

# THALES

## GeoQuery – User Guide

# SH35

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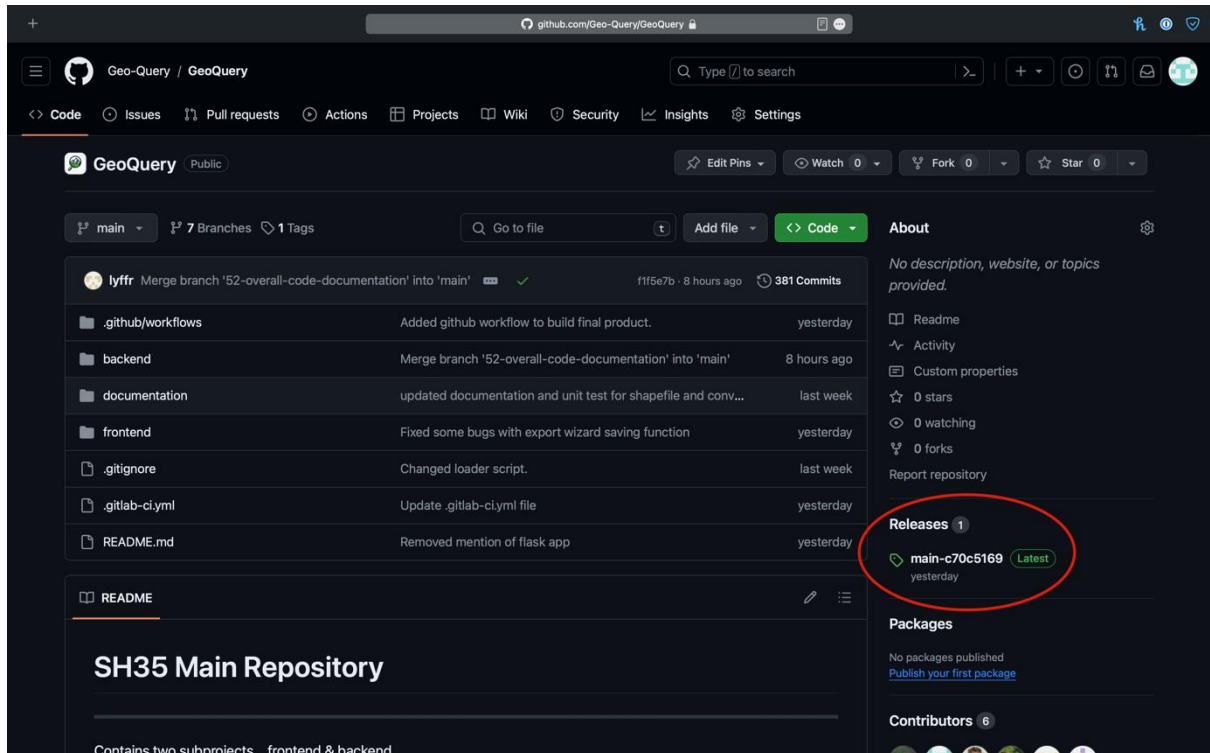
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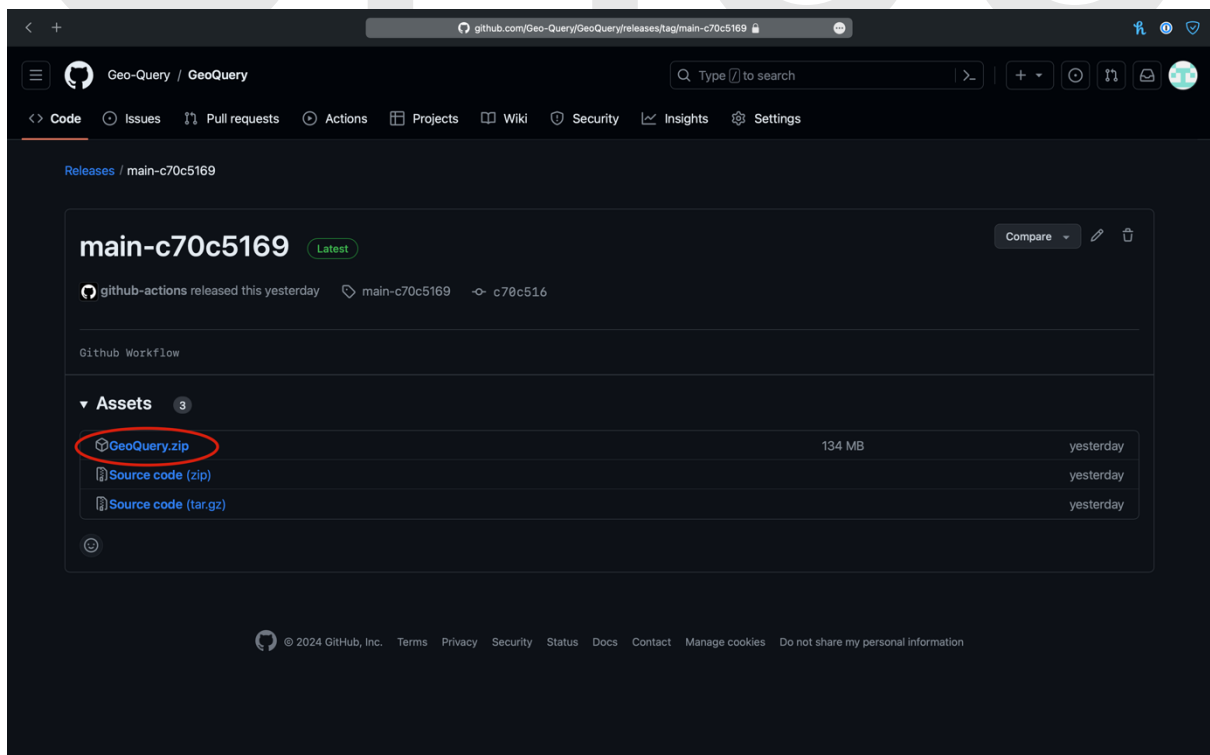
SH35

# Section 1: Downloading the latest version

To get the latest version of the software visit the [GeoQuery GitHub repository](#).  
Navigate to the releases tab found on the right-hand side of the screen.

