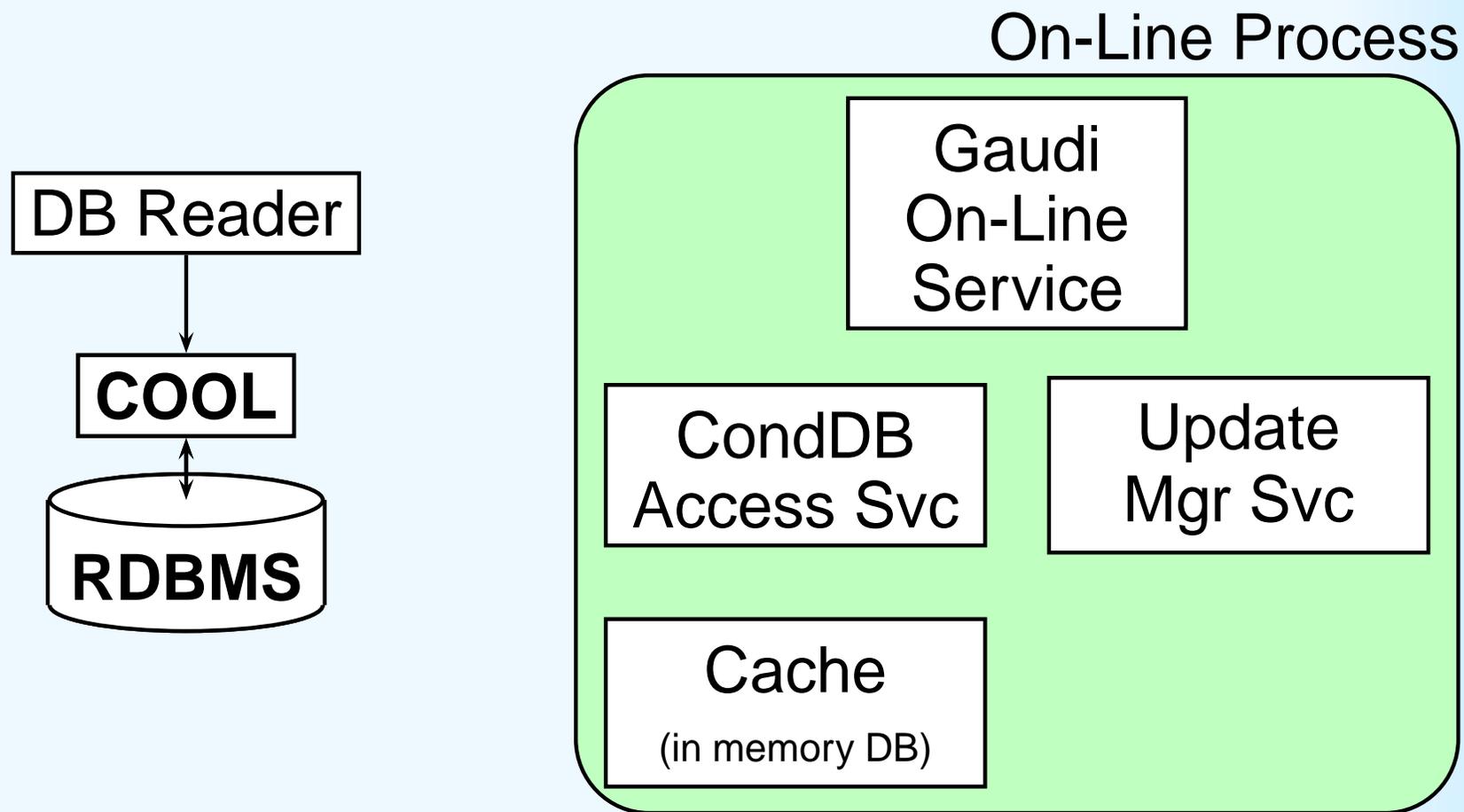
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we can use the cache of the
CondDB Access Service

