SHOP: Microsoft interface

Nils Flaten Ræder

Hell, 2019-03-13

What we want (SHOP to do)

- We want …
  - SHOP to run in a way that will facilitate increased automation of the production planning (and re-planning) processes

- Project to test SHOP in the cloud

- We need …
  - Fresh results available at all times
  - Automatic detection and fixing of (potential) errors in inputs and results, and metering of result quality
  - To run multiple scenarios for each model, both for inputs, and permutations of running units
  - To run in an environment where the number of parallel optimizations doesn’t effect calculation time
  - Easy access to results and process status
  - Manually trigger and adjusting model runs
  - A robust test environment, and continuous deployments

Source

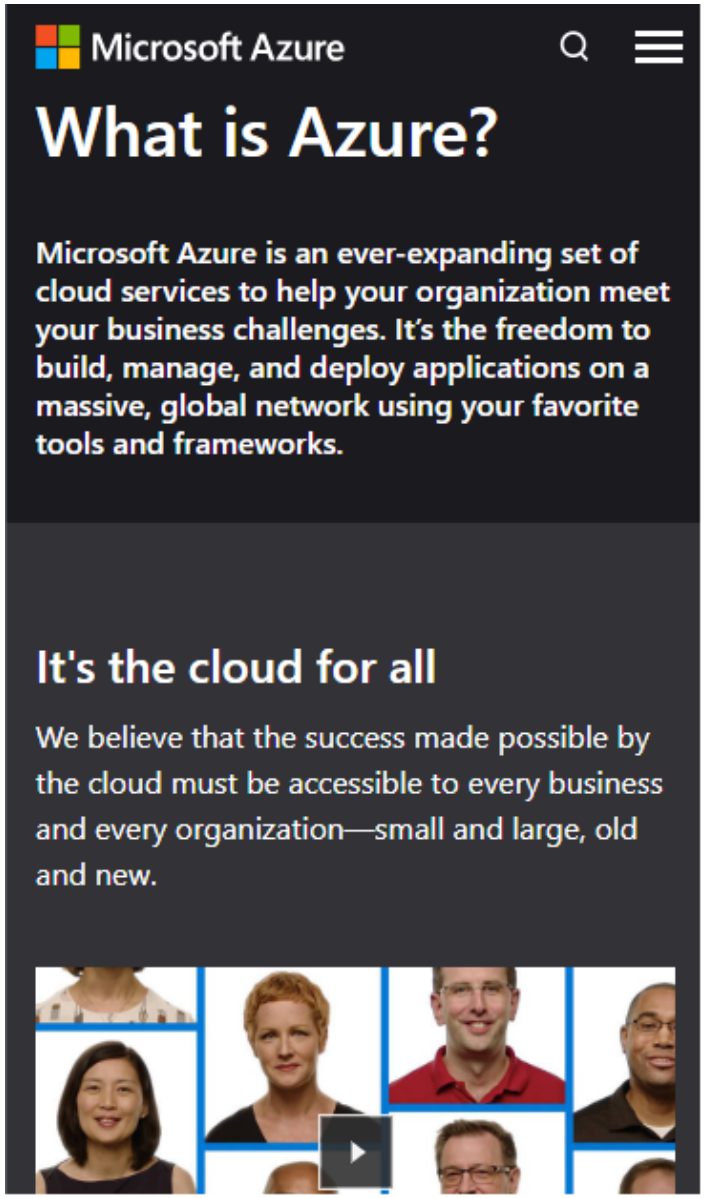
Running SHOP in Microsoft Azure

- Finished a pilot project to test feasibility of running SHOP in the cloud Autumn 2018

- Foreseen benefits of the cloud were mostly confirmed
  - On-demand computing power and storage
  - Parallelization without impacting calculation time
  - Potentially easy testing and deployment
  - No/limited on-premise infrastructure, and easy monitoring of infrastructure costs

- Started by running PyShop on a virtual server in Azure
  → (extremely) easy, but no benefits

