



Are we there yet ?

Journey from well developed research into
operations

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Unifying Innovations in Forecasting workshop
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Aim of this talk

- To provide a roadmap on how well developed innovations get (or do not get) into operations
- To enumerate the things that have to be taken into consideration during this process
- To engage the community in discussions on improving the process and nudging closer to the concept of a DevOps future

CAVEAT : This talk focuses only on modeling systems that run on the Central operational HPC Platform WCOSS

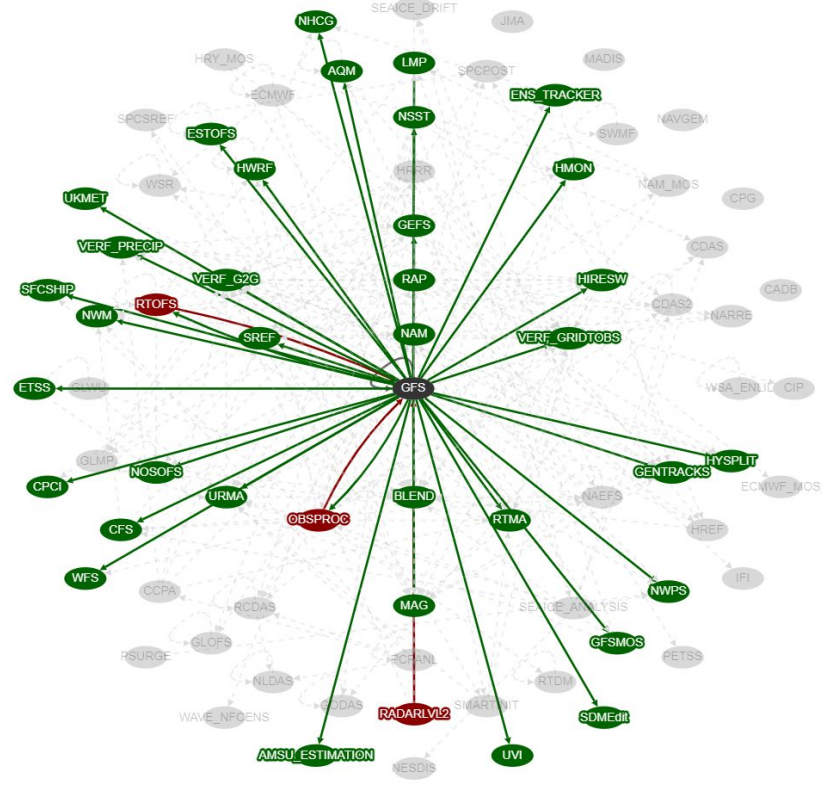
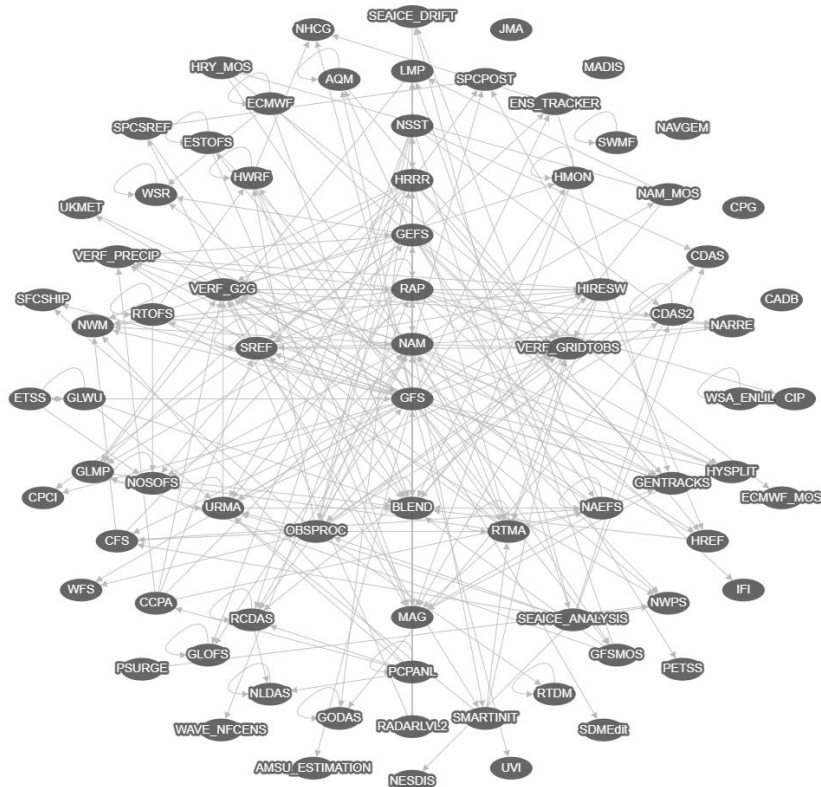


What is the Starting Point?

