



ESRI
EXTERNAL

Oriented Imagery API

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This document applies to Oriented Imagery, currently provided as a prototype and for testing only. The functionality has not been exhaustively tested and is not currently covered under ArcGIS Support. Please address questions or suggestions related to this workflow to the [Oriented Imagery GitHub repo](#) or to ImageManagementWorkflows@esri.com

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Overview

The Oriented Imagery API lets you build and customize Oriented Imagery applications.

Oriented Imagery from Esri is a collection of tools that provide a solution for managing, visualizing, and exploring imagery that's taken from any angle. Visit Imagery Workflows to learn more about [Oriented Imagery](#).

The API requires that imagery is first managed as an oriented imagery catalog (OIC). The API can be used to find and display all the images in an OIC that contain the asset being inspected. It also generates coverage polygons of images in an OIC, which can be displayed on the map.

The API is built using JavaScript, WebGL, HTML5 and CSS3. It uses external libraries, including the ArcGIS API for JavaScript 4.18, VideoJS and Pannellum.

Types of images supported

The following types of imagery are supported by Oriented Imagery:

1. Streetview images (where the camera pitch is 90 degrees, towards the horizon)
2. Wide-angle images (where the horizontal field of view (HFOV) is less than 180 degrees)
3. Panorama images
4. Oblique or drone images
5. Inspection images (taken at close-range, where the camera pitch can be greater than 90 degrees)
6. Video
7. Bubble images, including the following:
 - a. A single, stitched image
 - b. Six separate images stitched together
 - c. Multiple images taken from the same location pointing in different directions, but considered a group

Image and video formats supported

The following file formats are compatible with Oriented Imagery:

- JPEG
- PNG
- MRF (using either LERC or JPEG compression)
- LERC
- MP4 (Codec – h.264)

What's new in the Oriented Imagery API 2.x

The following enhancements and bug fixes were made in the 2.x release.

3D support

- A new mode has been added to the API to display the image in the mesh instead of canvas. There are now two modes:
 - 2D mode (The image is drawn on the canvas)
 - 3D mode (The image is drawn in mesh, which can be added to the web scene)
- The API now passes frustums along with polygons, which can be displayed in web scenes.

API enhancements

- The API now passes a Camera object (heading, pitch, field of view, position) which can be used to set the camera position in a web scene.
- The best image computation has been updated. The best image is selected based on suitability, which is determined from distance, heading, and pitch. Weights are assigned for each three parameters and changed according to different modes.
- Graphics in panorama images are now drawn on the graphic canvas instead of added as svg elements.
- The user can now create multiple viewers (multiple instances of the viewer).
- The API now supports setting the client type to web or pro.
- Fixed an existing issue with coverage polygons and ground to image transformation if $\text{CamPitch} + \text{VFOV}/2 > 90$ and CamRoll is not 0.
- The API now lets you edit point feature services as label features, which is particularly useful in machine learning.

Styling

- API styling updated to match Calcite.
- The API now supports light and dark theme for both web and pro clients.
- New tool icons for the viewer in the web client were added.

Enhancements to the viewer

- The focus point in the viewer can now be hidden, either programmatically or by clicking the red cross in the navigation tool.

- Editing capability in the viewer has been added. A user can now do the following with vectors in the viewer:
 - Add vector layers as points (circle, cross, x, diamond, triangle, square), polylines or polygons and overlay them on top of the image.
 - Add new features or delete existing records using the editing tool in the viewer.
 - Select features by clicking on them in the viewer.
 - Open an image by selecting features on the map.
 - View a vector only in the image in which it was recorded.
 - Choose to add a point feature as a label feature. This draws a rectangle in the viewer, and a point on the map/scene.
 - Add a distance value by either clicking on the map/scene, or by entering a value, to be considered while editing features for increased accuracy.
- The viewer supports vector layers with multiple renderers. Support has been added for feature services with two types of renderers—simple and uniqueValue.

Oriented Imagery API

Overview

The API relies on the following:

viewer

create a new oriented imagery viewer

Parameters

- **container** (`string` | `HTMLElement`) The container (div) element for the viewer, or its ID.

setTheme

Set the theme of the viewer. Themes available – light and dark

Parameters

- **theme** (`string`) Valid values are light and dark.

setPlatform

Set the application platform or environment.

