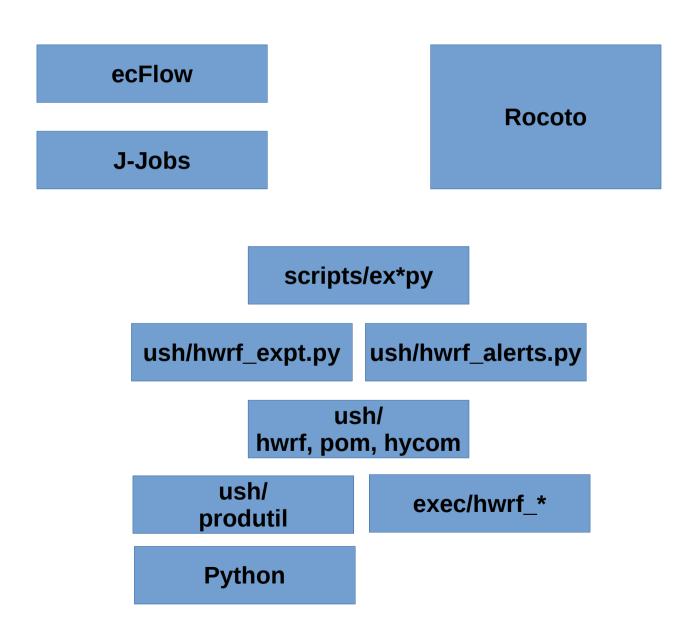
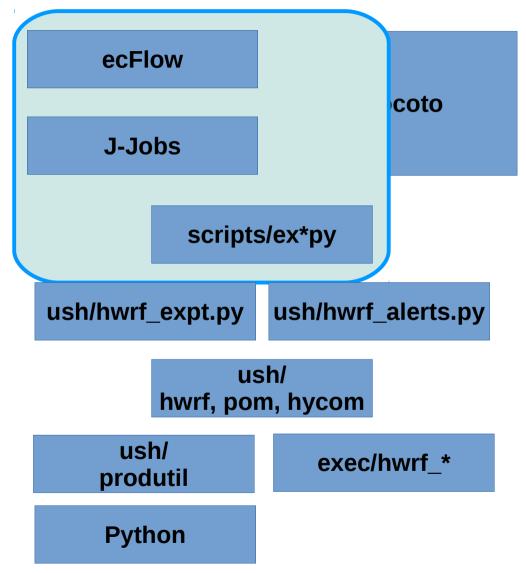
HWRF Internals Sam Trahan January 2016

