

Geoinformatics Group
<http://geolab.gis.land/>

Перспективы Web GIS: возможности работы с геоданными в Интернет-браузере

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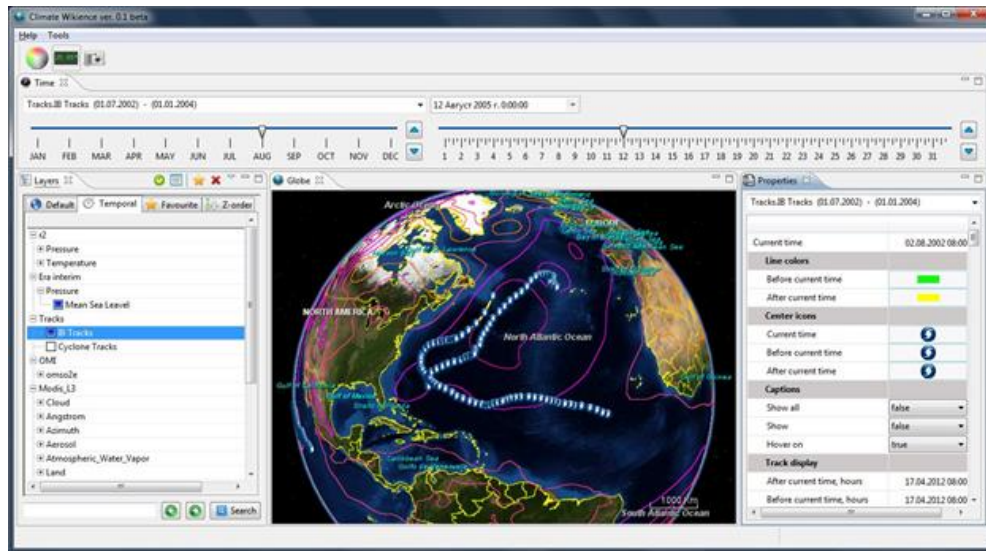
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2. Применение GIS
3. WEB GIS
4. Выбранные форматы геоданных
5. Разработка клиента
6. Разработка сервера
7. Дальнейшая разработка
8. Результаты

Определение GIS

Geographic Information System - приложение для работы с геопространственными данными

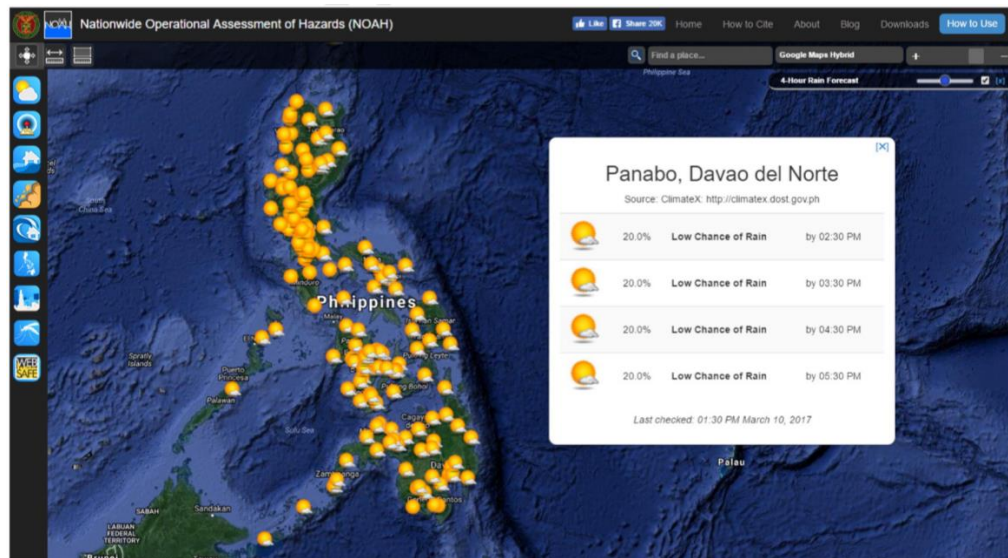
- Представление слоёв на карте
- Модификация слоёв
- Инструменты анализа



<http://www.wikience.org/ru/>

Применение GIS

- Прогноз погоды
- Информация о пробках
- Навигация
- Мониторинг экологии
- Предупреждение о катаклизмах
- Анализ атмосферы и почвы



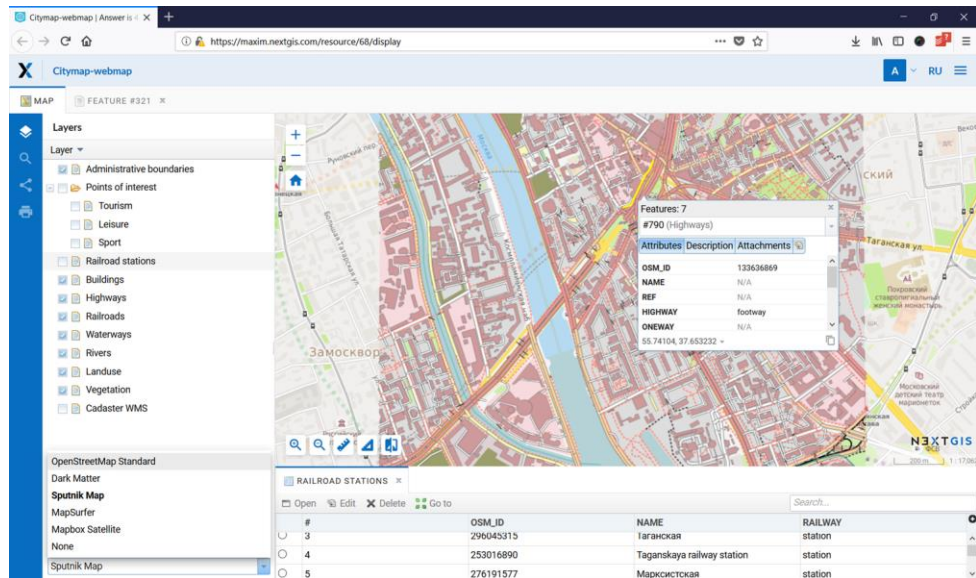
Lagmay A. M. F. A. Disseminating near-real-time hazards information and flood maps in the Philippines through Web-GIS / A. M. F. A. Lagmay, B. A. Racoma, K. A. Aracan, J. Alconis-Ayco, I. L. Saddi // Journal of Environmental Sciences, 2017. – Vol. 59. – P. 13-23.

