

PyTangoArchiving

<https://github.com/tango-controls/PyTangoArchiving>
\$ pip install PyTangoArchiving

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Archiving Clients: PyTangoArchiving API

Reasons why we developed a python API for Tango archiving system:

- Need to manage distributed configuration for thousands of attributes from the python shell.
- To plot archived and online data together, using our regular Taurus GUI's instead of having a separated application like Mambo or eGiga.
- To mix data from different databases in a single query (by schema and/or date of retrieval).
- To provide scientists with scripts to extract archiving data and use it in scripts, macros or factories (fandango.DynamicDS, PyAttributeProcessor)..
- To automate table maintenance and decimation (using fandango.WorkerDS)
- To notify problems with archiving (via PyAlarm)

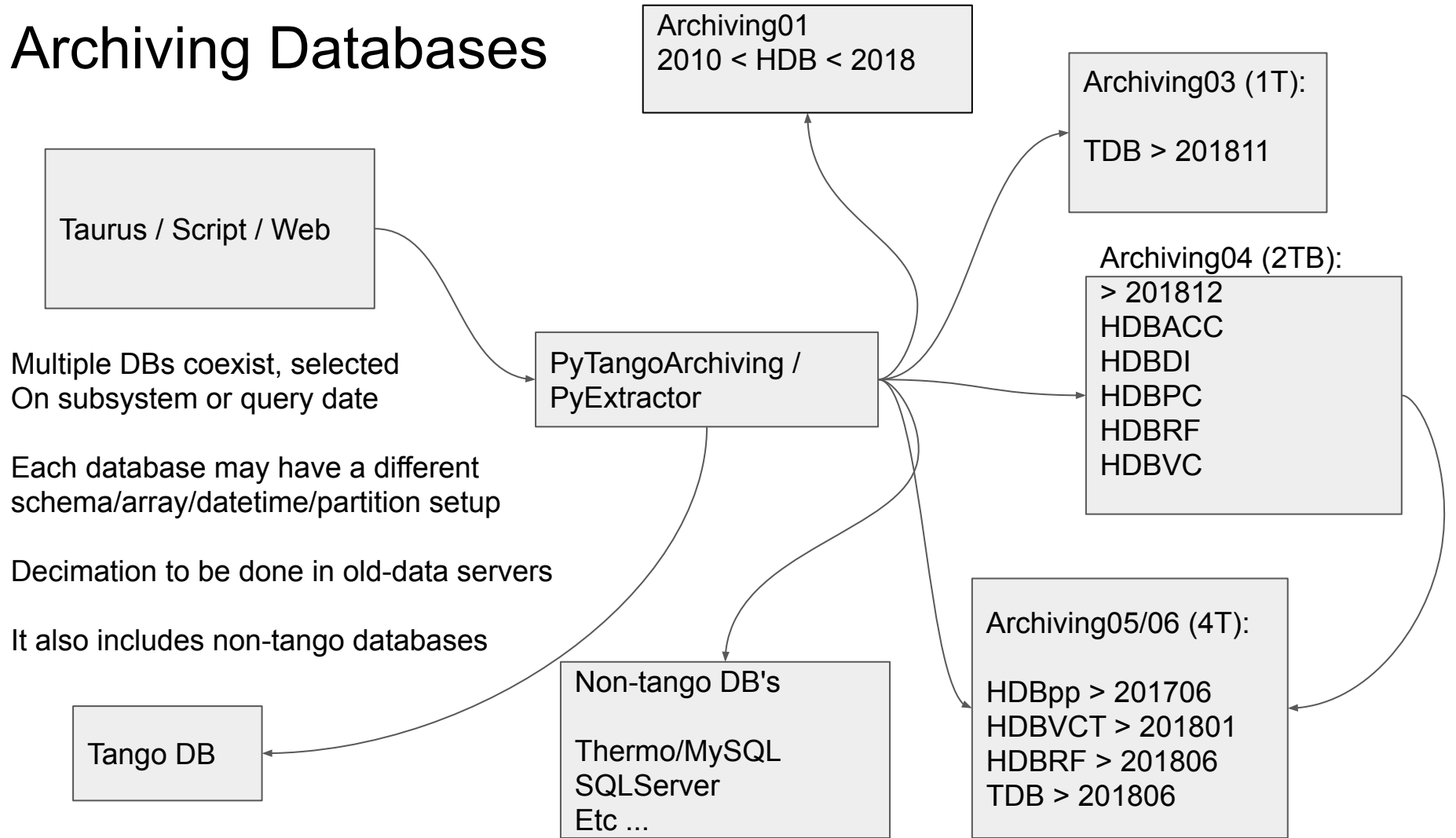
