



MapMint, Guide utilisateur

Release 1.2

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Contents

Welcome to the user guide of the [MapMint](#) application.

Note: The user guide is also available in the following formats PDF  and ePub 

Introduction

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 What is MapMint?

MapMint is a geographic information system (GIS) software on the Internet designed to facilitate the deployment of spatial data infrastructures ** ** (SDI).

MapMint is for individuals and organizations wishing to manage and optimize SDI establishment and deployment of dynamic mapping applications. The application centralizes and simplifies a number of GIS and WebGIS functionality. The different levels of user rights divide tasks according to public (system administrators, GIS specialists, GIS technicians, cartographers, webmasters ...).

1.1.2 What allows MapMint?

MapMint allows multiple tasks relating to the implementation of an SDI from a modular and user-friendly administration interface. The user can MapMint, according to his rights:

- Import and store vector and raster GIS data
- Query database server and WMS / WFS external
- Publish geographic data in the form of WMS, WFS and WMTS
- Treat, edit and Data Sources style
- Compose and save maps in the form of projects (mapfiles)
- Configure and generate mapping applications
- Configure and run a cartographic portal
- View and share maps

1.1.3 How MapMint works?

MapMint includes several *free software* <<http://mapmint.com/en/Components>> __ in a complete and coherent web mapping platform, whose operation is based on the use of open standards ‘<<http://mapmint.com> / en / Components> ‘ __ geomatics and internet.

At the heart of MapMint we have the *ZOO-Project* <<http://zoo-project.org>> __, an application to simply and efficiently deploy WPS (Web Processing Service ‘<www.opengeospatial.org/standards/wps> ‘ __) data processing. A set

of web services is available MapMint, from simple display of a web page in the application to complex geographical treatments.

On the other types of web services are implemented, including visualization and querying spatial data, WMS (Web Map Service <<http://www.opengeospatial.org/standards/wms>> __). Access to geographic data in vector format is via the WFS (Web Feature Service <<http://www.opengeospatial.org/standards/wfs>> __) or access to image data via WCS (Web Coverage Service <<http://www.opengeospatial.org/standards/wcs>> __). All these web services are founis by *MapServer software* <<http://mapserver.org>> __. The various files necessary for the functioning of MapServer and dynamic mapping applications are managed by MapMint services which provided a friendly interface for interact with these web services.

ZOO-Project and MapServer applications based on an Apache web server to access the application via HTTP and HTTPS communication protocols.

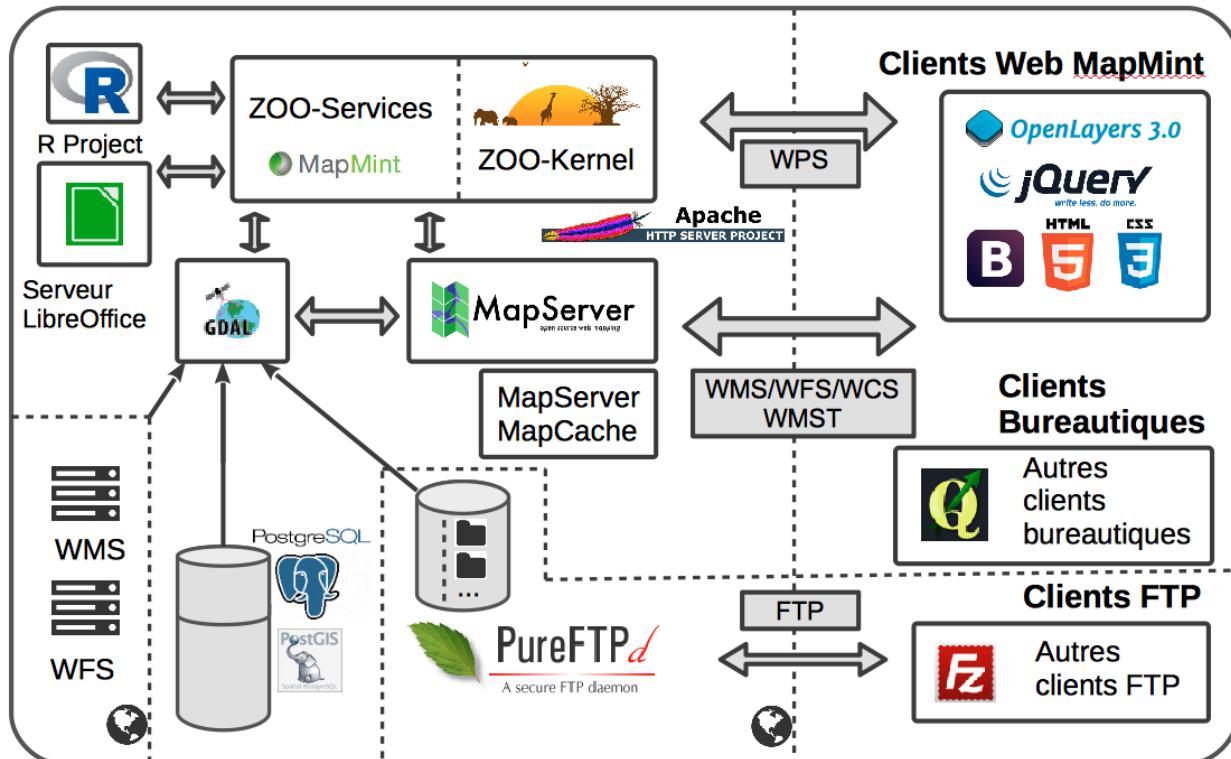
Note: In a Windows environment, IIS can be used instead of Apache

All the documents produced by the application, such as when using the pdf document production client module, use templates to odt file (*OpenDocumentText* <https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/tc_home.php?wg_abbrev=office> __). Document production is based on UNO (Universal Network Object <<https://www.openoffice.org/udk/common/man/uno.html>> __) to interact of LibreOffice with a server.

An FTP server (eg ProFTPD) is generally associated with an instance of MapMint making available the directory dataPath/ftp order to file on the server large files or manage the templates in it.

Some services dedicated to data classification using the *R* <<http://r-project.org>> __ bookstore, all geographic data is read via the use of *GDAL* <<http://www.gdal.org>> __, the QRCode are generated using the qrencode bookstore <<https://fukuchi.org/works/qrencode/>> __. Some specific Python modules are also needed, and cssmin JSMin to minimize the size of JavaScript and CSS files generated by the application.

An overview of the architecture of MapMint is presented below.



The interoperability of MapMint is provided by the standards used and implemented . It is thus possible to interact with data and services MapMint not only from the application accessible from a web browser but also from a desktop client type QGIS for example.

Note: To use WPS, WPS, download the plugin available here <<http://geolabs.fr/plugins.xml>> ____.

You can find more general information on the website of ‘ MapMint <<http://mapmint.com/en/>> ‘

1.2 Intsall MapMint

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 - * *Generating an SSH key*
 - *Installation*

MapMint The application can be installed very simply using *Ansible scripts* <<http://ansible.com>> _____. It is thus possible to deploy several instances of MapMint through the use of the “ Control ansible-playbook“. In this part of the installation will affect only a single instance, the local host that uses a GNU / Linux distribution: Ubuntu 14.03.3 LTS.

1.2.1 Prerequisites

Python packages and modules

Before you can install MapMint using Ansible scripts, it is necessary to ensure the presence of some Ubuntu packages and specific Python modules.

```
sudo apt-get install git python-setuptools openssh-server
sudo easy_install pip
sudo pip install paramiko PyYAML Jinja2 httplib2 six
```

Ansible download and install scripts

It is necessary to download and Ansible specific scripts installation MapMint. To do this, use the following commands.

```
cd
mkdir mm-install
cd mm-install
git clone git://github.com/ansible/ansible.git --recursive
git clone git://github.com/mapmint/ansible-roles mapmint-setup
```

Generating an SSH key

So your user can connect to the server via SSH MapMint on which to install, you must create a key to abort an automatic authentication. To do this use the following command.

```
mkdir ~/.ssh  
ssh-keygen -t rsa  
sudo mkdir /root/.ssh  
sudo cp ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub /root/.ssh/authorized_keys
```

Warning: The last command remove all authorized key server.

Note: Use a different order if you want to update the list of authorized keys.

1.2.2 Installation

Installing MapMint is fully automated via the Ansible previously downloaded scripts, so it only remains to launch. Before that, it will be necessary to set Ansible and specific scripts installation MapMint to define the name of the machine that will be used to access the instance.

Initially you will enable Ansible and define which machines you want to install MapMint. In the example presented here, the facilities will be made on the local machine, so localhost .

```
source ~/mm-install/ansible/hacking/env-setup  
echo "localhost" > ~/ansible_hosts  
sed "s:myhost.net:localhost:g" -i \  
~/mm-install/mapmint-setup/debian/dependencies/vars/main.yml  
export ANSIBLE_INVENTORY=~/ansible_hosts
```

Note: localhost should be replaced with the machine name or IP address allowing public access to the proceedings.

It remains only to invoke the installation of MapMint with the command below.

```
cd ~/mm-install/mapmint-setup/ubuntu  
ansible-playbook -s server.yml -u root
```

To access your MapMint instance, you can use the following links:

- :ref:Access to administrative modules : http://localhost/ui/Dashboard_bs
- :ref:Access to the public interface : <http://localhost/ui/public/>

1.3 Use MapMint

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MapMint The application consists of an **administration interface** with various modules and a **public interface**.

1.3.1 Access to administrative modules

Depending on the settings of the Control Panel and your MapMint installation, the modules listed below are available in the administration interface.

Module	URL access
Dashboard	http://votre-instance.com/Dashboard_bs
Data Management	http://votre-instance.com/Distiller_bs
Creating territories	http://votre-instance.com/Territories_bs
Creating indicators	http://votre-instance.com/Indexes_bs
Creating themes	http://votre-instance.com/Themes_bs
Import documents	http://votre-instance.com/Documents_bs
Creating maps	http://votre-instance.com/Manager_bs
Publishing Applications	http://votre-instance.com/Publisher_bs

1.3.2 Identification Form

To view modules in the administration interface, enter the **username** and **password** that have been communicated to you by email in the login form shown below, and click the “Login” button.

Note: You can also press the “Enter” on your keyboard instead of clicking on the button “Identify”



A success message is displayed in a green frame on the top right of your screen and the module is charging. If you get a red banner at the top of the screen, please check your connection settings and try again.

1.3.3 Access to the public interface

The public interface of MapMint is accessible via the URL <http://votre-instance.com/public/> which is the home page of the application. The published cards are accessed from the Map Library (second menu tab). One can access an specific card using are specific URL (such <http://votre-instance.com/public/le-nom-de-votre-carte>).

Module	URL access
Public interface	http://votre-instance.com/public/
Public interface indicators	http://votre-instance.com/public/indicateurs
Published map	http://votre-instance.com/public/le-nom-de-votre-carte

1.3.4 First settings

During an initial connection, the following steps are recommended to ensure the proper functioning of the public interface.

Title of the public interface

The title of the public interface appears in the banner at the top of the home page. To configure it, go to the Control Panel and change the value **Title** on the tab *Provider Configuration*. Click the “Save” in the Control Panel and load your home page for the changes to take effect.

Note: The title is also used in the <title> tag of the source code of the page

Map of the public interface

The public interface card appears in the body of the home page. To create and configure, go to the Map creation module and create a project named **Default**. Once registered, please reload this homepage for the map display.

Note: Home card can be used to map a particular project that the user would like to see displayed on the home page. It can also be used as input to the different cartographic projects published. This requires the use of a data source that contains the URL of the projects.

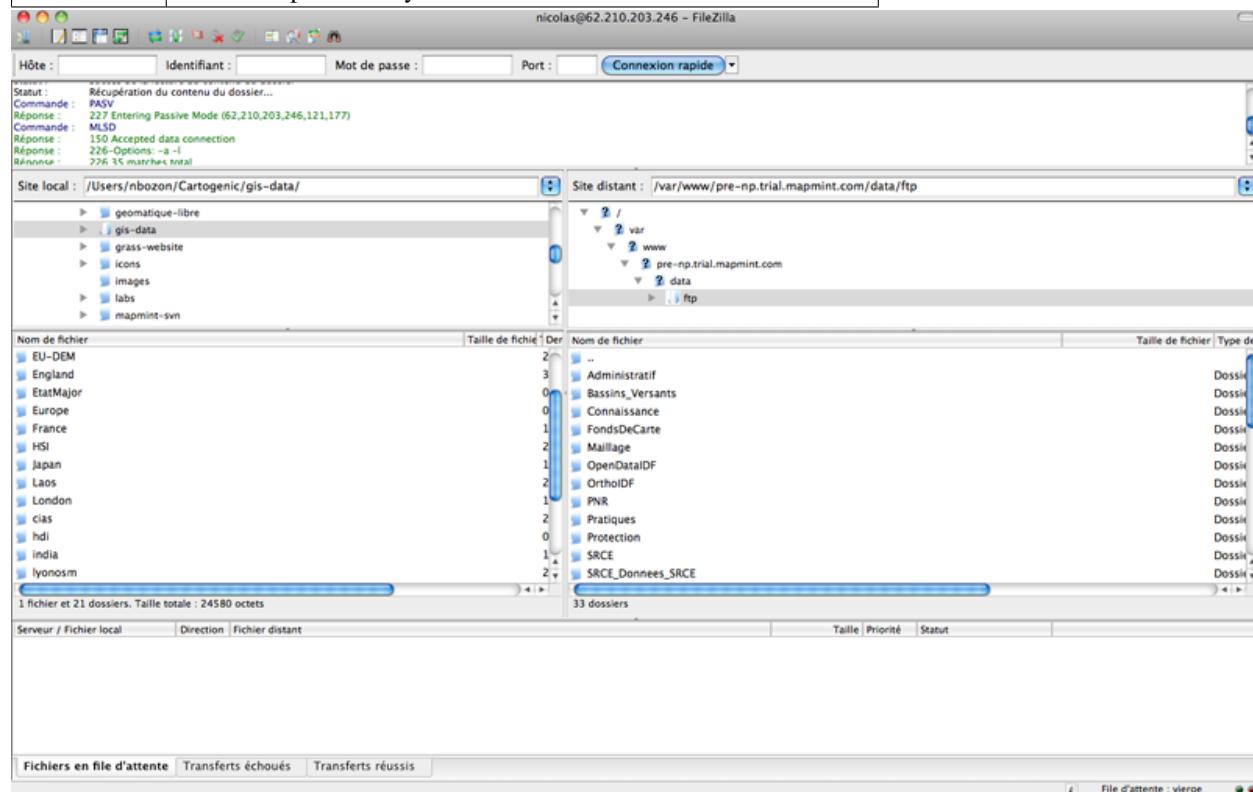
1.3.5 Add data

Two solutions are proposed to charge GIS data on the installation server for your instance MapMint.

If you want to add light vector data (**<2MB**), go to the Data Management Module and use the data load utility (upload), whose operation is described in the section on Data Management Module.

If you want to load vector data or remain larger, you should use FTP access that was provided with the connection information to your instance MapMint. To do this, install and run a FTP client on your computer (such as [FileZilla](#) for example) and provide the following information in the form provided for this purpose (the top of the software window in the case of FileZilla) and click the “Login” button.

Parameter	Definition
Host	URL or IP address of the server where your instance is installed
Username	Username provided by email
Password	Password provided by email



Once connected to the server, the general repository for storing data sources (this is usually live in the /var/www/data/ftp) is listed and displayed in the FTP client the right window. You can then create a new folder or use an existing directory.

- In case you wish to add data to an existing directory, please perform drag and drop your data from the left side of the window (where the tree of your computer is listed) to the right, towards the directory referred. This causes the loading of data into the appropriate directory on the server. The progress of the file download is indicated by the progress bar at the bottom of the window. The transfer time varies depending on the weight of the data to be loaded.
- In case you want to create a new folder, perform a right-click in the right pane and click the menu item “Create New Folder” from the popup menu that appears. Then enter a name for the new folder in the window provided for this purpose, then click the “OK” button. This will close the window and add the new directory to the list. You can then perform a drag and drop of your data as described in the preceding paragraph.

Warning: The name of a new data directory should not contain accents or special characters!

1.3.6 Access to data and processes from the desktop clients

As stated in the section *Overview*, MapMint provided web services for accessing data (WMS, WFS and WCS) and data processing services (WPS) for desktop clients, such as [QGIS](#).

We present in this section how to access them from QGIS data broadcasting services and data processing services. We will present successively as how to use them.

Accessing data broadcasting services

MapMint makes accessible all the storage spaces and sources of data that is printed once in the last parameters from the *Map creation module*. Similarly, all the layers contained in the dynamic mapping applications configured for the *Map creation module* and published since the *Application Publishing Module* are also available.

Since QGIS for example, you can access the data layers in WMS format to keep the style you have defined at the *Map creation module*, or format WFS, to use the data processing services vector.

The URL to use to set the access to WMS and WFS server are:

- for storage space <MyDirectory>:

`http://votre-instance.com/cgi-bin/mm/mapserver.cgi?map=/var/data/dirs/<MyDirectory>/ds`

- for a project <MyProject> during setup:

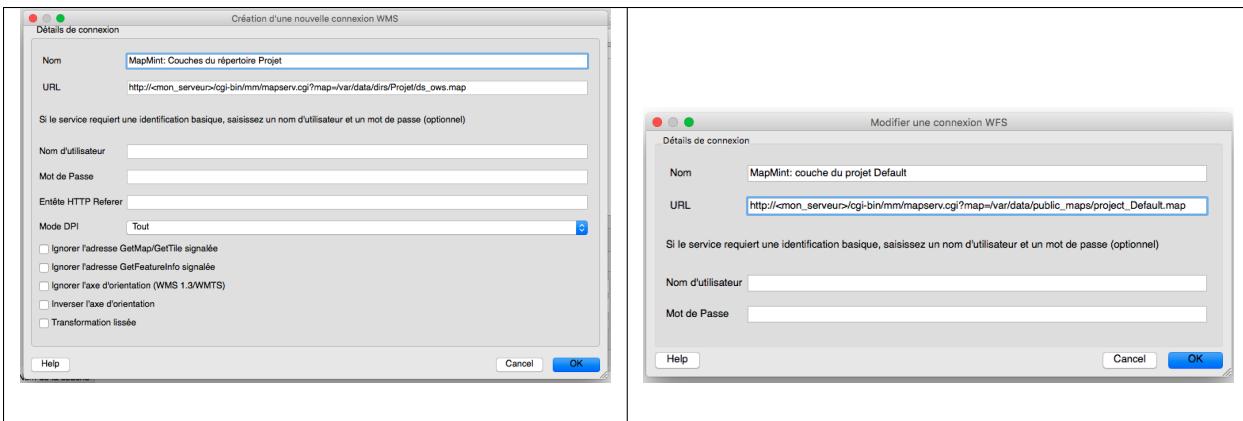
`http://votre-instance.com/cgi-bin/mm/mapserver.cgi?map=/var/data/maps/project_<MyProject>`

- for a <MyProject> published project:

`http://votre-instance.com/cgi-bin/mm/mapserver.cgi?map=/var/data/public_maps/project_<MyProject>`

Note: il est nécessaire de remplacer <MyProject> par le nom d'un projet et <MyDirectory> par le nom d'un espace de stockage disponible dans *Data Management Module*.

