Oceanography and Ocean Data Assimilation Geospatial Data Grids

Keith Haines

Environmental Systems Science Centre (ESSC), Reading University

Reading e-Science Centre www.resc.reading.ac.uk





New technology for data distribution and integration (GRID)

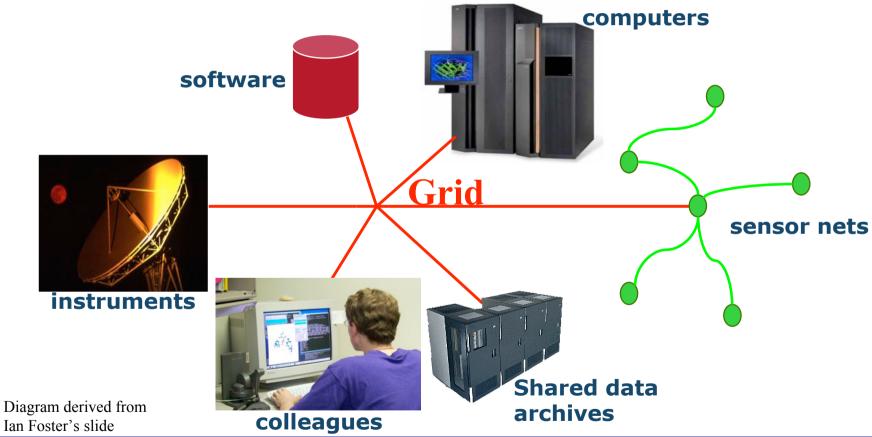
- What is a "Grid"?
- Services on the internet
 - Web and Grid Services
 - Machine-Machine Communication Standards!
- Examples of some large/small Grid Projects
 - ESA, Particles Physics, Campus Grids
- Environmental Web Services
 - Data Sharing: OpenDAP and LAS
 - GIS and the Open GIS Consortium (OGC)
 - Data viewing tools:- Google Maps/Earth; OpenLayers
- Conclusions





Grids: a foundation for e-Research

 Integrating technology, enabling a wholesystem approach to complex problems







Operational example on a Grid

- Authorised Scientist schedules operations on all Resources with single sign on
- Instrument: Makes series of Measurements
- Instrument sends data to Permanent Data Store and to Computer Resource
- Computer resource makes diagnostics and compares with previous data in data store
- Particular result alerts scientist and requests Instrument to make more measurements before resuming normal schedule
- Many Grids only involve distributed computing resources and data stores
- Requires secure software for machine-machine communication across internet using Standard protocols





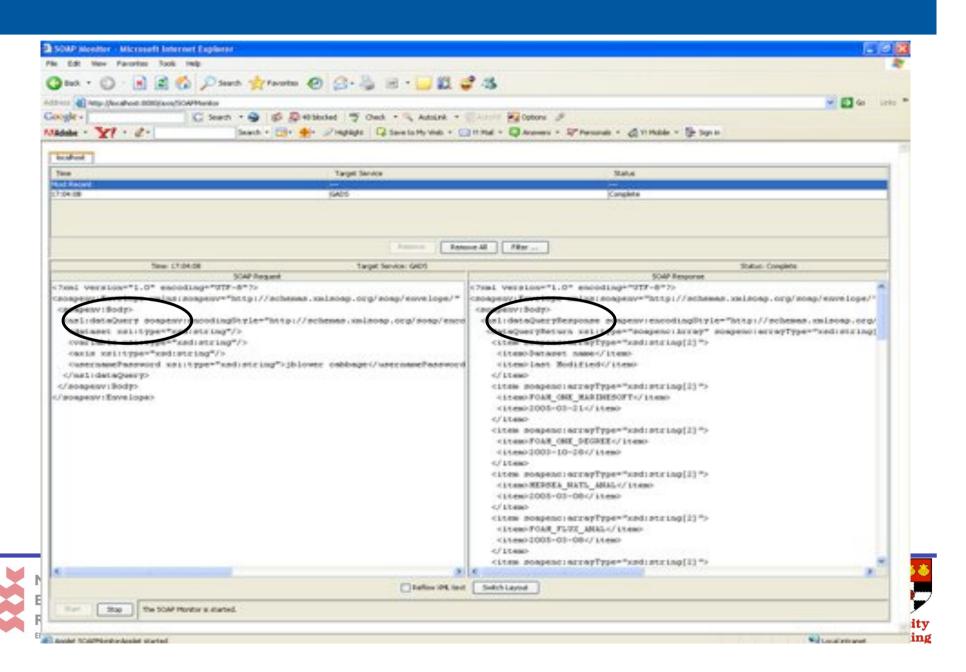
Web Services

- A Web Service can be thought of as a Subroutine that is available over the internet with an Input and an Output
- The I/O is coded in with a standard protocol called a SOAP message (Simple Object Access Protocol)
- A SOAP message is written in XML eXtensible Markup Language in such a way that it conforms the a Standard Format WSRF
- Web Services can be initiated by people providing Input on a web page, but they can also be initiated by other web services or applications running on the internet
- Can therefore string web services together, just like subroutines, in a Workflow. Various tools exist to build complex workflows; www.trianacode.org, taverna.sourceforge.net, BPEL..
- Services are normally managed locally by an Applications server such as Tomcat, JBoss, Jetty, IBM WebSphere, Oracle AppsSer.





