

Runs database - Interface

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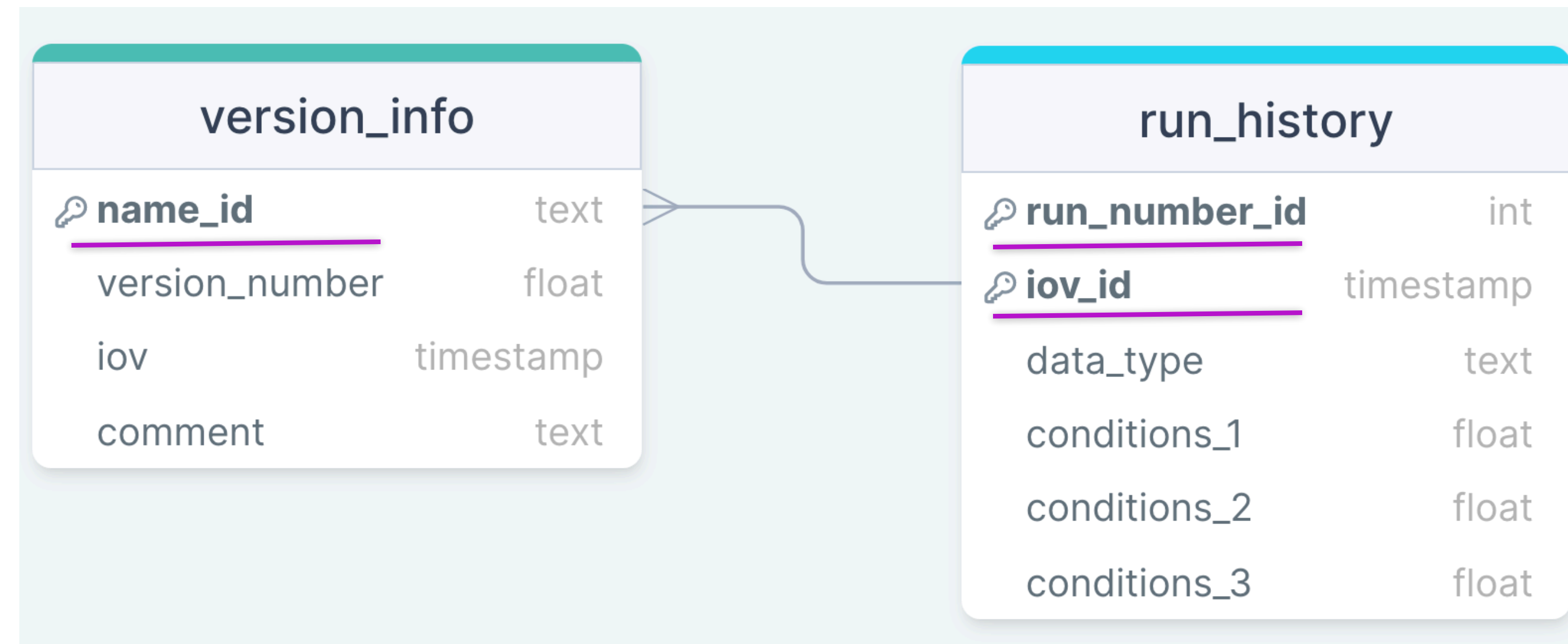
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Runs Database

<https://condb2.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>



- Uses the FNAL conditions database interface
- The chosen schema has **run number** and **iov as key** parameters. It can also have **data_type**
- Handles versioning
- More info on (<https://condb2.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>):
 - How to install
 - Insert data
 - Look for data



Database schema, where the conditions_# payloads represent all the conditions parameters in the database

Create the tables

- Not all users can create tables
 - The area where you can create tables can vary
- What you **need to specify**:
 - table name = schema.table_name
 - host
 - port
 - user
 - password
 - r and w permissions
 - database
 - columns with the format = column:type

Command line:

```
'condb create -h {host} -p {port} -U {user} -w {passwd} -s -R  
{r_permission} -W {w_permission} {database} {table_name} {payloads}'
```

Test table

Columns automatically created for all tables

```

__tv
__tr
__channel
__data_type
upload_time
start_time
stop_time
run_type
software_version
buffer
ac_couple
  
```

- Run Number
- Upload time
- 0 but can be used for APA
- Detector (VD or HD)
- Floats, unix timestamp
- Text
- Integer
- Boolean

