



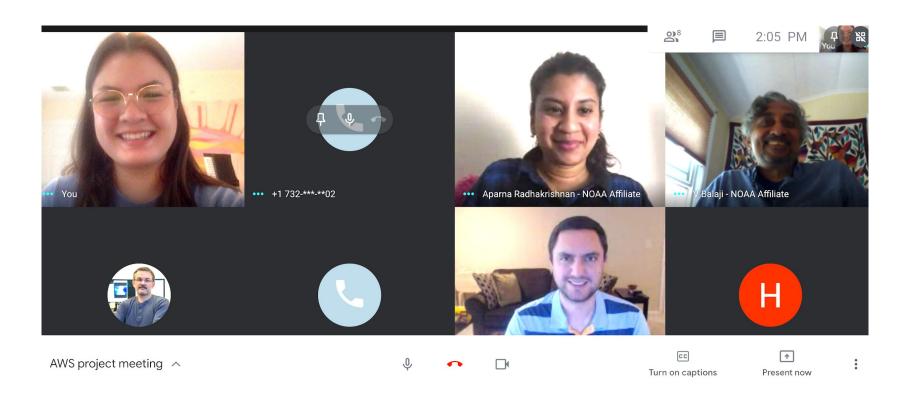


A walk in the cloud: Facilitating climate research using Amazon Web Services

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Special Thanks To:

V. Balaji, Zac Flamig, Serguei Nikonov, Kristopher Rand, Hans Vahlenkamp Earth System Grid Federation ASDI initiative from Amazon



Our team



Outline

- Data publication
 - AWS storage S3
 - Cross Account Access
- Cloud Computing
 - JupyterHub Installation
 - Kubernetes
 - Dask
- Data Analysis Use Cases
 - CMIP6 Analysis Script
 - Speed Comparisons with Dask



Publishing Data to the Cloud

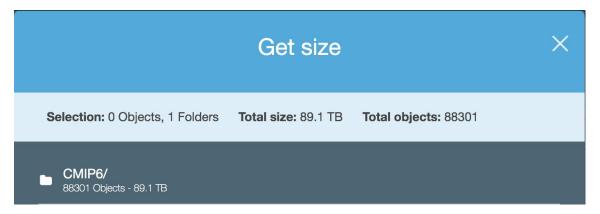
CMIP6 Data

- We have moved approximately 70 terabytes of GFDL data onto the cloud using Amazon Web Services
- AWS will soon announce the availability of this resource to the public, drawing inspiration from Pangeo's open source big data climate analysis model
- The data is primarily CMIP6 data, a large scale, internationally unified data store designed to help model and understand the Earth system



AWS Simple Storage Service (S3)

- Amazon Web Services is a more cost efficient and faster alternative to physical data storage using large computers
- We've enabled intelligent tiering, so the data is automatically stored in different locations based on how often they're accessed
- Centralises computing and storage in one place on AWS





Cross Account Access

- We have 2 AWS awards from the Amazon Sustainability Data Initiative
- These awards are separated into two AWS accounts, one for analysis and one for data storage
- This created a need to provide access between the accounts



Photo Credit: ASDI

Options explored

- AWS allows automatic replication which copies the data automatically to the new account as it is uploaded
 - a. inefficient to store the data in two places
- 2. Role switching is another approach, which allows you to assume the role and permissions of another account
 - a. This is cumbersome when it has to be done often

Account*		0
Role*		6
Display Name		6
Color Role Switch	a a a aning Console Photo Cr	a a redit: AWS
Source	Destination	Permissions
Bucket gfdl-esgf	Bucket esgf-gfdl-test	IAM role ReplicationRole
Region US West (Oregon)	Region	Bucket policy Copy