Example of dataQuery Request/Response Soap message



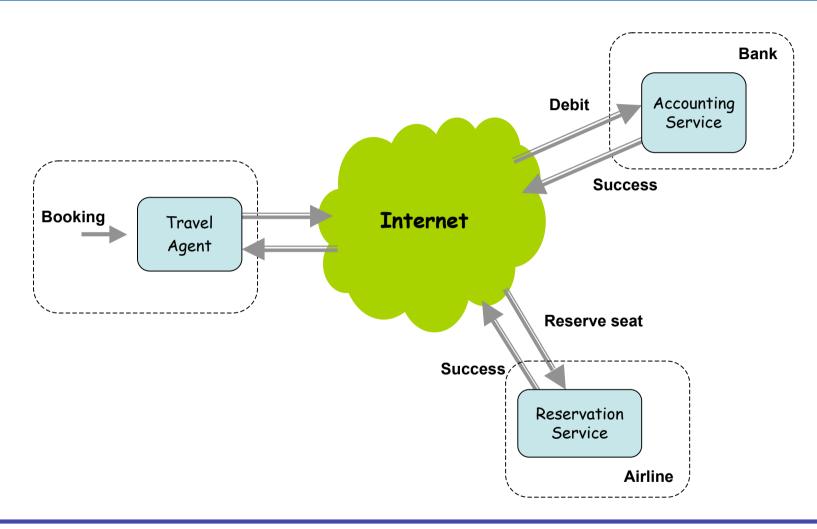
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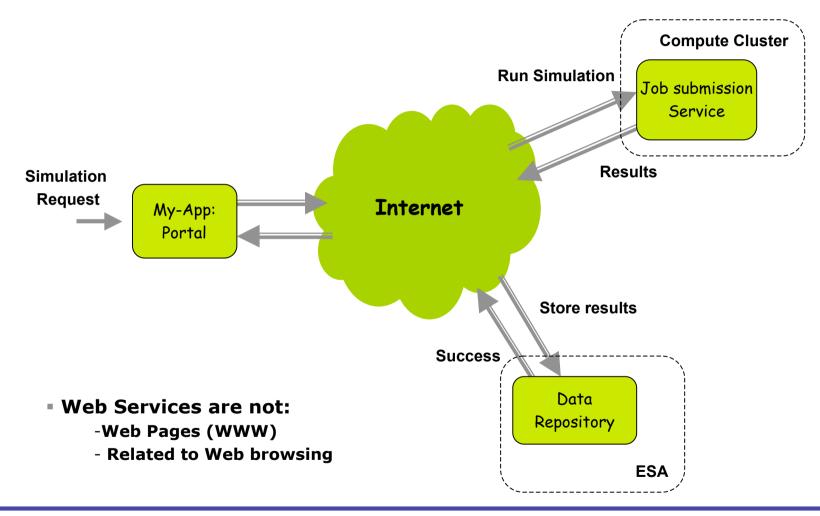
Web Services in e-Business







Web Services in e-Science







Web Services

- Web Services may
 - Provide metadata, data
 - Do some computations
- May require some Security on Web Services (who uses them, how much resource is requested/available). Standards WS-Security
- WS originally designed for Business use => limitations
- XML based Communication method not suitable for large I/O
 - Work around eg. by passing URL links to large I/O data volumes
- Web Services designed for instant responses. Not suitable for significant computing or "Batch mode" tasks
- Solution => Grid Services which are Web Services with "State"
 - Can therefore request information on how far they've got





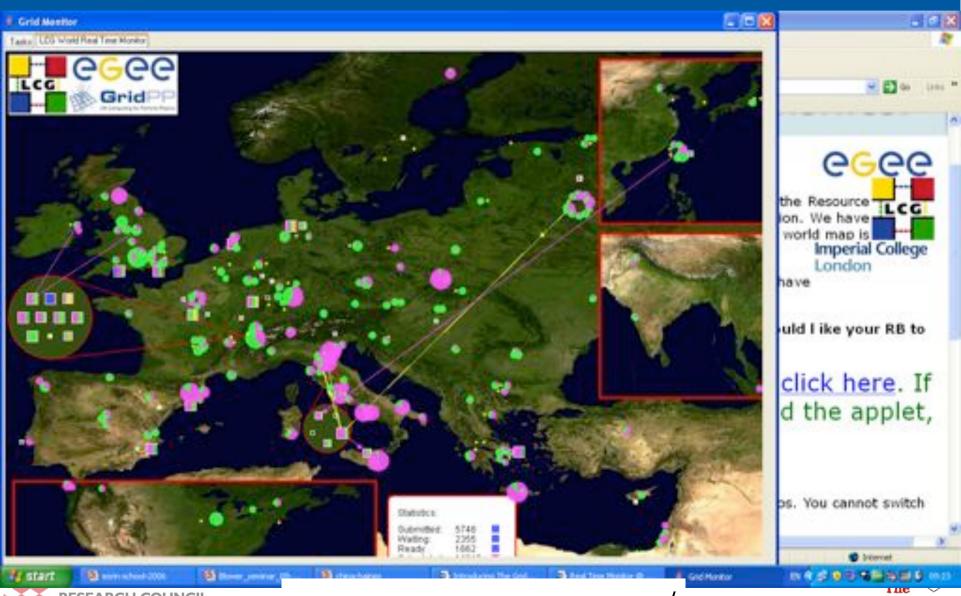
Web and Grid Services

- Web and Grid Services are the basic building blocks of a "Grid" which is a set of distributed resources that can interoperate
- Key issue is Standards for machine-machine communication
 - Standards take a long time to agree upon (ISO)
 - Big computer companies have had tendency to try to set their own standards to lock users in
- Most "Grids" and Grid Service "middleware" packages are designed around access to computational resources, eg HPC, Compute clusters, Disk space, Databases
 - Big Science users are Particle Physics Community who plan to analyse
 LHC data on a global Grid from 2007 onwards
- Biggest problems in setting up a Computational Grid revolve around security => Digital certificates, Globus toolkit, Not so user friendly, g-Lite, other solutions eg. Inferno....





Particle Physics Grid for LHC



EU Grid project



UK National Grid Service



The many scales of grids

International instruments,..

National datacentres, HPC, instruments

Institutes' data;

Condor pools,

Vider collaboratio greater resources International grid (EGEE)

National grids (e.g. National Grid Service)

Regional grids (e.g. White Rose Grid) 3 UK Universities.

