

GET SDI PORTAL V3.0



User Manual



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Introduction



GET SDI Portal v.3.0 (R), is a web mapping application providing a comprehensive **platform** for viewing, downloading, analyzing, querying, editing and styling data originating from multiple geospatial sources. It constitutes a simple and **ready to deploy** solution for any organization who wants to setup a **Geoportal** based on ISO/OGC Standards.

GET SDI Portal has been developed in order to support the implementation of the Infrastructure for Spatial Information for Europe (**INSPIRE**) Directive (2007/2/EC), as well as to serve needs of organizations targeting to share their geospatial resources. Its modular architecture allows implementing widgets for the realization of specific functionalities, integrated smoothly in a configurable and easy to use web application.

While it has been initially designed to act as an **SDI client** cooperating with **INSPIRE Discovery**, **View** and **Download** services, it now offers many more features including advanced **search/selection/download features** based on **attribute** and **spatial criteria**, **3D mapview** (Google Earth). The software has been accepted from [JoinUP](#) and is also part of the [**Reusable INSPIRE Reference Platform \(ARE³NA\)**](#).

Features:

- ✓ Data Visualization
- ✓ Data Query/Selection
- ✓ Data Download based on WFS
- ✓ Metadata Catalogue Search
- ✓ Layer Management and Information
- ✓ Advanced CRS handling
- ✓ ISO/OGC Services' management
- ✓ Navigation and Measurement tools
- ✓ Built-in tools for graphical styling
- ✓ Google Earth view

Characteristics:

- ✓ Free and Open Source
- ✓ 'Ready to Deploy'
- ✓ ISO/OGC compliant
 - WMS,
 - WFS/WFS-T,
 - WMTS,
 - CSW,

- WMC,
 - KML,
 - Atom,
 - GeoRSS
- ✓ Configurable
 - ✓ Modular

GET SDI Portal v.3.0 (R) is based on FOSS such as [Openlayers](#), [ExtJS](#), [GeoExt](#) και [Proj4js](#).

The application has been tested with **Mozilla Firefox**, **Google Chrome** and **Internet Explorer**.

More Info available at:

- ✓ <https://github.com/GeospatialEnablingTechnologies/GET-SDI-Portal>
- ✓ https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/software/get_sdi_portal/
- ✓ http://foss4g.getmap.gr/?page_id=8
- ✓ <http://www.getmap.eu/>

Terms for Base-Maps

Base maps used, are provided according to the license of their originator. In particular:

- Google Maps: http://www.google.com/intl/en_ALL/help/terms_maps.html
- OpenStreetMap license: Open Data Commons Open Database License (ODbL) <http://opendatacommons.org/licenses/odbl/>.
- Hellenic Cadastre – Orthophotos S.A: <http://www.ktimatologio.gr/Pages/Default.aspx>

Copyright

Copyright © 2011-2014 [Geospatial Enabling Technologies Ltd](#)

License

GET SDI Portal (R) is available under the terms of [GNU General Public License Version 3](#).

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Map Tab

The 'Map' tab provides the main interface to the user supporting all the standard Web GIS operations. The following sections address the functionality offered.

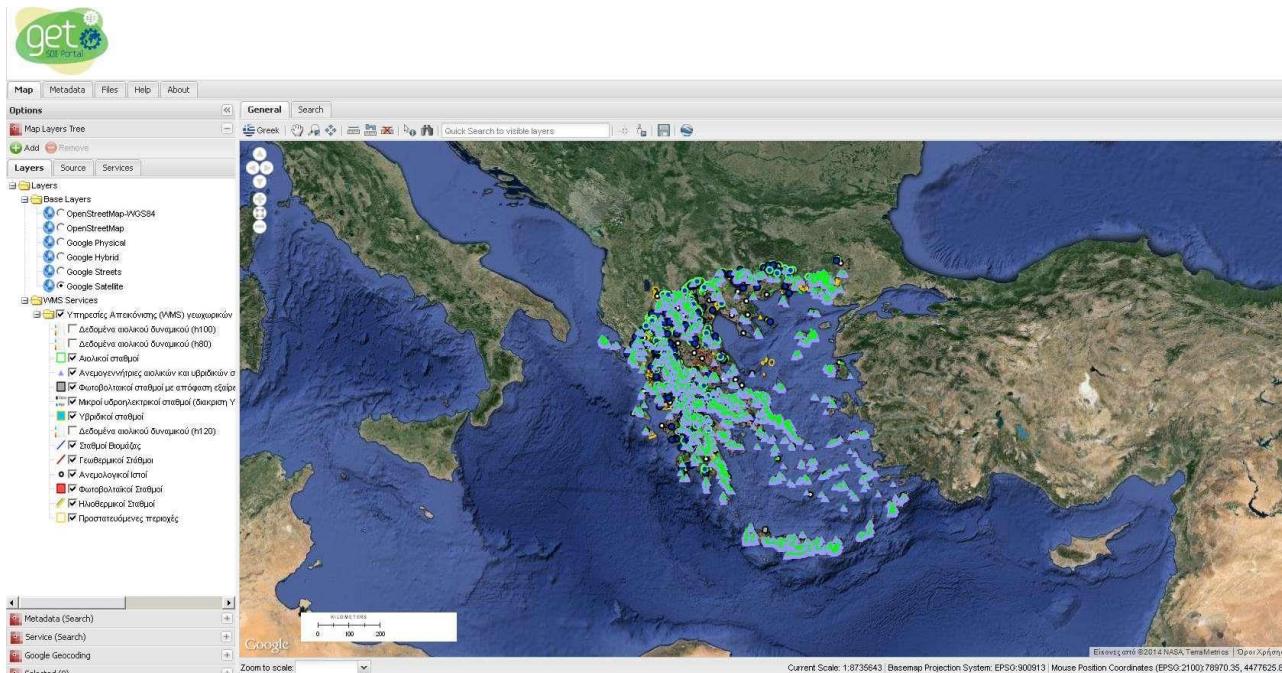


Figure 1

Left options menu

Map Layers Tree

Through tab ' Map Layers Tree ' the user is allowed to manage thematic levels and geographical backgrounds of the main map. The user may choose the sorting type of thematic layers by using the following three tabs:

Layers

On the 'Layers' tab, thematic layers that exist on the map are classified per server and per service. Also on this tab, the user can select and the geographical background of the map between the following options:

- a. Hellenic Cadastre – Orthophotos
- b. OpenStreetMap-WGS84
- c. OpenStreetMap
- d. Google Hybrid
- e. Google Streets
- f. Google Physical
- g. Google Satellite

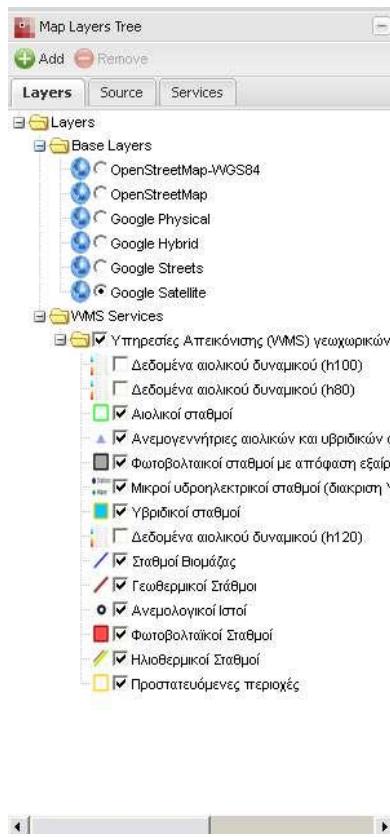


Figure 2

Source

Using the 'Source' tab, the thematic layers that exist on the map are ordered per server.

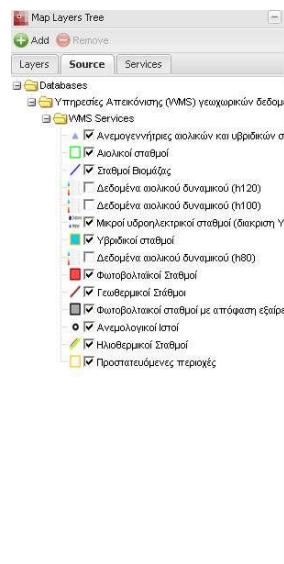


Figure 3

Services

Using the 'Services' tab, the thematic layers loaded are ordered per service.

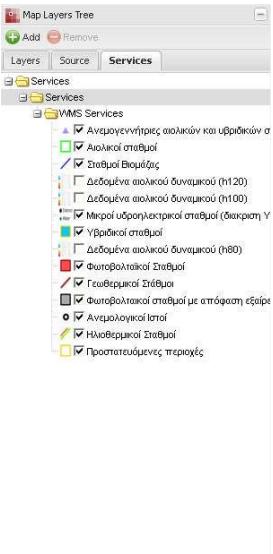


Figure 4

Thematic layer menu

Clicking the right mouse button on a thematic level automatically pops up a menu of options related to the selected thematic level.

Informations

The user can find information about the chosen thematic level, such as the layer name, a description, the responsible organization, the point of contact info etc. and the graphical representation (cartographic symbolization - style) used for this level.

This tab is enabled as long as thematic layers originating from WMS, WFS, WFS-T or WMPS services exist.

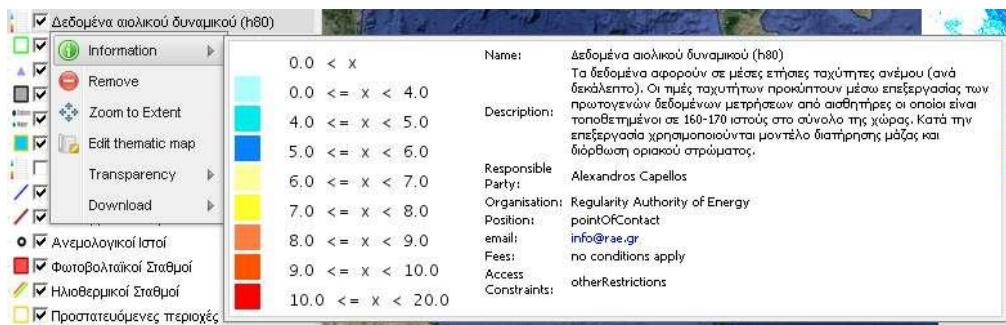


Figure 5

Remove

Option for removing the chosen thematic layer from the map.

Edit Thematic Map

This option gives to the user the option to create his own thematic layer, by forming an already existing one, using cartographic symbols based on descriptive criteria of his choice.

This option is enabled only on thematic layers originating through WMS services.

The process of creating a thematic layer is described below:

1. Select 'Edit Thematic Map' from the options menu of the thematic layer (WMS).
2. Fill in the descriptive and graphic elements of 'General' tab from the pop-up window
 - a. Rule Name: The name of the rule to be created.
 - b. Rule Title: The title of the rule to be created. It is also indicated on the thematic map icon next to the graphic.
 - c. Geometry Type: Select the type of geometry of the layer. Depending on the type of geometry selected, different filling elements will be shown for the graphical display of data. The options are:
 - i. Point: user can edit:
 1. The symbol of the point (e.g. circle, triangle, star etc)
 2. The color and style of the filling
 3. The color and style of the stroke
 - ii. Polygon: user can edit:
 1. The color and style of the filling
 2. The color and style of the stroke
 - iii. Line: user can edit:
 1. The color and style of the stroke

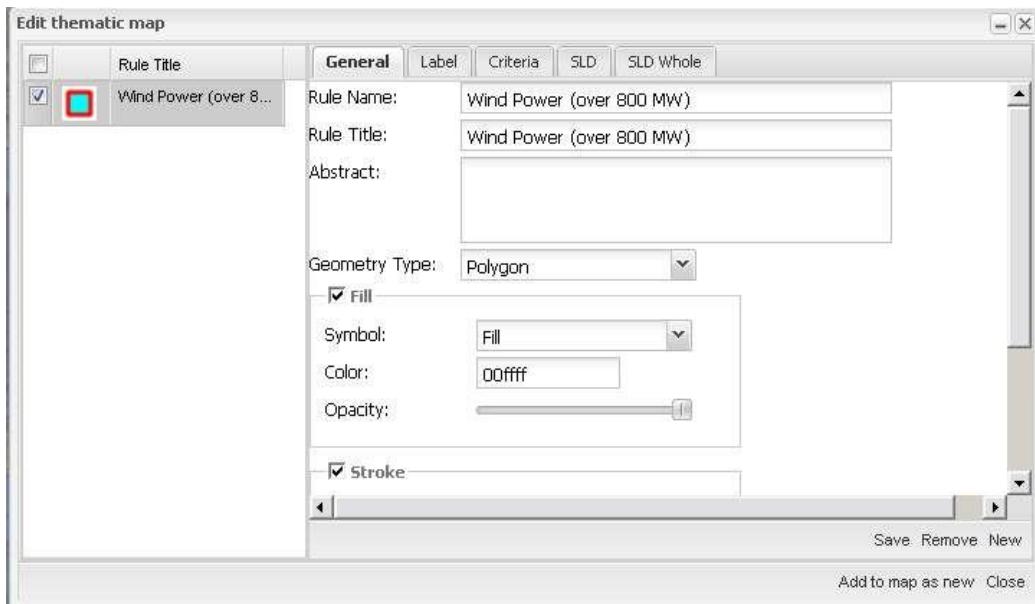


Figure 6

3. On the 'Label' tab, data are filled when it is desirable to display descriptive information of the thematic layer on the map as a label. Data filled is the following:
 - a. Attribute: The user can select from the descriptive elements of the layer, from which the information will be pumped

- b. Font Family: The user selects the font family that will be used for the descriptive information
- c. Font Size: The user selects the font size
- d. Font Color: : The user selects the font color

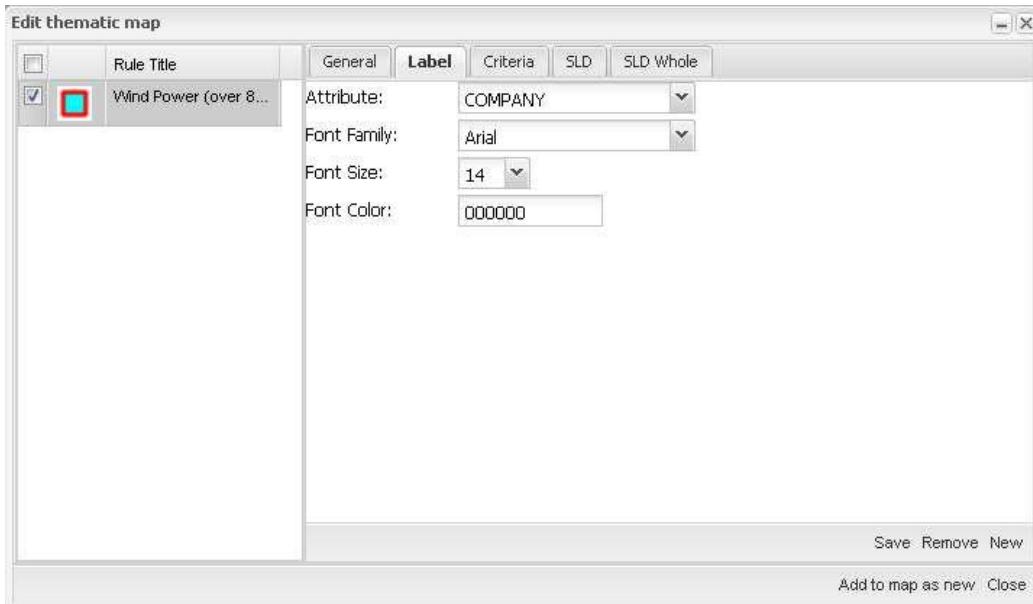


Figure 7

- 4. On the 'Criteria' tab the user can edit / create criteria regarding the symbolism created. Clicking on the button 'Add Criteria', the user can filter the data of the thematic layer, that will be used to apply the cartographic symbolization.

The criteria options are available, as long as the service supports querying of descriptive data. Thereafter the user can select the condition to be used through the 'condition' menu options, which includes the following operators:

- a. >
- b. <
- c. <=
- d. >=
- e. =
- f. LIKE (in case the field contains textual information)
- g. NOT LIKE (in case the field contains textual information)

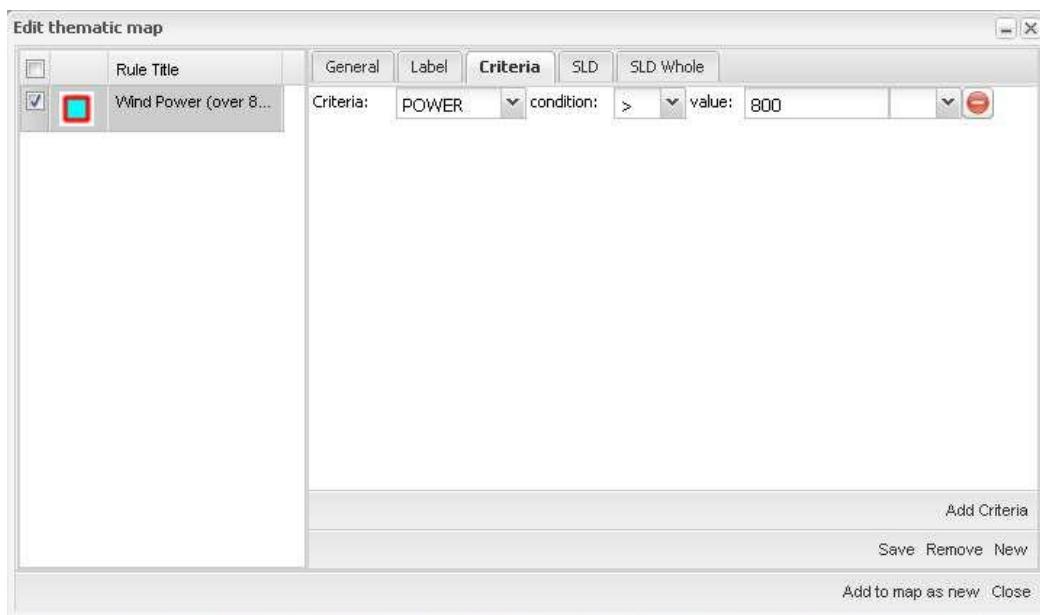


Figure 8

The user can add as many criteria as he wants and define the logical relationship between the criteria by selecting "AND" or "OR" the last menu list.

5. Through 'SLD' (Style Layer Descriptor) tab, the user can see the, up to that moment, formed rule in the form of SLD XML.

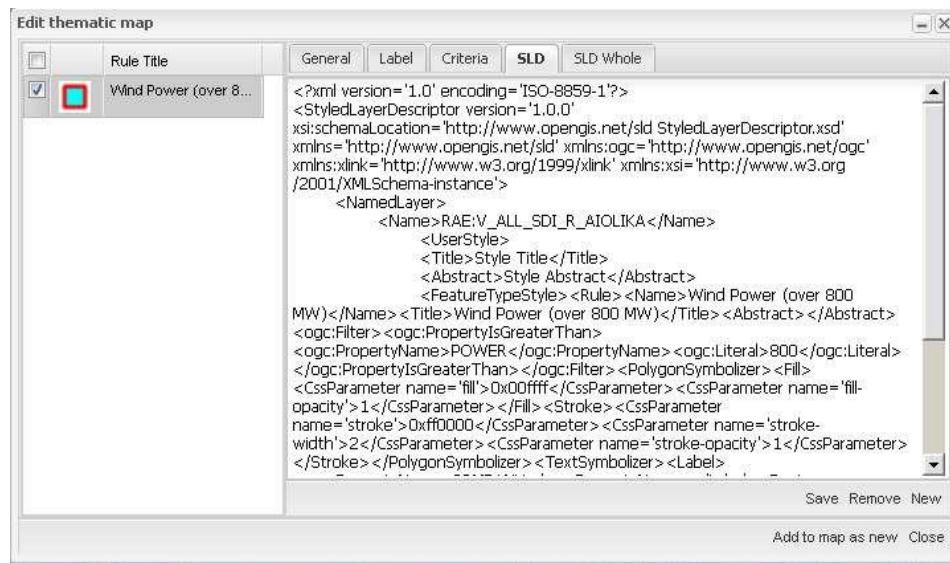


Figure 9

6. Through 'SLD Whole' (Style Layer Descriptor) tab, the user can see the, up to that moment, formed rule in the form of SLD XML text obtained by applying all the rules.
7. By clicking 'Save', the user saves the graphical configuration rule for the thematic level. Immediately, it appears on the left in the list with rest of the rules.

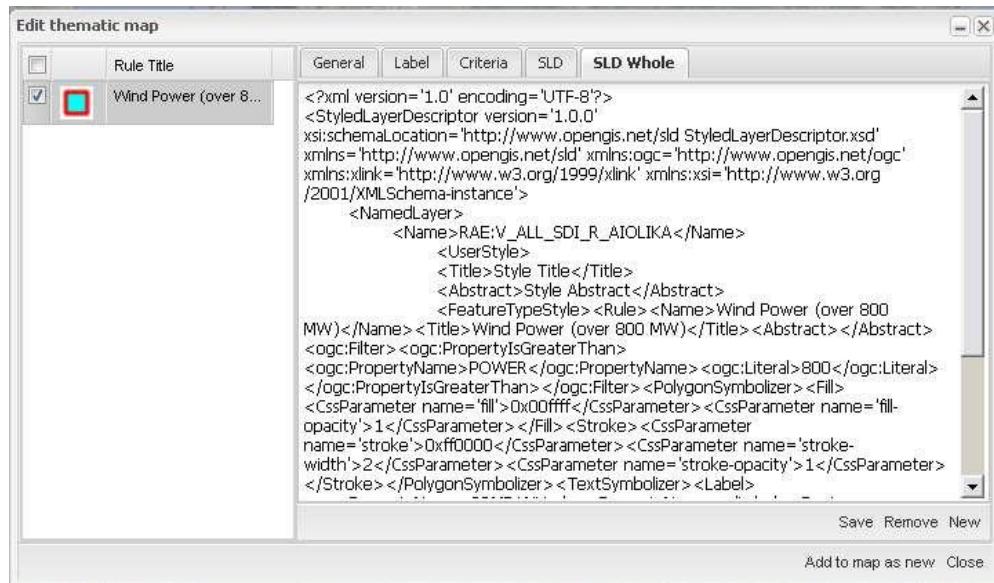


Figure 10

- To save all the rules that have been configured to the selected or the new thematic level, pressing the button 'Add to Map', a pop-up window appears that asks the user to define a new name for the existing or the new thematic level has formed by the above process.

Subsequently, clicking on the button 'Add to Map' from the pop-up window, the user will be asked if he wants to add the modified layer as a new thematic layer or to apply the new symbolization to the existing layer.

The user can re-edit the configured level by selecting the 'Edit Thematic Map' menu option and then choose from the left list of rules, the rules he wants to process.

It should be noted that it is not possible to extract the default SLD from WMS services, consistently there are no rules in the left list when processing the layer the first time.

