
GeoNode Documentation

Release latest

GeoNode Development Team

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Contents

1	GeoNode Overview & Reference	3
1.1	Users' Features	3
1.2	Introduction	4
1.3	Reference Doc	27
2	Installation & Admin	35
2.1	Linux Admin Intro	35
2.2	VM Setup with VirtualBox	45
2.3	Running a VM with Vagrant	68
2.4	GeoNode (vlatest) installation on Ubuntu 16.04	73
2.5	GeoNode (vlatest) update from older versions	104
3	Users Workshop	145
3.1	Accounts and users	145
3.2	Document Types	154
3.3	Searching	156
3.4	Managing layers	157
3.5	Edit Layer Style	170
3.6	Managing maps	174
3.7	Using GeoNode with other applications	194
4	Administrators Workshop	235
4.1	Usage of the GeoNode's Django Administration Panel	235
4.2	Management Commands for GeoNode	242
4.3	Configuring Alternate CSW Backends	245
4.4	Customize the look and feel	246
4.5	Debugging GeoNode Installations	262
4.6	Changing the Default Language	265
4.7	Loading Data into a GeoNode	266
4.8	More on Security and Permissions	281
4.9	Backup & Restore GeoNode - Data Migration	289
5	Developers Workshop	303
5.1	Introduction to GeoNode development	303
5.2	Django Overview	308
5.3	Development Prerequisites and Core Modules	319
5.4	Install GeoNode for Development	326

5.5	Start working on Geonode the next day after install	332
5.6	GeoNode debugging techniques	333
5.7	GeoNode APIs	342
5.8	Testing in GeoNode	412
5.9	Contributing to GeoNode	414
6	Advanced Workshop	427
6.1	Advanced Data Management and Processing	427
6.2	GeoNode Advanced Configuration	685
6.3	GeoNode on Production	703
6.4	GeoNode Customization and Source Code Revision Control	786
6.5	Migrate Data Between GeoNode Instances	808
6.6	Loading OSM Data into GeoNode	896
7	Editing the documentation	913
8	License Information	915
8.1	Documentation	915
8.2	Author Information	916
	Python Module Index	917

Welcome to the GeoNode Training Documentation.

From here you can browse the documentation relative to the GeoNode Training Documentation.

Hint: An Ubuntu 18.04 Desktop 64-bit based Live ISO, containing the base packages and data for the execution of the workshop exercises, is available for download [here](#) The Virtual Machine can also be launched through [VirtualBox](#) binaries.

Note: The ISO should be mounted as Live CD and the Virtual Machine must enable EFI Boot options

The users to be used with the Virtual Machine are:

```
geo/geo # principal user with sudoers privileges
/home/geo/ # is the location where you can find sources, binaries and training data
/home/geo/my_geonode # is the location of a materialized `geonode-project` <https://
↳github.com/geosolutions-it/geonode-project.git> Django template
/home/geo/Envs/geonode/src/geonode # is the location of the GeoNode core sources
postgres/postgres # system user for the management of the DBMS
```

The Documentation is divided in six main sections:

Hint: The whole documentation for offline reading as a ZIP archive can be downloaded [here](#). The official GeoNode 2.8 documentation is also available for offline reading as a ZIP [here](#).

GeoNode Overview & Reference

Welcome to the GeoNode Training *Overview & Reference* documentation vlatest.

This module guides the user to an overview of GeoNode and its main components.

At the end of this section you will have a clear view of what GeoNode is and can do. You will be able also to use the GeoNode main functionalities and understand some of the basic concepts of the system infrastructure.

1.1 Users' Features

Open Source Geospatial Content Management System

GeoNode is a web-based application and platform for developing geospatial information systems (GIS) and for deploying spatial data infrastructures (SDI).

What GeoNode can be used for... [GeoNode Demo](#) (admin/admin)

1.1.1 Spatial Data Discovery

GeoNode allows users to browse and search for geospatial data. By combining collaboration found in social networks with specialized geospatial tools, GeoNode makes it easy to explore, process, style, and share maps and geospatial data. Spatial datasets can be imported and shared, all through a non-technical user interface.

Features include:

- Powerful spatial search engine (Elasticsearch)
- Federated OGC services (OGC W*S)
- Metadata catalogue (OGC CSW)

1.1.2 Import and Manage

GeoNode allows users to upload and share geospatial data, securely. GeoNode makes it easy to upload and manage geospatial data on the web. Any user can upload and make content available via standard OGC protocols such as Web Map Service (WMS) and Web Feature Service (WFS). Data is available for browsing, searching, styling, and processing to generate maps which can be shared publicly or restricted to specific users only. Supported upload formats include ShapeFile, GeoTIFF, ASCII, ImageMosaics, KML and CSV. In addition, it is possible to connect to existing external spatial databases and services.

Features include:

- Publish raster, vector, and tabular data
- Manage metadata and associated documents
- Securely or publicly share data

1.1.3 Interactive Mapping

GeoNode allows users to create and share interactive web maps. GeoNode comes with helpful cartography tools for styling and composing maps graphically. These tools make it easy for anyone to assemble a web-based mapping application with functionality traditionally found in desktop GIS applications. Users can gain enhanced interactivity with GIS-specific tools such as querying and measuring.

Features include:

- GeoExplorer GIS client by default / Several pluggable clients available (Leaflet, REACT, ...)
- Graphical style editor
- Create multi-layer interactive maps
- Share and embed maps in web pages

1.2 Introduction

This section introduces the GeoNode GUI and functionalities through a step-by-step workshop.

At the end of this module the users will be familiar with the GeoNode default GUI and objects.

1.2.1 A Tour Of GeoNode

In order to get started, let's look at the GeoNode interface and get a feel for how to navigate around it.

The GeoNode web interface is the primary method of interacting with GeoNode as a user. From this interface, one can view and modify existing spatial layers and maps, as well as find information on other GeoNode users.

Without being logged in, you are limited to read-only access of public layers.

1. Navigate to your GeoNode instance (online demo available [here](#)):

Welcome

GeoNode is an open source platform for sharing geospatial data and maps.
If you have any questions about the software or service, join our [mailing list](#).
Need help? [Getting Started](#)

209 Layers
Click to search for geospatial data published by other users, organizations and public sources. Download data in standard formats.
[Explore layers »](#)

66 Maps
Data is available for browsing, aggregating and styling to generate maps which can be shared publicly or restricted to specific users only.
[Explore maps »](#)

33 Users
GeoNode allows registered users to easily upload geospatial data in several formats including shapefile and GeoTiff.
[See users »](#)

Powered by [GeoNode version 2.4.1](#) | [Developers](#) | [About](#) English ▼

Welcome page

This page shows a variety of information about the current GeoNode instance. At the top of the page is a toolbar showing quick links to view [layers](#), [maps](#), documents (metadata), [people](#), and a search field. Below this is a listing of recently updated layers, including abstract, owner, rating, and download button (if available).


2. Click Explore button and choose Preview. Table data could be visualized as: Grid, Graph or Map.

The screenshot shows the GeoNode 'Explore Layers' interface. At the top is a navigation bar with links for Layers, Maps, Documents, People, and Groups, along with a search bar and a 'Sign In' link. Below the navigation bar is the 'Explore Layers' heading and an 'Upload Layers' button. On the left side, there is a 'Cart' section with instructions to add resources and a 'Create a map' button. Below this is a 'Filters' section with a 'Clear' button and several filter categories: TEXT, TYPE, Vector (with 209 items), CATEGORIES, KEYWORDS, OWNERS, DATE, REGIONS, and EXTENT. The main content area shows a list of layers. The first layer is 'mab_es21_25000_etr89_3' with a red outline map. The second and third layers are 'mab_es21_25000_etr89_2' and 'mab_es21_25000_etr89_1' respectively, both with 'no image' placeholders. Each layer entry includes the layer name, a 'No abstract provided' message, and metadata such as the owner (admin), creation date (17 Jun 2017), view count, and share count.

Explore Layers page


This page shows all layers known to GeoNode, available in either List or Grid viewing. Layers can be sorted by Most Recent, Most Popular, or Most Shared. Also available are a list of categories, with which layers can be connected with.

3. Find a layer and click on its name.


[Layers](#)
[Maps](#)
[Documents](#)
[People](#)
[Groups](#)

[Sign In](#)


mab_es21_25000_etr89_3



[Download Layer](#)

[Download Metadata](#)

Legend



Maps using this layer

List of maps using this layer:

[GEOPORTAL URDAIBAI \(DEMO\)](#)


Create a map using this layer

Click the button below to generate a new map based on this layer.

[Create a Map](#)

About

Owner, Point of Contact, Metadata Author


[admin](#)
 No Group

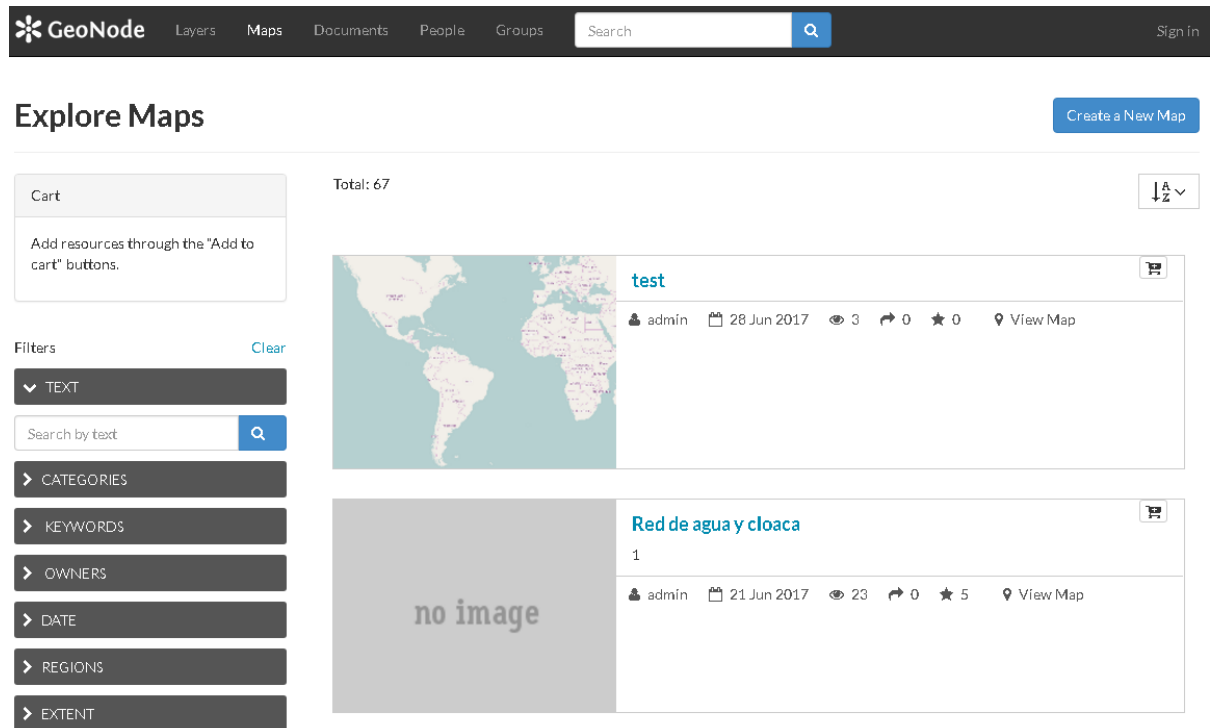
[Info](#)
[Attributes](#)
[Share](#)
[Ratings](#)
[Comments](#)

Title	mab_es21_25000_etr89_3
Abstract	No abstract provided
Publication Date	June 17, 2017, 6:59 a.m.
Type	Vector Data
Owner	admin

[More info](#)

Viewing a layer

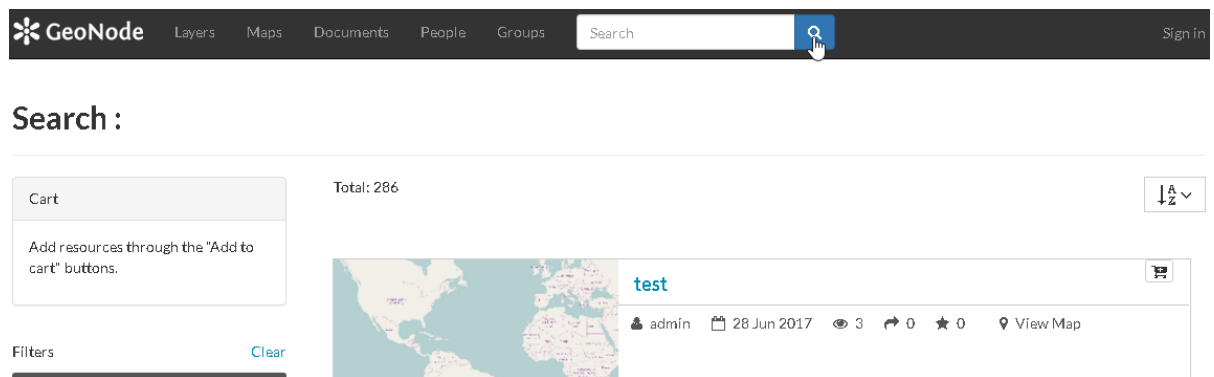
- A layer viewing page will display, with the layer itself superimposed on a hosted base layer (in this case [MapQuest OpenStreetMap](#)). Explore this page, noting the various options available to you.
- Now click the Maps link in the tool bar to go to the Explore Maps page.



Explore Maps page

This page shows all maps known to GeoNode, available with similar viewing options as with the layers. Currently, there are no maps here, but we will create one later on in the workshop.

- Click the Search link in the toolbar to bring up the Search page.



Search page

This page contains a wealth of options for customizing a search for various information on this GeoNode instance. While a simple search box is available at the top of every page, this search form allows for much more fine-tuned searches.

Now that you are familiar with the basic interface, the next step is to create your own account so you manage some GeoNode resources of your own.

1.2.2 GeoNode Quickstart

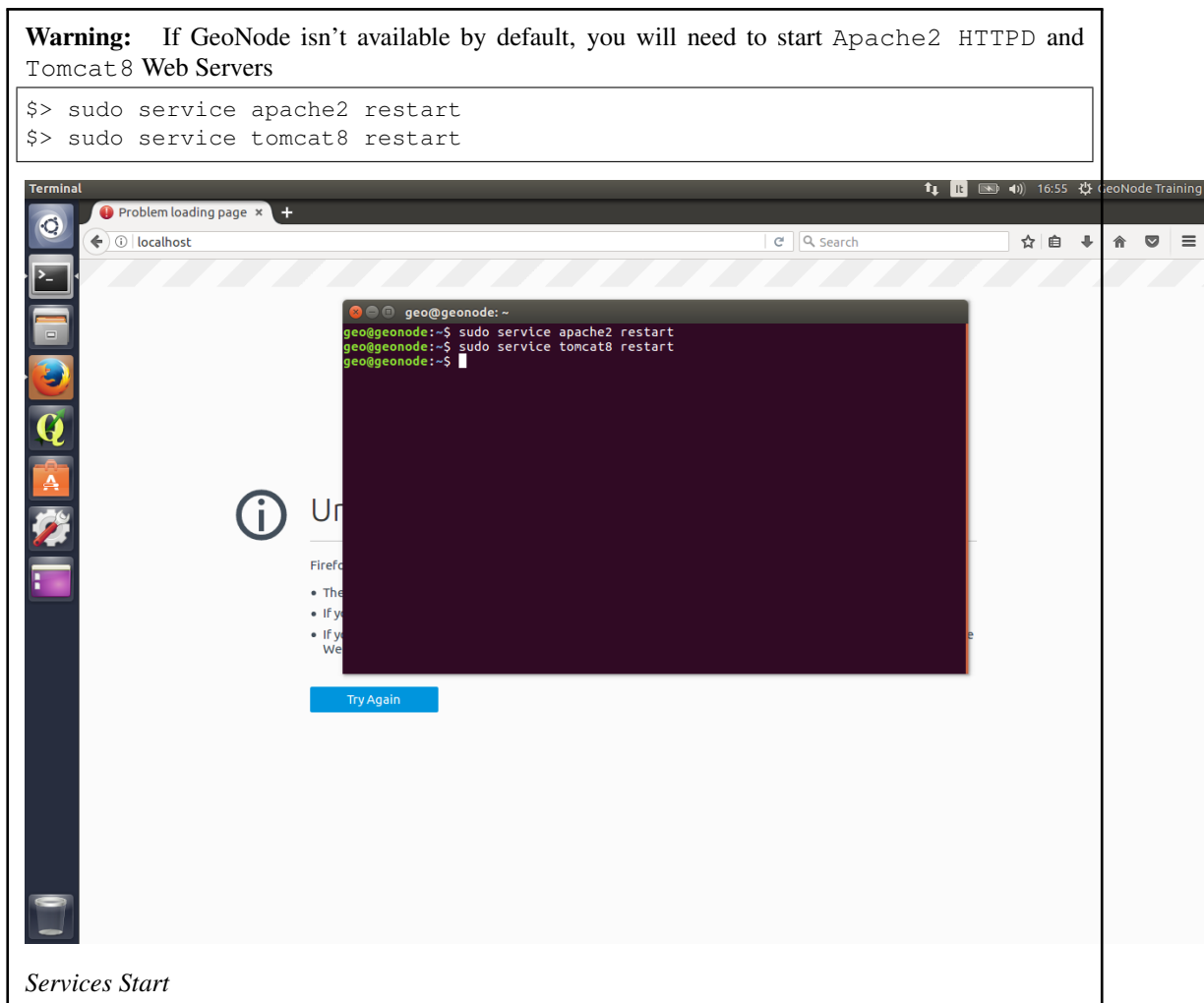
Open Source Geospatial Content Management System

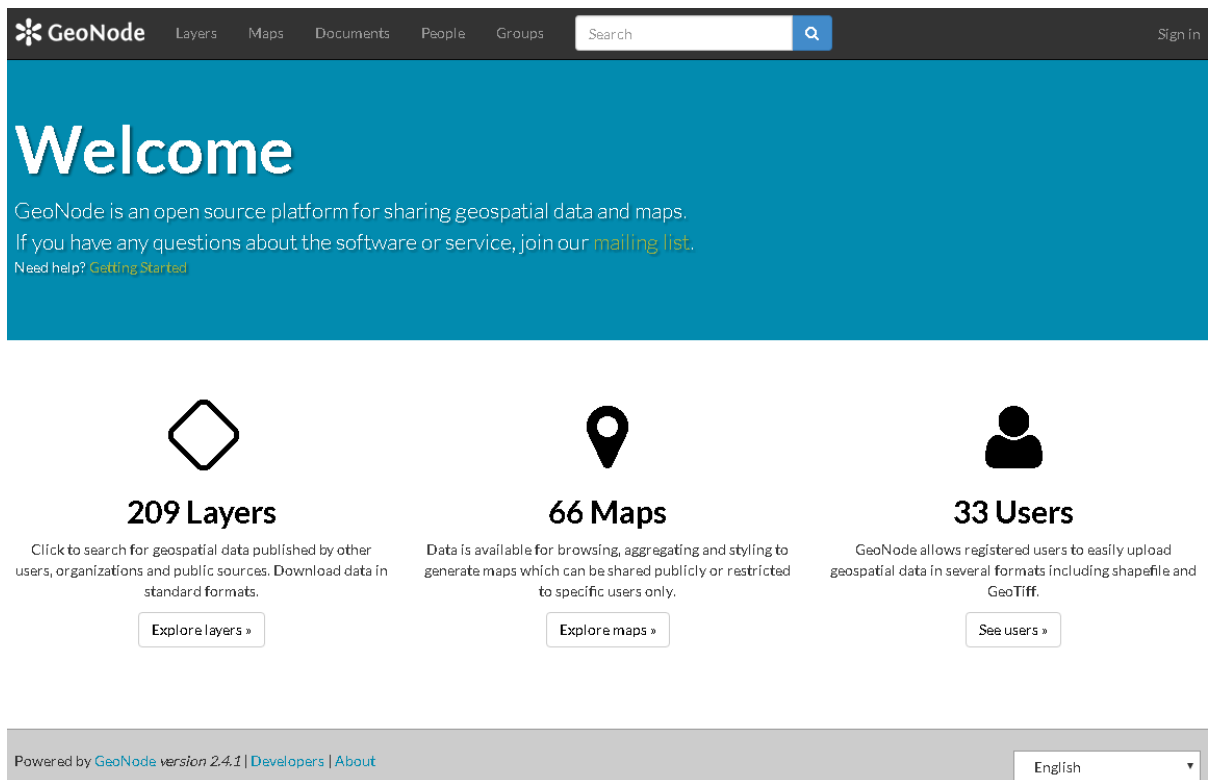
GeoNode is a web-based application and platform for developing geospatial information systems (GIS) and for deploying spatial data infrastructures (SDI).

In this Quickstart guide you will learn the following:

1. to register a new account to get started
2. add a new layer
3. create a map using your new layer
4. share your map with others

Start GeoNode on your Live DVD or local VM and redirect your browser at <http://localhost/> (this is the default port). The page will look like shown in the image below.



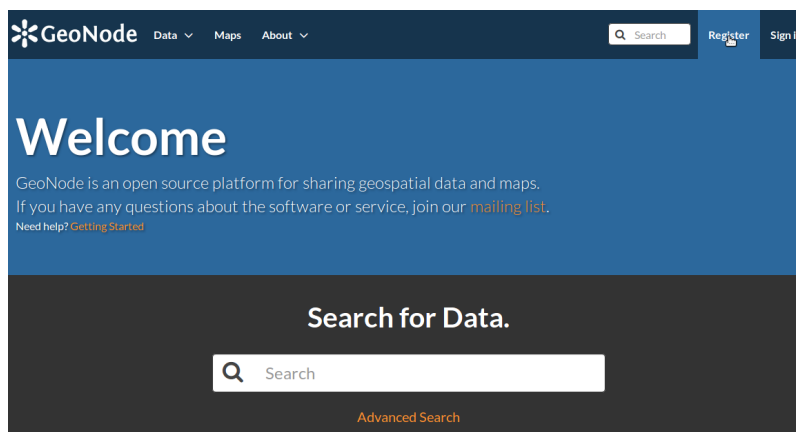


Welcome page

1. Register a new account

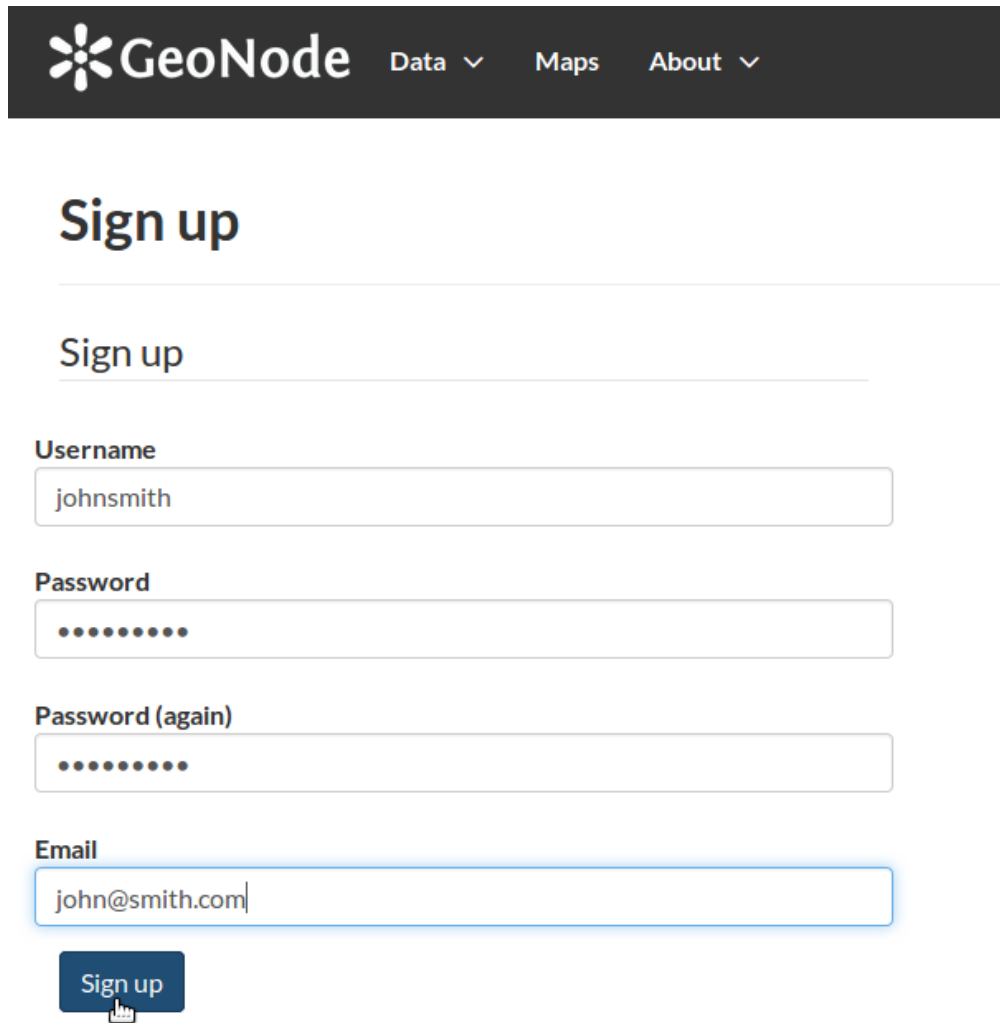
From the interface shown above, one can view and modify existing spatial layers and maps, as well as find information on other GeoNode users. But, without being logged in, you are limited to read-only access of public layers. In order to create a map and add layers to it, you have to have create an account first.

1. From any page in the web interface, you will see a *Sign in* link. Click that link, and in the dialog that displays, click the *Register now* link.



Sign in Form

2. On the next page, fill out the form. Enter a user name and password in the fields. Also, enter your email address for verification.



The screenshot shows the GeoNode website's sign-up interface. At the top is a dark navigation bar with the GeoNode logo (a stylized flower) and the text 'GeoNode'. To the right of the logo are three menu items: 'Data' with a downward arrow, 'Maps', and 'About' with a downward arrow. Below the navigation bar is a large heading 'Sign up'. Underneath the heading is a horizontal line, followed by the text 'Sign up' again. The form consists of four input fields: 'Username' with the value 'johnsmith', 'Password' with ten dots, 'Password (again)' with ten dots, and 'Email' with the value 'john@smith.com'. Below the email field is a blue 'Sign up' button with a white cursor icon pointing at it.

Register Form

3. By clicking *Sign up* you will be returned to the homepage. Now you've registered an account, you are able to add layers to it as well as create maps and share those with other users.

Note: In case e-mail confirmation has been enabled by configuration (see Advanced Tutorial and GeoNode documentation for that), you will be returned to the welcome page. An email will be sent confirming that you have signed up. While you are now logged in, you will need to confirm your account. Navigate to the link that was sent in the email.

2. Add a new layer

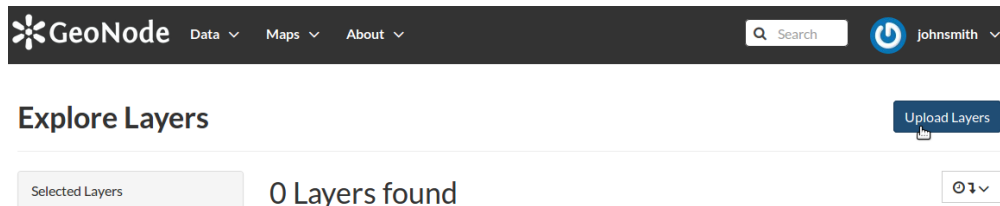
Layers are a published resource representing a raster or vector spatial data source. Layers also can be associated with metadata, ratings, and comments.

1. To add a layer to your account, navigate to the welcome page. There the following toolbar can be seen:



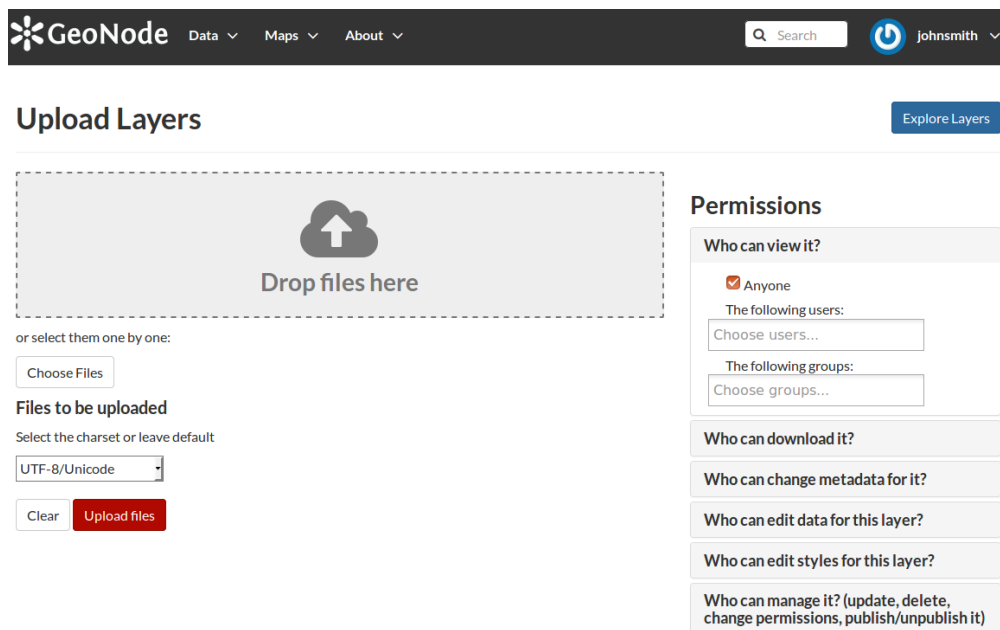
Toolbar

- By clicking the *Layers* link you will be brought to the *Layers* menu where a new subtoolbar can be seen. This toolbar allows you to *Explore*, *Search* and *Upload* layers.



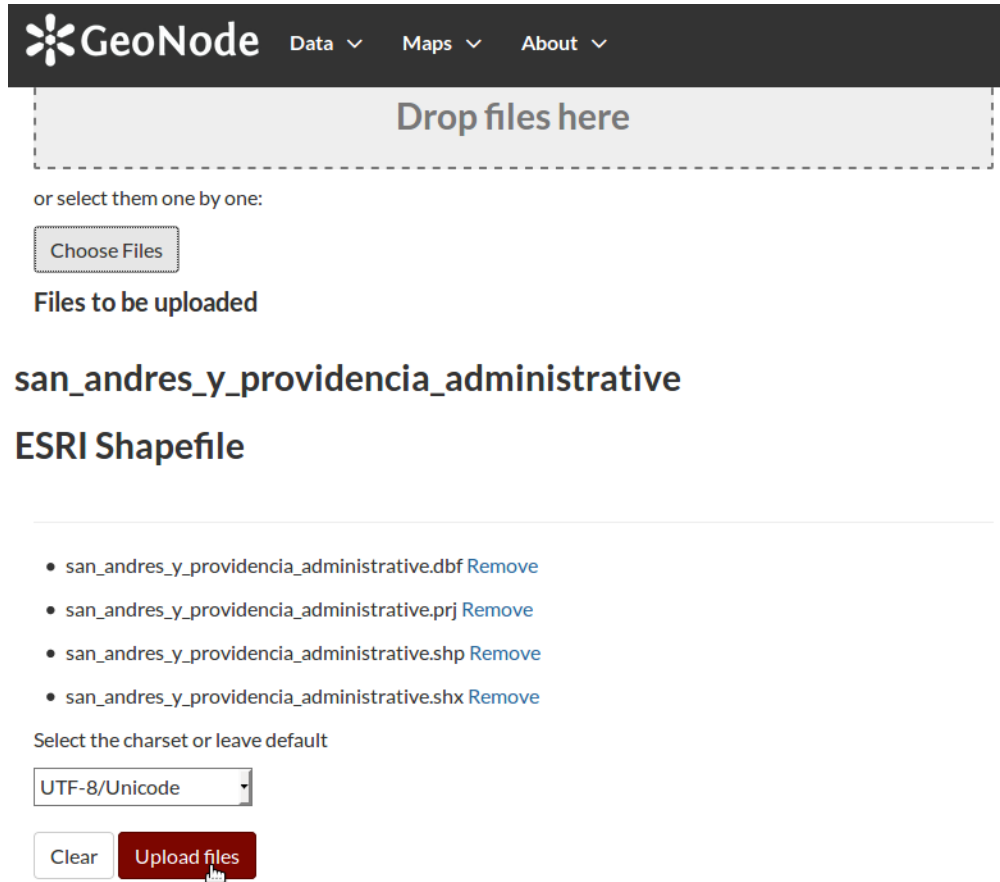
Upload Button

- Now click *Upload Layers* and you'll see the upload form.



Upload Form

- You have two possibilities to add your files. You can either do that by using *drag & drop* or you choose to *browse* them. Be aware that you have to upload a complete set of files, consisting of a **shp**, a **prj**, a **dbf** and a **shx** file. If one of them is missing, GeoNode will warn you before you upload them.
- You should now be able to see all the files you want to upload.



GeoNode Data Maps About

Drop files here

or select them one by one:

Choose Files

Files to be uploaded

san_andres_y_providencia_administrative

ESRI Shapefile

- san_andres_y_providencia_administrative.dbf [Remove](#)
- san_andres_y_providencia_administrative.prj [Remove](#)
- san_andres_y_providencia_administrative.shp [Remove](#)
- san_andres_y_providencia_administrative.shx [Remove](#)

Select the charset or leave default

UTF-8/Unicode

Clear Upload files

Files to be Uploaded

- GeoNode has the ability to restrict who can view, edit, and manage layers. On the right side of the page you can see the *Permission* section, where you can limit the access on your layer. Under **Who can view and download this data**, select **Any registered user**. This will ensure that *Anonymous* view access is disabled. In the same area, under **Who can edit this data**, select **your username**. This will ensure that *Only You* are able to edit the data in the layer.

Permissions

Who can view it?
☒ Anyone
The following users:

The following groups:

Who can download it?

Who can change metadata for it?
The following users:

The following groups:

Who can edit data for this layer?

Who can edit styles for this layer?

Who can manage it? (update, delete, change permissions, publish/unpublish it)

Permissions

7. To upload data, click the *Upload* button at the bottom.

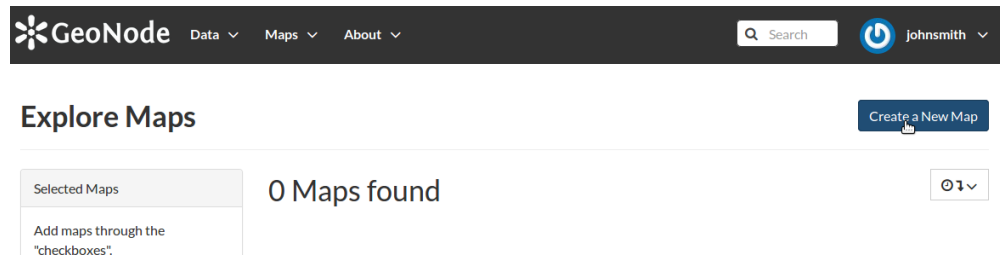
Warning: If the upload fails due to an e-mail issue, that means that the *GeoNode Notifications subsystem* must be disabled, since your VM most probably is not connected to the Internet and/or it is not able to send e-mail.

```
$> cd /home/geonode/my_geonode/  
$> vim my_geonode/local_settings.py  
  
...  
# notification settings  
NOTIFICATION_ENABLED = False  
...  
# INSTALLED_APPS += (NOTIFICATIONS_MODULE, )  
...  
#Define email service on GeoNode  
EMAIL_ENABLE = False  
...  
  
$> sudo service apache2 restart
```

3. Create a new map

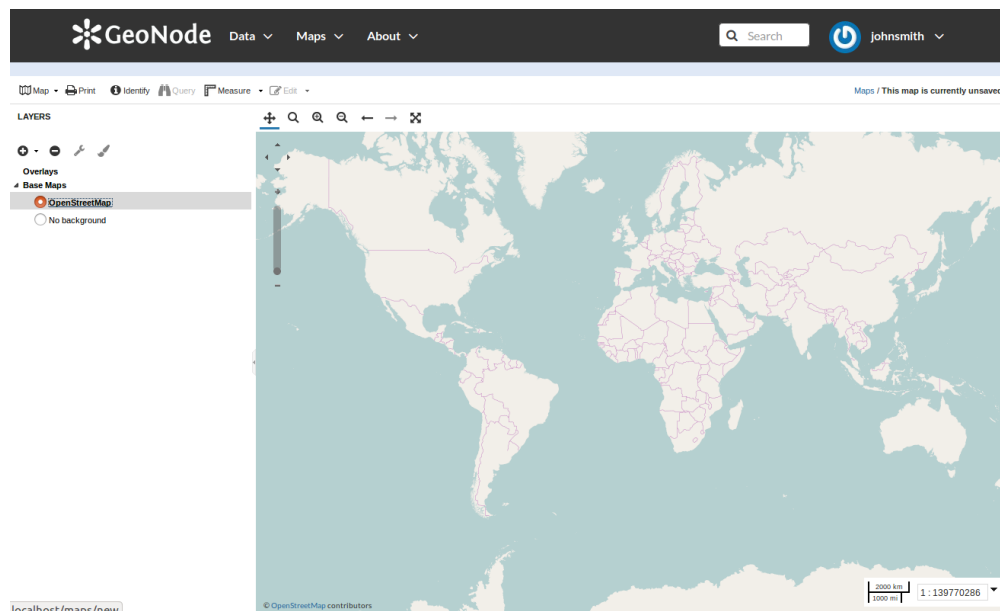
The next step for you is to create a map and add the newly created layers to this map.

1. Click the *Maps* link on the top toolbar. This will bring up the list of maps.



Create new Map Button

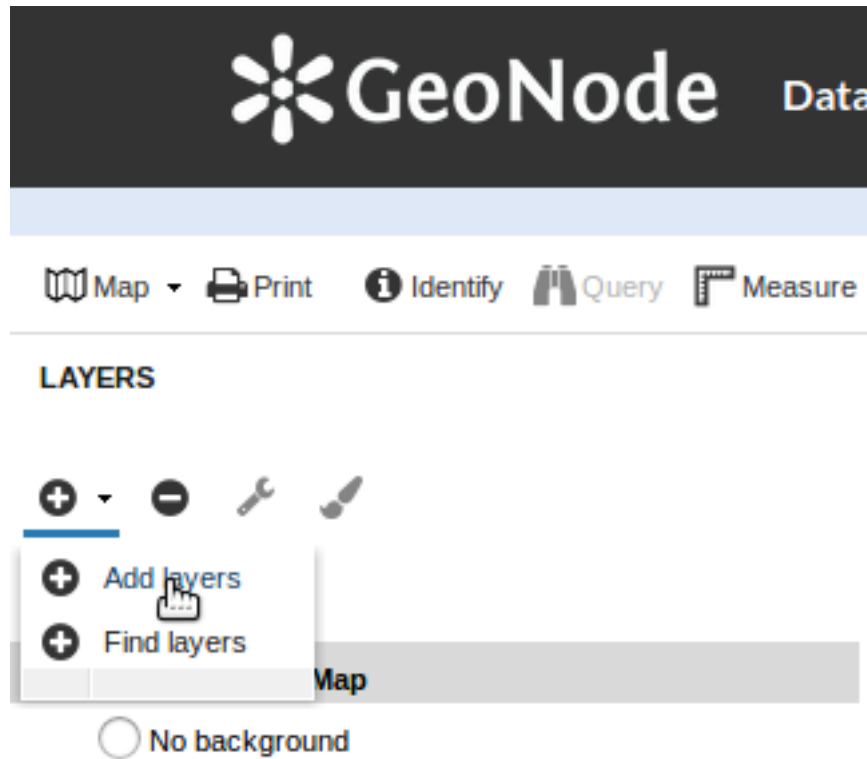
- Currently, there aren't any maps here. To add one click the *Create a New Map* button and a map composition interface will display.



Maps Editor

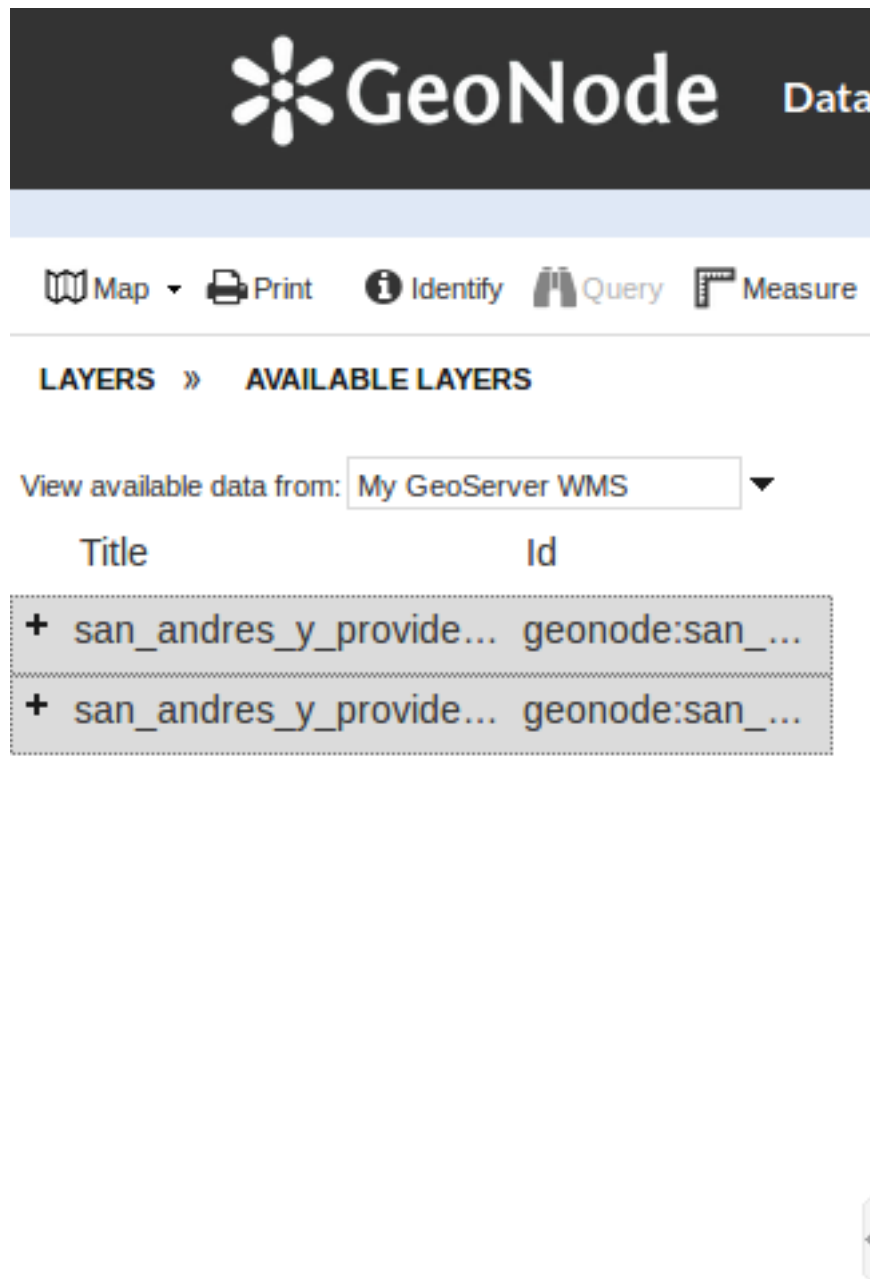
In this interface there is a toolbar, layer list, and map window. The map window contains the MapQuest OpenStreetMap layer by default. There are other service layers available here as well: Blue Marble, Bing Aerial With Labels, MapQuest, and OpenStreetMap.

- Click on the *New Layers* button and select *Add Layers*.



Add Layers

4. Now you should be able to see all the available layers. In your case, this should only be the ones you've added before (San Andreas?).
5. Select all of the layers by clicking the top entry and **Shift-clicking** the bottom one. Click *Add Layers* to add them all to the map.



The screenshot displays the GeoNode web application interface. At the top, the GeoNode logo is visible on a dark background. Below the logo, a navigation bar contains icons and labels for 'Map', 'Print', 'Identify', 'Query', and 'Measure'. The main content area is titled 'LAYERS » AVAILABLE LAYERS'. A dropdown menu labeled 'View available data from:' is set to 'My GeoServer WMS'. Below this, a table lists available layers. The table has two columns: 'Title' and 'Id'. Two identical rows are visible, each starting with a '+' icon, followed by the title 'san_andres_y_provide...' and the ID 'geonode:san_...'. A vertical scrollbar is present on the right side of the table.

Title	Id
+ san_andres_y_provide...	geonode:san_...
+ san_andres_y_provide...	geonode:san_...

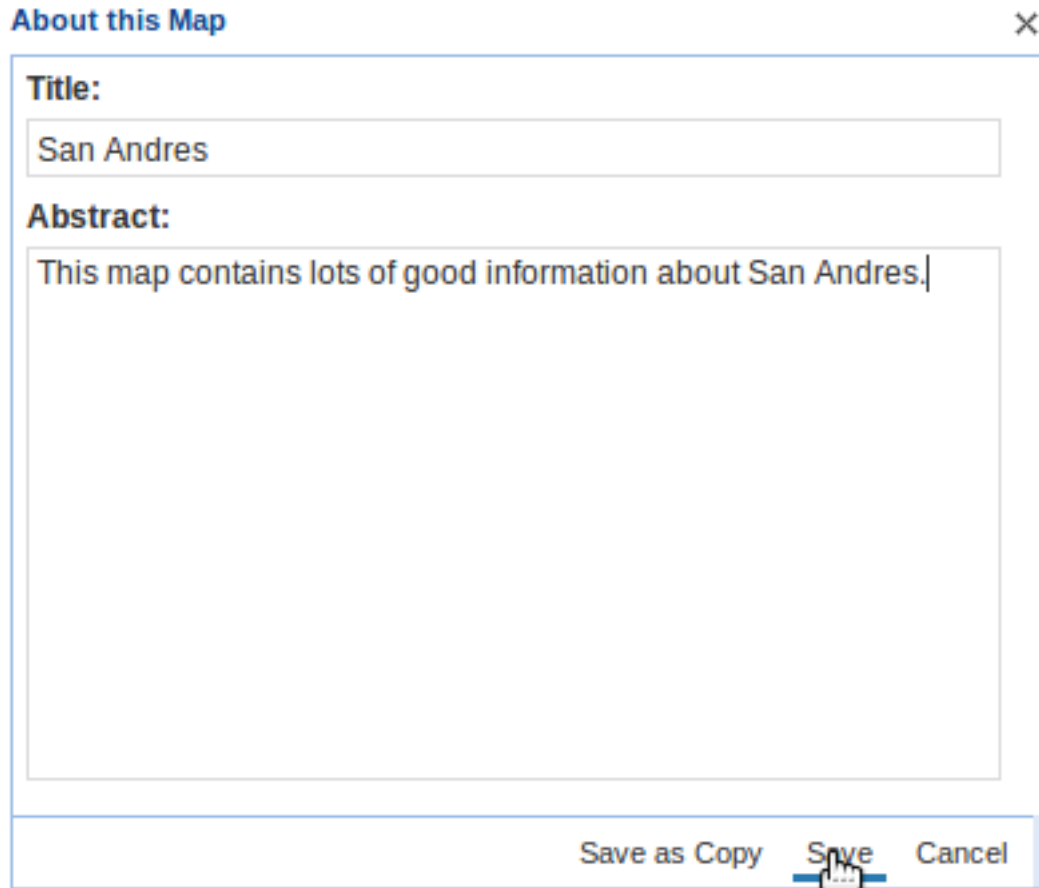
Add Layers

6. The layers will be added to the map. Click *Done* (right next to *Add Layers* at the bottom) to return to the main layers list.
7. To save the map click on the Map button in the toolbar, and select *Save Map*.



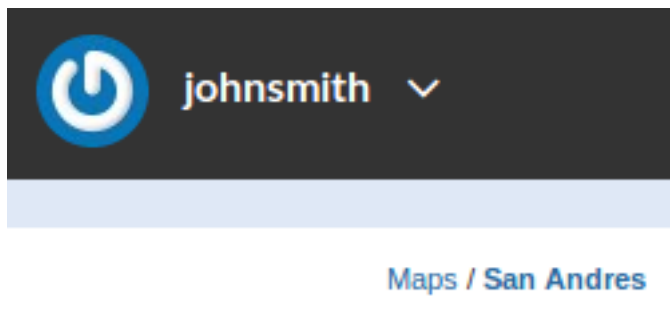
Save Map

8. Enter a title and abstract for your map.



Edit Map Metadata

9. Click *Save*. Notice that the link on the top right of the page changed to reflect the map's name.



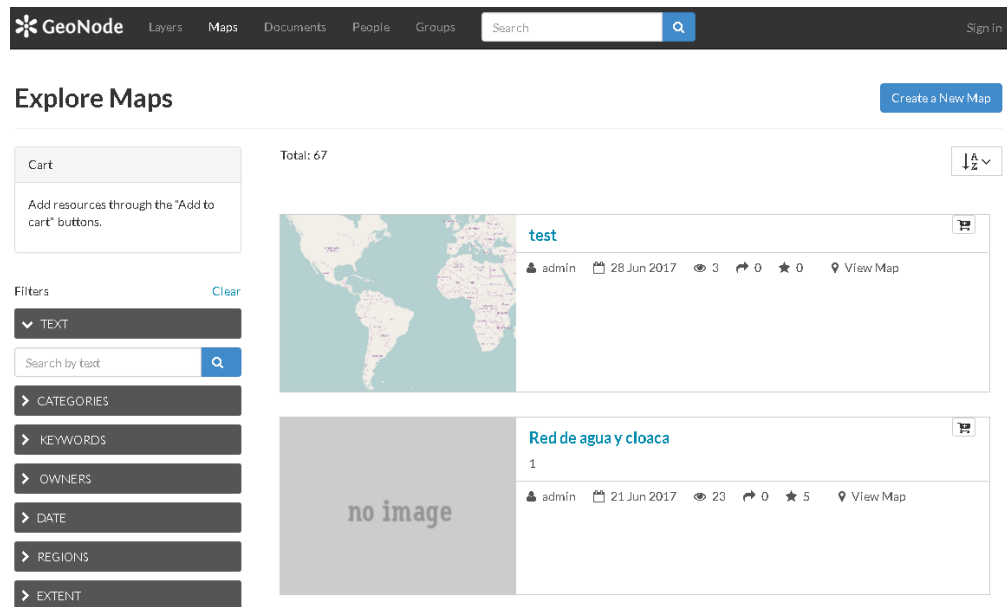
Save Map

This link contains a permalink to your map. If you open this link in a new window, your map will appear exactly as it was saved.

4. Share your map

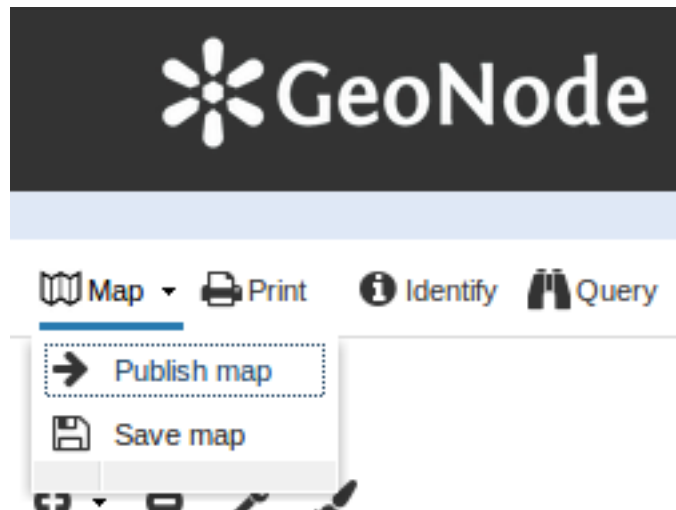
Now let's publish our map and make it available to the world.

1. Click the *Maps* link on the top toolbar. This will bring up the list of maps.



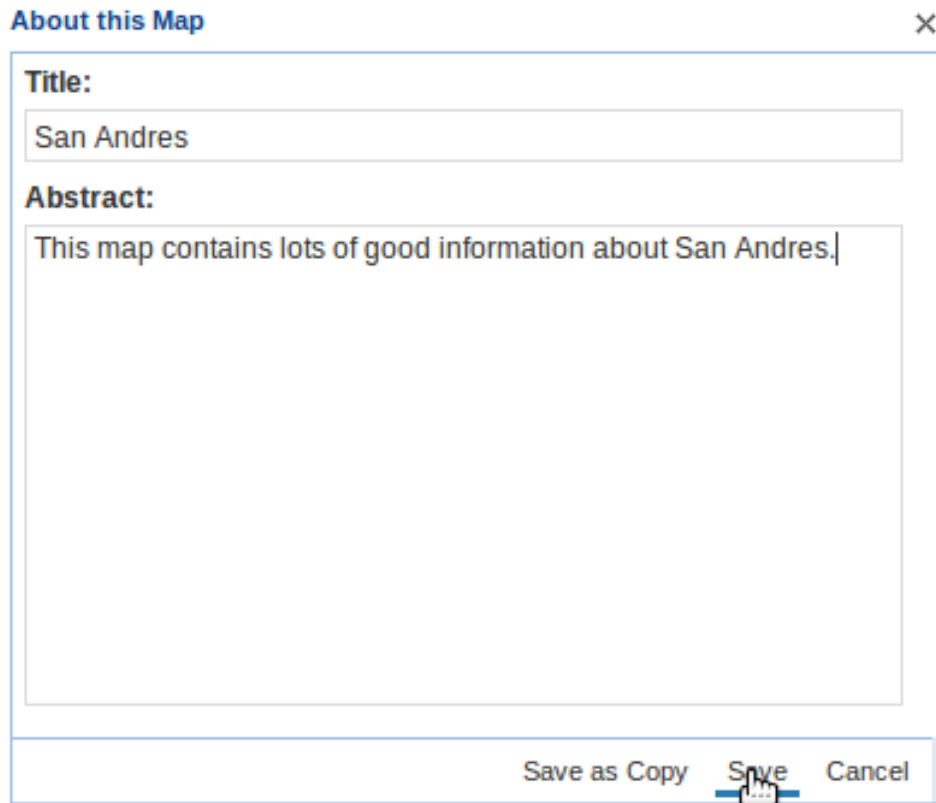
Create new Map Button

2. Click on the *Map* To publish. Make any final adjustments to the map composition as desired, including zoom and pan settings.
3. To save the map click on the Map button in the toolbar, and select *Publish Map*.



Publish Map

4. The title and abstract as previously created should still be there. Make any adjustments as necessary, and click *Save*.



About this Map [X]

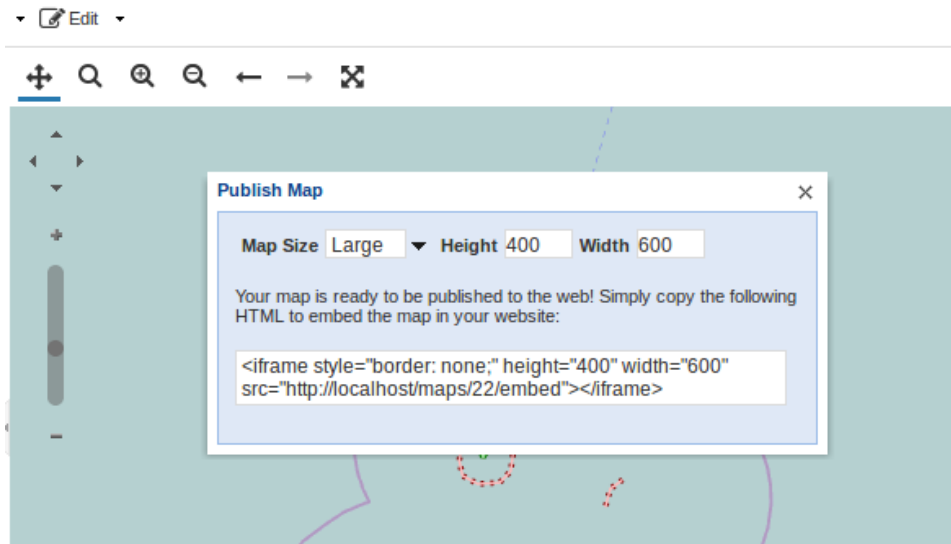
Title:

Abstract:

Save as Copy **Save** Cancel

Edit Map Metadata

5. A new dialog will appear with instructions on how to embed this map in a web page, including a code snippet. You can adjust the parameters as necessary.



Embed the Map

Your map can now be shared by embedding it on any HTML!

Note: Notice that you can easily retrieve the *full page* link of your *Map* by simply attaching the keyword

embed at the end of the URL.

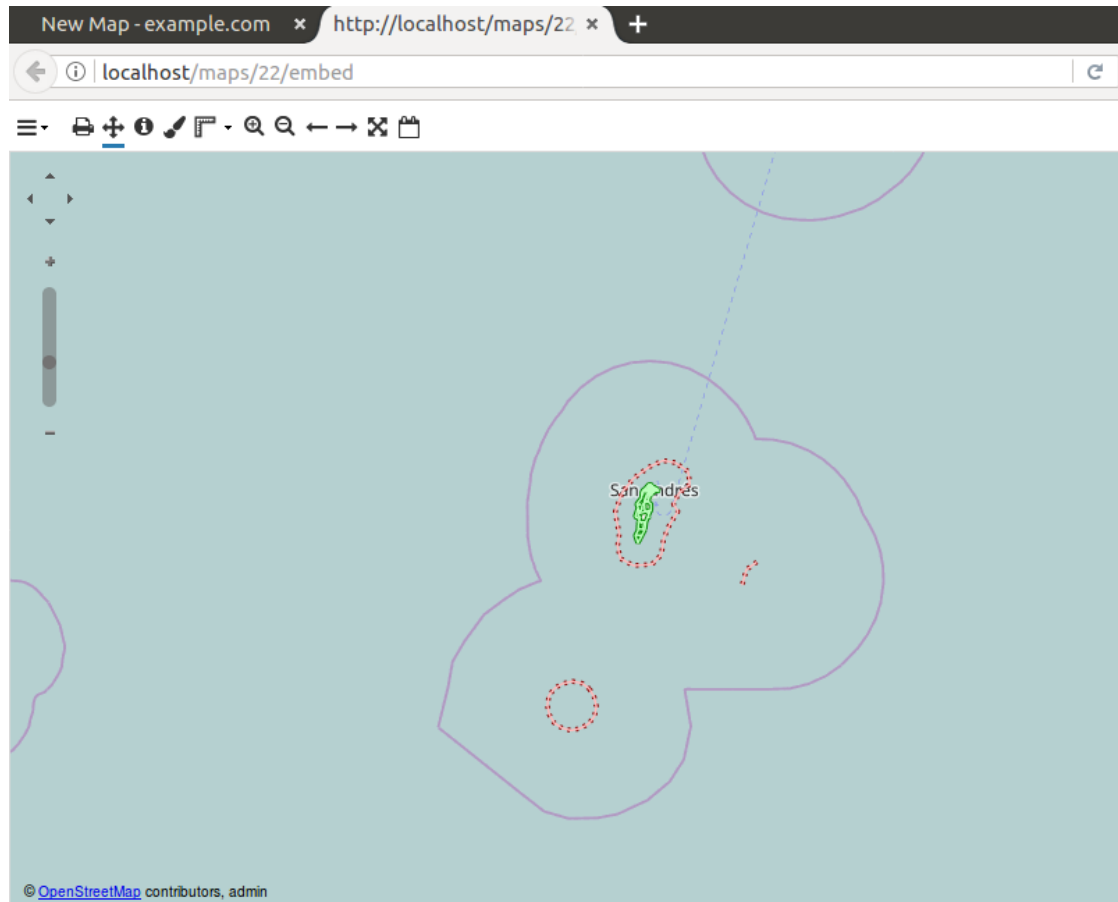
As an instance if you open a *Map* and click on *View Map*, by just changing the URL from (this is just an example)

```
http://localhost/maps/22/view
```

to

```
http://localhost/maps/22/embed
```

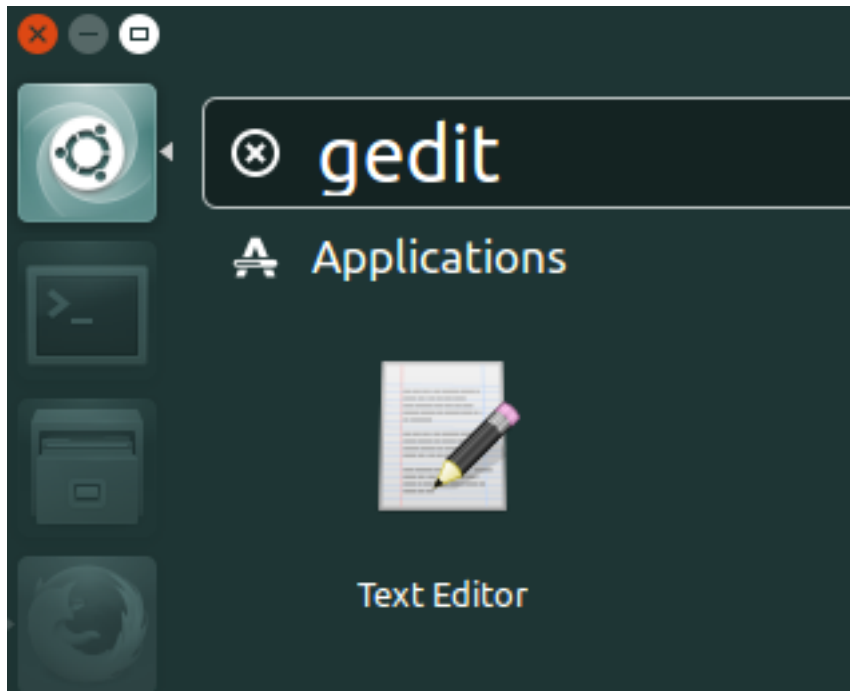
You will get the full page view of your map



Full Page View of the Map

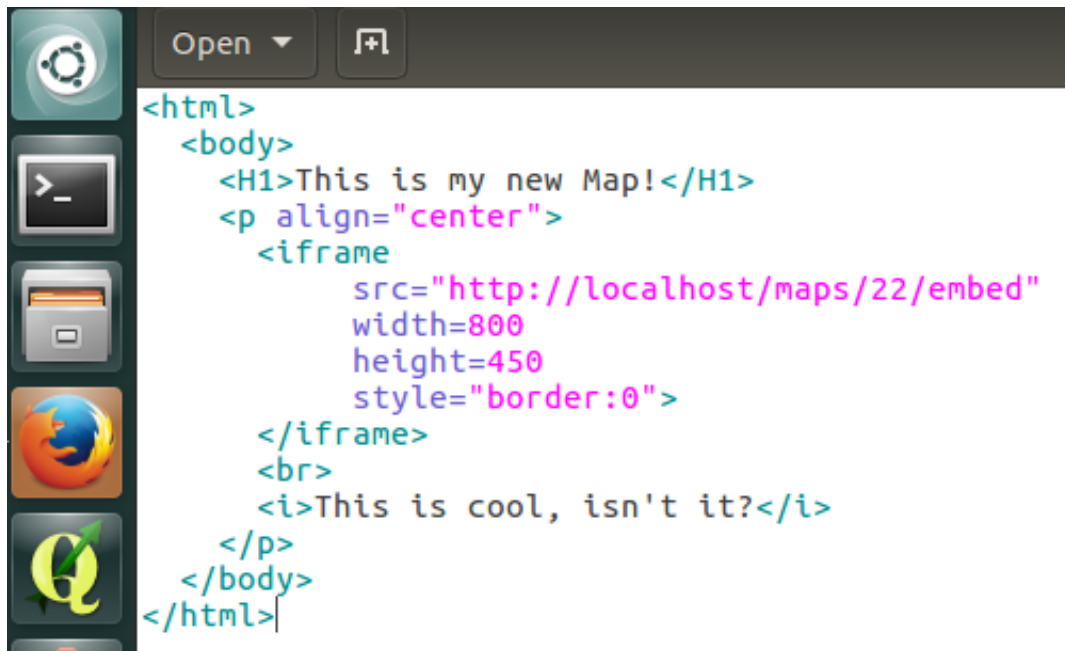
Try a small Exercise with HTML

1. Open a text editor like shown in the figure below



GEdit Text Editor

2. Write some very basic HTML code using the snippet provided by the *Publish Map* action above



HTML Embedding the Map

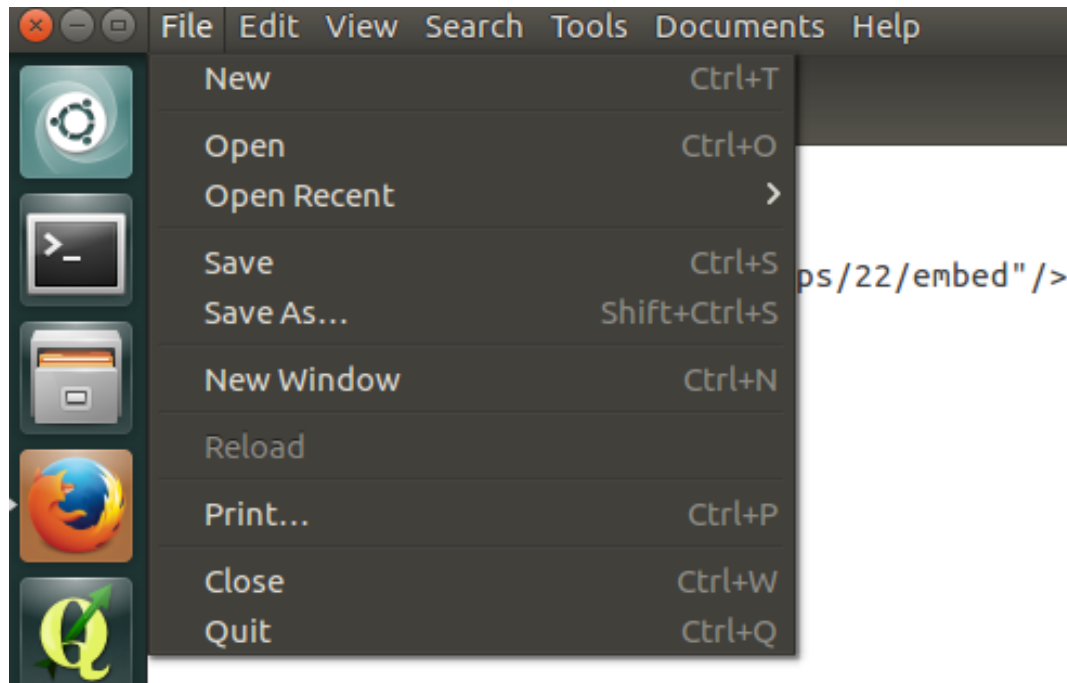
```
<html>
<body>
  <H1>This is my new Map!</H1>
  <p align="center">
    <iframe
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

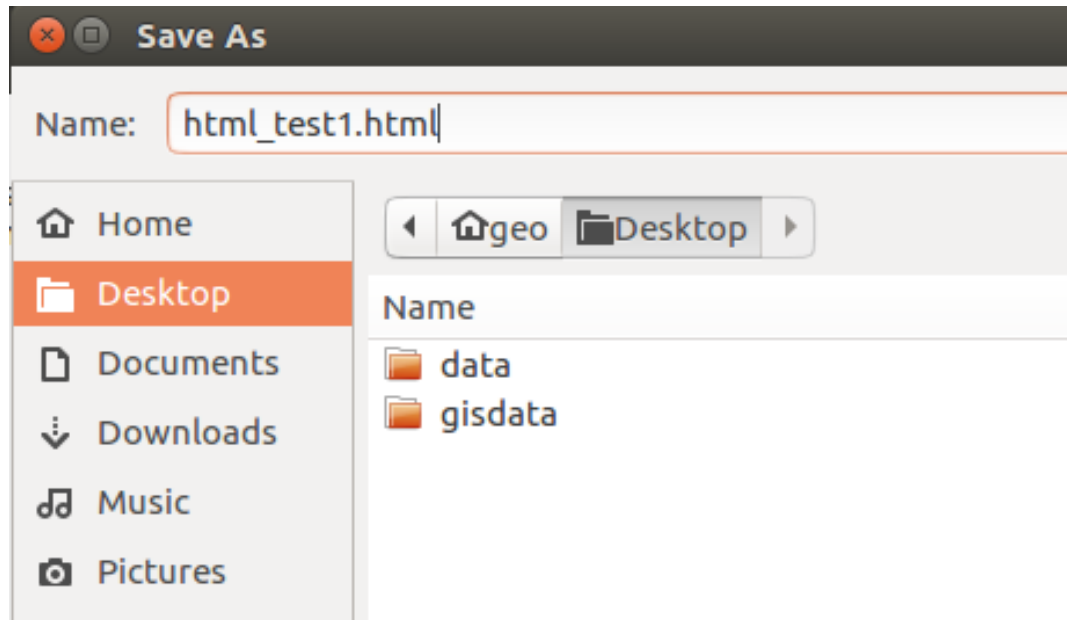
```
src="http://localhost/maps/22/embed"
width=800
height=450
style="border:0">
</iframe>
<br>
<i>This is cool, isn't it?</i>
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

3. Click on *Save As* like shown in the figure below



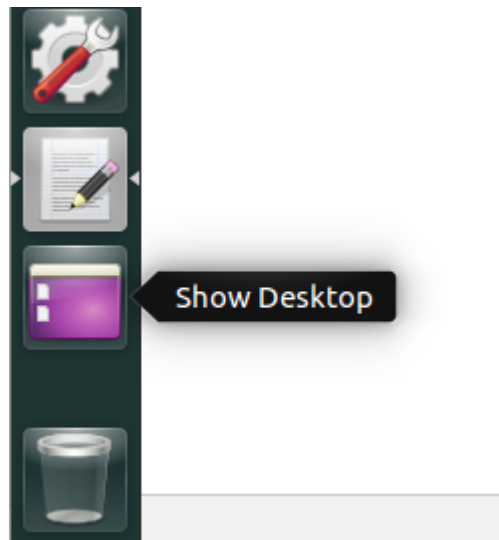
GEdit Text Editor - Save As

4. Save it to the *Desktop* by specifying a name and the extension `.html`



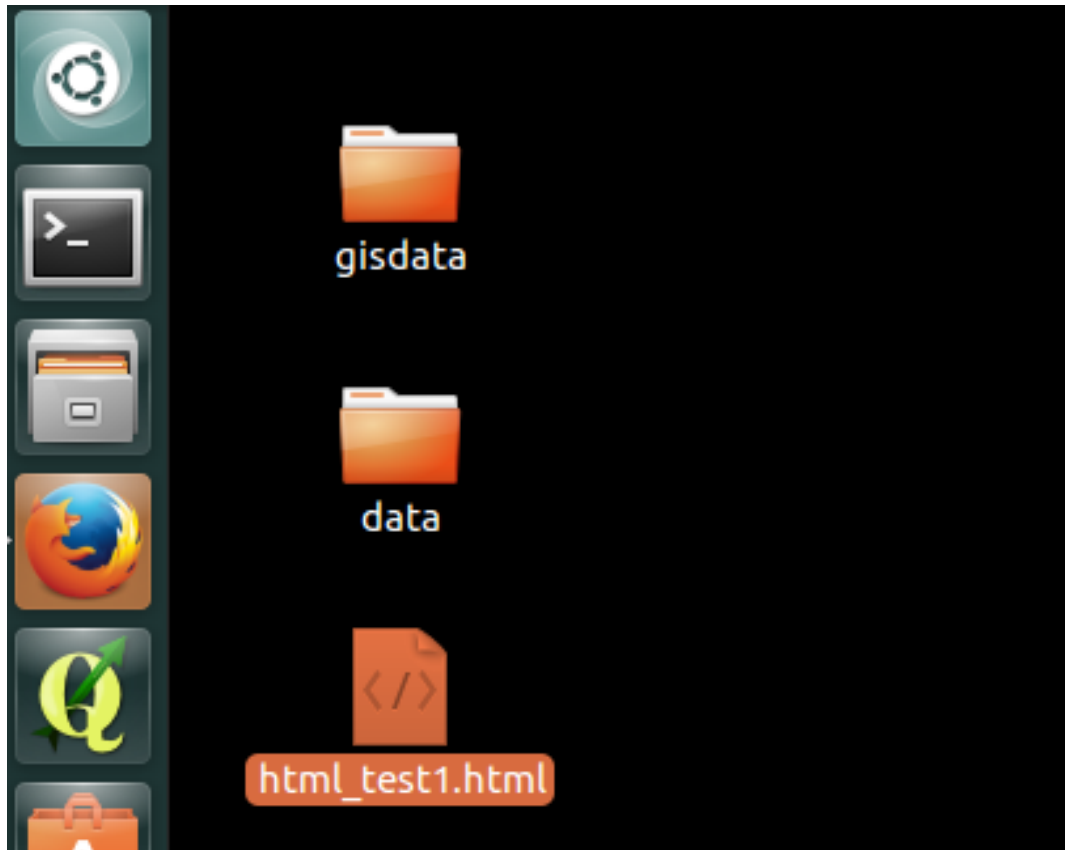
GEdit Text Editor - Save to Desktop

5. Click the ***Show Desktop** button on the side bar, like shown below



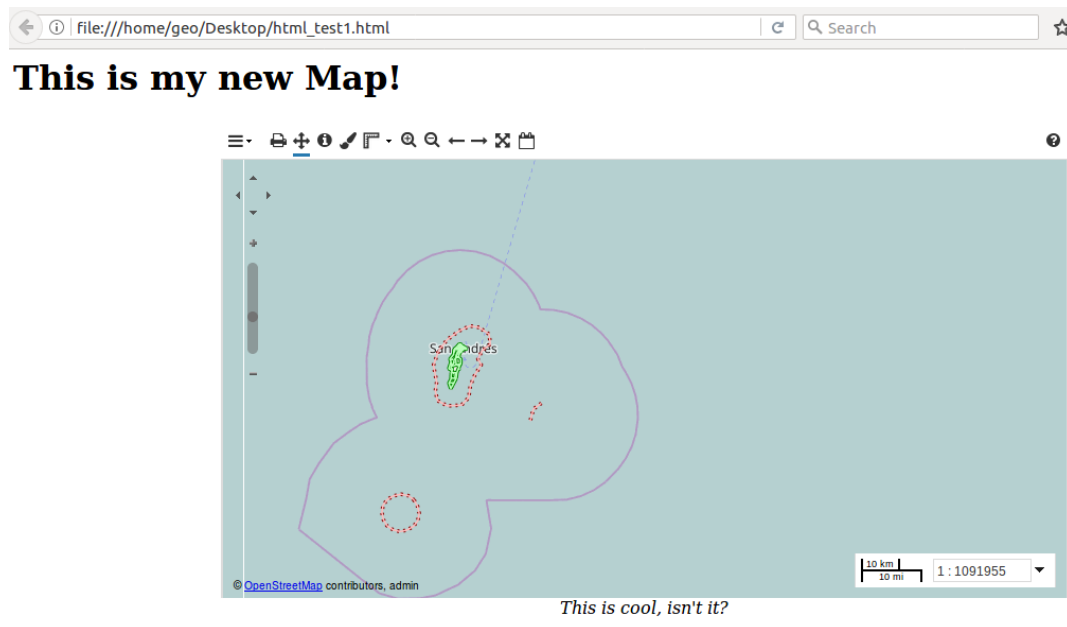
Show Desktop

6. Double-Click on the file you just saved



Double-Click on the HTML File

7. Look the results on the Web Browser, which will be automatically opened



HTML Embedded Map

To be continued

Now you've gotten a quick insight in the possibilities of GeoNode. To learn more about GeoNode and its features, visit the official webpage www.geonode.org.

Stay in touch with the GeoNode community through the #geonode IRC channel using <http://webchat.freenode.net/> or by asking your question in our [google group](#)!

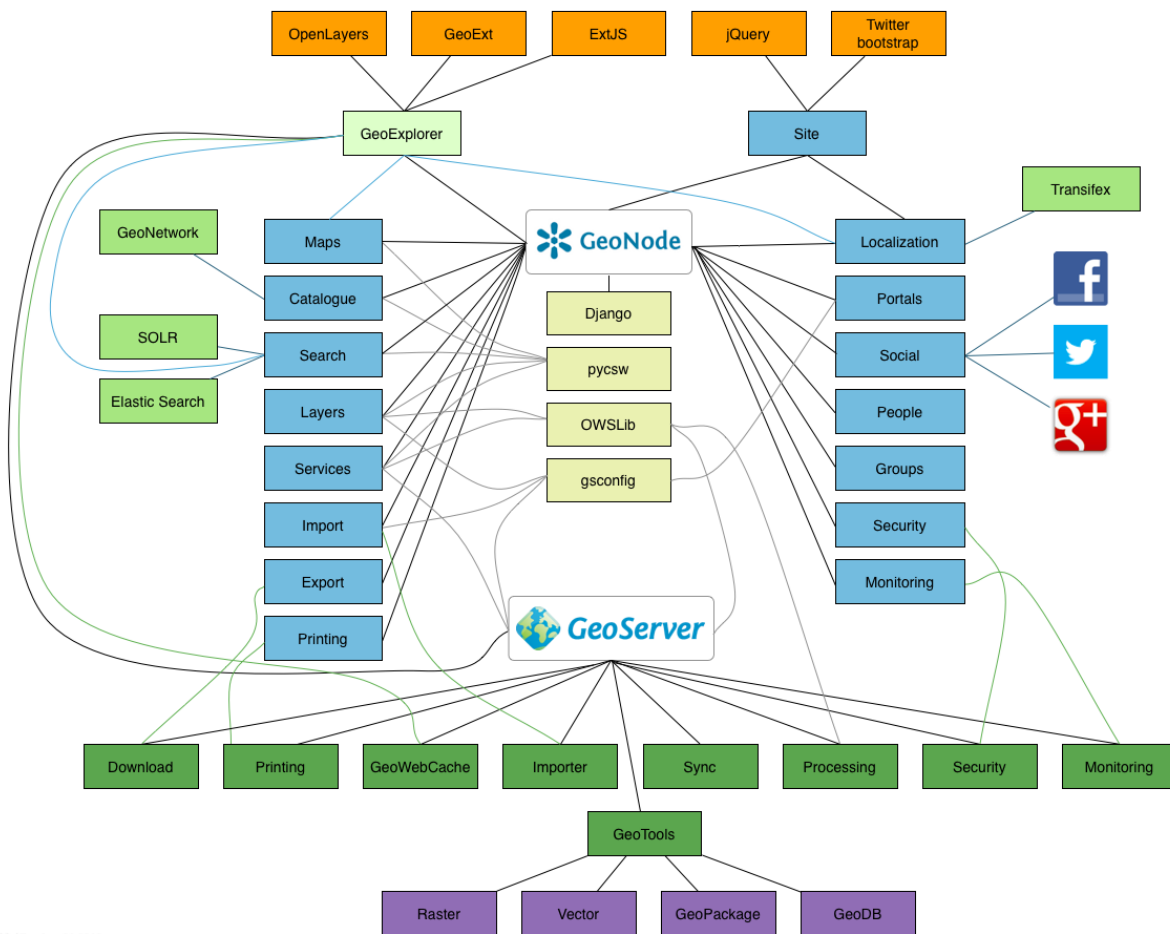
1.3 Reference Doc

In this section, you will find information about each and every component of GeoNode, for example *GeoServer*, *GeoNode Settings*, *Security*, etc.

1.3.1 The Big Picture

Architecture

GeoNode Component Architecture



SS / Tue Aug 21 2012

GeoNode Component Architecture

GeoNode core is based on Django web framework with few more dependencies necessary for the communication with the geospatial servers (GeoServer, pyCSW)

On the left side you can see the list of *Entities* defined in GeoNode and managed by the Django ORM framework. Those objects will be detailed in a future section.

On the right side the list of *Services* available allowing GeoNode to communicate with the *social* world.

The GeoNode catalog is strictly connected to the GeoServer one (see the bottom of the figure). The geospatial dataset and the OGC Services are implemented and managed by GeoServer. GeoNode acts as a broker for the geospatial layers, adding metadata information and tools that make easier the management, cataloging, mapping and searching of the datasets.

Thanks to the ORM framework and the auxiliary Python libraries, GeoNode is constantly aligned with the GeoServer catalog. An ad-hoc security module allows the two modules to strictly interact and share security and permissions rules.

In the advanced sections of this documentation we will go through GeoNode commands allowing administrators to re-sync the catalogs and keep them consistently aligned.

Django Architecture

GeoNode is based on [Django](#) which is a high level Python web development framework that encourages rapid development and clean pragmatic design. Django is based on the Model View Controller ([MVC](#)) architecture pattern, and as such, GeoNode models layers, maps and other modules with Django's [Model](#) module and these models are used via Django's [ORM](#) in views which contain the business logic of the GeoNode application and are used to drive HTML templates to display the web pages within the application.

Django explained with model/view/controller (MVC)

- Model represents application data and provides rich ORM functionality.
- Views are a rendering of a Model most often using the Django template engine.
- In Django, the controller part of this commonly discussed, layered architecture is a subject of discussion. According to the standard definition, the controller is the layer or component through which the user interacts and model changes occur.

MVP/MVC

MVP

Model, View, Presenter

In MVP, the *Presenter* contains the UI business logic for the *View*. All invocations from the *View* delegate directly to the *Presenter*. The *Presenter* is also decoupled directly from the *View* and talks to it through an interface. This is to allow mocking of the *View* in a unit test. One common attribute of MVP is that there has to be a lot of two-way dispatching. For example, when someone clicks the *Save* button, the event handler delegates to the *Presenter's OnSave* method. Once the save is completed, the *Presenter* will then call back the *View* through its interface so that the *View* can display that the save has completed.

MVP tends to be a very natural pattern for achieving separated presentation in Web Forms.

Two primary variations (You can [find out more about both variants.](#))

Passive View: The View is as dumb as possible and contains almost zero logic. The Presenter is a middle man that talks to the View and the Model. The View and Model are completely shielded from one another. The Model may raise events, but the Presenter subscribes to them for updating the View. In Passive View there is no direct data binding, instead the View exposes setter properties which the Presenter uses to set the data. All state is managed in the Presenter and not the View.

- *Pro:* maximum testability surface; clean separation of the View and Model
- *Con:* more work (for example all the setter properties) as you are doing all the data binding yourself.

Supervising Controller: The Presenter handles user gestures. The View binds to the Model directly through data binding. In this case it's the Presenter's job to pass off the Model to the View so that it can bind to it. The Presenter will also contain logic for gestures like pressing a button, navigation, etc.

- *Pro:* by leveraging databinding the amount of code is reduced.
- *Con:* there's less testable surface (because of data binding), and there's less encapsulation in the View since it talks directly to the Model.

MVC

Model, View, Controller

In the MVC, the Controller is responsible for determining which View is displayed in response to any action including when the application loads.

This differs from MVP where actions route through the View to the Presenter. In MVC, every action in the View correlates with a call to a Controller along with an action. In the web each action involves a call to a URL on the other side of which there is a Controller who responds. Once that Controller has completed its processing, it will return the correct View. The sequence continues in that manner throughout the life of the application:

```

1 Action in the View
2   -> Call to Controller
3   -> Controller Logic
4   -> Controller returns the View.
```

One other big difference about MVC is that the View does not directly bind to the Model. The view simply renders, and is completely stateless. In implementations of MVC the View usually will not have any logic in the code behind. This is contrary to MVP where it is absolutely necessary as if the View does not delegate to the Presenter, it will never get called.

Presentation Model

One other pattern to look at is the Presentation Model pattern. In this pattern there is no Presenter. Instead the View binds directly to a **Presentation Model**. The Presentation Model is a Model crafted specifically for the View. This means this Model can expose properties that one would never put on a domain model as it would be a violation of separation-of-concerns. In this case, the Presentation Model binds to the domain model, and may subscribe to events coming from that Model. The View then subscribes to events coming from the Presentation Model and updates itself accordingly. The Presentation Model can expose commands which the view uses for invoking actions. The advantage of this approach is that you can essentially remove the code-behind altogether as the PM completely encapsulates all of the behaviour for the view.

This pattern is a very strong candidate for use in WPF applications and is also called [Model-View-ViewModel](#).

More: <http://reinout.vanrees.org/weblog/2011/12/13/django-mvc-explanation.html>

WSGI

Web Server Gateway Interface (whis-gey)

- This is a python specification for supporting a common interface between all of the various web frameworks and an application (Apache, for example) that is ‘serving’.
- This allows any WSGI compliant framework to be hosted in any WSGI compliant server.
- For most GeoNode development, the details of this specification may be ignored.

More: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wsgi>

GeoNode and GeoServer

GeoNode uses GeoServer for providing OGC services.

At its core, GeoNode provides a standards-based platform to enable integrated, programmatic access to your data via OGC Web Services, which are essential building blocks required to deploy an OGC-compliant spatial data infrastructure (SDI). These Web Services enable discovery, visualization and access your data, all without necessarily having to interact directly with your GeoNode website, look and feel/UI, etc.

- GeoNode configures GeoServer via the REST API
- GeoNode retrieves and caches spatial information from GeoServer. This includes relevant OGC service links, spatial metadata, and attribute information.

In summary, GeoServer contains the layer data, and GeoNode’s layer model extends the metadata present in GeoServer with its own.

- GeoNode can discover existing layers published in a GeoServer via the WMS capabilities document.
- GeoServer delegates authentication and authorization to GeoNode.
- Data uploaded to GeoNode is first processed in GeoNode and finally published to GeoServer (or ingested into the spatial database).

OGC Web Services:

- operate over HTTP (GET, POST)
- provide a formalized, accepted API
- provide formalized, accepted formats

The OGC Web Services provided by GeoNode have a mature implementation base and provide an multi-application approach to integration. This means, as a developer, there are already numerous off-the-shelf GIS packages, tools and webapps (proprietary, free, open source) that natively support OGC Web Services.

There are numerous ways to leverage OGC Web Services from GeoNode:

- desktop GIS
- web-based application
- client libraries / toolkits
- custom development

Your GeoNode lists OGC Web Services and their URLs at `http://localhost:8000/developer`. You can use these APIs directly to interact with your GeoNode.

The following sections briefly describe the OGC Web Services provided by GeoNode.

Web Map Service (WMS)

WMS provides an API to retrieve map images (PNG, JPEG, etc.) of geospatial data. WMS is suitable for visualization and when access to raw data is not a requirement.

WFS

WFS provides an API to retrieve raw geospatial vector data directly. WFS is suitable for direct query and access to geographic features.

WCS

WCS provides an API to retrieve raw geospatial raster data directly. WCS is suitable for direct access to satellite imagery, DEMs, etc.

CSW

CSW provides an interface to publish and search metadata (data about data). CSW is suitable for cataloging geospatial data and making it discoverable to enable visualization and access.

WMTS

WMTS provides an API to retrieve pre-rendered map tiles of geospatial data.

WMC

WMC provides a format to save and load map views and application state via XML. This allows, for example, a user to save their web mapping application in WMC and share it with others, viewing the same content.

More: <http://geoserver.org>

GeoNode and PostgreSQL/PostGIS

In production, GeoNode is configured to use PostgreSQL/PostGIS for its persistent store. In development and testing mode, often an embedded sqlite database is used. The latter is not suggested for production.

- The database stores configuration and application information. This includes users, layers, maps, etc.
- It is recommended that GeoNode be configured to use PostgreSQL/PostGIS for storing vector data as well. While serving layers directly from shapefile allows for adequate performance in many cases, storing features in the database allows for better performance especially when using complex style rules based on attributes.

GeoNode and pycsw

GeoNode is built with pycsw embedded as the default CSW server component.

Publishing

Since pycsw is embedded in GeoNode, layers published within GeoNode are automatically published to pycsw and discoverable via CSW. No additional configuration or actions are required to publish layers, maps or documents to pycsw.

Discovery

GeoNode's CSW endpoint is deployed available at <http://localhost:8000/catalogue/csw> and is available for clients to use for standards-based discovery. See <http://docs.pycsw.org/en/latest/tools.html> for a list of CSW clients and tools.

Javascript in GeoNode

GeoNode provides a number of facilities for interactivity in the web browser built on top of several high-quality JavaScript frameworks:

- [Bootstrap](#) for GeoNode's front-end user interface and common user interaction.
- [Bower](#) for GeoNode's front-end package management.
- [ExtJS](#) for component-based UI construction and data access
- [OpenLayers](#) for interactive mapping and other geospatial operations
- [GeoExt](#) for integrating ExtJS with OpenLayers
- [Grunt](#) for front-end task automation.
- [GXP](#) for providing some higher-level application building facilities on top of GeoExt, as well as improving integration with GeoServer.
- [jQuery](#) to abstract javascript manipulation, event handling, animation and Ajax.

GeoNode uses application-specific modules to handle pages and services that are unique to GeoNode. This framework includes:

- A [GeoNode mixin](#) class that provides GeoExplorer with the methods needed to properly function in GeoNode. The class is responsible for checking permissions, retrieving and submitting the [CSRF token](#), and user authentication.
- A [search module](#) responsible for the GeoNode's site-wide search functionality.
- An [upload and status module](#) to support file uploads.
- [Template files](#) for generating commonly used html sections.
- A [front-end testing module](#) to test GeoNode javascript.

The following concepts are particularly important for developing on top of the GeoNode's JavaScript framework.

- **Components** Ext components handle most interactive functionality in “regular” web pages. For example, the scrollable/sortable/filterable table on the default Search page is a Grid component. While GeoNode does use some custom components, familiarity with the idea of Components used by ExtJS is applicable in GeoNode development.

- **Viewers** Viewers display interactive maps in web pages, optionally decorated with Ext controls for toolbars, layer selection, etc. Viewers in GeoNode use the GeoExplorer base class, which builds on top of GXP's Viewer to provide some common functionality such as respecting site-wide settings for background layers. Viewers can be used as components embedded in pages, or they can be full-page JavaScript applications.
- **Controls** Controls are tools for use in OpenLayers maps (such as a freehand control for drawing new geometries onto a map, or an identify control for getting information about individual features on a map.) GeoExt provides tools for using these controls as ExtJS "Actions" - operations that can be invoked as buttons or menu options or associated with other events.

1.3.2 Components

architecture is based on a set of core tools and libraries that provide the building blocks on which the application is built. Having a basic understanding of each of these components is critical to your success as a developer working with GeoNode.

Lets look at each of these components and discuss how they are used within the GeoNode application.

Django

GeoNode is based on [Django](#) which is a high level Python web development framework that encourages rapid development and clean pragmatic design. Django is based on the Model View Controller (**MVC**) architecture pattern, and as such, GeoNode models layers, maps and other modules with Django's [Model](#) module and and these models are used via Django's [ORM](#) in views which contain the business logic of the GeoNode application and are used to drive HTML templates to display the web pages within the application.

GeoServer

[GeoServer](#) is a an open source software server written in Java that provides OGC compliant services which publish data from many spatial data sources. GeoServer is used as the core GIS component inside GeoNode and is used to render the layers in a GeoNode instance, create map tiles from the layers, provide for downloading those layers in various formats and to allow for transactional editing of those layers.

GeoExplorer

[GeoExplorer](#) is a web application, based on the [GeoExt](#) framework, for composing and publishing web maps with OGC and other web based GIS Services. GeoExplorer is used inside GeoNode to provide many of the GIS and cartography functions that are a core part of the application.

PostgreSQL and PostGIS

[PostgreSQL](#) and [PostGIS](#) are the database components that store and manage spatial data and information for GeoNode and the django modules that it is composed of, pycsw and GeoServer. All of these tables and data are stored within a geonode database in PostgreSQL. GeoServer uses PostGIS to store and manage spatial vector data for each layer which are stored as a separate table in the database.

pycsw

[pycsw](#) is an OGC CSW server implementation written in Python. GeoNode uses pycsw to provide an OGC compliant standards-based CSW metadata and catalogue component of spatial data infrastructures, supporting popular geospatial metadata standards such as Dublin Core, ISO 19115, FGDC and DIF.

Geospatial Python Libraries

GeoNode leverages several geospatial python libraries including [gsconfig](#) and [OWSLib](#). [gsconfig](#) is used to communicate with GeoServer's REST Configuration API to configure GeoNode layers in GeoServer. [OWSLib](#) is used to communicate with GeoServer's OGC services and can be used to communicate with other OGC services.

Django Pluggables

GeoNode uses a set of Django plugins which are usually referred to as pluggables. Each of these pluggables provides a particular set of functionality inside the application from things like Registration and Profiles to interactivity with external sites. Being based on Django enables GeoNode to take advantage of the large ecosystem of these pluggables out there, and while a specific set is included in GeoNode itself, many more are available for use in applications based on GeoNode.

jQuery

[jQuery](#) is a feature-rich javascript library that is used within GeoNode to provide an interactive and responsive user interface as part of the application. GeoNode uses several jQuery plugins to provide specific pieces of functionality, and the GeoNode development team often adds new features to the interface by adding additional plugins.

Bootstrap

[Bootstrap](#) is a front-end framework for laying out and styling the pages that make up the GeoNode application. It is designed to ensure that the pages render and look and behave the same across all browsers. GeoNode customizes bootstraps default style and its relatively easy for developers to customize their own GeoNode based site using existing Bootstrap themes or by customizing the styles directly.

Users' Features Open Source Geospatial Content Management System

GeoNode is a web-based application and platform for developing geospatial information systems (GIS) and for deploying spatial data infrastructures (SDI).

What GeoNode can be used for... [GeoNode Demo](#) (admin/admin)

Introduction This section introduces the GeoNode GUI and functionalities through a step-by-step workshop.

At the end of this module the users will be familiar with the GeoNode default GUI and objects.

Reference Doc In this section, you will find information about each and every component of GeoNode, for example *GeoServer*, *GeoNode Settings*, *Security*, etc.

Welcome to the GeoNode Training *Installation & Admin* documentation vlatest.

This module is more oriented to users having some System Administrator background.

At the end of this section you will be able to setup from scratch the whole GeoNode infrastructure and understand how to the different pieces are interconnected and which are their dependencies.

Prerequisites

Before proceeding with the reading, it is strongly recommended to be sure having clear the following concepts:

1. GeoNode and Django framework basic concepts
2. What is Python
3. What is a DBMS
4. What is a Java Virtual Machine and the JDK
5. Basic TCP/IP and networking concepts
6. Linux OS basic shell and maintenance commands
7. Apache HTTPD Server and WSGI Python bindings

2.1 Linux Admin Intro

This part of the documentation contains basic instruction on how to setup and manages Virtual Machine.

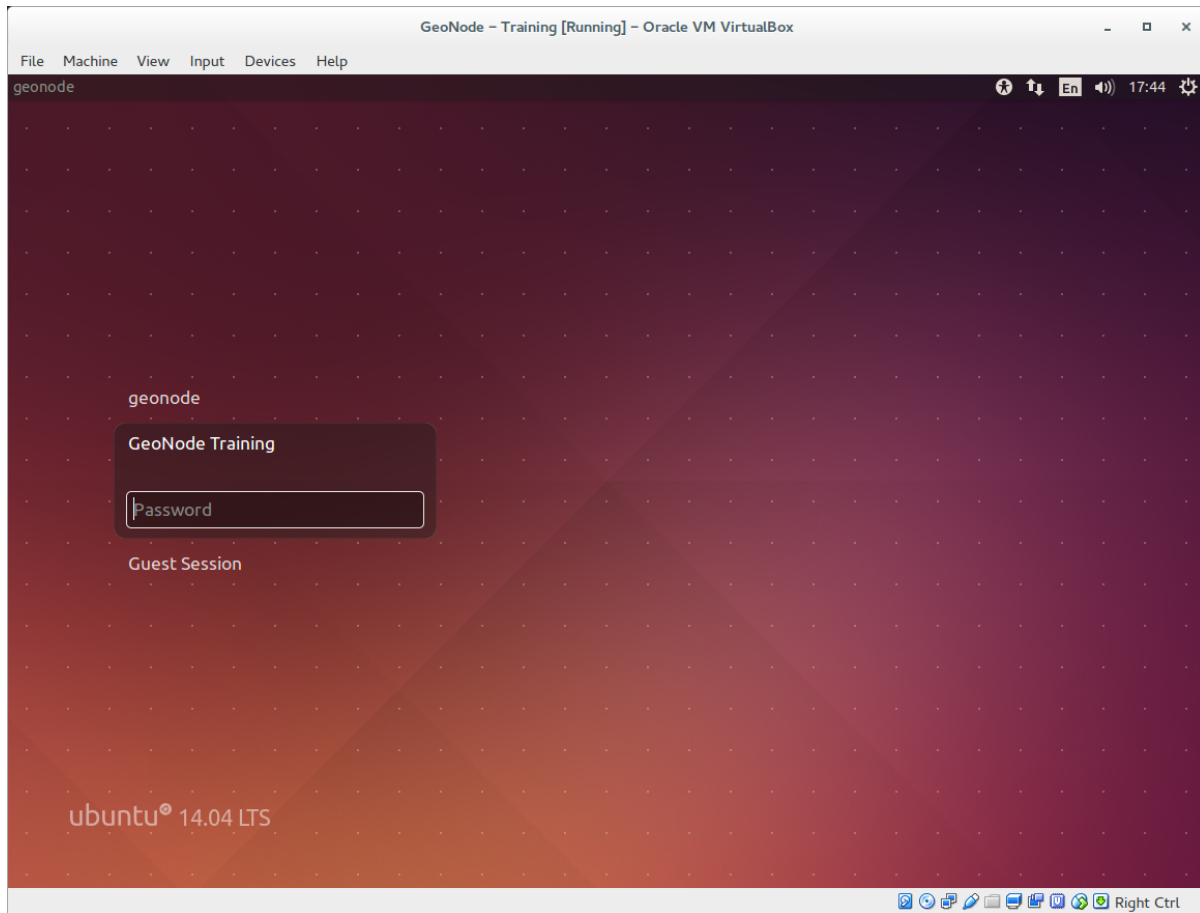
2.1.1 Ubuntu Basic Tutorial

Ubuntu is one of the most widespread [Linux Distributions](#) .

In this section of the documentation you will learn how to do basic operations in Ubuntu such as Log in and Log out, Launch applications and Install new software.

User Login

When you first start Ubuntu, at the end of the boot process you see the Ubuntu login screen



Select the user you want to login as, enter the password and press *Enter*. In a few second the user's desktop will appear.



User Interface Walkthrough

The panel on the left side of the screen contains shortcuts to frequently used application. From dark grey bar at the top you can reach network settings (the icon with two arrows pointing in opposite directions) system language (the icon with *En* written inside it), audio volume, system date and time and power menu (top right corner with an icon half way between a gear and power button).

From the power menu you can switch to a different user, logout, power off the system or access system settings.

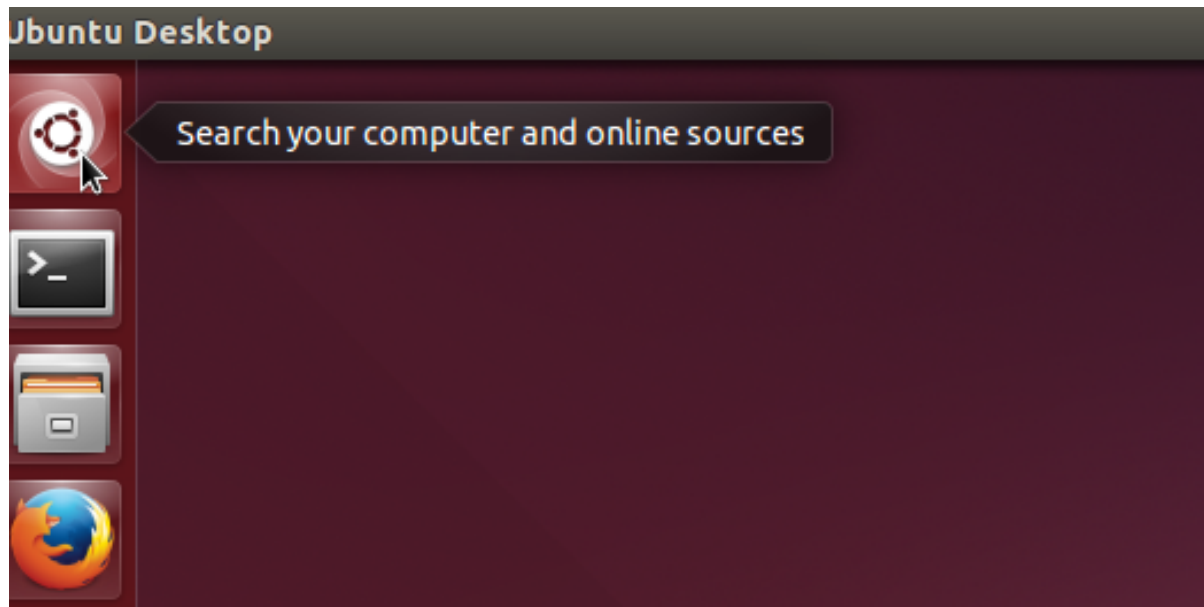
In ‘system setting ‘ menu you can set several different parameters for the system



Launch an application

You can launch the applications listed in the *Favourites* panel simply by clicking on them.

If the application you want to launch is not in the favourites panel, use the Ubuntu Launcher. Click on the Ubuntu Launcher icon in the top left corner of the screen

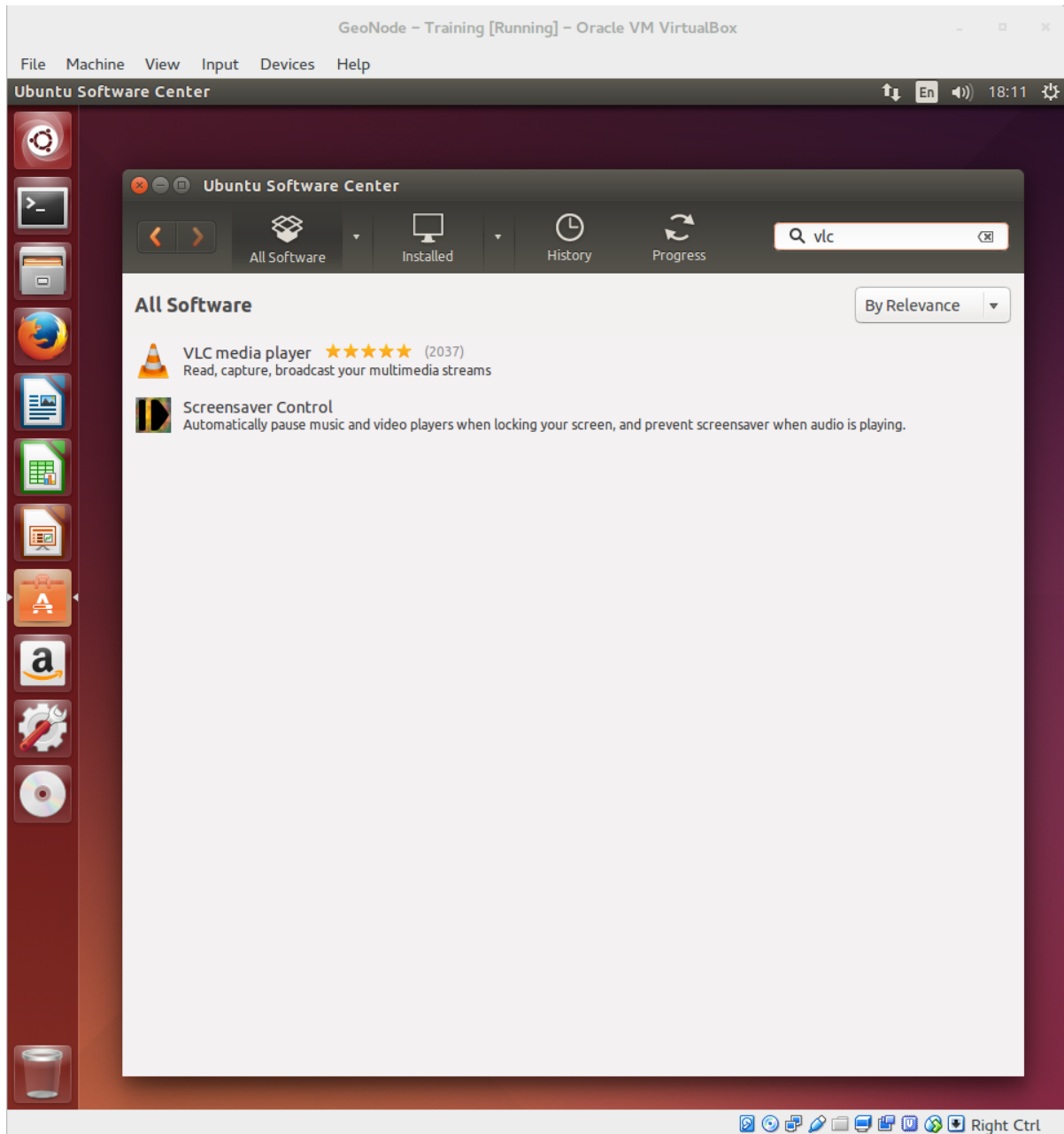


Write down the name of the application. A list of applications matching the name you are searching will show up, for and press *Enter* or click on the icon of the application.

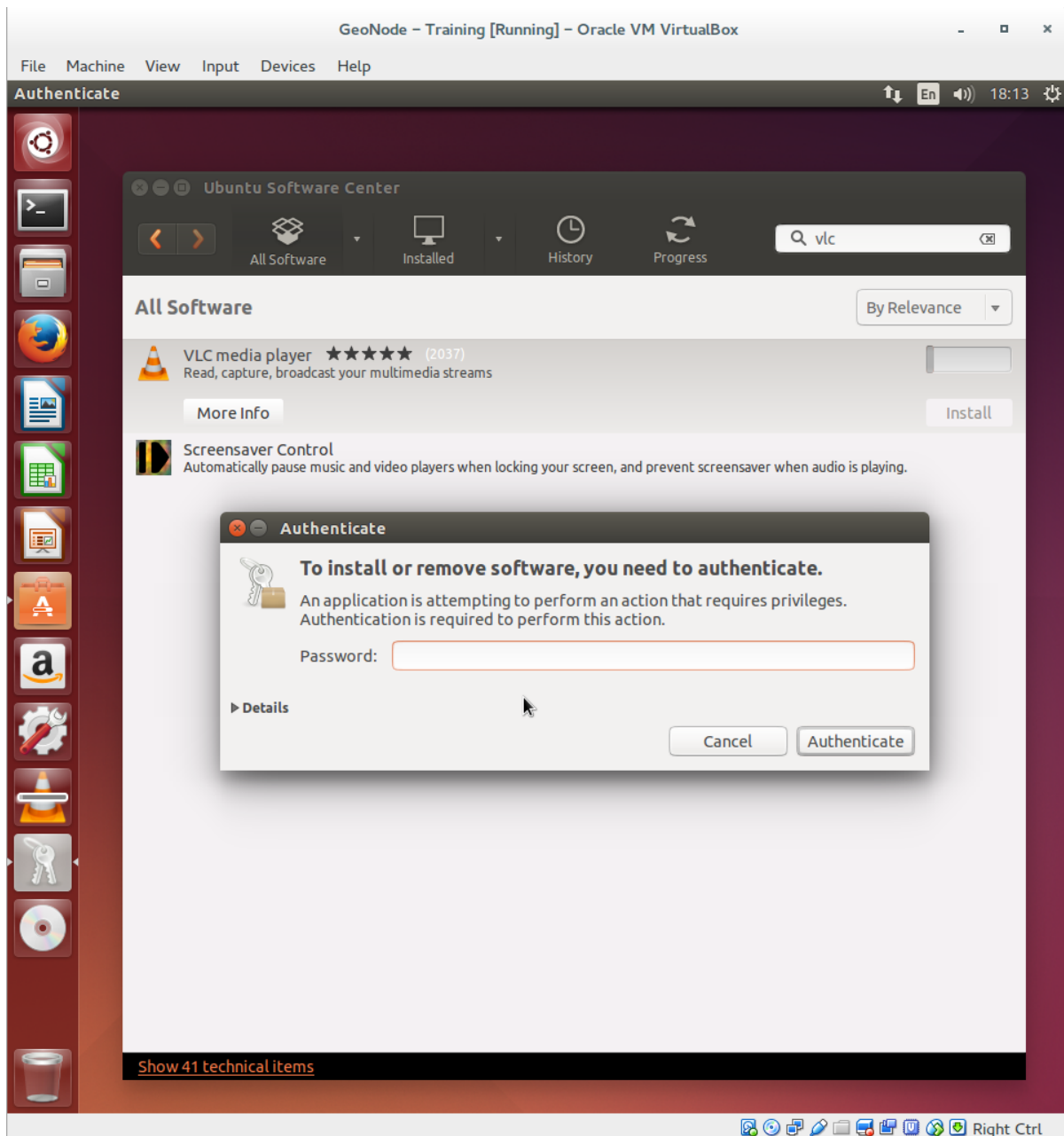
Install new software

To install new software, open the *Ubuntu software Center* (you will find it in the favourite applications panel).

Enter the name of the application you are looking for in the search bar



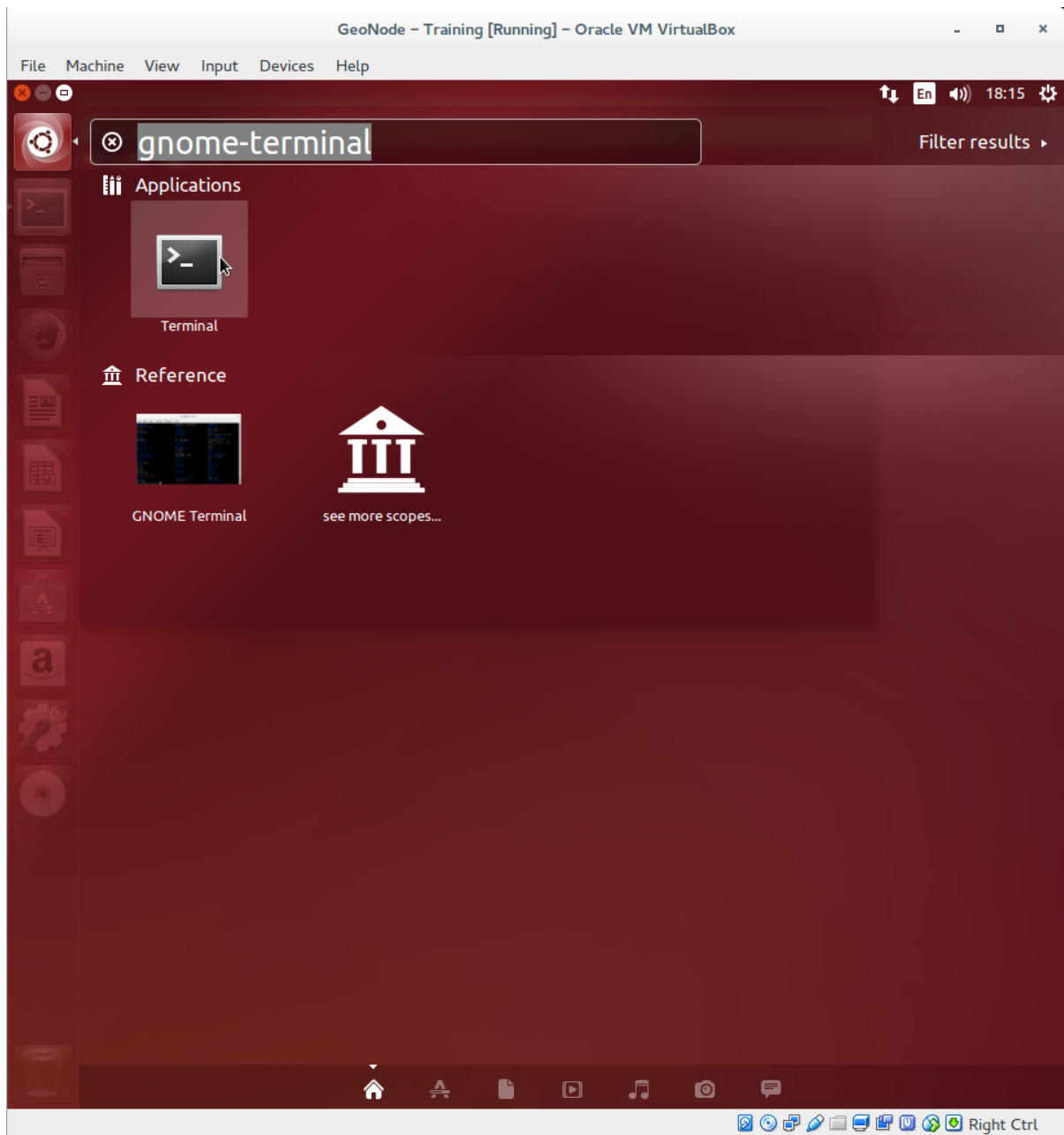
A list of candidate applications will appear. Click on the one you want to install, then click *install* to install it. You will be prompted for administrative password



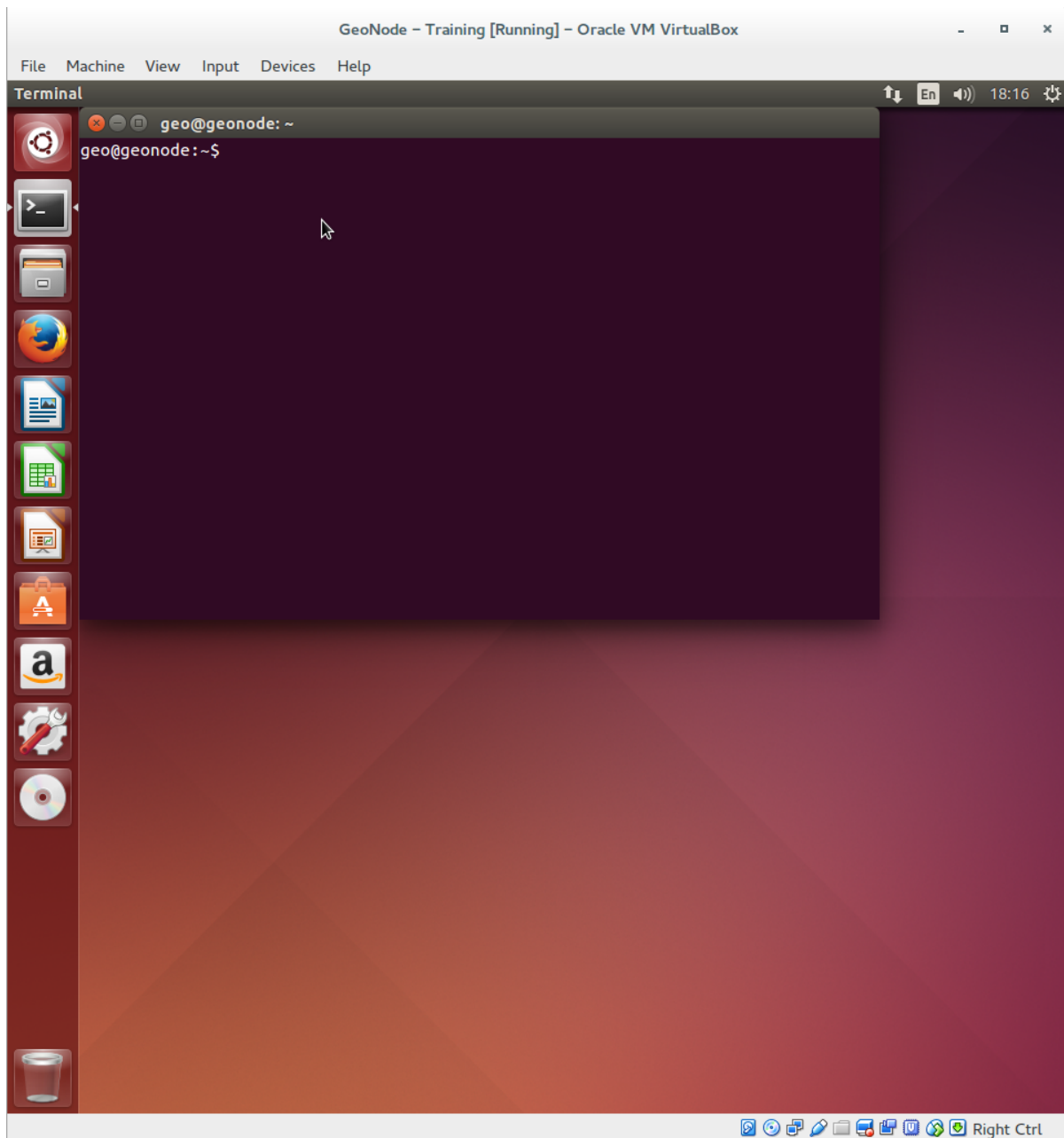
And your application will be installed in the system.

Launch the terminal emulator

Click on the *Ubuntu Launcher* icon in the top left corner of the screen, and type `gnome-terminal` in the search box



And launch the terminal emulator.



Terminal emulator will open and will be ready for your commands.

Basic commands

Current working directory

```
$ pwd
/home/geo
```

The `pwd` command will show you your *working directory*, that is the directory you are inside of and running your commands in.

Create a directory

```
$ mkdir test
```

To create a new directory inside your working directory use the *mkdir* command followed by the folder name argument

Delete a directory

```
$ rmdir test
```

To delete an empty directory type *rmdir* followed by the folder name argument

Create an empty file

```
$ touch testfile
```

To create an empty file in your current working directory use the *touch* command followed by the name of the file

Delete a file

```
$ rm filename
```

To delete a file use the *rm* command followed by the file name

Change working directory

```
$ cd /home
```

To change your current working directory use the *cd* command followed by the *path* (location) you want to change to

List content of a folder

```
$ ls
```

The *ls* command will list the content of your current working directory. You can optionally provide a path to a directory as argument, in that case *ls* will show you the content of that directory

```
$ ls /home  
geo  geonode
```

Home folder

A user's home folder is the folder where he or she will do most of the operations in. Inside your home folder you can freely create or delete file and folders.

To switch to your home folder you can use the tilde *~* character as a shortcut

```
$ cd ~  
$ pwd  
/home/geo
```

For more information on Ubuntu refer to the [Ubuntu user manual](#)

For more terminal commands read the [Using the terminal](#) guide

2.2 VM Setup with VirtualBox

In this section you will find instructions on how to setup an [Ubuntu 16.04](#) VM in [VirtualBox](#)

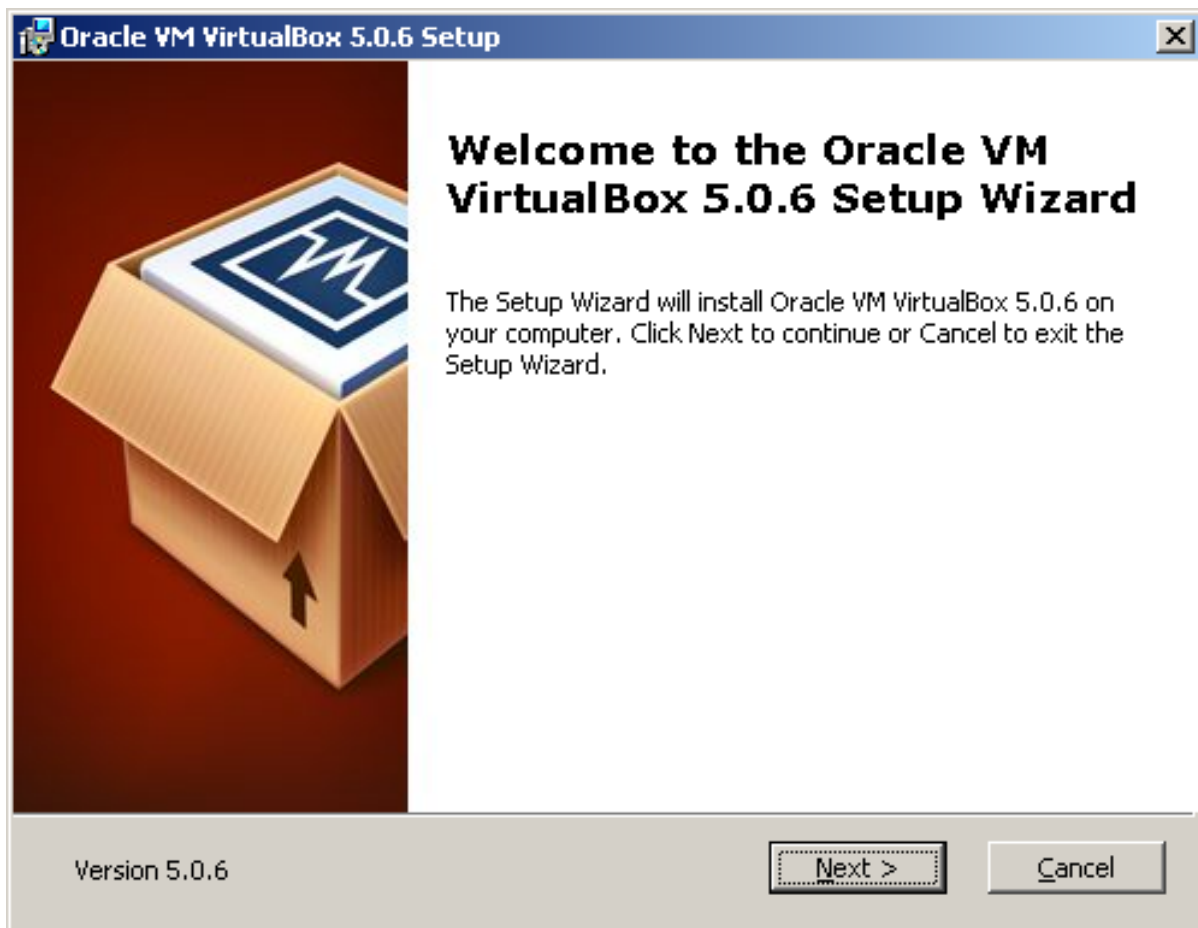
2.2.1 VirtualBox Setup

Download VirtualBox from [official](#) web site. Choose the installer matching your operating system and architecture.

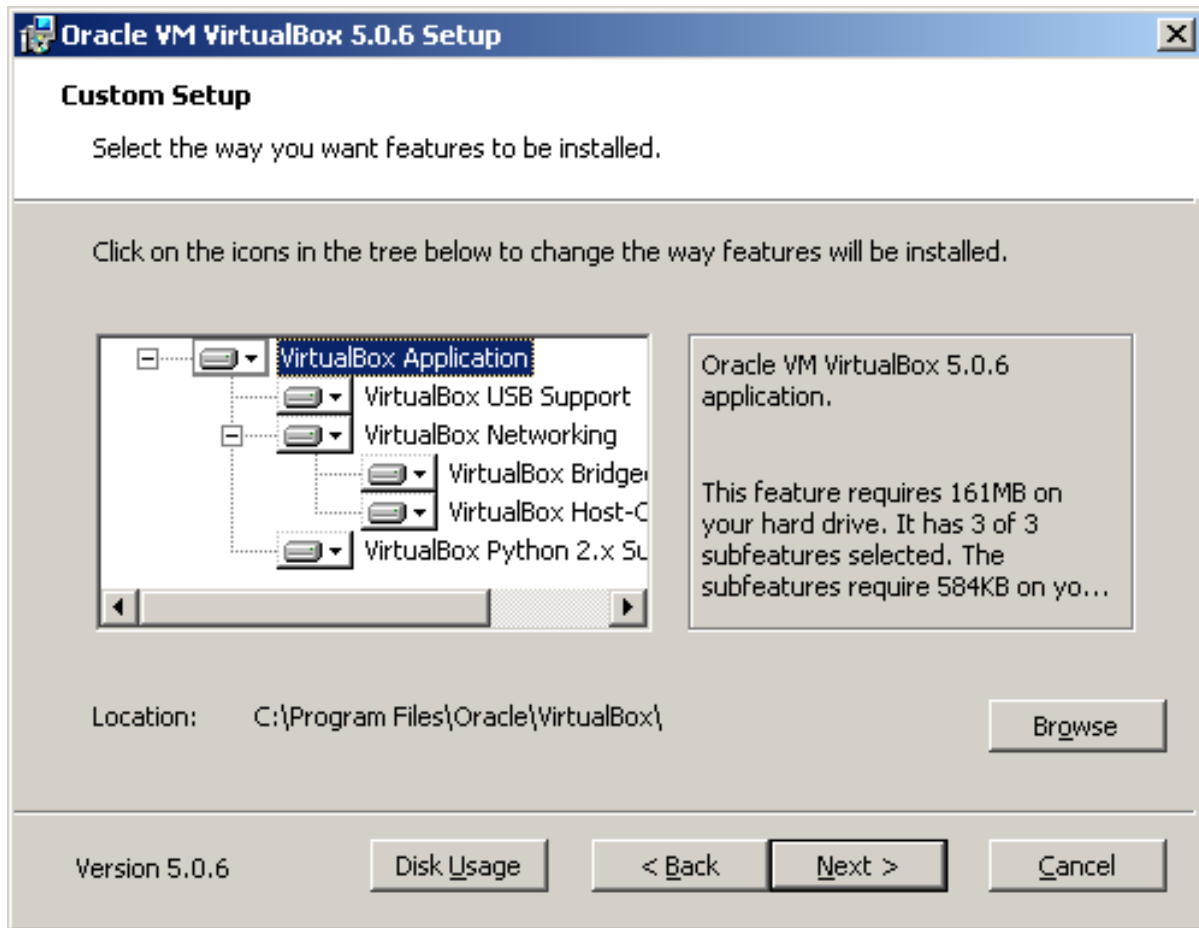
Installation process is straightforward, refer to VirtualBox [official documentation](#) if you encounter any problem.

Windows

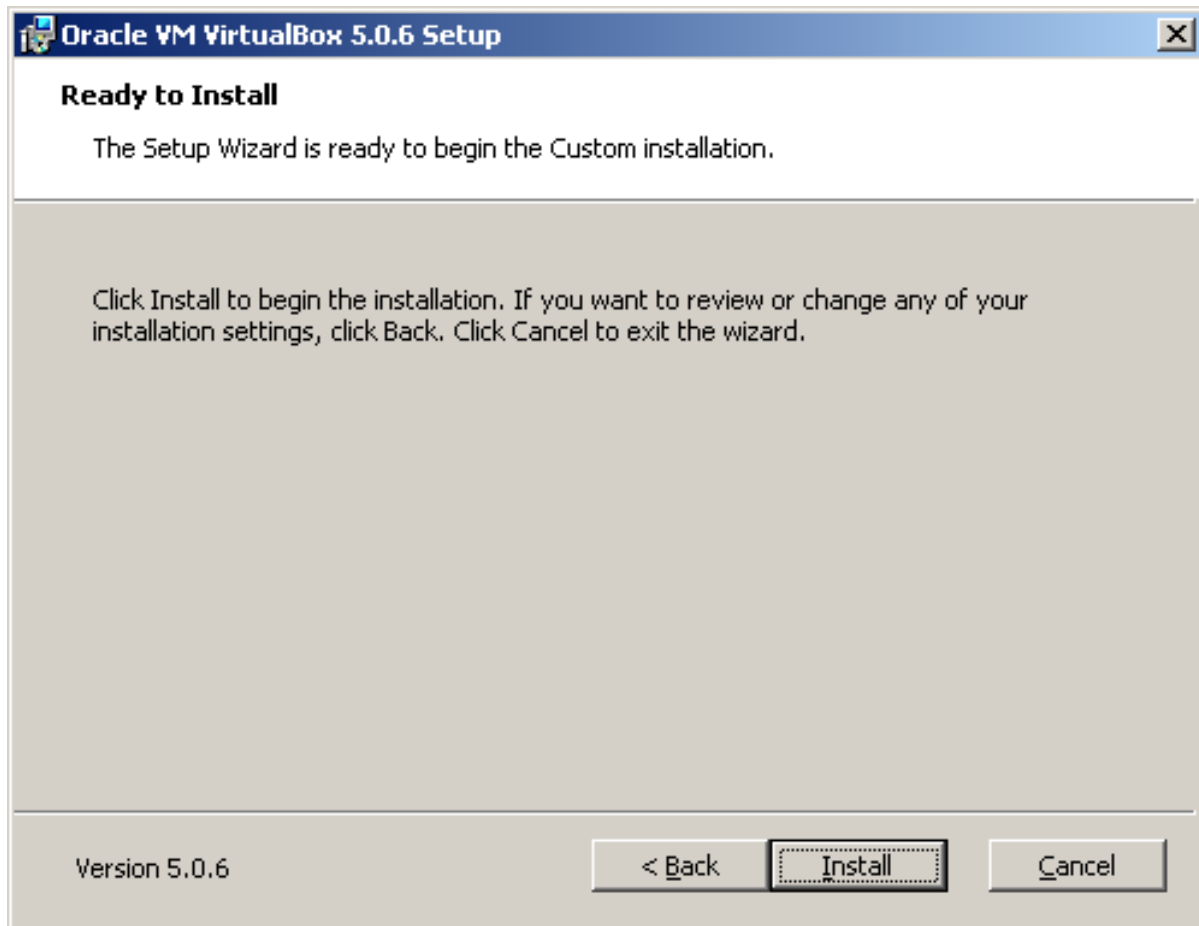
After you downloaded executable, double click on it to launch the installer.

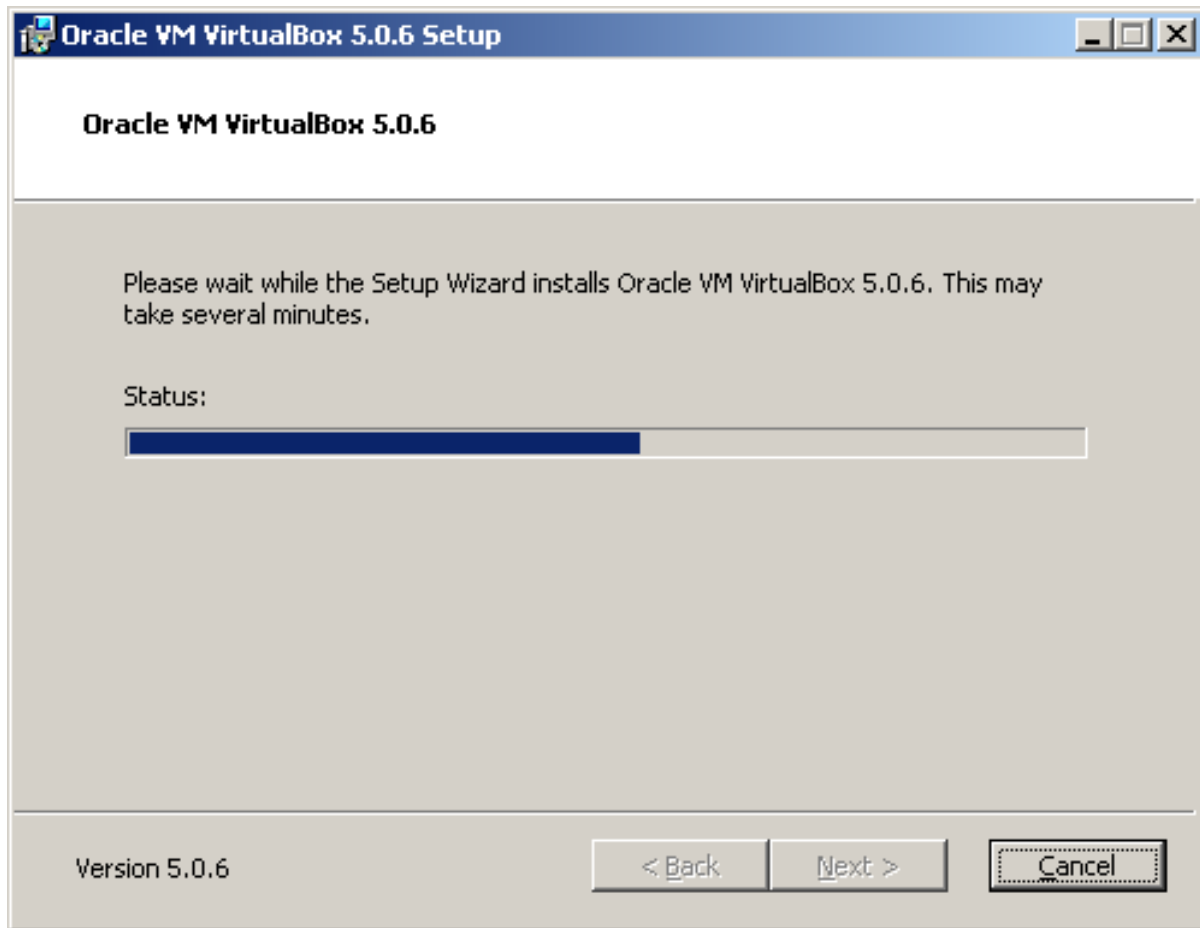


Customize VirtualBox features and paths if you need to or leave default ones



And start the installation process





Click on "Finish"



VirtualBox is now installed. And will automatically be launched

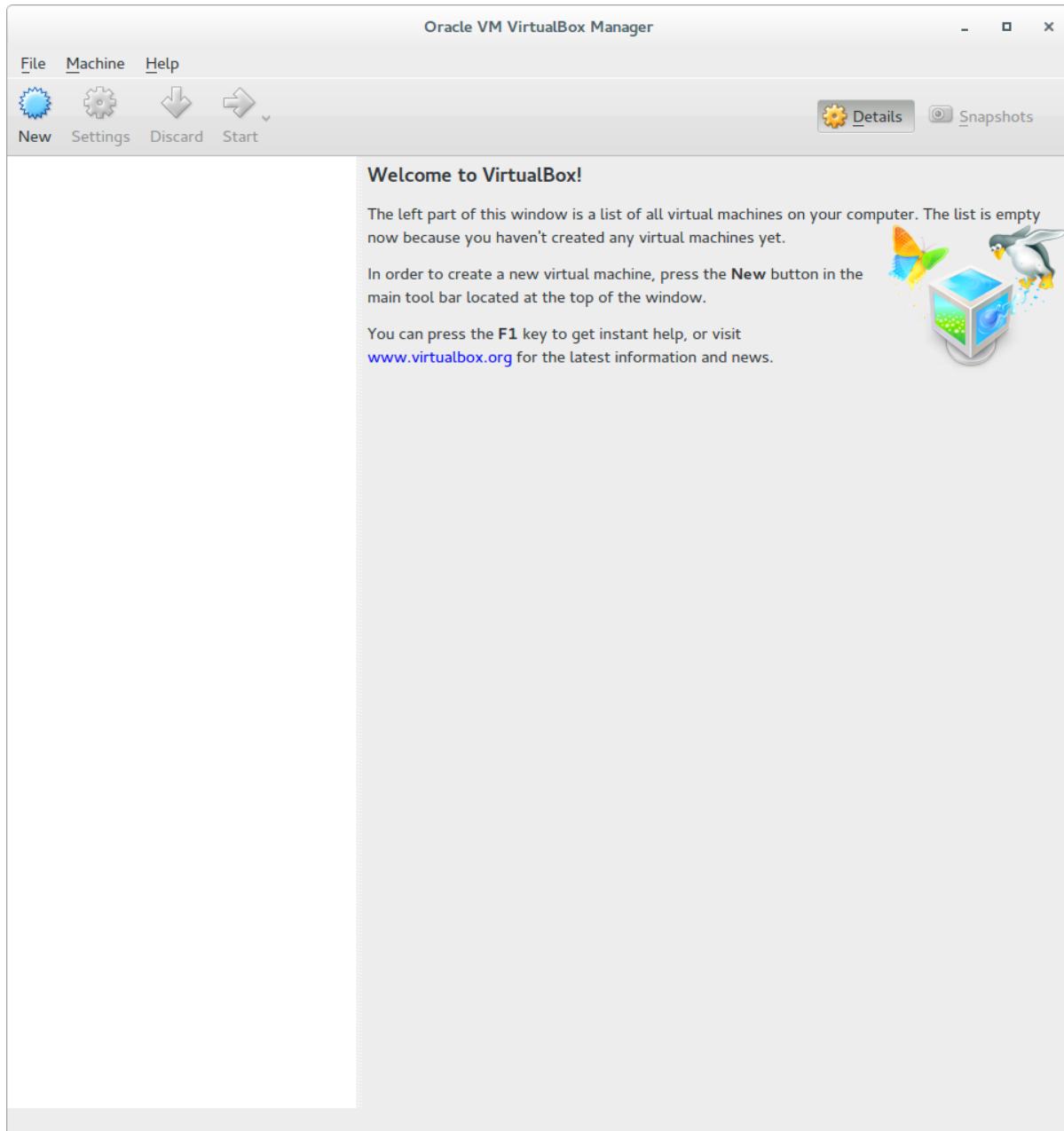
Ubuntu

After you downloaded the package, double click on it. The “Ubuntu Software Center” will pop up, click on “Install” to start the installation process



You will be prompted for administrator password.

At the end of the installation process, launch VirtualBox.



2.2.2 Virtual Machine Setup

Now that VirtualBox is installed on the system it is time to setup our Ubuntu VM.

Click the light blue *New* button in VirtualBox user interface.

Choose a name for the Virtual Machine and select the appropriate VM type and version



Create Virtual Machine

Name and operating system

Please choose a descriptive name for the new virtual machine and select the type of operating system you intend to install on it. The name you choose will be used throughout VirtualBox to identify this machine.

Name:

Type: 

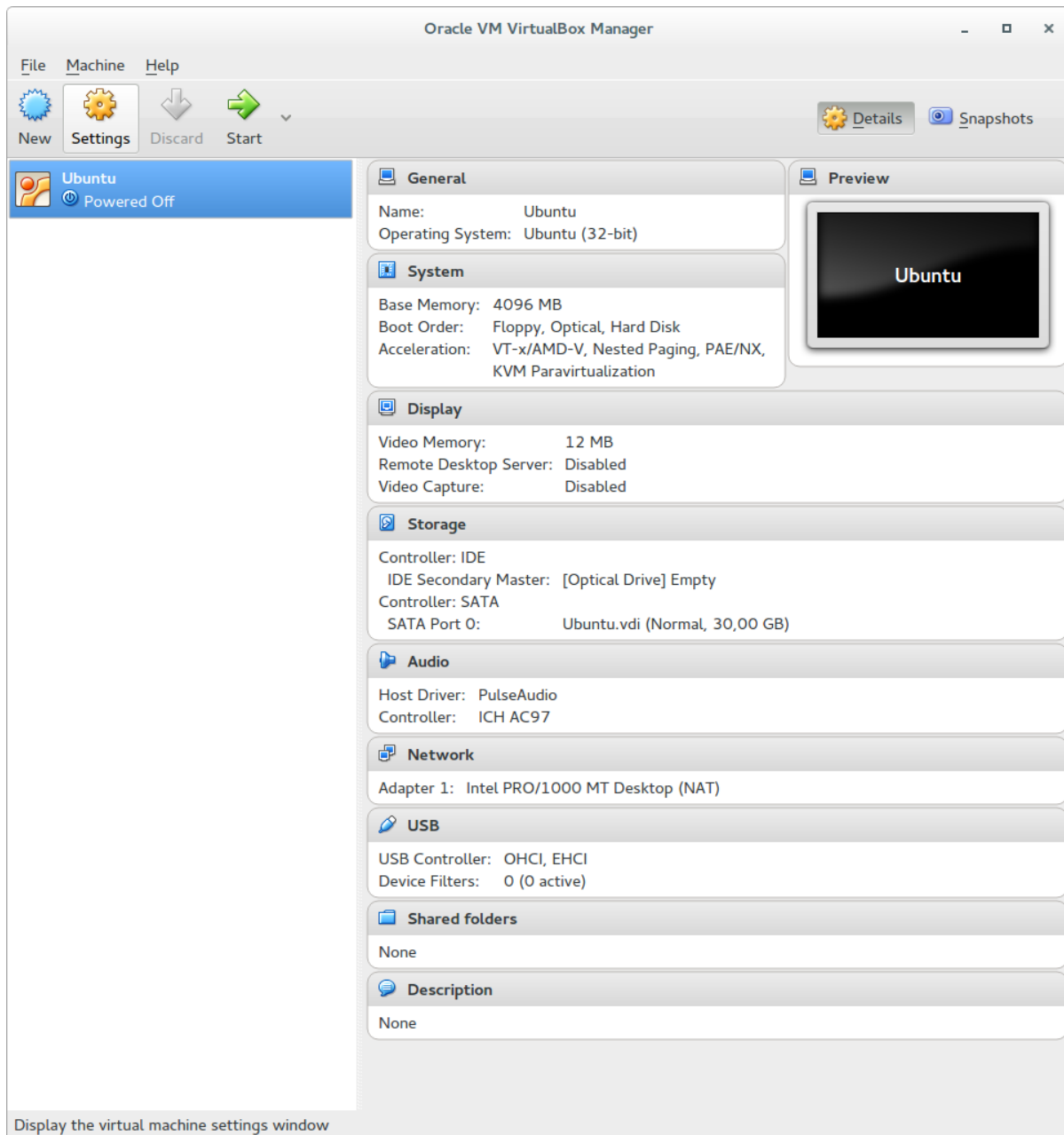
Version:

Then select the amount of memory you want to assign to the VM, [Ubuntu recommends](#) at least 512 MB of memory but we are going to need more than that to run GeoNode refer to *System Preparation & Prerequisites* sections for details.

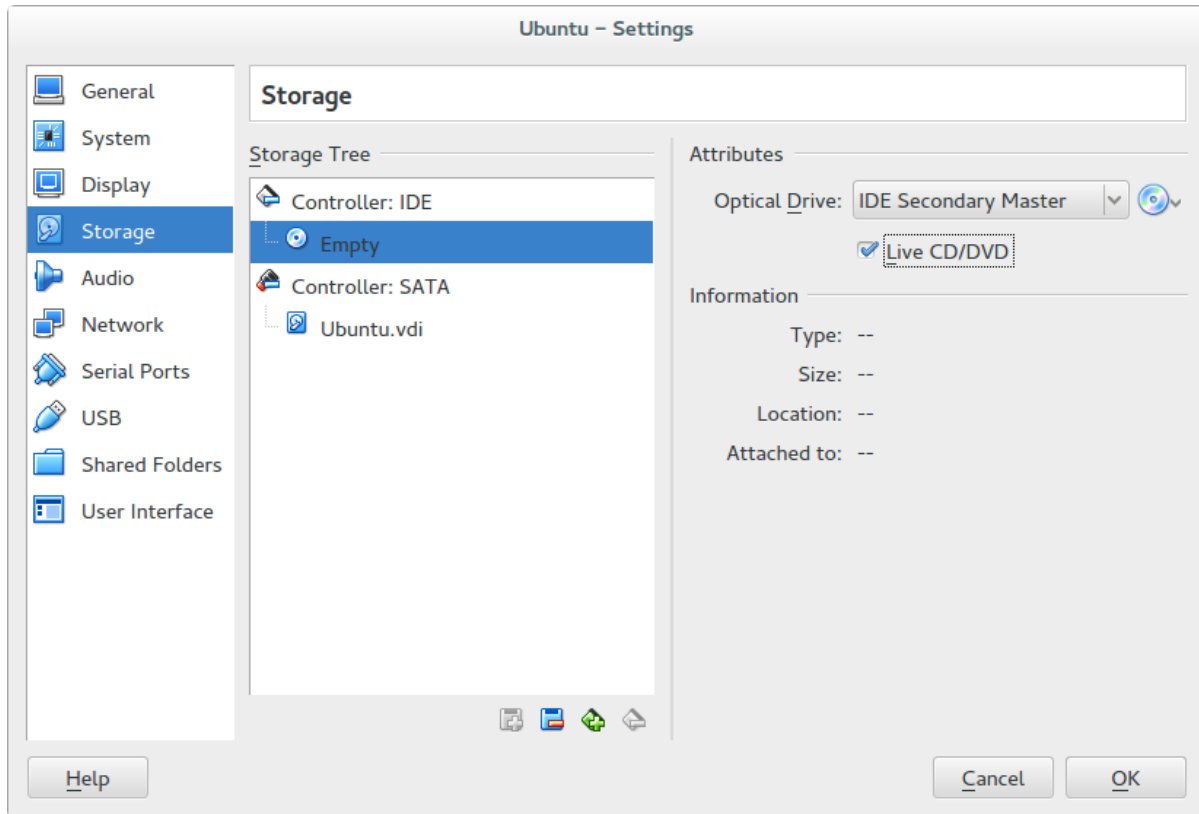


Create a new *virtual disk* for the VM. Again, refer to *System Preparation & Prerequisites* section for details about disk size, for testing purposes 30 GB will be enough.

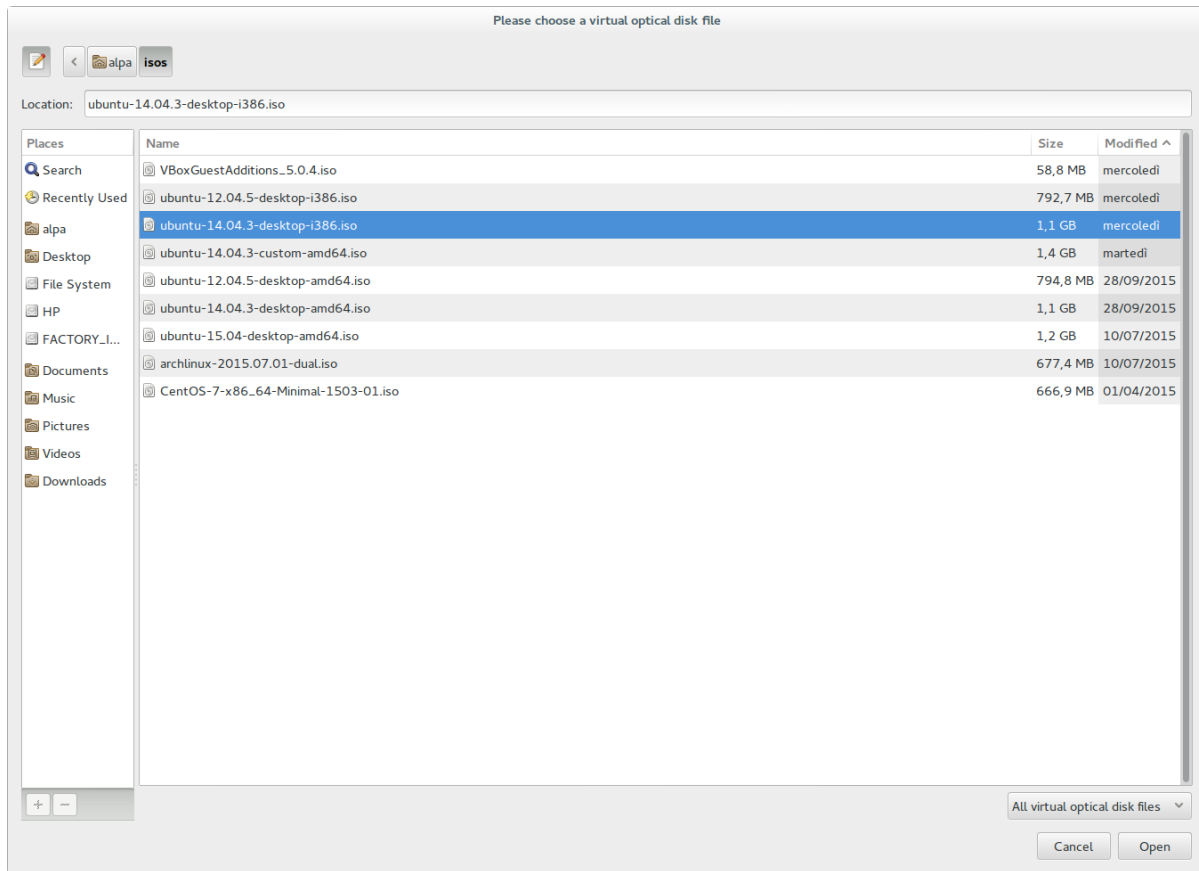
Now edit the Virtual Machine settings



Under “Storage” select the empty DVD drive, click on *Live CD/DVD* as shown below

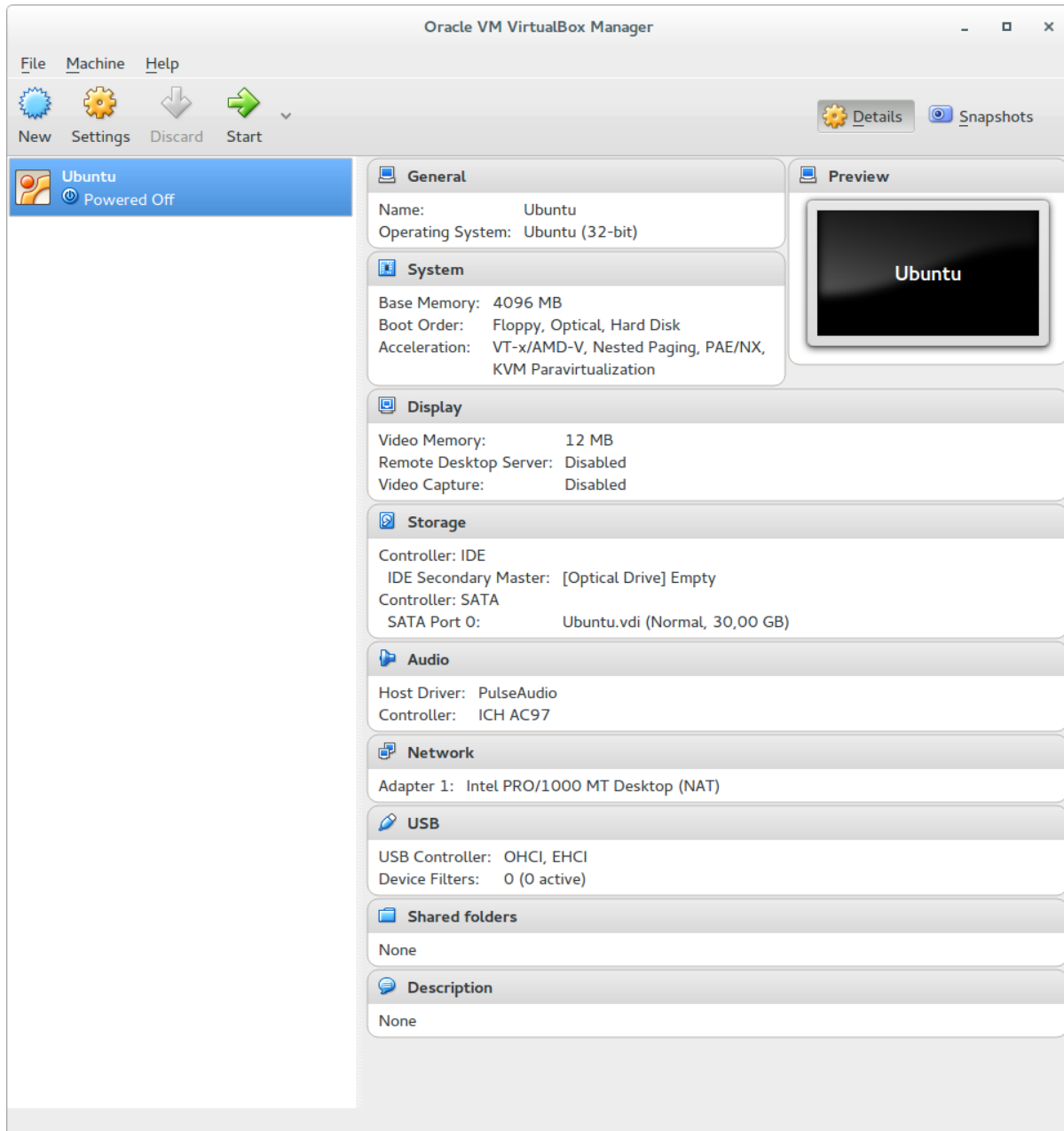


Click on the DVD icon next to the *Optical Drive* drop down menu and select the Ubuntu 14.04 .iso file from your file system

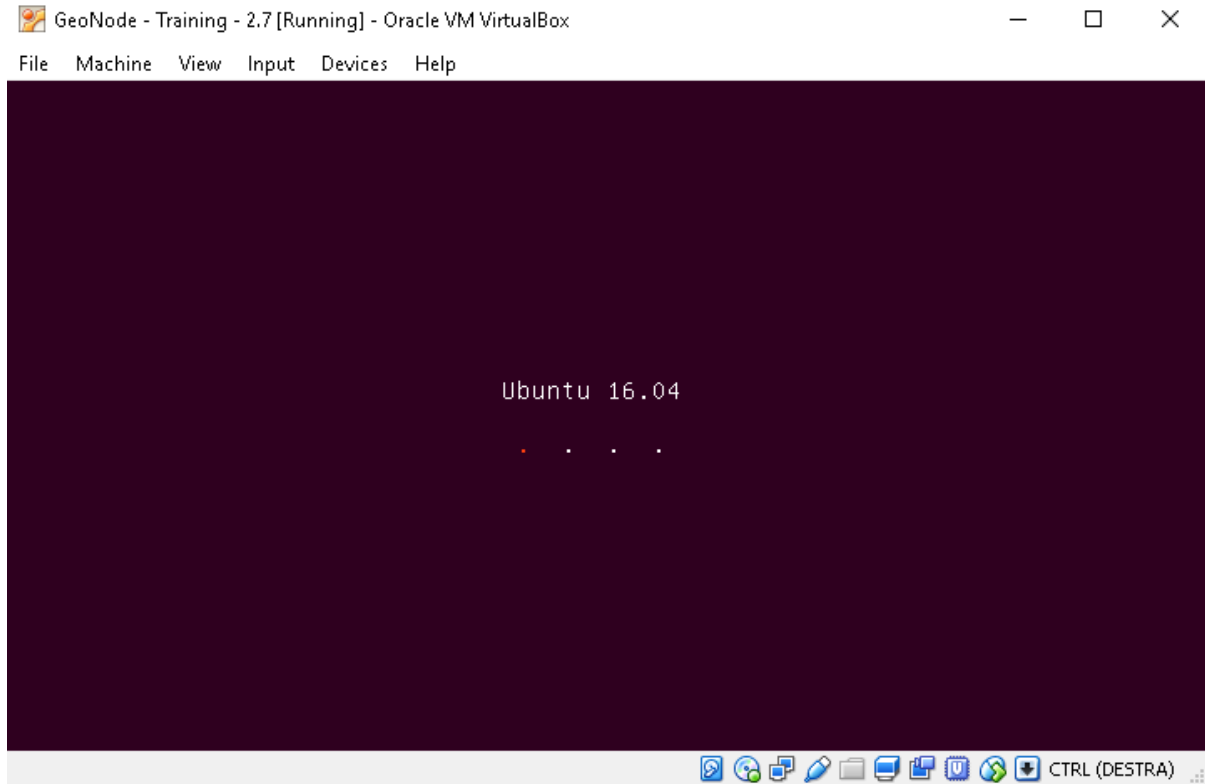


Edit other VM setting if you need to, then click *OK*.

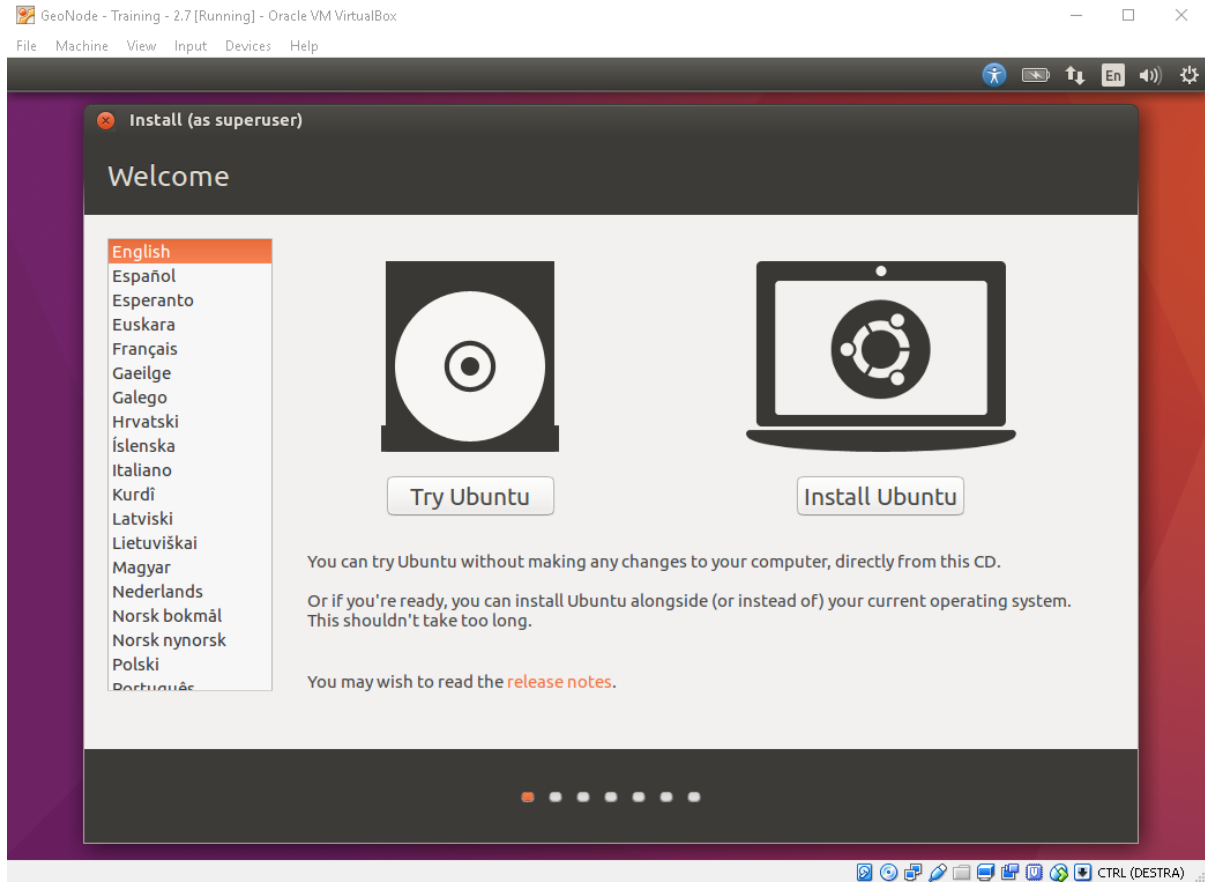
We are ready to start our Ubuntu VM for the first time. Select it from the main menu and click on *Start*



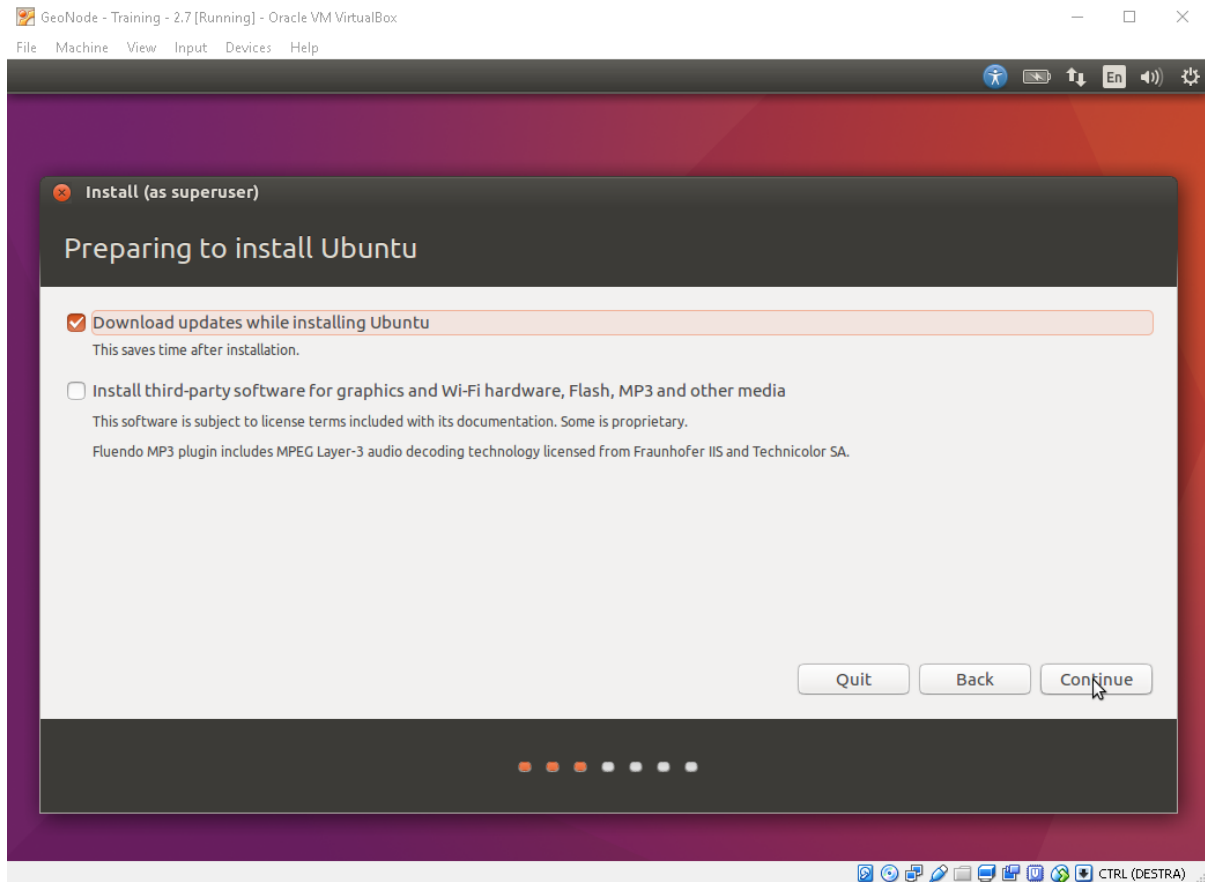
Ubuntu will start the boot process



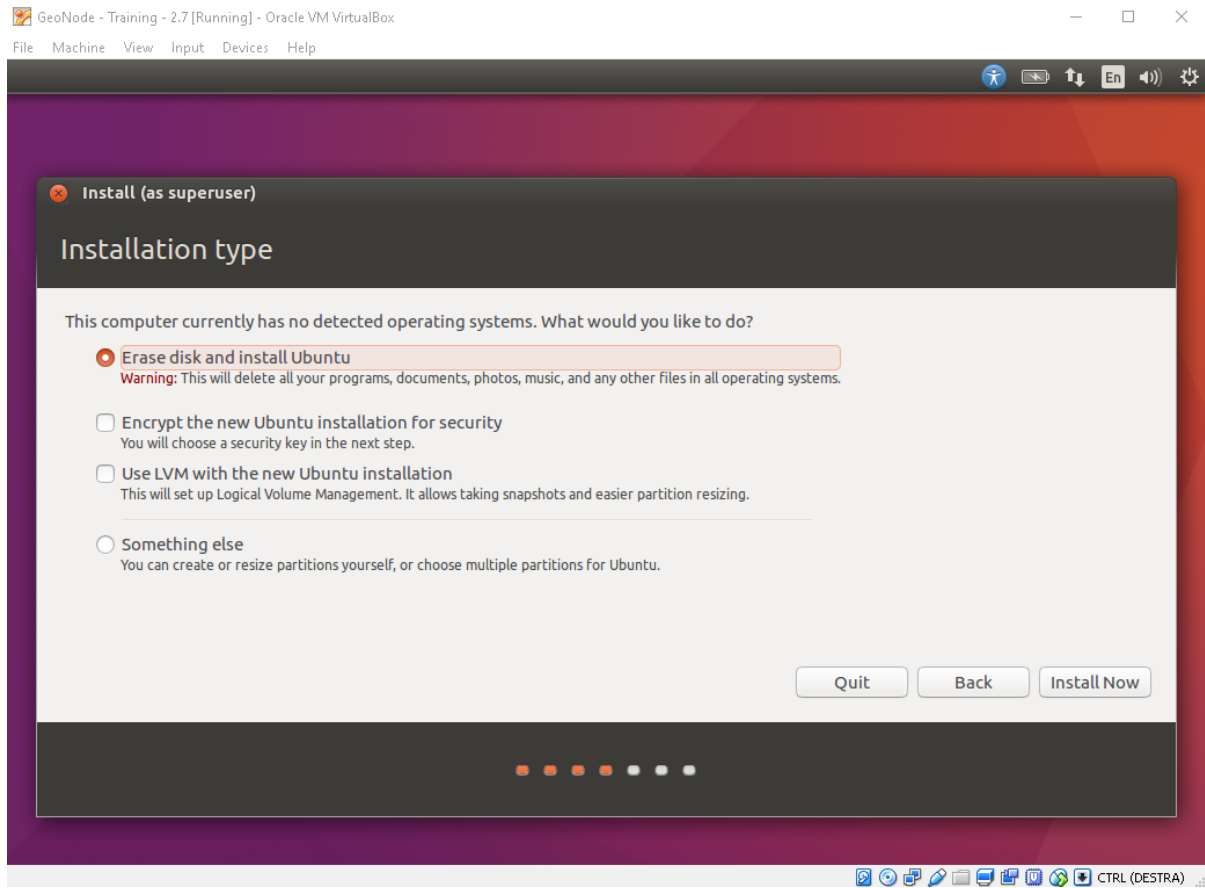
At the end of the boot process you will be asked if you want to *Try Ubuntu* or *Install Ubuntu*. Select the language in the left panel and click on *Install Ubuntu*



The installer will check your internet connection and available disk space. If you are connected to the internet check the *Download updates while installing* checkbox.

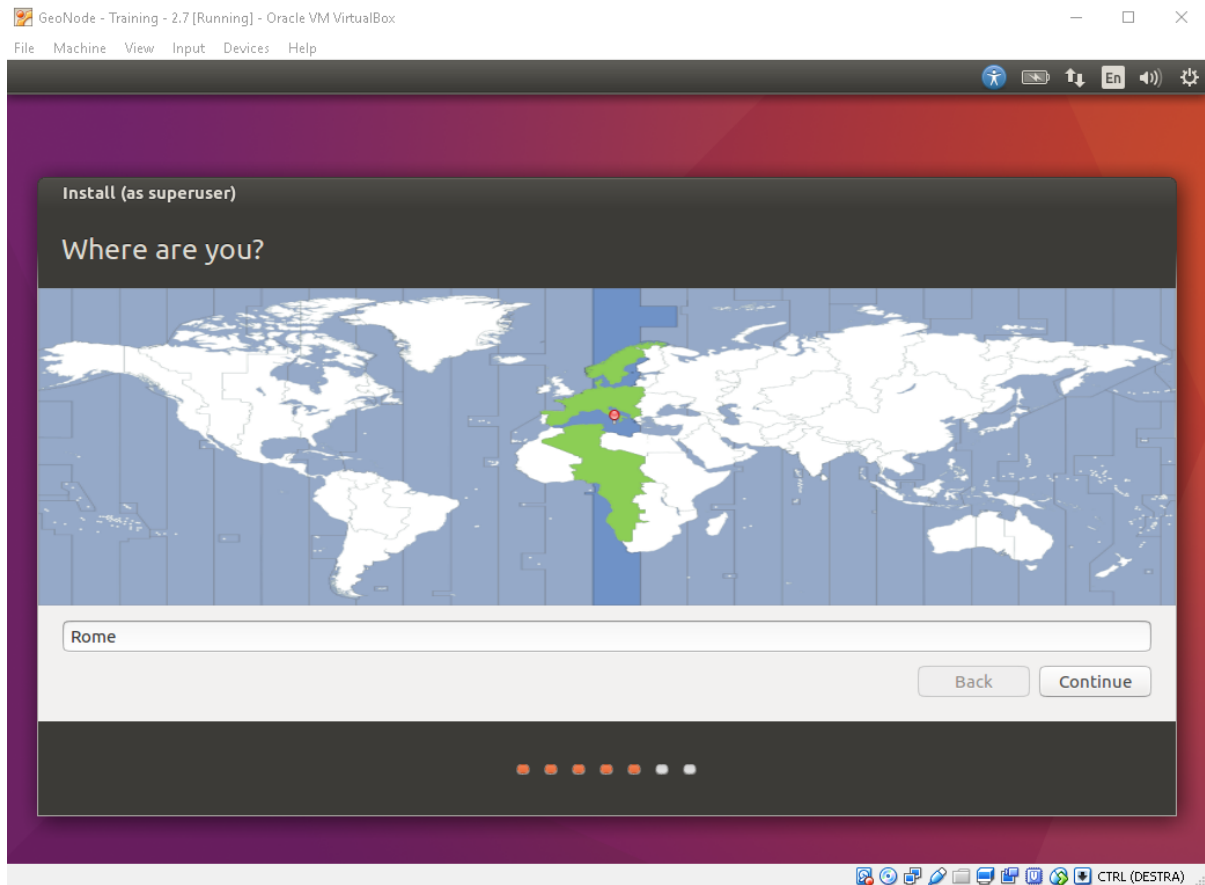


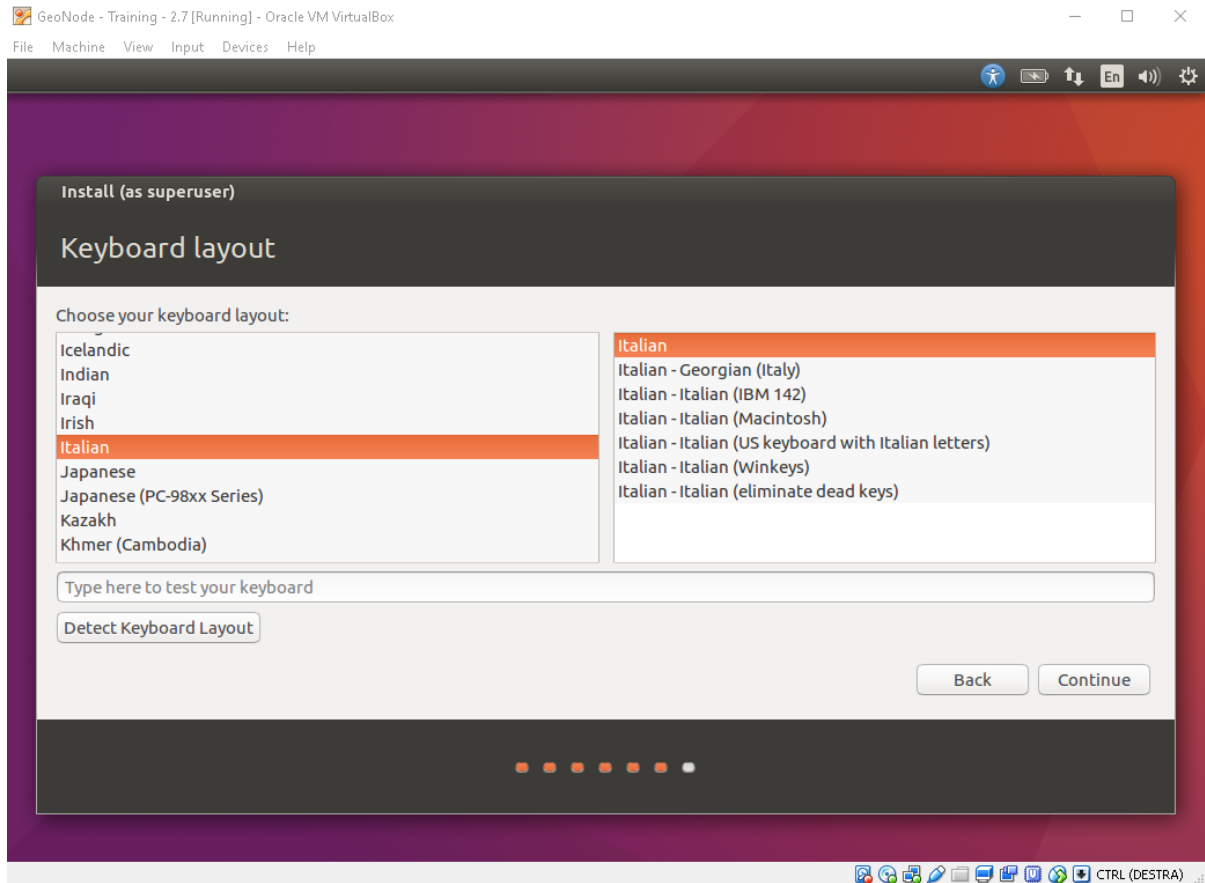
Click on *continue*. In the page you will configure the partitioning of the disks. If you recall we have created a new *virtual disk* during the VM configuration process for Ubuntu. We are going to assign the entire disk to it. Select *Erase disk and install Ubuntu*, then *Install Now*

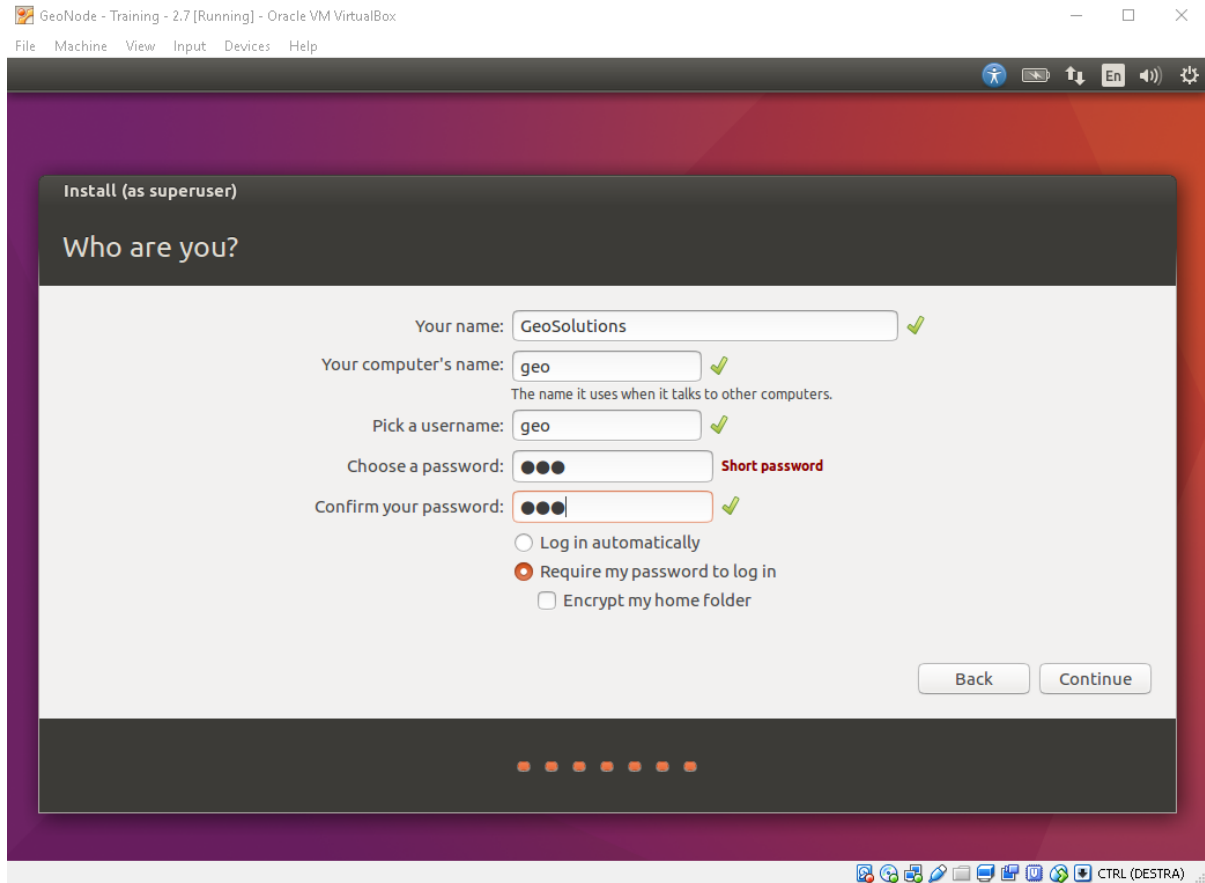


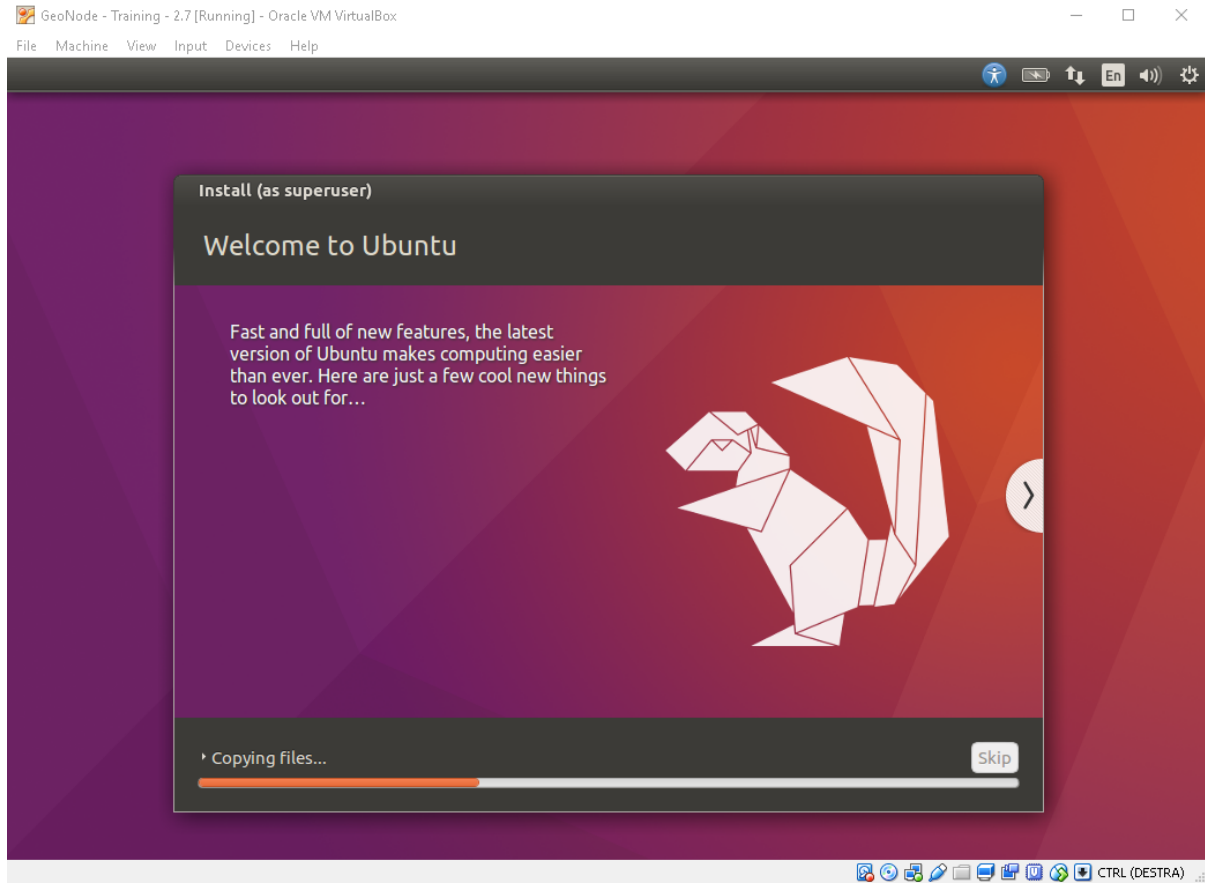
You will be prompted for confirmation.

Now select the correct time zone for your location, then select the language for the VM and enter the details for the administrator user.

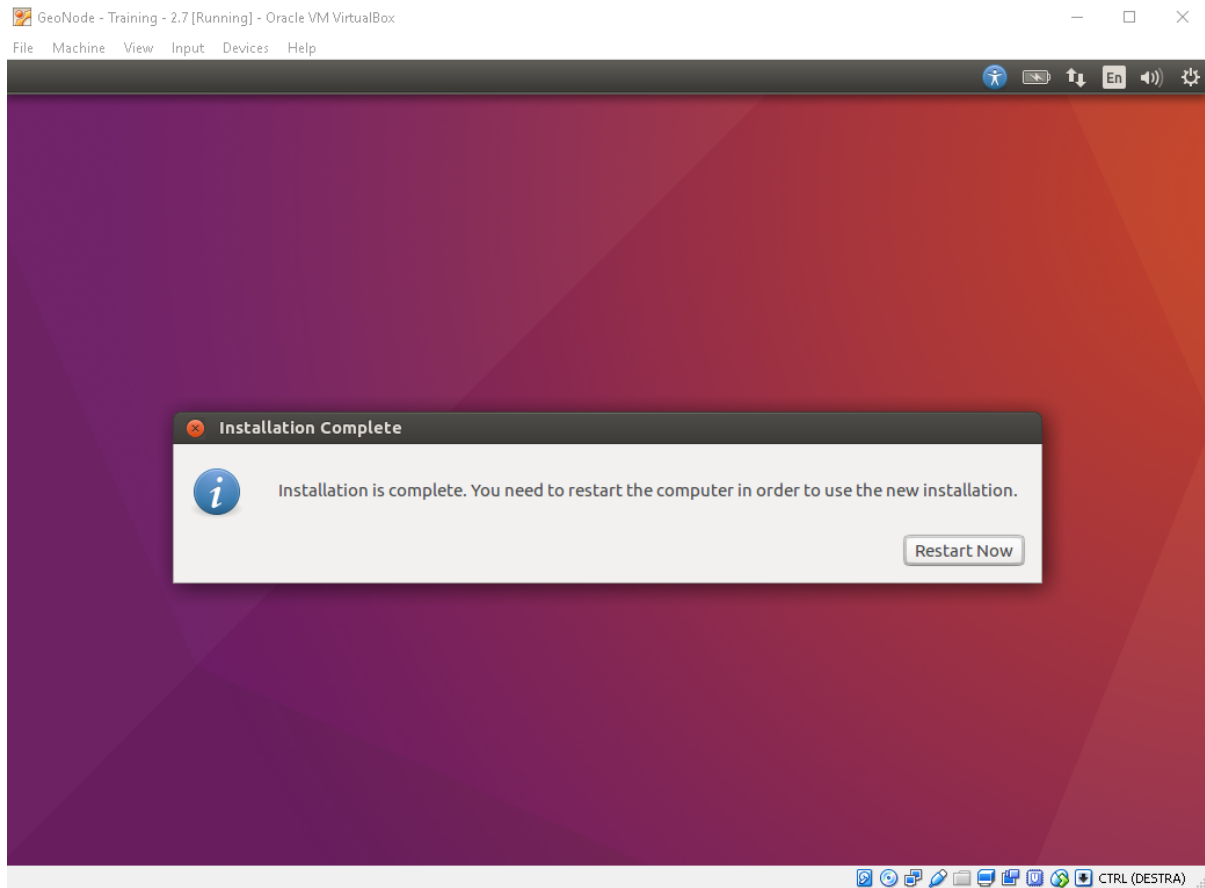


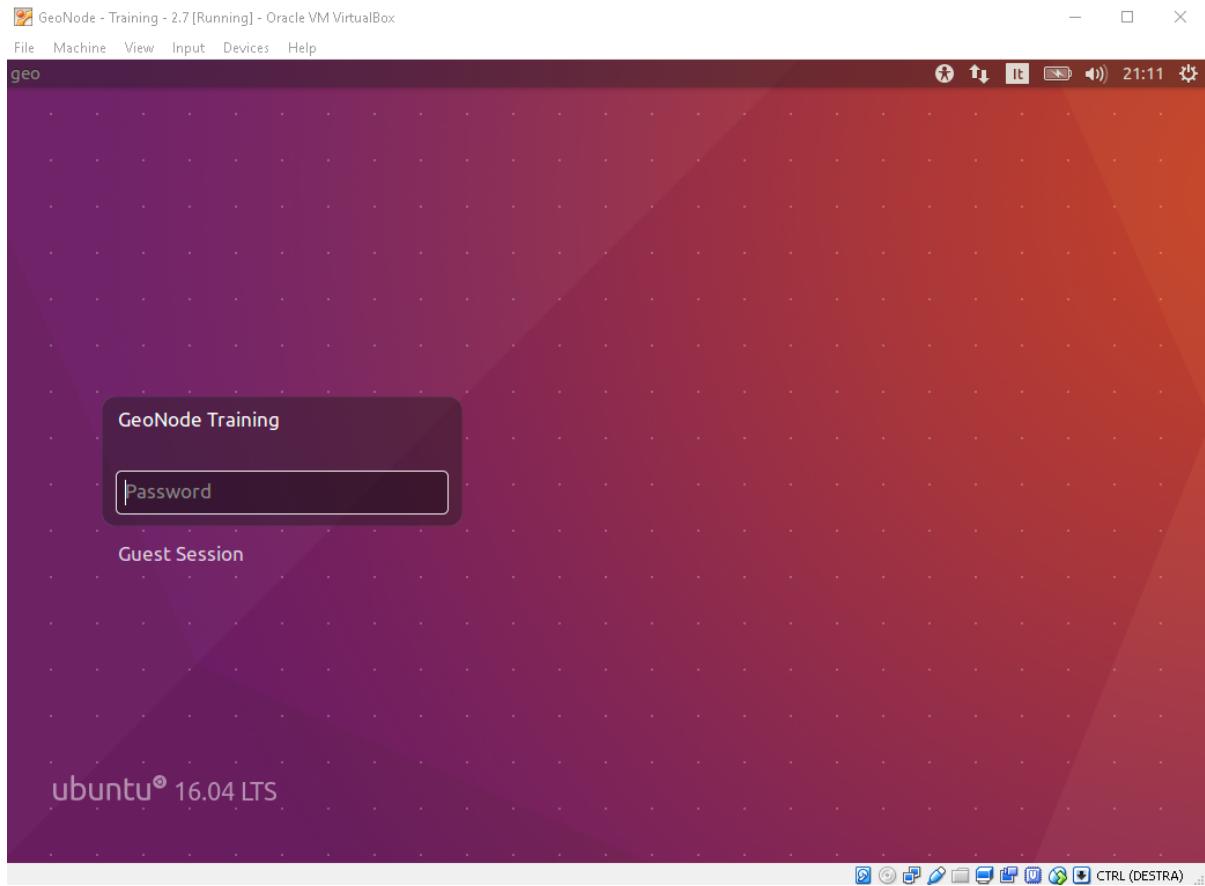


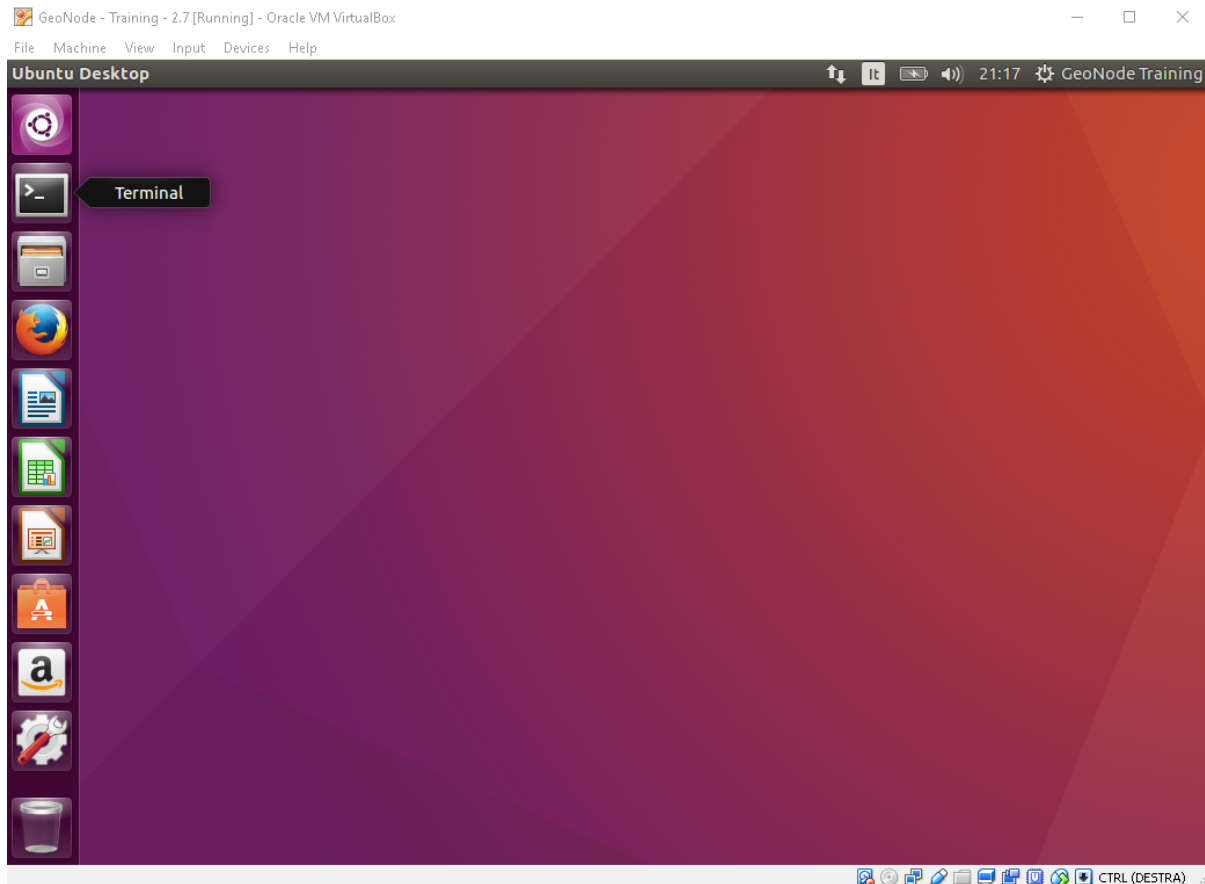




The installation will continue automatically. At the end of the installation process a pop up window will ask you to restart the system to start using Ubuntu. Click on *Restart Now*







2.3 Running a VM with Vagrant

In this section you will find instructions on how to setup an Ubuntu 16.04 VM using **‘Vagrant’** _

2.3.1 Vagrant Setup

1. Download and install latest version of [VirtualBox](#)
2. Download [Vagrant](#) from the official web [site](#). Choose the installer matching your operating system and architecture.

