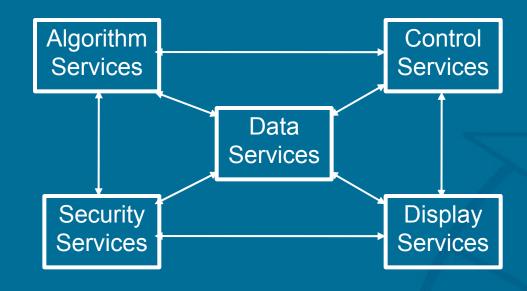
Community Hydrologic Prediction System CHPS

George Smith
June 2004





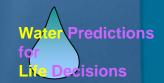
CHPS – Why?

- Enable new science into operations
- Allow access to expanded model suite
- Enable distributed hydrologic modeling
- Provide flexible access to data
- Enable ensemble processing
- Support parallel processing
- Support distributed development
- Support scientific collaboration



Service Oriented Architecture (SOA)

- In an SOA, data, algorithm, and infrastructure assets are accessed by routing messages between network interfaces
- Services encapsulate complex processes and systems, permitting controled change and continuous improvement of the underlying implementations
- Addresses challenge of leveraging and managing software assets across an organization



SOA - continued

- An SOA can operate on a single platform or, to realize its full potential, across platforms
- Not something we're inventing SOA is the basis of Internet development and web services
- Contrast with NWSRFS, a procedural, monolithic application
 - NWSRFS traded architectural flexibility for performance
 - CHPS will attempt to attain both



SOA - benefits

- Encapsulation of data and algorithms makes it simpler to replace or insert new modules
- No central recompiling of entire system needed
- Provides more streamlined process to work with outside groups on new capabilities



SOA – benefits (continued)

- Data and algorithms are structured and identified through service protocols
 - NWS could become a data or algorithm provider because CHPS services can be accessed by whomever has appropriate rights
 - Explicitly supports distributed processing
- Time from research to operations is reduced because adding new algorithm or data service does not impact existing services regression testing minimized



CHPS - How?

- Adapt SOA to support NWS Hydrologic Forecasting business
 - Incremental development/deployment
 - Overall architectural design
 - Proof-of-concept build/test
- RFS continues every day while evolving to CHPS architecture
 - Expand design element by element
 - Deliver new functional/data components as soon as they're ready



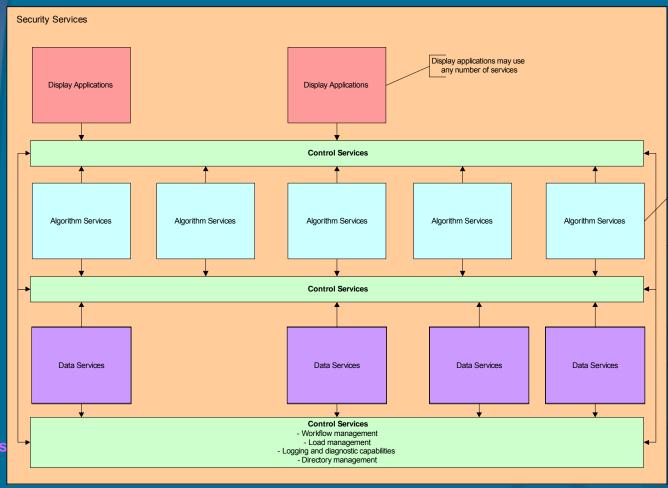
CHPS - When?

- Develop Vision for evolving NWSRFS November 2002
- Proof-of-concept workflow management service demonstrated – August 2003
- Architectural overview January 2004
- RRS data service design May 2004
- RRS prototype development completed Fall 2004 (negotiating task now)
- Deploy of CHPS-RRS for RFC beta testing 2005
- Find opportunities to add new algorithm services water Prediction (i.e., USACE ResSIM) as resources allow

isions

IONA: NWS - OHD | Conceptual Application Architecture (January 9, 2003)

