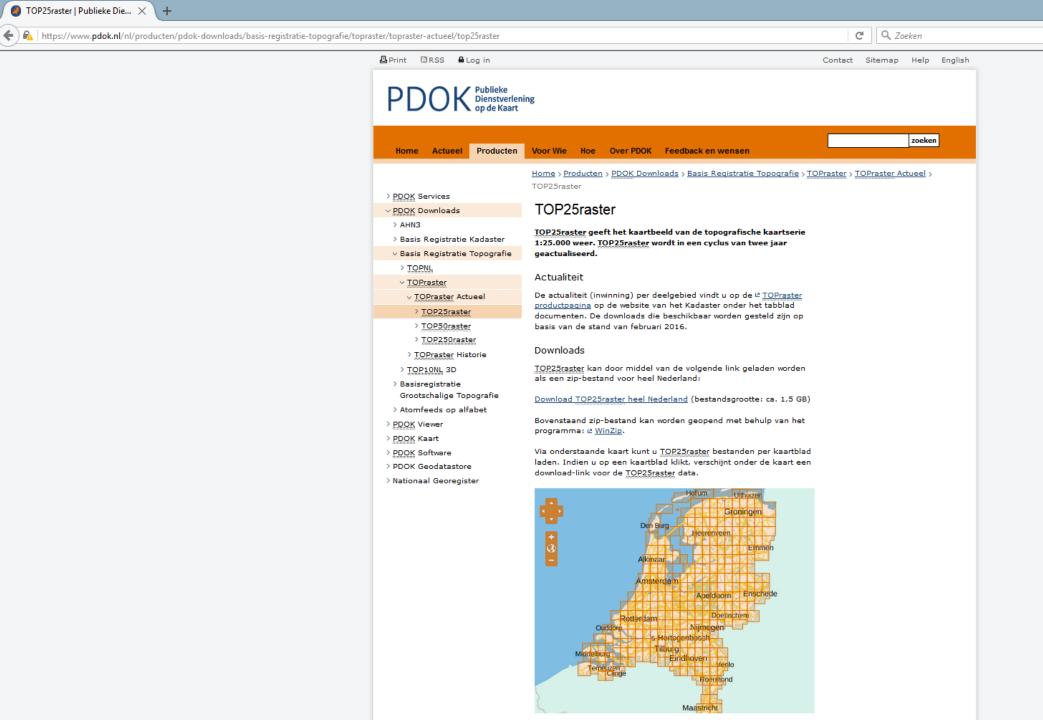


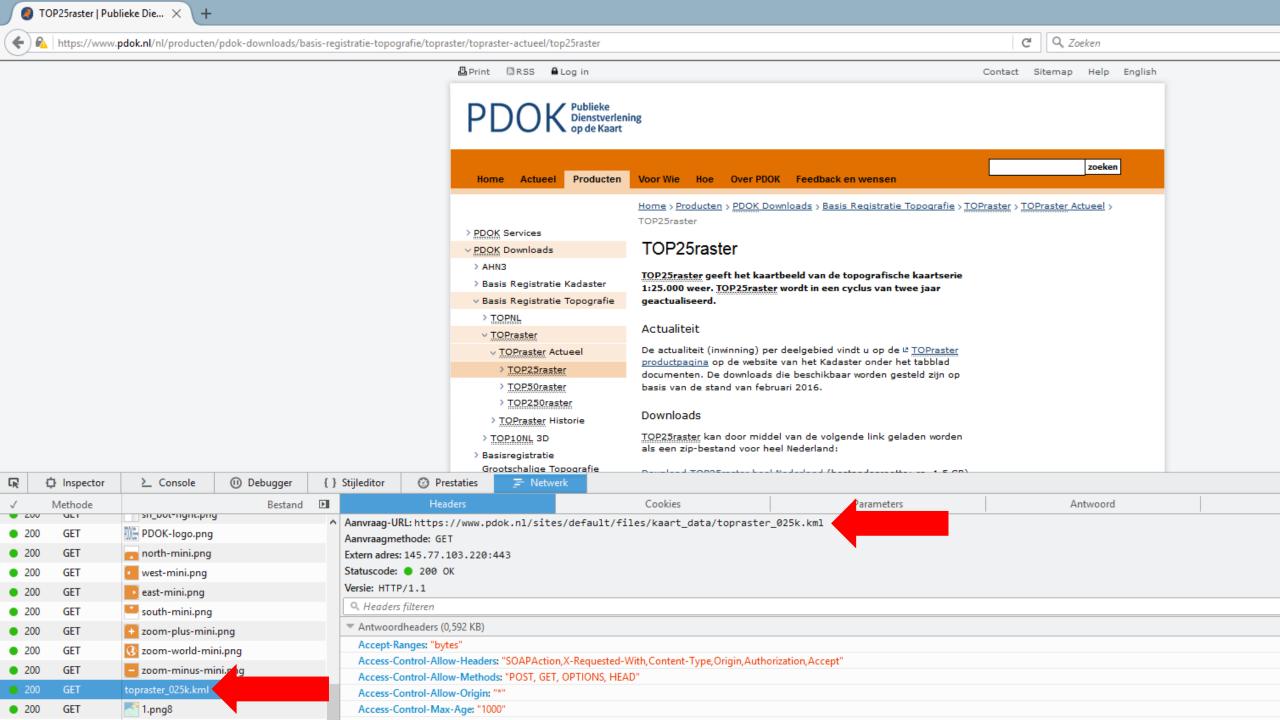
Stappenplan

- 1. Maak een overzicht van alle kaartbladen
- 2. Selecteer de kaartbladen die interessant zijn voor de provincie
- 3. Download de ZIP-bestanden van de geselecteerde kaartbladen
- 4. Schrijf de TIF-bestanden weg, inclusief World-files
- 5. Bepaal per kaartblad de bounding box en het revisiejaar
- 6. Bewaar de indeling in kaartbladen als shape- en DWG-bestand, inclusief de attributen kaartbladnummer, bestandsnaam en revisiejaar