Archiving Clients: PyTangoArchiving API

For each schema (HDB, TDB, HDB++, Snap, ...) there are three API levels:

- PyTangoArchiving.**ArchivingDB**: a python object mapping the structure of the MySQL database, all queries are done within this object.
- PyTangoArchiving.**ArchivingAPI**: the python object that, on top of the database, manages all interactions with archiving device servers (start/stop of attributes, create new devices, configure their properties).
- PyTangoArchiving.**Reader**: a simplified API for clients, it access the database and provides methods for check (is_attribute_archived(attr)) and query values (get_attribute_values(att,t0,t1)) and data interpolation (decimate_values(array)).

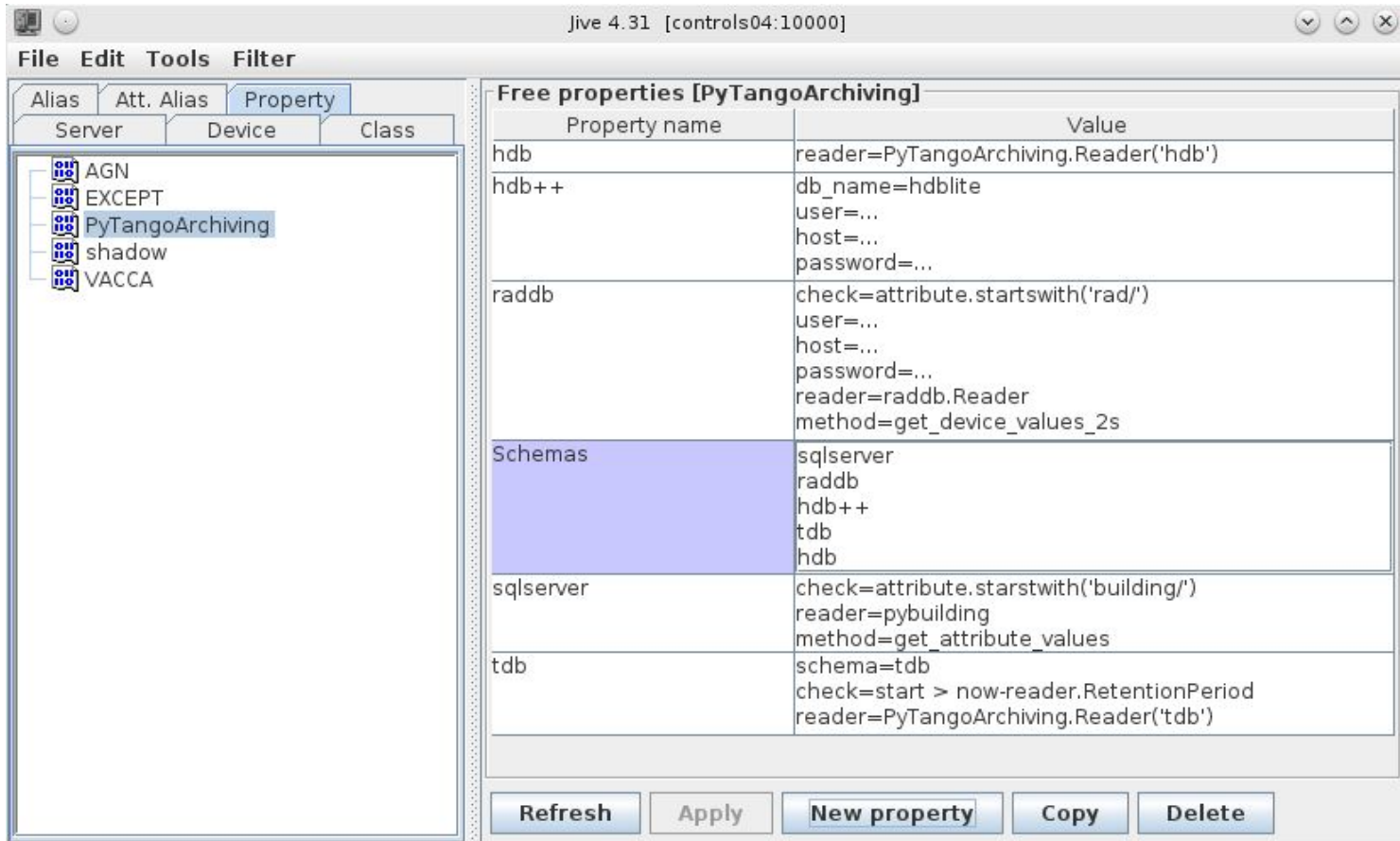
While all three classes have an "schema" attribute; the Reader can be called as "universal", thus returning a polymorphic object with access to multiple databases.

