

# Development of the Web Application for Real-Time Monitoring of Accelerator Operation Parameter at KOMAC

Sung-Yun Cho <sup>a\*</sup>, Jae-Ha Kim, Seung-Ho Lee, Young-Gi Song, Hyeok-Jung Kwon  
Korea Multi-purpose Accelerator Complex, Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute 181 Miraero,  
GyeonCheon, Gyeongju 38180

\*Corresponding author: [Sungyun@kaeri.re.kr](mailto:Sungyun@kaeri.re.kr)

## 1. Introduction

A distributed control system based on the Experimental Physics and Industrial Control System (EPICS) has been implemented at the Korea Multi-purpose Accelerator Complex (KOMAC) as a closed, independent network. Each local control system is controlled and monitored by EPICS Input and Output Controller (IOC) and it is connected to a control network. The Process Variables (PVs), which correspond to control points in an IOC, number over about 20,000 at the KOMAC.

The network is at risk of overloading as IOCs receive requests whenever many clients require information of PVs. To prevent overload, the KOMAC has adopted the Channel Access (CA) gateway. The CA gateway remembers the information recently requested from the IOC through the gateway, creates a CA protocol, and responds to requests from other clients. KOMAC operates four CA gateways according to their allocated task. Each gateway logs client requests for PV values in real-time including useful information such as the hostname, written value and time. However, since this information can only be accessed from the filesystem on the linux system, the log monitoring system was required. As a log monitoring system, the system was opted for a web-based solution for integrated data management and ease of accessibility. This paper introduces the web service for live logging at the KOMAC. Figure 1 introduces the architecture of developed web application.

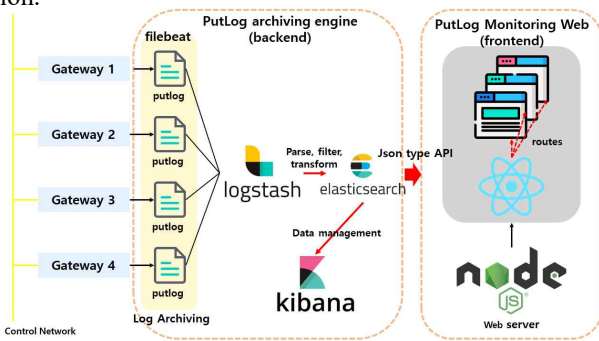


Fig. 1. The architecture of web-service and data archiving engine.

## 2. Implementation of log archiving service

Each gateway writes in a log file with the extension '.log' at the end of the line when clients request the PV value. Elasticsearch, Logstash, Kibana (ELK), and Filebeat are selected for data archiving services since Filebeat and Logstash can remember past lines and monitor new lines. When a change occurs, Filebeat collects the changes and sends them to Logstash. Logstash processes the logs using filter and sends them to Elasticsearch. Since each line of

log data is just a chunk of information, the filters are used to parse, delete unnecessary elements, and convert the data types. The filtering method is introduced using example in Figure 2.

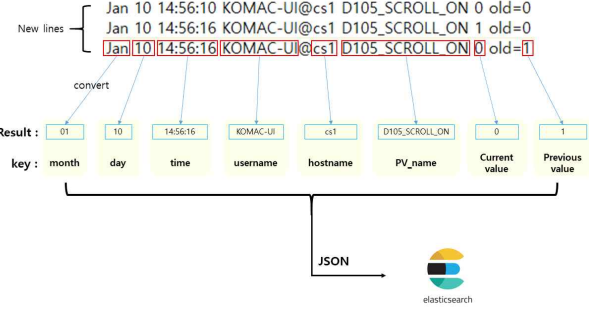


Fig. 2. The logstash filters logs and outputs the result to elasticsearch.

Logstash uses the HTTP protocol to send the results of filtering in json format to Elasticsearch. When a user requests documents under an index, Elasticsearch API routes the result of the request. Kibana is a dashboard service for data visualization and it is also used for index management since it applies some settings, such as 'max result window', to an index. Currently, ELK and Filebeat are installed and operated on a single node, and clustering is being considered as the usage of ELK expands for increased processing ability and stability. Figure 3 shows the service status for log archiving.

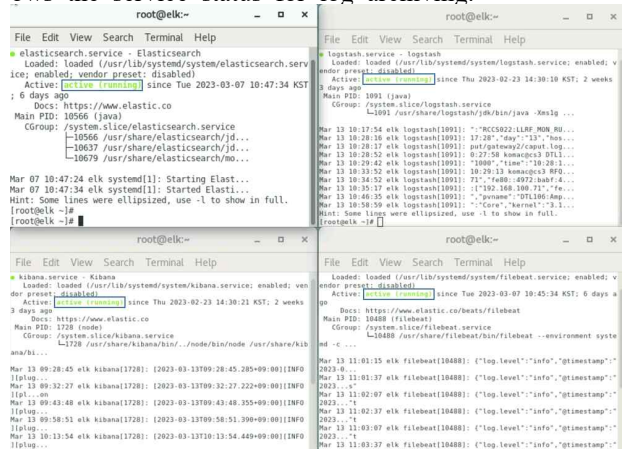


Fig. 3. The status of ELK and Filebeat services

## 3. Front-end web development with React

The front-end of the web service was developed using React with Node.js. React was chosen for its rapid rendering and development speed. The application was implemented using the routing method and the react-router-dom was used to define different routes for each page. The components of each page w

ere also configured to be accessed through their corresponding routes. Figure 4 shows the architecture of web application.

