

# Week 1 - Module 1 - Introduction and Outline

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## Overview

- Introductions
- Review of the Syllabus
- Topics to be Covered
- Basics/Definitions

## Introductions

- Who am I?
- Who are you?
- What brought you here?

## Syllabus Review ([link](#))

## Class Topics

- Internet Mapping Clients: Basic HTML, Javascript, CSS; Google Maps API; OpenLayers javascript library
- Geospatial Services Oriented Architectures (SOA)
- Open Standards: Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC - [WMS](#), [WFS](#), [WCS](#), [KML](#)); Extensible Markup Language ([XML](#))
- Desktop client use of Open Standards
- Data sharing/publication using Open Standards

## Basics

### Outline

- What is Internet Mapping?
- Definitions
- Tools

## What is Internet Mapping

**Extended Desktop Mapping** Use of open standards based remote data and map services in desktop applications

**Geospatial Data Sharing** Establishing open standards based services to share geospatial data and mapping capabilities over the Internet

**Web-client Mapping** The delivery of mapping and geospatial data tools through web browsers, again based upon open standards

## Definitions

**Internet** The global computer network of computers that typically connect with each other over TCP/IP

**World Wide Web** The subset of applications that are run over the Internet, typically using the HTTP protocol in combination with data (HTML, XML, XHTML), presentation (CSS), and behavior (JavaScript) components

**Mapping** The generation of cartographic products that include map images (pictures of geospatial data) and other elements (e.g. legends, tools, scale information, north-arrow)

**Analysis** The development of models (statistical and otherwise) that enable the exploration of geospatial data and testing of hypotheses using those data

**Open Standards** While the definition varies from one organization to the next, Open Standards are often characterized by the following:

- Developed through a public process by a national or international standards group
- May be implemented royalty-free

**Interoperability** Ability of systems to share data and information with each other

**COTS** Commercial Off-the-Shelf Software. Applications that are “purchased” from vendors, often with license terms that restrict the use of the software to the specific platform for which it is licensed. Often comes with implicit or explicit technical support

**Open Source** Software licensed under terms that are consistent with the Open Source definition, which includes access to source code, and freedom to modify and redistribute

**Data** Actual values associated with geographic locations. For example - numeric elevation values associated with locations within a Digital Elevation Model.

**Metadata** Data about a particular data product or service. Metadata provide critical documentation that supports the discovery and use of data products and data and mapping services

## Tools

### Computer Hardware Requirements

- At least 2 GB RAM
- At least 20 GB of available disk space
- Internet Connection (broadband [>728 Kb/sec] recommended)

## Software Requirements

- Supported Operating System
- Geographic Information System (GIS)
- Text Editor
- Secure File Transfer Protocol Client
- Secure Shell (SSH) Client
- Web Browser (at least one of the following)
- A desktop Git/GitHub client for your operating system of choice

## Overview

- Web Development
- Parts of a web page
- Web Site Components
  - Structure (X/HTML)
  - Presentation (CSS)
  - Behavior (Javascript)
- Simple Web Pages
- More Complete Web Page Example

## Web Development

- Requirements
  - Web Server
  - File location that the web server accesses for requested content
  - Files must be readable by all users
- General Process
  - Create basic content in HTML or XHTML (structure)
  - Change appearance of content through the definitions of styles using CSS (presentation)
  - Add dynamic capabilities to content through Javascript (behavior)
  - REPEAT over and over and over and over again

## Parts of a Web Page

```

1 <html>
2   <!-- The HTML block is the container for all of your page content -->
3   <head>
4     <!-- The head is where you include pointers to external resources
5       (i.e. style sheets and javascript files), blocks of Javascript code
6       , styles, etc. -->
7     <title>The page title also goes in here</title>
8   </head>
9   <body>
10    <!-- The body is where you put all of the content for the page
11      (i.e. the material that will be displayed in the web browser) -->
12    <h1>Headers</h1>
13    <div>Generic blocks of content</div>
14    <p>Paragraphs</p>

```

```

15      <table>Tables</table>
16      <img ...>Images</img>
17      <form ...>Forms</form>
18      <ul>Unordered Lists</ul>
19      <ol>Ordered Lists</ol>
20      <li>List Items</li>
21
22      <!-- Javascript can go here as well -->
23  </body>
24 </html>

```

[Link to example](#)

## Web Site Components - Structure

Content is defined in terms of the structural elements available in HTML/XHTML

- Sample HTML/XHTML Tags
  - Paragraphs (i.e. blocks of text) are contained within `<p>...</p>` tags
  - Headings (i.e. section headings, sub-headings) are contained within numerically defined header tags: `<h1>...</h1>`, `<h2>...</h2>`, `<h3>...</h3>`, etc.
  - Tabular data are within `<table>...</table>` tags
  - Lists are specified within `<ol>...</ol>` or `<ul>...</ul>` tags, depending upon whether the list is ordered (numbered) or unordered (e.g. bulleted)
  - User input elements are put within `<form>...</form>` tags
  - Blocks of content (i.e. sections or divisions) are defined within `<div>...</div>` tags
- Structure is translated into the Document Object Model (DOM) for later use by CSS and Javascript

## Web Site Components - Presentation

Modifications to default rendering of HTML/XHTML elements are made through styles defined in CSS

- Styles may be
  - defined in an external file that is referenced within the `<head>` block (the preferred method when doing “real” web development)
  - directly defined within the `<head>` block of a web page
  - directly embedded in the elements to which they apply (generally not a “Good Thing”)
- When not embedded within an element, a style definition consists of
  - A selector
  - The style definition, enclosed in “curly-brackets”, separated by “semi-colons”
  - For example: `h1 {color:red; font-size:18px;}`

## CSS Selectors

Selectors may be based on several criteria

- Element name: `h1`, `p`, `table`, `ul`, etc.

- Element: <h1>A top level heading</h1>
- Selector: h1 {color:red; font-size:18px}
- Element ID: a unique name assigned to HTML/XHTML elements within the structure of the document
  - Element: <p id="para01">Some text goes here</p>
  - Selector: #para01 {color:blue; font-size:12px}
- Class ID: a name assigned to multiple elements which may be modified through reference to their class
  - Element: <p class="instructions">Here are some instructions</p>
  - Another Element: <p class="instructions">Here are some more instructions</p>
  - Selector: .instructions {color:red; font-size:12px; text-decoration:blink}
- Selectors may be combined in a variety of ways

## Web Site Components - Behavior

The most interoperable language for adding dynamic behavior to web sites is *Javascript* - supported by most browsers on most operating systems

- A full-fledged programming language
  - A non-trivial undertaking to become proficient in
  - Experience in other programming languages can contribute to learning Javascript
- Defines actions that may be taken on/by DOM elements
- Allows for modification of existing DOM elements, creation of new DOM elements after the page has finished loading from the server, retrieval of new content after page loads
  - An interactive web page that may behave like a local desktop application

## Reference Links

- w3schools.com
  - [HTML 5.0 Introduction](#)
  - [HTML 4.0 / XHTML 1.0 Tag Reference](#)
  - [Cascading Style Sheet \(CSS\) selectors and elements](#)
  - [Javascript reference](#)
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)
  - [HTML and CSS Background](#)
  - [HTML and CSS Tutorial Links Page](#)
  - [Validators Page](#)
- Webmonkey.com
  - [HTML Cheat Sheet](#)
  - [CSS Guide](#)

## Simple Web Page

```

1 <html>
2   <head>
3     <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
4     <title>This is a simple web page</title>
5   </head>
6   <body>
7     <h1>They don't get any simpler than this!</h1>
8     <p>OK, not much simpler than this.</p>
9     <p>Hello World?</p>
10    </body>
11 </html>
```

[link to example](#)

## Simple Web Page with CSS

```

1 <html>
2   <head>
3     <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
4     <title>This is a simple web page - with styling</title>
5     <style type="text/css">
6       h1 {color:blue; font-size:large}
7       p.para {color:#777777; font-size:small}
8       #annoying {color:red; text-decoration:line-through}
9     </style>
10   </head>
11   <body>
12     <h1>They don't get any simpler than this!</h1>
13     <p class="para">OK, not much simpler than this.</p>
14     <p id="annoying" class="para">Hello World?</p>
15   </body>
16 </html>
```

[link to example](#)

## Simple Web Page with Javascript

```

1 <html>
2   <head>
3     <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
4     <title>This is a simple web page with Javascript</title>
5     <script type="text/javascript">
6       function genericAlert() {
7         alert("You just did something ...")
8         document.getElementById("clickMe").style.color = "red"
9       }
10     </script>
11   </head>
12   <body>
13     <h1>They don't get any simpler than this!</h1>
```

```

14     <p>OK, not much simpler than this.</p>
15     <p>Hello World?</p>
16     <p id="clickMe" onclick="genericAlert();">What happens when you click me?</p>
17   </body>
18 </html>

```

[link to example](#)

## More Complete Web Page Example

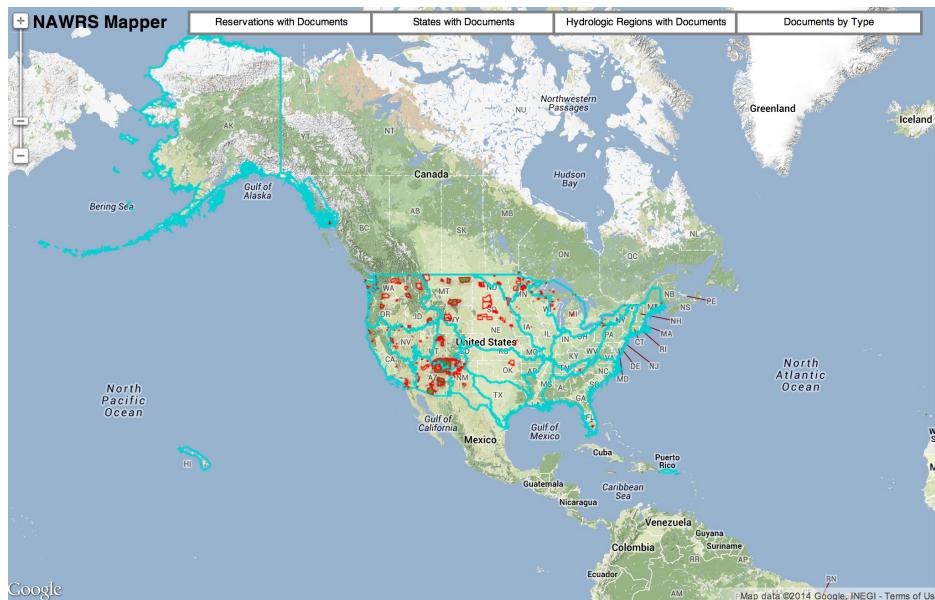


Figure 1: [NAWRS Mapper](#). *HTML*: 39 Lines; *CSS*: 136 Lines; *core.js*: 515 Lines + Google Maps API and JQuery Framework

## Outline

- What is an API
- The Google Maps API
  - Version
  - Reference Information
  - Key Components
  - Examples

## What is an API

- API Stands for Application Programming Interface

An Application Programming Interface (API) is a particular set of rules and specifications that a software program can follow to access and make use of the services and resources provided by another particular software program that implements that API. It serves as an interface

between different software programs and facilitates their interaction, similar to the way the user interface facilitates interaction between humans and computers. – From Wikipedia: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/API>

- The Google Maps API provides an interface for interacting with Google's mapping services from external web applications

## Google Maps API Version

- The version of the Google Maps API used in this class is v3 of the Javascript API
  - Freely usable for free applications
  - Subject to Google's Terms of Service
  - Google [API key is now required](#)
- Key capabilities in v3
  - Interactive maps based on Google's mapping engine (contrast w. static maps API)
  - Optimized for desktop and mobile platforms and applications

## Reference Information

**Google Maps API Family** <http://code.google.com/apis/maps/>

**Javascript API Home Page** <https://developers.google.com/maps/documentation/javascript/?csw=1>

**Javascript API v3 Tutorial Page** <http://code.google.com/apis/maps/documentation/javascript/tutorial.html>

## Key Components

- Map [object options](#)

**Types (required)** ROADMAP

SATELLITE  
HYBRID  
TERRAIN

**Latitude and Longitude (required)** specification of where the map should initially be centered

**Zoom Level (required)** 0=global, higher values increasingly local. Limited by map type

## Controls

- Available Controls (enabled through map options) [default controls](#)
  - Zoom Control
  - Scale Control
  - MapType Control
  - Street View Control
  - Rotate (for maps that contain 45-degree imagery)
  - Fullscreen Control
- Different control styles may be defined
- Controls may be positioned [positioning options](#)
- Custom controls may be defined and attached to fixed location in the map

## Overlays

Overlay Types [documentation](#)

**Marker** points depicted by specified or defined icons at locations within the map ([reference](#))

**Polyline** linear features defined by multiple points with a defined style for the line ([reference](#))

**Polygon** closed features defined by multiple points. Supports multi-polygons, and donuts. Line and fill styles may be specified. ([reference](#))

**(Ground) Overlay Maps** Image-based map layers that replace or overlay Google layers - registered to the map coordinates ([reference](#))

**Info Windows** floating content windows for displaying content defined as HTML, a DOM element, or text string ([reference](#))

**Layers** Grouped display content assigned to a specific layer type: Data (including GeoJSON), KmlLayer (& GeoRSS), Heatmap, FusionTablesLayer, TrafficLayer, TransitLayer, BicyclingLayer ([reference](#))

**Custom Overlays** definition of programmatically controlled layers ([reference](#))

## Services

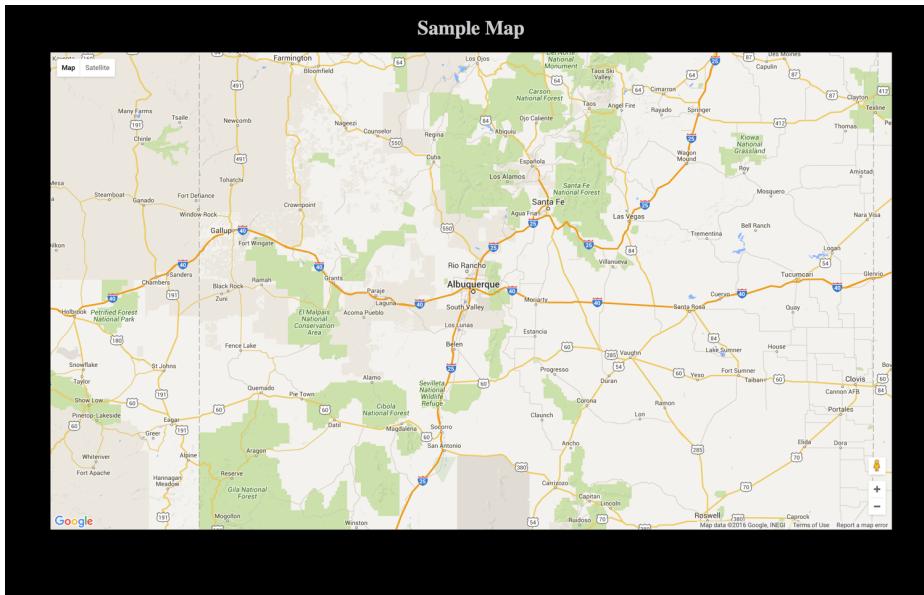
- Geocoding Service
  - Forward and reverse geocoding:
    - \* address to LatLon
    - \* LatLon to Nearest Address
  - May be biased to current viewport, region
- Directions
  - Based upon an origin, destination, and a variety of additional options
  - Available directions and rendered route
- Distance Matrix
  - Travel distance and duration given a specific mode of travel
- Elevation
  - Delivery of elevation data for locations or paths
- Streetview
  - Integration of Google Streetview within a DOM element
- Maximum Zoom
  - Provides information about the maximum available zoom level

## Events

- Events provide the ability to attach custom behaviors to events in the interface. For example:
  - Changing items in the interface as the user zooms in on a map
  - Displaying additional information outside the map when the user clicks a location in the map
  - Synchronizing the behavior of multiple maps as the user interacts with one map
- Requires higher-level Javascript than we will cover in this course

## Examples

### Simple - Roadmap



### Simple - Roadmap Code

[gmaps01.html](#)

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <head>
4          <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/mapPage.css">
5      </head>
6
7      <body>
8          <h1>Sample Map</h1>
9          <div id="map_canvas"></div>
10
11         <!-- Let's put our JavaScript down here -->
12         <!-- Load the external JavaScript file with the map definition code -->
13         <script src="js/mapPage_01.js"></script>
14
15         <!-- Load the API in asynchronous mode and execute the initialize
16             function when done -->
17         <script async defer
18             src="https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/js?callback=initialize&key=<mykey>">
19         </script>
20     </body>
21 </html>

```

[mapPage.css](#)

```

1  /* You must set the height of either the 'html' or 'body' elements for some
2   browsers to properly render the map with a height taller than 0px */
3  html {
4      height: 100% }
5
6  body {
7      height: 100%;
8      margin: 0px;
9      padding: 0px;
10     background-color: black;
11     color: #CCCCCC;
12     text-align: center}
13
14 #map_canvas {
15     width:90%;
16     height:80%;
17     margin-left:auto;
18     margin-right: auto }
19
20 .infoBox {
21     color:black }

```

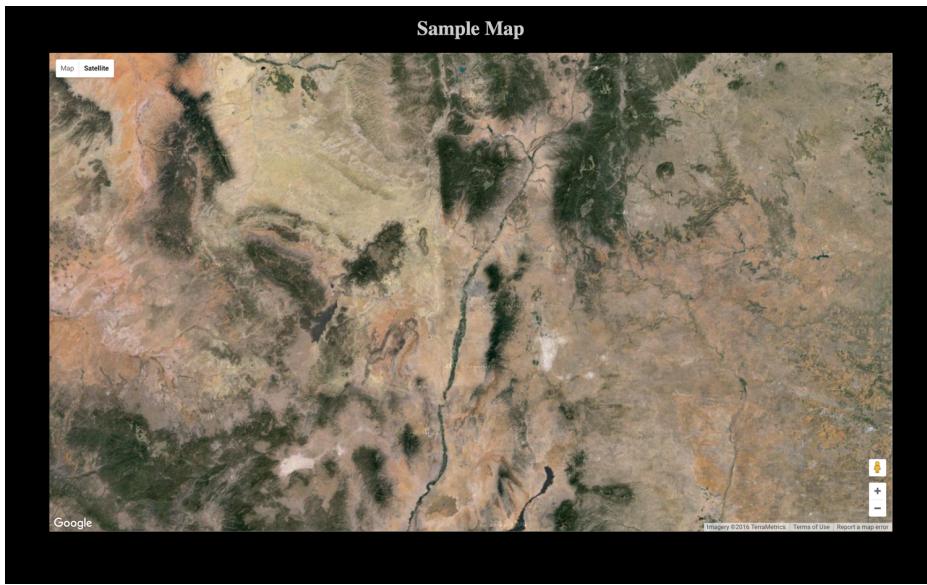
### [mapPage\\_01.js](#)

```

1  function initialize() {
2      var classroom = new google.maps.LatLng(35.084280,-106.624073)
3      var mapOptions = {
4          zoom: 8,
5          center: classroom,
6          mapTypeId: google.maps.MapTypeId.ROADMAP
7      };
8      var map = new google.maps.Map(
9          document.getElementById("map_canvas"),
10         mapOptions);
11     }
12

```

## Simple - Satellite



## Simple - Satellite Code

[gmaps02.html](#)

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <head>
4          <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/mapPage.css">
5      </head>
6
7      <body>
8          <h1>Sample Map</h1>
9          <div id="map_canvas"></div>
10
11     <!-- Let's put our JavaScript down here -->
12     <!-- Load the external JavaScript file with the map definition code -->
13     <script src="js/mapPage_02.js"></script>
14
15     <!-- Load the API in asynchronous mode and execute the initialize
16         function when done -->
17
18     <script async defer
19         src="https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/js?callback=initialize&key=<mykey>">
20     </script>
21     </body>
22 </html>
```

[mapPage\\_02.js](#)

```

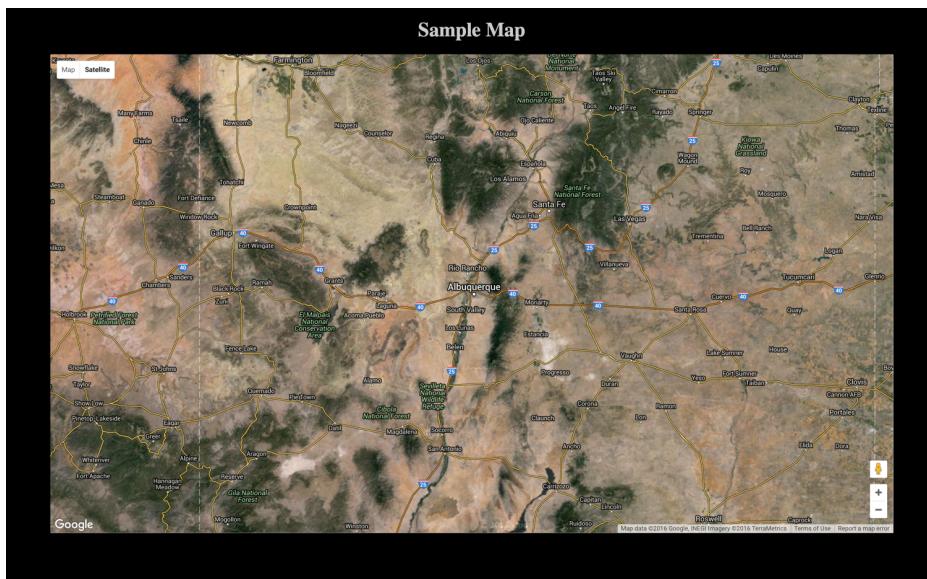
1  function initialize() {
2      var classroom = new google.maps.LatLng(35.084280,-106.624073)
```

```

3     var mapOptions = {
4         zoom: 8,
5         center: classroom,
6         mapTypeId: google.maps.MapTypeId.SATELLITE
7     };
8     var map = new google.maps.Map(
9         document.getElementById("map_canvas"),
10        mapOptions);
11    }
12

```

## Simple - Hybrid



## Simple - Hybrid Code

gmaps03.html

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <head>
4          <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/mapPage.css">
5      </head>
6
7      <body>
8          <h1>Sample Map</h1>
9          <div id="map_canvas"></div>
10
11         <!-- Let's put our JavaScript down here --->
12         <!-- Load the external JavaScript file with the map definition code -->
13         <script src="js/mapPage_03.js"></script>
14
15         <!-- Load the API in asynchronous mode and execute the initialize
16             function when done -->

```

```

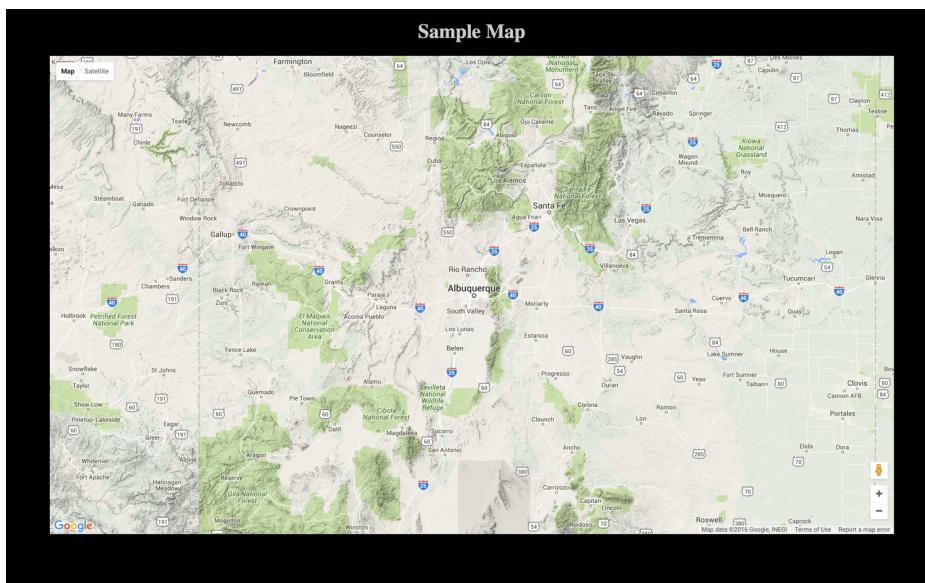
17
18     <script async defer
19         src="https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/js?callback=initialize&key=<mykey">
20     </script>
21 </body>
22 </html>
```

### [mapPage\\_03.js](#)

