EPICS Database Principles

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Outline

- Records
- Fields and field types
- Record Scanning
- Input and Output record types
- Links, link address types
- Connecting records together
- Protection mechanisms
- Alarms, dead-bands, simulation and security

Database = Records + Fields + Links

- A control system using EPICS will contain one or more IOCs
- Each IOC loads one or more Databases telling it what to do
- A Database is a collection of Records of various types
- A Record is an object with:
  - A unique name
  - A behavior defined by its record type (class)
  - Controllable properties (fields)
  - Optional associated hardware I/O (device support)
  - Links to other records

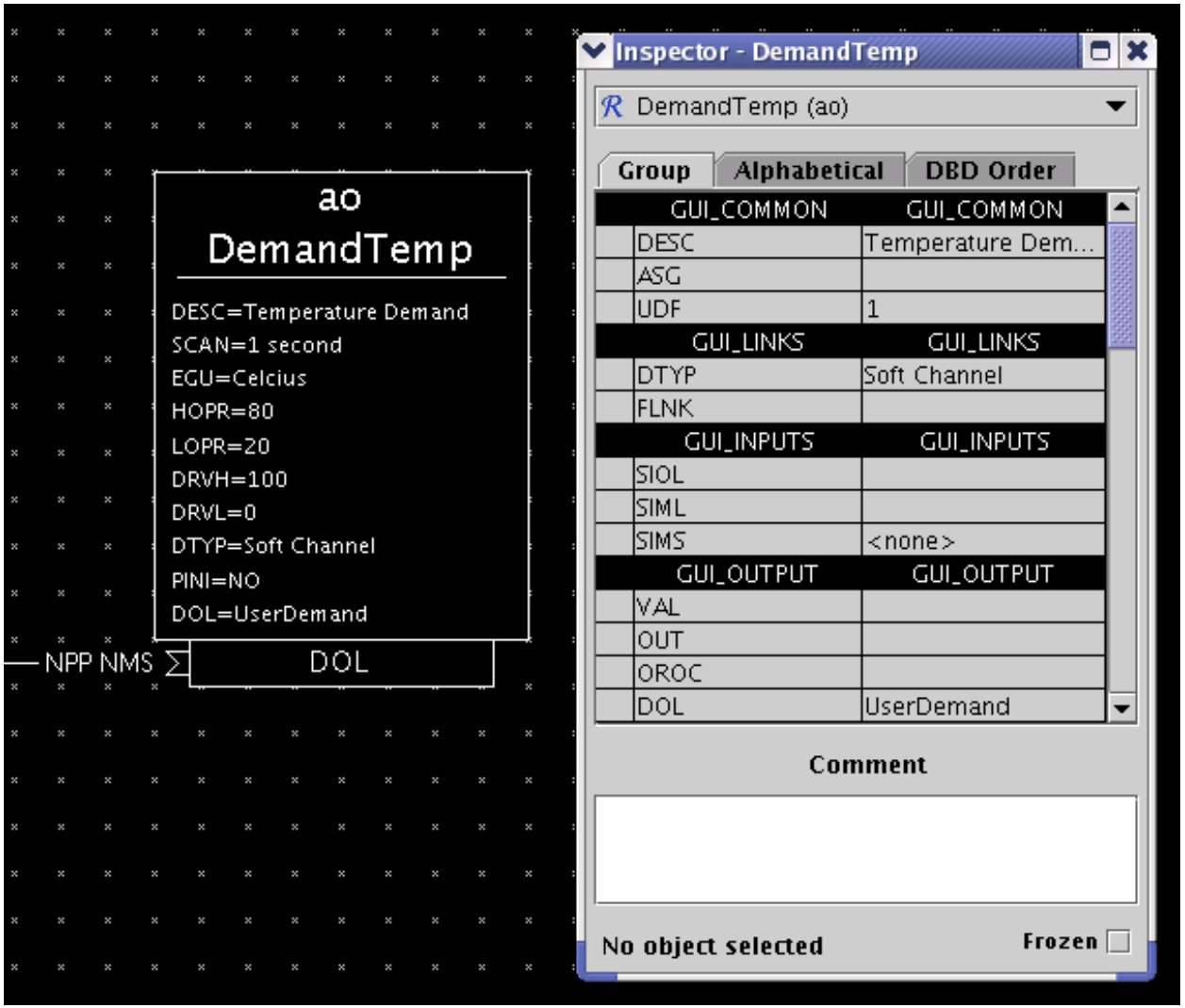
Record Activity

- Records are active — they can do things:
  - Get data from other records or from hardware
  - Perform calculations
  - Check values are in range & raise alarms
  - Put data to other records or to hardware
  - Activate or disable other records
  - Wait for hardware signals (interrupts)
- What a record does depends upon its record type and the settings of its fields
- No action occurs unless a record is processed

How is a Record implemented?

- A ‘C’ structure with a data member for each record field
  - All records start with a standard set of fields (dbCommon) that the system needs, including pointers to record type information
- A record definition within a database provides
  - Record name
  - The record’s type
  - Values for each design field
- A record type provides
  - Definitions of all the fields
  - Code which implements the record’s behavior
- New record types can be added to an application as needed

A graphical view of a Record



The IOC's view

The full .db file entry for an Analogue Output Record

```
record(ao,"DemandTemp") {
  field(DESC,"Temperature")
  field(ASG,"")
  field(SCAN,"Passive")
  field(PINI,"NO")
  field(PHAS,"0")
  field(EVNT,"0")
  field(DTYP,"VMIC 4100")
  field(DISV,"1")
  field(SDIS,"")
  field(DISS,"NO_ALARM")
  field(PRIO,"LOW")
  field(FLNK,"")
  field(OUT,"#C0 S0")
  field(OROC,"0.0e+00")
  field(DOL,"")
  field(OMSL,"supervisory")
  field(OIF,"Full")
  field(PREC,"1")
  field(LINR,"NO CONVERSION")
  field(EGUF,"100")
  field(EGUL,"0")
  field(EGU,"Celcius")
  field(DRVH,"100")
  field(DRVL,"0")
  field(HOPR,"80")
  field(LOPR,"10")
  field(HIHI,"0.0e+00")
  field(LOLO,"0.0e+00")
  field(HIGH,"0.0e+00")
  field(LOW,"0.0e+00")
  field(HHSV,"NO_ALARM")
  field(LLSV,"NO_ALARM")
  field(HSV,"NO_ALARM")
  field(LSV,"NO_ALARM")
  field(HYST,"0.0e+00")
  field(ADEL,"0.0e+00")
  field(MDEL,"0.0e+00")
  field(SIOL,"")
  field(SIML,"")
  field(SIMS,"NO_ALARM")
  field(IVOA,"Continue
    normally")
  field(IVOV,"0.0e+00")
}
```

This slide only shows design fields; other fields exist which are only used at run-time

Fields are for...