WEB GIS

Web GIS – это GIS приложения, которые перенесены на web-сервисы

Преимущества:

- Не требуется установка
- Данные хранятся на сервере
- Для доступа требуется только браузер



<https://nextgis.com/nextgis-com/>

Готовые решения

[Details](#) [+](#) Add ▾ | [Basemap](#) |[Save](#) ▾ [Share](#) [Print](#) ▾ | [Measure](#) [Bookmarks](#)

Make your own map

It's easy to make your own map. Just follow these steps:

1. Choose an area.

Pan and zoom the map to an area or search by its name or address.

2. Decide what to show.

Choose a [Basemap](#) then [+](#) Add layers on top of it.

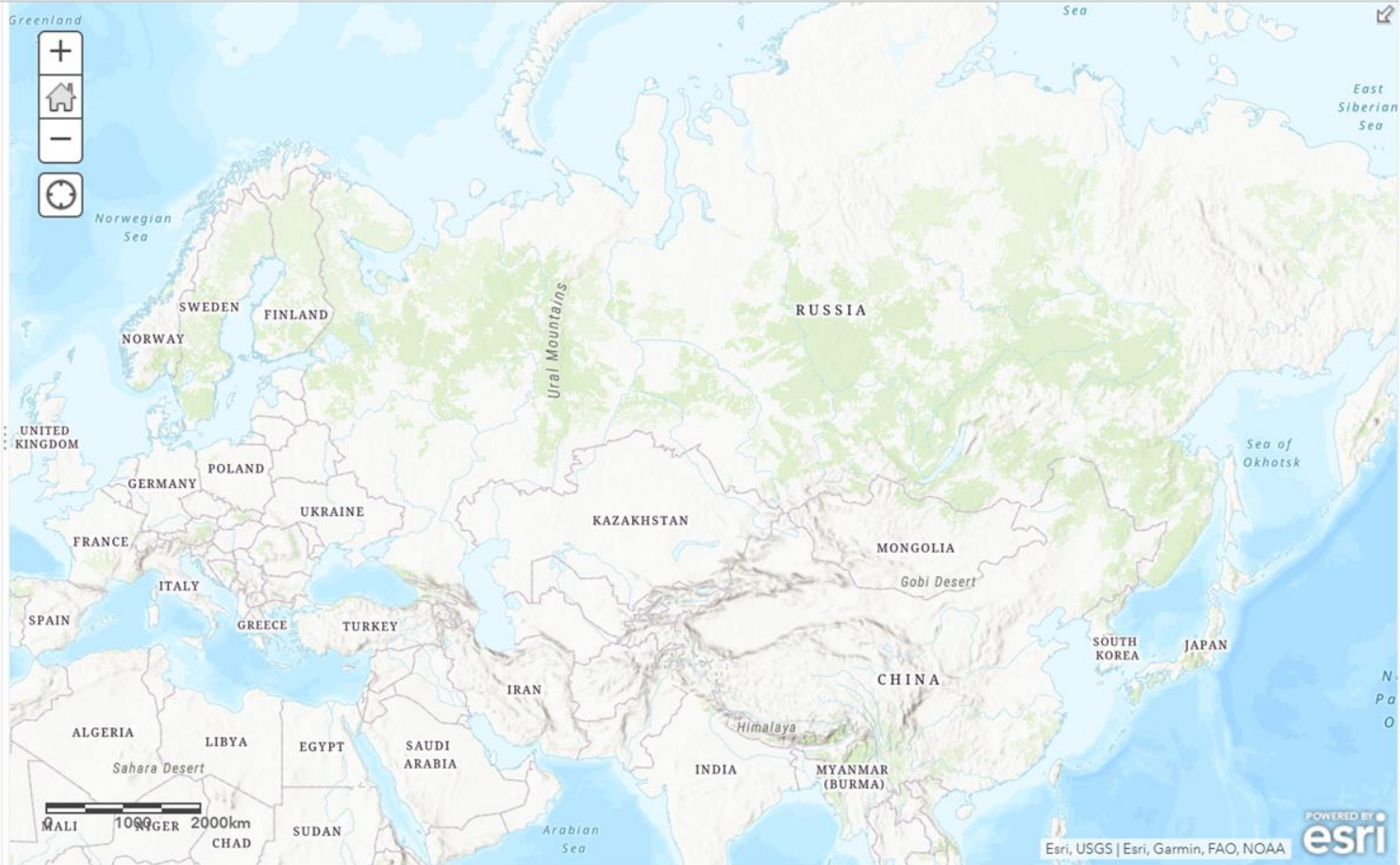
3. Add more to your map.

[+](#) Add map notes to draw features on the map.

Display descriptive text, images, and charts for map features in a [pop-up](#).

4. Save and share your map.

Give your map a name and description then share it with other people.



Make your own map

It's easy to make your own map. Follow these steps:

1. Choose an area.

Pan and zoom the map to search by its name or address.

2. Decide what to show.

Choose a Basemap layer on top of it.

3. Add more to your map

Add map notes to describe features on the map.

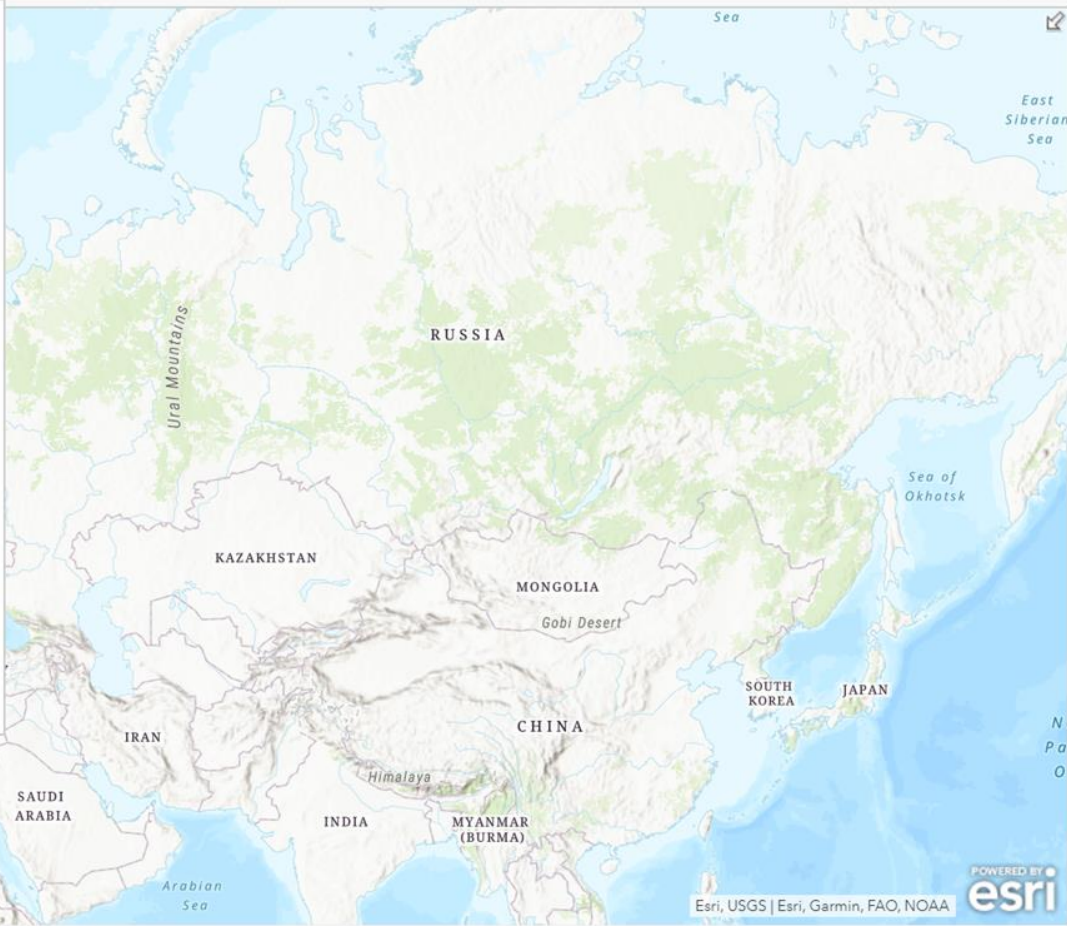
Display descriptive text and charts for map features.