```

1 function initialize() {
2     var classroom = new google.maps.LatLng(35.084280,-106.624073)
3     var mapOptions = {
4         zoom: 8,
5         center: classroom,
6         mapTypeId: google.maps.MapTypeId.HYBRID
7     };
8     var map = new google.maps.Map(
9         document.getElementById("map_canvas"),
10        mapOptions);
11 }
```

## Simple - Terrain



## Simple - Terrain Code

### [gmaps04.html](#)

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3     <head>
4         <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/mapPage.css">
```

```

5      </head>
6
7      <body>
8          <h1>Sample Map</h1>
9          <div id="map_canvas"></div>
10
11      <!-- Let's put our JavaScript down here ----->
12      <!-- Load the external JavaScript file with the map definition code -->
13      <script src="js/mapPage_04.js"></script>
14
15      <!-- Load the API in asynchronous mode and execute the initialize
16          function when done -->
17
18      <script async defer
19          src="https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/js?callback=initialize&key=<mykey>">
20      </script>
21  </body>
22 </html>

```

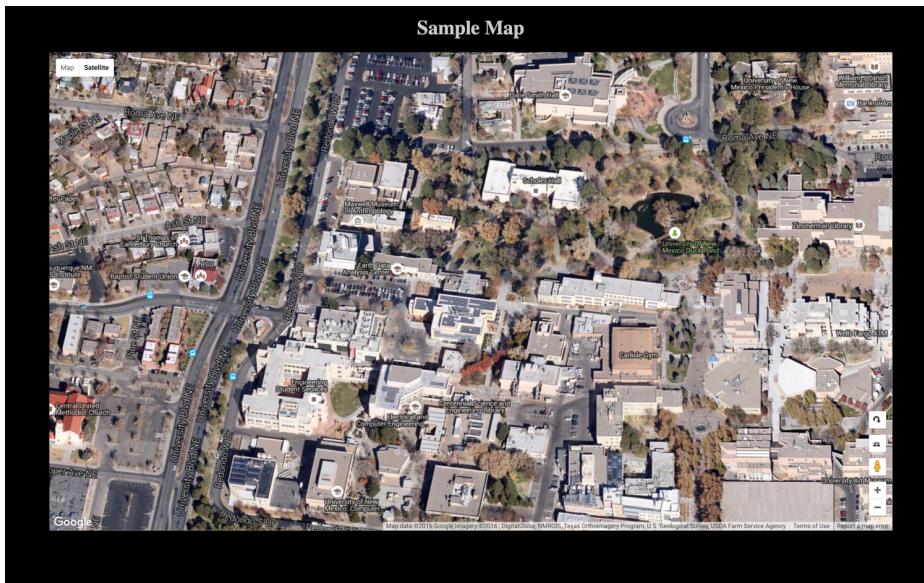
[mapPage\\_04.js](#)

```

1  function initialize() {
2      var classroom = new google.maps.LatLng(35.084280,-106.624073)
3      var mapOptions = {
4          zoom: 8,
5          center: classroom,
6          mapTypeId: google.maps.MapTypeId.TERRAIN
7      };
8      var map = new google.maps.Map(
9          document.getElementById("map_canvas"),
10         mapOptions);
11 }

```

## Simple - Hybrid - Zoomed



## Simple - Hybrid - Zoomed Code

[gmaps05.html](#)

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <head>
4          <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/mapPage.css">
5      </head>
6
7      <body>
8          <h1>Sample Map</h1>
9          <div id="map_canvas"></div>
10
11     <!-- Let's put our JavaScript down here -->
12     <!-- Load the external JavaScript file with the map definition code -->
13     <script src="js/mapPage_05.js"></script>
14
15     <!-- Load the API in asynchronous mode and execute the initialize
16         function when done -->
17
18     <script async defer
19         src="https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/js?callback=initialize&key=<mykey>">
20     </script>
21     </body>
22 </html>
```

[mapPage\\_05.js](#)

```

1  function initialize() {
2      var classroom = new google.maps.LatLng(35.084280,-106.624073)
```

```
3     var mapOptions = {  
4         zoom: 18,  
5         center: classroom,  
6         mapTypeId: google.maps.MapTypeId.TERRAIN  
7     };  
8     var map = new google.maps.Map(  
9         document.getElementById("map_canvas"),  
10        mapOptions);  
11    }  
12
```

### Simple - Zoomed - Modified Controls



## Simple - Zoomed - Modified Controls Code

gmaps06.html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3     <head>
4         <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/mapPage.css">
5     </head>
6
7     <body>
8         <h1>Sample Map</h1>
9         <div id="map_canvas"></div>
10
11    <!-- Let's put our JavaScript down here -->
12    <!-- Load the external JavaScript file with the map definition code -->
13    <script src="js/mapPage_06.js"></script>
14
15    <!-- Load the API in asynchronous mode and execute the initialize
16        function when done -->
```

```
17
18     <script async defer
19         src="https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/js?callback=initialize&key=<mykey>">
20     </script>
21   </body>
22 </html>
```

## mapPage\_06.js

```
1 function initialize() {  
2     var classroom = new google.maps.LatLng(35.084280,-106.624073)  
3     var myOptions = {  
4         zoom: 18,  
5         center: classroom,  
6         mapTypeId: google.maps.MapTypeId.HYBRID,  
7         zoomControl: true,  
8         zoomControlOptions: {style: google.maps.ZoomControlStyle.SMALL},  
9         mapTypeControl: true,  
10        mapTypeControlOptions: {  
11            style: google.maps.MapTypeControlStyle.DROPDOWN_MENU},  
12        streetViewControl: false  
13    };  
14    var map = new google.maps.Map(  
15        document.getElementById("map_canvas"),  
16        myOptions);  
17}  
18
```

## Markers



## Markers Code

[gmaps07.html](#)

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <head>
4          <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/mapPage.css">
5      </head>
6
7      <body>
8          <h1>Sample Map</h1>
9          <div id="map_canvas"></div>
10
11     <!-- Let's put our JavaScript down here ----->
12     <!-- Load the external JavaScript file with the map definition code -->
13     <script src="js/mapPage_07.js"></script>
14
15     <!-- Load the API in asynchronous mode and execute the initialize
16         function when done -->
17
18     <script async defer
19         src="https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/js?callback=initialize&key=<mykey>">
20     </script>
21 </body>
22 </html>

```

### mapPage\_07.js

```

1  function initialize() {
2      var classroom = new google.maps.LatLng(35.084280,-106.624073)
3      var office = new google.maps.LatLng(35.084506,-106.624899)
4      var myOptions = {
5          zoom: 18,
6          center: classroom,
7          mapTypeId: google.maps.MapTypeId.HYBRID
8      };
9      var map = new google.maps.Map(
10         document.getElementById("map_canvas"),
11         myOptions);
12
13      var classroomMarker = new google.maps.Marker({
14          position: classroom,
15          title:"Geography 485L/585L Classroom, Bandelier East, Room 106"
16      });
17      classroomMarker.setMap(map);
18
19      var officeMarker = new google.maps.Marker({
20          position: office,
21          title:"Office, Bandelier West, Room 107"
22      });
23      officeMarker.setMap(map);
24  }

```

## Polyline



## Polyline Code

[gmaps08.html](#)

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <head>
4          <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/mapPage.css">
5      </head>
6
7      <body>
8          <h1>Sample Map</h1>
9          <div id="map_canvas"></div>
10
11         <!-- Let's put our JavaScript down here ----->
12         <!-- Load the external JavaScript file with the map definition code -->
13         <script src="js/mapPage_08.js"></script>
14
15         <!-- Load the API in asynchronous mode and execute the initialize
16             function when done -->
17
18         <script async defer
19             src="https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/js?callback=initialize&key=<mykey>">
20             </script>
21         </body>
22     </html>

```

[mapPage\\_08.js](#)

```

1  var classroom = new google.maps.LatLng(35.084280,-106.624073)
2  var office = new google.maps.LatLng(35.084506,-106.624899)

```

```
3  var myOptions = {  
4      zoom: 18,  
5      center: classroom,  
6      mapTypeId: google.maps.MapTypeId.HYBRID  
7  };  
8  var map = new google.maps.Map(  
9      document.getElementById("map_canvas"),  
10     myOptions);  
11  
12  var classroomMarker = new google.maps.Marker({  
13      position: classroom,  
14      title:"Geography 485L/585L Classroom, Bandelier East, Room 106"  
15  });  
16  classroomMarker.setMap(map);  
17  
18  var officeMarker = new google.maps.Marker({  
19      position: office,  
20      title:"Office, Bandelier West, Room 107"  
21  });  
22  officeMarker.setMap(map);  
23  
24  var officeVisitCoordinates = [  
25      office,  
26      new google.maps.LatLng(35.084445,-106.624327),  
27      new google.maps.LatLng(35.084309,-106.624308),  
28      classroom  
29  ];  
30  var officePath = new google.maps.Polyline({  
31      path: officeVisitCoordinates,  
32      strokeColor: "#FF0000",  
33      strokeOpacity: 1.0,  
34      strokeWeight: 2  
35  });  
36  officePath.setMap(map)  
37 }  
38 }
```

## Polygon



## Polygon Code

[gmaps09.html](#)

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <head>
4          <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/mapPage.css">
5      </head>
6
7      <body>
8          <h1>Sample Map</h1>
9          <div id="map_canvas"></div>
10
11     <!-- Let's put our JavaScript down here -->
12     <!-- Load the external JavaScript file with the map definition code -->
13     <script src="js/mapPage_09.js"></script>
14
15     <!-- Load the API in asynchronous mode and execute the initialize
16         function when done -->
17
18     <script async defer
19         src="https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/js?callback=initialize&key=<mykey>">
20     </script>
21 </body>
22 </html>
```

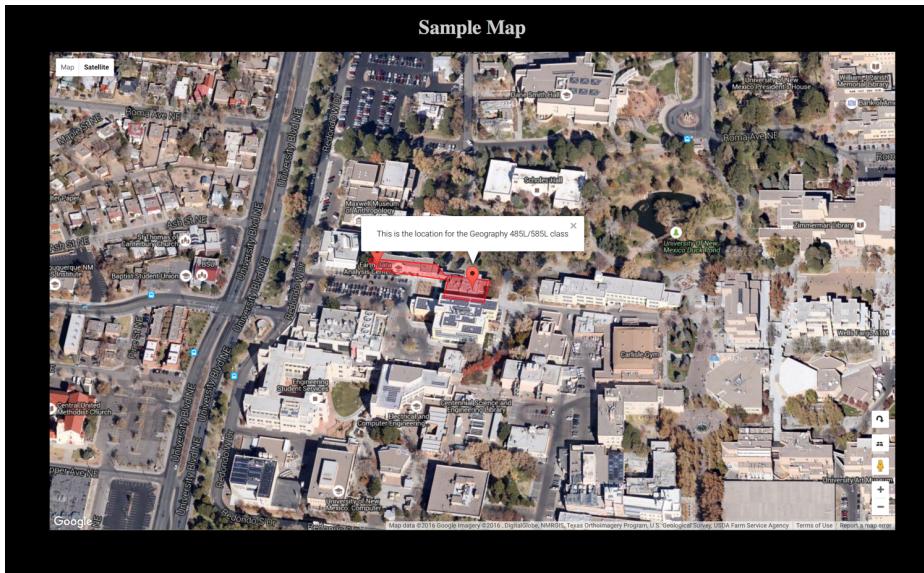
[mapPage\\_09.js](#)

```

1  function initialize() {
2      var classroom = new google.maps.LatLng(35.084280,-106.624073)
```

```
3     var office = new google.maps.LatLng(35.084506,-106.624899)
4     var myOptions = {
5         zoom: 18,
6         center: classroom,
7         mapTypeId: google.maps.MapTypeId.HYBRID
8     };
9     var map = new google.maps.Map(
10        document.getElementById("map_canvas"),
11        myOptions);
12    var classroomMarker = new google.maps.Marker({
13        position: classroom,
14        title:"Geography 485L/585L Classroom, Bandelier East, Room 106"
15    });
16    classroomMarker.setMap(map);
17    var officeMarker = new google.maps.Marker({
18        position: office,
19        title:"Office, Bandelier West, Room 107"
20    });
21    officeMarker.setMap(map);
22    var buildingCoordinates = [
23        new google.maps.LatLng(35.084498,-106.624921),
24        new google.maps.LatLng(35.084558,-106.624911),
25        new google.maps.LatLng(35.084566,-106.624970),
26        new google.maps.LatLng(35.084609,-106.624966),
27        new google.maps.LatLng(35.084544,-106.624383),
28        new google.maps.LatLng(35.084438,-106.624317),
29        new google.maps.LatLng(35.084384,-106.623922),
30        new google.maps.LatLng(35.084164,-106.623970),
31        new google.maps.LatLng(35.084214,-106.624324),
32        new google.maps.LatLng(35.084214,-106.624324),
33        new google.maps.LatLng(35.084391,-106.624284)
34    ];
35    var bldgPoly = new google.maps.Polygon({
36        paths: buildingCoordinates,
37        strokeColor: "#FF0000",
38        strokeOpacity: 0.8,
39        strokeWeight: 2,
40        fillColor: "#FF0000",
41        fillOpacity: 0.35
42    );
43    bldgPoly.setMap(map)
44 }
45 }
```

## Adding an Info Window



## Adding an Info Window Code

[gmaps10.html](#)

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <head>
4          <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/mapPage.css">
5      </head>
6
7      <body>
8          <h1>Sample Map</h1>
9          <div id="map_canvas"></div>
10
11         <!-- Let's put our JavaScript down here -->
12         <!-- Load the external JavaScript file with the map definition code -->
13         <script src="js/mapPage_10.js"></script>
14
15         <!-- Load the API in asynchronous mode and execute the initialize
16             function when done -->
17
18         <script async defer
19             src="https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/js?callback=initialize&key=<mykey>">
20         </script>
21     </body>
22 </html>
```

[mapPage\\_10.js](#)

```

1  function initialize() {
2      var classroom = new google.maps.LatLng(35.084280,-106.624073)
```

```
3  var office = new google.maps.LatLng(35.084506,-106.624899)
4  var myOptions = {
5      zoom: 18,
6      center: classroom,
7      mapTypeId: google.maps.MapTypeId.HYBRID
8  };
9  var map = new google.maps.Map(
10     document.getElementById("map_canvas"),
11     myOptions);
12 var classroomMarker = new google.maps.Marker({
13     position: classroom,
14     title:"Geography 485L/585L Classroom, Bandelier East, Room 106"
15 });
16 classroomMarker.setMap(map);
17 var officeMarker = new google.maps.Marker({
18     position: office,
19     title:"Office, Bandelier West, Room 107"
20 });
21 officeMarker.setMap(map);
22 var buildingCoordinates = [
23     new google.maps.LatLng(35.084498,-106.624921),
24     new google.maps.LatLng(35.084558,-106.624911),
25     new google.maps.LatLng(35.084566,-106.624970),
26     new google.maps.LatLng(35.084609,-106.624966),
27     new google.maps.LatLng(35.084544,-106.624383),
28     new google.maps.LatLng(35.084438,-106.624317),
29     new google.maps.LatLng(35.084384,-106.623922),
30     new google.maps.LatLng(35.084164,-106.623970),
31     new google.maps.LatLng(35.084214,-106.624324),
32     new google.maps.LatLng(35.084214,-106.624324),
33     new google.maps.LatLng(35.084391,-106.624284)
34 ];
35 var bldgPoly = new google.maps.Polygon({
36     paths: buildingCoordinates,
37     strokeColor: "#FF0000",
38     strokeOpacity: 0.8,
39     strokeWeight: 2,
40     fillColor: "#FF0000",
41     fillOpacity: 0.35
42 });
43 bldgPoly.setMap(map);
44 var classInfoContent = '<div class="infoBox">' +
45     '<p>This is the location for the Geography 485L/585L class</p>' +
46     '</div>';
47 var classInfoWindow = new google.maps.InfoWindow({
48     content: classInfoContent
49 });
50 google.maps.event.addListener(classroomMarker, 'click', function() {
51     classInfoWindow.open(map,classroomMarker);
52 });
53 }
```

## Overview

- Additional Google Maps API Capabilities to be Aware of
  - Styling of the base maps with custom preferences
  - Fusion Tables
- Bringing it all together in a “real” web page

### *Getting Started with Styled Maps - Video*

[Styled Maps Documentation](#) | [Create Map Style wizard](#)

### Map Example: Simple - Styled

gmap\_styled.html

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <head>
4          <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/mapPage.css">
5      </head>
6
7      <body>
8          <h1>Sample Map - Styled (POIs Highlighted)</h1>
9          <div id="map_canvas"></div>
10
11     <!-- Let's put our JavaScript down here ----->
12     <!-- Load the external JavaScript file with the map definition code -->
13     <script src="js/mapPage_styled.js"></script>
14
15     <!-- Load the API in asynchronous mode and execute the initialize function when done -->
16
17     <script async defer
18         src="https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/js?callback=initialize&key=<YourKey>">
19     </script>
20 </body>
21 </html>
```

mapPage\_styled.js

```

1  function initialize() {
2      var classroom = new google.maps.LatLng(35.084280,-106.624073)
3      var myOptions = {
4          zoom: 8,
5          center: classroom,
6          mapTypeId: google.maps.MapTypeId.ROADMAP,
7          styles: [
8              {
9                  featureType: "water",
10                 stylers: [
11                     { visibility: "on" },
```

```

12         { hue: "#0008ff" }
13     ]
14 },{
15     featureType: "road.highway",
16     stylers: [
17         { hue: "#ff1a00" }
18     ]
19 },{
20     featureType: "road.arterial",
21     stylers: [
22         { hue: "#ffa200" },
23         { visibility: "simplified" }
24     ]
25 },{
26     featureType: "road.local",
27     stylers: [
28         { visibility: "off" }
29     ]
30 },{
31     featureType: "administrative",
32     stylers: [
33         { visibility: "simplified" }
34     ]
35 },{
36     featureType: "poi",
37     stylers: [
38         { visibility: "on" },
39         { hue: "#00ffff" }
40     ]
41 },{
42     featureType: "poi",
43     stylers: [
44         { visibility: "on" }
45     ]
46   }
47 ]
48 };
49 var map = new google.maps.Map(
50   document.getElementById("map_canvas"),
51   myOptions);
52 }
53 }
```

## Google Fusion Tables

### Fusion Tables Introduction

Sample Fusion Table from the previous NAWRS Mapper example: <https://www.google.com/fusiontables/DataSource?docid=1v2IIIFJqat2tTSBA8e4guqlzMGR8iW4yXP25Kg>

NAWRS Mapper Javascript File: <https://github.com/nawrs/nawrs-web/blob/master/js/core.js>

## Bringing It All Together - [link](#)

```
###  
gmaps_events.html  
  
1  <!DOCTYPE html>  
2  <html>  
3      <head>  
4          <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/event_mapPage.css">  
5          <title>Karl's Event Diary</title>  
6      </head>  
7  
8      <body>  
9          <h1>My diary of endurance events that I've participated in since joining  
10             Team in Training  
11          </h1>  
12  
13          <p>In 2008 Cynthia and I joined the Leukemia and Lymphoma Society's  
14             (<a href="http://www.lls.org/">LLS</a>) Team in Training  
15             (<a href="http://www.teamintouch.org/">TNT</a>,  
16             <a href="http://youtu.be/GMSKG8L6K78">info video</a>) program as  
17             participants to train for the Animas Valley/Steamworks Half Marathon and  
18             raise money for blood cancer research and patient services. In spite of  
19             our not having any direct connection to blood cancer (at that time),  
20             we found the goals of LLS admirable, the combined training and  
21             fund-raising program of TNT a great idea, and made many new friends  
22             over the many seasons that we have been involved with TNT.</p>  
23  
24          <p>From 2008 through early 2015 we continued to volunteer with TNT, as  
25             participants, mentors, and since 2010 I was a coach (check out my  
26             <a href="http://youtu.be/GMSKG8L6K78">half-second</a> of fame in the  
27             info video at 2:13) for TNT with an emphasis on training walkers for  
28             full- or half-marathons. This page provides a summary of the events that  
29             I've participated in in some capacity since 2008. </p>  
30  
31          <!-- based on the example provided by Google -->  
32          https://developers.google.com/maps/documentation/javascript/examples/  
33          style-selector -->  
34          <div id="style-selector-control" class="map-control">  
35              <select id="style-selector" class="selector-control">  
36                  <option value="default">Default</option>  
37                  <option value="silver">Silver</option>  
38                  <option value="night">Night mode</option>  
39                  <option value="retro" selected="selected">Retro</option>  
40                  <option value="hiding">Hide features</option>  
41              </select>  
42          </div>  
43  
44          <div id="event-map" name="event-map"></div>  
45  
46          <table>  
47  
48          <thead>
```

```
49 <th>Date</th>
50 <th>Event Name</th>
51 <th>Event Time</th>
52 <th>Location on Map</th>
53 </thead>
54
55 <tbody>
56 <tr>
57   <td>1/8/2017</td>
58   <td>Disney World Marathon</td>
59   <td>7:14</td>
60   <td><a href="#event-map" onclick="recenter(map, eventPlaces[4].point,
61     10)">approx. map</a></td>
62 </tr>
63
64 <tr>
65   <td>10/16/2016</td>
66   <td>Duke City Half Marathon </td>
67   <td>~2:55</td>
68   <td><a href="#event-map" onclick="recenter(map, eventPlaces[0].point,
69     11)">map</a></td>
70 </tr>
71
72 <tr>
73   <td>11/13/2015</td>
74   <td>Avengers Half Marathon </td>
75   <td>3:17:55</td>
76   <td><a href="#event-map" onclick="recenter(map, eventPlaces[5].point,
77     12)">approx. map</a></td>
78 </tr>
79
80 <tr>
81   <td>1/11/2015</td>
82   <td>Disney World Marathon (Goofy - Day 2)</td>
83   <td>6:21:01</td>
84   <td><a href="#event-map" onclick="recenter(map, eventPlaces[4].point,
85     10)">approx. map</a></td>
86 </tr>
87
88
89 <tr>
90   <td>1/10/2015</td>
91   <td>Disney World Half Marathon (Goofy - Day 1)</td>
92   <td>2:45:55</td>
93   <td><a href="#event-map" onclick="recenter(map, eventPlaces[4].point,
94     10)">approx. map</a></td>
95 </tr>
96
97 <tr>
98   <td>10/19/2014</td>
99   <td>Duke City Half Marathon</td>
100  <td>2:45:17</td>
101  <td><a href="#event-map" onclick="recenter(map, eventPlaces[0].point,
102    11)">map</a></td>
```

```
103     </tr>
104
105     <tr>
106         <td>2/23/2014</td>
107         <td>Princess Half Marathon</td>
108         <td>3:07:11</td>
109         <td><a href="#event-map" onclick="recenter(map, eventPlaces[4].point,
110             10)">approx. map</a></td>
111     </tr>
112
113     <tr>
114         <td>2/22/2014</td>
115         <td>Princess Enchanted 10k</td>
116         <td>1:42:43</td>
117         <td><a href="#event-map" onclick="recenter(map, eventPlaces[4].point,
118             10)">approx. map</a></td>
119     </tr>
120
121     <tr>
122         <td>9/1/2013</td>
123         <td>Disneyland Half Marathon</td>
124         <td>2:56:57</td>
125         <td><a href="#event-map" onclick="recenter(map, eventPlaces[5].point,
126             12)">approx. map</a></td>
127     </tr>
128
129
130     <tr>
131         <td>1/13/2013</td>
132         <td>Disney World Marathon (Goofy - Day 2)</td>
133         <td>6:46:57</td>
134         <td><a href="#event-map" onclick="recenter(map, eventPlaces[4].point,
135             10)">approx. map</a></td>
136     </tr>
137
138
139     <tr>
140         <td>1/12/2013</td>
141         <td>Disney World Half Marathon (Goofy - Day 1)</td>
142         <td>3:22:48</td>
143         <td><a href="#event-map" onclick="recenter(map, eventPlaces[4].point,
144             10)">approx. map</a></td>
145     </tr>
146
147
148     <tr>
149         <td>9/29/2012</td>
150         <td>Hot Chocolate 15k </td>
151         <td>1:56:46</td>
152         <td><a href="#event-map" onclick="recenter(map, eventPlaces[6].point,
153             10)">map</a></td>
154     </tr>
155
156
```

