TECHNICAL INTRODUCTION TO SDI

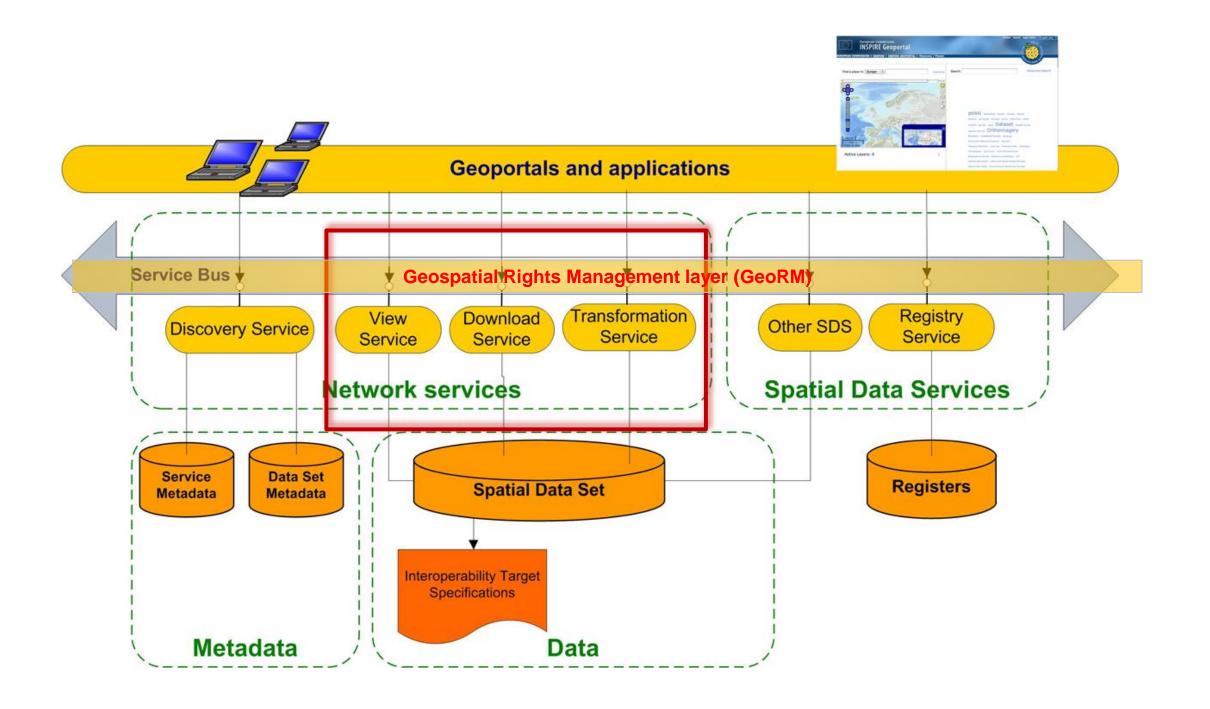
Web services

Danny Vandenbroucke



Structure of the Module

- 1. Web services in action
- 2. How the www works
- 3. Relevant standards
- 4. Software and tools
- 5. Exercise



Web services in action

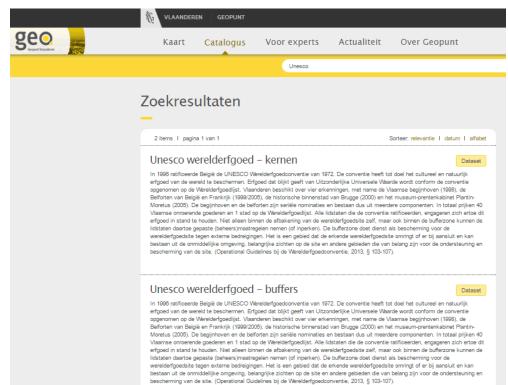
Example

Let's start with a demo....



First I'll go to http://www.geopunt.be/ because I know there is a good chance to find a Flemish map there

I type in the search criteria 'Unesco'



After a click on the first search result

Unesco werelderfgoed – kernen Dataset

Alternatieve titel: Unesco werelderfgoed - kernen

_

Dataset gepubliceerd op: 12/04/2017 Versie dataset: 2017

Samenvatting:

In 1996 ratificeerde België de UNESCO Werelderfgoedconventie van 1972. De conventie heeft tot doel het cultureel en natuurlijk erfgoed van de wereld te beschermen. Erfgoed dat blijkt geeft van Uitzonderlijke Universele Waarde wordt conform de conventie opgenomen op de Werelderfgoedlijst.

Vlaanderen beschikt over vier erkenningen, met name de Vlaamse begijnhoven (1998), de Belforten van België en Frankrijk (1998)2005), de historische binnenstad van Brugge (2000) en het museum-prentenkabinet Plantin-Moretus (2005). De begijnhoven en de belforten zijn seriële nominaties en bestaan dus uit meerdere componenten. In totaal prijken 40 Vlaamse onroerende goederen en 1 stad op de Werelderfgoedlijst.

Alle lidstaten die de conventie ratificeerden, engageren zich ertoe dit erfgoed in stand te houden. Niet alleen binnen de afbakening van de werelderfgoedsite zelf, maar ook binnen de bufferzone kunnen de lidstaten daartoe gepaste (beheers)maatregelen nemen (of inperken). De bufferzone doet dienst als bescherming voor de werelderfgoedsite tegen externe bedreigingen. Het is een gebied dat de erkende werelderfgoedsite omringt of er bij aansluit en kan bestaan uit de onmiddellijke omgeving, belangrijke zichten op de site en andere gebieden die van belang zijn voor de ondersteuning en bescherming van de site. (Operational Guidelines bij de Werelderfgoedconventie, 2013, § 103-107).

