

Technical Report

2011

*Fouta Djallon Highlands
GeoPortal*



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Date

Version



Fouta Djallon Highlands GeoPortal

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Record of Changes

26092011 Initial version

28092011 Started Working on View Page

03102011 Use cases



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Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide the user with a comprehensive manual to guide him through the functionalities offered by the **Fouta Djallon Highlands GeoPortal**.

In the following chapters we will first provide an overview of the architecture of the GeoPortal itself taking into account server side components since we believe it might be relevant for the most advanced user to be able to have such an understanding. After that we will describe in detail the functionalities of the user interface with particular emphasis on the View tab that provides mapping capabilities. We will complete our writing with the discussion of a few important use cases to put all the information provided previously together to guide the user through the workflow of actions needed for performing some important tasks.



Fouta Djallon Highlands GeoPortal

GeoPortal Infrastructure

The objective of this chapter is to provide the end user with a basic understanding of the architecture we have put together for the FDH GeoPortal in terms of the basic building blocks for both the client as well as the server side components.

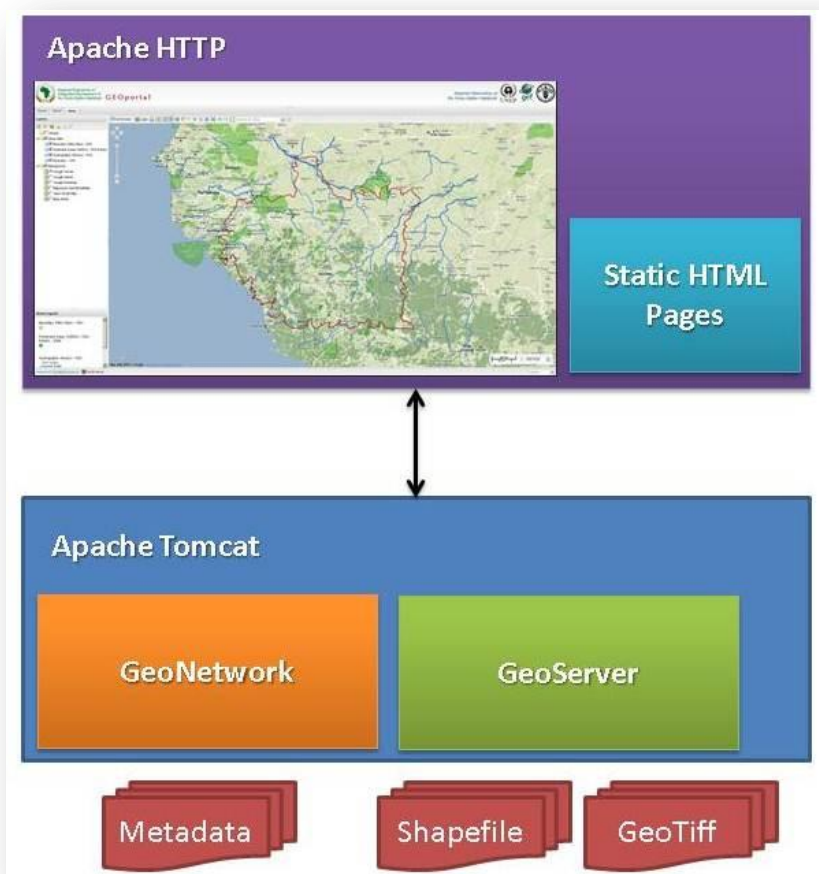


Figure 1 - Overall infrastructure for the FDH GeoPortal

In Figure 1 a high level drawing of the components that compose the FDH GeoPortal is presented, in the next section we are going to provide additional details about each of them. Before proceeding we believe it is however important to mention a few basic facts about the GeoPortal for those who might not want to dive into next detailed sections.

The GeoPortal is a distributed service oriented architecture where we can identify two main components:



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1. The WebGIS interface, which provide a unique comprehensive interface to present mapping, searching and portal capabilities. It acts as a client to the other server side components.
2. The Server Side components, responsible for providing the capabilities to search for information and resources as well as the capabilities to overlay maps and information onto one another

Eventually it is also worth to point out that all the components employed for the development of the GeoPortal are Free and Open Source.

Client-Side Architecture

The User Interface for the FDH GeoPortal is depicted in Figure 2. It provides a comprehensive user interface that puts together the main functionalities requested by the normal user, grouping under 3 tabs:

1. **Portal**, to expose static HTML pages to provide users with specific information and additional resources about the initiative itself
2. **Search**, which encapsulates the user interface of the server side search tool (we will discuss it in more details in next section) within a single tab of the overall UI itself, providing for the possibility to perform searches directly from the Portal as well as the View tab, but also for the option to directly load results of the searches into the Map Component of the view tab
3. **View**, which provides an advanced WebGIS interface with printing capabilities as well as with the possibility to directly query the Search tool from its layers or to trigger layers' loading from both the Search Tab as well as the Portal tab.

The GeoPortal User Interface has been built leveraging on a highly customized version of the GeoExplorer¹ Open Source WebGIS.

Server-Side Architecture

The server side architecture of the FDH GeoPortal is basically composed by two components:

- **Metadata Catalogue**, to perform refined searches on the geospatial resource made available as part of this initiative
- **Data Dissemination Server**, to provide management and dissemination of geospatial data, raster and vector under the form of maps as well as raw information.

The role of the Metadata Catalogue is played by the GeoNetwork² Open Source catalogue, while the Data Dissemination Server role is played by the GeoServer³ Open Source project. Although we do not intend here to do a feature comparison with other similar software or to provide an in depth analysis of their

¹ <http://suite.opengeo.org/geoexplorer/composer>

² <http://geonetwork-opensource.org/>

³ <http://geoserver.org/display/GEOS/Welcome>



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capabilities (plenty of information is available on their respective websites) It is worth to notice how both projects are widely used projects with an active vibrant community supporting them.

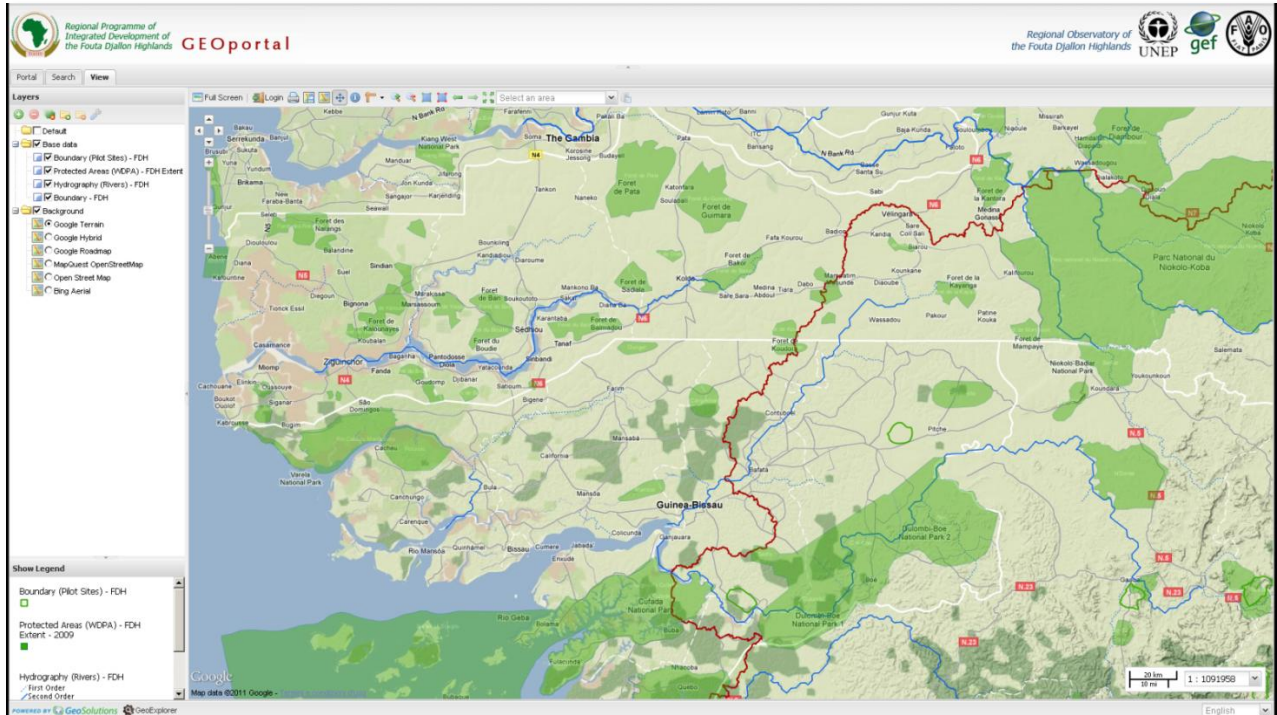


Figure 2 - FDH GeoPortal User Interface

Multilingualism

Before explaining in more details the functionalities offered by the User Interface of the GeoPortal, we would like to mention that particular emphasis has been put on supporting multilingual (French and English) in order to ease the work for the non-English speaking people in the Fouta Djallon Highlands area.

All the tabs of the UI provides texts in both English and French and it is possible to switch at runtime between them through a drop down menu position at the bottom right corner of the UI itself (see Figure 3).



