



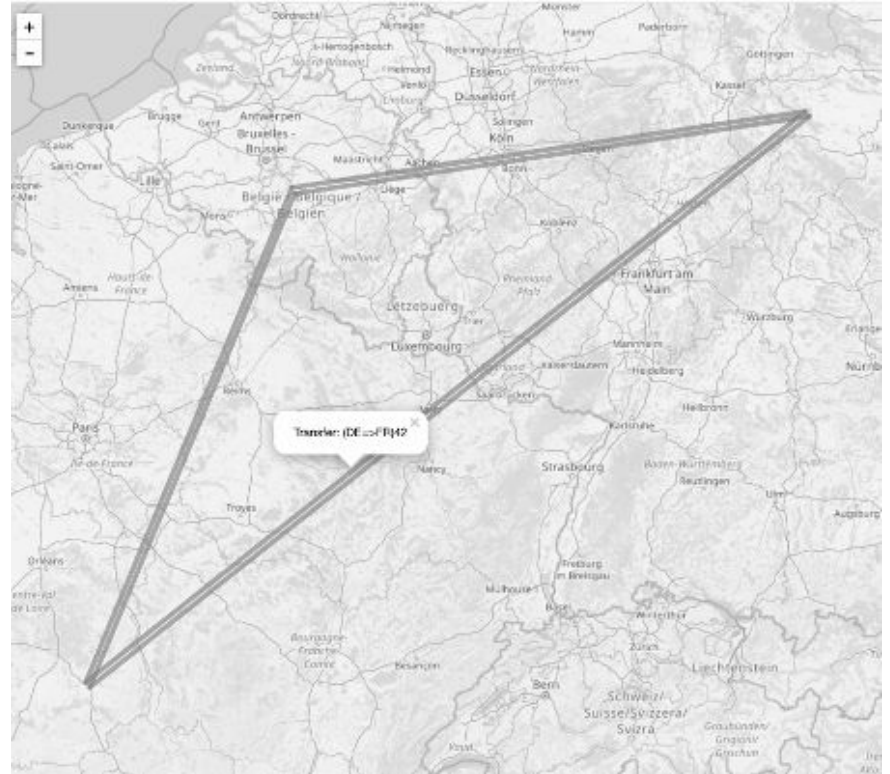
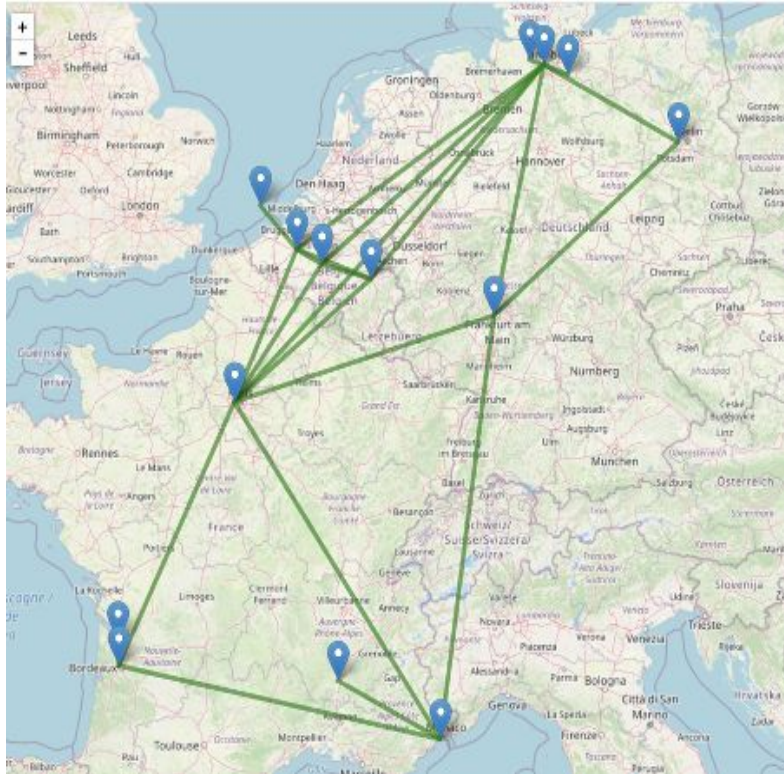
Power Grid Simulation

A Case for Cloudnative Streaming

Version 1.0
(prep for meetup)