```
157 <tr>
158   <td>6/9/2012</td>
159   <td>Animas Valley/Steamworks Half Marathon</td>
160   <td>no time: coached</td>
161   <td><a href="#event-map" onclick="recenter(map, eventPlaces[1].point,
162     10)">map</a></td>
163 </tr>
164
165
166 <tr>
167   <td>1/9/2012</td>
168   <td>Disney World Marathon (Goofy - Day 2)</td>
169   <td>6:56:28</td>
170   <td><a href="#event-map" onclick="recenter(map, eventPlaces[4].point,
171     10)">map</a></td>
172 </tr>
173
174
175 <tr>
176   <td>1/8/2011</td>
177   <td>Disney World Half Marathon (Goofy - Day 1)</td>
178   <td>3:29:00</td>
179   <td><a href="#event-map" onclick="recenter(map, eventPlaces[4].point,
180     10)">map</a></td>
181 </tr>
182
183
184 <tr>
185   <td>6/19/2010</td>
186   <td>Animas Valley/Steamworks Half Marathon</td>
187   <td>no time: coached</td>
188   <td><a href="#event-map" onclick="recenter(map, eventPlaces[1].point,
189     10)">map</a></td>
190 </tr>
191
192
193 <tr>
194   <td>6/6/2010</td>
195   <td>San Diego Rock 'n' Roll Marathon</td>
196   <td>no time: coached</td>
197   <td><a href="#event-map" onclick="recenter(map, eventPlaces[2].point,
198     11)">map</a></td>
199 </tr>
200
201
202 <tr>
203   <td>10/18/09</td>
204   <td>Nike Women's Marathon</td>
205   <td>7:13:05</td>
206   <td><a href="#event-map" onclick="recenter(map, eventPlaces[3].point,
207     12)">map</a></td>
208 </tr>
209
210
```

```
211      <tr>
212        <td>9/6/2009</td>
213        <td>Disneyland Half Marathon</td>
214        <td>3:43:05</td>
215        <td><a href="#event-map" onclick="recenter(map, eventPlaces[5].point,
216          12)">map</a></td>
217      </tr>
218
219
220      <tr>
221        <td>1/11/2009</td>
222        <td>Disney World Marathon</td>
223        <td>6:57:42</td>
224        <td><a href="#event-map" onclick="recenter(map, eventPlaces[4].point,
225          10)">map</a></td>
226      </tr>
227
228
229      <tr>
230        <td>10/19/2008</td>
231        <td>Duke City Half Marathon</td>
232        <td>3:09:42</td>
233        <td><a href="#event-map" onclick="recenter(map, eventPlaces[0].point,
234          11)">map</a></td>
235      </tr>
236
237
238      <tr>
239        <td>6/21/2008</td>
240        <td>Animas Valley/Steamworks Half Marathon</td>
241        <td>3:14:52</td>
242        <td><a href="#event-map" onclick="recenter(map, eventPlaces[1].point,
243          10)">map</a></td>
244      </tr>
245    </tbody>
246  </table>
247
248
249  </body>
250
251  <!-- Let's put our JavaScript down here --->
252  <!-- Load the external JavaScript file with the map definition code -->
253  <script src="js/mapPage_events.js"></script>
254
255  <!-- Load the API in asynchronous mode and execute the initialize
256  function when done -->
257
258  <script async defer
259    src="https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/js?callback=initialize&
260    key=<YourKey>">
261  </script>
262  </body>
263 </html>
```

## gmaps\_events.js

```

1  var map;
2  var eventPlaces;
3
4  function initialize() {
5      // Define a set of global coordinates for use throughout the web site
6      // Place coordinates derived from GNIS database: http://geonames.usgs.gov/
7      // pls/gnispublic
8      // from https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?
9      // pagename=Geographic_center_of_the_contiguous_United_States&
10     // params=39.828175_N_98.579500_W_region:US_type:landmark
11     geoCenter = new google.maps.LatLng(39.828175,-98.5795)
12     eventPlaces = [
13         {
14             name: "Albuquerque",
15             point: new google.maps.LatLng(35.0889356,-106.5747462),
16             label: "Albuquerque: Duke City Half Marathon"
17         },
18         {
19             name: "Durango",
20             point: new google.maps.LatLng(37.2752800,-107.8800667),
21             label: "Durango: Animas Valley/Steamworks Half Marathon"
22         },
23         {
24             name: "San Diego",
25             point: new google.maps.LatLng(32.7153292,-117.1572551),
26             label: "San Diego: San Diego Rock 'n' Roll Marathon"
27         },
28         {
29             name: "San Francisco",
30             point: new google.maps.LatLng(37.7749295,-122.4194155),
31             label: "San Francisco: Nike Women's Marathon"
32         },
33         {
34             name: "Orlando",
35             point: new google.maps.LatLng(28.5383355,-81.3792365),
36             label: "Orlando: Walt Disney World half- and full-marathon"
37         },
38         {
39             name: "Anaheim",
40             point: new google.maps.LatLng(33.8352932,-117.9145036),
41             label: "Anaheim: Disneyland Half Marathon"
42         },
43         {
44             name: "Albuquerque",
45             point: new google.maps.LatLng(35.0889356,-106.5747462),
46             label: "Hot Chocolate 15k"
47         }
48     ];
49
50     var myOptions = {
51         zoom: 4,

```

```
53     center: geoCenter,
54     mapTypeId: google.maps.MapTypeId.ROADMAP,
55     mapTypeControl: false};
56
57 map = new google.maps.Map(
58   document.getElementById("event-map"),
59   myOptions);
60
61 addMarkers(map,eventPlaces)
62
63 // Add a style-selector control to the map.
64 var styleControl = document.getElementById('style-selector-control');
65 map.controls[google.maps.ControlPosition.TOP_LEFT].push(styleControl);
66
67 // Set the map's style to the initial value of the selector.
68 var styleSelector = document.getElementById('style-selector');
69 map.setOptions({styles: styles[styleSelector.value]});
70
71 // Apply new JSON when the user selects a different style.
72 styleSelector.addEventListener('change', function() {
73   map.setOptions({styles: styles[styleSelector.value]});
74 });
75 }
76
77 function recenter(mapName, latlon, zoomLevel) {
78   mapName.setCenter(latlon);
79   mapName.setZoom(zoomLevel)
80 }
81
82 function addMarkers(mapName, markerArray) {
83   for (index = 0; index < markerArray.length; index++) {
84     myMarker = new google.maps.Marker({
85       position: markerArray[index].point,
86       title: markerArray[index].label
87     });
88     myMarker.setMap(mapName)
89   }
90 }
91
92 // styles generated by https://mapstyle.withgoogle.com
93 var styles = {
94   default: null,
95   silver: [
96     {
97       elementType: 'geometry',
98       stylers: [{color: '#f5f5f5'}]
99     },
100    {
101      elementType: 'labels.icon',
102      stylers: [{visibility: 'off'}]
103    },
104    {
105      elementType: 'labels.text.fill',
106      stylers: [{color: '#616161'}]
```

```
107 },
108 {
109   elementType: 'labels.text.stroke',
110   stylers: [{color: '#f5f5f5'}]
111 },
112 {
113   featureType: 'administrative.land_parcel',
114   elementType: 'labels.text.fill',
115   stylers: [{color: '#bdbdbd'}]
116 },
117 {
118   featureType: 'poi',
119   elementType: 'geometry',
120   stylers: [{color: '#eeeeee'}]
121 },
122 {
123   featureType: 'poi',
124   elementType: 'labels.text.fill',
125   stylers: [{color: '#757575'}]
126 },
127 {
128   featureType: 'poi.park',
129   elementType: 'geometry',
130   stylers: [{color: '#e5e5e5'}]
131 },
132 {
133   featureType: 'poi.park',
134   elementType: 'labels.text.fill',
135   stylers: [{color: '#9e9e9e'}]
136 },
137 {
138   featureType: 'road',
139   elementType: 'geometry',
140   stylers: [{color: '#ffffff'}]
141 },
142 {
143   featureType: 'road.arterial',
144   elementType: 'labels.text.fill',
145   stylers: [{color: '#757575'}]
146 },
147 {
148   featureType: 'road.highway',
149   elementType: 'geometry',
150   stylers: [{color: '#dadada'}]
151 },
152 {
153   featureType: 'road.highway',
154   elementType: 'labels.text.fill',
155   stylers: [{color: '#616161'}]
156 },
157 {
158   featureType: 'road.local',
159   elementType: 'labels.text.fill',
160   stylers: [{color: '#9e9e9e'}]
```

```
161     },
162     {
163       featureType: 'transit.line',
164       elementType: 'geometry',
165       stylers: [{color: '#e5e5e5'}]
166     },
167     {
168       featureType: 'transit.station',
169       elementType: 'geometry',
170       stylers: [{color: '#eeeeee'}]
171     },
172     {
173       featureType: 'water',
174       elementType: 'geometry',
175       stylers: [{color: '#c9c9c9'}]
176     },
177     {
178       featureType: 'water',
179       elementType: 'labels.text.fill',
180       stylers: [{color: '#9e9e9e'}]
181     }
182   ],
183
184 night: [
185   {elementType: 'geometry', stylers: [{color: '#242f3e'}]},
186   {elementType: 'labels.text.stroke', stylers: [{color: '#242f3e'}]},
187   {elementType: 'labels.text.fill', stylers: [{color: '#746855'}]},
188   {
189     featureType: 'administrative.locality',
190     elementType: 'labels.text.fill',
191     stylers: [{color: '#d59563'}]
192   },
193   {
194     featureType: 'poi',
195     elementType: 'labels.text.fill',
196     stylers: [{color: '#d59563'}]
197   },
198   {
199     featureType: 'poi.park',
200     elementType: 'geometry',
201     stylers: [{color: '#263c3f'}]
202   },
203   {
204     featureType: 'poi.park',
205     elementType: 'labels.text.fill',
206     stylers: [{color: '#6b9a76'}]
207   },
208   {
209     featureType: 'road',
210     elementType: 'geometry',
211     stylers: [{color: '#38414e'}]
212   },
213   {
214     featureType: 'road',
```

```
215     elementType: 'geometry.stroke',
216     stylers: [{color: '#212a37'}]
217   },
218   {
219     featureType: 'road',
220     elementType: 'labels.text.fill',
221     stylers: [{color: '#9ca5b3'}]
222   },
223   {
224     featureType: 'road.highway',
225     elementType: 'geometry',
226     stylers: [{color: '#746855'}]
227   },
228   {
229     featureType: 'road.highway',
230     elementType: 'geometry.stroke',
231     stylers: [{color: '#1f2835'}]
232   },
233   {
234     featureType: 'road.highway',
235     elementType: 'labels.text.fill',
236     stylers: [{color: '#f3d19c'}]
237   },
238   {
239     featureType: 'transit',
240     elementType: 'geometry',
241     stylers: [{color: '#2f3948'}]
242   },
243   {
244     featureType: 'transit.station',
245     elementType: 'labels.text.fill',
246     stylers: [{color: '#d59563'}]
247   },
248   {
249     featureType: 'water',
250     elementType: 'geometry',
251     stylers: [{color: '#17263c'}]
252   },
253   {
254     featureType: 'water',
255     elementType: 'labels.text.fill',
256     stylers: [{color: '#515c6d'}]
257   },
258   {
259     featureType: 'water',
260     elementType: 'labels.text.stroke',
261     stylers: [{color: '#17263c'}]
262   }
263 ],
264
265 retro: [
266   {elementType: 'geometry', stylers: [{color: '#ebe3cd'}]},
267   {elementType: 'labels.text.fill', stylers: [{color: '#523735'}]},
268   {elementType: 'labels.text.stroke', stylers: [{color: '#f5f1e6'}]},
```

```
269  {
270    featureType: 'administrative',
271    elementType: 'geometry.stroke',
272    stylers: [{color: '#c9b2a6'}]
273  },
274  {
275    featureType: 'administrative.land_parcel',
276    elementType: 'geometry.stroke',
277    stylers: [{color: '#dcd2be'}]
278  },
279  {
280    featureType: 'administrative.land_parcel',
281    elementType: 'labels.text.fill',
282    stylers: [{color: '#ae9e90'}]
283  },
284  {
285    featureType: 'landscape.natural',
286    elementType: 'geometry',
287    stylers: [{color: '#dfd2ae'}]
288  },
289  {
290    featureType: 'poi',
291    elementType: 'geometry',
292    stylers: [{color: '#dfd2ae'}]
293  },
294  {
295    featureType: 'poi',
296    elementType: 'labels.text.fill',
297    stylers: [{color: '#93817c'}]
298  },
299  {
300    featureType: 'poi.park',
301    elementType: 'geometry.fill',
302    stylers: [{color: '#a5b076'}]
303  },
304  {
305    featureType: 'poi.park',
306    elementType: 'labels.text.fill',
307    stylers: [{color: '#447530'}]
308  },
309  {
310    featureType: 'road',
311    elementType: 'geometry',
312    stylers: [{color: '#f5f1e6'}]
313  },
314  {
315    featureType: 'road.arterial',
316    elementType: 'geometry',
317    stylers: [{color: '#fdfcf8'}]
318  },
319  {
320    featureType: 'road.highway',
321    elementType: 'geometry',
322    stylers: [{color: '#f8c967'}]
```

```
323     },
324     {
325       featureType: 'road.highway',
326       elementType: 'geometry.stroke',
327       stylers: [{color: '#e9bc62'}]
328     },
329     {
330       featureType: 'road.highway.controlled_access',
331       elementType: 'geometry',
332       stylers: [{color: '#e98d58'}]
333     },
334     {
335       featureType: 'road.highway.controlled_access',
336       elementType: 'geometry.stroke',
337       stylers: [{color: '#db8555'}]
338     },
339     {
340       featureType: 'road.local',
341       elementType: 'labels.text.fill',
342       stylers: [{color: '#806b63'}]
343     },
344     {
345       featureType: 'transit.line',
346       elementType: 'geometry',
347       stylers: [{color: '#dfd2ae'}]
348     },
349     {
350       featureType: 'transit.line',
351       elementType: 'labels.text.fill',
352       stylers: [{color: '#8f7d77'}]
353     },
354     {
355       featureType: 'transit.line',
356       elementType: 'labels.text.stroke',
357       stylers: [{color: '#ebe3cd'}]
358     },
359     {
360       featureType: 'transit.station',
361       elementType: 'geometry',
362       stylers: [{color: '#dfd2ae'}]
363     },
364     {
365       featureType: 'water',
366       elementType: 'geometry.fill',
367       stylers: [{color: '#b9d3c2'}]
368     },
369     {
370       featureType: 'water',
371       elementType: 'labels.text.fill',
372       stylers: [{color: '#92998d'}]
373     }
374   ],
375
376   hiding: [
```

```
377  {
378    featureType: 'poi.business',
379    stylers: [{visibility: 'off'}]
380  },
381  {
382    featureType: 'transit',
383    elementType: 'labels.icon',
384    stylers: [{visibility: 'off'}]
385  }
386 ]
387 };
```



# Chapter 1

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

### Overview

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

### Geographic Information Systems

#### Data Types - Vector

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

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

## Data Types - Raster

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

## Accessing and Processing Raster and Vector Data

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

## Accessing and Processing Raster and Vector Data - Programmatically

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

**OGR** vector data access and information

**GDAL** raster data access and information

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

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

## Coordinate Systems/Projections

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

## EPSG Codes

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

## Projection Parameters

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

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

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

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

## Services Oriented Architectures

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

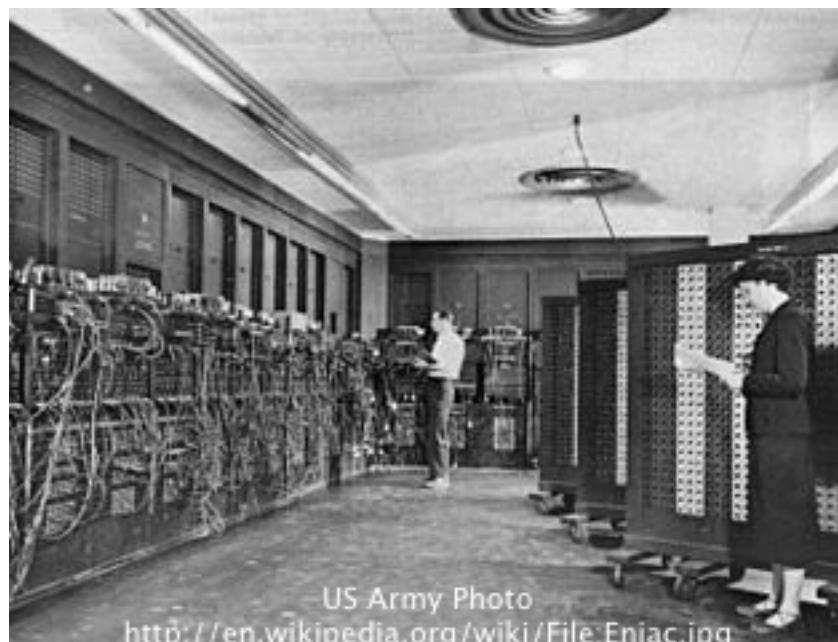


Figure 1.1: ENIAC Computer

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

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

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

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

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



Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory Photo  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:IBM\\_704\\_mainframe.gif](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:IBM_704_mainframe.gif)

Figure 1.2: IBM 704 Mainframe Computer



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

Figure 1.3: Model 33 ASR Teletype



Figure 1.4: TeleVideo 925 ASCII Terminal



Figure 1.5: IBM 5150 Personal Computer



Figure 1.6: Apple I Personal Computer

## Now - Network computing

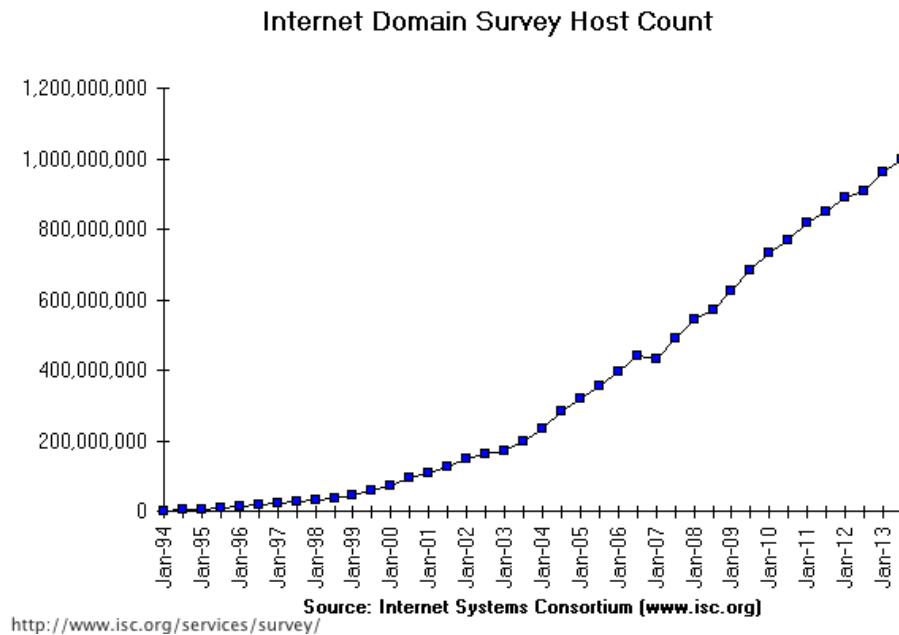


Figure 1.7: World Internet Hosts 1/94-1/13. Image courtesy IWS - <http://www.isc.org/services/survey/>

## Network Computing Timeline

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

## In a Phrase ...

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

## So - We Need to Answer the Following Questions

What are components?

What does it mean to interact?

## The Big Picture - Services Oriented Architectures

- Services Oriented Architecture (SOA) for Geospatial Data and Processing
  - Data, Processing & Client Tiers



Figure 1.8: SOA Illustration

- Open Geospatial Consortium Interoperability Standards
  - WMS, WFS, WCS
- Geospatial Metadata Standards
  - ISO 19115, FGDC
- Internet Standards
  - Web: HTML, CSS, JavaScript, XML
  - SOAP - Simple Object Access Protocol
  - REST - Representation State Transformation

## The Pieces - Components

### Key Components - Data

Database systems

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

### Key Components - Data

File-based data

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

## Key Components - Processing Services

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

## Key Components - Clients

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

## The Glue - Interoperability Standards / Service Interfaces

### Open Geospatial Consortium Interoperability Standards

#### Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) Standards

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

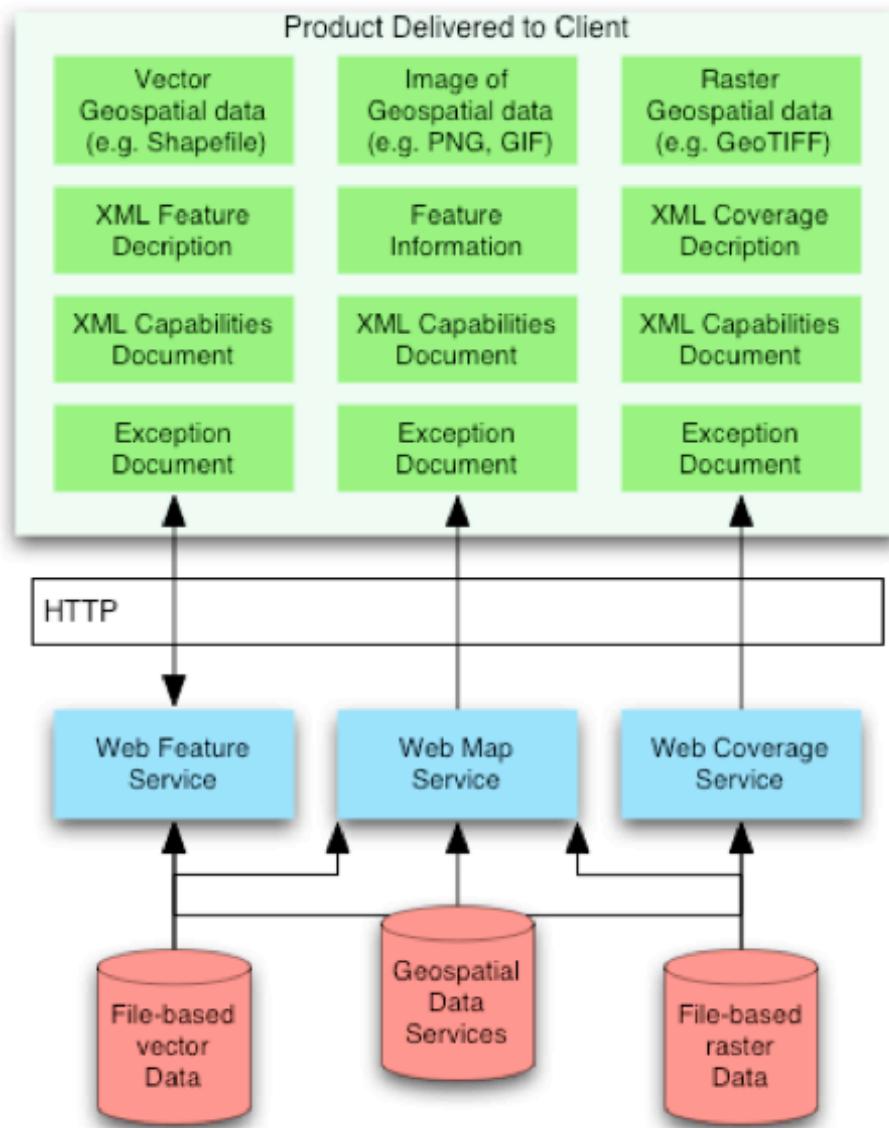


Figure 1.9: Comparison of OGC Service Models



Figure 1.10: WMS request result for Bernalillo County Landsat Mosaic from NM RGIS [link](#)

## Comparison of OGC Service Models

### OGC Web Map Services (WMS)

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

### OGC Web Feature Services (WMS) Characteristics

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

### OGC Web Feature Services (WFS) Characteristics

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

## OGC Web Coverage Services (WCS) Characteristics

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

## OGC Geography Markup Language (GML)

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

## OGC KML

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

## Implementation of the OGC Standards

- WMS
  - 1.3.0 - 351 implementations
  - 1.1.1 - 524
  - 1.1 - 257
  - 1.0 - 293
- WFS
  - 2.0 - 62
  - 2.0 transactional - 14
  - 1.1.0 - 280
  - 1.1.0 transactional - 76
  - 1.0.0 - 340
  - 1.0.0 transactional - 127

- WCS
  - 2.0 - Core - 7
  - 1.1.2 - 22
  - 1.1.1 Corregendum 1- 56
  - 1.1.0 - 30
  - 1.0.0 Corregendum - 210

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

## Implementation of the OGC Standards

- KML
  - 2.2.0 - 106
  - 2.2 Reference (Best Practice) - 11
  - 2.1 Reference (Best Practice) - 77
- GML
  - 3.3 - 6
  - 3.2.1 - 140
  - 3.1.1 - 161
  - 3.0 - 145
  - 2.1.2 - 168
  - 2.1.1 - 117
  - 2.0 - 82
  - 1.0 - 20

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

## OGC Summary

The OGC web service specifications support key geospatial data access requirements

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

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

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

## OGC Summary

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

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

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



# Chapter 2

## Week 6 - Module 4a - Interoperability Standards. WMS, KML and XML

### Overview

- Extensible Markup Language - XML
  - Definition of a markup language
  - Requirements
  - Extensible ???
- KML - AKA Keyhole Markup Language
  - An XML Document Format
  - Combined representation of spatial data and time
- OGC Web Map Services (WMS)
  - Requests and Results
  - GetCapabilities, GetMap, GetFeatureInfo
- Integration of WMS into KML

### Extensible Markup Language - XML

#### XML Background

- Defined as a markup language profile of Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML - ISO 8879:1986)
- XML 1.0 released as a W3C Recommendation in 1998
  - currently in [5th edition](#), released in 2008
  - version 1.1 released in 2004, but is [not recommended](#) for use unless the “[new characters in XML names, new line-end conventions, and references to control characters enabled with XML version 1.1 are needed](#)”.

#### XML Design Goals

- XML shall be straightforwardly usable over the Internet.

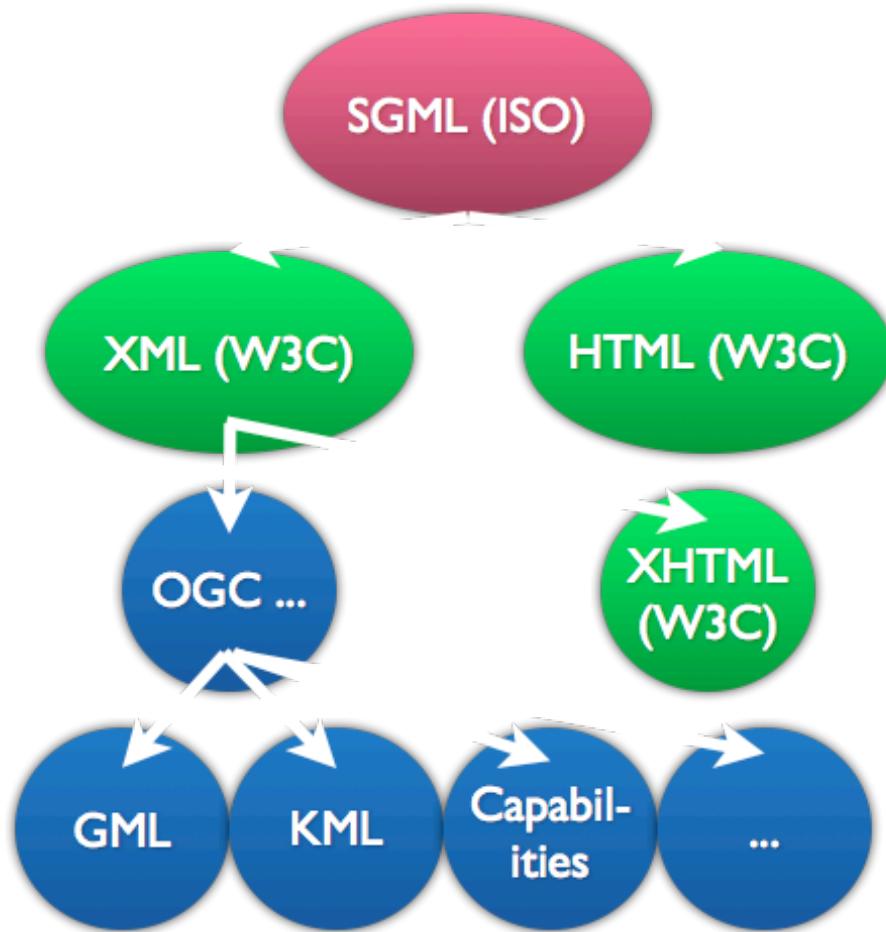


Figure 2.1: SGML Relationship with XML and HTML

- XML shall support a wide variety of applications.
- XML shall be compatible with SGML.
- It shall be easy to write programs which process XML documents.
- The number of optional features in XML is to be kept to the absolute minimum, ideally zero.
- XML documents should be human-legible and reasonably clear.
- The XML design should be prepared quickly.
- The design of XML shall be formal and concise.
- XML documents shall be easy to create.
- Terseness in XML markup is of minimal importance.

From XML 1.0 (5th ed.) [Recommendation](#)

## XML Structure - Well Formed / Valid

- [Well Formed XML](#) - a document that conforms to the structural definition of XML. Either well-formed, or not XML
- [Valid XML](#) - a document that is both well-formed and conforms to a specific content structure defined by
  - A [Document Type Definition \(DTD\)](#) - the original XML specification for the definition of the content of a specific XML document
  - A [Schema document](#) - defined in a variety of languages (e.g. W3C Schema, RELAX NG, Schematron, ISO DSDL, etc.)

[XML Wikipedia Article](#)

## Simple XML Document

