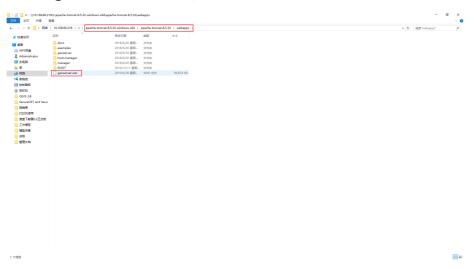
geoserver部署流程

一、部署geoserver

1.准备geoserver.war文件,放入tomcat目录下

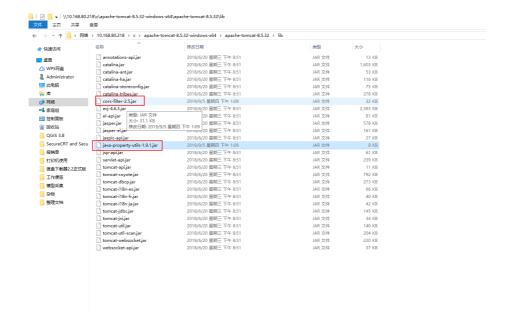


2.如果访问地图跨域,需要先解决跨域问题

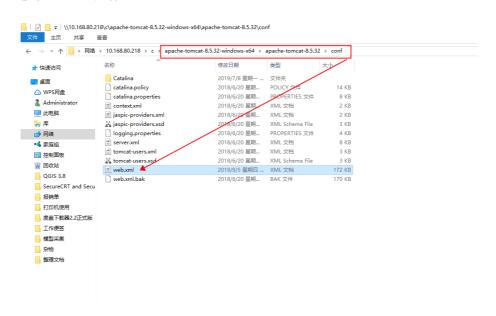
```
(1)下载cors-filter-1.7.jar,Java-property-utils-1.9.jar两个库文件
下载后,将其放到<Geoserver>\webapps\geoserver\WEB-INF\lib目录下。
下载地址: http://files.cnblogs.com/files/ytwy/jar.rar
打开<Geoserver>\webapps\geoserver\web.xml文件,找到文件中<filter>平级的位置,添加如下内容:
1 <filter-name>CORS</filter-name>
      <filter-class>com.thetransactioncompany.cors.CORSFilter</filter-class>
3 <init-param>
       <param-name>cors.allowOrigin</param-name>
5 <param-value>*</param-value>
      </init-param>
      <param-name>cors.supportedMethods</param-name>
    9
11
      <param-name>cors.supportedHeaders</param-name>
15 <init-param>
         <param-name>cors.exposedHeaders</param-name>
17 cparam-value>Set-Cookie
      </init-param>
19
         <param-name>cors.supportsCredentials</param-name>
     <param-value>true</param-value>
21
     </init-param>
(3) filter-mapping设置
找到文件中<filter-mapping>平级的位置,添加如下内容:
    <filter-mapping>
       <filter-name>CORS</filter-name>
```

<url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>

首先下载cors-filter-1.7.jar, Java-property-utils-1.9.jar包放入目录下



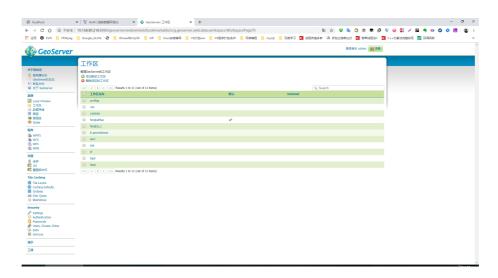
修改web.xml文件



添加如下内容:

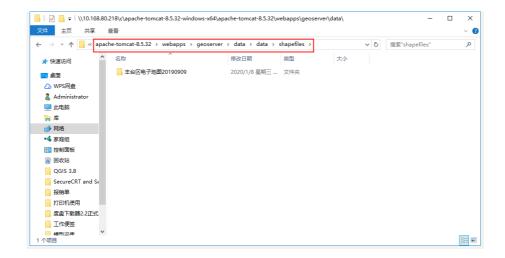
```
<param-name>cors.supportedHeaders</param-name>
           <param-value>Accept, Origin, X-Requested-With,
Content-Type, Last-Modified</param-value>
       </init-param>
       <init-param>
           <param-name>cors.exposedHeaders</param-name>
           <param-value>Set-Cookie</param-value>
       </init-param>
       <init-param>
           <param-name>cors.supportsCredentials</param-</pre>
name>
           <param-value>true</param-value>
       </init-param>
   </filter>
   <filter-mapping>
       <filter-name>CORS</filter-name>
       <url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
   </filter-mapping>
```

3.重启tomcat,访问http://10.168.80.218:8080/geoserver (IP:8080/geoserver)



