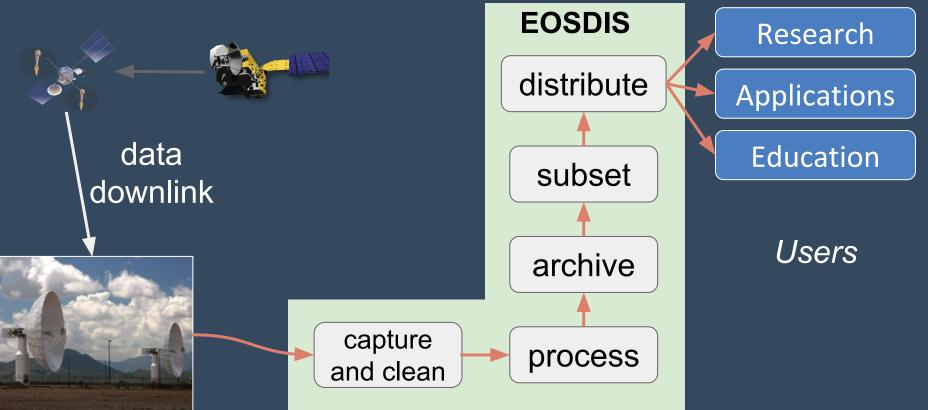


Earthdata Cloud Analytics Project Chris Lynnes* and Rahul Ramachandran*

*U.S. Civil Servant

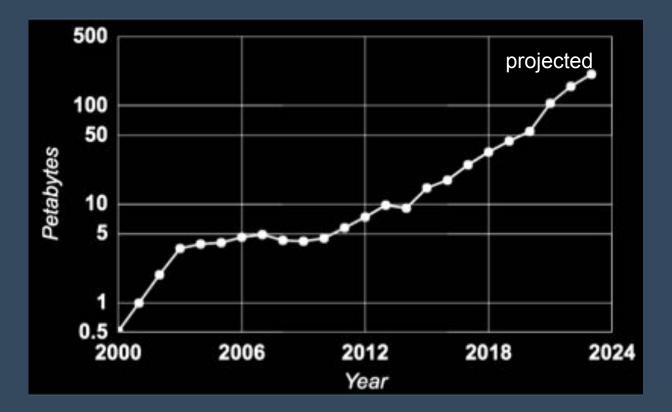


Earth Observing System Data and Information System (EOSDIS)



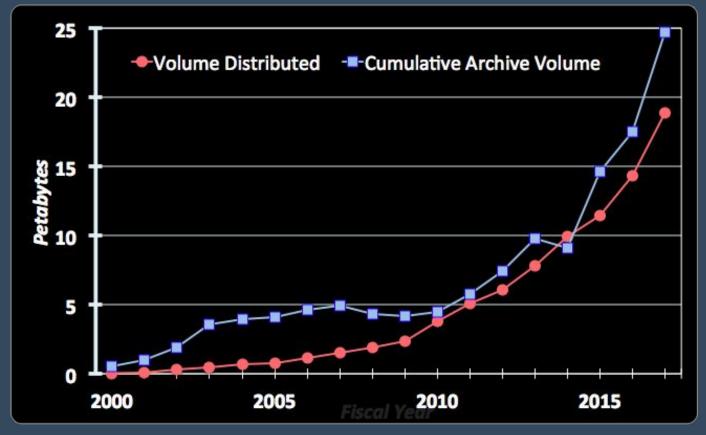


Over time, EOSDIS archive volumes increase exponentially





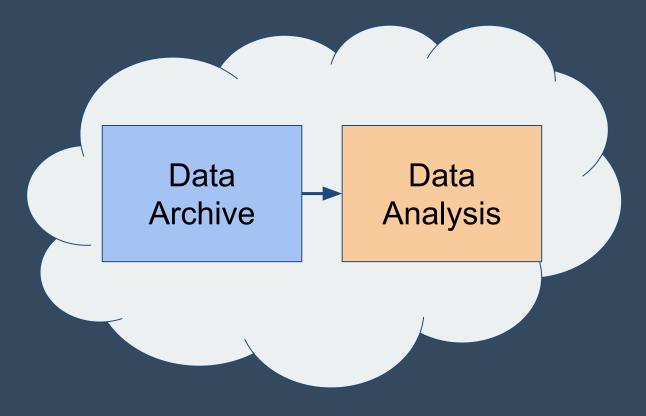
Distribution increases similarly to cumulative volume