Installation process is straightforward, refer to [Vagrant official documentation](#) if you encounter any problem.

At the end of the installation process log out your system and log back in.

Vagrant is going to need a [provider](#) in order to setup the Virtual Machines. *VirtualBox* is supported out of the box. Just make sure you install [one of the supported versions of VirtualBox](#)

Open a terminal and type `vagrant version`. A message containing the installed version of Vagrant will be printed on the terminal

```
Installed Version: 1.7.2
Latest Version: 1.7.4
...
```

2.3.2 Virtual Machine Setup

Setup of a VM with a Vagrantfile assuming you are on unix.

Starting from a provided Vagrant BOX

```
$ mkdir geonode && cd geonode
$ vagrant box add geonode-ws.box --name ubuntu/geonode-ws
$ vagrant init ubuntu/geonode-ws
```

Edit the vagrantfile for more memory (see issue #2076):

```
config.ssh.username = "ubuntu"
config.ssh.password = "ubuntu"
config.vm.provider "virtualbox" do |vb|
  vb.memory = "4092"
end
```

Starting from a Vagrant online image

```
$ mkdir geonode && cd geonode && vagrant init ubuntu/xenial64
# Create a working directory and initialize the vagrantfile within
```

This will create a configuration file called *Vagrantfile* containing the settings for the virtual machine, notably the *config.vm.box* variable set to “ubuntu/xenial64” will tell Vagrant the specific VM we want to run (Ubuntu 16.04 “Xenial”, 64 bit version)

Edit the vagrantfile for more memory (see issue #2076):

```
config.vm.provider "virtualbox" do |vb|
  vb.memory = "4092"
end
# Uncomment the section related to memory settings and edit that to at least
```

Vagrant needs a VirtualBox installed on your system to start. Download it and install from VirtualBox.

With the latest versions of VirtualBox, you may also need to update your Vagrant system. Download and install the latest version from Vagrant.

To start the VM, run

```
$ vagrant up --provider=virtualbox
# Start the virtual machine as defined into the vagrantfile
```

The first time you run the command it is going to take some since you do not have a locally available image of the VM. Vagrant will download the VM from the [Vagrant Cloud](#) to your local system.

```
Bringing machine 'default' up with 'virtualbox' provider...
==> default: Box 'ubuntu/trusty32' could not be found. Attempting to find and install.
↪...
default: Box Provider: virtualbox
default: Box Version: >= 0
==> default: Loading metadata for box 'ubuntu/trusty32'
default: URL: https://atlas.hashicorp.com/ubuntu/trusty32
==> default: Adding box 'ubuntu/trusty32' (v20150928.0.0) for provider: virtualbox
```

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```
default: Downloading: https://atlas.hashicorp.com/ubuntu/boxes/trusty32/versions/
↪20150928.0.0/providers/virtualbox.b
ox
default: Progress: 3% (Rate: 489k/s, Estimated time remaining: 0:11:11))
```

At the end of the download process Vagrant will start the VM.

To access the Virtual machine, run

```
$ vagrant ssh
# Get into the box with the vagrant user
```

Note: You need an SSH client for the previous command to work. Most Linux distributions come with an SSH installed. If you are using Windows as the guest operating system install MinGW or Cygwin or Git to obtain a command line SSH client. More information available [here](#)

You will be connected to the guest Virtual Machine over SSH as user *vagrant*.

2.3.3 Install GeoNode into Ubuntu

From the [GeoNode documentation](#)

```
$ sudo add-apt-repository ppa:geonode/testing #only for workshop
# vagrant is already into sudoers
```

```
$ sudo apt-get update
# update packages
```

```
$ sudo apt-get install geonode
# download of all required dependencies for installing GeoNode
```

Warning: The command `sudo apt-get install geonode` may create issues if your system locale is not correctly configured.

In order to fix this, please follow the procedures below. If everything went well, you can skip those passages

```
$ sudo locale-gen en_US
$ sudo locale-gen en_US.UTF-8
$ sudo locale-gen it_IT.ISO-8859-1
$ sudo locale-gen it_IT.UTF-8
$ sudo locale-gen it_IT.ISO-8859-15@euro
$ sudo update-locale
# Update Locale
```

```
$ export LC_ALL=en_US.UTF-8
$ export LANG=en_US.UTF-8
$ export LANGUAGE=en_US.UTF-8
$ sudo dpkg-reconfigure geonode
# Export locale env vars and reconfigure geonode
```


Initialize GeoNode systemwide

```
$ geonode createsuperuser
# a commandline toolkit has been installed systemwide so let's create the superuser_
↳ of the GeoNode instance
# use username: 'geonode' and password: 'geonode'

$ sudo geonode-updateip localhost:8001
# tell geonode which is its trusted address.
```

The `geonode-updateip` command will automatically fix GeoNode and GeoServer settings using the correct host and port.

You have installed GeoNode! Congratulations!!!

Anyway you don't have GeoNode available from your local browser. So we have to set a new forwarding port in the `vagrantfile`:

```
config.vm.network "forwarded_port", guest: 80, host: 8001
# This port has to be the same of that before and equal between guest and host. You_
↳ can understand this later on.
# Again don't use a port lower than 1024 on your host machine (not privileged)!!!
```

After this you have to reload the `vagrant` configuration:

```
$ vagrant reload
# reload vagrantfile with the new configuration
```

2.3.4 Behind the magic

Security hints and tricks

Security in GeoServer is hugely changed with the introduction of [OAuth2](#)

1. Be sure that the ports are available to your host machine

```
config.vm.network "forwarded_port", guest: 80, host: 8001
# config.vm.network "forwarded_port", guest: 8080, host: 8080 # Optional,
# enable if you don't need to reproduce a fully GeoNode proxied use case
# forward another port to the host. You need to 'vagrant reload' to apply_
↳ the changes
```

2. Double check that the correct GeoNode Base Url has been configure on GeoServer

```
$ sudo vi /usr/share/geoserver/data/security/role/geonode\ REST\ role\
↳ service/config.xml
# edit the configuration of geonode REST role service
```

Must contain the following value:

```
<baseUrl>http://localhost:80/</baseUrl>
<!-- base url of geonode web server -->
```

3. Set the correct OAuth2 server FQDN to GeoServer

```
$ sudo vi /usr/share/geoserver/data/security/filter/geonode-oauth2/config.xml
# edit the configuration of GeoServer security for the oauth2 provider
```

Make sure it contains these values:

```
<!-- GeoNode accessTokenUri -->
<accessTokenUri>http://localhost/o/token/</accessTokenUri>
<!-- GeoNode userAuthorizationUri -->
<userAuthorizationUri>http://localhost:8001/o/authorize/</
  userAuthorizationUri>
<!-- GeoServer Public URL -->
<redirectUri>http://localhost:8001/geoserver</redirectUri>
<!-- GeoNode checkTokenEndpointUrl -->
<checkTokenEndpointUrl>http://localhost/api/o/v4/tokeninfo/</
  checkTokenEndpointUrl>
<!-- GeoNode logoutUri -->
<logoutUri>http://localhost:8001/account/logout/</logoutUri>
```

4. Set the correct OAuth2 Keys to GeoServer

```
$ sudo vi /usr/share/geoserver/data/security/filter/geonode-oauth2/config.xml
# edit the configuration of GeoServer security for the oauth2 provider
```

Make sure the clientId and clientSecret keys are the same of the GeoNode ones:

```
<!-- GeoNode OAuth2 Client ID -->
<clientId>the_geonode_oauth_client_id</clientId>
<!-- GeoNode OAuth2 Client Secret -->
<clientSecret>the_geonode_oauth_client_secret</clientSecret>
```

5. Check the settings of GeoServer Global Proxy Base and Default Authentication Provider

```
$ sudo vi /usr/share/geoserver/data/security/auth/geonodeAuthProvider/config.xml
# edit configuration of default GeoServer authentication provider
$ sudo vi /usr/share/geoserver/data/global.xml
# edit configuration of default GeoServer proxy base url
```

Change with these values:

```
<baseUrl>http://localhost:8001/</baseUrl>
<!-- base url of geonode web server -->
```

Leave the default for this vagrant configuration:

```
<proxyBaseUrl>http://localhost:80/geoserver</proxyBaseUrl>
<!-- proxy base url of geonode web server -->
<!-- set the port to 8080 if you are forwarding that to the host -->
```

6. Restart the server:

```
$ sudo service tomcat7 restart
# restart Tomcat
```

Open GeoNode GUI at <http://localhost:8001/>

2.4 GeoNode (vlatest) installation on Ubuntu 16.04

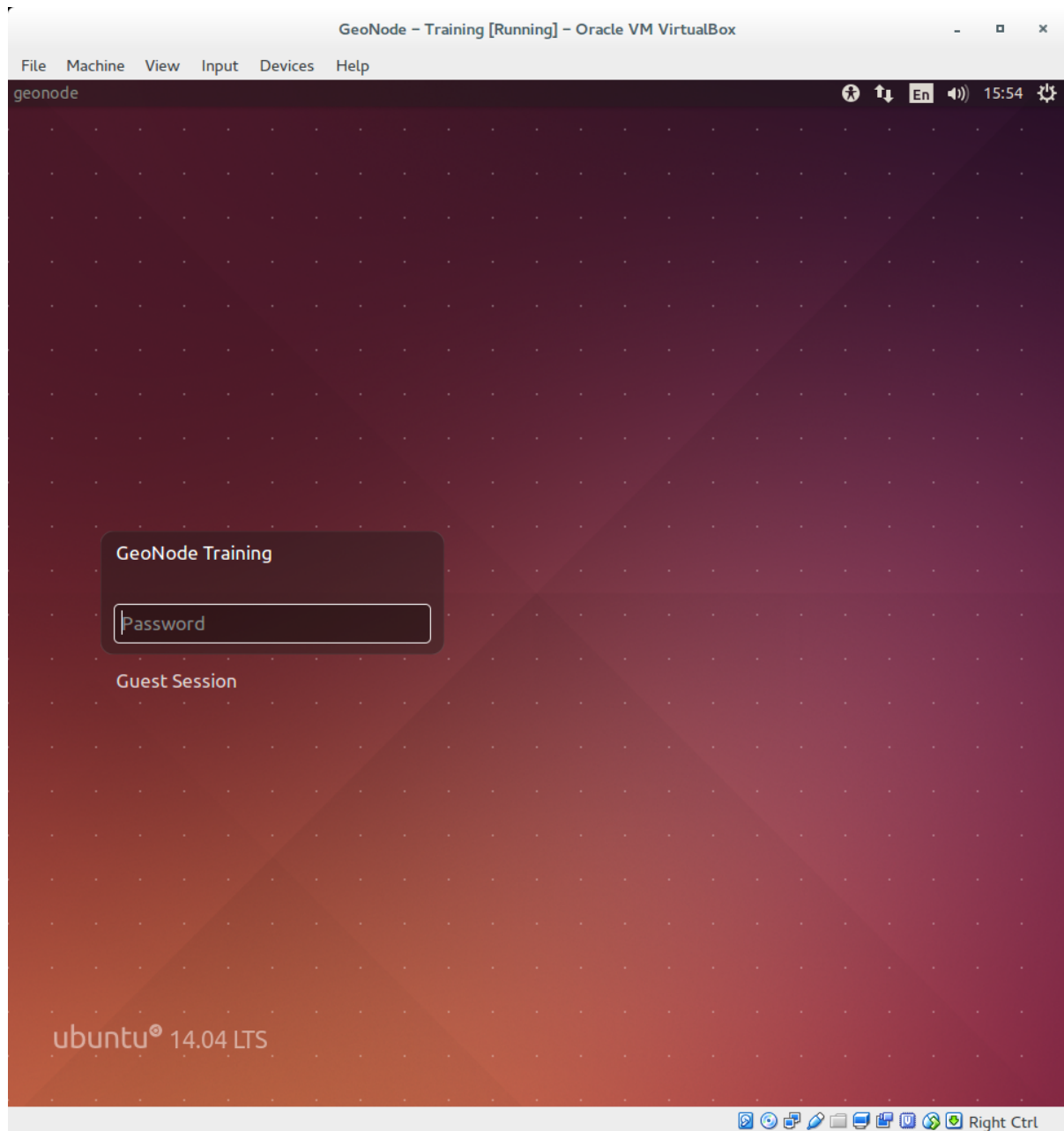
This part of the documentation describes the complete setup process for GeoNode on an Ubuntu 16.04 machine.

2.4.1 Install GeoNode Application

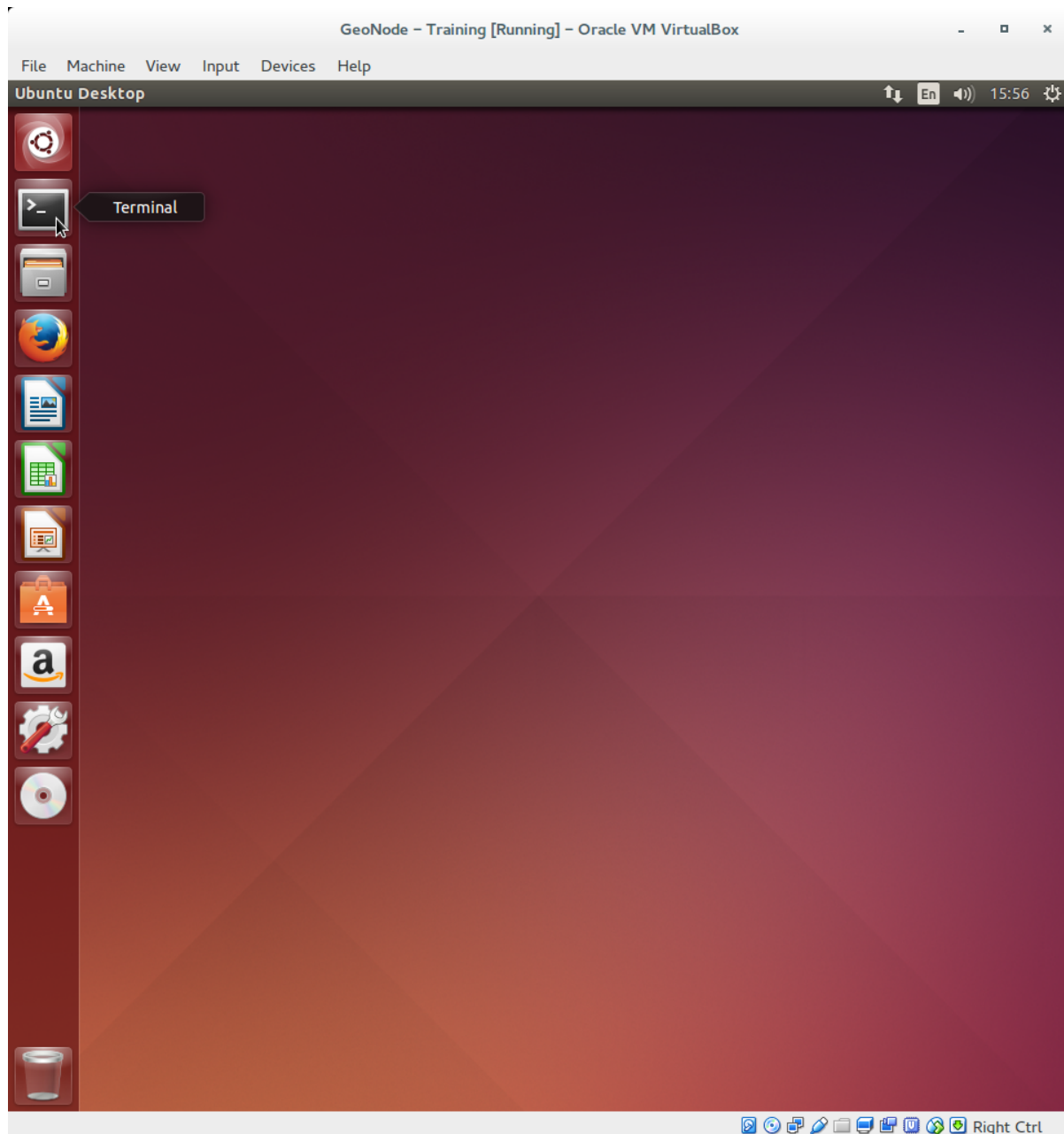
In this section you are going to install all the basic packages and tools needed for a complete GeoNode installation.

Login

When you first start the Virtual Machine at the end of the boot process you will be prompted for the user password to login. Enter *geo* as user password and press *Enter*.



You are now logged in as user 'geo'. On the left side of the screen there is a panel with shortcuts to common applications, launch a the terminal emulator.



Packages Installation

First we are going to install all the software packages we are going to need for the GeoNode setup. Among others *Tomcat 8*, *PostgreSQL*, *PostGIS*, *Apache HTTP server* and *Git*. Run the following command to install all the packages

```
$ sudo apt-get update

$ sudo apt-get install python-virtualenv python-dev libxml2 libxml2-dev libxslt1-dev
↳zlib1g-dev libjpeg-dev libpq-dev libgdal-dev git default-jdk
$ sudo apt-get install build-essential openssh-server gettext nano vim unzip zip
↳patch git-core postfix
```

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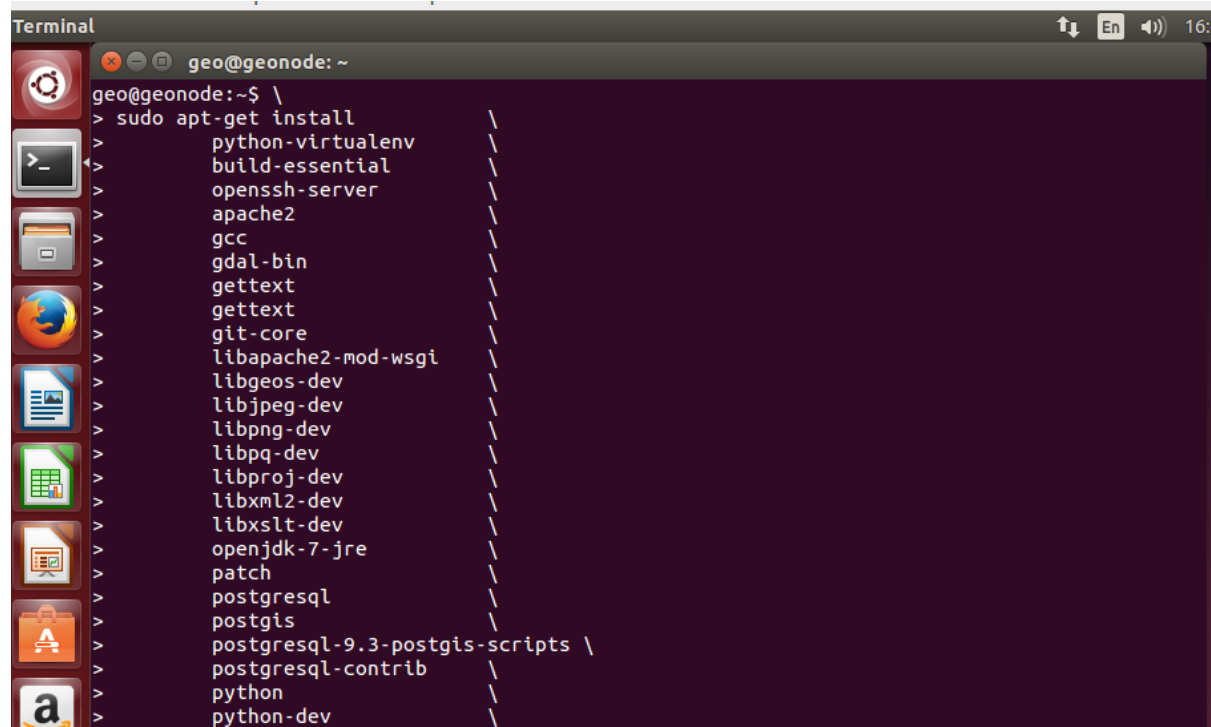
```

$ sudo apt-add-repository ppa:webupd8team/java
$ sudo apt-get update
$ sudo apt-get install oracle-java8-installer

$ sudo apt-add-repository ppa:ubuntugis && sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get upgrade
$ sudo apt-add-repository ppa:ubuntugis/ppa && sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get ↵
↵upgrade
$ sudo apt-get install gcc apache2 libapache2-mod-wsgi libgeos-dev libjpeg-dev libpng-
↵dev libpq-dev libproj-dev libxml2-dev libxslt-dev
$ sudo apt-add-repository ppa:ubuntugis/ubuntugis-testing && sudo apt-get update && ↵
↵sudo apt-get upgrade
$ sudo apt-get install gdal-bin libgdal20 libgdal-dev
$ sudo apt-get install python-gdal python-pycurl python-imaging python-pastescript ↵
↵python-psycpg2 python-urlgrabber
$ sudo apt-get install postgresql postgis postgresql-9.5-postgis-scripts postgresql-
↵contrib
$ sudo apt-get install tomcat8

$ sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get upgrade && sudo apt-get autoremove && sudo apt-
↵get autoclean && sudo apt-get purge && sudo apt-get clean

```



```

Terminal
geo@geonode: ~
geo@geonode:~$ \
> sudo apt-get install
python-virtualenv
build-essential
openssh-server
apache2
gcc
gdal-bin
gettext
gettext
git-core
libapache2-mod-wsgi
libgeos-dev
libjpeg-dev
libpng-dev
libpq-dev
libproj-dev
libxml2-dev
libxslt-dev
openjdk-7-jre
patch
postgresql
postgis
postgresql-9.3-postgis-scripts \
postgresql-contrib \
python \
python-dev \

```

Note: If you will be prompted for *geo* user's password (*geo*) and for confirmation twice

```

GeoNode - Training [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Terminal
geo@geonode: ~
python-html5lib-whl python-numpy python-openid python-paste
python-pastedeploy python-pastedeploy-tpl python-pastescript python-pip
python-pip-whl python-psycpg2 python-pycurl python-requests-whl python-scgi
python-setuptools python-setuptools-whl python-six-whl python-tempita
python-urlgrabber python-urllib3-whl python-virtualenv python-wheel
python2.7-dev ssh-import-id tomcat7 tomcat7-common tzdata-java zlib1g-dev
The following packages will be upgraded:
  libcomerr2 libexpat1 openssh-client tzdata
4 upgraded, 142 newly installed, 0 to remove and 95 not upgraded.
Need to get 0 B/105 MB of archives.
After this operation, 254 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n]
WARNING: The following packages cannot be authenticated!
  libcomerr2 libgssrpc4 libkadm5clnt-mit9 libkdb5-7 libkadm5srv-mit9 libapr1
  libexpat1 libaprutil1 ca-certificates-java tzdata tzdata-java java-common
  openjdk-7-jre-headless libgif4 openjdk-7-jre libatk-wrapper-java
  libatk-wrapper-java-jni libbonobo2-common libidl-common libidl0 liborbit-2-0
  liborbit2 libbonobo2-0 libck-connector0 libdap11 libdapclient3 libepsilon1
  libfreeexl1 libgfortran3 libgnomevfs2-common libgnomevfs2-0 libgnome2-common
  libgnome2-bin libgnome2-0 libhdf5-7 mysql-common libmysqlclient18 libodbc1
  libexpat1-dev libpython2.7-dev libgeos-3.4.2 libgeos-c1 proj-data libproj0
  libspatialite5 libxerces-c3.1 odbcinst odbcinstdebian2 ncurses-term
  openssh-client libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3 libaprutil1-ldap apache2-bin
  apache2-data apache2 authbind fonts-dejavu-extra libblas3 liblapack3
  liblapack2 libarmadillo4 libhdf4-0-alt liburiparser1 libkml0 libnetcdfc7
  libogdi3.2 libpq5 libgdal1h gdal-bin git-core comerr-dev krb5-multidev
  libapache2-mod-wsgi libcommons-collections3-java libcommons-pool-java
  libcommons-dbc-java libecj-java libgconf2-4 libgeos-dev
  libgeronimo-jta-1.1-spec-java libjpeg-turbo8-dev libjpeg8-dev libjpeg-dev
  liblwgeom-2.1.2 liboss-puuid16 zlib1g-dev libpng12-dev libssl-dev libpq-dev
  libproj-dev libpython-dev libservlet3.0-java libssl-doc libtomcat7-java
  libxml2-dev libxslt1-dev openssh-sftp-server openssh-server postgres
  postgresql-client-common postgresql-client-9.3 postgresql-common
  postgresql-9.3 postgresql postgresql-9.3-postgis-scripts
  postgresql-9.3-postgis-2.1 postgresql-contrib-9.3 postgresql-contrib
  proj-bin python-chardet-whl python-colorama python-colorama-whl
  python2.7-dev python-dev python-distlib python-distlib-whl python-dns
  python-egenix-mxtools python-egenix-mxdatetime python-formencode
  python-numpy python-gdal python-html5lib python-html5lib-whl python-openid
  python-tempita python-paste python-pastedeploy-tpl python-pastedeploy
  python-setuptools python-pastescript python-six-whl python-urllib3-whl
  python-requests-whl python-setuptools-whl python-pip-whl python-pip
  python-psycpg2 python-pycurl python-scgi python-urlgrabber
  python-virtualenv python-wheel tomcat7-common tomcat7 ssh-import-id
Install these packages without verification? [y/N] y

```

Warning: The installation process is going to take several minutes and it will need to download packages from Internet.

At this point we have all the packages we need on the system.

GeoNode Setup

First of all we need to prepare a new Python Virtual Environment:


```
$ sudo apt install python-pip
$ pip install --upgrade pip
$ pip install --user virtualenv
$ pip install --user virtualenvwrapper
# The commands above will install the Python Venv packages

$ export WORKON_HOME=~/.Envs
$ mkdir -p $WORKON_HOME
$ source $HOME/.local/bin/virtualenvwrapper.sh
$ printf '\n%s\n%s\n%s' '# virtualenv' 'export WORKON_HOME=~/.Envs' 'source $HOME/.
→local/bin/virtualenvwrapper.sh' >> ~/.bashrc
$ source ~/.bashrc
# We have now configured the user environment

$ mkvirtualenv --no-site-packages geonode
# Through this command we have created a brand new geonode Virtual Environment

$ sudo useradd -m geonode
$ sudo usermod -a -G geonode geo
$ sudo chmod -Rf 775 /home/geonode/
$ sudo su - geo
# The commands above are needed only if geo and geonode users have not been already_
→defined
```

Let's activate the new *geonode* Python Virtual Environment:

```
$ workon geonode
```

Move into the *geonode* home folder

```
$ cd /home/geonode
```

We are going to install GeoNode as a dependency of a **Customized Django Project**

Note: A custom project is a Django application with *ad hoc* configuration and folders, which allows you to extend the original **GeoNode** code without actually dealing or modifying the main source code.

This will allow you to easily customize your GeoNode instance, modify the theme, add new functionalities and so on, and also being able to keep updated with the GeoNode latest source code.

For more details please check <https://github.com/GeoNode/geonode-project/tree/master>

```
$ pip install Django==1.8.18
$ django-admin.py startproject --template=https://github.com/GeoNode/geonode-project/
→archive/2.9.x-rev.zip -e py,rst,json,yml my_geonode
```

Let's install the GeoNode dependencies and packages into the Python Virtual Environment:

```
$ cd my_geonode
$ vim requirements.txt
# Make sure requirements contains reference to geonode master branch
-e git://github.com/GeoNode/geonode.git@master#egg=geonode

$ pip install -r requirements.txt
$ pip install -e .
```

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```
$ pip install pygdal==2.2.1.3
# The closest to your `gdal-config --version`
```

In the next section we are going to setup PostgreSQL Databases for GeoNode and finalize the setup

2.4.2 Create GeoNode DB & Finalize GeoNode Setup

In this section we are going to setup users and databases for GeoNode in PostgreSQL.

Warning: Be sure you have successfully completed the steps in the previous section.

Databases and Permissions

First create the *geonode* user. GeoNode is going to use this user to access the database

```
$ sudo -u postgres createuser -P geonode
```

You will be prompted asked to set a password for the user. Enter *geonode* as password

Create *geonode* database with owner *geonode*

```
$ sudo -u postgres createdb -O geonode geonode
```

And database *geonode_data* with owner *geonode*

```
$ sudo -u postgres createdb -O geonode geonode_data
```

Switch to user *postgres* and create PostGIS extension

```
$ sudo -u postgres psql -d geonode_data -c 'CREATE EXTENSION postgis;'
```

Then adjust permissions

```
$ sudo -u postgres psql -d geonode_data -c 'GRANT ALL ON geometry_columns TO PUBLIC; '
$ sudo -u postgres psql -d geonode_data -c 'GRANT ALL ON spatial_ref_sys TO PUBLIC; '
$ sudo -u postgres psql -d geonode_data -c 'GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON ALL TABLES IN_
↪SCHEMA public TO geonode;'
```

Now we are going to change user access policy for local connections in file *pg_hba.conf*

```
$ sudo vim /etc/postgresql/9.5/main/pg_hba.conf
```

Scroll down to the bottom of the document. We only need to edit one line. Change

```
# "local" is for Unix domain socket connections only
local    all                                all                                peer
```

Into

```
# "local" is for Unix domain socket connections only
local    all                                all                                trust
```

Note: If your PostgreSQL database resides on a separate machine, you have to allow remote access to the databases in the `pg_hba.conf` for the *geonode* user and tell PostgreSQL to accept non local connections in your *postgresql.conf* file

Then restart *PostgreSQL* to make the change effective

```
$ sudo service postgresql restart
```

PostgreSQL is now ready. To test the configuration try to connect to the *geonode* database as *geonode*

```
$ psql -U geonode geonode
```

Finalize GeoNode Setup

Once the DB has been correctly configured, we can finalize the *GeoNode* setup.

If not already active let's activate the new *geonode* Python Virtual Environment:

```
$ workon geonode
```

Move into the *geonode* home folder

```
$ cd /home/geonode
```

Move into the *my_geonode* custom project base folder

```
$ cd my_geonode
```

First of all we need to tweak a bit the *my_geonode* `local_settings`. In order to do that, rename the `my_geonode/local_settings.py.sample` file to `my_geonode/local_settings.py` and edit it:

```
$ cp my_geonode/local_settings.py.sample my_geonode/local_settings.py
$ vim my_geonode/local_settings.py
```

Update the following sections at the accordingly to your server configuration

```
...
SITE_HOST_NAME = os.getenv('SITE_HOST_NAME', "localhost")
SITE_HOST_PORT = os.getenv('SITE_HOST_PORT', "8000")
SITEURL = os.getenv('SITEURL', "http://%s:%s/" % (SITE_HOST_NAME, SITE_HOST_
↪PORT))

...

EMAIL_ENABLE = True

if EMAIL_ENABLE:
    EMAIL_BACKEND = 'django.core.mail.backends.smtp.EmailBackend'
    EMAIL_HOST = 'localhost'
    EMAIL_PORT = 25
    EMAIL_HOST_USER = ''
    EMAIL_HOST_PASSWORD = ''
    EMAIL_USE_TLS = False
    DEFAULT_FROM_EMAIL = '{{ project_name }} <no-reply@{{ project_name }}>'
```

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```

...

DATABASES = {
    'default': {
        'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.postgresql_psycopg2',
        'NAME': 'geonode',
        'USER': 'geonode',
        'PASSWORD': 'geonode',
        'CONN_TOUT': 900,
    },
    # vector datastore for uploads
    'datastore': {
        'ENGINE': 'django.contrib.gis.db.backends.postgis',
        'ENGINE': '', # Empty ENGINE name disables
        'NAME': 'geonode_data',
        'USER': 'geonode',
        'PASSWORD': 'geonode',
        'HOST': 'localhost',
        'PORT': '5432',
        'CONN_TOUT': 900,
    }
}

...

OGC_SERVER_DEFAULT_USER = os.getenv(
    'GEOSERVER_ADMIN_USER', 'admin'
)

OGC_SERVER_DEFAULT_PASSWORD = os.getenv(
    'GEOSERVER_ADMIN_PASSWORD', 'geoserver'
)

...

```

You may also want to tweak some configuration on *my_geonode* settings. This file inherits *my_geonode* *local_settings* and set some GeoNode default settings:

```
$ vim my_geonode/settings.py
```

Update the following sections at the accordingly to your server configuration

```

...
# Make sure GeoNode recognizes your servers

ALLOWED_HOSTS = # Add here your hosts

...
# Modify time zone accordingly

TIME_ZONE = os.getenv('TIME_ZONE', "America/Chicago")

...
# Tweak GeoNode behavior with the following settings
# (see GeoNode documentation for more details)

```

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```

CLIENT_RESULTS_LIMIT = 20
API_LIMIT_PER_PAGE = 1000
FREETEXT_KEYWORDS_READONLY = False
RESOURCE_PUBLISHING = False
ADMIN_MODERATE_UPLOADS = False
GROUP_PRIVATE_RESOURCES = False
GROUP_MANDATORY_RESOURCES = True
MODIFY_TOPICCATEGORY = True
USER_MESSAGES_ALLOW_MULTIPLE_RECIPIENTS = True
DISPLAY_WMS_LINKS = True

# prevent signing up by default
ACCOUNT_OPEN_SIGNUP = True
ACCOUNT_EMAIL_REQUIRED = True
ACCOUNT_EMAIL_VERIFICATION = 'optional'
ACCOUNT_EMAIL_CONFIRMATION_EMAIL = True
ACCOUNT_EMAIL_CONFIRMATION_REQUIRED = True
ACCOUNT_CONFIRM_EMAIL_ON_GET = True
ACCOUNT_APPROVAL_REQUIRED = True

...
# Modify your maps and backgrounds

# default map projection
# Note: If set to EPSG:4326, then only EPSG:4326 basemaps will work.
DEFAULT_MAP_CRS = "EPSG:3857"

# Where should newly created maps be focused?
DEFAULT_MAP_CENTER = (0, 0)

# How tightly zoomed should newly created maps be?
# 0 = entire world;
# maximum zoom is between 12 and 15 (for Google Maps, coverage varies by_
↪area)
DEFAULT_MAP_ZOOM = 0

ALT_OSM_BASEMAPS = os.environ.get('ALT_OSM_BASEMAPS', False)
CARTODB_BASEMAPS = os.environ.get('CARTODB_BASEMAPS', False)
STAMEN_BASEMAPS = os.environ.get('STAMEN_BASEMAPS', False)
THUNDERFOREST_BASEMAPS = os.environ.get('THUNDERFOREST_BASEMAPS', False)
MAPBOX_ACCESS_TOKEN = os.environ.get('MAPBOX_ACCESS_TOKEN', '')
BING_API_KEY = os.environ.get('BING_API_KEY', None)

MAP_BASELAYERS = [{
    ...

# Enable/Disable the notification system
# (see GeoNode documentation for more details)

NOTIFICATION_ENABLED = True

...

# Enable/Disable the integrated monitoring system
# (see GeoNode documentation for more details)

```

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```

MONITORING_ENABLED = False

# Tweak the logging options

LOGGING = {
    ...
    "loggers": {
        "django": {
            "handlers": ["console"], "level": "INFO", },
        "geonode": {
            "handlers": ["console"], "level": "INFO", },
        "gsconfig.catalog": {
            "handlers": ["console"], "level": "INFO", },
        "owslib": {
            "handlers": ["console"], "level": "INFO", },
        "pycsw": {
            "handlers": ["console"], "level": "INFO", },
        "{{ project_name }}": {
            "handlers": ["console"], "level": "DEBUG", },
    },
}

```

Finalize GeoNode Setup & Test

The following Python commands will finalize the setup, configure and create DB tables and download GeoServer.

Warning: Before running the next commands be sure that:

- You have completed all the steps from the beginning of this chapter
- You are located into the `my_geonode` custom project base folder
- The `geonode` Python Virtual Environment is enabled

Stop all the services

```

$ sudo service apache2 stop
$ sudo service tomcat8 stop
# Being sure other services are stopped

```

Cleanup old stuff

- Hard Reset

Warning: This will delete all data you created until now.

```

$ paver reset_hard
# Cleanup folders and old DB Tables

```

- Hard Reset

Note: This will restore only GeoServer.

```
$ rm -Rf geoserver
$ rm -Rf downloaded/*.*
```

Revert to default site settings

You need to revert some customizations of the *my_geonode* `local_settings`. In order to do that, edit the `my_geonode/local_settings.py` file:

```
$ vim my_geonode/local_settings.py
```

Comment the following pieces

```
...
# SITEURL = 'http://localhost'
...
#GEOSERVER_LOCATION = os.getenv(
#     'GEOSERVER_LOCATION', '{} /geoserver/'.format(SITEURL)
#)

#GEOSERVER_PUBLIC_LOCATION = os.getenv(
#     'GEOSERVER_PUBLIC_LOCATION', '{} /geoserver/'.format(SITEURL)
#)
...
```

Being sure folders permissions are correctly set

```
$ sudo chown -Rf geonode: my_geonode/uploaded/
$ sudo chown -Rf geonode: my_geonode/static*
```

Setup and start the system in DEV mode

```
$ paver setup
# This command downloads and extract the correct GeoServer version

$ paver sync
# This command prepares the DB tables and loads initial data

$ paver start
# This command allows you to start GeoNode in development mode
```

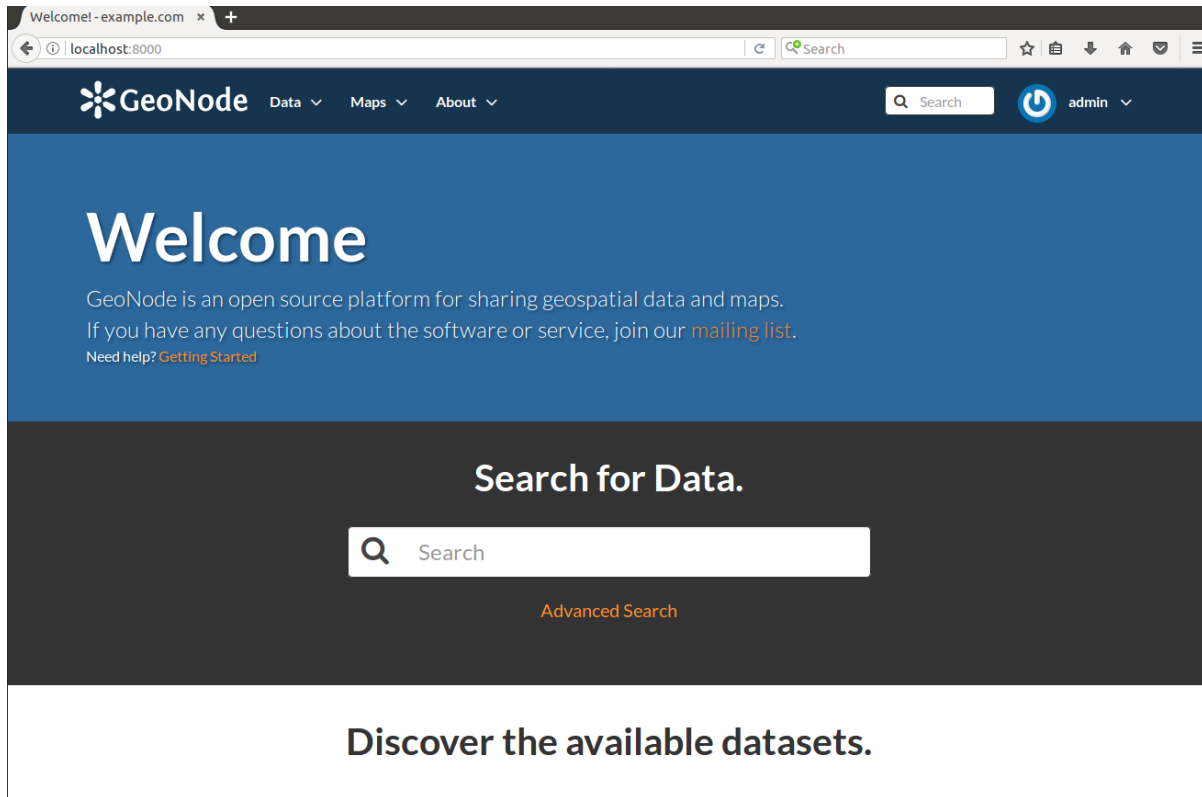
GeoNode and GeoServer in Development mode

The `paver start` command allows you to start the server in **development (DEV)** mode. That means that you will be able to directly do changes to your code and see the results on the browser.

You need to be careful to the different ports of the services. In *DEV* mode the services will run on:

- *GeoNode* port 8000 -> `http://localhost:8000/`
- *GeoServer* port 8080 -> `http://localhost:8080/geoserver`

In order to test it, move to `http://localhost:8000/`



2.4.3 Setup & Configure HTTPD

In this section we are going to setup Apache HTTP to serve GeoNode.

Preliminary Steps & Checks

1. Be sure **development (DEV)** mode has been stopped

If not already active let's activate the new *geonode* Python Virtual Environment:

```
$ workon geonode
```

Move into the *geonode* home folder

```
$ cd /home/geonode
```

Move into the *my_geonode* custom project base folder

```
$ cd my_geonode
```

If `paver start` **command is running** you need to stop it

```
$ paver stop
```

2. Restore site settings

You need to restore initial customizations of the *my_geonode* `local_settings`. In order to do that, edit the `my_geonode/local_settings.py` file:

```
$ vim my_geonode/local_settings.py
```

Un-comment the following pieces

```
...
SITEURL = 'http://localhost'
...
GEOSERVER_LOCATION = os.getenv(
    'GEOSERVER_LOCATION', '{}geoserver/'.format(SITEURL)
)

GEOSERVER_PUBLIC_LOCATION = os.getenv(
    'GEOSERVER_PUBLIC_LOCATION', '{}geoserver/'.format(SITEURL)
)
...
```

Apache Configuration

Navigate to Apache configurations folder

```
$ cd /etc/apache2/sites-available
```

And create a new configuration file for GeoNode:

```
$ sudo vim geonode.conf
```

Place the following content inside the file

```
WSGIDaemonProcess geonode python-path=/home/geonode/my_geonode:/home/geo/Envs/geonode/
→lib/python2.7/site-packages user=www-data threads=15 processes=2

<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerName http://localhost
    ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
    DocumentRoot /home/geonode/my_geonode/my_geonode

    LimitRequestFieldSize 32760
    LimitRequestLine 32760

    ErrorLog /var/log/apache2/error.log
    LogLevel warn
    CustomLog /var/log/apache2/access.log combined

    WSGIProcessGroup geonode
    WSGIPassAuthorization On
    WSGIScriptAlias / /home/geonode/my_geonode/my_geonode/wsgi.py

    Alias /static/ /home/geonode/my_geonode/my_geonode/static_root/
    Alias /uploaded/ /home/geonode/my_geonode/my_geonode/uploaded/

    <Directory "/home/geonode/my_geonode/my_geonode/">
        <Files wsgi.py>
            Order deny,allow
            Allow from all
            Require all granted
        </Files>
```

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```

    Order allow,deny
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
    Allow from all
    IndexOptions FancyIndexing
</Directory>

<Directory "/home/geonode/my_geonode/my_geonode/static_root/">
    Order allow,deny
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
    Allow from all
    Require all granted
    IndexOptions FancyIndexing
</Directory>

<Directory "/home/geonode/my_geonode/my_geonode/uploaded/thumbs/">
    Order allow,deny
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
    Allow from all
    Require all granted
    IndexOptions FancyIndexing
</Directory>

<Directory "/home/geonode/my_geonode/my_geonode/uploaded/avatars/">
    Order allow,deny
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
    Allow from all
    Require all granted
    IndexOptions FancyIndexing
</Directory>

<Directory "/home/geonode/my_geonode/my_geonode/uploaded/people_group/">
    Order allow,deny
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
    Allow from all
    Require all granted
    IndexOptions FancyIndexing
</Directory>

<Directory "/home/geonode/my_geonode/my_geonode/uploaded/group/">
    Order allow,deny
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
    Allow from all
    Require all granted
    IndexOptions FancyIndexing
</Directory>

<Directory "/home/geonode/my_geonode/my_geonode/uploaded/documents/">
    Order allow,deny
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
    Allow from all
    Require all granted
    IndexOptions FancyIndexing
</Directory>

<Directory "/home/geonode/my_geonode/my_geonode/uploaded/layers/">
    Order allow,deny

```

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```
Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
Allow from all
Require all granted
IndexOptions FancyIndexing
</Directory>

<Proxy *>
    Order allow,deny
    Allow from all
</Proxy>

ProxyPreserveHost On
ProxyPass /geoserver http://127.0.0.1:8080/geoserver
ProxyPassReverse /geoserver http://127.0.0.1:8080/geoserver

</VirtualHost>
```

This sets up a VirtualHost in Apache HTTP server for GeoNode and a reverse proxy for GeoServer.

Note: In the case that GeoServer is running on a separate machine change the *ProxyPass* and *ProxyPassReverse* accordingly

Now load apache *proxy* module

```
$ sudo a2enmod proxy_http
```

And enable geonode configuration file

```
$ sudo a2ensite geonode
```

Postfix Configuration

Postfix is a service allowing the host to send e-mail and notifications to the users. In order to make GeoNode being able to send e-mails you will need to enable the service.

```
$ sudo ufw disable
# This will be switch-off the
```

Edit the postfix configuration in order to allow the service act as a web service

```
$ sudo vim /etc/postfix/main.cf
```

Check that at the end of the file the following properties are configured as follows

```
$ sudo vim /etc/postfix/main.cf

...
recipient_delimiter = +
inet_interfaces = all
inet_protocols = all
```

Finally restart the `postfix` service

```
$ sudo service postfix restart
```

Finalize GeoNode Setup

Once the Apache2 Virtual Host has been correctly configured, we can finalize the *GeoNode* setup.

If not already active let's activate the new *geonode* Python Virtual Environment:

```
$ workon geonode
```

Move into the *geonode* home folder

```
$ cd /home/geonode
```

Move into the *my_geonode* custom project base folder

```
$ cd my_geonode
```

First of all we need to tweak a bit the *my_geonode* *local_settings*. In order to do that, edit the *my_geonode/local_settings.py* file:

```
$ vim my_geonode/local_settings.py
```

Double check that existing properties match the following and add the missing ones

```
SITEURL = 'http://localhost'
...
# account registration settings
ACCOUNT_OPEN_SIGNUP = True
ACCOUNT_APPROVAL_REQUIRED = False
ACCOUNT_EMAIL_CONFIRMATION_EMAIL = False
ACCOUNT_EMAIL_CONFIRMATION_REQUIRED = False

# notification settings
NOTIFICATION_ENABLED = False
NOTIFICATION_LANGUAGE_MODULE = "account.Account"

# Queue non-blocking notifications.
NOTIFICATION_QUEUE_ALL = False

# pinax.notifications
# or notification
NOTIFICATIONS_MODULE = 'pinax.notifications'

if NOTIFICATION_ENABLED:
    INSTALLED_APPS += (NOTIFICATIONS_MODULE, )

#Define email service on GeoNode
EMAIL_ENABLE = False

if EMAIL_ENABLE:
    EMAIL_BACKEND = 'django.core.mail.backends.smtp.EmailBackend'
    EMAIL_HOST = 'localhost'
    EMAIL_PORT = 25
    EMAIL_HOST_USER = ''
    EMAIL_HOST_PASSWORD = ''
```

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```

EMAIL_USE_TLS = False
DEFAULT_FROM_EMAIL = 'My GeoNode <no-reply@geonode.org>'

# set to true to have multiple recipients in /message/create/
USER_MESSAGES_ALLOW_MULTIPLE_RECIPIENTS = True

INSTALLED_APPS = INSTALLED_APPS + ('my_geonode',)
...
GEOSERVER_LOCATION = os.getenv(
    'GEOSERVER_LOCATION', '{} /geoserver/'.format(SITEURL)
)

GEOSERVER_PUBLIC_LOCATION = os.getenv(
    'GEOSERVER_PUBLIC_LOCATION', '{} /geoserver/'.format(SITEURL)
)
...
CATALOGUE = {
    'default': {
        # The underlying CSW implementation
        # default is pycsw in local mode (tied directly to GeoNode Django DB)
        'ENGINE': 'geonode.catalogue.backends.pycsw_local',
        # pycsw in non-local mode
        # 'ENGINE': 'geonode.catalogue.backends.pycsw_http',
        # GeoNetwork opensource
        # 'ENGINE': 'geonode.catalogue.backends.geonetwork',
        # deegree and others
        # 'ENGINE': 'geonode.catalogue.backends.generic',

        # The FULLY QUALIFIED base url to the CSW instance for this GeoNode
        'URL': '%s/catalogue/csw' % SITEURL,
        # 'URL': 'http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/csw',
        # 'URL': 'http://localhost:8080/deegree-csw-demo-3.0.4/services',

        # login credentials (for GeoNetwork)
        'USER': 'admin',
        'PASSWORD': 'admin',
    }
}
...

```

In the end the `my_geonode/local_settings.py` should be something like this

```

# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
#####
#
# Copyright (C) 2012 OpenPlans
#
# This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify
# it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
# the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or
# (at your option) any later version.
#
# This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
# but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
# MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
# GNU General Public License for more details.
#

```

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```

# You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
# along with this program. If not, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.
#
#####

# Django settings for the GeoNode project.
import os
from geonode.settings import *
#
# General Django development settings
#

# SECRET_KEY = '*****'

SITEURL = 'http://localhost'
SITENAME = 'my_geonode'

# Defines the directory that contains the settings file as the LOCAL_ROOT
# It is used for relative settings elsewhere.
LOCAL_ROOT = os.path.abspath(os.path.dirname(__file__))

MEDIA_ROOT = os.getenv('MEDIA_ROOT', os.path.join(LOCAL_ROOT, "uploaded"))

STATIC_ROOT = os.getenv('STATIC_ROOT',
                        os.path.join(LOCAL_ROOT, "static_root")
                        )

WSGI_APPLICATION = "my_geonode.wsgi.application"

# Load more settings from a file called local_settings.py if it exists
try:
    from local_settings import *
except ImportError:
    pass

# Additional directories which hold static files
STATICFILES_DIRS.append(
    os.path.join(LOCAL_ROOT, "static"),
)

# Location of url mappings
ROOT_URLCONF = 'my_geonode.urls'

# Location of locale files
LOCALE_PATHS = (
    os.path.join(LOCAL_ROOT, 'locale'),
) + LOCALE_PATHS

# ##### #
# account registration settings
ACCOUNT_OPEN_SIGNUP = True
ACCOUNT_APPROVAL_REQUIRED = False
ACCOUNT_EMAIL_CONFIRMATION_EMAIL = False
ACCOUNT_EMAIL_CONFIRMATION_REQUIRED = False

# notification settings

```

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```

NOTIFICATION_ENABLED = False
NOTIFICATION_LANGUAGE_MODULE = "account.Account"

# Queue non-blocking notifications.
NOTIFICATION_QUEUE_ALL = False

# pinax.notifications
# or notification
NOTIFICATIONS_MODULE = 'pinax.notifications'

if NOTIFICATION_ENABLED:
    INSTALLED_APPS += (NOTIFICATIONS_MODULE, )

#Define email service on GeoNode
EMAIL_ENABLE = False

if EMAIL_ENABLE:
    EMAIL_BACKEND = 'django.core.mail.backends.smtp.EmailBackend'
    EMAIL_HOST = 'localhost'
    EMAIL_PORT = 25
    EMAIL_HOST_USER = ''
    EMAIL_HOST_PASSWORD = ''
    EMAIL_USE_TLS = False
    DEFAULT_FROM_EMAIL = 'My GeoNode <no-reply@geonode.org>'

# set to true to have multiple recipients in /message/create/
USER_MESSAGES_ALLOW_MULTIPLE_RECIPIENTS = True
# #####

INSTALLED_APPS = INSTALLED_APPS + ('my_geonode',)

TEMPLATES[0]['DIRS'].insert(0, os.path.join(LOCAL_ROOT, "templates"))

# #####
↪#
ALLOWED_HOSTS = ['127.0.0.1', 'localhost', '::1']
PROXY_ALLOWED_HOSTS = ("127.0.0.1", 'localhost', '::1')

POSTGIS_VERSION = (2, 0, 7)

DATABASES = {
    'default': {
        'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.postgresql_psycopg2',
        'NAME': 'geonode',
        'USER': 'geonode',
        'PASSWORD': 'geonode',
    },
    # vector datastore for uploads
    'datastore': {
        'ENGINE': 'django.contrib.gis.db.backends.postgis',
        #'ENGINE': '', # Empty ENGINE name disables
        'NAME': 'geonode_data',
        'USER': 'geonode',
        'PASSWORD': 'geonode',
        'HOST': 'localhost',
        'PORT': '5432',
    }
}

```

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```

}

GEOSERVER_LOCATION = os.getenv(
    'GEOSERVER_LOCATION', '{}'/geoserver/'.format(SITEURL)
)

GEOSERVER_PUBLIC_LOCATION = os.getenv(
    'GEOSERVER_PUBLIC_LOCATION', '{}'/geoserver/'.format(SITEURL)
)

OGC_SERVER_DEFAULT_USER = os.getenv(
    'GEOSERVER_ADMIN_USER', 'admin'
)

OGC_SERVER_DEFAULT_PASSWORD = os.getenv(
    'GEOSERVER_ADMIN_PASSWORD', 'geoserver'
)

# OGC (WMS/WFS/WCS) Server Settings
OGC_SERVER = {
    'default': {
        'BACKEND': 'geonode.geoserver',
        'LOCATION': GEOSERVER_LOCATION,
        'LOGIN_ENDPOINT': 'j_spring_oauth2_geonode_login',
        'LOGOUT_ENDPOINT': 'j_spring_oauth2_geonode_logout',
        # PUBLIC_LOCATION needs to be kept like this because in dev mode
        # the proxy won't work and the integration tests will fail
        # the entire block has to be overridden in the local_settings
        'PUBLIC_LOCATION': GEOSERVER_PUBLIC_LOCATION,
        'USER' : OGC_SERVER_DEFAULT_USER,
        'PASSWORD' : OGC_SERVER_DEFAULT_PASSWORD,
        'MAPFISH_PRINT_ENABLED' : True,
        'PRINT_NG_ENABLED' : True,
        'GEONODE_SECURITY_ENABLED' : True,
        'GEOGIG_ENABLED' : False,
        'WMST_ENABLED' : False,
        'BACKEND_WRITE_ENABLED': True,
        'WPS_ENABLED' : False,
        'LOG_FILE': '%s/geoserver/data/logs/geoserver.log' % os.path.
→abspath(os.path.join(PROJECT_ROOT, os.pardir)),
        # Set to dictionary identifier of database containing spatial data_
→in DATABASES dictionary to enable
        'DATASTORE': 'datastore',
    }
}

CATALOGUE = {
    'default': {
        # The underlying CSW implementation
        # default is pycsw in local mode (tied directly to GeoNode Django DB)
        'ENGINE': 'geonode.catalogue.backends.pycsw_local',
        # pycsw in non-local mode
        # 'ENGINE': 'geonode.catalogue.backends.pycsw_http',
        # GeoNetwork opensource
        # 'ENGINE': 'geonode.catalogue.backends.geonetwork',
        # deegree and others
        # 'ENGINE': 'geonode.catalogue.backends.generic',

```

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```

    # The FULLY QUALIFIED base url to the CSW instance for this GeoNode
    'URL': '%s/catalogue/csw' % SITEURL,
    # 'URL': 'http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/csw',
    # 'URL': 'http://localhost:8080/deegree-csw-demo-3.0.4/services',

    # login credentials (for GeoNetwork)
    'USER': 'admin',
    'PASSWORD': 'admin',
}
}

ALT_OSM_BASEMAPS = os.environ.get('ALT_OSM_BASEMAPS', False)
CARTODB_BASEMAPS = os.environ.get('CARTODB_BASEMAPS', False)
STAMEN_BASEMAPS = os.environ.get('STAMEN_BASEMAPS', False)
THUNDERFOREST_BASEMAPS = os.environ.get('THUNDERFOREST_BASEMAPS', False)
MAPBOX_ACCESS_TOKEN = os.environ.get('MAPBOX_ACCESS_TOKEN', None)
BING_API_KEY = os.environ.get('BING_API_KEY', None)

MAP_BASELAYERS = [{
    "source": {"ptype": "gxp_olsource"},
    "type": "OpenLayers.Layer",
    "args": ["No background"],
    "name": "background",
    "visibility": False,
    "fixed": True,
    "group": "background"
},
# {
#     "source": {"ptype": "gxp_olsource"},
#     "type": "OpenLayers.Layer.XYZ",
#     "title": "TEST TILE",
#     "args": ["TEST_TILE", "http://test_tiles/tiles/${z}/${x}/${y}.png"],
#     "name": "background",
#     "attribution": "&copy; TEST TILE",
#     "visibility": False,
#     "fixed": True,
#     "group": "background"
# },
{
    "source": {"ptype": "gxp_osmsource"},
    "type": "OpenLayers.Layer.OSM",
    "name": "mapnik",
    "visibility": True,
    "fixed": True,
    "group": "background"
}]

LOCAL_GEOSERVER = {
    "source": {
        "ptype": "gxp_wmcsources",
        "url": OGC_SERVER['default']['PUBLIC_LOCATION'] + "wms",
        "restUrl": "/gs/rest"
    }
}

baselayers = MAP_BASELAYERS
MAP_BASELAYERS = [LOCAL_GEOSERVER]

```

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```

MAP_BASELAYERS.extend(baselayers)

LOGGING = {
    'version': 1,
    'disable_existing_loggers': True,
    'formatters': {
        'verbose': {
            'format': '%(levelname)s %(asctime)s %(module)s %(process)d '
                      '%(thread)d %(message)s'
        },
        'simple': {
            'format': '%(message)s',
        },
    },
    'filters': {
        'require_debug_false': {
            '()': 'django.utils.log.RequireDebugFalse'
        }
    },
    'handlers': {
        'null': {
            'level': 'ERROR',
            'class': 'django.utils.log.NullHandler',
        },
        'console': {
            'level': 'DEBUG',
            'class': 'logging.StreamHandler',
            'formatter': 'simple'
        },
        'mail_admins': {
            'level': 'ERROR', 'filters': ['require_debug_false'],
            'class': 'django.utils.log.AdminEmailHandler',
        }
    },
    'loggers': {
        'django': {
            'handlers': ["console"], "level": "ERROR", },
        'geonode': {
            'handlers': ["console"], "level": "DEBUG", },
        'gsconfig.catalog': {
            'handlers': ["console"], "level": "DEBUG", },
        'owslib': {
            'handlers': ["console"], "level": "DEBUG", },
        'pycsw': {
            'handlers': ["console"], "level": "ERROR", },
    },
}

# #####
→#

```

Finalize HTTPD Setup

Warning: Those steps must be completed from folder `/home/geonode/my_geonode` and inside *geonode* Python Virtual Environment.

Download GeoNode data to be served by Apache. You will be prompted for confirmation

```
$ python manage.py migrate
$ python manage.py collectstatic
```

Add thumbs and layers folders

```
$ sudo mkdir -p /home/geonode/my_geonode/my_geonode/uploaded/thumbs
$ sudo mkdir -p /home/geonode/my_geonode/my_geonode/uploaded/layers
```

Change permissions on GeoNode files and folders to allow Apache to read and edit them

```
$ sudo chown -Rf geonode /home/geonode/my_geonode/
$ sudo chown -Rf geonode:www-data /home/geonode/my_geonode/my_geonode/static/
$ sudo chown -Rf geonode:www-data /home/geonode/my_geonode/my_geonode/uploaded/
$ chmod -Rf 777 /home/geonode/my_geonode/my_geonode/uploaded/thumbs
$ chmod -Rf 777 /home/geonode/my_geonode/my_geonode/uploaded/layers
$ sudo chown www-data:www-data /home/geonode/my_geonode/my_geonode/static_root/
```

Finally restart Apache to load the new configuration:

```
$ sudo service apache2 restart
```

2.4.4 Install GeoServer Application

In this section we are going to setup GeoServer for GeoNode. GeoServer will run inside *Tomcat* servlet container.

Setup GeoServer

1. You've already installed *Tomcat 8* in the system in the first section of the training. Before you deploy GeoServer stop the running Tomcat instance

```
$ sudo service tomcat8 stop
```

2. Now copy the downloaded GeoServer archive inside Tomcat's webapps folder

```
$ sudo cp -Rf /home/geonode/my_geonode/geoserver/geoserver/ /var/lib/
↳ tomcat8/webapps/
```

3. Move GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR on an external location

```
$ sudo mkdir -p /data/geoserver-data
$ sudo mkdir -p /data/geoserver-logs
$ sudo mkdir -p /data/gwc_cache_dir
$ sudo cp -Rf /home/geonode/my_geonode/geoserver/data/* /data/geoserver-
↳ data/
$ sudo chown -Rf tomcat8: /data/geoserver-data/
$ sudo chown -Rf tomcat8: /data/geoserver-logs/
$ sudo chown -Rf tomcat8: /data/gwc_cache_dir/
```

4. Set default *Java* settings

You need to edit the `/etc/default/tomcat8` file

```
$ sudo vim /etc/default/tomcat8
```

Make sure JAVA_OPTS are configured as follows

```
#JAVA_OPTS="-Djava.awt.headless=true -Xmx128m -XX:+UseConcMarkSweepGC"
GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR="/data/geoserver-data"
GEOSERVER_LOG_LOCATION="/data/geoserver-logs/geoserver.log"
GEOWEBCACHE_CACHE_DIR="/data/gwc_cache_dir"
GEOFENCE_DIR="$GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR/geofence"

JAVA_OPTS="-Djava.awt.headless=true -XX:MaxPermSize=512m -
↪XX:PermSize=128m -Xms512m -Xmx2048m -Duser.timezone=GMT -Dorg.geotools.
↪shapefile.datetime=true -XX:+UseConcMarkSweepGC -XX:+UseParNewGC -
↪XX:ParallelGCThreads=4 -Dfile.encoding=UTF8 -Duser.timezone=GMT -Djavax.
↪servlet.request.encoding=UTF-8 -Djavax.servlet.response.encoding=UTF-8 -
↪DGEOSERVER_DATA_DIR=$GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR -Dgeofence.dir=$GEOFENCE_DIR -
↪DGEOSERVER_LOG_LOCATION=$GEOSERVER_LOG_LOCATION -DGEOWEBCACHE_CACHE_DIR=
↪$GEOWEBCACHE_CACHE_DIR"
```

Warning: Double check memory options `-Xms512m -Xmx2048m` are compatible with your VM available RAM

5. Set default *Catalina* settings

You need to edit the `/var/lib/tomcat8/conf/catalina.properties` file

```
$ sudo vim /var/lib/tomcat8/conf/catalina.properties
```

Make sure `bcprov*.jar` is skipped at run-time

```
tomcat.util.scan.StandardJarScanFilter.jarsToSkip=\
...
xom-*.jar,\
bcprov*.jar
```

6. Restart *Tomcat 8* service

```
$ sudo service tomcat8 restart
```

You can follow the start-up logs by running the following shell command

```
$ sudo tail -F -n 300 /var/lib/tomcat8/logs/catalina.out
```

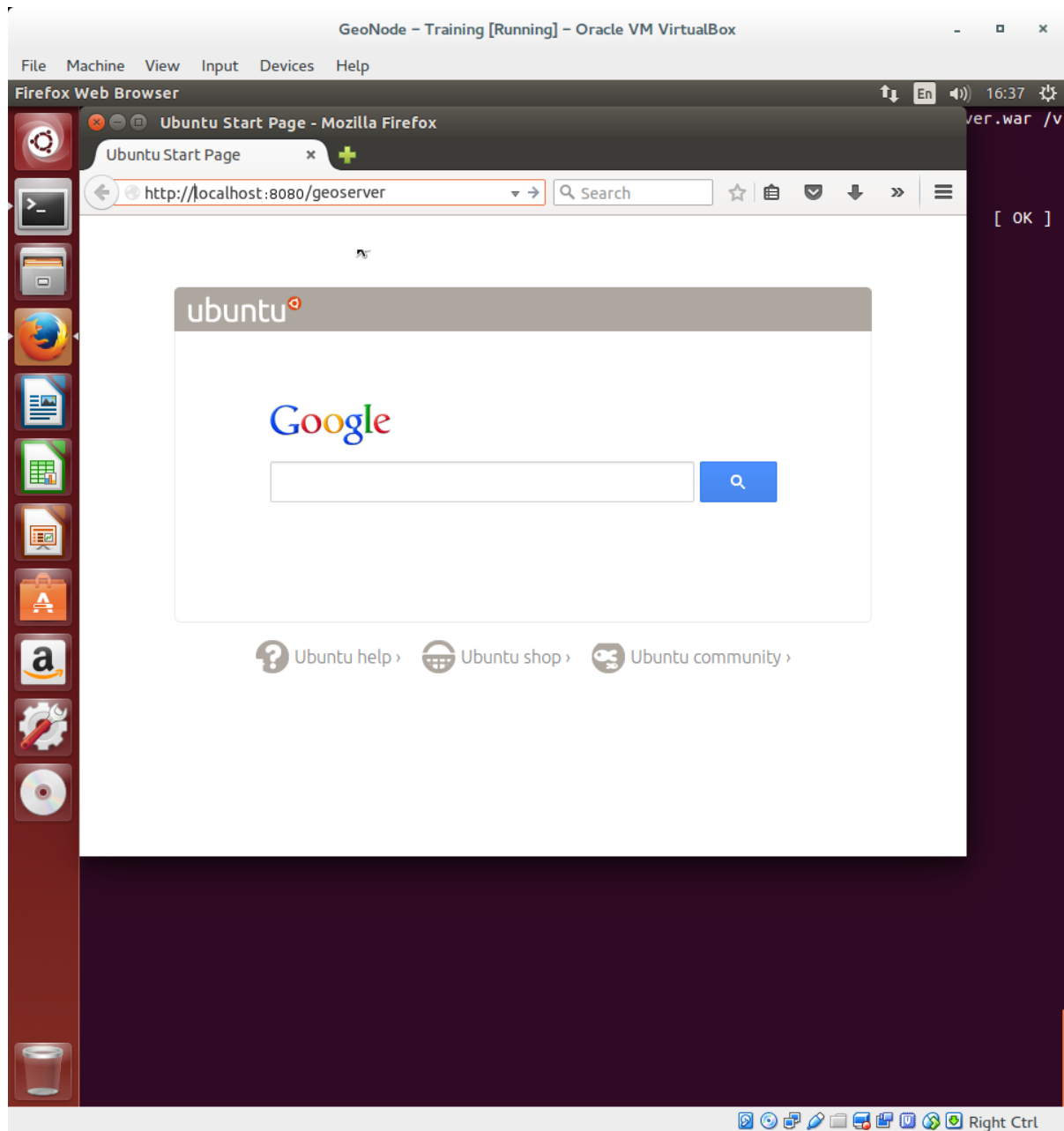
Test GeoServer

Now start Tomcat to deploy GeoServer:

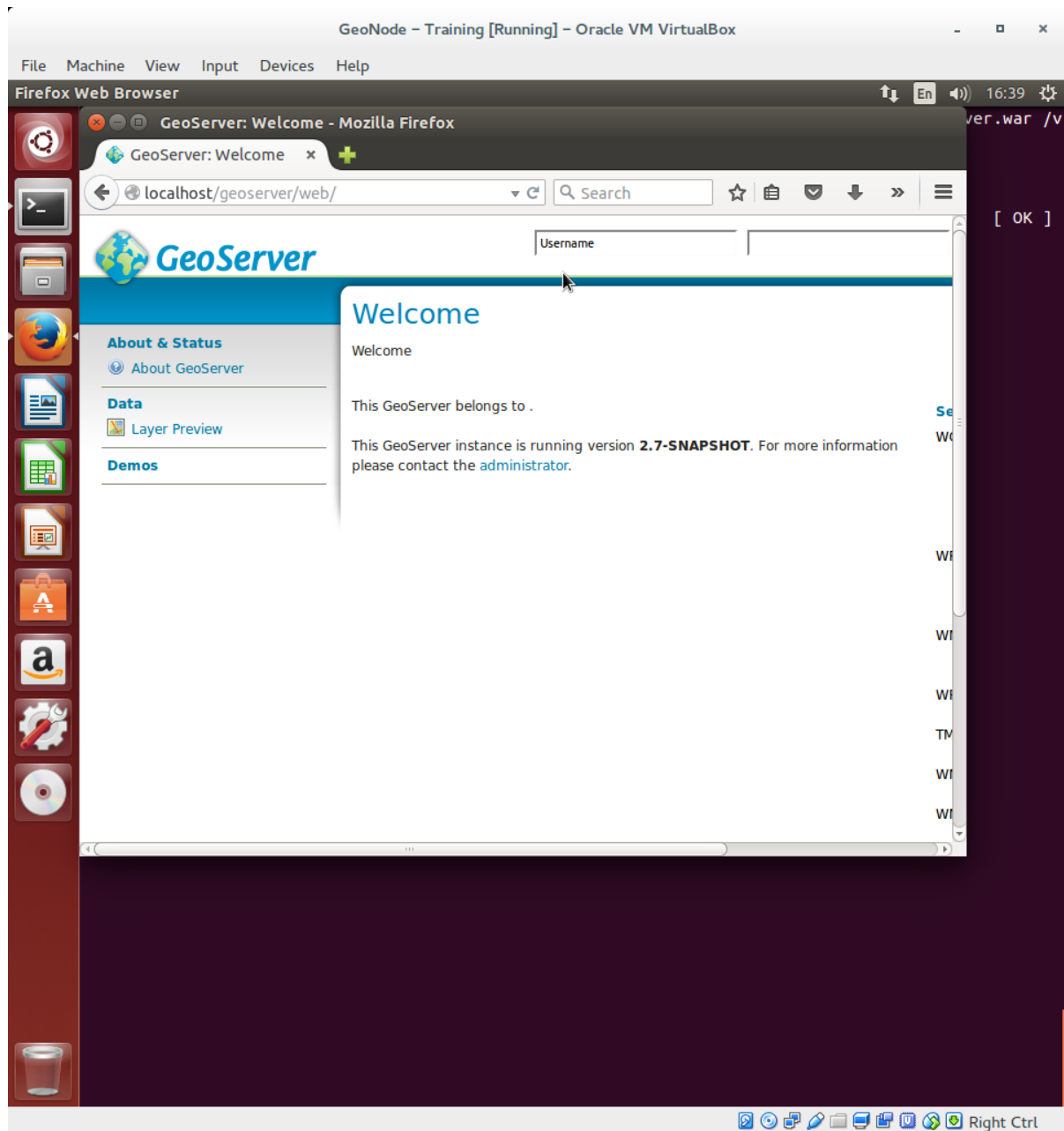
```
sudo service tomcat7 start
```

Tomcat will extract GeoServer web archive and start GeoServer. This may take some time

Open a web browser (in this example *Firefox*) and navigate to <http://localhost:8080/geoserver>



In a few seconds GeoServer web interface will show up:



GeoNode authentication integration

All we need to do now is to integrate GeoNode authentication so that GeoNode administrator will be able to access and administer GeoServer as well.

1. Stop GeoServer

```
$ sudo service tomcat8 stop
```

2. Edit `/data/geoserver-data/security/filter/geonode-oauth2/config.xml` with a text editor

```
$ sudo gedit /data/geoserver-data/security/filter/geonode-oauth2/config.xml
```

And make sure the following values are configured as follows:

```
<accessTokenUri>http://localhost/o/token/</accessTokenUri>
<userAuthorizationUri>http://localhost/o/authorize/</userAuthorizationUri>
<redirectUri>http://localhost/geoserver</redirectUri>
<checkTokenEndpointUrl>http://localhost/api/o/v4/tokeninfo/</
checkTokenEndpointUrl>
<logoutUri>http://localhost/account/logout/</logoutUri>
```

3. Edit /data/geoserver-data/security/auth/geonodeAuthProvider/config.xml with a text editor

```
$ sudo gedit /data/geoserver-data/security/auth/geonodeAuthProvider/
config.xml
```

And make sure the following values are configured as follows:

```
<baseUrl>http://localhost/</baseUrl>
```

4. Edit /data/geoserver-data/security/role/geonode\ REST\ role\ service/config.xml with a text editor

```
$ sudo gedit /data/geoserver-data/security/role/geonode\ REST\ role\
service/config.xml
```

And make sure the following values are configured as follows:

```
<baseUrl>http://localhost/</baseUrl>
```

5. Edit /data/geoserver-data/global.xml with a text editor

```
$ sudo gedit /data/geoserver-data/global.xml
```

And make sure the following values are configured as follows:

```
<proxyBaseUrl>http://localhost/geoserver</proxyBaseUrl>
```

6. Restart GeoServer to make the changes effective

```
$ sudo service tomcat8 restart
```

You can follow the start-up logs by running the following shell command

```
$ sudo tail -F -n 300 /var/lib/tomcat8/logs/catalina.out
```

2.4.5 Finish installation

In previous sections you've setup all the applications we need to run GeoNode.

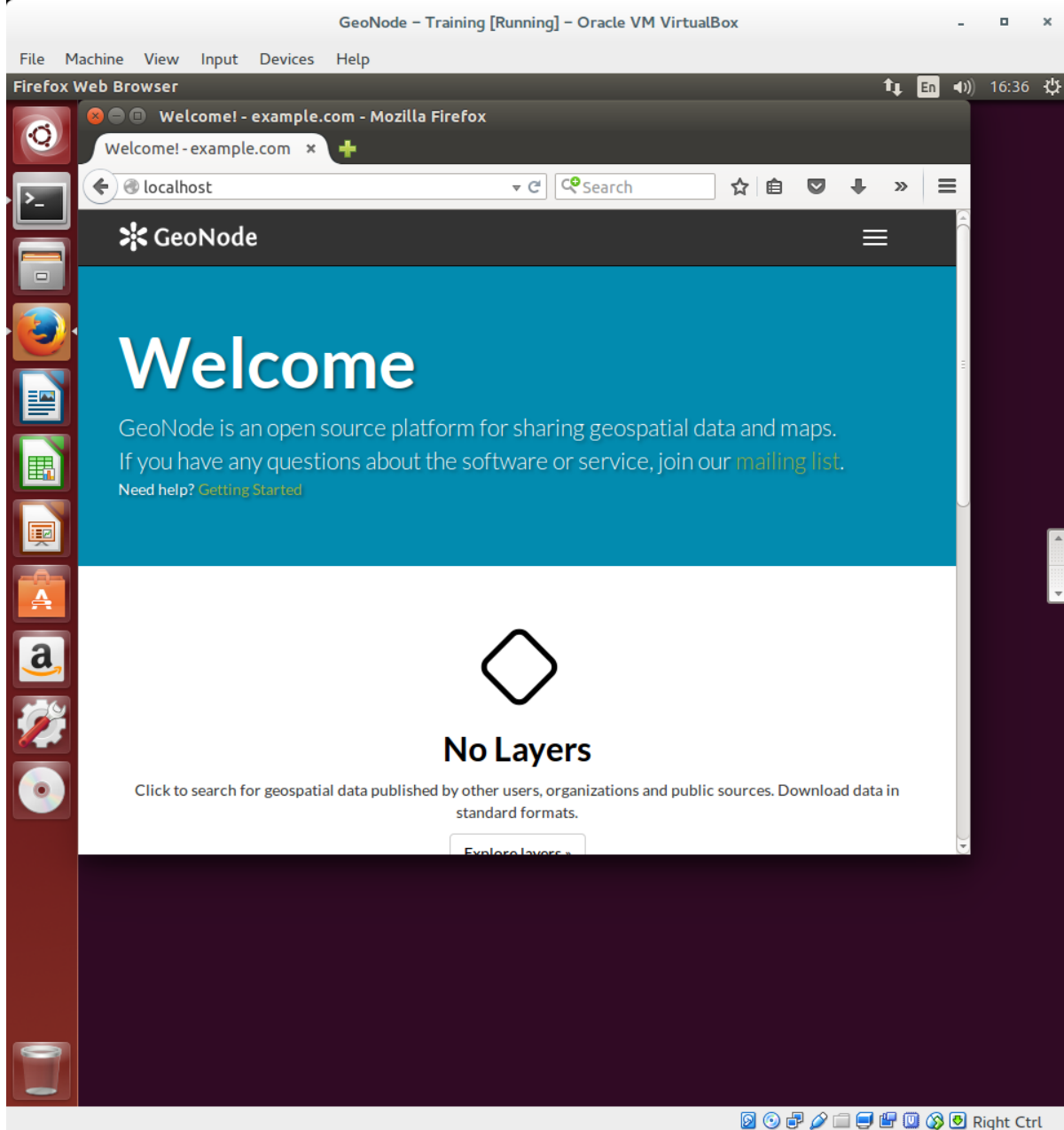
Test the installation

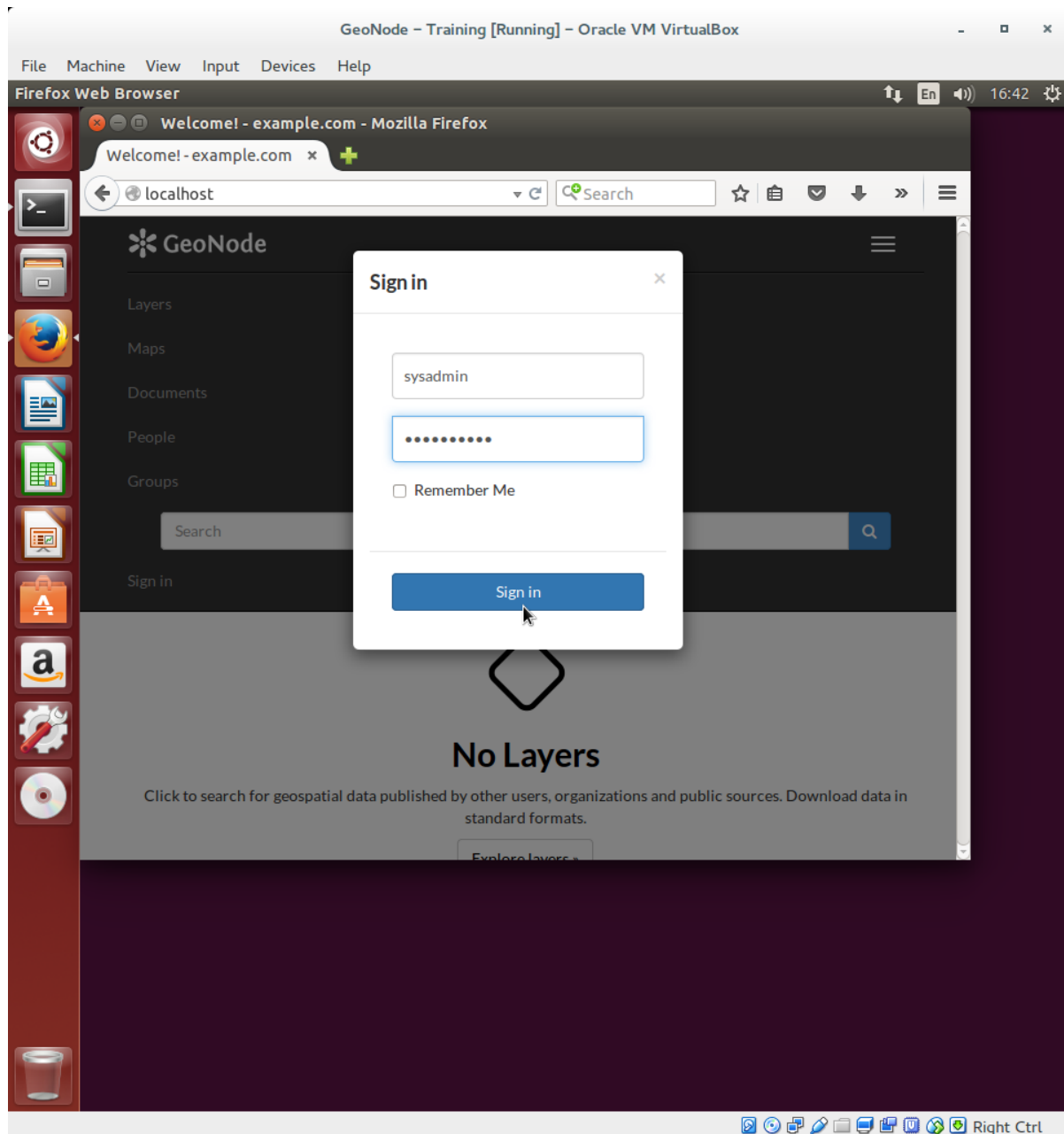
We are ready to restart GeoNode (Apache) and test the installation. Restart Apache

```
$ sudo service apache2 restart
```

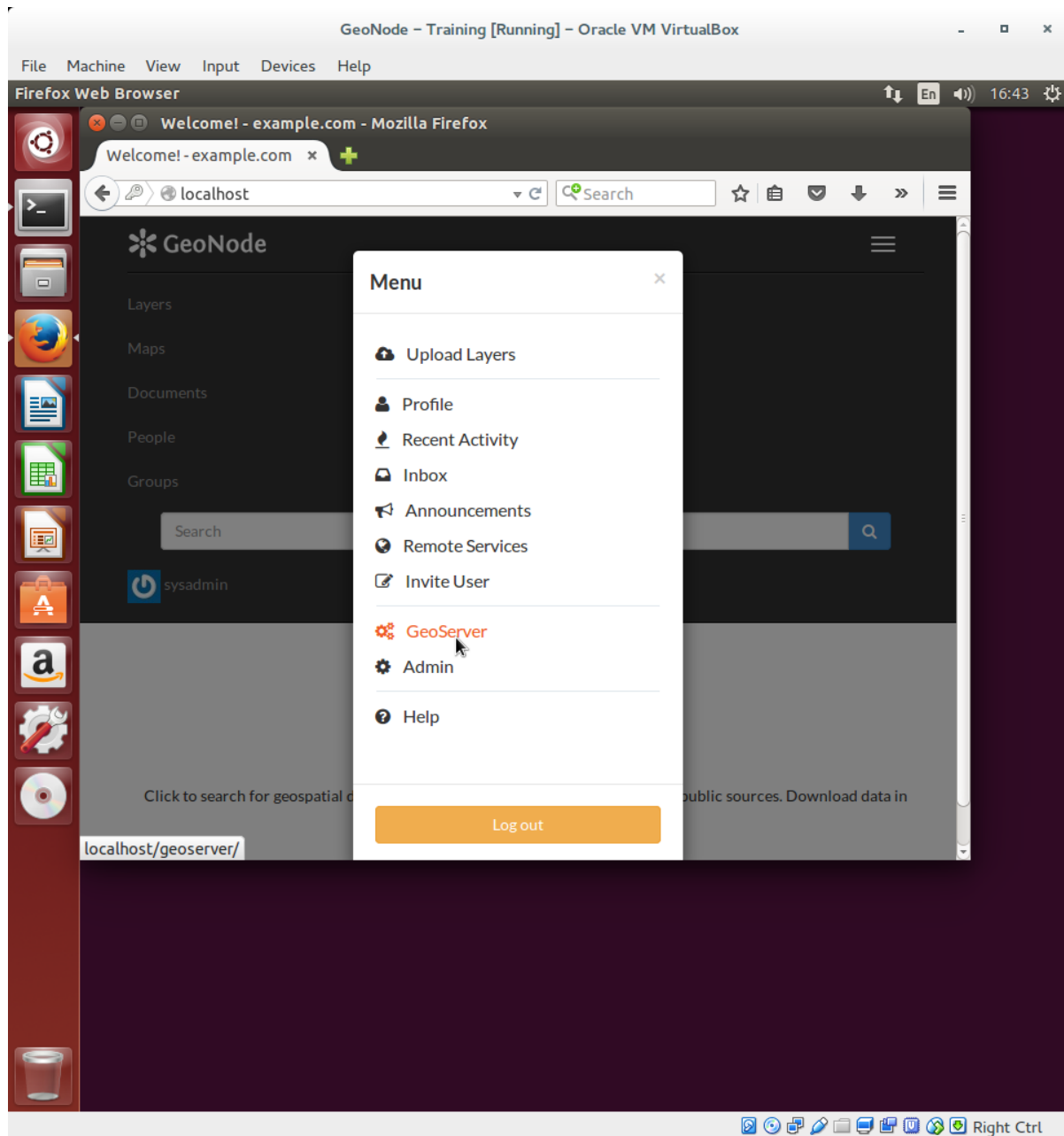
Open the browser and navigate to <http://localhost/>

GeoNode User interface will show up. Login with admin username and password you just set.

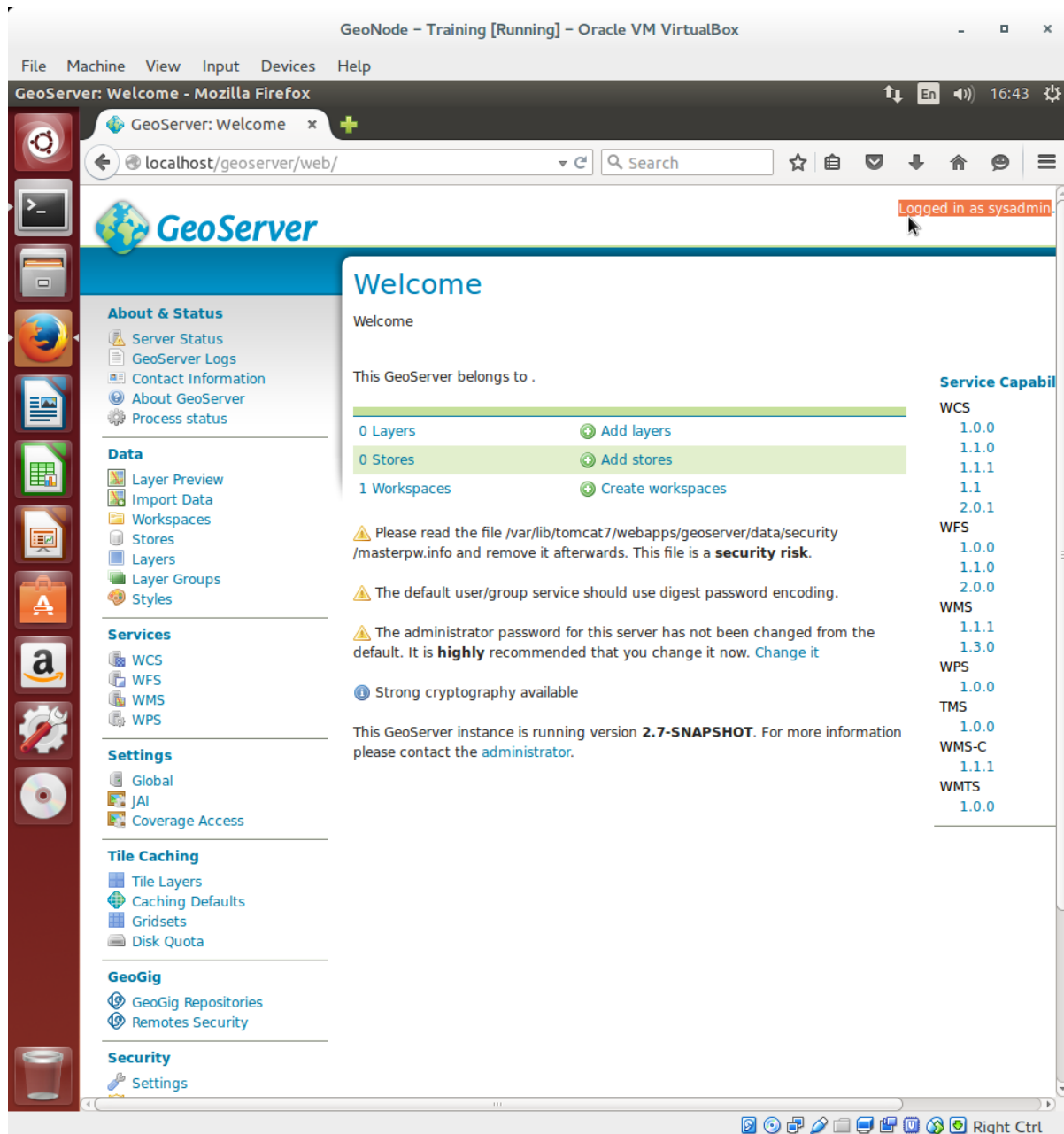




Now open the main menu and click on *GeoServer*



You will be redirected to GeoServer user interface. You will automatically be logged in as administrator in GeoServer.



2.5 GeoNode (vlatest) update from older versions

This part of the documentation describes the complete setup process for GeoNode update from older versions.

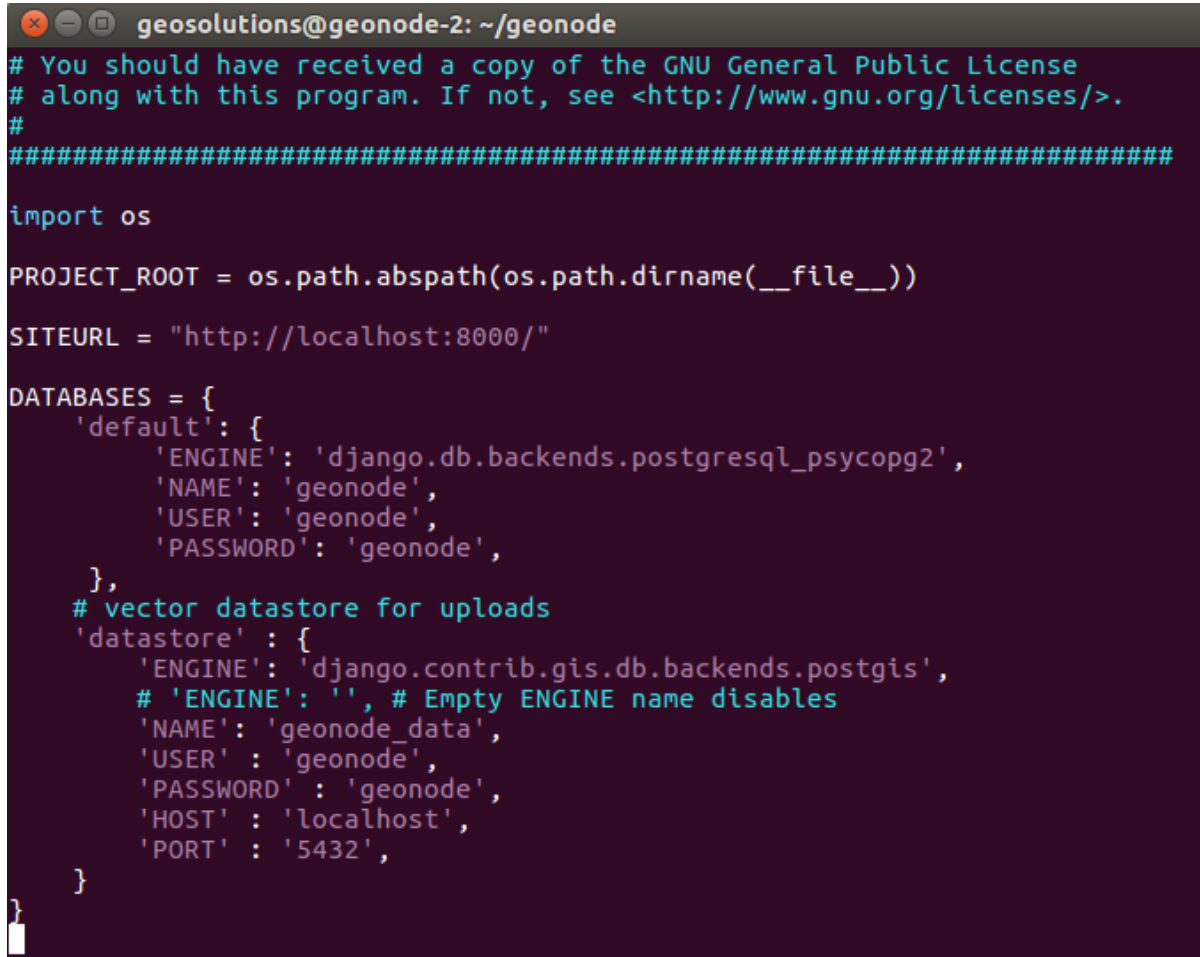
2.5.1 Guidelines

Update from GeoNode 2.6.3 to GeoNode 2.7+

Backup of the old Environment

Backup of the DataBase

1. From “local_settings” or “settings” (vim geonode/local_settings.py) retrieve all the DB connection parameters



```

# You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
# along with this program. If not, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.
#
#####

import os

PROJECT_ROOT = os.path.abspath(os.path.dirname(__file__))

SITEURL = "http://localhost:8000/"

DATABASES = {
    'default': {
        'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.postgresql_psycopg2',
        'NAME': 'geonode',
        'USER': 'geonode',
        'PASSWORD': 'geonode',
    },
    # vector datastore for uploads
    'datastore': {
        'ENGINE': 'django.contrib.gis.db.backends.postgis',
        # 'ENGINE': '', # Empty ENGINE name disables
        'NAME': 'geonode_data',
        'USER': 'geonode',
        'PASSWORD': 'geonode',
        'HOST': 'localhost',
        'PORT': '5432',
    }
}

```

2. Dump all the DBs

```

sudo su - postgres
pg_dump -d geonode -U geonode -f /tmp/geonode.dump
pg_dump -d geonode_data -U geonode -f /tmp/geonode_data.dump

```

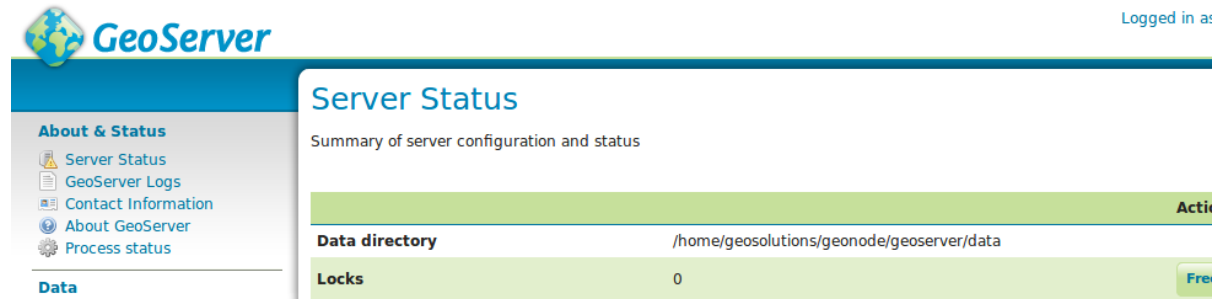
Backup of GeoServer

1. Backup the old GeoServer binaries

```
tar czvf /tmp/geoserver.tar.gz geoserver/
```

2. Backup of the GeoServer Data Dir

- As an admin login into GeoServer gui (<http://localhost:8080/geoserver/>)
- Click on “Server Status” and note the “Data Directory” path



GeoServer

Logged in as

Server Status

Summary of server configuration and status

Data directory	/home/geosolutions/geonode/geoserver/data	Acti
Locks	0	Fre

```
tar czvf /tmp/geoserver_data.tar.gz /home/geosolutions/geonode/geoserver/data/
```

3. Backup of Uploaded/Media and Static files

```
DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE=geonode.local_settings python manage.py print_settings | grep MEDIA_ROOT
```

```
MEDIA_ROOT = '/home/geosolutions/geonode/geonode/uploaded'
explicit_settings = set(['CASCADE_WORKSPACE', 'AWS_S3_BUCKET_DOMAIN', 'UPLOADER', 'LANGUAGE_CODE', 'LICENSES', 'MANAGERS', 'DOWNLOAD_FORMATS_METADATA', 'BRALIZER', 'DEFAULT_MAP_CENTER', 'REGISTRATION_OPEN', 'ALLOWED_HOSTS', 'OGC_SERVER', 'DOWNLNDERS', 'NOTIFICATION_QUEUE_ALL', 'S3_MEDIA_ENABLED', 'CELERY_IMPORTS', 'SOCIAL_BUTTONS', ME', 'DATABASES', '_DEFAULT_STATICFILES_DIRS', 'ACCOUNT_APPROVAL_REQUIRED', 'DEBUG_STATICGUAGES', 'MEDIA_ROOT', 'STAMEN_BASEMAPS', 'GEOSERVER_LOCATION', 'CACHES', 'CKAN_ORIGINS', 'OSM_BASEMAPS', 'ROOT_URLCONF', 'CATALOGUE', 'LOCKDOWN_GEONODE', 'MISSING_THUMBNAIL', 'MILATION_FALLBACK_LANGUAGES', 'DEFAULT_MAP_CRS', 'THESAURI', 'DEFAULT_LANGUAGES', 'TASTYPILT_ANONYMOUS_DOWNLOAD_PERMISSION', 'CELERY_DEFAULT_EXCHANGE', 'OAUTH2_PROVIDER', 'CELERY_EAGER', 'MODIFY_TOPICCATEGORY', 'NLP_ENABLED', 'GUARDIAN_GET_INIT_ANONYMOUS_USER', 'PYCSHE TIME', 'SITEURL', 'STATIC_ROOT', 'GEONODE_APPS', 'LEAFLET_CONFIG', 'DOWNLOAD_FORMATS_VACCESS_KEY', 'ACCOUNT_EMAIL_CONFIRMATION_EMAIL', 'AWS_QUERYSTRING_AUTH', 'LOGIN_URL', 'SGATES_EXCEPTIONS', 'CELERY_IGNORE_RESULT', 'AUTH_USER_MODEL', 'HAYSTACK_SEARCH', 'AUTHENTLT_SECRET_KEY', 'SERVICE_UPDATE_INTERVAL', 'CELERY_RESULT_BACKEND', 'API_INCLUDE_REGIONST', 'LOGGING', 'CELERY_SEND_EVENTS', 'EXIF_ENABLED', 'NOSE_ARGS', 'NLP_MODEL_PATH', 'INTEEMAPS', 'SOCIAL_ORIGINS', 'MAP_BASELAYERS', 'USE_L10N', 'GEONODE_CONTRIB_APPS', 'NLP_LOCAPASSWORD_CHANGE', 'DEFAULT_ANONYMOUS_VIEW_PERMISSION', 'AGON_RATINGS_CATEGORY_CHOICES', 'MENT_TYPES', 'NOTIFICATION_LANGUAGE_MODULE', 'RESOURCE_PUBLISHING', 'PROXY_URL', 'SITE_ID
```

```
tar czvf /tmp/geonode_media.tar.gz /home/geosolutions/geonode/geonode/uploaded
```

- do the same for STATIC_ROOT, TEMPLATES (all folders listed), LOCALE (all folders listed)

4. Backup of the original source code

- Make sure you have everything committed and pushed for your local Git branches
- In case you are working locally, make sure you saved everything before proceeding with the update

Upgrade Development Environment

Prerequisites

1. You did backup of the old Environment
2. You cloned GeoNode from GitHub (<https://github.com/GeoNode/geonode/tree/2.6.x>)

Steps

- From geonode git branch do

```
# to refresh all git repos and commits
git pull

# get the 2.7.x code: if you want to keep your local copy
# WARNING: you will need to fix conflicts manually
git pull origin 2.7.x

# if you want to switch to the new branch
git checkout 2.7.x
git pull
```

- Update the Python libraries
 - Exit from the current workspace

```
deactivate
```

- Create a new workspace

```
mkvirtualenv geonode-2.7.x
```

- Update the requirements

```
pip install pip --upgrade
pip install -r requirements.txt
pip install -e .
pip install pygdal==2.2.1.3
```

- Update the DB

```
DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE=geonode.local_settings paver sync
```

- Download the latest GeoServer WAR (<http://build.geonode.org/geoserver/latest/geoserver-2.12.x.war>)

Index of /geoserver/latest

[ICO]	Name	Last modified	Size	Desc
[PARENTDIR]	Parent Directory	-	-	-
[]	data-2.9.x-oauth2.zip	2017-06-09 09:34	120K	
[]	data-2.9.x.zip	2017-09-28 15:23	101K	
[]	data-2.10.x.zip	2017-10-02 10:18	118K	
[]	data-2.12.x.zip	2018-03-21 15:03	154K	
[]	data.zip	2017-06-09 09:34	101K	
[]	geonode-geoserver-ext-2.7.4-geoserver-plugin.zip	2017-06-09 09:34	166K	
[]	geonode-geoserver-ext-2.9.x-geoserver-plugin.zip	2017-09-28 15:23	164K	
[]	geonode-geoserver-ext-2.9.x-oauth2-geoserver-plugin.zip	2017-06-09 09:34	165K	
[]	geonode-geoserver-ext-2.10.x-geoserver-plugin.zip	2017-10-02 10:18	165K	
[]	geonode-geoserver-ext-2.12.x-geoserver-plugin.zip	2018-03-21 15:03	165K	
[]	geoserver-2.9.x-oauth2.war	2017-06-09 09:34	133M	
[]	geoserver-2.9.x.war	2017-09-28 15:23	123M	
[]	geoserver-2.10.x.war	2017-10-02 10:18	135M	
[]	geoserver-2.12.x.war	2018-03-21 15:03	148M	
[]	geoserver.war	2017-06-09 09:34	103M	

Apache/2.4.7 (Ubuntu) Server at build.geonode.org Port 80

- Stop GeoServer
- Extract the WAR content and/or substitute the old one

```
# move the old one
mv geoserver/ geoserver_old/

# create an empty folder for the new one
mkdir geoserver
cd geoserver

# unzip the new GeoServer to the new folder
unzip /home/geosolutions/Downloads/geoserver-2.12.x.war
```

- Delete the notifier configuration by deleting the content of the GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR/notifier folder
- Delete the printing configuration by deleting the content of the GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR/printing folder
- Insert the content of the 2.12.x data dir (<http://build.geonode.org/geoserver/latest/data-2.12.x.zip>), specifically:
 - The content of data/notifier, into the GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR/notifier folder.
 - The content of data/monitoring, into the GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR/monitoring folder.
 - The content of data/styles, into the GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR/styles folder.
 - The content of data/user_projections, into the GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR/user_projections folder.
- Update the GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR/geofence/geofence-server.properties as follows

```
Left file: D:\tmp\data-2.12.x\data\geofence\geofence-server.properties
Right file: D:\tmp\data-2.9.x-oauth2\data\geofence\geofence-server.
↪properties
13 useRolesToFilter=false                               ↪
↪   = 13 useRolesToFilter=false                         ↪
14 acceptedRoles=                                       ↪
↪   14 acceptedRoles=                                   ↪
15                                                     ↪
↪   15                                                  ↪
16                                                     ↪
↪   16                                                  ↪
17 ### Cache configuration                             ↪
↪   17 ### Cache configuration                         ↪
18                                                     ↪
↪   18                                                  ↪
-----
19 cacheSize=500000                                     ↪
↪   <> 19 cacheSize=50000                               ↪
20 cacheRefresh=6000000                                ↪
↪   20 cacheRefresh=600000                              ↪
21 cacheExpire=6000000                                 ↪
↪   21 cacheExpire=600000                               ↪
-----
22                                                     ↪
↪   =                                                    ↪
-----
```

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```
23 gwc.context.suffix=gwc
```

```
↪ +-
```

```
24 org.geoserver.rest.DefaultUserGroupServiceName=geonode REST role_
↪service
```

- Create/modify GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR/gwc/geowebcache-diskquota.xml as follows

```
File: D:\tmp\data-2.12.x\data\gwc\geowebcache-diskquota.xml
```

```
1 <gwcQuotaConfiguration> +-
```

```
2 <enabled>>false</enabled>
```

```
3 <cacheCleanUpFrequency>10</cacheCleanUpFrequency>
```

```
4 <cacheCleanUpUnits>SECONDS</cacheCleanUpUnits>
```

```
5 <maxConcurrentCleanUps>2</maxConcurrentCleanUps>
```

```
6 <globalExpirationPolicyName>LRU</globalExpirationPolicyName>
```

```
7 <globalQuota>
```

```
8 <value>500</value>
```

```
9 <units>MiB</units>
```

```
10 </globalQuota>
```

```
11 <quotaStore>H2</quotaStore>
```

```
12 </gwcQuotaConfiguration>
```

- Create/modify GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR/logs/gwc-gs.xml as follows

```
Left file: D:\tmp\data-2.12.x\data\gwc-gs.xml
```

```
Right file: D:\tmp\data-2.9.x-oauth2\data\gwc-gs.xml
```

```
2 <version>1.1.0</version>
```

```
↪ = 2 <version>1.1.0</
```

```
↪version>
```

```
3 <directWMSIntegrationEnabled>true</directWMSIntegrationEnabled>
```

```
↪ 3
```

```
↪<directWMSIntegrationEnabled>true</directWMSIntegrationEnabled>
```

```
4 <WMSEnabled>true</WMSEnabled>
```

```
↪ 4 <WMSEnabled>true
```

```
↪</WMSEnabled>
```

```
5 <TMSEnabled>true</TMSEnabled>
```

```
↪ 5 <TMSEnabled>true</
```

```
↪TMSEnabled>
```

```
6 <securityEnabled>>false</securityEnabled>
```

```
↪ 6 <securityEnabled>
```

```
↪false</securityEnabled>
```

```
7 <innerCachingEnabled>>false</innerCachingEnabled>
```

```
↪ 7
```

```
↪<innerCachingEnabled>>false</innerCachingEnabled>
```

```
8 <persistenceEnabled>true</persistenceEnabled>
```

```
↪ <> 8
```

```
↪<persistenceEnabled>>false</persistenceEnabled>
```

```
9 <cacheProviderClass>class org.geowebcache.storage.blobstore.memory.
```

```
↪guava.GuavaCacheProvider</cacheProviderClass> = 9
```

```
↪<cacheProviderClass>class org.geowebcache.storage.blobstore.memory.
```

```
↪guava.GuavaCacheProvider</cacheProviderClass>
```

```
10 <cacheConfigurations>
```

```
↪ 10
```

```
↪<cacheConfigurations>
```

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```

11      <entry>
↪                                     11      <entry>
12          <string>class org.geowebcache.storage.blobstore.memory.guava.
↪GuavaCacheProvider</string>                                     12      <string>
↪class org.geowebcache.storage.blobstore.memory.guava.GuavaCacheProvider
↪</string>
13          <InnerCacheConfiguration>
↪                                     13
↪          <InnerCacheConfiguration>
14              <hardMemoryLimit>16</hardMemoryLimit>
↪                                     14
↪          <hardMemoryLimit>16</hardMemoryLimit>
-----
26      <defaultCachingGridSetIds>
↪                                     = 26
↪          <defaultCachingGridSetIds>
27              <string>EPSG:4326</string>
↪                                     27      <string>
↪          EPSG:4326</string>
28              <string>EPSG:900913</string>
↪                                     28      <string>
↪          EPSG:900913</string>
29      </defaultCachingGridSetIds>
↪                                     29      </
↪          defaultCachingGridSetIds>
30      <defaultCoverageCacheFormats>
↪                                     30
↪          <defaultCoverageCacheFormats>
31              <string>image/png</string>
↪                                     31      <string>image/
↪          png</string>
-----
32      <string>image/vnd.jpeg-png</string>
↪                                     +-
-----
33      <string>image/jpeg</string>
↪                                     = 32      <string>image/
↪          jpeg</string>
34      <string>image/gif</string>
↪                                     33      <string>image/
↪          gif</string>
35      <string>image/png8</string>
↪                                     34      <string>image/
↪          png8</string>
36      </defaultCoverageCacheFormats>
↪                                     35      </
↪          defaultCoverageCacheFormats>
37      <defaultVectorCacheFormats>
↪                                     36
↪          <defaultVectorCacheFormats>
-----
38      <string>application/json;type=utfgrid</string>
↪                                     +-
-----
39      <string>image/png</string>
↪                                     = 37      <string>image/
↪          png</string>

```

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```

40      <string>image/vnd.jpeg-png</string>
↪                                     +-
-----
41      <string>image/jpeg</string>
↪                                     = 38      <string>image/
↪ jpeg</string>
42      <string>image/gif</string>
↪                                     39      <string>image/
↪ gif</string>
43      <string>image/png8</string>
↪                                     40      <string>image/
↪ png8</string>
44  </defaultVectorCacheFormats>
↪                                     41  </
↪ defaultVectorCacheFormats>
45  <defaultOtherCacheFormats>
↪                                     42
↪ <defaultOtherCacheFormats>
46      <string>image/png</string>
↪                                     43      <string>image/
↪ png</string>
-----
↪                                     +- 44      <string>image/
↪ jpeg</string>
↪                                     45      <string>image/
↪ gif</string>
↪                                     46      <string>image/
↪ png8</string>
-----
47  </defaultOtherCacheFormats>
↪                                     = 47  </
↪ defaultOtherCacheFormats>
48 </GeoServerGWCCConfig>
↪                                     48 </
↪ GeoServerGWCCConfig>
-----

```

- Create/modify GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR/logs/QUIET_LOGGING.properties as follows

```

## This log4j configuration file needs to stay here, and is used as the
↪ default logging setup
## during data_dir upgrades and in case the chosen logging config isn't
↪ available.
##
## As GeoTools uses java.util.logging logging instead of log4j,
↪ GeoServer makes
## the following mappings to adjust the log4j levels specified in this
↪ file to
## the GeoTools logging system:
##
## Log4J Level          java.util.logging Level
## -----
## ALL                  FINEST

```

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```

## TRACE                FINER
## DEBUG                FINE (includes CONFIG)
## INFO                 INFO
## ERROR/ERROR          ERRORING
## ERROR                SEVERE
## OFF                  OFF

log4j.rootLogger=OFF, stdout

log4j.appender.stdout=org.apache.log4j.ConsoleAppender
log4j.appender.stdout.layout=org.apache.log4j.PatternLayout
log4j.appender.stdout.layout.ConversionPattern=%d{dd MMM HH:mm:ss} %p [%c
↳{2}] - %m%n

```

- Create/modify GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR/logs/TEST_LOGGING.properties as follows

```

## This log4j configuration file needs to stay here, and is used as the
↳default logging setup
## during data_dir upgrades and in case the chosen logging config isn't
↳available.
##
## As GeoTools uses java.util.logging logging instead of log4j,
↳GeoServer makes
## the following mappings to adjust the log4j levels specified in this
↳file to
## the GeoTools logging system:
##
## Log4J Level          java.util.logging Level
## -----
## ALL                  FINEST
## TRACE                FINER
## DEBUG                FINE (includes CONFIG)
## INFO                 INFO
## ERROR/ERROR          ERRORING
## ERROR                SEVERE
## OFF                  OFF

log4j.rootLogger=ERROR, stdout

log4j.appender.stdout=org.apache.log4j.ConsoleAppender
log4j.appender.stdout.layout=org.apache.log4j.PatternLayout
log4j.appender.stdout.layout.ConversionPattern=%d{dd MMM HH:mm:ss} %p [%c
↳{2}] - %m%n

GEOTOOLS_DEVELOPER_LOGGING.properties

log4j.category.org.geotools=ERROR
log4j.category.org.geotools.factory=ERROR
log4j.category.org.geoserver=ERROR
log4j.category.org.vfny.geoserver=ERROR

log4j.category.org.springframework=ERROR

# wicket tester
log4j.category.org.apache.wicket.util.test=INFO

```

- Delete old security configuration files, in particular delete the following folders:

- GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR/security/auth/geonodeAuthProvider
- GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR/security/filter/geonodeAnonymousFilter
- GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR/security/filter/geonodeCookieFilter

- Update/modify the GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR/security as follows

- ./filter/geonode-oauth2/config.xml

```
Left file: D:\tmp\data-2.12.x\data\security\filter\geonode-
↪oauth2\config.xml
Right file: D:\tmp\data-2.9.x-
↪oauth2\data\security\filter\geonode-oauth2\config.xml
17  <!-- GeoServer Public URL -->
↪
↪
↪GeoServer Public URL -->
-----
↪-----
18  <redirectUri>http://localhost:8080/geoserver/index.html</
↪redirectUri>
↪
↪      <> 18  <redirectUri>
↪http://localhost:8080/geoserver</redirectUri>
-----
↪-----
```

- ./role/geonode REST role service/config.xml

```
Left file: D:\tmp\data-2.12.x\data\security\role\geonode REST
↪role service\config.xml
Right file: D:\tmp\data-2.9.x-
↪oauth2\data\security\role\geonode REST role service\config.
↪xml
12  <adminRoleJSONPath>$.adminRole</adminRoleJSONPath>
↪
↪      13  <adminRoleJSONPath>$.
↪adminRole</adminRoleJSONPath>
-----
↪-----
13  <usersJSONPath>$.users[?(@.username==&apos;${username}&
↪apos;)].groups</usersJSONPath> <> 14  <usersJSONPath>$.
↪users[0].groups</usersJSONPath>
14  <cacheConcurrencyLevel>4</cacheConcurrencyLevel>
15  <cacheMaximumSize>60000</cacheMaximumSize>
16  <cacheExpirationTime>60000</cacheExpirationTime>
-----
↪-----
17  </authKeyRESTRoleService>
↪      = 15  </authKeyRESTRoleService>
-----
↪-----
```

- ./config.xml

```
Left file: D:\tmp\data-2.12.x\data\security\config.xml
Right file: D:\tmp\data-2.9.x-oauth2\data\security\config.xml
↪
↪
↪
↪
↪      -+ 2  <roleServiceName>(continues on next page)
↪REST role service</roleServiceName>
```

(continued from previous page)

```

-----
27     <filters name="gwc" class="org.geoserver.security.
↳ServiceLoginFilterChain" interceptorName="restInterceptor"
↳exceptionTranslationName="exception" path="/gwc/**" disabled=
↳"false" allowSessionCreation="false" ssl="false"
↳matchHTTPMethod="false">                                     <> 28
↳<filters name="gwc" class="org.geoserver.security.
↳ServiceLoginFilterChain" interceptorName="restInterceptor"
↳exceptionTranslationName="exception" path="/gwc/rest/**"
↳disabled="false" allowSessionCreation="false" ssl="false"
↳matchHTTPMethod="false">
-----
↳-----
30     <filter>anonymous</filter>
↳
↳
↳
↳
31     </filters>
32     <filters name="geofence-rest" class="org.geoserver.
↳security.ServiceLoginFilterChain" interceptorName=
↳"restInterceptor" exceptionTranslationName="exception" path=
↳"/geofence/rest/**" disabled="false" allowSessionCreation=
↳"false" ssl="false" matchHTTPMethod="false">
33     <filter>basic</filter>
34     <filter>geonode-oauth2</filter>
35     <filter>anonymous</filter>
36     </filters>
37     <filters name="geofence" class="org.geoserver.security.
↳ServiceLoginFilterChain" interceptorName="interceptor"
↳exceptionTranslationName="exception" path="/geofence/**"
↳disabled="false" allowSessionCreation="false" ssl="false"
↳matchHTTPMethod="false">
38     <filter>basic</filter>
39     <filter>geonode-oauth2</filter>
40     <filter>anonymous</filter>
-----
↳-----
↳-----
52     <bruteForcePrevention>
↳
↳
↳
↳
↳
↳
53     <enabled>true</enabled>
54     <minDelaySeconds>1</minDelaySeconds>
55     <maxDelaySeconds>5</maxDelaySeconds>
56     <maxBlockedThreads>100</maxBlockedThreads>
57     <whitelistedMasks>
58     <string>127.0.0.1</string>
59     </whitelistedMasks>

```

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```
60     </bruteForcePrevention>
```

- ./rest.properties

```
Left file: D:\tmp\data-2.12.x\data\security\rest.properties
```

```
Right file: D:\tmp\data-2.9.x-oauth2\data\security\rest.
```

```
properties
```

```
18 /rest/monitor/*;GET=ROLE_ADMINISTRATOR
```

```
19 /geofence/rest/*;GET,POST,DELETE,PUT=ROLE_ADMINISTRATOR
```

```
21 /**;POST,DELETE,PUT=ROLE_AUTHENTICATED
```

```
<> 4 /**;POST,DELETE,
```

```
PUT=ROLE_ADMINISTRATOR
```

Note: In case of doubts you can always try to do a “diff” between your old GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR and <http://build.geonode.org/geoserver/latest/data-2.12.x.zip>

• Update/tweak GeoNode settings.py

- Add LOGIN_REDIRECT_URL

```
LOGIN_REDIRECT_URL = '/'
```

- Modify INSTALLED_APPS as follows

```
Left file: D:\work\code\python\geonode\geonode-2.7.
```

```
x\geonode\settings.py
```

```
Right file: D:\work\code\python\geonode\geonode-2.6.
```

```
x\geonode\settings.py
```

```
281     # GeoServer Apps
```

```
269     # GeoServer Apps
```

```
282     # Geoserver needs to come last because
```

```
270     # Geoserver needs to come last because
```

```
283     # it's signals may rely on other apps' signals.
```

```
271     # it's signals may rely on other apps' signals.
```

```
284     'geonode.geoserver',
```

```
272     'geonode.geoserver',
```

```
285     'geonode.upload',
```

```
273     'geonode.upload',
```

```
286     'geonode.tasks',
```

```
274     'geonode.tasks',
```

```
287     'geonode.messaging',
```

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```

288                                     =
↪275
289 )
↪276 )
290
↪277
291 GEONODE_CONTRIB_APPS = (
↪278 GEONODE_CONTRIB_APPS = (
292     # GeoNode Contrib Apps
↪279     # GeoNode Contrib Apps
-----
↪-----
293     # 'geonode.contrib.dynamic',
↪280     'geonode.contrib.dynamic',
294     # 'geonode.contrib.exif',
↪281     'geonode.contrib.exif',
295     # 'geonode.contrib.favorite',
↪282     'geonode.contrib.favorite',
296     # 'geonode.contrib.geogig',
↪283     'geonode.contrib.geogig',
297     # 'geonode.contrib.geosites',
↪284     'geonode.contrib.geosites',
298     # 'geonode.contrib.nlp',
↪285     'geonode.contrib.nlp',
299     # 'geonode.contrib.slack',
↪286     'geonode.contrib.slack',
-----
↪-----
300     # 'geonode.contrib.createlayer',
301     # 'geonode.contrib.datastore_shards',
-----
↪-----
302     'geonode.contrib.metadataxsl',
↪287     'geonode.contrib.metadataxsl'
303     'geonode.contrib.api_basemaps',
304     'geonode.contrib.ows_api',
-----
↪-----
305 )
↪288 )
306
↪289
307 # Uncomment the following line to enable contrib apps
↪290 # Uncomment the following line to enable contrib apps
-----
↪-----
308 GEONODE_APPS = GEONODE_CONTRIB_APPS + GEONODE_APPS
↪291 # GEONODE_APPS = GEONODE_APPS + GEONODE_CONTRIB_APPS
-----
↪-----
309
↪292
310 INSTALLED_APPS = (
↪293 INSTALLED_APPS = (
311
↪294
312     'modeltranslation',
↪295     'modeltranslation',

```

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```

313
↪296
314     # Bootstrap admin theme
↪297     # Bootstrap admin theme
-----
↪-----
↪-----
334     'taggit',                                =
↪317     'taggit',                                L
335     'treebeard',                            L
↪318     'treebeard',                            L
336     'friendlytagloader',                    L
↪319     'friendlytagloader',                    L
337     'geoexplorer',                          L
↪320     'geoexplorer',                          L
338     'leaflet',                              L
↪321     'leaflet',                              L
339     'django_extensions',                    L
↪322     'django_extensions',                    L
-----
↪-----
340     'django_basic_auth',                    <>
↪323     #'geonode-client',                    L
-----
↪-----
341     # 'haystack',                            =
↪324     # 'haystack',                            L
342     'autocomplete_light',                    L
↪325     'autocomplete_light',                    L
343     'mptt',                                  L
↪326     'mptt',                                  L
344     # 'modeltranslation',                    L
↪327     # 'modeltranslation',                    L
345     # 'djkomu',                              L
↪328     # 'djkomu',                              L
-----
↪-----
346     # 'djcelery',                            <>
↪329     'djcelery',                            L
-----
↪-----
347     # 'kombu.transport.django',              =
↪330     # 'kombu.transport.django',              L
348
349     'storages',                              L
↪331     'storages',                              L
-----
↪-----
350     'floppyforms',                          +-
-----
↪-----
351
↪332
352     # Theme
↪333     # Theme
-----
↪-----

```

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```

↪334     "pinax_theme_bootstrap_account",
-----
↪-----
353     "pinax_theme_bootstrap",
↪335     "pinax_theme_bootstrap",
354     'django_forms_bootstrap',
↪336     'django_forms_bootstrap',
355
↪337
356     # Social
↪338     # Social
357     'account',
↪339     'account',
358     'avatar',
↪340     'avatar',
-----
↪-----
↪-----
364     'actstream',
↪345     'actstream',
365     'user_messages',
↪346     'user_messages',
366     'tastypie',
↪347     'tastypie',
367     'polymorphic',
↪348     'polymorphic',
368     'guardian',
↪349     'guardian',
369     'oauth2_provider',
↪350     'oauth2_provider',
-----
↪-----
370     'corsheaders',
-----
↪-----
371
↪351
-----
↪-----
372     'invitations',
-----
↪-----
373 ) + GEONODE_APPS
↪352 ) + GEONODE_APPS
-----
↪-----

```

- Add MONITORING flags as follows

```

MONITORING_ENABLED = False

# how long monitoring data should be stored
MONITORING_DATA_TTL = timedelta(days=7)

# this will disable csrf check for notification config views,

```

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```
# use with caution - for dev purpose only
MONITORING_DISABLE_CSRF = False
```

– Update LOGGING handlers as follows

```
Left file: D:\work\code\python\geonode\geonode-2.7.
↳x\geonode\settings.py
Right file: D:\work\code\python\geonode\geonode-2.6.
↳x\geonode\settings.py
396     'filters': {
↳= 366         'filters': {
397         'require_debug_false': {
↳ 367             'require_debug_false': {
398             '(): 'django.utils.log.RequireDebugFalse'
↳ 368             '(): 'django.utils.log.RequireDebugFalse'
399         }
↳ 369     },
400 },
↳ 370 },
401 'handlers': {
↳ 371     'handlers': {
-----
↳-----
↳+ 372         'null': {
↳ 373             'level': 'ERROR',
↳ 374             'class': 'django.utils.log.NullHandler',
↳ 375         },
-----
↳-----
402     'console': {
↳= 376         'console': {
403         'level': 'ERROR',
↳ 377         'level': 'ERROR',
404         'class': 'logging.StreamHandler',
↳ 378         'class': 'logging.StreamHandler',
405         'formatter': 'simple'
↳ 379         'formatter': 'simple'
406     },
↳ 380 },
407     'mail_admins': {
↳ 381         'mail_admins': {
-----
↳-----
-----
↳-----
410     }
↳= 384     }
411 },
↳ 385 },
412 "loggers": {
↳ 386     "loggers": {
413     "django": {
↳ 387         "django": {
```

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```

414         "handlers": ["console"], "level": "ERROR", },
↪ 388         "handlers": ["console"], "level": "ERROR",
↪ },
415     "geonode": {
↪ 389         "geonode": {
-----
↪ -----
416         "handlers": ["console"], "level": "ERROR", },
↪ +-
417     "geonode.qgis_server": {
-----
↪ -----
418         "handlers": ["console"], "level": "ERROR", },
↪ = 390         "handlers": ["console"], "level": "ERROR",
↪ },
419     "gsconfig.catalog": {
↪ 391         "gsconfig.catalog": {
420         "handlers": ["console"], "level": "ERROR", },
↪ 392         "handlers": ["console"], "level": "ERROR",
↪ },
421     "owslib": {
↪ 393         "owslib": {
422         "handlers": ["console"], "level": "ERROR", },
↪ 394         "handlers": ["console"], "level": "ERROR",
↪ },
423     "pycsw": {
↪ 395         "pycsw": {
424         "handlers": ["console"], "level": "ERROR", },
↪ 396         "handlers": ["console"], "level": "ERROR",
↪ },
425     },
↪ 397 },
426 }
↪ 398 }
-----
↪ -----

```

– Update MIDDLEWARE and SECURITY flags as follows

```

Left file: D:\work\code\python\geonode\geonode-2.7.
↪ x\geonode\settings.py
Right file: D:\work\code\python\geonode\geonode-2.6.
↪ x\geonode\settings.py
458 MIDDLEWARE_CLASSES = (
↪ = 430 MIDDLEWARE_CLASSES = (
-----
↪ -----
459     'corsheaders.middleware.CorsMiddleware',
↪ +-
-----
↪ -----
460     'django.middleware.common.CommonMiddleware',
↪ = 431     'django.middleware.common.
↪ CommonMiddleware',
461     'django.contrib.sessions.middleware.SessionMiddleware',
↪ 432     'django.contrib.sessions.
↪ middleware.SessionMiddleware',

```

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```

462     'django.contrib.messages.middleware.MessageMiddleware',
↳           433     'django.contrib.messages.
↳ middleware.MessageMiddleware',
463
↳           434
464     # The setting below makes it possible to serve
↳ different languages per           435     # The setting below
↳ makes it possible to serve different languages per
465     # user depending on things like headers in HTTP
↳ requests.           436     # user depending on
↳ things like headers in HTTP requests.
-----
↳ -----
↳ -----
467     'pagination.middleware.PaginationMiddleware',
↳           = 438     'pagination.middleware.
↳ PaginationMiddleware',
468     'django.middleware.csrf.CsrfViewMiddleware',
↳           439     'django.middleware.csrf.
↳ CsrfViewMiddleware',
469     'django.contrib.auth.middleware.
↳ AuthenticationMiddleware',           440
↳ 'django.contrib.auth.middleware.AuthenticationMiddleware',
470     'django.middleware.clickjacking.XFrameOptionsMiddleware
↳ ',           441     'django.middleware.
↳ clickjacking.XFrameOptionsMiddleware',
471
↳           442
472     # Security settings
-----
↳ -----
473     'django.middleware.security.SecurityMiddleware',
↳           +-
-----
↳ -----
474
↳           =
475     # This middleware allows to print private layers for
↳ the users that have           443     # This middleware allows
↳ to print private layers for the users that have
476     # the permissions to view them.
↳           444     # the permissions to view
↳ them.
477     # It sets temporary the involved layers as public
↳ before restoring the           445     # It sets temporary the
↳ involved layers as public before restoring the
478     # permissions.
↳           446     # permissions.
479     # Beware that for few seconds the involved layers are
↳ public there could be           447     # Beware that for few
↳ seconds the involved layers are public there could be
-----
↳ -----
↳ -----
485     # django-oauth-toolkit.
↳           =

```

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```

486     'django.contrib.auth.middleware.
↳SessionAuthenticationMiddleware',          453
↳'django.contrib.auth.middleware.
↳SessionAuthenticationMiddleware',
487     'oauth2_provider.middleware.OAuth2TokenMiddleware',
↳
↳          454     'oauth2_provider.middleware.
↳OAuth2TokenMiddleware',
488 )
↳
↳          455 )
489
↳
↳          456
490 # Security stuff
-----
↳-----
491 MIDDLEWARE_CLASSES += ('django.middleware.security.
↳SecurityMiddleware',) +-
492 SESSION_COOKIE_SECURE = False
493 CSRF_COOKIE_SECURE = False
494 CSRF_COOKIE_HTTPONLY = False
495 X_FRAME_OPTIONS = 'DENY'
496 SECURE_CONTENT_TYPE_NOSNIFF = True
497 SECURE_BROWSER_XSS_FILTER = True
498 SECURE_SSL_REDIRECT = False
499 SECURE_HSTS_SECONDS = 3600
500 SECURE_HSTS_INCLUDE_SUBDOMAINS = True
-----
↳-----
501
↳
↳          = 457
502 # Replacement of default authentication backend in order
↳to support          458 # Replacement of default
↳authentication backend in order to support
503 # permissions per object.
↳
↳          459 # permissions per object.
504 AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS = (
↳
↳          460 AUTHENTICATION_BACKENDS = (
505     'oauth2_provider.backends.OAuth2Backend',
↳
↳          461     'oauth2_provider.backends.
↳OAuth2Backend',
506     'django.contrib.auth.backends.ModelBackend',
↳
↳          462     'django.contrib.auth.
↳backends.ModelBackend',
-----
↳-----
-----
↳-----
529 # Whether the uploaded resources should be public and
↳downloadable by default = 485 # Whether the uploaded
↳resources should be public and downloadable by default
530 # or not
↳
↳          486 # or not
531 DEFAULT_ANONYMOUS_VIEW_PERMISSION = strtobool(
↳
↳          487 DEFAULT_ANONYMOUS_VIEW_
↳PERMISSION = strtobool(
532     os.getenv('DEFAULT_ANONYMOUS_VIEW_PERMISSION', 'True')
↳
↳          488     os.getenv('DEFAULT_ANONYMOUS_
↳VIEW_PERMISSION', 'True')

```

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```

533 )
↳                                     489 )
534 DEFAULT_ANONYMOUS_DOWNLOAD_PERMISSION = strtobool(
↳                                     490 DEFAULT_ANONYMOUS_DOWNLOAD_
↳ PERMISSION = strtobool(
-----
↳ -----
535     os.getenv('DEFAULT_ANONYMOUS_DOWNLOAD_PERMISSION',
↳ 'True')
↳                                     <> 491     os.getenv('DEFAULT_
↳ ANONYMOUS_VIEW_PERMISSION', 'True')
-----
↳ -----
536 )
↳                                     = 492 )
537
↳                                     493
538 #
↳                                     494 #
539 # Settings for default search size
↳                                     495 # Settings for default search_
↳ size
540 #
↳                                     496 #
541 DEFAULT_SEARCH_SIZE = int(os.getenv('DEFAULT_SEARCH_SIZE',
↳ '10'))
↳                                     497 DEFAULT_SEARCH_SIZE = int(os.
↳ getenv('DEFAULT_SEARCH_SIZE', '10'))
-----
↳ -----
↳ -----
565     'USE_JSONFIELD': True,
↳                                     = 521     'USE_JSONFIELD': True,
566     'GFK_FETCH_DEPTH': 1,
↳                                     522     'GFK_FETCH_DEPTH': 1,
567 }
↳                                     523 }
568
↳                                     524
569
570 # prevent signing up by default
↳                                     525 # Settings for Social Apps
-----
↳ -----
571 ACCOUNT_OPEN_SIGNUP = True
↳                                     <> 526 REGISTRATION_OPEN = strtobool(os.
↳ getenv('REGISTRATION_OPEN', 'False'))
-----
↳ -----
572
↳                                     =
573 ACCOUNT_EMAIL_CONFIRMATION_EMAIL = strtobool(
↳                                     527 ACCOUNT_EMAIL_CONFIRMATION_EMAIL
↳ = strtobool(
574     os.getenv('ACCOUNT_EMAIL_CONFIRMATION_EMAIL', 'False')
↳                                     528     os.getenv('ACCOUNT_EMAIL_
↳ CONFIRMATION_EMAIL', 'False')
575 )
↳                                     529 )

```

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```

576 ACCOUNT_EMAIL_CONFIRMATION_REQUIRED = strtobool(
↪          530 ACCOUNT_EMAIL_CONFIRMATION_
↪REQUIRED = strtobool(
577     os.getenv('ACCOUNT_EMAIL_CONFIRMATION_REQUIRED', 'False
↪')          531     os.getenv('ACCOUNT_EMAIL_
↪CONFIRMATION_REQUIRED', 'False')
578 )
↪          532 )
579 ACCOUNT_APPROVAL_REQUIRED = strtobool(
↪          533 ACCOUNT_APPROVAL_REQUIRED =
↪strtobool(
580     os.getenv('ACCOUNT_APPROVAL_REQUIRED', 'False')
↪          534     os.getenv('ACCOUNT_APPROVAL_
↪REQUIRED', 'False')
581 )
↪          535 )
-----
↪-----

```

- Update the Uploader Settings as follows

```

UPLOADER = {
    'BACKEND': 'geonode.rest',
    'OPTIONS': {
        'TIME_ENABLED': False,
        'MOSAIC_ENABLED': False,
        'GEOGIG_ENABLED': False,
    },
    'SUPPORTED_CRIS': [
        'EPSG:4326',
        'EPSG:3785',
        'EPSG:3857',
        'EPSG:900913',
        'EPSG:32647',
        'EPSG:32736'
    ],
    'SUPPORTED_EXT': [
        '.shp',
        '.csv',
        '.kml',
        '.kmz',
        '.json',
        '.geojson',
        '.tif',
        '.tiff',
        '.geotiff',
        '.gml',
        '.xml'
    ]
}

```

- Update/modify NOTIFICATIONS settings as follows

```

Left file: D:\work\code\python\geonode\geonode-2.7.
↪x\geonode\settings.py
Right file: D:\work\code\python\geonode\geonode-2.6.
↪x\geonode\settings.py

```

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```

1099 # notification settings
↳      =
-----
↳-----
1100 NOTIFICATION_ENABLED = True or TEST
↳      +-
1101 PINAX_NOTIFICATIONS_LANGUAGE_MODEL = "account.Account"
-----
↳-----
1102
↳      =
1103 # notifications backends
-----
↳-----
1104 _EMAIL_BACKEND = "pinax.notifications.backends.email.
↳EmailBackend" +-
1105 PINAX_NOTIFICATIONS_BACKENDS = [
1106     ("email", _EMAIL_BACKEND),
1107 ]
-----
↳-----
1108
↳      =
1109 # Queue non-blocking notifications.
↳      969 # Queue non-blocking notifications.
-----
↳-----
1110 PINAX_NOTIFICATIONS_QUEUE_ALL = False
↳      <> 970 NOTIFICATION_QUEUE_ALL = False
1111 PINAX_NOTIFICATIONS_LOCK_WAIT_TIMEOUT = -1
-----
↳-----
1112
↳      = 971
1113 # explicitly define NOTIFICATION_LOCK_LOCATION
1114 # NOTIFICATION_LOCK_LOCATION = <path>
1115
1116 # pinax.notifications
1117 # or notification
↳      972 # notification settings
-----
↳-----
1118 NOTIFICATIONS_MODULE = 'pinax.notifications'
↳      <> 973 NOTIFICATION_LANGUAGE_MODULE = "account.
↳Account"
-----
↳-----
1119
↳      =
1120 # set to true to have multiple recipients in /message/
↳create/
-----
↳-----
1121 USER_MESSAGES_ALLOW_MULTIPLE_RECIPIENTS = False
↳      +-
-----
↳-----

```

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```

1122
↳      =
-----
↳-----
1123 if NOTIFICATION_ENABLED:
↳      +-
1124     if NOTIFICATIONS_MODULE not in INSTALLED_APPS:
1125         INSTALLED_APPS += (NOTIFICATIONS_MODULE, )
-----
↳-----

```

– Update/modify CELERY settings as follows

```

Left file: D:\work\code\python\geonode\geonode-2.7.
↳x\geonode\settings.py
Right file: D:\work\code\python\geonode\geonode-2.6.
↳x\geonode\settings.py
1127 # async signals can be the same as broker url
↳      =
1128 # but they should have separate setting anyway
1129 # use amqp:// for local rabbitmq server
-----
↳-----
1130 ASYNC_SIGNALS_BROKER_URL = 'memory://'
↳      +-
-----
↳-----
1131
↳      =
-----
↳-----
1132 CELERY_BROKER_URL = os.getenv('BROKER_URL', "amqp://")
↳      <> 974 BROKER_URL = os.getenv('BROKER_URL',
↳      "django://")
↳
↳      975 CELERY_ALWAYS_EAGER = True
↳
↳      976 CELERY_EAGER_PROPAGATES_EXCEPTIONS =
↳      True
↳
↳      977 CELERY_IGNORE_RESULT = True
↳
↳      978 CELERY_SEND_EVENTS = False
-----
↳-----
1133 CELERY_RESULT_BACKEND = None
↳      = 979 CELERY_RESULT_BACKEND = None
-----
↳-----
1134 CELERY_TASK_ALWAYS_EAGER = True # set this to False in
↳order to run async +-
1135 CELERY_TASK_IGNORE_RESULT = True
1136 CELERY_TASK_DEFAULT_QUEUE = "default"
1137 CELERY_TASK_DEFAULT_EXCHANGE = "default"
1138 CELERY_TASK_DEFAULT_EXCHANGE_TYPE = "direct"
1139 CELERY_TASK_DEFAULT_ROUTING_KEY = "default"
1140 CELERY_TASK_CREATE_MISSING_QUEUES = True

```

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```

-----
1141 CELERY_TASK_RESULT_EXPIRES = 1
    = 980 CELERY_TASK_RESULT_EXPIRES = 1
-----
1142 CELERY_WORKER_DISABLE_RATE_LIMITS = True
    <> 981 CELERY_DISABLE_RATE_LIMITS = True

    982 CELERY_DEFAULT_QUEUE = "default"

    983 CELERY_DEFAULT_EXCHANGE = "default"

    984 CELERY_DEFAULT_EXCHANGE_TYPE =
    "direct"
1143 CELERY_WORKER_SEND_TASK_EVENTS = False
    985 CELERY_DEFAULT_ROUTING_KEY = "default"
    "
1144
    986 CELERY_CREATE_MISSING_QUEUES = True
1145 CELERY_QUEUES = [
    987 CELERY_IMPORTS = (
1146     Queue('default', routing_key='default'),
    988     'geonode.tasks.deletion',
1147     Queue('cleanup', routing_key='cleanup'),
1148     Queue('update', routing_key='update'),
    989     'geonode.tasks.update',
1149     Queue('email', routing_key='email'),
    990     'geonode.tasks.email'
1150 ]
    991 )
-----

1177         = 1018
1178         1019
-----
1179 # djcelery.setup_loader() <> 1020 djcelery.setup_loader()
-----
1180         = 1021
-----

```

– Additional/new Geonode behavior settings

```

DISPLAY_SOCIAL = strtobool(os.getenv('DISPLAY_SOCIAL', 'True'))
DISPLAY_COMMENTS = strtobool(os.getenv('DISPLAY_COMMENTS',
    'True'))
DISPLAY_RATINGS = strtobool(os.getenv('DISPLAY_RATINGS', 'True
    '))
DISPLAY_WMS_LINKS = strtobool(os.getenv('DISPLAY_WMS_LINKS',
    'True'))

# Number of results per page listed in the GeoNode search pages
CLIENT_RESULTS_LIMIT = int(os.getenv('CLIENT_RESULTS_LIMIT',
    '20'))

# Number of items returned by the apis 0 equals no limit

```

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```

API_LIMIT_PER_PAGE = int(os.getenv('API_LIMIT_PER_PAGE', '200
↳'))
API_INCLUDE_REGIONS_COUNT = strtobool(
    os.getenv('API_INCLUDE_REGIONS_COUNT', 'False'))
# Make Free-Text Keywords writable from users or read-only
# - if True only admins can edit free-text kwds from admin_
↳dashboard
FREETEXT_KEYWORDS_READONLY = False

# Each uploaded Layer must be approved by an Admin before_
↳becoming visible
ADMIN_MODERATE_UPLOADS = False

# add following lines to your local settings to enable_
↳monitoring
if MONITORING_ENABLED:
    if 'geonode.contrib.monitoring' not in INSTALLED_APPS:
        INSTALLED_APPS += ('geonode.contrib.monitoring',)
    if 'geonode.contrib.monitoring.middleware.
↳MonitoringMiddleware' not in MIDDLEWARE_CLASSES:
        MIDDLEWARE_CLASSES += \
            ('geonode.contrib.monitoring.middleware.
↳MonitoringMiddleware',)

GEOIP_PATH = os.path.join(PROJECT_ROOT, 'GeoIPCities.dat')
# If this option is enabled, Resources belonging to a Group won
↳t be
# visible by others
GROUP_PRIVATE_RESOURCES = False

# If this option is enabled, Groups will become strictly_
↳Mandatory on
# Metadata Wizard
GROUP_MANDATORY_RESOURCES = False

# A boolean which specifies wether to display the email in user
↳s profile
SHOW_PROFILE_EMAIL = False

# Enables cross origin requests for geonode-client
MAP_CLIENT_USE_CROSS_ORIGIN_CREDENTIALS = strtobool(os.getenv(
    'MAP_CLIENT_USE_CROSS_ORIGIN_CREDENTIALS',
    'False'
))

```

– Update/modify THUMBNAIL GENERATOR

```

Left file: D:\work\code\python\geonode\geonode-2.7.
↳x\geonode\settings.py
Right file: D:\work\code\python\geonode\geonode-2.6.
↳x\geonode\settings.py
1284
↳
1285 # Choose thumbnail generator -- this is the default_
↳generator
1077 # Choose thumbnail generator --
↳this is the default generator
-----

```

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```

1286 THUMBNAIL_GENERATOR = "geonode.layers.utils.create_gs_
↳thumbnail_geonode" <> 1078 THUMBNAIL_GENERATOR = "geonode.
↳geoserver.helpers.create_gs_thumbnail_geonode"
-----
↳-----

```

- Update/tweak GeoNode local_settings (for GeoServer)

```

Left file: D:\work\code\python\geonode\geonode-2.7.
↳x\geonode\local_settings.py.geoserver.sample
Right file: D:\work\code\python\geonode\geonode-2.6.
↳x\geonode\local_settings.py.geoserver.sample
21 import os
↳
= 21
↳import os
-----
↳-----
22 from geonode.settings import *
↳
+-
-----
↳-----
23
= 22
↳
24 PROJECT_ROOT = os.path.abspath(os.path.dirname(__file__))
↳
23
↳PROJECT_ROOT = os.path.abspath(os.path.dirname(__file__))
25
24
-----
↳-----
26 MEDIA_ROOT = os.getenv('MEDIA_ROOT', os.path.join(PROJECT_
↳ROOT, "uploaded"))
+-
-----
↳-----
27
=
-----
↳-----
28 STATIC_ROOT = os.getenv('STATIC_ROOT',
↳
+-
29 os.path.join(PROJECT_ROOT, "static_
↳root")
30 )
-----
↳-----
31
=
-----
↳-----
32 # SECRET_KEY = '*****'
↳
+-
-----
↳-----
33
=
-----
↳-----

```

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```

34 SITEURL = "http://localhost:8000/"
↳
↳SITEURL = "http://localhost:8000/"
-----
↳-----
35
↳
= 26
-----
↳-----
36 ALLOWED_HOSTS = ['localhost', 'geonode.example.com']
↳
+-----
-----
↳-----
37
↳
=
-----
↳-----
38 # TIME_ZONE = 'Europe/Paris'
↳
+-----
-----
↳-----
39
↳
=
40 DATABASES = {
↳
27
↳
↳DATABASES = {
41     'default': {
↳
28
↳
↳ 'default': {
42     'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.postgresql_psycopg2',
↳
29
↳
↳ 'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.postgresql_psycopg2',
43     'NAME': 'geonode',
↳
30
↳
↳ 'NAME': 'geonode',
44     'USER': 'geonode',
↳
31
↳
↳ 'USER': 'geonode',
45     'PASSWORD': 'geonode',
↳
32
↳
↳ 'PASSWORD': 'geonode',
-----
↳-----
46     'HOST' : 'localhost',
↳
+-----
47     'PORT' : '5432',
-----
↳-----
48 },
↳
= 33
↳
↳ },
49     # vector datastore for uploads
↳
34
↳
↳ # vector datastore for uploads
50     'datastore': {
↳
35
↳
↳ 'datastore' : {

```

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```

51      #'ENGINE': 'django.contrib.gis.db.backends.postgis',
↳                                     36
↳      #'ENGINE': 'django.contrib.gis.db.backends.postgis',
52      'ENGINE': '', # Empty ENGINE name disables
↳                                     37
↳      'ENGINE': '', # Empty ENGINE name disables
↳ -----
53      'NAME': 'geonode_data',
↳                                     <> 38
↳      'NAME': 'geonode',
↳ -----
↳ -----
54      'USER' : 'geonode',
↳                                     = 39
↳      'USER' : 'geonode',
55      'PASSWORD': 'geonode',
↳                                     40
↳      'PASSWORD' : 'geonode',
56      'HOST': 'localhost',
↳                                     41
↳      'HOST' : 'localhost',
57      'PORT': '5432',
↳                                     42
↳      'PORT' : '5432',
58      }
↳                                     43
↳      }
59      }
↳                                     44      }
60
↳                                     45
61      GEOSERVER_LOCATION = os.getenv(
↳                                     46
↳      GEOSERVER_LOCATION = os.getenv(
62      'GEOSERVER_LOCATION', 'http://localhost:8080/geoserver/'
↳                                     47
↳      'GEOSERVER_LOCATION', 'http://localhost:8080/geoserver/'
63      )
↳                                     48      )
64
65      GEOSERVER_PUBLIC_LOCATION = os.getenv(
↳                                     49
↳      GEOSERVER_PUBLIC_LOCATION = os.getenv(
↳ -----
↳ -----
66      #      'GEOSERVER_PUBLIC_LOCATION', '{}geoserver/'.
↳      format(SITEURL)
↳      <>
67      'GEOSERVER_LOCATION', 'http://localhost:8080/geoserver/'
↳                                     50
↳      'GEOSERVER_PUBLIC_LOCATION', 'http://localhost:8080/geoserver/'
↳      '
68      )
↳ -----
69
↳ -----

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```

-----
70 OGC_SERVER_DEFAULT_USER = os.getenv(
71     'GEOSERVER_ADMIN_USER', 'admin'
72 )
-----
73
74 OGC_SERVER_DEFAULT_PASSWORD = os.getenv(
75     'GEOSERVER_ADMIN_PASSWORD', 'geoserver'
76 )
77
78 # OGC (WMS/WFS/WCS) Server Settings
79 OGC_SERVER = {
80     'default': {
81         'BACKEND': 'geonode.geoserver',
82         'BACKEND': 'geonode.geoserver',
83         'LOGIN_ENDPOINT': 'j_spring_oauth2_geonode_login',
84         'LOGOUT_ENDPOINT': 'j_spring_oauth2_geonode_logout',
85         # PUBLIC_LOCATION needs to be kept like this because
86         # the proxy won't work and the integration tests will
87         # the entire block has to be overridden in the local_
88         'PUBLIC_LOCATION': GEOSERVER_PUBLIC_LOCATION,
89         'PUBLIC_LOCATION': GEOSERVER_PUBLIC_LOCATION,

```

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```

-----
89      'USER' : OGC_SERVER_DEFAULT_USER,
                                           <> 64
90      'USER' : 'admin',
      'PASSWORD' : OGC_SERVER_DEFAULT_PASSWORD,
                                           65
91      'PASSWORD' : 'geoserver',
-----
92      'MAPFISH_PRINT_ENABLED' : True,
                                           = 66
93      'MAPFISH_PRINT_ENABLED' : True,
      'PRINT_NG_ENABLED' : True,
                                           67
94      'PRINT_NG_ENABLED' : True,
      'GEONODE_SECURITY_ENABLED' : True,
                                           68
95      'GEONODE_SECURITY_ENABLED' : True,
-----
96      'GEOFENCE_SECURITY_ENABLED' : True,
                                           +-
-----
97      'GEOGIG_ENABLED' : False,
                                           = 69
98      'GEOGIG_ENABLED' : False,
      'WMST_ENABLED' : False,
                                           70
99      'WMST_ENABLED' : False,
      'BACKEND_WRITE_ENABLED': True,
                                           71
100     'BACKEND_WRITE_ENABLED': True,
      'WPS_ENABLED': False,
                                           72
101     'WPS_ENABLED' : False,
      'LOG_FILE': '%s/geoserver/data/logs/geoserver.log' %
102     os.path.abspath(os.path.join(PROJECT_ROOT, os.pardir)),
                                           73
103     'LOG_FILE': '%s/geoserver/data/logs/geoserver.log' % os.
104     path.abspath(os.path.join(PROJECT_ROOT, os.pardir)),
105     # Set to dictionary identifier of database containing
106     spatial data in DATABASES dictionary to enable
                                           74
107     # Set to dictionary identifier of database containing
108     spatial data in DATABASES dictionary to enable
109     'DATASTORE': '', # 'datastore',
                                           75
110     'DATASTORE': '', # 'datastore',
-----
111     'PG_GEOGIG': False,
                                           +-
112     'TIMEOUT': 10 # number of seconds to allow for HTTP
113     requests
-----
114 }
-----

```

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```

105 }
↪ 77 }
106
↪ 78
107 # If you want to enable Mosaics use the following_
↪configuration
↪ 79 # If you want to enable Mosaics use the following_
↪configuration
-----
↪-----
108 UPLOADER = {
↪
↪ <> 80
↪#UPLOADER = {
109     # 'BACKEND': 'geonode.rest',
↪
↪ 81 #
↪#     'BACKEND': 'geonode.rest',
110     'BACKEND': 'geonode.importer',
↪
↪ 82 #
↪     'BACKEND': 'geonode.importer',
111     'OPTIONS': {
↪
↪ 83 #
↪     'OPTIONS': {
112         'TIME_ENABLED': True,
↪
↪ 84 #
↪         'TIME_ENABLED': True,
113         'MOSAIC_ENABLED': False,
↪
↪ 85 #
↪         'MOSAIC_ENABLED': True,
114         'GEOGIG_ENABLED': False,
↪
↪ 86 #
↪         'GEOGIG_ENABLED': False,
115     },
↪
↪ 87 #
↪     }
116     'SUPPORTED_CRS': [
117         'EPSG:4326',
118         'EPSG:3785',
119         'EPSG:3857',
120         'EPSG:900913',
121         'EPSG:32647',
122         'EPSG:32736'
123     ],
124     'SUPPORTED_EXT': [
125         '.shp',
126         '.csv',
127         '.kml',
128         '.kmz',
129         '.json',
130         '.geojson',
131         '.tif',
132         '.tiff',
133         '.geotiff',
134         '.gml',
135         '.xml'
136     ]
↪
↪ 88 # }
137 }
↪

```

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```

-----
138                                     = 90
139 CATALOGUE = {
140     'default': {
141         # The underlying CSW implementation
142         # default is pycsw in local mode (tied directly to
143         # GeoNode Django DB)
144         # default is pycsw in local mode (tied directly to
145         # GeoNode Django DB)
146         'ENGINE': 'geonode.catalogue.backends.pycsw_local',
147         'ENGINE': 'geonode.catalogue.backends.pycsw_local',
148
149     # GeoNetwork opensource
150     # GeoNetwork opensource
151     # 'ENGINE': 'geonode.catalogue.backends.geonetwork',
152     # 'ENGINE': 'geonode.catalogue.backends.geonetwork',
153     # deegree and others
154     # deegree and others
155     # 'ENGINE': 'geonode.catalogue.backends.generic',
156     # 'ENGINE': 'geonode.catalogue.backends.generic',
157
158     # The FULLY QUALIFIED base url to the CSW instance
159     # for this GeoNode
160     # The FULLY QUALIFIED base url to the CSW instance
161     # for this GeoNode
162
163     'URL': '%scatalogue/csw' % SITEURL,
164     'URL': '%scatalogue/csw' % SITEURL,
165
166     # 'URL': 'http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/csw'
167     # 'URL': 'http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/csw',
168     # 'URL': 'http://localhost:8080/deegree-csw-demo-3.0.
169     # 4/services',
170     # 'URL': 'http://localhost:8080/deegree-csw-demo-3.0.4/
171     # services',
172
173
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```

156         # login credentials (for GeoNetwork)
↪
↪
157         'USER': 'admin',
↪
↪
158         'PASSWORD': 'admin',
↪
↪
159     }
↪
↪ }
160 }
↪
161
↪
-----
↪-----
162 # pycsw settings
↪
163 PYCSW = {
164     # pycsw configuration
165     'CONFIGURATION': {
166         # uncomment / adjust to override server config system
↪defaults
167         # 'server': {
168         #     'maxrecords': '10',
169         #     'pretty_print': 'true',
170         #     'federatedcatalogues': 'http://catalog.data.gov/
↪csw'
171         # },
172         'metadata:main': {
173             'identification_title': 'GeoNode Catalogue',
174             'identification_abstract': 'GeoNode is an open
↪source platform' \
175             ' that facilitates the creation, sharing, and
↪collaborative use' \
176             ' of geospatial data',
177             'identification_keywords': 'sdi, catalogue,
↪discovery, metadata,' \
178             ' GeoNode',
179             'identification_keywords_type': 'theme',
180             'identification_fees': 'None',
181             'identification_accessconstraints': 'None',
182             'provider_name': 'Organization Name',
183             'provider_url': SITEURL,
184             'contact_name': 'Lastname, Firstname',
185             'contact_position': 'Position Title',
186             'contact_address': 'Mailing Address',
187             'contact_city': 'City',
188             'contact_stateorprovince': 'Administrative Area',
189             'contact_postalcode': 'Zip or Postal Code',
190             'contact_country': 'Country',
191             'contact_phone': '+xx-xxx-xxx-xxxx',
192             'contact_fax': '+xx-xxx-xxx-xxxx',
193             'contact_email': 'Email Address',
194             'contact_url': 'Contact URL',

```

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```

195         'contact_hours': 'Hours of Service',
196         'contact_instructions': 'During hours of service.
↳Off on ' \
197         'weekends.',
198         'contact_role': 'pointOfContact',
199     },
200     'metadata:inspire': {
201         'enabled': 'true',
202         'languages_supported': 'eng,gre',
203         'default_language': 'eng',
204         'date': 'YYYY-MM-DD',
205         'gemet_keywords': 'Utility and governmental
↳services',
206         'conformity_service': 'notEvaluated',
207         'contact_name': 'Organization Name',
208         'contact_email': 'Email Address',
209         'temp_extent': 'YYYY-MM-DD/YYYY-MM-DD',
210     }
211 }
212 }

-----
↳-----
213                                     =
↳-----

↳-----
214 # GeoNode javascript client configuration                                     +-
↳-----

↳-----
215                                     =
↳-----

↳-----
216 # default map projection                                     +-
↳-----
217 # Note: If set to EPSG:4326, then only EPSG:4326 basemaps
↳will work.
218 DEFAULT_MAP_CRS = "EPSG:900913"

-----
↳-----
219                                     =
↳-----

↳-----
220 # Where should newly created maps be focused?                                     +-
↳-----
221 DEFAULT_MAP_CENTER = (0, 0)

-----
↳-----
222                                     =
↳-----

↳-----
223 # How tightly zoomed should newly created maps be?                                     +-
↳-----
224 # 0 = entire world;

```

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```

225 # maximum zoom is between 12 and 15 (for Google Maps, ↵
    ↵coverage varies by area)
226 DEFAULT_MAP_ZOOM = 0
-----
    ↵-----
227                                     = ↵
    ↵
228 # Default preview library                                     ↵
    ↵                                                         114 # ↵
    ↵Default preview library
-----
    ↵-----
229 LAYER_PREVIEW_LIBRARY = 'geoext'                                     ↵
    ↵                                                         <> 115
    ↵#LAYER_PREVIEW_LIBRARY = 'geoext'
230 #LAYER_PREVIEW_LIBRARY = 'leaflet'
231 #LEAFLET_CONFIG = {
232 #     'TILES': [
233 #         # Find tiles at:
234 #         # http://leaflet-extras.github.io/leaflet-providers/
    ↵preview/
235 #
236 #         # Map Quest
237 #         ('Map Quest',
238 #         'http://otile4.mqcdn.com/tiles/1.0.0/osm/{z}/{x}/{y}
    ↵.png',
239 #         'Tiles Courtesy of <a href="http://www.mapquest.com/
    ↵">MapQuest</a> '
240 #         '—; Map data &copy; '
241 #         '<a href="http://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright">
    ↵OpenStreetMap</a>'),
242 #         # Stamen toner lite.
243 #         # ('Watercolor',
244 #         # 'http://{s}.tile.stamen.com/watercolor/{z}/{x}/{y}
    ↵.png',
245 #         # 'Map tiles by <a href="http://stamen.com">Stamen ↵
    ↵Design</a>, \
246 #         # <a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.
    ↵0">CC BY 3.0</a> —; Map data &copy; \
247 #         # <a href="http://openstreetmap.org">OpenStreetMap</
    ↵a> contributors, \
248 #         # <a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-
    ↵sa/2.0/">CC-BY-SA</a>'),
249 #         # ('Toner Lite',
250 #         # 'http://{s}.tile.stamen.com/toner-lite/{z}/{x}/{y}
    ↵.png',
251 #         # 'Map tiles by <a href="http://stamen.com">Stamen ↵
    ↵Design</a>, \
252 #         # <a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.
    ↵0">CC BY 3.0</a> —; Map data &copy; \
253 #         # <a href="http://openstreetmap.org">OpenStreetMap</
    ↵a> contributors, \
254 #         # <a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-
    ↵sa/2.0/">CC-BY-SA</a>'),
255 #     ],
256 #     'PLUGINS': {
257 #         'esri-leaflet': {

```

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```

258 #         'js': 'lib/js/esri-leaflet.js',
259 #         'auto-include': True,
260 #     },
261 #     'leaflet-fullscreen': {
262 #         'css': 'lib/css/leaflet.fullscreen.css',
263 #         'js': 'lib/js/Leaflet.fullscreen.min.js',
264 #         'auto-include': True,
265 #     },
266 # },
267 # 'SRID': 3857,
268 # 'RESET_VIEW': False
269 #}

-----
↪-----
270                                     =
↪-----

271 ALT_OSM_BASEMAPS = os.environ.get('ALT_OSM_BASEMAPS', False)
↪                                     +-
272 CARTODB_BASEMAPS = os.environ.get('CARTODB_BASEMAPS', False)
273 STAMEN_BASEMAPS = os.environ.get('STAMEN_BASEMAPS', False)
274 THUNDERFOREST_BASEMAPS = os.environ.get('THUNDERFOREST_
↪BASEMAPS', False)
275 MAPBOX_ACCESS_TOKEN = os.environ.get('MAPBOX_ACCESS_TOKEN',
↪None)
276 BING_API_KEY = os.environ.get('BING_API_KEY', None)

-----
↪-----
277                                     =
↪-----

↪-----
278 MAP_BASELAYERS = [{
↪                                     +-
279     "source": {"ptype": "gxp_olsource"},
280     "type": "OpenLayers.Layer",
281     "args": ["No background"],
282     "name": "background",
283     "visibility": False,
284     "fixed": True,
285     "group": "background"
286 },
287 # {
288 #     "source": {"ptype": "gxp_olsource"},
289 #     "type": "OpenLayers.Layer.XYZ",
290 #     "title": "TEST TILE",
291 #     "args": ["TEST_TILE", "http://test_tiles/tiles/${z}/${x}
↪/${y}.png"],
292 #     "name": "background",
293 #     "attribution": "&copy; TEST TILE",
294 #     "visibility": False,
295 #     "fixed": True,
296 #     "group": "background"
297 # },
298 {
299     "source": {"ptype": "gxp_osmsource"},

```

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```

300     "type": "OpenLayers.Layer.OSM",
301     "name": "mapnik",
302     "visibility": True,
303     "fixed": True,
304     "group": "background"
305 }]

-----
↪-----
306                                     =
↪-----
↪-----
307 if 'geonode.geoserver' in INSTALLED_APPS:
↪                                     +-
308     LOCAL_GEOSERVER = {
309         "source": {
310             "ptype": "gxp_wmsscource",
311             "url": OGC_SERVER['default']['PUBLIC_LOCATION'] +
↪ "wms",
312             "restUrl": "/gs/rest"
313         }
314     }
315     baselayers = MAP_BASELAYERS
316     MAP_BASELAYERS = [LOCAL_GEOSERVER]
317     MAP_BASELAYERS.extend(baselayers)

-----
↪-----
318                                     =
↪-----
↪-----
319 # Use kombu broker by default
↪                                     +-
320 # REDIS_URL = 'redis://localhost:6379/1'
321 # BROKER_URL = REDIS_URL
322 # CELERY_RESULT_BACKEND = REDIS_URL
323 CELERYD_HIJACK_ROOT_LOGGER = True
324 CELERYD_CONCURENCY = 1
325 # Set this to False to run real async tasks
326 CELERY_ALWAYS_EAGER = True
327 CELERYD_LOG_FILE = None
328 CELERY_REDIRECT_STDOUTS = True
329 CELERYD_LOG_LEVEL = 1

-----
↪-----
330                                     =
↪-----
↪-----
331 # Haystack Search Backend Configuration. To enable,
↪                                     +-
332 # first install the following:
333 # - pip install django-haystack
334 # - pip install elasticsearch==2.4.0
335 # - pip install woosh
336 # - pip install pyelasticsearch
337 # Set HAYSTACK_SEARCH to True

```

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```

338 # Run "python manage.py rebuild_index"
339 # HAYSTACK_SEARCH = False
340 # Avoid permissions prefiltering
341 SKIP_PERMS_FILTER = False
342 # Update facet counts from Haystack
343 HAYSTACK_FACET_COUNTS = True
344 HAYSTACK_CONNECTIONS = {
345     'default': {
346         'ENGINE': 'haystack.backends.elasticsearch2_backend.
↳ Elasticsearch2SearchEngine',
347         'URL': 'http://127.0.0.1:9200/',
348         'INDEX_NAME': 'haystack',
349     },
350 #     'db': {
351 #         'ENGINE': 'haystack.backends.simple_backend.
↳ SimpleEngine',
352 #         'EXCLUDED_INDEXES': ['thirdpartyapp.search_indexes.
↳ BarIndex'],
353 #     }
354 }
355 HAYSTACK_SIGNAL_PROCESSOR = 'haystack.signals.
↳ RealtimeSignalProcessor'
356 # HAYSTACK_SEARCH_RESULTS_PER_PAGE = 20
-----
↳ -----
357                                     =
↳ -----
-----
↳ -----
358 LOGGING = {
↳                                     +-
359     'version': 1,
360     'disable_existing_loggers': True,
361     'formatters': {
362         'verbose': {
363             'format': '%(levelname)s %(asctime)s %(module)s
↳ %(process)d '
364                 '%(thread)d %(message)s'
365         },
366         'simple': {
367             'format': '%(message)s',
368         },
369     },
370     'filters': {
371         'require_debug_false': {
372             '()': 'django.utils.log.RequireDebugFalse'
373         }
374     },
375     'handlers': {
376         'null': {
377             'level': 'ERROR',
378             'class': 'django.utils.log.NullHandler',
379         },
380         'console': {
381             'level': 'DEBUG',
382             'class': 'logging.StreamHandler',
383             'formatter': 'simple'

```

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```

384         },
385         'mail_admins': {
386             'level': 'ERROR', 'filters': ['require_debug_false
↪'],
387             'class': 'django.utils.log.AdminEmailHandler',
388         }
389     },
390     "loggers": {
391         "django": {
392             "handlers": ["console"], "level": "ERROR", },
393         "geonode": {
394             "handlers": ["console"], "level": "DEBUG", },
395         "gsconfig.catalog": {
396             "handlers": ["console"], "level": "DEBUG", },
397         "owslib": {
398             "handlers": ["console"], "level": "DEBUG", },
399         "pycsw": {
400             "handlers": ["console"], "level": "ERROR", },
401         },
402     }

```

```

↪-----
403                                     =
↪-----
↪-----
404 CORS_ORIGIN_ALLOW_ALL = True
↪                                     +-
↪-----
↪-----
405                                     =
↪-----
↪-----
406 GEOIP_PATH = "/usr/local/share/GeoIP"
↪                                     +-
↪-----
↪-----
407                                     =
↪-----
↪-----
408 MONITORING_ENABLED = True
↪                                     +-
409 # add following lines to your local settings to enable_
↪monitoring
410 if MONITORING_ENABLED:
411     INSTALLED_APPS += ('geonode.contrib.monitoring',)
412     MIDDLEWARE_CLASSES += ('geonode.contrib.monitoring.
↪middleware.MonitoringMiddleware',)
413     MONITORING_CONFIG = None
414     MONITORING_SERVICE_NAME = 'local-geonode'
↪-----
↪-----

```

Final Steps

1. Run paver setup in order to download the latest Jetty Runner

Warning: Don't do this if your GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR is located under geonode/geoserver/data; it will be wiped out!! In this case download Jetty Runner manually from <http://repo2.maven.org/maven2/org/eclipse/jetty/jetty-runner/9.4.7.v20170914/jetty-runner-9.4.7.v20170914.jar> And put it under geonode/downloaded folder

```
DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE=geonode.local_settings paver setup
```

2. Start the server

```
DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE=geonode.local_settings paver start
```

3. Re-sync GeoFence Security Rules