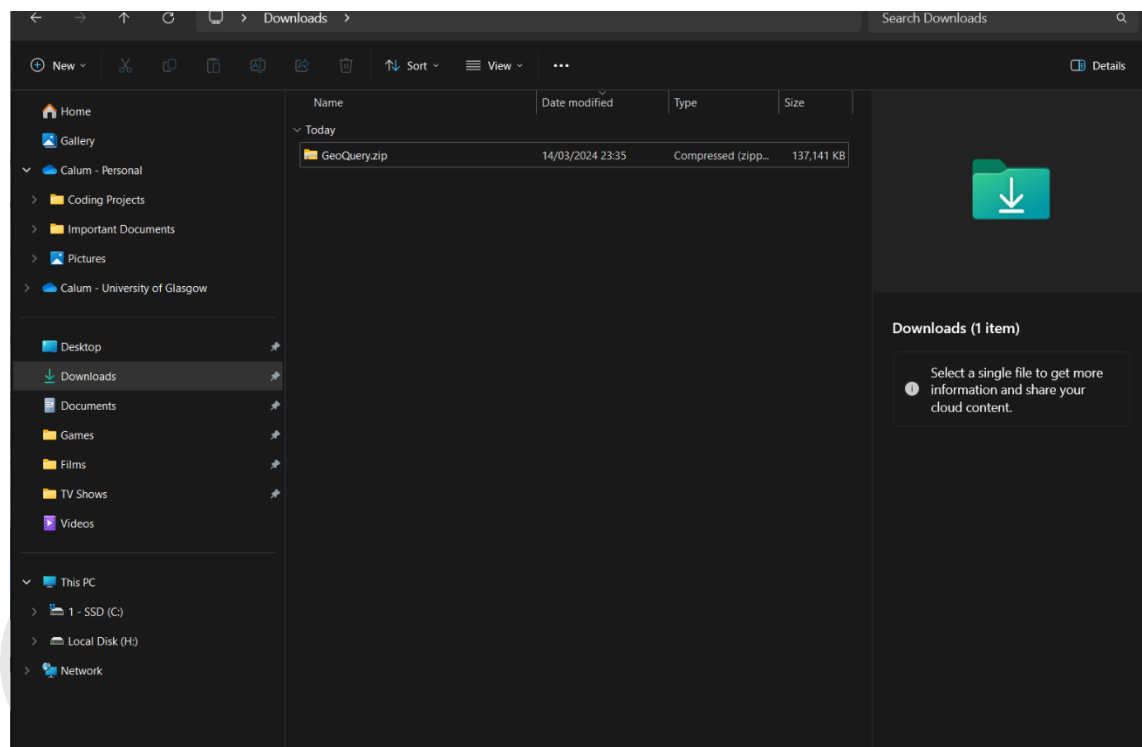


Select the latest version from the list and download the ZIP.

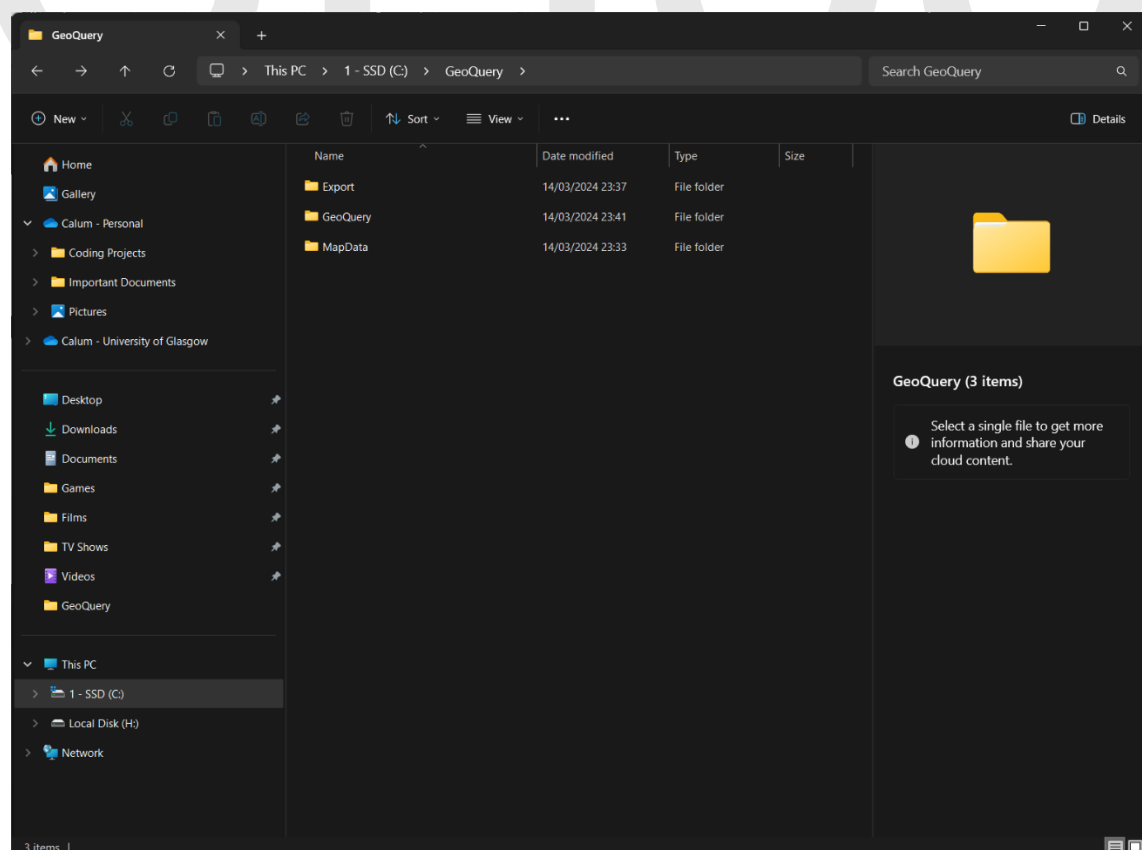


## Section 2: File Navigation and Setup

Navigate to the downloads folder to find the ZIP file.