☆自♥↓♠❷

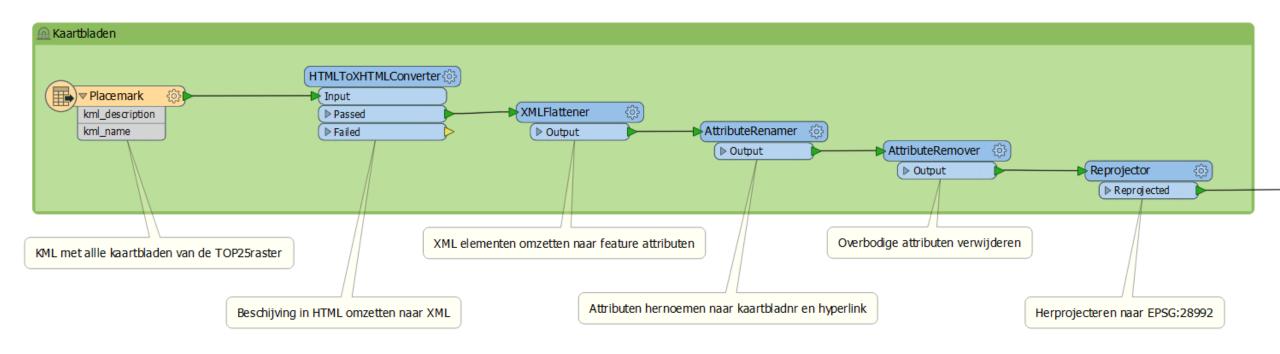
TOP25raster | Publieke Die... X

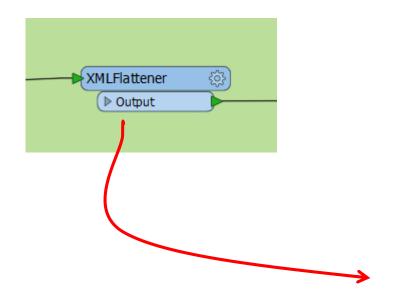


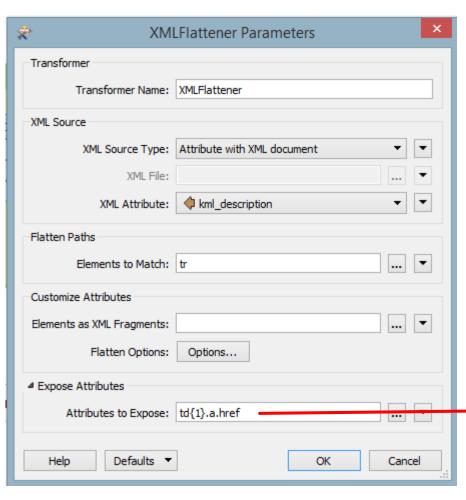
```
<Folder>
 <description><![CDATA[TOPraster_025K]]></description>
 <Placemark>
  <name><![CDATA[7H]]></name>
  <description><![CDATA[
  KAARTBLAD7H
  DOWNLOAD<a title="link naar Download" href="http://geodata.nationaalgeoregister.nl/top25raster/extract/kaartbladen/TOP25raster_07H.zip?formaat=geotiff">Download</a>
     ]]></description>
  <visibility>1</visibility>
  <open>0</open>
    <Style>
     <LineStyle>
       <color>FF000000</color>
       <width> 1</width>
     </LineStyle>
     <PolyStyle>
      <fill>0</fill>
       <outline>1</outline>
     </PolyStyle>
    </Style>
    <Polygon>
     <extrude>1</extrude>
     <altitudeMode>clampToGround</altitudeMode>
     <tessellate>1</tessellate>
     <outerBoundaryIs>
       <LinearRing>
        <coordinates>
         5.988289,53.384795,0
                                                                                               7H
                                                                                                                               name
