

Master Thesis

Streaming Web-Services for Calculating Live Hydrological Derivatives

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Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Lake-Analyzer	3
3	Web Processing Service	4
4	Matlab WPS	7
4.1	Architecture	10
4.2	Configuration	13
4.3	Type Mapping	16
4.4	Pooling	16
4.5	License Issues	16
4.6	Implementation	18
4.7	Lake-Analyzer WPS	18
5	Streaming WPS	19
5.1	Protocol	25
5.2	Messages	28
5.3	Input Types	33
5.3.1	Streaming Inputs	35
5.3.2	Static Inputs	36
5.3.3	Reference Inputs	36
5.3.4	Polling inputs	38
5.4	Dependencies	38
5.5	Process Description	41
5.6	WPS Specification Shortcomings	42
5.7	Implementation	43
5.8	Streaming Lake-Analyzer WPS	43
5.9	Limitations	43
6	Future Work	44
7	Conclusion	45
	Bibliography	46
A	Lake Analyzer Process Configuration	I

B Lake Analyzer Process Description	VII
C Source Code	XXII
D XML Namespaces	XXIII

List of Tables

4.1	Type Mapping between Matlab and WPS Data	16
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List of Figures

3.1	Typical interaction patterns of the Web Processing Service. Process discovery using <i>GetCapabilities</i> and <i>DescribeProcess</i> and synchronous as well as asynchronous process execution using <i>Execute</i>	5
4.1	Sequence diagram of a MATLAB WPS process execution.	11
5.1	Four different types of processing data: (a) conventional processing, (b) streaming input data (c) streaming output data, (d) full input and output streaming (based on Foerster et al., 2012).	21
5.2	Sequence diagram of the playlist-based streaming enabled WPS (Foerster et al., 2012).	22
5.3	Sequence diagram of typical interaction pattern with a streaming enabled WPS algorithm using two distinct clients for sending and receiving data.	26
5.4	Sequence diagram of chaining two streaming processes using a generic mediator between the processes to translate output to input messages.	28
5.5	Sequence diagram of how to implement polling inputs for a streaming enabled WPS algorithm.	39
5.6	Example for a dependency graph consisting of two independent subgraphs. Arrows denoting a dependency between the nodes.	40
5.7	Possible execution/topological order of the dependency graph in Figure 5.6. Black arrows represent dependence to another vertex, colored arrows the execution order.	40

Listings

4.1	Example for a comment containing annotations used by WPS4R (Hinz et al., 2013).	8
4.2	MATLAB example function that calculates statistical characteristics (mean and standard deviation) of an input vector.	10
4.3	WebSocket opening handshake using a HTTP upgrade request (Fette and Melnikov, 2011).	12
4.4	Matlab process configuration describing the function in Listing 4.2.	14
4.5	Process description generated from the configuration in Listing 4.4.	15
5.1	Example for a Streaming WPS input message.	30
5.2	Example for a Streaming WPS output message.	31
5.3	Example for a Streaming WPS output request message.	32
5.4	Example for a Streaming WPS stop message	32
5.5	Example for a Streaming WPS error message.	33
5.6	Example for a Streaming WPS describe message.	33
5.7	Example for a Streaming WPS description message.	34
5.8	Example for a Streaming WPS streaming inputs.	35
5.9	Example for a Streaming WPS static inputs.	37
5.10	Example for a Streaming WPS reference input.	37

1 Introduction

Recent research has highlighted the relevance of lakes to global process such as the carbon cycle (Cole et al., 2007). Ecological studies on lakes have historically taken advantage of the “closed system” bounds to delineate a simplified ecosystem, but analyses that are formulated to answer societally relevant questions often must scale this single system science approach to hundreds, thousands, or millions of lakes (Downing et al., 2006). Therefore systems must be developed that can aggregate, analyze, and ultimately interpret hydrological data at large scales. Additionally, these analytical systems must be able to easily couple lake features with supporting data that define, for example, catchment properties, local climate, and anthropomorphic stressors. These data products are readily available as national coverages that can either be sampled and turned into model parameters, or turned into model drivers if they are time series products.

This work shall evaluate the existing tools (e.g. Lake Analyzer¹, see Read et al., 2011)), data models and the modeling frameworks used by USGS CIDA². Modeling runs are based on online data brokers (such as the USGS’s Geo Data Portal - GDP³) build upon Open Geospatial Consortium standards such as Catalogue Service for the Web (CSW), Web Processing Service (WPS), Web Map Service (WMS) and Web Coverage Service (WCS), but still rely on local algorithms, which comprise functionality for statistical quality assurance and quality control as well as the calculation of various metrics related to the physical state of the lakes (often linked with ecosystem function or disturbance). Building standardized and flexible infrastructure for analyzing foundational data used by domain scientists is an important challenge given legacy and heterogeneous architectures. Therefore building on the existing infrastructure and corresponding demands of the use case shall be considered.

One approach for a scalable system is to move the modeling to a web-based processing framework, which should rely on public and interoperable standards in the given use case. Web processing allows to chain data brokers with translators, models, and eventually post-hoc analysis

1. <https://github.com/GLEON/Lake-Analyzer>

2. <http://cida.usgs.gov/>

3. <http://cida.usgs.gov/gdp/>

of model runs. This chain provides specific information products to the user. Considering the amount of data (and future process scaling needs), such an analysis must be conducted in a streaming manner, i.e. the processing should start before the last chunk of data comes in, and the output should also be available in parts before the processing has completely finished to reduce the lag for domain users of the system. Existing approaches to this problem shall be critically evaluated.

This thesis work comprises the evaluation, design and prototypical implementation of a lake analysis chain for live sensor data. This includes the evaluation of existing datamodels (mainly CSV/TSV) and a standardized way to convert existing domain specific applications written in MatLab⁴ into streaming web services (possibly WPS algorithms) in favor of the currently used non standardized web frontend⁵.

Research Questions

- How can large scale hydrological data be processed in a service-based processing chain?
- Do available web-processing interface definitions support a live data streaming scenario, what is missing?
- Can real-time data be integrated into the processing chain for a constant (streamed) analysis?
- How does the developed architecture perform in practical test with 1000s and 10000s of lake features?
- How can continued statistical quality assurance and quality control in the application area of lake ecology be modeled in a web service chain?
- Do existing standards (data models and service interfaces for data warehousing, processing and visualization) support a streaming analysis chain? What is missing?
- How can spatial dependencies between streamed features be considered?
- How can a analysis language commonly used by domain experts (in this case MatLab) be easily deployed in a web based processing chain?

4. <http://www.mathworks.de/products/matlab/>

5. <http://lakeanalyzer.gleon.org/>

2 Lake-Analyzer

3 Web Processing Service

The WPS (Open Geospatial Consortium, 2007) is the quasi standard for web based processing of spatiotemporal data (Foerster et al., 2012). It is an open service standard specified by the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) and is embedded in the OGC Web Services Common (OWS) environment. Even though the WPS is mostly used in the geospatial domain, it's interface is not restricted to spatiotemporal data and also can be deployed in other professional contexts. Within the WPS, it is possible to publish and execute models, algorithms or generic calculations and computations in a standardized web service interface, so called processes. The WPS describes a generic interface, that imposes no restrictions on the type of process, their inputs and outputs and so it can encapsulate any kind of algorithm or model. By this, an interoperability is offered, which leads to a number of significant advantages. It adds a layer that hides complexity and permits – by it's consistency across implementations – a high level of reusability, flexibility and scalability. Server and client software implementations become reusable and generic client implementations are possible. Scalable and complex computations, like grid or cloud computing, as well as super computer processing are hidden behind a simple to use service interface and become accessible.

The WPS specifies mechanism to discover algorithms and models by offering generic encoding formats for process descriptions and a uniform interface to explore and retrieve these. Besides that, it defines a universal process execution model, that includes request and response encodings, synchronous and asynchronous process executions, long running processes as well as a data encoding for input and output parameters. The interface offers the possibility to retrieve a process output either in a raw format, embedded in a response, or stored in the WPS for later retrieval. This facilitates process chaining and enables the subsequent retrieval of process results. The specification describes three different bindings to access a WPS using the HTTP protocol. It may be addressed using key value pair (KVP) encoding with HTTP GET, XML encoding with HTTP POST, or clients may use SOAP (Lafon et al., 2007) to access the web service.

Functionalities are exposed by means of three distinct methods. As every OGC web service

the WPS has a *GetCapabilities* methods, that can be used to request a detailed description of the service and it's capabilities. It offers a service identification and provider structures, which contain informations about the organization operating the WPS and informational meta data about the service instance and that can be used for service discovery. Besides that it contains detailed information about supported operations, bindings, languages and a list of available processes.

The detailed description of a single process may be requested using the *DescribeProcess* operation. Its response contains informational meta data (like textual descriptions) and the process capabilities in regards to asynchronous execution and response/output storage. Comprehensive information about required and supported inputs, their cardinalities, supported formats and restrictions, and available outputs as well as their supported formats are also included.

Processes are executed using the *Execute* operation. Besides the necessary input parameters and information about their encoding, the request describes selected outputs that should be generated by the process. Furthermore it informs the WPS whether the process should be executed asynchronously or synchronously and how the results of the process should be encoded.

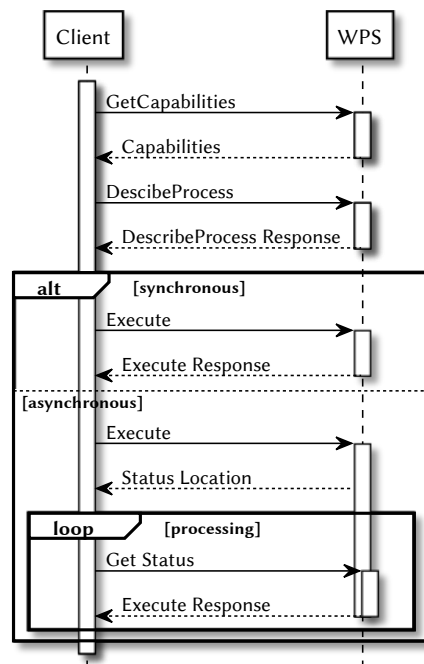


Figure 3.1: Typical interaction patterns of the Web Processing Service. Process discovery using *GetCapabilities* and *DescribeProcess* and synchronous as well as asynchronous process execution using *Execute*.

Typical interaction patterns of the Web Processing Service are depicted in Figure 3.1. During process discovery *GetCapabilities* and *DescribeProcess* are used to request a list of available processes and their description. Process executions takes place either synchronously or asynchronously by issuing a *Execute* request to a specific process. In the case of asynchronously process executions, the WPS returns URL to a *ExecuteResponse* which is continuously updated and which the client can regular request to get the current process status.

The WPS describes three basic types of input and output parameters: *literal*, *complex* and *bounding box* parameters. Complex data parameters are data structures that can be described by a mime type, an encoding and a schema. They can represent raster data, XML structures such as GML feature collections, CSV or any other type of data. This data can be supplied embedded in XML or as a reference to an external HTTP resource. Referenced complex data structures may be requested using HTTP GET or POST and can transport HTTP headers and any body payload (or reference to one). By this chaining of WPS processes can easily be implemented, either by referencing a previous generated output or even by encoding another *Execute* call into the reference. Literal data is data, that can be represented by a single string value. The value is described by a data type and can be accompanied by a unit of measurement. Typical data types include single strings, URIs, boolean values, dates and integral or decimal numbers. Bounding box data represents a rectangular region in arbitrary dimension, that is described by a coordinate reference system (CRS).

TODO: Überleitungssatz zum Matlab-WPS

4 Matlab WPS

MATLAB¹ is a closed source, commercial software by The MathWorks, Inc. for numerical computation, visualization and programming. It features a high-level programming language as well as an cross-platform (Windows, Linux and Mac OS X) interactive desktop environment. Initially developed for matrix computations (hence *MATrix LABoratory*)², today MATLAB is widespread across different domains in academics, engineering and industry. The base program is extensible using so called *toolboxes*, that add functionalities for various domains, like statistics, curve fitting, neural networks, image processing, economics, bioinformatics or signal processing. Besides that, functions, algorithms, files or toolboxes can be installed using *Matlab Central*, a repository of user contributions, mostly licensed under the two-clause BSD license^{3,4}.

Creating a specific WPS process implementation for the Lake Analyzer would be possible, but considering the wide spread usage of MATLAB based scripts and applications, a generic solution, that enables the easy deployment of MATLAB based functionalities as Web Processing Service processes would have a huge benefit for the geospatial community as well as for the acceptance of the WPS across disciplines. A generic *MATLAB WPS* would not only open the Lake Analyzer for an interoperable usage in existing web processing chains, but would also make existing models and algorithms implemented in MATLAB instantly available to a larger audience and can increase reusability of software components and exchange between different areas of research, development and business. Considering the diversified fields, MATLAB is used in, a software component such as a MATLAB WPS can not assume a extensive programming experience beyond MATLAB. Domain expert developing models or algorithms in MATLAB should be able to offer a MATLAB script or function as a WPS process using a simple and straightforward procedure, without any knowledge of other programming languages or an comprehensive expertise in web services or their development. To accomplish this, no

1. <http://www.mathworks.com/products/matlab/>

2. <http://www.mathworks.com/company/newsletters/articles/the-origins-of-matlab.html>

3. <http://opensource.org/licenses/bsd-license.php>

4. http://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/FX_transition_faq.html

switch from MATLAB to other languages should be needed and rather complex and verbose process descriptions should not be manually be written, but automatically generated. A key goal of the MATLAB WPS to expose existing models and algorithms as WPS processes and so the procedure to convert a MATLAB script or function should not require intrusive changes to be compatible with the MATLAB WPS.

There exist previous approaches to offer data analysis and modeling languages like MATLAB as WPS processes. Specially emphasized should be the *WPS4R* (Hinz et al., 2013) project, that creates WPS processes from scripts written for the statistical analysis environment *R* (R Core Team, 2014). Written as module for the 52°North WPS implementation, it shares many requirements and challenges with a MATLAB WPS. *R* is also a environment used mostly by domain experts and features a massive amount of existing models and algorithm implementations worth to be opened to the web processing environment and to be made available to a broader user base using interoperable standards like the OGC Web Processing Service.

Listing 4.1: Example for a comment containing annotations used by WPS4R (Hinz et al., 2013).

```

5 | # wps.des: id = process, title = "my script",
   | #       abstract = "analyze 42 things"
   |
   | # wps.in: id = myFactor, type = integer, title = "numerical factor",
   | #       abstract = "the number to be used for factorization",
   | #       value = 1, minOccurs = 0, maxOccurs = 1;
   |
10 | # wps.out: id = myResult, type = string,
   | #       title = "factorized output",
   | #       abstract = "output number as text in scientific notation (a x 10^b)
   |       ";

```

WPS4R takes a *R* script and executes it on a remote or local *R* instance using *Rserve* (Urbanek, 2003). In contrast to the WPS interface, which explicitly states types of input and output parameters to allow service discovery and the usage of generic clients, *R* is a weakly and dynamically typed language. By this the WPS is not able to parse the script and determine appropriate input and output parameter types, as these are only available at runtime. To bind static types to input and output parameters, a annotation mechanism was developed, that is also capable to detail input/output and process meta data. In contrast to other programming languages, like Java (JSR-175 Experts Group, 2004) or C# (European Computer Machinery Association, 2006), *R* does not feature a native annotation mechanism. Because of this the annotations are encoded as comments featuring special keywords (*wps.in*, *wps.out* and *wps.des*), followed by a key value

list representing the necessary information to generate a process description (see Listing 4.1). During process execution, WPS4R will populate the described input parameter variables using WPS inputs, execute the script and will later read the specified output variables from the R session and transform them to WPS outputs. The usage of annotation embedded in comments support the deployment of R functionalities as WPS processes by providing a single script file, that the WPS4R can parse.