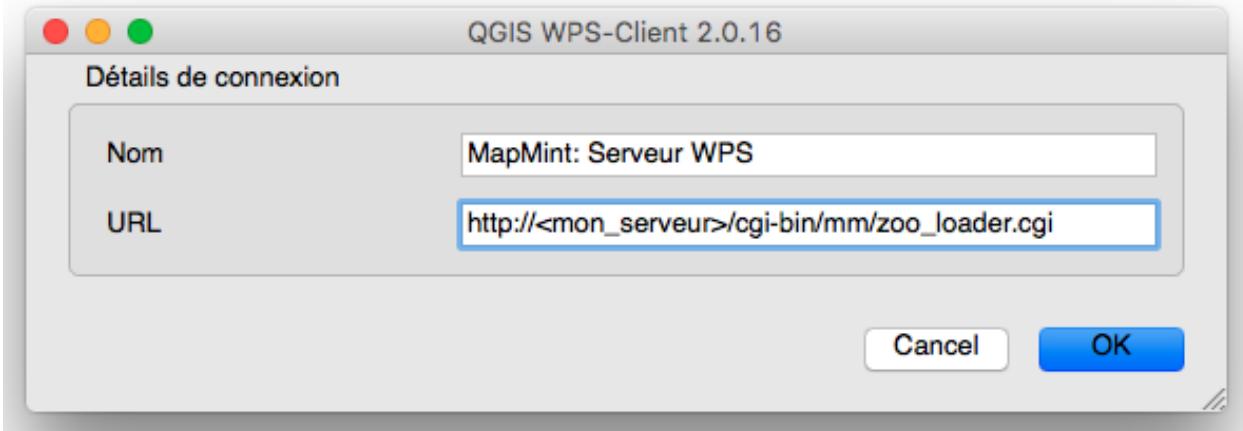
The two screenshots below shows the addition of WMS and WFS server.



Once you have added servers, then you can add layers in them. To do this, select your server from the list of available servers, and then click **Connection** to list the available layers. Then select all the layers you want to display in your QGIS client.

Access to data processing services

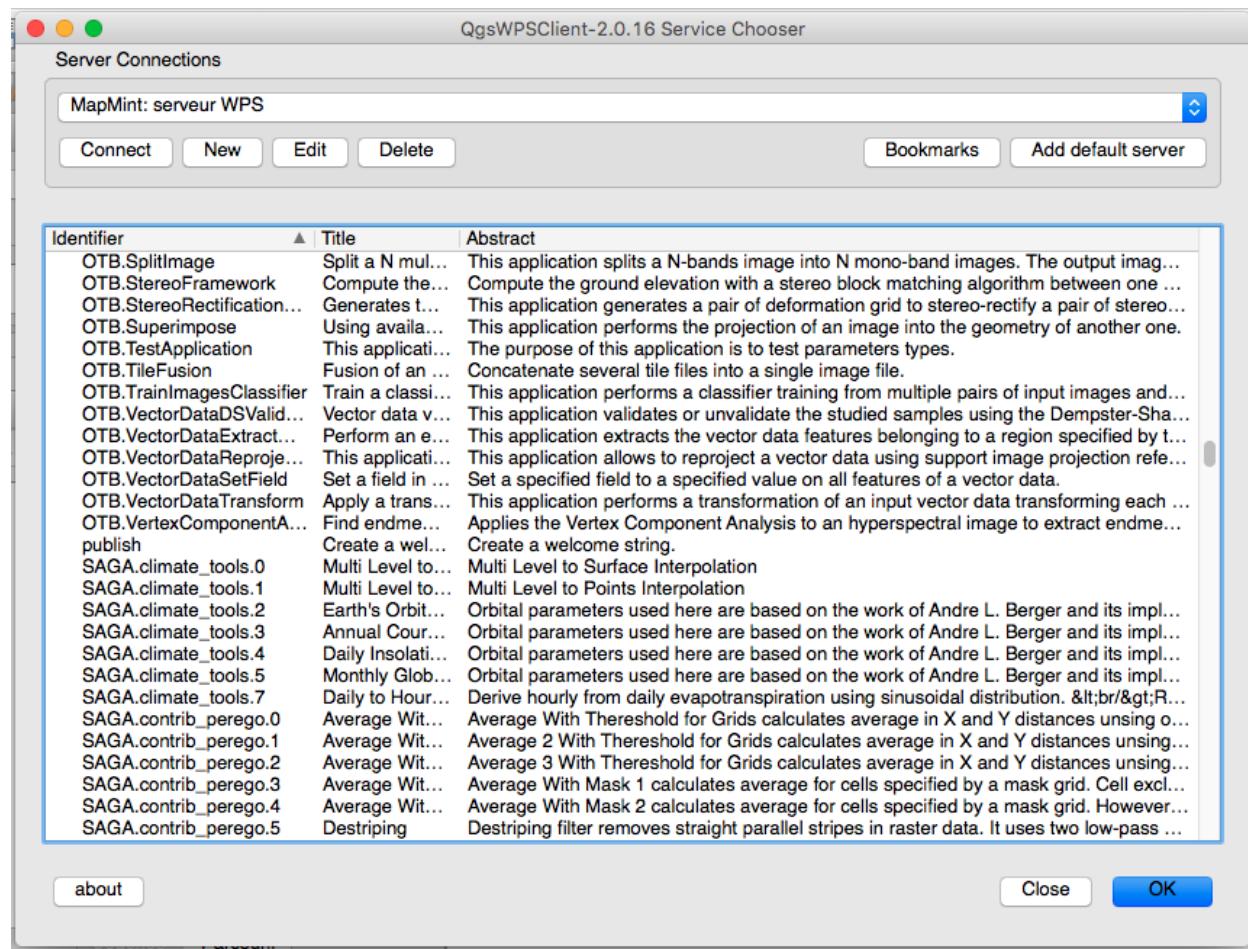
Since QGIS for example, you can access the vector data processing services. To do this it is necessary to add the following server <http://geolabs.fr/plugins.xml> your plugins DEPOS in QGIS, then install the module **QgsWPSClient**. Once this is done then you should enable this new extension, then add a WPS server (as was presented in the previous section for WMS and WFS service). Adding this fact via the interface shown in the screenshot below.



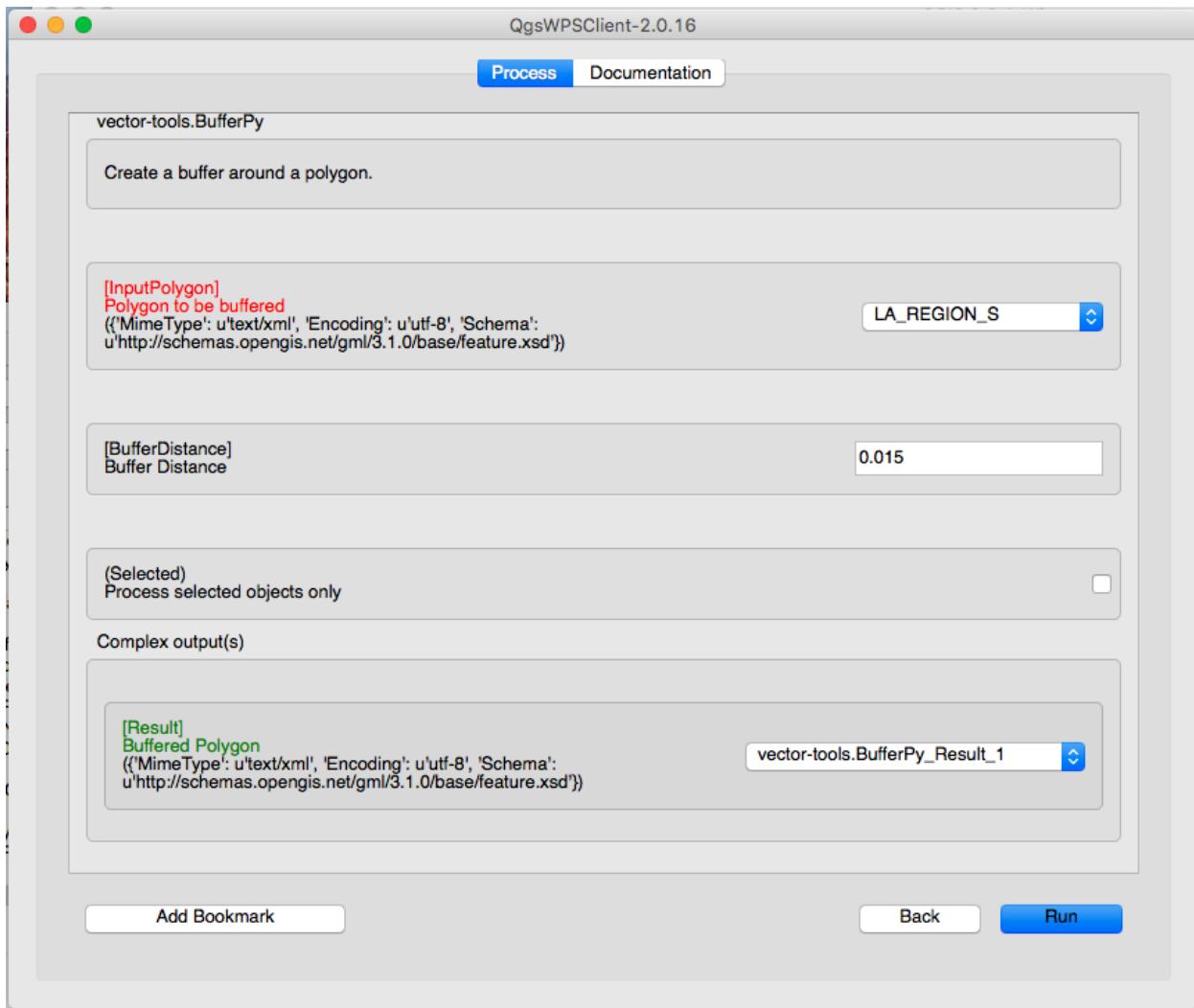
The URL to access treatment services is:

`http://votre-instance.com/cgi-bin/mm/zoo_loader.cgi`

Once added the WPS server, select it in the list and click **Connect** to list the ensemble of available treatment services as shown below.



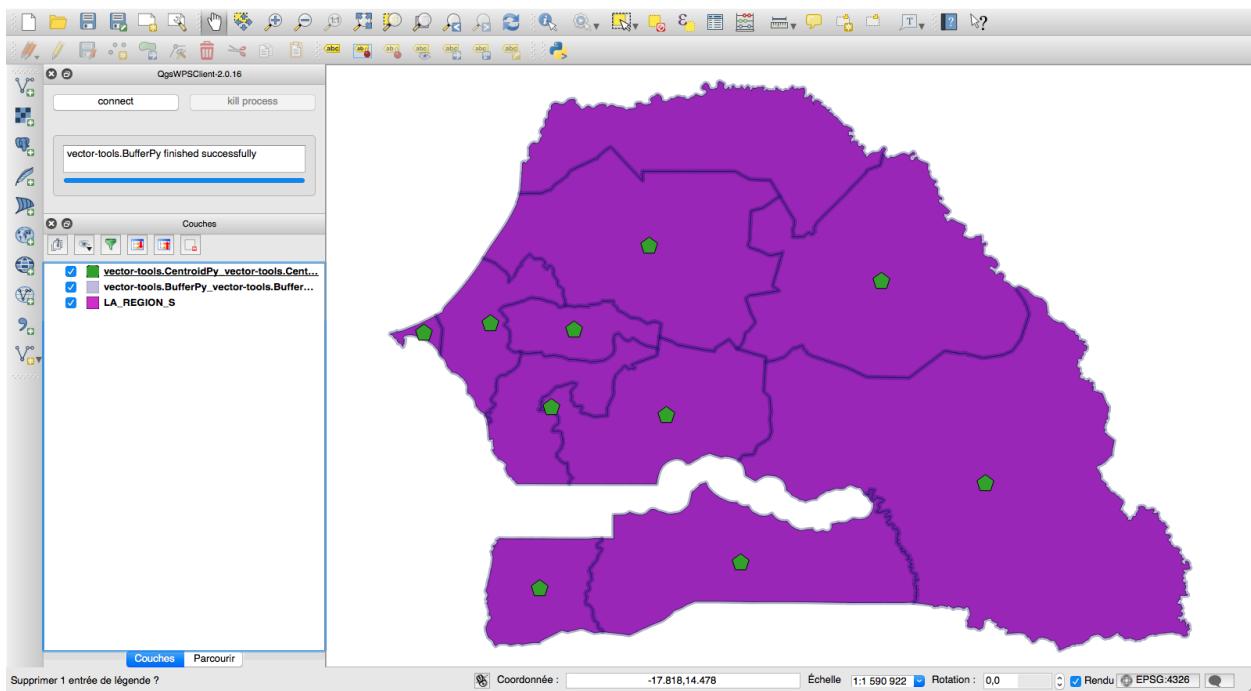
You must select a service was run by double-clicking on the service that interests you to access the through interface parameters WPS service. This interface corresponds to the following screenshot.



Warning: Only WFS and WCS layers can be used with WPS treatment services.

To perform and display the result, you must click on the button **Run**.

We present below an example of using a vector layer **LA_REGION_S** and execution services ***vector-tools.BufferPy** et ***vector-tools.CentroidPy**.



Dashboard

This section contains the documentation for the dashboard MapMint.

The dashboard MapMint consists of three specific sections:

- ** Overview ** which is the visible content in page load,
- ** ** Users that allows the management of users and user groups,
- ** ** Parameter that allows the management of application settings.

Warning: It is important to note that only users in the group **super admin ** are allowed to access the modules:
ref: *dashboard-usersmanagement* and: ref:‘ *dashboard-configuration*‘

2.1 Section “Overview”

The panel “Overview” of the: doc: *../dashboard / index* provides an overview of the proceedings MapMint to a director of the application.

The date and time of your last connection to the proceeding are first shown at the top left.

Different panels have specific information about the MapMint instance, they are described in the following sections.

Dernière connexion le 2015-11-24 12:03:03.284352+01

29 Espaces de stockages Voir les détails	117 Cartes Voir les détails
741M Version de ZOO-Project Voir les détails	7 Symboles Voir les détails
5 SRS favoris Voir les détails	

2.1.1 available data

Information relating to: doc: `../data/index` are available in the blue panel shown below, it informs the administrator about:

- The number of new storage spaces
- The number of directories and databases
- The number of available data sources

A button allows you to go directly to: doc: `../data/index`.

Répertoires	28
Bases de données PostGIS	1
Bases de données MySQL	0
Data sources	323

Lancer le Distiller

[Voir les détails](#)

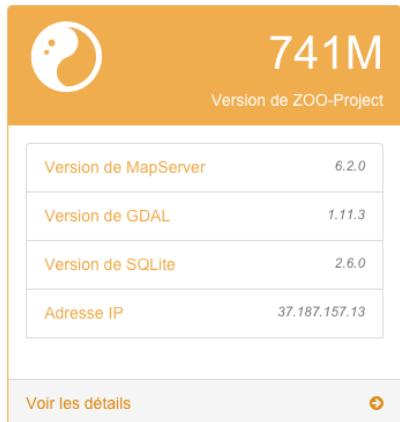
2.1.2 Cartes names available

Green panel shown below, provides a quick appercu of being edited cards. Clicking the pen of a card online, you can load the card in the: doc: `../maps/index`



2.1.3 Versions of installed software

The orange panel presented below, provides data on the versions of installed software and used by the MapMint application.



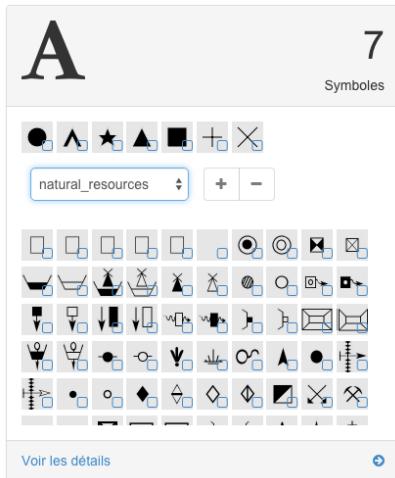
This helps in problem report to specify the versions used.

2.1.4 Symbol management

The gray panel shown below list:

- the symbols that you can use to style your layers since the: doc: `../data/index`,
- the fonts available in a dropdown list,
- the list of symbols of a selected font.

It allows the management of symbols used to define the style of your layers. The procedure of this panel is very simple. If you select a font from this drop-down list in the middle of the panel, all of the symbols it contains will be displayed in desous. You can select Type single or multiple symbols in the list of symbols in a font and add them to the list of symbols available by clicking on the button “+”. Similarly, you can select the symbols displayed above the drop-down list and click the “-” button to remove effectively.



2.1.5 Management of Spatial Reference System (SRS)

The red panel shows you the list of Spatial Reference System (SRS). If you enter or IGFN EPSG code in the box at the bottom of the panel, you can then add it to the list of favorites SRS. By clicking the “trash” button you can delete the SRS corresponding to the list of favorites. That is, unwanted in order to limit the number of SRS displayed in various forms in the application.



2.2 User Management

The User Management section lets you create, edit and delete users and user groups.

The page is divided into two tabs, “Users” and “Groups”. Clicking on the title of the tab causes the display of the corresponding table.

The screenshot shows the 'Gestion des utilisateurs' (User Management) page. On the left is a sidebar with tabs: Tableau de bord, Vue d'ensemble, Utilisateurs (selected), Paramétrages, Données, Cartes, Thèmes, Documents, and Publication. The main area has a title 'Gestion des utilisateurs' with sub-tabs 'Utilisateurs' and 'Groupes'. It includes a toolbar with icons for add, edit, and delete, a search bar, and a table displaying user data. The table columns are: login, lastname, firstname, email, and phone. The data rows are:

babacar.sow	SOW	Babacar	babacar.sow@progede2.sn	+221775902833
dame.dieng	Dieng	Dame	adlsenegal@gmail.com	+221777165598
documentation	Démo	Démo	demo@geolabs.fr	+33670082539
test	Fenoy	Gérald	gerald.fenoy@geolabs.fr	+33670082539

A message at the bottom says 'Affichage de l'élément 1 à 4 sur 4 éléments'. Navigation buttons 'Précédent' and 'Suivant' are also present.

Each tab has the same toolbar having three buttons described below.

Icon	Action
	Displays the form to add a user / group
	Displays the edit form of a user / group
	Displays the removal of a user form / Group

2.2.1 Add User

To add a new user, please click on the “Add” button on the left of the toolbar. This causes the display to add a user form. Please complete all fields and click on the “Add” button.

Informations générales

Identifiant	Prénom	Nom de famille	Email	Téléphone
Mot de passe : <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="Groupes"/> <input type="button" value="Ajouter"/> mot de passe: <input type="text"/> Confirmer mot de passe: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Ajouter"/>			

parameter	definition
Identification	Sets the user name for identification
Name	Sets the name for the user profile
First name	Sets the name of the user profile
Password	Sets the password for identification
email	Sets Electronic address of the user profile
Phone	Specifies the user profile of the phone number
Group	Sets / group(s) User

Warning: All fields are required to create the user account.

Warning: Check the rights necessary for the user and assign a group.

Note: The “public” is not connected to the user interface of the public.

Note: The phone supports the field type values +33100000000

2.2.2 Edit user

To edit a user click on a row in the user table. The latter is then highlighted (green color). Then click the “Edit” button to the toolbar, which causes the display of the edit form of the corresponding user.

All user settings are editable. Click the “Save” button to save the changes, which will be reported in a green band at the top of the screen.

Informations générales

Identifiant:	documentation	Prénom:	Démo	Nom de famille:	Démo
Email:	demo@geolabs.fr	Téléphone:	+33670082539		
Mot de passe :	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Groupes		Ajouter	
mot de passe:			admin		
Confirmer mot de passe:					
Sauver					

Warning: Changing the user group changes its rights

2.2.3 Delete User

To delete a user, click the corresponding line of the table and click the “Remove” button. This causes the display to delete a user form, shown below.

Informations générales

Identifiant: documentation **Supprimer**

Click the “Delete” button to delete the user from the database.

Warning: Deleting a user is final!

2.2.4 Add Group

To create a new user group, please click on the tab “Groups” on top of the user management window, then click the “Add” button on the toolbar. This causes the display of the add form of a group, shown below.

Informations générales

Nom	Description	Accès administrateur : <input type="checkbox"/> Super Admin: <input type="checkbox"/>	Ajouter
-----	-------------	---	---------

Parameter	Definition
Name	Defines the group name
Description	Defines the group with a short sentence
Admin access	Defines whether the group has administrative access
Super Admin	Defines if the group has a super administrator access

Please complete all fields listed in the table above, then click on the “Add” button. This causes disappearance form, adding the group in the table and then reload the page. Reopen the user management window and the “Group” tab to see the addition of the new group.