How do we support user analysis of very large data volumes?

Solution: Data-proximal Analysis





- 1. Enable big compute next to big data
- 2. Encourage user adoption of cloud for analytics
- 3. Maximum analytics capability at minimum cost
 - a. Use capabilities within NASA more effectively and efficiently
 - b. Leverage analytics capabilities of external partners



Key Features

- 1. Satisfy a diverse user community
- 2. Support analysis in the cloud without egressing data
- 3. Facilitate multi-dataset comparison and fusion
- 4. Support batch, interactive and streaming modes
- 5. Support distributed filesystems and databases
- 6. Support cost constraints and cost-sharing



Earthdata Cloud Analytics Guiding Principles

- 1. Infusion- and innovation-friendly framework and building blocks
- 2. No monolithic systems
- 3. Open code and services
- 4. Interoperability and reuse
- 5. No unnecessary duplication ("undifferentiated heavy lifting")



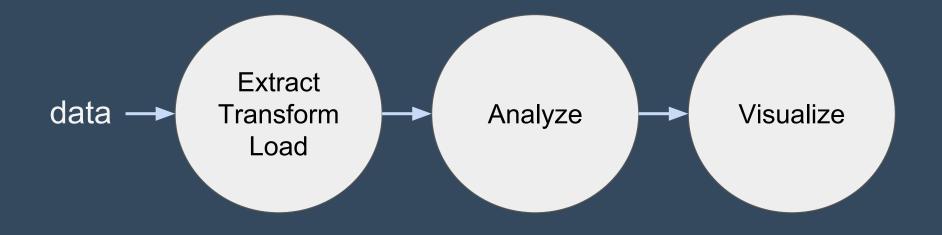
Architectural Concept

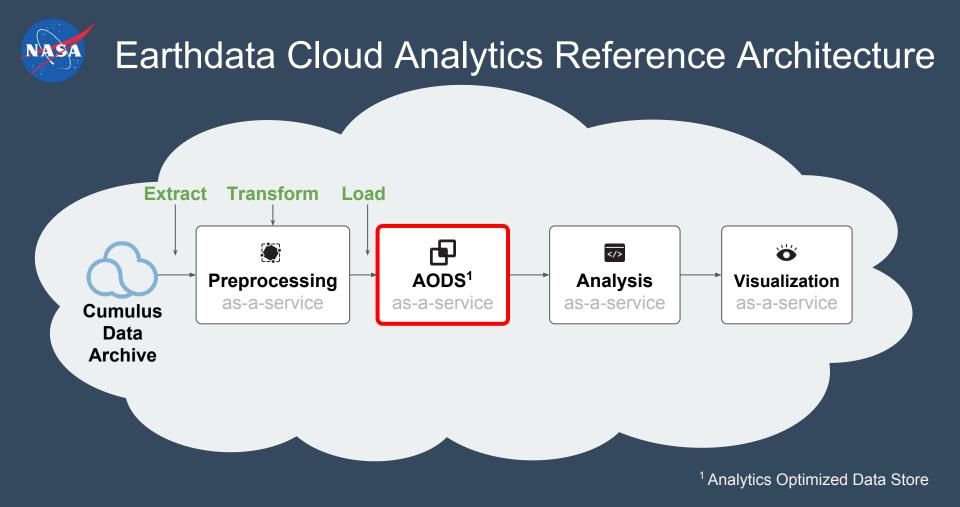
Earth Science Data Analytics the Cloud-Native Way: Everything is a Service