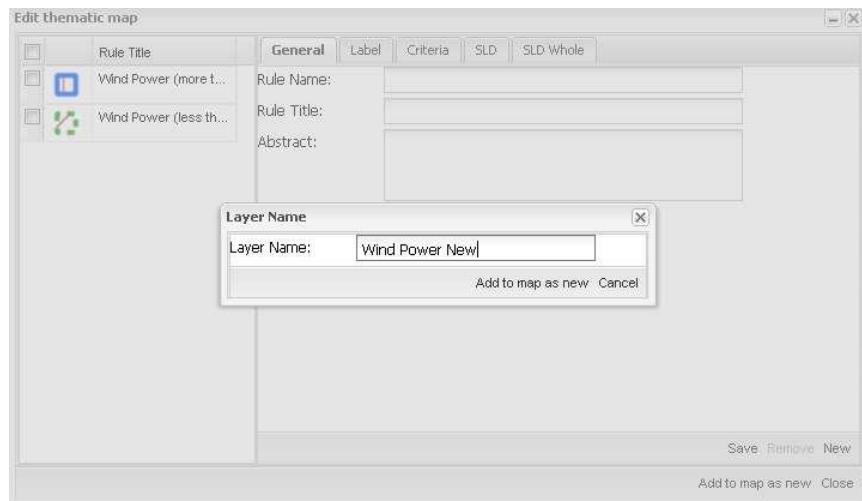


Figure 11

The user can see the categories of graphics of the thematic layer he has formed from the layer menu and by selecting 'Information'.

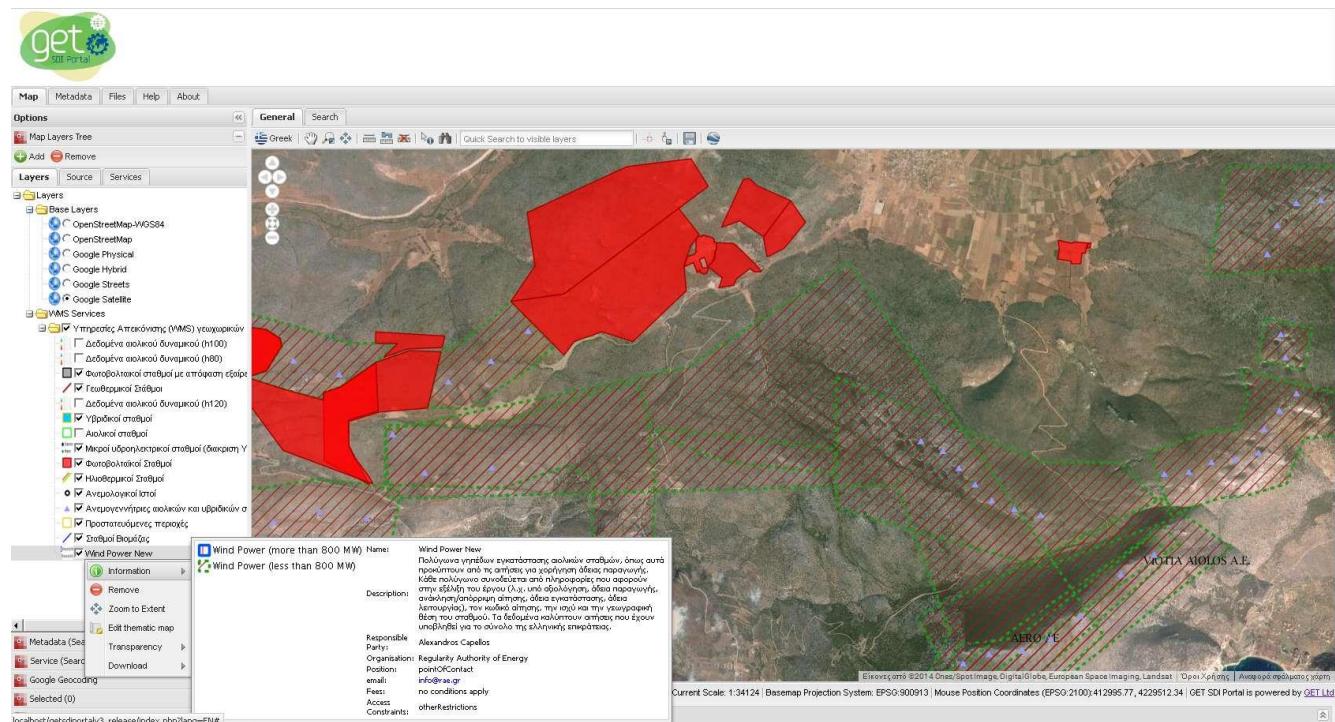


Figure 12

Now the thematic level is shown on the map, with the symbolism that has been formed.

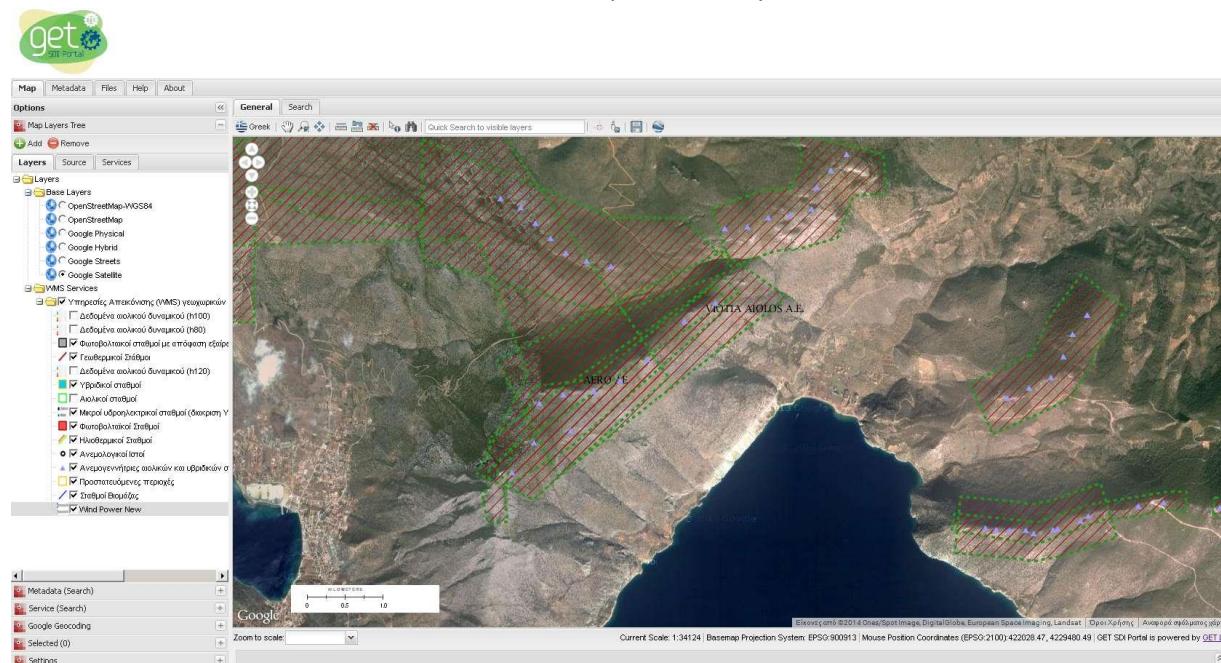


Figure 13

Zoom to Extent

Option for showing the maximum extent of the chosen thematic layer.

Transparency

Option for setting the transparency level of the chosen thematic layer.

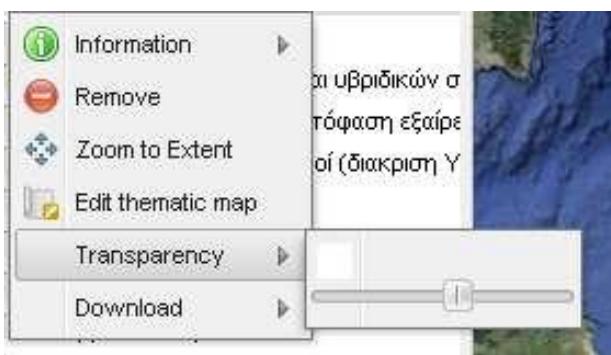


Figure 14

Download

When the thematic layer originates from WMS, the user can download it as one of the following formats:

- TIFF
- GEOTIFF
- PDF
- SVG
- KML
- KMZ

The download capability depends on the downloading capabilities of the service the layer was loaded from.

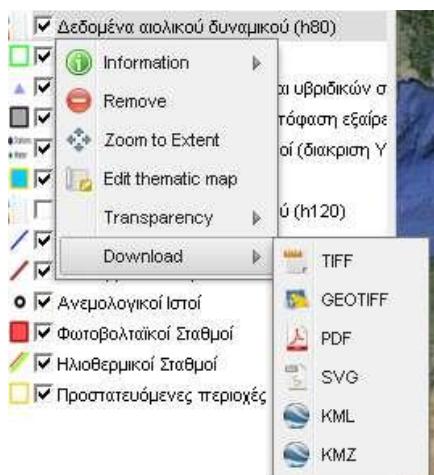


Figure 15

Data (Search)

The 'Map' tab provides two widgets for quick metadata search. In the first case the user can be informed quickly about the data related to a service.

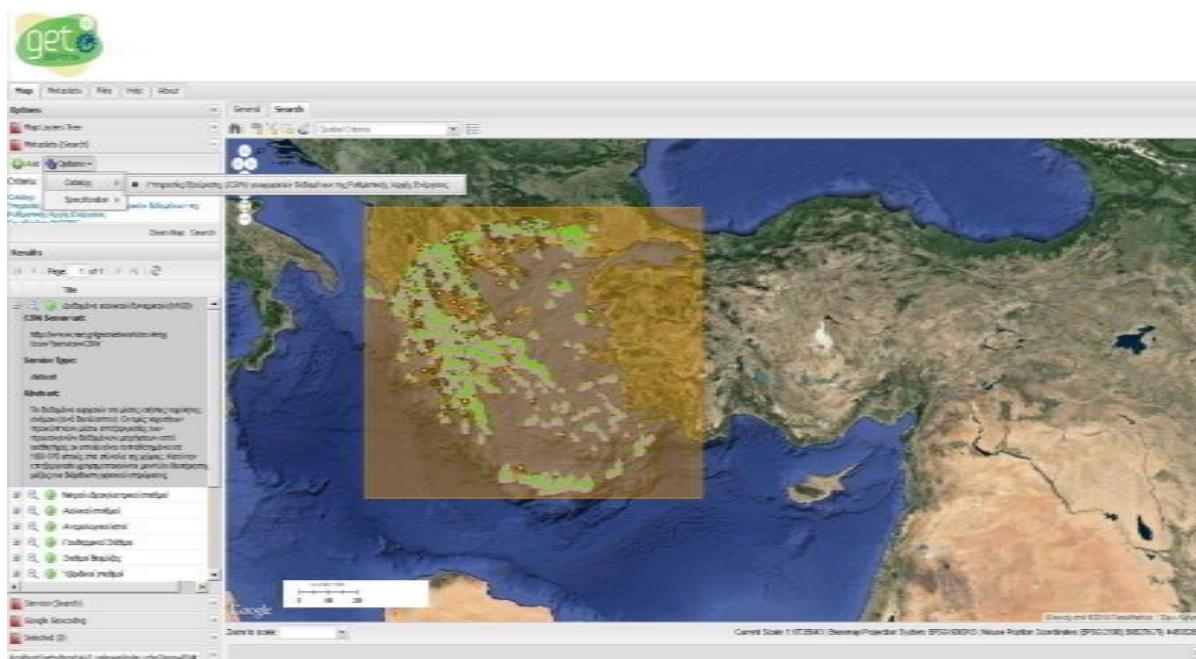
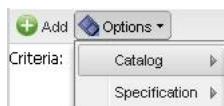


Figure 16

Options



By pressing the 'Options' button users can choose the catalog and the profile type, which will be used for the search.

Catalogue

Menu that displays all the active catalogues will be used for the search. Users can choose one of them.

If the desired catalogue does not appear in the list, then users can add it through the 'Service' tab, by pressing the 'Add' button which is placed on the left-side of the tab.

Profile

User chooses the standard that will be used in searching the metadata catalogue.

Search-Result List

As soon as user defines the desired metadata catalogue, profile as well as the keyword, then by pressing the 'search' button, he can view the results returned from the catalogue.

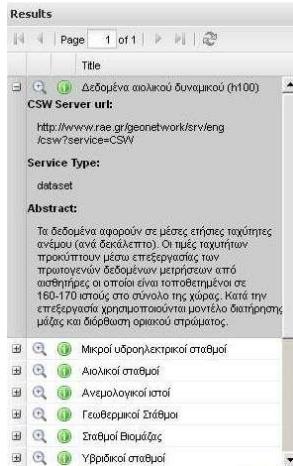


Figure 17

The results are grouped into pages of 25 records each. At the top of the list there are navigation buttons allow the user to transfer the desired results page.



Figure 18

The navigation buttons are:

1. Go to first page
2. Go to previous page
3. Page of Go to the user defined page
4. Go to the next page
5. Go to last page
6. Refresh the current page

For each result, the title, a magnifying lens and an information icon is displayed.

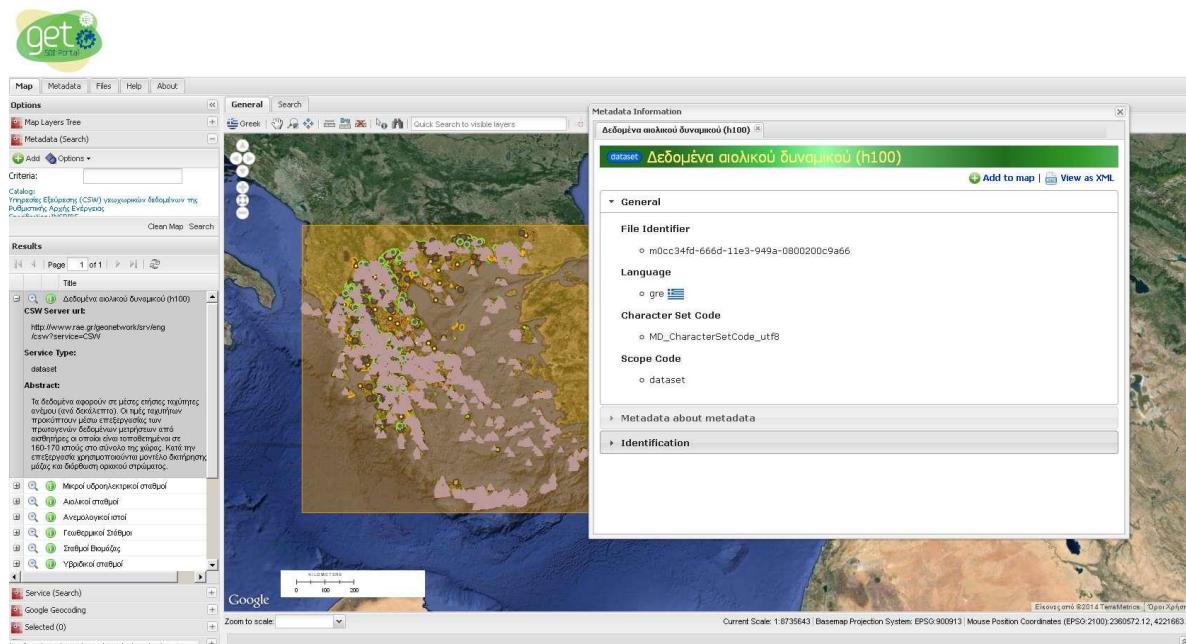


Figure 19

By pressing the magnifying lens, the bounding box of the metadata associated with this result is drawn on the map.

Services (Search)

Through the quick metadata search function, the user can search for view or download services at the discovery service of his choice.

The search functionality is described below.

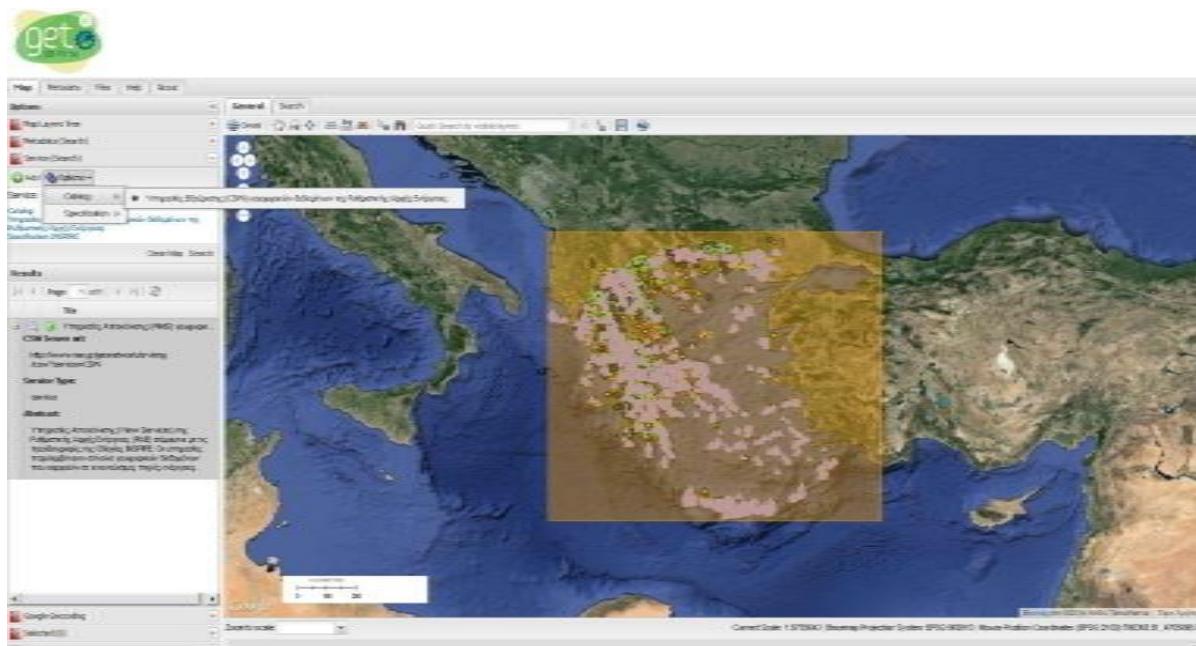
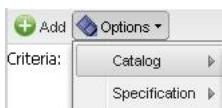


Figure 20

Options



By pressing the 'Options' button users can choose the catalog and the profile type, which will be used for the search.

Catalogue

Menu that displays all the active catalogues will be used for the search. Users can choose one of them.

If the desired catalogue does not appear in the list, then users can add it through the 'Service' tab, by pressing the 'Add' button which is placed on the left-side of the tab.

Specification

User chooses the standard that will be used in searching the metadata catalogue.

Search-Result List

As soon as user defines the desired metadata catalogue, profile as well as the keyword, then by pressing the 'search' button, he can view the results returned from the catalogue:

Title	CSW Server url:	Service Type:	Abstract:
Υπηρεσίες Απαικόνισης (MMS) γεωχωρικών πληροφοριών της Ρωμαϊκής Αρχής Ενέργειας (PAE)	http://www.rae.gr/geonetwork/srv/eng/csw?service=CSW	service	Υπηρεσίες Απαικόνισης (View Services) της Ρωμαϊκής Αρχής Ενέργειας (PAE) σύμφωνα με τις προδιαγραφές της Οδηγίας INSPIRE. Οι υπηρεσίες περιλαμβάνουν συνολικά γεωχωρικών δεδομένων που αφορούν σε ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας.

Figure 21

The results are grouped into pages of 25 records each. At the top of the list there are navigation buttons allow the user to transfer the desired results page.



Figure 22

The navigation buttons are:

- Go to first page
- Go to previous page
- Page of Go to the user defined page
- Go to the next page
- Go to last page
- Refresh the current page

For each result, the title, a magnifying lens and an information icon is displayed . Moreover if the result is a WMS service an add icon is displayed.

By pressing the magnifying lens, the bounding box of the service associated with this result is drawn on the map.

It should be noticed that the bounding boxes drawn are related to data coverage and not to the bounding box of a country.

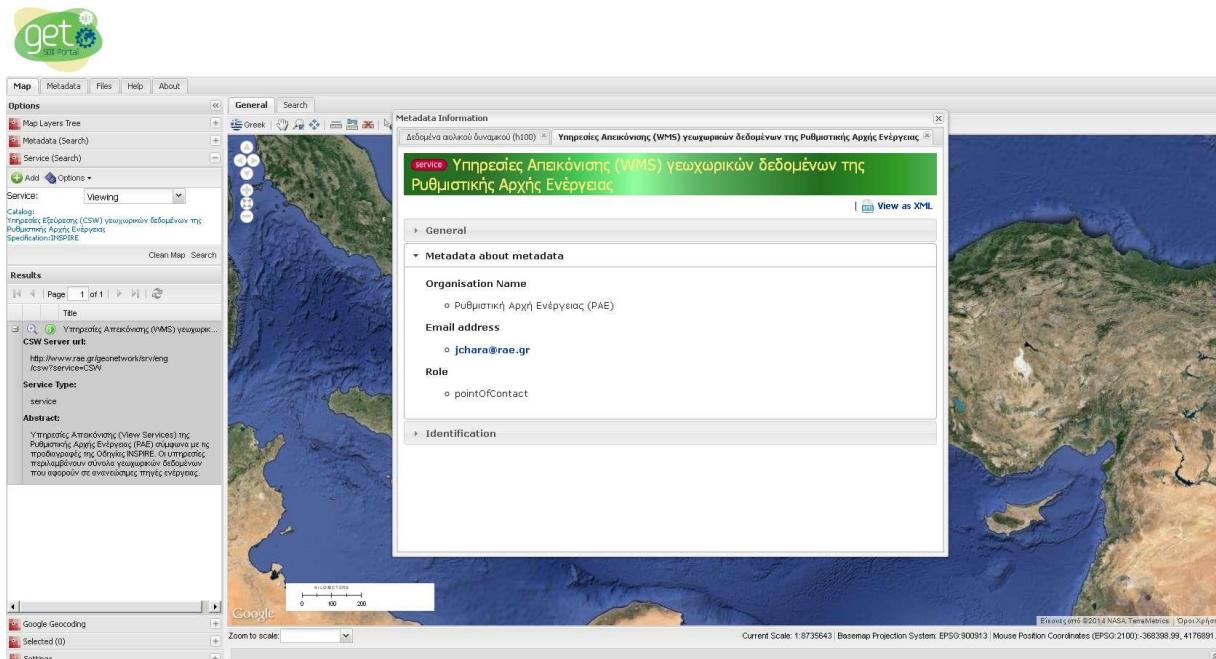


Figure 23

By pressing the information button , a popup window shows the metadata information for the selected record

By pressing the icon  add, the service window appears where the user can add a new WMS service and manage the layers that derive from its.

Clear Map

By pressing the button 'Clear', all of the drawn bounding boxes are removed from the map.

Google Geocoding

The Google Geocoding tab provide to the user geocoding ability through the google geocoding service.

Results	
Title	
Athens, Greece	
Athens, GA, USA	
Athens, AL, USA	
Athens, OH 45701, USA	
Athens, TX, USA	
Athens, TN, USA	

Figure 24

By selecting the lens icon that locate beside the record, it will transfer you automatically to the appropriate location on the map.