```

1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
2 <!-- Some comment would go here to describe this document ... -->
3 <note>
4   <to>Tove</to>
5   <from>Jani</from>
6   <heading>Reminder</heading>
7   <body type="instruction" >Don't forget me this weekend!</body>
8 </note>
```

XML Source (modified from original): [w3schools](#)

## XML Prolog

Includes XML Declaration and Comment

```

1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
2 <!-- Some comment would go here to describe this document ... -->
```

## XML Elements

Define blocks of content

```

3  <note>
4      <to>Tove</to>
5      <from>Jani</from>
6      <heading>Reminder</heading>
7      <body type="instruction" >Don't forget me this weekend!</body>
8  </note>
```

## XML Root Element

- Required
- There is only one
- It must be a pair of opening and closing tags

```

3  <note>
4      ...
5      ...
6      ...
7      ...
8  </note>
```

## XML Content Elements

- Contain all other document content
- May be paired opening and closing tags, *or*
- May be self-closing with a terminal “/” in the element, e.g. <br />

```

4      <to>Tove</to>
5      <from>Jani</from>
6      <heading>Reminder</heading>
7      <body type="instruction" >Don't forget me this weekend!</body>
```

## XML Attributes

Define additional information about elements as *name=value* pairs.

```
7      <body type="instruction" >Don't forget me this weekend!</body>
```

## XML Element Content

The material contained between the opening and closing tags of an *Element*.

```
7      <body type="instruction" >Don't forget me this weekend!</body>
```

## Valid XML?

Why is this XML *well-formed* but not *valid*?

*There is no DTD or Schema defined for the document against which it can be validated*

```

1  <?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
2  <!-- Edited by XMLSpy® -->
3  <note>
4      <to>Tove</to>
5      <from>Jani</from>
6      <heading>Reminder</heading>
7      <body type="instruction" >Don't forget me this weekend!</body>
8  </note>
```

## Common XML Constructs

**Document Type Declaration (DTD) references (PROLOG)** definition, either by reference or by direct inclusion, the allowed structure of an XML document, for example:

```
<!DOCTYPE greeting SYSTEM "hello.dtd">
```

**CDATA Sections** blocks of XML that contain characters that would otherwise be recognized as XML markup, for example:

```
<! [CDATA [<greeting>Hello, world!</greeting>]]>
```

**XML Namespace Declarations** additional information included in elements to distinguish between duplicate element names, for example (declared in lines 1-3, used in lines 5-17):

```

1  <root
2      xmlns:h="http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/"
3      xmlns:f="http://www.w3schools.com/furniture">
4
5  <h:table>
6      <h:tr>
7          <h:td>Apples</h:td>
8          <h:td>Bananas</h:td>
9      </h:tr>
10     </h:table>
11     <f:table>
12         <f:legs>4</f:legs>
13         <f:cost>300</f:cost>
14         <f:width>3</f:width>
15         <f:length>5</f:length>
16         <f:height>4</f:height>
17     </f:table>
18 </root>
```

## KML

### KML Background

- An XML grammar originally developed as Keyhole Markup Language by Keyhole, Inc. for use in their Keyhole Earth Viewer.
- Google acquired Keyhole, Inc. in 2004
- KML version 2.2 became an OGC standard in 2008
- Two delivered KML file formats

**KML** an XML document, with a “.kml” extension that is directly readable and editable

**KMZ** a compressed (zipped) file with a “.kmz” extension<sup>1</sup>, that contains at least a KML document, but may contain other files as well.

### KML Capabilities

- Annotate the Earth
- Specify icons and labels to identify locations on the surface of the planet
- Create different camera positions to define unique views for KML features
- Define image overlays to attach to the ground or screen
- Define styles to specify KML feature appearance
- Write HTML descriptions of KML features, including hyperlinks and embedded images
- Organize KML features into hierarchies using **folder** elements
- Locate and update retrieved KML documents from local or remote network locations
- Define the location and orientation of textured 3D objects

### KML Content

- Model for encoding 2- and 3-dimensional geometries for use in 2-D mappers and 3-D virtual globe applications
- Uses latitude-longitude (based upon WGS84 datum) for encoding horizontal position
- Represents altitude in Meters (based upon the WGS84 ellipsoid and EGM96 geoid)

### 2D and 3D KML Sample

```

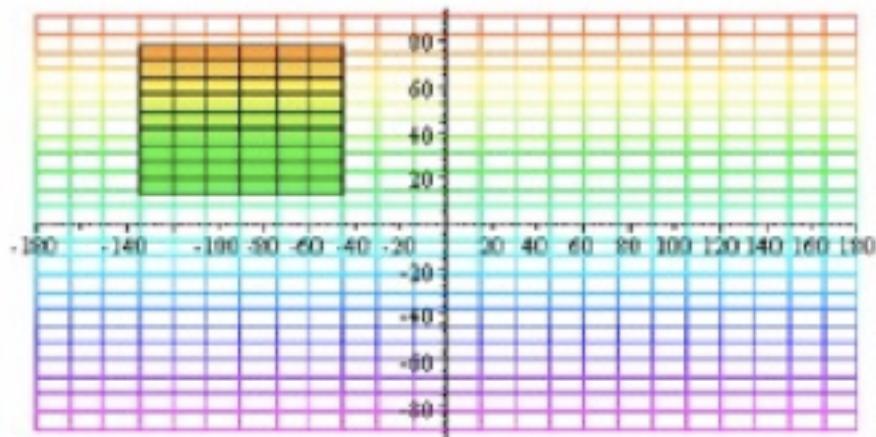
1 <kml xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/kml/2.2">
2   <Document>
3     <Placemark>
4       <Polygon>
5         <altitudeMode>
6           clampToGround
7         </altitudeMode>
8         <outerBoundaryIs>
9           <LinearRing>
10          <coordinates>
11            -135,78.5,300000
12            -135,12.5,300000
13            -45,12.5,300000

```

---

<sup>1</sup>A KMZ file may be extracted and its contents examined by many zipfile utilities if you replace the .kmz extension with .zip prior to trying to extract

Polygon in plate carrée  
(long,lat) plane



Polygon mapped to terrain surface

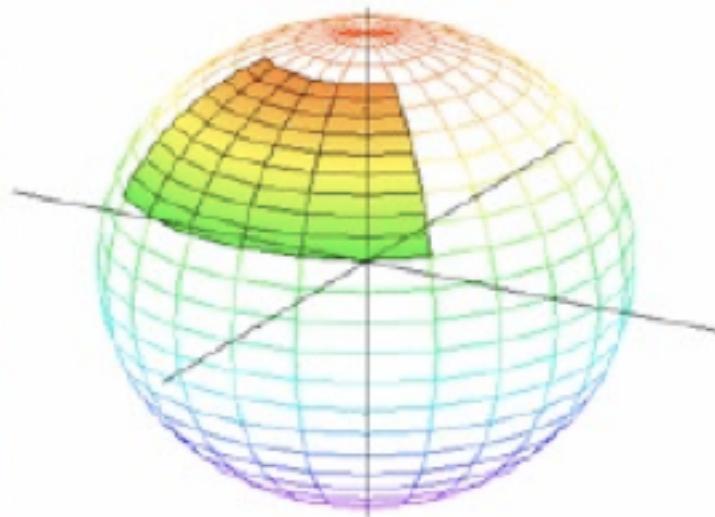


Figure 2.2: Illustration of polygon in both planar and terrain surface

```

14      -45,78.5,300000
15      -135,78.5,300000
16    </coordinates>
17  </LinearRing>
18 </outerBoundaryIs>
19 </Polygon>
20 </Placemark>
21 </Document>
22 </kml>
```

### KML Example

Example from: [KML 2.2 Specification \(fig. 6, pg. 21\)](#)

## High-Level KML Content Types

**Features** including documents, folders, placemarks, network links

**Geometries** including points, linestrings, polygons, models, locations

**Overlays** including ground overlays, lat-lon boxes, photo overlays, screen overlays

**Styles** styles, substyles, icons, label styles

**Links** read, update, create, delete, change

**Views** camera, look at

**Time** time span, timestamp

## KML Demonstration and References

New Mexico State Boundary [KML File](#) | [KMZ File](#) (from [NM RGIS](#))

[Google Code KML Documentation](#)

[OGC KML Implementation specification](#)

## OGC Web map Services - WMS

### WMS - Overview

- Open Geospatial Consortium standard for requesting
  - Service Metadata ([GetCapabilities](#)) - an XML file representing information about a specific WMS service and its component layers
  - Map Images ([GetMap](#)) - graphic files representing one or more layers from a single WMS service for a specified area of interest, and, optionally, for a specified point in time
  - Feature Information ([GetFeatureInfo](#)) - a basic representation (in a variety of formats) of the attributes associated with a specific pixel location in a map image
- A WMS will return to the requesting system one of the above products OR an error message (in XML by default)
- Related [Style Layer Descriptor](#) standard supports dynamic updating of visualization options
- [OGC WMS Documentation Access Page](#)

### WMS *GetCapabilities* Request

Request Parameter	1.0	1.1	1.1.1	1.3.0	Description
WMTVER = 1.0.0	R				Request version
VERSION = version		O	O	O	Request version
SERVICE = WMS	R	R	R	R	Service type
REQUEST = capabilities	R				Request name
REQUEST = GetCapabilities		R	R	R	Request name
UPDATESEQUENCE = string		O	O	O	Sequence number or string for cache control
Vendor-specific parameters	O				Vendor-specific parameters

R=Required / O=Optional

## WMS *GetMap* Request (Core)

Request Parameter	1.0	1.1	1.1.1	1.3.0	Description
WMTVER = 1.0.0	R				Request version
VERSION = version		R	R	R	Request version.
REQUEST = map	R				Request name.
REQUEST = GetMap		R	R	R	Request name.
LAYERS = layer_list	R	R	R		Comma-separated list of one or more map layers. Optional (ver. 1.1, 1.1.1) if SLD parameter is present.
STYLES = style_list	R	R	R	R	Comma-separated list of one rendering style per requested layer. Optional if SLD parameter is present.
SRS = namespace:identifier	R	R	R		Spatial Reference System.
CRS = namespace:identifier				R	Spatial Reference System.
BBOX = minx,miny,maxx,maxy	R	R	R	R	Bounding box corners (lower left, upper right) in SRS units.
WIDTH = output_width	R	R	R	R	Width in pixels of map picture.
HEIGHT = output_height	R	R	R	R	Height in pixels of map picture.
FORMAT = output_format	R	R	R	R	Output format of map.
TRANSPARENT = TRUE or FALSE	O	O	O	O	Background transparency of map (default = FALSE).
BGCOLOR = color_value	O	O	O	O	Hexadecimal red-green-blue color value for the background color (default = 0xFFFFFF).
EXCEPTIONS = exception_format	O	O	O	O	The format in which exceptions are to be reported by the WMS (default = XML).
TIME = time	O	O	O		Time value of layer desired.
ELEVATION = elevation	O	O	O		Elevation of layer desired.
Other sample dimensions	O	O	O		Values of other dimensions as appropriate.
Vendor specific parameters	O	O	O	O	Vendor specific parameters

## WMS GetFeatureInfo Request

Request Parameter	1.0	1.1	1.1.1	1.3.0	Description
WMTVER = 1.0.0	R				Request version.
VERSION = version		R	R	R	Request version.
REQUEST = feature_info	R				Request name.
REQUEST = GetFeatureInfo		R	R	R	Request name.
<map_request_copy>	R	R	R	R	Partial copy of the Map request parameters that generated the map for which information is desired
QUERY_LAYERS = layer_list	R	R	R	R	Comma-separated list of one or more layers to be queried.
INFO_FORMAT = output_format	O	O	O	R	Return format of feature information (MIME type).
FEATURE_COUNT = number	O	O	O	O	Number of features about which to return information (default = 1).
X = pixel_column	R	R	R		X coordinate in pixels of feature (measured from upper left corner = 0)
I = pixel_column				R	i coordinate in pixels of feature in Map CS
Y = pixel_row	R	R	R		Y coordinate in pixels of feature (measured from upper left corner = 0)
J = pixel_row				R	j coordinate in pixels of feature in Map CS
EXCEPTIONS = exception_format	O	O	O	O	The format in which exceptions are to be reported by the WMS (default = XML).
Vendor-specific parameters	O	O	O		Optional experimental parameters.

## WMS GetCapabilities

<sup>1</sup> <http://gstore.unm.edu/apps/rgis/datasets/6ca5428a-a78c-4c82-8120->

<sup>2</sup> da70dc92f2cc/services/ogc/wms?

<sup>3</sup> SERVICE=wms&

```

4 REQUEST=GetCapabilities&
5 VERSION=1.1.1

```

### [Live Link](#)

```

1 <?xml version='1.0' encoding="ISO-8859-1" standalone="no" ?>
2 <!DOCTYPE WMT_MS_Capabilities SYSTEM "http://schemas.opengis.net/wms/1.1.1/
3 WMS_MS_Capabilities.dtd">
4 [
5   <!ELEMENT VendorSpecificCapabilities EMPTY>
6 ]> <!-- end of DOCTYPE declaration -->
7
8 <WMT_MS_Capabilities version="1.1.1">
9
10 <!-- MapServer version 6.0.3 OUTPUT=GIF OUTPUT=PNG OUTPUT=JPEG OUTPUT=KML SUPPORTS=PROJ
11 SUPPORTS=AGG SUPPORTS=FREETYPE SUPPORTS=ICONV SUPPORTS=WMS_SERVER SUPPORTS=WMS_CLIENT
12 SUPPORTS=WFS_SERVER SUPPORTS=WFS_CLIENT SUPPORTS=WCS_SERVER SUPPORTS=SOS_SERVER
13 INPUT=POSTGIS INPUT=OGR INPUT=GDAL INPUT=SHAPEFILE -->
14
15 <Service>
16   <Name>OGC:WMS</Name>
17   <Title>t1_2010_35_state10</Title>
18   <Abstract>WMS Service for RGIS dataset State Boundary - 2010
19 (6ca5428a-a78c-4c82-8120-da70dc92f2cc)</Abstract>
20     <KeywordList>
21       <Keyword>RGIS</Keyword>
22       <Keyword> New Mexico</Keyword>
23     </KeywordList>
24   <OnlineResource xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
25     xlink:href="http://gstore.unm.edu/apps/rgis/datasets/6ca5428a-a78c-4c82-8120-
26     da70dc92f2cc/services/ogc/wms"/>
27   <ContactInformation>
28     <ContactPersonPrimary>
29       <ContactPerson>GStore Support</ContactPerson>
30       <ContactOrganization>Earth Data Analysis Center</ContactOrganization>
31     </ContactPersonPrimary>
32     <ContactPosition>technical support</ContactPosition>
33   <ContactAddress>
34     <AddressType>Mailing address</AddressType>
35     <Address>Earth Data Analysis Center, MSC01 1110,
36     1 University of New Mexico</Address>
37     <City>Albuquerque</City>
38     <StateOrProvince>NM</StateOrProvince>
39     <PostCode>87131</PostCode>
40     <Country>US</Country>
41   </ContactAddress>
42     <ContactVoiceTelephone>(505) 277-3622</ContactVoiceTelephone>
43     <ContactFacsimileTelephone>(505) 277-3614</ContactFacsimileTelephone>
44   <ContactElectronicMailAddress>gstore@edac.unm.edu</ContactElectronicMailAddress>
45   </ContactInformation>
46   <Fees>None</Fees>
47   <AccessConstraints>none</AccessConstraints>
48 </Service>
49

```

```
50 <Capability>
51   <Request>
52     <GetCapabilities>
53       <Format>application/vnd.ogc.wms_xml</Format>
54       <DCPType>
55         <HTTP>
56           <Get><OnlineResource xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
57             xlink:href="http://gstore.unm.edu/apps/rgis/datasets/6ca5428a-a78c-4c82-
58             8120-da70dc92f2cc/services/ogc/wms?" /></Get>
59           <Post><OnlineResource xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
60             xlink:href="http://gstore.unm.edu/apps/rgis/datasets/6ca5428a-a78c-4c82-
61             8120-da70dc92f2cc/services/ogc/wms?" /></Post>
62         </HTTP>
63       </DCPType>
64     </GetCapabilities>
65   <GetMap>
66     <Format>image/png</Format>
67     <Format>image/gif</Format>
68     <Format>image/jpeg</Format>
69     <Format>image/png; mode=8bit</Format>
70     <Format>image/tiff</Format>
71     <Format>application/vnd.google-earth.kml+xml</Format>
72     <Format>application/vnd.google-earth.kmz</Format>
73     <DCPType>
74       <HTTP>
75         <Get><OnlineResource xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
76           xlink:href="http://gstore.unm.edu/apps/rgis/datasets/6ca5428a-a78c-4c82-
77           8120-da70dc92f2cc/services/ogc/wms?" /></Get>
78         <Post><OnlineResource xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
79           xlink:href="http://gstore.unm.edu/apps/rgis/datasets/6ca5428a-a78c-4c82-
80           8120-da70dc92f2cc/services/ogc/wms?" /></Post>
81       </HTTP>
82     </DCPType>
83   </GetMap>
84   <GetFeatureInfo>
85     <Format>text/plain</Format>
86     <Format>application/vnd.ogc.gml</Format>
87     <DCPType>
88       <HTTP>
89         <Get><OnlineResource xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
90           xlink:href="http://gstore.unm.edu/apps/rgis/datasets/6ca5428a-a78c-4c82-
91           8120-da70dc92f2cc/services/ogc/wms?" /></Get>
92         <Post><OnlineResource xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
93           xlink:href="http://gstore.unm.edu/apps/rgis/datasets/6ca5428a-a78c-4c82-
94           8120-da70dc92f2cc/services/ogc/wms?" /></Post>
95       </HTTP>
96     </DCPType>
97   </GetFeatureInfo>
98   <DescribeLayer>
99     <Format>text/xml</Format>
100    <DCPType>
101      <HTTP>
102        <Get><OnlineResource xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
103          xlink:href="http://gstore.unm.edu/apps/rgis/datasets/6ca5428a-a78c-4c82-8120-
```

```

104         da70dc92f2cc/services/ogc/wms?"/></Get>
105     <Post><OnlineResource xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
106     xlink:href="http://gstore.unm.edu/apps/rgis/datasets/6ca5428a-a78c-4c82-8120-
107     da70dc92f2cc/services/ogc/wms?"/></Post>
108   </HTTP>
109 </DCPType>
110 </DescribeLayer>
111 <GetLegendGraphic>
112   <Format>image/png</Format>
113   <Format>image/gif</Format>
114   <Format>image/jpeg</Format>
115   <Format>image/png; mode=8bit</Format>
116 <DCPType>
117   <HTTP>
118     <Get><OnlineResource xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
119     xlink:href="http://gstore.unm.edu/apps/rgis/datasets/6ca5428a-a78c-4c82-8120-
120     da70dc92f2cc/services/ogc/wms?"/></Get>
121     <Post><OnlineResource xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
122     xlink:href="http://gstore.unm.edu/apps/rgis/datasets/6ca5428a-a78c-4c82-8120-
123     da70dc92f2cc/services/ogc/wms?"/></Post>
124   </HTTP>
125 </DCPType>
126 </GetLegendGraphic>
127 <GetStyles>
128   <Format>text/xml</Format>
129   <DCPType>
130     <HTTP>
131       <Get><OnlineResource xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
132       xlink:href="http://gstore.unm.edu/apps/rgis/datasets/6ca5428a-a78c-4c82-8120-
133       da70dc92f2cc/services/ogc/wms?"/></Get>
134       <Post><OnlineResource xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
135       xlink:href="http://gstore.unm.edu/apps/rgis/datasets/6ca5428a-a78c-4c82-8120-
136       da70dc92f2cc/services/ogc/wms?"/></Post>
137     </HTTP>
138   </DCPType>
139 </GetStyles>
140 </Request>
141 <Exception>
142   <Format>application/vnd.ogc.se_xml</Format>
143   <Format>application/vnd.ogc.se_inimage</Format>
144   <Format>application/vnd.ogc.se_blank</Format>
145 </Exception>
146 <VendorSpecificCapabilities />
147 <UserDefinedSymbolization SupportSLD="1" UserLayer="0" UserStyle="1" RemoteWFS="0"/>
148 <Layer>
149   <Name>tl_2010_35_state10</Name>
150   <Title>tl_2010_35_state10</Title>
151   <Abstract>WMS Service for RGIS dataset State Boundary - 2010
152   (6ca5428a-a78c-4c82-8120-da70dc92f2cc)</Abstract>
153 <KeywordList>
154   <Keyword>RGIS</Keyword>
155   <Keyword> New Mexico</Keyword>
156 </KeywordList>
157 <SRS>EPSG:4269</SRS>
```

