FRONT-END MONITOR AND CONTROL WEB APPLICATION FOR LARGE TELESCOPE INFRASTRUCTURES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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M&C Front-End Web Application: a key feature

A robust monitor and control front-end application is a crucial feature for large and scalable radio telescope infrastructures such LOFAR and SKA, whereas the control system is required to manage numerous attribute values at a high update rate. Two state-of-the-art web applications such Grafana® and Taranta are taken into account, developing a comparative analysis between the two software suites. Such a choice is motivated mostly because of their widespread use together with the TANGO Controls Framework.





COMPARATIVE TABLE RESULTS

| | GRAFANA® | TARANTA |
|--|--|---|
| Repository | https://github.com/grafana/grafana | <u>https://gitlab.com/tango-</u> <u>controls/web/taranta-suite</u> |
| Version | 10.1.0 | 2.4.0 |
| | AGPL-3.0-only | LGPL 3.0 |
| Target platforms | | Windows not supported |
| Main frontend programming language | | React |
| | Around 2100 | Around 40 |
| Installation | Pretty straightforward | It may require to tweak some parameters in Docker Compose file |
| Other software needed for present use case | Prometheus, Prometheus-node Exporter | TangoGQL, MongoDB and other accessory tools are automatically installed |
| | Through Prometheus, or directly inject TangoDB as data source (f.e. MariaDB). Needs proper configuration. | Tailored on TangoDB, it needs only its host address to connect |
| Data Sources | Supports a multitude of data sources like Prometheus, Loki, Elasticsearch, InfluxDB, Postgres and many more. | Tailored on TangoDB |
| | It may require to modify JSON files as well as write queries in the data source format | Minimum |
| End user preparation for dashboard interaction | | Minimum |
| On-line Support | Slack channels, community forums and dedicated Grafana Labs contact support | Developer community contacts and slack channesl |
| | Official docs along with tutorials, webinars, videos and blogs | Repository and Tango community documentation |
| Tool Customization | Lots of extensions and plugins developed by the community | No plugins outside the official suite |
| | Highest. UX/UI dedicated development | High. Simple and straightforward |
| | High. Dedicated development | Basic |
| | High. Many customizable graphic options. | Medium. It focuses on readability rather than graphic embellishment |
| Data visualization tools | A broad choice of widgets that should meet all data format needs. Less customizable from the point of view of the Tango device monitor and control. | A minor number of widgets but each one of them tailored on a specific Tango Controls feature |
| | High, but it required more effort to adapt it to the present use case | High, it required less effort since it met easily the present use case |
| | Grafana Alerting System | Taranta Alerting features |
| Authentication and Authorization | Grafana Auth or other auth providers | Taranta Auth package |
| | Not present. Not allowed through Prometheus | Present. Dedicated widget |
| Dashboard minimum refresh rate | | Handled by websocket through an asynchronous event management |
| | Suitable both for small and large companies | Suitable for large companies which adopt Tango Controls framework |
| Scalability | Dedicated Grafana Cloud platform suitable for different requirements | Minikube and Docker as preferred deployment tools |

Objectives

A typical use-case is analyzed, whereas an interactive dashboard is built to monitor and control a hardware device. Then, we set up some comparable metrics to evaluate the pros and cons of both platforms, regarding the technical and operational requirements, fault tolerances, developers and operators efforts, and so on. The main objective is to offer the stakeholders a basis for future choices.

Use Case: create and monitor a dashboard

It has been chosen the following use case which can be representative of a real use case in the aforementioned projects like LOFAR or SKA: monitor a dashboard that shows the image of a Printed Circuit Board (PCB) which represents a real hardware device of the observing station. The main attributes of the device (and therefore their corresponding values) are placed upon the image with the possibility by the operator to read and/or modify them.

Ideally, the steps are the following:

- create a new dashboard inside the chosen front-end framework;
- place an image of the selected PCB as background image of the dashboard;
- retrieve from the data source the list of the attributes which belong to the chosen device;
- place each pair label-values upon the image, selecting the right format, graphic, unity, etc.;
- check if the dashboard is updated correctly after the device values updating;
- modify a read/write attribute if possible directly from the GUI.

