

Master Thesis

Streaming Web-Services for Calculating Live Hydrological Derivatives

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April 2, 2014

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1. Introduction

2. Lake-Analyzer

3. Foundations

4. Matlab WPS

- weakly typed language
- functions with multiple return values
- previous approaches: WPS4R
 - heavily format specific
 - * parsing of GML/etc in the WPS and translation to R structures
 - * configuration as comments in R scripts
 - * focussing on scripts and not on functions

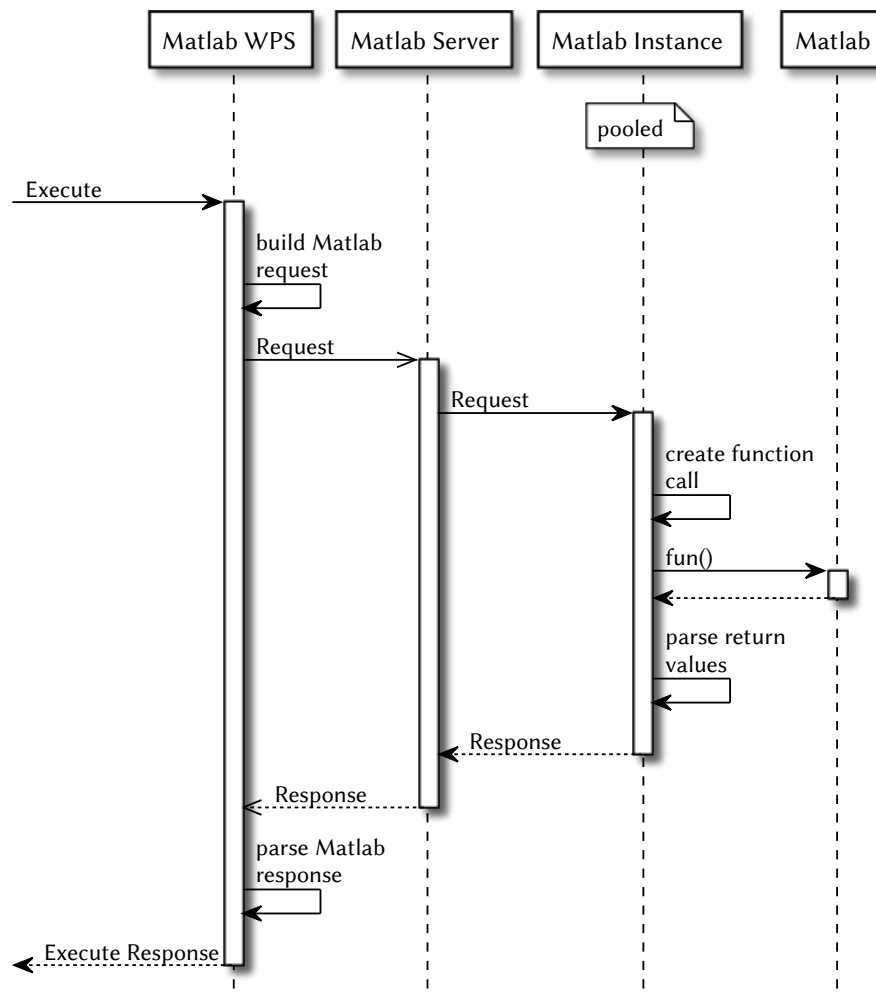


Figure 1: Sequence diagram of the Matlab WPS.

- 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
- 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

4.1. Configuration

Listing 1: Matlab example function that represents a simple addition.

```
function result = add(a, b)
    result = a + b
end
```

- Can not be used to offer any function as process
- would not conform to Mathworks license
- configuring of a single function as a process
- configuration YAML file

Listing 2: Matlab process configuration describing the function in Listing 1.

```

---
function: add
connection: local
identifier: matlab.add
5 version: 1.0.0
inputs:
  - identifier: a
    type: double
  - identifier: b
    type: double
10 outputs:
  - identifier: result
    type: double
...

```

Listing 3: Process description generated from the configuration in Listing 2 (see Appendix C for omitted XML namespaces).

```

<ProcessDescription wps:processVersion="1.0.0">
  <ows:Identifier>matlab.add</ows:Identifier>
  <ows:Title>matlab.add</ows:Title>
  <DataInputs>
5    <Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
      <ows:Identifier>a</ows:Identifier>
      <ows:Title>a</ows:Title>
      <LiteralData>
10        <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/>
        <ows:AnyValue/>
      </LiteralData>
    </Input>
    <Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
15      <ows:Identifier>b</ows:Identifier>
      <ows:Title>b</ows:Title>
      <LiteralData>
        <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/>
        <ows:AnyValue/>
      </LiteralData>
20    </Input>
  </DataInputs>
  <ProcessOutputs>
    <Output>
25      <ows:Identifier>result</ows:Identifier>
      <ows:Title>result</ows:Title>
      <LiteralOutput>
        <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/>
      </LiteralOutput>
    </Output>
30  </ProcessOutputs>
</ProcessDescription>

```

4.2. Type Mapping

Table 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. Pooling

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

4.4. License Issues

MATLAB usage is, as any software, restricted by the softwares license. MATLAB is a proprietary and commercial product and a such the software and its usage is more restricted than e.g. a open source software such as GNU R. 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 the 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.

4.5. Implementation

4.6. Lake-Analyzer WPS

5. Streaming WPS

In contrast to conventional data, data streams are sequences of data, where data chunks become available over time. By this data streams may be of unlimited size and

, that are processed sequentially in contrast to the random access processing of conventional data structures. Processing takes place on small chunks of data instead of the complete data set. By this, data streams offer several possibilities, that conventional processing approaches to not.

Streams may be unlimited and by this can represent indefinite large data sets, that are not possible to process – or even to store – by conventional processing techniques.

