

# **SCI-WMS:Python based Web Mapping Service for Visualizing Geospatial Data**

Brandon A. Mayer, Brian McKenna, Alexander Crosby and Kelly Knee

**Abstract** SCI-WMS is an open-source python implementation of an OGC WMS [1] service for qualitatively assessing society-critical atmospheric and oceanographic applications including forecasting, risk assessment, model comparison and algorithmic/parameter selection. The modular cross-platform implementation of SCI-WMS allows the service to keep pace with the rapid developments in the geospatial data science community and to produce visualizations for numerous types of model outputs with transparent support for both structured and unstructured geo-referenced topologies. This article outlines the implementation and technology stack for visualizing geospatial Climatological and Forecasting (CF) data using SCI-WMS<sup>1</sup> and details the deployment of SCI-WMS for visualizing model data and simulations within the scope of the U.S. IOOS Coastal and Ocean Modeling Testbed project [2].

## **1 Motivation**

Due to the explosion of the amount of atmospheric, oceanographic, climate and weather data, either recorded *in-situ* or generated by modeling, inference or prediction algorithms, it is no longer feasible for a single institution to host and maintain a centralized datastore. Modern data management has been shifting hosting and maintenance responsibilities of large datasets to multiple participating institutions unified by a catalogue service to provide a single, unified view of the distributed data to the end user or analyst.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://github.com/asascience-open/sci-wms>

A common practice is for data producing organizations to host their own data to be exposed to the catalogue service via a particular communication protocol. The institution responsible for maintaining the catalogue then provides a unified view of the aggregated dataset to end users by compiling meta data associated with the external datum. Such federated datasets may span petabytes of geospatial information, be composed of millions of files in different formats all generated and hosted by vastly different systems located across the globe. Additionally, the catalogue can grow or shrink as new datasets or participants are added and removed from the federation. By interacting with the catalogue, the end user (such as an analyst) can navigate and search through the aggregated meta data and interact with particular datasets of interest, agnostic to distributed nature of the database.

While a decentralized approach to data management offers many advantages such as robustness to failure (a failure at any one organization only effects the data associated with that organization), data reduction and analysis tools have been slower to adapt to the new framework. For example, there are an abundance of applications for visualizing cartographic data on a single machine. However, many such programs are designed to deal with the output of specific modeling applications or data saved in a particular file format. To use these tools, analysts must download local copies of datasets to process a particular dataset with their local tools. This increases the projects cost in terms of bandwidth usage and time needed to wait for downloads to finish. Additionally, such a decentralized-local analytical workflow increases the risk that different analysts working with identical local copies of data obtained from the same federation may use different local programs to generate incompatible visualizations or comparisons of the same data. Normalizing comparisons and visualizations made with different software introduces another potential point of error and increases the costs of analysis in terms of time and accuracy.

SCI-WMS is a web service designed to solve many of the aforementioned problems. By maintaining a list of web accessible endpoints, SCI-WMS is able to transparently produce consistent visualizations for federated data. While SCI-WMS implements the OGC WMS protocol, it is augmented with services for interacting with standard meta-data catalogues such as CSW [3], allowing SCI-WMS to autonomously track dynamic federations.

SCI-WMS uses NcML (NetCDF Markup Language) as a data abstraction layer. This allows data hosting agencies can run their modeling software and host it in their chosen environment which they expose to SCI-WMS via the NcML file. This avoids writing custom i/o software or reformat each dataset to a standard format. Additionally, SCI-WMS is CF-Compliant [4], offering consistent views of endpoints which adhering to the CF-Metadata conventions embedded in the NcML file.

SCI-WMS saves costs by providing a simple interface for analysts to generate consistent visualizations of federated datasets. Perhaps more importantly, by the introduction of a single web-based visualization service for federated data ensures qualitative assessments and conclusions are made on equal footing regardless of analyst or data origin and is one of the first services for visualizing data generated on an unstructured topology.

