



# SHOP: Microsoft interface

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# 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

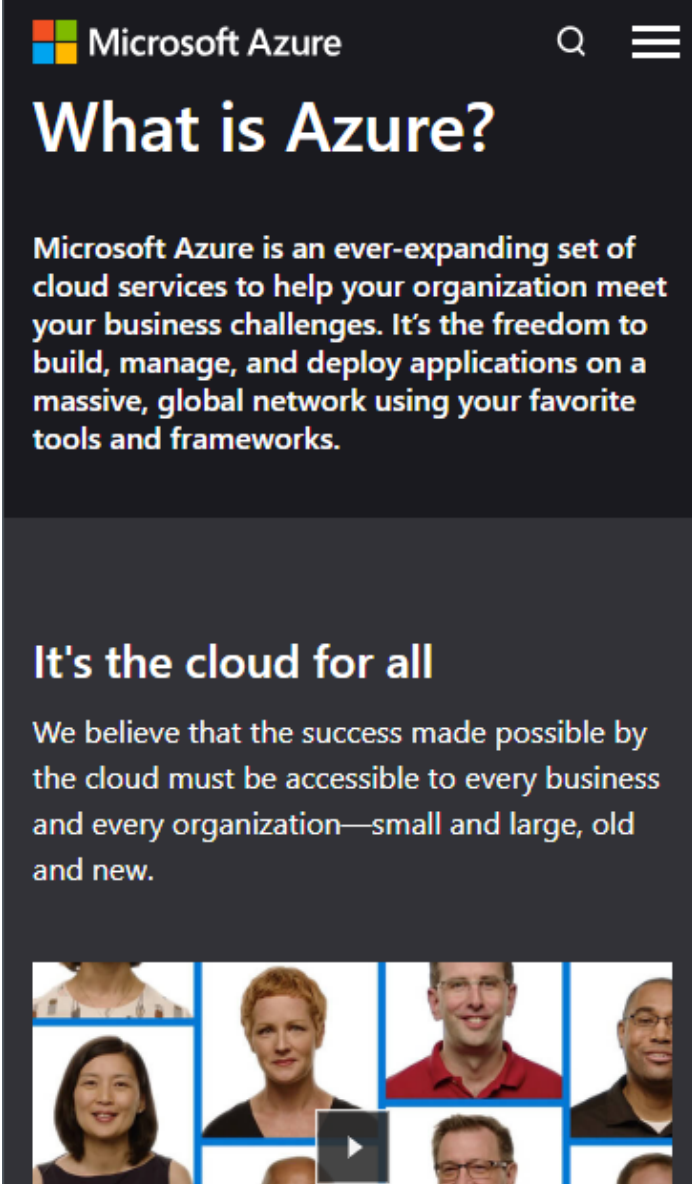


- We need ...

- 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

# 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



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure website. At the top left is the Microsoft Azure logo. To its right are a search icon and a hamburger menu icon. The main heading is "What is Azure?". Below this is a paragraph: "Microsoft Azure is an ever-expanding set of cloud services to help your organization meet your business challenges. It's the freedom to build, manage, and deploy applications on a massive, global network using your favorite tools and frameworks." Below this is another heading: "It's the cloud for all". Underneath is another paragraph: "We believe that the success made possible by the cloud must be accessible to every business and every organization—small and large, old and new." At the bottom of the screenshot is a grid of eight small portrait photos of diverse people, with a play button icon overlaid on the bottom center.

# 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

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure Logic Apps Designer interface. The left sidebar contains the Azure navigation menu with options like "Create a resource", "Home", "Dashboard", "All services", "FAVORITES", "All resources", "Resource groups", "App Services", "Function Apps", "SQL databases", "Azure Cosmos DB", "Virtual machines", "Load balancers", "Storage accounts", "Virtual networks", "Azure Active Directory", "Monitor", "Advisor", "Security Center", "Cost Management + Billing", and "Help + support". The main workspace displays a Logic App workflow starting with "When a HTTP request is received". The "Request Body JSON Schema" is defined with fields like "cosmosdb\_containerself", "create\_debuglog", "dataset", "docker\_logdir", "docker\_pyscriptdir", "docker\_shopmodeldir", "model", and "timestamp\_in\_logfilename". Below the schema, the workflow steps are: "Initialize variable", "Initialize variable 2", "Initialize variable 3", and "Create container group(Preview)". The "Create container group" step has a "Subscription Id" field with the value "dc9839c9-7145-41ft".