         5.989858,53.497092,0
         5.598129,53.498409,0
         5.59758,53.386108,0
                                                                                                KAARTBLAD 7H
                                                                                                                               description
         5.988289,53.384795,0
                                                                                                DOWNLOAD Download
        </coordinates>
       </LinearRing>
     </outerBoundaryIs>
                                                                                                                               href
  </Polygon>
 </Placemark>
 <Placemark>
  <name><![CDATA[3G]]></name>
  <description><![CDATA[
  KAARTBLAD3G
  ]]></description>
  <visibility>1</visibility>
  <open>0</open>
    <Style>
     <LineStyle>
       <color>FF000000</color>
       <width> 1</width>
```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="Windows-1252"?>
<kml xmlns="http://earth.google.com/kml/2.1">

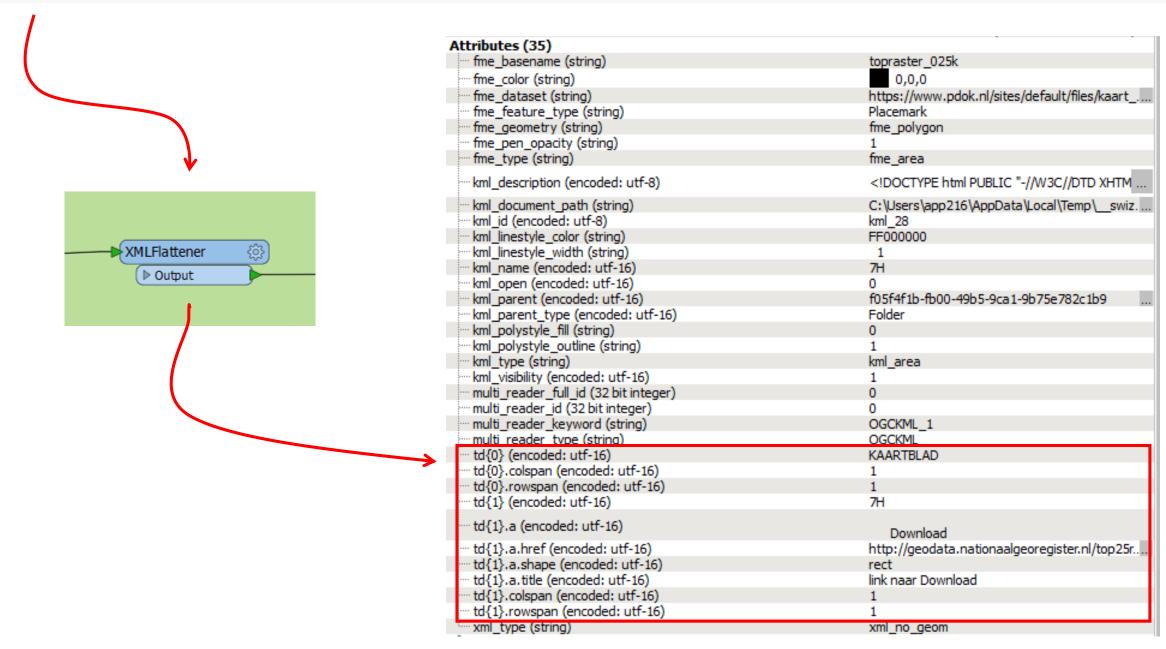
Stap 1: Maak een overzicht van alle kaartbladen



