

ECMWF Web re-engineering project

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The web re-engineering project

- **Motivation:**

- Many of our users rely on our graphical web products for their daily work in their forecast offices, and have requested that our web services be continuously available
- At the Annual Users' meetings, we have received requests to create tailored products (e.g. control the event threshold on probability maps)

- **Goals:**

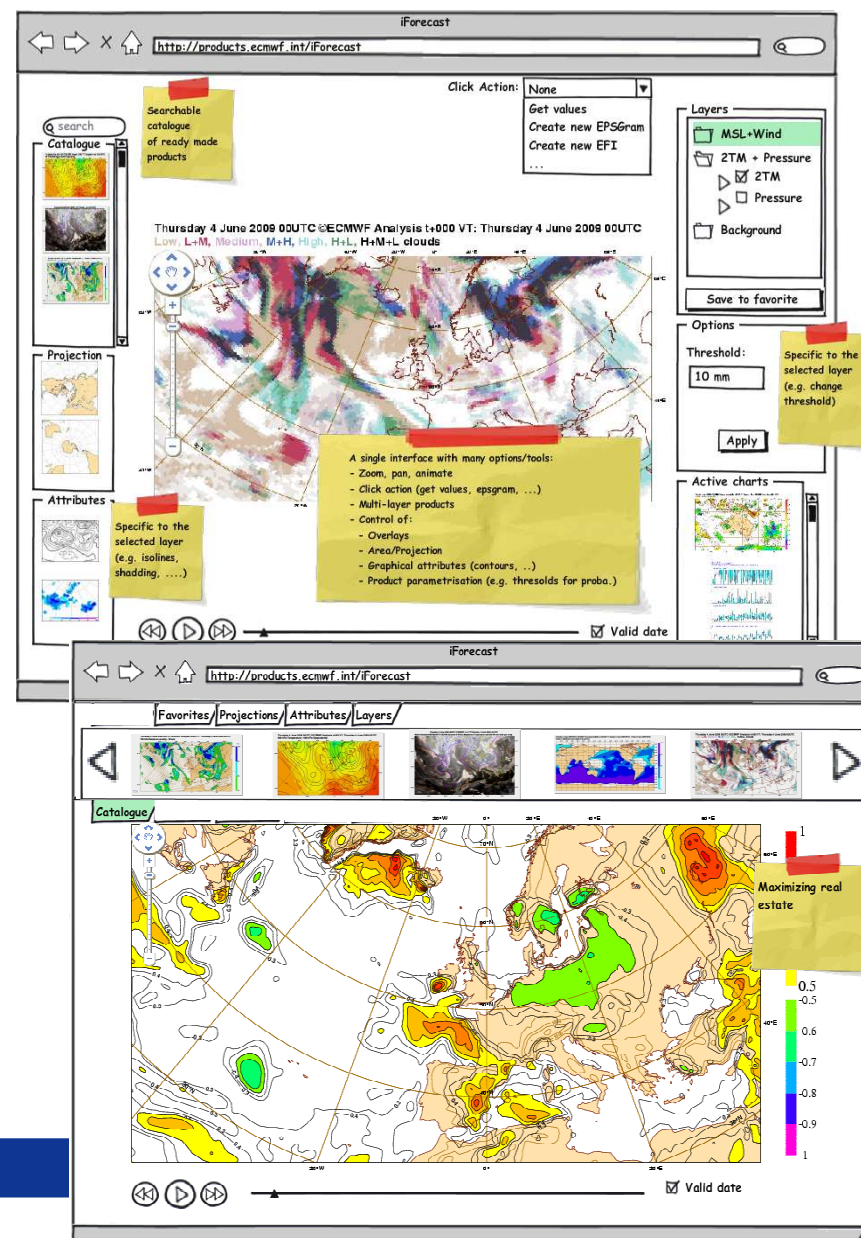
- Redesign the web infrastructure so that the web service is highly available and supported at the same level as the field dissemination
- Provide more interactivity (e.g. zoom, pan, overlay parameters)
- Allow product customisation (e.g. control the event threshold on probability maps)
- Use open (OGC) standards so that ECMWF products can be embedded in users' own software

Requirements

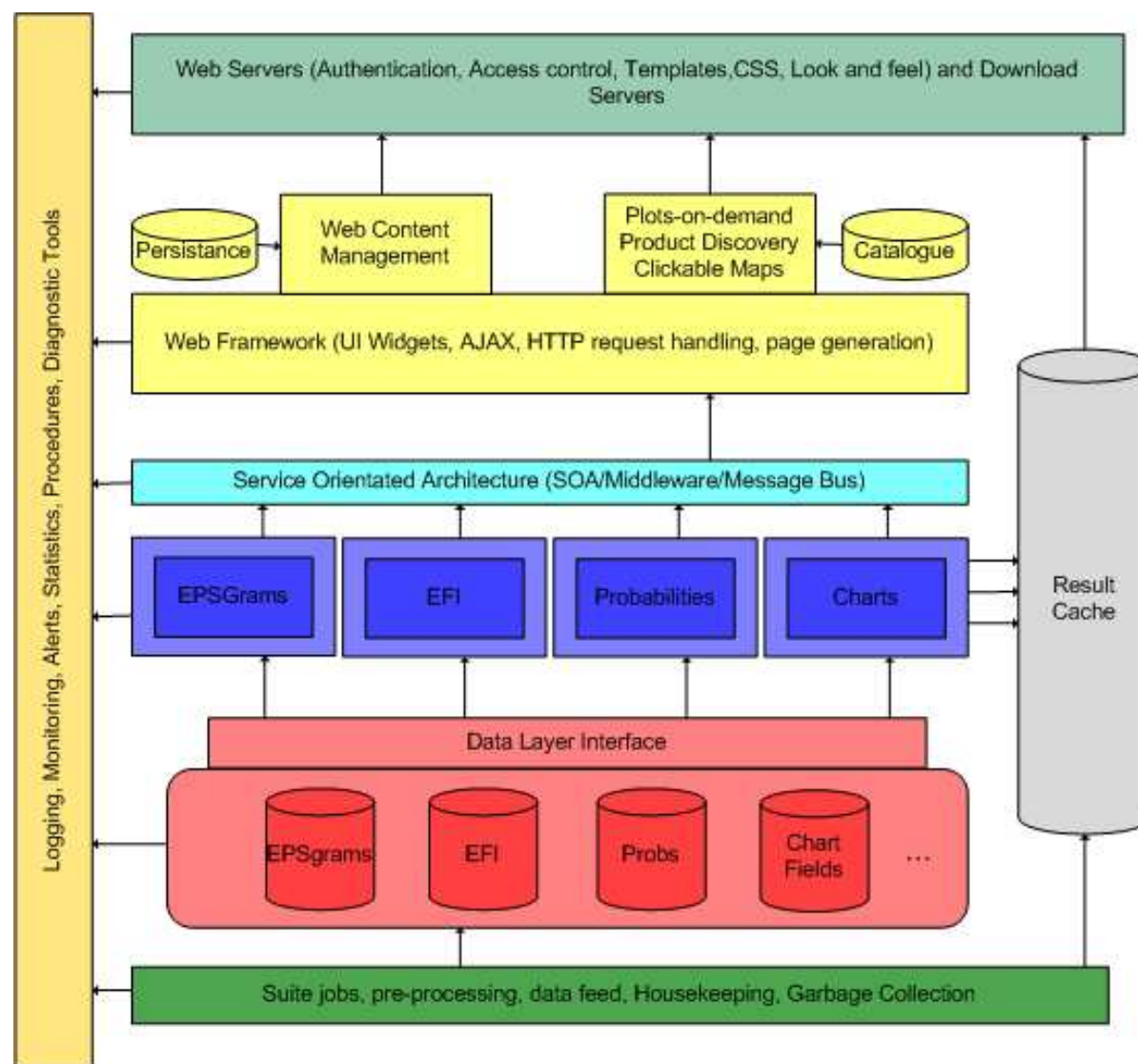
- **Highly available – Operationally supported**
 - H/A Hardware
 - H/A Software
 - Operator monitoring
- **Performance**
 - Target: deliver a plot under 1 second
- **Interactivity**
 - Pan, zoom, overlay (à la GoogleMap)
 - Customisation, plots on demands (e.g. changing event probability threshold)
- **Scalability**
 - Support any future user load
 - Extensible: easy addition of new products

Gathering of user requirements

- The project has been presented on several occasions:
 - ECMWF Forecast Products Users' Meeting, Computer Representatives Meeting
 - Very positive feedback from forecasters
 - Most forecaster requests focused on the desire to be able to create customised products
 - Requests for new products
- Consultation process will continue throughout the project



Service Oriented Architecture



Hardware



- Systems located in different parts of the building, attached to different routers and different power sources

- 2 Foundry Load Balancer ServerIronGT
- 3 servers hosting web servers
- 3 servers hosting web application
- 3 servers hosting several virtual machines
- 6 servers hosting storage, compute and plot services
- HP DL360 G5 Dual 2.5Hz Quad Core Xeon
- OpenSuSE Linux 11.1



Software

- We investigated technologies used by the “big players” (e.g Google, Yahoo, Amazon, Facebook, Wikipedia ...):
 - Memcached (Very fast distributed memory)
 - Tokyo Tyrant (Scalable, distributed persistent space)
 - Hadoop (High availability and redundant distributed data)
 - Xen (Virtualisation)
 - DRDB (Network RAID)
 - Ganeti (H/A Cluster management)
 - Nagios (Alerts system)
 - Scribe (Distributed logging)

Software (cont.)

- ...

- Ganglia (Distributed monitoring)
- Django (Python based Web framework, server side)
- jQuery (JavaScript based web framework, client side)
- OpenLayers (JavaScript based OGC WMS-client)
- Apache 2.2 (Web server)
- MySQL (Database)

- And of course:

- Magics++
- grib_api
- Mars
- Metview ...

Service Oriented Architecture

- **Multi-tier architecture, deployed on a series of Linux clusters:**
 - **Web frontend (Web server)**
 - **Web backend (Dynamic page generation)**
 - **Services (Plotting, probability computations, EPSgrams, ...)**
 - **Data layer (Raw fields)**
- **Cluster approach provides built-in scalability, redundancy and load balancing**
- **Critical components run on virtual machines that can be redeployed dynamically**

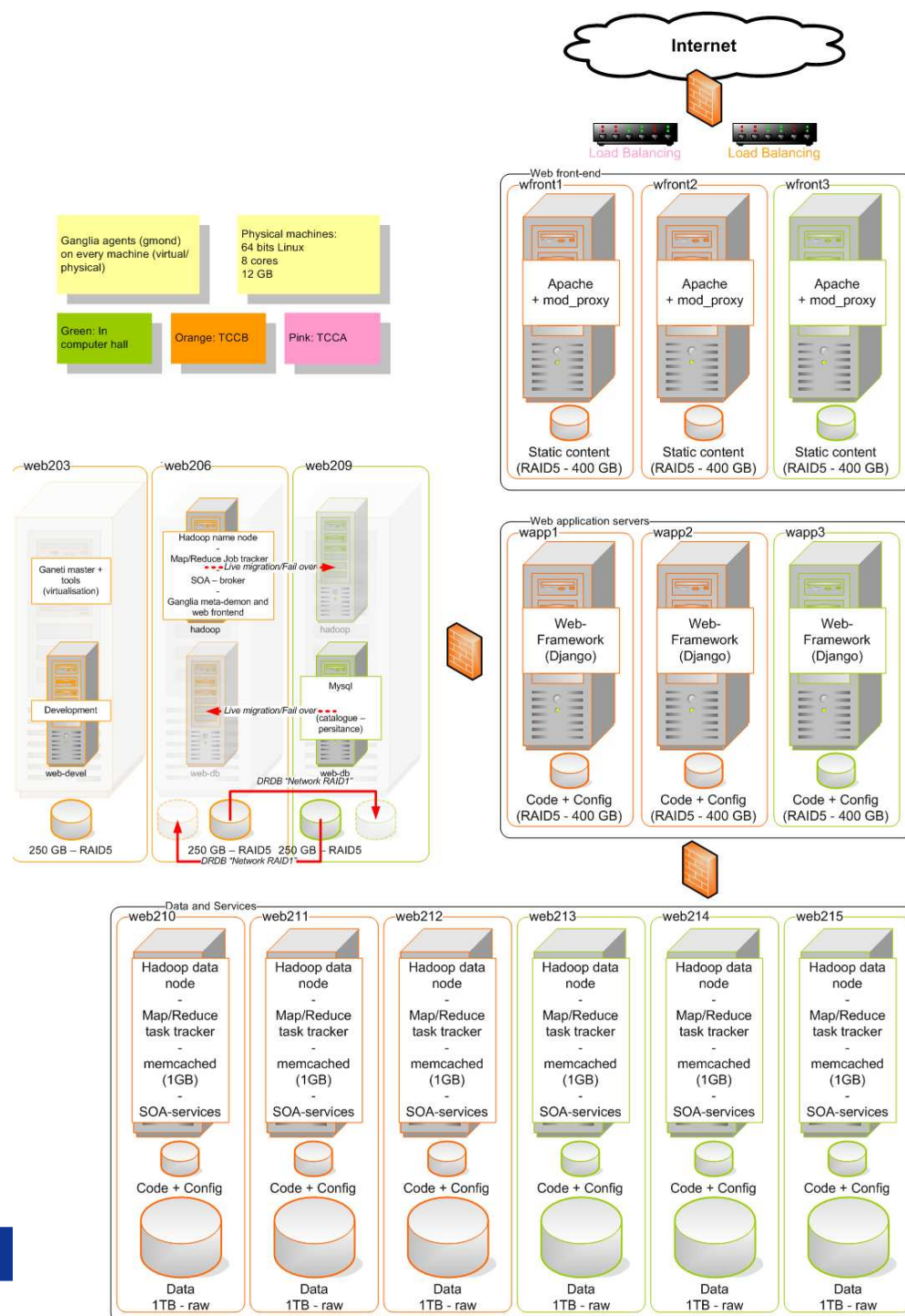
Deployment

- **Virtual machines for critical components and single points of failure**

- Hadoop name node
- SOA Broker
- Spot database
- Catalogue (MySQL)
- All virtual machines sized in such a way that they can fit in a smaller number of nodes if necessary