```

158      <SRS>EPSG:4326</SRS>
159      <SRS>EPSG:4267</SRS>
160      <SRS>EPSG:26913</SRS>
161      <SRS>EPSG:26912</SRS>
162      <SRS>EPSG:26914</SRS>
163      <SRS>EPSG:26713</SRS>
164      <SRS>EPSG:26712</SRS>
165      <SRS>EPSG:26714</SRS>
166      <SRS>EPSG:3857</SRS>
167      <LatLonBoundingBox minx="-109.05" miny="31.3322" maxx="-103.002" maxy="37.0003" />
168      <BoundingBox SRS="EPSG:4326"
169          minx="-109.05" miny="31.3322" maxx="-103.002" maxy="37.0003" />
170      <Layer queryable="1" opaque="0" cascaded="0">
171          <Name>tl_2010_35_state10</Name>
172          <Title>tl_2010_35_state10</Title>
173          <Abstract>State Boundary - 2010</Abstract>
174          <KeywordList>
175              <Keyword></Keyword>
176          </KeywordList>
177          <SRS>epsg:4326</SRS>
178          <LatLonBoundingBox minx="-109.05" miny="31.3322" maxx="-103.002" maxy="37.0003" />
179          <BoundingBox SRS="epsg:4326"
180              minx="-109.05" miny="31.3322" maxx="-103.002" maxy="37.0003" />
181          <MetadataURL type="FGDC-STD-001-1998">
182              <Format>text/xml</Format>
183              <OnlineResource xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xlink:type="simple"
184                  xlink:href="http://gstore.unm.edu/apps/rgis/datasets/6ca5428a-a78c-4c82-8120-da70dc92f2cc/metadata.xml" />
185          </MetadataURL>
186          <Style>
187              <Name>default</Name>
188              <Title>default</Title>
189              <LegendURL width="72" height="22">
190                  <Format>image/png</Format>
191                  <OnlineResource xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xlink:type="simple"
192                      xlink:href="http://gstore.unm.edu/apps/rgis/datasets/6ca5428a-a78c-4c82-8120-da70dc92f2cc/legend.png" />
193              </LegendURL>
194          </Style>
195      </Layer>
196  </Layer>
197 </Capability>
198 </WMT_MS_Capabilities>

```

## WMS GetMap

```

1  http://gstore.unm.edu/apps/rgis/datasets/
2  6ca5428a-a78c-4c82-8120-da70dc92f2cc/
3  services/ogc/wms?
4      VERSION=1.1.1&
5      SERVICE=WMS&
6      REQUEST=GetMap&
7      BBOX=-109,31,-102.9,37.1&
8      LAYERS=tl_2010_35_state10&
9      WIDTH=200&

```

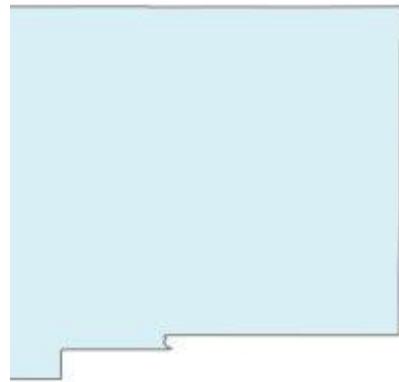


Figure 2.3: Sample WMS response #1

```
10 HEIGHT=200&
11 SRS=EPSG:4326&
12 FORMAT=image/jpeg&
13 STYLES=
```

[link](#)



Figure 2.4: Sample WMS response #2

```
1 http://gstore.unm.edu/apps/rgis/datasets/
2 6ca5428a-a78c-4c82-8120-da70dc92f2cc/
3 services/ogc/wms?
4     VERSION=1.1.1&
5     SERVICE=WMS&
6     REQUEST=GetMap&
7     BBOX=-109,31,-102.9,37.1&
8     LAYERS=t1_2010_35_state10&
9     WIDTH=300&
```

```

10    HEIGHT=300&
11    SRS=EPSG:4326&
12    TRANSPARENT=TRUE&
13    FORMAT=image/png&
14    STYLES=

```

[link](#)

## Integraton of WMS and KML

- The KML GroundOverlay element may be used to integrate a network accessible map image into a client
- A WMS service may be used to as the source of a KML GroundOverlay element
- KML includes parameterizations that allow for dynamic generation of WMS requests using client bounding box information
- Time-enabled WMS may be accessed through use of manually configured time parameters in WMS URLs and TimeStamp or TimeSpan KML elements

## Sample WMS-KML Integration

```

1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2 <kml xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/kml/2.2" xmlns:gx="http://www.google.com/kml/ext/2.2"
3   xmlns:kml="http://www.opengis.net/kml/2.2" xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom">
4   <GroundOverlay>
5     <name>RGIS Counties WMS</name>
6     <Icon>
7       <href>http://gstore.unm.edu/apps/rgis/datasets/107046/services/ogc/wms?
8         VERSION=1.1.1&amp;SERVICE=WMS&amp;REQUEST=GetMap&amp;BBOX=-109,31,-102.9,37.1
9         &amp;LAYERS=t1_2010_35_state10&amp;WIDTH=800&amp;HEIGHT=800&amp;SRS=EPSG:4326
10        &amp;FORMAT=image/png&amp;STYLES=</href>
11        <viewRefreshMode>onStop</viewRefreshMode>
12      </Icon>
13      <LatLonBox>
14        <north>37.32753828398865</north>
15        <south>30.86418272137246</south>
16        <east>-101.3630220689848</east>
17        <west>-110.6891149310152</west>
18      </LatLonBox>
19    </GroundOverlay>
20  </kml>

```

[Sample KML File](#)



# Chapter 3

## Week 7 - Module 4a - Interoperability Standards. WFS & WCS

### Overview

- OGC Web Feature Services (WFS)
  - Capabilities and purpose
  - Overview of the collection of WFS commands
  - Sample WFS requests
- OGC Web Coverage Services (WCS)
  - Capabilities and purpose
  - Overview of the collection of WCS commands
  - Sample WCS requests

### OGC Web Feature Service (WFS)

#### Background

The documents related to the OGC WFS standard are available from: <http://www.opengeospatial.org/standards/wfs> and all operation parameter tables presented here are based upon the [OpenGIS Web Feature Service 2.0 Interface Standard - Panagiotis \(Peter\) A. Vretanos, editor - 2010-11-02](#)

From the Version 2.0.0 WFS Scope Section:

This International Standard specifies the behaviour of a service that provides transactions on and access to geographic features in a manner independent of the underlying data store. It specifies discovery operations, query operations, locking operations, transaction operations and operations to manage stored parameterized query expressions.

Discovery operations allow the service to be interrogated to determine its capabilities and to retrieve the application schema that defines the feature types that the service offers.

Query operations allow features or values of feature properties to be retrieved from the underlying data store based upon constraints, defined by the client, on feature properties.

Locking operations allow exclusive access to features for the purpose of modifying or deleting features.

Transaction operations allow features to be created, changed, replaced and deleted from the underlying data store.

Stored query operations allow clients to create, drop, list and describe parameterized query expressions that are stored by the server and can be repeatedly invoked using different parameter values.

## WFS Requests/Operations

These request types are submitted as part of the required REQUEST key in a KVP HTTP GET request.

**GetCapabilities** service metadata (XML) that documents the types of features supported by the service and the operations supported by each feature type

**DescribeFeatureType** metadata (XML) that describes the structure of supported feature types

**GetPropertyValues** a request for the value(s) of a specified property for a specified *featuretype*

**GetFeature (GetFeatureWithLock)** a request for actual features (XML, or other formats) from the service. The request may include both spatial and non-spatial query constraints

**LockFeature** Feature locking operation

**Transaction** a request to a WFS that may create, update, or delete features

**CreateStoredQuery** a request to create a named WFS query that is stored on the server for future reuse

**DropStoredQuery** a request to remove a named WFS query that has previously been stored on the server

**ListStoredQueries** a request to retrieve a list of named WFS queries that have been stored on the server

**DescribeStoredQueries** a request for more detailed information about specific named WFS queries that are stored on the server

## WFS Conformance Levels

WFS 2.0.0 Requests and their corresponding WFS Compliance Levels

Operation (REQUEST=)	V 1.1.0	V 2.0.0	Simple	Basic	Transactional	Locking
<b>GetCapabilities</b>	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
<b>DescribeFeatureType</b>	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
<b>ListStoredQueries</b>	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
<b>DescribeStoredQueries</b>	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
<b>GetFeature</b>	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
<b>StoredQuery</b>	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
<b>GetPropertyValues</b>	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗
<b>Transaction</b>	✗	✗			✗	✗
<b>GetFeatureWithLock</b>	✗	✗				✗
<b>LockFeature</b>	✗	✗				✗
<b>GetGMLObject</b>	✗					

## Request Composition

Requests submitted to a WFS may be submitted either via

**HTTP GET** a request that includes all request parameters within the URL submitted to the service.

Request parameters are included in the URL as “key=value” pairs (KVPs)

**HTTP POST** a request where the URL consists of only the Host and path, with all other request parameters included in the body of the POST document submitted to the service. The request parameters supplied to the server are encoded as XML within the POST document.

**SOAP** a request submitted as an encapsulated message within a SOAP transaction.

Servers implementing WFS may support either the HTTP GET, POST, or SOAP request model

Conceptually *FeatureType = Layer*

## KVP for Base WFS Requests

Base request parameters for all HTTP GET KVP requests (Figure 3.1)

**Table 4 — KVP-encoding of the base request type**

URLComponent	Operation	O/M <sup>a</sup>	Description
SERVICE	All operations.	M	See 7.6.2.4.
VERSION <sup>b</sup> (All operations)	All operations except GetCapabilities.	M	See 7.6.2.5.
<sup>a</sup> O = Optional, M = Mandatory			
<sup>b</sup> VERSION is mandatory for all operations except the GetCapabilities operation.			

Figure 3.1: Table 4 from [OpenGIS Web Feature Service 2.0 Interface Standard - Panagiotis \(Peter\) A. Vretanos, editor - 2010-11-02](#)

VERSION is required for all operations *except* the GetCapabilities request

## Sample GetCapabilities Requests

Sample request to USGS Framework Layer (Governmental Units) WFS Service advertised by the USGS [TNM Access API page](#) service list - [Live Link](#)

```
http://services.nationalmap.gov/arcgis/services/WFS/govunits/MapServer/WFSServer?
  request=GetCapabilities&
  service=WFS
```

Sample request to NM RGIS (NM 2010 Census Block Groups) - [Live Link](#)

```
http://gstore.unm.edu/apps/rgis/datasets/715663ba-c1c3-414c-84a7-c671526f8316/services/ogc/wfs?
  SERVICE=wfs&
  REQUEST=GetCapabilities&
  VERSION=1.0.0
```

**Table 15 — DescribeFeatureType KVP encoding**

URL Component	O/M <sup>a</sup>	Description
<i>Common Keywords</i> (REQUEST=DescribeFeatureType)		See Table 7. (Only keywords for all operations or the DescribeFeatureType operation.)
TYPENAME	O	A comma separated list of feature types to describe. If no value is specified, the complete application schema offered by the server shall be described.
OUTPUTFORMAT	O	Shall support the value "application/gml+xml; version=3.2" indicating that a GML (see ISO19136:2007) application schema shall be generated. A server may support other values to which this International Standard does not assign any meaning.
<sup>a</sup> O = Optional, M = Mandatory		

Figure 3.2: Table 15 from [OpenGIS Web Feature Service 2.0 Interface Standard - Panagiotis \(Peter\) A. Vretanos, editor - 2010-11-02](#)

## KVP for DescribeFeatureType Request

DescribeFeatureType HTTP GET KVP request (Figure 3.2)

## Sample DescribeFeatureType Requests

USGS Framework Layer (Governmental Units) WFS Service linked from the USGS [TNM Access API page](#) service list - [Live Link](#)

```
http://services.nationalmap.gov/arcgis/services/WFS/govunits/MapServer/WFSServer?
version=1.1.0&
request=DescribeFeatureType&
service=WFS&
typeName=WFS_govunits:State_or_Territory_High-res
```

Sample request to NM RGIS (NM 2010 Census Block Groups) - [Live Link](#)

```
http://gstore.unm.edu/apps/rgis/datasets/715663ba-c1c3-414c-84a7-c671526f8316/services/ogc/wfs?
VERSION=1.0.0&
SERVICE=wfs&
REQUEST=DescribeFeatureType&
TYPENAME=tl_2010_35_bg10
```

## KVP for GetFeature Request

GetFeature HTTP GET KVP request (Figure 3.3)

**Table 17 — Keywords for GetFeature KVP-encoding**

URL Component	Description
<i>Common Keywords</i> (REQUEST=GetFeature)	See Table 7 for additional parameters that may be used in a KVP-encoded GetFeature request.
<i>Standard Presentation Parameters</i>	See Table 5.
<i>Standard Resolve Parameters</i>	See Table 6.
<i>Adhoc Query Keywords</i> (Mutually exclusive with Stored Query Keywords)	See Table 8.
<i>Stored Query Keywords</i> (Mutually exclusive with Adhoc Query Keywords)	See Table 10.

Figure 3.3: Table 17 from [OpenGIS Web Feature Service 2.0 Interface Standard - Panagiotis \(Peter\) A. Vretanos, editor - 2010-11-02](#)

**Table 5 — KVP-encoding of standard presentation parameters**

URLComponent	Operation	O/M <sup>a</sup>	Default	Description
STARTINDEX	GetPropertyValue, GetFeature, GetFeatureWithLock	O	1	See 7.6.3.4.
COUNT	GetPropertyValue, GetFeature, GetFeatureWithLock	O	1	See 7.6.3.5.
OUTPUTFORMAT	DescribeFeatureType, GetPropertyValue, GetFeature, GetFeatureWithLock	O	application/gml+xml; version=3.2	See 7.6.3.7.
RESULTTYPE	GetPropertyValue, GetFeature, GetFeatureWithLock	O	results	See 7.6.3.6.

<sup>a</sup> O = Optional, M = Mandatory

Figure 3.4: Table 5 from [OpenGIS Web Feature Service 2.0 Interface Standard - Panagiotis \(Peter\) A. Vretanos, editor - 2010-11-02](#)

**Table 6 — KVP encoding of standard resolve parameters**

URLComponent	Operation	O/M <sup>a</sup>	Default	Description
RESOLVE	GetPropertyValue, GetFeature, GetFeatureWithLock	O	None	See 7.6.4.4.
RESOLVEDEPTH	GetPropertyValue, GetFeature, GetFeatureWithLock	O	*	See 7.6.4.5. RESOLVE parameter shall have a value other than "none".
RESOLVETIMEOUT	GetPropertyValue, GetFeature, GetFeatureWithLock	O	Server Specific (see ResolveTimeoutDefault, Table 14)	See 7.6.4.6. RESOLVE parameter shall have a value other than "none".

<sup>a</sup> O = Optional, M = Mandatory

Figure 3.5: Table 6 from [OpenGIS Web Feature Service 2.0 Interface Standard - Panagiotis \(Peter\) A. Vretanos, editor - 2010-11-02](#)

**Table 8 — Keywords for Ad hoc query KVP-encoding**

URL Component	O/M <sup>a</sup>	Description
TYPENAMES	M <sup>b</sup>	See 7.9.2.4.1.
ALIASES	O	See 7.9.2.4.3.
SRSNAME	O	See 7.9.2.4.4.
Projection clause	O	See Table 9.
FILTER	O	See ISO 19143:2010, 6.3.3.
FILTER_LANGUAGE	O	See ISO 19143:2010, 6.3.3.
RESOURCEID	O	See ISO 19143:2010, 6.3.3.
BBOX	O	See OGC 06-121r3.
SORTBY	O	<p>See ISO 19143:2010, Clause 8</p> <p>The SORTBY parameter is used to specify a list of property names whose values should be used to order (upon presentation) the set of feature instances that satisfy the query. The value of the SORTBY parameter shall have the form "<i>PropertyName [ASC DESC][,PropertyName [AASC DESC], ]</i>" where the letters ASC are used to indicate an ascending sort and the letters DESC are used to indicate a descending sort. If neither ASC nor DESC are specified, the default sort order shall be ascending. An example value might be: "SORTBY=Field1 DESC,Field2 DESC,Field3". In this case the results are sorted by Field 1 descending, Field2 descending and Field3 ascending</p>

a. O = Optional , M = Mandatory  
b. The TYPENAMES parameter is mandatory in all cases except when the RESOURCEID parameter is specified (see 7.9.2.4.1).

Figure 3.6: Table 8 from [OpenGIS Web Feature Service 2.0 Interface Standard - Panagiotis \(Peter\) A. Vretanos, editor - 2010-11-02](#)**Table 10 — Keywords for Stored query KVP-encoding**

URL Component	O/M <sup>a</sup>	Description
STOREDQUERY_ID	M	The identifier of the stored query to invoke.
<i>storedquery_parameter=value</i>	O	<p>Each parameter of a stored query shall be encoded in KVP as a keyword-value pair.</p> <p>Stored query parameters shall not have names that conflict with any WFS parameter name.</p>

<sup>a</sup> O = Optional, M = Mandatory

Figure 3.7: Table 10 from [OpenGIS Web Feature Service 2.0 Interface Standard - Panagiotis \(Peter\) A. Vretanos, editor - 2010-11-02](#)

**KVP for GetFeature Request - Presentation Parameters (Figure {3.4})**

**KVP for GetFeature Request - Resolve Parameters (Figure {3.5})**

**KVP for GetFeature Request - Ad-hoc Query Parameters (Figure {3.6})**

**KVP for GetFeature Request - Stored Query Parameters (Figure {3.6})**

## Sample GetFeature Requests

USGS Framework Layer (Governmental Units) WFS Service linked from the USGS [TNM Access API page](#)  
service list - [Live Link](#)

*Note:* TYPENAME for VERSION=1.1.0 instead of TYPENAMES for VERSION=2.0.0

```
http://services.nationalmap.gov/arcgis/services/WFS/govunits/MapServer/WFSServer?
VERSION=1.1.0&
REQUEST=GetFeature&
SERVICE=WFS&
TYPENAME=WFS_govunits:State_or_Territory_High-res
```

Alternative request ([Live Link](#)) that includes an OUTPUTFORMAT parameter

```
http://services.nationalmap.gov/arcgis/services/WFS/govunits/MapServer/WFSServer?
VERSION=1.1.0&
REQUEST=GetFeature&
SERVICE=WFS&
TYPENAME=WFS_govunits:State_or_Territory_High-res&
OUTPUTFORMAT=text/xml;%20subType=gml/3.1.1/profiles/gmlsf/1.0.0/0
```

# OGC Web Coverage Services

## Background

The documents related to the OGC WCS standard are available from: [<http://www.opengeospatial.org/standards/wcs>][wcs] with the sample parameters in the following slides based upon the [OGC Web Coverage Service 2.0 Interface Standard - KVP Protocol Binding Extension - Peter Baumann, editor - 2010-10-27](#)

From the OGC WCS 2.0 *Introduction*

The OGC Web Coverage Service (WCS) supports electronic retrieval of geospatial data as “coverages” – that is, digital geospatial information representing space/time-varying phenomena.

This document specifies the WCS core; every implementation of a WCS shall adhere to this standard. This standard thus defines only basic requirements. Extensions to the core will define extensions to meet additional requirements, such as the response encoding. Indeed, additional extensions are required in order to completely specify a WCS for implementation.

A WCS provides access to coverage data in forms that are useful for client-side rendering, as input into scientific models, and for other clients. The WCS may be compared to the OGC Web Feature Service (WFS) and the Web Map Service (WMS). As WMS and WFS service instances, a WCS allows clients to choose portions of a server’s information holdings based on spatial constraints and other query criteria.

## WCS Requests/Operations

**GetCapabilities** service metadata (XML) that documents the service, including brief information about the data coverages available from the service

**DescribeCoverage** a request for more detailed metadata (XML) for one or more coverages listed in the output of the GetCapabilities request

**GetCoverage** a request for an actual data product representing a specified coverage. The specific data formats available for delivery will vary from service to service.

## Request Composition

Requests submitted to a WCS may be submitted either via the following protocols, as defined in the three extensions developed thus far for the *core* WCS standard.

**HTTP GET** a request that includes all request parameters within the URL submitted to the service. Request parameters are included in the URL as “name=value” pairs. [Extension Link](#)

**HTTP POST** a request where the URL consists of only the Host and path, with all other request parameters included in the body of the POST document submitted to the service. The request parameters supplied to the server are encoded as XML within the POST document. [Extension Link](#)

**XML/SOAP** a request-response model between the client that conforms with the W3C SOAP web services protocol [Extension Link](#)

## KVP for Base WCS Requests

Name	Mandatory/Optional	Definition	Data Type
service	M	Identifier of the OGC service	String, fixed to “WCS”
request	M	Request type name	String, set to operation name
version	M (except for GetCapabilities)	Request protocol version	String

## Sample WCS GetCapabilities requests

NOAA Global Forecast System [THREDDS catalog](#). [Live Link](#)

```
http://nomads.ncdc.noaa.gov/thredds/wcs/gfs-004/201602/20160228/
gfs_4_20160228_0000_384.grb2?
service=WCS&
version=1.0.0&
request=GetCapabilities
```

New Mexico Resource Geographic Information System PRISM Precipitation Normals WCS Service. [Live Link](#)

```
http://gstore.unm.edu/apps/rgis/datasets/2ce10b57-3925-4971-b876-b6fc66d3cca2/services/ogc/wcs?
SERVICE=wcs&
REQUEST=GetCapabilities&
VERSION=1.1.2
```

## KVP for DescribeCoverage Request

DescribeCoverage HTTP GET KVP request (Figure 3.8)

**Table 1 — DescribeCoverage request URL encoding**

Name	Definition	Data type	Multiplicity
service	Identifier of the OGC service	String, fixed to “WCS”	One (mandatory)
version	Request protocol version	String	One (mandatory)
request	Request type name	String, fixed to “DescribeCoverage”	One (mandatory)
coverageId	List of coverage identifiers to be described	Comma-separated NCName list	One (mandatory)

Figure 3.8: Table 1 from *OGC Web Coverage Service 2.0 Interface Standard - KVP Protocol Binding Extension* - Peter Baumann, editor - 2010-10-27

## Sample DescribeCoverage Request

NOAA Global Forecast System THREDDS catalog. [Live Link](#)

```
http://nomads.ncdc.noaa.gov/thredds/wcs/gfs-004/201602/20160228/
gfs_4_20160228_0000_384.grb2?
  service=WCS&
  version=1.0.0&
  request=DescribeCoverage&
  COVERAGE=Categorical_Rain
```

New Mexico Resource Geographic Information System PRISM Precipitation Normals WCS Service. [Live Link](#)

```
http://gstore.unm.edu/apps/rgis/datasets/2ce10b57-3925-4971-b876-b6fc66d3cca2/services/ogc/wcs?
  SERVICE=wcs&
  REQUEST=DescribeCoverage&
  VERSION=1.1.2&
  COVERAGE=us_ppt_1971_2000_11
```

## KVP for GetCoverage Request

GetCoverage HTTP GET KVP request (Figure 3.8)

**Table 2 — GetCoverage request KVP encoding**

Name	Definition	Data type	Multiplicity
service	Identifier of the OGC service	String, fixed to “WCS”	one (mandatory)
version	Request protocol version	String	one (mandatory)
request	Request type name	String, fixed to “GetCoverage”	one (mandatory)
coverageId	Identifier of coverage to be inspected	NCName	one (mandatory)
subset	boundaries of coverage subset	SubsetSpec as defined in Requirement 7	zero or more (optional)

Figure 3.9: Table 2 from *OGC Web Coverage Service 2.0 Interface Standard - KVP Protocol Binding Extension* - Peter Baumann, editor - 2010-10-27

## Subset Definition for GetCoverage Request

Subset definition for the GetCoverage HTTP GET KVP request (Figure 3.10)

### Requirement 7 /req/get-kvp/getCoverage-request-subsetspec:

Each SubsetSpec shall adhere to this EBNF syntax:

```

SubsetSpec:      dimension [ , crs ] ( intervalOrPoint )
dimension:      NCName
crs:            anyURI
intervalOrPoint: interval | point
interval:        low , high
low:             point | *
high:            point | *
point:          number | "token" // = ASCII 0x42

```

Figure 3.10: Requirement 7 from *OGC Web Coverage Service 2.0 Interface Standard - KVP Protocol Binding Extension* - Peter Baumann, editor - 2010-10-27

Example from the 2.0 specification:

```

http://www.myserver.org:port/path?
  service=WCS
  &version=2.0
  &request=GetCoverage
  &coverageId=C0002
  &subset=lon,http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSG/0/4326(-71,47)
  &subset=lat,http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSG/0/4326(-66,51)
  &subset=t,http://www.opengis.net/def/trs/ISO- 8601/0/Gregorian+UTC("2009-11-06T23:20:52Z")

```

## Sample GetCoverage Request

New Mexico Resource Geographic Information System PRISM Precipitation Normals WCS Service. [Live Link](#)

