








# Data consistency & data store

FESA Advanced



# Agenda






-  **Problems with previous framework**
-  **More problems with the new CPUs**
-  **FESA 3 solutions**
-  **Fields types**
-  **Field type decision trees**



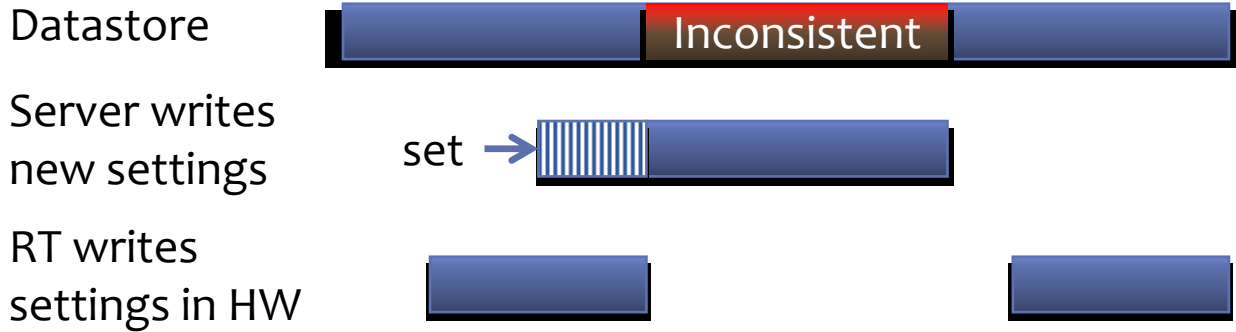
# Typical priorities



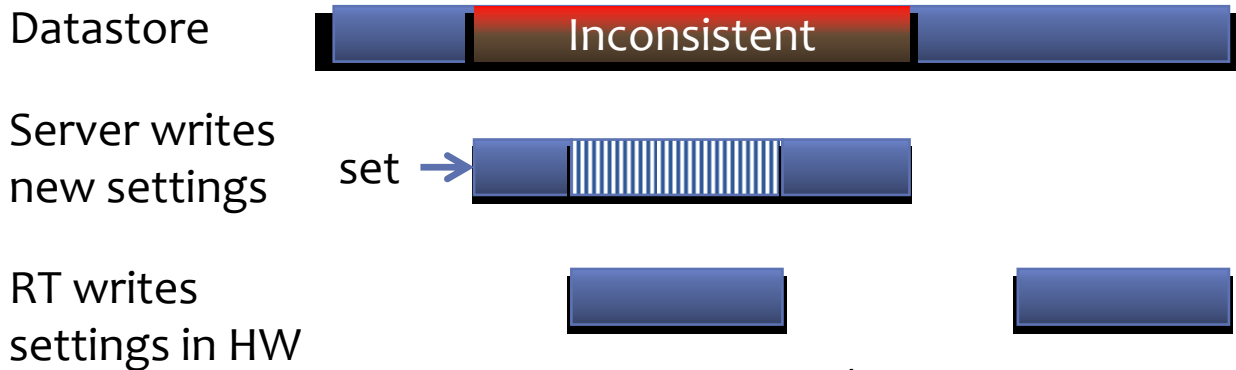
-  we typically give a lower prio to the server threads
-  E.g. RT around 50 and server around 25
-  Sometimes, we give even lower prio for some properties (FESA 2.10 background props)