Literal input parameters are translated into native R types, while complex inputs are transferred as files to a temporary working directory. Complex input and output parameter have to be described by a single keyword denoting the mime type of the parameter, that has to be registered to WPS4R using a configuration file. Describing complex inputs and outputs using *schema* or *encoding*, or using about any mime type without changing the WPS4R configuration is not possible. This may be caused by the reduced expressiveness through the usage of a structureless description format (e.g. denoting multiple supported complex input formats, would be hard to specify). Scripts are run on globally configured Rserve connection, different remotes for different processes or a load balancing between multiple remote nodes running R are not possible. Furthermore, the easy deployment of scripts consisting of multiple files is currently not possible.

The comment based approach taken by WPS4R has several advantages like having WPS configuration and actual code side by side (which results in less maintenance effort), but also introduces considerable drawbacks, especially if the annotation mechanism should be applied to MATLAB. Conveying important information in comments can be problematic. Even though there are many examples, where comments are used to e.g. generate documentation (e.g. Javadoc, Oracle Corporation, 2013), these often are standardized at language level or include a large user base and a wide support in editors and development environments. The syntax of a custom comment based annotation mechanism as used in this approach, can not be verified in editors or interpreters. By this, and the unstructured notation of comments, the approach becomes heavily prone to user error, that first can be detected during deployment to a WPS instance. Additionally annotations are not actually bound to any language construct, but just happen to be in the same file.

Typical MATLAB programs would not benefit from combining annotations and scripts in a single file, as it is common practice, or even a requirement to access a function from outside, to place a function in it own file. By this, MATLAB programs tend to consist of multiple files, and can not easily deployed as single script file.

...

In contrast to R, MATLAB offers multiple return values of functions as a native language feature. Through this MATLAB functions are able to directly represent a WPS process and the MATLAB WPS should use MATLAB functions instead of scripts to offer functionalities as WPS processes. As stated before, MATLAB is a weakly and dynamically typed language, and parsing of the function signature can not create a statically typed binding as the WPS standard requires. For this an additional description mechanism has to be developed, that allows the semi-automatically generation of process descriptions. This should be done without extensive knowledge of web service development or programming languages and the deployment of existing MATLAB functions should be a straightforward non-intrusive process. Similar to R, MATLAB instances are single threaded, and so can only process one WPS process execution a time, moreover, and contrary to R, opening the MATLAB workbench even in in a headless mode (without any user interface) can take considerable time. This requires a effective usage MATLAB instance, especially the reuse of already started MATLAB instances to reduce latency of process executions. Complex inputs should be usable inside of MATLAB without restriction to any format, and without the need to change any configuration files.

... This chapter will outline the conceptualization and implementation of a MATLAB WPS ...

Listing 4.2: MATLAB example function that calculates statistical characteristics (mean and standard deviation) of an input vector.

```

5 | function [ave, sd] = stat(x)
   |     n = length(x);
   |     ave = sum(x)/n;
   |     sd = sqrt(sum((x-ave).^2/n));
   | end

```

4.1 Architecture

The MATLAB WPS features a multi-tier architecture to offer MATLAB functions as Web Processing Service processes. A detailed sequence diagram depicting a MATLAB WPS process execution can be seen in Figure 4.1. An incoming WPS *Execute* request is accepted by the MATLAB WPS (step 1). The *Execute* request is verified (e.g. no missing inputs, inputs within the range described by the process description, etc.) and then translated into a MATLAB request (step 2). This request is send via a WebSocket connection to a configured MATLAB server (step 3). The MATLAB server maintains a pool of MATLAB instances and will dispatch the request to one of these as soon as one becomes available (step 4). The instance translates the

MATLAB request into a function call (step 5) and evaluates the function call in an associated MATLAB session. After this (step 6), the return values are read from the session (step 7) and encoded as a MATLAB response (step 8). It is then passed to through the MATLAB server (step 9) to the MATLAB WPS (step 10). The MATLAB WPS process translates the MATLAB response to a WPS *Execute* response (step 11) and returns it to the client (step 12).

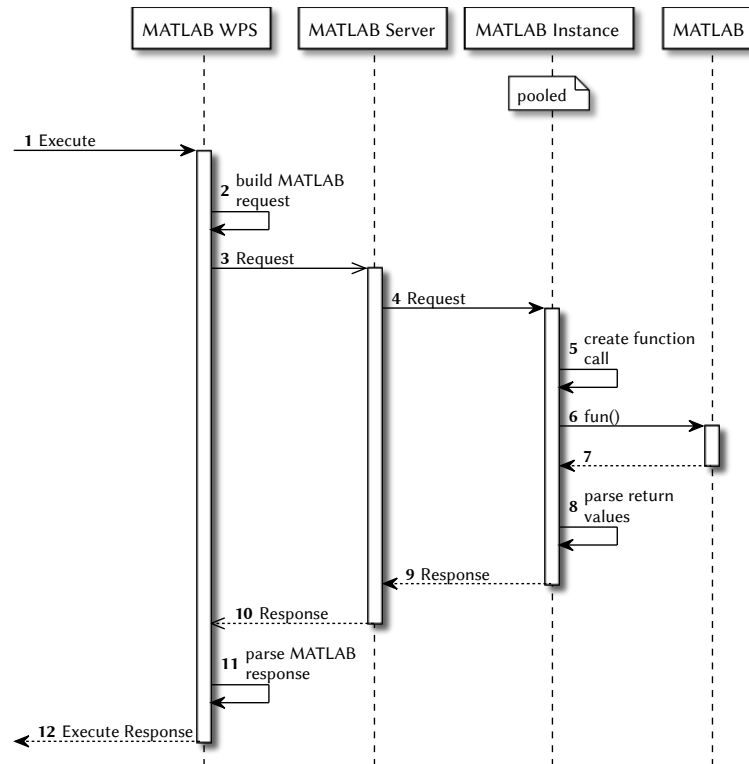


Figure 4.1: Sequence diagram of a MATLAB WPS process execution.

Besides an option to run the MATLAB server locally, all communication between the MATLAB WPS and MATLAB server is done over WebSockets (Fette and Melnikov, 2011). WebSockets are defining a TCP-based protocol, that creates a bidirectional communication channel between client and server. A primary goal of WebSockets is to bring the benefits of efficient full-duplex communication to web browser environment. This is accomplished by an HTTP compatible socket initiation mechanism (see Listing 4.3). A client opens a new WebSocket by issuing an HTTP request to the server, in which he requires an upgrade to the WebSocket protocol. Afterwards the connection is kept open and bot client and server can send message to the opposing party. These messages are transported using one or more text or binary frames and allow an efficient bidirectional information exchange. By using HTTP for the initial handshake, WebSockets can be used in most proxy setups and despite the presence of firewalls, that filter

Listing 4.3: WebSocket opening handshake using a HTTP upgrade request (Fette and Melnikov, 2011).

```
5  > GET /matlab HTTP/1.1
   > Host: example.com
   > Upgrade: websocket
   > Connection: Upgrade
   > Sec-WebSocket-Key: dGhlIHNhbXBsZSBub25jZQ==
   > Sec-WebSocket-Version: 13
   > Origin: http://example.com

10 < HTTP/1.1 101 Switching Protocols
   < Upgrade: websocket
   < Connection: Upgrade
   < Sec-WebSocket-Accept: s3pPLMBiTxaQ9kYGzzhZRbK+x0o=
```

non HTTP traffic.

Despite the opening handshake using HTTP, WebSockets do not conform to the HTTP protocol. To be sure a web server can handle WebSocket connections, the clients sends the header *Sec-WebSocket-Key* in the opening request, containing 16 bytes of random data in base 64 encoding (Josefsson, 2006). The server has to append the Globally Unique Identifier (GUID, Leach et al., 2005) *258EAF55-E914-47DA-95CA-C5AB0DC85B11* to the header value and return the base 64 encoded SHA-1 (National Institute of Standards and Technology, 2008) hash sum using the *Sec-WebSocket-Accept* header field.

The WebSocket protocol is accompanied with by and HTML5 JavaScript API (Hickson, 2012), that is implemented in all recent versions of major desktop browsers⁵ (Deveria, 2014). Besides that, there exist WebSocket client and server implementations for nearly all programming languages (e.g. R⁶, C⁷, C#⁸, Java⁹).

- matlab function <-> wps process
- not format specific
- no conversion of complex inputs/outputs
 - single output formats
- matlab program has to parse inputs
- easy to publish existing scripts and functions as WPS processes

5. and with the exception of Opera Mini also mobile browsers

6. <https://github.com/rstudio/R-Websockets>

7. <http://libwebsockets.org/trac/libwebsockets>

8. <http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/system.net.websockets.websocket.aspx>

9. <https://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=356>

- multi-tier implementation
 - Matlab WPS
 - * Translates WPS Execute requests to Matlab client requests
 - * Translates Matlab client responses to WPS Execute responses
 - * configuration with YAML file to create description and translate inputs/outputs
 - Matlab Client
 - * WebSocket client to access the Matlab server.
 - * offers simple request building API
 - Matlab Server
 - * WebSocket server that pools multiple Matlab Instances
 - * delegates requests to free instances
 - Matlab Instance
 - * a Java wrapper around a Matlab instance
 - Matlab
 - * A headless instance of the Matlab software

4.2 Configuration

Because of the aforementioned problems regarding comment annotations, the MATLAB WPS features another configuration mechanism. Process configurations are conveyed using YAML (Ben-Kiki et al., 2009), which facilitate a particular human-readable syntax. It allows easy structuring of data without delimiters like quotations or braces, while optionally allowing these. The structure of YAML has close resemblance with JSON (which is actually a valid subset of YAML since version 1.2) and features the same basic types of scalars, sequences and associative arrays (maps), but has features, that make it more expressive. This includes comments, multi-line strings, references, multi-document files, sets, complex key types for maps, ordered/unordered maps and maps that allow duplicate keys. Configuration for the MATLAB WPS can contain multiple process configuration expressed as associative array, that are describing a MATLAB function, their input and outputs as well as where the function should be executed. It resembles the basic structure of a WPS process description while concealing the verbosity and complexity of XML. Listing 4.4 shows an example process configuration for the function displayed in Listing 4.2. The process description generated from the YAML configuration can be found in Listing 4.5.

Listing 4.4: Matlab process configuration describing the function in Listing 4.2.

```
5  ---
   function: stat
   connection: local
   identifier: matlab.stat
   version: 1.0.0
   title: Arithmetic Mean and Standard Deviation
   abstract:>
       Calculates the arithmetic mean and
       standard deviation of a numerical vector.
10  inputs: # the input definitions
      - identifier: x
        type: double
        maxOccurs: unbounded
        title: input vector
        abstract: A numerical input vector.
15  outputs: # the output definitions
      - identifier: ave
        title: Arithmetic Mean
        abstract: The arithmetic mean of the input vector.
20      - identifier: sd
        type: double
        title: Standard Deviation
        abstract: The standard deviation of the input vector.
25  ...
```

Top level attributes are describing the process itself, while *inputs* holds a sequence of input descriptions and *outputs* a sequence of output description in the very same order, the function is defined. The function to describe is denoted by the keyword *function*. *identifier*, *title* and *description* are directly mapped to their to their equivalent in the OGC name space. *maxOccurs* holds either a integral number or the special value *unbounded*, that will be translated to the platform specific maximum possible value (typically the greatest possible integer value) and data types are translated to their respective XML data type. Complex data types can be described using a map containing a combination of *mimeType*, *schema* and *encoding*.

The keyword *connection* denotes how the function should be executed. The keyword *local* will cause the MATLAB WPS to start a pool of MATLAB instance in the current working directory. The function has to be either at this path or at any other path searched by MATLAB. Other possible values for *connection* are URIs in the *ws*, *wss* or *file* scheme. The latter will start a connection pool inside the specified directory, while a WebSocket URL will cause the MATLAB WPS to connect to the remote server and will run the function there. In both cases the file containing the function has to be able to be found in the MATLAB search path.

Through the very clear and concise YAML notation, complex process description can be easily

Listing 4.5: Process description generated from the configuration in Listing 4.4 (see Appendix D for omitted XML namespaces).

```

5  <ProcessDescription wps:processVersion="1.0.0">
    <ows:Identifier>matlab.stat</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Arithmetic Mean and Standard Deviation</ows:Title>
    <ows:Abstract>Calculates the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of a
        numerical vector.</ows:Abstract>
10  <DataInputs>
    <Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="2147483647">
        <ows:Identifier>x</ows:Identifier>
        <ows:Title>input vector</ows:Title>
        <ows:Abstract>A numerical input vector.</ows:Abstract>
        <LiteralData>
            <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/>
            <ows:AnyValue/>
        </LiteralData>
    </Input>
15 </DataInputs>
    <ProcessOutputs>
        <Output>
            <ows:Identifier>ave</ows:Identifier>
            <ows:Title>Arithmetic Mean</ows:Title>
            <ows:Abstract>The arithmetic mean of the input vector.</ows:Abstract>
            <LiteralOutput>
                <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/>
            </LiteralOutput>
        </Output>
25 <Output>
            <ows:Identifier>sd</ows:Identifier>
            <ows:Title>Standard Deviation</ows:Title>
            <ows:Abstract>The standard deviation of the input vector.</ows:Abstract>
            <LiteralOutput>
                <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/>
            </LiteralOutput>
        </Output>
30 </ProcessOutputs>
    </ProcessDescription>

```

written in an human readable format, that is way easier to maintain than custom annotations in in line comments. It results in a less error prone procedure for unexperienced domain experts, while advanced users are able to benefit from advanced YAML features and future enhancements and additions can be easily implemented backwards compatible.

Table 4.1: Type Mapping between Matlab and WPS Data

	Data	Matlab Type	
		For single inputs	For multiple inputs
Complex	<i>any</i>	String	Cell
Bounding Box	-	-	-
Literal	xs:int	Numeric	Array
	xs:boolean	Numeric	Array
	xs:dateTime	Numeric	Array
	xs:double	Numeric	Array
	xs:float	Numeric	Array
	xs:byte	Numeric	Array
	xs:short	Numeric	Array
	xs:int	Numeric	Array
	xs:long	Numeric	Array
	xs:string	String	Cell
	xs:anyURI	String	Cell

4.3 Type Mapping

4.4 Pooling

- matlab instances are pooled
- reduced starting time of instances
- limitation of instances

4.5 License Issues

MATLAB usage is, as any software, restricted by the softwares license. MATLAB is a proprietary and commercial product and as such the software and its usage is more restricted than e.g. an open source software such as the R Project. Relevant for the MATLAB WPS is section 4.8 of *The MathWorks, Inc. Software License Agreement* (The MathWorks, Inc., 2013):

4. LICENSE RESTRICTIONS. The License is subject to the express restrictions set forth below. Licensee shall not, and shall not permit any Affiliate or any Third Party to: [...] 4.8. provide access (directly or indirectly) to the Programs via a web or network Application, except as permitted in Article 8 of the Deployment Addendum;

As the MATLAB WPS offers MATLAB functionalities through a web service interface, the usage is highly restricted, as the referenced *Deployment Addendum* (The MathWorks, Inc., 2013) states:

8. WEB APPLICATIONS. Licensee may not provide access to an entire Program or a substantial portion of a Program by means of a web interface.

For the Network Concurrent User Activation Type. Programs licensed under the Network Concurrent User Activation Type may be called via a web application, provided the web application does not provide access to the MATLAB command line, or any of the licensed Programs with code generation capabilities. In addition, Licensed Users may not provide access to an entire Program or a substantial portion of a Program. Such operation of an application via a web interface may be provided to an unlimited number of web browser clients, at no additional cost, for Licensee's own use for its Internal Operations, and for use by Third Parties.

For the Network Named User and Standalone Named User Activation Types. Programs licensed under the Network Named User and Standalone Named User Activation Types may be called via a web application, provided the web application does not provide access to the MATLAB command line, or any of the licensed Programs with code generation capabilities, and such application is only accessed by designated Network Named User or Standalone Named User licensees of such Programs.

