

LHCb s/w week 25/4/2006

Introduction to Conditions DB & Update Manager

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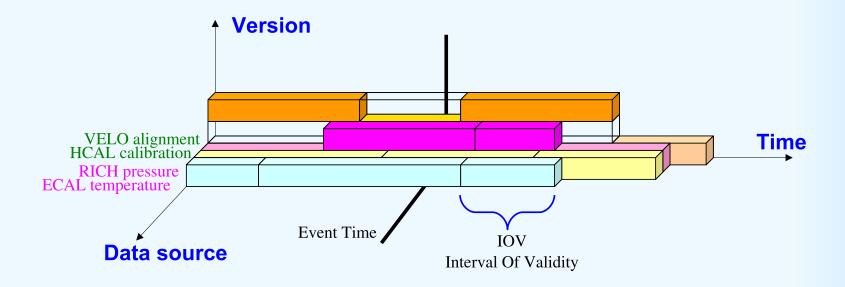
- Conditions Database
 - Key concepts
 - Definitions
 - Organization
- Update Manager Service
 - What it is for
 - Main features



Conditions Database



Tool to handle conditions



- ▶ Conditions
- ► IOVs
- ▶ Folders

- ▶ Single-Version
- ▶ Multi-Version



- Condition: a datum which is valid for a defined period
- IOV: Interval Of Validity, the period for which a condition is valid
- Folder: container of condition with the same meaning
- Single-Version Folder: Folder that can contain only non overlapping IOVs
- Multi-Version Folder: Folder that can contain overlapping IOVs (a set of IOVs is identified by a TAG)

- The conditions database is organized like a filesystem.
- ► Folders are the equivalent of a file
- A folder is identified by its path

/Conditions/LHCb/Environment/Condition1/Conditions/LHCb/Environment/Condition2

/Conditions/Velo/Alignment/Station1

/Conditions/Velo/Alignment/Station2



Update Manager Service

- Data in the CondDB are mapped to objects in the Transient Detector Store
- We need to keep the TDS synchronized with the event time:
 - we do not want to scan the whole TDS every event to find which conditions need an update
 - users may want to react to changes with provided code

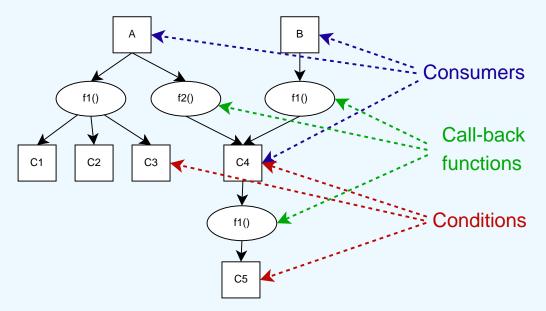
The Update Manager Service is the service performing the updates and calling user code when needed.



 Objects needing a conditions (consumers) must be registered to the UMS and optionally provide a call-back function

"Conditions" can be anything inside the TDS or anything known by the UMS (e.g. another

consumer)





Conclusions



- Normal users do not interact with the CondDB
- they just need to taltk to the UMS
- The UMS is very flexible and easy to use

…at least I hope so ≎

Let's move to the tutorial!