

# Week 5 - Module 3 - GIS and Services Oriented Architectures

## Overview

- Geographic Information Systems
  - Data Types
  - Coordinate Systems
- Services Oriented Architectures
  - Historic Context
  - Current Model - Network Computing
  - Components
  - Interoperability Standards

## Geographic Information Systems

### Data Types - Vector

- Vector data represent phenomena that are associated with specific bounded locations, typically represented by:
  - Points
  - Lines
  - Polygons
- Vector data include:
  - The geometries that describe the area being referenced, and
  - Attributes associated with that area

For example, a census vector data product might include the geometries that define census tracts and attributes associated with each geometry: population, income, etc.

### Data Types - Raster

- Raster data are frequently used to represent values for phenomena that vary continuously across space (e.g. elevation, concentration of air pollutants, depth to ground water, etc. )
- These values are encoded over a regular grid of observation locations with a specified grid spacing - often referred to as the spatial resolution of the dataset (i.e. 10m resolution for a standard USGS Digital Elevation Model product)
- Often parts of data collections that are repeated (i.e. remote sensing data products)

### Accessing and Processing Raster and Vector Data

- ArcGIS - ArcCatalog
- QGIS - Dataset properties available through the “Metadata” tab
- Through metadata files available from the provider web site or embedded in the downloaded file

## Accessing and Processing Raster and Vector Data - Programmatically

- Two geospatial libraries and their related utility programs provide information about and tools for modifying vector and raster data sets

**OGR** vector data access and information

**GDAL** raster data access and information

These libraries are the data access and processing foundation for a growing number of open source and commercial mapping systems

Information and documentation: [GDAL Home Page](#) | [OGR Home Page](#)

## Coordinate Systems/Projections

- To convert locations from a 3-dimensional oblate spherical coordinate system (such as is commonly used to represent the surface of the earth) to a 2-dimensional representation in a map, a coordinate transformation must be performed.
- There are a limitless number of potential coordinate transformations possible, and a large number have been named and defined that meet specific cartographic or other requirements

## EPSG Codes

- A catalog of numeric codes and associated coordinate transformation parameters is maintained by the International Association of Oil & Gas Producers (OGP) - the successor scientific organization to the European Petroleum Survey Group (EPSG)
- These numeric codes are used by many desktop and online mapping systems to document and represent the coordinate systems of available data and services
- Links to an online version of the registry and downloadable databases of the registry are available from: <http://www.epsg.org/Geodetic.html>.

## Projection Parameters

The parameters that define a map projection may be looked up in a number of online locations:

**EPSG registry** Helpful if you already know the EPSG code of the projection you are looking for - <http://www.epsg-registry.org/>

**GeoTIFF Projection List** Helpful if you know the name of one of the broadly used projections - uneven performance of links - [http://www.remotesensing.org/geotiff/proj\\_list/](http://www.remotesensing.org/geotiff/proj_list/)

**SpatialReference.org** Decent search tool, includes non-EPSG as well as EPSG projection information, multiple descriptions of projection parameters - <http://spatialreference.org/>

## Services Oriented Architectures

### Where have we come from - ENIAC (1946)

- First general purpose electronic computer
- Programmable, but could not store programs

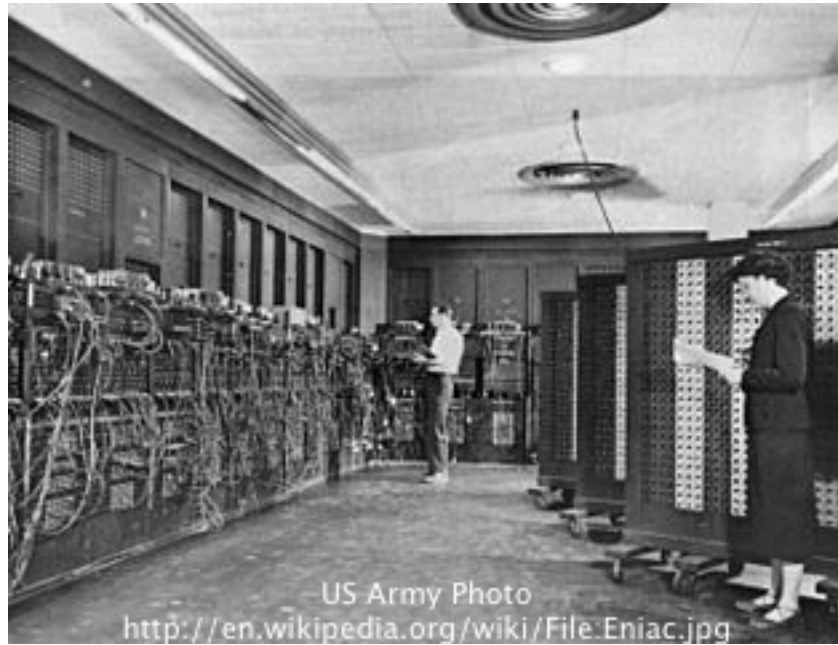


Figure 1: ENIAC Computer



Figure 2: IBM 704 Mainframe Computer



Photo courtesy of Dominic's Pics  
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/dominicpics/>