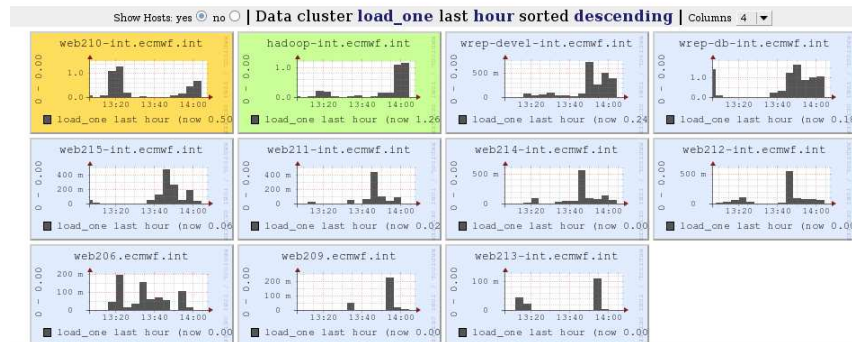
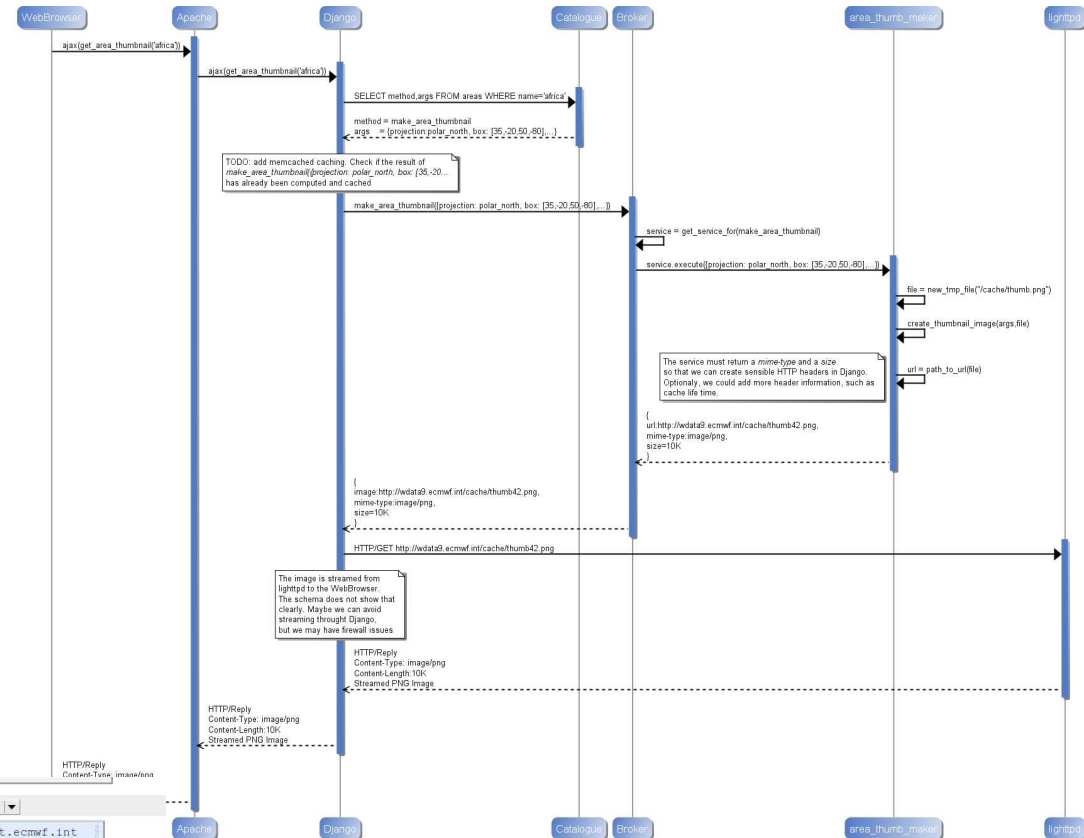
- **Physical machines for components with built-in redundancy**

- Hadoop data nodes
- Memcached servers
- Services (plot, retrieve, probabilities, epsgrams, ...)

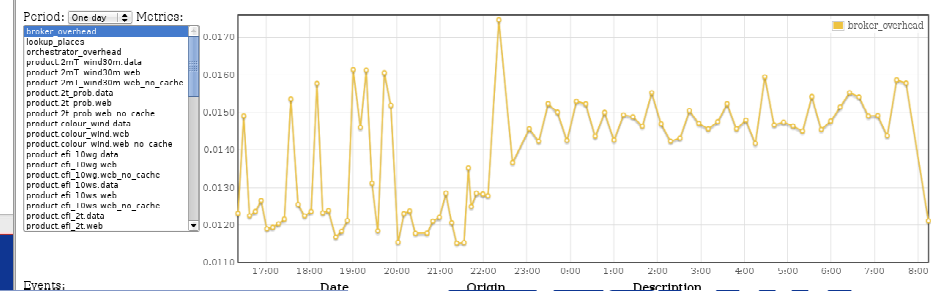


Developing in an SOA environment (is hard)

- Distributed design
- Troubleshooting
- Diagnostics tools
- Instrumentation
- Regression tests

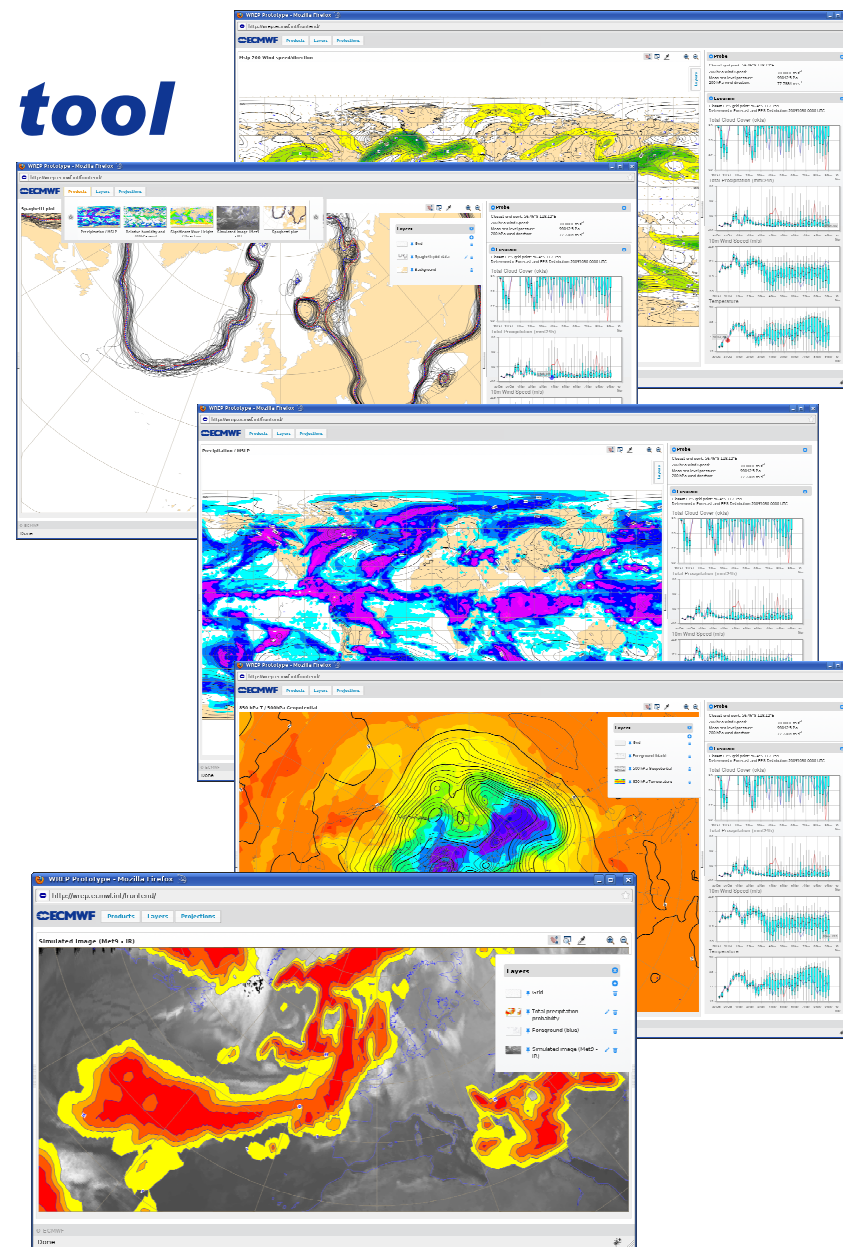
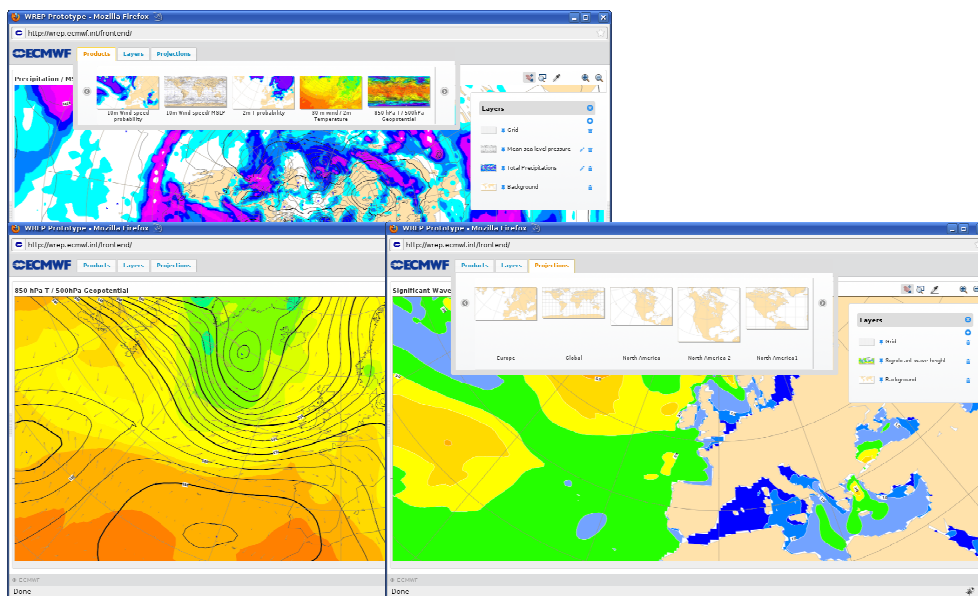