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Figure 3 - Language Dropdown box



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Portal Page

The first tab of the FDH GeoPortal User Interface encapsulated the **Portal Page**, which provides a set of HTML pages specifically created by the FAO team working on the FDH GeoPortal initiative in order to provide additional information and resources to users (see Figure 4).

Such pages are provided in both English and French and include the following:

- Simplified means to perform searches
- Links to the WebGIS as well as the search interface
- Links to the official FDH portal
- Documentation about the WebGIS as well as the GeoNetwork catalogue that is the backend of the search interface
- News and links to external fresh sources of information that are of interest for the project.

Summarizing the Portal Page aims to provide an entry point to the FDH GeoPortal, bringing together useful information for the inexperienced users as well as link to the other relevant functional components of the GeoPortal itself.

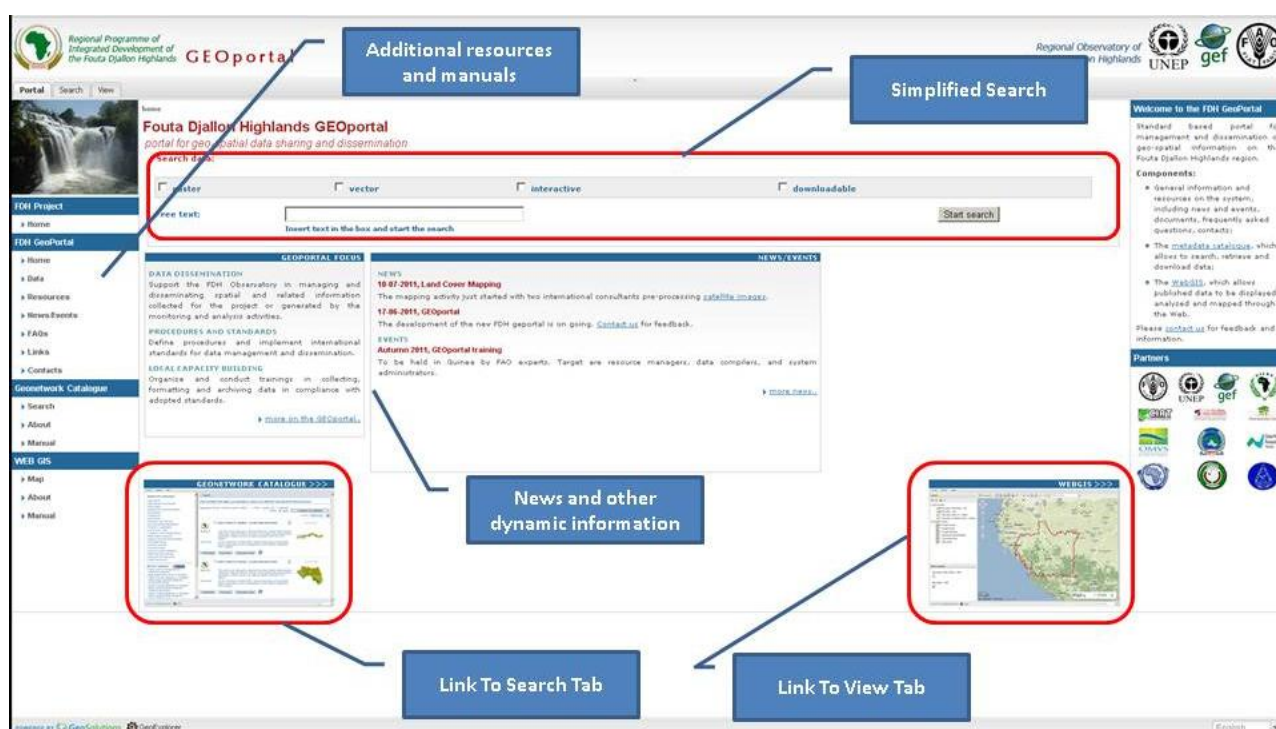


Figure 4 - Contents of the Portal Tab



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Search Page

The second tab of the FDH GeoPortal User Interface is the **Search Page**, which encapsulates a simplified version of the GeoNetwork Open Source metadata catalogue user interface.

Providing detailed information about the GeoNetwork catalogue is out of the scope of this document, actually the portal pages contain links to the user manual however it is worth to briefly explain here how to perform basic searches through the provided user interface.

The screenshot shows the 'Search data:' section of the GeoPortal. It includes three radio buttons for search type: 'any' (selected), 'raster', and 'vector'. There are two checked checkboxes: 'interactive only' and 'download only'. Below these are three input fields: 'Free text', 'Title', and 'Where?' (a dropdown menu showing '- Any -'). To the right, under 'Options', there is a 'Hits per page' dropdown set to '10', and an 'Output' section with 'Full' (selected) and 'Text only' radio buttons. At the bottom right are 'Reset' and 'Search' buttons. A link 'Extended search >>' is located at the bottom left of the form area.

Figure 5 – Simple Search

Simple search form allows performing free text search on the catalogue. The user can filter search result by type (raster, vector, any), content (interactive map, downloadable content) or area. Clicking on “Extended search” link allows having a more complete list of search options.



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Search data:

☒ any ☐ raster ☐ vector ☒ interactive only ☒ download only

What?

Either of the words

Exact phrase

What?

Without the words

Title

Abstract

Keywords

Options

Hits per page
10

Output

☐ Text only ☒ Full

Restrict to

Catalog
- Any -

Category
- Any -

☒ Anytime
☐ Metadata change date

From

To

☒ Temporal Extent

From

To

Where?

N S E W

Type
overlaps

Region
- Any -

Figure 6 – Extended Search

The user can restrict search to a specific catalogue or category, search by temporal extent or metadata change date, selecting specific areas on the map.

View Page

Overview

In this chapter we are going to provide detailed information about the **View**, which encapsulates a highly customized version of the GeoExplorer Open Source mapping client. The view page is responsible for providing standard WebGIS for viewing and consuming the geospatial layers that have been made available for the project as well as layers coming from external Web Map Service⁴ implementations as we will demonstrate in the next chapter.

In the next sections of this chapter we are going to briefly introduce the various panels (see Figure 7 for reference) that compose the View Page in order to allow the user to comprehend the functionalities they provide.

⁴ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_Map_Service



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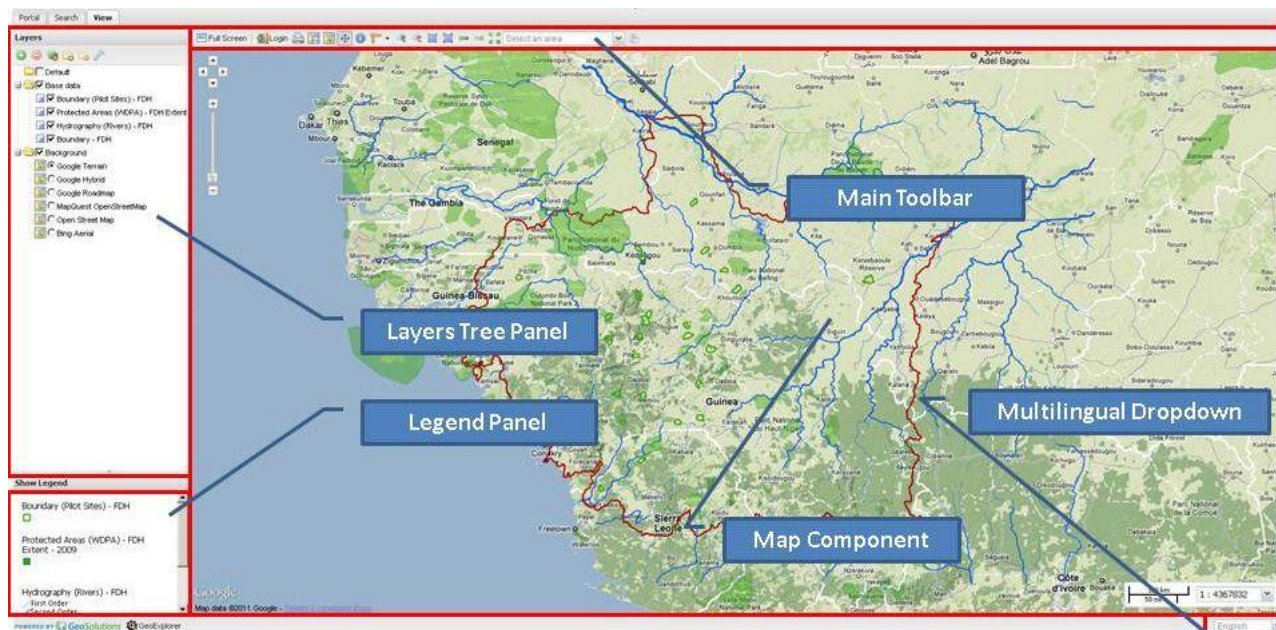


Figure 7 - View Page Components

Layers Tree Panel

The Layers Tree Panel is devoted to manage the layers that the WebGIS show on the Map Component in terms of which layers to show, with which stacking order and with which properties. Referring to Figure 8, we are now going to introduce some additional information about how to interact with this panel.

