



WhereGroup

Wie kommt der Schwimmbagger ins WebGIS?



WhereGroup

Wie kommt der Schwimmbagger ins WebGIS?

... und anderes cooles Zeug



WhereGroup





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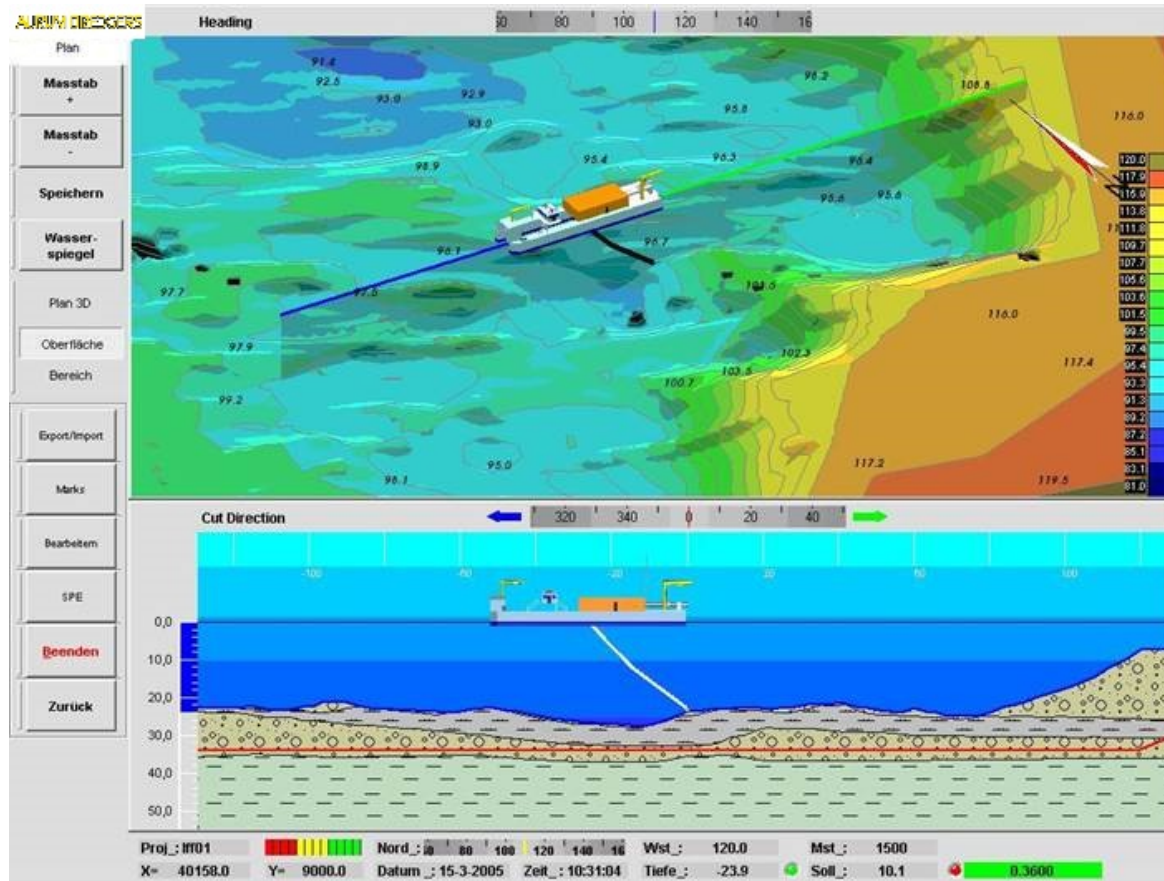


Where





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- regelmäßig / wöchentlich neue Daten
- automatischer Workflow zur Verarbeitung
- bishin zur Integration ins WebGIS