- Need to use cloud specific services



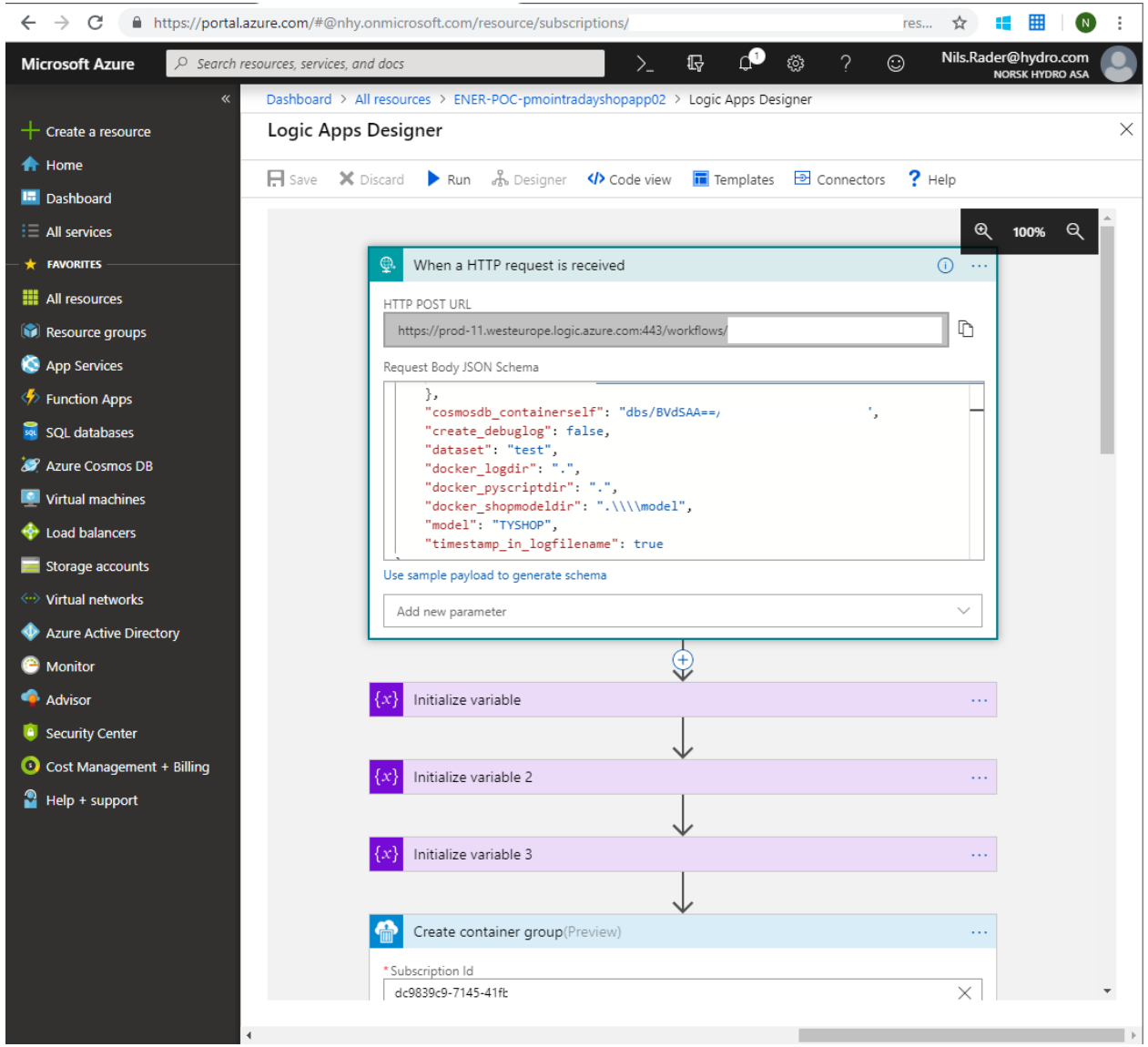
Source: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/overview/what-is-azure/

Source

Running SHOP in Microsoft Azure

- Cloud specific services include *serverless* and *stateless* functions, databases and container services