BESCHERMOE GEBIEDEN, BEHEER, BESCHERMO GEBIED, CULTUREEL ERFGOED, INVENTARIS, INVENTARISATIE, HERBRUIKBAAR, KOSTELOOS, METADATA GDI-VL-CONFORM, VLAAMSE OPEN DATA, METADATA INSPIRE-CONFORM, BEHEER, BESCHERMO, ERFGOED, INVENTARIS

Eigenaar

Agentschap Onroerend Erfgoed @

Koning Albert II-laan 19 bus 5 1210 Brussel

Tel: +32 2 553 16 50 info@onroerenderfgoed.be

https://www.onroerenderfgoed.be 🗸

Verdeler:

Agentschap Onroerend Erfgoed 3

Koning Albert II-laan 19 bus 5 1210 Brussel

Tel: +32 2 553 16 50

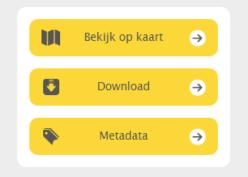
INSPIRE-thema: Beschermde gebieden

ISO-categorie: Maatschappij

Toepassingsschaal: 1 : 10 000 Bestandsformaat: GML 2.1.2

Referentiesysteem: Belge 1972 / Belgian Lambert 72

(EPSG:31370)





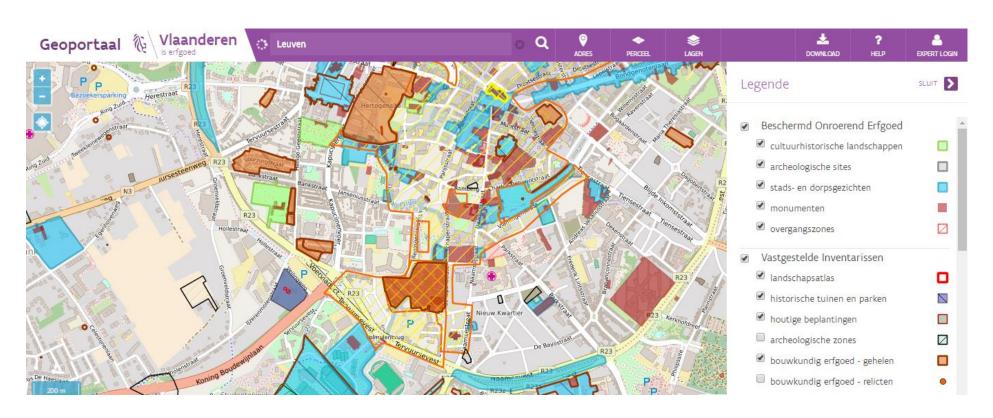


Now there are multiple possibilities:

- 1. Click on the link of the owner ('Agentschap Onroerend Erfgoed')
- 2. Click on the 'Show on map' (Bekijk op kaart) button
- 3. Click on the metadata button
- 4. Download the data

On the website of the data owner I see a link to the own geo-portal.

There I see the same area (brown with yellow), but this map also shows other related layers from the same data producer.



Combine it with other maps (other themes) like historical maps



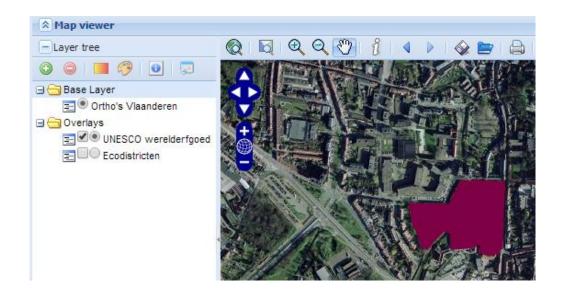


Abstract, contact information (again with a link to the website / geo-portal of the data producer)...

Inhoud	
Samenvatting	In 1996 ratificeerde België de UNESCO Werelderfgoedconventie van 1972. De conventie heeft tot doel het cultureel en natuurlijk erfgoed van de wereld te beschermen. Erfgoed dat blijkt geeft van Uitzonderlijke Universele Waarde wordt conform de conventie opgenomen op de Werelderfgoedlijst. Vlaanderen beschikt over vier erkenningen, met name de Vlaamse begijnhoven (1998), de Belforten van België en Frankrijk (1999/2005), de historische binnenstad van Brugge (2000) en het museumprentenkabinet Plantin-Moretus (2005). De begijnhoven en de belforten zijn seriële nominaties en bestaan dus uit meerdere componenten. In totaal prijken 40 Vlaamse onroerende goederen en 1 stad op de Werelderfgoedlijst. Alle lidstaten die de conventie ratificeerden, engageren zich ertoe dit erfgoed in stand te houden. Niet alleen binnen de afbakening van de werelderfgoedsite zelf, maar ook binnen de bidstaten daartoe gepaste (beheers)maatregelen nemen (of inperken). De bufferzone doet dienst als bescherming voor de werelderfgoedsite tegen externe bedreigingen. Het is een gebied dat de erkende werelderfgoedsite omringt of er bij aansluit en kan bestaan uit de onmiddellijke omgeving, belangrijke zichten op de site en andere gebieden die van belang zijn voor de ondersteuning en bescherming van de site. (Operational Guidelines bij de Werelderfgoedconventie, 2013, § 103-107).
Doel van vervaardiging	Daar waar het noodzakelijk is voor de bescherming van de werelderfgoedsites, dient conform de Werelderfgoedconventie een bufferzone te worden voorzien. Op het ogenblik van de erkenning van de Vlaamse werelderfgoederen, werden slechts vijf sites van een concrete bufferzone voorzien, met name de historische binnenstad van Brugge, de begijnhoven van Brugge, Diest en Leuven en het museum-prentenkabinet Plantin-Moretus. Deze bufferzones werden geografisch afgebakend en op plan vastgelegd. De dataset die hieruit ontstaat, wordt gebruikt om na te gaan welke percelen en gebieden er opgenomen zijn in het kader van de beheersmaatregelen die de ontwikkeling van de gebieden in de bufferzones reglementeren. (Zie ook potentieel gebruik). De huidige situatie waarbij sommige sites niet over een bufferzone beschikken en andere over een onwerkbare, zorgt voor enige onduidelijkheid. Daarom worden de bestaande en ontbrekende bufferzones van alle Vlaamse werelderfgoederen in de loop van 2014 geëvalueerd en indien nodig (opnieuw) afgebakend.
Status	continu geactualiseerd: Data wordt continu geactualiseerd.
▼ Contactgegevens dataset(serie)	
Organisatie	Agentschap Onroerend Erfgoed
Rol	Eigenaar: Partij die eigenaar is van de data.
Telefoon	+32 2 553 16 50
Adres	Havenlaan 88 bus 5, 1000 Brussel
Plaats	Brussel
Postcode	1000
Land	België
Email	info@onroerenderfgoed.be
Connectionunt I IDI	https://www.onroerenderfroned.he

It's also possible to find the same layer in the geo-portal of Mercator

https://www.mercator.vlaanderen.be/zoekdienstenmercatorpubliek/srv/nl/main.home



You have seen 3 network services in action: Discovery Services, View Services & Download Services

Questions:

- So who has the data?
- Is the data duplicated for each geo-portal?
- Who maintains the data and how is this data updated on all 3 geo-portals?

