DISTRI.C.O.

An operational system for post-processing and distribution of numerical model outputs



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Overview

- System requirements
- Overall System description
- Relational Database
- PHP module
- Activities
 - Loading
 - Distribution
 - Elaboration
- Web Interface
- Future development
- Conclusions



DISTRI.C.O.

DISTRIbuzione Catena Operativa

OPERATIONAL SUITE DISTRIBUTION

Operational at CNMCA since 2001



DISTRICO – Early Requirements

- Distribution of model outputs in GRIB format
- Transformation of GRIB fields from one grid to another (e.g. from a rotated lat-lon grid to a geographical lat-lon grid)
- Processing a large number of GRIB fields coming from several moldels
- Graphical real time monitoring of activities (loading, processing and distribution)

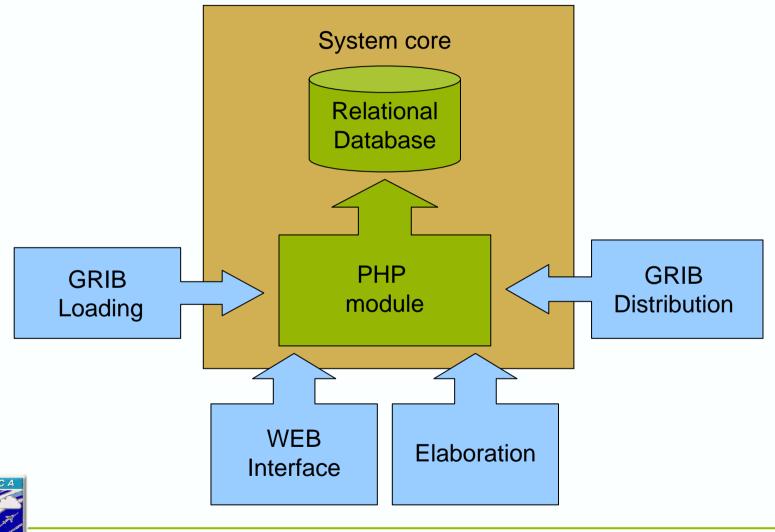


DISTRICO – Added Requirements

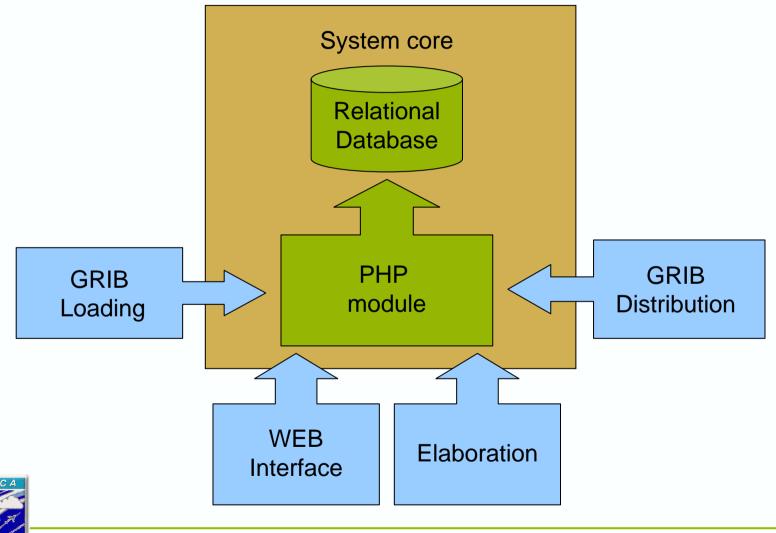
- Easy access to system facilities through a scripting language (PHP)
- A data model designed for post-processing not just for grid interpolation (e.g. plotting)
- Friendly graphical interface providing management tools
- Extraction of single point data from a GRIB (meteograms)



DISTRICO Schema







CNMCA

DISTRICO – Why a Relational Database?