Power Grid Simulation:

5 plants, 9 stations in 3 regions

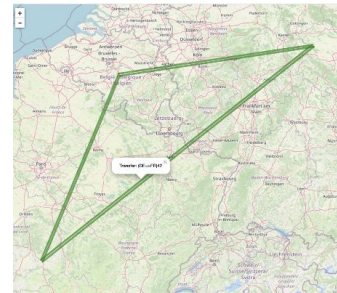
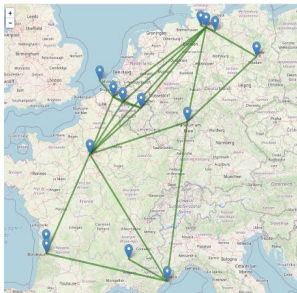
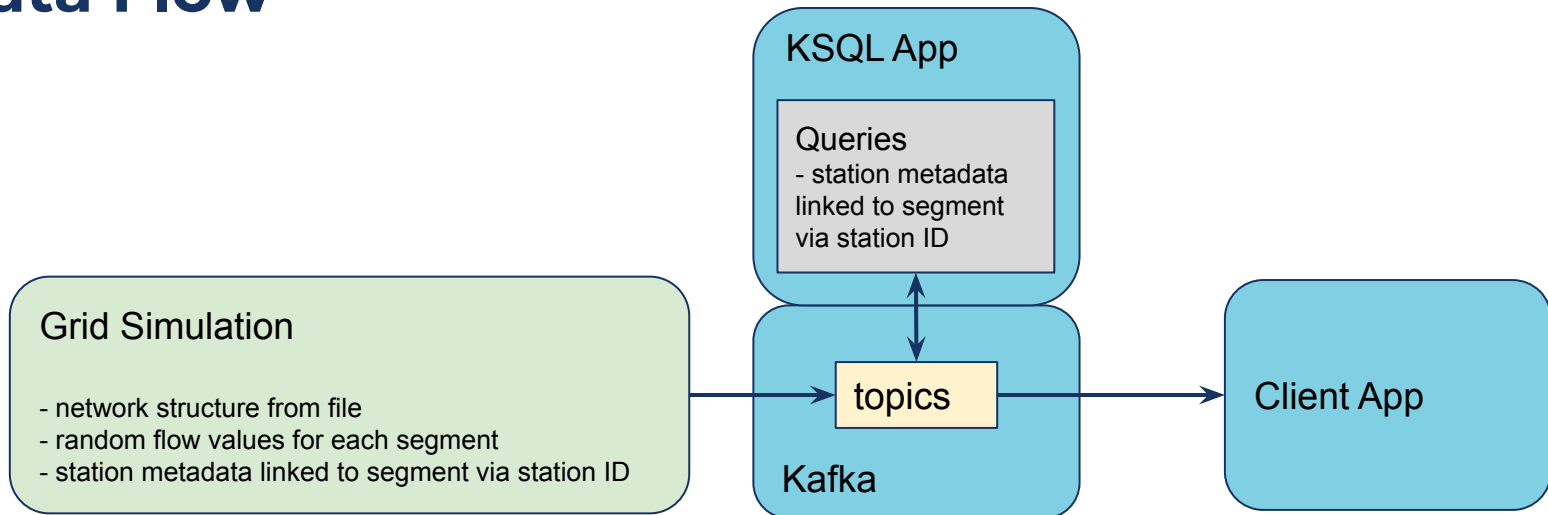




Primary Goals:

- Enrich raw data with Geo-Context
- Aggregate data based on Geo-Context
- Provide results in GeoJson format

Data Flow



Create a KSQL Instance



Cluster overview

Data flow

Topics

Connectors

Consumers

ksqlDB

API access

Tools & client config

Cluster settings

All ksqlDB Applications

Q Search

+ Add application

Application name	Status	Actions	Streaming units	Allowed queries	Running queries
ksqldb_app_0	Provisioning	Delete	4	--	--



Are you running your own ksqlDB cluster? Click below for instructions on how to connect your self managed ksqlDB to Confluent Cloud.