Archiving Databases



Multiple Archiving Schemas

Tango properties are used to make PyTangoArchiving aware of the different databases available.



The screenshot shows a software window titled "Jive 4.31 [controls04:10000]". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "Tools", and "Filter". Below the menu bar are tabs for "Alias", "Att. Alias", and "Property". Under the "Property" tab, there are sub-tabs for "Server", "Device", and "Class". On the left side, there is a tree view showing a hierarchy of items: "AGN", "EXCEPT", "PyTangoArchiving" (highlighted), "shadow", and "VACCA". The main area of the window displays a table titled "Free properties [PyTangoArchiving]". The table has two columns: "Property name" and "Value". The rows in the table are:

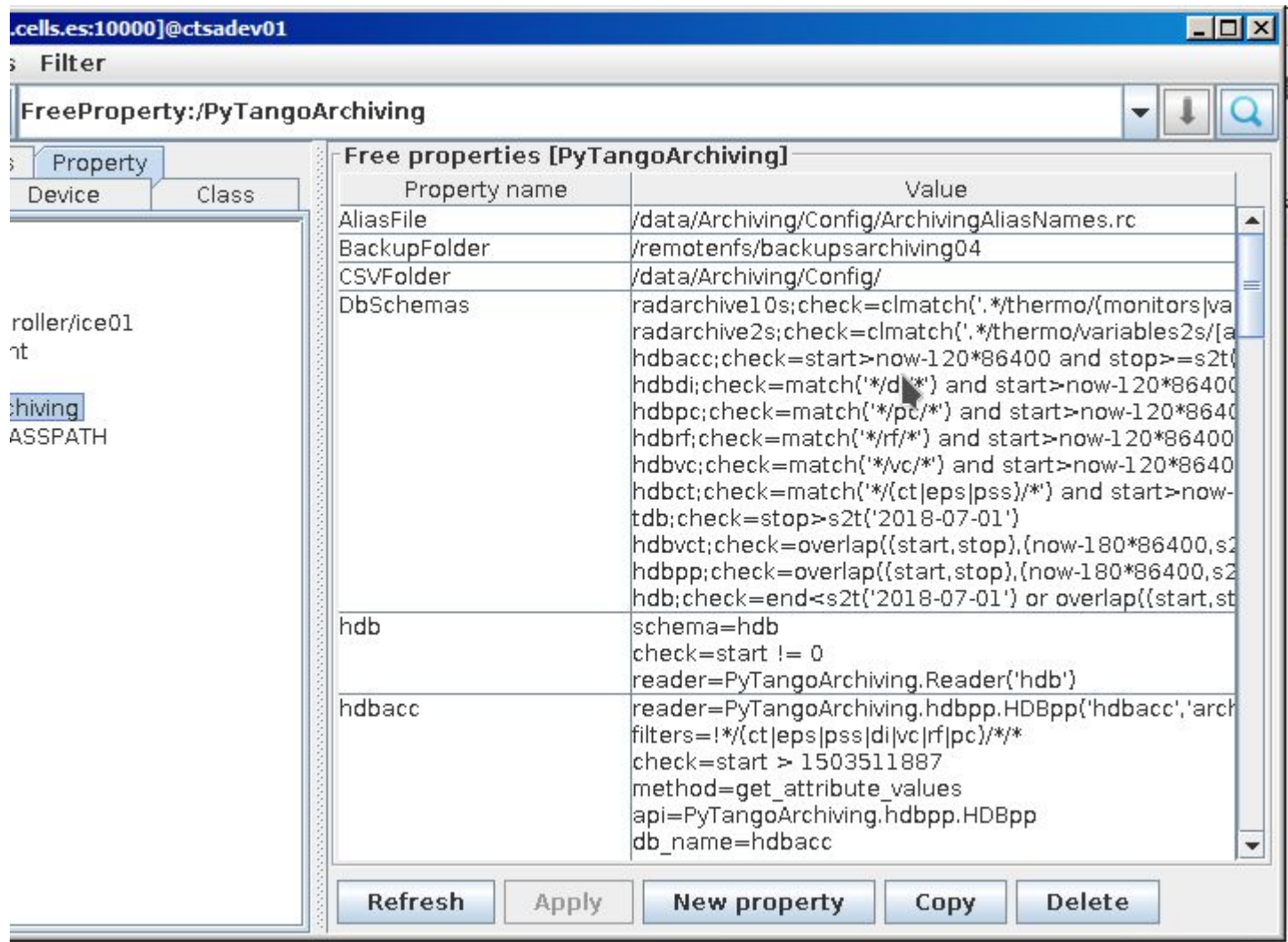
Property name	Value
hdb	reader=PyTangoArchiving.Reader('hdb')
hdb++	db_name=hdblite user=... host=... password=...
rddb	check=attribute.startswith('rad/') user=... host=... password=... reader=rddb.Reader method=get_device_values_2s
Schemas	sqlserver rddb hdb++ tdb hdb
sqlserver	check=attribute.startwith('building/') reader=pybuilding method=get_attribute_values
tdb	schema=tdb check=start > now-reader.RetentionPeriod reader=PyTangoArchiving.Reader('tdb')

At the bottom of the window, there are five buttons: "Refresh", "Apply", "New property", "Copy", and "Delete".

Multiple Schemas

Functionality has been extended to load Archiving readers as plugins on runtime.

In addition, a fast check has been added to avoid loading modules if not necessary..



The screenshot shows a software window titled ".cells.es:10000]@ctsadev01". The main content area is titled "Free properties [PyTangoArchiving]" and contains a table with two columns: "Property name" and "Value".