- Central repository accessed through a clientserver application
- Large number of inhomogeneous fields coming from different models, runs, areas, at different levels... A good structure of data needed.
- Access provided by an high level language as Structured Query Language



- GRIB stored into Binary Large OBject (BLOB) fields
- GRIB identified with a serial ID and the reference date
- Elaboration tables refer to grib through ID
- IBM Informix Relational DataBase
 Management System



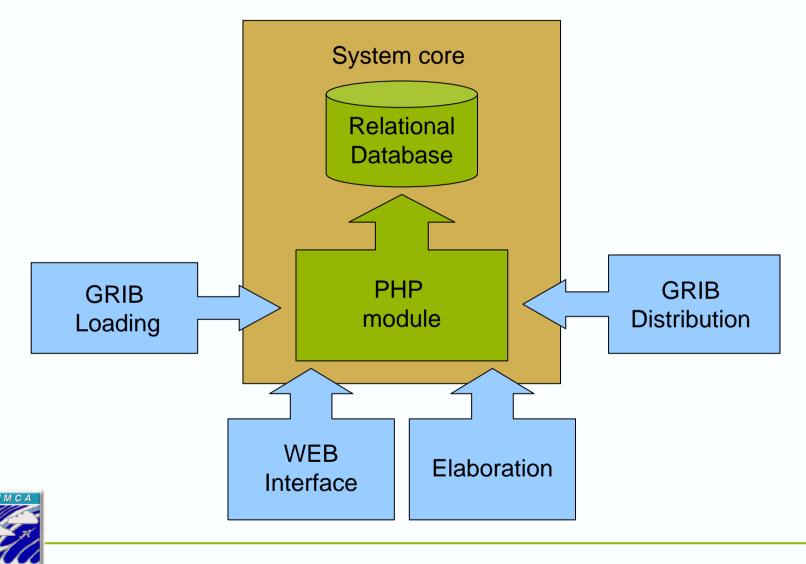
Almost static. It changes only when new unregistered fields enter into the system

				RI	EGIST	ERED G	RIB					
id_reg_grib		id_centre		id_process		id_grid	id	_table	id_param		run	
1001		80		103		23	2		11		0	
1002		80		107		12	2		2		0	
1003		98		203		34	2		1		12	
	GRIB											
	id_re	g_grib	ref	_date	grib_	_object	◀					
	1002		200	5-11-02	В	LOB						
1002		200	5-11-03 B		LOB		It grows daily if older					
1003			2005-11-02		BLOB			data are not deleted.				
	1003		2005	5-11-03	В	LOB		uutu u		ucici		



- 90000 records (7 GB) in the GRIB table each day
- Data older than 10 days are deleted
- Deterministic Models:
 - ECMWF Global and WAVE (run 0 and 12)
 - EUROHRM (CNMCA) (run 0 and 12)
 - EUROLM (ECMWF) (run 0)
 - HRM (run 0 and 12)
 - HRM on operations areas
 - □ LAMI (CINECA) (run 0 and 12)
- 3D-VAR analysis (CNMCA)
- EPS fields are not yet inserted into the DB (not enough bandwidth to download fields)