## 2 SCI-WMS

### 2.1 Overview

This section provides a broad overview of the SCI-WMS architecture before elaborating on the details in subsequent sections. SCI-WMS is an open-source implementation of the Open Geospatial Consortium's (OGC) Web Map Service (WMS) standard which specifies an HTTP interface for generating rasterized visualizations of geospatial data [1]. SCI-WMS is implemented in Python using the Django [5] web framework and standard cross-platform numerical software, NumPy [6] and Matplotlib [7] for generating visual content. Additionally, the open-source python implementation provides a cross-platform WMS solution which can leverage the suite of tools developed by the geospatial data analysis community, such as pyugrid [8], to maintain pace with the latest geospatial software and standards developments including unstructured grid support and CF-UGRID Compliance [9].

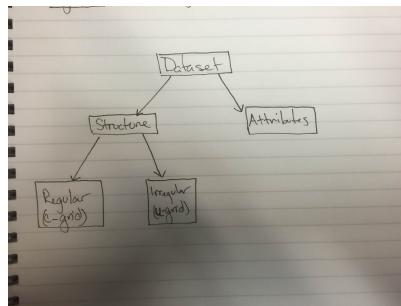
Vital to the efficiency of SCI-WMS is the abstraction of a dataset into structure and attributes. SCI-WMS maintains a local cache for efficient storage and processing of spatial neighborhoods and subsets with respect to structure. For storage efficiency, attributes are not replicated locally but referenced via OGC compliant web-services and a database of structure-endpoint pairs is maintained as visualized in figure 2a. Because geospatial WMS requests are commonly restricted to a subset of the Earth's surface, SCI-WMS uses the topology cache to compute the subset of model data needed to fulfill each request then retrieves the appropriate attributes (which are hosted externally) prior to fetching the underlying data. Furthermore, by classifying topologies as either regular or irregular, efficient algorithms and data structures are exploited to optimize the computation of relevant model data subsets.

Visualization tools often decompose data into structure and attributes [10]. Due to the discrete nature of digital computers, any numerical function to be visualized must be sampled and measured at a discrete set of points. However, rendering a visualization typically requires knowledge of the values between the samples to produce a perceptually continuous image from arbitrary viewpoints. Structure encapsulates both the locations and connectivity relations onto which attributes are superimposed. Structural locations specify the locations of sampled measurements while connectivity constrains the interpolation problem. Note that some authors further decompose structure further into topology and geometry [11], however, in the context of this research, topology is synonymous with the structure abstraction.

SCI-WMS adopts the CF-UGRID conventions for defining a topology. A topology is always embedded in either  $\mathbb{R}^1$ ,  $\mathbb{R}^2$  or,  $\mathbb{R}^3$  while the dimension of a topology encapsulates the connectivity of coordinate locations within the ambient space. For example, a topology with dimension 0 is a set of disconnected points, a 1D topology consists of lines or curved boundaries, a 2D topology is a set of planes or surfaces enclosed by a set of edges (e.g. triangulation's) and a 3D topology specifies a volume enclosed by a set of faces.

Attributes are defined as numerical quantities that are associated with the topology. For example, an atmospheric model may estimate wind direction at the points of a 2D topology while other may specify air temperature at the centroid of each volume specified by a 3D topology. Attributes may also have their own dimensionality. An attribute specifying temperature or sea-surface-height are scalars while wind directions are vector valued, tensor valued attributes are also possible.

## 2.2 Local Topology Cache



## 2.3 Topology Types

Topologies are further classified as either regular or irregular or **c-grid** and **u-grid** in SCI-WMS terminology.