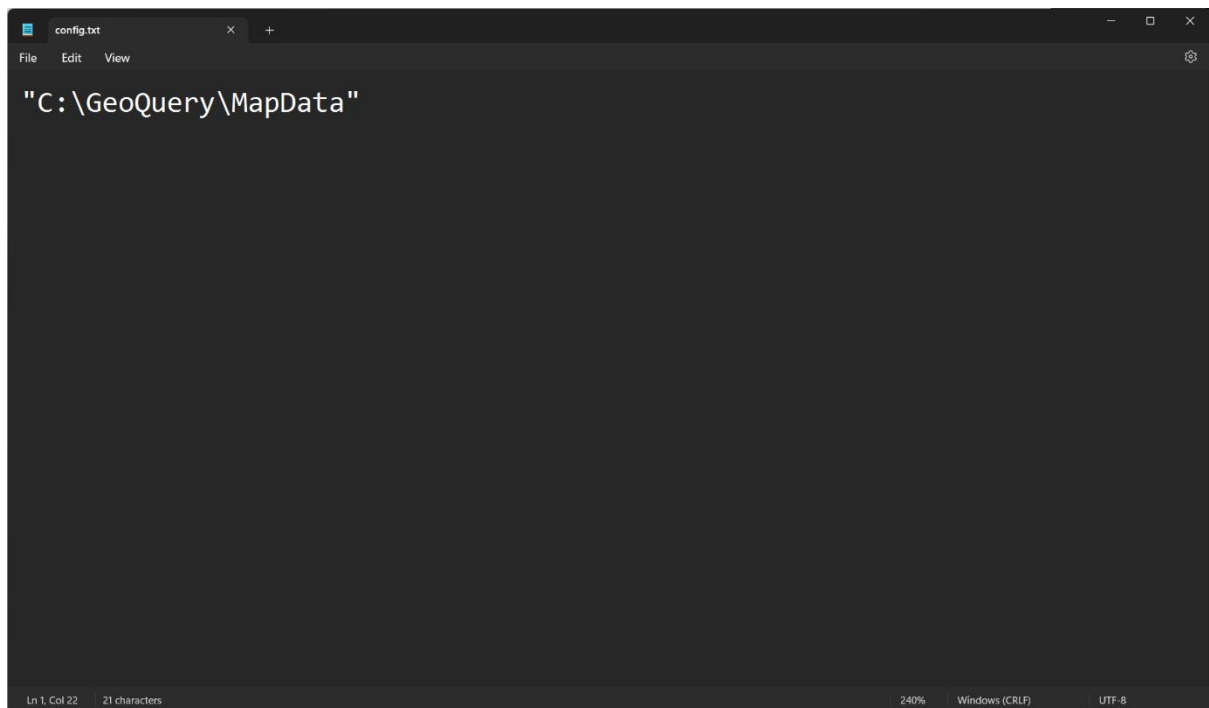
Extract the folder from the ZIP file. Then move the folder to your desired location. We suggest creating two separate folders to hold your map data and the export location.



Copy the path of the MapData folder by right clicking and then selecting the “Copy as path” option.

Next navigate to inside the extracted GeoQuery folder find and open the config.txt file.

Change the path to the copied map data folder location. This allows us to link GeoQuery to use the map data within this folder.



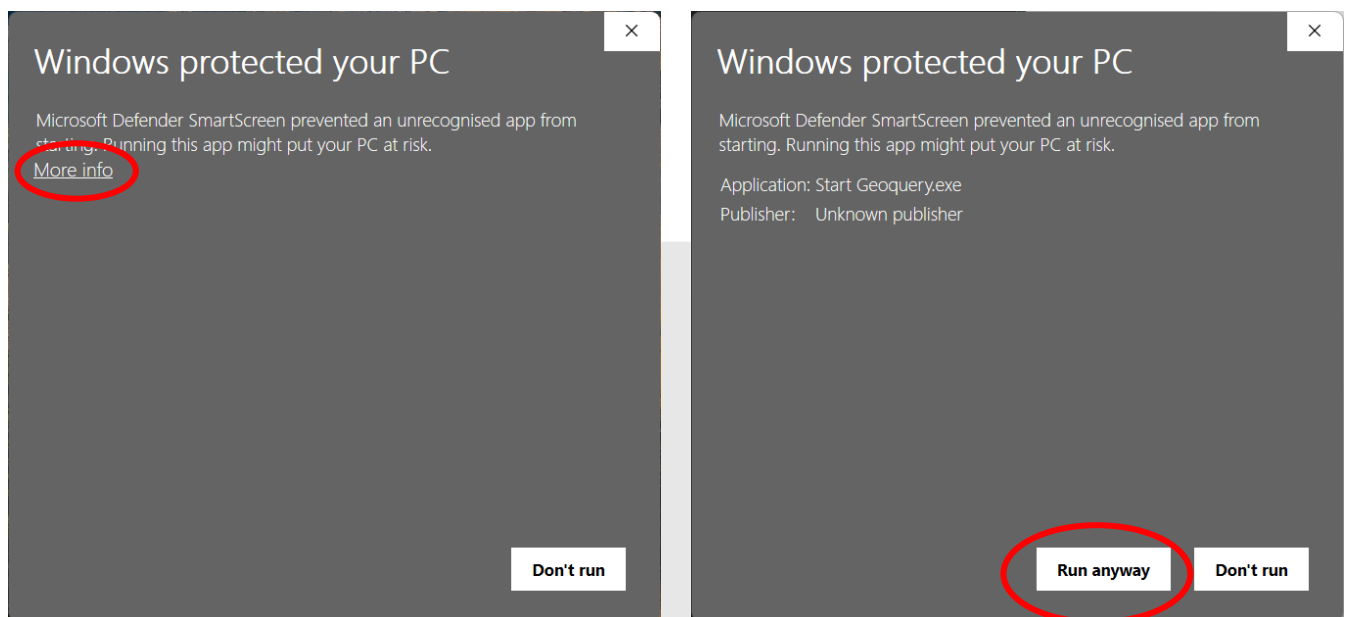
Save the config file. Once done the setup process is complete.

## Section 3 – Launching the program

Navigate to the GeoQuery folder and open the executable file StartGeoquery.exe

As .exe files are a Windows format they will only work natively on Windows. It is however possible to run GeoQuery on Mac/Linux, but it will need to be compiled manually from the source.

Once opened a pop up like the one below may appear. To proceed click the More info button and then click the Run Anyway button.

