Embracing Open Source for NASA’s Earth Science Data Systems

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First of all, thanks for having me. I am so excited to be here!

Look guys! I am on stage!
First, an EOSDIS* Overview
(so where do you work at NASA?)

*Earth Observing System Data and Information System (i say “ee-oh-ess-diss”)
Putting EOSDIS in Context

EOSDIS
- Distribute
- Transform*
- Archive
- Process

Capture and Clean
- Research
- Applications
- Education

*Subset, reformat, reproject
Distributed Active Archive Centers (DAACs), archive and distribute standard data products produced by Science Investigator-led Processing Systems (SIPS)
Data Centric End Users

https://search.earthdata.nasa.gov
Data Centric End Users
https://search.earthdata.nasa.gov

Imagery Centric End Users
https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov
Data Centric End Users
https://search.earthdata.nasa.gov

Imagery Centric End Users
https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov

Code Centric End Users
https://cmr.earthdata.nasa.gov/search
And we are poised for some really big missions in the early 2020s*, so we’ve got exciting things on the horizon!

* NISAR and SWOT are going to increase EOSDIS daily total ingest from about 6 TB/day to over 110 TB/day
Second, a Quick How To for Open Sourcing at NASA

(ok, how does this work?)
“Enhanced reuse of custom-developed code across the Federal Government can have significant benefits for American taxpayers, including decreasing duplicative costs for the same code and reducing Federal vendor lock-in.5

This policy also establishes a pilot program that requires agencies, when commissioning new custom software, to release at least 20 percent of new custom-developed code as Open Source Software (OSS) for three years, and collect additional data concerning new custom software to inform metrics to gauge the performance of this pilot.6

“

https://sourcecode.cio.gov/
Here is the high-level process
N.B. This process ensures we are inclusive in our practices and abide by federal law.
NASA’s Open Sourcing Process in More Detail (a brief sub-presentation)
NASA releases tons of software!

What Forms Will I Need?

New Technology Report - NF1679  (online or via doc template)

(You will need the assigned NTR number (e.g. “GSC-17610”) for subsequent forms)

Export Control Form

Global Concerns Statement

508 Compliance Statement

GSFC Software Developer Form
(aka Software Release Request Authorization or SRRA)

Open Source Questionnaire

https://wiki.earthdata.nasa.gov/display/ESDSWG/Software+Release+Process+-+GSFC+Specific
Things to Be Prepared to Gather

List of prior publications related to software (conferences, etc)

Software Classification

Distributed Dependencies (a bit more on that later)

508 Compliance Information (especially for Web Interfaces)

Contractors must be prepared to release copyright claims

(more information available at https://software.nasa.gov/)
NASA-Wide Software Classifications

Class A  Human-Rated Space Software Systems
Class B  Non-Human Space-Rated Software Systems or Large-Scale Aeronautics Vehicles
Class C  Mission Support Software or Aeronautic Vehicles, or Major Engineering/Research Facility Software

(e.g., Classes A through C are mostly software developed or acquired for Highly Specialized IT systems)

Class D  Basic Science/Engineering Design and Research and Technology Software
Class E  Design Concept and Research and Technology Software
Class F  General Purpose Computing, Business and IT Software (Multi-Center or Multi-Program/Project)
Class G  General Purpose Computing, Business and IT Software (Single Center or Project)
Class H  General Purpose Desktop Software

Notes: It is not uncommon for a project to contain multiple systems and subsystems having different software classes.
Relevant NPRs

NPR 2210.1C

http://nodis3.gsfc.nasa.gov/displayDir.cfm?t=NPR&c=2210&s=1C

NPR 7150.2B

http://nodis3.gsfc.nasa.gov/displayDir.cfm?Internal_ID=N_PR_7150_002B&page_name=main

(more information available at https://software.nasa.gov/).
With Regards to Licensing

You will almost certainly need to provide a list of distributed dependencies.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viral_license

Any GPL’d or “viral-licensed” software (or in distributed dependencies) will prevent the Office of Patent Counsel (OPC) from being able to release your work.
With Regards to Licensing

Releases are done under NASA Open Source Agreement (NOSA)

Apache 2.0 on a case-by-case basis*
With Regards to Licensing

**NASA Open Source Agreement** (#NASA)

The NASA Open Source Agreement, version 1.3, is not a free software license because it includes a provision requiring changes to be your “original creation”. Free software development depends on combining code from third parties, and the NASA license doesn't permit this.

We urge you not to use this license. In addition, if you are a United States citizen, please write to NASA and call for the use of a truly free software license.

https://www.gnu.org/licenses/license-list.html#NASA
With Regards to Licensing

“

We are seeking the Apache 2.0 licenses based on the current statement from the gnu.org regarding its advice for adoption, explained below.

We feel that this would hinder contributors and give pause to anyone considering augmenting and extending our code with other existing code bases (e.g. ‘mash-ups’)

https://www.gnu.org/licenses/license-list.html#NASA

“
1022

number of projects released at software.nasa.gov
(End Sub-Presentation)
Recent Open Source Efforts

(only talking about EOSDIS, actively “working” repos)
Some of our more active code bases....