Parameters

- **platform** (`string`) Valid values are web and pro.

on

Subscribe listener to specified event.

Parameters

- **type** (`string`) Type of event to subscribe to
- **listener** (`Function`) Listener function to subscribe to event.

Events

- **load**
Fired when the api is loaded and initialized. Returns `Boolean`

Viewer functions and events

Functions

searchImages

Search images that contains the selected asset.

Parameters

- **point** (JSON) Selected Point; format is similar to Point JSON object of JavaScript API for ArcGIS; example –

```
{"x": -122.65, "y": 45.53, "spatialReference": {"wkid": 4326}}
```

- **url** (string) Url of oriented imagery catalog
- **properties** (JSON) Optional. A JSON object with following parameters: -
 - ✦ **token** (JSON) Optional. Pass token object so the user does not have to log in at runtime; example –

```
{"token": "TrSeUNJ0_InAzTF5RI8JGoX9sNspfcUo81XovhSikQcyFB58h87AKkDW4rowWSLLVrUcqQN9H_m5fUJ40doBPhkI3x0PKSKLxXaKXtxtBxai0a25U3IIY7GB9YSxRciSjV5dynK2nqcdVpngpxr_Wwv1dqEk4XEiuGXWffwe2Rw9oZ9KSeUfYO4wd0jWtt0q2bkiZ6y4zm3FfrARnjY8PpfisPFQoiHpC0aAVNml6lti_C2f7YicJuyRQhi2nUKb", "expires": 1547465355, "ssl": false, "userid": "V_B", "server": "www.arcgis.com"}
```

- ✦ **maxDistance** (integer) Optional. Search distance in meters. ✦ **camera** (JSON) Optional. Camera position and orientation.

```
{
  "heading": 55,
  "tilt": 35,
  "fov": 118,
  "elevation": 300, // ground elevation
  "position": {"x": -122.65, "y": 45.53,
               "z": 45, // height above ground
               "spatialReference": {"wkid": 4326}}
}
```

- ✦ **objectId** (number) Optional. Open a specific image. Pass the OBJECTID of the feature in the feature class.
- ✦ **extent** (JSON) Optional. Extent of the map.

```
{"xmin": -122.65, "ymin": 45.53, "xmax": -121.65, "ymax": 46.53, "spatialReference": {"wkid": 4326}}
```

- ✦ **mapSize** (JSON) Optional. Container size of map or scene.


```
{
  "token": {
    "token": "TrSeUNJ0_InAzTF5RI8JGoX9sNspfcUo81XovhSikQcyFB5",
    "expires": 1547465355,
    "ssl": false,
    "userid": "V_B",
    "server": "www.arcgis.com"
  },
  "maxDistance": 1000,
  "camera": {
    "heading": 55,
    "tilt": 35,
    "fov": 118,
    "elevation": 120,
    "position": { "x": -122.65, "y": 45.53, "z": 45,
      "spatialReference": { "wkid": 4326 } }
  },
  "objectId": 2334,
  "mapSize": { w: 1080, h: 760 },
  "extent": {
    "xmin": -122.65, "ymin": 45.53, "xmax": -121.65, "ymax": 46.53,
    "spatialReference": { "wkid": 4326 } }
}
```

displayGroundPointInImage

Converts ground point to image point and displays it in viewer.

Parameters

- **point** (JSON) Ground Point; format is similar to Point JSON object of JavaScript API for ArcGIS; example –

```
{ "x": -122.65, "y": 45.53, "spatialReference": { "wkid": 4326 } }
```

groundToImage

Returns image points for the corresponding ground points.

Parameters

- **points** (Array [JSON Point]) Ground Points; format is similar to Point JSON object of JavaScript API for ArcGIS; example –

```
[ { "x": -122.65, "y": 45.53, "spatialReference": { "wkid": 4326 } },
  { "x": -132.58, "y": 12.54, "spatialReference": { "wkid": 4326 } }
]
```

Returns (Array[JSON Point]) Image Points [Example](#)

```
-122.65, "y": 45.53, "spatialReference": { "wkid":
4326 } } } ).then(function(imagePoint) {
});
```

groundToImage([{"x":

imageToGround

Returns ground points for the corresponding image points.