Campus grids

Desktop



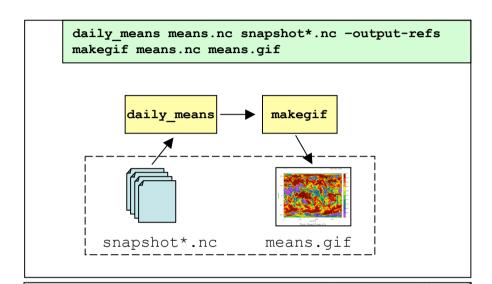
clusters

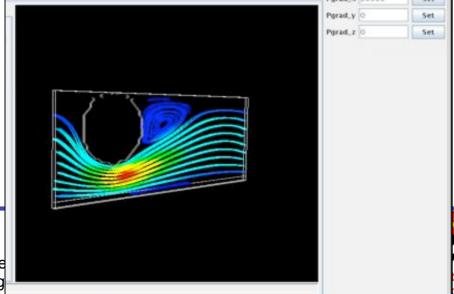


Styx Grid Services

- Easy-to-use, lightweight middleware for e-Science
- 5-minute installation
- Can expose existing executables as services
- Run them from the command line exactly as if they were local programs
- Create workflows with simple Unix-type shell scripts (above right) over distributed network using ssh security
- Been used for computational steering and collaborative visualization (below right)
- Blower et al 2006
 <u>www.resc.reading.ac.uk</u> publics.

 http://jstyx.sf.net







Environmental Web and Grid Services?

- Big problems in Environmental science revolve around Large and diverse data sets; In Situ, Satellite Observations, Model Output
- Need Standards to manage large geospatial data sets, in particular standards for METADATA; eg. Data Type, Provenance and Geospatial and Temporal structure
- ESA runs a "Grid on Demand"
 - Processing resources to provide client tailored ESA satellite data
 - Open call for Users
- UK has sponsored a number of "Environmental e-Science" projects
 - ClimatePrediction.net
 - NERC DataGrid
- Visualisation of Environmental data on the Internet
 - LAS/OPenDAP, GODIVA/GADS, OpenGIS, Google Earth, OpenLayers

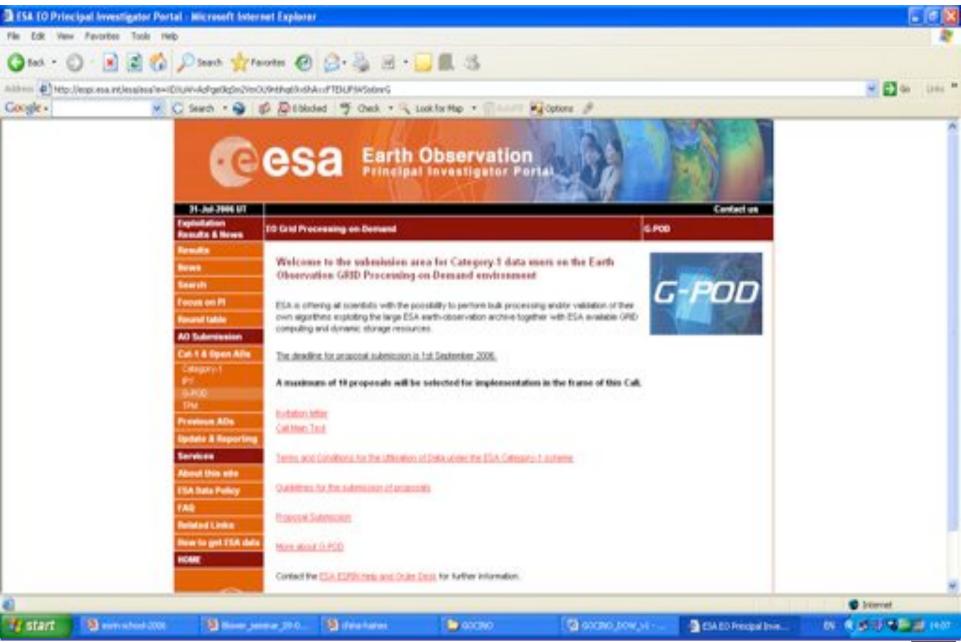












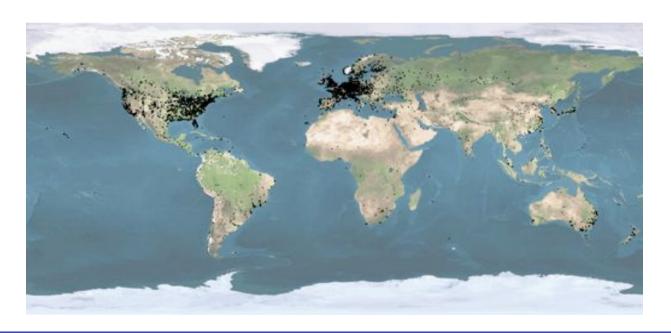








- Distributed Global Collaborations
- Hadley climate model cut down to run on single PC (cf. Seti@home)
- 105,000 people from 150 countries have donated 10,000 years of computing time to undertake climate change experiments.

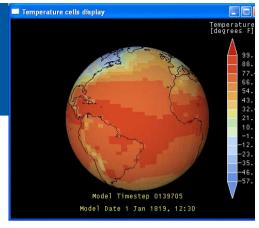


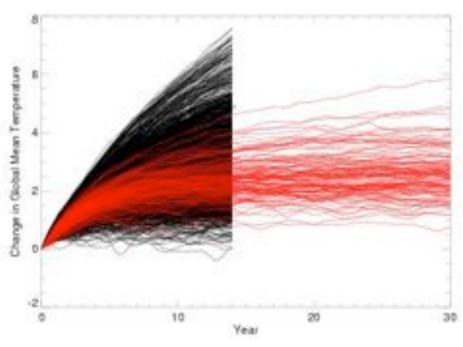




climate*prediction*.net

 Over 2,500 simulations over a 45 year period showed a possible temperature increase of 2 - 11°C by