4. Save and share your map.

Give your map a name and description then share it with other people.

Select a basemap ✕

Imagery	Imagery Hybrid	Streets
Topographic	Navigation	Streets (Night)
Terrain with Labels	Light Gray Canvas	Dark Gray Canvas
National Geographic	Oceans	OpenStreetMap



- MAP PORTAL
- Untitled Map
- SETTINGS
- LAYERS
- TOOLBOX
- ACCESS
- OFFLINE
- SHARE MAP
- DATA PORTAL
- BRANDING
- USERS & GROUPS
- PORTAL SETTINGS
- ANALYTICS
- SETUP-GUIDE 29
- 30 DAYS OF TRIAL REMAIN
PURCHASE NOW
- SUPPORT
- SUGGESTIONS
- Nikita

Untitled Map

Map description goes here

Maps
Data
Address Search



Base map

STREET

OSM LIGHT BING

SATELLITE

SATELLITE HYBRID

GRAPHIC

TONER LIGHT TERRAIN WATERCOLOR

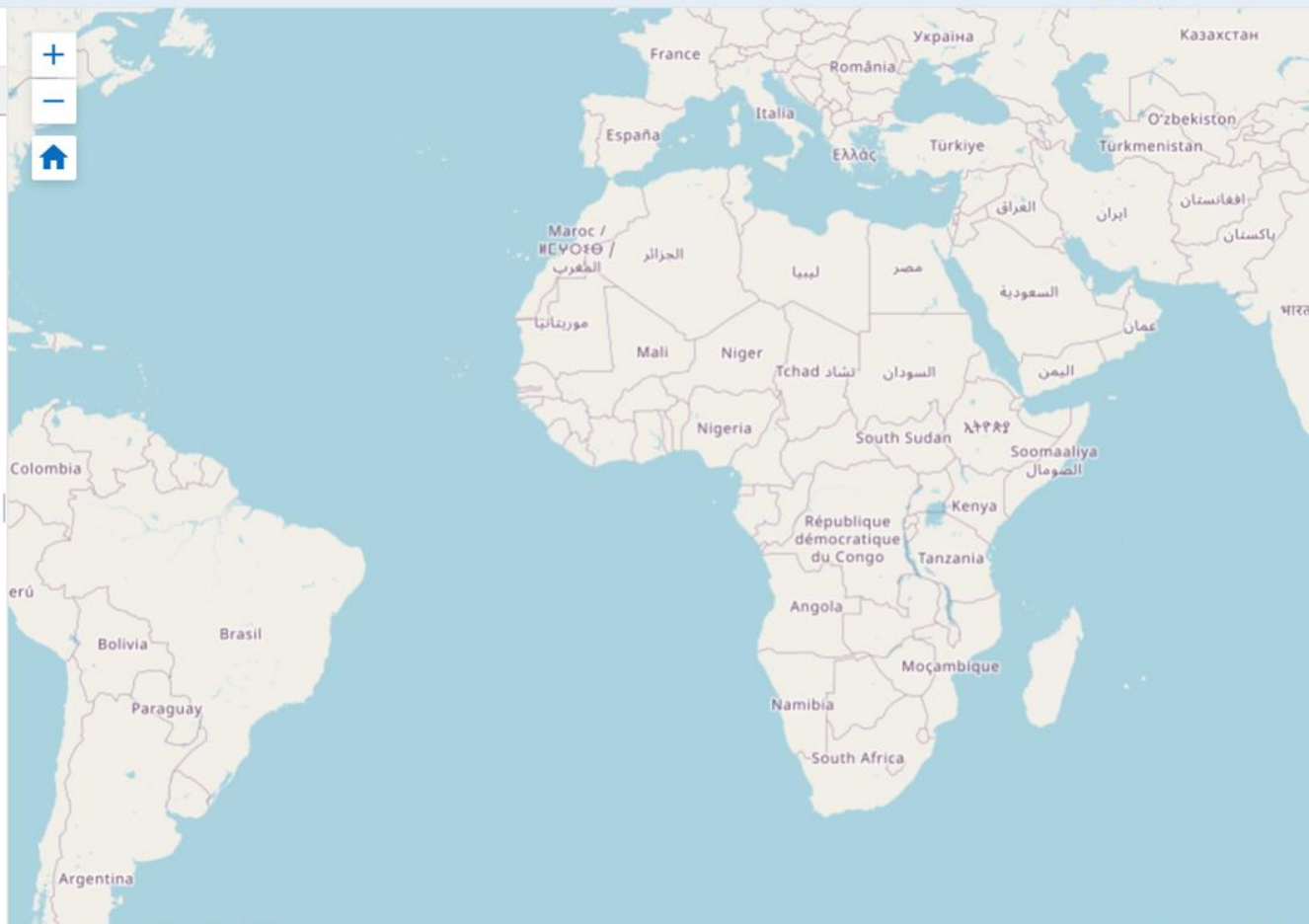
TONER

Support



Layers

Layer ▾





Main resource group

Display name

Type

Owner

Child resources

Display name <input type="text" value="Main web map"/>	Type	Owner	
Main web map	Web map	Administrator	