- Defining
  - What causes a record to process
  - Where to get/put data from/to
  - How to turn raw I/O data into a numeric engineering value
  - Limits indicating when to report an alarm
  - When to notify value changes to a client monitoring the record
  - A Processing algorithm
  - Anything else which needs to be set for each record of a given type
- Holding run-time data
  - Input or output values
  - Alarm status, severity and acknowledgments
  - Processing time-stamp
  - Other data for internal use

Field types — fields can contain:

- Integers
  - char, short or long
  - signed or unsigned
- Floating-point numbers
  - float or double
- Fixed length strings
  - maximum useful length is 40 characters
- Enumerated/menu choices
  - select one of up to 16 strings
  - stored as a short integer
- Arrays of any of the above types
- Links
  - to other records in this or other IOCs
  - to hardware signals (device support)
  - provide a means of getting or putting a value
- Other private data
  - not accessible remotely

All Records have these design fields

NAME	*60 Character unique name*
DESC	*40 Character description*
ASG	*Access security group*
SCAN	*Scan mechanism*
PHAS	*Scan order (phase)*
PINI	*Process during IOC initialization?*
PRIO	*Scheduling priority*
SDIS	*Scan disable input link*
DISV	*Scan disable value*
DISS	*Disabled severity*
FLNK	*Forward link*

All Records have these Run-time fields

PROC	*Force processing*
PACT	*Process active*
STAT	*Alarm status*
SEVR	*Alarm severity*
TPRO	*Trace processing*
UDF	*Non-zero if record value undefined*
TIME	*Time when record was last processed*

Record Scanning

- **SCAN** field is a menu choice from
  - Periodic — 0.1 seconds .. 10 seconds (extensible)
  - I/O Interrupt (if device supports this)
  - Soft event — **EVNT** field
  - Passive (default)
- The number in the **PHAS** field allows the relative order in which records are processed within a scan to be controlled
  - Records with **PHAS=0** are processed first
  - Then those with **PHAS=1** , **PHAS=2** etc.
- The **PINI** field chooses if/when records get processed once at IOC startup or when paused
  - No, Yes, Run, Running, Pause, Paused
- **PRIO** field selects Low/Medium/High priority for Soft event and I/O Interrupts
- A record is also processed whenever any value is written to its **PROC** field

Input records often have these fields

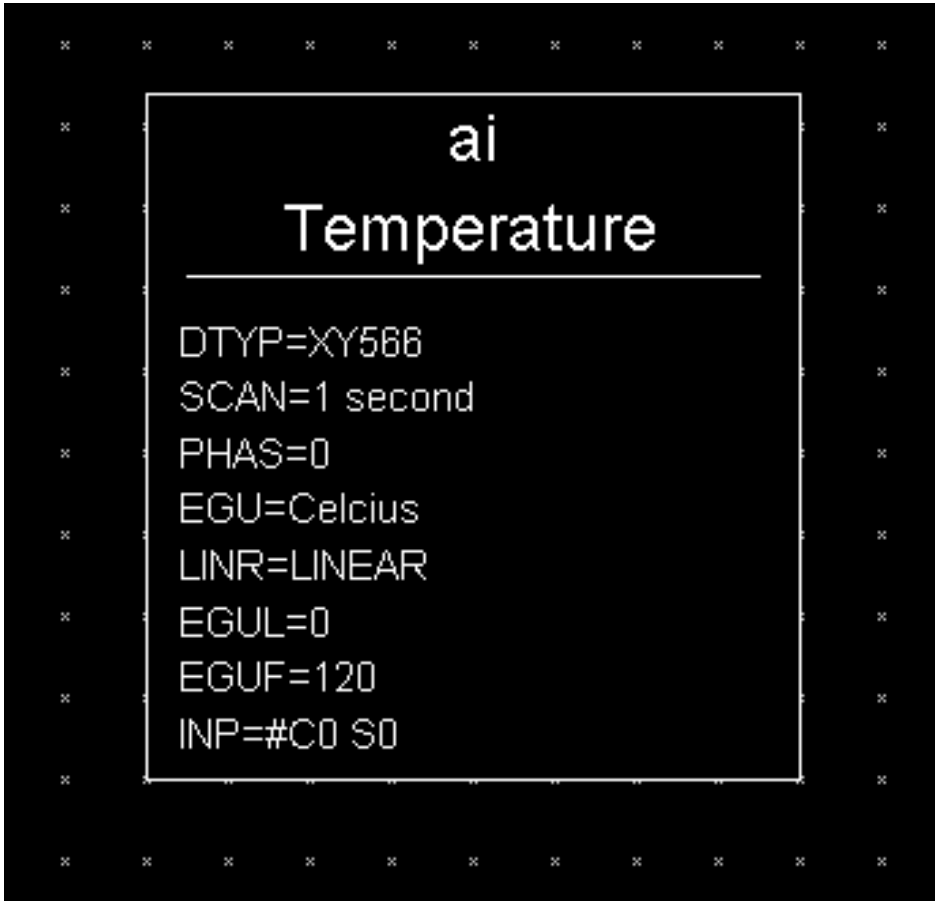
INP	*Input link*
DTYP	*Device type*
RVAL	*Raw data value*
VAL	*Engineering value*
LOPR	*Low operator range*
HOPR	*High operator range*

Analogue I/O records have these fields:

EGU	*Engineering unit string*
LINR	*Unit conversion control:* No conversion, Linear, Slope, *breakpoint table name*
EGUL	*Low engineering value*
EGUF	*High engineering value*
ESLO	*Unit conversion slope*
EOFF	*Unit conversion offset*

