# Under the hood: Orca framework and extensions

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## What's Orca?

## Architecture of UrbanSim running locally

Orca library	Simulation manager
"UrbanSim" library	Standard components for land use forecasting
Local implementation details	Data, inputs, scenarios, customized model steps

## This talk: Orca framework and extensions

- 1. What does Orca do? How does it work?
- 2. New feature: Validating data requirements
- 3. Demo!

#### Read about Orca

• http://udst.github.io/orca

## Follow this presentation (slides and code demo)

http://github.com/smmaurer/orca-demos

## What does Orca do?

- When you launch an UrbanSim model, Orca starts up first
  - Registers data tables
  - Registers relationships between tables
  - Registers model steps
- To begin a simulation, you tell Orca which model steps to run

```
orca.run(['prices', 'household_relocation', 'housing_development'])
```

- Orca executes the steps, and manages changes to the data tables
  - New households, new developments, changing characteristics

# "Pipeline orchestration"

- Coordinating the execution of a sequence of computational tasks
- Other tools for this
  - Airflow (http://pythonhosted.org/airflow)
  - Luigi (https://github.com/spotify/luigi)
- Orca's specialties
  - Optimized for iterative simulation (i.e., many years in sequence)
  - · Optimized for fast network calculations and statistical forecasting

# Orca tips and tricks

Define virtual data columns

http://udst.github.io/orca/core.html#columns

Control when data is cached and when it's recalculated

http://udst.github.io/orca/core.html#caching

Merge tables automatically

http://udst.github.io/orca/core.html#automated-merges

# New feature: Validating data requirements!

#### Motivation

- The most common source of errors in running a simulation is when data doesn't match your expectations either because of oversight or because of model complexity
- How can we better avoid and recover from these problems?

#### Solution

- **New syntax** for describing data requirements (data types, max and min values, missing value coding, primary/foreign key relationships)
- **Easy workflows** for documenting expected data characteristics at different points within a simulation
- **Fast tools for testing** whether data meets these expectations

## Use cases for Orca data validation

#### Validating input data

- Missing values? Outliers? Duplication?
- Write a spec listing the requirements for the data, and Orca will run a customized battery of hierarchical tests

## Guardrails around model steps

- Complicated scenario dependencies? Unexpected errors?
- Write specs listing the requirements and output of each model step, and Orca will run dynamic tests throughout the simulation, raising descriptive errors instead of crashing if there are problems

## Technical details

- For now, data validation tools are in a separate library: **Orca\_test** 
  - http://github.com/udst/orca\_test
  - No changes to existing Orca API
- Data specs are stored in nested classes

## Technical details, continued

- You validate data by asserting an OrcaSpec, and an OrcaAssertionError is raised if it fails
- Spec components have a semantic hierarchy
  - Max/min -> numeric -> can be generated -> is registered
- Designed to minimize computation and memory overhead

# Our experiences with Orca data validation

- U.C. Berkeley research fork of Bay Area UrbanSim
  - Documentation is easier, fewer errors deploying on new machines, better understanding of what the model is doing
- UrbanSim Cloud Platform
  - Used for validation of uploaded data
  - Incorporated into quality control workflow for auto-generated models

## Learn more

#### Orca

- http://udst.github.io/orca
- http://github.com/udst/orca

#### Orca data validation tools

• http://github.com/udst/orca\_test

## This presentation

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