# Settings problem



✓ The RT uses consistent settings



✗ The RT uses inconsistent settings



# Acquisition problem



Datstore



Server updates clients



RT writes acquisition



✓ The server sends consistent data

Datstore



Server updates clients



RT writes acquisition








✗ The server sends inconsistent data



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# New CPU

## New problems



Intel Core 2 DUO L7400 – 2 cores w/o hyperthreading



2 cores → 2 threads run in parallel whatever the prio

Datastore



Server writes  
new settings



RT writes  
settings in HW



The RT uses  
inconsistent  
settings



Similar problem for the acquisition case








Playing with prio no longer helps with data races



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# FESA 3 solutions Settings



Settings flow as defined in FESA 3 is

High-level → Server part → RT part → Hardware

Double-buffer mechanism to protect against data races



Server writes new settings



RT writes settings in HW



✓ The RT uses consistent settings

RT sync done in the RT part

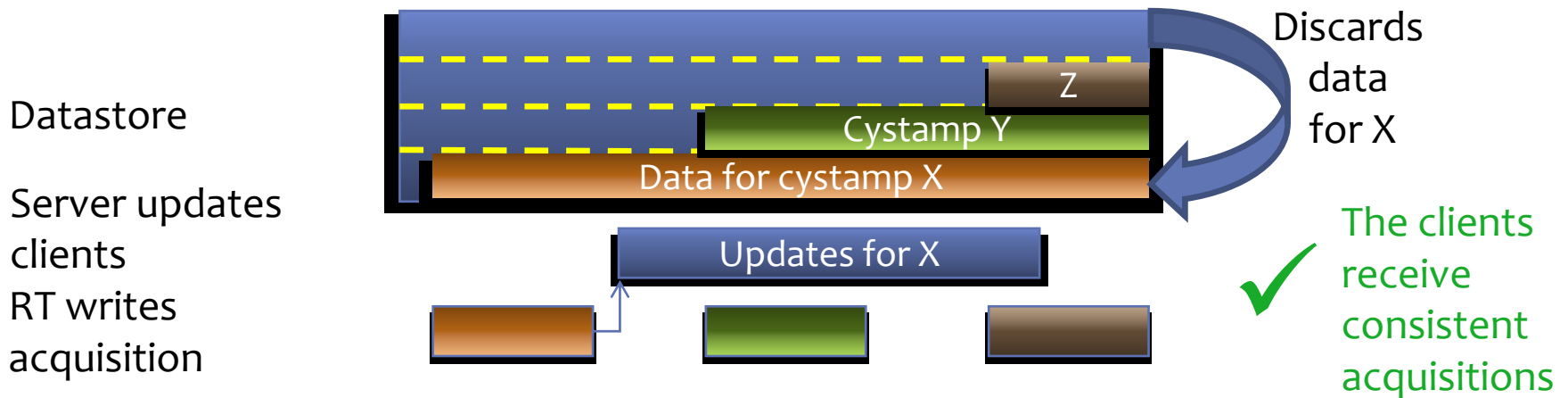
Very cheap pointer swapping → very little jitter introduced



# FESA 3 solutions Acquisition



- Acquisition flow as defined in FESA 3 is  
Hardware → RT part → Server part → High-level
- Rolling-buffer mechanism to protect against data races








- Uses the cycle-stamp to select the buffer
- Implementation hidden → you don't have access to the other buffers



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# Field types








- ✚ **There are 5 types of fields**
  - ✚ **Configuration**
  - ✚ **Setting**
  - ✚ **Unshared setting**
  - ✚ **Acquisition**
  - ✚ **Generic**
- ✚ **Configuration field**
  - ✚ **Read-only from anywhere**
  - ✚ **Default field in the configuration section**



# Field types

## Setting field

-  Shared and data-consistent (double-buffer)
-  Read-write from server
-  Read-only from RT
-  Default field in the setting section
-  Buffer swap by RT part

## Unshared setting field






-  Not visible from RT
-  Setting field's attribute "shared" = false



# Field types



## Acquisition field

-  Shared and data-consistent (rolling-buffer)
-  Read-only from server
-  Read-write from RT
-  Default field in the acquisition section
-  Works with the cycle-stamp in the context

## Generic field

-  Accessible from anywhere and without any protection
-  Any field's attribute "data-consistent" = false
-  Should be used for private fields only