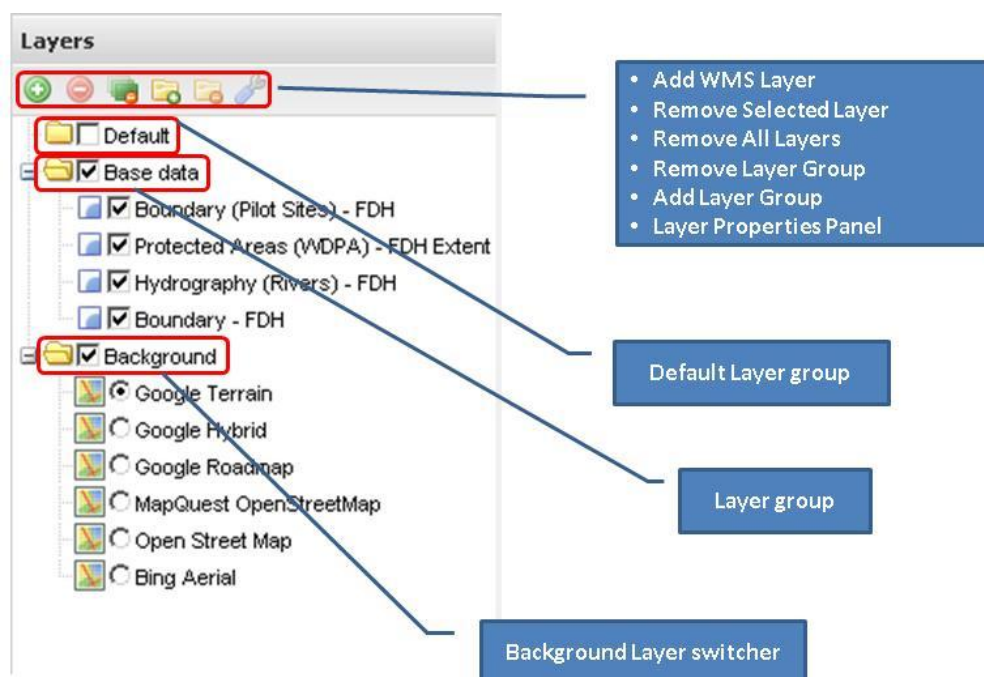



Figure 8 - Layers Tree Panel explained

The Tree itself is composed by a certain number of nodes, called **Layer Groups**, with leaves that represent layers that can be shown on the map. Layers can be dragged inside the same group or between different groups in order to control the stacking order on the map. Two layer groups are always present:

- **Default**, which is used to hold newly added layers which can then be dragged to other layer group as needed
- **Background**, which contains a certain number of standard high resolution and high speed layers served by famous vendors like Google or Bing. The leaves inside this layer group cannot be removed and only one of these layers at a time can be activated as it is used as the background for the map

New layer groups can be added between these two to group layers together. Each group has a checkbox which controls the visibility of all the layers contained in it in an on-off fashion. Groups can be dragged around in order to vary the stacking order of the layers they contain with the exception of the **Default** and the **Background** groups which cannot be moved around.

The top part of the panel is occupied by the panel's toolbar, whose buttons are described here below:

-  Opens up the WMS Server Management panel (which we are going to describe in the following) which can be used to add new layers to Map Component from the FDH Data Dissemination Server (called FDH GeoServer) or from external WMS Servers



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- Can be used to remove the currently selected layers in the tree. **It is worth to point out that background layers cannot be removed**
- Can be used to remove all layers, except the background layers, from the tree
- Can be used to add a new layer group to the tree
- Can be used to remove the selected layer group from the tree
- Can be used to open up the **Layer Property Window** view all the properties of the selected layers as well as to set some of them like the style used to visualize it or the format used for requesting (see Figure 9).

Before moving on with the next widget it is worth to provide some basic information about the **Layer Property Window**. Referring to Figure 9, the window is composed by a certain number of tabs as follows:

- **About**, which provide additional descriptive information about the selected layer
- **Display**, which can be used to control the opacity and the format of the selected layer
- **Cache**, which can be used to disable client side (browser based) caching of the selected layer
- **Styles**, which can be used to control which style we use to show the selected layer on the map as well as to inspect the relative legend

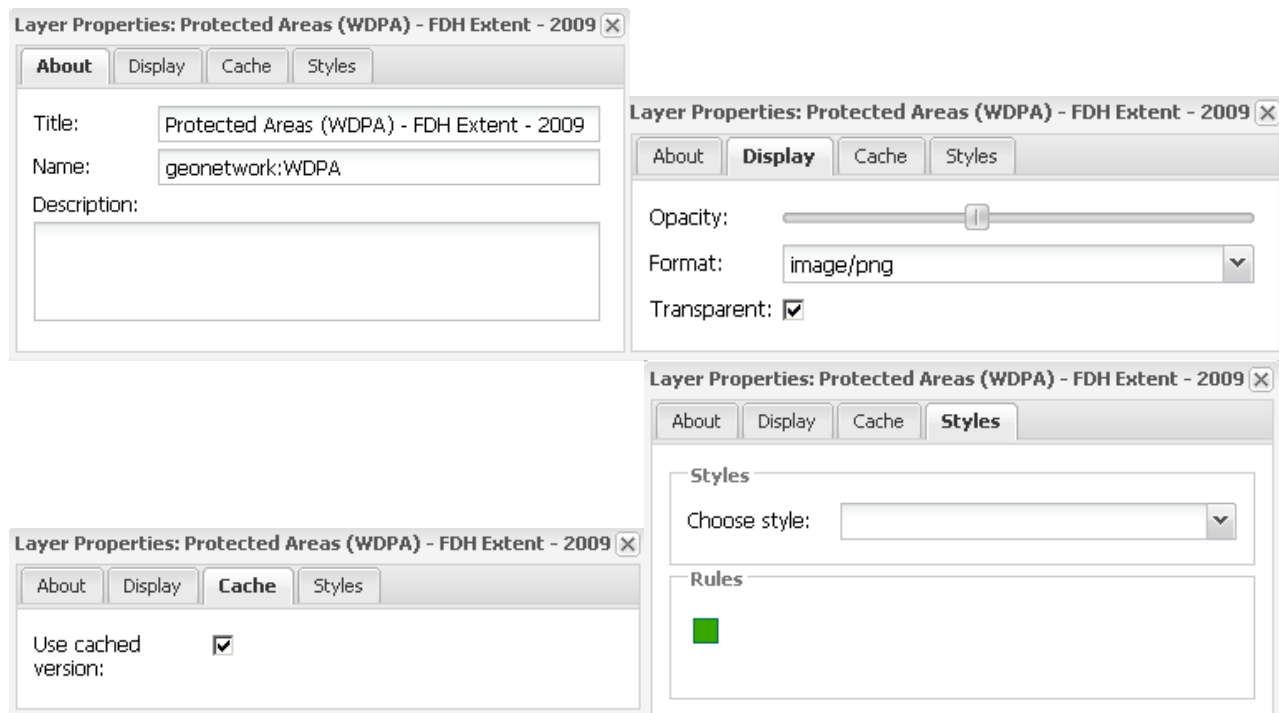


Figure 9 - Layer Property Window



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WMS Management Panel

By clicking on the **Add Layers** button from the Layers Tree Panel the **WMS Management Panel** is shown (see Figure 10). The panel provides a few additional controls as follows:

- The top drop down box provides a list of preconfigured servers from which layers can be obtained
- The central grid provide information about the layers served by the server selected in the drop down box
- We have an “Add a New Server” button in order to allow us to add an additional server (WMS or WMTS) as shown in Figure 11
- We have the button in the bottom right corner to either add to the current map the selected layer from the selected server or to close the panel itself
- We also have the capabilities to filter the layers’ grid via a text box at the bottom left corner. The “Clear Filter” button can be used to remove any filtering (see Figure 13)

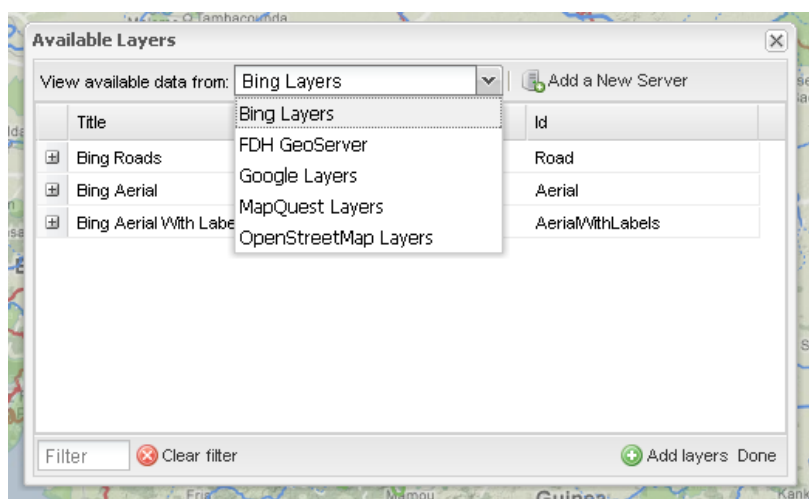


Figure 10 - WMS Management Panel



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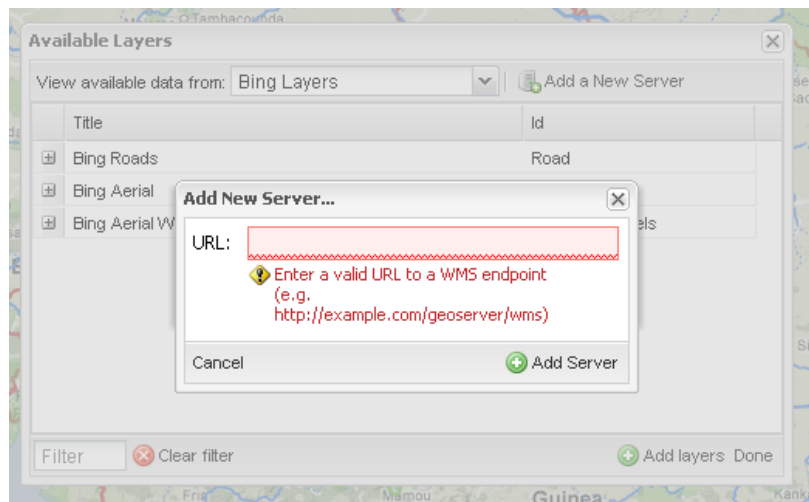