[See instructions](#)

Details of KSQL



```
ccloud ksql app list
```

```
x mkampf@MirkoKapfMBP152 ~ ccloud ksql app list
```

Id	Name	Topic Prefix	Kafka	Storage	Endpoint	Status
lksqlc-28pgq	ksqldb_app_0	pksqlc-57w02	lkc-jwgvw	500	https://pksqlc-57w02.us-east1.gcp.confluent.cloud:443	UP

Define ACLs for KSQL



```
ccloud service-account list
```

```
x mkampf@MirkoKapfMBP152 ~ ccloud service-account list
```

Id	Name	Description
122239	KPING_Demo2	KPING_Demo2
138337	KSQL.lksqlc-28pgq	SA for KSQL w/ ID lksqlc-28pgq and Name ksqldb_app_0

```
ccloud kafka acl create --allow --service-account 138337 --operation READ  
--operation WRITE --operation CREATE --topic '*' --cluster lkc-jwgvw
```



KSQL App needs privileges to access topics:

```
# IDs used in this setup:
#
KSQLDB-APP      : lksqlc-28pgq
KAFKA-CLUSTER   : lk-c-jwgvw

#####
# How to define acls for the KSQL-DB app?
#####

ccloud ksql app configure-acls lksqlc-28pgq grid-link-flow-data --cluster lk-c-jwgvw
ccloud ksql app configure-acls lksqlc-28pgq grid-plants --cluster lk-c-jwgvw
ccloud ksql app configure-acls lksqlc-28pgq grid-regions --cluster lk-c-jwgvw
ccloud ksql app configure-acls lksqlc-28pgq grid-stations --cluster lk-c-jwgvw
ccloud ksql app configure-acls lksqlc-28pgq grid-static-links --cluster lk-c-jwgvw

ccloud kafka acl create --allow --service-account 138337 --operation READ --operation WRITE --operation CREATE --topic '*' --cluster lk-c-jwgvw
```


Create topics (1)



Which cluster can I use?

```
✗ mkampf@MirkoKapfMBP152 ~ ➔ ccloud kafka cluster list
```

Id	Name	Type	Provider	Region	Availability	Status
lkc-jwgvw	cluster_A0	BASIC	gcp	us-east1	single-zone	UP

Which topics exist?

```
mkampf@MirkoKapfMBP152 ~ ➔ ccloud kafka topic list --cluster lkc-jwgvw
```

Name
MY_TEMP_TABLE
RESULT_TABLE
_confluent-ksql-pksqlc-57w02_command_topic
_confluent-ksql-pksqlc-mvvy2_command_topic
_confluent-ksql-pksqlc-mvvy2transient_5145757274248306066_1603991824641-KsqlTopic-Reduce-changelog



Create and Delete topics (2)

```
#####  
# Which topics are used for simulation data?  
#####  
  
# Clean up  
ccloud kafka topic delete grid-regions --cluster lkc-jwgvw  
ccloud kafka topic delete grid-stations --cluster lkc-jwgvw  
ccloud kafka topic delete grid-plants --cluster lkc-jwgvw  
ccloud kafka topic delete grid-link-flow-data --cluster lkc-jwgvw  
ccloud kafka topic delete grid-static-links --cluster lkc-jwgvw  
  
# Create  
ccloud kafka topic create grid-regions --cluster lkc-jwgvw --partitions 1  
ccloud kafka topic create grid-stations --cluster lkc-jwgvw --partitions 1  
ccloud kafka topic create grid-plants --cluster lkc-jwgvw --partitions 1  
ccloud kafka topic create grid-link-flow-data --cluster lkc-jwgvw --partitions 1  
ccloud kafka topic create grid-grid-static-links --cluster lkc-jwgvw --partitions 1
```

Run simulation tool to generate context data ...

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
```

```
    powerPlants = CSVFileRepository.getPowerPlantsFromRepository();  
    stations = CSVFileRepository.getStationsFromRepository();  
    regions = CSVFileRepository.getRegionsFromRepository();  
    segments = GridDataProvider.getSegments();
```

```
    /**
```

```
     * This is the network layer which represents the reality (simulation setup).  
     */
```

```
    GeoJSONExporter.generateGrid();
```

```
    /**
```

```
     * This is the network layer which represents the analysis results.  
     */
```

```
    GeoJSONExporter.generateRegionLinks();
```

```
    /**
```

```
     * Provide data via topics in Confluent cloud.  
     */
```

```
    TopicGroupTool.configureProducer(appID);
```

```
    TopicGroupTool.storeRegionContextData( regions );
```

```
    TopicGroupTool.storeStationContextData( stations );
```

```
    TopicGroupTool.storePlantContextData( powerPlants );
```

```
    TopicGroupTool.storeLinkContextData( gridLinks );
```

```
    System.out.println( "> Now we have to define the streams and tables in KSQLDB. " );
```



Define Tables and Streams over Input Data

-- table with location data about regions (region centers):