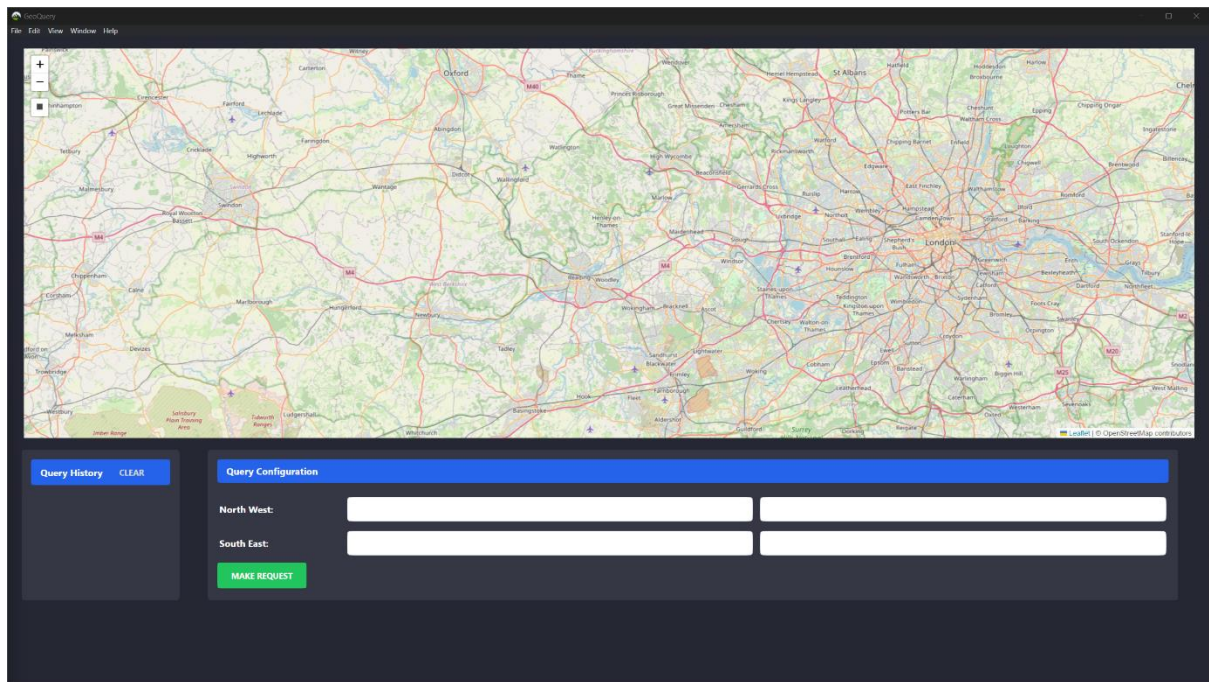


Once executed a terminal should launch. Please ensure that this window is kept open at all times.

The terminal should read as follows:

```
C:\GeoQuery\GeoQuery\Start x + v
2024-03-14T22:42:09.362409Z INFO sh35_backend: config.txt Loaded from current working directory!
2024-03-14T22:42:09.362708Z INFO Indexing: sh35_backend: Building Index
2024-03-14T22:42:09.362770Z INFO sh35_backend: Initializing Axum Web Server.
2024-03-14T22:42:09.362828Z WARN sh35_backend: CORS currently set to allow all! Potential vulnerability, please fix!
2024-03-14T22:42:09.362956Z INFO sh35_backend: Initialising TCP Socket for Web Server.
2024-03-14T22:42:09.364235Z INFO sh35_backend: Starting Web Server & Parallel Worker!
Launched Frontend!
```

Then the GeoQuery application window should appear.



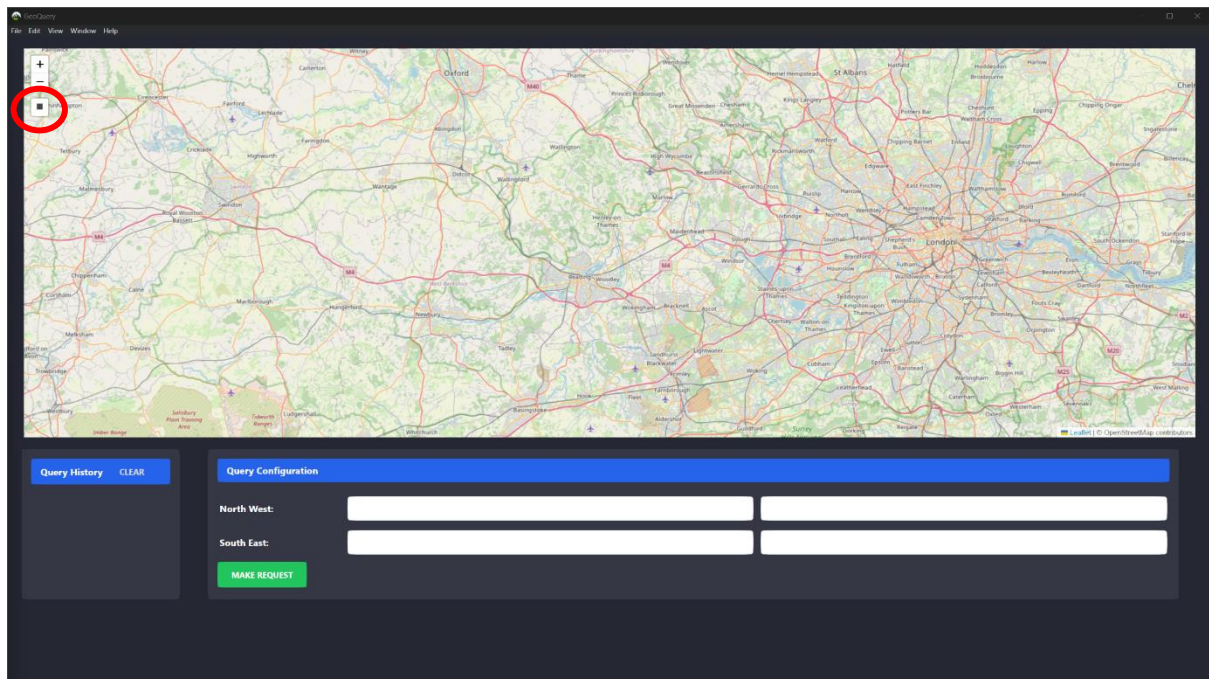
Great. Now we are ready to start using GeoQuery.