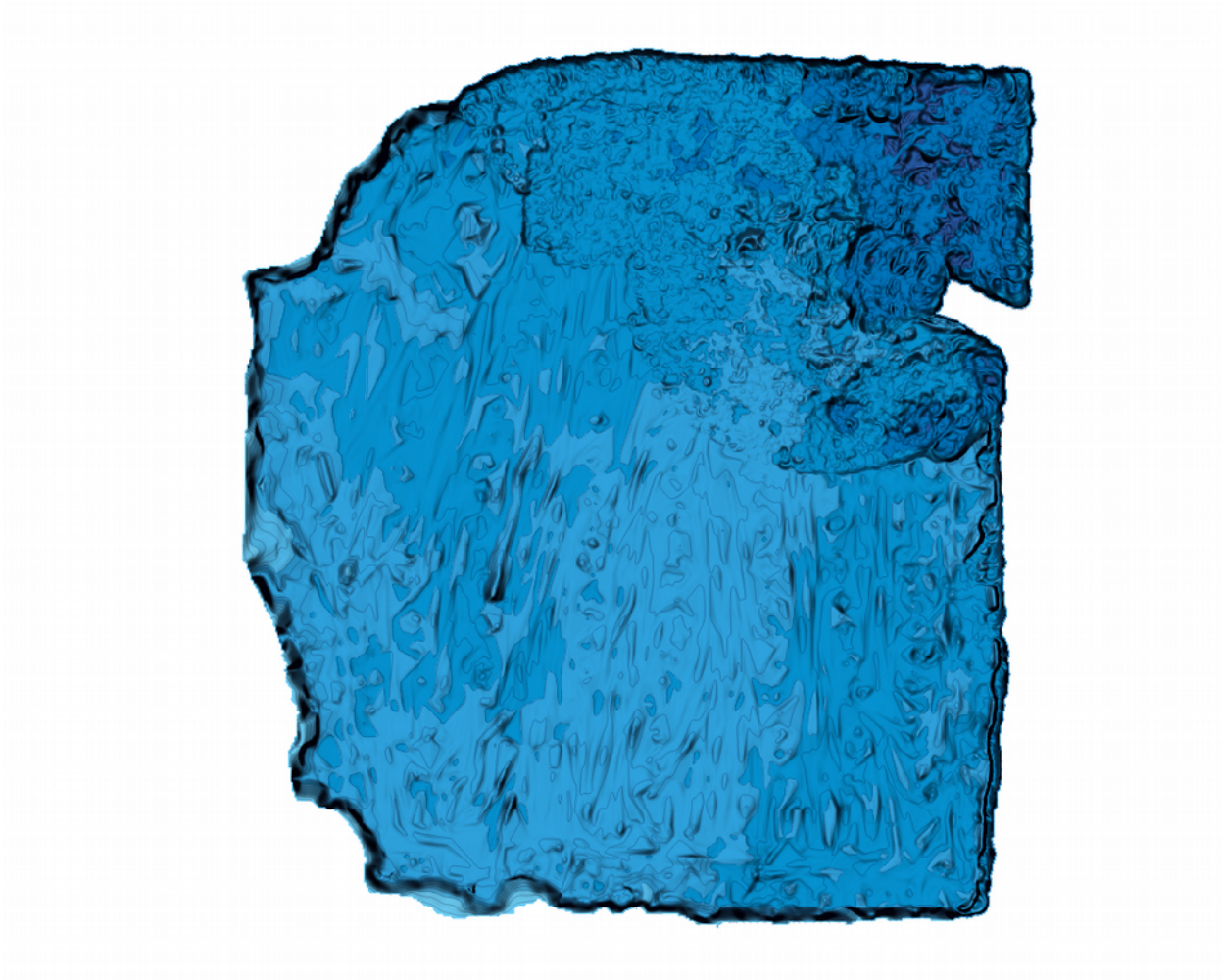


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4489708.65	5752716.37	50.40
4489709.65	5752716.37	50.34
4489710.65	5752716.37	50.32
4489711.65	5752716.37	50.33
4489712.65	5752716.37	50.34
4489713.65	5752716.37	50.33
4489714.65	5752716.37	50.37
4489716.65	5752716.37	50.47
4489717.65	5752716.37	50.47
4489718.65	5752716.37	50.49
4489719.65	5752716.37	50.53
4489720.65	5752716.37	50.57
4489721.65	5752716.37	50.57
4489722.65	5752716.37	50.56
4489723.65	5752716.37	50.59



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4489708.65	5752716.37	50.40
4489709.65	5752716.37	50.34
4489710.65	5752716.37	50.32
4489711.65	5752716.37	50.33
4489712.65	5752716.37	50.34
4489713.65	5752716.37	50.33
4489714.65	5752716.37	50.37
4489716.65	5752716.37	50.47
4489717.65	5752716.37	50.47
4489718.65	5752716.37	50.49
4489719.65	5752716.37	50.53
4489720.65	5752716.37	50.57
4489721.65	5752716.37	50.57
4489722.65	5752716.37	50.56
4489723.65	5752716.37	50.59