# 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

## Docker (software)

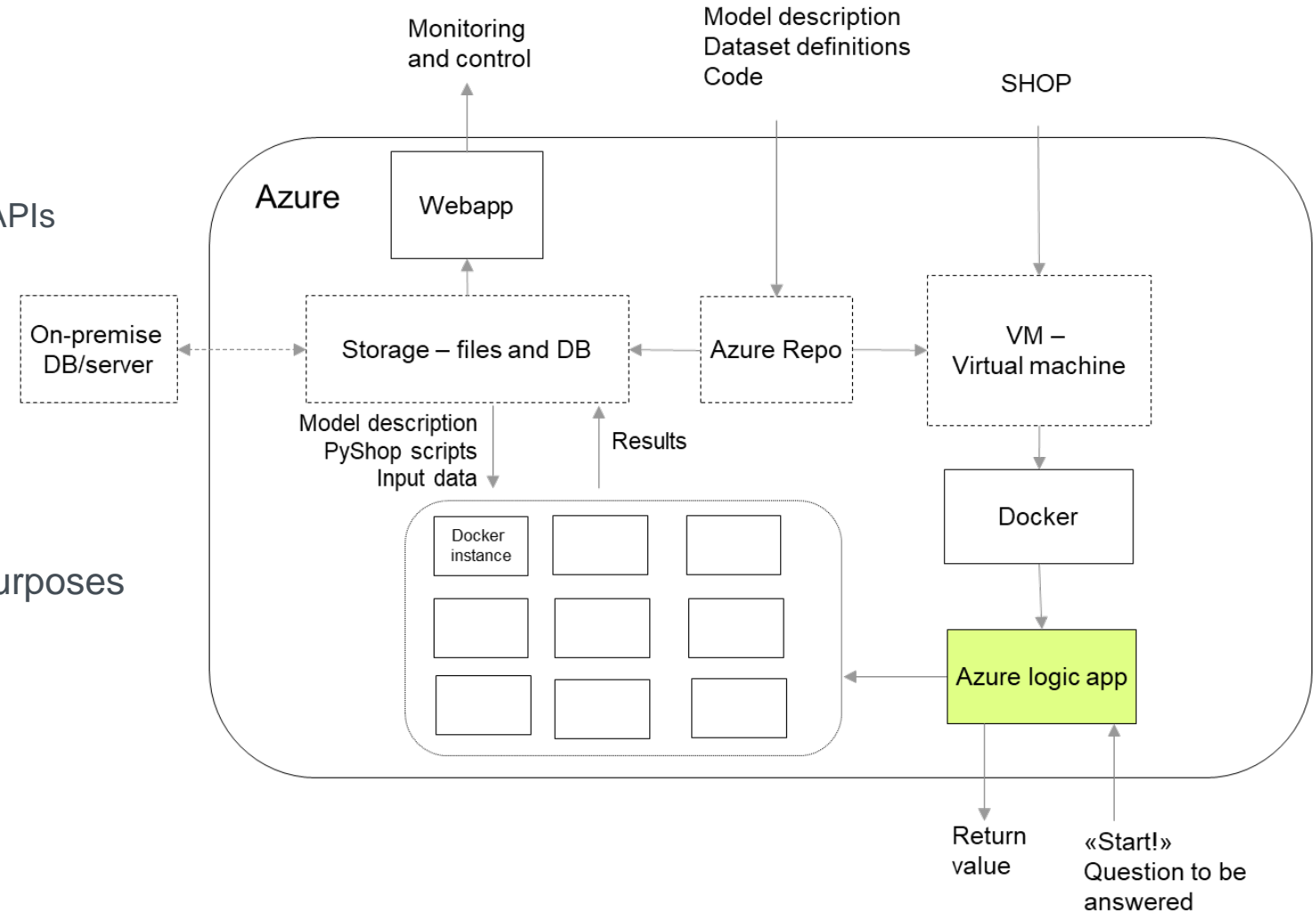
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Docker** is a [computer program](#) that performs [operating-system-level virtualization](#).<sup>[6]</sup> It was first released in 2013 and is developed by [Docker, Inc.](#)<sup>[7]</sup>

Docker is used to run software packages called [containers](#). Containers are isolated from each other and bundle their own application,<sup>[8]</sup> tools, [libraries](#) and configuration files; they can communicate with each other through well-defined channels. All containers are run by a single [operating-system kernel](#) and are thus more lightweight than [virtual machines](#). Containers are created from *images* that specify their precise contents. Images are often created by combining and modifying standard images downloaded from public repositories.

