Core Flight System

Command and Data Dictionary Tool

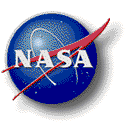
Installation Guide

Engineering Directorate

Software, Robotics, and Simulation Division

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# Overview

The Core Flight System Command and Data Dictionary (CCDD) is a software tool for managing the command and telemetry data for CFS and CFS applications. CCDD is written in Java™ and interacts with a PostgreSQL database, so it can be used on any operating system that supports the Java Runtime Environment (JRE) and PostgreSQL. CCDD is released as open source software under the NASA Open Source Software Agreement, version 1.3, and is hosted on GitHub.

This document describes the installation of the CCDD and its software dependencies.

Questions or comments concerning this document or the CCDD application can be addressed to:

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# Software Dependencies

The following open source software components are used by the CCDD tool, and hence, must be installed in order to run the CCDD.

## Java

To install Java, go to [www.java.com](http://www.java.com) and locate the installation instructions appropriate for the operating system on which the application is to be run.

## PostgreSQL

The PostgreSQL relational database management system is available for download from [www.postgresql.org](http://www.postgresql.org/). The format appropriate for the target operating system must be used.

Once installed, PostgreSQL must be configured prior to use by the application. Configuration includes setting up the PostgreSQL server as a background service, creating database users and roles within the PostgreSQL server, and setting the desired level of password authentication. Extensive information on configuring PostgreSQL is available from [www.postgresql.org](http://www.postgresql.org/).

## Scripting Languages

CCDD supports the use of JVM-based scripting languages. At least one of these languages must be installed for the application to make use of CCDD’s project-data-to-script-language interface. Only the scripting language(s) intended for use with the application need to be installed.

The tool was tested with five of the available languages: JavaScript, Python, Ruby, Groovy, and Scala. Details are provided in this in subsequent sections of the CCDD developers guide on the use of these five scripting languages; installation and use of other languages should be similar. The CCDD repository provides examples of common scripts in the JavaScript, Python, Ruby, and Groovy languages.

The scripting languages are not part of the CCDD package and must be installed separately on the platform from which the CCDD application is launched. The following links can be used to find further information on downloading and installing the scripting languages.

* *JavaScript®* is part of the JRE download and installation from [www.java.com](http://www.java.com), so no further installation is necessary to use this scripting language. More information on JavaScript can be found at [developer.mozilla.org](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript).
* *Python™* scripting is implemented in one of two ways:
  + Using *Jython*, the Python implementation for Java. Jython can be downloaded from [www.jython.org](http://www.jython.org/). Jython only supports Python 2.7.
  + Using *Py4J*, a bridge between CCDD and a Python script. Py4J can be downloaded from [py4j.org](https://www.py4j.org/). Py4J supports Python version 2.7 and 3.
* *Ruby* scripting is implemented using *JRuby*, which implements Ruby in Java. JRuby is available for download from [jruby.org](http://jruby.org/).
* *Groovy* can be downloaded from [www.groovy-lang.org](http://www.groovy-lang.org/).
* *Scala* can be downloaded from [www.scala-lang.org](http://www.scala-lang.org/)*.*

# Installation & Setup

## PostgreSQL

This section describes the installation and setup of PostgreSQL. This section covers installation and setup for Linux Redhat (including Fedora/CentOS/etc.) and Debian (including Ubuntu/etc.) distributions. For Windows an interactive installer can be downloaded from [www.postgresql.org](http://www.postgresql.org).

### Installation

Execute the following commands as super user. Commands are provided for Redhat-based (indicated with ®) and Debian-based (indicated with ⊕) Linux versions. Commands that are unmarked work with any Linux version.

1. Pull the latest versions of all installed components

sudo yum update®

sudo apt update⊕

2. Install the required PostgreSQL packages

sudo yum install postgresql##-server postgresql##-contrib®

sudo apt install postgresql##-server-dev-all postgresql##-contrib⊕

*## is the PostgreSQL version number (e.g., 12 or 15), which may need to be included in the package names*

3. Initialize PostgreSQL

sudo postgresql-setup initdb

4. Start the PostgreSQL service

sudo systemctl start postgresql.service

5. Have the PostgreSQL service start at boot

sudo systemctl enable postgresql.service

### Setup

Follow the steps below to setup a new PostgreSQL user and password.