Custom columns

Insert data

<https://condb2.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

```
class condb.CDFolder(db, name, data_columns_types=None)
```

```
    addData(data, data_type='', tr=None, columns=None)
```

Adds data to the folder

- Parameters:**
- **data** (*iterable*) – Iterable with tuples: (channel, tv, <data values>, ...) channel is the integer channel number tv is numeric validity time (integer or floating point) data values are in the same order as the list of columns used when the folder was created
 - **data_type** (*str*) – Data type to associate with the data. Default – blank ""
 - **tr** (*float or int*) – Tr to associate the data with. Bt default, current timestamp will be used as floating point number
 - **columns** (*list of strings*) – Optional, names of data columns present in the input data, without channel and tv. If not specified, the data is assumed to contain all the data columns

Returns: Tr timestamp

Return type: float

```
folder.addData(chunk, data_type = self.data.daqmeta_dict['DETECTOR_ID'])
```

Create a version & tag

<https://condb2.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

```
tag(tag, comment='', override=False, tr=None)
```

Creates new tag with the specified Tr

- Parameters:**
- **tag** (*str*) – New tag name
 - **tr** (*float or int*) – Tr for the tag
 - **comment** (*str*) – Comment to add to the new tag
 - **override** (*boolean*) – Whether to override an existing tag

- If there are two+ versions of a run the function returns the newest value
- It is possible to extract list of tags

```
folder.tag('v1.2', comment = 'update the buffer 2')
```

Use the searchData() new function

<https://condb2.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

```
searchData(tag=None, tr=None, data_type=None, channel_range=None, conditions=[])
```

Find all data records on the timeline determined by (tag, tr, data_type)

and satisfying specified conditions expressed in terms of data column values

Parameters:

- **conditions** (*list*) – Conditions specified as tuples:
 ("column_name", op, value)

 column_name is a name of a data column op is a string "<", "<=", "=", "!=", ">=", ">" value is a string, boolean, numeric or None
- **tr** (*float, int*) – Retrieve data retrospectively from a previous state of the database recorded at tr or earlier. By default, will include most recent data.
- **tag** (*str*) – Text tag previously assigned to a Tr value.
- **data_type** (*str*) – Data type to include. If None, will include data for all data types
- **channel_range** (*tuple*) – Tuple (min_channel, max_channel) if provided, only the channels within the specified interval, inclusively will be included in the output. Each one of the limits can be None, which means there is no limit.

Returns: Generator of tuples: (channel, tv, tr, data_type, <data column values>...)

Return type: generator

Use the searchData() SQL part



- The conditional arguments are passed directly to the relational table in sql
- No need to extract all data from db and then do the search
- The rest of the functionalities should also be available

```
select * from
(
  select distinct on (u.__channel, u.__tv) u.__channel,u.__tv,u.__tr,u.__data_type,
u.upload_time,u.start_time,u.stop_time,u.run_type,u.software_version,u.buffer,u.ac_couple
  from %t_update u
  where
    (%(tr)s is null or u.__tr < %(tr)s)
    and (%(data_type)s is null or u.__data_type = %(data_type)s)
    and (%(min_channel)s is null or u.__channel >= %(min_channel)s)
    and (%(max_channel)s is null or u.__channel <= %(max_channel)s)
  order by u.__channel, u.__tv, u.__tr desc
) as timeline
where timeline.run_type = 'PROD' and timeline.stop_time <= '1696849143.0'
, {'tr': None, 'data_type': 'np04_hd', 'min_channel': None, 'max_channel': None})
(0, 22737.0, 1698716333.2376409, 'np04_hd', 1698716333.2376223, 1695315435.0, 1695315455.0, 'PROD
', 'fddaq-v4.1.1', 2, False)
```


Use the searchData()



One condition

```
con = [('run_type', '=', 'PROD')]
data = self.folder.searchData(tag = '1.1', conditions=con)
for row in data:
    print(f'{row}')
return data
```