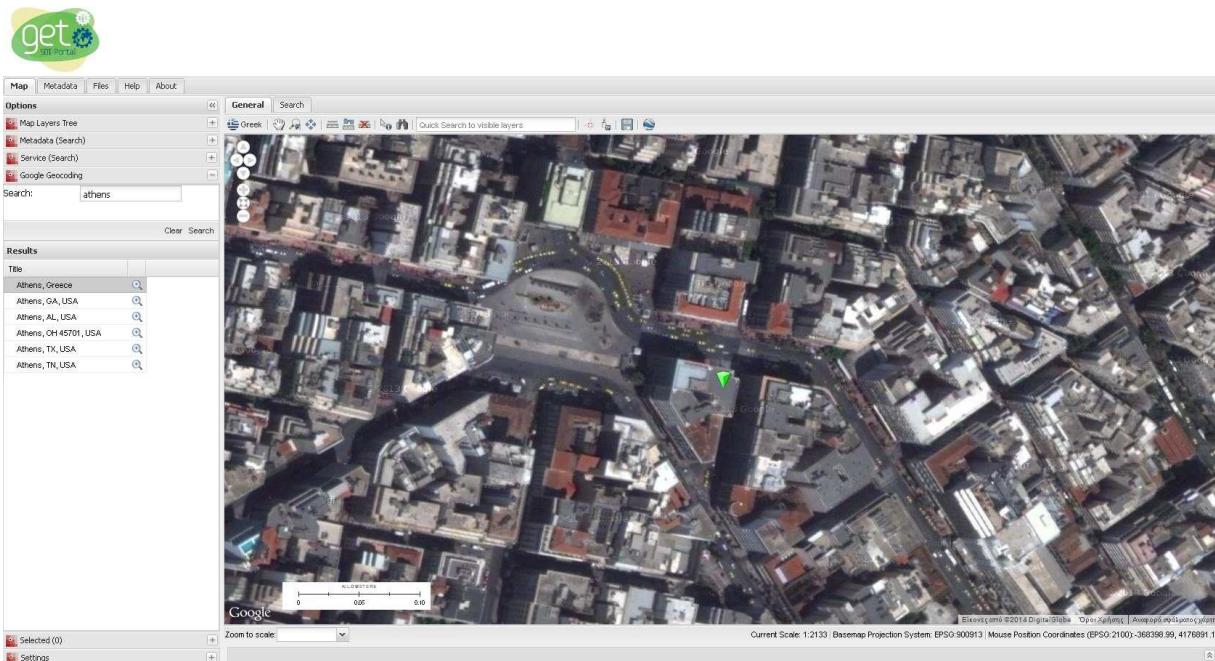


Figure 25

Selected

The list of selected provides a useful way for temporary storage of data records selected by the user, enabling the quick access to them at a later stage.

All selected data records presented in list saved through the operation 'Point Information' described in the next section.

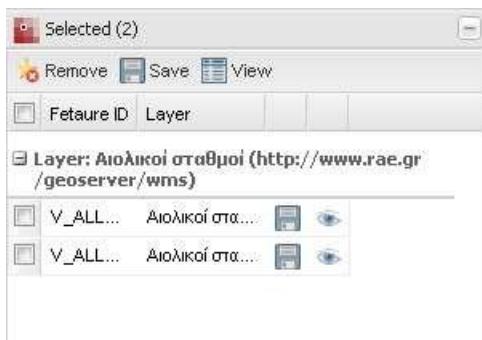


Figure 26

Through the list of selected user can:

1. Display the tab/s that contain(s) spatial information for the selected record.
2. Save the selected record individually or massively
3. Display the record on map
4. Remove from the list of selected

Settings

Through the Settings tab, the user can configure the interface of GET SDI Portal and add or remove map features.

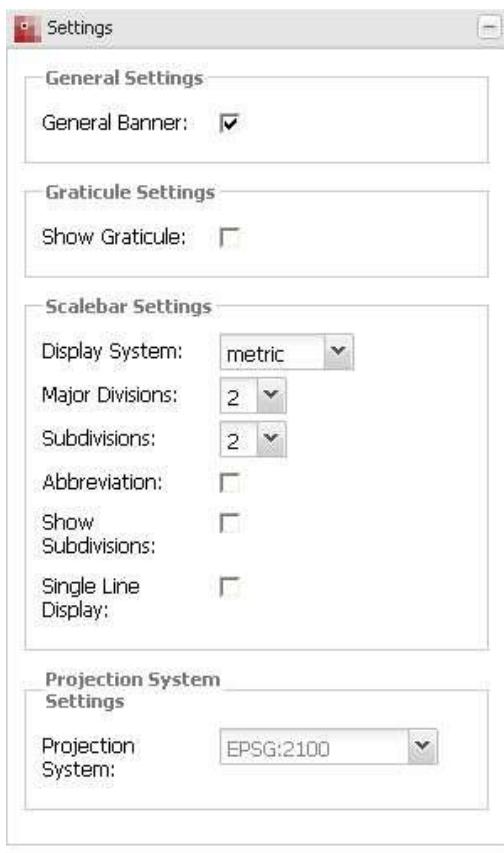


Figure 27

General Settings

In 'General Settings' user can select whether the logo on the top will be visible or not. This enables maximizing the space occupied by the map.

Graticule Settings

By setting the grid visible or not the user can be informed of the position in space, through the coordinates shown in the grid network. The coordinate system of the grid is WGS 84.

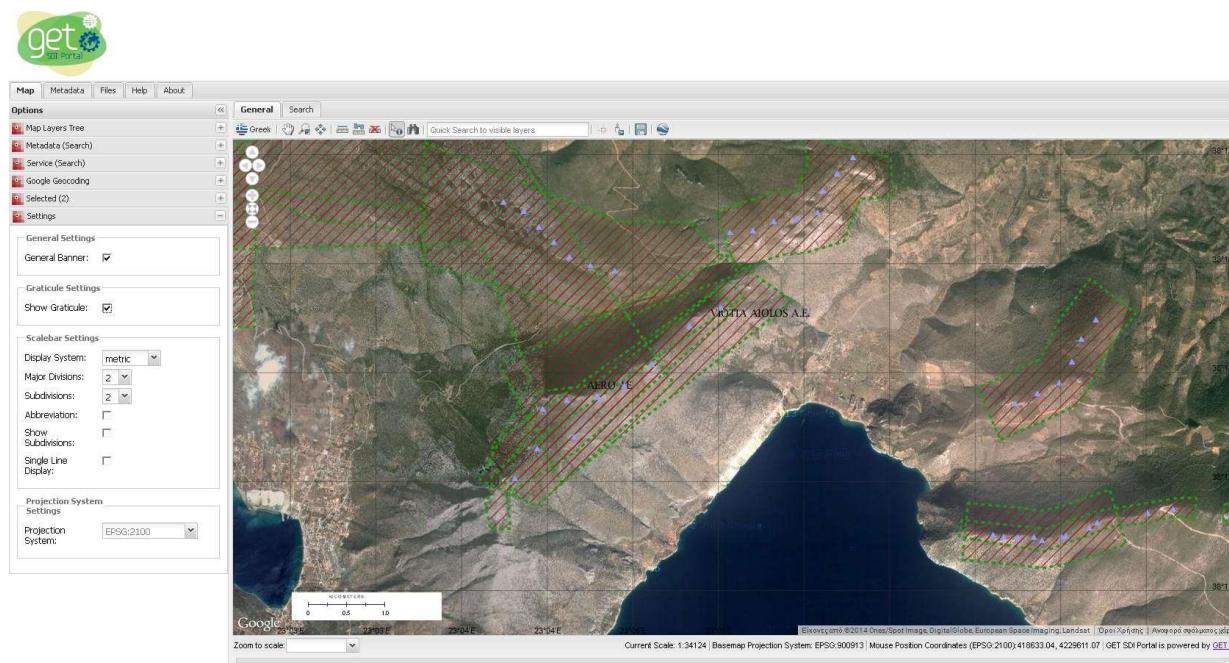


Figure 28

Scalebar Settings

The user can select whether the scalebar will be visible or not on the map and configure:

- The unit system (metric, english)
- The number of major divisions
- The number of subdivisions
- If it is desired, the abbreviation of the scale units
- If it is desired, the visibility of scale marks
- Single line scalebar



Figure 29

Projection System Settings

Setting the coordinate system displayed in the bottom right of the map and reflect the coordinates of the cursor when moving the mouse.

Services

GET SDI Portal, supports spatial data originating from a variety of services based on OGC standards and other types of services. The OGC services are checked for correctness according to the corresponding xsd schema.

'Services' list window can be shown by pressing the 'Add' button on top of the 'Map Layers Tree' tab.

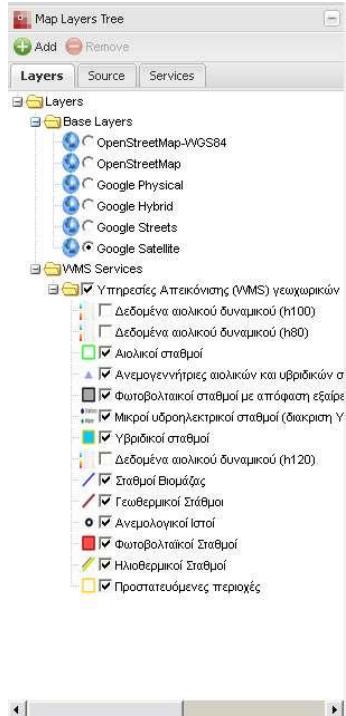


Figure 30

Through the 'Service List' window, the user is able to manage the layers and the catalogue (CSW) services, for the following services:

- 1) WMS
- 2) WFS
- 3) CSW
- 4) WMPS
- 5) WMC
- 6) KLM (From local file or web)
- 7) ATOM (From local file or web)

The following sections describe each service separately.

WMS Service

The WMS (Web Map Service) provides support of displaying spatial data on a map.

To add a WMS service the procedure is the following:

- 1) Through the ‘Services List’, choose the WMS Service.
- 2) Enter the URL of the WMS Service to the ‘WMS service url’ field (e.x. <http://www.rae.gr/geoserver/wms>)
- 3) Choose the file format of the service. Choose between:
 - a. Image/png (default)
 - b. Image/png8
 - c. Image/jpeg
 - d. Image/gif
 - e. Image/svg
- 4) Click ‘Add’ and wait as the service is being checked for correctness. In case the service is invalid, a corresponding message will be displayed.

In case the service is secure and requires authentication, a pop up window will be shown to prompt the user to enter the credentials.



Figure 31

Then, press the ‘Authenticate’ button. If the authentication is successful, the service will be added to the list.

Through the service list, the user can be informed about the service name, the service version, the chosen format and the supported coordinate systems that the software requires.

- 5) Next, choose the service and the ‘Data’ grid will fill with the available layers of the service.

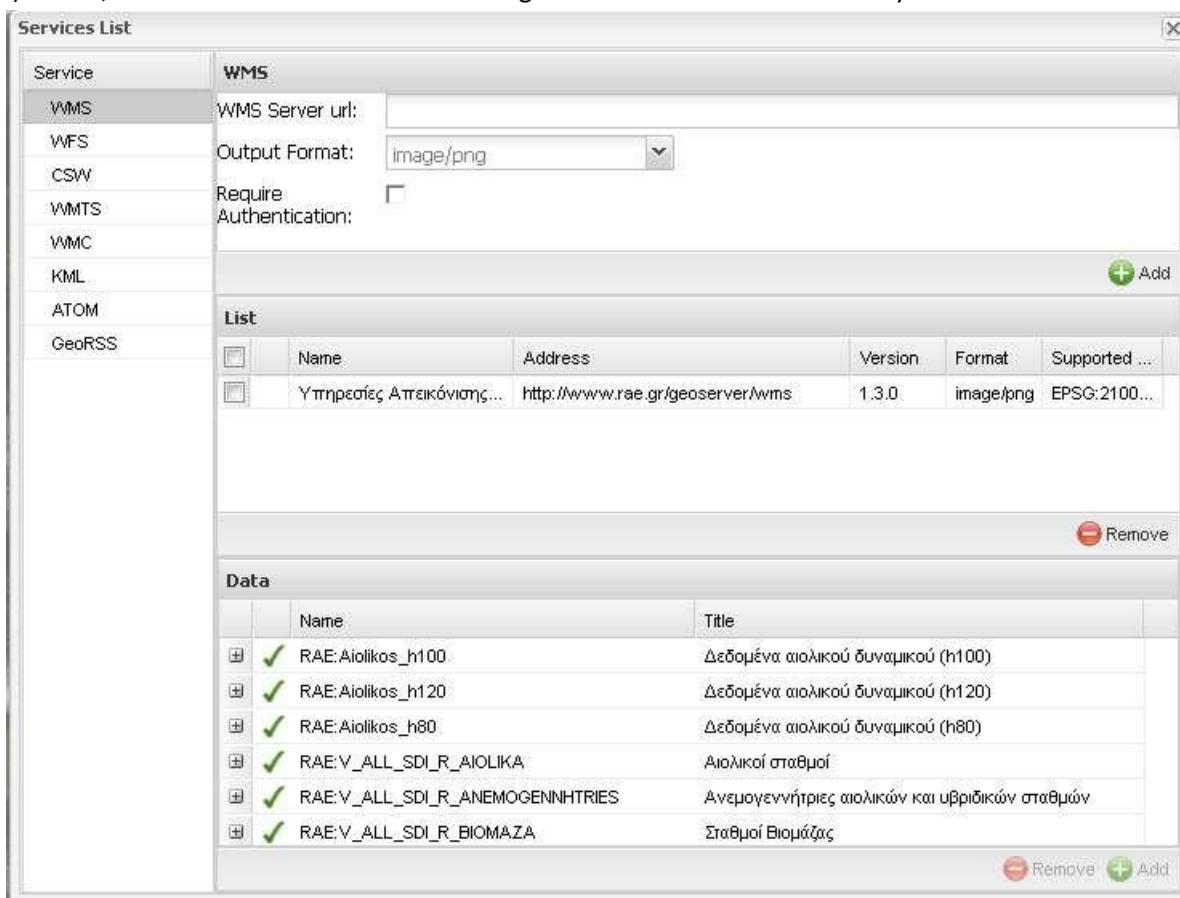


Figure 32

- 6) To add or remove a layer from the map, choose the layer from the ‘Data’ list and press ‘Add’ or ‘Remove’ accordingly.

Through the ‘Data’ list, the name, the title and the abstract is shown for each available layer. To view the abstract click the button at the right of each layer.

Additions of multiple layers is supported by choosing the desired layers and pressing then the ‘Add’ button. A tick sign is shown next to each layer when the layer is added successfully to the map.

In case the user wants to remove one or more layers, then the user has to select them and then press the ‘Remove’ button. A confirmation message will appear.

WFS service

The Web Feature Service provides download capabilities. To add a WFS service the procedure is the following:

- 1) Through the ‘Services List’, choose the WFS Service.

- 2) Enter the URL of the WFS Service to the 'WFS service url' field (e.g. <http://mydomain/geoserver/wfs>)
- 3) Click 'Add' and wait as the service is being checked for correctness. In case the service is invalid, a corresponding message will be displayed.
In case the service is secure and requires authentication, a pop up window will be shown to prompt the user to enter the credentials.



Figure 33

Then, press the 'Authenticate' button. If the authentication is successful, the service will be added to the list.

Through the service list, the user can be informed about the service name and the service version.

- 4) Next, choose the service and the 'Data' grid will fill with the available layers of the service.

Figure 34

- 5) To add or remove a layer from the map, choose the layer from the ‘Data’ list and press ‘Add’ or ‘Remove’ accordingly.

Through the ‘Data’ list, the name, the title and the abstract is shown for each available layer. To view the abstract, click the  button at the right of each layer.

Multiple additions are supported by choosing all the desired layers and pressing the ‘Add’ button. A tick sign  is shown next to each layer when the layer is added successfully to the map.

In case the user wants to remove one or more layers, has to select them and then press the ‘Remove’ button. A confirmation message will appear.

CSW Service

Through CSW tab management services, users can add, remove CSW services from which catalogue searches will be executed.

To add a CSW service the procedure is the following:

- 1) Through the ‘Services List’, choose the CSW Service.
- 2) Enter the URL of the CSW Service to the ‘CSW service url’ field (e.x. <http://www.rae.gr/geonetwork/srv/en/csw?service=CSW>)
- 3) Click ‘Add’ and wait as the service is being checked for correctness. In case the service is invalid, a corresponding message will be displayed.
- 4) Then the user can search to the registered catalogues, through the ‘Metadata’ tab and the quick catalogue searches (‘Metadata’, ‘Services’) through the ‘Map’ tab.

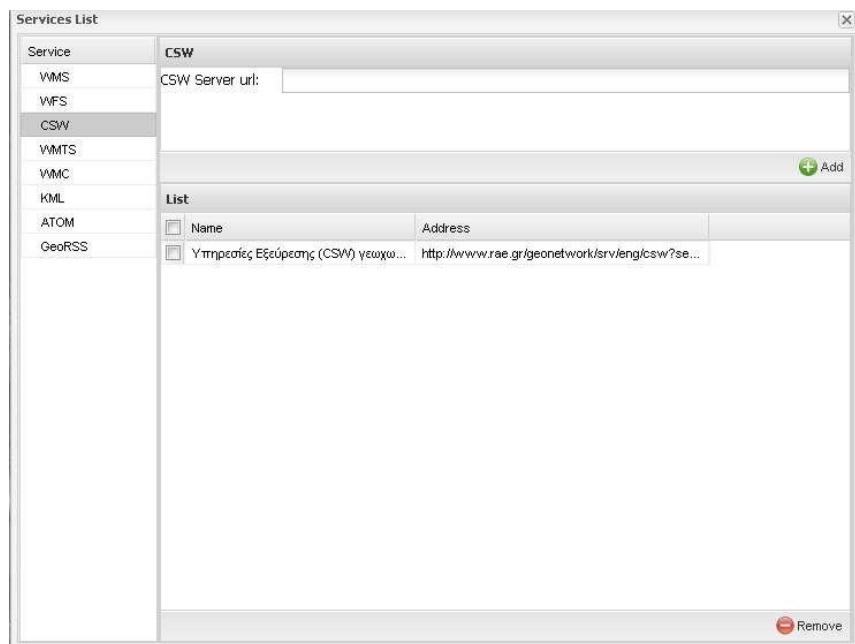


Figure 35

WMTS Service

The Web Map Tile Service provides viewing of tiled spatial data.

To add a WMTS service the procedure is the following:

- 1) Through the ‘Services List’, choose the WMTS Service.
- 2) Enter the URL of the WMTS Service to the ‘WMTS service url’ field (e.x. <http://localhost:8080/geoserver/gwc/service/wmts>)
- 3) Choose the file format of the service. Choose between:
 - a. Image/png (default)
 - b. Image/png8
 - c. Image/jpeg
 - d. Image/gif
 - e. Image/svg
- 4) Click ‘Add’ and wait as the service is being checked for correctness. In case the service is invalid, a corresponding message will be displayed.

In case the service is secure and requires authentication, a pop up window will be shown to prompt the user to enter the credentials.



Figure 36

Then, press the ‘Authenticate’ button. If the authentication is success, the service will be added to the list.

Through the service list, the user can be informed about the service name, the service version, the chosen format and the supported coordinate systems that the software requires.

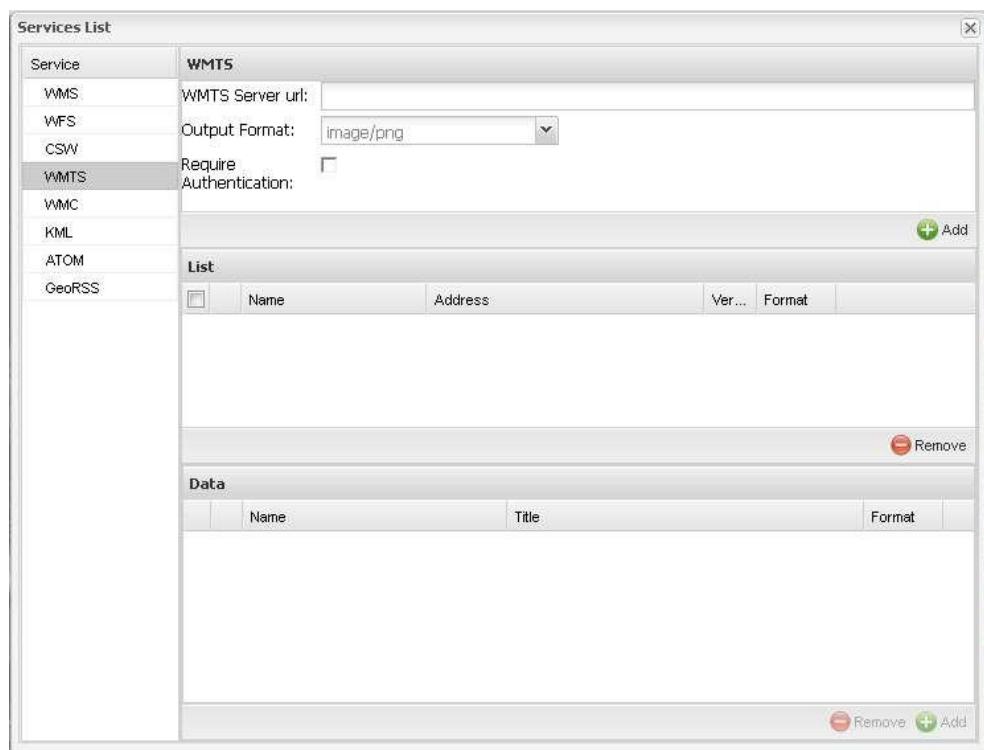


Figure 37

- 5) To add or remove a layer from the map, choose the layer from the ‘Data’ list and press ‘Add’ or ‘Remove’ accordingly.

Through the ‘Data’ list, the name, the title and the abstract is shown for each available layer. To view the abstract click the button at the right of each layer.

Multiple additions is supported by choosing all the layers that are wished and the pressing the ‘Add’ button. A tick sign is shown next to each layer when the layer is added successfully to the map.

In case the user wants to remove one or more layers, has to select them and then press the ‘Remove’ button. A confirmation message will appear.

WMC Service

The Web Map Context provides the ability to save the active map in an xml file format locally and recover services capabilities.

To recover a map through a WMC file the procedure is the following:

- 1) Through the ‘Services List’, choose the WMC Service
- 2) Choose from your local computer the WMC file from which the layers will be recovered.
- 3) Press ‘Save’
- 4) In case the WMC file is valid, it is registered to the list.