Note: Adding users when creating the group is optional

Note: Groups with the ****Super Admin **** parameter checked are super administrators, so they have full access to the setup and user management.

2.2.5 Edit a group

To edit a group, click on a line in the corresponding table. The latter is then highlighted (blue color). Then click the “Edit” button to the toolbar, which causes the display of the edit form of the corresponding user group.

All group settings are editable. Click the “Save” button to save the changes.

Informations générales

Nom: admin	Description : Le groupe des super ad	Accès administrateur : <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Super Admin: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sauver
------------	--------------------------------------	---	--------

2.2.6 Remove Group

To delete a user group, click on the corresponding line of the table and click the “Remove” button. This causes the display to delete a user group form, as shown below.

Informations générales

Nom: admin	Supprimer
------------	-----------

The group name is specified in a text field, click the “Remove” button to remove the group. This causes the closure of the window, delete the group in the table and then reload the page.

Warning: Deleting a user group is final!

2.3 Control Panel

The control panel allows you to view and edit the installation settings of MapMint . Forms are automatically filled with the content of the “ main.cfg ” settings file .

Warning: It is not advisable to change the configuration settings without knowing the consequences

The control panel is divided into 4 sections, listed below. Clicking on the icon causes the display of the tab.

The screenshot shows the MapMint Control Panel interface. On the left is a sidebar with various tabs: Tableau de bord, Vue d'ensemble, Utilisateurs, Paramétrages (which is currently selected), Générale, Fournisseur, Identification, Base de données (selected), Données, Cartes, Thèmes, Documents, and Publication. The main content area is titled "Paramétrages" and contains a form for "Configuration de Base de données". The form fields are: user (postgres), host (/var/run/postgresql/), port (5432), dbname (mmdb), and schema (mm). A "Sauver" (Save) button is located at the top right of the form.

As presented in the previous screen, once you have edited the configuration settings, you can use the “Save” button at the top right of the panel to save your changes.

Icon	Action
	General configuration
	General configuration
	Provider Configuration
	Configuring the database

2.3.1 General configuration

The general configuration form together the environment variables and installation parameters of the instance MapMint.

Parameter	Definition
Encoding	Define the encoding of the default installation (utf-8)
Mmaddress	Set access to the default instance URL (/ mm /)
Data path	Set path to the / data storage dedicated to data
Jscache	Defines if the javascript files are compressed or not (prod dev)
Tmp path	Sets the path to the temporary file storage directory (/ tmp /)
Cache dir	Set path to the cache storage directory (/ cache /)
3D	Sets the 3D Activation (false true)
Root url	Set the URL to access the public interface by default (/ public /)
publication Url	Set publishing URL where files are stored (/ public_map /)
Db link	Set path to the database instance users MapMint
Mmpath	Set the full URL of the default installation directory (/ mm /)
Version	Sets version number MapMint
Rpy2	Sets the activation of the bookstore R (true false)
Db user	Sets the name of the corresponding section in the parameters of the database
Application adress	Sets the instance root address MapMint
Lang	Defines the languages supported by the instance
Sesspath	Set path to the session temporary files storage directory (/ tmp /)
Publication path	Set path to the instance publishing directory MapMint
Csscache	Defines whether the CSS files are compressed or not (prod dev)
Msogcversion	Sets the version of the WMS and WFS services MapServer
Server address	Set the URL to access the executable ZOO-Project (WPS kernel)
Db username	Sets the name of the storage space corresponding to the user database
Address templates	Set the URL to access the files models generated by the application (for windows and tooltips)
Language	Sets the language of the proceedings
Mapserveradress	Set the URL to access the executable MapServer
Tmpurl	Set the access URL to the temporary directory (corresponding to the path tmp Path)
templates Path	Defines the full path to the directory mapmint-ui / templates

2.3.2 General configuration

configuration forms of ID and provider of services used to characterize the organization that publishes the data and the person responsible for the server and / or MapMint application.

Parameter	Definition
Name position	Sets the position of the reference switch
Individual Name	Sets the name of the individual reference contact
Provide rname	Defines service provider name
Administrative Area Address	Sets the administrative sector of the service provider
Country address	Sets the service provider in the country
Phone Voice	Sets the reference contact telephone number
Address Postal Code	Sets the postal code of the service provider
Role	Sets the service provider role
Providersite	Sets the address of the service provider's website
Phone Facsimile	Sets the fax number of the reference contract
Address Electronic Mail Address	Sets the email address of the benchmark contract
address City	Defines the city the service provider
Delivery Point Address	Sets the service provider's address

Note: These parameters are used to define metadata “open geospatial web services” (OWS) defined by the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC).

Note: The reference contact usually is the name of the person responsible for the server

2.3.3 Service Provider Configuration

Parameter	Definition
Keywords	Sets keywords assigned to web services, separated by commas
Title	Sets the title of the map server
Abstract	Sets the map server with a short description
Access Constraints	Defines if the map server requires authentication
Fees	Defines the terms of use and / or the copyright server

Note: These parameters are used to define metadata “open geospatial web services” (OWS) defined by the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC).

Note: The service provider usually is the name of the organization that publishes data

Warning: The title and description of the server are also used in the home page of the public interface

2.3.4 Configuring the database

The Database Configuration page is only available when using a PostgreSQL type of database to store user information. In case you would use the SQLite database, this section should not appear.

Parameter	Definition
user	Sets the user name to use to connect to the database server
host	Sets the name of the machine or Unix domain socket used to connect to the database server
port	Sets the port to use to connect to the database server
dbname	Sets the name of the database to use
schema	Sets the schema used for storing system tables
password	Sets the password to use to connect to the database server

territory management module

This section contains the documentation MapMint territories management module.

The territory management module manages a hierarchy of territories that will be subsequently used in the indicators management module to join a territory at a third data source (database query or other XLS, CSV...).

The page of the module is divided into two parts:

- the left side called the: doc: *territorieslist* it all territories created list and allows the addition and removal of territories
- the right part called the: doc: *infopanel* he used to enter the information at a document

3.1 Panel territories

A territory consists of a name and a source of geographical data present in the PostGIS database of your instance MapMint. The territories are used as input parameters of the: doc: *../indicators / index*.

Table of Contents	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Panel territories</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Add a new territory</i> – <i>Delete territory</i> 	

- *Panel territories*

- *Add a new territory*
- *Delete territory*

Icon	Action
	Adds a new territory
	Removes territory

3.1.1 Add a new territory

To add a new area, click on the corresponding icon in the toolbar on the left panel. This shows the addition of territory form as shown below.

Territoire : Test territoire

Nom du territoire	Ajouter
-------------------	---------

Afficher 5 ▾ éléments

Rechercher :

Id	Nom
1	Test territoire

Affichage de l'élément 1 à 1 sur 1 éléments 1 élément sectionné

Précédent 1 Suivant

Please specify a name in the text box provided at this end and click on the “Add” button. This causes the form are gone, adding land to tree and reloading of the panel of: doc: *infopanel*, to the right of the screen.

3.1.2 Delete territory

To remove an existing territory, please click on the name of the territory in the table, then on the icon to delete in the toolbar on the left panel. This displays the form of suppression of territory as shown below.

Territoire : Test territoire



Voulez-vous vraiment supprimer le territoire ?

Supprimer

Afficher **5** éléments

Rechercher :

Id ↕ Nom

↔

1	Test territoire
---	-----------------

Affichage de l'élément 1 à 1 sur 1 éléments 1 élément sectionné

Précédent

1

Suivant

Click the “Delete” button. This causes the form are gone and the removal of the tree area.

Warning: Deleting a territory is permanent and irreversible

3.2 Information panel

Table of Contents

- *Information panel*
 - *Territory Name*
 - *Geographic Data*
 - *Parent territory*
 - *Rights groups*

The territorial information panel lets you view and edit the properties of the territory selected following panel territories.

Nom	<input type="text" value="Test territoire"/>
Données géographiques	<input type="button" value="Choisissez une source de données"/>
Territoire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aucun <input type="checkbox"/> Test territoire
Groupes	<input type="checkbox"/> admin <input type="checkbox"/> public
<input type="button" value="Sauver"/>	

3.2.1 Territory Name

The name of the territory must be filled synthetic. The value of the text fields is used in the public interface.

3.2.2 Geographic Data

Select the database table that you want for the territory, using the drop-down list for this purpose.

3.2.3 Parent territory

Select / parents territories with the multiple choice list for this purpose.

3.2.4 Rights groups

The access to the territory may be restricted to certain user groups. Click on the / target groups in the multiple choice list for this purpose.

Note: Click by holding down the Shift key to select multiple groups.

Territoires	
<input type="checkbox"/> Tableau de bord	
<input type="checkbox"/> Données	
<input type="checkbox"/> Territoires	
<input type="checkbox"/> Indicateurs	
<input type="checkbox"/> Thèmes	
<input type="checkbox"/> Documents	
<input type="checkbox"/> Cartes	
<input type="checkbox"/> Publication	

Territoire : Test territoire

<input type="button" value="+"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>	Afficher 5 éléments	Rechercher : <input type="text"/>
Id	Nom		
1 Test territoire			
Affichage de l'élément 1 à 1 sur 1 éléments 1 élément sectionné			
<input type="button" value="Précédent"/>		<input type="button" value="1"/>	<input type="button" value="Suivant"/>

Nom	<input type="text" value="Test territoire"/>
Données géographiques	<input type="button" value="Choisissez une source de données"/>
Territoire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aucun <input type="checkbox"/> Test territoire
Groupes	<input type="checkbox"/> admin <input type="checkbox"/> public

Data Management Module

This section contains the documentation MapMint data management module.

MapMint uses abstraction library for access to geographic data *GDAL* <<http://www.gdal.org>> __ and the system is able to access similar to a database, a directory or data disseminated via the services of the *OGC* <<http://www.opengeospatial.org>> __ (WMS and WFS are currently supported). So MapMint defines the notion of spaces ** Storage ** and ** ** data source, where storage space is a directory, a database or a server providing OGC web services and, a data source is a file in a directory, a geographic table of the database or a diffused layer available via OGC web service.

4.1 storage spaces

Table of Contents

- *storage spaces*
 - *Add storage space*
 - * *Directories*
 - * *Database*
 - * *servers OGC*
 - *Access to storage space*
 - * *Toolbar of storage space*
 - * *Create a mosaic of images*
 - * *Send a data source in a storage space*
 - * *Create a tile index in a storage space*
 - * *Management of access rights to storage space*
 - * *Setting up storage space*
 - * *Remove storage space*
 - * *Refresh storage space*

A repository contains data sources, local or remote. It is defined by a name (without accents, spaces or special characters), as well as various parameters depending on its type. There are four types of storage space in MapMint:

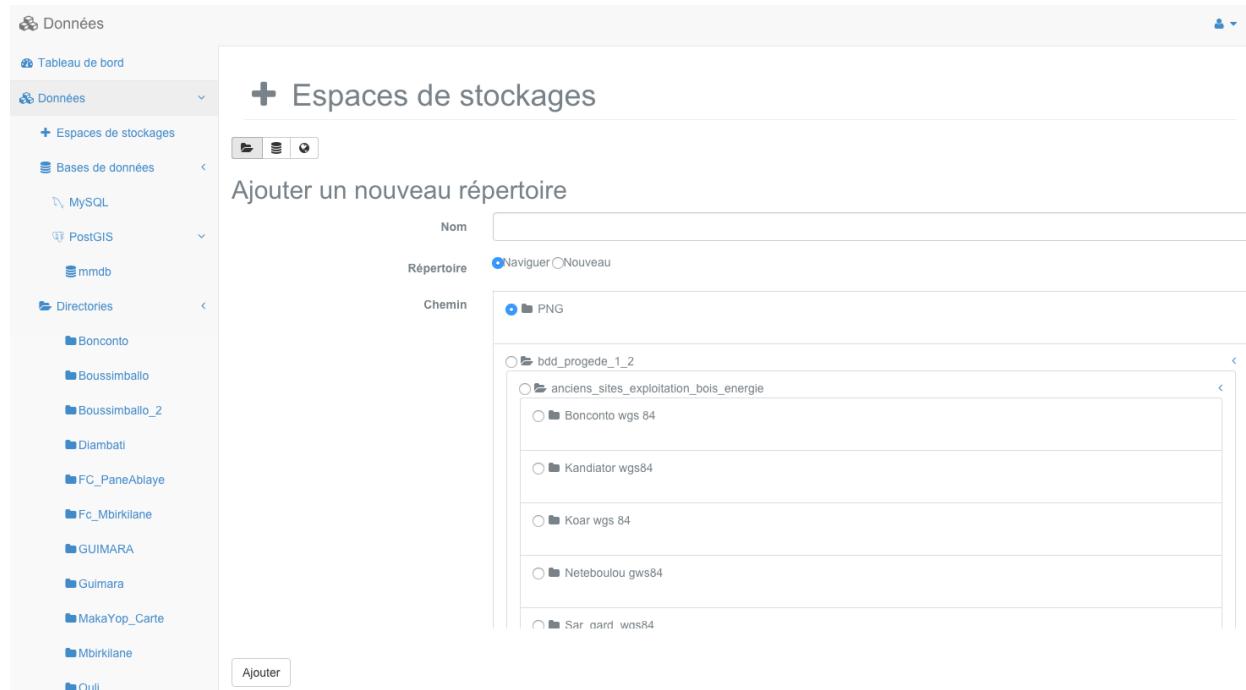
Icon	Type	Action
	Database	Adding a connection to a database
	repertoire	Adding a data directory
	Server OGC	Adding an external server OGC

Warning: The name of a storage space must not contain any * space* * emphasis* * or special characters *

4.1.1 Add storage space

Directories

A directory type of storage allows for a symbolic link to an FTP server data directory. Click on the “Add Directory” found in the toolbar. This causes the display to add a directory form.



Enter the name of the storage space and select a directory server in the directory tree (tree / data directory of the instance MapMint). You can create an empty folder on the FTP server by selecting the “New” option, then you must also name the directory to create.

Warning: The target directory does not contain sub directories.

Warning: The target directory must contain only data formats supported by MapMint.

This will close the window and the addition of new storage space in the left abre, in the Directories section.

Note: Once the storage space created, make a right click on it and click “Refresh”.

Click on the storage space causes the display of data sources contained in the panel: doc: *datasources*.

Database

A database type of storage enables a connection to a PostgreSQL or MySQL database. Click the “Add Database” icon in the top toolbar of the panel storage spaces. This causes the display to add a connection to form a database as shown below.

The screenshot shows the 'Espaces de stockages' (Storage Spaces) page in the MapMint interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with a tree view of storage spaces under 'Données'. The main area has a title 'Espaces de stockages' with a plus sign icon. Below it is a form titled 'Ajouter une base de données'. The form fields are: Nom (Name), Hôte (Host), Port, Identifiant (Identifier), Mot de passe (Password), Type (PostGIS), and Base de données (Database). At the bottom of the form are 'Tester' (Test) and 'Ajouter' (Add) buttons.

Complete all fields and click the “Test” button.

If the test returns a success message, you can then click on the “Add” button. This will close the window and the addition of new storage space in the left abre in the PostGIS or MySQL section.

Note: Once the storage space created, click on it in the left menu to see the load is in the right side as shown in the previous screenshot.

Click on the storage space causes its display in the right part.

servers OGC

An OGC server-based storage enables a connection to a server or external WMS WFS. Click on the “Add a server OGC” found in the toolbar, this causes the display of the add form of OGC server.

Enter the name of the storage space, target OGC server URL and protocol to use (WMS or WFS), and click the “Test” button.

If the test returns a success message, you can then click on the “Add” button. This will close the window and the addition of new storage space in the left tree in the WFS Server section.

Click on the storage space causes the display of OGC layers of the external server.

4.1.2 Access to storage space

When you click on the storage space that causes its display as illustrated below.

Storage spaces offer specific functions according to their type, all buttons on the toolbar for a stockage space is presented below. For each button, the type of storage from which the function is accessible also highlighted.

Toolbar of storage space

Icon	Accessible	Action
	All	Select all the contained data sources
	repertoire	Create a mosaic of images (requires a data source selected image)
	repertoire	Download the selected data sources (requires a data source selected image)
	All	Open data sources selectionnées in: ref: <i>maps</i> (requires selected data source)
	Database	Access to the database
	repertoire	Send a data source in the server storage space
	repertoire	Creating a tile index in the storage space
	all	Management of access rights to storage space
	all	Setting the storage space
	All	Remove the storage space
	All	Refresh the storage space
	All	Show / hide storage space
	All	Close the storage space

Create a mosaic of images

Creating a mosaic of images allows merging several images data sources into one.

When you click on “Create an image mosaic” button the form presented below desous appears. Once you have entered the name of the mosaic to create, click the “Mosaic” button to generate it.

Warning: This may take time depending on the selected image data sources.

Espaces de stockages

Créer une mosaïque d'images

Nom de la mosaïque Mosaïque

srtm_33_09

srtm_34_10

srtm_34_09

demo_hillshade_srtm_33_09

toto_slope

demo_hilshade_bruce001

srtm_33_10

Send a data source in a storage space

You can use the panel a storage space for to send a geographical data file you have on your local machine. This is done using the form provided below.

You can then click on the “Browse” button to add files to the list of files to send.

Warning: While sending data sources feature available on MapMint platform, it should only be used for data sources does not exceed 10MB.

SRTMS

Glissez et déposez les fichiers ici...

Parcourir...

Create a tile index in a storage space

When it is desired to publish data sources aerial photograph-like images for example, it is necessary to use a tile index. A tile index is a source of data vectors (type polygon) where each polygon represents the geographical area covered by an image data source (aerial photographs, for example) and one property that is the full path to the image file .

To create a tile index, you must place a directory containing all the images with which you want to create a tile index. Once done, you can click on the button “Create a tile index” of the storage space in which to store it, the form shown below appears. Select the SRS index to create, enter the file extension to use (eg tif) and select the folder storing your photos, click on the button “tile Index” to generate the tile index.

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Créer un index de tuiles". It contains the following fields:

- Nom de l'index de tuiles:** Index de tuiles
- Système de projection:** WGS 84
- Extension du nom de fichier:** tif
- Chemin:** A file browser showing the path: FICHIERS_SIGCOD > PNG > bdd_progede_1_2 > anciens_sites_exploitation_bois_energie > Bonconto wgs 84

Management of access rights to storage space

A data source is accessible to all user groups by default. To change the permissions to access a layer, click on the corresponding icon in the: ref: *datasource-table-label*. This prompts the access rights management form shown below.

Groupe	r	w	x
admin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
admin-demo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Validation button

The rights that you can assign to a user group are listed in the following table.

Value	Definition
r	The access to user group to read the storage space
w	The group of users to access the write storage
x	The user group has the right to run services in the storage space

Add Type single or multiple groups with the “Add” button, this entails adding drop-down lists in the window. Adjust the values ** r** ** w** and **x** and then click the “Submit” button. The form disappears and recording changes is achieved.

If you click the “Delete” button you can delete the last line of setting access privileges.

To see the right to list the contents of a storage space a user group must have the rights ** r ** and ** x **. To create new sources of data in the storage space, a group must have the right ** w **.

Setting up storage space

The settings form a storage space and the equivalent of adding specific form to the type of storage space seen: ref: previously <datadatstores_add>.

Remove storage space

If you click on the button “Remove storage”, a window appears asking you to confirm your desire to remove a storage space. Deleting a storage space can cause serious data loss and involve the largest public application becomes unstable due to the unavailability of necessary data sources. It is therefore imperative to ensure that no project depends on data in the storage space you want to remove before making the. If you really want to delete a storage space, then click the “Yes” button in the window informing you of the implications of the removal.

Refresh storage space

On first access to storage space, creates a specific MapMint Mapfile MapServer allows the distribution of the contained data sources. Once this file is created, it is not changed. This means that if you have added, deleted or created a new source of data storage space, you should use the refresh button to obtain a comprehensive list of data sources contained in a storage space. When you click the refresh button, the contents of the storage space is updated.