-
- processing takes place on small chunks instead of the complete dataset
- reduced processing resources needed to process smaller chunks
- reduced latency to see the output
- enables processing of indefinite large datasets (e.g. live analysis)
- widely known:
 - media streaming (live/on-demand) video/audio streaming
 - * RTP and RTCP (Schulzrinne et al., 2003), RTSP (Schulzrinne et al., 1998), SIP (Rosenberg et al., 2002)
 - inter process communication
 - * pipes/sockets (local or network) (Buschmann et al., 1996)
- the system should extend the traditional processing paradigm (see Figure 2 (a))...
 - ...to enable input only streaming (see Figure 2 (b))
 - * input should be supplied subsequently
 - ...to enable output only streaming (see Figure 2 (c))
 - * intermediate outputs should be published as they come available
 - ...to enable full input and output streaming (see Figure 2 (c))
 - * input should be supplied subsequently
 - * intermediate outputs should be published as they come available
- Many processes accept inputs that are aggregates of smaller inputs (such as rasters and tiles, feature collections and features, etc.). Often these inputs are processed separately
- it should...
 - ...not rely on inefficient polling techniques

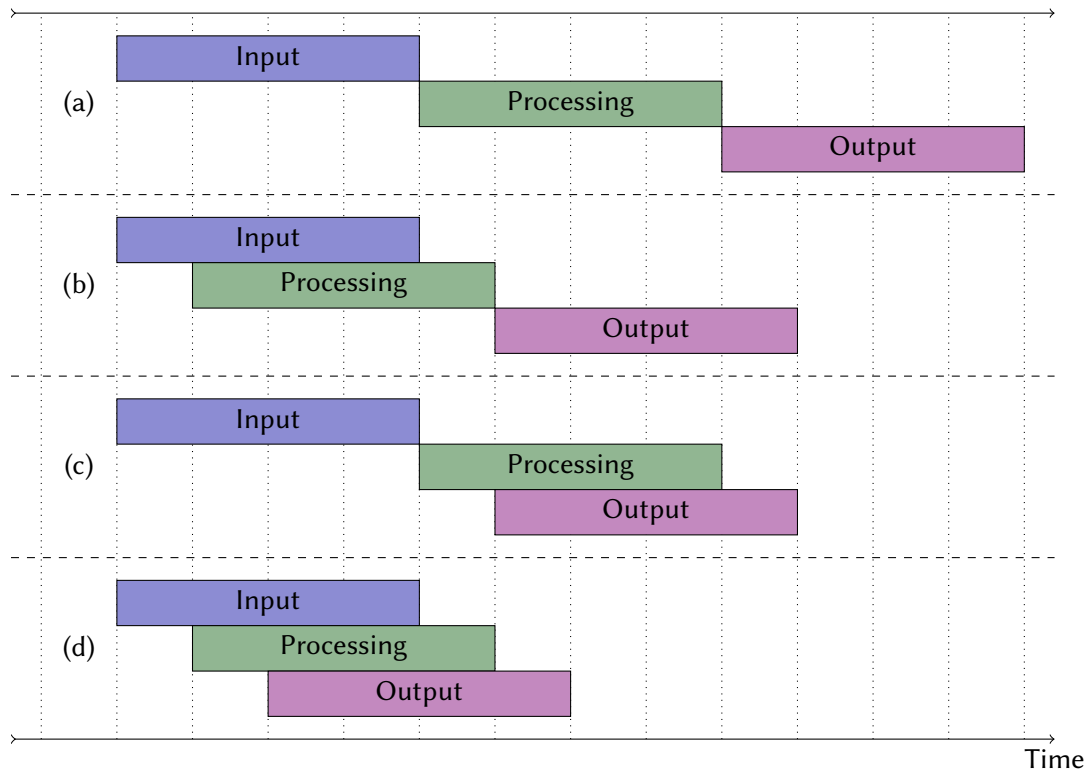


Figure 2: Four different types of processing data: (a) conventional processing, (b) streaming input data (c) streaming output data, (d) full input and output streaming (based on Foerster et al., 2012).

- ...be deployable in a web browser environment
- ...should rely on open and widely used standards
- ...be as inter operable as possible with the existing WPS standard
- ...allow not only sequential analysis but should also take dependencies between spatio-temporal features into account
- ...be not dependent on the data format
- ...should allow live analysis of data
- ...should allow analysis of great data sets
- ...should allow chaining
- ...should allow to easily transform existing WPS processes into streaming processes
- ...should process data chunks in parallel if possible while maintaining provenance
- previous approaches (Foerster et al., 2012)
 - in strong correlation to media streaming (Pantos and May, 2013)

- publishing data chunks in playlists
- client/wps polling playlist and fetches data chunks when they become available
- big overhead of continuous fetching (in what frequency?)
- asynchronous WPS Execute
- output playlist is transported by wps:ProcessStarted: “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.”
- WPS standard highly constraining
- approach still stick to it for the sake of interoperability
- previous approach is highly limited
 - implementation only supports output streaming (2) (c))
 - WPS/algorithm is splitting outputs \Rightarrow highly format specific
 - splitting of complex data is often a complex procedure that can not be automated
 - each data items context important
 - dependencies between data chunks can not be considered
 - automatic splitting of e.g. features in a Feature Collection is highly format dependent
 - browser based clients can not use streaming inputs
 - they can not offer a file under a URL
 - multiple outputs to stream?
 - how to correlate/connect/coordinate multiple streamed inputs?
- this approach...
 - will fulfill all above mentioned requirements
 - break out of the constraints imposed by the WPS standard
 - while reusing terminology and technology of the WPS standard
 - use modern web browser compatible technologies
- create a messaging based architecture
- use WebSockets to accomplish true full-duplex streaming of data
- WPS is highly XML based: use widely known SOAP+WSA on top of WebSockets

Previous approaches to combine the concept of streaming and web-based processing of spatio-temporal data using the WPS are drafted in strong correlation to media streaming (Foerster et al., 2012) by using playlist files (Pantos and May, 2013) as inputs and outputs of a WPS pro-

cess. The process is executed asynchronously and the output playlist location is published using the `<wps:ProcessStarted>` element of the process status response (see Figure 3). 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 is a “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, 2007b). 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.

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 in the simplest case of combining chunks of both streams with the same index can have serious implications in the use case of live analysis. If a data chunk gets lost, the process, either due to hardware or network failure, the process will combine chunks, that are not related. In continuous process, this error can not be detected, as to 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, that depend not only on the structure and format of input data, but also on the data source, and thus it's incoming rate. 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 other 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 playlist 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, that 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.

