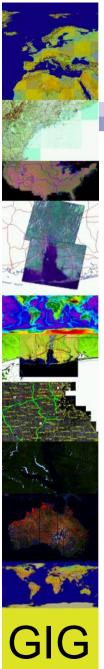
Overview of GIS Web Services

Nadine Alameh, Ph.D. alameh@gst.com

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Geospatial Interoperability Group



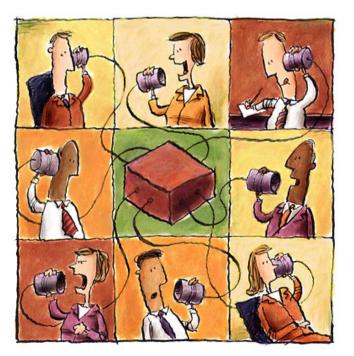
Geospatial Interoperability Group

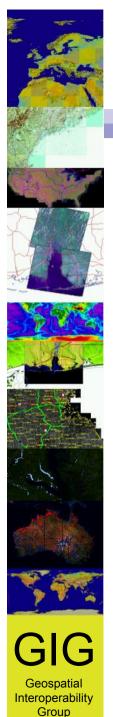
Geospatial Interoperability Group

Interoperable geoprocessing

the ability of digital systems to work together in manipulating information about phenomena on, above, and below the Earth's surface.

http://www.gst.com/geo





The OpenGIS Consortium (OGC)

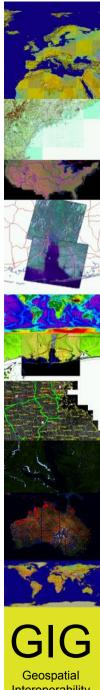
International, not-for-profit consortium with 240+ industry, government, and university members

- Operates a Specification Program (SP) similar to other Industry consortia (W3C, OMG, etc.).
- Operates an *Interoperability Program* (IP), a global, innovative, collaborative, hands-on engineering and testing program designed to deliver proven specifications into the Specification Program.
- Operates an Outreach and Community Adoption Program (OCAP) to facilitate the adoption of OGC technology.

OGC Mission

Deliver spatial interface specifications that are openly available for global use.

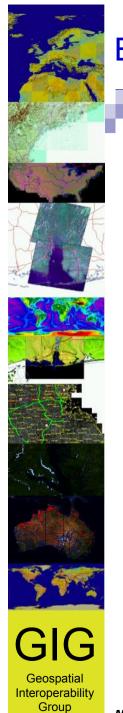
http://www.opengis.org



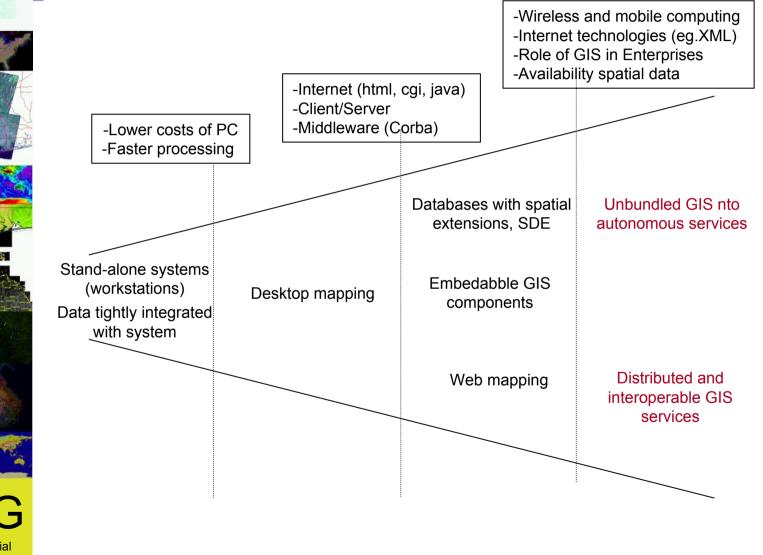
Presentation Outline

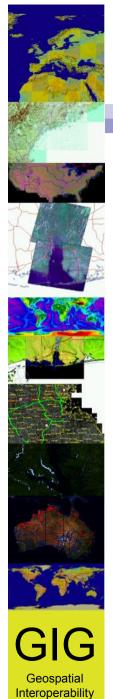
- Introduction
 - □ Evolution of GIS
- Overview of GIS Web Services
 - □ GIS Web Services Architecture
 - **Enabling GIS Web Services**
 - Role of the OGC
 - Leveraging General Web Services Technologies
- Application Development using GIS Web Services
 Overview of Service Chaining
- Conclusion
 - □ Shaping the New GIS Marketplace
 - Parting Thoughts

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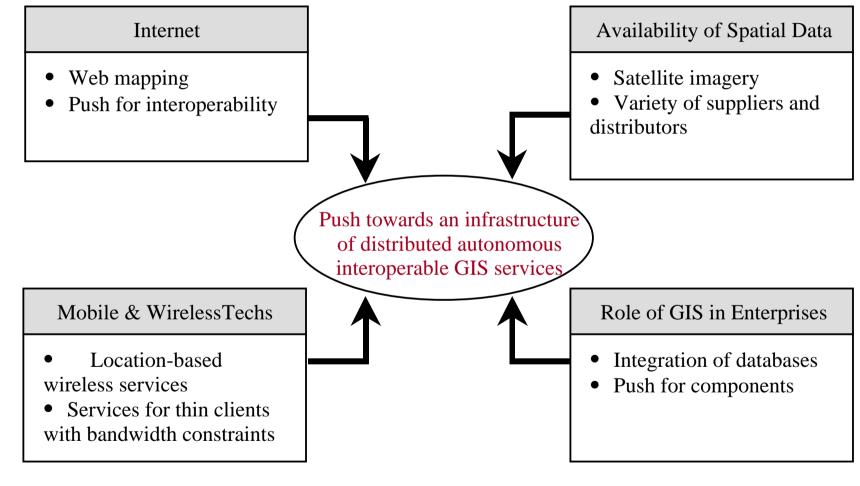
Evolution of GIS: From Stand-alone to Web Services