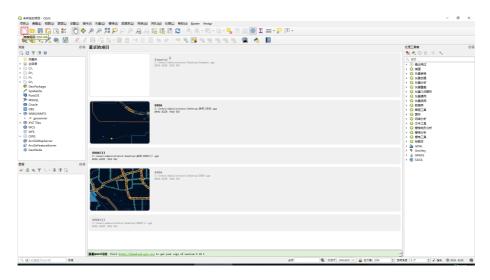
二、发布服务

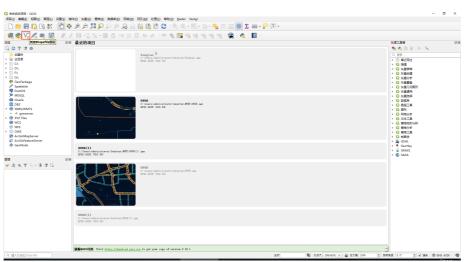
1.将shp源文件放入指定文件夹内

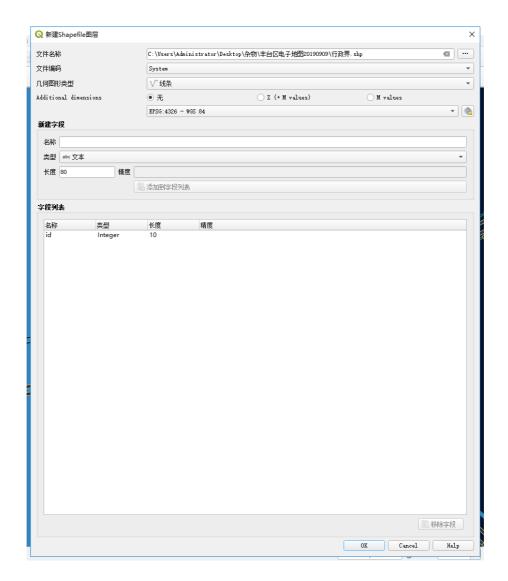


2.设计地图样式并导出sld样式文件(使用QGIS或udig)

可以新建项目或者导入已经设计好的qgz项目文件

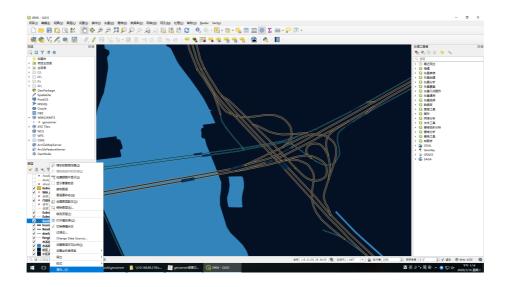


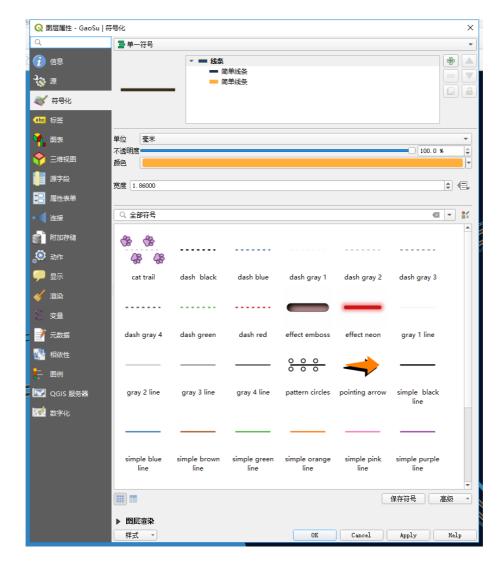




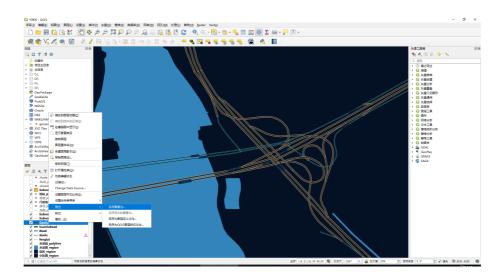
导入shp文件时要注意文件编码,默认system,尽量不要改为utf-8,修改后geoserver可能会显示文字乱码.