4.2 Data Sources

Table of Contents

- *Data Sources*
 - *vector data*
 - * *supported formats*
 - * *Refer to the table*
 - * *Define the encoding of the character table*
 - *raster data*
 - * *supported formats*
 - * *Look at the histogram*
 - *Bar Data source tools*
 - * *Access rights*
 - * *Convert a data source*
 - * *downloading*
 - * *preview*
 - * *suppression*
 - * *Opening*

A data source consists of one or more spatially referenced information contained by one of the: doc: *datastores* available. MapMint supports several types of data sources in this section.

The pictograms used to illustrate the type of data source are shown in the following table.

Icon	Type
	Point type of vector data source
	Line type of vector data source
	Vector Polygon Data Source Type
	Raster data source

4.2.1 vector data

supported formats

MapMint supports vector data formats listed below.

Format	Code	** Required Files**
Comma Separated Value	CSV	csv
ESRI Shapefile	SHP	shp,dbf,shx,prj
GPX	GPX	gpx
Mapinfo	MIF	mif
KML	KML	kml
PostgreSQL/PostGIS	PostGIS	connection PostGIS
Web Feature Service	WFS	connection WFS

Note: Other formats <http://www.gdal.org/ogr/ogr_formats.html> __ borne by the bookseller OGR <<http://www.gdal.org/ogr>> __ can also be used with MapMint.

Refer to the table

For a table of a data source, click on the “arrow” icon to the right of the: ref: *datasource-table-label*. This causes the effichage of the data table. An example of this table is presented below.

View

Once the displayed table, and if it contains a sufficient number of entities, it is possible to navigate through the different pages of the table using the buttons “Previous” and “Next” displayed on the bottom navigation the table or by clicking directly on the number of the desired page.

In case the contents of the corresponding table in your data source is not displayed correctly, refer to the section: ref: *data-datasource-encoding*. then you must define the encoding of your data source, using the text fields provided for this purpose and clicking the “Set” button.

Note: The dropdown list at the top left of the table allows you to display 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 units per page

Note: Clicking on a title of a column to sort the values in ascending / descending order or alphabetically.

Define the encoding of the character table

MapMint use UTF-8 encoding to display the default data source tables. However, it is common for data encoded in a different system to be loaded into the data management module. In this case, it is possible to assign a different encoding system in the text fields provided for this purpose, the right of the navigation bar.

Please enter the code of the desired encoding and click on the “Refresh” from the toolbar. This results in reloading the table and its display in the desired encoding.

Examples of character encoding are listed below for your information:

Code	Description
utf-8	All Unicode international character has ASCII-compatible (English)
iso-8859-1	Latin alphabet No. 1 containing 191 characters of the Latin alphabet
iscii	Alphasyllabaire used in India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh
viscii	Vietnamese modern Latin alphabet
shift-jis	Syllabary writing scenic and traditional Japanese languages

Note: Get more information about the character encoding of [Wikipedia](#)

4.2.2 raster data

supported formats

Mint supports raster data formats listed below.

Format	Code	** Required Files**
Arc/Info ASCII Grid	AAIGrid	asc
GeoTiff	GTiff	tif
JPEG	JPEG	jpg

Note: On the other formats ‘<http://www.gdal.org/formats_list.html>’ Supported by the [GDAL](#) can also be used with MapMint.

Look at the histogram

To view the histogram of a data source, click on the “arrow” icon to the right of the: ref: *datasource-table-label*. This causes unfolding of the histogram, as illustrated below.

View

The histogram of the data source allows you to view the distribution of his / her band (s) in the pixel array.

Note: It is possible to zoom in the histogram holding your cursor and a rectangle dessinant

4.2.3 Bar Data source tools

Icon	Action
	Set access permissions for a data source
	Convert a data source
	Download a data source
	Preview a Data Source
	Open a data source in the card creation module
	Delete a data source

Access rights

A data source is accessible to all user groups by default. To change the permissions to access a layer, click on the corresponding icon in the: ref: *datasource-table-label*. This will open the window of access rights, as shown below:

Groupes	Ajouter	Supprimer								
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Groupe</th> <th>Accès</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>admin</td> <td>r <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> w <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> x <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>admin-demo</td> <td>r <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> w <input type="checkbox"/> x <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Valider</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Groupe	Accès	admin	r <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> w <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> x <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	admin-demo	r <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> w <input type="checkbox"/> x <input type="checkbox"/>	Valider	
Groupe	Accès									
admin	r <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> w <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> x <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>									
admin-demo	r <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> w <input type="checkbox"/> x <input type="checkbox"/>									
Valider										

Value	Definition
r	The user group access to reading in bed
w	The user group to access the write layer
x	The user group to access ...

Add Type single or multiple groups with the “Add” button, this entails adding drop-down lists in the window. Adjust the values **r** **w** and **x** and then click the “Submit” button. The window closes and recording changes is stated at the top of your screen in a green headband.

Convert a data source

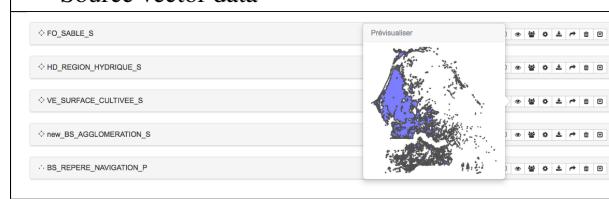
Data conversion is covered in part: ref: *data-processing*.

downloading

To download a data source on your computer, just click on the corresponding icon in the: ref: *datasource-table-label*. This causes the direct download of the data, stored in a .zip file

preview

To preview a data source, please click on the corresponding icon in the: ref: *datasource-table-label*, it shows a preview bubble as shown below.

** Source vector data**	** Source Raster data **
	

Note: vector data sources are previewed with a default style (purple filling and dark gray border)

Warning: External WMS type of data sources do not have the preview functionality

suppression

To delete a data source, please click on the corresponding icon in the: ref: *data source-table-label*. This opens the blanking window illustrated below.

deeds

Click the “Delete” button to delete the data. The window closes and the deletion of the data source is stated at the top of your screen in a green headband.

Warning: The use of this feature remove the source of data storage space and removes the physical data sets on the server. This action is permanent and irreversible.

Opening

To open a data source in the: doc: *./maps / index*, please click on the corresponding icon in the: ref: ‘datasource-table-label’. This causes the opening of the data source in the: doc: *./maps / index*. The data source is added to the root of the tree layers in a project * and * Untitled_0 shown with the default style.

Note: After loading the data source, it is recommended to save the project * * Untitled_0 under an appropriate name

4.3 Geoprocessing

Table of Contents

- *Geoprocessing*
 - *Converter vector data sources*
 - *treatment utility raster data sources*

The geoprocessing functionality of MapMint allowing the user to create new doc: *datasources* using those already available in the: doc: ‘`..../data / index`’.

4.3.1 Converter vector data sources

The vector data converter provides a user interface to the line tool command `ogr2ogr <http://www.gdal.org/ogr2ogr.html>` __ ‘the OGR library <<http://www.gdal.org/ogr/>> __’. It allows to convert and re-project the vector data source.

To access, click on the corresponding icon in the toolbar of the: doc: *datasources*. This causes the display of the converter form with the selected data source input and displayed in the “Source”.

Note: You can assign a projection to the selected data source

First select one of the: doc: *data stores* available, listed in the dropdown list “Storage ”. The new data source will be created in this storage.

Then complete the full name of the new data source in the text field provided for this purpose.

Note: You can assign a projection to the target data source

Warning: The name of the target data source must contain the extension of the format (i.e mylayer.shp)

Select then the desired vector format for the new data source using the drop down list for this purpose.

You can also use the controls -sql * * and * * to simplify `ogr2ogr <http://www.gdal.org/ogr2ogr.html>` __ of optional way. Click the check boxes, which displays a text box where you can enter the parameters for creating the new data

source.

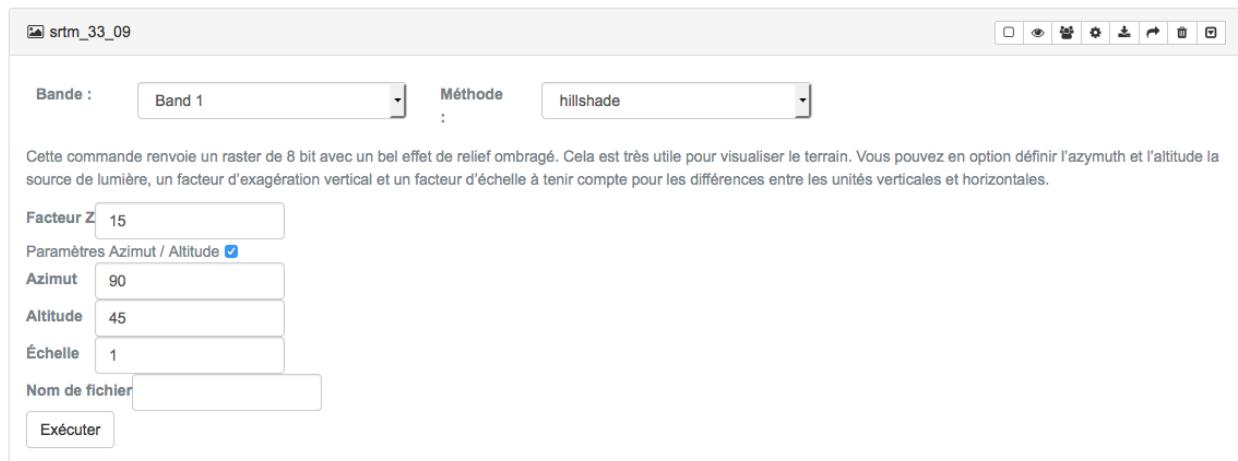
Note: Please refer to the documentation <<http://www.gdal.org/ogr2ogr.html>> __ of ogr2ogr to use these features

Finally, click the “Run” button at the bottom of the window. Ela will convert to a longer or shorter depending on the weight of the selected data source. The end of the calculation is specified by a green band at the top of your screen.

4.3.2 treatment utility raster data sources

The raster processing utility provides a user interface to the command *gdaldem* <<http://www.gdal.org/gdaldem.html>> __ the GDAL <<http://www.gdal.org>> __. It allows for new sources of raster data type.

To access, click on the corresponding icon in the toolbar of the: doc: *datasources*. This causes the opening of the window treatment utility with the selected data source entry.



First select the band to use for treatment (usually the one containing the information to calculate pertiente) and select the calculation method from the dropdown list provided for this purpose.

Method	Action
Hillshade	Generates a data source with a shaded relief effect
Slope	Generates a data source containing raster slope values
Aspect	Generates a data source containing slopes of exposure values
Roughness	Generates a data source containing cost values

Dans le cas de la méthode *hillshade*, veuillez renseigner les informations suivantes dans les chmaps prévus à cet effet:

- *Z-Factor* (Facteur “Z”, soit la valeur d’exagération verticale utilisée pour le calcul)
- *Azimut* (La valeur d’orientation de la source lumineuse utilisée pour le calcul)
- *Altitude* (La valeur d’altitude de la source lumineuse utilisée pour le calcul)
- *Scale* (Le rapport entre les unités horizontales et verticales de la source de données)

Dans le cas de la méthode *slope*, veuillez renseigner les informations suivantes dans les chmaps prévus à cet effet:

- *Scale* (Le rapport entre les unités horizontales et verticales de la source de données)

Note: Please refer to the documentation <<http://www.gdal.org/gdaldem.html>> __ of gdaldem to use these features

Finally, fill in the full name of the target data source and click the “Run” button. This starts the calculation for a longer or shorter depending on the weight of the selected data source. The end of the calculation is specified by a green band at the top of your screen.

Warning: The name of the target data source must contain the extension of the format (i.e mylayer.tif)

shape_leng	code	classe	revet	report	numroute1	numroute2	theme	pays
0.000000000000	6400101	6	2	2	(null)	(null)	TR	SN
0.000000000000	6400071	4	2	1	D501	(null)	TR	GN
0.000000000000	6400091	5	2	2	(null)	(null)	TR	GW
1.000000000000	6400091	5	2	1	(null)	(null)	TR	SN
1.000000000000	6400031	2	2	1	N9	(null)	TR	GW

Module creation indicators

This section contains the documentation for the creation of indicators MapMint module.

Note: The creation module is a module indicators **optional** and requires certain prerequisites to operate

5.1 Presentation

5.1.1 What is an indicator ?

A MapMint indicator is a map (map file) gathering statistical and geometric information from the joining of two different data sources. It is created by the user through the steps of :doc: the configuration of an indicator .

An indicator is defined by the following, all accessible from the public interface after publishing the indicator:

Elements	Description
Title	String briefly describing the indicator
Map	Mapping of the indicator (map file)
Table	Tables of the attributes indicator
Graph	Graphic (histogram or pie chart) of the indicator
Report	Document containing information on the indicator (maps, tables, graphs ...)

5.1.2 General operation of the module

The creation module of indicators allows the user to configure and publish indicators.

It records the parameters entered by the user, performs join between sources of spatial and statistical data, the indicator calculates and records the resulting data source in a specific project MapMint (mapfile).

The indicator is finally released automatically in WMS and WFS in a specific map viewer named **indicators** that must exist in the publication of indicators.

5.1.3 Technical requirements

To use the indicator module, it is necessary to follow the module's activation process described below.

```
mkdir /var/data/indexes_maps
chown www-data:www-data -R /var/data/indexes_maps
mkdir /chemin/vers/mapmint/public_map/idx_templates
```

```
chown www-data:www-data -R /chemin-vers/mapmint/public_map/idx_templates  
psql mmdb -f /chemin-vers/mapmint/template/sql/indicators.sql
```

Then you must assign the value `true` to the key `indicators` of the section `[main]` in order to use the module from the administration interface.

Note: In version 1 of MapMint it was necessary to have a key `indexes` having the value `true` to enable this module. It is preferable that also set this value.

5.2 Panel indicators

Table of Contents

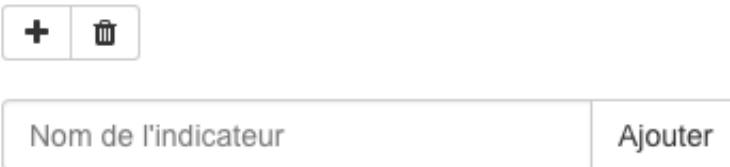
- *Panel indicators*
 - Add an indicator
 - Delete an indicator

The panel indicators Indicators list created by the user by creation date, in the left panel of Module creation indicators.

Icon	Action
	Adds an indicator
	Removes an indicator

5.2.1 Add an indicator

To add a new indicator, click on the corresponding icon in the toolbar on the left panel. This opens the window for adding indicators shown below.



Nom de l'indicateur

Ajouter

Please specify a name in the text box provided for that purpose and then click on the “Add” button. This causes the closure of the window, adding the indicator to the shaft and reload the panel of the Configuration of Configuring an indicator, to the right of the screen.

5.2.2 Delete an indicator

To remove an existing indicator, please click on the name of an indicator in the tree, then click the delete icon in the toolbar on the left panel. This opens the blanking window of indicators illustrated below.



Est-ce que vous voulez vraiment supprimer l'indicateur ?

Supprimer

Click the “Delete” button. This causes the closure of the window and the removal of the indicator shaft.

Note: Deleting an indicator equivalent to delete the corresponding mapfile.

Warning: Deleting an indicator is permanent and irreversible.

5.3 Configuring an indicator

Table of Contents

- *Configuring an indicator*
 - *Initialization of the indicator*
 - * *Metadata*
 - *Indicator name*
 - *Description of the indicator*
 - *Record indicator*
 - *Sources indicator*
 - *Keywords Indicator*
 - *Group(s) of users*
 - *Theme(s) of the indicator*
 - * *Data*
 - *File*
 - *Table*
 - *SQL query*
 - *Style*
 - *Table*
 - *Graph*
 - *Report*
 - *Publish an indicator*
 - *Unpublish an indicator*

The configuration of an indicator is using a form containing 6 tabs. The first two tabs are automatically loaded for you to initialize the indicator, ie the creation of the data source defined as the joining of a territory and a third data source (file, table or SQL query). It is not possible to pass the following tabs before the indicator initialization step is over.

Warning: The tabs are loaded one by one in the configuration and/or load information. Please wait until all active tabs are loaded before continuing.

Icon	Description	Action
	Metadata	Configuration the indicator metadata
	Data	Configuration the indicator data
	Symbology	Configuration the indicator of symbology
	Table	Configuration of the indicator table
	Graph	Configuration the indicator chart
	Report	Setting the indicator report

5.3.1 Initialization of the indicator

As stated in the introduction to this section, it is imperative to properly initialize the indicator through the first two settings tabs of an indicator. We present in this specific section in these two tabs individuals. The tabs can be used once the initialization successful.

Metadata

The first step in configuring an indicator involves entering its metadata. The Metadata tab is loaded by default initialization of indicators creation module, its appearance is shown in the screenshot below. Please complete all information listed below.

The screenshot shows the 'Indicateur : Démo !' configuration page. On the left, there's a sidebar with links like 'Tableau de bord', 'Données', 'Territoires', 'Indicateurs' (selected), 'Thèmes', 'Documents', 'Cartes', and 'Publication'. The main area has a title 'Indicateur : Démo !' with a back button and a save button. It shows a table with one row ('Dém...'). Below the table are buttons for 'Précédent', 'Suivant', and 'Sauver'. To the right, there are several input fields: 'Nom' (Dém...), 'Description' (with rich text editor), 'Fichier URL' (http://geolabs.fr), 'Source' (GeoLabs SARL), 'Mots-clés' (empty), 'Groupes' (admin, admin-demo, public), and 'Thème' (carte1, Forêts). There are also buttons for 'Dépublier' and 'Publier' at the top right.

Indicator name

The name of the indicator is a string naming the indicator. This value is used in the public interface and are advised to use a short and meaningful name.

Description of the indicator

The description of the indicator is a string describing the indicator. The appearance of the text can be set using the editor “richtext” proposed. It is used in the public interface.

Note: For more information about using the editor, please refer to its user guide <http://docs.cksource.com/CKEditor_3.x/Users_Guide>.

Record indicator

Record the indicator is an optional parameter. It can be of type:

- A URL to a document (html, pdf ...) Online
- A .pdf, .doc, .odt or other imported through the proposed addition of file utility.

Note: If the indicator sheet is blank, one that will not be accessible from the public interface.

Sources indicator

The sources of the indicator inform the rights and/or license data used to create the indicator. It is generally specify the copyright or the conditions of use related to the data provider.

Keywords Indicator

The keywords of the indicators are a series of words describing the indicator, separated by commas, as shown in the example below.

```
monindicateur,xls,wps,mapmint
```

Group(s) of users

The user groups selected in the list of groups will be allowed to consult the indicator published after connection. Hold down the “CTRL” button on your keyboard to select multiple.

Theme(s) of the indicator

The indicator will be assigned to(x) theme(s) selected in the corresponding list.

Once all metadata is entered, click the “Save” button.

Note: The configuration metadata can be changed at any time before or after the publication of the indicator. Use the “Save” button to save your changes.

Data

The second step of initializing a flag is the most important, it is to select statistical data for the calculation of the indicator. Go to the “Data” tab and select one of three types of available data (file, table or SQL query) using the radio buttons provided for this purpose.

File

In the case of a file, please click the Add files utility and select a data file on your computer. Click the “Import” button.

Warning: The selected file on your computer must be .csv, .xls or .xlsx, and contain at least one column with information enabling a joint with a territory (postal codes, insee codes, identifiers, name ...).

Warning: In the case of using .xlsx or .xls files, it is possible that the spreadsheet contains multiple pages. All these pages will be displayed in a scrollable list allowing you to select the page you want to use to boot your indicator.

If your import file was successful, a table appears below the add form. Otherwise, a red error message appears at the top of your screen (check your file and try again).

Make sure the column for performing the join either the first position in the table, as shown in the example below. You can re-ordered the columns in the data table of the imported file by clicking on the title of a table column and then, while keeping your left mouse button, move the mouse cursor from left to right the columns should then be re-ordered.