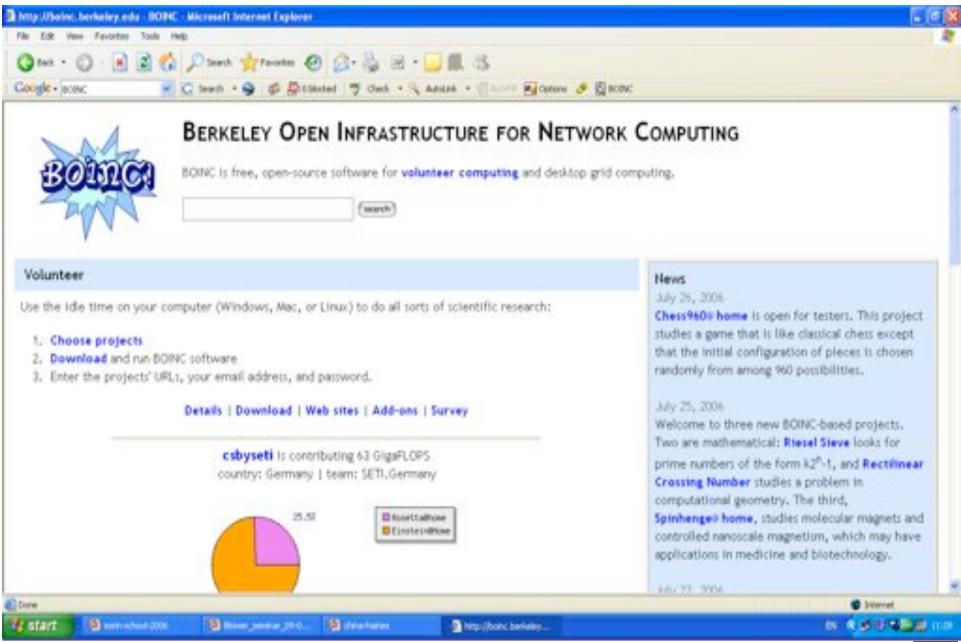




- Results from 2,579
 15 year runs by climateprediction.net
- Results from 127
 30 year runs of the Hadley model on the Met Office supercomputer











NERC Data Grid (NDG)







- NERC e-Science project led by British Atmospheric Data Centre (BADC)
- Developing software for data discovery and delivery
- Data will be distributed between NDG and other groups (NDG won't hold everything)
- Vast diversity of data types (all NERC data!)
- Rigidly standards-based (ISO)
 - Metadata is all-important: enables data discovery
 - Have created CSML (Climate Science Markup Language) – describes 7 feature types
- Producing whole array of OGC-compliant Web Services
 - Key task is to add proper security



The NERC

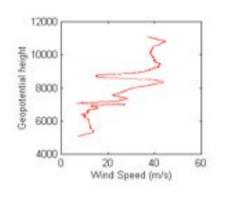


Climate Science Markup Language CSML



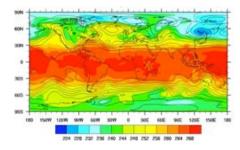


ProfileFeature



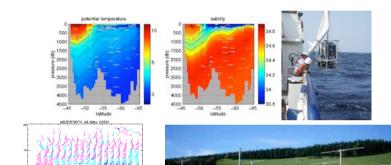


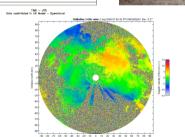
GridFeature





ProfileSeriesFeature











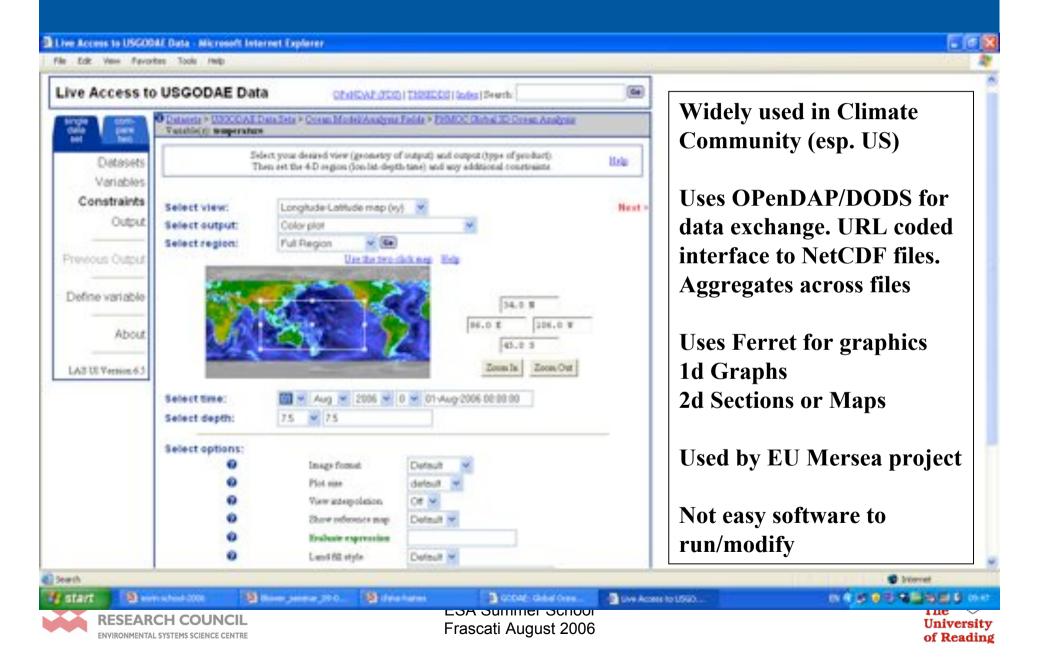
Visualising Environmental Data on the Internet

- Live Access Servers
- GODIVA Project
- Geographical Information Systems GIS
- OpenGIS Consortium (OGC) Standards
- Google Maps and Google Earth
- Open Source Counterparts





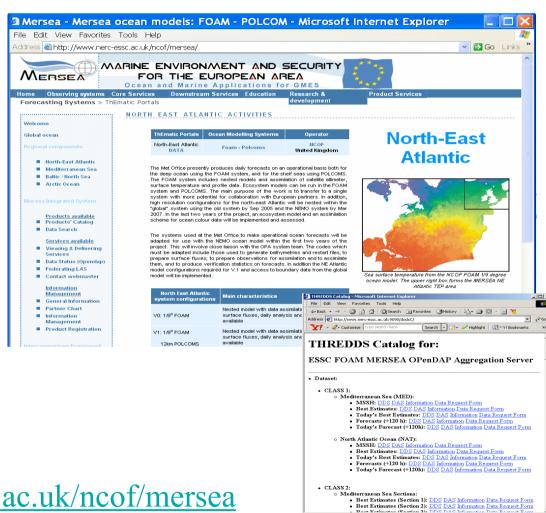
Live Access Server



Mersea: NE Atlantic ThEmatic Portal (TEP)