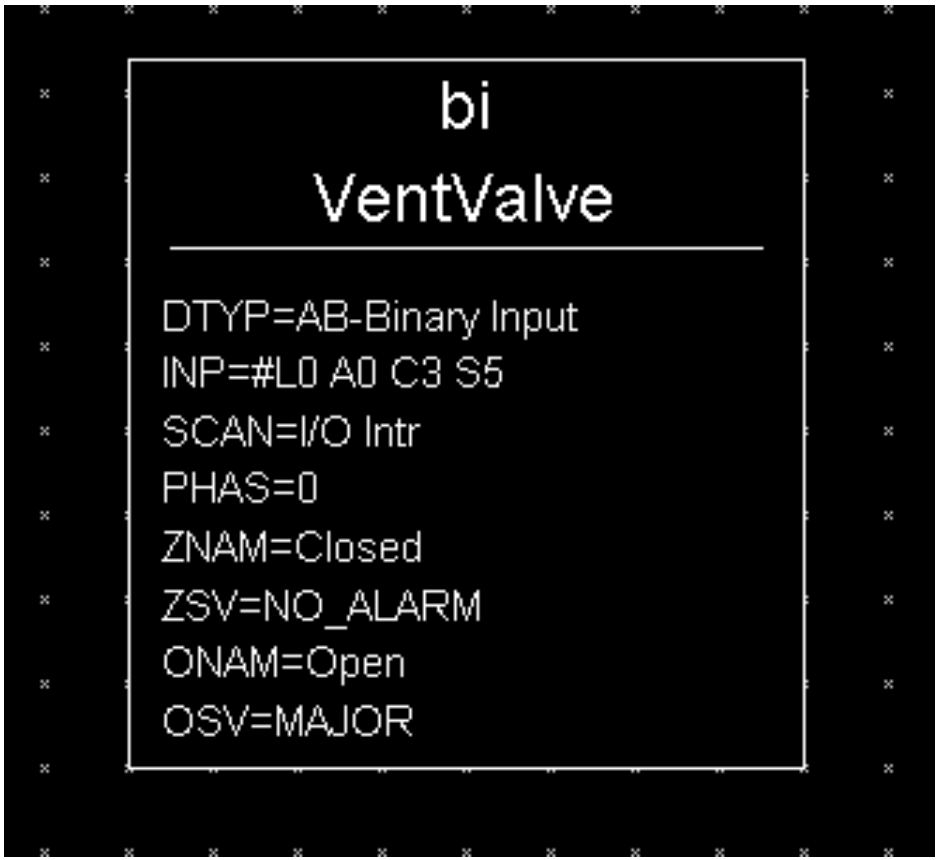
Periodically Scanned Analog Input

- Analogue Input “Temperature”
- Reads from the Xycom XY566 ADC Card 0 Signal 0
- Gets a new value every second
- Data is converted from ADC range to 0..120 Celsius



Interrupt Scanned Binary Input

- Binary Input “VentValve”
- Reads from Allen-Bradley TTL I/O Link 0, Adaptor 0, Card 3, Signal 5
- Processed whenever value changes
- 0 = “Closed”, 1 = “Open”
- Major alarm when valve open



Most output records have these fields

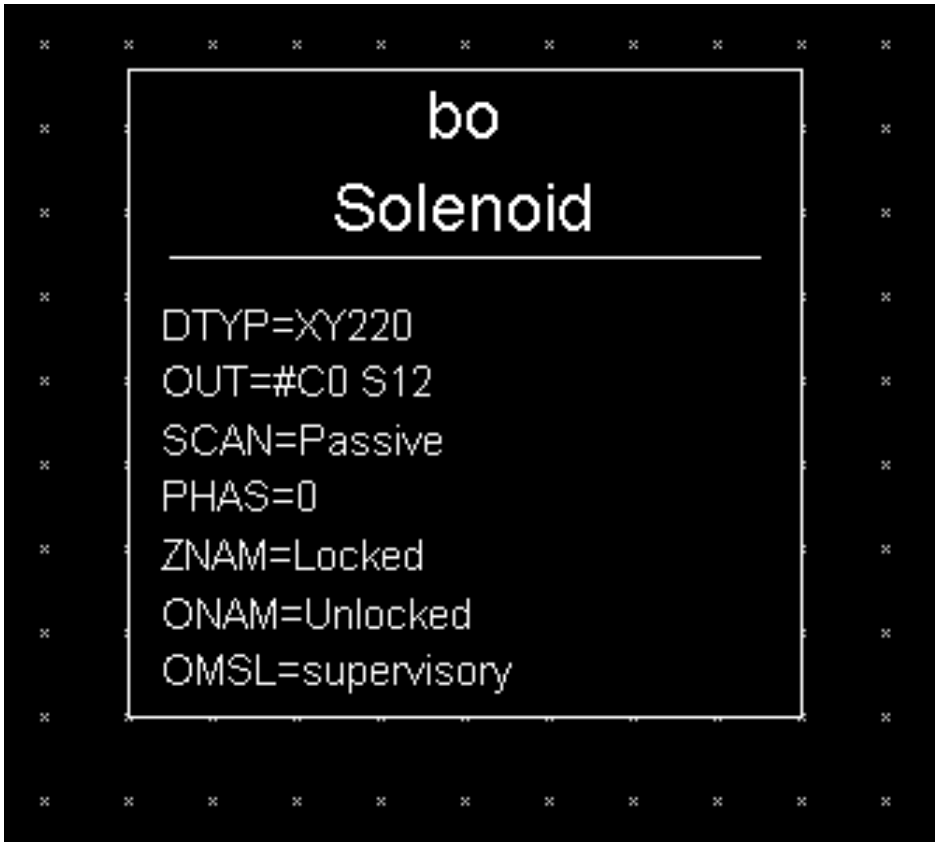
OUT	*Output link*
DTYP	*Device type*
VAL	*Engineering value*
RVAL	*Raw output value*
DOL	*Input link to fetch output value*
OMSL	*Output mode select:* Supervisory, Closed Loop
LOPR	*Low operator range*
HOPR	*High operator range*

Analogue outputs also have fields:

OROC	*Output rate of change*
OIF	*Incremental or Full output*
OVAL	*Output value*
DRVH	*Drive high limit*
DRVL	*Drive low limit*
IVOA	*Invalid output action*
IVOV	*Invalid output value*
RBV	*Read-back value*

Passive Binary Output

- Binary Output “Solenoid”
- Controls Xycom XY220 Digital output Card 0 Signal 12
- Record is only processed by
  - Channel Access ‘put’ to a PP field (e.g. .VAL)
  - Another record writes to a PP field
  - Forward Link from another record
  - Another record reads this with PP



Links

A link is a type of field, and is one of

- Input link
  - Fetches data
- Output link
  - Writes data
- Forward link
  - Points to the record to be processed once this record finishes processing

Input and Output links may be...