User permissions

Resource	resource	
Read	read	
Create	create	
Update	update	
Delete	delete	

CREATE RESOURCE

- PostGIS connection
- PostGIS layer
- Raster layer
- Resource group
- Vector layer
- Web map
- WFS service
- WMS connection
- WMS layer
- WMS service

EXTRA

JSON view

ACTION

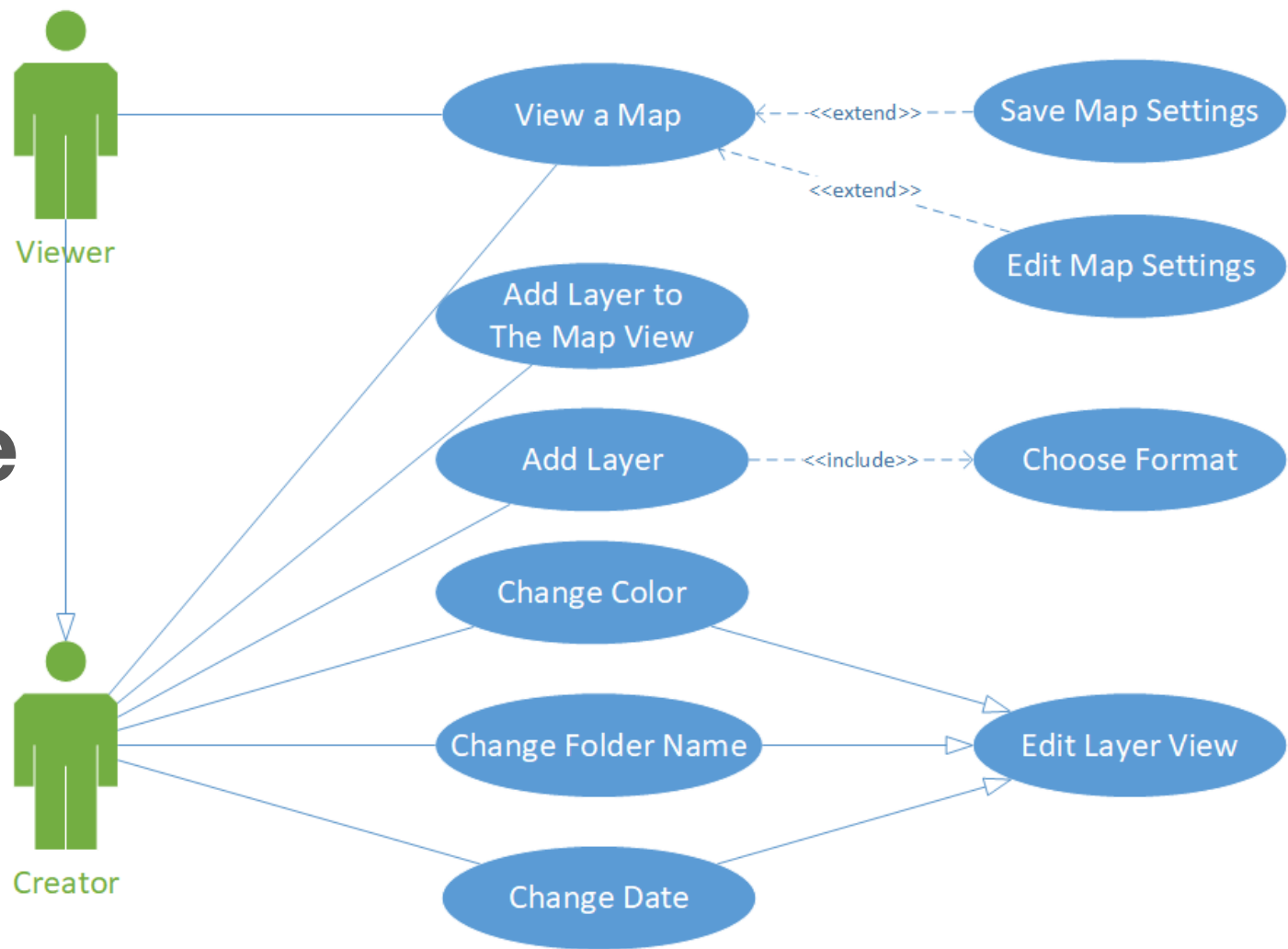
Delete

Update

Used [1 of 30](#) resources

[Upgrade plan](#)