```
CREATE TABLE regionTable_  
  rowkey VARCHAR PRIMARY KEY,  
  type STRING,  
  id INTEGER,  
  name STRING,  
  lat DOUBLE,  
  lon DOUBLE,  
  country STRING,  
  production DOUBLE,  
  consumption DOUBLE,  
  imports DOUBLE,  
  exports DOUBLE  
  ) WITH_  
  KAFKA_TOPIC = 'grid-regions',  
  VALUE_FORMAT = 'JSON'  
  );
```

-- table with location data about powerPlants:

```
CREATE TABLE plantsTable_  
  rowkey VARCHAR PRIMARY KEY,  
  type STRING,  
  id STRING,  
  name STRING,  
  lat DOUBLE,  
  lon DOUBLE,  
  country STRING  
  ) WITH_  
  KAFKA_TOPIC = 'grid-plants',  
  VALUE_FORMAT = 'JSON'  
  );
```

```
CREATE TABLE stationTable_  
  rowkey VARCHAR PRIMARY KEY,  
  type STRING,  
  id STRING,  
  name STRING,  
  lat DOUBLE,  
  lon DOUBLE,  
  country STRING  
  ) WITH_  
  KAFKA_TOPIC = 'grid-stations',  
  VALUE_FORMAT = 'JSON'  
  );
```

-- table with link metadata :

```
CREATE TABLE linkTable_  
  rowkey VARCHAR PRIMARY KEY,  
  id STRING,  
  regionContextTag STRING,  
  asGeoJSON STRING  
  ) WITH_  
  KAFKA_TOPIC = 'grid-static-links',  
  VALUE_FORMAT = 'JSON'  
  );
```

```
-- stream with data points from raw_dp topic  
CREATE STREAM gridLinkFlowDataStream_  
  rowkey VARCHAR KEY,  
  ts BIGINT,  
  flow DOUBLE  
  ) WITH_  
  KAFKA_TOPIC = 'grid-link-flow-data',  
  VALUE_FORMAT = 'JSON'  
  );
```

Enrich data points (from links) with context data



```
CREATE STREAM gridflowEnrichedSampleStream2
WITH (
  KAFKA_TOPIC = 'grid-flow-enriched-sample-stream2',
  VALUE_FORMAT = 'JSON',
  PARTITIONS = 1
)
AS SELECT
  r.rowkey as rowkey,
  r.ts,
  r.flow,
  l.id,
  l.regionContextTag,
  l.asGeoJSON,
  SPLIT(l.regionContextTag, '->')[1] AS source,
  SPLIT(l.regionContextTag, '->')[2] AS target
FROM gridLinkFlowDataStream r
  JOIN linkTable l ON r.rowkey = l.rowkey
EMIT CHANGES;
```



Aggregate the results in a topic

```
#  
# Filter only traffic which is cross-border  
#  
Select * from gridflowEnrichedSampleStream2 where source != target emit changes;  
  
Create table crossRegionFlows  
WITH (  
    KAFKA_TOPIC = 'grid-cross-region-flows',  
    VALUE_FORMAT = 'JSON',  
    PARTITIONS = 1  
)  
as Select REGIONCONTEXTTAG, sum(flow) from gridflowEnrichedSampleStream2  
where source != target  
group by REGIONCONTEXTTAG;
```



Results (1):

```
#
# Aggregation over time for total flows since beginning ...
#
Create table crossRegionFlowStream3
WITH (
  KAFKA_TOPIC = 'grid-cross-region-flow3',
  VALUE_FORMAT = 'JSON',
  PARTITIONS = 1
)
AS Select
  REGIONCONTEXTTAG, sum(flow) as cross_region_flow,
  TOPK(SOURCE,1)[1] as source_region,
  TOPK(TARGET,1)[1] as target_region,
  TOPK(ASGEOJSON,1)[1] as GEOJSON
from gridflowEnrichedSampleStream2
where source != target
group by REGIONCONTEXTTAG
emit changes;

Select * from crossRegionFlowStream3 emit changes;
```

The result is updated every time a new data point arrives.

It shows the total sum over all values from the past.

Results (2):

This gives us a total flow value per region-pair per time interval.