# 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



# 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

```
182 def get_timeseries(shop, isInput, index_as_string=True):
183
184     isInput = str(isInput)
185
186     data = {}
187
188     for t in shop.model.__dict__['types'].keys():
189         for name in shop.model.__getattr__(t).get_object_names():
190             for d in shop.model.__getattr__(t).__getattr__(name).__dict__['_attr_names']:
191                 obj = shop.model.__getattr__(t).__getattr__(name).__getattr__(d)
192
193                 if obj.info()['isInput'] == isInput and \
194                     obj.info()['datatype'] == 'txy' and \
195                     type(obj.get()) == pd.core.series.Series:
196
197                     data['{}|{}|{}'.format(t, name, d)] = obj.get()
198
199     df = pd.DataFrame(data)
200
201     if index_as_string:
202         df.index = df.index.map(lambda x: x.isoformat())
203
204     df = df.fillna('NaN')
205
206     return df
207
208
```



# 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.

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

Forhåndsdefinerte datavalg/rapporter

## Objekter

- Alle
  area
  case
  generator
  plant
  reservoir

## Navn

- Alle
  \_1
  \_3
  plant1
  plant1\_1
  plant2
  plant2\_1
  reservoir1
  reservoir2

## Dat typer

- 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

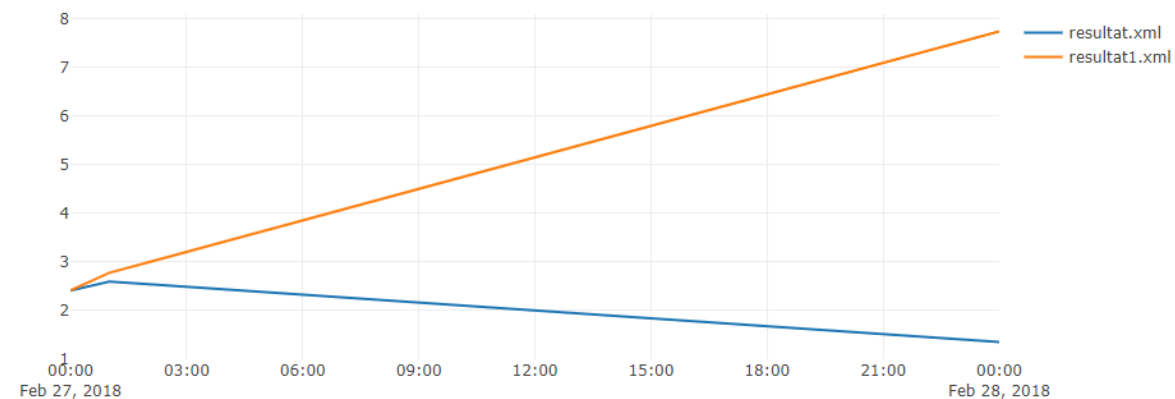
- Alle
  %
  m3/s
  meter
  mm3
  mw
  nok
  nok/mm3
  nok/mwh

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

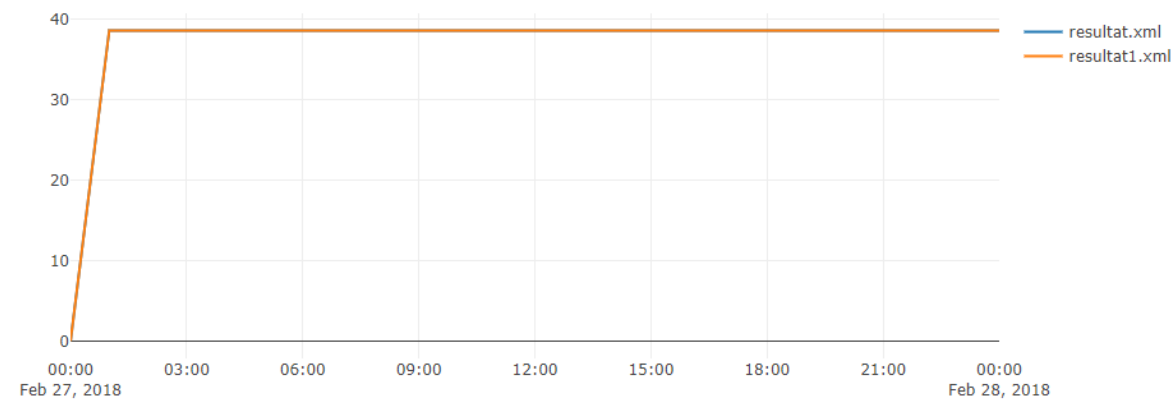
- Tidstempel
  Filnavn
  Mappenavn

undo

reservoir --- reservoir1 --- volume --- mm3



reservoir --- reservoir2 --- incr\_cost\_mwh --- nok/mwh







# Hydro

*We are aluminium*