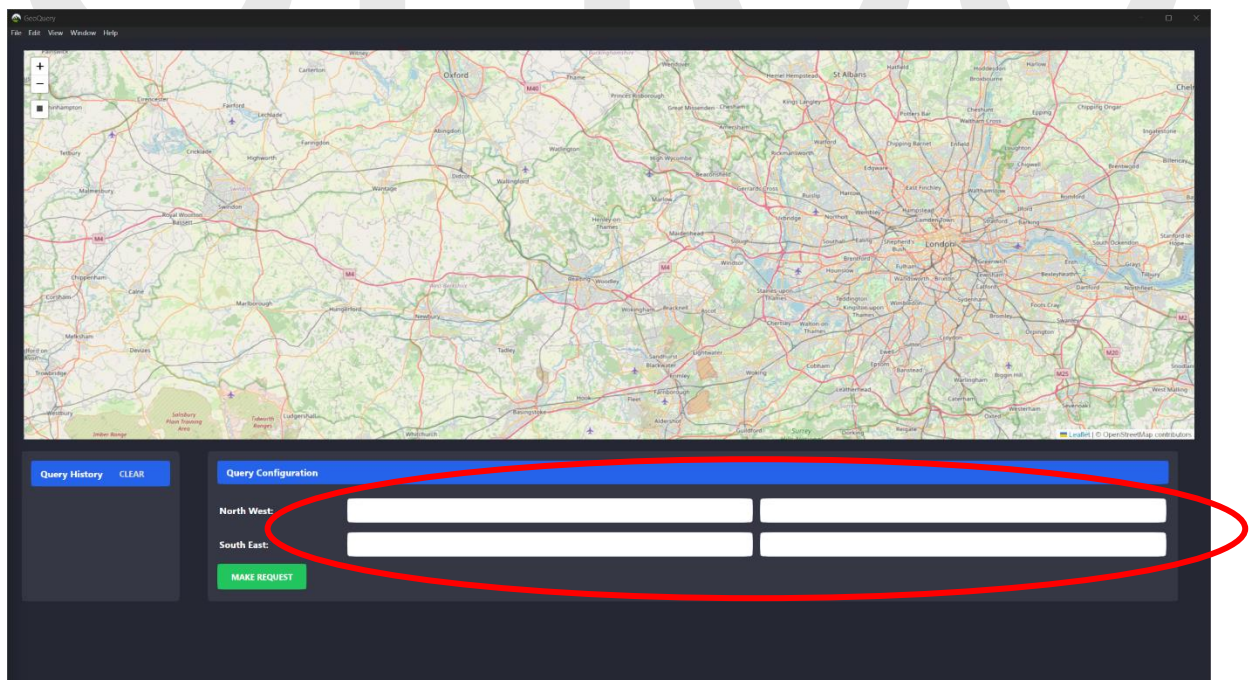
## Section 4 – Input

There are two ways to input data into GeoQuery.

1. By drawing a bounding box using the rectangle draw button.



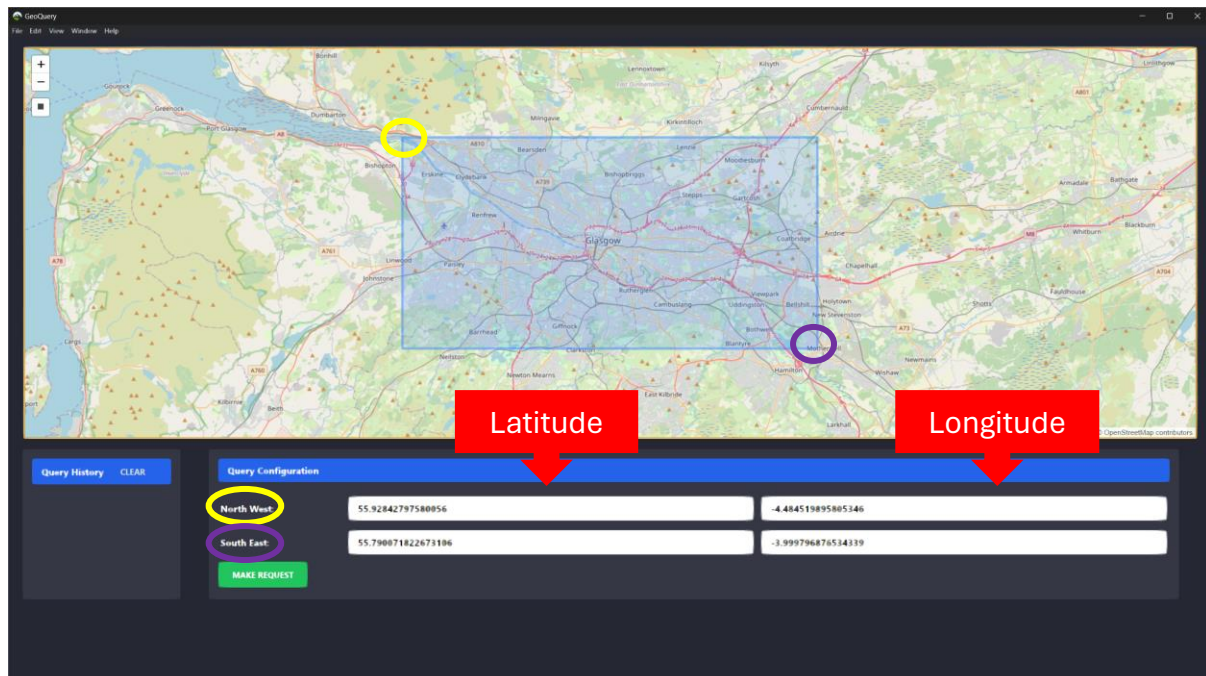
2. Or by manually entering four coordinates into the input boxes.





## Section 4.1 - Drawing a Bounding Box

When drawing a bounding box, the coordinates of the two corners shown below are used to form an query area. These coordinates are represented using the decimal degrees format on both the latitude and longitude values.



## Section 4.2 – Manually Entering Coordinates

GeoQuery also allows for manual input of coordinates in the forms:

1. Decimal Degrees (Example: 123.4567)
2. Degrees Minutes Seconds (Example: 12 34 56 N)
3. Degrees Minutes Decimal Minutes (Example: 12 34.5678 S)

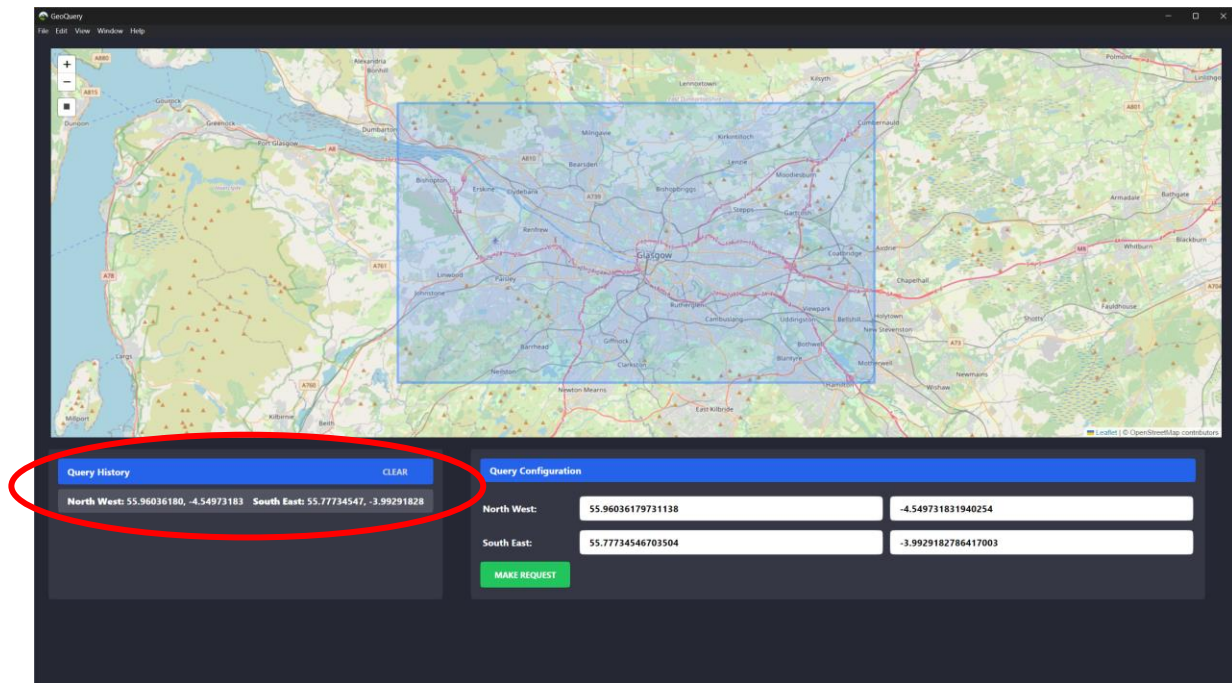
Note when entering manual data, it is important to input the data in the format as shown in the examples above.