Figure 3: Model 33 ASR Teletype



Figure 4: TeleVideo 925 ASCII Terminal

### Where have we come from - Early Client-Server Computing (1960s)

- Mainframe computers to which client terminals connected over a local network
- Computing performed by server, client purely a display device

### Where have we come from - Personal Computers (1970s)



Figure 5: IBM 5150 Personal Computer



Figure 6: Apple I Personal Computer

- Desktop computers capable of running a variety of operating systems and applications
- In some environments can be interconnected to a central local server

### Now - Network computing

#### Network Computing Timeline

- Predecessor to the Internet - ARPANET (1969). Interconnection between UCLA and SRI (Menlo Park)
- Adoption of TCP/IP as next generation protocol for ARPANET (1983)
- NSF commissions construction of NSFNET, also based upon TCP/IP (1983)
- NSFNET opened to commercial connections (1988). Led to interconnection of multiple, previously separate networks into an "Internet"
- Growth of internet users has expanded rapidly over the past decade



Figure 7: World Internet Hosts 1/94-1/13. Image courtesy IWS - <http://www.isc.org/services/survey/>

### In a Phrase ...

The current networking computing model consists of *Components Interacting* with Each Other

### So - We Need to Answer the Following Questions

What are components?

What does it mean to interact?

### The Big Picture - Services Oriented Architectures

- Services Oriented Architecture (SOA) for Geospatial Data and Processing
  - Data, Processing & Client Tiers
- Open Geospatial Consortium Interoperability Standards
  - WMS, WFS, WCS
- Geospatial Metadata Standards
  - ISO 19115, FGDC
- Internet Standards
  - Web: HTML, CSS, JavaScript, XML
  - SOAP - Simple Object Access Protocol
  - REST - Representation State Transformation



Figure 8: SOA Illustration

## The Pieces - Components

### Key Components - Data

Database systems

- Optimized for storing massive quantities of tabular data
- May be spatially enabled to support the storage of geometries (points, lines, polygons) in addition to related attribute data
- Standard language (Structured Query Language [SQL]) for interacting with many databases
- Broad support for accessing the contents of databases from many other applications and programming languages, for example:
  - Spreadsheets
  - Statistical Software
  - Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

### Key Components - Data

File-based data

- Often stored on the file system
- Sometimes difficult represent data within a database structure (i.e. binary data)
- May be in a wide variety of formats
  - XML
  - ASCII Text (e.g. CSV, tab-delimited)
  - Binary files
  - Excel Spreadsheets
  - Word Processing Documents
  - Geospatial data (e.g. imagery)
- Remotely Accessible Data
  - Some data may be provided through reference to an external network resource (i.e. a web address, or other identifier) or service

### Key Components - Processing Services

- Perform modification of source data to generate a new data product
- May be “chained” together to create a processing “workflow”. Output from one processing service may be used as the input to another
- May be simple OGC services; or complex data processing, analysis, or visualization services. Examples include
  - Extraction of a subset of a large data set based upon provided search criteria
  - Generation of a map from a collection of data
  - Fusion of two data products into a single derived product (e.g. vegetation indices calculated from multiple remote sensing images)
  - Calculation of statistical information for an input product, and delivery of the statistical summary



## Key Components - Clients

- Any system that accesses the services provided by the system may be considered a “client”
- That system may be manually operated by a human user, or triggered automatically by software
- Human operated clients include
  - Web-based applications
  - Desktop applications such as Geographic Information Systems and Statistical Analysis tools
- Machine clients include
  - Data processing services that translate requests to them into requests for other system services
  - Regularly scheduled requests that are automatically triggered by external computer systems.