Property name	Value
AliasFile	/data/Archiving/Config/ArchivingAliasNames.rc
BackupFolder	/remotenfs/backupsarchiving04
CSVFolder	/data/Archiving/Config/
DbSchemas	radarchive10s;check=clmatch('.*thermo/(monitors va radarchive2s;check=clmatch('.*thermo/variables2s/[a hdbacc;check=start>now-120*86400 and stop>=s2t(hdbdi;check=match('*/d/*') and start>now-120*86400 hdbpc;check=match('*/pc/*') and start>now-120*8640 hdbrf;check=match('*/rf/*') and start>now-120*86400 hdbvc;check=match('*/vc/*') and start>now-120*8640 hdbct;check=match('*/(ct eps pss)/*') and start>now- tdb;check=stop>s2t('2018-07-01') hdbvct;check=overlap((start,stop),(now-180*86400,s2 hdbpp;check=overlap((start,stop),(now-180*86400,s2 hdb;check=end<s2t('2018-07-01') or overlap((start,st
hdb	schema=hdb check=start != 0 reader=PyTangoArchiving.Reader('hdb')
hdbacc	reader=PyTangoArchiving.hdbpp.HDBpp('hdbacc','arch filters=!*/(ct eps pss di vc rf pc)/*/* check=start > 1503511887 method=get_attribute_values api=PyTangoArchiving.hdbpp.HDBpp db_name=hdbacc

At the bottom of the window, there are five buttons: "Refresh", "Apply", "New property", "Copy", and "Delete".

PyTangoArchiving: main methods

api.start_archiving([attributes] , {'mode':[period,range] })

api.stop_archiving([attributes])

Periodic archived is supported for legacy and HDB++ archiving (we developed a PyHdbppPeriodicArchiver for that purpose).

When adding attributes to HDB++ without specifying a periodic mode, events pushed by device code are assumed.

It means that, unlike HdbppConfigurator, attribute events must be crosschecked separately (using

PyTangoArchiving: main methods

A Reader object can be created against a database or the whole system.

PyTangoArchiving.Reader.is_attribute_archived:

Returns the schemas actually archiving a given attribute (by preference)

```
rd = PyTangoArchiving.Reader()
```

```
rd.is_attribute_archived('sr/di/dcct/averagecurrent')
```

```
['hdbacc', 'hdbdi', 'tdb']
```


PyTangoArchiving: main methods

A Reader object can be created against a database or the whole system.

PyTangoArchiving.Reader(schema).get_attribute_values():

Returns the values actually archived by a given attribute (by preference)

```
attr = 'sr/di/dcct/averagecurrent'
```

```
values = PyTangoArchiving.Reader().get_attribute_values(attr, '-1h')
```

```
values = PyTangoArchiving.Reader('tdb').get_attribute_values(attr, '2019-09-01', '2019-10-01')
```

A Reader object will return values always as a [(timestamp,value,quality)] list, independently of the database that is providing the data.

Taurus Clients



A PyQt user interface is provided for exploring archived attributes and plot/extract Saved data.

Usage is PyQwt is currently deprecated, a new client based on PyQtGraph is under development

Drag and drop of attribute names from any taurus application (even from another process) is supported.

As Taurus is fully modular, archiving can be added to any UI just adding the TaurusTrend widget.



ArchivingBrowser: A Tango browser



This application (aka taurus finder) provides a toolbar for searching devices in tango/archiving database.

The first field in the search bar is for the device name, you can use "*" as wildcard for searching devices

The second field will filter the attributes for each device, common regular expressions characters can be used ([\ ? \$ *). The " " space character is used in both cases as wildcard.

Schemas preference can be modified from the right side button.

The screenshot shows the 'Tango Attribute Search (None)' window. It features a search bar with two input fields: 'Device or Alias' containing 'bo /vc/ /vgct*' and 'Attribute' containing 'p[12]'. There is an 'Update' button and a checkbox for 'Show archived attributes only'. Below the search bar is a table with columns: Label/Value, Device, Attribute, Alias, and Archiving. The table contains three rows of data, with numerical values highlighted in green or orange.