Programs licensed under any other Activation Type may not be called via a web interface.

Only the *Network Concurrent User Activation Type* is allowed to offer MATLAB scripts and functions as long it does not offer access to the MATLAB command line interface. *Network and Standalone Named User* license types require additional authentication mechanism in place in order to restrict the access to the web application. As the MATLAB WPS does not offer the possibility to access the MATLAB command line interface or substantial portion of MATLAB, but restricts access to configured MATLAB function calls, customers owning a license of the first type are allowed to deploy a WPS offering MATLAB processes to a open network, while users of the second class of licenses are still allowed to deploy them with an additional authentication mechanism. Using a pool of MATLAB instances on a remote server on the other hand introduce additional problems in regard of the license. In theory these MATLAB can be used to perform about any function call, and thus provide access to the MATLAB command line interface. Even though the access is restricted to simple function calls and does not allow variable declaration, nested function calls or function definition, it may be considered a license violation to deploy this infrastructure in a public environment.

A conclusive analysis of the legal implications of the system is out of the scope of this thesis, but certainly should be done before a system facilitating the MATLAB WPS or any of its

components is deployed in a public or productive environment.

4.6 Implementation

4.7 Lake-Analyzer WPS

5 Streaming WPS

In contrast to conventional data processing, such as the method used in the WPS, streaming processing approaches show considerable benefits. Regarding to time efficiency and with reference to the already mentioned problems of processing substantial large data sets or live data, the development of a streaming enabled WPS seems to be of great value.

Data streams describe an abstract concept that stands in contrast to conventional batch data. Data streams are (possibly infinite) sequences of data items (or chunks), that become available over time, while conventional batch data describes a pile of data, that is either completely available or not. The abstract concept of streaming can be observed across different technologies and fields of application. Starting from the concept of pipes and filters on unix-like operation systems, over interprocess communications using sockets (either local or over a network, Buschmann et al., 1996), the ubiquitous usage in programming languages (as a concept of I/O or in functional programming languages in the form of inductive data type definitions), over general-purpose computing on graphics processing units (GPGPU) to modern media streaming solutions like RTP and RTCP (Schulzrinne et al., 2003), RTSP (Schulzrinne et al., 1998) or SIP (Rosenberg et al., 2002). The concept can be best shown on it's most popular usage form: media streaming. The conventional approach to view a video or play a sound file over a network is to download the file and to play it locally. Depending on the encoding and compression which has been applied to the media file, it is not possible to play the file until the download is finished. Media streaming reduces time to start playing drastically by sending smaller parts of the media file over the network (e.g. one or more single frames). Suitable players are now able to play this stream of frames long before the whole file is transmitted. Besides the on-demand streaming of media (the streamed file is completely available on the remote side), the transmission of live audio or video becomes possible by transferring audio or video frames as soon as they are recorded.

The concept of streaming processing extends this simple pattern by not only accepting a stream of input data, but also by generating a stream of output data. The processing takes place on small chunks of the input data instead of the complete data set. By sequentially processing the

stream software is able to process very large or infinite datasets, because the complete dataset neither needs to be kept in memory nor it is needed to be stored. This permits the analysis of live data, e.g. the evaluation of continuously collected sensor data. Also the initial response time (the time until the first outputs of a program are available) is equally reduced as in media streaming. Reducing the latency of initial data output has various advantages, e.g. earlier appearance of errors (and by this the possibility to stop processing to save computing resources and time and thus also reducing financial costs) or the ability to develop more responsive end user solutions, e.g. by gradually updating a data visualization instead of presenting the data after waiting for the complete result.

In the case of spatiotemporal data, streaming processing is especially useful and advisable, as datasets tend to become rather large and the analysis of real-time data can have great benefits, especially as spatiotemporal data is often an ideal candidate for streaming, as spatial data sets are often aggregates or collections, that can be easily broken down into smaller parts (like single features, observations or tiles). On the other side spatiotemporal data has the salient¹ characteristic of showing strong dependencies to nearby data and thus can be difficult to analyze using non-random-access paradigms like streaming. The case of inter-feature dependencies has to be especially considered when transferring the concept of streaming to spatiotemporal processing. Algorithms used in streaming are required to operate on smaller chunks of the complete dataset and computations, that require global knowledge are not expected any advantage from streaming. E.g. graph algorithms like Dijkstra's algorithm (Dijkstra, 1959) can not start the computation before the complete graph is available.

Streaming processing can be divided into three categories, that differ from conventional processing (see Figure 5.1a). Characteristic for input streaming (b) is the parallel occurrence of input and processing with a subsequent output after processing finished. On the other hand, output streaming processing describes the isolated input supply and parallel processing and output (c). Combining these two approaches results in the third category, full input and output streaming, in which input, processing and output take place concurrently. Despite their respective concurrency, all three categories have the very same advantage. By parallelizing processing and input and/or output, the overall execution and initial response time is appreciably shorter. Full input and output streaming enabled processes have the additional advantage to be able to process indefinite large datasets by processing each input data chunk separately and outputting a output data chunk for each of them. Through this the analysis of live sensor data can be accomplished. Each of these categories of processing demands different requirements

1. Dustin: hmmm, wenn das SALIENT ist, warum hast du es nicht als erstes genannt, schließlich ist es MOST NOTICEABLE

from the process or algorithm. To create a stream the dataset needs to be divided into smaller chunks; input streaming enabled algorithms need to be able to operate on each of these chunks separately and output streaming enabled processes need to be able to produce intermediate results. Input streaming would result in no benefits for algorithms requiring global knowledge of the dataset, because they can not start processing prior to all data chunks have arrived. Processes that result in a single output value, for which the processing has to be completed offer no advantage, when they are output streaming enabled.

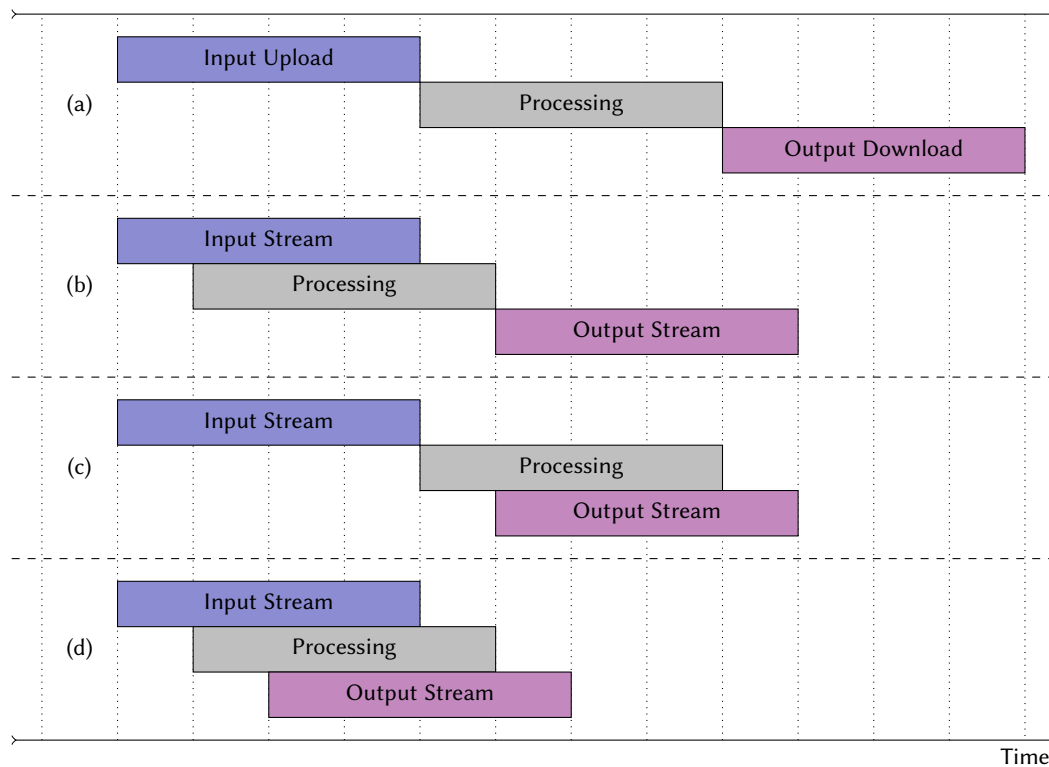


Figure 5.1: Four different types of processing data: (a) conventional processing, (b) streaming input data (c) streaming output data, (d) full input and output streaming (based on Foerster et al., 2012).

While there are efforts to utilize popular techniques like grid and cloud computing, there are few efforts in research and development to facilitate streaming processing (Foerster et al., 2012). Previous approaches to combine the concept of streaming and web-based processing of spatiotemporal data using the WPS are drafted in strong correlation to media streaming (ibidem) by using playlist files (Pantos and May, 2013) as inputs and outputs of a WPS process. The process is executed asynchronously and the output playlist location is published using the `<wps:ProcessStarted>` element of the process status response (see Figure 5.2). As the WPS

specification is not designed to be extensible, the elements content is restricted to a simple string and can not contain complex Extensible Markup Language (XML) structures. Furthermore the elements definition states, that it should be used to convey a human readable text that is presented to an user:

A human-readable text string whose contents are left open to definition by each WPS server, but is expected to include any messages the server may wish to let the clients know. Such information could include how much longer the process may take to execute, or any warning conditions that may have been encountered to date. The client may display this text to a human user.

– Open Geospatial Consortium (2007)

Despite the goal of maintaining compatibility to WPS specification and existing software components, this represents a misappropriation of the element and will result in incompatibilities with existing WPS client solutions. Besides that, this solution is only able to transport a single playlist location to the client and thus, a WPS process may only have a single streaming output.

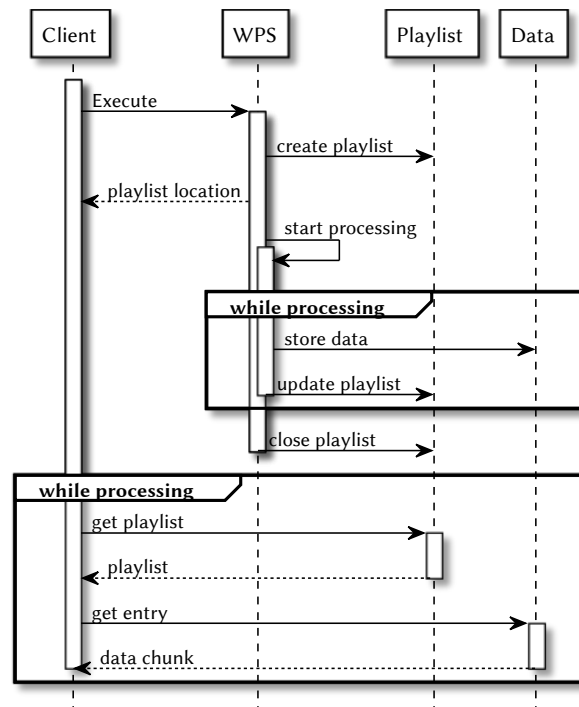


Figure 5.2: Sequence diagram of the playlist-based streaming enabled WPS (Foerster et al., 2012).

Input parameters may also be supplied using a playlist file. The coordination of several streaming inputs is either not possible or heavily dependent on the streaming enabled process. A process accepting two streamed datasets, that are combined during processing, has to decide which data chunks it has to combine and Even the simplest case of combining chunks with the same index of both streams, can have serious implications in the use case of live analysis. If a data chunk gets lost, either due to hardware or network failure, the process will combine chunks, that are not related. In continuous processes, this error can not be detected, as two indefinite streams of data will always have matching indexes. Use cases in which the rate of incoming data between streams differ or data chunks depend on other chunks are very hard to model and will result in highly specialized processes. These models depend not only on the structure and format of input data, but also on the data source, and thus the incoming rate of the data. By this, generic solutions, that convert existing WPS processes into streaming enabled processes, are hard to develop, and most streaming enabled processes may not be used in contexts apart from the one, that it was developed for.

Moreover, realizing streaming by continuous polling of playlists is highly inefficient. Neither can the client know the rate output data is produced nor can the WPS process know at which rate input data becomes available. By polling at a too slow rate the arrival of data chunks may be missed, which results in a slower process execution and by polling at a too high rate, network and computation resources are wasted. Adaptive polling rates may be a solution for this problem, but are useless in cases, where the rate of incoming data changes across the process execution. The usage of playlists to transport data from the client to the server, in contrast to transporting data from the server to the client, for which the origin in media streaming playlist was developed, is additionally questionable. Clients need the capability to publish files as resources, which are accessible using a URL (e.g. on a FTP or HTTP server). In a web browser environment, a JavaScript client is only able to do this using an external service, that has to store the data and maintains the playlist. A pure JavaScript browser client is not able to use streaming inputs in this playlist-based streaming WPS approach. The implementation of this approach is additionally limited. Input parameter data streams are not implemented and process implementations have to split inputs to create output streams (see Figure 5.1 (c)). Splitting spatiotemporal data into smaller chunks is not as trivial as e.g. splitting an audio or video stream into single frames. By this, the process implementations become heavily format dependent and dependencies between data chunks can only be expressed as part of the data, and in a format, that the process is able to understand and to handle. Also this approach requires a reimplementaion of already existing processes to achieve streaming outputs.

A streaming enabled WPS should extend the traditional processing paradigm (see Figure 5.1 (a))

to enable input only streaming (Figure 5.1 (b)), output only streaming (Figure 5.1 (c)), and full input/output streaming (Figure 5.1 (d)), for which input parameters are supplied subsequently and output data chunks are published as they become available. To accomplish this, a streaming enabled WPS should not rely on inefficient polling techniques, in which the server or client is requesting a resource continuously over time, but should rely on true streaming technologies, that offer a full-duplex communication channel between client and server. Streaming enabled process should be accessible from the same environments as conventional WPS processes. This especially includes web browser environments, that are particularly restricted in their possibilities. A streaming enabled WPS process should rely on existing widely known and standardized technologies, it should be especially as interoperable as possible to the WPS specification, but should not compromise streaming functionality by enforcing incompatible standards. As spatiotemporal data and it's processing and analysis often can not be treated independent to surrounding data, dependencies between streamed data chunks have to be considered. This will require the streaming enabled process to be able not only to operate on sequential data but also be able to allow, to some degree, random access to the data. Despite handling of dependencies between spatiotemporal features should be considered, processes and algorithms, that require global knowledge of the dataset, may not profit from a streaming enabled WPS and should not be considered relevant for a streaming enabled WPS. The system should be as generic as the existing WPS specification, so it should not rely on specific data formats and allow easy chaining of streaming processes. As possible use cases include not only live analysis of data, but also the processing of large dataset, data chunks should be processed in parallel if possible. As this may result in a undefined order of outputted data chunks, clients need to be able to correlate output data chunks with the input parameter chunks. Existing WPS processes should be easily converted to streaming enabled processes, without the need to develop them from scratch.

The following sections should introduce a approach for a Streaming WPS, that will fulfill the above requirements. As seen in previous approaches the constraints imposed by the WPS specification are too strict to implement a streaming enabled WPS fulfilling the requirements, that is compatible to the standard. Previous solutions compromised functionality for sake of (incomplete) compatibility with the inflexible standard. In order to enable true, browser compatible streaming, this approach will break out of the constraining WPS standard and develop a message based architecture using WebSockets to accomplish true full-duplex streaming of data while reusing terminology and technology specified by the WPS specification.