Answers:

- With open standards as Web Viewing Service it is possible to keep the data in one place only, the logical choice would be with the data producer
- All the geo-portals link to the same Web Viewing Service
- The data itself (shapefile, geo-database...) is kept securely on a private network behind the Web Viewing Service

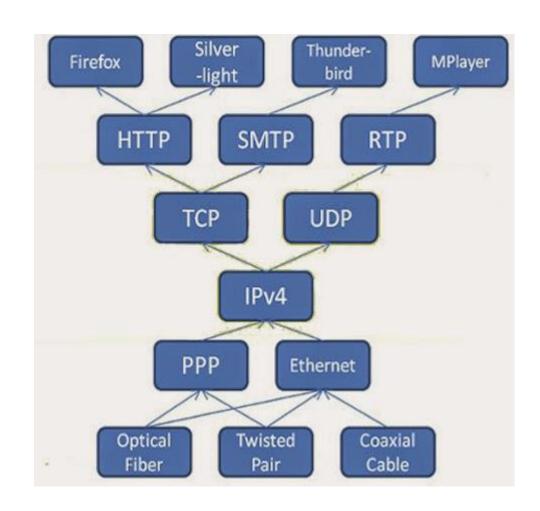
- Web mapping is about more than google maps
- It's possible to:
 - Share your own map data with everyone regardless of the software they use
 - And choose how far you want to go:
 - Only allow viewing = WMS
 - Also allow downloading = WFS
 - Also allow online editing = WFS-T (transactional WFS)
 - Combine your map data with map data from others
 - Create a web page / web application with your map data
- It's a requirement for any SDI to set up services so your data can be found and accessed

How the www works

The mechanisms behind

Different protocols work together

- Browser
- HTTP / HTTPS
- □ TCP/I"P
- □ IPv4
- □ PPP/...
- Cable



Definition of web service (3WC):

"A software system designed to support (interoperable) machineto-machine interaction over a network."

- Web services allow us to create client/server applications
- Websites are for humans ↔ Web Services are for software
- No GUI (Graphical User Interface) only usable within applications

Web services advantages:

- Provide interoperability between various software applications
- Accessible via each network supporting open standards
- Allow software and services from different organisations and locations to be combined easily to provide an **integrated service**
- Are self-describing

Web Services main disadvantage:

Overhead: transmitting data (usually in XML) is not as efficient as using binary code. What you win in portability, you lose in efficiency.





Remote procedure calls (RPC)

- A Client sends a request message to a known remote server to execute a specified procedure with supplied parameters
- The remote server sends a response to the client

Ex.:

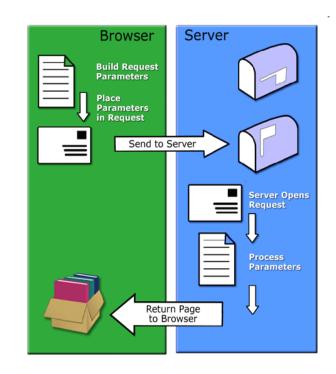
http://giswebservices.massgis.state.ma.us/geoserver/wms?VERSION=1.1.1&REQUEST =GetMap&SERVICE=WMS&LAYERS=massgis:GISDATA.TOWNS_POLYM,massgis:GISDATA.NAVTEQRDS_ARC_INT&SRS=EPSG:269

B6&BBOX=232325.38526025353,898705.3447384972,238934.49648710093,903749.14

01484597&WIDTH=570&HEIGHT=435&FORMAT=image/png&STYLES=Black_Lines,GISDATA.NAVTEQRDS_ARC_INT::Default&TRANSPARENT=TRUE

Service-oriented architecture (SOA):

- The basic unit of communication is a XML message
- "message-oriented" services





Relevant web standards

W3C and OGC

Availability

Open Standards are available for all to read and implement.

Maximize End-User Choice

Open Standards create a fair, competitive market for implementations of the standard.
 They do not lock the customer in to a particular vendor or group.

No Royalty

 Open Standards are free for all to implement, with no royalty or fee. Certification of compliance by a standards organization may involve a fee.

INSPIRE: Maximum Reuse of existing standards (OGC, ISO, W3C)

- Founded in 1994 (Tim Berners-Lee)
- Define standards for the Internet
- Initial specifications for URIs (Uniform Resource Identifiers), HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol), and HTML (HyperText Markup Language)
- 327 members (31/12/14)
- 449 specifications
 - including 131 W3C Recommendations

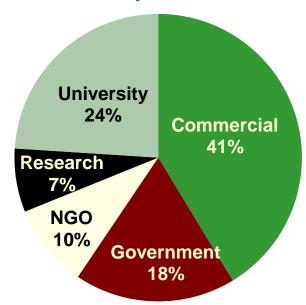


XML: eXtensible Markup Language

- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) recommendation
- Designed to describe data in textual format
- Define your own tags (no predefined tags like HTML)
- XML does not DO anything!
- XML (describe data), is NOT HTML (present data)
- Filename extension: .xml

Module "XML and UML"

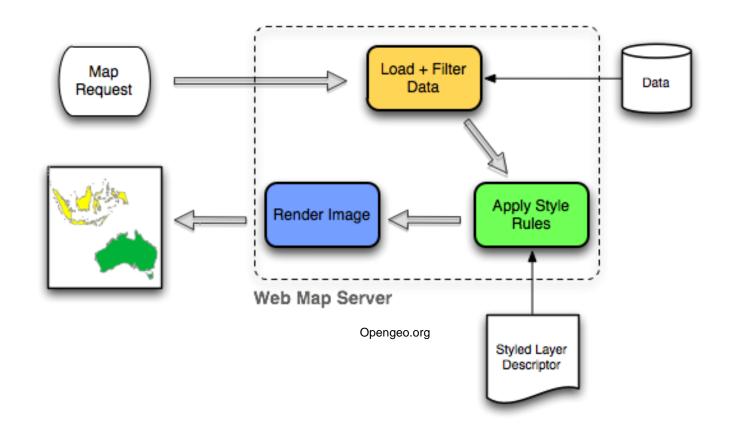
- Founded in 1994
- Solve the issue of spatial data sharing and interoperability
- Sets the standards that allow geographic information systems to interoperate
- 470+ members and growing
- 34 "core" standards
 - 15 extensions/profiles



- As its name implies, it is a service that provides maps
- The data leaves the server only as an image
- The map is rendered on the server, so styling and presentation are chosen by the data provider
- Limited client interactivity with the map
- Current version: 1.3 (is the same as ISO 19128)

Note:

Source data from which the image is generated need not to be an image. It can be a Shapefile, PostGIS database, Oracle Spatial,...