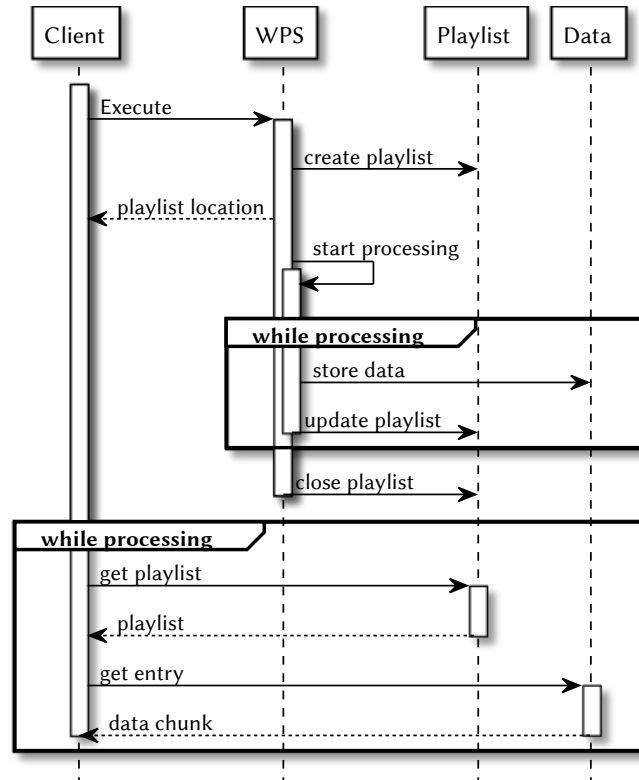


Figure 3: Sequence diagram of the playlist-based streaming enabled WPS (Foerster et al., 2012).

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, that extends the conventional processing approach. This protocol is message based and enables full-duplex stream processing of spatio-temporal 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. This is needed to *push* messages to clients instead of letting the clients constantly request updates.

The detailed interaction protocol is depicted in Figure 4. 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 client¹ (*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 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

¹Even 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).

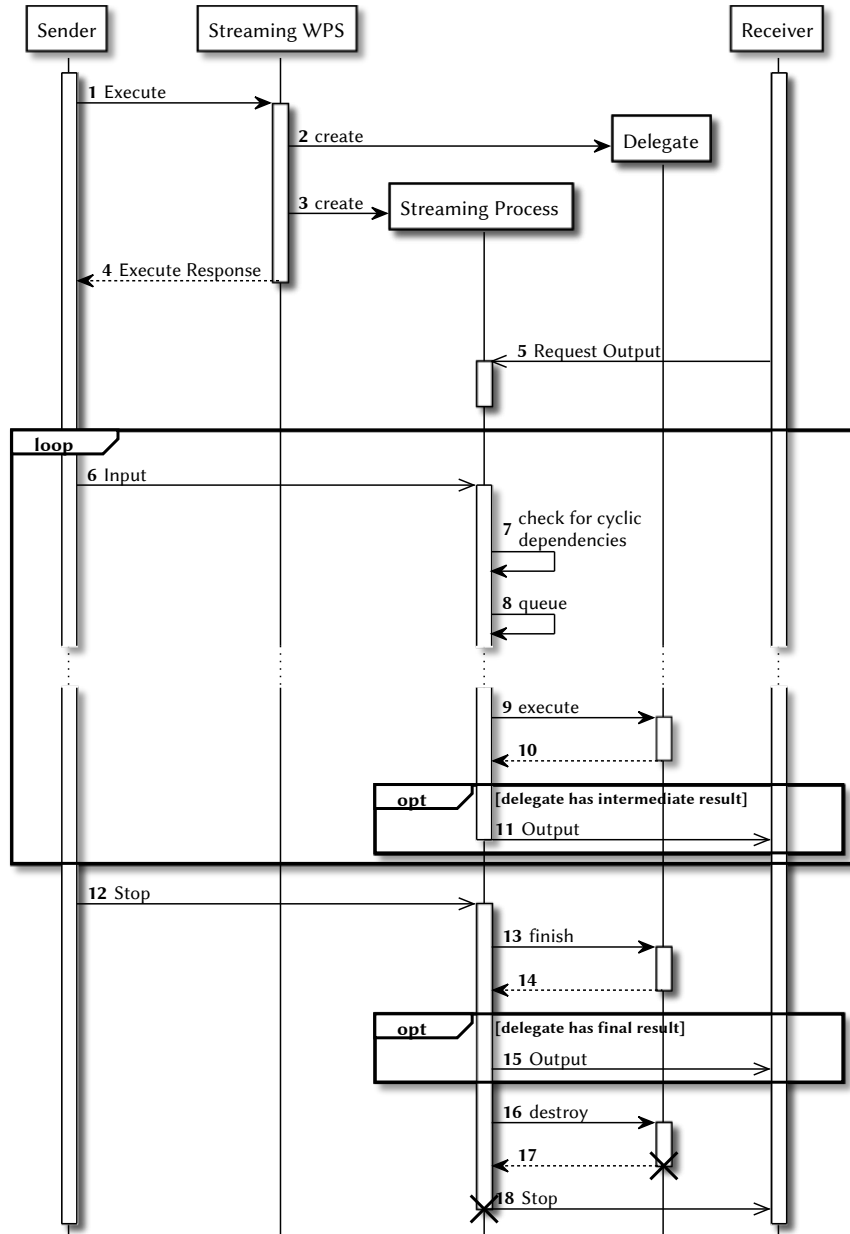


Figure 4: Sequence diagram of typical interaction pattern with a streaming enabled WPS algorithm using two distinct clients for sending and receiving data.

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 & 14), which will be forwarded to all listening clients (step 15). After this it will destruct the delegate (steps

16 & 17) and will notify all registered listeners, that there will be no further outputs become available by publish forwarding the stop message (step 18). 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 a output for every input message creates a full input/output streaming process (see Figure 2 (d)), a delegate that produces only a final output results in a input only streaming process (see Figure 2 (b)). By supplying a single input message and repeating step 11, a suitable delegate may create a output streaming process (see Figure 2 (c)) and, although not reasonable, even the traditional processing approach depicted in Figure 2 (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 a 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: a delegate itself may represent a WPS process chain and thus chain every processing step or several streaming process are chained itself. A simple mediator translating input messages to output messages (see Figure 5). This mediator can be realized using a dedicated streaming enabled algorithm accepting a 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 simply connect to the second streaming process and will received the data process by the chain. By requesting the outputs first streaming process even intermediate result of the chain are accessible.

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

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 and thus can be easily adopted, is a ideal candidate for this. In combination with Web Services Addressing (WSA) (Rogers et al., 2006) it creates a XML based message framework, that allows asynchronous requests and responses over a 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 4, possible inputs can be seen in section 5.3.