Parameters

- **points** (Array [JSON Point]) Image Points; format is similar to Point JSON object of JavaScript API for ArcGIS; example –

```
[{"x": 3000, "y": 100}, {"x": 212, "y": 320}]
```

Returns (Array[JSON Point]) Ground Points [Example](#)

```
imageToGround([{"x": 100, "y": 420}]).then(function(groundPoint) {  
});
```

resize

resize image (Should be called after the resizing the container)

on

Subscribe listener to specified event.

Parameters

- **type** (string) Type of event to subscribe to
- **listener** (Function) Listener function to subscribe to event.

off

Remove an event listener (or listeners).

Parameters

- **type** (string) Type of event to remove listeners from. If not specified, all listeners are removed.
- **listener** (Function) Listener function to remove. If not specified, all listeners of specified type are removed.

destroy

destroy the viewer.

getCoverageMap

Get the coverage map for the input extent. Maximum camera source points selected are 100.

Parameters

- **extent** (JSON) Extent; format is similar to Extent JSON object of JavaScript API for ArcGIS; example –

```
{  
  "xmin":-122.68,"ymin":45.53,"xmax":-122.45,"ymax":45.6,  
  "spatialReference":{"wkid":4326}  
}
```

- **url** (string) Url of oriented imagery catalog

Returns [Object](#) {

coveragePolygon: [Object](#) {Polygon JSON Object}; example –

- `{"rings":[[[-122.63,45.52],[-122.57,45.53],[-122.52,45.50],[-122.49,45.48],
[-122.64,45.49],[-122.63,45.52],[-122.63,45.52]]],"spatialReference":{"wkid":4326 }}`

addVectorLayer

Register a vector layer with the Oriented Imagery viewer. Vector Layer will appear in the Overlay window of the viewer.

Parameters

- **layer** (string) Name or title of the layer.
- **URL/ FeatureClass** (string / JSON Array) URL of the vector layer or the feature class. If feature class is passed, then it should be JSON array that is defined like this

```
[ {
    geometry: {"x": -122.65, "y": 45.53, "spatialReference": {"wkid": 4326}},
    attributes: {
        OBJECTID: 100, // OBJECTID parameter is required
        Asset: "Car"
    }
}
]
```
- **renderer** (JSON) Symbology of the layer. Graphic will be rendered using the symbol object in the renderer; Renderer are of two types - simple and uniqueValue. Symbol can be point (circle, square, cross, x, triangle, diamond), polyline and polygon. example – **renderer - simple, symbol type - point**

```
{
  "type": "simple",
  "symbol": {
    "type": "point",
    "style": "circle",
    "color": [255,244,244,0.6], //rgba
    "outline": {
      "width": 1, // in pixels
      "color": [255,140,0,0.5] //rgba
    },
    "size": 4 // in pixels
  }
}
```

renderer - simple, symbol type – polyline

```
{
  "type": "simple",
  "symbol": {
    "type": "polyline",
```

```

"color": [255,244,244,0.6], //rgba
"width": 2 // radius in pixels
}
}

```

renderer - simple, symbol type – polygon

```

{
  "type": "simple",
  "symbol": {
    "type": "polygon",
    "color": [255,244,244,0.6], //rgba
    "outline": {
      "width": 1, // in pixels
      "color": [255,140,0,0.5] //rgba
    }
  }
}

```

renderer - uniqueValue, symbol type – point

```

{
  "type": "uniqueValue",
  "field1": "Asset", // | in layer based on which features are rendered
  "uniqueValueInfos": [
    {
      "label": "Car",
      "value": "1",
      "symbol": {
        "type": "point",
        "style": "circle",
        "color": [255,244,244,0.6],
        "outline": {
          "width": 1,
          "color": [255,140,0,0.5]
        },
        "size": 4 // radius in pixels
      }
    }
  ]
}

```

```

    }
  },{
    "label": "Pool",
    "value": "2",
    "symbol": {
      "type": "point",
      "style": "circle",
      "color": [237, 81, 81, 1],
      "outline": {
        "width": 0.75,
        "color": [153, 153, 153, 1]
      },
      "size": 3
    }
  }
]
}