Figure 11 - Panel to add an external server

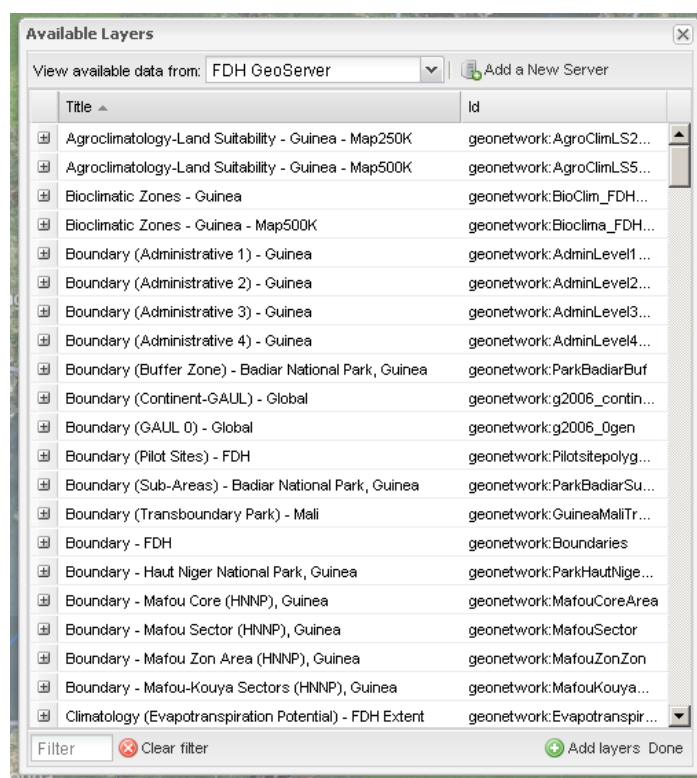


Figure 12 - Unfiltered list of layers

It is worth to remark on the fact that all the newly added layers are by default added to the **Default** layer group in the Layers Tree Panel. Users can then drag it to other groups as needed.



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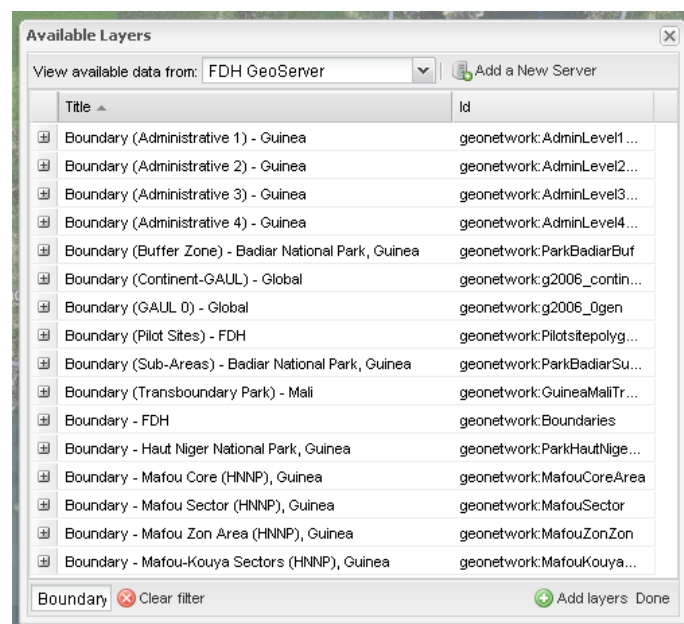


Figure 13 - Filtered list of layers over the Boundary keyword

Legend Panel

The Legend panel is responsible for showing the legend of the layers that are visible on the map (see Figure 14)

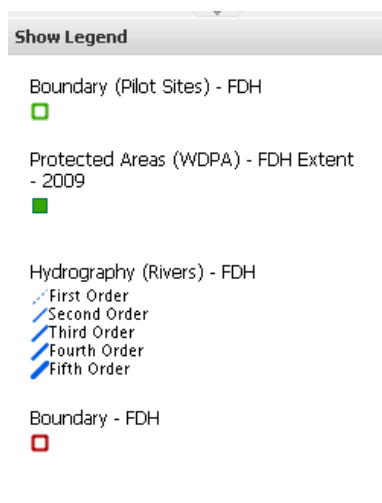


Figure 14 - Legend Panel with legends for the various published layers



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Map Component

The map component is represented in Figure 15 along with its embedded controls. The role of this component is obvious, therefore we just want to point out that the zoom and pan controls can be used to control the map position and that the scale control can be used to select the global scale of the map changing on the fly depending on the selected value in the drop down box.

Map Context Management

With the term **Map Context** we denote in, our implementation, a file format that includes information about the server(s) providing layer(s) in the overall map, the bounding box and map projection shared by all the maps, sufficient operational metadata for the WebGIS to reproduce the map, and ancillary metadata used to annotate or describe the maps and their provenance for the benefit of human viewers. Generally speaking it contains the configuration that is used to build the View Tab in terms of layers served as well as components appearance and layout.

In this implementation the WebGIS is drive by a single Map Context that can be modified only by those having administrative privileges. All other users can add and remove layers, add and remove group, export and save on local disk the current Map Context and then reimport it later, but they cannot save the result of their work back to the server. This means that unless an administrator save his changes to the Map Context all the users will always see the same exact configuration of the WebGIS in terms of layers and controls every time the reload the initial page. As already mentioned they only allowed to persist locally and then reimport their changes.



Figure 15 - The Map Component with its basic controls

Importing/Exporting the Context

Employing the appropriate buttons on the Main Toolbar it is possible to persist on the local computer of the user the current Map Context in the form of an XML file. In a similar fashion the user can later on reload the same definition and modify accordingly the WebGIS layers layout (see Figure 16).

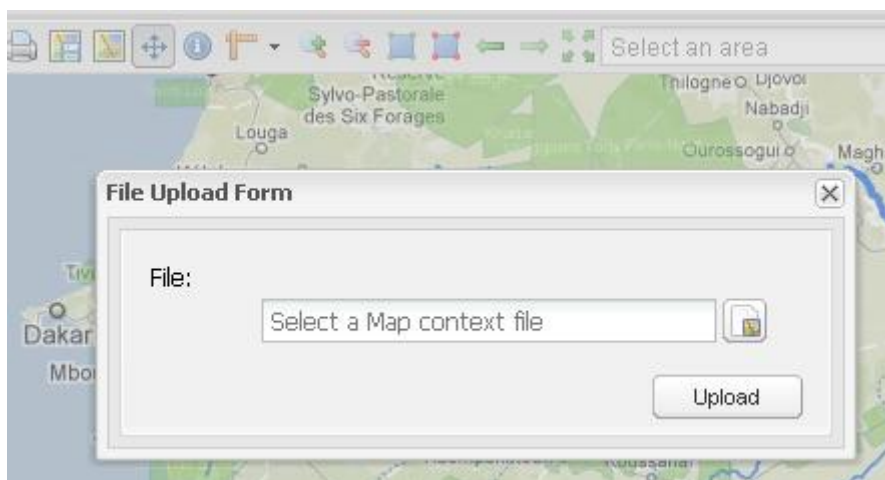


Figure 16 - Importing a local definition of a Map Context



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Area of Interest Switch

In Figure 17 the Area of Interest Switch dropdown is depicted. Such a control can be used to quickly and immediately center the map on different areas of interest without having to interact with the map itself. The AOIs (short for Area of Interest) are configured on the server through a flexible text files and therefore can be changed by an Administrator

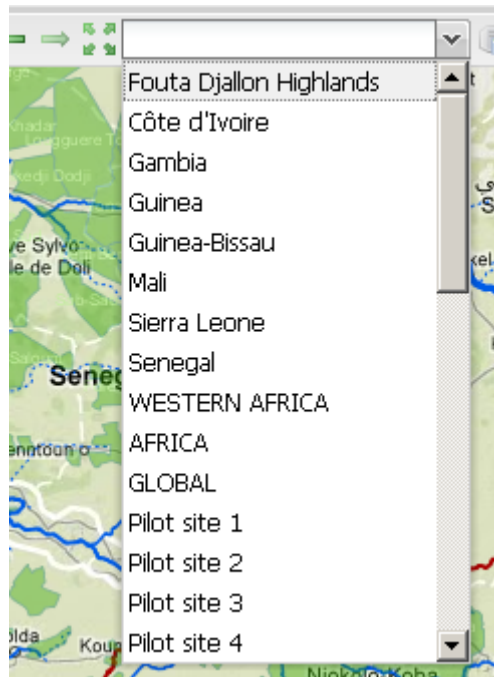


Figure 17 - Available Areas of Interest

Save Current Context (Administrators Only)

As shown in Figure 18 through the login button, and providing that one possesses the right credentials, it is possible to enable the **Save Context** button which make the current Map Context Definition the default one, which mean that from that moment on all users will be presented with the map as configured before saving (same layers, same layers' order, same layers' properties and so on).