```
#
# Aggregation for time windows for actual flows ...
#
Create table crossRegionFlowStream4
WITH (
    KAFKA_TOPIC = 'grid-cross-region-flow4',
    VALUE_FORMAT = 'JSON',
    PARTITIONS = 1
)
AS Select
    REGIONCONTEXTTAG, sum(flow) as cross_region_flow,
    TOPK(SOURCE,1)[1] as source_region,
    TOPK(TARGET,1)[1] as target_region,
    TOPK(ASGEOJSON,1)[1] as GEOJSON
from gridflowEnrichedSampleStream2
WINDOW TUMBLING (SIZE 1 MINUTE)
where source != target
group by REGIONCONTEXTTAG
emit changes;

#####
#
# This is the result of the processing
#
#####
Select * from crossRegionFlowStream4 emit changes;
```


Run simulation for continuous data generation ...



```
simulateFlow();
```

```
System.out.println( "> Show GeoJSON data in browser: https://utahemre.github.io/geojsontest.html " );
```



```
[ITERATION] -> 7
PowerFlowSample{id='1ST12345-2ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=100.97549130324805}
PowerFlowSample{id='1ST12345-3ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=109.35624063754196}
PowerFlowSample{id='2ST12345-3ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=96.51855065838487}
PowerFlowSample{id='4ST12345-5ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=93.46840320850201}
PowerFlowSample{id='4ST12345-6ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=90.56437339903474}
PowerFlowSample{id='5ST12345-7ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=106.56615950518284}
PowerFlowSample{id='5ST12345-9ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=98.0096729951033}
PowerFlowSample{id='6ST12345-1ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=91.51766289437131}
PowerFlowSample{id='6ST12345-2ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=108.73703970530246}
PowerFlowSample{id='6ST12345-3ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=98.31443556059729}
PowerFlowSample{id='6ST12345-5ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=106.63149033122792}
PowerFlowSample{id='6ST12345-7ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=103.75719151450966}
PowerFlowSample{id='7ST12345-1ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=103.08443717578004}
PowerFlowSample{id='7ST12345-2ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=101.43170138126155}
PowerFlowSample{id='7ST12345-3ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=101.54492941402502}
PowerFlowSample{id='7ST12345-8ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=102.17189016549506}
PowerFlowSample{id='7ST12345-9ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=92.7827947966908}
PowerFlowSample{id='8ST12345-9ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=94.39865044304355}
PowerFlowSample{id='PP1-6ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=3.2228806460864265}
PowerFlowSample{id='PP2-6ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=4.098471694868678}
PowerFlowSample{id='PP3-8ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=5.080566534024371}
PowerFlowSample{id='PP4-9ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=3.850661362880845}
PowerFlowSample{id='PP5-1ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=4.313673473469986}
PowerFlowSample{id='PP1-6ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=3.122703038406629}
PowerFlowSample{id='PP1-6ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=2.8053574276822935}
PowerFlowSample{id='PP2-6ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=3.921778081870191}
PowerFlowSample{id='PP2-6ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=3.7364255062248737}
PowerFlowSample{id='PP3-8ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=5.15437252799277}
PowerFlowSample{id='PP3-8ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=4.633760649802475}
PowerFlowSample{id='PP4-9ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=3.7666391254177083}
PowerFlowSample{id='PP4-9ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=3.7936950075000766}
PowerFlowSample{id='PP5-1ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=4.159726968127969}
PowerFlowSample{id='PP5-1ST12345', ts=1605189726931, flow=3.717482317782453}
[-----]

Export-Import : 150.0 :: 100.0 => 50.0
Prod-Cons      : 600.0 :: 550.0 => 50.0
Excess         : 0.0
```

We simulate the power transfer on grid segments using a “white noise model”.

Each iteration represents a measurement cycle which would provide a measured data point per grid segment per time interval.

GEOJSON

GeoJSON is a format for encoding a variety of geographic data structures.