Performance metrics



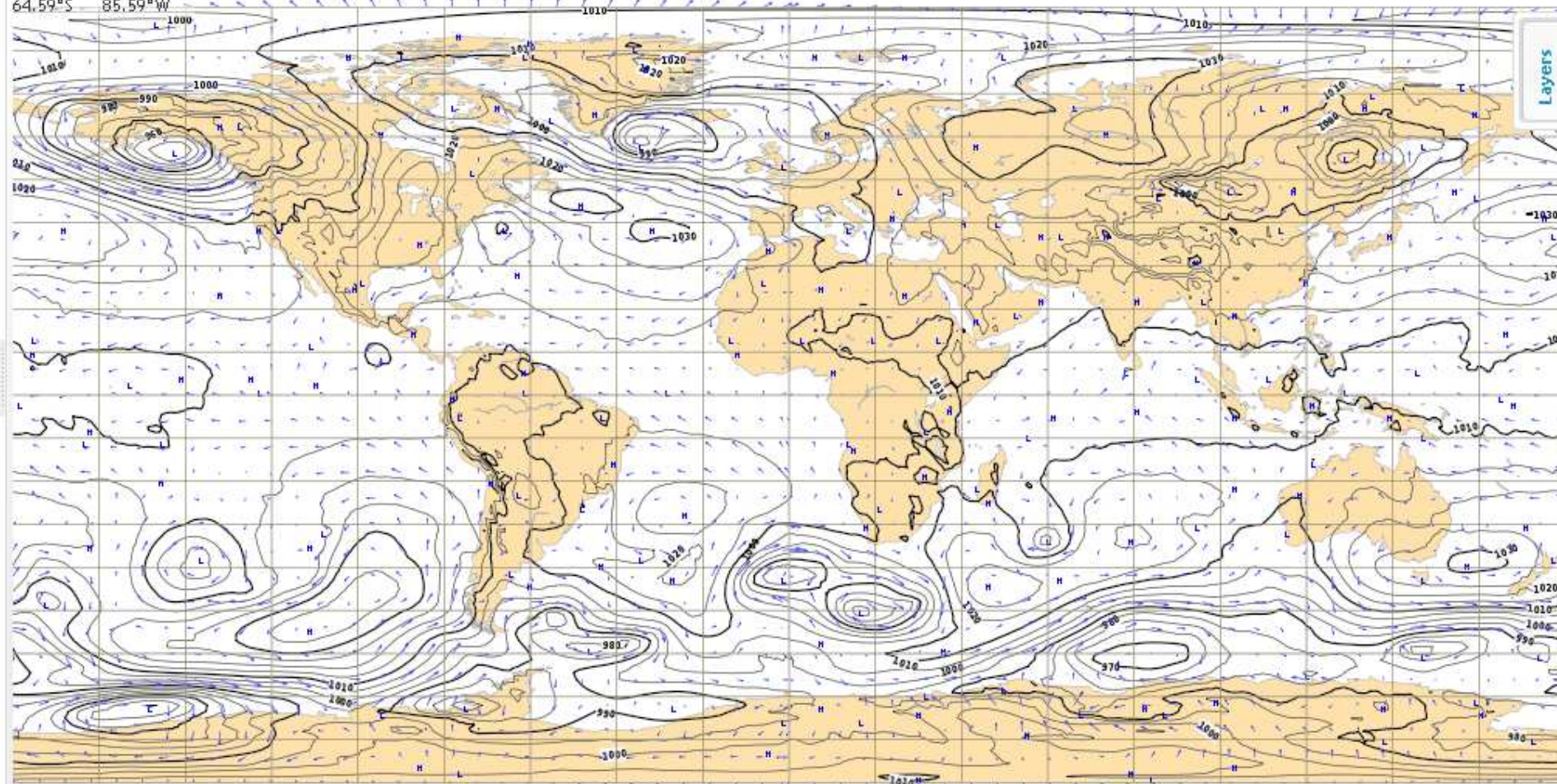
Prototype: Forecasting tool

- Interactivity: zooming, panning, ...
- Customisation:
 - Probabilities threshold, ...
 - Show/hide, add/remove layers
- Related products: Epsgrams

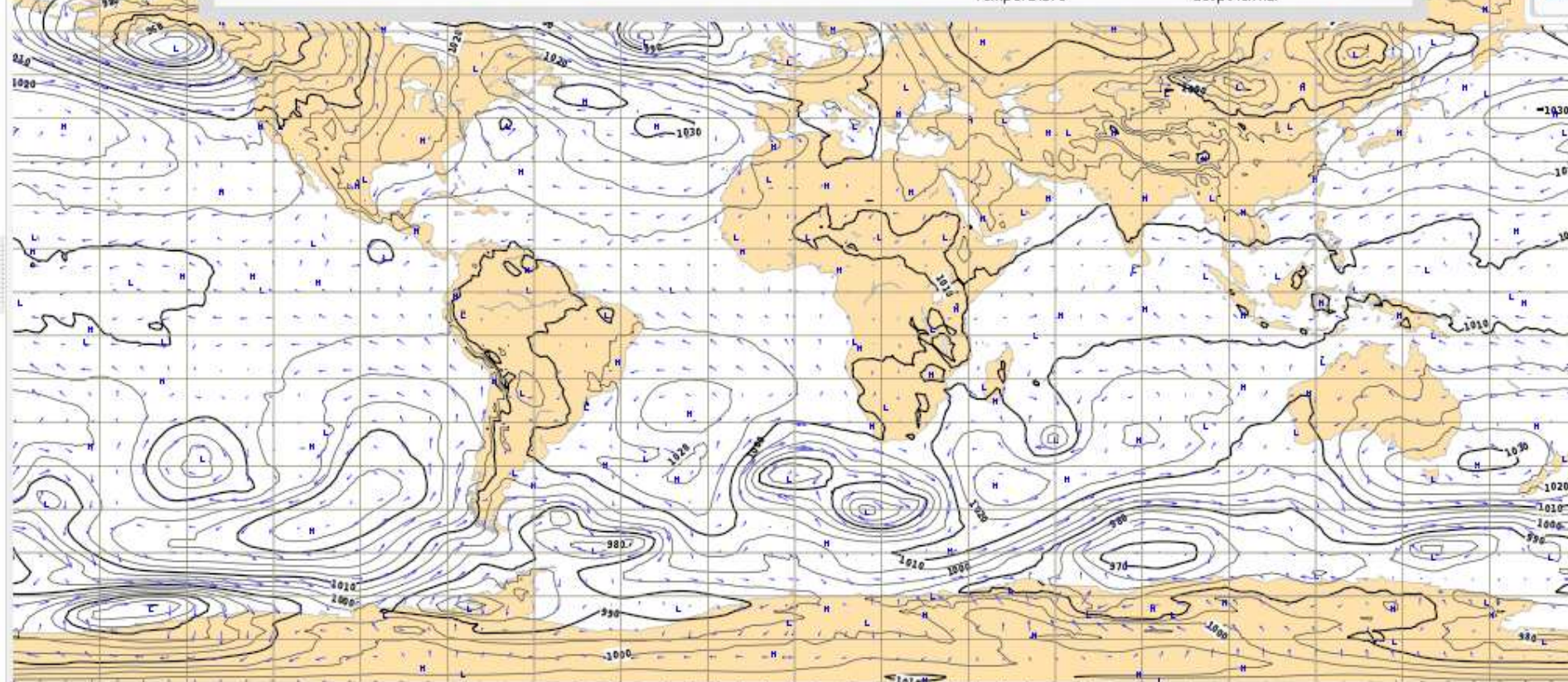
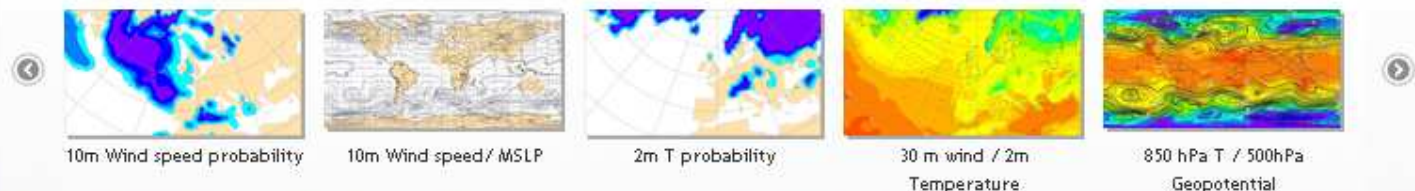
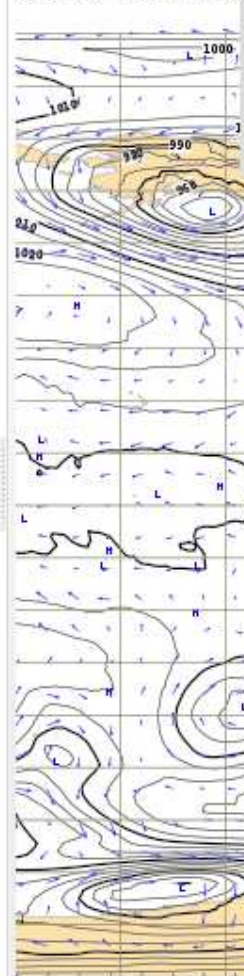