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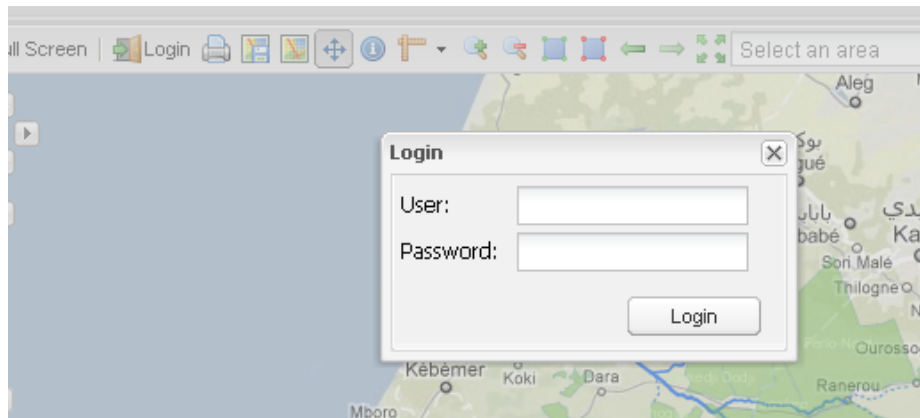


Figure 18 - Login panel for activating administrations controls

It is worth saying that once the login is successful the Login button is replaced by the logout button to allow Administrator to log out.

Toolbar

In Figure 19 the **Main Toolbar** of the WebGIS is shown along with its buttons which we are now going to describe in detail.







Figure 19 - Main Toolbar

- **Full Screen**, maximize the map to full screen
- **Print**, opens up the print dialog to print the current map
- **Export Map Context**, allows us to export the current map context
- **Import Map Context**, allows us to import an existing map context
- **Pan**, allows the user to pan the map
- **Info Tool**, allows the user to retrieve information about the values of the layers composing the map in a certain point by clicking onto it
- **Measure**, allows the user to measure distances on the map
- **Zoom In**, allows the user to zoom in the map
- **Zoom out**, allows the user to zoom out the map
- **Zoom Box In**, allows the user to perform box zoom in on the map
- **Zoom Box Out**, allows the user to perform box zoom out on the map
- **Previous Extent**, it allows to undo the previous zoom action
- **Next Extent**, it allows to redo the previous zoom action
- **Zoom to world**, zoom the map to the maximum available extent



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- **AOI Dropdown**, contains a certain number of Areas of Interest that can be used to quickly center the map extent on certain areas
-  **Save Current Map Context (admin only)**, this button is only available when the Administrator has logged in and allows him to save the modifications he has eventually made to the current map context
-  **Login**, allows the Administrator to provide credentials to login
-  **Refresh**: refresh the page to restart
-  **Manual**: a link to this document

Printing Capabilities

As mentioned previously, the FDH GeoPortal has the capability to print the current map extent in customizable way. It is in fact possible to select:

- **Paper Size**, between A3, A4
- **Resolution** in DPIs, between 127, 190 and 354
- **Whether or not to include the legend**
- **Whether or not to put the legend on separate page**

It is also possible to customize the title of the map we will produce using the text box provided in the print panel. Notice that the map is produced in the PDF format. Figure 20 and Figure 21 show the printing panel as well as the result of the selection made on it are.

Please notice that when printing a user should select either the OpenStreetMap or the MapQuest OpenStreetMap background as the other cannot be printed as per their licenses.



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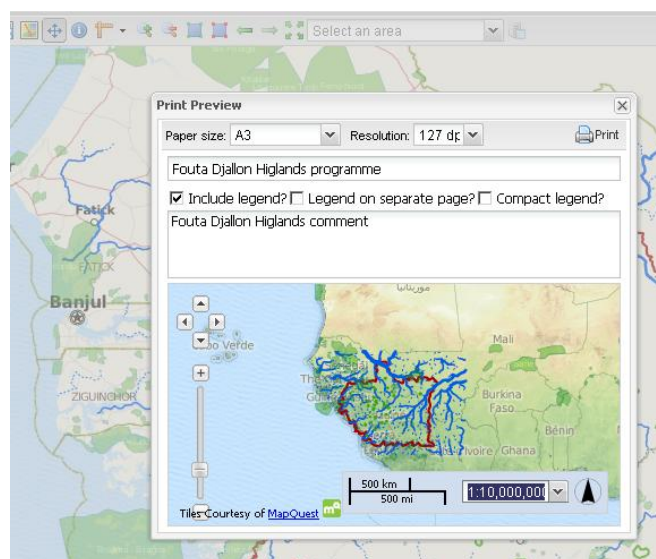


Figure 20 - Printing Panel



Figure 21 - Result of printing the previous map



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Common Use Cases

In this section we are going to cover the basic steps to perform common use cases in order to guide users through practical usage scenarios for the FDH GeoPortal by providing them with a series of screenshots showing the basic steps to be performed to reach their goal.

Adding layers from the FDH WMS Server

This use case focuses on understanding to how to actually add a WMS layer from the GeoServer FDH server. Let's assume we want to start with fresh clean GeoPortal and add the Guinea Fire 2001 layer.

Step 1 - Open the WMS Management Panel

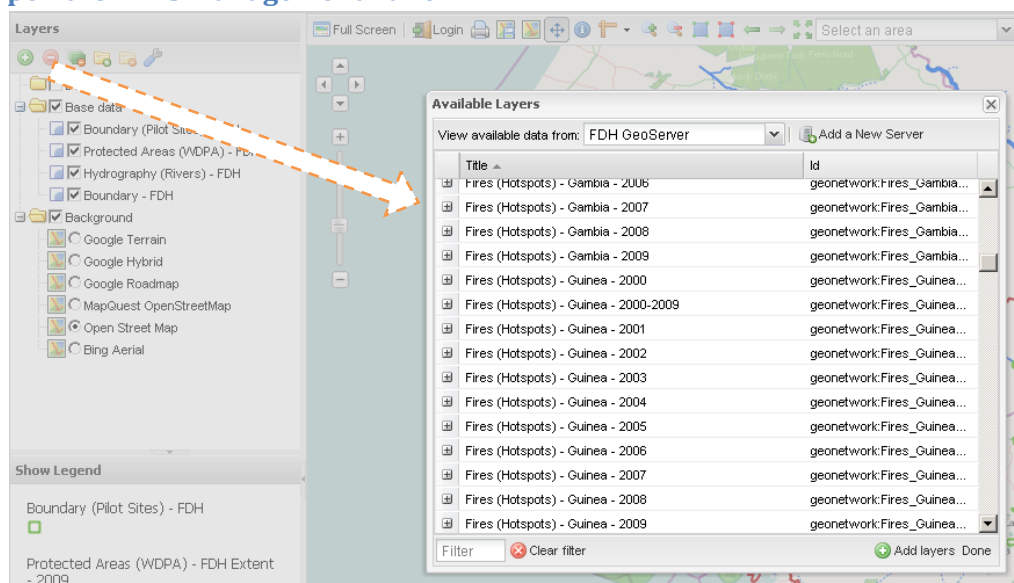


Figure 22 - Step 1 - Open the WMS Management Panel



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Step 2 – Select the FDH GeoServer from the Server's List

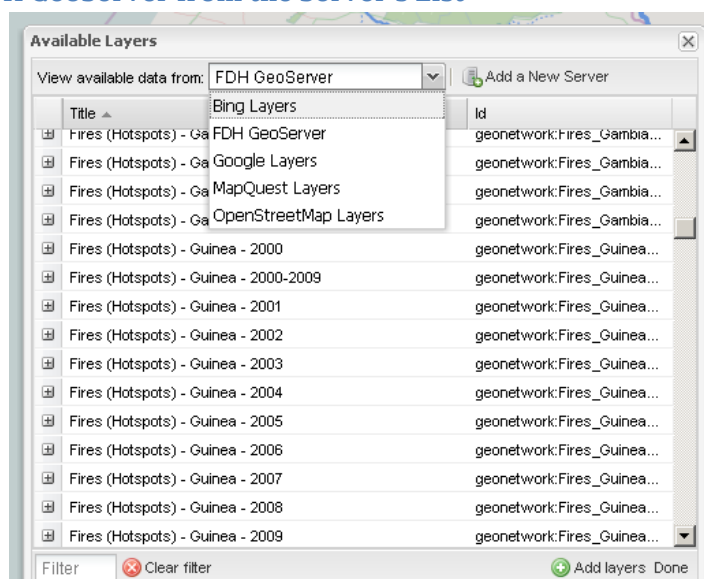


Figure 23 - Step 2 – Select the FDH GeoServer from the Server's List

Step 3 – Filter the Layers' List

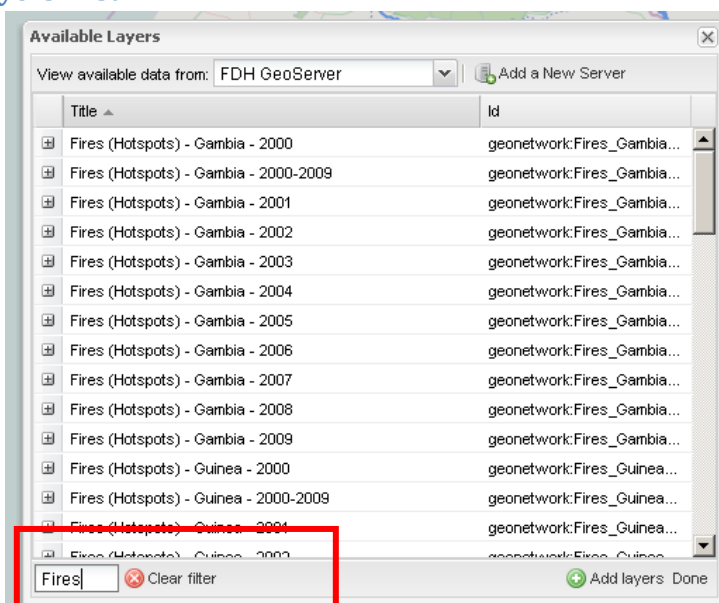


Figure 24 - Step 3 – Filter the Layers' List



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Step 4 – Select the layer and Press Add Layers