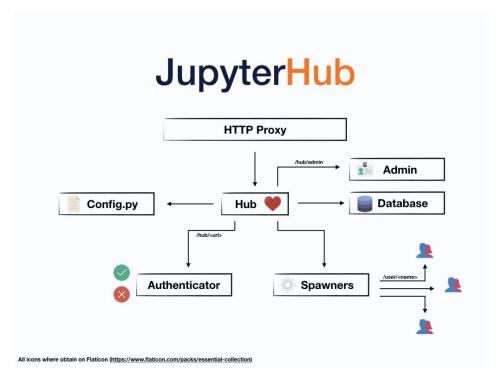
Replication Policy Photo Credit: AWS S3

Cross Account Permissions

- Working with members of the GFDL AWS team, we finally settled on granting cross account permissions
- This essentially gives users in the second account the credentials to access and change bucket in the data account with the same permissions as the original account
- Documenting the above efforts was one of the accomplishments since cross-account access is key to using AWS services, now and in the future.

```
~> aws s3 ls s3://gfdl-esgf/CMIP6/ --profile 4489
PRE AerChemMIP/
PRE C4MIP/
PRE CDRMIP/
PRE CFMIP/
PRE CMIP/
PRE DAMIP/
PRE FAFMIP/
PRE GMMIP/
PRE GMMIP/
PRE HighResMIP/
PRE LUMIP/
PRE OMIP/
PRE RFMIP/
PRE ScenarioMIP/
2020-06-16 17:00:50

0
```



JupyterHub Architecture Photo Credit: JupyterHub

Enabling Cloud Computing

What is JupyterHub?

- JupyterHub is an online resource that can be used to write and execute code in different environments, facilitating faster analysis
- ideal for executing scripts on large amounts of data stored in the cloud, – no data or computation is taking up physical space
- Lets scientists spend less time on setting up the infrastructure for data analysis and provides documentation to reproduce the analysis.

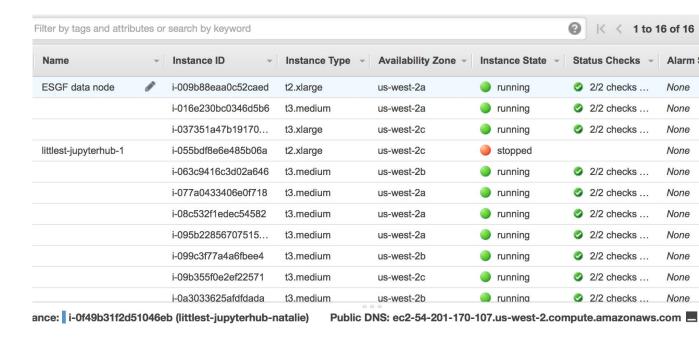


"Bring analysis to data" (6)

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud - EC2



- EC2 provides compute capacity on the cloud, so computation is not using up local resources
- Its buildable nature makes it highly scalable
- One EC2 instance can give you the power to launch a simple JupyterHub
- With the combined power of many EC2 instances you can really speed workflow



EC2 Instances Photo Credit: AWS EC2

Littlest JupyterHub

- The littlest JupyterHub was our first sojourn into cloud computing
- It is can be installed directly through the creation of an Amazon EC2 Instance which gives it compute power
- The Littlest JupyterHub allowed us to run analysis scripts in the cloud, but was ultimately too slow with its limited compute power

0 - 1	Name ◆ Last Modified	File size
☐ dask-worker-space	7 days ago	
☐ ☐ gfdl-esgf-scripts	7 days ago	
☐	8 days ago	63 kB
☐	an hour ago	534 kB
□ ■ run_scripts.ipynb	9 days ago	64.3 kB
successful_script.ipynb	2 days ago	107 kB

JupyterHub and Kubernetes

- Kubernetes is a container orchestration system designed to facilitate containers and virtual machines for an application
- Kubernetes cluster in conjunction with JupyterHub can be configured to use multiple EC2 instances, which give a much larger compute power than our first attempt