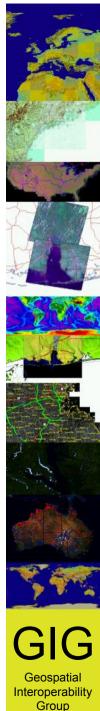


Group

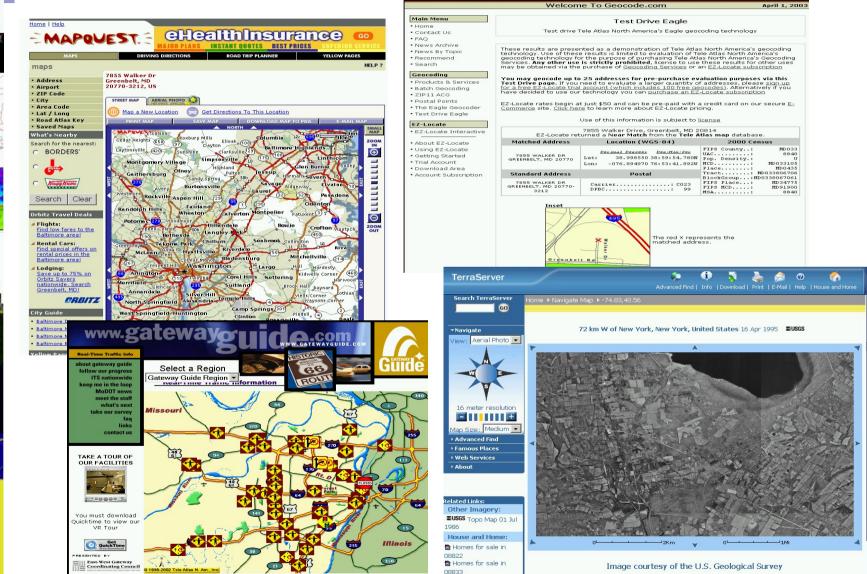
Evolution of GIS: From Stand-alone to Web Services



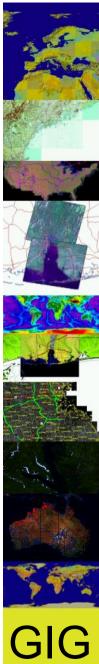
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We Already Use Services

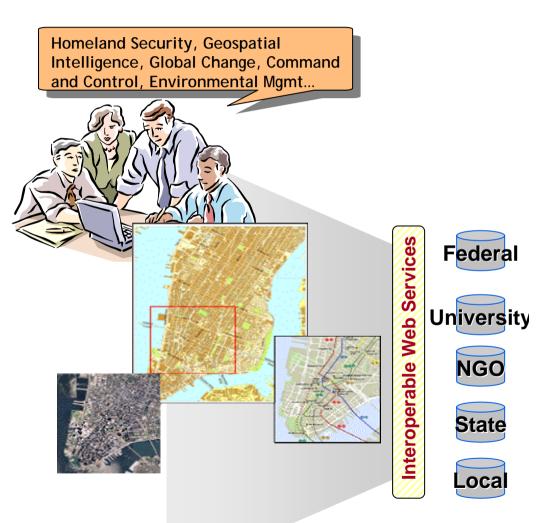


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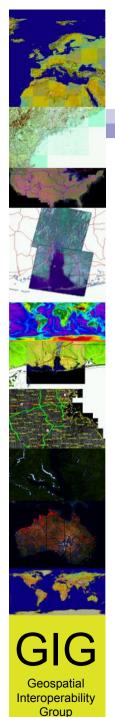


Meeting Today's Challenges

 One of the keys to meeting the complex challenges of today is the ability to discover, access, integrate and share information from multiple sources.







GIS Web Services: Definition

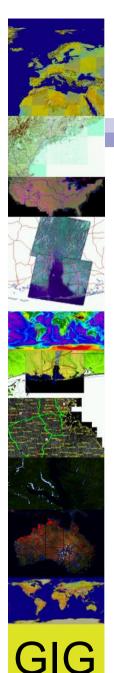
- Web Services are self-contained, self-describing, modular applications that can be published, located and dynamically invoked across the web.
 - □ Existing applications can be exposed as Web Services.
- Three basic categories of GIS Web Services Defined by OGC
 Data Services
 - Offer access to customized portions of data

Processing Services

- Provide operations for processing data in a manner determined by user-specified parameters
- Coverage Portrayal Service (CPS)

Registry/Catalog Services

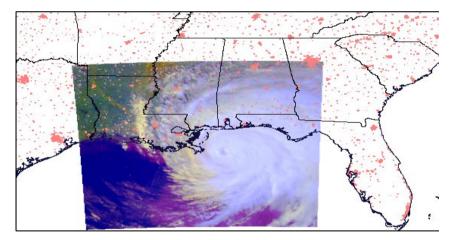
 Classify, register, describe, search, maintain and access information about data and services



OGC Data Services: Web Mapping Service (WMS)

REQUEST1:

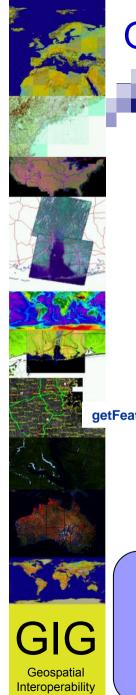
http://a-map-co.com/mapserver.cgi?VERSION=1.1.0&REQUEST=GetMap& SRS=EPSG:4326& BBOX=-97.105,24.913,78.794,36.358& WIDTH=560&HEIGHT=350& LAYERS=AVHRR-09-27&STYLES=& FORMAT=image/png& EXCEPTIONS=application/vnd.ogc.se_inimage



REQUEST2:

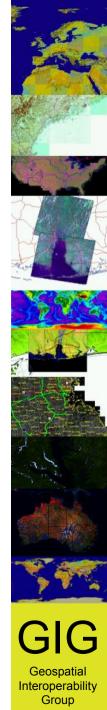
http://b-maps.com/map.cgi?VERSION=1.1.0&REQUEST=GetMap& SRS=EPSG:4326& BBOX=-97.105,24.913,78.794,36.358& WIDTH=560&HEIGHT=350& LAYERS=BUILTUPA_1M,COASTL_1M,POLBNDL_1M& FORMAT=image/png&STYLES=style1,style2,style3& TRANSPARENT=TRUE& EXCEPTIONS=application/vnd.ogc.se_inimage

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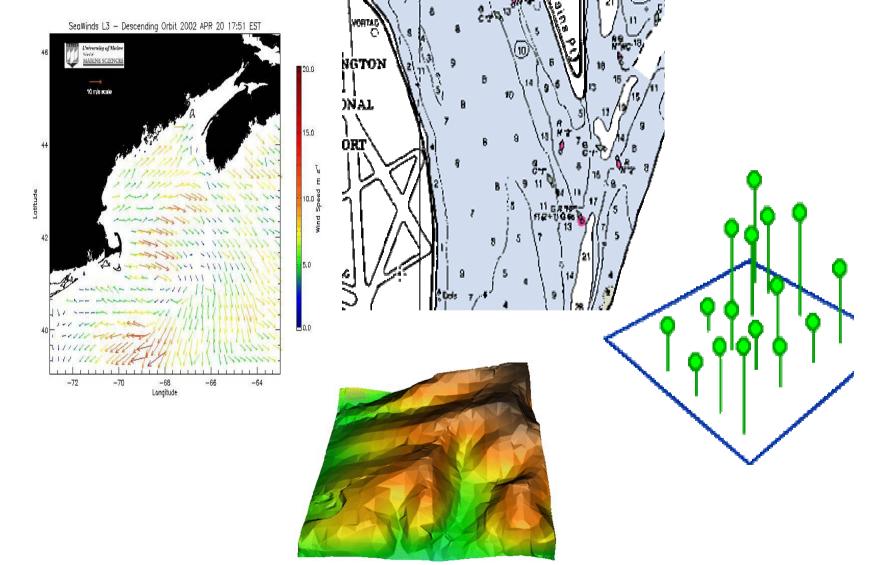


OGC Data Services: Web Feature Service (WFS)

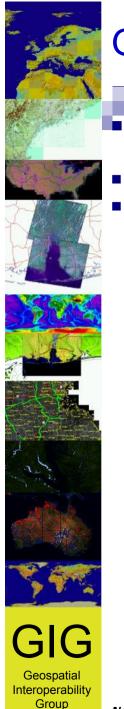
		getFeature
	Client	<pre><?xml version="1.0" ?> <getfeature <query="" service="WFS" typename="myns:ROADS" version="1.0.0" xmlns:myns="http://www.someserver.com/myns"></getfeature></pre>
getFeature	WFS Response	<pre><mon outl<="" outline="" td=""></mon></pre>
Geospatial Interoperability Group	Web Feature Server WFS Opaque Feature Store	 <gml:featuremember> <roads fid="ROADS.105"> <path> <gml:linestring gid="2" srsname="epsg.xml#4326"> <gml:coordinates>10,10 10,11 10,12</gml:coordinates> </gml:linestring> </path> <nlanes>2</nlanes> </roads> </gml:featuremember>



OGC Data Services: Web Coverage Service (WCS)



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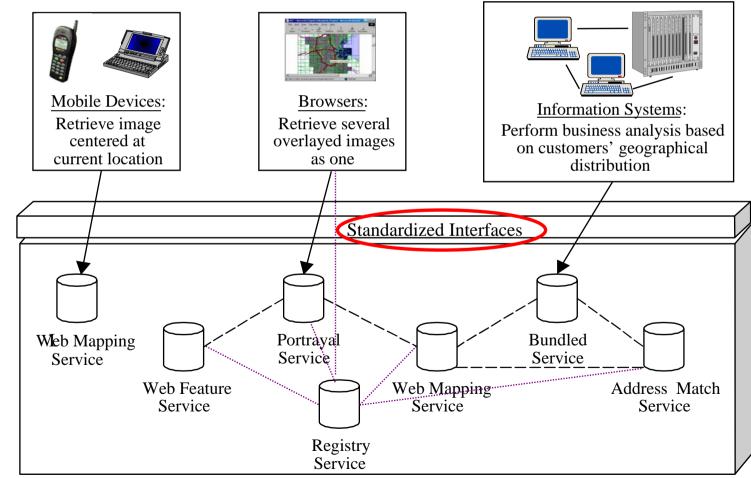


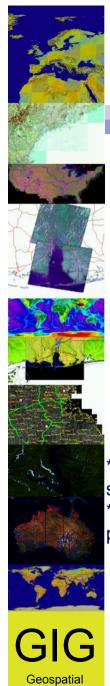
GIS Web Services: Architecture

Applications can be dynamically assembled from multiple network-enabled web services for use by a variety of client applications.