- Constant numeric value, e.g.:
  0
  3.1415926536
  -1.6e-19
- Hardware link
  - A hardware I/O signal address (**INP** or **OUT** field only)
  - The address format depends on the device support layer
- Process Variable link — the name of a record, at run-time this becomes either
  - Database link
    - Target record must be present in this IOC
  - Channel Access link
    - Target record can be in a different IOC

Hardware links

VME_IO	*#Cn Sn @parm*	
		Card, Signal
INST_IO	*@parm*	
CAMAC_IO	*#Bn Cn Nn An Fn @parm*	
		Branch, Crate, Node, Address, Function
AB_IO	*#Ln An Cn Sn @parm*	
		Link, Adapter, Card, Signal
GPIB_IO	*#Ln An @parm*	
		Link, Address
BITBUS_IO	*#Ln Nn Pn Sn @parm*	
		Link, Node, Port, Signal
BBGPIB_IO	*#Ln Bn Gn @parm*	
		Link, Bitbus Address, GPIB Address
VXI_IO	*#Vn Cn Sn @parm*	
or	*#Vn Sn @parm*	
		Frame, Slot, Signal

Database links

- These comprise:
  - The name of a record in this IOC
    `myDb:myRecord`
  - An optional field name
    - **`.VAL`** (default)
  - Process Passive flag
    - **`NPP`** (default), or **`PP`**
  - Maximize Severity flag
    - **`NMS`** No maximize severity (default)
    - **`MS`** Maximize severity
    - **`MSS`** Maximize Status and Severity (new in R3.14.11)
    - **`MSI`** Maximize Severity when Invalid (new in R3.14.11)
- Example
  - **`M1:current.RBV NPP MS`**
  - NB: Database links with the **PP** flag don't wait for asynchronous record processing to finish, so an input link that triggers a read from slow hardware will return the *previous* data in that record

Channel Access links

- Like database links, but record can be located in a different IOC
- Use Channel Access to communicate with the target record
  - Just like any other CA client, even for local records
  - Input sets up a CA monitor on the channel
- May include a field name (default .VAL)
- **PP** Link flags are ignored
  - Input links are always **NPP**
  - Output links follow **PP** attribute of destination field
  - These are how all CA clients behave
- **MS** Link flags apply to Input links
  - Input links honor **NMS** (default)/**MS**/**MSS**/**MSI**
  - Output links are always **NMS**
- Additional flags for CA links
  - **CA** Forces a “local” link to use CA
  - **CP** On input link, process this record on CA monitor event
  - **CPP** Like **CP** but only process me if **SCAN** is Passive

Link flag summary

Type	Input Links	Output Links
DB	PP or NPP NMS, MS, MSS or MSI	PP or NPP NMS, MS, MSS or MSI
CA	Always NPP MS or NMS CA forces link type CP process record on change CPP like CP but only process if SCAN=Passive	PP set by destination field Always NMS CA forces link type

Chapter 5 of the IOC Application Developer's Guide covers record links and scanning in detail, and is worth reading.

Device Support

- Records do not access hardware directly
- The Device Support layer performs I/O operations on request
  - Each device support performs I/O for one record type
- A record's **DTYP** field determines which device support it uses
  - Most record types default to Soft Channel support if you don't set **DTYP**
- The device support selected determines the format of the link (**INP** or **OUT** field) containing the device address
- Adding new device support does not require any changes or recompilation of the record type code
- Device support often calls other software to do work for it (Driver Support or other libraries)

Synchronous vs Asynchronous I/O

- IOC rules do not allow device support to busy-wait (i.e. delay record processing while waiting for the results of a slow I/O operation)
  - Fast I/O can be handled synchronously
  - Slow operations must operate asynchronously
- Register-based VME/PCI cards usually give a fast response (<10µs), so should be synchronous
  - When called, a synchronous read or write call to device support completes all I/O operations needed before returning
- Serial, network or field-bus I/O usually takes some time (>10ms) to return data, so should be asynchronous
  - Asynchronous device support starts an I/O operation when the record calls it, flagging it as incomplete by setting PACT to true before returning
  - When the results are available (discovered by a CPU interrupt or polling background thread), the device support must call the record's process() routine to finish the record processing operations