UPDATED

Tue Aug 18 14:23:55 2020

Sun Aug 9 00:43:22 2020

(base) aos-pglvdl:gfdl-aws-analysis ar46\$ helm list

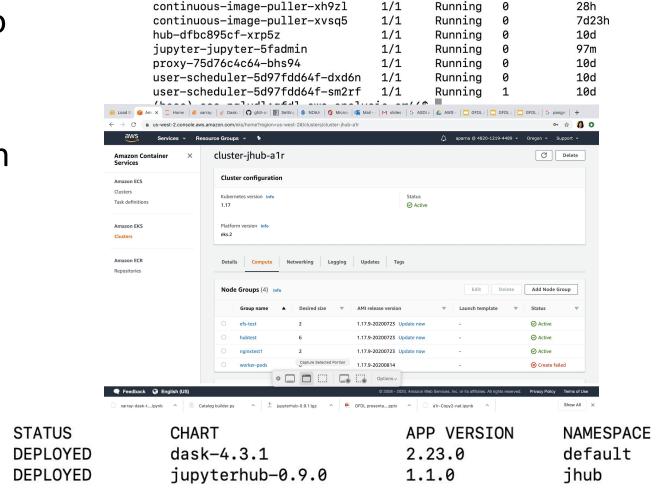
REVISION

(base) aos-pglvdl:gfdl-aws-analysis ar46\$

NAME

ihub

appt-release



[(base) aos-pqlvdl:gfdl-aws-analysis ar46\$ kubectl --namespace jhub get pods

STATUS

Running

Running

Running

Running

Running

Running

Running

Running

Running

RESTARTS

AGE

10d

10d

28h

10d

27h

28h

10d

28h

7d23h

READY

1/1

1/1

1/1

1/1

NAME

continuous-image-puller-58x82

continuous-image-puller-6vwg4

continuous-image-puller-8h6qm

continuous-image-puller-j4qhl

continuous-image-puller-m2r2x

continuous-image-puller-m9s65

continuous-image-puller-mvjft

continuous-image-puller-r97mw

continuous-image-puller-rwlb2

Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service - EKS

- Amazon has a built in way to run Kubernetes services called EKS
- EKS can utilize multiple EC2 instances to create a cluster and provide compute power to multiple Kubernetes pods

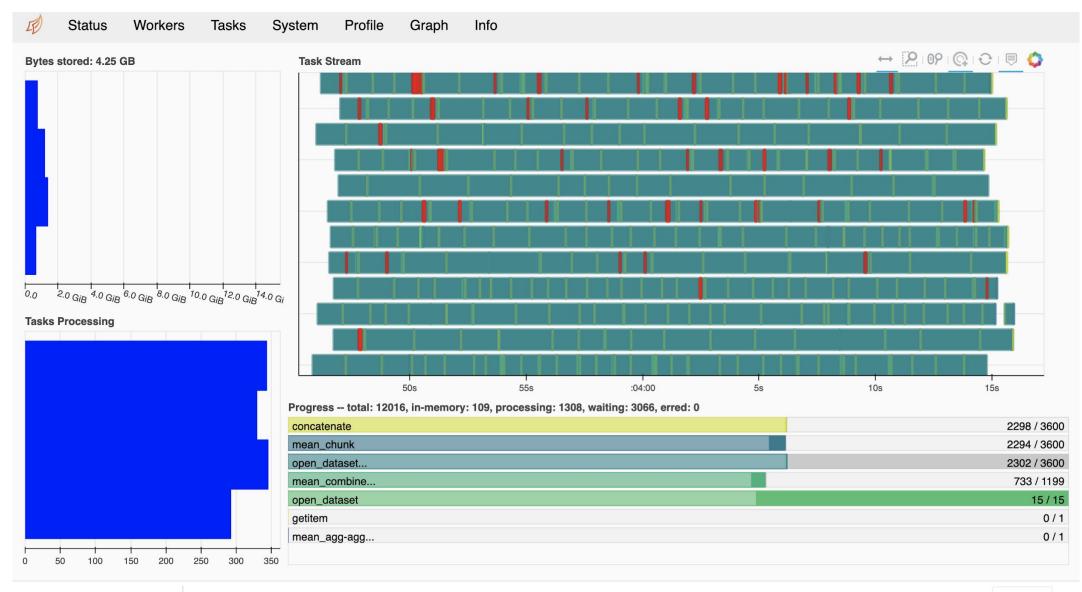


Dask

- Allows computation work to be split between several workers
- These processes work
 asynchronously and concurrently,
 so it can increase analysis speed
 dramatically
- Provides a comprehensive dashboard to interpret and understand what each worker is doing



Dask Dashboard



ExecutingAnalysis Scripts

Sample analysis used in testing time-average plot of sea_water_potential_temperature/thetao

Code adapted from Modular Ocean Model:

https://mom6-analysiscookbook.readthedocs.io/en/latest/01a_setting_up_dask_j obqueue.html

https://github.com/aradhakrishnanGFDL/enes2020

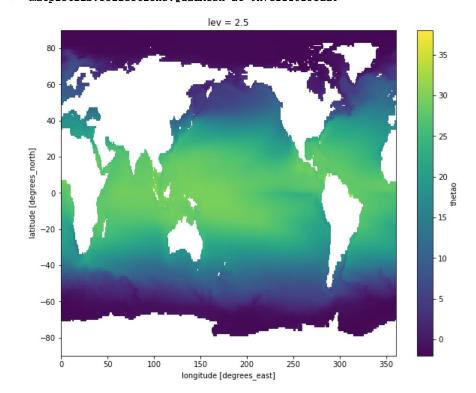
Data Acknowledgment:

Adcroft, Alistair; Blanton, Chris; McHugh, Colleen; Nikonov, Serguei; Radhakrishnan, Aparna; Zadeh, Niki T.; Anderson, Whit; Bushuk, Mitchell; Dufour, Carolina O; Dunne, John P.; Griffies, Stephen M.; Hallberg, Robert; Harrison, Matthew; Held, Isaac M; Jansen, Malte F; John, Jasmin G; Krasting, John P.; Langenhorst, Amy; Legg, Sony; Liang, Zhi; Reichl, Brandon G; Rosati, Anthony; Samuels, Bonita L.; Shao, Andrew; Stouffer, Ronald; Winton, Michael; Wittenberg, Andrew T.; Xiang, Baoqiang; Zhang, Rong (2018). NOAA-GFDL GFDL-CM4 model output prepared for CMIP6 OMIP. Earth System Grid Federation. https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.1403

CPU times: user 7min 5s, sys: 2min 41s, total: 9min 46s
Wall time: 24min 49s

/opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-packages/dask/array/numpy_compat.py:41: Runtim
ue_divide
 x = np.divide(x1, x2, out)

<matplotlib.collections.OuadMesh at 0x7eff18f5cdd0>



Pangeo https://pangeo.io/

Speed Comparison

 Using JupyterHub to run the analysis test without Dask using Littlest JupyterHub takes 25 minutes

CPU times: user 7min 55s, sys: 1min 21s, total: 9min 16s Wall time: 25min 45s

• With Elastic Kubernetes Cluster EKS and Dask, the work is distributed between 4 workers and shows a performance increase by a factor of 5

CPU times: user 1.79 s, sys: 64.1 ms, total: 1.86 s Wall time: 5min 8s

 We could use many more than just 4 workers to accelerate computation

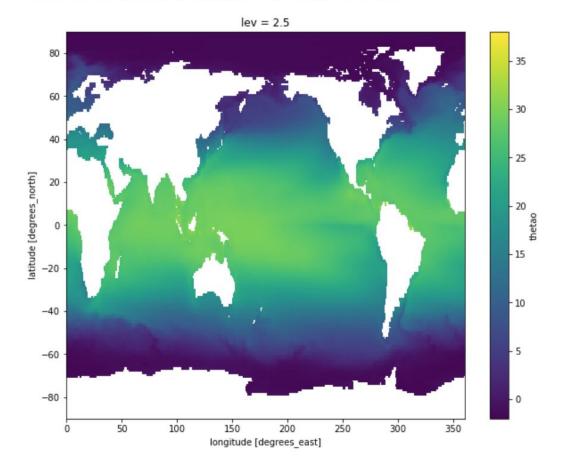
https://github.com/aradhakrishnanGFDL/gfdl-aws-analysis/blob/master/xarray-dask-testing-on-EKS-JupyterHub.ipynb

Side By Side Comparison

CPU times: user 7min 5s, sys: 2min 41s, total: 9min 46s
Wall time: 24min 49s

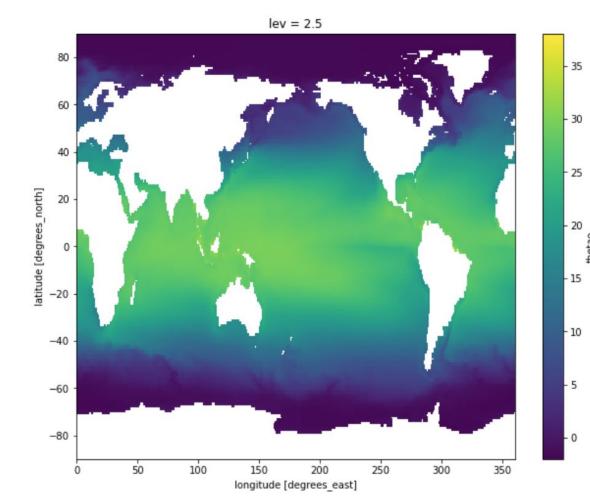
/opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-packages/dask/array/numpy_compat.py:41: Runtim
ue_divide
 x = np.divide(x1, x2, out)