- Cloud services lend themselves to easy partitioning of functionality
  - Function apps for starting/stopping/moving etc.
  - Repository for code
  - Serverless storage
  - Webapps for user interface
  - Container instances for calculations



Source

Running SHOP in Microsoft Azure

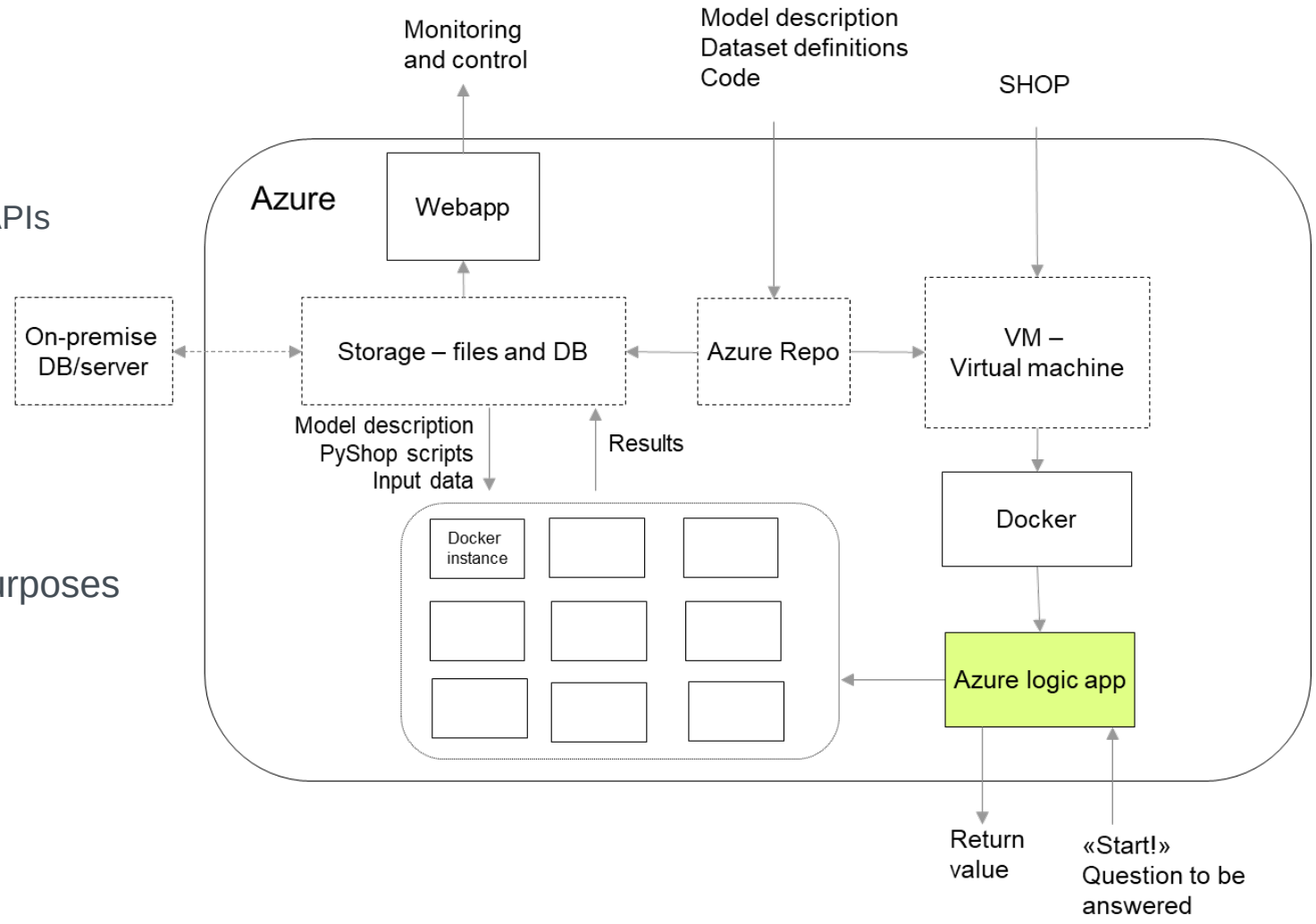
- Containers are one of two key components
  - Mini virtual servers created from pre-defined images
  - Each started for a single SHOP optimization, then killed
  - Parallelization is just a matter of starting multiple container instances