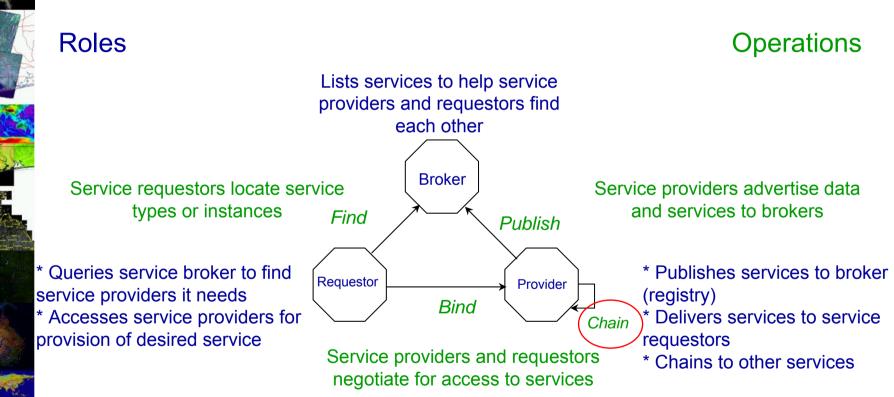
Lower the learning curve

- Cut system integration and deployment cost
- Share data and services more effectively
- Learn, use/get and pay only for what you need

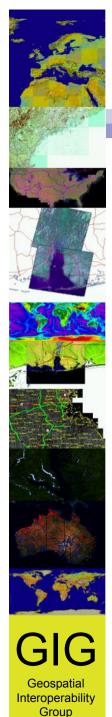




GIS Web Services: Publish/Find/Bind Pattern



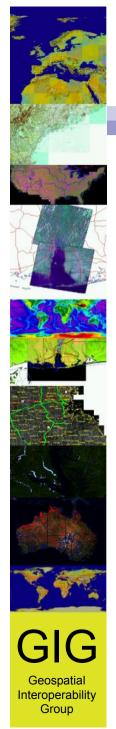
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Interoperability & Role of Open GIS Consortium

- Defining/refining the GIS Web Services framework
- Defining the core service types and their behaviors
- standardizing request/response parameters
 - □ And various bindings (http get, post, SOAP, etc)
- Defining the Service Information Model and operations common to all services

 Example: getCapabilities
- Standardizing encodings
 - □ Styled Layer Descriptors (SLD)
 - Geography Markup Language (GML)
- Identifying registry requirements (defining the Registry Information Model)
- Adopting, extending and customizing (when possible) general web services technologies



Leveraging General Web Services Technologies

□ XML

Web Service Description Language (WSDL)

- Provides a standard way to describe service operations and associate these interfaces with different bindings
- Does not provide a way to describe service data contents and content types
- Limitations of proxy generators

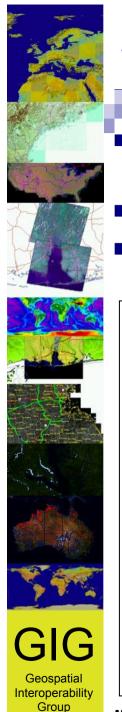
Uniform Description, Discovery and Integration (UDDI)

- Provides a standard way to register and discover registered businesses and services
- Does not provide a way to perform a bounding-box search

SOAP

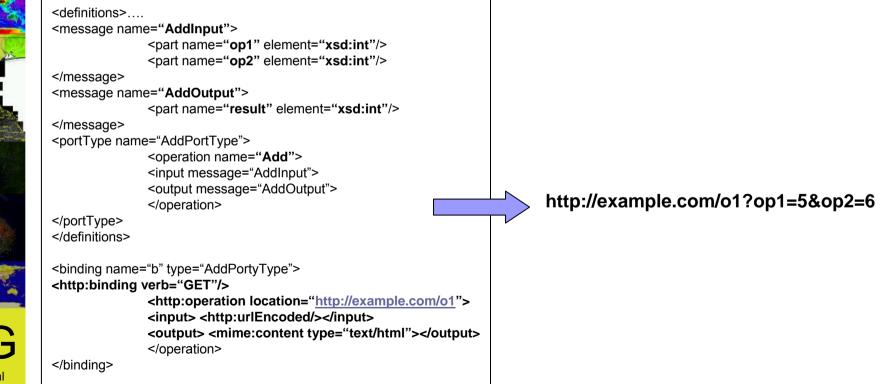
 XML-based protocol designed to exchange structured and typed information on the web

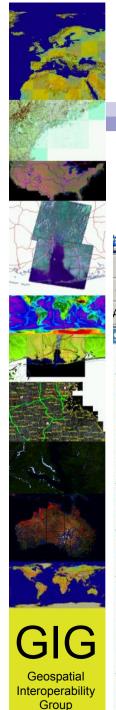
Nadine mereo could soe chetoful to enable service chaining



Leveraging General XML Technologies Web Service Description Language (WSDL)

- Provides a standard way to describe service operations and associate these interfaces with different bindings
- Proxy generators are still evolving
- Does not provide a way to describe service data contents and content types