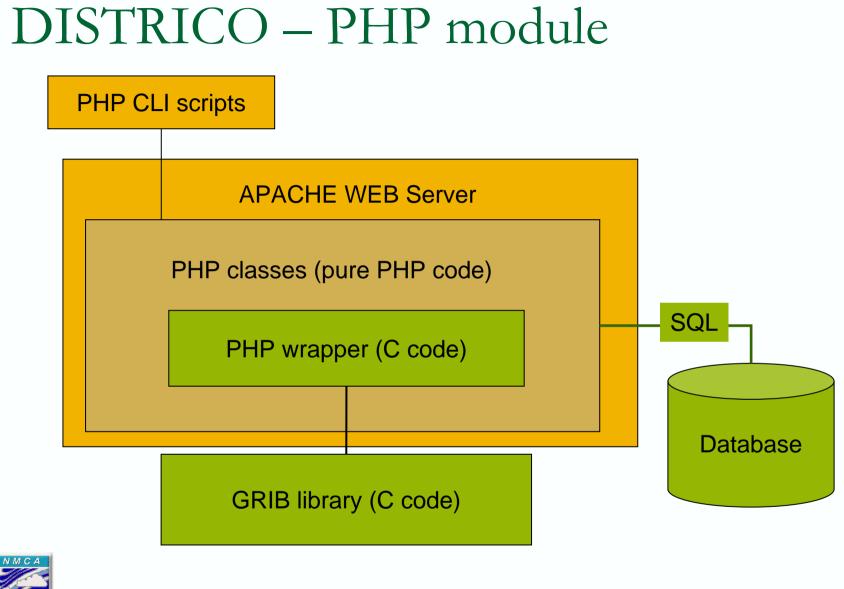




DISTRICO – Why PHP?

- A lot of extensions available (gd, xml, network, DB connectivity modules...)
- Easy to extend with compiled C and Fortran code (easy reuse of existing code and easy extension with high performance routines for intensive calculations)
- Used both as command line interpeter (CLI) and embedded in a WEB server
- Object based syntax (good code maintenance)







GET GRIB AND DECODE

```
$arib = new GRIB;
$grib->With("id center",80);
$grib->With("id model",2);
$grib->With("ref-date","2005-11-16");
$grib->With("run",12);
$grib->With("id parameter",11);
$fh=fopen("filename","r"); // optional file handler if not
                           // given default database is used
while ($grib->GetNext( optional file handler $fh )) {
 $grib->Decode();
 $qrib->PrintPDS(); //PDS also available as $qrib->pds[parm]
 $grib->PrintGDS(); //GDS also available as $grib->gds[parm]
 $grib->Unpack();
 for ($i=0; $i < ( $grib->gds[ni] * $grib->gds[nj] ); $i++)
  print $grib->field[$i];
```

C N M C A

INTERPOLATION

```
...
// NEW GRID Object
$grid = new GRID;
$grid->Set("ni",161);
$grid->Set("nj",241);
$grid->Set("lat1",60000);
$grid->Set("lat1",60000);
$grid->Set("lon1",-30000);
$grid->Set("lon2",20000);
...
while ($grib->GetNext()) {
   $grib->SetNewGrid($grid);
   $grib->DBPut();
}
```

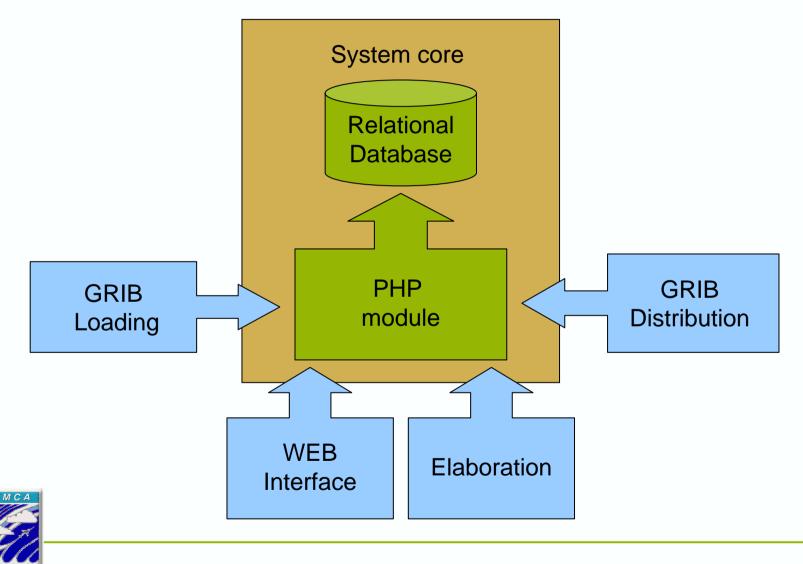


```
...
while ($grib->GetNext()) {
    $lat=40000; // latitude in millidegrees
    $lon=11000; // longitude in millidegrees
    $NearestPoints=$grib->FindNearest($lat,$lon);
    foreach ($NearestPoints as $Point) {
        print $Point->latitude;
        print $Point->longitude;
        print $grib->field[$Point->index];
```