- The innovation is already in the **main trunk of the authoritative repository** that feeds operational implementations. This ensures
 - Codes have gone through a review process
 - Meet specified standards that have been developed over multiple implementations
 - Have gone through some level of testing to ensure they do not break existing capabilities (at least technically)
- The innovation should be a proven proof of concept that has been tested in **near real time environments**. In NOAA parlance this is RL (Readiness Level) 7 or higher
RL 7 : Prototype system, process, product, service or tool demonstrated in an operational or other relevant environment (functionality demonstrated in near-real world environment; subsystem components fully integrated into system)
- The implementation organization agrees this is a **potential candidate** for transition to operations



Why is Testing such a long drawn out process?





Stage 1 : Getting Ready (18-12 months prior to implementation)

- A preliminary modeling system for transition to operations is identified
- Identified a project quad chart (for project planning) with Project Manager(s) identified and notional time lines
- A project charter is created and shared with NCEP Central Operations (NCO)
 - Identifies the current state of the modeling system
 - Broadly indicates the updates that are being planned with resource needs
 - Has a detailed test plan and identifies the stakeholders that will be involved in the testing
- If a brand new modeling system get approval from Mission Delivery Council
- Identify resource needs (compute and storage) for testing, as well as what will be needed to run in operations
- Get approvals for resources from HPCRAC
- Begin coordination on any SBN/AWIPS changes
- Create a release or implementation branch



Stage 2 : Coordination with NCO (9 months prior to implementation)

- Kick off meeting with NCO to go over implementation details
 - resource needs, product changes, timing changes, downstream dependencies, schedule etc
- Review Bugzilla items and develop a plan for addressing
 - Reporting mechanism used by NCO to identify issues in Production Suite
 - Database of issues that need not be addressed immediately but should be addressed in future implementations
- Provide NCO Data Flow with a list of product changes
- Issue a **Public Notification Statement (PNS)** at [NWS notifications](#)
 - A statement issued by NWS that lists planned upcoming changes
 - Is issued 75 - 90 days before an implementation
 - Gives the community a chance to prepare for change and provide feedback
- Documented plan for downstream testing





Stage 3: Final Testing (6 months prior to implementation)

- Frozen code with finalized list of science changes
- Any planned retrospective model runs carried out
- Real time parallel in “almost” production environment
- Review of modeling system using implementation standards
- Formal evaluation by Stakeholders
 - In EMC the Model Evaluation Group (MEG) takes a prominent role here
 - Evaluation is key because it provides the basis for an implementation going ahead or not
- Coordinate product delivery times with NCO
 - Any changes in product delivery times greater than 5 minutes needs a formal approval from NCEP Director
- Formal approval from NCEP Director to proceed with implementation



Stage 4 : Transition to NCO (3 months prior to implementation)

- Final release notes and release tag provided to NCO
- NCO builds system in production environment
- NCO undertakes IT and dissemination testing
- NCO confirms product delivery timings are as expected
- A Schedule Change Notice (SCN) is issued to NWS notifications
 - An SCN is a notice of “actual” changes associated with the implementation
 - It is issued 30 days prior to implementation
- NCO starts 30 day IT test
 - This is a final test in real time in production parallel environment
 - All aspects of the upgrade suite are tested including providing output data for evaluation
 - Any failures lead to a reset of the clock
- Final approval from NCEP Director at the end of IT test
- Implementation!!