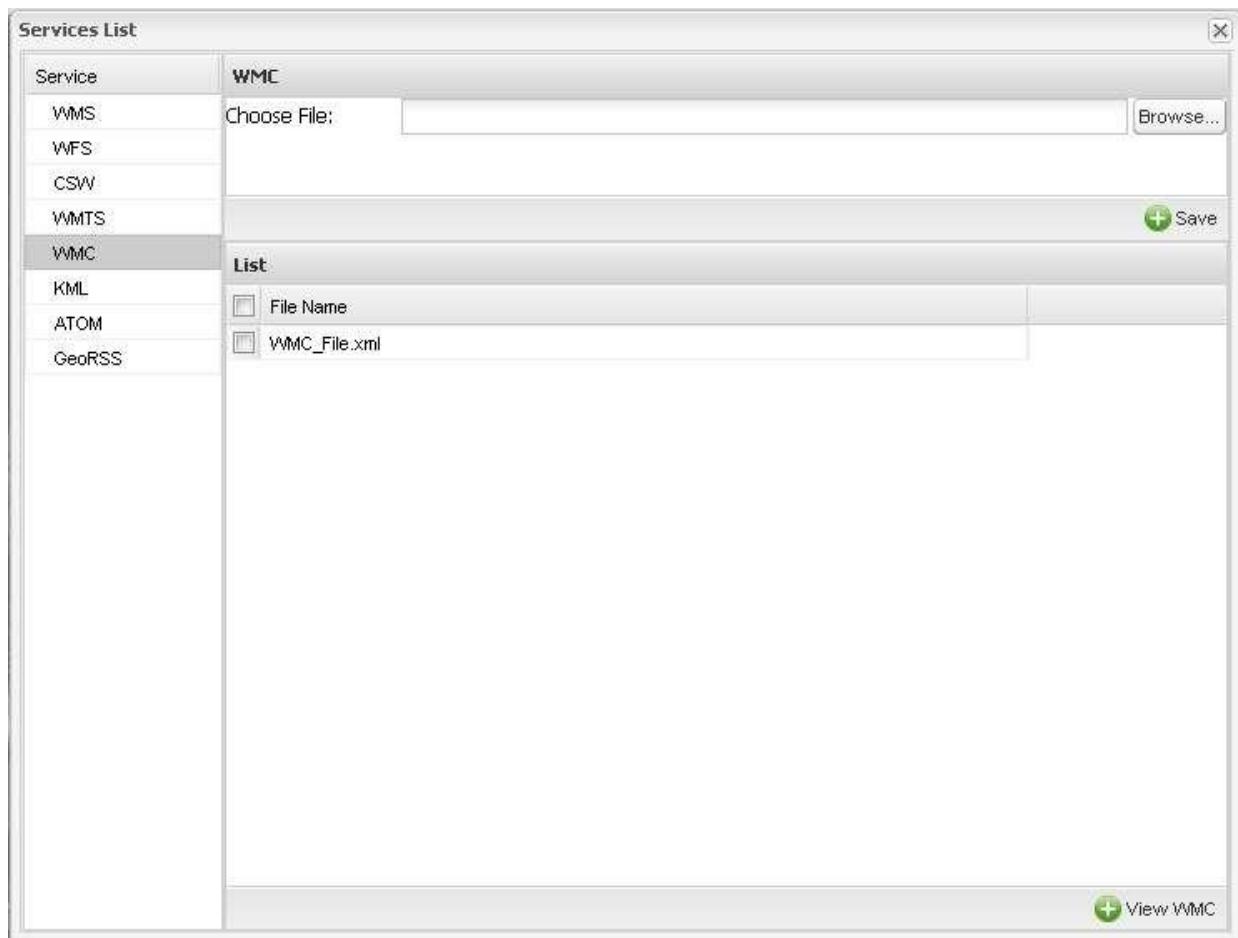


Figure 38

- 5) Next press the 'View WMC' to recover the layers from the file. The map will reset to the layers that exists in the WMC file.

The WMC file does not get loaded directly from the user's computer. It is uploaded to the server where the software is installed and then it is accessed from the server.

KML Service

The KML Service provides the ability to view a locally stored or a web KML file.

Upload KML file

To add a local KML file to the map, the procedure is the following:

- 1) Through the 'Services List', choose the KML Service
- 2) Enter a name for the KML file.
- 3) Choose the local file via the 'Browse...' button.

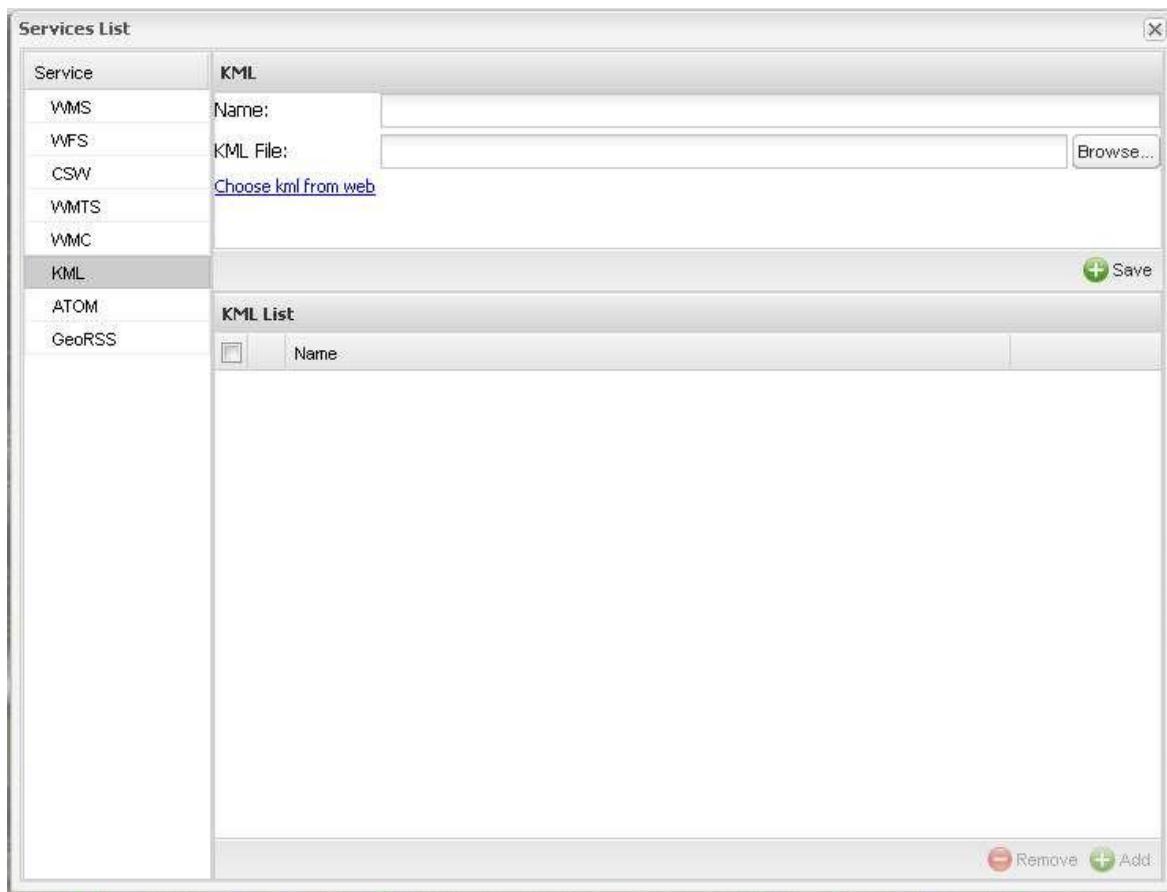


Figure 39

- 4) Press 'Save'
- 5) If the file is correct, it is registered to the KML list
- 6) To add or remove a kml file from the map, choose the name from the 'Data' list and press 'Add' or 'Remove' accordingly.

Note: The KML file does not load directly from the user computer. It is uploaded to the server where the software is installed and then it is accessed from the server.

KML file from the Web

To add a KML file from the Web, the procedure is the following:

- 1) Through the 'Services List', choose the KML Service
- 2) Press the 'Choose kml from web' link
- 3) Enter the url of the KML to the KML URL input.
- 4) In case this KML is generated dynamically and is being refreshed once in a while, then you can enter the refresh time, in seconds, to refresh the layers coming from this KML to the time you have chosen. The default value is 0 seconds (no refresh execution will be made).

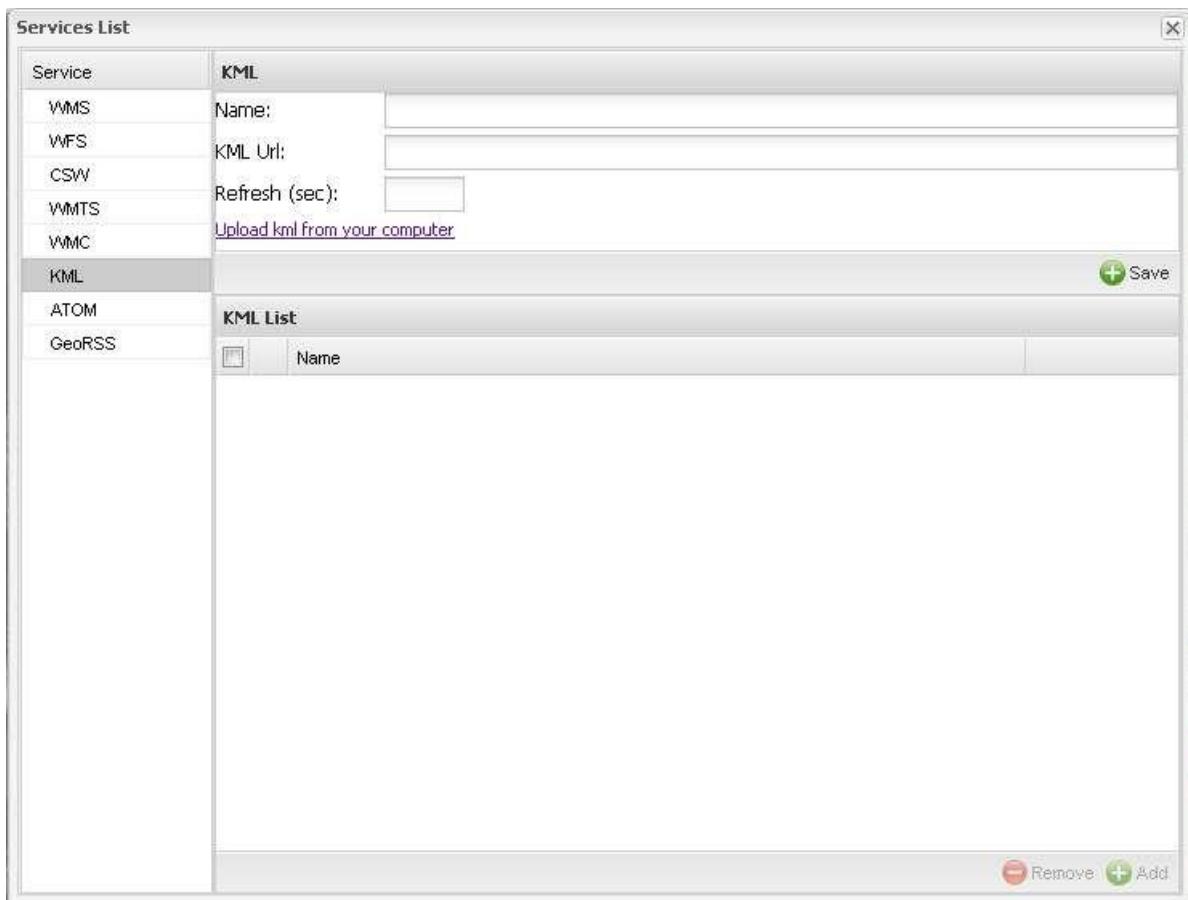


Figure 40

- 5) Press 'Save'
- 6) If the file is correct, it is registered to the KML list
- 7) To add or remove a kml file from the map, choose the file from the 'Data' list and press 'Add' or 'Remove' accordingly.

Atom Service

The Atom Service provides the ability to view a locally saved or a web Atom file.

Upload Atom file

To add a local Atom file to the map, the procedure is the following:

- 1) Through the 'Services List', choose the Atom Service
- 2) Enter a name for the Atom file.
- 3) Choose the local file via the 'Browse...' button.
- 4) Press 'Save'
- 5) If the file is correct, it is registered to the Atom list
- 6) To add or remove an atom file from the map, choose the name from the 'Data' list and press 'Add' or 'Remove' accordingly.

Note: The Atom file does not get loaded directly from the user's computer. It is uploaded to the server where the software is installed and then it is accessed from the server

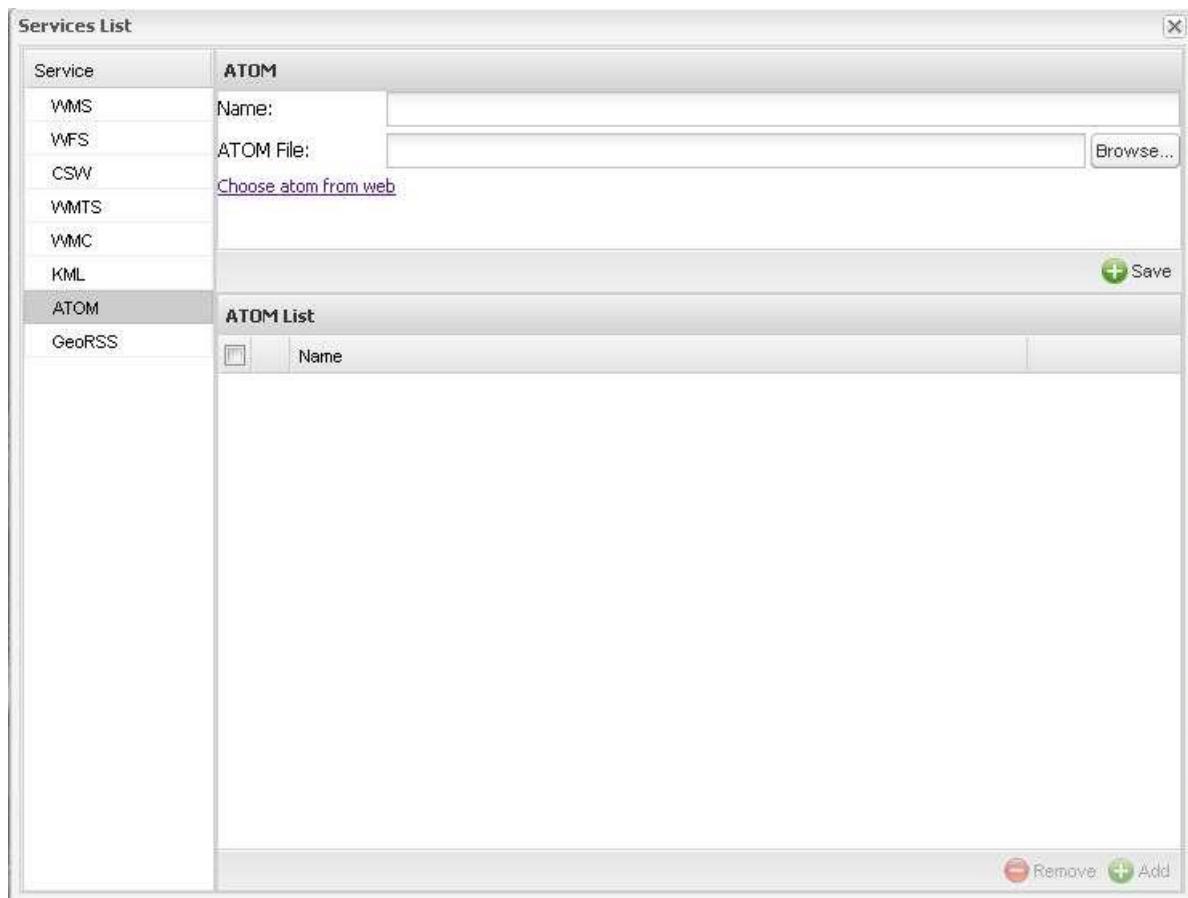


Figure 41

Atom from the Web

To add an Atom file from the Web, the procedure is the following:

- 1) Through the 'Services List', choose the Atom Service
- 2) Press the 'Choose kml from web' link
- 3) Enter the url of the Atom to the Atom URL input.
- 4) In case this Atom is generated dynamically and is being refresh once and a while, then you can enter the refresh time, in seconds, to refresh the layers coming from this Atom to the time you have choose. The default value is 0 seconds (no refresh execution will be made).

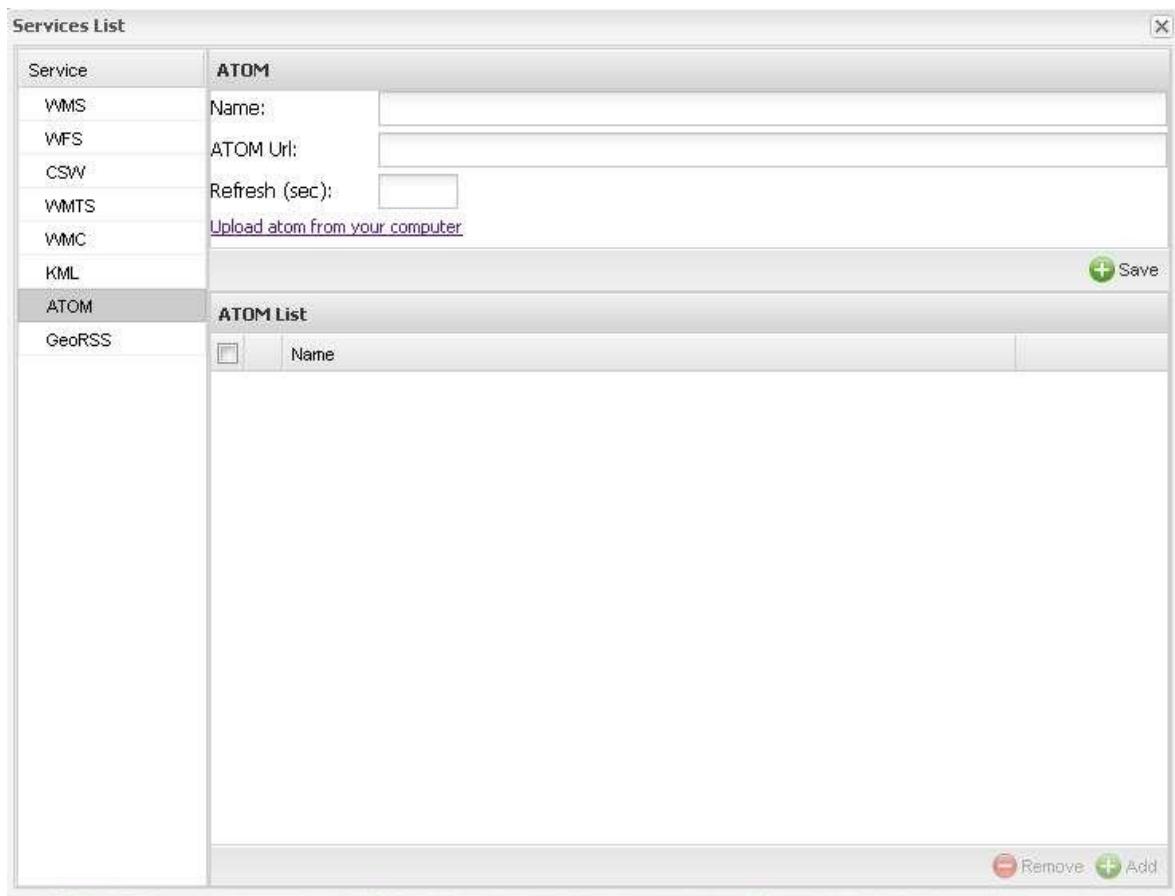


Figure 42

- 5) Press 'Save'
- 6) If the file is correct, it is registered to the Atom list
- 7) To add or remove an Atom file from the map, choose the name from the 'Data' list and press 'Add' or 'Remove' accordingly.

Toolbar



Figure 43

Pan

Clicking on the button 'Pan', the user can pan the map, using his mouse.

Zoom

Clicking the button 'Zoom by area', user can zoom to the area of interest. To achieve this follow the following instructions:

Press the left button of your mouse on a point of the map and keep it pressed. Move your mouse diagonal to the south-east direction until a red bordered box appears.



Figure 44

When you have finished this, just release the left button of your mouse. The map will automatically zoom to the defined area.

Zoom to map Extent

Pressing the button ‘Maximizing’, the map reverts to the boundaries of the current base map.

Measure Distance

Pressing the button ‘Measure Distance’, you can measure distances on the map. To do this follow, these steps:

Click once on the map and select the distance you want to measure by moving your mouse.

Note that an orange colored line appears starting from this point. At the top of the line two measures with different color appears.

Red color indicates the distance between two points while the black color indicates total distance from your starting point.



Figure 45

By pressing the left mouse button over the map, you can define multiple points, creating a single measurement line distance.

Next to each point, the total distance from the starting point is displayed in black color, while in the middle of each segment; the distance between two points in red is displayed.

In order to complete measurement, press double click.

Measure Area

By pressing the button  'Measure Area', user can measure areas on the map. To do this, follow these steps:

Click once on the map and draw the area you want to measure using your mouse.

Note that an orange line appears starting from this point. At the top of the line two measures with different color appears.

Red color indicates the distance between two points while the black color indicates total distance from your starting point.

By pressing the left mouse button over the map, you can define multiple points, creating a square footage.

Next to each point, the total distance from the starting point is displayed in black color, while in the middle of each segment, shown in red, there is the distance between two points.

In order to complete your measurement, please press double click. At the center of the area, the total area will be displayed.

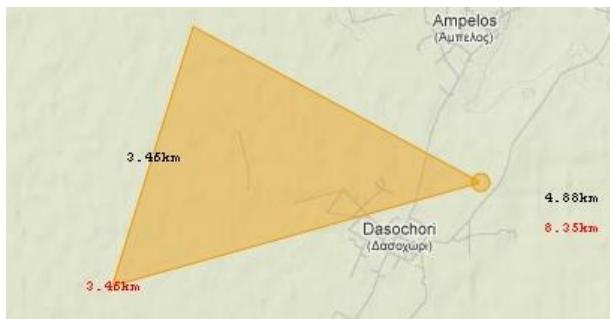


Figure 46



Figure 47

Clear Measurements

By pressing the button  'Clear Measurements', all of the measurements are removed from the map.

Point Information

If you want to display information of spatial data plotted on a map, select the button  'Point Information'.

The 'Point Information' selection enables identification of map features using the 'mouse over' functionality.

This functionality requires existent active thematic layers on the map that support the GetFeatureInfo operation, supported by the majority of the WMS services. The order by which layers are examined at the selected point, is determined by the order of the registered thematic layers on the map (displayed in the 'Map Layers Tree' tab). This functionality is supported for spatial datasets derived from the following services:

- WMS
- WFS
- KML
- Atom

Due to the requests involved, there can be a slight delay when showing those attributes. Also, the mouse must remain stationary for a few seconds on the point of interest to display the information.

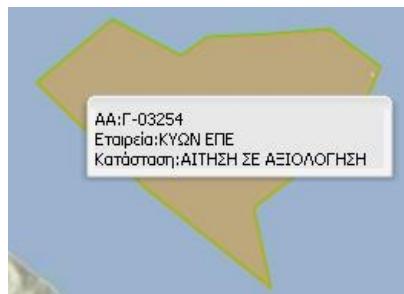


Figure 48

Also, notice that when the attribute data are being displayed, the corresponding features are also highlighted.