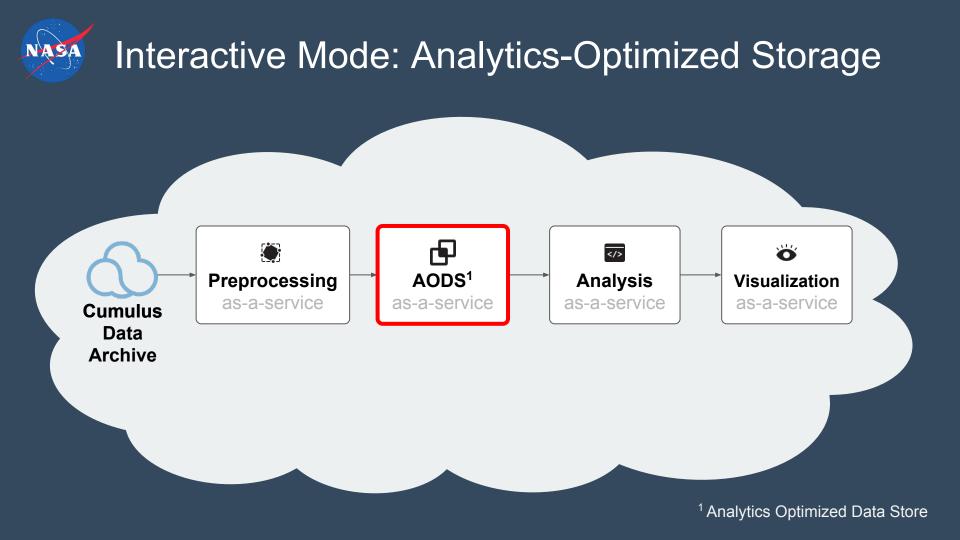
This approach produces key important benefits for the user community and EOSDIS

