EPICS Database Principles

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USPAS EPICS Course
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
One view of a Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESC</th>
<th>STRING</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
<th>Temperature Demand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASG</td>
<td>STRING</td>
<td>Access Security Group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCAN</td>
<td>MENU</td>
<td>Scan Mechanism</td>
<td>1 second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PINI</td>
<td>MENU</td>
<td>Process at IOCinit</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHAS</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>Scan Phase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVNT</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>Event Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSE</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>Time Stamp Event</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSEL</td>
<td>INLINK</td>
<td>Time Stamp Link</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTYPE</td>
<td>DEVICE</td>
<td>Device Type</td>
<td>Soft Channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>INLINK</td>
<td>Output Specification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISV</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>Disable Value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDIS</td>
<td>INLINK</td>
<td>Scanning Disable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKT</td>
<td>MENU</td>
<td>Alarm Ack Transient</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISS</td>
<td>MENU</td>
<td>Disable Alarm Sevrt</td>
<td>NO_ALARM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIQ</td>
<td>MENU</td>
<td>Scheduling Priority</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDF</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>Undefined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUNK</td>
<td>PWDLINK</td>
<td>Forward Process Link</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAL</td>
<td>REAL</td>
<td>Desired Output</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OROC</td>
<td>REAL</td>
<td>Output Rate of Chan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOL</td>
<td>INLINK</td>
<td>Desired Output Loc</td>
<td>UserDemand NPP NMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMSL</td>
<td>MENU</td>
<td>Output Mode Select</td>
<td>supervisory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIF</td>
<td>MENU</td>
<td>Out Full/Incremental</td>
<td>FULL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A graphical view of a Record
Another graphical view of a Record