Bash-script
mit
gdal-
Aufrufen

Isolinien.geo
Höhenschichten.geo
Schummerung.geo

Bash-script
mit
String-
replace

Web Map Service





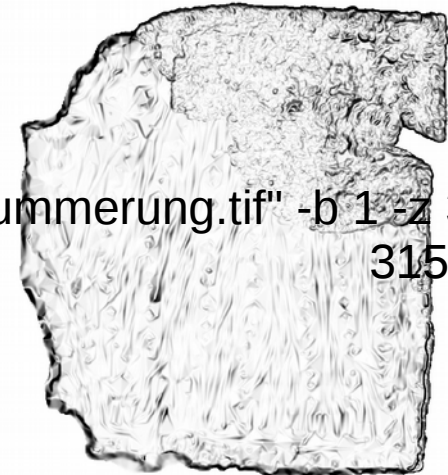
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To generate a shaded relief map from any GDAL-supported elevation raster :

```
gdaldem hillshade input_dem output_hillshade  
  [-z ZFactor (default=1)] [-s scale* (default=1)]"  
  [-az Azimuth (default=315)] [-alt Altitude (default=45)]  
  [-alg ZevenbergenThorne] [-combined | -multidirectional]  
  [-compute_edges] [-b Band (default=1)] [-of format] [-co "NAME=VALUE"]* [-q]
```

```
gdaldem hillshade see1.txt see1_schummerung.tif" -b 1 -z 3 -s 1 -az 315 -alt 85
```

```
gdaldem hillshade "$f" "${OUTPUT_PATH}${i##*/}/${f##*/}_schummerung.tif" -b 1 -z 3 -s 1 -az  
315 -alt 85
```





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<http://gdal.org/>

GDAL

Main Page	Related Pages	Classes	Files	Download	Issue Tracker
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GDAL - Geospatial Data Abstraction Library

Select language: [\[English\]](#)[\[Russian\]](#)[\[Portuguese\]](#)[\[French/Francais\]](#)



GDAL is a translator library for raster and vector geospatial data formats that is released under an X/MIT style Open Source license by the Open Source Geospatial Foundation. As a library, it presents a **single raster abstract data model** and **single vector abstract data model** to the calling application for all supported formats. It also comes with a variety of useful command line utilities for data translation and processing. The [NEWS](#) page describes the November 2017 GDAL/OGR 2.2.3 release.



Traditionally GDAL used to design the raster part of the library, and OGR the vector part for Simple Features. Starting with GDAL 2.0, both sides have been more tightly integrated. You can still refer to the [documentation of GDAL 1.X](#) if needed.

Master: <http://www.gdal.org>

Download: <http://download.osgeo.org>



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Demo



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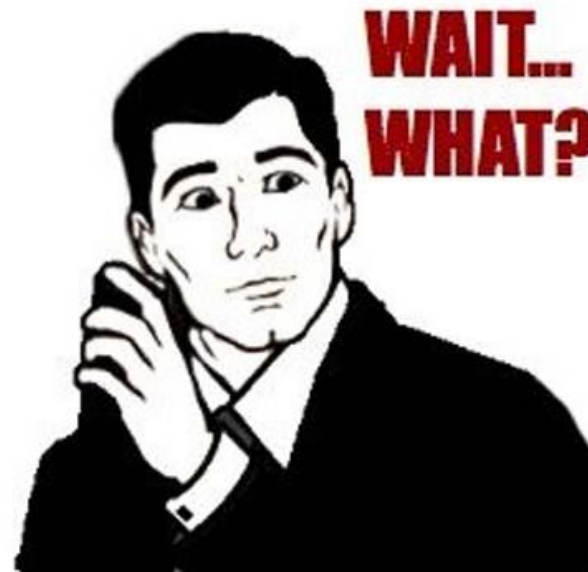
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Mapbender Suche auf Web Feature Service