```
DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE=geonode.local_settings python manage.py sync_
↳ geofence
```

Linux Admin Intro This section describes how to setup a Virtual Machine running Ubuntu.

GeoNode (vlatest) installation on Ubuntu 16.04 This section will guide the user through the steps necessary to install GeoNode on Ubuntu.

GeoNode (vlatest) update from older versions This section will guide the user through the steps necessary to update GeoNode from old versions.

Welcome to the GeoNode Training *Users Workshop* documentation vlatest.

This workshop will teach how to use the [GeoNode](#) going in depth into what we can do with software application. At the end of this section you will master all the GeoNode sections and entities from a user perspective.

You will know how to:

1. Manage users accounts and how to modify them.
2. Use and manage the different GeoNode basic resources.
3. Use the GeoNode searching tools to find your resources.
4. Manage Layers and Maps, update the styles and publish them.
5. Load datasets into GeoNode and keep them synchronized with GeoServer.

Prerequisites

Before proceeding with the reading, it is strongly recommended to be sure having clear the following concepts:

1. GeoNode and Django framework basic concepts
2. What is Python
3. What is a geospatial server and a basic knowledge of the geospatial web services.
4. What is a metadata and a catalog.
5. What is a map and a legend.

3.1 Accounts and users

GeoNode is primarily a *social* platform, and thus a primary component of any GeoNode instance is the user account. This section will guide you through account registration, updating your account information, and viewing other user accounts.

3.1.1 Creating a new account

Before you can save or edit any layers on a GeoNode instance, you need to create an account.

1. From any page in the web interface, you will see a *Register* link. Click that link, and the register form will appear

Note: The registrations in GeoNode must be open, in case you don't see the register link then it's not possible to register unless the administrator of the site does that for you.

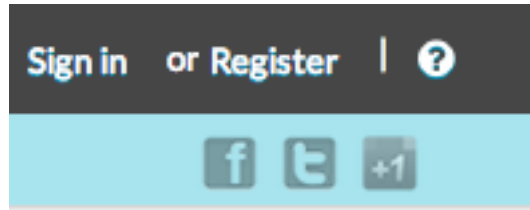


Fig. 1: Sign in screen

2. On the next page, fill out the form. Enter a user name and password in the fields. Also, enter your email address for verification.

The image shows the GeoNode registration form. At the top is the GeoNode logo and a search bar. Below is a navigation bar with links: HOME, LAYERS, MAPS, DOCUMENTS, PEOPLE, and SEARCH. The main heading is "SIGN UP". The form has four fields: "Username" with the value "johnsmith", "Password" with masked characters ".....", "Password (again)" with masked characters ".....", and "Email" with the value "john@smith.com". A red "Sign up" button is at the bottom right.

Fig. 2: Registering for a new account

3. You will be returned to the welcome page. An email will be sent confirming that you have signed up. While you are now logged in, you will need to confirm your account. Navigate to the link that was sent in the email.

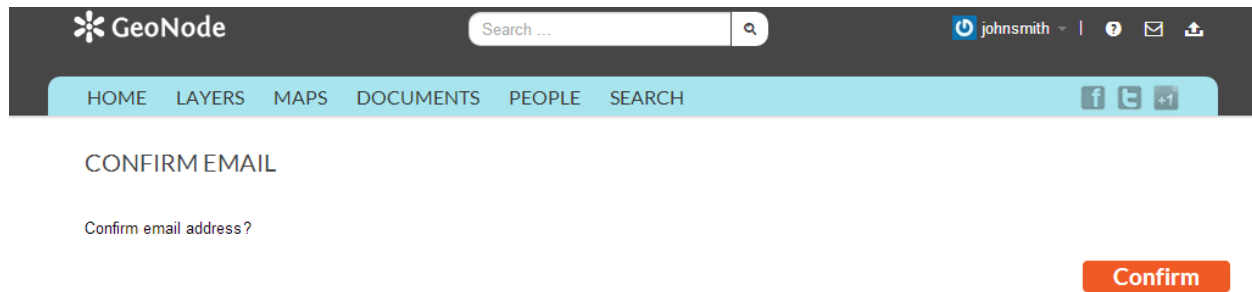


Fig. 3: *Confirming your email address*

4. Click *Confirm*. You will be returned to the homepage.

3.1.2 Managing your profile

Your profile contains personal information.

1. Click on your user name in the top right of the screen. A drop-down list will show. Click on *Profile* to enter the Profile settings page.

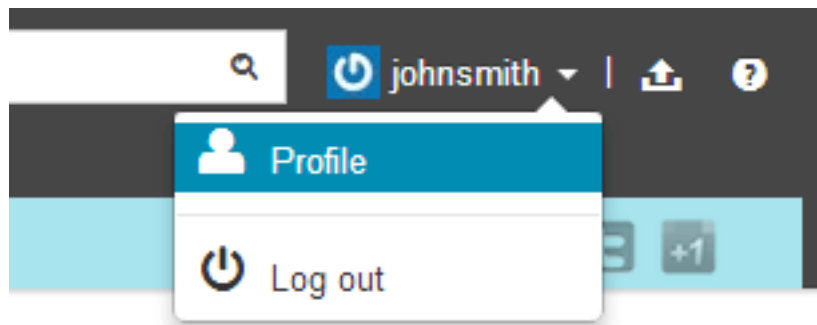


Fig. 4: *Link to your profile*

2. The next page shows your profile, which is currently empty.
3. Click the *Edit profile information* link.
4. On this page, your personal information can be set, including your avatar. Enter some details in the *Profile* box as well as your city and country info.
5. When finished, click *Update profile*.
6. You will be returned to the main profile page. Now click *Account settings*.
7. On this page you can change your email address, time zone, and language. Your email should be populated already, but set the timezone to your current location.
8. When finished, click *Save*.

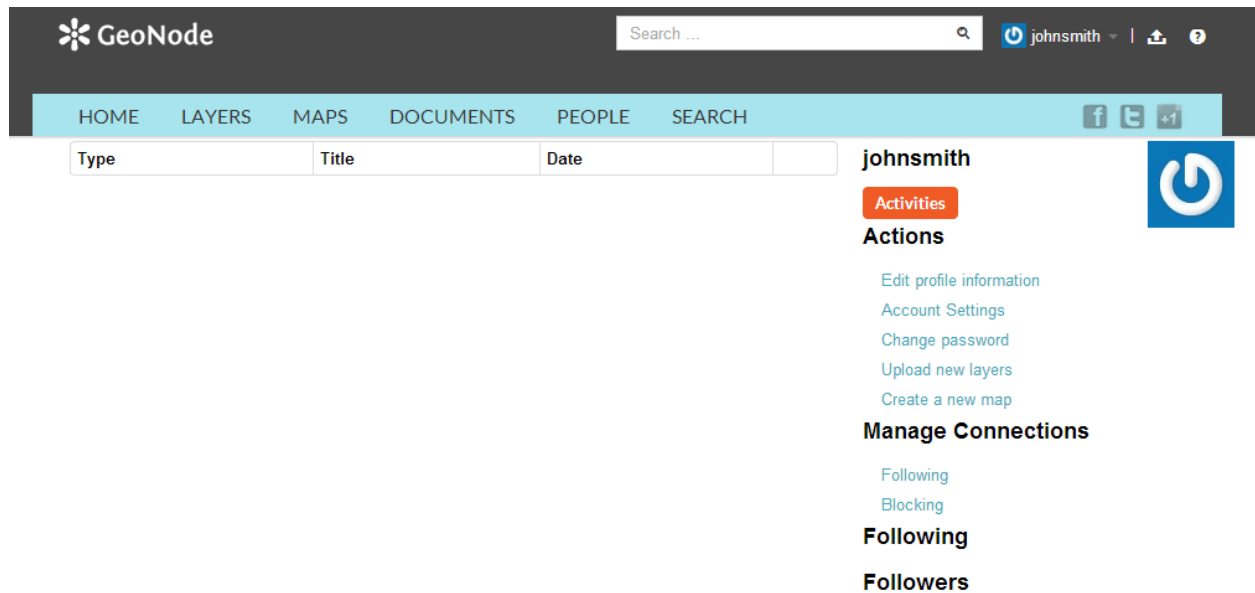


Fig. 5: Profile page

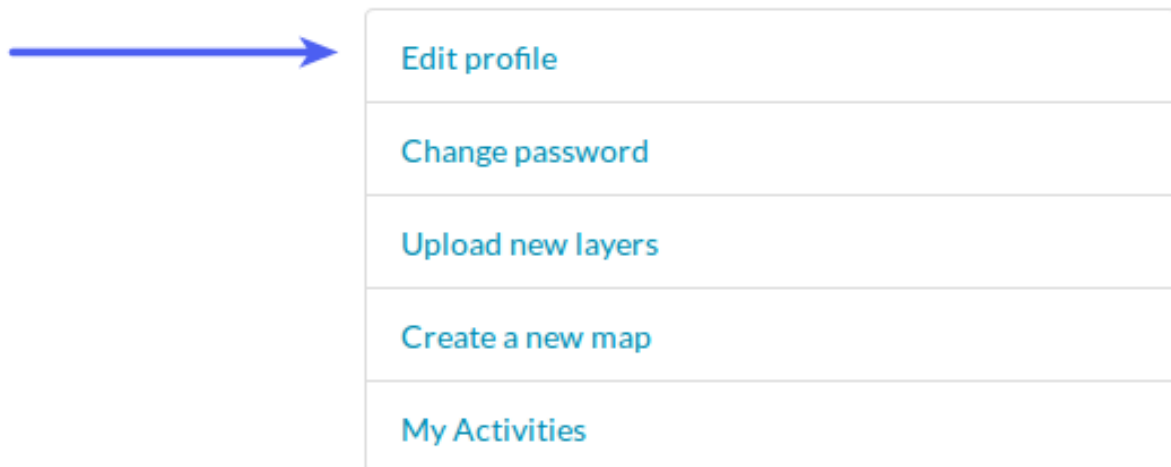
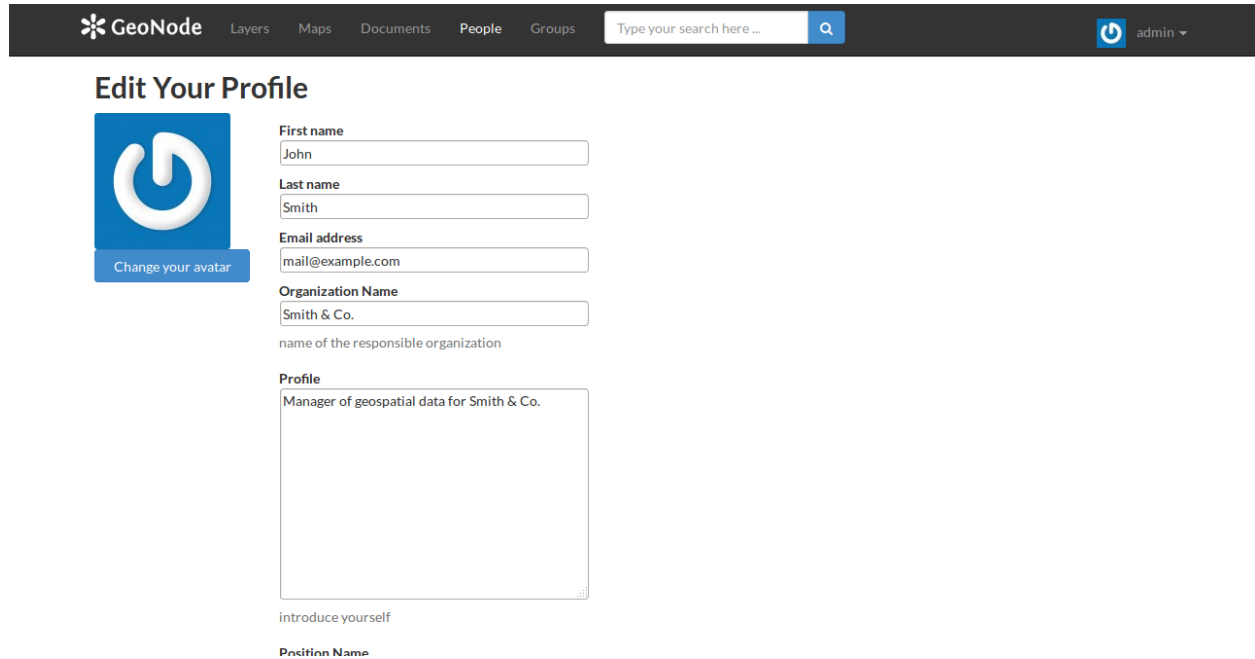


Fig. 6: Link to edit your profile



Edit Your Profile

First name
John

Last name
Smith

Email address
mail@example.com

Organization Name
Smith & Co.
name of the responsible organization

Profile
Manager of geospatial data for Smith & Co.
introduce yourself

Position Name

Keywords

A space or comma-separated list of keywords

[Update profile](#)

Fig. 7: Editing your profile

address of the electronic mailbox of the responsible organization or individual

Keywords

A space or comma-separated list of keywords

[Update profile](#)

Fig. 8: Link to save your profile updates

Actions

[Edit profile information](#)

[Account Settings](#)

[Change password](#)

[Upload new layers](#)

[Create a new map](#)

Fig. 9: Link to edit your account settings

ACCOUNT

Email

Timezone

Language

Fig. 10: *Editing your account*

3.1.3 Setting notification preferences

By default GeoNode sends notifications to the users for events that the users could be subscribed such as a new layer uploaded or a new rate added to a map.

1. you can adjust your notification settings by clicking on your user name in the top right of the screen. A drop-down list will show. Click on *Notifications* to enter the Notifications Settings page.
2. make sure to have a verified email address to which notices can be sent. If not, click on the proposed link to add one
3. now check/uncheck the notification types you wish to receive or not receive. It is possible to be notified for the following events:
 - Layer Created
 - Layer Updated
 - Layer Deleted
 - Rating for Layer
 - Comment for Layer
 - Map Created
 - Map Updated
 - Map Deleted
 - Rating for Map
 - Comment for Map
 - Document Created
 - Document Updated

Notification Settings

Note: You do not have a verified email address to which notices can be sent. [Add one](#) now.

Notification Type	Email
User following you another user has started following you	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Request to download a resource A request for downloading a resource was sent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Layer Created A Layer was created	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Layer Updated A Layer was updated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Layer Deleted A Layer was deleted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Comment on Layer A layer was commented on	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rating for Layer A rating was given to a layer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- Document Deleted
- Rating for Document
- Comment for Document
- User following you
- Request to download a resource

3.1.4 Viewing other user accounts

Now that your account is created, you can view other accounts on the system. Note that on the main profile page there are options for following (and blocking) other users.

1. To see information about other users on the system, click the *People* link on the top toolbar. You will see a list of users registered on this system.
2. Click on the user name for a particular user. You will see the layers owned by this user.
 1. You can also click *Activities* to see the activity feed.
 2. If you are interested in keeping track of what this user does, go back to the previous page and click the *Follow* button.
 3. A confirmation page will display. Click *Confirm*.

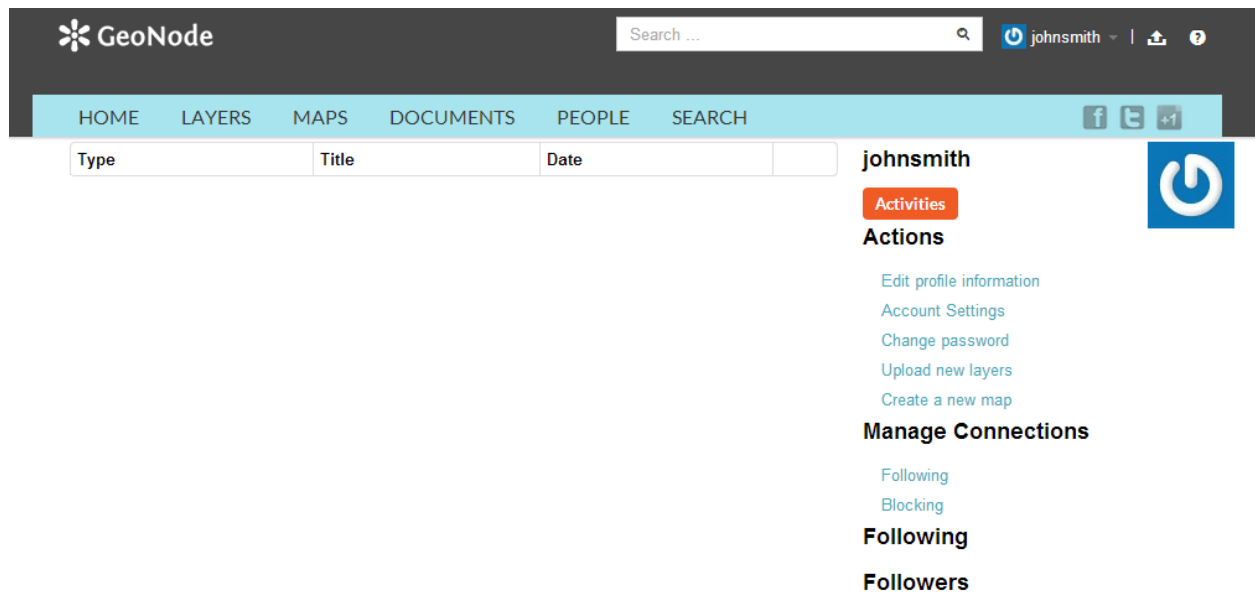


Fig. 11: *Profile page*

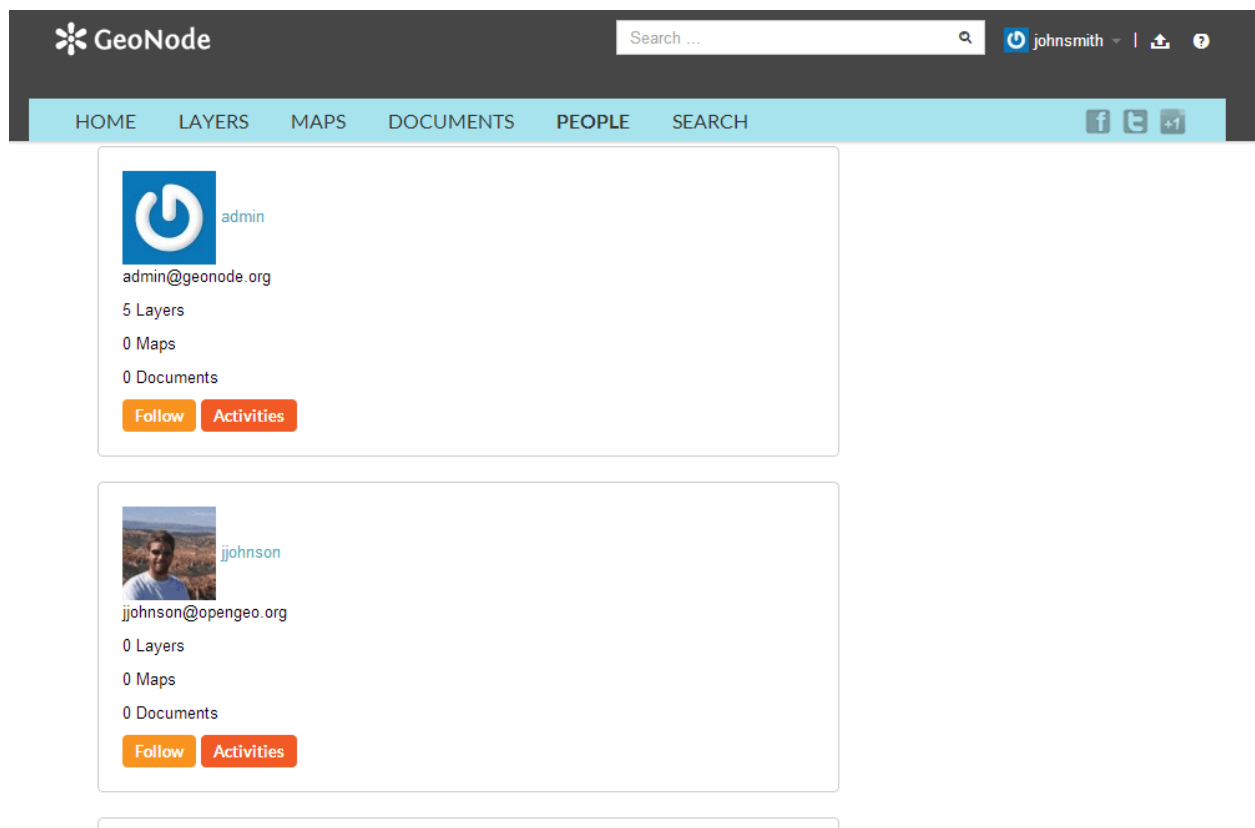


Fig. 12: *List of users*

GeoNode

Search ...

johnsmith

HOME LAYERS MAPS DOCUMENTS PEOPLE SEARCH

Type	Title	Date
Layer	San Andres Y Providencia Water	2012-12-27
Layer	San Andres Y Providencia Natural	2012-12-27
Layer	San Andres Y Providencia Coastline	2012-12-27
Layer	San Andres Y Providencia Highway	2012-12-27
Layer	San Andres Y Providencia Location	2012-12-27

admin

Activities Follow

Following

Followers

Fig. 13: List of layers owned by a user

GeoNode

Search ...

johnsmith

HOME LAYERS MAPS DOCUMENTS PEOPLE SEARCH

Activity Feed for admin

- admin uploaded layer [geonode:san_andres_y_providencia_water](#) Layer 7 hours, 28 minutes ago
- admin uploaded layer [geonode:san_andres_y_providencia_natural](#) Layer 7 hours, 29 minutes ago
- admin uploaded layer [geonode:san_andres_y_providencia_coastline](#) Layer 7 hours, 29 minutes ago
- admin uploaded layer [geonode:san_andres_y_providencia_highway](#) Layer 7 hours, 29 minutes ago

Fig. 14: List of users

GeoNode

HOME LAYERS MAPS DOCUMENTS

Follow admin?

Confirm

Fig. 15: Confirming following a user

4. You will now be following this user, and your profile page will note this.

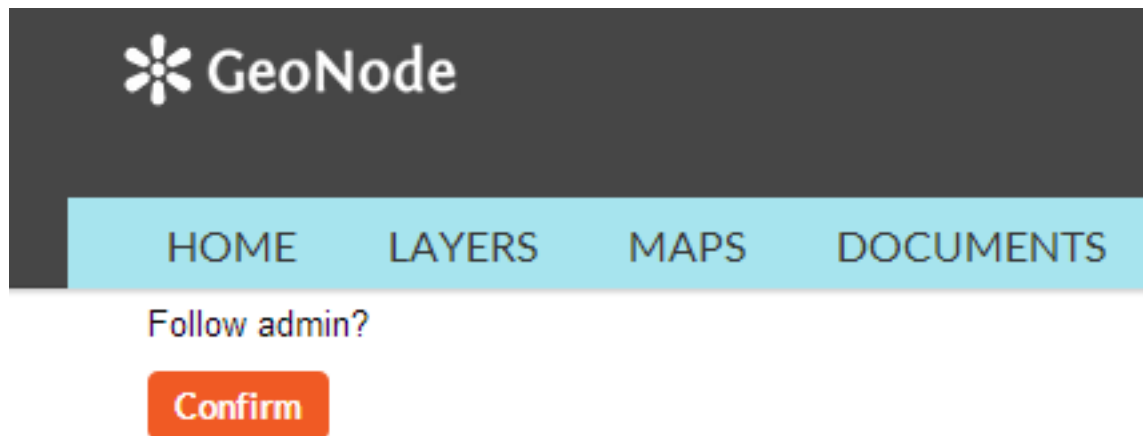


Fig. 16: *Success following a user*

3.2 Document Types

GeoNode welcome page shows a variety of information about the current GeoNode instance. At the top of the page is a toolbar showing quick links to document types: layers, maps and documents.

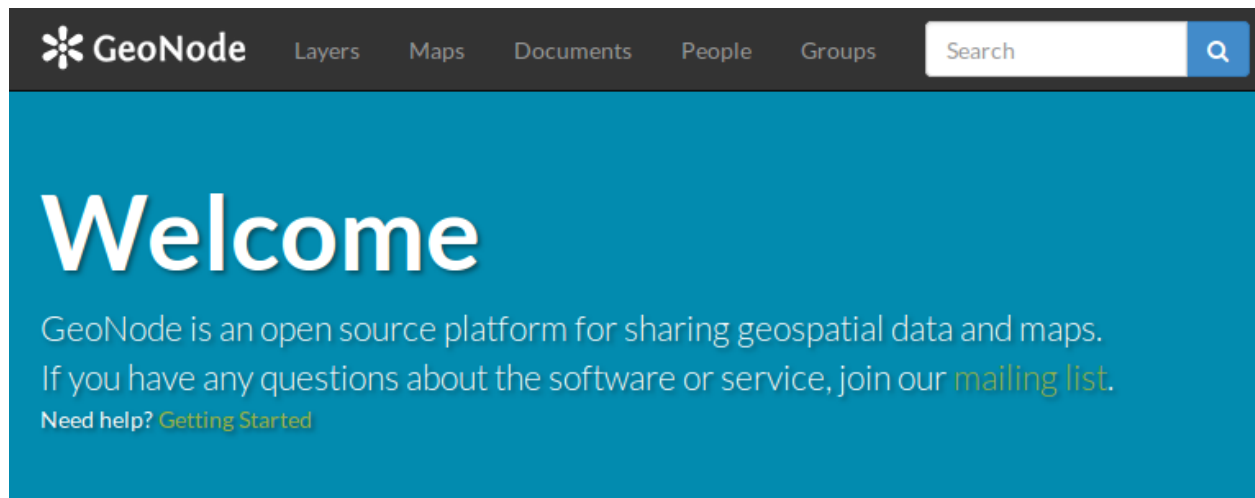


Fig. 17: *Document types in GeoNode welcome page*

Data management tools built into GeoNode allow for integrated creation of data, documents, link to external documents, and map visualizations. Each dataset in the system can be shared publicly or restricted to allow access to only specific users. Social features like user profiles and commenting and rating systems allow for the development of communities around each platform to facilitate the use, management, and quality control of the data the GeoNode instance contains.

3.2.1 Layers

Layers are a primary component of GeoNode.

Layers are publishable resources representing a raster or vector spatial data source. Layers also can be associated with metadata, ratings, and comments.

By clicking the Layers link you will get a list of all published layers. If logged in as an administrator, you will also see the unpublished layers in the same list.

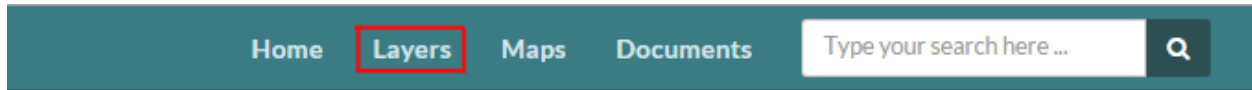


Fig. 18: *Layers in GeoNode toolbar*

GeoNode allows the user to upload vector (currently only Shapefiles) and raster data in their original projections using a web form.

Vector data is uploaded in ESRI Shapefile format and satellite imagery and other kinds of raster data are uploaded as GeoTIFFs.

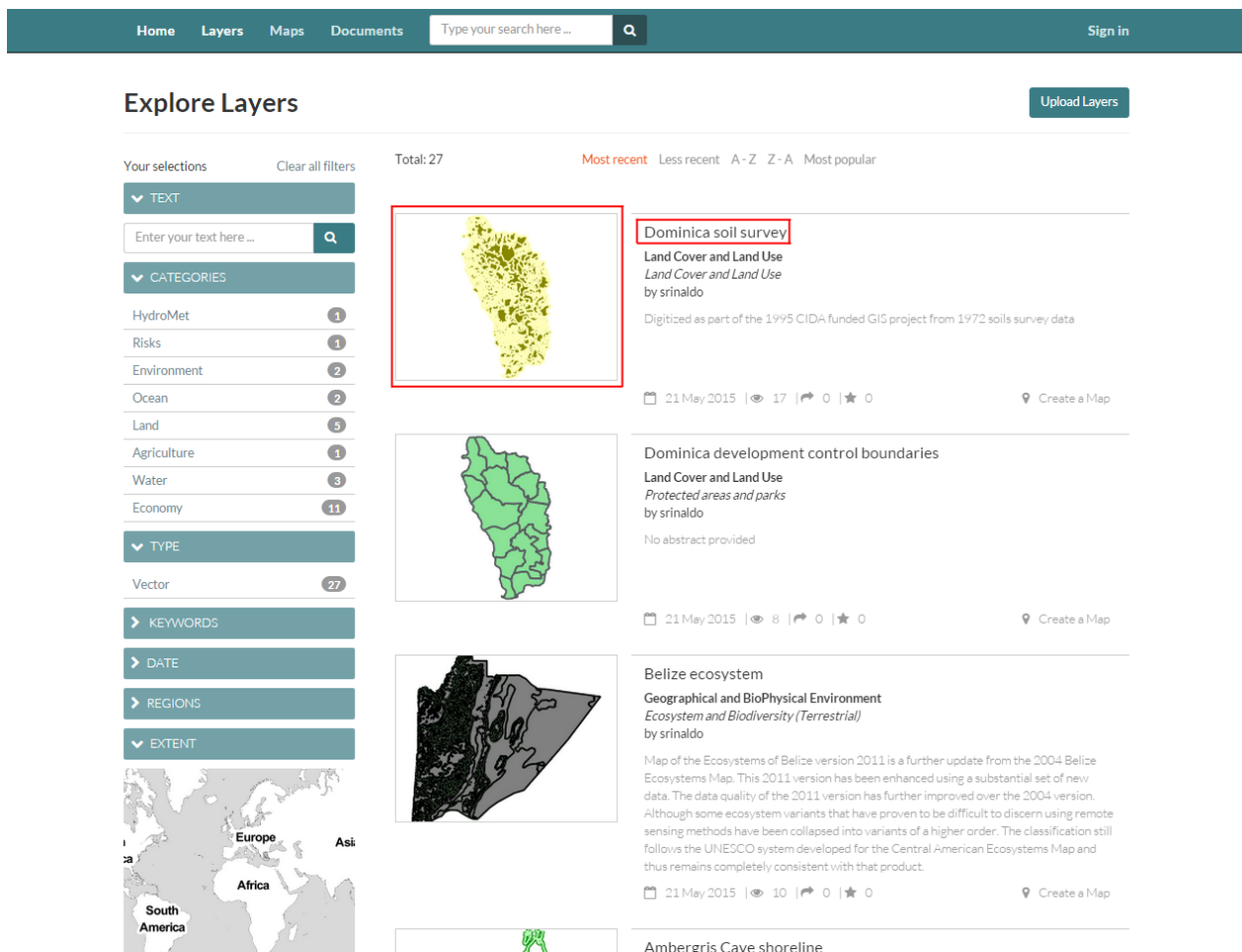


Fig. 19: *Layers list in GeoNode*

3.2.2 Maps

Maps are a primary component of GeoNode.

Maps are comprised of various layers and their styles. Layers can be both local layers in GeoNode as well as remote layers either served from other WMS servers or by web service layers such as Google or MapQuest.

GeoNode maps also contain other information such as map zoom and extent, layer ordering, and style.

By clicking the Map link you will get a list of all published maps.

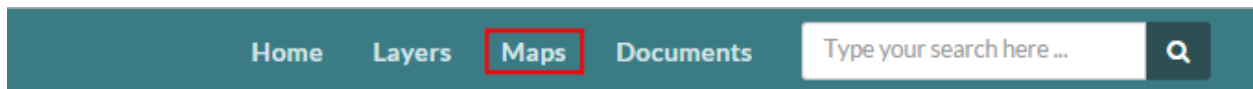


Fig. 20: *Maps in GeoNode toolbar*

This toolbar allows you create a map based on the uploaded layers combine them with some existing layers and a remote web service layer, and then share the resulting map for public viewing. Once the data has been uploaded, GeoNode lets the user search for it geographically or via keywords and create maps. All the layers are automatically reprojected to web mercator for maps display, making it possible to use different popular base layers, like Open Street Map, Google Satellite or Bing layers.

3.2.3 Documents

As for the layers and maps GeoNode allows to publish tabular and text data manage metadata and associated documents.

By clicking the Documents link you will be brought to the Documents menu where a new subtoolbar can be seen.

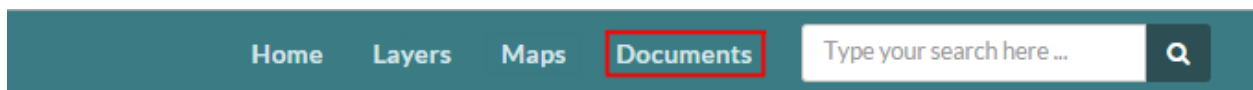


Fig. 21: *Documents in GeoNode toolbar*

Through the document detailed page is possible to view, download and manage a document.

3.3 Searching

In GeoNode welcome page, click the Search button to bring up the Search page.

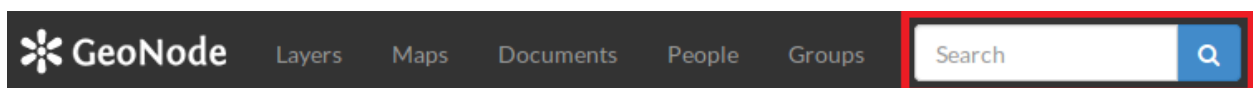


Fig. 22: *Search tool in GeoNode welcome page*

This page contains a wealth of options for customizing a search for various information on GeoNode. This search form allows for much more fine-tuned searches than the simple search box is available at the top of every page.

It is possible to search data by Text, Categories, Type, Keywords, Date, Regions or Extent.

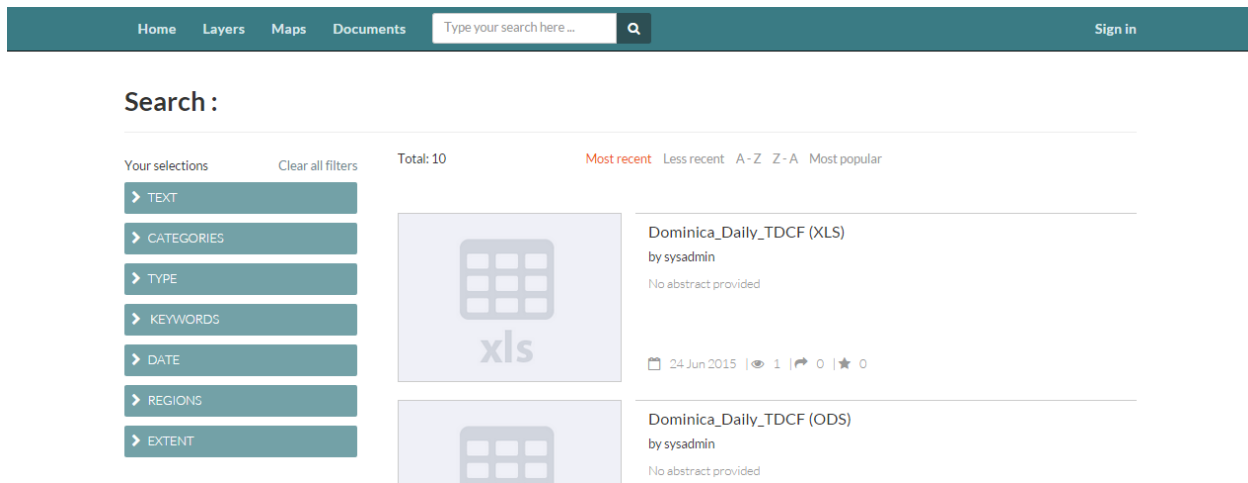


Fig. 23: Search page

3.4 Managing layers

After user accounts, the next primary component of GeoNode is the **layer**. Layers are a published resource representing a raster or vector spatial data source. Layers also can be associated with metadata, ratings, and comments.

In this section, you will learn how to create a new layer by uploading a local data set, add layer info, change the style of the layer, and share the results.

3.4.1 Uploading a layer

Now that we have taken a tour of GeoNode and viewed existing layers, the next step is to upload our own.

In your data pack is a directory called `data`. Inside that directory is a shapefile called `san_andres_y_providencia_administrative.shp`. This is a data set containing administrative boundaries for the San Andres Province. This will be the first layer that we will upload to GeoNode.

1. Navigate to the GeoNode welcome page.
2. Click the *Layers* link on the top toolbar. This will bring up the Layers menu.

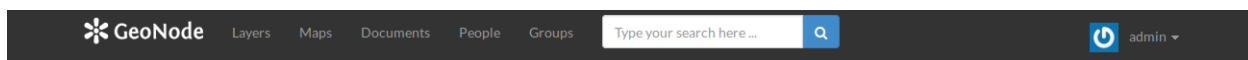


Fig. 24: Main toolbar for GeoNode

3. Click *Upload Layers* in the Layers toolbar. This will bring up the upload form
4. Fill out the form.

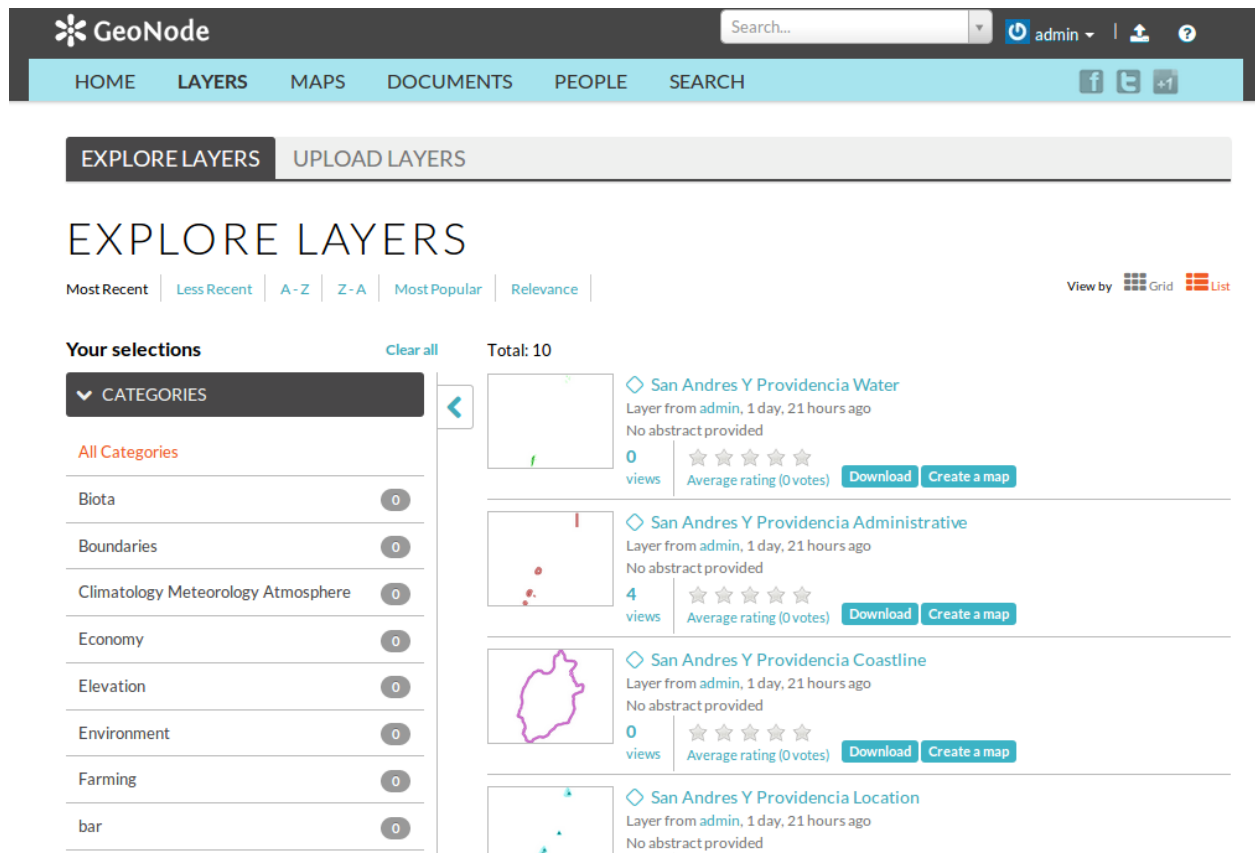


Fig. 25: Layers menu



Fig. 26: Layers toolbar

Fig. 27: Upload Layers form

- Click on the *Browse...* button. This will bring up a local file dialog. Navigate to your data folder and select all of the four files composing the shapefile (`san_andres_y_providencia_administrative.shp`, `san_andres_y_providencia_administrative.dbf`, `san_andres_y_providencia_administrative.shx`, `san_andres_y_providencia_administrative.prj`). Alternatively you could drag and drop the four files in the *Drop files here* area.
 - The upload form should appear like this now:
5. GeoNode has the ability to restrict who can view, edit, and manage layers. On the right side of the page, under *Who can view and download this data?*, select *Any registered user*. This will ensure that anonymous view access is disabled.
 6. In the same area, under *Who can edit this data?*, select the *Only the following users or groups* option and type your username. This will ensure that only you are able to edit the data in the layer.
 7. Click *Upload* to upload the data and create a layer. A dialog will display showing the progress of the upload.
 8. Your layer has been uploaded to GeoNode. Now you will be able to access to the its info page (clicking on the *Layer Info* button), access to its metadata edit form (clicking on the *Edit Metadata* button) or to manage the styles for it (clicking on the *Manage Styles* button).

3.4.2 Layer information

After upload, another form will displaying, containing metadata about the layer. Change any information as desired, and then click *Update* at the very bottom of the form.

After the update, the layer will display in a preview window.

This page contains lots of options for managing this layer. Let's look at a few of them:

UPLOAD LAYERS

Drop files here

or select them one by one:

Choose Files No file chosen

FILES TO BE UPLOADED

SAN_ANDRES_Y_PROVIDENCIA_ADMINISTRATIVE ESRI SHAPEFILE

- san_andres_y_providencia_administrative.dbf [Remove](#)
- san_andres_y_providencia_administrative.prj [Remove](#)
- san_andres_y_providencia_administrative.shp [Remove](#)
- san_andres_y_providencia_administrative.shx [Remove](#)

Select the charset or leave default

UTF-8/Unicode ▼

[Clear](#) [Upload files](#)

PERMISSIONS

Who can view and download this data?

- ☒ Anyone ☐ Any registered user
☐ Only users who can edit

Who can edit this data?

- ☒ Any registered user
☐ Only the following users or groups:

[Choose one or more users...](#)

Who can manage and edit this data?

[Choose one or more users...](#)

Fig. 28: Files ready for upload

PERMISSIONS

Who can view and download this data?

- ☐ Anyone ☒ Any registered user
☐ Only users who can edit

Who can edit this data?

- ☐ Any registered user
☒ Only the following users or groups:

× admin

Who can manage and edit this data?

Choose one or more users...

Fig. 29: Permissions for new layer

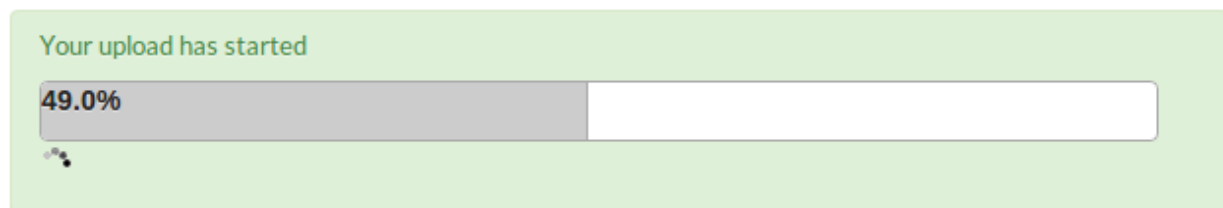
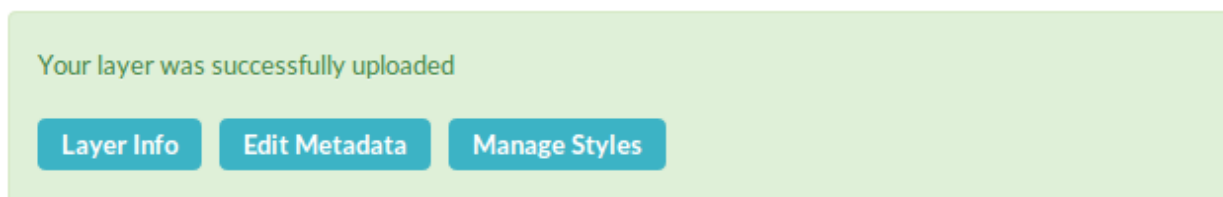


Fig. 30: Upload in progress



Owner: johnsmith

Title: san_andres_y_providencia_adm
name by which the cited resource is known

Date: 2013-12-27 18:54:30

Date type: Publication
identification of when a given event occurred

Edition:
version of the cited resource

Abstract: No abstract provided

Fig. 31: *Layer metadata*

Downloads

At the top of the page there are two buttons titled *Download Layer* and *Download Metadata*. These buttons provide access to the ability to extract geospatial data and metadata from within GeoNode. In this way, GeoNode allows for two way data and metadata access; one can import as well as export data.

Data

1. Click the *Download Layer* button. You will see a list of options of the supported export formats.
1. Click the option for *Zipped Shapefile*.
2. GeoNode will process the request and bring up a Save As dialog. Save this file to your computer, and note how it is the same content as was uploaded.

Metadata

1. Click the *Download Metadata* button. You will see a list of options of the supported export formats.
1. Click the option for *DUBLIN CORE*.
2. GeoNode will process the request and display XML metadata. Try clicking various metadata formats, and note how it is the same metadata content in various formats compatible with metadata and GIS packages.

The screenshot displays the GeoNode web application interface. At the top, the GeoNode logo is on the left, and a search bar and user profile (johnsmith) are on the right. Below the header is a navigation bar with links for HOME, LAYERS, MAPS, DOCUMENTS, PEOPLE, and SEARCH. The main content area features a large map of Central America and the Caribbean, with the island of San Andrés highlighted in red. To the right of the map, there are two orange buttons: 'Download Layer' and 'Download Metadata'. Below the map, there is a section for layer information with tabs for Info, Attributes, Share, Ratings, and Comments. The 'Info' tab is active, showing the following details:

- Title:** san_andres_y_providencia_administrative
- Abstract:** No abstract provided
- Publication Date:** Dec. 27, 2013, 6:54 p.m.
- Type:** Vector Data

To the right of the information section, there are two boxes. The first box, titled 'MAPS USING THIS LAYER', contains the text 'This layer is not currently used in any maps.' The second box, titled 'CREATE A MAP USING THIS LAYER', is partially visible.

Fig. 32: *Layer preview*

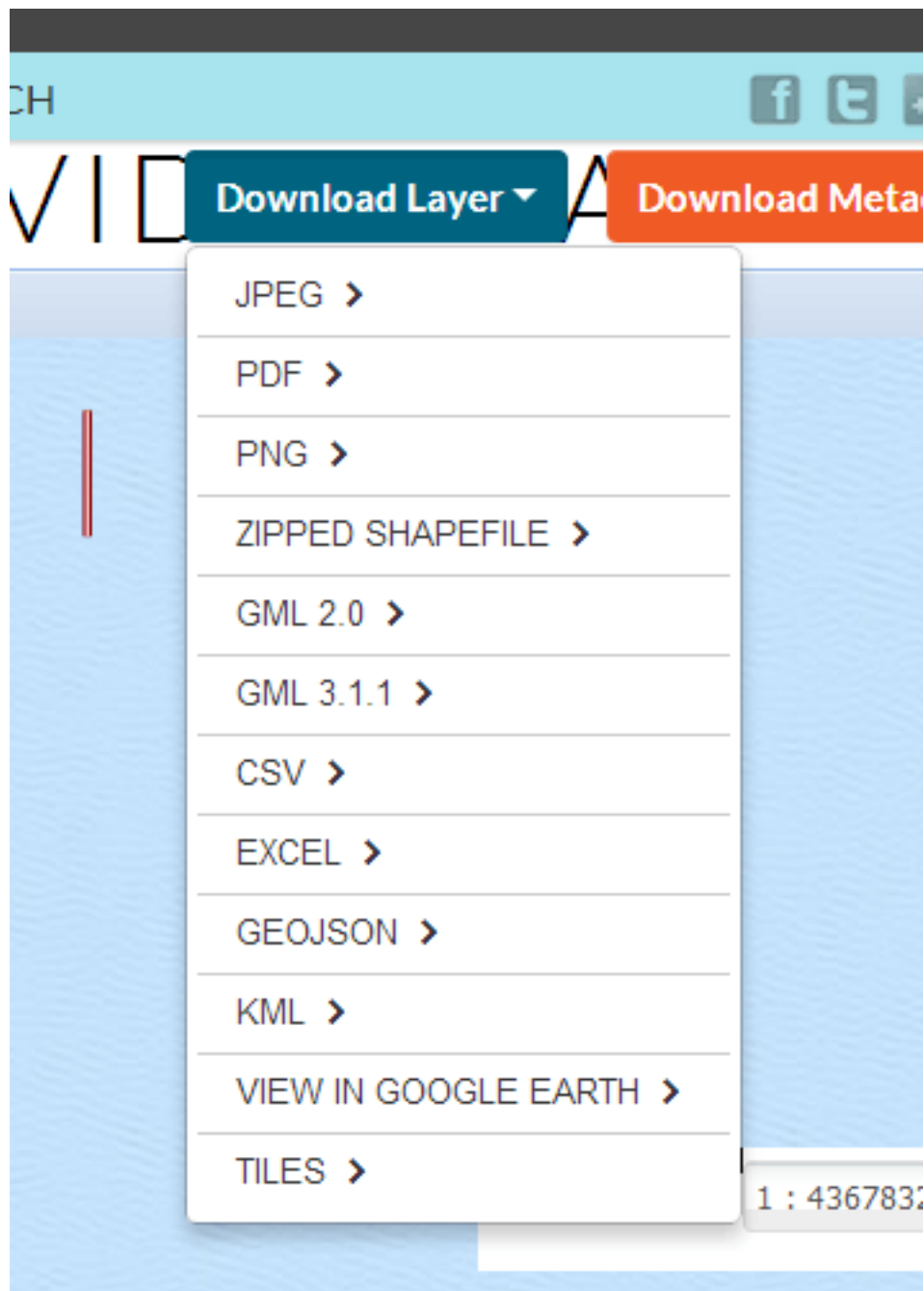


Fig. 33: Available export formats

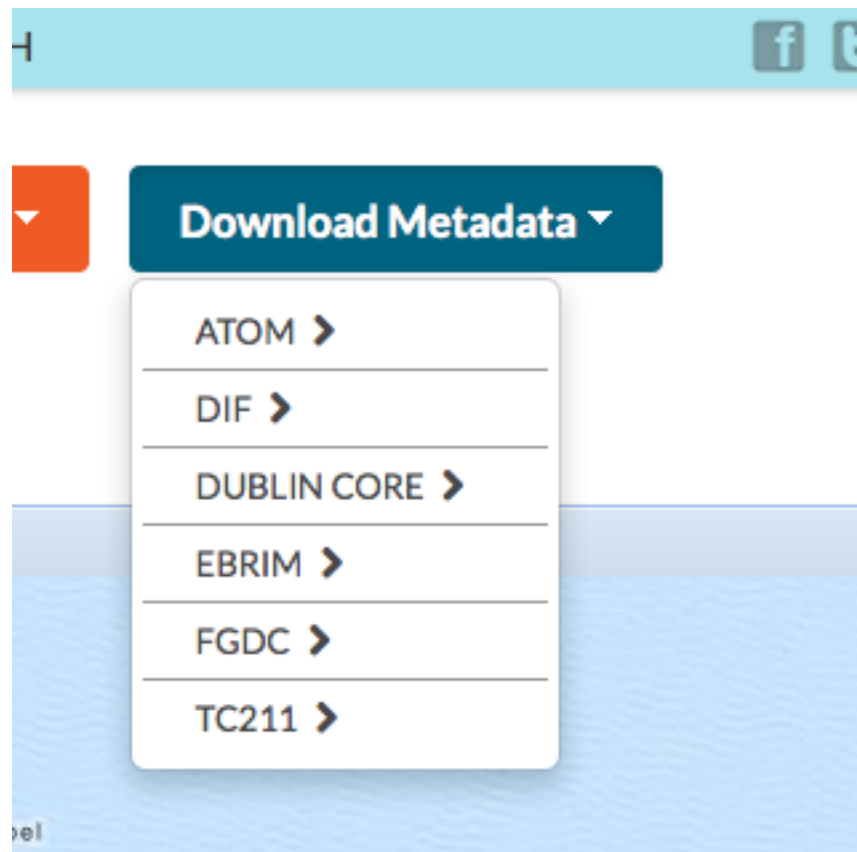


Fig. 34: Available metadata export formats

Layer Detail Tabs

1. Scroll down the page toward the bottom. Five tabs are available: *Info*, *Attributes*, *Share*, *Ratings*, and *Comments*. The info tab is already highlighted, and presents basic information about the layer, of the kind that was seen on the layer list page.

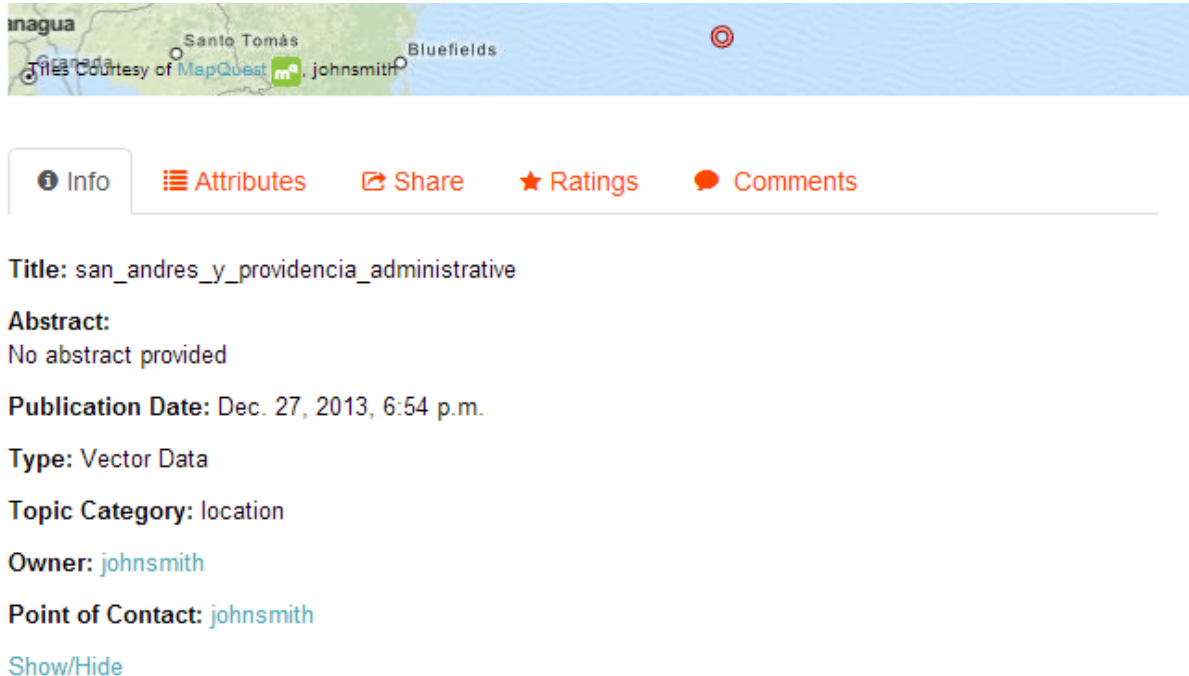


Fig. 35: *Layer Info tab*

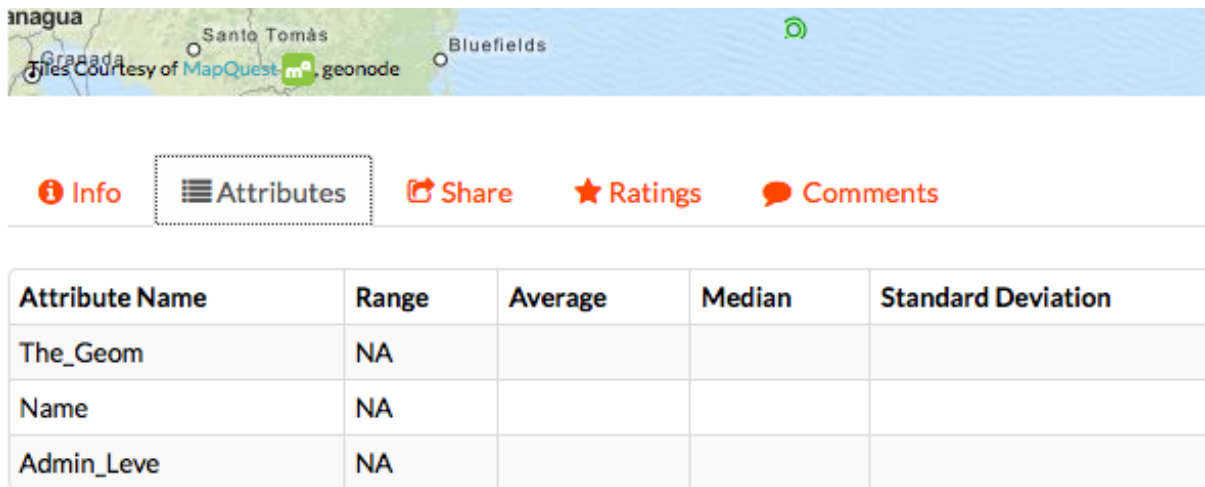
2. Click the *Attributes* tab. This lists the attributes of the layer, including statistics (range, average, median and standard deviation). Layer attribute statistics are made available only for numeric attributes. As we can see, this layer's attributes are not numeric, so no statistics are calculated.
3. Click the *Ratings* tab. This tab allows you (and others viewing this page) to rate this layer. Ratings can be based on quality, accuracy, or any other metric. Click on the appropriate star to rate this layer.
4. Click the *Comments* tab. This tab allows you to leave a comment for other viewing this layer.
5. Click the *Add Comment* button and enter a comment.
6. When finished, click *Submit Comments*

3.4.3 Sharing layers

GeoNode has the ability to restrict or allow other users to access a layer and share on social media.

Anonymous access

1. Go to the layer preview of the first layer uploaded, and copy the URL to that preview page.

Fig. 36: *Attributes tab*Fig. 37: *Layer Ratings tab*

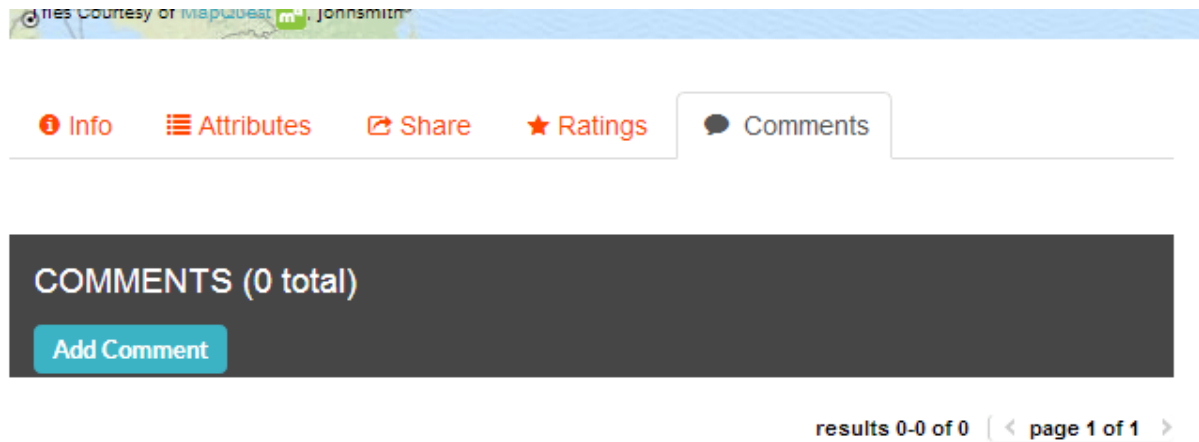


Fig. 38: *Layer Comments tab*

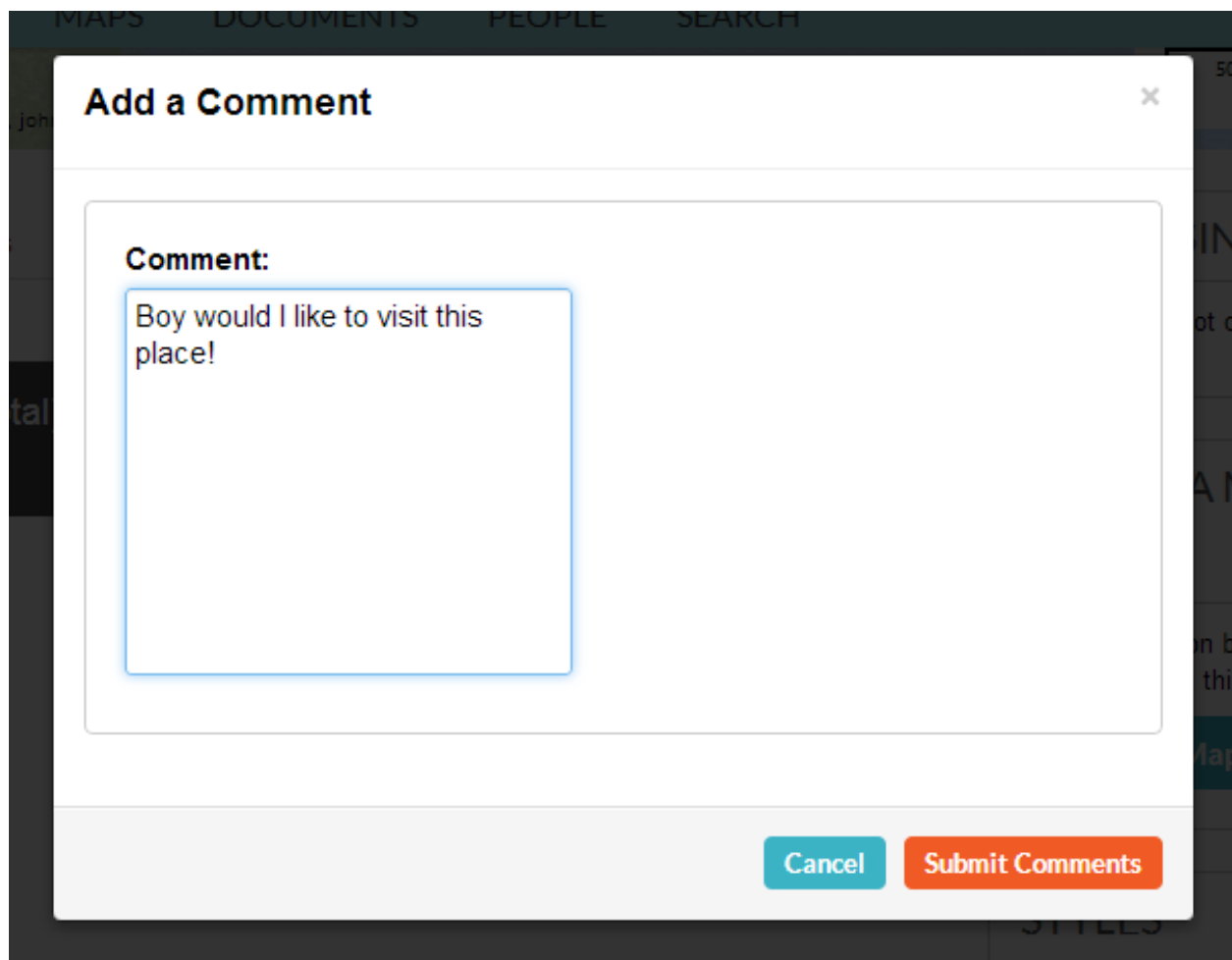


Fig. 39: *Adding a new comment*



Fig. 40: New comment posted

Note: The URL should be something like: `http://GEONODE/layers/geonode:san_andres_y_providencia_administrative`

- Now log out of GeoNode by clicking on your profile name and selecting *Log out*.

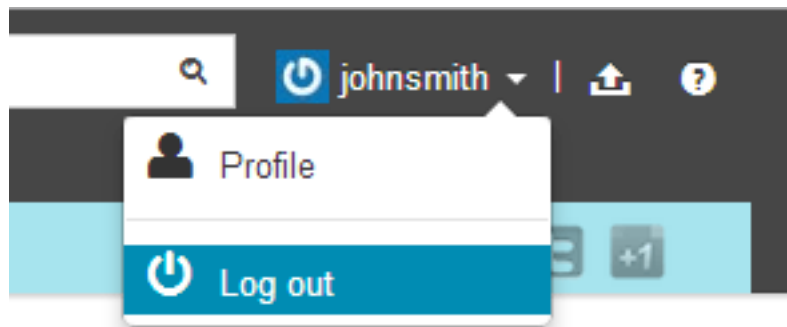


Fig. 41: Log out

- When asked for confirmation, click the *Log out* button.

LOG OUT

Are you sure you want to log out?

Log out

Fig. 42: Confirming log out

- Now paste the URL copied about into your browser address bar and navigate to that location.
- You will be redirected to the Log In form. This is because when this layer was first uploaded, we set the view properties to be any registered user. Once logged out, we are no longer a registered user and so are not able to see or interact with the layer, unless we log in GeoNode again.

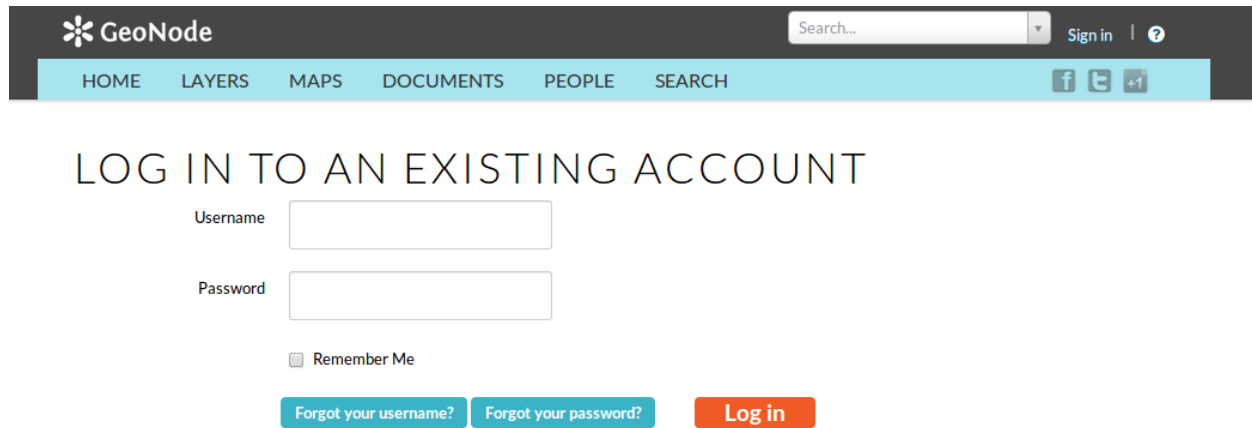


Fig. 43: *Unable to view this protected layer*

6. To stop this process from happening, you need to ensure that your permissions are set so *anyone* can view the layer for others to see it on social networks.
1. This is done by selecting *anyone* in the layer permissions tab, be aware this now means your layer is public!

Sharing with social media

1. On the taskbar below your username and profile picture there are three links to social media services, Twitter, Google Plus and Facebook.
2. Upon clicking on these icons you will be taken through the application's process for posting to the social network. Ensure the permissions are set so *anyone* can view the layer if you want unauthenticated to be able to access it.

3.4.4 Adding more layers

We've uploaded one layer so far. There is one more layer in the data directory associated with this workshop called `san_andres_y_providencia_poi.shp`.

1. Upload this layer, referring to the directions on [uploading a layer](#). As a difference, leave the permissions set to their default values.

3.5 Edit Layer Style

Edit style task can be performed only by the user who have the permission to do it.

1. In the Explore Layer page choose a Layer that you want to edit clicking over the name of layer or in the preview window.
2. In the Edit Layers page click the Edit Layer button.
3. In the Edit Layer window click Edit button under Style icon. In this interface is it possible to change the style of layers. GeoNode allows to edit layer styles graphically, without the need to resort to programming or requiring a technical background.

Permissions

Who can view and download this data?

☒ Anyone ☐ Any registered user ☐ Only users who can edit

Who can edit this data?

☐ Any registered user

☒ Only the following users or groups:

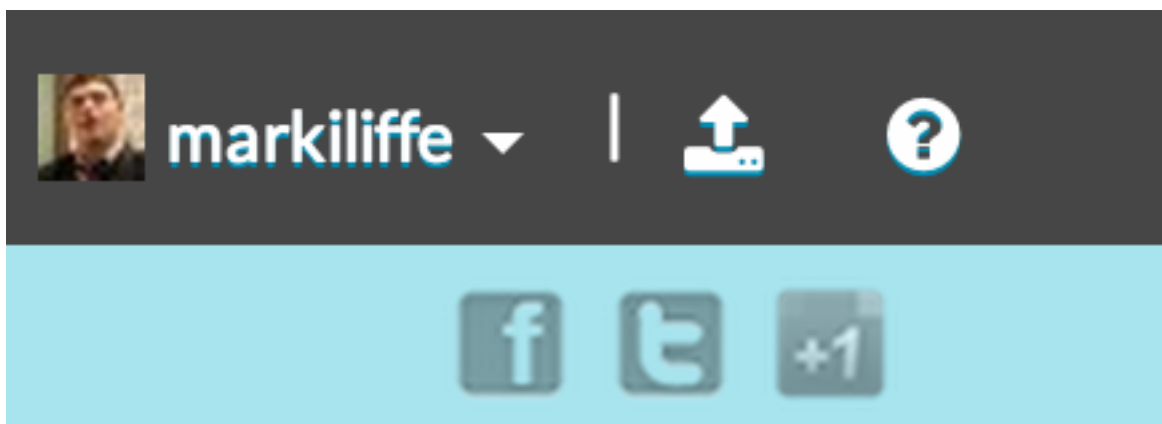
✖ barbara

Who can manage and edit this data?

✖ barbara

Cancel

Apply Changes



EXPLORE LAYERS

UPLOAD LAYERS

UPLOAD LAYERS

Drop files here

or select them one by one:

Choose Files No file chosen

FILES TO BE UPLOADED

SAN_ANDRES_Y_PROVIDENCIA_POI

ESRI SHAPEFILE

- san_andres_y_providencia_poi.dbf [Remove](#)
- san_andres_y_providencia_poi.prj [Remove](#)
- san_andres_y_providencia_poi.shp [Remove](#)
- san_andres_y_providencia_poi.shx [Remove](#)

Select the charset or leave default
UTF-8/Unicode

PERMISSIONS

Who can view and download this data?

☒ Anyone ☐ Any registered user
☐ Only users who can edit

Who can edit this data?

☒ Any registered user
☐ Only the following users or groups:

Choose one or more users...

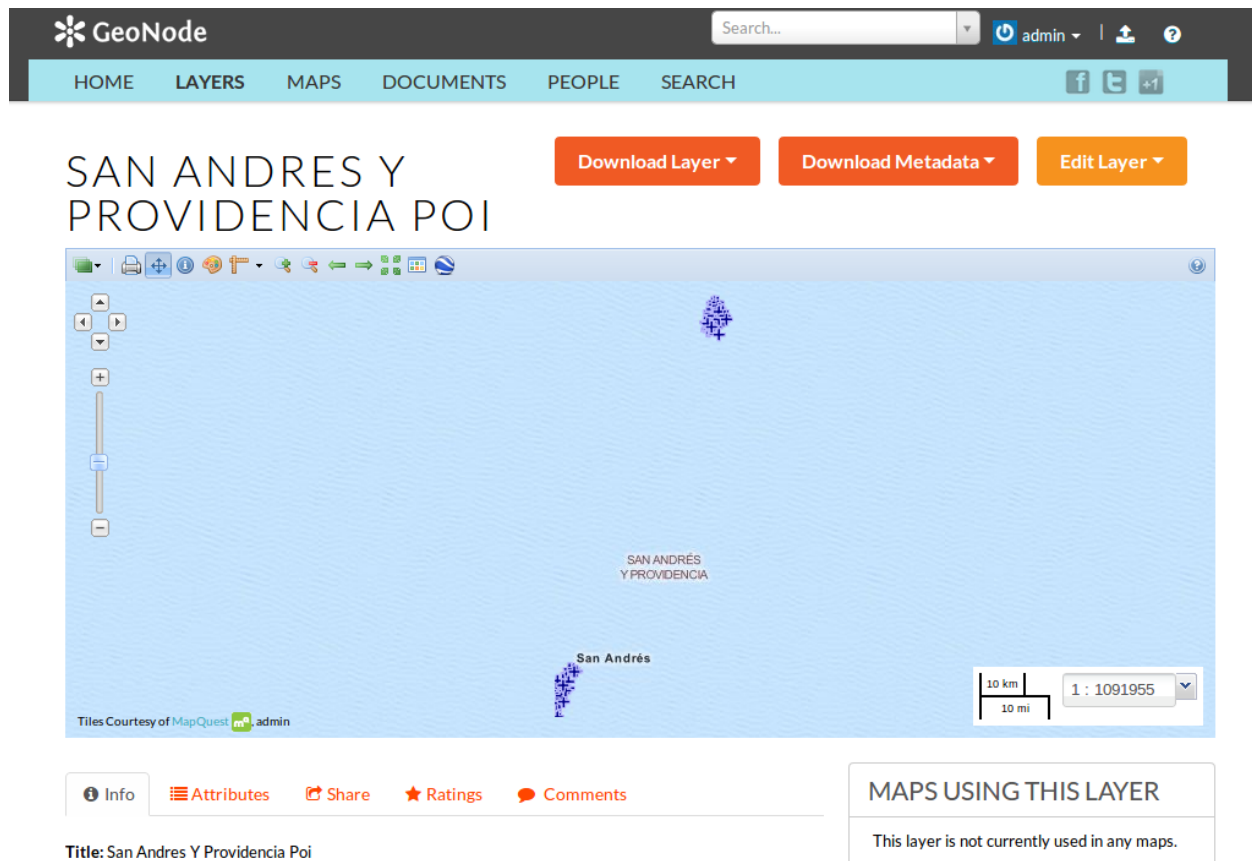
Who can manage and edit this data?

Choose one or more users...

Fig. 44: *Uploading the layer*

172

Chapter 3. Users Workshop

Fig. 45: *Finished upload*

In the following example the layer has one style and one rule in that style. Click Edit in Styles menu change Title and Abstract of the selected Style.

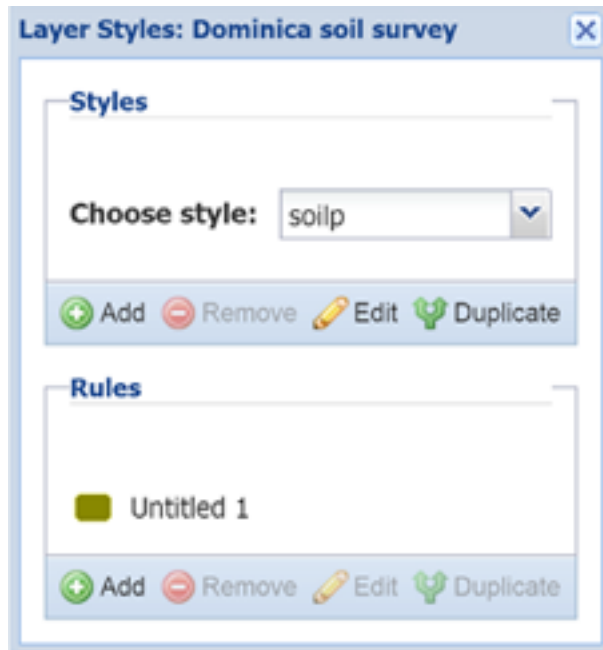


Fig. 46: *Layer Styles window*

Click the Rule (Untitled 1) to select it, and then click on Edit below it. Edit the style choosing Basic tab to edit symbology of layers, Labels to add and manage labels and Advanced to manage styles by scale and condition. When done, click Save, then click on the word Layers to return to the layer list.

4. In the Edit Layer window click Manage button under Style icon. Manage Styles function allows to assign available style to selected layers.

3.6 Managing maps

The next primary component of GeoNode is the **map**. Maps are comprised of various layers and their styles. Layers can be both local layers in GeoNode as well as remote layers either served from other WMS servers or by web service layers such as Google or MapQuest.

GeoNode maps also contain other information such as map zoom and extent, layer ordering, and style.

In this section, we'll create a map based on the layers uploaded in the previous section, combine them with some existing layers and a remote web service layer, and then share the resulting map for public viewing.

3.6.1 Creating a map

Adding layers

1. Click the *Maps* link on the top toolbar. This will bring up the list of maps.

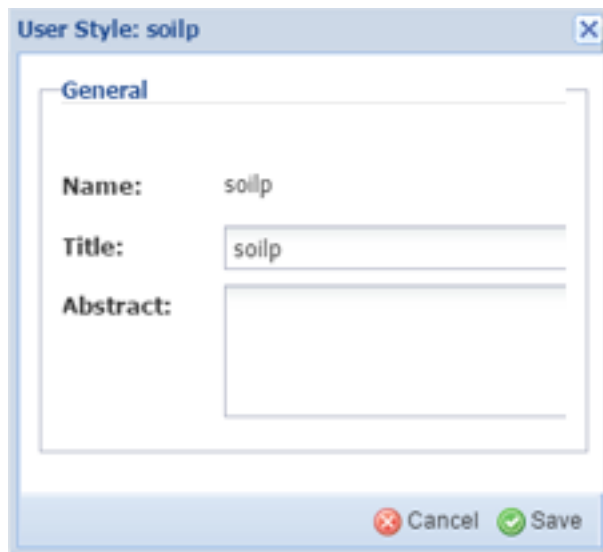


Fig. 47: User Styles window

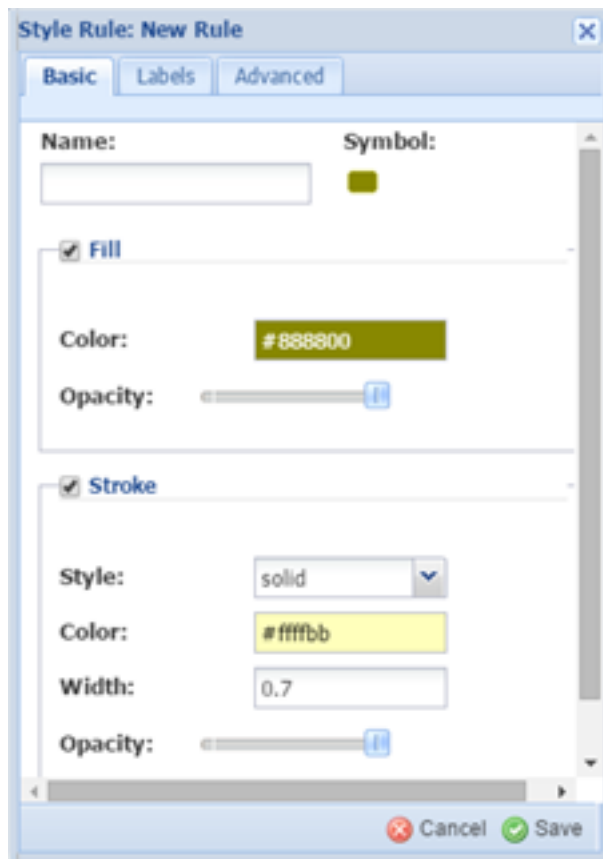


Fig. 48: Basic Style Rule window

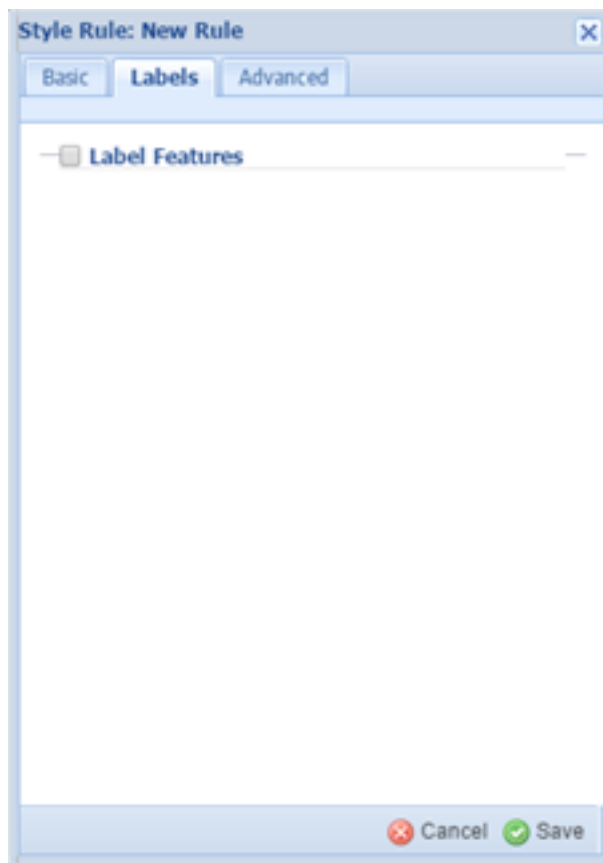


Fig. 49: *Labels Style Rule window*

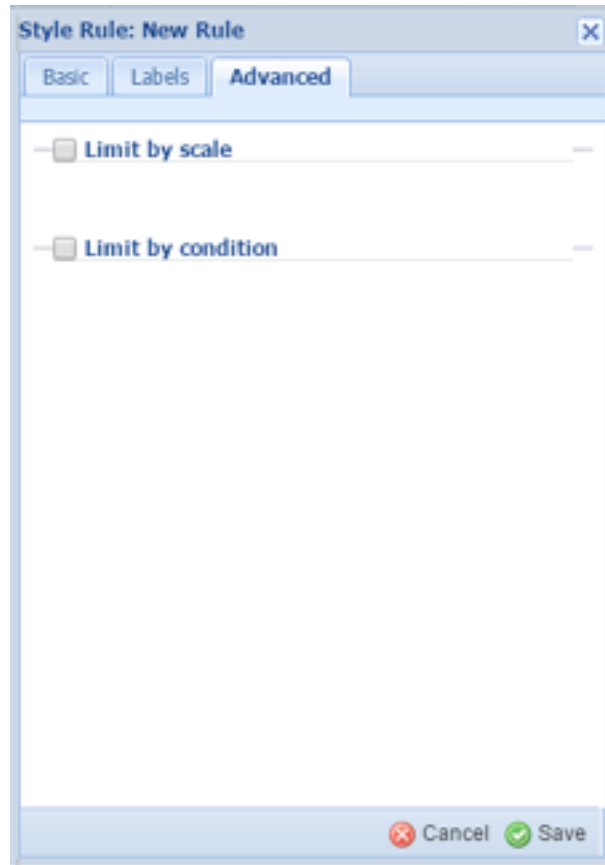


Fig. 50: Advanced Style Rule window

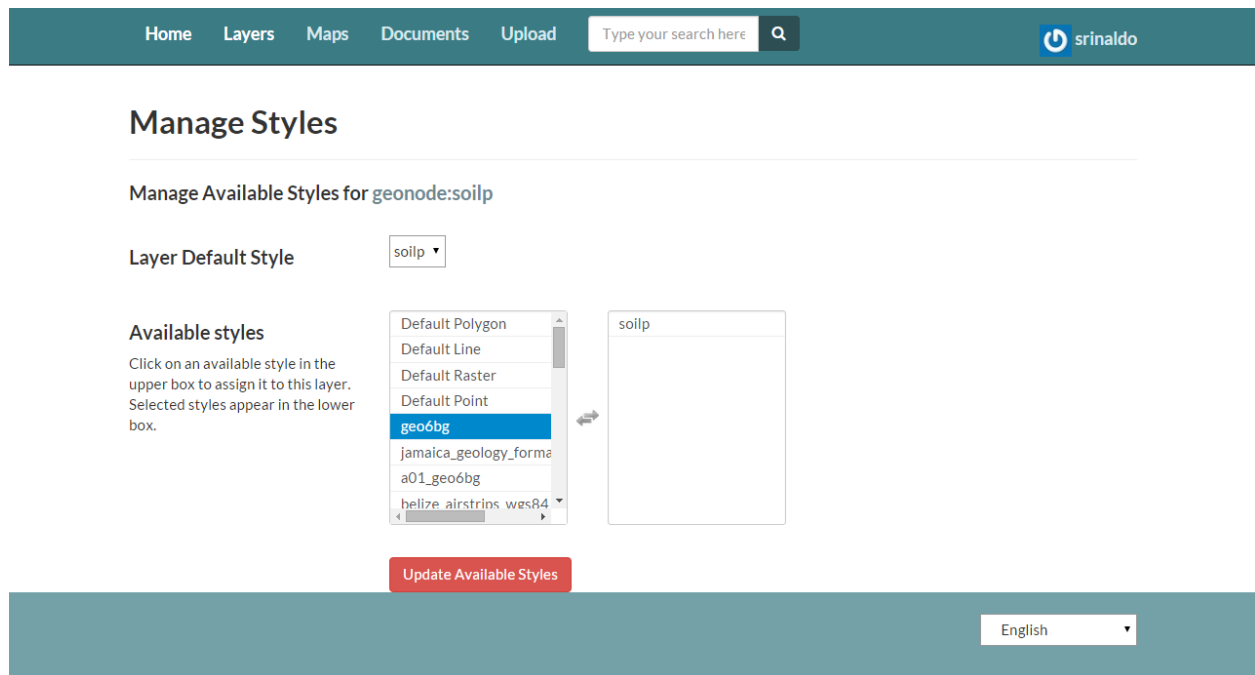


Fig. 51: Manage Layer Styles

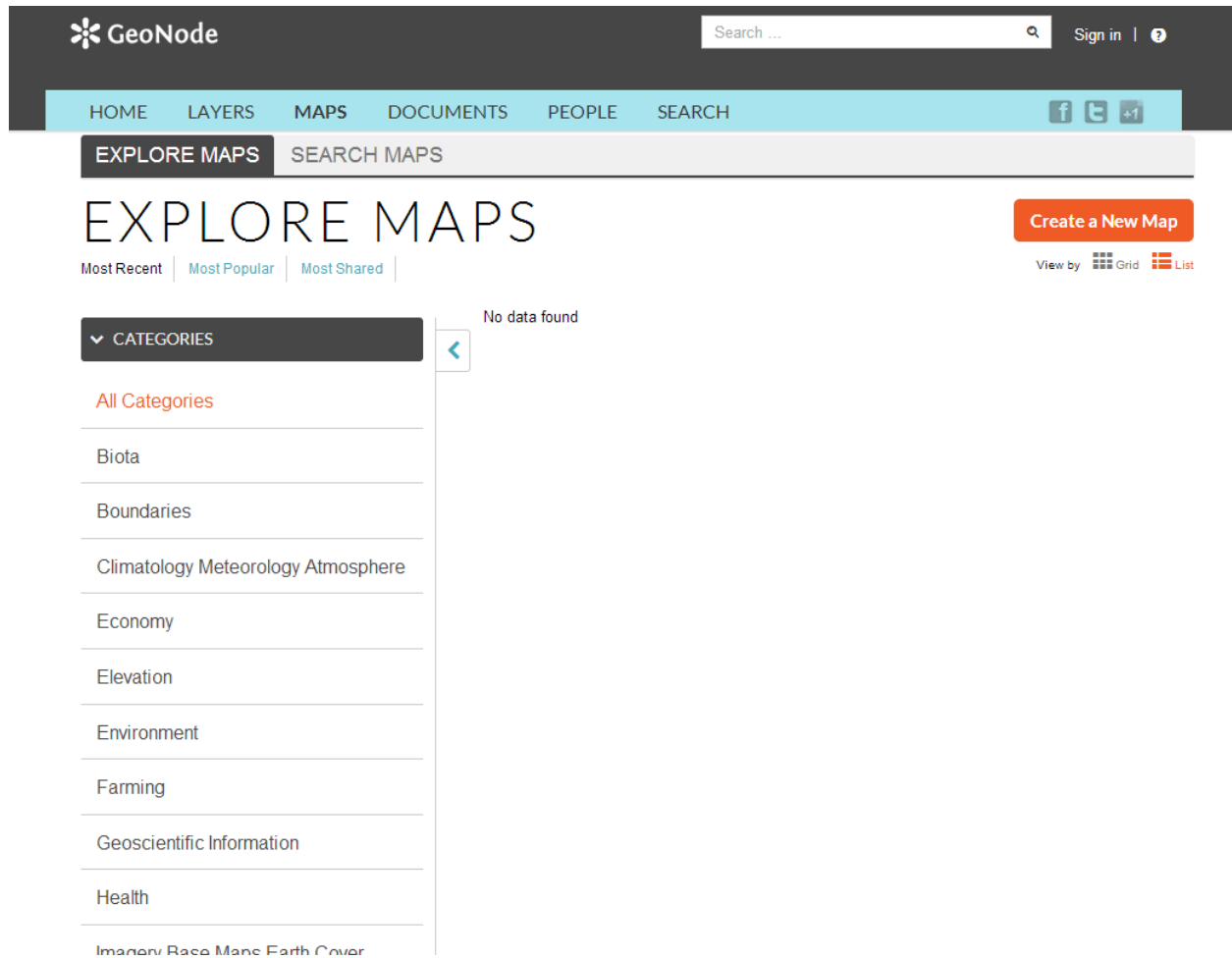


Fig. 52: *Maps page*

- Currently, there aren't any maps here, so let's add one. Click the *Create a New Map* button.
- A map composition interface will display.

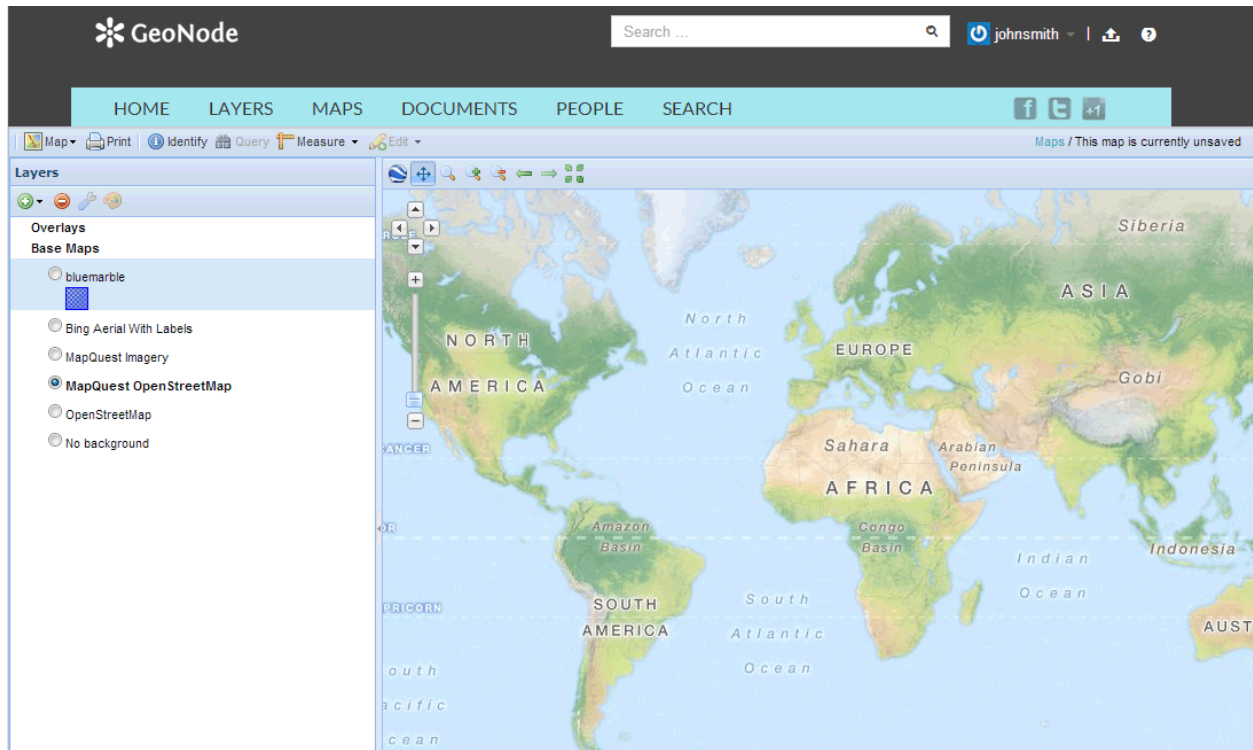


Fig. 53: Create maps interface

In this interface there is a toolbar, layer list, and map window. The map window contains the MapQuest OpenStreetMap layer by default. There are other service layers available here as well: Blue Marble, Bing Aerial With Labels, MapQuest, and OpenStreetMap.

- Click on the New Layers button and select Add Layers.

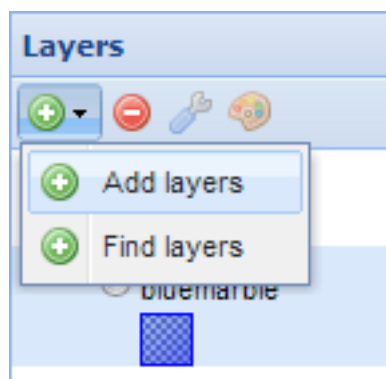


Fig. 54: Add layers link

- Select all of the San Andreas layers by clicking the top entry and Shift-clicking the bottom one. Click *Add Layers* to add them all to the map.

Note: This selection includes not only the two layers uploaded in the previous section, but also the layers that

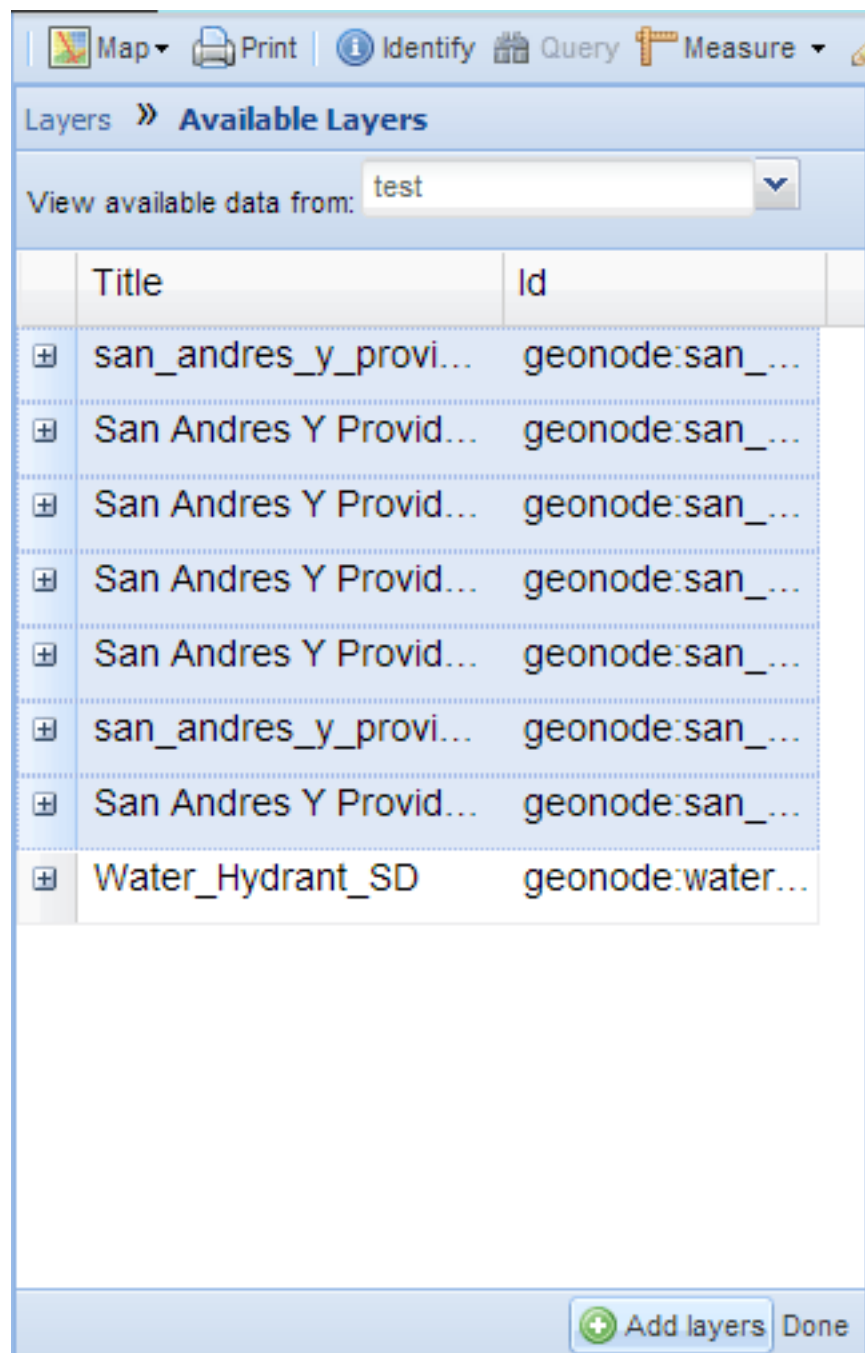


Fig. 55: Selecting layers

were already hosted on GeoNode at the beginning of the workshop.

- The layers will be added to the map. Click *Done* (right next to *Add Layers* at the bottom) to return to the main layers list.

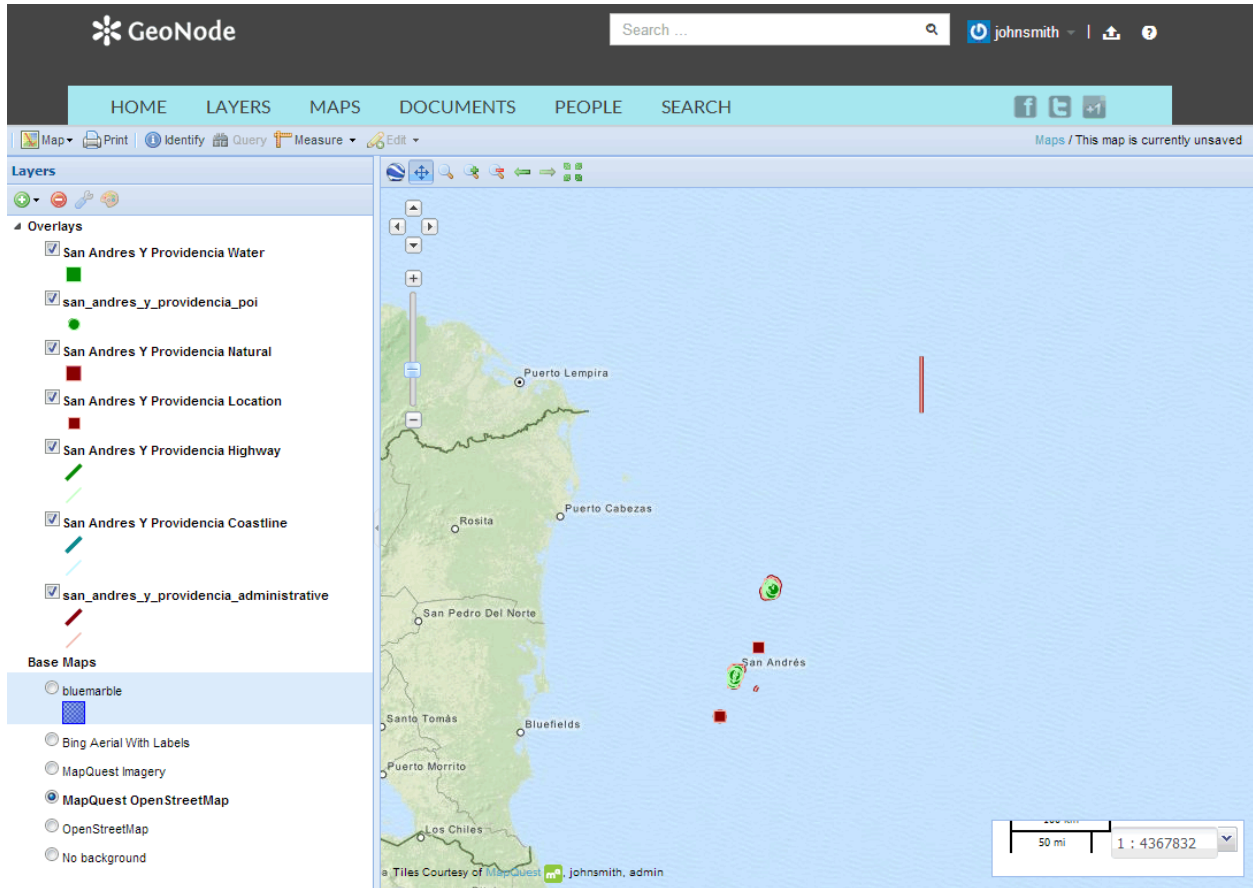


Fig. 56: Layers added to the map

Adding external layers

- Once again, click on the New Layers button and select Add Layers.
- From the top dropdown list, select *Add a New Server...*
- Enter the URL of the server, and select the correct type of server from the dropdown (WMS, TMS, or ArcGIS). For example, enter <http://e-atlas.org.au/geoserver/wms> for the URL and select *Web Map Service* as the type. Then click the *Add Server* button.
- Note - for security purposes, the URL you enter must be on a list of pre-approved external services set up by the GeoNode administrator. Otherwise you will receive a 403 error when trying to add the server.
- A list of layers available from that server should appear momentarily. The layers must be available in the Web Mercator projection or they will not show up in the list. Select the layers you want to add to the map. Click *Add Layers* to add them all to the map.
- The layers will be added to the map. Click *Done* (right next to *Add Layers* at the bottom) to return to the main layers list.

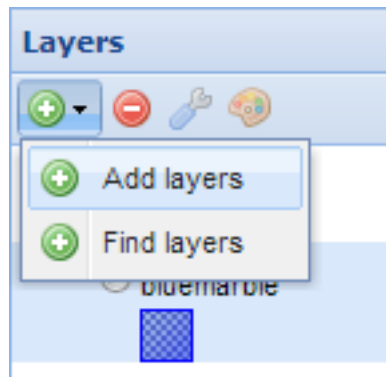


Fig. 57: Add layers link

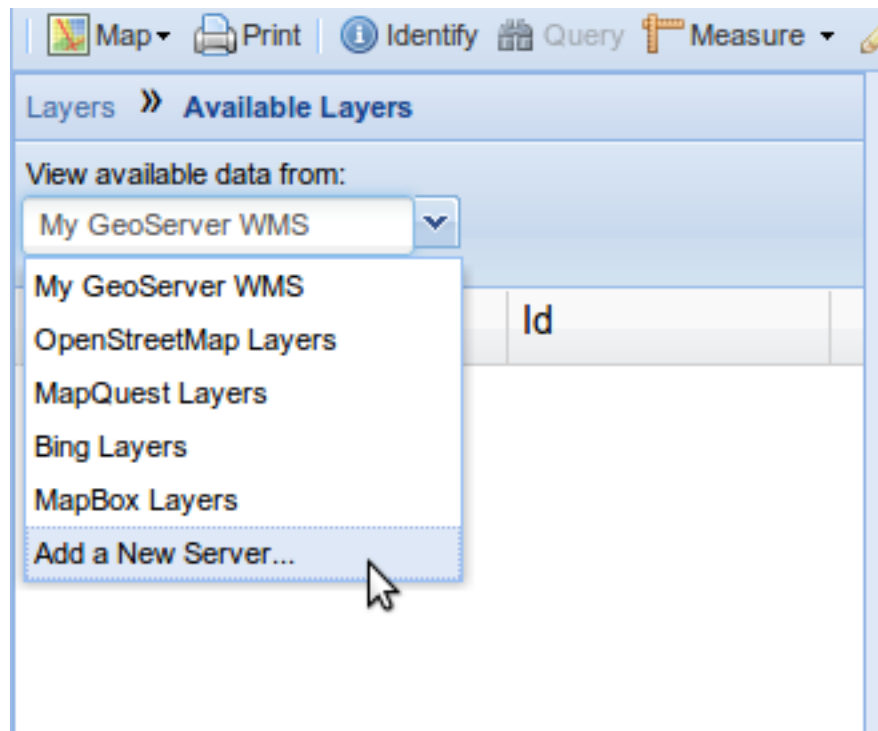


Fig. 58: Add a New Server

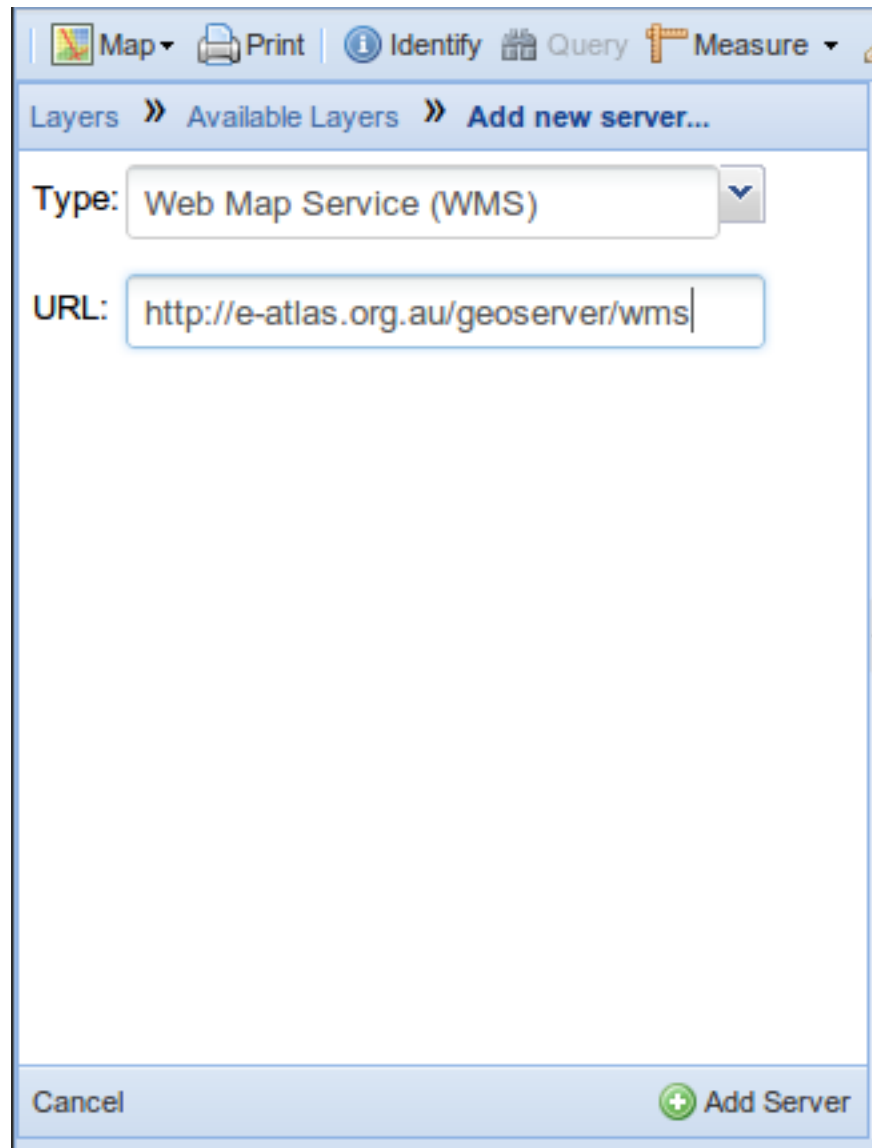


Fig. 59: New Server URL and Type

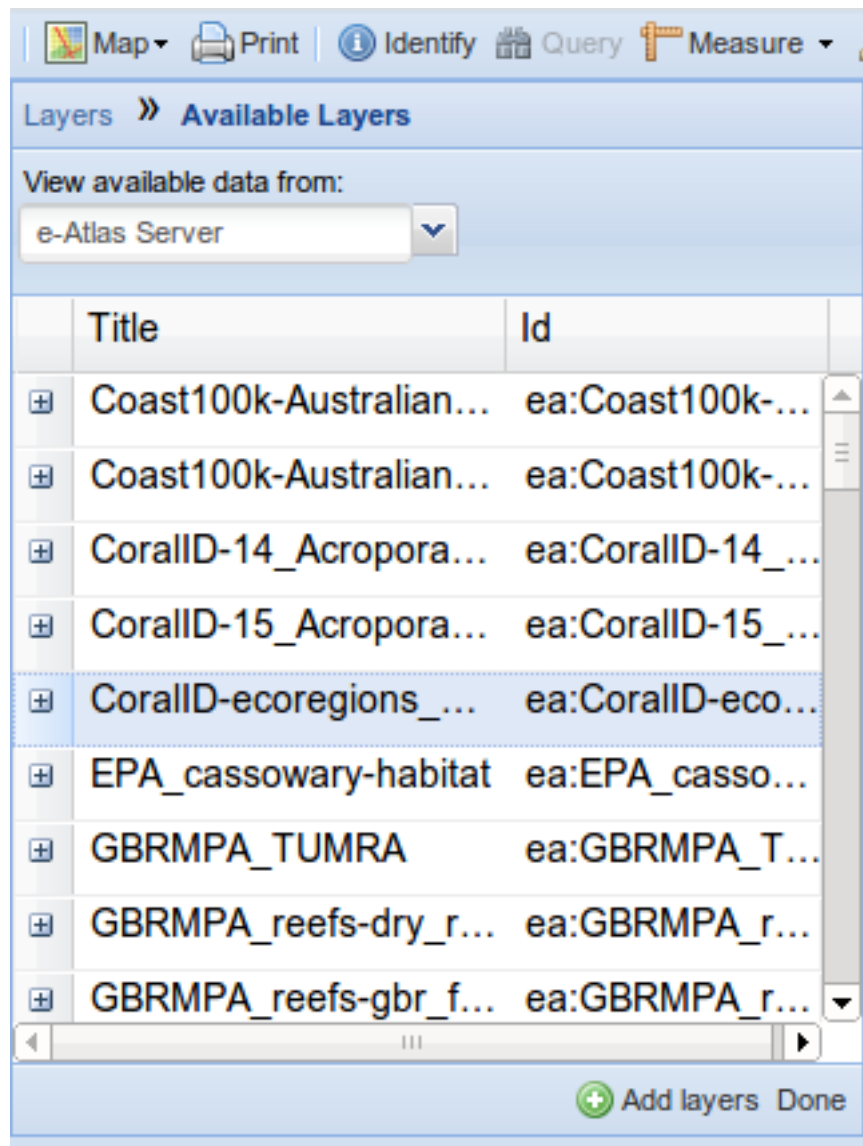


Fig. 60: Add layers

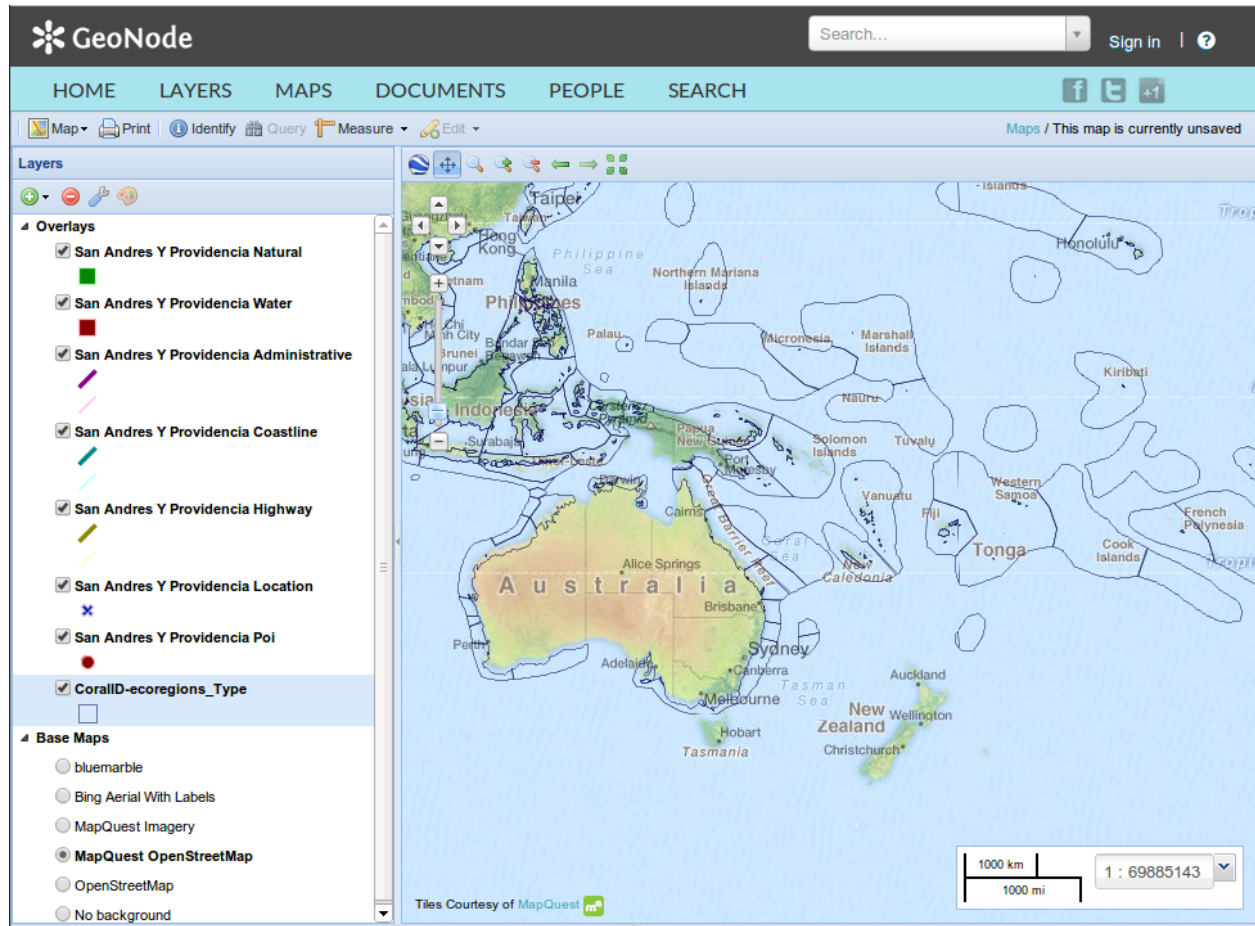


Fig. 61: Layers added to the map

Saving the map

1. While we still have some work to do on our map, let's save it so that we can come back to it later. Click on the *Map* button in the toolbar, and select *Save Map*.

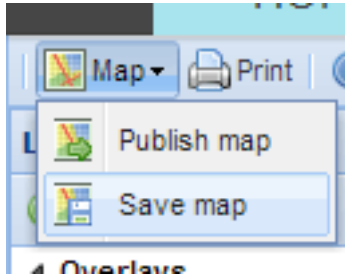


Fig. 62: Save map link

2. Enter a title and abstract for your map.
3. Click *Save*. Notice that the link on the top right of the page changed to reflect the map's name.

This link contains a permalink to your map. If you open this link in a new window, your map will appear exactly as it was saved.

3.6.2 Styling layers

In this interface, we can pause in our map creation and change the style of one of our uploaded layers. GeoNode allows you to edit layer styles graphically, without the need to resort to programming or requiring a technical background.

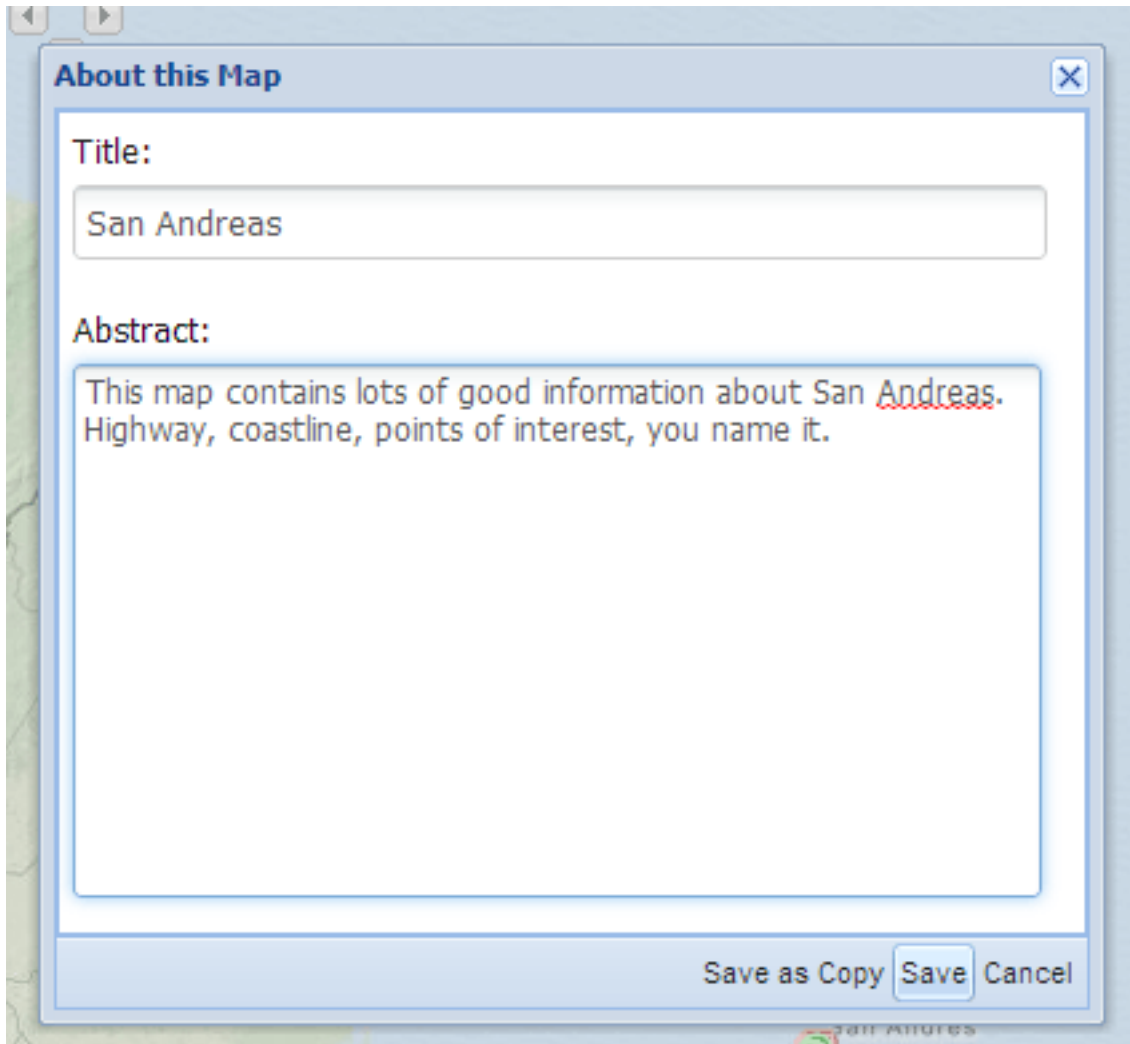
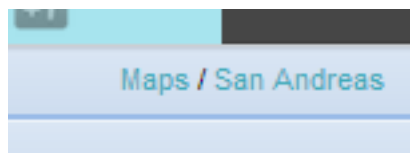
We'll be editing the `san_andres_y_providencia_poi` layer.

1. In the layer list, uncheck all of the layers except the above, so that only this one is visible (not including the base layer).
2. Zoom in closer using the toolbar or the mouse.
3. In the layer list, click to select the remaining layer and then click the palette icon (*Layer Styles*). This will bring up the style manager.
4. This layer has one style (named the same as the layer) and one rule in that style. Click the rule (*Untitled 1*) to select it, and then click on *Edit* below it.
5. Edit the style. You can choose from simple shapes, add labels, and even adjust the look of the points based on attribute values and scale.
6. When done, click *Save*, then click on the word *Layers* to return to the layer list.

3.6.3 Share your map

Now let's finish our map.

1. Check the box next to the *highway* layer to activate it. If it is not below the *POI* layer in the list, click and drag it down.
2. Make any final adjustments to the map composition as desired, including zoom and pan settings.

Fig. 63: *Save map dialog*Fig. 64: *Saved map name*

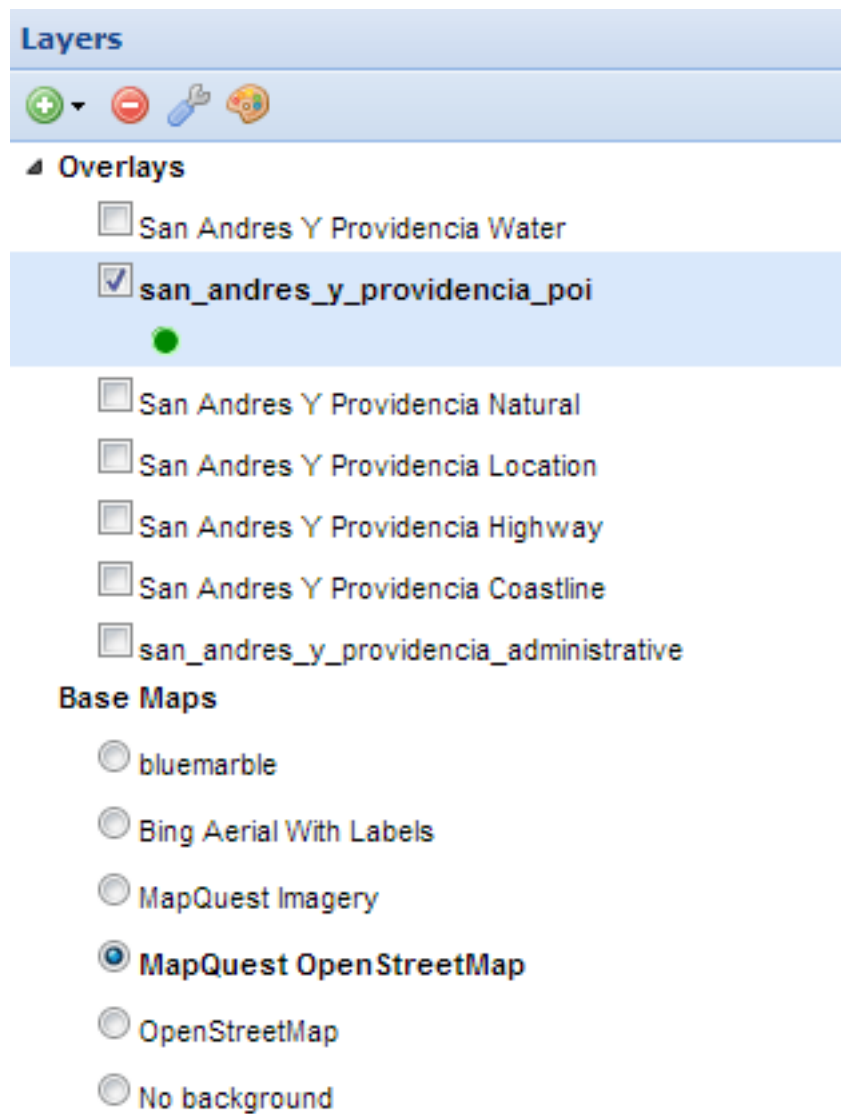


Fig. 65: *Only one layer visible*

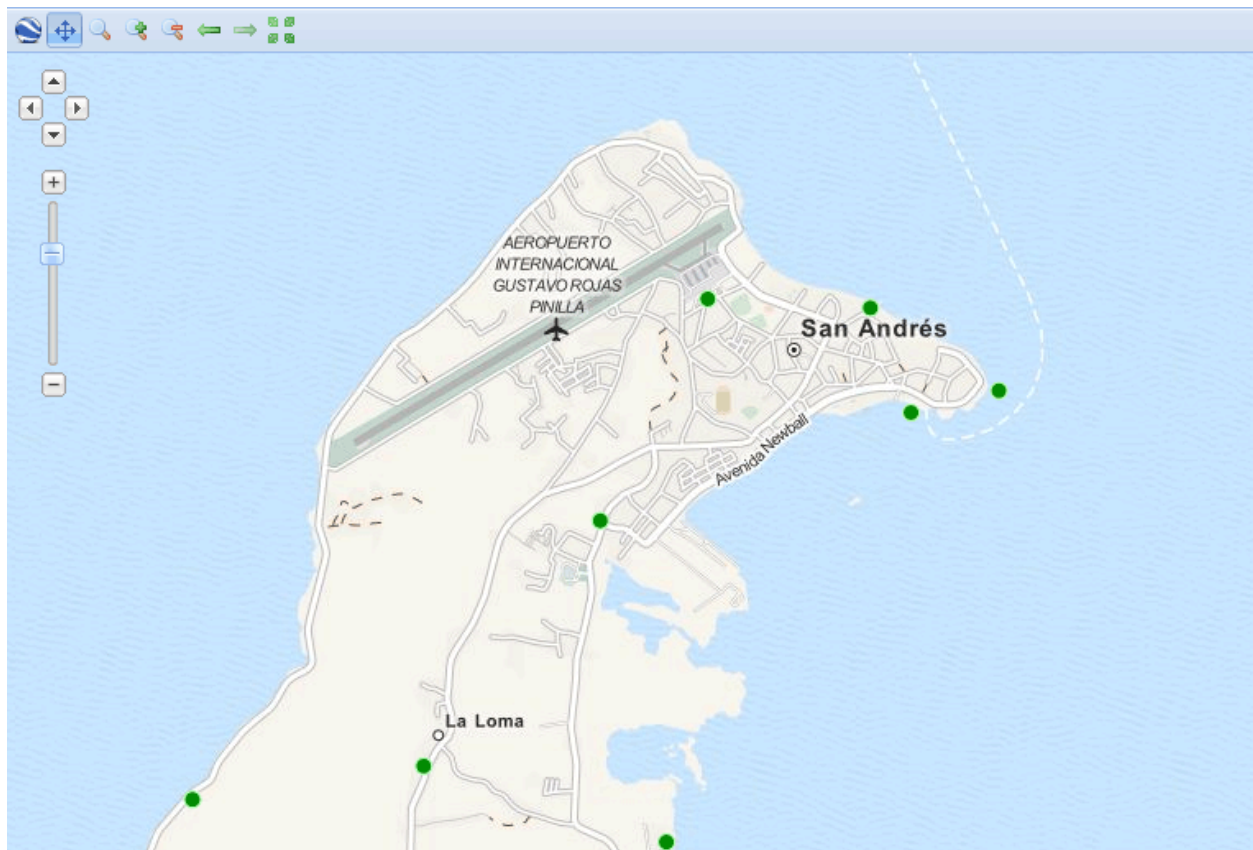


Fig. 66: Zoomed in to see the layer better

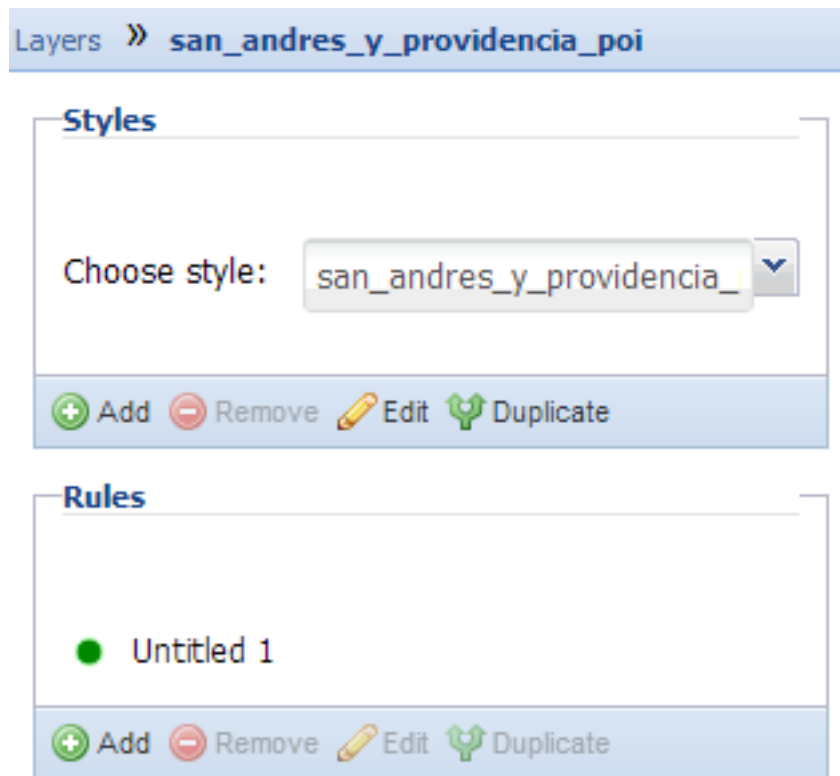


Fig. 67: *Styles manager*

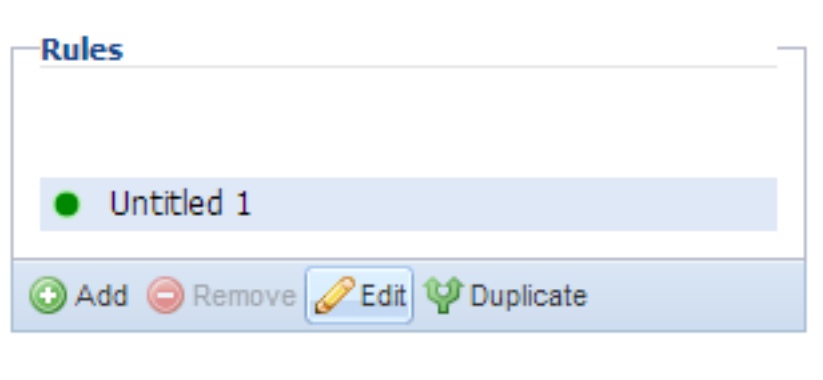



Fig. 68: *Edit style rule link*

The image shows a web-based interface for editing style rules, specifically the 'Basic' tab. At the top, there are three tabs: 'Basic', 'Labels', and 'Advanced'. The 'Basic' tab is selected. Below the tabs, the 'Name' field contains 'Points of Interest'. To the right, the 'Symbol' is represented by a small green circle. Below this, the 'Symbol' dropdown menu is set to 'circle'. The 'Size' field is set to '10', and the 'Rotation' field is empty. A section titled 'Fill' is expanded, showing a 'Color' field with the hex code '#006689' and an 'Opacity' slider. Another section titled 'Stroke' is also expanded, showing a 'Style' dropdown set to 'solid', a 'Color' field with the hex code '#bbffbb', a 'Width' field set to '1', and an 'Opacity' slider.

Basic Labels Advanced

Name: Points of Interest Symbol: 


Symbol: circle

Size: 10

Rotation:

☒ **Fill**

Color: #006689

Opacity: 

☒ **Stroke**

Style: solid

Color: #bbffbb

Width: 1


Opacity: 

Fig. 69: Editing basic style rules

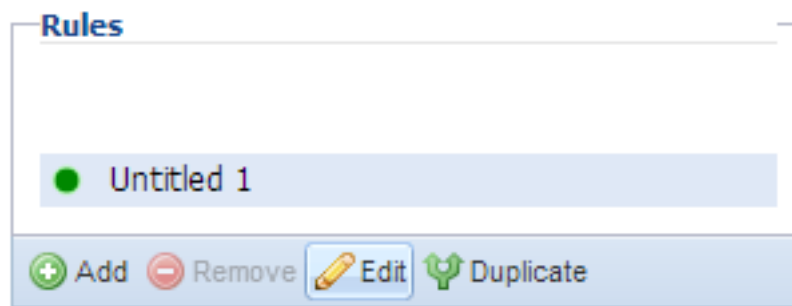


Fig. 70: Editing style labels

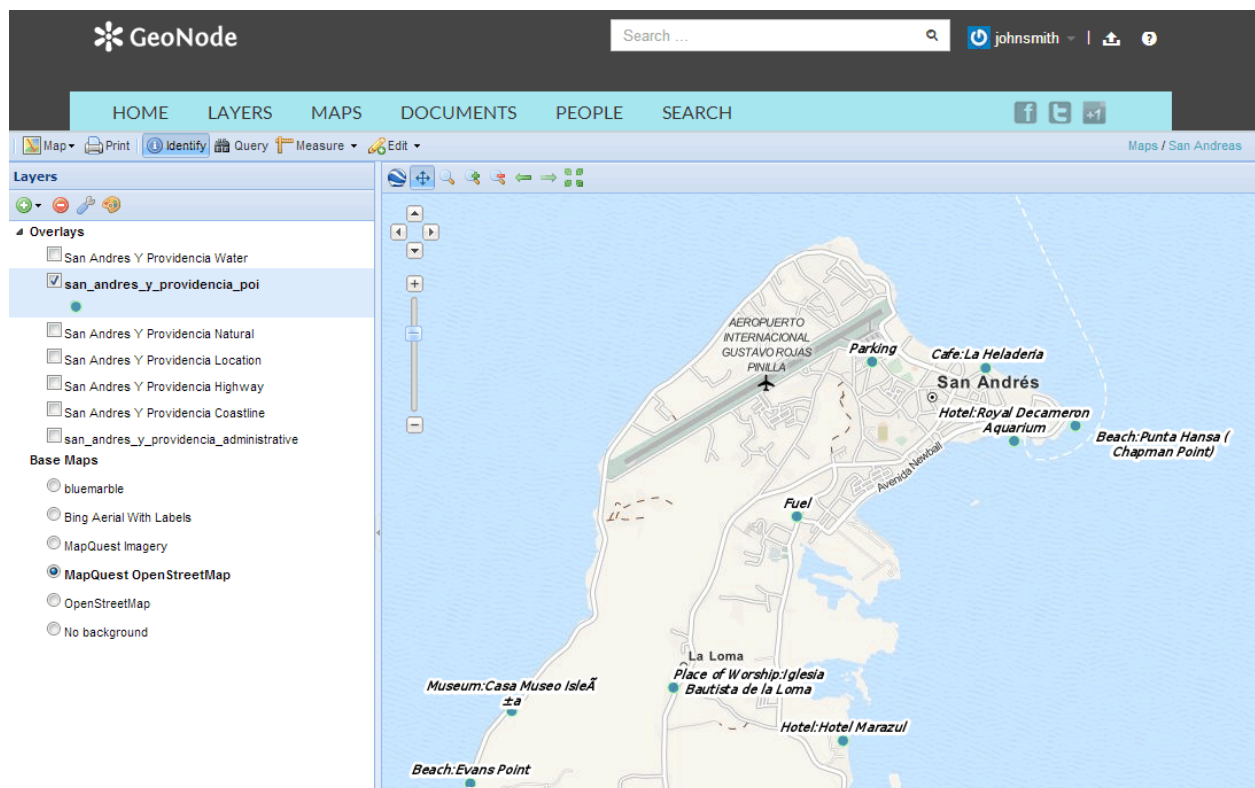


Fig. 71: Styled layer

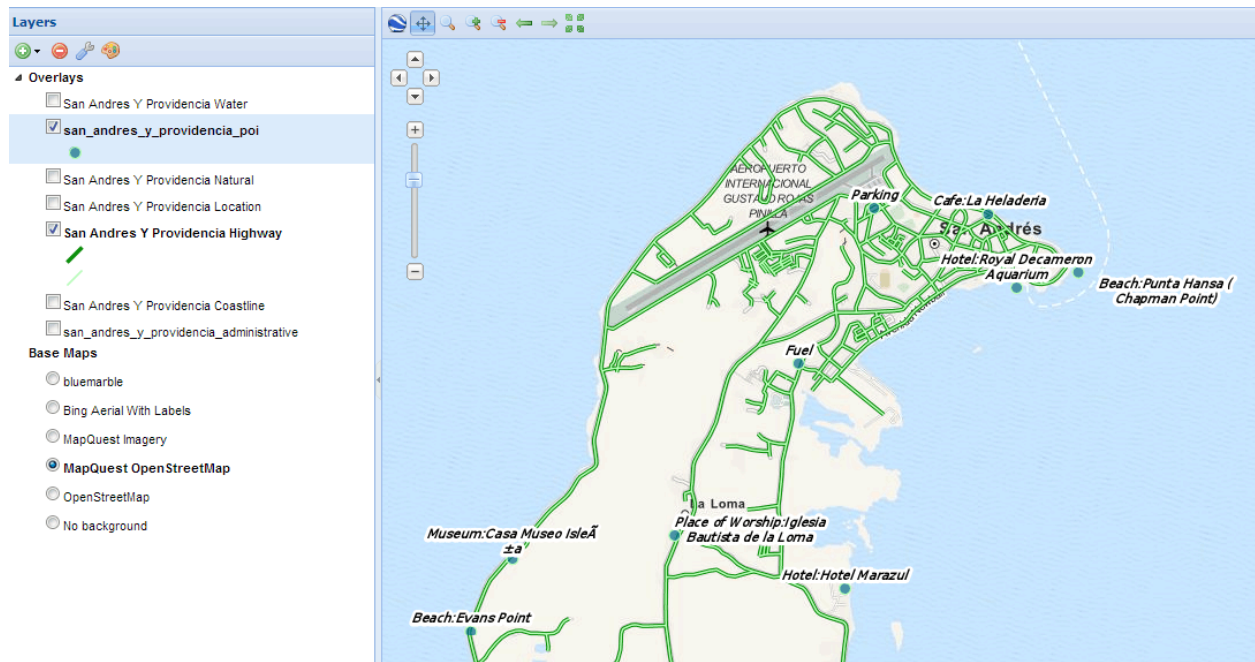


Fig. 72: Adjusting map composition

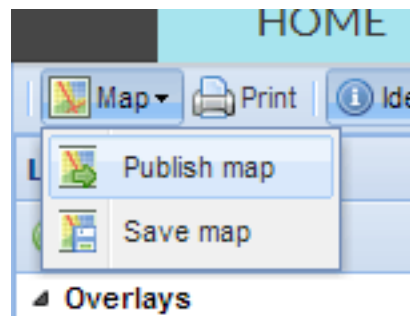


Fig. 73: Publish map link

3. Click the *Map* button in the toolbar, and then click *Publish Map*.
4. The title and abstract as previously created should still be there. Make any adjustments as necessary, and click *Save*.
5. A new dialog will appear with instructions on how to embed this map in a webpage, including a code snippet. You can adjust the parameters as necessary.



Fig. 74: Map publishing options

Your map can now be shared.

3.7 Using GeoNode with other applications

Your GeoNode project is based on core components which are interoperable and as such, it is straightforward for you to integrate with external applications and services. This section will walk you through how to connect to your GeoNode instance from other applications and how to integrate other services into your GeoNode project. When complete, you should have a good idea about the possibilities for integration, and have basic knowledge about how to accomplish it. You may find it necessary to dive deeper into how to do more complex integration in order to accomplish your goals, but you should feel comfortable with the basics, and feel confident reaching out to the wider GeoNode community for help.

3.7.1 OGC services

Since GeoNode is built on GeoServer which is heavily based on OGC services, the main path for integration with external services is via OGC Standards. A large number of systems, applications and services support adding WMS layers to them, but only a few key ones are covered below. WFS and WCS are also supported in a wide variety of clients and platforms and give you access to the actual data for use in GeoProcessing or to manipulate it to meet your requirements. GeoServer also bundles GeoWebCache which produces map tiles that can be added as layers in many popular web mapping tools including Google Maps, Leaflet, OpenLayers and others. You should review the reference

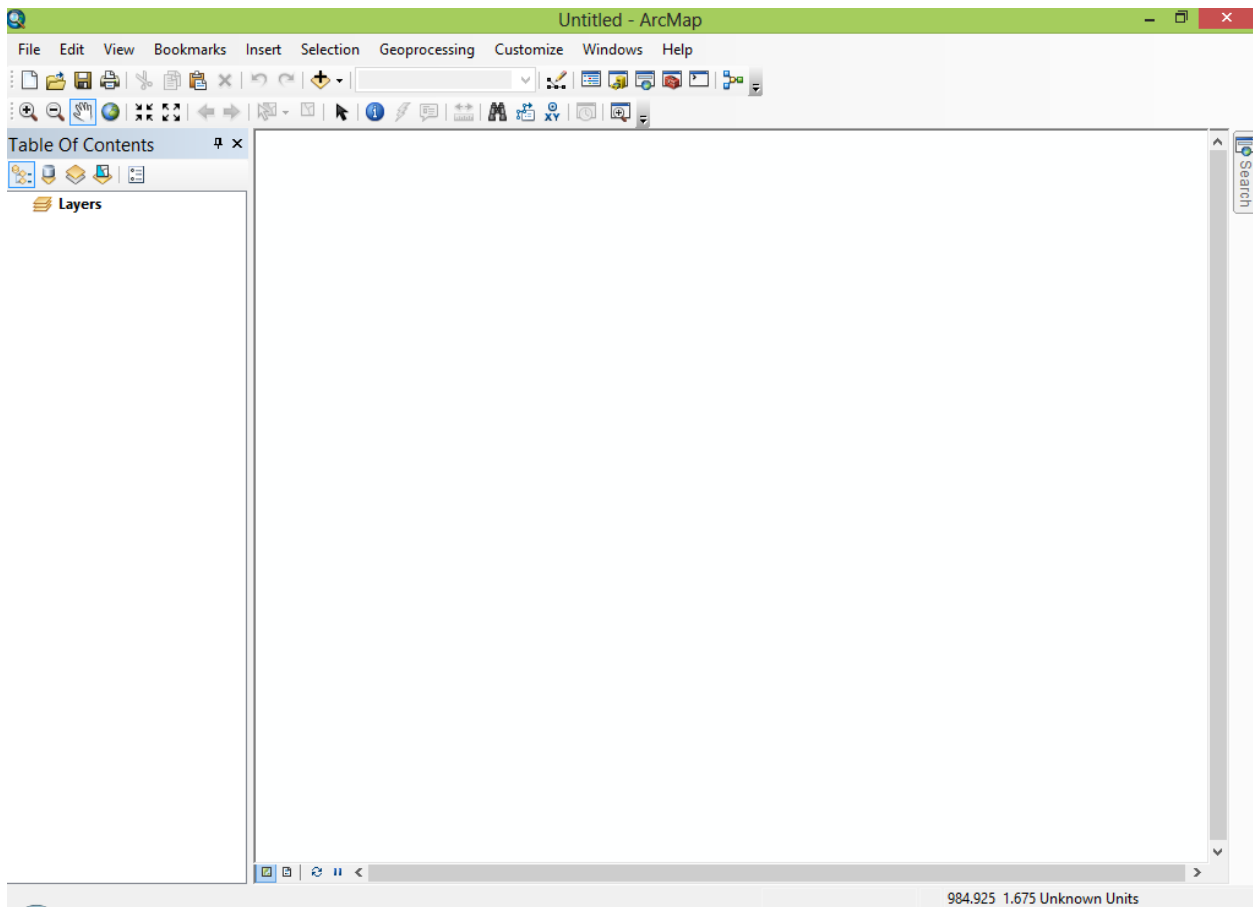
material included in the first chapter to learn more about OGC Services and when evaluating external systems make sure that they are also OGC Compliant in order to integrate as seamlessly as possible.

3.7.2 Use GeoNode with:

ArcGIS

ArcGIS Desktop (ArcMap) supports adding WMS layers to your map project. The following set of steps will walk you through how to configure a WMS Layer from your GeoNode within ArcMap.

First, you can start with a new empty project or add these layers to your existing project.



Next click the ArcCatalog button on the toolbar to bring up its interface.

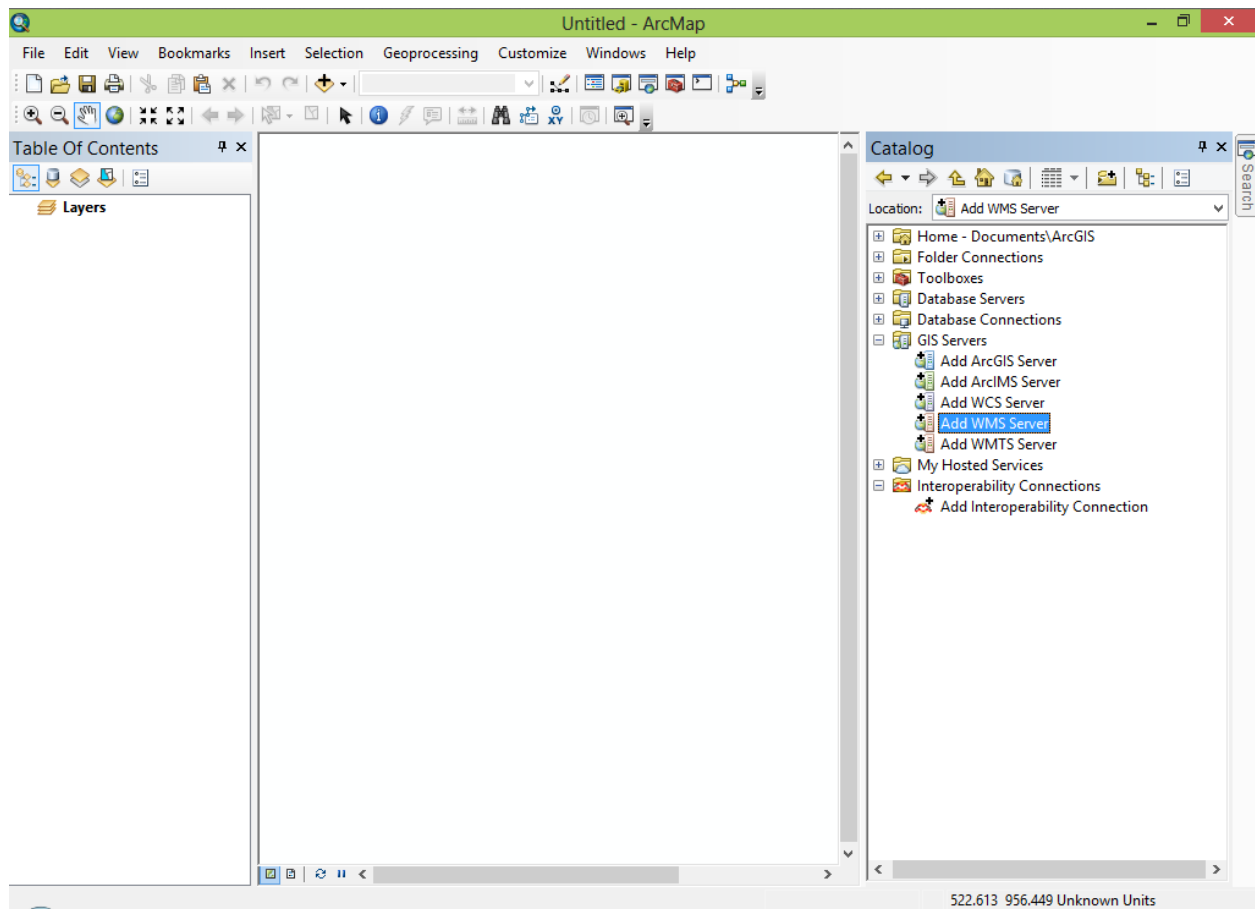
From there, double click the “Add WMS Server” item in the tree to bring up the dialog that lets you enter the details for your WMS.

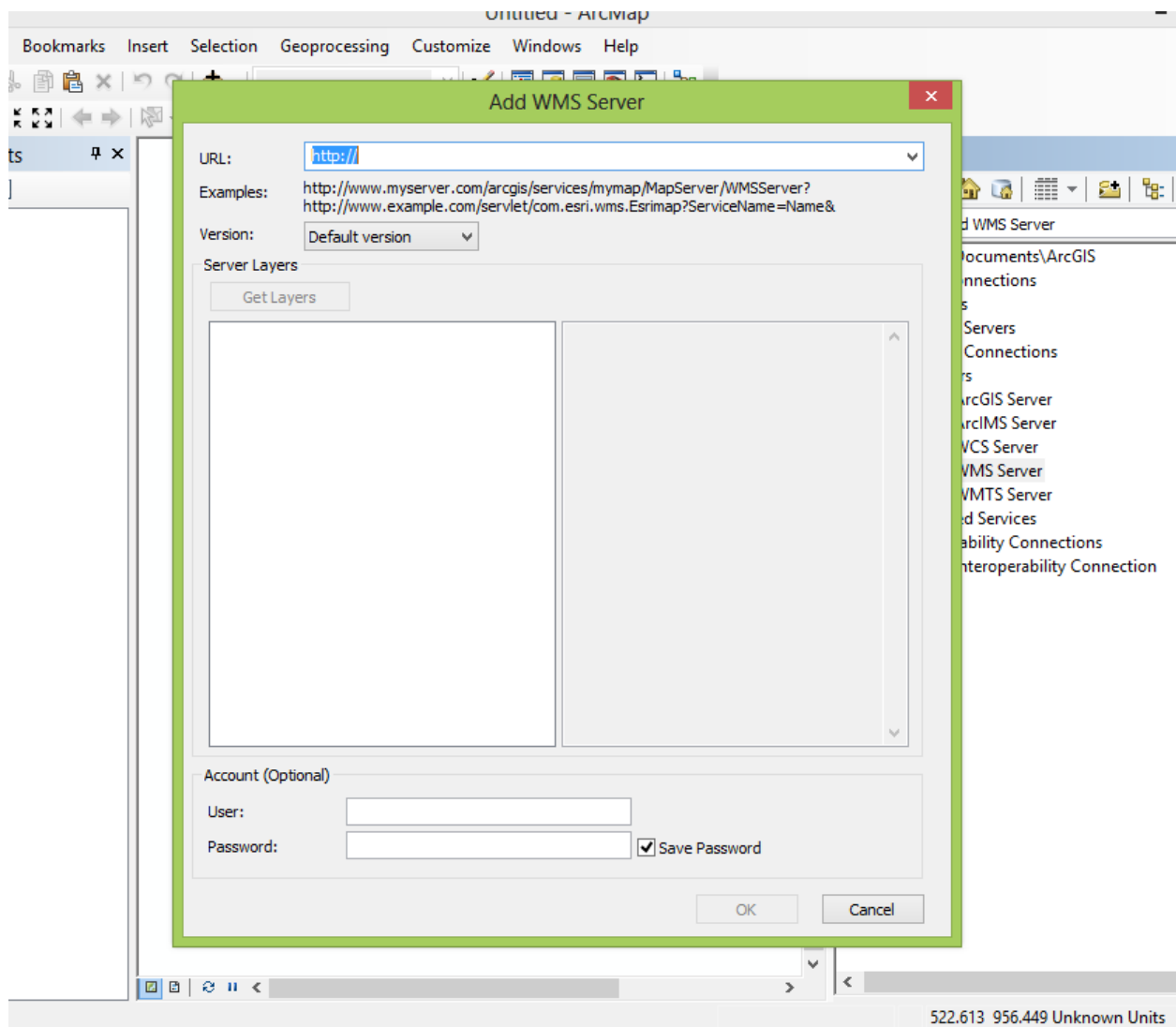
Next, enter the URL for your GeoNode’s WMS endpoint which is the base url with /geoserver/wms appended to the end of the URL. You can also enter your credentials into the optional Account section of this dialog to gain access to non-public layers that your user may have access to.

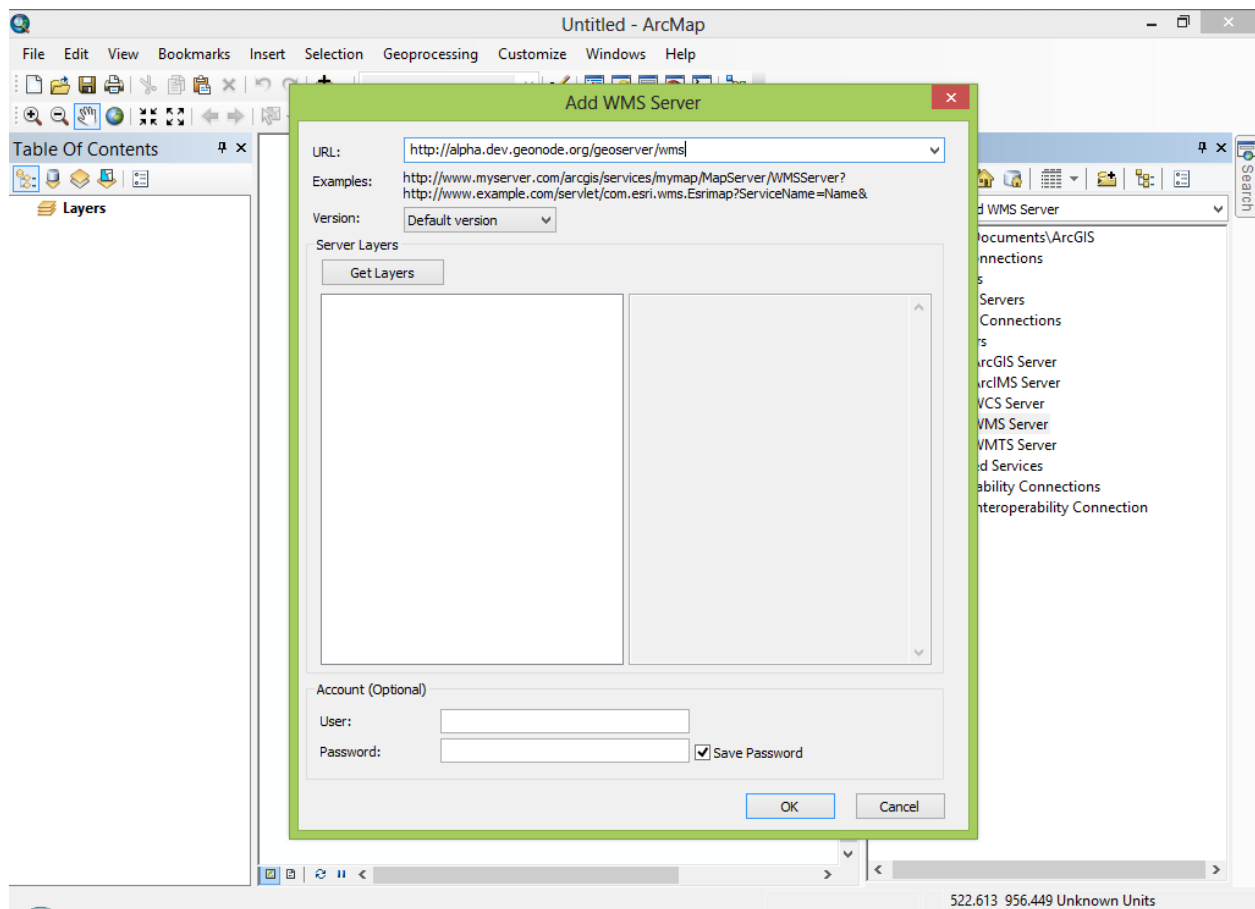
Click the “Get Layers” button to ask ArcMap to query your WMS’s GetCapabilities document to get the list of available layers.

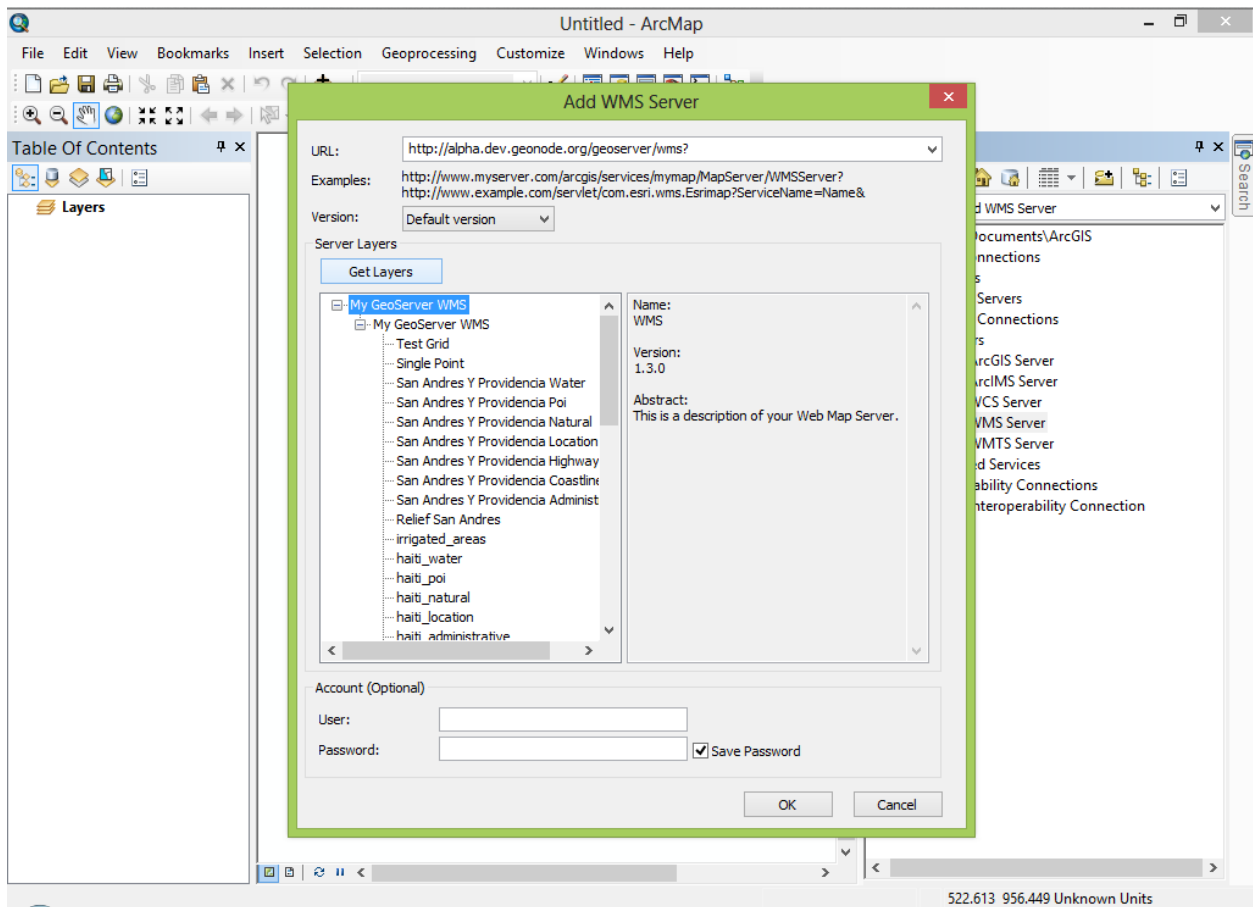
After you click the OK button, your GeoNode layers will appear in the ArcCatalog Interface.

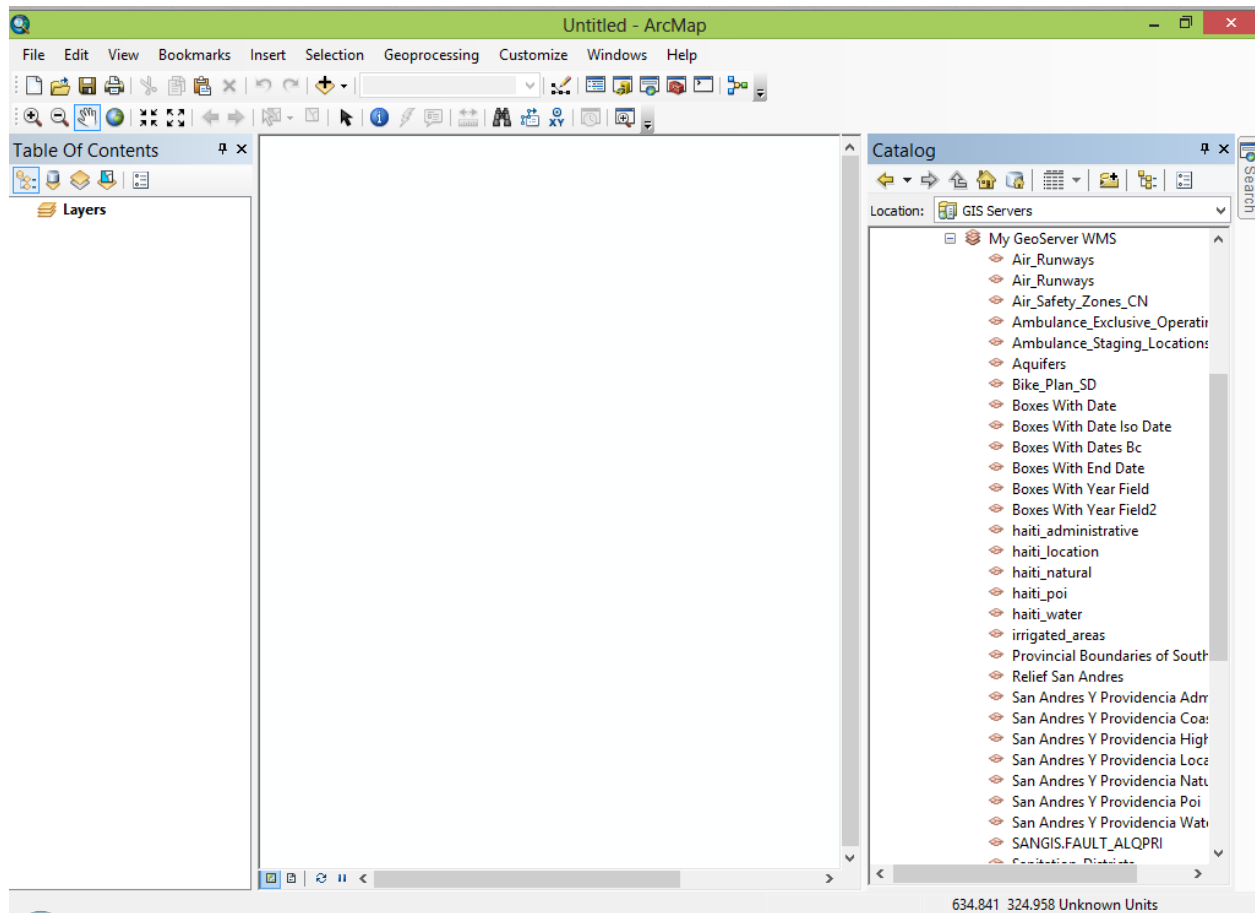
Once your server is configured in ArcMap, you can right click on one of the layers and investigate its properties.

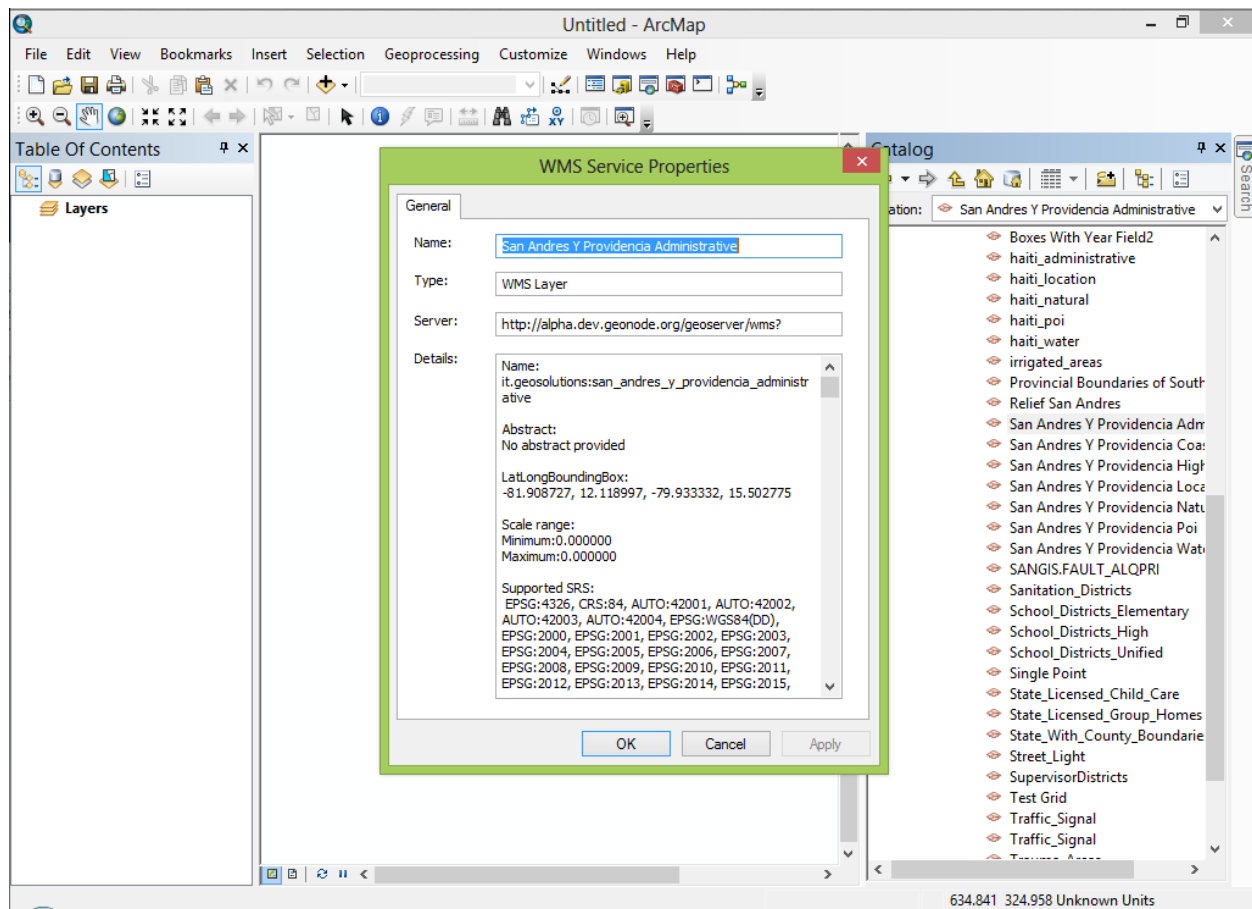




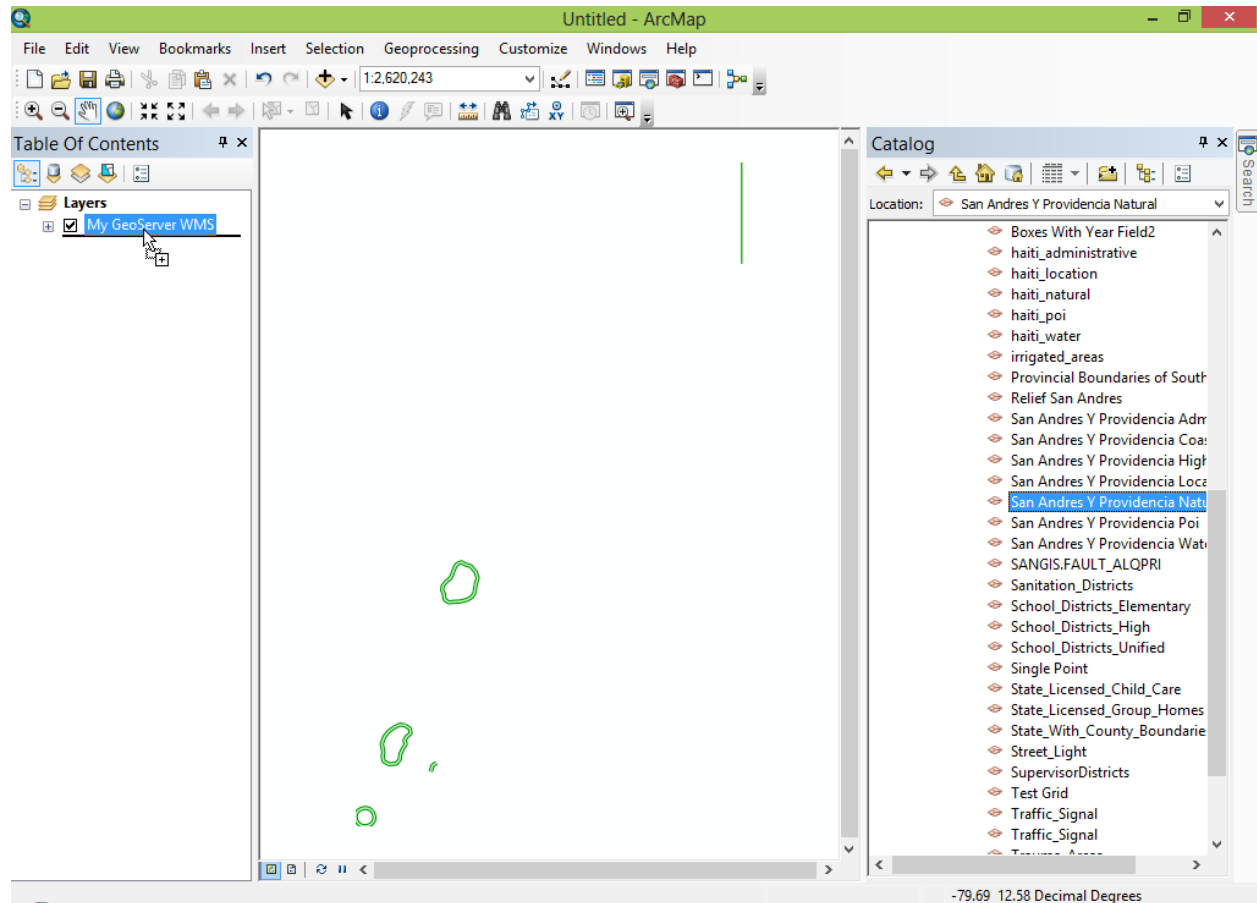








In order to actually add the layer to your project, you can drag and drop it into the Table of Contents, or right click and select “Create Layer”. Your Layer will now be displayed in the map panel of your project.



Once the layer is in your projects Table of Contents, you can right click on it and select the Layer Properties option and select the Styles Tab to choose from the available styles for that layer.

Now that we have seen how to add a WMS layer to our ArcMap project, lets walk through how to add the same layers as a WFS which retrieves the actual feature data from your GeoNode rather than a rendered map as you get with WMS. Adding layers as a WFS gives you more control over how the layers are styled within ArcMap and makes them available for you to use with other ArcGIS tools like the Geoprocessing toolbox.

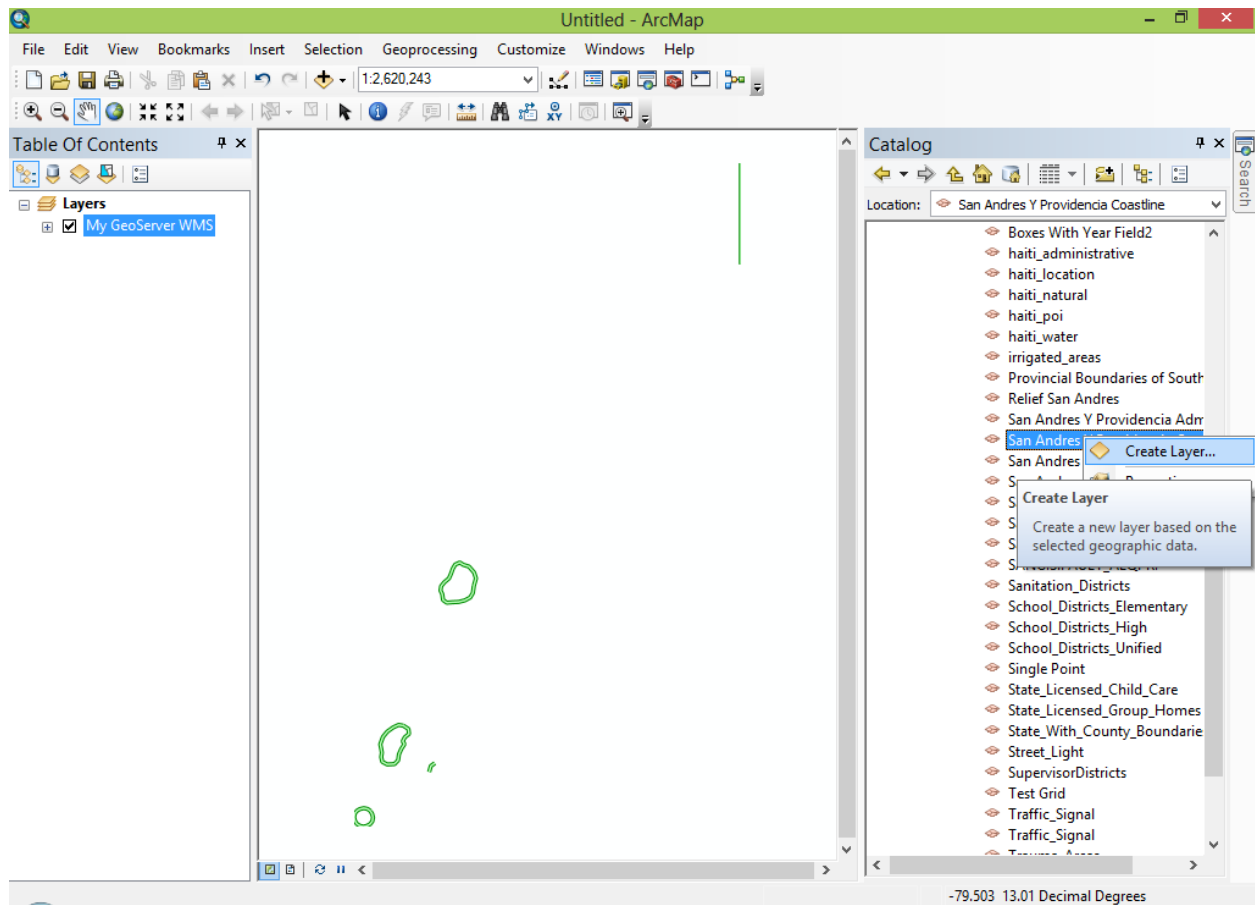
Note: Adding WFS layers to ArcMap requires that you have the Data Interoperability Extension installed. This extension is not included in ArcMap by default and is licensed and installed separately.

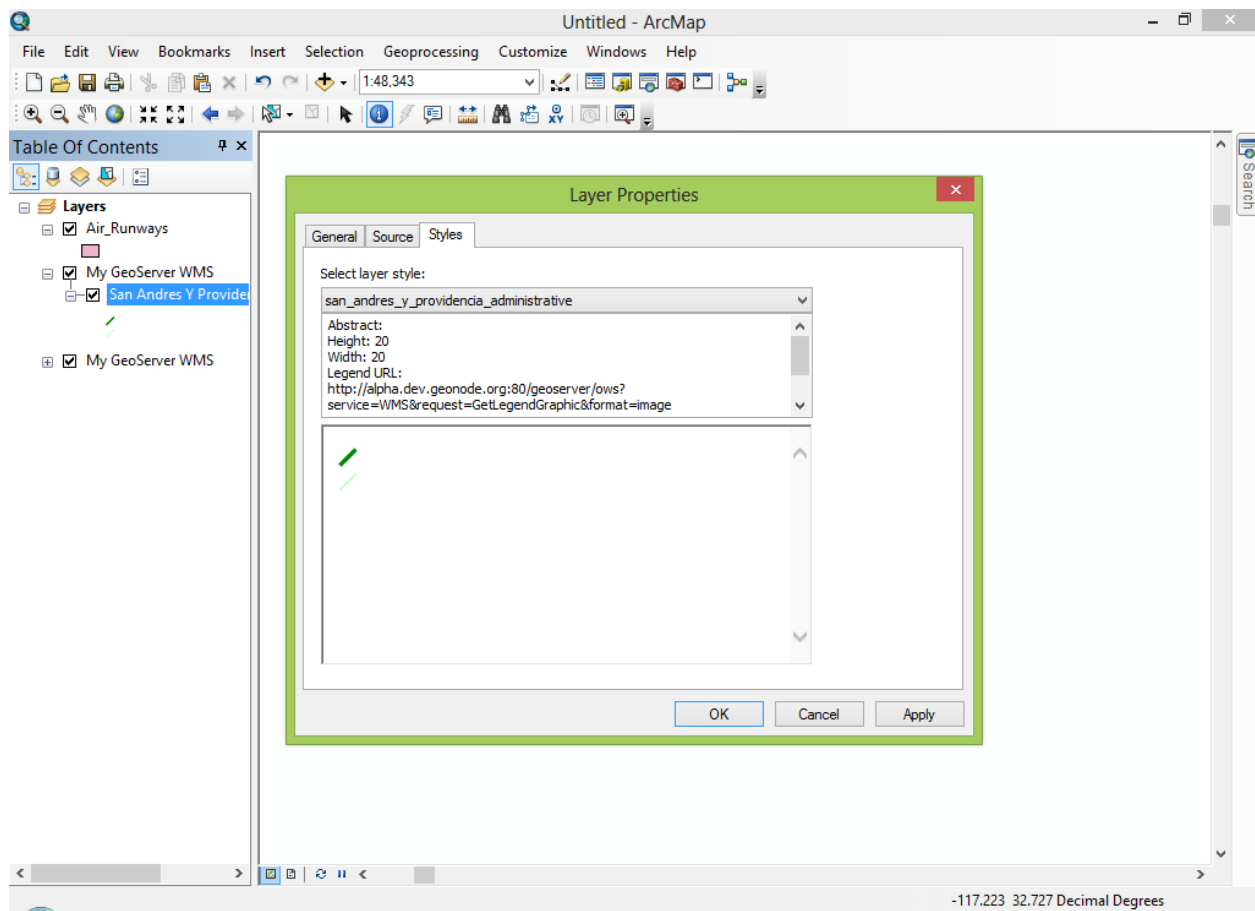
Start by opening up the ArcCatalog Interface within ArcMap and make sure that you have the “Interoperability Connections” option listed in the list.

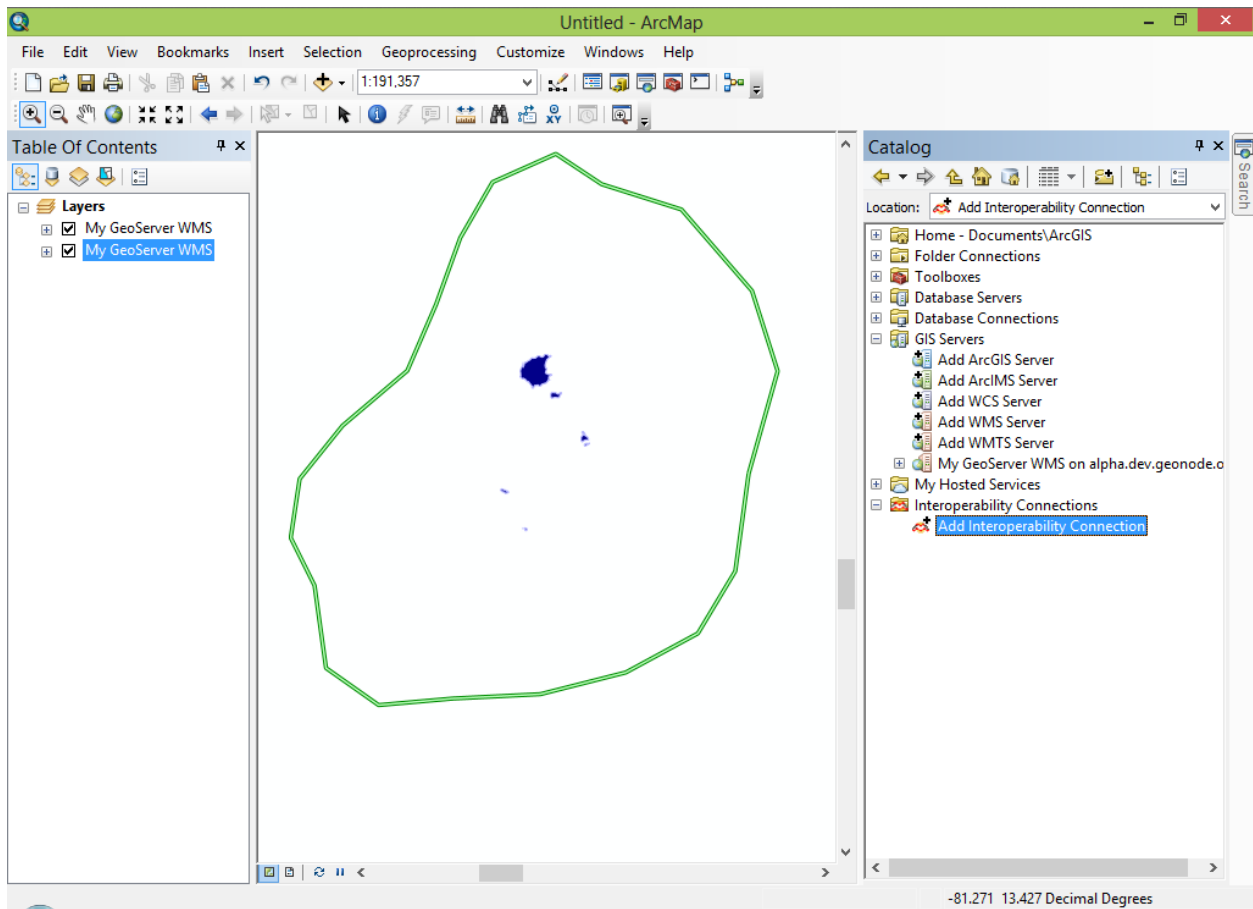
Next select “Add Interoperability Connection” to bring up the dialog that lets you add the WFS endpoint from your GeoNode.

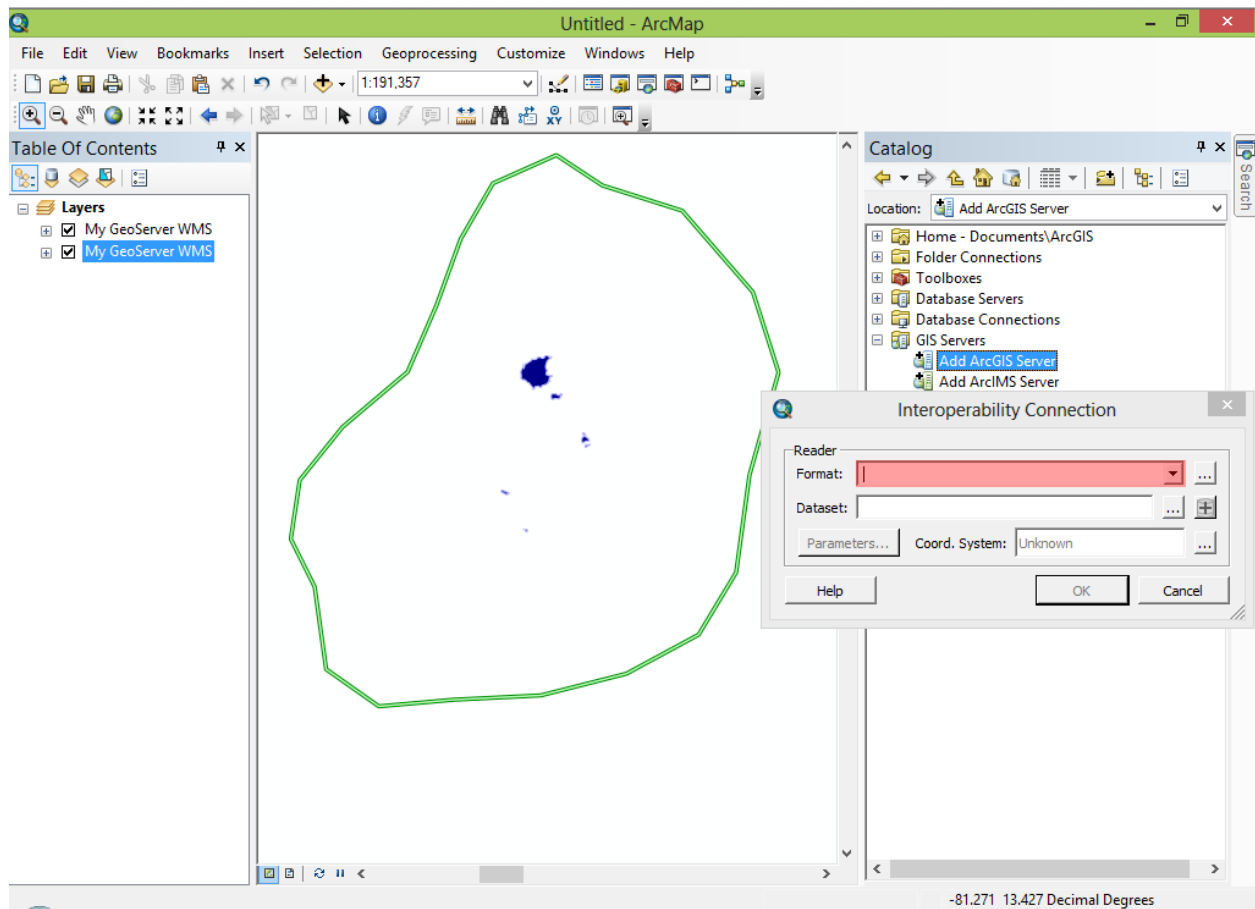
Select “WFS (Web Feature Service)” in the Format dropdown and enter the URL to the WFS endpoint for your GeoNode in the Dataset field. The WFS endpoint is your base URL + /geoserver/wfs

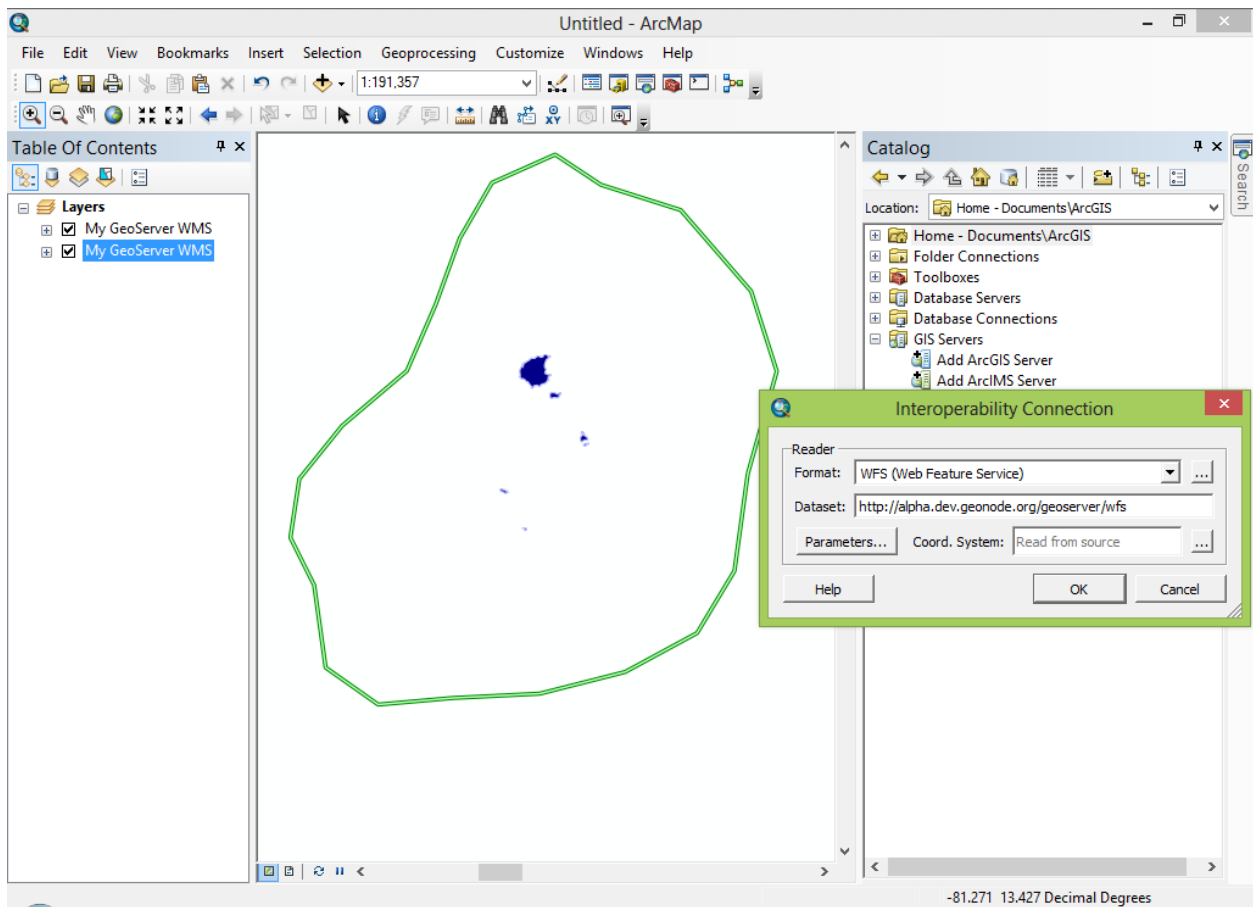
You will need to click the “Parameters” button to supply more connection information including your credentials which will give you the ability to use private layers that you have access to.

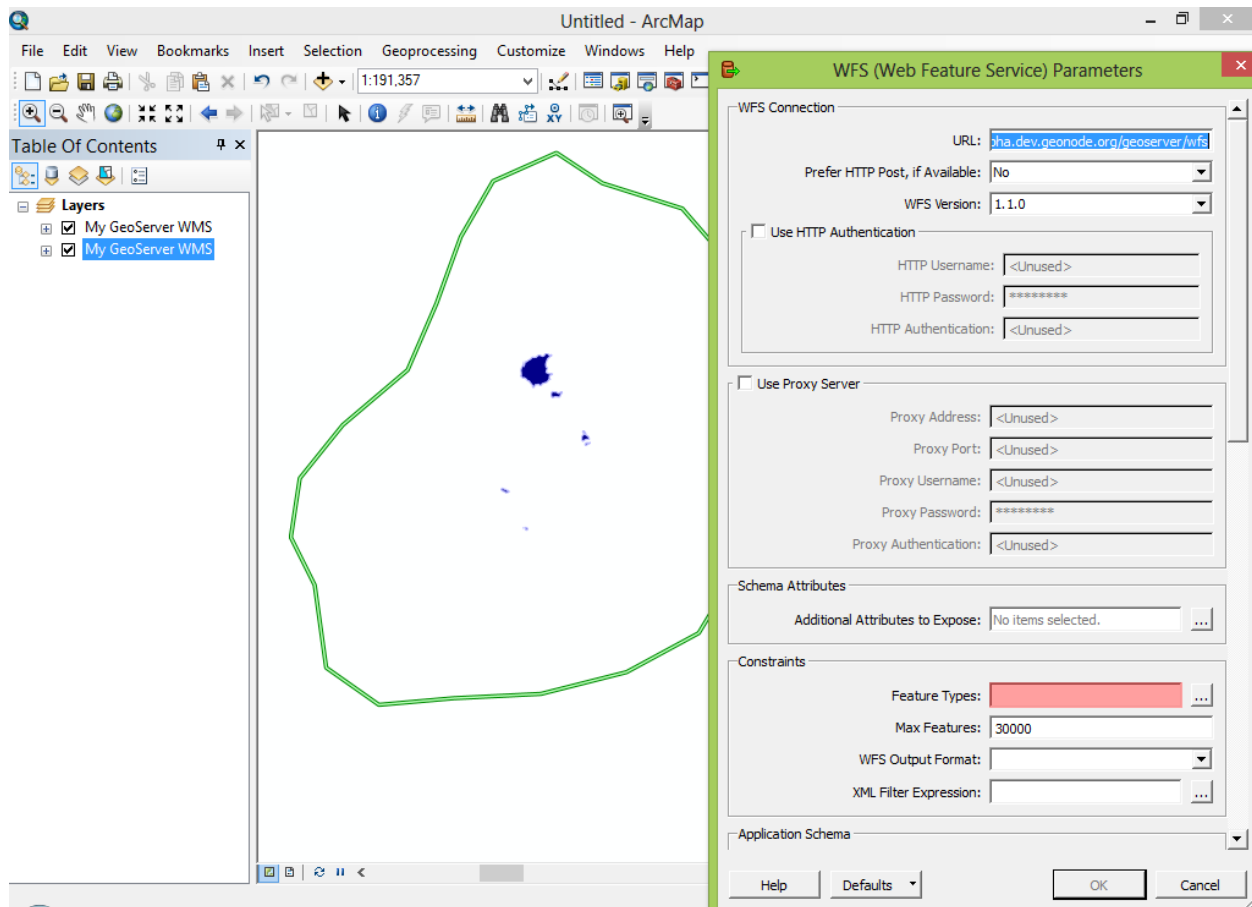




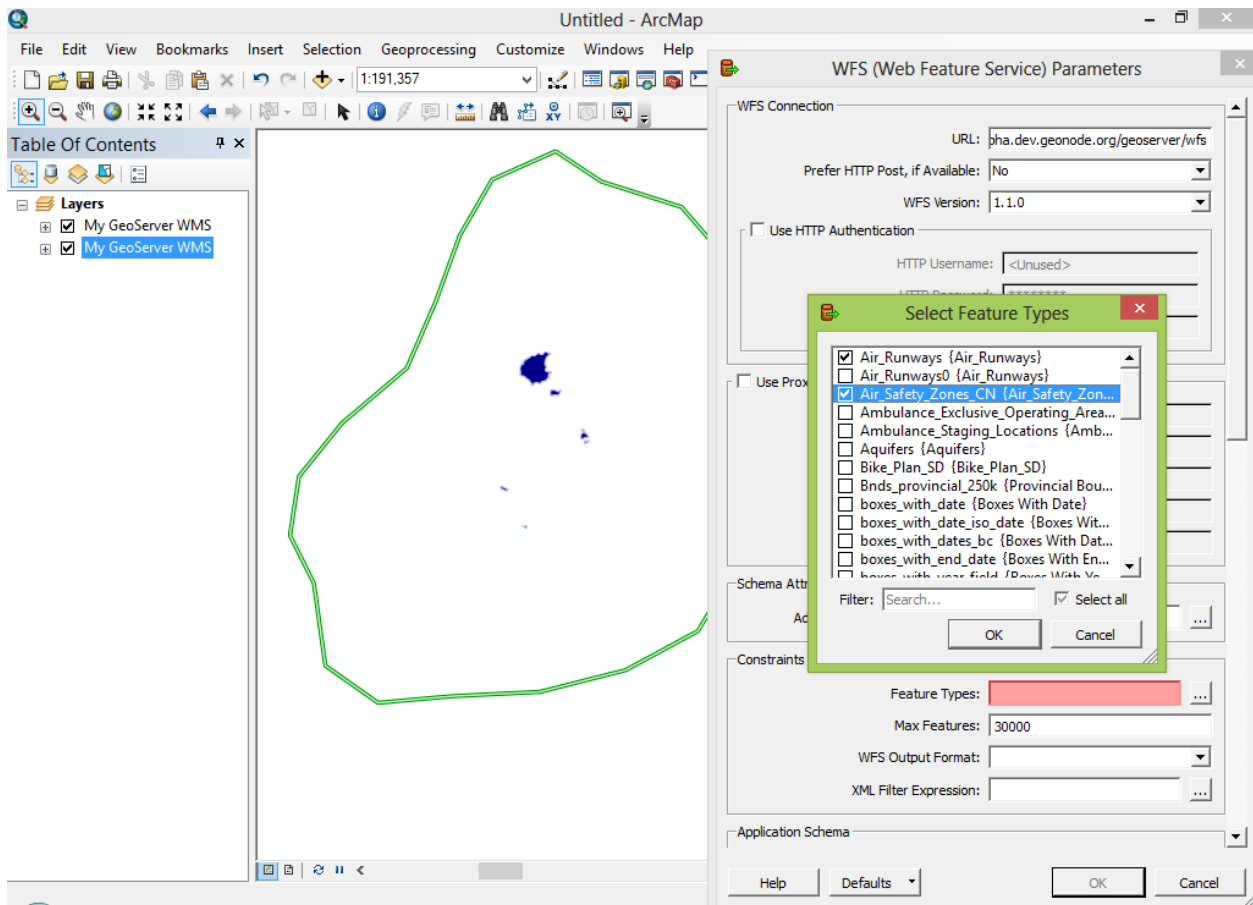








Select the Feature Types button to have ArcMap get a list of layers from the WFS Service of your GeoNode.



Select the layers that you want to add and click OK and ArcMap will import the features from your GeoNode into the system.

Depending on the projection of your data, you may receive a warning about Alignment and Accuracy of data transformations. You can specify the transformation manually or simply hit close to ignore this dialog. If you don't want to be warned again, use the checkboxes in this dialog to hide these warnings temporarily or permanently.

Your WFS Layer will be added to your map and you can view it in the Map Panel. If you need to, use the “Zoom to Layer Extent” or other zoom tools to zoom to the bounds of your layer.

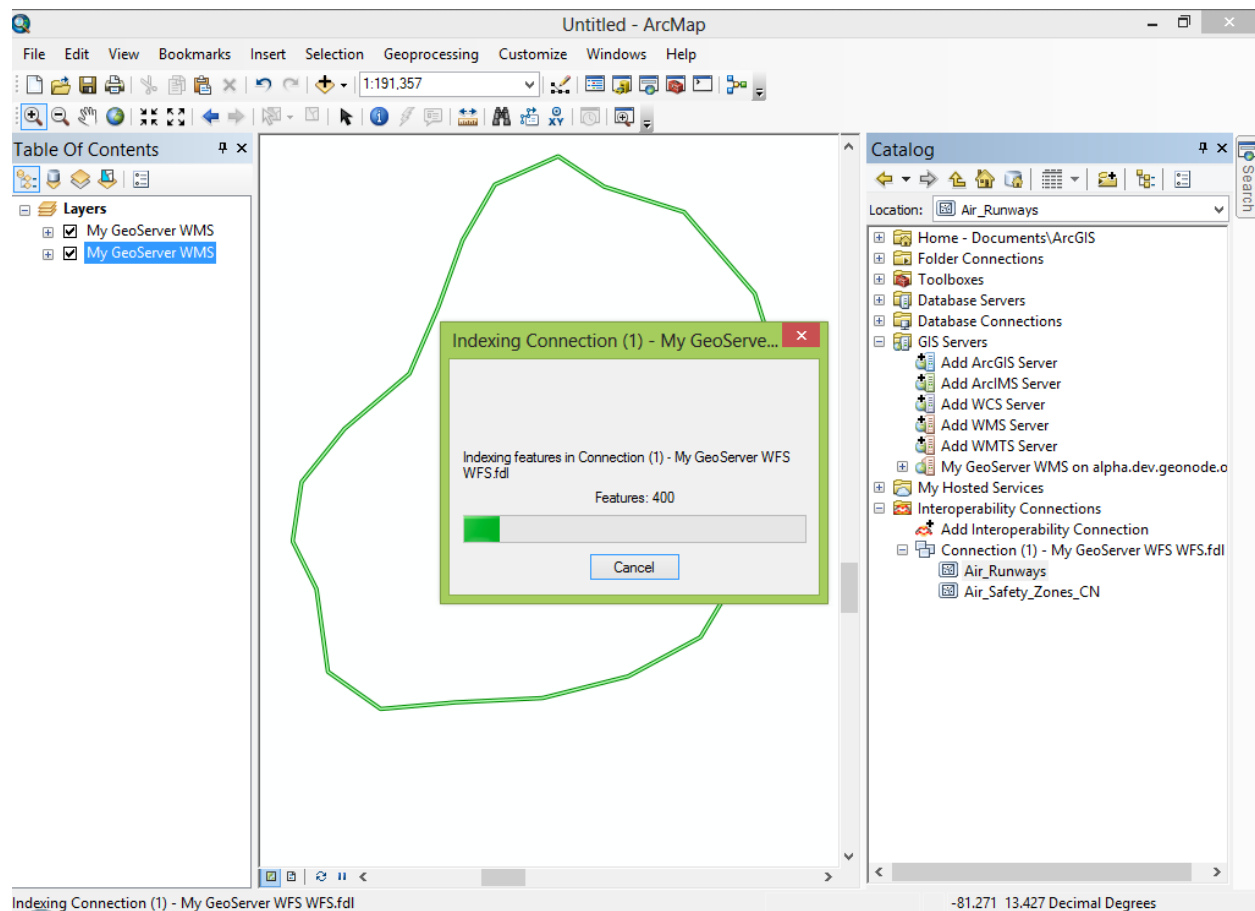
You can now use the identify tool to inspect a feature in your layer, or perform any other function that you can normally use to work with Vector Layers in ArcMap.

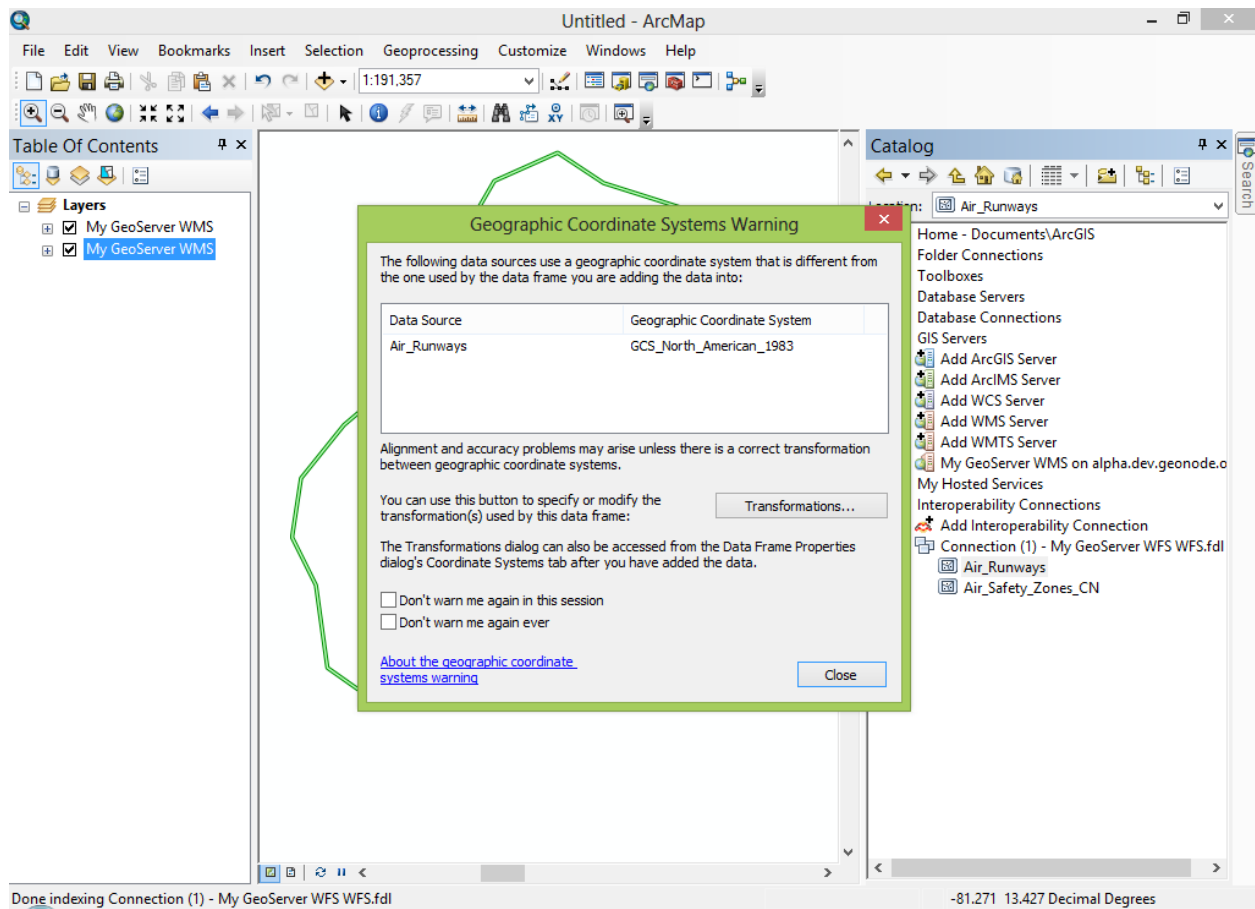
Since your layer was imported as actual vector features, you can use normal ArcMap styling tools to style the layer to match how you want it to be displayed.

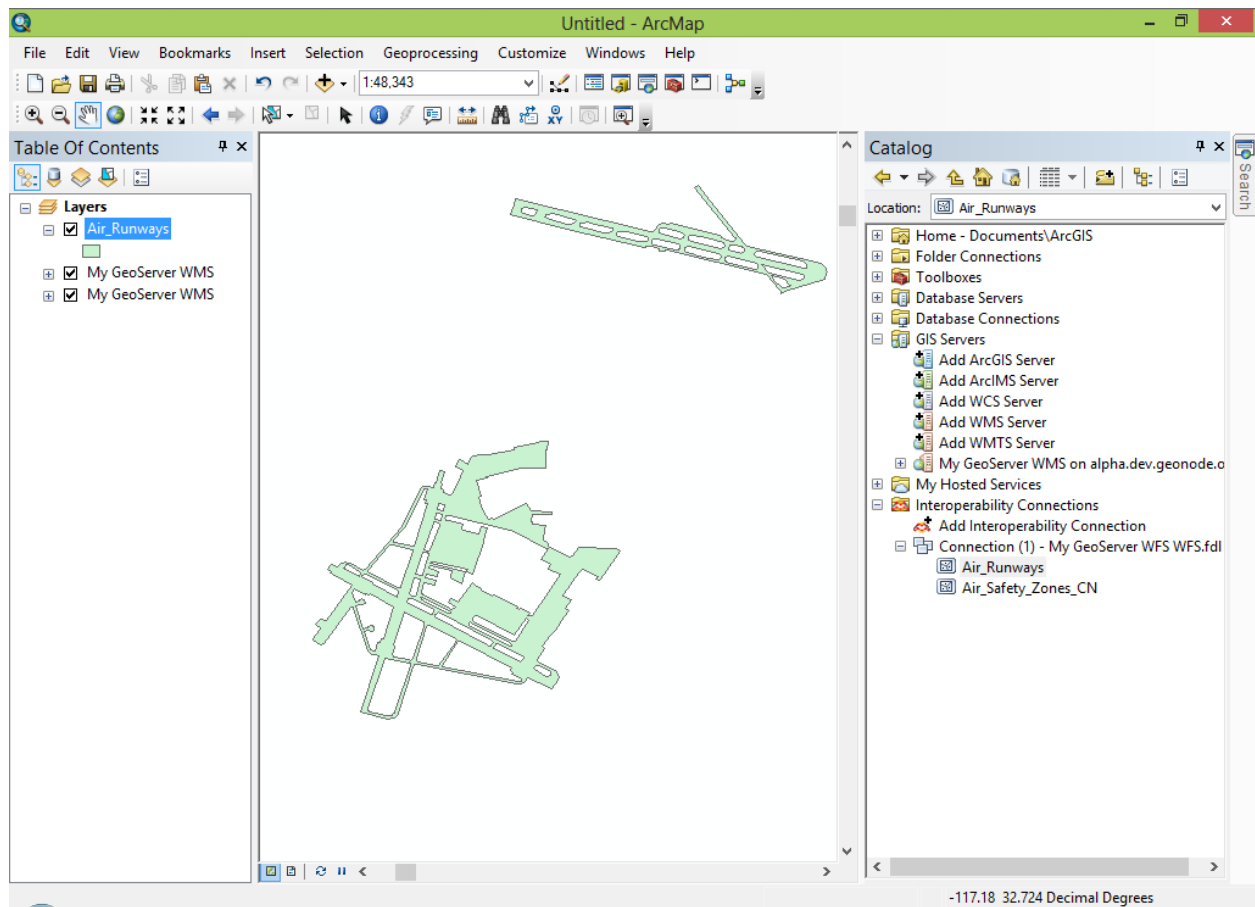
Now that you have added layers from your GeoNode as both WMS and WFS, you can explore the other options available to you with these layers within ArcMap.

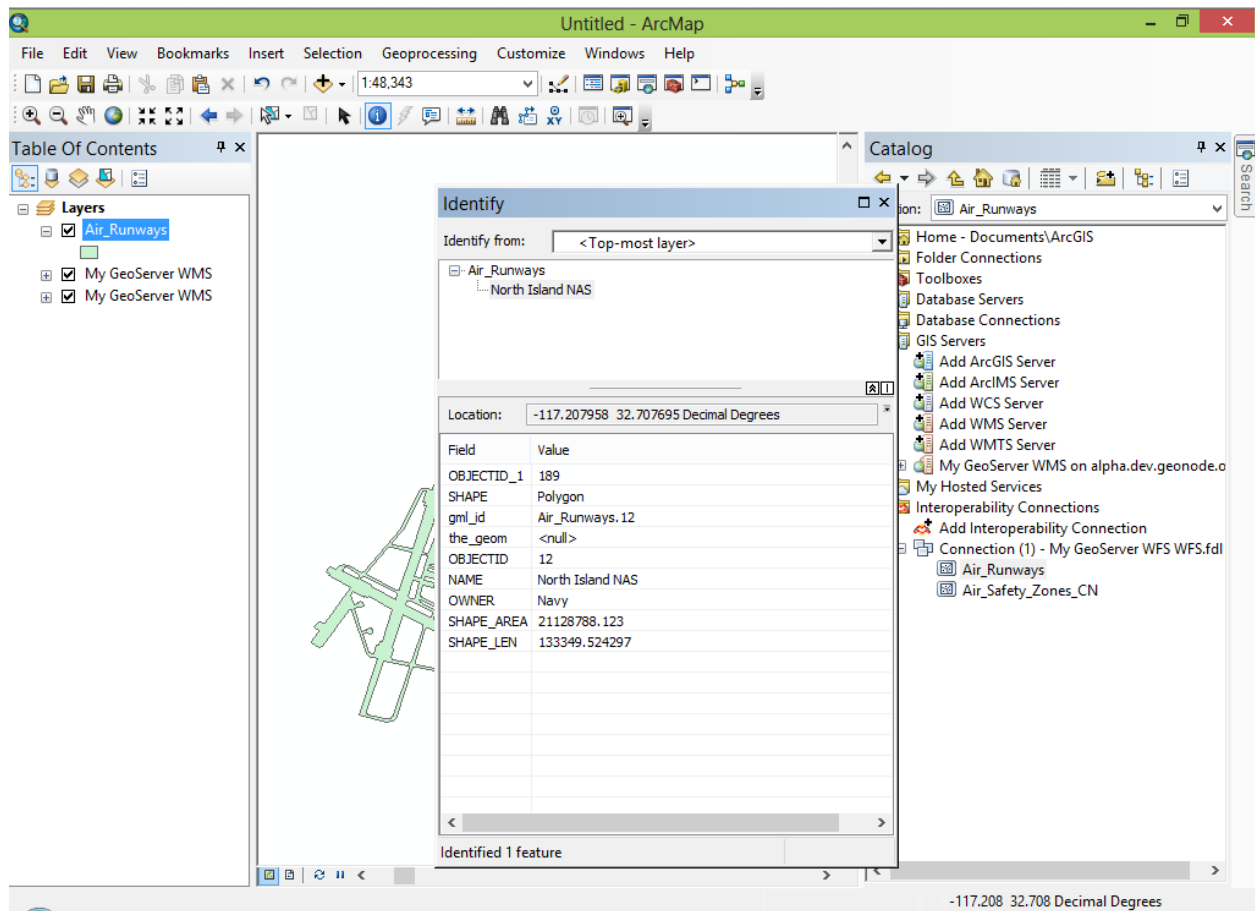
QGIS

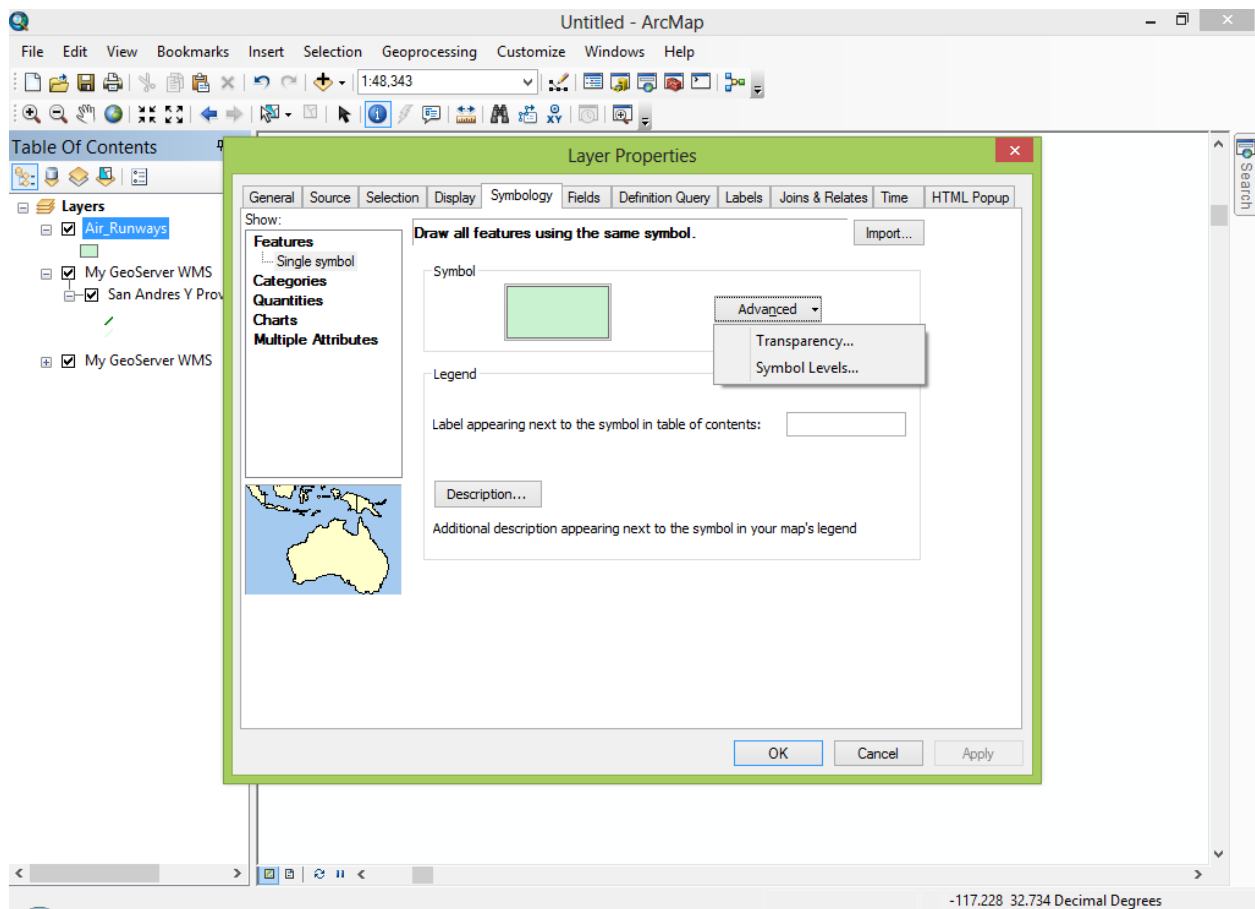
Quantum GIS or qGIS is an open source, cross platform desktop GIS app. It can also be used to add layers from your GeoNode instance as WMS or WFS. The process is very similar to how we add these same layers to ArcMap, and we will walk through the steps necessary in the following section.



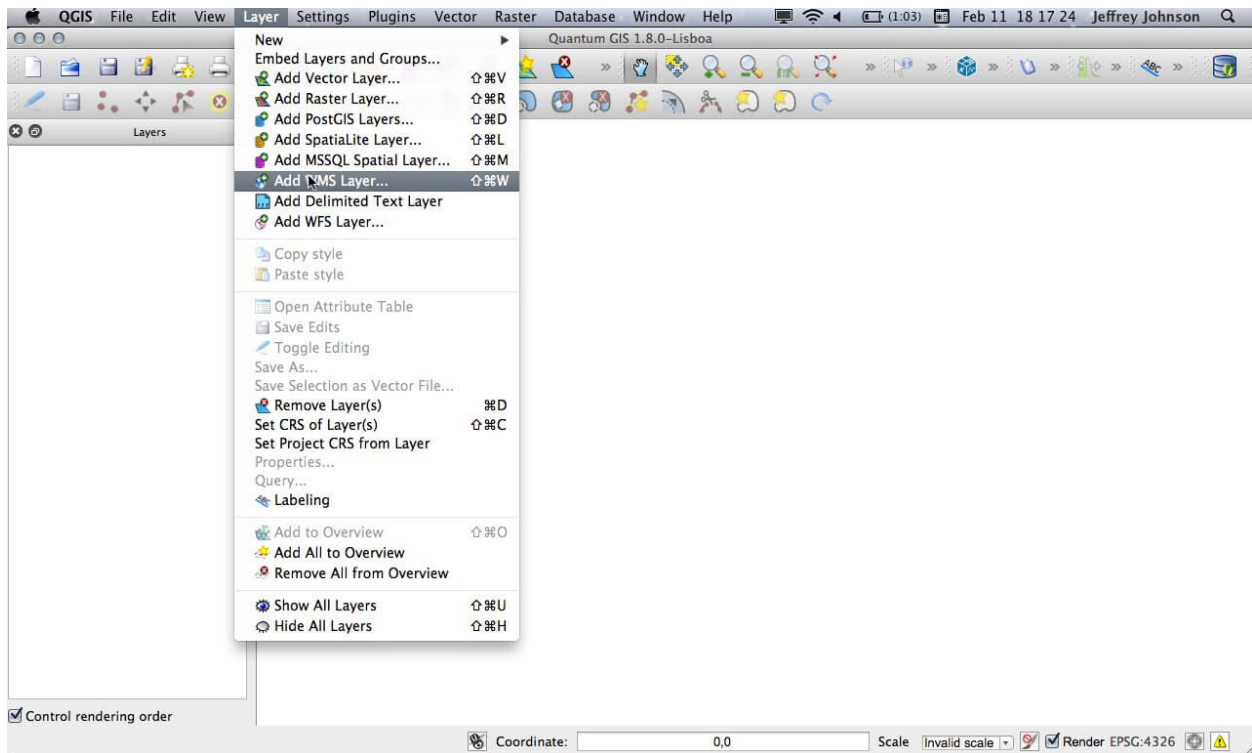








First, select “Add WMS Layer” from the Layer menu.



The Add WMS Layer Dialog will be displayed where you are able to specify the parameters to connect to your WMS server.

Next, you need to fill in the parameters to connect to your GeoNode instance. The URL for your GeoNode’s WMS is the base URL + /geoserver/wms

After clicking the OK button, your server will show up in the list of servers. Make sure its selected, then, click the connect button to have QGIS retrieve the list of layers from your GeoNode.

Select the layers you want to add to your QGIS project and click “Add”.

Your layer will be displayed in the map panel.

You can then zoom into your features in the Map.

From there, you can use the identify tool to inspect the attributes of one of the features on the map.

Or, you can look at the layer metadata by right clicking on the layer and selecting Layer Properties and selecting the metadata tab.

Adding WFS servers and layers to your QGIS project is very similar to adding WMS. Depending on your version of QGIS, you may need to add the WFS plugin. You can use the Plugin manager to add it.

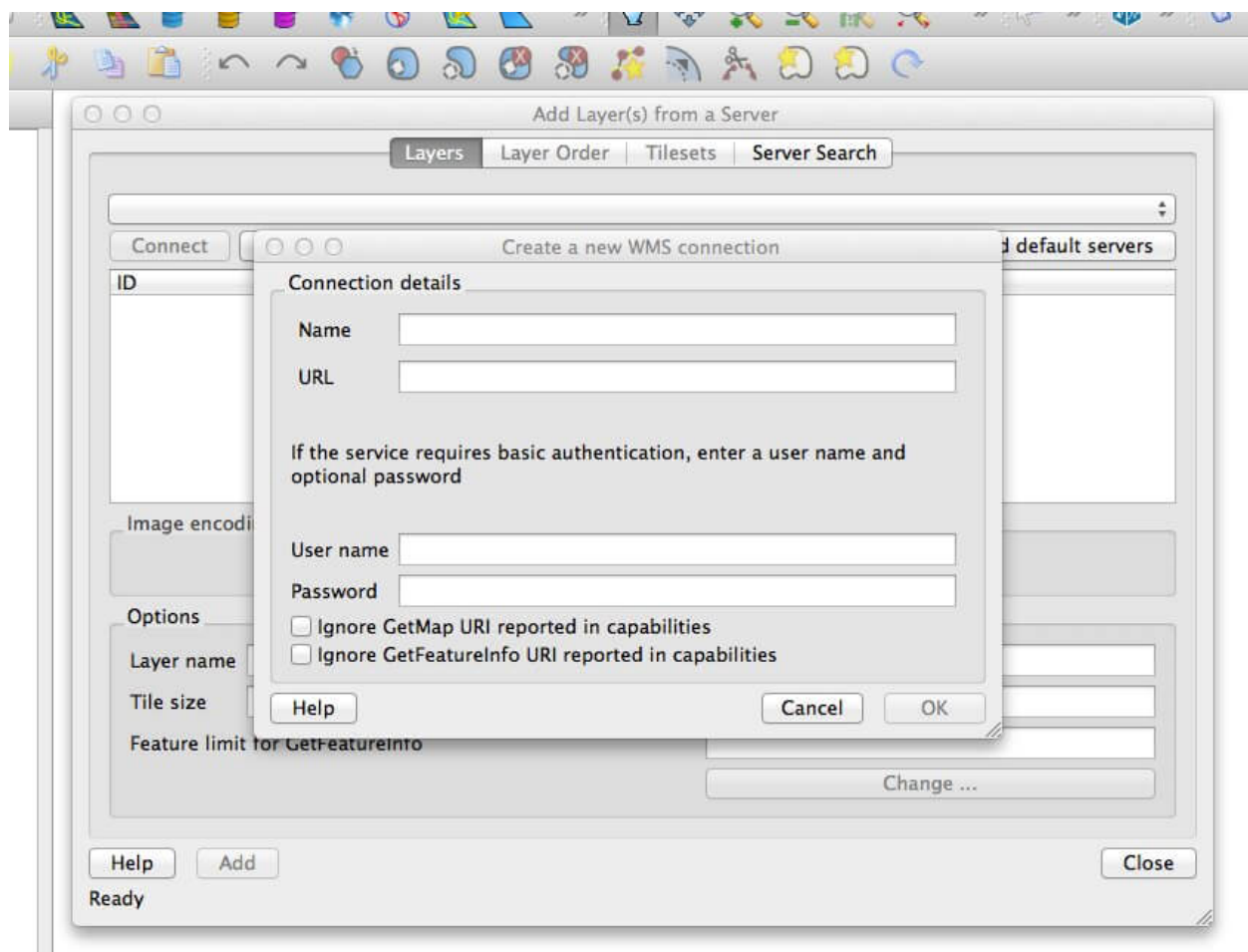
Once the plugin is installed, you can select the “Add WFS Layer” option from the Layer menu.

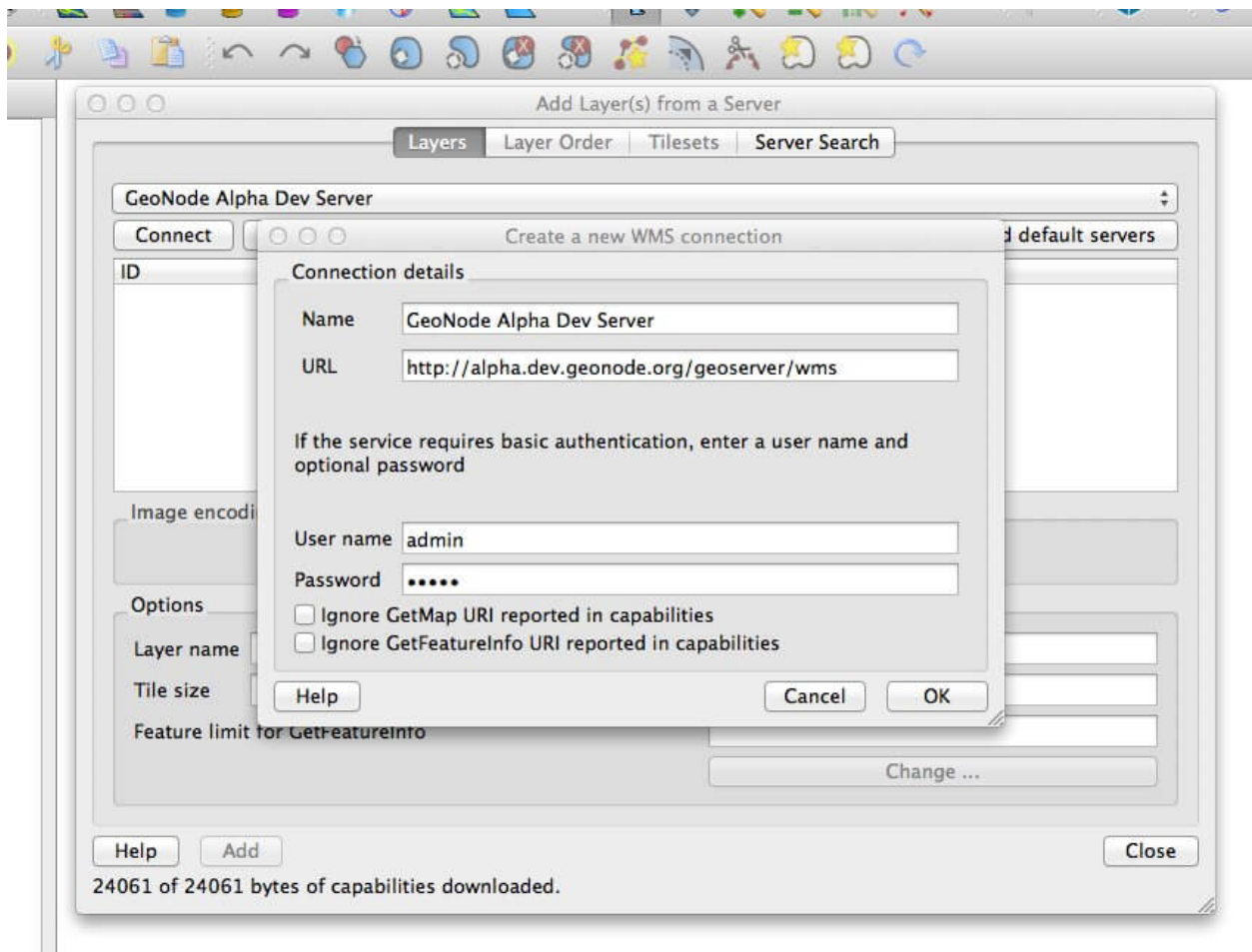
Step through the same process you did for WMS to create a new WFS connection. First specify server parameters and click OK.

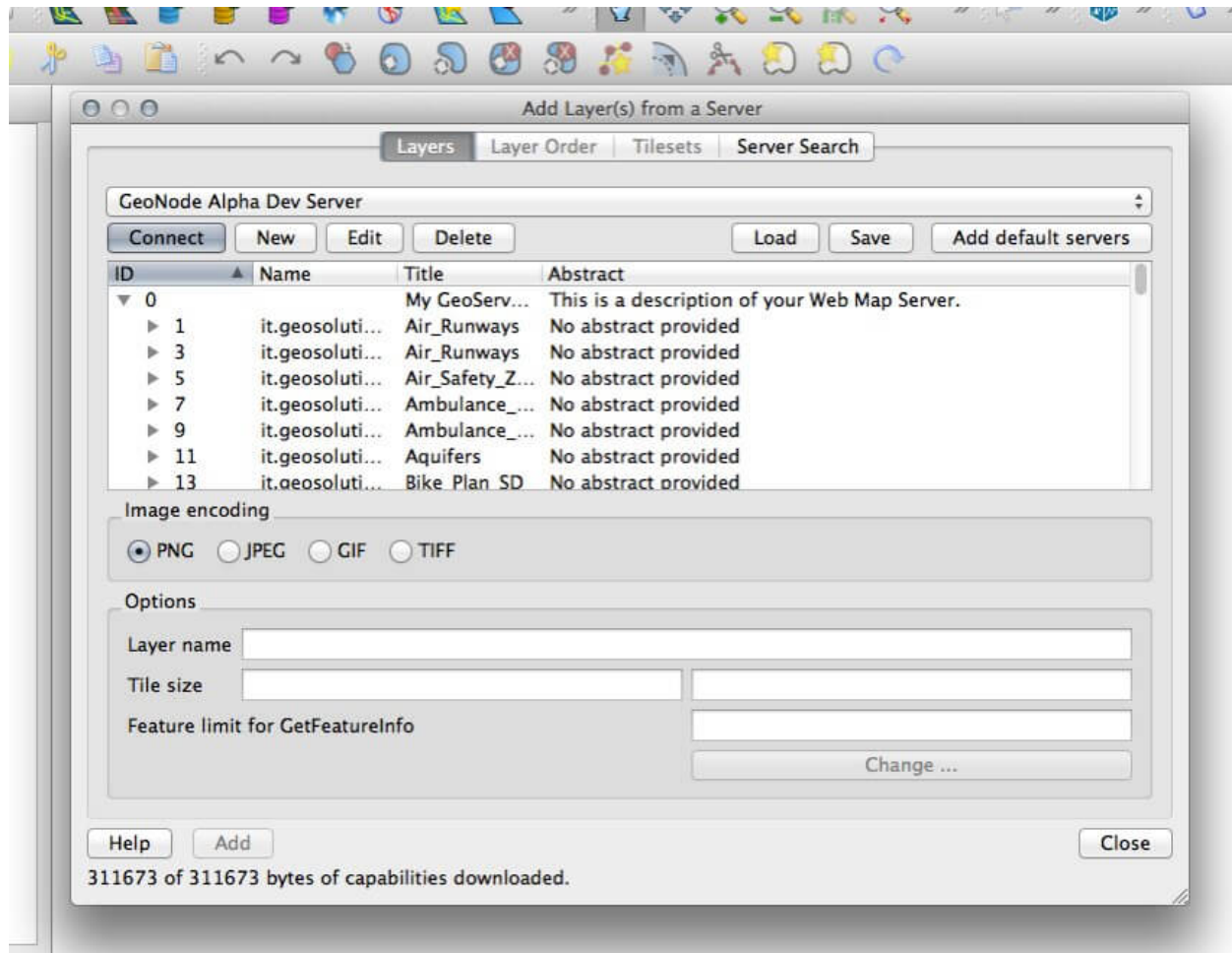
Then click Connect to retrieve the list of layers on the server and select the layers you want to add and click Apply.

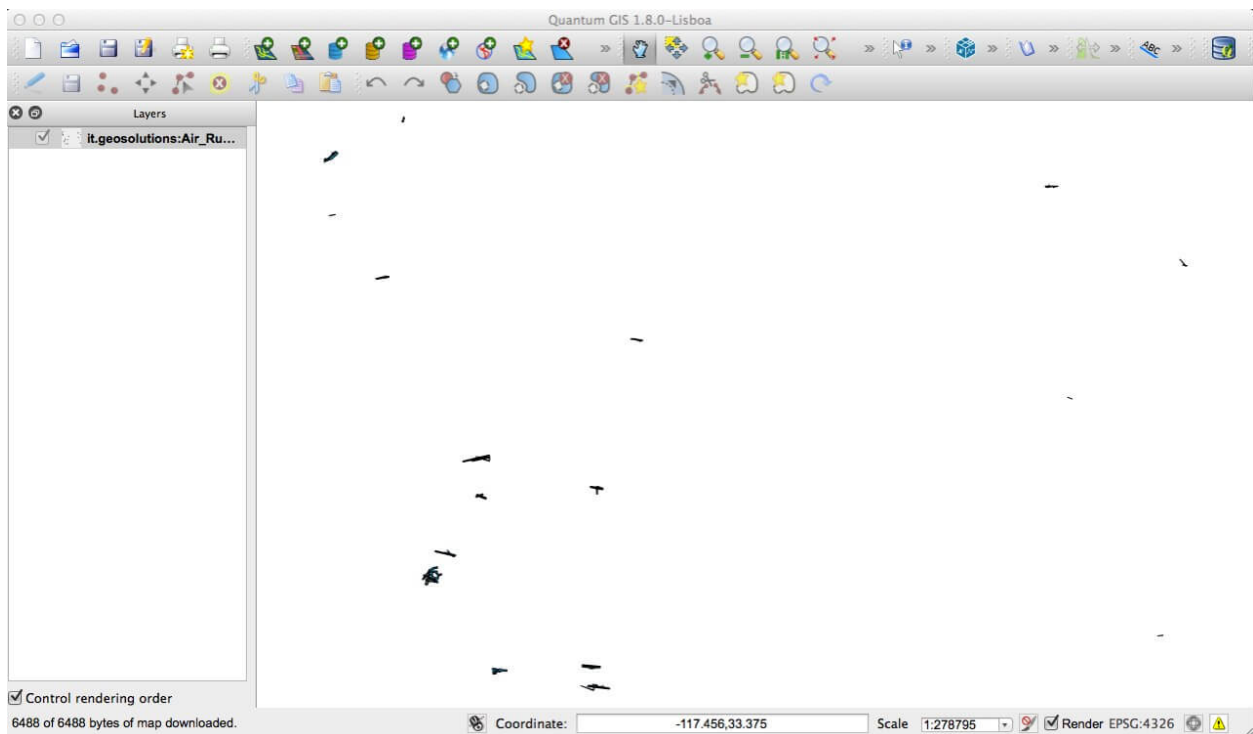
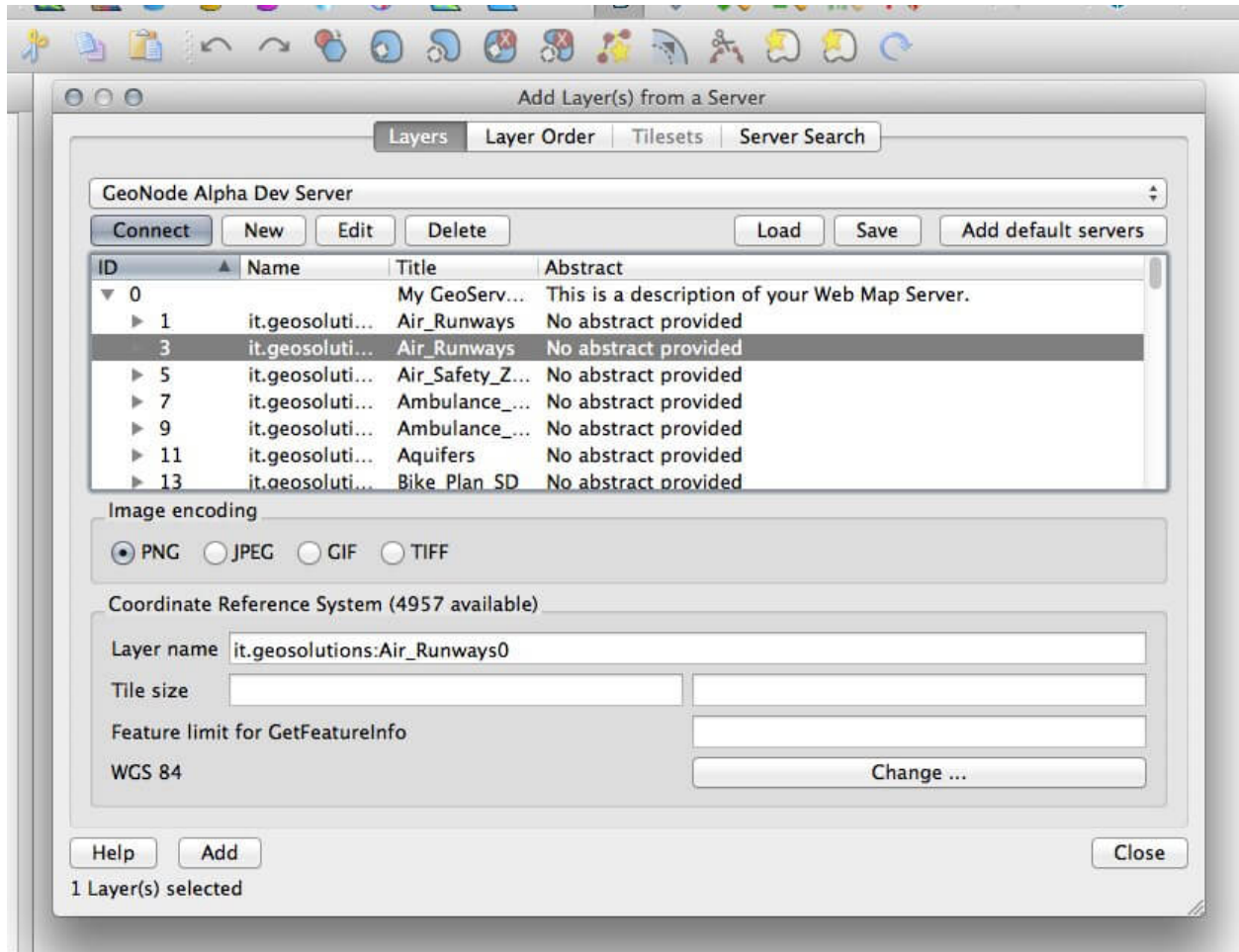
The layer(s) you selected will be displayed in the map panel.

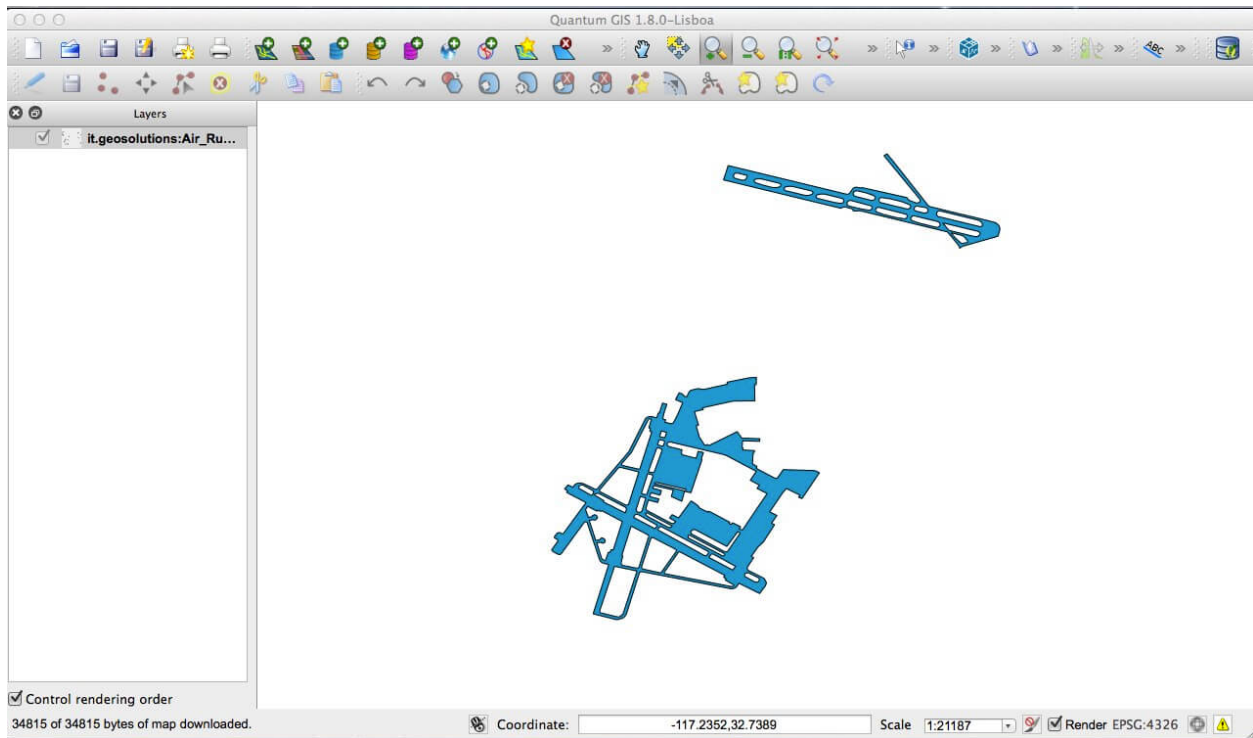
You can use the same identify tool to inspect features in the map panel.











To look at more information about your layer, right click the layer in the Table of Contents and select Layer Properties. You can look at the list of fields.

... or set a style to match how you want your data to be displayed.

You now know how to add layers from your GeoNode instance to a QGIS project. You can explore all of the other options available to you in QGIS by consulting its documentation.

Google Earth

GeoNode's built in map interface lets you look at your layers and maps in the Google Earth plugin directly in your browser. You can switch to this 3D viewer directly in GeoNode by clicking the google earth icon in the map panel.

GeoServer will render your layer as an image until you are zoomed in sufficiently, and then it will switch to rendering it as a vector overlay that you can click on to view the attributes for the feature you clicked on.

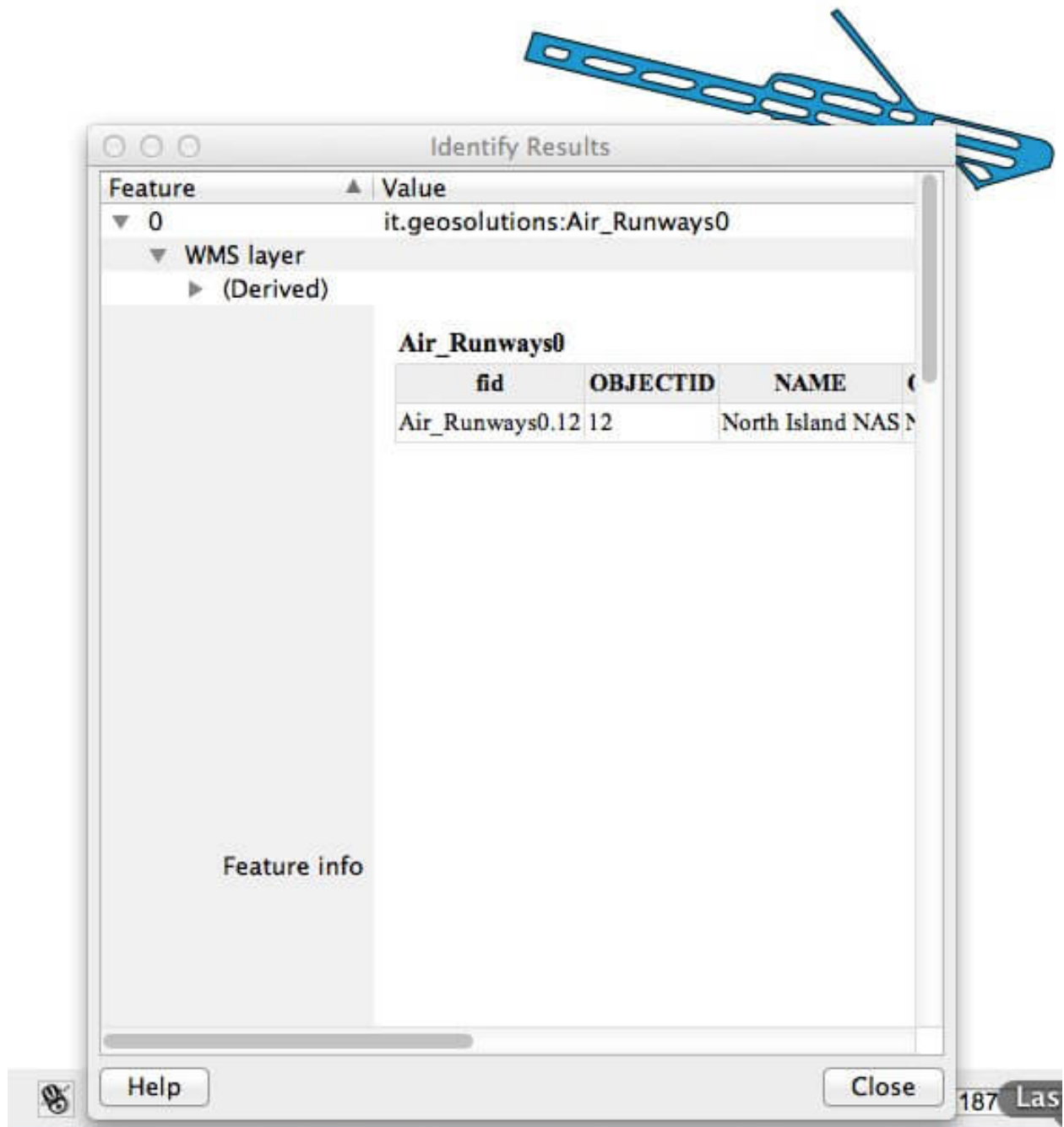
You can also use this option in the GeoExplorer client by clicking the same button.

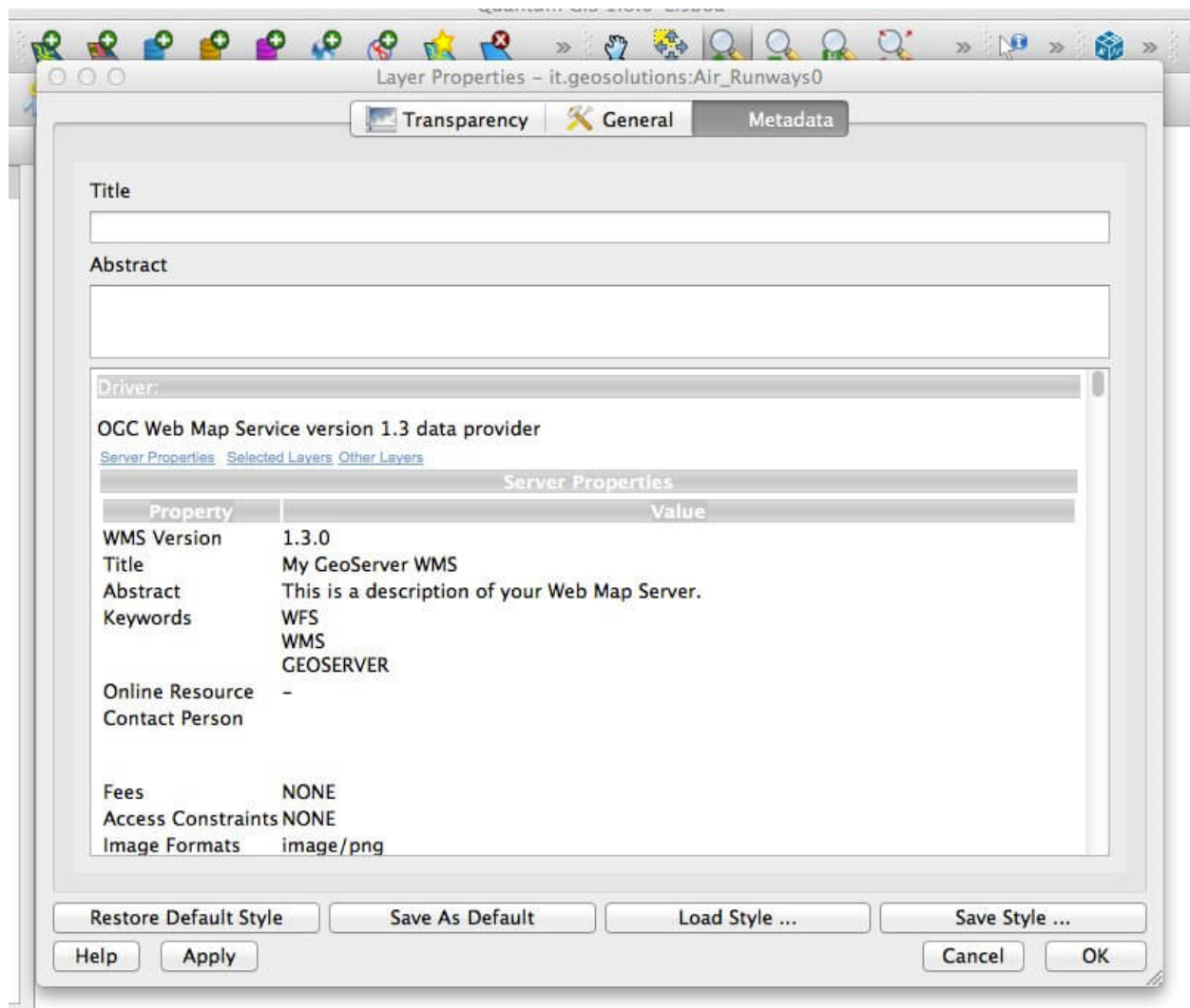
Note: Some of the GeoExplorer options will not be available to you when you are in this mode, they will be grayed out and inaccessible.

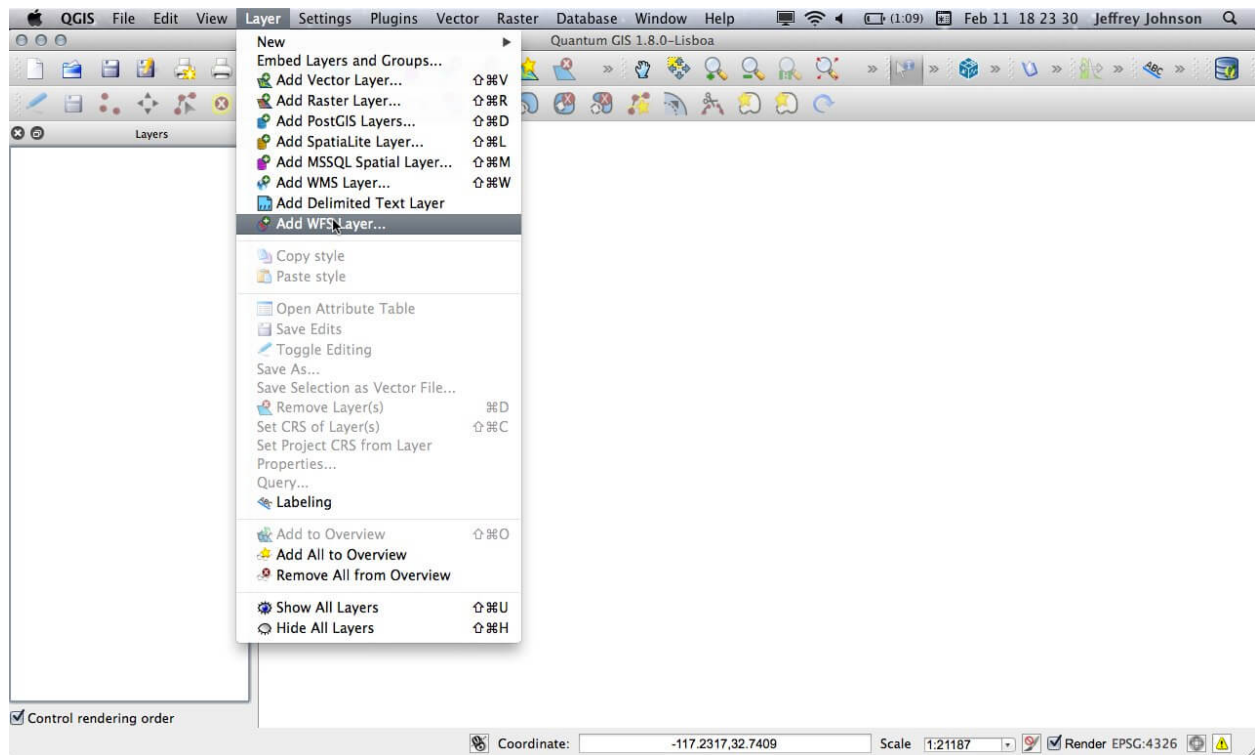
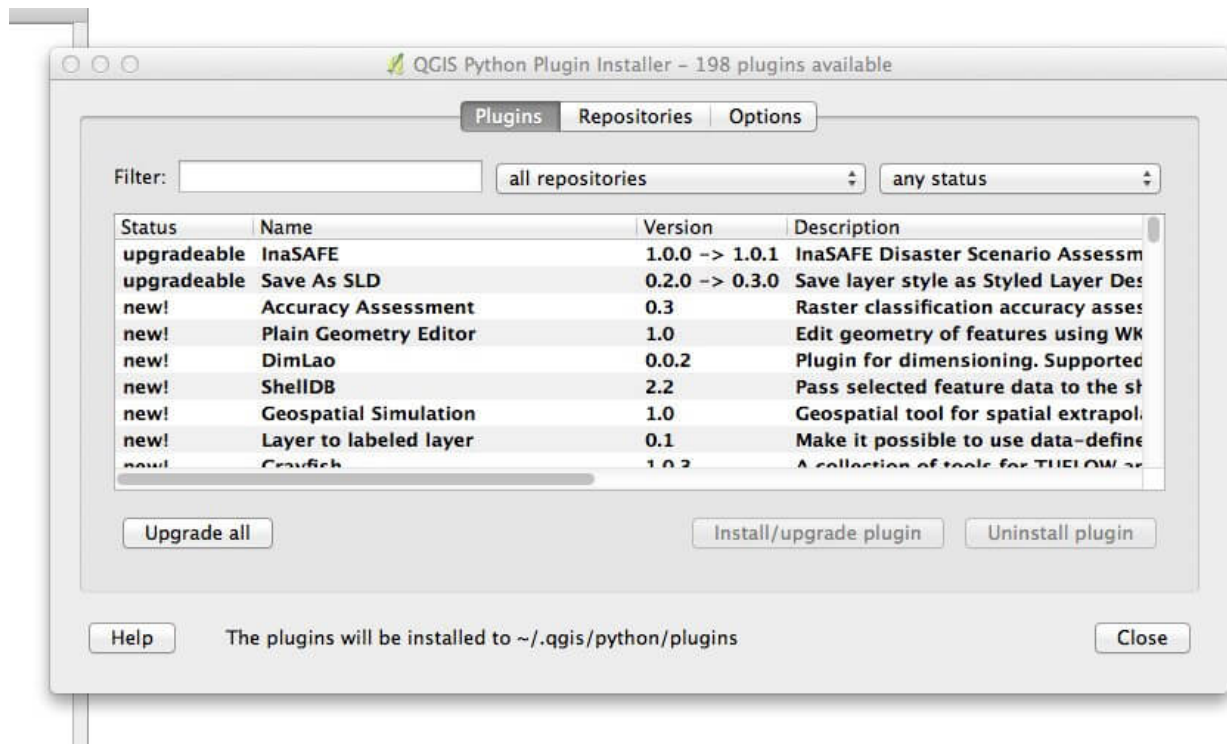
If instead you want to use layers from your GeoNode in the Google Earth client itself, you have a few options available to you.

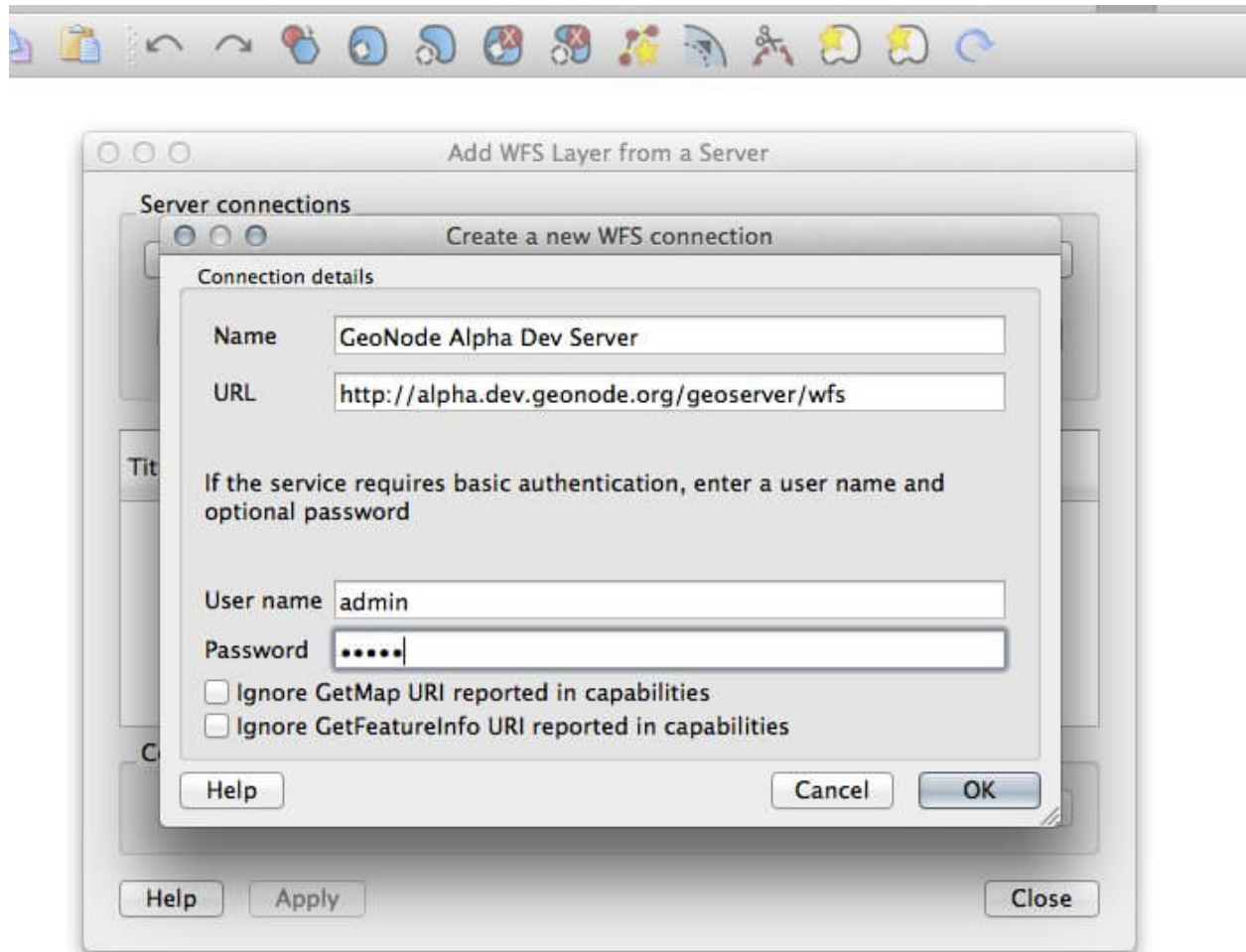
First, you can select the KML option from the Download Layer menu to download the entire layer in a single KML file. Depending on the size of the layer, your GeoNode could take several seconds or longer to generate this KML and return it to you.

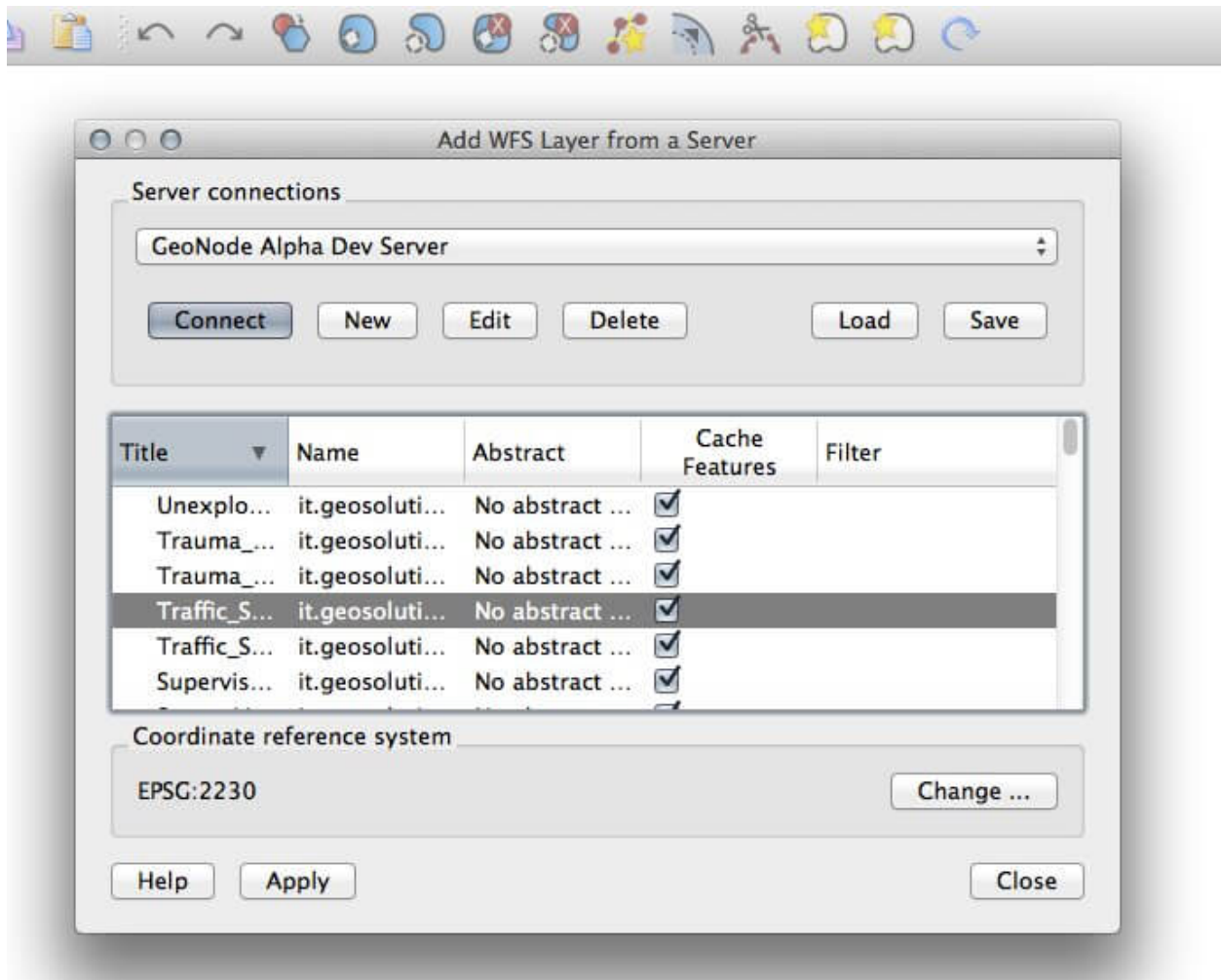
When the layer is generated, it will be downloaded to your desktop machine and you can simply double click it to open it in Google Earth.

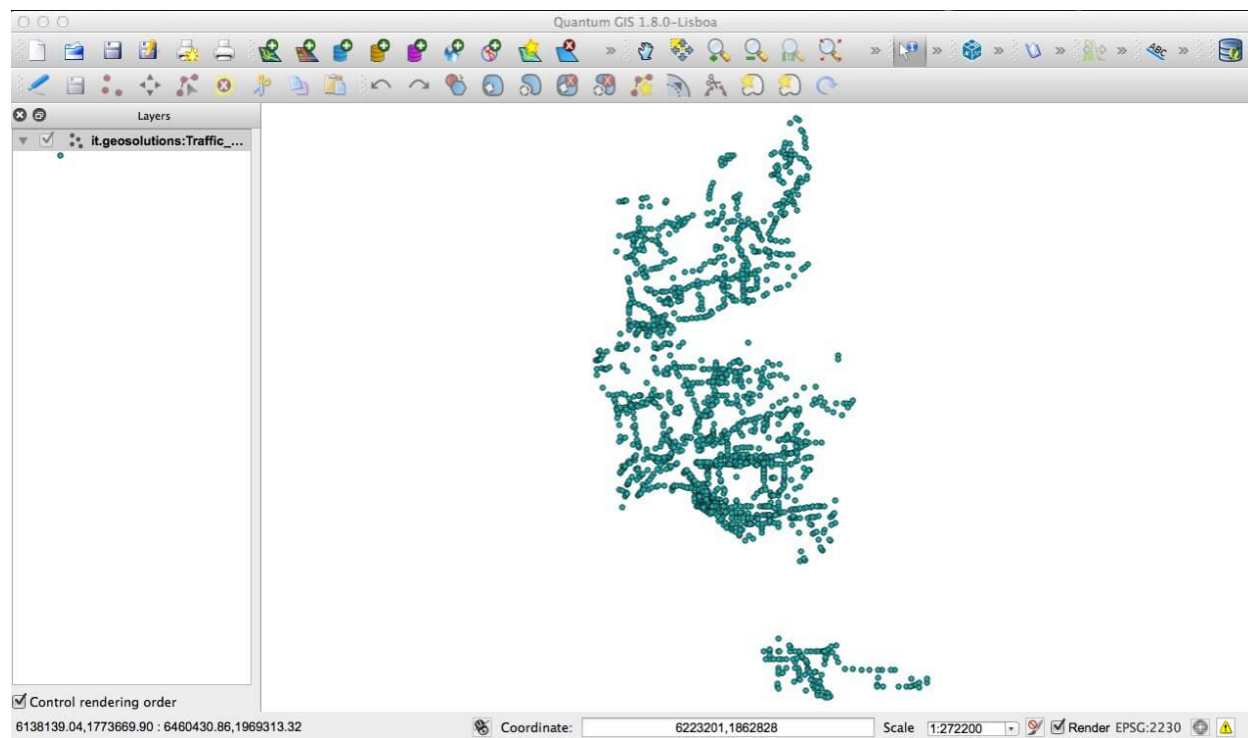












Alternatively, you can use the “View in Google Earth” option in the Layer Download menu to view the layer in Google Earth using the same methodology described above depending on the zoom level.

This will download a small KMZ to your desktop that contains a reference to the layers on the server and you can double click it to open it in Google Earth.

Note: The basic difference between these two options is that the first downloads *all* of the data to your desktop at once and as such, the downloaded file can be used offline while the second is simply a Network Link to the layer on the server. Choose whichever method is best for your own needs and purposes.

Once you have added your layers to the Places panel in Google Earth, you can move them from the Temporary Places section into My Places if you wish to use them after your current Google Earth session is complete. You can arrange them in folders and use Google Earth functionality to save your project to disk. Consult Google Earths documentation for more information about how to do this.

Accounts and users GeoNode is primarily a *social* platform, and thus a primary component of any GeoNode instance is the user account. This section will guide you through account registration, updating your account information, and viewing other user accounts.

Document Types GeoNode welcome page shows a variety of information about the current GeoNode instance. At the top of the page is a toolbar showing quick links to document types: layers, maps and documents.

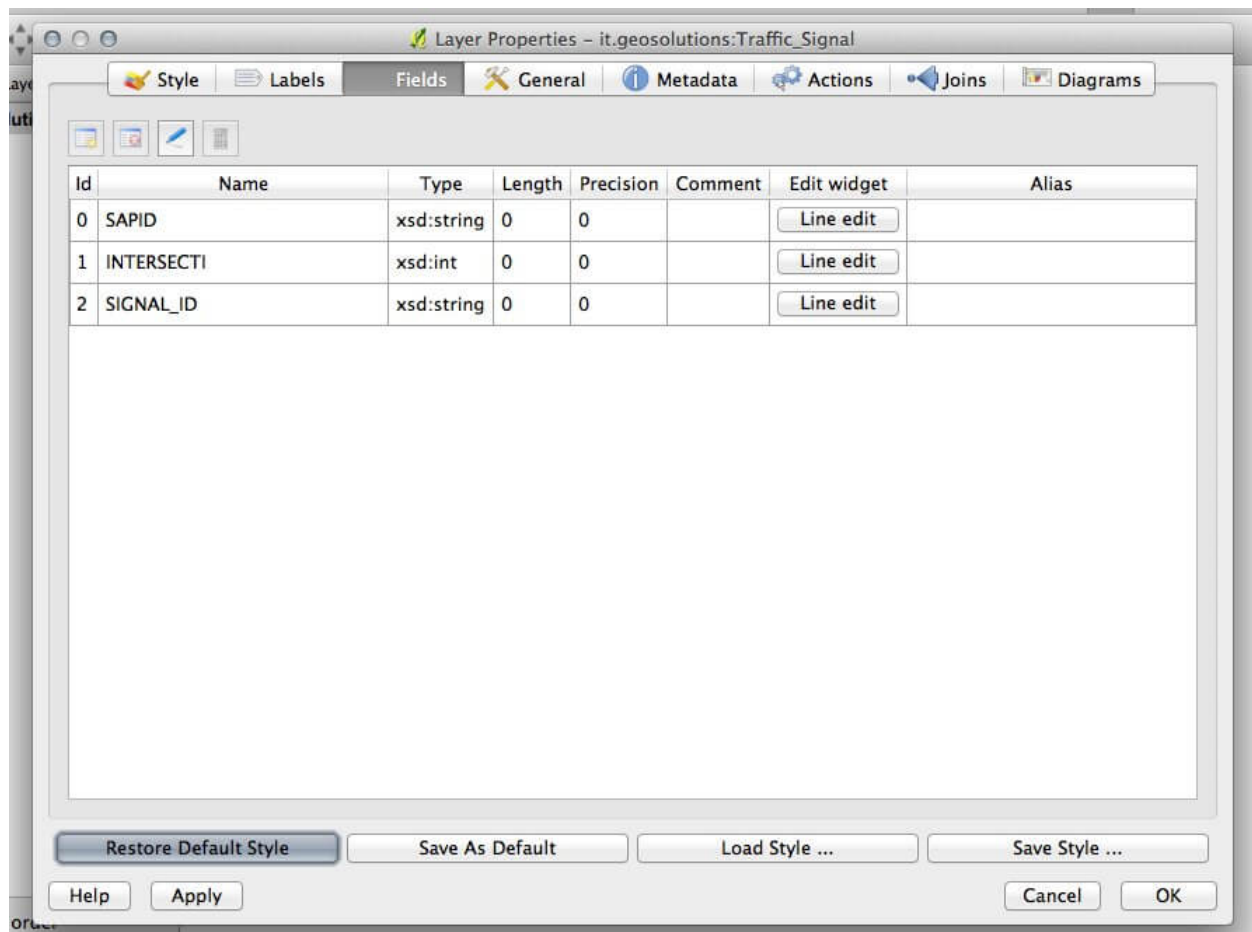
Searching GeoNode advanced Search tool.

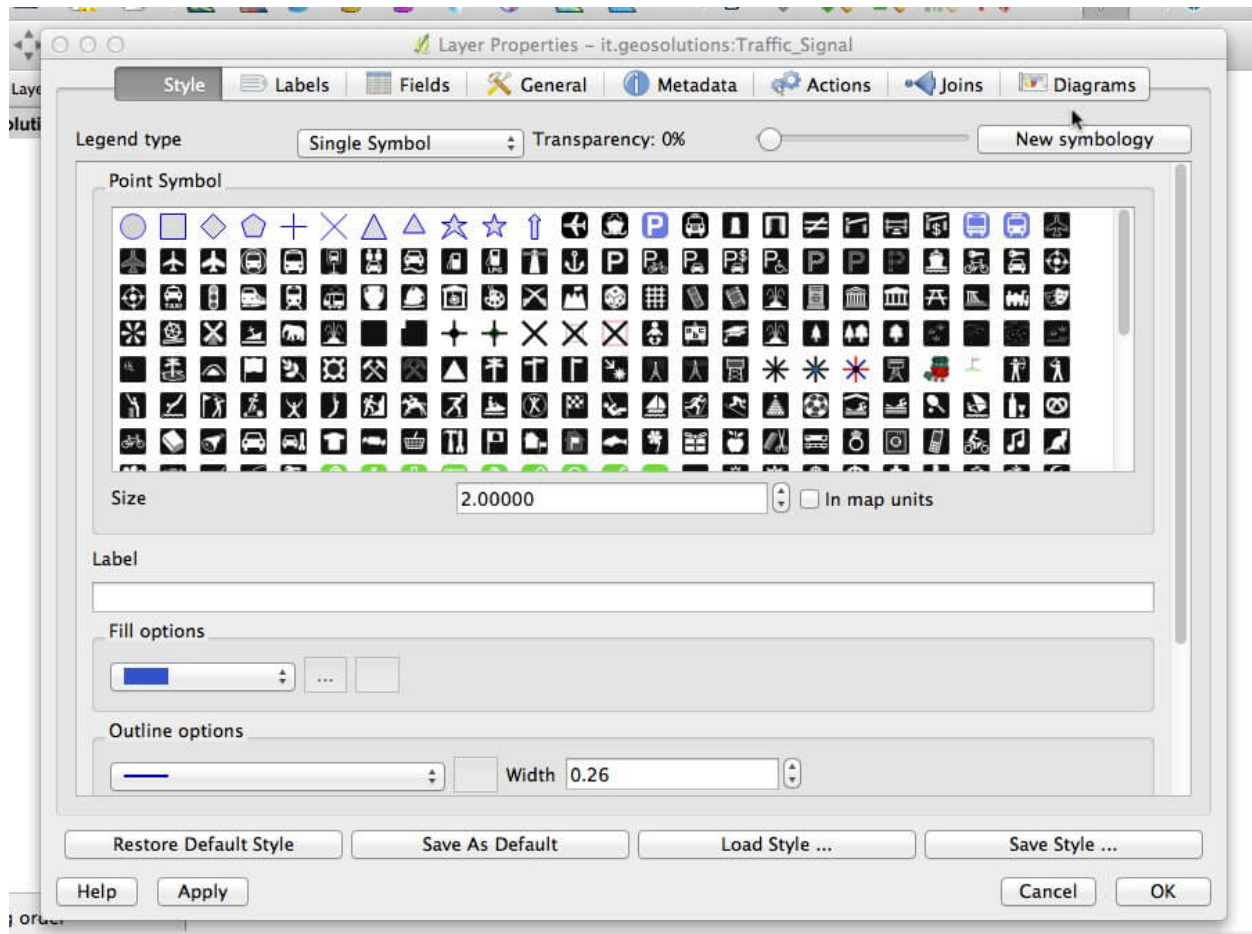
Managing layers Create, delete, manage and share Layers on GeoNode.


Edit Layer Style Beautify the Layer using the GeoNode Style editor.

Managing maps Create, delete, manage and share Maps on GeoNode.

Using GeoNode with other applications Your GeoNode project is based on core components which are interoperable and as such, it is straightforward for you to integrate with external applications and services. This section will










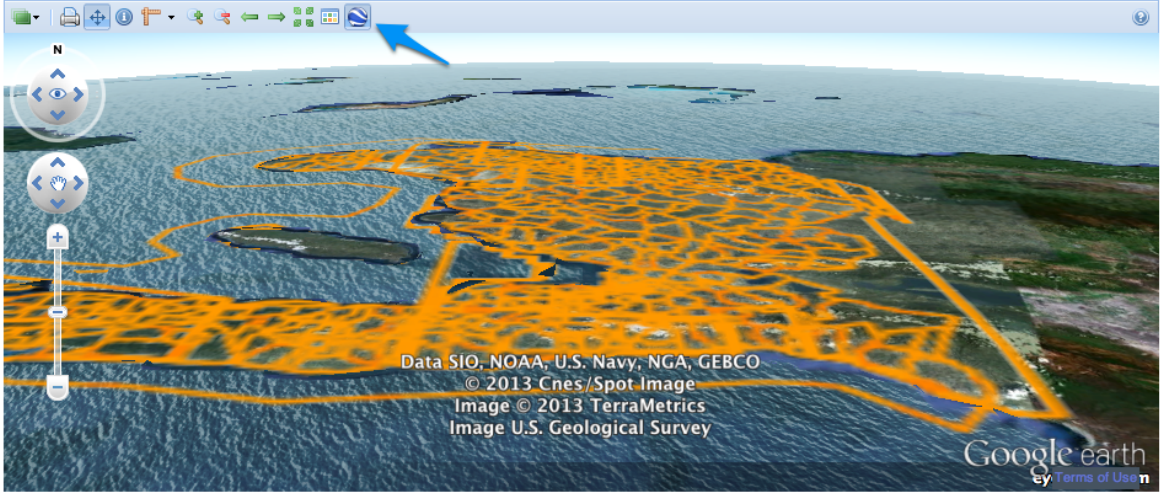
[Sign in](#)

[HOME](#)
[LAYERS](#)
[MAPS](#)
[DOCUMENTS](#)
[PEOPLE](#)
[SEARCH](#)

HAITI_ADMINISTRATIVE

[Download Layer](#)
[Download Metadata](#)




Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
© 2013 Cnes/Spot Image
Image © 2013 TerraMetrics
Image U.S. Geological Survey

Google earth




[Info](#)
[Attributes](#)
[Share](#)
[Ratings](#)
[Comments](#)

MAPS USING THIS LAYER



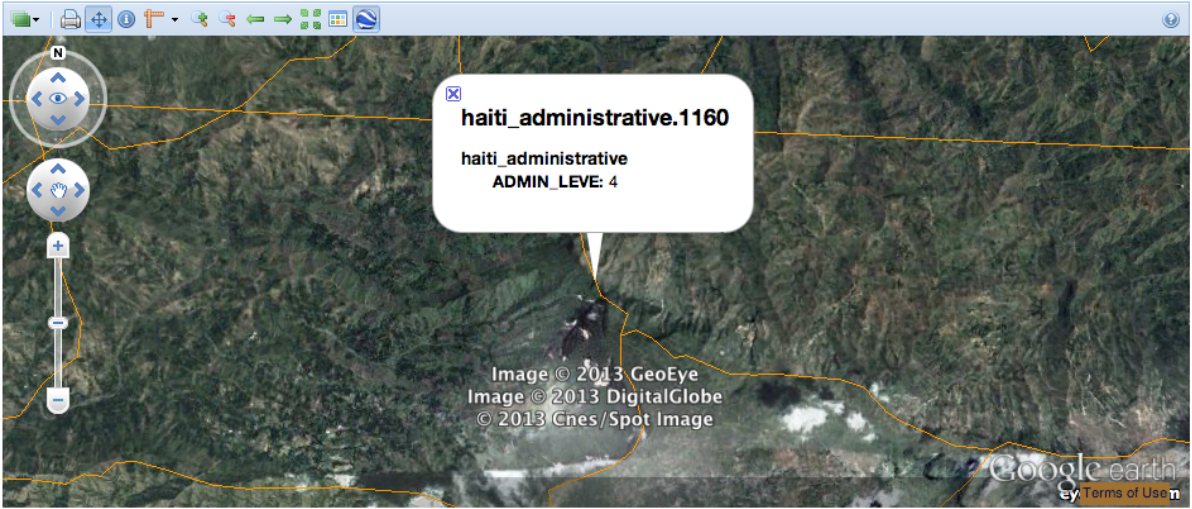
[Sign in](#)

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HAITI_ADMINISTRATIVE

[Download Layer](#)
[Download Metadata](#)



haiti_administrative.1160
haiti_administrative
ADMIN_LEVEL: 4

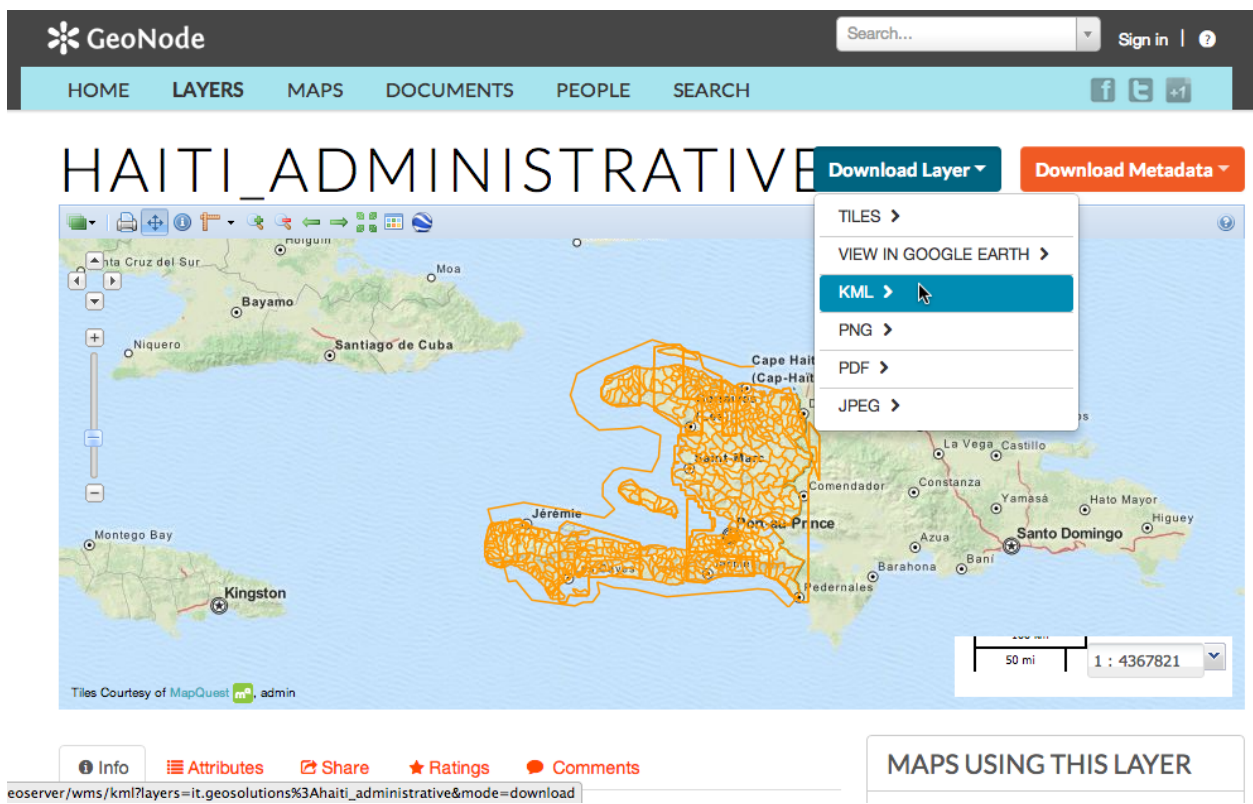
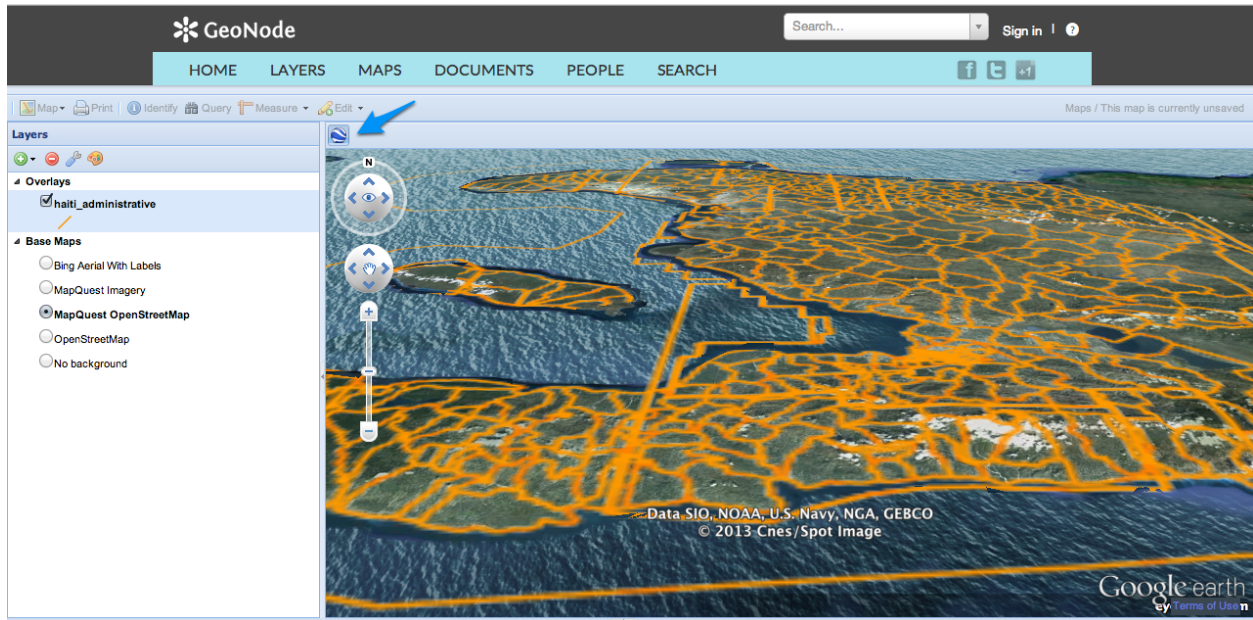
Image © 2013 GeoEye
Image © 2013 DigitalGlobe
© 2013 Cnes/Spot Image

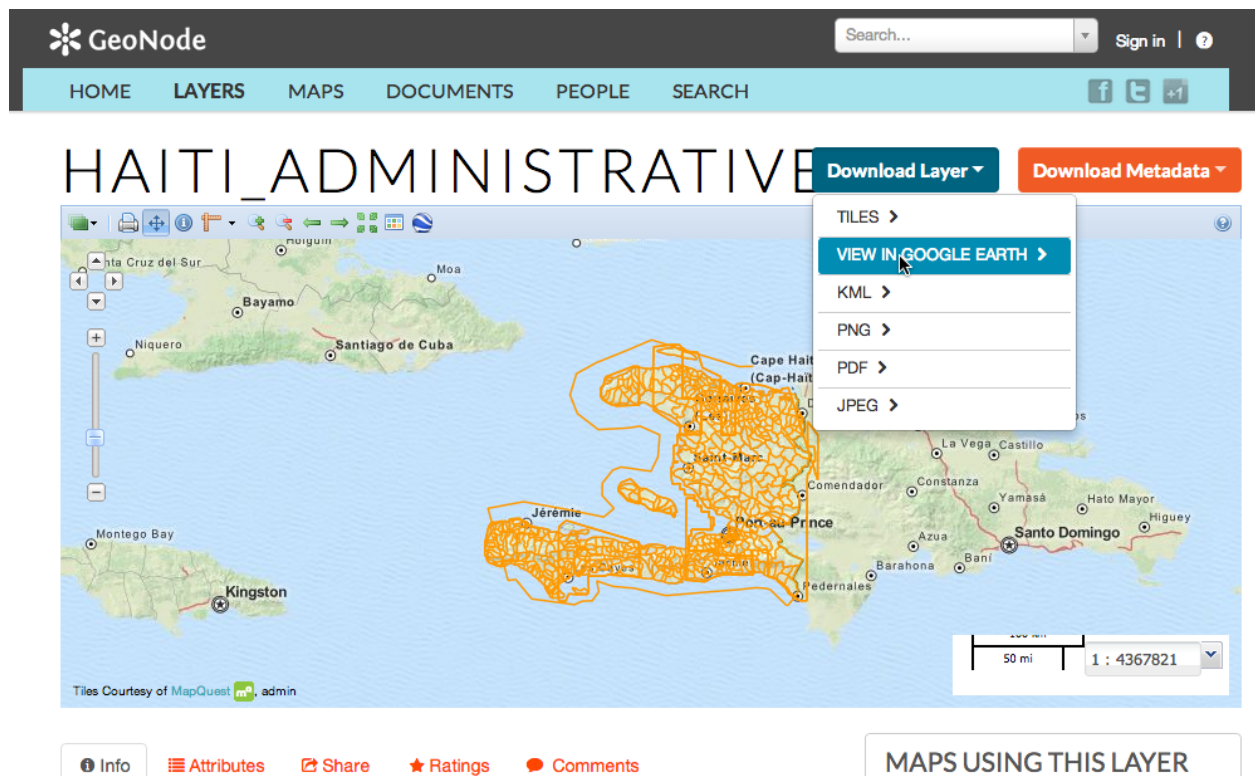
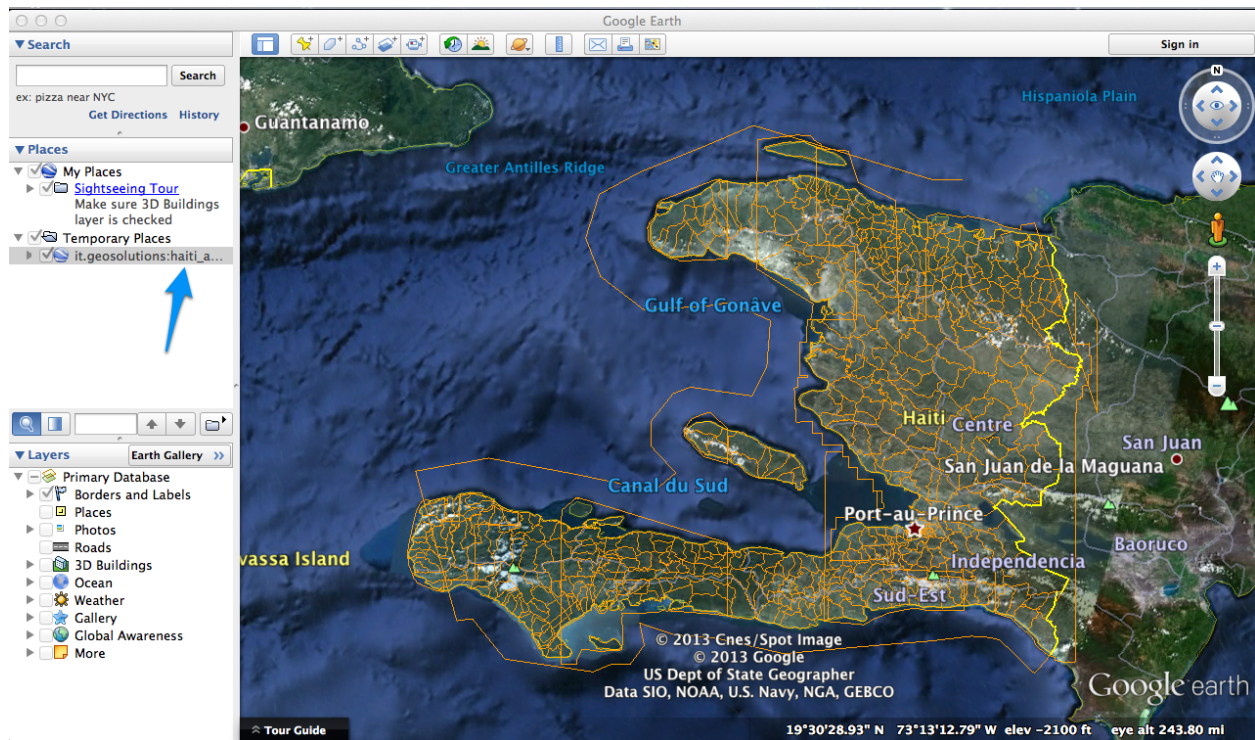
Google earth

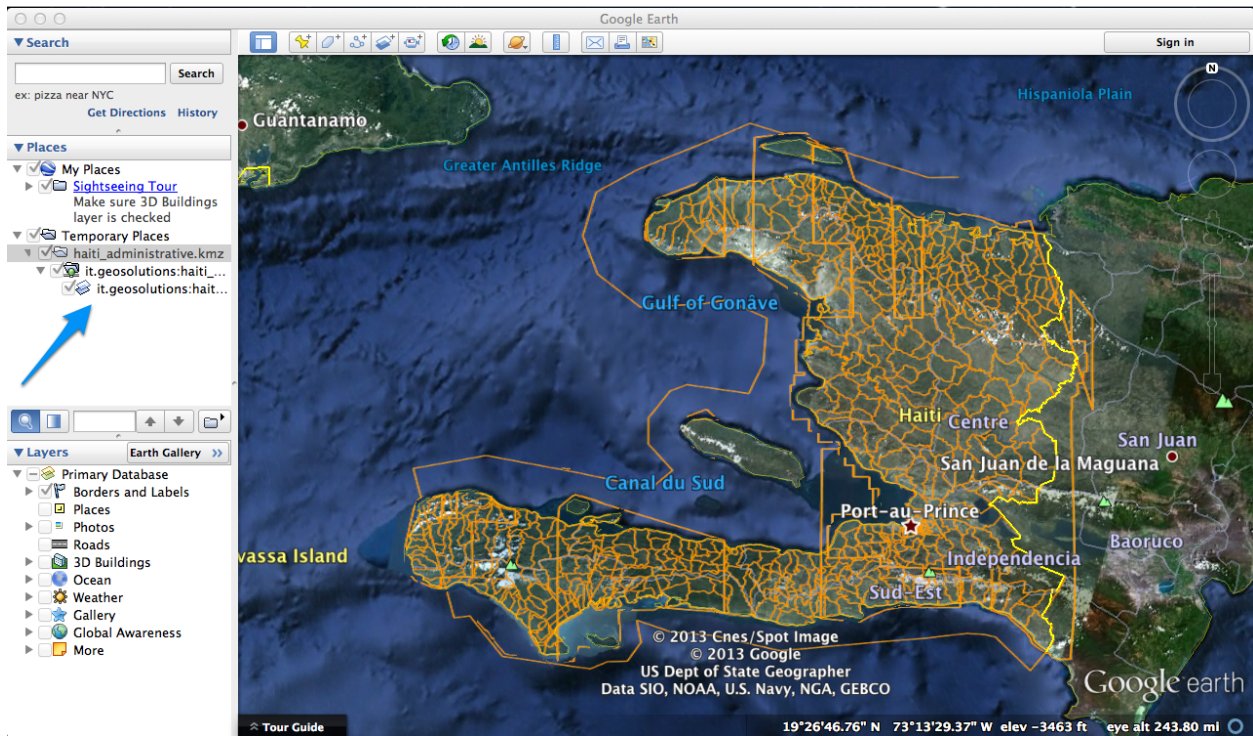
[Info](#)
[Attributes](#)
[Share](#)
[Ratings](#)
[Comments](#)

MAPS USING THIS LAYER

This layer is not currently used in any maps.







walk you through how to connect to your GeoNode instance from other applications and how to integrate other services into your GeoNode project. When complete, you should have a good idea about the possibilities for integration, and have basic knowledge about how to accomplish it. You may find it necessary to dive deeper into how to do more complex integration in order to accomplish your goals, but you should feel comfortable with the basics, and feel confident reaching out to the wider GeoNode community for help.

Administrators Workshop

Welcome to the GeoNode Training *Administrators Workshop* documentation vlatest.

This workshop will teach how to install and manage a deployment of the [GeoNode](#) software application. At the end of this section you will master all the GeoNode sections and entities from an administrator perspective.

You will know how to:

1. Use the GeoNode's Django Administration Panel.
2. Use the console Management Commands for GeoNode.
3. Configure and customize your GeoNode installation.

Prerequisites

Before proceeding with the reading, it is strongly recommended to be sure having clear the following concepts:

1. GeoNode and Django framework concepts
2. Good knowledge of Python
3. Good knowledge of what is a geospatial server and geospatial web services.
4. Good knowledge of what is metadata and catalog.
5. Good knowledge of HTML and CSS.

4.1 Usage of the GeoNode's Django Administration Panel

GeoNode has an administration panel based on the Django admin which can be used to do some database operations. Although most of the operations can and should be done through the normal GeoNode interface, the admin panel provides a quick overview and management tool over the database.

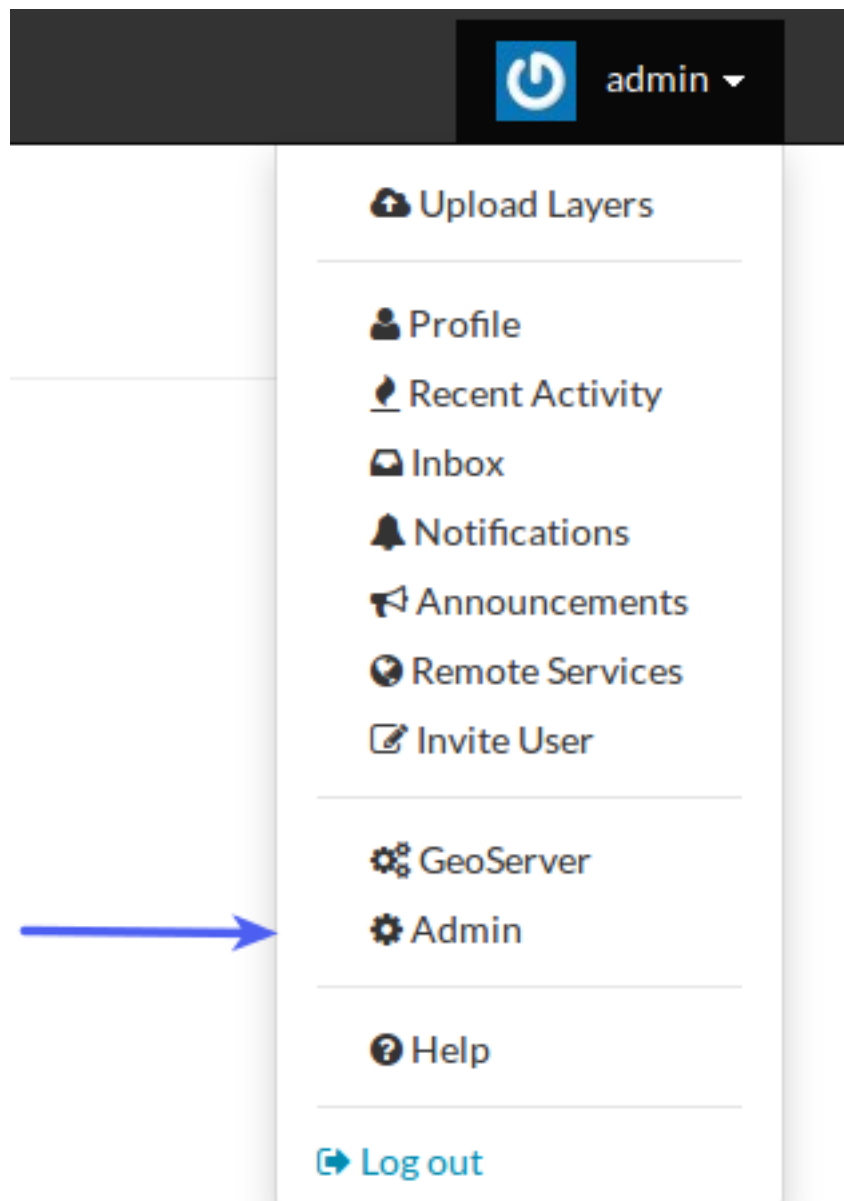
It should be highlighted that the sections not covered in this guide are meant to be managed through GeoNode.

4.1.1 Accessing the admin panel

Only the staff users (including the superusers) can access the admin interface.

Note: User's staff membership can be set by the admin panel itself, see how in the *Manage users and groups through the admin panel* section.

The link to access the admin interface can be found by clicking in the upper right corner on the user name, see figure



Manage users and groups through the admin panel

The admin section called Auth has the link to access the Groups while the section called People has the link to access the Users, see figure



Users

Adding a user

By clicking on the “add” link on the right of the Users link is possible to add a new users to the GeoNode site. A simple form asking for username and password will be presented, see figure

Add user

First, enter a username and password. Then, you'll be able to edit more user options.

Username:	<input type="text"/>
	<small>Required. 30 characters or fewer. Letters, digits and @/./+/-/_ only.</small>
Password:	<input type="password"/>
Password confirmation:	<input type="password"/>
	<small>Enter the same password as above, for verification.</small>
<input type="button" value="Save and add another"/> <input type="button" value="Save and continue editing"/> <input type="button" value="Save"/>	

Upon clicking “save” a new form will be presented asking for some personal information and the rights the user should have.

For a normal, not privileged user is enough to just fill the personal information and then confirm with “save”.

If the user has to access the admin panel or be a superuser it's enough just to tick the “staff” and “superuser” check-boxes.

Changing a user

To modify an existing user click on “Users” then on a username in the list. The same form will be presented.

Groups

Although the “Groups” permissions system is not implemented yet in GeoNode is possible to create new groups with set of permissions which will be inherited by all the group members.

The creation and management of a Group is done in a very similar way that the user one.

Django administration

[Home](#) > [Auth](#) > [Users](#) > bob

✓ The user "bob" was added successfully. You may edit it again below.

Change user

Username:	<input type="text" value="bob"/>
Required. 30 characters or fewer. Letters, digits and @/./+/-/_ only.	
Password:	algorithm: pbkdf2_sha256 iterations: 10000 salt: W7MOfl***** hash: 76eKsA***** Raw passwords are not stored, so there is no way to see this user's password, but you can change the password using this form .
Personal info	
First name:	<input type="text"/>
Last name:	<input type="text"/>
Email address:	<input type="text"/>
Permissions	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active Designates whether this user should be treated as active. Unselect this instead of deleting accounts.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Staff status Designates whether the user can log into this admin site.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Superuser status Designates that this user has all permissions without explicitly assigning them.	
Groups:	<p>The groups this user belongs to. A user will get all permissions granted to each of his/her group. Hold down "Control", or "Command" on a Mac, to select more than one.</p> <div><div>Available groups</div><div><input type="text" value="Filter"/></div><div></div></div> <div><div>Chosen groups</div><div></div><div></div></div>

Django administration

Welcome, **Leonardo**. [Change password](#) / [Log out](#)[Home](#) > [Auth](#) > [Users](#)

✓ The user "admin" was changed successfully.

Select user to change

Action: 0 of 5 selected

<input type="checkbox"/> Username	Email address	First name	Last name	Staff status
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> admin	leonardo@example.com	Leonardo	da Vinci	✓
<input type="checkbox"/> colombo	colombo@example.com	Cristoforo	Colombo	✗
<input type="checkbox"/> galileo	galileo@example.com	Galileo	Galilei	✗
<input type="checkbox"/> magellano	magellano@example.com	Fernando	Magellano	✓
<input type="checkbox"/> pitagora	pitagora@example.com	Pitagora		✗

5 users

Filter

By staff status

All

Yes

No

By superuser status

All

Yes

No

By active

All

Yes

No

Manage profiles using the admin panel

So far GeoNode implements two distinct roles, that can be assigned to resources such as layers, maps or documents:

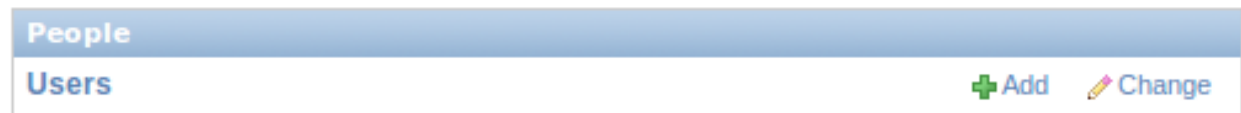
- party who authored the resource
- party who can be contacted for acquiring knowledge about or acquisition of the resource

This two profiles can be set in the GeoNode interface by accessing the metadata page and setting the “Point of Contact” and “Metadata Author” fields respectively.

Is possible for an administrator to add new roles if needed, by clicking on the “Add Role” button in the “Base” -> “Contact Roles” section:

The screenshot shows the 'GeoNode administration' header with a user welcome message. The breadcrumb trail is 'Home > Base > Contact roles > Add contact role'. The form is titled 'Add contact role' and contains three main fields: 'Resource' with a text input and a plus icon, 'Contact' with a text input and a plus icon, and 'Role' with a dropdown menu and a plus icon. Below the 'Role' dropdown, it says 'function performed by the responsible party'. At the bottom right, there are three buttons: 'Save and add another', 'Save and continue editing', and 'Save'.

Clicking on the “People” section (see figure) will open a web for with some personal information plus a section called “Users”.



Is important that this last section is not modified here unless the administrator is very confident in that operation.

The screenshot shows a table titled 'Contact roles'. The table has three columns: 'Resource', 'Role', and 'Delete?'. There are three rows of data, each with a dropdown menu in the 'Resource' column, a dropdown menu in the 'Role' column, and a plus icon in the 'Delete?' column. At the bottom left, there is a button labeled 'Add another Contact Role'.

Resource	Role	Delete?
-----	-----	+
-----	-----	+
-----	-----	+









Manage the metadata categories using the admin panel

In the “Base” section of the admin panel there are the links to manage the metadata categories used in GeoNode

The metadata categories are:

- Regions
- Restriction Code Types
- Spatial Representation Types
- Topic Categories

The other links available should not be used.


Base		
Contact roles	 Add	 Change
Licenses	 Add	 Change
Links	 Add	 Change
Metadata Regions	 Add	 Change
Metadata Restriction Code Types		 Change
Metadata Spatial Representation Types		 Change
Metadata Topic Categories		 Change
Resource bases	 Add	 Change
Thumbnails	 Add	 Change

Regions

The Regions can be updated, deleted and added on needs. Just after a GeoNode fresh installation the regions contain all of the world countries, identified by their ISO code.

Django administration Welcome, **Leonardo**. [Change password](#) / [Log out](#)

Home » Base » Metadata Regions

Select region to change [Add region](#) 

Q Search

Action: Go 0 of 100 selected

<input type="checkbox"/>	Code	Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	AFG	Afghanistan
<input type="checkbox"/>	ALA	Åland Islands
<input type="checkbox"/>	ALB	Albania
<input type="checkbox"/>	DZA	Algeria
<input type="checkbox"/>	ASM	American Samoa
<input type="checkbox"/>	AND	Andorra
<input type="checkbox"/>	AGO	Angola
<input type="checkbox"/>	AIA	Anguilla
<input type="checkbox"/>	ATG	Antigua and Barbuda
<input type="checkbox"/>	ARG	Argentina

Restriction Code Types

Being GeoNode strictly tied to the standards, the restrictions cannot be added/deleted or modified in their identifier. This behavior is necessary to keep the consistency in case of federation with the CSW catalogues.

The Restrictions GeoNode description field can in any case be modified if some kind of customisation is necessary, since it's just the string that will appear on the layer metadata page. If some of the restrictions are not needed within the GeoNode instance, it is possible to hide them by unchecking the “Is choice” field.

Spatial Representation Types

For this section the same concepts of the Restriction Code Types applies.

Django administration Welcome, **Leonardo**. [Change password](#) / [Log out](#)

Home » Base » Metadata Restriction Code Types

Select restriction code type to change

Action: 0 of 8 selected

Identifier	Description	GeoNode description	Is choice
<input type="checkbox"/> copyright	exclusive right to the publication, production, or sale of the rights to a literary, dramatic, musical, or artistic work, or to the use of a commercial print or label, granted by law for a specified period of time to an author, composer, artist, distributor	exclusive right to the publication, production, or sale of the rights to a literary, dramatic, musical, or artistic work, or to the use of a commercial print or label, granted by law for a specified period of time to an author, composer, artist, distributor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> intellectualPropertyRights	rights to financial benefit from and control of distribution of non-tangible property that is a result of creativity	rights to financial benefit from and control of distribution of non-tangible property that is a result of creativity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> license	formal permission to do something	formal permission to do something	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> limitation not listed	otherRestrictions	otherRestrictions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> patent	government has granted exclusive right to make, sell, use or license an invention or discovery	government has granted exclusive right to make, sell, use or license an invention or discovery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> patentPending	produced or sold information awaiting a patent	produced or sold information awaiting a patent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> restricted	withheld from general circulation or disclosure	withheld from general circulation or disclosure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> trademark	a name, symbol, or other device identifying a product, officially registered and legally restricted to the use of the owner or manufacturer	a name, symbol, or other device identifying a product, officially registered and legally restricted to the use of the owner or manufacturer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

8 Metadata Restriction Code Types

Django administration Welcome, **Leonardo**. [Change password](#) / [Log out](#)

Home » Base » Metadata Spatial Representation Types

Select spatial representation type to change

Action: 0 of 6 selected

Identifier	Description	GeoNode description	Is choice
<input type="checkbox"/> grid	grid data is used to represent geographic data	grid data is used to represent geographic data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> stereoModel	three-dimensional view formed by the intersecting homologous rays of an overlapping pair of images	three-dimensional view formed by the intersecting homologous rays of an overlapping pair of images	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> textTable	textual or tabular data is used to represent geographic data	textual or tabular data is used to represent geographic data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> tin	triangulated irregular network	triangulated irregular network	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> vector	vector data is used to represent geographic data	vector data is used to represent geographic data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> video	scene from a video recording	scene from a video recording	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

6 Metadata Spatial Representation Types

Topic Categories

Also for the Topic Categories the only part editable is the GeoNode description. Being standard is assumed that every possible data type will fall under these category identifiers. If some of the categories are not needed within the GeoNode instance, it is possible to hide them by unchecking the “Is choice” field.

Django administration Welcome, **Leonardo**. [Change password](#) / [Log out](#)

Home » Base » Metadata Topic Categories

Select topic category to change

Action: 0 of 20 selected

Identifier	Description	GeoNode description	Is choice
<input type="checkbox"/> biota	flora and/or fauna in natural environment. Examples: wildlife, vegetation, biological sciences, ecology, wilderness, seafle, wetlands, habitat	Biota	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> boundaries	legal land descriptions. Examples: political and administrative boundaries	Boundaries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> climatologyMeteorologyAtmosphere	processes and phenomena of the atmosphere. Examples: cloud cover, weather, climate, atmospheric conditions, climate change, precipitation	Climatology Meteorology Atmosphere	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> economy	economic activities, conditions and employment. Examples: production, labour, revenue, commerce, industry, tourism and ecotourism, forestry, fisheries, commercial or subsistence hunting, exploration and exploitation of resources such as minerals, oil and gas	Economy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> elevation	height above or below sea level. Examples: altitude, bathymetry, digital elevation models, slope, derived products	Elevation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> environment	environmental resources, protection and conservation. Examples: environmental pollution, waste storage and treatment, environmental impact assessment, monitoring environmental risk, nature reserves, landscape	Environment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> farming	rearing of animals and/or cultivation of plants. Examples: agriculture, irrigation, aquaculture, plantations, herding, pests and diseases affecting crops and livestock	Farming	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> foo	baz	bar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Manage layers using the admin panel

Some of the layers information can be edited directly through the admin interface although the best place is in the layer -> metadata page in GeoNode.

Is not recommended to modify the Attributes neither the Styles.

Clicking on the Layers link will present a list of layers. By selecting one of them is possible to modify some information like the metadata, the keywords etc. It's strongly recommended to limit the edits to the metadata and similar information.

Layers		
Attributes		Add  Change
Layers		Add  Change
Styles		Add  Change
Upload sessions		Add  Change

Manage the maps using the admin panel

Currently the maps admin panel allows more metadata options than the GeoNode maps metadata page. Thus is a good place where to add some more detailed information.



Maps		
Map layers		Add  Change
Map snapshots		Add  Change
Maps		Add  Change

The “Map Layers” section should not be used.

By clicking on a map in the maps list the metadata web form will be presented. Is possible to add or modify the information here. As for the layers, the more specific entries like the layers stack or the map coordinates should not be modified.

Manage the documents using the admin panel

As for the layers, most of the information related to the documents can and should be modified using the GeoNode’s document metadata page.

Documents		
Documents		Add  Change

Through the document detail page is possible to edit the metadata information. The fields related to the bounding box or the file attached should not be edited directly.

4.2 Management Commands for GeoNode

GeoNode comes with administrative commands to help with day to day tasks.

Below is the list of the ones that come from the GeoNode application, the full list can be obtained by doing:

```
python manage.py help
```

4.2.1 importlayers

Imports a file or folder with geospatial files to GeoNode.

It supports data in Shapefile and GeoTiff format. It also picks up the styles if a .sld file is present.

Usage:

```
python manage.py importlayers <data_dir>
```

Additional options:

```
Usage: manage.py importlayers [options] path [path...]
```

Brings a data file **or** a directory full of data files into a GeoNode site. Layers are **↪** added to the Django database, the GeoServer configuration, **and** the GeoNetwork **↪** metadata index.

Options:

```
-v VERBOSITY, --verbosity=VERBOSITY
    Verbosity level; 0=minimal output, 1=normal output,
    2=verbose output, 3=very verbose output

--settings=SETTINGS
    The Python path to a settings module, e.g.
    "myproject.settings.main". If this isn't provided, the
    DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE environment variable will be
    used.

--pythonpath=PYTHONPATH
    A directory to add to the Python path, e.g.
    "/home/djangoprojects/myproject".

--traceback
    Raise on exception

-u USER, --user=USER
    Name of the user account which should own the imported
    layers

-i, --ignore-errors
    Stop after any errors are encountered.

-o, --overwrite
    Overwrite existing layers if discovered (defaults
    False)

-k KEYWORDS, --keywords=KEYWORDS
    The default keywords, separated by comma, for the
    imported layer(s). Will be the same for all imported
    layers if multiple imports are
    done in one command

-c CATEGORY, --category=CATEGORY
    The category for the imported
    layer(s). Will be the same for all imported layers
    if multiple imports are done in one command

-r REGIONS, --regions=REGIONS
    The default regions, separated by comma, for the
    imported layer(s). Will be the same for all imported
    layers if multiple imports are
    done in one command

-t TITLE, --title=TITLE
    The title for the imported
    layer(s). Will be the same for all imported layers
    if multiple imports are done in one command

-p, --private
    Make layer viewable only to owner

--version
    show program's version number and exit

-h, --help
    show this help message and exit
```

4.2.2 updatelayers

Update the GeoNode application with data from GeoServer.

This is useful to add data in formats that are not supported in GeoNode by default, and for example to link it to ArcSDE datastores. The updatelayers command provides several options that can be used to control how layer information is read from GeoServer and updated in GeoNode. Refer to ‘Additional Options’.

Usage:

```
python manage.py updatelayers
```

Additional options:

```
Usage: manage.py updatelayers [options]
```

Update the GeoNode application **with** data **from** **GeoServer**

Options:

```
-v VERBOSITY, --verbosity=VERBOSITY
                                Verbosity level; 0=minimal output, 1=normal output,
                                2=verbose output, 3=very verbose output
--settings=SETTINGS             The Python path to a settings module, e.g.
                                "myproject.settings.main". If this isn't provided, the
                                DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE environment variable will be
                                used.
--pythonpath=PYTHONPATH        A directory to add to the Python path, e.g.
                                "/home/djangoprojects/myproject".
--traceback                    Raise on exception
-i, --ignore-errors            Stop after any errors are encountered.
--skip-unadvertised            Skip processing unadvertised layers from GeoSever.
--skip-geonode-registered      Just processing GeoServer layers still not registered
                                in GeoNode.
--remove-deleted               Remove GeoNode layers that have been deleted from
                                GeoSever.
-u USER, --user=USER          Name of the user account which should own the imported
                                layers
-f FILTER, --filter=FILTER      Only update data the layers that match the given
                                filter
-s STORE, --store=STORE        Only update data the layers for the given geoserver
                                store name
-w WORKSPACE, --workspace=WORKSPACE
                                Only update data on specified workspace
--version                      show program's version number and exit
-h, --help                    show this help message and exit
```

4.2.3 fixsitename

Uses SITENAME and SITEURL to set the values of the default site object.

This information is used in the page titles and when sending emails from GeoNode, for example, new registrations.

Usage:

```
python manage.py fixssitename
```

Additional options:

```
Usage: manage.py fixssitename [options]
```

Options:

```
-v VERBOSITY, --verbosity=VERBOSITY
    Verbosity level; 0=minimal output, 1=normal output,
    2=verbose output, 3=very verbose output
--settings=SETTINGS
    The Python path to a settings module, e.g.
    "myproject.settings.main". If this isn't provided, the
    DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE environment variable will be
    used.
--pythonpath=PYTHONPATH
    A directory to add to the Python path, e.g.
    "/home/djangoprojects/myproject".
--traceback
    Raise on exception
--version
    show program's version number and exit
-h, --help
    show this help message and exit
```

4.3 Configuring Alternate CSW Backends

`pycsw` is the default CSW server implementation provided with GeoNode. This section will explain how to configure GeoNode to operate against alternate CSW server implementations.

4.3.1 Supported CSW server implementations

GeoNode additionally supports the following CSW server implementations:

- [GeoNetwork opensource](#)
- [deegree](#)

Since GeoNode communicates with alternate CSW configurations via HTTP, the CSW server can be installed and deployed independent of GeoNode if desired.

4.3.2 Installing the CSW

GeoNetwork opensource Installation

- Deploy GeoNetwork opensource by downloading `geonetwork.war` (see <http://geonetwork-opensource.org/downloads.html>) and deploying into your servlet container
- Follow the instructions at <http://geonetwork-opensource.org/manuals/2.6.4/eng/users/quickstartguide/installing/index.html> to complete the installation
- test the server with a GetCapabilities request (<http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/csw?service=CSW&version=2.0.2&request=GetCapabilities>)

See <http://geonetwork-opensource.org/docs.html> for further documentation.

deegree Installation

- Deploy deegree by downloading the deegree3 cswDemo .war (see <http://wiki.deegree.org/deegreeWiki/DownloadPage>) and deploying into your servlet container
- Create a PostGIS-enabled PostgreSQL database
- Follow the instructions at http://wiki.deegree.org/deegreeWiki/deegree3/CatalogueService#Run_your_own_installation to complete the installation
- test the server with a GetCapabilities request (<http://localhost:8080/deegree-csw-demo-3.0.4/services?service=CSW&version=2.0.2&request=GetCapabilities>)

See <http://wiki.deegree.org/deegreeWiki/deegree3/CatalogueService> for further documentation.

4.3.3 Customizing GeoNode CSW configuration

At this point, the CSW alternate backend is ready for GeoNode integration. GeoNode's CSW configuration (in `geonode/settings.py`) must be updated to point to the correct CSW. The example below exemplifies GeoNetwork as an alternate CSW backend:

```
# CSW settings
CATALOGUE = {
    'default': {
        # The underlying CSW implementation
        # default is pycsw in local mode (tied directly to GeoNode Django DB)
        # 'ENGINE': 'geonode.catalogue.backends.pycsw_local',
        # pycsw in non-local mode
        # 'ENGINE': 'geonode.catalogue.backends.pycsw',
        # GeoNetwork opensource
        'ENGINE': 'geonode.catalogue.backends.geonetwork',
        # deegree and others
        # 'ENGINE': 'geonode.catalogue.backends.generic',

        # The FULLY QUALIFIED base url to the CSW instance for this GeoNode
        # 'URL': '%scatalogue/csw' % SITEURL,
        'URL': 'http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/csw',
        # 'URL': 'http://localhost:8080/deegree-csw-demo-3.0.4/services',

        # login credentials (for GeoNetwork)
        'USER': 'admin',
        'PASSWORD': 'admin',
    }
}
```

4.4 Customize the look and feel

Warning: These instructions are only valid if you've installed GeoNode following the guide at *Setup & Configure HTTPD !!*

You might want to change the look of GeoNode, editing the colors and the logo of the website and adjust the templates for your needs. To do so, you first have to set up your own geonode project from a template. If you've successfully done this, you can go further and start theming your geonode project.

4.4.1 Setup steps

Warning: These instructions are only valid if you've installed GeoNode following the guide at [Setup & Configure HTTPD](#) !!

If you are working remotely, you should first connect to the machine that has your GeoNode installation. You will need to perform the following steps in a directory where you intend to keep your newly created project.

```

1 $ sudo su
2 $ cd /home/geonode
3 $ disable_local_repo.sh
4 $ apt-get install python-django
5 $ django-admin startproject geonode_custom --template=https://github.com/GeoNode/
   ↪ geonode-project/archive/master.zip -epy,rst
6 $ chown -Rf geonode: geonode_custom
7 $ exit
8 $ sudo pip install -e geonode_custom

```

Note: You should NOT use the name *geonode* for your project as it will conflict with your default geonode package name.

These commands create a new template based on the geonode example project.

Make sure that the directories are reachable and have the correct rights for the users **geonode** and **www-data**:

```

1 $ sudo chown -Rf geonode: *
2 $ sudo chmod -Rf 775 geonode_custom

```

If you have a brand new installation of GeoNode, rename the `/home/geonode/geonode/local_settings.py.sample` to `local_settings.py` and edit it's content by setting the SITEURL and SITENAME. This file will be your main settings file for your project. It inherits all the settings from the original one plus you can override the ones that you need.

Note: You can also decide to copy the `/home/geonode/geonode/local_settings.py.sample` to `/path/to/geonode_custom/geonode_custom/local_settings.py` in order to keep all the custom settings confined into the new project.

Warning: In order for the edits to the `local_settings.py` file to take effect, you have to restart apache.

Edit the file `/etc/apache2/sites-available/geonode.conf` and change the following directive from:

```
WSGIScriptAlias / /home/geonode/geonode/wsgi/geonode.wsgi
```

to:

```
WSGIScriptAlias / /home/geonode/geonode_custom/geonode_custom/wsgi.py
```

```

1 $ sudo vi /etc/apache2/sites-available/geonode.conf
2
3     WSGIScriptAlias / /home/geonode/geonode_custom/geonode_custom/wsgi.py

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

4
5     ...
6
7     <Directory "/home/geonode/geonode_custom/geonode_custom/">
8
9     ...

```

Edit the file `/etc/apache2/sites-available/geonode.conf` and modify the **DocumentRoot** as follows:

Note: It's a good practice to make copies and backups of the configuration files before modifying or updating them in order to revert the configuration at the previous state if something goes wrong.

```

1 <VirtualHost *:80>
2     ServerName http://localhost
3     ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
4     DocumentRoot /home/geonode/geonode_custom/geonode_custom
5
6     ErrorLog /var/log/apache2/error.log
7     LogLevel warn
8     CustomLog /var/log/apache2/access.log combined
9
10    WSGIProcessGroup geonode
11    WSGIPassAuthorization On
12    WSGIScriptAlias / /home/geonode/geonode_custom/geonode_custom/wsgi.py
13
14    <Directory "/home/geonode/geonode_custom/geonode_custom/">
15        <Files wsgi.py>
16            Order deny,allow
17            Allow from all
18            Require all granted
19        </Files>
20
21        Order allow,deny
22        Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
23        Allow from all
24        IndexOptions FancyIndexing
25    </Directory>
26
27    ...

```

Then regenerate the static **JavaScript** and **CSS** files from `/path/to/geonode_custom/` and restart apache

```

1 $ cd /home/geonode/geonode_custom
2 $ python manage.py collectstatic
3 $ python manage.py syncdb
4 $ /home/geonode/geonode
5 $ sudo pip install -e .
6 $ sudo service apache2 restart

```

Customize the Look & Feel

Now you can edit the templates in `geonode_custom/templates`, the css and images to match your needs like shown in `customize.theme_admin!`

Note: After going through the theming guide you'll have to return to this site to execute one more command in order to finish the theming!

When you've done the changes, run the following command in the *geonode_custom* folder:

```
1 $ cd /home/geonode/geonode_custom
2 $ python manage.py collectstatic
```

And now you should see all the changes you've made to your GeoNode.

Source code revision control

It is recommended that you immediately put your new project under source code revision control. The GeoNode development team uses Git and GitHub and recommends that you do the same. If you do not already have a GitHub account, you can easily set one up. A full review of Git and distributed source code revision control systems is beyond the scope of this tutorial, but you may find the [Git Book](#) useful if you are not already familiar with these concepts.

1. Create a new repository in GitHub. You should use the GitHub user interface to create a new repository for your new project.

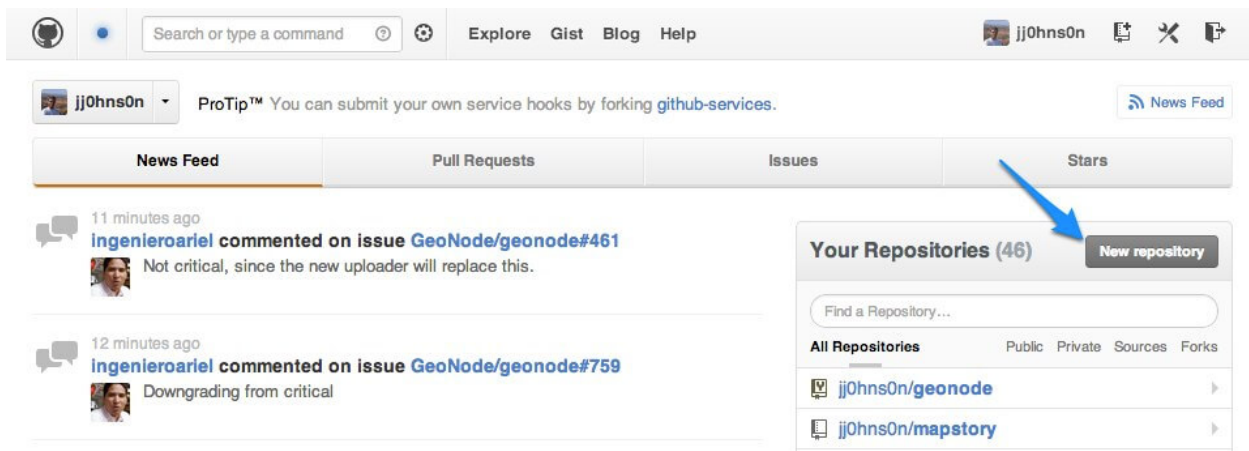


Fig. 1: Creating a new GitHub Repository From GitHub's Homepage

2. Initialize your own repository in the *geonode_custom* folder:

```
1 $ sudo git init
```

3. Add the remote repository reference to your local git configuration:

```
1 $ sudo git remote add origin <https url of your custom repo>
2
3 https://github.com/geosolutions-it/geonode_custom.git
```

4. Add your project files to the repository:

```
1 $ sudo git add .
```

5. Commit your changes:

Owner: **jj0hns0n** / Repository name: **my_geonode** ✓

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about **north-american-octo-cyril**.

Description (optional):
My GeoNode Project

☒ **Public**
Anyone can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

☐ **Private**
You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

☐ **Initialize this repository with a README**
This will allow you to `git clone` the repository immediately.

Add .gitignore: **None**

Create repository

Fig. 2: Specifying new GitHub Repository Parameters

jj0hns0n / my_geonode build status: unknown

Unwatch Star 0

Code Network Pull Requests 0 Issues 0 Wiki Graphs Settings

Quick setup — if you've done this kind of thing before

Setup in Mac or HTTP SSH `https://github.com/jj0hns0n/my_geonode.git`

We recommend every repository include a [README](#), [LICENSE](#), and [.gitignore](#).

Create a new repository on the command line

```
touch README.md
git init
git add README.md
git commit -m "first commit"
git remote add origin https://github.com/jj0hns0n/my_geonode.git
git push -u origin master
```

Push an existing repository from the command line

```
git remote add origin https://github.com/jj0hns0n/my_geonode.git
git push -u origin master
```

Fig. 3: Your new Empty GitHub Repository

```

1  # Those two command must be issued ONLY once
2  $ sudo git config --global user.email "geo@geo-solutions.it"
3  $ sudo git config --global user.name "GeoNode Training"
4
5  $ sudo git commit -am "Initial commit"

```

6. Push to the remote repository:

```

1  $ sudo git push origin master

```

4.4.2 Further Reading

- If you want more information on how to GitHub works and how to contribute to GeoNode project, go to the section “*Contributing to GeoNode*”
- If you want to customize the Logo and Style of **geonode_custom**, go to the section “*Theming your GeoNode project*”

Here below you can find some more details about the custom project structure and info on some of the most important Python files you may want to edit.

The following section is mostly oriented to advanced users and developers.

Project structure

Your GeoNode project will now be structured as depicted below:

```

|-- README.rst
|-- manage.py
|-- geonode_custom
|   |-- __init__.py
|   |-- settings.py
|   |-- local_settings.py
|   |-- static
|   |   |-- README
|   |   |-- css
|   |   |   |-- site_base.css
|   |   |-- img
|   |   |   |-- README
|   |   |-- js
|   |   |   |-- README
|   |-- templates
|   |   |-- site_base.html
|   |   |-- site_index.html
|   |-- urls.py
|   |-- wsgi.py
|-- setup.py

```

You can also view your project on GitHub.

Each of the key files in your project are described below.

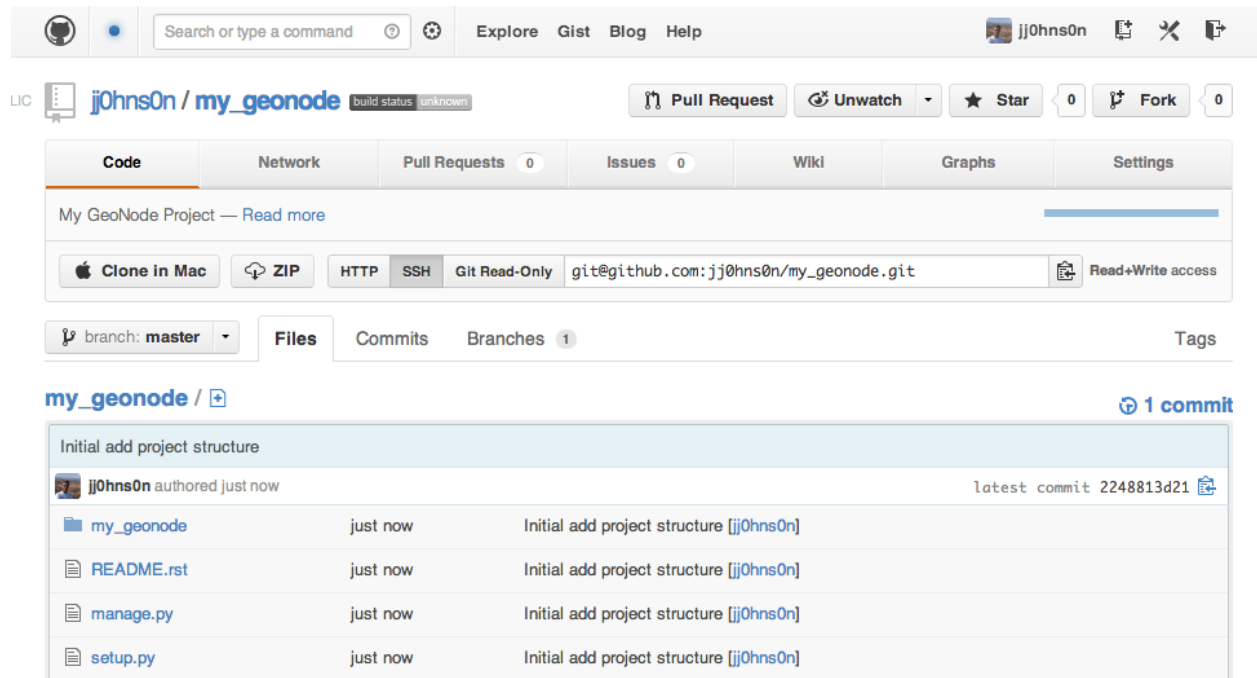


Fig. 4: Viewing your project on GitHub

manage.py

`manage.py` is the main entry point for managing your project during development. It allows running all the management commands from each app in your project. When run with no arguments, it will list all of the management commands.

settings.py

`settings.py` is the primary settings file for your project. It imports the settings from the system geonode and adds the local paths. It is quite common to put all sensible defaults here and keep deployment specific configuration in the `local_settings.py` file. All of the possible settings values and their meanings are detailed in the Django documentation.

A common paradigm for handling ‘local settings’ (and in other areas where some python module may not be available) is:

```
try: from local_settings import *
except: pass
```

This is not required and there are many other solutions to handling varying deployment configuration requirements.

urls.py

`urls.py` is where your application specific URL routes go. Additionally, any *overrides* can be placed here, too.

wsgi.py

This is a generated file to make deploying your project to a WSGI server easier. Unless there is very specific configuration you need, `wsgi.py` can be left alone.

setup.py

There are several packaging options in python but a common approach is to place your project metadata (version, author, etc.) and dependencies in `setup.py`.

This is a large topic and not necessary to understand while getting started with GeoNode development but will be important for larger projects and to make development easier for other developers.

More: <http://docs.python.org/2/distutils/setupscript.html>

static

The `static` directory will contain your fixed resources: css, html, images, etc. Everything in this directory will be copied to the final media directory (along with the `static` resources from other apps in your project).

templates

All of your projects templates go in the `templates` directory. While no organization is required for your project specific templates, when overriding or replacing a template from another app, the path must be the same as the template to be replaced.

Staying in sync with mainline GeoNode

Warning: These instructions are only valid if you've installed GeoNode using **apt-get** !!

One of the primary reasons to set up your own GeoNode project using this method is so that you can stay in sync with the mainline GeoNode as the core development team makes new releases. Your own project should not be adversely affected by these changes, but you will receive bug fixes and other improvements by staying in sync.

Upgrade GeoNode:

```
$ apt-get update
$ apt-get install geonode
```

Verify that your new project works with the upgraded GeoNode:

```
$ python manage.py runserver
```

Navigate to <http://localhost:8000>.

Warning: These instructions are only valid if you've installed GeoNode following the guide at *Setup & Configure HTTPD* !!

Upgrading from source code repo:

Upgrade GeoNode:

```
$ cd /home/geonode/geonode
$ git pull origin master
```

Verify that your new project works with the upgraded GeoNode:

```
$ python manage.py runserver
```

Navigate to <http://localhost:8000>.

4.4.3 Theming your GeoNode project

There are a range of options available to you if you want to change the default look and feel of your GeoNode project. Since GeoNode's style is based on [Bootstrap](#) you will be able to make use of all that Bootstrap has to offer in terms of theme customization. You should consult Bootstrap's documentation as your primary guide once you are familiar with how GeoNode implements Bootstrap and how you can override GeoNode's theme and templates in your own project.

Logos and graphics

GeoNode intentionally does not include a large number of graphics files in its interface. This keeps page loading time to a minimum and makes for a more responsive interface. That said, you are free to customize your GeoNode's interface by simply changing the default logo, or by adding your own images and graphics to deliver a GeoNode experience the way you envision it.

Your GeoNode project has a directory already set up for storing your own images at `<geonode_custom>/static/img`. You should place any image files that you intend to use for your project in this directory.

Let's walk through an example of the steps necessary to change the default logo.

1. Change to the `img` directory:

```
$ cd /home/geonode/geonode_custom/geonode_custom/static/img
```

2. If you haven't already, obtain your logo image. The URL below is just an example, so you will need to change this URL to match the location of your file or copy it to this location:

```
$ sudo wget http://www2.sta.uwi.edu/~anikov/UWI-logo.JPG
$ sudo chown -Rf geonode: .
```

3. Change to the `css` directory:

```
$ cd /home/geonode/geonode_custom/geonode_custom/static/css
```

4. Override the CSS that displays the logo by editing `<geonode_custom>/static/css/site_base.css` with your favorite editor and adding the following lines, making sure to update the width, height, and URL to match the specifications of your image.

```
$ sudo vi site_base.css
```

```
.navbar-brand {
    width: 373px;
    height: 79px;
    background: transparent url("../img/UWI-logo.JPG") no-repeat scroll 15px 0px;
}
```


5. Restart your GeoNode project and look at the page in your browser:

```
$ cd /home/geonode
$ sudo rm -Rf geonode/geonode/static_root/*
$ cd geonode_custom
$ python manage.py collectstatic
$ sudo service apache2 restart
```

Note: It is a good practice to cleanup the **static_folder** and the Browser Cache before reloading in order to be sure that the changes have been correctly taken and displayed on the screen.

Visit your site at <http://localhost/> or the remote URL for your site.

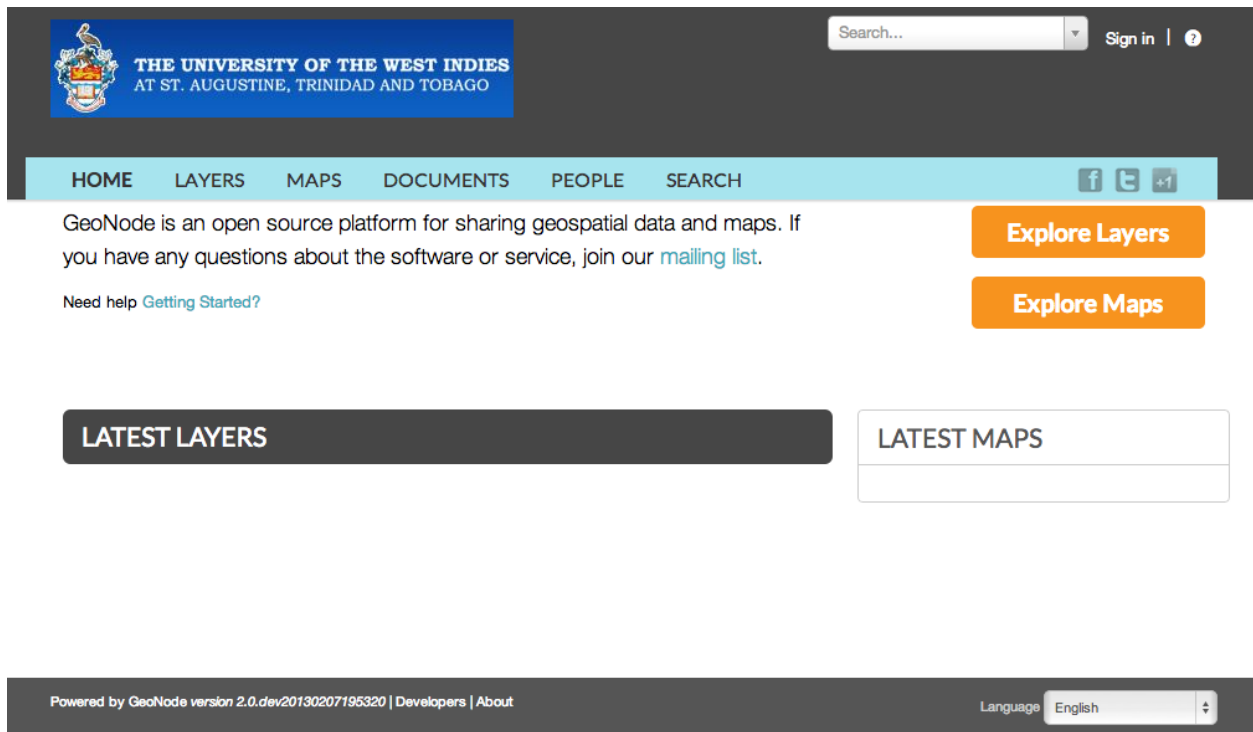


Fig. 5: Custom logo

You can see that the header has been expanded to fit your graphic. In the following sections you will learn how to customize this header to make it look and function the way you want.

Note: You should commit these changes to your repository as you progress through this section, and get in the habit of committing early and often so that you and others can track your project on GitHub. Making many atomic commits and staying in sync with a remote repository makes it easier to collaborate with others on your project.

Cascading Style Sheets

In the last section you already learned how to override GeoNode's default CSS rules to include your own logo. You are able to customize any aspect of GeoNode's appearance this way. In the last screenshot, you saw that the main area in the homepage is covered up by the expanded header.

First, we'll walk through the steps necessary to displace it downward so it is no longer hidden, then change the background color of the header to match the color in our logo graphic.

1. Reopen `<geonode_custom>/static/css/site_base.css` in your editor and add the following rule after the one added in the previous step:

```
$ cd /home/geonode/geonode_custom/geonode_custom/static/css
$ sudo vi site_base.css
```

```
#wrap {
    margin: 75px 75px;
}
```

2. Add a rule to change the background color of the header to match the logo graphic we used:

```
.navbar-inverse {
    background: #0e60c3;
}
```

3. Your project CSS file should now look like this:

```
.navbar-brand {
    width: 373px;
    height: 79px;
    background: url(../img/UWI-logo.JPG) no-repeat;
}

#wrap {
    margin: 75px 75px;
}

.navbar-inverse {
    background: #0e60c3;
}
```

4. Restart the development server and reload the page:

```
$ python manage.py collectstatic
$ sudo service apache2 restart
```

Note: You can continue adding rules to this file to override the styles that are in the GeoNode base CSS file which is built from `base.less`. You may find it helpful to use your browser's development tools to inspect elements of your site that you want to override to determine which rules are already applied. See the screenshot below. Another section of this workshop covers this topic in much more detail.

Templates and static pages

Now that we have changed the default logo and adjusted our main content area to fit the expanded header, the next step is to update the content of the homepage itself. Your GeoNode project includes two basic templates that you will use to change the content of your pages.

The file `site_base.html` (in `<geonode_custom>/templates/`) is the basic template that all other templates inherit from and you will use it to update things like the header, navbar, site-wide announcement, footer, and also to include your own JavaScript or other static content included in every page in your site. It's worth taking a look at

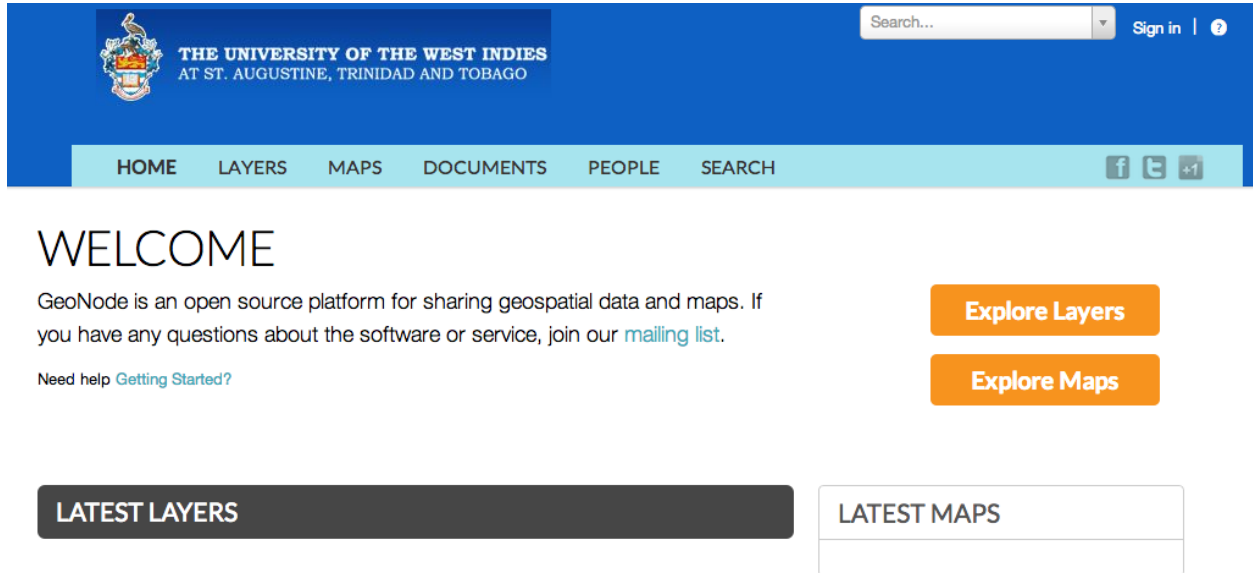


Fig. 6: CSS overrides

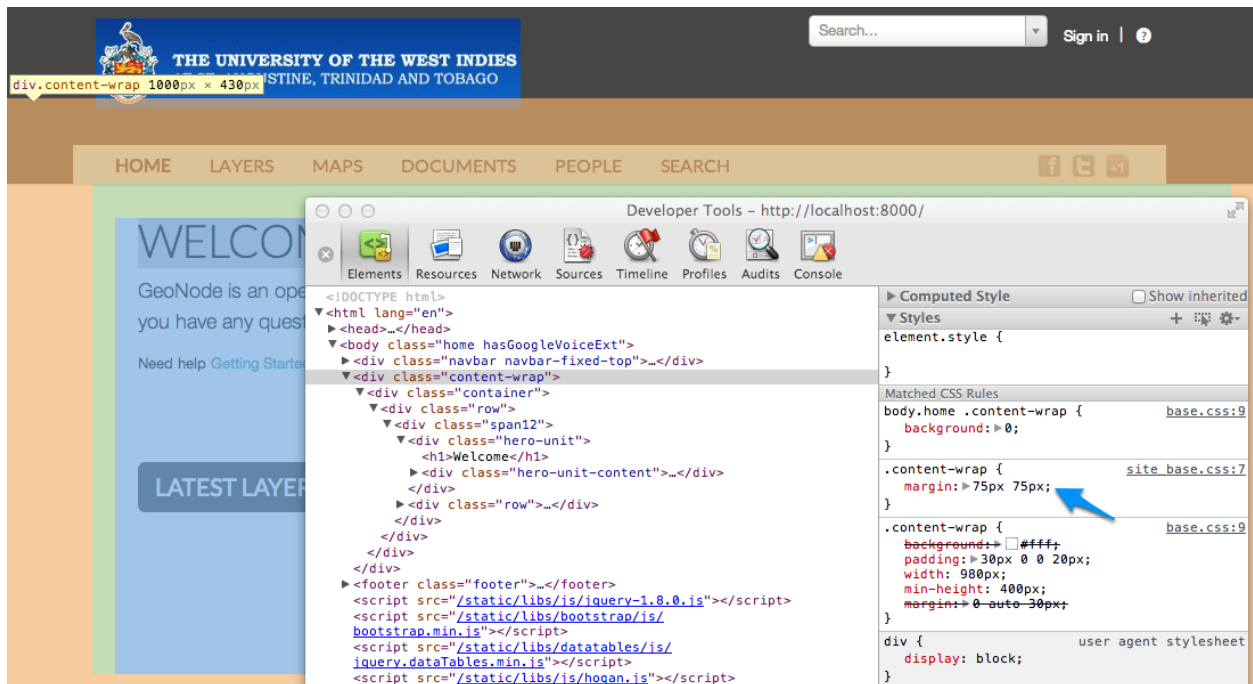


Fig. 7: Screenshot of using Chrome's debugger to inspect the CSS overrides

GeoNode's base file on [GitHub](#). You have several blocks available to you to for overriding, but since we will be revisiting this file in future sections of this workshop, let's just look at it for now and leave it unmodified.

Open `<geonode_custom>/templates/site_base.html` in your editor:

```
$ cd /home/geonode/geonode_custom/geonode_custom/templates
$ sudo vi site_base.html

.. code-block:: html

{% extends "base.html" %}
{% block extra_head %}
    <link href="{% STATIC_URL %}css/site_base.css" rel="stylesheet"/>
{% endblock %}
```

You will see that it extends from `base.html`, which is the GeoNode template referenced above and it currently only overrides the `extra_head` block to include our project's `site_base.css` which we modified in the previous section. You can see on [line 22 of the GeoNode base.html template](#) that this block is included in an empty state and is set up specifically for you to include extra CSS files as your project is already set up to do.

Now that we have looked at `site_base.html`, let's actually override a different template.

The file `site_index.html` is the template used to define your GeoNode project's homepage. It extends GeoNode's default `index.html` template and gives you the option to override specific areas of the homepage like the hero area, but also allows you leave area like the "Latest Layers" and "Maps" and the "Contribute" section as they are. You are of course free to override these sections if you choose and this section shows you the steps necessary to do that below.

1. Open `<geonode_custom>/templates/site_index.html` in your editor.
2. Edit the `<h1>` element on line 9 to say something other than "Welcome":

```
<h1>{% trans "UWI GeoNode" %}</h1>
```

3. Edit the introductory paragraph to include something specific about your GeoNode project:

```
<p>
    {% blocktrans %}
        UWI's GeoNode is setup for students and faculty to collaboratively
        create and share maps for their class projects. It is maintained by the
        UWI Geographical Society.
    {% endblocktrans %}
</p>
```

4. Change the *Getting Started* link to point to another website:

```
<span>
    For more information about the UWI Geographical society,
    <a href="http://uwigsmona.weebly.com/">visit our website</a>
</span>
```

5. Add a graphic to the hero area above the paragraph replaced in step 3:

```
<img src = 'http://uwigsmona.weebly.com/uploads/1/3/2/4/13241997/1345164334.png'>
```

6. Your edited `site_index.html` file should now look like this:

```
{% extends 'index.html' %}
{% load i18n %}
{% comment %}
```

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```

This is where you can override the hero area block. You can simply modify the
↪content below or replace it wholesale to meet your own needs.
{% endcomment %}
{% block hero %}
<div class="jumbotron">
  <div class="container">
    <h1>{% trans "UWI GeoNode" %}</h1>
    <div class="hero-unit-content"/>
    <div class="intro">
      <img src = 'http://uwigsmona.weebly.com/uploads/1/3/2/4/13241997/
↪1345164334.png'>
    </div>
    <p>
      {% blocktrans %}
      UWI's GeoNode is setup for students and faculty to collaboratively
      create and share maps for their class projects. It is maintained by
↪the
      UWI Geographical Society.
      {% endblocktrans %}
    </p>
    <span>
      For more information about the UWI Geographical society,
      <a href="http://uwigsmona.weebly.com/">visit our website</a>
    </span>
    </div>
  </div>
{% endblock %}

```

7. Refresh your GeoNode project and view the changes in your browser at <http://localhost/> or the remote URL for your site:

```

$ python manage.py collectstatic
$ sudo service apache2 restart

```

From here you can continue to customize your `site_index.html` template to suit your needs. This workshop will also cover how you can add new pages to your GeoNode project site.

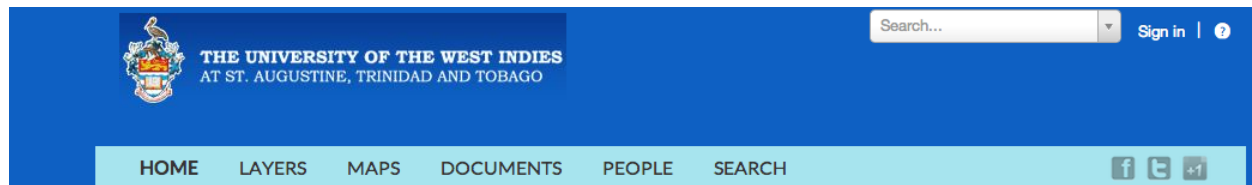
Other theming options

You are able to change any specific piece of your GeoNode project's style by adding CSS rules to `site_base.css`, but since GeoNode is based on Bootstrap, there are many pre-defined themes that you can simply drop into your project to get a whole new look. This is very similar to [WordPress](#) themes and is a powerful and easy way to change the look of your site without much effort.

Bootswatch

[Bootswatch](#) is a site where you can download ready-to-use themes for your GeoNode project site. The following steps will show you how to use a theme from Bootswatch in your own GeoNode site.

1. Visit <http://bootswatch.com> and select a theme (we will use Sandstone for this example). Select the *download bootstrap.css* option in the menu:
2. Put this file into `<geonode_custom>/static/css`.



UWI GEONODE



[Explore Layers](#)

[Explore Maps](#)

UWI's GeoNode is setup for students and faculty to collaboratively create and share maps for their class projects. It is maintained by the UWI Geographical Society.

For more information about the UWI Geographical society, [visit our website](#)

```
$ cd /home/geonode/geonode_custom/geonode_custom/static/css
```

3. Update the `site_base.html` template to include this file. It should now look like this:

```
$ cd /home/geonode/geonode_custom/geonode_custom/templates
$ sudo vi site_base.html
```

```
{% extends "base.html" %}
{% block extra_head %}
    <link href="{% STATIC_URL %}css/site_base.css" rel="stylesheet"/>
    <link href="{% STATIC_URL %}css/bootstrap.css" rel="stylesheet"/>
{% endblock %}
```

4. Refresh the development server and visit your site:

```
$ python manage.py collectstatic
$ sudo service apache2 restart
```

Your GeoNode project site is now using the Sandstone theme in addition to the changes you have made.

Setup steps Setup your own geonode project

Theming your GeoNode project Theme your geonode project



4.5 Debugging GeoNode Installations

There are several mechanisms to debug GeoNode installations, the most common ones are discussed in the following sections.

4.5.1 Viewing the logs

There are many kinds of logs in GeoNode, most of them are located in `/var/log/geonode/` and will be explained below in order of relevance:

- **GeoNode main log:** This is the output of the Django application generated by Apache, it may contain detailed information about uploads and high level problems.

The default location is `/var/log/geonode/apache.log` or `/var/log/apache2/error.log`.

It is set to a very low level (not very much information is logged) by default, but it's output can be increased by setting the logging level to `DEBUG` in `/etc/geonode/local_settings.py`.

- **GeoServer log:** It contains most of the information related to problems with data, rendering and styling errors.

This one can be accessed at `GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR/logs/geoserver.log`, which is usually `/var/lib/tomcat7/webapps/geoserver/data/logs/geoserver.log` or `/var/lib/geoserver/geonode-data/logs/geoserver.log`.

It may also be symlinked in `/var/log/geonode/geoserver.log`.

- **Tomcat logs:** Tomcat logs could indicate problems loading GeoServer.

They can be found at `/var/lib/tomcat7/logs/catalina.out` or `/var/lib/tomcat/geoserver/logs/catalina.out`.

- **PostgreSQL logs:** PostgreSQL is accessed by GeoServer and Django, therefore information about errors which are very hard to debug may be found by looking at PostgreSQL's logs.

They are located at `/var/log/postgresql/postgresql-$(psql_version)-main.log` where `$(psql_version)` depends on your local installation.

4.5.2 Enabling DEBUG mode

Django can be set to return nicely formatted exceptions which are useful for debugging instead of generic 500 errors.

This is enabled by setting `DEBUG=True` in `/home/geonode/geonode/geonode/local_settings.py` (or `/etc/geonode/local_settings.py` if GeoNode has been installed using **apt-get**).

After enabling `DEBUG`, the Apache server has to be restarted for the changes to be picked up. In Ubuntu:

```
service apache2 restart
```


4.5.3 Other tips and tricks

Modifying GeoServer's output strategy

Up to version 1.1, GeoNode used by default the `SPEED` output strategy of GeoServer, this meant that proper error messages were being sacrificed for performance. Unfortunately, this caused many errors to be masked as XML parsing errors when layers were not properly configured.

It is recommended to verify the output strategy is set at least to `PARTIAL_BUFFER2` (or a safer one, e.g. `“FILE”`) with a high value for the buffer size. More information about the different strategies and the performance vs correctness trade off is available at GeoServer's `web.xml` file.

The typical location of the file that needs to be modified is `/var/lib/tomcat7/webapps/geoserver/WEB-INF/web.xml` as shown below:

```
<context-param>
  <param-name>serviceStrategy</param-name>
  <param-value>FILE</param-value>
</context-param>
```

Add the Django debug toolbar

Warning: The Debug Toolbar module **must** be disabled whe running the server in production (with Apache2 HTTPD Server WSGI)

The django debug toolbar offers a lot of information on about how the page you are seeing is created and used. From the database hits to the views involved. It is a configurable set of panels that display various debug information about the current request/response and when clicked, display more details about the panel's content.

To install it:

```
$ pip install django-debug-toolbar
```

1. Then edit your settings `/home/geonode/geonode/geonode/settings.py` (or `/etc/geonode/settings.py` if GeoNode has been installed using **apt-get**) and add the following to the bottom of the file:

```
#debug_toolbar settings
if DEBUG:
    INTERNAL_IPS = ('127.0.0.1',)
    MIDDLEWARE_CLASSES += (
        'debug_toolbar.middleware.DebugToolbarMiddleware',
    )

    INSTALLED_APPS += (
        'debug_toolbar',
    )

    DEBUG_TOOLBAR_PANELS = [
        'debug_toolbar.panels.versions.VersionsPanel',
        'debug_toolbar.panels.timer.TimerPanel',
        'debug_toolbar.panels.settings.SettingsPanel',
        'debug_toolbar.panels.headers.HeadersPanel',
        'debug_toolbar.panels.request.RequestPanel',
        'debug_toolbar.panels.sql.SQLPanel',
```

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```

'debug_toolbar.panels.staticfiles.StaticFilesPanel',
'debug_toolbar.panels.templates.TemplatesPanel',
'debug_toolbar.panels.cache.CachePanel',
'debug_toolbar.panels.signals.SignalsPanel',
'debug_toolbar.panels.logging.LoggingPanel',
'debug_toolbar.panels.redirects.RedirectsPanel',
]

DEBUG_TOOLBAR_CONFIG = {
    'INTERCEPT_REDIRECTS': False,
}

```

2. Stop Apache and start the server in **Development Mode**:

```

$ service apache2 stop
$ python manage.py runserver

```

3. Redirect the browser to **http://localhost:8000**. You should be able to see the Debug Panel on the right of the screen.

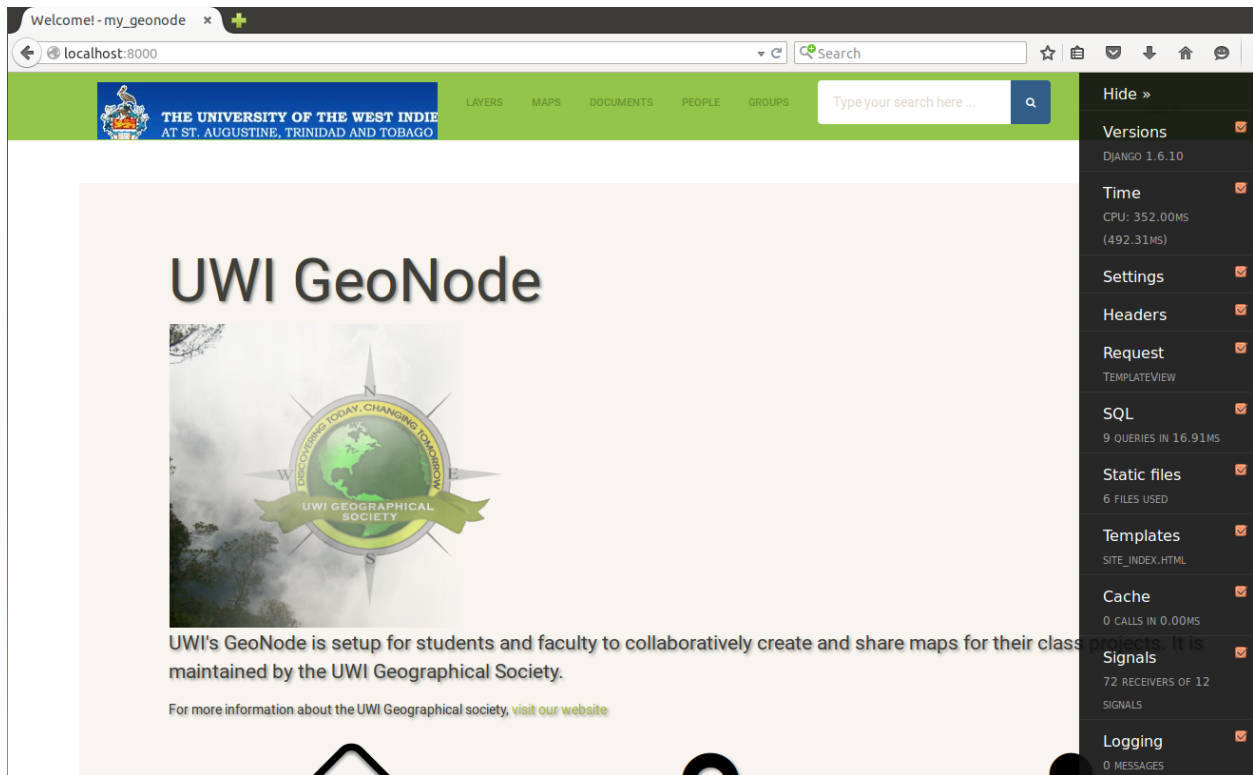


Fig. 8: Django Debug Toolbar Enabled In Devel Mode

More: For more set up and customize the panels read the official docs here

<http://django-debug-toolbar.readthedocs.org/en/latest/>

4.6 Changing the Default Language

GeoNode's default language is English, but GeoNode users can change the interface language with the pulldown menu at the top-right of most GeoNode pages. Once a user selects a language GeoNode remembers that language for subsequent pages.

4.6.1 GeoNode Configuration

As root edit the geonode config file `/home/geonode/geonode/geonode/settings.py` (or `/etc/geonode/settings.py` if GeoNode has been installed using **apt-get**) and change `LANGUAGE_CODE` to the desired default language.

Note: A list of language codes can be found in the global django config file `/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/django/conf/global_settings.py` (or `/var/lib/geonode/lib/python2.7/site-packages/django/conf/global_settings.py` if GeoNode has been installed using **apt-get**).

For example, to make French the default language use

```
LANGUAGE_CODE = 'fr'
```

Unfortunately Django overrides this setting, giving the language setting of a user's browser priority. For example, if `LANGUAGE_CODE` is set to French, but the user has configured their operating system for Spanish they may see the Spanish version when they first visit GeoNode.

4.6.2 Additional Steps

If this is not the desired behaviour, and all users should initially see the default `LANGUAGE_CODE`, regardless of their browser's settings, do the following steps to ensure Django ignores the browser language settings. (Users can always use the pulldown language menu to change the language at any time.)

As **root** create a new directory within GeoNode's site packages

```
mkdir /usr/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/setmydefaultlanguage
```

or

```
mkdir /var/lib/geonode/lib/python2.7/site-packages/setmydefaultlanguage
```

or

```
mkdir ~/.venvs/geonode/lib/python2.7/site-packages/setmydefaultlanguage
```

if GeoNode has been installed using **apt-get** as root create and edit a new file `/usr/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/setmydefaultlanguage/__init__.py`

if GeoNode has been installed as a custom project dependency, `~/.venvs/geonode/lib/python2.7/site-packages/setmydefaultlanguage/__init__.py`

Add the following lines

```
from django.conf import settings
from django.utils import translation
```

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```

class ForceDefaultLanguageMiddleware(object):
    """
    Ignore Accept-Language HTTP headers

    This will force the I18N machinery to always choose settings.LANGUAGE_
    ↪CODE
    as the default initial language, unless another one is set via sessions_
    ↪or cookies

    Should be installed *before* any middleware that checks request.META[
    ↪'HTTP_ACCEPT_LANGUAGE'],
    namely django.middleware.locale.LocaleMiddleware
    """
    def process_request(self, request):
        request.LANG = getattr(settings, 'LANGUAGE_CODE', settings.LANGUAGE_
        ↪CODE)
        translation.activate(request.LANG)
        request.LANGUAGE_CODE = request.LANG

```

At the end of the GeoNode configuration file `/home/geonode/geonode/geonode/settings.py`, `/etc/geonode/settings.py` if GeoNode has been installed using **apt-get** or `~/venvs/geonode/src/geonode/geonode/settings.py` if **installed as a custom project dependency**, add the following lines to ensure the above class is executed:

```

MIDDLEWARE_CLASSES += (
    'setmydefaultlanguage.ForceDefaultLanguageMiddleware',
)

```

4.6.3 Restart

Finally restart Apache2 as root with:

```
service apache2 restart
```

Please refer to Translating GeoNode for information on editing GeoNode pages in different languages and create new GeoNode Translations.

4.7 Loading Data into a GeoNode

This module will walk you through the various options available to load data into your GeoNode from GeoServer, on the command-line or programatically. You can choose from among these techniques depending on what kind of data you have and how you have your geonode setup.

4.7.1 Using importlayers to import Data into GeoNode

The `geonode.layers` app includes 2 management commands that you can use to load or configure data in your GeoNode. Both of these are invoked by using the `manage.py` script. This section will walk you through how to use the `importlayers` management command and the subsequent section will lead you through the process of using `updatelayers`.

The first thing to do is to use the `-help` option to the `importlayers` command to investigate the options to this management command. You can display this help by executing the following command:

```
$ python manage.py importlayers --help
```

This will produce output that looks like the following:

```
Usage: manage.py importlayers [options] path [path...]

Brings a data file or a directory full of data files into a GeoNode site. Layers are
↳ added to the Django database, the GeoServer configuration, and the GeoNetwork_
↳ metadata index.

Options:
  -v VERBOSITY, --verbosity=VERBOSITY
                                Verbosity level; 0=minimal output, 1=normal output,
                                2=verbose output, 3=very verbose output
  --settings=SETTINGS           The Python path to a settings module, e.g.
                                "myproject.settings.main". If this isn't provided, the
                                DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE environment variable will be
                                used.
  --pythonpath=PYTHONPATH       A directory to add to the Python path, e.g.
                                "/home/djangoprojects/myproject".
  --traceback                   Print traceback on exception
  -u USER, --user=USER         Name of the user account which should own the imported
                                layers
  -i, --ignore-errors           Stop after any errors are encountered.
  -o, --overwrite               Overwrite existing layers if discovered (defaults
                                False)
  -k KEYWORDS, --keywords=KEYWORDS
                                The default keywords for the imported layer(s). Will
                                be the same for all imported layers if multiple
                                imports are done in one command
  --version                     show program's version number and exit
  -h, --help                    show this help message and exit
```

While the description of most of the options should be self explanatory, its worth reviewing some of the key options in a bit more detail.

- The **-i** option will force the command to stop when it first encounters an error. Without this option specified, the process will skip over errors that have layers and continue loading the other layers.
- The **-o** option specifies that layers with the same name as the base name will be loaded and overwrite the existing layer.
- The **-u** option specifies which will be the user that owns the imported layers. The same user will be the point of contact and the metadata author as well for that layer
- The **-k** option is used to add keywords for all of the layers imported.

The import layers management command is invoked by specifying options as described above and specifying the path to a single layer file or to a directory that contains multiple files. For purposes of this exercise, lets use the default set of testing layers that ship with geonode. You can replace this path with the directory to your own shapefiles:

```
$ python manage.py importlayers -v 3 /var/lib/geonode/lib/python2.7/site-packages/
↳ gisdata/data/good/vector/
```

This command will produce the following output to your terminal:

```
Verifying that GeoNode is running ...
Found 8 potential layers.
```

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```
No handlers could be found for logger "pycsw"
[created] Layer for '/Users/jjohnson/.venvs/geonode/lib/python2.7/site-packages/
↳gisdata/data/good/vector/san_andres_y_providencia_administrative.shp' (1/8)
[created] Layer for '/Users/jjohnson/.venvs/geonode/lib/python2.7/site-packages/
↳gisdata/data/good/vector/san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.shp' (2/8)
[created] Layer for '/Users/jjohnson/.venvs/geonode/lib/python2.7/site-packages/
↳gisdata/data/good/vector/san_andres_y_providencia_highway.shp' (3/8)
[created] Layer for '/Users/jjohnson/.venvs/geonode/lib/python2.7/site-packages/
↳gisdata/data/good/vector/san_andres_y_providencia_location.shp' (4/8)
[created] Layer for '/Users/jjohnson/.venvs/geonode/lib/python2.7/site-packages/
↳gisdata/data/good/vector/san_andres_y_providencia_natural.shp' (5/8)
[created] Layer for '/Users/jjohnson/.venvs/geonode/lib/python2.7/site-packages/
↳gisdata/data/good/vector/san_andres_y_providencia_poi.shp' (6/8)
[created] Layer for '/Users/jjohnson/.venvs/geonode/lib/python2.7/site-packages/
↳gisdata/data/good/vector/san_andres_y_providencia_water.shp' (7/8)
[created] Layer for '/Users/jjohnson/.venvs/geonode/lib/python2.7/site-packages/
↳gisdata/data/good/vector/single_point.shp' (8/8)
```

Detailed report of failures:

Finished processing 8 layers in 30.0 seconds.

```
8 Created layers
0 Updated layers
0 Skipped layers
0 Failed layers
3.750000 seconds per layer
```

If you encounter errors while running this command, you can use the `-v` option to increase the verbosity of the output so you can debug the problem. The verbosity level can be set from 0-3 with 0 being the default. An example of what the output looks like when an error is encountered and the verbosity is set to 3 is shown below:

```
Verifying that GeoNode is running ...
Found 8 potential layers.
[failed] Layer for '/Users/jjohnson/.venvs/geonode/lib/python2.7/site-packages/
↳gisdata/data/good/vector/san_andres_y_providencia_administrative.shp' (1/8)
[failed] Layer for '/Users/jjohnson/.venvs/geonode/lib/python2.7/site-packages/
↳gisdata/data/good/vector/san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.shp' (2/8)
[failed] Layer for '/Users/jjohnson/.venvs/geonode/lib/python2.7/site-packages/
↳gisdata/data/good/vector/san_andres_y_providencia_highway.shp' (3/8)
[failed] Layer for '/Users/jjohnson/.venvs/geonode/lib/python2.7/site-packages/
↳gisdata/data/good/vector/san_andres_y_providencia_location.shp' (4/8)
[failed] Layer for '/Users/jjohnson/.venvs/geonode/lib/python2.7/site-packages/
↳gisdata/data/good/vector/san_andres_y_providencia_natural.shp' (5/8)
[failed] Layer for '/Users/jjohnson/.venvs/geonode/lib/python2.7/site-packages/
↳gisdata/data/good/vector/san_andres_y_providencia_poi.shp' (6/8)
[failed] Layer for '/Users/jjohnson/.venvs/geonode/lib/python2.7/site-packages/
↳gisdata/data/good/vector/san_andres_y_providencia_water.shp' (7/8)
[failed] Layer for '/Users/jjohnson/.venvs/geonode/lib/python2.7/site-packages/
↳gisdata/data/good/vector/single_point.shp' (8/8)

Detailed report of failures:

/Users/jjohnson/.venvs/geonode/lib/python2.7/site-packages/gisdata/data/good/vector/
↳san_andres_y_providencia_administrative.shp
```

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```

=====
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/Users/jjohnson/projects/geonode/geonode/layers/utils.py", line 682, in upload
    keywords=keywords,
  File "/Users/jjohnson/projects/geonode/geonode/layers/utils.py", line 602, in file_
↪upload
    keywords=keywords, title=title)
  File "/Users/jjohnson/projects/geonode/geonode/layers/utils.py", line 305, in save
    store = cat.get_store(name)
  File "/Users/jjohnson/.venvs/geonode/lib/python2.7/site-packages/geoserver/catalog.
↪py", line 176, in get_store
    for ws in self.get_workspaces():
  File "/Users/jjohnson/.venvs/geonode/lib/python2.7/site-packages/geoserver/catalog.
↪py", line 489, in get_workspaces
    description = self.get_xml("%s/workspaces.xml" % self.service_url)
  File "/Users/jjohnson/.venvs/geonode/lib/python2.7/site-packages/geoserver/catalog.
↪py", line 136, in get_xml
    response, content = self.http.request(rest_url)
  File "/Library/Python/2.7/site-packages/httplib2/__init__.py", line 1445, in request
    (response, content) = self._request(conn, authority, uri, request_uri, method,
↪body, headers, redirections, cachekey)
  File "/Library/Python/2.7/site-packages/httplib2/__init__.py", line 1197, in _
↪request
    (response, content) = self._conn_request(conn, request_uri, method, body, headers)
  File "/Library/Python/2.7/site-packages/httplib2/__init__.py", line 1133, in _conn_
↪request
    conn.connect()
  File "/Library/Python/2.7/site-packages/httplib2/__init__.py", line 799, in connect
    raise socket.error, msg
error: [Errno 61] Connection refused

```

Note: This last section of output will be repeated for all layers, and only the first one is show above.

This error indicates that GeoNode was unable to connect to GeoServer to load the layers. To solve this, you should make sure GeoServer is running and re-run the command.

If you encounter errors with this command that you cannot solve, you should bring them up on the geonode users mailing list.

You should now have the knowledge necessary to import layers into your GeoNode project from a directory on the servers filesystem and can use this to load many layers into your GeoNode at once.

Note: If you do not use the `-u` command option, the ownership of the imported layers will be assigned to the primary superuser in your system. You can use GeoNodes Django Admin interface to modify this after the fact if you want them to be owned by another user.

4.7.2 GeoServer Data Configuration

While it is possible to import layers directly from your servers filesystem into your GeoNode, you may have an existing GeoServer that already has data in it, or you may want to configure data from a GeoServer which is not directly supported by uploading data.

GeoServer supports a wide range of data formats and connections to database, and while many of them are not supported as GeoNode upload formats, if they can be configured in GeoServer, you can add them to your GeoNode by following the procedure described below.

GeoServer supports 3 types of data: Raster, Vector and Databases. For a list of the supported formats for each type of data, consult the following pages:

- <http://docs.geoserver.org/latest/en/user/data/vector/index.html#data-vector>
- <http://docs.geoserver.org/latest/en/user/data/raster/index.html>
- <http://docs.geoserver.org/latest/en/user/data/database/index.html>

Note: Some of these raster or vector formats or database types require that you install specific plugins in your GeoServer in order to use the. Please consult the GeoServer documentation for more information.

Lets walk through an example of configuring a new PostGIS database in GeoServer and then configuring those layers in your GeoNode.

First visit the GeoServer administration interface on your server. This is usually on port 8080 and is available at <http://localhost:8080/geoserver/web/>

You should login with the superuser credentials you setup when you first configured your GeoNode instance.

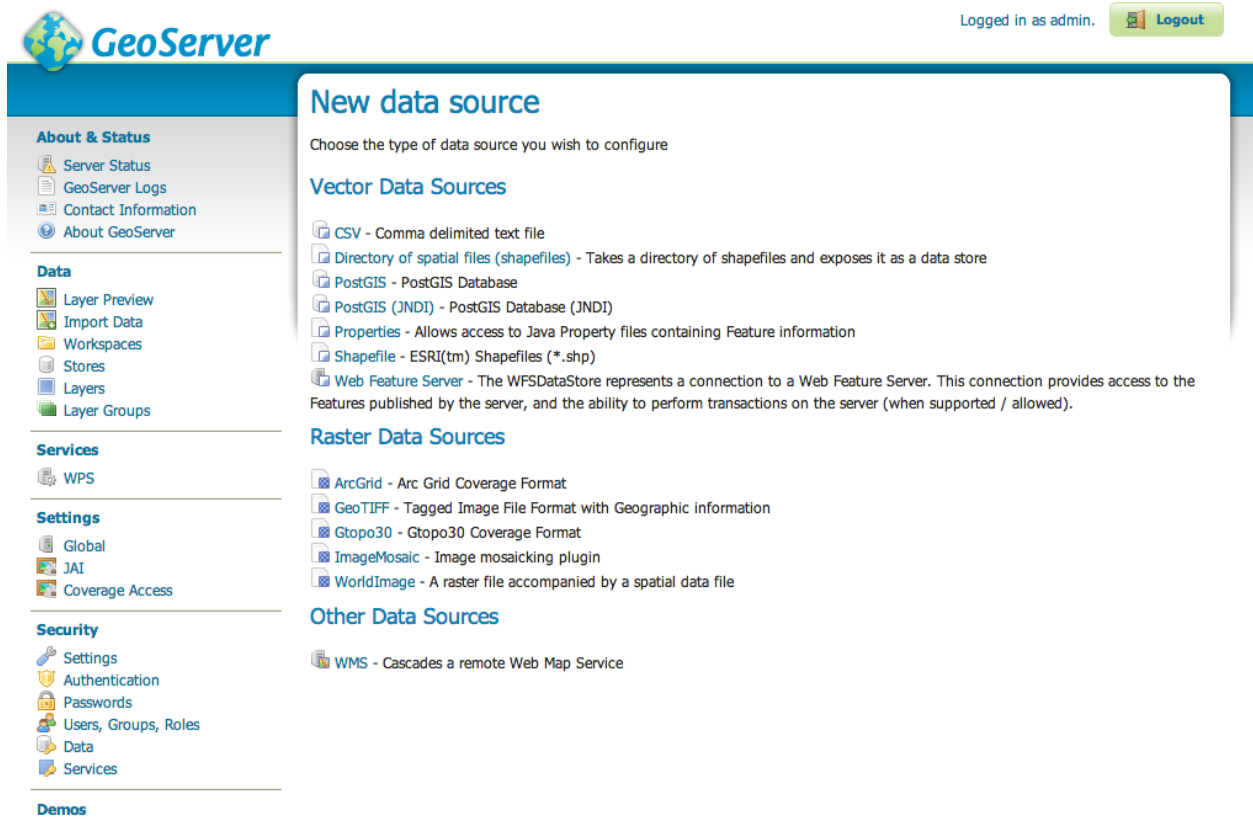
Once you are logged in to the GeoServer Admin interface, you should see the following.

The screenshot shows the GeoServer administration interface. At the top, there's a 'Welcome' message and a 'Logout' button. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with categories: About & Status, Data, Services, Settings, Security, and Demos. The main content area shows the following information:

- Welcome**: This GeoServer belongs to .
- Data**: 10 Layers (Add layers), 10 Stores (Add stores), 3 Workspaces (Create workspaces).
- Service Capabilities**: WCS (1.0.0, 1.1.1), WFS (1.0.0, 1.1.0, 2.0.0), WMS (1.1.1, 1.3.0), WPS (1.0.0).
- Security**: Please read the file /Users/jjohnson/projects/geonode/geoserver/data/security/masterpw.info and remove it afterwards. This file is a **security risk**. The default user/group service should use digest password encoding. The administrator password for this server has not been changed from the default. It is **highly** recommended that you change it now. [Change it](#). Strong cryptography available.
- Version**: This GeoServer instance is running version **2.2**. For more information please contact the administrator.

Note: The number of stores, layers and workspaces may be different depending on what you already have configured in your GeoServer.

Next you want to select the “Stores” option in the left hand menu, and then the “Add new Store” option. The following screen will be displayed.



In this case, we want to select the PostGIS store type to create a connection to our existing database. On the next screen you will need to enter the parameters to connect to your PostGIS database (alter as necessary for your own database).

Note: If you are unsure about any of the settings, leave them as the default.

The next screen lets you configure the layers in your database. This will of course be different depending on the layers in your database.

Select the “Publish” button for one of the layers and the next screen will be displayed where you can enter metadata for this layer. Since we will be managing this metadata in GeoNode, we can leave these alone for now.


The things that *must* be specified are the Declared SRS and you must select the “Compute from Data” and “Compute from native bounds” links after the SRS is specified.

Click save and this layer will now be configured for use in your GeoServer.

The next step is to configure these layers in GeoNode. The `updatelayers` management command is used for this purpose. As with `importlayers`, its useful to look at the command line options for this command by passing the `--help` option:

```
$ python manage.py updatelayers --help
```

This help option displays the following:


GeoServer

Logged in as admin. [Logout](#)

About & Status

- Server Status
- GeoServer Logs
- Contact Information
- About GeoServer

Data

- Layer Preview
- Import Data
- Workspaces
- Stores
- Layers
- Layer Groups

Services

- WPS

Settings

- Global
- JAI
- Coverage Access

Security

- Settings
- Authentication
- Passwords
- Users, Groups, Roles
- Data
- Services

Demos

New Vector Data Source

Add a new vector data source

PostGIS
PostGIS Database

Basic Store Info

Workspace *
geonode

Data Source Name *
workshop_postgis

Description

☒ Enabled

Connection Parameters

host *
localhost


port *
5432

database
workshop

schema
public

user *
workshop

passwd


GeoServer

Logged in as admin. [Logout](#)

About & Status

- Server Status
- GeoServer Logs
- Contact Information
- About GeoServer

Data

- Layer Preview
- Import Data
- Workspaces
- Stores
- Layers
- Layer Groups

Services

- WPS

Settings

- Global
- JAI
- Coverage Access

Security

- Settings
- Authentication
- Passwords

New Layer

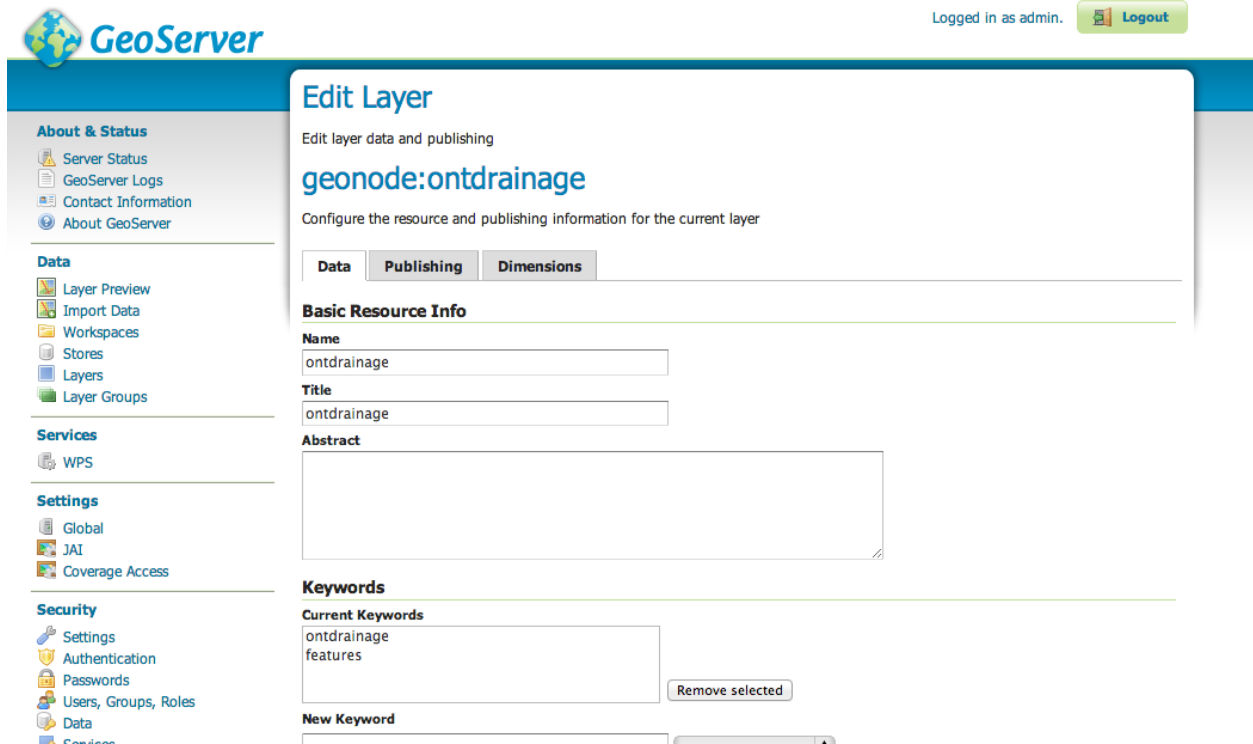
Add a new layer

You can create a new feature type by manually configuring the attribute names and types. [Create new feature type...](#)
On databases you can also create a new feature type by configuring a native SQL statement. [Configure new SQL view...](#)
Here is a list of resources contained in the store 'workshop'. Click on the layer you wish to configure

[<<](#)
[<](#)
[1](#)
[>](#)
[>>](#)
 Results 1 to 5 (out of 5 items)

Published	Layer name	action
	boundaries_l	Publish
	ontdrainage	Publish
	popplaces	Publish
	qcdrainage	Publish
	roads	Publish

[<<](#)
[<](#)
[1](#)
[>](#)
[>>](#)
 Results 1 to 5 (out of 5 items)



```
Usage: manage.py updatelayers [options]
```

Update the GeoNode application **with** data **from** **GeoServer**

Options:

```
-v VERBOSITY, --verbosity=VERBOSITY
    Verbosity level; 0=minimal output, 1=normal output,
    2=verbose output, 3=very verbose output
--settings=SETTINGS
    The Python path to a settings module, e.g.
    "myproject.settings.main". If this isn't provided, the
    DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE environment variable will be
    used.
--pythonpath=PYTHONPATH
    A directory to add to the Python path, e.g.
    "/home/djangoprojects/myproject".
--traceback
    Print traceback on exception
-i, --ignore-errors
    Stop after any errors are encountered.
-u USER, --user=USER
    Name of the user account which should own the imported
    layers
-w WORKSPACE, --workspace=WORKSPACE
    Only update data on specified workspace
--version
    show program's version number and exit
-h, --help
    show this help message and exit
```

For this sample, we can use the default options. So enter the following command to configure the layers from our GeoServer into our GeoNode:

```
$ python manage.py updatelayers
```

The output will look something like the following:

Add Keyword

Metadata links

No metadata links so far

Add link *Note only FGDC and TC211 metadata links show up in WMS 1.1.1 capabilities*

Coordinate Reference Systems

Native SRS

...

Declared SRS

Find... [EPSG:NAD83 / Canada Atlas Lambert...](#)

SRS handling

Force declared

Bounding Boxes

Native Bounding Box

Min X	Min Y	Max X	Max Y
1,362,796.5	-323,704.125	1,751,462.75	63,159.9765625

[Compute from data](#)

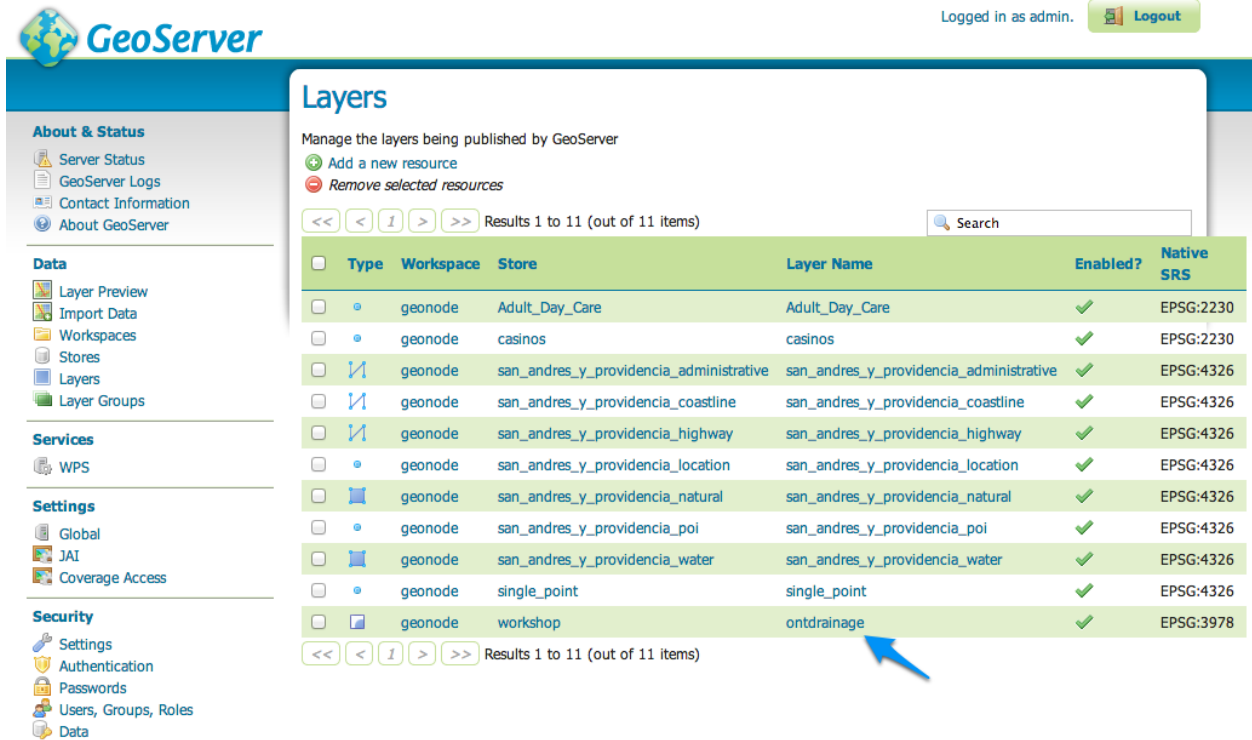
Lat/Lon Bounding Box

Min X	Min Y	Max X	Max Y
-78.0029900468	43.46292555508	-71.8184077161	47.79032394627

[Compute from native bounds](#)

Feature Type Details

Property	Type	Nullable	Min/Max Occurrences
gid	Integer	false	1/1
area	BigDecimal	true	0/1
perimeter	BigDecimal	true	0/1
oncart_	BigDecimal	true	0/1



GeoServer

Logged in as admin. [Logout](#)

Layers

Manage the layers being published by GeoServer

[Add a new resource](#)
[Remove selected resources](#)

Results 1 to 11 (out of 11 items)

Type	Workspace	Store	Layer Name	Enabled?	Native SRS
geonode	Adult_Day_Care	Adult_Day_Care	Adult_Day_Care	✓	EPSG:2230
geonode	casinos	casinos	casinos	✓	EPSG:2230
geonode	san_andres_y_providencia_administrative	san_andres_y_providencia_administrative	san_andres_y_providencia_administrative	✓	EPSG:4326
geonode	san_andres_y_providencia_coastline	san_andres_y_providencia_coastline	san_andres_y_providencia_coastline	✓	EPSG:4326
geonode	san_andres_y_providencia_highway	san_andres_y_providencia_highway	san_andres_y_providencia_highway	✓	EPSG:4326
geonode	san_andres_y_providencia_location	san_andres_y_providencia_location	san_andres_y_providencia_location	✓	EPSG:4326
geonode	san_andres_y_providencia_natural	san_andres_y_providencia_natural	san_andres_y_providencia_natural	✓	EPSG:4326
geonode	san_andres_y_providencia_poi	san_andres_y_providencia_poi	san_andres_y_providencia_poi	✓	EPSG:4326
geonode	san_andres_y_providencia_water	san_andres_y_providencia_water	san_andres_y_providencia_water	✓	EPSG:4326
geonode	single_point	single_point	single_point	✓	EPSG:4326
geonode	workshop	ontdrainage	ontdrainage	✓	EPSG:3978

Results 1 to 11 (out of 11 items)

```
[created] Layer Adult_Day_Care (1/11)
[created] Layer casinos (2/11)
[updated] Layer san_andres_y_providencia_administrative (3/11)
[updated] Layer san_andres_y_providencia_coastline (4/11)
[updated] Layer san_andres_y_providencia_highway (5/11)
[updated] Layer san_andres_y_providencia_location (6/11)
[updated] Layer san_andres_y_providencia_natural (7/11)
[updated] Layer san_andres_y_providencia_poi (8/11)
[updated] Layer san_andres_y_providencia_water (9/11)
[updated] Layer single_point (10/11)
[created] Layer ontdrainage (11/11)
```

Finished processing 11 layers in 45.0 seconds.

```
3 Created layers
8 Updated layers
0 Failed layers
4.090909 seconds per layer
```

Note: This example picked up 2 additional layers that were already in our GeoServer, but were not already in our GeoNode.

For layers that already exist in your GeoNode, they will be updated and the configuration synchronized between GeoServer and GeoNode.

You can now view and use these layers in your GeoNode.

4.7.3 Using GDAL and OGR to convert your Data for use in GeoNode

GeoNode supports uploading data in shapefiles, GeoTiff, csv and kml formats (for the last two formats only if you are using the geonode.importer backend in the UPLOAD variable in settings.py). If your data is in other formats, you will need to convert it into one of these formats for use in GeoNode. This section will walk you through the steps necessary to convert your data into formats suitable for uploading into GeoNode.

You will need to make sure that you have the gdal library installed on your system. On Ubuntu you can install this package with the following command:

```
$ sudo apt-get install gdal-bin
```

OGR (Vector Data)

OGR is used to manipulate vector data. In this example, we will use MapInfo .tab files and convert them to shapefiles with the ogr2ogr command. We will use sample MapInfo files from the website linked below.

<http://services.land.vic.gov.au/landchannel/content/help?name=sampleddata>

You can download the Admin;(Postcode) layer by issuing the following command:

```
$ wget http://services.land.vic.gov.au/sampleddata/mif/admin_postcode_vm.zip
```

You will need to unzip this dataset by issuing the following command:

```
$ unzip admin_postcode_vm.zip
```

This will leave you with the following files in the directory where you executed the above commands:

```
|-- ANZVI0803003025.htm
|-- DSE_Data_Access_Licence.pdf
|-- VMADMIN.POSTCODE_POLYGON.xml
|-- admin_postcode_vm.zip
--- vicgrid94
    --- mif
        --- lga_polygon
            --- macedon\ ranges
                |-- EXTRACT_POLYGON.mid
                |-- EXTRACT_POLYGON.mif
            --- VMADMIN
                |-- POSTCODE_POLYGON.mid
            --- POSTCODE_POLYGON.mif
```

First, lets inspect this file set using the following command:

```
$ ogrinfo -so vicgrid94/mif/lga_polygon/macedon\ ranges/VMADMIN/POSTCODE_POLYGON.mid_
↳ POSTCODE_POLYGON
```

The output will look like the following:

```
Had to open data source read-only.
INFO: Open of `vicgrid94/mif/lga_polygon/macedon ranges/VMADMIN/POSTCODE_POLYGON.mid'
      using driver `MapInfo File' successful.

Layer name: POSTCODE_POLYGON
Geometry: 3D Unknown (any)
Feature Count: 26
```

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```
Extent: (2413931.249367, 2400162.366186) - (2508952.174431, 2512183.046927)
Layer SRS WKT:
PROJCS["unnamed",
  GEOGCS["unnamed",
    DATUM["GDA94",
      SPHEROID["GRS 80",6378137,298.257222101],
      TOWGS84[0,0,0,-0,-0,-0,0]],
    PRIMEM["Greenwich",0],
    UNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433]],
  PROJECTION["Lambert_Conformal_Conic_2SP"],
  PARAMETER["standard_parallel_1",-36],
  PARAMETER["standard_parallel_2",-38],
  PARAMETER["latitude_of_origin",-37],
  PARAMETER["central_meridian",145],
  PARAMETER["false_easting",2500000],
  PARAMETER["false_northing",2500000],
  UNIT["Meter",1]]
PFI: String (10.0)
POSTCODE: String (4.0)
FEATURE_TYPE: String (6.0)
FEATURE_QUALITY_ID: String (20.0)
PFI_CREATED: Date (10.0)
UFI: Real (12.0)
UFI_CREATED: Date (10.0)
UFI_OLD: Real (12.0)
```

This gives you information about the number of features, the extent, the projection and the attributes of this layer.

Next, lets go ahead and convert this layer into a shapefile by issuing the following command:

```
$ ogr2ogr -t_srs EPSG:4326 postcode_polygon.shp vicgrid94/mif/lga_polygon/macedon\
→ranges/VMADMIN/POSTCODE_POLYGON.mid POSTCODE_POLYGON
```

Note that we have also reprojected the layer to the WGS84 spatial reference system with the `-t_srs ogr2ogr` option.

The output of this command will look like the following:

```
Warning 6: Normalized/laundered field name: 'FEATURE_TYPE' to 'FEATURE_TY'
Warning 6: Normalized/laundered field name: 'FEATURE_QUALITY_ID' to 'FEATURE_QU'
Warning 6: Normalized/laundered field name: 'PFI_CREATED' to 'PFI_CREATE'
Warning 6: Normalized/laundered field name: 'UFI_CREATED' to 'UFI_CREATE'
```

This output indicates that some of the field names were truncated to fit into the constraint that attributes in shapefiles are only 10 characters long.

You will now have a set of files that make up the `postcode_polygon.shp` shapefile set. We can inspect them by issuing the following command:

```
$ ogrinfo -so postcode_polygon.shp postcode_polygon
```

The output will look similar to the output we saw above when we inspected the MapInfo file we converted from:

```
INFO: Open of `postcode_polygon.shp'
      using driver `ESRI Shapefile' successful.

Layer name: postcode_polygon
Geometry: Polygon
```

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```

Feature Count: 26
Extent: (144.030296, -37.898156) - (145.101137, -36.888878)
Layer SRS WKT:
GEOGCS["GCS_WGS_1984",
  DATUM["WGS_1984",
    SPHEROID["WGS_84", 6378137, 298.257223563]],
  PRIMEM["Greenwich", 0],
  UNIT["Degree", 0.017453292519943295]]
PFI: String (10.0)
POSTCODE: String (4.0)
FEATURE_TY: String (6.0)
FEATURE_QU: String (20.0)
PFI_CREATE: Date (10.0)
UFI: Real (12.0)
UFI_CREATE: Date (10.0)
UFI_OLD: Real (12.0)

```

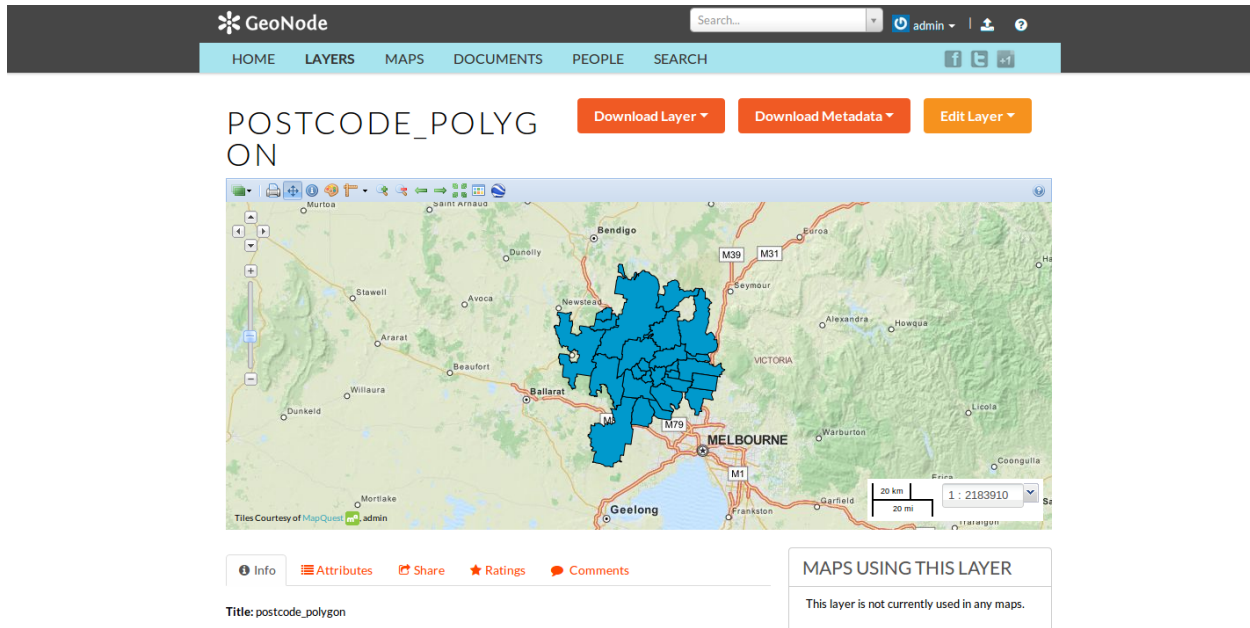
These files can now be loaded into your GeoNode instance via the normal uploader.

