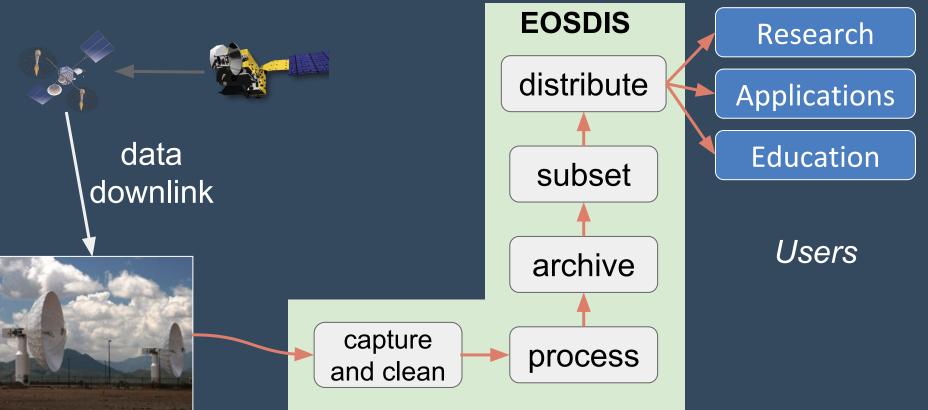


### Earthdata Cloud Analytics Project Chris Lynnes\* and Rahul Ramachandran\*

\*U.S. Civil Servant

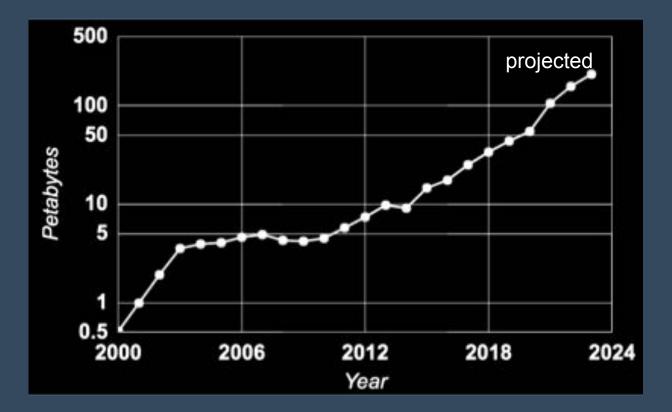


### Earth Observing System Data and Information System (EOSDIS)



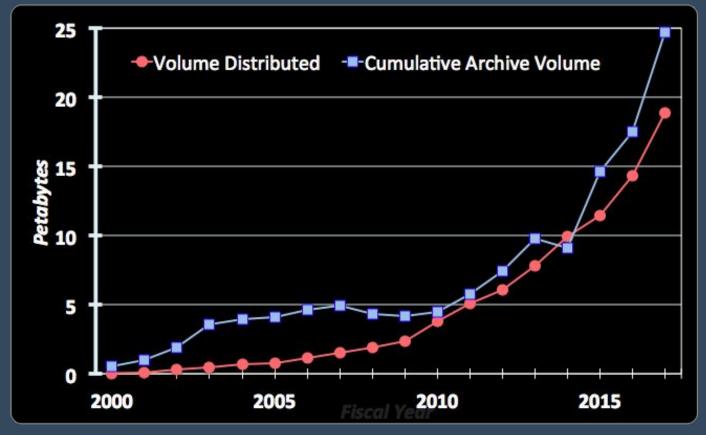


## Over time, EOSDIS archive volumes increase exponentially





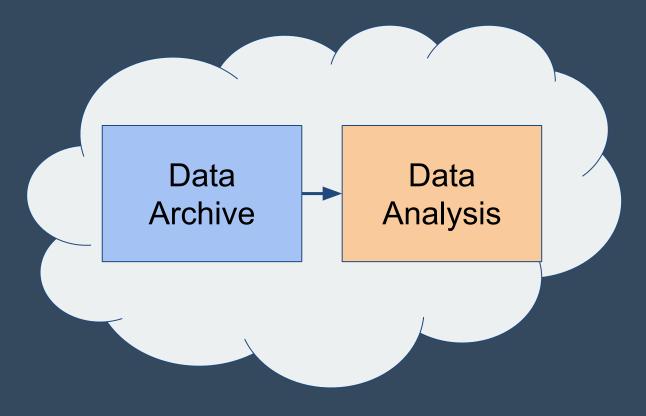
## Distribution increases similarly to cumulative volume