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Link</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OnEarth</td>
<td><a href="https://github.com/nasa-gibs/onearth">https://github.com/nasa-gibs/onearth</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worldview</td>
<td><a href="https://github.com/nasa-gibs/worldview">https://github.com/nasa-gibs/worldview</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthdata Search</td>
<td><a href="https://github.com/nasa/earthdata-search">https://github.com/nasa/earthdata-search</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Metadata Repository</td>
<td><a href="https://github.com/nasa/Common-Metadata-Repository">https://github.com/nasa/Common-Metadata-Repository</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metadata Management Tool</td>
<td><a href="https://github.com/nasa/mmt">https://github.com/nasa/mmt</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulus</td>
<td>Approved for open source, not public yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pyCMR</td>
<td><a href="https://github.com/ghrcdaac/cmr">https://github.com/ghrcdaac/cmr</a></td>
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- more on these later
This is great!
Can’t wait to really start giving back!
Looking at Worldview: How can we help?
University Students Working on NASA FOSS

University of Pennsylvania held a FOSS class in Fall of 2016.

A pair of students decided to tackle working on Worldview to get their feet wet in contributing.

The blogged about it!

https://www.cis.upenn.edu/~cdmurphy/foss/fall2016/
http://dylancodes.tumblr.com/tagged/cis399
https://leesaf.tumblr.com/
University Students Working on NASA FOSS
Great Idea!
Off to a good, but rocky start!

Setting Up the Worldview Dev Environment on Linux

So! After quite an adventure trying to figure out how to set up the environment and fighting with vagrant, I've come to these concise instructions on getting this set up. Please note, I am using Ubuntu 14.04, so different Linux distros may have different steps for unpacking into the localhost.

The following are slight modifications on the Manual Setup instructions on the project github:

1. Download and install Node.js using the instructions on their site.

2. Clone the repo:

```
git clone https://github.com/nasa-gibs/worldview.git
cd worldview
```
Getting Started with Cesium!

Unfortunately, a number of issues (mostly related to my lack of experience with web development) came up, and I will be unable to work with NASA’s Worldview. Their team was very accommodating and did their best, but ultimately the project was too large and didn’t have a large base of contributors that were able to help one another with working on issues.

However, I am very excited to begin contributing to Cesium, an open-source library for JavaScript for 3D globes and maps! Installing the program was as easy as typing `npm install cesium`, and forking/cloning the Github repo was also straightforward. What’s more exciting is that other Penn students have already been contributing to this project (so I will have more face-to-face resources to rely on), and to boot, the founder of the project is actually a faculty member in the computer science department.

http://dylancodes.tumblr.com/post/151762667869/getting-started-with-cesium
We’ve made great strides since then!

Project Roadmap

https://github.com/nasa-gibs/worldview/wiki/Worldview-Roadmap

Specific README Sections on Installation and Contribution

More transparent testing:

https://travis-ci.org/nasa-gibs/worldview

More transparent issue tracking:

https://waffle.io/nasa-gibs/worldview

Talk to Ryan Boller for more info!
What else could go wrong?
● Sometimes people fork projects and never attempt to remerge
● Sometimes code history gets deleted
● Sometimes people leave projects without identifying successors
● Sometimes the direction of the project can be unclear
● Sometimes code just gets thrown over the wall
NASA is full of process and procedure. How can we improve upon this one?
Starting with a clear plan.

1. We want to use and reuse our software.
2. We have a willing group of volunteers.
3. We have a vision of how we want to evolve.
4. We have an opportunity to improve on "Execution" and "Releasing" in the open.
Embracing Open Source

(another case study in which we are starting on the ground floor)
Prototyping DAACs in the Cloud
What is Cumulus?

Lightweight cloud-native framework for data ingest, archive, distribution and management

Goals
- Provide core DAAC functionality in a configurable manner
- Enable DAACs to help each other with re-usable, compatible containers (e.g. widely applicable GIS components or sub-setters)
- Enable DAAC-specific customizations
We have long been a system of stovepipes and “not invented here” types. And that is changing as we evolve.
We need to streamline, and create unified, interoperable system that can grow with us. Something we can claim group ownership of.
So ... how do we do this “right”
Drafting a contribution guide

1. Provide working definitions of the high-level components of the Cumulus system, including specifying which of those components are governed by this document.
2. Establish roles and responsibilities for contributions to Cumulus NASA’s EOSDIS
3. Identify key communication flows, as well as information on documentation, testing and deployment paradigms
4. Outline high-level process expectations for Cumulus contributions and provide example process flows for these contributions
Mimic the Apache Way, but for a simpler use case and narrower audience
Establishing Project Roles and Responsibilities

As we scale (up or down) we can adjust/combine/tailor these roles. We can adapt to other projects/systems.
Form a Working Group!

give them homework

set a release timeline

Group Membership

@Kathleen Baynes  @Christine Smit  @Jason Werpy
@Christopher Lynnes  @Darla Werner  @Manil Maskey
@Mark McInerney  @Taylor Wright  Rustem Albayrak
@Chris Stoner  @Patrick Quinn  @Jason Duley
@Ian Schuler  @Christopher Torbert  @Lewis McGibbney
@Michael Gangi  @Wayne Burke  @Ajinkya Kulkami

Individual Assignments

Volunteer For An Assignment / Add A Resource
Understand your Obligations and Limitations

- Schedule regular meetings with the NASA Office of Patent Counsel
  - Do we need contributor licenses agreements?
  - Can we use docker hub?
  - What system evolutions require new a release process?
  - How do we keep NASA informed of how we are proceeding?
  - How can we help in guiding NASA policy at large?
Denouement

(so, what’s next?)
We are abiding by these principles in Cumulus now.

By October 2017 (like, tomorrow in government time), we will be rolling out this policy and making it “official”.

There is still work to do. We are just starting this journey.
Questions?
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