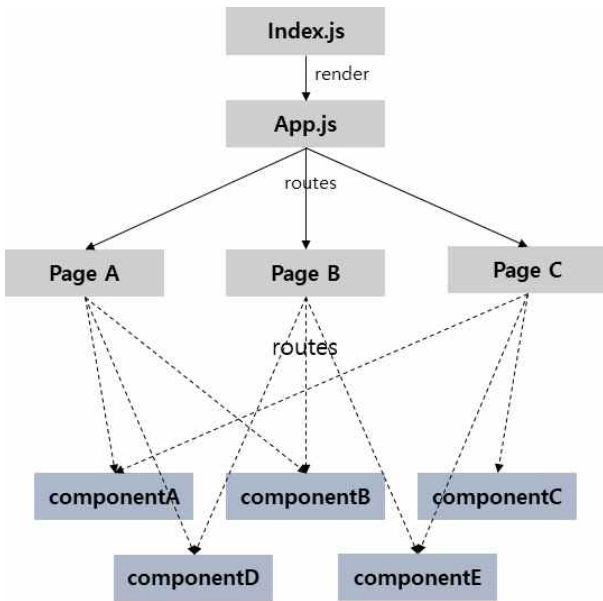


Fig. 4. Routing the web browser by react

A specific page has been developed for putlog monitoring and other pages are also under development. An array of logs can be requested in json form at through the Elasticsearch API. A filtering function has been developed to sort and search the data. The filtered results are rendered using the HTML <table> tag. To prevent slow performance due to excessive log data, the number of <td> tags per page has been limited to 100, with pagination used to display additional pages in page component if needed. The searching engine has also been implemented to allow users to search for logging about a specific PV name. Figure 5 shows the result of page rendering.

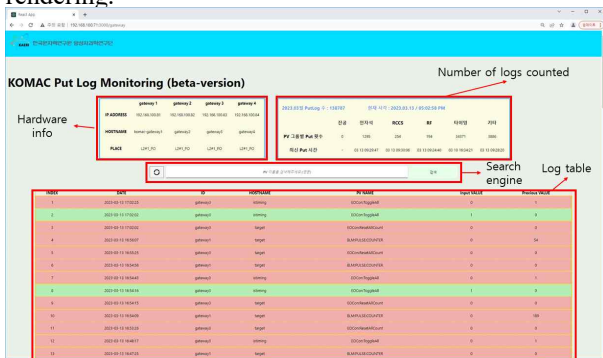


Fig. 5. KOMAC putlog monitoring web page

In each element, information including id, data, writer hostname, PV name, and value is displayed. This information can be compared with raw files as shown in Figure 6. When new lines are added to the file, the changes are reflected on the Elasticsearch and the web page periodically makes requests to the Elasticsearch API every minute. called elements are sorted on time from each putlog file.

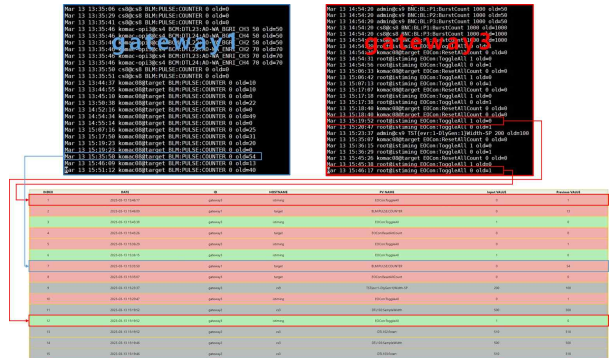


Fig. 6. Compare with log files

#### 4. Conclusions

The data archiving service was implemented using ELK and Filebeat to monitor and filter the gateway putlog file. The front-end was developed based on React with node.js. A putlog monitoring page was developed which provided logging information with a lightweight search engine. In addition, we plan to develop several pages on the KOMAC website with enhanced data accessibility to operators and users. These web pages will be user-friendly and will be linked with existing systems such as Archiver Appliance, Olog, and the Phoebus alarm system.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] <https://epics.anl.gov/>
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- [3] <https://www.elastic.co/kr/what-is/elk-stack>
- [4] <https://ko.reactjs.org/>