Run number

Condition

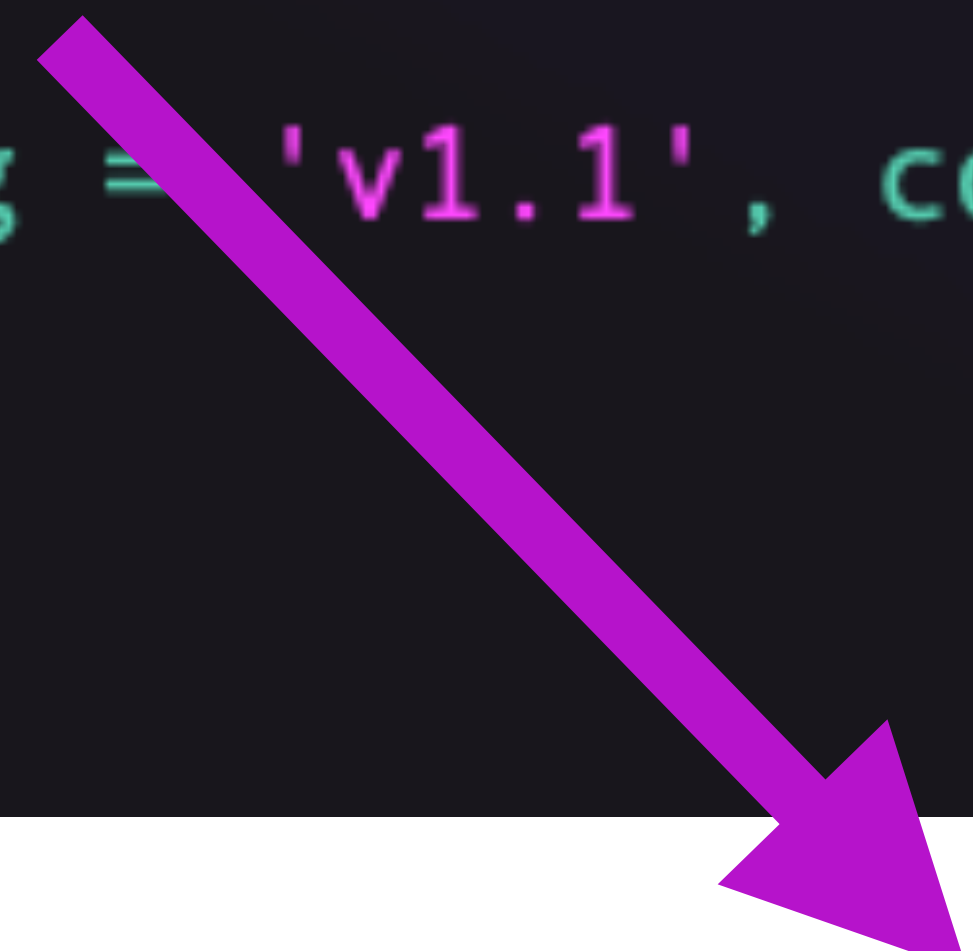
(0, 22736.0, 1698716333.2174063, 'np02_coldbox', 1698716333.217386, 1695310336.0, 1695310370.0, 'PROD', 'fddaq-v4.1.1', 2, False)
(0, 22737.0, 1698716333.2376409, 'np04_hd', 1698716333.2376223, 1695315435.0, 169531545.0, 'PROD', 'fddaq-v4.1.1', 2, False)
(0, 22738.0, 1698716333.2572632, 'np02_coldbox', 1698716333.2572448, 1695377434.0, None, 'PROD', 'fddaq-v4.1.1', 2, False)
(0, 22746.0, 1698716333.425845, 'np02_coldbox', 1698716333.4258096, 1695585667.0, None, 'PROD', 'fddaq-v4.1.1', 2, False)
(0, 22747.0, 1698716333.448418, 'np02_coldbox', 1698716333.4484, 1695634894.0, None, 'PROD', 'fddaq-v4.1.1', 2, False)
(0, 22748.0, 1698716333.470041, 'np02_coldbox', 1698716333.4700232, 1695635265.0, None, 'PROD', 'fddaq-v4.1.1', 2, False)
(0, 22757.0, 1698716333.679413, 'np02_coldbox', 1698716333.6793935, 1696785256.0, None, 'PROD', 'fddaq-v4.1.1', 2, False)
(0, 22759.0, 1698716333.7307012, 'np02_coldbox', 1698716333.7306466, 1696843781.0, None, 'PROD', 'fddaq-v4.1.1', 2, False)
(0, 22760.0, 1698716333.756328, 'np02_coldbox', 1698716333.7563107, 1696844214.0, None, 'PROD', 'fddaq-v4.1.1', 2, False)
(0, 22761.0, 1698716333.7822492, 'np02_coldbox', 1698716333.7822018, 1696845818.0, None, 'PROD', 'fddaq-v4.1.1', 2, False)
(0, 22762.0, 1698716333.8087337, 'np02_coldbox', 1698716333.8086865, 1696846123.0, 1696846144.0, 'PROD', 'fddaq-v4.1.1', 2, False)
(0, 22763.0, 1698716333.8346891, 'np02_coldbox', 1698716333.834671, 1696847379.0, None, 'PROD', 'fddaq-v4.1.1', 2, False)
(0, 22764.0, 1698716333.8653607, 'np04_hd', 1698716333.8653438, 1696849143.0, 169684913.0, 'PROD', 'fddaq-v4.1.1', 2, False)
(0, 22766.0, 1698716333.9114118, 'np04_hd', 1698716333.9113932, 1696851509.0, 169685150.0, 'PROD', 'fddaq-v4.1.1', 2, False)

