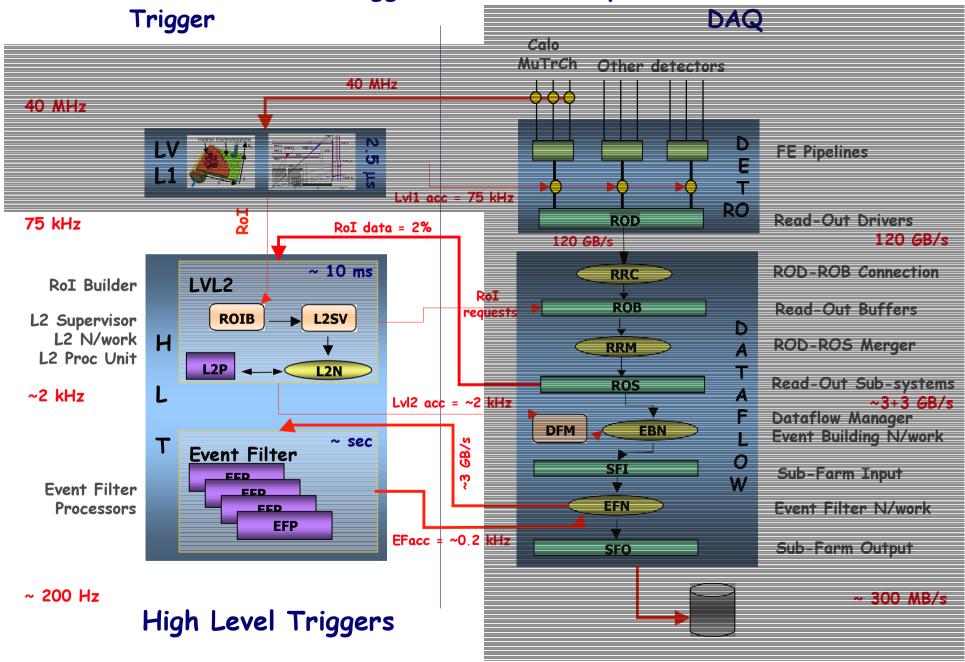


# Supervision of the ATLAS High Level Triggers

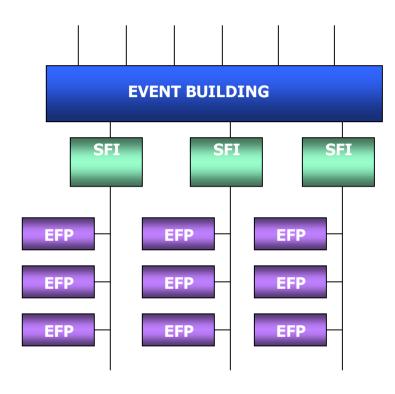
### Sarah Wheeler on behalf of the ATLAS Trigger/DAQ High Level Trigger group