Use Case



Форматы геоданных

Протокол

доступные
форматы
геоданных из
Capabilities.xml

WMTS

1. png
2. jpeg
3. GeoJson
- 4. GeoTiff**

WMS

1. png
2. jpeg
3. GeoJson
4. TopoJson

WFS

1. GML
2. KML
3. XML
4. Shape

Поддержка времени для всех протоколов

Поддержка сырых данных

Концептуальная схема

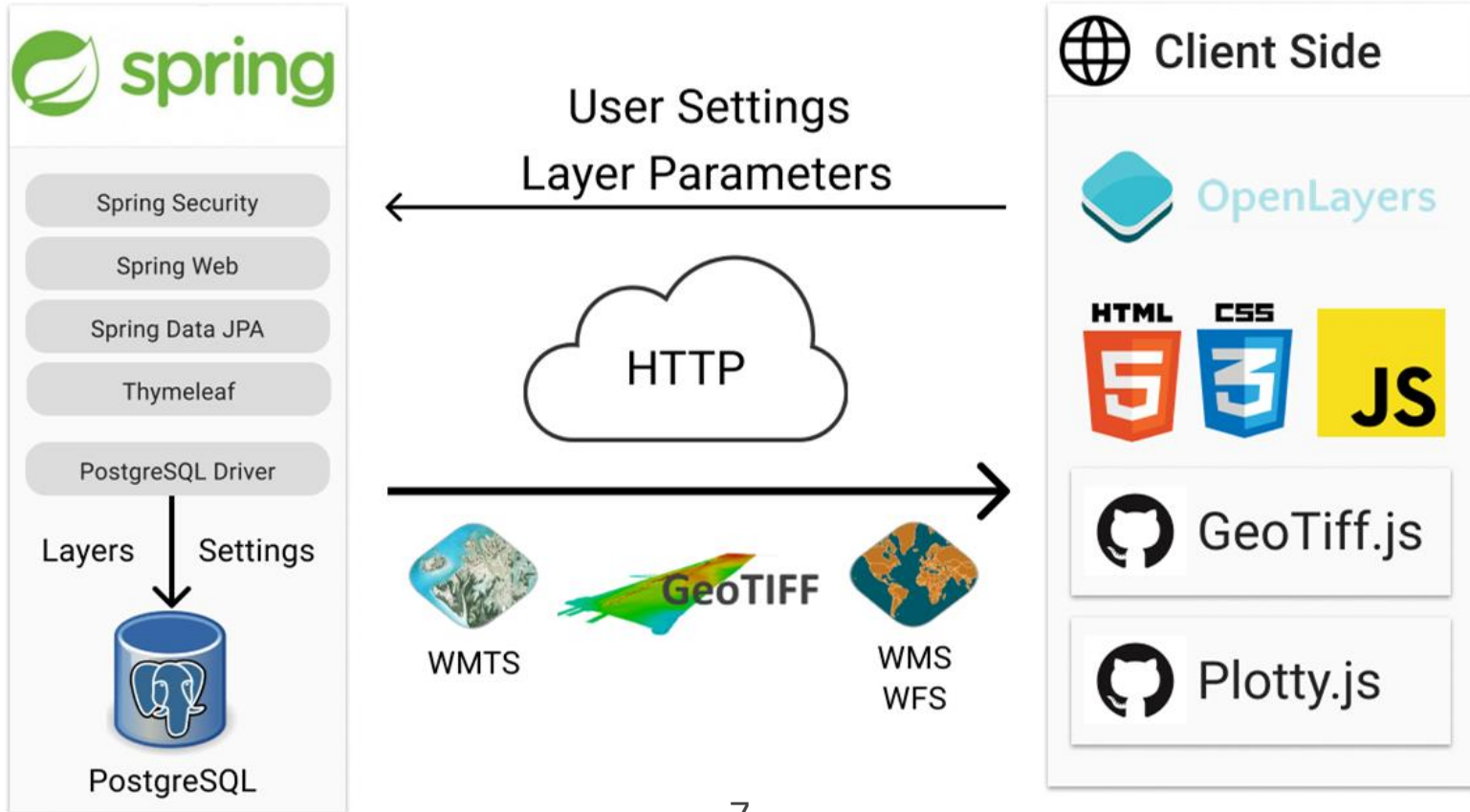


Диаграмма ERD серверной части

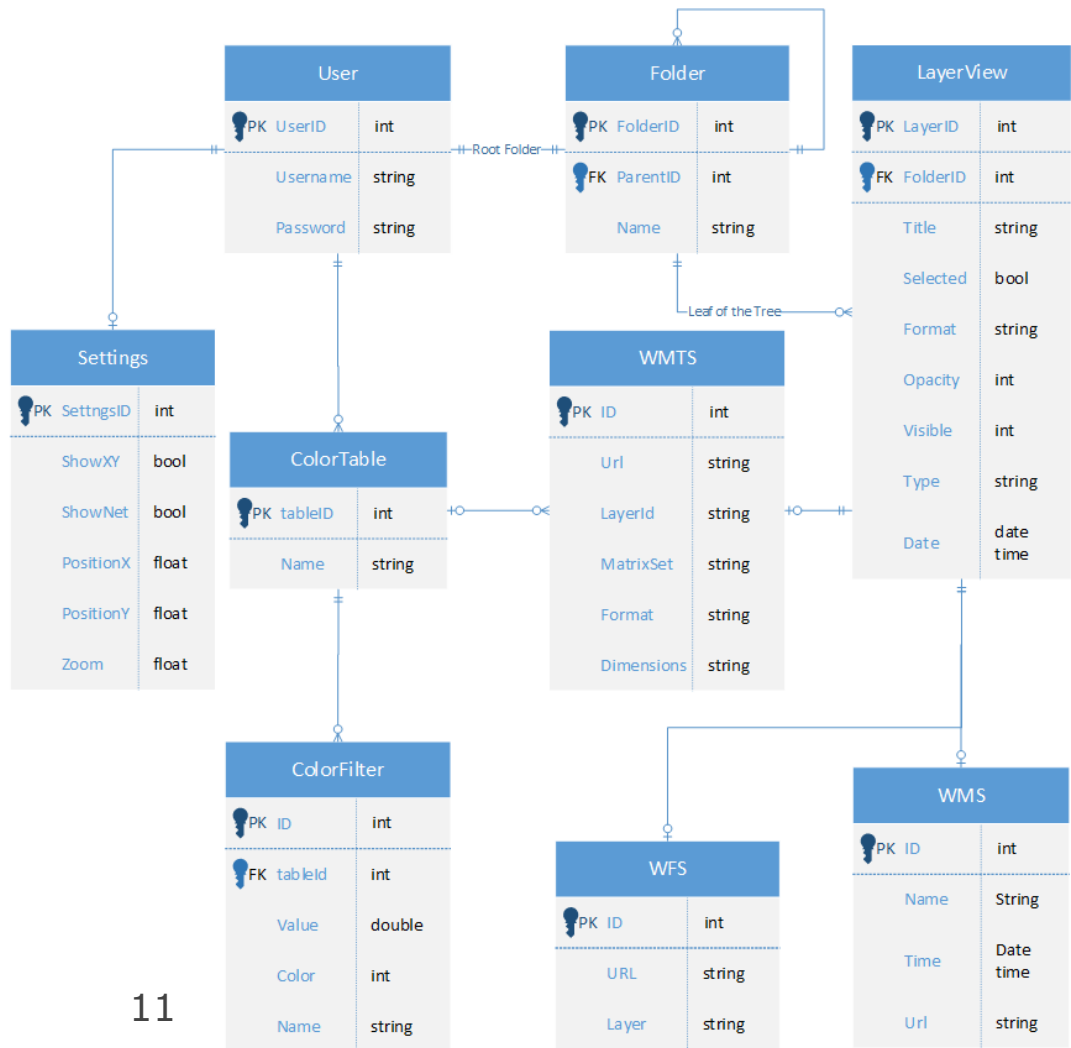



Таблица фильтров

Sentinel-2 TIFF

+	Value	Color	Name
🗑️	0		0
🗑️	0.12		0.125
🗑️	0.25		0.25
🗑️	0.37		0.375
🗑️	0.5		0.5

Custom

- first 
- NDVI 
- portland 
- NDVI 
- Traditional 
- Default
- rainbow 
- jet 
- hsv 