```

http://gstore.unm.edu/apps/rgis/datasets/2ce10b57-3925-4971-b876-b6fc66d3cca2/services/ogc/wcs?
  SERVICE=wcs&
  REQUEST=GetCoverage&
  VERSION=1.1.2&
  COVERAGE=us_ppt_1971_2000_11&
  CRS=urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::4326&
  BBOX=24.0625,-125.0208333333,49.93749998965,-66.47916669008&
  FORMAT=image/tiff&
  WIDTH=2048&
  HEIGHT=905

```

# Chapter 4

## Week 10 - Module 2b - OpenLayers 3 Javascript Framework

### Overview

- Capabilities
- OpenLayers = Javascript (by example)

### OpenLayers Capabilities

- Support for Multiple basemaps: *BingMaps, MapQuest, OpenStreetMap, Stamen*
- Model for interaction with multiple map server platforms: *ArcGIS (REST), MapServer, GeoServer*
- Support for key OGC standards: *WMS, WMTS, WFS, GML, KML*
- Multiple control types: *Attribution, Zoom, Overview, Scale, FullScreen, Graticule*
- Custom styled features with associated attributes: *Curve, LinearRing, LineString, MultiLineString, MultiPoint, MultiPolygon, Point, Polygon*
- Support for many formats for data read and write: *ATOM, GML (1, 2, 3), GeoJSON, GPX, KML, WKT, any many others*
- Open Source, enabling modification and integration into other systems (e.g. *GeoExt*)

### Distinguishing Characteristics Between OpenLayers and Google Maps

- Greater emphasis on client-side processing - Client access and rendering of data files that Google's servers otherwise take care of (pros & cons to this approach)
- Integrated support for OGC services and their products
- Support for different projections (adds complexity)
- API more rich in options ==> more complexity

### Resources

[OpenLayers Home Page](#)

[Application Programming Interface \(API\) Reference](#)

[Examples](#)

## Demonstrations and Examples

- Basic Mapper (with MapQuest base map ([source](#)))

OpenLayers\_01.html

```

1 <html>
2
3 <head>
4     <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/OpenLayers_01.css" type="text/css">
5     <link rel="stylesheet" href="http://openlayers.org/en/v3.14.2/css/ol.css" type="text/css">
6     <!-- you can use this line if you want to use the hosted version instead of the local copy -->
7     <!-- <script src="http://openlayers.org/en/v3.14.2/build/ol.js" type="text/javascript"></script> -->
8     <script src="js/v3.14.2/build/ol.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
9 </head>
10
11 <body>
12     <h1>This is a very simple OpenLayers 3 sample map page</h1>
13
14     <div id='map'><!-- This is where the map will be displayed --></div>
15
16     <!-- import the external Javascript file with the map configuration code -->
17     <script src="js/OpenLayers_01.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
18 </body>
19
20 </html>
```

OpenLayers\_01.js

```

1 // OpenLayers_01.js
2
3 var myMap = new ol.Map({
4     target: 'map',
5     layers: [
6         new ol.layer.Tile({
7             source: new ol.source.MapQuest({layer: 'sat'})
8         })
9     ],
10    view: new ol.View({
11        center: ol.proj.fromLonLat([-106.624083,35.08427]),
12        zoom: 18
13    })
14});
```

OpenLayers\_01.css

```

1 /* OpenLayers_01.css */
2
3 body {
4     width:100%;
5     height:100%
6 }
```

```
7  
8  #map {  
9      width:600px;  
10     height:400px  
11 }
```

### Demonstration and Examples - Online Resources

- [Mapper](#) ([source](#)) with a variety of base maps (MapQuest, Stamen, OSM) and basic layer selection
- Basic Mapper with Controls: [No Controls](#) ([source](#)), [Customized Controls](#) ([source](#))

### Next Week - Custom Features and WMS Layers



# Chapter 5

## Week 11 - Module 2b - OpenLayers Javascript Framework

### Overview

- More detailed Map Object Options
- More detailed Layer Object Options
- Additional Map Layer Types - With Examples

### Map Object Options

- Map Object Options [API Reference](#)
- View Object Options [API Reference](#)
- Layer Object Options
  - [ol.layer.Tile API Reference](#)
  - [ol.layer.Image API Reference](#)
  - [ol.layer.Vector API Reference](#)
  - [ol.layer.VectorTile API Reference](#)

A variety of strategies for constructing a new `OpenLayers.Map` object

```
1 // create a map with minimum required elements and default
2 // options in an element with the id "map1"
3 var map = new ol.Map({
4     target:'map1',
5     // a map without layers can be defined and in that case a map with no layers
6     // will be rendered
7     layers: [
8         new ol.layer.Tile({
9             source: new ol.source.MapQuest({layer: 'osm'})
10        })
11    ], // end layers
12    view: new ol.View({
13        center: [0, 0],
14        zoom: 1
15    })
16})
17
18// or
19// using a constructor function
20
21function MapConstructor(options) {
22    return new ol.Map(options);
23}
24
25var map = MapConstructor({
26    target: 'map1'
27});
```

```
15     }), //end view
16 });
17
18 // create a map with options specified in a separate 'options' variable and
19 // included by reference in the code to create the new map object
20 var options = {
21     // required options
22     target:'map2',
23     layers: ...,
24     view: ...,
25
26     // optional options - only include those that you need
27     controls: ...,
28     pixelRatio: ...,
29     interactions: ...,
30     keyboardEventTarget: ...,
31     loadTilesWhileAnimating: ...,
32     loadTilesWhileInteracting: ...,
33     logo: ...,
34     overlays: ...,
35     renderer: ...
36 };
37 var map = new ol.Map(options);
38
39 // map with non-default options - same as above but with a single argument
40 var map = new ol.Map({
41     // required options
42     target:'map2',
43     layers: ...,
44     view: ...,
45
46     // optional options - only include those that you need
47     controls: ...,
48     pixelRatio: ...,
49     interactions: ...,
50     keyboardEventTarget: ...,
51     loadTilesWhileAnimating: ...,
52     loadTilesWhileInteracting: ...,
53     logo: ...,
54     overlays: ...,
55     renderer: ...
56 });
57
58 // the following commands can be executed to add, set or remove the layers in a map
59 // after a map object has been created
60
61 map.addLayer(layer)
62 map.removeLayer(layer)
63 map.setLayerGroup(layerGroup)
64
65 // the view of a layer can be created or modified after the map object has been
66 // created by using the following command
67
68 map.setView()
```

```

69
70 // the target DOM object for the map object can be set or changed using
71 // the following command
72
73 map.setTarget

```

## Layer Object Options

Layer Types and a subset of sources for each type

- `ol.layer.Image` - a single map image is rendered for this layer type
  - `ol.source.ImageMapGuide` - [API](#) source is a [MapGuide](#) server hosting data of interest.
  - `ol.source.ImageStatic` - [API](#) source renders a specified static image file within a specified extent within the map.
  - `ol.source.ImageWMS` - [API](#) source retrieves a single map image from the specified OGC Web Map Service (WMS).
- `ol.layer.Tile` - map images in a tiled grid are rendered for this layer type
  - `ol.source.TileArcGISRest` - [API](#) source is an ArcGIS REST map or image service
  - `ol.source.TileWMS` - [API](#) source is an OGC Web Map Service (WMS)
  - `ol.source.WMTS` - [API](#) source is an OGC Web Map Tile Service ([WMTS](#))
- `ol.layer.VectorTile` - map content is delivered vector data that has been divided into a tile grid and cannot be edited
  - `ol.source.VectorTile` - [API](#) source delivers vector data tiles for rendering in the client ([example](#))
- `ol.layer.Vector` - map content is delivered as vector data that is rendered by the client and may be edited within the client
  - `ol.source.Vector` - [API](#) the source for vector feature(s) that constitute a vector layer. The individual features are `ol.Feature` objects that consist of at least one `geometry`, or a `collection` of geometries and any additional attributes that are associated with each feature.

Common Pattern of [Layer Object](#) Creation (varies some depending upon the specific layer type)

```

1 var layer = new ol.layer.***({
2   source: new ol.source.***({
3     ...
4   }),
5   other options ...
6 })

```

## Additional Map and Layer Object Functions & Events

Both Map and Layer Objects have a number of associated functions as well

- Retrieving object properties programmatically with `Get` functions.
- Modifying existing object properties with `Set` functions
- Map destruction, and reconfiguration
- Linkage of object events with Javascript functions

## WMS Layer Configuration

Some key issues to be aware of when using the two WMS supporting layers (`ol.layer.Tile`, and `ol.layer.Image`) and their associated WMS sources (`ol.source.TileWMS` and `ol.source.ImageWMS` respectively) include:

- The *projection* of the map object must be supported by the included WMS service (review the WMS GetCapabilities response to see what projections are supported by the service). If you don't specify a *projection* parameter as part of the map object's *view* property a default *Web Mercator* (EPSG:3857) projection is used for the map. Information about how to define and set map projections in OpenLayers is found [here](#)
- The *layers* parameter as part of the *params* option must be provided as part of the server-related property list (the layer names may also be found in the GetCapabilities response)
- Other WMS parameters (again as part of the *params* option) may be provided as well to "adjust" the request automatically generated by OpenLayers
- Use of a tiled WMS may produce unwanted repetition of labels included in the WMS. If that is the case you can use a single-image `ol.layer.Image` layer type to allow the WMS server to handle the distribution of layers across the entire map image instead of including them in each individual map image.

### Sample WMS Layer Object Creation

```

1 var basemap_single = new ol.layer.Image({
2   source: new ol.source.ImageWMS({
3     attributions: new ol.Attribution({
4       html: 'Blue Marble Next Generation: ' +
5         'R. Stockli, E. Vermote, N. Saleous, R. Simmon and D. Herring (2005). The Blue Marble Next
6       }),,
7     params: {'LAYERS':'global:BMNG_west'},
8     url: 'http://mapper.karlbenedict.com:8080/geoserver/global/wms?',
9     serverType: 'geoserver'
10   })
11 }
12
13 var states_single = new ol.layer.Image({
14   source: new ol.source.ImageWMS({
15     attributions: new ol.Attribution({
16       html: 'State Boundary Restructured - USGS, National Atlas Release 5-14-12'
17     }),,
18     params: {'LAYERS':'global:statep010'},
19     url: 'http://mapper.karlbenedict.com:8080/geoserver/global/wms?',
20     serverType: 'geoserver'
21   })
22 }
23
24 var singleMap = new ol.Map({
25   target: 'map_image',
26   layers: [basemap_single,states_single],
27   view: new ol.View({
28     center: ol.proj.fromLonLat([-98.58,39.83]), // the approximate geographic center of the continent
29     zoom: 3,
30     projection: 'EPSG:3857'
31   })

```

```

32     });
33
34

```

Example: [HTML](#), [Javascript](#)

## Vector Layer Configuration

Vector layers support

- External Data in a Variety of supported [formats](#) for both *reading* and *writing* (just a sample): [GML](#), [GPX](#), [GeoJSON](#), [JSON](#), [KML](#), [WFS](#), [WKT](#), [Open Streetmap](#)
- Directly encoded [geometries](#): Circle, Geometry, GeometryCollection, LinearRing, LineString, MultiLineString, MultiPoint, MultiPolygon, Point, Polygon, SimpleGeometry
- User created features, including support for interactive editing of features
- [Styling](#) of Vector features

Sample Point Feature Object creation

```

1 var classroomCoord = [-106.624073,35.084280]
2 var officeCoord = [-106.624899,35.084506]
3
4 var classroomPoint = new ol.geom.Point(classroomCoord);
5 var officePoint = new ol.geom.Point(officeCoord);

```

Sample KML Layer Object creation with style

```

1 var blocks_kml = new ol.layer.Vector({
2   source: new ol.source.Vector({
3     url: 'https://s3.amazonaws.com/kkb-web/data/tl_2010_35001_tabblock10.kml',
4     projection: projection,
5     format: new ol.format.KML()
6   })
7 });
8
9 var county_style = new ol.style.Style({
10   fill: new ol.style.Fill({
11     color: county_color
12   }),
13   stroke: new ol.style.Stroke({
14     color: county_color,
15     width: 1
16   }),
17 });
18
19 var counties_kml_styled = new ol.layer.Vector({
20   source: new ol.source.Vector({
21     url: 'https://s3.amazonaws.com/kkb-web/data/2007fe_35_county00.kml',
22     projection: projection,
23     format: new ol.format.KML({'extractStyles':false}),
24     style: county_style

```