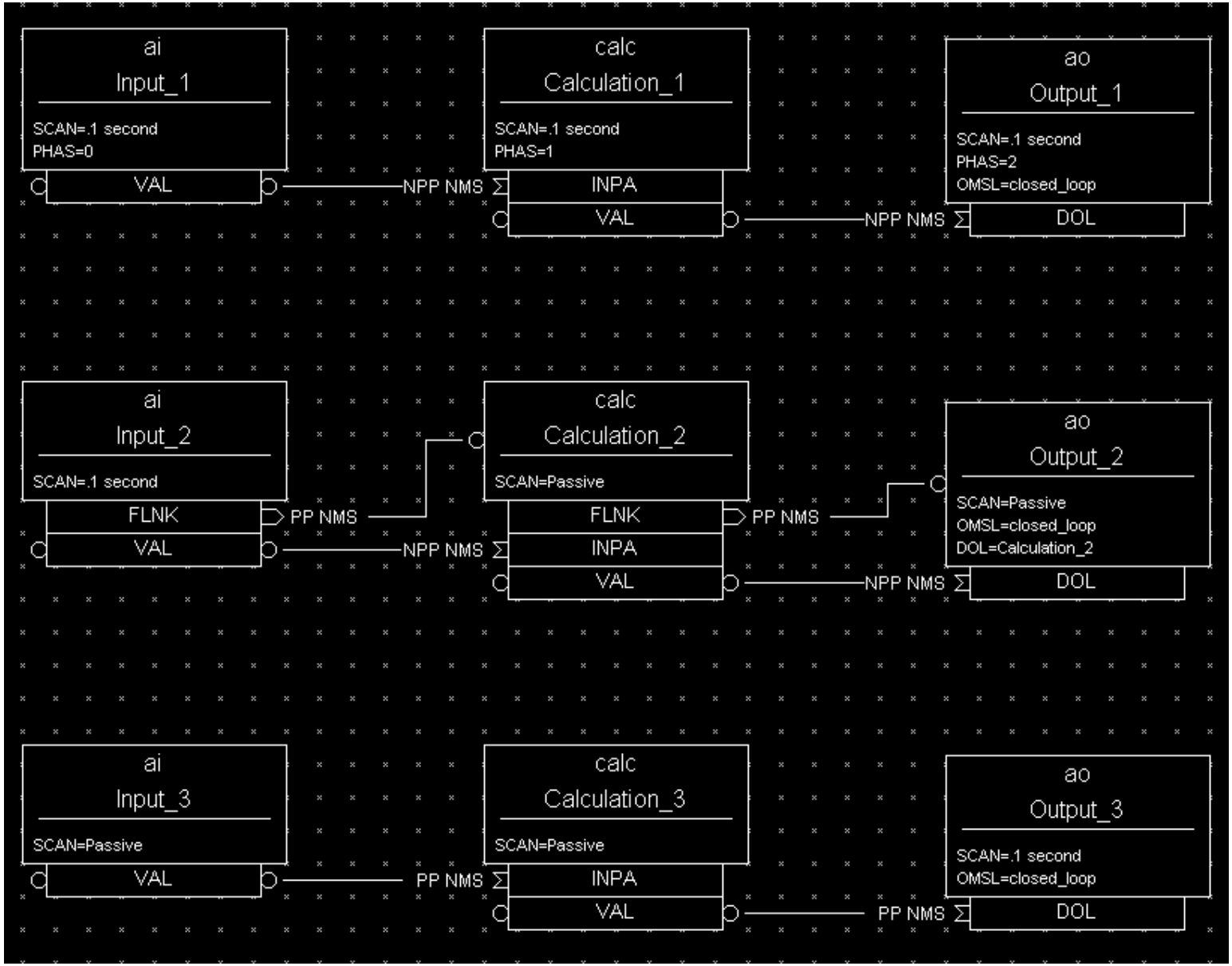
Soft Device Support

- “Hard” input and output records do hardware I/O via device support
- “Soft” records access data from other records via DB or CA links
- 2 or 3 kinds of support are provided in recent R3.14 releases:
  - Soft Channel
    - Get/Put **VAL** through link, no units conversion performed
  - Async Soft Channel (currently output records only)
    - Put **VAL** through CA link, no conversions, wait for completion
  - Raw Soft Channel
    - Inputs
      - Get **RVAL** via input link
      - Convert **RVAL** to **VAL** (record-type specific)
    - Outputs
      - Convert **VAL** to **RVAL** (record-type specific)
      - Put **RVAL** to output link

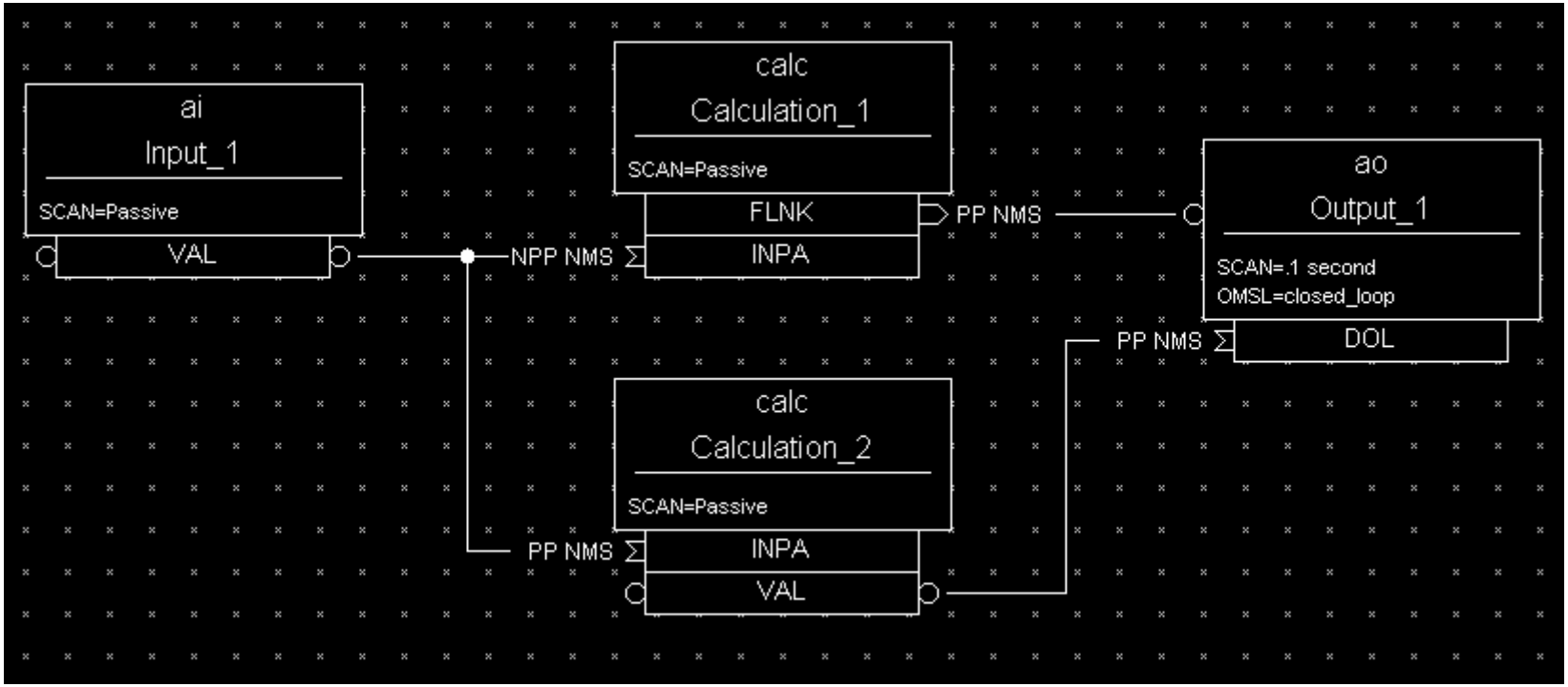
Forward links

- Usually a Database link, referring to a record in same IOC
- No flags (**PP**, **MS** etc.), although VDCT includes them erroneously
- Destination record is only processed if its **SCAN** field is **Passive**
- Does not pass a value, just causes subsequent processing
- Forward linking to another IOC via Channel Access is possible, but the link must explicitly name the **PROC** field of the remote record
  - In this case only, the remote record does not need to have **SCAN** set to **Passive**