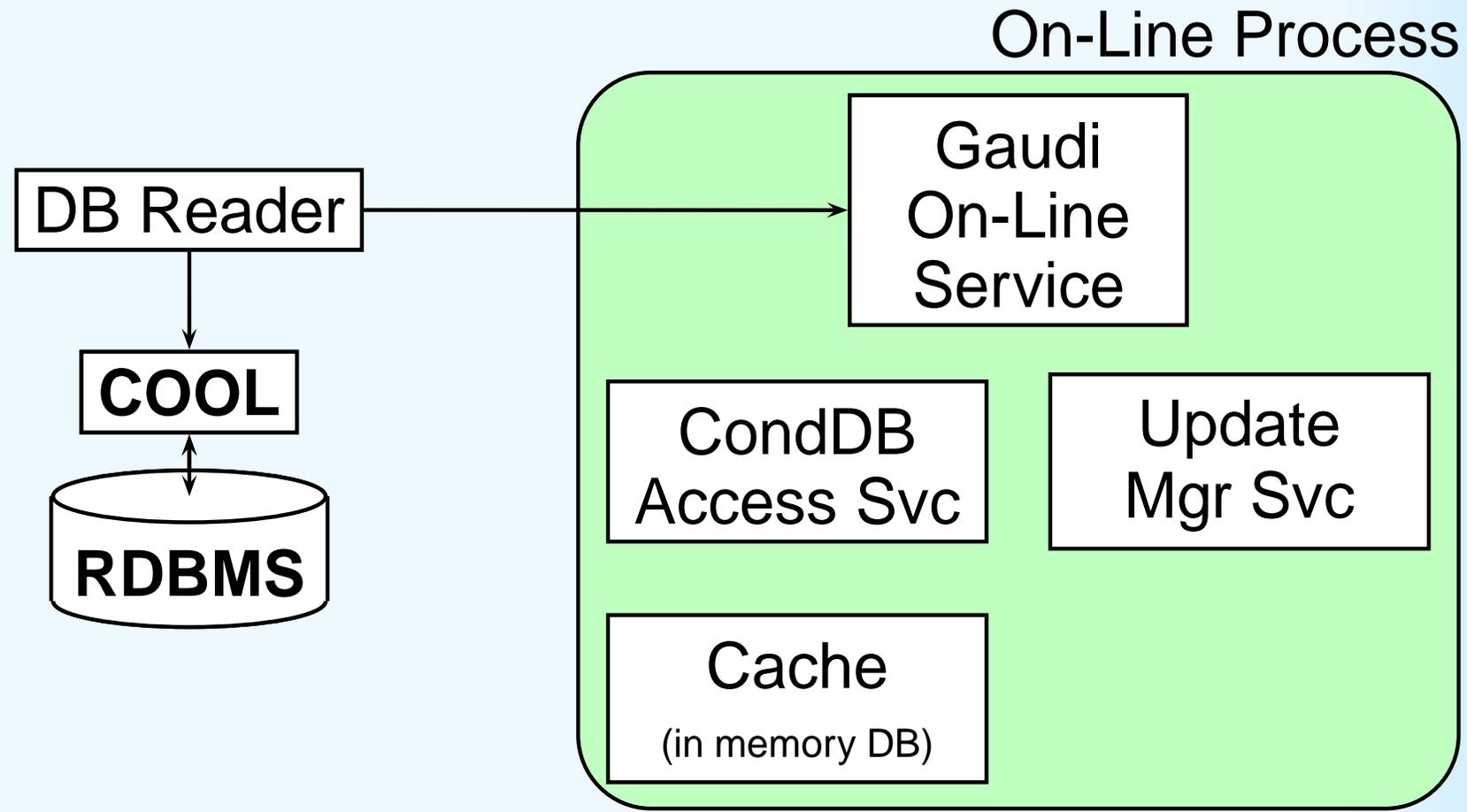
CondDB and On-Line: Initialization



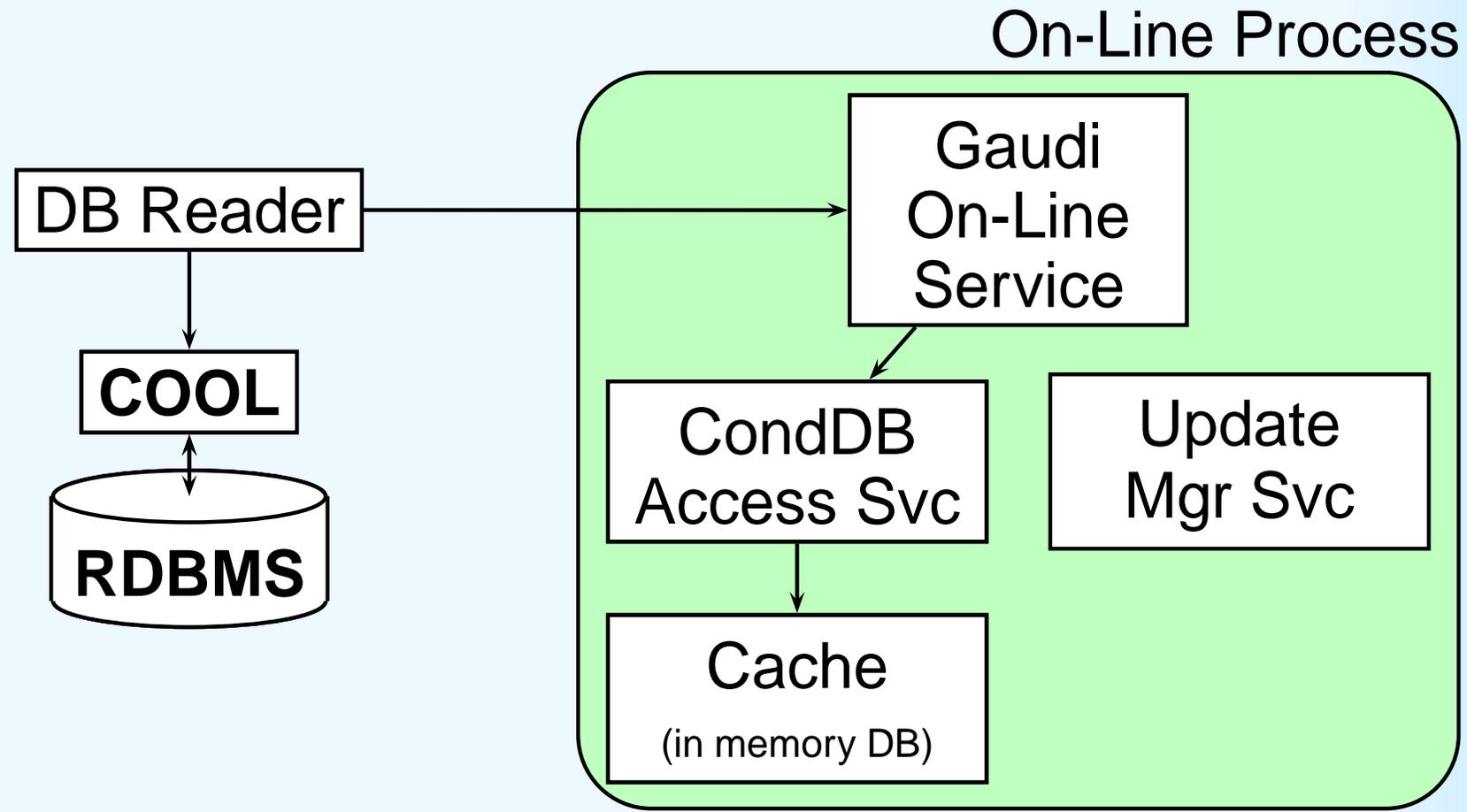