打开属性设置相应的样式

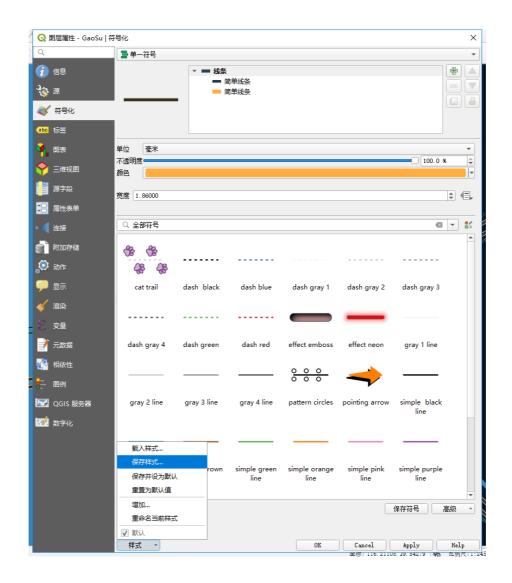


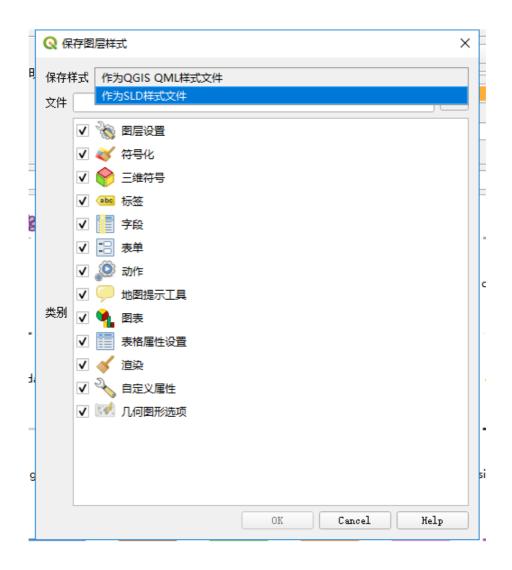


可以导出shp或其他文件



设置好样式后导出sld样式文件



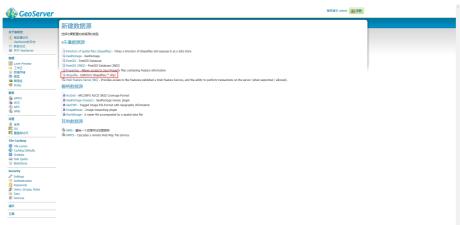


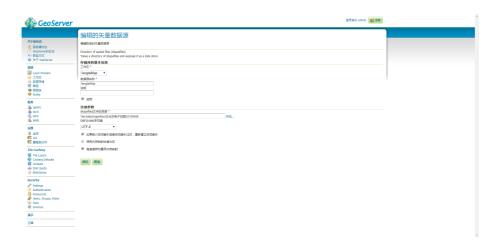
3.新建工作区



4.新建数据存储

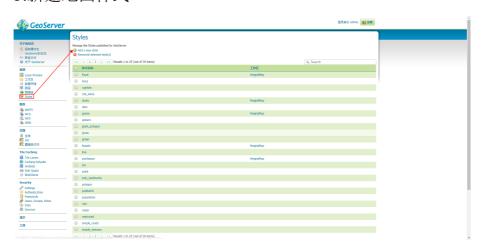






选取刚才新建的工作区,选取shp所在的文件夹

5.新建地图样式



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输入样式名称,选择工作区,选择对应的sld文件,点击upload



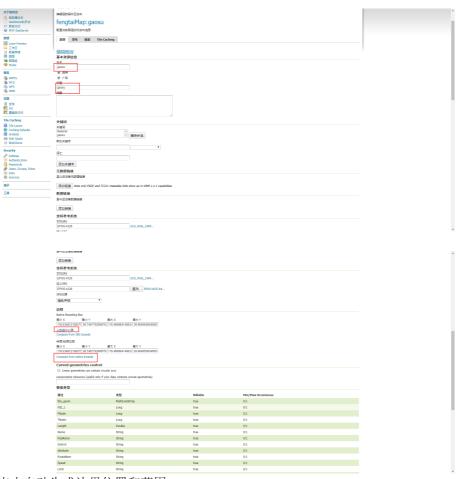
样式上传后会显示在下方,无误后点击提交

6.新建图层





添加图层选中后,会出现该文件夹下的shp文件,可以看到是否发布,点击发布按钮

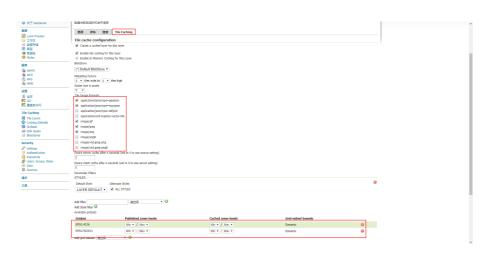


点击自动生成边界位置和范围



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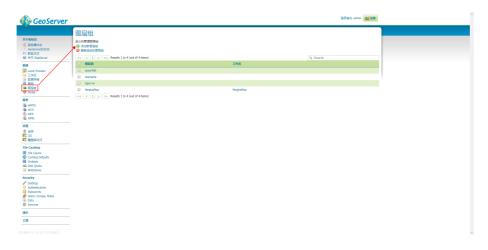
点击发布选项,指定对应的style样式