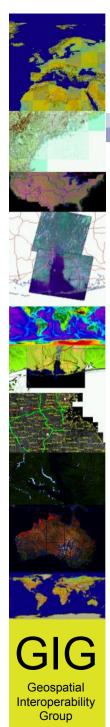


Leveraging General XML Technologies Uniform Description, Discovery and Integration (UDDI)

- Provides a standard way to register and discover registered businesses and services
- Does not yet provide a way to perform a bounding-box search

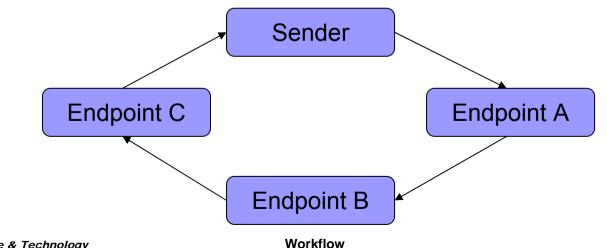
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Address 🙆 http:/	//sindbad.gsfc.nasa.gov:8080/uddi/web	
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Home Find business Find service Find binding Find tModel Direct get Publish	View business Business default name: CubeWerx Inc. Business owner: pyretano	
User	Business key: 4cd200a0-941a-11d6-876f-b8a03c50a862	
Login Register	Details Services Contacts Categories Identifiers Discovery URLs Permissions	
Taxonomies	Names	
Browse Validate Information	business name language code CubeWerx Inc. English	
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FAQs Documentation Contact	Software vendor selling web enabled geospatial data warehouse products. English	
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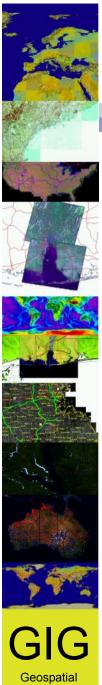


Leveraging General XML Technologies Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)

- XML-based protocol designed to exchange structured and typed information on the web
- Defines a model for exchanging messages
 - Intermediaries: endpoints that function as both sender and receiver, passing messages that they receive on to other endpoints
 - Actor attribute: a URI that identifies the endpoint the Header element entry is targeted for.



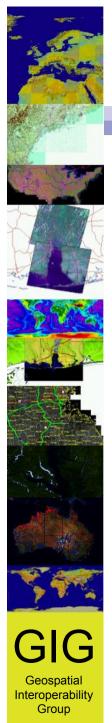
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Leveraging General XML Technologies

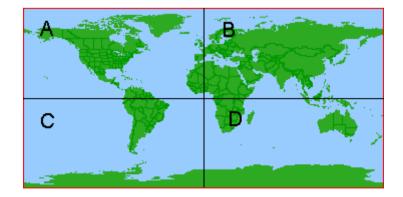
- DAML-Based Web Service Ontology (DAML-S)
 - Core set of markup language constructs for describing the properties and capabilities of Web services in an unambiguous, computer-interoperable form.
 - Supports automatic selection, composition and interoperation of Web services
 - Declarative specifications of the prerequisites and consequences of individual service use
- Web Services Flow Language (WSFL)
 - □ XML language for the description of Web services compositions
 - Describes how to choreograph the functionality provided by a collection of Web services, and describes how these services interact with each other
 - Expresses
 - Transition conditions, exit conditions, synchronization, forking and parallelism, input and output of flows, etc

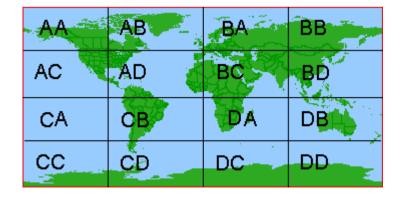
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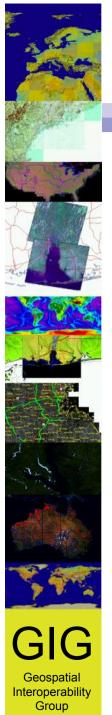
Relevant OGC Work

- OWS1.2 SOAP Experiment
 - □ RPC vs. Document/Literal
 - Issues with proxy generators (Apache axis, Visual Studio .net, SOAP lite)
 - UDDI 1.2 UDDI Experiment
 - Quad-tree taxonomy to simulate spatial-search
 - Each quadrant labeled with a letter that is the quadcode for that quadrant





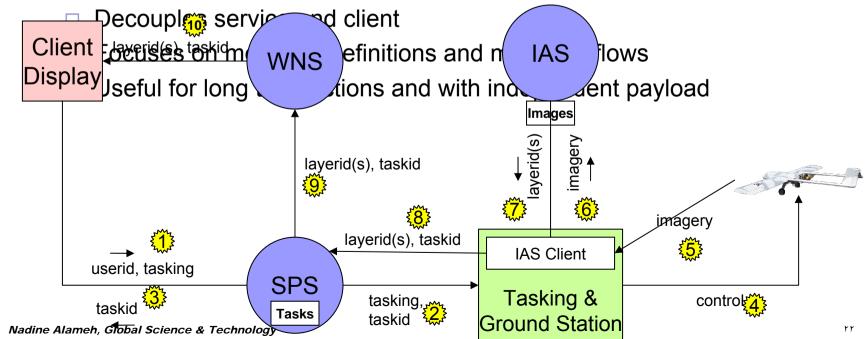
Nadine Alameh, Global Science & Technology