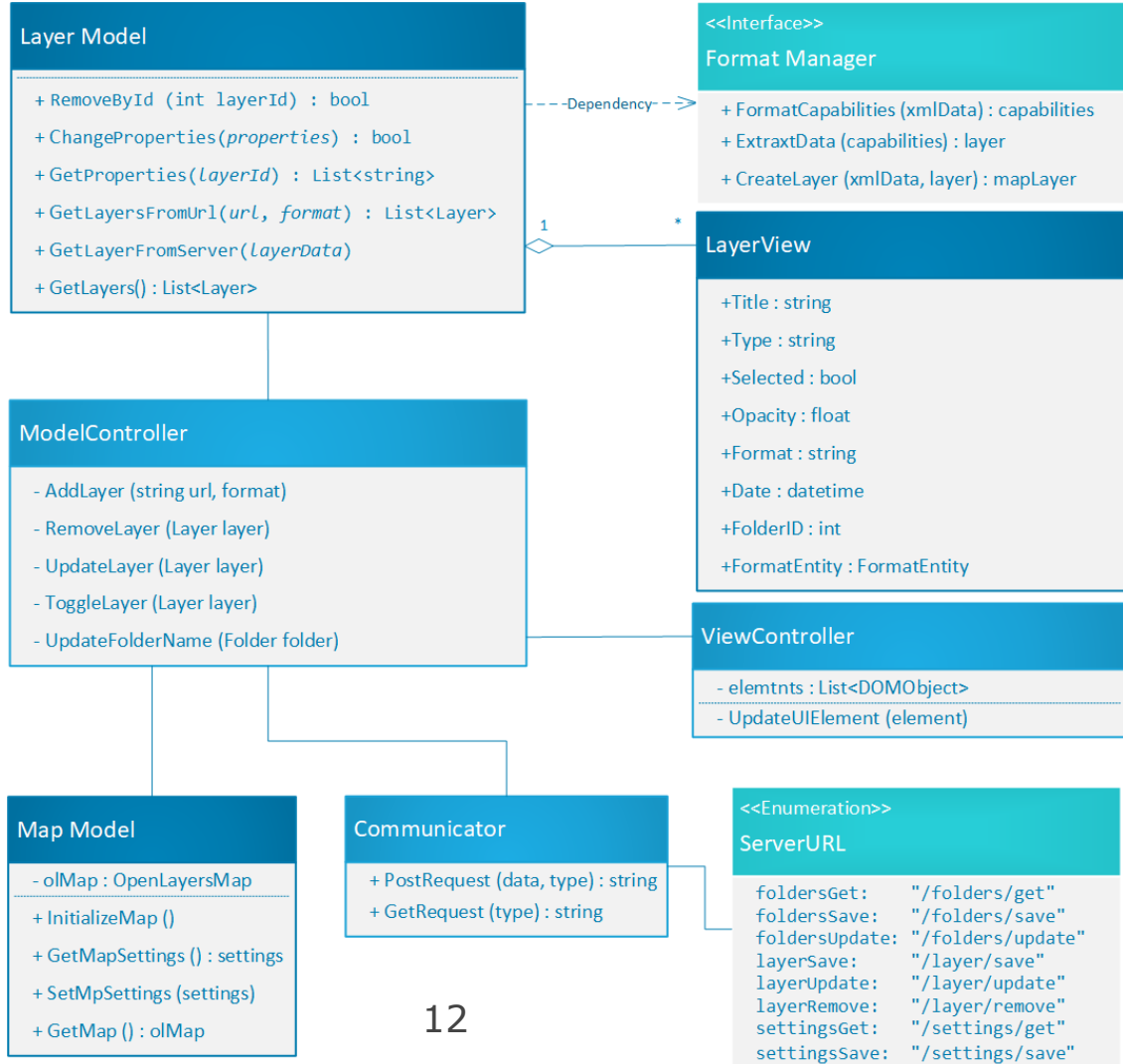
Domain

0.35 1.00

Opacity

0.58

Диаграмма классов клиентской части



Интерфейс приложения



Генерация интерфейса

```
let divsPool = {};  
  let user;  
  communicator.getUser().then(response => {  
    user = JSON.parse(response);  
  
    const colorTables = user.colorTables;  
    setupColorTableList(colorTables);  
  
    const settings = user.settings;  
    setMapSettings(settings);  
  
    const folders = user.rootFolder;  
    generator.treeViewGenerator(folders, 'Layers', layerModel.getWMTSLayerFromServer)  
      .then(result => {  
        divsPool = result[1];  
        divsPool.layersList = result[0];  
        document.getElementById('tools').appendChild(result[0]);  
        componentHandler.upgradeDom();  
      });  
  });
```

UI на

Material Design Lite

<https://getmdl.io/started/index.html>

Save Color Table

Color Table name

myColorTable

UPDATE CURRENT

CREATE NEW

NEXRAD US

Property	Value
type	overlay
title	NEXRAD US
visible	true
opacity	1

APPLY

REMOVE LAYER

Time Filters

Time 24.05.2020

Layer NEXRAD US

Month



Day



Установка времени

The screenshot shows a web application interface for setting time filters on a weather radar map. The interface includes a sidebar on the left with a list of layers and a main map area displaying a radar overlay over the United States. A 'Time Filters' dialog box is open in the foreground, showing the current date and time, and sliders for selecting a specific month and day.

Base Layers:

- Earth
- New Zealand
- States Temporary
- Sentinel-2 TRUE_COLOR
- NEXRAD US
- Sentinel-2 WFS
- Sentinel-2 TIFF

Time Filters:

Time: 17.05.2020 Layer: NEXRAD US

Month: [Slider from 1 to 12, currently at 5]

Day: [Slider from 1 to 31, currently at 17]

Map: A map of the United States showing a radar overlay with colors ranging from blue (light) to red (heavy). The map includes city names and state boundaries. A 'Coordinates' checkbox is checked in the top right corner.

Footer: © OpenStreetMap contributors

Цветовые фильтры для GeoTiff

The screenshot shows a GIS application interface. On the left, a 'Layers' panel lists several layers: 'Base Layers', 'States Temporary', 'Sentinel-2 TRUE_COLOR', 'NEXRAD US', 'Sentinel-2 WFS', and 'Sentinel-2 TIFF'. The 'Sentinel-2 TIFF' layer is selected and checked. A color filter dialog is open in the foreground, titled 'Sentinel-2 TIFF'. It contains a table with columns for 'Value', 'Color', and 'Name'. The table has four rows with values 0, 0.12, 0.25, and 0.37, each with a corresponding color swatch. Below the table, there are sliders for 'Domain' (ranging from 0.35 to 1.00) and 'Opacity' (ranging from 0.58 to 1.00). On the right side of the dialog, there are several color filter presets: 'Custom', 'first', 'NDVI', 'portland', 'NDVI Traditional', 'Default', 'rainbow', 'jet', and 'hsv'. The main map area shows a city with a color scale from blue to red, representing the filtered data. The map includes a coordinate grid and several 'SENTINEL Hub' labels. In the bottom right corner, there is a 'Map' button and a '© OpenStreetMap contributors.' copyright notice.