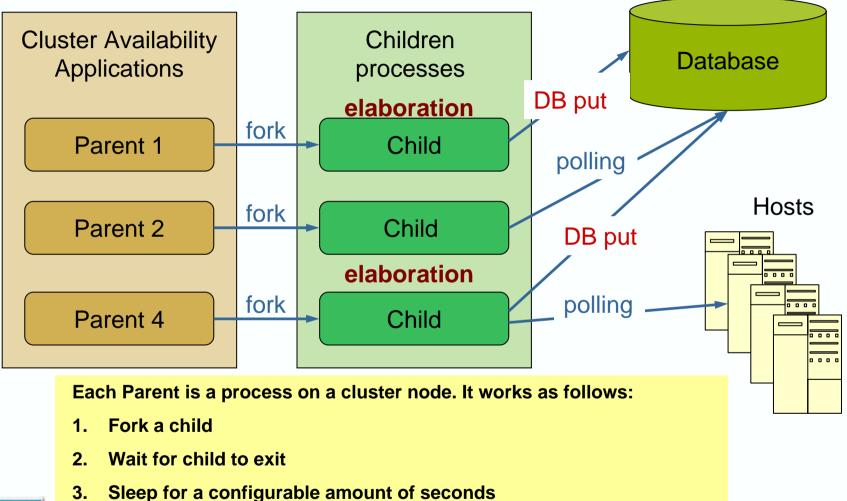


...