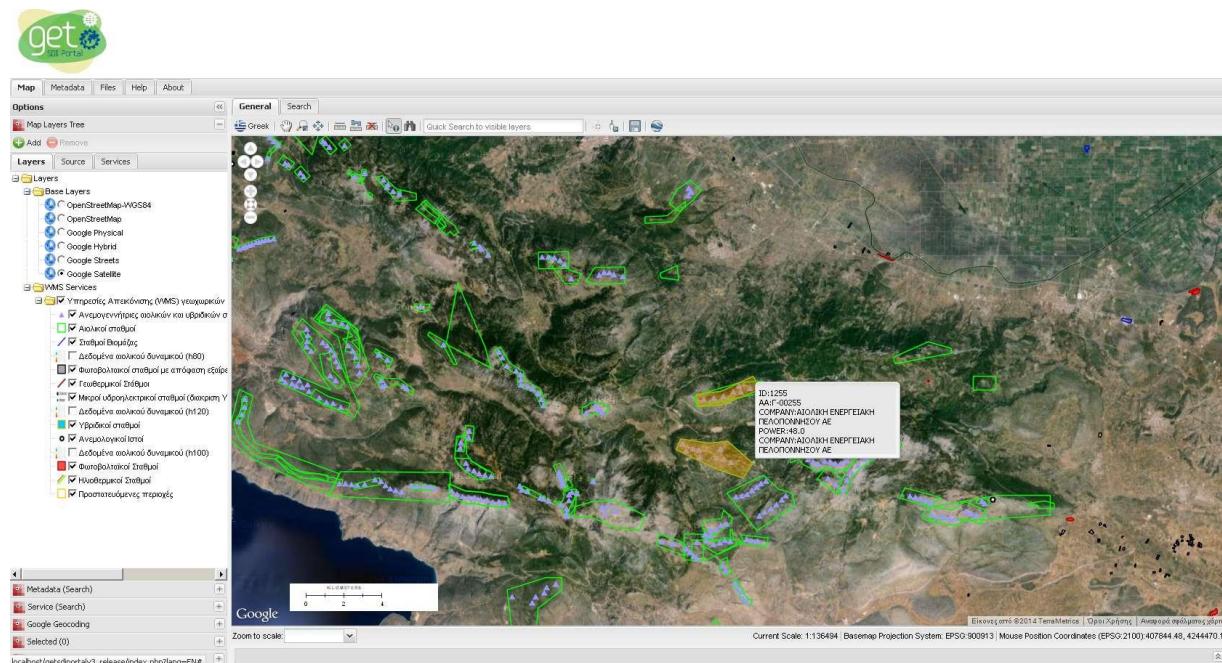


Figure 49

In case you want to retrieve more information about a selected point you can press:

1. Either left button
2. Or right click and then select 'Information' from the pop-up menu.

The 'Spatial Data Information Tab' will appear automatically.

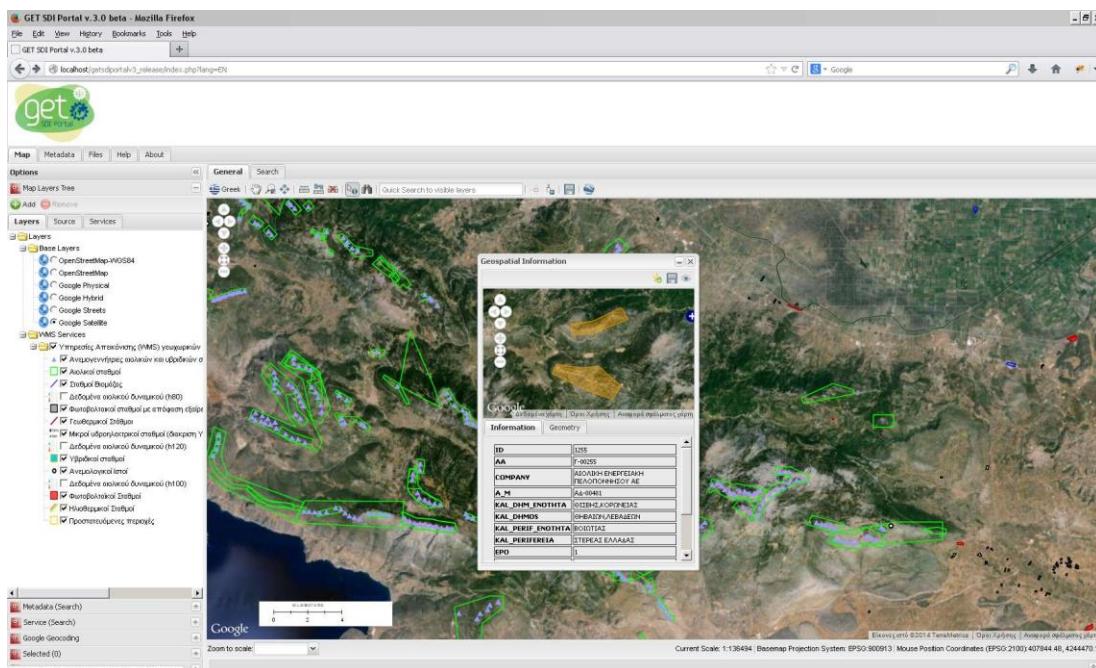


Figure 50

Spatial Data Information Tab

The ‘spatial data information’ tab provides the user with the ability to display all of the available attribute data from a spatial point.

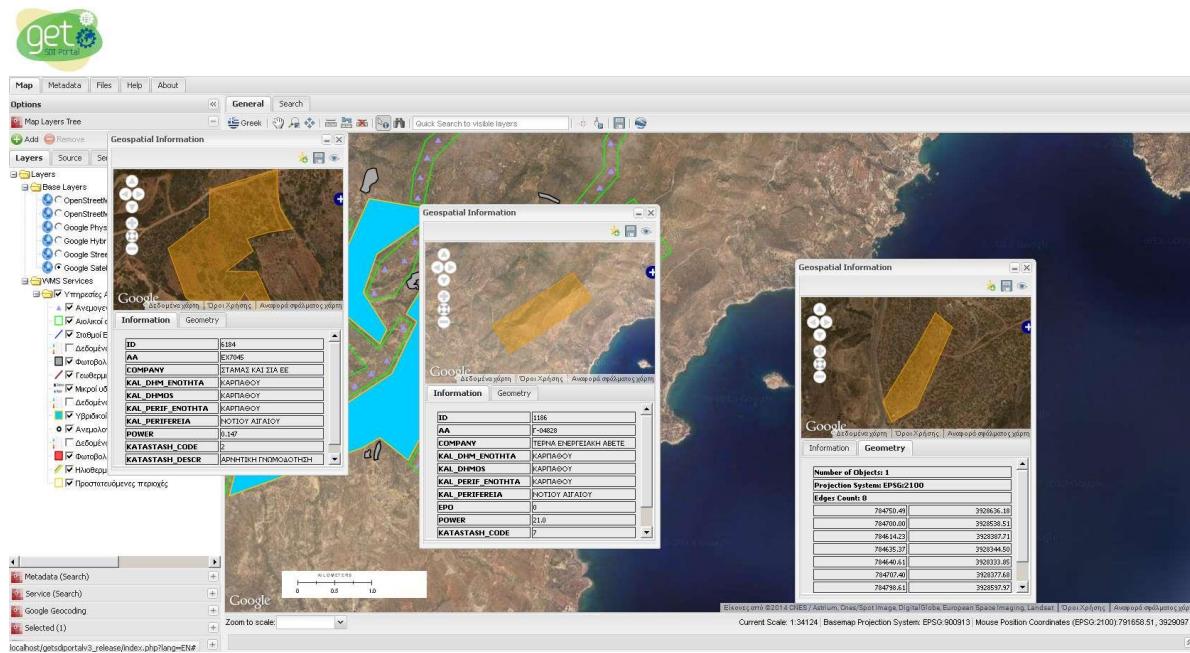


Figure 51

It consists of four parts:

1. The ‘Map’
2. The ‘Information’ tab
3. The ‘Geometry’ tab
4. The Toolbar

Map

On the map, the selected spatial data is being highlighted. Notice that the bounding box of the map is based on the bounding box of the corresponding feature.



Figure 52

You can choose the base map, by pressing the icon  located at the right side. The base maps are the same with the basic map.

Furthermore, the user can navigate throughout the map using the navigation tool.

Information Tab

On the 'Information' tab, all of the available feature's attributes are displayed in table layout.

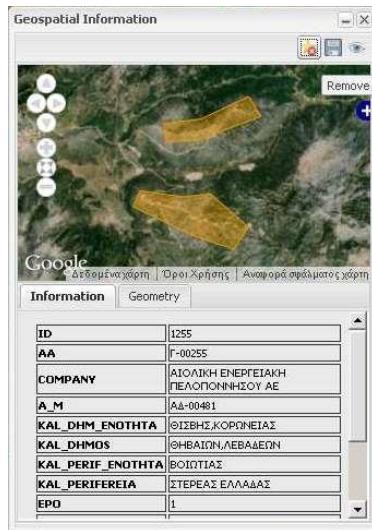
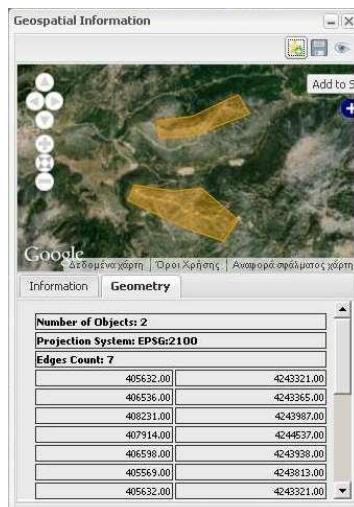


Figure 53

Geometry Tab

On the 'Geometry' tab, the coordinates and the number of vertices of the feature are displayed in a table layout.

If the type of geometry is mutli-geometry (such as multi-polygon, multi-point etc), then the coordinates and the number of vertices for each geometry part, are displayed.



Εικόνα 1

Toolbar

Through the toolbar, the user can:

- Add/remove from/to selected features from the current feature
- Save the feature
- Display the feature on the map

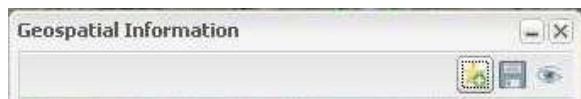


Figure 54

Add/Remove from the Selected

By clicking on the ‘Add to selected’ button, the current feature is added to the selected list.

Save feature

By clicking on the ‘Save’, the user can download the feature in the following file formats:

- GML2
- GML3
- Shapefile
- JSON
- JSONP
- CSV

The user can also choose the character encoding and the projection system (if different from the native, it will be re-projected) of the feature.

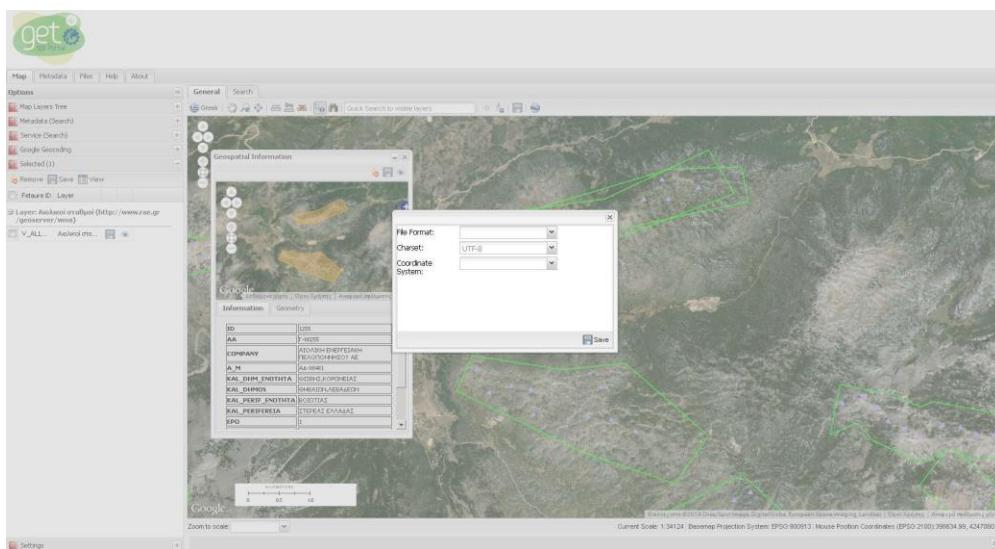


Figure 55

The download operation depends on the ‘ability’ of the service of the current feature to support it.

View feature on the map

Clicking on the  'View on map' button, the user can view the current feature on the map. This operation helps the user to locate and view the current feature easily on the map.

The window can be minimized by clicking the minimize button on the right top corner of the window.

Point Coordinates

By pressing the button  'Point Coordinates', and clicking on a point of the map, a popup window appears, showing the coordinates of the selected point in the pre-configured coordinate systems.

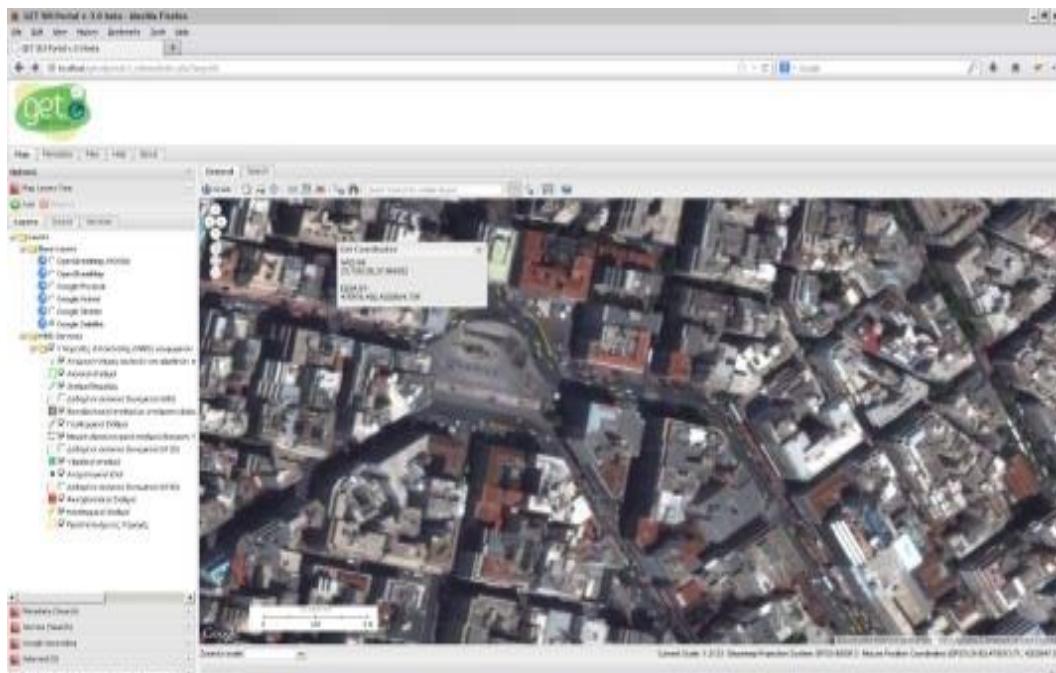


Figure 56

Define Point Coordinates

By pressing the button  'Define Point Coordinates' user can set the coordinates for a 'go-to' operation, by selecting from the pop-tab the projection system and entering longitude (or easting) and latitude (or northing) coordinates.

Then press the display button. The map is moved to the point you specified and displays it with a marker.

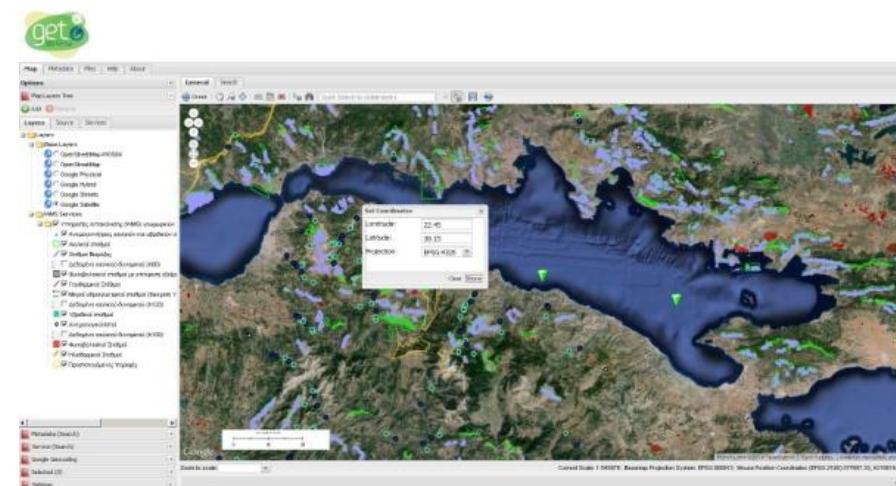


Figure 57

In order to remove previously created markers, just press the ‘Clear’ button.

Save as WMC

Save the current map and all the WMS layers to a WMC (XML) local file.

Google Earth

By clicking on the ‘Google Earth’  button, the Google Earth View is activated and all the WMS or KML layers all loaded.

When using the Google Earth View mode, all the toolbar buttons and the search buttons are being disabled.

Throughout the Google Earth View mode, the user can view the attributes of a feature and also to display 3D KML objects on the map.

To switch back to the 2D map, press the ‘Switch to simple map’  button from the toolbar.

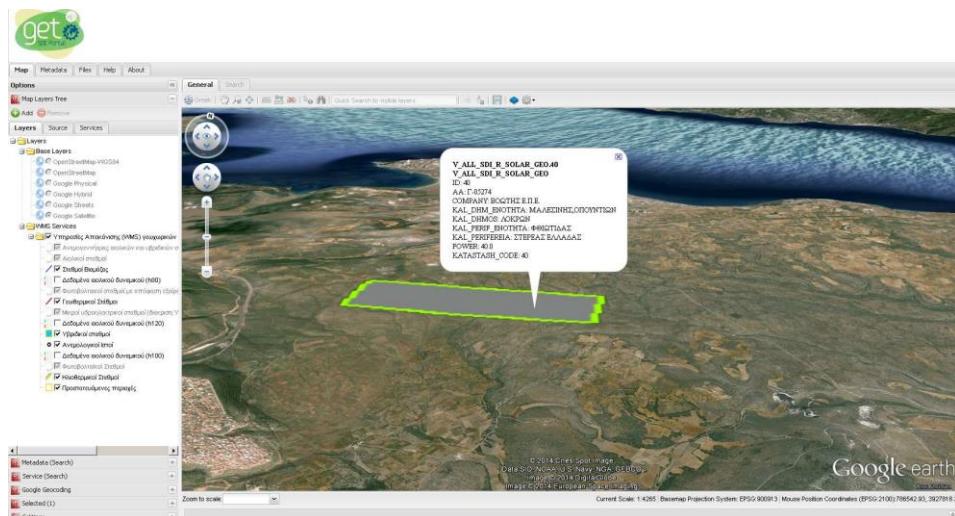


Figure 58

Note: To use the Google Earth View functionality the Google Earth plugin must be already installed.

Search

One powerful feature that is included in the GET SDI Portal, is the advanced search capabilities of the spatial features displayed on the map. The software is configured to provide three (3) types of search, making it a powerful tool for spatial search and analysis. The three search types are:

1. Quick Search
2. Simple Search
3. Advanced Search

The following sections describe those types.

Quick Search

Through the quick search tool, the user can easily search throughout a WFS service that has been configured (into the configuration file of the quick search module of the GET SDI Portal).

The quick search has autocomplete capabilities. This functionality allows the user to explore all of the records that correspond to the phrase he enters.

Clicking on a result record, the Spatial Data Information Window pops up, and attribute and spatial information is shown for the currently selected feature.

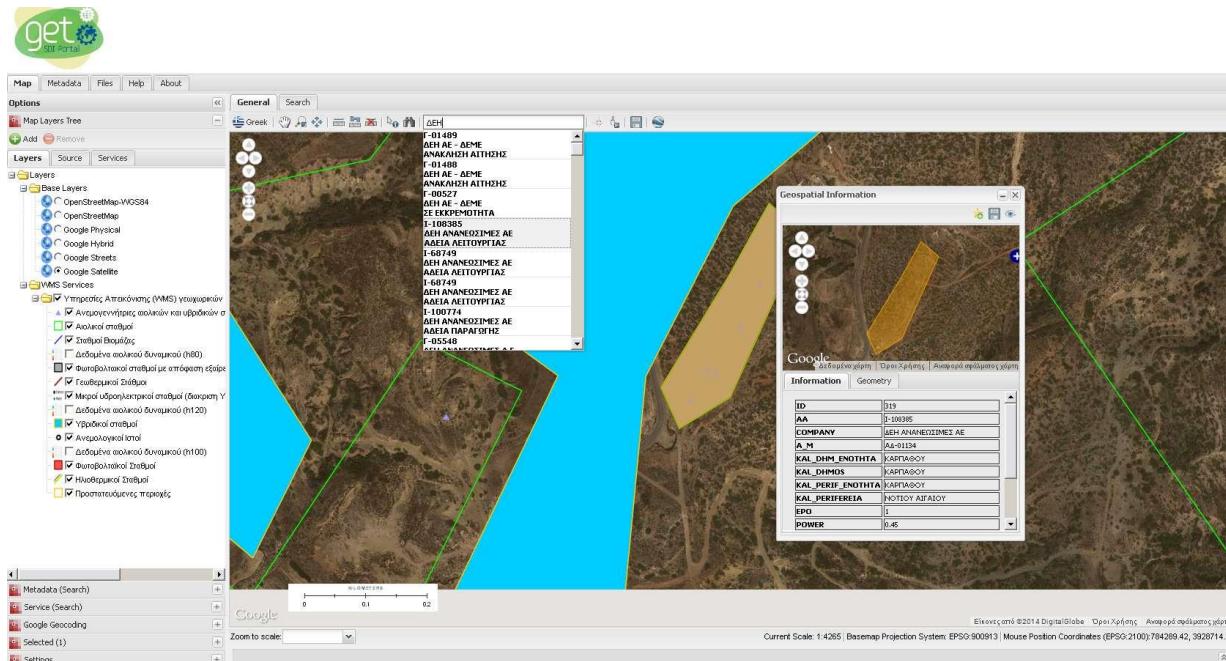


Figure 59

Simple Search

By activating the search tab, the user is able to make spatial queries to all the visible WMS layers on the map.



