Channel Access Concepts

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EPICS Overview

Channel Access

- CSS
- EDM
- MEDM
- Archiver
- SDDS
- ...

- Server
- IOC
- Power Supply
- Camera
- IOC
- IOC
- Meter
Channel Access Concepts

- Underlying Network Protocols
- Process Variable Connection Process
- Search Requests
- Beacons
- Beacon Anomalies
- Channel Disconnection
- CaRepeater
- Configuration Variables
Underlying Network Protocols

- Channel Access uses two Internet v4 protocols, UDP and TCP
- UDP (User Datagram Protocol)
  - Fast, one way message, unreliable
    - Packets may get lost, re-ordered, duplicated
  - Destination can be directed (unicast) or broadcast
    - Unicast: To a specific IP address, e.g. 123.45.6.100
    - Broadcast: To all IP addresses in a subnet, e.g. 123.45.6.255
  - Broadcasting across subnets is often restricted for security reasons
- TCP (Transmission Control Protocol)
  - Two way, reliable, persistent connection
    - Byte-streams are sent between the two end-points
  - OS handles acknowledgments, timeouts, retransmissions, etc.
Search and Connect Graphically

1. UDP Broadcast Sequence
   - Who has it?

2. UDP Reply
   - I have it!

3. TCP Connection
   - Let's talk!

- CSS
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Search Requests

- A client makes a search request for each PV, to find its server

- Search requests for a PV start to be sent:
  - When a PV is first requested by a client
  - For unresolved PVs, whenever a beacon anomaly is seen or another PV is requested by the client application

- Search requests for multiple PVs are combined and sent over UDP
  - Initially repeated after 30 ms, the delay doubles each time until it reaches 5 seconds, where it stays

  - Searching stops as soon as a server responds
  - After 100 packets (about 8 minutes) searches are sent less frequently
  - The exact sequence may be different owing to fine tuning

- Clients usually connect on the first packet or within the first few
  - Requests for non-existent PVs can cause a lot of traffic
Beacons

■ A Beacon is a UDP broadcast packet sent by a Server
■ When it is healthy, each Server broadcasts a UDP beacon at regular intervals (like a heartbeat)
  ● **EPICS_CA_BeACON_PERIOD**, 15 seconds by default
  ● When it starts up, each Server broadcasts a sequence of beacons
    ○ Starts with a small interval (25 ms, 75 ms for VxWorks)
    ○ Interval doubles each time
    ○ When it reaches 15 seconds, it stays there
  ● Takes about 10 beacons or 40 seconds to get to steady state
■ Clients monitor the beacons from all servers
  ● Determine connection status, whether to reissue searches
Beacon Anomalies

- A Beacon Anomaly is any change from a normal beacon interval
  - “Normal” can be different for different servers
- If a client sees no beacons from a server it has channels from
  - After 30 sec the client sends a message over its TCP connection
  - If still no beacons and no reply from TCP, connection is down
  - Client program gets notified about each channel that disconnected
- Abnormal beacon interval:
  - Short: IOC has restarted
  - Long: IOC was disconnected
- Anomalies cause clients to retry any outstanding search requests
- Network problems can look like beacon anomalies
Channel Disconnection

- Behaviour of Base 3.14.5 and later
  - No response from server for 30 sec.
  - Client library sends an “Are you there” query
  - If no response within 5 sec, issue Virtual Circuit Disconnect
    - TCP socket connection is not closed by client library
    - TCP socket will eventually be closed by OS if no further traffic
  - Channels from this server marked disconnected (MEDM screens go white)
  - Library does not immediately reissue search requests
    - Helps recover from network disruptions
    - Searches will begin on next beacon anomaly

- Clients that do not call `ca_poll()` frequently enough will get a virtual circuit disconnect, even though the server may still be OK
  - Clients written for 3.13 but using 3.14 sometimes have this problem
  - May be changed in future versions
CaRepeater

- When running multiple CA clients they all need to listen for beacons
  - UDP broadcasts are not normally copied to every process listening on the same UDP port
- The CaRepeater solves this problem
  - There is one CaRepeater process per workstation
  - Clients make a TCP connection to it when they start up
  - CaRepeater receives the beacons over UDP
    - `EPICS_CA_REPEATER_PORT` [usually 5065]
  - The CaRepeater forwards the beacons to its Clients over TCP
Important Environment Variables

- **EPICS_CA_ADDR_LIST**
  - Tells CA client library where to search for PVs
  - Is a list of IP addresses or hostnames (separated by spaces)
    - 123.45.1.255 123.45.2.14 123.45.2.108
  - Default uses broadcast addresses of all interfaces on the workstation
    - Works fine when servers are all on same subnet as clients
  - Broadcast address
    - Search goes to all servers on the subnet
    - Example: 123.45.1.255
    - Use `ifconfig -a` on UNIX to find it (or ask an administrator)

- **EPICS_CA_AUTO_ADDR_LIST**
  - **YES**: Include default addresses above in searches
  - **NO**: Do not search on default addresses
  - Default is **YES**, if you set this at all it’s usually to **NO**
**EPICS_CA_ADDR_LIST**

- **CSS**
- **EDM**
- **MEDM**
- **Archiver**
- **...**

**Broadcast**
- 123.45.1.255

**Specific**
- 123.45.2.108

**Subnet**
- 123.45.1.x
  - **Server**
  - **IOC**
    - **Meter**
    - **Power Supply**
  - **IOC**
    - **Camera**

**Subnet**
- 123.45.2.x
  - **IOC**
    - **Not Searched**
Other Environment Variables

- **CA Client**
  - EPICS_CA_ADDR_LIST
  - EPICS_CA_AUTO_ADDR_LIST
  - EPICS_CA_CONN_TMO
  - EPICS_CA_BEACON_PERIOD
  - EPICS_CA_REPEATER_PORT
  - EPICS_CA_SERVER_PORT
  - EPICS_CA_MAX_ARRAY_BYTES

- **CA Server (not IOC)**
  - EPICS_CAS_SERVER_PORT
  - EPICS_CAS_AUTO_BEACON_ADDR_LIST
  - EPICS_CAS_BEACON_ADDR_LIST
  - EPICS_CAS_BEACON_PERIOD
  - EPICS_CAS_BEACON_PORT
  - EPICS_CAS_INTF_ADDR_LIST
  - EPICS_CAS_IGNORE_ADDR_LIST

- See the Channel Access Reference Manual for more information
Reference Documentation

■ Channel Access Reference Manual
  ● Starting point for more information
  ● Specific to each version of EPICS Base
    □ Included with the Base source code
  ● Also available from the EPICS website

■ A CA Protocol Description document exists
  ● Created from the software in 2003 (R3.14.4), updated in 2008
  ● Written by CosyLab, not by Jeff Hill
  ● Covers most of the protocol semantics
  ● Used to create the CAJ and JCAS Native Java library implementations
  ● Updated version in development for Base R3.15
Summary

- Clients send search requests when they want a PV
- Each server checks if it has the PV for every packet in the search-request sequence
- Servers send beacons at regular intervals, with a faster pattern when they come up
- A beacon anomaly is any pattern that is not a regular beacon
- Beacon anomalies cause clients to resend search requests for any unresolved PVs
- Search requests end when a PV is found, but continue for non-existent PVs
- Search requests put a load on the servers and add to network traffic
  - This can cause problems
  - Consequently, undesirable beacon anomalies and search requests should be minimized or eliminated
- Searches use UDP port 5064, beacons use UDP port 5065