CHPS - Architectural overview



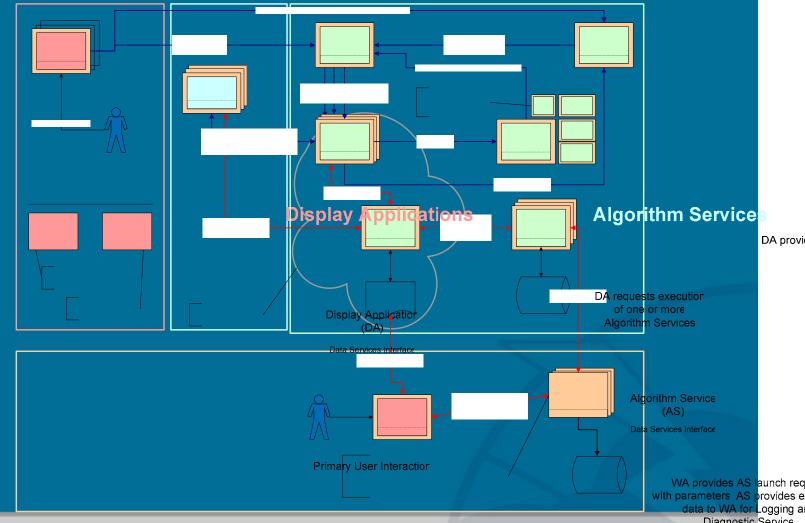
Some algorithm services may run in the background, i.e., without a display

Security services are equired for each component that participates in the architecture

Water Predictions

Note All components shown above reside in one or more application servers. Application servers may be located at NWS headquarters, any RFC or WFOs, and each application server may be configured with any combination of display applications, algorithm services and data services. Control services will have to be deployed uniformly across all application servers who participate in the OHD operational environment.

CHPS - Display, Algorithm, Control, Security

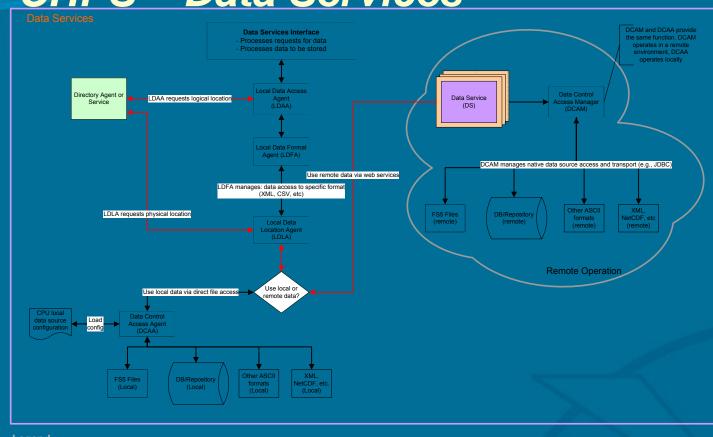


Water Predictions
for
Live Decisions

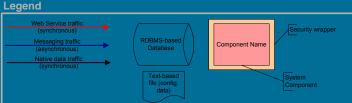
NOAA Nesetional Weather Service

Diagnostic Service

CHPS - Data Services







Terms

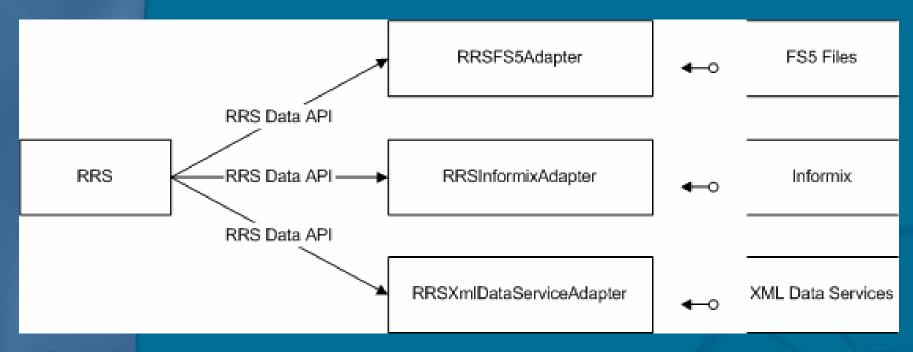
- "Agent": component that executes on a local CPU
- "Service": component that executes within one or more application servers
- "Local": within one system, or on local LAN
- "Remote": on a LAN not physically connected to a local CPU

CHPS – RRS Data Service

- Design the details of Data Service by using the River, Reservoir, and Snow (RRŠ) Preprocéssor as an example of CHPS architecture evolution
- Intentionally simple to test viability of access to data currently in fs5files structure
- . Deliver an NWSRFS AWIPS version with RRS data from CHPS Data Service and the rest of the RFS functions (MAP, MAT, Predictions FCEXEC, etc.) accessing data as they are presently (fs5files)