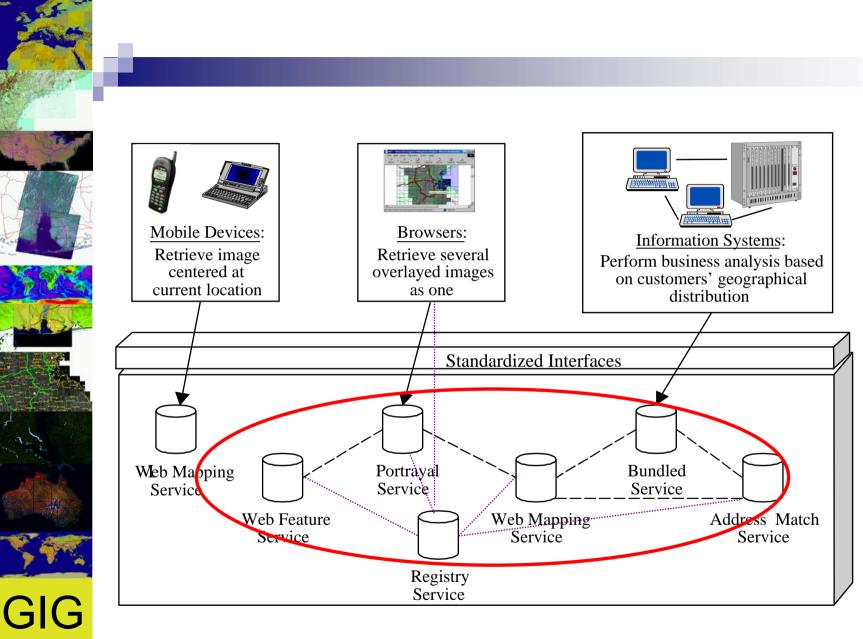


Other Relevant OGC Work

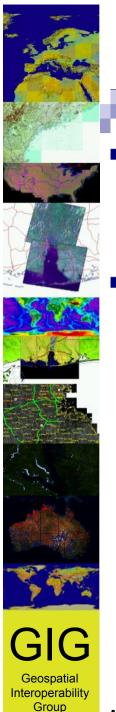
- Web Notification Service
 - First asynchronous messaging service specified by OGC
 - □ Sends notifications of well-structured content to a client.
 - Useful when many collaborating services are required to satisfy a client request and/or when significant delays are involved in satisfying the request.

Messaging Framework





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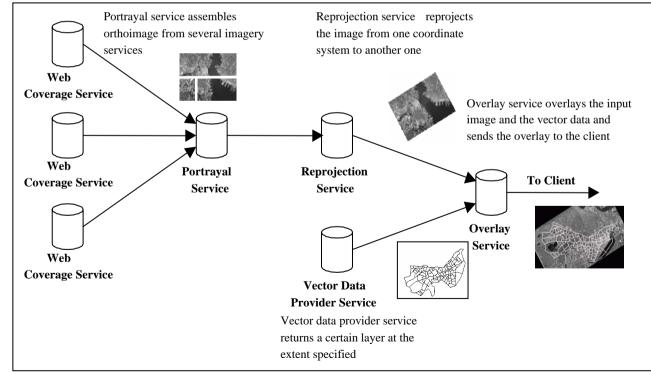
Application Development using GIS Web Services

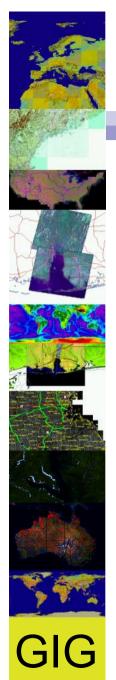
Service Chaining

When a task needed by a client cannot be provided by a single service, but rather by combining or pipelining results from several complementary services.

Key Issues

□ Chaining transparency, metadata tracking, error reporting, synchronicity





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Service Chaining

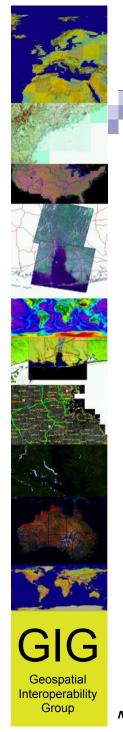
- Client-defined transparent chaining
 - Client controls order and execution of services



Aggregate service bundles static (pre-defined chains)

Workflow-managed chaining

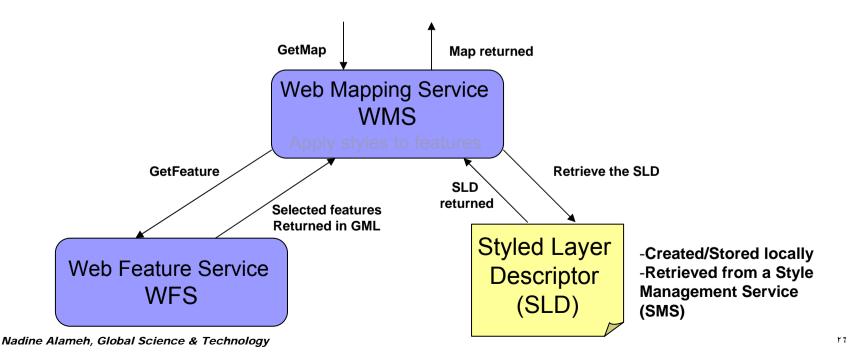
- Mediating service acts as gateway to other services by coordinating between multiple services
- Chains are constructed dynamically to meet pre-defined client requirements
- □ Likely to be tuned to specific domains

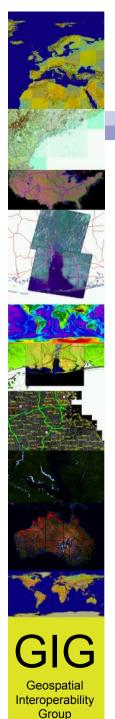


Client-Coordinated Service Chaining

- Client controls order and execution of services
- Clients often directly embed, in the input of one service, a request to the following service

