

### Intro & Recent Advances Remote Data Access via OPeNDAP Web Services

For the ESIP Summer-2016 OPeNDAP Workshop Wednesday, July 20th, 2016, 13:00-17:00

Excerpted from a 2015 presentation to the CEOS Working Group on Information Systems & Services (WGISS)

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Part I



# Introduction to OPeNDAP\* Web Services

\*OPeNDAP is an organization and an acronym:

"Open-source Project for a Network Data Access Protocol"



### OPeNDAP Concepts

originally from Distributed Ocean Data System (DODS) circa 1994

- URL≈ dataset\* URL with constraint ≈ subset
- Retrieve dataset descriptions (metadata)
  dataset content (typed/structured)
- Retrieval protocol built in to multiple libraries
  - flexible data typing
  - many, diverse clients



arrays (~coverages)

tables (~features)



\*dataset ≈ granule



## URL≈ Granule\* per OPeNDAP's Data Access Protocol (DAP)

http://laboratory.edu/device/experiment/granule.dmr

Domain name often is an organization's web server.

Servers often have hierarchical collections.

Each URL references a distinct DAP "dataset." Suffixes specify return types.

Depending on suffix, DAP returns metadata or content, with options for human- or machine-readable forms (XML, NetCDF4...). Suffix "dmr" → metadata only.

\*dataset ≈ granule





## OPeNDAP Datatype Philosophy

- Internal data model has few data types
  - For simplicity...
- Types are domain-neutral but flexible
  - Structures & attributes → rich syntax & semantics
- These types support many domain-specific needs
  - A recent crawl\* (23,000 domains in .gov, .edu, .org) found >1400 collections with DAP servers



<sup>\*</sup>By the National Snow & Ice Data Center (for NSF/EarthCube)

### OPeNDAP services Function as Middleware

- Data ingest via encoding-specific adapters
  - Handlers for a growing set of source-data types
- Multiple response encodings
  - ➤ Native DAP—useful in Python, Java, C++, Fortran...
  - netCDF (also GeoTIFF where possible)
  - XML (⇒ HTTP via style sheets)
  - Recently added: WMS, W10n (JSON), WCS (beta)





### **Architectural Overview of Hyrax**



a widely-used DAP server

Data-User App (netCDF-based) netCDF Libraries Data-User App (python, java, Native-DAP Libraries Data-User App (other standard)
OGCCompliant

Browser-Only
XML or SON

DAP(2| 4), netCDF, XML, GeoTIFF, WMS, JSON...

Other Web Services

Core DAP
Services
(Hyrax Front-End)

DAP-Extending Services Other Web Services

Apache Server Framework

Hyrax Back-End Server with Encoding-Specific Handlers

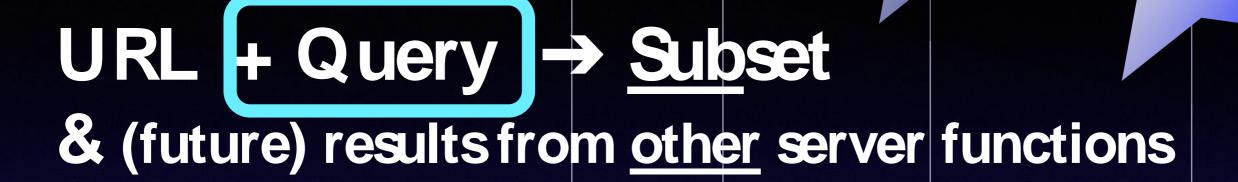
**HDF files** 

netCDF files

text files

**SQL** database

extensible...



http:/.../granule.nc4?dap4.ce=constraints&dap4.func=functions

Dataset identifier as above, except return-type is NetCDF4 (= HDF)

DAP "constraint expressions" yield sub-arrays & other proper subsets

DAP4 "function expressions" enable extensions

Constraints specify subsets by variable names, by array indices & (for tables) by content. Likely extensions include statistics, UGRID subsetting, feature extraction...