- In UK NCOF (National Centre for Ocean Forecasting) responsible for NE Atlantic Forecasting and Services within Mersea
- Range of models from 1/8° to 1 nm
- OPenDAP Server with 7 day forecasts
- **Central Mersea Live** Access Server
- **Development and** presentation of Application Services during EU **FCOOP**



www.nerc-essc.ac.uk/ncof/mersea





GODIVA Project



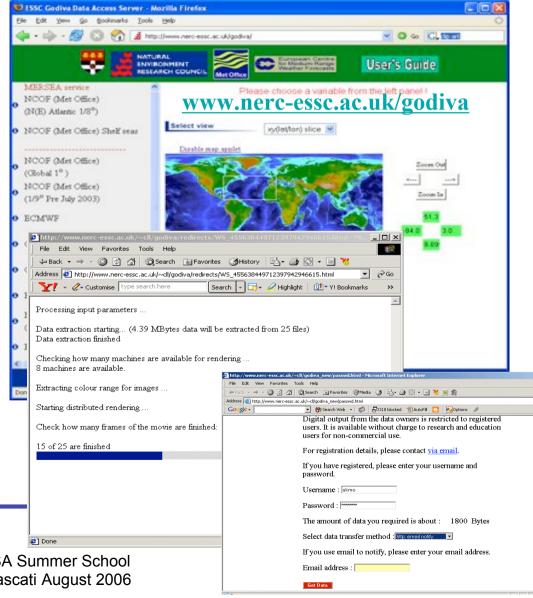








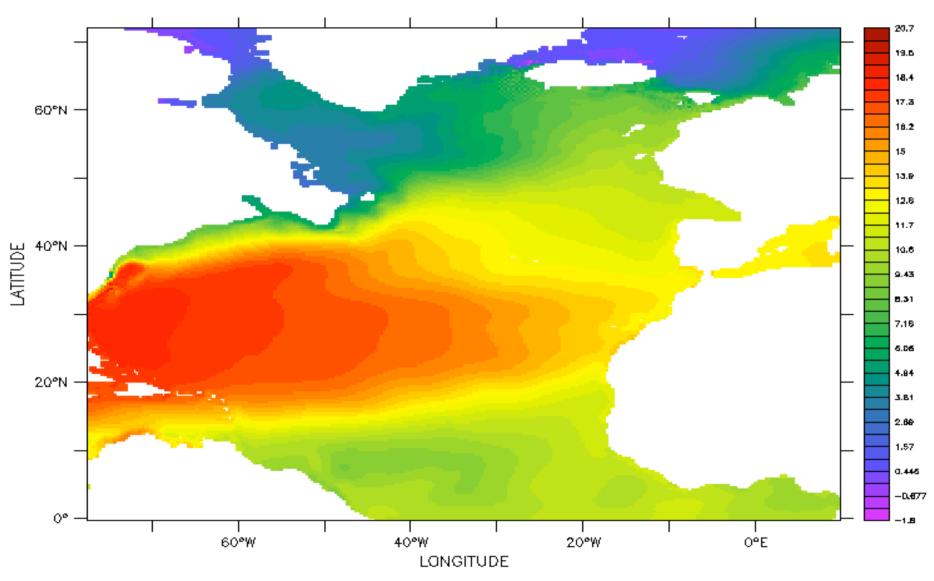
- The GODIVA Web portal provides a graphical interface to data at Reading Univ.
- Web Service GADS (Grid Access to Data) instead of OPenDAP, Woolf et al (2003)
- Access to Operational Met Office ocean forecasts (last 5 vears)
- Users can make simple visualisations
 - pictures and movies (uses Grid computing)
 - Secure data download
 - GADS WS can be accessed directly by third party software





ESA Summer School Frascati August 2006

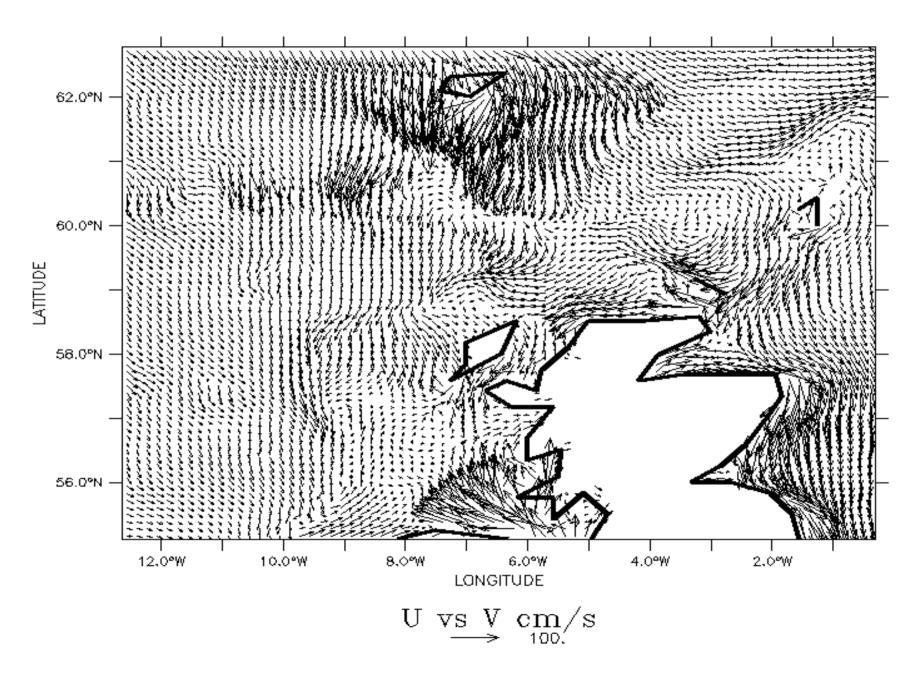
DEPTH (m): 325.8 TIME: 30-0CT-1991 00:00DATA SET: WService.b60ff58b20847fa064dab5c4544dc54a.nc