5.1 Protocol

As the the WPS specification is not flexible enough to model a full streaming scenario, the WPS has to be bypassed. For this a more flexible interaction model was developed, which extends the conventional processing approach. This protocol is message based and enables full-duplex stream processing of spatiotemporal data. A *streaming enabled algorithm* is a WPS algorithm that supports the here defined protocol while a *streaming process* is the identifiable instance of an algorithm, created by executing the streaming enabled algorithm using the WPS Execute operation. The streaming process is the core of the Streaming WPS and receives subsequent inputs and will emit intermediate results. While the execution of the streaming enabled algorithm is fully supported by the WPS specification, all interaction with the streaming process is not part of the standard. To communicate with the streaming process, the client needs information on how to connect to the process. As the WPS specification does not allow subsequent outputs, the call of the Execute operation will return immediately to transport this information to the client, and can not persist over the lifetime of the streaming process.

To enable a full duplex communication with the streaming process WebSockets will be used to transport messages. They are needed to *push* messages to clients instead of letting the clients constantly request updates.

The detailed interaction protocol is depicted in Figure 5.3. A client (*Sender*) issues a Execute to a streaming enabled WPS algorithm (step 1). The algorithm will instantiate a delegate (step 2), that is responsible for processing data chunks, and a streaming process (step 3), that is responsible for client interactions and task scheduling. The Execute response will contain the necessary details to connect to the streaming processes, such as the the identifier of the streaming process and the WebSocket endpoint URL (step 4).

With these details a client can connect directly to the streaming process bypassing the WPS interface. In step 5 another client² (*Receiver*) connects to the streaming process and subscribes to the future outputs of the process. By this the client does not need to constantly issue requests to the streaming process to check for new outputs, but will receive outputs automatically as long as the receiving client stays connected using the WebSocket. After this one or multiple clients start sending chunks of data as input parameters to the streaming process (step 6). The clients may open a new connection for every input or use the same connection over the lifetime of the streaming process. The streaming process will check the inputs for validity (step 7) and will queue them for processing (step 8). Processing takes places asynchronously in parallel manner

2. Even though sender and receiver are two different entities in this diagram, there are no restrictions imposed to the amount of clients, either senders or receivers, or their nature (senders may also be receivers).

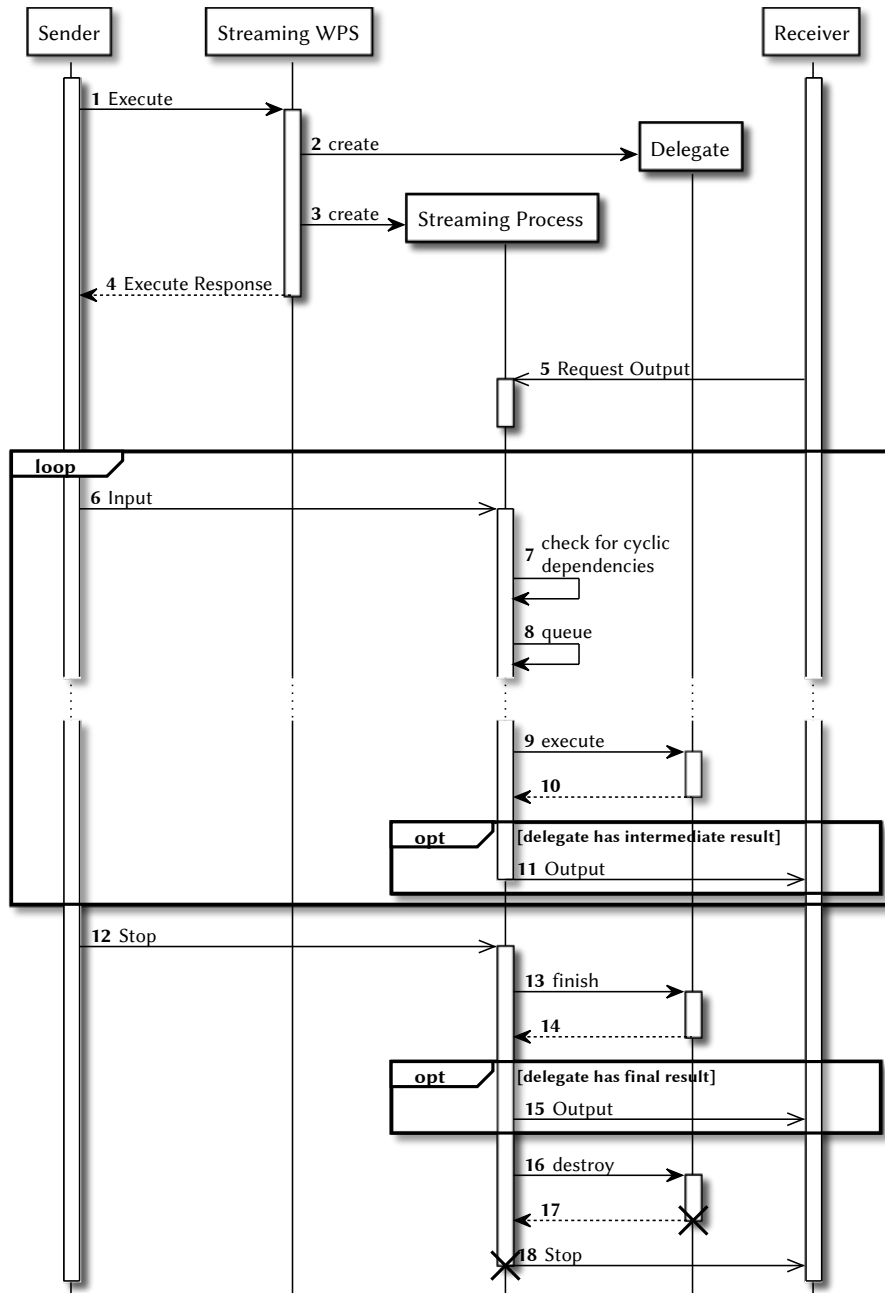


Figure 5.3: Sequence diagram of typical interaction pattern with a streaming enabled WPS algorithm using two distinct clients for sending and receiving data.

and there is no guarantee of order (besides restrictions imposed by dependencies, see sections 5.3.3 and 5.4). When there are free capacities to process the data and all other requirements are met, the delegate will be tasked to process the data (step 9). The delegate implementation can

return an intermediate result in step 10, which will be forwarded to all registered receivers in step 11. Steps 6 to 11 may be repeated indefinitely (e.g. live analysis of data) or until the sending client has no more inputs to feed. As the streaming process would wait in this case for ever (or at least until some timeout interferes), the client has to stop the streaming process explicitly (step 12). This will cause the streaming process to stop accepting inputs, to process all not yet processed inputs and to request a last potential output from the delegate (step 13 and 14), which will be forwarded to all listening clients (step 15). After this, it will destruct the delegate (steps 16 and 17) and will notify all registered listeners, that no further outputs will become available by forwarding the stop message (step 18) to the clients. The streaming process will destroy itself after this.

A detailed description of the various messages of this protocol can be found in section 5.2.

The protocol permits various streaming usage scenarios. A delegate, that produces an output for every input message creates a full input/output streaming process (see Figure 5.1 (d)), a delegate that produces only a final output results in an input only streaming process (see Figure 5.1 (b)). By supplying a single input message and repeating step 11, a suitable delegate may create an output streaming process (see Figure 5.1 (c)) and, although not reasonable, even the traditional processing approach depicted in Figure 5.1 (a) can be simulated by passing all inputs in a single input message and producing a single output message.

Using message provoked streaming iterations (the combination of an input message, its processing and (optional) output message) allows the use of multiple streaming inputs and outputs. In contrast to previous approaches it is possible for the streaming process to relate these to a single processing iteration without any knowledge of their semantics, because the client encapsulates them in a single message.

The protocol also enables the chaining of processing steps. This can be realized in two ways: one the one hand, a delegate itself may represent a WPS process chain and thus chain every processing step, or, on the other hand, several streaming processes are chained. A simple mediator is translating input messages to output messages (see Figure 5.4). This mediator can be realized using a dedicated streaming enabled algorithm accepting an input/output mapping and the connection parameters of the streaming processes to connect. After requesting the outputs of the source streaming process it can translate every output message to an input message and forward the stop message. A receiving client will connect to the second streaming process and will received the data process by the chain. By requesting the outputs of the first streaming process, even intermediate result of the chain are accessible.

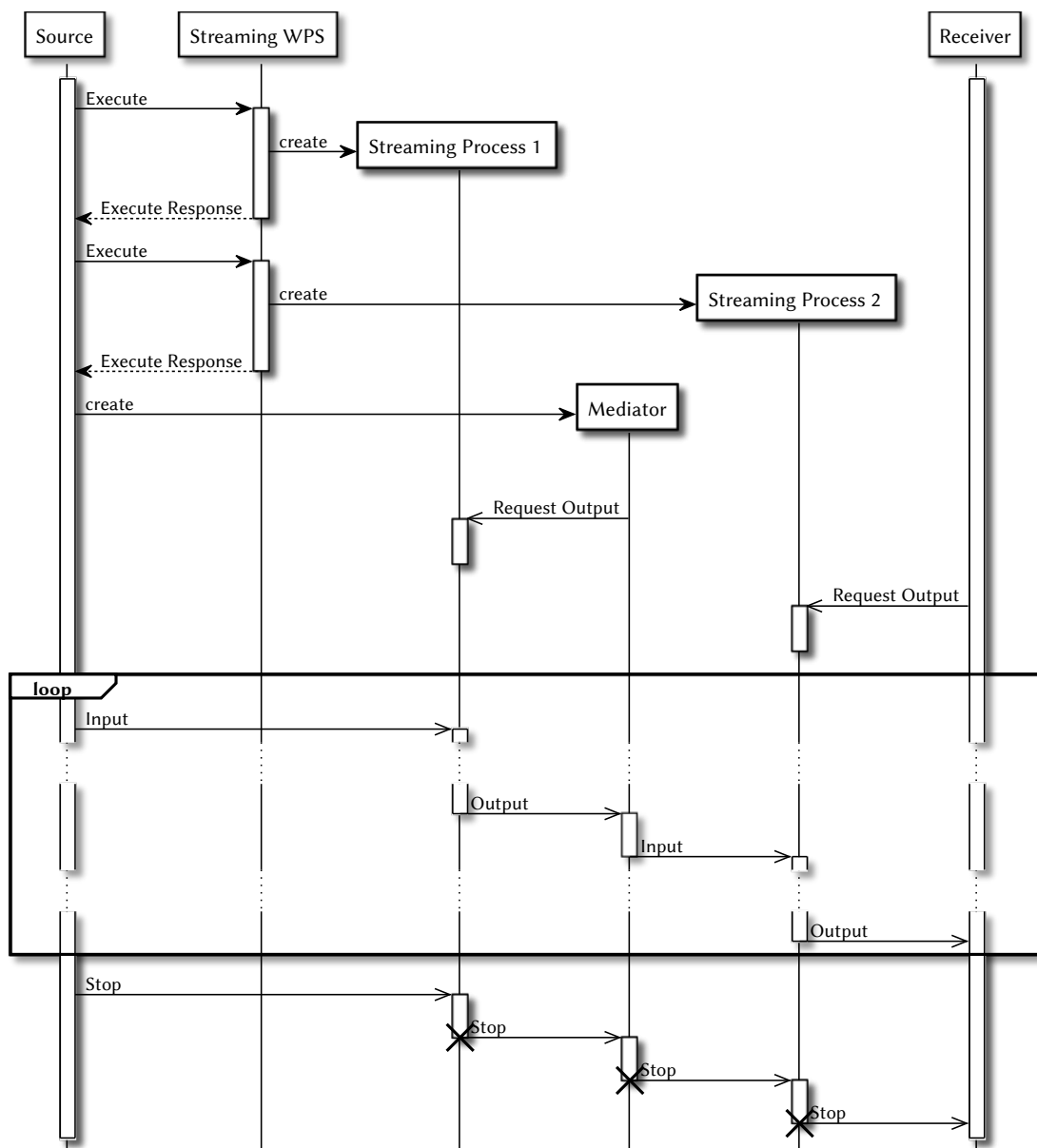


Figure 5.4: Sequence diagram of chaining two streaming processes using a generic mediator between the processes to translate output to input messages.

5.2 Messages

To fulfill the above defined protocol several messages have to be exchanged between sender, streaming process and receiver. In order to correlate input and outputs or to show the source of an error, the message format has to have a concept of message references. WebSockets do

not have such a concept as it is only a thin layer on top of TCP, that introduces handshake and addressing mechanism to be compatible with HTTP and a minimal framing of messages. This framing is merely needed to establish a message-based instead of a stream-based protocol, as the latter would make it hard to differentiate between individual messages (Fette and Melnikov, 2011). To enable referencing of messages, and by this a asynchronous reply mechanism, another layer is needed. As the WPS is mostly based on XML, the message format should also be XML based. This enables the usage of large parts of the WPS schema and allows the reuse of many components written to interact with the WPS.

The widely known SOAP protocol (Lafon et al., 2007), which may also be used as an optional binding of the WPS (Open Geospatial Consortium, 2007) and thus can be easily adopted, is an ideal candidate for this. In combination with Web Services Addressing (WSA) (Rogers et al., 2006) it creates an XML based message framework, that allows asynchronous requests and responses over an arbitrary protocol. Besides introducing a concept of addressing and routing of messages (that will not be used in the Streaming WPS), one can assign a globally unique identifier to any message using WSA, that can be referenced with arbitrary semantics (e.g. reply).

The Streaming WPS defines seven SOAP messages:

Input Message Input messages are used by clients to supply subsequent inputs to a streaming iteration of a streaming process. They loosely resemble a WPS Execute request by consisting of any number of inputs and a identifier, which references the streaming process to which the inputs should be supplied. An example can be seen in Listing 5.1, possible inputs can be seen in section 5.3.

Output Messages Output messages are used by the streaming process to transport intermediate results at the end of a streaming iteration or a final result at the end of the streaming process to listening clients. They loosely resemble a WPS Execute response by containing a arbitrary number of outputs and the identifier of the process, that produced the outputs. Output messages containing intermediate result are replies to their corresponding input message and reference them using WSA. If the processing used the output of any other streaming iteration (see sections 5.3.3 and 5.4) the corresponding output messages are also referenced. An example can be seen in Listing 5.2.

Listing 5.1: Example for a Streaming WPS input message (see Appendix D for omitted XML namespaces).

```

1 | <soap:Envelope>
2 |   <soap:Header>
3 |     <wsa:RelatesTo RelationshipType="https://github.com/autermann/streaming-
4 |       wps/needs">uuid:f31da315-bce3-4e26-8112-3ccf0ecf1ab5</wsa:RelatesTo>
5 |     <wsa:MessageID>uuid:6a0e50c7-85c4-448c-962d-894c41c441bf</wsa:MessageID>
6 |     <wsa:Action>https://github.com/autermann/streaming-wps/input</wsa:Action>
7 |   </soap:Header>
8 |   <soap:Body>
9 |     <stream:InputMessage>
10 |       <stream:ProcessID>uuid:c99e6f21-f0a0-4770-9615-db3501490f0a</
11 |         stream:ProcessID>
12 |       <stream:Inputs>
13 |         [...]
14 |       </stream:Inputs>
15 |     </stream:InputMessage>
16 |   </soap:Body>
17 | </soap:Envelope>

```

Output Request Message A output request message is used by a client to let a streaming process know, that it would like to receive outputs from the process. There is no direct counter part in the WPS specification but the concept is similar to the continuous request of the WPS response during a asynchronous process execution. As WebSockets offer a full-duplex messaging channel a continuous polling of outputs is not needed, but the streaming process can push outputs directly to listening clients. To initialize this listening, the client registers to one or more streaming processes using their corresponding identifiers. An example can be seen in Listing 5.3.

Stop Message As streaming process can run indefinitely long, input supplying clients need to be able to let the streaming process know, that there will be no further inputs that become available. To achieve this a stop message (see Listing 5.4) is send to the streaming process. The process will propagate the stop message to all listening clients to let them know there will be no further outputs. Before the stop message is propagated all streaming iterations, that are not yet processed will be finished but the process will not accept any further inputs. If there are still unresolved dependencies (see sections 5.3.3 and 5.4) the streaming process will fail with an error message.