Figure 60

The user can choose to make a spatial query using the following buttons:

- Query by Polygon
- Query by Line
- Query by Rectangle

Additionally, the user can choose the spatial operator that will be used for the query. The available operators are:

- INTERSECTS
- CROSSES
- WITHIN

ID	Feature Type	Metadata Fields
1255	F-00255	AIO/IKH/ENEPF... A0-00481 V_ALL... RAEV_ALL_SD...
1671	F-00381	ENPETEK TECHN... APN-00342 V_ALL... RAEV_ALL_SD...
679	F-01459	GORTSA AIOL... A0-01221 V_ALL... RAEV_ALL_SD...
3981	D_T-00255	AIO/IKH/ENEPF... A0-00481 V_ALL... RAEV_ALL_SD...
3982	D_T-00255	AIO/IKH/ENEPF... A0-00481 V_ALL... RAEV_ALL_SD...
3983	D_T-00255	AIO/IKH/ENEPF... A0-00481 V_ALL... RAEV_ALL_SD...
3984	D_T-00255	AIO/IKH/ENEPF... A0-00481 V_ALL... RAEV_ALL_SD...
3985	D_T-00255	AIO/IKH/ENEPF... A0-00481 V_ALL... RAEV_ALL_SD...
3987	D_T-00255	AIO/IKH/ENEPF... A0-00481 V_ALL... RAEV_ALL_SD...
3988	D_T-00255	AIO/IKH/ENEPF... A0-00481 V_ALL... RAEV_ALL_SD...
3989	D_T-00255	AIO/IKH/ENEPF... A0-00481 V_ALL... RAEV_ALL_SD...
780	F-00255	AIO/IKH/ENEPF... A0-00481 V_ALL... RAEV_ALL_SD...
10419	F-01459	GORTSA AIOL... A0-01221 V_ALL... RAEV_ALL_SD...
783	F-00255	AIO/IKH/ENEPF... A0-00481 V_ALL... RAEV_ALL_SD...

Figure 61

When the area of interest has been defined, a pop up window is being displayed with all the features that correspond to the query's spatial criteria. A separate tab for each service is created with all the results that have been found.

The user then, can save the results, display them on the map or display the Spatial Data Information window for each.

The result window supports exporting the results to a CSV file.

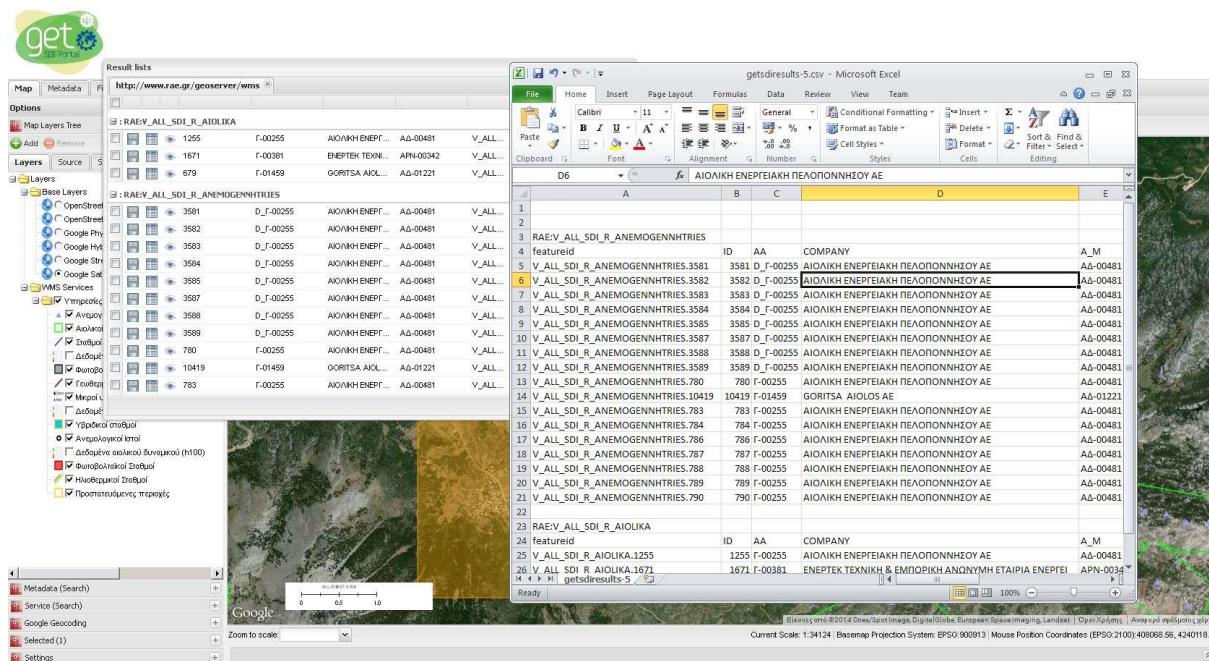


Figure 62

Advanced Search

Clicking on the 'Search' button located on the toolbar, the user can execute an advanced search on a chosen WMS layer.

The advanced search provide not only spatial but also and attribute queries capabilities.

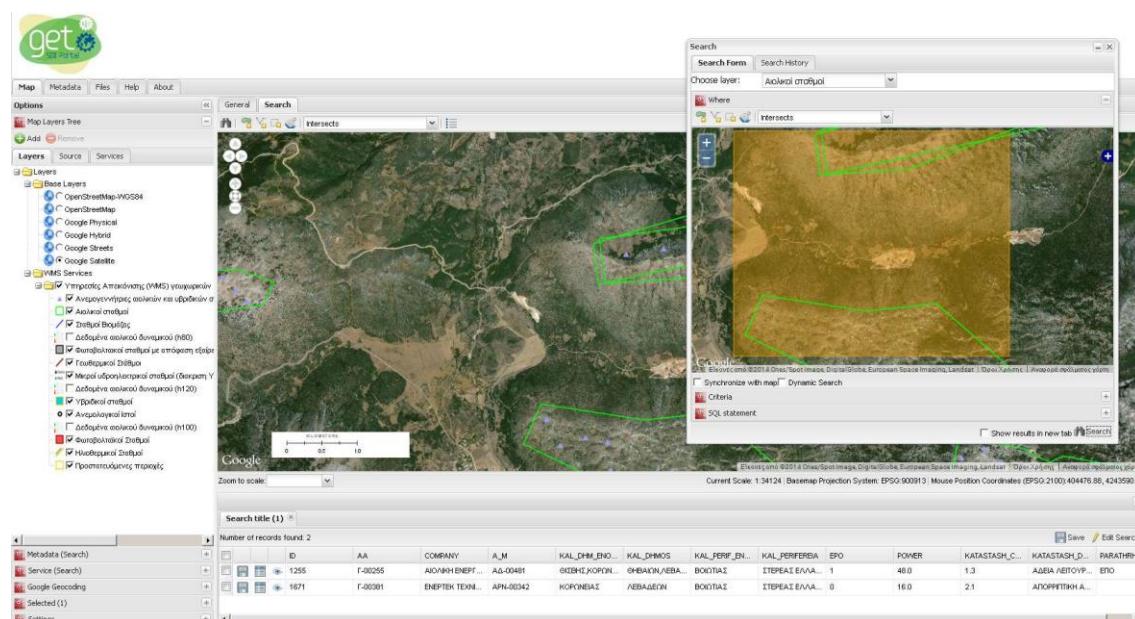


Figure 63

To execute an advanced search, the user has to choose the WMS layer that he wishes to execute the query against through the ‘Choose Layer’ list.

Next, the user is able to choose the area of interest of the query, through the ‘Where’ tab by using the following tools:

The user can choose to make a spatial query using the following buttons:

- Query by Polygon
- Query by Line
- Query by Rectangle

Additionally, the user can choose the spatial operator of the query. The providing operators are the followings:

- INTERSECTS
- CROSSES
- WITHIN

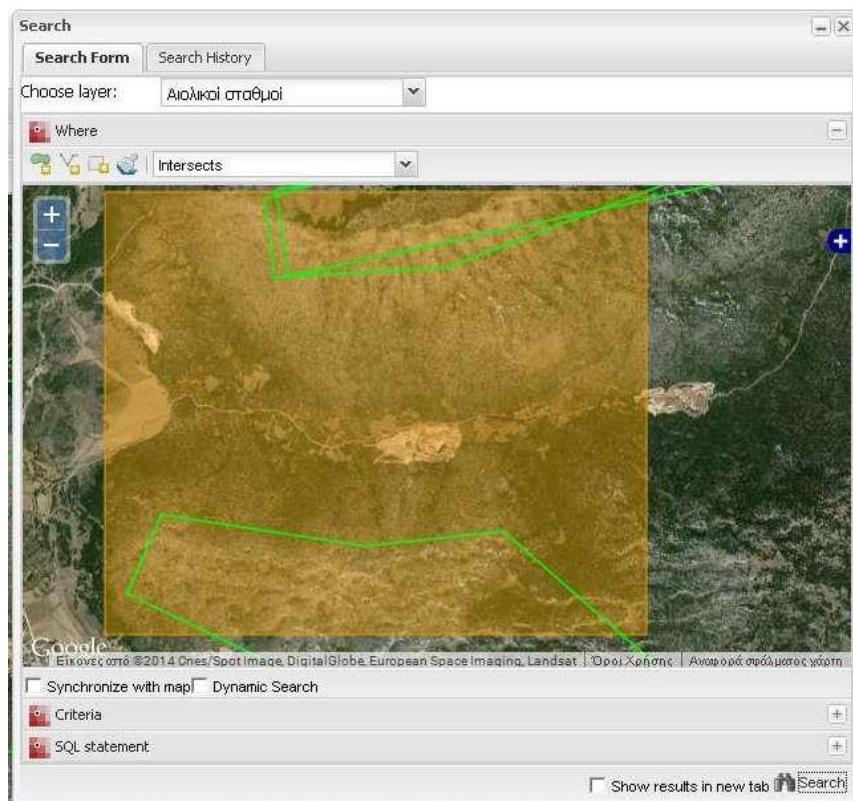


Figure 64

Next, the user can add attribute queries to the search, by choosing the ‘Criteria’ tab.

A panel is shown where the user can choose the attribute values he desire and the operators between them by choosing the ‘AND’ or ‘OR’ operator between multiple attribute criteria.

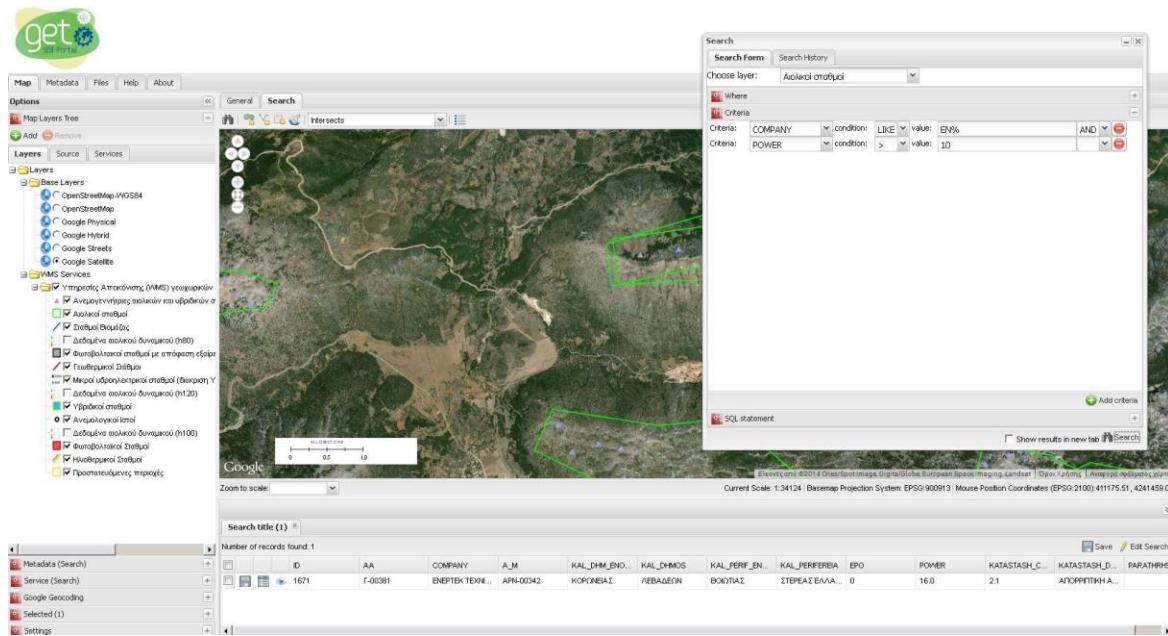


Figure 65

Next, the user can review the search query that is going to be executed through the ‘SQL statement’ tab. This panel is read-only and the user is not allowed to edit the statement.

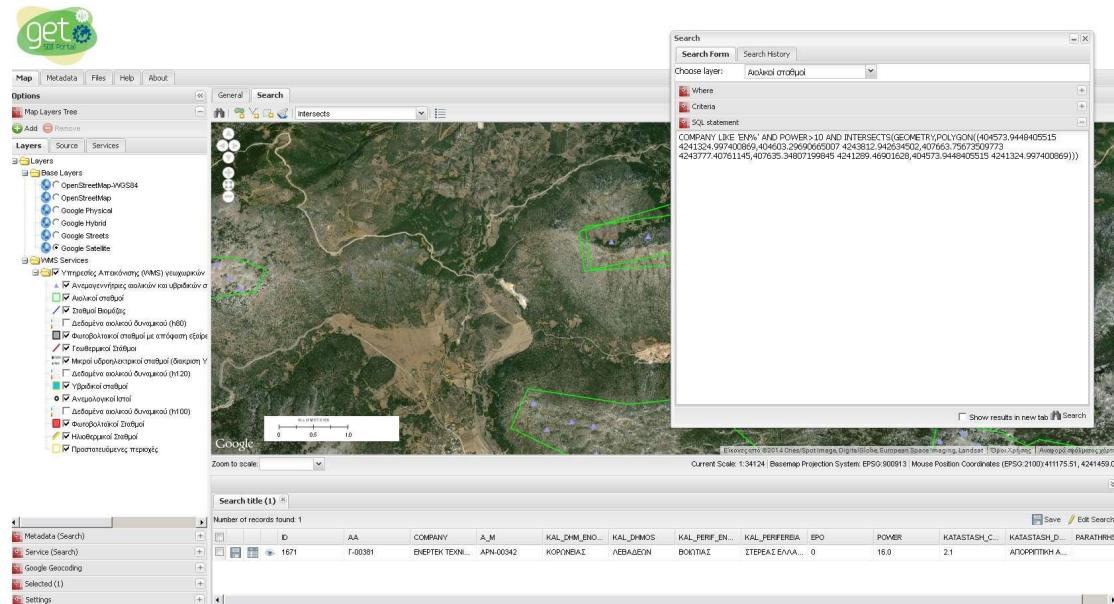


Figure 66

Next the user can execute the query by clicking on the ‘Search’ button, and the results are shown at the grid shown at bottom of the map.

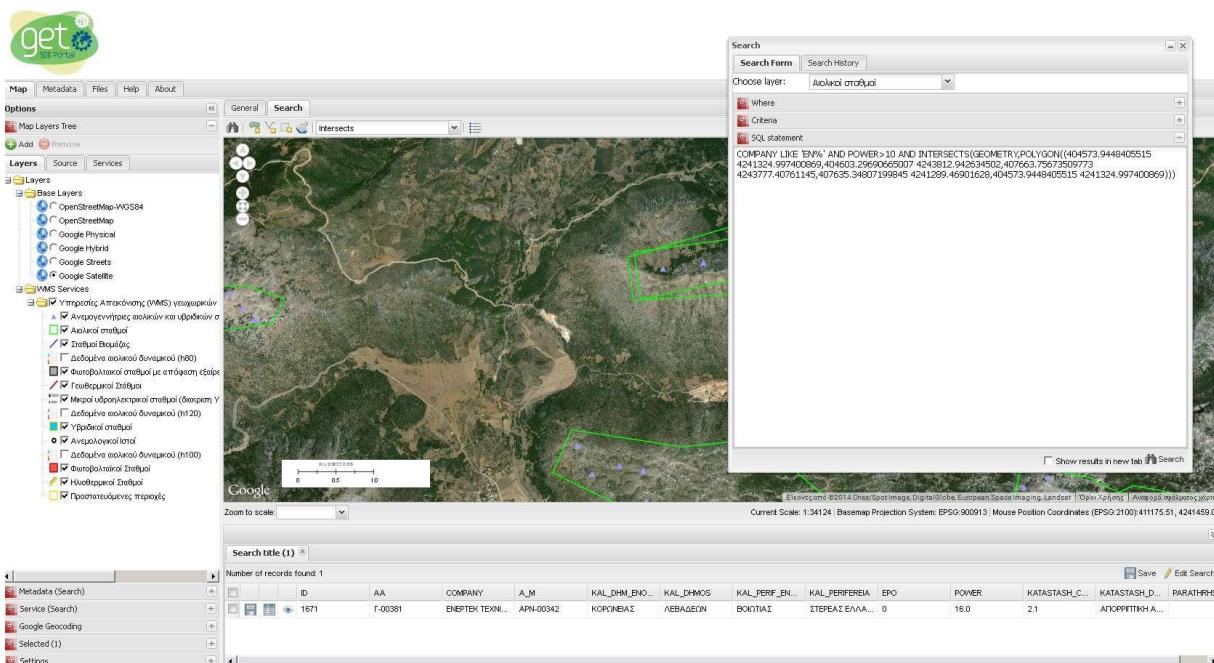


Figure 67

Through the results' grid, the user can save, view or display the Spatial Data Information Window for each of them.

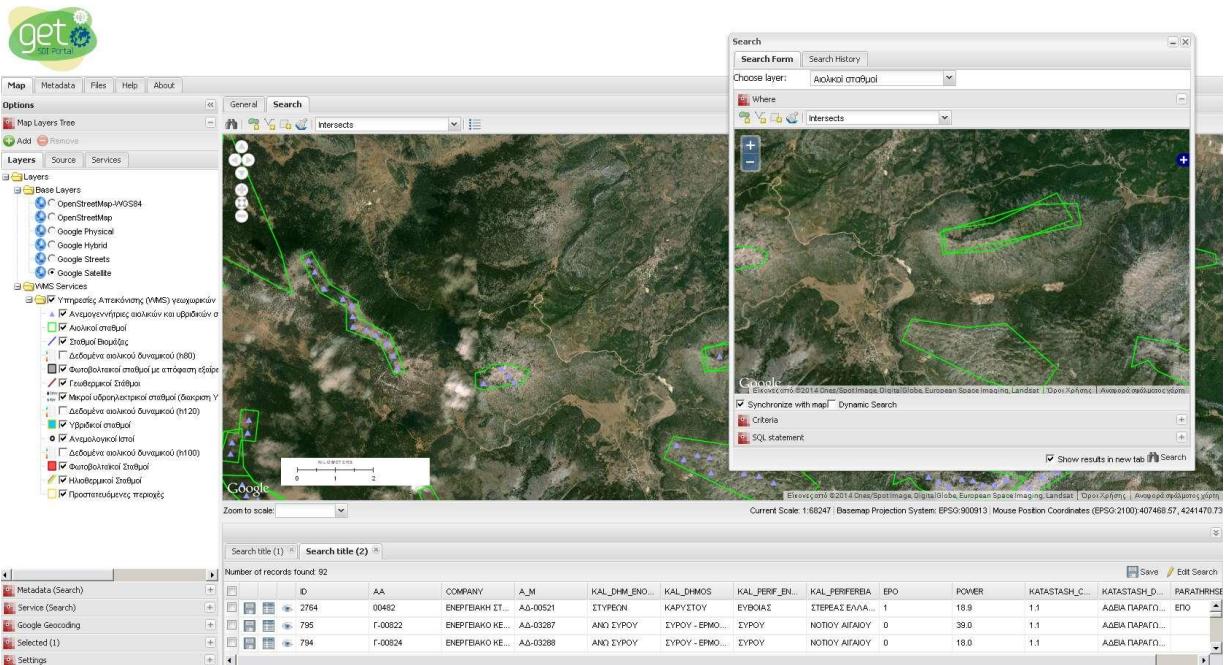


Figure 68

Also, by using the option 'Show Results in New Tab', the user can keep older active searches and display new queries in new results' grid. This way, the user is able to refer to earlier results from different layers with different search criteria.

Through the ‘Search History’ tab, the user can also view and edit previous queries. Choosing from a previous search list and pressing the ‘Restore Search’ button, the user can edit an existing search, saving time and effort.

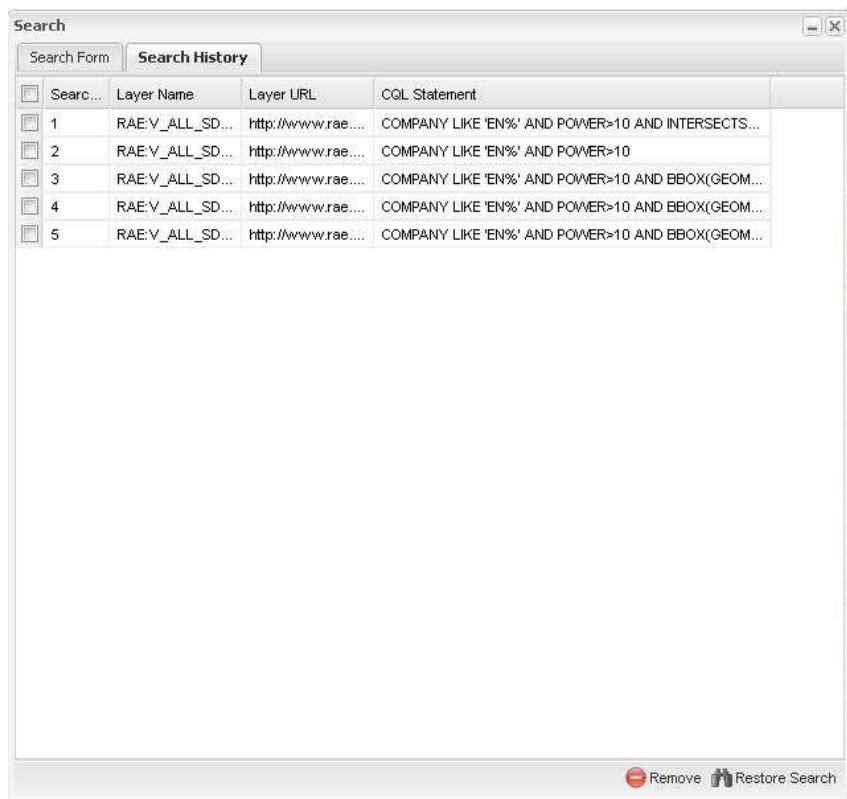


Figure 69

Another advance search option is the ability to make a dynamic search. By checking the ‘Dynamic Search’ option, the user can navigate through the map, and each time the results are being recalculated with the bounding box of the current map as the area of interest of the current search.