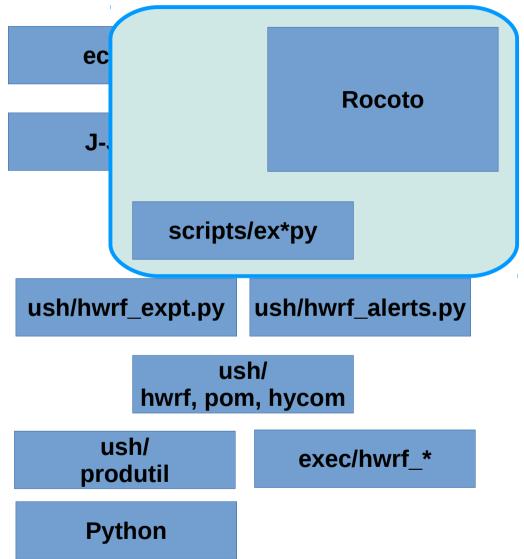
### Overview

- Interaction between layers
- Configuration
- Tasks, Products and the Database

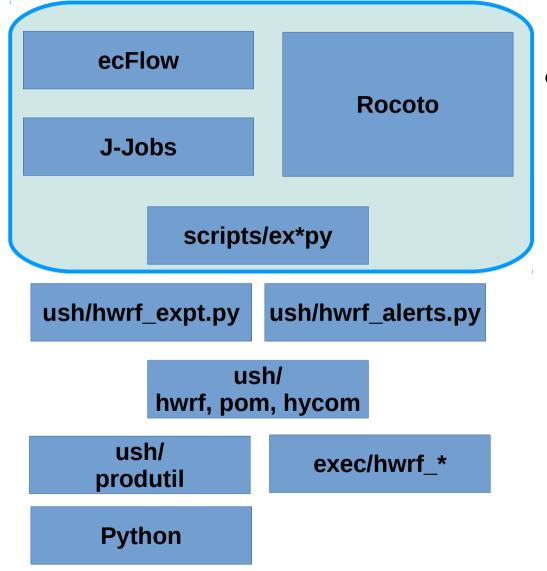




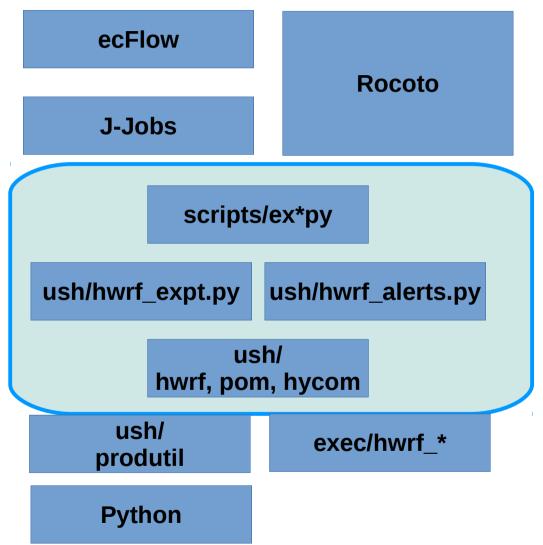
- ecFlow server
- Runs \*.ecf scripts
- which call J-jobs
- which find python
- and call the script
  - may need to set env.
    vars or pass arguments



- rocoto/run\_hwrf.py
  - makes XML file
  - calls rocotorun
  - which submits batch jobs
  - that run scripts
    - Same scripts, arguments, dependencies, env vars as ecFlow.

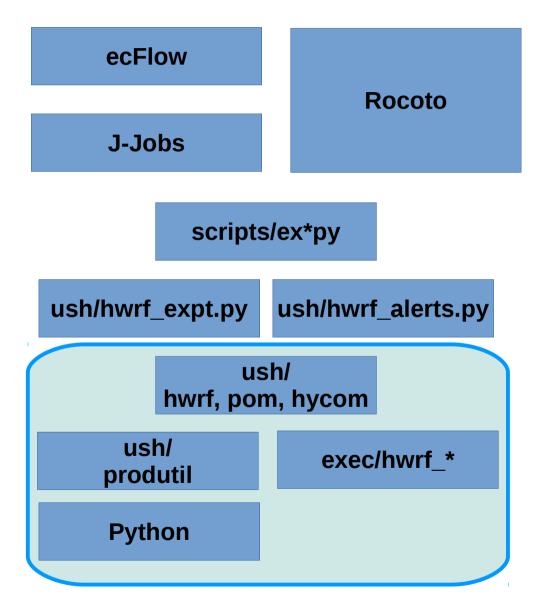


 Everything from scripts on down is identical regardless of workflow system.