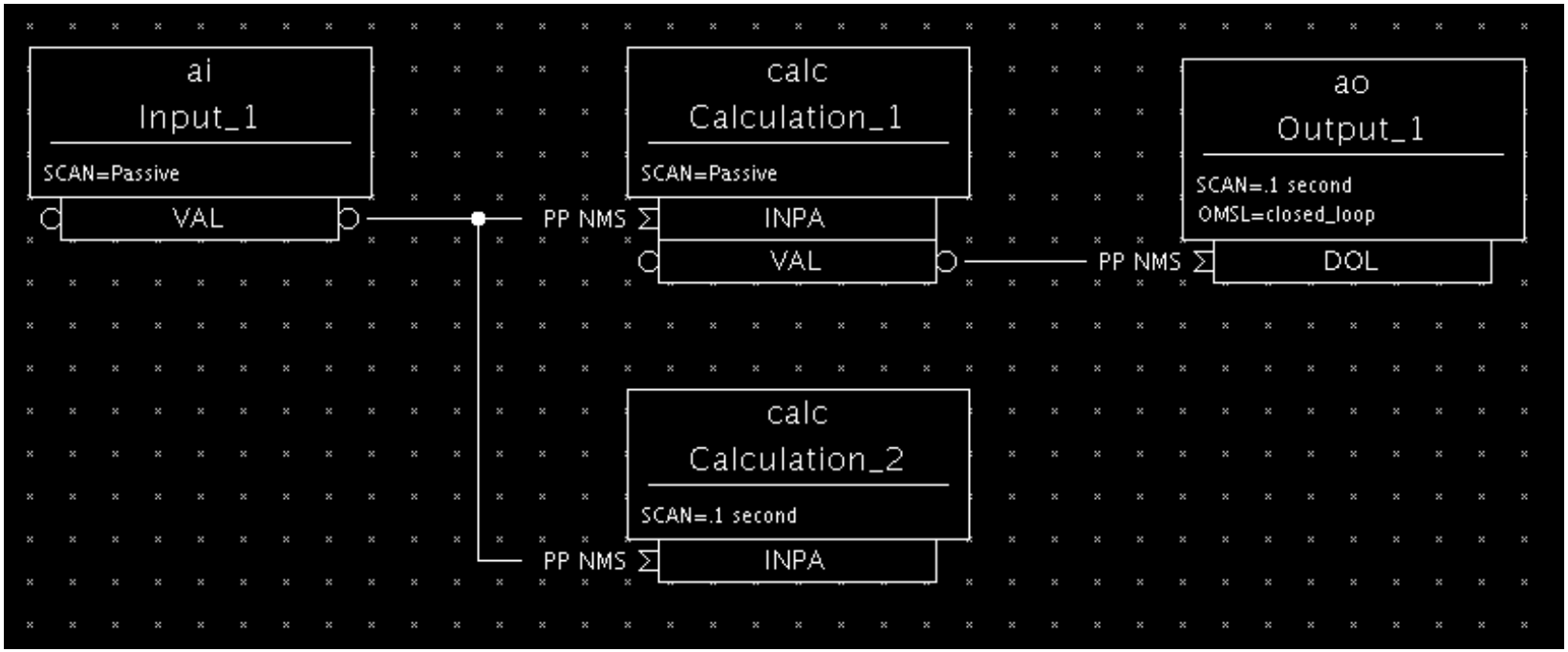
Processing chains



Which record is never processed?



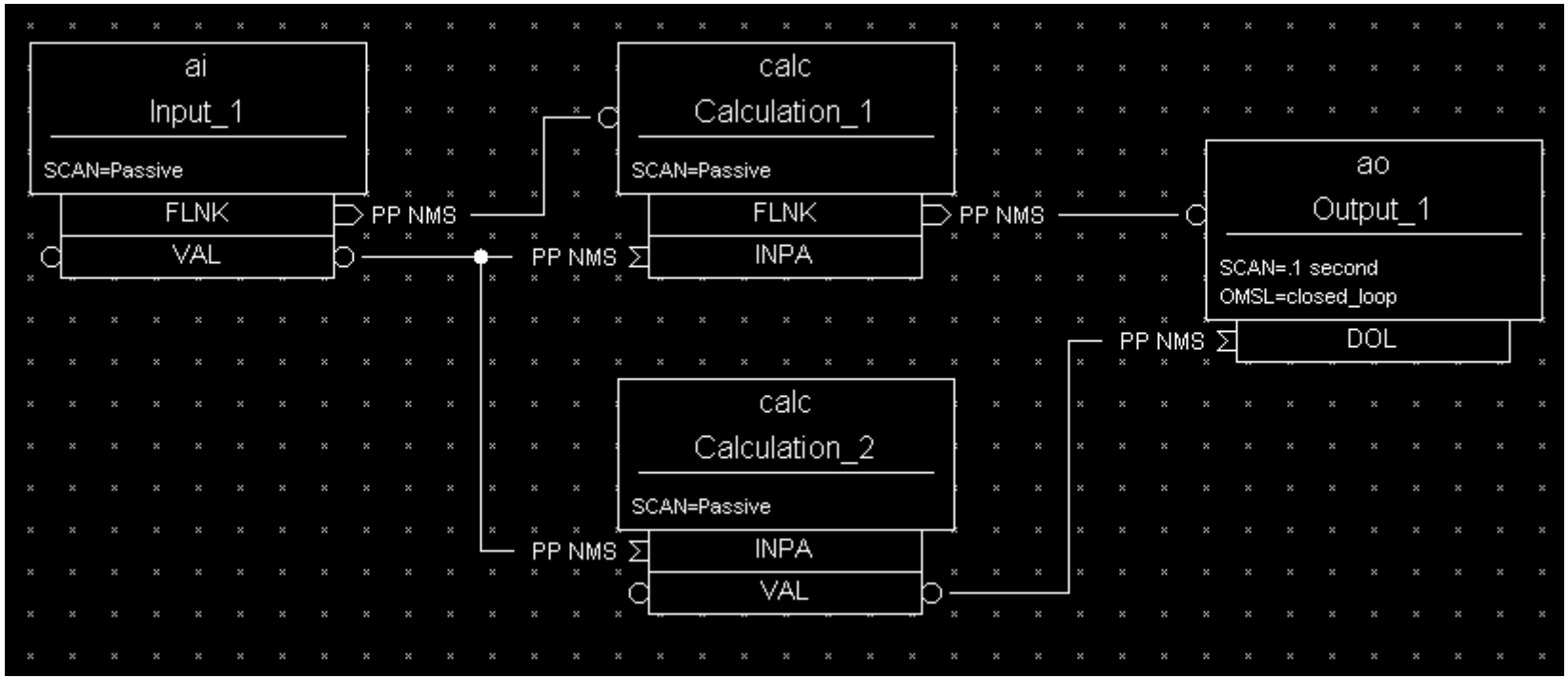
How often is Input_1 processed?



The PACT field

- All records have a boolean run-time field PACT (Process Active)
- PACT breaks loops of linked records
- It is set to true early in the act of processing the record (but it's not the first thing that the process routine does)
  - PACT must be true whenever a link from that record is used
- PACT gets reset to false after all record I/O and forward link processing have finished
- A PP link can never process a record that has PACT true
  - Input links take the current value from the target field
  - Output links put their value to the target field
    - In some cases they ask the target record to reprocess itself again later
  - Forward links do nothing

What happens here?