#### ATLAS Trigger and Data Acquisition





## Supervision of the HLT



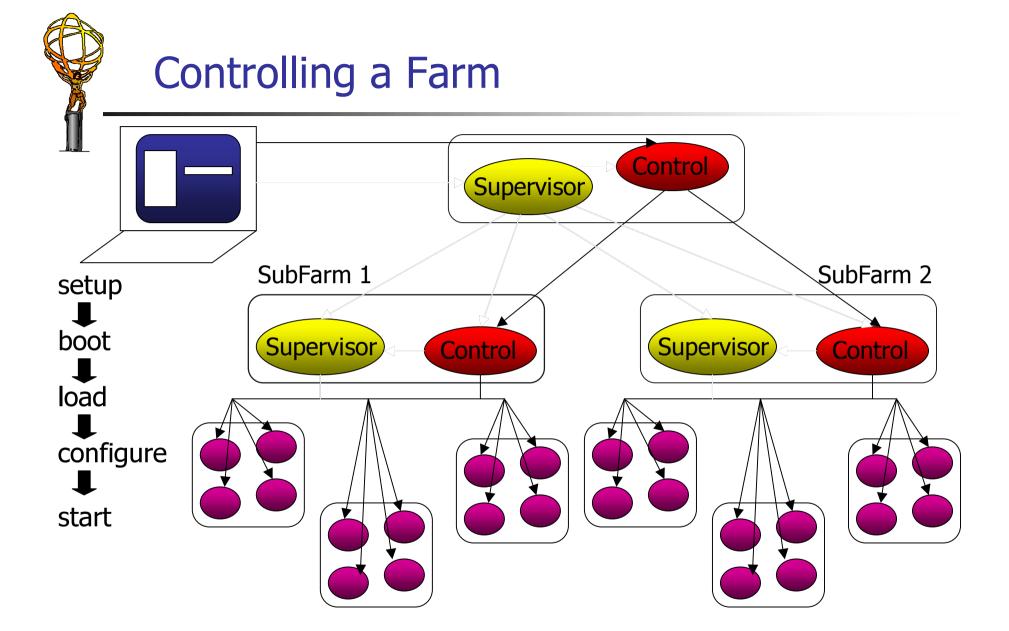
- HLT implemented as hundreds of software tasks running on large processor farms
- For reasons of practicality farms split into sub-farms
- Supervision is responsible for all aspects of software task management and control
  - Configuring
  - Controlling
  - Monitoring
- Supervision is one of the areas where commonality between Level-2 and Event Filter can be effectively exploited



# Prototype HLT supervision system

- Prototype HLT supervision system has been implemented using tools from the ATLAS Online Software system (OnlineSW)
- OnlineSW is a system of the ATLAS Trigger/DAQ project
- Major integration exercise: OnlineSW provides generic services for TDAQ wide configuration, control and monitoring
- Successfully adapted for use in the HLT
- For HLT control activities following OnlineSW services are used:
  - Configuration Databases
  - Run Control
  - Supervisor (Process Control)
- Controllers based on a finite-state machine are arranged in a hierarchical tree with one software controller per sub-farm and one top-level farm controller
- Controllers successfully customised for use in HLT