# 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")



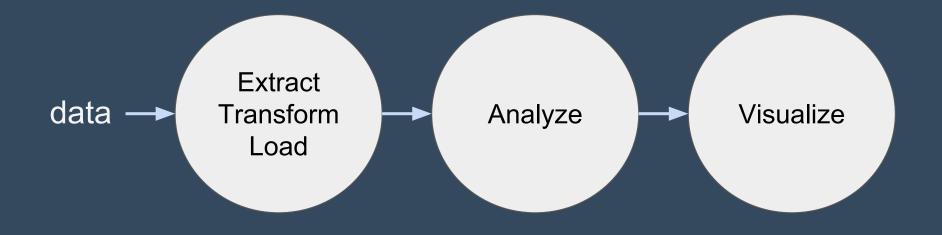
Architectural Concept

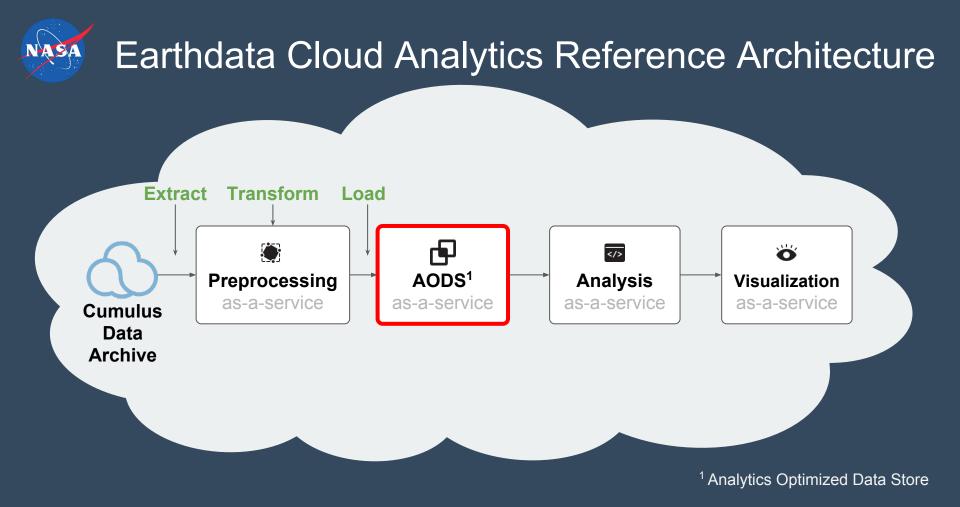
### Earth Science Data Analytics the Cloud-Native Way: Everything is a Service

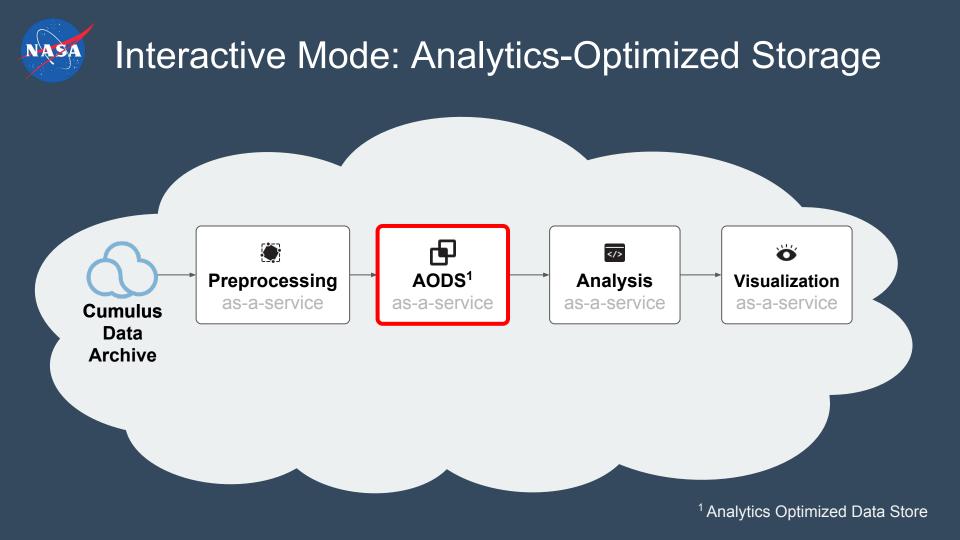
This approach produces key important benefits for the user community and EOSDIS