```

renderer - uniqueValue, symbol type – polyline

```

{
  "type": "uniqueValue",
  "field1": "Asset", // field in layer based on which features are rendered
  "uniqueValueInfos": [
    {
      "label": "Car",
      "value": "1",
      "symbol": {
        "type": "polyline",
        "color": [255, 244, 244, 0.6],
        "width": 2
      }
    },
    {
      "label": "Pool",
      "value": "2",
      "symbol": {
        "type": "polyline",
        "color": [237, 81, 81, 1],
        "width": 2
      }
    }
  ]
}

```

renderer - uniqueValue, symbol type – polygon

```
{
  "type": "uniqueValue",
  "field1": "Asset", // d in layer based on which features are rendered
  "uniqueValueInfos": [
    {
      "label": "Car",
      "value": "1",
      "symbol": {
        "type": "polygon",
        "color": [255,244,244,0.6], //rgba
        "outline": {
          "width": 1,
          "color": [255,140,0,0.5]
        }
      }
    },
    {
      "label": "Pool",
      "value": "2",
      "symbol": {
        "type": "polygon",
        "color": [237, 81, 81, 1],
        "outline": {
          "width": 0.75,
          "color": [153, 153, 153, 1]
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

- **editable** (boolean) Whether the layer is editable or not. If true, then edit toolbar is active for the layer.

Returns JSON {

success: boolean,

error: string – error message why the add vector layer failed

} example :- {success: true}, {success: false, error: "Invalid renderer."}

Example: - viewer.addVectorLayer("pointoi",url, renderer,true).then(function(response) {});

removeVectorLayer

Remove layer from the viewer.

Parameters

- **layer** ([string](#)) Name or title of the layer.

applyEdits

Update the OI API after a feature has been added or deleted in the vector layer.

Parameters

- **layer** ([string](#)) Name or title of the layer.
- **success** ([boolean](#)) whether the edit operation was successful or not
- **mode** ([string](#)) Mode can be “add” or “delete”
- **objectId** ([number](#)) If the mode is “add” and success is true, then pass the OBJECTID of the new feature.
- **error** ([string](#)) if success is false, then pass the appropriate error message.

refreshVectorLayer

Refresh vector layer in the viewer. Makes a query to the server.

Parameters

- **layer** ([string](#)) Name or title of the layer.

zoomIn

Zoom in in the image.

zoomOut

Zoom out in the image.

toggleToolbar

Toggle the visibility of the toolbar in the viewer.

Parameters

- **visible** ([boolean](#))

Example: - viewer.toggleToolbar(true)

toggleTool

Toggle the visibility of various tools in the toolbar of the viewer.

Parameters

- **toolProperties** ([JSON](#)) toolProperties such as name, toggle state and type of the tool.
 - ✦ **name** ([string](#)) – Valid values are [Measurement](#), [Navigation](#), [Enhancement](#), [DepthImage](#), [Overlay](#), [Gallery](#), [Autoswitch](#) and [About](#)
 - ✦ **state** ([boolean](#)) – toggle the tool in the viewer
 - ✦ **type** ([string](#)) – Optional. To select a particular type of tool. Type is only valid if the name is Measurement or Autoswitch. If name is Measurement, then type can be [Distance](#), [Area](#), [Height](#), or [Location](#). If name is Autoswitch, then type can be [Angle lock on](#), [Angle lock off](#), or [Rotate](#).

Examples: -

```
viewer.toggleTool({ "name": "Measurement", "state": true, "type": "Area" });
```

```
Viewer.toggleTool({ "name": "Autoswitch", "state": true, "type": "Rotate" });
```

```
Viewer.toggleTool({ "name": "Navigation", "state": false});
```

enableFocusPoint

Toggle the visibility of focus point (red cross) in the viewer.

Parameters

- **visible** (boolean) Examples:
-

```
viewer.enableFocusPoint(true);
```

toggleEditTool

Toggle the edit tools – display, add, and delete in the viewer.

Parameters

- **toolProperties** (JSON) toolProperties such as layer name, tool name and tool state.
 - ✦ **layer** (string) – Name or title of the layer.
 - ✦ **tool** (string) – Edit tools. Valid values – display, add, or delete
 - ✦ **state** (boolean) – True means turn on the edit tool and false means turn off.

Examples: -

```
viewer.toggleEditTool( { "layer": "PointsOI", "tool": "add", "state": true } );
```

selectFeaturesInImage

Select (highlight) the features in the image.

Parameters

- **Object** {JSON Object}; example –

// json object with keys as layer title and array of OBJECTID(s) for that layer.