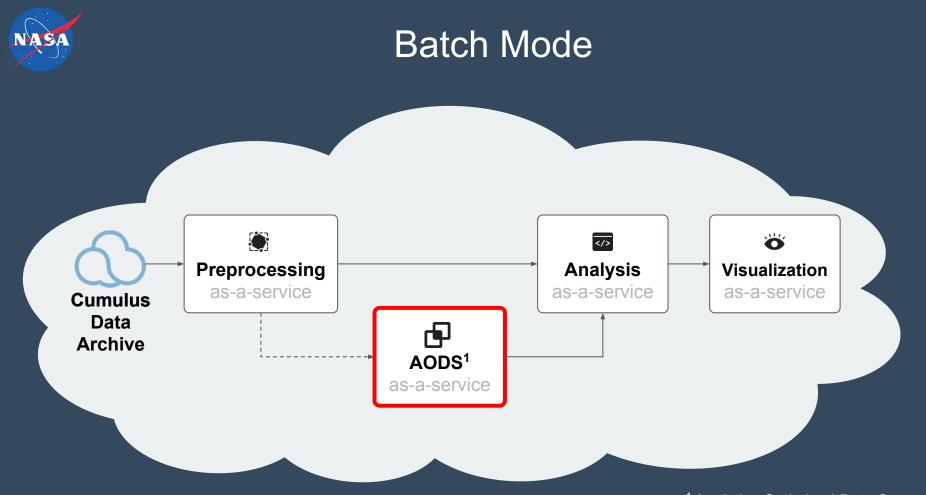


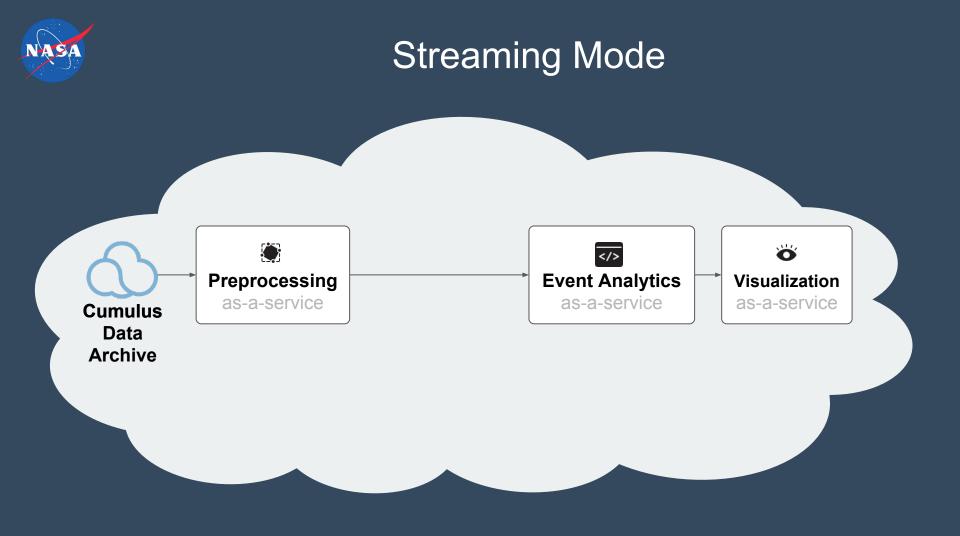
Abstract Analytics Workflow





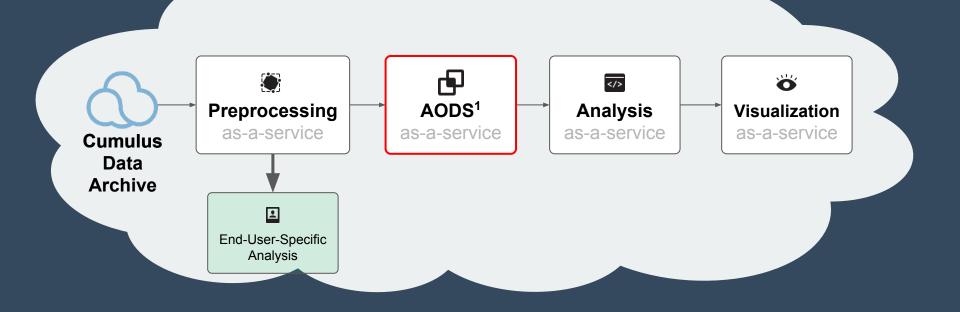






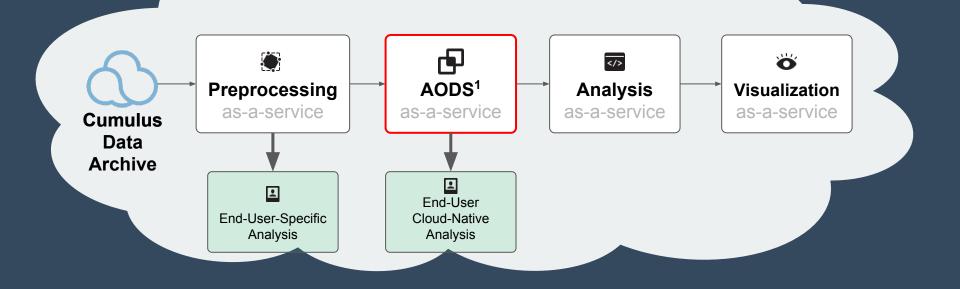


NASA



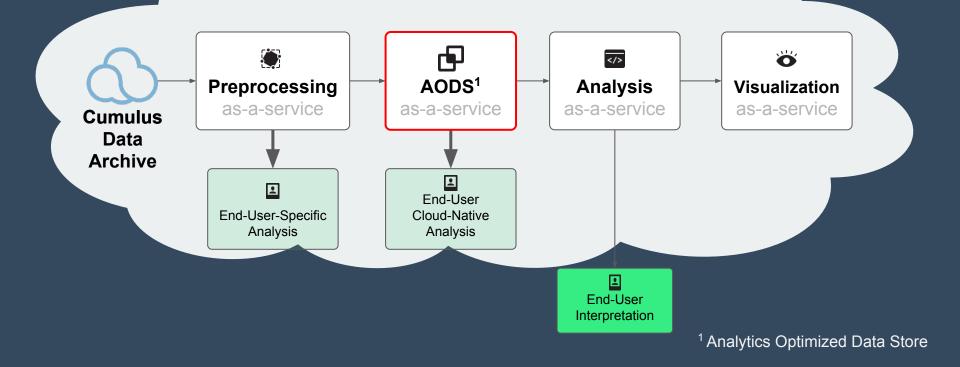


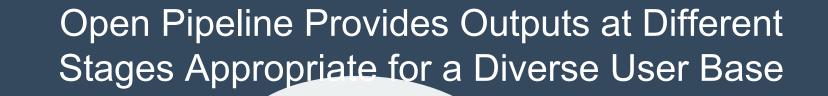