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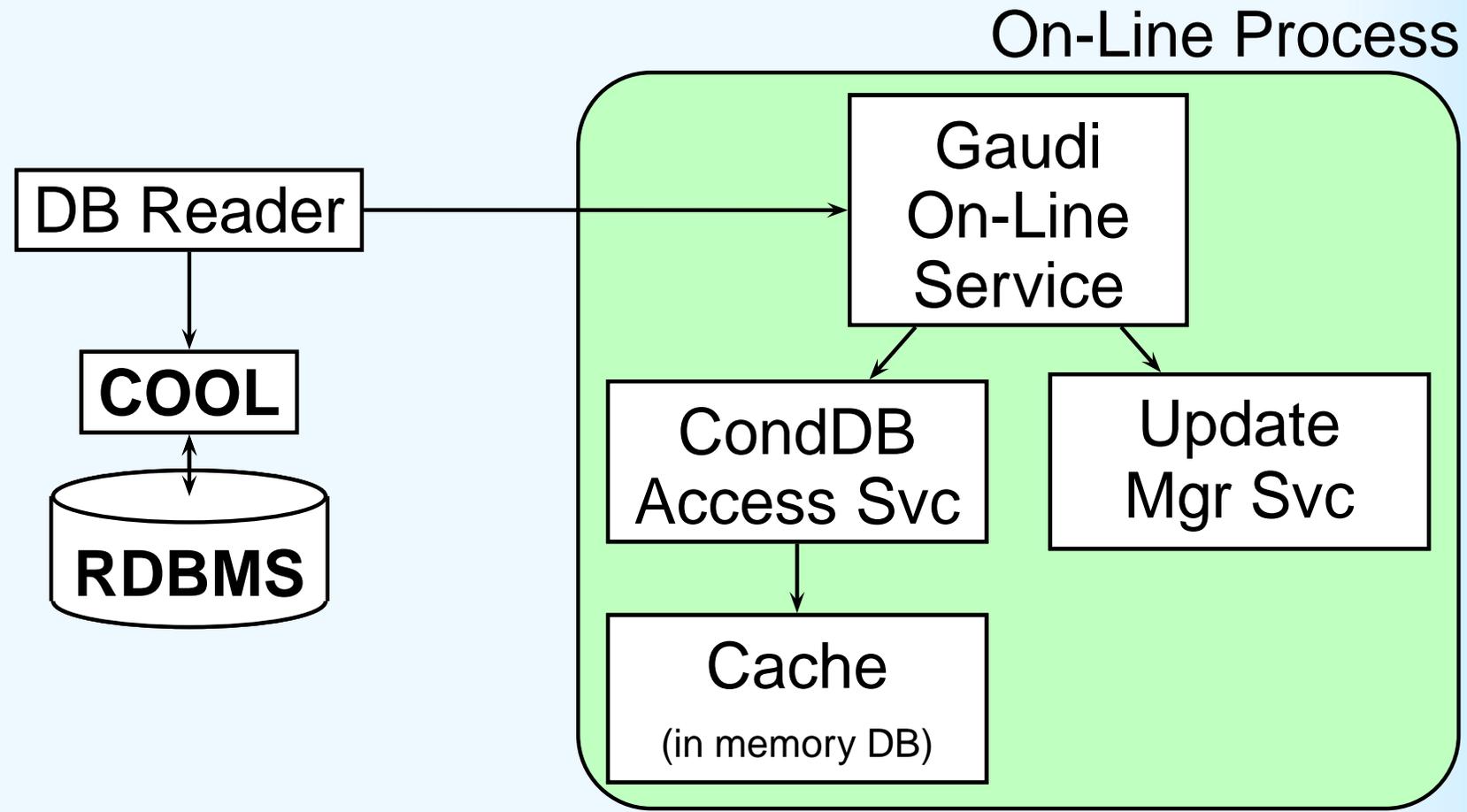
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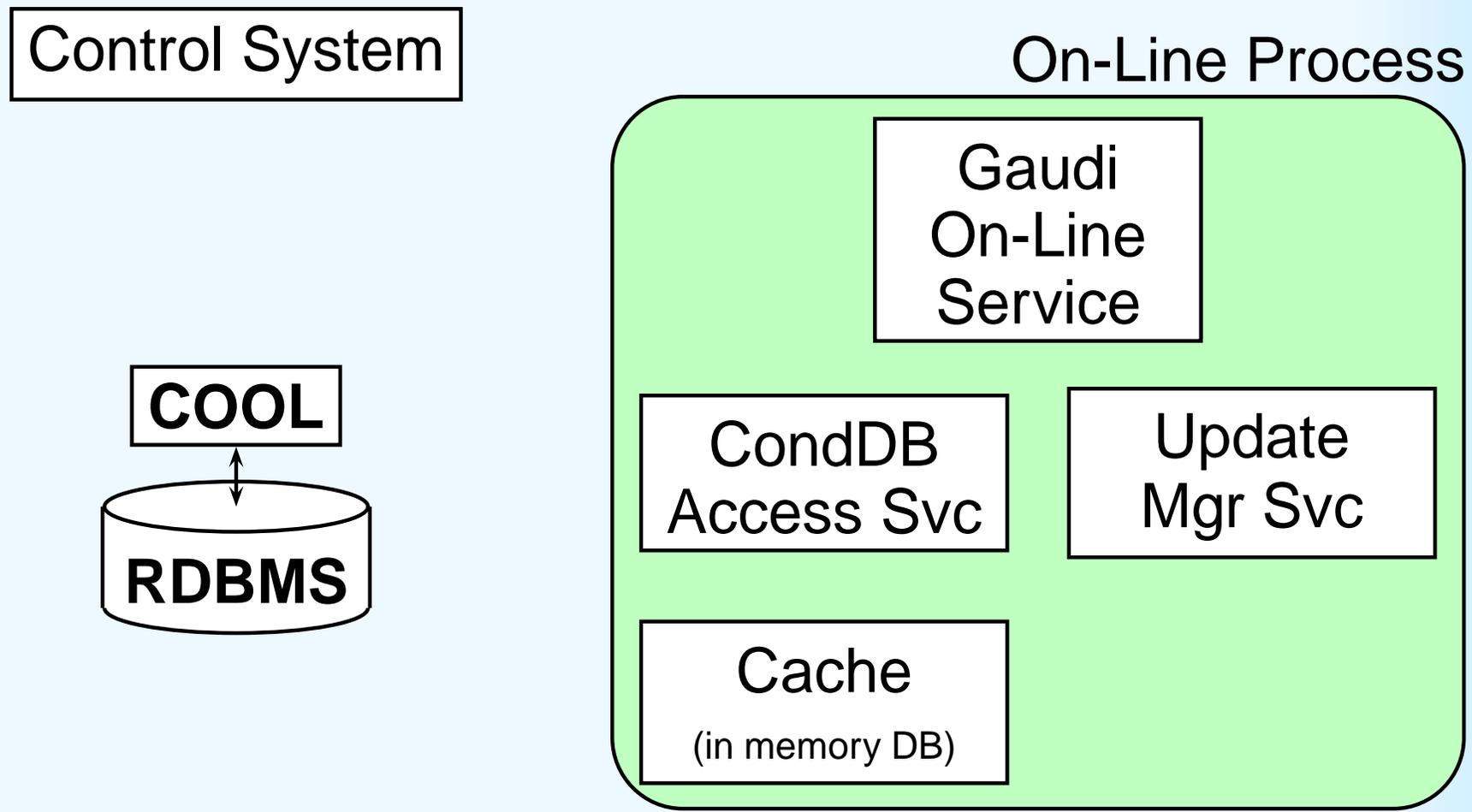