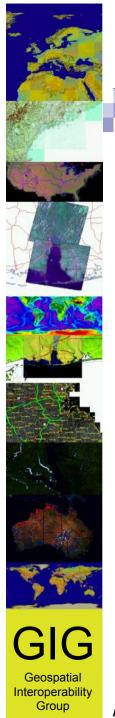
<u>REQUEST</u>: http://yourfavoritesite.com/WMS? VERSION=1.0.5&REQUEST=GetMap& SRS=EPSG%3A4326&BBOX=0.0,0.0,1.0,1.0& SLD=http%3A%2F%2Fmyclientsite.com%2FmySLD.xml& WIDTH=400&HEIGHT=400&FORMAT=PNG& REMOTE_OWS_TYPE=WFS& REMOTE_OWS_URL=http%3A%2F%2Fanothersite.com%2FWFS%3F





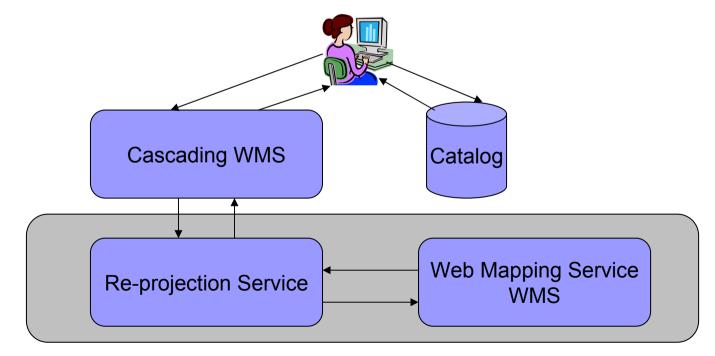
Client-Coordinated Service Chaining

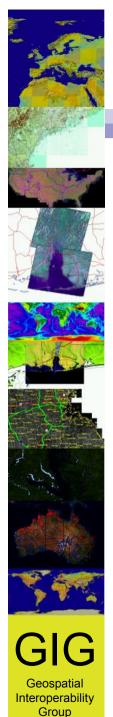
- Client controls order and execution of services
- Clients often directly embed, in the input of one service, a request to the following service
 - Issues
 - Requires the client to know about the types of services needed for a particular operation
 - □ Introduces complexities in the areas of error handling
 - □ Forces the client to deal with delays and failures
 - Especially in the synchronous case



Static Chaining using Aggregate Services

- Aggregate service bundles static (pre-defined chains)
- Issues
 - □ Loss of flexibility and control by client
 - □ Need to differentiate between basic and aggregate services



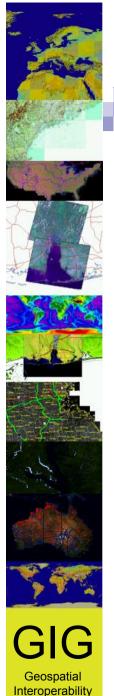


Workflow-Managed Service Chaining

- Mediating service acts as gateway to other services by coordinating between multiple services
 - □ Chains are constructed dynamically to meet pre-defined client requirements
 - Mediating service matches the output of one service to the input of the next one
 - □ Likely to be tuned to specific domains

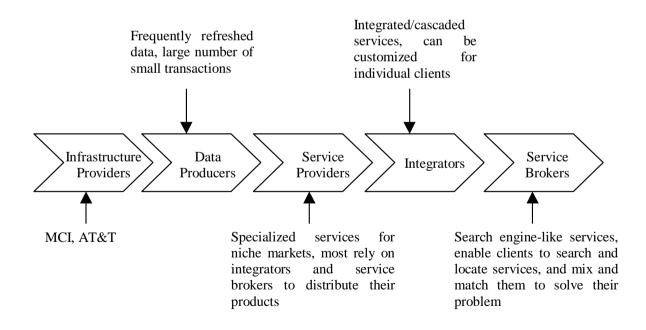
Issues

- □ Capturing application or chaining requirements of client
- □ May create inconsistencies in the responses received by the client
- □ Require a degree of intelligence and a framework
 - Service types
 - Relationship between services
 - Automatic generation of requests
 - Orchestration language
 - Authentication, billing and ordering
- □ Other over-arching issues
 - Synchronous vs. asynchronous services
 - Notification mechanisms

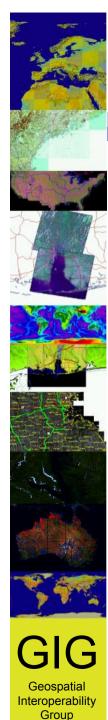


Shaping the Future GIS Marketplace

- Changes in GIS marketplace
 - Unbundling of GIS into independently-provided interoperable components
 - Delivery of subsets of data to users on demand



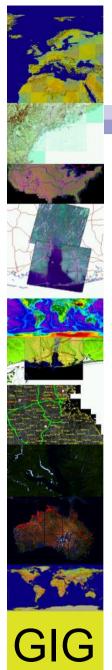
Group



Conclusion (s)

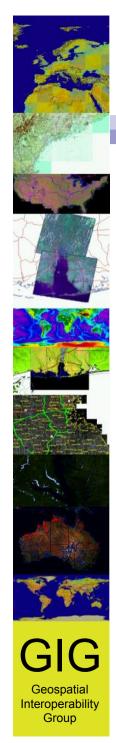
- Applications of Web Services in the GIS field are promising.
- Existing functionality can be exposed as Web Services.
- GIS Web Services are more than browser-based web mapping.
- GIS Web Services do not replace traditional stand-alone systems. They complement them.
- General IT technologies need to be leveraged as much as possible.
- Current technologies do not yet satisfy all the requirements of a geo-spatial application community.
- Both synchronous and asynchronous services are needed.
- Interoperability is critical in the described Web Services environment.
 - Other challenges
 - Security
 - Scalability
 - Managing change