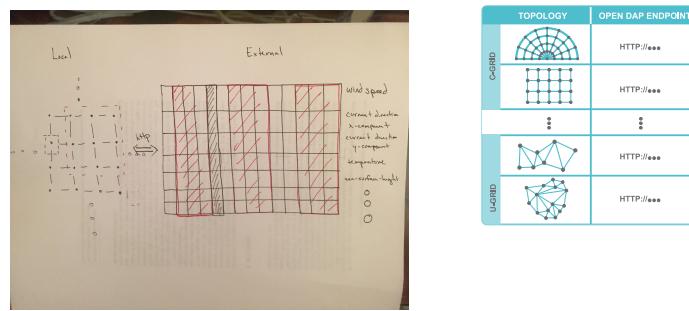
**c-grid** topologies refer geo-referenced locations and geometries that can be analytically specified, e.g., rectilinear or curvilinear grids. Storing c-grid topologies amount to storing the closed form formula. Algorithms for processing c-grids such as finding nearest neighbors or finding points that fall within a polygonal subset are computed directly using the implicit c-grid representation.

**u-grid** are defined as topologies that are not regular, i.e. do not admit a closed form representation. u-grid topologies typically require a definition via explicit enumeration, requiring spatially-aware data structures for optimal storage and processing.

Following these conventions, SCI-WMS decomposes an externally hosted dataset into a structure (topology), defined as a geo-referenced spatial set of locations and connections, and the underlying data attribute layer.

For example, atmospheric and oceanographic models typically define a fixed topology covering a particular spatial extent of the earth. A model will estimate attributes of interest such as sea-surface-height, wind or current magnitudes and directions. The topology of the model refers to positions and connectivity of the locations for which attributes are to be computed. While a model produces data associated with every location specified by the topology, visualizations are typically generated for a subset of the topology (a region of interest) and a single attribute such as current direction. It is therefore paramount to the efficiency of visualization software to represent topologies in such a way as to optimize topology storage and reduction to facilitate efficient attribute retrieval.

To this end, when a dataset endpoint is submitted to SCI-WMS, the topology of the underlying endpoint is stored locally to SCI-WMS and a database of topology-endpoint associations are maintained as visualized in Figure 2a.



(a) SCI-WMS topology and endpoint data store.

### 3 Deploying SCI-WMS for the U.S. IOOS COMT Testbed

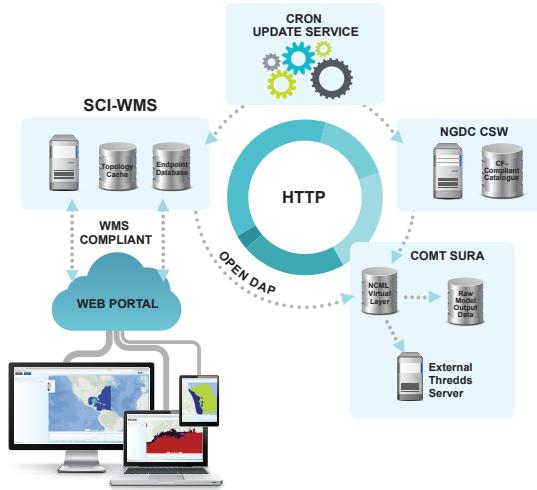


Fig. 3: Overview of the SCI-WMS deployment for the U.S. IOOS COMT project. SCI-WMS updates its topology and endpoint database via a nightly service which queries CF-Compliant datasets cataloged by NGDC. Model data is hosted on an external web server exposed by an NcML facade as a single NetCDF data structure accessible to SCI-WMS via OPeNDAP. SCI-WMS responds to http clients interfacing through a custom built web portal.

While SCI-WMS is a general software solution for geospatial visualization, it is a key component in realizing the U.S. IOOS COMT mission, facilitating qualitative model comparisons and aggregation through a unified visualization framework. Figure 3 outlines the cyberinfrastructure behind the deployment of SCI-WMS for the COMT project.