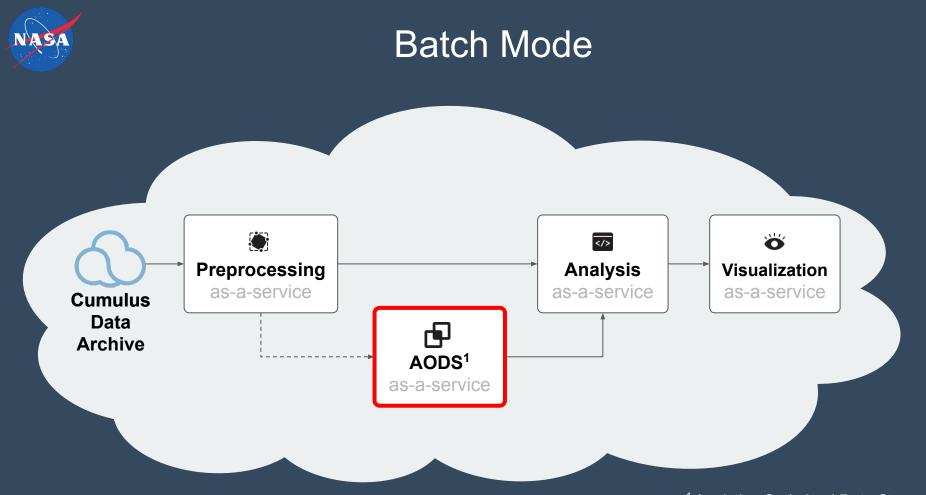


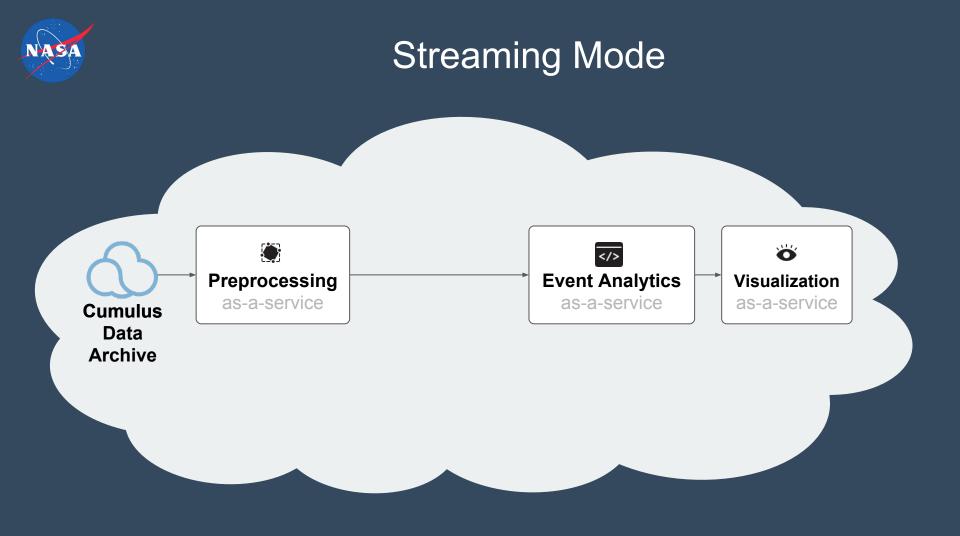
#### Abstract Analytics Workflow





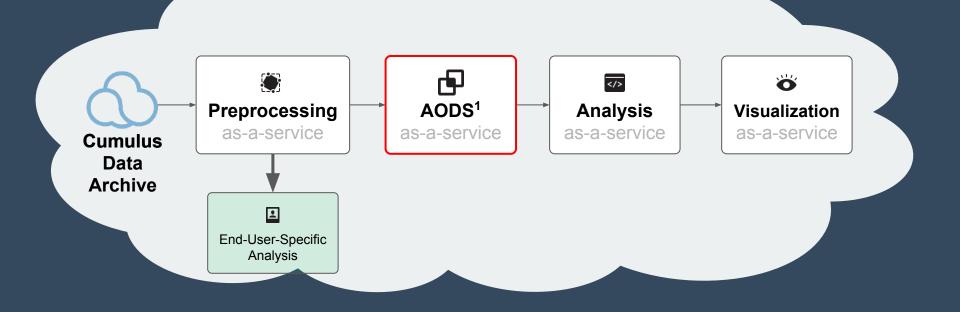


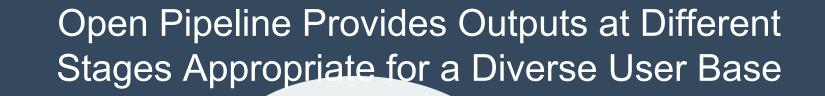




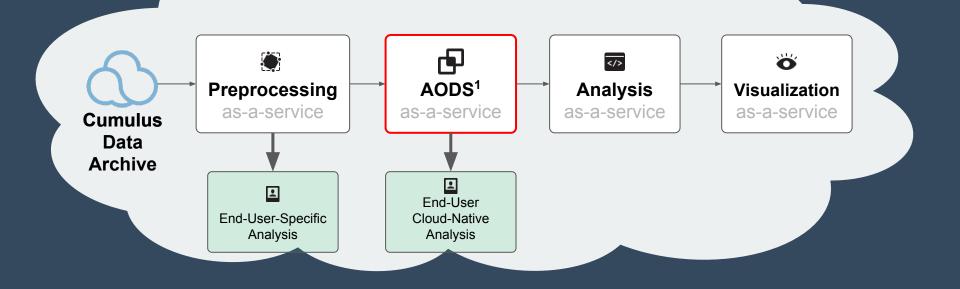


NASA