Listing 4: Example for a Streaming WPS input message (see Appendix C for omitted XML namespaces).

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

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 an 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.

Listing 5: Example for a Streaming WPS output message (see Appendix C for omitted XML namespaces).

```

1  <soap:Envelope>
2    <soap:Header>
3      <wsa:MessageID>uuid:ef9676f0-13b1-473b-a783-8fed8cbd6513</wsa:MessageID>
4      <wsa:RelatesTo>uuid:6a0e50c7-85c4-448c-962d-894c41c441bf</wsa:RelatesTo>
5      <wsa:RelatesTo RelationshipType="https://github.com/autermann/streaming-wps/used">uuid:cf19d698-
6        f288-477b-a4ff-39611b46920e</wsa:RelatesTo>
7      <wsa:Action>https://github.com/autermann/streaming-wps/output</wsa:Action>
8    </soap:Header>
9    <soap:Body>
10     <stream:OutputMessage>
11       <stream:ProcessID>uuid:c99e6f21-f0a0-4770-9615-db3501490f0a</stream:ProcessID>
12       <stream:Outputs>
13         <stream:Output>
14           <ows:Identifier>output1</ows:Identifier>
15           <wps>Data>
16             <wps:LiteralData dataType="xs:string">input1</wps:LiteralData>
17           </wps>Data>
18         </stream:Output>
19         <stream:Output>
20           <ows:Identifier>output2</ows:Identifier>
21           <wps>Data>
22             <wps:ComplexData mimeType="application/xml" encoding="UTF-8">
23               <hello>world</hello>
24             </wps:ComplexData>
25           </wps>Data>
26         </stream:Output>
27         <stream:Output>
28           <ows:Identifier>output3</ows:Identifier>
29           <wps>Data>
30             <wps:BoundingBoxData crs="EPSG:4326" dimensions="2">
31               <ows:LowerCorner>52.2 7.0</ows:LowerCorner>
32               <ows:UpperCorner>55.2 15.0</ows:UpperCorner>
33             </wps:BoundingBoxData>
34           </wps>Data>
35         </stream:Output>
36       </stream:Outputs>
37     </stream:OutputMessage>
38   </soap:Body>
39 </soap:Envelope>

```


Output Request Message A output request message is used by 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 register to one or more streaming processes using their corresponding identifiers. An example can be seen in Listing 6.

Listing 6: Example for a Streaming WPS output request message (see Appendix C 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>
10 </soap:Body>
  </soap:Envelope>

```

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 become available. To achieve this a stop message (see Listing 7) 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 OGC Web Services Common (OWS) exception reports (Open Geospatial Consortium, 2007b). If the delegate of a process fails or a supplied input 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

Listing 7: Example for a Streaming WPS stop message (see Appendix C for omitted XML namespaces).

```

1 | <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>
5 |   </soap:Header>
   |   <soap:Body>
       <stream:StopMessage>
           <stream:ProcessID>uuid:c99e6f21-f0a0-4770-9615-db3501490f0a</stream:ProcessID>
10 |       </stream:StopMessage>
   |   </soap:Body>
   | </soap:Envelope>

```

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 obtained from the reply relation encoded using WSA. An example of an error message can be found in Listing 8.

Listing 8: Example for a Streaming WPS error message (see Appendix C for omitted XML namespaces).

```

1 | <soap:Envelope>
   |   <soap:Header>
       <wsa:RelatesTo>uuid:6a0e50c7-85c4-448c-962d-894c41c441bf</wsa:RelatesTo>
       <wsa:MessageID>uuid:dc640a0a-d505-4591-baea-2a556412237e</wsa:MessageID>
5 |       <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>
10 |           <ows:Exception exceptionCode="RemoteComputationError">
               <ows:ExceptionText>Remote computation failed</ows:ExceptionText>
           </ows:Exception>
       </stream:ErrorMessage>
   |   </soap:Body>
15 | </soap:Envelope>

```

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 can be seen in Listing 9). The reply resembles a Describe Process response and is encoded in a description

Listing 9: Example for a Streaming WPS describe message (see Appendix C 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>
10 |   </soap:Header>
   |   <soap:Body>
   |     <stream:DescribeMessage>
   |       <stream:ProcessID>uuid:c99e6f21-f0a0-4770-9615-db3501490f0a</stream:ProcessID>
   |     </stream:DescribeMessage>
   |   </soap:Body>
   | </soap:Envelope>
```

message referencing the describe message and containing the streaming process description and (see Listing 10).

5.3. Input Types

The before mentioned 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:

Complex Input Complex 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 type of data. This data can be supplied inline or as reference to an external HTTP resource.

Literal Input Data that can be represented by a single string value and can be described by data type and a unit of measurement.

Bounding Box Input Data that represents a multi dimensional bounding box with a associated coordinate reference system.

Listing 10: Example for a Streaming WPS description message (see Appendix C for omitted XML namespaces).

```

1 <soap:Envelope>
2   <soap:Header>
3     <wsa:RelatesTo>uuid:9ca0ed4a-0e24-4843-bb81-da2af3e23d8c</wsa:RelatesTo>
4     <wsa:MessageID>uuid:5ba3d87b-85d0-47eb-9dac-57cf193abd06</wsa:MessageID>
5     <wsa:Action>https://github.com/autermann/streaming-wps/description</wsa:Action>
6   </soap:Header>
7   <soap:Body>
8     <stream:DescriptionMessage>
9       <stream:ProcessID>uuid:f7683417-ab11-4317-a833-d73aa443443d</stream:ProcessID>
10      <stream:StreamingProcessDescription wps:processVersion="1.0.0"
11        finalResult="false" intermediateResults="false"
12        statusSupported="false" storeSupported="true">
13        <ows:Identifier>uuid:c99e6f21-f0a0-4770-9615-db3501490f0a</ows:Identifier>
14        <ows:Title>com.github.autermann.wps.streaming.example.AddAlgorithm</ows:Title>
15        <DataInputs>
16          <Input maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="1">
17            <ows:Identifier>a</ows:Identifier>
18            <ows:Title>a</ows:Title>
19            <LiteralData>
20              <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:long"/>
21              <ows:AnyValue/>
22            </LiteralData>
23          </Input>
24          <Input maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="1">
25            <ows:Identifier>b</ows:Identifier>
26            <ows:Title>b</ows:Title>
27            <LiteralData>
28              <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:long"/>
29              <ows:AnyValue/>
30            </LiteralData>
31          </Input>
32        </DataInputs>
33        <ProcessOutputs>
34          <Output>
35            <ows:Identifier>result</ows:Identifier>
36            <ows:Title>result</ows:Title>
37            <LiteralOutput>
38              <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:long"/>
39            </LiteralOutput>
40          </Output>
41        </ProcessOutputs>
42      </stream:StreamingProcessDescription>
43    </stream:DescriptionMessage>
44  </soap:Body>
45</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 and are the core of a streaming

enabled process (see Listing 11).

Listing 11: Example for a Streaming WPS streaming inputs (see Appendix C 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&typeName=topp:tasmania_roads&srs=
        EPSG:4326&outputFormat=GML3"/>
      </wps:Reference>
    </stream:StreamingInput>
  </stream:Inputs>
```