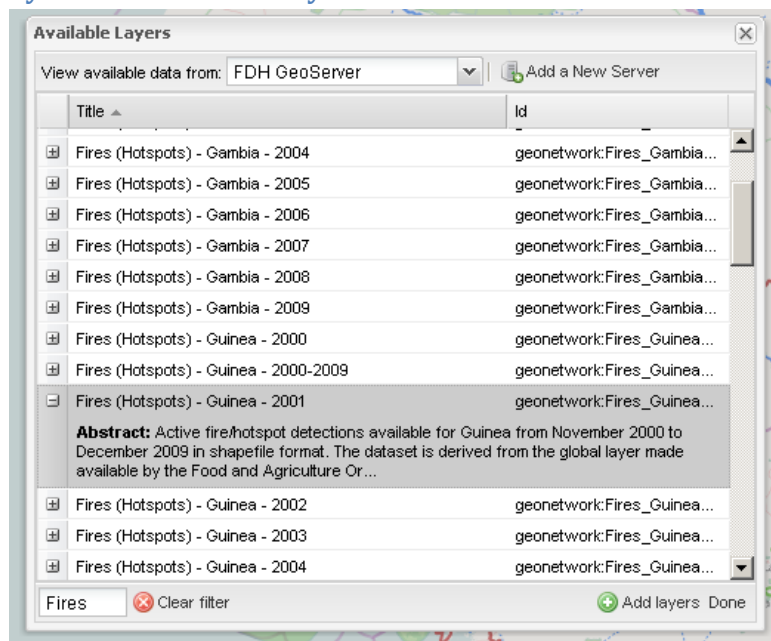


Figure 25 - Step 4 – Select the layer and Press Add Layers

Step 5 (Optional) – Drag layer from Default Group to other Groups

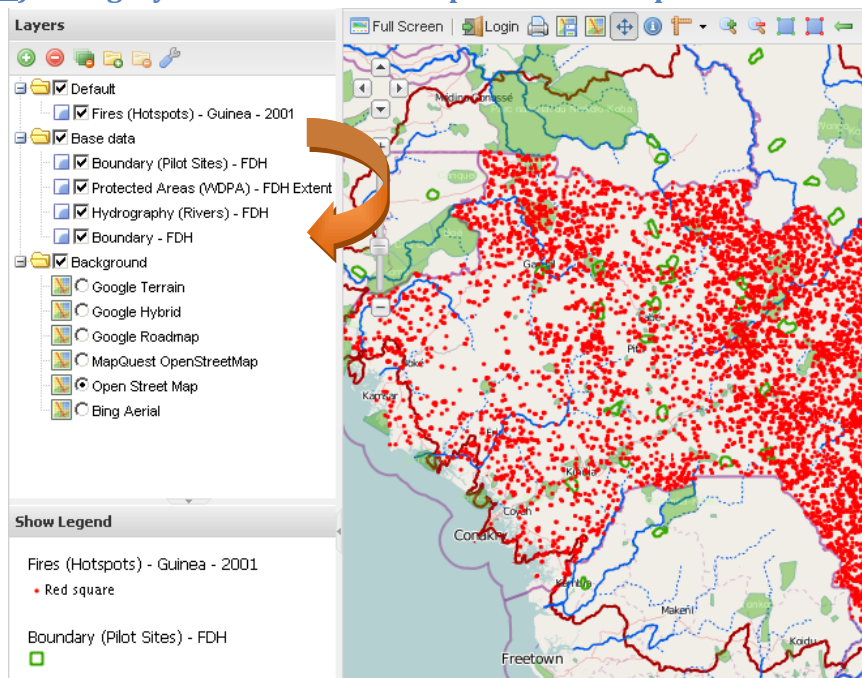


Figure 26 - Step 5 (Optional) – Drag layer from Default Group to other Groups



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Adding layers from an external WMS Server

Step 1 – open the WMS management panel and click on “Add a New Server” button

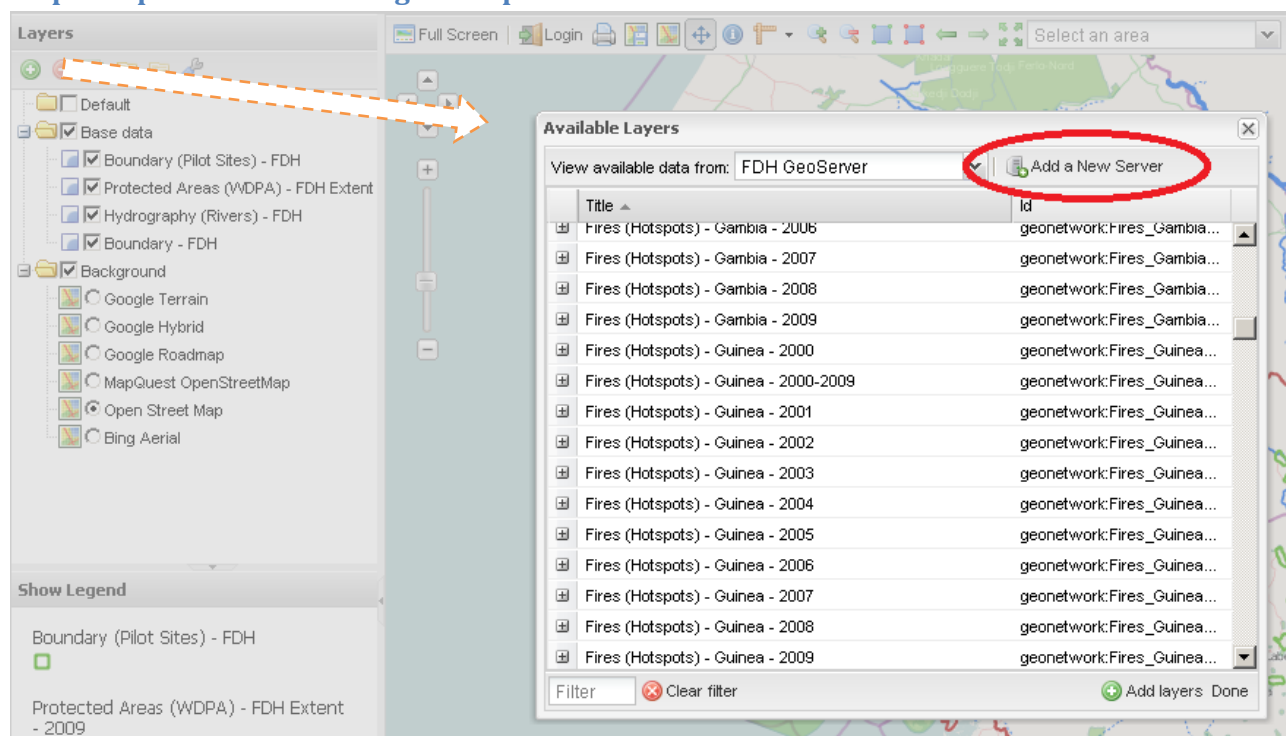


Figure 27 – Step 1 – WMS management panel” Add a New Server” button

Step 2 – Digit a valid WMS service URL, click on “Add Server” and wait for the of the layer list.

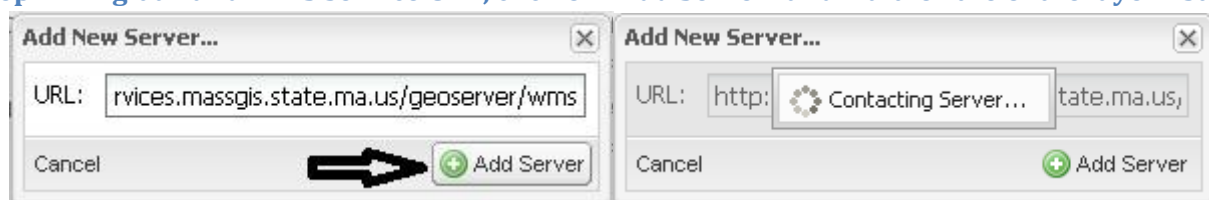


Figure 28 –Step 2 – Add WMS Server URL



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Step 3 – Select a layer from the list to add to the map.