Products > 10m Wind speed/ MSLP

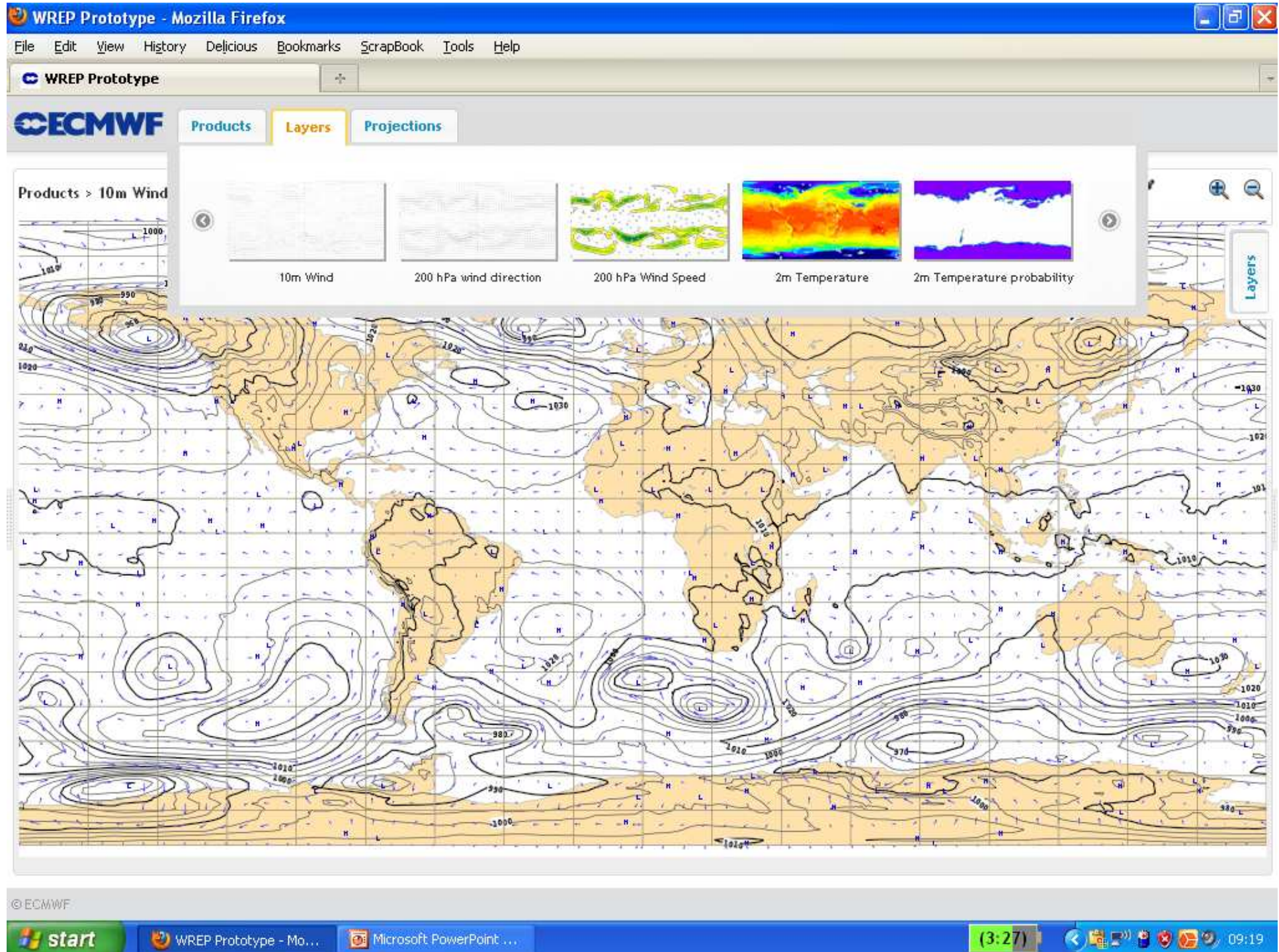
64.59°S 85.59°W



Products > 10m Wind

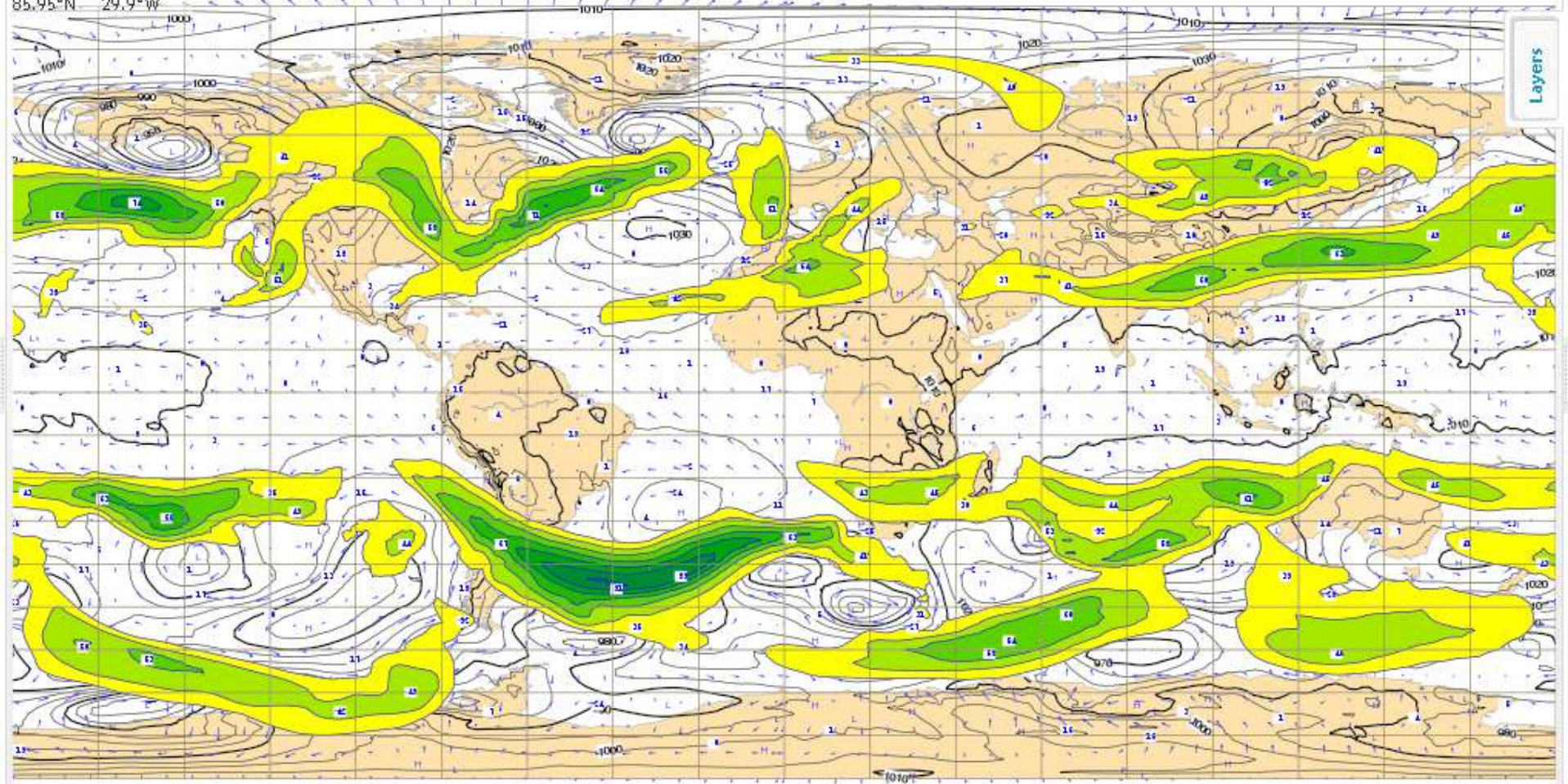


Layers

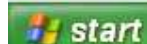


Products > 10m Wind speed/ MSLP

85.95°N 29.9°W



© ECMWF



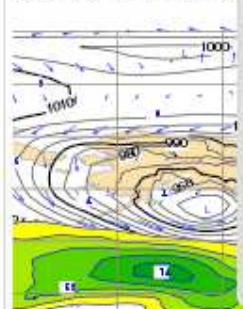
WREP Prototype - Mo...

Microsoft PowerPoint ...

(3:27)

09:20

Products > 10m Wind



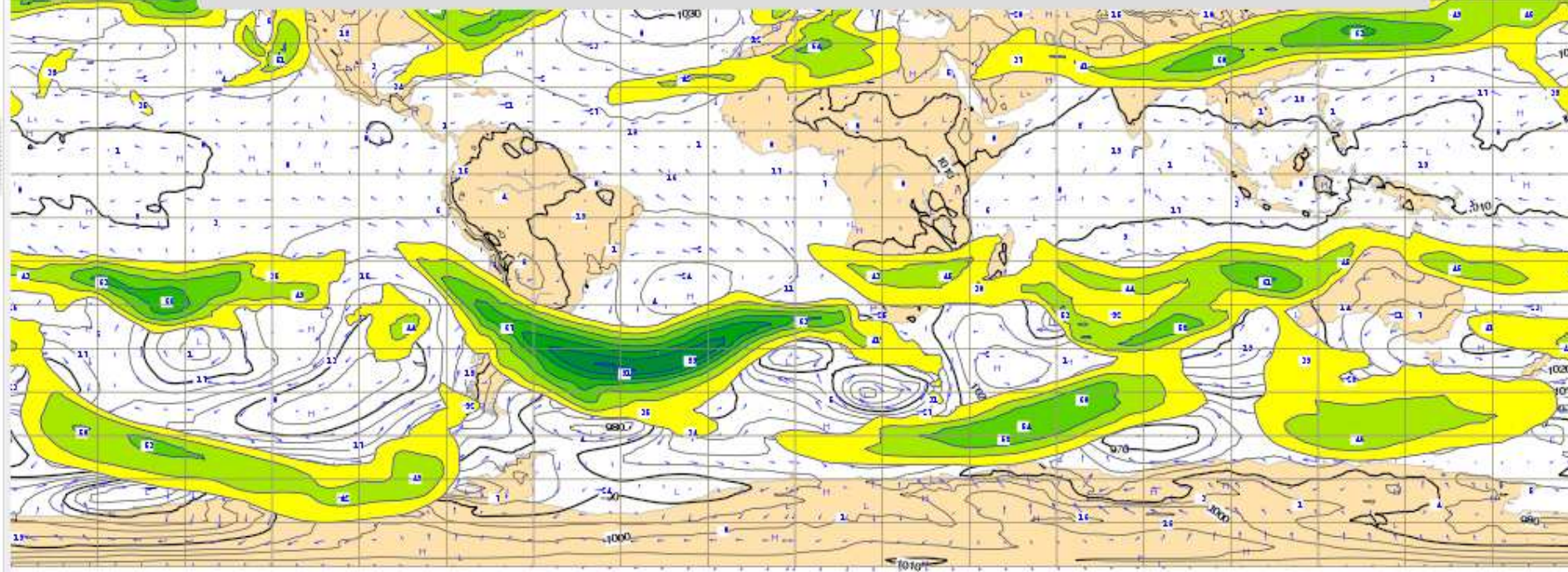
Africa

Asia

Australia

Australia2

Euro atlantic

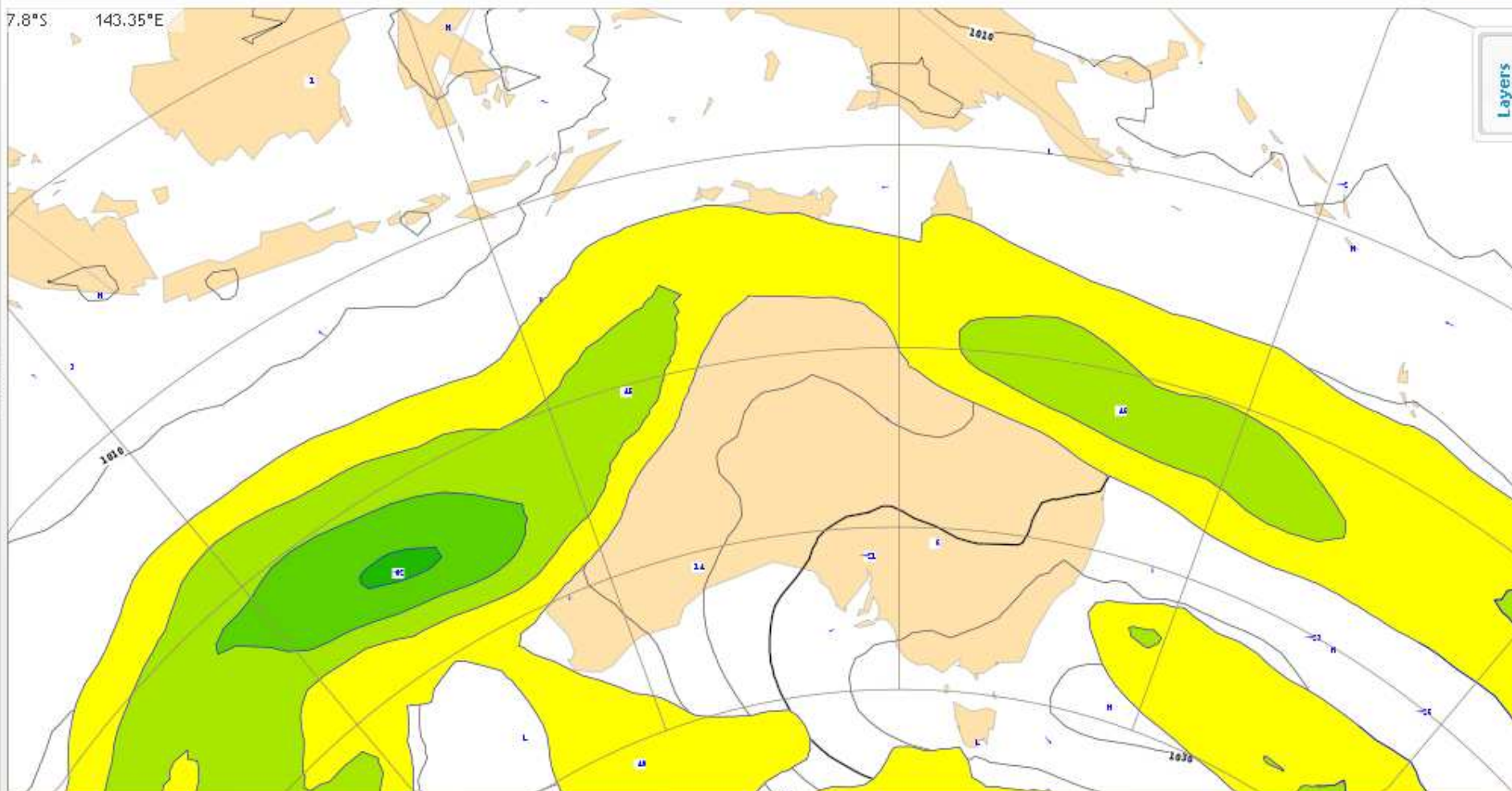


Layers

Products > 10m Wind speed/ MSLP

7.8°S

143.35°E



© ECMWF

start

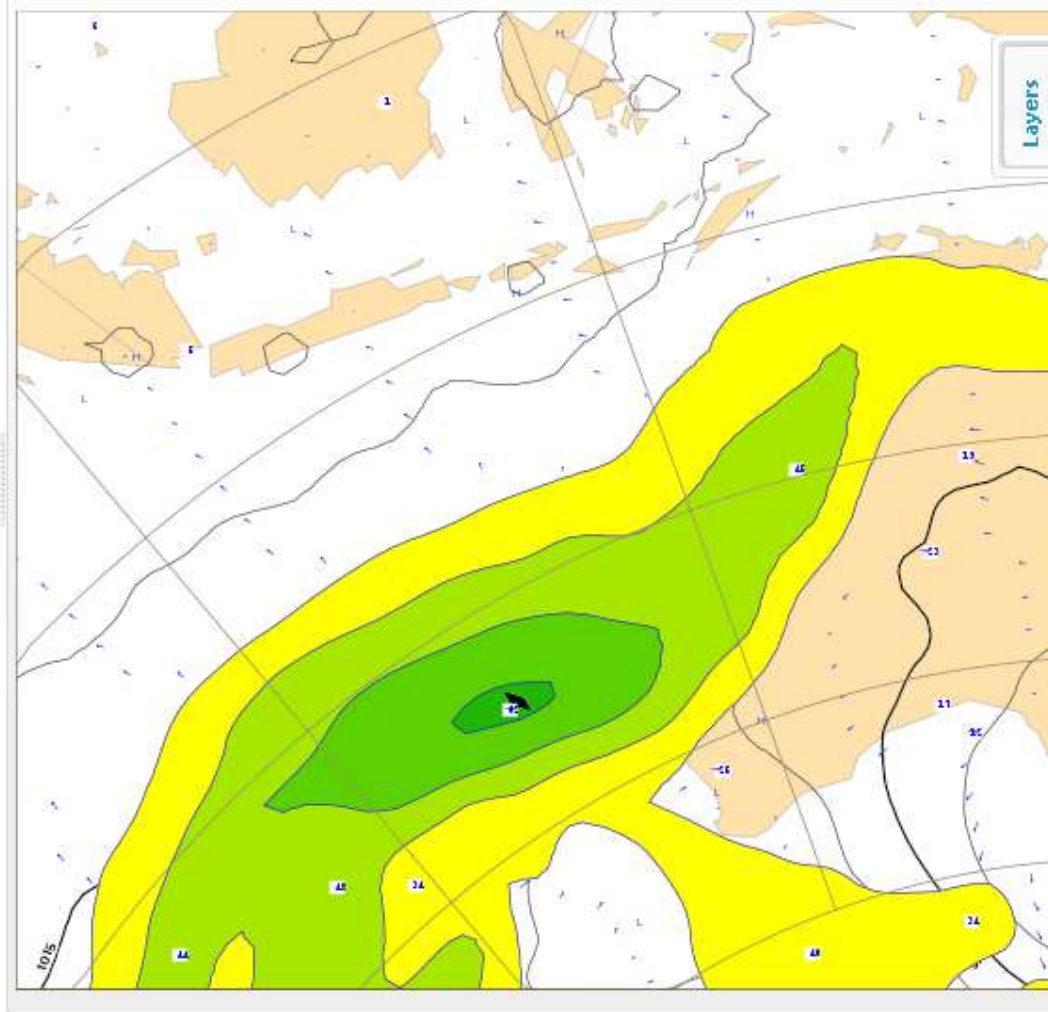
WREP Prototype - Mo...