A traditional algorithm to compute the histogram of a raster (e.g. a satellite image) would need 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 in a single input message to the streaming process. The process can process each tile on it's own and update the global histogram. Besides that the process never has 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 has to be introduced. Static inputs are parameters that are supplied when a streaming process is created and apply to every streaming iteration (see Listing 12). While the streaming process processes 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.

Listing 12: Example for a Streaming WPS static inputs (see Appendix C for omitted XML namespaces).

```
<stream:StaticInputs>
  <wps:Input>
    <ows:Identifier>input1</ows:Identifier>
    <wps:Data>
      <wps:LiteralData dataType="xs:string">input1</wps:LiteralData>
    </wps:Data>
  </wps:Input>
  <wps:Input>
    <ows:Identifier>input2</ows:Identifier>
    <wps:Data>
      <wps:ComplexData mimeType="application/xml" encoding="UTF-8">
        <hello>world</hello>
      </wps:ComplexData>
    </wps:Data>
  </wps:Input>
  <wps:Input>
    <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>
  </wps:Input>
  <wps:Input>
    <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&typeName=topp:tasmania_roads&srs=
      EPSG:4326&outputFormat=GML3"/>
    </wps:Reference>
  </wps:Input>
</stream:StaticInputs>
```

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 coordinate reference system (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.

Listing 13: Example for a Streaming WPS reference input (see Appendix C for omitted XML namespaces).

```

5 | <stream:Inputs>
  |   <stream:ReferenceInput>
  |     <ows:Identifier>input3</ows:Identifier>
  |     <stream:Reference>
  |       <wsa:MessageID>uuid:f31da315-bce3-4e26-8112-3ccf0ecf1ab5</wsa:MessageID>
  |       <stream:Output>output1</stream:Output>
  |     </stream:Reference>
  |   </stream:ReferenceInput>
  | </stream:Inputs>

```

- see Listing 13
- references the output of a previous or upcoming streaming iteration as an input for this iteration
- used to model dependencies between iterations/features/etc.
- breaks out of the classical non-random access paradigm of streaming
- example: analyzing a river system where each processing of a river depends on results of rivers flowing into it
 - conventional: the complete river system is a single input
 - streaming: each river is pushed separately referencing the output of the rivers it depends on

5.3.4. Polling inputs

- Not implemented inside the streaming WPS.
- what to do if multiple polling inputs are defined?
- how to combine them?
- how to define polling frequency?
- how to define notifications?
- better handled on client side (see Figure 6) and transformed to streaming inputs

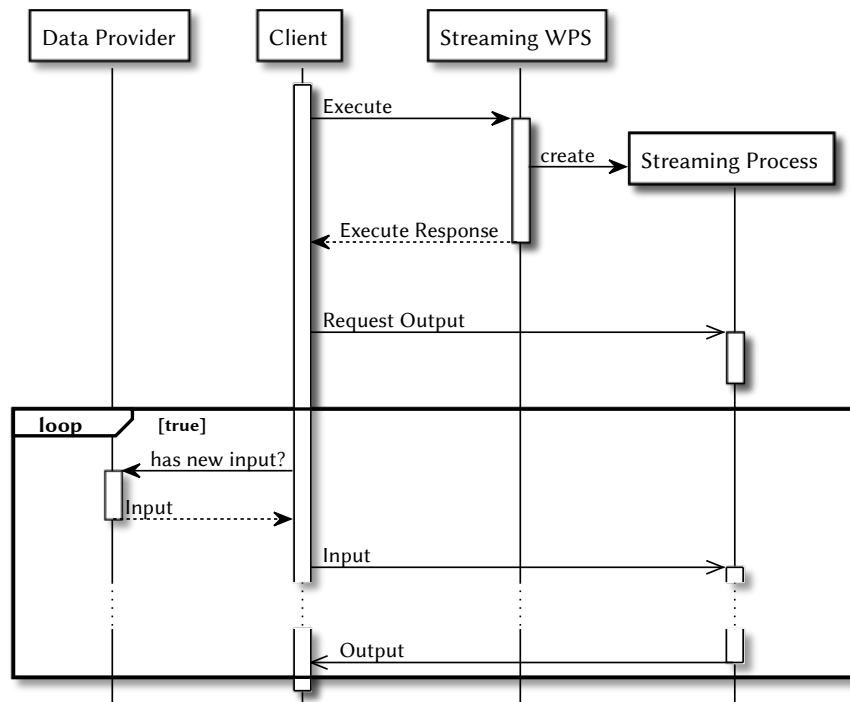


Figure 6: Sequence diagram of how to implement polling inputs for a streaming enabled WPS algorithm.

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 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.

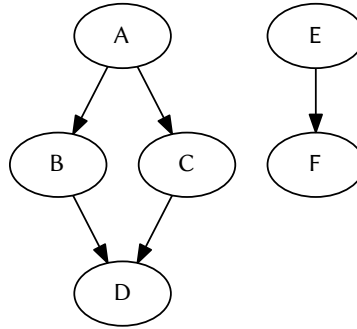


Figure 7: Example for a dependency graph consisting of two independent subgraphs. Arrow denoting a dependency between the nodes.

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 7).

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 8 shows

one possible execution order for the before mentioned graph.