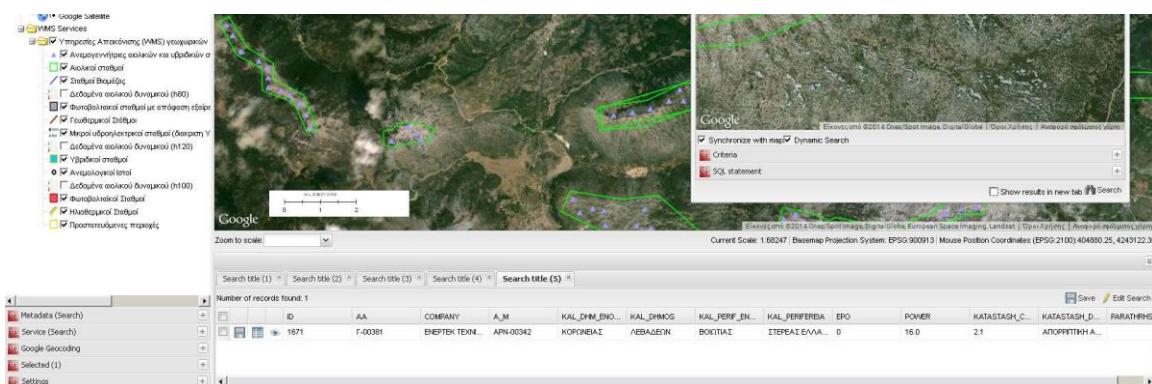


Figure 70

Metadata Tab

The tab 'Metadata' constitutes the interface allowing to perform searches in metadata catalogues. Practically, the user enters the search criteria in the respective fields and as a result receives metadata records of geospatial datasets or services.

The spatial extent of the data (or service) is displayed on the map and the user can preview the metadata information. The search is performed against metadata catalogues (repositories) that are chosen by the user.

General

Metadata is data about data, facilitating the discovery and understanding of geospatial data. Metadata are usually formed in XML documents, containing information about the spatial and temporal extend, the accuracy, the responsible party etc, for spatial data and services.

Metadata elements proposed in the INSPIRE Directive are categorized in conceptual groups. These are:

- ✓ Identification
- ✓ Classification
- ✓ Keyword
- ✓ Geographic location
- ✓ Temporal Reference Quality and Validity
- ✓ Conformity
- ✓ Constraint related to access and use
- ✓ Organizations responsible for the establishment, management, maintenance and distribution of spatial data sets and services
- ✓ Metadata on metadata

Options

Define Catalogue

User can define, from a list of predefined CSW catalogues, the ones that will be used.

In order to search against a specific catalogue, the user selects the Options menu and then from the sub-menu 'Catalog' chooses the desired catalogue(s).

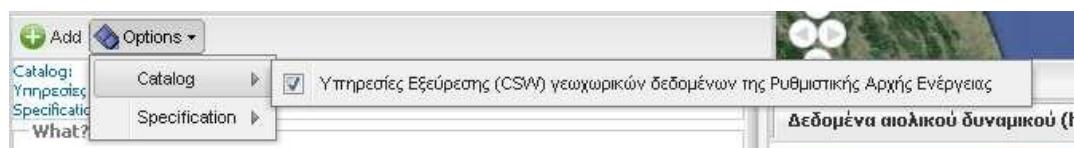


Figure 71

Define Specification

The user using this option may select from a set of standards for metadata search that should be used. This feature is provided, because different standards are supported.

In order to choose the specification, the user selects the Options menu and then from the sub-menu 'Specification' chooses the specification.

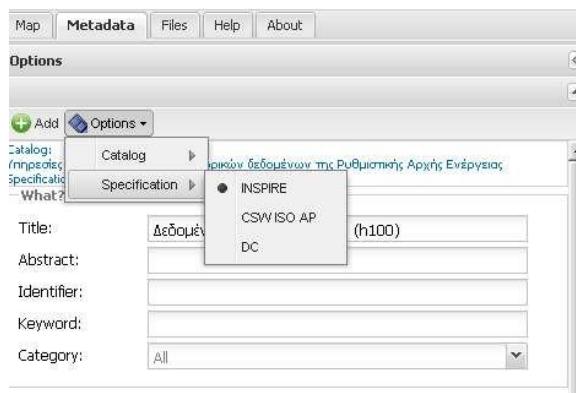


Figure 72

The options include:

- ✓ INSPIRE
- ✓ CSW/ISO AP
- ✓ DC: Dublin Core

Metadata Search Criteria

The user in order to proceed in metadata search should initially choose catalog and specification as previously described.

The user can search based on descriptive criteria by the group "What" spatial criteria by the group "Where" chronological criteria by the team "When" type of services by the group "Service Type" and also using some additional criteria by the group 'Advanced Search'.

A detailed description of the search criteria, how they relate and how they are used follow.

The following text provides a usage example, for each metadata element. It should be noticed that the elements used are the ones mandated from the INSPIRE Directive, as querables.

Title

The field "Title" in the form of search criteria refers to the text to be used for searching data or services (in the selected catalogue), that element Title (Resource Title) contains exactly or part of the text that the user enters in the field.

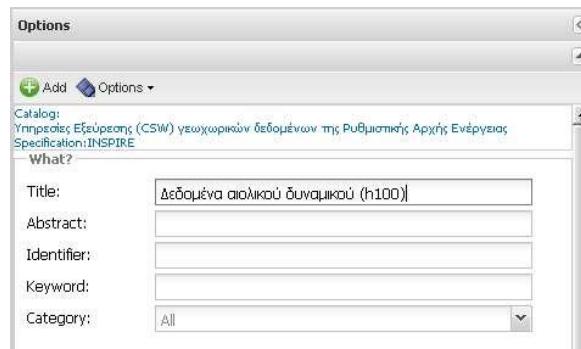


Figure 73

Abstract

The field 'Abstract' contains the text that will be used during the search (exactly or part of the text that the user enter in the field).

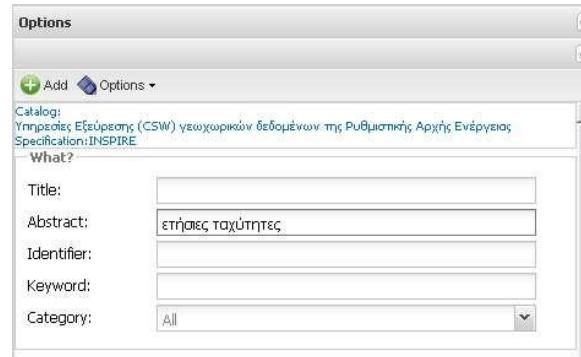


Figure 74

Identifier

The field 'Identifier' refers to the unique identifier that will be used for searching (in the selected metadata catalogue). The unique identification code (Unique Resource Identifier) has to be identical to the identifier entered by the user in the field.

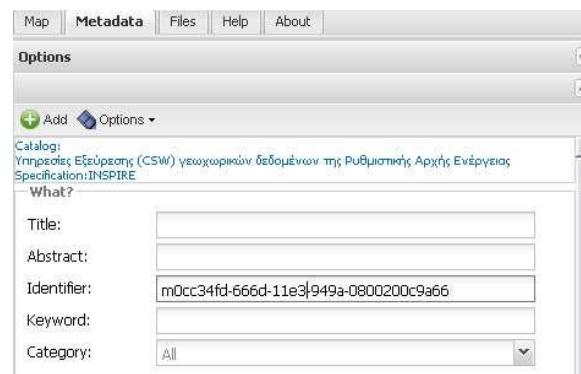


Figure 75

Keyword

Keyword refers to the text that will be used during search in the selected catalogue(s). At minimum, the keywords included in an INSPIRE compliant metadata file, refer to the thematic categories of Annexes I, II & III of the Directive.

	Thematic Category - Keyword (EN)	Description (EN)
1	Human health and safety	Geographical distribution of dominance of pathologies (allergies, cancers, respiratory diseases, etc.), information indicating the effect on health (biomarkers, decline of fertility, epidemics) or well-being of humans (fatigue, stress, etc.) linked directly (air pollution, chemicals, depletion of the ozone layer, noise, etc.) or indirectly (food, genetically modified organisms, etc.) to the quality of the environment.
2	Atmospheric conditions	Physical conditions in the atmosphere. Includes spatial data based on measurements, on models or on a combination thereof and includes measurement locations.
3	Bio-geographical regions	Areas of relatively homogeneous ecological conditions with common characteristics
4	Geology	Geology characterised according to composition and structure. Includes bedrock, aquifers and geomorphology.
5	Agricultural and aquaculture facilities	Farming equipment and production facilities (including irrigation systems, greenhouses and stables).
6	Cadastral parcels	Areas defined by cadastral registers or equivalent.
7	Addresses	Location of properties based on address identifiers, usually by road name, house number, postal code.
8	Transport networks	Road, rail, air and water transport networks and related infrastructure. Includes links between different networks. Also includes the trans-European transport network as defined in Decision 1692/96/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 1996 on Community guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network * and future revisions of that decision.
9	Administrative units	Units of administration, dividing areas where Member States have and/or exercise jurisdictional rights, for local, regional and national governance, separated by administrative boundaries.
10	Production and industrial facilities	Industrial production sites, including installations covered by Directive 96/61/EC of 24 September 1996 concerning integrated pollution prevention and control * and water abstraction facilities, mining, storage sites.
11	Environmental monitoring facilities	Location and operation of environmental monitoring facilities includes observation and measurement of emissions, of the state of environmental media and of other ecosystem parameters (biodiversity, ecological conditions of vegetation, etc.) by or on behalf of public authorities.
12	Soil	Soils and subsoil characterised according to depth, texture, structure and content of particles and organic material, stoniness, erosion, where appropriate mean slope and anticipated water storage capacity.
13	Habitats and biotopes	Geographical areas characterised by specific ecological conditions, processes, structure, and (life support) functions that physically support the organisms that live there. Includes terrestrial and aquatic areas distinguished by geographical, abiotic and biotic features, whether entirely natural or semi-natural.
14	Energy resources	Energy resources including hydrocarbons, hydropower, bio-energy,

		solar, wind, etc., where relevant including depth/height information on the extent of the resource.
15	Utility and governmental services	Includes utility facilities such as sewage, waste management, energy supply and water supply, administrative and social governmental services such as public administrations, civil protection sites, schools and hospitals.
16	Area management/restriction/regulation zones and reporting units	Areas managed, regulated or used for reporting at international, European, national, regional and local levels. Includes dumping sites, restricted areas around drinking water sources, nitrate-vulnerable zones, regulated fairways at sea or large inland waters, areas for the dumping of waste, noise restriction zones, prospecting and mining permit areas, river basin districts, relevant reporting units and coastal zone management areas.
17	Natural risk zones	Vulnerable areas characterised according to natural hazards (all atmospheric, hydrologic, seismic, volcanic and wildfire phenomena that, because of their location, severity, and frequency, have the potential to seriously affect society), e.g. floods, landslides and subsidence, avalanches, forest fires, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions.
18	Sea regions	Physical conditions of seas and saline water bodies divided into regions and sub-regions with common characteristics.
19	Land cover	Physical and biological cover of the earth's surface including artificial surfaces, agricultural areas, forests, (semi-)natural areas, wetlands, water bodies.
20	Species distribution	Geographical distribution of occurrence of animal and plant species aggregated by grid, region, administrative unit or other analytical unit.
21	Population distribution – demography	Geographical distribution of people, including population characteristics and activity levels, aggregated by grid, region, administrative unit or other analytical unit.
22	Buildings	Geographical location of buildings.
23	Meteorological geographical features	Weather conditions and their measurements; precipitation, temperature, evapotranspiration, wind speed and direction.
24	Orthoimagery	Geo-referenced image data of the Earth's surface, from either satellite or airborne sensors.
25	Mineral resources	Mineral resources including metal ores, industrial minerals, etc., where relevant including depth/height information on the extent of the resource.
26	Protected sites	Area designated or managed within a framework of international, Community and Member States' legislation to achieve specific conservation objectives.
27	Statistical units	Units for dissemination or use of statistical information.
28	Geographical grid systems	Harmonised multi-resolution grid with a common point of origin and standardised location and size of grid cells.
29	Coordinate reference systems	Systems for uniquely referencing spatial information in space as a set of coordinates (x,y,z) and/or latitude and longitude and height, based on a geodetic horizontal and vertical datum.
30	Geographical names	Names of areas, regions, localities, cities, suburbs, towns or settlements, or any geographical or topographical feature of public or historical interest.
31	Hydrography	Hydrographic elements, including marine areas and all other water bodies and items related to them, including river basins and sub-basins. Where appropriate, according to the definitions set out in Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the

		field of water policy *, and in the form of networks.
32	Elevation	Digital elevation models for land, ice and ocean surfaces. Includes terrestrial elevation, bathymetry and shoreline.
33	Land use	Territory characterised according to its current and future planned functional dimension or socio-economic purpose (e.g. residential, industrial, commercial, agricultural, forestry, recreational).
34	Oceanographic geographical features	Physical conditions of oceans (currents, salinity, wave heights, etc.).

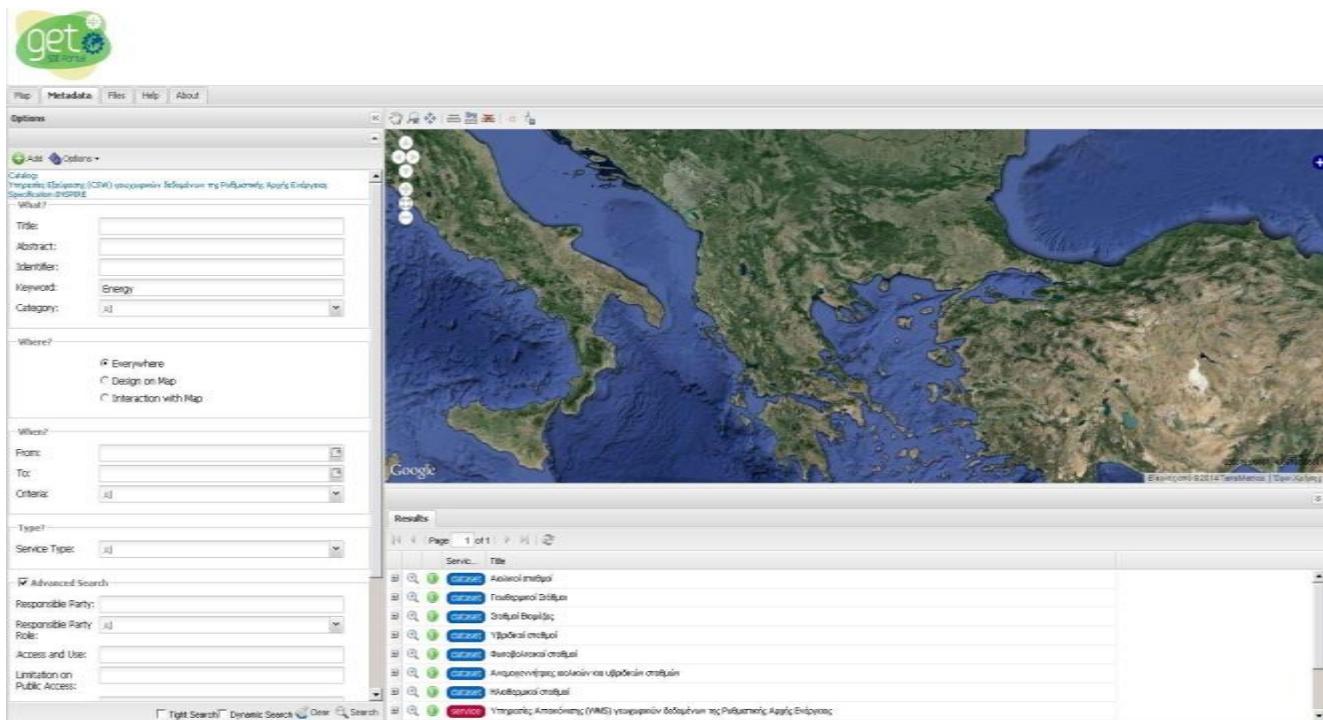


Figure 76

Category

This field refers to the Classification according to the EN ISO 19115:2003 Standard.

	Category	Description
1	farming	rearing of animals and/or cultivation of plants
2	biota	flora and/or fauna in natural environment
3	boundaries	legal land descriptions
4	climatology	processes and phenomena of the atmosphere
5	Meteorology	
6	Atmosphere	
5	economy	economic activities, conditions and employment
6	elevation	height above or below sea level
7	environment	environmental resources, protection and conservation
8	geoscientificInformation	information pertaining to earth sciences
9	health	health, health services, human ecology, and safety
10	imageryBaseMapsEarthCover	base maps
11	intelligenceMilitary	military bases, structures, activities

12	inlandWaters	inland water features, drainage systems and their characteristics
13	location	positional information and services
14	oceans	features and characteristics of salt water bodies (excluding inland waters)
15	planningCadastre	information used for appropriate actions for future use of the land
16	society	characteristics of society and cultures
17	structure	man-made construction
18	transportation	means and aids for conveying persons and/or goods
19	utilitiesCommunication	energy, water and waste systems and communications infrastructure and services

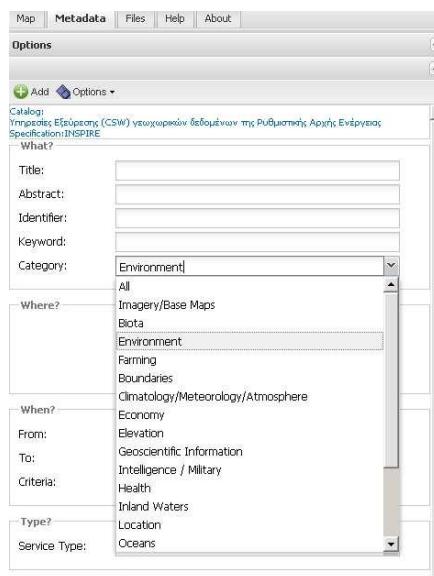


Figure 77

Geographic (Spatial) Criteria

Besides attribute criteria, geographic criteria can also be used. There are three options available

- A) Everywhere
- B) Draw on Map
- C) Interaction with Map

Everywhere

No spatial filter applied

Design on Map.

User can limit the search by drawing a rectangle on map, covering his area of interest.

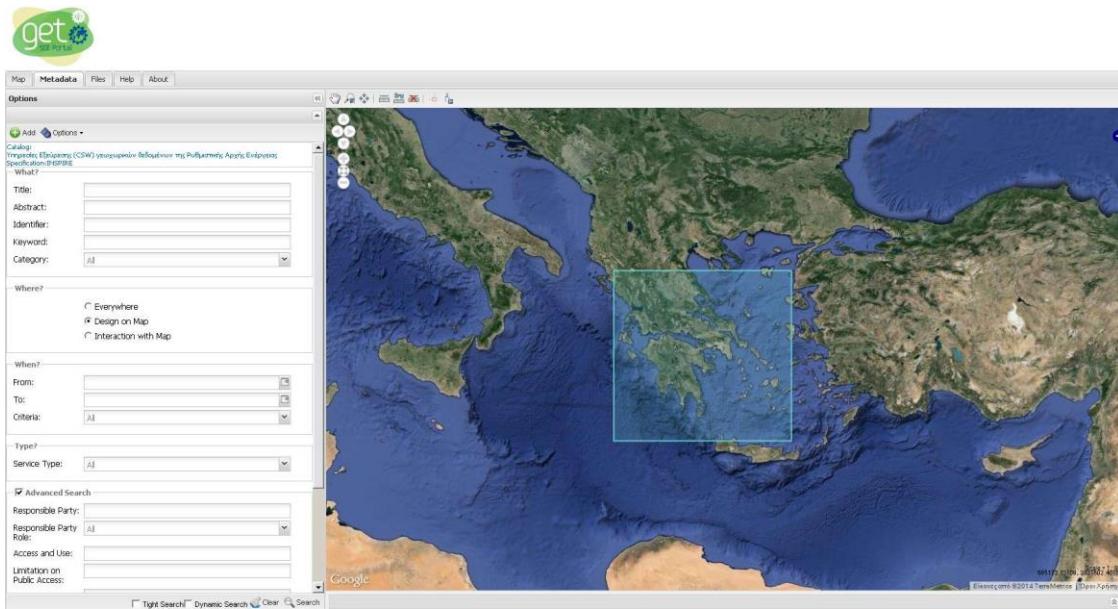


Figure 78

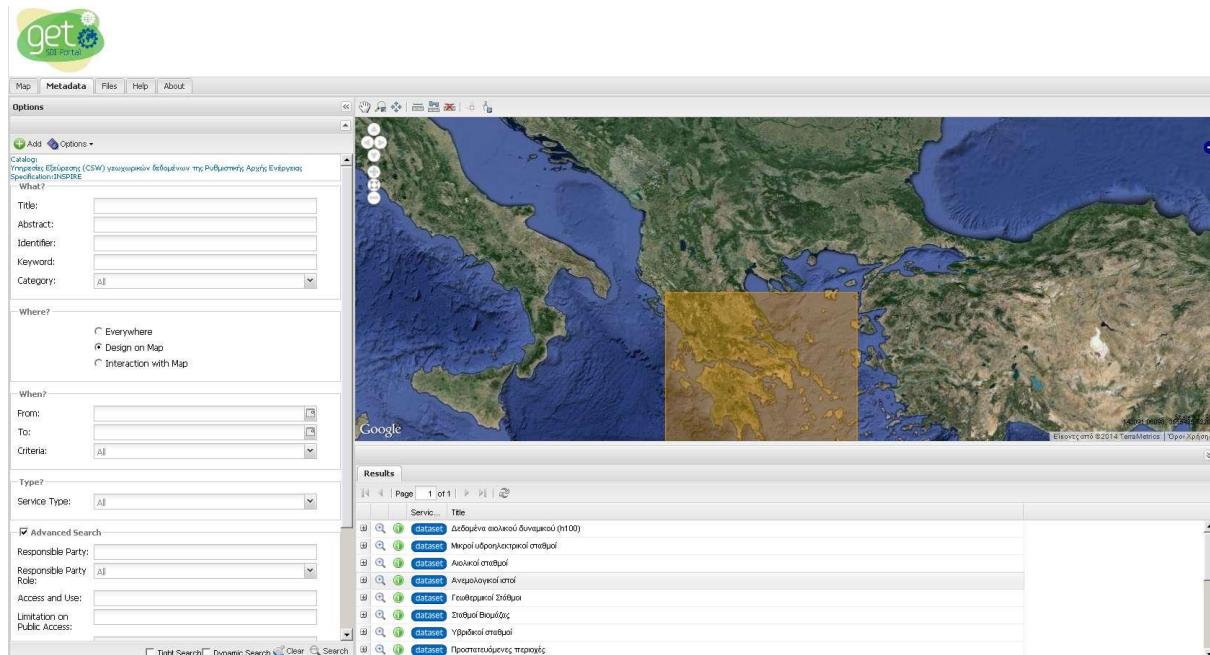


Figure 79

Interaction with map

The user by selecting the option 'interaction with map', the current geographical extent of the map is taken into account. This option is dynamic, meaning that e.g. panning on the map changes the result set.