Project Management

- An implementation has many moving parts and requires significant coordination that it requires a Project Management approach
- Each implementation has a Project Lead identified
- Project Lead is responsible for building a plan and shepherding the system from Stage 1 through implementation
- Project and implementation standards checklists have been created to guide the Project Lead
- It is the Project Lead's responsibility to track risks and regularly brief management



Example of a Project Quad



HYSPLIT Version 8 for Q4FY22
July 07, 2022



Project Information & Highlights

FOM: Fanglin Yang **Backup:** Vijay Tallapragada

Leads: Jeff McQueen (EMC), Mark Cohen (ARL), Alice Crawford (ARL), Steven Earle (NCO)

Scope: Latest HYSPLIT code; ensemble based volcanic ash from GEFS with AWIPS2 compatible files; HREF to WOC for WFO dispersion applications; RSMC Time of Arrival product (TOA); retire/replace HYSPLIT smoke runs. **Expected benefits:** Address IAEA requests for RSMC, ICAO requests for VAAC. Better code coordination with ARL

Dependencies: ARL code delivery; SDM/SAB acceptance; IDP and WOC team support; Operational WOC server updates to host ensemble meteorological files



Issues/Risks/Concerns

Risk: None



Schedule

Milestones & Deliverables	Date	Status
Code delivery from ARL to EMC; Freeze system code	1/5/22	Complete
Complete Project Plan; NCO EE Meeting	3/14/22	Complete
Start/Complete full retrospective runs. Start preliminary real time runs	4/30-5/29/22	Complete
Start/Complete real-time EE2 evaluation	5/30-6/24	Complete
Conduct CCB brief	6/27/22	Complete
Conduct OD brief	7/14/22	On track
Submit final Code and SCN to NCO	7/19/22	On track
Start NCO 30-day IT stability test	8/29/22	Planned
Operational Implementation	Q4FY22	Planned

EMC NCO Blue text indicates change from previous quarter



Total Resources

Staff: 0.1 Fed + 1.1 contract, incl. dev; + 0.9 ARL Fed FTEs

Funding Source: STI NAQFC; OAR

Compute: Retro: 40 for 3 months; **real time:** 40 for 4 months; **Ops:** up to 41 nodes for on demand ensemble ash for VAAC