DISTRICO – Activities model



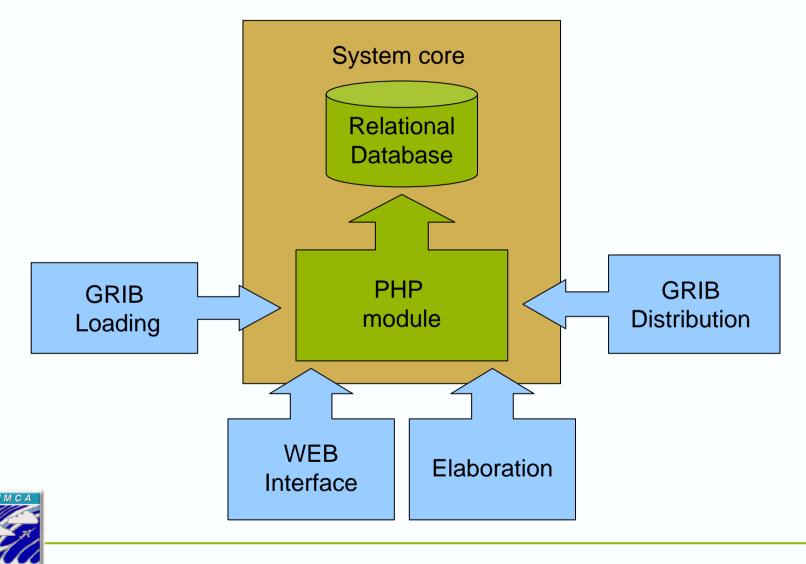
DISTRICO – Activities model





4. Restart from 1.

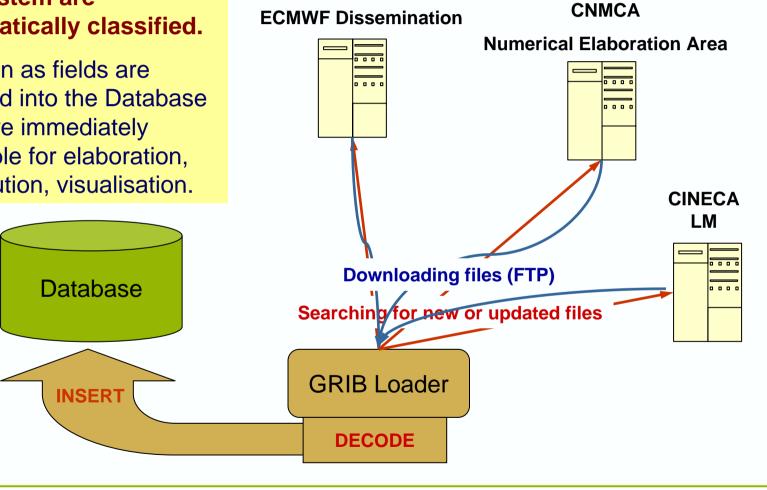
DISTRICO – GRIB Loading



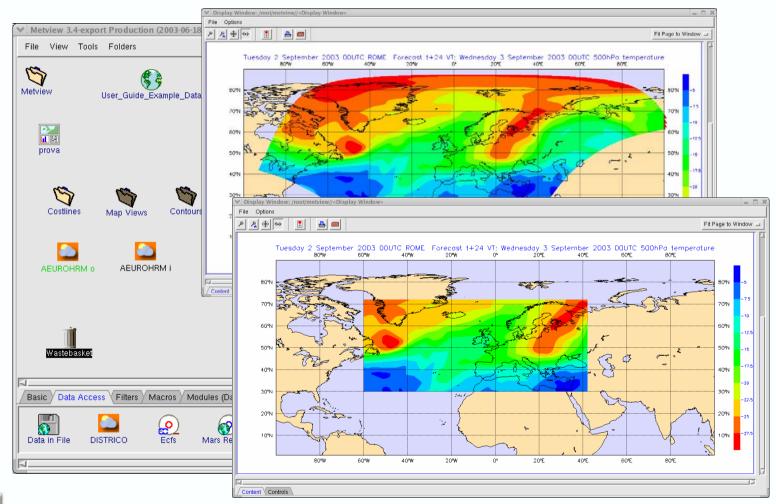
DISTRICO – GRIB Loading

GRIB fields unknown to the system are automatically classified.

As soon as fields are inserted into the Database they are immediately available for elaboration, distribution, visualisation.

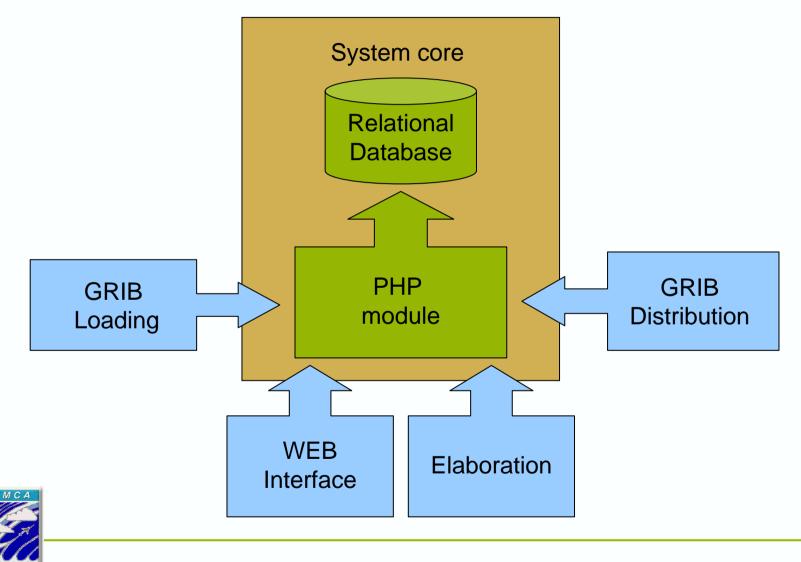


DISTRICO – Fields Visualisation





DISTRICO – GRIB Distribution



DISTRICO – GRIB Distribution

REGISTERED GRIB									
id_reg_grib	id_centre	id_process	id_grid	id_table	id_param	run			
1001	80	103	23	2	11	0			
1002	80	107	12	2	2	0			
1003	98	203	34	2	1	12			