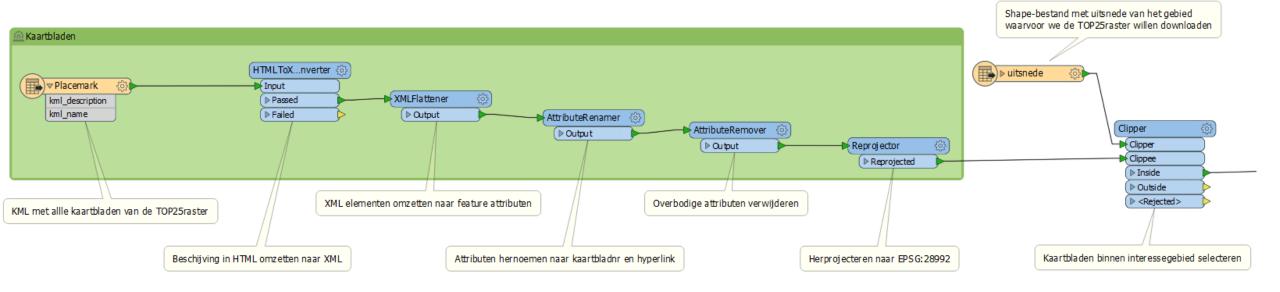




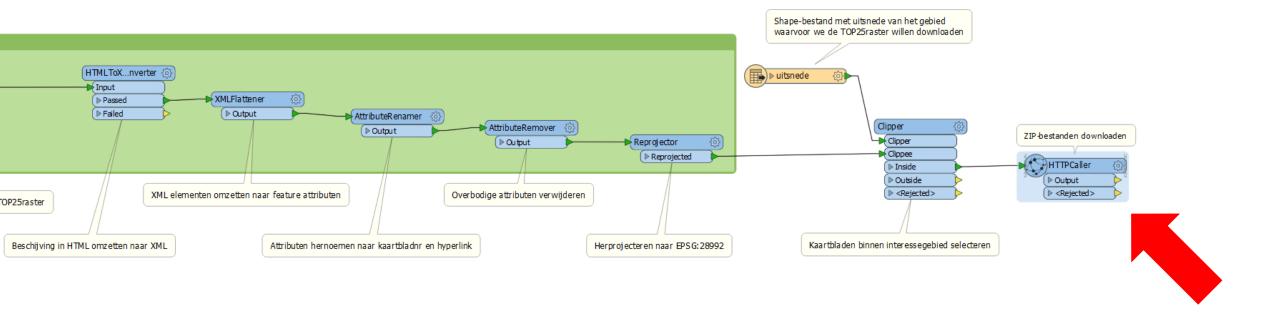
Hyperlink naar TIF-bestand



Stap 2: Selecteer de kaartbladen die interessant zijn voor de provincie

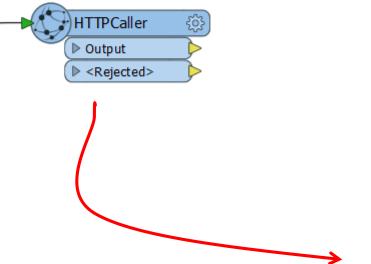


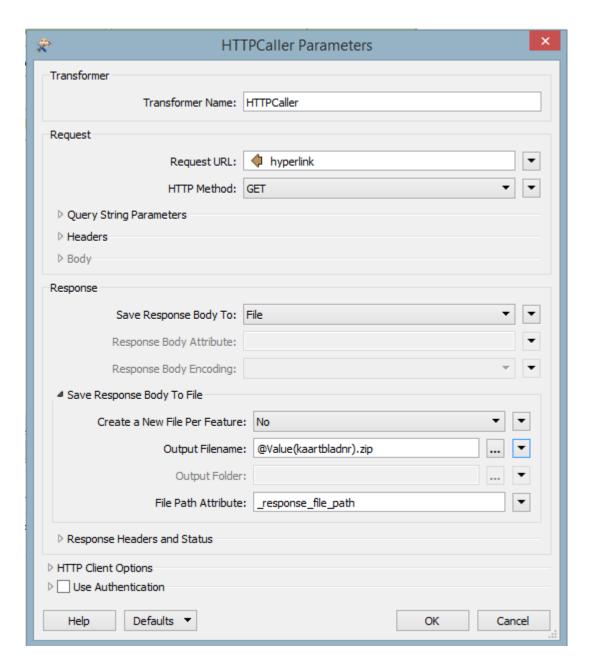
Stap 3: Download de ZIP-bestanden van de geselecteerde kaartbladen



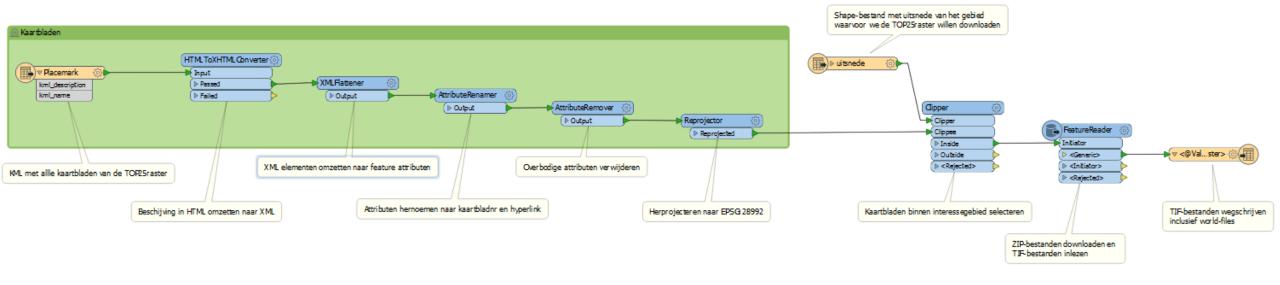
Nadelen:

- 2^{de} workspace nodig voor aanmaken shape- en DWG-bestand
- Extra stappen na afloop voor verwijderen ZIP-bestanden