Microsoft PowerPoint ...

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09:20

Products > 10m Wind speed/ MSLP



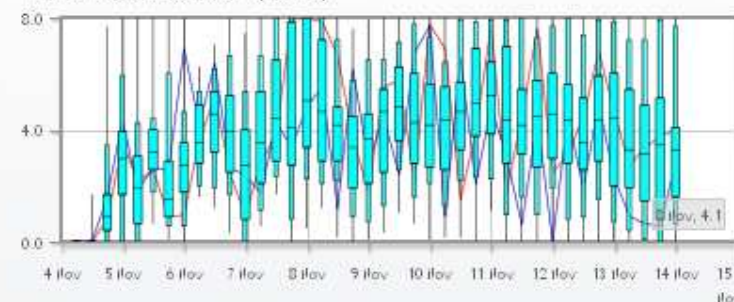
Probe

Closest grid point: 23.41°S 154.93°E
 Mean sea level pressure: 101911 Pa
 10m Wind: -6.29285 m s⁻¹
 200 hPa Wind Speed: 39.7924 m s⁻¹

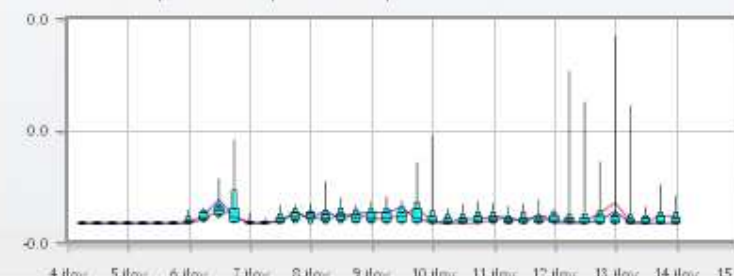
Epsgram

Closest EPS grid point: 23.6°S 155.16°E
 Deterministic Forecast and EPS Distribution 20091104 0000 UTC

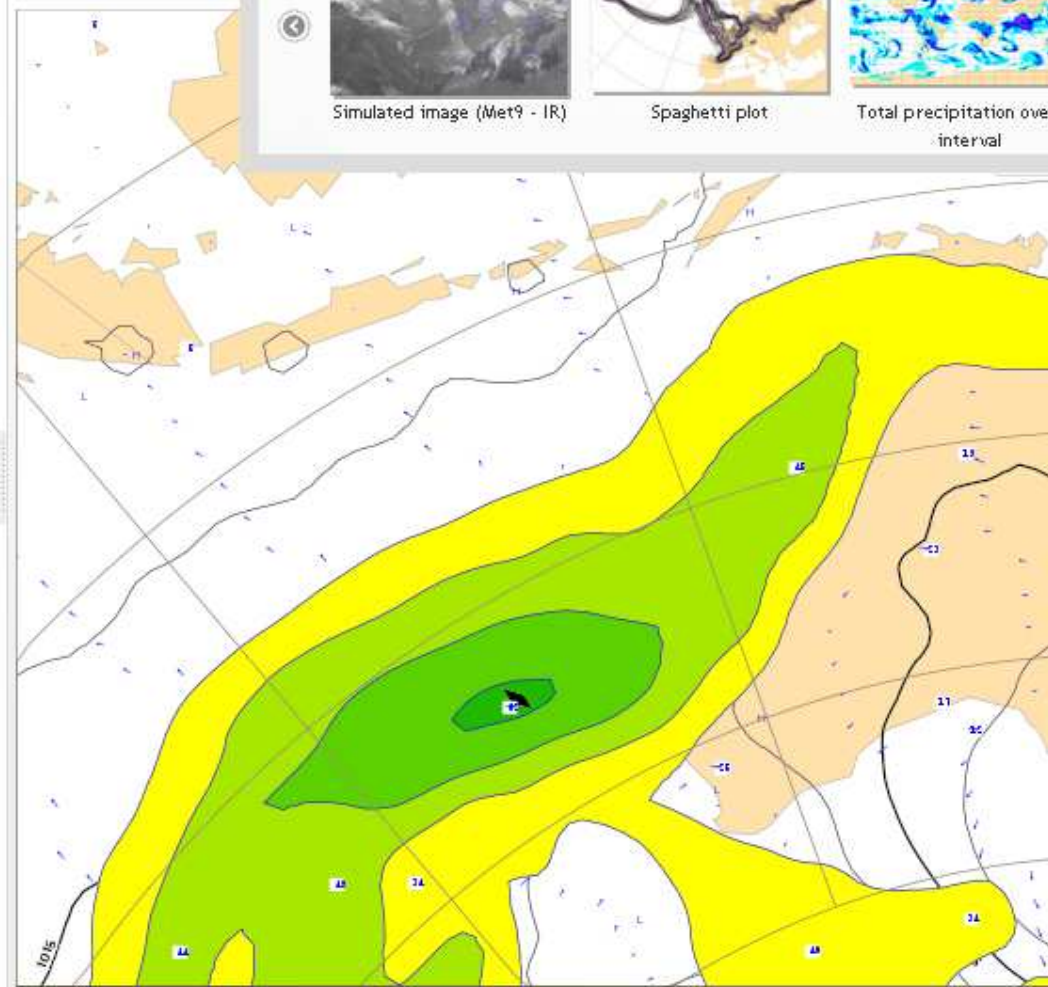
Total Cloud Cover (okta)



Total Precipitation (mm/24h)



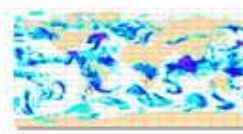
Products > 10m Wind



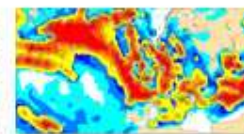
Simulated image (Met9 - IR)



Spaghetti plot



Total precipitation over an interval



TP / TP probability



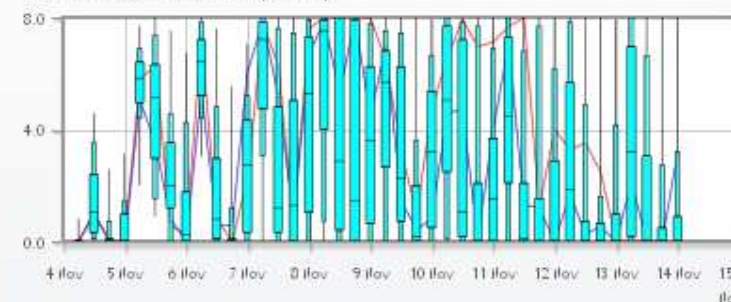
Wind Speed

Epsgram

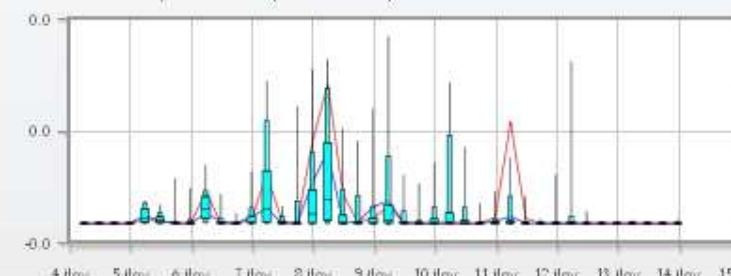
Closest EPS grid point: 25.39°S 145.44°E

Deterministic Forecast and EPS Distribution 20091104 0000 UTC

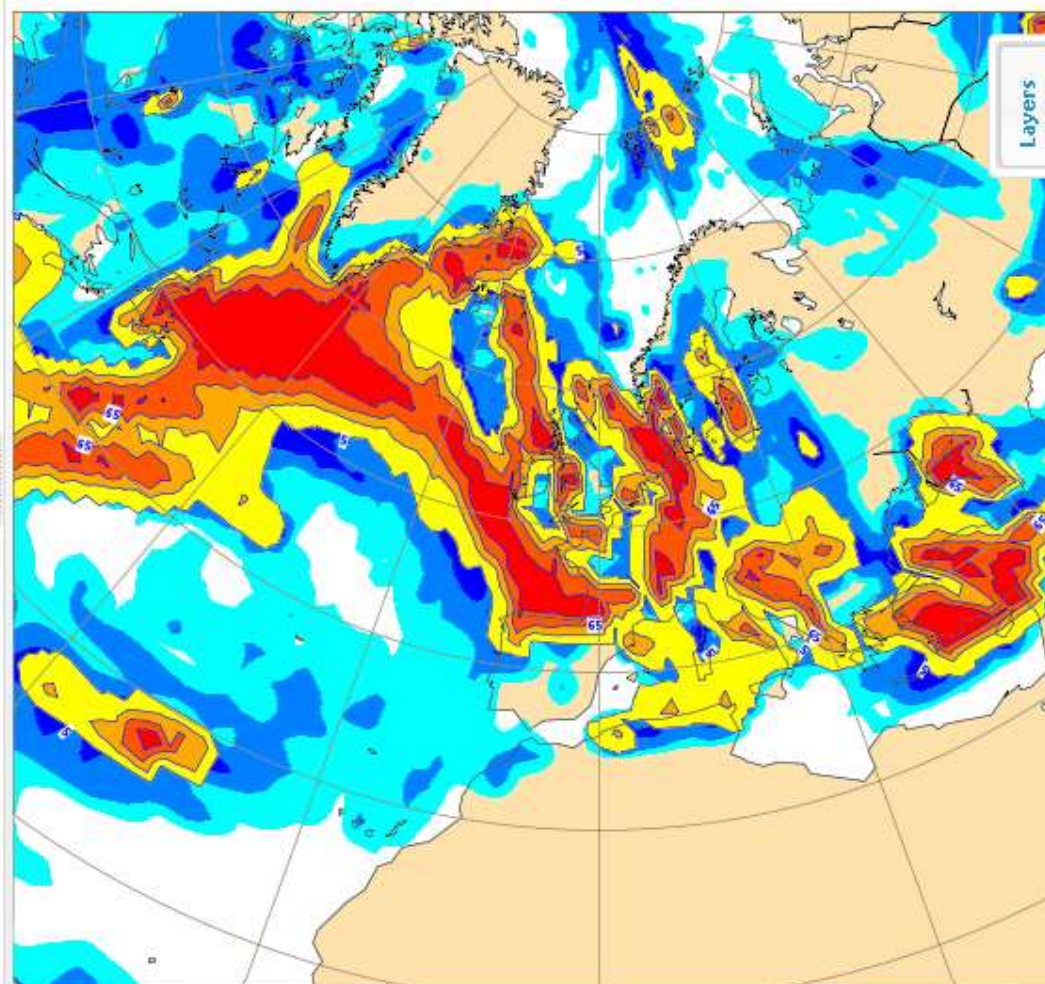
Total Cloud Cover (okta)



Total Precipitation (mm/24h)



Products > TP / TP probability



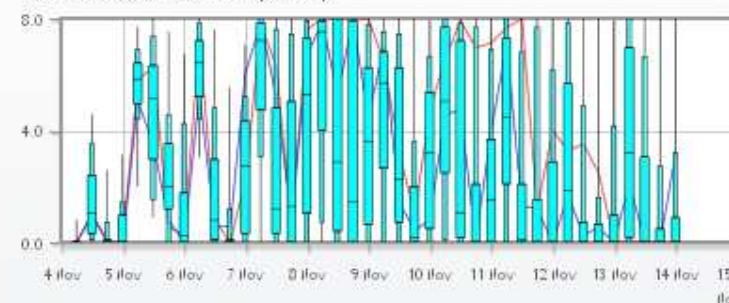
Probe

Closest grid point: 25.23°S 145.37°E
Mean sea level pressure: 101666 Pa
10m Wind: -3.26648 m s⁻¹
200 hPa Wind Speed: 19.64 m s⁻¹

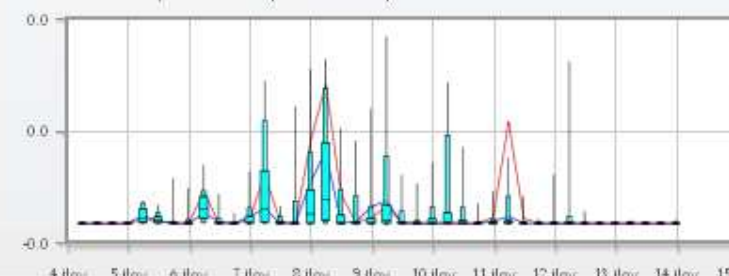
Epsgram

Closest EPS grid point: 25.39°S 145.44°E
Deterministic Forecast and EPS Distribution 20091104 0000 UTC