The query form &dap4.func=... enables DAP extensions ⇒ new <u>server functions</u>





### DAP-based Subset Selection (from arrays | tables)

- Select variables by name
  - For tabular data, this means selecting columns
- Select rows of a table via column-specific value constraints
  - Allows both domain-based & range-based subsetting
- Select sub-arrays by constraining their indices

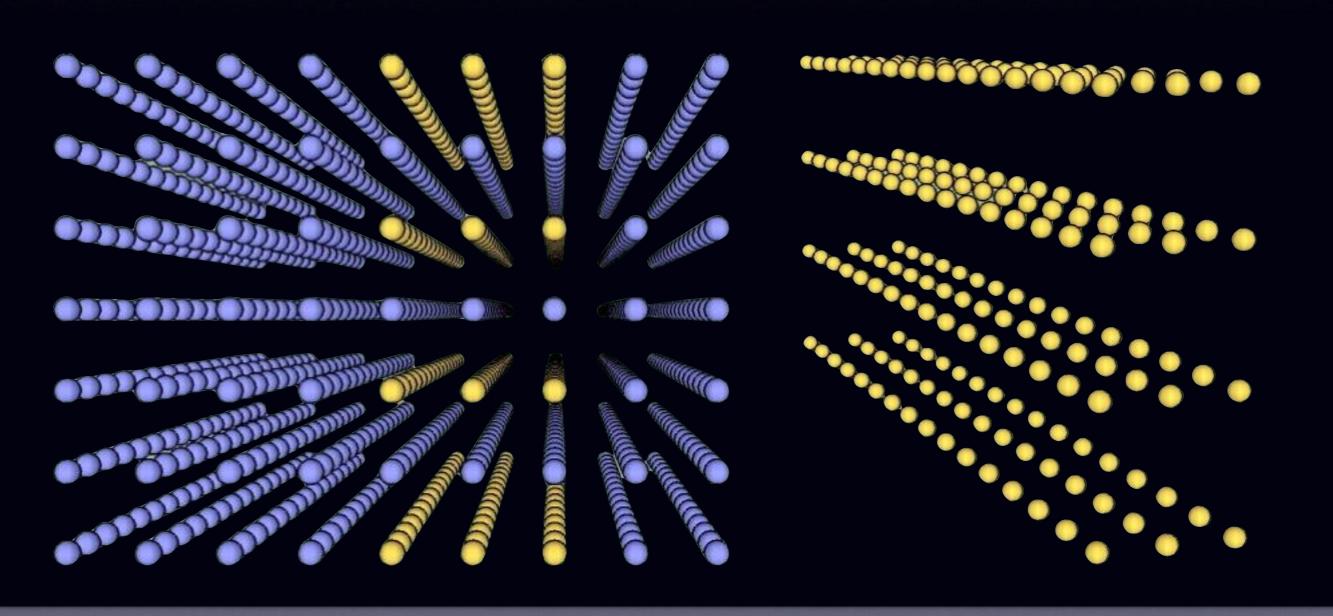




(array-style)

### OpenDAP

### Index-Constrained Subsetting



**Source Array** 

**+** 

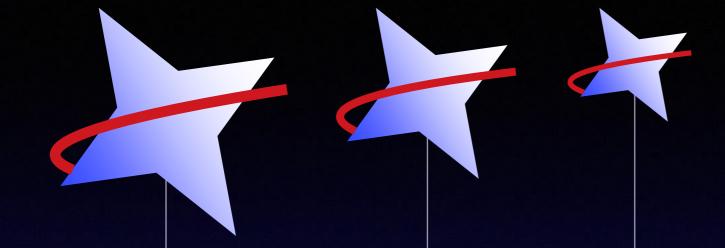
Sub-Array (response)

## caveat — Index-Based Subsetting

- Excellent if desired subset is a bounding box parallel to source array (indices ← coordinates)
- Less useful when
  - Subset selection not based on domain coordinates
  - Source is not organized as coordinate-mapped arrays
  - Desired subset is polygonal or is skewed (relative to source-array orientation)







#### Part II

# Recent Enhancements of OPeNDAP Web Services With Demonstrations





This part of the presentation is drawn primarily from a project report on:

NASA Data Interoperability

An EOSDIS Presentation & Demo Originally given March 27, 2015

Original Presenters: James Gallagher & Nathan Potter (OpenDAP)

### main NASA motivations for OPeNDAP Enhancements

- Easier software builds & better documentation
- Authentication of data users
- More response encodings
  - Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) Web Services (WMS, WCS...)
  - JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) for Webification (w10n)
- Requesting DAP ops on many granules at once
  - Response = concatenated CSV (arrays → tables) or
  - Response = zipped files





# o Penda Server Installation

#### **Context**

Hyrax-install complexity was once a barrier to use

#### Key Accomplishments

- Adding modules does not increase the package count
- Source build: now just 3 distinct packages
  - Previously 18 packages
- Binary install: now just 2 RPMs + 1 WAR
  - Previously 15 RPMs + 1 WAR





# progress enhancing OPeNDAP's Website & Documentation

#### **Key Accomplishments**

- Various Website repairs
- 760 fixed links (from automated before/after crawls)
- Five documents added
  - Client configuration for authorization
  - Server configuration for authorization
  - Source-code build how-to
  - Summary of Winter-2015 ESIP-panel on Web-services performance
  - Server configuration for WMS provision





# User Authentication (via EarthData Login at NASA EOSDIS)

#### Context/Things to Notice

- Fine-grained access control for individual directories
- Demo is Web-only, but cURL tests work as well
  - cURL—like most client applications—is built around libcurl, thus serving as a lowest common denominator
  - EarthData credentials are simply stored in a user's .netrc file

Live Demo...





### prior context for enhancing Multi-Granule Aggregation

- Many servers have allowed DAP providers to form (virtual) aggregations of (similar) granules
- But until now, end users could not choose
  - Granules to be aggregated
  - Forms of aggregation
- Furthermore, array- & table-style subsetting could not be mixed (with or without aggregation)



# progress on requester-specified Multi-Granule Aggregation

#### Context/Things to Notice

- Request data from 1,000s of files with one operation

  N.B. Necessitates use of HTTP POST (to avoid huge URLs)
- Two forms of aggregation response
  - Zipped netCDF files
  - Concatenated tables (CSV)
    - N.B. Arrays may be aggregated as concatenated tables!