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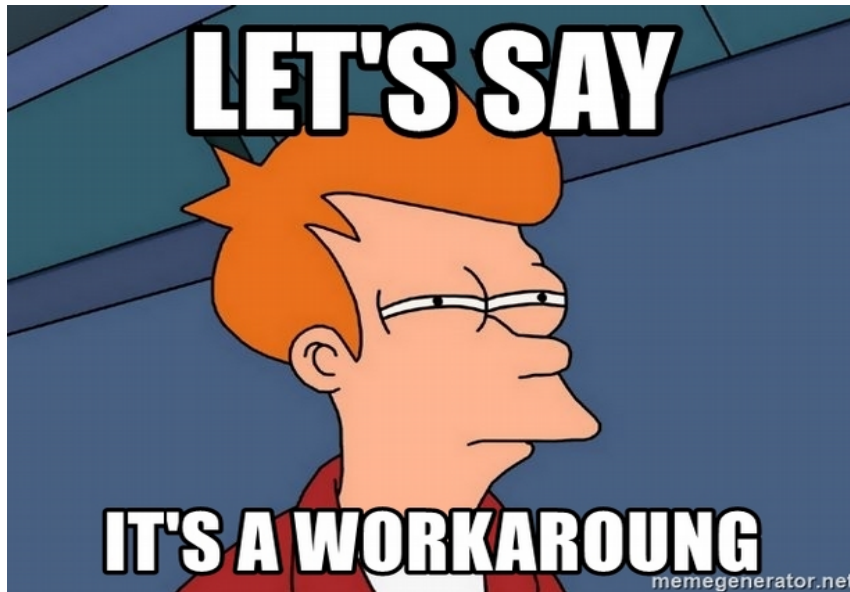
Mapbender Suche auf Web Feature Service





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Mapbender Suche auf Web Feature Service





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PostgreSQL Foreign Data Wrappers



<http://slides.com/aileenheal/deck#/>



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'https://github.com/pramsey/pgsql-ogr-fdw'. The page title is 'PostgreSQL OGR Foreign Data Wrapper'. The main content includes a 'Motivation' section explaining that OGR is the vector half of the GDAL spatial data access library, and a 'Limitations' section listing several constraints of the implementation.

PostgreSQL OGR Foreign Data Wrapper

Motivation

OGR is the vector half of the [GDAL](#) spatial data access library. It allows access to a [large number of GIS data formats](#) using a [simple C API](#) for data reading and writing. Since OGR exposes a simple table structure and PostgreSQL [foreign data wrappers](#) allow access to table structures, the fit seems pretty perfect.

Limitations

This implementation currently has the following limitations:

- **PostgreSQL 9.3+** This wrapper does not support the FDW implementations in older versions of PostgreSQL.
- **Only non-spatial query restrictions are pushed down to the OGR driver.** PostgreSQL foreign data wrappers support delegating portions of the SQL query to the underlying data source, in this case OGR. This implementation currently pushes down only non-spatial query restrictions, and only for the small subset of comparison operators (>, <, <=, >=, =) supported by OGR.
- **Spatial restrictions are not pushed down.** OGR can handle basic bounding box restrictions and even (for some drivers) more explicit intersection restrictions, but those are not passed to the OGR driver yet.
- **OGR connections every time** Rather than pooling OGR connections, each query makes (and disposes of) two new ones, which seems to be the largest performance drag at the moment for restricted (small) queries.
- **All columns are retrieved every time.** PostgreSQL foreign data wrappers don't require all columns all the time, and



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```
CREATE DATABASE opendata_berlin
WITH ENCODING='UTF8'
  OWNER="user"
  CONNECTION LIMIT=-1;
```

```
CREATE EXTENSION postgis;
CREATE EXTENSION ogr_fdw;
```

```
CREATE SERVER wfs_adressen
  FOREIGN DATA WRAPPER ogr_fdw
  OPTIONS (
    datasource 'WFS:https://fbinter.stadt-berlin.de/fb/wfs/data/senstadt/s_wfs_adressenberlin',
    format 'WFS' );
```

```
DROP FOREIGN table IF EXISTS addr_berlin;
```

```
CREATE FOREIGN TABLE addr_berlin (
  adressid real,

  geom geometry(point, 25833),
  gml_id varchar,
  str_name varchar,
  hnr varchar,
  plz varchar,
  bez_name varchar
)
  SERVER wfs_adressen
  OPTIONS ( layer 'fis:s_wfs_adressenberlin' );

SELECT * FROM addr_berlin LIMIT 10;
```



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- natural_earth2
- osm_local
- petascopedb
- postgres
- tinyows_demo
- user
- w2b_berlin
 - Catalogs (2)
 - Event Triggers (0)
 - Extensions (3)
 - Foreign Data Wrappers (1)
 - ogr_fdw
 - Schemas (1)
 - public
 - Collations (0)
 - Domains (0)
 - Foreign Tables (1)
 - addr_berlin
 - FTS Configurations (0)
 - FTS Dictionaries (0)
 - FTS Parsers (0)
 - FTS Templates (0)
 - Functions (1176)
 - Sequences (0)
 - Tables (1)
 - Trigger Functions (2)
 - Views (4)
 - Slony Replication (0)
 - Tablespaces (2)
 - Group Roles (5)
 - Login Roles (3)

Query - w2b_berlin on user@localhost:5432 *

File Edit Query Favourites Macros View Help

SQL Editor Graphical Query Builder

Previous queries [] Delete Delete All