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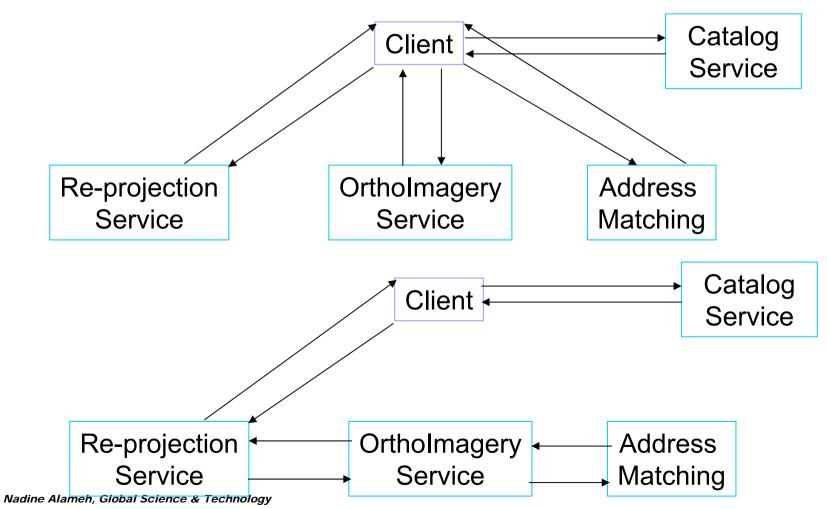
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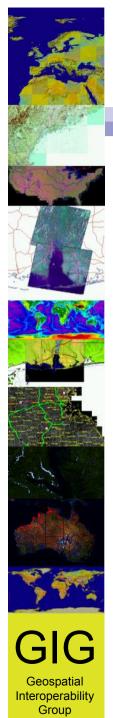
Thank You! alameh@gst.com



User-Defined Chaining

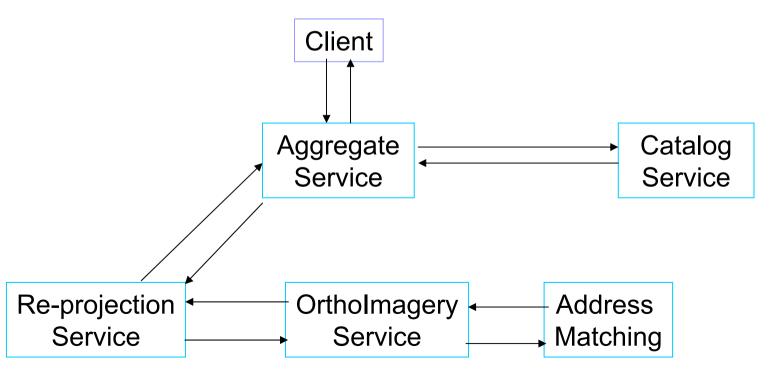
Chaining is transparent: User defines and controls the order of execution of the individual services.



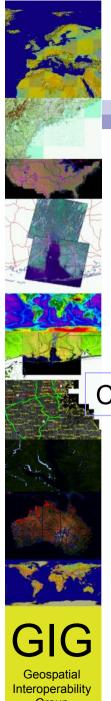


Aggregate Service

Chaining is opaque: the services appear as a single service which handles all coordination of the individual services behind the aggregate service. The user has no awareness that there is a set of services behind the aggregate service.

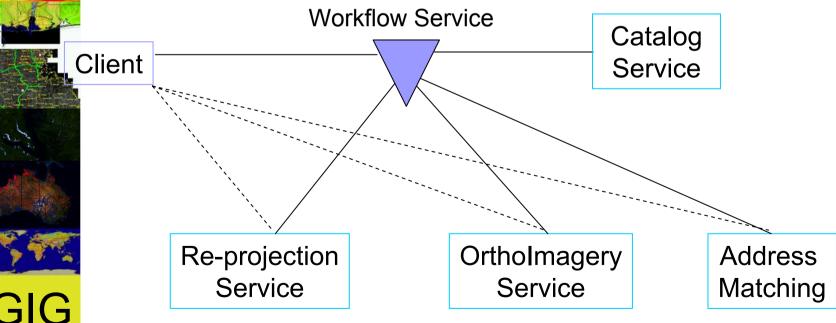


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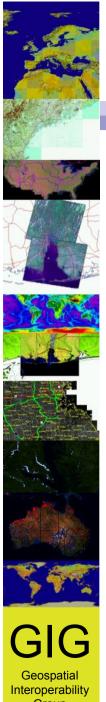


Workflow-Managed Chaining

Chaining is translucent (in between transparent and opaque): execution of the chain is managed by a workflow service. User may select a chain of interest that is executed by the workflow service.



Group



Opportunities

- Portals for Community Statistics Field
 - Focus on providing specialized aggregate and workflow services
 - Customize chains and combine services to meet community statistics needs



- Tools for users to construct and customized their own chains
- Tools for finding the right services based on characteristics such as service scope, performance, service/data quality, price
- Tools for constructing "optimal chains": least expensive, minimum number of constituent services, most accurate results, etc.

Challenge

Sustainability of such a service-based architecture requires standards and well-defined interfaces for the underlying services

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