# An example

- 🦉 6 fields – all `int32_t`
- 🦉 1 configuration field – `configField`
- 🦉 3 setting fields
  - 🦉 `serverField` – a server only field (i.e. not shared)
  - 🦉 `sharedField` – a double-buffer field
  - 🦉 `unprotectedField` – a generic field w/o protection
- 🦉 2 acquisition fields
  - 🦉 `rollingField` – a rolling-buffer field
  - 🦉 `rtField` – a generic field w/o protection (RT use only)



# An example Design



▼ [e] data	(device-data?, global-data?, ti
▼ [e] device-data	(configuration?, setting?, acqu
▼ [e] configuration	(hw-address?, device-relation
▼ [e] field	(description*, (scalar   array
@ name	configField
▶ [e] scalar	
▼ [e] setting	((state-field?, cycle-name-fiel
▼ [e] field	(description*, (scalar   array
@ persistent	true
@ name	serverField
@ multiplexed	true
@ shared	false
▶ [e] scalar	
▼ [e] field	(description*, (scalar   array
@ persistent	true
@ name	sharedField
@ multiplexed	true
▶ [e] scalar	
▼ [e] field	(description*, (scalar   array
@ persistent	true
@ name	unprotectedField
@ multiplexed	true
@ data-consistent	false
▶ [e] scalar	

▼ [e] acquisition	((fault-field?, state-field?, acc
▼ [e] field	(description*, (scalar   array
@ name	rollingField
@ multiplexed	true
▶ [e] scalar	
▼ [e] field	(description*, (scalar   array
@ name	rtField
@ multiplexed	true
@ data-consistent	false
▶ [e] scalar	





# An example device.h



```
class Device : public fesa::AbstractDevice
{
public:
    Device();

    ConfigFieldScalar<int32_t> configField;
    SettingFieldScalar<int32_t> serverField;
    SettingFieldScalar<int32_t> sharedField;
    GenericFieldScalar<int32_t>
unprotectedField;
    AcqFieldScalar<int32_t> rollingField;
    GenericFieldScalar<int32_t> rtField;
```



# An example Device constructor



```
Device::Device() :  
    configField("configField",this),  
    serverField("serverField",true, false, this, true, false),  
    sharedField("sharedField",true, false, this, true, true),  
    unprotectedField("unprotectedField",true, this, true),  
    rollingField("rollingField",true, this, false),  
    rtField("rtField",true, this, false)  
{  
}
```

Note: double-buffer fields and unshared fields have same impl.  
Only the last arg is different



# Rolling buffer depth configuration








- Rolling buffer's size in the instantiation file
- Minimum 3 slots
- Maximum deps on the FEC memory

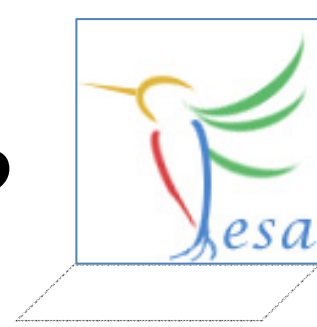
▼ <b>e</b> classes	(DatastoreExample)
▼ <b>e</b> DatastoreExample	(rolling-buffer, device-instance*, global-instance)
▼ <b>e</b> rolling-buffer	
<b>a</b> depth	10
▶ <b>e</b> device-instance	(configuration)
▶ <b>e</b> global-instance	(configuration)