Nom	Valeurs
Dakar	19
Diourbel	1
Fatick	2
Kaolack	3
Kolda	4
Louga	7

Note: It is possible to move a column by holding your cursor over the title of the column and moving the drag and drop to the desired position.

Once the file is loaded and the geographical position first column, click the “Confirm” button.

A green message confirms the creation of the indicator. Otherwise a red message indicates an error when creating the indicator (check your file and try again).

Table

In the case of a table, you first select an area and an attribute field (the second drop-down list is updated automatically according to the choice made in the first list).

Then select one of the schemes available in the basic indicators data and the table you want to use for calculating the indicator.

Click the “Confirm” button. This causes the display for the result of the query as a table below the form.

SQL query

In the case of a SQL query, you first select an area and an attribute field (the second drop-down list is updated automatically according to the choice made in the first list).

Then select a connection to a database. Corresponding the drop-down list active connections created in the Data Management Module.

Then write your SQL query in the text box provided for this purpose and click the “Test” button. If your query is correct, a green success message is displayed temporarily on top of your screen and you can click on the “Confirm” button. If your query is incorrect, a red error message appears at the top of your screen. Please review the request and click “Test” again.

Note: Many tutorials on the SQL language are available on the internet, especially [right here](#).

5.3.2 Style

The third setup tab of an indicator is to define his style, that is, its mode of mapping. Click on the icon “Style” from the tab bar and enter the parameters described below.

Variable

The indicator variable is the **attribute field** that will be used to calculate the indicator. Please select the desired variable from the first drop of the symbology tab.

Formula

The formula of the indicator specifies how the variable is used in the calculation of the indicator.

[_X_] Allows the use of variable gross manner.

The value [_X_] can also be used in a SQL query. For example it is possible to change the type of data, which is always a default character string to an integer value using the value : [_X_] ::int

Classification

Then select a method of statistical classification for the symbology of the indicator. As in the Map creation module, , four types of classifications are proposed:

Type	
Unique value	
Graduated symbol	
Continuous color	

In the case of a type classification **unique value** each quantitative value of the variable (an attribute field) is defined by a class. After classification, the user gets as many classes that there's different values in the attribute field.

In the case of a type of classification **graduated symbols** , the quantitative values of the variable are grouped into a number of ordered classes. Inside a class, all features are drawn with the same symbol or the same color.

In the case of a type of classification **continues color** , quantitative values of the variable are grouped into a number of classes and a color gradient. Inside a class, all features are drawn with the same symbol or the same color.

Discretization

In the case of a type of classification graduated symbols, you also have the option of choosing a discretization method for the variable in the following list:

Type	Definition
equal	Equal intervals
jenks	Natural breaks
quantiles	Quantile
kmeans	K-means
fisher	Fisher kernel

Note: Using a discretization method affects the classification and thus the representation of the indicator on the map and in the legend.

Number of classes

In all cases except one type of classification **unique value** , then please specify the number of classes for classification in the text box provided for this purpose.

Minimum and maximum color

Then select a **minimum color** and **maximum color** with the color selectors, an example is given below.



You can either use your mouse to the left side or directly enter a hexadecimal or RGB color code in the right side. Once this is done, please click the icon at the bottom right of the window to confirm.

Note: Il est conseillé d'utiliser une couleur claire pour la valeur **min** et une couleur foncée pour la valeur **max**

Table of classes

After all filled settings, click the “Classify” button. This causes the calculation of the symbology of the indicator and displays the result classification in the table of classes below the form.

The screenshot shows the 'Indicator: Démo' configuration page. On the left is a sidebar with links like 'Indicateurs', 'Tableau de bord', 'Données', 'Territoires', 'Indicateurs', 'Thèmes', 'Documents', 'Cartes', and 'Publication'. The main area has tabs for 'Symbologie' (selected), 'Textes', 'Style', 'Table', 'Diagramme', 'Rapport', and 'Aggrégér'. Under 'Symbologie', there are fields for 'Opacité' (100%), 'Type de légende' ('Valeur unique'), 'Couleur Min / Max' (#8db832 and #b91bbd), 'Formule de filtre' (empty), 'Champ de classification' ('ovaleurs'), 'Formule' ('_X_::int'), and 'Champ de taille' (empty). Below these are 'Classer' and 'Prévisualiser' buttons. A table titled 'Id' lists items from 0 to 7 with corresponding legend symbols and names: 0 (green circle), 1 (brown diamond), 2 (brown square), 3 (brown triangle), 4 (red circle), and 5 (purple circle).

Id	Legend	Name
0	●	0
1	◆	1
2	■	2
3	▲	3
4	●	4
5	●	7

Each class can then be changed manually by clicking on the corresponding line in the table of classes. This causes the appearance the editing of a class form as shown below.

Id	Legend	Name
0	●	0
1	●	1
2	●	Démo
3	●	3
4	●	4
5	●	7
6	●	8
7	●	19

The **name**, the **limit values** and the different **filling options and border** can be changed. Click the “Apply” button at the bottom of the window to save the changes. This results in changing the Class in the table of classes.

At any time following the classification, you can preview the card by accessing the indicator tab me “Preview”. This opens a localized map on your meter with your indicator to allow you to appreciate the quality of the style you define the indicator.

5.3.3 Table

The fourth indicator settings tab is to define how the table will be presented to the end user for the published application. You must complete the parameters described below.

Title of the table

Enter a title for the first indicator table in the text box provided for this purpose at the top of the form.

Configuration of the table

Then click on the icon of setting the table at the top right of the table. This causes the opening of the configuration window, shown below.

The screenshot shows the 'Indicateurs' section of the MapMint interface. On the left is a sidebar with various navigation links. The main area is titled 'Indicateur : Démo !' and contains a table configuration form. The table has four columns: 'Id', 'Nom', 'A.', and 'R.'. The 'Nom' column is currently selected. The table data consists of four rows (I1 to I4) with columns for 'Étiquette', 'Value', and 'Largeur'. Below the table is a preview of the data in a grid format with columns 'code', 'nom', 'onom', and 'ovaleurs'. The preview shows data for several regions.

code	nom	onom	ovaleurs
4600010	Dakar	Dakar	19
4600010	Diourbel	Diourbel	1
4600010	Fatick	Fatick	2
4600010	Kaolack	Kaolack	3
4600010	Kolda	Kolda	4
4600010	Louga	Louga	7

Field	Definition
A	Display the column
R	Permit research using this column
Pos	Column position in the table
Column	As the default column
Label	Column title
Value	Column value
Width	Width of the column in pixels

Warning: In case you do not wish to display a column, please delete all the information in the corresponding parameter line.

After setting the table done, click the “Validate” button at the bottom of the window. The backup setting indicated by a green strip at the top of the screen.

Finally, click the “Save” button to save all the information of the Table tab.

Warning: It is necessary to specify a title and parameter the table to make the table display in the public interface.

5.3.4 Graph

The fifth tab setting of the indicator is to define the property of the chart. You must complete the settings described in the subsections below. An illustration of displaying the form is provided below.

The screenshot shows the 'Indicateurs' module in MapMint. The left sidebar has a tree structure with 'Indicateurs' selected. The main area is titled 'Indicateur : Démo !'. It shows a histogram with one bar labeled 'Démô'. Configuration tabs include 'Metadonnées', 'Donnée', 'Style', 'Table', 'Diagramme' (selected), and 'Rapport'. On the right, there are fields for 'Titre' (Mon titre), 'Type' (Histogramme), 'Étiquette X' (Code), 'Valeur X' (code), 'Étiquette Y' (Valeurs), 'Valeur Y' (ovaleurs), and a 'Formule' field containing '[X]:inf'. Buttons for 'Prévisualiser' and 'Sauver' are at the bottom.

Chart Title

Specify a title for the first graph of the indicator in the text box provided for this purpose at the top of the form.

Chart Type

Then select the type of graphic:

- Histogram (or “bar chart”)
- pie chart (or “pie”)

Note: A histogram or pie chart will be displayed in the public interface according to your choice

Label the x-axis

The abscissa label matches the title of the x-axis of the graph that will be used in the public interface. Enter one or more keywords in the text box provided for this purpose.

Variable Easting

Then select the variable to be represented on the x-axis, ie one of the attribute fields available in the drop-down list. This is mostly a field describing the territory (municipalities or departments, for example).

Label of ordinate

The ordinate the label matches the title of the ordinate of the graph that will be used in the public interface. Enter one or more keywords in the text box provided for this purpose.

Variable of ordinate

Then Select the variable to use for the y-axis, ie one of the attribute fields available in the drop-down list. This is generally the variable of the indicator.

Formula of ordinate

As for the configuration of the symbology of the indicator, it is possible to write a SQL query to set the y-axis of the graph. The default value of the formula is [_X_], also used in a more complex query.

Note: Many tutorials on SQL are available online, especially [here](#).

Hovering value

Finally, it is also possible to set the value hovering columns of the histogram or shares of the pie chart. This value is displayed when the user hovers over them with his slider.

If this field is left blank, the system will display the value of the x-axis and the value [_X_] default for each object on the chart.

Save and preview

After all informed chart settings, click the “Save” button. The configuration backup is stipulated in a green band at the top of the screen.

You also have the ability to preview the chart by accessing the “Preview” tab. This displays the graph as it will be presented in the public interface.

5.3.5 Report

The latest mandatory tab before the publication of an indicator corresponds to the setting of the report, it is shown in the below desirous. This is a document to be used as a template to generate a PDF file that the user can set the selections via geographic entities then generate from the viewer of the public interface indicators.

Document Template

A report is based on a model of generic document **LibreOffice (.odt)**. It may contain the elements listed in the next section (and / or others) which will be updated depending on the indicator and the selection of the end user.

Note: The odt document can contain as many desired fields. His presentation can also be modified using LibreOffice style options.

Note: For more information on using LibreOffice, please see its [documentation](#)

Warning: The name of the odt document elements must match the value specified in the “Field Name” setting of table presented below.

Once your prepared LibreOffice document template, please send it to the server using the upload form provided for this purpose.

Setting the report

After adding the document template, a hyperlink is displayed below the form, allowing you to download it later.

Note: The parameter table shows as many lines as objects in the document odt

Then proceed to the setting of each of the basic objects of the report listed below:

Field	Definition	Type	Value to specify
Table	Displays the indicator table	Display table	Any
Compared	Displays the table of comparison of territories	Display table	SQL query
Title	Displays the report title	Default display	Character string or SQL
Description	Displays the description of the indicator	Default display	Character string or default description
Location	Displays the location map (overview)	Location Map	Any
Map	Displays the map of the indicator	Main image map	Any
Diag	Displays the graph of the indicator	Graph display	Any
Classes	Displays the legend class Indicator	Graph display	Any
Sources	Displays the indicator data sources	Index sources	String or sources default

Once all fields are completed, click the “Save” button to save the settings.

5.3.6 Publish an indicator

In the same way as for maps, an indicator is accessible from the public interface, it is necessary that it be published. To do this, use the button “Publish” at the top right of the settings form to publish the indicator, it will be available automatically the next time you load the home page of your instance MapMint.

5.3.7 Unpublish an indicator

In case you want an indicator no longer accessible, you saves the ability to unpublished. By doing this, no data for the indicator will be deleted, so you can use them as always layers as you do with standard features that other data source.

To unpublished an indicator, click the button “Unpublish” top right setting form of an indicator.

Map creation module

This section contains the documentation MapMint maps creations module.

6.1 Menu data layers

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- *Menu data layers*
 - *Base Maps*
 - *Open a map*
 - *Save a map*
 - *Menu layers*
 - * *Add a layer*
 - * *Add a grid*
 - * *Manage the order of layers*
 - * *Add Group*
 - *Context menu for a layer*
 - * *Zoom to layer extent*
 - * *Open the attribute table*
 - * *Configuring a layer*
 - *General properties of a layer*
 - *Setting the table display*
 - *Layer style*
 - *Setting the display of labels with a layer*
 - *Setting the display of information of a layer*
 - *display scales with a layer*
 - * *Removing a layer*

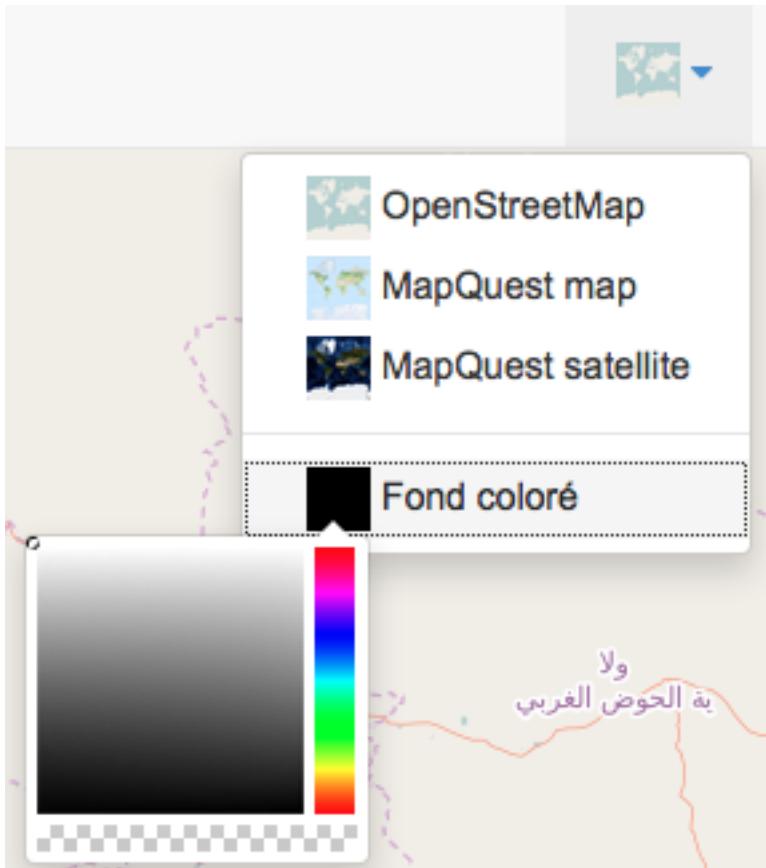
The data layers menu contains the following two elements:

- The bar of maps and layers of management tools.
- The tree layers of the current map.

Note: A MapMint card matches a card MapServer configuration file (mapfile)

6.1.1 Base Maps

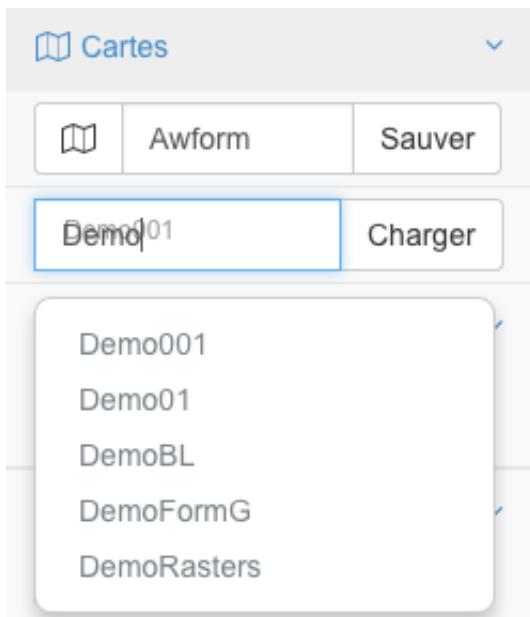
A context menu is available in the upper right of the map, to the left of the usual authentication button. It lets you choose the base map to use. By default, when you load your funds OpenStreetMap map creation module are displayed. You can either use MapQuest Map and Satelite or using a colored uniform background. In the latter case, you need to click on the colored square in the context menu to bring up the color selection tool, then select a color to display the map on this background color.



6.1.2 Open a map

Icon	Action
	Open a map

To open an existing map, click on the corresponding icon on the left of the map being edited. This causes the display of the map just opening menu below. Select a project by entering its name in the text field provided for this purpose, selected the name of the map to open in the list and click the “Load” button.



The opening of the card triggers the refresh map creation module and loading the requested map.

6.1.3 Save a map

To save the current map with a new name, change the name of the card in the text field provided for this purpose, then click the “Save” button.



Warning: The name of a card should not contain spaces, accent or special characters

6.1.4 Menu layers

In making a right click on the first node of the tree (“Layers”) layers, a context menu with the tools listed below appear.

Icon	Action
	Add one or more layers to the map
	Adds a grid to map layers
	Opens the order management panel layers

Add a layer

To add a new layer to the shaft and to the map, click on the “Add layer”, which will display the corresponding form as shown below.

First select a storage space in the first drop-down. This refresh the second list showing sources of data contained in the selected storage.

Then select one or more data sources, the group layer where you want it(s) appear(s) and click the “Add” button. This causes the disappearance form, module refresh and the addition of the layer to the map.

Ajouter une couche

Espace de stockage

Choisissez un espace de stockage

Espace de stockage

Choisissez d'abord un espace de

Groupe cible

- Legend

Ajouter

Note: Hold down the “Ctrl” on your keyboard to select multiple data sources.

Warning: If you do not select a group, the new layer will be placed at the root of the legend (“Layers”), the layer in question will then not be visible on the large public interface. It will not be possible for the final onscreen user to set the visibility towards the layer, allowing you to force the display of certain layers in some maps. This also allows you to place the layers in the cards for applications to use some particular layers but do not want displayed on the map (where typical examples: roads in an application for calculating shortest paths, sources raster data in the case of a computational application of elevation profile ...)

Add a grid

To add a grid map (graticule), click the button “Add a grid,” which will display the corresponding form as shown below.

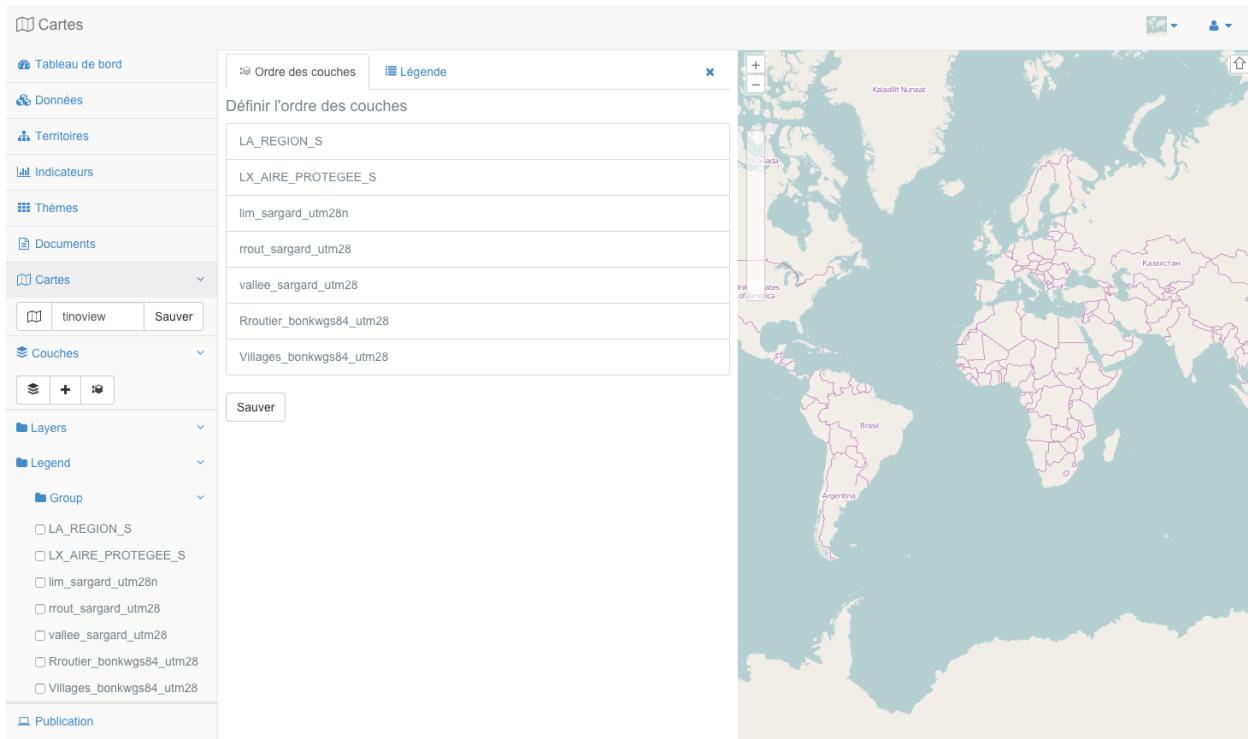


Specify a name for the grid and click the “Add” button, which causes the form are gone and the addition of the grid at the root of the tree layers. Please see the section on setting panel layers to parameter the style of the grid.