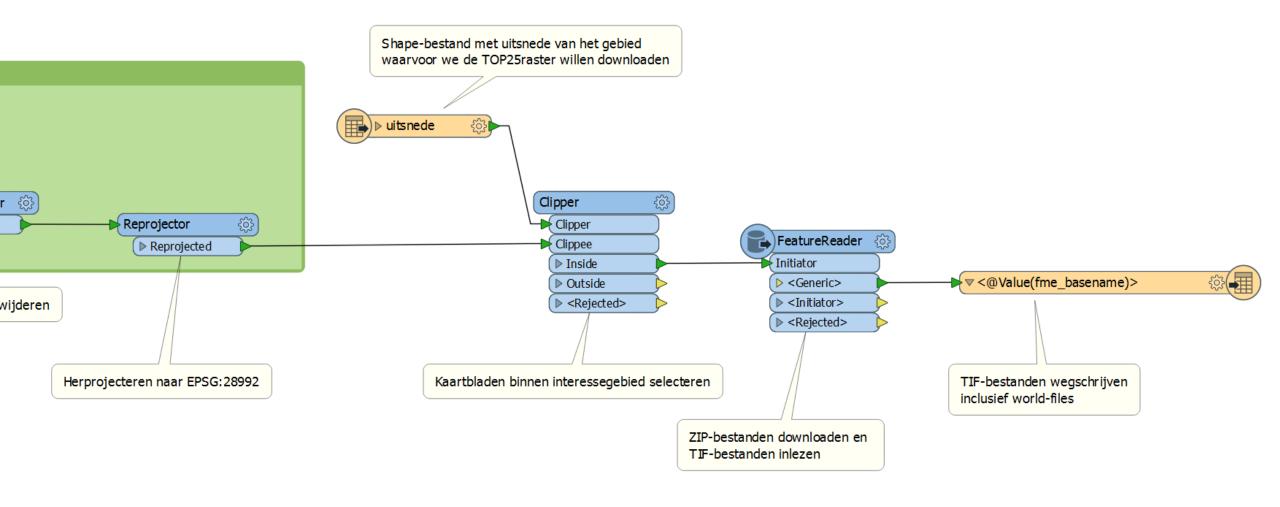


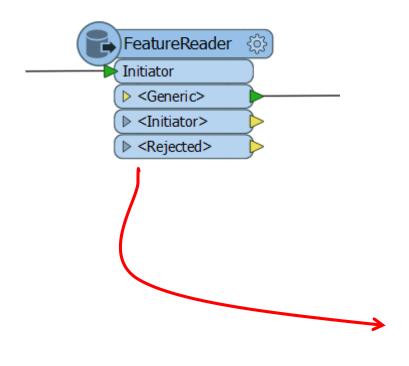


Alternatief voor HTTPCaller in stap 3: FeatureReader



Stap 3 + 4: Download de ZIP-bestanden van de geselecteerde kaartbladen en schrijf weg als GeoTIFF (incl. World-files)

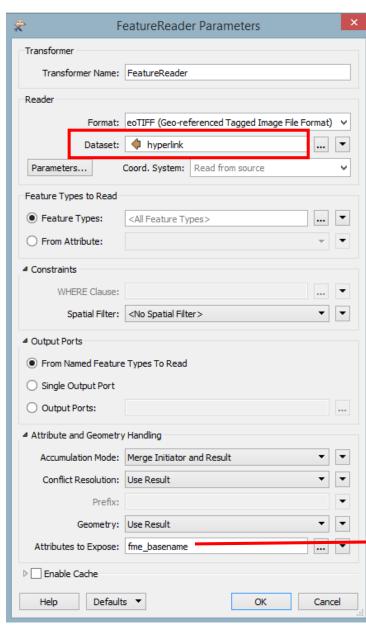


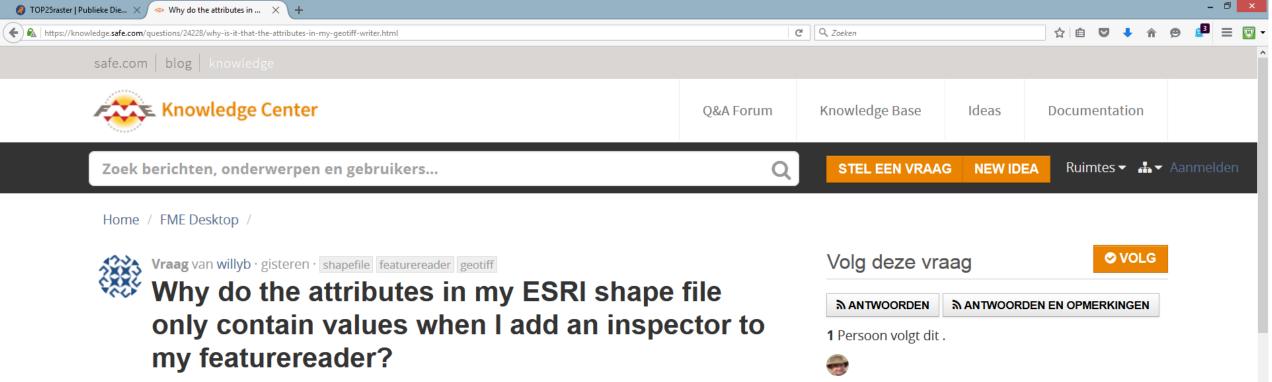


FeatureReader

Reads features from any FME-supported format. A complete read is done for each feature that enters the *Initiator* port. The features resulting from the read are output either through named output ports or through the generic output port.

The features read can be constrained by specifying a WHERE clause or a spatial filter for formats that support them. Additionally, most reader settings and constraints can be configured dynamically from attribute values on the input features.





Hi,

In my workspace I have a featurereader that reads GeoTiff-files enclosed in ZIP-files. Subsequently I create a shape-file containing the bounding boxes of the GeoTiff-files and three attributes. The attributes bestand and lufo jaar only contain values when I add an inspector to the featurereader. When I disable or remove the inspector, the attributes in the shape-file are empty. What is wrong with my workspace?