	Distril	bution					
L	id_reg_grib	id_user				USER	
	1002	2			id_user	name	
	1003	2			1	"Sezione satelliti"	
	1003 1003	3		שון	2	"Presidenza del Consiglio"	F
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			3	"Comune di Venezia"	
			1		4	"Regione Puglia"	
	A C A						



15/11/2005 - ECMWF - 10th Workshop on Meteorological Operational Systems

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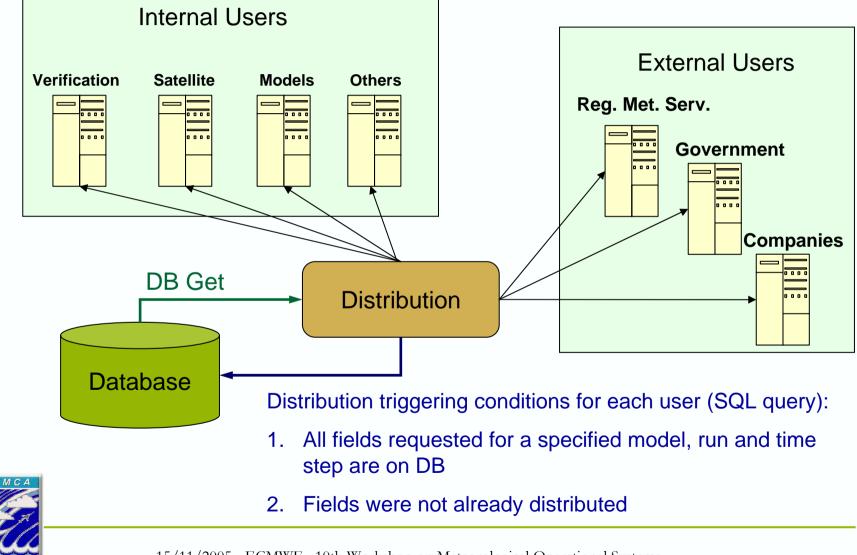
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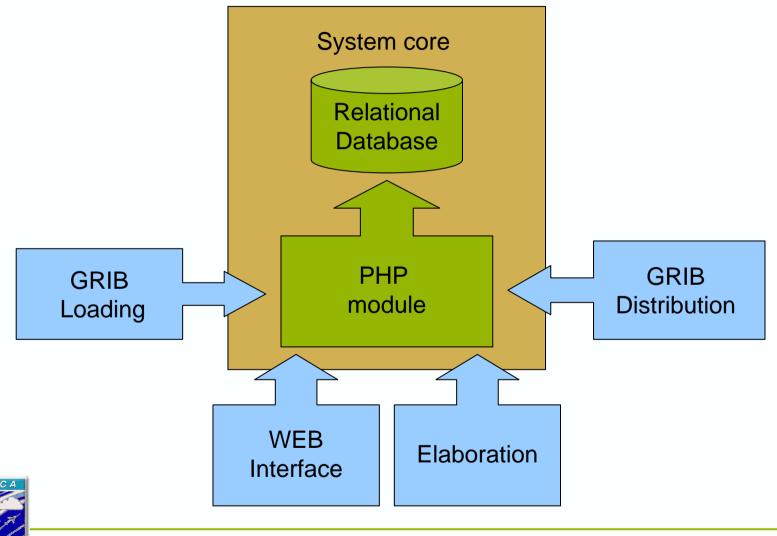
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DISTRICO – GRIB Distribution



DISTRICO - Elaboration





DISTRICO - Elaboration

	GRIB	
id_reg_grib	ref_date	grib_object
 1002	2005-11-02	BLOB
 1002	2005-11-03	BLOB
1003	2005-11-02	BLOB
1003	2005-11-03	BLOB