Note: Once created, the grid has the same settings tool than the other layers, accessible by right-clicking the shortcut and a layer menu.

Manage the order of layers

To manage the order of the layers on the map, click on the “Manage the order of layers,” which will open the corresponding panel as shown below.



The panel has two tabs, the first in the list of layers present on the card are listed in order of opening. You can then move a layer by holding your mouse cursor pressed on the layer name and then operating a drag to the desired spot. Then click the “Save” button, which causes the actual change in the order of layers.

Note: The last layer is added to the map above all others. The uppermost layer in the list of ordered layers of the panel and the lowest when the superposition layers for display on the map.

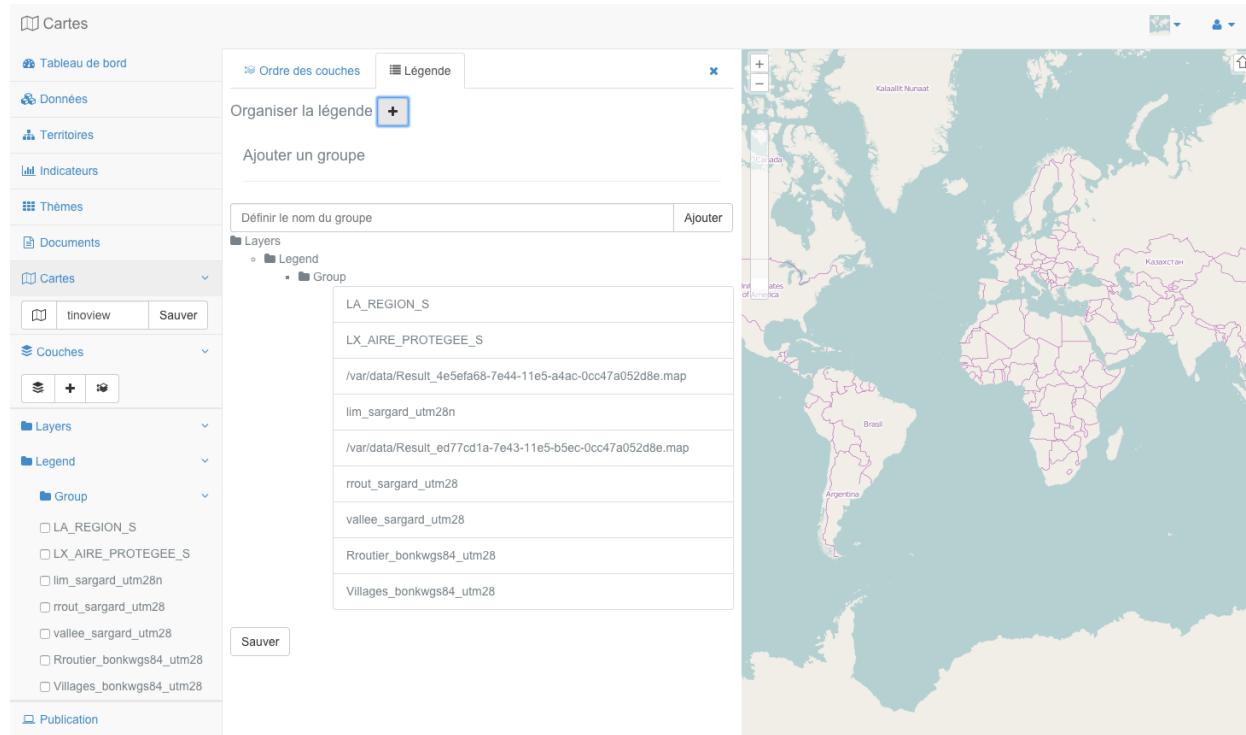
In the second tab, you can manage the map legend. You can, in the same way as before re-order the layers within a group, re-order the group or add a group as presented in the *section*.

Warning: It should be noted here that the order within a group or sequence of groups them has no effect on the display order of layers. This is only the display of the tree and not the order of the layers that is attached to it in the first tab.

Add Group

To create a new group layer, right click on the first node of the tree and then click “Add Directory” which will open the corresponding window.

Specify a name for the group layer.



Note: The group name is used in the legend of the published map. You can edit the name using its context menu.

6.1.5 Context menu for a layer

When you click on a layer with the right mouse button you see the menu appear then a layer.

Icon	Action
	Zoom map the geographic extent of the layer
	Open the window containing the attributes of the layer table
	Opens the edit panel of properties of the layer
	Delete Layer

Zoom to layer extent

To zoom in on the geographic extent of a layer, right click on the layer name and click on “Zoom”. This results in refocusing map the extent of the layer in the document pane to the right card.

Open the attribute table

To open the attribute table of a layer, click the right mouse button button on the layer name and click “Table” in the context menu. This causes the opening of the presentation of the data table panel, as shown below:

Shape_Leng	Shape_Area	CODE	NOM	SUPERF_KM2	THEME	PAYS	IDUU
162855.539448	535039164	4600010	Dakar	535.039164	LA	SN	f7f7fb2-8c62-40cf-94da-a53e785142db
365658.074179	4868808900.5	4600010	Diourbel	4868.808901	LA	SN	5292e264-4ecd-4932-a221-4e7d62758967

When you click on a table row, this geographical unit is highlighted on the map.

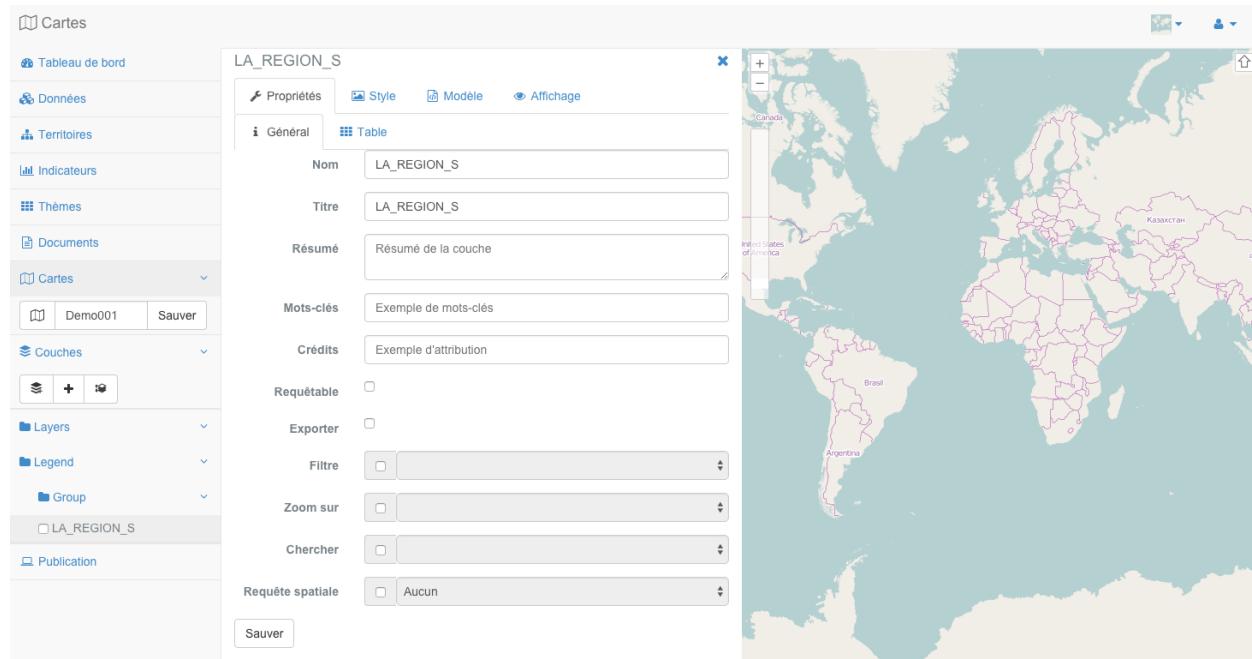
Note: Use the bottom of the table buttons to navigate through the table pages

Note: You can control the number of entities displayed per page using the drop-down list for this purpose

Configuring a layer

General properties of a layer

To view or edit the properties of a layer, right click on the layer name and click “Properties.” This will open the Properties window of the layer, as shown below:



The properties of a layer are listed in the table below:

Property	Definition
Name	Name the layer (the layer name in the map file)
Title	Title of the layer
Summary	Description of the layer
Keywords	Keywords of the layer
Credit	Copyright, property, or award costs on the layer
Request	Possibility to use the layer with the selection tools
Export	Possibility to use the layer with export tools
Filtered	Possibility to use the layer with the filter tools
Zoom to	Possibility to use the layer with the entity zoom tools
Look up	Possibility to use the layer with the search tools
Spatial queries	Possibility to use the layer with spatial analysis tools

Layer Name

This is the name of the default layer (equivalent to the name of the data source). Changing this value is optional and does not affect the layer name in the published map. It changes the name of the layer in the mapfile only.

Title of the layer

This is the layer name as it will appear in the legend of the published map.

Note: The title of the layer can be changed at any time, even when the published map

Description

Enter a string describing succinctly layer.

Keywords

Enter words describing the layer. These must be separated by commas.

Credit

Enter a string describing the source of the data used by the layer. This may be the name of the organization that creates the data, intellectual or commercial property, but also the allocation and/or its license.

Request

Check this box if you want to use the selection tools with this layer in the published map.

Warning: A layer must be declared queryable for the selection features work properly for the layer in the published map

Export

Check this box if you want to use the export tool with this layer in the published map.

Warning: A layer must be declared as exportable for the export features work properly for this layer in the published map

Filtered

Check this box if you want to use the zoom tools with this filter layer in the published map.

Warning: A layer must be declared to be filtered so that the filter features work properly for this layer in the published map

Look up

Check this box if you want to use the search engine with this layer in the published map.

Warning: A layer must be declared as “echerchable for the layer appears in the search of the published map

Note: All layers declared as searchable appear in the drop-down list of the search engine of the published map

Spatial query

Click this box if you want to use the tools of analysis and spatial query with this layer in the published map.

Setting the table display

The Setup tab of the table display to define how the data will appear in the published application when the user will use a data selection tool.

The settings are made using the form provided below. It displays each column of the table as a line and allows you to define several parameters of table display in the published application.

	A.	E.	Nom	Largeur	
I1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shape_Leng	Shape_Leng	110
I2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shape_Area	Shape_Area	110
I3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CODE	CODE	110
I4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOM	NOM	110
I5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SUPERF_KM2	SUPERF_KM2	110
I6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	THEME	THEME	110
I7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PAYS	PAYS	110
I8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDUU	IDUU	110

If you click on the icon to the left of the line number, you hold the button on your mouse and you move the mouse cursor up and down or basic top, you can define the display order of columns.

For each column, thus corresponding to a line of the form, you can set:

- if the column should be displayed (or not) by checking (or not) the box in column “D.” form,
- if the column should be contained in the downloaded data by the user (or not) by checking (or not) the column box “E.” form,
- title to be displayed in the published application to the column with the column field “Label”
- the width (in pixels) of the column in the table with the column of field “width”.

Note: If you view the table at the same time as setting panel of the table display and attribute table, you can set the table directly then resizing tool to define its gains in relation to the display you want.

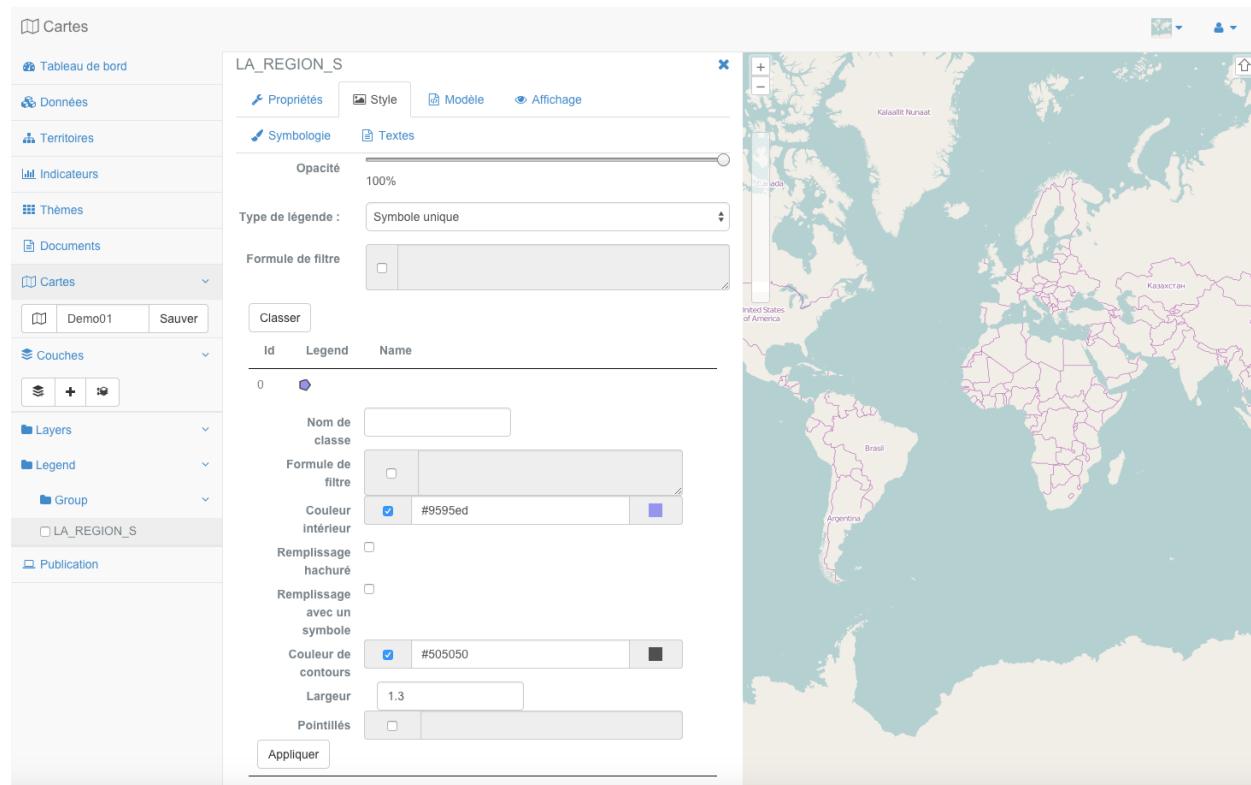
Warning: The table display area in the card management module is much smaller than that used in the published application. Thank you to consider sufficient sizes for your columns, even if they do not appear completely in this module.

Layer style

The content of the configuration tab style and options vary depending on the type layer.

Warning: The style of the film and the icon used in the final card when issued.

Note: The style parameters match the properties CLASS, and STYLE SYMBOL mapfile of **MapServer**. See the reference documentation<<http://mapserver.org/mapfile/index.html>> for more information.



The possible settings are listed in the table below and detailed in the respective subsections.

We illustrate our point with the example of setting the style of a type of vector layer **polygon**, setting a type layer **line** is comparable.

Parameter	Action
Opacity	Changes the opacity of the layer
Type of legend	Select a type of legend for the layer
Filler expression	Select features using an expression
Name	Sets the name of the class
Filling	Sets the fill color of the layer
Filling with a symbol	Defines that the filler of the layer must be made with a symbol
hatch fill	Sets the layer should appear hatched (weft)
border	Sets the border color of the layer
border model	Setting the display of the edge of the layer
Width	Sets the border thickness of the layer
Legend	Displays the icon of the style sets

Opacity

Move the slider button to set the transparency of the layer. This value in% defines the transparency of the layer in the final map (i.e in the map file).

Type of legend

Select one of legend types available using the drop-down list for this purpose.

If you use a different type of legend “Single Symbol”, you will have the opportunity to individually edit each generated classes. To do this, simply click on the corresponding line to the class you want to change.

Note: Inside a class, all features are drawn with the same symbol and / or the same fill color and border.

In the case of a type classification **unique value** each quantitative value of the variable (an attribute field) is defined by a class. After classification, the user gets as many classes that there's different values in the attribute field.

In the case of a graduated **symbols ** ** type of classification or continuous color ** it is possible to use a method of quantification of data. R statistics booksellers is implemented to perform such classifications.

Warning: The types of classification **graduated symbols** ** and continuous color ** can be used with integer fields or float numbers. They should not be used with a field of type character string for example.

In the case of a type of classification ** ** graduated symbols, the values of the variable are grouped into a number of classes ordered by the field value used to perform the classification.

In the case of a type of classification **color continuous ** , quantitative values of the variable are grouped into a number of classes and a color gradient and used to assign a color to a generated class.

In the case of a type of classification **time series ** , the three types of classification previously defined can be used in an “stages” corresponding to different classifications that you define (for each step created). You can select or add a step using the drop down list provided for this purpose. The classification should then be set for each of the added steps. Each step has a legend is his own. In the published application, the layer will appear with a legend whose legend and display on the map varies over time.

Note: The use of a time series type classification generates adding interactive temporal frieze in the final map for moving from one stage to another.

After all filled settings, click the “Sort” button. This entails defining classes and displays the résultat in the table of classes just below the pressed boutton.

The screenshot shows the MapMint interface with a world map on the right. A legend window is open for the 'LA_REGION_S' layer. The legend type is set to 'Valeur unique'. The categories listed are Dakar, Diourbel, Fatick, Kaolack, and Kolda, each associated with a small green circular icon.

Each class can then be changed manually by clicking on the corresponding line in the table of classes. This causes the display of the editing of a class form, shown below.

The screenshot shows the MapMint interface with a detailed map of Senegal on the right. The legend window for 'LA_REGION_S' is open, showing the 'Diourbel' class being edited. The 'Nom de classe' field is set to 'Diourbel' and the 'Couleur intérieur' field is set to '#5a801b'. The map shows various regions of Senegal, some of which are highlighted in green.

The **name**, the **limit values** and the different **filling options and border** can be changed. Click the “Apply” button at the bottom of the window to save the changes. This results in changing the Class in the table of classes.

Name

The text field specifies the name of the class, the class name is displayed in the published application, it is important to assign a relevant value.

Filler expression

Checking this box causes the activation of the text box containing the logical expression of the classification (ie the parameter “expression settings” of the layer in the map file). This area allows you to adjust your classification and limit values of classes

Note: You can also use the filter to the classification level setting if you want to filter data to classify.

Filling

It is possible to define a filling layer with:

- A color (select a predefined color or adding a hexadecimal color code)
- A symbol (a symbol selection from the list of activated symbols, colors inside and outside, symbol size, border width, jump between symbols)
- A hatched frame (setting of the angle, size and thickness of hatching).