Visit the upload page in your GeoNode, drag and drop the files that composes the shapefile that you have generated using the GDAL ogr2ogr command (postcode_polygon.dbf, postcode_polygon.prj, postcode_polygon.shp, postcode_polygon.shx). Give the permissions as needed and then click the “Upload files” button.

As soon as the import process completes, you will have the possibility to go straight to the layer info page (“Layer Info” button), or to edit the metadata for that layer (“Edit Metadata” button), or to manage the styles for that layer (“Manage Styles”).

GDAL (Raster Data)

Now that we have seen how to convert vector layers into shapefiles using ogr2ogr, we will walk through the steps necessary to perform the same operation with Raster layers. For this example, we will work with Arc/Info Binary and ASCII Grid data and convert it into GeoTiff format for use in GeoNode.



First, you need to download the sample data to work with it. You can do this by executing the following command:

```
$ wget http://84.33.2.26/geonode/sample_asc.tar
```

You will need to uncompress this file by executing this command:

```
$ tar -xvf sample_asc.tar
```

You will be left with the following files on your filesystem:

```
-- batemans_ele
|   |-- dblbnd.adf
|   |-- hdr.adf
|   |-- metadata.xml
|   |-- prj.adf
|   |-- sta.adf
|   |-- w001001.adf
|   |-- w001001x.adf
|-- batemans_elevation.asc
```

The file `batemans_elevation.asc` is an Arc/Info ASCII Grid file and the files in the `batemans_ele` directory are an Arc/Info Binary Grid file.

You can use the `gdalinfo` command to inspect both of these files by executing the following command:

```
$ gdalinfo batemans_elevation.asc
```

The output should look like the following:

```
Driver: AAIGrid/Arc/Info ASCII Grid
Files: batemans_elevation.asc
Size is 155, 142
Coordinate System is ``
Origin = (239681.0000000000000000,6050551.0000000000000000)
Pixel Size = (100.0000000000000000,-100.0000000000000000)
```

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(continued from previous page)

```

Corner Coordinates:
Upper Left  ( 239681.000, 6050551.000)
Lower Left  ( 239681.000, 6036351.000)
Upper Right ( 255181.000, 6050551.000)
Lower Right ( 255181.000, 6036351.000)
Center      ( 247431.000, 6043451.000)
Band 1 Block=155x1 Type=Float32, ColorInterp=Undefined
NoData Value=-9999

```

You can then inspect the batemans_ele files by executing the following command:

```
$ gdalinfo batemans_ele
```

And this should be the corresponding output:

```

Driver: AIG/Arc/Info Binary Grid
Files: batemans_ele
  batemans_ele/dblwnd.adf
  batemans_ele/hdr.adf
  batemans_ele/metadata.xml
  batemans_ele/prj.adf
  batemans_ele/sta.adf
  batemans_ele/w001001.adf
  batemans_ele/w001001x.adf
Size is 155, 142
Coordinate System is:
PROJCS["unnamed",
  GEOGCS["GDA94",
    DATUM["Geocentric_Datum_of_Australia_1994",
      SPHEROID["GRS 1980", 6378137, 298.257222101,
        AUTHORITY["EPSG","7019"]],
      TOWGS84[0,0,0,0,0,0,0],
      AUTHORITY["EPSG","6283"]],
    PRIMEM["Greenwich", 0,
      AUTHORITY["EPSG","8901"]],
    UNIT["degree", 0.0174532925199433,
      AUTHORITY["EPSG","9122"]],
    AUTHORITY["EPSG","4283"]],
  PROJECTION["Transverse_Mercator"],
  PARAMETER["latitude_of_origin", 0],
  PARAMETER["central_meridian", 153],
  PARAMETER["scale_factor", 0.9996],
  PARAMETER["false_easting", 500000],
  PARAMETER["false_northing", 1000000],
  UNIT["METERS", 1]]
Origin = (239681.000000000000000,6050551.000000000000000)
Pixel Size = (100.000000000000000,-100.000000000000000)
Corner Coordinates:
Upper Left  ( 239681.000, 6050551.000) (150d 7'28.35"E, 35d39'16.56"S)
Lower Left  ( 239681.000, 6036351.000) (150d 7'11.78"E, 35d46'56.89"S)
Upper Right ( 255181.000, 6050551.000) (150d17'44.07"E, 35d39'30.83"S)
Lower Right ( 255181.000, 6036351.000) (150d17'28.49"E, 35d47'11.23"S)
Center      ( 247431.000, 6043451.000) (150d12'28.17"E, 35d43'13.99"S)
Band 1 Block=256x4 Type=Float32, ColorInterp=Undefined
  Min=-62.102 Max=142.917
NoData Value=-3.4028234663852886e+38

```

You will notice that the batemans_elevation.asc file does *not* contain projection information while the batemans_ele file does. Because of this, let's use the batemans_ele files for this exercise and convert them to a GeoTiff for use in GeoNode. We will also reproject this file into WGS84 in the process. This can be accomplished with the following command.

```
$ gdalwarp -t_srs EPSG:4326 batemans_ele batemans_ele.tif
```

The output will show you the progress of the conversion and when it is complete, you will be left with a batemans_ele.tif file that you can upload to your GeoNode.

You can inspect this file with the gdalinfo command:

```
$ gdalinfo batemans_ele.tif
```

Which will produce the following output:

```
Driver: GTiff/GeoTIFF
Files: batemans_ele.tif
Size is 174, 130
Coordinate System is:
GEOGCS["WGS 84",
  DATUM["WGS_1984",
    SPHEROID["WGS 84", 6378137, 298.257223563,
      AUTHORITY["EPSG", "7030"]],
    AUTHORITY["EPSG", "6326"]],
  PRIMEM["Greenwich", 0],
  UNIT["degree", 0.0174532925199433],
  AUTHORITY["EPSG", "4326"]]
Origin = (150.119938943722502, -35.654598806259330)
Pixel Size = (0.001011114155919, -0.001011114155919)
Metadata:
  AREA_OR_POINT=Area
Image Structure Metadata:
  INTERLEAVE=BAND
Corner Coordinates:
Upper Left  ( 150.1199389, -35.6545988) (150d 7'11.78"E, 35d39'16.56"S)
Lower Left  ( 150.1199389, -35.7860436) (150d 7'11.78"E, 35d47' 9.76"S)
Upper Right ( 150.2958728, -35.6545988) (150d17'45.14"E, 35d39'16.56"S)
Lower Right ( 150.2958728, -35.7860436) (150d17'45.14"E, 35d47' 9.76"S)
Center      ( 150.2079059, -35.7203212) (150d12'28.46"E, 35d43'13.16"S)
Band 1 Block=174x11 Type=Float32, ColorInterp=Gray
```

You can then follow the same steps we used above to upload the GeoTiff file we created into the GeoNode, and you will see your layer displayed in the Layer Info page.

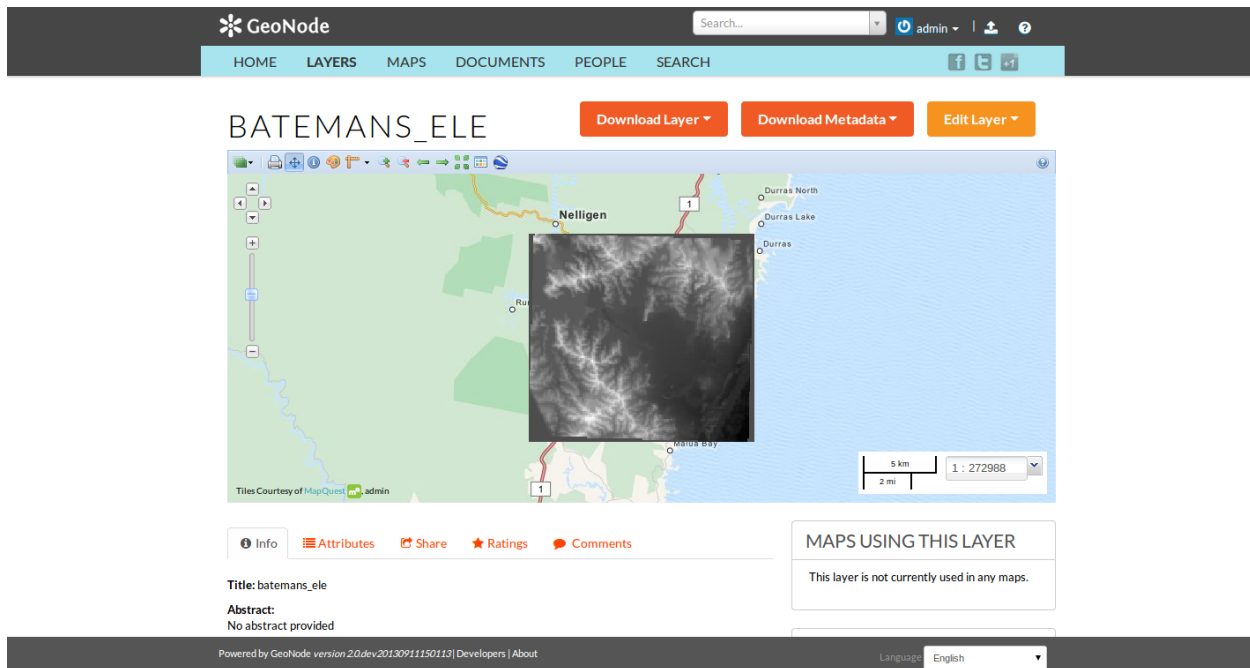
Now that you have seen how to convert layers with both OGR and GDAL, you can use these techniques to work with your own data and get it prepared for inclusion in your own GeoNode.

4.8 More on Security and Permissions

4.8.1 Security and Permissions

This tutorial will guide you through the steps that can be done in order to restrict the access on your data uploaded to geonode.

First of all it will be shown how a user can be created and what permissions he can have. Secondly we will take a closer look on to layers, maps and documents and the different opportunities you have in order to ban certain users



from viewing or editing your data.

Users

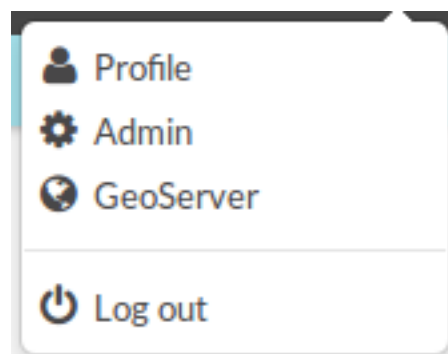
Your first step will be to create a user. There are three options to do so, depending on which kind of user you want to create you may choose a different option. We will start with creating a *superuser*, because this user is the most important. A superuser has all the permissions without explicitly assigning them.

The easiest way to create a superuser (in linux) is to open your terminal and type:

```
$ python manage.py createsuperuser
```

You will be asked a username (in this tutorial we will call the superuser you now create *your_superuser*), an email address and a password.



























Now you've created a superuser you should become familiar with the *Django Admin Interface*. As a superuser you are having access to this interface, where you can manage users, layers, permission and more. To learn more detailed about this interface check this [LINK](#). For now it will be enough to just follow the steps. To attend the *Django Admin Interface*, go to your geonode website and *sign in* with *your_superuser*. Once you've logged in, the name of your user will appear on the top right. Click on it and the following menu will show up:



Clicking on *Admin* causes the interface to show up.

Django administration

Site administration

Account		
Account deletions	 Add	 Change
Accounts	 Add	 Change
Signup codes	 Add	 Change
Actstream		
Actions	 Add	 Change
Follows	 Add	 Change
Announcements		
Announcements	 Add	 Change
Dismissals	 Add	 Change
Auth		
Groups	 Add	 Change
Users	 Add	 Change
Avatar		
Avatars	 Add	 Change
Base		
Contact roles	 Add	 Change
Links	 Add	 Change
Metadata Regions	 Add	 Change

Go to *Auth* -> *Users* and you will see all the users that exist at the moment. In your case it will only be *your_superuser*. Click on it, and you will see a section on *Personal Info*, one on *Permissions* and one on *Important dates*. For the moment, the section on *Permissions* is the most important.

As you can see, there are three boxes that can be checked and unchecked. Because you've created a superuser, all three boxes are checked as default. If only the box *active* would have been checked, the user would not be a superuser and would not be able to access the *Django Admin Interface* (which is only available for users with the *staff* status). Therefore keep the following two things in mind:

- a superuser is able to access the *Django Admin Interface* and he has all permissions on the data uploaded to GeoNode.

Permissions

☒ **Active**
Designates whether this user should be treated as active. Unselect this instead of deleting accounts.

☒ **Staff status**
Designates whether the user can log into this admin site.

☒ **Superuser status**
Designates that this user has all permissions without explicitly assigning them.

- an ordinary user (created from the GeoNode interface) only has *active* permissions by default. The user will not have the ability to access the *Django Admin Interface* and certain permissions have to be added for him.

Until now we've only created superusers. So how do you create an ordinary user? You have two options:

1. Django Admin Interface

First we will create a user via the *Django Admin Interface* because we've still got it open. Therefore go back to *Auth -> Users* and you should find a button on the right that says *Add user*.

Django administration

Welcome, **barbara**. [Change password](#) / [Log out](#)

Home > Auth > Users

Select user to change

Add user +

Click on it and a form to fill out will appear. Name the new user `test_user`, choose a password and click *save* at the right bottom of the site.

Django administration

Welcome, **barbara**. [Change password](#) / [Log out](#)

Home > Auth > Users > Add user

Add user

First, enter a username and password. Then, you'll be able to edit more user options.

Username:
Required. 30 characters or fewer. Letters, digits and @/+/+/_ only.

Password:

Password confirmation:
Enter the same password as above, for verification.

[Save and add another](#) [Save and continue editing](#) [Save](#)

Now you should be directed to the site where you could change the permissions on the user `test_user`. As default only *active* is checked. If you want this user also to be able to attend this admin interface you could also check *staff status*. But for now we leave the settings as they are!

To test whether the new user was successfully created, go back to the GeoNode web page and try to sign in.


2. GeoNode website

To create an ordinary user you could also just use the GeoNode website. If you installed GeoNode using a release, you should see a *Register* button on the top, beside the *Sign in* button (you might have to log out before).

Hit the button and again a form will appear for you to fill out. This user will be named `geonode_user`

By hitting *Sign up* the user will be signed up, as default only with the status *active*.

As mentioned before, this status can be changed as well. To do so, sign in with *your_superuser* again and attend the admin interface. Go again to *Auth -> Users*, where now three users should appear:

 [Sign in](#) or [Register](#) | [?](#)

SIGN UP

Username

Password

Password (again)

Email

[Sign up](#)

We now want to change the permission of the *geonode_user* so that he will be able to attend the admin interface as well. Click on to *geonode_user* and you will automatically be moved to the site where you can change the permissions. Check the box *staff status* and hit *save* to store the changes.

To sum it up, we have now created three users with different kind of permissions.

- **your_superuser:** This user is allowed to attend the admin interface and has all available permissions on layers, maps etc.
- **geonode_user:** This user is permitted to attend the admin interface, but permissions on layers, maps etc. have to be assigned.
- **test_user:** This user is not able to attend the admin interface, permissions on layers, maps etc. have also to be assigned.

You should know have an overview over the different kinds of users and how to create and edit them. You've also learned about the permissions a certain user has and how to change them using the *Django Admin Interface*.

Note: If you've installed GeoNode in developing mode, the *Register* button won't be seen from the beginning. To add this button to the website, you have to change the *REGISTRATION_OPEN = False* in the settings.py to *REGISTRATION_OPEN = True*. Then reload GeoNode and you should also be able to see the *Register* button.

Layers

Now that we've already created some users, we will take a closer look on the security of layers, how you can protect your data not to be viewed or edited by unwanted users.

Hint: As already mentioned before it is important to know that a superuser does have unrestricted access to all your

uploaded data. That means you cannot ban a superuser from viewing, downloading or editing a layer!

The permissions on a certain layer can already be set when uploading your files. When the upload form appears (*Layers -> Upload Layer*) you will see the permission section on the right side:

As it can be seen here, the access on your layer is split up into three groups:

- view and download data
- edit data
- manage and edit data

The difference between *manage and edit layer* and *edit layer* is that a user assigned to *edit layer* is not able to change the permissions on the layer whereas a user assigned to *manage and edit layer* can change the permissions. You can now choose whether you want your layer to be viewed and downloaded by

- anyone
- any registered user
- a certain user (or group)

We will now upload our **test layer** like shown HERE. If you want your layer only be viewed by certain users or a group, you have to choose *Only users who can edit* in the part *Who can view and download this data*. In the section *Who can edit this data* you write down the names of the users you want to have admission on this data. For this first layer we will choose the settings like shown in the following image:

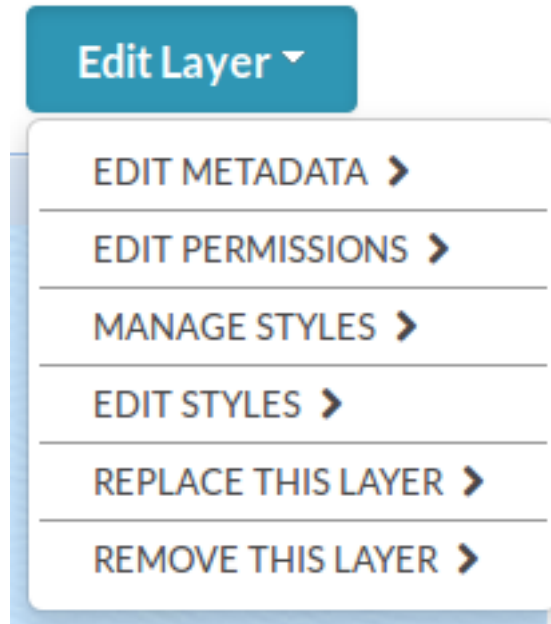
If you now log out, your layer can still be seen, but the unregistered users won't be able to edit your layer. Now sign in as *geonode_user* and click on the **test layer**. Above the layer you can see this:

HYDROLOGY

Download Layer ▾

Edit Layer ▾

The *geonode_user* is able to edit the **test_layer**. But before going deeper into this, we have to first take a look on another case. As an administrator you might also upload your layers to geoserver and then make them available on GeoNode using *updatelayers*. Or you even add the layers via the terminal using *importlayers* (LINK TUTORIAL). To set the permissions on this layer, click on the **test layer** (you've uploaded via *updatelayers*) and you will see the same menu as shown in the image above. Click *Edit layer* and the menu will appear.



Choose *edit permissions* and a window with the permission settings will appear. This window can also be opened by scrolling down the website. On the right-hand side of the page you should be able to see a button like this.

Click on it and you will see the same window as before.

Now set the permissions of this layer using the following settings:

When you assign a user to be able to edit your data, this user is allowed to execute all of the following actions:

- edit metadata
- edit styles
- manage styles
- replace layer
- remove layer

So be aware that each user assigned to edit this layer can even remove it! In our case, only the user *test_user* and *your_superuser* do have the rights to do so. *Geonode_user* is neither able to view nor to download or edit this layer.

Now you are logged in as the user *test_user*. Below the **test_layer** you can see the following:

By clicking *Edit Layer* and *Edit Metadata* on top of the layer, you can change this information. The *test_user* is able to change all the metadata of this layer. We now want to change to *point of contact*, therefore scroll down until you see this:

Point Of Contact

Metadata Author

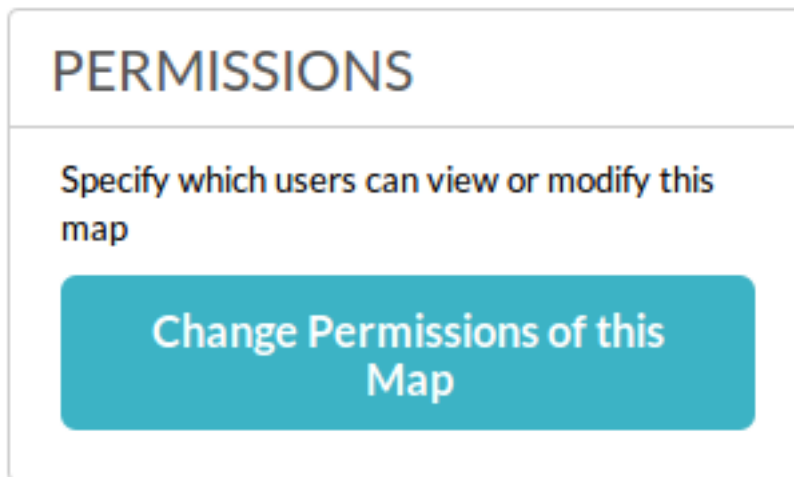
Change the *point of contact* from *_who_ever_created_this* to *test_user*. Save your changes and you will now be able to see the following:

Warning: If you allow a user to view and download a layer, this user will also be able to edit the styles, even if he is not assigned to edit the layer! Keep this in mind!

To learn how you can edit metadata or change the styles go to this section [LINK](#).

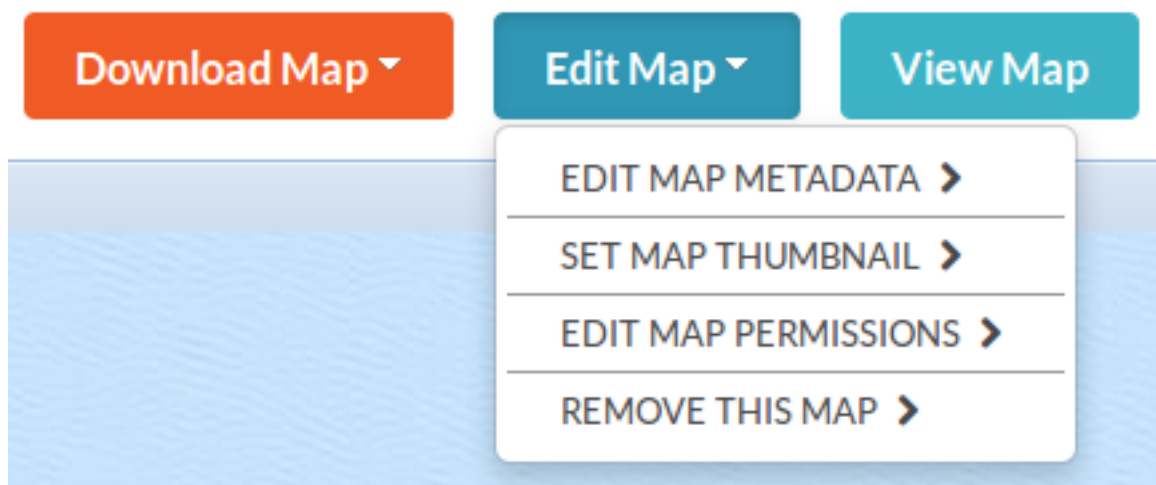
Maps

The permission on maps are basically the same as on layers, just that there are fewer options on how to edit the map. Let's create a map (or already TUTORIAL?). Click on **test_map** and scroll down till you see this:



Here you can set the same permissions as known from the layer permissions! Set the permissions of this map as seen here:

Save your changes and then log out and log in as *test_user*. You should now be able to view the *test_map* and click on to *Edit map*.



As you may recognize, this user is not able to change the permissions on this map. If you log in as the user *geonode_user* you should be able to see the button *change map permissions* when you scroll down the page.

Documents

All the same is also valid for your uploaded documents.

4.9 Backup & Restore GeoNode - Data Migration

The admin command to backup and restore GeoNode, allows to extract consistently the GeoNode and GeoServer data models in a serializable meta-format which is being interpreted later by the restore procedure in order to exactly rebuild the whole structure, accordingly to the current instance version (which may also be different from the starting one).

In particular the tool helps developers and admins to correctly extract and serialize the following resources are on the storage and deserialize on the target GeoNode/GeoServer instance:

- **GeoNode** (Resource Base Model):
 1. Layers (both raster and vectors)
 2. Maps
 3. Documents
 4. People with Credentials
 5. Permissions
 6. Associated Styles
 7. Static data and templates
- **GeoServer** (Catalog):
 1. OWS Services configuration and limits
 2. Security model along with auth filters configuration, users and credentials
 3. Workspaces
 4. Stores (both DataStores and CoverageStores)
 5. Layers
 6. Styles

The tool exposes two GeoNode Management Commands, 'backup' and 'restore'.

The commands allow to:

1. Fully backup GeoNode data and fixtures on a zip archive
2. Fully backup GeoServer configuration (physical datasets - tables, shapefiles, geotiffs)
3. Fully restore GeoNode and GeoServer fixtures and catalog from the zip archive
4. Migrate fixtures from old GeoNode models to the new one

The usage of those commands is quite easy and straight. It is possible to run the backup and restore commands from the GeoNode Admin panel also.

The first step is to ensure that everything is correctly configured and the requisites respected in order to successfully perform a backup and restore of GeoNode.

Warning: It is worth notice that this functionality requires the latest [GeoServer Extension](#) (2.9.x or greater) for GeoNode in order to correctly work.

Note: GeoServer full documentation is also available here [GeoServer Docs](#)

4.9.1 Requisites and Setup

Before running a GeoNode backup / restore, it is necessary to ensure everything is correctly configured and setup.

Settings

Accordingly to the admin needs, the file `settings.ini` must be tuned up a bit before running a backup / restore.

It can be found at `geonode/base/management/commands/settings.ini` and by default it contains the following properties:

```
[database]
pgdump = pg_dump
pgrestore = pg_restore

[geoserver]
datadir = /opt/gs_data_dir
dumpvectordata = yes
dumprasterdata = yes

[fixtures]
#NOTE: Order is important
apps    = people,account,avatar.avatar,base.backup,base.license,base.topiccategory,
↳base.region,base.resourcebase,base.contactrole,base.link,base.restrictioncodetype,
↳base.spatialrepresentation,guardian.userobjectpermission,guardian.
↳groupobjectpermission,layers.uploadsession,layers.style,layers.layer,layers.
↳attribute,layers.layerfile,maps.map,maps.maplayer,maps.mapsnapshot,documents.
↳document,taggit

dumps   = people,accounts,avatars,backups,licenses,topiccategories,regions,
↳resourcebases,contactroles,links,restrictioncodetypes,spatialrepresentation,
↳userpermissions,grouppermissions,uploadsessions,styles,layers,attributes,
↳layerfiles,maps,maplayers,mapsnapshots,documents,tags

# Migrate from GN 2.0 to GN 2.4
#migrations = base.resourcebase, layers.layer, layers.attribute, maps.map, maps.maplayer
#manglers    = gn20_to_24.ResourceBaseMangler, gn20_to_24.LayerMangler, gn20_to_24.
↳LayerAttributesMangler, gn20_to_24.MapMangler, gn20_to_24.MapLayersMangler

# Migrate from GN 2.4 to GN 2.4
migrations = base.resourcebase, layers.layer, layers.attribute, maps.map, maps.maplayer
manglers    = gn24_to_24.ResourceBaseMangler, gn24_to_24.LayerMangler, gn24_to_24.
↳LayerAttributesMangler, gn24_to_24.DefaultMangler, gn24_to_24.MapLayersMangler
```

The `settings.ini` has few different sections that must carefully checked before running a backup / restore command.

Settings: [database] Section

```
[database]
pgdump = pg_dump
pgrestore = pg_restore
```

This section is quite simple. It contains only two (2) properties:

- `pgdump`; the path of the `pg_dump` local command.
- `pgrestore`; the path of the `pg_restore` local command.

Warning: Those properties are ignored in case GeoNode is not configured to use a DataBase as backend (see `settings.py` and `local_settings.py` sections)

Note: Database connection settings (both for GeoNode and GeoServer) will be taken from `settings.py` and `local_settings.py` configuration files. Be sure they are correctly configured (on the target GeoNode instance too) and the DataBase server is accessible while executing a backup / restore command.

Settings: [geoserver] Section

```
[geoserver]
datadir = /opt/gs_data_dir
dumpvectordata = yes
dumprasterdata = yes
```

This section allows to enable / disable a full data backup / restore of GeoServer.

- `datadir`; the full path of GeoServer Data Dir, by default `/opt/gs_data_dir`. The path **must** be accessible and **fully writable** by the `geonode` and / or `httpd` server users when executing a backup / restore command.
- `dumpvectordata`; a boolean allowing to disable dump of vectorial data from GeoServer (shapefiles or DB tables). If `false` (or `no`) vectorial data won't be stored / re-stored.
- `dumprasterdata`; a boolean allowing to disable dump of raster data from GeoServer (geotiffs). If `false` (or `no`) raster data won't be stored / re-stored.

Warning: Enabling those options **requires** that the GeoServer Data Dir is accessible and **fully writable** by the `geonode` and / or `httpd` server users when executing a backup / restore command.

Settings: [fixtures] Section

```
[fixtures]
#NOTE: Order is important
apps = people,account,avatar.avatar,base.backup,base.license,base.topiccategory,
↪base.region,base.resourcebase,base.contactrole,base.link,base.restrictioncodetype,
↪base.spatialrepresentation,guardian.userobjectpermission,guardian.
↪groupobjectpermission,layers.uploadsession,layers.style,layers.layer,layers.
↪attribute,layers.layerfile,maps.map,maps.maplayer,maps.mapsnapshot,documents
↪document,taggit
```

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```

dumps = people,accounts,avatars,backups,licenses,topiccategories,regions,
↳resourcebases,contactroles,links,restrictioncodetypes,spatialrepresentationtypes,
↳userpermissions,grouppermissions,uploadsessions,styles,layers,attributes,
↳layerfiles,maps,maplayers,mapsnapshots,documents,tags

# Migrate from GN 2.0 to GN 2.4
#migrations = base.resourcebase, layers.layer, layers.attribute, maps.map, maps.maplayer
#manglers = gn20_to_24.ResourceBaseMangler, gn20_to_24.LayerMangler, gn20_to_24.
↳LayerAttributesMangler, gn20_to_24.MapMangler, gn20_to_24.MapLayersMangler

# Migrate from GN 2.4 to GN 2.4
migrations = base.resourcebase, layers.layer, layers.attribute, maps.map, maps.maplayer
manglers = gn24_to_24.ResourceBaseMangler, gn24_to_24.LayerMangler, gn24_to_24.
↳LayerAttributesMangler, gn24_to_24.DefaultMangler, gn24_to_24.MapLayersMangler

```

This section is the most complex one. Usually you don't need to modify it. Only an expert user who knows Python and GeoNode model structure should modify this section.

What its properties mean:

- *apps*; this is an ordered list of GeoNode Object Models (or Django apps). The backup / restore procedure will dump / restore the fixtures in a portable format.
- *dumps*; this is the list of files associated to the Django apps. The order **must** be the same of the property above. Each name represents the file name where to dump / read the single app fixture.
- *migrations*; some fixtures must be enriched or updated before restored on the target model. This section allows to associate specific manglers to the fixtures. Manglers are simple Python classes which simply converts some attributes to other formats.
- *manglers*; the Python mangler class to execute accordingly to the fixture indicated by the *migrations* property. Manglers classes **must** be located into the `geonode/base/management/commands/lib` folder.

Note: Manglers **must** be used when migrating from a GeoNode version to another one, i.e. where the original model differs from the target one. With the default distribution are provided manglers to convert from GeoNode 2.0 to GeoNode 2.4. Other versions may require other manglers or updates to the default ones.

Mangler Example

As specified on the section above, manglers are Python classes allowing developers to enrich / modify a fixture in order to fit the target GeoNode model.

The structure of a mangler is quite simple. Lets examine the `ResourceBaseMangler` of the `gn_20_to_24` library, a mangler used to convert a GeoNode 2.0 Resource Base to a GeoNode 2.4 one.

```

class ResourceBaseMangler(DefaultMangler):

    def default(self, obj):
        # Let the base class default method raise the TypeError
        return json.JSONEncoder.default(self, obj)

    def decode(self, json_string):
        """
        json_string is basicly string that you give to json.loads method

```

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```

"""
default_obj = super(ResourceBaseMangler, self).decode(json_string)

# manipulate your object any way you want
# ....
upload_sessions = []
for obj in default_obj:
    obj['pk'] = obj['pk'] + self.basepk

    obj['fields']['featured'] = False
    obj['fields']['rating'] = 0
    obj['fields']['popular_count'] = 0
    obj['fields']['share_count'] = 0
    obj['fields']['is_published'] = True
    obj['fields']['thumbnail_url'] = ''

    if 'distribution_url' in obj['fields']:
        if not obj['fields']['distribution_url'] is None and 'layers' in obj[
↪ 'fields']['distribution_url']:

            obj['fields']['polymorphic_ctype'] = ["layers", "layer"]

            try:
                p = '(?P<protocol>http.*://)?(?P<host>[^:/ ]+).?(?P<port>[0-
↪ 9]*)?(?P<details_url>.*)'
                m = re.search(p, obj['fields']['distribution_url'])
                if 'http' in m.group('protocol'):
                    obj['fields']['detail_url'] = self.siteurl + m.group(
↪ 'details_url')
            else:
                obj['fields']['detail_url'] = self.siteurl + obj['fields
↪ '']['distribution_url']
            except:
                obj['fields']['detail_url'] = obj['fields']['distribution_url
↪ '']

        else:
            obj['fields']['polymorphic_ctype'] = ["maps", "map"]

    try:
        obj['fields'].pop("distribution_description", None)
    except:
        pass

    try:
        obj['fields'].pop("distribution_url", None)
    except:
        pass

    try:
        obj['fields'].pop("thumbnail", None)
    except:
        pass

    upload_sessions.append(self.add_upload_session(obj['pk'], obj['fields'][
↪ 'owner']))

```

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```

default_obj.extend(upload_sessions)

return default_obj

def add_upload_session(self, pk, owner):
    obj = dict()

    obj['pk'] = pk
    obj['model'] = 'layers.uploadsession'

    obj['fields'] = dict()
    obj['fields']['user'] = owner
    obj['fields']['traceback'] = None
    obj['fields']['context'] = None
    obj['fields']['error'] = None
    obj['fields']['processed'] = True
    obj['fields']['date'] = datetime.datetime.now().strftime("%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S")

    return obj

```

1. It extends the DefaultMangler.

The DefaultMangler is a basic class implementing a JSONDecoder

```

class DefaultMangler(json.JSONDecoder):

    def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs):

        self.basepk = kwargs.get('basepk', -1)
        self.owner = kwargs.get('owner', 'admin')
        self.datastore = kwargs.get('datastore', '')
        self.siteurl = kwargs.get('siteurl', '')

        super(DefaultMangler, self).__init__(*args)

    def default(self, obj):
        # Let the base class default method raise the TypeError
        return json.JSONEncoder.default(self, obj)

    def decode(self, json_string):
        """
        json_string is basicly string that you give to json.loads_
↪method
        """
        default_obj = super(DefaultMangler, self).decode(json_
↪string)

        # manipulate your object any way you want
        # ....

        return default_obj

```

By default this mangler unmarshalls GeoNode Object Model from JSON and returns it to the management command.

The GeoNode Object Model can be modified while decoding by extending the `def decode(self, json_string)` method.

- *json_string*; actual parameter contains the JSON representation of the fixture.
 - *default_obj*; is the Python object decoded from the JSON representation of the fixture.
2. It overrides the `def decode(self, json_string)` method.

The decoded Python object can be enriched / modified before returning it to the management command.

4.9.2 From Command Line

The following sections show instructions on how to perform backup / restore from the command line by using the Admin Management Commands.

In order to obtain a basic user guide for the management command from the command line, just run

```
python manage.py backup --help
python manage.py restore --help
```

`--help` will provide the list of available command line options with a brief description.

It is worth notice that both commands allow the following option

```
python manage.py backup --force / -f
python manage.py restore --force / -f
```

Which will instruct the management command to not ask for confirmation from the user. It enables basically a non-interactive mode.

Backup

In order to perform a backup just run the command:

```
python manage.py backup --backup-dir=<target_bk_folder_path>
```

The management command will automatically generate a `.zip` archive file on the target folder in case of success.

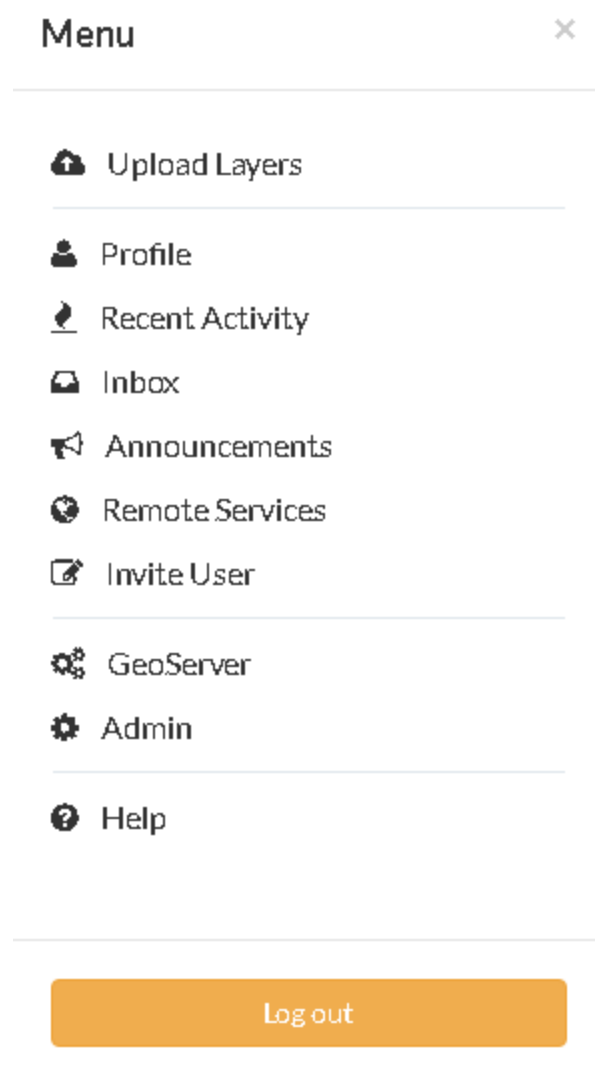
Restore

In order to perform a restore just run the command:

```
python manage.py restore --backup-file=<target_restore_file_path>
```

Restore requires the path of one `.zip` archive containing the backup fixtures.

Warning: The Restore will **overwrite** the whole target GeoNode / GeoServer users, catalog and database, so be very careful.

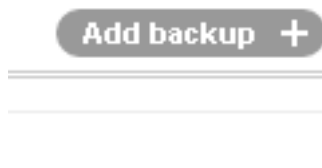


4.9.3 From GeoNode Admin GUI

1. Login as admin and click on Admin menu option
2. Look for Backups on Base section

Avatar		
Avatars	+ Add	✎ Change
Base		
Backups	+ Add	✎ Change
Contact roles	+ Add	✎ Change
Hierarchical keywords	+ Add	✎ Change
Licenses	+ Add	✎ Change
Links	+ Add	✎ Change
Metadata Regions	+ Add	✎ Change
Metadata Restriction Code Types		✎ Change
Metadata Spatial Representation Types		✎ Change
Metadata Topic Categories		✎ Change
Dialogs		

3. Add a new backup



4. Insert a Name and a Description; also you **must** provide the Base folder where the backups will be stored

Warning: the Base folder **must** be **fully writable** from both geonode and httpd server system users.

5. Click on save and go back to the Backups list main section
6. The new Backup is not **ready** until you perform the Run Backup action; in order to do that select the backup to run and from the Action menu select Run the Backup

Note: A Backup is not *ready* until the Location attribute is filled

Add backup en ▼

en

Name:

en

Description:

Base folder:

Location: (None)

Select backup to change

[Add backup +](#)

< 2016 **September 19**

Action: 0 of 1 selected

<input type="checkbox"/>	ID	Name	Date	Location
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Test Backup	Sept. 19, 2016, 8:29 a.m.	(None)

1 backup

Select backup to change

< 2016 **September 19**

Action: 1 of 1 selected

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ID	Name	Date	Location
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	Test Backup	Sept. 19, 2016, 8:29 a.m.	(None)

1 backup

▲	Location
	(None)

7. Click on **Yes, I'm sure** on the next section in order to perform the Backup

GeoNode administration

Home > Confirm run of Backups:

Confirm run of Backups:

Are you sure you want to run the selected Backups?

Test Backup

[Cancel](#)
[Yes, I'm sure](#)

Note: The server page will wait for the Backup to finish (or fail).

8. The server page will wait for the Backup to finish (or fail); at the end of the Backup you will be redirected to the main list page.

Home > Base > Backups

✓ Executed Backup: Test Backup

Select backup to change

< 2016 September 19

Action: ----- Go 0 of 1 selected

<input type="checkbox"/>	ID	Name	Date	Location
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Test Backup	Sept. 19, 2016, 8:29 a.m.	/opt/backups/2016-09-19_083614.zip

1 backup

Note: At a successful run, the `Location` attribute is filled with the full path of the backup archive

Location
/opt/backups/2016-09-19_083614.zip

Warning: A Backup can always be updated later and / or executed again. The `Location` attribute will be updated accordingly.

9. Execute as many Backups as you want; they can all point to the same `Base Folder`, the new backups will generate new unique archive files any time.

Select backup to change

< 2016 September 19				
Action: <input type="text"/> Go 0 of 3 selected				
<input type="checkbox"/>	ID	Name	Date	Location
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Test Backup	Sept. 19, 2016, 8:29 a.m.	/opt/backups/2016-09-19_083614.zip
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Test Backup 2	Sept. 19, 2016, 8:40 a.m.	/opt/backups/2016-09-19_084041.zip
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Test Backup N	Sept. 19, 2016, 8:41 a.m.	/opt/backups/2016-09-19_084140.zip
3 Backups				

10. In order to Restore a zip archive, just select the instance to restore from the list and from the Action menu lunch the Run the Restore option.

Select backup to change

< 2016 September 19				
Action: <input type="text"/> Go 1 of				
<input type="checkbox"/>	ID			
<input type="checkbox"/>	2			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3	Test Backup 2		
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Test Backup N		
3 Backups				

11. Click on Yes, I'm sure on the next section in order to perform the Backup

GeoNode administration

[Home](#) > Confirm run of Backups:

Confirm run of Backups:

Are you sure you want to run the selected Backups?

Test Backup

[Cancel](#)

Note: The server page will wait for the Backup to finish (or fail).

Warning: The following target GeoNode folders **must** be **fully writable** from both geonode and httpd server system users

- geoserver_data_dir/data
- geonode / settings.MEDIA_ROOT
- geonode / settings.STATIC_ROOT
- geonode / settings.STATICFILES_DIRS
- geonode / settings.TEMPLATE_DIRS
- geonode / settings.LOCALE_PATHS

Warning: The Restore will **overwrite** the whole target GeoNode / GeoServer users, catalog and database, so be very carefull.

Usage of the GeoNode's Django Administration Panel GeoNode has an administration panel based on the Django admin which can be used to do some database operations. Although most of the operations can and should be done through the normal GeoNode interface, the admin panel provides a quick overview and management tool over the database.

Management Commands for GeoNode GeoNode comes with administrative commands to help with day to day tasks. This section shows the list of the ones that come from the GeoNode application.

Configuring Alternate CSW Backends pycsw is the default CSW server implementation provided with GeoNode. This section will explain how to configure GeoNode to operate against alternate CSW server implementations.

Customize the look and feel You might want to change the look of GeoNode, editing the colors and the logo of the website and adjust the templates for your needs. To do so, you first have to set up your own geonode project from a template. If you've successfully done this, you can go further and start theming your geonode project.

Debugging GeoNode Installations There are several mechanisms to debug GeoNode installations, the most common ones are discussed in this section.

Changing the Default Language GeoNode's default language is English, but GeoNode users can change the interface language with the pulldown menu at the top-right of most GeoNode pages. Once a user selects a language GeoNode remembers that language for subsequent pages.

Loading Data into a GeoNode This module will walk you through the various options available to load data into your GeoNode from GeoServer, on the command-line or programatically. You can choose from among these techniques depending on what kind of data you have and how you have your geonode setup.

More on Security and Permissions This tutorial will guide you through the steps that can be done in order to restrict the access on your data uploaded to geonode.

First of all it will be shown how a user can be created and what permissions he can have. Secondly we will take a closer look on to layers, maps and documents and the different opportunities you have in order to ban certain users from viewing or editing your data.

Backup & Restore GeoNode - Data Migration How to perform a full backup / restore of GeoNode and GeoServer catalogs and how to migrate data. Customization backup / restore fixtures and data manglers.

Developers Workshop

Welcome to the GeoNode Training *Developers Workshop* documentation vlatest.

This workshop will teach how to develop with and for the [GeoNode](#) software application. This module will introduce you to the components that GeoNode is built with, the standards that it supports and the services it provides based on those standards, and an overview its architecture.

Prerequisites GeoNode is a web based GIS tool, and as such, in order to do development on GeoNode itself or to integrate it into your own application, you should be familiar with basic web development concepts as well as with general GIS concepts.

5.1 Introduction to GeoNode development

This module will introduce you to the components that GeoNode is built with, the standards that it supports and the services it provides based on those standards, and an overview its architecture.

GeoNode is a web based GIS tool, and as such, in order to do development on GeoNode itself or to integrate it into your own application, you should be familiar with basic web development concepts as well as with general GIS concepts.

A set of reference links on these topics is included at the end of this module.

5.1.1 Standards

GeoNode is based on a set of Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) standards. These standards enable GeoNode installations to be interoperable with a wide variety of tools that support these OGC standards and enable federation with other OGC compliant services and infrastructure. Reference links about these standards are also included at the end of this module.

GeoNode is also based on Web Standards ...

Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) Standards

Web Map Service (WMS)

The Web Map Service (WMS) specification defines an interface for requesting rendered map images across the web. It is used within GeoNode to display maps in the pages of the site and in the GeoExplorer application to display rendered layers based on default or custom styles.

Web Feature Service (WFS)

The Web Feature Service (WFS) specification defines an interface for reading and writing geographic features across the web. It is used within GeoNode to enable downloading of vector layers in various formats and within GeoExplorer to enable editing of Vector Layers that are stored in a GeoNode.

Web Coverage Service (WCS)

The Web Coverage Service (WCS) specification defines an interface for reading and writing geospatial raster data as “coverages” across the web. It is used within GeoNode to enable downloading of raster layers in various formats.

Catalogue Service for Web (CSW)

The Catalogue Service for Web (CSW) specification defines an interface for exposing a catalogue of geospatial metadata across the web. It is used within GeoNode to enable any application to search GeoNode’s catalogue or to provide federated search that includes a set of GeoNode layers within another application.

Tile Mapping Service (TMS/WMTS)

The Tile Mapping Service (TMS) specification defines an interface for retrieving rendered map tiles over the web. It is used within GeoNode to enable serving of a cache of rendered layers to be included in GeoNode’s web pages or within the GeoExplorer mapping application. Its purpose is to improve performance on the client vs asking the WMS for rendered images directly.

Web Standards

HTML

HyperText Markup Language, commonly referred to as **HTML**, is the standard markup language used to create web pages.¹ Web browsers can read HTML files and render them into visible or audible web pages. HTML describes the structure of a website semantically along with cues for presentation, making it a markup language, rather than a programming language.

HTML elements form the building blocks of all websites. HTML allows images and objects to be embedded and can be used to create interactive forms. It provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items.

¹ Hypertext Markup Language | Definition of hypertext markup language by Merriam-Webster

The language is written in the form of HTML elements consisting of *tags* enclosed in angle brackets (like `< >`). Browsers do not display the HTML tags and scripts, but use them to interpret the content of the page.

HTML can embed scripts written in languages such as JavaScript which affect the behavior of HTML web pages. Web browsers can also refer to Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) to define the look and layout of text and other material. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), maintainer of both the HTML and the CSS standards, has encouraged the use of CSS over explicit presentational HTML since 1997.

CSS

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language.² Although most often used to set the visual style of web pages and user interfaces written in HTML and XHTML, the language can be applied to any XML document, including plain XML, SVG and XUL, and is applicable to rendering in speech, or on other media. Along with HTML and JavaScript, CSS is a cornerstone technology used by most websites to create visually engaging webpages, user interfaces for web applications, and user interfaces for many mobile applications.³

CSS is designed primarily to enable the separation of document content from document presentation, including aspects such as the layout, colors, and fonts.⁴ This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple HTML pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content, such as semantically insignificant tables that were widely used to format pages before consistent CSS rendering was available in all major browsers. CSS makes it possible to separate presentation instructions from the HTML content in a separate file or style section of the HTML file. For each matching HTML element, it provides a list of formatting instructions. For example, a CSS rule might specify that “all heading 1 elements should be bold”, leaving pure semantic HTML markup that asserts “this text is a level 1 heading” without formatting code such as a `<bold>` tag indicating how such text should be displayed.

This separation of formatting and content makes it possible to present the same markup page in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (when read out by a speech-based browser or screen reader) and on Braille-based, tactile devices. It can also be used to display the web page differently depending on the screen size or device on which it is being viewed. Although

REST

In computing, **Representational State Transfer (REST)** is the software architectural style of the World Wide Web.^{5,6} REST gives a coordinated set of constraints to the design of components in a distributed hypermedia system that can lead to a higher performing and more maintainable architecture.

To the extent that systems conform to the constraints of REST they can be called RESTful. RESTful systems typically, but not always, communicate over the Hypertext Transfer Protocol with the same HTTP verbs (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, etc.) which web browsers use to retrieve web pages and to send data

² “CSS developer guide”. Mozilla Developer Network. Retrieved 2015-09-24

³ “Web-based Mobile Apps of the Future Using HTML 5, CSS and JavaScript”. HTMLGoodies. Retrieved October 2014.

⁴ “What is CSS?”. World Wide Web Consortium. Retrieved December 2010.

⁵ Fielding, R. T.; Taylor, R. N. (2000). “Principled design of the modern Web architecture”. pp. 407–416. doi:10.1145/337180.337228.

⁶ Richardson, Leonard; Sam Ruby (2007), *RESTful web service*, O'Reilly Media, ISBN 978-0-596-52926-0, retrieved 18 January 2011, The main topic of this book is the web service architectures which can be considered RESTful: those which get a good score when judged on the criteria set forth in Roy Fielding’s dissertation.”

⁷ Richardson, Leonard; Mike Amundsen (2013), *RESTful web APIs*, O'Reilly Media, ISBN 978-1-449-35806-8, retrieved 15 September 2015, The Fielding dissertation explains the decisions behind the design of the Web.”

to remote servers.⁸ REST interfaces usually involve collections of resources with identifiers, for example `/people/tom`, which can be operated upon using standard verbs, such as `DELETE /people/tom`.

5.1.2 Exercises

Components and Services

Note: Hint, if `bash-completion` is installed, try `<TAB><TAB>` to get completions.

1. start/stop services

```
$ sudo service apache2
$ sudo service apache2 reload
$ sudo service tomcat7
$ sudo service postgresql
```

2. basic psql interactions

```
$ sudo su - postgres
$ psql
=> help                # get help
=> \?                  # psql specific commands
=> \l                   # list databases
=> \c geonode           # switch database
=> \ds                  # list tables
=> \dS layers_layer     # describe table
```

OGC Standards

WMS

1. Use the layer preview functionality in GeoServer to bring up a web map.
2. Copy a the URL for the image in the map.
3. Alter URL parameters for the request.
4. Use `curl` to get the capabilities document

```
$ curl 'http://localhost/geoserver/wms?request=getcapabilities'
```

More: <http://docs.geoserver.org/stable/en/user/services/wms/index.html>

WFS

1. Describe a feature type using `curl` (replace `ws:name` with your layer)

⁸ Fielding, Roy Thomas (2000). “Chapter 5: Representational State Transfer (REST)”. *Architectural Styles and the Design of Network-based Software Architectures* (Ph.D.). University of California, Irvine. This chapter introduced the Representational State Transfer (REST) architectural style for distributed hypermedia systems. REST provides a set of architectural constraints that, when applied as a whole, emphasizes scalability of component interactions, generality of interfaces, independent deployment of components, and intermediary components to reduce interaction latency, enforce security, and encapsulate legacy systems.”

```
$ curl 'http://localhost/geoserver/wfs?request=describefeaturetype&
↪name=ws:name'
```

More: <http://docs.geoserver.org/stable/en/user/services/wfs/reference.html>

5.1.3 Development References

Basic Web based GIS Concepts and Background

- OGC Services
 - <http://www.opengeospatial.org/>
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Geospatial_Consortium
- Web Application Architecture
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_application
 - <http://www.w3.org/2001/tag/2010/05/WebApps.html>
 - <http://www.amazon.com/Web-Application-Architecture-Principles-Protocols/dp/047051860X>
- AJAX and REST
 - [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ajax_\(programming\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ajax_(programming))
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Representational_state_transfer
- OpenGeo Suite
 - <http://workshops.opengeo.org/suiteintro/>
 - <http://suite.opengeo.org/opengeo-docs/>
- GeoServer Administration
 - <http://suite.opengeo.org/opengeo-docs/geoserver/>
 - https://docs.google.com/a/opengeo.org/presentation/d/15fvUDYg0TO6WGFQIMLM2J1qiTVBYpfjCp0aQBDT0GrM/edit#slide=id.g2e4bd7ac_0_35
 - <http://suite.opengeo.org/docs/sysadmin/index.html#sysadmin>
- PostgreSQL and PostGIS Administration - <http://workshops.opengeo.org/postgis-intro/> - <http://workshops.opengeo.org/postgis-spatialdbtips/>

Core development tools and libraries

- python
 - <http://docs.python.org/2/tutorial/>
 - <http://www.learnpython.org/>
 - <http://learnpythonthehardway.org/book/>
- django
 - <https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/dev/intro/tutorial01/>
 - <https://code.djangoproject.com/wiki/Tutorials>
- javascript

- <http://www.crockford.com/javascript/inheritance.html>
 - <http://geoext.org/tutorials/quickstart.html>
- jquery
 - <http://www.w3schools.com/jquery/default.asp>
 - http://docs.jquery.com/Tutorials:Getting_Started_with_jQuery
 - <http://www.jquery-tutorial.net/>
- bootstrap
 - <http://twitter.github.io/bootstrap/>
 - <http://www.w3resource.com/twitter-bootstrap/tutorial.php>
- geotools/geoscript/geoserver
 - <http://docs.geotools.org/stable/tutorials/feature/csv2shp.html>
 - <http://geoscript.org/tutorials/index.html>
 - <http://docs.geotools.org/stable/tutorials/>
 - <https://github.com/dwins/gsconfig.py/blob/master/README.rst>
- geopython
 - <http://pycsw.org/docs/documentation.html>
 - <http://geopython.github.io/OWSLib/>
 - <https://github.com/toblerity/shapely>
 - <https://github.com/sgillies/Fiona>
 - <http://pypi.python.org/pypi/pyproj>
- gdal/ogr
 - http://www.gdal.org/gdal_utilities.html
 - http://www.gdal.org/ogr_utilities.html

5.2 Django Overview

This section introduces some basic concepts of DJango, the Python based web framework on top of which GeoNode has been developed.

The main objective of Django is to facilitate the creation of complex sites oriented databases. Django emphasizes reusability and “pluggability” of components, rapid development, and the principle of not repeating yourself. Python is used everywhere, even for settings, files, and data models.

Django also provides an administrative interface to create, read, update and delete models that is dynamically generated by introspection and configured through the Administrative Templates.

5.2.1 Getting Started With Django

Object-relational mapper

Data models can be defined entirely in Python. Django makes available a rich, dynamic database-access API for free, but it is still possible to write SQL if needed.

Hint: The following documentation is based on official [documentation](#) of the project Django.

Note: The following examples are taken from the official Django documentation for the sole purpose of introducing the general concepts.

```

1 class Band(models.Model):
2     """A model of a rock band."""
3     name = models.CharField(max_length=200)
4     can_rock = models.BooleanField(default=True)
5
6
7 class Member(models.Model):
8     """A model of a rock band member."""
9     name = models.CharField("Member's name", max_length=200)
10    instrument = models.CharField(choices=(
11        ('g', "Guitar"),
12        ('b', "Bass"),
13        ('d', "Drums"),
14    ),
15        max_length=1
16    )
17    band = models.ForeignKey("Band")

```

Models

A model is a Python class containing the essential fields and behaviors of the data stored on the DB. Generally, each model maps to a single database table.

- Each model is a Python class that subclasses `django.db.models.Model`.
- Each attribute of the model represents a database field.
- A model is an automatically-generated database-access API; see *[Making queries](#)*.

Quick example

Note: The following examples are taken from the official Django documentation for the sole purpose of introducing the general concepts.

This example model defines a `Person`, which has a `first_name` and `last_name`:

```
1 from django.db import models
2
3 class Person(models.Model):
4     first_name = models.CharField(max_length=30)
5     last_name = models.CharField(max_length=30)
```

first_name and **last_name** are fields of the model. Each field is specified as a class attribute, and each attribute maps to a database column.

The above `Person` model would create a database table like this:

```
1 CREATE TABLE myapp_person (
2     "id" serial NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
3     "first_name" varchar(30) NOT NULL,
4     "last_name" varchar(30) NOT NULL
5 );
```

Some technical notes:

- The name of the table, **myapp_person**, is automatically derived from some model metadata but can be overridden.
- An **id** field is added automatically, but this behavior can be overridden.
- The **CREATE TABLE** SQL in this example is formatted using PostgreSQL syntax, but it's worth noting Django uses SQL tailored to the database backend specified in the settings file.

Using models

Once models have been defined, Django must be instructed on how to use those models. This is possible by editing the Django settings file and changing the **INSTALLED_APPS** setting to add the name of the module that contains the **model class**.

For example, if the models for the application is defined in the module **myapp.models**, **INSTALLED_APPS** should read, in part:

```
1 INSTALLED_APPS = (
2     #...
3     'myapp',
4     #...
5 )
```

Warning: When you add new apps to **INSTALLED_APPS**, be sure to run **manage.py migrate**, optionally making migrations for them first with **manage.py makemigrations**.

Note: GeoNode uses the specific command **manage.py syncdb** to perform the models update and migration.

Fields

The list of DB fields is reflected (and specified) by the model class attributes.

Warning: Be careful not to choose field names that conflict with the models API like **clean**, **save**, or **delete**.

Example:

Note: The following examples are taken from the official Django documentation for the sole purpose of introducing the general concepts.

```

1 from django.db import models
2
3 class Musician(models.Model):
4     first_name = models.CharField(max_length=50)
5     last_name = models.CharField(max_length=50)
6     instrument = models.CharField(max_length=100)
7
8 class Album(models.Model):
9     artist = models.ForeignKey(Musician)
10    name = models.CharField(max_length=100)
11    release_date = models.DateField()
12    num_stars = models.IntegerField()

```

More: [Field Types](#)

Model methods

Custom methods on a model can be used to add custom “row-level” functionality to an object. This is a valuable technique for keeping business logic in one place.

For example, the following model has a few **custom methods**:

Note: The following examples are taken from the official Django documentation for the sole purpose of introducing the general concepts.

```

1 from django.db import models
2
3 class Person(models.Model):
4     first_name = models.CharField(max_length=50)
5     last_name = models.CharField(max_length=50)
6     birth_date = models.DateField()
7
8     def baby_boomer_status(self):
9         "Returns the person's baby-boomer status."
10        import datetime
11        if self.birth_date < datetime.date(1945, 8, 1):
12            return "Pre-boomer"
13        elif self.birth_date < datetime.date(1965, 1, 1):
14            return "Baby boomer"
15        else:
16            return "Post-boomer"
17
18    def _get_full_name(self):
19        "Returns the person's full name."

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

20     return '%s %s' % (self.first_name, self.last_name)
21     full_name = property(_get_full_name)

```

The last method in this example is a `property`.

The `model` instance reference has a complete list of methods automatically given to each model. It is possible to override most of these; see [overriding predefined model methods](#)

More: [Models Methods](#)

Making queries

Django automatically gives a database-abstraction API that allows to create, retrieve, update and delete objects.

As an example:

Note: The following examples are taken from the official Django documentation for the sole purpose of introducing the general concepts.

```

1  from django.db import models
2
3  class Blog(models.Model):
4      name = models.CharField(max_length=100)
5      tagline = models.TextField()
6
7      def __str__(self):                # __unicode__ on Python 2
8          return self.name
9
10 class Author(models.Model):
11     name = models.CharField(max_length=50)
12     email = models.EmailField()
13
14     def __str__(self):                # __unicode__ on Python 2
15         return self.name
16
17 class Entry(models.Model):
18     blog = models.ForeignKey(Blog)
19     headline = models.CharField(max_length=255)
20     body_text = models.TextField()
21     pub_date = models.DateField()
22     mod_date = models.DateField()
23     authors = models.ManyToManyField(Author)
24     n_comments = models.IntegerField()
25     n_pingbacks = models.IntegerField()
26     rating = models.IntegerField()
27
28     def __str__(self):                # __unicode__ on Python 2
29         return self.headline

```

Creating objects

As already said before, a model class represents a database table, and an instance of that class represents a particular record in the database table.

To create an object, instantiate it using keyword arguments to the model class, then call `save()` to save it to the database. Assuming models live in a file `mysite/blog/models.py`, here's an example:

Note: The following examples are taken from the official Django documentation for the sole purpose of introducing the general concepts.

```
1 >>> from blog.models import Blog
2 >>> b = Blog(name='Beatles Blog', tagline='All the latest Beatles news.')
3 >>> b.save()
```

This performs an **INSERT SQL** statement behind the scenes. Django doesn't hit the database until you explicitly call `save()`. The `save()` method has no return value.

```
1 >>> b5.name = 'New name'
2 >>> b5.save()
```

This performs an **UPDATE SQL** statement behind the scenes. Django doesn't hit the database until you explicitly call `save()`.

Retrieving objects

Retrieving objects from the database can be done by constructing a **QuerySet** via a **Manager** on the model class.

A **QuerySet** represents a collection of objects from the database. It can have zero, one or many filters. Filters narrow down the query results based on the given parameters. In SQL terms, a **QuerySet** equates to a **SELECT** statement, and a filter is a limiting clause such as **WHERE** or **LIMIT**.

Each model has at least one **Manager**, and it's called `objects` by default.

It can be accessed directly via the model class, like so:

Note: The following examples are taken from the official Django documentation for the sole purpose of introducing the general concepts.

```
1 >>> Blog.objects
2 <django.db.models.manager.Manager object at ...>
3 >>> b = Blog(name='Foo', tagline='Bar')
4 >>> b.objects
5 Traceback:
6 ...
7 AttributeError: "Manager isn't accessible via Blog instances."
8 Note
```

Managers are accessible only via model classes, rather than from model instances, to *enforce a separation* between “table-level” operations and “record-level” operations. The **Manager** is the main source of **QuerySets** for a model. For example, `Blog.objects.all()` returns a **QuerySet** that contains all Blog objects in the database.

The simplest way to retrieve objects from a table is to get all of them. To do this, use the `all()` method on a **Manager**:

Note: The following examples are taken from the official Django documentation for the sole purpose of introducing the general concepts.

```
1 >>> all_entries = Entry.objects.all()
```

The `all()` method returns a **QuerySet** of all the objects in the database. The **QuerySet** returned by `all()` describes all objects in the database table. To select only a subset of the complete set of objects, it must be refined by adding filter conditions.

The two most common ways to refine a **QuerySet** are:

filter(kwargs)**

Returns a new **QuerySet** containing objects that match the given lookup parameters.

exclude(kwargs)**

Returns a new **QuerySet** containing objects that do not match the given lookup parameters. The lookup parameters (****kwargs** in the above function definitions) should be in the format described in **Field** lookups below.

For example, to get a **QuerySet** of blog entries from the year 2006, use `filter()` like so:

Note: The following examples are taken from the official Django documentation for the sole purpose of introducing the general concepts.

```
1 Entry.objects.filter(pub_date__year=2006)
```

With the default manager class, it is the same as:

```
1 Entry.objects.all().filter(pub_date__year=2006)
```

The result of refining a **QuerySet** is itself a **QuerySet**, so it's possible to chain refinements together.

For example:

Note: The following examples are taken from the official Django documentation for the sole purpose of introducing the general concepts.

```
1 >>> Entry.objects.filter(  
2     headline__startswith='What'  
3 ) .exclude(  
4     pub_date__gte=datetime.date.today()  
5 ) .filter(  
6     pub_date__gte=datetime(2005, 1, 30)  
7 )
```

This takes the initial **QuerySet** of all entries in the database, adds a filter, then an exclusion, then another filter. The final result is a **QuerySet** containing all entries with a headline that starts with “What”, that were published between January 30, 2005, and the current day.

More: [Making queries](#)

URLs and views

A clean elegant URL scheme is an important detail in a high-quality Web application. Django encourages beautiful URL design and does not put junk in URLs, like `.php` or `.asp`.

In Django a Python module called `URLconf` is like a table of contents for the application. It contains a simple mapping between URL patterns and the **views**.

Note: The following examples are taken from the official Django documentation for the sole purpose of introducing the general concepts.

```

1 from django.conf.urls import url
2 from . import views
3
4 urlpatterns = [
5     url(r'^bands/$', views.band_listing, name='band-list'),
6     url(r'^bands/(\d+)/$', views.band_detail, name='band-detail'),
7     url(r'^bands/search/$', views.band_search, name='band-search'),
8 ]

```

```

1 from django.shortcuts import render
2
3 def band_listing(request):
4     """A view of all bands."""
5     bands = models.Band.objects.all()
6     return render(request, 'bands/band_listing.html', {'bands': bands})

```

More: [URL dispatcher](#)

Templates

Django's template language allows developers to put logic into the HTML:

Note: The following examples are taken from the official Django documentation for the sole purpose of introducing the general concepts.

```

1 <html>
2   <head>
3     <title>Band Listing</title>
4   </head>
5   <body>
6     <h1>All Bands</h1>
7     <ul>
8       {% for band in bands %}
9         <li>
10          <h2><a href="{{ band.get_absolute_url }}">{{ band.name }}</a></h2>
11          {% if band.can_rock %}<p>This band can rock!</p>{% endif %}
12        </li>
13      {% endfor %}
14    </ul>
15  </body>
16 </html>

```

More: [Templates](#)

Forms

Django provides a library that handles rendering HTML forms, validation of data submitted by users, and converting the data to native Python types. Django also provides a way to generate forms from your existing models and to use these forms to create and update data.

Note: The following examples are taken from the official Django documentation for the sole purpose of introducing the general concepts.

```
1 from django import forms
2
3 class BandContactForm(forms.Form):
4     subject = forms.CharField(max_length=100)
5     message = forms.CharField()
6     sender = forms.EmailField()
7     cc_myself = forms.BooleanField(required=False)
```

GET and POST

GET and **POST** are the only HTTP methods to use when dealing with forms.

Django's login form is returned using the **POST** method, in which the browser bundles up the form data, encodes it for transmission, sends it to the server, and then receives back its response.

GET, by contrast, bundles the submitted data into a string, and uses this to compose a URL. The URL contains the address where the data must be sent, as well as the data keys and values. You can see this in action if you do a search in the Django documentation, which will produce a URL of the form `https://docs.djangoproject.com/search/?q=forms&release=1`.

GET and **POST** are typically used for different purposes.

Any request that could be used to change the state of the system - for example, a request that makes changes in the database - should use **POST**. **GET** should be used only for requests that do not affect the state of the system.

GET would also be unsuitable for a password form, because the password would appear in the URL, and thus, also in browser history and server logs, all in plain text. Neither would it be suitable for large quantities of data, or for binary data, such as an image. A Web application that uses **GET** requests for admin forms is a security risk: it can be easy for an attacker to mimic a form's request to gain access to sensitive parts of the system. **POST**, coupled with other protections like Django's CSRF protection offers more control over access.

On the other hand, **GET** is suitable for things like a web search form, because the URLs that represent a **GET** request can easily be bookmarked, shared, or resubmitted.

More: [Working With Forms](#)

Authentication

Django supports a full-featured and secure authentication system. It handles user accounts, groups, permissions and cookie-based user sessions.

Note: The following examples are taken from the official Django documentation for the sole purpose of introducing the general concepts.

```
1 from django.contrib.auth.decorators import login_required
2 from django.shortcuts import render
3
4 @login_required
5 def my_protected_view(request):
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

6     """A view that can only be accessed by logged-in users"""
7     return render(request, 'protected.html', {'current_user': request.user})

```

More: [User authentication in Django](#)

Admin

One of the most powerful parts of Django is its automatic admin interface. It reads metadata from models in order to provide a powerful and ready-to-use GUI for **CRUD** operations against the model.

Note: The following examples are taken from the official Django documentation for the sole purpose of introducing the general concepts.

```

1  from django.contrib import admin
2  from bands.models import Band, Member
3
4  class MemberAdmin(admin.ModelAdmin):
5      """Customize the look of the auto-generated admin for the Member model"""
6      list_display = ('name', 'instrument')
7      list_filter = ('band',)
8
9  admin.site.register(Band) # Use the default options
10 admin.site.register(Member, MemberAdmin) # Use the customized options

```

Note: The advanced workshop for Developers will provide more details on GeoNode specific models and admin interface

More: [The Django admin site](#)

Internationalization

Django offers full support for translating text into different languages, plus locale-specific formatting of dates, times, numbers and time zones. It lets developers and template authors specify which parts of their apps should be translated or formatted for local languages and cultures, and it uses these hooks to localize Web applications for particular users according to their preferences.

Note: The following examples are taken from the official Django documentation for the sole purpose of introducing the general concepts.

```

1  from django.shortcuts import render
2  from django.utils.translation import ugettext
3
4  def homepage(request):
5      """
6      Shows the homepage with a welcome message that is translated in the
7      user's language.
8      """
9      message = ugettext('Welcome to our site!')
10     return render(request, 'homepage.html', {'message': message})

```

```
1 {% load i18n %}
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>{% trans 'Homepage - Hall of Fame' %}</title>
5   </head>
6   <body>
7     {# Translated in the view: #}
8     <h1>{{ message }}</h1>
9     <p>
10       {% blocktrans count member_count=bands.count %}
11       Here is the only band in the hall of fame:
12       {% plural %}
13       Here are all the {{ member_count }} bands in the hall of fame:
14       {% endblocktrans %}
15     </p>
16     <ul>
17       {% for band in bands %}
18         <li>
19           <h2><a href="{{ band.get_absolute_url }}">{{ band.name }}</a></h2>
20           {% if band.can_rock %}<p>{% trans 'This band can rock!' %}</p>{% endif %}
21         </li>
22       {% endfor %}
23     </ul>
24   </body>
25 </html>
```

Note: The advanced workshop for Developers will provide more details on how to create languages and translations on GeoNode using [Transifex](#)

More: [Internationalization and localization](#)

Security

Django provides multiple protections against:

- **Clickjacking** Clickjacking is a type of attack where a malicious site wraps another site in a frame. This attack can result in an unsuspecting user being tricked into performing unintended actions on the target site.

The **X-Frame-Options middleware** contained in a form allow a supporting browser to prevent a site from being rendered inside a frame

- **Cross site scripting (XSS)** XSS attacks allow a user to inject client side scripts into the browsers of other users. This is usually achieved by storing the malicious scripts in the database where it will be retrieved and displayed to other users, or by getting users to click a link which will cause the attacker's JavaScript to be executed by the user's browser. However, XSS attacks can originate from any untrusted source of data, such as cookies or Web services, whenever the data is not sufficiently sanitized before including in a page.
- **Cross site request forgery (CSRF)** CSRF attacks allow a malicious user to execute actions using the credentials of another user without that user's knowledge or consent.

CSRF protection works by checking for a nonce in each POST request. This ensures that a malicious user cannot simply “replay” a form POST to your Web site and have another logged in user unwittingly submit that form. The malicious user would have to know the nonce, which is user specific (using a cookie).

- **SQL injection** SQL injection is a type of attack where a malicious user is able to execute arbitrary SQL code on a database. This can result in records being deleted or data leakage.

- **Host header validation** Django uses the **Host** header provided by the client to construct URLs in certain cases. While these values are sanitized to prevent Cross Site Scripting attacks, a fake **Host** value can be used for Cross-Site Request Forgery, cache poisoning attacks, and poisoning links in emails.

Because even seemingly-secure web server configurations are susceptible to fake **Host** headers, Django validates **Host** headers against the **ALLOWED_HOSTS** setting in the `django.http.HttpRequest.get_host()` method.

This validation only applies via `get_host()`; if your code accesses the Host header directly from `request.META` you are bypassing this security protection.

- **SSL/HTTPS** It is always better for security, though not always practical in all cases, to deploy your site behind HTTPS. Without this, it is possible for malicious network users to sniff authentication credentials or any other information transferred between client and server, and in some cases – active network attackers – to alter data that is sent in either direction.

Django provides some settings to secure your site under SSL/HTTPS.

Warning: While Django provides good security protection out of the box, it is still important to properly deploy your application and take advantage of the security protection of the Web server, operating system and other components.

- Make sure that your Python code is outside of the Web server's root. This will ensure that your Python code is not accidentally served as plain text (or accidentally executed).
- Take care with any user uploaded files.
- Django does not throttle requests to authenticate users. To protect against brute-force attacks against the authentication system, you may consider deploying a Django plugin or Web server module to throttle these requests.
- Keep your **SECRET_KEY** a secret.
- It is a good idea to limit the accessibility of your caching system and database using a firewall.

More: [Security in Django](#)

5.3 Development Prerequisites and Core Modules

This module will introduce you to the basic tools and skills required to start actively developing GeoNode.

5.3.1 GeoNode's Development Prerequisites

Basic Shell Tools

ssh and sudo

ssh and sudo are very basic terminal skills which you will need to deploy, maintain and develop with GeoNode. If you are not already familiar with their usage, you should review the basic descriptions below and follow the external links to learn more about how to use them effectively as part of your development workflow.

ssh is the network protocol used to connect to a remote server where you run your GeoNode instance whether on your own network or on the cloud. You will need to know how to use the ssh command from the terminal on your unix machine or how to use a ssh client like putty or winscp on windows. You may need to use pki certificates to connect to

your remove server, and should be familiar with the steps and options necessary to connect this way. More information about ssh can be found in the links below.

- <http://winscp.net/eng/docs/ssh>

sudo is the command used to execute a terminal command as the superuser when you are logged in with a normal user. You will to use *sudo* in order to start, stop and restart key services on your GeoNode instance. If you are not able to grant yourself these privileges on the machine you are using for your GeoNode instance, you may need to consult with your network administrator to arrange for your user to be granted *sudo* permissions. More information about *sudo* can be found in the links below.

- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudo>

bash

Bash is the most common unix shell which will usually be the default on servers where you will be deploying your GeoNode instance. You should be familiar with the most common bash commands in order to be able to deploy, maintain and modify a geonode instance. More information about Bash and common bash commands can be found in the links below.

- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bash_\(Unix_shell\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bash_(Unix_shell))

apt

apt is the packaging tool that is used to install GeoNode on ubuntu and other debian based systems. You will need to be familiar with adding Personal Package Archives to your list of install sources, and will need to be familiar with basic apt commands. More information about apt can be found in the links below.

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advanced_Packaging_Tool

Python Development Tools

The GeoNode development process relies on several widely used python development tools in order to make things easier for developers and other users of the systems that GeoNode developers work on or where GeoNodes are deployed. They are considered best practices for modern python development, and you should become familiar with these basic tools and be comfortable using them on your own projects and systems.

virtualenv

virtualenv is a tool used to create isolated python development environments such that the the versions of project dependencies are sandboxed from the system-wide python packages. This eliminates the commonly encountered problem of different projects on the same system using different versions of the same library. You should be familiar with how to create and activate virtual environments for the projects you work on. More information about *virtualenv* can be found in the links below.

- <http://pypi.python.org/pypi/virtualenv>
- <http://www.virtualenv.org/en/latest/>

virtualenvwrapper is a wrapper around the *virtualenv* package that makes it easier to create and switch between virtual environments as you do development. Using it will make your life much easier, so its recommended that you install and configure it and use its commands as part of your *virtualenv* workflow. More info about *virtualenvwrapper* can be found in the links below.

- <http://www.doughellmann.com/projects/virtualenvwrapper/>

pip

pip is a tool for installing and managing python packages. Specifically it is used to install and upgrade packages found in the Python Package Index. GeoNode uses *pip* to install itself, and to manage all of the python dependencies that are needed as part of a GeoNode instance. As you learn to add new modules to your geonode, you will need to become familiar with the use of *pip* and about basic python packaging usage. More information about *pip* can be found in the links below.

- <http://www.pip-installer.org/en/latest/>
- <http://pypi.python.org/pypi/pip>
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pip_\(Python\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pip_(Python))

miscellaneous

ipython is a set of tools to make your python development and debugging experience easier. The primary tool you want to use is an interactive shell that adds introspection, integrated help and command completion and more. While not strictly required to do GeoNode development, learning how to use *ipython* will make your development more productive and pleasant. More information about *ipython* can be found in the links below.

- <http://ipython.org/>
- <http://pypi.python.org/pypi/ipython>
- <https://github.com/ipython/ipython>
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPython>

pdb is a standard python module that is used to interactively debug your python code. It supports setting conditional breakpoints so you can step through the code line by line and inspect your variables and perform arbitrary execution of statements. Learning how to effectively use *pdb* will make the process of debugging your application code significantly easier. More information about *pdb* can be found in the links below.

- <http://docs.python.org/2/library/pdb.html>

Django

GeoNode is built on top of the *Django web framework*, and as such, you will need to become generally familiar with Django itself in order to become a productive GeoNode developer. Django has excellent documentation, and you should familiarize yourself with Django by following the Django workshop and reading through its documentation as required.

Model Template View

Django is based on the Model Template View paradigm (more commonly called Model View Controller). Models are used to define objects that you use in your application and Django's ORM is used to map these models to a database. Views are used to implement the business logic of your application and provide objects and other context for the templates. Templates are used to render the context from views into a page for display to the user. You should become familiar with this common paradigm used in most modern web frameworks, and how it is specifically implemented and used in Django. The Django tutorial itself is a great place to start. More information about MTV in Django can be found in the links below.

- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Model%E2%80%93view%E2%80%93controller>
- <http://www.codinghorror.com/blog/2008/05/understanding-model-view-controller.html>

- <https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/1.4/>

HTTP Request Response

Django and all other web frameworks are based on the HTTP Request Response cycle. Requests come in to the server from remote clients which are primarily web browsers, but also can be api clients, and the server returns with a Response. You should be familiar with these very basic HTTP principles and become familiar with the way that Django implements them. More information about HTTP, Requests and Responses and Django's implementation in the links below.

- <http://devhub.fm/http-requestresponse-basics/>
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypertext_Transfer_Protocol
- <https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/dev/ref/request-response/>

Management Commands

Django projects have access to a set of management commands that are used to manage your project. Django itself provides a set of these commands, and django apps (including GeoNode) can provide their own. Management commands are used to do things like synchronize your models with your database, load data from fixtures or back up your database with fixtures, start the development server, initiate the debugger and many other things. GeoNode provides management commands for synchronizing with a GeoServer or updating the layers already in your GeoNode. You should become familiar with the basic management commands that come with Django, and specifically with the commands that are part of GeoNode. The GeoNode specific commands are covered in section. More information about management commands can be found in the links below.

- <https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/dev/ref/django-admin/>

Django Admin Interface

Django provides a build-in management console that administrators and developers can use to look at the data in the database that is part of the installed applications. Administrators can use this console to perform many common administration tasks that are a necessary part of running a GeoNode instance, and as a developer, you will use this interface during your development process to inspect the database and the data stored in your models. More information about the django admin interface can be found in the links below.

- <https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/dev/ref/contrib/admin/>

Template Tags

Django templates make use of a set of tags to inject, filter and format content into a rendered HTML page. Django itself includes a set of built-in template tags and filters that you will use in your own templates, and GeoNode provides a geonode specific set of tags that are used in the GeoNode templates. You should become familiar with the built-in tag set and with GeoNode's specific tags as you work on developing your own templates or extending from GeoNode's. More information about Django template tags can be found in the links below.

- <https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/dev/ref/templates/builtins/>

5.3.2 GeoNode's Core Modules

GeoNode is made up of a set of core Django pluggable modules (known as apps in Django) that provide the functionality of the application. Together they make up the key components of a GeoNode site. While your own use case and implementation may not require that you work directly on these modules, it is important that you become familiar with their layout, structure and the functionality that they provide. You may need to import these apps into your own apps, and as such, becoming familiar with them is an important step in becoming a proficient GeoNode developer.

geonode.layers

geonode.layers is the most key GeoNode module. It is used to represent layers of data stored in a GeoNode's paired GeoServer. The layer model class inherits fields from the ResourceBase class which provides all of the fields necessary for the metadata catalogue, and adds fields that map the object to its corresponding layer in GeoServer. When your users upload a layer via the user interface, the layer is imported to GeoServer and a record is added to GeoNode's database to represent that GeoServer layer within GeoNode itself.

The Layer model class provides a set of helper methods that are used to perform operations on a Layer object, and also to return things such as the list of Download or Metadata links for that layer. Additional classes are used to model the layers Attributes, Styles, Contacts and Links. The Django signals framework is used to invoke specific functions to synchronize with GeoServer before and after the layer is saved.

The views in the layers app are used to perform functions such as uploading, replacing, removing or changing the points of contact for a layer, and views are also used to update layer styles, download layers in bulk or change a layers permissions.

The forms module in the layer app is used to drive the user interface forms necessary for performing the business logic that the views provide.

The Layers app also includes a set of templates that are paired with views and used to drive the user interface. A small set of layer template tags is also used to help drive the layer explore and search pages.

Some helper modules such as geonode.layers.metadata and geonode.layers.ows are used by the layer views to perform specific functions and help keep the main views module more concise and legible.

Additionally, the GeoNode specific management commands are a part of the geonode.layers app.

You should spend some time to review the layers app through GitHub's code browsing interface.

<https://github.com/GeoNode/geonode/tree/master/geonode/layers>

geonode.maps

The geonode.maps app is used to group together GeoNodes multi layer map functionality. The Map and MapLayer objects are used to model and implement maps created with the GeoExplorer application. The Map object also extends from the ResourceBase class which provides the ability to manage a full set of metadata fields for a Map.

The views in the maps app perform many of the same functions as the views in the layers app such as adding, changing, replacing or removing a map and also provide the endpoints for returning the map configuration from the database that is used to initialize the GeoExplorer app.

The maps app also includes a set of forms, customization of the Django admin, some utility functions and a set of templates and template tags.

You can familiarize yourself with the maps app on GitHub.

<https://github.com/GeoNode/geonode/tree/master/geonode/layers>

geonode.security

The geonode.security app is used to provide object level permissions within the GeoNode Django application. It is a custom Django authentication backend and is used to assign Generic, User and Group Permissions to Layers, Maps and other objects in the GeoNode system. Generic permissions are used to enable public anonymous or authenticated viewing and/or editing of your data layers and maps, and User and Group specific permissions are used to allow specific users or groups to access and edit your layers.

geonode.search

The geonode.search module provides the search API that is used to drive the GeoNode search pages. It is configured to index layers, maps, documents and profiles, but is extensible to allow you to use it to index your own model classes. This module is currently based on the Django ORM and as such has a limited set of search features, but the GeoNode development team is actively working on making it possible to use this module with more feature-rich search engines.

geonode.catalogue

The geonode.catalogue app provides a key set of metadata catalogue functions within GeoNode itself. GeoNode is configured to use an integrated version of the pycsw library to perform these functions, but can also be configured to use any OGC compliant CS-W implementation such as GeoNetwork or Deegree. The metadata app allows users to import and/or edit metadata for their layers, maps and documents, and it provides an OGC compliant search interface for use in federating with other systems.

geonode.geoserver

The geonode.geoserver module is used to interact with GeoServer from within GeoNode's python code. It relies heavily on the gsconfig library which addresses GeoServer's REST configuration API. Additionally, the geonode.geoserver.uploader module is used to interact with GeoServers Importer API for uploading and configuring layers.

geonode.people

The geonode.people module is used to model and store information about both GeoNode users and people outside of the system who are listed as Points of Contact for particular layers. It is the foundational module for GeoNode's social features. It provides a set of forms for users to edit and manage their own profiles as well as to view and interact with the profiles of other users.

geoexplorer

GeoNode's core GIS client functions are performed by GeoExplorer. The GeoExplorer app is in turn based on GeoExt, OpenLayers and ExtJS. It provides functionality for constructing maps, styling layers and connecting to remote services. GeoExplorer is the reference implementation of the OpenGeo Suite SDK which is based on GXP. GeoNode treats GeoExplorer as an external module that is used out of the box in GeoNode, but it is possible for you to create your own Suite SDK app and integrate it with GeoNode.

Static Site

The front end of GeoNode is composed of a set of core templates, specific templates for each module, cascading style sheets to style those pages and a set of javascript modules that provide the interactive functionality in the site.

Templates

GeoNode includes a basic set of core templates that use Django's template inheritance system to provide a modular system for constructing the web pages in GeoNode's interface. These core templates drive the overall page layout and things like the home page. You will start the process of customizing your GeoNode instance by overriding these templates, so you should familiarize yourself with their structure and how they inherit from each other to drive the pages.

Additionally, most of the apps described above have their own set of templates that are used to drive the pages for each module. You may also want to override these templates for your own purposes and as such should familiarize yourself with a few of the key ones.

CSS

GeoNode's css is based on Twitter's Bootstrap Library which uses the lessc dynamic stylesheet language. GeoNode extends from the basic Bootstrap style and you are able to create your own bootstrap based style to customize the look and feel of your own GeoNode instance. Sites like bootswatch.com also provide ready made styles that you can simply drop in to your project to change the style.

Javascript

The interactive functionality in GeoNode pages is provided by the jQuery javascript framework and a set of jQuery plugins. The core set of GeoNode javascript modules closely aligns with the apps described above, and there are also a few pieces of functionality provided as javascript modules that are used through out all of the apps. You are able to add your own jQuery code and/or plugins to perform interactive functionality in your own application.

5.3.3 Exercises

Shell and Utilities

1. *ssh* into your virtual machine or other instance
2. *sudo* to modify the *sshd_config* settings to verify disabling of dns resolution (UseDNS=no)
3. install a command line helper

```
$ sudo apt-get install bash-completion
```

4. exercise command completion

```
$ apt-get install <TAB><TAB>
```

5. activate/deactivate the *virtualenv* on your instance

```
$ source /var/lib/geonode/bin/activate
$ deactivate
```

6. set the *DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE* env variable

```
$ export DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE=geonode.settings
```

7. install the *httplib* utility via pip

```
$ pip install httpie
$ http http://localhost/geoserver/rest
$ http -a admin http://localhost/geoserver/rest
<type in password - geoserver>
```

Python

1. launch *ipython* and experiment

```
> x = "some text"
> x.<TAB><TAB>
> x.split.__doc__
> ?
```

2. execute a script with *ipython* and open the REPL

```
$ echo "twos = [ x*2 for x in range(5)]" > test.py
$ ipython -i test.py
> twos
```

5.4 Install GeoNode for Development

In order to install Geonode 2.0 in developing mode on Ubuntu 12.04 the following steps are required:

Note: For Windows: (install_win_devmode)

Summary of the installation steps

1. Retrieve latest apt-get list
2. Install build tools and libraries
3. Install dependencies (Python, Postgresql and Java) and supporting tools
4. Add Nodejs PPA and other tools required for static development
5. Set up a virtual environment (virtualenv)
6. Clone geonode from github and install it in the virtual environment
7. Run paver to get install geoserver and start the development servers
8. Compile and Start the server
9. Start Geonode instance
10. To stop the server
11. Next create a superuser for your django geonode

Note: The following steps have to be executed in your terminal. The steps have to be done as a **root user**, therefore don't forget to type sudo in front!

Warning: Don't forget to stop the **GeoNode Production** services if enabled

```
service apache2 stop
service tomcat7 stop
```

1. If possible log as **root** user, open a terminal and `cd /home/geonode/dev`
2. Retrieve latest apt-get list

```
$ sudo apt-get update
```

3. Install build tools and libraries

```
$ sudo apt-get install -y build-essential libxml2-dev libxslt1-dev libpq-dev
↳ zlib1g-dev
```

4. Install dependencies

Python native dependencies

```
$ sudo apt-get install -y python-dev python-imaging python-lxml python-pyproj
↳ python-shapely python-nose python-httplib2 python-pip python-software-properties
```

Install Python Virtual Environment

```
$ sudo pip install virtualenvwrapper
```

Postgresql

Note: The following steps must be executed **only** if you don't have PostgreSQL and PostGIS already installed on your system (see [Install GeoNode Application](#))

```
$ sudo apt-get install postgresql-9.3-postgis-2.1 postgresql-9.3-
↳ postgis-scripts
```

Change postgres UNIX password

```
$ sudo passwd -u postgres # change password expiry information
$ sudo passwd postgres # change unix password for postgres
```

Create geonode role and database

```
$ su postgres
$ createdb geonode_dev
$ createdb geonode_dev-imports
$ psql
postgres=#
postgres=# \password postgres
postgres=# CREATE USER geonode_dev WITH PASSWORD 'geonode_dev';
↳ # should be same as password in setting.py
postgres=# GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE "geonode_dev" to
↳ geonode_dev;
postgres=# GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE "geonode_dev-imports
↳ " to geonode_dev;
```

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```
postgres=# \q

$ psql -d geonode_dev-imports -c 'CREATE EXTENSION postgis;'
$ psql -d geonode_dev-imports -c 'GRANT ALL ON geometry_columns TO_
↪PUBLIC;'
$ psql -d geonode_dev-imports -c 'GRANT ALL ON spatial_ref_sys TO_
↪PUBLIC;'

$ exit
```

Edit PostgreSQL configuration file

```
sudo gedit /etc/postgresql/9.3/main/pg_hba.conf
```

Scroll to the bottom of the file and edit this line

```
# "local" is for Unix domain socket connections only
local    all                                all                                peer
```

As follows

```
# "local" is for Unix domain socket connections only
local    all                                all                                trust
```

Restart PostgreSQL to make the changes effective

```
sudo service postgresql restart
```

Java dependencies

Note: The following steps must be executed **only** if you don't have a Java JDK or JRE already installed on your system (see [Install GeoNode Application](#))

```
$ sudo apt-get install -y --force-yes openjdk-6-jdk --no-install-
↪recommends
```

supporting tools

```
$ sudo apt-get install -y ant maven2 git gettext
```

5. Set up a virtual environment

Here is where Geonode will later be running.

Add the virtualenvwrapper to your new environment.

```
$ cd /home/geonode/dev

$ export VIRTUALENVWRAPPER_PYTHON=/usr/bin/python
$ export WORKON_HOME=/home/geonode/dev/.venvs
$ source /usr/local/bin/virtualenvwrapper.sh
$ export PIP_DOWNLOAD_CACHE=$HOME/.pip-downloads
```

On Ubuntu, you can add the above settings to your .bashrc file and reload the settings running

```
$ echo export VIRTUALENVWRAPPER_PYTHON=/usr/bin/python >> ~/.bashrc
$ echo export WORKON_HOME=/home/geonode/dev/.venvs >> ~/.bashrc
$ echo source /usr/local/bin/virtualenvwrapper.sh >> ~/.bashrc
$ echo export PIP_DOWNLOAD_CACHE=$HOME/.pip-downloads >> ~/.bashrc

$ source ~/.bashrc
```

Set up the local virtual environment for Geonode

```
$ mkvirtualenv geonode
$ workon geonode # or $ source /home/geonode/dev/.venvs/geonode/bin/
↪activate
```

This creates a new directory where you want your project to be and creates a new virtualenvironment

6. Get the code

To download the latest geonode version from github, the command *clone* is used

Note: If you are following the GeoNode training, skip the following command. You can find the cloned repository in /home/geonode/dev

```
$ git clone https://github.com/GeoNode/geonode.git
```

7. Add Nodejs PPA and other tools required for static development

This is required for static development

Note: If you are following GeoNode's training, nodejs is already installed in the Virtual Machine skip the first three command and jump to *cd geonode/geonode/static*

```
$ sudo add-apt-repository -y ppa:chris-lea/node.js
$ sudo apt-get update
$ sudo apt-get install -y nodejs
$ cd geonode/geonode/static
$ npm install --save-dev

# If the last command does not work, you can run it manually like ↪
↪this:

$ npm install bower --save-dev
$ npm install grunt-cli --save-dev
$ npm install grunt-contrib-jshint --save-dev
$ npm install grunt-contrib-less --save-dev
$ npm install grunt-contrib-concat --save-dev
$ npm install grunt-contrib-copy --save-dev
$ npm install grunt-text-replace --save-dev
$ npm install grunt-contrib-uglify --save-dev
$ npm install grunt-contrib-cssmin --save-dev
$ npm install grunt-contrib-watch --save-dev
```

Every time you want to update the static files after making changes to the sources, go to geonode/static and run 'grunt production'.

8. Install GeoNode in the new active local virtualenv

```
$ cd /home/geonode/dev
$ pip install pip --upgrade
$ pip install -e geonode --use-mirrors

$ cd geonode
```

If the install fails because of an error related to pyproj not being verified (happens on pip 1.5), use the following:

```
$ pip install -e geonode --use-mirrors --allow-external pyproj --allow-unverified_
↪pyproj
```

9. Create local_settings.py

Add the local_settings.py to your GeoNode installation

```
$ cd /home/geonode/dev/geonode
$ cp geonode/local_settings.py.sample geonode/local_settings.py
$ gedit geonode/local_settings.py
```

Add the following lines to the local_settings.py

```
...

SITEURL = "http://localhost:8000/"

DATABASES = {
    'default': {
        'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.postgresql_psycopg2',
        'NAME': 'geonode_dev',
        'USER': 'geonode_dev',
        'PASSWORD': 'geonode_dev',
    },
    # vector datastore for uploads
    'datastore': {
        'ENGINE': 'django.contrib.gis.db.backends.postgis',
        # 'ENGINE': '', # Empty ENGINE name disables
        'NAME': 'geonode_dev-imports',
        'USER': 'geonode_dev',
        'PASSWORD': 'geonode_dev',
        'HOST': 'localhost',
        'PORT': '5432',
    }
}

# OGC (WMS/WFS/WCS) Server Settings
OGC_SERVER = {
    'default': {
        'BACKEND' : 'geonode.geoserver',
        'LOCATION' : 'http://localhost:8080/geoserver/',
        'PUBLIC_LOCATION' : 'http://localhost:8080/geoserver/',
        'USER' : 'admin',
        'PASSWORD' : 'geoserver',
        'MAPFISH_PRINT_ENABLED' : True,
        'PRINT_NG_ENABLED' : True,
        'GEONODE_SECURITY_ENABLED' : True,
        'GEOGIG_ENABLED' : False,
        'WMST_ENABLED' : False,
        'BACKEND_WRITE_ENABLED': True,
```

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```

        'WPS_ENABLED' : False,
        'LOG_FILE': '%s/geoserver/data/logs/geoserver.log' % os.path.abspath(os.
→path.join(PROJECT_ROOT, os.pardir)),
        # Set to name of database in DATABASES dictionary to enable
        'DATASTORE': 'datastore',
    }
}

CATALOGUE = {
    'default': {
        # The underlying CSW implementation
        # default is pycsw in local mode (tied directly to GeoNode Django DB)
        'ENGINE': 'geonode.catalogue.backends.pycsw_local',
        # pycsw in non-local mode
        # 'ENGINE': 'geonode.catalogue.backends.pycsw_http',
        # GeoNetwork opensource
        # 'ENGINE': 'geonode.catalogue.backends.geonetwork',
        # deegree and others
        # 'ENGINE': 'geonode.catalogue.backends.generic',

        # The FULLY QUALIFIED base url to the CSW instance for this GeoNode
        'URL': '%scatalogue/csw' % SITEURL,
        # 'URL': 'http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/csw',
        # 'URL': 'http://localhost:8080/deegree-csw-demo-3.0.4/services',

        # login credentials (for GeoNetwork)
        'USER': 'admin',
        'PASSWORD': 'admin',
    }
}

...

```

10. Compile and Start the server for the first time

Align the DataBase structure

```

$ cd /home/geonode/dev/geonode
$ python manage.py syncdb --noinput

```

Warning: If the start fails because of an import error related to osgeo, then please consult the `install_gdal_devmode`.

The last step is to compile GeoServer and setup

```

$ paver setup

```

11. Now we can start our geonode instance

Warning: Don't forget to stop the **GeoNode Production** services if enabled

```

service apache2 stop
service tomcat7 stop

```

```
$ paver start
```

Visit the geonode site by typing <http://localhost:8000> into your browser window.

If you are using a different IP address (e.g 1.1.1.1), then start paver using the command below.

```
$ paver start -b 1.1.1.1:8000
```

Warning: If the start fails because of an import error related to osgeo, then please consult the `install_gdal_devmode`.

12. To stop the server

type hold **Ctrl c** on your keyboard to stop the server

now type:

```
$ paver stop      # to stop all django, geoserver services
```

13. Next create a superuser for your django geonode

Create a superuser so you can log on to your local geonode installation at <http://localhost:8000>

```
$ python manage.py createsuperuser
```

5.5 Start working on Geonode the next day after install

With every restart of your machine, you have to restart geonode as well. That means, you will not be able to open <http://localhost:8000> directly after starting your machine new. In order to be able to use geonode now, you have to activate your virtualenvironment and to start the development servers.

Note: `username` is the name of your machine and personal folder!

1. Activate virtualenv

To activate your virtualenv you just need to type

```
$ workon geonode
```

or

```
$ source /home/geonode/dev/.venvs/geonode/bin/activate
```

Note: Be careful with the path, it might not be the same for you!

2. Start the server

Warning: Don't forget to stop the **GeoNode Production** services if enabled

```
service apache2 stop
service tomcat7 stop
```

```
$ cd geonode
$ paver start_geoserver
$ paver start_django
```

Now you are able to access <http://localhost:8000> again.

Note: Remember that you have to do these steps each time you restart your machine!!

Hint: Now you’ve followed these installation instructions, geonode is running in development mode. This also means that you are using all the default settings of geonode. If you want to change them, e.g use Tomcat instead of Jetty, or Postgresql instead of sqlite3, you may follow the steps from the section **Configure Manually** in *GeoNode (vlatest) installation on Ubuntu 16.04*.

5.6 GeoNode debugging techniques

GeoNode can be difficult to debug as there are several different components involved:

- Browser - includes HTML/CSS issues, JavaScript, etc.
- Django - GeoNode HTML views and web APIs
- GeoServer - Core Wxx services and Platform REST APIs

When attempting to diagnose a specific problem, often the order of investigation mirrors the order above - that is, start with the client: Is this a bug in code running on the browser. If not, step to the next level: the Django responses to client requests. Often this is possible via the browser using the correct tools. Many requests require Django communications with GeoServer. This is the next stage of investigation if a specific bug does not appear to originate in Django or the client.

The following section covers techniques to help diagnose and debug errors.

5.6.1 Debugging GeoNode in the Browser

This section covers some techniques for debugging browser and Django related response bugs using the Firefox web browser extension named Firebug. The concepts covered apply to other browser’s tools but may vary in terminology.

Another Firefox extension worth noting is ‘jsonview’. This extension supports formatted viewing of JSON responses and integrates well with Firebug.

References:

- <https://getfirebug.com/faq/>
- <http://jsonview.com/>

Net Tab

The net tab allows viewing all of the network traffic from the browser. The subtabs (like the selected “Images” tab) allow filtering by the type of traffic.

The screenshot shows the GeoNode website at `alpha.dev.geonode.org`. The page has a navigation bar with links for HOME, LAYERS, MAPS, DOCUMENTS, PEOPLE, and SEARCH. A large "WELCOME" message is followed by a description of GeoNode as an open source platform for sharing geospatial data and maps. There are buttons for "Explore Layer" and "Explore Map". Below this, there are sections for "LATEST LAYERS" and "LATEST MAPS". The "LATEST LAYERS" section shows a layer named "irrigated_areas" with a download button. The "LATEST MAPS" section shows a map titled "San Diego School Districts Map" with a download button. The bottom part of the image shows the Firebug Net Tab, which displays a list of network requests. The first request is a GET request for a WMS layer, which is highlighted. The table below shows the details of the network requests.

URL	Status	Domain	Size	Remote IP	Timeline
http://alpha.dev.geonode.org/geoserver/wms/reflect?layers=it.geosolutions:irrigated_areas&width=159&height=63&format=image/png8	200 OK	alpha.dev.geonode.org	4.1 KB	54.235.204.189:80	1.24s
GET reflect?layers=it.geosolutions:irrigated_areas&width=159&height=63&format=image/png8	200 OK	alpha.dev.geonode.org	985 B	54.235.204.189:80	1.25s
GET reflect?layers=it.geosolutions:irrigated_areas&width=159&height=63&format=image/png8	200 OK	alpha.dev.geonode.org	2.4 KB	54.235.204.189:80	1.24s
GET logo.png	200 OK	alpha.dev.geonode.org	2.9 KB	54.235.204.189:80	102ms
GET facebook.png	304 Not Modified	alpha.dev.geonode.org	2.7 KB	54.235.204.189:80	203ms
GET twitter.png	304 Not Modified	alpha.dev.geonode.org	2.9 KB	54.235.204.189:80	306ms
GET google_plus.png	304 Not Modified	alpha.dev.geonode.org	2.7 KB	54.235.204.189:80	411ms
GET arrows_gr.png	304 Not Modified	alpha.dev.geonode.org	1.2 KB	54.235.204.189:80	624ms
GET select2.png	304 Not Modified	alpha.dev.geonode.org	396 B	54.235.204.189:80	562ms

10 requests 24.3 KB (12.8 KB from cache) 1.44s (onload: 2.18s)

Fig. 1: Firebug Net Tab

In this screen-shot, the mouse hover displays the image content and the full URL requested. One can right-click to copy-paste the URL or view in a separate tab. This is useful for obtaining test URLs. The grayed out entries show that the resource was cached via conditional-get (the 304 not modified). Other very useful advanced information includes the size of the response and the loading indicator graphics on the right. At the bottom, note the total size and timing information.

Net Tab Exercises

1. Go to layers/maps/search pages and look at the various requests. Note the XHR subtab. Look at the various request specific tabs: headers, params, etc.
2. Use the 'disable browser cache' option and see how it affects page loads. Discuss advantages/challenges of caching.

DOM Tab

The DOM tab displays all of the top-level window objects. By drilling down, this can be a useful way to find out what's going on in a page.

In this example, the mouse is hovering over the `app` object. Note the high level view of objects and their fields. The console tab allows interacting with the objects.

DOM Tab Exercises

1. Drill down in the DOM tab.
2. Use the console to interactively exercise jquery.
3. Use the console to interact with the `app/map` or other page objects

Script Tab

The script tab allows viewing scripts and debugging.

The screen-shot displays a breakpoint set at line 3, the current code is stopped at line 8 and the mouse hover is displaying the value of the variable `'class_list'`. On the right, the 'Watch' tab displays the various variables and scopes and offers a drill down view similar to the DOM view. The stack tab displays the execution stack context outside the current frame.

Script Tab Exercises

1. Step through some code
2. Look at various features: variables, scopes, DOM drill-down

HTML Tab

The HTML tag allows viewing and drilling down into the DOM. This is an incredibly useful feature when doing CSS or HTML work.

The screen-shot displays a search result 'article' element highlighted with padding and margin in yellow and purple. The DOM structure is displayed on the left and the right panel displays the specific style rules while the computed

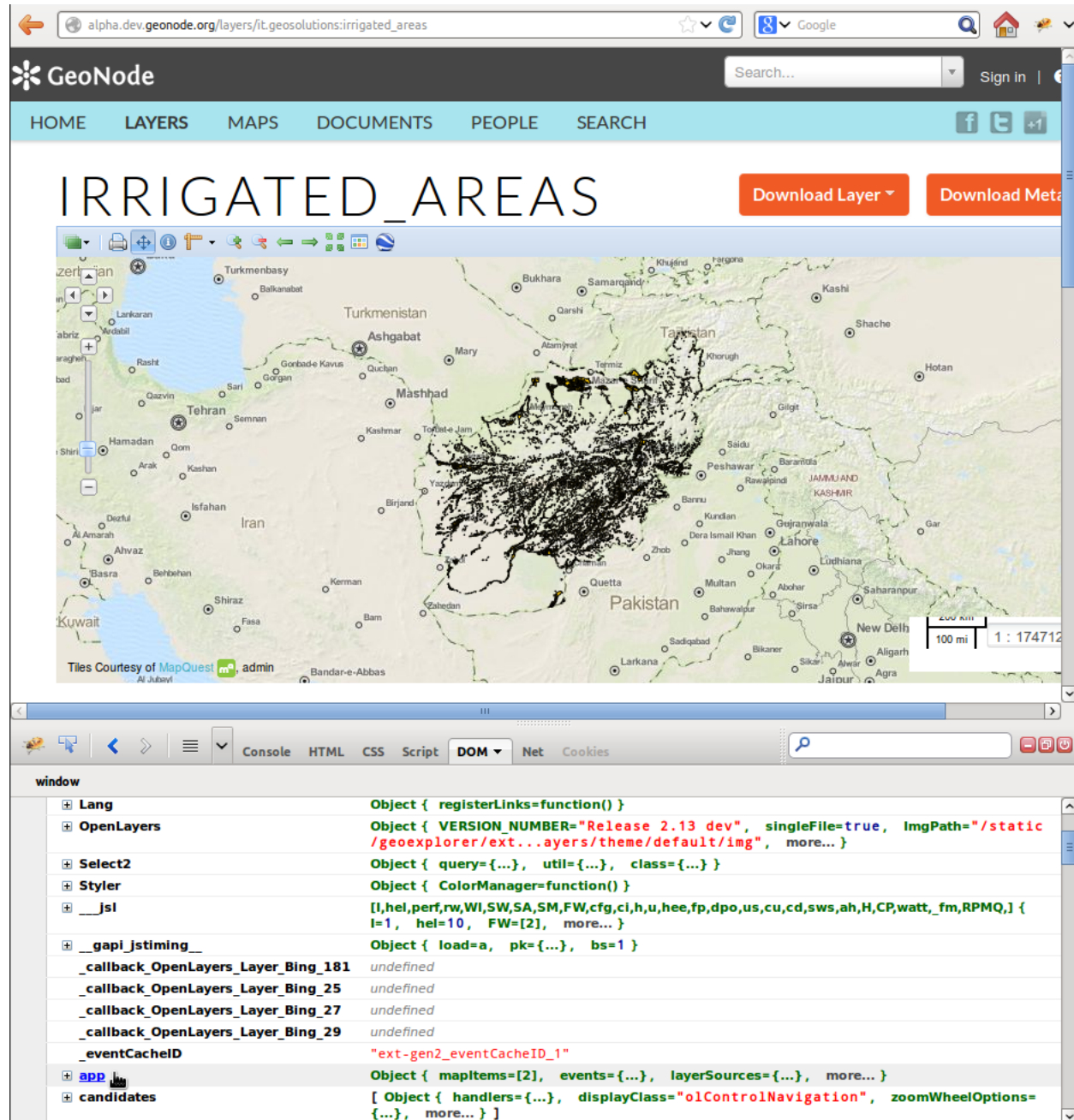
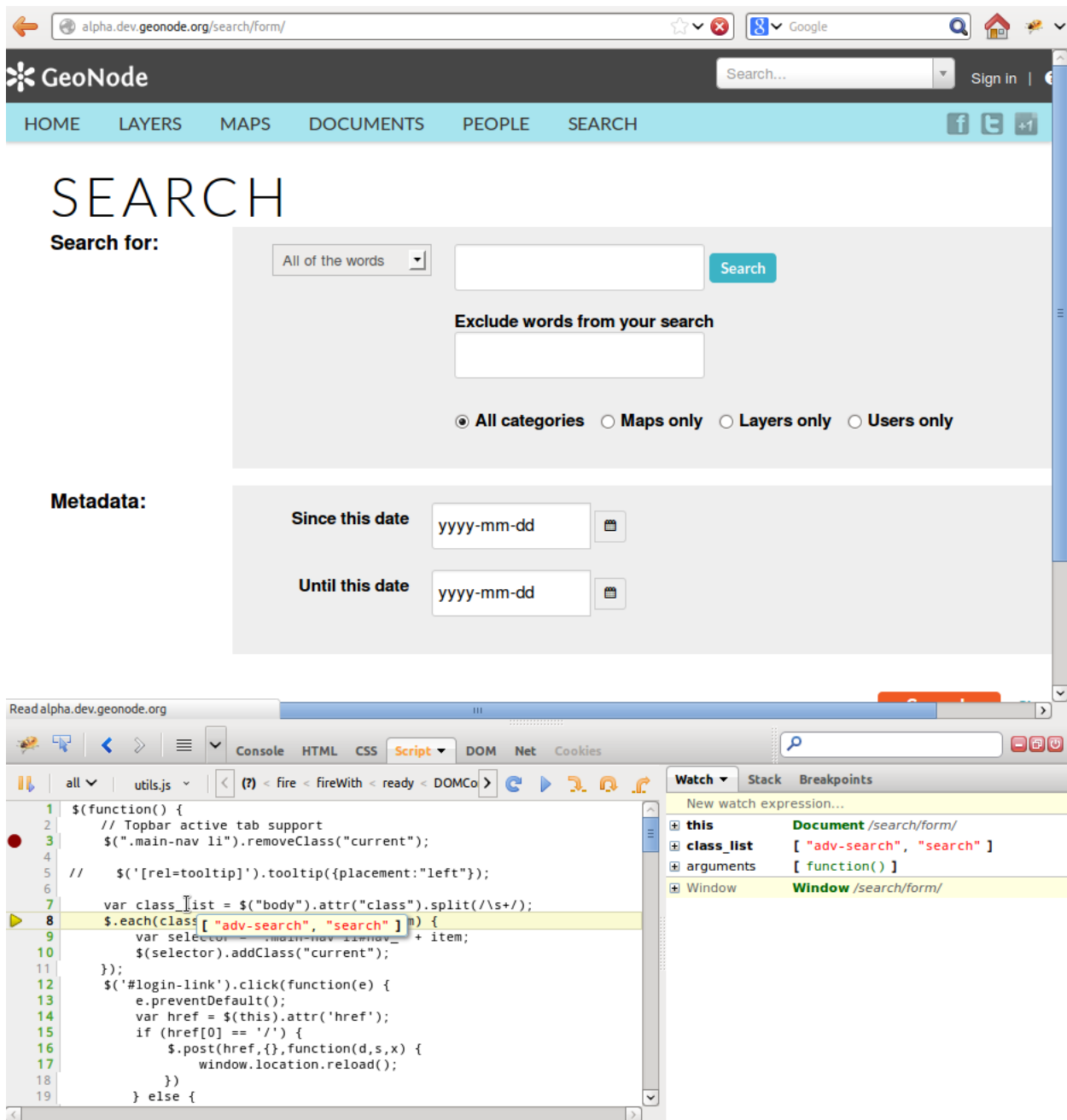
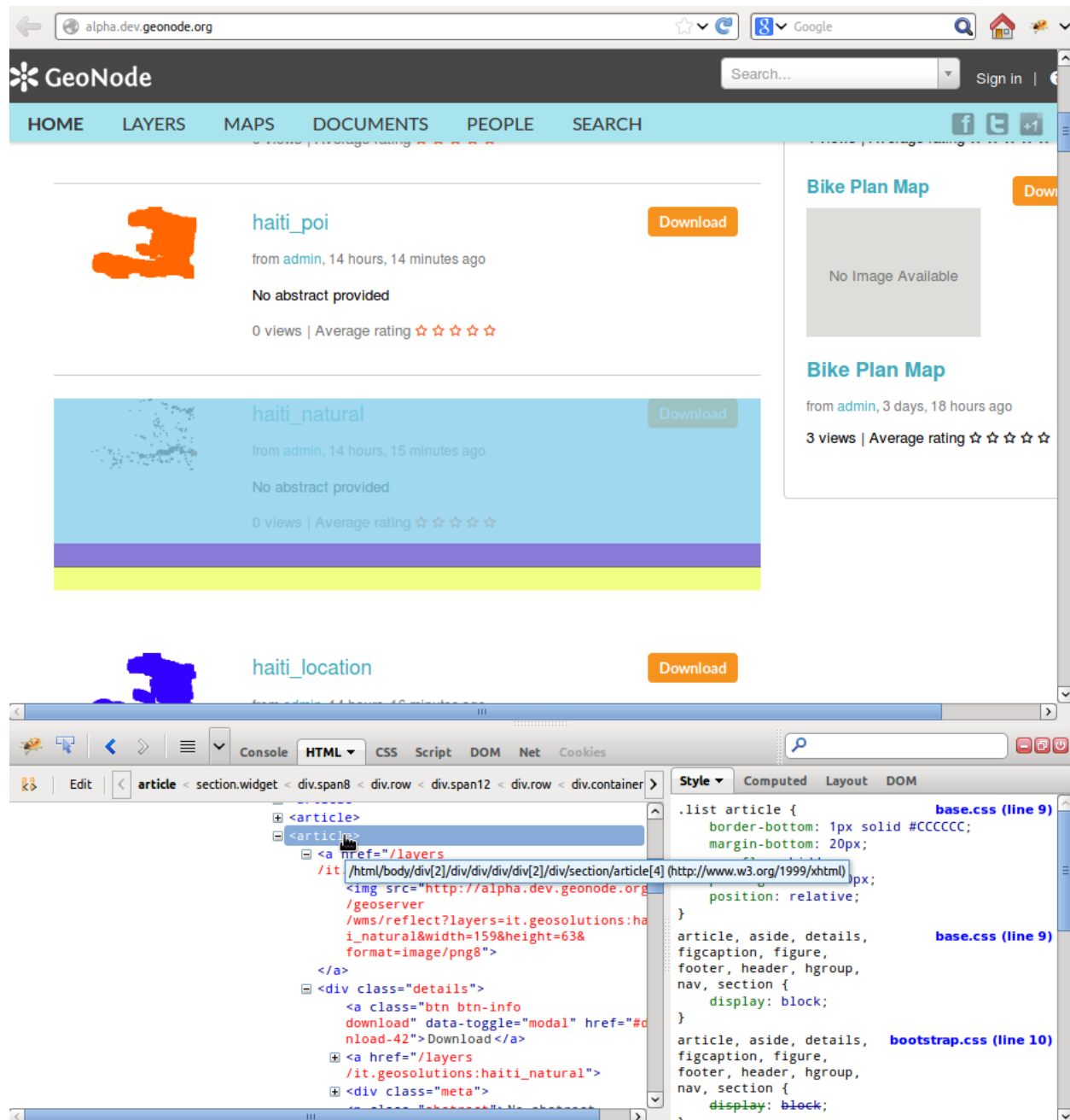


Fig. 2: Firebug DOM Tab





tab displays the effective style rules. The layout tab displays rulers and property values while the DOM tab displays a debug/DOM-like view of the actual object's properties.

HTML Tab Exercises

1. Identify elements, look at the tabs on the right
2. Change styles, add new rules and styles
3. Edit existing HTML elements via the raw and tree-view

5.6.2 Debugging GeoExplorer

In case you want to debug the GeoExplorer behaviour in your browser with Firebug of Chromium Developer toolbar, you may do the following:

Install Boundless Suite:

```
$ git clone git://github.com/GeoNode/suite.git
$ cd suite
$ git submodule update --init --recursive
```

Run GeoExplorer in debug mode:

```
$ cd geoexplorer
$ ant debug
```

Check if GeoExplore is running at this url: <http://localhost:9080>

Edit the `layers/templates/layers/layer_geoext_map.html` file and replace this line:

```
{% include "geonode/geo_header.html" %}
```

with this one:

```
{% include "geonode/geo_header_debug.html" %}
```

5.6.3 Debugging GeoNode's Python Components

Logging

References:

- <http://docs.python.org/2/library/logging.html>
- <https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/1.4/topics/logging/>

Logging is controlled by the contents of the logging data structure defined in the `settings.py`. The default settings distributed with GeoNode are configured to only log errors. During development, it's a good idea to override the logging data structure with something a bit more verbose.

Output

In production, logging output will go into the apache error log. This is located in `/var/log/apache2/error.log`. During development, logging output will, by default, go to standard error.

Configuring

- Ensure the ‘console’ handler is at the appropriate level. It will ignore log messages below the set level.
- Ensure the specific logger you’d like to use is set at the correct level.
- If attempting to log SQL, ensure `DEBUG=True` in your `local_settings.py`.

Debugging SQL

- To trace all SQL in django, configure the `django.db.backends` logger to `DEBUG`
- To examine a specific query object, you can use the `query` field: `str(Layer.objects.all().query)`
- You can gather more information by using `django.db.connection.queries`. When `DEBUG` is enabled, query SQL and timing information is stored in this list.

Hints

- Don’t use print statements. They are easy to use in development mode but in production they will cause failure.
- Take advantage of python. Instead of:

```
logging.info('some var ' + x + ' is not = ' + y)
```

Use:

```
logging.info('some var %s is not = %s', x, y)
```

Exercises:

1. Enable logging of all SQL statements. Visit some pages and view the logging output.
2. Using the python shell, use the `queries` object to demonstrate the results of specific queries.

PDB

Reference:

- <http://docs.python.org/2/library/pdb.html>

For the adventurous, `pdb` allows for an interactive debugging session. This is only possible when running in a shell via `manage.py runserver` or `paver runserver`.

To set a breakpoint, insert the following code before the code to debug.

```
import pdb; pdb.set_trace()
```

When execution reaches this statement, the debugger will activate. The commands are noted in the link above. In addition to those debugger specific commands, general python statements are supported. For example, typing the name of a variable in scope will yield the value via string coercion. Typing “n” will execute the next line, “c” will continue the execution of the program, “q” will quit.

5.6.4 Debugging GeoServer

Resources:

- <http://docs.geoserver.org/stable/en/user/advanced/logging.html>
- <http://docs.geoserver.org/stable/en/user/production/troubleshooting.html>

This section does not attempt to cover developer-level debugging in GeoServer as this is a much larger topic involving many more tools. The goal here is to provide ‘black-box’ techniques to help resolve and report problems.

Logging

GeoServer logging, while sometimes containing too much information, is the best way to start diagnosing an issue in GeoNode once the other. To create a proper error report for use in requesting support, providing any contextual logging information is critical.

When using a standard geoserver installation, the GeoServer logs are located at `/usr/share/geoserver/data/logs/geoserver.log`. The properties files that control the varying rules are also located here.

Exercises

1. Switch logging levels for various loggers.
2. Look at the different logging profiles and discuss the loggers and levels.
3. Learn how to read stacktraces, nested or otherwise.

Advanced Troubleshooting

JVM diagnostics and advanced troubleshooting techniques are covered in the GeoServer documents linked to above. When providing information for a bug report, these can be helpful but in-depth Java knowledge is required to fully comprehend the output from some of these tools.

Exercises

1. Look at jstack output

Using Django to Help Debug

The `gsconfig` library provides a rich interface to interacting with GeoServer’s REST API. This allows high-level functions as well as viewing raw REST responses.

```
cat = Layer.objects.gs_catalog
cat.get_layers() # list of gsconfig layer objects
# OR, for a specific layer
lyr = Layer.objects.get(id=1)
lyr.resource # specific gsconfig layer object
lyr.resource.fetch() # get the XML from REST
lyr.resource.dom # reference to the parsed XML
from xml.etree.ElementTree import tostring
tostring(lyr.resource.dom)
```

5.7 GeoNode APIs

5.7.1 GeoServer REST interface

This module is a walkthrough the GeoServer REST capabilities and APIs. Here also will be presented and deeply inspected several methods and frameworks to handle with REST APIs and functions.

What you will learn

In this section you will learn:

Introducing REST concepts

REST (REpresentational State Transfer) is a simple approach to web services strongly based on the basic HTTP infrastructure, such as URLs, HTTP methods and HTTP response codes.

The basic elements of a REST service are:

- **Resource:** each business entity is linked to a unique URL that represents it, and allows for its retrieval and eventual modification. In GeoServer such resources are layers, stores, styles and so on
- **Connectedness:** the various resources are linked to one another following significant relationships. For example, in GeoServer a store contains a list of feature types or coverages, a layer is linked to a style and a feature type/coverage, and so on (in other terms, the set of resources is supposed to be crawable just like a web site).
- **Representation:** each resource can be represented in one or more way. For example in GeoServer resources are normally represented as HTML, XML and JSON.
- **Stateless-ness:** each communication with the server is atomic and not related to the communications happened before or after it. Whatever state needs to be managed needs to be stored as a publicly accessible resource.
- **HTTP methods reuse:** each resource is manipulated via the common HTTP methods each having a common meaning, summarized by the following table

Method	Description
GET	Retrieves the resource in the specified representation. Query parameters are often used to filter the contents of the returned resource, and sometimes to specify the desired representation format.
HEAD	Similar to GET, but instead of returning the full response it returns only the HTTP headers, which might contain information such as the last modification date of the resource
PUT	Stores the representation of a resource at a given URL. Used when the client already knows what the final URL of the resource will be
POST	Creates a new resource by either getting its contents in the request, or having some parameters to compute it. The main different is that the final URL of the created resource is not known to the client, and is returned by the server after creation via a redirect. It is also used to have the server perform certain actions that cannot be encoded as another method, for example, have it send a SMS (assuming creating a resource representing the SMS is not desirable)
DELETE	Destroys the specified resource.

The above results in a web services protocols that is easy to understand, implement and connect to from various languages, and with good scalability characteristics.

The GeoServer rest interface is located at `http://localhost:8083/geoserver/rest`, by default a browser will show resources in HTML format allowing for a simple browsable interface to the GeoServer configuration.

`http://localhost:8083/geoserver/rest`

Geoserver Configuration API

- [workspaces](#)
- [namespaces](#)
- [styles](#)
- [layers](#)
- [layergroups](#)
- [reload](#)
- [reset](#)
- [about/manifest](#)
- [about/version](#)
- [settings](#)
- [settings/contact](#)
- [services/wms/settings](#)
- [services/wfs/settings](#)
- [services/wcs/settings](#)
- [templates](#)

Fig. 3: Browsing the REST interface with HTML format

Follow the links into `workspaces` and then `geosolutions` and switch the format from `.html` to `xml` to see the XML representation:

`http://localhost:8083/geoserver/rest/workspaces/geosolutions.xml`

Using REST module

This section contains a number of examples which illustrate various uses of the REST data configuration api.

The GeoServer REST configuration module uses the REST principles to expose services allowing to edit the catalog, in particular to manage workspaces, stores, layers, styles and groups.

Note: The REST configuration extension has normally to be installed separately, it is not come out of the box.

The examples in this section use the `cURL` utility, which is a handy command line tool for executing HTTP requests and transferring files.

1. Open the Terminal and enter the following command:

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -v -XPOST -H "Content-type: text/xml" -d "<workspace><name>myworkspace</name></workspace>" http://localhost:8083/geoserver/rest/workspaces
```

(continues on next page)



```

-<workspace>
  <name>geosolutions</name>
  -<dataStores>
    <atom:link rel="alternate" href="http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/workspaces/geosolutions/datastores.xml" type="application/xml"/>
  </dataStores>
  -<coverageStores>
    <atom:link rel="alternate" href="http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/workspaces/geosolutions/coveragestores.xml" type="application/xml"/>
  </coverageStores>
  -<wmsStores>
    <atom:link rel="alternate" href="http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/workspaces/geosolutions/wmsstores.xml" type="application/xml"/>
  </wmsStores>
</workspace>

```

Fig. 4: The GeoSolutions workspace represented as XML

(continued from previous page)

the response should contains the following:

1. Go to the Workspaces section via Web interface to show the new workspace created
2. Get the new created workspace details entering the following:

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -XGET -H "Accept: text/xml" http://localhost:8083/geoserver/rest/workspaces/myworkspace
```

3. Publish the shapefile pointlands using the myworkspace workspace entering the following

- Linux:

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -H "Content-type: application/zip" -T ../pointlands.zip http://localhost:8083/geoserver/rest/workspaces/myworkspace/datastores/pointlands/file.shp
```

- Windows:

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -H "Content-type: application/zip" -T ../pointlands.zip http://localhost:8083/geoserver/rest/workspaces/myworkspace/datastores/pointlands/file.shp
```

4. Go to the **Layer Preview** to show the layers in a OpenLayers Map.

```

* About to connect() to localhost port 8080 (#0)
* Trying ::1... connected
* Connected to localhost (::1) port 8080 (#0)
* Server auth using Basic with user 'admin'
> POST /geoserver/rest/workspaces HTTP/1.1
> Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46R2Vvcw==
> User-Agent: curl/7.19.5 (i486-pc-linux-gnu) libcurl/7.19.5 OpenSSL/0.9.8g zlib/1.2.3.3 libidn/1.15
> Host: localhost:8080
> Accept: */*
> Content-type: text/xml
> Content-Length: 47
>
< HTTP/1.1 201 Created
< Server: Apache-Coyote/1.1
< Date: Thu, 01 Apr 2010 15:22:57 GMT
< Location: http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/workspaces/myworkspace
< Server: Noelios-Restlet-Engine/1.0..8
< Transfer-Encoding: chunked
<
* Connection #0 to host localhost left intact
* Closing connection #0

```

Fig. 5: Create a new workspace via REST

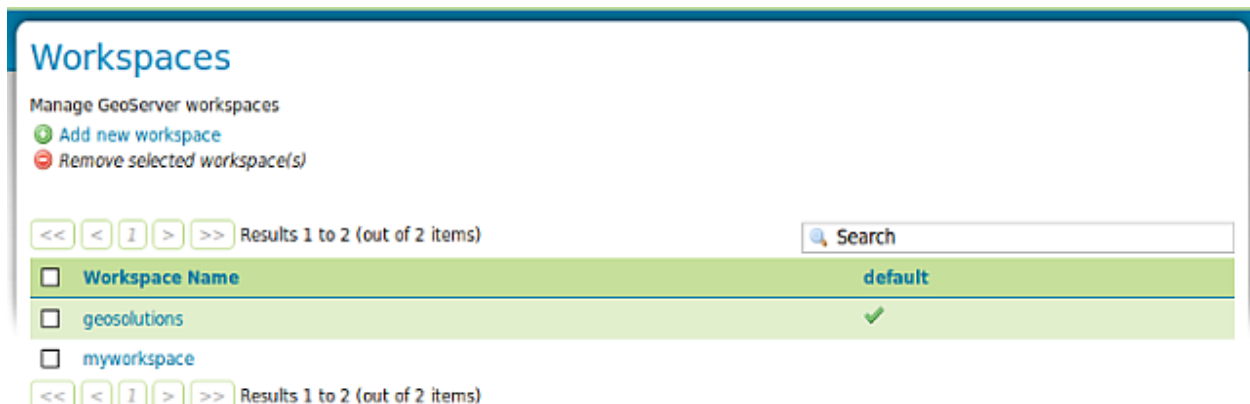






Fig. 6: GET request to obtain new workspace details

```

<workspace>
  <name>myworkspace</name>
  <dataStores>
    <atom:link xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom" rel="alternate" href="http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/workspaces/myworkspace/datastores.xml" type="application/xml"/>
  </dataStores>
  <coverageStores>
    <atom:link xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom" rel="alternate" href="http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/workspaces/myworkspace/coveragestores.xml" type="application/xml"/>
  </coverageStores>
</workspace>

```

Fig. 7: GET request to obtain new workspace details

<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	hillshade	hillshade	✓	EPSG:4326
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_bg	boulder_bg	✓	EPSG:26913
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_bg optimized	boulder_bg optimized	✓	EPSG:26913
<input type="checkbox"/>		myworkspace	pointlands	pointlands	✓	EPSG:4269

<< < 1 > >> Results 1 to 25 (out of 25 items)

Fig. 8: Showing the new layer created

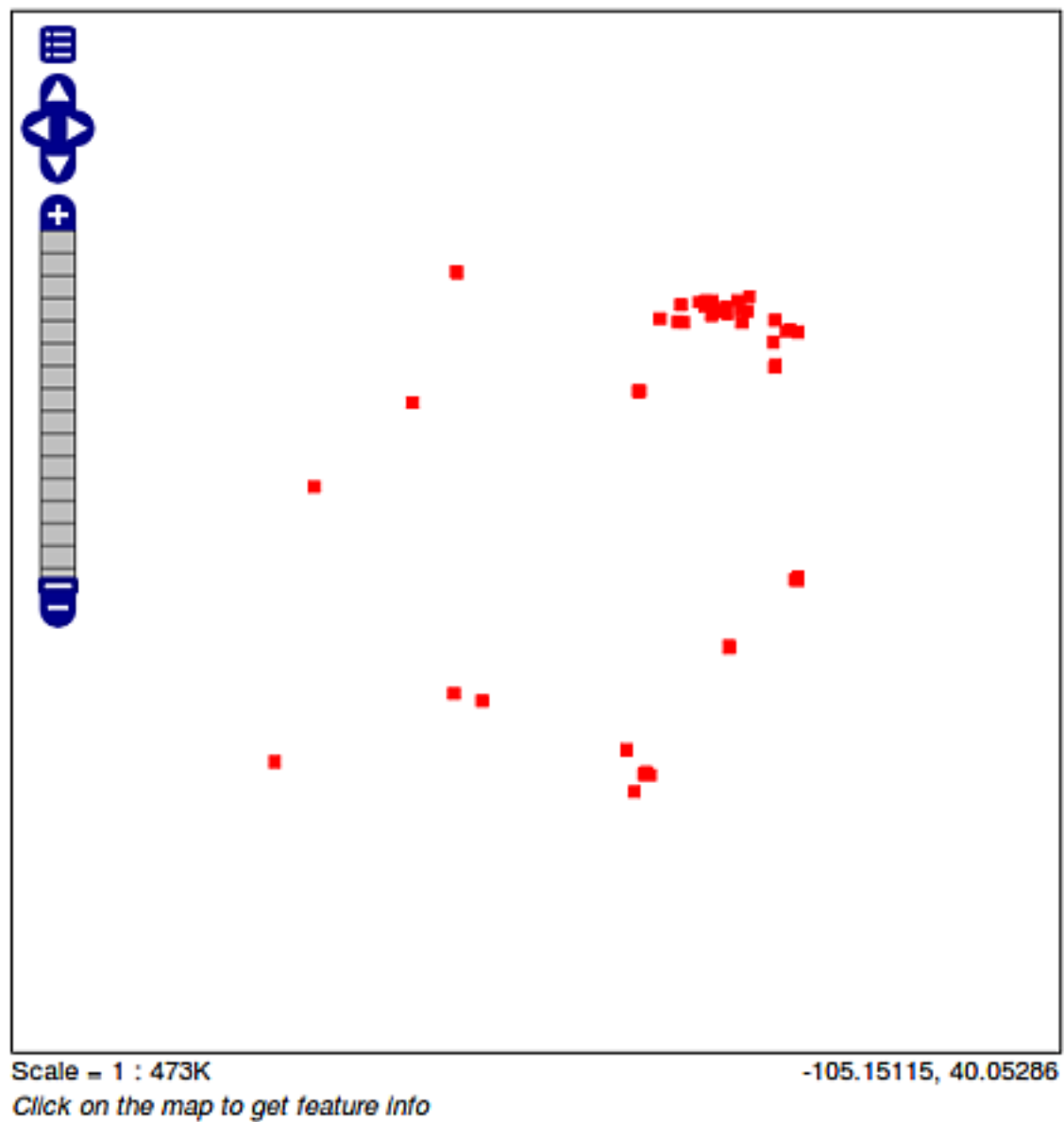


Fig. 9: The new layers created

Note: If you previously followed the security portion of the workshop the layer won't be accessible because the administrator does not have the required roles. Go back in the service security section and remove the rule limiting the GetMap requests.

5. Retrieves the created data store as XML entering the following:

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -XGET http://localhost:8083/geoserver/rest/
↳workspaces/myworkspace/datastores/pointlands.xml
```

```
<dataStore>
  <name>pointlands</name>
  <type>Shapefile</type>
  <enabled>true</enabled>
  <workspace>
    <name>myworkspace</name>
    <atom:link xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom" rel=
↳"alternate" href="http://localhost:8083/geoserver/rest/workspaces/
↳myworkspace.xml" type="application/xml"/>
  </workspace>
  <connectionParameters>
    <entry key="url">file:${TRAINING_ROOT}/geoserver_data/data/
↳myworkspace/pointlands/</entry>
    <entry key="namespace">http://myworkspace</entry>
  </connectionParameters>
  <__default>>false</__default>
  <featureTypes>
    <atom:link xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom" rel=
↳"alternate" href="http://localhost:8083/geoserver/rest/workspaces/
↳myworkspace/datastores/pointlands/featuretypes.xml" type="application/
↳xml"/>
  </featureTypes>
</dataStore>
```

Note: By default when a shapefile is uploaded a feature type resource and the associated layer are automatically created.

6. Retrieve the layer as XML entering the following:

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -XGET http://localhost:8083/geoserver/rest/
↳layers/myworkspace:pointlands.xml
```

```
<layer>
  <name>pointlands</name>
  <type>VECTOR</type>
  <defaultStyle>
    <name>point</name>
    <atom:link xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom" rel=
↳"alternate" href="http://localhost:8083/geoserver/rest/styles/point.xml
↳" type="application/xml"/>
  </defaultStyle>
  <resource class="featureType">
    <name>pointlands</name>
    <atom:link xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom" rel=
↳"alternate" href="http://localhost:8083/geoserver/rest/workspaces/
↳myworkspace/datastores/pointlands/featuretypes/pointlands.xml" type=
↳"application/xml"/>
    (continues on next page)
```

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```

</resource>
<attribution>
  <logoWidth>0</logoWidth>
  <logoHeight>0</logoHeight>
</attribution>
</layer>

```

Note: When the layer is created a default style named point is assigned to it.

7. Create a new style named landmarks with the following SLD (using the GeoServer Admin UI):

```

<?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">
  <!-- a Named Layer is the basic building block of an SLD document -->
  <NamedLayer>
    <Name>default_point</Name>
    <UserStyle>
      <!-- Styles can have names, titles and abstracts -->
      <Title>Default Point</Title>
      <Abstract>A sample style that draws a point</Abstract>
      <!-- FeatureTypeStyles describe how to render different
features -->
      <!-- A FeatureTypeStyle for rendering points -->
      <FeatureTypeStyle>
        <Rule>
          <Name>rule1</Name>
          <Title>Red Square</Title>
          <Abstract>A 6 pixel square with a red fill and no
stroke</Abstract>
          <PointSymbolizer>
            <Graphic>
              <Mark>
                <WellKnownName>triangle</WellKnownName>
                <Stroke>
                  <CssParameter name="stroke">
#66FF66</CssParameter>
                </Stroke>
                <Fill>
                  <CssParameter name="fill">#66FF66
</CssParameter>
                </Fill>
              </Mark>
              <Size>10</Size>
            </Graphic>
          </PointSymbolizer>
        </Rule>
      </FeatureTypeStyle>
    </UserStyle>
  </NamedLayer>

```

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```
</StyledLayerDescriptor>
```

8. Apply the existing landmarks style to the layer created `myworkspace:pointlands` (this operation does not overwrite the entire layer definition, updates it instead):

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -XPUT -H "Content-type: text/xml" -d "<layer>
↪<defaultStyle><name>landmarks</name></defaultStyle><enabled>true</
↪enabled></layer>" http://localhost:8083/geoserver/rest/layers/
↪myworkspace:pointlands
```

9. Go to the **Layer Preview** to show the layers with the new landmarks style.

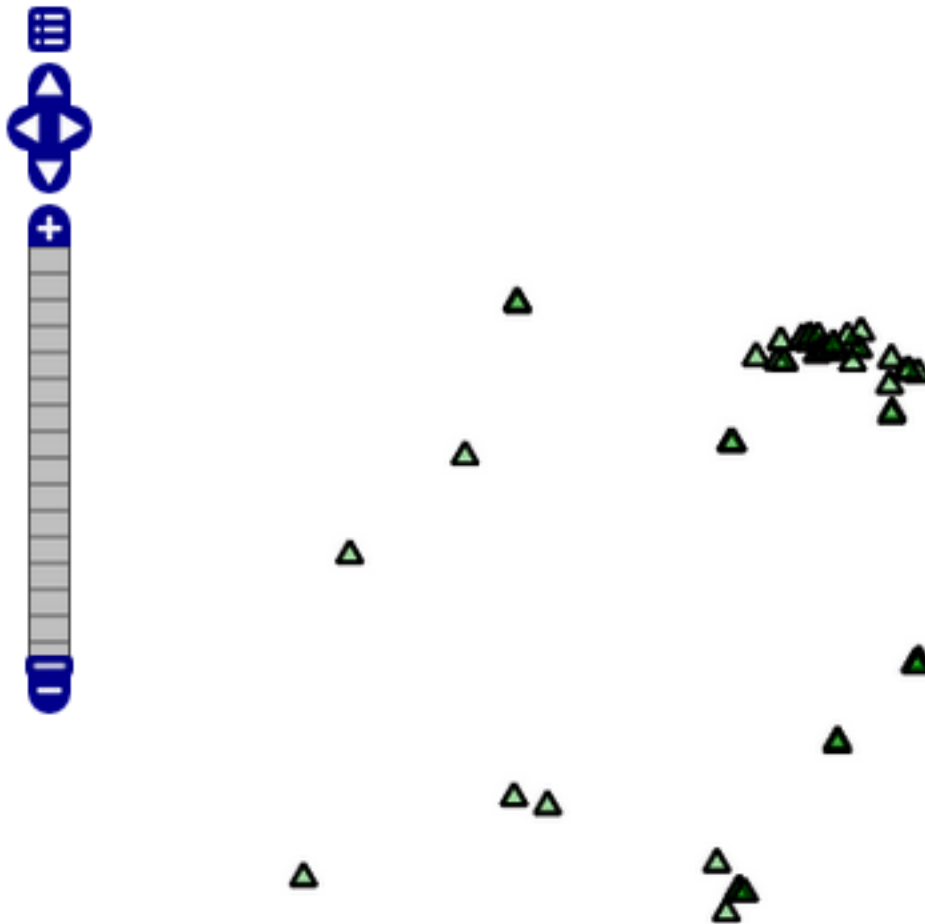


Fig. 10: Viewing the layers with the new created style landmarks

REST configuration examples

This section contains a number of examples which illustrate various uses of the REST configuration API. The examples are grouped by the language or environment used.

cURL

The examples in this section use [cURL](#), a command line tool for executing HTTP requests and transferring files, to generate requests to GeoServer's REST interface. Although the examples are based on cURL, they could be adapted for any HTTP-capable tool or library. Please be aware, that cURL acts not entirely the same as a web-browser. In contrast to Mozilla Firefox or Google Chrome cURL will not escape special characters in your request-string automatically. To make sure, that your requests can be processed correctly, make sure, that characters like paranthesis, commas and the like are escaped before sending them via cURL. If you use libcurl in PHP 5.5 or newer you can prepare the url-string using the function `curl_escape`. In older versions of PHP `hmlspecialchars` should do the job also.

Adding a new workspace

The following creates a new workspace named “acme” with a POST request:

Note: Each code block below contains a single command that may be extended over multiple lines.

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XPOST -H "Content-type: text/xml" -d "<workspace>
↳<name>acme</name></workspace>" http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces
```

If executed correctly, the response should contain the following:

```
< HTTP/1.1 201 Created
...
< Location: http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/acme
```

Note the `Location` response header, which specifies the location (URI) of the newly created workspace.

The workspace information can be retrieved as XML with a GET request:

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XGET -H "Accept: text/xml" http://localhost/
↳geoserver/rest/workspaces/acme
```

The response should look like this:

```
<workspace>
  <name>acme</name>
  <dataStores>
    <atom:link xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom" rel="alternate"
      href="http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/acme/datastores.xml"
      type="application/xml"/>
    </dataStores>
  <coverageStores>
    <atom:link xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom" rel="alternate"
      href="http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/acme/coveragestores.xml
↳"
      type="application/xml"/>
    </coverageStores>
```

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```
<wmsStores>
  <atom:link xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom" rel="alternate"
    href="http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/acme/wmsstores.xml"
    type="application/xml"/>
</wmsStores>
</workspace>
```

This shows that the workspace can contain “dataStores” (for vector data), “coverageStores” (for raster data), and “wmsStores” (for cascaded WMS servers).

Note: The Accept header is optional. The following request omits the Accept header, but will return the same response as above.

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XGET http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/
↳acme.xml
```

Uploading a shapefile

In this example a new store will be created by uploading a shapefile.

The following request uploads a zipped shapefile named `roads.zip` and creates a new store named `roads`.

Note: Each code block below contains a single command that may be extended over multiple lines.

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XPUT -H "Content-type: application/zip" --data-
↳binary @roads.zip http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/acme/
↳datastores/roads/file.shp
```

The `roads` identifier in the URI refers to the name of the store to be created. To create a store named `somethingelse`, the URI would be `http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/acme/datastores/somethingelse/file.shp`

If executed correctly, the response should contain the following:

```
< HTTP/1.1 201 Created
```

The store information can be retrieved as XML with a GET request:

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XGET http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/
↳acme/datastores/roads.xml
```

The response should look like this:

```
<dataStore>
  <name>roads</name>
  <type>Shapefile</type>
  <enabled>true</enabled>
  <workspace>
    <name>acme</name>
    <atom:link xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom" rel="alternate"
```

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```
    href="http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/acme.xml" type=
↪ "application/xml"/>
  </workspace>
  <connectionParameters>
    <entry key="url">file:/C:/path/to/data_dir/data/acme/roads/</entry>
    <entry key="namespace">http://acme</entry>
  </connectionParameters>
  <__default>false</__default>
  <featureTypes>
    <atom:link xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom" rel="alternate"
      href="http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/acme/datastores/roads/
↪ featuretypes.xml"
      type="application/xml"/>
  </featureTypes>
</dataStore>
```

By default when a shapefile is uploaded, a feature type is automatically created. The feature type information can be retrieved as XML with a GET request:

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XGET http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/
↪ acme/datastores/roads/featuretypes/tiger_roads.xml
```

If executed correctly, the response will be:

```
<featureType>
  <name>roads</name>
  <nativeName>roads</nativeName>
  <namespace>
    <name>acme</name>
    <atom:link xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom" rel="alternate"
      href="http://localhost/geoserver/rest/namespaces/acme.xml" type=
↪ "application/xml"/>
  </namespace>
  ...
</featureType>
```

The remainder of the response consists of layer metadata and configuration information.

Note: Notice that the name of the Layer (and of the FeatureType) corresponds to the physical name of the ShapeFile contained into the archive.

Adding an existing shapefile

In the previous example a shapefile was uploaded directly to GeoServer by sending a zip file in the body of a PUT request. This example shows how to publish a shapefile that already exists on the server.

Consider a directory on the server `/data/shapefiles` that contains the shapefile `rivers.shp`. The following adds a new store for the shapefile:

Note: In order to execute the exercise, create a folder `shapefiles` somewhere on the server and extract there the `shapefiles.zip`.

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XPUT -H "Content-type: text/plain" -d "file:///
↪home/geonode/data/shapefiles/rivers.shp" http://localhost/geoserver/rest/
↪workspaces/acme/datastores/rivers/external.shp
```

The `external.shp` part of the request URI indicates that the file is coming from outside the catalog.

If executed correctly, the response should contain the following:

```
< HTTP/1.1 201 Created
```

The shapefile will be added to the existing store and published as a layer.

To verify the contents of the store, execute a GET request. Since the XML response only provides details about the store itself without showing its contents, execute a GET request for HTML:

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XGET http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/
↪acme/datastores/rivers.html
```

Adding a directory of existing shapefiles

This example shows how to load and create a store that contains a number of shapefiles, all with a single operation. This example is very similar to the example above of adding a single shapefile.

Consider a directory on the server `/data/shapefiles` that contains multiple shapefiles. The following adds a new store for the directory.

Note: In order to execute the exercise, create a folder `shapefiles` somewhere on the server and extract there the `shapefiles.zip`.

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XPUT -H "Content-type: text/plain" -d "file:///
↪home/geonode/data/shapefiles/" "http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/
↪acme/datastores/shapefiles/external.shp?configure=all"
```

Note the `configure=all` query string parameter, which sets each shapefile in the directory to be loaded and published.

If executed correctly, the response should contain the following:

```
< HTTP/1.1 201 Created
```

To verify the contents of the store, execute a GET request. Since the XML response only provides details about the store itself without showing its contents, execute a GET request for HTML:

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XGET http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/
↪acme/datastores/shapefiles.html
```

Creating a layer style

This example will create a new style on the server and populate it the contents of a local SLD file.

The following creates a new style named `roads_style`:

Note: Each code block below contains a single command that may be extended over multiple lines.

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XPOST -H "Content-type: text/xml" -d "<style>
↪<name>roads_style</name><filename>roads.sld</filename></style>" http://
↪localhost/geoserver/rest/styles
```

If executed correctly, the response should contain the following:

```
< HTTP/1.1 201 Created
```

This request uploads a file called `roads.sld` file and populates the `roads_style` with its contents:

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XPUT -H "Content-type: application/vnd.ogc.
↪sld+xml" -d @roads.sld http://localhost/geoserver/rest/styles/roads_style
```

If executed correctly, the response should contain the following:

```
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
```

The SLD itself can be downloaded through a GET request:

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XGET http://localhost/geoserver/rest/styles/
↪roads_style.sld
```

Changing a layer style

This example will alter a layer style. Prior to making any changes, it is helpful to view the existing configuration for a given layer.

Note: Each code block below contains a single command that may be extended over multiple lines.

The following retrieves the “acme:roads” layer information as XML:

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XGET "http://localhost/geoserver/rest/layers/
↪acme:tiger_roads.xml"
```

The response in this case would be:

```
<layer>
  <name>tiger_roads</name>
  <type>VECTOR</type>
  <defaultStyle>
    <name>line</name>
    <atom:link xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom" rel="alternate" href=
↪"http://localhost/geoserver/rest/styles/line.xml" type="application/xml"/>
  </defaultStyle>
  <resource class="featureType">
    <name>tiger_roads</name>
    <atom:link xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom" rel="alternate" href=
↪"http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/acme/datastores/roads/
↪featuretypes/tiger_roads.xml" type="application/xml"/>
  </resource>
```

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```
<attribution>
  <logoWidth>0</logoWidth>
  <logoHeight>0</logoHeight>
</attribution>
</layer>
```

When the layer is created, GeoServer assigns a default style to the layer that matches the geometry of the layer. In this case a style named `line` is assigned to the layer. This style can be viewed with a WMS request:

```
http://localhost/geoserver/wms/reflect?layers=acme:tiger_roads
```

In this next example a new style will be created called `roads_style` and assigned to the “acme:roads” layer:

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XPUT -H "Content-type: text/xml" -d "<layer>
↪<defaultStyle><name>roads_style</name></defaultStyle></layer>" http://
↪localhost/geoserver/rest/layers/acme:tiger_roads
```

If executed correctly, the response should contain the following:

```
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
```

The new style can be viewed with the same WMS request as above:

```
http://localhost/geoserver/wms/reflect?layers=acme:tiger_roads
```

Note that if you want to upload the style in a workspace (ie, not making it a global style), and then assign this style to a layer in that workspace, you need first to create the style in the given workspace:

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -XPOST -H 'Content-type: text/xml' -d '<style><name>
↪roads_style</name><filename>roads.sld</filename></style>' http://localhost/
↪geoserver/rest/workspaces/acme/styles
```

Upload the file within the workspace:

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -XPUT -H 'Content-type: application/vnd.ogc.sld+xml'
↪-d @roads.sld http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/acme/styles/roads_
↪style
```

And finally apply that style to the layer. Note the use of the `<workspace>` tag in the XML:

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -XPUT -H 'Content-type: text/xml' -d '<layer>
↪<defaultStyle><name>roads_style</name><workspace>acme</workspace></
↪defaultStyle></layer>' http://localhost/geoserver/rest/layers/acme:tiger_
↪roads
```

Adding a PostGIS database

In this example a PostGIS database named `nyc` will be added as a new store.

Warning: This section assumes that a PostGIS database named `nyc` is present on the local system and is accessible by the user `bob`.

Note: In order to create and setup the database locally, follow the instructions at `setup_nyc_db`

Create a new text file and add the following content to it. This will represent the new store. Save the file as `nycDataStore.xml`.

```
<dataStore>
  <name>nyc</name>
  <connectionParameters>
    <host>localhost</host>
    <port>5432</port>
    <database>nyc</database>
    <user>bob</user>
    <passwd>postgres</passwd>
    <dbtype>postgis</dbtype>
  </connectionParameters>
</dataStore>
```

The following will add the new PostGIS store to the GeoServer catalog:

Note: Each code block below contains a single command that may be extended over multiple lines.

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XPOST -T nycDataStore.xml -H "Content-type: text/
↪xml" http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/acme/datastores
```

If executed correctly, the response should contain the following:

```
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
```

The store information can be retrieved as XML with a GET request:

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XGET http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/
↪acme/datastores/nyc.xml
```

The response should look like the following:

```
<dataStore>
  <name>nyc</name>
  <type>PostGIS</type>
  <enabled>true</enabled>
  <workspace>
    <name>acme</name>
    <atom:link xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom" rel="alternate"
      href="http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/acme.xml" type=
↪"application/xml"/>
  </workspace>
  <connectionParameters>
    <entry key="port">5432</entry>
    <entry key="dbtype">postgis</entry>
    <entry key="host">localhost</entry>
    <entry key="user">bob</entry>
    <entry key="database">nyc</entry>
    <entry key="namespace">http://acme</entry>
  </connectionParameters>
  <__default>>false</__default>
```

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```

<featureTypes>
  <atom:link xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom" rel="alternate"
    href="http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/acme/datastores/nyc/
↪featuretypes.xml"
    type="application/xml"/>
</featureTypes>
</dataStore>

```

Adding a PostGIS table

In this example a table from the PostGIS database created in the previous example will be added as a featuretypes.

Warning: This example assumes the table has already been created and the `tiger_roads` Layer deleted in case you have executed the previous steps.

The following adds the table `tiger_roads` as a new feature type:

Note: Each code block below contains a single command that may be extended over multiple lines.

```

curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XPOST -H "Content-type: text/xml" -d "
↪<featureType><name>tiger_roads</name></featureType>" http://localhost/
↪geoserver/rest/workspaces/acme/datastores/nyc/featuretypes

```

The featuretype information can be retrieved as XML with a GET request:

```

curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XGET http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/
↪acme/datastores/nyc/featuretypes/tiger_roads.xml

```

This layer can viewed with a WMS GetMap request:

```

http://localhost/geoserver/wms/reflect?layers=acme:tiger_roads

```

Creating a PostGIS table

In the previous example, a new feature type was added based on a PostGIS table that already existed in the database. The following example will not only create a new feature type in GeoServer, but will also create the PostGIS table itself.

Create a new text file and add the following content to it. This will represent the definition of the new feature type and table. Save the file as `annotations.xml`.

```

<featureType>
  <name>annotations</name>
  <nativeName>annotations</nativeName>
  <title>Annotations</title>
  <srs>EPSG:4326</srs>
  <attributes>
    <attribute>

```

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```

    <name>the_geom</name>
    <binding>com.vividsolutions.jts.geom.Point</binding>
  </attribute>
  <attribute>
    <name>description</name>
    <binding>java.lang.String</binding>
  </attribute>
  <attribute>
    <name>timestamp</name>
    <binding>java.util.Date</binding>
  </attribute>
</attributes>
</featureType>

```

This request will perform the feature type creation and add the new table:

Note: Each code block below contains a single command that may be extended over multiple lines.

```

curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XPOST -T annotations.xml -H "Content-type: text/
↪xml" http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/acme/datastores/nyc/
↪featuretypes

```

The result is a new, empty table named “annotations” in the “nyc” database, fully configured as a feature type.

The featurtype information can be retrieved as XML with a GET request:

```

curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XGET http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/
↪acme/datastores/nyc/featuretypes/annotations.xml

```

Creating a layer group

Warning: This example assumes the tables has already been created and the `tiger_roads`, `poly_landmarks`, `poi`, `giant_polygon` Layers have been created.

```

$ curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XPOST -H "Content-type: text/xml" -d "
↪<featureType><name>giant_polygon</name></featureType>" http://localhost/
↪geoserver/rest/workspaces/acme/datastores/nyc/featuretypes

$ curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XPOST -H "Content-type: text/xml" -d "
↪<featureType><name>poi</name></featureType>" http://localhost/geoserver/
↪rest/workspaces/acme/datastores/nyc/featuretypes

$ curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XPOST -H "Content-type: text/xml" -d "
↪<featureType><name>poly_landmarks</name></featureType>" http://localhost/
↪geoserver/rest/workspaces/acme/datastores/nyc/featuretypes

```

In this example a layer group will be created, based on layers that already exist on the server.

Create a new text file and add the following content to it. This file will represent the definition of the new layer group. Save the file as `nycLayerGroup.xml`.


```
<layerGroup>
  <name>nyc</name>
  <layers>
    <layer>poi</layer>
    <layer>poly_landmarks</layer>
    <layer>tiger_roads</layer>
  </layers>
  <styles>
    <style>point</style>
    <style>polygon</style>
    <style>roads_style</style>
  </styles>
</layerGroup>
```

The following request creates the new layer group:

Note: Each code block below contains a single command that may be extended over multiple lines.

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XPOST -d @nycLayerGroup.xml -H "Content-type:
↪text/xml" http://localhost/geoserver/rest/layergroups
```

Note: The argument `-d@filename.xml` in this example is used to send a file as the body of an HTTP request with a POST method. The argument `-T filename.xml` used in the previous example was used to send a file as the body of an HTTP request with a PUT method.

This layer group can be viewed with a WMS GetMap request:

```
http://localhost/geoserver/wms/reflect?layers=nyc&format=openlayers
```

Retrieving component versions

This example shows how to retrieve the versions of the main components: GeoServer, GeoTools, and GeoWebCache:

Note: The code block below contains a single command that is extended over multiple lines.

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XGET -H "Accept: text/xml" http://localhost/
↪geoserver/rest/about/version.xml
```

The response will look something like this:

```
<about>
  <resource name="GeoServer">
    <Build-Timestamp>04-Aug-2015 11:00</Build-Timestamp>
    <Git-Revision>bca94d09e2e18839814a4b663ba8b0fca2130e47</Git-Revision>
    <Version>2.7-SNAPSHOT</Version>
  </resource>
  <resource name="GeoTools">
    <Build-Timestamp>29-Jul-2015 10:13</Build-Timestamp>
    <Git-Revision>f50be97a039cd06d43a87ec3cc101626f0ac9fd2</Git-Revision>
```

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```
<Version>13-SNAPSHOT</Version>
</resource>
<resource name="GeoWebCache">
  <Git-Revision>f6e0d39c29c2317d2839c52a84676935e5b046cf/
  ↪f6e0d39c29c2317d2839c52a84676935e5b046cf</Git-Revision>
  <Version>1.7-SNAPSHOT</Version>
</resource>
</about>
```

Retrieving manifests

This collection of examples shows how to retrieve the full manifest and subsets of the manifest as known to the ClassLoader.

Note: The code block below contains a single command that is extended over multiple lines.

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XGET -H "Accept: text/xml" http://localhost/
↪geoserver/rest/about/manifest.xml
```

The result will be a very long list of manifest information. While this can be useful, it is often desirable to filter this list.

Filtering over resource name

It is possible to filter over resource names using regular expressions. This example will retrieve only resources where the name attribute matches `gwc-.*`:

Note: The code block below contains a single command that is extended over multiple lines.

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XGET -H "Accept: text/xml" http://localhost/
↪geoserver/rest/about/manifest.xml?manifest=gwc-.*
```

The result will look something like this (edited for brevity):

```
<about>
  <resource name="gwc-2.3.0">
    ...
  </resource>
  <resource name="gwc-core-1.4.0">
    ...
  </resource>
  <resource name="gwc-diskquota-core-1.4.0">
    ...
  </resource>
  <resource name="gwc-diskquota-jdbc-1.4.0">
    ...
  </resource>
  <resource name="gwc-georss-1.4.0">
    ...
  ...
</about>
```

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```

</resource>
<resource name="gwc-gmaps-1.4.0">
  ...
</resource>
<resource name="gwc-kml-1.4.0">
  ...
</resource>
<resource name="gwc-rest-1.4.0">
  ...
</resource>
<resource name="gwc-tms-1.4.0">
  ...
</resource>
<resource name="gwc-ve-1.4.0">
  ...
</resource>
<resource name="gwc-wms-1.4.0">
  ...
</resource>
<resource name="gwc-wmts-1.4.0">
  ...
</resource>
</about>

```

Filtering over resource properties

Filtering is also available over resulting resource properties. This example will retrieve only resources with a property equal to GeoServerModule.

Note: The code blocks below contain a single command that is extended over multiple lines.

```

curl -u admin:geoserver -XGET -H "Accept: text/xml" http://localhost/
↪geoserver/rest/about/manifest.xml?key=GeoServerModule

```

The result will look something like this (edited for brevity):

```

<about>
  <resource name="control-flow-2.3.0">
    <GeoServerModule>extension</GeoServerModule>
    ...
  </resource>
  ...
  <resource name="wms-2.3.0">
    <GeoServerModule>core</GeoServerModule>
    ...
  </resource>
</about>

```

It is also possible to filter against both property and value. To retrieve only resources where a property named GeoServerModule has a value equal to extension, append the above request with &value=extension:

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -XGET -H "Accept: text/xml" http://localhost/  
↳geoserver/rest/about/manifest.xml?key=GeoServerModule&value=extension
```

Uploading and modifying a image mosaic

The following command uploads a `polyphemus.zip` file containing the definition of a mosaic (along with at least one granule of the mosaic to initialize the resolutions, overviews and the like) and will configure all the coverages in it as new layers.

Note: The code blocks below contain a single command that is extended over multiple lines.

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -XPUT -H "Content-type:application/zip" --data-  
↳binary @polyphemus.zip http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/topp/  
↳coveragestores/polyphemus/file.imagemosaic
```

The following instead instructs the mosaic to harvest (or re-harvest) a single file into the mosaic, collecting its properties and updating the mosaic index:

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XPOST -H "Content-type: text/plain" -d "file:///  
↳path/to/the/file/polyphemus_20130302.nc" "http://localhost/geoserver/rest/  
↳workspaces/topp/coveragestores/poly-incremental/external.imagemosaic"
```

Harvesting can also be directed towards a whole directory, as follows:

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XPOST -H "Content-type: text/plain" -d "file:///  
↳path/to/the/mosaic/folder" "http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/  
↳topp/coveragestores/poly-incremental/external.imagemosaic"
```

The image mosaic index structure can be retrieved using something like:

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XGET "http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/  
↳topp/coveragestores/polyphemus-v1/coverages/NO2/index.xml"
```

which will result in the following:

```
<Schema>  
<attributes>  
  <Attribute>  
    <name>the_geom</name>  
    <minOccurs>0</minOccurs>  
    <maxOccurs>1</maxOccurs>  
    <nillable>true</nillable>  
    <binding>com.vividsolutions.jts.geom.Polygon</binding>  
  </Attribute>  
  <Attribute>  
    <name>location</name>  
    <minOccurs>0</minOccurs>  
    <maxOccurs>1</maxOccurs>  
    <nillable>true</nillable>  
    <binding>java.lang.String</binding>  
  </Attribute>  
  <Attribute>  
    <name>imageindex</name>
```

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```

    <minOccurs>0</minOccurs>
    <maxOccurs>1</maxOccurs>
    <nillable>true</nillable>
    <binding>java.lang.Integer</binding>
  </Attribute>
  <Attribute>
    <name>time</name>
    <minOccurs>0</minOccurs>
    <maxOccurs>1</maxOccurs>
    <nillable>true</nillable>
    <binding>java.sql.Timestamp</binding>
  </Attribute>
  <Attribute>
    <name>elevation</name>
    <minOccurs>0</minOccurs>
    <maxOccurs>1</maxOccurs>
    <nillable>true</nillable>
    <binding>java.lang.Double</binding>
  </Attribute>
  <Attribute>
    <name>fileDate</name>
    <minOccurs>0</minOccurs>
    <maxOccurs>1</maxOccurs>
    <nillable>true</nillable>
    <binding>java.sql.Timestamp</binding>
  </Attribute>
  <Attribute>
    <name>updated</name>
    <minOccurs>0</minOccurs>
    <maxOccurs>1</maxOccurs>
    <nillable>true</nillable>
    <binding>java.sql.Timestamp</binding>
  </Attribute>
</attributes>
<atom:link xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom" rel="alternate" href=
→ "http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/topp/coveragestores/polyphemus-
→ v1/coverages/NO2/index/granules.xml" type="application/xml"/>
</Schema>

```

Listing the existing granules can be performed as follows:

```

curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XGET "http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/
→ topp/coveragestores/polyphemus-v1/coverages/NO2/index/granules.xml?limit=2"

```

This will result in a GML description of the granules, as follows:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<wfs:FeatureCollection xmlns:gf="http://www.geoserver.org/rest/granules"
→ xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc" xmlns:wfs="http://www.opengis.net/
→ wfs" xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml">
  <gml:boundedBy>
    <gml:Box srsName="http://www.opengis.net/gml/srs/epsg.xml#4326">
      <gml:coord>
        <gml:X>5.0</gml:X>
        <gml:Y>45.0</gml:Y>
      </gml:coord>
      <gml:coord>

```

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```

        <gml:X>14.875</gml:X>
        <gml:Y>50.9375</gml:Y>
      </gml:coord>
    </gml:Box>
  </gml:boundedBy>
  <gml:featureMember>
    <gf:NO2 fid="NO2.1">
      <gf:the_geom>
        <gml:Polygon>
          <gml:outerBoundaryIs>
            <gml:LinearRing>
              <gml:coordinates>5.0,45.0 5.0,50.9375 14.875,50.9375 14.875,45.
↪0 5.0,45.0</gml:coordinates>
            </gml:LinearRing>
          </gml:outerBoundaryIs>
        </gml:Polygon>
      </gf:the_geom>
      <gf:location>polyphemus_20130301.nc</gf:location>
      <gf:imageindex>336</gf:imageindex>
      <gf:time>2013-03-01T00:00:00Z</gf:time>
      <gf:elevation>10.0</gf:elevation>
      <gf:fileDate>2013-03-01T00:00:00Z</gf:fileDate>
      <gf:updated>2013-04-11T10:54:31Z</gf:updated>
    </gf:NO2>
  </gml:featureMember>
  <gml:featureMember>
    <gf:NO2 fid="NO2.2">
      <gf:the_geom>
        <gml:Polygon>
          <gml:outerBoundaryIs>
            <gml:LinearRing>
              <gml:coordinates>5.0,45.0 5.0,50.9375 14.875,50.9375 14.875,45.
↪0 5.0,45.0</gml:coordinates>
            </gml:LinearRing>
          </gml:outerBoundaryIs>
        </gml:Polygon>
      </gf:the_geom>
      <gf:location>polyphemus_20130301.nc</gf:location>
      <gf:imageindex>337</gf:imageindex>
      <gf:time>2013-03-01T00:00:00Z</gf:time>
      <gf:elevation>35.0</gf:elevation>
      <gf:fileDate>2013-03-01T00:00:00Z</gf:fileDate>
      <gf:updated>2013-04-11T10:54:31Z</gf:updated>
    </gf:NO2>
  </gml:featureMember>
</wfs:FeatureCollection>

```

Removing all the granules originating from a particular file (a NetCDF file can contain many) can be done as follows:

```

curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XDELETE "http://localhost/geoserver/rest/
↪workspaces/topp/coveragestores/polyphemus-v1/coverages/NO2/index/granules.
↪xml?filter=location='polyphemus_20130301.nc'"

```

Creating an empty mosaic and harvest granules

The next command uploads an `empty.zip` file. This archive contains the definition of an empty mosaic (no granules in this case) through the following files:

```
datastore.properties (the postgres datastore connection params)
indexer.xml (The mosaic Indexer, note the CanBeEmpty=true parameter)
polyphemus-test.xml (The auxiliary file used by the NetCDF reader to parse_
↳ schemas and tables)
```

Note: Make sure to update the `datastore.properties` file with your connection params and refresh the zip when done, before uploading it.

Note: The code blocks below contain a single command that is extended over multiple lines.

Note: The `configure=none` parameter allows for future configuration after harvesting

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -XPUT -H "Content-type:application/zip" --data-
↳ binary @empty.zip http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/topp/
↳ coveragestores/empty/file.imagemosaic?configure=none
```

The following instead instructs the mosaic to harvest a single `polyphemus_20120401.nc` file into the mosaic, collecting its properties and updating the mosaic index:

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XPOST -H "Content-type: text/plain" -d "file:///
↳ path/to/the/file/polyphemus_20120401.nc" "http://localhost/geoserver/rest/
↳ workspaces/topp/coveragestores/empty/external.imagemosaic"
```

Once done you can get the list of coverages/granules available on that store.

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XGET "http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/
↳ topp/coveragestores/empty/coverages.xml?list=all"
```

which will result in the following:

```
<list>
  <coverageName>NO2</coverageName>
  <coverageName>O3</coverageName>
</list>
```

Next step is configuring ONCE for coverage (as an instance NO2), an available coverage.

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XPOST -H "Content-type: text/xml" -d @"/path/to/
↳ coverageconfig.xml" "http://localhost/geoserver/rest/workspaces/topp/
↳ coveragestores/empty/coverages"
```

Where `coverageconfig.xml` may look like this

```
<coverage>
  <name>NO2</name>
</coverage>
```

Note: When specifying only the coverage name, the coverage will be automatically configured

Master Password Change

The master password can be fetched with a GET request.

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XGET http://localhost/geoserver/rest/security/  
↪masterpw.xml
```

A generated master password may be `-"}3a^Kh`. Next step is creating an XML file.

File `changes.xml`

```
<masterPassword>  
  <oldMasterPassword>-"}3a^Kh</oldMasterPassword>  
  <newMasterPassword>geoserver1</newMasterPassword>  
</masterPassword>
```

Changing the master password using the file:

```
curl -v -u admin:geoserver -XPUT -H "Content-type: text/xml" -d @change.xml ↪  
↪http://localhost/geoserver/rest/security/masterpw.xml
```

PHP

The examples in this section use the server-side scripting language [PHP](#), a popular language for dynamic webpages. PHP has [cURL functions](#), as well as [XML functions](#), making it a convenient method for performing batch processing through the Geoserver REST interface. The following scripts execute single requests, but can be easily modified with looping structures to perform batch processing.

Note: In order to execute the examples just copy the script content into a `test.php` file and execute the following command:

```
$ php test.php
```

POST with PHP/cURL

The following script attempts to add a new workspace.

```
<?php  
  // Open log file  
  $logfh = fopen("GeoserverPHP.log", 'w') or die("can't open log file");  
  
  // Initiate cURL session  
  $service = "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/"; // replace with your URL  
  $request = "rest/workspaces"; // to add a new workspace  
  $url = $service . $request;  
  $ch = curl_init($url);
```

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```

// Optional settings for debugging
curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_RETURNTRANSFER, true); //option to return string
curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_VERBOSE, true);
curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_STDERR, $logfh); // logs curl messages

//Required POST request settings
curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_POST, True);
$passwordStr = "admin:geoserver"; // replace with your username:password
curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_USERPWD, $passwordStr);

//POST data
curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_HTTPHEADER,
            array("Content-type: application/xml"));
$xmlStr = "<workspace><name>test_ws</name></workspace>";
curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_POSTFIELDS, $xmlStr);

//POST return code
$successCode = 201;

$buffer = curl_exec($ch); // Execute the curl request

// Check for errors and process results
$info = curl_getinfo($ch);
if ($info['http_code'] != $successCode) {
    $msgStr = "# Unsuccessful cURL request to ";
    $msgStr .= $url." [".$info['http_code']. "]\n";
    fwrite($logfh, $msgStr);
} else {
    $msgStr = "# Successful cURL request to ".$url."\n";
    fwrite($logfh, $msgStr);
}
fwrite($logfh, $buffer."\n");

curl_close($ch); // free resources if curl handle will not be reused
fclose($logfh); // close logfile

?>

```

The logfile should look something like:

```

* About to connect() to www.example.com port 80 (#0)
* Trying 123.456.78.90... * connected
* Connected to www.example.com (123.456.78.90) port 80 (#0)
* Server auth using Basic with user 'admin'
> POST /geoserver/rest/workspaces HTTP/1.1
Authorization: Basic sDsdFjkLDFOiedlsdkfj
Host: www.example.com
Accept: */*
Content-type: application/xml
Content-Length: 43

< HTTP/1.1 201 Created
< Date: Fri, 21 May 2010 15:44:47 GMT
< Server: Apache-Coyote/1.1
< Location: http://www.example.com/geoserver/rest/workspaces/test_ws
< Content-Length: 0
< Content-Type: text/plain

```

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```
<
* Connection #0 to host www.example.com left intact
# Successful cURL request to http://www.example.com/geoserver/rest/workspaces

* Closing connection #0
```

If the cURL request fails, a code other than 201 will be returned. Here are some possible values:

Code	Meaning
0	Couldn't resolve host; possibly a typo in host name
201	Successful POST
30x	Redirect; possibly a typo in the URL
401	Invalid username or password
405	Method not Allowed: check request syntax
500	Geoserver is unable to process the request, e.g. the workspace already exists, the xml is malformed, ...

For other codes see [cURL Error Codes](#) and [HTTP Codes](#).

GET with PHP/cURL

The script above can be modified to perform a GET request to obtain the names of all workspaces by replacing the code blocks for required settings, data and return code with the following:

```
<?php
// Required GET request settings
// curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_GET, True); // CURLOPT_GET is True by default

//GET data
curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_HTTPHEADER, array("Accept: application/xml"));

//GET return code
$successCode = 200;
?>
```

The logfile should now include lines like:

```
> GET /geoserver/rest/workspaces HTTP/1.1
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
```

DELETE with PHP/cURL

To delete the (empty) workspace we just created, the script is modified as follows:

```
<?php
$request = "rest/workspaces/test_ws"; // to delete this workspace
?>
```

```
<?php
//Required DELETE request settings
```

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```

curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_CUSTOMREQUEST, "DELETE");
$passwordStr = "admin:geoserver"; // replace with your username:password
curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_USERPWD, $passwordStr);

//DELETE data
curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_HTTPHEADER,
            array("Content-type: application/atom+xml"));

//DELETE return code
$successCode = 200;
?>

```

The log file will include lines like:

```

> DELETE /geoserver/rest/workspaces/test_ws HTTP/1.1
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK

```

Python

We are looking for volunteers to flesh out this section with examples.

In the meantime, anyone looking to do python scripting of the GeoServer REST config API should use [gsconfig.py](#). It is quite capable, and is used in production as part of [GeoNode](#), so examples can be found in that codebase. Documentation and examples can be found at the section [GeoNode's Ad-Hoc API](#).

Java

We are looking for volunteers to flesh out this section with examples.

In the meantime, anyone looking to do Java scripting of the GeoServer REST API should use [GeoServer Manager](#), a REST client library with minimal dependencies on external libraries.

Another option is [gsrj](#). This project is a GeoServer REST client written in Java with no extra dependencies on GeoServer/GeoTools, unlike the standard GeoServer REST module. The project has minimal documentation, but does include a [Quickstart](#).

Ruby

The examples in this section use [rest-client](#), a REST client for Ruby. There is also a project to create a GeoServer-specific REST client in Ruby: [RGeoServer](#).

Once installed on a system, `rest-client` can be included in a Ruby script by adding `require 'rest-client'`.

GET and PUT Settings

Note: In order to execute the example just copy the script content into a `test.ruby` file and execute the following command:

```
$ ruby test.ruby
```

This example shows how to read the settings using GET, make a change and then use PUT to write the change to the server.

```
require 'json'
require 'rest-client'

url = 'http://admin:geoserver@localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/'

# get the settings and parse the JSON into a Hash
json_text = RestClient.get(url + 'settings.json')
settings = JSON.parse(json_text)

# settings can be found with the appropriate keys
global_settings = settings["global"]
jai_settings = global_settings["jai"]

# change a value
jai_settings["allowInterpolation"] = true

# put changes back to the server
RestClient.put(url + 'settings', settings.to_json, :content_type => :json)
```

5.7.2 GeoServer Importer

The Importer extension gives a GeoServer administrator an alternate, more-streamlined method for uploading and configuring new layers.

There are two primary advantages to using the Importer over the standard GeoServer data-loading workflow:

1. **Supports batch operations** (loading and publishing multiple spatial files or database tables in one operation)
2. **Creates unique styles** for each layer, rather than linking to the same (existing) styles.

This section will discuss the Importer extension.

Installing the Importer extension

The Importer extension is an official extension, available on the [GeoServer download](#) page.

1. Download the extension for your version of GeoServer. (If you see an option, select *Core*.)

Warning: Make sure to match the version of the extension to the version of GeoServer.

2. Extract the archive and copy the contents into the GeoServer `WEB-INF/lib` directory.
3. Restart GeoServer.
4. To verify that the extension was installed successfully, open the `web_admin` and look for an *Import Data* option in the *Data* section on the left-side menu.

For additional information please see the section on *Using the Importer extension*.

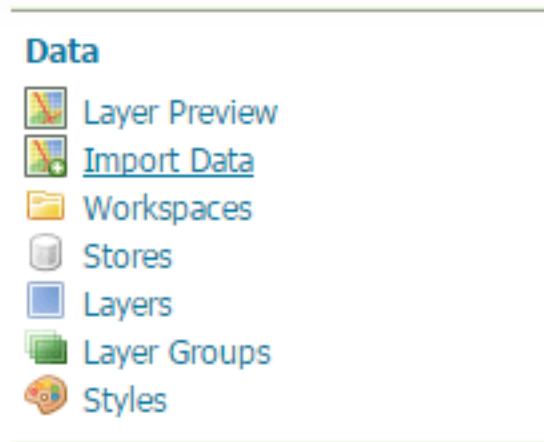


Fig. 11: Importer extension successfully installed.

Using the Importer extension

Here are step-by-step instructions to import multiple shapefiles in one operation. For more details on different types of operations, please see the *Importer interface reference*

1. Find a directory of shapefiles and copy into your data_directory.

Note: You can always use the [Natural Earth Quickstart](#) data for this task.

2. Log in as an administrator and navigate to the *Data* → *Import Data* page.
3. For select *Spatial Files* as the data source.

1. Choose a data source to import from

- ☒ Spatial Files - Files from a directory or archive
- ☐ Mosaic - Raster files from a directory composing a mosaic
- ☐ PostGIS - Tables from PostGIS database
- ☐ Oracle - Tables from Oracle database ([Install plugin and drivers.](#))
- ☐ SQL Server - Tables from Microsoft SQL Server database ([Install plugin and drivers.](#))

Fig. 12: Data source

4. Click *Browse* to navigate to the directory of shapefiles to be imported.
5. The web-based file browser will show as options your home directory, data directory, and the root of your file system (or drive). In this case, select *Data directory*

2. Configure the data source

Choose a file or directory

natural_earth_quickstart/110m_cultural [Browse...](#)

Fig. 13: Directory

6. Back on the main form, select *Create new* next to *Workspace*, and enter *ne* to denote the workspace.

Note: Make sure the *Store* field reads *Create new* as well.

3. Specify the target for the import

Workspace

Create new

Store

Create new

Fig. 14: Import target workspace

7. Click *Next* to start the import process.
8. On the next screen, any layers available for import will be shown.

Note: Non-spatial files will be ignored.

Import 0

Status	Created	Last Updated
PENDING	moments ago	moments ago

/Users/jody/Data/natural_earth/110m_cultural

Select: All | None | Ready

Layer	Status	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/> ne_110m_admin_0_countries	Ready	Advanced...
<input type="checkbox"/> ne_110m_admin_0_boundary_lines_land	Ready	Advanced...
<input type="checkbox"/> ne_110m_admin_0_tiny_countries	Ready	Advanced...
<input type="checkbox"/> ne_110m_populated_places	Ready	Advanced...
<input type="checkbox"/> ne_110m_admin_0_pacific_groupings	Ready	Advanced...
<input type="checkbox"/> ne_110m_admin_1_states_provinces_shp	Ready	Advanced...

<<

<

1

>

>>

Results 1 to 6 (out of 6 items)

Fig. 15: Import layer list

9. In most cases, all files will be ready for import, but if the the spatial reference system (SRS) is not recognized, you will need to manually input this but clicking *Advanced*

Note: You will need to manually input the SRS if you used the Natural Earth data above. For each layer click on *Advanced* and set reprojection to EPSG:4326.

10. Check the box next to each layer you wish to import.
11. When ready, click *Import*.

Advanced Import Settings

Reprojection

☒ Enabled

From

Find... ...

To

EPSG:4326 Find... EPSG:WGS 84...

Attribute Remapping



 Add

Fig. 16: Advanced import settings

Import 0

Status	Created	Last Updated
PENDING	8 minutes ago	8 minutes ago

 /Users/jody/Data/natural_earth/110m_cultural Select: All | None | Ready













Layer	Status	Actions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  ne_110m_admin_0_countries	 Ready	Advanced...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  ne_110m_admin_0_boundary_lines_land	 Ready	Advanced...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  ne_110m_admin_0_tiny_countries	 Ready	Advanced...
<input type="checkbox"/>  ne_110m_populated_places	 Ready	Advanced...
<input type="checkbox"/>  ne_110m_admin_0_pacific_groupings	 Ready	Advanced...
<input type="checkbox"/>  ne_110m_admin_1_states_provinces_shp	 Ready	Advanced...

Fig. 17: Setting the layers to import

Warning: Don't click *Done* at this point, otherwise the import will be canceled.

12. The results of the import process will be shown next to each layer.
13. When finished, click *Done*.

Note: Recent import processes are listed at the bottom of the page. You may wish to visit these pages to check if any difficulties were encountered during the import process or import additional layers.

Recent Imports

 Remove

<div> Import</div>	Status	Last Updated
<div> 0</div>	PENDING	6 minutes ago

<<

<

1

>

>>

Results 1 to 1 (out of 1 items)

Fig. 18: Recent imports

Importer interface reference

The Layer Importer user interface is a component of the GeoServer web interface. You can access it from the GeoServer web interface by clicking the *Import Data* link, found on the left side of the screen after logging in.

Data sources page

The front page of the Layer Importer is where the data source and format are set. The following options are displayed:

Choose a data source to import from

Select one of the following data sources to use for the import:

- *Spatial Files* (see [Supported data formats](#) for more details)
- *PostGIS* database
- *Oracle* database
- *SQL Server* database

The contents of the next section is dependent on the data source chosen here.

Configure the data source: Spatial Files

There is a single box for selecting a file or directory. Click the *Browse* link to bring up a file chooser. To select a file, click on it. To select a directory, click on a directory name to open it and then click *OK*.

Import Data

1. Choose a data source to import from





- ☒  Spatial Files - Files from a directory or archive
- ☐  PostGIS - Tables from PostGIS database
- ☐  Oracle - Tables from Oracle database
- ☐  SQL Server - Tables from Microsoft SQL Server database

Fig. 19: Choose a data source

2. Configure the data source

Choose a file or directory

 [Browse...](#)

Fig. 20: Spatial file data source

Configure the data source: PostGIS

Fill out fields for *Connection type* (Default or JNDI) *Host*, *Port*, *Database name*, *Schema*, *Username* to connect with, and *Password*.

There are also advanced connection options, which are common to the standard PostGIS store loading procedure. (See the [PostGIS data store](#) page in the GeoServer reference documentation.)

Configure the data source: Oracle

The parameter fields for the Oracle import are identical to that of PostGIS. The fields aren't populated with default credentials with the exception of the port, which is set to **1521** by default.

Note: This option is only enabled if the Oracle extension is installed.

Configure the data source: SQL Server

The parameter fields for the SQL Server import are identical to that of PostGIS. The fields aren't populated with default credentials with the exception of the port, which is set to **4866** by default.

Note: This option is only enabled if the SQL Server extension is installed.

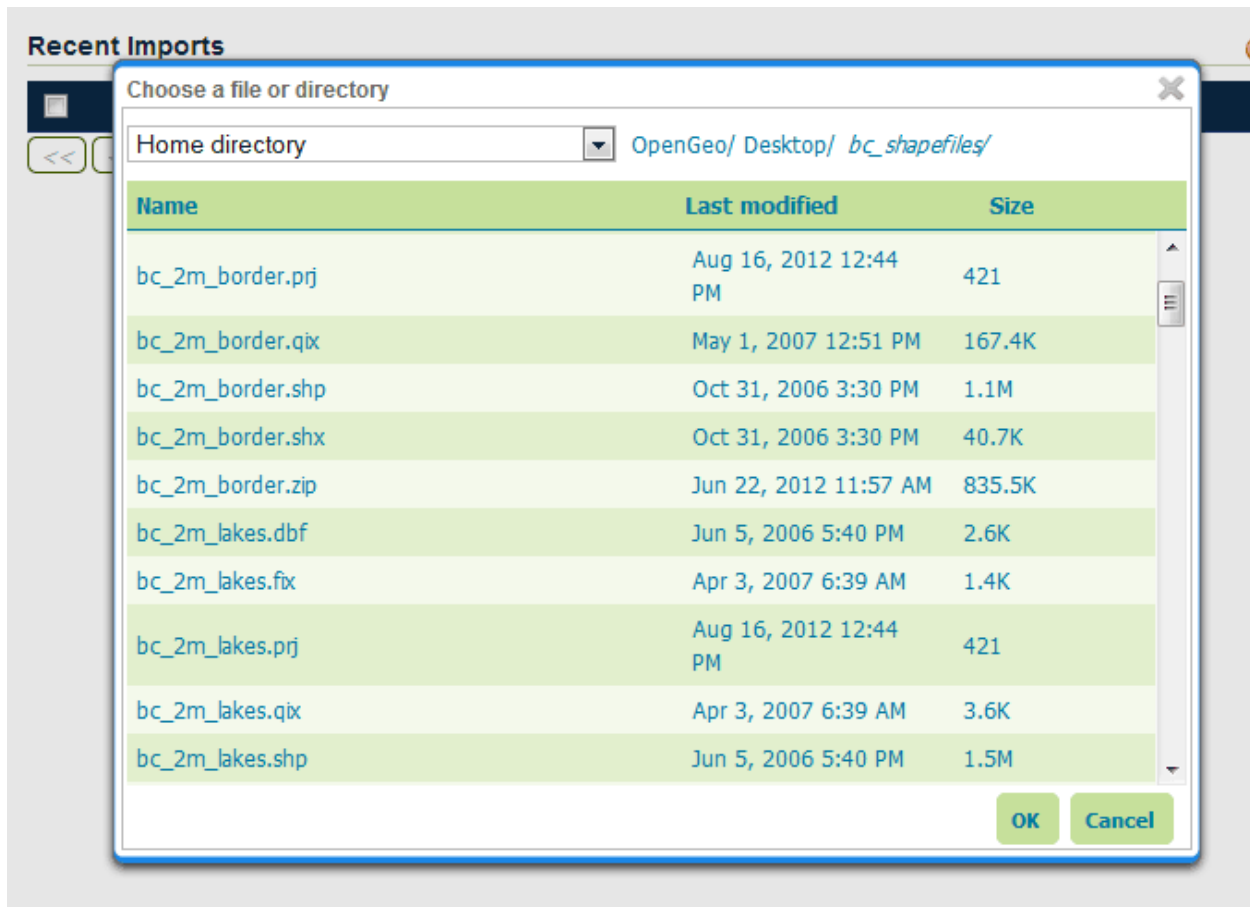


Fig. 21: File chooser for selecting spatial files

2. Configure the data source

Connection type *

Default ▼

Host *

localhost

Port *

54321

Database *

OpenGeo

Schema

public

Username *

OpenGeo

Password

••••••••

- ▶ Connection pooling
- ▶ Advanced

Fig. 22: PostGIS data source connection

2. Configure the data source

Connection type *

Default ▾

Host *

localhost

Port *

1521

Database *

Schema

Username *

Password

- Connection pooling
- Advanced

Fig. 23: Oracle data source connection

2. Configure the data source

Connection type *

Default ▾

Host *

localhost

Port *

4866

Database *

Schema

Username *

Password

- Connection pooling
- Advanced

Fig. 24: SQL Server data source connection

Specify the target for the import

This area specifies where in the GeoServer catalog the new data source will be stored. This does not affect file placement.

Select the name of an existing workspace and store.

3. Specify the target for the import

Workspace

opengeo ▼

Store

postgis ▼

Fig. 25: Target workspace and store in GeoServer

Alternately, select *Create New* and type in a names for a new workspace or store. During the import process, these will be created.

3. Specify the target for the import

Workspace

Create new ▼ bc

Store

Create new ▼

Fig. 26: Creating a new workspace and store

Recent imports

This section will list previous imports, and whether they were successful or not. Items can be removed from this list with the *Remove* button, but otherwise cannot be edited.

Recent Imports

Remove

<div><div></div></div> Import	Status	Last Updated
<div><div></div></div> 0	COMPLETE	moments ago

<<

<

1

>

>>

Results 1 to 1 (out of 1 items)

Fig. 27: Recent imports

When ready to continue to the next page, click *Next*.

Layer listing page

On the next page will be a list of layers found by the Layer Importer. The layers will be named according to the source content's name (file name of database table name). For each entry there will be a *Status* showing if the source is ready to be imported.

All layers will be selected for import by default, but can be deselected here by unchecking the box next to each entry.

Import 1

Status	Created	Last Updated
COMPLETE	moments ago	moments ago

bc_shapefiles
Select: All None Ready

Importing into new store bc_shapefiles

<input type="checkbox"/>	Layer	Status
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	intersection	➔ Ready for import. Advanced...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	bc_hospitals	➔ Ready for import. Advanced...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	bc_2m_lakes	➔ Ready for import. Advanced...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	bc_2m_rivers	➔ Ready for import. Advanced...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	bc_elections_1996	➔ Ready for import. Advanced...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	bc_parks_2001	➔ Ready for import. Advanced...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	bc_roads	➔ Ready for import. Advanced...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	bc_municipality	➔ Ready for import. Advanced...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	bc_pubs	➔ Ready for import. Advanced...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	bc_elections_nad83	➔ Ready for import. Advanced...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	bc_2m_border	➔ Ready for import. Advanced...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	bc_2m_rivwide	➔ Ready for import. Advanced...

<< < 1 > >> Results 1 to 12 (out of 12 items)

Import Cancel

Fig. 28: List of layers to be imported

A common issue during the import process is when a CRS cannot be determined for a given layer. In this case, a dialog box will display where the CRS can be declared explicitly. Enter the CRS and Click *Apply*.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Layer	Status
<input type="checkbox"/>	bc_2m_border	<div> ⚠ Projection could not be determined. <div> <input type="text" value="EPSG:4269"/> <input type="button" value="Find..."/> <input type="text" value="EPSG:NAD83..."/> <input type="button" value="Apply"/> </div> </div>

Fig. 29: Declaring a CRS


When ready to perform the import, click *Import*.

Each selected layer will be added to the GeoServer catalog inside a new or existing store, and published as a layer.

After the import is complete the status area will refresh showing if the import was successful for each layer. If successful, a dialog box for previewing the layer will be displayed, with options for *Layer Preview* (OpenLayers), *Google Earth*, and *GeoExplorer*.

Import 1

Status	Created	Last Updated
INCOMPLETE	moments ago	moments ago

 bc_shapefiles Select All None Ready

Importing into new store bc_shapefiles

Layer	Status	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> intersection	Import successful.	View in <div>Layer Preview Go</div>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> bc_hospitals	Import successful.	View in <div>Layer Preview GeoExplorer Google Earth Go</div>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> bc_2m_lakes	Import successful.	View in <div>Layer Preview Go</div>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> bc_2m_rivers	Import successful.	View in <div>Layer Preview Go</div>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> bc_elections_1996	Import successful.	View in <div>Layer Preview Go</div>

Fig. 30: Layers successfully imported

Advanced import settings page

The *Advanced* link next to each layer will lead to the Advanced import settings page.

On this page, data can be set to be reprojected from one CRS to another during the import process. To enable reprojection, select the *Reprojection* box, and enter the source and target CRS.

In addition, on this page attributes can be renamed and their type changed. Click on the *Add* link under *Attribute Remapping* to select the attribute to alter, its type, and its new name. Click *Apply* when done.

Click *Save* when finished.

Supported data formats

The importer supports any format that GeoServer can use a data store or coverage store. These include the most commonly used formats:

- Shapefile
- GeoTIFF

And a few additional formats:

- CSV
- KML

The following databases are supported:

- PostGIS
- Oracle
- Microsoft SQL Server

Note: Oracle and SQL Server require extra drivers to be installed.

- [Install instructions for Oracle](#)
 - [Install instructions for SQL Server](#)
-

Advanced Import Settings

Reprojection

☒ Enabled

From

EPSG:4269

Find...

EPSG:NAD83...

To

EPSG:3005

Find...

EPSG:NAD83 / BC Albers...

Attribute Remapping

BORDER_ID ▼

Double ▼

ID

➡ Apply ⬅ Cancel

➕ Add

Save

Cancel

Fig. 31: Advanced layer list page

REST API

Importer concepts

The importer REST api is built around a tree of objects representing a single import, structured as follows:

- **import**
 - target workspace
 - data
 - **task (one or more)**
 - * data
 - * layer
 - * transformation (one or more)

An **import** refers to the top level object and is a “session” like entity the state of the entire import. It maintains information relevant to the import as a whole such as user information, timestamps along with optional information that is uniform along all tasks, such as a target workspace, the shared input data (e.g., a directory, a database). An import is made of any number of task objects.

A **data** is the description of the source data of a import (overall) or a task. In case the import has a global data definition, this normally refers to an aggregate store such as a directory or a database, and the data associated to the tasks refers to a single element inside such aggregation, such as a single file or table.

A **task** represents a unit of work to the importer needed to register one new layer, or alter an existing one, and contains the following information:

- The data being imported
- The target store that is the destination of the import
- The target layer
- The data of a task, referred to as its source, is the data to be processed as part of the task.
- The transformations that we need to apply to the data before it gets imported

This data comes in a variety of forms including:

- A spatial file (Shapefile, GeoTiff, KML, etc...)
- A directory of spatial files
- A table in a spatial database
- A remote location that the server will download data from

A task is classified as either “direct” or “indirect”. A *direct task* is one in which the data being imported requires no transformation to be imported. It is imported directly. An example of such a task is one that involves simply importing an existing Shapefile as is. An *indirect task* is one that does require a **transformation** to the original import data. An example of an indirect task is one that involves importing a Shapefile into an existing PostGIS database. Another example of indirect task might involve taking a CSV file as an input, turning a x and y column into a Point, remapping a string column into a timestamp, and finally import the result into a PostGIS.

REST API Reference

All the imports

/imports

Method	Action	Status Code/Headers	Input	Output	Parameters
GET	Retrieve all imports	200	n/a	Import Collection	n/a
POST	Create a new import	201 with Location header	n/a	Imports	async=false/true

Retrieving the list of all imports

```
GET /imports
```

results in:

```
Status: 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "imports": [{
    "id": 0,
    "state": "COMPLETE",
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0"
  }, {
    "id": 1,
    "state": "PENDING",
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/1"
  }]
}
```

Creating a new import

Posting to the /imports path a import json object creates a new import session:

```
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "import": {
    "targetWorkspace": {
      "workspace": {
        "name": "scratch"
      }
    },
    "targetStore": {
      "dataStore": {
        "name": "shapes"
      }
    },
    "data": {
```

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```

        "type": "file",
        "file": "/data/spearfish/archsites.shp"
    }
}

```

The parameters are:

Name	Optional	Description
targetWorkspace	N	The target workspace to import to
targetStore	Y	The target store to import to
data	Y	The data to be imported

The mere creation does not start the import, but it may automatically populate its tasks depending on the target. For example, by referring a directory of shapefiles to be importer, the creation will automatically fill in a task to import each of the shapefiles as a new layer.