NASA



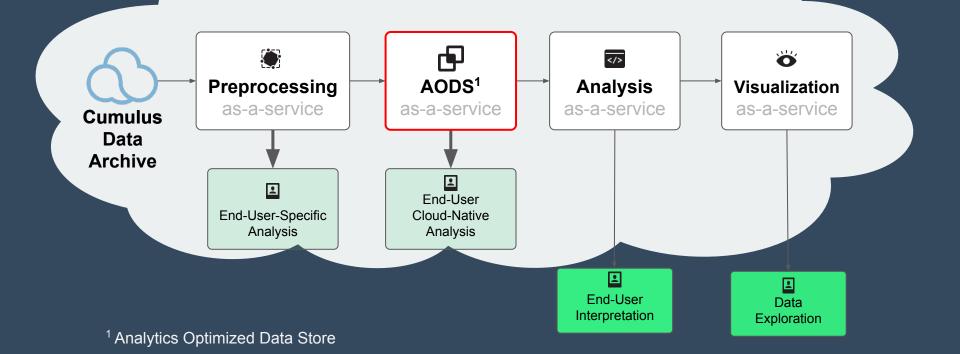
Open Pipeline Provides Outputs at Different Stages Appropriate for a Diverse User Base

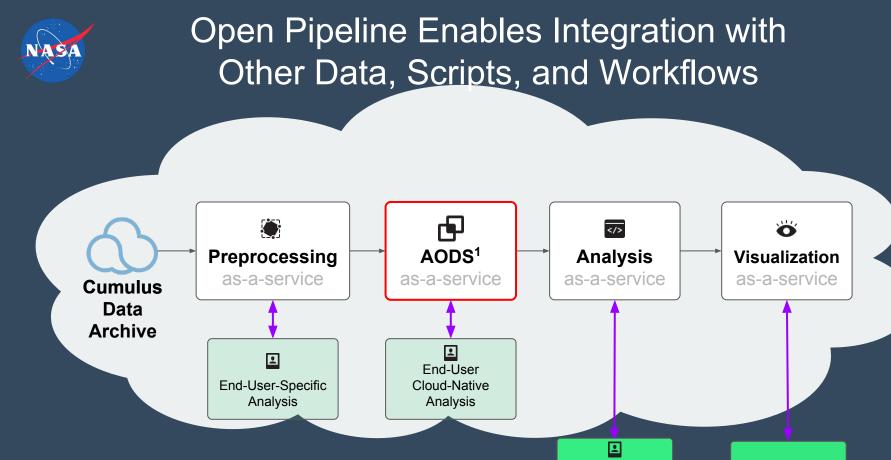
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NA SA





End-User

Interpretation

Data

Exploration