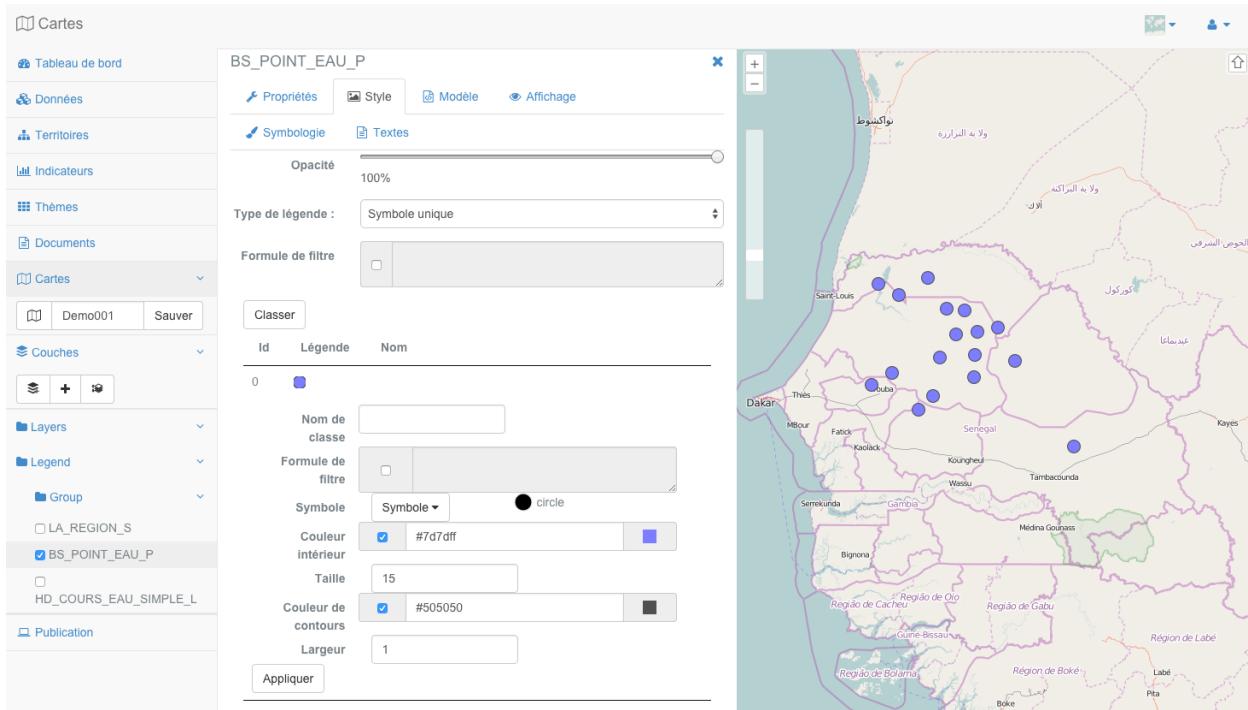
border

It is possible to define the attributes of the boundary layer, with:

- A color (select a predefined color or adding a hexadecimal color code)
- A thickness (e.g., with the value 1.5)
- A dashed border model (eg with the value 4.0 2.0 4.0 2.0)

Once all the parameters filled in, click the “Apply” button. The icon of the legend is instantly generated and displayed at the bottom of the window.

To change the style of a type of vector layer ** points**, the procedure is the same as explained for lines and polygons, the paramétrafe form is shown below:

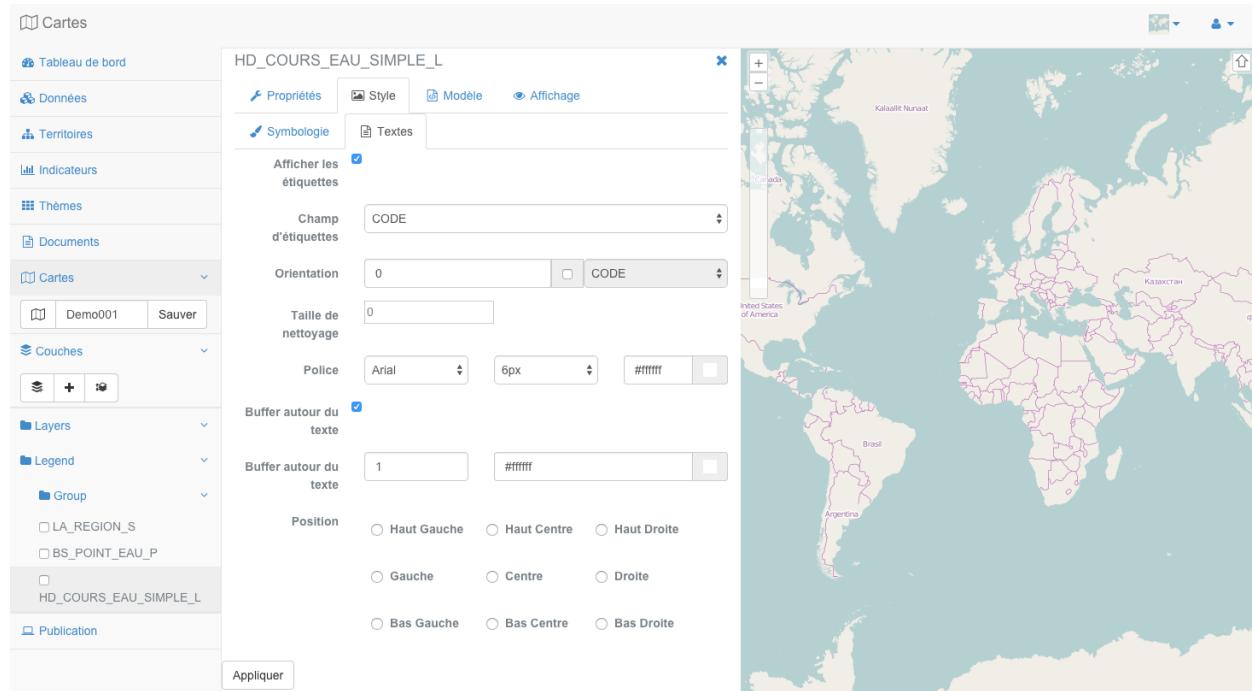


The same parameters as for the layers of polygons or lines are provided, except for the **choice of the symbol **** and **** size** which are parameters spécifiques style points.

Note: filling options with a symbol or a hatched frame are not supported for point layers.

Setting the display of labels with a layer

You can view the label or not for a given layer using the form provided below. By checking the box you can enable the display of labels, you deactivate the clearing posting.



The parameters to enter are the following:

Field labels

The field used to create the label, it is the value that will be displayed on the layer entity on the map.

Orientation

The text displayed on entity may be oriented at an angel or manually defined, by ticking the box by using the value in a field in the table that you can select in the list provided for this purpose.

cleaning size

The text field to define the size of a buffer zone around a label displayed to ensure that no other tag will be displayed in this area.

Police

3 drop-down lists allow you to define the font to use, the font size and color.

Buffer around the text

This check box enables (or not) the creation of a buffer zone bordering the label text. This often provides a better rendering of labels. You can set the size and color of the area.

Position

The position allows to define where the label to be displayed in relation to the geographical entity to which it corresponds.

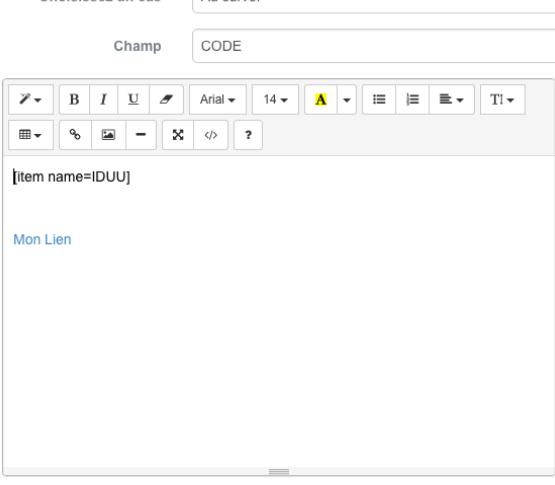
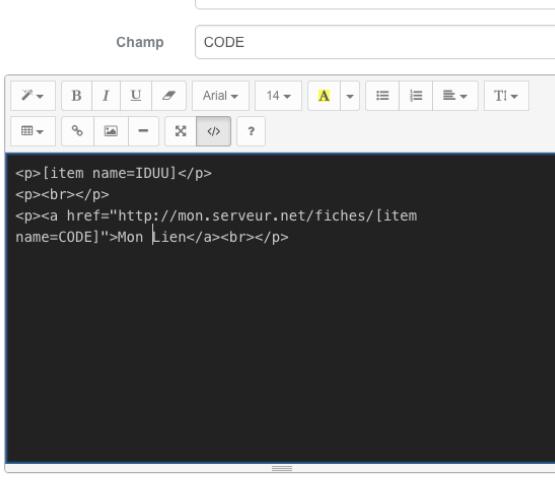
After the setup, you must click on the button “Apply” to save your changes, the display layer is then refreshed.

Setting the display of information of a layer

The gauge of a layer corresponds to the model used in the tool tip or overflight window or click on an entity of a layer in the published map.

Note: The bubbles of information and therefore the templates are to be used only on vector layers.

To configure the template of a layer, you must use the form provided below.

Mode ** text editor **	** Mode ** HTML editor
<p>Choisissez un cas Au survol</p> <p>Champ CODE</p>  <p>Sauver</p>	<p>Choisissez un cas Au survol</p> <p>Champ CODE</p>  <pre><p>[item name=IDUU]</p> <p>
</p> <p>Mon Lien
</p></pre> <p>Sauver</p>

First select a case of use available in the first drop-down list:

- “In the overview” (The template is displayed in a tooltip on mouse over an entity of the layer)
- “On click” (The template is displayed in an information window to click on an entity of the layer).

The second drop-down list for its fields present in the attribute table of the layer. The selection of one of the field names causes the writing of the chain, allowing a dynamic replacement with the value of the field for the entity Laquel the corresponding user selected in the editing area of the template below.

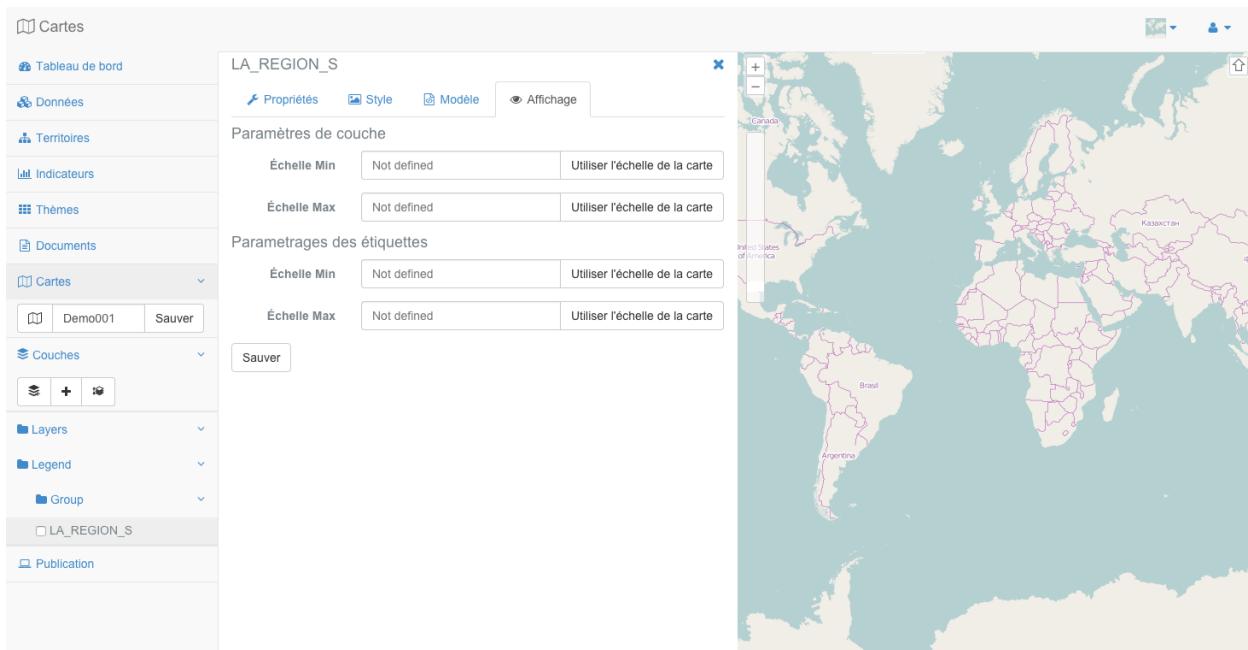
You have great freedom in writing the template and you can easily query fields in the attribute table. Once your prepared template, click on the “Save” button to save the changes. The success of the registration stipulated in a green band at the top of the screen.

Note: Switch to HTML editor mode by pressing the “Source” button on the top left of the toolbar of the template editor

Note: For more information about the features of the editor, please refer to the ‘Documentation CKEditor <http://docs.cksource.com/Main_Page>’

display scales with a layer

The setting scales displays a layer is made using the form provided below.



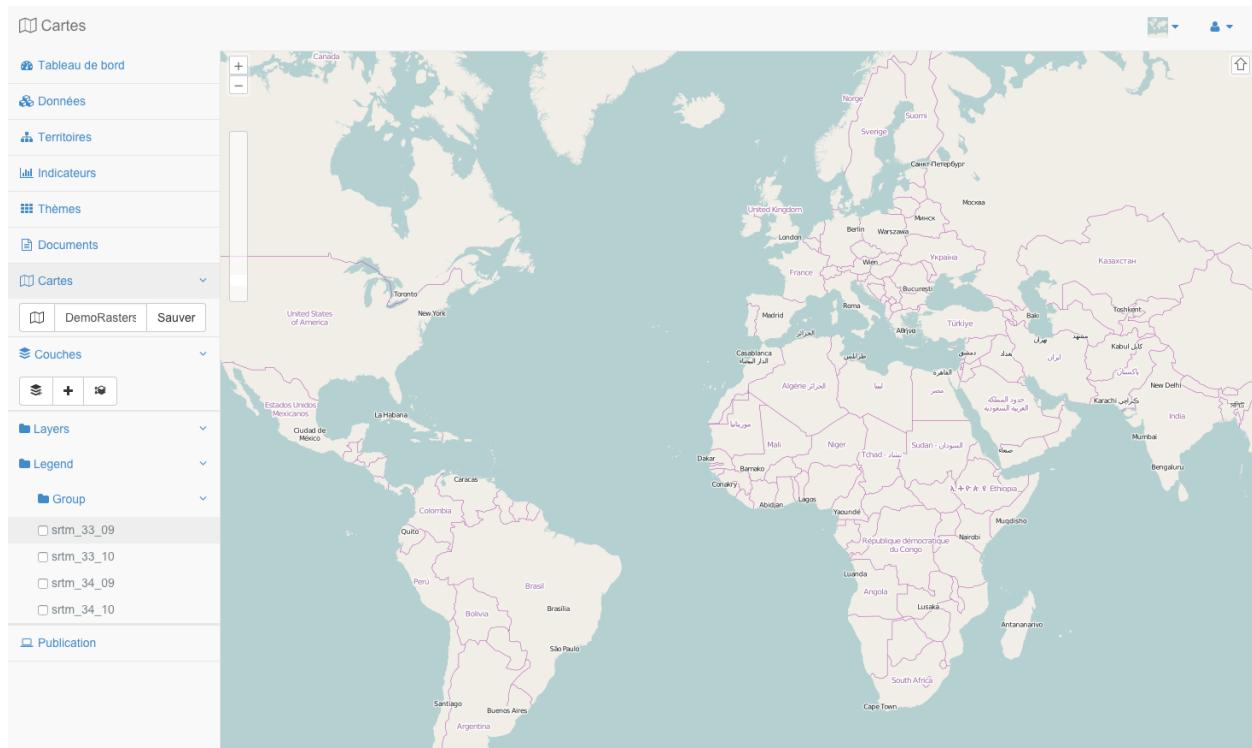
The settings for the display scale of a layer can be visually performed by the user. The current zoom level: doc: [..maps / mapsviewer](#) can be used to set the value at the click on the button "Use the scale of the map".

** Scale Type **	Action
Min	Sets the current zoom level as minimum display of a layer
Max	Sets the current zoom level as maximum display a layer

Removing a layer

To remove a layer of the card as the tree, click the right mouse button on the layer name and click "Delete" from the popup menu.

Warning: Removing a layer of the board is final and also removes its symbology and properties



Theme Creation Module

This section contains the documentation MapMint of Theme Creation Module.

7.1 Panel topics

A theme is a set of applications with a common theme. The created themes are used to filter the display of overview maps images in the public interface.

Table of Contents

- *Panel topics*
 - Add a new topic
 - Delete a theme

Icône	Action
	Adds a new theme
	Removes a theme

7.1.1 Add a new topic

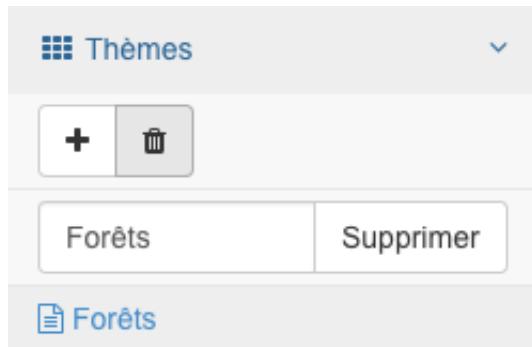
To add a new topic, click on the correspodante icon in the toolbar on the left menu. This shows the addition of themes form as shown below.

The screenshot shows a user interface for managing themes. At the top, there's a header with the word "Thèmes". Below it is a toolbar with two buttons: a plus sign (+) for adding a new theme and a trash can icon for deleting a theme. At the bottom, there are two input fields: one for entering a name ("Nom") and one for saving changes ("Sauver").

Please specify a name in the text box provided for that purpose and then click on the “Add” button. This causes the form are gone, adding the topic to the shaft and reload the panel: doc: *infopanel* to the right of the screen.

7.1.2 Delete a theme

To delete an existing topic, click on the theme name in the tree, then click the icon to delete in the toolbar on the left menu. This displays the theme of removing form as shown below.



Click the “Delete” button. This causes the form are gone and deleting the subject of the table.

Warning: Removing a theme is permanent and irreversible

7.2 Information panel

Table of Contents

- *Information panel*
 - *Theme Name*
 - *Rights groups*

The themes of the information panel lets you view and edit the properties of the theme selected following: doc: *themeslist*.

Informations: Forêts

Nom	Forêts
Parent	Choisissez un theme
Groupes	admin public
Couleur	#2a6615 █
<input type="button" value="Sauver"/>	

7.2.1 Theme Name

The name of the subject should be informed synthetic. The value of the text fields is used in the public interface.

7.2.2 Rights groups

The access to the subject may be restricted to certain user groups. Click on the / target groups in the multiple choice list for this purpose.

Note: Click by holding down the CTRL key to select multiple groups.

Thèmes

Tableau de bord

Données

Territoires

Indicateurs

Thèmes

+ -

Forêts

Documents

Cartes

Publication

Informations: Forêts

Nom: Forêts

Parent: Choisissez un theme

Groupes: admin
public

Couleur: #2a6615

Sauver

Module document creation

This section contains the documentation MapMint document creation module.

The document management module allows the publication on the home page of various documents to appear in a specific section of the home page (third link).

The page of the module is divided into two parts:

- the left side called the: doc: *docslist* it list all the records created and allows adding and deleting documents
- the right part called the: doc: *infopanel* he used to enter the information for a document

8.1 Document panel

The created documents are published on the homepage of the public interface.

Table of Contents	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Document panel</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Add a new document</i> – <i>Deleting a document</i> 	

- *Document panel*

- *Add a new document*
- *Deleting a document*

Icon	Action
	Adds a new document
	Deletes a document

8.1.1 Add a new document

To add a new document, click on the corresponding icon in the toolbar on the left panel. This displays the added paper form as shown below.

Document: Test Document

The screenshot shows a user interface for managing documents. At the top, there are two small buttons: a plus sign (+) and a trash can icon. Below them is a search bar with the placeholder "Nom du document" and an "Ajouter" button. Underneath the search bar is a control panel with the text "Afficher 5 éléments". To the right of this is a search input field labeled "Rechercher :". The main area displays a table with one row. The table has two columns: "Id" and "Nom". The "Id" column contains the value "1", and the "Nom" column contains the value "Test Document". Both columns have up/down arrow icons for sorting. Below the table, a message states "Affichage de l'élément 1 à 1 sur 1 éléments 1 élément sectionné". At the bottom are navigation buttons: "Précédent", a blue "1" button, and "Suivant".

Please specify a name in the text box provided for that purpose and then click on the “Add” button. This causes the form are gone, the document is added to the table and reload the panel of: doc: *infopanel* to the right of the screen.

8.1.2 Deleting a document

To remove an existing document, click on the document name in the table, then the icon deletion in the toolbar on the left panel. This displays the theme of removing form shown below.