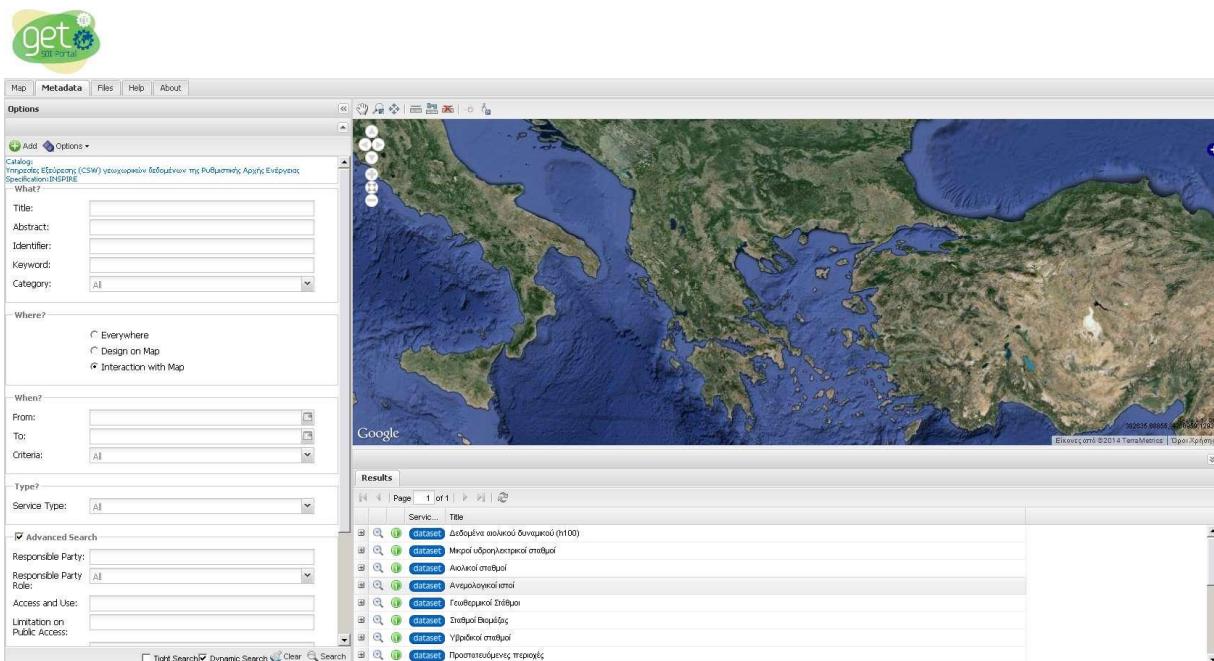


Figure 80

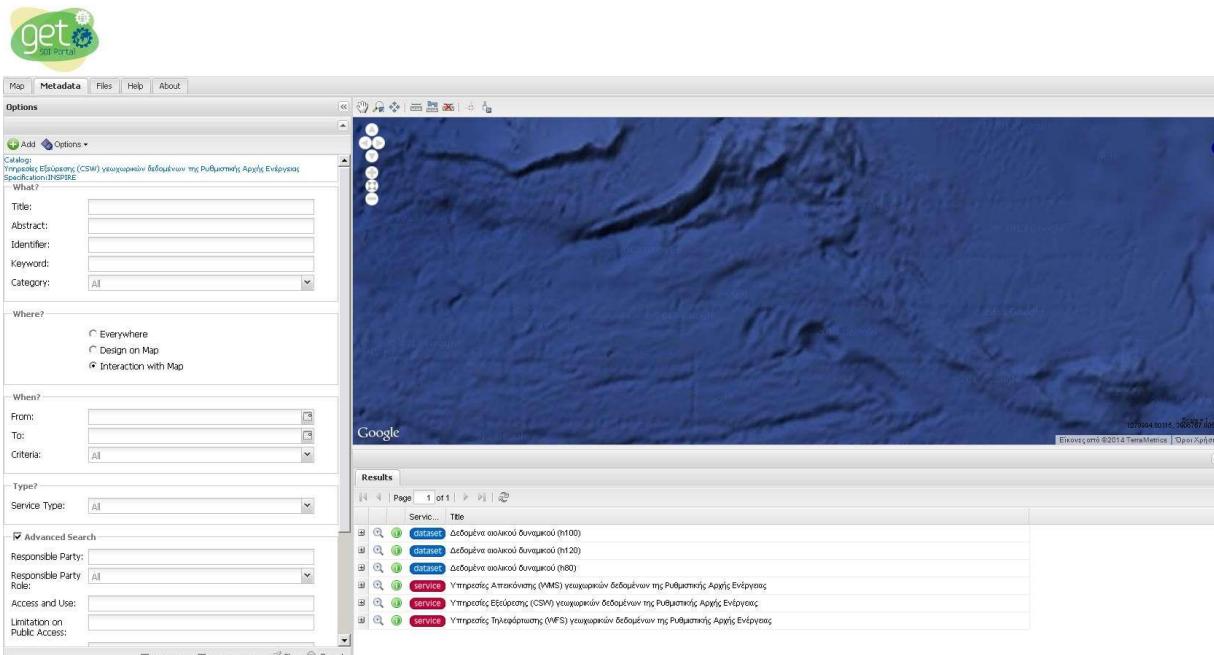


Figure 81

Temporal Criteria

User is able to limit the search by providing a temporal extent for the time span of data, creation date, date of last revision and publication date.

The definition of range is based on two fields named 'From' and 'To'.

The user can choose the date(s) on the right edge of the field by clicking the calendar miniature (From, To) and automatically open a calendar that allows to choose the dates that interest him.



Figure 82

After user's selection for the fields 'From' – "To", the user selects the date type.

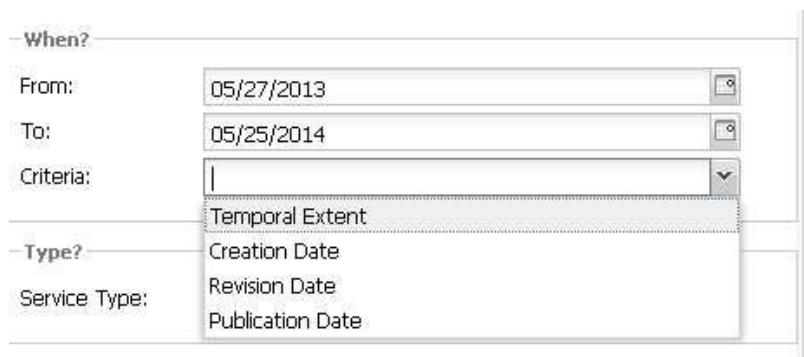


Figure 83

Resource type

INSPIRE defines three types of resources:

- ✓ Spatial data set series (series)
- ✓ Spatial data set (dataset)
- ✓ Spatial data services (services)

The screenshot shows the 'Advanced Search' section of the portal. It has two main sections: 'When?' and 'Type?'. In the 'When?' section, 'From' is set to 05/27/2013 and 'To' is set to 05/25/2014, with 'Criteria' set to 'Creation Date'. In the 'Type?' section, 'Service Type' is set to 'All'. Below this, there is a checkbox labeled 'Advanced Search' which is checked. Under 'Advanced Search', there are three dropdown menus: 'Responsible Party' (set to 'Dataset'), 'Responsible Party Role' (set to 'Series'), and 'Responsible Party Access and Use' (set to 'All').

Figure 84

Advanced Search

In the advanced search user can select additional search criteria that are also mandated by INSPIRE Directive. These are:

Responsible party

This is the description of the organization responsible for the establishment, management, maintenance and distribution of the resource.

Responsible party role

This is the role of the responsible organization.

The screenshot shows the 'Responsible Party' section of the 'Advanced Search' interface. It includes fields for 'Responsible Party' (set to 'Ρυθμιστική Αρχή Ενέργειας'), 'Responsible Party Role' (set to 'All'), and several other fields: 'Access and Use', 'Limitation on Public Access', 'Lineage', 'Specification', 'Scale', 'Distance', 'Unit', and 'Degree' (all set to 'All').

Figure 85

Access and Use

This metadata element defines the conditions for access and use of spatial data sets and services, and where applicable, corresponding fees.

Limitation on public access

When Member States limit public access to spatial data sets and spatial data services under Article 13 of Directive 2007/2/EC, this metadata element provides information on the limitations and the reasons for them.

Lineage

This element is a statement on process history and/or overall quality of the spatial data set. Where appropriate it may include a statement whether the data set has been validated or quality assured, whether it is the official version (if multiple versions exist), and whether it has legal validity.

Specification

This element refers to specifications of the INSPIRE, which the resource has been evaluated against. Desired degree of conformance is selected'.

Spatial Resolution

Scale

Spatial resolution refers to the level of detail of the data set. It is expressed as a set of zero to many resolution distances (typically for gridded data and imagery-derived products) or equivalent scales (typically for maps or map-derived products).

An equivalent scale is generally expressed as an integer value expressing the scale denominator.

The screenshot shows the 'Advanced Search' interface of the GET SDI Portal. The 'Scale' field is highlighted with the value '50000'. Other fields visible include 'Responsible Party', 'Role', 'Access and Use', 'Limitation on Public Access', 'Lineage', 'Specification', 'Distance', 'Unit', and 'Degree'.

Advanced Search	
Responsible Party:	
Responsible Party Role:	All
Access and Use:	
Limitation on Public Access:	
Lineage:	
Specification:	
Scale:	50000
Distance:	
Unit:	
Degree:	All

At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Tight Search', 'Dynamic Search', 'Clear', and a magnifying glass icon for 'Search'.

Figure 86

Distance

Spatial resolution refers to the level of detail of the data set. It is expressed as a set of zero to many resolution distances (typically for gridded data and imagery-derived products) or equivalent scales (typically for maps or map-derived products).

Unit

This is the above described unit of length

Degree

This is the degree of conformity of the resource to the implementing rules adopted under INSPIRE Directive or other specification.

The value domain of this metadata element is defined in the drop down list.

The screenshot shows a 'Advanced Search' form with the following fields and their current values:

- Responsible Party: [empty input field]
- Responsible Party Role: All
- Access and Use: [empty input field]
- Limitation on Public Access: [empty input field]
- Lineage: [empty input field]
- Specification: [empty input field]
- Scale: 50000
Not evaluated
- Distance: Conformant
- Unit: Not conformant
- Degree: [empty input field]

Figure 87

Metadata Search Toolbar

The metadata search toolbar contains the following tools:

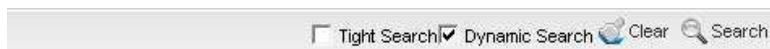


Figure 88

Tight Search

When this option is enabled, for a successful metadata search, the user should fill in the free text fields with the exact word(s), contained in the metadata

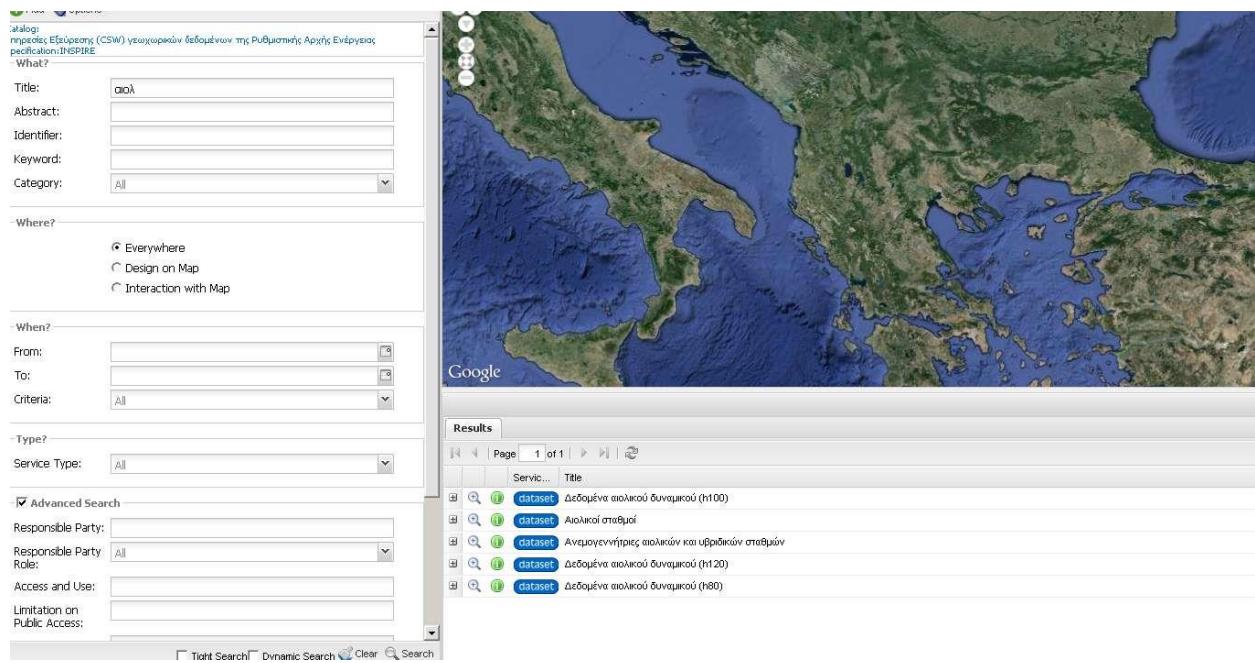


Figure 89

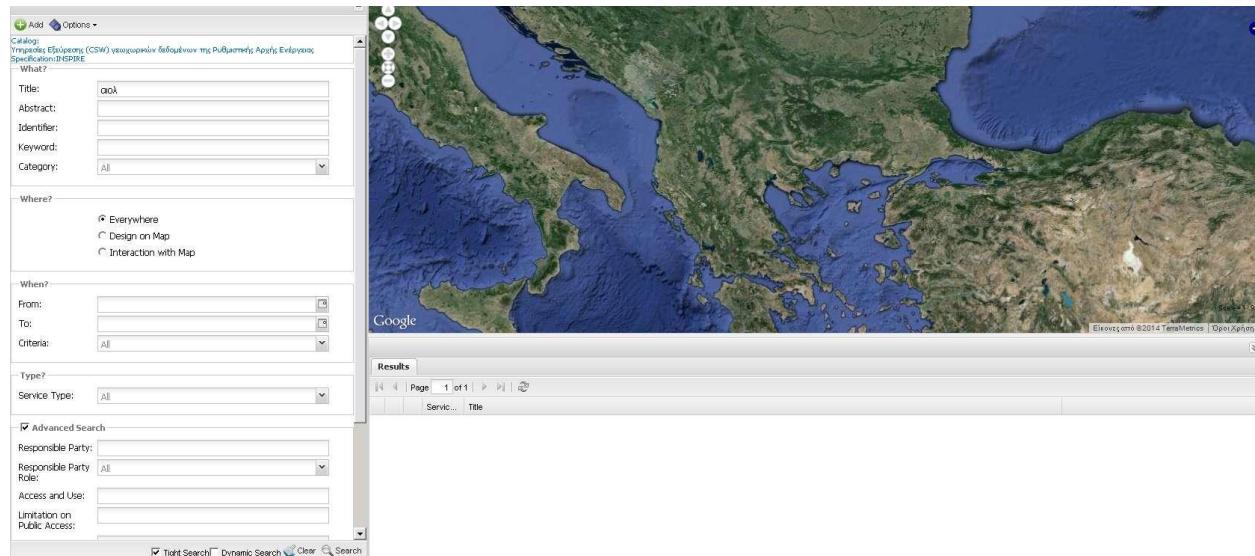


Figure 90

Dynamic Search

This option works in combination with the spatial search criteria. When the user enables this option, then whenever the user navigates in the map application automatically searches metadata using the current boundaries of the map.

Clear

Resets previously entered elements

Search

This button is used to fire the search

Search Results

Search results are provided in tabular form, as shown below.

Service...	Title
	dataset Δεδομένα αστικού δυναμικού (n100)
	dataset Αστικοί στοιχοί
	dataset Ανεμογενήτηρες αστικών και υδροβιότων στοιχοί
	dataset Δεδομένα αστικού δυναμικού (n120)
	dataset Δεδομένα αστικού δυναμικού (n80)

Figure 91

Search results are differentiated into two categories

- i) Results for Data Metadata
- ii) Results for Service Metadata

Results for Data Metadata

Title

This field contains the Resource Title metadata element.

Show on map

The second column contains the map button to display the boundaries (bbox) of data described in the metadata.

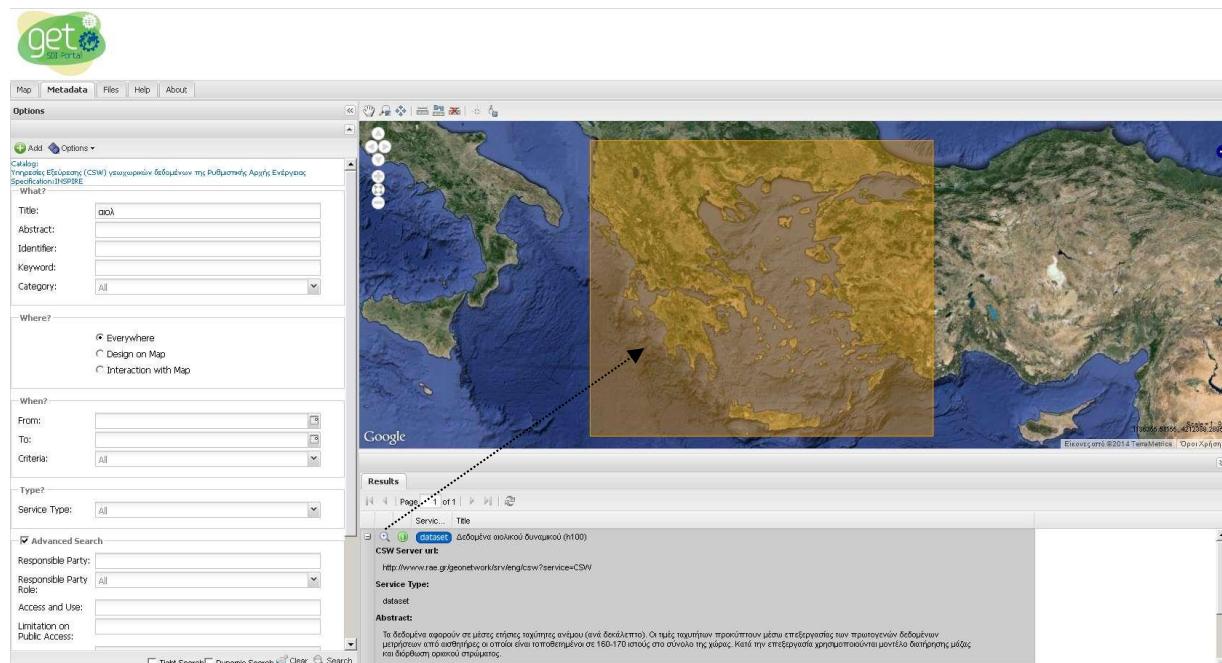


Figure 92

Metadata information

The third column of the table contains the button ⓘ to display metadata in a popup window

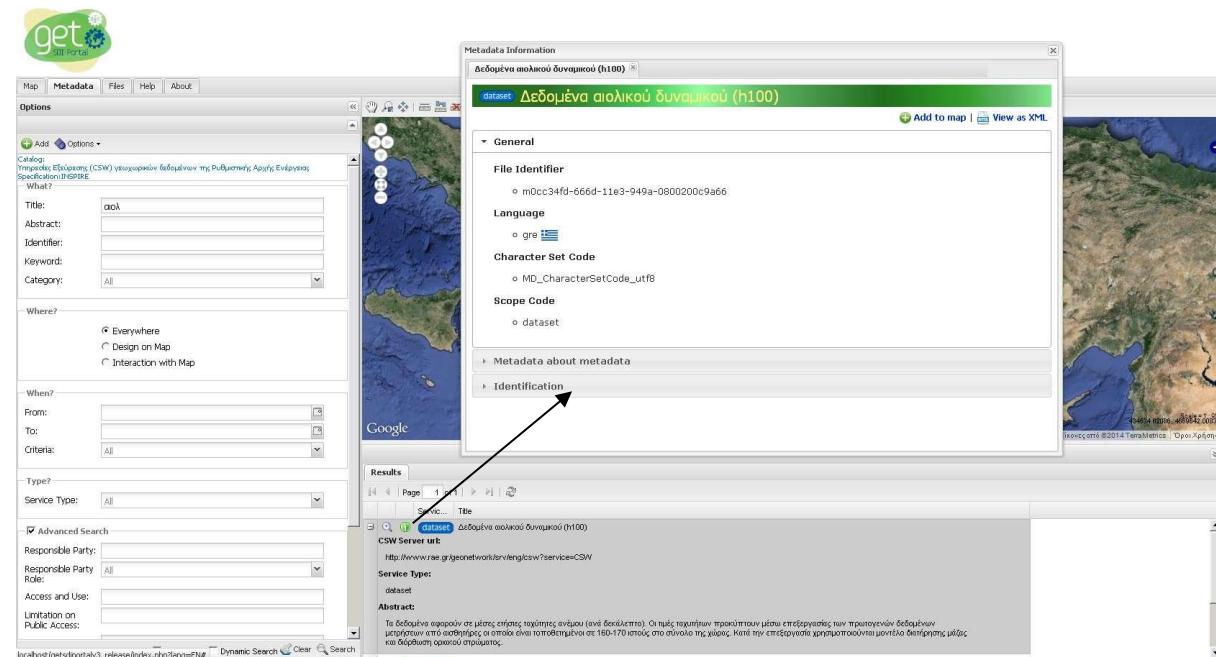


Figure 93

Files Tab

Using tab 'Files', the user can have access to files installed during customization of GET SDI Portal on the server. The files appear sorted in tree form and can be accessed easily by users.

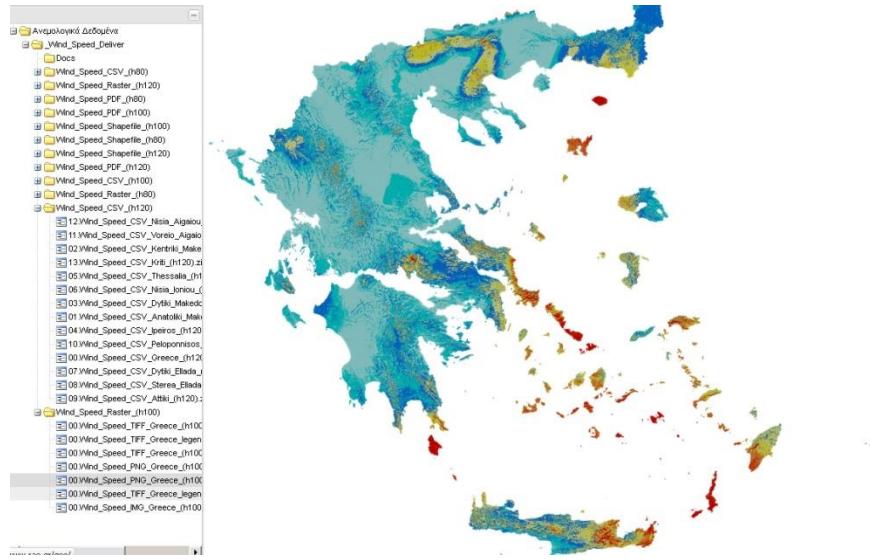


Figure 94

Help Tab

Tab 'Help' contains this user manual.

About Tab

Tab 'About' contains information regarding the software development of the GET SDI Portal.