## The Glue - Interoperability Standards / Service Interfaces

### Open Geospatial Consortium Interoperability Standards

#### Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) Standards

- Two Classes of Standards Considered Here
  - Geospatial Product Access Standards
  - Geospatial Data and Representation Standards
- Product Access Standards
  - Web Map Services (WMS)
  - Web Feature Services (WFS)
  - Web Coverage Services (WCS)
- Data and Representation Standards
  - Geography Markup Language (GML)
  - KML (formerly known as Keyhole Markup Language)

#### Comparison of OGC Service Models

#### OGC Web Map Services (WMS)

```
http://gstore.unm.edu/apps/rgis/datasets/  
b030ab7b-86e3-4c30-91c0-f427303d5c77/  
services/ogc/wms?  
  VERSION=1.1.1&&  
  SERVICE=WMS&  
  REQUEST=GetMap&  
  SRS=EPSG:4326&  
  FORMAT=image/jpeg&  
  STYLES=&  
  LAYERS=bernalillo_tm2011&  
  TRANSPARENT=TRUE&  
  WIDTH=521&  
  HEIGHT=200&  
  bbox=-107.207,34.8404,-106.143,35.2487
```



Figure 9: Comparison of OGC Service Models



Figure 10: WMS request result for Bernalillo County Landsat Mosaic from NM RGIS [link](#)

## OGC Web Feature Services (WMS) Characteristics

- HTTP GET (required), HTTP POST (optional)
- Requests:
  - GetCapabilities
  - GetMap
  - GetFeatureInfo
- Returns
  - Mapped data
  - XML Capabilities Document, Feature Attributes
- Includes support for time-based requests

## OGC Web Feature Services (WFS) Characteristics

- Either HTTP GET or POST required
- Requests
  - GetCapabilities
  - DescribeFeatureType
  - GetFeature/GetFeatureWithLock
  - GetGmlObject
  - LockFeature
  - Transaction
- Returns
  - XML (GML)
  - Capabilities
  - Feature Data

## OGC Web Coverage Services (WCS) Characteristics

- Either HTTP GET or POST required
- Requests
  - GetCapabilities
  - DescribeCoverage
  - GetCoverage
- Returns
  - Geospatial data for coverage
  - XML Capabilities
- Includes support for time-based requests

## OGC Geography Markup Language (GML)

- GML is an XML grammar for representing geospatial features and their associated attributes
- In its generic form it can encode points, lines, and polygons and their associated attributes
- As an XML schema GML was designed to be extensible by communities of practice for consistent encoding of geographic data more richly than allowed by the generic default model
- GML documents representing large complex geometries can be quite large - therefore slow to transfer over the Internet

## OGC KML

- An XML specification that supports the encoding of representation and embedding of geospatial data for use in geospatial viewers
- Began as the underlying representation language of Google Earth (originally developed by Keyhole for their virtual Earth viewer)
- Adopted as an OGC standard in 2008
- Supports data linkage through
  - Embedding
  - Reference through external URLs - with WMS specifically supported through *parameterization*
- Includes support for the representation of time in relation to data objects

## Implementation of the OGC Standards

- WMS
  - 1.3.0 - 351 implementations
  - 1.1.1 - 524
  - 1.1 - 257
  - 1.0 - 293
- WFS
  - 2.0 - 62
  - 2.0 transactional - 14
  - 1.1.0 - 280
  - 1.1.0 transactional - 76
  - 1.0.0 - 340
  - 1.0.0 transactional - 127
- WCS
  - 2.0 - Core - 7
  - 1.1.2 - 22
  - 1.1.1 Corrigendum 1- 56
  - 1.1.0 - 30
  - 1.0.0 Corrigendum - 210

Implementation information based upon [OGC Implementation Statistics](#) - Accessed 2/2016

## Implementation of the OGC Standards

- KML
  - 2.2.0 - 106
  - 2.2 Reference (Best Practice) - 11
  - 2.1 Reference (Best Practice) - 77
- GML
  - 3.3 - 6
  - 3.2.1 - 140
  - 3.1.1 - 161
  - 3.0 - 145
  - 2.1.2 - 168

- 2.1.1 - 117
- 2.0 - 82
- 1.0 - 20

Implementation information based upon [OGC Implementation Statistics](#) - Accessed 2/202016

## OGC Summary

The OGC web service specifications support key geospatial data access requirements

**WMS** visualization of geospatial data through simple web requests

**WFS** delivery of geospatial data (typically points, lines, and polygons) in a format that is usable in GIS and other applications

**WCS** delivery of geospatial data (typically, but not limited to, raster data) usable in other applications

## OGC Summary

The OGC data and representation standards support data exchange and higher level representation

**GML** XML schema for the representation of features and associated attributes. It may be extended for use by specific communities of users (i.e. ecological data models)

**KML** XML schema that supports the combination of embedded data and external data into a complete representation model that may be used by client applications to present the data through a user interface (e.g. Google Earth, WorldWind)

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