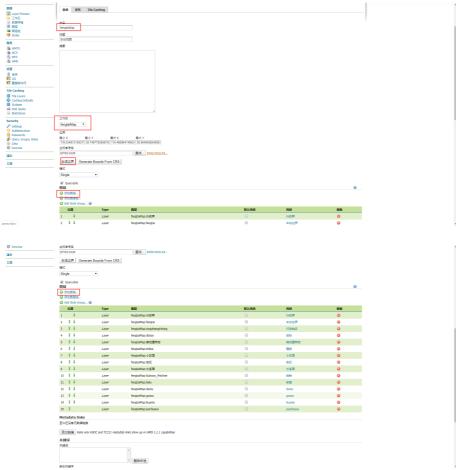


在缓存选项,可以修改发布的瓦片类型(geojson等矢量瓦片需要下载对应的jar包才有缓存选项)可以指定发布的坐标系类型(EPSG:4326即经纬度坐标,EPSG:900913即谷歌墨卡托投影坐标),确认无误后点击保存

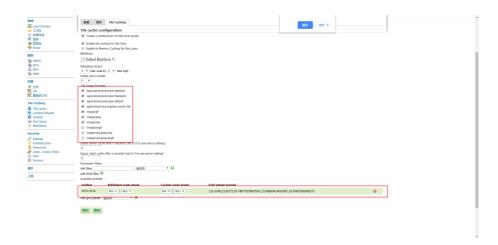
样式和图层是配合使用的,有多少shp源文件就需要发布多少图层,图层对应style样式文件即可.

7.新建图层组



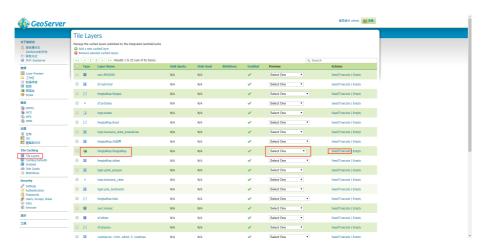


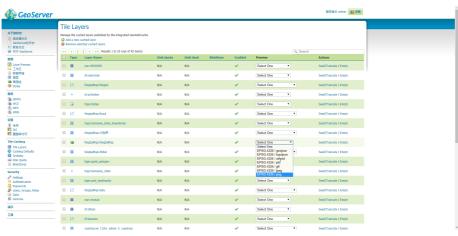
选中工作区后,添加相应的图层,点击生成边界按钮自动生成.



选择可以发布的格式和坐标,点击保存

8.查看地图并缓存切片



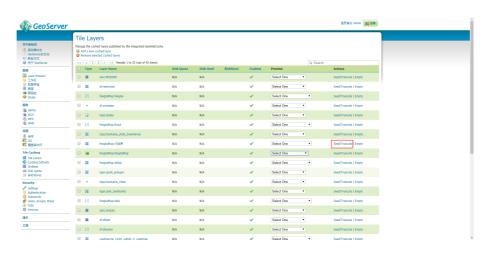


116.18385314941406,39.81651306152344 Scale = 1 : 136K



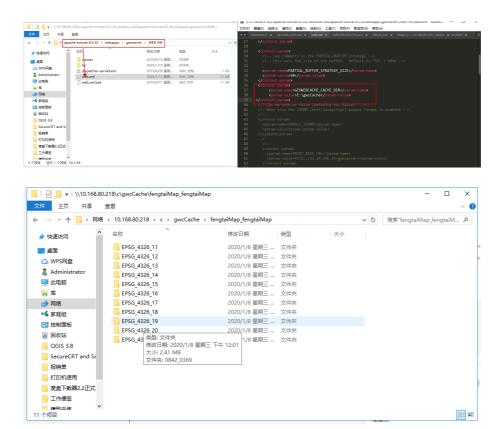
+

如果出现,说明发布成功,如果一片空白,说明发布的图层中有数据损坏或错误的,需要找到错误的图层并改正(一般空白都是shp源文件引起的,可以在QGIS中转换成shp文件再进行导入)

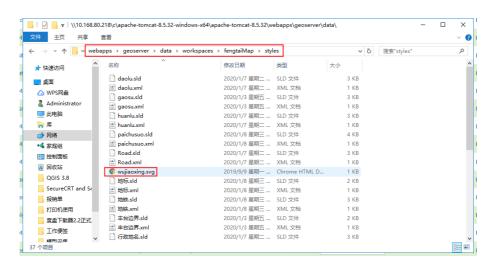




可以修改缓存目录方便找到



geoserver导入SVG图像



需要先将SVG图像放入指定文件夹内才可以识别



需要将导入的sld文件中的路径更改为图标和名称,因为放在工作空间内所以不需要添加路径,直接识别.