WMS Server can do one of 3 things (WMS operations)

- 1. Produce a map (as an image)
 - getMap
- 2. Answer basic queries about the content of the map
 - getFeatureInfo (returns an XML with attributes)
- 3. Tell other programs what maps it can produce and which of those can be queried further
 - getCapabilities (returns an XML file with the metadata)

Provides the following information:

- Image formats it can serve (jpeg, png, gif...)
- List of the map layers
- List of layers supporting the optional GetFeatureInfo interface
- List of available spatial reference systems
- List of exception formats for return of exceptions
- (optional) SLD styles
- (optional) Vendor specific capabilities (or properties)

Example

http://demo.opengeo.org/geoserver/wms?SERVICE=WMS&REQUEST=GetCapabilities

Response is a XML file

WMS – GetMap Request

STYLES=

http://demo.opengeo.org/geoserver/wms?SERVICE=WMS&REQUEST=GetMap&LAYERS=topp:states&SRS=EPSG:4326&BBOX=-124.731,24.956,-66.97,49.372&FORMAT=image/png&STYLES=&WIDTH=600&HEIGHT=255

In case the WMS service offers multiple styling. Blanc \rightarrow default style

http://demo.openged	.org/geoserver/wms? The 'root' URL of the service.
SERVICE=WMS	Request for a WMS service
REQUEST=GetMap	Request for a map image
LAYERS=topp:states	Which layer? Multiple layers possible with comma separated list
SRS=EPSG:4326	The projection we are requesting using the EPSG code
BBOX==-124.731,24.9	Bounding box coordinate
	Format: "MinX, MinY, MaxX, MaxY"
WIDTH=600	Width of image we want
HEIGHT=255	Height of image we want
FORMAT=image/pgn	Image type (possibilities: png, jpeg, gif & tiff)

TRANSPARENT=FALSE Will image be transparent in areas of no data

To be found in the GetCapabilities

WMS – GetMap Response

Image



Error

Example:

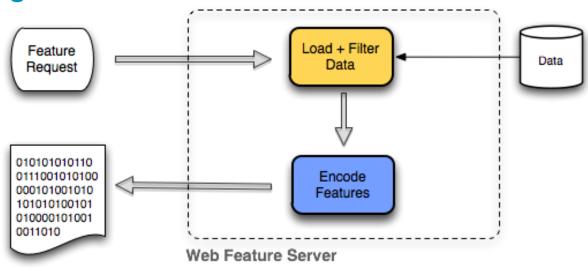
http://demo.opengeo.org/geoserver/wms?SERVICE=WMS&REQUEST=getfeatureinfo&LAYERS=topp:states&BBOX=-124.731,24.956,-66.97,49.372&FORMAT=image/png&WIDTH=600&HEIGHT=255&X=100&Y=100&guery layers=topp:states

http://www.ruimtemonitor.be/geoserver/wms?service=wms&request=getfeatureinfo&LAYERS=gemeenten 2003 rb&FORMA T=image/png&BBOX=21000,150000,117000,246000&WIDTH=256&HEIGHT=256&X=200&Y=200&Query layers=gemeenten 2003 rb

Response = XML or text file (dependent on your WMS server software)

→ response can be formatted by the (web) application

- Provides map data (GML) to a (web) client
- The client chooses style & presentational details
- Geospatial features
- Optional: Transactional Web Feature Service (WFS-T) enables the creation, deletion, and updating of features
- Current version 2.0
- = ISO 19142




```
- <wfs:FeatureCollection numberOfFeatures="1" timeStamp="2010-06-29T16:34:42,179-04:00" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.openplans.org/topp
 http://demo.opengeo.org/geoserver/wfs?service=WFS&version=1,1.0&request=DescribeFeatureType&typeName=topp%3Astates http://www.opengis.net/wfs
 http://demo.opengeo.org/geoserver/schemas/wfs/1.1.0/wfs.xsd">
 - <gml:boundedBy>
    - <gml:Envelope srsName="urn:x-ogc:def:crs:EPSG:4326">
        <gml:lowerCorner>40.505898 -79.763466</gml:lowerCorner>
        <gml:upperCorner>45.0061 -71.870476</gml:upperCorner>
     </gml:Envelope>
    </gml:boundedBy>
  -<gml:featureMembers>
    - <topp:states gml:id="states.39">
      - <gml:boundedBy>
        - <gml:Envelope srsName="urn:x-ogc:deficrs:EPSG:4326">
            <gml:lowerCorner>40.505898 -79.763466</gml:lowerCorner>
            <gml:upperCorner>45.0061 -71.870476</gml:upperCorner>
          </gml:Envelope>
        </gml:boundedBy>
      - <topp:the_geom>
        - <gml:MultiSurface srsName="urn:x-ogo:def:crs:EPSG:4326">
          -<gml:surfaceMember>
             - <gml:Polygon>
               -<gml:exterior>
                 - <gml:LinearRing>
                    - <gml:posList>
                       42.267269 -79.763466 42.41930400000001 -79.444252 42.493404 -79.355118 42.574557999999996 -79.142471
                       42.6991879999999 -79.043991 42.792686 -78.859444 42.974174000000005 -78.93679 43.022301 -78.883034
                       43.06657000000001 -78.925835 43.09054900000001 -79.061348 43.14468400000001 -79.039558 43.26816199999999
                       -79.062469 43.371937 -78.464905 43.36551299999999 -77.992271 43.335109999999986 -77.745277 43.24148600000001
                       -77.575989 43.27565000000001 -77.377602 43.2785299999999 -76.914841 43.342667000000006 -76.737152
                       43 32337599999996 -76 718796 43 414085 -76 619957 43 500652 -76 454994 43 554084999999986 -76 223114 43 633129
                       -76.184921 43.68263200000001 -76.206017 43.8350639999999 -76.240341 43.91243 -76.194069 43.93214800000001
```

GetCapabilities

- Discover what services and data types the WFS supports.
- http://demo.opengeo.org/geoserver/wfs?SERVICE=wfs&REQUEST=GetCapabilities