Note the decimal degrees format is not exclusively limited to the four decimal places as shown in the above example.

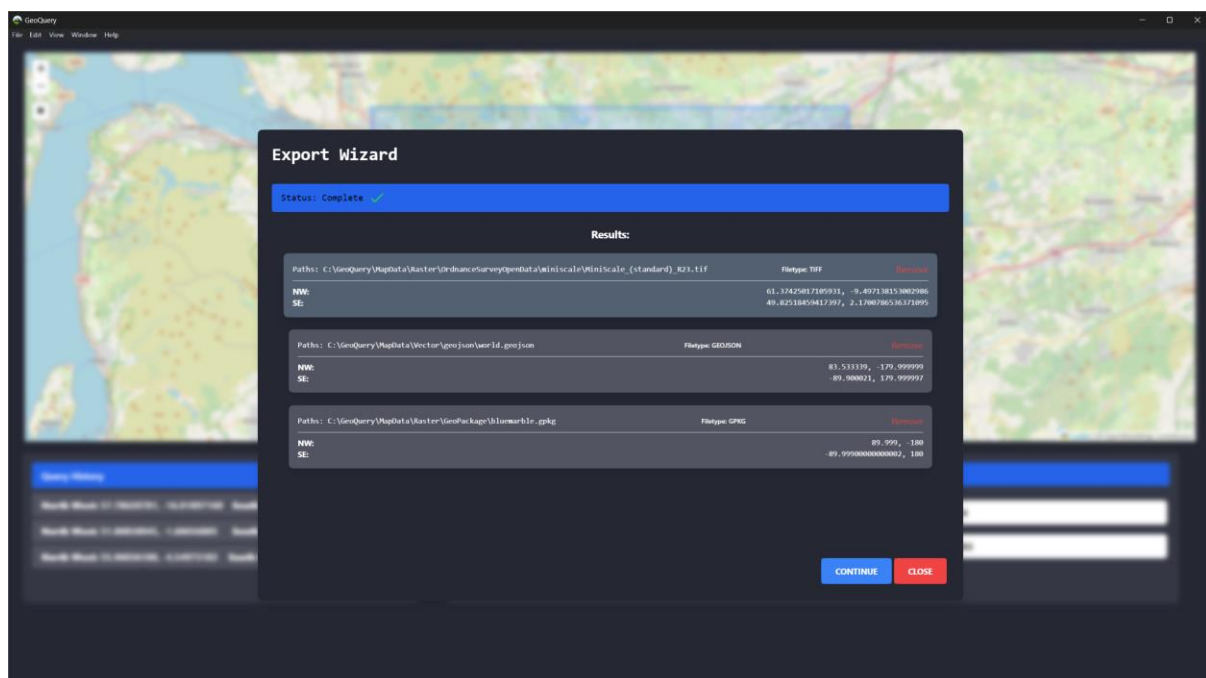
## Section 5 – Making Request and History

Once you are happy with your bounding box selection or input. Click the make request button.

This will start the parsing process on the map data and store this query within the Query History tab.

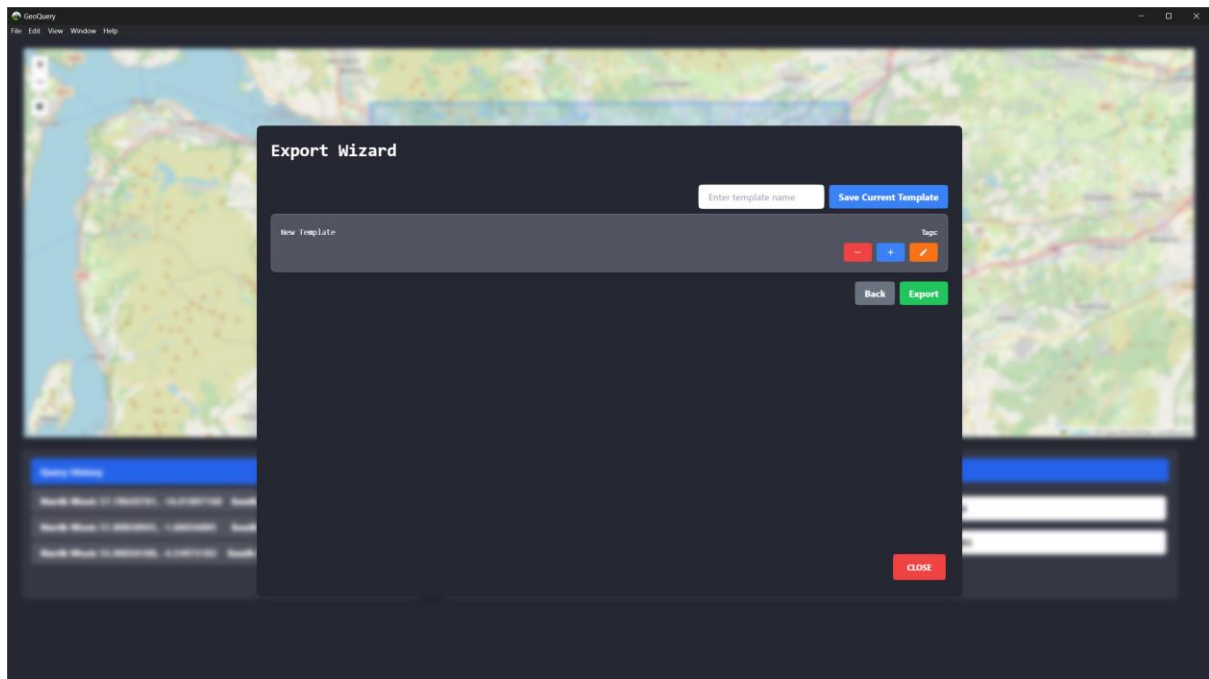


After the request has started the parsing results should display on the screen similar to shown below. The amount of results shown here will depend on the provided map files and the size of the bounding box drawn or entered.