- Took some time to make it work
  - We were initially unaware of SHOP and PyShop dependencies not available in the standard Windows images
  - Installing dependencies massively inflated the size of the docker images
  - Start-up time of minutes for a calculation time of 30 seconds
  - Good help from Sintef in reducing size of images, new dependencies mostly solve the size problem
  - A Linux version of SHOP would further speed up the system

Source

Running SHOP in Microsoft Azure

- Services loosely connected by APIs
  - Also accessible from on-premise PCs using Azure APIs
  - API payloads as JSON
- Storage of all data from each optimization
  - All results, all logs, all inputs, full model description
  - Possible to recreate any results if errors detected
- Possible to duplicate entire set-up for testing purposes



Source

PyShop and challenges

- PyShop was the second key component
  - Not practical to run SHOP in docker without PyShop
  - PyShop makes it easy to instantly verify the integrity of the results, change the inputs, rerun the models…
  - We used cmd and ascii files, with additional set-up in PyShop

- Main challenges with running SHOP in the cloud was integration with existing legacy/on-premise systems

```
def get_timeseries(shop, isInput, index_as_string = True):

    isInput = str(isInput)

    data = {}

    for t in shop.model.__dict__['types'].keys():
        for name in shop.model.__getattr__(t).get_object_names():
            for d in shop.model.__getattr__(t).__getattr__(name).__dict__['_attr_names']:
                obj = shop.model.__getattr__(t).__getattr__(name).__getattr__(d)

                if obj.info()['isInput'] == isInput and \
                   obj.info()['datatype'] == 'txy' and \
                   type(obj.get()) == pd.core.series.Series:

                    data['{}|{}|{}'.format(t, name, d)] = obj.get()

    df = pd.DataFrame(data)

    if index_as_string:
        df.index = df.index.map(lambda x: x.isoformat())

    df = df.fillna('NAN')

    return df
```

Source

Dash

127.0.0.1:8050

SHOP viewer v0.3

Vis kart over stasjonsgruppene:

Her kan du velge stier der det søkes etter resultat_*.xml-filer. Hver sti skal være på en egen linje, og det søkes rekursivt i alle undermapper.

C:\tmp

Her kan du velge hvilke sett med resultater som vises:

× 2019-03-12 22:52:13 --- --- C:\tmp\resultat.xml × 2019-03-12 22:40:57 --- 1 --- C:\tmp\resultat1.xml
× 2019-03-12 22:49:59 --- 2 --- C:\tmp\resultat2.xml

OPPDATER LISTEN MED TILGJENGELIGE RESULTATER | SLETT MELLOMLAGREDE FILER

Forhåndsdefinerte datavalg/rapporter

Standard

Objekter

☐ Alle ☑ area ☐ case ☐ generator ☑ plant ☑ reservoir

Navn

☑ Alle ☐ ☐ _1 ☐ _3 ☐ plant1 ☐ plant1_1 ☐ plant2 ☐ plant2_1 ☐ reservoir1 ☐ reservoir2

Datatyper

☐ Alle ☐ balance ☐ bestpoint efficiency ☐ bestpoint_prod ☐ buy ☐ cons_unbalance ☐ consumption ☐ discharge ☐ eff_from_best ☐ eff_head
☐ efficiency ☐ gross_discharge ☐ gross_head ☐ gross_production ☐ head ☐ head_loss ☑ incr_cost ☑ incr_cost_mwh ☑ marg_cost
☐ max_prod ☐ operation_cost ☐ penalty ☐ prod_unbalance ☑ production ☐ rot_reserve_down ☐ rot_reserve_up ☐ sale ☐ total_reserve
☐ upflow ☑ volume