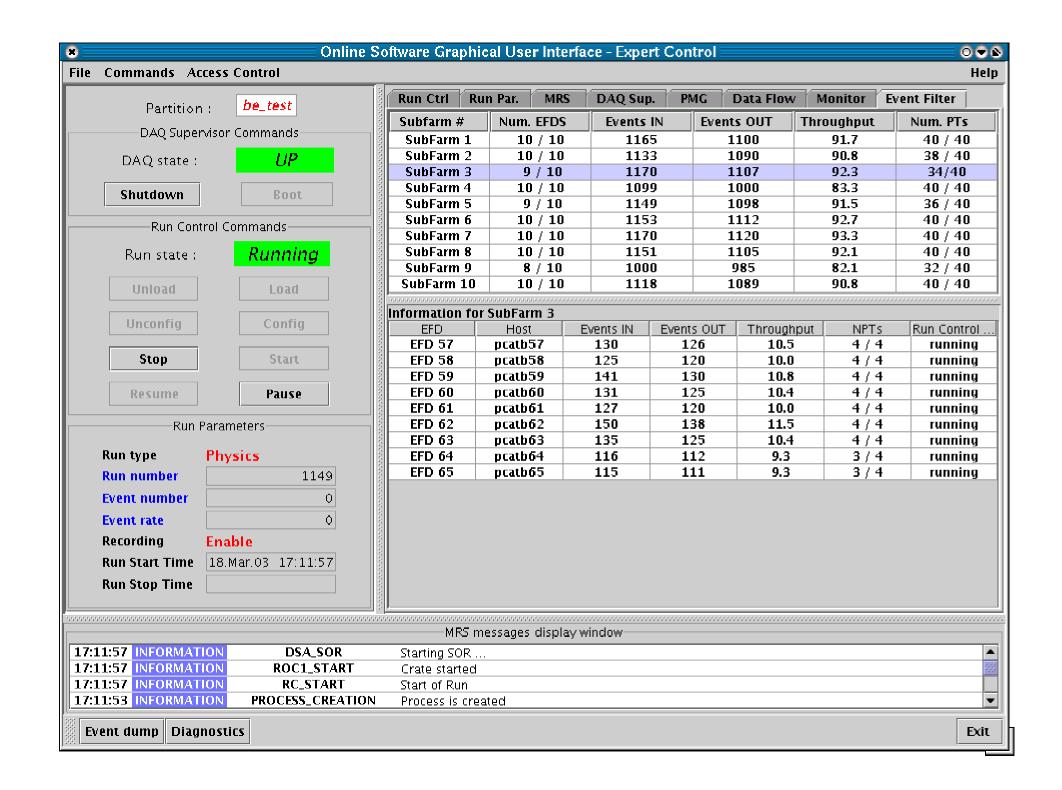




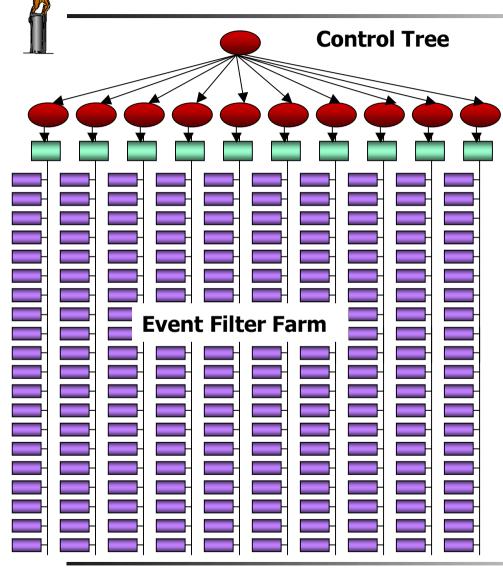
## **Monitoring Aspects**

- Monitoring has been implemented using tools from OnlineSW
- Information Service
  - Statistical information written by HLT processes to information service servers and retrieved by others for e.g. display
- Error Reporting system
  - HLT processes use this service to issue error messages to any other TDAQ component e.g. the central control console where they can be displayed

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# Scalability Tests (January 2003)

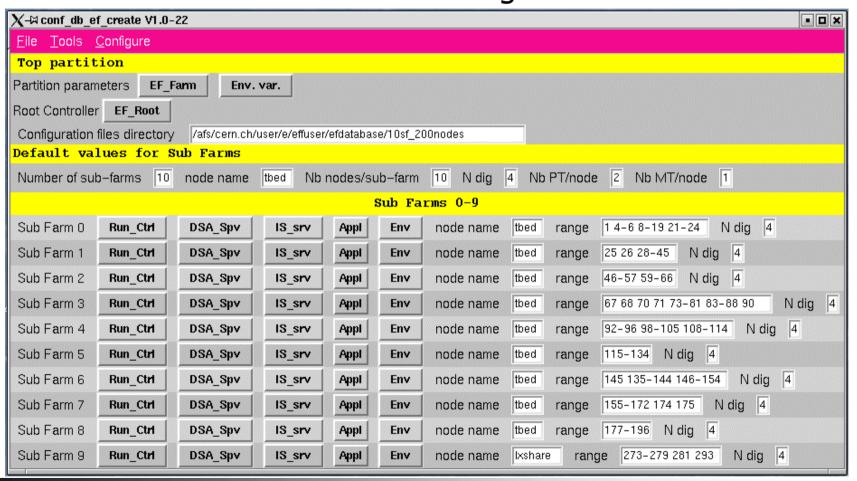


- Series of tests to determine scalability of control architecture
- Carried out on 230 node IT LXPLUS cluster at CERN
- Configurations studied:
  - Constant total number of nodes split into a varying number of sub-farms
  - Constant number of subfarms with number of nodes per sub-farm varied
- Tests focused on times to startup, prepare for datataking & shutdown of configurations