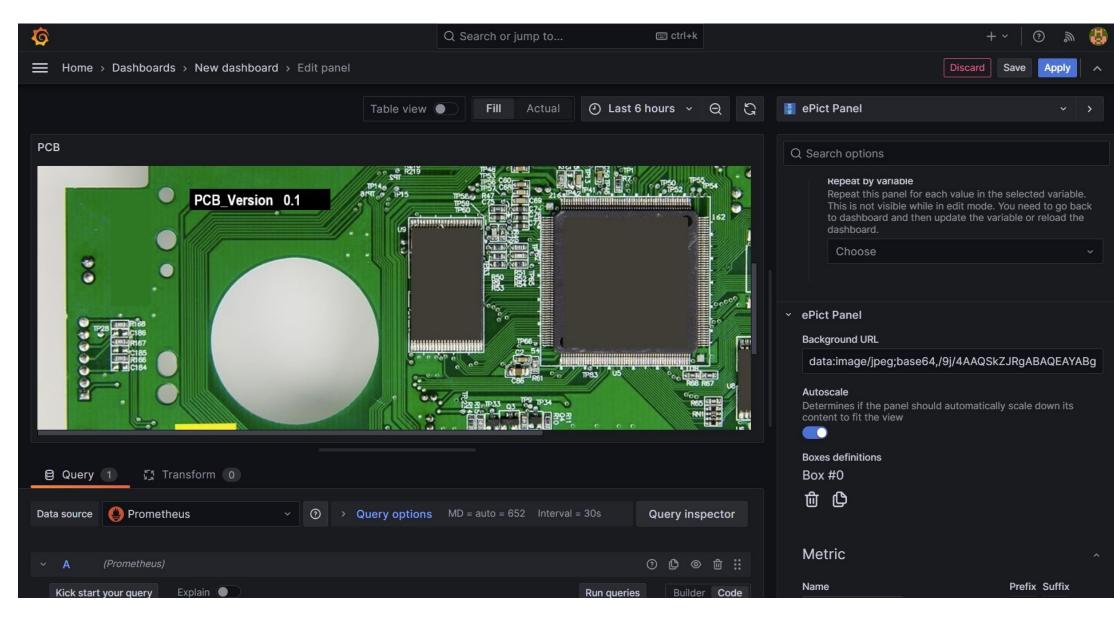


Fig.1: snapshot of Grafana [®] edit panel window

Devices Dashboards 🔎 🕨 Start Untitled dashboard

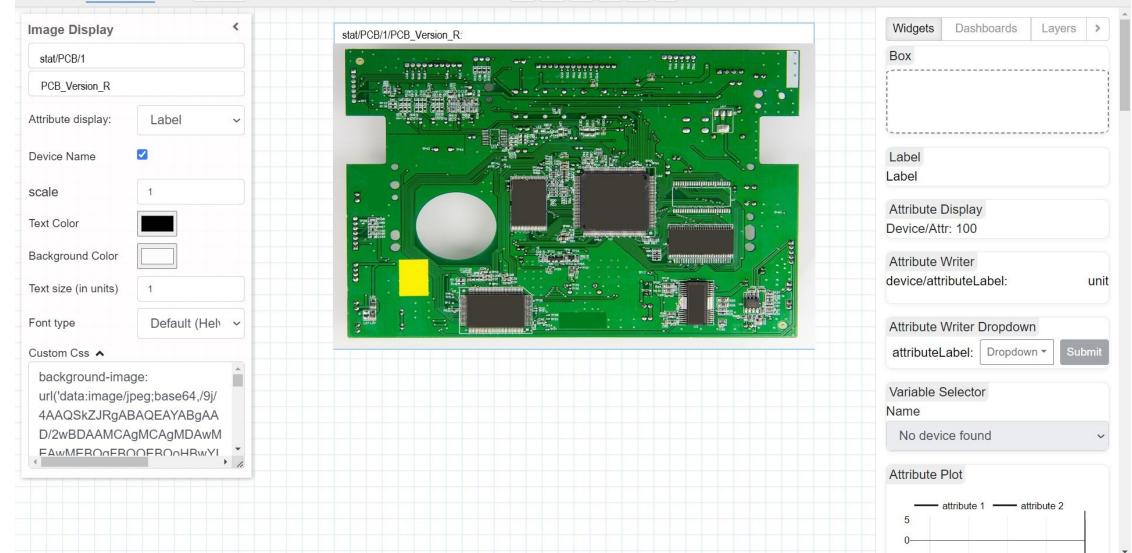


Fig.2: snapshot of Taranta create dashboard window

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