The U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS) Coastal and Ocean Modeling Testbed (COMT) was formed to unify otherwise disparate entities in government, academia and industry to leverage the proliferation of oceanographic data and modeling techniques to combat natural and man-made coastal stressors by accelerating the turnaround from research and development to operational application of society-critical applications including: forecasting, model comparison, model skill assessment, and algorithmic/parameterization improvements [2]. Key to the U.S. IOOS COMT mission is an extensible and universally available tool for quickly visualizing and assessing a diverse set of coastal modeling data. SCI-WMS is a

general OGC WMS solution for serving rasterized visualizations of geospatial data which has been deployed for the COMT project to provide visualizations of a wide range of scientific data.

The NOAA<sup>2</sup>–NGDC<sup>3</sup> Geoportal indexes public geophysical datasets and provides an OGC Catalogue Web Service (CSW) to query datasets by their metadata attributes. SCI-WMS queries the NGDC Geoportal at regular intervals updating both the topologies and OPeNDAP links for all new or modified datasets.

Raw coastal data is hosted by the Southeastern Universities Research Association (SURA) on a dedicated server for the COMT project [12]. Each data set may consist of multiple files in different formats, and may be the result of very different models run by various institutions with disparate computing resources. However, accompanying each dataset is an NcML virtual layer which exposes each dataset as a single NetCDF object which may be accessed via OPeNDAP<sup>4</sup>. Furthermore, the NcML facade presents a consistent set of meta information in accordance to CF-Conventions [4] providing services like SCI-WMS access to the raw data through a uniform interface.

Currently, SCI-WMS is used to visualize data from the first phase groups of IOOS COMT program: *estuarine hypoxia, shelf hypoxia and coastal inundation* [2]. For each modeling group, SCI-WMS successfully generates visualizations from ADCIRC, FVCOM, SELFE and SLOSH models and serves as a use-case of how SCI-WMS can be leveraged as a scalable solution for delivering consistent visualizations of scientific data to a diverse community.

## 4 Results

Figure 4 shows a web portal utilizing the SCI-WMS backend to compare ADCIRC model output for Hurricane Ike with water levels observed by NOAA stations. On-going development is in progress for SCI-WMS to support emerging geophysical datasets such as ensemble model output and to provide clear visual support for the assessment and quantification of model skill and performance metrics.

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<sup>2</sup> National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

<sup>3</sup> National Geophysical Data Center

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.opendap.org/>

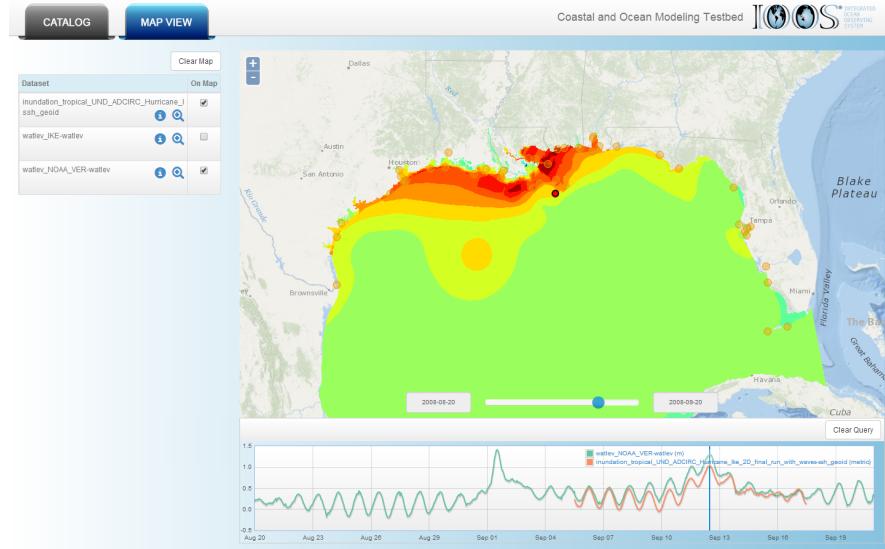


Fig. 4: Comparison of ADCIRC (unstructured topology) model results with observed water levels in the Northern Gulf of Mexico for Hurricane Ike. Verified observed water levels are from NOAA's Station 8760922 (red dot on map). The map shows modeled water levels (in meters above the geoid) at the peak of the storm in southern Louisiana. The time series plot shows both the modeled (green) and observed (orange) water levels. The vertical blue line in the time series plot corresponds to the current time of the map.