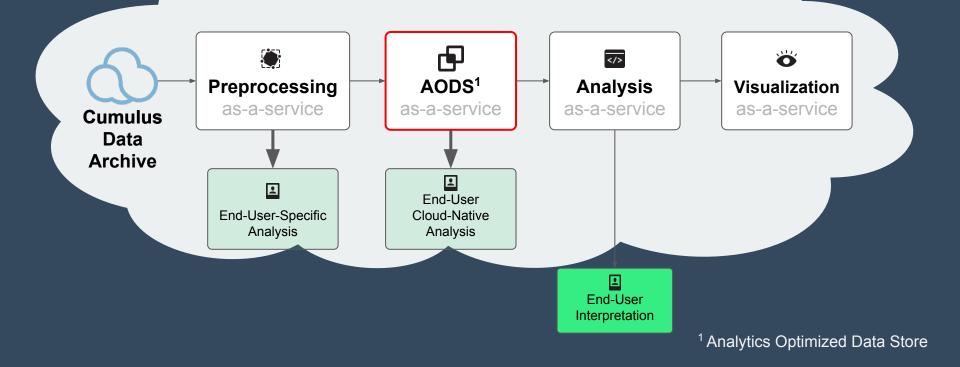


NASA



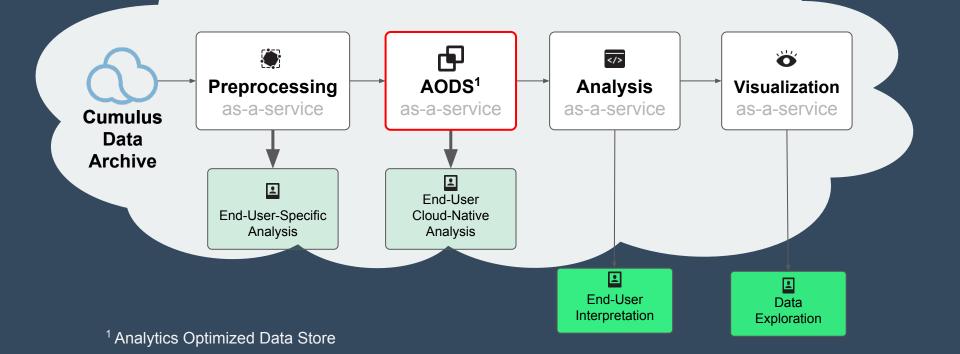
#### Open Pipeline Provides Outputs at Different Stages Appropriate for a Diverse User Base

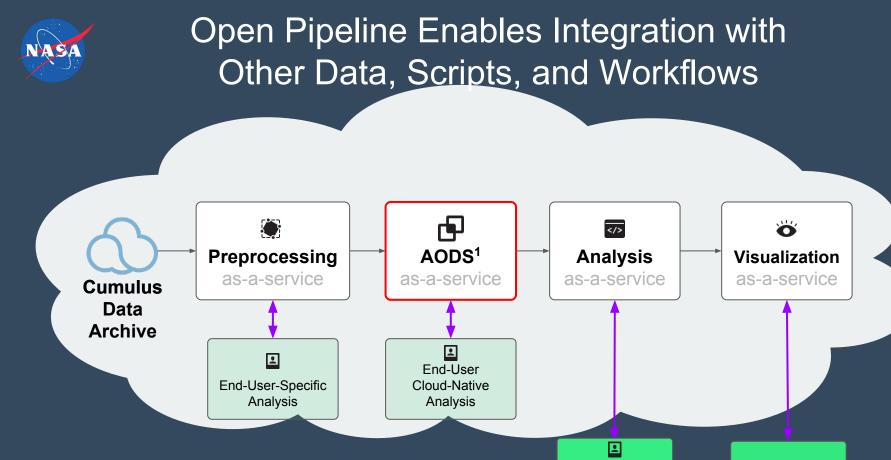
NASA





NA SA





End-User

Interpretation

Data

Exploration