Error Message Errors are transported, as in the WPS specification, using OWS exception reports (Open Geospatial Consortium, 2007). If the delegate of a process fails or a supplied input

Listing 5.2: Example for a Streaming WPS output message (see Appendix D for omitted XML namespaces).

```

5  <soap:Envelope>
    <soap:Header>
      <wsa:MessageID>uuid:ef9676f0-13b1-473b-a783-8fed8cbd6513</wsa:MessageID>
      <wsa:RelatesTo>uuid:6a0e50c7-85c4-448c-962d-894c41c441bf</wsa:RelatesTo>
      <wsa:RelatesTo RelationshipType="https://github.com/autermann/streaming-
10  wps/used">uuid:cf19d698-f288-477b-a4ff-39611b46920e</wsa:RelatesTo>
      <wsa:Action>https://github.com/autermann/streaming-wps/output</wsa:Action>
    </soap:Header>
    <soap:Body>
      <stream:OutputMessage>
15  <stream:ProcessID>uuid:c99e6f21-f0a0-4770-9615-db3501490f0a</
        stream:ProcessID>
        <stream:Outputs>
          <stream:Output>
            <ows:Identifier>output1</ows:Identifier>
            <wps>Data>
15  <wps:LiteralData dataType="xs:string">input1</wps:LiteralData>
            </wps>Data>
          </stream:Output>
          <stream:Output>
            <ows:Identifier>output2</ows:Identifier>
20  <wps>Data>
            <wps:ComplexData mimeType="application/xml" encoding="UTF-8">
              <hello>world</hello>
            </wps:ComplexData>
            </wps>Data>
          </stream:Output>
          <stream:Output>
            <ows:Identifier>output3</ows:Identifier>
            <wps>Data>
25  <wps:BoundingBoxData crs="EPSG:4326" dimensions="2">
              <ows:LowerCorner>52.2 7.0</ows:LowerCorner>
              <ows:UpperCorner>55.2 15.0</ows:UpperCorner>
            </wps:BoundingBoxData>
            </wps>Data>
          </stream:Output>
        </stream:Outputs>
      </stream:OutputMessage>
    </soap:Body>
  </soap:Envelope>

```

message can not be processed due to whatever conditions, the error is propagated to listening clients. The error is always send to the client that send the message causing the error (if the client is still connected) and in case the error is caused during the execution of a streaming iteration, also to all listening clients, that registered through a output request message. In contrast to failures during input validation, due to constraints imposed by dependencies (see sections 5.3.3 and 5.4), errors raised during the execution of a streaming iteration can not be compensated, but will stop the streaming process. The causing message of a failure may be

Listing 5.3: Example for a Streaming WPS output request message (see Appendix D for omitted XML namespaces).

```
5 | <soap:Envelope>
  |   <soap:Header>
    |     <wsa:MessageID>uuid:950a3380-1de4-4634-ba2d-ffdf324157d7</wsa:MessageID>
    |     <wsa:Action>https://github.com/autermann/streaming-wps/request-output</wsa:Action>
  |   </soap:Header>
  |   <soap:Body>
    |     <stream:OutputRequestMessage>
      |       <stream:ProcessID>uuid:c99e6f21-f0a0-4770-9615-db3501490f0a</stream:ProcessID>
    |     </stream:OutputRequestMessage>
  |   </soap:Body>
10 | </soap:Envelope>
```

Listing 5.4: Example for a Streaming WPS stop message (see Appendix D for omitted XML namespaces).

```
5 | <soap:Envelope>
  |   <soap:Header>
    |     <wsa:MessageID>uuid:01ea8dab-5da9-46eb-81b4-06dcea32ca01</wsa:MessageID>
    |     <wsa:Action>https://github.com/autermann/streaming-wps/stop</wsa:Action>
  |   </soap:Header>
  |   <soap:Body>
    |     <stream:StopMessage>
      |       <stream:ProcessID>uuid:c99e6f21-f0a0-4770-9615-db3501490f0a</stream:ProcessID>
    |     </stream:StopMessage>
  |   </soap:Body>
10 | </soap:Envelope>
```

obtained from the reply relation encoded using WSA. An example of an error message can be found in Listing 5.5.

Describe & Description Message Describe messages are directly adopted from the WPS Describe Process operation. Due to conditions described in section 5.5 a client needs to be able to retrieve a description from a running streaming process. The message simply contains the identifier of the process the clients wants to have the description from. An example for this process can be seen in Listing 5.6). The reply resembles a *DescribeProcess* response and is encoded in a description message referencing the describe message and containing the streaming process description and (see Listing 5.7).

Listing 5.5: Example for a Streaming WPS error message (see Appendix D for omitted XML namespaces).

```
5  <soap:Envelope>
    <soap:Header>
      <wsa:RelatesTo>uuid:6a0e50c7-85c4-448c-962d-894c41c441bf</
        wsa:RelatesTo>
      <wsa:MessageID>uuid:dc640a0a-d505-4591-baea-2a556412237e</
        wsa:MessageID>
      <wsa:Action>https://github.com/autermann/streaming-wps/error</
        wsa:Action>
    </soap:Header>
    <soap:Body>
      <stream:ErrorMessage>
        <stream:ProcessID>uuid:c99e6f21-f0a0-4770-9615-db3501490f0a</
          stream:ProcessID>
        <ows:Exception exceptionCode="RemoteComputationError">
          <ows:ExceptionText>Remote computation failed</
            ows:ExceptionText>
          </ows:Exception>
        </stream:ErrorMessage>
      </soap:Body>
    </soap:Envelope>
```

Listing 5.6: Example for a Streaming WPS describe message (see Appendix D for omitted XML namespaces).

```
5  <soap:Envelope>
    <soap:Header>
      <wsa:MessageID>uuid:9ca0ed4a-0e24-4843-bb81-da2af3e23d8c</wsa:MessageID>
      <wsa:Action>https://github.com/autermann/streaming-wps/describe</
        wsa:Action>
    </soap:Header>
    <soap:Body>
      <stream:DescribeMessage>
        <stream:ProcessID>uuid:c99e6f21-f0a0-4770-9615-db3501490f0a</
          stream:ProcessID>
        </stream:DescribeMessage>
      </soap:Body>
    </soap:Envelope>
```

5.3 Input Types

The aforementioned requirements imply three different types of input for a Streaming Process. They differ in the aspect of time (*When are they supplied?*) and scope (*Where are they used?*). Besides that all of them are based on the very same input types the WPS standard defines (see section 3).

Listing 5.7: Example for a Streaming WPS description message (see Appendix D for omitted XML namespaces).

```

5  <soap:Envelope>
    <soap:Header>
      <wsa:RelatesTo>uuid:9ca0ed4a-0e24-4843-bb81-da2af3e23d8c</wsa:RelatesTo>
      <wsa:MessageID>uuid:5ba3d87b-85d0-47eb-9dac-57cf193abd06</wsa:MessageID>
      <wsa:Action>https://github.com/autermann/streaming-wps/description</
        wsa:Action>
    </soap:Header>
    <soap:Body>
      <stream:DescriptionMessage>
        <stream:ProcessID>uuid:f7683417-ab11-4317-a833-d73aa443443d</
          stream:ProcessID>
        <stream:StreamingProcessDescription wps:processVersion="1.0.0"
          finalResult="false" intermediateResults="false"
          statusSupported="false" storeSupported="true">
          <ows:Identifier>uuid:c99e6f21-f0a0-4770-9615-db3501490f0a</
            ows:Identifier>
          <ows:Title>com.github.autermann.wps.streaming.example.AddAlgorithm</
            ows:Title>
          <DataInputs>
            <Input maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="1">
              <ows:Identifier>a</ows:Identifier>
              <ows:Title>a</ows:Title>
              <LiteralData>
                <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:long"/>
                <ows:AnyValue/>
              </LiteralData>
            </Input>
            <Input maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="1">
              <ows:Identifier>b</ows:Identifier>
              <ows:Title>b</ows:Title>
              <LiteralData>
                <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:long"/>
                <ows:AnyValue/>
              </LiteralData>
            </Input>
          </DataInputs>
          <ProcessOutputs>
            <Output>
              <ows:Identifier>result</ows:Identifier>
              <ows:Title>result</ows:Title>
              <LiteralOutput>
                <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:long"/>
                </LiteralOutput>
              </Output>
            </ProcessOutputs>
          </stream:StreamingProcessDescription>
        </stream:DescriptionMessage>
      </soap:Body>
    </soap:Envelope>

```


5.3.1 Streaming Inputs

The first and most obvious type of input are streaming inputs. They are provided for a single streaming iteration and will only be used in that iteration representing the core of streaming enabled processing (see Listing 5.8).

Listing 5.8: Example for a Streaming WPS streaming inputs (see Appendix D for omitted XML namespaces).

```
5  <stream:Inputs>
    <stream:StreamingInput>
      <ows:Identifier>input1</ows:Identifier>
      <wps:Data>
        <wps:LiteralData dataType="xs:string">input1</wps:LiteralData>
      </wps:Data>
    </stream:StreamingInput>
    <stream:StreamingInput>
      <ows:Identifier>input2</ows:Identifier>
      <wps:Data>
        <wps:ComplexData mimeType="application/xml" encoding="UTF-8">
          <hello>world</hello>
        </wps:ComplexData>
      </wps:Data>
    </stream:StreamingInput>
    <stream:StreamingInput>
      <ows:Identifier>input3</ows:Identifier>
      <wps:Data>
        <wps:BoundingBoxData>
          <wps:BoundingBoxData crs="EPSG:4326" dimensions="2">
            <ows:LowerCorner>52.2 7.0</ows:LowerCorner>
            <ows:UpperCorner>55.2 15.0</ows:UpperCorner>
          </wps:BoundingBoxData>
        </wps:BoundingBoxData>
      </wps:Data>
    </stream:StreamingInput>
    <stream:StreamingInput>
      <ows:Identifier>input4</ows:Identifier>
      <wps:Reference mimeType="application/xml" encoding="UTF-8" schema="http://
        schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.1.1/base/gml.xsd" xlink:href="http://
        geoprocessing.demo.52north.org:8080/geoserver/wfs?service=WFS&
        version=1.0.0&request=GetFeature&type=topt:tasmania_roads
        &srs=EPSG:4326&outputFormat=GML3"/>
      </wps:Reference>
    </stream:StreamingInput>
  </stream:Inputs>
```

A conventional algorithm to compute the histogram of a raster (e.g. a satellite image) needs the complete raster as a single complex input for processing. A streaming enabled variant would split the raster in several smaller tiles and supply each of them in a single input message to the streaming process. The algorithm can process each tile on it's own and update the global histogram. Besides that the process does not have to store the complete raster, it is also able to

output intermediate histograms to the client.

5.3.2 Static Inputs

Algorithms that operate on a streaming input often need inputs that are common to every iteration. It would be redundant and inefficient to transfer inputs like configuration parameters in every input message for every streaming iteration. For this, the concept of static inputs needs to be introduced. Static inputs are parameters that are supplied when a streaming process is created and apply to every streaming iteration (see Listing 5.9). While the streaming process handles a streaming iteration, the static inputs are merged with the inputs of the causing input message and transparently supplied to the process's delegate. This way a conventional process can be easily converted into a streaming enabled process.

For example, a traditional process implementation of the Douglas–Peucker algorithm (Douglas and Peucker, 1973) would require a feature collection and a ϵ value as inputs. In a streaming environment, one would model the ϵ input as a static input supplied at process creation and stream the feature collection as single features in streaming inputs. Other examples are a coordinate transformation process, that accepts a feature collection and a target CRS or a buffer algorithm that accepts a feature collection and a buffer size. Buffer size and CRS would be supplied as static inputs and the feature collection would be split into several streaming inputs and supplied in independent streaming iterations.

5.3.3 Reference Inputs

While streaming offers no real benefit to algorithms that require global knowledge of the data set, there are often cases where algorithms only require knowledge about few other chunks of the dataset or even only about the result of their processing. To model these dependencies between streaming iterations, reference inputs can be used (see Listing 5.10). These reference the output of another, previous or upcoming, iteration as an input parameter. Reference inputs break out of the conventional non-random access paradigm of streaming and allow a semi-random access processing of a data set. Inputs are described by referencing the corresponding output identifier and the input message that has or will produce the output data. The order of incoming input messages is irrelevant to the use of reference inputs, as input messages referencing not yet available outputs will be delayed until they can be processed (see section 5.4).

A conventional algorithm to analyze a river system, in which each processing of a river depends on the processing results of the rivers flowing into it, the complete river system data set would

Listing 5.9: Example for a Streaming WPS static inputs (see Appendix D for omitted XML namespaces).

```

1  <stream:StaticInputs>
2    <wps:Input>
3      <ows:Identifier>input1</ows:Identifier>
4      <wps:Data>
5        <wps:LiteralData dataType="xs:string">input1</wps:LiteralData>
6      </wps:Data>
7    </wps:Input>
8    <wps:Input>
9      <ows:Identifier>input2</ows:Identifier>
10     <wps:Data>
11       <wps:ComplexData mimeType="application/xml" encoding="UTF-8">
12         <hello>world</hello>
13       </wps:ComplexData>
14     </wps:Data>
15   </wps:Input>
16   <wps:Input>
17     <ows:Identifier>input3</ows:Identifier>
18     <wps:Data>
19       <wps:BoundingBoxData>
20         <wps:BoundingBoxData crs="EPSG:4326" dimensions="2">
21           <ows:LowerCorner>52.2 7.0</ows:LowerCorner>
22           <ows:UpperCorner>55.2 15.0</ows:UpperCorner>
23         </wps:BoundingBoxData>
24       </wps:BoundingBoxData>
25     </wps:Data>
26   </wps:Input>
27   <wps:Input>
28     <ows:Identifier>input4</ows:Identifier>
29     <wps:Reference mimeType="application/xml" encoding="UTF-8" schema="http://
30       schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.1.1/base/gml.xsd" xlink:href="http://
31       geoprocessing.demo.52north.org:8080/geoserver/wfs?service=WFS&
32       version=1.0.0&request=GetFeature&typeName=topp:tasmania_roads
33       &srs=EPSG:4326&outputFormat=GML3"/>
34     </wps:Reference>
35   </wps:Input>
36 </stream:StaticInputs>

```

Listing 5.10: Example for a Streaming WPS reference input (see Appendix D for omitted XML namespaces).

```

1  <stream:Inputs>
2    <stream:ReferenceInput>
3      <ows:Identifier>input3</ows:Identifier>
4      <stream:Reference>
5        <wsa:MessageID>uuid:f31da315-bce3-4e26-8112-3ccf0ecf1ab5</wsa:MessageID>
6        <stream:Output>output1</stream:Output>
7      </stream:Reference>
8    </stream:ReferenceInput>
9  </stream:Inputs>

```

be supplied as a single input parameter. In a streaming enabled process, each river would be supplied as a streaming input. The output of the rivers which a river depends on would be supplied as additional reference inputs.

5.3.4 Polling inputs

The last category of possible input types for a streaming WPS are polling inputs. These inputs are continuously polled from an external resource and a new streaming iteration would be started, when new inputs become available. Polling inputs would be supplied at process creation time and would contain a reference to an external resource, that is requested continuously. To not miss inputs, when they become available, a playlist file, as described in previous approaches (Foerster et al., 2012) would be needed. The implementation of polling inputs as part of this streaming WPS specification would present the very same issues, that were criticized in previous approaches: how one can define the polling frequency used to retrieve the playlist? How can multiple polling inputs be declared, and how would they be combined by the streaming WPS? For this reason the Streaming WPS will not implement polling inputs. These input types are by far better handled on client side, as the client typically knows of the rate data becomes available and so can choose an appropriate polling frequency and also is able to coordinate multiple polling inputs by having a deeper understanding of their affiliation. Polling inputs could be implemented as shown in Figure 5.5: the client polls a data provider (e.g. a Sensor Observation Service (SOS)) to check if new data is available and convert this data into a streaming input for the Streaming WPS.