Label/Value	Device	Attribute	Alias	Archiving
B001/CCG-01 4.20e-10 millibar	B001/VC/VGCT-01	P1		HDBVCT/TDB/HDB
P2 0.00e+00 millibar	B001/VC/VGCT-01	P2		TDB/HDB
B001/CCG-02 6.70e-10 millibar	B001/VC/VGCT-02	P1		TDB/HDB

PyExtractor + WebTornadoDS Reports

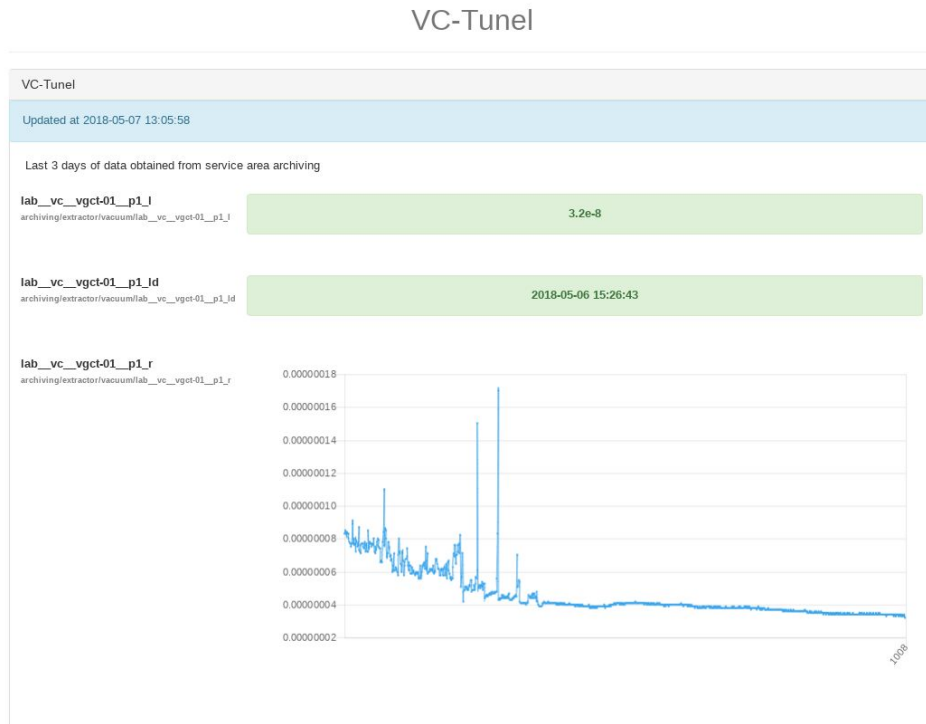
WebTornadoDS generates new web reports on demand. PyExtractor is a device server included in PyTangoArchiving.

The device provides a web frontend to add new attributes to a cfg file.

Via **PyExtractor**, the DS will query the attributes to the archiving system (from a machine outside TangoCS).

Data will be exported to a .json file and later loaded by the web front-end

To completely isolate CS and WWW, visualization/exporting can be separated in two instances, only sharing the cfg/json files



archiving2csv

export archived data to a format that can be read by excel or matlab

if you don't specify any database, it will be selected automatically, don't worry about it unless you need it

archiving2csv

```
$ archiving2csv [--resolution=X(s)] [--hdb] [--tdb] [--modes] ["--arrsep="][attributes] ["Y-m-d H:M"] ["Y-m-d H:M"] filename.csv
```

--hdb/tdb : choose database

--modes : export modes instead of values

--config : same, in "human format"

--arrsep/--no-sep : default separator between arrays values

--sep : separator between columns

--linesep : character between lines

--resolution : force periodicity of values to a fix period

--noheader : do not include headers

--nodate : do not include datetime

--noepoch : do not include epochs

archiving2csv

```
$ archiving2csv test/acc/ps-clic-01/voltage test/acc/ps-clic-02/voltage 2018-02-21 2018-02-23 /tmp/test2.csv
```

```
$ head /tmp/test2.csv
```

```
date    time    test/acc/ps-clic-01/voltage    test/acc/ps-clic-02/voltage
2018-02-21_15:13:00.000 1519222380    2081.46 -1006.68
2018-02-21_15:13:01.000 1519222381    2081.46 -1006.68
2018-02-21_15:13:02.000 1519222382    2081.46 -1006.68
2018-02-21_15:13:03.000 1519222383    2081.46 -1006.68
2018-02-21_15:13:04.000 1519222384    2081.46 -1006.68
```

ctarchiving

```
operator@caligula:~$ ctarchiving --help
```

script to manage Archiving services, from it you can launch the ArchivingBrowser or archiving2csv clients