```
{  
  "PointTestOI": [234,213],  
  "PolylineTestOI": [434]  
}
```

deselectFeaturesInImage

Deselect (remove highlight) the features in the image.

Parameters

- **Object** {JSON Object}; example –

// json object with keys as layer title and array of OBJECTID(s) for that layer.


```
{
  "PointTestOI": [234,213],
  "PolylineTestOI": [434]
}
```

setMapView

Turn on/off the 3D view mode.

Parameters

- **properties** (JSON)
 - ✦ **width** (number) – Width of the sceneView container.
 - ✦ **height** (number) – Height of the sceneView container.
 - ✦ **state** (string) – Valid values are On and Off. On to set the view mode to 3D and Off to set the view mode to 2D.

zoomImageOnMap

In the 3D view mode, call this function whenever the user zooms in the sceneView. Fires updateImageOnMap event which returns the Camera JSON object.

Parameters

- **properties** (JSON)
 - ✦ **width** (number) – Width of the sceneView container.
 - ✦ **height** (number) – Height of the sceneView container.
 - ✦ **x** (number) – Screen point X. ✦ **y** (number) – Screen point Y.
 - ✦ **fov** (number) – Current FOV of the camera
 - ✦ **heading** (number) – Current heading of the camera
 - ✦ **tilt** (number) – Current tilt of the camera
 - ✦ **position** (JSON Point Object) – Current Camera Position ✦ **elevation** (number) – Ground height of the camera position ✦ **delta** (number) – -1 to zoom in and 1 to zoom out.

panImageOnMap

In the 3D view mode, call this function whenever the user pan in the sceneView. Fires updateImageOnMap event which returns the Camera JSON object.

Parameters

- **properties** (JSON)
 - ✦ **width** (number) – Width of the sceneView container.
 - ✦ **height** (number) – Height of the sceneView container.
 - ✦ **x** (number) – Screen point X. ✦ **y** (number) – Screen point Y.
 - ✦ **fov** (number) – Current FOV of the camera
 - ✦ **heading** (number) – Current heading of the camera
 - ✦ **tilt** (number) – Current tilt of the camera
 - ✦ **position** (JSON Point Object) – Current Camera Position

- ✦ **elevation** (**number**) – Ground height of the camera position
- ✦ **action** (**string**) – valid values are start, update and end.

resizeImageOnMap

In the 3D view mode, call this function whenever the sceneView dimensions are changed.

Parameters

- **properties** (**JSON**)
 - ✦ **width** (**number**) – Width of the sceneView container.
 - ✦ **height** (**number**) – Height of the sceneView container.
 - ✦ **camera** (**JSON Object**) – Camera JSON Object.
 - **fov** (**number**) – Current FOV of the camera
 - **heading** (**number**) – Current heading of the camera
 - **tilt** (**number**) – Current tilt of the camera
 - **position** (**JSON Point Object**) – Current Camera Position

setNavigationToolType

Set the type of navigation tool you want in the OI Viewer. There are two types of Navigation Tools available.

basic – This navigation tool does not show the exposure points. You can only change the orientation of the image, and the best image is chosen internally by the API based on the orientation.

advance – This shows the exposure points on the navigation tool. You can change the orientation of the image, as well as click on any of the exposure points to choose your own image to view.

Parameters

- **type** (**string**) - The type of navigation tool needed. *Possible values - basic | advance*

showTime

Whether to show image time in the OI Viewer or not

Parameters

- **flag** (**boolean**)

setDistance

This function sets the distance value that can be used when digitizing features in the OI Viewer for increased accuracy. **Parameters**

- **distance** (**string | number**) - The distance value that needs to be used for increased accuracy while digitizing features in the OI Viewer

Events

- **searchImages**

Fired when searchImages method is called

Returns **Object** {

point: [Object](#) {Point JSON Object}; example –