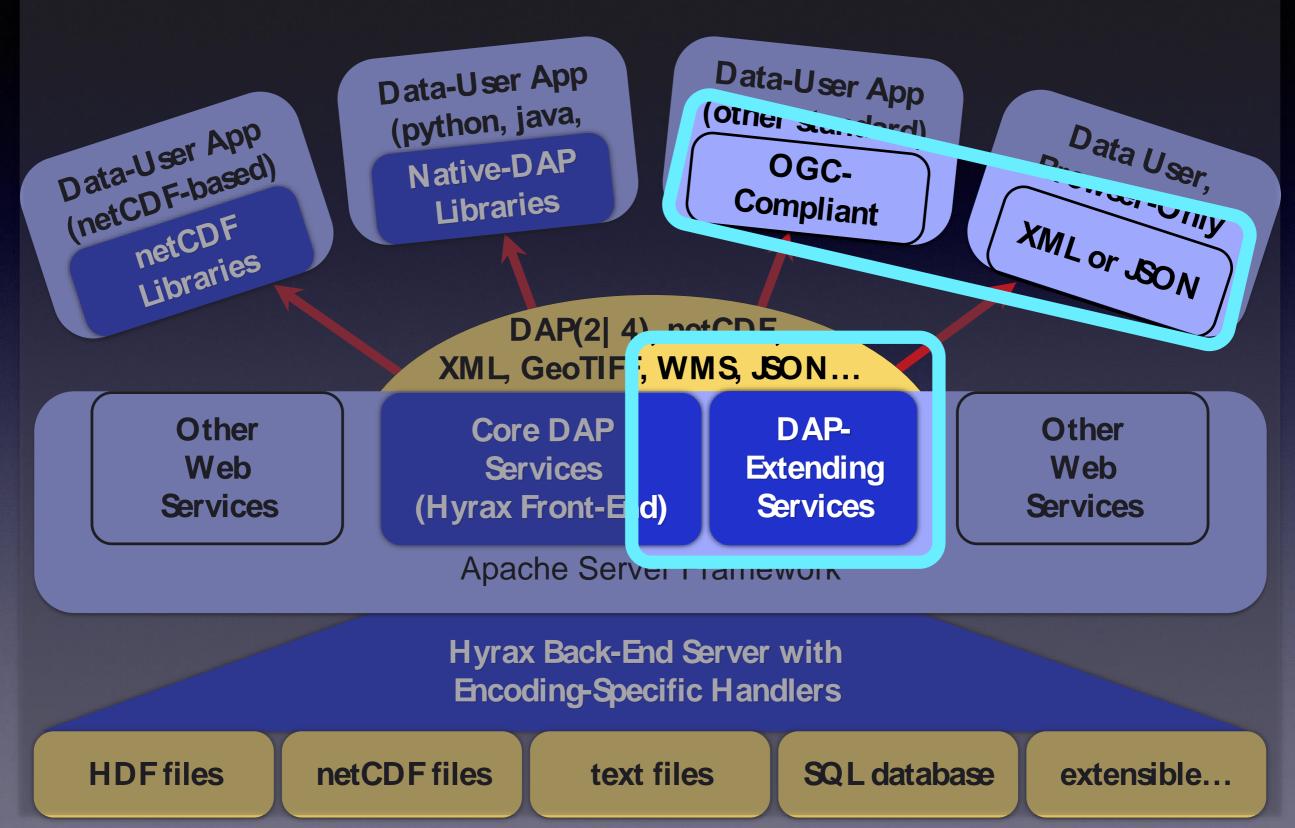
Live Demo...





### **DAP Output-Encoding Extensions**





### OGC Protocol: WMS Web Mapping Service

- WMS (Web Mapping Service)
  - Great for 2-dim geospatial data on 'maps' (but not for higher-dimensional data types)
  - A bridge to display tools, notably, Google Earth
- Live Demo...





#### **DAP Interoperability Leverage**



Data-User App (netCDF-based) (netCDF netCDF Libraries Data-User App (python, java, Native-DAP Libraries Data-User App (other standard) OGC-Compliant

Data User,
Browser-Only
XML or SON

Other Web Services

DAP(2| 4), netCDF, XML, GeoTIFF, WMS, JSON...

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extensible...

#### relevance:

### **OPeNDAP & Interoperability**

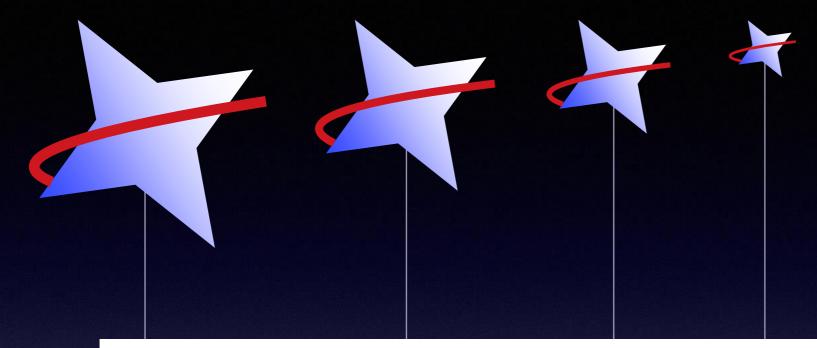
- We demonstrated
  - NASA (HDF5) files → OpenDAP → WMS → Google Earth
- Notably, it seems unlikely that either
  - Google Earth engineers anticipated reading HDF5 or
  - NASA engineers planned to display data on Google Earth!
- This suggests\* a definition for interoperability: "supporting unanticipated uses"



\*Paraphrasing John Orcutt







This presentation, and the recent work described, were supported by NASA/GSFC under Raytheon Co. contract number NNG15HZ39C

Raytheon