5.4 Dependencies

The definition of Reference Inputs in Section 5.3.3 implies a mechanism to resolve dependencies and to order the execution of streaming iterations. These are considered as tasks and can declare dependencies to other streaming iterations either by mapping an input to the output of another streaming iteration or by declaring an explicit dependency on another streaming iteration.

Dependencies can be best modeled using a Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG). A DAG is a structure $D = (V, E)$ consisting of a set of vertices (or nodes) V and edges (or arcs) E where every edge $e \in E$ is a ordered pair $v_1 \rightarrow v_2$ with $v_1, v_2 \in V$. The distinct vertices $v_1, \dots, v_n \in V$ are called a path if for all successive vertices v_i, v_{i+1} exists a edge $v_i \rightarrow v_{i+1} \in E$. A directed

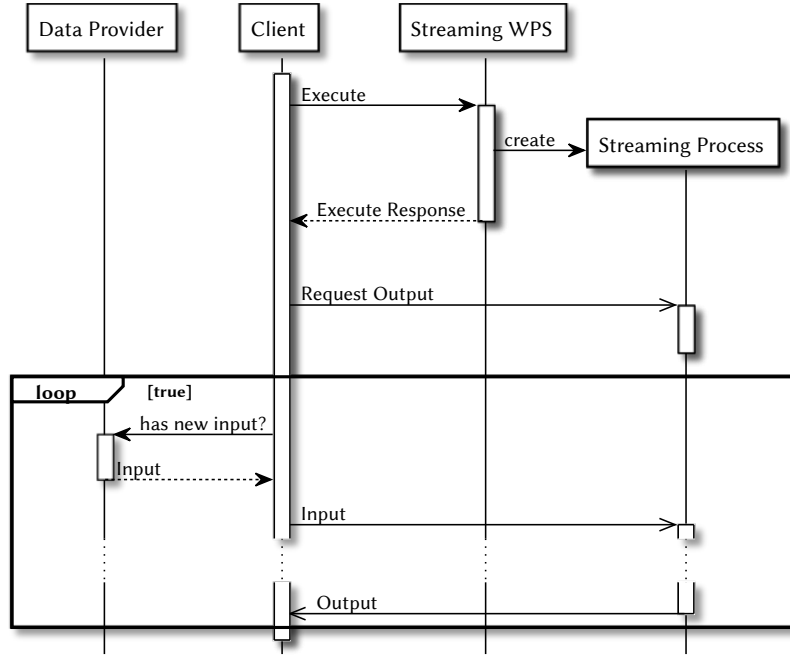


Figure 5.5: Sequence diagram of how to implement polling inputs for a streaming enabled WPS algorithm.

graph is called acyclic if there exists no path in G with $v_1 = v_n$. A subgraph of a graph is the graph $G' = (V', E')$ with $V' \subseteq V$ and $E' = \{v_1 \rightarrow v_2 \in E | v_1, v_2 \in V'\}$. Two subgraphs $G_1 = (V_1, E_1), G_2 = (V_2, E_2)$ are independent if $V_1 \cap V_2 = \emptyset$ and there exists no edge $v_1 \rightarrow v_2 \in E$ with $v_1 \in V_1 \wedge v_2 \in V_2$ or $v_2 \in V_1 \wedge v_1 \in V_2$.

In a dependency graph, vertices represent a task, package or other entity that has dependencies and edges represent these dependencies (v_1 depends on v_2). Dependency graphs have to be acyclic as a cycle would introduce a cyclic dependency, that can not be resolved.

A system containing the tasks A, B, C, D, E, F and the dependencies $A \rightarrow B, A \rightarrow C, B \rightarrow D, C \rightarrow D$ and $E \rightarrow F$ will result in a DAG consisting of two independent subgraphs (see Figure 5.6).

The execution order of a dependency graph can be derived from the topological ordering of the graph: a “topological ordering, ord_D , of a directed acyclic graph $D = (V, E)$ maps each vertex to a priority value such that $ord_D(x) < ord_D(y)$ holds for all edges $x \rightarrow y \in E$ ” (Pearce and Kelly, 2007), a possible execution order is the list of all vertices sorted by descending ord_D . The topological order of a DAG can be computed using e.g. Breadth-first search (BFS) in linear time (Cormen et al., 2001). In most cases the topological ordering is not unique, Figure 5.7 shows

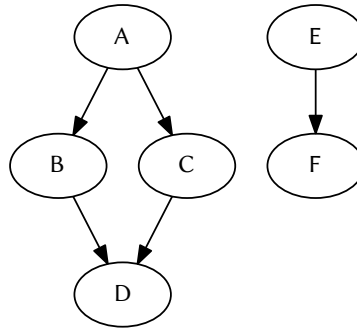


Figure 5.6: Example for a dependency graph consisting of two independent subgraphs. Arrows denoting a dependency between the nodes.

one possible execution order for the before mentioned graph.

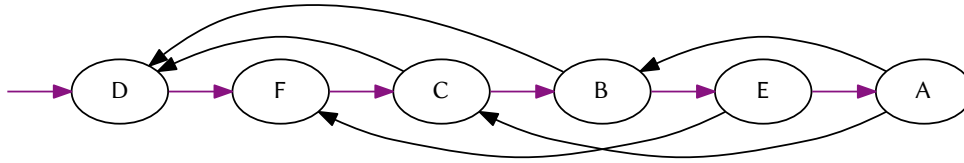


Figure 5.7: Possible execution/topological order of the dependency graph in Figure 5.6. Black arrows represent dependence to another vertex, colored arrows the execution order.

In contrast to conventional dependency systems like package managers the Streaming WPS can not operate on a static graph of dependencies but on a graph to which vertices and edges are added constantly. Conventional topological sorting algorithms have to recompute the ordering for every insertion from scratch which will have a big performance impact for the scenario of a great number of small streaming iterations. There exist few dynamic topological sort algorithms that will maintain the topological order across edge and node insertions and will only recompute the ordering if necessary.

Most dependency graphs generated using the Streaming WPS will probably consist of multiple independent subgraphs, no dependencies at all would be the most extreme example, or quite

sparse graphs. For this the algorithm described by Pearce and Kelly (2007) seems to be appropriate. Even if it is theoretically inferior to other algorithms for dynamic topological sorting, in practice it especially performs better on sparse graphs and on dense graphs only a constant factor slower than other algorithms (Pearce and Kelly, 2007).

Dependencies are of particular importance in case of execution failures. If the computation of a streaming iteration fails for whatever reason, all iterations, that directly or indirectly depend on this iteration can not complete. As this also holds true for iterations, that are supplied at a later time in the streaming process, the process can not proceed ignoring the error. Due to this every error that occurs during the execution of a streaming iteration result in the termination of the streaming process. Dependencies also have a special meaning at the end of a streaming process, when a stop message is sent to notify the streaming process to accept no further inputs and finish pending streaming iterations. At this point all dependencies need to be able to be satisfied, which implies that all referenced input messages have been sent to the streaming process. In case a referenced input message the service is not able to complete gracefully and fail. As references to future streaming iterations are allowed, prior to this point, it is not possible for the Streaming WPS to determine if reference may not be fulfilled. As the service is not able to fail fast for incorrect references, clients using dependencies between streaming iterations have to pay careful attention to references.

It should also be noted, that the smallest referenceable unit for a streaming process is the output of a streaming iteration. Format specific references, e.g. to a particular feature inside a feature collection, are not possible using this protocol and streaming process implementations need to be designed to not need smaller components or have to deploy a own referencing strategy (e.g. by additionally supplying an additional input to identify the feature of the referenced collection). But, as this results in superfluous transfer of data, such solutions should be avoided. One may point out, that there is no way to reference input parameters of other streaming iterations, but this use case should be already covered by the WPS' own input reference parameters (see section 5.3).

5.5 Process Description

The conventional process description mechanism of the WPS is not sufficient to describe streaming processes.

It consists of a *DescribeProcess* request issued to the WPS and the retrieval of one or more process descriptions of the specified process. These descriptions contain detailed descriptions

of input and output parameters of the process and information about the supported formats, units of measurement or coordinate reference systems of each parameter. They also include details about allowed values, default value and multiplicity of input parameters (Open Geospatial Consortium, 2007).

Because the Streaming WPS uses the WPS interface only to start a Streaming Process and the WPS interface does not provide any extension points for process descriptions, the *DescribeProcess* operation can only be used to describe the starting process, but not the input or output parameters of a streaming process.

In case of generic processes, e.g. processes that delegate to other WPS processes, information about input and output parameters is not even available prior to the execution of the streaming process. Furthermore input parameter cardinalities may change due to the use of static inputs. By this a valid input parameter for a delegate process may not be used in subsequent inputs because the maximal occurrence of the parameter is already exhausted using static input parameters. By this a process description for a streaming process will always be instance specific and can not be generated by the associated WPS process.

With knowledge of the delegate process a client may have enough information to facilitate the streaming process but for other streaming process there is no way for a generic client to know the input parameters of the process.

To compensate this shortcoming a method is needed to describe a Streaming Process instance at runtime.

- other process description formats
- differentiation between intermediate results and final result

5.6 WPS Specification Shortcomings

- different procedure description format, like in the sensorweb
- process instance need to be identifiable
- WSDL like description language of wps processes
- differentiation between continuous outputs and final results
- allow different transport layers (like websockets)
- allowing subsequent input parameters

5.7 Implementation

- Server:
 - based on the 52°North WPS
 - includeable module
 - default implementation uses another WPS process as delegate
- Client
 - small JavaScript library
 - abstracts the message generation and WebSocket interaction
 - may be used to start generic delegation processes

5.8 Streaming Lake-Analyzer WPS

- simple application of the Streaming WPS and MATLAB WPS
- LakeAnalyzer may need further adjustments to allow live analysis
- remove down sampling code
- operate on single point in time
- etc

5.9 Limitations

- No input/output conversion
- Only default format is requested from delegate
- process will not fail fast in under every condition
 - inputs first are checked at execution time
- receivers are only provided with upcoming
 - no replay queue

6 Future Work

7 Conclusion

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A Lake Analyzer Process Configuration

```
---
connection:
  host: localhost
  port: 7000
5 identifier: org.gleon.LakeAnalyzer
  version: 1.0.0
  title: Lake Analyzer
  abstract: Lake Analyzer
  function: Run_LA_WPS
10 inputs:
  # input files
  - identifier: bathymetry
    title: Bathymetry
    abstract: >
15     A bathymetry file is a comma delimited (after ver. 3.5, tab delimited)
        text file with extension of [.bth]. The file starts from one line
        header and followed by the hypsographic data at each depth (Example
        2.1). Depths must start from zero (i.e. surface) with a unit of
        meters, and hypsographic curve data with area as square meters is
        followed by comma delimiter. If the hypsographic curve is not
        concluded with zero at the bottom, LakeAnalyzer program
        automatically assigns zero to the bottom depth which was defined
        during the configuration process (see section 3). LakeAnalyzer
        linearly interpolates the given hypsographic curve. Change to the
        hypsographic curve due to surface elevation change is not supported
        by the current version of the LakeAnalyzer.
    type: { mimeType: text/csv }
  - identifier: waterLevel
    title: Water Level
    abstract: >
20     The Water Level file is a tab delimited text file with the file
        extension of [.lvl]. Water level input is optional for all the
        outputs. It is useful for estuaries and lake with significant level
        changes which affect hypsographic curve of the water body. If the
        program locates the water level file in the correct directory with
        correct file name, the effect of water level fluctuation to the
        bathymetry area are calculated when calculating stabilities. The
        water level file contains one header [DateTime level(positive Z
        down)]. From the second line, date/time information with the format
        of [yyyy-mm-dd HH:MM], and water level from the highest elevation
        area measurement available (original depth is the surface level
        stated in the *.bth file) should be described. Level depths must be
        equal or greater than 0.
    type: { mimeType: text/csv }
  - identifier: windSpeed
    title: Wind Speed
    abstract: >
```

```

25     The wind speed file is a tab delimited text file with extension of [.
        wnd]. Wind speed data are used for uStar, Lake Number, and
        Wedderburn Number calculations. Time scale and resolution of the
        wind speed must match the water temperature inputs. The file starts
        from one line header [dateTime windSpeed]. From the second line,
        date/time information with the format of [yyyy-mm-dd HH:MM], and
        wind speed data in m/s should be described.
        type: { mimeType: text/csv }
- identifier: waterTemperature
  title: Water Temperature
  abstract: >
30     The water temperature file is a tab delimited text file with a file
        extension of [.wtr]. The file should contain one header which
        starts from DateTime, followed by individual thermister depths in
        meters with format of [temp5] (see Example 2.2). LakeAnalyzer uses
        header information to acquire thermister depth. Temperature data
        should be inserted from the following line. The data starts from
        the date/time inputs, which should be formatted as [yyyy-mm-dd HH
        :MM].
        type: { mimeType: text/csv }
- identifier: salinity
  title: Salinity
  abstract: >
35     The salinity file is a tab delimited text file with the file extension
        of [.sal]. Salinity input is optional for all the outputs. If the
        program locates the salinity file in the correct directory, the
        effect of salinity on the density is calculated during the process.
        Salinity time can be independent to the other input files. The
        salinity file contains one header line starting from DateTime, and
        followed by depths of measurements in format of [salinity2.0]. The
        second line is the beginning of the actual data inputs, starting
        from date/time in format [yyyy-mm-dd HH:MM]. After tab separation,
        salinity should be indicated Practical Salinity Scale (PSS) units.
        type: { mimeType: text/csv }
        minOccurs: 0
# .lke file contents
- identifier: outputResolution
  title: Output Resolution
  abstract: >
40     Output resolution specifies the time-step (s) of the calculations made
        for Lake Analyzer. If the temporal resolution of the input data is
        coarser than the entry for this input, calculations will be made
        according to input data resolution.
        type: int
        unit: s
- identifier: totalDepth
  title: Total Depth
  abstract: >
45     Total depth (m) must be greater or equal to than the maximum depth given
        in the .bth file. If the total depth is not included in the .bth
        file, it is assumed that the area at total depth is 0 (m2) and the
        depth area curve is linearly interpolated from this depth to the
        values in the .bth file.
        type: double
        unit: m
- identifier: windHeight
  title: Wind Height
  abstract: >
50     Height from surface for wind measurement (m). Height of wind measurement
        is used for the wind speed correction factor in Eqn 11.
        type: double
        unit: m
55

```



```

- identifier: windAveraging
  title: Wind Averaging
  abstract: >
60   Wind averaging (s) is the backwards-looking smoothing window used for
      the calculation of uSt and SuSt. This calculation allows for the
      relevant wind duration to influence the calculation of wind-derived
      parameters.
  type: int
  unit: s
- identifier: layerAveraging
  title: Layer Averaging
65   Thermal averaging (s) is the smoothing window used for metaT, metaB,
      thermD, SmetaT, SmetaB, and SthermD. Temporal smoothing for thermal
      layers is intended to minimize the effects of internal waves on
      these parameters.
  type: int
  unit: s
- identifier: outlierWindow
  title: Outlier Window
70   Outlier window (s) is the window size (seconds) for outlier removal,
      where measurements outside of the bounds (  $\mu \pm 2.5 \cdot \sigma$  ) based on
      the standard deviation and the mean inside the outlier window are
      removed. Outlier removal is performed on .wtr and .wnd files prior
      to down-sampling (if applicable).
  type: int
  unit: s
- identifier: maxWaterTemp
  title: Maximum Water Temperature
75   Maximum allowed water temperature (°C), where all values of .wtr file
      not fitting this criteria are removed before outlier checking.
  type: double
  unit: °C
  minOccurs: 0
- identifier: minWaterTemp
  title: Minimum Water Temperature
80   Minimum allowed water temperature (°C), where all values of .wtr file
      not fitting this criteria are removed before outlier checking.
  type: double
  unit: °C
  minOccurs: 0
- identifier: maxWindSpeed
  title: Maximum Wind Speed
90   Maximum allowed wind speed (m/s), where all values of .wnd file not
      fitting this criteria are removed before outlier checking.
  type: double
  unit: m/s
  minOccurs: 0
- identifier: minWindSpeed
  title: Minimum Wind Speed
95   Minimum allowed wind speed (m/s), where all values of .wnd file not
      fitting this criteria are removed before outlier checking.
  type: double
  unit: m/s
  minOccurs: 0
- identifier: metaMinSlope
  title: Minimum Metalimnion slope
100