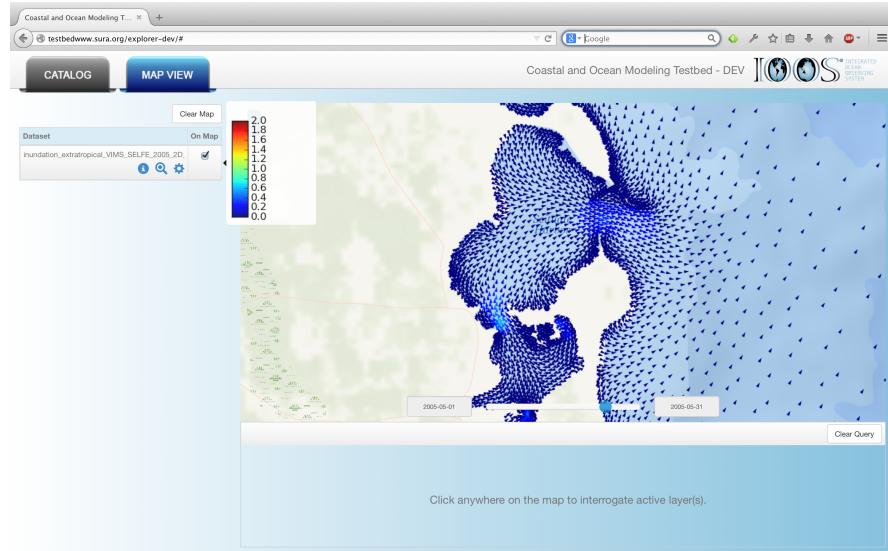


Fig. 5: SELFE model of current direction and speed in the Chesapeake Bay area.

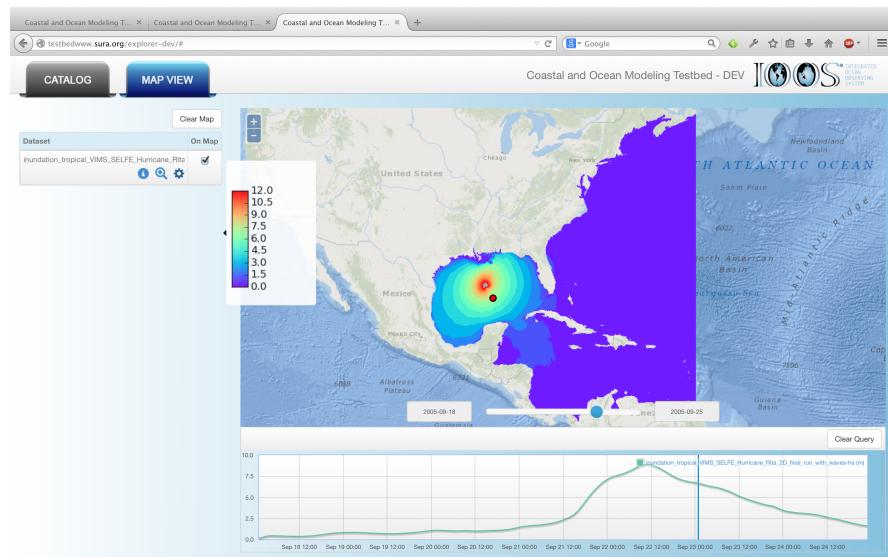


Fig. 6: Visualizing SELFE model of significant sea surface wave height along the eastern coast of the United States. The underlying topology is an unstructured grid with over 5 million nodes which SCI-WMS can handle in real time.

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