SEA_WATER_POTENTIAL_TEMPERATURE (C)

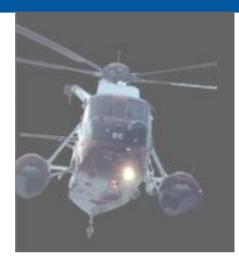


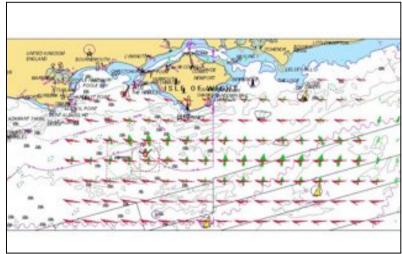
TIME: 10-FEB-2006 01:00



GADS application: Search and Rescue

- British Maritime Technology produce software (SARIS) to help the Coastguard with Search and Rescue
- Predicts drift patterns of people and objects that have fallen overboard
 - This significantly cuts the time to rescue
- Have worked with BMT to produce prototype that uses live Met Office data from GADS to improve its predictions
 - Uses forecasts of surface winds and surface currents
- Can also be applied to oil spills















Geographical Information Systems (GIS)

Many companies produce GIS software for manipulating and visualizing

geographical data

e.g. ArcInfo, Maptitude, many more

- Big business!
- Very sophisticated and powerful
 - Spatial statistics, geoprocessing, mapping...
 - e.g. identify high-risk flood zones, assess effectiveness of ambulance centres etc...
- Historically very map-oriented (2-d or "2.5d")
 - Hence not so useful in ocean/atmosphere sciences (need 4-d)
- Vendors typically used proprietary formats and interfaces
 - Users "locked in" to a particular vendor, hard to share information
- The Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) is addressing these issues





OGC Web Services



Web Service	Purpose
Web Map Server (WMS)	Serves map images (cf. Streetmap, Multimap)
Web Feature Server (WFS)	Serves geographical features (roads, rivers, hospital locations etc)
Web Coverage Server (WCS)	Serves multidimensional data (e.g. numerical model output)
Web Processing Server (WPS)	Processes data
Lots more in pipeline!	

(roughly in decreasing order of maturity) Services can be composed to create a distributed geospatial



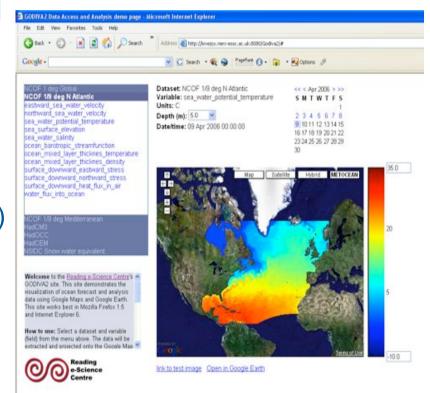




The GODIVA2 Server



- Web Portal for Google Maps/Earth linked to GADS library
- Renders images from gridded NetCDF data
- Overlay data from different URLs in same image
- Highly interactive (pan & zoom)
- Only Mercator projections (Google maps)
- Loads javascript from Google site (API may change)
- Developing projects with
 - National Centre for Ocean Forecasting NCOF
 - EU Mersea (GMES Op. Oceanog.)
 - UK Hydrographic Office (Charts)
 - BMT Commercial Maritime Services



http://lovejoy.nerc-essc.ac.uk:8080/Godiva2

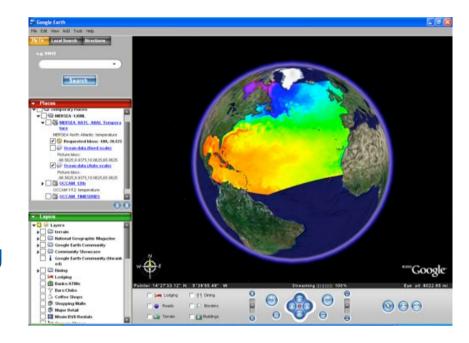




Google Earth



- Can initiate from GODIVA2 portal
- Free closed-source executable for Windows, Mac, Linux
- Multiple GIS Overlays
- Reads images using KML metadata Examples
- Only Plate Carrée images
- Support for vector and raster data
- Support for vertical display increasing
- No support for time dimension
- Can add new datasets but currently can't change .exe



But what about completely OpenSource licence software?