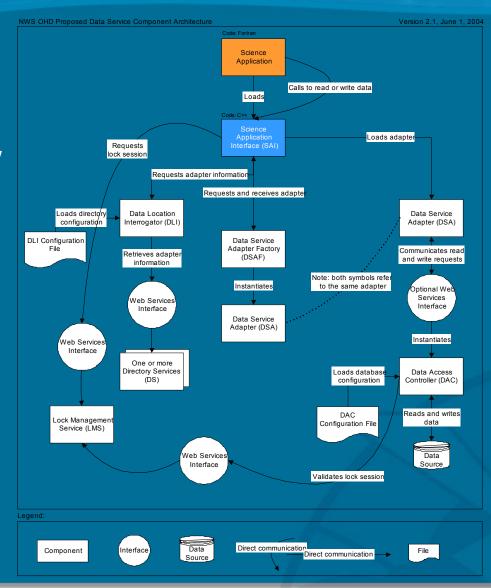
RRS Data Services API options





www.nws.noaa.gov/oh/hrl/hseb/hseb_pdf_links.htm

RRS Data Services
Components Overview



Water Predictions

Code: Fortran Science **Application RRS Data Services Science Application Interface** Calls to read or write data Loads component interactions Code: C++ v Science Loads adapter **Application** Interface (SAI) Requests adapter information Requests and receives adapte Data Location Data Service Adapter (DSA) Interrogator (DLI) Data Service Adapter Factory **Predictions** (DSAF)

CHPS – Expanded opportunities

- . When converting functions to CHPS structure can simply retain existing functionality (as with RRS) or modify to add desired functionality (as with MAP)
- Once SOA strategy is proven in RFC operations can support concurrent development of new algorithm, data, or display services
 - Additional opportunities for RDM activities
 - Additional opportunities for collabortion with Federal water or University partners



CHPS

RRS Data Service Details



RRS Data Services
Data Location Interrogator
component interactions

Loads directory configuration

DLI Configuration File

Science Application Interface (SAI)

Requests adapter information

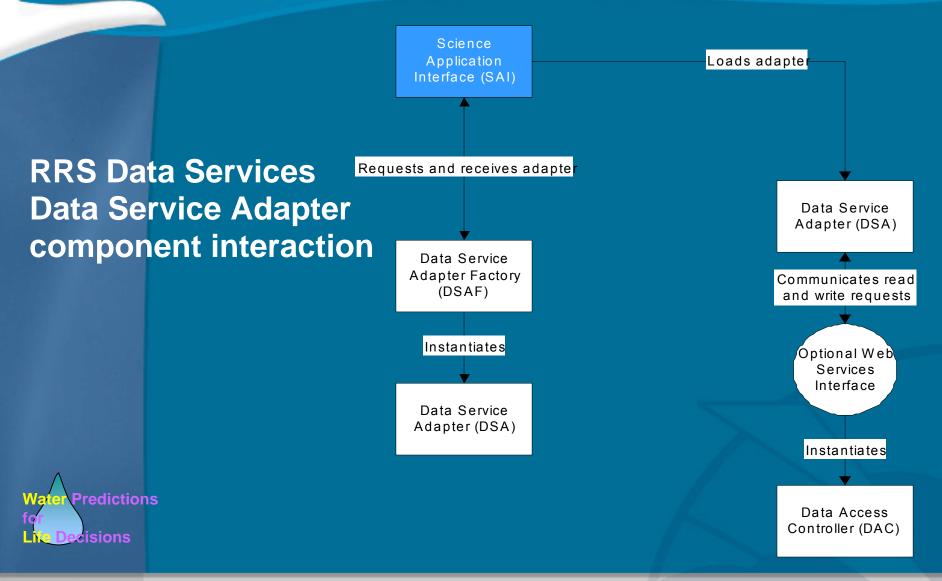
Data Location Interrogator (DLI)

Retrieves adapter information

Web Services Interface

One or more Directory Services (DS)





RRS Data Services
Data Service Adapter Factory
component interaction

Science **Application** Interface (SAI) Requests and receives adapte Data Service Adapter Factory (DSAF) Instantiates Data Service Adapter (DSA)