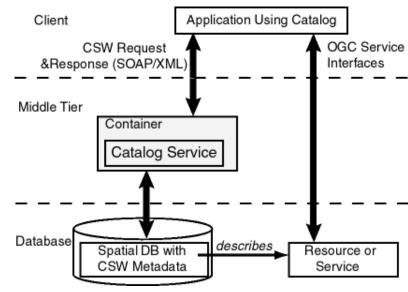
DescribeFeatureType

- Determine the schema (list of columns) of a feature
- http://demo.opengeo.org/geoserver/wfs?SERVICE=wfs&REQUEST=DescribeFeatureT ype&TYPENAME=topp:states
- http://www.ruimtemonitor.be/geoserver/wfs?service=wfs&request=DescribeFeatureType&TYPENAME=rm:m14_woonwerkafstand_woonplaats_theoretischminimum_evolutiefactor_gem

GetFeature

- Returns the actual data that the client has requested (query defines filters to limit the number of features returned)
- http://demo.opengeo.org/geoserver/wfs?SERVICE=wfs&REQUEST=GetFeature&T YPENAME=topp:states&FEATUREID=states.39
- Other operations (beyond basic WFS)
 - GetPropertyValue
 - Transaction (allows service transaction requests)
 - LockFeature (allows process lock requests) and GetFeatureWithLock

- A catalogue server publishes collections of descriptive information (metadata) about geospatial data
- Defines interface to search for metadata (so you could 'discover' geospatial data)
 - Transaction: insert, update & delete of metadata
 - Harvest (optional) create/update metadata by asking the server to 'pull' metadata from a specified target
- Module "Metadata and catalogue services"



getCapabilities

- Metadata about the service itself (indicating abilities, contact information...)
- http://metadata.geopunt.be/zoekdienst/srv/dut/csw?service=CSW&request=GetCapabilities

getRecords

- Does a search
- http://metadata.geopunt.be/zoekdienst/srv/dut/csw?service=CSW&version=2.0.2&request=GetRecords& CONSTRAINTLANGUAGE=CQL_TEXT&resultType=results

getRecordById

- Returns the metadata (default representation) of a specific record using their identifier
- http://metadata.geopunt.be/zoekdienst/srv/dut/csw?service=CSW&version=2.0.2&request=GetRecordByld&id=DE022DEF-20BF-4016-82A1-57BCC917AF4E

All return a XML document

CSW - GetRecords Response

Aggregate Results matching search criteria: 1-10 / 80 (pagina 1/8)

ruimle ... KORRELMAAT PERCELEN (ROOSTER 1KMX1KM)



Abstract Deze indicator geeft de korrelmaat van de percelen weer: dit is de gemiddelde grootte (oppervlakte) van de percelen per rooster (1kmx1km). Opbouw van de indicator: Voor deze indicator wordt...

Keywords Korrelmaat, percelen, Vlaanderen

Metadata

Map / Report

TIJDREEKS EVOLUTIE VAN SERRETEELTEN



Abstract Deze tijdreeks (1990 - 2005) toont de absolute evolutie in oppervlakte serreteelten per gemeente. De evolutie van serreteelten geeft een beeld over de verschuiving van concentratiegebieden...

Keywords serre, serreteelt, concentratie, evolutie, landbouw, tuinbouw, gemeente, open ruimte, Vlaanderen

Metadata

Map / Report

SCHAALVERGROTING IN DE LAND-EN TUINBOUW



Abstract Schaalvergroting van land- en tuinbouwbedrijven is een ontwikkeling die zich verspreid over Vlaanderen voordoet en in de verschillende productierichtingen. Per gemeente wordt de absoluut sc...

Keywords schaalvergroting, landbouw, tuinbouw, gemeente, open ruimte, Vlaanderen

Metadata

Map / Report

BEDRIJFSCONTINUÏTEIT OP BASIS VAN OPVOLGINGS- EN VERGRIJZINGSGRAAD



Abstract Het fenomeen van vergrijzing en lage opvolgingsperspectieven is belangrijk om in rekening te brengen voor het bepalen van een toekomstvisie van de land- en tuinbouw voor de regio's met lage ...

Keywords Bedrijfscontinuïteit, opvolgingsperspectieven, vergrijzing, Vlaanderen

Metadata

Map / Report

IN DICHTHEID VERSPREIDE BEBOUWING PER OPPERVLAKTE (NIS-METHODE OP STATISTISCHE SECTOR)



Abstract Deze indicator geeft de dichtheid van verspreide bebouwing weer per statistische sector, met uitsluiting van stedelijke gebieden en NIS-woonkernen. In eerste instantie wordt vertrokken vanu...

Keywords verspreide bebouwing, NIS, Vlaanderen

■ Metadata

Map / Report

CSW – GetRecordsByID Request

-Identification info

Title Korrelmaat percelen (rooster 1kmx1km)

Date 2009-06-23T15:43:00

Date Type Publication

Abstract Deze indicator geeft de korrelmaat van de percelen weer: dit is de gemiddelde grootte (oppervlakte) van de percelen per rooster (1kmx1km). Opbouw van de

indicator: Voor deze indicator wordt een intersectie uitgevoerd van de datalaag Kadvec percelen polygonen en de datalaag van de RE (bewerking: intersect). Daarna worden alle objecten per RE samengevoegd (bewerking: sumarize). Bij deze bewerking wordt het minimum, maximum, totaalsom, standaardafwijking en gemiddelde berekend. Een derde bewerking bestaat erin deze gegevens te koppelen aan de oorspronkelijke RE (bewerking: join). Zo krijgen we nieuwe informatie per RE. Om het kaartbeeld te bekomen wordt de gemiddelde oppervlakte van de RE weergegeven. De bekomen waarden worden in vijf categorieën

opgedeeld, de eenheid van de indicator is de gemiddelde oppervlakte van de percelen (m2).

Point of contact

Individual Name Thomas Verbeek; Ann Pisman

Organisation Name UGent

Position Name Delivery Point

City Gent

Administrative Area

Postal Code 9000 Country België

Electronic Mail Address thomas.verbeek@ugent.be

Role originator

Maintenance And Update Frequency

Descriptive Keywords Korrelmaat, percelen (theme).

Descriptive Keywords Vlaanderen (place).