1. Change the passwd for the “postgres” user

sudo passwd postgres

1. Change the user to “postgres” user. Remain logged in as “postgres” user

su – postgres

1. Enter the PostgreSQL command line shell. In this instance “postgres” refers to the default database name, not the user name

psql postgres

1. Locate the authentication file. Note down the file path and name

SHOW hba\_file;

1. Exit psql

\q

1. Create a new PostgreSQL user by executing

createuser --interactive --pwprompt

1. Enter the new user name, username
2. Enter the desired password (or just press the Enter key for no password), then answer “*Y*” to the remaining questions
3. Enter the authentication information for the new user. This allows the user to log into the PostgreSQL server
4. Use an editor (vi, gedit, etc.) to open the authentication file using the path and name from step 4
5. Search the file for the line starting with

**#** Type DATABASE USER ADDRESS METHOD

1. Alter the subsequent uncommented lines (ones with no “#”) for the following lines for “local”, “IPv4”, and “IPv6” connections so that the user’s password is required to access the PostgreSQL server

local all all md5

host all all 127.0.0.1/32 md5

host all all ::1/128 md5

If “trust” is used in place of “md5” for the authentication method then the users’ passwords do not have to be entered when logging into the PostgreSQL server. Individual entries can be added for a new user to specify their authentication method – this overrides the method set for user “all” above

local all *newuser* *authentication*

host all *newuser* 127.0.0.1/32 *authentication*

host all *newuser* ::1/128 *authentication*

1. Save and close the file
2. Type Ctrl-D to logout as “postgres” user
3. Restart the postgresql service by executing

sudo systemctl restart postgresql.service

1. If the user is also a Linux login name then add the new user to the “postgres” group by executing

sudo usermod -a -G postgres username

PostgreSQL should now be fully configured for CCDD usage

1. Verify that the new user has been properly set up
2. Log out of or restart your computer
3. Log back in and create a test database for the new user by executing

createdb ccdd\_test -O <new username>

1. Next, log into the psql shell by executing

psql ccdd\_test

1. Verify that the new user is configured with the attributes *Superuser*, *Create role*, and *Create DB*

\du

## CCDD

This section describes the installation and setup of the CCDD tool. It assumes that **git** is installed.

### Installation

1. Open a terminal and change to the git repository directory
2. Clone a copy from the NASA Github repository

git clone https://github.com/nasa/ccdd.git

1. Go into the ccdd directory and checkout the “CCDD-2” branch

cd ccdd

git checkout CCDD-2

1. Launch CCDD

java -jar CCDD.jar

1. Enter the user name and password created in section 3.1.2 in the login dialog

### Setup

Set up the CCDD path preferences. This sets the storage path for CCDD’s event logs as well as for various items so that when a dialog is opened the file path points initially to the selected locations, reducing the need for folder navigation

1. Select **File** | **Preferences**, then select the **Path** tab in the **Preferences** dialog that appears
2. Select a path for each item using the respective **Select…** button. Folders may need to be created – this can be done within the selection dialog
3. Environment variables may be used in the path names (e.g,. $HOME for the user’s home directory). This makes switching between users easier. An environment variable can be overridden in the **Other** tab

## Py4J

This section describes installation and use of the Py4J Python to Java gateway server. Py4J allows Python scripts to access the CCDD script data access methods for any version of Python (Jython, the other supported scripting language for Python, is only valid with Python 2.7.x).

### Installation

Detailed installation instructiona can be found on the Py4J web site at <https://www.py4j.org/install.html>. Following is a synosis of the instructions for Linux using an official release. Python 2.7.x or Python 3.x is assumed to be installed.

1. Download the source distribution .tar file from <https://pypi.org/project/py4j/#files>
2. Untar the file and change to the directory created
3. Install Py4J

python setup.py install *if Python 2.7.x is installed*

python3 setup.py install *if Python3.x is installed*

1. The set up script output indicates the location of the Py4J package. It should look similar to this:

Installed /usr/local/lib/python3.6/site-packages/py4j-0.10.9.7-py3.6.egg

Edit .bash\_profile and update the PYTHONPATH environment variable with the package location. Using the example above:

PYTHONPATH=$PYTHONPATH:/usr/local/lib/python3.6/site-packages/py4j-0.10.9.7-py3.6.egg

### Setup

Set up which version of Python CCDD uses when executing a Python script.

1. In CCDD select **File** | **Preferences**, then select the **Other** tab in the **Preferences** dialog that appears
2. Enter the **Python command name**

python *if using Python 2.7.x*

python3 *if using Python 3.x*

An environment variable can be entered for the Python command name (e.g., $PYTHON). This enviroment variable can then be set in the user’s .bashrc or .bash\_profile file:

export PYTHON=python3

1. Acronyms

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CCDD | CFS Command & Data Dictionary |
| JRE | Java Runtime Environment |
| SQL | Structured Query Language |