Use the searchData()



One condition

```
con = [('run_type', '=', 'TEST')]
data = self.folder.searchData(tag = 'v1.1', conditions=con)
for row in data:
    print(f'{row}')
return data
```



Condition

Run number

```
(0, 22739.0, 1698716333.275736, 'np02_coldbox', 1698716333.2757177, 1695379483.0, 1695379502.0, 'TEST', 'fddaq-v4.1.1', 2, False)
(0, 22740.0, 1698716333.296369, 'np02_coldbox', 1698716333.2963512, 1695379833.0, 1695379856.0, 'TEST', 'fddaq-v4.1.1', 2, False)
(0, 22741.0, 1698716333.320857, 'np02_coldbox', 1698716333.320839, 1695380954.0, 1695380968.0, 'TEST', 'fddaq-v4.1.1', 2, False)
(0, 22742.0, 1698716333.3424945, 'np02_coldbox', 1698716333.3424733, 1695382417.0, 1695382444.0, 'TEST', 'fddaq-v4.1.1', 2, False)
(0, 22743.0, 1698716333.3617685, 'np02_coldbox', 1698716333.3617504, 1695383173.0, 1695383201.0, 'TEST', 'fddaq-v4.1.1', 2, False)
(0, 22744.0, 1698716333.3804367, 'np02_coldbox', 1698716333.3804185, 1695384341.0, 1695384360.0, 'TEST', 'fddaq-v4.1.1', 2, False)
(0, 22745.0, 1698716333.4005396, 'np02_coldbox', 1698716333.4005196, 1695391389.0, 1695391437.0, 'TEST', 'fddaq-v4.1.1', 2, False)
```

Use the searchData()

data_type condition goes in the function as a direct argument

```
con = [('run_type', '=', 'PROD')]
data = self.folder.searchData(conditions=con, data_type="np04_hd")
for row in data:
    print(f'{row}')
return data
```

Run number

(0, 22737	0, 1698716333.2376409,	'np04_hd'	1698716333.2376223,	1695315435.0,	1695315455.0,	'PROD',	'fddaq-v4.1.1',	2,	False)
(0, 22764	0, 1698716333.8653607,	'np04_hd'	1698716333.8653438,	1696849143.0,	1696849163.0,	'PROD',	'fddaq-v4.1.1',	2,	False)
(0, 22766	0, 1698716333.9114118,	'np04_hd'	1698716333.9113932,	1696851509.0,	1696851560.0,	'PROD',	'fddaq-v4.1.1',	2,	False)

Use the searchData()

Multiple conditions

```
con = [('run_type', '=', 'PROD'), ('stop_time', '<=', 1696849143.0)]
data = self.folder.searchData(conditions=con, data_type="np04_hd")
for row in data:
    print(f'{row}')
return data
```

Run number

Multiple conditions

```
(0, 2737.0), 1698716333.2376409, 'np04_hd', 1698716333.2376223, 1695315435.0, 1695315455.0, 'PROD', 'fddaq-v4.1.1', 2, False)
```

Outlook

- Times are in unix time so I have to add a function to convert to easier (for users) time format
- While I was doing this presentation, the tag function on the searchData function did not work, so look into that
- Add this function to the command line interface?
- Make a git hub folder with example script of these functions
- Make a Jupyter notebook for easier explanation

Thank you





Backup slides