```
{
  "type": "Feature",
  "geometry": {
    "type": "Point",
    "coordinates": [125.6, 10.1]
  },
  "properties": {
    "name": "Dinagat Islands"
  }
}
```


GeoJSON supports the following geometry types: `Point`, `LineString`, `Polygon`, `MultiPoint`, `MultiLineString`, and `MultiPolygon`. Geometric objects with additional properties are `Feature` objects. Sets of features are contained by `FeatureCollection` objects.

The GeoJSON Specification (RFC 7946)

In 2015, the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), in conjunction with the original specification authors, formed a [GeoJSON WG](#) to standardize GeoJSON. [RFC 7946](#) was published in August 2016 and is the new standard specification of the GeoJSON format, replacing the 2008 GeoJSON specification.

Structure of output: calculated results + template



```
#####  
#  
# This is an example record from our result  
#   
#####  
[  
  {  
    "REGIONCONTEXTTAG": "FR->BE",  
    "WINDOWSTART": 1605189720000,  
    "WINDOWEND": 1605189780000,  
    "CROSS_REGION_FLOW": 2997.9365865358313,  
    "SOURCE_REGION": "FR",  
    "TARGET_REGION": "BE",  
    "GEOJSON": "{ \"type\": \"Feature\", \"geometry\": { \"type\": \"LineString\", \"coordinates\" :  
  }  
]
```

Example record for GeoJSON reference data



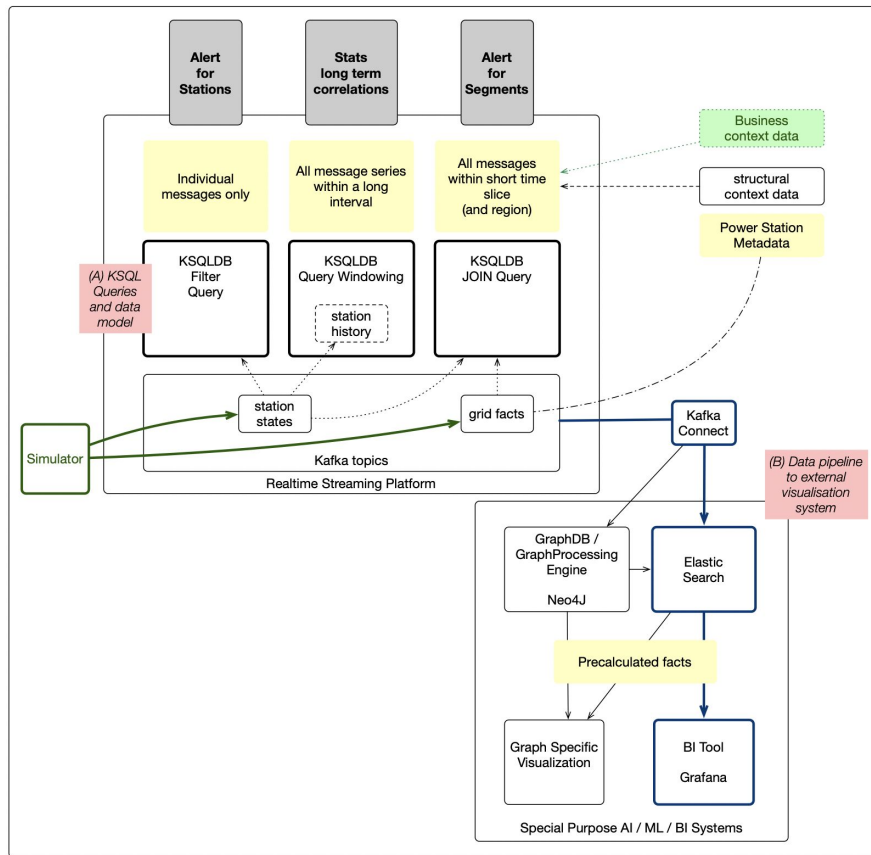
ID String => ROWKEY, *LOC* String

```
{  
  "type": "Feature",  
  "geometry": {  
    "type": "Point",  
    "coordinates": [51.3114,11.8542]  
  },  
  "properties": {  
    "name": "Station 1"  
    "id": "1STE1234"  
  }  
}
```





Recap: Solution Overview





Thank You

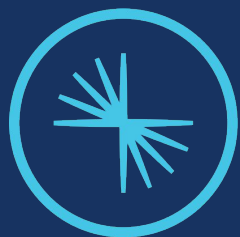
Next Steps: Query Management via CI/CD pipeline



For this we need a dedicated KSQL-server instance / cluster.

Deployment can be done:

- via pre-packaged KSQL script in Docker image (to implement)
- via REST-API and Maven goals (to implement)



CONFLUENT



Open Questions

???