Access Constraints copyright

Use Constraints

Other Constraints Geef hier beperkingen op (andere dan toegang en gebruik)

Spatial Representation Type

⊢Equivalent scale :

Denominator rooster (1kmx1km)

Language Dutch; Flemish

Character Set

-Extent

– Extent:

Geographic bounding box

North bound latitude

51.506287

West bound longitude 2.528574

East bound longitude 5.935122

South bound latitude

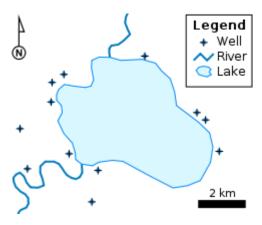
Standard way for data to be passed from one geographic application to another

- Is the XML grammar defined by the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) to express geographical features.
- Response of WFS requests is GML
- Filename extension: .gml

Module "Basic concepts of XML and GML"

GML example: Geometries

```
<gml:Point>
  <gml:coordinates>100,200
</gml:Point>
<qml:outerBoundaryIs>
          <gml:LinearRing>
                 <gml:coordinates>0,0 100,0 100,100 0,100 0,0/gml:coordinates>
          </gml:LinearRing>
  </gml:outerBoundaryIs>
<gml:LineString>
  <gml:coordinates>100,200 150,300/gml:coordinates>
</gml:LineString>
<!-- Feature: -->
<abc:Building gml:id="SearsTower">
     <gml:name>Sears Tower</gml:name>
     <abc:height>52</abc:height>
     <abc:position>
         <gml:Point>
            <gml:coordinates>100,200
         </gml:Point>
     </abc:position>
</abc:Building>
```



Software and tools

Open Source and COTS

Desktop clients:

- QGIS
- ESRI ArcGIS for Desktop
- uDIG
- Kosmo
- MapWindow

Web mapping clients comparison:

http://geotux.tuxfamily.org/index.php/en/geo-blogs/item/291-comparacion-clientes-web-v6

Servers:

- GeoServer
- MapServer
- ESRI ArcGIS for Server
- Geomajas

- DEEGREE
- MapGuide OpenSource
- OpenGeo Suite

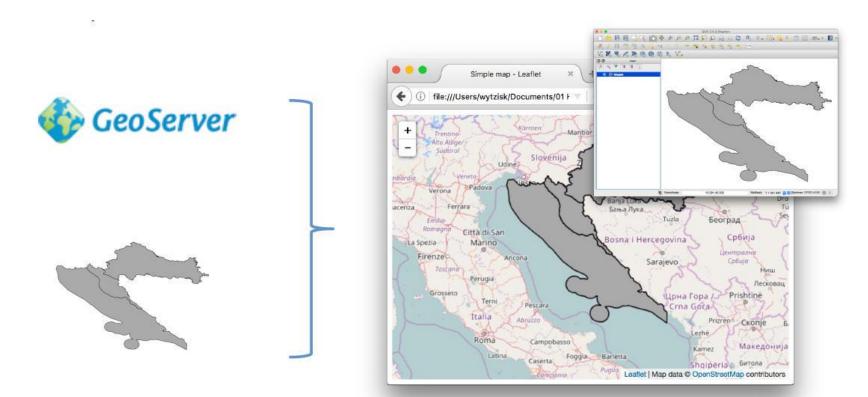
- OpenGeo Suite: https://connect.boundlessgeo.com/Downloads
- GeoServer INSPIRE extension http://docs.geoserver.org/latest/en/user/extensions/inspire/index. html
- Quantum GIS (QGIS)
 https://www.qgis.org/en/site/forusers/download.html
- Google Earth
 http://www.google.com/earth/

Complete exercise

Setting-up an SDI Node

[Optional, depending on time and Internet capacity]

- Deploy a map server on your local machine
- Publish a sample data set via a standardized mapping service
- Bind your local service to a client



- Open source software server written in Java (GPL2)
- Allows users to share and edit geospatial data
- Designed for interoperability
 - Implements the OGC Web Feature Service (WFS), Web Coverage Service (WCS) and Web Map Service (WMS) standards
- Publishes data from any major spatial data source
- Community-driven, i.e. developed, tested, and supported by a large and active group of contributors from around the world
- Widely used in operational environments

- There many ways towards a running Geoserver instance ...
 - GUI-driven Windows and Mac OSX Installer (allows you to run Geoserver as a service)
 - OS-independent binary (web application bundled inside Jetty, a lightweight servlet container system; just unzip and start the server from the command line)
 - Web archive (war-file) for servlet containers (e.g. Apache Tomcat)
- All installation files are available here:
 - http://geoserver.org/release/stable/

Platform Independent Binary Operating system independent runnable binary. Mac OSX Installer DMG for OSX platforms. Windows Installer Installer for Windows platforms. Web Archive Web Archive (war) for servlet containers.

Prerequisite for all installaCon types: Java 8

- Make sure Java is installed on your machine
 - If not, you download Java here:
 http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads
- Make sure that the JAVA_HOME (or JRE_HOME) environment variable is set (and points to your Java installaCon)
 - On a Windows machine you set JAVA_HOME / JRE_HOME here:
 Control Panel → System → Advanced → Environment Variables
- InstallaCon guidelines can be found here:
 - http://docs.geoserver.org

Assuming you use the OS-independent installer and you are using a Windows machine (similar for other OS)