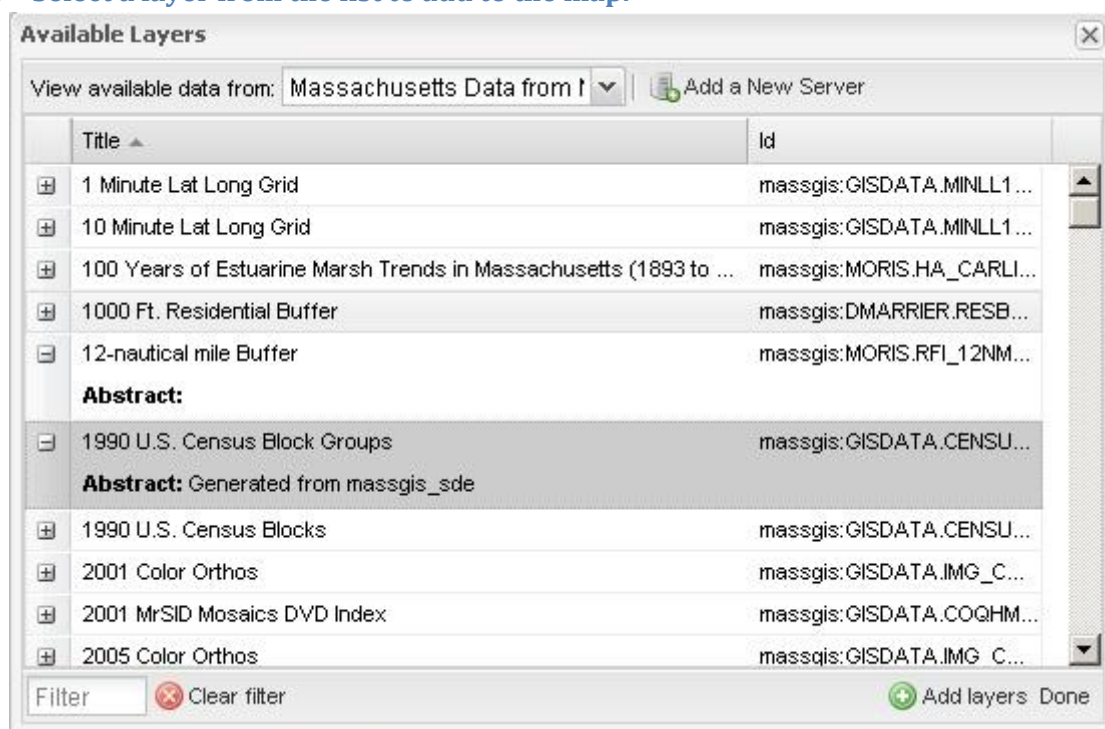


Figure 29 – Step 3 – select a layer from the list



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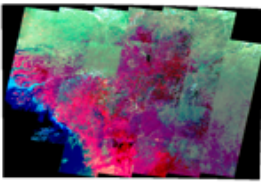
Load WMS layers from the Search View

Step 1 – Click on the “Interactive Map” link in the search result entry

Find Interactive Maps, GIS datasets, Satellite Imagery and Related Applications


Sort by **Relevance** Metadata 1 - 2 of 2 [First](#) | [1](#) | [Last](#)



0 selected Select : [all](#), [none](#) [+ actions on selection](#)

 ☐ **SATELLITE IMAGERY (LANDSAT MOSAIC) - FDH EXTENT - B432** 

Abstract Bands 432 composite of ETM+ scenes (thirty scenes). Characteristics of the original ETM+ images used in the composite: Number of bands 8 Resolution 30.0m Projection Universal Transverse Mercator (...)

Keywords LANDSAT, imagery, FDH, Fouta Djallon Highlands, Guinea

[+ Metadata](#) [Download](#) [Interactive Map](#) 

 ☐ **SATELLITE IMAGERY (LANDSAT MOSAIC) - FDH EXTENT - B321** 

Abstract Bands 321 composite of ETM+ scenes (thirty scenes). Characteristics of the original ETM+ images used in the composite: Number of bands 8 Resolution 30.0m Projection Universal Transverse Mercator (...)




Figure 30 – Interactive Map link in search results











Step 2 – The layer will be automatically updated to the map.

Layers

- Default
 - ☒ Satellite Imagery (Landsat Mosaic) -
- Base data
 - ☒ Boundary - FDH
 - ☒ Boundary (Pilot Sites) - FDH
 - ☒ Protected Areas (VDPAs) - FDH Ext
- Background
 - ☒ Google Terrain
 - ☐ Google Hybrid
 - ☐ Google Roadmap
 - ☐ MapQuest OpenStreetMap

Show Legend

- Satellite Imagery (Landsat Mosaic) - FDH Extent - B432 
- Boundary - FDH 
- Boundary (Pilot Sites) - FDH 

Full Screen          Select an area  Login

Google

Termini e condizioni d'uso

10 km 5 mi 1 : 545979

Figure 31 – The layer automatically added to the map



Fouta Djallon Highlands GeoPortal

Search Metadata for a Map Layer

Step 1 – Right click on a layer to open the context menu and click on “View Metadata”

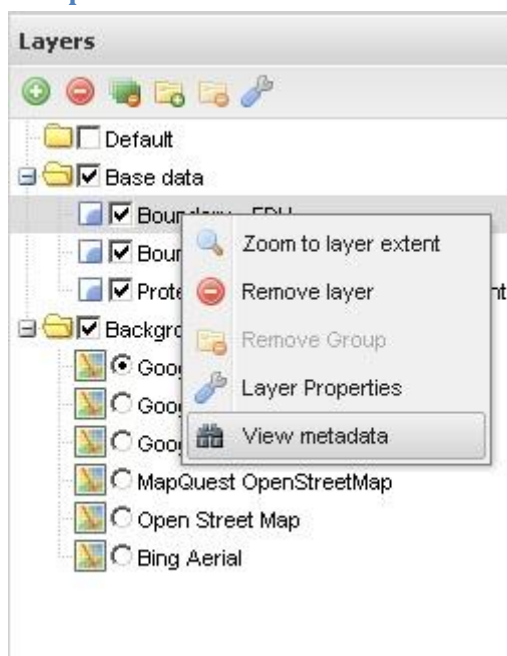


Figure 32 – Contextual Menu

Step2 – The layer metadata will be automatically searched in the “Search” tab

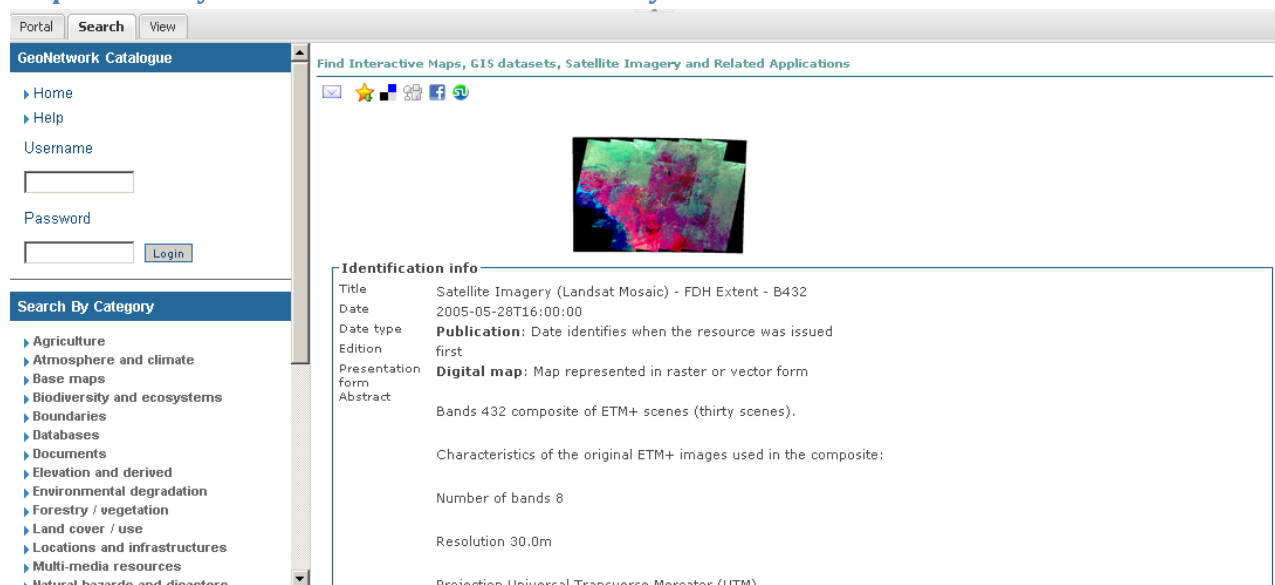


Figure 33 - The metadata page in the Search Tab



Fouta Djallon Highlands GeoPortal

Print Current Map

This use case focuses how to print the current map with the FDH GeoPortal.