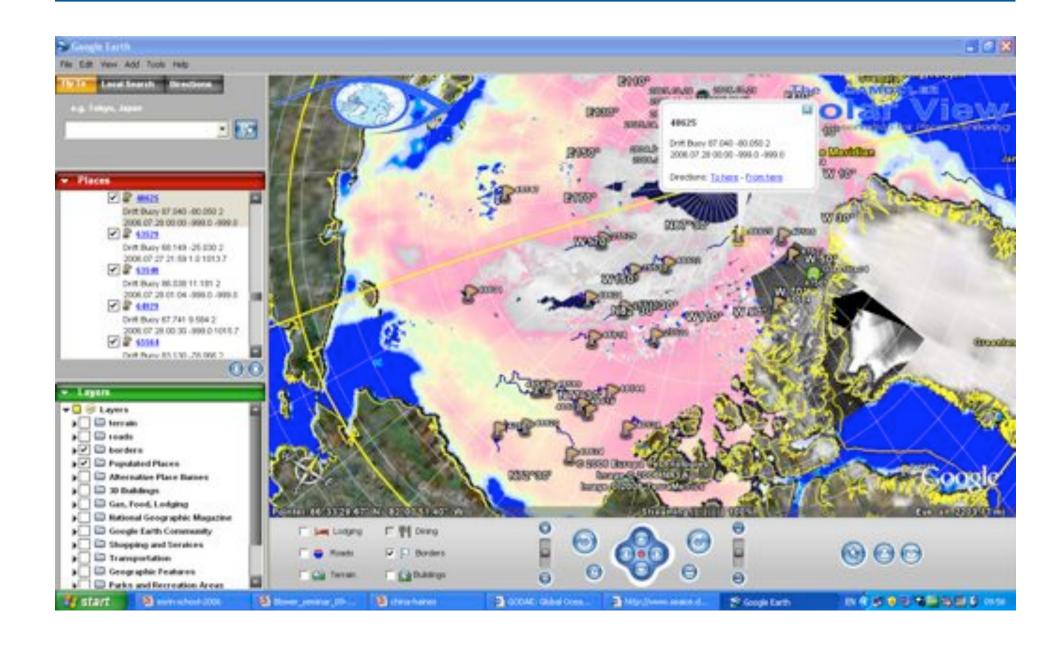
Example of a KML file

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<kml xmins="http://earth.google.com/kml/2.0">
<GroundOverlay>
 <description>Overlay shows Mount Etna erupting on
                               July 13th, 2001.</description>
  <name>Large-scale overlay on terrain</name>
  <Toon>
   http://bbs.keyhole.com/ubb/z0302a1700/etna.jpg
 </Icon>
  CLatLonBox id="khLatLonBox751">
   <north>37.919</north>
   <south>37.465</south>
   <emt>15.358</east>
   <west>14.601</west>
   <rotation>0</rotation>
 </LatLonBox>
</GroundOverlay>
</kml>
```





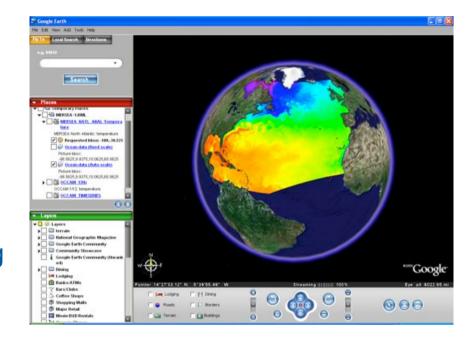
DAMOCLES Ice Buoys in Google E



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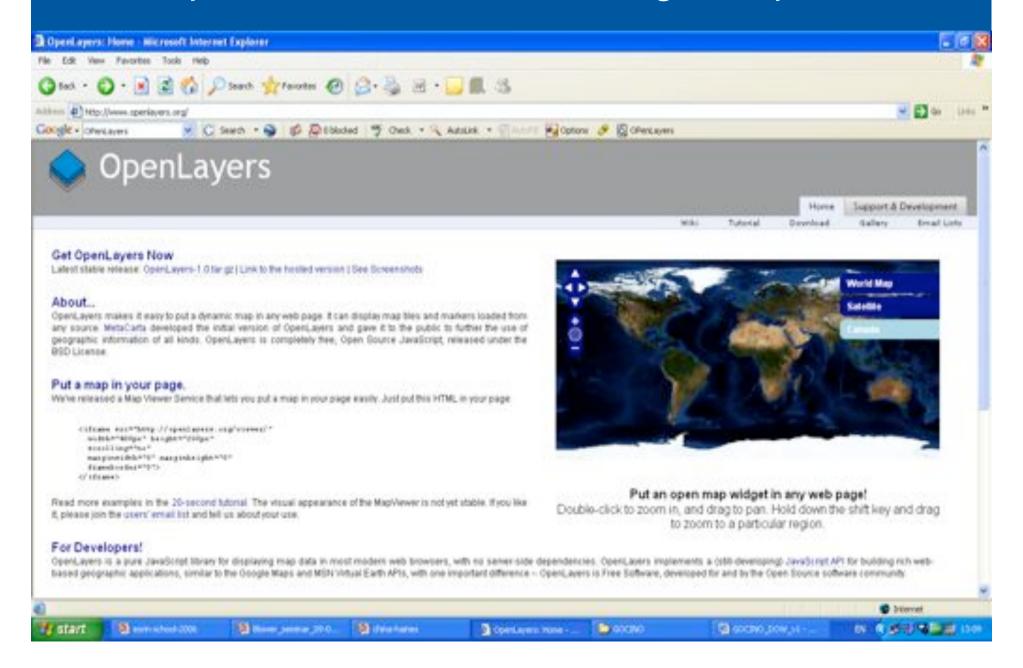


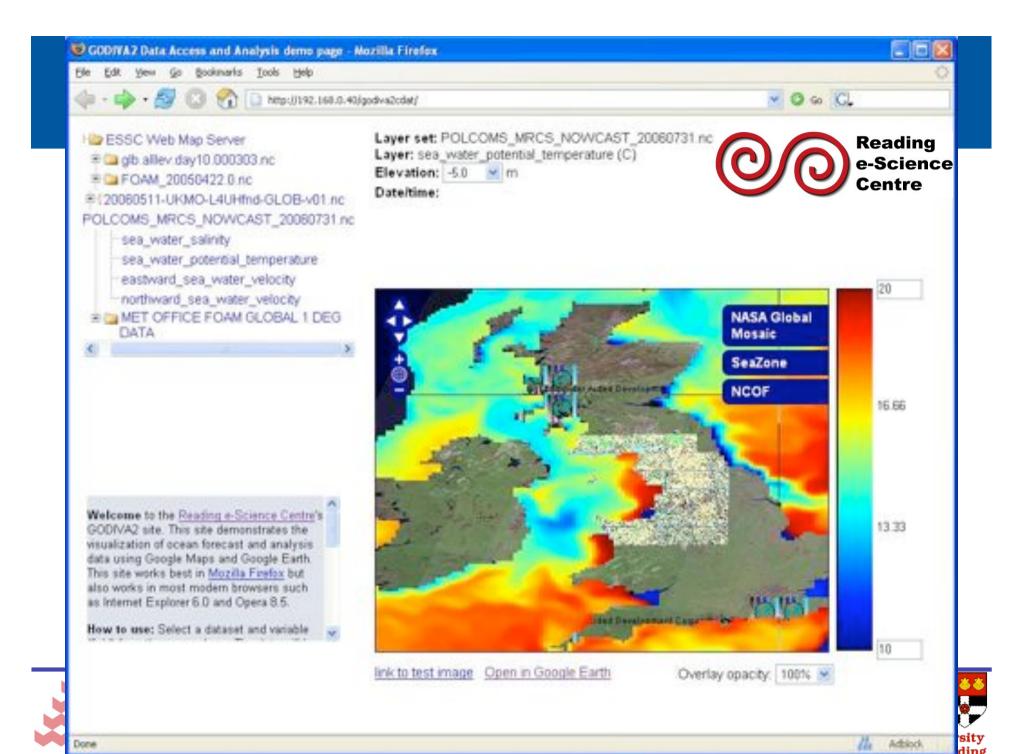
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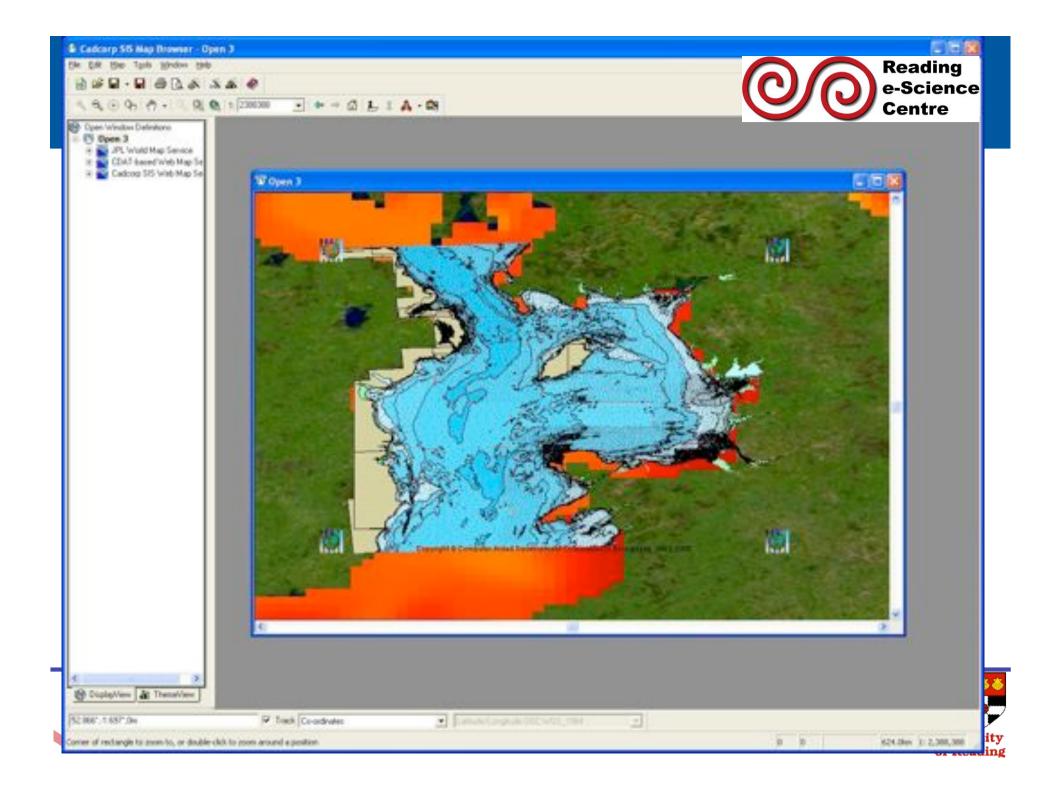