Operator 1 id_output id_input id_procedure 1 (interpolation) 1002 1003 1005 1007 1 (interpolation) 1009 1012 1 (interpolation) 1 (interpolation) 1003 1022

As soon as input GRIB fields for a recipe are available the appropriate procedure is called and output GRIB fields are produced and inserted into the database

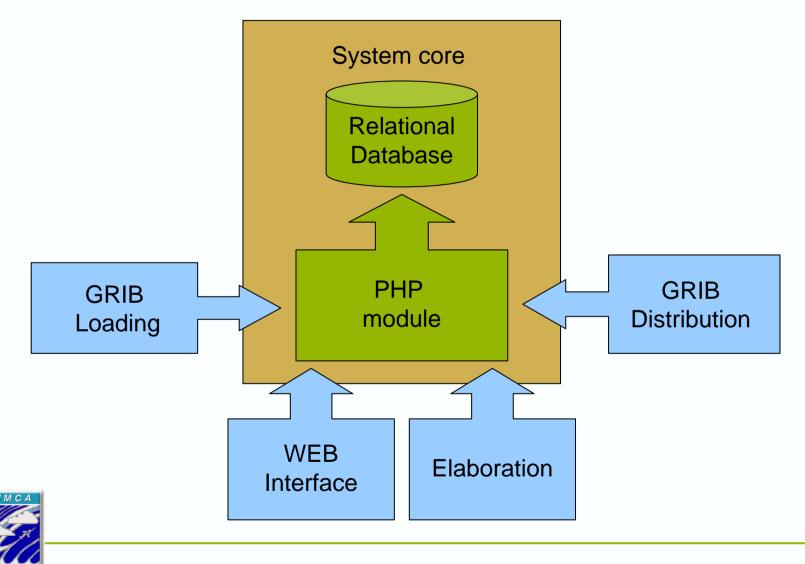


DISTRICO - Elaboration

All kind of elaboration can be carried on referring to GRIB data through their ID.

- Interpolation from one grid to another.
- Production of fields with elementary operations (cumulated fields, differences,...)
- Production of all kind of charts using MAGICS
- Production of meteograms in textual an graphical format





- The WEB interface was initially designed for system administration not for users access
- It provides access to the elaboration and distribution tables so that an operator can easily define a new distribution stream or add a new set of fields to the elaboration activities
- Monitoring views are available for loading, distribution and elaboration
- Views are available for monitoring status of processes and machines



- Apache Web Server
- All pages are dynamically created getting content from the database tables
- A model, view, controller application was developed
- Administration can be done remotely accessing through a VPN















Future development - WEB interface

- New release should provide tools to a user for plotting a set of charts and submitting them to the production system
- Providing aided access to MAGICS functions through a friendly WEB interface
- Embedding MAGICS into PHP (using SWIG?)
- On the fly meteogram plotting



Future development – Data handling

- Implementation of GRIB Edition 2 (database structure must be partly changed, system design remains unchanged)
- Use of Smart Binary Large OBjects, user defined types and functions on IBM Informix RDBMS (embedding C code into the database engine so that single points or vertical profiles can be obtained by SQL queries)



Conclusions

- A Relational Database is efficiently used to store large number of fields in GRIB format
- Putting all fields into a database provide access through high level language as SQL
- Using a scripting language as PHP speeds up the system development and makes easier its maintenance
- C and Fortran routines can be easily embedded into the PHP scripting language providing high performance and reliable calls



Conclusions - Scalability

- Database is scalable up to PetaByte depending on the RDBMS. IBM Informix assures that this is possible using the fragmentation of tables and other techniques without loss of performance.
- Distributed database can be easily managed into the PHP module hiding as much as possible multiple data sources to end users.
- Activities model is scalable because each activity can be divided into smaller tasks and distributed to different machines.



Questions ?