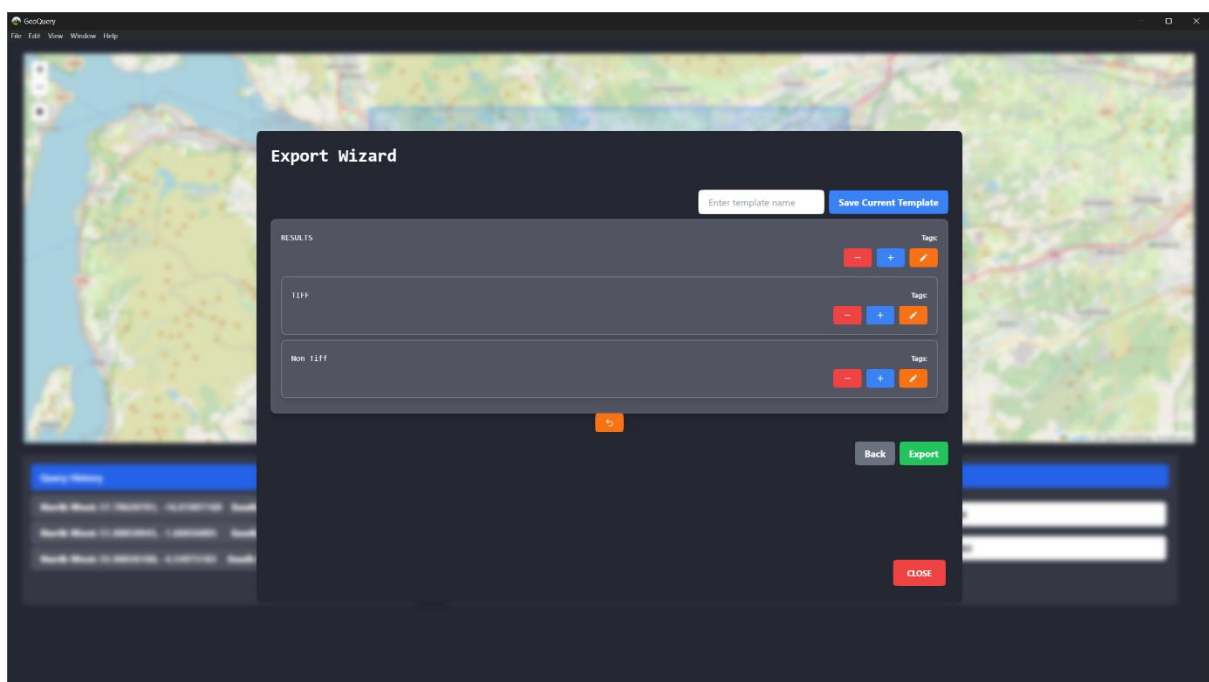


## Section 6 – Export Wizard

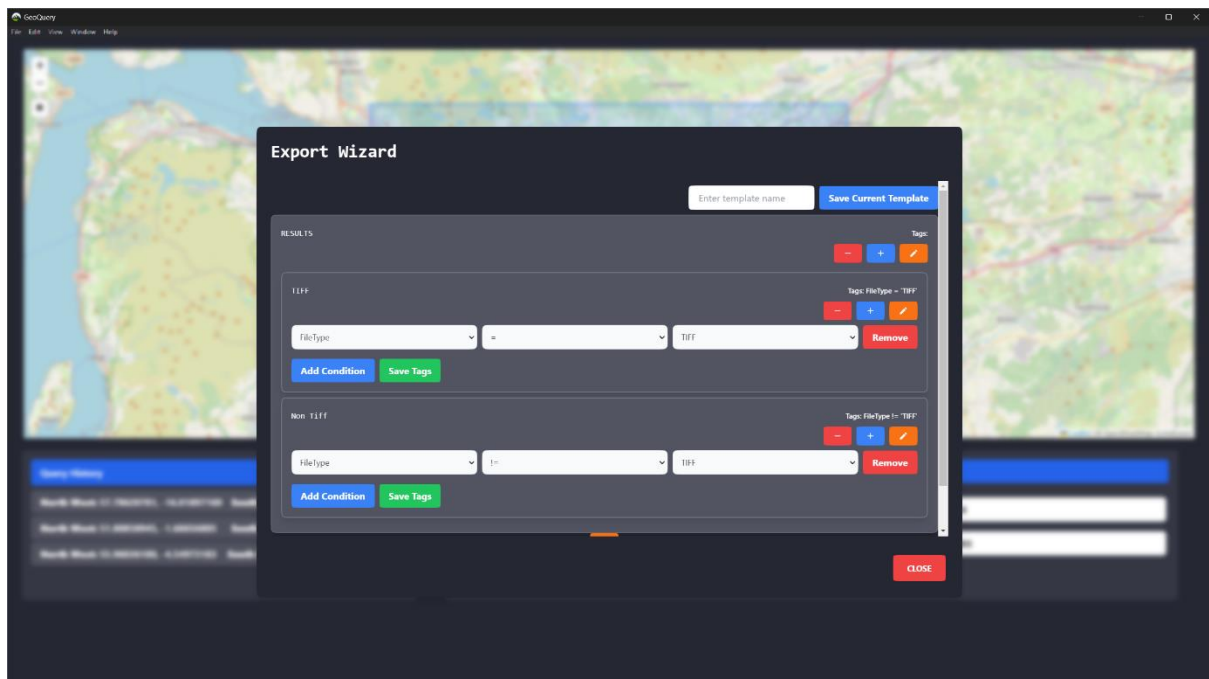
After the results are shown, we can hit continue to visit the export wizard. Here we will create our first export template by clicking Add New Template. As an example, I will demonstrate how to build a template which has two folders. One folder containing all query map results of TIFF filetype, and another folder containing all the remaining results which were not a TIFF filetype. To do this I will first open the editor as shown below:



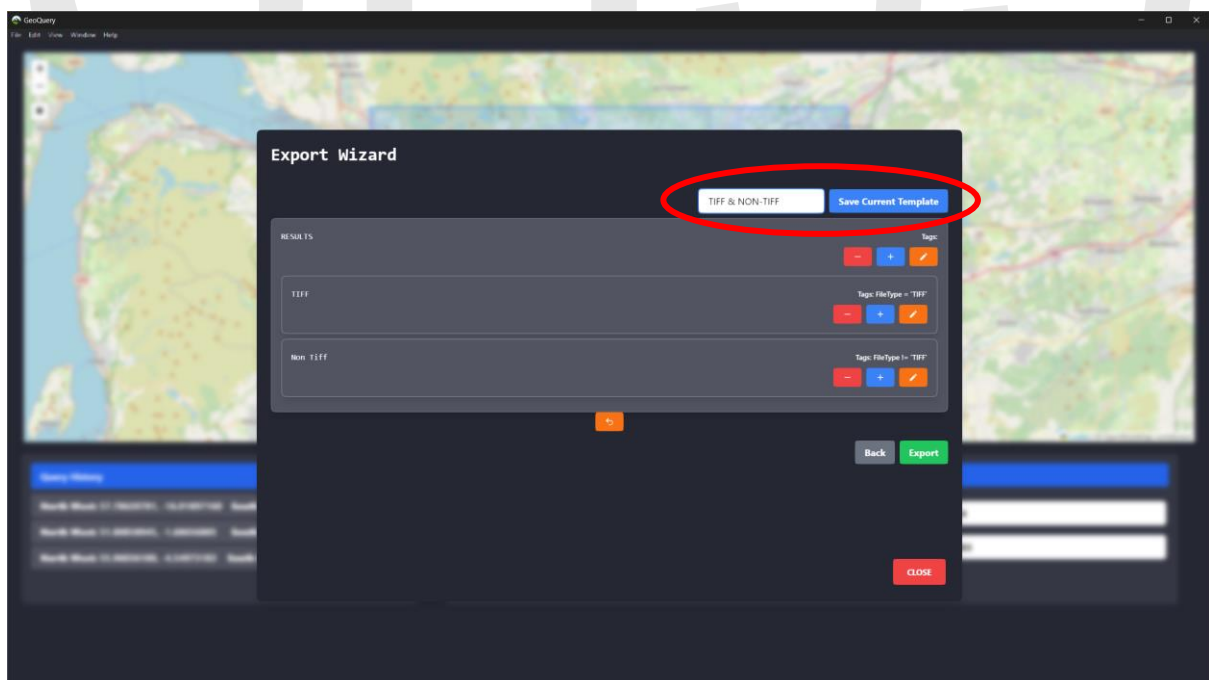
Then I can create folders using the plus button, and edit their names by clicking on the text at the left. Once saved these folders will be present in our export.



Now I've created my folders I can assign the tags which determine the export. Here is the tags needed to complete the example I mentioned previously.

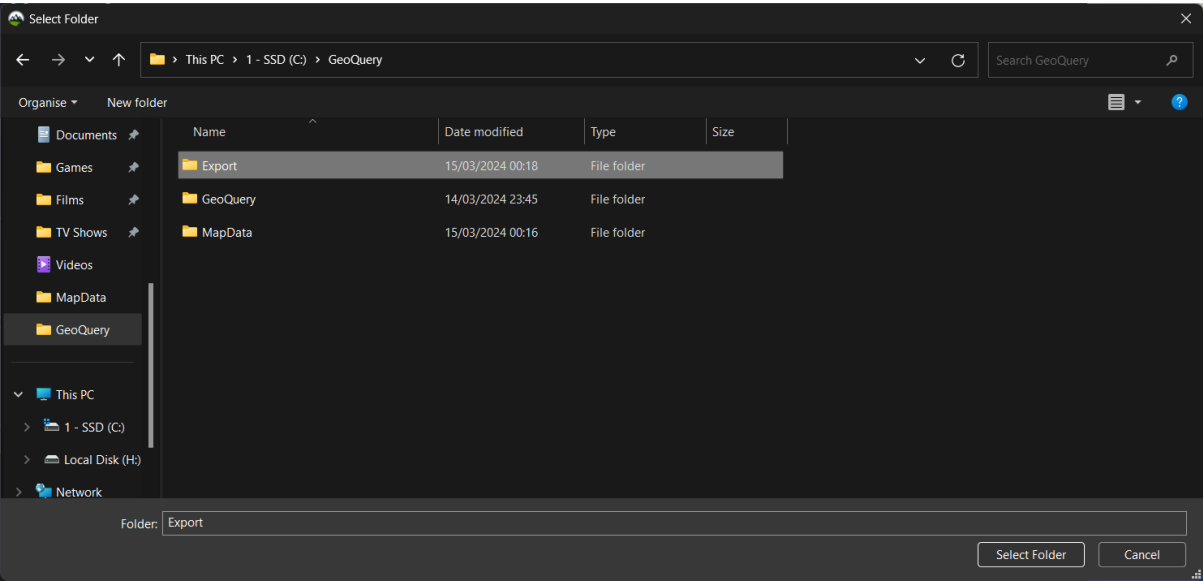


After saving our tags. We can save this template for future use. We can do this by entering a template name at the top and selecting save current template.

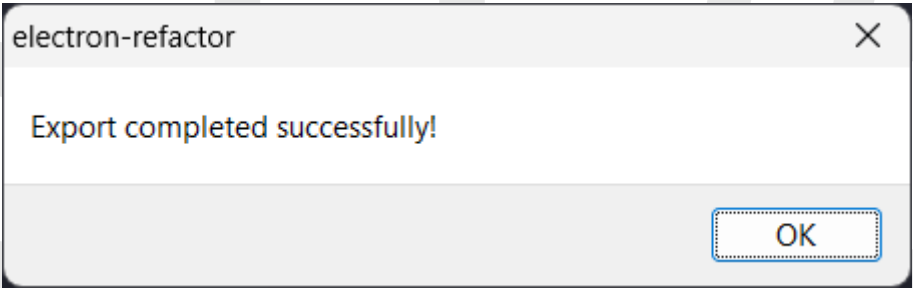


Then once saved we can export our results by clicking the green export button.

This will prompt us to select an export location. Here I will use the folder I created in the setup stage.






Once an export folder has been selected the following message will be displayed:





Congratulations you’ve made your first GeoQuery and successfully exported it.

If we check our export folder it should match the template we created as shown below

|  |                  |             |
|--|------------------|-------------|
|  RESULTS  | 15/03/2024 00:46 | File folder |
|  Non Tiff | 15/03/2024 00:46 | File folder |
|  TIFF     | 15/03/2024 00:46 | File folder |



|   |                  |              |
|---|------------------|--------------|
|  bluemarble.gpkg | 21/06/2023 12:59 | GPKG File    |
|  world.geojson   | 21/06/2023 12:59 | GEOJSON File |