Preventing records from processing

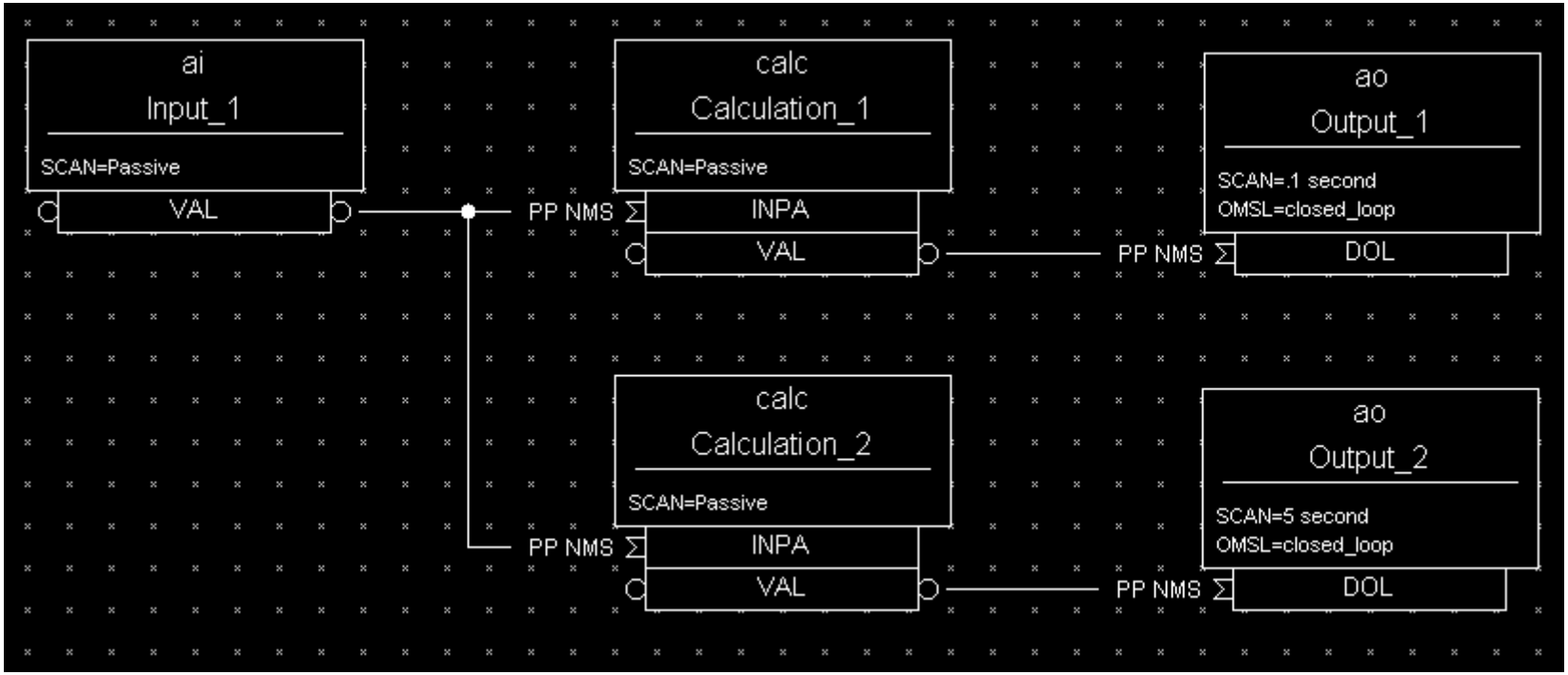
- It is useful to be able to stop an individual record from processing on some condition
- Before record-specific processing is called, a value is read through the **SDIS** input link into **DISA** (0 if the link is not set)
- If **DISA=DISV**, the record will *not* be processed
- The default value of the **DISV** field is 1
- A disabled record may be put into an alarm state by giving the desired severity in the **DISS** field
- The **FLNK** of a disabled record is never triggered

How are records given CPU time?

Many different IOC threads are used to process records:

- scan*period* — Periodic scans
  - Each scan rate gets its own thread
  - Faster scans at higher thread priority (if supported by the Operating System)
- cbLow, cbMedium, dbHigh — Callback facility
  - One thread for each scheduling priority (PRIO field)
  - Used by device support, I/O Interrupts etc.
- scanOnce
  - IOC internal use for record reprocessing
- CAS-client — CA client-initiated processing
  - One thread for each CA client connected to the server
- Channel Access threads use lower priority than record processing
  - If a CPU spends all its time doing I/O and record processing, you may be unable to control or monitor the IOC via the network

What could go wrong here?



Lock-sets

- Prevent records from being processed simultaneously by two different scan tasks
  - **PACT** can’t do that, it isn’t set early enough and is not a Mutex
- A lock-set is a group of records interconnected by database links
- Lock-sets are determined automatically by the IOC at start-up, or whenever a database link is added, deleted or modified
- You can split two linked records into different lock sets by making the link(s) joining them into Channel Access ones, using the **CA** flag
  - Remember that CA links behave slightly differently than DB links, make sure your design still works!

Alarms

- Every record has the fields
  - **SEVR** Alarm Severity
    - NONE, MINOR, MAJOR, INVALID
  - **STAT** Alarm Status (reason)
    - READ, WRITE, UDF, HIGH, LOW, STATE, COS, CALC, DISABLE, etc.
- Most numeric records compare **VAL** against the **HIHI**, **HIGH**, **LOW** and **LOLO** fields after its value has been determined
- The **HYST** field sets a hysteresis to prevent alarm chattering
- A separate alarm severity can be set for each numeric limit exceeded
  - Fields **HHSV**, **HSV**, **LSV**, and **LLSV**
- Discrete (binary) records can raise alarms on entering a particular state, or on a change of state (COS)