I built the workspace using FME Desktop 2015.

I'd really appreciate your help with this problem.

Willy

top25raster-kaartbladen-v10-voor-safe.fmw

top25raster-kaartbladen-v10-voor-safe.fmw (123.8 kB)

60

Gerelateerde vragen

Error reading VPF data 0 Antwoorden

I get an error saying saying my shapefile writer cannot be over 2gb 1 Antwoord

Converting shape file to xml file 1 Antwoord

Combine Featurereader and neighborfinder 3 Antwoorden

Shape file reading - filter based on an attribute on Navigator 3 Antwoorden























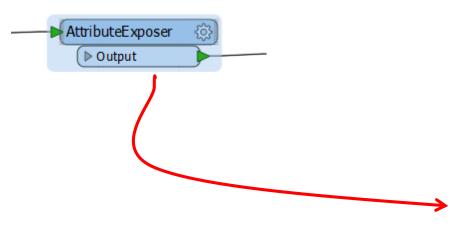


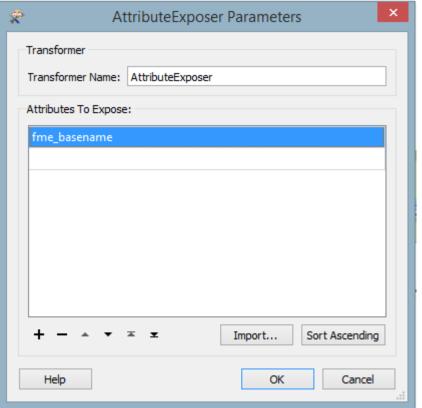


Antwoord door willyb · 22 uren geleden

You're right @erik_jan! It works just fine when I add the AttributeExposer! Thank you very much.

Willy





Stap 5 + 6: Bepaal per kaartblad de bounding box en het revisiejaar. Bewaar de indeling in kaartbladen als shape- en DWG-bestand, inclusief de attributen kaartbladnummer, bestandsnaam en revisiejaar

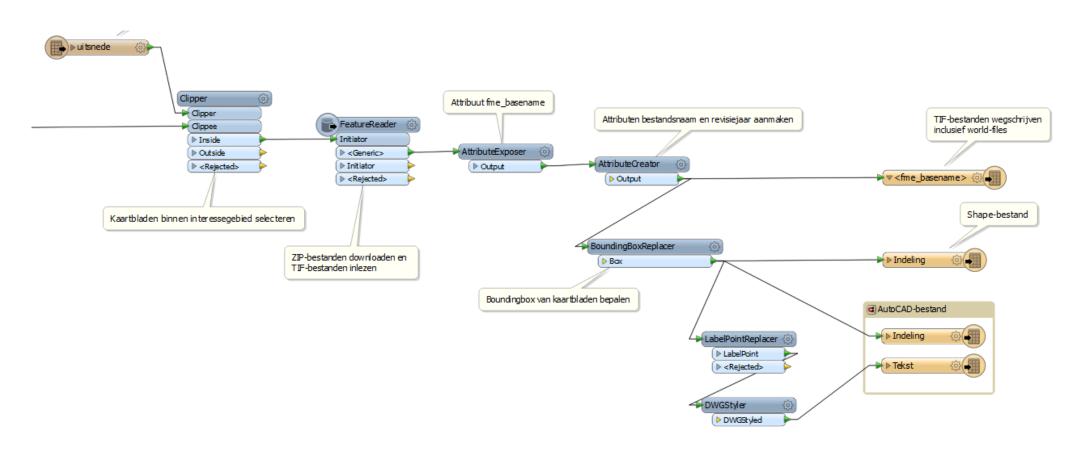




Table View

	kaartblad	bestand	revisie
1	1H	01h-top25raster-2014-2015.tif	2014-2015
2	3G	03g-top25raster-2014.tif	2014
3	4F	04f-top25raster-2015.tif	2015
4	10B	10b-top25raster-2014.tif	2014
5	9H	09h-top25raster-2014.tif	2014
6	5F	05f-top25raster-2014.tif	2014
7	5G	05g-top25raster-2014.tif	2014
8	5H	05h-top25raster-2014-2015.tif	2014-2015
9	6A	06a-top25raster-2014.tif	2014