```

```

105     abstract: >
        Minimum slope for the range of the metalimnion (kg m-3 per meter), which
            is used to calculate values of metaT, metaB, SmetaT, and SmetaB
            according to Eqn 2.
    type: double
    unit: (kg/m-3)/m
- identifier: mixedTempDifferential
110 title: Mixed Temperature Differential
    abstract: >
        Minimum surface to bottom thermistor temperature differential (°C)
            before the case of 'mixed' is applied. When 'mixed' is true, all
            thermal layer calculations are no longer applicable, and values are
            given as the depth of the bottom thermistor.
    type: double
    unit: °C
115 # .plt file contents
- identifier: figRes
    abstract: Resolution of the figure in dots per inch
    title: Plot Resolution
    type: int
120 values: [ 50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 ]
    unit: dpi
- identifier: figUnits
    title: Figure Units
    abstract: Units of measure for figure size
125 type: string
    values: [ inches, centimeters, points ]
- identifier: figWidth
    title: Figure Width
    abstract: Width of figure (relative to figUnits)
130 type: double
- identifier: figHeight
    title: Figure Height
    abstract: Height of figure (relative to figUnits)
    type: double
135 - identifier: leftMargin
    title: Left Margin
    abstract: Space between left edge of figure and y-axis (relative to
        figUnits)
    type: double
- identifier: rightMargin
140 title: Right Margin
    abstract: Space between right edge of figure and right axis
    type: double
- identifier: topMargin
    title: Top Margin
145 abstract: Space between the top edge of the figure and the top of the plot
        axis
    type: double
- identifier: botMargin
    title: Bottom Margin
    abstract: Space between the bottom edge of the figure and the bottom of
        the plot x-axis
150 type: double
- identifier: fontName
    title: Font Name
    abstract: Font name for plot text
    type: string
155 values: [ Arial, Times New Roman, Helvetica ]
- identifier: fontSize
    title: Font Size
    abstract: Font size for plot text

```

```

160     type: int
    values: [ 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 ]
  - identifier: heatMapMin
    title: Minimum Heat Map Value
    abstract: Value that represents the minimum heatmap color
    type: double
165  - identifier: heatMapMax
    title: Maximum Heat Map Value
    abstract: Value that represents the maximum heatmap color
    type: double
  outputs:
170  - identifier: results
    title: Raw Results
    type: { mimeType: text/csv }
  - identifier: results_wtr
    title: Raw Results
175    type: { mimeType: text/csv }
  - identifier: N2
    title: Buoyancy frequency
    type:
      mimeType: image/png
      encoding: Base64
180  - identifier: SN2
    title: Parent buoyancy frequency
    type:
      mimeType: image/png
      encoding: Base64
185  - identifier: Ln
    title: Lake number
    type:
      mimeType: image/png
      encoding: Base64
190  - identifier: SLn
    title: Parent lake number
    type:
      mimeType: image/png
      encoding: Base64
195  - identifier: metaB
    title: Metalimnion bottom depth
    type:
      mimeType: image/png
      encoding: Base64
200  - identifier: SmetaB
    title: Parent metalimnion bottom depth
    type:
      mimeType: image/png
      encoding: Base64
205  - identifier: metaT
    title: Metalimnion top depth
    type:
      mimeType: image/png
      encoding: Base64
210  - identifier: SmetaT
    title: Parent metalimnion top depth
    type:
      mimeType: image/png
      encoding: Base64
215  - identifier: T1
    title: Mode one vertical seiche period
    type:
      mimeType: image/png
      encoding: Base64
220

```

```

- identifier: ST1
  title: Parent mode one vertical seiche period
  type:
    mimeType: image/png
    encoding: Base64
225
- identifier: St
  title: Schmidt stability
  type:
    mimeType: image/png
    encoding: Base64
230
- identifier: thermD
  title: Thermocline depth
  type:
    mimeType: image/png
    encoding: Base64
235
- identifier: SthermD
  title: Parent thermocline depth
  type:
    mimeType: image/png
    encoding: Base64
240
- identifier: uSt
  title: u star (turbulent velocity scale from wind)
  type:
    mimeType: image/png
    encoding: Base64
245
- identifier: SuSt
  title: Parent u star (turbulent velocity scale from wind)
  type:
    mimeType: image/png
    encoding: Base64
250
- identifier: wTemp
  title: Water temperature
  type:
    mimeType: image/png
    encoding: Base64
255
- identifier: W
  title: Wedderburn number
  type:
    mimeType: image/png
    encoding: Base64
260
- identifier: SW
  title: Parent Wedderburn number
  type:
    mimeType: image/png
    encoding: Base64
265
- identifier: wndSpd
  title: Wind speed
  type:
    mimeType: image/png
    encoding: Base64
270
...

```

B Lake Analyzer Process Description

```
5 <ProcessDescription statusSupported="false" storeSupported="true"
  wps:processVersion="1.0.0">
  <ows:Identifier>org.gleon.LakeAnalyzer</ows:Identifier>
  <ows:Title>Lake Analyzer</ows:Title>
  <ows:Abstract>Lake Analyzer</ows:Abstract>
  <DataInputs>
    <Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
      <ows:Identifier>bathymetry</ows:Identifier>
      <ows:Title>Bathymetry</ows:Title>
      <ows:Abstract>A bathymetry file is a comma delimited (after ver. 3.5,
        tab delimited) text file with extension of [.bth]. The file starts
        from one line header and followed by the hypsographic data at each
        depth (Example 2.1). Depths must start from zero (i.e. surface)
        with a unit of meters, and hypsographic curve data with area as
        square meters is followed by comma delimiter. If the hypsographic
        curve is not concluded with zero at the bottom, LakeAnalyzer
        program automatically assigns zero to the bottom depth which was
        defined during the configuration process (see section 3).
        LakeAnalyzer linearly interpolates the given hypsographic curve.
        Change to the hypsographic curve due to surface elevation change is
        not supported by the current version of the LakeAnalyzer.</
      <ows:Abstract>
    <ComplexData>
      <Default>
        <Format>
          <MimeType>text/csv</MimeType>
        </Format>
      </Default>
      <Supported>
        <Format>
          <MimeType>text/csv</MimeType>
        </Format>
      </Supported>
    </ComplexData>
  </Input>
  <Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <ows:Identifier>waterLevel</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Water Level</ows:Title>
    <ows:Abstract>The Water Level file is a tab delimited text file with the
      file extension of [.lvl]. Water level input is optional for all
      the outputs. It is useful for estuaries and lake with significant
      level changes which affect hypsographic curve of the water body. If
      the program locates the water level file in the correct directory
      with correct file name, the effect of water level fluctuation to
      the bathymetry area are calculated when calculating stabilities.
      The water level file contains one header [DateTime level(positive Z
      down)]. From the second line, date/time information with the
```

format of [yyyy-mm-dd HH:MM], and water level from the highest elevation area measurement available (original depth is the surface level stated in the *.bth file) should be described. Level depths must be equal or greater than 0.</ows:Abstract>

```

<ComplexData>
  <Default>
    <Format>
      <MimeType>text/csv</MimeType>
    </Format>
  </Default>
  <Supported>
    <Format>
      <MimeType>text/csv</MimeType>
    </Format>
  </Supported>
</ComplexData>
</Input>
<Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
  <ows:Identifier>windSpeed</ows:Identifier>
  <ows:Title>Wind Speed</ows:Title>
  <ows:Abstract>The wind speed file is a tab delimited text file with
    extension of [.wnd]. Wind speed data are used for uStar, Lake
    Number, and Wedderburn Number calculations. Time scale and
    resolution of the wind speed must match the water temperature
    inputs. The file starts from one line header [dateTime windSpeed].
    From the second line, date/time information with the format of [
    yyyy-mm-dd HH:MM], and wind speed data in m/s should be described
    .</ows:Abstract>
  <ComplexData>
    <Default>
      <Format>
        <MimeType>text/csv</MimeType>
      </Format>
    </Default>
    <Supported>
      <Format>
        <MimeType>text/csv</MimeType>
      </Format>
    </Supported>
  </ComplexData>
</Input>
<Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
  <ows:Identifier>waterTemperature</ows:Identifier>
  <ows:Title>Water Temperature</ows:Title>
  <ows:Abstract>The water temperature file is a tab delimited text file
    with a file extension of [.wtr]. The file should contain one header
    which starts from DateTime, followed by individual thermister
    depths in meters with format of [temp5] (see Example 2.2).
    LakeAnalyzer uses header information to acquire thermister depth.
    Temperature data should be inserted from the following line. The
    data starts from the date/time inputs, which should be formatted as
    [yyyy-mm-dd HH:MM].</ows:Abstract>
  <ComplexData>
    <Default>
      <Format>
        <MimeType>text/csv</MimeType>
      </Format>
    </Default>
    <Supported>
      <Format>
        <MimeType>text/csv</MimeType>
      </Format>
    </Supported>
  </ComplexData>
</Input>

```

```

75     </Supported>
    </ComplexData>
  </Input>
  <Input minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
    <ows:Identifier>salinity</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Salinity</ows:Title>
    <ows:Abstract>The salinity file is a tab delimited text file with the
      file extension of [.sal]. Salinity input is optional for all the
      outputs. If the program locates the salinity file in the correct
      directory, the effect of salinity on the density is calculated
      during the process. Salinity time can be independent to the other
      input files. The salinity file contains one header line starting
      from DateTime, and followed by depths of measurements in format of
      [salinity2.0]. The second line is the beginning of the actual data
      inputs, starting from date/time in format [yyyy-mm-dd HH:MM]. After
      tab separation, salinity should be indicated Practical Salinity
      Scale (PSS) units.</ows:Abstract>
    <ComplexData>
      <Default>
        <Format>
          <MimeType>text/csv</MimeType>
        </Format>
      </Default>
      <Supported>
        <Format>
          <MimeType>text/csv</MimeType>
        </Format>
      </Supported>
    </ComplexData>
  </Input>
  <Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <ows:Identifier>outputResolution</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Output Resolution</ows:Title>
    <ows:Abstract>Output resolution specifies the time-step (s) of the
      calculations made for Lake Analyzer. If the temporal resolution of
      the input data is coarser than the entry for this input,
      calculations will be made according to input data resolution.</
      ows:Abstract>
    <LiteralData>
      <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:int"/>
      <UOMs>
        <Default>
          <ows:UOM>s</ows:UOM>
        </Default>
        <Supported>
          <ows:UOM>s</ows:UOM>
        </Supported>
      </UOMs>
      <ows:AnyValue/>
    </LiteralData>
  </Input>
  <Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <ows:Identifier>totalDepth</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Total Depth</ows:Title>
    <ows:Abstract>Total depth (m) must be greater or equal to than the
      maximum depth given in the .bth file. If the total depth is not
      included in the .bth file, it is assumed that the area at total
      depth is 0 (m2) and the depth area curve is linearly interpolated
      from this depth to the values in the .bth file.</ows:Abstract>
    <LiteralData>
      <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/>
      <UOMs>

```

```

115         <Default>
            <ows:UOM>m</ows:UOM>
        </Default>
        <Supported>
            <ows:UOM>m</ows:UOM>
120        </Supported>
    </UOMs>
    <ows:AnyValue/>
</LiteralData>
</Input>
125 <Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <ows:Identifier>windHeight</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Wind Height</ows:Title>
    <ows:Abstract>Height from surface for wind measurement (m). Height of
        wind measurement is used for the wind speed correction factor in
        Eqn 11.</ows:Abstract>
    <LiteralData>
130        <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/>
        <UOMs>
            <Default>
                <ows:UOM>m</ows:UOM>
            </Default>
135            <Supported>
                <ows:UOM>m</ows:UOM>
            </Supported>
        </UOMs>
        <ows:AnyValue/>
140    </LiteralData>
</Input>
<Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <ows:Identifier>windAveraging</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Wind Averaging</ows:Title>
145    <ows:Abstract>Wind averaging (s) is the backwards-looking smoothing
        window used for the calculation of uSt and SuSt. This calculation
        allows for the relevant wind duration to influence the calculation
        of wind-derived parameters.</ows:Abstract>
    <LiteralData>
        <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:int"/>
        <UOMs>
            <Default>
150                <ows:UOM>s</ows:UOM>
            </Default>
            <Supported>
                <ows:UOM>s</ows:UOM>
            </Supported>
155        </UOMs>
        <ows:AnyValue/>
    </LiteralData>
</Input>
160 <Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <ows:Identifier>layerAveraging</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Layer Averaging</ows:Title>
    <ows:Abstract>Thermal averaging (s) is the smoothing window used for
        metaT, metaB, thermD, SmetaT, SmetaB, and SthermD. Temporal
        smoothing for thermal layers is intended to minimize the effects of
        internal waves on these parameters.</ows:Abstract>
    <LiteralData>
        <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:int"/>
165        <UOMs>
            <Default>
                <ows:UOM>s</ows:UOM>
            </Default>

```



```

170         <Supported>
           <ows:UOM>s</ows:UOM>
         </Supported>
       </UOMs>
       <ows:AnyValue/>
     </LiteralData>
175 </Input>
<Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
  <ows:Identifier>outlierWindow</ows:Identifier>
  <ows:Title>Outlier Window</ows:Title>
  <ows:Abstract>Outlier window (s) is the window size (seconds) for
    outlier removal, where measurements outside of the bounds (  $\mu \pm 2.5$ 
       $\cdot \sigma$  ) based on the standard deviation and the mean inside the
    outlier window are removed. Outlier removal is performed on .wtr
    and .wnd files prior to down-sampling (if applicable).</
180   <ows:Abstract>
     <LiteralData>
       <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:int"/>
       <UOMs>
         <Default>
           <ows:UOM>s</ows:UOM>
185         </Default>
         <Supported>
           <ows:UOM>s</ows:UOM>
         </Supported>
       </UOMs>
       <ows:AnyValue/>
     </LiteralData>
190 </Input>
<Input minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
  <ows:Identifier>maxWaterTemp</ows:Identifier>
195 <ows:Title>Maximum Water Temperature</ows:Title>
  <ows:Abstract>Maximum allowed water temperature (°C), where all values
    of .wtr file not fitting this criteria are removed before outlier
    checking.</ows:Abstract>
  <LiteralData>
    <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/>
    <UOMs>
      <Default>
        <ows:UOM>°C</ows:UOM>
200      </Default>
      <Supported>
        <ows:UOM>°C</ows:UOM>
205      </Supported>
    </UOMs>
    <ows:AnyValue/>
  </LiteralData>
</Input>
210 <Input minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
  <ows:Identifier>minWaterTemp</ows:Identifier>
  <ows:Title>Minimum Water Temperature</ows:Title>
  <ows:Abstract>Minimum allowed water temperature (°C), where all values
    of .wtr file not fitting this criteria are removed before outlier
    checking.</ows:Abstract>
  <LiteralData>
    <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/>
    <UOMs>
      <Default>
        <ows:UOM>°C</ows:UOM>
215      </Default>
      <Supported>
        <ows:UOM>°C</ows:UOM>
220      </Supported>
    </UOMs>
    <ows:AnyValue/>
  </LiteralData>
</Input>