+	Value	Color	Name
🗑️	0	🔴	0
🗑️	0.12	🔵	0.125
🗑️	0.25	🔵	0.25
🗑️	0.37	🔵	0.375

Domain: 0.35 — 1.00

Opacity: 0.58 — 1.00

Presets: Custom, first, NDVI, portland, NDVI Traditional, Default, rainbow, jet, hsv

GeoTiff в OpenLayers

Назначение функции загрузки

```
layer.getSource()  
  .setTileLoadFunction(  
    this.tileLoadFunction.bind(this)  
  );
```

```
olGeoTiff.prototype.tileLoadFunction = function(imageTile, src) {  
  
  // replace the imageTile with a canvas  
  let imageCanvas = document.createElement( tagName: 'canvas');  
  imageCanvas.naturalWidth = this.plotOptions.width;  
  imageCanvas.naturalHeight = this.plotOptions.height;  
  imageCanvas.width = this.plotOptions.width;  
  imageCanvas.height = this.plotOptions.height;  
  imageTile.unlistenImage_();  
  imageTile.image_ = imageCanvas;  
  imageTile.imageListenerKeys_ = [  
    listen(imageTile.image_, type: 'error', imageTile.handleImageLoad_, imageTile, opt_once: true),  
    listen(imageTile.image_, type: 'load', imageTile.handleImageLoad_, imageTile, opt_once: true)  
  ];  
  
  // fetch data of this tile  
  this.fetchTiff(  
    // url of tile  
    src,  
    // callback function that executes when the tiff is parsed and ready  
    function (urlToTiff) {...}.bind(this),  
    // callback function in case of AJAX error  
    errorListener: function (error) {...}  
  );  
};
```

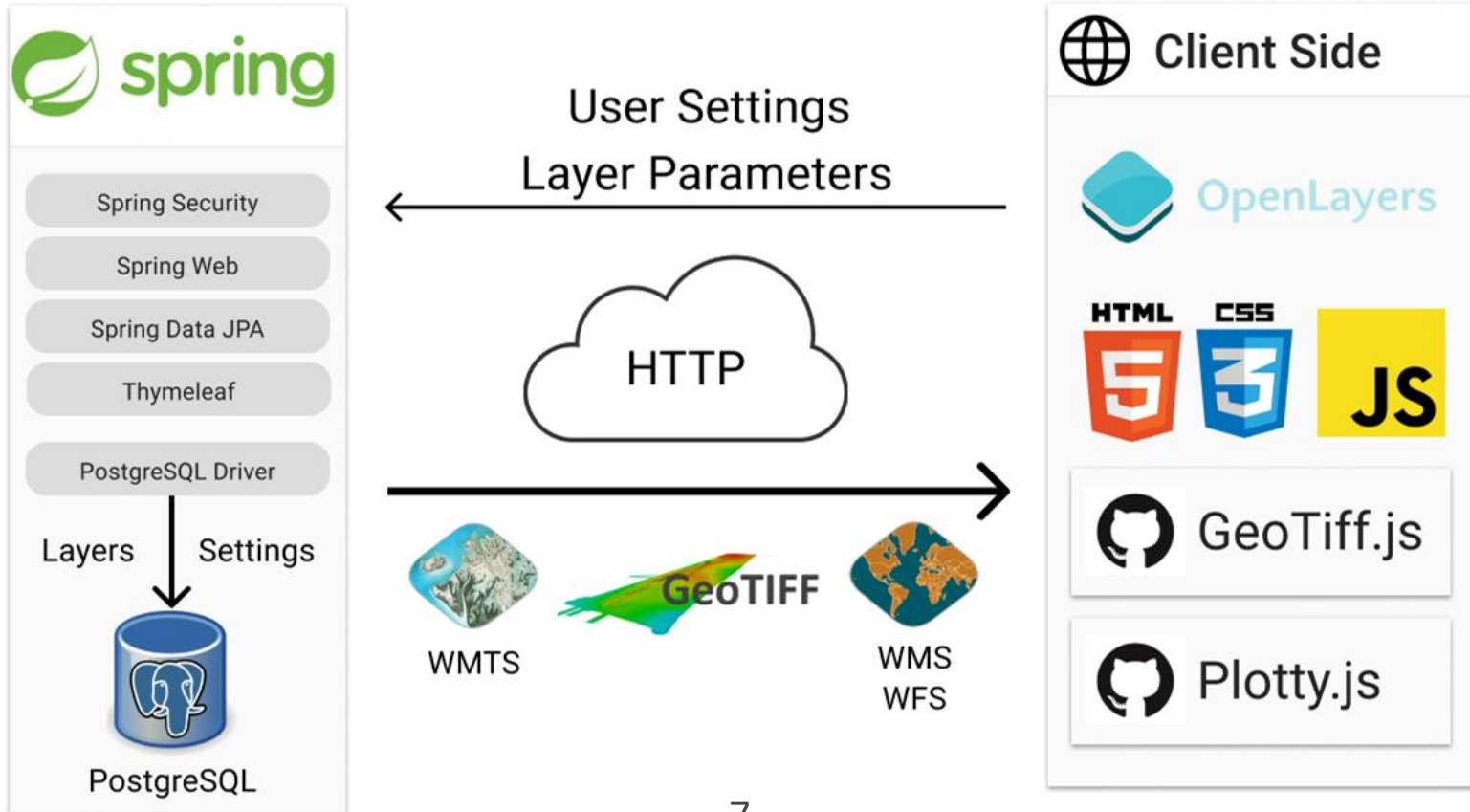
```
/**
 * fetch tiff and set callbacks
 * @param {*} url url of the geotiff file
 * @param {*} listener callback on ajax success
 * @param {*} errorListener callback on ajax error
 */
olGeoTiff.prototype.fetchTiff = async function (url, listener, errorListener) {
  let urlToTiff = this.urlToTiff;
  if (urlToTiff[url]) {
    // in this case the tiff is already received and parsed
    if (urlToTiff[url].rasters) {
      listener(urlToTiff[url]);
    } else if (urlToTiff[url].error) {
      errorListener(urlToTiff[url].error);
    }
    // in this case the tiff was already requested
    else {
      urlToTiff[url].listeners.push(listener);
      urlToTiff[url].errorListeners.push(errorListener);
    }
  }
  // in this case the tiff was not yet requested
  else { ... };
};
```

```
function (urlToTiff) {
  // get plotty instance
  let plot = this.plot;

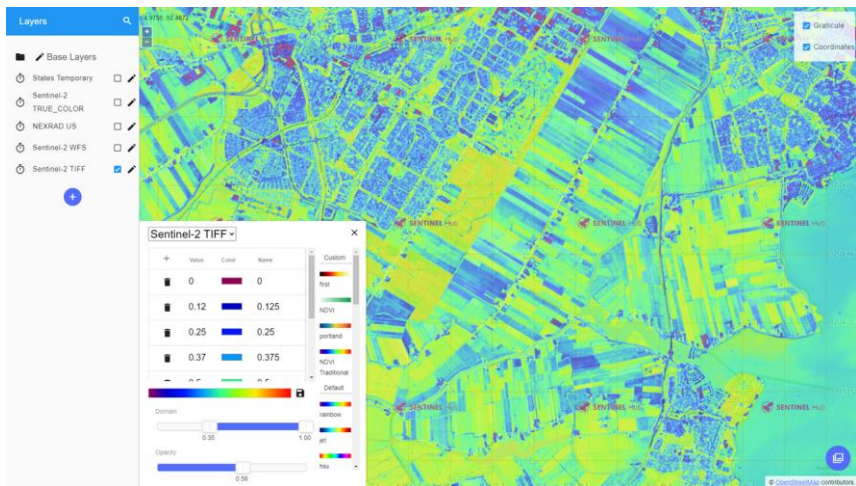
  // set plotty settings
  plot.setDomain(this.plotOptions.domain);
  plot.setData(
    this.plotOptions.data(urlToTiff.rasters),
    urlToTiff.width, //this.plotOptions.width,
    urlToTiff.height, // this.plotOptions.height
  );
  if (this.plotOptions.palette)
    plot.setColorScale(this.plotOptions.palette);
  if (this.plotOptions.noDataValue !== false)
    plot.setNoDataValue(this.plotOptions.noDataValue);

  // render plot and trigger load event
  plot.render();
  imageCanvas.getContext( contextId: '2d').drawImage(plot.getCanvas(), dx: 0, dy: 0);
  imageCanvas.dispatchEvent(new Event( type: 'load'));
}.bind(this),
```