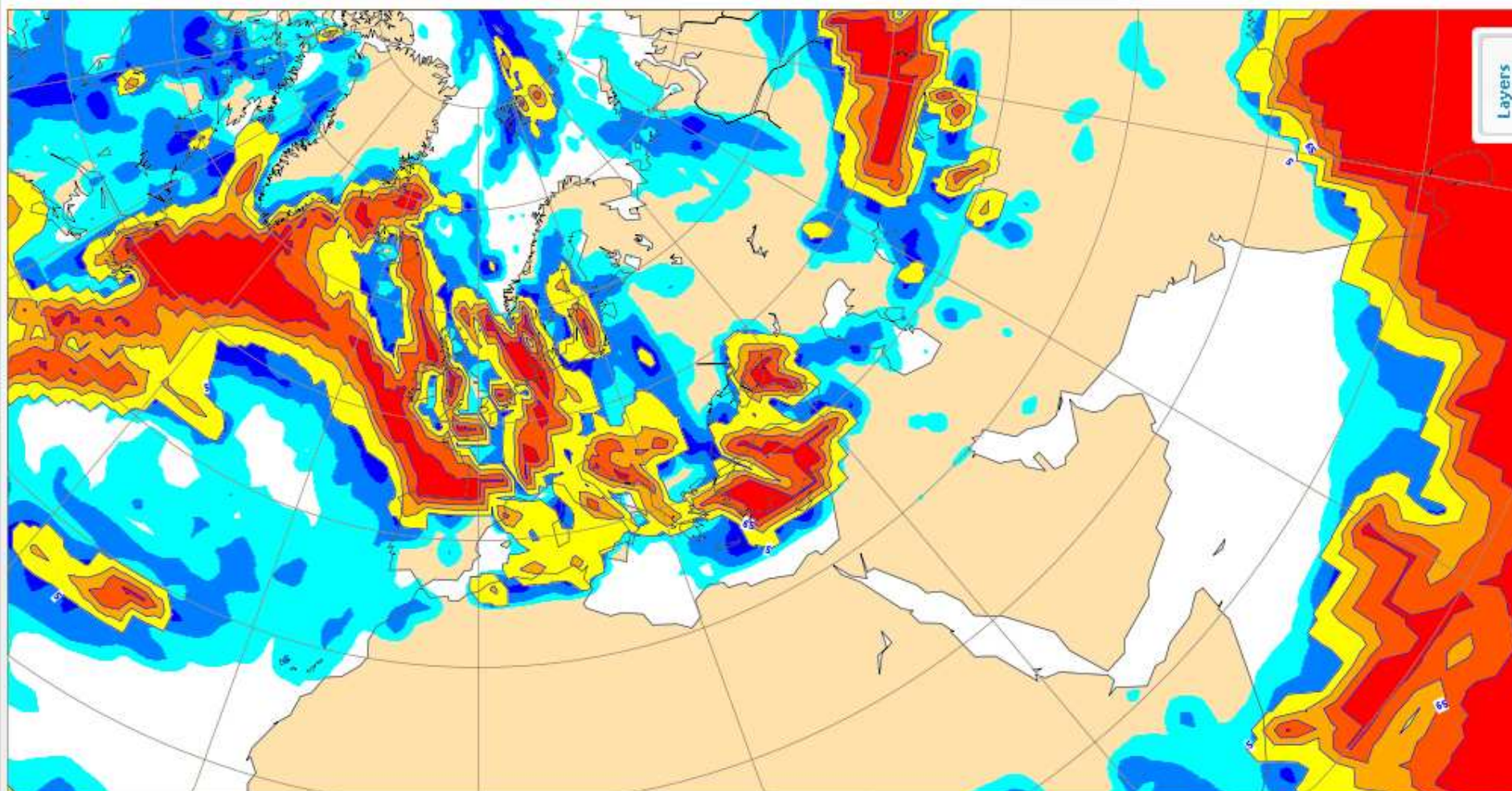
Total Cloud Cover (okta)



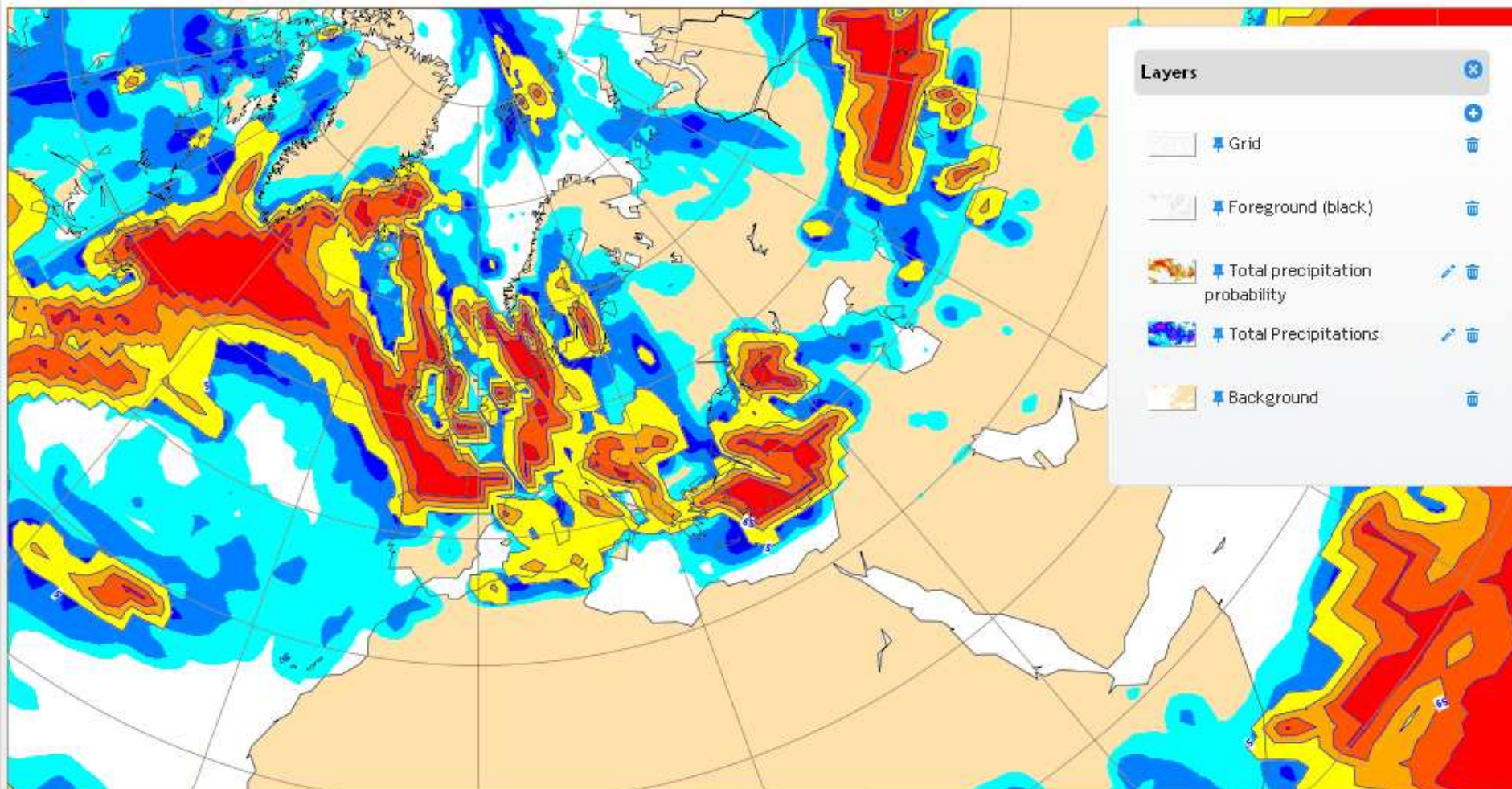
Total Precipitation (mm/24h)