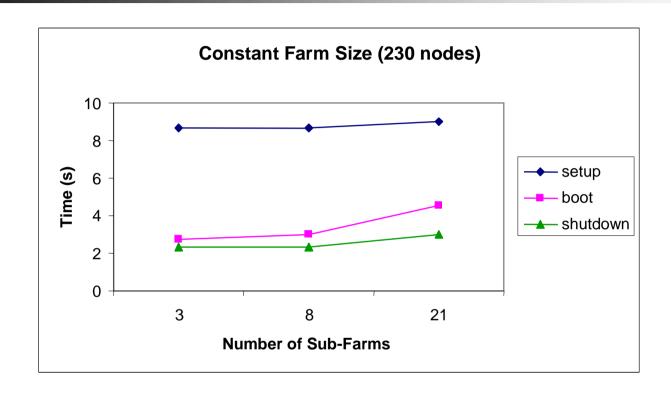
# Generation of Configuration Database

#### Custom GUI written to create configuration database files





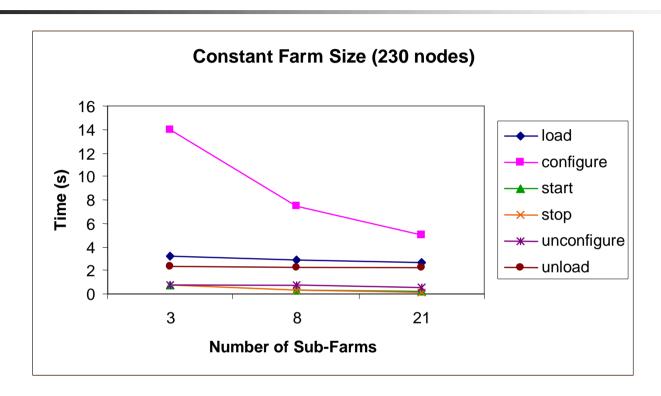
#### Results – Constant number of Nodes



- Graph shows times to start and stop control infrastructure
- Increase in times seen with number of sub-farms
- More sub-farms mean more controller and supervisor processes



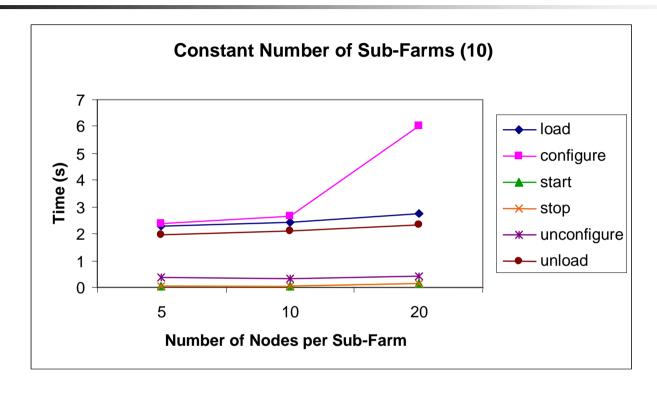
#### Results – Constant number of Nodes



- Graph shows times to cycle through run control sequence
- Decrease seen with number of sub-farms
- More sub-farms imply fewer nodes, therefore fewer trigger processes to control per sub-farm



#### Results – Constant number of Sub-Farms



 Times increase with increasing numbers of nodes and processes to control as expected



#### Conclusions and future

- Results are very promising for the implementation of the HLT supervision system for the first ATLAS run
- All operations required to startup, prepare for datataking and shutdown configurations take of the order of a few seconds to complete
- Largest tested configurations represent 10-20% of final system
- Future enhancements of supervision system to include:
  - Combined Run Control/Process Control component
  - Parallelised communication between control and trigger processes
  - Distributed configuration database