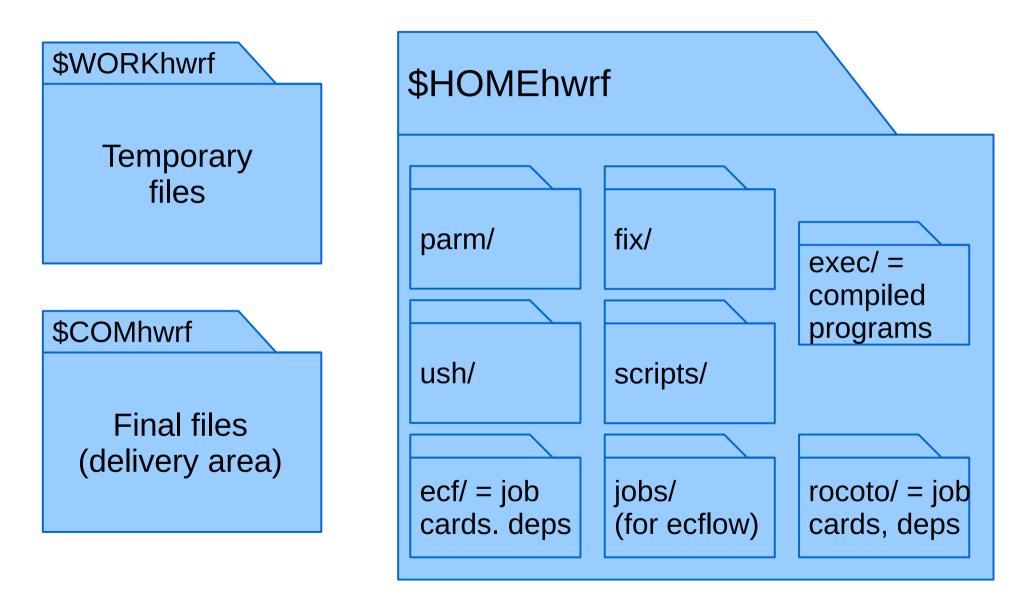
scripts/ex\*py

- Load and initialize:
  - hwrf\_expt
  - hwrf\_alerts
- hwrf\_expt makes objects using hwrf, pom and hycom modules
- Scripts run some class methods in those objects.



- ush/{hwrf,pom}/\*py
  - Python classes that know how to run the HWRF system.
  - Built on top of produtil and the HWRF executables.
- ush/produtil
  - Python functions and classes that perform basic functionality
- Python core library underlies produtil.

### Directories

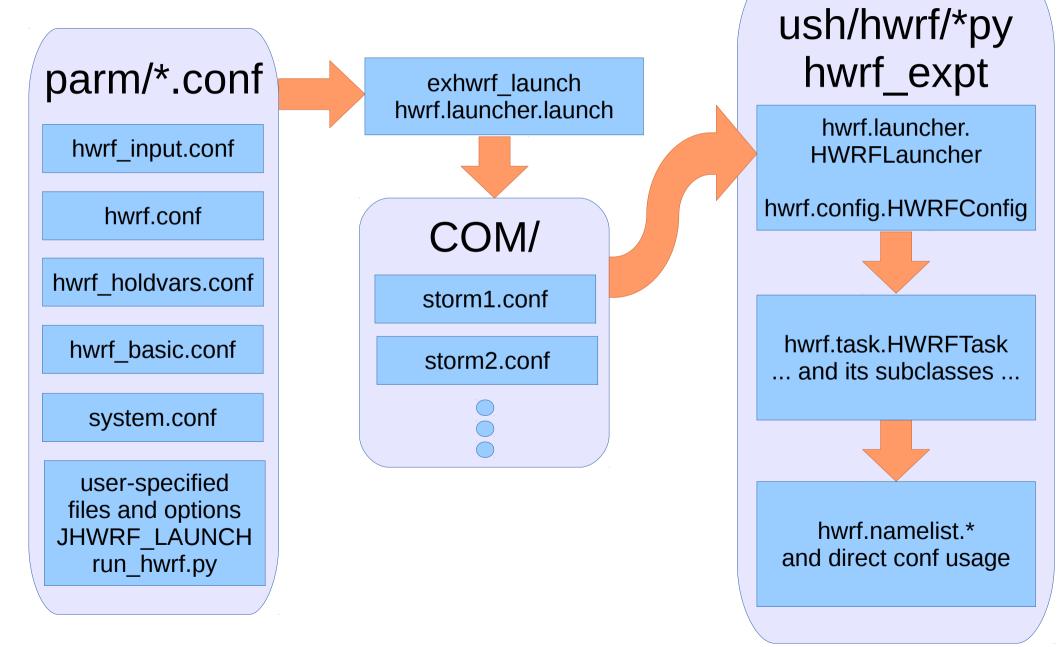


#### fix, parm Data and Configuration

- fix large binary files
- parm
  - Files used directly.
  - Files passed through configuration system to generate namelists
  - Python "conf" files

- HWRF Configuation
  System
  - UNIX Conf files
  - parm/\*.conf
  - Config data can be substituted automatically to strings, namelists, etc.

