

# Unidata Science Gateway on the XSEDE Jetstream Cloud

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## Abstract

Cloud computing can accelerate scientific workflows, discovery, and collaborations by reducing research and data friction. We aim to improve time to science by taking advantage of the NSF-funded XSEDE Jetstream cloud. We describe a Unidata science gateway on Jetstream. With the aid of several open-source, cloud computing projects, we deploy a variety of scientific computing resources on Jetstream for our scientific community. These resources will enable students and scientists to spend less time managing their software and more time advancing science.

## Unidata Science Gateway on Jetstream

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1 Introduction

Welcome to the [Unidata Science Gateway on the XSEDE Jetstream Cloud](#). As part of [Unidata's 2018 Five-year plan \(PDF\)](#), Unidata is exploring the use of cloud computing. A variety of Unidata related technologies can be found here for our community to make use of directly or with client applications described further on.

2 THREDDS

The Unidata [THREDDS Data server \(TDS\)](#) is a web server that provides metadata and data access for scientific datasets, using a variety of remote data access protocols. A [TDS](#) is available on Jetstream at <http://thredds-jetstream.unidata.ucar.edu/thredds/catalog.xml> supplying a good portion of the data available on the [IDD](#) with a five day archive.

This TDS can be accessed from the [IDV](#) or from Python with the [netCDF-Python](#) or [Siphon](#) APIs.

3 RAMADDA

[RAMADDA](#) is a geoscience content management system originally developed at Unidata and now maintained by [Geode Systems](#). The [RAMADDA installation on Jetstream](#) contains [IDV bundles](#) that retrieve data from Jetstream data servers.

4 JupyterHub

[JupyterHub](#) is a technology that can be used to serve notebooks to a class of students or for scientific researchers. An [experimental JupyterHub server](#) is running on Jetstream containing Unidata Jupyter notebook projects:

Unidata Python Workshop

Unidata Notebook Gallery

Unidata Online Python Training

5 ADDE

An ADDE server is available at [adde-jetstream.unidata.ucar.edu](#) over (the usual) port `112` for the [IDV](#), [McIDAS-V](#), [McIDAS-X](#).