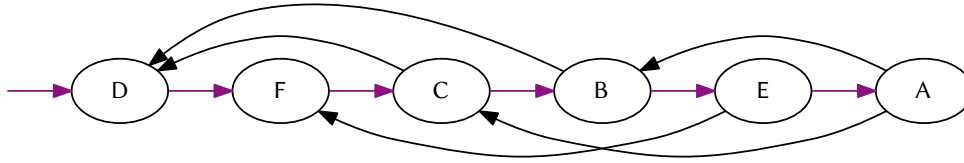


Figure 8: Possible execution/topological order of the dependency graph in Figure 7. Black arrows represent dependence to another vertex, colored arrows the execution order.

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 it is theoretically it is inferior to other algorithms for dynamic topological sorting, it especially performs better on sparse graphs and on dense graphs only a constant factor slower than other algorithms (Pearce and Kelly, 2007).

The actual implementation uses a DAG only for a cyclic dependency check. Execution ordering is listener based to allow a better parallelization of streaming iterations.

- missing inputs at process stop -> failure
- execution failed -> process stop (dependent iterations may be affected)

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, 2007b).

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.

5.6. Stateful vs. Stateless

- stateful: iterative convexhull
- stateless: every delegating

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

References

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A. Listings

Listing 14: Matlab process configuration describing the function in Listing 1.

	---		inserted from the following line. The data starts from the date/time inputs , which should be formatted as [yyyy-mm-dd HH:MM].
	connection:		type: { contentType: text/csv }
	host: localhost		- identifier: salinity
	port: 7000		title: Salinity
5	identifier: org.gleon.LakeAnalyzer		abstract: >
	version: 1.0.0	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.
	title: Lake Analyzer		type: { contentType: text/csv }
	abstract: Lake Analyzer		minOccurs: 0
	function: Run_LA_WPS		# .lke file contents
10	inputs:		- identifier: outputResolution
	# input files		title: Output Resolution
	- identifier: bathymetry	40	abstract: >
	title: Bathymetry		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.
	abstract: >		type: int
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.		unit: s
	type: { contentType: text/csv }		- identifier: totalDepth
	- identifier: waterLevel		title: Total Depth
	title: Water Level	45	abstract: >
	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.
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.	50	type: double
	type: { contentType: text/csv }		unit: m
	- identifier: windSpeed	55	- identifier: windHeight
	title: Wind Speed		title: Wind Height
	abstract: >		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.	60	Height from surface for wind measurement (m). Height of wind measurement is used for the wind speed correction factor in Eqn 11.
	type: { contentType: text/csv }		type: double
	- identifier: waterTemperature		unit: m
	title: Water Temperature		- identifier: windAveraging
	abstract: >		title: Wind Averaging
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	65	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.
			type: int
			unit: s
			- identifier: layerAveraging
			title: Layer Averaging
			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.
			type: int
			unit: s
			- identifier: outlierWindow
		70	title: Outlier Window

	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).	135	type: double - identifier: leftMargin title: Left Margin abstract: Space between left edge of figure and y-axis (relative to figUnits)
75	type: int unit: s - identifier: maxWaterTemp title: Maximum Water Temperature abstract: > Maximum allowed water temperature (°C), where all values of .wtr file not fitting this criteria are removed before outlier checking.	140	type: double - identifier: rightMargin title: Right Margin abstract: Space between right edge of figure and right axis
80	type: double unit: °C minOccurs: 0 - identifier: minWaterTemp title: Minimum Water Temperature abstract: > Minimum allowed water temperature (°C), where all values of .wtr file not fitting this criteria are removed before outlier checking.	145	type: double - identifier: topMargin title: Top Margin abstract: Space between the top edge of the figure and the top of the plot axis
85	type: double unit: °C minOccurs: 0 - identifier: maxWindSpeed title: Maximum Wind Speed abstract: > Maximum allowed wind speed (m/s), where all values of .wnd file not fitting this criteria are removed before outlier checking.	150	type: double - identifier: botMargin title: Bottom Margin abstract: Space between the bottom edge of the figure and the bottom of the plot x-axis
90	type: double unit: m/s minOccurs: 0 - identifier: minWindSpeed title: Minimum Wind Speed abstract: > Minimum allowed wind speed (m/s), where all values of .wnd file not fitting this criteria are removed before outlier checking.	155	type: string - identifier: fontName title: Font Name abstract: Font name for plot text values: [Arial, Times New Roman, Helvetica]
95	type: double unit: m/s minOccurs: 0 - identifier: metaMinSlope title: Minimum Metalimnion slope 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.	160	type: int - identifier: fontSize title: Font Size abstract: Font size for plot text values: [8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14]
100	type: double unit: m/s minOccurs: 0 - identifier: mixedTempDifferential 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.	165	type: double - identifier: heatMapMin title: Minimum Heat Map Value abstract: Value that represents the minimum heatmap color
105	type: double unit: (kg/m ³ (-3))/m - identifier: metaMinSlope title: Minimum Metalimnion slope 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.	170	type: double - identifier: heatMapMax title: Maximum Heat Map Value abstract: Value that represents the maximum heatmap color
110	type: double unit: (kg/m ³ (-3))/m - identifier: mixedTempDifferential 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.	175	outputs: - identifier: results title: Raw Results type: { mimeType: text/csv } - identifier: results.wtr title: Raw Results type: { mimeType: text/csv }
115	type: double unit: °C # .plt file contents - identifier: figRes abstract: Resolution of the figure in dots per inch title: Plot Resolution	180	- identifier: N2 title: Buoyancy frequency type: mimeType: image/png encoding: Base64
120	type: int values: [50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500] unit: dpi - identifier: figUnits title: Figure Units abstract: Units of measure for figure size	185	- identifier: SN2 title: Parent buoyancy frequency type: mimeType: image/png encoding: Base64
125	type: string values: [inches, centimeters, points] - identifier: figWidth title: Figure Width abstract: Width of figure (relative to figUnits)	190	- identifier: Ln title: Lake number type: mimeType: image/png encoding: Base64
130	type: double - identifier: figHeight title: Figure Height abstract: Height of figure (relative to figUnits)	195	- identifier: SLn title: Parent lake number type: mimeType: image/png encoding: Base64
		200	- identifier: metaB title: Metalimnion bottom depth type: mimeType: image/png encoding: Base64
		205	- identifier: SmetaB title: Parent metalimnion bottom depth type: mimeType: image/png encoding: Base64
		210	- identifier: metaT title: Metalimnion top depth type: mimeType: image/png encoding: Base64
			- identifier: SmetaT title: Parent metalimnion top depth type: mimeType: image/png