```
{"x": -122.65, "y": 45.53, "spatialReference": {"wkid": 4326}}
```

imageSourcePoints: [Array](#) [Point JSON Objects]; example –

```
{"x": -122.65, "y": 45.53, "spatialReference": {"wkid": 4326}, "imageID": 2}
```

coveragePolygons: [Array](#) [Polygons JSON Objects] Coverage Polygons for all the images; format similar to Polygon JSON object of JavaScript API for ArcGIS; example –

```
{"rings": [[[-122.63,45.52],[-122.57,45.53],[-122.52,45.50],[-122.49,45.48],  
[-122.64,45.49],[-122.63,45.52],[-122.63,45.52]]], "spatialReference": {"wkid": 4326 }, "imageID": 2}
```

coverageFrustums: [Array](#) [Mesh JSON Objects] Coverage Frustums for all the images; format similar to Mesh JSON object of JavaScript API for ArcGIS

imageAttributes: [JSON](#) Image Attributes such as current imageID, vfov, hfov, pitch, yaw, roll, z, x,y etc.

- [changeImage](#)

Fired when the new image is loaded in the viewer

Returns [Object](#) {imageID: [Number](#)}

- [updateImage](#)

Fired when the image view changes in the viewer

Returns [Object](#) {imageID: [Number](#),
coveragePolygon: [Object](#) {Mesh JSON Object};

- [imageToGroundPoint](#)

Fired when the user does alt + click on the image. Corresponding ground Point is returned. Returns [Object](#) {Point JSON Object}; example –

```
{"x": -122.65, "y": 45.53, "spatialReference": {"wkid": 4326}}
```

- [addFeature](#)

Fired when add feature button is activated for a particular layer in the viewer and the user clicks on the image. Returns [Object](#) { layer: [String](#) Name or title of the layer. attributes: [Object](#) {JSON Object}; example –

```
{  
  "ImgUrn": "ASDASDASD", // global ID  
  "ImgGeom": {"x": 3000, "y": 200} // image geometry  
}
```

geometry: [Object](#) {JSON Object}; example –

```
{"x": -122.65, "y": 45.53, "spatialReference": {"wkid": 4326}}
```

}

- [deleteFeature](#)

Fired when delete feature button is activated for a particular layer in the viewer and the user clicks on the graphic in the image. Returns [Object](#) { imageID: [String](#) global ID

layer: [String](#) Name or title of the layer

featureId: [Number](#) ID of the feature to be deleted from feature class

}

- [selectFeature](#)

Fired when the user clicks on the graphic in the image. Returns the OBJECTID of the selected Feature(s) for a vector layer.

Returns [Object](#) {JSON Object}; example –

// json object with keys as layer title and array of OBJECTID(s) for that layer.

```
{
  "PointTestOI": [234,213],
  "PolylineTestOI": [434]
}
```

- [measurement](#)

Fired when the measurement is taken in the viewer.

Returns [Object](#) {

Distance: { value: 20,
accuracy: 0.1

},

Area: { value: 20,
accuracy: 0.1

},

Height: { value: 20,
accuracy: 0.1

},

Point: { value: { x: 23.45, y:12.34,
z:23

},

accuracy: {
XY: 0.12
Z: 0.1

```

    },
  }

```

- [addImageOnMap](#)

Fired when the searchImages function is called and the view mode is set to 3D.

Returns [Object](#) {

```

    image: Mesh object which contains the image,
    error: error string if failed,

    properties: {
      the camera,
      of the camera,
      camera,
      location: position of the camera
    },
    coveragePolygons: same as searchImages event,
    coverageFrustums: same as searchImages event,
    imageSourcePoints: same as searchImages event,
    imageAttributes: {
      imageID: 233
    }
  }

```

- [updateImageOnMap](#)

Fired when the zoomImageOnMap or panImageOnMap function is called and the view mode is set to 3D.

Returns [Object](#) {

```

    image: Mesh object which contains the image,
  }

```

- [updateCamera](#)

Fired when the zoomImageOnMap or panImageOnMap function is called and the view mode is set to 3D.

Returns [Camera JSON Object](#) {