Usage:

```
ctarchiving --help
```

```
ctarchiving --load <filename.csv> <hdb/tdb> [force] ; adds attributes to archiving
```

```
ctarchiving --parse <filename.csv>
```

```
ctarchiving --check <filename.csv/attrs> <hdb/tdb> [force] ; checks if attributes from .csv are archived
```

```
ctarchiving --start/stop <attributes> <hdb/tdb> ; starts/stops attribute archiving
```

```
ctarchiving --export [--resolution=X(s)] [--hdb] [--tdb] [--modes] [attributes] ["Y-m-d H:M"] ["Y-m-d H:M"]  
filename.csv
```

```
ctarchiving --search <device/attributes> ; searches for matching archived attributes, returns configuration
```

```
ctarchiving --search2 <device/attributes> ; searches only for active attributes
```

```
ctarchiving --gui [--range YYYY/MM/DD,XXh] <device/attributes> ; shows Archiving GUI, TaurusFinder
```


Discontinued tools, Snap

Used only as a history tool for PANIC alarms



talba03 -> Snapshotting <@gordianus>

2016-11-14 08:45:19: before_update Edit

Filter: Name Refresh

Context: RF_CIRCULATOR_F9161_10B [253] Refresh

New Edit Delete

Author: B.Bravo and O.Serres
Reason: USERS
Description: configuration circulator
Snapshots:
2016-11-14 08:45:19 - before_update [ID: 11766]
2016-09-08 16:27:48 - cavity operation [ID: 9933]

Take Snap

	Attribute Name	Read Value
1	SR10/RF/CIRCULATOR-B/Bias_Steps	50.0
2	SR10/RF/CIRCULATOR-B/CoilCurrent_Cal	20000.0
3	SR10/RF/CIRCULATOR-B/CoilOffset0Kw	-12000.0
4	SR10/RF/CIRCULATOR-B/FwCalibration	180.0
5	SR10/RF/CIRCULATOR-B/Fwd_Power_Autostart	600.0
6	SR10/RF/CIRCULATOR-B/HBand	40.0
7	SR10/RF/CIRCULATOR-B/HL_Zero	450.0
8	SR10/RF/CIRCULATOR-B/LBand	10.0
9	SR10/RF/CIRCULATOR-B/LO_Zero	-900.0
10	SR10/RF/CIRCULATOR-B/ManualMode	1.0

Alarm History Viewer <@gordianus>

All

	Date	Alarm	Comment
1	2017-06-05 10:39:56	BUILDING_ALARMS	ALARM: Building alarms not running
2	2017-06-05 10:39:49	ALBA03_CPU	ALARM: alba03 usage is high
3	2017-06-05 10:02:29	PSS_TOPUP_NOT_ALL	RECOVERED
4	2017-06-05 07:43:00	BEAM_LOST	ALARM: Beam current lost.
5	2017-06-05 07:42:02	FOFB_STOP	ALARM: Fast Orbit Feedback Stopped
6	2017-06-05 07:41:10	PSS_TOPUP_NOT_ALL	ALARM: PSS Does not allow TopUp.
7	2017-06-04 20:47:22	BO_PC	ALARM: Problem in booster power supplies
8	2017-06-04 20:05:13	BO_PC	ALARM: Problem in booster power supplies
9	2017-06-04 09:41:34	DW_P11_P11_A_STATUS_WARNING	ALARM: DW/P11.P11_A_VAL_STATUS goes OFF - si las bombas P11A