```
SELECT * FROM addr_berlin LIMIT 10;
```

Output pane

Data Output Explain Messages History

	adressed	geom	gml_id	str_name
	character varying	geometry(Point,25833)	character varying	character varyli
1	96877	0101000020E964000048E17A9473E618418D976E4210205	s_wfs_adressenberlin.562	Zeuthener W
2	96785	0101000020E9640000FA7E6ABC29DC1841C74B377994205	s_wfs_adressenberlin.563	Argoallee
3	396686	0101000020E964000017D9CEF741E118411058397497205	s_wfs_adressenberlin.564	Fährallee
4	243606	0101000020E9640000105839B4C5DC1841E7FBA96165205	s_wfs_adressenberlin.565	Fährallee
5	96847	0101000020E9640000B07268916AE1184152B81EF58B205	s_wfs_adressenberlin.567	Schmöckwitz
6	96874	0101000020E9640000022B8796D3E618414260E5A016205	s_wfs_adressenberlin.568	Moßkopfring
7	96834	0101000020E9640000EC51B89E10DF1841CDCCCC8CAD205	s_wfs_adressenberlin.569	Argoallee
8	96859	0101000020E9640000DD2406813EE21841D122DB4122205	s_wfs_adressenberlin.570	Schmöckwitz
9	96773	0101000020E96400001B2FDD24BEDD18411283C0EAB7205	s_wfs_adressenberlin.571	Argoallee
10	96855	0101000020E9640000FCA9F152D9E11841D9CEF70338205	s_wfs_adressenberlin.572	Schmöckwitz

OK. Unix Ln 1, Col 1, Ch 1 10 rows. 1.7 secs



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parameters:

```
database_driver: pdo_pgsql
database_host: localhost
database_port: 5432
database_name: mapbender3.0.7.3
database_path: ~
database_user: user
database_password: user
```

```
search_driver: pdo_pgsql
search_host: localhost
search_port: 5432
search_name: w2b_berlin
search_path: ~
search_user: user
search_password: user
```



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```
class: Mapbender\CoreBundle\Component\SQLSearchEngine
class_options:
  connection: search
  relation: addr_berlin
attributes:
  - gml_id
  - str_name
  - hnr
  - plz
geometry_attribute: geom
form:
  str_name:
    type: text
    options:
      required: true
      label: Straße
      compare: ilike
results:
  view: table
  count: true
  headers:
    str_name: Name
    hnr: Hausnummer
    plz: PLZ
callback:
  event: click
  options:
    buffer: 10
    minScale: null
    maxScale: null
```




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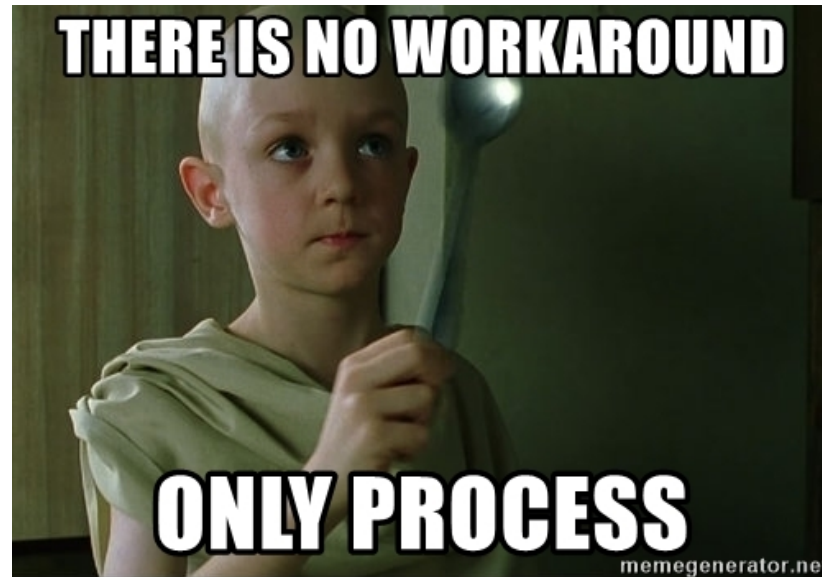
The screenshot shows the WhereGroup web application interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation options: Layertree, Redlining, Coordinates Utility, About Mapbender, and Adress-Suche. Below these is a dropdown menu for 'Straßen Berlin' and a search input field containing 'Gill'. There are 'Suchen' and 'Zurücksetzen' buttons. Below the search field, it says 'Ergebnisse: 2' and a table with the following data:

Name	Hausnummer	PLZ
Gillweg	3	14193
Gillweg	1	14193

The main area of the screenshot shows a map of Berlin with a green location pin and a blue location pin. The map includes labels for 'Hubertusallee', 'Kurfürstendamm', 'Tunnel Rathaenauplatz', 'Gillweg', and 'Bunteschuhstraße'. A red dashed line indicates a tunnel or road closure.



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And now for something
completely different.



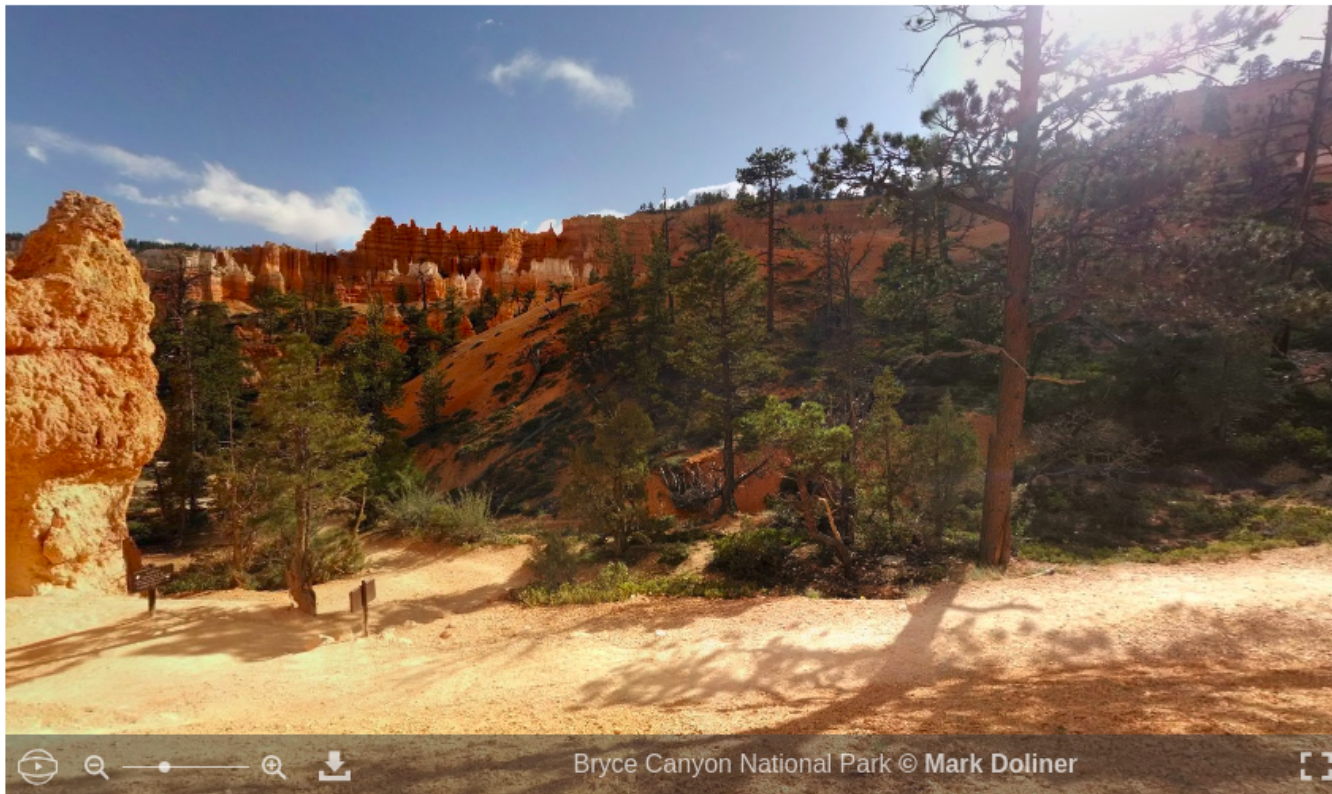
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Kugelbilder Mapbender StreetView / HomeView



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<https://photo-sphere-viewer.js.org/>





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