```
25      })  
26  })  
27
```

Example: [HTML](#), [Javascript](#)

# Chapter 6

## Module 4b - Interoperability Standards - Desktop GIS Integration

### Overview

- Common Model for Client Configuration for Connections to Remote OGC Services
- Specific Client Examples

Quantum GIS (QGIS)

- WMS
- WFS
- WCS

ArcGIS

- WMS
- WFS
- WCS

### Common Model

Based upon the results of a GetCapabilities request against a remote service. GetCapabilities request information provided as either:

- The base URL to which the OGC service parameters would be added
- A complete GetCapabilities request against the service

### Full GetCapabilities Request

NASA Earth Observations (NEO) Imagery WMS

<http://neowsms.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov/wms/wms?version=1.3.0&service=WMS&request=GetCapabilities>

USGS Service Endpoints - <http://services.nationalmap.gov/arcgis/services/USGSTopoLarge/MapServer/WMServer?request=GetCapabilities&service=WMS>

## Base URL for GetCapabilities

NASA Earth Observations (NEO) Imagery WMS

<http://neowms.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov/wms/wms?>

USGS Service Endpoints - <http://services.nationalmap.gov/arcgis/services/USGSTopoLarge/MapServer/WMServer?request=GetCapabilities>

## Quantum GIS (QGIS)

QGIS uses the Base URL approach for adding WMS, WFS or WCS layers to a project.

The General Process:

1. Add service, or select existing service
2. Connect to the service to retrieve the information from the GetCapabilities response for the service
3. Select layer(s)
4. Modify settings for layer(s)
5. Add layer(s)

[QGIS OGC Documentation](#)

## QGIS - Adding Services and Layers - start

You need to know the GetCapabilities request for the service you want to add, for example one of the USGS WMS services

<http://services.nationalmap.gov/arcgis/services/USGSTopoLarge/MapServer/WMServer?request=GetCapabilities>

determine the base URL -

<http://services.nationalmap.gov/arcgis/services/USGSTopoLarge/MapServer/WMServer>

in this case

If in doubt, check the information in the metadata

Select the layer type you would like to from “Layer” menu, or click the button in the interface to add a specific layer type.

## QGIS - Adding Services and Layers - adding a service

Add a service to the list of services in the menu (if necessary - QGIS retains information about previously added services) by selecting the “New” option under the service list in the “Add Layer(s) from a Server” dialog

## QGIS - Adding Services and Layers - adding connection information

Add the name, base URL and any additional information about the service to the connection dialog box

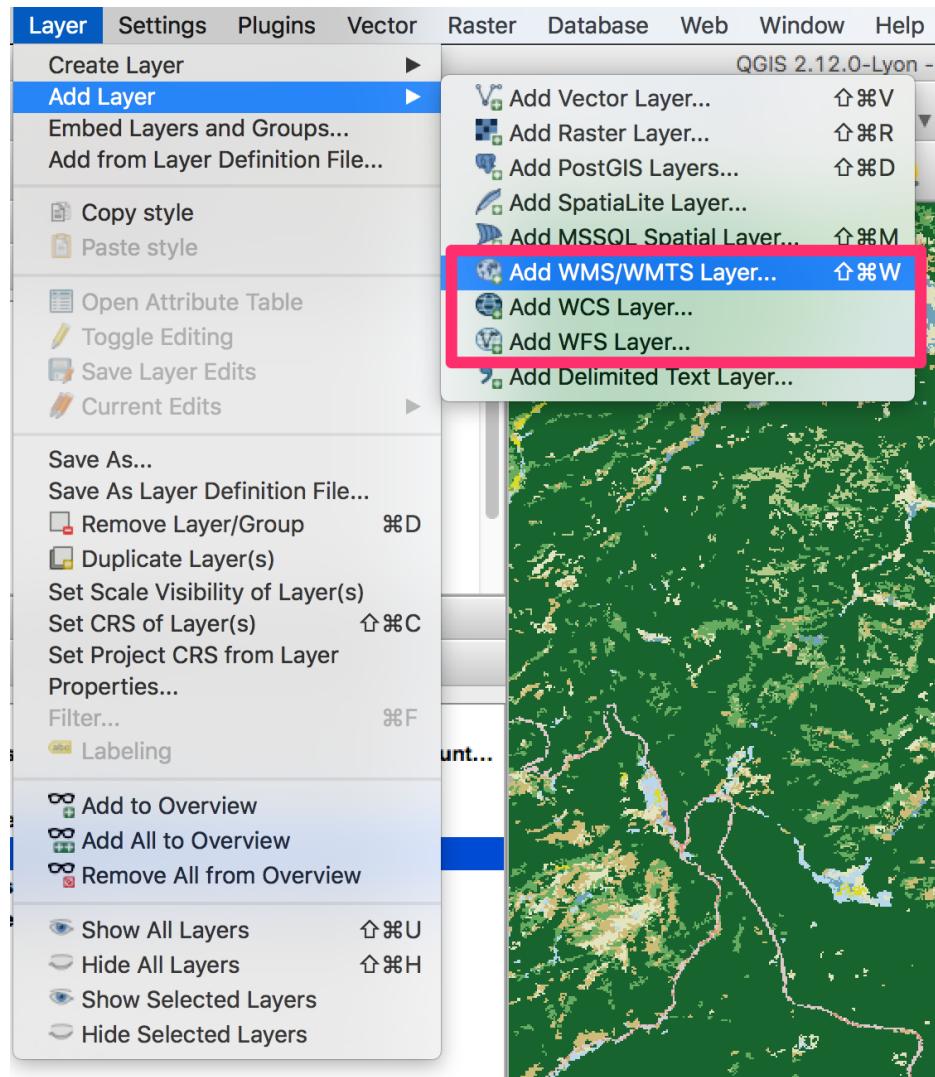


Figure 6.1: OGC Options in the *Add Layer* menu options

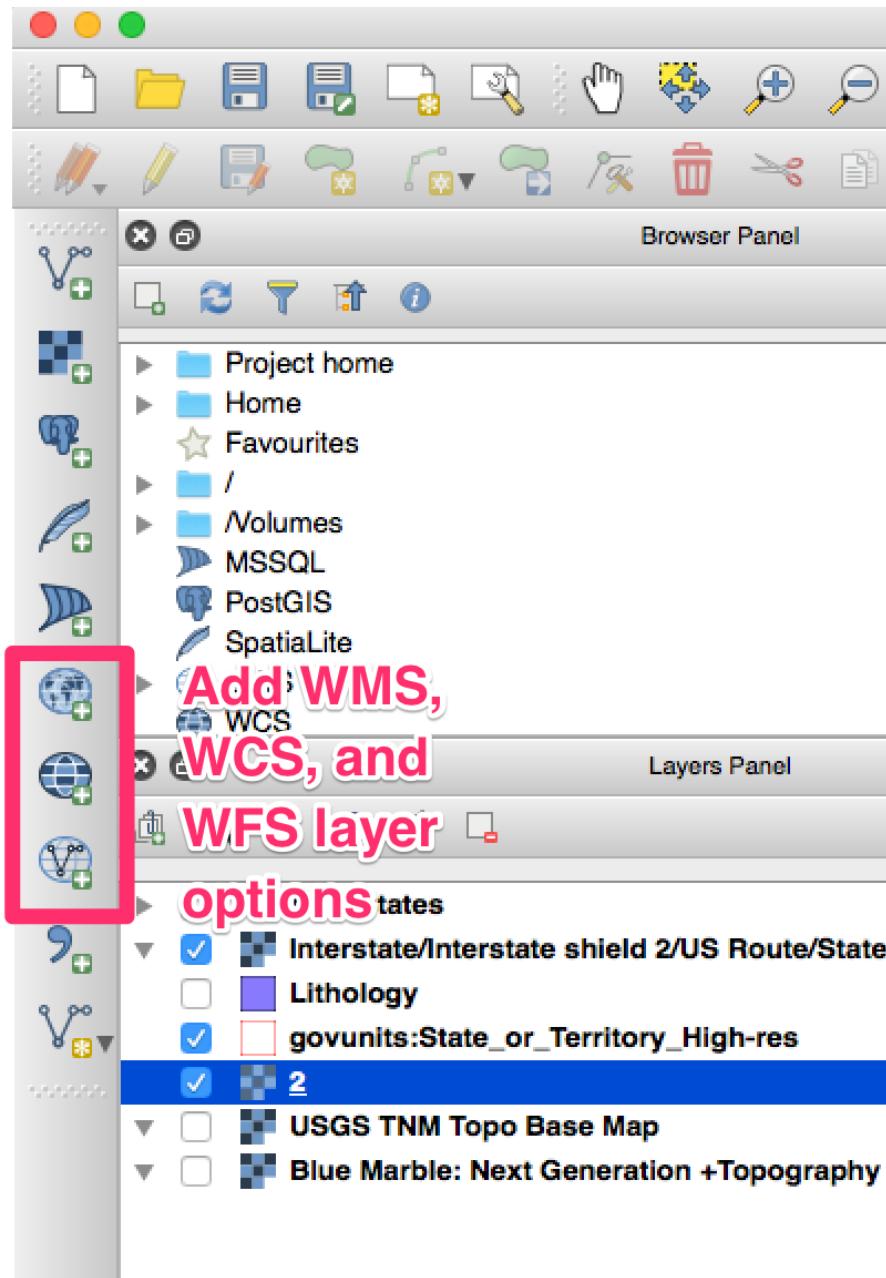


Figure 6.2: OGC Options in the left-side icon list

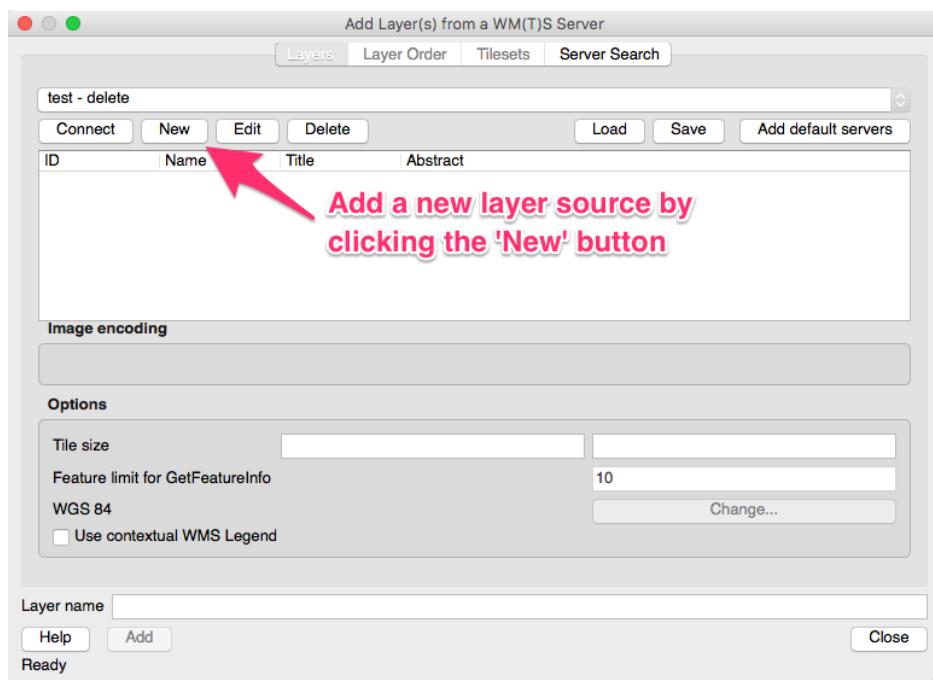


Figure 6.3: “Add Layer(s) from a Server” dialog

## QGIS - Adding Services and Layers - connecting to and adding layers from the service

After adding the service, you can select it from the service list in the “Add Layer(s) from a Server” dialog box, connect to the service to retrieve the GetCapabilities response from the service, select the layers and other options advertised by the service through its response, and add them to your map.

## QGIS - Adding Services and Layers - the final added layer

After adding the layer, it appears as an available layer in the table of contents for your map.

## QGIS Demonstration with WMS, WFS and WCS Services

WMS, WFS and WCS in QGIS

### Example

## ArcGIS

Based upon the results of a GetCapabilities request against a remote service. GetCapabilities request information provided as either:

- The base URL to which the OGC service parameters would be added
- A complete GetCapabilities request against the service

This model applies to ArcGIS just as it did for Quantum GIS - the base URL is provided to the various ArcGIS components that support the addition of OGC services to the client interface.

[ArcGIS OGC Support Documentation](#)

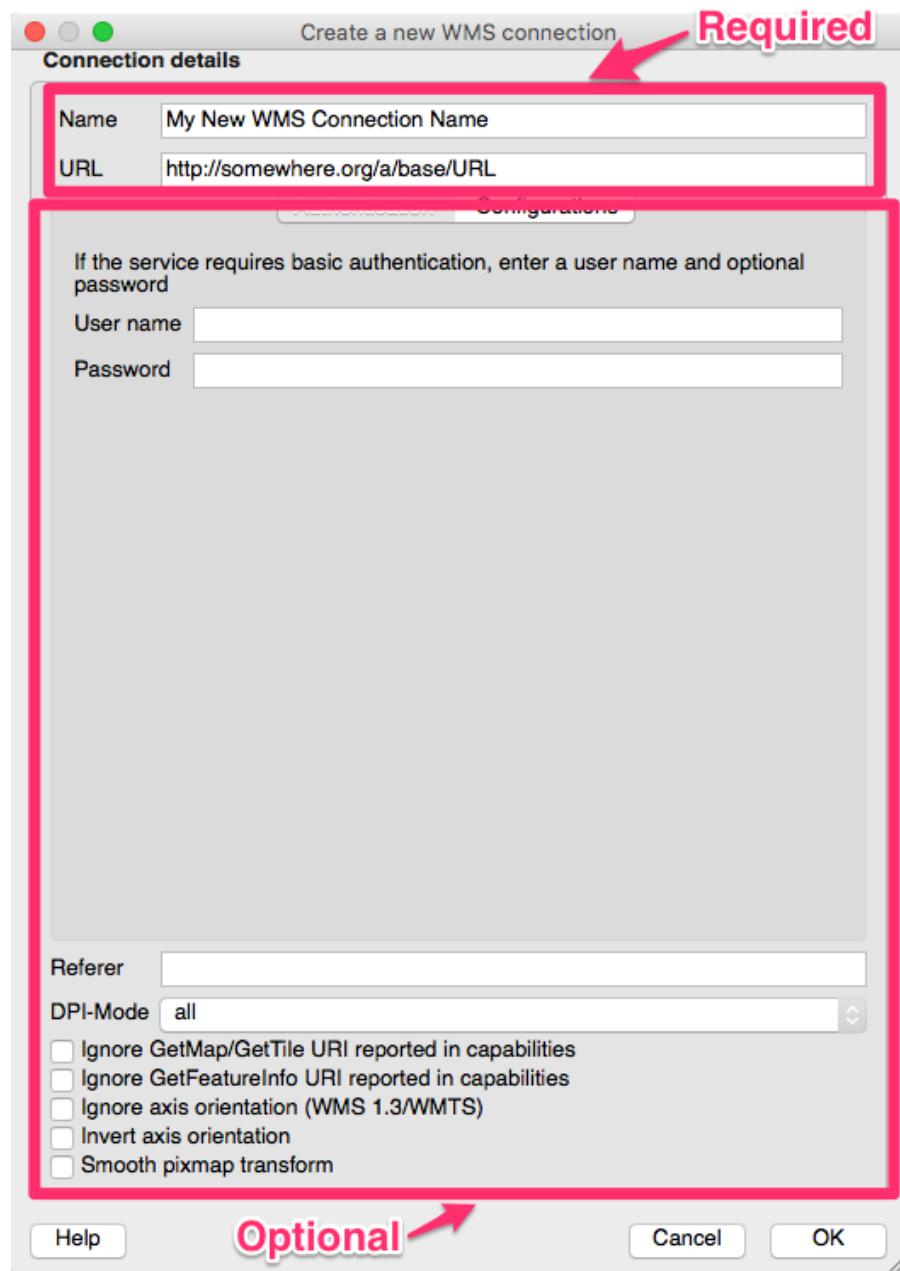


Figure 6.4: Connection dialog box

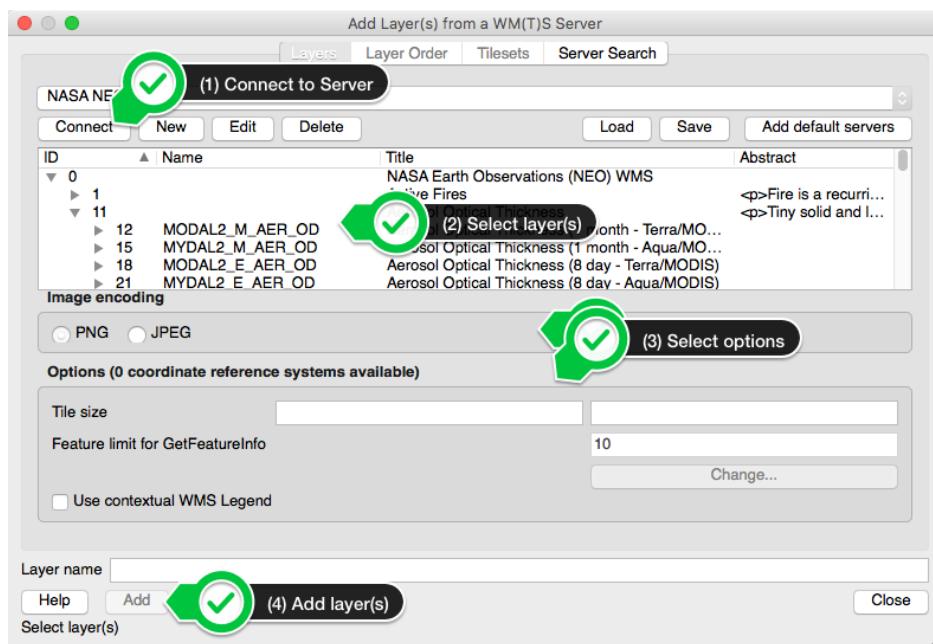


Figure 6.5: “Add Layer(s) from a Server” dialog with service connection and layer selection process

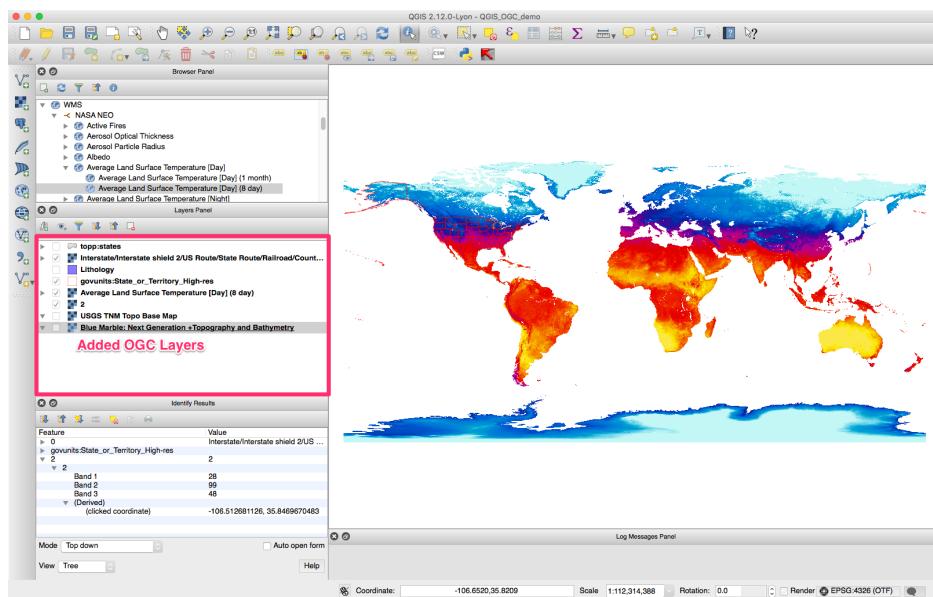


Figure 6.6: QGIS map with added WMS layer in the TOC

## ArcGIS WMS and WCS Configuration

The addition of OGC WMS and WCS layers to ArcMap is through the same process of

- Select the “add data” button
- WMS/WCS services are added through the “GIS Servers” option in the “Add Data” dialog
- If you have not previously added the service from which you want to add layers, you select “Add WMS Server” or “Add WCS Server” from the list of options in the “Add Data” dialog
  - You then provide the BASE GetCapabilities URL to the “ADD WMS/WCS Server” dialog that appears
  - Click “OK”, and the new WMS/WCS service is added to the list of services that is available when you choose to add a WMS service.
- You then select the layer(s) from the service that you want to add to your map and click the “add” button in the dialog.

## ArcGIS WMS and WCS Configuration Resources

- Adding WMS Services to ArcMap 10.2

### [ESRI Documentation](#)

- Adding WCS Services to ArcMap 10.2

### [ESRI Documentation](#)

## ArcGIS WFS Configuration

- WFS support in ArcGIS 10.0 and beyond requires that the “Data Interoperability Extension” be installed (though it doesn’t have to be enabled)
- Connections to WFS services are defined through ArcCatalog’s “Interoperability Connections” “Add Interoperability Connection” option
- After defining the connection in ArcCatalog (including the specification of the interoperability connection type, desired feature types, and maximum number of features to return), its feature types are available through that Interoperability Connection that may be added to ArcMap and other ArcGIS components
- Once the connection is created, WFS data may be added through the “Add Data” dialog in ArcMap

## ArcGIS WFS Configuration Resources

- Steps for connecting to an OGC WFS from within ArcCatalog 10.2

### [ESRI Documentation](#)

- Steps for adding a WFS service to ArcMap 10.2

### [ESRI Documentation](#)

## Conclusions

- A GetCapabilities request is the key for configuring most OGC client applications to access remote services
- The specific way in which the GetCapabilities request is given to the client varies from client to client
- Clients can auto/*mis*-configure themselves based upon the GetCapabilities XML response - when troubleshooting problems with an advertised service, try the manual request approach for the GetCapabilities, data and maps that you have learned about to determine if the service is functioning as advertised.



## Chapter 7

# Module 5 - Platforms and GeoServer Introduction

### Overview

- SOA Review
- Server Platform
- Online Mapping Server Applications: COTS & Open Source
- What is GeoServer
- Working with GeoServer
- Demonstration

### SOA Review

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

### Server Platform

In the context of server platforms for online mapping with OGC services, there are several components that are of interest

- The operating system - the software environment in which all applications on a computer operate (e.g. Windows, Mac OS X, Linux)
- The web server - the application that listens for incoming requests from the Internet (e.g. Apache, IIS)



Figure 7.1: SOA Illustration

- The mapping server - the application (that may also include the web server) that enables online mapping applications, that may include support for one or more OGC service interfaces (e.g. GeoServer, MapServer, CubeWerx, ArcGIS Server)

## Online Mapping Server Applications

Sample Commercial Off-the-Shelf (COTS)

- ArcGIS Server ([info](#))
- CubeWerx SDI Suite ([info](#))
- ERDAS APOLLO ([info](#))

Sample Open Source

- MapServer ([info](#))
- GeoServer ([info](#))
- QGIS ([info](#))

## What is GeoServer

GeoServer is an Open Source, Open Standards supporting geospatial web services platform

- GNU General Public License
- WMS, WFS, WCS
- Written in Java as a web application commonly hosted on the Jetty HTTP server and Java servlet engine
- An appropriate version of Java must already be installed

## Working with GeoServer

OS-Independent Binaries are Available for Multiple Platforms (these are just ‘run’ to start the server)

- Includes the Jetty HTTP server
- Windows, Mac OS X, Linux
- There are OS-specific configuration instructions for each operating system

GeoServer may be integrated into existing Java web servlet applications (such as Apache Tomcat) using the available Web Archive (WAR) file.

OS-Specific Installers are also Available

- Include an integrated HTTP server
- Windows and Mac OS X

[Installation Information[<http://docs.geoserver.org/2.8.x/en/user/installation/index.html>)]

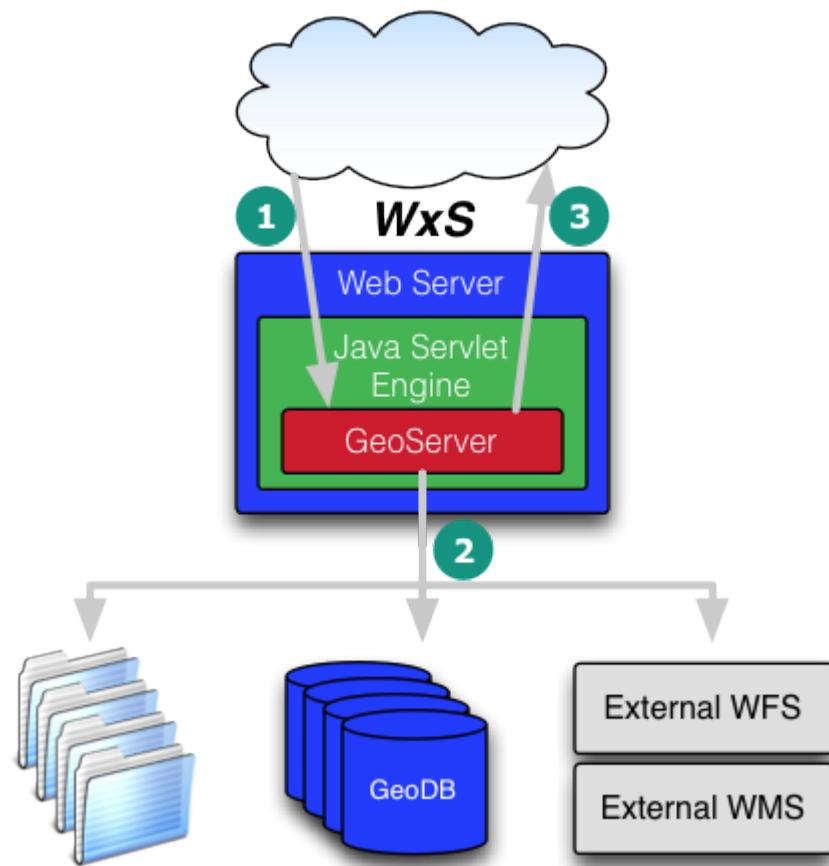


Figure 7.2: Interaction Between GeoServer Components

## What is Happening Behind the Scenes

### Setup and Configuration

- After the initial setup as part of the installation process, other setup and configuration is performed through the web interface
- All configuration activities require that you are logged in as an administrator
- Default username and password for a new GeoServer are **admin:geoserver**
- After logging in you can view and modify the configuration of the server and services - some of the configuration elements inform the OGC service capabilities

### Server Configuration Options

- Server Status - summary information about the status of the currently running server
- GeoServer Logs - access to the application logs for diagnosing issues with the server
- Contact Information - contact information for the person responsible for providing support for the server and services. This information is used to build parts of the Capabilities XML metadata returned by the services
- About GeoServer - links to information about GeoServer
- Global Settings - settings that apply to the whole server - primarily focussed on options for logging
- JAI Settings - settings related to the Java Advanced Imagery engine within GeoServer
- Coverage Access - configuration information for the tuning of processing resources for the server

### WxS Service Configuration Options

Options Common to all WxS services

- Enable/disable the service, with or without strict CITE compliance
- Maintainer and Online Resource URLs
- Title/Abstract
- Fees/Access Constraints
- Keywords

Options specific to individual services

- WFS - max. no. features, service type (basic/transactional/complete), GML-specific styles, other options
- WMS - SRS subset specification, interpolation method, resource consumption limits, KML options, map image watermarking, PNG/JPEG/SVG format options, and others
- WCS - SRS subset specification, policies for overviews to be used, subsampling, and resource consumption limits, other options

### Data Component Configuration Options

- *Layer Preview* - An interface through which a *Layers* may be previewed in a variety of formats
- *Workspaces* - Defined containers for related data products
- *Stores* - Specific data sources (file or service based) with required data type and connection information provided in the *Store* configuration
- *Layers* - Defined layers that are published by the server, with the layers based upon data provided by a *Store*, but with additional layer-specific settings (such as bounding box, applied and available styles, and attribution).



Figure 7.3: Geoserver Configuration Menu

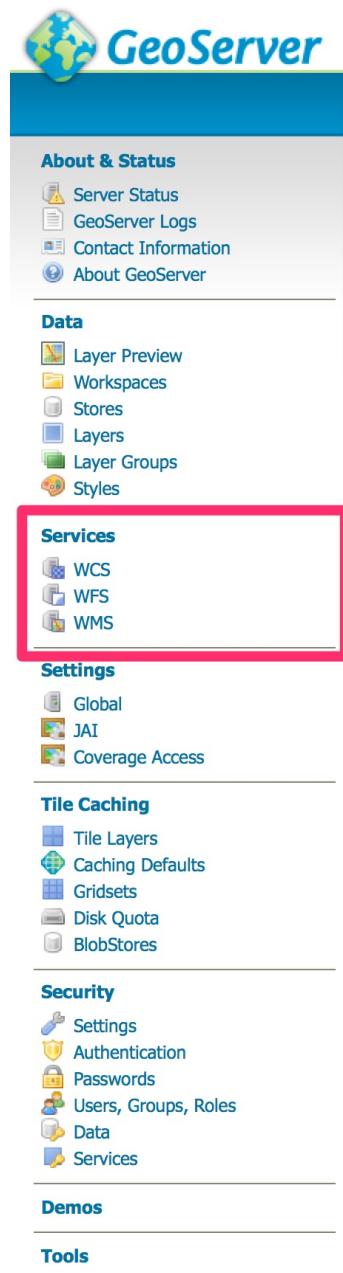


Figure 7.4: Geoserver Service Configuration Menu

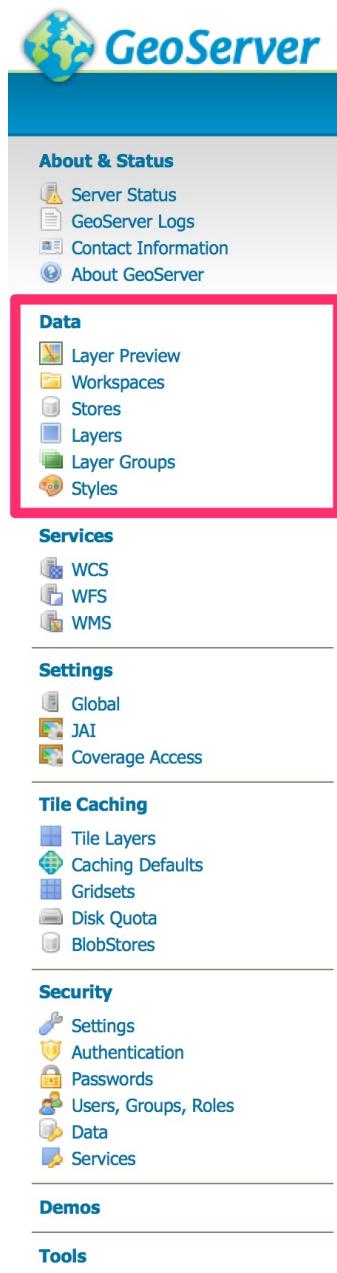


Figure 7.5: GeoServer Data Configuration Menu

- *Layer Groups* - Collections of *Layers* for specific projects/applications or other logical groupings.
- *Styles* - A listing of defined layer styles for the server through which those styles may be accessed and managed.

## Data Integration Process

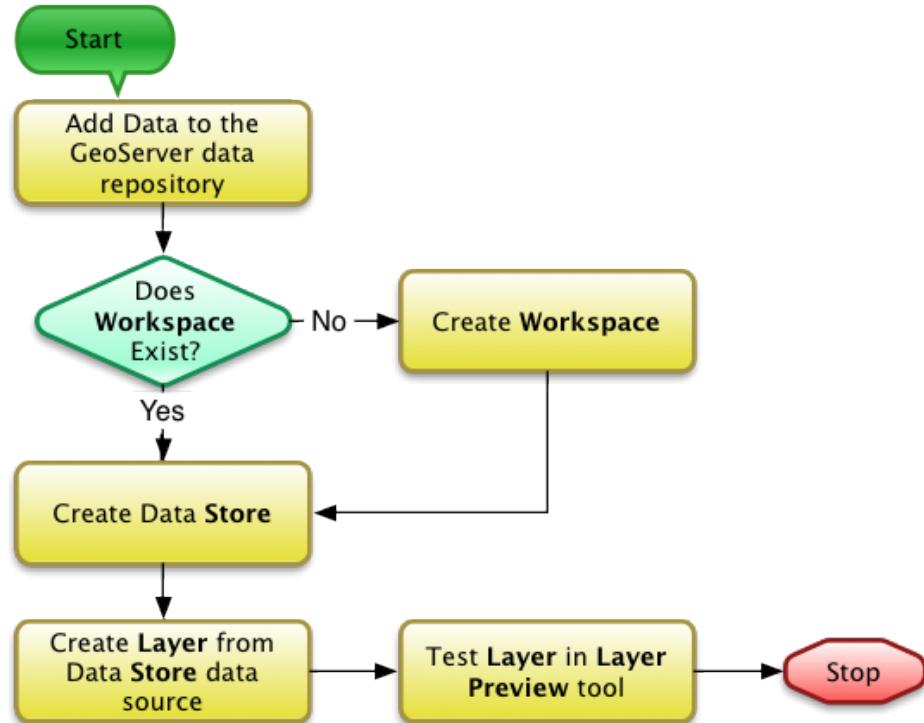


Figure 7.6: Data integration workflow

## Security Settings

- *Settings* - Basic security configuration settings: role service, encryption options
- *Authentication* - Configuration settings for authentication providers for users
- *Passwords* - Settings related to underlying password providers and policies
- *Users, Groups, Roles* - Management of system users, groups and defined roles
- *Data* - Settings for read/write access to data products within the server, settings for the system's catalog mode
- *Service* - Settings for managing service-level (i.e. WMS, WFS, WCS and related request types) access privileges by user role.

## Demonstration of GeoServer Interface

[Class GeoServer Instance](#)



Figure 7.7: GeoServer Security Configuration Menu

The screenshot shows the GeoServer Home Page. At the top right, it says "Logged in as admin." and has a "Logout" button. The main header is "GeoServer". On the left, there's a sidebar with various links: "About & Status" (Server Status, GeoServer Logs, Contact Information, About GeoServer), "Data" (Layer Preview, Workspaces, Stores, Layers, Layer Groups, Styles), "Services" (WCS, WFS, WCS), "Settings" (Global, JAI, Coverage Access), "Tile Caching" (Tile Layers, Caching Defaults, Gridsets, Disk Quota, BlobStores), "Security" (Settings, Authentication, Passwords, Users, Groups, Roles, Data, Services), "Demos", and "Tools". The main content area is titled "Welcome" and says "Welcome". It states "This GeoServer belongs to College of University Libraries and Learning Sciences." Below this, there are three green buttons: "2 Layers" (Add layers), "2 Stores" (Add stores), and "1 Workspaces" (Create workspaces). A note says "Strong cryptography available". Another note says "This GeoServer instance is running version 2.8.2. For more information please contact the administrator.". On the right, under "Service Capabilities", it lists: TMS (1.0.0), WMS-C (1.1.1), WMTS (1.0.0), WCS (2.0.1, 1.0.0, 1.1.0, 1.1.1, 1.1), WFS (1.0.0, 1.1.0, 2.0.0), and WMS (1.1.1, 1.3.0).

Figure 7.8: GeoServer Home Page



# Chapter 8

# Module 5 - OGC Services and Styling in GeoServer

## Overview

- GeoServer Styled Layer Descriptor (SLD) Foundation: OGC Specification
- Creation and Management of Styles in GeoServer
  - Definition of Styles
  - Base Styles
  - Basic New Styles
  - Basic Filters

## OGC Styled Layer Descriptor (SLD)

### OGC Styled Layer Descriptor (SLD)

- GeoServer uses the OGC standard for definition of symbolization both for user and server definition ([OGC SLD Standard](#))
- Most, but not all of the OGC standard has been implemented with GeoServer
- The materials presented here are based upon the SLD reference distributed as part of the [Current GeoServer HTML documentation](#), and in particular the [GeoServer SLD Cookbook](#).

### Definition of Styles

Styles are XML documents that conform to the OGC SLD standard, and consist of four major components

**Symbolizers** SLD components that define the rendering style of specific types of content

- [Point](#)
- [Line](#)
- [Polygon](#)
- [Raster](#)
- [Text](#)

**Labels** Defining the placement of [labels](#)

**Filters** Allow for the application different symbolizers to [defined sets](#) of features

**Scale Elements** Allow for the application of different symbolizers at different map scales through the definition of [styling rules](#)

## Definition of Styles - Header Content

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<StyledLayerDescriptor version="1.0.0"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/sld StyledLayerDescriptor.xsd"
  xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/sld"
  xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc"
  xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">

  one or more <NamedLayer> ... </NamedLayer> elements

</StyledLayerDescriptor>
```