talba03 -> Snapshotting <@gordianus>

2016-11-14 08:45:19: before_update Edit Compare View

Snapshot 2: 2016-09-08 16:27:48 : "cavity operation" Compare

	Attribute Name	RV1	WW1	RV2	WW2	diff1	diff2
1	SR10/RF/CIRCULATOR-B/Bias_Steps	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	SR10/RF/CIRCULATOR-B/CoilCurrent_Cal	20000.0	0.0	22000.0	0.0	-2000.0	0.0
3	SR10/RF/CIRCULATOR-B/CoilOffset0Kw	-12000.0	0.0	-12000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	SR10/RF/CIRCULATOR-B/FwCalibration	180.0	0.0	180.0	180.0	0.0	-180.0
5	SR10/RF/CIRCULATOR-B/Fwd_Power_Autostart	600.0	0.0	600.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	SR10/RF/CIRCULATOR-B/HBand	40.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	SR10/RF/CIRCULATOR-B/HL_Zero	450.0	0.0	450.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	SR10/RF/CIRCULATOR-B/LBand	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	SR10/RF/CIRCULATOR-B/LO_Zero	-900.0	0.0	-900.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	SR10/RF/CIRCULATOR-B/ManualMode	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
11	SR10/RF/CIRCULATOR-B/Max_CoilControlBias	15000.0	0.0	18000.0	0.0	-3000.0	0.0
12	SR10/RF/CIRCULATOR-B/Min_CoilControlBias	-13000.0	0.0	-13000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	SR10/RF/CIRCULATOR-B/RemoteMode	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
14	SR10/RF/CIRCULATOR-B/RvCalibration	90.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

PANIC Alarms Logging with HDB++

The screenshot displays the PANIC software interface, which is used for monitoring and logging alarms. It is divided into several sections:

- Top Left: PANIC (*@)** - The main application window with a menu bar (File, Tools, Help, View) and a toolbar. Below the toolbar, there are controls for sorting (Sort: State) and filtering (Filter: profile). A table lists active alarms.
- Table:** A table showing alarm details. The visible entries are:

Alarm Name	State	Severity	Date
ALBA03_CPU	NORM	NORM	2018-06-05
ALBA03_NOTIFD	NORM	NORM	2018-06-05
- Bottom Left:** A status bar showing the time '2018-06-05 20:44:30' and buttons for 'Show Active', 'Select All', 'Refresh/Sort List', 'New', and 'Delete'.
- Top Right: ALBA03_CPU Alarm Formula Preview** - A window showing the alarm formula: $0.5 < \max(\text{sys}/\text{profile}/\text{alb}; \text{loadaverage})$. It includes an 'Edit' button and an 'Evaluate' button.
- Bottom Right: Trend@** - A line graph showing the trend of the alarm formula's value over time. The x-axis represents time from Jun05-18h to Jun05-21h. The y-axis represents the value from 0 to 0.8. The graph shows three data series: LoadAverage[0] (blue), LoadAverage[1] (green), and LoadAverage[2] (magenta). A red horizontal line at approximately 0.5 represents the ALBA03_CPU alarm threshold. The graph shows several peaks where the load averages exceed this threshold.



Discontinued Tools, Cassandra

Support for extracting from Cassandra was developed as a separated module.

As ESRF drop its interest in Cassandra, the project has been discontinued and not merged.

Therefore, PyTangoArchiving is currently a Mariadb-only project.

But, the pluggable nature of schemas makes the project still valid (if anybody is interested in finish it).

PyTangoArchiving 8

Python Software Foundation [US] | <https://pypi.org/project/PyTangoArchiving/>

PyTangoArchiving 8.3.1



Latest version

```
pip install PyTangoArchiving
```



Last released: Just now

Python bindings for Tango Control System Archiving

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Project description

This package allows to: * Integrate Hdb and Snap archiving with other python/PyTango tools. * Start/Stop Archiving devices in the appropriated order. * Increase the capabilities of configuration and diagnostic. * Import/Export .csv and .xml files between the archiving and the database.