- Navigate to the bin directory inside the locaCon where GeoServer is installed
- Starting
 - Run startup.bat. A command-line window will appear and persist. This window should not be closed, or else GeoServer will shut down.
 - To access the Web AdministraCon Interface, navigate to http://localhost:8080/geoserver
- Stopping
 - Either close the persistent command-line window, or run the shutdown.bat file inside the bin directory.

```
c: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

er 'dispatcher'

02 Jul 15:19:06 INFO [ows.OWSHandlerMapping] - Mapped URL path [/wms/*] onto han deler 'dispatcher'

02 Jul 15:19:06 INFO [ows.OWSHandlerMapping] - Mapped URL path [/animate/*] onto handler 'dispatcher'

02 Jul 15:19:06 INFO [ows.OWSHandlerMapping] - Mapped URL path [/animate] onto handler 'dispatcher'

02 Jul 15:19:07 INFO [geoserver.security] - Start reloading user/groups for serv ice named default

02 Jul 15:19:07 INFO [geoserver.security] - Reloading user/groups successful for service named default

02 Jul 15:19:08 INFO [geoserver.security] - AuthenticationCache Initialized with 1000 Max Entries, 300 seconds idle time, 600 seconds time to live and 3 concurrency level

02 Jul 15:19:08 INFO [geoserver.security] - AuthenticationCache Eviction Task created to run every 600 seconds

2017-07-02 15:19:08.333:INFO:eejsh.ContextHandler:main: Started o.e.j.w.WebAppContextUradac6e3(/geoserver.file:/C:/geoserver-2.11.1/webapps/geoserver/,AUAILABLE)

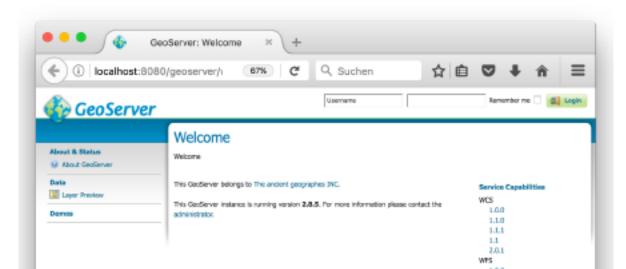
20(C:\geoserver-2.11.1\webapps\geoserver)

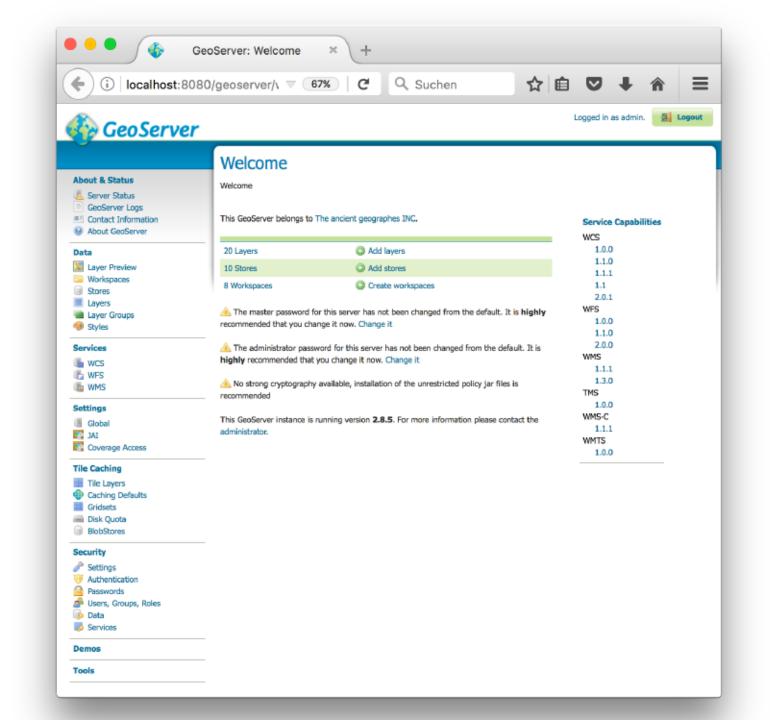
2017-07-02 15:19:08.373:INFO:eejs.ServerConnector:main: Started ServerConnectorUracy-07-07-02 15:19:08.373:INFO:eejs.Server:main: Started C41480ms

2017-07-02 15:19:24.908:INFO:geoserver:qtp1177096266-18: Initializing Spring FrameworkServlet 'dispatcher'
```

Use the Web AdministraCon Tool

- Web-based applicaCon used to configure all aspects of GeoServer
- Add and publish data
- Chang service se#ngs
- The web admin tool is accessed via a web browser
 - http://<host>:<port>/geoserver
 - default: http://localhost:8080/geoserver/web
 - Default login: admin/geoserver

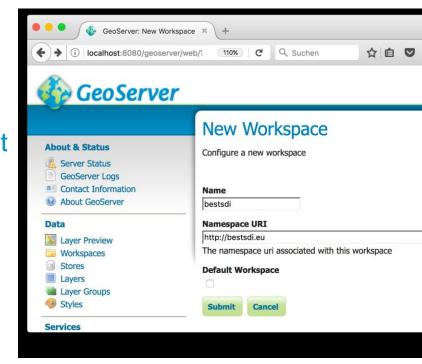




- Unzip the sample dataset (biogeo.zip)
 - The extracted folder contains the following files
 - biogeo.dbf
 - biogeo.prj
 - biogeo.shp
 - biogeo.shx
 - Copy the folder to the GeoServer data dictionary
 - If no changes have been made to the GeoServer file structure, the path is .../geoserver/data_dir/data
 - Refer to the user manual, if you decided to use another location for your data (i.e. you need to set the GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR variable accordingly)

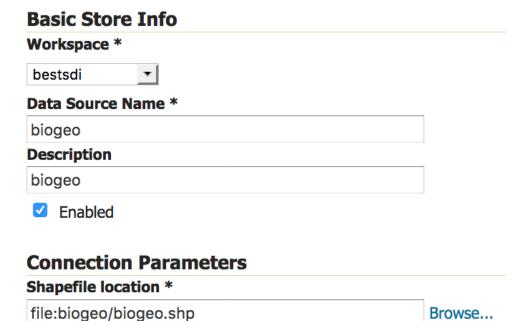
1. Create a new workspace

- A workspace is a container used to group similar layers together
- Navigate to Data → Workspaces
- Click the Add new workspace button
- → Enter a workspace name ("bestsdi")
 - A workspace name is an identifier describing your project
 - It must not exceed ten characters or contain spaces
- → Enter a namespace URI
- (e.g. "http://bestsdi.eu/bestsdi")
 - Typically a URL associated with your project



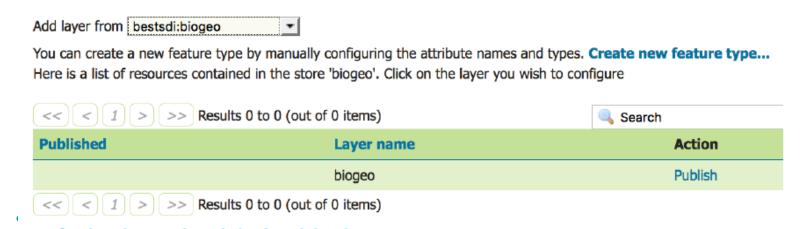
2. Create a data store

- Navigate to Data → Stores
- In order to add the biogeo shapefile, you need to create a new store
- Click on the Add new store bu]on
- Select Shapefile ESRI(tm) Shapefiles
 (.shp) from the list supported data sources
- Enter workspace, descripCon and shape file locaCon



3. Create a layer (1/4)

- Navigate to Data → Layers
- Click on the Add new resource button
- On the New Layer chooser page, select bestsdi:biogeo