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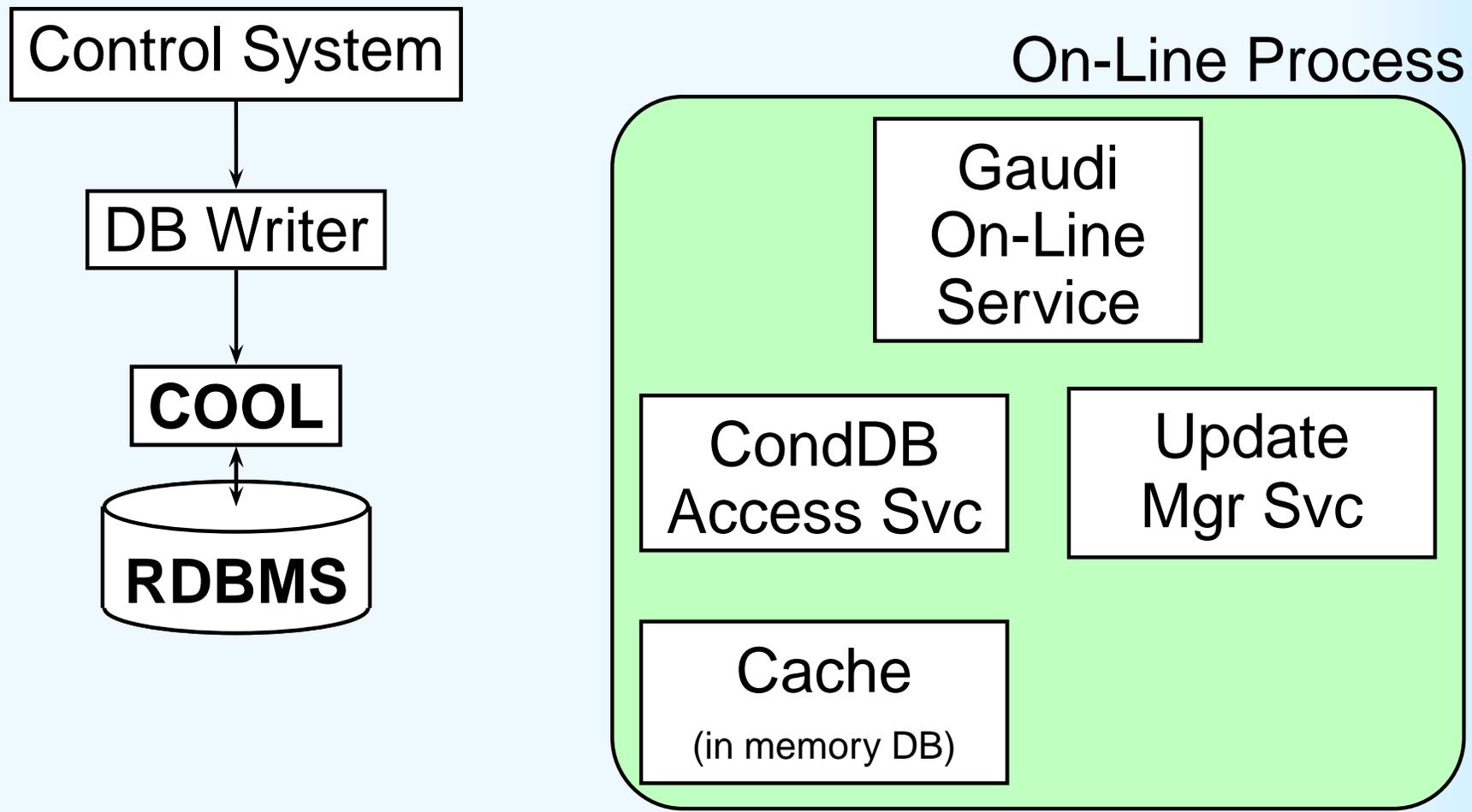


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