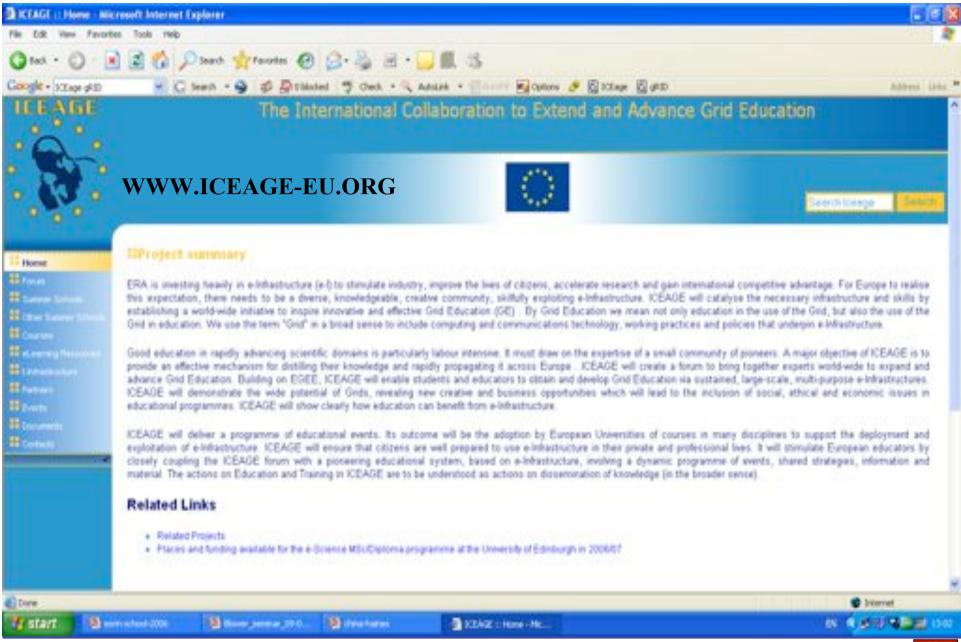


An OpenSource version of Google Maps













Conclusions: Getting Involved in Grid

- Stick to OGC standards if you are planning to handle Environmental data on the internet
- If you are keen software developer join OS groups like OpenLayers and help develop capability
- If you are interested in computational grid or software for setting up grids try
 - www.nesc.ac.uk or Open Middleware Infrastructure Institute (OMII)
 www.omii.ac.uk
- If would like to try using Grid computing set up by others try
 - www.eu-egee.org or seek access to the ESA Grid
- UK has an environmental e-science institute in Cambridge which runs training workshops specifically for environmental scientists www.niees.ac.uk; usually free to attend
- Or go to another European summer school! <u>www.iceage-eu.org</u>





End of third Lecture