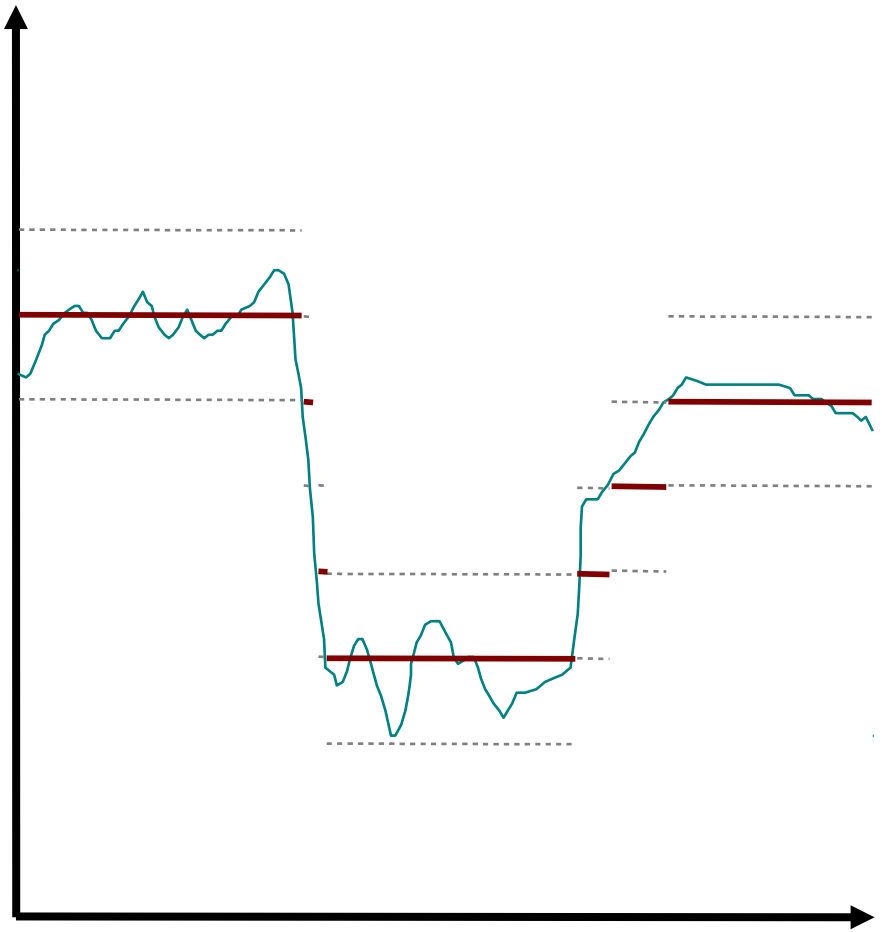
Change Notification: Monitor Dead-bands

- Channel Access notifies clients that are monitoring a numeric record when
  - VAL changes by more than the value in field:

    MDEL *Value monitors*

    ADEL *Archive monitors*
  - Record's Alarm Status changes

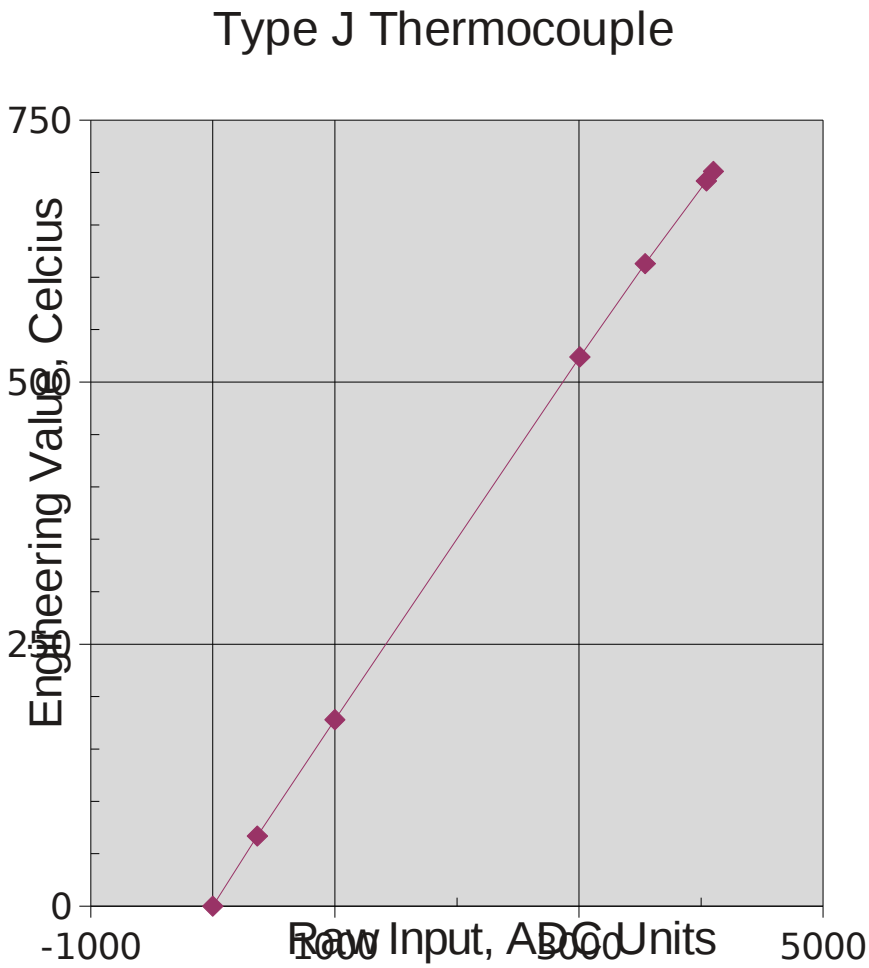
    HYST *Alarm hysteresis*
- The Analogue Input record has a smoothing filter to reduce noise on the input signal (SM00)



Breakpoint Tables

- Analogue Input and Output records can do non-linear conversions from/to the raw hardware value
- Breakpoint tables interpolate values from a given table
- To use, set the record's **LINR** field to the name of the breakpoint table you want to use
- Example breakpoint table (in some loaded .dbd file)

```
breaktable(typeKdegC) {
        0.000000   0.000000
      299.268700  74.000000
      660.752744 163.000000
     1104.793671 274.000000
     1702.338802 418.000000
     2902.787322 703.000000
     3427.599045 831.000000
     ...
}
```



Simulation

- Input and output record types often allow simulation of hardware interfaces

SIML	Simulation mode link
SIMM	Simulation mode value
SIOL	Simulation input link
SVAL	Simulated value
SIMS	Simulation alarm severity

- Before calling device support, records read **SIMM** through the **SIML** link
- If **SIMM=YES** (1) or **SIMM=RAW** (2) the device support is not used; record I/O is done through the **SIOL** link and **SVAL** field instead
- An alarm severity can be set whenever simulating, given by **SIMS** field

Access Security

- A networked control system must have the ability to enforce security rules
  - Who can do what from where, and when?
- In EPICS, security is enforced by the CA server (the IOC or gateway)
- A record is placed in the Access Security Group named in its ASG field
  - DEFAULT is used if no group name is given
- Rules are specified for each group to determine whether a CA client can read or write to records in that group, based on
  - Client user ID
  - Client host-name or IP address
  - Access Security Level of the field addressed
  - Values read from the database

Access Security Configuration File

- Security rules are loaded from an Access Security Configuration File, for example:

```
UAG(users) {anj, mrk, jba, nda}
HAG(hosts) {tux.aps.anl.gov, earth, venus, gaia}
ASG(DEFAULT) {
    RULE(1, READ)
    RULE(1, WRITE) {
        UAG(users)
        HAG(hosts)
    }
}
```

- If no security file is loaded, Security will be turned off and nothing refused
- For more details and the rule syntax, see Chapter 8 of the IOC Application Developers Guide