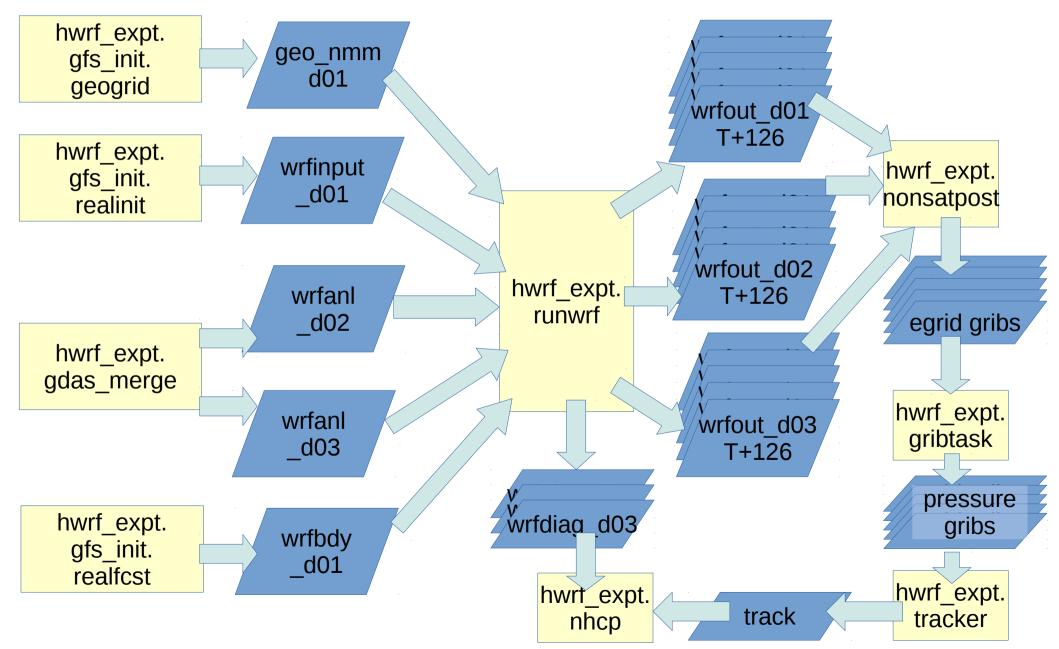
# Configuration



## **Tasks and Products**

- Part of underlying object structure.
- A product is a deliverable.
  - Usually a file, with metadata
  - Maybe multiple files.
- A task is a mechanism that consumes and produces products, with a well-defined way of executing the mechanism (task.run()).

#### Task/Product Example How do we track this many files!?



# How do we track this many files!?

- Typical approaches are flawed:
  - Run "stat" or "Is -I" many times.
    - Waste of metadata, hard on filesystem.
  - Generate flag files.
    - Waste of metadata, hard on filesystem.
  - Rerun same operation multiple times as needed.
    - Waste of CPU and I/O.
  - Mix post and regridding in same job.
    - Huge waste during serial processing.
- These limited, shell-based approaches are why the NCEP suite is so expensive.

### Database

Communicate Products and Tasks Between Jobs

- \$WORKhwrf/hwrf\_state.sqlite3
  - Communicate paths and data availability instantly between jobs.
  - Allows post and products to run in parallel in two jobs.
    - Separate serial and parallel pieces. Eliminate stat, ls -l, flag files.

Table "products"				
id	available	location	type	
geogrid::geo_nmm_nest	1	/new/location	Product	
**task**::geogrid	10	/path/to/work/dir	Task	

Table "metadata"				
id	key	value		
geogrid::geo_nmm_nest	minsize	10000000		

# Primary, Backup Data Sources

- Some tasks need inputs from other tasks.
  - runwrf.add\_wrfinput(gdas\_merge)
    - Get input from gdas\_merge
  - runwrf.add\_wrfinput(gfs\_init.rstage3)
    - If GDAS merge fails, try getting wrfinput from GFS analysis vortex relocation step.
  - runwrf.add\_wrfinput(gfs\_init.realinit)
    - If relocation also failed, get it from GFS analysis
    - (This one is disabled; we would rather the workflow fail.)
- Generates a list of objects, each of which are queried for input, until one is found that has data
  - Intentionally fails unless [config] allow\_fallbacks=yes

## Fallbacks

- Many jobs have fallback options:
  - Run uncoupled.
  - Get wrfinput from GFS analysis relocation
  - etc.
- Some are enabled automatically via:
  - [config] allow\_fallbacks=yes
  - (Turned on by default in operations.)
- Others can be done manually via editing \$COMhwrf/storm\*.conf, and resubmitting jobs.

## More Information - Later Talks

- Object-Oriented Scripting
- Python "produtil" Package
- HWRF Logging Overview
- Troubleshooting HWRF
- Configuring HWRF
- Rocoto for HWRF
- HWRF Database
- Debugging HWRF Scripts
- Demo Session: Add a new component to HWRF