The small CapFast symbol for an Analogue Output record
The IOC’s view

The full .db file entry for an Analogue Output Record

```plaintext
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 shows only the design fields; there are other fields which are used only 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>60 Character unique name (using more than 28 can cause problems)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESC</td>
<td>40 Character description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASG</td>
<td>Access security group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCAN</td>
<td>Scan mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHAS</td>
<td>Scan order (phase)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PINI</td>
<td>Process during IOC initialization?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIO</td>
<td>Scheduling priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDIS</td>
<td>Scan disable input link</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISV</td>
<td>Scan disable value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISS</td>
<td>Disabled severity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLNK</td>
<td>Forward link</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INP</td>
<td>Input link</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTYP</td>
<td>Device type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVAL</td>
<td>Raw data value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAL</td>
<td>Engineering value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOPR</td>
<td>Low operator range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOPR</td>
<td>High operator range</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Analogue I/O records have these fields:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EGU</td>
<td>Engineering unit string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LINR</td>
<td>Unit conversion control: No conversion, Linear, Slope, breakpoint table name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGUL</td>
<td>Low engineering value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGUF</td>
<td>High engineering value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESLO</td>
<td>Unit conversion slope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOFF</td>
<td>Unit conversion offset</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>OUT</code></td>
<td>Output link</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>DTYP</code></td>
<td>Device type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>VAL</code></td>
<td>Engineering value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>RVAL</code></td>
<td>Raw output value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>DOL</code></td>
<td>Input link to fetch output value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>OMSL</code></td>
<td>Output mode select:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supervisory, Closed Loop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>LOPR</code></td>
<td>Low operator range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>HOPR</code></td>
<td>High operator range</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Analogue outputs also have these 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
Break time...

5 Minute break
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 selector, the format of which depends on the device support layer

- Process Variable link — the name of a record, which at run-time is resolved into
  - Database link
    - Named record is in this IOC
  - Channel Access link
    - Named record not found in this 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 set never 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

- Similar to a database link
- Names a record that does not have to be in this IOC
- Uses Channel Access to communicate with the 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 Process Passive
## Link flag summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Input Links</th>
<th>Output Links</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DB</td>
<td>PP or NPP</td>
<td>PP or NPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NMS, MS, MSS or MSI</td>
<td>NMS, MS, MSS or MSI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Always NPP</td>
<td>PP set by destination field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MS or NMS</td>
<td>Always NMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CA forces link type</td>
<td>CA forces link type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CP process record on change</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CPP like CP but only process</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>if SCAN=Passive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 an immediate response, so will be synchronous
  - When called, a synchronous read or write call to device support performs all I/O 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 \( \text{VAL} \) through link, no units conversion performed
  - Async Soft Channel (currently output records only)
    - Put \( \text{VAL} \) through CA link, no conversions, wait for completion
  - Raw Soft Channel
    - Inputs
      - Get \( \text{RVAL} \) via input link
      - Convert \( \text{RVAL} \) to \( \text{VAL} \) (record-type specific)
    - Outputs
      - Convert \( \text{VAL} \) to \( \text{RVAL} \) (record-type specific)
      - Put \( \text{RVAL} \) 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

- Every record has a boolean run-time field called 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 should always be true whenever a link in that record is used to get/put a value
- PACT gets reset to false after all record I/O and forward link processing are finished
- A PP link can never make a record process if it has PACT true
  - Input links will take the current field value
  - Output links just put their value to the field
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 (which defaults to 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
Break time...

5 Minute break
Order of Operations (Synchronous I/O)

1. Every 0.1 seconds, iocCore will attempt to process the Output_1 record
2. The Output_1.PACT field is currently False, so the record is quiescent and can be processed
3. If set, the Output_1.SDIS link would be read into Output_1.DISA
4. Since DISA≠DISV, the ao record type's process() routine is called
5. The ao's process() routine checks the Output_1.OMSL field; it is closed_loop, so
6. It sets Output_1.PACT to True, then
7. Reads a value through the Output_1.DOL link
8. The Output_1.DOL link contains Calculation_1.VAL PP so this first attempts to process the Calculation_1 record
9. The `Calculation_1.SCAN` field is Passive and `Calculation_1.PACT` is False, so processing is possible.

10. If set, the `Calculation_1.SDIS` link would be read into DISA.

11. Since DISA ≠ DISV, the calc record type's process() routine is called.
12. The calc's process() routine sets Calculation_1.PACT to True, then
13. Starts a loop to read values from the links INPA through INPL
14. The Calculation_1.INPA link is set to Input_1.VAL PP so this first attempts to process the Input_1 record
15. The `Input_1.SCAN` field is Passive and `Input_1.PACT` is False, so processing is possible.

16. If set, the `Input_1.SDIS` link is read into the `Input_1.DISA` field.

17. Since `DISA ≠ DISV`, the ai record type's process() routine is called.

18. The ai process() calls the associated device support to read a value from the hardware it's attached to.
19. The device support is synchronous, so it puts the hardware input value into the `Input_1.RVAL` field and returns to the ai record's process() code.

20. The `Input_1.PACT` field is set to True.

21. The record's timestamp field `Input_1.TIME` is set to the current time.

22. The raw value in `Input_1.RVAL` is converted to engineering units, smoothed, and the result put into the `Input_1.VAL` field.
23. The Input_1.VAL is checked against alarm limits and monitor deadbands, and appropriate actions is taken if these are exceeded.

24. If the Forward Link field Input_1.FLNK is set, an attempt is made to process the record it points to.

25. The Input_1.PACT field is set to False, and the process() routine returns control to the Calculation_1 record.
26. The value read through the Calculation_1.INPA link is copied into the Calculation_1.A field.

27. The Calculation record type's process() routine continues to loop, reading its input links.

28. In this example only the INPA link is set, so the routine finishes the loop and evaluates the Calculation_1.CALC expression (not shown).

29. The result of the expression is put in the Calculation_1.VAL field.
30. The record's timestamp field `Calculation_1.TIME` is set to the current time

31. `Calculation_1.VAL` is checked against alarm limits and monitor deadbands, and appropriate action is taken if these are exceeded

32. If the Forward Link field `Calculation_1.FLNK` is set, an attempt is made to process the record it points to

33. The `Calculation_1.PACT` field is set to False, and the `process()` routine returns control to the `Output_1` record
34. The value read through the `Output_1.DOL` link would now be forced into the range `DRVL..DRVH` if those fields were set, but they aren't so it's copied to the `Output_1.VAL` field unchanged.

35. The `Output_1.VAL` value is converted from engineering to raw units and placed in `Output_1.RVAL`.

36. `Output_1.VAL` is checked against alarm limits and monitor dead-bands, and appropriate action is taken if these are exceeded.

37. The associated device support is called to write the value to the hardware.
38. The device support is synchronous, so it outputs the value to the attached hardware and returns

39. The record's timestamp field `Output_1.TIME` is set to the current time

40. If the Forward Link field `Output_1.FLNK` is set, an attempt is made to process the record it points to

41. The `Output_1.PACT` field is set to False, and the process() routine returns
How are records given CPU time?

Several IOC tasks are used:

- **callback (3 priorities)** — I/O Interrupt
- **scanEvent** — Soft Event
- **scanPeriod** — Periodic
  - A separate task is used for each scan period
  - Faster scan rates are given a higher task priority (if supported by the IOC’s Operating System)
- **Channel Access tasks 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
  - \texttt{VAL} changes by more than the value in field:
    - \texttt{MDEL} \textit{Value monitors}
    - \texttt{ADEL} \textit{Archive monitors}
  - Record’s Alarm Status changes
    - \texttt{HYST} \textit{Alarm hysteresis}

- The Analogue Input record has a smoothing filter to reduce noise on the input signal (\texttt{SMOO})
**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 **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) {user1, user2}
  HAG(hosts) {host1, host2}
  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