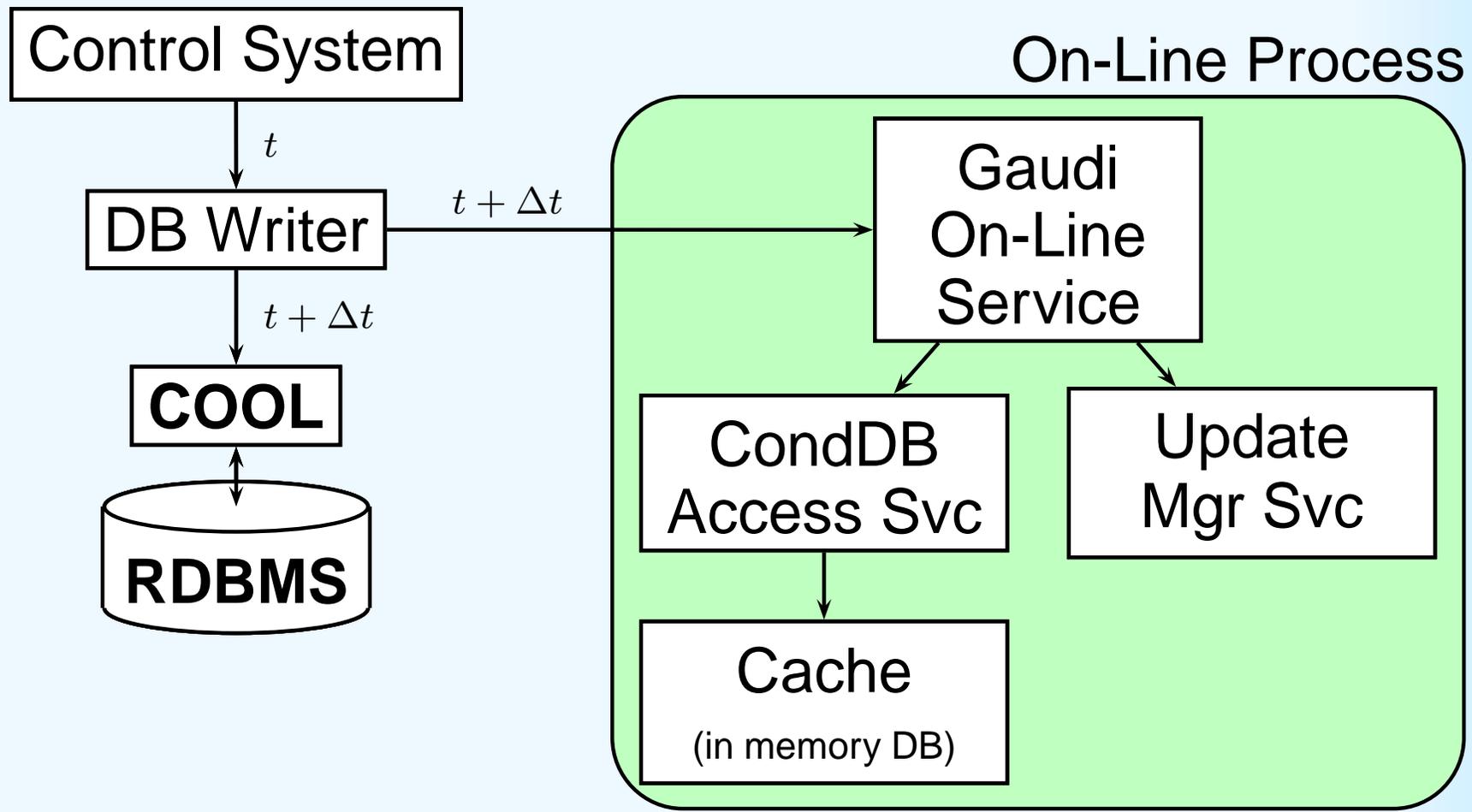


CondDB and On-Line: Run



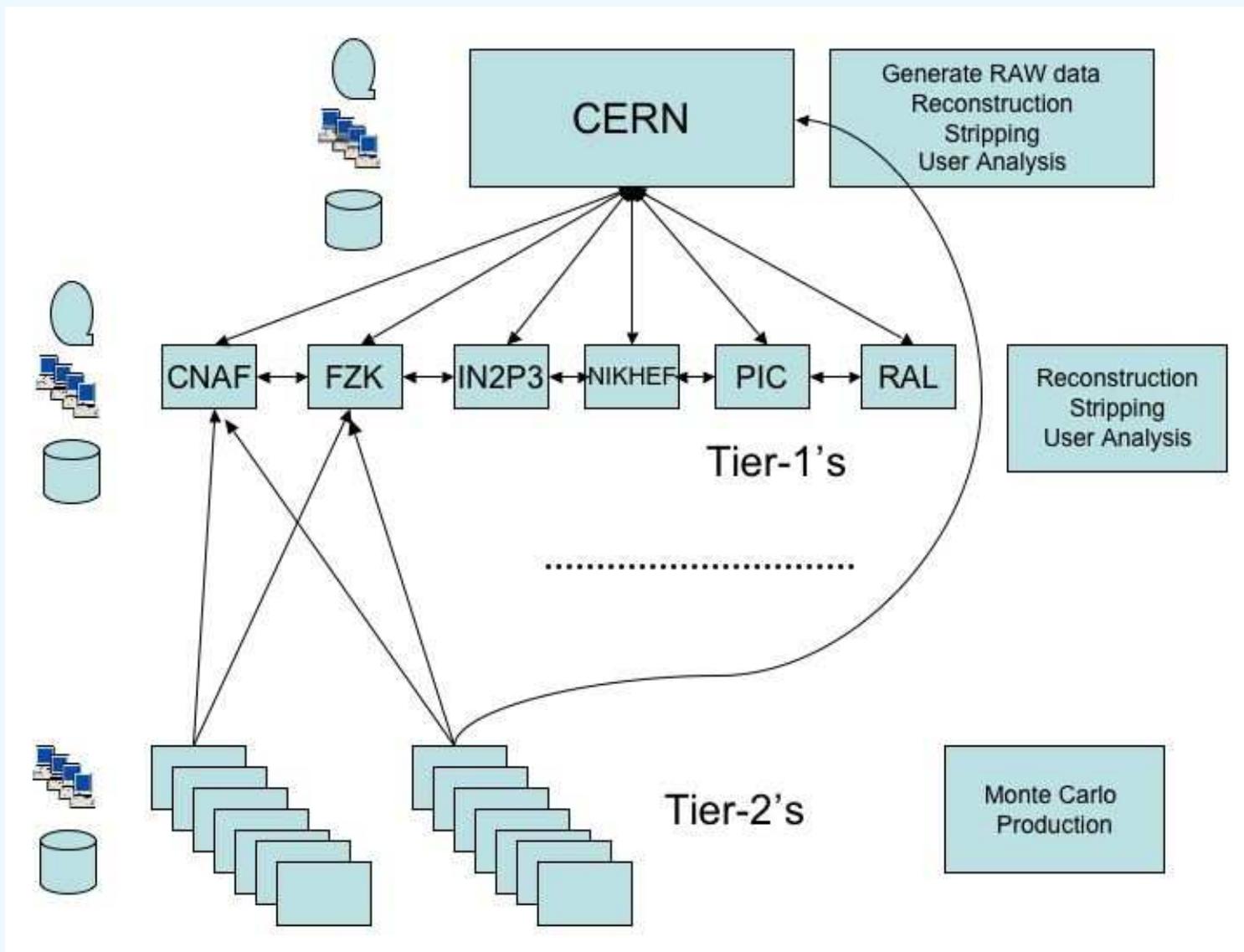


