ECMWF Web Re-Engineering Project

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The European Centre for Medium-Range Forecasts currently provides a vast number of graphical products to users via its website. The users are provided with some limited interactivity, such as basic animation or the ability to create an epsgram at a location of their choice. Due to the success of this facility, ECMWF has started a project to reengineer its web based services with the aim to provide highly interactive and parameterised graphical products, to forecasters of the ECMWF Member States and commercial users. Users will be allowed to interact directly with the plots and perform actions such as zooming and panning. They will be able to customise some of the products, for example by changing the event threshold of probability maps, and have some control on the graphical attributes (isolines, shading) used to render the plots. Products will also be provided via OGC web map services (WMS) so they can be integrated in the users' own GIS software. ECMWF is investigating technologies that will allow it to implement a solution that is highly available, scalable and fast.

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

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The web re-engineering project (cont.)

• 2-year project to implement new ECMWF web service that is:

- Highly available and operationally supported (same support as current dissemination)
- Aimed at forecasters
- Highly interactive
- Suitable for deployment as computer-to-computer standard 'web services'
- Flexible to meet future requirements

Milestones

- First prototype November 2009
- Alpha release February 2010
- Beta release January 2011
- Operational release June 2011

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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)

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About Hadoop

- A framework that supports data intensive distributed applications
- Inspired by Google's MapReduce and Google File System (GFS) white papers.
- Yahoo, Amazon, IBM, Facebook, AOL, Fox, Last.fm, Microsoft, ...
- Hadoop HDFS Distributed storage, with a filesystem like API (HDFS)
 - Data nodes hold blocks of data. Each node uses local storage
 - Name node holds the file names and the blocks location (single point of failure)
 - Each file is spread of several data nodes
 - Each block has several copies distributed over the cluster
 - Designed for large blocks (64 MB)
- MapReduce facility to be investigated

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About Ganeti (H/A Pairs)



- Ganeti is a cluster virtual server management software tool built on top of existing virtualization technologies (Google)
- Xen virtual machines (Hardware assisted virtualization: 3% overhead)
- DRBD (Distributed Replicated Block Device)
 - "Network RAID1" (20% overhead write, 0% read)
- Live migration

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- Two passes memory migration: 10s for 12GB memory (Stoppage of around 60~300 ms is required to perform final synchronization)
- No interruption of service: IP connections not broken (MAC address move)
- Fail over : restart VM on backup machine.
- Command line tools: can be done by operators
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Service Oriented Architecture

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- Multi-tier architecture, deployed on a series of Linux clusters:
 - Web frontend (Web server)

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- Web backend (Dynamic page generation)
- Services (Plotting, probability computations, EPSgrams, ...)
- Data layer (Raw fields)
- Cluster approach provides built-in scalability, redundancy and load balancing

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• Critical components run on virtual machines that can be redeployed dynamically

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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
- Challenges: access control, time dimension, customisation





Future work

- Persistence
- Security and access control
- Monitoring, alerts and service statistics

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- Management tools
- Performance tuning

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- Develop further WMS aspect
- More products
- User testing