```

```

225     </Supported>
    </UOMs>
    <ows:AnyValue/>
  </LiteralData>
</Input>
<Input minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
  <ows:Identifier>maxWindSpeed</ows:Identifier>
  <ows:Title>Maximum Wind Speed</ows:Title>
230  <ows:Abstract>Maximum allowed wind speed (m/s), where all values of .wnd
    file not fitting this criteria are removed before outlier checking
    .</ows:Abstract>
  <LiteralData>
    <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/>
    <UOMs>
      <Default>
235        <ows:UOM>m/s</ows:UOM>
      </Default>
      <Supported>
        <ows:UOM>m/s</ows:UOM>
      </Supported>
240    </UOMs>
    <ows:AnyValue/>
  </LiteralData>
</Input>
<Input minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
245  <ows:Identifier>minWindSpeed</ows:Identifier>
  <ows:Title>Minimum Wind Speed</ows:Title>
  <ows:Abstract>Minimum allowed wind speed (m/s), where all values of .wnd
    file not fitting this criteria are removed before outlier checking
    .</ows:Abstract>
  <LiteralData>
    <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/>
250    <UOMs>
      <Default>
        <ows:UOM>m/s</ows:UOM>
      </Default>
      <Supported>
255        <ows:UOM>m/s</ows:UOM>
      </Supported>
    </UOMs>
    <ows:AnyValue/>
  </LiteralData>
260 </Input>
<Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
  <ows:Identifier>metaMinSlope</ows:Identifier>
  <ows:Title>Minimum Metalimnion slope</ows:Title>
  <ows:Abstract>Minimum slope for the range of the metalimnion (kg m-3 per
    meter), which is used to calculated values of metaT, metaB, SmetaT
    , and SmetaB according to Eqn 2.</ows:Abstract>
265  <LiteralData>
    <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/>
    <UOMs>
      <Default>
270        <ows:UOM>(kg/m^(-3))/m</ows:UOM>
      </Default>
      <Supported>
        <ows:UOM>(kg/m^(-3))/m</ows:UOM>
      </Supported>
    </UOMs>
275    <ows:AnyValue/>
  </LiteralData>
</Input>

```

```

280 <Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <ows:Identifier>mixedTempDifferential</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Mixed Temperature Differential</ows:Title>
    <ows:Abstract>Minimum surface to bottom thermistor temperature
        differential (°C) before the case of 'mixed' is applied. When '
        mixed' is true, all thermal layer calculations are no longer
        applicable, and values are given as the depth of the bottom
        thermistor.</ows:Abstract>
    <LiteralData>
        <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/>
        <UOMs>
285         <Default>
            <ows:UOM>°C</ows:UOM>
        </Default>
        <Supported>
            <ows:UOM>°C</ows:UOM>
290         </Supported>
        </UOMs>
        <ows:AnyValue/>
    </LiteralData>
</Input>
295 <Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <ows:Identifier>figRes</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Plot Resolution</ows:Title>
    <ows:Abstract>Resolution of the figure in dots per inch</ows:Abstract>
    <LiteralData>
300     <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:int"/>
        <UOMs>
            <Default>
                <ows:UOM>dpi</ows:UOM>
            </Default>
305         <Supported>
            <ows:UOM>dpi</ows:UOM>
            </Supported>
        </UOMs>
        <ows:AllowedValues>
310         <ows:Value>50</ows:Value>
            <ows:Value>100</ows:Value>
            <ows:Value>200</ows:Value>
            <ows:Value>300</ows:Value>
            <ows:Value>400</ows:Value>
315         <ows:Value>500</ows:Value>
        </ows:AllowedValues>
    </LiteralData>
</Input>
320 <Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <ows:Identifier>figUnits</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Figure Units</ows:Title>
    <ows:Abstract>Units of measure for figure size</ows:Abstract>
    <LiteralData>
325     <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:string"/>
        <ows:AllowedValues>
            <ows:Value>inches</ows:Value>
            <ows:Value>centimeters</ows:Value>
            <ows:Value>points</ows:Value>
        </ows:AllowedValues>
330     </LiteralData>
</Input>
    <Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
        <ows:Identifier>figWidth</ows:Identifier>
        <ows:Title>Figure Width</ows:Title>
335     <ows:Abstract>Width of figure (relative to figUnits)</ows:Abstract>

```

```

340     <LiteralData>
        <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/>
        <ows:AnyValue/>
    </LiteralData>
</Input>
<Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <ows:Identifier>figHeight</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Figure Height</ows:Title>
    <ows:Abstract>Height of figure (relative to figUnits)</ows:Abstract>
345    <LiteralData>
        <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/>
        <ows:AnyValue/>
    </LiteralData>
</Input>
350 <Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <ows:Identifier>leftMargin</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Left Margin</ows:Title>
    <ows:Abstract>Space between left edge of figure and y-axis (relative to
        figUnits)</ows:Abstract>
355    <LiteralData>
        <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/>
        <ows:AnyValue/>
    </LiteralData>
</Input>
360 <Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <ows:Identifier>rightMargin</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Right Margin</ows:Title>
    <ows:Abstract>Space between right edge of figure and right axis</
        ows:Abstract>
365    <LiteralData>
        <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/>
        <ows:AnyValue/>
    </LiteralData>
</Input>
370 <Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <ows:Identifier>topMargin</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Top Margin</ows:Title>
    <ows:Abstract>Space between the top edge of the figure and the top of
        the plot axis</ows:Abstract>
375    <LiteralData>
        <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/>
        <ows:AnyValue/>
    </LiteralData>
</Input>
380 <Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <ows:Identifier>botMargin</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Bottom Margin</ows:Title>
    <ows:Abstract>Space between the bottom edge of the figure and the bottom
        of the plot x-axis</ows:Abstract>
385    <LiteralData>
        <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/>
        <ows:AnyValue/>
    </LiteralData>
</Input>
390 <Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <ows:Identifier>fontName</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Font Name</ows:Title>
    <ows:Abstract>Font name for plot text</ows:Abstract>
    <LiteralData>
        <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:string"/>
        <ows:AllowedValues>
            <ows:Value>Arial</ows:Value>

```

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395         <ows:Value>Times New Roman</ows:Value>
        <ows:Value>Helvetica</ows:Value>
    </ows:AllowedValues>
</LiteralData>
</Input>
400 <Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <ows:Identifier>fontSize</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Font Size</ows:Title>
    <ows:Abstract>Font size for plot text</ows:Abstract>
    <LiteralData>
405        <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:int"/>
        <ows:AllowedValues>
            <ows:Value>8</ows:Value>
            <ows:Value>9</ows:Value>
            <ows:Value>10</ows:Value>
            <ows:Value>11</ows:Value>
410            <ows:Value>12</ows:Value>
            <ows:Value>14</ows:Value>
        </ows:AllowedValues>
    </LiteralData>
</Input>
415 <Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <ows:Identifier>heatMapMin</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Minimum Heat Map Value</ows:Title>
    <ows:Abstract>Value that represents the minimum heatmap color</
        ows:Abstract>
    <LiteralData>
420        <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/>
        <ows:AnyValue/>
    </LiteralData>
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425 <Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <ows:Identifier>heatMapMax</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Maximum Heat Map Value</ows:Title>
    <ows:Abstract>Value that represents the maximum heatmap color</
        ows:Abstract>
    <LiteralData>
430        <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/>
        <ows:AnyValue/>
    </LiteralData>
</Input>
</DataInputs>
<ProcessOutputs>
435 <Output>
    <ows:Identifier>results_wtr</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Raw Results</ows:Title>
    <ComplexOutput>
        <Default>
440            <Format>
                <MimeType>text/csv</MimeType>
            </Format>
        </Default>
        <Supported>
445            <Format>
                <MimeType>text/csv</MimeType>
            </Format>
        </Supported>
    </ComplexOutput>
450 </Output>
    <Output>
        <ows:Identifier>results</ows:Identifier>
        <ows:Title>Raw Results</ows:Title>

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455     <ComplexOutput>
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        </Default>
460     <Supported>
        <Format>
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        </Format>
    </Supported>
465 </ComplexOutput>
</Output>
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    <ows:Title>Buoyancy frequency</ows:Title>
470 <ComplexOutput>
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475        </Format>
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480        </Format>
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    </ComplexOutput>
</Output>
485 <Output>
    <ows:Identifier>SN2</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Parent buoyancy frequency</ows:Title>
    <ComplexOutput>
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490            </Format>
        </Default>
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495            </Format>
        </Supported>
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500 </Output>
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    <ows:Title>Lake number</ows:Title>
505 <ComplexOutput>
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510        </Format>
    </Default>
    <Supported>
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515        </Format>
    </Supported>

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520         <Encoding>Base64</Encoding>
        </Format>
    </Supported>
</ComplexOutput>
</Output>
<Output>
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    <ows:Title>Parent lake number</ows:Title>
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            </Format>
530        </Default>
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535            </Format>
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    </ComplexOutput>
</Output>
<Output>
540    <ows:Identifier>metaB</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Metalimnion bottom depth</ows:Title>
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545            <Format>
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            </Format>
        </Default>
        <Supported>
550            <Format>
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555    </ComplexOutput>
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565            </Format>
        </Default>
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570            </Format>
        </Supported>
    </ComplexOutput>
</Output>
575    <Output>
        <ows:Identifier>metaT</ows:Identifier>
        <ows:Title>Metalimnion top depth</ows:Title>

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580     <ComplexOutput>
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            </Format>
        </Default>
585     <Supported>
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590     </Supported>
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595     <ows:Identifier>SmetaT</ows:Identifier>
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            </Format>
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                <Encoding>Base64</Encoding>
            </Format>
605        </Supported>
    </ComplexOutput>
610 </Output>
<Output>
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    <ows:Title>Mode one vertical seiche period</ows:Title>
    <ComplexOutput>
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                <Encoding>Base64</Encoding>
            </Format>
620        </Default>
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                <Encoding>Base64</Encoding>
            </Format>
625        </Supported>
    </ComplexOutput>
</Output>
<Output>
630     <ows:Identifier>ST1</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Parent mode one vertical seiche period</ows:Title>
    <ComplexOutput>
        <Default>
            <Format>
                <MimeType>image/png</MimeType>
                <Encoding>Base64</Encoding>
            </Format>
635        </Default>
        <Supported>

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```

640         <Format>
            <MimeType>image/png</MimeType>
            <Encoding>Base64</Encoding>
        </Format>
    </Supported>
645 </ComplexOutput>
</Output>
<Output>
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    <ows:Title>Schmidt stability</ows:Title>
650 <ComplexOutput>
    <Default>
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655 </Format>
        </Default>
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            <Format>
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                <Encoding>Base64</Encoding>
660 </Format>
            </Supported>
        </ComplexOutput>
    </Output>
665 <Output>
    <ows:Identifier>thermD</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Thermocline depth</ows:Title>
    <ComplexOutput>
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670 </Format>
            </Default>
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675 </Format>
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        </Output>
680 <Output>
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    <ows:Title>Parent thermocline depth</ows:Title>
685 <ComplexOutput>
    <Default>
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690 </Format>
        </Default>
        <Supported>
            <Format>
                <MimeType>image/png</MimeType>
                <Encoding>Base64</Encoding>
695 </Format>
            </Supported>
        </ComplexOutput>
    </Output>
700 <Output>

```

```

705 <ows:Identifier>uSt</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>u star (turbulent velocity scale from wind)</ows:Title>
    <ComplexOutput>
      <Default>
        <Format>
          <MimeType>image/png</MimeType>
          <Encoding>Base64</Encoding>
        </Format>
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        <Format>
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        </Format>
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    </ComplexOutput>
  </Output>
  <Output>
    <ows:Identifier>SuSt</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Parent u star (turbulent velocity scale from wind)</ows:Title>
    <ComplexOutput>
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        </Format>
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    </ComplexOutput>
  </Output>
  <Output>
    <ows:Identifier>wTemp</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Water temperature</ows:Title>
    <ComplexOutput>
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        </Format>
      </Default>
      <Supported>
        <Format>
          <MimeType>image/png</MimeType>
          <Encoding>Base64</Encoding>
        </Format>
      </Supported>
    </ComplexOutput>
  </Output>
  <Output>
    <ows:Identifier>W</ows:Identifier>
    <ows:Title>Wedderburn number</ows:Title>
    <ComplexOutput>
      <Default>
        <Format>
          <MimeType>image/png</MimeType>
          <Encoding>Base64</Encoding>
        </Format>
      </Default>
      <Supported>
        <Format>
          <MimeType>image/png</MimeType>
          <Encoding>Base64</Encoding>
        </Format>
      </Supported>
    </ComplexOutput>
  </Output>

```

```

765         </Default>
        <Supported>
          <Format>
            <MimeType>image/png</MimeType>
            <Encoding>Base64</Encoding>
          </Format>
        </Supported>
770      </ComplexOutput>
    </Output>
    <Output>
      <ows:Identifier>SW</ows:Identifier>
775      <ows:Title>Parent Wedderburn number</ows:Title>
      <ComplexOutput>
        <Default>
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780            <Encoding>Base64</Encoding>
          </Format>
        </Default>
        <Supported>
          <Format>
            <MimeType>image/png</MimeType>
785            <Encoding>Base64</Encoding>
          </Format>
        </Supported>
      </ComplexOutput>
790    </Output>
    <Output>
      <ows:Identifier>wndSpd</ows:Identifier>
      <ows:Title>Wind speed</ows:Title>
      <ComplexOutput>
795        <Default>
          <Format>
            <MimeType>image/png</MimeType>
            <Encoding>Base64</Encoding>
          </Format>
800        </Default>
        <Supported>
          <Format>
            <MimeType>image/png</MimeType>
            <Encoding>Base64</Encoding>
805          </Format>
        </Supported>
      </ComplexOutput>
    </Output>
  </ProcessOutputs>
810 </ProcessDescription>

```

C Source Code

Streaming WPS	Extension for the 52°North WPS to allow of Inputs and Outputs over WebSockets. https://github.com/autermann/streaming-wps
Matlab WPS	Extension for the 52°North WPS to offer Matlab functions and scripts as OGC Web Processing Service algorithms. https://github.com/autermann/matlab-wps
streaming-wps-js	Streaming WPS JavaScript Bindings https://github.com/autermann/streaming-wps-js
WPS Commons	52°North WPS convenience classes and bootstrapping code. https://github.com/autermann/wps-commons
Matlab Connector	Matlab function execution on (pooled) remote Matlab instances. https://github.com/autermann/matlab-connector
Lake-Analyzer	Matlab source code for Lake Analyzer https://github.com/autermann/Lake-Analyzer
YAML API	A Jackson-like API to read and create YAML nodes (based on SnakeYAML). https://github.com/autermann/yaml

D XML Namespaces

For clarity XML name spaces are omitted in XML Listings. Their respective value can be found in the following table:

Prefix	Namespace
xlink	http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink
xml	http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace
xs	http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema
xsi	http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance
soap	http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope
wsa	http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing
ows	http://www.opengis.net/ows/1.1
wps	http://www.opengis.net/wps/1.0.0
stream	https://github.com/autermann/streaming-wps

Plagiarism Statement

Hiermit versichere ich, dass die vorliegende Arbeit über *Streaming Web-Services for Calculating Live Hydrological Derivatives* selbstständig verfasst worden ist, dass keine anderen Quellen und Hilfsmittel als die angegebenen benutzt worden sind und dass die Stellen der Arbeit, die anderen Werken – auch elektronischen Medien – dem Wortlaut oder Sinn nach entnommen wurden, auf jeden Fall unter Angabe der Quelle als Entlehnung kenntlich gemacht worden sind.

Münster, den 5. Mai 2014 _____

Ich erkläre mich mit einem Abgleich der Arbeit mit anderen Texten zwecks Auffindung von Übereinstimmungen sowie mit einer zu diesem Zweck vorzunehmenden Speicherung der Arbeit in eine Datenbank einverstanden.

Münster, den 5. Mai 2014 _____