The response to the above POST request will be:

```

Status: 201 Created
Location: http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/2
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "import": {
    "id": 2,
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/2",
    "state": "READY",
    "targetWorkspace": {
      "workspace": {
        "name": "scratch"
      }
    },
    "targetStore": {
      "dataStore": {
        "name": "shapes",
        "type": "PostGIS"
      }
    },
    "data": {
      "type": "file",
      "format": "Shapefile",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/2/data",
      "file": "archsites.shp"
    },
    "tasks": [
      {
        "id": 0,
        "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/2/tasks/0",
        "state": "READY"
      }
    ]
  }
}

```

The operation of populating the tasks can require time, especially if done against a large set of files, or against a

“remote” data (more on this later), in this case the POST request can include `?async=true` at the end of the URL to make the importer run it asynchronously. In this case the import will be created in INIT state and will remain in such state until all the data transfer and task creation operations are completed. In case of failure to fetch data the import will immediately stop, the state will switch to the `INIT_ERROR` state, and a error message will appear in the import context “message” field.

Import object

`/imports/<importId>`

Method	Action	Status Code/Headers	In-put	Out-put	Pa-ram-e-ters
GET	Retrieve import with id <importId>	200	n/a	Im-ports	n/a
POST	Execute import with id <importId>	204	n/a	n/a	async=true/false
PUT	Create import with proposed id <importId>. If the proposed id is ahead of the current (next) id, the current id will be advanced. If the proposed id is less than or equal to the current id, the current will be used. This allows an external system to dictate the id management.	201 with Location header	n/a	Im-ports	n/a
DELETE	Remove import with id <importId>	200	n/a	n/a	n/a

The representation of a import is the same as the one contained in the import creation response. The execution of a import can be a long task, as such, it’s possible to add `async=true` to the request to make it run in a asynchronous fashion, the client will have to poll the import representation and check when it reaches the “COMPLETE” state.

Data

A import can have a “data” representing the source of the data to be imported. The data can be of different types, in particular, “file”, “directory”, “mosaic”, “database” and “remote”. During the import initialization the importer will scan the contents of said resource, and generate import tasks for each data found in it.

Most data types are discussed in the task section, the only type that’s specific to the whole import context is the “remote” one, that is used to ask the importer to fetch the data from a remote location autonomusly, without asking the client to perform an upload.

The representation of a remote resource looks as follows:

```
"data": {
  "type": "remote",
  "location": "ftp://fthost/path/to/importFile.zip",
  "username": "user",
  "password": "secret",
  "domain" : "mydomain"
}
```

The location can be any URI supported by Commons VFS, including HTTP and FTP servers. The username, password and domain elements are all optional, and required only if the remote server demands an authentication of sorts. In case the referred file is compressed, it will be unpacked as the download completes, and the tasks will be created over the result of unpacking.

>>>>>>> 296f581... [GEOS-7049] Allow autonomous and asynchronous data fetching in importer REST api Tasks
 ^^^^^

/imports/<importId>/tasks

Method	Action	Status Code/Headers	Input	Output
GET	Retrieve all tasks for import with id <importId>	200	n/a	Task Collection
POST	Create a new task	201 with Location header	<i>Multipart form data</i>	Tasks

Getting the list of tasks

```
GET /imports/0/tasks
```

Results in:

```
Status: 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "tasks": [
    {
      "id": 0,
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/2/tasks/0",
      "state": "READY"
    }
  ]
}
```

Creating a new task as a file upload

A new task can be created by issuing a POST to `imports/<importId>/tasks` as a “Content-type: multipart/form-data” multipart encoded data as defined by [RFC 2388](#). One or more file can be uploaded this way, and a task will be created for importing them. In case the file being uploaded is a zip file, it will be unzipped on the server side and treated as a directory of files.

The response to the upload will be the creation of a new task, for example:

```
Status: 201 Created
Location: http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/1/tasks/1
Content-type: application/json

{
  "task": {
    "id": 1,
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/2/tasks/1",
    "state": "READY",
    "updateMode": "CREATE",
    "data": {
```

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```

    "type": "file",
    "format": "Shapefile",
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/2/tasks/1/data",
    "file": "bugsites.shp"
  },
  "target": {
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/2/tasks/1/target",
    "dataStore": {
      "name": "shapes",
      "type": "PostGIS"
    }
  },
  "progress": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/2/tasks/1/progress",
  "layer": {
    "name": "bugsites",
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/2/tasks/1/layer"
  },
  "transformChain": {
    "type": "vector",
    "transforms": []
  }
}

```

Creating a new task from form upload

This creation mode assumes the POST to `imports/<importId>/tasks` of form url encoded data containing a url parameter:

```
Content-type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
```

```
url=file:///data/spearfish/
```

The creation response will be the same as the multipart upload.

Single task resource

`/imports/<importId>/task/<taskId>`

Method	Action	Status Code/Headers	In-put	Out-put
GET	Retrieve task with id <taskId> within import with id <importId>	200	n/a	Task
PUT	Modify task with id <taskId> within import with id <importId>	200	Task	Task
DELETE	Remove task with id <taskId> within import with id <importId>	200	n/a	n/a

The representation of a task resource is the same one reported in the task creation response.

Updating a task

A PUT request over an existing task can be used to update its representation. The representation can be partial, and just contains the elements that need to be updated.

The updateMode of a task normally starts as “CREATE”, that is, create the target resource if missing. Other possible values are “REPLACE”, that is, delete the existing features in the target layer and replace them with the task source ones, or “APPEND”, to just add the features from the task source into an existing layer.

The following PUT request updates a task from “CREATE” to “APPEND” mode:

```
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "task": {
    "updateMode": "APPEND"
  }
}
```

Directory files representation

The following operations are specific to data objects of type directory.

/imports/<importId>/task/<taskId>/data/files

Method	Action	Status Code/Headers	In-put	Out-put
GET	Retrieve the list of files for a task with id <taskId> within import with id <importId>	200	n/a	Task

The response to a GET request will be:

```
Status: 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
  files: [
    {
      file: "tasmania_cities.shp",
      href: "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0/tasks/0/data/
↪files/tasmania_cities.shp"
    },
    {
      file: "tasmania_roads.shp",
      href: "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0/tasks/0/data/
↪files/tasmania_roads.shp"
    },
    {
      file: "tasmania_state_boundaries.shp",
      href: "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0/tasks/0/data/
↪files/tasmania_state_boundaries.shp"
    },
    {
```

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```

        file: "tasmania_water_bodies.shp",
        href: "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0/tasks/0/data/
↪files/tasmania_water_bodies.shp"
    }
}
}

```

/imports/<importId>/task/<taskId>/data/files/<fileId>

Method	Action	Status Code/Headers	In-put	Out-put
GET	Retrieve the file with id <fileId> from the data of a task with id <taskId> within import with id <importId>	200	n/a	Task
DELETE	Remove a specific file from the task with id <taskId> within import with id <importId>	200	n/a	n/a

Following the links we'll get to the representation of a single file, notice how in this case a main file can be associate to sidecar files:

```

Status: 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
    type: "file",
    format: "Shapefile",
    location: "C:\\devel\\gs_data\\release\\data\\taz_shapes",
    file: "tasmania_cities.shp",
    href: "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0/tasks/0/data/files/
↪tasmania_cities.shp",
    prj: "tasmania_cities.prj",
    other: [
        "tasmania_cities.dbf",
        "tasmania_cities.shx"
    ]
}

```

Mosaic extensions

In case the input data is of mosaic type, we have all the attributes typical of a directory, plus support for directly specifying the timestamp of a particular granule.

In order to specify the timestamp a PUT request can be issued against the granule:

```

Content-Type: application/json

{
    "timestamp": "2004-01-01T00:00:00.000+0000"
}

```

and the response will be:

```
Status: 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "type": "file",
  "format": "GeoTIFF",
  "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0/tasks/0/data/files/bm_
↪200401.tif",
  "location": "/data/bluemarble/mosaic",
  "file": "bm_200401.tiff",
  "prj": null,
  "other": [],
  "timestamp": "2004-01-01T00:00:00.000+0000"
}
```

Database data

The following operations are specific to data objects of type `database`. At the time of writing, the REST API does not allow the creation of a database data source, but it can provide a read only description of one that has been created using the GUI.

`/imports/<importId>/tasks/<taskId>/data`

Method	Action	Status Code/Header	In-put	Output
GET	Retrieve the database connection parameters for a task with id <code><taskId></code> within import with id <code><importId></code>	200	n/a	List of database connection parameters and available tables

Performing a GET on a database type data will result in the following response:

```
{
  type: "database",
  format: "PostGIS",
  href: "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0/data",
  parameters: {
    schema: "public",
    fetch size: 1000,
    validate connections: true,
    Connection timeout: 20,
    Primary key metadata table: null,
    preparedStatements: true,
    database: "gttest",
    port: 5432,
    passwd: "cite",
    min connections: 1,
    dbtype: "postgis",
    host: "localhost",
    Loose bbox: true,
    max connections: 10,
    user: "cite"
  },
}
```

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```

    tables: [
        "geoline",
        "geopoint",
        "lakes",
        "line3d",
    ]
}

```

Database table

The following operations are specific to data objects of type `table`. At the time of writing, the REST API does not allow the creation of a database data source, but it can provide a read only description of one that has been created using the GUI. A table description is normally linked to task, and refers to a database data linked to the overall import.

/imports/<importId>/tasks/<taskId>/data

Method	Action	Status Code/Headers	In-put	Output
GET	Retrieve the table description for a task with id <taskId> within import with id <importId>	200	n/a	A table representation

Performing a GET on a database type data will result in the following response:

```

{
    type: "table",
    name: "abc",
    format: "PostGIS",
    href: "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0/tasks/0/data"
}

```

Task target layer

/imports/<importId>/tasks/<taskId>/layer

The layer defines how the target layer will be created

Method	Action	Status Code/Headers	In-put	Output
GET	Retrieve the layer of a task with id <taskId> within import with id <importId>	200	n/a	A layer JSON representation
PUT	Modify the target layer for a task with id <taskId> within import with id <importId>	200	Task	Task

Requesting the task layer will result in the following:

```

Status: 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

```

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```

{
  layer: {
    name: "tasmania_cities",
    href: "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0/tasks/0/layer",
    title: "tasmania_cities",
    originalName: "tasmania_cities",
    nativeName: "tasmania_cities",
    srs: "EPSG:4326",
    bbox: {
      minx: 147.2909004483,
      miny: -42.85110181689001,
      maxx: 147.2911004483,
      maxy: -42.85090181689,
      crs: "GEOGCS[\"WGS 84\", DATUM[\"World Geodetic System 1984\", SPHEROID[
↪\"WGS 84\", 6378137.0, 298.257223563, AUTHORITY[\"EPSG\", \"7030\"]], AUTHORITY[\"EPSG\",
↪\"6326\"]], PRIMEM[\"Greenwich\", 0.0, AUTHORITY[\"EPSG\", \"8901\"]], UNIT[\"degree\", 0.
↪017453292519943295], AXIS[\"Geodetic longitude\", EAST], AXIS[\"Geodetic latitude\",
↪NORTH], AUTHORITY[\"EPSG\", \"4326\"]]"
    },
    attributes: [
      {
        name: "the_geom",
        binding: "com.vividsolutions.jts.geom.MultiPoint"
      },
      {
        name: "CITY_NAME",
        binding: "java.lang.String"
      },
      {
        name: "ADMIN_NAME",
        binding: "java.lang.String"
      },
      {
        name: "CNTRY_NAME",
        binding: "java.lang.String"
      },
      {
        name: "STATUS",
        binding: "java.lang.String"
      },
      {
        name: "POP_CLASS",
        binding: "java.lang.String"
      }
    ],
    style: {
      name: "cite_tasmania_cities",
      href: "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0/tasks/0/
↪layer/style"
    }
  }
}

```

All the above attributes can be updated using a PUT request. Even if the above representation is similar to the REST config API, it should not be confused with it, as it does not support all the same properties, in particular the supported properties are all the ones listed above.

Task transformations

`/imports/<importId>/tasks/<taskId>/transforms`

Method	Action	Status Code/Headers	Input	Output
GET	Retrieve the list of transformations of a task with id <taskId> within import with id <importId>	200	n/a	A list of transformations in JSON format
POST	Create a new transformation and append it inside a task with id <taskId> within import with id <importId>	201	A JSON transformation representation	The transform location

Retrieving the transformation list

A GET request for the list of transformations will result in the following response:

```
Status: 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "transforms": [
    {
      "type": "ReprojectTransform",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0/tasks/1/transforms/0",
      "source": null,
      "target": "EPSG:4326"
    },
    {
      "type": "DateFormatTransform",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0/tasks/1/transforms/1",
      "field": "date",
      "format": "yyyyMMdd"
    }
  ]
}
```

Appending a new transformation

Creating a new transformation requires posting a JSON document with a `type` property identifying the class of the transformation, plus any extra attribute required by the transformation itself (this is transformation specific, each one will use a different set of attributes).

The following POST request creates an attribute type remapping:

```
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "type": "AttributeRemapTransform",
  "field": "cat",
  "target": "java.lang.Integer"
}
```

The response will be:

```
Status: 201 OK
Location: http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0/tasks/1/transform/2
```

/imports/<importId>/tasks/<taskId>/transforms/<transformId>

Method	Action	Status Code/Headers	Input Headers	Output
GET	Retrieve a transformation identified by <transformId> inside a task with id <taskId> within import with id <importId>	200	n/a	A single transformation in JSON format
PUT	Modifies the definition of a transformation identified by <transformId> inside a task with id <taskId> within import with id <importId>	200	A JSON transformation representation (eventually just the portion of it that needs to be modified)	The full transformation representation
DELETE	Removes the transformation identified by <transformId> inside a task with id <taskId> within import with id <importId>	200	A JSON transformation representation (eventually just the portion of it that needs to be modified)	The full transformation representation

Retrieve a single transformation

Requesting a single transformation by identifier will result in the following response:

```
Status: 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "type": "ReprojectTransform",
  "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0/tasks/1/transforms/0",
  "source": null,
  "target": "EPSG:4326"
}
```

Modify an existing transformation

Assuming we have a reprojection transformation, and that we need to change the target SRS type, the following PUT request will do the job:

```
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "type": "ReprojectTransform",
  "target": "EPSG:3005"
}
```

The response will be:

```
Status: 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "type": "ReprojectTransform",
  "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0/tasks/1/transform/0",
  "source": null,
  "target": "EPSG:3005"
}
```

Transformation reference

AttributeRemapTransform

Remaps a certain field to a given target data type

Parameter	Optional	Description
field	N	The name of the field to be remapped
target	N	The “target” field type, as a fully qualified Java class name

AttributesToPointGeometryTransform

Transforms two numeric fields `latField` and `lngField` into a point geometry representation `POINT(lngField, latField)`, the source fields will be removed.

Parameter	Optional	Description
latField	N	The “latitude” field
lngField	N	The “longitude” field

CreateIndexTransform

For database targets only, creates an index on a given column after importing the data into the database

Parameter	Optional	Description
field	N	The field to be indexed

DateFormatTransform

Parses a string representation of a date into a `Date/Timestamp` object

Parameter	Optional	Description
field	N	The field to be parsed
format	Y	A date parsing pattern, setup using the Java SimpleDateFormat syntax. In case it’s missing, a number of built-in formats will be tried instead (short and full ISO date formats, dates without any separators).

IntegerFieldToDateTransform

Takes a integer field and transforms it to a date, interpreting the integer field as a date

Parameter	Optional	Description
field	N	The field containing the year information

ReprojectTransform

Reprojects a vector layer from a source CRS to a target CRS

Parameter	Optional	Description
source	Y	Identifier of the source coordinate reference system (the native one will be used if missing)
target	N	Identifier of the target coordinate reference system

GdalTranslateTransform

Applies `gdal_translate` to a single file raster input. Requires `gdal_translate` to be inside the PATH used by the web container running GeoServer.

Parameter	Optional	Description
options	N	Array of options that will be passed to <code>gdal_translate</code> (beside the input and output names, which are internally managed)

GdalWarpTransform

Applies `gdalwarp` to a single file raster input. Requires `gdalwarp` to be inside the PATH used by the web container running GeoServer.

Parameter	Optional	Description
options	N	Array of options that will be passed to <code>gdalwarp</code> (beside the input and output names, which are internally managed)

GdalAddoTransform

Applies `gdaladdo` to a single file raster input. Requires `gdaladdo` to be inside the PATH used by the web container running GeoServer.

Parameter	Optional	Description
options	N	Array of options that will be passed to <code>gdaladdo</code> (beside the input file name, which is internally managed)
levels	N	Array of integers with the overview levels that will be passed to <code>gdaladdo</code>

Importer REST API examples

Mass configuring a directory of shapefiles

In order to initiate an import of the `c:\data\tasmania` directory into the existing `tasmania` workspace the following JSON will be POSTed to GeoServer:

```
{
  "import": {
    "targetWorkspace": {
      "workspace": {
        "name": "tasmania"
      }
    },
    "data": {
      "type": "directory",
      "location": "C:/data/tasmania"
    }
  }
}
```

This curl command can be used for the purpose:

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -XPOST -H "Content-type: application/json" -d @import.json
↪ "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports"
```

The importer will locate the files to be imported, and automatically prepare the tasks, returning the following response:

```
{
  "import": {
    "id": 9,
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/9",
    "state": "PENDING",
    "archive": false,
    "targetWorkspace": {
      "workspace": {
        "name": "tasmania"
      }
    },
    "data": {
      "type": "directory",
      "format": "Shapefile",
      "location": "C:\\data\\tasmania",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/9/data"
    },
    "tasks": [
      {
        "id": 0,
        "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/9/tasks/0",
        "state": "READY"
      },
      {
        "id": 1,
        "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/9/tasks/1",
        "state": "READY"
      },
      {

```

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```

        "id": 2,
        "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/9/tasks/2",
        "state": "READY"
    },
    {
        "id": 3,
        "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/9/tasks/3",
        "state": "READY"
    }
]
}
}

```

After checking every task is ready, the import can be initiated by executing a POST on the import resource:

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -XPOST "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/9"
```

The resource can then be monitored for progress, and eventually final results:

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -XGET "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/9"
```

Which in case of successful import will look like:

```

{
  "import": {
    "id": 9,
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/9",
    "state": "COMPLETE",
    "archive": false,
    "targetWorkspace": {
      "workspace": {
        "name": "tasmania"
      }
    }
  },
  "data": {
    "type": "directory",
    "format": "Shapefile",
    "location": "C:\\data\\tasmania",
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/9/data"
  },
  "tasks": [
    {
      "id": 0,
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/9/tasks/0",
      "state": "COMPLETE"
    },
    {
      "id": 1,
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/9/tasks/1",
      "state": "COMPLETE"
    },
    {
      "id": 2,
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/9/tasks/2",
      "state": "COMPLETE"
    },
    {

```

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```

        "id": 3,
        "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/9/tasks/3",
        "state": "COMPLETE"
    }
]
}
}

```

Configuring a shapefile with no projection information

In this case, let's assume we have a single shapefile, `tasmania_cities.shp`, that does not have the `.prj` ancillary file (the example is equally good for any case where the `prj` file contents cannot be matched to an official EPSG code).

We are going to post the following import definition:

```

{
  "import": {
    "targetWorkspace": {
      "workspace": {
        "name": "tasmania"
      }
    },
    "data": {
      "type": "file",
      "file": "C:/data/tasmania/tasmania_cities.shp"
    }
  }
}

```

With the usual `curl` command:

```

curl -u admin:geoserver -XPOST -H "Content-type: application/json" -d @import.json
→ "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports"

```

The response in case the CRS is missing will be:

```

{
  "import": {
    "id": 13,
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/13",
    "state": "PENDING",
    "archive": false,
    "targetWorkspace": {
      "workspace": {
        "name": "tasmania"
      }
    },
    "data": {
      "type": "file",
      "format": "Shapefile",
      "file": "tasmania_cities.shp"
    },
    "tasks": [
      {
        "id": 0,

```

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```
        "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/13/tasks/0",
        "state": "NO_CRS"
    }
]
}
```

Drilling into the task layer we can see the srs information is missing:

```
{
  "layer": {
    "name": "tasmania_cities",
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/13/tasks/0/layer",
    "title": "tasmania_cities",
    "originalName": "tasmania_cities",
    "nativeName": "tasmania_cities",
    "bbox": {
      "minx": 146.2910004483,
      "miny": -43.85100181689,
      "maxx": 148.2910004483,
      "maxy": -41.85100181689
    },
    "attributes": [
      {
        "name": "the_geom",
        "binding": "com.vividsolutions.jts.geom.MultiPoint"
      },
      {
        "name": "CITY_NAME",
        "binding": "java.lang.String"
      },
      {
        "name": "ADMIN_NAME",
        "binding": "java.lang.String"
      },
      {
        "name": "CNTRY_NAME",
        "binding": "java.lang.String"
      },
      {
        "name": "STATUS",
        "binding": "java.lang.String"
      },
      {
        "name": "POP_CLASS",
        "binding": "java.lang.String"
      }
    ],
    "style": {
      "name": "tasmania_tasmania_cities2",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/13/tasks/0/layer/style"
    }
  }
}
```

The following PUT request will update the SRS:

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -XPUT -H "Content-type: application/json" -d @layerUpdate.
↪json "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/13/tasks/0/layer/"
```

Where `layerUpdate.json` is:

```
{
  layer : {
    srs: "EPSG:4326"
  }
}
```

Getting the import definition again, we'll find it ready to execute:

```
{
  "import": {
    "id": 13,
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/13",
    "state": "PENDING",
    "archive": false,
    "targetWorkspace": {
      "workspace": {
        "name": "tasmania"
      }
    },
    "data": {
      "type": "file",
      "format": "Shapefile",
      "file": "tasmania_cities.shp"
    },
    "tasks": [
      {
        "id": 0,
        "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/13/tasks/0",
        "state": "READY"
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

A POST request will make it execute:

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -XPOST "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/13"
```

And eventually succeed:

```
{
  "import": {
    "id": 13,
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/13",
    "state": "COMPLETE",
    "archive": false,
    "targetWorkspace": {
      "workspace": {
        "name": "tasmania"
      }
    },
    "data": {
```

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```

    "type": "file",
    "format": "Shapefile",
    "file": "tasmania_cities.shp"
  },
  "tasks": [
    {
      "id": 0,
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/13/tasks/0",
      "state": "COMPLETE"
    }
  ]
}

```

Uploading a CSV file to PostGIS while transforming it

A remote sensing tool is generating CSV files with some locations and measurements, that we want to upload into PostGIS as a new spatial table. The CSV file looks as follows:

```

AssetID, SampleTime, Lat, Lon, Value
1, 2015-01-01T10:00:00, 10.00, 62.00, 15.2
1, 2015-01-01T11:00:00, 10.10, 62.11, 30.25
1, 2015-01-01T12:00:00, 10.20, 62.22, 41.2
1, 2015-01-01T13:00:00, 10.31, 62.33, 27.6
1, 2015-01-01T14:00:00, 10.41, 62.45, 12

```

First, we are going to create an empty import with an existing postgis store as the target:

```

curl -u admin:geoserver -XPOST -H "Content-type: application/json" -d @import.json
↪ "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports"

```

Where import.json is:

```

{
  "import": {
    "targetWorkspace": {
      "workspace": {
        "name": "topp"
      }
    },
    "targetStore": {
      "dataStore": {
        "name": "gttest"
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Then, we are going to POST the csv file to the tasks list, in order to create an import task for it:

```

curl -u admin:geoserver -F name=test -F filedata=@values.csv "http://localhost:8080/
↪ geoserver/rest/imports/0/tasks"

```

And we are going to get back a new task definition, with a notification that the CRS is missing:

```
{
  "task": {
    "id": 0,
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/16/tasks/0",
    "state": "NO_CRS",
    "updateMode": "CREATE",
    "data": {
      "type": "file",
      "format": "CSV",
      "file": "values.csv"
    },
    "target": {
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/16/tasks/0/target",
      "dataStore": {
        "name": "values",
        "type": "CSV"
      }
    },
    "progress": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/16/tasks/0/progress",
    "layer": {
      "name": "values",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/16/tasks/0/layer"
    },
    "transformChain": {
      "type": "vector",
      "transforms": [

      ]
    }
  }
}
```

As before, we are going to force the CRS by updating the layer:

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -XPUT -H "Content-type: application/json" -d @layerUpdate.
↪json "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0/tasks/0/layer/"
```

Where layerUpdate.json is:

```
{
  layer : {
    srs: "EPSG:4326"
  }
}
```

Then, we are going to create a transformation mapping the Lat/Lon columns to a point:

```
{
  "type": "AttributesToPointGeometryTransform",
  "latField": "Lat",
  "lngField": "Lon"
}
```

The above will be uploaded to GeoServer as follows:

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -XPOST -H "Content-type: application/json" -d @toPoint.json
↪"http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0/tasks/0/transforms"
```

Now the import is ready to run, and we'll execute it using:

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -XPOST "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0"
```

If all goes well the new layer is created in PostGIS and registered in GeoServer as a new layer.

In case the features in the CSV need to be appended to an existing layer a PUT request against the task might be performed, changing its updateMode from “CREATE” to “APPEND”. Changing it to “REPLACE” instead will preserve the layer, but remove the old contents and replace them with the newly uploaded ones.

Uploading and optimizing a GeoTiff with ground control points

A data supplier is periodically providing GeoTiffs that we need to configure in GeoServer. The GeoTIFF is referenced via Ground Control Points, is organized by stripes, and has no overviews. The objective is to rectify, optimize and publish it via the importer.

First, we are going to create an empty import with no store as the target:

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -XPOST -H "Content-type: application/json" -d @import.json  
↪ "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports"
```

Where import.json is:

```
{  
  "import": {  
    "targetWorkspace": {  
      "workspace": {  
        "name": "sf"  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Then, we are going to POST the GeoTiff file to the tasks list, in order to create an import task for it:

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -F name=test -F filedata=@box_gcp_fixed.tif "http://  
↪ localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0/tasks"
```

We are then going to append the transformations to rectify (gdalwarp), retile (gdal_translate) and add overviews (gdaladdo) to it:

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -XPOST -H "Content-type: application/json" -d @warp.json  
↪ "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0/tasks/0/transforms"  
curl -u admin:geoserver -XPOST -H "Content-type: application/json" -d @gtx.json  
↪ "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0/tasks/0/transforms"  
curl -u admin:geoserver -XPOST -H "Content-type: application/json" -d @gad.json  
↪ "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0/tasks/0/transforms"
```

warp.json is:

```
{  
  "type": "GdalWarpTransform",  
  "options": [ "-t_srs", "EPSG:4326"]  
}
```

gtx.json is:

```
{
  "type": "GdalTranslateTransform",
  "options": [ "-co", "TILED=YES", "-co", "BLOCKXSIZE=512", "-co", "BLOCKYSIZE=512" ]
}
```

gad.json is:

```
{
  "type": "GdalAddoTransform",
  "options": [ "-r", "average" ],
  "levels" : [2, 4, 8, 16]
}
```

Now the import is ready to run, and we'll execute it using:

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -XPOST "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0"
```

A new layer `box_gcp_fixed` layer will appear in GeoServer, with an underlying GeoTiff file ready for web serving.

Adding a new granule into an existing mosaic

A data supplier is periodically providing new time based imagery that we need to add into an existing mosaic in GeoServer. The imagery is in GeoTiff format, and lacks a good internal structure, which needs to be aligned with the one into the other images.

First, we are going to create a import with an indication of where the granule is located, and the target store:

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -XPOST -H "Content-type: application/json" -d @import.json
"http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports"
```

Where import.json is:

```
{
  "import": {
    "targetWorkspace": {
      "workspace": {
        "name": "topp"
      }
    },
    "data": {
      "type": "file",
      "file": "/home/aaime/devel/gisData/ndimensional/data/world/world.200407.
↪3x5400x2700.tiff"
    },
    "targetStore": {
      "dataStore": {
        "name": "bluemarble"
      }
    }
  }
}
```

We are then going to append the transformations to harmonize the file with the rest of the mosaic:

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -XPOST -H "Content-type: application/json" -d @gtx.json
↪ "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0/tasks/0/transforms"
curl -u admin:geoserver -XPOST -H "Content-type: application/json" -d @gad.json
↪ "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0/tasks/0/transforms" (continues on next page)
```

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gtx.json is:

```
{
  "type": "GdalTranslateTransform",
  "options": [ "-co", "TILED=YES" ]
}
```

gad.json is:

```
{
  "type": "GdalAddoTransform",
  "options": [ "-r", "average" ],
  "levels" : [2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128]
}
```

Now the import is ready to run, and we'll execute it using:

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -XPOST "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0"
```

The new granule will be ingested into the mosaic, and will thus be available for time based requests.

Asynchronously fetching and importing data from a remote server

We assume a remote FTP server contains multiple shapefiles that we need to import in GeoServer as new layers. The files are large, and the server has much better bandwidth than the client, so it's best if GeoServer performs the data fetching on its own.

In this case a asynchronous request using remote data will be the best fit:

```
curl -u admin:geoserver -XPOST -H "Content-type: application/json" -d @import.json
↪ "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports?async=true"
```

Where import.json is:

```
{
  "import": {
    "targetWorkspace": {
      "workspace": {
        "name": "topp"
      }
    },
    "data": {
      "type": "remote",
      "location": "ftp://myserver/data/bc_shapefiles",
      "username": "dan",
      "password": "secret"
    }
  }
}
```

The request will return immediately with an import context in “INIT” state, and it will remain in such state until the data is fetched and the tasks created. Once the state switches to “PENDING” the import will be ready for execution. Since there is a lot of shapefiles to process, also the import run will be done in asynchronous mode:


```
curl -u admin:geoserver -XPOST "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/imports/0?
↳async=true"
```

The response will return immediately in this case as well, and the progress can be followed as the tasks in the import switch state.

5.7.3 GeoNode's Ad-Hoc API

gsconfig

gsconfig is a python library for manipulating a GeoServer instance via the GeoServer RESTConfig API.

The project is distributed under a [MIT License](#).

Installing

```
pip install gsconfig
```

For developers:

```
git clone git@github.com:boundlessgeo/gsconfig.git
cd gsconfig
python setup.py develop
```

Getting Help

There is a brief manual at <http://boundlessgeo.github.io/gsconfig/>. If you have questions, please ask them on the GeoServer Users mailing list: <http://geoserver.org/comm/>.

Please use the Github project at <http://github.com/boundlessgeo/gsconfig> for any bug reports (and pull requests are welcome, but please include tests where possible.)

Sample Layer Creation Code

```
from geoserver.catalog import Catalog
cat = Catalog("http://localhost:8080/geoserver/")
topp = cat.get_workspace("topp")
shapefile_plus_sidecars = shapefile_and_friends("states")
# shapefile_and_friends should look on the filesystem to find a shapefile
# and related files based on the base path passed in
#
# shapefile_plus_sidecars == {
#     'shp': 'states.shp',
#     'shx': 'states.shx',
#     'prj': 'states.prj',
#     'dbf': 'states.dbf'
# }

# 'data' is required (there may be a 'schema' alternative later, for creating empty_
↳featuretypes)
# 'workspace' is optional (GeoServer's default workspace is used by... default)
```

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```
# 'name' is required
ft = cat.create_featurestore(name, workspace=topp, data=shapefile_plus_sidecars)
```

Running Tests

Since the entire purpose of this module is to interact with GeoServer, the test suite is mostly composed of *integration tests*. These tests necessarily rely on a running copy of GeoServer, and expect that this GeoServer instance will be using the default data directory that is included with GeoServer. This data is also included in the GeoServer source repository as `/data/release/`. In addition, it is expected that there will be a postgres database available at `postgres:password@localhost:5432/db`. You can test connecting to this database with the `psql` command line client by running `$ psql -d db -Upostgres -h localhost -p 5432` (you will be prompted interactively for the password.)

To override the assumed database connection parameters, the following environment variables are supported:

- DATABASE
- DBUSER
- DBPASS

If present, `psycpg` will be used to verify the database connection prior to running the tests.

If provided, the following environment variables will be used to reset the data directory:

GEOSERVER_HOME Location of git repository to read the clean data from. If only this option is provided *git clean* will be used to reset the data.

GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR Optional location of the data dir geoserver will be running with. If provided, *rsync* will be used to reset the data.

GS_VERSION Optional environment variable allowing the catalog test cases to automatically download and start a vanilla GeoServer WAR from the web. Be sure that there are no running services on HTTP port 8080.

Here are the commands that I use to reset before running the `gsconfig` tests:

```
$ cd ~/geoserver/src/web/app/
$ PGUSER=postgres dropdb db
$ PGUSER=postgres createdb db -T template_postgis
$ git clean -dxff -- ../../../../data/release/
$ git checkout -f
$ MAVEN_OPTS="-XX:PermSize=128M -Xmx1024M" \
GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR=../../../../data/release \
mvn jetty:run
```

At this point, GeoServer will be running foregrounded, but it will take a few seconds to actually begin listening for http requests. You can stop it with CTRL-C (but don't do that until you've run the tests!) You can run the `gsconfig` tests with the following command:

```
$ python setup.py test
```

Instead of restarting GeoServer after each run to reset the data, the following should allow re-running the tests:

```
$ git clean -dxff -- ../../../../data/release/
$ curl -XPOST --user admin:geoserver http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/reload
```

More Examples - Updated for GeoServer 2.4+

Loading the GeoServer catalog using gsconfig is quite easy. The example below allows you to connect to GeoServer by specifying custom credentials.

```
from geoserver.catalog import Catalog
cat = Catalog("http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/", "admin", "geoserver")
```

The code below allows you to create a FeatureType from a Shapefile

```
geosolutions = cat.get_workspace("geosolutions")
import geoserver.util
shapefile_plus_sidecars = geoserver.util.shapefile_and_friends("C:/work/gsconfig/test/
↳data/states")
# shapefile_and_friends should look on the filesystem to find a shapefile
# and related files based on the base path passed in
#
# shapefile_plus_sidecars == {
#     'shp': 'states.shp',
#     'shx': 'states.shx',
#     'prj': 'states.prj',
#     'dbf': 'states.dbf'
# }
# 'data' is required (there may be a 'schema' alternative later, for creating empty_
↳featuretypes)
# 'workspace' is optional (GeoServer's default workspace is used by... default)
# 'name' is required
ft = cat.create_featurestore("test", shapefile_plus_sidecars, geosolutions)
```

It is possible to create JDBC Virtual Layers too. The code below allow to create a new SQL View called my_jdbc_vt_test defined by a custom sql.

```
from geoserver.catalog import Catalog
from geoserver.support import JDBCVirtualTable, JDBCVirtualTableGeometry, _
↳JDBCVirtualTableParam

cat = Catalog('http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest/', 'admin', '****')
store = cat.get_store('postgis-geoserver')
geom = JDBCVirtualTableGeometry('newgeom', 'LineString', '4326')
ft_name = 'my_jdbc_vt_test'
epsg_code = 'EPSG:4326'
sql = 'select ST_MakeLine(wkb_geometry ORDER BY waypoint) As newgeom, assetid, _
↳runtime from waypoints group by assetid, runtime'
keyColumn = None
parameters = None

jdbc_vt = JDBCVirtualTable(ft_name, sql, 'false', geom, keyColumn, parameters)
ft = cat.publish_featuretype(ft_name, store, epsg_code, jdbc_virtual_table=jdbc_vt)
```

This example shows how to easily update a layer property. The same approach may be used with every catalog resource

```
ne_shaded = cat.get_layer("ne_shaded")
ne_shaded.enabled=True
cat.save(ne_shaded)
cat.reload()
```

Deleting a store from the catalog requires to purge all the associated layers first. This can be done by doing

something like this:

```
st = cat.get_store("ne_shaded")
cat.delete(ne_shaded)
cat.reload()
cat.delete(st)
cat.reload()
```

There are some functionalities allowing to manage the `ImageMosaic` coverages. It is possible to create new `ImageMosaics`, add granules to them, and also read the coverages metadata, modify the mosaic `Dimensions` and finally query the mosaic granules and list their properties.

The `gsconfig` methods map the [REST APIs for ImageMosaic](#)

In order to create a new `ImageMosaic` layer, you can prepare a zip file containing the properties files for the mosaic configuration. Refer to the `GeoTools ImageMosaic Plugin` guide in order to get details on the mosaic configuration. The package contains an already configured zip file with two granules. You need to update or remove the `datastore.properties` file before creating the mosaic otherwise you will get an exception.

```
from geoserver.catalog import Catalog
cat = Catalog("http://localhost:8180/geoserver/rest")
cat.create_imagemosaic("NOAAWW3_NCOMultiGrid_WIND_test", "NOAAWW3_NCOMultiGrid_WIND_
↳test.zip")
```

By default the `cat.create_imagemosaic` tries to configure the layer too. If you want to create the store only, you can specify the following parameter

```
cat.create_imagemosaic("NOAAWW3_NCOMultiGrid_WIND_test", "NOAAWW3_NCOMultiGrid_WIND_
↳test.zip", "none")
```

In order to retrieve from the catalog the `ImageMosaic` coverage store you can do this

```
store = cat.get_store("NOAAWW3_NCOMultiGrid_WIND_test")
```

It is possible to add more granules to the mosaic at runtime. With the following method you can add granules already present on the machine local path.

```
cat.harvest_externalgranule("file://D:/Work/apache-tomcat-6.0.16/instances/data/data/
↳MetOc/NOAAWW3/20131001/WIND/NOAAWW3_NCOMultiGrid__WIND_000_20131001T000000.tif",
↳store)
```

The method below allows to send granules remotely via POST to the `ImageMosaic`. The granules will be uploaded and stored on the `ImageMosaic` index folder.

```
cat.harvest_uploadgranule("NOAAWW3_NCOMultiGrid__WIND_000_20131002T000000.zip", store)
```

To delete an `ImageMosaic` store, you can follow the standard approach, by deleting the layers first. *ATTENTION*: at this time you need to manually cleanup the data dir from the mosaic granules and, in case you used a DB datastore, you must also drop the mosaic tables.

```
layer = cat.get_layer("NOAAWW3_NCOMultiGrid_WIND_test")
cat.delete(layer)
cat.reload()
cat.delete(store)
cat.reload()
```

The method below allows you the load and update the coverage metadata of the `ImageMosaic`. You need to do this for every coverage of the `ImageMosaic` of course.

```
coverage = cat.get_resource_by_url("http://localhost:8180/geoserver/rest/workspaces/
↳ natocmre/coveragestores/NOAAWW3_NCOMultiGrid_WIND_test/coverages/NOAAWW3_
↳ NCOMultiGrid_WIND_test.xml")
coverage.supported_formats = ['GEOTIFF']
cat.save(coverage)
```

By default the ImageMosaic layer has not the coverage dimensions configured. It is possible using the coverage metadata to update and manage the coverage dimensions. *ATTENTION*: notice that the presentation parameters accepts only one among the following values {'LIST', 'DISCRETE_INTERVAL', 'CONTINUOUS_INTERVAL'}

```
from geoserver.support import DimensionInfo
timeInfo = DimensionInfo("time", "true", "LIST", None, "ISO8601", None)
coverage.metadata = ({'dirName': 'NOAAWW3_NCOMultiGrid_WIND_test_NOAAWW3_NCOMultiGrid_
↳ WIND_test', 'time': timeInfo})
cat.save(coverage)
```

Once the ImageMosaic has been configured, it is possible to read the coverages along with their granule schema and granule info.

```
from geoserver.catalog import Catalog
cat = Catalog("http://localhost:8180/geoserver/rest")
store = cat.get_store("NOAAWW3_NCOMultiGrid_WIND_test")
coverages = cat.mosaic_coverages(store)
schema = cat.mosaic_coverage_schema(coverages['coverages']['coverage'][0]['name'],
↳ store)
granules = cat.mosaic_granules(coverages['coverages']['coverage'][0]['name'], store)
```

The granules details can be easily read by doing something like this:

```
granules['crs']['properties']['name']
granules['features']
granules['features'][0]['properties']['time']
granules['features'][0]['properties']['location']
granules['features'][0]['properties']['run']
```

When the mosaic grows up and starts having a huge set of granules, you may need to filter the granules query through a CQL filter on the coverage schema attributes.

```
granules = cat.mosaic_granules(coverages['coverages']['coverage'][0]['name'], store,
↳ "time >= '2013-10-01T03:00:00.000Z'")
granules = cat.mosaic_granules(coverages['coverages']['coverage'][0]['name'], store,
↳ "time >= '2013-10-01T03:00:00.000Z' AND run = 0")
granules = cat.mosaic_granules(coverages['coverages']['coverage'][0]['name'], store,
↳ "location LIKE '%20131002T000000.tif'")
```

gsimporter

gsimporter is a python library for using GeoServer's importer API.

Installing

pip install gsconfig

or

git clone <https://github.com/boundlessgeo/gsimporter.git> cd gsimporter pip install .

Getting Help

Please use the Github project at <http://github.com/boundlessgeo/gsimporter> for any bug reports (and pull requests are welcome, but please include tests where possible.)

Running Tests

The tests are integration tests. These require having a running GeoServer instance with the community/importer modules installed. Because some of the tests use a postgres database, a data base is required to run. **It is strongly advised to run with a data directory you don't care about.**

The test suite will first attempt to verify a connection to GeoServer and a connection to the database. If the default values are not appropriate, provide them via environment variables on the command line or via *export*. For example:

```
GEOSERVER_BASE_URL=http://localhost:8080 python setup.py test
```

A convenient way to deal with connection or other settings (besides setting things up to use the defaults) is to put them all in a bash (or other shell) script.

The tests are designed to create a workspace named *importer* and *importer2* for use in testing. *importer* will be set to the default workspace. As much as possible, things are cleaned up after test execution.

To run all of the tests, one way is via *setup.py*. *python setup.py test* should do the trick.

If developing and finer grained control is desired, specific tests and other flags can be provided using *python test/uploadtests.py*. Supported arguments are:

- **-clean** delete layers and stores in the test workspaces. useful for cleanup.
- **-skip-teardown** don't delete things after running. may cause errors but useful for a single test.

To run a single case (or drop the method name to run the whole class):

```
python test/uploadtests.py ErrorTests.test_invalid_file
```

5.8 Testing in GeoNode

The community encourages the Test Driven Development (TDD) and the contribution to write new tests to extend the coverage. Ideally every model, view, and utility should be covered by tests.

GeoNode has Unit, Integration and Javascript tests. The Unit tests are located in the tests file of every django app (Maps, Layers, Documents, Catalogue, Search, Security etc).

The Integration, CSW and smoke tests are located under the tests folder).

Warning: The tests are meant to be ran using the SQLite database, some of them may fail using PostgreSQL or others. Therefore **remove or rename your local_settings.py file before running the tests.**

If running them in development mode make sure to have the jetty server shut down otherwise the test could get stuck. To make sure it is run:

```
$ paver stop
```

5.8.1 Unit Tests

To run the unit tests make sure you have the virtualenv active (if running GeoNode under virtualenv) then run:

```
$ paver test # or python setup.py test when testing development versions
```

This will produce a detailed test report.

It's possible to run just specific apps tests by using the django command:

```
$ python manage.py test app/tests.py
```

For example:

```
$ python manage.py test geonode.maps.tests
```

To run a single testcase or method (omit the method name to run the whole class), for example:

```
$ python manage.py test geonode.maps.tests:MapsTest.test_maps_search
```

These tests are based on the Python/django unit test suite.

5.8.2 Integration Tests

To run the unit tests make sure you have the virtualenv active (if running GeoNode under virtualenv) then run:

```
$ paver test_integration # or python setup.py test_integration when testing_
↪development versions
```

To run the csw integration test run:

```
$ paver test_integration -n geonode.tests.csw
```

Like the unit tests above, it is also possible to test specific modules, for example:

```
$ paver test_integration -n geonode.tests.integration:GeoNodeMapTest.test_
↪search_result_detail
```

To test with with coverage:

```
$ python manage.py test geonode.maps.tests -- --with-coverage --cover-
↪package=geonode.maps
```

These tests are based on the Python/django unit test suite.

5.8.3 Javascript Tests

Note: Javascript tests has been currently disabled in GeoNode. There is a plan to improve and re-enable them in the future.

5.9 Contributing to GeoNode

Warning: This section is freely adapted from the official [GitHub guides](#).

If you are interested in helping us to make GeoNode, there are many ways to do so.

5.9.1 Participate in the Discussion

GeoNode has a mailing list (<https://groups.google.com/d/forum/geonode-users>) where users can ask and answer questions about the software. There are also IRC chats on Gitter where users (<https://gitter.im/GeoNode/general>) and developers (<https://gitter.im/GeoNode>) can discuss GeoNode in real time. Sometimes users also post interesting tips for managing sites running GeoNode. If you want to help out with GeoNode, one easy way is to sign up for the mailing list and help answer questions.

5.9.2 Report Problems on the Issue Tracking System

Informative bug reports are a key part of the bug fixing process, so if you do run into a problem with GeoNode, please don't hesitate to report it on our bug tracker, available online at <http://github.com/GeoNode/geonode/issues>. Useful information for bug reports includes:

- What were you doing when the bug occurred? Does the problem occur every time you do that, or only occasionally?
- What were you expecting to happen? What happened instead?
- What version of the software are you using? Please also note any changes from the default configuration.
- If there is a data file involved in the bug (such as a Shapefile that doesn't render properly), please consider including it in the bug report. Be aware that not all data files are freely distributable.

To help GeoNode to better address the issue you can tag the ticket with one or more labels that you can find on the side column.

5.9.3 Write Documentation

GeoNode's documentation can always use improvement - there are always more questions to be answered. For managing contributions to the manual, GeoNode uses a process similar to that used for managing the code itself. The documentation is generated from source files in the *docs/* directory within the GeoNode source repository. See <http://sphinx.pocoo.org/> for more information on the documentation system GeoNode uses.

If you want to learn more about contributing to the documentation, please go ahead to the “[How to contribute to GeoNode's Documentation](#)”. GeoNode also have some guidelines to help with writing once you are set up “[How to write Documentation](#)”.

5.9.4 Provide Translations

If GeoNode doesn't provide a user interface in your native language, consider contributing a new translation. To get started here are the instructions “[How to contribute to GeoNode's Translation](#)”.

5.9.5 Write Code

Of course since GeoNode is an open source project which encourages contributions of source code as well. If you are interested in making small changes, you can find an open ticket on <http://github.com/GeoNode/geonode/issues>, hack away, and get started on the “Patch Review Process”.

5.9.6 Further Reading

Contributing to Open Source on GitHub

Work With GitHub Issues and Pull Requests

roadmap

Contributing to Open Source on GitHub

Warning: This section is freely adapted from the official [GitHub guides](#).

A great way to get involved in open source is to contribute to the existing projects you’re using.

A Typical GitHub Project Structure

The Community

Projects often have a community around them, made up of other users in different (formal or informal) roles:

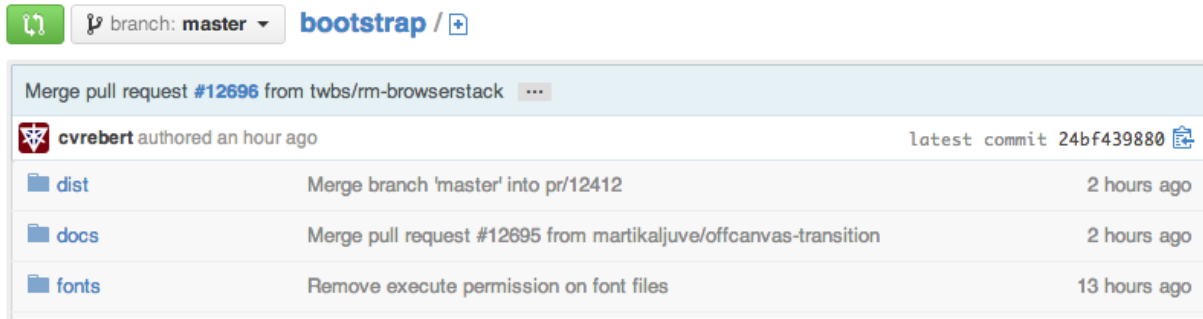
- **Owner** is the user or organization that created the project has the project on their account.
- **Maintainers** and Collaborators are the users primarily doing the work on a project and driving the direction. Oftentimes the owner and the maintainer are the same. They have write access to the repository.
- **Contributors** is everyone who has had a pull request merged into a project.
- **Community Members** are the users who often use and care deeply about the project and are active in discussions for features and pull requests.

Readme

Nearly all GitHub projects include a README.md file. The readme provides a lay of the land for a project with details on how to use, build and sometimes contribute to a project.

License

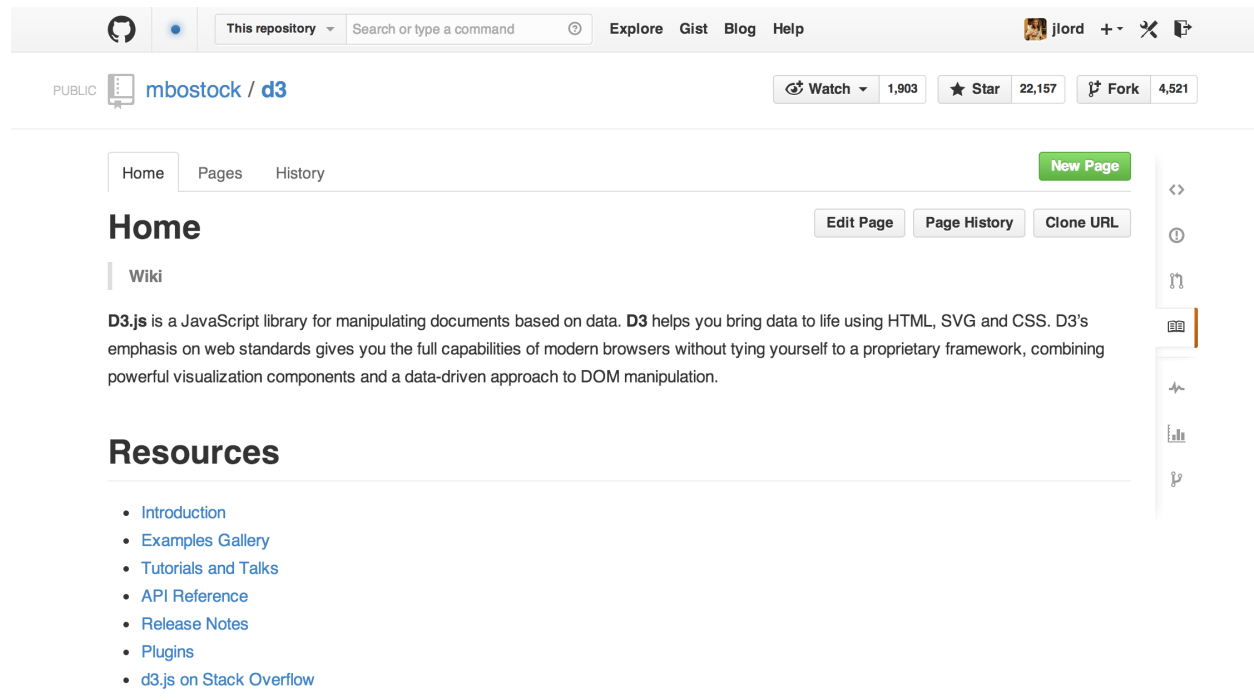
A *LICENSE* file, well, is the license for the project. An open source project’s license informs users what they can and can’t do (e.g., use, modify, redistribute), and contributors, what they are allowing others to do.



Documentation and Wikis

Many larger projects go beyond a readme to give instructions for how people can use their project. In such cases you’ll often find a link to another file or a folder named *docs* in the repository.

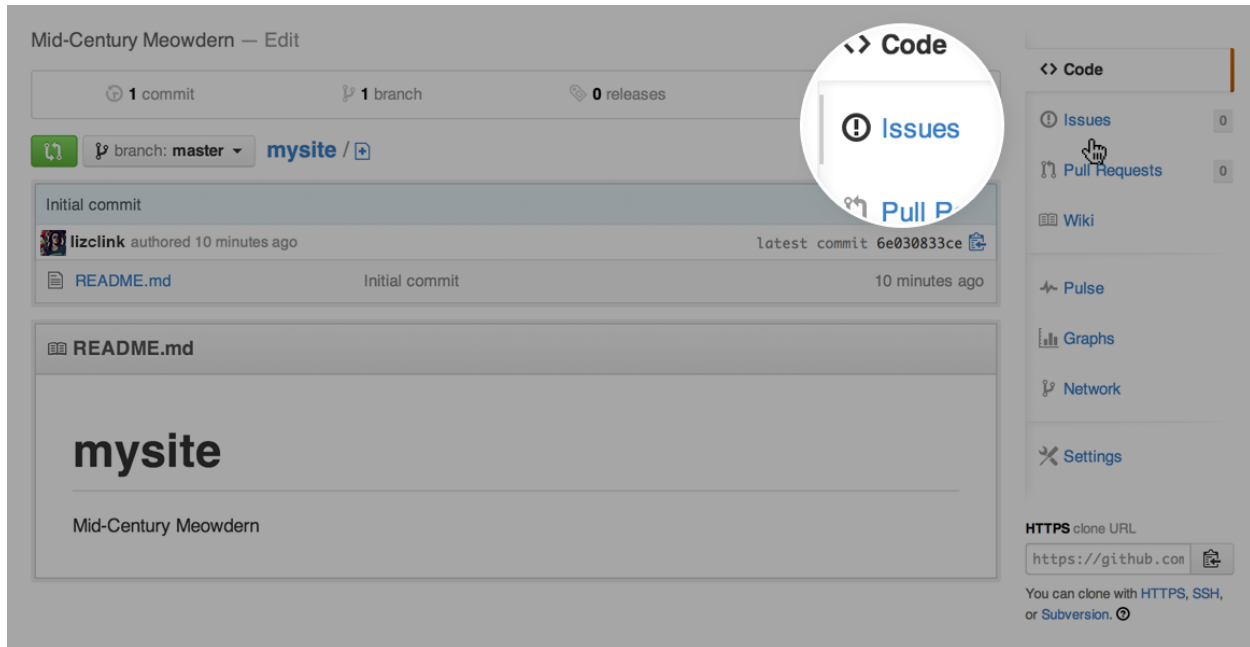
Alternatively, the repository may instead use the GitHub wiki to break down documentation.



Issues

Issues are a great way to keep track of tasks, enhancements, and bugs for your projects. They’re kind of like email—except they can be shared and discussed with the rest of your team. Most software projects have a bug tracker of some kind. GitHub’s tracker is called Issues, and has its own section in every repository.

For more information on how Issues work, see the section “*Work With GitHub Issues and Pull Requests*”



Pull Requests

If you're able to patch the bug or add the feature yourself, make a pull request with the code. Be sure you've read any documents on contributing, understand the license and have signed a CLA if required.

Once you've submitted a pull request the maintainer(s) can compare your branch to the existing one and decide whether or not to incorporate (pull in) your changes.

For more information on how Pull Requests work, see the section "[Work With GitHub Issues and Pull Requests](#)"

Work With GitHub Issues and Pull Requests

Warning: This section is freely adapted from the official [GitHub guides](#).

Issues

An Issue is a note on a repository about something that needs attention. It could be a bug, a feature request, a question or lots of other things. On GitHub you can label, search and assign Issues, making managing an active project easier.

For example, let's take a look at [Bootstrap's Issues section](#):

GitHub's issue tracking is special because of our focus on collaboration, references, and excellent text formatting. A typical issue on GitHub looks a bit like this:

- A **title** and **description** describe what the issue is all about.
- Color-coded **labels** help you categorize and filter your issues (just like labels in email).
- A **milestone** acts like a container for issues. This is useful for associating issues with specific features or project phases (e.g. *Weekly Sprint 9/5-9/16* or *Shipping 1.0*).
- One **assignee** is responsible for working on the issue at any given time.

Issues
Pull requests
Labels
Milestones
Filters
is:open is:issue
New Issue

104 Open
9,660 Closed
Author
Labels
Milestones
Assignee
Sort

!
.form-group-sm .form-group-lg shrink textarea
confirmed
css
4

#13989 opened 11 hours ago by limitstudios
v3.2.1

!
Tooltip unnecessarily breaks into multiple lines when positioned to the right
confirmed
js
0

#13987 opened 15 hours ago by hnrch02
v3.2.1

!
Tooltip Arrows in Modal example facing wrong way
css
6

#13981 opened a day ago by SDCore

!
Table improvement
css
0

#13978 opened a day ago by Tjoosten

!
docs/dist files
docs
7

#13977 opened 2 days ago by XhmikosR
v3.2.1

!
Potential solution to #4647
js
4

#13976 opened 2 days ago by julioarmandof

!
Bootstrap site: right-hand navigation text becomes rasterized after scrolling
css docs
4

#13974 opened 2 days ago by mg1075
v3.2.1

!
Dropdown toggle requires two clicks
js
1

#13972 opened 2 days ago by Kizmar

◀ The no-conflict mode should be the default behaviour #12395

Edit
New Issue

! Open thewebdreamer opened this issue 3 days ago · 10 comments


thewebdreamer commented 3 days ago

The no-conflict mode should be the default behaviour. Why would a Bootstrap client need to implement this?



cvrebert commented 3 days ago

I believe no-conflict-is-not-the-default is the norm for jQuery plugins?



thewebdreamer commented 3 days ago

It is true that it is the norm for jQuery plugins.

Couldn't there be a clash with other jQuery plugins with the current implementation of Bootstrap though?

Labels

js

Milestone

No milestone

Assignee

No one assigned

Notifications

Subscribe

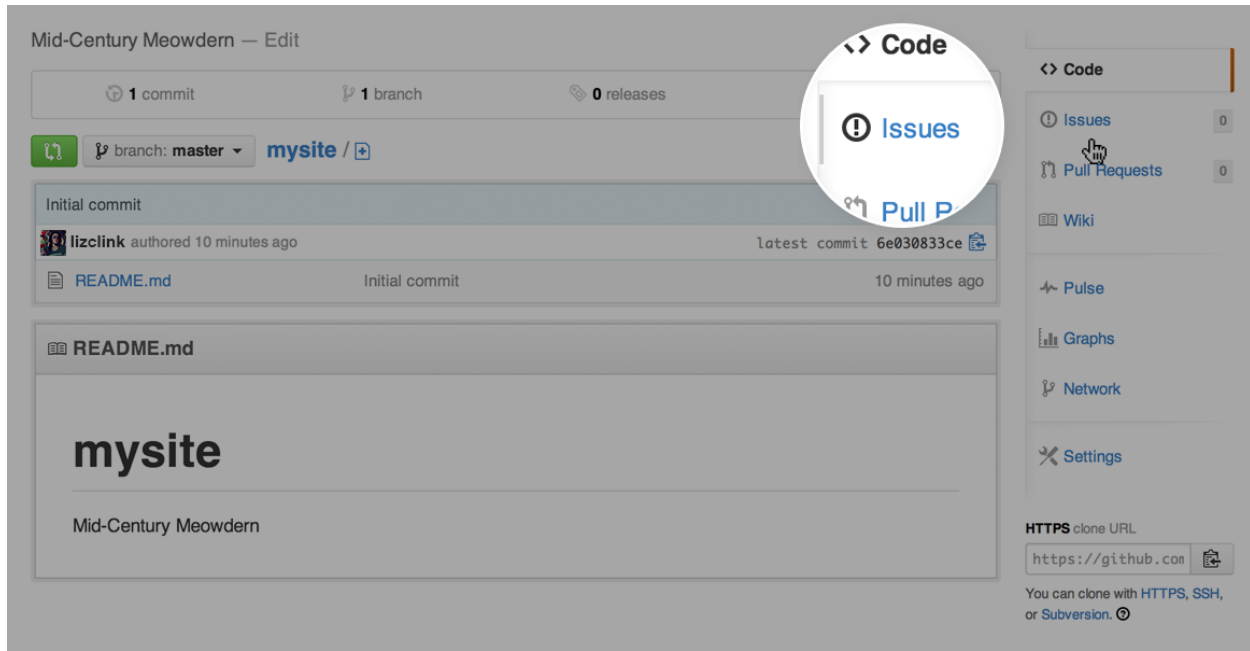
3 participants



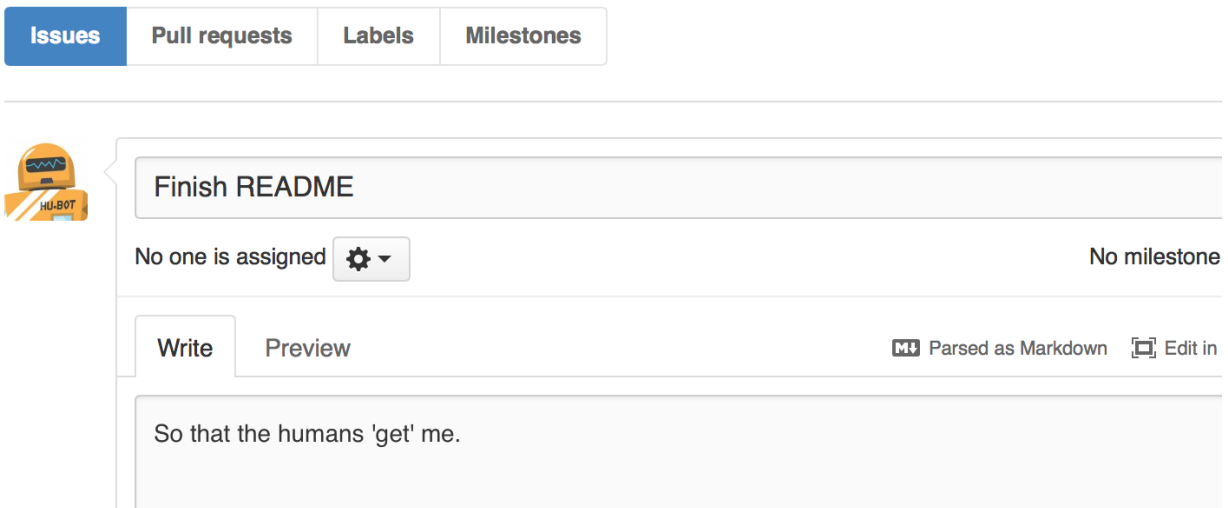
- **Comments** allow anyone with access to the repository to provide feedback.

Open an Issue

1. Click the Issues tab from the sidebar.



2. Click New Issue.
3. Give your Issue a title and description: *Add a new Logo to GeoNode custom.*



Click **Submit new Issue** when you're done. Now this issue has a permanent home (URL) that you can reference even after it is closed.

Issues Pro Tips

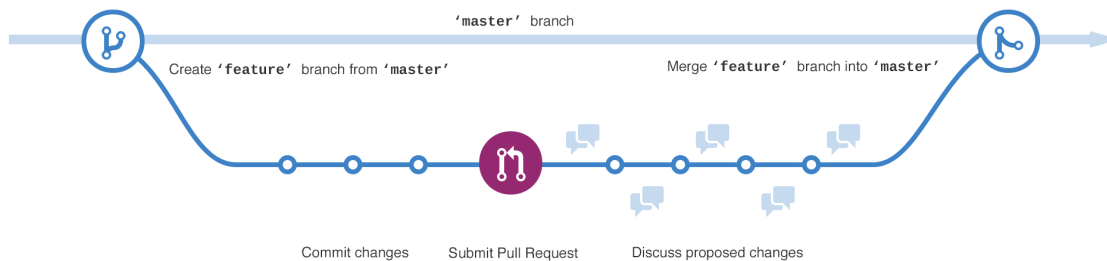
- **Check existing issues** for your issue. Duplicating an issue is slower for both parties so search through open and closed issues to see if what you're running into has been addressed already.
- **Be clear** about what your problem is: what was the expected outcome, what happened instead? Detail how someone else can recreate the problem.
- **Link to demos** recreating the problem on things like JSFiddle or CodePen.
- **Include system details** like what the browser, library or operating system you're using and its version.
- **Paste error output** or logs in your issue or in a Gist. If pasting them in the issue, wrap it in three backticks: ```` so that it renders nicely.

Branching

Branching is the way to work on different parts of a repository at one time.

When you create a repository, by default it has one branch with the name `master`. You could keep working on this branch and have only one, that's fine. But if you have another feature or idea you want to work on, you can create another branch, starting from `master`, so that you can leave `master` in its working state.

When you create a branch, you're making a **copy** of the original branch as it was at that point in time (*like a photo snapshot*). If the original branch changes while you're working on your new branch, no worries, you can always pull in those updates.



At GeoNode developers use branches for keeping bug fixes and feature work separate from `master` (**production**) branch. When a feature or fix is ready, the branch is **merged** into `master` through a **Pull Request**.

To create a new branch

- Go to the project folder and create a new branch

```
$ cd /home/geonode/geonode_custom/  
$ sudo git branch add_logo  
$ sudo git checkout add_logo
```

- Check that you are working on the correct branch: `add_logo`.

```
$ cd /home/geonode/geonode_custom/  
$ git branch
```

- Push the new branch to GitHub.

```

geo@geonode:/home/geonode/geonode_custom$ sudo git branch add_logo
geo@geonode:/home/geonode/geonode_custom$ sudo git checkout add_logo
Switched to branch 'add_logo'
geo@geonode:/home/geonode/geonode_custom$

```

No Layers

No Maps

ck to search for geospatial data published by other
, organizations and public sources. Download data in

Data is available for browsing, aggregating ar
generate maps which can be shared publicly c

```

geo@geonode:/home/geonode/geonode_custom$ git branch
* add_logo
  master
geo@geonode:/home/geonode/geonode_custom$

```

No Layers

No

```

$ cd /home/geonode/geonode_custom/
$ sudo git push origin add_logo

```

```

geo@geonode:/home/geonode/geonode_custom$ sudo git push origin add_logo
Username for 'https://github.com': afabiani
Password for 'https://afabiani@github.com':
Total 0 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
To https://github.com/afabiani/geonode_custom.git
 * [new branch]      add_logo -> add_logo
geo@geonode:/home/geonode/geonode_custom$

```

Make a commit

On GitHub, saved changes are called **commits**.

Each commit has an associated **commit message**, which is a description explaining why a particular change was made. Thanks to these messages, you and others can read through commits and understand what you've done and why.

- Add a new logo to your custom GeoNode as described in the section *Theming your GeoNode project*
- Stash the new files into the working project using `git add`

```

$ cd /home/geonode/geonode_custom/
$ sudo git add geonode_custom/static
$ git status

```

- **Commit** the changes providing a **commit messages** and push them into your branch : `add_logo`.

```

$ cd /home/geonode/geonode_custom/
$ sudo git commit -m "Adding a new logo to the custom GeoNode"
$ sudo git push origin add_logo

```

```
geo@geonode:/home/geonode/geonode_custom$ git status
On branch add_logo
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)

        modified:   geonode_custom/static/css/site_base.css
        new file:    geonode_custom/static/img/UWI-logo.JPG

geo@geonode:/home/geonode/geonode_custom$
```

```
geo@geonode:/home/geonode/geonode_custom$ sudo git commit -m "Adding a new Logo to the custom GeoNode"
[add_logo a9a1da1] Adding a new logo to the custom GeoNode
 2 files changed, 6 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 geonode_custom/static/img/UWI-logo.JPG
geo@geonode:/home/geonode/geonode_custom$ sudo git push origin add_logo
Username for 'https://github.com': afabiani
Password for 'https://afabiani@github.com':
Counting objects: 14, done.
Compressing objects: 100% (7/7), done.
Writing objects: 100% (8/8), 9.28 KiB | 0 bytes/s, done.
Total 8 (delta 2), reused 0 (delta 0)
To https://github.com/afabiani/geonode_custom.git
 4fb59e2..a9a1da1  add_logo -> add_logo
geo@geonode:/home/geonode/geonode_custom$
```

Pull Requests

Pull Requests are the heart of collaboration on GitHub. When you make a pull request, you're proposing your changes and requesting that someone pull in your contribution - aka merge them into their branch. GitHub's Pull Request feature allows you to compare the content on two branches. The changes, additions and subtractions, are shown in green and red and called diffs (differences).

As soon as you make a change, you can open a Pull Request. People use Pull Requests to start a discussion about commits (code review) even before the code is finished. This way you can get feedback as you go or help when you're stuck.

By using GitHub's @mention system in your Pull Request message, you can ask for feedback from specific people or teams.

Create a Pull Request for changes to the Logo

- Click the Pull Request icon on the sidebar, then from the Pull Request page, click the green **New pull request** button.
- Select the branch you made, `add_logo`, to compare with `master` (the original).
- Look over your changes in the diffs on the Compare page, make sure they're what you want to submit.
- When you're satisfied that these are the changes you want to submit, click the big green Create Pull Request button.



Compare and review just about anything

Branches, tags, commit ranges, and time ranges. In the same repository and across forks.

EXAMPLE COMPARISONS

<code>add_logo</code>	7 minutes ago
<code>master@{1day}...master</code>	24 hours ago

Showing 2 changed files with 6 additions and 0 deletions.

6 geonode_custom/static/css/site_base.css

... @@ -0,0 +1,6 @@

```
1 +.nav-bar-brand {
2 +  width: 373px;
3 +  height: 79px;
4 +  background: transparent url("../img/UII-logo.
5 + }
6 +
```

BIN geonode_custom/static/img/UII-logo.JPG



Choose two branches to see what's changed or to start a new pull request. If you need to, you can also [compare across forks](#).



base: `master` ▾

...

compare: `add_logo` ▾

✓ **Able to merge.** These branches can be automatically merged.



Create pull request

Discuss and review the changes in this comparison with others.

1 commit

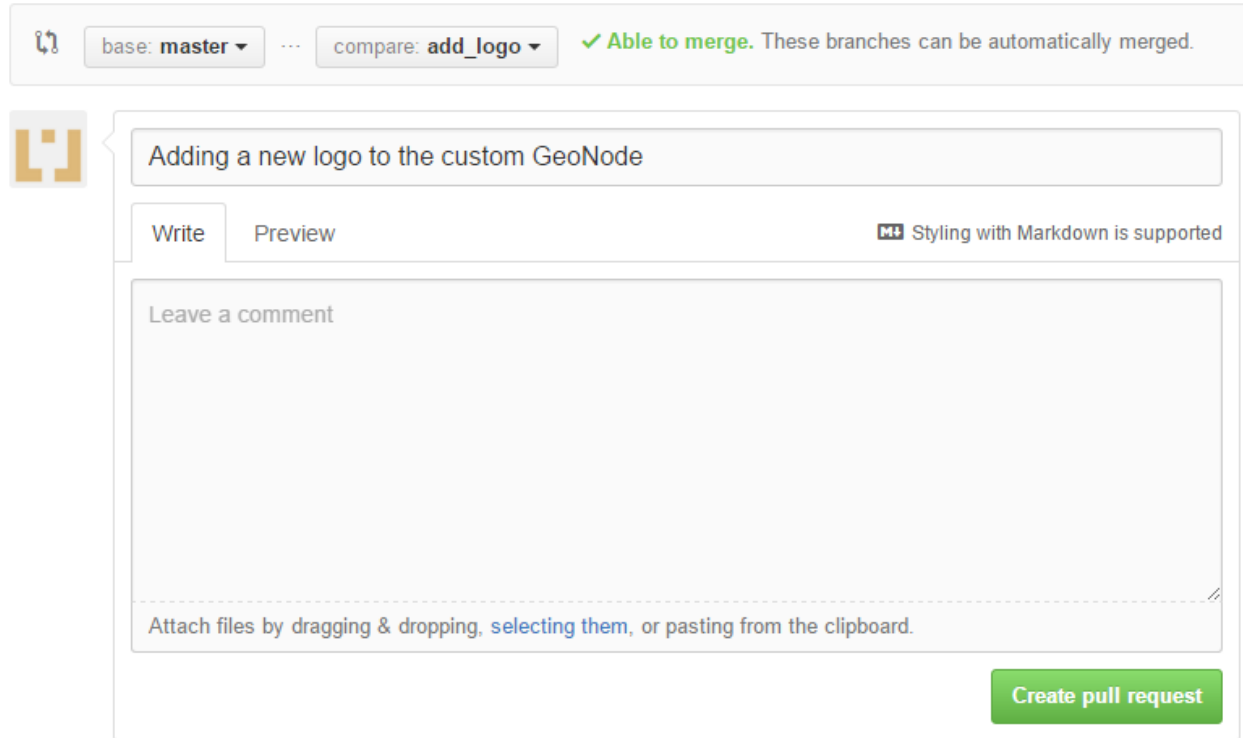
2 files changed



Commits on Dec 17, 2015

- Give your pull request a title and since it relates directly to an open issue, include “fixes #” and the issue number in the title. Write a brief description of your changes.

Create a new pull request by comparing changes across two branches. If you need to, you can also [compare across fork](#)



When you're done with your message, click **Create pull request!**

Merge your Pull Request

It's time to bring your changes together – merge your `add_logo` branch into the `master` (the original) branch.

Click the green button to merge the changes into master. Click Confirm merge. Go ahead and delete the branch, since its changes have been incorporated, with the Delete branch button in the purple box.



If you revisit the issue you opened, it's now closed! Because you included “fixes #1” in your Pull Request title, GitHub took care of closing that issue when the Pull Request was merged!

Introduction to GeoNode development This module will introduce you to the components that GeoNode is built with, the standards that it supports and the services it provides based on those standards, and an overview its architecture.

Django Overview This section introduces some basic concepts of Django, the Python based web framework on top of which GeoNode has been developed.

Django’s primary goal is to ease the creation of complex, database-driven websites. Django emphasizes reusability and “pluggability” of components, rapid development, and the principle of *don’t repeat yourself*. Python is used throughout, even for settings, files, and data models.

Django also provides an optional administrative create, read, update and delete interface that is generated dynamically through introspection and configured via admin models.

Development Prerequisites and Core Modules This module will introduce you to the basic tools and skills required to start actively developing GeoNode.

Install GeoNode for Development This module shows a step-by-step guide for the setup of a GeoNode Development Environment on an Ubuntu system.

For other Linux distributions the commands are similar, the difference is mainly on the packages names.

Note: For Windows: (install_win_devmode)

GeoNode debugging techniques GeoNode can be difficult to debug as there are several different components involved. This module shows some techniques to debug the different parts of GeoNode.

GeoNode APIs This module provides an overview of the core modules and libraries used by GeoNode and teach to the user how to use them through some guided examples.

Testing in GeoNode This section explain how to run the tests on GeoNode.

Contributing to GeoNode Basic concepts about GitHub OpenSource Projects and best practices.

Welcome to the GeoNode Training *Advanced Workshop* documentation vlatest.

This module introduces advanced techniques and methodologies for the management of the geospatial data and the maintenance and tuning of the servers on *Production Environments*.

The last sections of the module will teach also you how to add brand new classes and functionalities to your GeoNode installation.

Prerequisites You should be familiar with GeoNode, GeoServer, Python framework and development concepts other than with system administrator and caching concepts and techniques.

6.1 Advanced Data Management and Processing

6.1.1 Adding Data to GeoServer

Managing GeoServer Data Directory

This section explain how to manage the GeoServer Data Directory.

What you will learn

In this section you will:

Creating and setting a new GeoServer Data Directory

1. Generally if GeoServer is running in Web Archive mode inside of a servlet container, like in this Workshop, the data directory is located at `<web application root>/data` (the data directory contains the GeoServer configuration data).

2. The first thing to do is to correctly configure the `GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR`. To increase the portability of their data and to facilitate updates GeoServer, in the default Workshop configuration the `GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR` is configured under the directory:

```
${TRAINING_ROOT}/geoserver_data or %TRAINING_ROOT%\geoserver_data on Windows
```

Generally this is not an issue, but if you run the system from the LiveDVD this folder resides in memory. The first thing to do is to move this folder into a local persistent storage.

- Move the `GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR` somewhere in the persistent storage using the command:

```
sudo mv -f ${TRAINING_ROOT}/geoserver_data <TARGET_DIR>
```

- Make a symbolic link to the `GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR` by issuing the command:

```
ln -s <TARGET_DIR> ${TRAINING_ROOT}/geoserver_data
```

Warning: Check that the user `geosolutions` has permissions to read/write all the files/folder inside the `GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR`.

Note: Instead of creating a symbolic link you can configure GeoServer in order to allow it to point to the new `GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR`. To do that edit the file `/opt/tomcat-geoserver/webapps/geoserver/WEB-INF/web.xml` and modify the context param `GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR`.

Structure of the GeoServer Data Directory

The following is the `GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR` structure:

```
data_directory/
  coverages/
  data/
  demo/
  gwc/
  gwc-layers/
  layergroups/
  logs/
  palettes/
  security/
  styles/
  temp/
  user_projections/
  validation/
  workspaces/
  www/
  global.xml
  gwc-gs.xml
  logging.xml
  wcs.xml
  wfs.xml
  wms.xml
  wps.xml
```

File	Description
coverages	Contains some demo raster layers for this training
data	Not to be confused with the GeoServer data directory itself, the data directory is a location where actual data can be stored. This directory is commonly used to store shapefiles and raster files but can be used for any data that is file based. The main benefit of storing data files inside of the data directory is portability.
demo	The demo directory contains files which define the sample requests available in the Sample Request Tool.
gwc	This directory holds the cache created by the embedded GeoWebCache service.
gwc-layers	This directory holds the configuration files created by the embedded GeoWebCache service for each layer.
layergroups	Contains information on the layer groups configurations.
logs	This directory contains the GeoServer logging files (log file and logging properties files).
palettes	The palettes directory is used to store pre-computed Image Palettes. Image palettes are used by the GeoServer WMS as way to reduce the size of produced images while maintaining image quality.
security	The security directory contains all the files used to configure the GeoServer security subsystem. This includes a set of property files which define access roles, along with the services and data each role is authorized to access.
styles	The styles directory contains a number of Styled Layer Descriptor (SLD) files which contain styling information used by the GeoServer WMS.
temp	Temporary directory, used by the WPS service.
user_projections	The user_projections directory contains extra spatial reference system definitions. The epsg.properties can be used to add new spatial reference systems, whilst the epsg_override.properties file can be used to override an official definition with a custom one.
validation	This directory contains the validation rules
workspaces	The various workspaces directories contain metadata about stores and layers which are published by GeoServer. Each layer will have a layer.xml file associated with it, as well as either a coverage.xml or a featuretype.xml file depending on whether it's a raster or vector.
www	The www directory is used to allow GeoServer to act like a regular web server and serve regular files. While not a replacement for a full blown web server the www directory can be useful to easily serve OpenLayers map applications (this avoids the need to setup a proxy in order to respect the same origin policy).
global.xml	Contains settings that go across services, including contact information, JAI settings, character sets and verbosity.
gwc-gs.xml	Contains various settings for the GeoWebCache service.
logging.xml	Specifies the logging level, location, and whether it should log to std out.
wcs.xml	Contains the service metadata and various settings for the WCS service.
wfs.xml	Contains the service metadata and various settings for the WFS service.
wms.xml	Contains the service metadata and various settings for the WMS service.

Adding base types

This section explain how to add some of the base data types into GeoServer. As an example we will learn how to insert a ShapeFile and GeoTIFF into GeoServer, as well as how to import a Shapefile into PostGIS and then publish it from there.

What you will learn

In this section you will:

Adding a Shapefile

The task of adding a Shapefile is one that is core to any GIS tool. This section covers the task of adding and publishing a Shapefile with GeoServer.

1. Navigate to the workshop directory `$TRAINING_ROOT/data/user_data/` (on Windows `%TRAINING_ROOT%\data\user_data`) and find the following shapefiles:

```
Mainrd.shp
Mainrd.shx
Mainrd.dbf
Mainrd.prj
```

Copy the files to the following directory:

```
$GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR/data/boulder
```

for Windows:

```
%GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR%\data\boulder
```

Note: Ensure that all four parts of the shapefile are copied. This includes the `shp`, `shx`, `dbf`, and `prj` extensions.

2. Navigate to the GeoServer [Welcome Page](#).
3. On the Welcome page locate the *Login* form located at the top right corner, and enter the username “admin” and password “Geos”.
4. Click the *Add stores* link.
5. Select the *Shapefile* link and click it.

Note: The new data source menu contains a list of all the spatial formats supported by GeoServer. When creating a new data store one of these formats must be chosen. Formats like Shapefile and PostGIS are supported by default, and many other formats are available as extensions.

6. On the *Edit Vector Data Source* page enter “Mainrd” in the *Data Source Name* and *Description* fields. Finally click on browse link in order to set the Shapefile location in the *URL* field and click *Save*.

Note: The Mainrd.shp got just copied in the data directory, inside the “data/boulder” folder, and the file browser opens right in the data directory, so just click on “data” and then “boulder” and you’ll find it

7. After saving, you will be taken to a page that lists all the layers in the shapefile and gives you the option to publish any of them. Click *Publish*.
8. The *Coordinate Reference Systems* have to be manually populated. The *Name* and *Title* fields should be automatically populated.

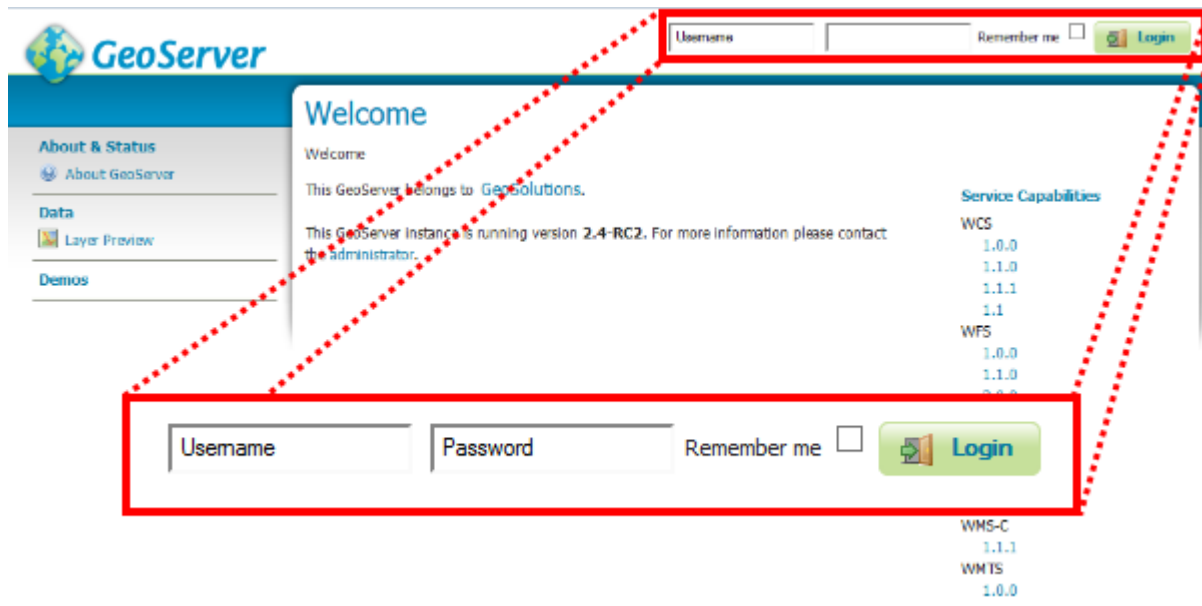


Fig. 1: GeoServer Login

Welcome

Welcome

This GeoServer belongs to GeoSolutions.

24 Layers	+ Add layers
12 Stores	+ Add stores
1 Workspaces	+ Create workspaces

Fig. 2: Add stores link

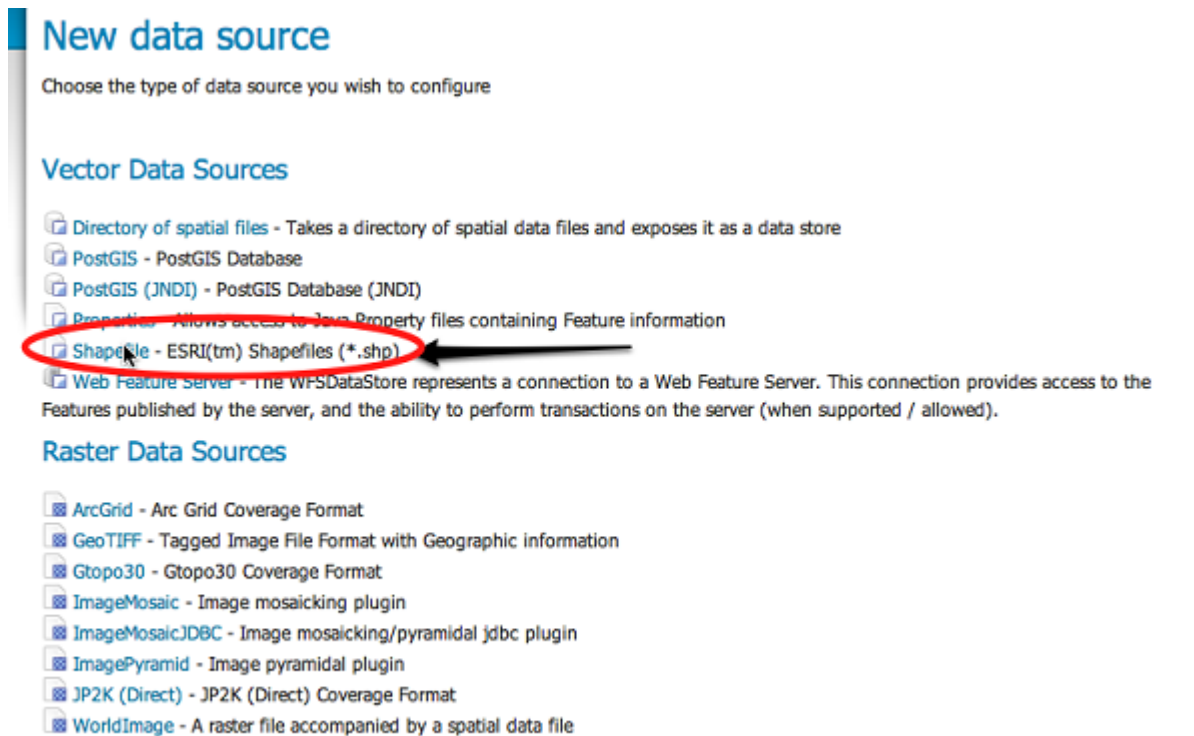


Fig. 3: Add a new shapefile

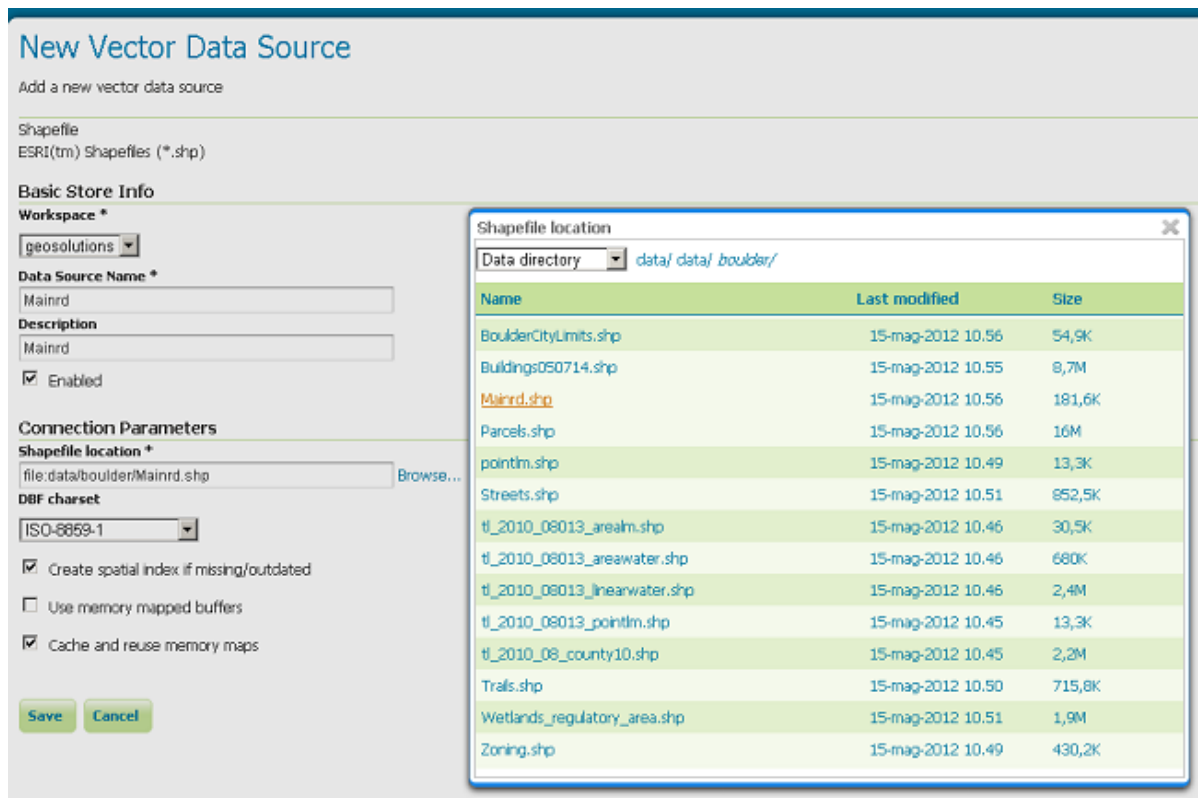


Fig. 4: Specifying Shapefile parameters

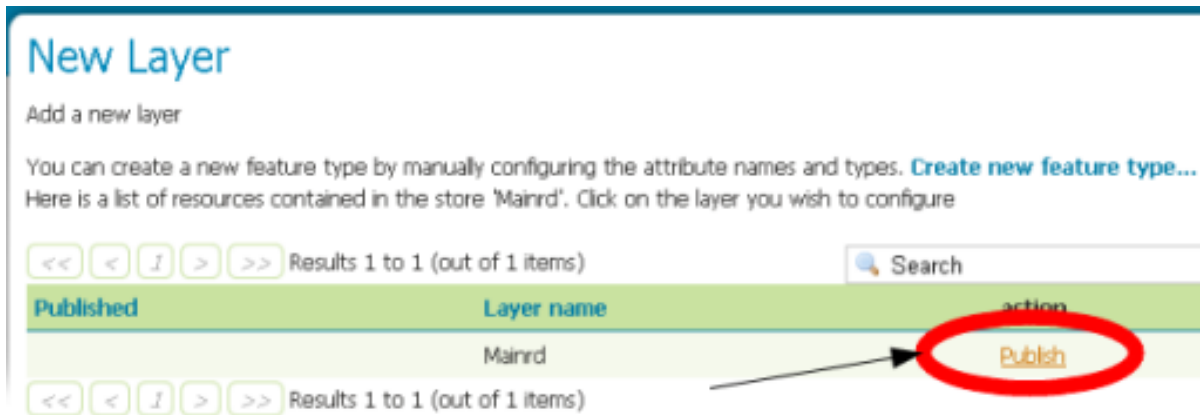


Fig. 5: Publishing a layer from the shapefile

Scroll down the page and generate the bounds for the layer by clicking the *Compute from data* button in the *Bounding Boxes* section.

9. Scroll to the bottom of the page, notice the read only *Feature Type Detail* table and then click *Save*.
10. If all went well, you should see something like this:
At this point a shapefile has been added and is ready to be served by GeoServer.
11. Choose the `preview` link in the main menu and filter the layer list with `mainrd`:
12. Click on the `OpenLayers` link to preview the layer in an interactive viewer:

In the *next* section we will see how to load a shapeFile into PostGIS.

Loading a Shapefile into PostGIS

This task shows how to load a ShapeFile into PostGIS database:

1. Open the terminal window and enter the following command and press enter to creating a new database named 'shape':

- Linux:

```
createdb -U postgres -T postgis20 shape
```

- Windows:

```
setenv.bat
createdb -U postgres -T postgis20 shape
```

1. Enter the following command and press enter to load the ShapeFile into 'shape' database:

- Linux:

```
shp2pgsql -I ${TRAINING_ROOT}/data/user_data/Mainrd.shp public.main_
↵roads | psql -d shape
```

- Windows:

Edit Layer
Edit layer data and publishing

geosolutions:Mainrd
Configure the resource and publishing information for the current layer

Data **Publishing**

Basic Resource Info

Name
Mainrd

Title
Mainrd

Abstract

Keywords

Current Keywords
features
Mainrd
Remove selected

New Keyword

Vocabulary

Add Keyword

Metadata links
No metadata links so far
Add link *Note only FGDC and TC211 metadata links show up in WMS 1.1.1 capabilities*

Coordinate Reference Systems

Native SRS
UNKNOWN [NAD_1983_HARN_StatePlane_Colorado_North_FIPS_0501...](#)

Declared SRS
EPSG:2876 [Find... EPSG:NAD83\(HARN\) / Colorado North \(ftUS\)...](#)

SRS handling
Force declared

Set the declared CRS to "EPSG:2876".

Fig. 6: Populate fields.

Bounding Boxes

Native Bounding Box

Min X	Min Y	Max X	Max Y
3.048.474,661	1.226.045,092	3.095.249	1.279.080,5

[Compute from data](#)

Lat/Lon Bounding Box

Min X	Min Y	Max X	Max Y
-105,32710918777	39,953380163165	-105,15953746505	40,099342759115

[Compute from native bounds](#)

Feature Type Details

Property	Type	Nullable	Min/Max Occurrences
the_geom	MultiLineString	true	0/1
LABEL_NAME	String	true	0/1

Use the links to autopopulate the bounding boxes.

Fig. 7: Generating the layer bounding box

Feature Type Details

Property	Type	Nullable	Min/Max Occurrences
the_geom	MultiLineString	true	0/1
LABEL_NAME	String	true	0/1

[Reload feature type](#) ⚠ ...

Save Button

Fig. 8: Submitting the layer configuration

Layers

Manage the layers being published by GeoServer

[Add a new resource](#)

[Remove selected resources](#)

<< < | > >> Results 1 to 1 (out of 1 items)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Type	Workspace	Store	Layer Name	Enabled?	Native SRS
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	Mainrd	Mainrd	✓	EPSG:2876

<< < | > >> Results 1 to 1 (out of 1 items)

Fig. 9: After a successful save

Layers

Manage the layers being published by GeoServer

 [Add a new resource](#)

 [Remove selected resources](#)







 Results 1 to 16 (out of 16 items)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Type	Workspace	Store	Layer Name	Enabled?	Native SRS
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	Mainrd	Mainrd	✓	EPSG:2876
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	BoulderCityLimit	BoulderCityLimits	✓	EPSG:2876
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	Buildings050714	Buildings050714	✓	EPSG:2876
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	Parcels	Parcels	✓	EPSG:2876
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	pointlm	pointlm	✓	EPSG:2876
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	Streets	Streets	✓	EPSG:2876
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	Streets	Streets	✓	EPSG:2876
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	Streets	Streets	✓	EPSG:2876
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	tl_2010_08013_arealm	tl_2010_08013_arealm	✓	EPSG:2876
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	tl_2010_08013_areawater	tl_2010_08013_areawater	✓	EPSG:2876
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	tl_2010_08013_linearwater	tl_2010_08013_linearwater	✓	EPSG:2876
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	tl_2010_08013_pointlm	tl_2010_08013_pointlm	✓	EPSG:2876
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	tl_2010_08_county10	tl_2010_08_county10	✓	EPSG:2876
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	Trails	Trails	✓	EPSG:2876
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	Wetlands_regulatory_area	Wetlands_regulatory_area	✓	EPSG:2876
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	Zoning	Zoning	✓	EPSG:2876















 Results 1 to 16 (out of 16 items)

Layer Preview

List of all layers configured in GeoServer and provides previews in various formats for each.







 Results 1 to 20 (out of 0 matches from 20 items)

Type	Name	Title	Common Formats	All Formats
	geosolutions:Mainrd	Mainrd	OpenLayers KML GML	<input type="text" value="Select one"/> 













 Results 1 to 20 (out of 0 matches from 20 items)

Fig. 10: Selecting the mainrd shapefile in the layer preview.

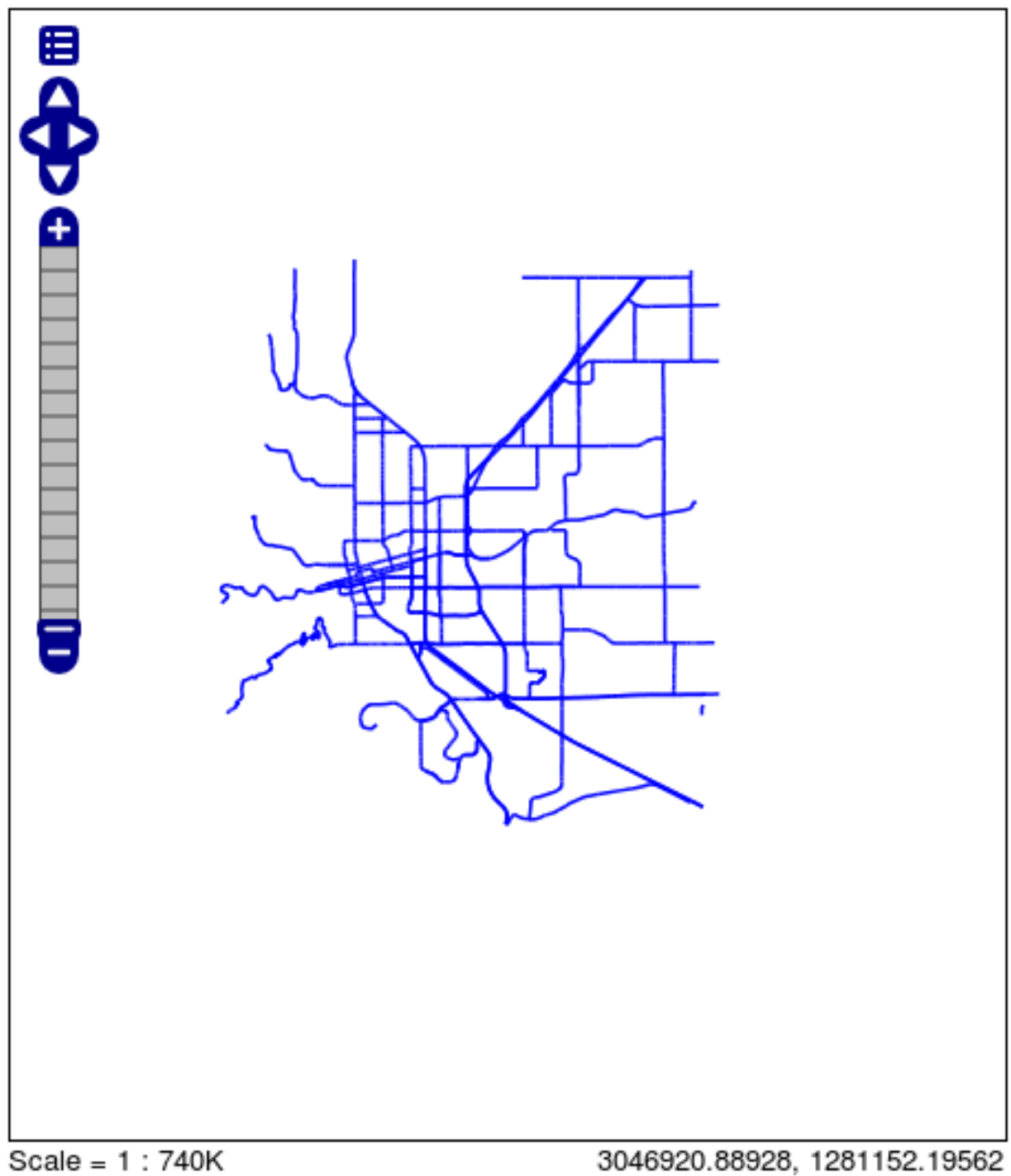


Fig. 11: The mainrd shapefile preview

```
shp2pgsql -I "%TRAINING_ROOT%\data\user_data\Mainrd.shp" public.main_
roads | psql -U postgres -d shape
```

The ShapeFile will be loaded within the ‘main_roads’ table of the ‘shape’ database. The following screenshot shows some of the table contents in pgAdmin III

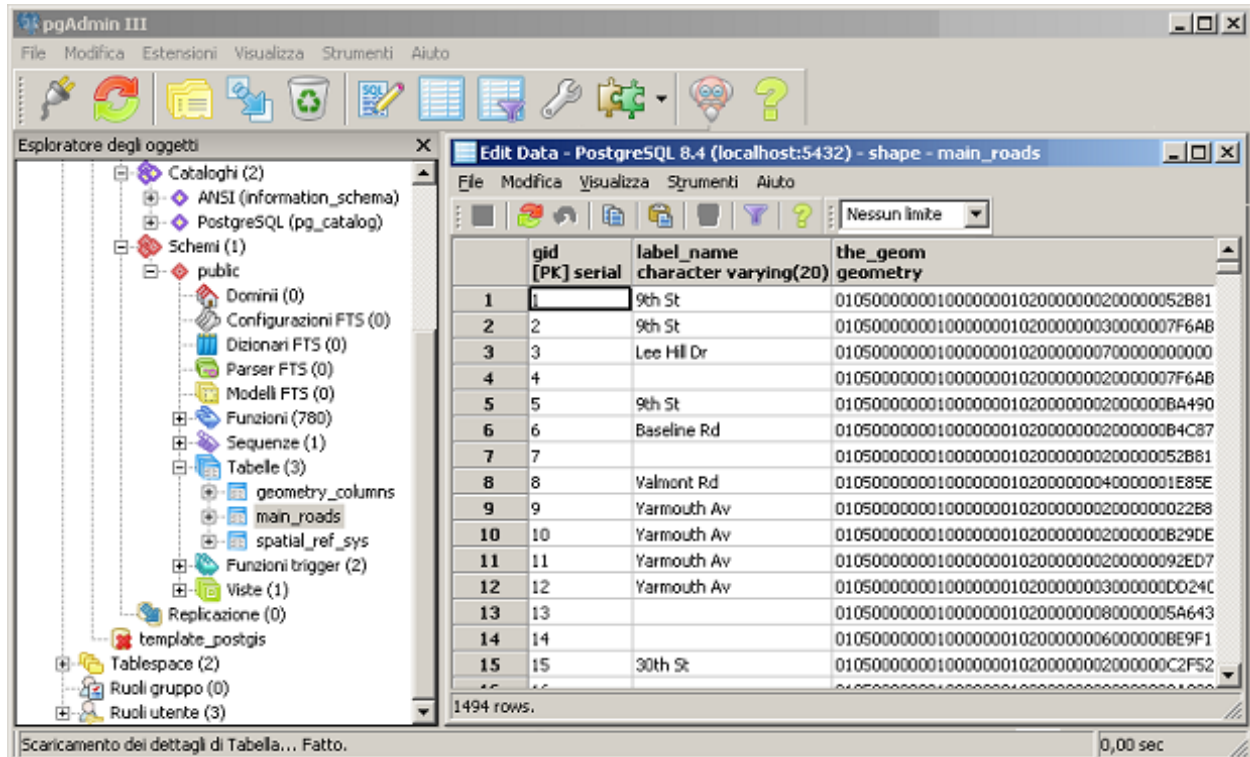


Fig. 12: A PostGIS table by ShapeFile

In the *next* section we will see how to add a PostGIS layer into GeoServer.

Adding a Postgis layer

This task shows how to add a PostGIS layer into GeoServer:

1. Navigate to the GeoServer [Welcome Page](#).
2. If you are not already logged in, on the Welcome page locate the *Login* form located at the top right corner, and enter the username “admin” and password “Geos”.
3. Click the *Add stores* link.
4. Select the *PostGIS* link and click it.
5. On the *New Vector Data Source* page fill the following parameter:
 - *Data source name*, ‘shape’
 - *port*, ‘5434’
 - *database*, ‘shape’ the name of the database created in previous workshop step.
 - *user*, ‘geosolutions’ the name of the user database owner.

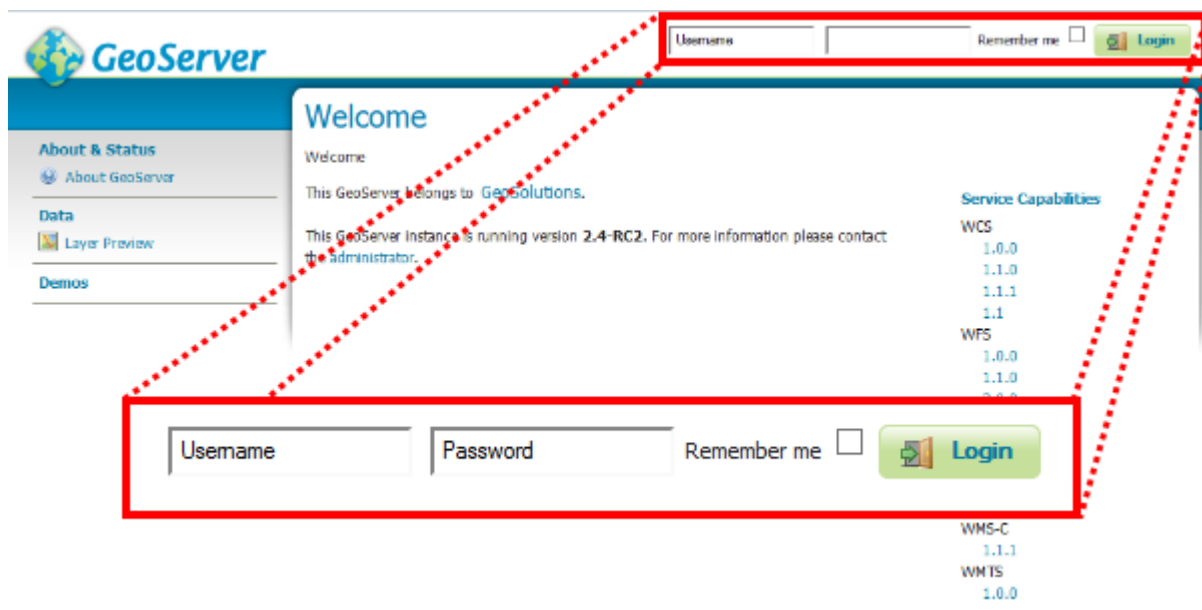


Fig. 13: GeoServer Login

Welcome

Welcome

This GeoServer belongs to GeoSolutions.

24 Layers	+ Add layers
12 Stores	+ Add stores
1 Workspaces	+ Create workspaces

Fig. 14: Add stores link

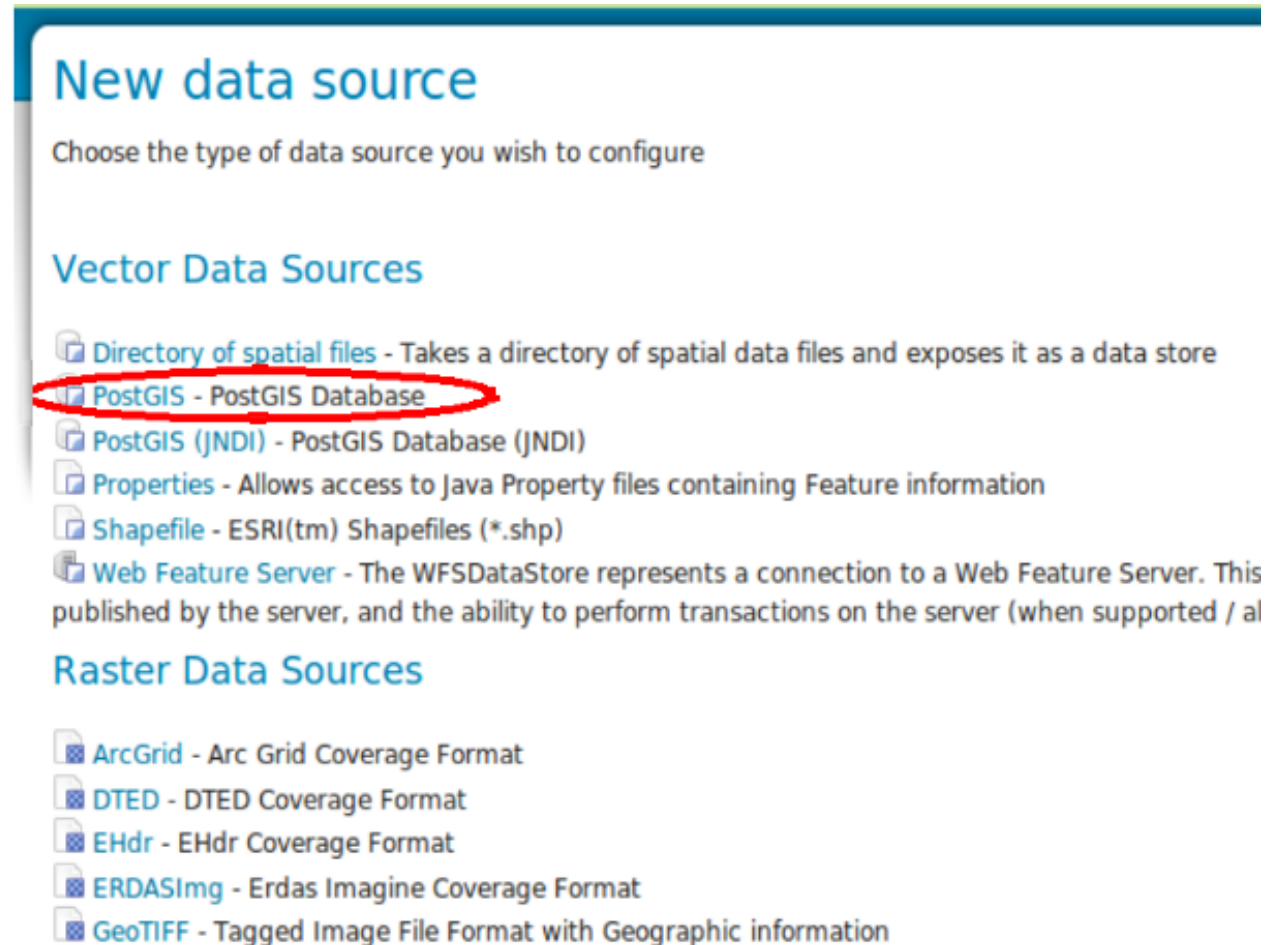


Fig. 15: Add new PostGIS Store

- *password*, ‘Geos’ the user password.

and click *Save*.

6. After saving, you will be taken to a page that lists all the layers in the PostGIS database and gives you the option to publish any of them. Click *Publish*.
7. The *Name* and *Title* fields should be automatically populated. Fill the *Declared SRS* field to set the Coordinate Reference Systems and generate the bounds for the layer by clicking the *Compute from data* and *Compute from native bounds* buttons in the *Bounding Boxes* section
8. Scroll to the bottom of the page, notice the read only *Feature Type Detail* table and then click *Save*.
9. If all went well, you should see something like this:
10. At this point the PostGIS layer has been added and is ready to be served by GeoServer. Use the layer preview to view its contents, filtering on the ‘main_road’ name.

Adding a GeoTiff

The GeoTIFF is a widely used geospatial raster data format: it is composed of a single file containing both the data and the georeferencing information (not to be confused with the .tiff/.tifw/.prj file triplet, which is considered a “world image” file in GeoServer). This section provides instructions to add and publish a GeoTIFF file.

1. Open the web browser and navigate to the GeoServer [Welcome Page](#).
2. Select *Add stores* from the interface.
3. Select *GeoTIFF - Tagged Image File Format with Geographic information* from the set of available Raster Data Sources.
4. Specify a proper name (as an instance, 13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl) in the *Data Source Name* field of the interface.
5. Click on browse link in order to set the GeoTIFF location in the *URL* field.

Note: The 13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif is located at \$TRAINING_ROOT/data/user_data/aerial/13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif (on Windows %TRAINIG_ROOT%\data\user_data\airial\13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif)

6. Click *Save*.
7. Publish the layer by clicking on the *publish* link.
8. Check the Coordinate Reference Systems and the Bounding Boxes fields are properly set and click on *Save*.
9. At this point the GeoTIFF is being published with GeoServer. You can use the layer preview to inspect the data.

Adding a WMS Cascade Layer

WMS cascading allows to expose layers coming from other WMS servers as if they were local layers. This provides for some interesting advantages:

- Clients connecting to your SDI need to care about less points of origin, which might be important for high security networks
- It is now possible to ask for maps in formats not supported by the original server, or to reproject the maps in projections not supported by the original server (GeoServer supports out of the box almost 5000 different coordinate reference systems)

New Vector Data Source

Add a new vector data source

PostGIS

PostGIS Database

Basic Store Info

Workspace *

geosolutions ▼

Data Source Name *

shape

Description

☒ Enabled

Connection Parameters

host *

localhost

port *

5434

database

shape

schema

public

user *

geosolutions

passwd

••••

Namespace *

<http://www.geo-solutions.it/workshop>

☐ Expose primary keys

max connections

10

Primary key metadata table**Session startup SQL****Session close-up SQL**

- ☒ Loose bbox
- ☒ Estimated extends
- ☐ preparedStatements

Max open prepared statements

- ☐ encode functions
- ☒ Support on the fly geometry simplification
- ☐ create database

create database params

Fig. 16: Setting database connection parameters

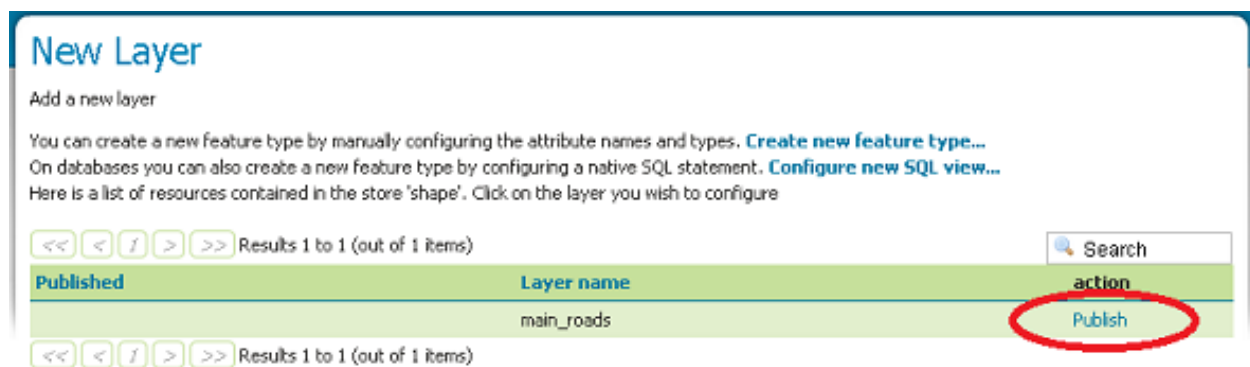
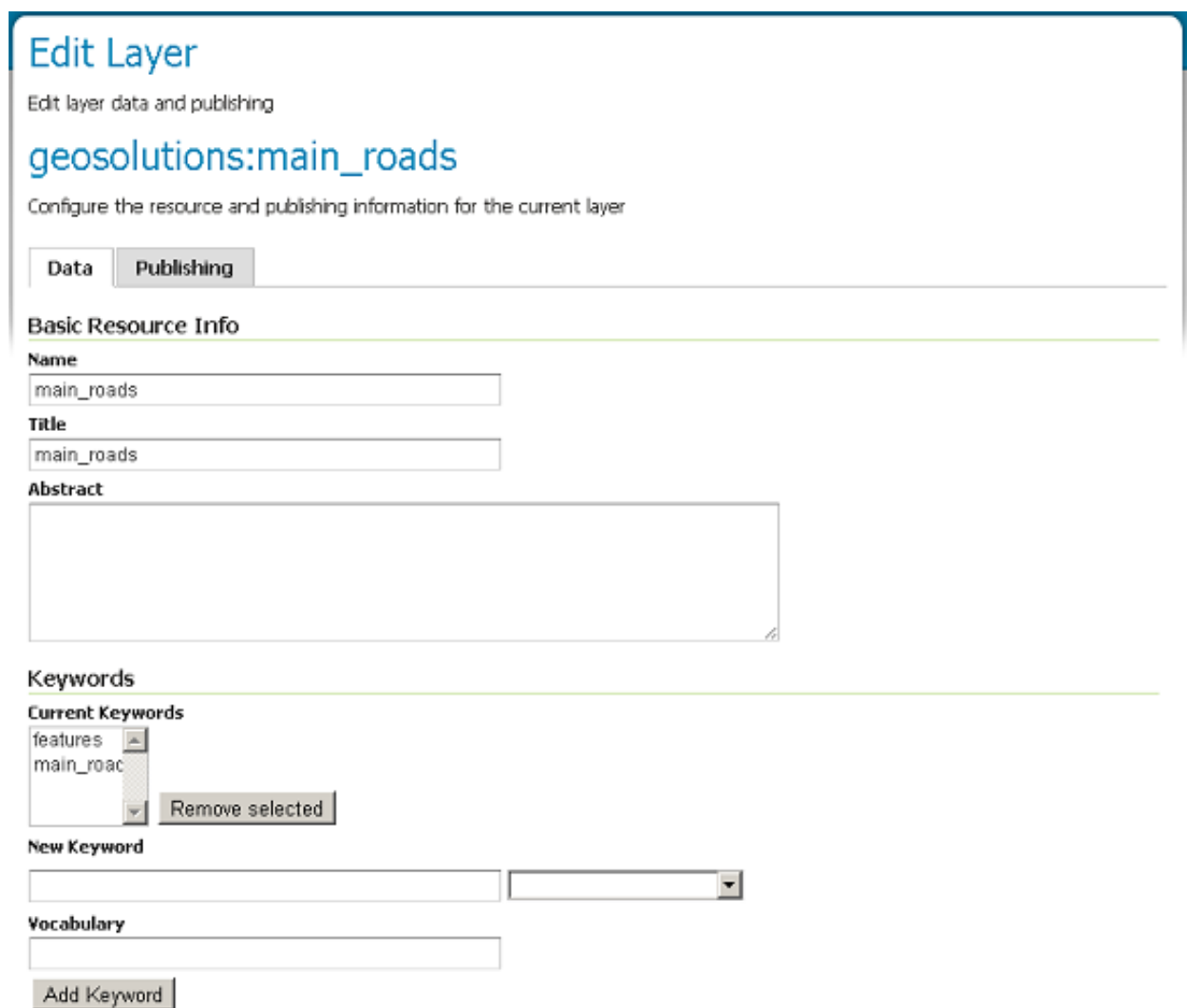


Fig. 17: Publishing a layer from the PostGIS table



Metadata links

No metadata links so far

[Add link](#)

Note only FGDC and TC211 metadata links show up in WMS 1.1.1 capabilities

Coordinate Reference Systems

Native SRS

 ...

Declared SRS

EPSG:2876

[Find...](#)

EPSG:NAD83(HARN) / Colorado North (ftUS)...

SRS handling

Force declared

Set the Declared CRS to EPSG:2876 and after use the links to autopopulate the bounding boxes

Bounding Boxes

Native Bounding Box

Min X	Min Y	Max X	Max Y
3,048,474,5	1,226,045	3,095,249	1,279,080,5

[Compute from data](#)

Lat/Lon Bounding Box

Min X	Min Y	Max X	Max Y
-105,3271097627	39,953379910609	-105,15953746505	40,099342759979

[Compute from native bounds](#)

Fig. 18: Populating fields and generating the layer bounding box

Feature Type Details

Property	Type	Nullable	Min/Max Occurrences
label_name	String	true	0/1
the_geom	MultiLineString	true	0/1

[Reload feature type](#) ⚠ ...

Save

Cancel

Fig. 19: Submitting the layer configuration

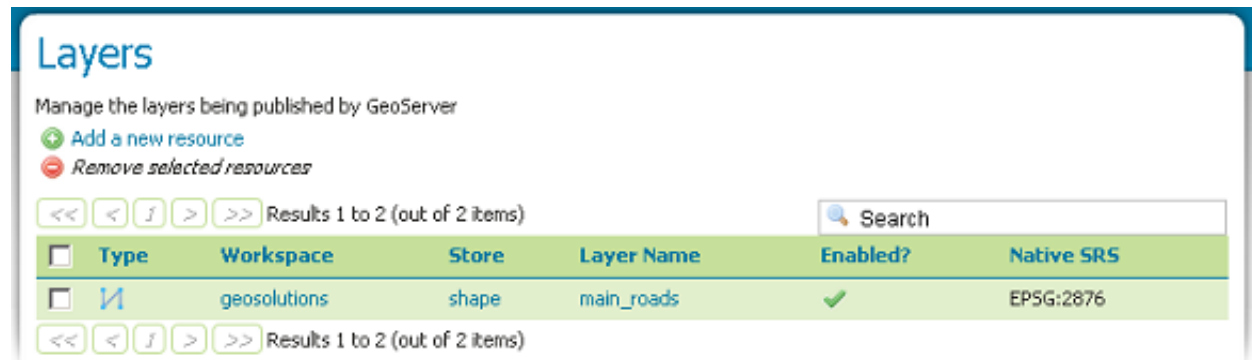
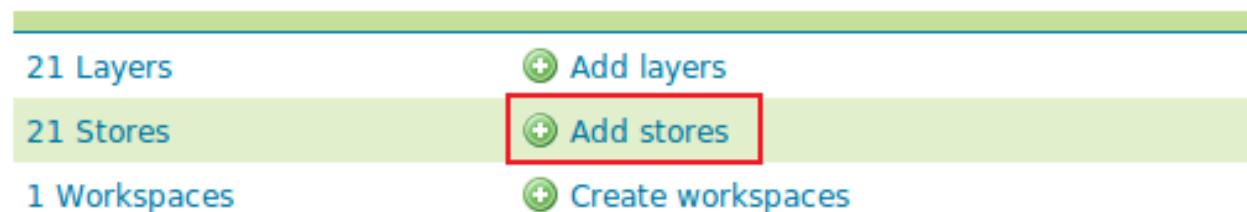


Fig. 20: After a successful save

This GeoServer belongs to [GeoSolutions](#).



Raster Data Sources

- [ArcGrid](#) - Arc Grid Coverage Format
- [DTED](#) - DTED Coverage Format
- [EHdr](#) - EHdr Coverage Format
- [ERDASImg](#) - Erdas Imagine Coverage Format
- [GeoTIFF](#) - Tagged Image File Format with Geographic information
- [Gtopo30](#) - Gtopo30 Coverage Format
- [ImageMosaic](#) - Image mosaicking plugin
- [ImagePyramid](#) - Image pyramidal plugin
- [JP2K \(Direct\)](#) - JP2K (Direct) Coverage Format
- [JP2MrSID](#) - JP2K (MrSID) Coverage Format
- [MrSID](#) - MrSID Coverage Format
- [NITF](#) - NITF Coverage Format
- [WorldImage](#) - A raster file accompanied by a spatial data file

Add Raster Data Source

Description

GeoTIFF

Tagged Image File Format with Geographic Information

Basic Store Info

Workspace *

geosolutions

Data Source Name *

13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl

Description

13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl

☒ Enabled

Connection Parameters

URL *

file:data/example.extension

Save

Cancel

URL

13tde770310_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif	14-mag-2012 12.11	1,7M
13tde770325_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif	14-mag-2012 12.10	1,5M
13tde770340_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif	14-mag-2012 12.10	984,7K
13tde785280_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif	14-mag-2012 12.10	1,5M
13tde785295_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif	14-mag-2012 12.11	1,5M
13tde785310_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif	14-mag-2012 12.10	1,4M
13tde785325_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif	14-mag-2012 12.11	1,2M
13tde785340_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif	14-mag-2012 12.09	1,1M
13tde800280_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif	14-mag-2012 12.11	1,5M
13tde800295_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif	14-mag-2012 12.11	1,4M
13tde800310_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif	14-mag-2012 12.10	1,2M
13tde800325_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif	14-mag-2012 12.10	1,1M
13tde815280_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif	14-mag-2012 12.11	1,3M
<u>13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif</u>	14-mag-2012 12.10	1,1M
13tde815310_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif	14-mag-2012 12.10	1,1M

New Layer

Add a new layer

Here is a list of resources contained in the store '13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl'.

Click on the layer you wish to configure

<< < I > >> Results 1 to 1 (out of 1 items)

Search

Published	Layer name	action
	13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl	Publish

<< < I > >> Results 1 to 1 (out of 1 items)

Coordinate Reference Systems

Native SRS

[EPSG:NAD83 / UTM zone 13N...](#)

Declared SRS

[EPSG:NAD83 / UTM zone 13N...](#)

SRS handling

Bounding Boxes

Native Bounding Box

Min X	Min Y	Max X	Max Y
481.500	4.429.500	483.000	4.431.000

[Compute from data](#)

Lat/Lon Bounding Box

Min X	Min Y	Max X	Max Y
-105,2168216144	40,015499345512	-105,1992022820	40,029045461096

[Compute from native bounds](#)

Coverage Parameters

InputTransparentColor

SUGGESTED_TILE_SIZE



Scale = 1 : 10K

482979.49219, 4429517.57813

Click on the map to get feature info

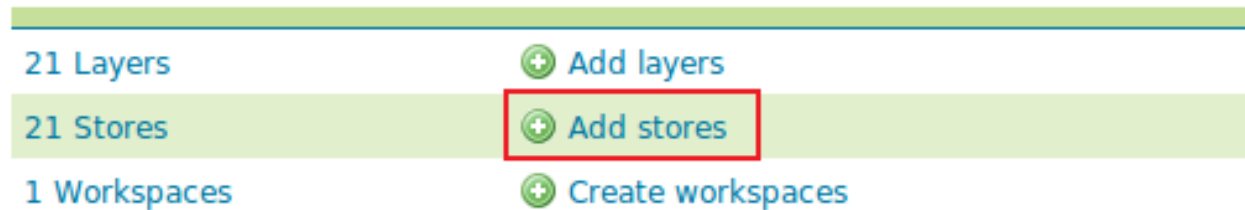
- It is now possible to mix the layers with local ones to generate print oriented formats such as PDF
- It is now possible to provide more informations about the layer, such as a better description, more keywords, which will benefit all clients, in particular catalogues harvesting informations from your capabilities document

Configuration

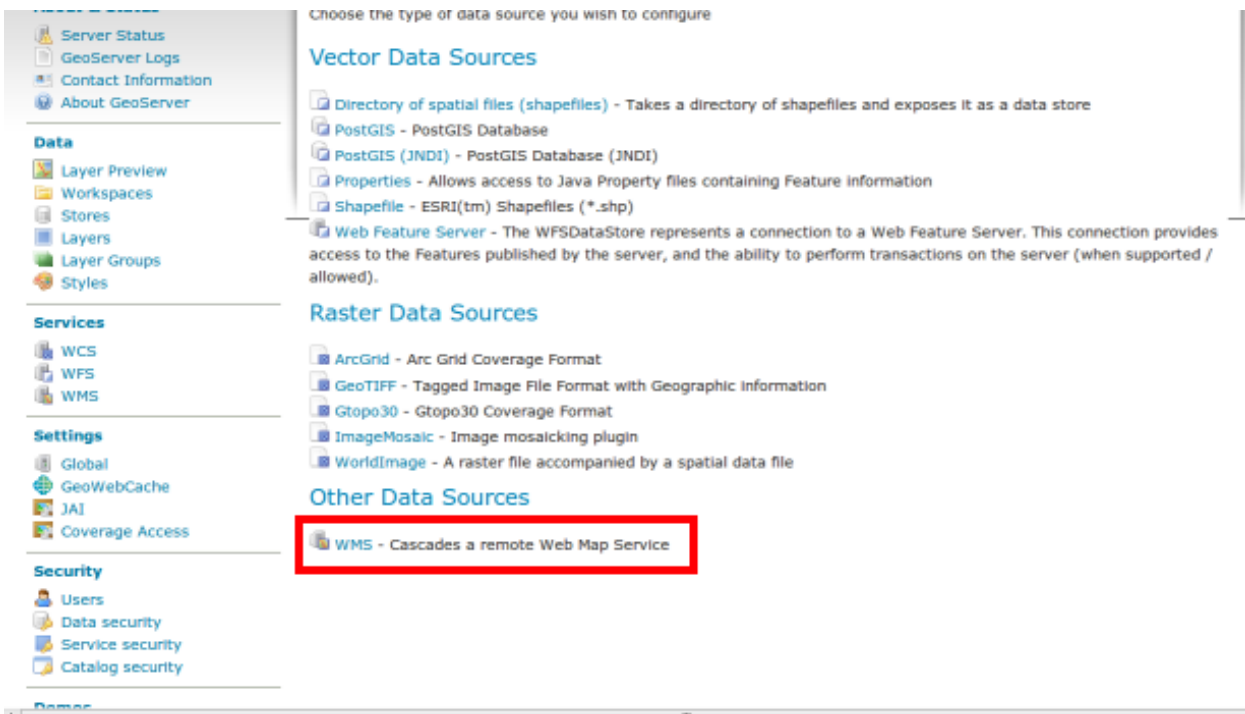
The configuration as usage of the cascaded layers follows GeoServer traditional ease of use.

1. Open the web browser and navigate to the GeoServer [Welcome Page](#).
2. Select *Add stores* from the interface.

This GeoServer belongs to [GeoSolutions](#).



3. Select *WMS - Cascades a remote Web Map Service* from the set of available Other Data Sources.



4. Specify a proper name (as an instance, geoserver-enterprise) in the *Data Source Name* field of the interface.
5. Specify `http://demo1.geo-solutions.it/geoserver-enterprise/ows?service=wms&version=1.1.1&request=GetCapabilities` as the URL of the sample data in the *Capabilities URL* field.
6. Click *Save*.

New WMS Connection

Edit the connection to a remote WMS Connection

Basic Store Info

Workspace *

itgeosolutions ▼

WMS Source Name *

geoserver-enterprise

Description

☒ Enabled

Connection Info

Capabilities URL *

http://demo1.geo-solutions.it/geoserver-enterprise/ows?

User Name

Password

☒ Use HTTP connection pooling

Max concurrent connections *

6

Connect timeout in seconds *

30

Read timeout in seconds *

60

- Publish the layer by clicking on the *publish* link near the *GeoSolutions:ne_shaded* layer name. Notice that you can also add more layers later.

Services	GeoSolutions:Raster_50000_Scale_Index	Publish
WCS	GeoSolutions:SRTM	Publish
WFS	GeoSolutions:adriatico-deparea	Publish
WMS	GeoSolutions:adriatico-depcontour	Publish
Settings	GeoSolutions:baleari-tirreno-deparea	Publish
Global	GeoSolutions:baleari-tirreno-depcontour	Publish
GeoWebCache	GeoSolutions:cities	Publish
JAI	GeoSolutions:coastline	Publish
Coverage Access	GeoSolutions:country	Publish
Security	GeoSolutions:elba-deparea	Publish
Users	GeoSolutions:elba-depcontour	Publish
Data security	GeoSolutions:laspezia-deparea	Publish
Service security	GeoSolutions:laspezia-depcontour	Publish
Catalog security	GeoSolutions:laspezia-marina-deparea	Publish
Demos	GeoSolutions:laspezia-marina-depcontour	Publish
	GeoSolutions:marligure-deparea	Publish
	GeoSolutions:marligure-depcontour	Publish
	GeoSolutions:marligure-tirreno-strettosicilia-contour	Publish
	GeoSolutions:marligure-tirreno-strettosicilia-deparea	Publish
	GeoSolutions:mjwater	Publish
	GeoSolutions:ne_shaded	Publish

<< < 1 2 > >> Results 1 to 25 (out of 47 items)

- Check the Coordinate Reference Systems and the Bounding Boxes fields are properly set and click on *Save*.
- At this point the new WMS Layer is being published with GeoServer. You can use the layer preview to inspect the data.

Adding a WFS Cascade Layer

GeoServer has the ability to load data from a remote Web Feature Server (WFS). This is useful if the remote WFS lacks certain functionality that GeoServer contains. For example, if the remote WFS is not also a Web Map Server (WMS), data from the WFS can be cascaded through GeoServer to utilize GeoServer's WMS. If the remote WFS has a WMS but that WMS cannot output KML, data can be cascaded through GeoServer's WMS to output KML.

Configuration

The configuration as usage of the cascaded layers follows GeoServer traditional ease of use.

- Open the web browser and navigate to the GeoServer [Welcome Page](#).
- Select *Add stores* from the interface.
- Select *Web Feature Server* from the set of available Vector Data Sources.
- Specify a proper name (as an instance, *wfs-cascade*) in the *Data Source Name* field of the interface.
- Specify `http://demo1.geo-solutions.it/geoserver-enterprise/ows?service=wfs&version=1.0.0&request=GetCapabilities` as the URL of the sample data in the *Capabilities URL* field.
- Make sure that the HTTP Authentication fields match the remote server authorization you have on it (In this case the server is open so we don't need them).

Coordinate Reference Systems

Native SRS

[EPSG:WGS 84...](#)

Declared SRS

[EPSG:WGS 84...](#)

SRS handling

Bounding Boxes

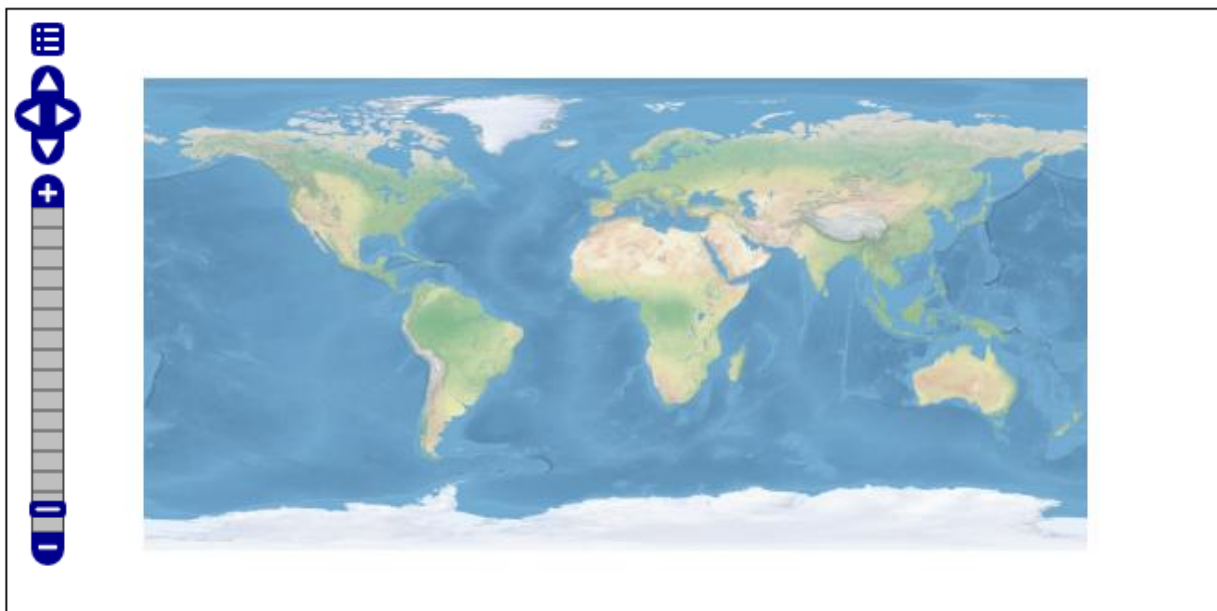
Native Bounding Box

Min X	Min Y	Max X	Max Y
-180	-90	180	90

[Compute from data](#)

Lat/Lon Bounding Box

Min X	Min Y	Max X	Max Y
-180	-90	180	90

[Compute from native bounds](#)


Scale = 1 : 279M

-224.29688, 104.06250

This GeoServer belongs to [GeoSolutions](#).

21 Layers	+ Add layers
21 Stores	+ Add stores
1 Workspaces	+ Create workspaces

New Vector Data Source

Add a new vector data source

Web Feature Server

The WFSDataStore represents a connection to a Web Feature Server. This connection provides access to the and the ability to perform transactions on the server (when supported / allowed).

Basic Store Info

Workspace *

geosolutions ▼

Data Source Name *

wfs-cascade

Description

☒ Enabled

Connection Parameters

WFS GetCapabilities URL *

vs?service=wfs&version=1.0.0&request=GetCapabilities

☐ Favor HTTP POST method over GET

HTTP Authentication user name

HTTP Authentication user password

Character encoding for XML messages

UTF-8 ▼

Connection and read timeout (ms)

3000

Use version 1.0.0

Leave these fields empty

- Click *Save*.
- Publish the layer by clicking on the *publish* link near the *geosolutions_country* layer name. Notice that you can also add more layers later.

New Layer

Add a new layer

Add layer from

You can create a new feature type by manually configuring the attribute names and types. [Create new feature type...](#)

Here is a list of resources contained in the store 'wfs-cascade'. Click on the layer you wish to configure

<< < 1 > >> Results 0 to 0 (out of 0 items)

Published	Layer name	Action
	geosolutions_country	Publish
	geosolutions_adriatico-deparea	Publish
	geosolutions_cities	Publish
	geosolutions_coastline	Publish
	geosolutions_elba-deparea	Publish
	geosolutions_elba-depcontour	Publish
	geosolutions_laspezia-deparea	Publish

- Check the Coordinate Reference Systems and the Bounding Boxes fields are properly set and click on *Save*.
- At this point the new WMS Layer is being published with GeoServer. You can use the layer preview to inspect the data.

Adding a SQL Parametric View based Layer

The traditional way to use database backed data is to configure either a table or a database view as a new layer in GeoServer. Starting with GeoServer 2.1.0 the user can also create a new layer by specifying a raw SQL query, without the need to actually creating a view in the database. The SQL can also be parametrized, and parameter values passed in along with a WMS or WFS request.

Creating a plain SQL view

- In order to create an SQL view the administrator can go into the *Add a new resource* from the *Layers* page.
- Upon selection of a database backed store a list of tables and views available for publication will appear, but at the bottom of it a new link, *Configure new SQL view*, will appear:
- Selecting the link *Configure new SQL view* will open a new page where the SQL statement can be specified:

```
SELECT st.obs_year,
        st.storm_num,
        st.storm_name,
        min(st.obs_datetime)
AS storm_start, max(st.obs_datetime)
AS storm_end, max(st.wind)
AS max_wind, st_makeline(st.geom)
AS the_route
FROM ( SELECT storm_obs.storm_num,
```

(continues on next page)

Coordinate Reference Systems

Native SRS

[EPSG:WGS 84...](#)

Declared SRS

[EPSG:WGS 84...](#)

SRS handling



Bounding Boxes

Native Bounding Box

Min X	Min Y	Max X	Max Y
-179,9999999999	-90	180,0000000000	83,634100653000

[Compute from data](#)

Lat/Lon Bounding Box

Min X	Min Y	Max X	Max Y
-179,9999999999	-90	180,0000000000	83,634100653000

[Compute from native bounds](#)

Scale = 1 : 279M

94.21875, 60.07941

Click on the map to get feature info

GeoServer

Logged in as geosolutions. [Logout](#)

Layers

Manage the layers being published by GeoServer

[Add a new resource](#) [Remove selected resources](#)

<< < 1 > >> Results 1 to 21 (out of 21 items)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Type	Workspace	Store	Layer Name	Enabled?	Native SRS
<input type="checkbox"/>	Point	geosolutions	Civici	Civici	✓	EPSG:3003
<input type="checkbox"/>	Line	geosolutions	Spart_auto	Spart_auto	✓	EPSG:3003
<input type="checkbox"/>	Line	geosolutions	Cinta_linea	Cinta_linea	✓	EPSG:3003
<input type="checkbox"/>	Line	geosolutions	Limite_Comunale	Limite_Comunale	✓	EPSG:3003
<input type="checkbox"/>	Image	geosolutions	storms	vstorm_track	✓	EPSG:4326
<input type="checkbox"/>	Point	geosolutions	storms	storm_obs	✓	EPSG:4326
<input type="checkbox"/>	Line	geosolutions	dettagli	dettagli	✓	EPSG:3003
<input type="checkbox"/>	Line	geosolutions	P_Strade	P_Strade	✓	EPSG:3003
<input type="checkbox"/>	Point	geosolutions	Ospedale	Ospedale	✓	EPSG:3003
<input type="checkbox"/>	Line	geosolutions	Ferrovia	Ferrovia	✓	EPSG:3003

GeoServer

Logged in as admin. [Logout](#)

New Layer

Add a new layer

Add layer from

- Sceglierne uno
- geosolutions:13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl
- geosolutions:Mainrd
- geosolutions:NaturalEarthCountries
- geosolutions:boulder_shapefiles
- geosolutions:dem
- geosolutions:nyc
- geosolutions:sf
- geosolutions:sfdem
- geosolutions:shape
- geosolutions:states
- geosolutions:storms**
- geosolutions:usa
- geosolutions:wind
- geosolutions:wind2

New Layer


Add a new layer

Add layer from

You can create a new feature type by manually configuring the attribute names and types. [Create new feature type...](#)

On databases you can also create a new feature type by configuring a native SQL statement [Configure new SQL view...](#)

Here is a list of resources contained in the store 'storms'. Click on the layer you wish to configure

<div> << < 1 > >> </div> <div>Results 0 to 0 (out of 0 items)</div> <div> <input type="text" value="Search"/> </div>		
Published	Layer name	
	storm_obs	Publish again

(continued from previous page)

```

        storm_obs.storm_name,
        storm_obs.wind,
        storm_obs.press,
        storm_obs.obs_datetime,
        date_part('year'::text, storm_obs.obs_datetime)
    AS obs_year, storm_obs.geom
FROM storm_obs
ORDER BY date_part('year'::text, storm_obs.obs_datetime),
        storm_obs.storm_num,
        storm_obs.obs_datetime) st
GROUP BY st.obs_year, st.storm_num, st.storm_name
ORDER BY st.obs_year, st.storm_num

```

Note: The query can be any SQL statement that can be validly executed as part of a subquery in the FROM clauses, that is `select * from (<the sql view>) [as] vtable`. This is true for most SQL statements, but specific syntax might be needed to call onto a stored procedure depending on the database. Also, all the columns returned by the SQL statement must have a name, in some databases aliasing is required when calling function names

- Once a valid SQL statement has been specified press the *refresh* link in the Attributes table to get a list of the feature type attributes:

Note: GeoServer will do its best to figure out automatically the geometry type and the native srid, but they should always be double checked and eventually corrected. In particular having the right SRID (spatial reference id) is key to have spatial queries actually work. In many spatial databases the SRID is equal to the EPSG code for the specific spatial reference system, but that is not always true (e.g., Oracle has a number of non EPSG SRID codes).

- Specify a valid SRID.

Note: If stable feature ids are desired for the view's features one or more column providing a unique identification for the features should be checked in the `Identifier` column. Always make sure those attributes generate a actually unique key, or filtering and WFS clients will mishbehave.

Create new SQL view

Define a new SQL view and configure its identified and geometry columns

View Name

SQL statement

```
SELECT st.obs_year,
        st.storm_num,
        st.storm_name,
        min(st.obs_datetime)
        AS storm_start, max(st.obs_datetime)
        AS storm_end, max(st.wind)
        AS max_wind, st_makeline(st.geom)
        AS the_route
FROM ( SELECT storm_obs.storm_num,
              storm_obs.storm_name,|
              storm_obs.wind,
              storm_obs.press,
              storm_obs.obs_datetime,
              date_part('year'::text,
storm_obs.obs_datetime)
              AS obs_year, storm_obs.geom
        FROM storm_obs
        ORDER BY date_part('year'::text, storm_obs.obs_datetime),
                  storm_obs.storm_num,
                  storm_obs.obs_datetime) st
GROUP BY st.obs_year, st.storm_num, st.storm_name
ORDER BY st.obs_year, st.storm_num
```

Fig. 21: Plain SQL View configuration

SQL view parameters[Guess parameters from SQL](#) [Add new parameter](#) [Remove selected](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Default value	Validation regular expression
--------------------------	------	---------------	-------------------------------

Attributes**Refresh** ☒ Guess geometry type and srid

Name	Type	SRID	Identifier
obs_year	Double		<input type="checkbox"/>
storm_num	Integer		<input type="checkbox"/>
storm_name	String		<input type="checkbox"/>
storm_start	Timestamp		<input type="checkbox"/>
storm_end	Timestamp		<input type="checkbox"/>
max_wind	BigDecimal		<input type="checkbox"/>
the_route	<input type="text" value="LineString"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

the_route	<input type="text" value="LineString"/>	<input type="text" value="4326"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>			

Fig. 22: Forcing manually 4326 SRID in this case

- Once the query and the attribute details are set press *Save* and the usual new layer configuration page will show up. That page will have a link to a SQL view editor at the bottom of the *Data* tab:

Feature Type Details

Property	Type	Nullable	Min/Max Occurrences
obs_year	Double	true	0/1
storm_num	Integer	false	1/1
storm_name	String	false	1/1
storm_start	Timestamp	true	0/1
storm_end	Timestamp	true	0/1
max_wind	BigDecimal	true	0/1
the_route	LineString	true	0/1

Edit sql view

- Make sure the CRS is EPSG:4326 and **write manually** $(-180, -90, 180, 90)$ values in the *Bounding Boxes* sections.
- Click *Save*.

At this point the new WMS Layer is being published with GeoServer.

Creating a parametric SQL view

Warning: As a rule of thumb use SQL parameter substitution only if the required functionality cannot be obtained with safer means, such as dynamic filtering (CQL filters) or SLD parameter substitution. Only use SQL parameters as a last resort, improperly validated parameters can open the door to [SQL injection attacks](#).

A parametric SQL view is based on a SQL query containing parameters whose values can be dynamically provided along WMS or WFS requests. A parameter is bound by % signs, can have a default value, and should always have a validation regular expression.

- In order to create a parametric SQL view performs the steps 1 and 2 like before and then insert the following parameters:

```
SELECT date_part('year'::text, t1.obs_datetime) AS obs_year, t1.storm_num, t1.
↳storm_name, t1.wind, t2.wind AS wind_end, t1.press, t2.press AS press_end, t1.
↳obs_datetime, t2.obs_datetime AS obs_datetime_end, st_makeline(t1.geom, t2.
↳geom) AS geom
FROM storm_obs t1
JOIN ( SELECT storm_obs.id, storm_obs.storm_num, storm_obs.storm_name, storm_obs.
↳wind, storm_obs.press, storm_obs.obs_datetime, storm_obs.geom
```

(continues on next page)

Coordinate Reference Systems

Native SRS

[EPSG:WGS 84...](#)

Declared SRS

[EPSG:WGS 84...](#)

SRS handling



Bounding Boxes

Native Bounding Box

Min X	Min Y	Max X	Max Y
-180	-90	180	90

[Compute from data](#)

Lat/Lon Bounding Box

Min X	Min Y	Max X	Max Y
-180	-90	180	90

[Compute from native bounds](#)

Edit SQL view

Update the definition of the SQL view and its metadata

View Name

SQL statement

```
SELECT date_part('year'::text,
t1.obs_datetime) AS obs_year, t1.storm_num,
t1.storm_name, t1.wind, t2.wind AS wind_end,
t1.press, t2.press AS press_end,
t1.obs_datetime, t2.obs_datetime AS
obs_datetime_end, st_makeline(t1.geom,
t2.geom) AS geom
FROM storm_obs t1
JOIN ( SELECT storm_obs.id,
storm_obs.storm_num, storm_obs.storm_name,
storm_obs.wind, storm_obs.press,
storm_obs.obs_datetime, storm_obs.geom
      FROM storm_obs) t2 ON
(t1.obs_datetime + '06:00:00'::interval) =
t2.obs_datetime AND t1.storm_name::text =
t2.storm_name::text
WHERE
```

Fig. 23: Parametric SQL View configuration

(continued from previous page)

```

FROM storm_obs) t2 ON (t1.obs_datetime + '06:00:00'::interval) = t2.
↪ obs_datetime AND t1.storm_name::text = t2.storm_name::text
WHERE
    date_part('year'::text, t1.obs_datetime) BETWEEN %MIN_OBS_YEAR% AND %MAX_
↪ OBS_YEAR%
ORDER BY date_part('year'::text, t1.obs_datetime), t1.storm_num, t1.obs_datetime

```

Note: The query defines two parameters %MIN_OBS_YEAR% and %MAX_OBS_YEAR%.

- Click on the *Guess parameters from SQL*. GeoServer will automatically create fields with the parameters specified in the view:

SQL view parameters

[Guess parameters from SQL](#)
[Add new parameter](#)
[Remove selected](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Default value	Validation regular expression
<input type="checkbox"/>	MAX_OBS_YEAR	2020	^[\\w\\d\\s]+\$
<input type="checkbox"/>	MIN_OBS_YEAR	0	^[\\w\\d\\s]+\$

Note: Always provide default values for each parameter in order to let the layer work properly and also be sure the regular expression for the values validation are correct.

Examples of Regular Expressions:

- ^[\\d\\.\\+\\-eE]+\$ will check that the parameter value is composed with valid elements for a floating point number, eventually in scientific notation, but will not check that the provided value is actually a valid floating point number
- [^';']+ will check the parameter value does not contain quotes or semicolon, preventing common sql injection attacks, without actually imposing much on the parameter value structure

- Fill in some default values for the parameters, so that GeoServer can run the query and inspect the results in the next steps. Set MAX_OBS_YEAR to 2020 and MIN_OBS_YEAR to 0.
- Refresh* the attributes, check the Geometry SRID and publish the layer like before. Also assign the *storm_track_interval* style to the layer as Default Style.
- Click on the *OpenLayers* on the *Layer Preview* list for *v_storm_track_interval* layer.
- At a first glance you won't see anything since the layer is using the default parameters for the observation years. Specify two years for the view adding this parameter at the end of the GetMap Request:


```
&viewparams=MIN_OBS_YEAR:2000;MAX_OBS_YEAR:2000
```

You should obtain a request like this:


```


http://localhost:8083/geoserver/geosolutions/wms?service=WMS&version=1.1.0&
↪ request=GetMap&layers=geosolutions:v_storm_track_interval&styles=&bbox=-
↪ 180.0,-90.0,180.0,90.0&width=660&height=330&srs=EPSG:4326&
↪ format=application/openlayers&viewparams=MIN_OBS_YEAR:2000;MAX_OBS_
↪ YEAR:2000


```


 WMS

Settings


 Global


 GeoWebCache


 JAI


 Coverage Access

Security

 Users

 Data security

 Service security

 Catalog security

Demos

Cache Time (seconds)

Edit Layer

Per-Request Feature Limit

0

Maximum number of decimals


0


WMS Settings


☒ Queryable


Default Style


storm_track_interval


 Depression (<34 knots)


 Tropical Storm (34-63 knots)

 Hurricane Cat 1 (64-82 knots)

 Hurricane Cat 2 (83-95 knots)

 Hurricane Cat 3 (96-112 knots)

 Hurricane Cat 4 (113-135 knots)

 Hurricane Cat 5 (>135 knots)

Additional Styles

Available Styles

burg
capitals
Cinta Murria

6.1. Advanced Data Management and Processing

465

Now you are able to see the hurricanes from the parametric view and also dynamically choose the observation years interval of interest.

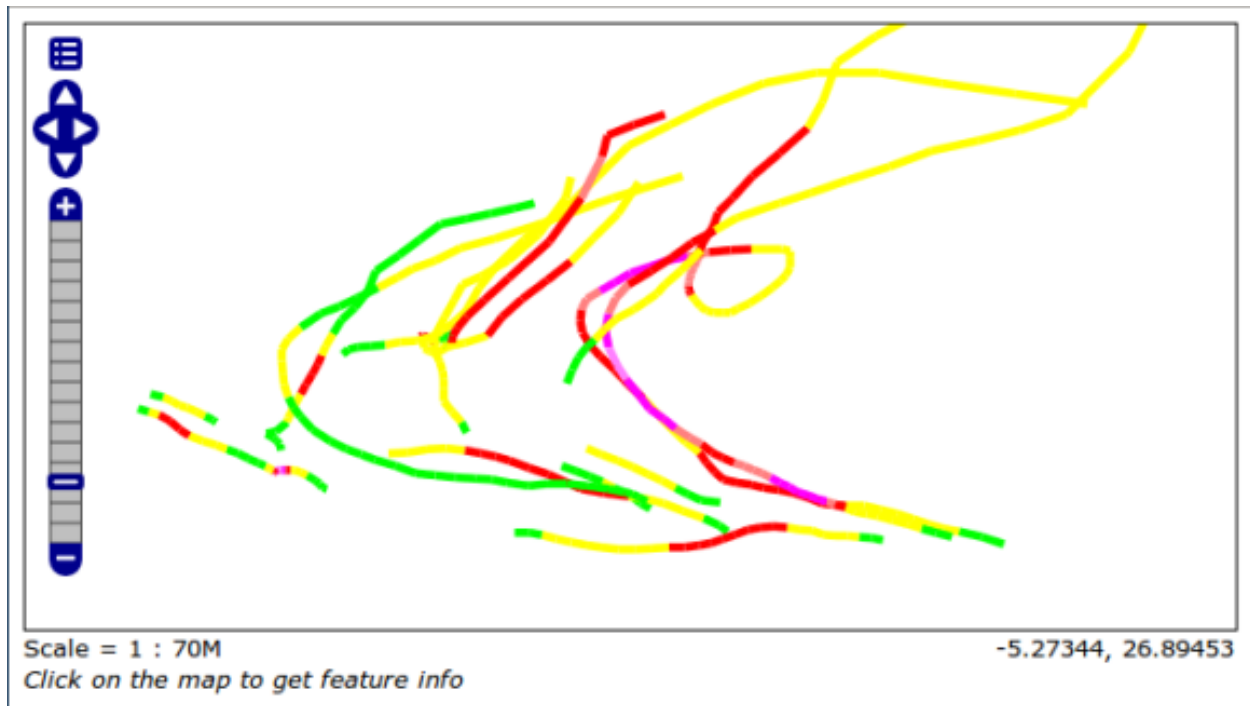


Fig. 24: Parametric SQL View OL preview

Adding an Image Mosaic to GeoServer

This section covers the task of adding and publishing a ImageMosaic file with GeoServer.

1. Navigate to the GeoServer [Welcome Page](#).
2. On the Welcome page locate the *Login* form located at the top right corner, and enter the username “admin” and password “Geos”.
3. Click the *Add stores* link.
4. Select the *ImageMosaic* link and click it.
5. On the *Add Raster Data Source* page enter `$TRAINING_ROOT/data/user_data/aerial` (on Windows `%TRAINING_ROOT%\data\user_data\airial\`) in the *URL* field (or browse the filesystem clicking on *Browse*), “boulder_bg” in the *Data Source Name* and *Description* fields, and click *Save*.
6. After saving, you will be taken to a page that lists all the layers in the store and gives you the option to publish any of them. Click *Publish*.
7. The *Coordinate Reference Systems* should be automatically populated, as well as the *Name*, *Title* and *Bounding Boxes* fields.

Note: Change the *Name* and *Title* into **boulder_bg** as shown in the figure.

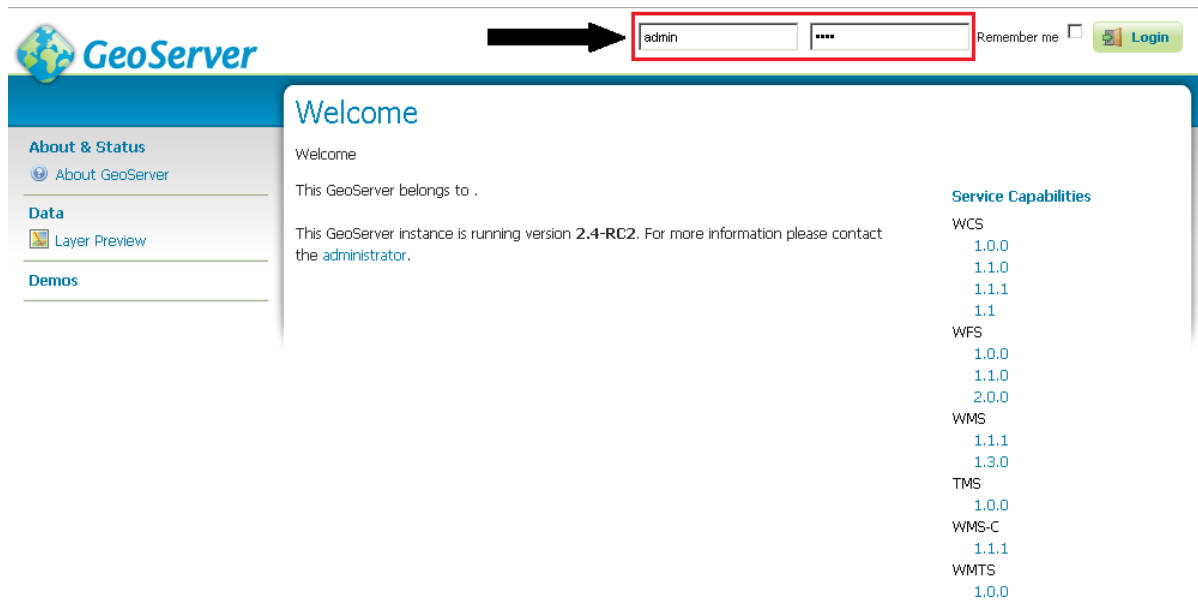


Fig. 25: GeoServer Login

Welcome

Welcome

This GeoServer belongs to .

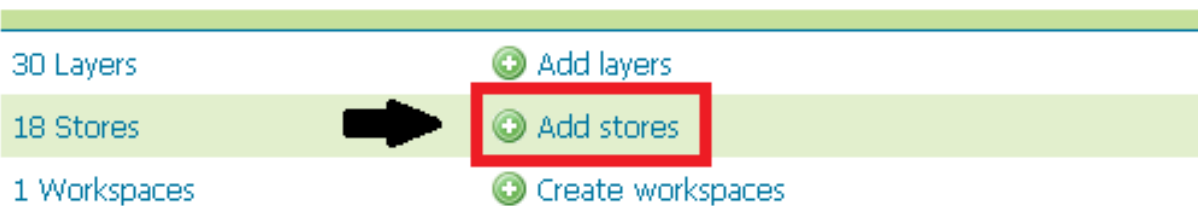


Fig. 26: Add stores link

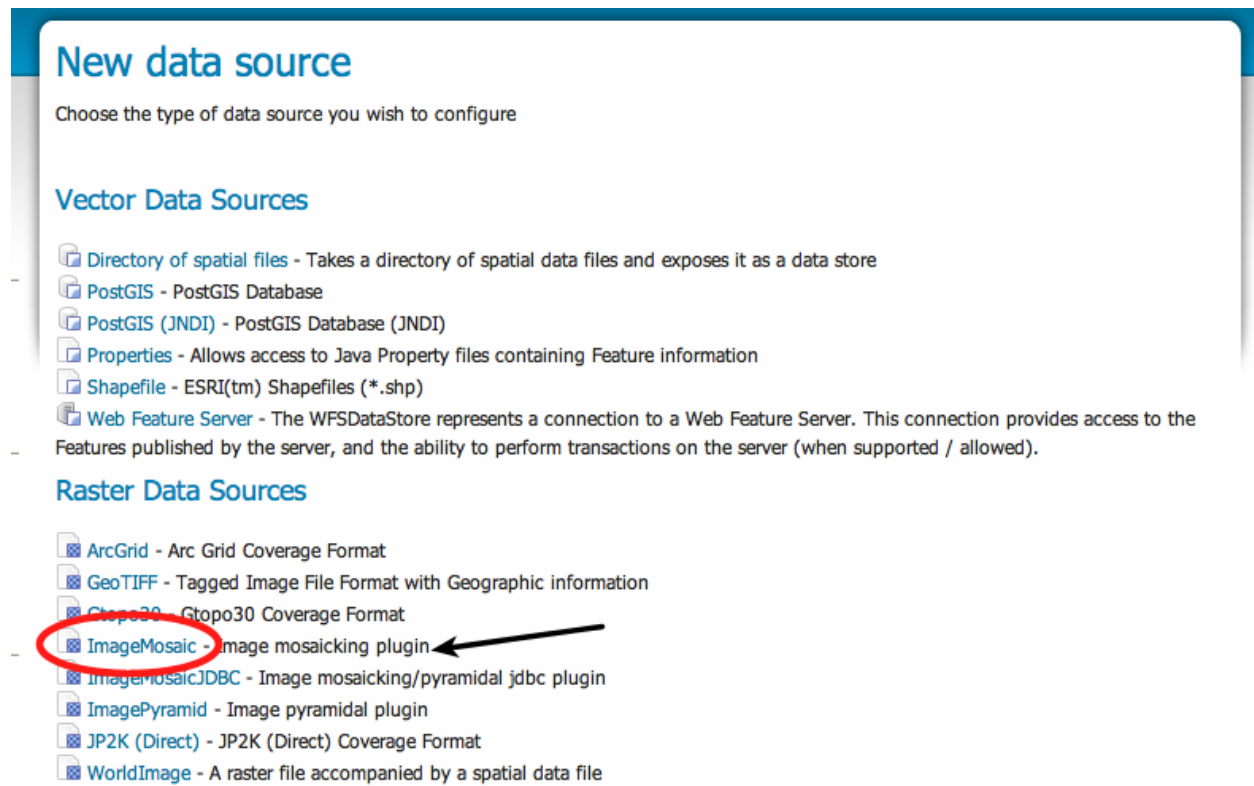


Fig. 27: Add a new Image Mosaic

The CRS and BBox fields are auto-filled with information taken from the underlying files. The coverage options section is filled with default parameters (which will be discussed later on in the training).

8. Scroll to the bottom of the page and then click *Save*. If all went well you should see something like this:
9. In the *Layer Preview* section click on the OpenLayers link to preview the layer in an interactive viewer, filtering by *boulder_bg* name:

Adding a GDAL Supported Format

In case the GDAL libraries are available, it is possible to access to several GDAL's supported data formats. Actually, the available GDAL plugins allow to support DTED, EHdr, ERDASImg, MrSID, JP2K (via MrSID Driver) and NITF data formats. Moreover, in case a valid license have been purchased and the proper native library is available, also ECW, JP2K (via ECW) and JP2K (via Kakadu) are supported. This section provides instructions to add and publish a MrSID, ECW and JP2K datasets.

Warning: This assumes the GeoServer image GDAL plug-in is already installed. The GDAL plugin is normally an extension.

If the store described in this section are not available, install the 'geoserver-2.2-SNAPSHOT-gdal-plugin' from %TRAINING_ROOT%\data\plugins\. Just decompress the zip file into %TRAINING_ROOT%\webapps\geoserver\WEB-INF\lib\ and restart GeoServer.

Add Raster Data Source

Description

ImageMosaic

Image mosaicking plugin

Basic Store Info

Workspace *

geosolutions ▼

Data Source Name *

boulder_bg

Description

boulder_bg

☒ Enabled

Connection Parameters

URL *

file:data\user_data\airial\

[Browse...](#)

Save

Cancel

Fig. 28: Specifying store parameters

New Layer

Add a new layer

Here is a list of resources contained in the store 'boulder_bg'. Click on the layer you wish to configure

<<

<

1

>

>>

Results 1 to 1 (out of 1 items)

Search

Published	Layer name	action
	aerial	Publish

<<

<

1

>

>>

Results 1 to 1 (out of 1 items)

Fig. 29: Publishing a layer from the store

Data

Publishing

Dimensions

Tile Caching

Basic Resource Info

Name

☒ Enabled☒ Advertised

Title

Abstract

Keywords

Current Keywords

WCS

ImageMosaic

aerial

New Keyword

Vocabulary

Metadata links

No metadata links so far

Note only FGDC and TC211 metadata links show up in WMS 1.1.1 capabilities

Coordinate Reference Systems

Native SRS

EPSG:NAD83 / UTM zone 13N...

Declared SRS

EPSG:NAD83 / UTM zone 13N...

4705 handling

Coverage Parameters

Accurate resolution computation

false

AllowMultithreading

false

BackgroundValues

Filter

FootprintBehavior

None

InputTransparentColor

MaxAllowedTiles

-1

MergeBehavior

FLAT

OutputTransparentColor

SORTING

SUGGESTED_TILE_SIZE

512,512

USE_JAI_IMAGEREAD

true

Fig. 30: The coverage layer gui for the boulder_bg layer.



Coverage Band Details

Band	Data type	Null Values	minRange	maxRange	Unit
RED_BAND	Unsigned 8 bits	0.0	0	0	W.m-2.Sr-1
GREEN_BAND	Unsigned 8 bits	0.0	0	0	W.m-2.Sr-1
BLUE_BAND	Unsigned 8 bits	0.0	0	0	W.m-2.Sr-1



















Fig. 31: The coverage bands details

Layers

Manage the layers being published by GeoServer

 Add a new resource
 Remove selected resources

<< < 1 > >> Results 1 to 18 (out of 18 items)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Type	Workspace	Store	Layer Name	Enabled?	Native SRS
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_bg	boulder_bg	✓	EPSG:26913
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_shapefiles	bbuildings	✓	EPSG:2876
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_shapefiles	blakes	✓	EPSG:4269
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_shapefiles	BoulderCityLimits	✓	EPSG:2876
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_shapefiles	bplandmarks	✓	EPSG:4269
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_shapefiles	bptlandmarks	✓	EPSG:4269
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_shapefiles	bptlandmarks_2876	✓	EPSG:2876
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_shapefiles	brivers	✓	EPSG:4269
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_shapefiles	bstreets	✓	EPSG:2876
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_shapefiles	ccounties	✓	EPSG:4269
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_shapefiles	Mainrd	✓	EPSG:2876
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_shapefiles	Parcels	✓	EPSG:2876
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_shapefiles	Trails	✓	EPSG:2876
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_shapefiles	Wetlands_regulatory_area	✓	EPSG:2876
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	dem	srtm	✓	EPSG:4326
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	hillshade	hillshade	✓	EPSG:4326
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	NaturalEarthCountries	WorldCountries	✓	EPSG:4326
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	states	states	✓	EPSG:4326

<< < 1 > >> Results 1 to 18 (out of 18 items)

Fig. 32: After a successful save.

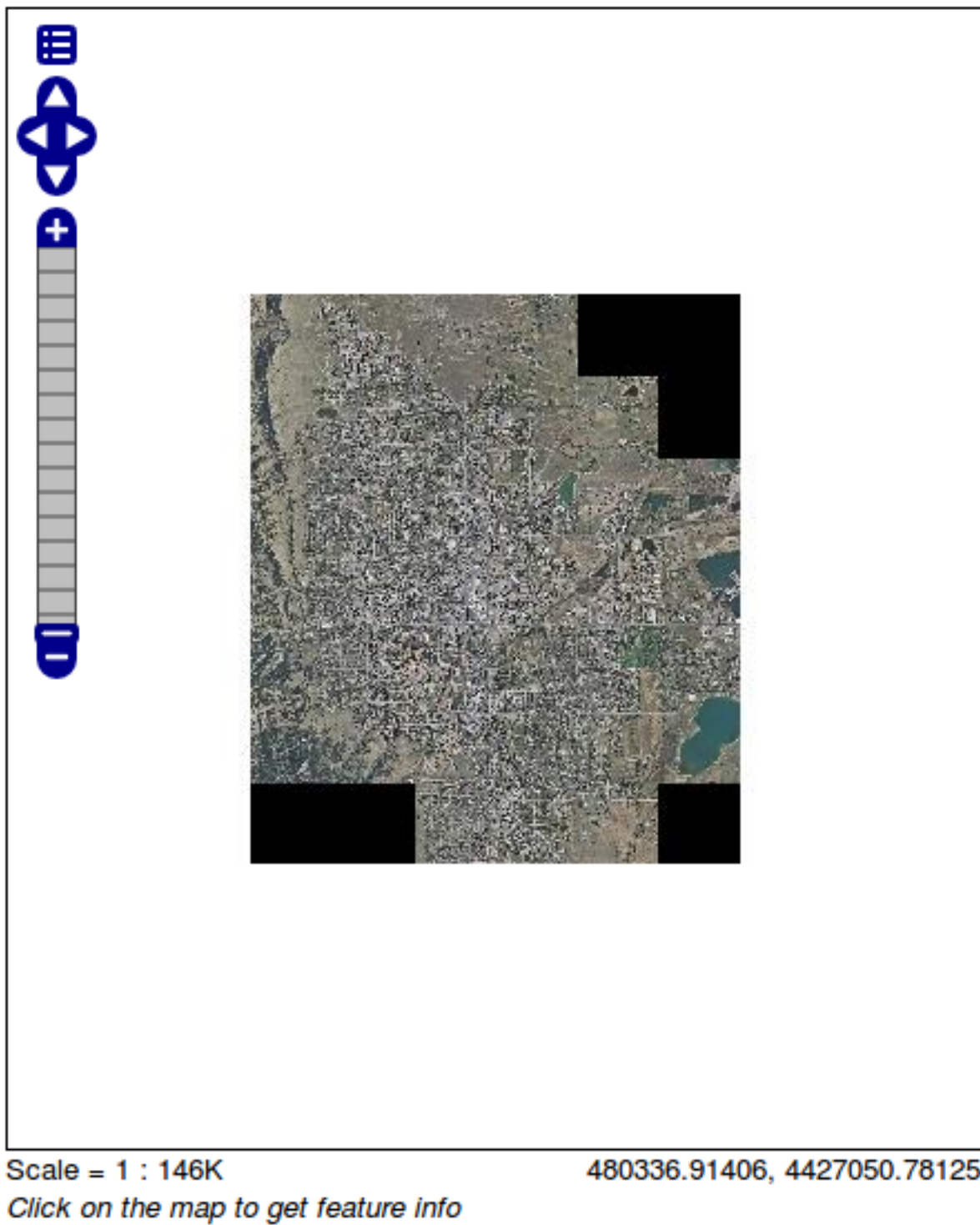
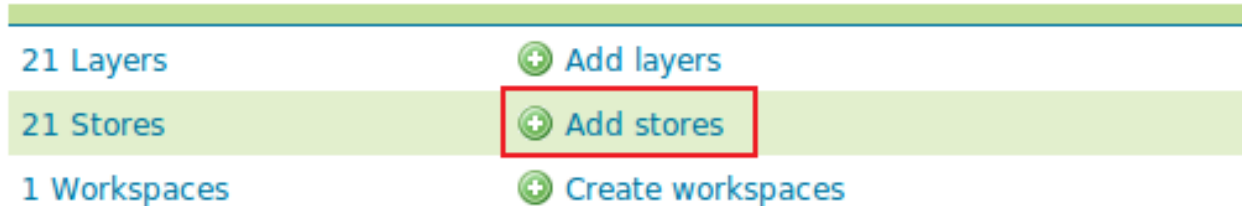


Fig. 33: Mosaic preview.

MrSID Data Set

1. Open the web browser and navigate to the GeoServer [Welcome Page](#).
2. Select *Add stores* from the interface.

This GeoServer belongs to [GeoSolutions](#).



3. Select *MrSID - MrSID Coverage Format* from the set of available Raster Data Sources.

Raster Data Sources



4. Specify a proper name (as an instance, `c3008957_nes_20`) in the *Data Source Name* field of the interface.
5. Specify `file:%TRAINING_ROOT%/data/user_data/c3008957_nes_20/c3008957_nes_20.sid` as URL of the sample data in the *Connections Parameter's - URL* field. (replace `%TRAINING_ROOT%` with your current training root directory)
6. Click *Save*.
7. Assign a proper layername (e.g `c3008957_nes_20`) then publish the layer by clicking on the *publish* link.

Add Raster Data Source

Description

MrSID

MrSID Coverage Format

Basic Store Info

Workspace *

geosolutions ▼

Data Source Name *

c3008957_nes_20

Description

☒ Enabled

Connection Parameters

URL *

data\user_data\c3008957_nes_20\c3008957_nes_20.

Save

Cancel

Edit Layer

Edit layer data and publishing

geosolutions:c3008957_nes_20

Configure the resource and publishing information for the current layer

Data

Publishing

Dimensions

Tile Caching

Basic Resource Info

Name

Title

Abstract

Keywords

Current Keywords

WCS
MrSID
c3008957_nes_20

Remove selected

New Keyword

Vocabulary

Add Keyword

Metadata links

No metadata links so far

Add link

Note only FGDC and TC211 metadata links show up in WMS 1.1.1 capabilities

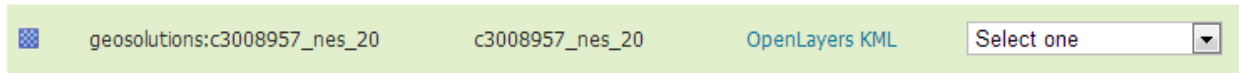
Coordinate Reference Systems

Native SRS

8. click on *Save* when done.

At this point the MrSID data is being published with GeoServer.

1. Click the *Layer Preview* link in the left GeoServer menu.
2. Look for a *geosolutions:c3008957_nes_20* layer and click the *OpenLayers* link beside of it.



ECW Data Set

Warning: Attention, you need a license in order to use ECW data sets. Here we are using a free distributed ECW file only for demonstration.

ECW (Enhanced Compression Wavelet) is a proprietary wavelet compression image format optimized for aerial and satellite imagery.

1. Open the web browser and navigate to the GeoServer [Welcome Page](#).
2. Select *Add stores* from the interface.
3. Select *ECW - ECW Coverage Format* from the set of available Raster Data Sources.
4. Specify a proper name (as an instance, *TerraColor_Sydney_AU_15m*) in the *Data Source Name* field of the interface.
5. Specify `file:%TRAINING_ROOT%/data/user_data/tc_sydney_au_ecw/TerraColor_Sydney_AU_15m.ecw` as URL of the sample data in the *Connections Parameter's - URL* field (replace `%TRAINING_ROOT%` with your current training root directory).
6. Click *Save*.
7. Assign a proper layername (e.g *TerraColor_Sydney_AU_15m*) then publish the layer by clicking on the *publish* link.

At this point the ECW data is being published with GeoServer.

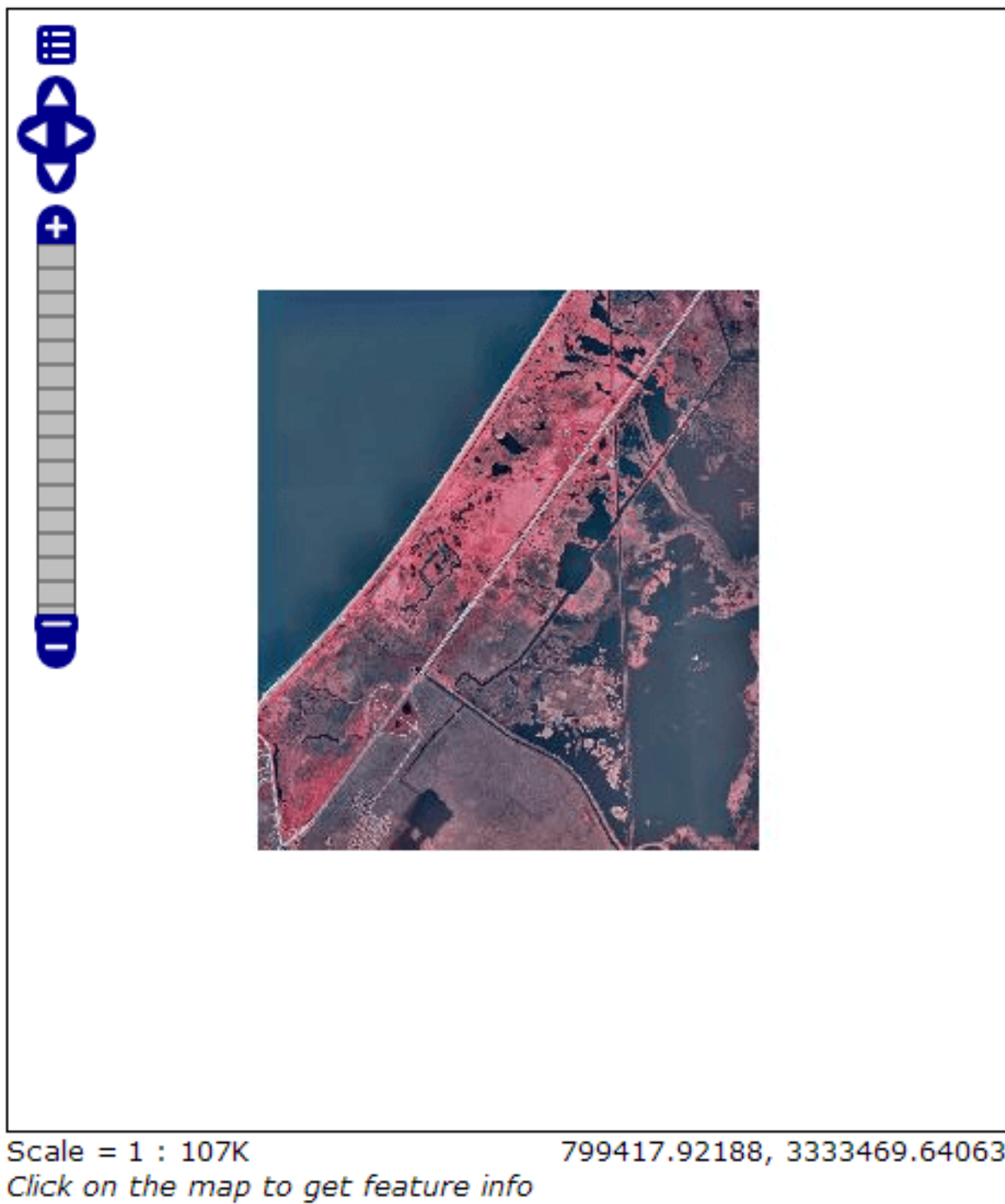
1. Click the *Layer Preview* link in the left GeoServer menu.
2. Look for a *geosolutions:TerraColor_Sydney_AU_15m* layer and click the *OpenLayers* link beside of it.

JP2K Data Set

JPEG 2000 is a image coding system that uses state-of-the-art compression techniques based on wavelet technology.

1. Open the web browser and navigate to the GeoServer [Welcome Page](#).
2. Select *Add stores* from the interface.
3. Select *JP2ECW - JP2 (ECW) Coverage Format* from the set of available Raster Data Sources.

Note: We used *JP2ECW - JP2 (ECW) Coverage Format* because *JP2MrSID - JP2 (MrSID) Coverage Format* is not fully stable, and may not work properly especially with several Linux distributions.



This GeoServer belongs to [GeoSolutions](#).

21 Layers	+ Add layers
21 Stores	+ Add stores
1 Workspaces	+ Create workspaces

Raster Data Sources

- [ArcGrid](#) - Arc Grid Coverage Format
- [DTED](#) - DTED Coverage Format
- [ECW](#) - ECW Coverage Format
- [EHdr](#) - EHdr Coverage Format
- [ERDASimg](#) - Erdas Imagine Coverage Format
- [GeoTIFF](#) - Tagged Image File Format with Geographic information
- [Gtopo30](#) - Gtopo30 Coverage Format
- [ImageMosaic](#) - Image mosaicking plugin
- [ImagePyramid](#) - Image pyramidal plugin
- [JP2ECW](#) - JP2K (ECW) Coverage Format
- [JP2K \(Direct\)](#) - JP2K (Direct) Coverage Format
- [JP2MrSID](#) - JP2K (MrSID) Coverage Format
- [MrSID](#) - MrSID Coverage Format
- [NITF](#) - NITF Coverage Format

Edit Raster Data Source

Description

ECW

ECW Coverage Format

Basic Store Info

Workspace *

geosolutions ▼

Data Source Name *

Terracolor_Sydney_AU_15m

Description

☒ Enabled

Connection Parameters

URL *

data/user_data/tc_sydney_au_ecw/Terracolor_Sydney_

Save

Cancel

Edit Layer

Edit layer data and publishing

geosolutions:Terracolor_Sydney_AU_15m

Configure the resource and publishing information for the current layer

[Data](#)[Publishing](#)[Dimensions](#)[Tile Caching](#)

Basic Resource Info

Name

Title

Abstract

Keywords

Current Keywords

WCS
ECW
Terracolor_Sydney_AU_15m

[Remove selected](#)

New Keyword

Vocabulary

[Add Keyword](#)

Metadata links






No metadata links so far

[Add link](#)

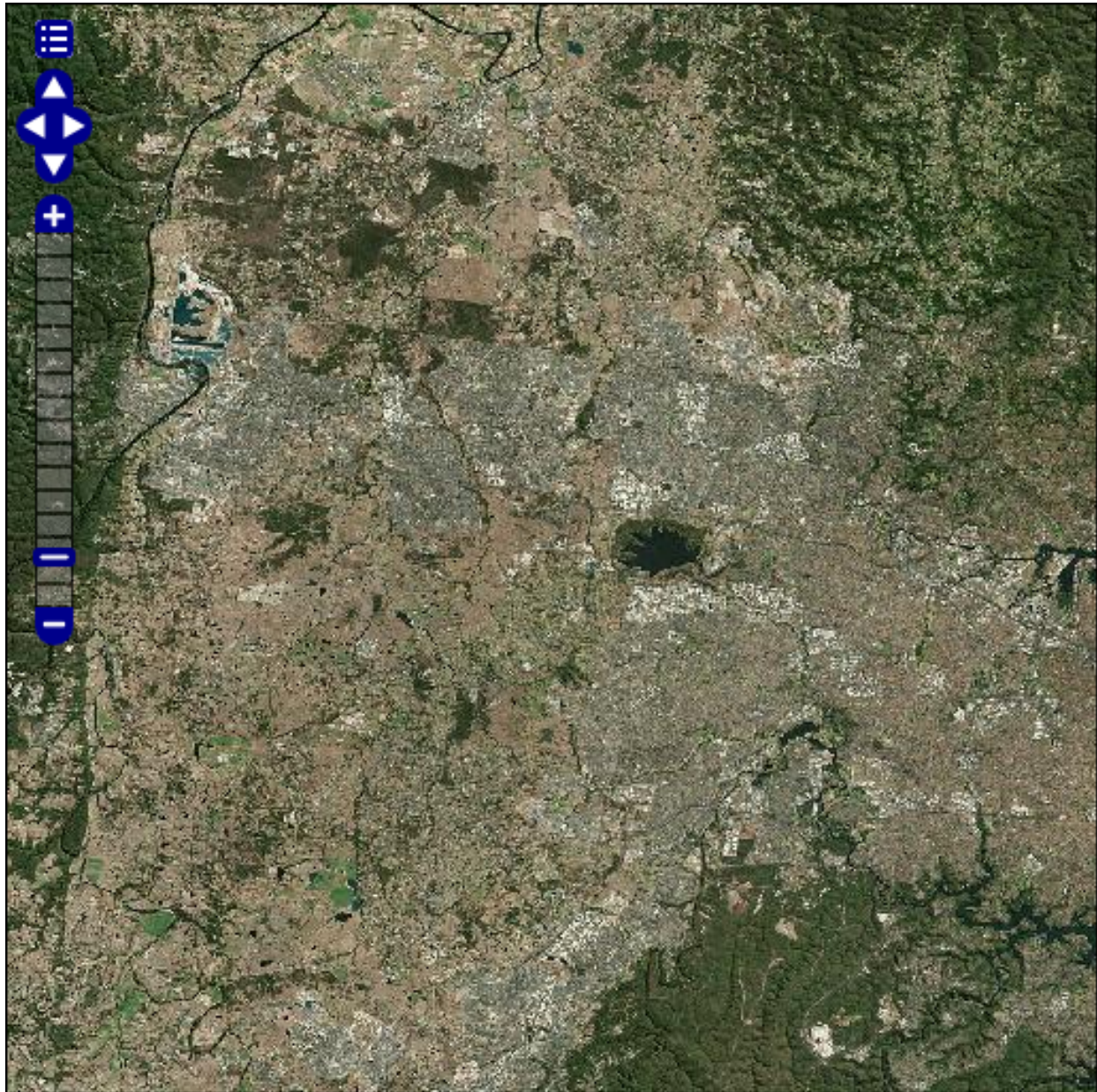
Note: only FGDC and TC211 metadata links show up in WMS 1.1.1 capabilities

Coordinate Reference Systems

<< < 1 > >> Results 1 to 18 (out of 18 items)

Type	Name	Title	Common Formats	All Formats
	geosolutions:bbuildings	Boulder buildings	OpenLayers KML GML	Select one
	geosolutions:blakes	Lakes and other polygonal water entities	OpenLayers KML GML	Select one
	geosolutions:BoulderCityLimits	BoulderCityLimits	OpenLayers KML GML	Select one
	geosolutions:bp.landmarks	Boulder polygonal landmarks	OpenLayers KML GML	Select one
	geosolutions:bpt.landmarks	Point landmarks	OpenLayers KML GML	Select one
	geosolutions:bpt.landmarks_2876	pointlm	OpenLayers KML GML	Select one
	geosolutions:brivers	Rivers and other linear water entities	OpenLayers KML GML	Select one
	geosolutions:bstreets	Boulder streets	OpenLayers KML GML	Select one
	geosolutions:Parcels	Parcels	OpenLayers KML GML	Select one
	geosolutions:Trails	Trails	OpenLayers KML GML	Select one
	geosolutions:Wetlands_regulatory_area	Wetlands_regulatory_area	OpenLayers KML GML	Select one
	geosolutions:srtm	srtm	OpenLayers KML	Select one
	geosolutions:WorldCountries	countries	OpenLayers KML GML	Select one
	geosolutions:states	states	OpenLayers KML GML	Select one
	geosolutions:wind	wind	OpenLayers KML	Select one
	geosolutions:wind2	wind2	OpenLayers KML	Select one
	geosolutions:Terracolor_Sydney_AU_15m	Terracolor_Sydney_AU_15m	OpenLayers KML	Select one
	boulder		OpenLayers KML	Select one

<< < 1 > >> Results 1 to 18 (out of 18 items)



Scale = 1 : 388K

150.95305, -33.79501

Click on the map to get feature info

This GeoServer belongs to [GeoSolutions](#).

21 Layers


[+ Add layers](#)

21 Stores


[+ Add stores](#)


1 Workspaces

[+ Create workspaces](#)

 [PostGIS \(JNDI\)](#) - PostGIS Database (JNDI)

 [Properties](#) - Allows access to Java Property files containing Feature information


 [Shapefile](#) - ESRI(tm) Shapefiles (*.shp)

 [Web Feature Server](#) - The WFSDataStore represents a connection to a Web Feature Server. This connects to the server, and the ability to perform transactions on the server (when supported / allowed).

Raster Data Sources


 [AIG](#) - Arc/Info Binary Grid (AIG) Coverage Format

 [ArcGrid](#) - Arc Grid Coverage Format

 [DTED](#) - DTED Coverage Format

 [ECW](#) - ECW Coverage Format

 [EHdr](#) - EHdr Coverage Format


 [ENVIHdr](#) - ENVIHdr Coverage Format


 [ERDASImg](#) - Erdas Imagine Coverage Format


 [GeoTIFF](#) - Tagged Image File Format with Geographic information


 [Gtopo30](#) - Gtopo30 Coverage Format


 [ImageMosaic](#) - Image mosaicking plugin


 [ImagePyramid](#) - Image pyramidal plugin


 [JP2ECW](#) - JP2K (ECW) Coverage Format

 [JP2K \(Direct\)](#) - JP2K (Direct) Coverage Format


 [JP2MrSID](#) - JP2K (MrSID) Coverage Format

 [MrSID](#) - MrSID Coverage Format

 [NITF](#) - NITF Coverage Format

 [WorldImage](#) - A raster file accompanied by a spatial data file

Other Data Sources

 [WMS](#) - Cascades a remote Web Map Service

4. Specify a proper name (as an instance, TerraColor_Sydney_AU_15m_JP2K) in the *Data Source Name* field of the interface.
5. Specify `file:%TRAINING_ROOT%/data/user_data/tc_sydney_au_jp2/TerraColor_Sydney_AU_15m.jp2` as URL of the sample data in the *Connections Parameter's - URL* field. (replace `%TRAINING_ROOT%` with your current training root directory)

Add Raster Data Source

Description

JP2ECW
JP2K (ECW) Coverage Format

Basic Store Info

Workspace *

geosolutions ▼

Data Source Name *

TerraColor_Sydney_AU_15m_JP2K

Description

TerraColor_Sydney_AU_15m_JP2K

☒ Enabled

Connection Parameters

URL *

file:data/user_data/tc_sydney_au_jp2/TerraColor_Sydn [Browse...](#)

[Save](#) [Cancel](#)

6. Click *Save*.
7. Assign a proper layername (e.g TerraColor_Sydney_AU_15m_JP2K) then publish the layer by clicking on the *publish* link.

At this point the JP2K data is being published with GeoServer.

1. Click the *Layer Preview* link in the left GeoServer menu.

Edit Layer

Edit layer data and publishing

geosolutions:TerraColor_Sydney_AU_15m

Configure the resource and publishing information for the current layer

Data**Publishing****Dimensions****Tile Caching**

Basic Resource Info

Name☒ Enabled☒ Advertised**Title****Abstract**

Keywords

Current Keywords

WCS

JP2ECW

TerraColor_Sydney_AU_15m

Remove selected

New Keyword**Vocabulary**

Add Keyword

Metadata links

No metadata links so far

[Add link](#) *Note only FGDC and TC211 metadata links show up in WMS 1.1.1 capabilities*

Coordinate Reference Systems

Native SRS

[EPSG:WGS 84...](#)

Declared SRS

[EPSG:WGS 84...](#)

SRS handling

Bounding Boxes

Native Bounding Box

Min X	Min Y	Max X	Max Y
<input type="text" value="150,38180451736"/>	<input type="text" value="-34,35941880639"/>	<input type="text" value="151,38171971736"/>	<input type="text" value="-33,35950360639"/>

[Compute from data](#)

Lat/Lon Bounding Box

Min X	Min Y	Max X	Max Y
<input type="text" value="150,38180451736"/>	<input type="text" value="-34,35941880639"/>	<input type="text" value="151,38171971736"/>	<input type="text" value="-33,35950360639"/>

[Compute from native bounds](#)

Coverage Parameters

SUGGESTED_TILE_SIZE

USE_JAI_IMAGEREAD

USE_MULTITHREADING

2. Look for a *geosolutions:TerraColor_Sydney_AU_15m_JP2K* layer and click the *OpenLayers* link beside of it.

6.1.2 Pretty maps with GeoServer

This module describes how to manage the GeoServer maps visualization. Will be discussed all those aspects which relate styles, decorations, Layer Groups and other interesting GeoServer features affecting the WMS protocol.

In this module you will:

Styling with SLD

This section introduces the concepts of the Styled Layer Descriptor (SLD) markup language. SLD is the styling engine used by GeoServer, and how all WMS portrayal is specified.

What you will learn

In this section you will:

Adding a Style

The most important function of a web map server is the ability to style and render data. This section covers the task of adding a new style to GeoServer and configuring the default style for a particular layer.

1. From the GeoServer [Welcome Page](#) navigate to *Style*.

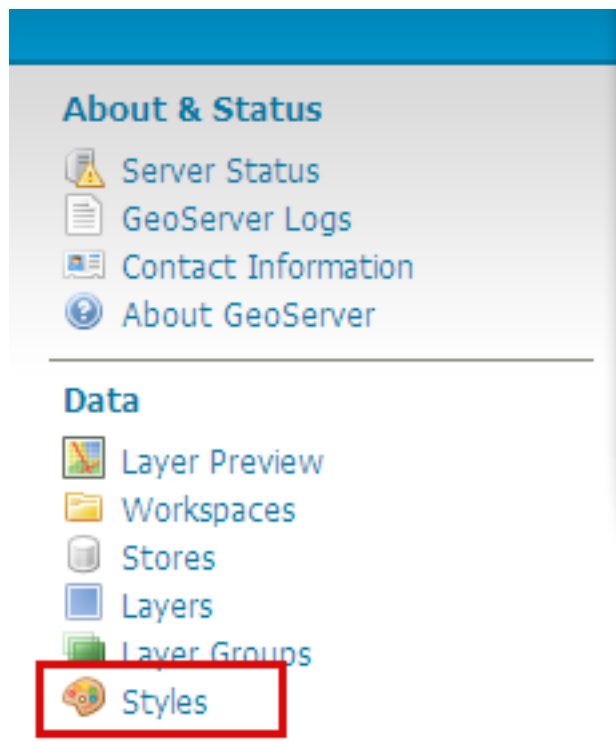


Fig. 34: Navigating to Style configuration

2. Click *New*



Fig. 35: Adding a new style

3. Enter “mainrd” in the *Name* field and notice the file upload dialogue *SLD file*.
4. Navigate to the workshop (on Linux) `$TRAINING_ROOT/data/user_data/` directory (on Windows `%TRAINING_ROOT%\data\user_data\`), select the `foss4g_mainrd.sld` file, and click *Upload*.

Note: In GeoServer, styles are represented via SLD (Styled Layer Descriptor) documents. SLD is an XML format for specifying the symbolization of a layer. When an SLD document is uploaded the contents are shown in the text editor. The editor can be used to edit the contents of the SLD directly.

5. Add the new style by clicking *Submit*. Once it's save, you should see something like this:
6. After having created the style, it's time to apply it to a vector layer. Click on the *Layers* link.
7. Select the “Mainrd” on the *Layers* page.
8. Select the *Publish* tab.
9. Assign the new created style “mainrd” as the default style.

Warning: Many new users mistake the *Available Styles* for the *Default Style*, please take into account that they are different, the default one allows that style to be used implicitly when no style is specified in a map request, while the available ones are just optional compatible styles.

Note: Geoserver 2.x assigns a default style depending on the geometry of the objects and the type, for example: *line, poly, raster, point*.

10. Scroll to the bottom of the page and hit *Save*.
11. Use the map preview to show how the style, please note you'll have to zoom in once to show the data due to the map scale filters (`MaxScaleDenominator` directive in the SLD).

Styling Vector data

In previous modules the style for a layer was configured by uploading an existing SLD. In this section the task of creating a new SLD document from scratch will be covered. In particular we are going to create some styles that can be applied to vectorial datasets, in the first case by drawing patterns and dash arrays to polygons and lines and in the second case drawing roads and labels to lines.






New style

Type a new SLD definition, or use an existing one as a template, or upload a ready made style from your file system. The editor can provide syntax highlight and be brought to full screen. Click on the "validate" button to verify the style is a valid SLD document.

Name

Workspace

Copy from existing style
 [Copy ...](#)

12pt