## Definition of Styles - Sample SLD File

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<StyledLayerDescriptor version="1.0.0"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/sld StyledLayerDescriptor.xsd"
  xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/sld"
  xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc"
  xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
  <NamedLayer>
    <Name>Simple Point</Name>
    <UserStyle>
      <Title>SLD Cook Book: Simple Point With Stroke</Title>
      <FeatureTypeStyle>
        <Rule>
          <PointSymbolizer>
            <Graphic>
              <Mark>
                <WellKnownName>circle</WellKnownName>
                <Fill>
                  <CssParameter name="fill">#FF0000</CssParameter>
                </Fill>
              </Mark>
              <Size>6</Size>
            </Graphic>
          </PointSymbolizer>
        </Rule>
      </FeatureTypeStyle>
    </UserStyle>
  </NamedLayer>
</StyledLayerDescriptor>
```



Figure 8.1: Sample simple styled point layer

## Simple GeoServer Point Style

SLD Snippet ([Full SLD](#))

```
<NamedLayer>
  <Name>Simple Point</Name>
  <UserStyle>
    <Title>SLD Cook Book: Simple Point With Stroke</Title>
    <FeatureTypeStyle>
      <Rule>
        <PointSymbolizer>
          <Graphic>
            <Mark>
              <WellKnownName>circle</WellKnownName>
              <Fill>
                <CssParameter name="fill">#FF0000</CssParameter>
              </Fill>
            </Mark>
            <Size>6</Size>
          </Graphic>
        </PointSymbolizer>
      </Rule>
    </FeatureTypeStyle>
  </UserStyle>
</NamedLayer>
```

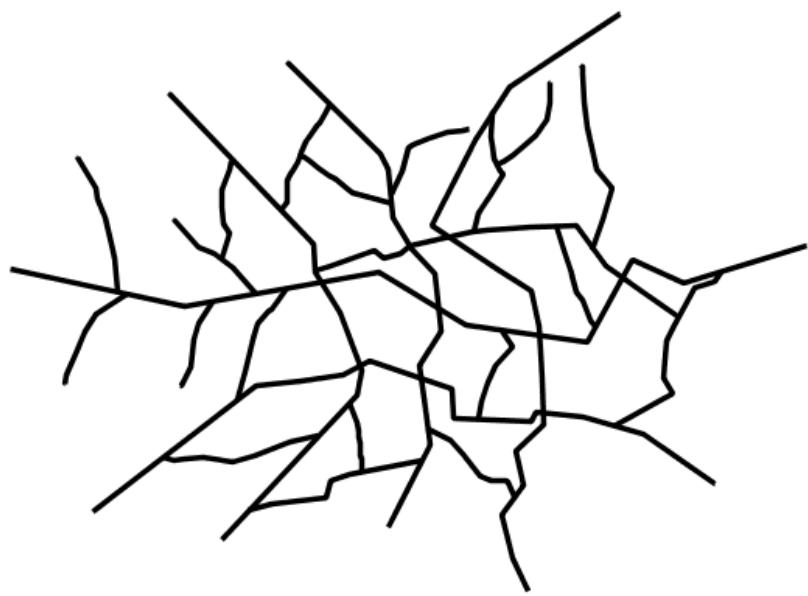


Figure 8.2: Sample simple styled line layer

## Simple GeoServer Line Style

SLD Snippet ([Full SLD](#))

```
<NamedLayer>
  <Name>Simple Line</Name>
  <UserStyle>
    <Title>SLD Cook Book: Simple Line</Title>
    <FeatureTypeStyle>
      <Rule>
        <LineSymbolizer>
          <Stroke>
            <CssParameter name="stroke">#000000</CssParameter>
            <CssParameter name="stroke-width">3</CssParameter>
          </Stroke>
        </LineSymbolizer>
      </Rule>
    </FeatureTypeStyle>
  </UserStyle>
</NamedLayer>
```

## Simple GeoServer Polygon Style

SLD Snippet ([Full SLD](#))

```
<NamedLayer>
  <Name>Simple polygon</Name>
```

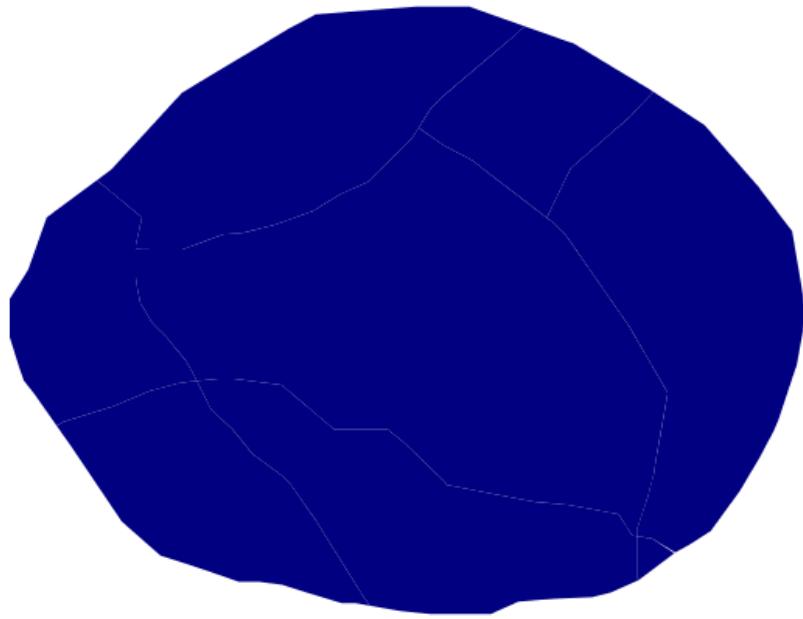


Figure 8.3: Sample simple styled polygon layer

```
<UserStyle>
  <Title>SLD Cook Book: Simple polygon</Title>
  <FeatureTypeStyle>
    <Rule>
      <PolygonSymbolizer>
        <Fill>
          <CssParameter name="fill">#000080</CssParameter>
        </Fill>
      </PolygonSymbolizer>
    </Rule>
  </FeatureTypeStyle>
</UserStyle>
</NamedLayer>
```

### Simple GeoServer Raster Style

SLD Snippet ([Full SLD](#))

```
<NamedLayer>
  <Name>Two color gradient</Name>
  <UserStyle>
    <Title>SLD Cook Book: Two color gradient</Title>
    <FeatureTypeStyle>
      <Rule>
        <RasterSymbolizer>
          <ColorMap>
            <ColorMapEntry color="#008000"
              quantity="70" />
```

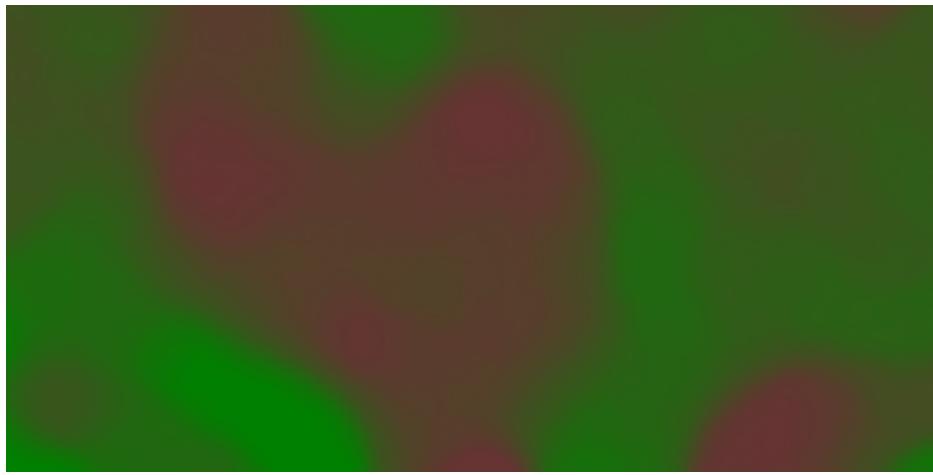


Figure 8.4: Sample simple styled raster layer

```
<ColorMapEntry color="#663333"
    quantity="256" />
</ColorMap>
</RasterSymbolizer>
</Rule>
</FeatureTypeStyle>
</UserStyle>
</NamedLayer>
```

## PointSymbolizer

```
<Graphic>
  <ExternalGraphic>
    <OnlineResource> (Required)
    <Format>
  <Mark>
    <WellKnownName> (Required)
    <Fill>
    <Stroke>
      <Opacity>
      <Size>
      <Rotation>
```

## LineSymbolizer

```
<Stroke>
  <GraphicFill>
    <Graphic> contents same as PointSymbolizer
  <GraphicStroke>
    <Graphic> contents same as PointSymbolizer
  <CssParameter name="...">
    name="stroke"
    name="stroke-width"
    name="stroke-opacity"
```

```

name="stroke-linejoin"
name="stroke-linecap"
name="stroke-dasharray"
name="stroke-dashoffset"

```

## PolygonSymbolizer

```

<Fill>
  <GraphicFill>
    <Graphic> contents same as PointSymbolizer
  <CssParameter name="...>
    name="fill"
    name="fill-opacity"
  <Stroke> same as the LineSymbolizer

```

## Raster Symbolizer

```

<Opacity>
<ColorMap type="ramp | values | intervals" extended="true | false">
  <ColorMapEntry color="" quantity="" label="" opacity="" />
<ChannelSelection>
  <RedChannel> <GreenChannel> <BlueChannel>
    <SourceChannelName>
  <GrayChannel>
    <SourceChannelName>
<ContrastEnhancement>
<ShadedRelief> (not implemented in ver 2.0)
<OverlapBehavior> (not implemented in ver 2.0)
<ImageOutline> (not implemented in ver 2.0)

```

## Filters

### SLD Filter Rules and Vector Symbolization

Filters based upon Attribute Values

```

<PropertyIsEqualTo>
<PropertyIsNotEqualTo>
<PropertyIsLessThan>
<PropertyIsLessThanOrEqualTo>
<PropertyIsGreaterThan>
<PropertyIsGreaterThanOrEqualTo>
<PropertyIsBetween>

```

Logical Filters - for combining multiple filters

```

<And>
<Or>
<Not>

```

## Spatial Filters

```
<Intersects>
<Equals>
<Disjoint>
<Within>
<Overlaps>
<Crosses>
<DWithin>
<Beyond>
<Distance>
```

## Scale-based selection

```
<MaxScaleDenominator>
<MinScaleDenominator>
```

## Attribute Filter Example

To define an *Attribute Filter* you need to know both the *Attribute Name* of the layer(s) that will use the filter and the *value(s)* of that field that will be used for the filter. *How do you determine the attribute name and values?*

- If available, this information should be available through the documentation (metadata) for the data that is published by the data provider.
- In GeoServer you can view a list of attribute names in the *data* tab of the layer information under the *Feature Type Details* at the bottom of the web page, but you can't view the actual field values.
- For vector data you can view both the attribute names and their values using the `ogrinfo` command from the command line on the class linux server.

For example:

```
ogrinfo -fields=YES -geom=NO kb_gpsrdsdd.shp kb_gpsrdsdd
```

Where this command requests that the fields and their values be displayed, but that the detailed geometry information (i.e. all of the nodes associated with each feature) be suppressed in the output

## Full SLD

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<StyledLayerDescriptor version="1.0.0"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/sld StyledLayerDescriptor.xsd"
  xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/sld"
  xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc"
  xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">

  <!-- New Mexico Highways -->
  <NamedLayer>
    <Name>NM Roads</Name>
    <UserStyle>
```

```

<Name>NM Roads</Name>
<FeatureTypeStyle>
  <Rule>
    <Title>NM Highways</Title>
    <ogc:Filter>
      <ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
        <ogc:PropertyName>TYPE</ogc:PropertyName>
        <ogc:Literal>State Highway</ogc:Literal>
      </ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
    </ogc:Filter>
    <LineSymbolizer>
      <Stroke>
        <CssParameter name="stroke">
          <ogc:Literal>#CCCCCC</ogc:Literal>
        </CssParameter>
        <CssParameter name="stroke-width">
          <ogc:Literal>2</ogc:Literal>
        </CssParameter>
      </Stroke>
    </LineSymbolizer>
  </Rule>

<!-- US Highways -->
<Rule>
  <Title>US Highways</Title>
  <ogc:Filter>
    <ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
      <ogc:PropertyName>TYPE</ogc:PropertyName>
      <ogc:Literal>US Highway</ogc:Literal>
    </ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
  </ogc:Filter>
  <LineSymbolizer>
    <Stroke>
      <CssParameter name="stroke">
        <ogc:Literal>#ff0000</ogc:Literal>
      </CssParameter>
      <CssParameter name="stroke-width">
        <ogc:Literal>3</ogc:Literal>
      </CssParameter>
    </Stroke>
  </LineSymbolizer>
  <LineSymbolizer>
    <Stroke>
      <CssParameter name="stroke">
        <ogc:Literal>#CCCCCC</ogc:Literal>
      </CssParameter>
      <CssParameter name="stroke-width">
        <ogc:Literal>1</ogc:Literal>
      </CssParameter>
    </Stroke>
  </LineSymbolizer>
</Rule>

<!-- Interstate Highways -->

```

```

<Rule>
    <Title>Interstates</Title>
    <ogc:Filter>
        <ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
            <ogc:PropertyName>TYPE</ogc:PropertyName>
            <ogc:Literal>Interstate</ogc:Literal>
        </ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
    </ogc:Filter>
    <LineSymbolizer>
        <Stroke>
            <CssParameter name="stroke">
                <ogc:Literal>#fcff00</ogc:Literal>
            </CssParameter>
            <CssParameter name="stroke-width">
                <ogc:Literal>5</ogc:Literal>
            </CssParameter>
        </Stroke>
    </LineSymbolizer>
    <LineSymbolizer>
        <Stroke>
            <CssParameter name="stroke">
                <ogc:Literal>#222222</ogc:Literal>
            </CssParameter>
            <CssParameter name="stroke-width">
                <ogc:Literal>3</ogc:Literal>
            </CssParameter>
        </Stroke>
    </LineSymbolizer>
  </Rule>
</FeatureTypeStyle>
</UserStyle>
</NamedLayer>

</StyledLayerDescriptor>

```

## Attribute Filter with Scale Factor

The only change needed to introduce scale-dependencies into styles is to include `<MaxScaleDenominator>` or `<MinScaleDenominator>` elements within a rule where they should be applied. These elements should be placed just before the symbolizer element so that GeoServer can properly validate the provided SLD.

### Full SLD

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<StyledLayerDescriptor version="1.0.0"
    xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/sld StyledLayerDescriptor.xsd"
    xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/sld"
    xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc"
    xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">

    <!-- New Mexico Highways -->
    <NamedLayer>

```

```

<Name>NM Roads</Name>
<UserStyle>
  <Name>NM Roads</Name>
  <FeatureTypeStyle>
    <Rule>
      <Title>NM Highways</Title>
      <ogc:Filter>
        <ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
          <ogc:PropertyName>TYPE</ogc:PropertyName>
          <ogc:Literal>State Highway</ogc:Literal>
        </ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
      </ogc:Filter>
      <MaxScaleDenominator>1000000</MaxScaleDenominator>
      <LineSymbolizer>
        <Stroke>
          <CssParameter name="stroke">
            <ogc:Literal>#CCCCCC</ogc:Literal>
          </CssParameter>
          <CssParameter name="stroke-width">
            <ogc:Literal>2</ogc:Literal>
          </CssParameter>
        </Stroke>
      </LineSymbolizer>
    </Rule>

    <!-- US Highways -->
    <Rule>
      <Title>US Highways</Title>
      <ogc:Filter>
        <ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
          <ogc:PropertyName>TYPE</ogc:PropertyName>
          <ogc:Literal>US Highway</ogc:Literal>
        </ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
      </ogc:Filter>
      <MaxScaleDenominator>5000000</MaxScaleDenominator>
      <LineSymbolizer>
        <Stroke>
          <CssParameter name="stroke">
            <ogc:Literal>#ff0000</ogc:Literal>
          </CssParameter>
          <CssParameter name="stroke-width">
            <ogc:Literal>3</ogc:Literal>
          </CssParameter>
        </Stroke>
      </LineSymbolizer>
      <LineSymbolizer>
        <Stroke>
          <CssParameter name="stroke">
            <ogc:Literal>#CCCCCC</ogc:Literal>
          </CssParameter>
          <CssParameter name="stroke-width">
            <ogc:Literal>1</ogc:Literal>
          </CssParameter>
        </Stroke>
      </LineSymbolizer>
    </Rule>
  </FeatureTypeStyle>
</UserStyle>

```

```

        </LineSymbolizer>
    </Rule>

    <!-- Interstate Highways -->
    <Rule>
        <Title>Interstates</Title>
        <ogc:Filter>
            <ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
                <ogc:PropertyName>TYPE</ogc:PropertyName>
                <ogc:Literal>Interstate</ogc:Literal>
            </ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
        </ogc:Filter>
        <LineSymbolizer>
            <Stroke>
                <CssParameter name="stroke">
                    <ogc:Literal>#fcff00</ogc:Literal>
                </CssParameter>
                <CssParameter name="stroke-width">
                    <ogc:Literal>5</ogc:Literal>
                </CssParameter>
            </Stroke>
        </LineSymbolizer>
        <LineSymbolizer>
            <Stroke>
                <CssParameter name="stroke">
                    <ogc:Literal>#222222</ogc:Literal>
                </CssParameter>
                <CssParameter name="stroke-width">
                    <ogc:Literal>3</ogc:Literal>
                </CssParameter>
            </Stroke>
        </LineSymbolizer>
    </Rule>
    </FeatureTypeStyle>
</UserStyle>
</NamedLayer>

</StyledLayerDescriptor>
```

## Demonstrations

Class GeoServer Instance: <http://geog485.unm.edu:8080/geoserver/web/>

SLD Creation Using QGIS: Link to the [QGIS Vector Properties Dialog](#) Documentation.

# Chapter 9

## Module 5 - OGC Services and Styling in GeoServer

### Overview

- Review of Raster Styling in GeoServer
- Raster Styling Demonstration

### Raster Symbolizer - Review

```
<Opacity>
<ColorMap type=ramp|values|intervals extended=true|false />
  <ColorMapEntry color="" quantity="" label="" opacity=""/>
<ChannelSelection>
  <RedChannel> <GreenChannel> <BlueChannel>
    <SourceChannelName>
      <GrayChannel>
        <SourceChannelName>
<ContrastEnhancement>
<ShadedRelief> (not implemented in ver 2.0)
<OverlapBehavior> (not implemented in ver 2.0)
<ImageOutline> (not implemented in ver 2.0)
```

### Sample Raster SLD for Color Map Examples

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<StyledLayerDescriptor version="1.0.0"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/sld StyledLayerDescriptor.xsd"
  xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/sld"
  xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc"
  xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">

  <NamedLayer>
    <Name>ElevationData</Name>
    <UserStyle>
```

```

<Name>dem</Name>
<Title>Simple DEM style</Title>
<Abstract>Classic elevation color progression</Abstract>
<FeatureTypeStyle>
  <Rule>
    <RasterSymbolizer>
      <Opacity>1.0</Opacity>
      <ColorMap>
        <ColorMapEntry color="#000000" quantity="-500" label="nodata" opacity="0.0" />
        <ColorMapEntry color="#AAFFAA" quantity="0" label="0" />
        <ColorMapEntry color="#00FF00" quantity="1000" label="1000" />
        <ColorMapEntry color="#FFFF00" quantity="1200" label="1200" />
        <ColorMapEntry color="#FF7F00" quantity="1400" label="1400" />
        <ColorMapEntry color="#BF7F3F" quantity="1600" label="1600" />
        <ColorMapEntry color="#99CC66" quantity="2000" label="2000" />
        <ColorMapEntry color="#336633" quantity="2500" label="2500" />
        <ColorMapEntry color="#006600" quantity="3000" label="3000" />
        <ColorMapEntry color="#FFFFFF" quantity="3500" label="3500" />
      </ColorMap>
    </RasterSymbolizer>
  </Rule>
</FeatureTypeStyle>
</UserStyle>

</NamedLayer>
</StyledLayerDescriptor>

```

## ColorMap Types

```

<ColorMap> or <ColorMap type="ramp">

<ColorMap type="intervals">

<ColorMap type="values">

```

## Extend or Not To Extend?

```

<ColorMap type="ramp" extended="false"> = 256 colors in ramp (default)
<ColorMap type="ramp" extended="true"> = 65536 colors in ramp

```

## Opacity

Options for defining opacity appear in two places in the *raster symbolizer*.

At the level of the entire raster dataset

```
<Opacity>0.5</Opacity>
```

Within a ColorMapEntry for a specific color definition within a ColorMap

```

<ColorMap>
  <ColorMapEntry color="#000000" quantity="-500" label="nodata" opacity="0.0" />
  <ColorMapEntry color="#AAFFAA" quantity="0" label="0" />
  <ColorMapEntry color="#00FF00" quantity="1000" label="1000"/>
  ...
  <ColorMapEntry color="#FFFFFF" quantity="3500" label="3500" />
</ColorMap>

```

## Channel Selection

Many raster datasets contain multiple *bands* of values which may be viewed individually or assigned to the colors *red*, *green*, and *blue* to generate a color image representing a combination of band values. GeoServer allows for the specification of a single band for display as a `GrayChannel` or three bands as `RedChannel`, `GreenChannel`, and `BlueChannel`.

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<StyledLayerDescriptor version="1.0.0"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/sld StyledLayerDescriptor.xsd"
  xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/sld"
  xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc"
  xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">

  <NamedLayer>
    <Name>DOQQBands</Name>
    <UserStyle>
      <Name>DOQQ321</Name>
      <Title>Simple DEM style</Title>
      <Abstract>Classic elevation color progression</Abstract>
      <FeatureTypeStyle>
        <Rule>
          <RasterSymbolizer>
            <ChannelSelection>
              <RedChannel>
                <SourceChannelName>3</SourceChannelName>
              </RedChannel>
              <GreenChannel>
                <SourceChannelName>2</SourceChannelName>
              </GreenChannel>
              <BlueChannel>
                <SourceChannelName>1</SourceChannelName>
              </BlueChannel>
            </ChannelSelection>
          </RasterSymbolizer>
        </Rule>
      </FeatureTypeStyle>
    </UserStyle>

  </NamedLayer>
</StyledLayerDescriptor>

```

## Contrast Enhancement

Some raster data may need adjustment to increase the contrast (the range between the darkest and lightest values) displayed. GeoServer provides three options for contrast enhancement, each of which have a different effect on the resulting image.

**Histogram** The values are stretched so that an equal number of pixels fall into each color in the range

**Normalize** The minimum and maximum brightness values are mapped to the minimum and maximum raster values

**Gamma** The image is brightened or darkened by a specified factor (negative numbers darken, positive numbers brighten)

## Sample Contrast Enhancement SLD for Examples

```
<RasterSymbolizer>
  <Opacity>1.0</Opacity>
  <ChannelSelection>
    <RedChannel>
      <SourceChannelName>1</SourceChannelName>
      <ContrastEnhancement>
        <Histogram/>
      </ContrastEnhancement>
    </RedChannel>
    <GreenChannel>
      <SourceChannelName>2</SourceChannelName>
      <ContrastEnhancement>
        <Histogram/>
      </ContrastEnhancement>
    </GreenChannel>
    <BlueChannel>
      <SourceChannelName>3</SourceChannelName>
      <ContrastEnhancement>
        <Histogram/>
      </ContrastEnhancement>
    </BlueChannel>
  </ChannelSelection>
</RasterSymbolizer>

<ContrastEnhancement>
  <Normalize/>
</ContrastEnhancement>

<ContrastEnhancement>
  <Histogram/>
</ContrastEnhancement>

<ContrastEnhancement>
  <GammaValue>.5</GammaValue>
</ContrastEnhancement>
```

## GeoServer Demo/Q&A

Class GeoServer Instance: <http://geog485.unm.edu:8080/geoserver/web/>



# Chapter 10

## Epilogue - Geography 485L/585L Closing Comments and Next Steps

### What We've Done ...

- Developed basic web pages
- Learned how to publish our content using GitHub
- Developed basic interactive maps based on the Google Maps API and OpenLayers
- Learned about the key data visualization and data access standards from the Open Geospatial Consortium
  - WMS, WFS, WCS
- Used those visualization and data access services in desktop GIS applications
- Published data using those standards, and done basic styling of those data

Whew!!! That's a bunch of work for 16 weeks. Good Job.

### Where Do You Go From Here?

- Establish your own identity on the internet by getting your own domain name (e.g. [Hover.com](#), [GoDaddy](#) and many others)
- Build your personal web site focusing on what interests you (published through GitHub or any other web hosting provider)
- Continue experimenting with interactive mapping - using the Google Maps API, OpenLayers or another framework that interests you. Some additional candidates include:
  - The ArcGIS [Javascript API](#)
  - [Leaflet](#) Javascript Framework
- Publish your own data (you will need a server e.g. [Amazon EC2](#), [Cari.net](#), [MapServerPro](#), [AcuGIS](#), [Geocortex](#)) using GeoServer or another platform like:
  - [MapServer](#)
  - [ArcGIS Server](#)
  - [ArcGIS Online](#)

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