215	encoding: Base64	245	encoding: Base64
- identifier: T1		- identifier: SuSt	
title: Mode one vertical seiche period		title: Parent u star (turbulent velocity scale from wind)	
type:		type:	
mimeType: image/png		mimeType: image/png	
220 encoding: Base64		250 encoding: Base64	
- identifier: ST1		- identifier: wTemp	
title: Parent mode one vertical seiche period		title: Water temperature	
type:		type:	
mimeType: image/png		mimeType: image/png	
225 encoding: Base64		255 encoding: Base64	
- identifier: St		- identifier: W	
title: Schmidt stability		title: Wedderburn number	
type:		type:	
mimeType: image/png		mimeType: image/png	
230 encoding: Base64		260 encoding: Base64	
- identifier: thermD		- identifier: SW	
title: Thermocline depth		title: Parent Wedderburn number	
type:		type:	
mimeType: image/png		mimeType: image/png	
235 encoding: Base64		265 encoding: Base64	
- identifier: SthermD		- identifier: wndSpd	
title: Parent thermocline depth		title: Wind speed	
type:		type:	
mimeType: image/png		mimeType: image/png	
240 encoding: Base64		270 encoding: Base64	
- identifier: uSt		...	
title: u star (turbulent velocity scale from wind)			
type:			
mimeType: image/png			

Listing 15: Matlab process description generated from the configuration in Listing describing the function in Listing 14.

5	<pre> <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> </pre>	<p>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></p>
10	<pre> <ComplexData> <Default> <Format> <MimeType>text/csv</MimeType> </Format> </Default> <Supported> <Format> <MimeType>text/csv</MimeType> </Format> </Supported> </ComplexData> </Input> </pre>	<pre> <ComplexData> <Default> <Format> <MimeType>text/csv</MimeType> </Format> </Default> <Supported> <Format> <MimeType>text/csv</MimeType> </Format> </Supported> </ComplexData> </Input> </pre>
15	<pre> <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> </pre>	<pre> <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> </pre>
20	<pre> <ComplexData> <Default> <Format> <MimeType>text/csv</MimeType> </Format> </Default> <Supported> <Format> <MimeType>text/csv</MimeType> </Format> </Supported> </ComplexData> </Input> </pre>	<pre> <ComplexData> <Default> <Format> <MimeType>text/csv</MimeType> </Format> </Default> <Supported> <Format> <MimeType>text/csv</MimeType> </Format> </Supported> </ComplexData> </Input> </pre>
25	<pre> <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 </pre>	<pre> <ComplexData> <Default> <Format> <MimeType>text/csv</MimeType> </Format> </Default> <Supported> <Format> <MimeType>text/csv</MimeType> </Format> </Supported> </ComplexData> </Input> </pre>

	<code></Format></code>		<code></Supported></code>
50	<code></Default></code>	105	<code></UOMs></code>
	<code><Supported></code>		<code><ows:AnyValue/></code>
	<code><Format></code>		<code></LiteralData></code>
	<code><MimeType>text/csv</MimeType></code>		<code></Input></code>
	<code></Format></code>		<code><Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"></code>
55	<code></Supported></code>	110	<code><ows:Identifier>totalDepth</ows:Identifier></code>
	<code></ComplexData></code>		<code><ows:Title>Total Depth</ows:Title></code>
	<code></Input></code>		<code><ows:Abstract>Total depth (m) must be greater or equal to</code>
	<code><Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"></code>		<code>than the maximum depth given in the .bth file. If</code>
	<code><ows:Identifier>waterTemperature</ows:Identifier></code>		<code>the total depth is not included in the .bth file,</code>
60	<code><ows:Title>Water Temperature</ows:Title></code>		<code>it is assumed that the area at total depth is 0 (</code>
	<code><ows:Abstract>The water temperature file is a tab</code>		<code>m2) and the depth area curve is linearly</code>
	<code>delimited text file with a file extension of [.</code>		<code>interpolated from this depth to the values in the</code>
	<code>wtr]. The file should contain one header which</code>		<code>.bth file.</ows:Abstract></code>
	<code>starts from DateTime, followed by individual</code>		<code><LiteralData></code>
	<code>thermister depths in meters with format of [temp5]</code>	115	<code><ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/></code>
	<code>(see Example 2.2). LakeAnalyzer uses header</code>		<code><UOMs></code>
	<code>information to acquire thermister depth.</code>		<code><Default></code>
	<code>Temperature data should be inserted from the</code>		<code><ows:UOM>m</ows:UOM></code>
	<code>following line. The data starts from the date/time</code>		<code></Default></code>
	<code>inputs, which should be formatted as [yyyy-mm-dd</code>		<code><Supported></code>
	<code>HH:MM].</ows:Abstract></code>		<code><ows:UOM>m</ows:UOM></code>
	<code><ComplexData></code>	120	<code></Supported></code>
	<code><Default></code>		<code></UOMs></code>
	<code><Format></code>		<code><ows:AnyValue/></code>
65	<code><MimeType>text/csv</MimeType></code>		<code></LiteralData></code>
	<code></Format></code>		<code></Input></code>
	<code></Default></code>	125	<code><Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"></code>
	<code><Supported></code>		<code><ows:Identifier>windHeight</ows:Identifier></code>
	<code><Format></code>		<code><ows:Title>Wind Height</ows:Title></code>
	<code><MimeType>text/csv</MimeType></code>		<code><ows:Abstract>Height from surface for wind measurement (m</code>
70	<code></Format></code>		<code>). Height of wind measurement is used for the wind</code>
	<code></Supported></code>		<code>speed correction factor in Eqn 11.</ows:Abstract></code>
	<code></ComplexData></code>		<code><LiteralData></code>
	<code></Input></code>	130	<code><ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/></code>
	<code><Input minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"></code>		<code><UOMs></code>
75	<code><ows:Identifier>salinity</ows:Identifier></code>		<code><Default></code>
	<code><ows:Title>Salinity</ows:Title></code>		<code><ows:UOM>m</ows:UOM></code>
	<code><ows:Abstract>The salinity file is a tab delimited text</code>		<code></Default></code>
	<code>file with the file extension of [.sal]. Salinity</code>	135	<code><Supported></code>
	<code>input is optional for all the outputs. If the</code>		<code><ows:UOM>m</ows:UOM></code>
	<code>program locates the salinity file in the correct</code>		<code></Supported></code>
	<code>directory, the effect of salinity on the density</code>		<code></UOMs></code>
	<code>is calculated during the process. Salinity time</code>	140	<code><ows:AnyValue/></code>
	<code>can be independent to the other input files. The</code>		<code></LiteralData></code>
	<code>salinity file contains one header line starting</code>		<code></Input></code>
	<code>from DateTime, and followed by depths of</code>		<code><Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"></code>
	<code>measurements in format of [salinity2.0]. The</code>		<code><ows:Identifier>windAveraging</ows:Identifier></code>
	<code>second line is the beginning of the actual data</code>	145	<code><ows:Title>Wind Averaging</ows:Title></code>
	<code>inputs, starting from date/time in format [yyyy-mm</code>		<code><ows:Abstract>Wind averaging (s) is the backwards-looking</code>
	<code>-dd HH:MM]. After tab separation, salinity should</code>		<code>smoothing window used for the calculation of uSt</code>
	<code>be indicated Practical Salinity Scale (PSS) units</code>		<code>and SuSt. This calculation allows for the relevant</code>
	<code>.</ows:Abstract></code>		<code>wind duration to influence the calculation of</code>
	<code><ComplexData></code>		<code>wind-derived parameters.</ows:Abstract></code>
80	<code><Default></code>		<code><LiteralData></code>
	<code><Format></code>		<code><ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:int"/></code>
	<code><MimeType>text/csv</MimeType></code>		<code><UOMs></code>
	<code></Format></code>		<code><Default></code>
	<code></Default></code>	150	<code><ows:UOM>s</ows:UOM></code>
85	<code><Supported></code>		<code></Default></code>
	<code><Format></code>		<code><Supported></code>
	<code><MimeType>text/csv</MimeType></code>		<code><ows:UOM>s</ows:UOM></code>
	<code></Format></code>		<code></Supported></code>
	<code></Supported></code>	155	<code></UOMs></code>
	<code></ComplexData></code>		<code><ows:AnyValue/></code>
90	<code></Input></code>		<code></LiteralData></code>
	<code><Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"></code>		<code></Input></code>
	<code><ows:Identifier>outputResolution</ows:Identifier></code>		<code><Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"></code>
	<code><ows:Title>Output Resolution</ows:Title></code>	160	<code><ows:Identifier>layerAveraging</ows:Identifier></code>
	<code><ows:Abstract>Output resolution specifies the time-step (</code>		<code><ows:Title>Layer Averaging</ows:Title></code>
	<code>s) of the calculations made for Lake Analyzer. If</code>		<code><ows:Abstract>Thermal averaging (s) is the smoothing</code>
	<code>the temporal resolution of the input data is</code>		<code>window used for metaT, metaB, thermD, SmetaT,</code>
	<code>coarser than the entry for this input,</code>		<code>SmetaB, and SthermD. Temporal smoothing for</code>
	<code>calculations will be made according to input data</code>		<code>thermal layers is intended to minimize the effects</code>
	<code>resolution.</ows:Abstract></code>		<code>of internal waves on these parameters.</</code>
95	<code><LiteralData></code>		<code>ows:Abstract></code>
	<code><ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:int"/></code>		<code><LiteralData></code>
	<code><UOMs></code>		<code><ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:int"/></code>
	<code><Default></code>	165	<code><UOMs></code>
	<code><ows:UOM>s</ows:UOM></code>		<code><Default></code>
100	<code></Default></code>		<code><ows:UOM>s</ows:UOM></code>
	<code><Supported></code>		<code></Default></code>
	<code><ows:UOM>s</ows:UOM></code>		<code><Supported></code>