```

1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2 <sld:StyledLayerDescriptor xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/sld" xmlns:sld="http://www.opengis.net/sld"
3   <sld:UserLayer>
4     <sld:LayerFeatureConstraints>
5       <sld:FeatureTypeConstraint/>
6     </sld:LayerFeatureConstraints>
7     <sld:UserStyle>
8       <sld:Name>Mainrd</sld:Name>
9       <sld:Title/>
10      <sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
11        <sld:Name>group 0</sld:Name>
12        <sld:FeatureTypeName>Feature</sld:FeatureTypeName>
13        <sld:SemanticTypeIdentifier>generic:geometry</sld:SemanticTypeIdentifier>
14        <sld:SemanticTypeIdentifier>simple</sld:SemanticTypeIdentifier>
15        <sld:Rule>
16          <sld:Name>Outer</sld:Name>
17          <sld:MaxScaleDenominator>500000.0</sld:MaxScaleDenominator>
18          <sld:LineSymbolizer>
19            <sld:Stroke>
20              <sld:CssParameter name="stroke">#C08B00</sld:CssParameter>
21              <sld:CssParameter name="stroke-linecap">round</sld:CssParameter>
22              <sld:CssParameter name="stroke-linejoin">round</sld:CssParameter>
23              <sld:CssParameter name="stroke-width">6.0</sld:CssParameter>
24            </sld:Stroke>
25          </sld:LineSymbolizer>
26        </sld:Rule>
27      </sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
28    </sld:UserStyle>
29  </sld:UserLayer>
30 </sld:StyledLayerDescriptor>

```

SLD file
 Nessun file selezionato. [Upload ...](#)

[Validate](#) [Submit](#) [Cancel](#)

Fig. 36: Specifying style name and populating from a file.

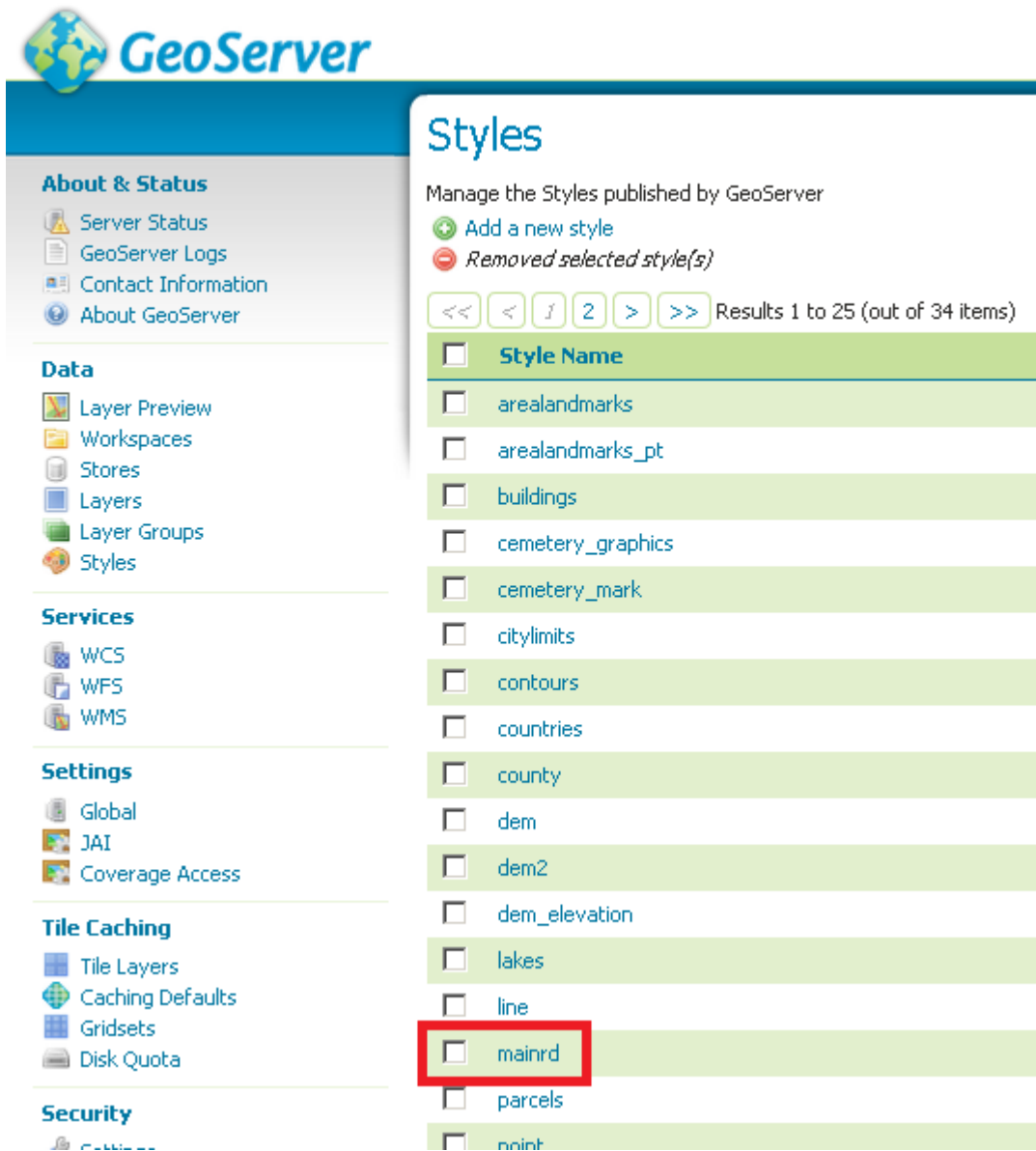


Fig. 37: Submitting style

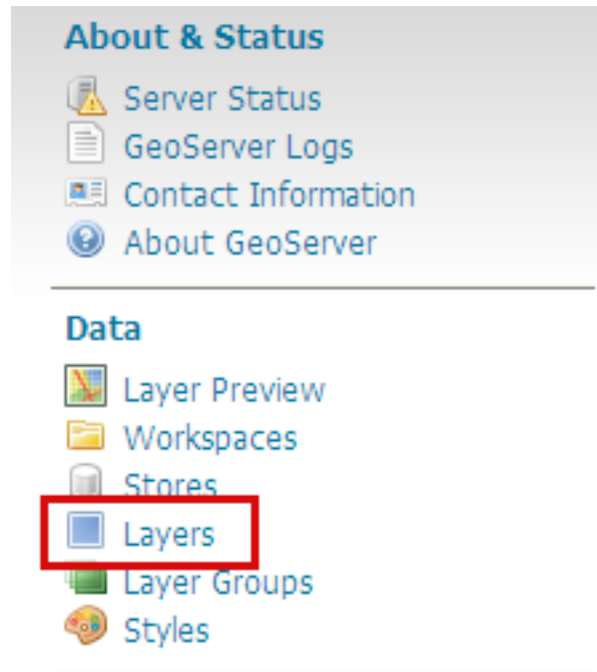


Fig. 38: Navigating to Layers

What you will learn

In this section you will:

Examine an existing style

1. From the GeoServer [Welcome Page](#) navigate to *Style*.
2. From the style list select the *citylimits* style
3. Inside the *Style Editor* we have the following style:


```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<sld:StyledLayerDescriptor xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/sld"
  xmlns:sld="http://www.opengis.net/sld"
  xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc"
  xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml"
  version="1.0.0">
  <sld:UserLayer>
    <sld:LayerFeatureConstraints>
      <sld:FeatureTypeConstraint/>
    </sld:LayerFeatureConstraints>
    <sld:UserStyle>
      <sld:Name>BoulderCityLimits</sld:Name>
      <sld:Title/>
      <sld:IsDefault>1</sld:IsDefault>
      <sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
        <sld:Name>group 0</sld:Name>
        <sld:FeatureTypeName>Feature</sld:FeatureTypeName>
```






(continues on next page)

Layers

Manage the layers being published by GeoServer

 [Add a new resource](#)

 [Remove selected resources](#)

     Results 1 to 17 (out of 17 items)


















<input type="checkbox"/>	Type	Workspace	Store	Layer Name
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_shapefiles	bbuildings
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_shapefiles	blakes
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_shapefiles	BoulderCityLimits
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_shapefiles	bplandmarks
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_shapefiles	bptlandmarks
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_shapefiles	bptlandmarks_2876
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_shapefiles	brivers
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_shapefiles	bstreets
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_shapefiles	ccounties
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_shapefiles	Parcels
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_shapefiles	Trails
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_shapefiles	Wetlands_regulatory_area
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	dem	srtm
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	hillshade	hillshade
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	NaturalEarthCountries	WorldCountries
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	states	states
<input type="checkbox"/>		geosolutions	boulder_shapefiles	Mainrd

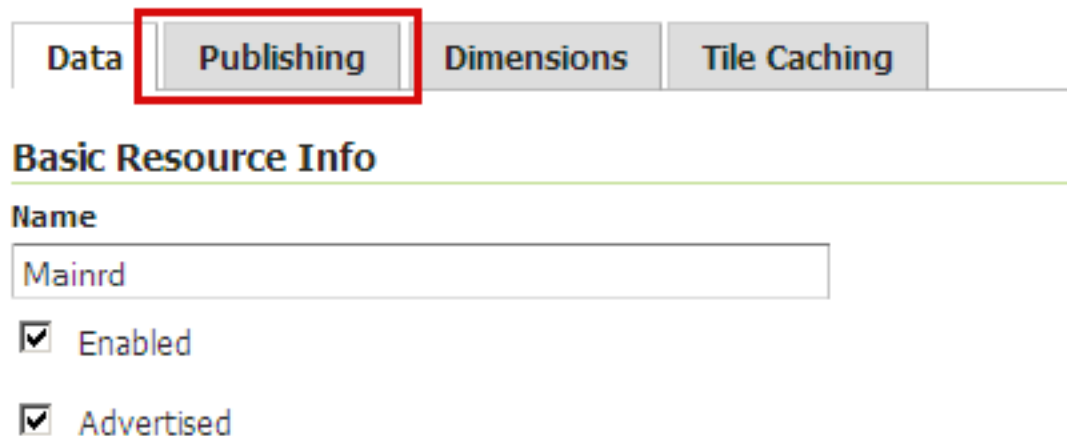
Fig. 39: Selecting a layer

Edit Layer

Edit layer data and publishing

geosolutions:Mainrd

Configure the resource and publishing information for the current layer



Data **Publishing** Dimensions Tile Caching

Basic Resource Info

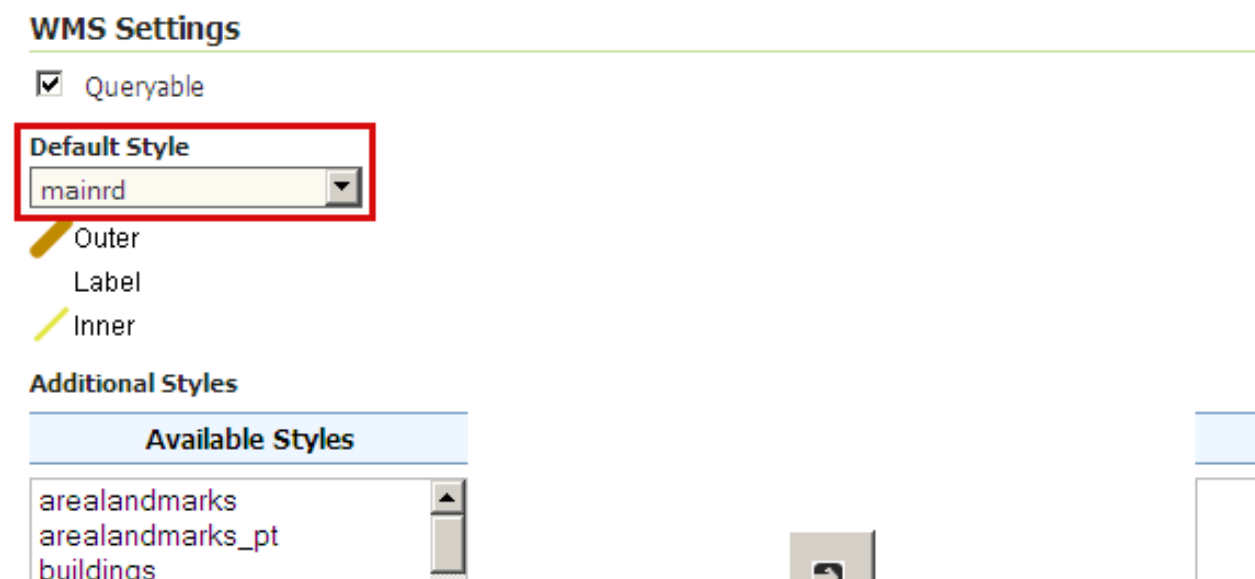
Name

Mainrd

☒ Enabled

☒ Advertised

Fig. 40: Publish tab



WMS Settings

☒ Queryable

Default Style

mainrd

☒ Outer

☐ Label

☐ Inner

Additional Styles

Available Styles
arealandmarks
arealandmarks_pt
buildings

Fig. 41: Publish tab

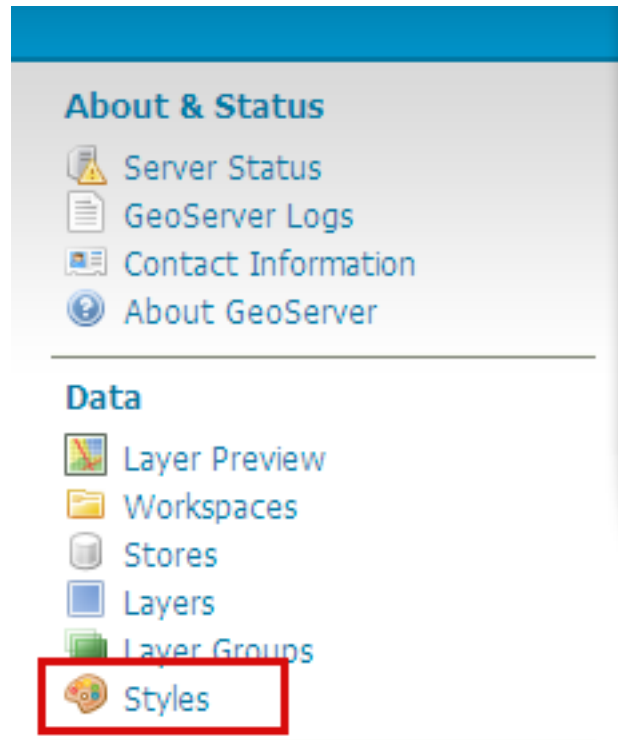


Fig. 42: Navigating to Style configuration

(continued from previous page)

```


<sld:SemanticTypeIdentifier>generic:geometry</
↪sld:SemanticTypeIdentifier>
<sld:SemanticTypeIdentifier>simple</sld:SemanticTypeIdentifier>
<sld:Rule>
  <sld:Name>Filled</sld:Name>
  <sld:MinScaleDenominator>75000</sld:MinScaleDenominator>
  <sld:PolygonSymbolizer>
    <sld:Fill>
      <sld:CssParameter name="fill">#7F7F7F</sld:CssParameter>
      <sld:CssParameter name="fill-opacity">0.5</
↪sld:CssParameter>
    </sld:Fill>
    <sld:Stroke>
      <sld:CssParameter name="stroke">#7F7F7F</
↪sld:CssParameter>
      <sld:CssParameter name="stroke-opacity">0.5</
↪sld:CssParameter>
      <sld:CssParameter name="stroke-width">2.0</
↪sld:CssParameter>
    </sld:Stroke>
  </sld:PolygonSymbolizer>
  <sld:TextSymbolizer>
    <sld:Label>
      <ogc:Literal>Boulder</ogc:Literal>
    </sld:Label>
    <sld:Font>
      <sld:CssParameter name="font-family">Arial</
↪sld:CssParameter>


```

(continues on next page)

Styles

Manage the Styles published by GeoServer

 [Add a new style](#)

 [Removed selected style\(s\)](#)

      Results 1 to 25 (out of 41 items)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Style Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	arealandmarks
<input type="checkbox"/>	arealandmarks_pt
<input type="checkbox"/>	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/>	cemetery_graphics
<input type="checkbox"/>	cemetery_mark
<input type="checkbox"/>	citylimits

Fig. 43: The styles list

(continued from previous page)

```

    <sld:CssParameter name="font-size">14.0</
↪sld:CssParameter>
    <sld:CssParameter name="font-style">normal</
↪sld:CssParameter>
    <sld:CssParameter name="font-weight">normal</
↪sld:CssParameter>
    </sld:Font>
    <sld:LabelPlacement>
      <sld:PointPlacement>
        <sld:AnchorPoint>
          <sld:AnchorPointX>
            <ogc:Literal>0.0</ogc:Literal>
          </sld:AnchorPointX>
          <sld:AnchorPointY>
            <ogc:Literal>0.5</ogc:Literal>
          </sld:AnchorPointY>
        </sld:AnchorPoint>
        <sld:Rotation>
          <ogc:Literal>0</ogc:Literal>
        </sld:Rotation>
      </sld:PointPlacement>
    </sld:LabelPlacement>
    <sld:Fill>
      <sld:CssParameter name="fill">#000000</sld:CssParameter>
    </sld:Fill>
    <sld:VendorOption name="maxDisplacement">200</
↪sld:VendorOption>
      <sld:VendorOption name="Group">true</sld:VendorOption>
    </sld:TextSymbolizer>
  </sld:Rule>
</sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
</sld:UserStyle>
</sld:UserLayer>
</sld:StyledLayerDescriptor>

```

Note: The most important section are:

- The `<Rule>` tag combines a number of symbolizers (we have also the possibility to define the OGC filter) to define the portrayal of a feature.
- The `<PolygonSymbolizer>` styles polygons and contain styling information about their border (stroke) and their fill.
- The `<TextSymbolizer>` specifies text labels and their style:
 - `<Label>` Specifies the content of the text label
 - `` Specifies the font information for the labels.
 - `<LabelPlacement>` Sets the position of the label relative its associate feature.
 - `<Fill>` Determines the fill color of the text label.
 - `VendorOption maxDisplacement` Controls the displacement of the label along a line. Normally GeoServer would label a polygon in its centroid, provided the location is not busy with another label and that the label is not too big compare to the polygon, or not label it at all otherwise. When the `maxDisplacement` is set, the labeller will search for another location within `maxDisplacement` pixels from the pre-computed label point.

- VendorOption Group Sometimes you will have a set of related features that you only want a single label for. The grouping option groups all features with the same label text, then finds a representative geometry for the group.
 - The `<MaxScaleDenominator>` and `<MinScaleDenominator>` are used to apply a particular SLD rule to a specific scale. The above SLD makes sure that the Boulder border disappear once we zoom in enough to see the city details. An alternative approach could be to keep the layer showing, but switch it to a different style, for example a thick red line, so that the details of the city are not disturbed by the polygon fill.
-

4. Now from the style list select the *rivers* style.

5. Inside the *Style Editor* we have the following style:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<sld:StyledLayerDescriptor xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/sld"
  xmlns:sld="http://www.opengis.net/sld"
  xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc"
  xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml"
  version="1.0.0">
  <sld:UserLayer>
    <sld:LayerFeatureConstraints>
      <sld:FeatureTypeConstraint/>
    </sld:LayerFeatureConstraints>
    <sld:UserStyle>
      <sld:Name>Hydrology Line</sld:Name>
      <sld:Title/>
      <sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
        <sld:Rule>
          <sld:Name>default rule</sld:Name>
          <sld:MaxScaleDenominator>75000</sld:MaxScaleDenominator>
          <sld:LineSymbolizer>
            <sld:Stroke>
              <sld:CssParameter name="stroke-width">0.5</
→sld:CssParameter>
              <sld:CssParameter name="stroke">#06607F</
→sld:CssParameter>
            </sld:Stroke>
          </sld:LineSymbolizer>
        </sld:Rule>
      </sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
    </sld:UserStyle>
  </sld:UserLayer>
</sld:StyledLayerDescriptor>
```

Note:

This is a very simple Line style. Take into account the LineSymbolizer that styles lines. Lines are one-dimensional geometry elements that contain position and length. Lines can be comprised of multiple line segments.

The outermost tag is the `<Stroke>` tag. This tag is required, and determines the visualization of the line:

- `stroke` Specifies the solid color given to the line, in the form `#RRGGBB`. Default is black (`#000000`).
- `stroke-width` Specifies the width of the line in pixels. Default is 1.

In this case `MaxScaleDenominator` is used to make sure that the rivers start showing up when we are zoomed in enough, and in particular as the city borders disappear

Create a simple style for points

1. From the GeoServer [Welcome Page](#) navigate to *Style*.

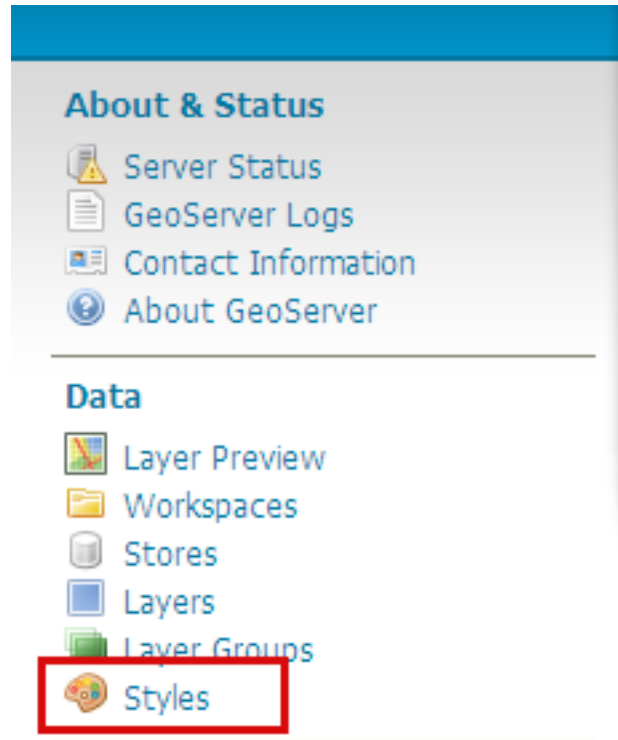


Fig. 44: Navigating to Style configuration

2. Click *New*



Fig. 45: Adding a new style

3. Enter “landmarks” in the *Name* field.
4. In the *SLD Editor* enter the following XML:

New style

Type a new SLD definition, or use an existing one as a template, or upload a ready made the "validate" button to verify the style is a valid SLD document.

Name

Copy from existing style

Scegliarne uno  Copy ...

    12pt 

1
2
3

Fig. 46: Creating a new style

```
<StyledLayerDescriptor xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/sld" xmlns:xsi="http://www.
↪w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" version="1.0.0" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.
↪opengis.net/sld http://schemas.opengis.net/sld/1.0.0/StyledLayerDescriptor.xsd">
  <NamedLayer>
    <Name>landmarks</Name>
    <UserStyle>
      <Name>landmarks</Name>
      <Title>Point Landmarks</Title>
      <FeatureTypeStyle>
        <Rule>
          <Name>default</Name>
          <Title>Landmarks</Title>
          <PointSymbolizer>
            <Graphic>
              <Mark>
                <WellKnownName>triangle</WellKnownName>
                <Fill>
                  <CssParameter name="fill">#009900</
↪CssParameter>
                  <CssParameter name="fill-opacity">0.2</
↪CssParameter>
                </Fill>
                <Stroke>
                  <CssParameter name="stroke">#000000</
↪CssParameter>
                  <CssParameter name="stroke-width">2</
↪CssParameter>
                </Stroke>
              </Mark>
            </Graphic>
          </PointSymbolizer>
        </Rule>
      </FeatureTypeStyle>
    </UserStyle>
  </NamedLayer>
</StyledLayerDescriptor>
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

        <Size>12</Size>
      </Graphic>
    </PointSymbolizer>
  </Rule>
</FeatureTypeStyle>
</UserStyle>
</NamedLayer>
</StyledLayerDescriptor>

```

Note:

Take into account:

- **WellKnownName** The name of the common shape. Options are circle, square, triangle, star, cross, or x. Default is square.
- **fill** Specifies how the symbolizer should be filled. Options are a `<CssParameter name="fill">` specifying a color in the form #RRGGBB, or `<GraphicFill>` for a fill made with a repeated graphic.
- **fill-opacity** Determines the opacity (transparency) of symbolizers. Values range from 0 (completely transparent) to 1 (completely opaque). Default is 1.

5. Then click *Save* button.
6. Open the `geosolutions:bptlandmarks` vector layer, but this time associate the style as a “Additional Style”:
7. Click on the *Save* button.
8. Preview the `geosolutions:bptlandmarks` layer, which with the default style should be empty due to scale dependencies. Then click the option button at the top left of the map and select the `landmarks` style in the style drop down:

Patterns and Hatches

1. Go and edit the configuration of the `bptlandmarks` layer, enter the publish tab and associate the `cemetery_mark` and `cemetery_graphics` styles as “Additional styles” for the layer, then press “Save”
2. From the [Welcome Page](#) navigate to *Styles*.

Note: You have to be logged in as Administrator in order to activate this function.

3. Select “cemetery_graphics” from the list
4. In the *SLD Editor* you will see the following XML:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
  <sld:StyledLayerDescriptor
    xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/sld"
    xmlns:sld="http://www.opengis.net/sld"
    xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc"
    xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml"
    xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" version="1.0.0">

```

(continues on next page)

WMS Settings

☒ Queryable

Default Style


point_landmark


 shopping


 mountains

 jails

 government

 airport

 school

 cemetery

 gate

Additional Styles

Available Styles
arealandmarks
arealandmarks_pt
buildings
cemetery_graphics
cemetery_mark
citylimits
contours
countries
county
dem



Selected Styles
landmarks

Fig. 47: Open the Layers Preview

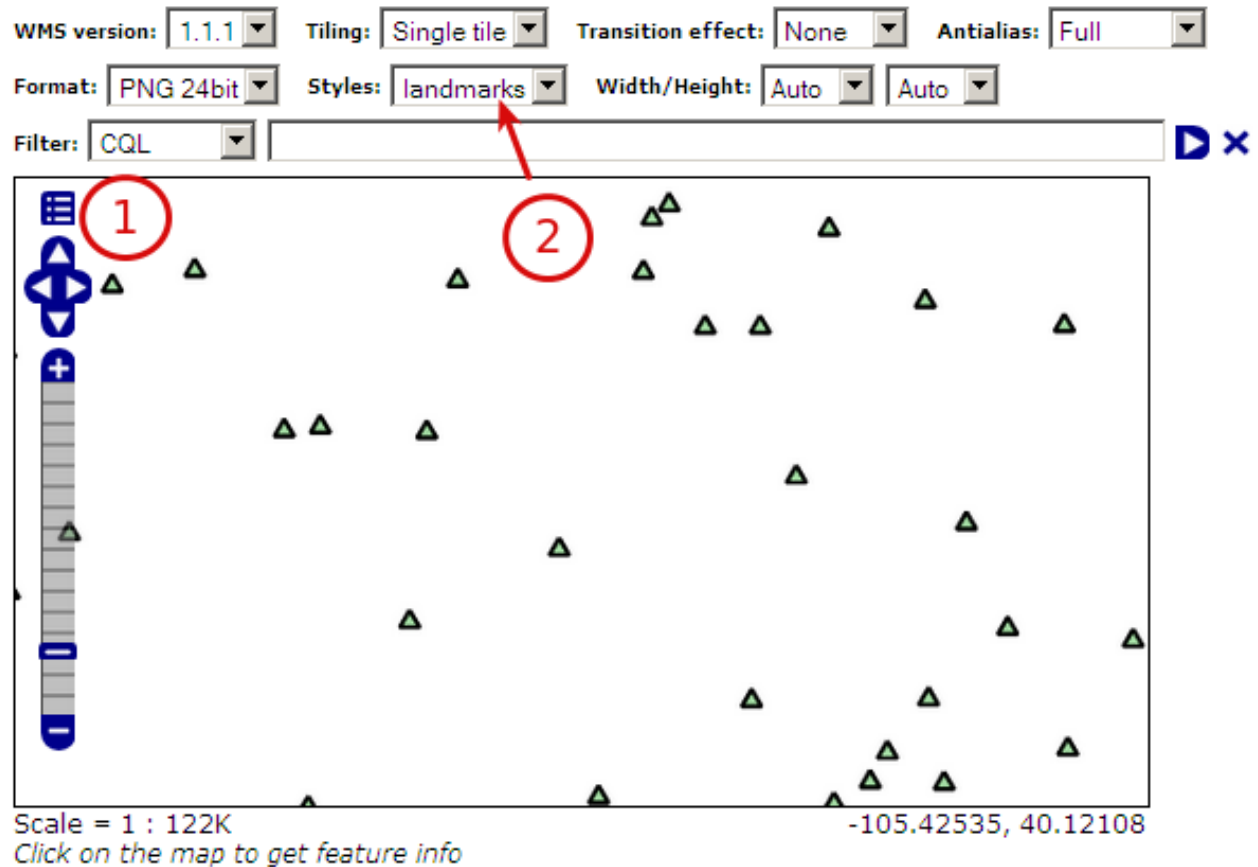


Fig. 48: Open the Layers Preview

WMS Settings

☒ Queryable

Default Style

arealandmarks

- ☐ default rule
- ☒ park
- ☒ nationalpark
- ☒ cemeters

Additional Styles

Available Styles	
arealandmarks	▲
arealandmarks_pt	▲
buildings	▲
citylimits	▲
contours	▲
countries	▲
county	▲
dem	▲
dem2	▲
dem3	▲










Selected Styles	
cemetery_mark	▲
cemetery_graphics	▲

Styles

Manage the Styles published by GeoServer

 Add a new style

 Removed selected style(s)

      Results 1 to 25 (out of 43 items)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Style Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	arealandmarks
<input type="checkbox"/>	arealandmarks_pt
<input type="checkbox"/>	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/>	cemetery_graphics
<input type="checkbox"/>	cemetery_mark
<input type="checkbox"/>	citylimits

Fig. 49: Patterns filling SLD

(continued from previous page)

```

<sld:UserLayer>
  <sld:UserStyle>
    <sld:Name>tl 2010 08013 arealm</sld:Name>
    <sld:Title/>
    <sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
      <sld:Rule>
        <sld:Name>cemeteries</sld:Name>
        <ogc:Filter>
          <ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
            <ogc:PropertyName>MTFCC</ogc:PropertyName>
            <ogc:Literal>K2582</ogc:Literal>
          </ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
        </ogc:Filter>
        <sld:MaxScaleDenominator>500000.0</sld:MaxScaleDenominator>
        <sld:PolygonSymbolizer>
          <sld:Fill>
            <sld:GraphicFill>
              <sld:Graphic>
                <sld:ExternalGraphic>
                  <sld:OnlineResource>
                    xlink:type="simple"
                    xlink:href="./img/landmarks/area/
↪grave_yard.png" />
                  <sld:Format>image/png</sld:Format>
                </sld:ExternalGraphic>
              </sld:Graphic>
            </sld:GraphicFill>
          </sld:Fill>
        </sld:PolygonSymbolizer>
      </sld:Rule>
    </sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
  </sld:UserStyle>
</sld:UserLayer>
</sld:StyledLayerDescriptor>

```

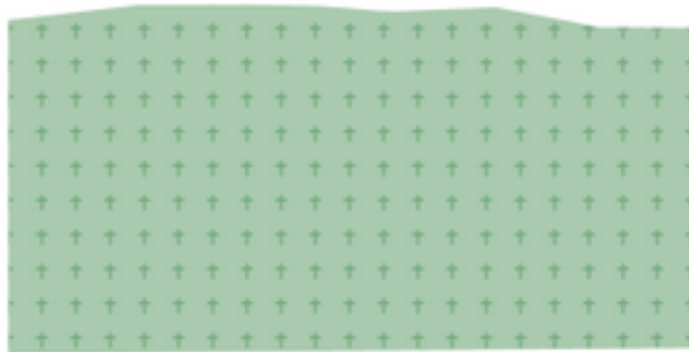


Fig. 50: Filling with patterns

Note: The above SLD defines a `<PolygonSymbolizer>` with a `<GraphicFill>` pointing to a png

`/img/landmarks/area/grave_yard.png` in the GeoServer data directory, which will be used by GeoServer as pattern to fill the polygon.

5. Like before, select now “cemetery_mark” from the list

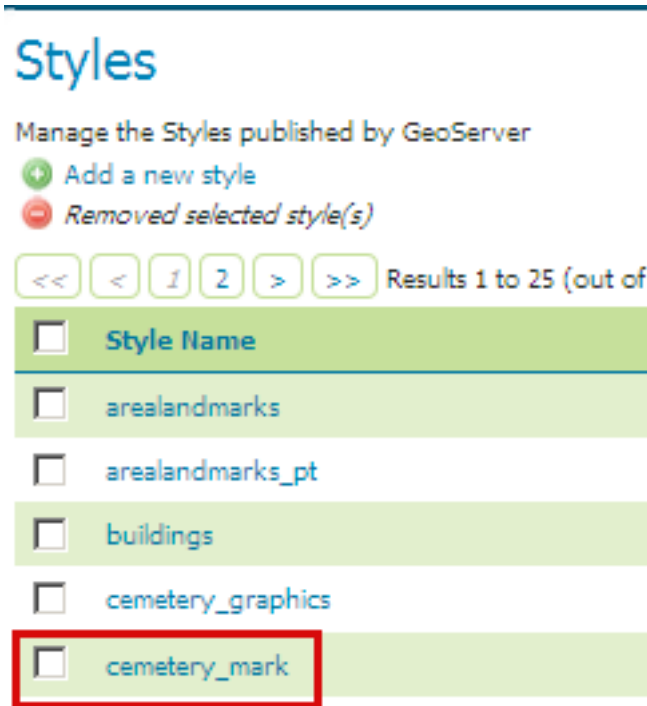


Fig. 51: True Type Font filling SLD

6. In the *SLD Editor* you will see the following XML:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<sld:StyledLayerDescriptor
  xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/sld"
  xmlns:sld="http://www.opengis.net/sld"
  xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc"
  xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml"
  xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" version="1.0.0">

  <sld:UserLayer>
    <sld:Name>cemeteries</sld:Name>
    <sld:UserStyle>
      <sld:Name>t1 2010 08013 arealm</sld:Name>
      <sld:Title/>
      <sld:FeatureTypeStyle>

        <sld:Rule>
          <sld:Name>cemeteries</sld:Name>
          <ogc:Filter>
            <ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
              <ogc:PropertyName>MTFCC</ogc:PropertyName>
              <ogc:Literal>K2582</ogc:Literal>
            </ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
          </ogc:Filter>
        </sld:Rule>
      </sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
    </sld:UserStyle>
  </sld:UserLayer>
</sld:StyledLayerDescriptor>
```

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```

</ogc:Filter>
<sld:MaxScaleDenominator>500000.0</sld:MaxScaleDenominator>
<sld:PolygonSymbolizer>
  <sld:Fill>
    <sld:CssParameter name="fill">#D3FFD3</sld:CssParameter>
    <sld:CssParameter name="fill-opacity">0.5</sld:CssParameter>
  </sld:Fill>
  <sld:Stroke>
    <sld:CssParameter name="stroke">#6DB26D</sld:CssParameter>
  </sld:Stroke>
</sld:PolygonSymbolizer>
<sld:PolygonSymbolizer>
  <sld:Fill>
    <sld:GraphicFill>
      <sld:Graphic>
        <sld:Mark>
          <sld:WellKnownName>ttf://Wingdings#0x0055</sld:WellKnownName>
          <sld:Stroke>
            <sld:CssParameter name="stroke">#6DB26D</sld:CssParameter>
          </sld:Stroke>
        </sld:Mark>
        <sld:Size>16</sld:Size>
      </sld:Graphic>
    </sld:GraphicFill>
  </sld:Fill>
  <sld:VendorOption name="graphic-margin">8</sld:VendorOption>
</sld:PolygonSymbolizer>

</sld:Rule>

</sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
</sld:UserStyle>
</sld:UserLayer>
</sld:StyledLayerDescriptor>

```

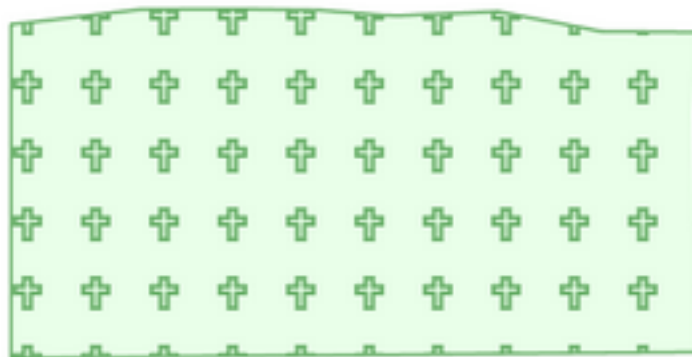


Fig. 52: Filling with TTF fonts

Note: The above SLD defines a `<PolygonSymbolizer>` with a `<GraphicFill>` looking for a specific *Wingdings* character which will be used by GeoServer as pattern to fill the polygon. The `graphic-margin`

`VendorOption` is used to add some space around symbols.

7. Lets now take a look at another way to fill polygons using patterns, the *Hatches*. From the [Welcome Page](#) navigate to *Styles* and select “wetlands” from the list.

Note: You may switch to the second page in order to find the style.



Fig. 53: Wetlands style with some hatches

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
  <sld:StyledLayerDescriptor xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/sld" xmlns:sld=
    ↪ "http://www.opengis.net/sld" xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc" xmlns:gml=
    ↪ "http://www.opengis.net/gml" version="1.0.0">
    <sld:UserLayer>
      <sld:LayerFeatureConstraints>
        <sld:FeatureTypeConstraint/>
      </sld:LayerFeatureConstraints>
      <sld:UserStyle>
        <sld:Name>Wetlands regulatory area</sld:Name>
        <sld:Title/>
        <sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
          <sld:Rule>
            <sld:Name>default rule</sld:Name>
            <sld:MaxScaleDenominator>10000.0</sld:MaxScaleDenominator>
            <sld:PolygonSymbolizer>
```

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```

        <sld:Fill>
          <sld:GraphicFill>
            <sld:Graphic>
              <sld:Mark>
                <sld:WellKnownName>shape://times</
↪sld:WellKnownName>
                <sld:Fill/>
                <sld:Stroke>
                  <sld:CssParameter name="stroke">
↪#ADD8E6</sld:CssParameter>
                  <sld:CssParameter name="stroke-width
↪">1.0</sld:CssParameter>
                </sld:Stroke>
              </sld:Mark>
            <sld:Size>
              <ogc:Literal>8.0</ogc:Literal>
            </sld:Size>
          </sld:Graphic>
        </sld:GraphicFill>
        <!--
        <sld:CssParameter name="fill">#7CE3F8</
↪sld:CssParameter>
        <sld:CssParameter name="fill-opacity">0.5</
↪sld:CssParameter>
        -->
      </sld:Fill>
    </sld:PolygonSymbolizer>
  </sld:Rule>
</sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
</sld:UserStyle>
</sld:UserLayer>
</sld:StyledLayerDescriptor>

```

8. Comment out the following line in order to see the polygons at lower zoom levels too:

```
<!-- sld:MaxScaleDenominator>10000.0</sld:MaxScaleDenominator -->
```

9. Click *Submit* to add the new SLD.
10. To see how the styles work, make sure the default style of the *Wetlands_regulatory_area* feature type is set to *wetlands*.
11. Use the [Map Preview](#) to preview the new style.
12. On the previous example we used *times* as hatches mark. GeoServer makes available different kinds of hatches marks:

Dashes

1. Lets now familiarize a bit with *Dashes*. We are going to see how it's possible to draw several kind of dashes to represent different types of trails or roads.
2. From the [Welcome Page](#) navigate to *Styles*.

Note: You have to be logged in as Administrator in order to activate this function.

Edit Layer

Edit layer data and publishing

geosolutions:Wetlands_regulatory_area

Configure the resource and publishing information for the current layer

Data **Publishing**

Edit Layer

Name
Wetlands_regulatory_area

☒ Enabled

☒ Advertised

HTTP Settings

☐ Response Cache Headers

Cache Time (seconds)

WFS Settings

Per-Request Feature Limit
0

Maximum number of decimals
0

WMS Settings

☒ Queryable

Default Style
wetlands

Fig. 54: Changing the default style of the *Wetlands_regulatory_area* feature type to *wetlands*

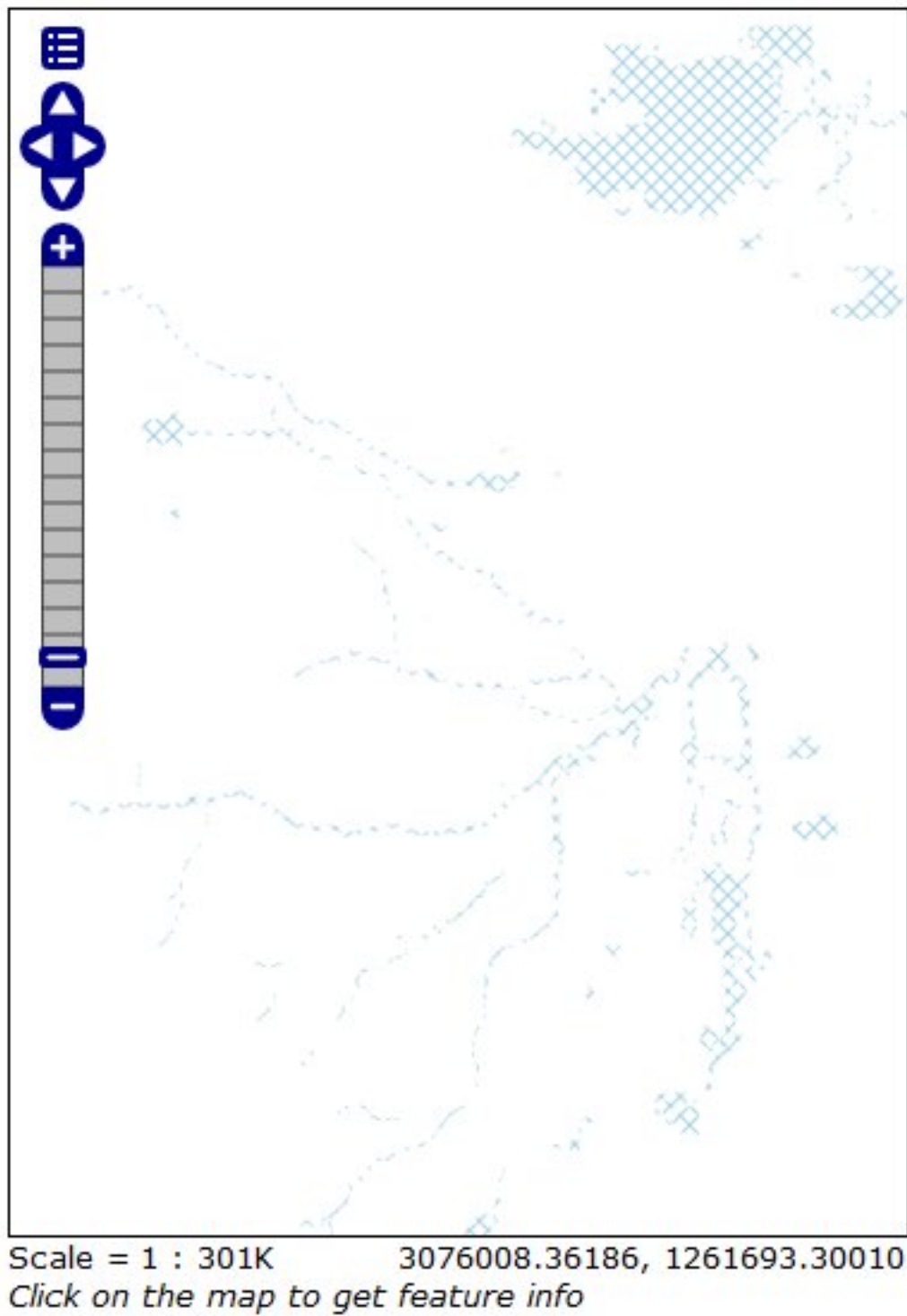


Fig. 55: Previewing the *bplandmarks* layer with the hatches applied

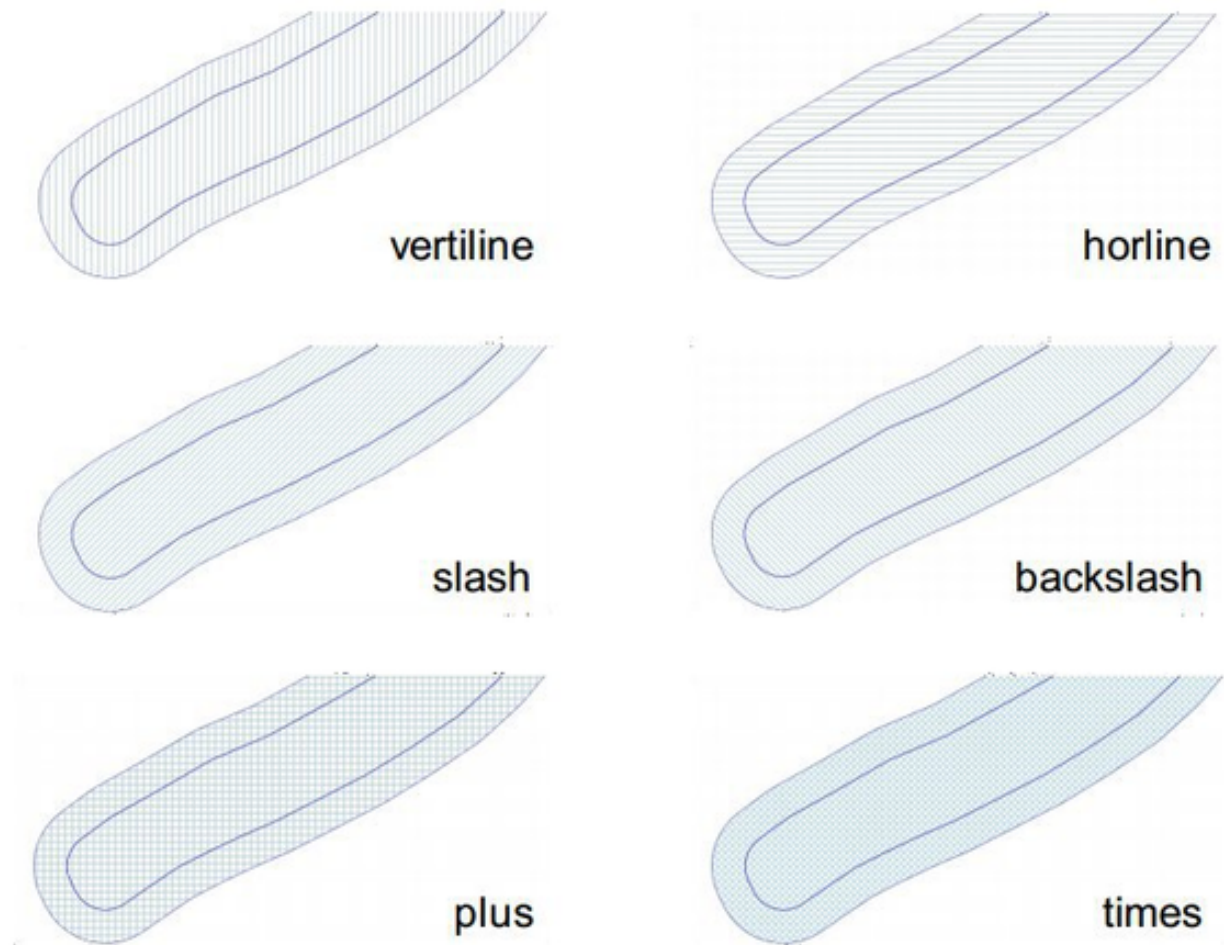


Fig. 56: Different types of hatches marks.

3. Select “trails” from the list



Fig. 57: Dashes SLD

4. In the *SLD Editor* you will see the following XML:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
  <sld:StyledLayerDescriptor xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/sld" xmlns:sld=
    ↪ "http://www.opengis.net/sld" xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc" xmlns:gml=
    ↪ "http://www.opengis.net/gml" version="1.0.0">
    <sld:UserLayer>
      <sld:LayerFeatureConstraints>
        <sld:FeatureTypeConstraint/>
      </sld:LayerFeatureConstraints>
      <sld:UserStyle>
        <sld:Name>Trails</sld:Name>
        <sld:Title/>
        <sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
          <sld:Rule>
            <sld:MaxScaleDenominator>75000</sld:MaxScaleDenominator>
            <sld:LineSymbolizer>
              <sld:Stroke>
                <sld:CssParameter name="stroke">#6B4900</
    ↪ sld:CssParameter>
                <sld:CssParameter name="stroke-width">0.1</
    ↪ sld:CssParameter>
                <sld:CssParameter name="stroke-dasharray">2.0 </
    ↪ sld:CssParameter>
```

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```

        </sld:Stroke>
      </sld:LineSymbolizer>
    </sld:Rule>
  </sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
</sld:UserStyle>
</sld:UserLayer>
</sld:StyledLayerDescriptor>

```



Fig. 58: Simple dash-array

Note: The above SLD defines a `<LineSymbolizer>` with a `<Stroke>` using the CSS property `stroke-dasharray` to represent the trails like a simple gray dash.

Note: Encodes a dash pattern as a series of numbers separated by spaces. Odd-indexed numbers (first, third, etc) determine the length in pixels to draw the line, and even-indexed numbers (second, fourth, etc) determine the length in pixels to blank out the line. Default is an unbroken line. Starting from version 2.1 dash arrays can be combined with graphic strokes to generate complex line styles with alternating symbols or a mix of lines and symbols.

5. The Style above is the default one for the layer `geosolutions:Trails`. Let's have a look at a bit more complex example. From the [Welcome Page](#) navigate to *Styles* and select "trails2" from the list
6. In the *SLD Editor* you will see the following XML:

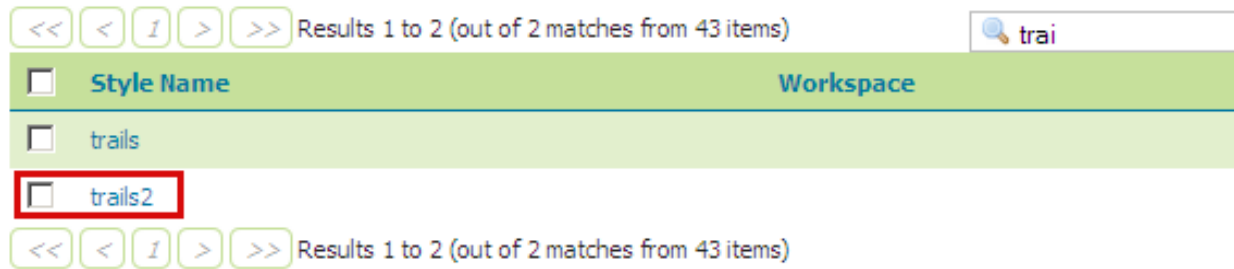


Fig. 59: Trails2 Style

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
  <sld:StyledLayerDescriptor xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/sld" xmlns:sld=
    ↪ "http://www.opengis.net/sld" xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc" xmlns:gml=
    ↪ "http://www.opengis.net/gml" version="1.0.0">
    <sld:UserLayer>
      <sld:LayerFeatureConstraints>
        <sld:FeatureTypeConstraint/>
      </sld:LayerFeatureConstraints>
      <sld:UserStyle>
        <sld:Name>Trails</sld:Name>
        <sld:Title/>
        <sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
          <sld:Rule>
            <sld:MaxScaleDenominator>75000</sld:MaxScaleDenominator>
            <sld:LineSymbolizer>
              <sld:Stroke>
                <sld:GraphicStroke>
                  <sld:Graphic>
                    <sld:Mark>
                      <sld:WellKnownName>circle</
    ↪ sld:WellKnownName>
                      <sld:Fill>
                        <sld:CssParameter name="fill">
    ↪ #AA0000</sld:CssParameter>
                      </sld:Fill>
                    </sld:Mark>
                  <sld:Size>
                    <ogc:Literal>6</ogc:Literal>
                  </sld:Size>
                </sld:Graphic>
              </sld:GraphicStroke>
              <sld:CssParameter name="stroke-dasharray">6 18</
    ↪ sld:CssParameter>
            </sld:Stroke>
          </sld:LineSymbolizer>
          <sld:LineSymbolizer>
            <sld:Stroke>
              <sld:CssParameter name="stroke">#AA0000</
    ↪ sld:CssParameter>
              <sld:CssParameter name="stroke-dasharray">10 14</
    ↪ sld:CssParameter>
              <sld:CssParameter name="stroke-dashoffset">14</
    ↪ sld:CssParameter>
```

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```
        </sld:Stroke>
      </sld:LineSymbolizer>
    </sld:Rule>
  </sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
</sld:UserStyle>
</sld:UserLayer>
</sld:StyledLayerDescriptor>
```

Note: We may notice two interesting things in this style, two `<LineSymbolizer>` the first one defining a *circle* Mark with a simple dasharray and the second one a simple stroke defining also a *dashoffset*. The latter specifies the distance in pixels into the dasharray pattern at which to start drawing. Default is 0.

7. Open the *geosolutions:Trails* layers and add *trails2* as an additional style, then go to the *Layer Preview* to see it in action

Warning: You have to zoom in from the layer preview in order to see the lines due to the *MaxScaleDenominator*

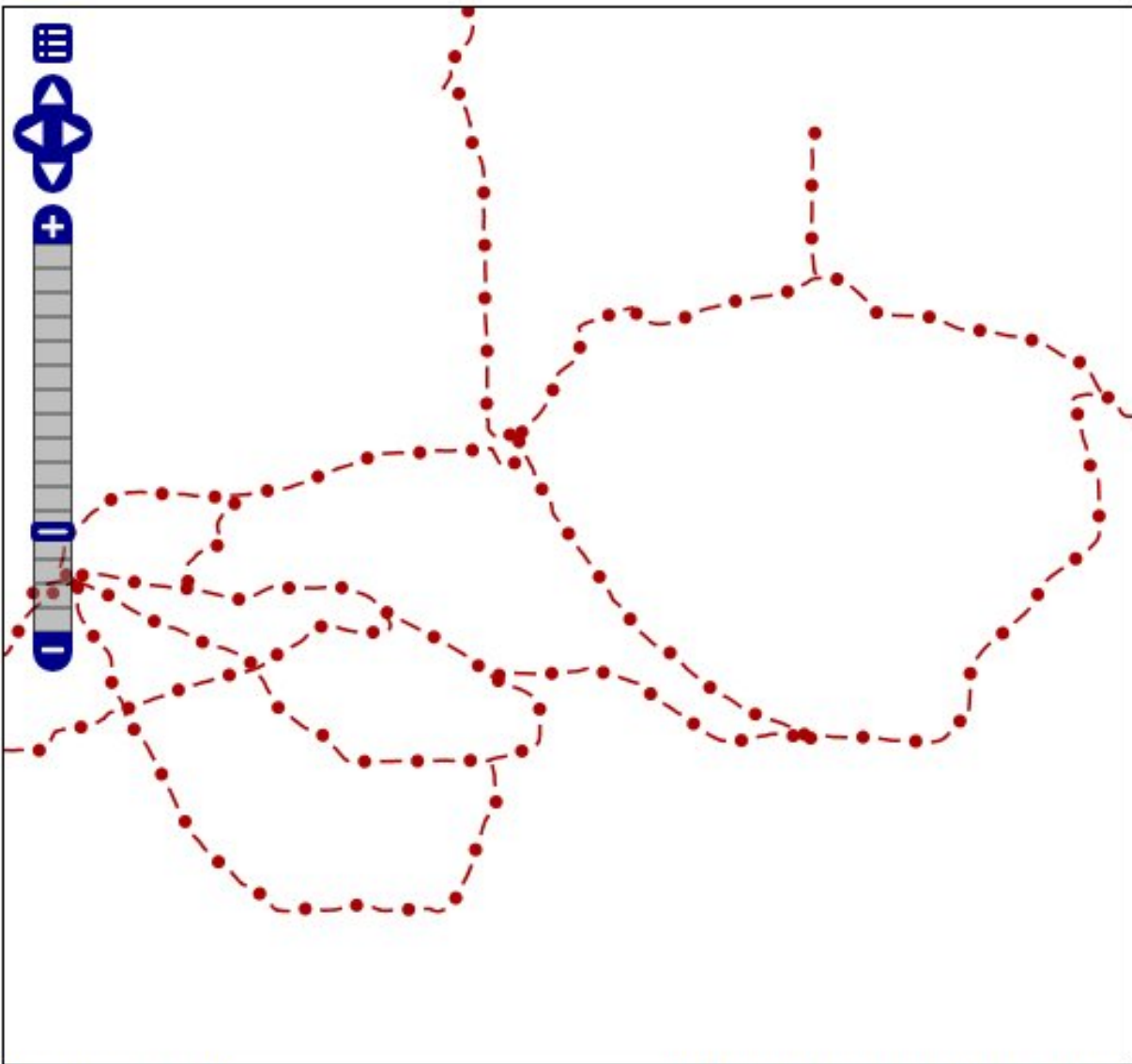
Roads and labelling roads

1. From the [Welcome Page](#) navigate to *Styles* → *mainrd* in order to edit the mainrd SLD.

Note: You have to be logged in as Administrator in order to activate this function.

2. In the *SLD Editor* find the *sld:TextSymbolizer* associated to the *ogc:PropertyName LABEL_NAME*

Note: The style defines a `` and an `<Halo>` in order to render the value of the property *LABEL_NAME* for that layer. The interesting part is at the bottom where several `<VendorOption>` are specified. Those options are GeoServer specific and allows us to have better and nicer result by tweaking the label renderer behaviour.



Scale = 1 : 67K

3066676.01511, 1271517.47177

Click on the map to get feature info



Fig. 60: Road style

Option	Description	Type
followLine	<p>The followLine option forces a label to follow the curve of the line.</p> <pre><VendorOption name="followLine">true</VendorOption></pre> <p>To use this option place the following in your <TextSymbolizer>. It is required to use <LinePlacement> along with this option to ensure that all labels are correctly following the lines:</p> <pre><LabelPlacement> <LinePlacement/> </LabelPlacement></pre>	boolean
repeat	<p>The repeat option determines how often GeoServer labels a line. Normally GeoServer would label each line only once, regardless of their length. Specify a positive value to make it draw the label every repeat pixels.</p> <pre><VendorOption name="repeat">100</VendorOption></pre>	number
group	<p>Sometimes you will have a set of related features that you only want a single label for. The grouping option groups all features with the same label text, then finds a representative geometry for the group.</p> <p>Roads data is an obvious example - you only want a single label for all of main street, not a label for every piece of main street.</p> <p>When the grouping option is off (default), grouping is not performed and each geometry is labelled (space permitting).</p> <p>With the grouping option on, all the geometries with the same label are grouped together and the label position is determined from ALL the geometries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Point Set first point inside the view rectangle is used. Line Set lines are (a) networked together (b) clipped to the view rectangle (c) middle of the longest network path is used. Polygon Set polygons are (a) clipped to the view rectangle (b) the centroid of the largest polygon is used. <pre><VendorOption name="group">yes</VendorOption></pre>	enum{yes/no}

Another important thing to notice in this style is the **road casing**, that is, the fact each road segment is painted by two overlapping strokes of different color and size.

Placing the strokes in the two separate feature type styles is crucial:

- with the symbolizers in two separate FeatureTypeStyle element all roads are painted with the large stroke, and then again with the thin, lighter one.
- if instead the two symbolizers were placed in the same FeatureTypeStyle element the result would be different, and not pleasing to see, since the renderer would take the first road, paint with the large and thin strokes in sequence, then move to the next one and repeat until the end

Styling point data

Point data in SLD can be depicted with `PointSymbolizer` and labelled with `TextSymbolizer`. This section describes an existing, realistic style, available in the data directory that depicts the *point landmarks* layer (`bptlandmarks`) with icons and labels.

The dataset

The `bptlandmarks` layer (Boulder point landmarks) contains the location of significant point entities such as malls, schools, airports and the like. The attribute structure is reported in the [GeoServer page for such layer](#):

The style will use the MTFCC code to categorize the various points in the different types (e.g., schools have MTFCC = K2543, and eventually use FULLNAME for the label. This results in the [following map](#):

The complete style we'll be referring to is named `point_landmark`, you can have a look at the full style in the [GeoServer style editor](#):

Point symbolizers

A point symbolizer depicts a symbol by means of a `Mark` or a `ExternalGraphic`. The former is a built-in vector symbol that can be stroked and filled at the styler will, but only a handful of such symbols are available, whilst the latter can be a user provided image or SVG graphic.

The point landmark styles use the Open Street Map icons for most of the locations. The images have been added inside the data directory, inside `styles/im`, since this allows to refer them by relative path:

Given the above symbols a point symbolizer looks as follows:

```
<sld:PointSymbolizer>
  <sld:Graphic>
    <sld:ExternalGraphic>
      <sld:OnlineResource xlink:type="simple" xlink:href="./img/landmarks/
↪school.png" />
      <sld:Format>image/png</sld:Format>
    </sld:ExternalGraphic>
  </sld:Graphic>
  <VendorOption name="labelObstacle">true</VendorOption>
</sld:PointSymbolizer>
```

The icon is depicted on the screen as-is, at its natural resolutions. The `labelObstacle` vendor parameter, specific to GeoServer, makes sure the point icon is treated as a [label obstacle](#), that is, makes sure no label will ever be depicted over the point.

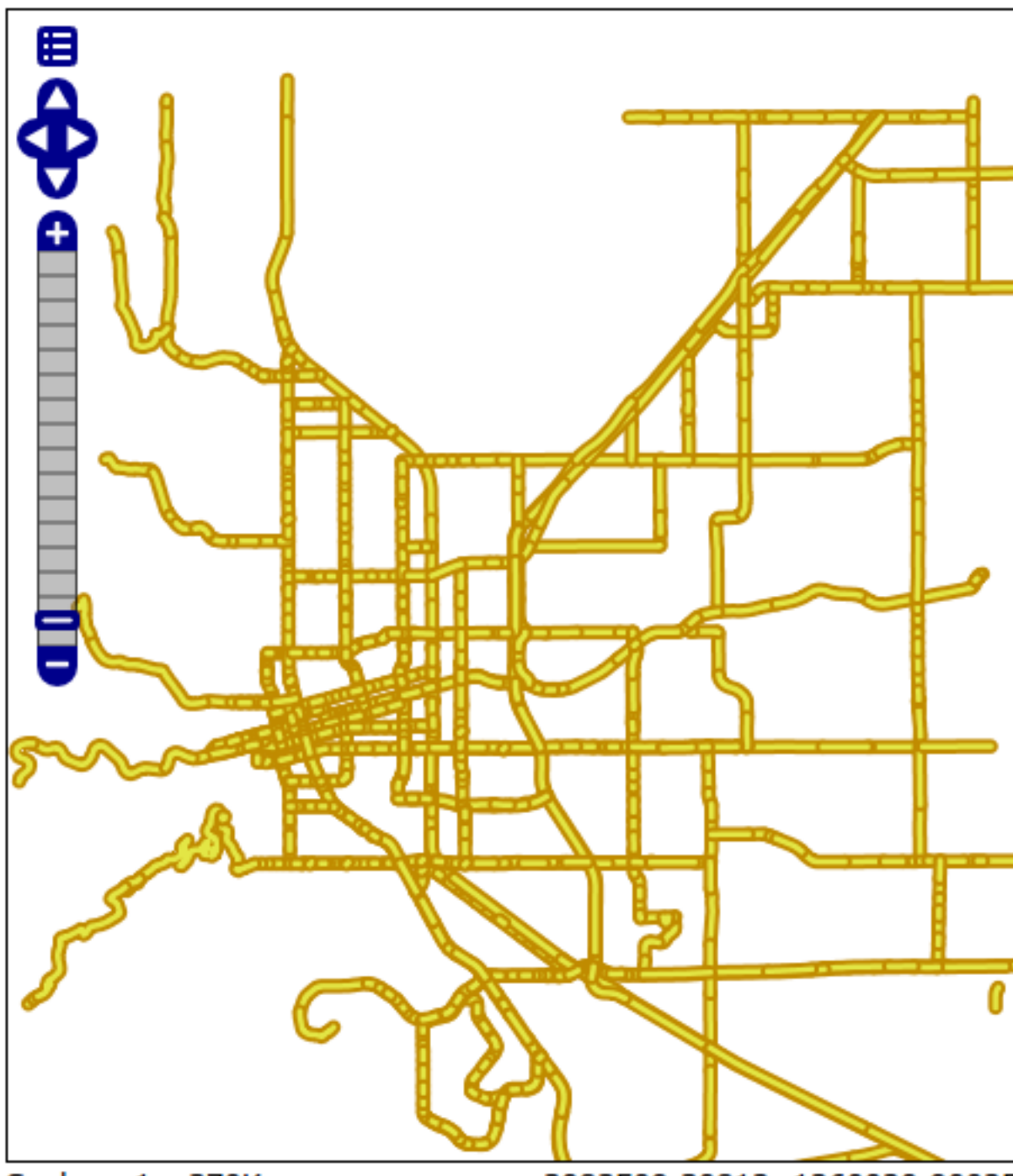


Fig. 61: Road casing with a single FeatureTypeStyle element

Feature Type Details

Property	Type	Nullable	Min/Max Occurrences
the_geom	Point	true	0/1
STATEFP	String	true	0/1
COUNTYFP	String	true	0/1
ANSICODE	String	true	0/1
POINTID	String	true	0/1
FULLNAME	String	true	0/1
MTFCC	String	true	0/1

Fig. 62: Point landmarks attribute structure

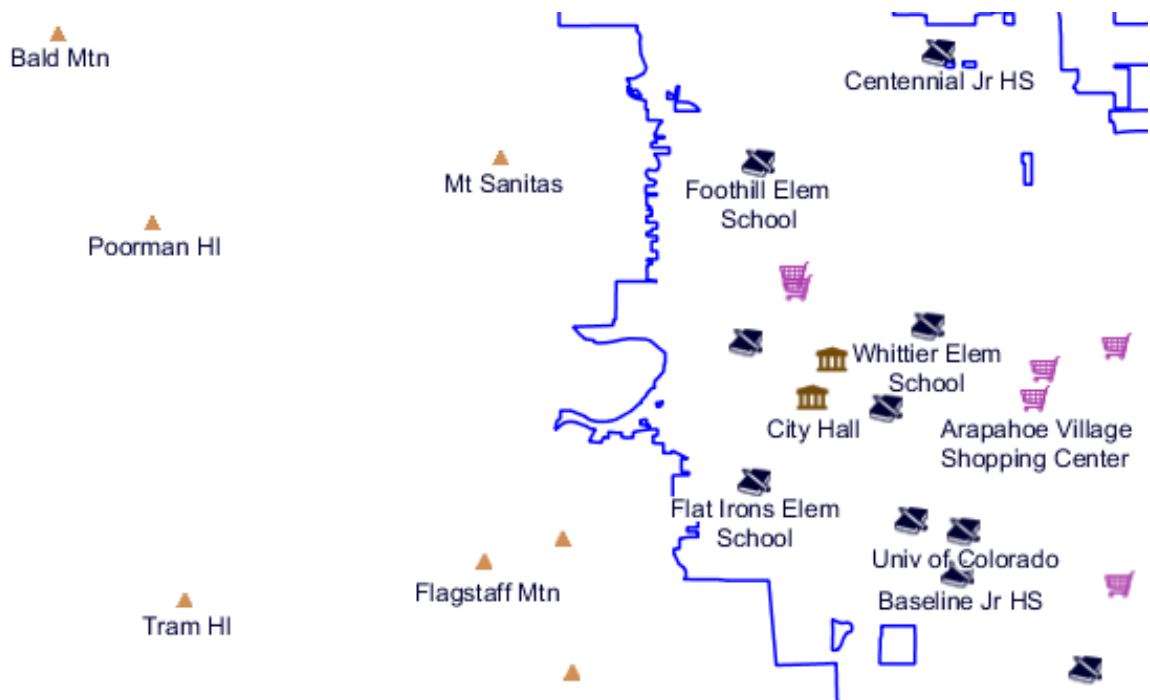


Fig. 63: Point landmarks in Boulder

```

336         </sld:Displacement>
337         <sld:Rotation>
338             <ogc:Literal>0.0</ogc:Literal>
339         </sld:Rotation>
340     </sld:PointPlacement>
341 </sld:LabelPlacement>
342 <sld:Fill>
343     <sld:CssParameter name="fill">#000033</sld:CssParameter>
344 </sld:Fill>
345 <sld:Priority>200000</sld:Priority>
346 <sld:VendorOption name="autoWrap">100</sld:VendorOption>
347 </sld:TextSymbolizer>
348 </sld:Rule>
349
350 <sld:Rule>
351     <sld:Name>school</sld:Name>
352     <ogc:Filter>
353         <ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
354             <ogc:PropertyName>MTFCC</ogc:PropertyName>
355             <ogc:Literal>K2543</ogc:Literal>
356         </ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
357     </ogc:Filter>
358     <sld:MaxScaleDenominator>100000</sld:MaxScaleDenominator>
359     <VendorOption name="labelObstacle">true</VendorOption>
360     <sld:PointSymbolizer>
361         <sld:Graphic>
362             <sld:ExternalGraphic>
363                 <sld:OnlineResource xlink:type="simple" xlink:href="./img/landmarks/school.png" />
364                 <sld:Format>image/png</sld:Format>
365             </sld:ExternalGraphic>
366         </sld:Graphic>

```

Fig. 64: Point landmarks style

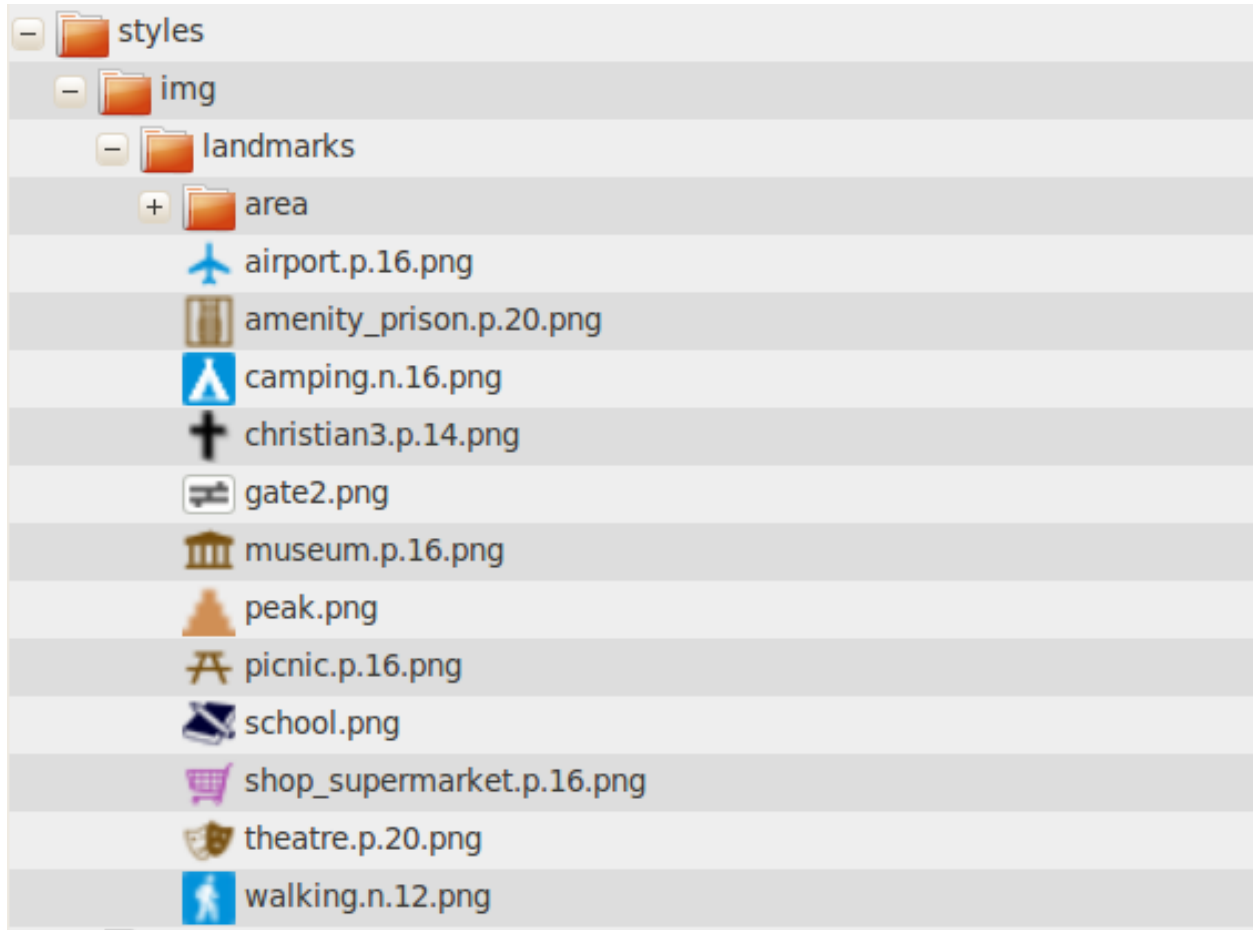


Fig. 65: Point landmarks style

Text symbolizers for points

The text symbolizer associates a label with a point using an attribute value as the label source. The following symbolizer is used to label schools:

```
<sld:TextSymbolizer>
  <sld:Label>
    <ogc:PropertyName>FULLNAME</ogc:PropertyName>
  </sld:Label>
  <sld:Font>
    <sld:CssParameter name="font-family">Arial</sld:CssParameter>
    <sld:CssParameter name="font-size">12.0</sld:CssParameter>
    <sld:CssParameter name="font-style">normal</sld:CssParameter>
    <sld:CssParameter name="font-weight">normal</sld:CssParameter>
  </sld:Font>
  <sld:LabelPlacement>
    <sld:PointPlacement>
      <sld:AnchorPoint>
        <sld:AnchorPointX>
          <ogc:Literal>0.5</ogc:Literal>
        </sld:AnchorPointX>
        <sld:AnchorPointY>
          <ogc:Literal>1.0</ogc:Literal>
        </sld:AnchorPointY>
      </sld:AnchorPoint>
      <sld:Displacement>
        <sld:DisplacementX>
          <ogc:Literal>0.0</ogc:Literal>
        </sld:DisplacementX>
        <sld:DisplacementY>
          <ogc:Literal>-10.0</ogc:Literal>
        </sld:DisplacementY>
      </sld:Displacement>
      <sld:Rotation>
        <ogc:Literal>0.0</ogc:Literal>
      </sld:Rotation>
    </sld:PointPlacement>
  </sld:LabelPlacement>
  <sld:Halo>
    <sld:Radius>
      <ogc:Literal>1.5</ogc:Literal>
    </sld:Radius>
    <sld:Fill>
      <sld:CssParameter name="fill">#FFFFFF</sld:CssParameter>
    </sld:Fill>
  </sld:Halo>
  <sld:Fill>
    <sld:CssParameter name="fill">#000033</sld:CssParameter>
  </sld:Fill>
  <sld:Priority>200000</sld:Priority>
  <sld:VendorOption name="autoWrap">100</sld:VendorOption>
</sld:TextSymbolizer>
```

Highlights about the above style:

- Uses FULLNAME as the label source
- Uses a Arial 12pt font

- Places the label below the point, and offsets it by 10 pixel to the south
- Applies a white halo to make it stand out of the background map
- Sets its priority to 200000 (high, important) to make sure the label is depicted in preference to others
- Uses the `autoWrap` option to make it wrap on the next line if it's larger than 100 pixels (the full list of labelling vendor options is available in the [GeoServer user guide](#)).

Using Rules to assign a different styling to each point

A Rule is a SLD construct allowing the style editor to control scale dependencies and filter data so that only certain data is depicted using the symbolizers contained in the rule.

The rule for the school points looks as follows:

```
<sld:Rule>
  <sld:Name>school</sld:Name>
  <ogc:Filter>
    <ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
      <ogc:PropertyName>MTFCC</ogc:PropertyName>
      <ogc:Literal>K2543</ogc:Literal>
    </ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
  </ogc:Filter>
  <sld:MaxScaleDenominator>100000</sld:MaxScaleDenominator>
  <sld:PointSymbolizer>
    <!-- same as above -->
  </sld:PointSymbolizer>
  <sld:TextSymbolizer>
    <!-- same as above -->
  </sld:TextSymbolizer>
</sld:Rule>
```

Highlights about the above rule:

- makes sure the symbolizers are applied only to the features whose `MTFCC = K2543`
- shows the symbols only when the scale denominator is below 100000 (e.g., shows them at 1:10000, but not at 1:2000000).

Using dynamic symbolizers to reduce the style size

The overall `point_landmark` style has 8 different rules using different symbols for each type and amounts to almost 550 lines of XML. The same style could be written in a much more compact way if we could store the symbol name in some attribute and expand it in the external graphic URL.

Standard SLD 1.0 does not allow for that, but GeoServer supports extensions to it known as *dynamic symbolizers* that allow for generic CQL expressions to be embedded in the URL. The data directory already contains a secondary layer, `bptlandmarks_2876`, which is using a different projection and has a `IMAGE` attribute containing the file names.

The style can then be reduced to a single rule using the following point symbolizer:

```
<sld:PointSymbolizer>
  <sld:Graphic>
    <sld:ExternalGraphic>
      <sld:OnlineResource xlink:type="simple" xlink:href="./img/landmarks/${IMAGE}" />
      <sld:Format>image/png</sld:Format>
    </sld:ExternalGraphic>
  </sld:Graphic>
</sld:PointSymbolizer>
```

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```

    </sld:ExternalGraphic>
  </sld:Graphic>
  <VendorOption name="labelObstacle">true</VendorOption>
</sld:PointSymbolizer>

```

Here is the overall style:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<sld:StyledLayerDescriptor
  xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/sld"
  xmlns:sld="http://www.opengis.net/sld"
  xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc"
  xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml"
  xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" version="1.0.0">

  <sld:UserLayer>
    <sld:LayerFeatureConstraints>
      <sld:FeatureTypeConstraint/>
    </sld:LayerFeatureConstraints>
    <sld:UserStyle>
      <sld:Name>t1 2010 08013 pointlm</sld:Name>
      <sld:Title/>
      <sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
        <sld:Rule>
          <sld:Name>landmarks</sld:Name>
          <ogc:Filter>
            <ogc:Not>
              <ogc:PropertyIsNull>
                <ogc:PropertyName>IMAGE</ogc:PropertyName>
              </ogc:PropertyIsNull>
            </ogc:Not>
          </ogc:Filter>
          <sld:MaxScaleDenominator>100000</sld:MaxScaleDenominator>
          <sld:PointSymbolizer>
            <sld:Graphic>
              <sld:ExternalGraphic>
                <sld:OnlineResource xlink:type="simple" xlink:href="./img/landmarks/$
→ {IMAGE}" />
              <sld:Format>image/png</sld:Format>
            </sld:ExternalGraphic>
          </sld:Graphic>
          <VendorOption name="labelObstacle">true</VendorOption>
        </sld:PointSymbolizer>
        <sld:TextSymbolizer>
          <sld:Label>
            <ogc:PropertyName>FULLNAME</ogc:PropertyName>
          </sld:Label>
          <sld:Font>
            <sld:CssParameter name="font-family">Arial</sld:CssParameter>
            <sld:CssParameter name="font-size">12.0</sld:CssParameter>
            <sld:CssParameter name="font-style">normal</sld:CssParameter>
            <sld:CssParameter name="font-weight">normal</sld:CssParameter>
          </sld:Font>
          <sld:LabelPlacement>
            <sld:PointPlacement>
              <sld:AnchorPoint>
                <sld:AnchorPointX>

```

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```

        <ogc:Literal>0.5</ogc:Literal>
      </sld:AnchorPointX>
      <sld:AnchorPointY>
        <ogc:Literal>1.0</ogc:Literal>
      </sld:AnchorPointY>
    </sld:AnchorPoint>
    <sld:Displacement>
      <sld:DisplacementX>
        <ogc:Literal>0.0</ogc:Literal>
      </sld:DisplacementX>
      <sld:DisplacementY>
        <ogc:Literal>-14.0</ogc:Literal>
      </sld:DisplacementY>
    </sld:Displacement>
    <sld:Rotation>
      <ogc:Literal>0.0</ogc:Literal>
    </sld:Rotation>
  </sld:PointPlacement>
</sld:LabelPlacement>
<sld:Halo>
  <sld:Radius>
    <ogc:Literal>1.5</ogc:Literal>
  </sld:Radius>
  <sld:Fill>
    <sld:CssParameter name="fill">#FFFFFF</sld:CssParameter>
  </sld:Fill>
</sld:Halo>
<sld:Fill>
  <sld:CssParameter name="fill">#000033</sld:CssParameter>
</sld:Fill>
<sld:Priority>200000</sld:Priority>
<sld:VendorOption name="autoWrap">100</sld:VendorOption>
</sld:TextSymbolizer>
</sld:Rule>
</sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
</sld:UserStyle>
</sld:UserLayer>
</sld:StyledLayerDescriptor>

```

And [here](#) is a map using this alternate style:

Styling in real world units

By default SLD interprets all sizes expressed in the style sheet (e.g., line widths, symbol sizes) as being pixels on the map.

It is however possible to make the style sheet use real world units, e.g., meters or feet, by specifying the desired unit of measure as an attribute of the symbolizer. The supported unit of measure are:

- meter
- foot
- pixel

The following line style uses a line width of 40 meters:

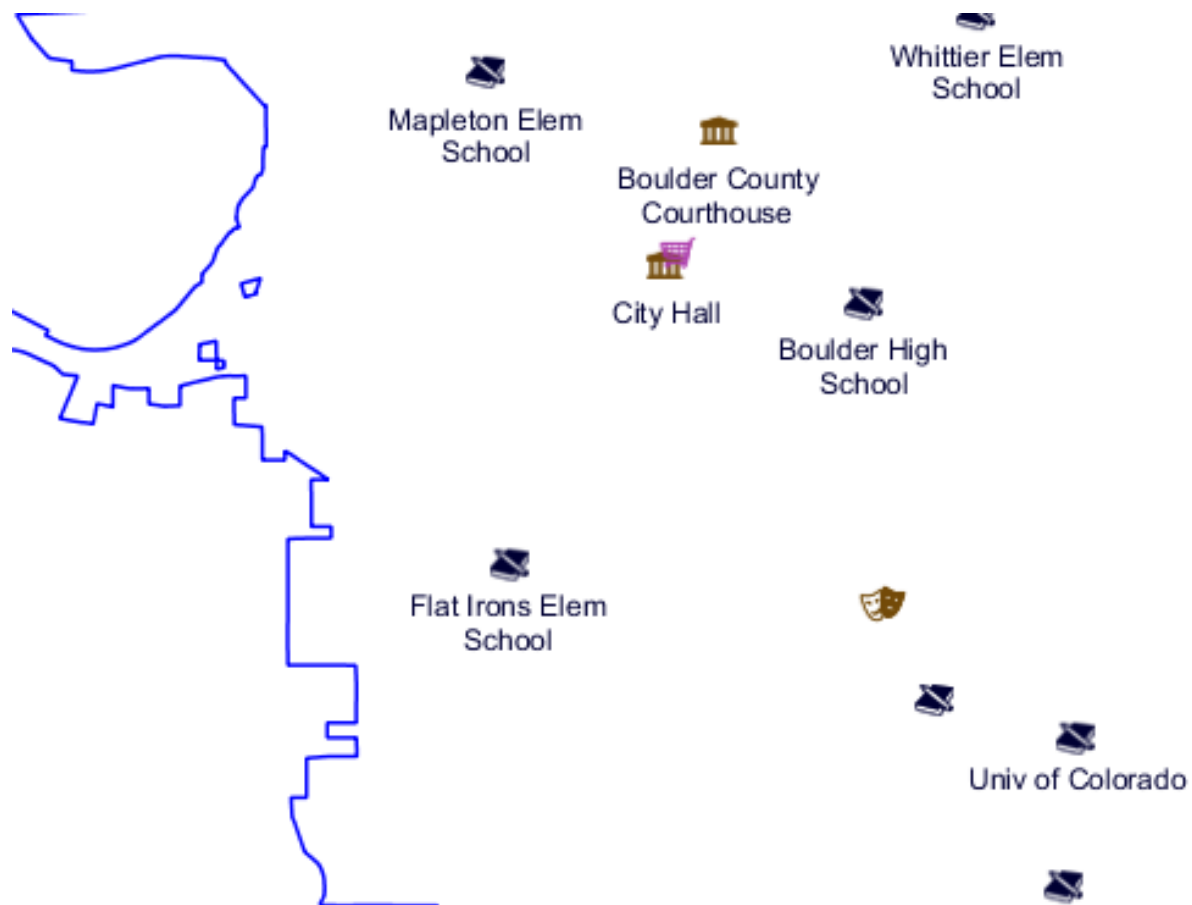


Fig. 66: Point landmarks using dynamic symbolizers

```
<LineSymbolizer uom="http://www.opengeospatial.org/se/units/metre">
  <Stroke>
    <CssParameter name="stroke">#000033</CssParameter>
    <CssParameter name="stroke-width">40</CssParameter>
  </Stroke>
</LineSymbolizer>
```

Setting up a uom based style in GeoServer

1. Create a new style named line40m using the following 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">
  <NamedLayer>
    <Name>line40m</Name>
    <UserStyle>
      <Title>40 meter wide line</Title>
      <FeatureTypeStyle>
        <Rule>
          <LineSymbolizer uom="http://www.opengeospatial.org/se/
↵units/metre">
            <Stroke>
              <CssParameter name="stroke">#000033</
↵CssParameter>
              <CssParameter name="stroke-width">40</
↵CssParameter>
            </Stroke>
          </LineSymbolizer>
        </Rule>
      </FeatureTypeStyle>
    </UserStyle>
  </NamedLayer>
</StyledLayerDescriptor>
```

2. Associate the line40m to MainRd as a secondary style:
3. Preview the MainRd layer and switch to the line40m style:
4. Zoom in and out and observe how the width of the line on screen varies by changing the zoom level

Geometry transformations

This section show how to GeoServer provides a number of filter functions that can actually manipulate geometries by transforming them into something different: this is what we call *geometry transformations in SLD*.

Additional Styles



Fig. 67: Adding the line40m style as a secondary style for Mainrd

Extracting vertices

1. Using skills learned in the *adding styles* section, create a new style named *mainrd_transform* using the following SLD:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<StyledLayerDescriptor version="1.0.0"
  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"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/sld http://schemas.opengis.net/sld/1.
  0.0/StyledLayerDescriptor.xsd">
  <NamedLayer>
    <Name>Roads and vertices</Name>
    <UserStyle>
      <FeatureTypeStyle>
        <Rule>
          <LineSymbolizer>
            <Stroke />
          </LineSymbolizer>
          <PointSymbolizer>
            <Geometry>
              <ogc:Function name="vertices">
                <ogc:PropertyName>the_geom</ogc:PropertyName>
              </ogc:Function>
            </Geometry>
            <Graphic>
              <Mark>
                <WellKnownName>circle</WellKnownName>
                <Fill>
                  <CssParameter name="fill">#FF0000</CssParameter>
                </Fill>
              </Mark>
              <Size>6</Size>
            </Graphic>
          </PointSymbolizer>
        </Rule>
      </FeatureTypeStyle>
    </UserStyle>
  </NamedLayer>
</StyledLayerDescriptor>
```

(continues on next page)

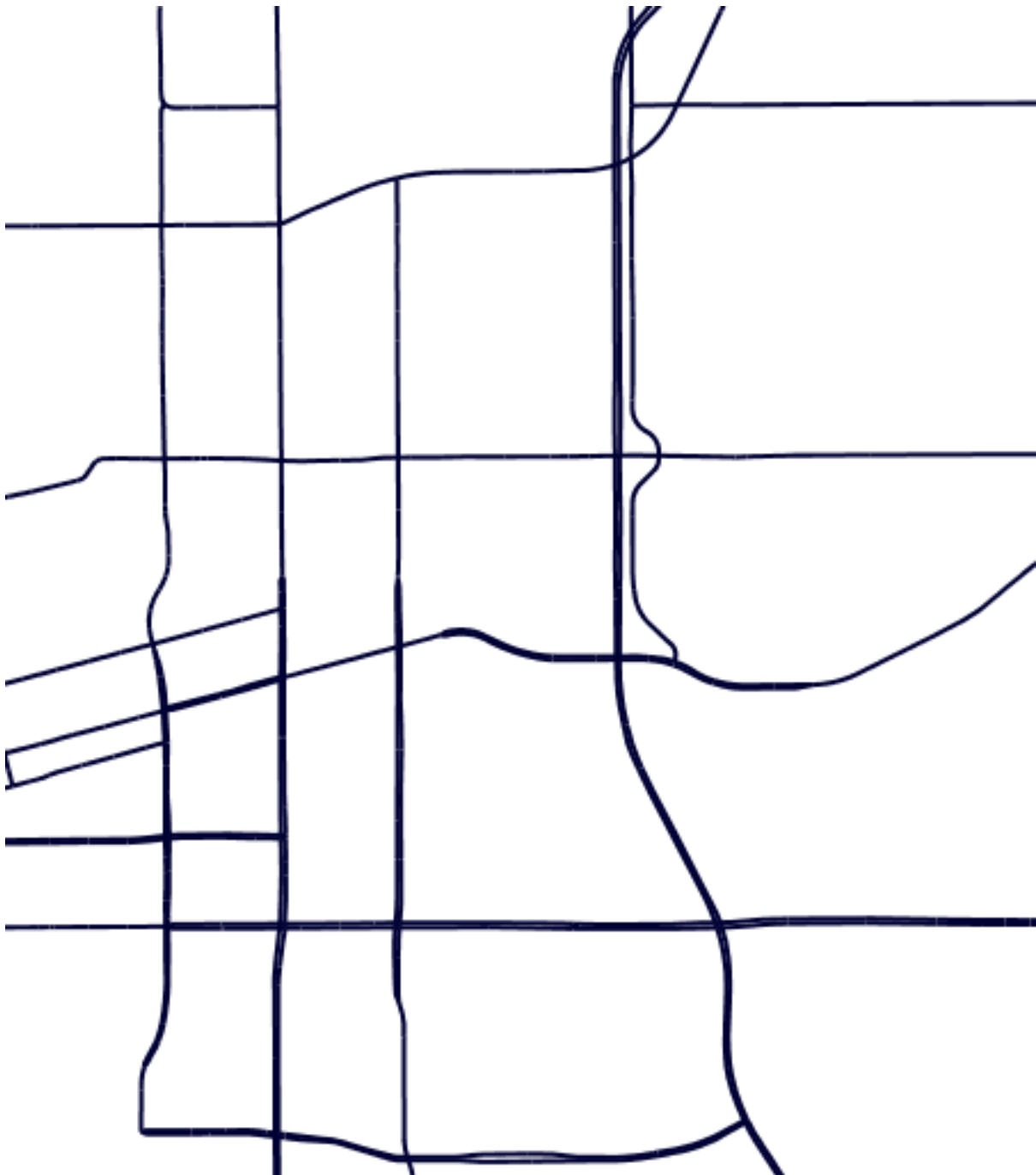


Fig. 68: A uom based line, zoomed out

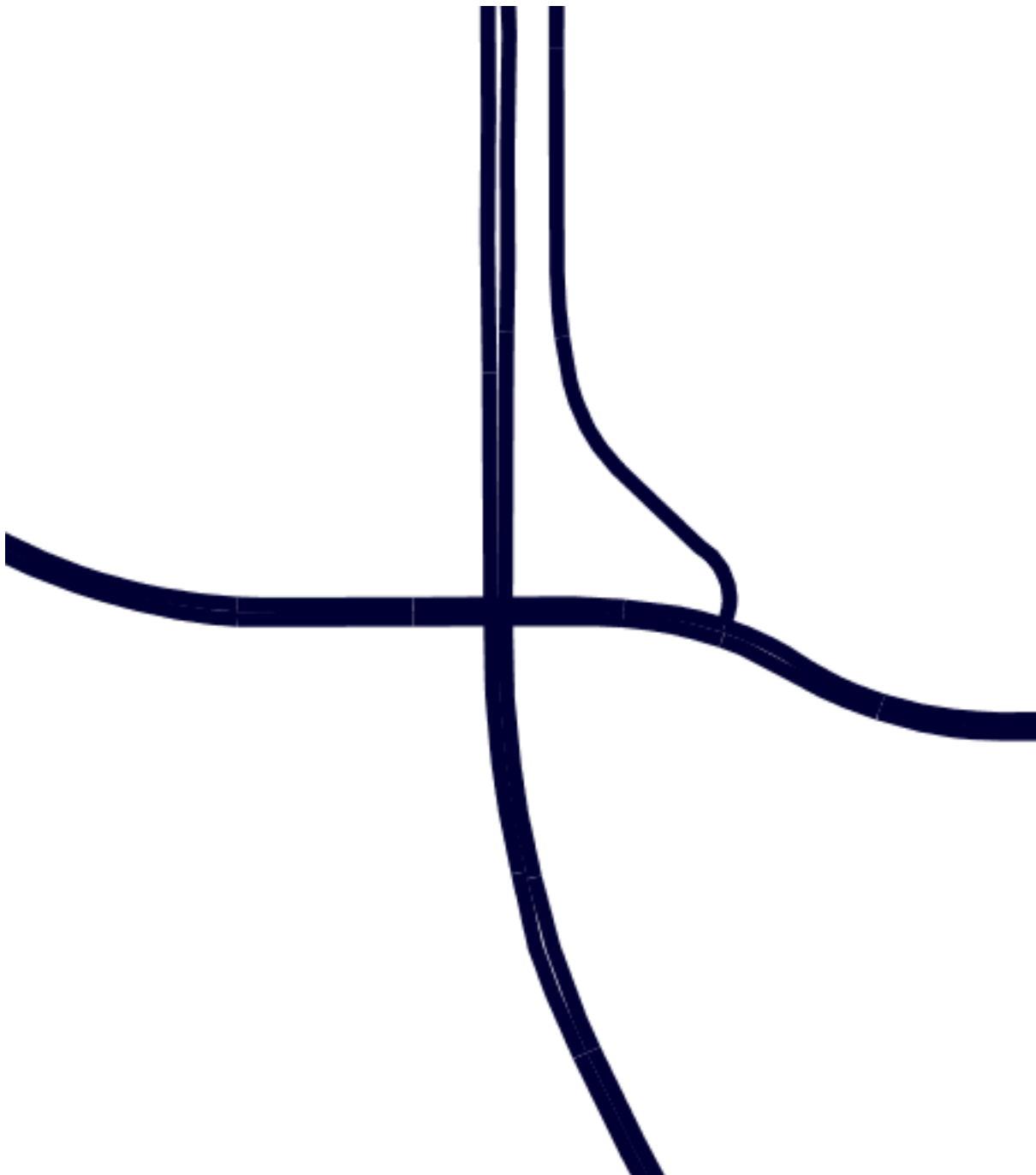


Fig. 69: Zooming in on the same line

(continued from previous page)

```
</NamedLayer>
</StyledLayerDescriptor>
```

Note: The `vertices` function returns a multi-point made with all the vertices of the original geometry

- Using skills learned in the [adding styles](#) section, modify the styling of the `Mainrd` layer and add `mainrd_transform` as an alternate style (hint, select the `mainrd_transform` style in the first list below “available styles” and then use the right arrow to move it in the “selected styles”):

WMS Settings

☒ Queryable

Default Style

mainrd

Additional Styles

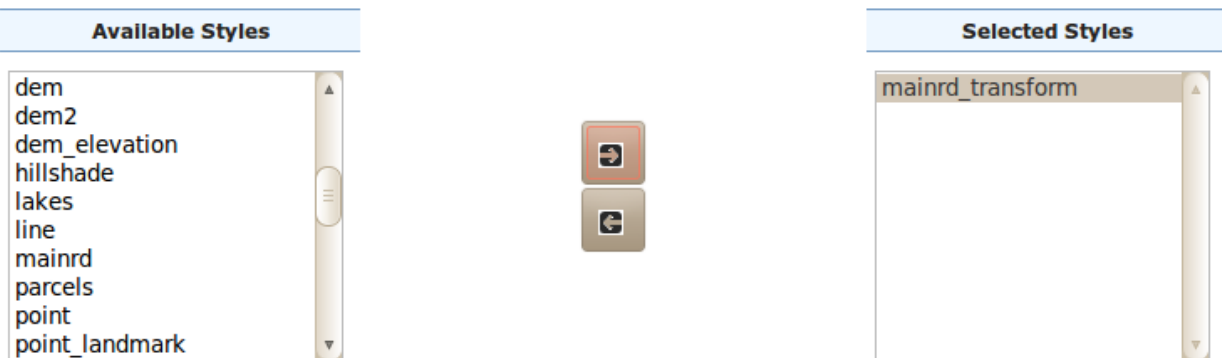


Fig. 70: Adding the `mainrd_transform` style as a secondary style for `Mainrd`

- Use the Preview link to display the `Mainrd` layer, then open the options box and choose the alternate style from the drop down:

Line buffer

- Using skills learned in the [geoserver.addstyle](#) section, create a new style `mainrd_buffer` using the following SLD

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<StyledLayerDescriptor version="1.0.0"
  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"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/sld http://schemas.opengis.net/
  ↪sld/1.0.0/StyledLayerDescriptor.xsd">
  <NamedLayer>
    <Name>Roads and vertices</Name>
    <UserStyle>
```

(continues on next page)

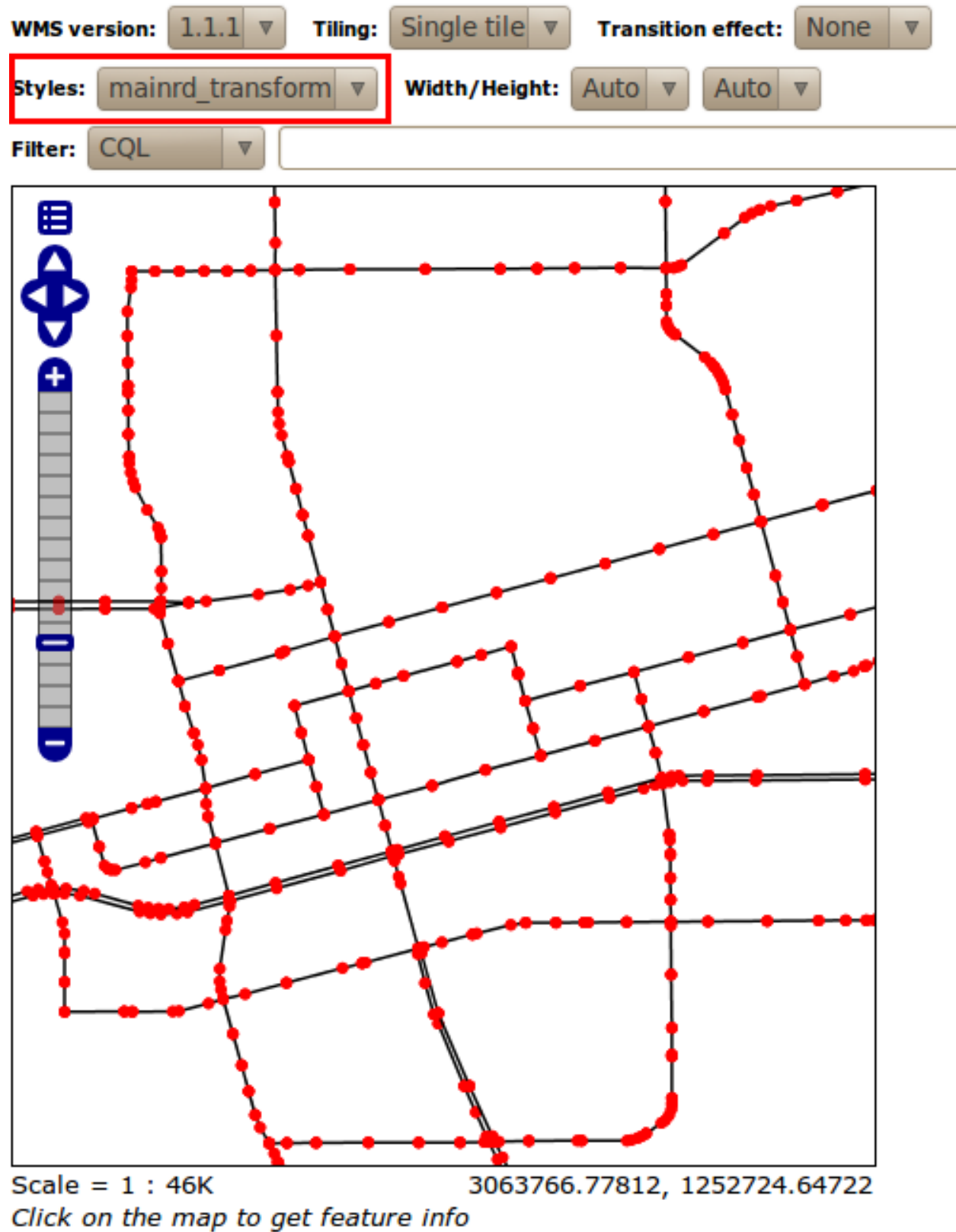


Fig. 71: Extracting and showing the vertices out of a geometry

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```

<FeatureTypeStyle>
  <Rule>
    <PolygonSymbolizer>
      <Geometry>
        <ogc:Function name="buffer">
          <ogc:PropertyName>the_geom</
ogc:PropertyName>
          <ogc:Literal>200</ogc:Literal>
        </ogc:Function>
      </Geometry>
      <Fill>
        <CssParameter name="fill">#7F7F7F</
CssParameter>
        <CssParameter name="fill-opacity">0.3</
CssParameter>
      </Fill>
    </PolygonSymbolizer>
    <LineSymbolizer>
      <Stroke />
    </LineSymbolizer>
  </Rule>
</FeatureTypeStyle>
</UserStyle>
</NamedLayer>
</StyledLayerDescriptor>

```

Note: The `buffer` function builds a polygon of all the points that are within the specified distance from the original geometry.

- As done previously, modify the styling of the Mainrd layer and add `mainrd_buffer` as an alternate style:

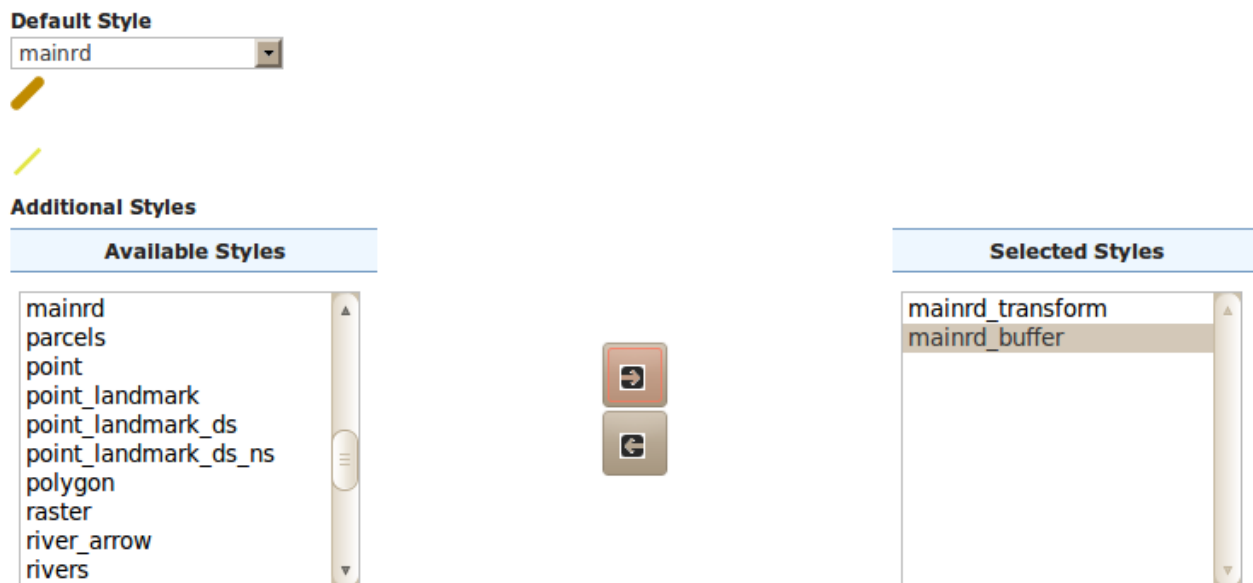


Fig. 72: Adding the `mainrd_buffer` style as a secondary style for Mainrd

1. Use the [Map Preview](#) to preview the new style.

Charting

GeoServer can produce maps with charts through the chart extension. Bundled with GeoServer is an open source version of the (deprecated) [Google Chart API](#) called [Eastwood Charts](#).

You can display bar or pie charts (Most Google Charts except for Google-o-meter and spider charts are supported by the Eastwood library but the same does not apply to the corresponding GeoServer extension) for each feature on your map. You can control colors or labels. You can use percentages that are in your data attributes or compute percentages from counts on the fly.

How Charting Works

The Charting Extension makes usage of a URL inside the `<ExternalGraphic>` element of SLD documents. The URL used follows the Google Chart API syntax, but the chart is generated internally in GeoServer, hence no call to external services made removing any privacy or security concern and providing maximum performance. All the information about the chart that you want, such as chart data, size, colors, and labels, are part of the URL.

Inside the URL we can use variable substitution for using the attributes of the underlying features that are read from the datasource allowing us to create stunning dynamic charts using our own data.

An example of a chart created using an `<ExternalGraphic>` element is shown here below:

```
<ExternalGraphic>
  <OnlineResource
    xlink:href="http://chart?cht=p&chd=t:${100 * MALE / PERSONS},${100 *
    ↪FEMALE / PERSONS}&chf=bg,s,FFFFFF00" />
  <Format>application/chart</Format>
</ExternalGraphic>
```

All URLs start with <https://chart?> followed by the parameters that specify chart data and appearance. Parameters are name=value pairs, separated by an ampersand character (&), and parameters can be in any order, after the ?. All charts require at minimum the following parameters: *cht* (chart type), *chd* (data), and *chs* (chart size). However, there are many more parameters for additional options, and you can specify as many additional parameters as the chart supports.

We are now going to see examples and explanation for the various types of charts supported. First of all we will start with the standard features support by all the charts.

Standard Features

All Chart URLs have the following format:

```
https://chart?cht=<chart_type>&chd=<chart_data>&chs=<chart_size>&...more_
    ↪parameters...
```

The standard parameters as part of the above URL have the following meaning:

- The *cht* parameter allows us to control the type of charts; as an example *cht=p* can be used for a 2D (flat) Pie.
- The *chs* parameter allows us to control the size of charts; as an example *chs=500x200* specifies the chart size (width x height), in pixels. As an alternative we can use the `<Size>` element of external graphics (we'll show an example in the following).



Fig. 73: Extracting start and end point of a line

- The *chd* parameter allows us to control the chart data; as an example *chd=t:60,40* can be used to provide tabular data to the diagram rendering system. We can use variable substitution and other GeoServer mechanisms to pass data sources value as the chart data. A typical example would be something like *chd=t:\${100 * MALE / PERSONS},\${100 * FEMALE / PERSONS}&* where *MALE*, *PERSONS* and *FEMALE* are attribute of GeoServer data sources.
- The *chl* parameter allows us to control the label of charts; as an example *chl=Male|Female* can be used to label a chart.

Pie Charts

Quoting Wikipedia,

“A pie chart (or a circle graph) is a circular chart divided into sectors, illustrating numerical proportion. In a pie chart, the arc length of each sector (and consequently its central angle and area), is proportional to the quantity it represents.”

Let us now create a sample map using the Pie Charts element leveraging on the data provided with the training. Afterwards we will review the various options.

To print dynamic charts on a map using a Pie symbol over the United States map add a new style called *statespies* by adding the SLD provided below as indicated in this picture.

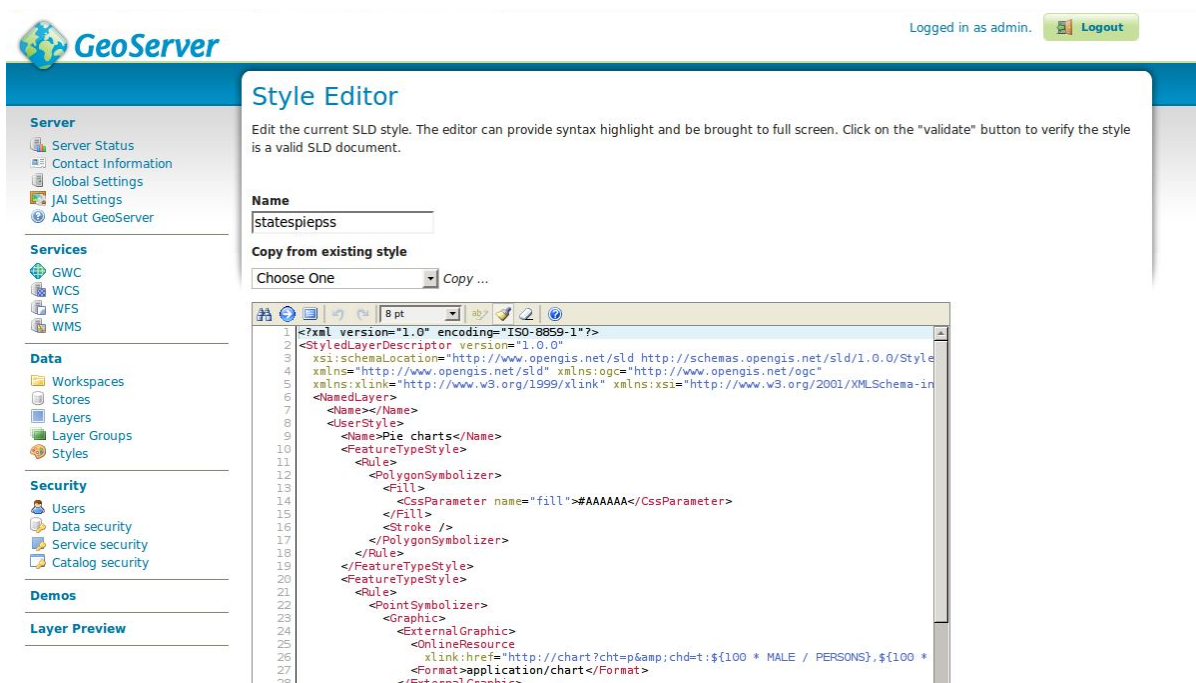


Fig. 74: Creating a new Dynamic Style

In the *SLD Editor* enter the following XML:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<StyledLayerDescriptor version="1.0.0"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/sld http://schemas.opengis.net/
  sld/1.0.0/StyledLayerDescriptor.xsd"
  xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/sld" xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc">
```

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```

xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/
↪2001/XMLSchema-instance">
  <NamedLayer>
    <Name></Name>
    <UserStyle>
      <Name>Pie charts</Name>
      <FeatureTypeStyle>
        <Rule>
          <PolygonSymbolizer>
            <Fill>
              <CssParameter name="fill">#AAAAAA</CssParameter>
            </Fill>
            <Stroke />
          </PolygonSymbolizer>
        </Rule>
      </FeatureTypeStyle>
      <FeatureTypeStyle>
        <Rule>
          <PointSymbolizer>
            <Geometry>
              <ogc:Function name="centroid">
                <ogc:PropertyName>the_geom</ogc:PropertyName>
              </ogc:Function>
            </Geometry>
            <Graphic>
              <ExternalGraphic>
                <OnlineResource
                  xlink:href="http://chart?cht=p&chd=t:${100 * MALE /
↪PERSONS},${100 * FEMALE / PERSONS}&chf=bg,s,FFFFFF00" />
                <Format>application/chart</Format>
              </ExternalGraphic>
              <Size>
                <ogc:Add>
                  <ogc:Literal>20</ogc:Literal>
                  <ogc:Mul>
                    <ogc:Div>
                      <ogc:PropertyName>PERSONS</ogc:PropertyName>
                      <ogc:Literal>20000000.0</ogc:Literal>
                    </ogc:Div>
                    <ogc:Literal>60</ogc:Literal>
                  </ogc:Mul>
                </ogc:Add>
              </Size>
            </Graphic>
          </PointSymbolizer>
        </Rule>
      </FeatureTypeStyle>
    </UserStyle>
  </NamedLayer>
</StyledLayerDescriptor>

```

In order to have the *states* layer use this style with no additional indications, modify the default style of the *states* layer using the user interface to point to the newly created *statespies*.

Now go to the **Layer Preview** to view the new style in action.

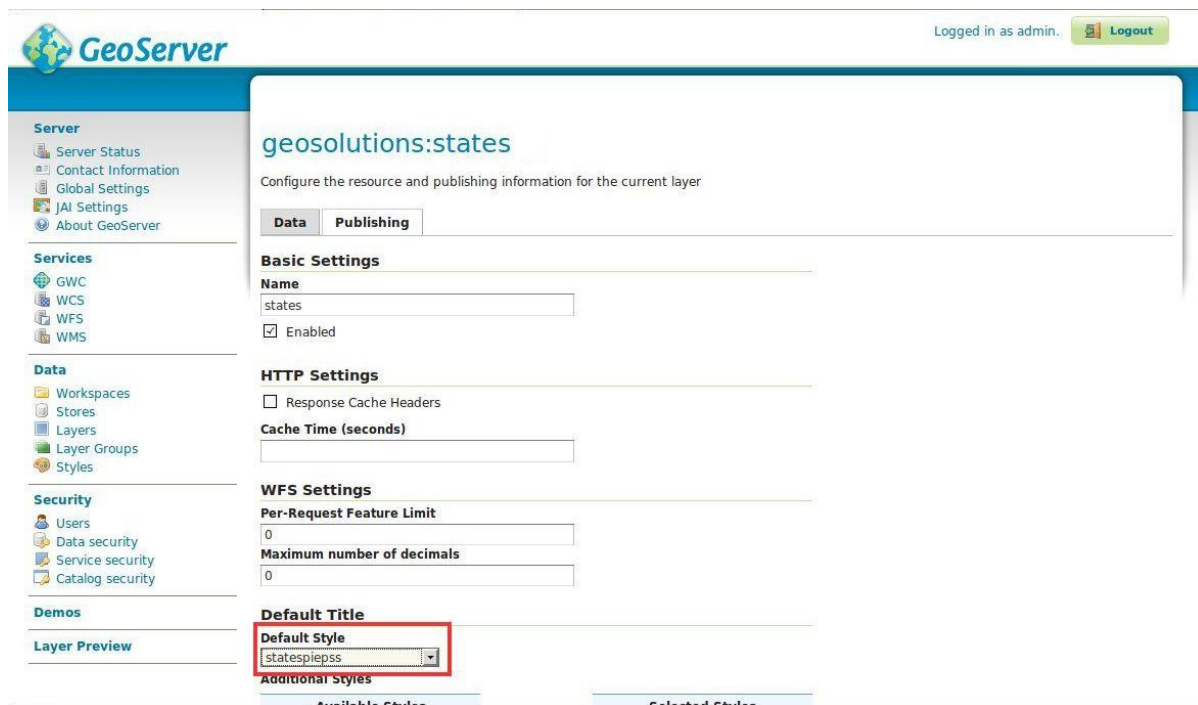
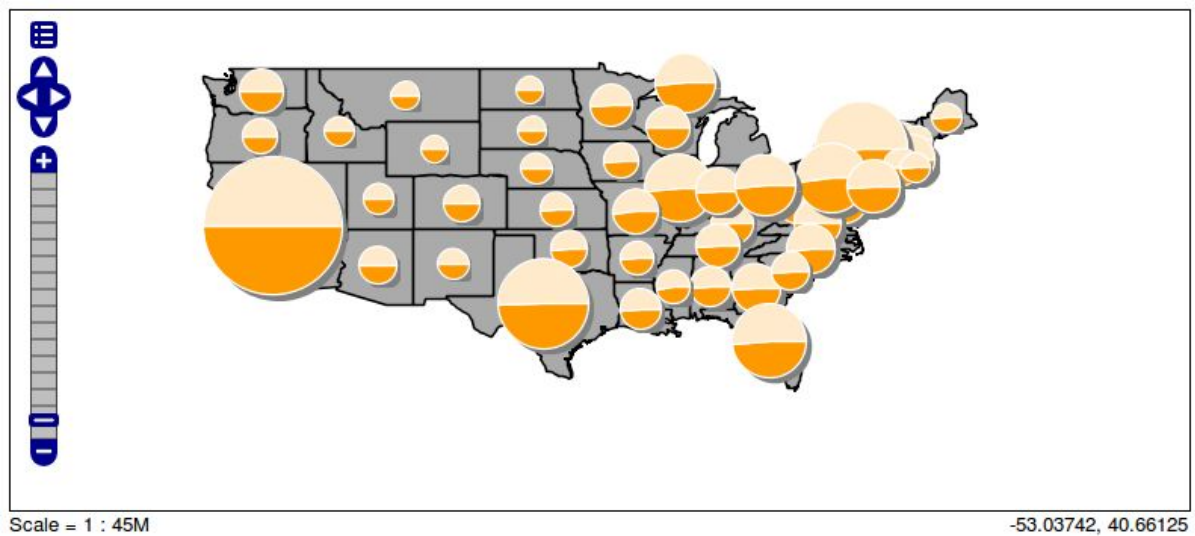


Fig. 75: Changing the default style of the states layer

Fig. 76: Previewing the states layer with the *statespies* applied

Pie Chart Options

Let us quickly analyse the components of the ExternalGraphic call, which follow the rules of a Google Charts API call:

Pie Chart Types

The *cht* parameter allows us to control the type of pie. Supported options are as follows:

- *cht=p* for a 2D (flat) Pie
- *cht=p3* for a 3D (flat) Pie
- *cht=pc* is not supported.

Pie Chart Data

`chd=t:${100 * MALE / PERSONS},${100 * FEMALE / PERSONS}` the chart data is expressed in “text” format, and in particular, the first value is the result of $100 * \text{MALE} / \text{PERSONS}$, where MALE and PERSONS are two attributes of feature being rendered

Pie Chart Background

`chf=bg,s,FFFFFF00`: we state that the chart background fill is solid, white and transparent. In particular, the color is expressed as RRGGBBAA, where AA is the alpha component, which controls transparency. In particular 0 is fully transparent, 255 is fully opaque

Pie Chart Size

The size of the chart is controlled using the usual `<Size>` element of external graphics, and in particular, it's setup so that it's proportional to the PERSONS attribute via the expression: $20 + (\text{PERSONS} / 20,000,000) * 60$.

Pie Chart Colors

We can specify the colors of all values, each value, or some values using the *chco* parameter. This overrides the usage of the default Background Fills *chf* parameter, hence it is optional.

Syntax is as follows:

```
chco=<color_slice_1>,<color_slice_2>
```

for specifying individual colors for slices and

```
chco=<color_1>|<color_2>
```

for specifying a gradient to be applied to the slices.

where *color* is in RRGGBB hexadecimal format.

Pie Chart Labels

We can specify labels for individual pie chart slices using the *chl* parameter.

The syntax is as follows:

```
chl=<label_value>| ... |<label_value>
```

Pie Chart Rotation

Pie Chart Rotation can be achieved via the *chp* parameter. By default, the first series is drawn starting at 3:00, continuing clockwise around the chart.

The syntax is as follows:

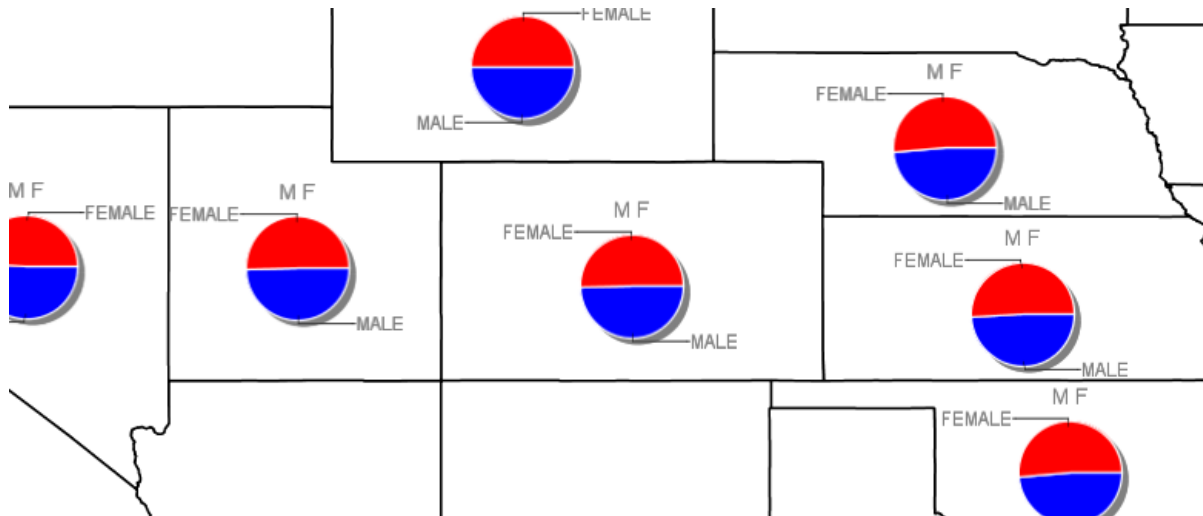
```
chp=<radians>
```

Additional information on creating pie charts can be found [on the official pie charts documentation](#)

A more comprehensive example can be found here below:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<StyledLayerDescriptor version="1.0.0"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/sld http://schemas.opengis.net/
↳sld/1.0.0/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></Name>
    <UserStyle>
      <Name>Pie charts</Name>
      <FeatureTypeStyle>
        <Rule>
          <PolygonSymbolizer>
            <Fill>
              <CssParameter name="fill">#ffffff</CssParameter>
            </Fill>
            <Stroke />
          </PolygonSymbolizer>
        </Rule>
      </FeatureTypeStyle>
      <FeatureTypeStyle>
        <Rule>
          <PointSymbolizer>
            <Geometry>
              <ogc:Function name="centroid">
                <ogc:PropertyName>the_geom</ogc:PropertyName>
              </ogc:Function>
            </Geometry>
            <Graphic>
              <ExternalGraphic>
                <OnlineResource
                  xlink:href="http://chart?cht=p&chf=bg,s,FFFFFF00&
↳chd=t:${100 * MALE / PERSONS},${100 * FEMALE / PERSONS}&
↳chl=MALE|FEMALE&chs=200x100&chco=0000ff,ff0000&chtt=M+F" />
                <Format>application/chart</Format>
              </ExternalGraphic>
            </Graphic>
          </PointSymbolizer>
        </Rule>
      </FeatureTypeStyle>
    </UserStyle>
  </NamedLayer>
</StyledLayerDescriptor>
```

The resulting image can be found here below:



Bar Charts

Quoting Wikipedia,

“A bar chart or bar graph is a chart with rectangular bars with lengths proportional to the values that they represent. The bars can be plotted vertically or horizontally. A vertical bar chart is sometimes called a column bar chart.”

Let us now create a sample map using the Bar Charts element leveraging on the data provided with the training. Afterwards we will review the various options.

To print dynamic charts on a map using a Bar symbol over the United States map add a new style called *statesbars* by adding the SLD provided below as indicated in this picture.

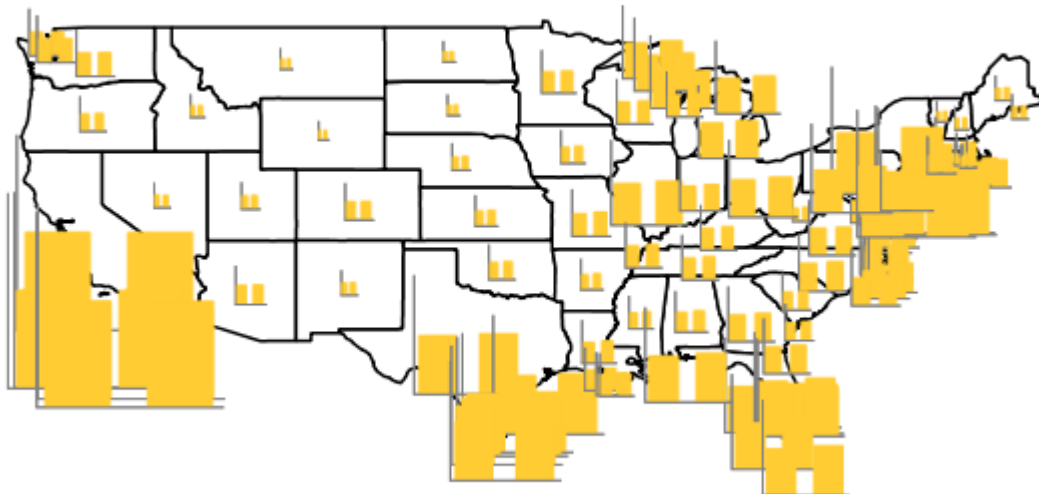


Fig. 77: Creating a new Dynamic Style with Bar Charts

In the *SLD Editor* enter the following XML:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<StyledLayerDescriptor version="1.0.0"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/sld http://schemas.opengis.net/
  ↪sld/1.0.0/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></Name>
    <UserStyle>
      <Name>Pie charts</Name>
      <FeatureTypeStyle>
        <Rule>
          <PolygonSymbolizer>
            <Fill>
              <CssParameter name="fill">#ffffff</CssParameter>
            </Fill>
            <Stroke />
          </PolygonSymbolizer>
        </Rule>
      </FeatureTypeStyle>
      <FeatureTypeStyle>
        <Rule>
          <PointSymbolizer>
            <Graphic>
              <Geometry>
                <ogc:Function name="centroid">
                  <ogc:PropertyName>the_geom</ogc:PropertyName>
                </ogc:Function>
              </Geometry>
              <ExternalGraphic>
                <OnlineResource
                  xlink:href="http://chart?cht=bvg&chf=bg,s,FFFFFF00&
  ↪chd=t:${100 * MALE / PERSONS},${100 * FEMALE / PERSONS}" />
                <Format>application/chart</Format>
              </ExternalGraphic>
              <Size>
                <ogc:Add>
                  <ogc:Literal>20</ogc:Literal>
                  <ogc:Mul>
                    <ogc:Div>
                      <ogc:PropertyName>PERSONS</ogc:PropertyName>
                      <ogc:Literal>20000000.0</ogc:Literal>
                    </ogc:Div>
                      <ogc:Literal>60</ogc:Literal>
                    </ogc:Mul>
                  </ogc:Add>
                </Size>
              </Graphic>
            </PointSymbolizer>
          </Rule>
        </FeatureTypeStyle>
      </UserStyle>
    </NamedLayer>
  </StyledLayerDescriptor>
```

Bar Chart Options

Let us quickly analyse the components of the ExternalGraphic call, which follow the rules of a Google Charts API call:

Bar Chart Types

The *cht* parameter allows us to control the type of pie. Supported options are as follows:

- *cht=bvg* for simple 2D vertical Bars layed out as groups.
- *cht=bhg* for simple 2D horizontal Bars layed out as groups.
- *cht=bvs* for simple 2D vertical Bars layed out as stacks.
- *cht=bvo* **is not supported**.

Bar Chart Data

`chd=t:${100 * MALE / PERSONS},${100 * FEMALE / PERSONS}` the chart data is expressed in “text” format, and in particular, the first value is the result of `100 * MALE / PERSONS`, where MALE and PERSONS are two attributes of feature being rendered. This type of sequence is good for grouped bar charts. Values for successive groups are separated by `|`. Values within the same group are separated by comma.

Bar Chart Colors

Note: Note that by default, all series are displayed in the same color; if you don’t specify different colors for different series, it will be hard to distinguish that there are multiple series in your chart.

You can specify the colors of individual bars, individual series, or multiple series using the *chco* parameter. If you don’t specify a different color for each series, all series will be the same color. Syntax is as follows:

```
chco=<series_1_color>, ..., <series_n_color>
```

or

```
chco=<series_1_bar_1>|<series_1_bar_2>|...|<series_1_bar_n>,<series_2>,...,  
↪<series_n>
```

where *color* is in **RRGGBB** hexadecimal format.

Bar Chart Background

`chf=bg,s,FFFFFF00`: we state that the chart background fill is solid, white and transparent. In particular, the color is expressed as **RRGGBBAA**, where AA is the alpha component, which controls transparency. In particular 0 is fully transparent, 255 is fully opaque.

Bar Chart Size

The size of the chart is controlled using the usual `<Size>` element of external graphics, and in particular, it’s setup so that it’s proportional to the PERSONS attribute via the expression: `20 + (PERSONS / 20,000,000) * 60`.

Bar Chart Labels

Bar charts support standard axis labels, but labels along the base of the bars are assigned to individual bars, rather than spread out along the bar chart. (To spread out labels evenly, use the *chxp* parameter as described below.) If you specify axis labels but don’t specify custom labels along the bar axis, the bar labels will be the index number of each bar or group of bars. You can customize axis labels using the *chxl* parameter.

The syntax is as follows:

```
chl=<label_value>| ... |<label_value>
```

Additional information on creating pie charts can be found on the [official bar chart documentation](#)

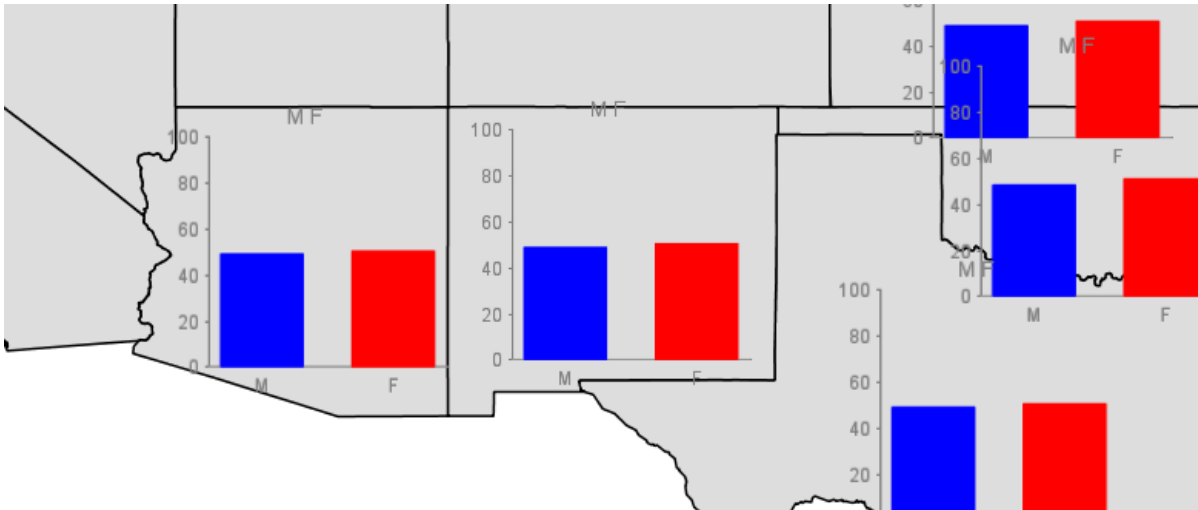
A more comprehensive example can be found here below:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<StyledLayerDescriptor version="1.0.0"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/sld http://schemas.opengis.net/
  ↪sld/1.0.0/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></Name>
    <UserStyle>
      <Name>Pie charts</Name>
      <FeatureTypeStyle>
        <Rule>
          <PolygonSymbolizer>
            <Fill>
              <CssParameter name="fill">#dddddd</CssParameter>
            </Fill>
            <Stroke />
          </PolygonSymbolizer>
        </Rule>
      </FeatureTypeStyle>
      <FeatureTypeStyle>
        <Rule>
          <PointSymbolizer>
            <Graphic>
              <ExternalGraphic>
                <OnlineResource
                  xlink:href="http://chart?chxt=x,y&chl=0:M|F&
  ↪amp;cht=bvg&chco=0000ff,ff0000&chf=bg,s,FFFFFF00&chd=t:${100 *
  ↪MALE / PERSONS}|${100 * FEMALE / PERSONS}&chs=200x200&chtt=M+F" />
                <Format>application/chart</Format>
              </ExternalGraphic>
            </Graphic>
          </PointSymbolizer>
        </Rule>
      </FeatureTypeStyle>
    </UserStyle>
  </NamedLayer>
</StyledLayerDescriptor>
```

The resulting image can be found here below:

Styling Raster data

In the previous section we have created and optimized some vector styles. In this section we will deal with a styled SRTM raster and we will see how to get a better visualization of that layer by adding hillshade.



1. From the [Welcome Page](#) navigate to *Layer Preview* and select the [OpenLayers](#) link for the `geosolutions:srtm` layer.

There is a DEM style associated to that SRTM dataset layer, resulting in such a colored rendering.

2. Return to the GeoServer *Welcome Page*, select the *Styles* and click the `dem` style to see which color map is applied.

Note: You have to be logged in as Administrator in order to edit/check styles.

Note the entries with `opacity = 0.0` which allow to make no data values as transparent.

The current DEM style allows to get a pleasant rendering of the SRTM dataset but we can get better results by combining it with an hillshade layer which will be created through another GDAL utility (`gdaldem`).

Adding hillshade

1. Open a shell and run:

```
* Linux

gdaldem hillshade -z 5 -s 111120 ${TRAINING_ROOT}/geoserver_data/data/boulder/
↪srtm_boulder.tiff ${TRAINING_ROOT}/geoserver_data/data/boulder/srtm_boulder_hs.
↪tiff -co tiled=yes

* Windows

gdaldem hillshade -z 5 -s 111120 %TRAINING_ROOT%\geoserver_data\data\boulder\srtm_
↪boulder.tiff %TRAINING_ROOT%\geoserver_data\data\boulder\srtm_boulder_hs.tiff -
↪co tiled=yes
```

Note: The `z` parameter exaggerates the elevation, the `s` parameter provides the ratio between the elevation units and the ground units (degrees in this case), `-co tiled=yes` makes `gdaldem` generate a TIFF with inner tiling. We'll investigate this last option better in the following pages.

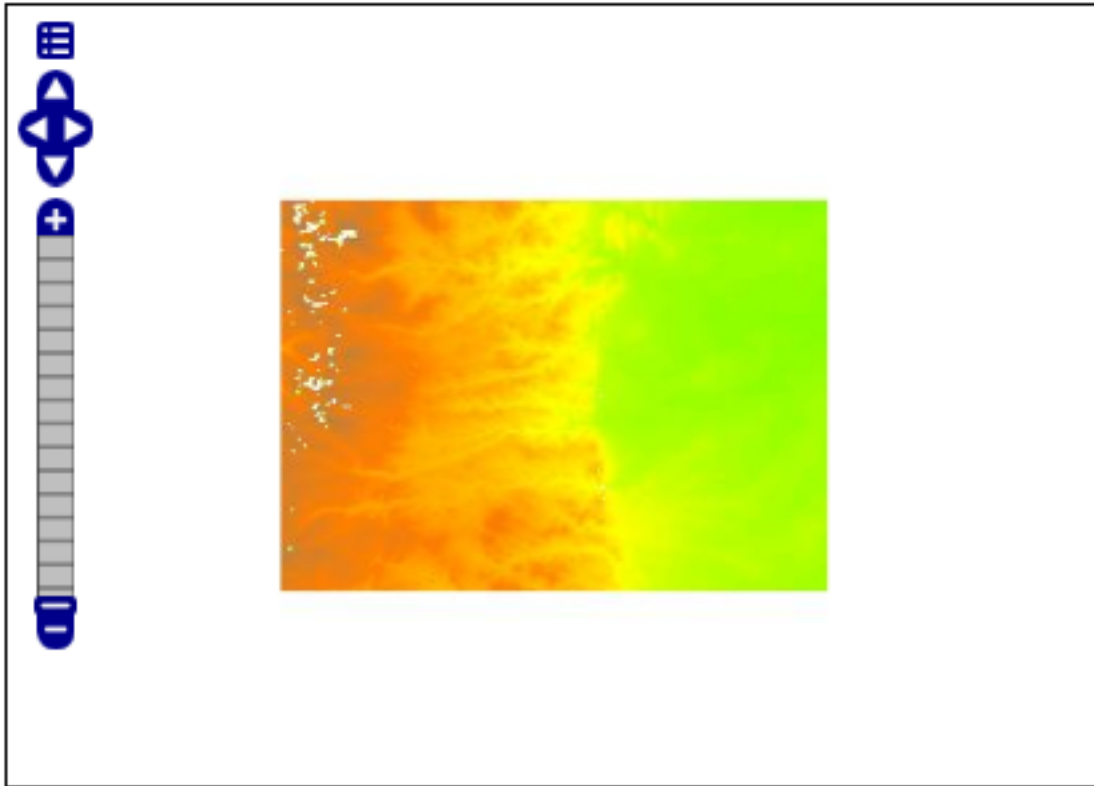


Fig. 78: SRTM rendering with DEM style

2. From the [Welcome Page](#) navigate to *Styles* and select *Add a new style* as previously seen in the [Adding a style](#) section.
3. In the *SLD Editor* enter the following XML:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<sld:StyledLayerDescriptor xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/sld" xmlns:sld="http://
↪www.opengis.net/sld" xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc" xmlns:gml="http://
↪www.opengis.net/gml" version="1.0.0">
  <sld:UserLayer>
    <sld:LayerFeatureConstraints>
      <sld:FeatureTypeConstraint/>
    </sld:LayerFeatureConstraints>
    <sld:UserStyle>
      <sld:Title/>
      <sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
        <sld:Name>name</sld:Name>
        <sld:FeatureTypeName>Feature</sld:FeatureTypeName>
        <sld:Rule>
          <sld:MinScaleDenominator>75000</sld:MinScaleDenominator>
          <sld:RasterSymbolizer>
            <sld:Geometry>
              <ogc:PropertyName>grid</ogc:PropertyName>
            </sld:Geometry>
            <sld:ColorMap>
              <sld:ColorMapEntry color="#000000" opacity="0.0"
↪quantity="0.0"/>

```

(continues on next page)

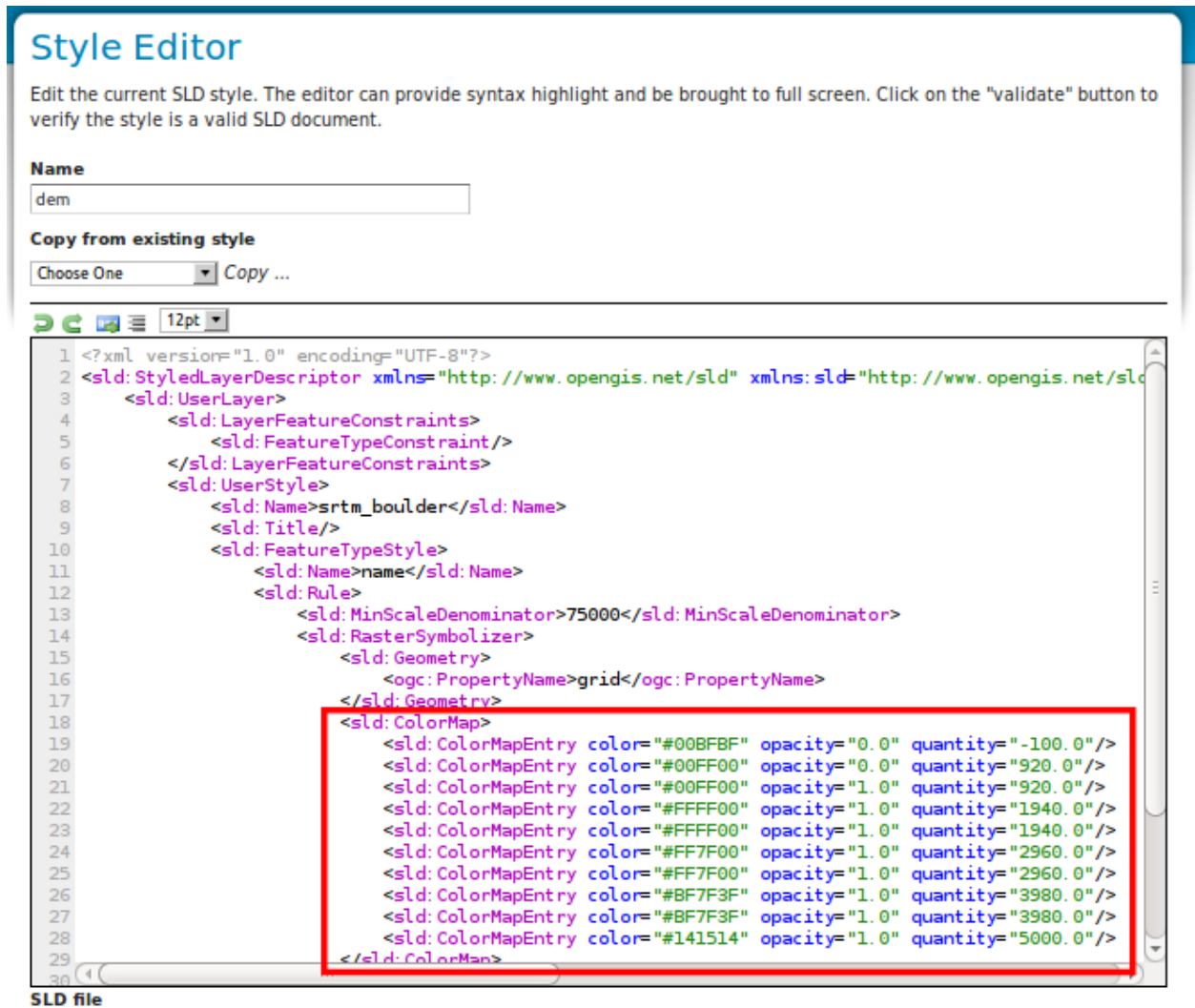


Fig. 79: Style editing

(continued from previous page)

```

<quantity="1.0"/>
<quantity="256.0"/>
    <sld:ColorMapEntry color="#999999" opacity="0.7"
    <sld:ColorMapEntry color="#FFFFFF" opacity="0.7"
  </sld:ColorMap>
  </sld:RasterSymbolizer>
</sld:Rule>
</sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
</sld:UserStyle>
</sld:UserLayer>
</sld:StyledLayerDescriptor>

```

Note: Note the opacity values being less than 1, in order to make it partially transparent which will allow to do overlaying on other layers

4. Set `hillshade` as name and then click the *Submit* button.
5. Select *Add stores* from the *GeoServer Welcome Page* to add the previously created `hillshade` raster.
6. Select *GeoTIFF - Tagged Image File Format with Geographic information* from the set of available Raster Data Sources.
7. Specify `hillshade` as name in the *Data Source Name* field of the interface.
8. Click on *browse* link in order to set the GeoTIFF location in the *URL* field.

Note: make sure to specify the `srtm_boulder_hs.tiff` previously created with `gdaldem`, which should be located at `$TRAINING_ROOT/geoserver_data/data/boulder`

9. Click *Save*.
10. Publish the layer by clicking on the *publish* link.

New Layer

Add a new layer

Here is a list of resources contained in the store 'hillshade'. Click on the layer you wish to configure

<< < 1 > >> Results 1 to 1 (out of 1 items)		<input type="text" value="Search"/>
Published	Layer name	action
	hillshade	Publish

Fig. 80: Publishing Raster Layer

11. Set `SRTM Hillshade` as Title
12. Switch to *Publishing* tab
13. Make sure to set the default style to `hillshade` on the *Publishing* → *Default Style* section.
14. Click *Save* to create the new layer.
15. Use the **Layer Preview** to preview the new layer with the `hillshade` style.
16. Edit the Layer Preview URL in your browser by locating the `layers` parameter

Edit Layer

Edit layer data and publishing

geosolutions:hillshade

Configure the resource and publishing information for the current layer

Data **Publishing**

Edit Layer

Name

hillshade

☒ Enabled

☒ Advertised

WMS Settings

☒ Queryable

Default Style

hillshade

☒ 0.0 > x

☒ 1.0 = x

☒ 256.0 = x

Fig. 81: Editing Raster Publishing info

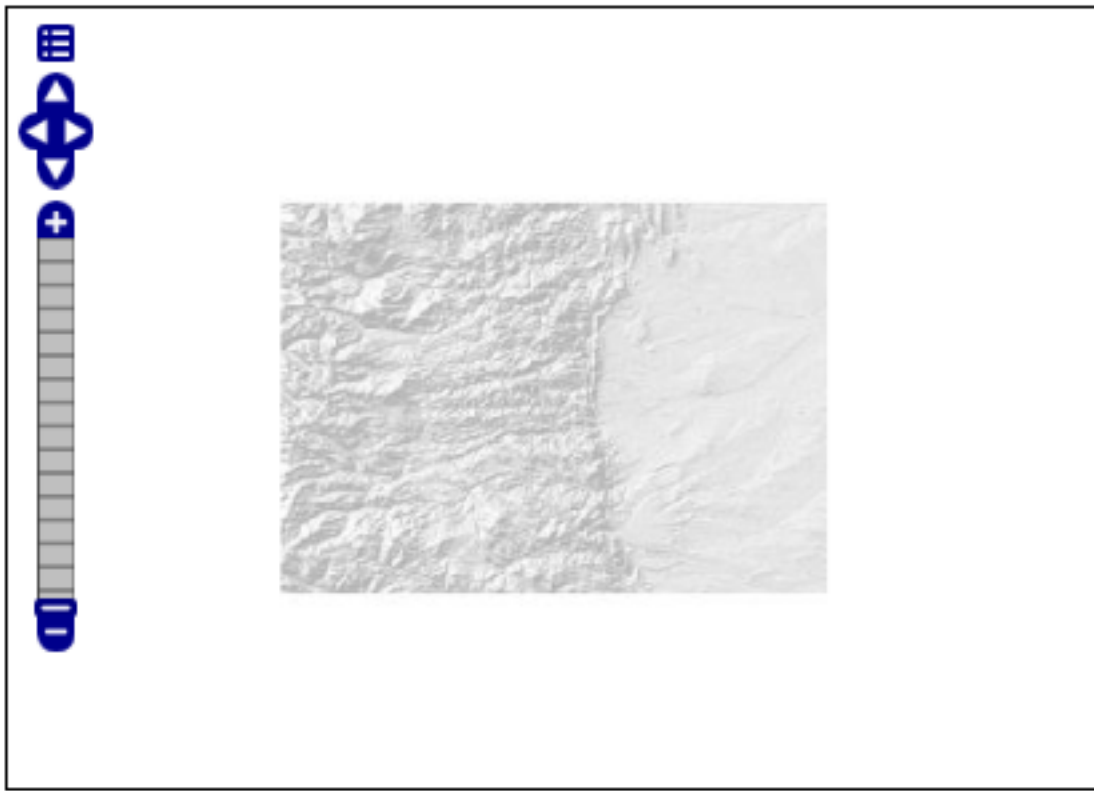
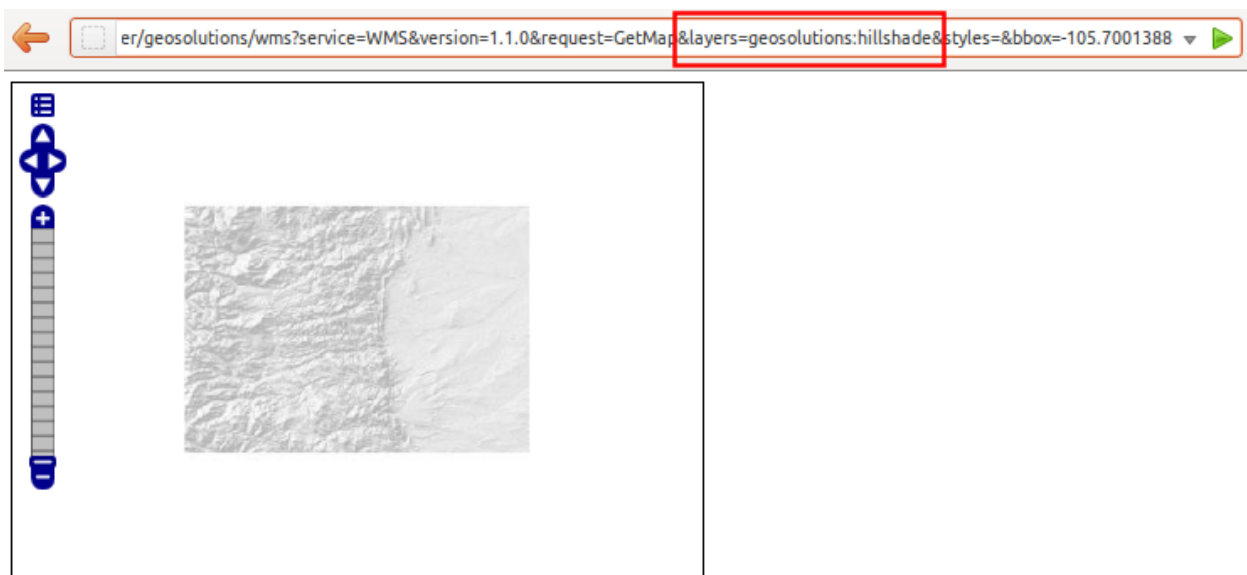


Fig. 82: Previewing the new raster layer with the hillshade style applied



17. Insert the *geosolutions:srtm*, additional layer (note the final comma) before the *geosolutions:hillshade* one, and in the *styles* parameter, add a comma before *hillshade* to make GeoServer use the default style for the srtm layer

```
GetMap?layers=geosolutions:srtm,geosolutions:srtm_boulder_hs&styles=,hillshade&bbox=-105.70013888888889,39.800138
```

18. Press Enter to send the updated request. The Layer Preview should change like this where you can see both the srtm and hillshade layers.



Fig. 83: Layer preview with srtm and hillshade being overlaid

Styling with CSS

The CSS extension module allows to build map styles using a compact, expressive styling language already well known to most web developers: Cascading Style Sheets.

The standard CSS language has been extended to allow for map filtering and managing all the details of a map production. In this section we'll experience creating a few simple styles with the CSS language.

Creating line styles

1. From the main menu bar select the [CSS styles](#) entry

2. Click on the “Choose a different layer” link and switch to the Mainrd layer
3. Click on the “Create a new style” link and input `css_mainrd` as the style name, then press the “Create” button

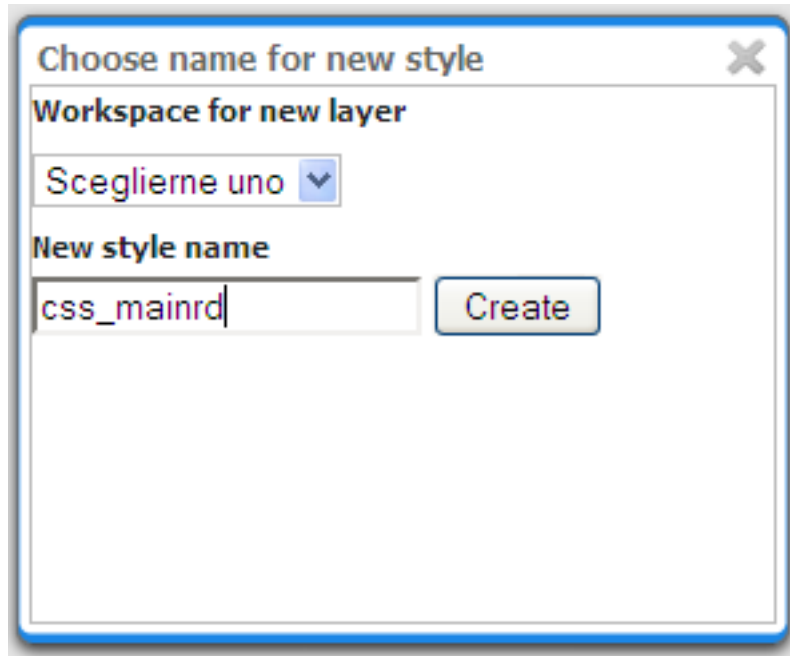


Fig. 84: Creating a new CSS style for the Mainrd layer

4. Set the style contents to the following, press submit and switch to the map preview

```
* {
  stroke: orange;
  stroke-width: 6;
  stroke-linecap: round;
}
```

5. Now let's create a cased line effect by adding a second set of colours and widths, and forcing two different z indexes for them. Press submit, look at the map and at the generated SLD

```
* {
  stroke: orange, yellow;
  stroke-width: 6, 2;
  stroke-linecap: round;
  z-index: 1, 2;
}
```

6. Finally, let's add a label that follows the road

```
* {
  stroke: orange, yellow;
  stroke-width: 6, 2;
  stroke-linecap: round;
  z-index: 1, 2;
  label: [LABEL_NAME];
  font-fill: black;
  font-family: Arial;
  font-size: 12;
}
```

(continues on next page)

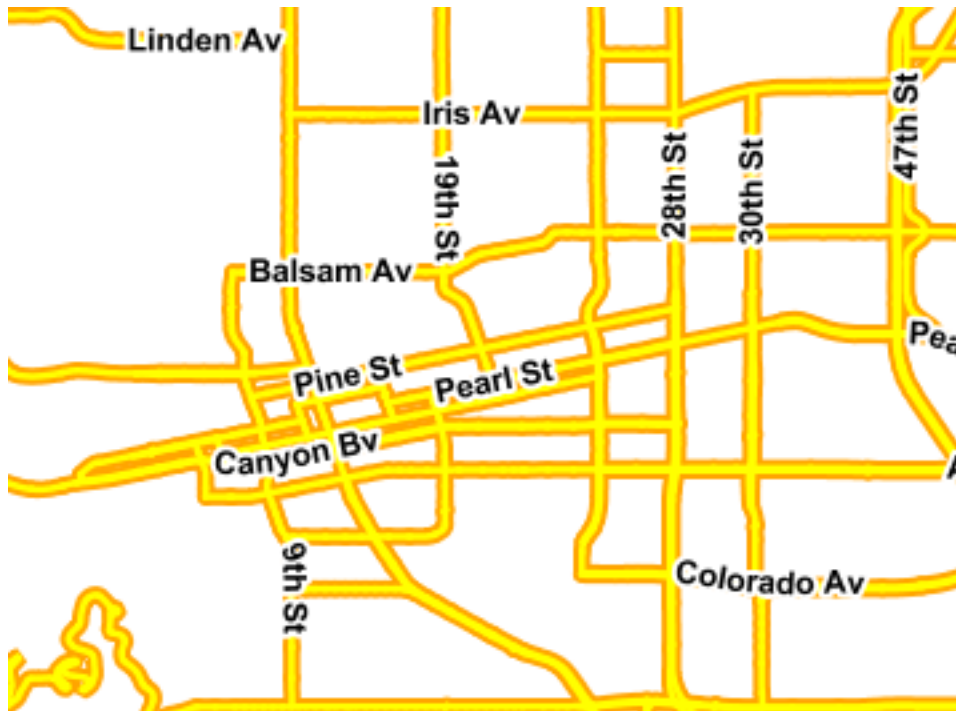


(continued from previous page)

```

font-weight: bold;
halo-color: white;
halo-radius: 2;
-gt-label-follow-line: true;
-gt-label-group: true;
-gt-label-repeat: 400;
-gt-label-max-displacement: 50;
}

```



Creating point styles

1. Similarly to the previous section, switch the map to “bptlandmarks” and create a new style called “css_bptlandmarks”
2. Insert the following in the CSS to get a basic point style, and press “Submit”:

```

* {
  mark: symbol('circle');
  mark-size: 5;
}

```

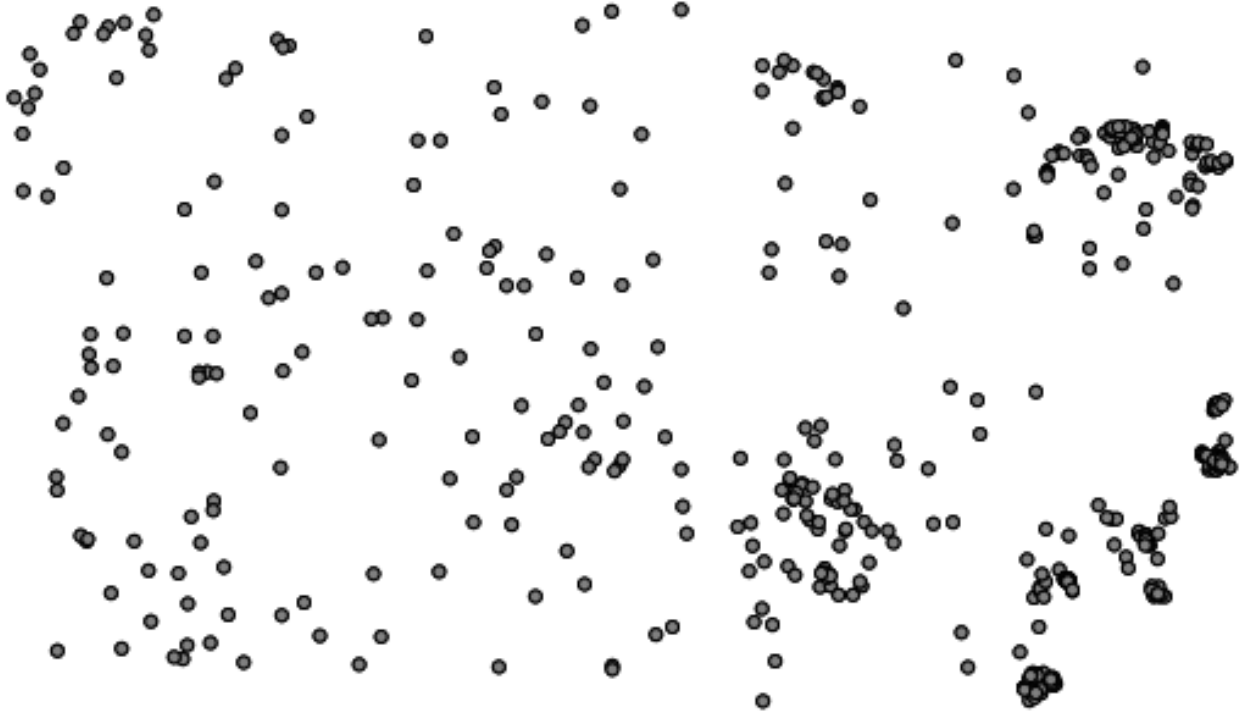
3. Let’s change the color of the points by specifying a fill. If we specified a fill in the top level rule it would be interpreted as a polygonal fill, to express that we want to fill inside the marks we have to create a new rule with the `:mark` pseudo-selector:

```

* {
  mark: symbol('circle');
  mark-size: 5;
}

```

(continues on next page)



(continued from previous page)

```
:mark {
  fill: cyan;
  stroke: darkblue;
}
```

4. Finally, let's override the default styling for all shopping centers. Shopping centers are not easy to find, they have a MTFCC category of C3081 and contain Shopping in the name

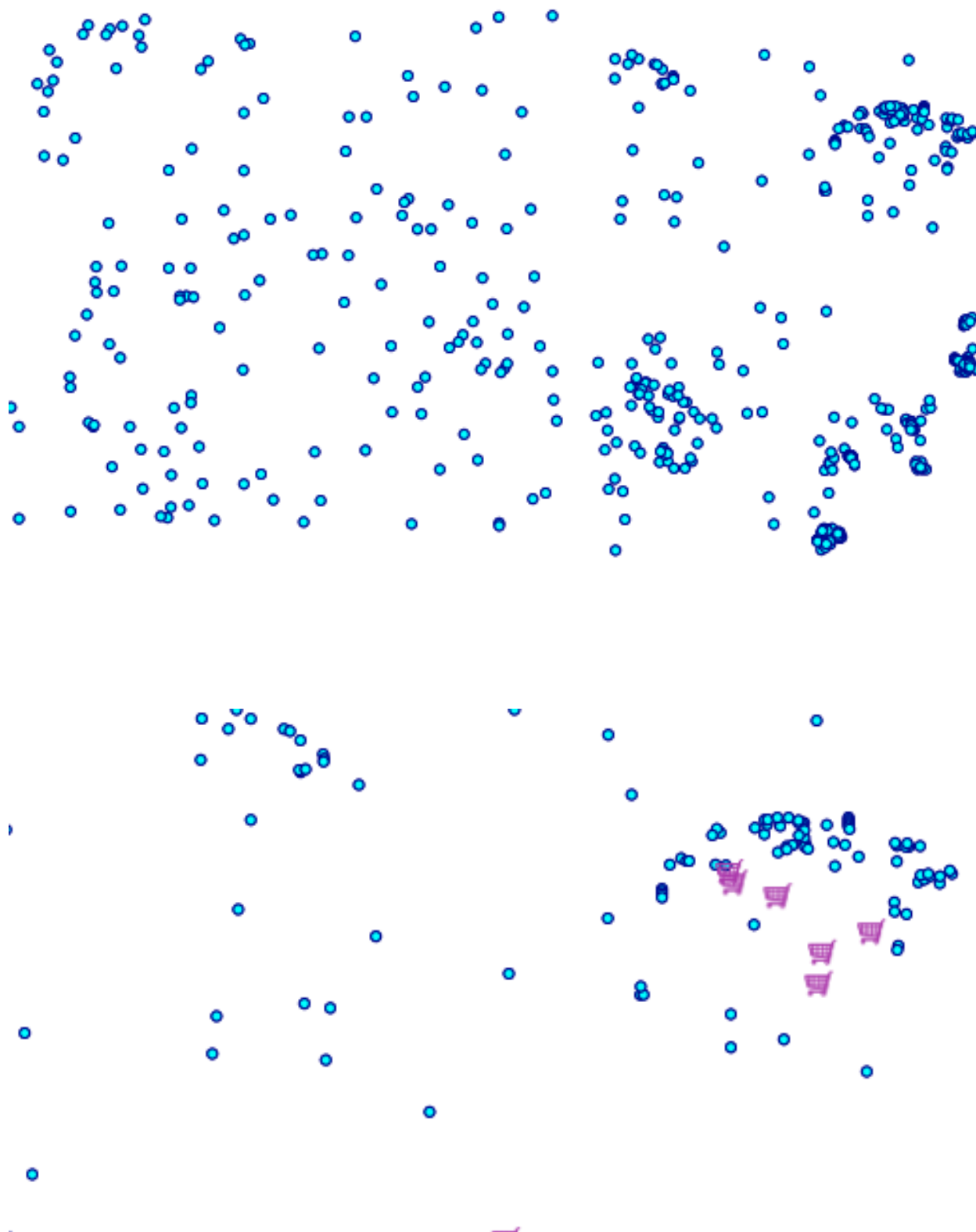
```
* {
  mark: symbol('circle');
  mark-size: 5;
}

:mark {
  fill: cyan;
  stroke: darkblue;
}

[MTFCC = 'C3081' AND FULLNAME LIKE '%Shopping%'] {
  mark: url("../img/landmarks/shop_supermarket.p.16.png");
  mark-size: ;
}
```

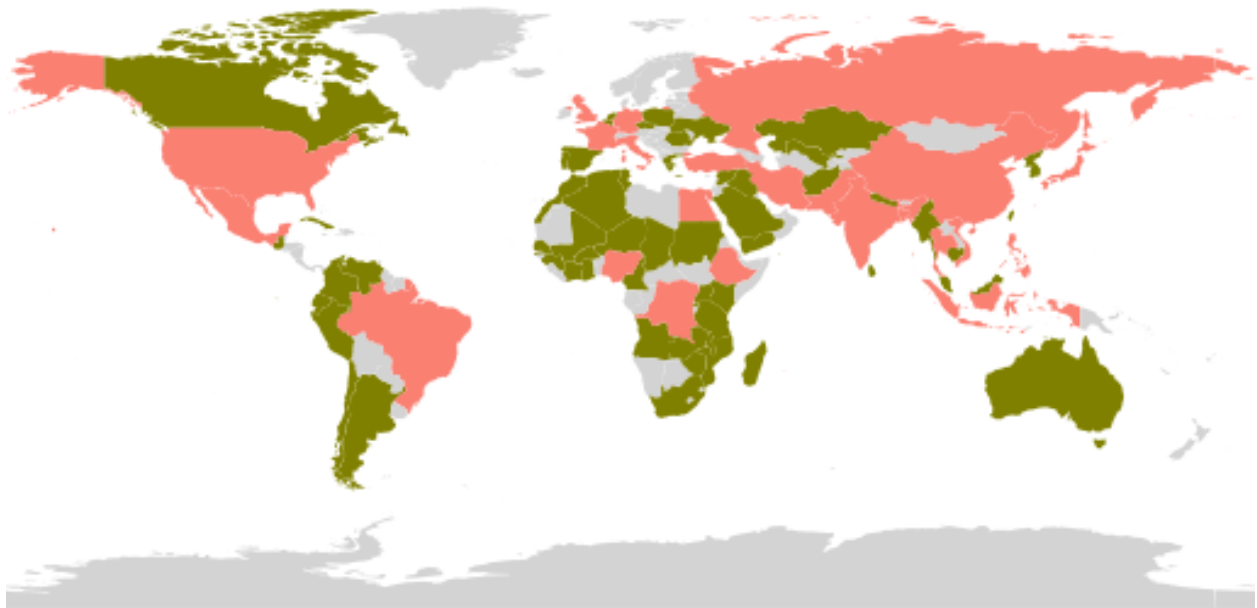
Creating polygon styles

1. For this exercise, change the current layer to “WorldCountries” and create a new style called “css_worldcountries”



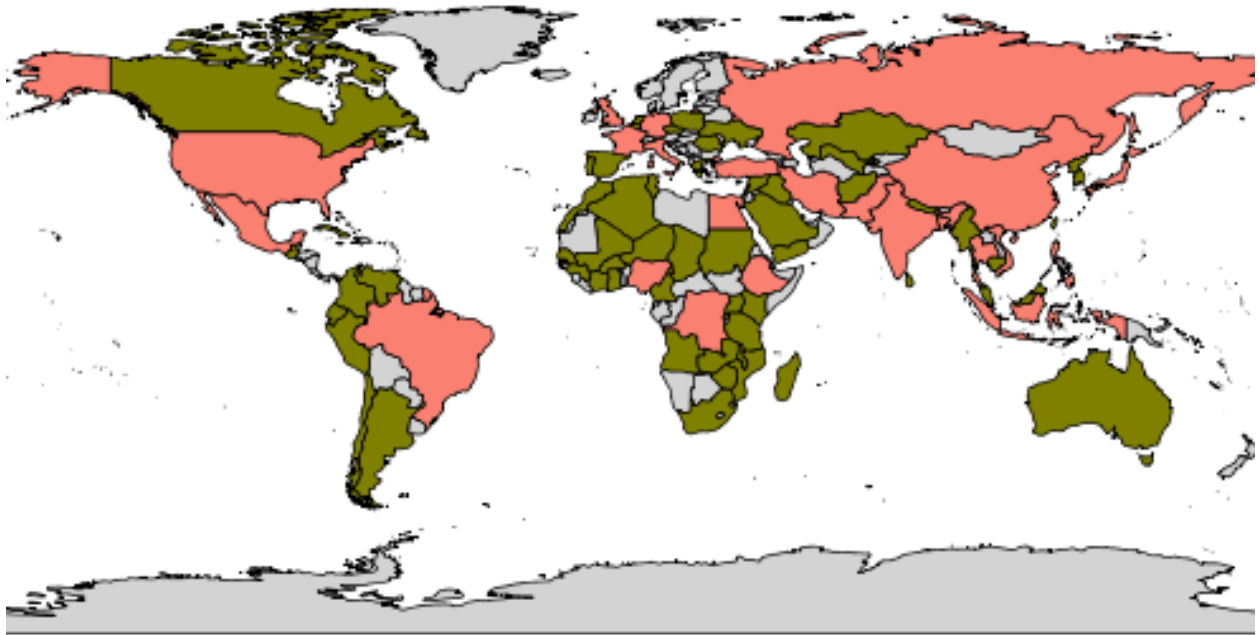
2. We want to create a simple 3 class thematic map based on the country population, stored in the POP_EST attribute

```
[POP_EST < 10000000] {  
  fill: lightgrey;  
}  
  
[POP_EST >= 10000000 AND POP_EST < 50000000] {  
  fill: olive;  
}  
  
[POP_EST > 50000000] {  
  fill: salmon  
}
```



3. Let's also add a very thin black border around all polygons, regardless of their population, using the * selector

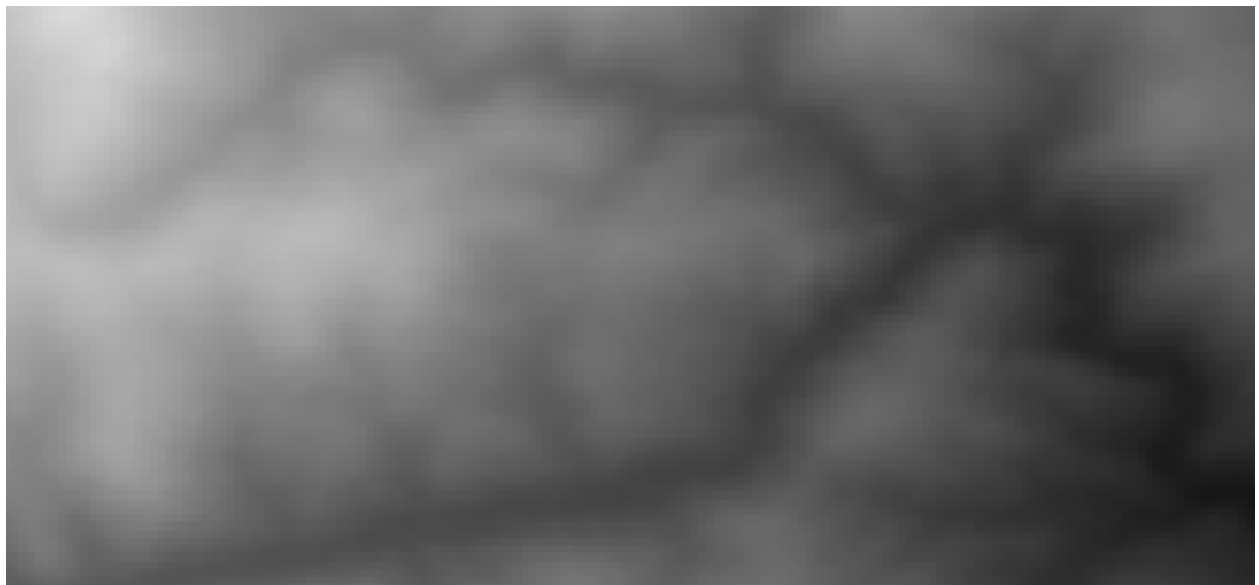
```
[POP_EST < 10000000] {  
  fill: lightgrey;  
}  
  
[POP_EST >= 10000000 AND POP_EST < 50000000] {  
  fill: olive;  
}  
  
[POP_EST > 50000000] {  
  fill: salmon  
}  
  
* {  
  stroke: black;  
  stroke-width: 0.2;  
}
```



Styling raster data

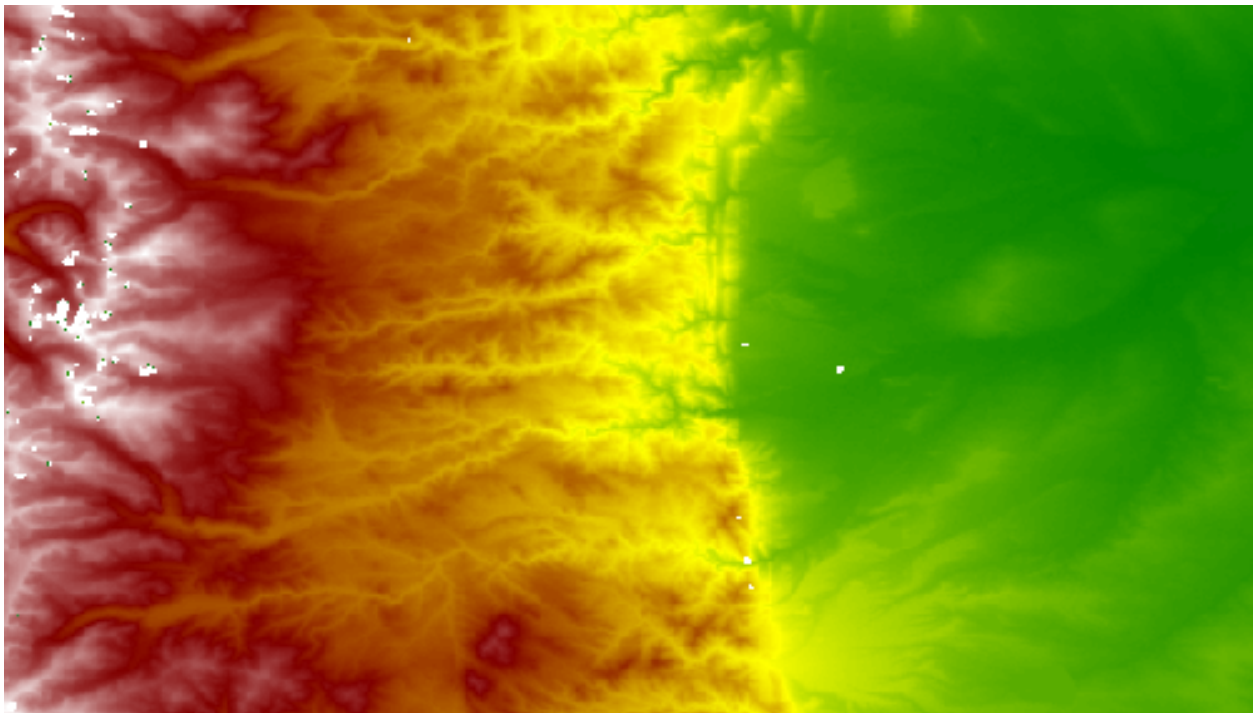
1. For this exercise we are going to switch to the “srtm” layer and create a new `css_raster` style
2. In order to activate raster styling the `raster-channels` property needs to be specified, in this case with a value of `auto` to let the engine choose automatically the bands to use:

```
* {  
  raster-channels: auto;  
}
```



3. The above map shows GeoServer automatically creating a grayscale map out of the elevation data, with automatic adaptation to the current contents of the map (the black areas you see once applied the map are “no data” areas, try to go into an area that does not have any)
4. Now let’s apply a color map to get a nicer and consistent looking map instead

```
* {  
  raster-channels: auto;  
  raster-color-map:  
    color-map-entry(black, 0, 0)  
    color-map-entry(green, 1500)  
  
    color-map-entry(yellow, 2000)  
    color-map-entry(maroon, 3000)  
    color-map-entry(white, 4000);  
}
```



Creating a Base Map with a Layer Group

The best way to easily set-up a map with more than one layer for consumption is to create a *Layer Group*, that is what we are going to do in this section.