```

    pitch: pitch of the camera,
    yaw: heading of the camera,
    fov: fov of the camera,
    location: position of the camera
  }

```

- [toggleDistanceTool](#)

Fired when the distance button is clicked while adding a new feature during digitization.

Limitations and Requirements







- To enable the measurement tool in the OI Viewer, the **accuracy** value in the OIC needs to be greater than -1, OR, the OIC needs to point directly to an Image Service.
- To enable the **distance** and **area** measurement tools, you must have a Depth Image.

Oriented Imagery API source code structure

Learn more about the structure of the Oriented Imagery API source code.









File structure

Following are descriptions of the primary API folders and files.

 css	3/30/2021 11:43 A...	File folder	
 doc	3/30/2021 11:43 A...	File folder	
 images	3/30/2021 11:43 A...	File folder	
 js	3/30/2021 11:43 A...	File folder	
 main	3/30/2021 11:45 A...	JavaScript File	24 KB
 viewer	3/26/2021 1:25 PM	Text Document	10 KB

CSS

This folder contains all the CSS required by the API. Style attributes for all HTML elements should be define in these files.

 fonts	3/30/2021 11:43 A...	File folder	
 orientedViewerProDark	3/23/2021 10:00 A...	Cascading Style Sh...	37 KB
 orientedViewerProLight	3/23/2021 10:00 A...	Cascading Style Sh...	37 KB
 orientedViewerWebDark	3/23/2021 10:00 A...	Cascading Style Sh...	38 KB
 orientedViewerWebLight	3/23/2021 10:00 A...	Cascading Style Sh...	37 KB
 pannellum	3/23/2021 10:00 A...	Cascading Style Sh...	9 KB
 video-js	2/7/2021 12:46 PM	Cascading Style Sh...	46 KB
 video-js.min	2/7/2021 12:46 PM	Cascading Style Sh...	40 KB

















If styling of the panorama viewer needs to be updated, add/modify/delete classes in pannellum file. To update styling properties of the viewer and menu toolbar, buttons, sliders etc., add/modify/delete classes in the orientedViewer files according to the theme and client (web/pro). These files are the main CSS files. Most of the styling classes are defined here.

images