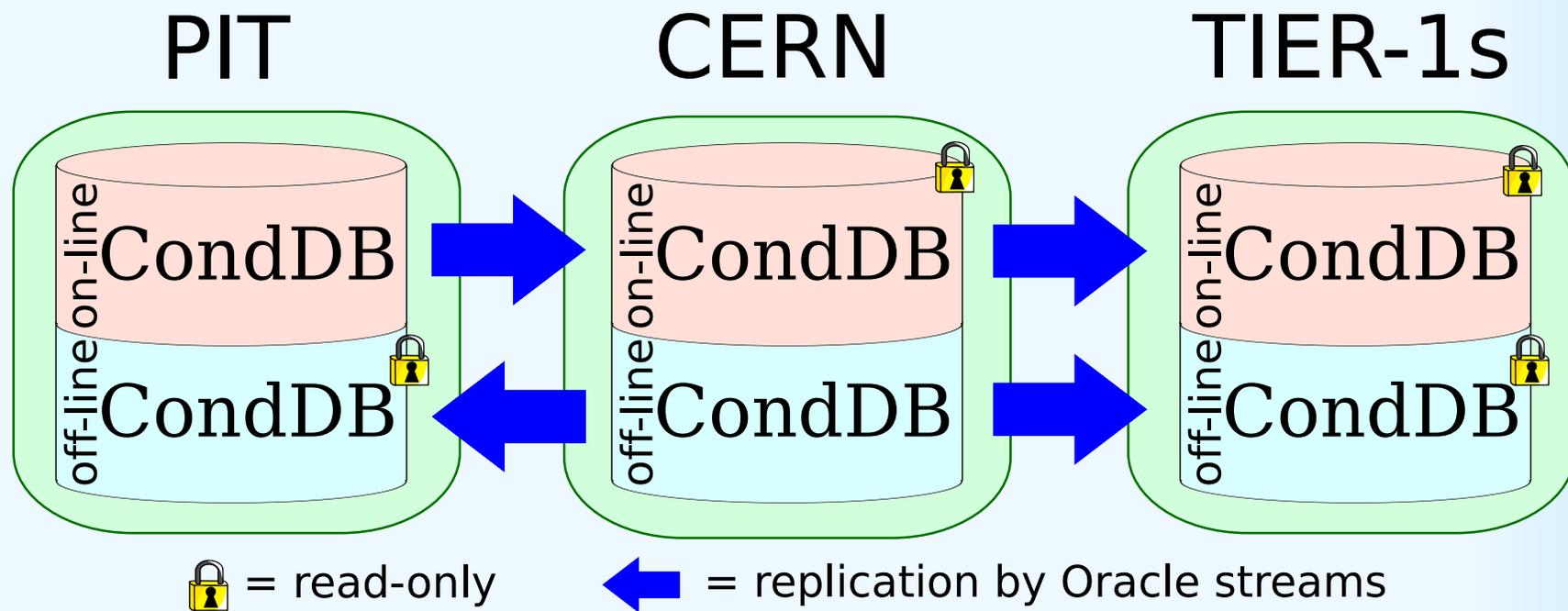
CondDB and On-Line: Run



Deployment

Computing Model





- ▶ Master copies at PIT and CERN (synchronized)
- ▶ Copies at Tier-1s
- ▶ Expected DB size: few GB

Summary

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 - ▶ integrated in the Gaudi persistency framework

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- ▶ Online Usage
 - ▶ system to publish conditions to the on-line farm