6 AWIPS EDEX

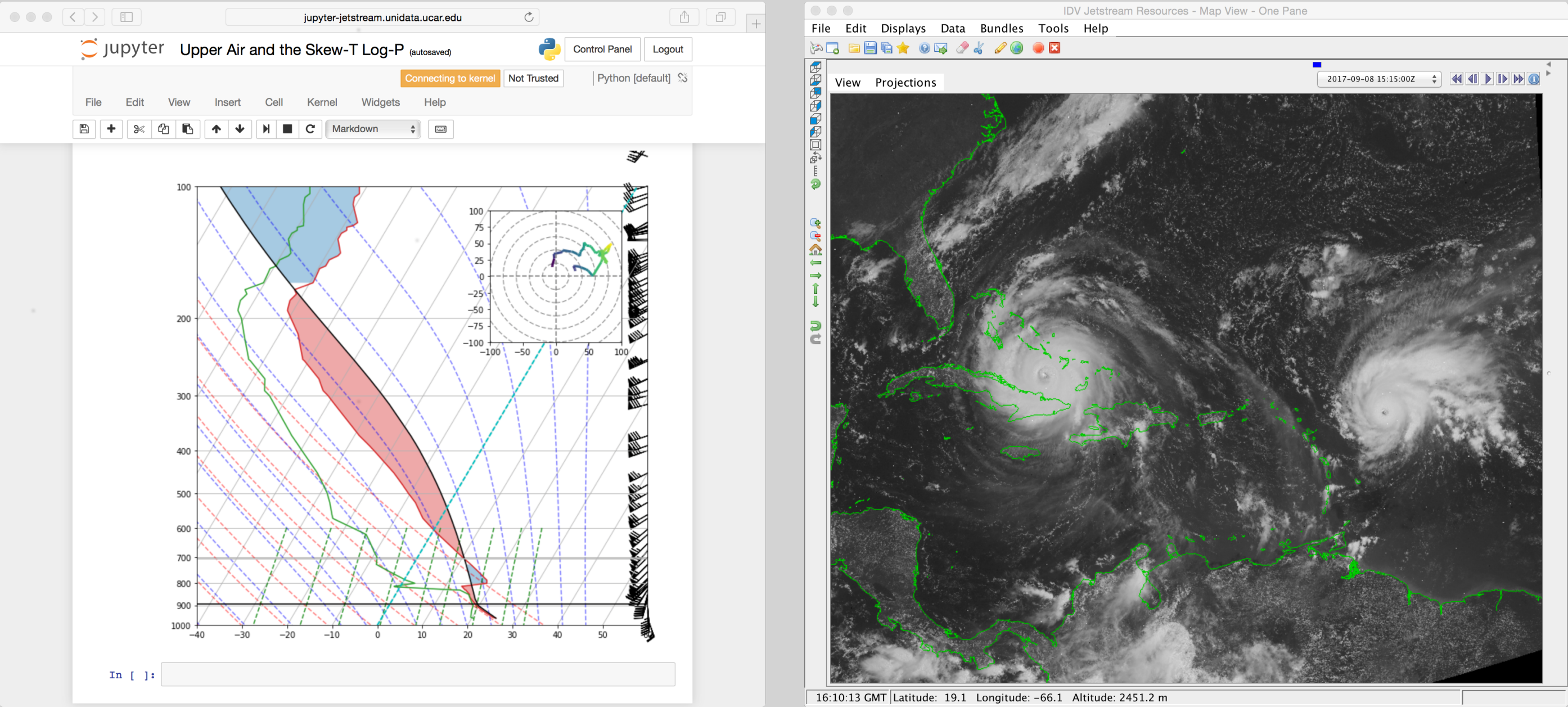
Unidata maintains an [EDEX](#) data server on Jetstream to ingest and serve real-time AWIPS data

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## Methods

To build the Unidata Science Gateway, we employed open-source and cloud computing technologies. We created several Docker containers for Unidata technology offerings and reused other open-source containers. We built containers for the Unidata LDM and TDS, RAMADDA, and ADDE[2]. In addition, we make use of Apache Tomcat and JupyterHub containers maintained by open-source groups. With the Jetstream OpenStack API, we deployed a collection of Linux virtual machines (VMs) attached with disk storage to run these containers. Running containers are orchestrated with `docker-compose`. The AWIPS EDEX server does not make use of Docker, but we are able to allocate a very large VM as this server requires significant computing resources. In addition, we setup an internal subnetwork with OpenStack for inter-VM communication via TCP ports and NFS mounts. With the LDM and Unidata Internet Data Distribution (IDD) network, we can deliver large quantities of geoscience data to Jetstream in a timely manner because of the Internet2 network accessible on Jetstream. All the work presented here is developed in an open-source manner using git and github version control technology[1].

## Data Analysis and Visualization



*Jupyter Python data-proximate analysis and visualization and remote client visualization with the IDV coupled with the Jetstream plugin.*

## Conclusions

By leveraging the Jetstream cloud and a variety of open-source technologies, we can deploy a fully capable Unidata data center quickly. These resources can be used directly via Jupyter notebooks, or with remote client application such as the Unidata Integrated Data Viewer (IDV). Future work will involve taking better advantage of the horizontal scalability of the cloud, in a classroom setting for example, where students may be running many Jupyter notebooks at once.

## Acknowledgments

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## Background

With the goal of better serving our community and in fulfillment of objectives articulated in "Unidata 2018: Transforming Geoscience through Innovative Data Services"[3], Unidata is investigating how its technologies can best take advantage of cloud computing. The motivation of Unidata's investigation is rooted in the observation that science students and professionals are spending too much time distracted by software that is difficult to access, install, and use. In addition, by taking advantage of cloud scalability and its capacity to store large quantities of data, cloud computing can tackle a class of problems that cannot be approached by traditional, local computing methods.

## Architecture of VMs, Data Storage and Networking