This folder contains all the images that is required by the viewer such as icons for tools, pointer etc.

js






This folder contains all JavaScript files used by the API.

	panoramaViewer	3/30/2021 11:43 A...	File folder	
	coordinateSystem	3/10/2021 3:34 PM	JavaScript File	12 KB
	coverage	2/28/2021 3:19 PM	JavaScript File	16 KB
	demReader	3/16/2021 12:49 PM	JavaScript File	35 KB
	depthReader	2/28/2021 3:19 PM	JavaScript File	46 KB
	graphics	3/26/2021 1:25 PM	JavaScript File	18 KB
	ground2image	3/14/2021 12:12 PM	JavaScript File	15 KB
	image2ground	3/2/2021 2:05 PM	JavaScript File	20 KB
	imageMesh	3/26/2021 1:25 PM	JavaScript File	52 KB
	imageReader	3/26/2021 1:25 PM	JavaScript File	50 KB
	mrfDataset	3/26/2021 1:25 PM	JavaScript File	42 KB
	query	3/14/2021 4:31 PM	JavaScript File	6 KB
	tileReader	3/26/2021 1:25 PM	JavaScript File	14 KB
	transform	3/2/2021 2:05 PM	JavaScript File	26 KB
	videoReader	3/23/2021 10:00 A...	JavaScript File	18 KB
	viewer	3/30/2021 11:25 A...	JavaScript File	460 KB

viewer.js file connects to all the other files which perform their own specific tasks.

mrfDataset.js file contains the logic for reading the MRF files.

panoramaViewer folder contains the logic for displaying the panorama images. WebGL is defined in these files.

	videojs	3/30/2021 11:43 A...	File folder	
	libpannellum	2/28/2021 3:19 PM	JavaScript File	80 KB
	pannellum	3/26/2021 1:25 PM	JavaScript File	144 KB
	RequestAnimationFrame	6/17/2020 11:50 A...	JavaScript File	2 KB
	videojs-pannellum-plugin	3/23/2021 10:00 A...	JavaScript File	2 KB

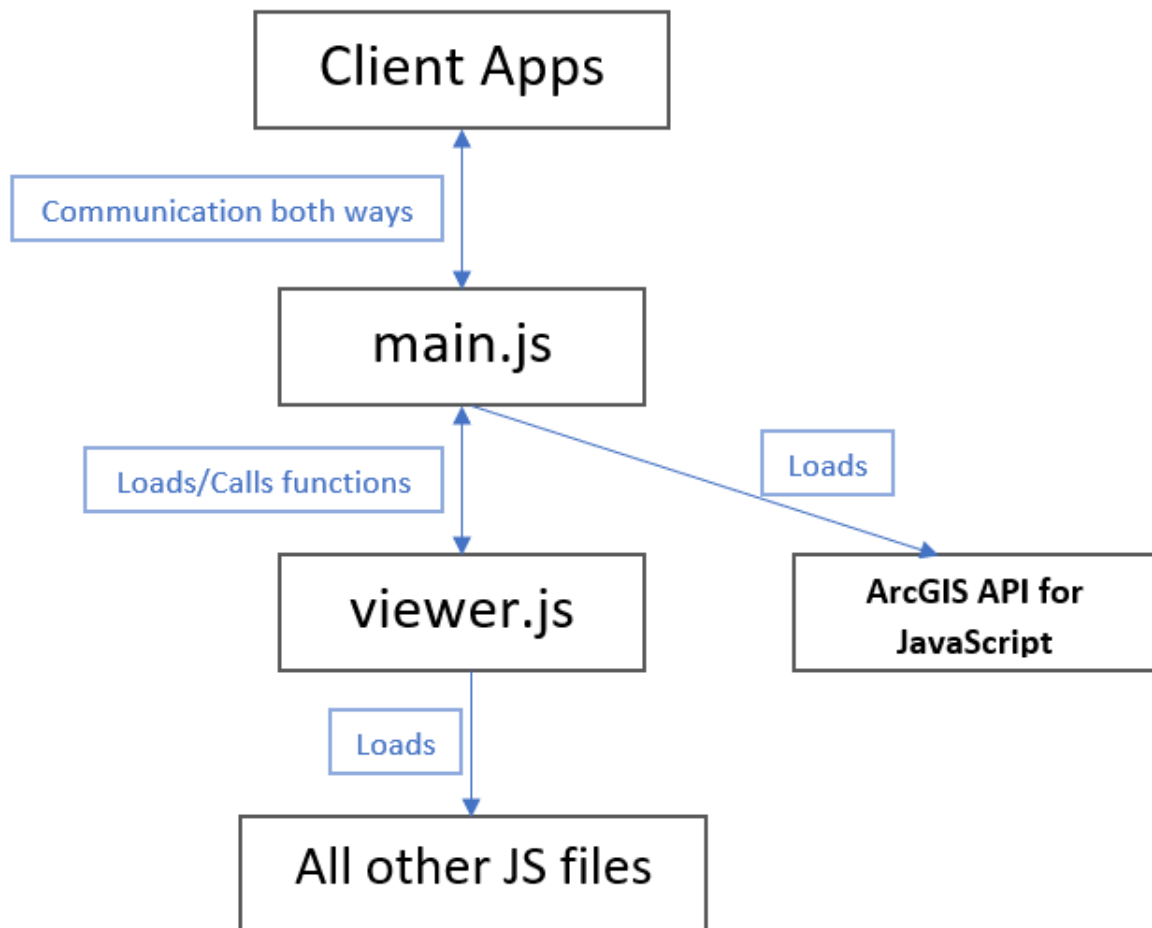
Videojs folder contains the VideoJS library to view videos in 360 degree formats.

main.js

main.js is the main javascript file. All the API functions/ methods are defined in this file. It loads rest of the files in the API like viewer.js etc.

Flowcharts

The following chart describes how a client app interacts with the Oriented Imagery API.



The following chart describes how ArcGIS Pro (via the Oriented Imagery add-in for ArcGIS Pro) and web clients interact with the Oriented Imagery API.