: <matplotlib.collections.QuadMesh at 0x7eff18f5cdd0>



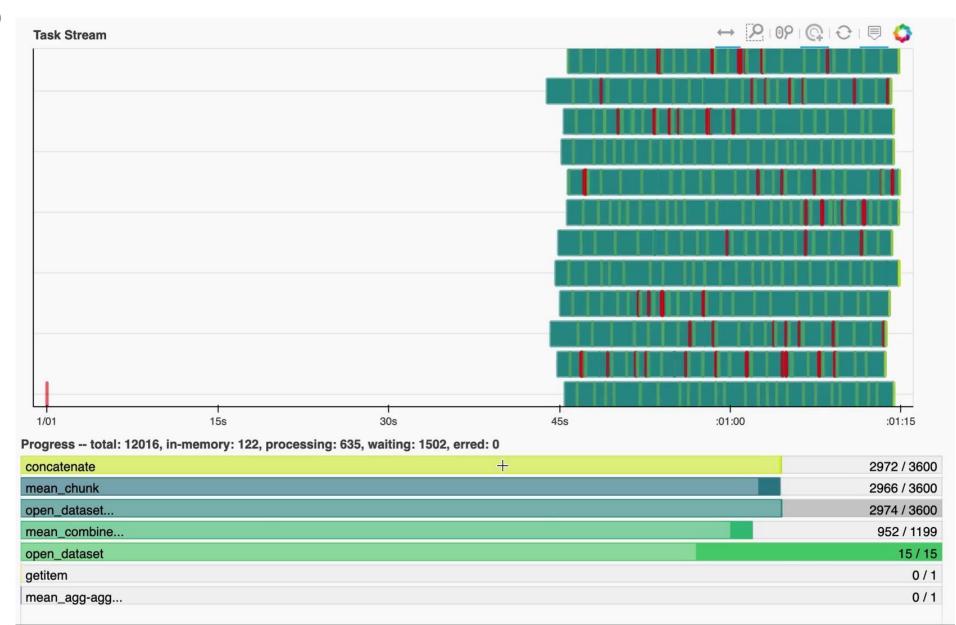
CPU times: user 1.77 s, sys: 53.2 ms, total: 1.82 s Wall time: 5min 46s

Out[7]: <matplotlib.collections.QuadMesh at 0x7fd5076a5390>



Dask Dashboard JupyterHub

Demo



What next?

- 1. Public announcement of CMIP6 data in the AWS Cloud (S3 buckets) upon final testing
- Deployment of ESGF data publication containerized workflow in Amazon cloud.
- 3. Federation of cloud-based ESGF node with the global network of nodes
- 4. Further performance testing of JupyterHub and exploring other cloud-optimized data formats in S3, flexible and persistent user environment configurations, securing the services, opening it for user testing
- 5. Technical and User Documentation

Bibliography

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- 3. https://github.com/aradhakrishnanGFDL/gfdl-aws-analysis/blob/master/xarray-dask-testing-on-EKS-JupyterHub.ipynb
- 4. Adcroft, Alistair; Blanton, Chris; McHugh, Colleen; Nikonov, Serguei; Radhakrishnan, Aparna; Zadeh, Niki T.; Anderson, Whit; Bushuk, Mitchell; Dufour, Carolina O; Dunne, John P.; Griffies, Stephen M.; Hallberg, Robert; Harrison, Matthew; Held, Isaac M; Jansen, Malte F; John, Jasmin G; Krasting, John P.; Langenhorst, Amy; Legg, Sony; Liang, Zhi; Reichl, Brandon G; Rosati, Anthony; Samuels, Bonita L.; Shao, Andrew; Stouffer, Ronald; Winton, Michael; Wittenberg, Andrew T.; Xiang, Baoqiang; Zhang, Rong (2018). NOAA-GFDL **GFDL-CM4 model output prepared for CMIP6** OMIP. Earth System Grid Federation. https://doi.org/10.22033/ESGF/CMIP6.1403
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From" Inspiration-driven" Research to Industrial-strength Research: Applying User-developed Climate Analytics at Large scale A Radhakrishnan, EE Mason, AR Langenhorst, V Balaji, S Nikonov AGUFM 2014, IN53E-04, 2014