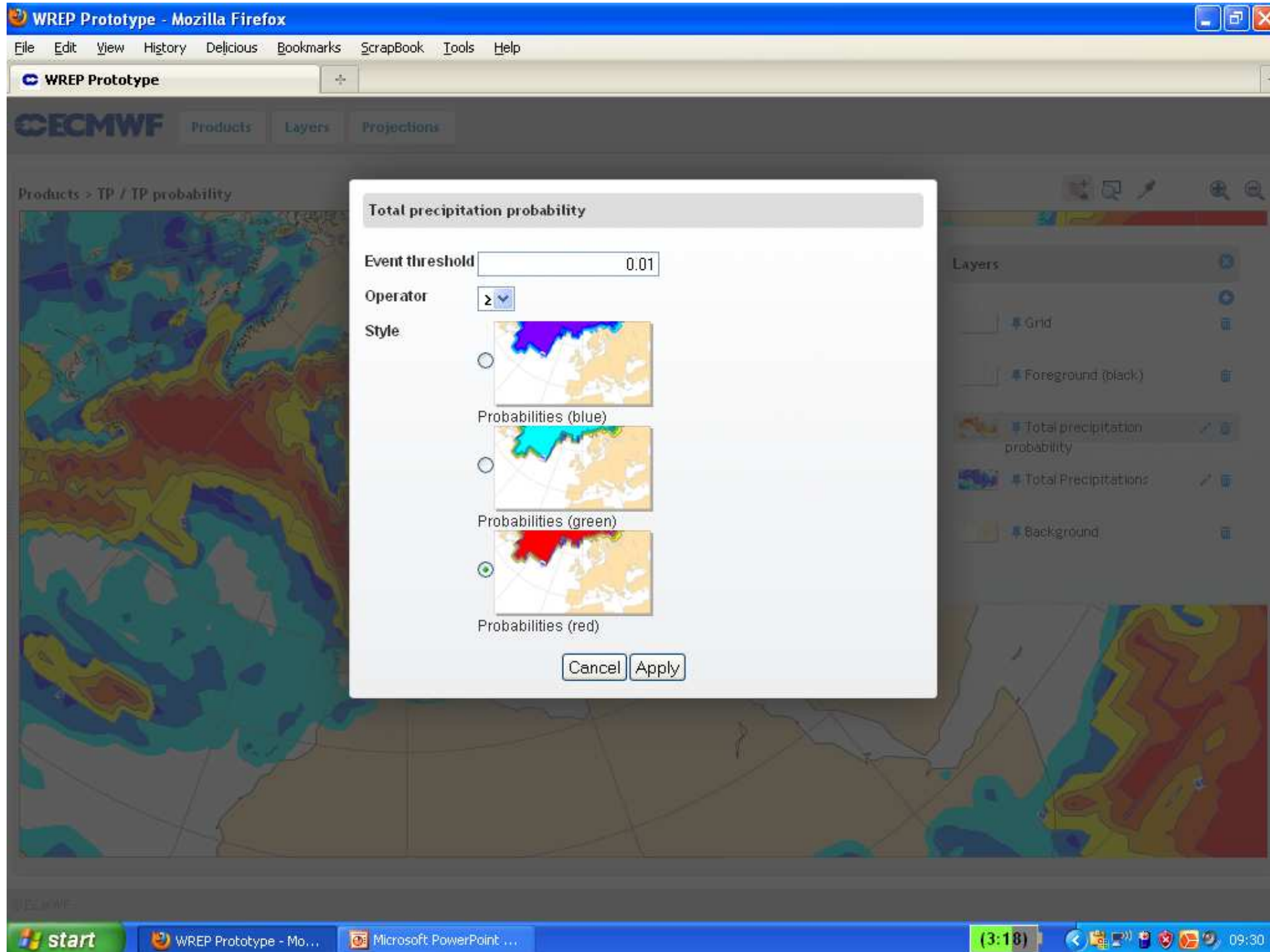


Products > TP / TP probability

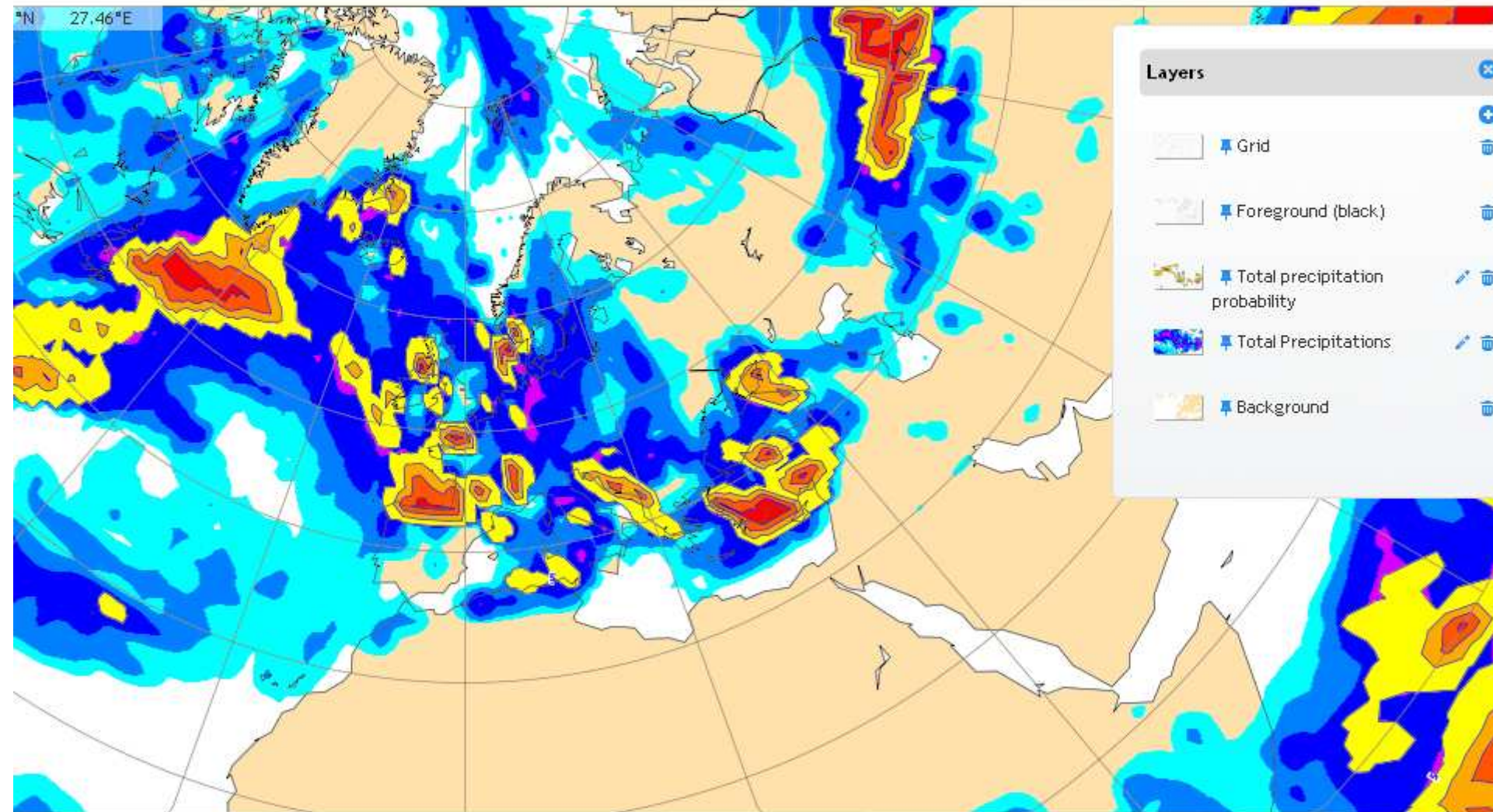


Products > TP / TP probability

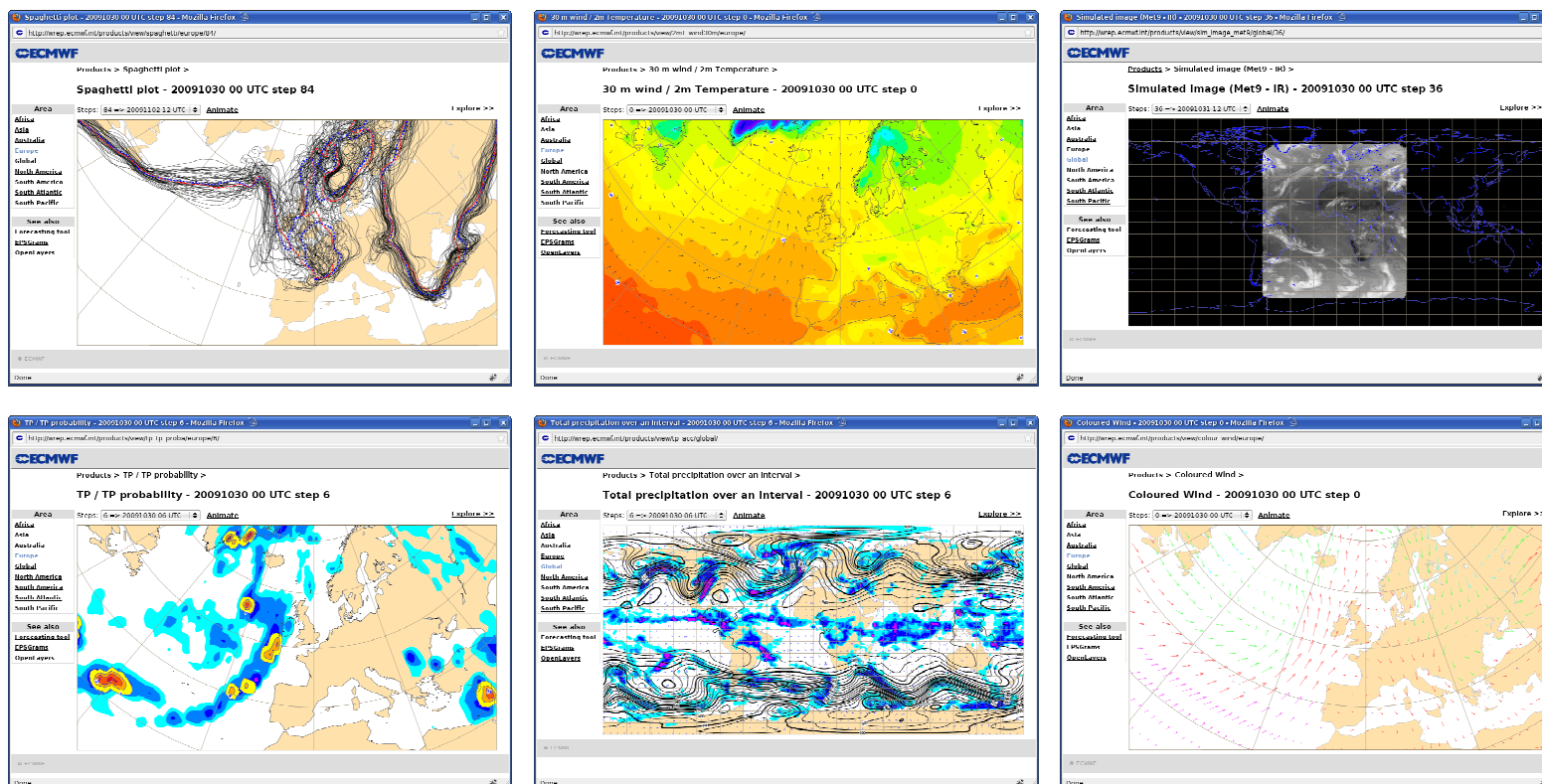




ducts > TP / TP probability



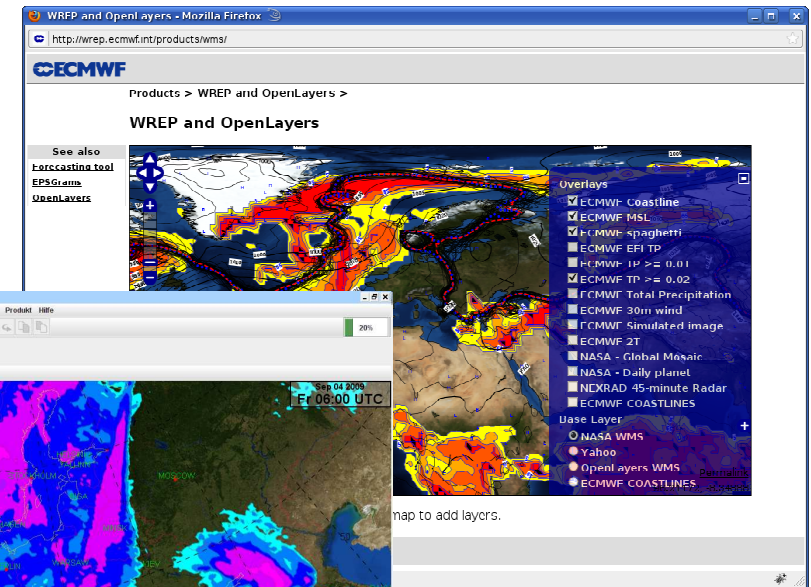
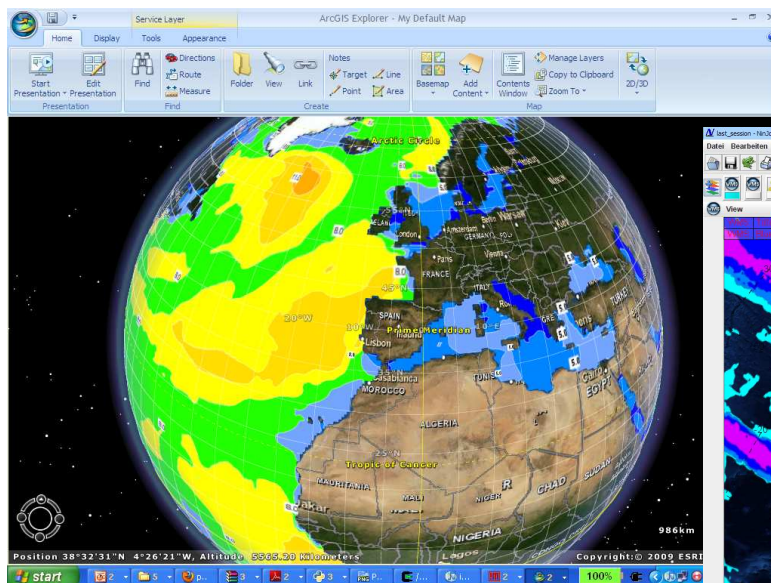
Prototype: Catalogue browsing



- **Browsable catalogue – Link to Forecaster tool**
- **Limited interactivity – Preset number of projections, animation**
- **Similar to current web catalogue, but use the WREP infrastructure**

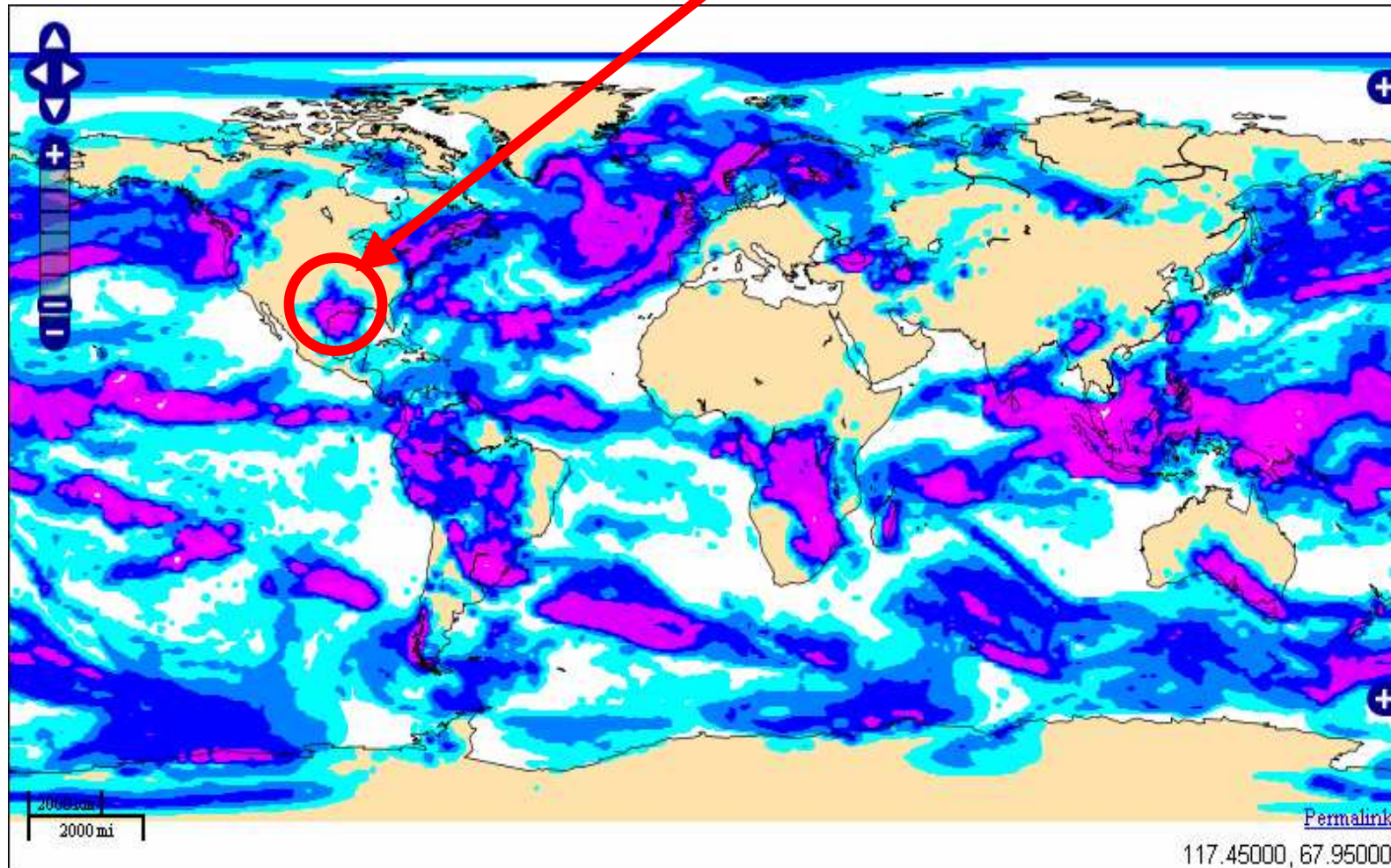
Prototype: OGC Web Map Services

- Aim: to make it possible to embed ECMWF products directly in the forecasters' workstations
- On top of WREP infrastructure:
 - “GetCapabilities document” build dynamically from product catalogue content
 - Layers are created on-demand