Step 1 – Open the Print Dialog

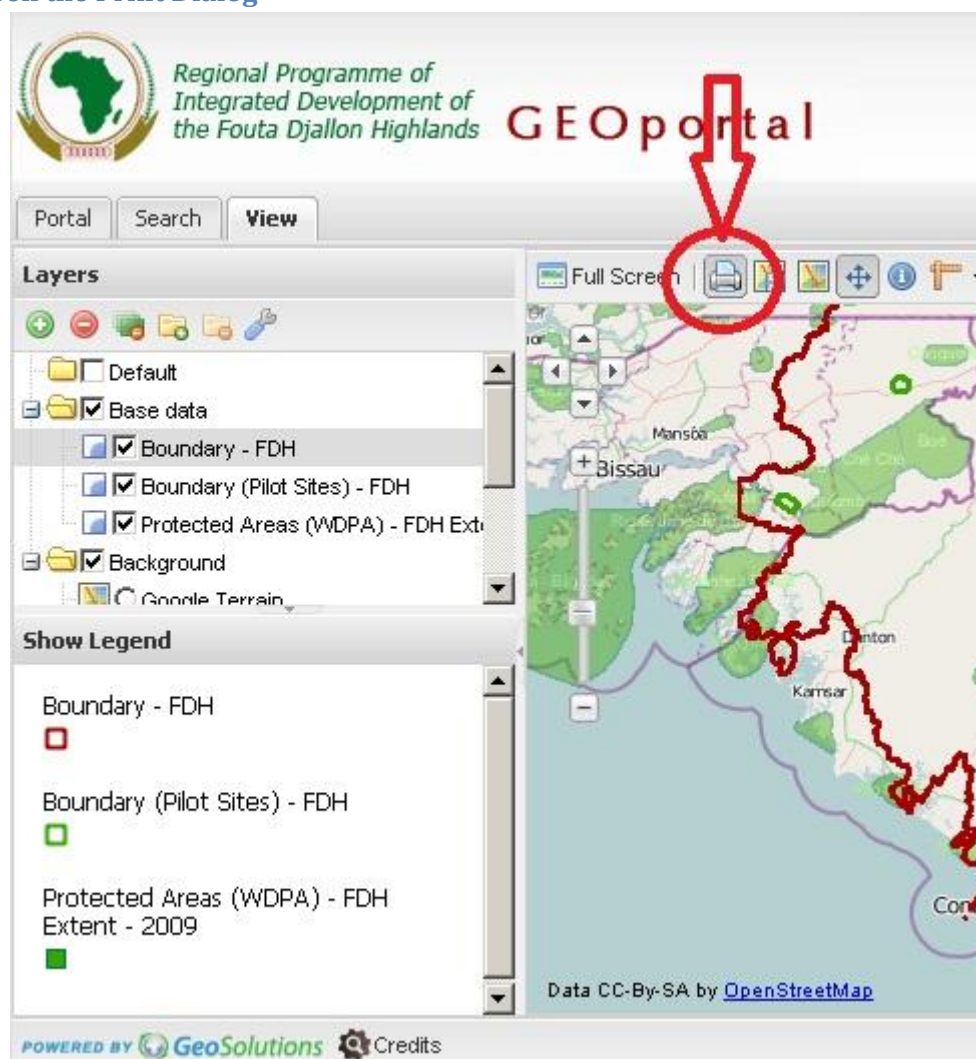


Figure 34 - Step 1 – Open the Print Dialog



Fouta Djallon Highlands GeoPortal

Step 2 – Select Paper Size and Resolution (DPIs)

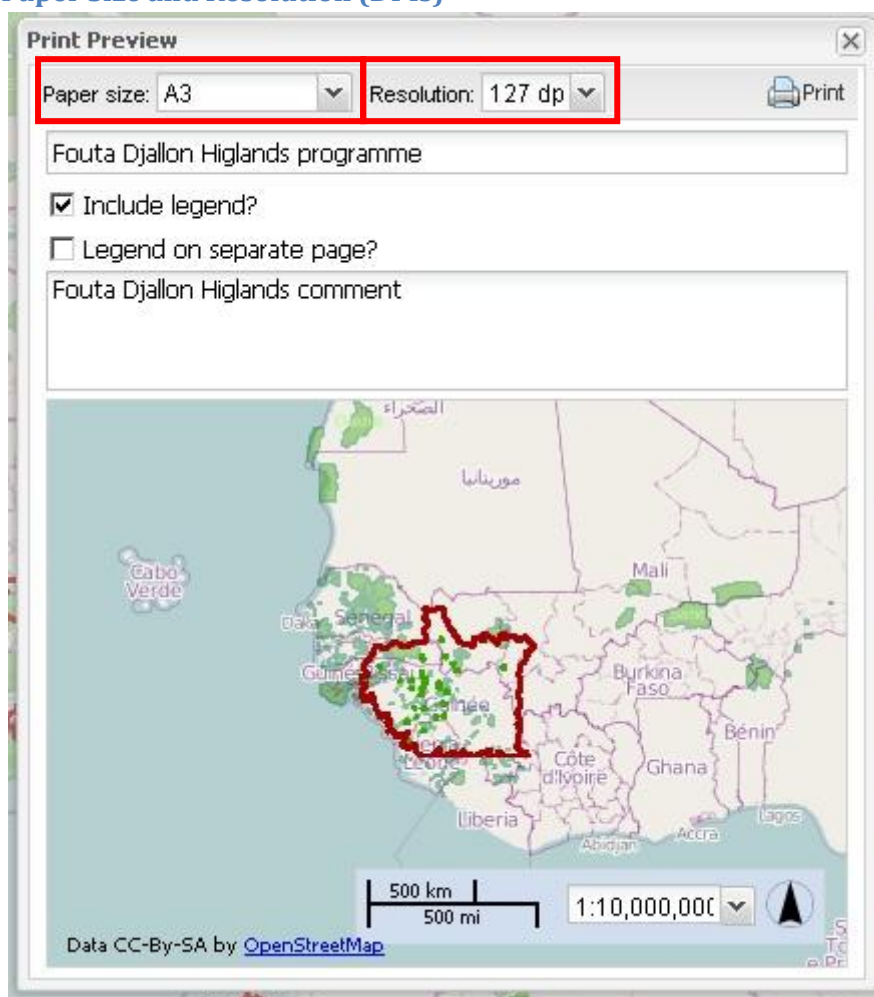


Figure 35 - Step 2 – Select Paper Size and Resolution (DPIs)



Fouta Djallon Highlands GeoPortal

Step 3 – Decide options for Legend Positioning

Print Preview

Paper size: A3 Resolution: 127 dp

Fouta Djallon Higlands programme

☒ Include legend?
☐ Legend on separate page?

Fouta Djallon Higlands comment

500 km 500 mi 1:10,000,000

Data CC-BY-SA by [OpenStreetMap](#)

Figure 36 - Decide options for Legend Positioning



Fouta Djallon Highlands GeoPortal

Step 4 – Click on the Print button

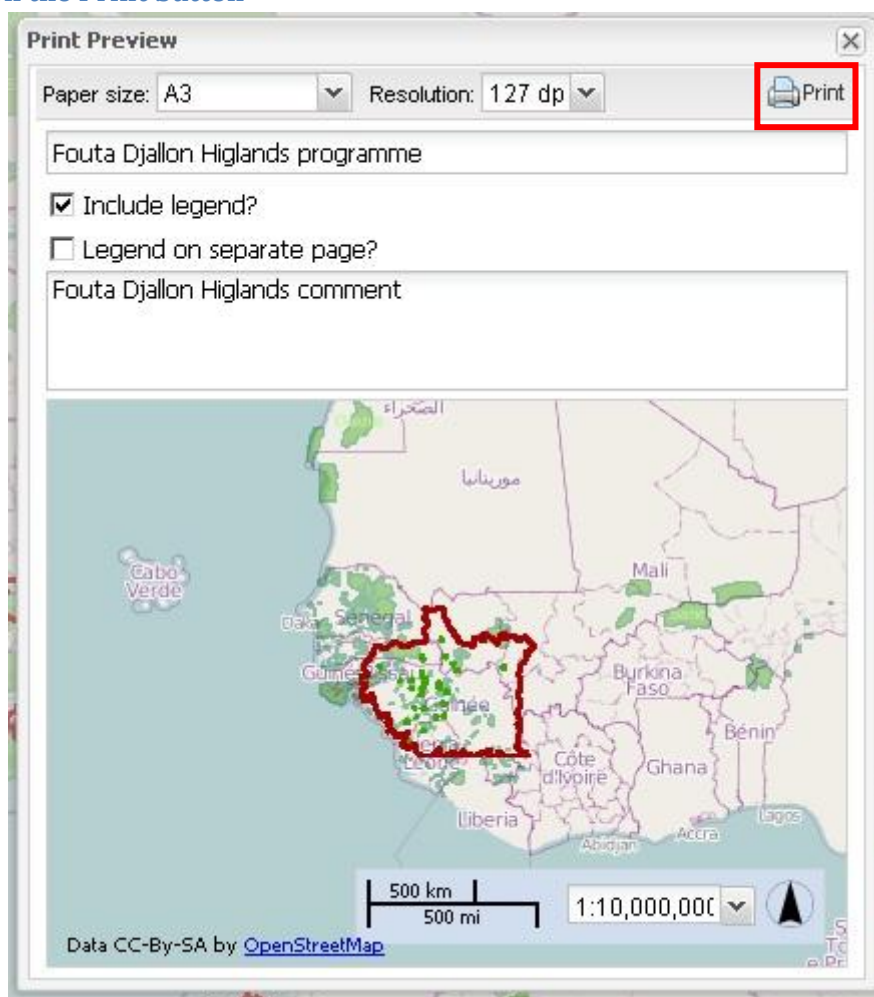


Figure 37 - Step 4 – Click on the Print button