Концептуальная схема



План дальнейшей разработки



Web GIS

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface. The top bar indicates the notebook is named 'Notebook.ipynb'. The main content area contains a login form and several code cells. The login form has fields for 'Username' (containing 'Admin') and 'Password' (containing '*****'), and a blue 'Login' button. Below the form, the text 'Result: ?' is displayed. The code cells contain the following commands:

```
[1]: login
```

```
[ ]: map update -name wdw -x
```

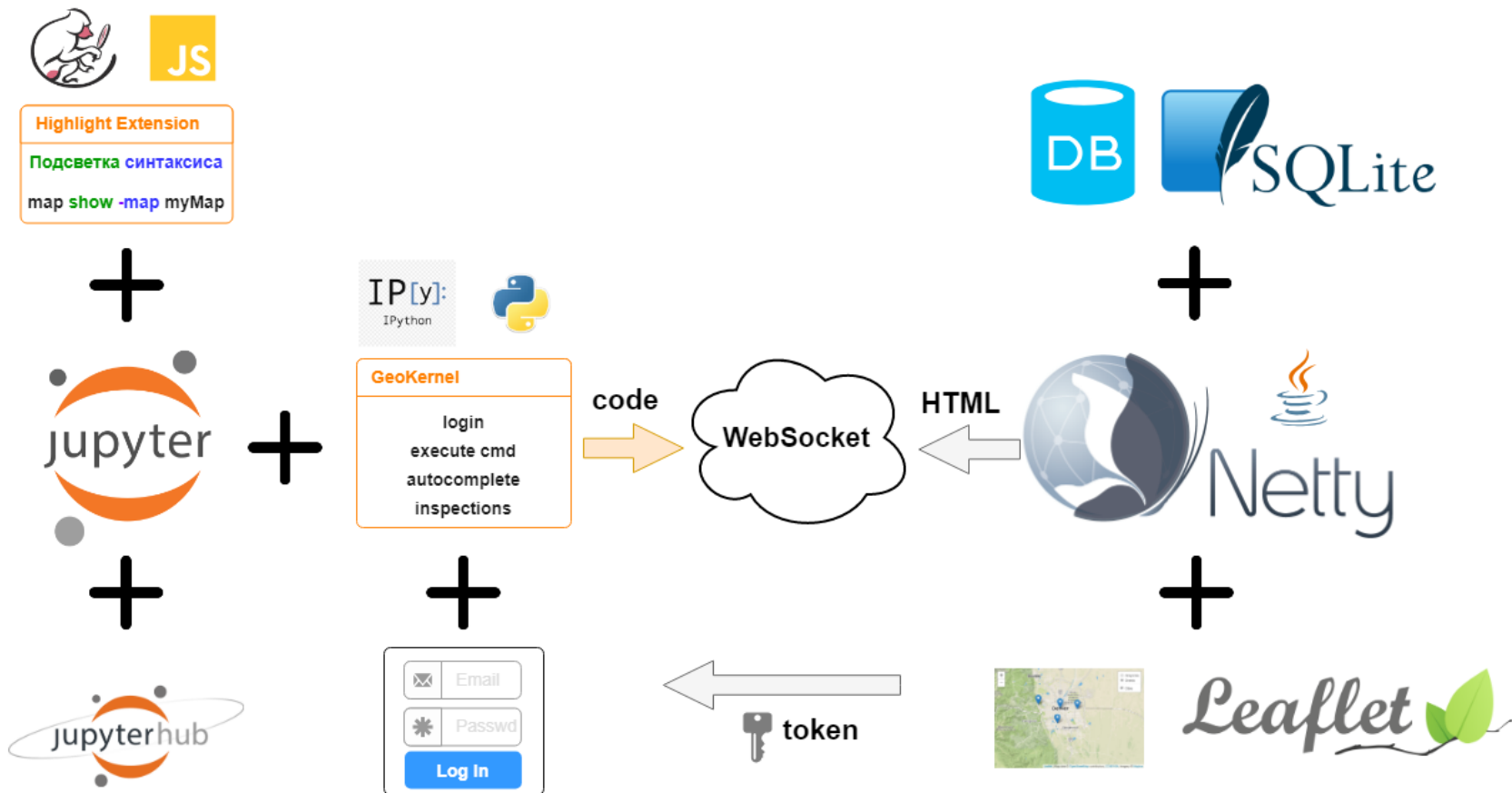
```
[3]: map create -map NewMap -x 4 -y 5 -zoom 10
```

```
[4]: layer create -map NewMap -layer HUI -link mapbox.streets
```

```
[20]: layer update -layer HUI -map NewMap -name NewLayer0
```

Аналитический модуль

Аналитический модуль JupyterLab



Спасибо за внимание!