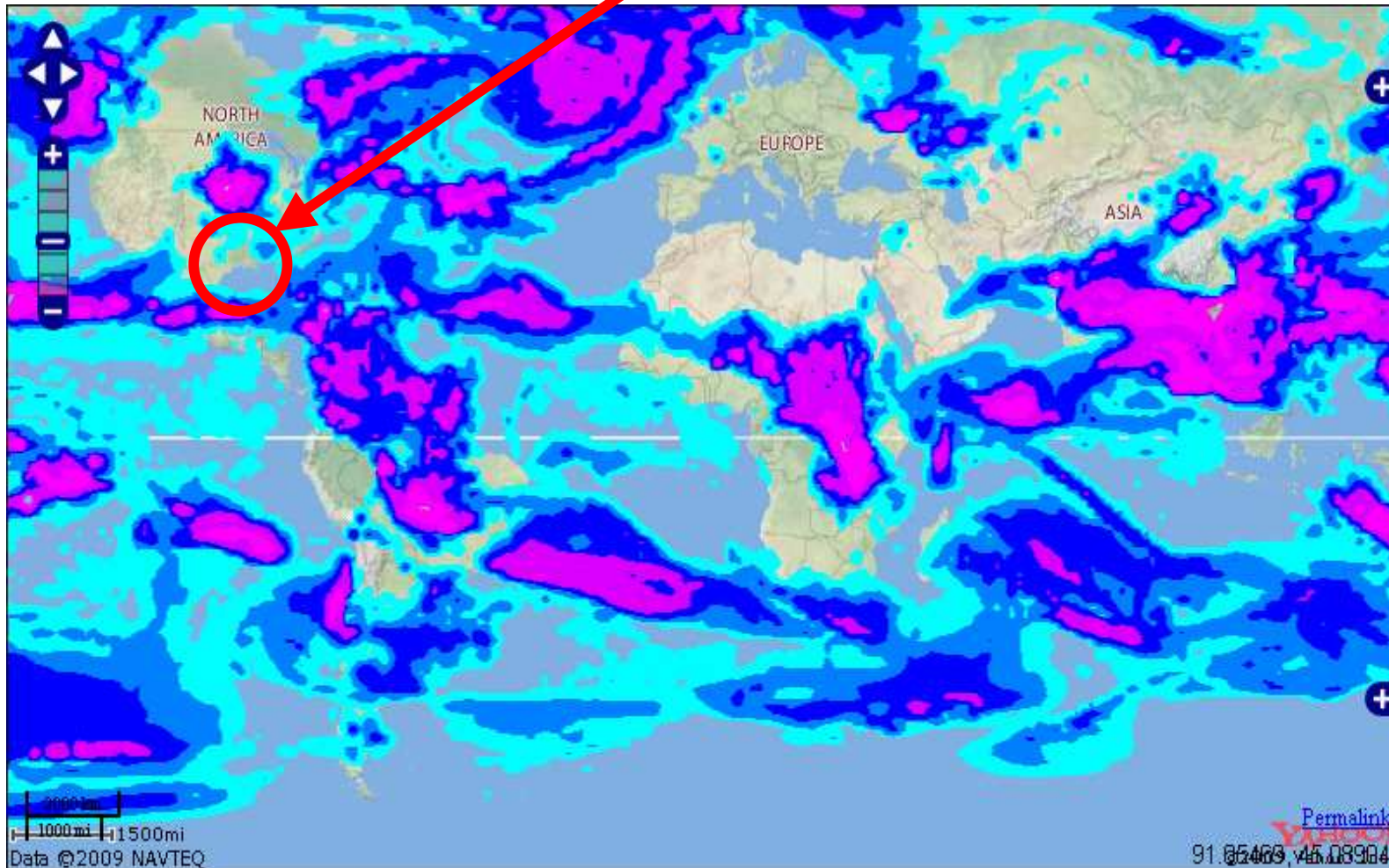
Overlaying layers

Rain in New Orleans



Overlaying layers

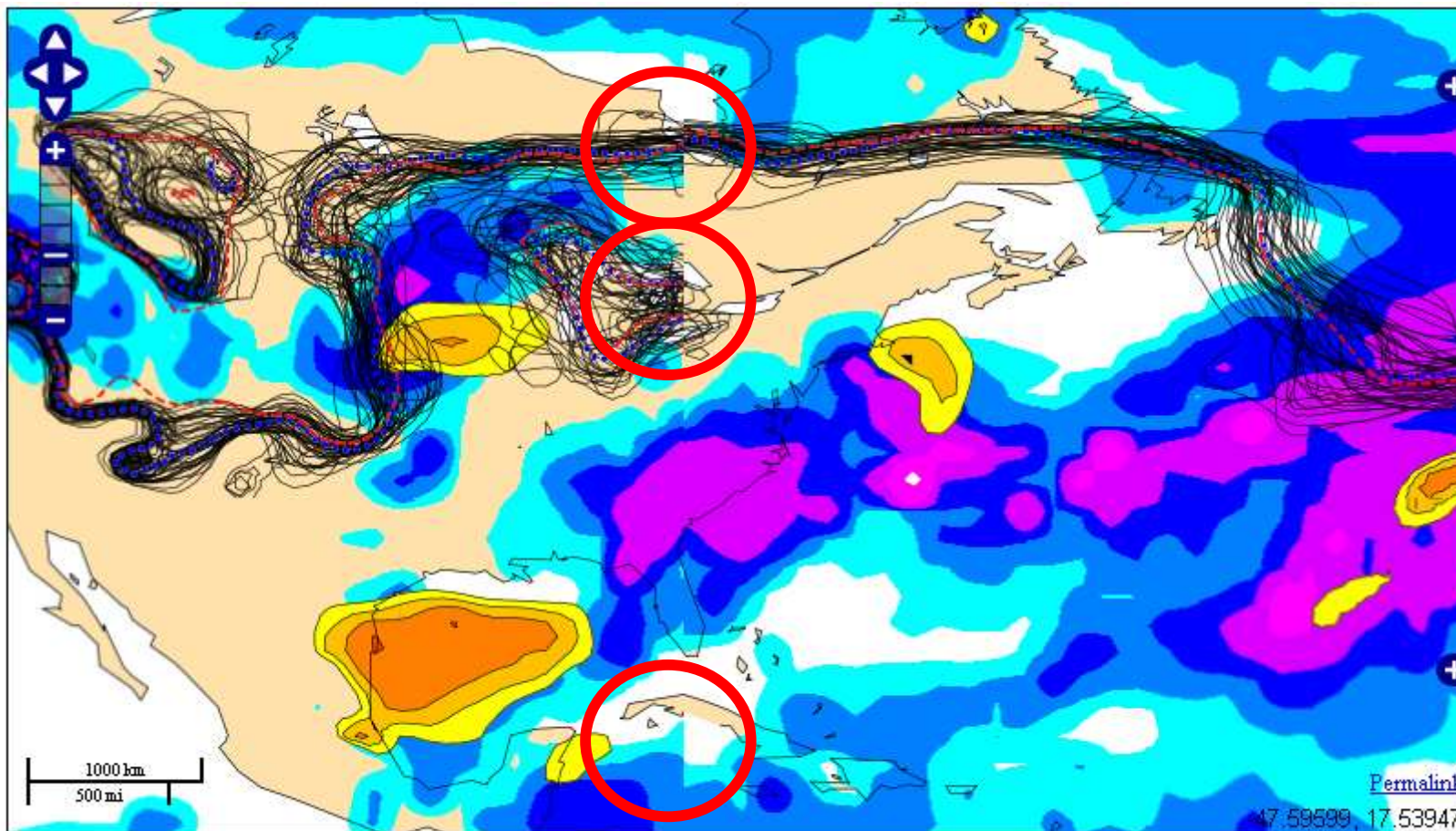
Oops, no rain in New Orleans



Danger

- Not all WMS servers respect the requested CRS
- WMS client cannot check returned information
 - PNGs are not geo-referenced
- **Incorrect information leads to wrong decisions**
- How can we ensure that layers are overlaid correctly:
 - In space ...
 - ... but also in time (sharing the same time dimension)

Tiling and time



Meteorology is multidimensional

- 2 time dimensions, 3 space dimensions, parameter, model, ensemble number, ...
- Layers need to be parameterised (using <Dimension>)
- Example: event probability threshold (e.g. probability of temperature less than a given threshold)

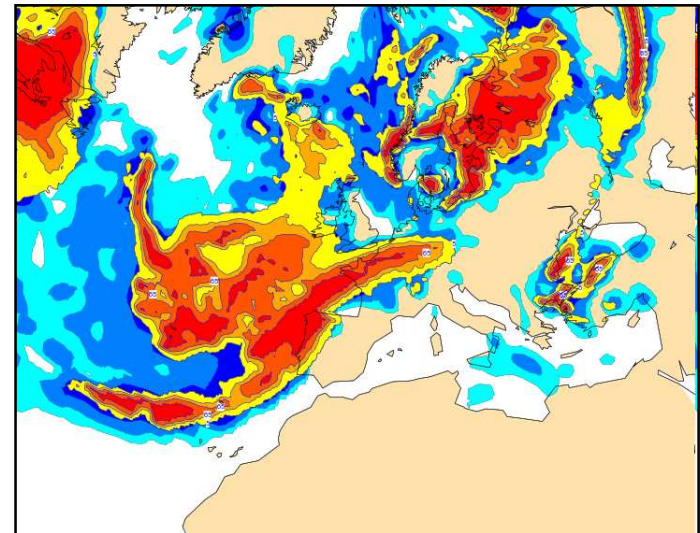
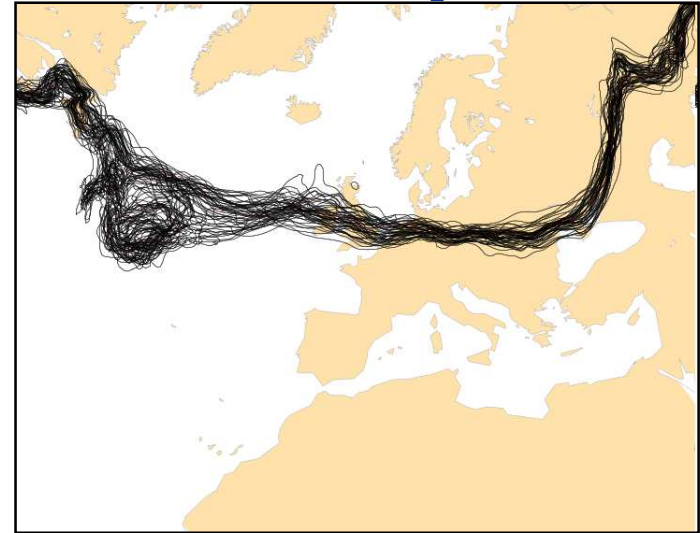
```
<Dimension name="threshold" units="K"/>
```

```
<Extent name="threshold" default="273.15">250/400/0</Extent>
```

- Note that the operator (greater than, less than) must be specified with another <Dimension>
- Other examples: isoline selection in spaghetti plot, percentiles
- GetFeatureInfo: not only field value, but also:
 - Vertical profile, tephigram
 - Time series, metgram, epsgram
 - How does we control which feature info?

Conclusion: fully functional proof of concept

- All products created “on-demand” (2D maps, EPSgrams)
- Zoom, pan, overlay
- Customisation: setting of probability thresholds, contouring
- Browsable catalogue
- Initial user interface
- OGC Web Map Service (WMS)



Conclusion: using OGC, challenges

- **Meteorological data has many more dimensions than other geospatial data**
 - This needs to be captured by the standards
- **Moving from testbeds to using OGC standards in operations is challenging**
 - Find ways to ensure that the correct information is provided
 - Find ways to ensure that the information is used correctly
 - Implement data policies and access control
- **We need to agree on best practices and guidelines**

Thank you