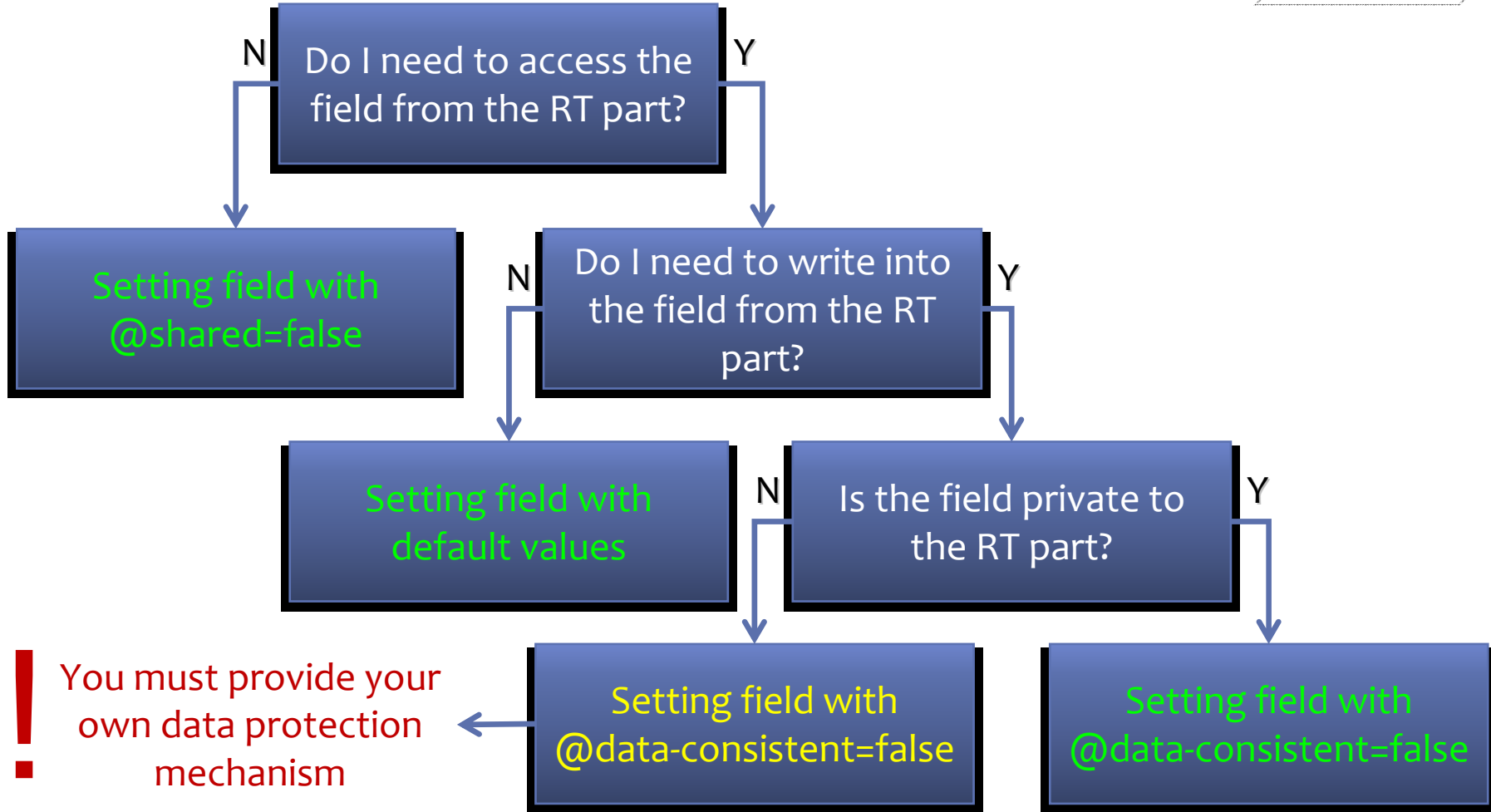
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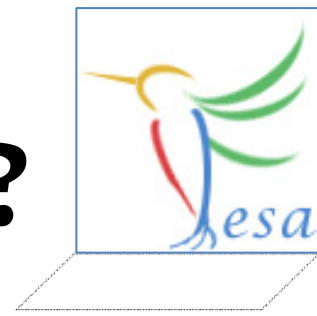
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# Which setting field?



! You must provide your own data protection mechanism



# Which acquisition field?