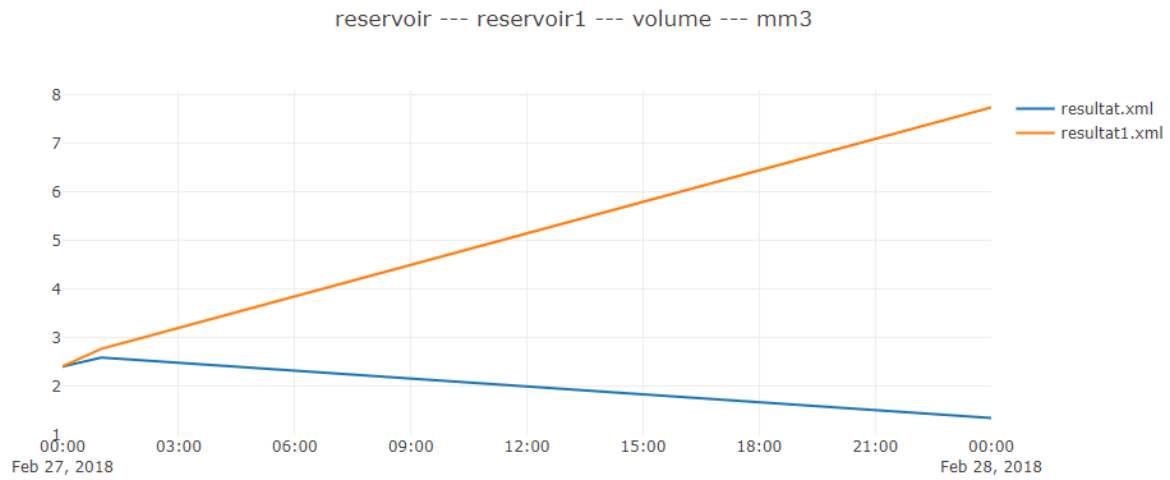
Enheter

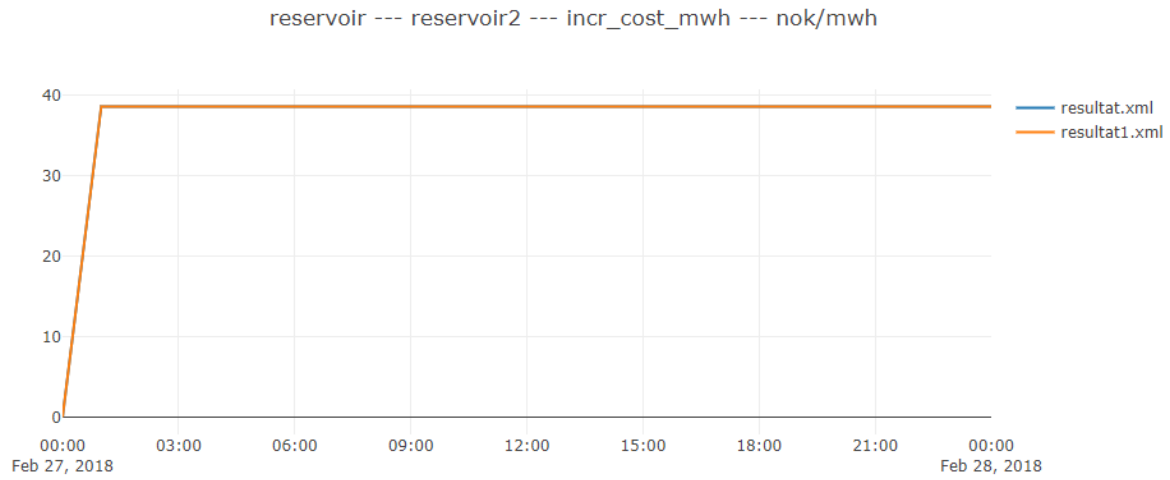
☐ Alle ☐ % ☐ m3/s ☐ meter ☑ mm3 ☑ mw ☐ nok ☐ nok/mm3 ☑ nok/mwh

Velg hva som vises som nøkkelverdier i figurene når mer enn ett resultatsett er valgt:

○ Tidsstempel ◉ Filnavn ○ Mappenavn

undo





Hydro

We are aluminium