315 320 325 330 335 340 345 350 355 360 365 370 375 380 385	<pre> <ows:Value>300</ows:Value> <ows:Value>400</ows:Value> <ows:Value>500</ows:Value> </ows:AllowedValues> </LiteralData> </Input> <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> <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> </LiteralData> </Input> <Input minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"> <ows:Identifier>figWidth</ows:Identifier> <ows:Title>Figure Width</ows:Title> <ows:Abstract>Width of figure (relative to figUnits)</ ows:Abstract> <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> <LiteralData> <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/> <ows:AnyValue/> </LiteralData> </Input> <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> <LiteralData> <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/> <ows:AnyValue/> </LiteralData> </Input> <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> <LiteralData> <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/> <ows:AnyValue/> </LiteralData> </Input> <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> <LiteralData> <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/> <ows:AnyValue/> </LiteralData> </Input> <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> <LiteralData> <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/> <ows:AnyValue/> </LiteralData> </Input> <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> </pre>	390 395 400 405 410 415 420 425 430 435 440 445 450 455 460 465 470	<pre> <LiteralData> <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:string"/> <ows:AllowedValues> <ows:Value>Arial</ows:Value> <ows:Value>Times New Roman</ows:Value> <ows:Value>Helvetica</ows:Value> </ows:AllowedValues> </LiteralData> </Input> <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> <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> <ows:Value>12</ows:Value> <ows:Value>14</ows:Value> </ows:AllowedValues> </LiteralData> </Input> <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> <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/> <ows:AnyValue/> </LiteralData> </Input> <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> <ows:DataType ows:reference="xs:double"/> <ows:AnyValue/> </LiteralData> </Input> </DataInputs> <ProcessOutputs> <Output> <ows:Identifier>results_wtr</ows:Identifier> <ows:Title>Raw Results</ows:Title> <ComplexOutput> <Default> <Format> <MimeType>text/csv</MimeType> </Format> </Default> <Supported> <Format> <MimeType>text/csv</MimeType> </Format> </Supported> </ComplexOutput> </Output> <Output> <ows:Identifier>results</ows:Identifier> <ows:Title>Raw Results</ows:Title> <ComplexOutput> <Default> <Format> <MimeType>text/csv</MimeType> </Format> </Default> <Supported> <Format> <MimeType>text/csv</MimeType> </Format> </Supported> </ComplexOutput> </Output> <Output> <ows:Identifier>N2</ows:Identifier> <ows:Title>Buoyancy frequency</ows:Title> <ComplexOutput> <Default> </pre>
---	--	---	--


```
805      </Format>
      </Supported>
      </ComplexOutput>
    </Output>
```

```
810 ||| </ProcessOutputs>
      ||| </ProcessDescription>
```

B. 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

C. 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

Plagiatserklärung des Studierenden

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 _____