Archive: Ops: 400 GB/day



Management Attention Required



Potential Management Attention Needed



On Target



UFS
UNIFIED FORECAST SYSTEM



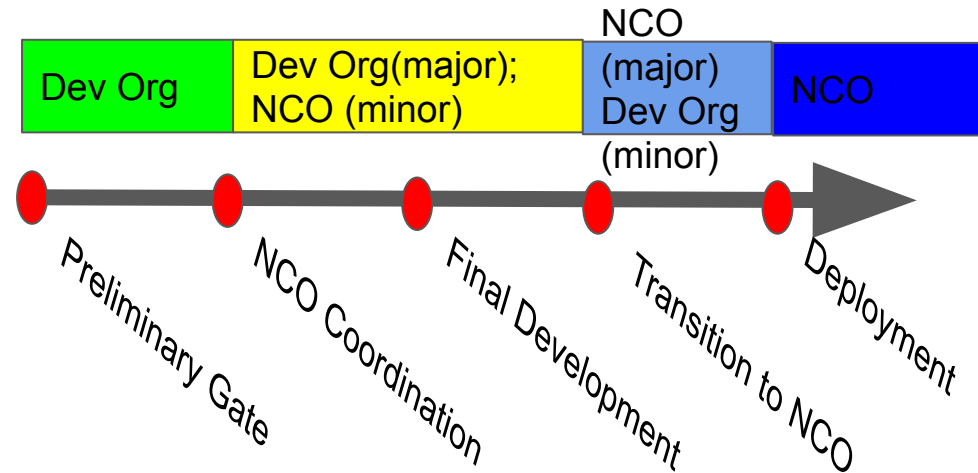
Example of an Implementation checklist

Implementation Checklist - EIB evaluation of HYPSPLIT v8					
File Edit View Insert Format Data Tools Help Last edit was made on June 28 by Eric Rogers - NOAA Federal					
100% \$ % 0.00 123 Arial 11 B I A					
A1	Core Standards				
	A	B	C	D	E F
1	Core Standards	Yes/No/NA	Evaluator Comments	Developer Comments	
2	Did developer start with current production version of code/scripts before making changes?	Yes			
3	Is vertical structure implemented according to NCO standards?	Yes			
4	Has the NCO script naming convention been followed? (top level script called JXXXX which calls one or more executable scripts called exXXXX.[sh py pl])	Yes			
5	Have all Bugzilla entries been resolved and verified or approved by NCO to remain open?	See Evaluator Comment	All have been updated by the Developers, awaiting NCO action		
6	Have all dependencies on non-operational servers been removed or otherwise non-fatal?	Yes			
7	Are all symlinks contained within the application directory (\$PACKAGEROOT/\$model.\$model_ver)?	Yes			
8	Do all J-job scripts cd to the jobs working directory (\$DATA) before running any commands that generate output files (eg, setpdy.sh)?	Yes, except those mentioned in the Evaluator comments	HYPSPLIT_CTBT0_FCST and JHYSPLOT_CTBT0_POST get PDY from the "stamp files created from *HYSPLOT_CTBT0_CHK" which is run first. This is done in current WCOSS2 ops Location of COMOUT_INTRA (defaults to /home/nco/ctbt0/runtime/results) needs to be finalized by NCO on WCOSS2		
9	Does the COM directory structure follow the standard: \$COMROOT/\$NET/\$model_ver/\$RUN.\$PDY?	Yes			
10	Does the WMO directory structure follow the standard: \$COMROOT/\$NET/\$model_ver/\$RUN.\$PDY/wmo?	Yes			
11	Does the GEMPAK directory structure follow the standard: \$COMROOT/\$NET/\$model_ver/\$RUN.\$PDY/gempak?	Yes			
12	Have references to NWGES been removed from the directory structure?	Yes			
13	Is the prod_util module loaded and used?	Yes			
14	Is all output written to \$DATA or \$COMOUT? (Never DCOMI)?	Yes			
15	Is all code written in C, C++, FORTRAN or Python?	Yes			
16	Are all used libraries approved for production (/apps/ops/prod or /apps/prod)?	Yes			
17	Is the default or higher Intel or Cray compiler used?	Yes			
18	Have absolute paths to libraries been removed from makefiles?	Yes			
19	Are scripts written in bash, ksh, perl or python?	Yes			
20	Are dbnet alerts wrapped by check of \$SENDDBN or \$SENDDBN_NTC (and no other variations of the variable \$SENDDBN)?	Yes			
21	Do all ecFlow tasks start with the letter "J"?	NA	EMC testing did not use ecflow		
22	Have the standard file name conventions been followed for new publicly distributed output, i.e., Section IIb in WCOSS implementation standards documentation?	No, see evaluator comment	Did not see \$CYC in COMOUT (i.e., COMOUT=\$COMOUT-\$compath.py \$(envr)/com/\$NET)/\$(hyplit_ver)/\$(NET).\$(PDY)	Hyplit has multiple applications and some of them will generate output every hour instead of every 6 hours, and some application are not run regularly (ie. on_demand volcano simulation)	
23	EYEBROW RAISERS				
24	SCRIPTING CONVENTIONS				
25	Do all executables match or resemble their top level source directory name?	Yes			
26	Is the frequency of GOTO's reduced compared to previous version?	Yes	See Bugzilla item		
27	Are standard production environmental variables (Table 1 in WCOSS implementation standards documentation) only set in the J-job or ecf scripts and subsequently exported to child scripts?	Yes			
28	Is execution trace turned on with 'set -x' in shell scripts?	Yes			
29	Have all modules been loaded in ecf scripts and nowhere else?	NA	EMC testing did not use ecflow		
30	Have all version numbers been exported in the version file and nowhere else?	Yes			
31	Have all hardcoded paths been removed from ush scripts, parm files, fix	Yes; see Evaluator	The ./ush/setup* scripts run by the SDM have \$HOMEhyplit/fix, etc settings. I assume this is acceptable since it is for		



Moving to a DevOps paradigm ?

- A DevOps environment will have Dev Org and Operations **working closely together** in latter stages
- What will this entail ?
 - Both orgs repeatedly **interacting through the same code base**
 - No **linear handoff**
 - Development **Parallels running in operations** like environments
- Can we afford **whole scale real time development parallels** where downstream dependencies are automatically tested ?





Final Thoughts

- An operational implementation is **not just about creating new science**
 - Can the modeling system fit in the production environment ?
 - Are the forecast products reaching the community in time ?
 - Is the system reliable ?
- An end to end operational forecasting system is not **just about the HPC platform**
 - Data storage and archiving
 - Pipes for data flow
- Running an **operational model is not free**
 - Bigger the operational suite, bigger the costs
 - Modeling system takes up valuable compute, data flow and storage resources
 - All active production suites are monitored in real time 24/7
 - Cost to transitioning modeling systems to new platforms
- **Removing obsolete modeling systems** from production as (if not more) important as introducing new implementations
- Moving to a **DevOps paradigm** can speed up implementations, but **requires significant resources**