Document: Test Document



Est-ce que vous voulez vraiment supprimer le document ?

Supprimer

Afficher 5 éléments

Rechercher :

Id Nom

1	Test Document
---	---------------

Affichage de l'élément 1 à 1 sur 1 éléments 1 élément sectionné

Précédent

1

Suivant

Click the “Delete” button. This causes the form are gone and deleting the table document.

Warning: Deleting a document is permanent and irreversible

8.2 Information panel

Table of Contents

- *Information panel*
 - *Document Name*
 - *Theme of the document*
 - *File or URL*
 - *Description of Document*
 - *Rights groups*

The Information Document panel lets you view and edit the document properties selected following: doc: *docslist*.

The screenshot shows the 'Document' creation form in MapMint. It includes fields for 'Nom' (Name) containing 'Guide Utilisateur', 'Thème' (Theme) with 'carte1' and 'Forêts' selected, 'Description' with a rich-text editor toolbar and a text area containing 'Description', 'Fichier' (File) and 'URL' (radio buttons), a URL field containing 'http://mapmint.com/documentation', and 'Groupes' (Groups) with 'admin' and 'public' selected. A 'Sauver' (Save) button is at the bottom left.

8.2.1 Document Name

The document name must be filled synthetic. The value of the text fields is used in the public interface.

8.2.2 Theme of the document

A document can be linked to one or more themes by selecting them in the multiple choice list for this purpose.

8.2.3 File or URL

A document may be a file or a URL.

To add a file from your workstation, please click on the button “Choose File”. This entails opening a browser window to select a .pdf, .doc, .xls, .jpg or .png. Click the “Add” button, which causes loading the document on the server.

To add a URL document type, specify a valid URL in the field provided for this purpose.

8.2.4 Description of Document

The decription of the document is an HTML content describing the document. This content is used in the “Documents” tab of the public interface. You can edit it with rich-text editor. For more information about the features of the editor, please refer to the *Documentation Summernote <http://summernote.org//>* ____.

8.2.5 Rights groups

Access to documents can be restricted to certain user groups. Click on the / target groups in the multiple choice list for this purpose.

Note: Click by holding down the CTRL key to select multiple groups.

The screenshot shows the MapMint application interface for editing a document. On the left, there is a sidebar with navigation links: Documents, Tableau de bord, Données, Cartes, Thèmes, Documents, and Publication. The main area is titled "Document: Test Document". It displays a table with one row, "Test Document", and various configuration options on the right.

- Afficher 5 éléments**: Shows the number of items displayed.
- Rechercher :**: A search input field.
- Nom**: Input field containing "Test Document".
- Thème**: Input field containing "carte1" and "Forêts".
- Description**: Rich text editor toolbar and a text area containing "Ma description".
- Fichier URL**: Radio button selected, and a "Parcourir..." button.
- Groupes**: Input field containing "admin" and "public".

At the bottom right is a "Sauver" (Save) button.

Application Publishing Module

This section contains the documentation for the applications of publication module MapMint.

9.1 Application Control Panel

Table of Contents

- *Application Control Panel*
 - *General Application Configuration*
 - *Configuring application layers*
 - * *Data Sources*
 - * *Project layers*
 - *Setting the map*
 - * *Parameters of the map display*
 - * *Parameters of presentation of the application*
 - *Configuring application features*
 - * *Basic tools*
 - * *other tools*
 - * *spatial analysis tools*
 - *Publication of the application*
 - *Publication of the thumbnail*
 - *Preview application*
 - *Remove Application*

The publication of a map application is done using 4 different settings tabs, each corresponding parts must be properly informed.

Note: You can switch from one tab to another and make changes at any time. Your settings are saved only when you click on the button “Publish”

Warning: Any change in one of the tabs requires the publication of the project (“Publish” button) to be taken into account by the published map

Icon	tab	Action
	General	General Application Configuration
	Layers	Configuring application layers
	Map	Setup Map application
	Service	Configuring application features

9.1.1 General Application Configuration

The first setting tab is open by default to load the module. The parameters to enter are listed in the table below.

Parameter	Definition
Name of the project	Name of the registered project in the: doc: <code>../maps/index</code> . (Name of the map file)
Title	Sets the title used in the published application
Access rights	Defined groups of users with access to published applications
Theme	Defines the theme of the published application
project URL	Show the relative URL of the published application
active card	Displays the name of the card used by the published application
Date	Displays the date and time of publication of the application
Language	Sets the language used by the published application
Keywords	Sets keywords application with a list of words separated by commas
Author	Sets the name of the author of the published application
Copyright	Sets the value of the copyright of the published application
Description	Sets the description of the published application

Note: Access rights can be assigned to multiple groups by clicking the “Add” button.

Warning: The use of the “public” group allows access to the application by any Internet user.

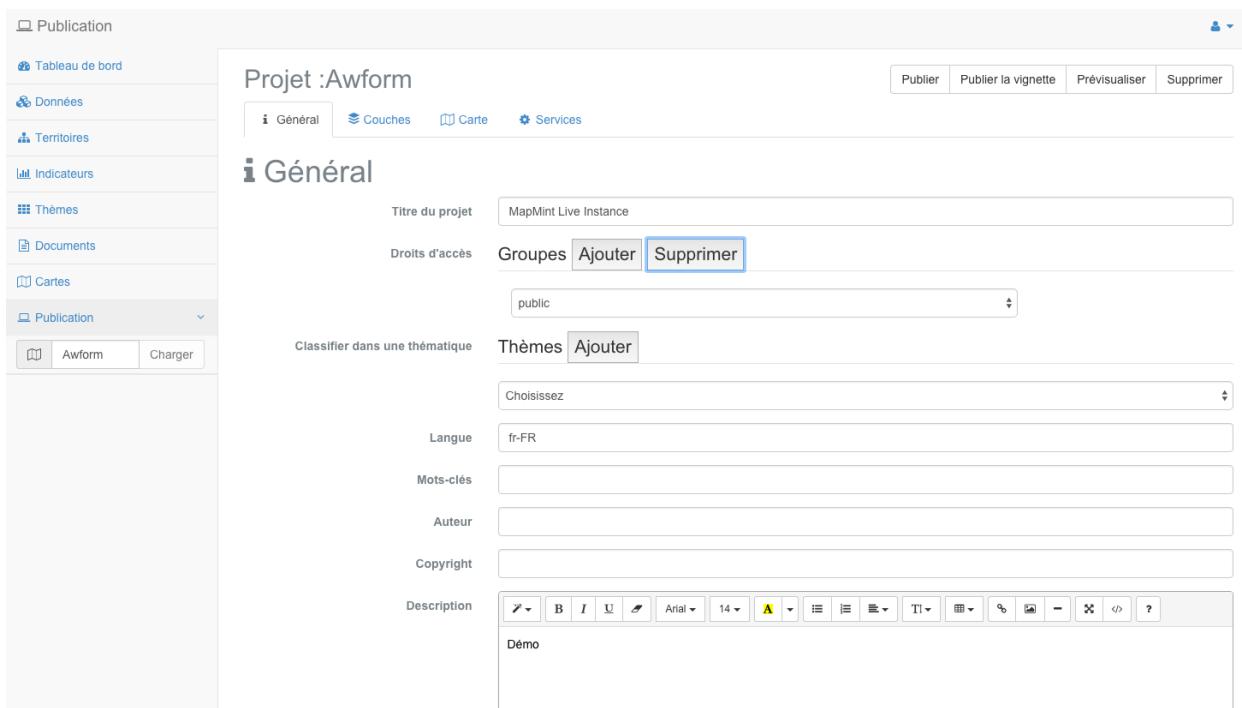
Note: Access rights can be assigned to multiple groups by clicking the “Add” button.

Note: Language settings, keywords, author, copyright and description metatags correspond to HTML tags the published application.

Note: The description of the application is used in the public interface. You can edit it with rich-text editor. For more information about the features of the editor, please refer to the *CKEditor documentation <http://docs.cksource.com/Main_Page>*.

Warning: Be sure to fill in all the editable fields.

A preview of the first setting tab is presented below.



9.1.2 Configuring application layers

The third step of the configuration of an application is to set the different layers used in the published map. The primers (or background) and the layers of the project are configurable as described in this section.

Data Sources

The primers used to display tiles from third servers, but also to use a project created in the: doc: `../maps/index`. The various parameters available are listed below.

Parameter	Definition
Default	Means the primer shown by default to load the published application
OpenStreetMap	Adds OpenStreetMap tiles as background layers available
MapQuest	Adds MapQuest Open tiles as background layers available
Google	Adds the Google Maps tiles as background layers available
Bing	Adds Microsoft Bing tile as background layers available
IGN	Adds the IGN Geoportal tiles as background layers available
Created layers	Add MapMint project as a primer available (WMS)

Projet :Awform

[Publier](#) [Publier la vignette](#) [Prévisualiser](#) [Supprimer](#)

[Général](#) [Couches](#) [Carte](#) [Services](#)

[Couches de base](#) [Couches superposées](#)

Couches de base

Défaut	OpenStreetMap
OpenStreetMap	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
OpenStreetMap	Aucun Streets Satelite Hybrid
Propriétaire :	None
Couches créées	Aucun Demo001 Thieawoumar Recap exo

Note: Click holding the Shift key on your keyboard to select multiple primers.

free primer

The bottom layer uses the OpenStreetMap project OpenStreetMap tiles <<http://www.openstreetmap.org>> with the default style. their use is subject to the terms and conditions <<http://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>> OpenStreetMap.

Basecoats MapQuest MapQuest Map and Aerial use the *Open JavaScript Maps API* <<https://developer.mapquest.com/web/products/open/map>>. Their use is subject to the terms and conditions <<https://developer.mapquest.com/web/products/open/map#terms>> MapQuest.

Icon	Parameter	Definition
	OpenStreetMap	Adds OpenStreetMap tiles as background layers available
	MapQuest Map	Adds MapQuest Open tiles as background layers available
	MapQuest Satelite	Adds the Google Maps tiles as background layers available

basecoats owners

The Google Maps basemap layers use the Google Maps API v3 <<https://developers.google.com/maps/documentation/javascript/>>. Their use is subject to the terms and conditions <<https://developers.google.com/maps/terms/>> Google Maps.

Icon	Parameter	Definition
	Google Maps	Adds the Google Maps tiles as background layers available
	Google Satelite	Google Adds Satellite tiles as background layers available
	Google Hybrid	Google Adds Hybrid tiles as background layers available
	Google Terain	Google Adds Terrain tiles as background layers available

The Bing Maps basemap layers use the Bing Maps API <<http://www.microsoft.com/maps/>> ___. Their uses are subject to the terms and conditions <[http://www.microsoft.com/maps/product/terms.html/](http://www.microsoft.com/maps/product/terms.html)> __ Microsoft Bing.

Icon	Parameter	Definition
	Bing Maps	Adds Bing Maps tiles as background layers available
	Bing Satelite	Bing Adds Satellite tiles as background layers available
	Bing Hybrid	Bing Adds Hybrid tiles as background layers available

Basecoats IGN uses *IGN Geoportal API* <<http://api.ign.fr/services#web>> ___. Their uses are subject to the terms and conditions <<http://api.ign.fr/licences>> __ of the National Geographic Institute.

Icon	Parameter	Definition
	Maps	Adds IGN Maps tiles as background layers available
	Aerial photos	Put the tiles IGN aerial photos as background layers available

Basecoats MapMint

Maps created in the doc: `../maps/index` are listed in the last drop of form funds layers.

Choosing a card created as a primer entails the creation of a pyramid tile map (WMTS). The bottom layer will be added to the legend with an icon automatically generated.

Project layers

Layers used in the active map are listed in a table in the lower part of the window. Use the check boxes, radio buttons and drop-down lists to set them. The various parameters are listed in the table below.

Parameter	Definition
Vector	Set the layer Vector Mode (WMS)
Raster	Set the layer Raster Mode (WMS)
Activated	Sets whether the layer is enabled by default to load the published application
Access	Defined groups of users authorized to view the layer
MinZoom	Sets the minimum display scale of the layer
MaxZoom	Sets the maximum display scale of the layer
Popup	Set opening a popup overview of the features in the layer
Window	Set opening a window to click on the features in the layer

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Couches supposées

nom de la couche	Info-bulle	Fenêtre	Vecteur	Image	Activé	Seuil min	Seuil max	Seuil min du texte	Seuil max du texte	Accès
BS_POINT_EAU_P	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	priv.
TR_AEROPORT_P	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	priv.

Warning: Every layer must be set in Vector or Raster mode.

Warning: The vector mode is to be used only for little bulky layers (max 2MB).

Warning: Enabling Popups or Fenetres assumes that the layer has been set as queryable in the: doc: [../maps / index](#).

A preview of the second Settings tab is shown below.

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Affichage

Barre d'outils de navigation Système de projection : [World Geodetic System 1984](#)

Étendue	X min	Y min	X max	Y max	
Défaut	<input type="text" value="-16.0192191746"/>	<input type="text" value="14.1462187898"/>	<input type="text" value="-13.3923940566"/>	<input type="text" value="16.2272158468"/>	Sélectionner
Maximum <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Sélectionner
Minimum	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Sélectionner

Présentation

Paramétrages du texte	Famille de la police	Taille de la police	#e814c6
Position du gestionnaire de couches	Gauche	Gestionnaire de couches	Ouvrir

9.1.3 Setting the map

The third publication settings tab allows an application to set the map display properties to be published and the application of presentation options.

Parameters of the map display

This specific part to define the map of properties to publish and display type of application. The different parameters to enter are listed in the table below.

Parameter	Definition
projection system	Sets the projection system displayed by the cursor coordinates tool
Rendering Method	Sets the given method used by the map (SVG or Canvas)
Unit of measure	Defines the unit of measurement displayed by the measurement tools (meter foot degree)
Scope default	Define the geographic extent of the map by default to load the published application
Minimum span	Set the minimum geographic extent of the map of the published application
Maximum Extent	Set the maximum geographic extent of the map of the published application
limited Scope	Set the maximum geographic extent as card limit of the published application

Projet :Awform

Général Couches Carte Services

Affichage

Barre d'outils de navigation Système de projection : World Geodetic System 1984

Étendue	X min	Y min	X max	Y max	
Défaut	-16.0192191746	14.1462187898	-13.3923940566	16.2272158468	Sélectionner
Maximum					Sélectionner
Minimum					Sélectionner

Présentation

Paramétrages du texte Famille de la police Taille de la police #e814c6

Position du gestionnaire de couches Gauche Gestionnaire de couches Ouvrir

Note: The right combo to automatically fill in the boxes of the coordinates from the range of a layer of the project.

Parameters of presentation of the application

This specific part is used to enter the fields that are listed in the table below.

Parameter	Definition
character family	Defines the character of family used in the published application
Size	Sets the font size used in the published application
Font color	Sets the character color used in the published application
GC position	Set the Layer Manager position
GC	Sets whether the Layer Manager must be open or not

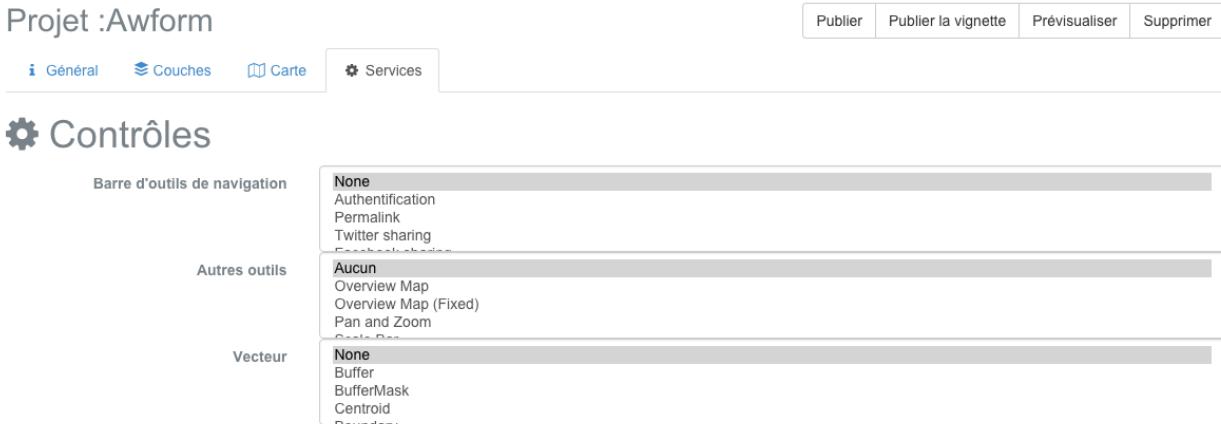
The three drop-down lists allow you to edit CSS properties based characters used by the application, such as the nature of family (font-family), the overall size of character (font-size) and the character color (color).

It is not necessary to change the default, and their use is intended for specific cases.

Warning: Keep in mind the final appearance of the application before using the dropdown lists and modify the properties of characters. It is recommended not to change the appearance of characters by default.

9.1.4 Configuring application features

The fifth and final step of the configuration of an application is to set the features of the card to publish. The different functionalities available are listed in the sections below.



Note: Click holding the Shift key on your keyboard to select multiple features.

Basic tools

Parameter	Definition
Authentification	Displays the login form
Share a link	Permalink View and license card code
Share on Twitter	Permalink opens in a popup Twitter
Share on Facebook	Permalink opens in a popup Facebook
Scroll	Zoom in / Zoom out the map with the mouse wheel
Move the map	Move the center of the map by drag deposited
My position	Center the map on the browser location
Track My position	Follows the browser location
Zoom by rectangle selection	Zoom map as a rectangle defined by the user
Zoom the maximum extent	Zooms to the maximum geographic extent
View an altitude profile	Shows the elevation profile of a raster layer in a window
Query one or more layers by rectangle	Displays the attributes of one or more layers in a window
Query one or more layers by circle	Displays the attributes of one or more layers in a window
Measure distance	Displays the result of a distance measurement in a window
area measurement	Displays the result of a measurement area in a window
Print the map	Print current map view in a PDF document

Warning: The integration features by rectangle and circle by questioning imply that / the targeted vector layer have been declared as queryable in the: doc: `../maps/index`.

Warning: Using the elevation profile feature requires that the target raster layer have been declared as queryable in the: doc: *../maps / index*.

other tools

** Functionality **	Definition
Overview map	Show overview map
Move and zoom	View a zoom slider with a joystick
Ladder	View the map scale
Search engine	Displays the entities search engine
cursor position	Displays the coordinates of the cursor when hovering over the map
Add a layer	Displays a list of additional layers available
Add WMS layer	Displays a list of additional WMS layers available

Warning: The search engine functionality implies that / the targeted vector layer have been declared as queryable in the: doc: *../maps / index*.

spatial analysis tools

** Functionality **	Definition
Boundary	Shows the limits of the selected entity
Buffer	Displays the buffer zone of the selected entity
buffer zone with mask	Displays the mask in the buffer zone of the selected entity
centroid	Displays the centroid of the selected entity
convex hull	Show the convex envelope of the selected entity
spatial query	Displays entities resulting from the parameterized query
Simplification	Simplify by removing nodes from the selected entity

Warning: The features of spatial analysis imply that / the targeted vector layer have been declared queryable and the corresponding properties were indicated in the: doc: *../maps / index*.

9.1.5 Publication of the application

Once all the settings made, click the “Publish” button in the toolbar of the application control panel.

If a green bar appears at the top of the screen, it means that the publication was successful. You can check your application in a new tab in your browser with the address <http://votre-instance.com/public/votreapplication>.

If a red banner appears, check all parameters of the card and the application and repeat.

9.1.6 Publication of the thumbnail

Click on the “Publish thumbnail” button causes the creation of a preview image of the card used in the public interface of the instance MapMint to present the project.

Note: Overview If the card is not issued, the public interface uses a single GetMap request, implying a longer charging time.

9.1.7 Preview application

You have the ability to preview the application to publish by clicking the “Preview” button. This causes the application opens in a new tab in your browser.

9.1.8 Remove Application

You can delete the published application by clicking the “Preview” button.