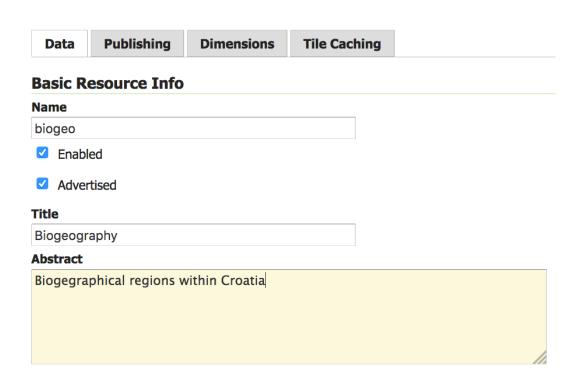


The Edit Layer page let you enter the Data and Publishing parameters

3. Create a layer (2/4)

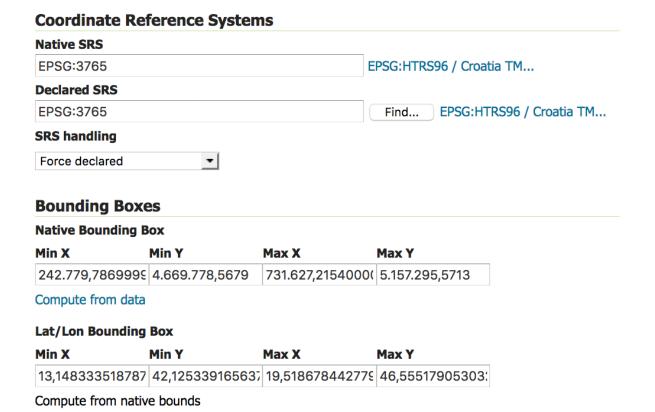
 Enter a short **Title** and an **abstract** for the biogeo layer

• Generate the layer's bounding boxes by clicking the Compute from data and then Compute from Native bounds.



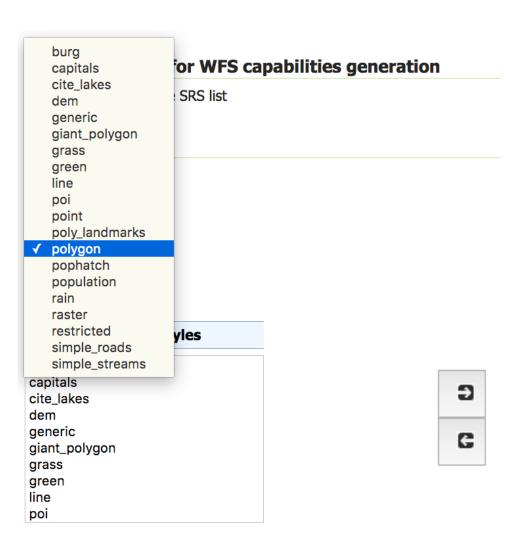
3. Create a layer (3/4)

• **Generate the layer's bounding boxes** by clicking the *Compute from data* and *then Compute from Native bounds*.



3. Create a layer (4/4)

- Set the layer's style by switching to the Publishing tab
- Select the polygon style from the default Style drop down list
- Finalize the layer configuraCon by scrolling to the bo]om of the page and clicking Save

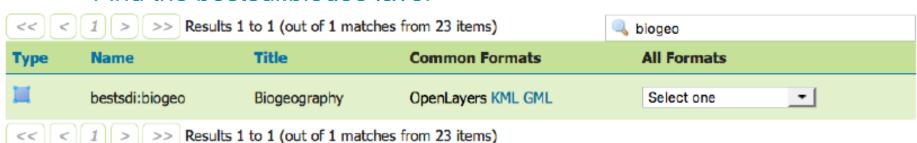


4. Preview the layer

To verify that the biogeo layer is published correctly navigate to

Data → *Layer Preview*

Find the bestsdi:biogeo laver



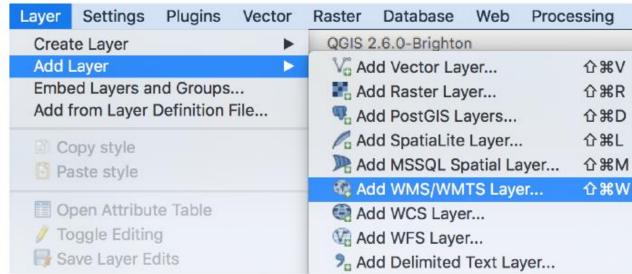
Click on the OpenLayers link in the Common Formats column





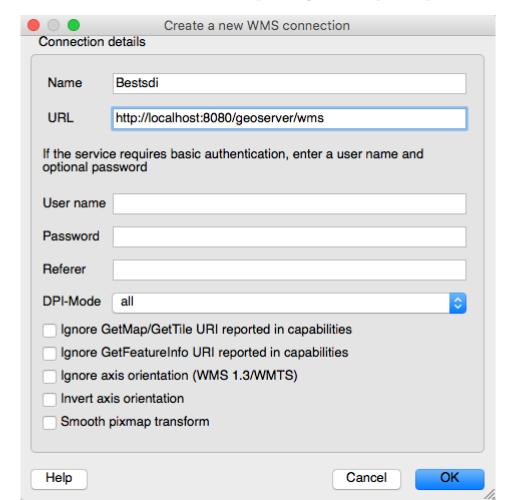
5. Integrating your new service into a GIS project (1/4)

- Open QGIS
- Go to Data → Add Layers → Add WMS/WMS Layer



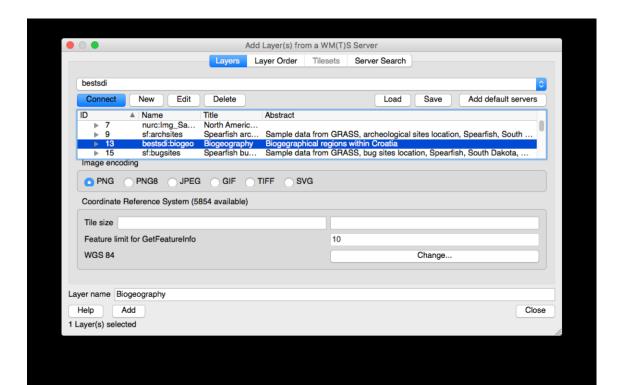
Click New and enter a name (e.g. "h]p://localhost:8080/geoserver/wris)

5. Integrating your new service into a GIS project (2/4)



5. Integrating your new service into a GIS project (3/4)

- After clicking the OK button of the connection dialog click on the
- Connect button of the Add Layers(s) from a WM(T)S Server dialog
- Select the bestsdi:biogeo layer and click on the Add button



5. Integrating your new service into a GIS project (4/4)

• Work with the service ...