1. Locate the *Layer Group* link and click it.
2. Click the *Add new layer group* link.
3. Name it test.
4. Click the *Add layer* link:
5. Select the “Mainrd” layer in the popup window.
6. Add also “BoulderCityLimits” and “bplandmarks”, the final list should look like this:.

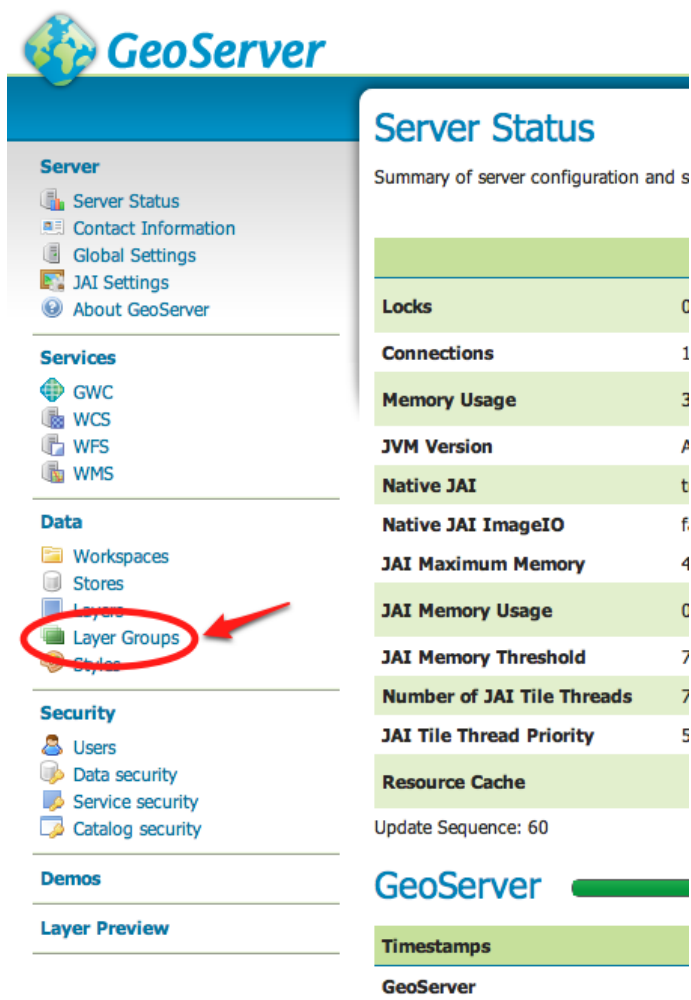


Fig. 85: Layer Group link

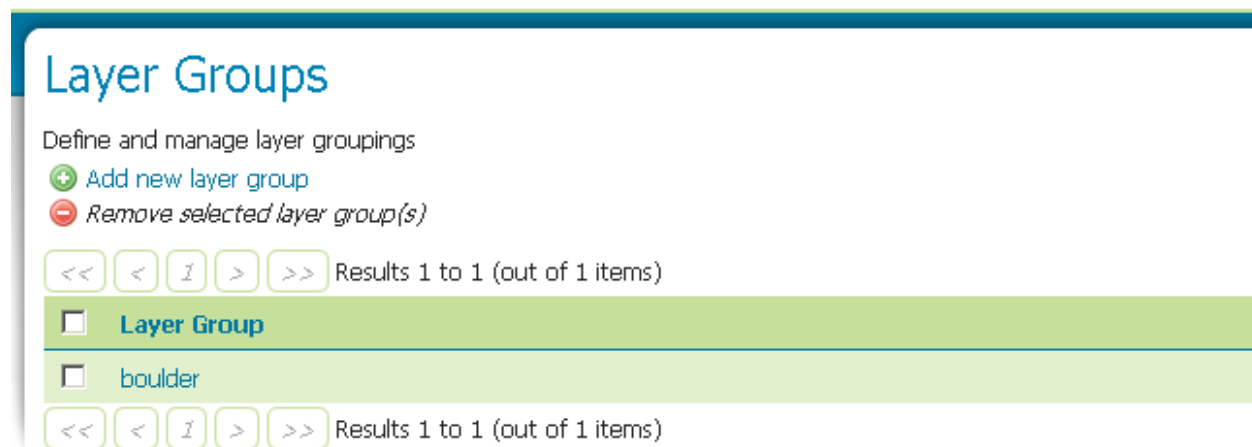


Fig. 86: Add new layer group link

New Layer Group

Add a new layer grouping

Name

Title

Abstract

Mode

Single

Layers

- Add Layer...
- Add Layer Group...

Position	Layer
----------	-------

Results 0 to 0 (out of 0 items)

Fig. 87: Add new layer

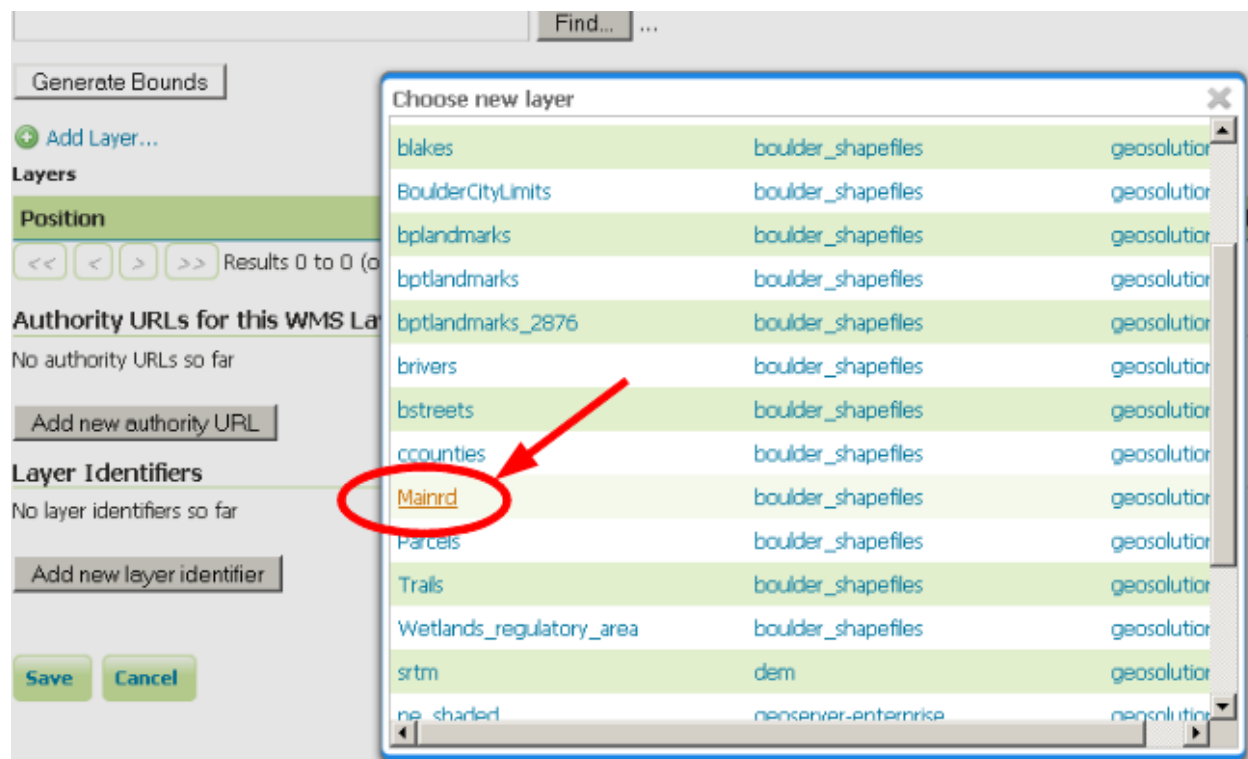


Fig. 88: Select a layer

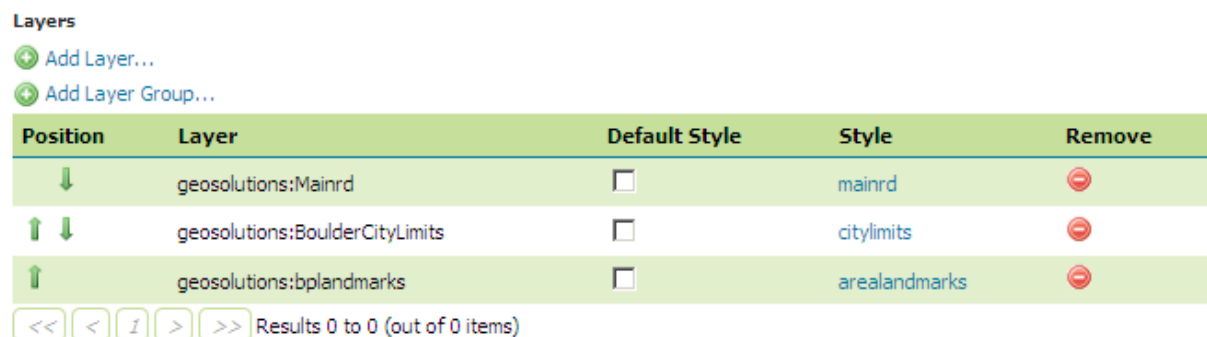


Fig. 89: List of layers for the group

Note: You can use the green arrows to adjust the ordering of the layers until it looks like the above figure.

7. Click the generate bounds button to have GeoServer compute the group bounds from the layers inside of it:
8. Scroll to the bottom of the page and then click *Save*.
9. If all went well, you should see something like this:

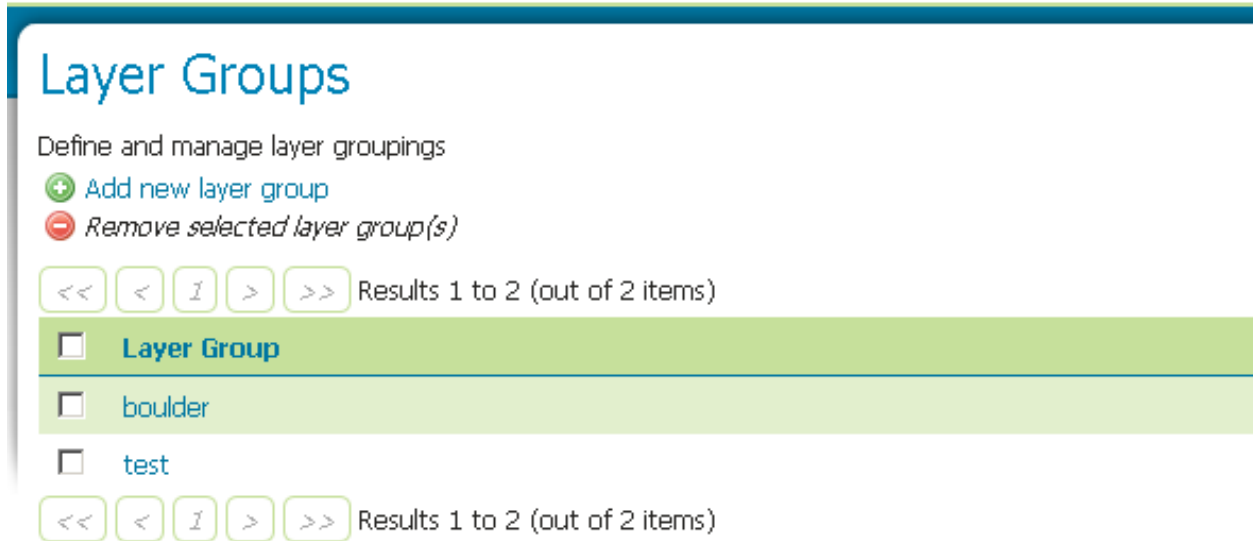


Fig. 90: After a successful save.

Note: The autogenerated bounds may be too large and you may experience a bad feeling when previewing the map. You can optionally reduce the layer group bounds by inserting manually the bbox values. Good values are the following: minx = 3.057.566,8646; maxx = 3.079.500,65246; miny = 1.241.929,35617; maxy = 1.257.467,5777

The layer group is now ready to be consumed:

1. Navigate to the GeoServer [Welcome Page](#).
2. Go to the *Layer Preview* link at the bottom of the lefthand menu.
3. Find the *test* layer group and click on the *OpenLayers* link. You will see a sloppy map with all the configured layers of the Boulder district. You can control zoom by using the mouse wheel, pan by dragging, and zoom by window holding `SHIFT` pressed while dragging.

Note: Check the browser's address bar for an interesting sample WMS request for the layer.

4. As you might have noticed before, a larger, more realistic group has already been configured for you. It is named *boulder*. Have a look at its definition and add to this the *Mainrd* layer. Then using the green arrows move the layer at the following position (see the screenshot).
5. Then use the Map Preview to display it.
6. Try clicking in the middle of the map. A couple of tables with more information about the vector features that have been clicked should appear at the bottom.

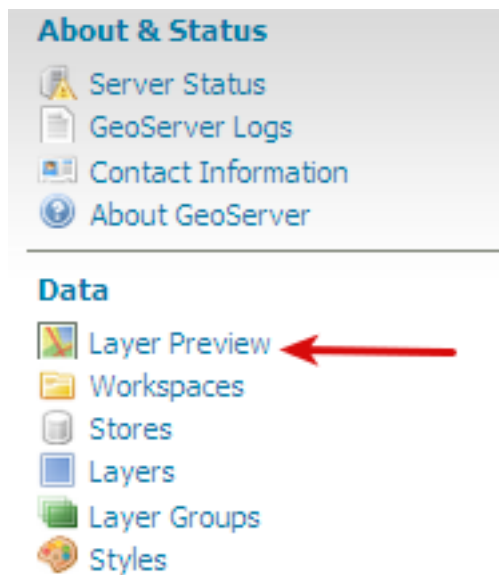


Fig. 91: Layer Preview

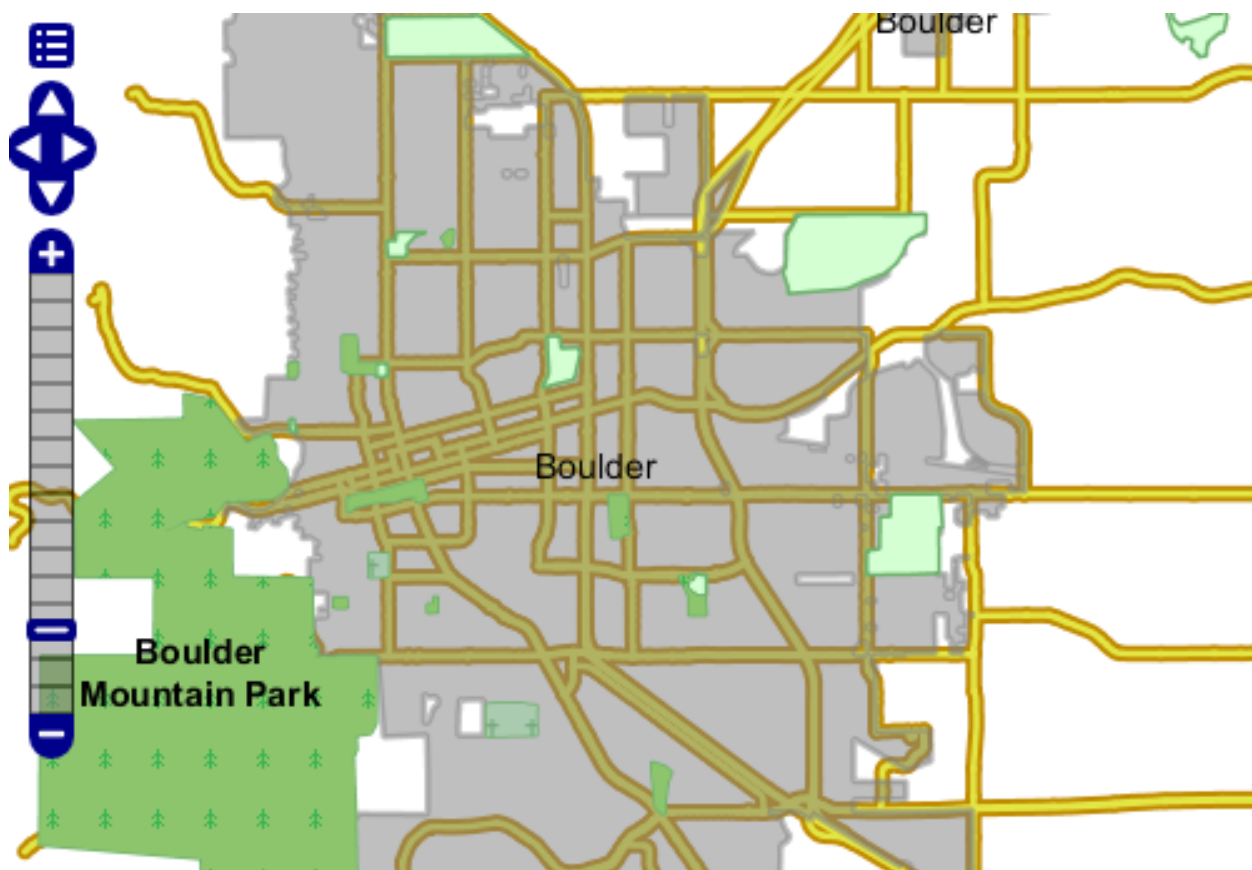


Fig. 92: OpenLayers view

Position	Layer	Default Style	Style
↓	geosolutions:srtm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>dem</i>
↑ ↓	geosolutions:BoulderCityLimits	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>citylimits</i>
↑ ↓	geosolutions:bplandmarks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>arealandmarks</i>
↑ ↓	geosolutions:blakes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>lakes</i>
↑ ↓	geosolutions:brivers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>rivers</i>
↑ ↓	geosolutions:Trails	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>trails</i>
↑ ↓	geosolutions:Wetlands_regulatory_area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>wetlands</i>
↑ ↓	geosolutions:Parcels	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>parcels</i>
↑ ↓	geosolutions:bbuildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>buildings</i>
↑ ↓	geosolutions:bstreets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>streets</i>
↑ ↓	geosolutions:Mainrd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>mainrd</i>
↑	geosolutions:bptlandmarks_2876	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>point_landmark_u</i>

Fig. 93: A new layer inside the existing layer group.

7. Try zoomin in more and more. New layers should start to appear. This is scale dependent styling.

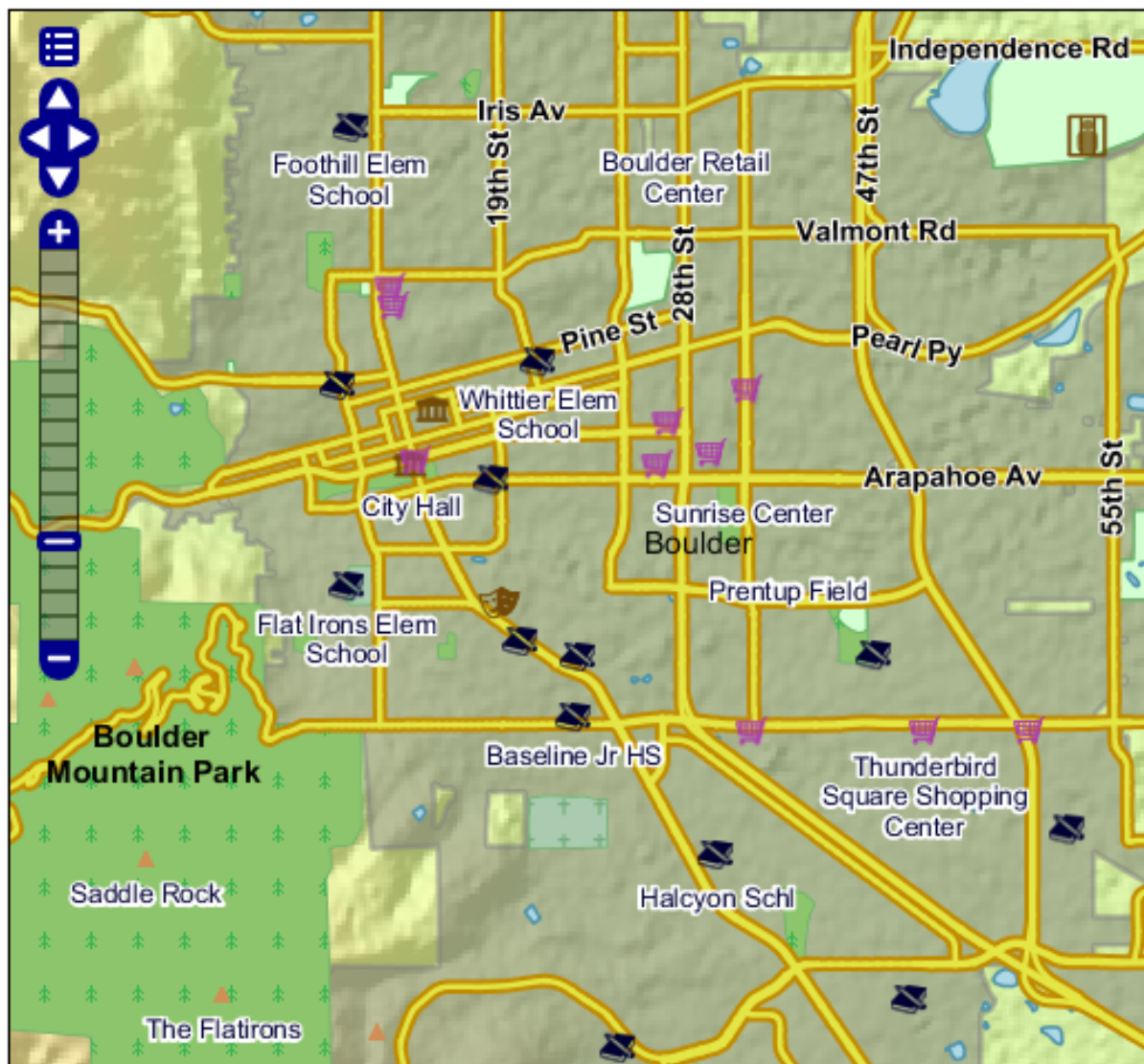
Now let's see how desktop clients handle the layer group, and how we can change the way the see it.

1. Go to the command line, enter the workshop directory, if you haven't done that yet, run `setenv.bat` and then `udig.bat`
2. Once both GeoServer and uDig are up, organize their Windows so that you can see GeoServer and uDig ones at the same time
3. Now go to the GeoServer home page, where all the capabilities links are kept, take the WMS 1.1.1 one, and drag&drop it into uDig "Catalog" tab to import the WMS as a uDig data source:
4. Look at the layer tree. The `boulder` group is visible as a simple layer, and all the layers it contains are actually shown at the same level as the group.
5. Let's change it so that the layer group internal structure is shown. Go back to the "boulder" layer group page, and change its "mode" to "Named tree", then press the "Save" button
6. We need to make uDig aware of the change. Right click the root of the the capabilities tree and choose the "Reset" command
7. Now most of the layers are contained inside the "boulder" group

Filtering Maps

This section shows the GeoServer WMS filtering capabilities.

1. Navigate to the GeoServer [Welcome Page](#).

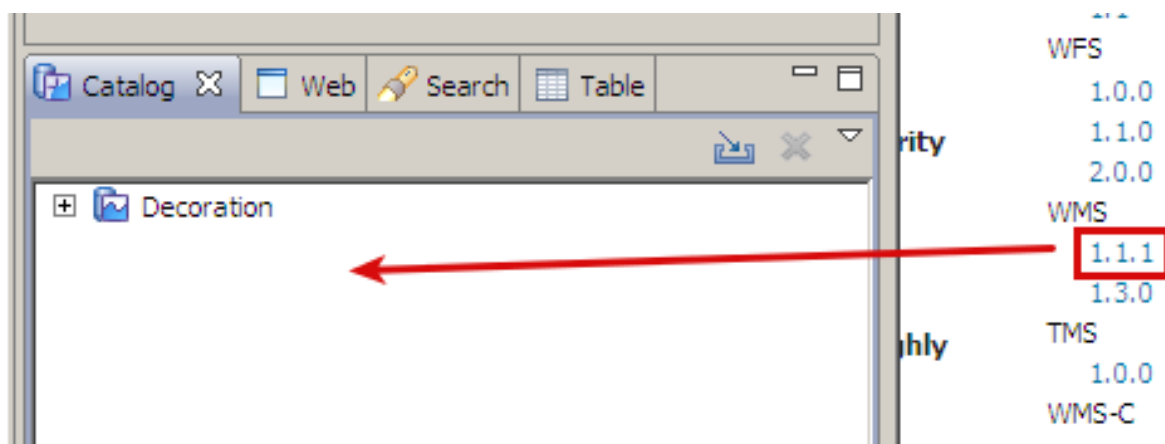


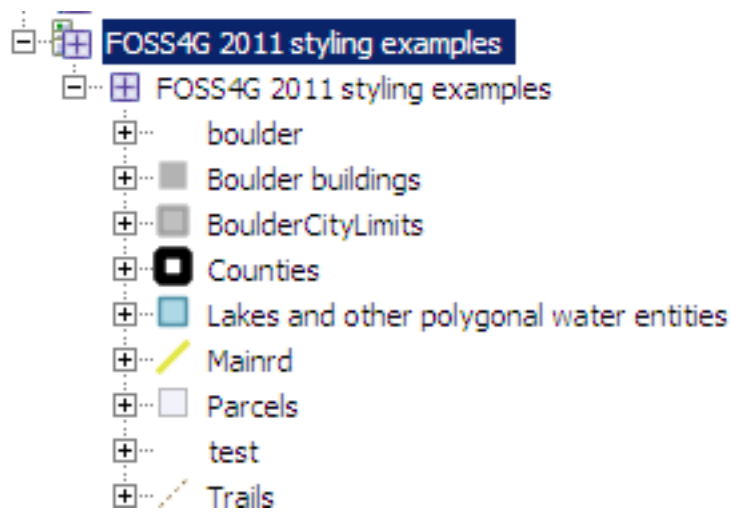
Scale = 1 : 171K

3077309.82062, 1249385.37324

Click on the map to get feature info

Fig. 94: Feature info



**Bounds**

Min X	Min Y	Max X	Max Y
2,943,771.9805851	1,170,043.152052	3,140,453.387552	1,352,572.813349

Coordinate Reference System

EPSG:2876

Find...

EPSG:NAD83(

Generate Bounds

Mode

Single

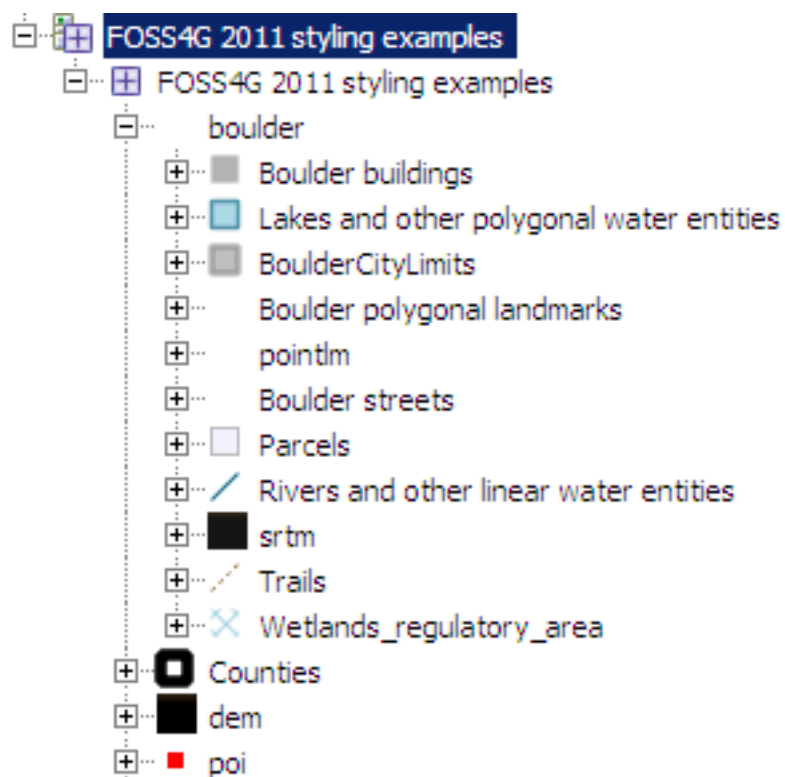
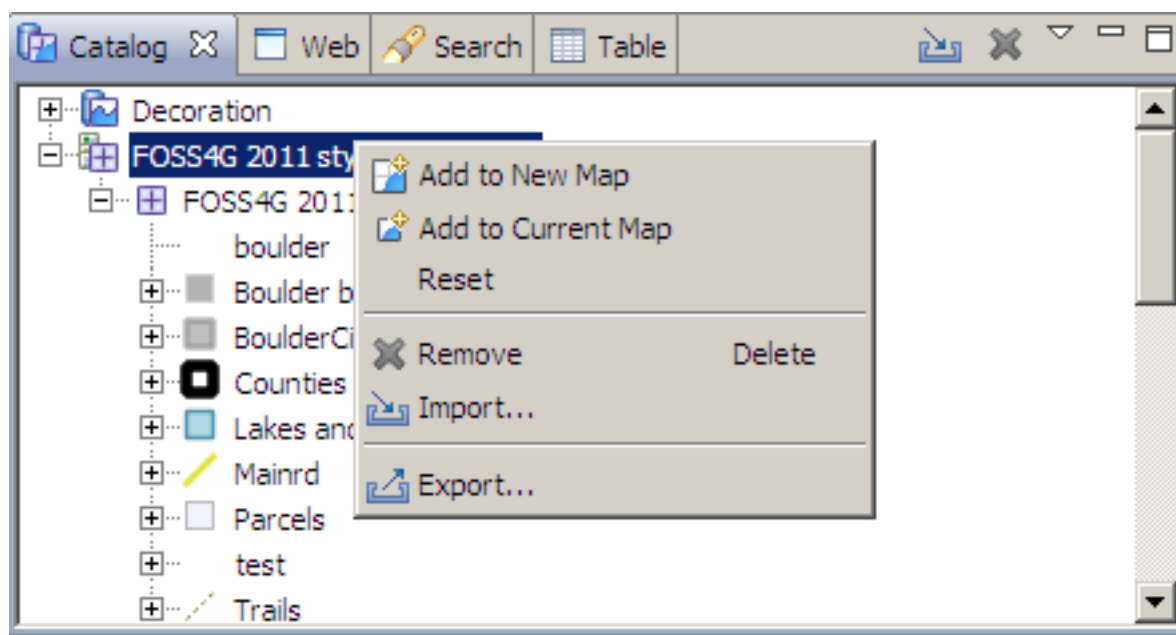
Single

Named Tree







Container Tree

Earth Observation Tree

Add Layer Group...



- Go to the *Layer Preview* link at the bottom of the left-hand menu and show the *geosolutions:WorldCountries* layer with OpenLayers 'Common Format'.

	geosolutions:srtm	srtm	OpenLayers KML
	geosolutions:ne_shaded	Natural Earth II with Shaded Relief	OpenLayers KML
	geosolutions:hillshade	SRTM Hillshade	OpenLayers KML
	geosolutions:WorldCountries	countries	OpenLayers KML GML
	geosolutions:states	states	OpenLayers KML GML
	geosolutions:boulder_bg_optimized	boulder_bg_optimized	OpenLayers KML
	boulder		OpenLayers KML
	test		OpenLayers KML

[<<](#)
[<](#)
[1](#)
[>](#)
[>>](#)
 Results 1 to 22 (out of 22 items)

Fig. 95: Showing the GeoServer layer preview

- From the *Filter* combo box select 'CQL' and enter the following command in the text field:

```
POP_EST <= 5000000 AND POP_EST >100000
```

- Click 'Apply Filter' button on the right.

The corresponding WMS request is:

```
http://localhost:8083/geoserver/geosolutions/wms?service=WMS&version=1.1.0&
  ↪request=GetMap&layers=geosolutions:WorldCountries&styles=&bbox=-180.0,-89.
  ↪99889902136009,180.00000000000003,83.59960032829278&width=684&height=330&
  ↪srs=EPSG:4326&format=image/png&CQL_FILTER=POP_EST%20%3C=%205000000%20AND%20POP_
  ↪EST%20%3E100000
```

- Now enter the following command in the text field:

```
DISJOINT(the_geom, POLYGON((-90 40, -90 45, -60 45, -60 40, -90 40))) AND_
  ↪strToLowerCase(NAME) LIKE '%on%'
```

- Click 'Apply Filter' button on the right.

The corresponding WMS request is:

```
http://localhost:8083/geoserver/geosolutions/wms?service=WMS&version=1.1.0&
  ↪request=GetMap&layers=geosolutions:WorldCountries&styles=&bbox=-180.0,-89.
  ↪99889902136009,180.00000000000003,83.59960032829278&width=684&height=330&
  ↪srs=EPSG:4326&format=image/png&CQL_FILTER=DISJOINT%28the_geom%2C%20POLYGON%28
  ↪%28-90%2040%2C%20-90%2045%2C%20-60%2045%2C%20-60%2040%2C%20-90%2040%29%29%29
  ↪%20AND%20strToLowerCase%28NAME%29%20LIKE%20%27%25on%25%27
```

- From the *Filter* combo box select 'OGC' and enter the following filter in the text field:

```
<Filter><PropertyIsEqualTo><PropertyName>TYPE</PropertyName><Literal>Sovereign_
  ↪country</Literal></PropertyIsEqualTo></Filter>
```

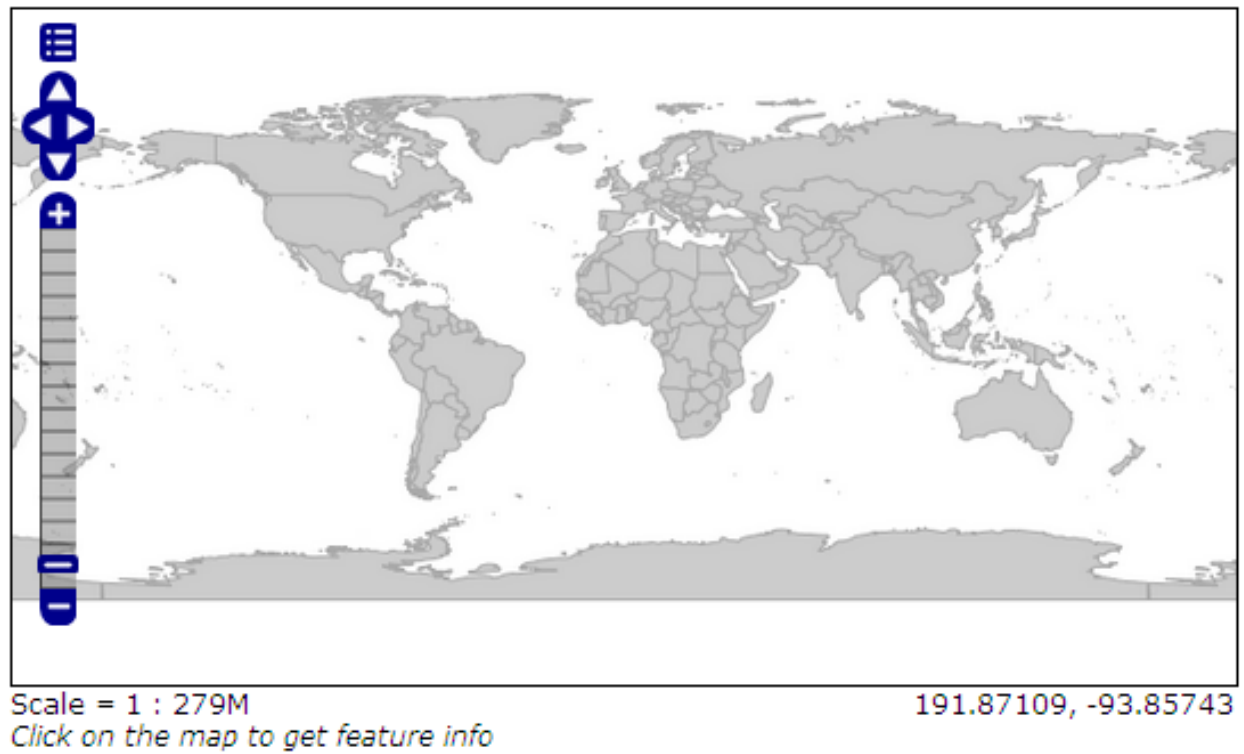


Fig. 96: Show the layer with OpenLayers



Fig. 97: Result of the CQL filter



Fig. 98: Result of the CQL filter

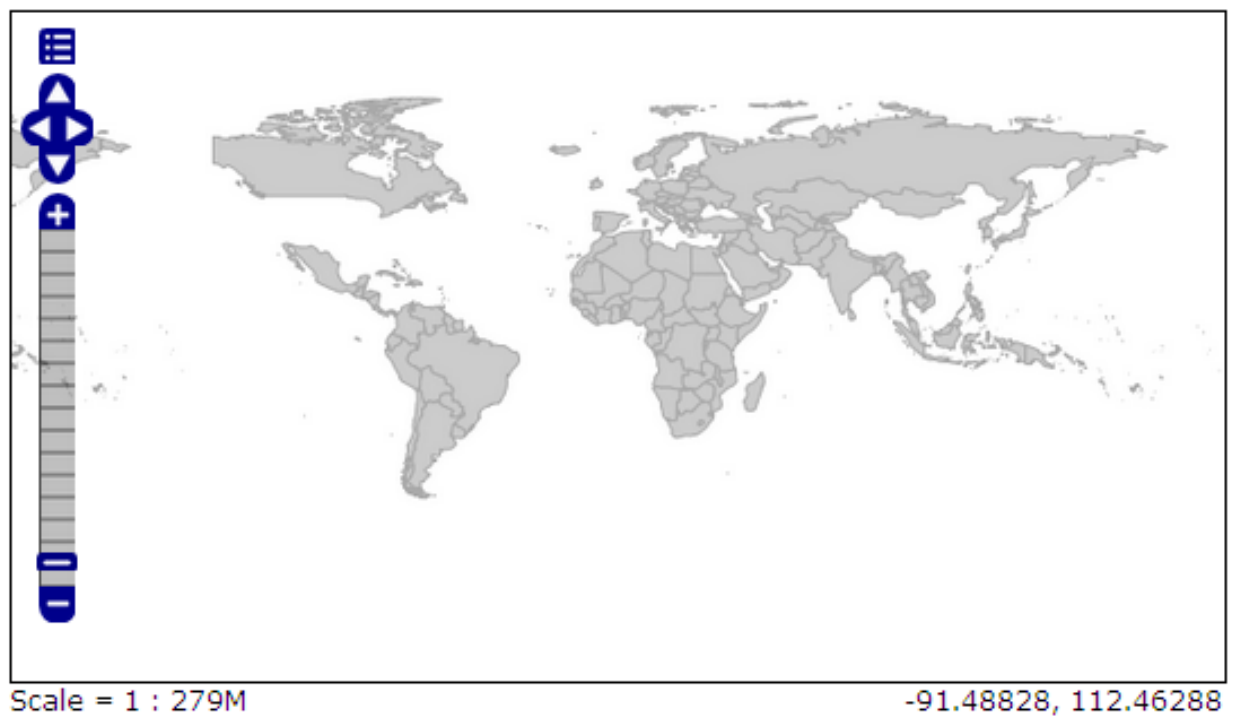


Fig. 99: Result of the OGC filter

8. Click 'Apply Filter' button on the right.

The corresponding WMS request is

```
http://localhost:8083/geoserver/geosolutions/wms?service=WMS&version=1.1.0&
↪request=GetMap&layers=geosolutions:WorldCountries&styles=&bbox=-180.0,-89.
↪99889902136009,180.00000000000003,83.59960032829278&width=684&height=330&
↪srs=EPSG:4326&format=image/png&CQL_FILTER=TYPE%20%3D%20%27Sovereign%20country%27
```

9. From the *Filter* combo box select 'FeatureID' and enter the following features ids in the text field separated by comma:

```
WorldCountries.227,WorldCountries.184,WorldCountries.33
```

10. Click 'Apply Filter' button on the right.



Fig. 100: Result of the FeatureID filter

The corresponding WMS request is:

```
http://localhost:8083/geoserver/geosolutions/wms?service=WMS&version=1.1.0&
↪request=GetMap&layers=geosolutions:WorldCountries&styles=&bbox=-180.0,-89.
↪99889902136009,180.00000000000003,83.59960032829278&width=684&height=330&
↪srs=EPSG:4326&format=image/png&FEATUREID=WorldCountries.227,WorldCountries.184,
↪WorldCountries.33
```

Producing and Using palettes

GeoServer has the ability to output high quality 256 color images. This tutorial introduces you to the palette concepts, the various image generation options, and offers a quality/resource comparison of them in different situations. In this section the task is to use the palettes.

Note: Some image formats, such as GIF or PNG, can use a palette, which is normally a table of 256 colors use get get better compression (trading it sometimes with a lower image quality). Basically, instead of representing each pixel with its full color triplet, which takes 24bits (plus eventual 8 more for transparency), they use a 8 bit index that represent the position inside the palette, and thus the color. This allows for images that are 3-4 times smaller than the standard images, with the limitation that only 256 different colors can appear on the image itself. Depending of the actual map, this may be a very stringent limitation, visibly degrading the image quality, or it may be that the output cannot be told from a full color image. For many common vector maps one can easily find 256 representative colors that are a good fit. In the latter case, the smaller footprint of paletted images is usually a gain in both performance and costs, because more data can be served with the same internet connection, and the clients will obtain responses faster.

Options to enable paletted output

The easiest way to get a paletted image output is to ask for a 256 color output format, such as:

- `image/png8`: PNG output, with a 256 color palette
- `image/gif`: standard GIF output

These output formats, if no other parameters are provided, do compute the optimal palette on the fly. This is an expensive process (CPU bound) but, depending on the speed of the network connecting the server and the client, the extra CPU cost can be offset by a lower data transfer time (especially on slow/busy networks).

Optimal palette computation is anyway a repetitive work that can be done up front: a user can compute the optimal palette once, and tell GeoServer to use it. There are three ways to do so:

- Use the [internet safe palette](#), a standard palette built in into GeoServer, by appending `palette=safe` to the GetMap request. Of course, to get good results, the styling will have to be made using the colors in that palette.
- Provide a palette by example. In this case, the user will generate an 256 color images using an external program (such as Photoshop), and then will save it into the `$GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR/palettes` directory. The sample file can be either in GIF or PNG format. If the file is named `mypalette.gif` or `mypalette.png`, the user will be able to refer it appending `palette=mypalette` to the GetMap request. GeoServer will load the palette from the file and use it.
- Provide a palette file. The process is just as before, but this time only the palette, in .PAL format, will be stored into the `$GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR/palettes` directory. The PAL file in in Microsoft Palette Format, and can be generated by programs such as Paint Shop Pro and IrfanView.

An Example with Vector Data

Enough theory, let's have a look at how to deal with paletted images in practice. We'll use the `prato` basemap to gather some numbers and we'll change various parameters in order to play with formats and palettes. Here goes the sampler:

1. The standard PNG full color output:

```
http://localhost:8083/geoserver/wms?service=WMS&version=1.1.0&request=GetMap&
↳layers=geosolutions:BoulderCityLimits,geosolutions:blakes,
↳geosolutions:bplandmarks,geosolutions:drivers,geosolutions:Mainrd&styles=&
↳bbox=3056181.93510,1237476.92868,3080671.07513,1260141.38768&width=512&
↳height=475&srs=EPSG:2876&format=image/png
```

Parameters:FORMAT=image/png | Size: 105.5 KB | Map generation time: 186 ms

2. JPEG output:

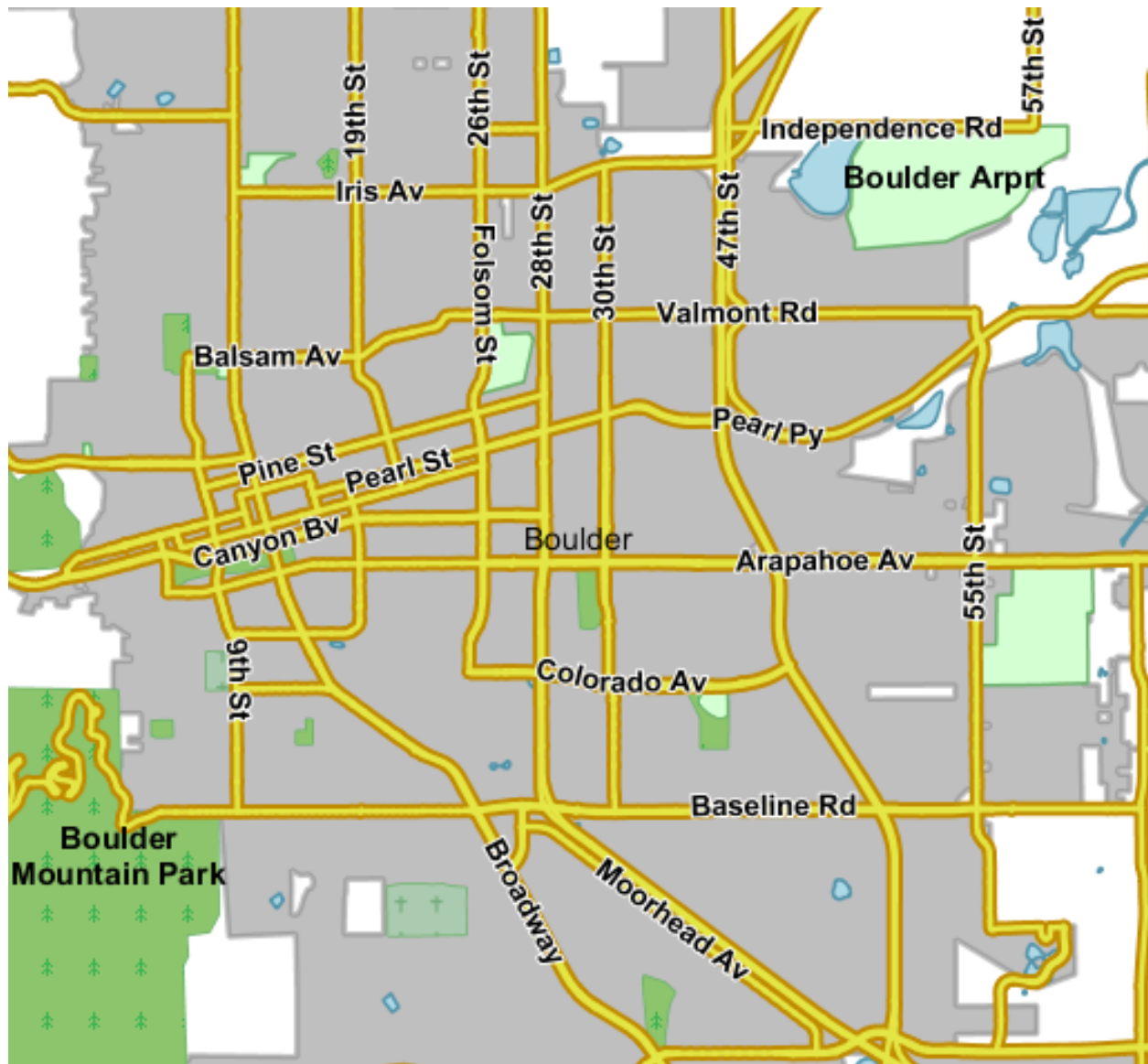


Fig. 101: *The standard PNG output*

```
http://localhost:8083/geoserver/wms?service=WMS&version=1.1.0&request=GetMap&
↳layers=geosolutions:BoulderCityLimits,geosolutions:blakes,
↳geosolutions:bplandmarks,geosolutions:brivers,geosolutions:Mainrd&styles=&
↳bbox=3056181.93510,1237476.92868,3080671.07513,1260141.38768&width=512&
↳height=475&srs=EPSG:2876&format=image/jpeg
```

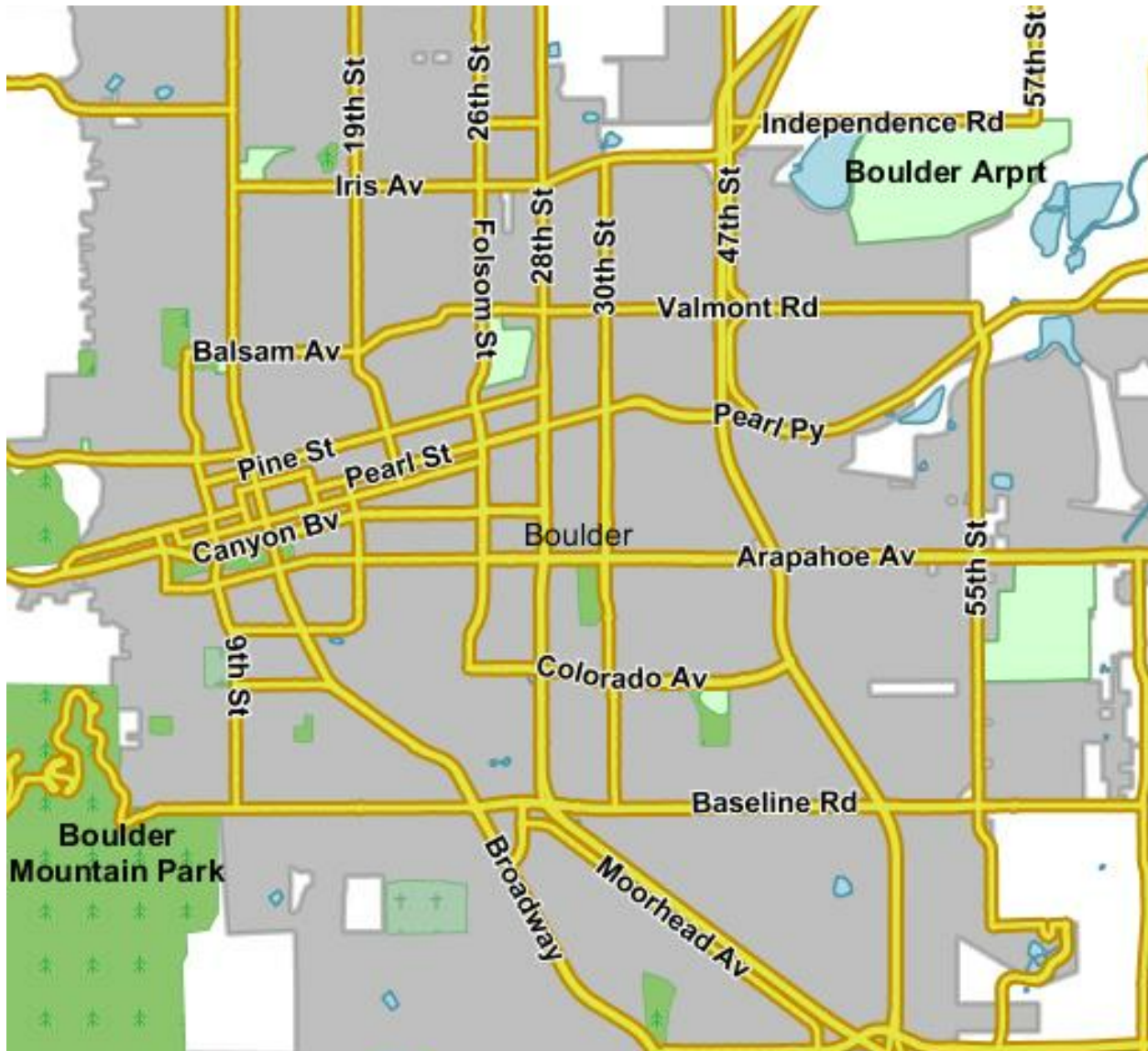


Fig. 102: JPEG output

Parameters:FORMAT=image/jpeg | Size: 43.2 KB | Map generation time: 100 ms

3. The PNG8 output:

```
http://localhost:8083/geoserver/wms?service=WMS&version=1.1.0&request=GetMap&
↳layers=geosolutions:BoulderCityLimits,geosolutions:blakes,
↳geosolutions:bplandmarks,geosolutions:brivers,geosolutions:Mainrd&styles=&
↳bbox=3056181.93510,1237476.92868,3080671.07513,1260141.38768&width=512&
↳height=475&srs=EPSG:2876&format=image/png8
```

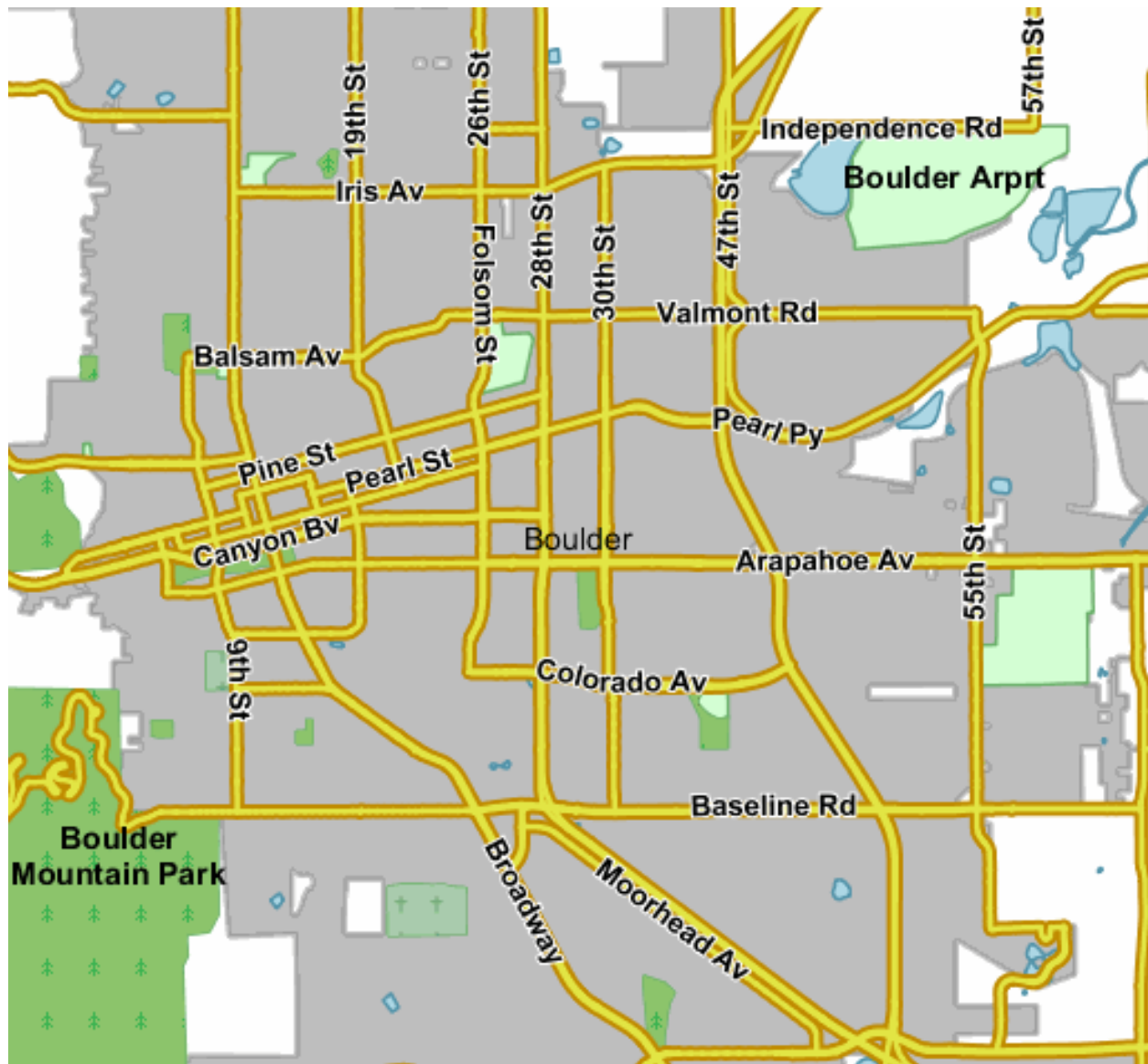


Fig. 103: *The PNG8 output*

Parameters:FORMAT=image/png8 | Size: 48.0 KB | Map generation time: 190 ms

4. PNG + internet safe palette:

```
http://localhost:8083/geoserver/wms?service=WMS&version=1.1.0&request=GetMap&
↳layers=geosolutions:BoulderCityLimits,geosolutions:blakes,
↳geosolutions:bplandmarks,geosolutions:brivers,geosolutions:Mainrd&styles=&
↳bbox=3056181.93510,1237476.92868,3080671.07513,1260141.38768&width=512&
↳height=475&srs=EPSG:2876&format=image/png&palette=safe
```

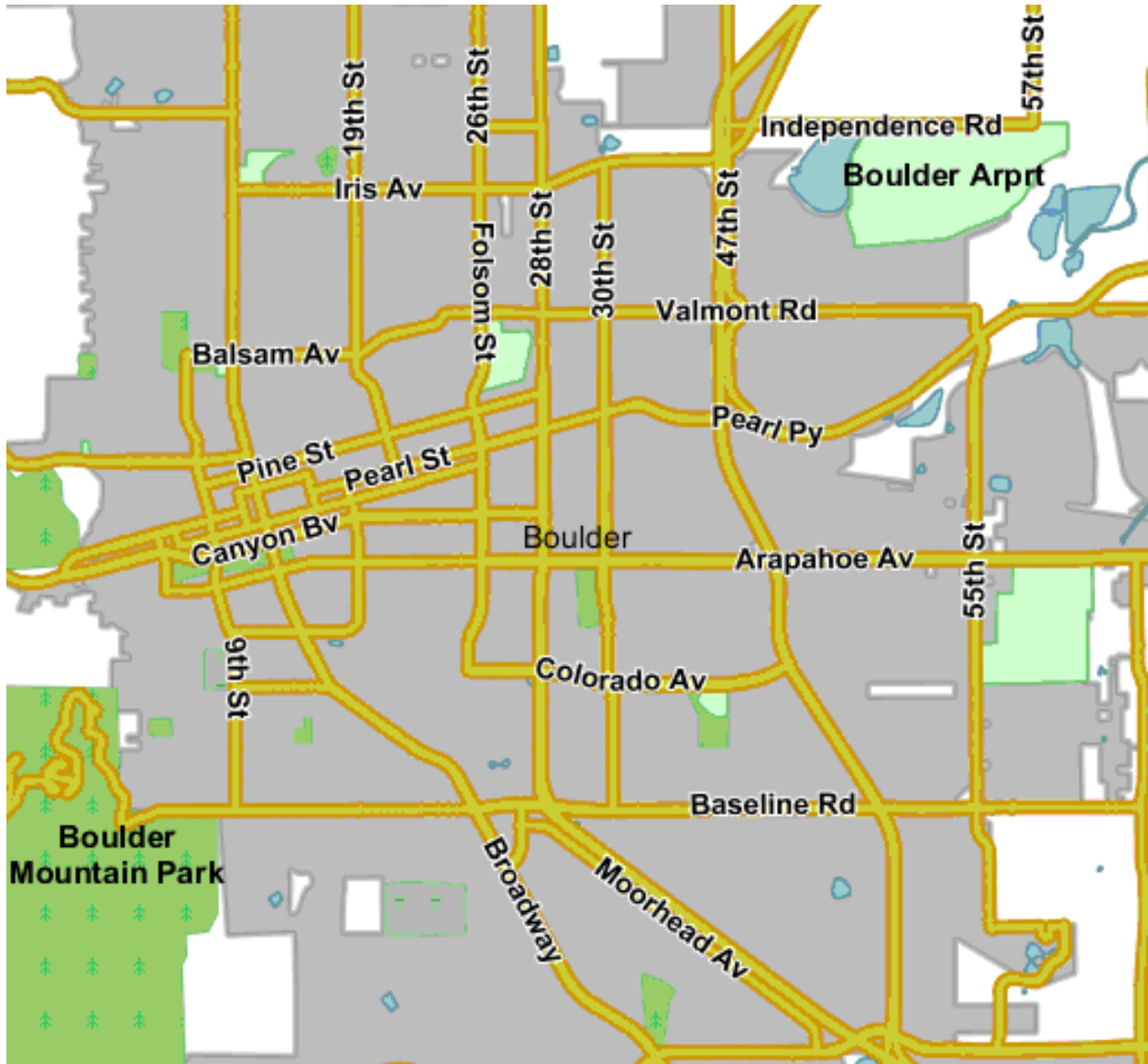


Fig. 104: The PNG output + internet safe palette

Parameters:FORMAT=image/png&palette=safe | Size: 38.8 KB | Map generation time: 161 ms

5. PNG + palette by example:

```
http://localhost:8083/geoserver/wms?service=WMS&version=1.1.0&request=GetMap&
↳layers=geosolutions:BoulderCityLimits,geosolutions:blakes,
↳geosolutions:bplandmarks,geosolutions:brivers,geosolutions:Mainrd&styles=&
↳bbox=3056181.93510,1237476.92868,3080671.07513,1260141.38768&width=512&
↳height=475&srs=EPSG:2876&format=image/png&palette=boulder
```


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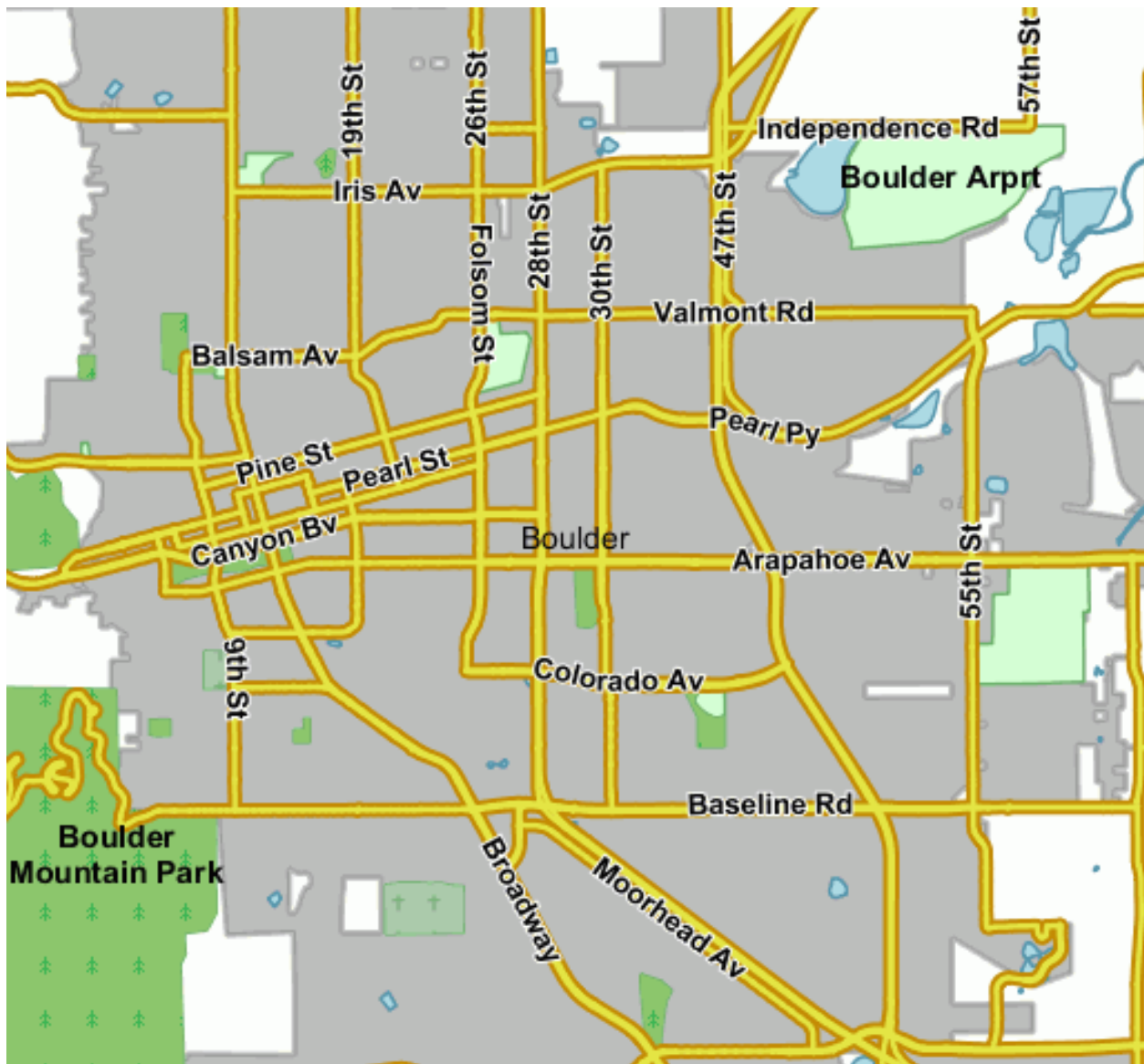


Fig. 105: The PNG output palette by example

Parameters:FORMAT=image/png&palette=boulder | Size: 54.4 KB | Map generation time: 163 ms

Generating the custom palette

To generate a custom palette you can use IrfanView for example, on Windows. The steps are simple:

- open the png 24 bit version of the image
- use Image/Decrease Color Depth and set 256 colors
- use Image/Palette/Export to save the palette

An example with raster data

To give you an example when paletted images may not fit the bill, let's consider the geosolutions:13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl coverage from the sample data, and repeat the same operation as before.

1. The standard PNG full color output:

```
http://localhost:8083/geoserver/geosolutions/wms?LAYERS=geosolutions
↳%3A13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl&STYLES=&SERVICE=WMS&VERSION=1.1.1&
↳REQUEST=GetMap&SRS=EPSG%3A26913&BBOX=482574.82910157,4429949.7070313,482949.
↳82910157,4430324.7070313&WIDTH=512&HEIGHT=512&FORMAT=image%2Fpng
```

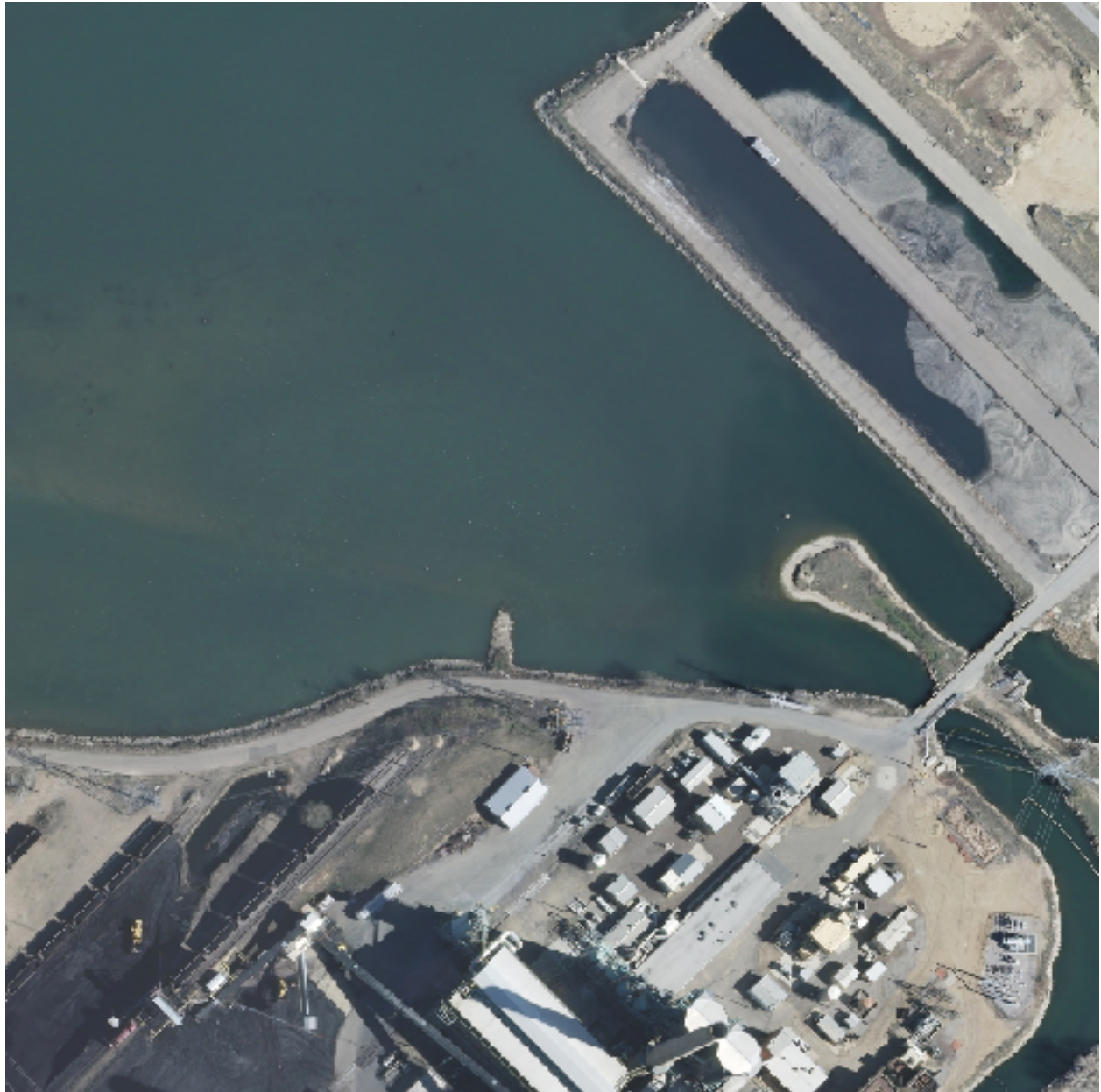


Fig. 106: *The standard PNG output*

Parameters:FORMAT=image/png | Size: 528.9 KB | Map generation time:90ms

2. JPEG output:

```
http://localhost:8083/geoserver/geosolutions/wms?LAYERS=geosolutions
↳%3A13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl&STYLES=&SERVICE=WMS&VERSION=1.1.1&
↳REQUEST=GetMap&SRS=EPSG%3A26913&BBOX=482574.82910157,4429949.7070313,482949.
↳82910157,4430324.7070313&WIDTH=512&HEIGHT=512&FORMAT=image%2Fjpeg
```

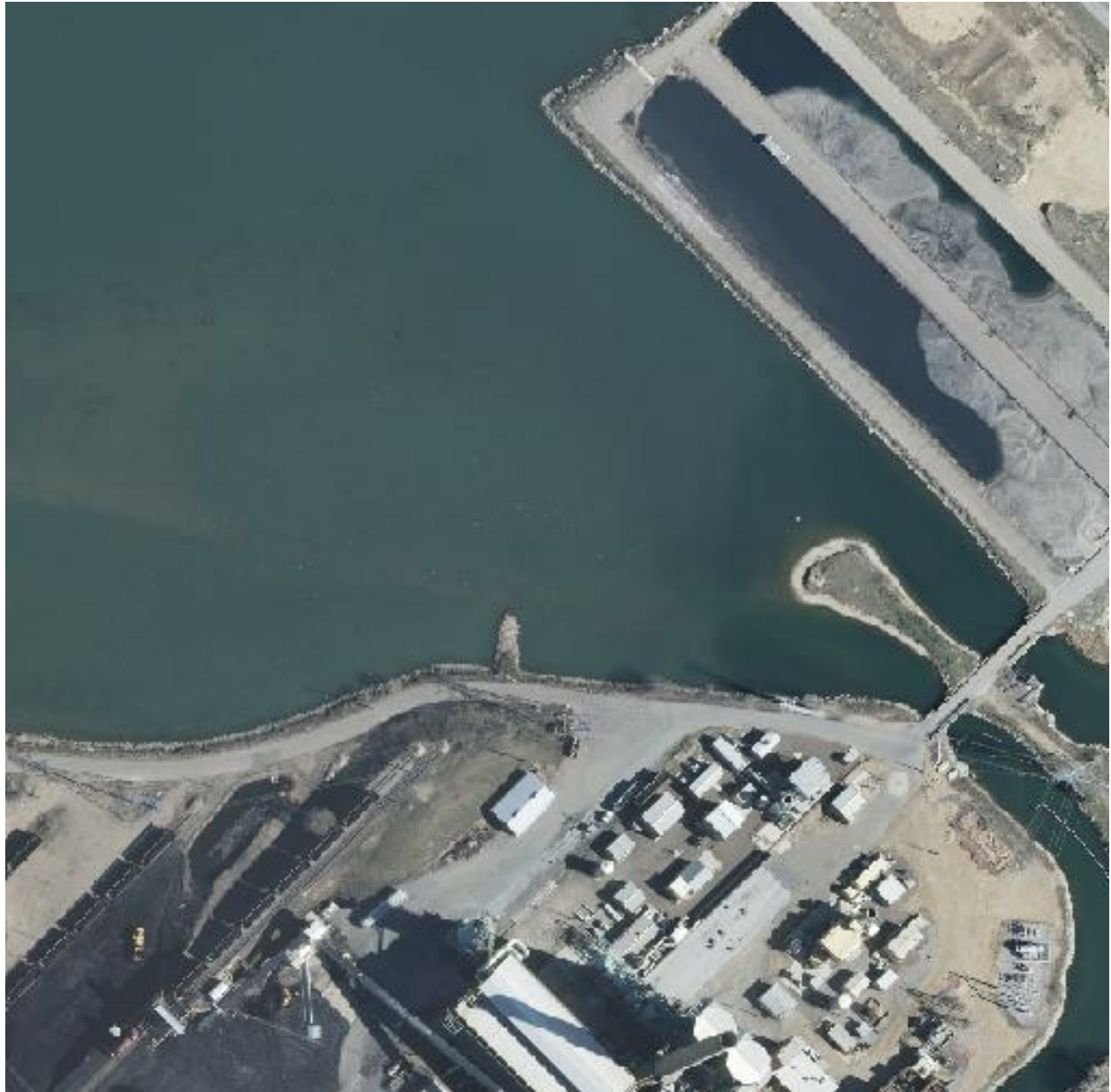


Fig. 107: *JPEG output*

Parameters:FORMAT=image/jpeg | Size: 39.5 KB | Map generation time: 35ms

3. PNG8 output (the output using a “palette by example would be the same”):


```
http://localhost:8083/geoserver/geosolutions/wms?LAYERS=geosolutions
→%3A13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl&STYLES=&SERVICE=WMS&VERSION=1.1.1&
→REQUEST=GetMap&SRS=EPSG%3A26913&BBOX=482574.82910157,4429949.7070313,482949.
→82910157,4430324.7070313&WIDTH=512&HEIGHT=512&FORMAT=image%2Fpng8
```



Fig. 108: *PNG8 output*

Parameters:FORMAT=image/png8 | Size: 141.8 KB | Map generation time: 201ms

4. PNG output + safe palette:

```
http://localhost:8083/geoserver/geosolutions/wms?LAYERS=geosolutions
→%3A13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl&STYLES=&SERVICE=WMS&VERSION=1.1.1&
→REQUEST=GetMap&SRS=EPSG%3A26913&BBOX=482574.82910157,4429949.7070313,482949.
→82910157,4430324.7070313&WIDTH=512&HEIGHT=512&FORMAT=image%2Fpng&palette=safe
```

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Fig. 109: *PNG + safe palette output*

Parameters:FORMAT=image/png&palette=safe | Size: 96.8 KB | Map generation time: 235ms

Note: As the sampler shows, the JPEG output has the same quality as the full color image, is generated faster and uses only a fraction of its size. At the opposite, the version using the internet safe palette is fast and smaller than the full PNG, but the output is totally ruined. Everything considered, JPEG is the clear winner, sporting good quality, fast image generation and smaller size that. PNGs are the suggested imagery raster format only in case the output needs to be used as an overlay and thus requires transparent areas, or when the raster has large areas with uniform colors,

which may happen for example in land use rasters.

Decorating a Map

WMS Decorations provide a framework for visually annotating images from WMS with absolute, rather than spatial, positioning. This example of decoration include scaleline, legends, and image.

1. Go to `$GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR` and create a new directory named *layouts* and create a new file named *boulder_ly.xml* inside it.
2. Inside the *boulder_ly.xml* file enter the following XML (replace `${GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR}` with your actual path, e.g., `file:///C:/training/geoserver_data`):

```
<layout>
    <decoration type="image" affinity="top,left" offset="45,8"
        size="174,60">
        <option name="url"
            value="${GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR}/geosolutions-logo-tx.
↪png" />
    </decoration>

    <decoration type="text" affinity="bottom,right" offset="3,3">
        <option name="message" value="Boulder City" />
        <option name="font-size" value="14" />
        <option name="font-color" value="#FFFFFF" />
        <option name="halo-radius" value="1" />
        <option name="halo-color" value="#000000" />
    </decoration>

    <decoration type="scaleline" affinity="bottom,left" offset="3,3" /
↪>

    <decoration type="legend" affinity="top,right"
        offset="6,6" size="auto" />
</layout>
```

3. Save and close the file.
4. Go to the **Layer Preview** to preview the new map decoration on *geosolutions:Mainrd* layer. Once the layout *boulder_ly.xml* is defined, request it by adding *format_options=layout:boulder_ly* to the request parameters.

The request:

```
http://localhost:8083/geoserver/geosolutions/wms?service=WMS&version=1.1.0&
↪request=GetMap&layers=geosolutions:Mainrd&styles=&bbox=3048474.661,1226045.092,
↪3095249.0,1279080.5&width=451&height=512&srs=EPSG:2876&format=application/
↪openlayers&format_options=layout:boulder_ly
```

Note: Zoom-in until the layer and legend appears since for this layer we have *scale_denominator* based rules. Also you can apply this *format_layout* to any layer, but be careful with the overalys since you will have all the legends printed out on the right-top side of the map.

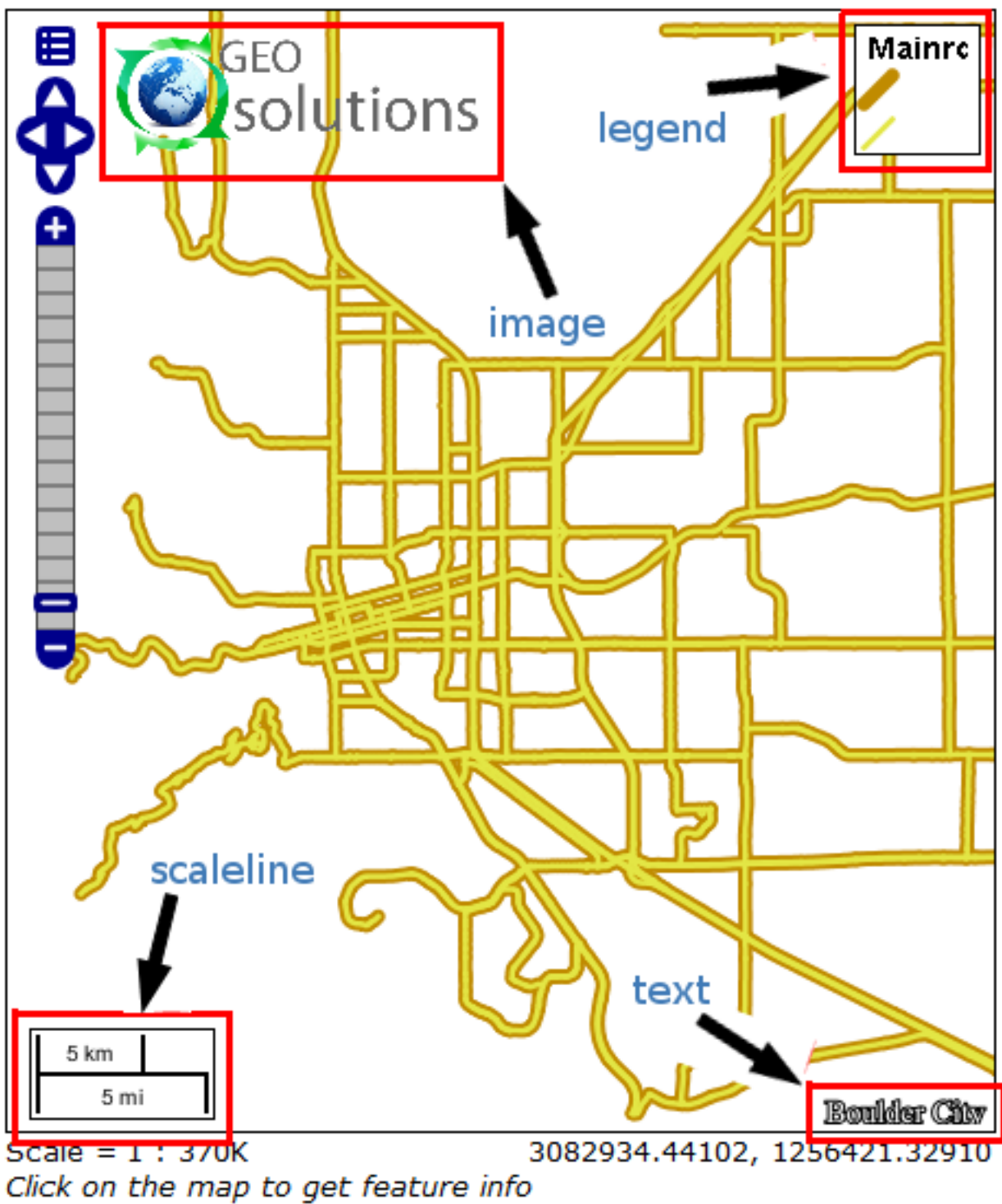


Fig. 110: Map decoration

Accessing Map information

This workshop section describes how to use the GeoServer template system to create custom HTML GetFeatureInfo responses. GetFeatureInfo is a WMS standard call that allows one to retrieve information about features and coverages displayed in a map.

The map can be composed of various layers, and GetFeatureInfo can be instructed to return multiple feature descriptions, which may be of different types. GetFeatureInfo can generate output in various formats: GML2, plain text and HTML.

Templating is concerned with the HTML one.

1. Go to the **Layer preview** to show *geosolutions:bplandmarks* layer.
2. Click for example on the *Rocky Mountain Natl Park* region in the OpenLayers map to show the FeatureInfo.

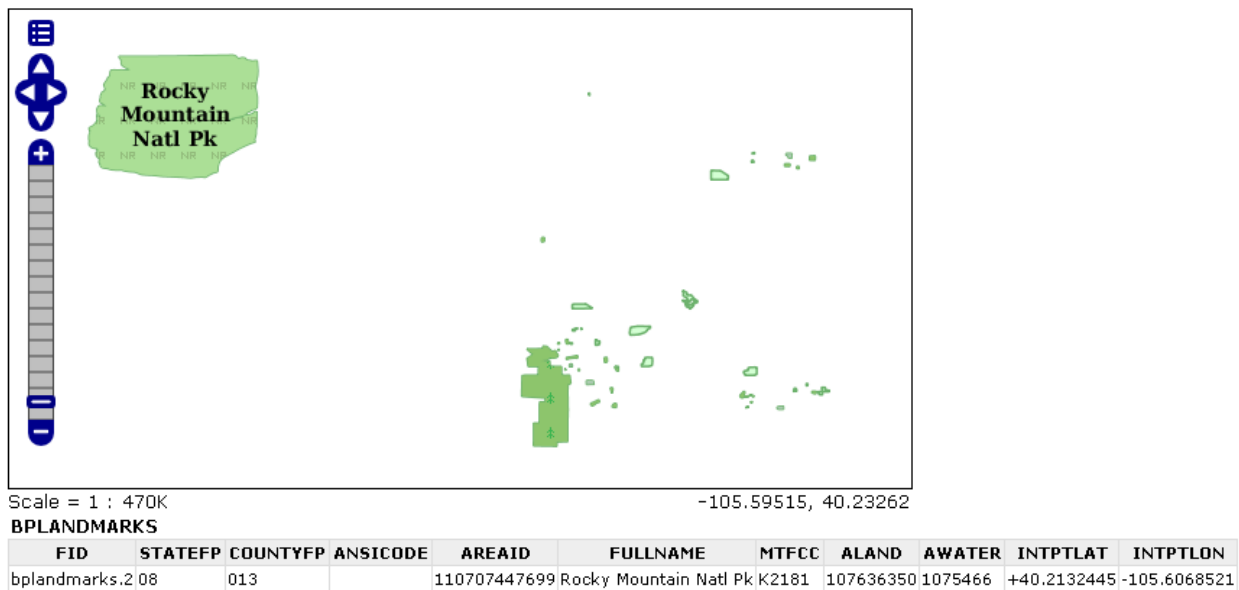


Fig. 111: Default GetFeatureInfo request

3. In order to configure a custom template of the GetFeatureInfo results create three files .FTL in `$GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR/workspaces/geosolutions` directory named:

```
- header.ftl
- content.ftl
- footer.ftl
```

Note: The Template is managed using [Freemarker](#). This is a simple yet powerful template engine that GeoServer uses whenever developers allowed user customization of textual outputs. In particular, at the time of writing it's used to allow customization of GetFeatureInfo, GeoRSS and KML outputs.

Note: Splitting the template in three files allows the administrator to keep a consistent styling for the GetFeatureInfo result, but use different templates for different workspaces or different layers: this is done by providing a master `header.ftl` and `footer.ftl` file, but specify a different `content.ftl` for each layer.

4. In *header.ftl* file enter the following HTML:

```
<!--
Header section of the GetFeatureInfo HTML output. Should have the <head> section,
and
a starter of the <body>. It is advised that eventual CSS uses a special class for
featureInfo,
since the generated HTML may blend with another page changing its aspect when
using generic classes
like td, tr, and so on.
-->
<html>
    <head>
        <title>Geoserver GetFeatureInfo output</title>
    </head>
    <style type="text/css">
        table.featureInfo, table.featureInfo td, table.featureInfo th {
            border:1px solid #ddd;
            border-collapse:collapse;
            margin:0;
            padding:0;
            font-size: 90%;
            padding:.2em .1em;
        }

        table.featureInfo th{
            padding:.2em .2em;
            text-transform:uppercase;
            font-weight:bold;
            background:#eee;
        }

        table.featureInfo td{
            background:#fff;
        }

        table.featureInfo tr.odd td{
            background:#eee;
        }

        table.featureInfo caption{
            text-align:left;
            font-size:100%;
            font-weight:bold;
            text-transform:uppercase;
            padding:.2em .2em;
        }
    </style>
    <body>
```

5. In *content.ftl* file enter the following HTML:

```
<ul>
<#list features as feature>
    <li><b>Type: ${type.name}</b> (id: <em>${feature.fid}</em>):
    <ul>
    <#list feature.attributes as attribute>
        <#if !attribute.isGeometry>
```

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```

                                <li>${attribute.name}: ${attribute.value}</li>
                                </#if>
                            </#list>
                        </ul>
                    </li>
</#list>
</ul>

```

6. In *footer.ftl* file enter the following HTML:

```

<!--
Footer section of the GetFeatureInfo HTML output. Should close the body and the
→html tag.
-->
        </body>
</html>

```

7. Go to the Map Preview to show *geosolutions:bplandmarks* layer.

8. Click on the *Rocky Mountain Natl Park* region in the OpenLayers map to show the new FeatureInfo representation.

Cross layer filtering with GeoServer

Normal GeoServer operation allows a filter to be applied on each layer in isolation, based on its attribute and external information (geometry, values) provided by the user. Cross layer filtering is instead the ability to select features from one layer that bear some relationship with features coming from another layer. Common questions that cross layer filters can help answering are:

- find all the ice cream stores located in a public park (point vs polygon)
- find all bus stops within 100m from the National Bank subsidiaries (point vs point, with distance reference)
- find all coastal roads (line VS polygon, assuming we have a set of polygons representing the water areas)

In order to solve these questions with a vanilla GeoServer a client would have to first use WFS to gather all the geometries satisfying the base conditions (e.g., find the National Bank Subsidiaries), load and unite them, and then issue a second request to the server in order to get the data from the other layer (e.g., the bus stops within 100m from the previously loaded points).

The querylayer module

The querylayer extension, already installed in the workshop GeoServer instance, provides three new filter functions that can be used to avoid the client/server extra round trips, and have the server handle the secondary geometries collection instead.



- **Type: bplandmarks** (id: *bplandmarks.2*):
 - ◊ STATEFP: 08
 - ◊ COUNTYFP: 013
 - ◊ ANSICODE:
 - ◊ AREAID: 110707447699
 - ◊ FULLNAME: Rocky Mountain Natl Pk
 - ◊ MTFCC: K2181
 - ◊ ALAND: 107636350
 - ◊ AWATER: 1075466
 - ◊ INTPTLAT: +40.2132445
 - ◊ INTPTLON: -105.6068521

Fig. 112: Custom GetFeatureInfo template

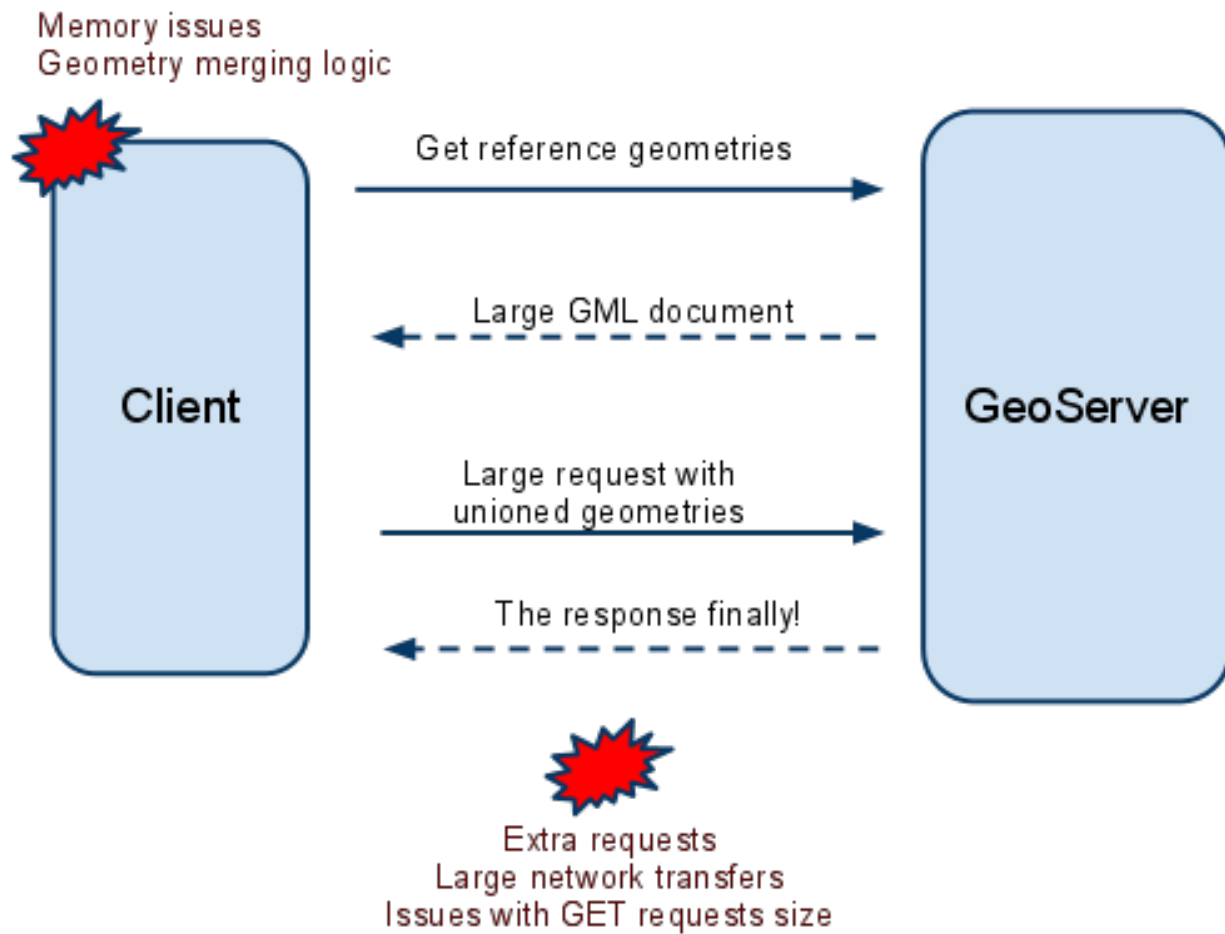


Fig. 113: Round trips without cross layer filtering

Name	Arguments	Description
querySingle	layer: String, attribute:String, filter:String	Queries the specified layer applying the specified (E)CQL filter and returns the value of attribute from the first feature in the result set. The layer name should be qualified (e.g. topp:states), the filter can be INCLUDE if no filtering is desired
queryCollection	layer: String, attribute:String, filter:String	Queries the specified layer applying the specified (E)CQL filter and returns the list of the values from attribute out of every single feature in the result set. The layer name should be qualified (e.g. topp:states), the filter can be INCLUDE if no filtering is desired. Will throw an exception if too many results are being collected (see the memory limits section for details)
collectGeometries	geometries: a list of Geometry objects	Turns the list of geometries into a single Geometry object, suitable for being used as the reference geometry in spatial filters. Will throw an exception if too many coordinates are being collected (the results of queryCollection cannot be used as is)

These filter functions can be used directly in CQL filters, OGC filters and SLD, meaning they are available both from WMS and WFS.

Finding all polygonal landmarks crossing a trail

The following map, obtained using the WMS reflector to keep the URL short, shows all polygonal landmarks and trails in Boulder (trails are visible when zooming-in due to scale dependencies):

```
http://localhost:8083/geoserver/geosolutions/wms/reflect?
↳layers=geosolutions:bplandmarks,Trails&format=application/openlayers&width=512&
↳height=512&BBOX=-105.31,39.97,-105.26,40.2
```

Now, let's assume we want to find all polygonal landmarks crossing any trail using the above filter functions. The first step would be to locate all the trails and extract their geometry attribute (the_geom):

```
queryCollection('Trails', 'the_geom', 'INCLUDE')
```

The above builds a list of geometries that we want to turn into a single MULTILINESTRING, in order to use it as a reference for a INTERSECTS filter. So we'll call collectGeometries:

```
collectGeometries(queryCollection('Trails', 'the_geom', 'INCLUDE'))
```

Now that we have all the trails in a single geometry object we can use it to build a intersection filter with the polygonal landmarks:

```
INTERSECTS(the_geom, collectGeometries(queryCollection('Trails', 'the_geom', 'INCLUDE
↳')))
```

Since the map contains two layers and we only want to filter on the first, the final CQL filter used in the GetMap request will be:

```
INTERSECTS(the_geom, collectGeometries(queryCollection('Trails', 'the_geom', 'INCLUDE
↳')));INCLUDE
```

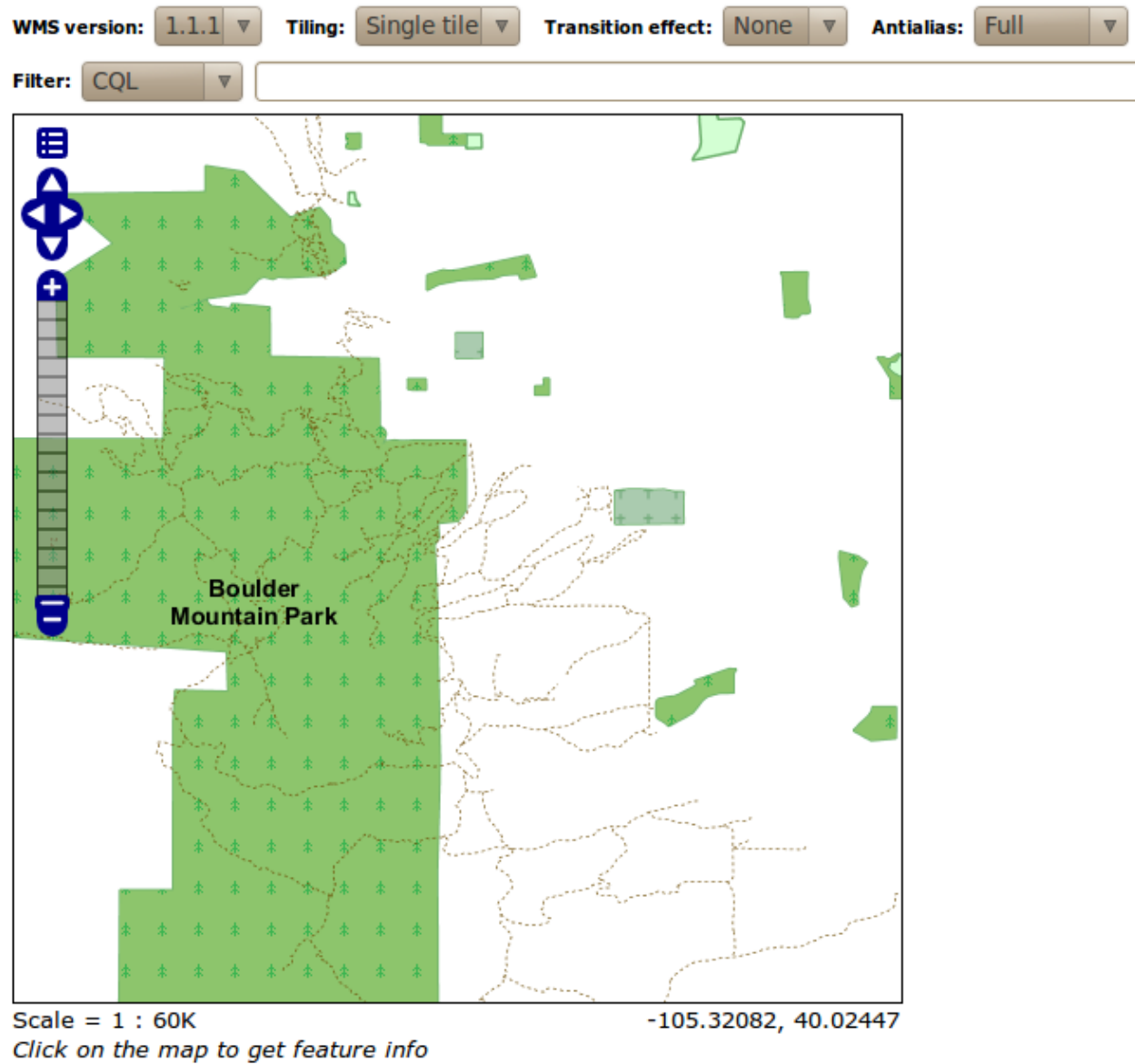


Fig. 114: Polygonal landmarks and trails in Boulder

The result is that only two polygonal landmarks, the Boulder Mountain Park, and the smaller Buckingham Park, cross any trail:

Finding all buildings located inside a park

In this case we'll start with [this map](#):

```
http://localhost:8083/geoserver/geosolutions/wms/reflect?
↳layers=geosolutions:bplandmarks,bbuildings&format=application/openlayers&width=512&
↳height=512&&BBOX=-105.29,40.01,-105.28,40.02
```

The filter construction is similar to the previous case, but this time we need to collect geometries only from parks, which have a MTFCC attribute equals to K2180:

```
INCLUDE;INTERSECTS(the_geom, collectGeometries(queryCollection('bplandmarks', 'the_
↳geom', 'MTFCC = 'K2180')))
```

Finding all buildings close enough to the Boulder County Courthouse

In this case we want to find all the buildings close to the Boulder County Courthouse. The [reference map](#) this time is:

```
http://localhost:8083/geoserver/geosolutions/wms/reflect?
↳layers=geosolutions:bptlandmarks,bbuildings&format=application/openlayers&width=512&
↳height=512&&BBOX=-105.28061758059,40.016146865234,-105.27475307863,40.021151240234
```

This will extract a single geometry that we'll use as a reference, so this time we are going to use the `querySingle` function instead, and use the `DWITHIN` function to locate all buildings within 400 feet from the courthouse:

```
INCLUDE;DWITHIN(the_geom, querySingle('bptlandmarks', 'the_geom', 'FULLNAME = '
↳'Boulder County Courthouse')), 400, feet)
```

and the resulting map is going to be:

6.1.3 Advanced Raster Data Management

Introduction To Processing With GDAL Utilities

In the [Adding a GeoTiff](#) section, a GeoTIFF file has been added to GeoServer as is. However, it's common practice to do a preliminary analysis on the available data and, if needed, optimize it since configuring big datasets without proper pre-processing, may result in low performance when accessing them. In this section, instructions about how to do data optimization will be provided by introducing some FWTools Utilities.

Note: On a *Windows* machine you can set-up a shell with all GDAL Utilities opening a terminal and running the file `setenv.bat` under the `%TRAINING_ROOT%` folder. This operation must be repeated whenever a new terminal window is open. Alternatively run directly the file `gdal.bat` under the `%TRAINING_ROOT%` folder.

gdalinfo

This utility allows to get several info from the GDAL library, for instance, specific Driver capabilities and input Datasets/Files properties.

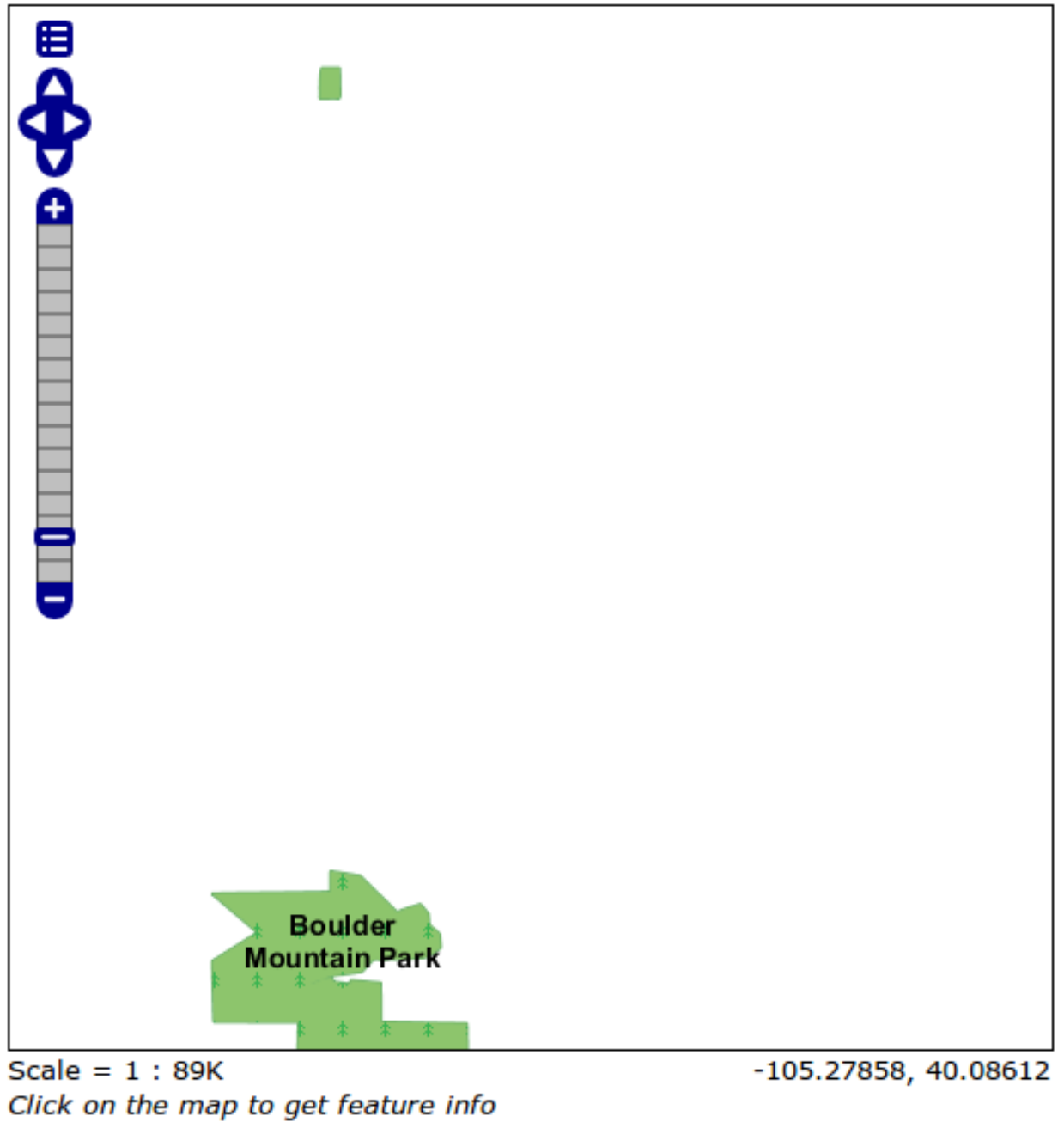


Fig. 115: Polygonal landmarks intersecting trails in Boulder



Fig. 116: Buildings and parks in Boulder

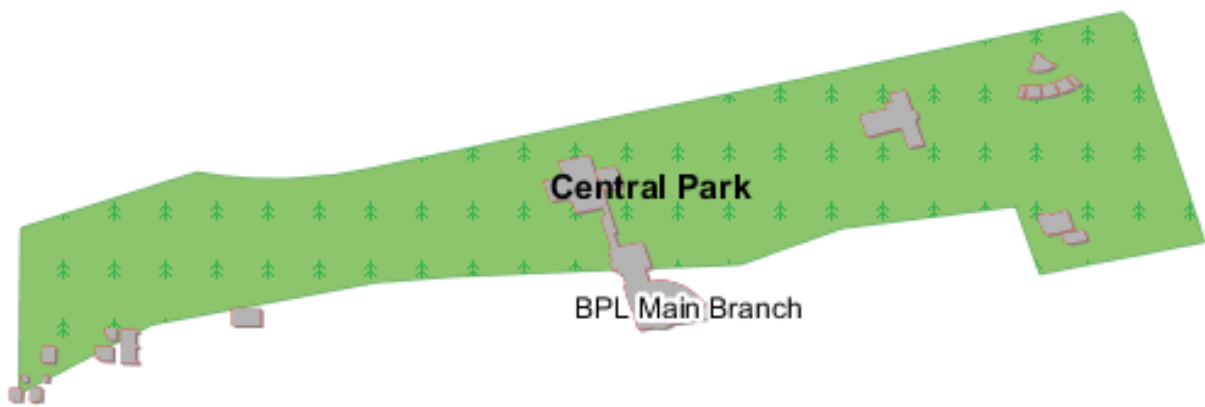


Fig. 117: Buildings inside parks in Boulder

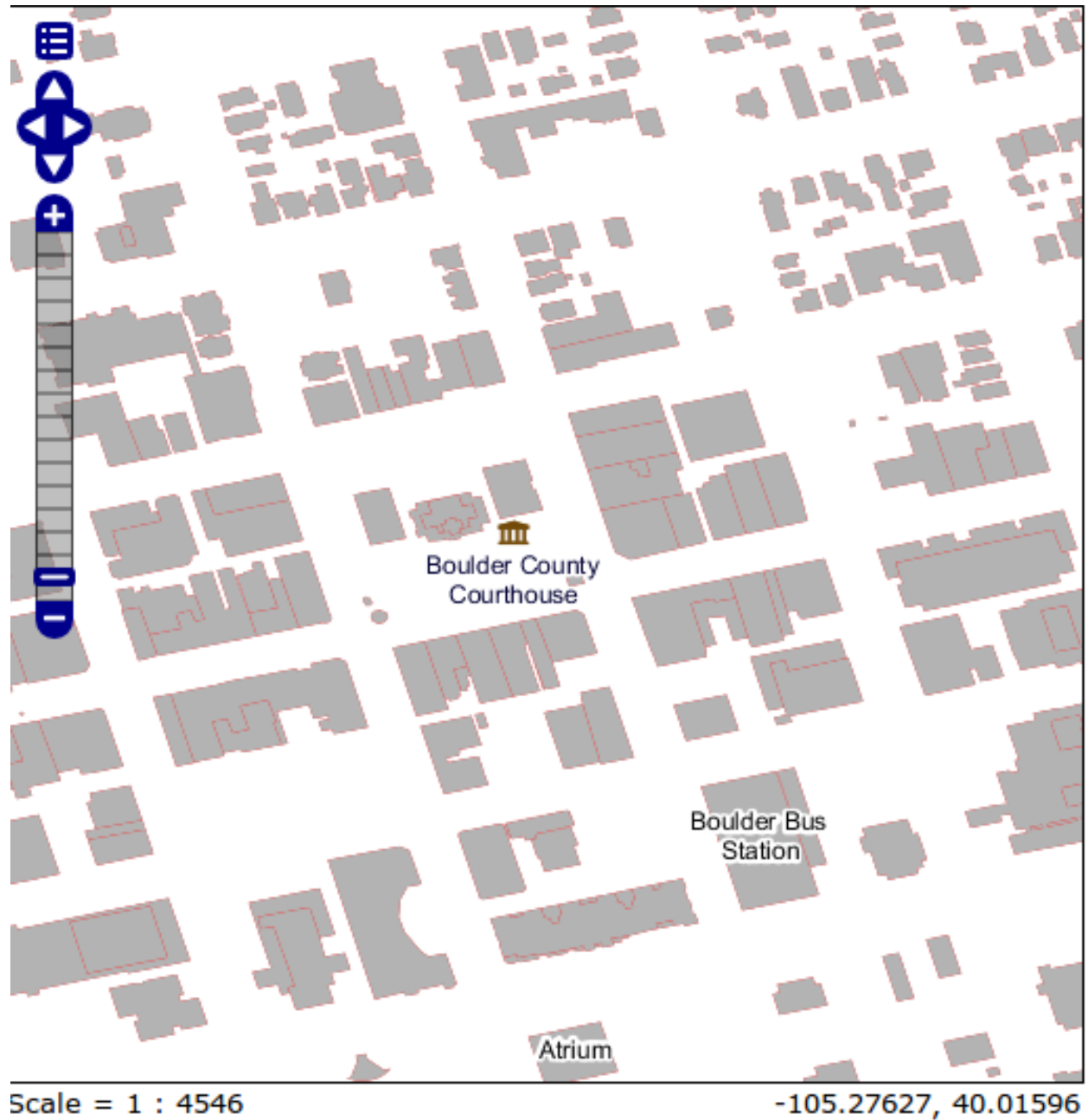


Fig. 118: Boulder County Courthouse surrounded by buildings

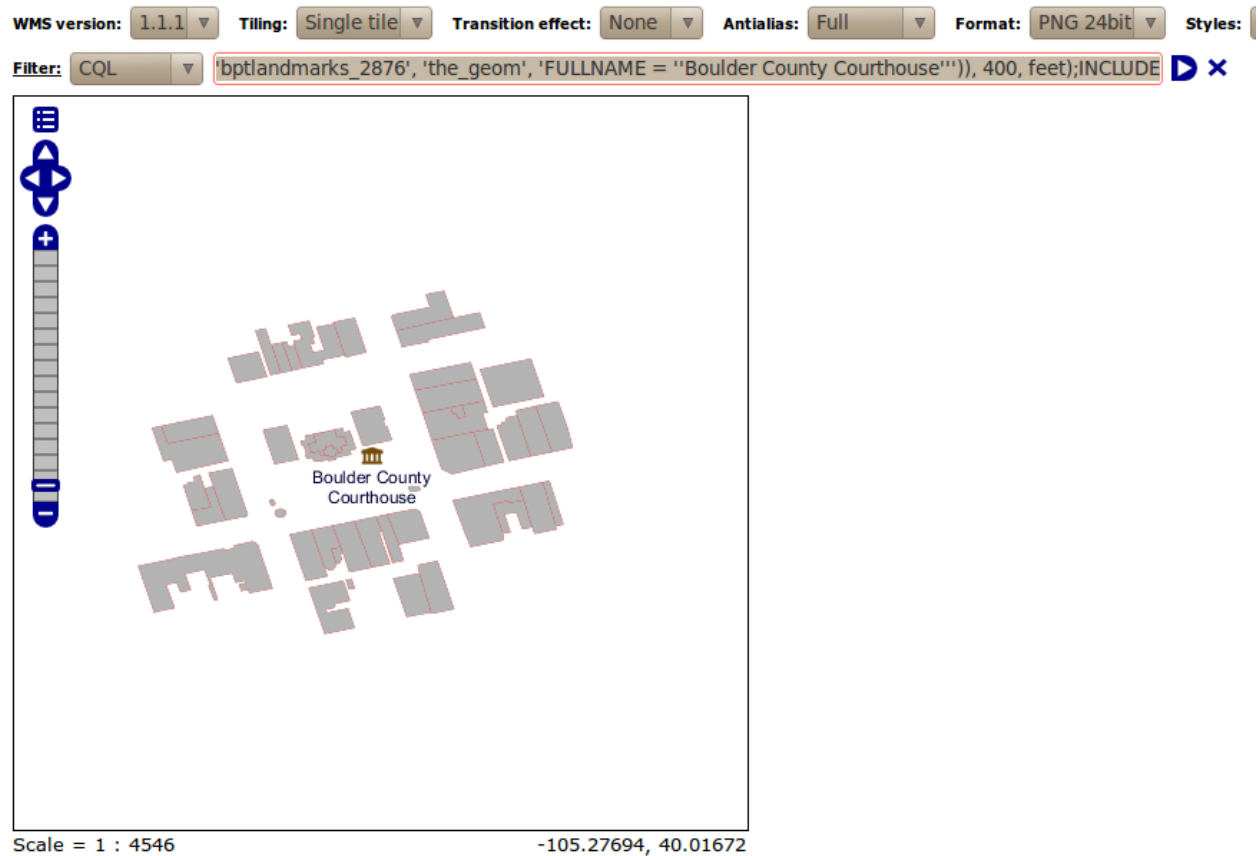


Fig. 119: Buildings close to the Boulder County Courthouse

gdalinfo - Getting Drivers Capabilities

Being GeoTIFF a widely adopted geospatial format, it's useful to get information about the GDAL GeoTIFF's Driver capabilities using the command:

```
gdalinfo --format GTIFF
```

This is only a trimmed down version of a typical output:

```

Format Details:
  Short Name: GTiff
  Long Name: GeoTIFF
  Extension: tif
  Mime Type: image/tiff
  Help Topic: frmt_gtiff.html
  Supports: Create() - Create writeable dataset.
  Supports: CreateCopy() - Create dataset by copying another.
  Supports: Virtual IO - eg. /vsimem/
  Creation Datatypes: Byte UInt16 Int16 UInt32 Int32 Float32 Float64 CInt16 CInt32
↳ CFloat32 CFloat64
  <CreationOptionList>
  <Option name="COMPRESS" type="string-select">
    <Value>NONE</Value>
    <Value>LZW</Value>
    <Value>PACKBITS</Value>
    <Value>JPEG</Value>
    <Value>CCITTRLE</Value>
    <Value>CCITTFAX3</Value>
    <Value>CCITTFAX4</Value>
    <Value>DEFLATE</Value>
  </Option>
  <Option name="PREDICTOR" type="int" description="Predictor Type" />
  <Option name="JPEG_QUALITY" type="int" description="JPEG quality 1-100" default="75"
↳ />
  <Option name="ZLEVEL" type="int" description="DEFLATE compression level 1-9"
↳ default="6" />
  <Option name="LZMA_PRESET" type="int" description="LZMA compression level 0(fast)-
↳ 9(slow) default="6" />
  <Option name="NBITS" type="int" description="BITS for sub-byte files (1-7), sub-
↳ uint16 (9-15), sub-uint32 (17-31)" />
  <Option name="INTERLEAVE" type="string-select" default="PIXEL">
    <Value>BAND</Value>
    <Value>PIXEL</Value>
  </Option>
  <Option name="TILED" type="boolean" description="Switch to tiled format"/>
  <Option name="TFW" type="boolean" description="Write out world file"/>
  <Option name="RPB" type="boolean" description="Write out .RPB (RPC) file" />
  <Option name="BLOCKXSIZE" type="int" description="Tile Width"/>
  <Option name="BLOCKYSIZE" type="int" description="Tile/Strip Height"/>
  <Option name="PHOTOMETRIC" type="string-select">
    <Value>MINISBLACK</Value>
    <Value>MINISWHITE</Value>
    <Value>PALETTE</Value>
    <Value>RGB</Value>
    <Value>CMYK</Value>
    <Value>YCBCR</Value>
    <Value>CIELAB</Value>

```

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```

        <Value>ICCLAB</Value>
        <Value>ITULAB</Value>
    </Option>
    <Option name="SPARSE_OK" type="boolean" description="Can newly created files have_
→missing blocks?" default="FALSE" />
    <Option name="ALPHA" type="boolean" description="Mark first extrasample as being_
→alpha" />
    <Option name="PROFILE" type="string-select" default="GDALGeoTIFF">
        <Value>GDALGeoTIFF</Value>
        <Value>GeoTIFF</Value>
        <Value>BASELINE</Value>
    </Option>
    <Option name="PIXELTYPE" type="string-select">
        <Value>DEFAULT</Value>
        <Value>SIGNEDBYTE</Value>
    </Option>
    <Option name="BIGTIFF" type="string-select" description="Force creation of BigTIFF_
→file">
        <Value>YES</Value>
        <Value>NO</Value>
        <Value>IF_NEEDED</Value>
        <Value>IF_SAFER</Value>
    </Option>
    <Option name="ENDIANNESS" type="string-select" default="NATIVE" description="Force_
→endianness of created file. For DEBUG purpose mostly">
        <Value>NATIVE</Value>
        <Value>INVERTED</Value>
        <Value>LITTLE</Value>
        <Value>BIG</Value>
    </Option>
    <Option name="COPY_SRC_OVERVIEWS" type="boolean" default="NO" description="Force_
→copy of overviews of source dataset (CreateCopy())" />
</CreationOptionList>

```

From the above list of create options it's possible to determine the main GeoTIFF Driver's writing capabilities:

- COMPRESS: customize the compression to be used when writing output data
- JPEG_QUALITY: specify a quality factor to be used by the JPEG compression
- TILED: When set to YES it allows to tile output data
- BLOCKXSIZE, BLOCKYIZE: Specify the Tile dimension width and Tile dimension height
- PHOTOMETRIC: Specify the photometric interpretation of the data
- PROFILE: Specify the GeoTIFF profile to be used (some profiles only support a minimal set of TIFF Tags while some others provide a wider range of Tags)
- BIGTIFF: Specify when to write data as BigTIFF (A TIFF format which allows to break the 4GB Offset boundary)

gdalinfo - Getting Dataset/File Properties

The following instructions allow you to get information about the sample dataset previously configured in GeoServer.

1. Run:

```
* Linux::

cd ${TRAINING_ROOT}/data/user_data/aerial

gdalinfo 13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif

* Windows::

setenv.bat

cd %TRAINING_ROOT%\data\user_data\airial\

gdalinfo 13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif
```

```
Driver: GTiff/GeoTIFF
Files: 13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif
Size is 2500, 2500
Band 1 Block=2500x16 Type=Byte, ColorInterp=Red
Band 2 Block=2500x16 Type=Byte, ColorInterp=Green
Band 3 Block=2500x16 Type=Byte, ColorInterp=Blue
```

Fig. 120: Part of the *gdalinfo* output on a sample dataset

2. Check the **Block** info as well as the **Overviews** info if present.

- **Block:** It represents the internal tiling. Notice that the sample dataset has tiles made of 16 rows having width equals to the full image width.
- **Overviews:** It provides information about the underlying overviews. Notice that the sample dataset doesn't have overviews since the *Overviews* property is totally missing from the *gdalinfo* output.

gdal_translate

This utility allows to convert a dataset to a different format by allowing a wide set of parameters to customize the conversion.

Running the command:

```
gdal_translate
```

allows to get the list of supported parameters as well as the supported output formats:

```
Usage: gdal_translate [--help-general]
  [-ot {Byte/Int16/UInt16/UInt32/Int32/Float32/Float64/
        CInt16/CInt32/CFloat32/CFloat64}] [-strict]
  [-of format] [-b band] [-mask band] [-expand {gray|rgb|rgba}]
  [-outsize xsize[%] ysize[%]]
  [-unscale] [-scale [src_min src_max [dst_min dst_max]]]
  [-srcwin xoff yoff xsize ysize] [-projwin ulx uly lrx lry]
  [-a_srs srs_def] [-a_ullr ulx uly lrx lry] [-a_nodata value]
  [-gcp pixel line easting northing [elevation]]*
  [-mo "META-TAG=VALUE"]* [-q] [-sds]
```

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```
[ -co "NAME=VALUE" ] * [ -stats ]
src_dataset dst_dataset
```

Where the meaning of the main parameters is summarized below:

- *-ot*: allows to specify the output datatype (Make sure that the specified datatype is contained in the *Creation Datatypes* list of the Writing driver)
- *-of*: specify the desired output format (GTIFF is the default value)
- *-b*: allows to specify an input band to be written in the output file. (Use multiple *-b* option to specify more bands)
- *-mask*: allows to specify an input band to be write an output dataset mask band.
- *-expand*: allows to expose a dataset with 1 band with a color table as a dataset with 3 (rgb) or 4 (rgba) bands. The (gray) value allows to expand a dataset with a color table containing only gray levels to a gray indexed dataset.
- *-outsize*: allows to set the size of the output file in terms of pixels and lines unless the % sign is attached in which case it's as a fraction of the input image size.
- *-unscale*: allows to apply the scale/offset metadata for the bands to convert from scaled values to unscaled ones.
- *-scale*: allows to rescale the input pixels values from the range *src_min* to *src_max* to the range *dst_min* to *dst_max*. (If omitted the output range is 0 to 255. If omitted the input range is automatically computed from the source data).
- *-srcwin*: allows to select a subwindow from the source image in terms of xoffset, yoffset, width and height
- *-projwin*: allows to select a subwindow from the source image by specifying the corners given in georeferenced coordinates.
- *-a_srs*: allows to override the projection for the output file. The *srs_def* may be any of the usual GDAL/OGR forms, complete WKT, PROJ.4, EPSG:n or a file containing the WKT.
- *-a_ullr*: allows to assign/override the georeferenced bounds of the output file.
- *-a_nodata*: allows to assign a specified nodata value to output bands.
- *-co*: allows to set a creation option in the form "NAME=VALUE" to the output format driver. (Multiple *-co* options may be listed.)
- *-stats*: allows to get statistics (min, max, mean, stdDev) for each band
- *src_dataset*: is the source dataset name. It can be either file name, URL of data source or subdataset name for multi*-dataset files.
- *dst_dataset*: is the destination file name.

gdal_translate - Tiling the sample dataset

The following steps provide instructions to tile the sample dataset previously configured in GeoServer, by using the GeoTiff driver.

1. Create a directory to store the converted data:
 - Linux:

```
cd ${TRAINING_ROOT}/data/user_data
mkdir retiled
```

- Windows:

```
cd %TRAINING_ROOT%\data\user_data
mkdir retiled
```

2. Convert the input sample data to an output file having tiling set to 512x512. Run:

- Linux:

```
gdal_translate -co "TILED=YES" -co "BLOCKXSIZE=512" -co "BLOCKYSIZE=512" aerial/
↳ 13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif retiled/13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif
```

- Windows:

```
gdal_translate -co "TILED=YES" -co "BLOCKXSIZE=512" -co "BLOCKYSIZE=512"
↳ aerial\13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif retiled\13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl.
↳ tif
```

3. Optionally, check that the output dataset have been successfully tiled, by running the command:

- Linux:

```
gdalinfo retiled/13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif
```

- Windows:

```
gdalinfo retiled\13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif
```

```
Driver: GTiff/GeoTIFF
Files: retiled/13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif
Size is 2500, 2500
Band 1 Block=512x512 Type=Byte, ColorInterp=Red
Band 2 Block=512x512 Type=Byte, ColorInterp=Green
Band 3 Block=512x512 Type=Byte, ColorInterp=Blue
```

Fig. 121: Part of the *gdalinfo* output on the tiled dataset. Notice the **Block** value now is 512x512

gdaladdo

This utility allows to add overviews to a dataset. The following steps provide instructions to add overviews to the tiled sample dataset.

Running the command:

```
gdaladdo
```

allows to get the list of supported parameters:

```
Usage: gdaladdo [-r {nearest,average,gauss,average_mp,average_magphase,mode}]
               [-ro] [--help-general] filename levels
```

Where the meaning of the main parameters is summarized below:

- *-r*: allows to specify the resampling algorithm (Nearest is the default value)
- *-ro*: allows to open the dataset in read-only mode, in order to generate external overview (for GeoTIFF especially)
- *filename*: represents the file to build overviews for.
- *levels*: allows to specify a list of overview levels to build.

gdaladdo - Adding overviews to the sample dataset

1. Run:

- Linux:

```
cd ${TRAINING_ROOT}/data/user_data/retiled
gdaladdo -r average 13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif 2 4 8 16 32
```

- Windows:

```
cd %TRAINING_ROOT%\data\user_data\retiled
gdaladdo -r average 13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif 2 4 8 16 32
```

to add 5 levels of overviews having 2,4,8,16,32 subsampling factors applied to the original image resolution respectively.

1. Optionally, check that the overviews have been added to the dataset, by running the command:

```
gdalinfo 13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif
```

```
Driver: GTiff/GeoTIFF
Files: 13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl.tif
Size is 2500, 2500
Band 1 Block=512x512 Type=Byte, ColorInterp=Red
  Overviews: 1250x1250, 625x625, 313x313, 157x157, 79x79
Band 2 Block=512x512 Type=Byte, ColorInterp=Green
  Overviews: 1250x1250, 625x625, 313x313, 157x157, 79x79
Band 3 Block=512x512 Type=Byte, ColorInterp=Blue
  Overviews: 1250x1250, 625x625, 313x313, 157x157, 79x79
```

Fig. 122: Part of the *gdalinfo* output on the tiled dataset with overviews. Notice the **Overviews** properties

Process in bulk

Instead of manually repeating these 2 steps (retile + add overviews) for each file, we can invoke a few commands to get it automated.

1. Run:

• Linux:

```
cd ${TRAINING_ROOT}/data/user_data

mkdir optimized

cd aerial

for i in `find *.tif`; do gdal_translate -CO "TILED=YES" -CO "BLOCKXSIZE=512" -CO
↪ "BLOCKYSIZE=512" $i ../optimized/$i; gdaladdo -r average ../optimized/$i 2 4 8
↪ 16 32; done
```

• Windows:

```
cd %TRAINING_ROOT%\data\user_data\

mkdir optimized

cd aerial

    notepad optimize.bat
```

will be open a text editor. Copy the following content:

```
for %%F in (*.tif) do (
    echo Processing file %%F

    REM translate
    echo Performing gdal_translate on file %%F to file %%~nF.tiff
    gdal_translate -co "TILED=YES" -co "BLOCKXSIZE=512" -co "BLOCKYSIZE=512" -
↪ co "COMPRESS=DEFLATE" %%F ..\optimized\%%~nF.tiff

    REM add overviews
    echo Adding overviews on file %%~nF.tiff
    gdaladdo -r average --config COMPRESS_OVERVIEW DEFLATE ..\optimized\%%~nF.
↪ tiff 2 4 8 16 32
)
```

Then save the file and run the created .bat file:

```
optimize.bat
```

1. You should see a list of run like this:

```
...
Input file size is 2500, 2500
0...10...20...30...40...50...60...70...80...90...100 - done.
0...10...20...30...40...50...60...70...80...90...100 - done.
Input file size is 2500, 2500
0...10...20...30...40...50...60...70...80...90...100 - done.
```

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```
0...10...20...30...40...50...60...70...80...90...100 - done.
Input file size is 2500, 2500
0...10...20...30...40...50...60...70...80...90...100 - done.
0...10...20...30...40...50...60...70...80...90...100 - done.
...
```

Warning: This process can take some seconds.

At this point optimized datasets have been prepared and they are ready to be served by GeoServer as an ImageMosaic.

gdalwarp

This utility allows to warp and reproject a dataset. The following steps provide instructions to reproject the aerial dataset (which has “EPSG:26913” coordinate reference system) to WGS84 (“EPSG:4326”).

Running the command:

```
gdalwarp
```

allows to get the list of supported parameters:

```
Usage: gdalwarp [--help-general] [--formats]
  [-s_srs srs_def] [-t_srs srs_def] [-to "NAME=VALUE"]
  [-order n | -tps | -rpc | -geoloc] [-et err_threshold]
  [-refine_gcps tolerance [minimum_gcps]]
  [-te xmin ymin xmax ymax] [-tr xres yres] [-tap] [-ts width height]
  [-wo "NAME=VALUE"] [-ot Byte/Int16/...] [-wt Byte/Int16]
  [-srcnodata "value [value...]"] [-dstnodata "value [value...]"] -dstalpha
  [-r resampling_method] [-wm memory_in_mb] [-multi] [-q]
  [-cutline datasource] [-cl layer] [-cwhere expression]
  [-csql statement] [-cblend dist_in_pixels] [-crop_to_cutline]
  [-of format] [-co "NAME=VALUE"]* [-overwrite]
  srcfile* dstfile
```

Where the meaning of the main parameters is summarized below:

- *-s_srs*: allows to specify the source coordinate reference system
- *-t_srs*: allows to specify the target coordinate reference system
- *-te*: allows to set georeferenced extents (expressed in target CRS) of the output
- *-tr*: allows to specify the output resolution (expressed in target georeferenced units)
- *-ts*: allows to specify the output size in pixel and lines.
- *-r*: allows to specify the resampling method (one of near, bilinear, cubic, cubicspline and lanczos)
- *-srcnodata*: allows to specify band values to be excluded from interpolation.
- *-dstnodata*: allows to specify nodata values on output file.
- *-wm*: allows to specify the amount of memory (expressed in megabytes) used by the warping API for caching.

gdalwarp - Reprojecting sample dataset to WGS84

1. Run:

- Linux:

```
cd ${TRAINING_ROOT}/data/user_data/retiled

gdalwarp -t_srs "EPSG:4326" -co "TILED=YES" 13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_
↪cl.tif 13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl_warped.tif
```

- Windows:

```
cd %TRAINING_ROOT%/data/user_data/retiled

gdalwarp -t_srs "EPSG:4326" -co "TILED=YES" 13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_
↪cl.tif 13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl_warped.tif
```

to reproject the specified aerial dataset to WGS84 coordinate reference system.

1. Optionally, check that reprojection has been successful, by running the command:

```
gdalinfo 13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl_warped.tif
```

```
Files: 13tde815295_200803_0x6000m_cl_warped.tif
Coordinate System is:
GEOGCS["WGS 84",
  DATUM["WGS_1984",
    SPHEROID["WGS 84",6378137,298.257223563,
      AUTHORITY["EPSG","7030"]],
    AUTHORITY["EPSG","6326"]],
  PRIMEM["Greenwich",0],
  UNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433],
  AUTHORITY["EPSG","4326"]]
Origin = (-105.216821614497917,40.029045462025380)
Pixel Size = (0.000006275236661,-0.000006275236661)
.....
Band 1 Block=256x256 Type=Byte, ColorInterp=Red
Band 2 Block=256x256 Type=Byte, ColorInterp=Green
Band 3 Block=256x256 Type=Byte, ColorInterp=Blue
```

Fig. 123: Part of the *gdalinfo* output on the warped dataset. Notice the updated **Coordinate System** property

In the *next* section, instructions to configure an ImageMosaic will be provided.

Advanced Mosaics and Pyramids Configuration

In this section will learn how to manage Image Mosaics and Image Pyramids in GeoServer.

Configuring an Image Mosaic

As introduced in a previous section an Image Mosaic is composed of a set of datasets which are exposed as a single coverage. The ImageMosaic format allows to automatically build and setup a mosaic from a set of georeferenced datasets. This section provides better instructions to configure an Image Mosaic

Note: Before you start, ensure that the *Maps - Raster* section has been completed.

We will configure an ImageMosaic using the optimized dataset. As explained in the *Maps - Raster* section, follow the steps 1 to 4, then at the step 5 fill the fields as explained below.

1. Specify a proper name (as an instance, `boulder_bg_optimized`) in the *Data Source Name* field of the interface.
2. Specify `file:<TRAINING_ROOT>/data/user_data/optimized` as URL of the sample data in the *Connections Parameter's - URL* field.

Add Raster Data Source

Description

ImageMosaic
Image mosaicking plugin

Basic Store Info

Workspace *

geosolutions ▼

Data Source Name *

boulder_bg_optimized

Description

☒ Enabled

Connection Parameters

URL *

file:/home/geosolutions/Desktop/workshop/data/user

Save Cancel

3. Click *Save*.

4. Publish the layer by clicking on the *publish* link.

New Layer

Add a new layer

Add layer from

Here is a list of resources contained in the store 'boulder_bg_optimized'. Click on the layer you wish to configure

<< < | > >> Results 0 to 0 (out of 0 items)

Published	Layer name	action
	optimized	Publish

<< < | > >> Results 0 to 0 (out of 0 items)

5. Set boulder_bg_optimized as name and title of the layer.

Edit Layer

Edit layer data and publishing

geosolutions:optimized

Configure the resource and publishing information for the current layer

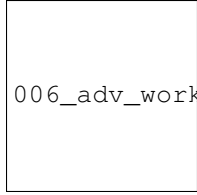
Data **Publishing**

Basic Resource Info

Name

Title

6. Check the Coordinate Reference Systems and the Bounding Boxes fields are properly set.
7. Customize the ImageMosaic properties if needed. For the sample mosaic, set the OutputTransparentColor to the value **000000** (Which is the Black color). click on *Save* when done.
 - **AllowMultithreading:** If true, enable tiles multithreading loading. This allows to perform parallelized loading of the granules that compose the mosaic.
 - **BackgroundValues:** Set the value of the mosaic background. Depending on the nature of the mosaic it is wise to set a value for the no data area (usually -9999). This value is repeated on all the mosaic bands.
 - **Filter:** Filter granules based on attributes from the input coverage.



```
006_adv_workshop/001_adv_data_mgmt/003_adv_raster/../../addi
```

- **InputTransparentColor:** Set the transparent color for the granules prior to mosaicking them in order to control the superimposition process between them. When GeoServer composes the granules to satisfy the user request, some of them can overlap some others, therefore, setting this parameter with the opportune color avoids the overlap of no data areas between granules.
- **MaxAllowedTiles:** Set the maximum number of the tiles that can be load simultaneously for a request. In case of a large mosaic this parameter should be opportunely set to not saturating the server with too many granules loaded at the same time.
- **MergeBehavior:** Merging behaviour for the various granules of the mosaic that GeoServer will produce. This parameter controls whether we want to merge in a single mosaic or stack all the bands into the final mosaic.
- **OutputTransparentColor:** Set the transparent color for the created mosaic.
- **SORTING:** Allow to specify the time order of the obtained granules set. Valid values are DESC (descending) or ASC (ascending). Note that it works just using DBMS as indexes.
- **SUGGESTED_TILE_SIZE:** Controls the tile size of the input granules as well as the tile size of the output mosaic. It consists of two positive integers separated by a comma, like 512,512.
- **USE_JAI_IMAGEREAD:** If true, GeoServer will make use of JAI ImageRead operation and its deferred loading mechanism to load granules; if false, GeoServer will perform direct ImageIO read calls which will result in immediate loading.

At this point the ImageMosaic is being published with GeoServer. Next step is checking how the performances in accessing the datasets have been improved.

1. Click the *Layer Preview* link in the left GeoServer menu.
2. Look for a *geosolutions:boulder_bg* layer (the dataset without optimization) and click the *OpenLayers* link beside of it.



3. Play with the map preview by zooming and panning. When zooming, the response time isn't immediate due to the access to the underlying big datasets which haven't been optimized.
4. Return to the *Layer Preview* page.
5. Look for a *geosolutions:boulder_bg_optimized* layer (the optimized dataset with tiling and overviews set) and click the *OpenLayers* link beside of it.



6. Play with the map preview by zooming and panning:
 - Check how the **performances have been improved** leveraging on both overviews and tiling.
 - Note the **better image quality** of the lowest resolution views, having used an average interpolation algorithm when creating the overviews.

Configuring an Image Pyramid

GeoServer can efficiently deal with large TIFF with overviews, as long as the TIFF is below the 2GB size limit. Once the image size goes beyond such limit it's time to start considering an image pyramid instead. An image pyramid builds multiple mosaics of images, each one at a different zoom level, making it so that each tile is stored in a separate file. This comes with a composition overhead to bring back the tiles into a single image, but can speed up image handling as each overview is tiled, and thus a sub-set of it can be accessed efficiently (as opposed to a single GeoTIFF, where the base level can be tiled, but the overviews never are).

Note: In order to build the pyramid we'll use the `gdal_retile.py` utility, part of the GDAL command line utilities and available for various operating systems.

1. Navigate to the workshop directory and create the *bmpyramid* directory into the `<TRAINING_ROOT>\data\user_data` directory
2. From the command line run

- Linux:

```
cd $TRAINING_ROOT/data/user_data
mkdir bmpyramid
gdal_retile.py -v -r bilinear -levels 4 -ps 2048 2048 -co "TILED=YES" -
↪co "COMPRESS=JPEG" -targetDir bmpyramid bmreduced.tiff
```

- Windows:

```
cd %TRAINING_ROOT%
cd %TRAINING_ROOT%\data\user_data\
mkdir bmpyramid
gdal_retile -v -r bilinear -levels 4 -ps 2048 2048 -co "TILED=YES" -co
↪"COMPRESS=JPEG" -targetDir bmpyramid bmreduced.tiff
```

The `gdal_retile.py` user guide provides a detailed explanation for all the possible parameters, here is a description of the ones used in the command line above:

- `-v`: verbose output, allows the user to see each file creation scroll by, thus knowing progress is being made (a big pyramid construction can take hours)
- `-r bilinear`: use bilinear interpolation when building the lower resolution levels. This is key to get good image quality without asking GeoServer to perform expensive interpolations in memory
- `-levels 4`: the number of levels in the pyramid
- `-ps 2048 2048`: each tile in the pyramid will be a 2048x2048 GeoTIFF
- `-co "TILED=YES"`: each GeoTIFF tile in the pyramid will be inner tiled
- `-co "COMPRESS=JPEG"`: each GeoTIFF tile in the pyramid will be JPEG compressed (trades small size for higher performance, try out it without this parameter too)
- `-targetDir bmpyramid`: build the pyramid in the *bmpyramid* directory. The target directory must exist and be empty
- *bmreduced.tiff*: the source file

This will produce a number of TIFF files in *bmpyramid* along with the sub-directories *1*, *2*, *3*, and *4*.

Raster Data Sources

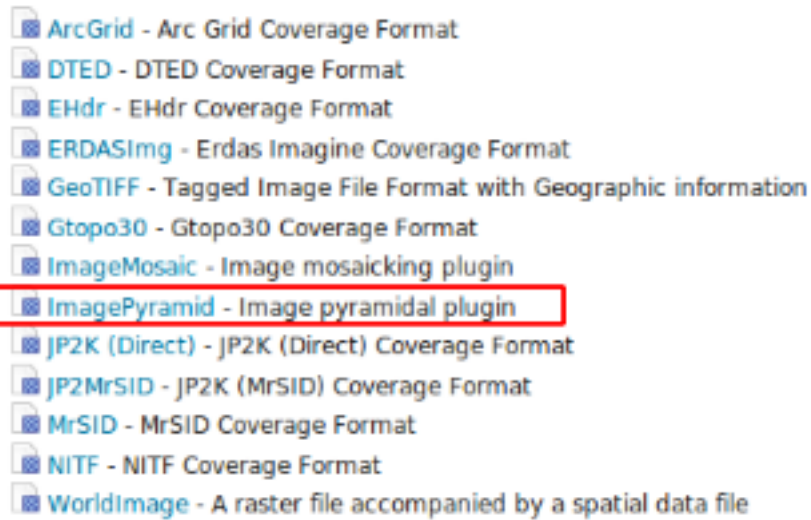


Fig. 124: Adding a ImagePyramid Data Source

- Go to the **Stores** section and add a new Raster Data Source clicking on **ImagePyramid**:

Warning: This assumes the GeoServer image pyramid plug-in is already installed. The pyramid is normally an extension.

If the ImagePyramid store is not available, before doing the exercise install the geoserver pyramid plugin from `%TRAINING_ROOT%/data/plugins/`. Just decompress the zip file into `%TRAINING_ROOT%/webapps/geoserver/WEB-INF/lib/` and restart GeoServer.

- Specify a proper name (bm_pyramid) in the Data Source Name field of the interface and specify a proper URL with the pyramid data directory

- Windows:

```
file:%TRAINING_ROOT%/data/user_data/bmpyramid
```

- Linux:

```
file:/home/geosolutions/Desktop/geoserver_training/data/user_data/  
↩bmpyramid
```

- Click the **Save** button.

Note: When clicking save the store will look into the directory, recognize a `gdal_retile` generated structure and perform some background operations:

Add Raster Data Source

Description

ImagePyramid
Image pyramidal plugin

Basic Store Info

Workspace *

geosolutions ▼

Data Source Name *

bm_pyramid

Description

bm_pyramid

☒ Enabled

Connection Parameters

URL *

file:data/user_data/bmpyramid

Save **Cancel**

Fig. 125: *Configuring a image pyramid store*


```

- move all tiff files in the root to a newly create directory 0
- create an image mosaic in all sub-directories (shapefile index plus property_
  ↳file)
- create the root property file describing the whole pyramid structure

```

6. Publish the new pyramid created:

New Layer chooser

Add layer from

Here is a list of resources contained in the store 'bm_pyramid'. Click on the layer you wish to configure

Results 0 to 0 (out of 0 items)

Published	Layer name	
	bmpyramid	Publish

Results 0 to 0 (out of 0 items)

Fig. 126: Choosing the coverage for publishing

7. Setup the layer parameter **USE_JAI_IMAGEREAD** to false to get better scalability: as told before the image loading using imageread is done using the JAI deferred mode so the data will be really loaded when are needed. This may cause many idle open ImageReaders, in case of having to deal with big pyramids (lots of granules over many levels) and it could cause performances issues.
8. Click **Submit** button and go to the GeoServer **Map Preview** to see the pyramid:

Using the ImageMosaic plugin with footprint management

Introduction

This section describes how to associate a vector footprint to a raster dataset in GeoServer using the ImageMosaic plugin.

A vector footprint is a shape used as a mask for the mosaic. Masking can be useful for hiding pixels which are meaningless, or for enhancing only few regions of the image in respect to others.

This chapter contains two sub-sections:

- The first sub-section, **Configuration**, describes the possible configurations needed to set up an ImageMosaic with footprint.
- The second sub-section, **Examples**, provides examples of configuration of an ImageMosaic with footprint.

Configuration

A vector footprint can be linked to an Imagemosaic in three different ways:

1. By using for each mosaic granule a **Sidecar File**, a Shapefile with the same filename of the granule which contains the footprint for it;

Coverage Parameters

AllowMultithreading**BackgroundValues****Fading****InputTransparentColor****MaxAllowedTiles****OutputTransparentColor****SUGGESTED_TILE_SIZE****USE_JAI_IMAGEREAD**

Fig. 127: *Tuning the pyramid parameters*



Fig. 128: *Previewing the pyramid*

2. By using a single Shapefile called **footprints.shp** which contains all the footprints for each granule; each feature contained in the shapefile represent a footprint for an Imagemosaic granule. Each footprint is associated to a granule with the *location* attribute;
3. By using a file called **footprints.properties**, this option add more flexibility to the option number 2.

The last option allows to write the following configuration inside the **footprints.properties** file:

```
footprint_source=*location of the Shapefile*
footprint_filter=*filter on the Shapefile searching for the attribute associated to_
↳each granule*
```

So the user is free to decide the Shapefile name to use (not only footprints.shp) and the attribute to use for the footprint granule association adding also a custom filter for the content of that attribute.

The **footprint.properties** can be used also to hold other kind of configurations, see the *Inset Support* paragraph below.

For example if a Shapefile called **fakeShapeFile** stores the various footprints in a table like this, where each *Name* attribute is referred to a granule file:

	Name	Shape_Leng	Shape_Area	RUFF_DIST
0	ortho_1-1_1n_s_la087_2010_1	577885.2275900001	413138857.73999977112	<200.000000000000
1	ortho_2-2_1n_s_la075_2010_1	294998.3875900000	3607789365.03000002981	<200.000000000000
2	ortho_1-1_1n_s_la103_2010_1	315807.6910780000	3903136699.71000003815	<200.000000000000
3	ortho_1-1_1n_s_la071_2010_1	224493.6996070000	1668022813.30999994278	<200.000000000000
4	ortho_1-2_1n_s_la075_2010_1	444899.8976329999	31364495247.32999992371	<200.000000000000
5	ortho_1-1_1n_s_la117_2010_1	235219.5886199999	2778660896.46000003815	<200.000000000000

And the associated granules are:

- ortho_1-1_1n_s_la087_2010_1.tif
- ortho_2-2_1n_s_la075_2010_1.tif
- ortho_1-1_1n_s_la103_2010_1.tif
- and so on ...

The associated **footprints.properties** file must be like this:

```
footprint_source=fakeShapeFile.shp
footprint_filter=Name=strSubstring(granule.location, 0, strLength(granule.location) -
↳4)
```

The **substring** operation is done for comparing the footprint attribute names and the granule names without the *.tif* extension. Standard GeoServer Filter Functions can be use in this expression. A complete reference for them can be found [here](#).

Footprint Behaviours

There are three possible behaviours for Footprint:

- *None*: simply doesn't use the Footprint and behaves like a standard ImageMosaic layer;
- *Transparent*: adds an alpha band of 0s on the image portions outside of the Footprint making them transparent, typically used for RGB data;
- *Cut*: set the background value on the image portions outside of the Footprint, typically used for GrayScale data.

The behaviour must be set directly on the Layer configuration page.

Inset Support

Another feature of the *Footprint* is the possibility to calculate an **Inset** on the vector footprint prior to applying it to the image. With the *Inset* a shrinking of the footprint is applied, typically for removing compression artefacts or any nasty effect at the borders. The inset can be activated by adding the following code inside **footprints.properties**:

```

    footprint_inset=*value in the shapefile u.o.m.*
    footprint_inset_type=*full/border*

* **Full** inset type calculates the inset for each footprint side
* **Border** does the same operation but those straight lines that overlap the image_
↳ bounds are avoided; this last parameter is useful for images already cut in a_
↳ regular grid.

```

Each modification of the **footprints.properties** file requires to *Reload* GeoServer. This operation can be achieved by going to *Server Status* and clicking on the *Reload* button on the bottom-right side of the page.

Examples

The two datasets used in the following can be found into

- Linux: `$TRAINING_ROOT/data/user_data/footprint_data`
- Windows `%TRAINING_ROOT%\data\user_data\footprint_data`

The content of the `footprint_data` is:

- The first dataset, *mosaic_single_tiff*, contains a Shapefile called *srtm_boulder.shp* which represents a mask to use on the Boulder (Colorado) layer inside the `$TRAINING_ROOT/data/user_data/boulder` folder and can be used for testing footprint configuration with a *Sidecar File*.
- The second dataset, *mosaic_sample*, is a mosaic which represents Italy and is used for testing the other two configurations.

Here are presented a few steps for configuring a new ImageMosaic layer with footprint.

1. Vector Footprint configured with a sidecar file

Here the steps to load an Imagemosaic with a sidecar file as a vector footprint.

Step 1: Create a new ImageMosaic Layer

As seen in a previous chapter an ImageMosaic data store can be created by going to *Stores* → *Add New Store* → *ImageMosaic*.

Load the *mosaic_single_tiff* folder, from the `TRAINING_ROOT` folder navigate to `\data\user_data\footprint_data\mosaic_single_tiff`

Publish a Layer from that store going to *Layers* → *Add New Resource*, choosing the name of the data store created above and then clicking on the *publish* button.

Add Raster Data Source

Description

ImageMosaic
Image mosaicking plugin

Basic Store Info

Workspace *

geosolutions ▼

Data Source Name *

mosaic_single_tiff

Description

mosaic_single_tiff

☒ Enabled

Connection Parameters

URL *

file:///D:/DEMO/data/user_data/footprint_data/mosaic_si [Browse...](#)

[Save](#) [Cancel](#)

Step 2: Configuring a new Layer for the Mosaic

Warning: fill the field **Declared CRS** with the value `EPSG:4326` if the CRS is not automatically set.

The layer will be rendered depending on the value of the *FootprintBehavior* field:

The user can set one of the three values for the Footprint behaviour as described above (*None*, *Transparent*, *Cut*).

After that, the user must confirm the modification by clicking on the *Save* button on the bottom side of the page.

Step 3: Example Results

Here are presented the results for each dataset.

This is an example of mosaic (*mosaic_single_tiff*) without applying Footprint:

And this is the result of setting **FootprintBehavior** to *Cut*:

Then navigate the filesystem in the mosaic directory, open (or create it if not exist) the file `footprints.properties` and write:

```
footprint_inset=0.01
footprint_inset_type=full
```

to add an inset.

Note: Remember that each modification on **footprints.properties** requires a GeoServer catalog and a GeoServer resource cache reloading in order to apply the changes.

If an Inset is added, the final mosaic is:

2. Vector Footprint configured with `footprints.shp`

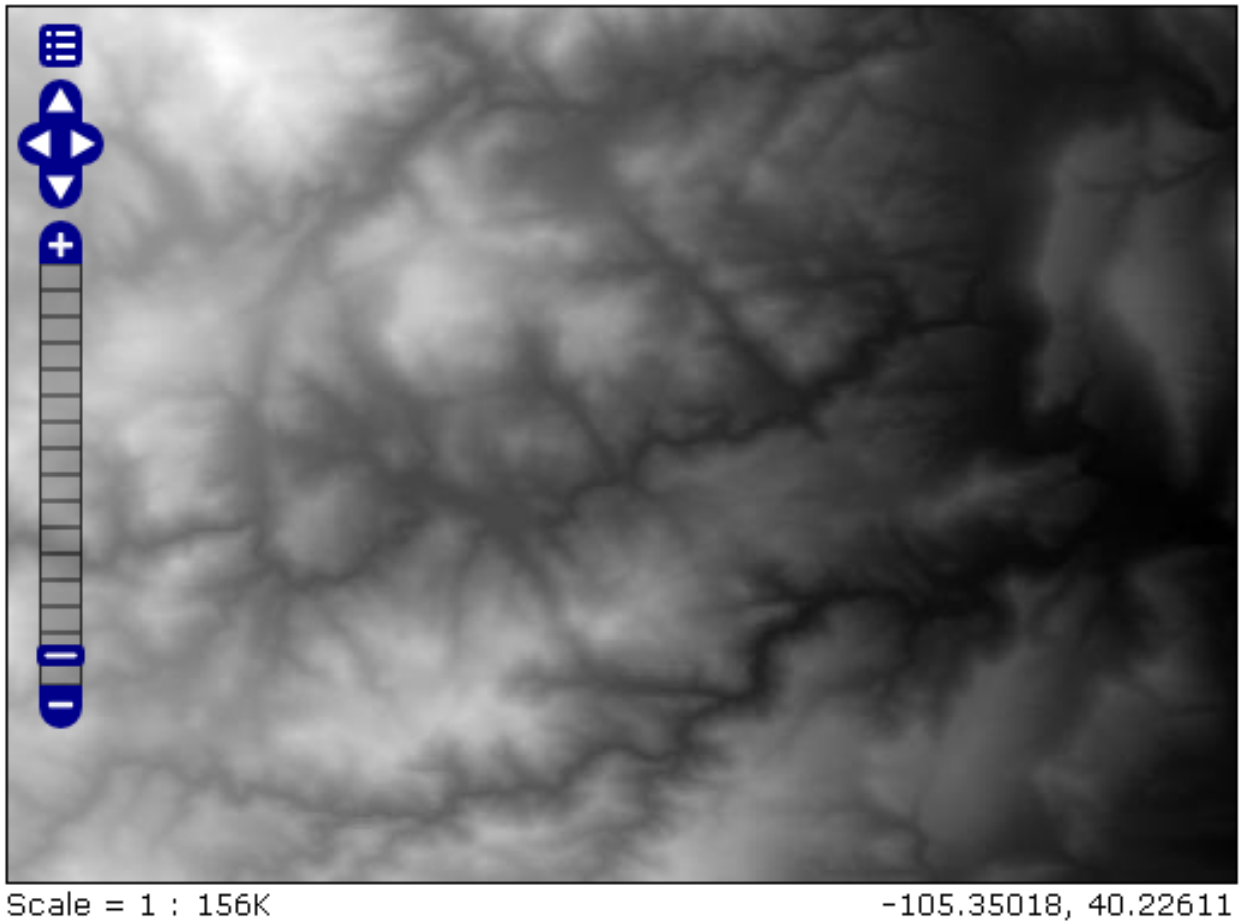
Repeat the steps described above but loading the *mosaic_sample* folder from `%TRAINING_ROOT%\data\user_data\footprint_data\mosaic_sample`

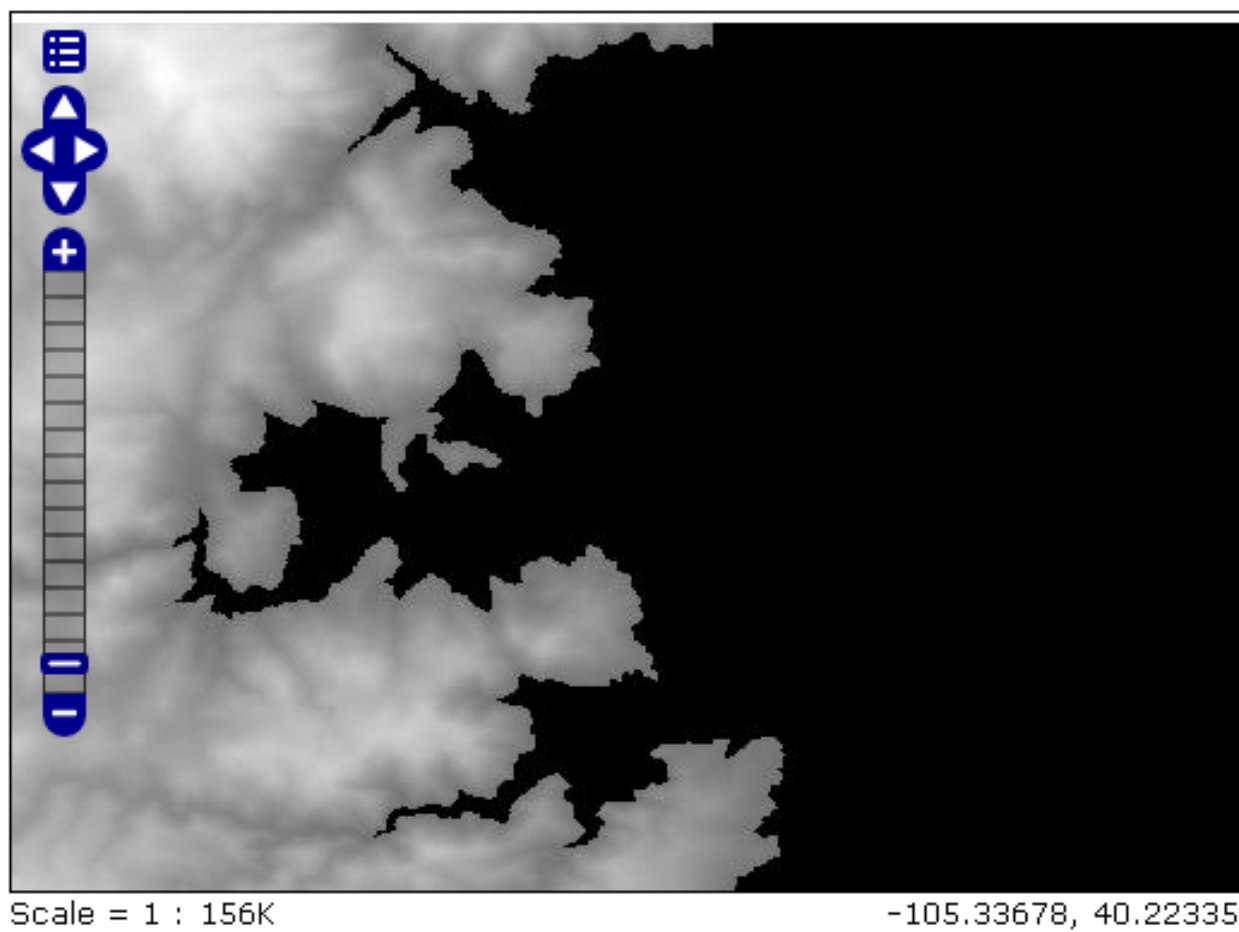
This is another example of mosaic (*mosaic_sample*) without Footprint:

And now after setting **FootprintBehavior** to *Transparent* (no Inset is used) on the Layer:

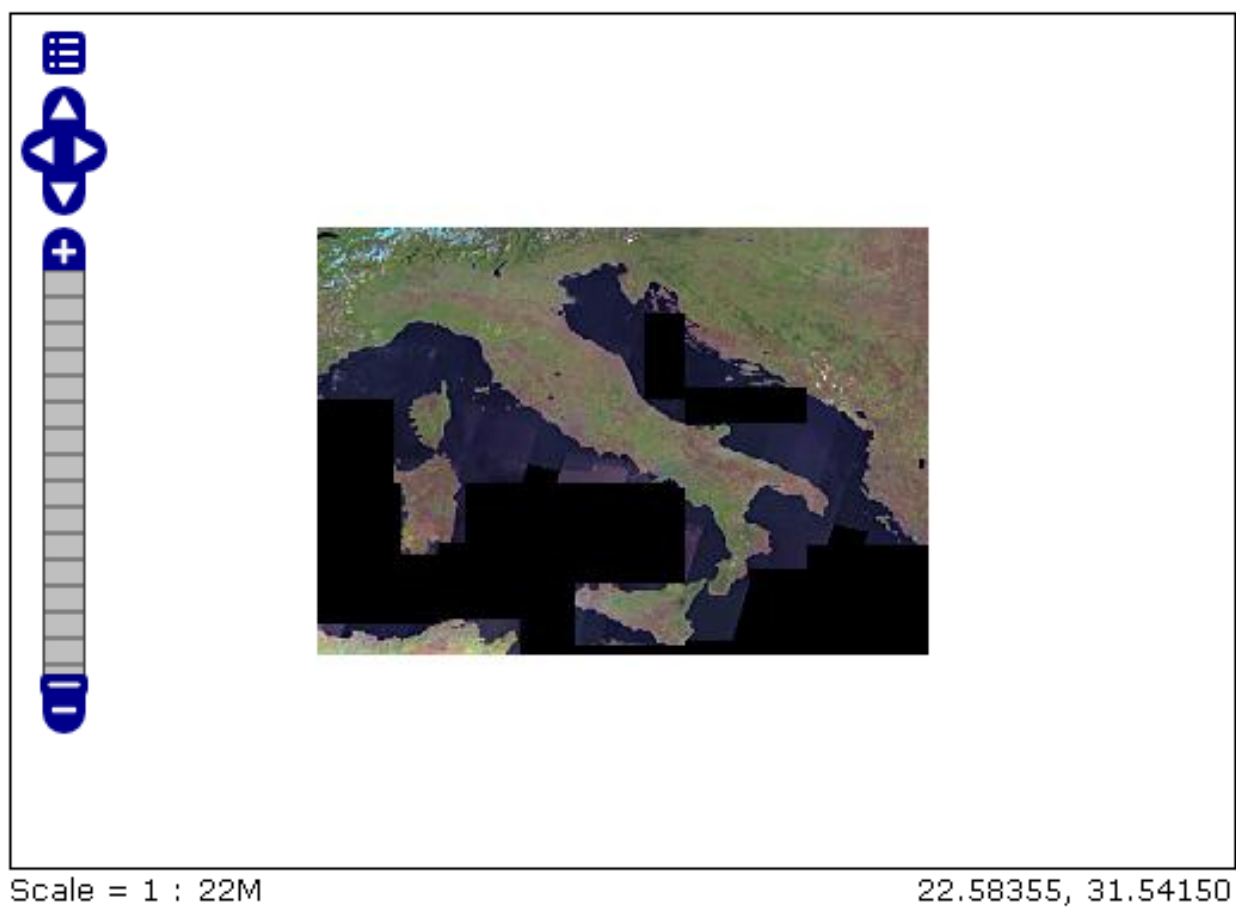
Coverage Parameters

Accurate resolution computation**AllowMultithreading****BackgroundValues****Filter****FootprintBehavior****InputTransparentColor****MaxAllowedTiles****MergeBehavior****OutputTransparentColor****SORTING****SUGGESTED_TILE_SIZE****USE_JAI_IMAGEREAD**











Scale = 1 : 22M

28.01486, 49.64588

Click on the map to get feature info

3. Vector Footprint configured with *footprints.properties*

For testing this functionality the user must

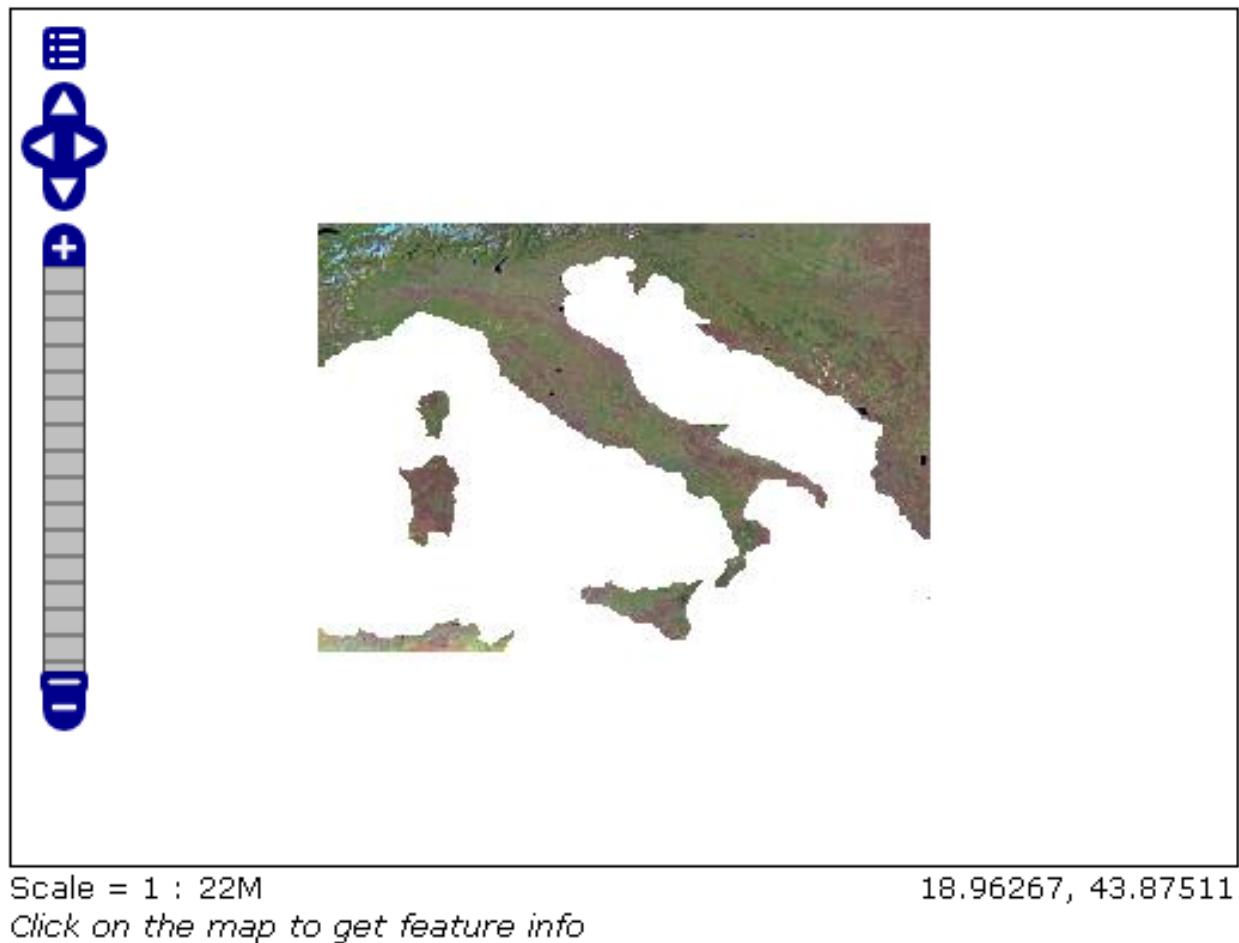
- Clone the directory %TRAINING_ROOT%\data\user_data\footprint_data\mosaic_sample and call it mosaic_sample2
- Rename all the *footprints.xxx* files that compose the shapefile to *mask.xxx* (don't rename *footprints.properties* too!) and load another ImageMosaic datastore.
- open (create if not exist) the **footprints.properties** file and write:

```
footprint_source=mask.shp  
footprint_inset=0.00001  
footprint_inset_type=border
```

In order to specify an inset and use a footprint shapefile with a custom name.

- Then publish the imagemosaic located in the cloned directory called mosaic_sample2

The result of setting **FootprintBehavior** to *Transparent*, Inset type to *border* and Inset value to 0.00001 is:



Advanced Processing With GDAL Utilities

In this section we are including some advanced examples of processing of Raster Data for GeoServer serving using GDAL Utilities. Here below you can find a list of examples.

Example n° 1: Serving a large number of GrayScale GeoTiff with Palette

In this example there is a group of Gray GeoTiff images. The purpose of this section is to describe how to merge these images using GDAL. These data are taken from the [Regione Marche Cartographic Portal](#).

Note: Data have the same pixel resolution and same Coordinate Reference System *EPSG:26592*.

1. Navigate to the workshop directory `$TRAINING_ROOT/data/user_data/gdal_processing_data` (on Windows `%TRAINING_ROOT%\data\user_data\gdal_processing_data`) and find the *grayscale_data* directory.
2. Navigate inside the *grayscale_data* directory with the SDKshell.

Note: The following operations must be executed from the shell inside the selected directory. In Windows, run *setenv.bat* if not already launched.

1. Calling the **gdalinfo** command on an image for retrieving the associated information:

```
gdalinfo 32501_.tif
```

And the result is:

```
Driver: GTiff/GeoTIFF
Files: 32501_.tif
       32501_.tfw
Size is 5494, 4526
Coordinate System is ``
Origin = (2356751.5821692990000000,4762684.4280620022000000)
Pixel Size = (1.2690900000000000,-1.2690900000000000)
Metadata:
  TIFFTAG_RESOLUTIONUNIT=2 (pixels/inch)
  TIFFTAG_XRESOLUTION=1200
  TIFFTAG_YRESOLUTION=1200
Image Structure Metadata:
  COMPRESSION=LZW
  INTERLEAVE=BAND
Corner Coordinates:
Upper Left  ( 2356751.582, 4762684.428)
Lower Left  ( 2356751.582, 4756940.527)
Upper Right  ( 2363723.963, 4762684.428)
Lower Right  ( 2363723.963, 4756940.527)
Center      ( 2360237.772, 4759812.477)
Band 1 Block=5494x1 Type=Byte, ColorInterp=Palette
  Color Table (RGB with 256 entries)
    0: 0,0,0,255
    1: 1,1,1,255
    2: 2,2,2,255
```

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```
~  
  
254: 254,254,254,255  
255: 255,255,255,255
```

From **gdalinfo** it is possible to note:

- No CRS definition. An image without CRS cannot be displayed on GeoServer.
- Tiles Striped (5494x1).
- LZW Compression.
- ColorInterpretation as a Palette.

2. Using **gdal_translate** it is possible to change the ColorInterpretation from Palette to Gray.:

```
gdal_translate -expand gray -a_srs EPSG:26592 -of vrt $f ${f:0:6}.vrt
```

The final image format is not GeoTiff but **VRT**. This format simply creates an **XML** file containing information about the operation to perform on the image; the output image is created only when the image must be shown to the screen. The CRS is set with the **-a_srs** parameter. The color interpretation can be set to *gray* because each palette value is equal to a grayscale value (this last step is optional).

Note: The **expand gray** option does not create a multi banded image but only one band is present.

Note: In future a possible operation could be the processing of the input image with the color interpretation set to *gray* and the calculation of the optimal palette on the final image.

For executing the same operation on all the input images a script called **script.sh** (Linux) or **script.bat** (Windows) must be created and executed:

Note: In order to edit the scripts use the basic **notepad** editor on Windows or **gedit** on Linux. Remember that on Linux, after the script creation, it must be marked as *executable* with the command `chmod +x <nome_script>.sh`

Linux:

```
#!/bin/bash  
FILES="*.tif"  
echo start  
for f in $FILES  
do  
    echo $f  
    gdal_translate -expand gray -a_srs EPSG:26592 -of vrt $f ${f:0:6}.vrt  
done  
echo stop
```

Windows:

```
for /R %%f in (*.tif) do (  
    gdal_translate -expand gray -a_srs EPSG:26592 -of vrt %%~f %%~f.vrt  
)
```


3. Creating a list of the VRT files:

```
ls *.vrt > list.txt (Linux)

or

dir /b *.vrt > list.txt (Windows)
```

4. Merging of all the input files with the **gdalbuildvrt** command:

```
gdalbuildvrt -srcnodata 255 -vrtnodata 255 -resolution highest -input_file_list_
↪list.txt merged_vrt.vrt
```

Parameters used:

- **-srcnodata 255 -vrtnodata 255** : setting of the input and output image No Data.
- **-resolution highest** : selection of the highest image resolution.
- **-input_file_list list.txt** : definition of the input file list.

The result of calling **gdalinfo** on the output image is:

```
Driver: VRT/Virtual Raster
Files: merged_vrt.vrt
       32501_.vrt
       ~
       32507_.vrt
Size is 16342, 9157
Coordinate System is:
PROJCS["Monte Mario (Rome) / Italy zone 2 (deprecated)",
  GEOGCS["Monte Mario (Rome)",
    DATUM["Monte_Mario_Rome",
      SPHEROID["International 1924",6378388,297,
        AUTHORITY["EPSG","7022"]],
      TOWGS84[-104.1,-49.1,-9.9,0.971,-2.917,0.714,-11.68],
      AUTHORITY["EPSG","6806"]],
    PRIMEM["Rome",12.452333333333333,
      AUTHORITY["EPSG","8906"]],
    UNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433,
      AUTHORITY["EPSG","9122"]],
    AUTHORITY["EPSG","4806"]],
  PROJECTION["Transverse_Mercator"],
  PARAMETER["latitude_of_origin",0],
  PARAMETER["central_meridian",2.547666666666666],
  PARAMETER["scale_factor",0.9996],
  PARAMETER["false_easting",2520000],
  PARAMETER["false_northing",0],
  UNIT["metre",1,
    AUTHORITY["EPSG","9001"]],
  AXIS["X",EAST],
  AXIS["Y",NORTH],
  AUTHORITY["EPSG","26592"]],
Origin = (2356629.695870598300000,4762684.428062002200000)
Pixel Size = (1.267290000000000,-1.267290000000000)
Corner Coordinates:
Upper Left  ( 2356629.696, 4762684.428) ( 0d32'36.59"E, 42d59'54.65"N)
```

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```

Lower Left  ( 2356629.696, 4751079.854) ( 0d32'48.78"E, 42d53'38.68"N)
Upper Right ( 2377339.749, 4762684.428) ( 0d47'50.77"E, 43d 0' 9.65"N)
Lower Right ( 2377339.749, 4751079.854) ( 0d48' 1.42"E, 42d53'53.63"N)
Center      ( 2366984.722, 4756882.141) ( 0d40'19.38"E, 42d56'54.40"N)
Band 1 Block=128x128 Type=Byte, ColorInterp=Gray
NoData Value=255

```

5. Transforming from VRT to GeoTiff with `gdal_translate`:

```

gdal_translate -co "BLOCKXSIZE=512" -co "BLOCKYSIZE=512" -co "TILED=YES" -co
↪ "BIGTIFF=YES" -co "COMPRESS=DEFLATE" merged_vrt.vrt merged_tif.tif

```

Warning: This operation might take many minutes.

Parameters used:

- `-co "BLOCKXSIZE=512"` `-co "BLOCKYSIZE=512"` `-co "TILED=YES"`: setting tile dimensions.
- `-co "BIGTIFF=YES"` `-co "COMPRESS=DEFLATE"`: (Optional) loss-less compression of the image for reducing the disk space occupation, similar to LZW.

Note: `-co "BIGTIFF=YES"` is used because GDAL is not automatically able to convert the GeoTiff image into a BigTiff if compression is set.

From `gdalinfo`:

```

Driver: GTiff/GeoTIFF
Files: merged_tif.tif
Size is 16342, 9157
Coordinate System is:
PROJCS["Monte Mario (Rome) / Italy zone 2",
    GEOGCS["Monte Mario (Rome)",
        DATUM["Monte_Mario_Rome",
            SPHEROID["International 1924",6378388,297.0000000000014,
                AUTHORITY["EPSG","7022"]],
            TOWGS84[-104.1,-49.1,-9.9,0.971,-2.917,0.714,-11.68],
            AUTHORITY["EPSG","6806"]],
        PRIMEM["Rome",12.452333333333],
        UNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433],
        AUTHORITY["EPSG","4806"]],
    PROJECTION["Transverse_Mercator"],
    PARAMETER["latitude_of_origin",0],
    PARAMETER["central_meridian",15],
    PARAMETER["scale_factor",0.9996],
    PARAMETER["false_easting",2520000],
    PARAMETER["false_northing",0],
    UNIT["metre",1,
        AUTHORITY["EPSG","9001"]],
    AUTHORITY["EPSG","26592"]]
Origin = (2356629.695870598300000,4762684.428062002200000)
Pixel Size = (1.267290000000000,-1.267290000000000)
Metadata:
  AREA_OR_POINT=Area

```

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```
Image Structure Metadata:
  COMPRESSION=DEFLATE
  INTERLEAVE=BAND
Corner Coordinates:
Upper Left  ( 2356629.696, 4762684.428) ( 12d59'44.99"E, 42d59'54.65"N)
Lower Left  ( 2356629.696, 4751079.854) ( 12d59'57.18"E, 42d53'38.68"N)
Upper Right ( 2377339.749, 4762684.428) ( 13d14'59.17"E, 43d 0' 9.65"N)
Lower Right ( 2377339.749, 4751079.854) ( 13d15' 9.82"E, 42d53'53.63"N)
Center      ( 2366984.722, 4756882.141) ( 13d 7'27.78"E, 42d56'54.40"N)
Band 1 Block=512x512 Type=Byte, ColorInterp=Gray
  NoData Value=255
```

This image can be displayed on GeoServer but a further optimization step could bring to better performances. There could be two ways for optimizing the GeoServer performances:

- building image overviews.
- building a pyramid of the image.

6. (Optional) Optimization.

- Building overview with `gdaladdo`:

```
gdaladdo -r cubicspline --config COMPRESS_OVERVIEW DEFLATE --config GDAL_TIFF_
OVR_BLOCKSIZE 512 merged_tif.tif 2 4 8 16 32
```

Overviews are reduced views of the input image used by GeoServer for displaying the image at a lower resolutions.

Parameters used:

- **-r cubicspline** : setting the interpolation mode to *cubicspline* (by default is *nearest-neighbour*).
- **--config COMPRESS_OVERVIEW DEFLATE** : setting DEFLATE compression on the overviews, for reducing disk space occupation.
- **--config GDAL_TIFF_OVR_BLOCKSIZE 512** : setting tile dimensions on overviews.
- **2 ~ 32** : setting overview level.

And with `gdalinfo`:

```
Band 1 Block=512x512 Type=Byte, ColorInterp=Gray
  NoData Value=255
  Overviews: 8171x4579, 4086x2290, 2043x1145, 1022x573, 511x287
```

Then the result can be displayed in GeoServer by configuring the image as a GeoTiff (see [Adding a GeoTiff](#) section).

- Building a pyramid through several `gdalwarp` invocations, each time by reducing the image resolution:

```
gdalwarp -r cubicspline -dstnodata 255 -srcnodata 255 -multi -tr 2,53458 -2,
53458 -co BLOCKXSIZE=512 -co BLOCKYSIZE=512 -co TILED=YES -co
COMPRESS=DEFLATE merged_tif.tif merged_tif_2.tif
```

Parameters used:

- **-r cubicspline** : definition interpolation method.
- **-dstnodata 255 -srcnodata 255** : definition of the image input and output NO DATA.
- **-multi** : forcing to use multithreading.

- **-tr 2,53458 -2,53458** : definition of the image resolutions.

Output image from **gdalinfo**:

```
Driver: GTiff/GeoTIFF
Files: merged_tif_2.tif
Size is 8171, 4578
Coordinate System is:

~

Band 1 Block=512x512 Type=Byte, ColorInterp=Gray
  NoData Value=255
```

After another **gdalwarp** on the output image:

```
gdalwarp -r cubicspline -dstnodata 255 -srcnodata 255 -multi -tr 5,06916 -5,
↪06916 -co BLOCKXSIZE=512 -co BLOCKYSIZE=512 -co TILED=YES -co_
↪COMPRESS=DEFLATE merged_tif_2.tif merged_tif_4.tif
```

And **gdalinfo**:

```
Driver: GTiff/GeoTIFF
Files: merged_tif_4.tif
Size is 4085, 2289
Coordinate System is:

~

Band 1 Block=512x512 Type=Byte, ColorInterp=Gray
  NoData Value=255
```

The operations must be executed on the first image, then the same operation must be repeated on the output image and so on. This cycle allows to create a pyramid of images, each one with a lower resolution.

Then the result can be displayed in GeoServer by configuring the images as a pyramid (see [Advanced Mosaic and Pyramid configuration](#) section).

7. Displaying the result on GeoServer:

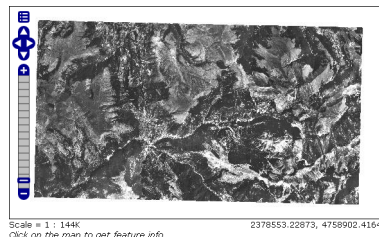


Fig. 129: Result with *gdaladdo*

Example n°2: Serving a large number of DTM ASCII Grid Files

In this example there is a group of DTM images in ASCII Grid format. The purpose of this section is to describe how the GDAL commands may be used for merging the input files provided. These data are taken from [Regione Calabria Open Data Portal](#) at the *ASCII - GRID* section.



Fig. 130: Result with ImagePyramid

Note: Data have the same pixel resolution and same Coordinate Reference System *EPSG:3003*.

Warning: This example requires GDAL with Python bindings.

1. Navigate to the workshop directory `$TRAINING_ROOT/data/user_data/gdal_processing_data` (on Windows `%TRAINING_ROOT%\data\user_data\gdal_processing_data`) and find the *DTM_data* directory.
2. Navigate inside the *DTM_data* directory with the SDKshell.

Note: The following operations must be executed from the shell inside the selected directory. In Windows, run *setenv.bat* if not already launched.

1. Calling the **gdalinfo** command on an image for retrieving the associated information:

```
gdalinfo 521150.asc
```

And the result is:

```
Driver: AAIGrid/Arc/Info ASCII Grid
Files: 521150.asc
Size is 193, 154
Coordinate System is ``
Origin = (2590740.000000000000000,4433860.000000000000000)
Pixel Size = (40.000000000000000,-40.000000000000000)
Metadata:
  AREA_OR_POINT=Point
Corner Coordinates:
Upper Left  ( 2590740.000, 4433860.000)
Lower Left  ( 2590740.000, 4427700.000)
Upper Right ( 2598460.000, 4433860.000)
Lower Right ( 2598460.000, 4427700.000)
Center      ( 2594600.000, 4430780.000)
Band 1 Block=193x1 Type=Float32, ColorInterp=Undefined
  NoData Value=-9999
```

From **gdalinfo** it is possible to note:

- No CRS definition. An image without CRS cannot be displayed on GeoServer.
- Tiles Striped (193x1).
- No Compression.

2. Listing of all the images into a single text list with the following command:

```
ls *.asc > list.txt (Linux)

or

dir /b *.asc > list.txt (Windows)
```

3. Merging of all the input files with the **gdal_merge.py** command:

```
gdal_merge.py -o merged.tif -co "TILED=YES" -co "BLOCKXSIZE=512" -co
↪ "BLOCKYSIZE=512" -co "COMPRESS=DEFLATE" -co "ZLEVEL=9" -co "BIGTIFF=YES" -init -
↪ 9999 -a_nodata -9999 -n -9999 -ot Float32 --optfile list.txt
```

Note: This command must be executed with python for avoiding import errors.

Parameters used:

- **-o merged.tif** : definition of the output file name.
- **-co "TILED=YES" -co "BLOCKXSIZE=512" -co "BLOCKYSIZE=512"** : definition of tile dimensions.
- **-co "COMPRESS=DEFLATE" -co "ZLEVEL=9" -co "BIGTIFF=YES"** : definition of the compression mode.

Note: **-co "BIGTIFF=YES"** is used because GDAL is not automatically able to convert the GeoTiff image into a BigTiff if compression is set.

- **-init -9999** : initialization of the image pixels to NO DATA.
- **-a_nodata -9999** : definition of the output value for NO DATA.
- **-n -9999** : definition of the input pixel value to ignore during merging.
- **-ot Float32** : definition of the image output type.
- **--optfile list.txt** : definition of the input file list.

The **gdalinfo** output on the merged image is:

```
Driver: GTiff/GeoTIFF
Files: merged.tif
Size is 3613, 6284
Coordinate System is ` '
Origin = (2570700.000000000000000,4445900.000000000000000)
Pixel Size = (40.000000000000000,-40.000000000000000)
Image Structure Metadata:
  COMPRESSION=DEFLATE
  INTERLEAVE=BAND
Corner Coordinates:
Upper Left  ( 2570700.000, 4445900.000)
Lower Left  ( 2570700.000, 4194540.000)
Upper Right ( 2715220.000, 4445900.000)
Lower Right ( 2715220.000, 4194540.000)
Center      ( 2642960.000, 4320220.000)
Band 1 Block=512x512 Type=Float32, ColorInterp=Gray
  NoData Value=-9999
```

The merged image has a good tiling(512x512) and compression, but the CRS is still undefined.

4. Setting of the image CRS with `gdal_translate`:

```
gdal_translate -a_srs "EPSG:3003" -co "TILED=YES" -co "BLOCKXSIZE=512" -co
↳"BLOCKYSIZE=512" -co "COMPRESS=DEFLATE" -co "ZLEVEL=9" -co "BIGTIFF=YES" merged.
↳tif merged_CRS.tif
```

The various input parameters are maintained because by default GDAL do not compress the input image and set a bad tiling.

From `gdalinfo`:

```
Driver: GTiff/GeoTIFF
Files: merged_CRS.tif
Size is 3613, 6284
Coordinate System is:
PROJCS["Monte Mario / Italy zone 1",
    GEOGCS["Monte Mario",
        DATUM["Monte_Mario",
            SPHEROID["International 1924",6378388,297.0000000000014,
                AUTHORITY["EPSG","7022"]],
            TOWGS84[-104.1,-49.1,-9.9,0.971,-2.917,0.714,-11.68],
            AUTHORITY["EPSG","6265"]],
        PRIMEM["Greenwich",0],
        UNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433],
        AUTHORITY["EPSG","4265"]],
    PROJECTION["Transverse_Mercator"],
    PARAMETER["latitude_of_origin",0],
    PARAMETER["central_meridian",9],
    PARAMETER["scale_factor",0.9996],
    PARAMETER["false_easting",1500000],
    PARAMETER["false_northing",0],
    UNIT["metre",1,
        AUTHORITY["EPSG","9001"]],
    AUTHORITY["EPSG","3003"]]
Origin = (2570700.0000000000000000,4445900.0000000000000000)
Pixel Size = (40.000000000000000,-40.000000000000000)
Metadata:
  AREA_OR_POINT=Area
Image Structure Metadata:
  COMPRESSION=DEFLATE
  INTERLEAVE=BAND
Corner Coordinates:
Upper Left  ( 2570700.000, 4445900.000) ( 21d25'57.43"E, 39d29'28.80"N)
Lower Left  ( 2570700.000, 4194540.000) ( 21d 3'12.94"E, 37d16'39.68"N)
Upper Right ( 2715220.000, 4445900.000) ( 23d 3'58.08"E, 39d18' 6.80"N)
Lower Right ( 2715220.000, 4194540.000) ( 22d38'27.42"E, 37d 6' 9.29"N)
Center      ( 2642960.000, 4320220.000) ( 22d 2'40.73"E, 38d17'47.75"N)
Band 1 Block=512x512 Type=Float32, ColorInterp=Gray
  NoData Value=-9999
```

This image can be displayed on GeoServer but a further optimization step could bring to better performances.

5. (Optional) Creation of the **overviews** associated to the merged image for having better throughput:

```
gdaladdo -r nearest --config COMPRESS_OVERVIEW DEFLATE --config GDAL_TIFF_OVR_
↳BLOCKSIZE 512 merged_CRS.tif 2 4 8 16
```

Overviews are reduced views of the input image used by GeoServer for displaying the image at a lower resolutions.

Parameters used:

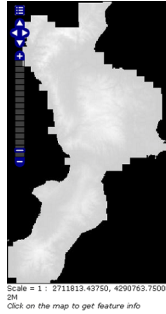
- **-r nearest** : definition of the interpolation method.
- **-config COMPRESS_OVERVIEW DEFLATE** : definition of the compression on overviews.
- **-config GDAL_TIFF_OVR_BLOCKSIZE 512** : definition of the tile dimensions on overviews.

And with **gdalinfo**:

```
Driver: GTiff/GeoTIFF
Files: merged_CRS.tif
Size is 3613, 6284
Coordinate System is:
PROJCS["Monte Mario / Italy zone 1",
    GEOGCS["Monte Mario",
        DATUM["Monte_Mario",
            SPHEROID["International 1924",6378388,297.0000000000014,
                AUTHORITY["EPSG","7022"]],
            TOWGS84[-104.1,-49.1,-9.9,0.971,-2.917,0.714,-11.68],
            AUTHORITY["EPSG","6265"]],
        PRIMEM["Greenwich",0],
        UNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433],
        AUTHORITY["EPSG","4265"]],
    PROJECTION["Transverse_Mercator"],
    PARAMETER["latitude_of_origin",0],
    PARAMETER["central_meridian",9],
    PARAMETER["scale_factor",0.9996],
    PARAMETER["false_easting",1500000],
    PARAMETER["false_northing",0],
    UNIT["metre",1,
        AUTHORITY["EPSG","9001"]],
    AUTHORITY["EPSG","3003"]]
Origin = (2570700.0000000000000000,4445900.0000000000000000)
Pixel Size = (40.0000000000000000,-40.0000000000000000)
Metadata:
  AREA_OR_POINT=Area
Image Structure Metadata:
  COMPRESSION=DEFLATE
  INTERLEAVE=BAND
Corner Coordinates:
Upper Left  ( 2570700.000, 4445900.000) ( 21d25'57.43"E, 39d29'28.80"N)
Lower Left  ( 2570700.000, 4194540.000) ( 21d 3'12.94"E, 37d16'39.68"N)
Upper Right ( 2715220.000, 4445900.000) ( 23d 3'58.08"E, 39d18' 6.80"N)
Lower Right ( 2715220.000, 4194540.000) ( 22d38'27.42"E, 37d 6' 9.29"N)
Center      ( 2642960.000, 4320220.000) ( 22d 2'40.73"E, 38d17'47.75"N)
Band 1 Block=512x512 Type=Float32, ColorInterp=Gray
  NoData Value=-9999
  Overviews: 1807x3142, 904x1571, 452x786, 226x393
```

Then the result can be displayed in GeoServer by configuring the image as a GeoTiff (see [Adding a GeoTiff](#) section).

6. Displaying the result on GeoServer:



Example n°3: Serving a large number of Cartographic Black/White GeoTiff with Palette

In this example there is a group of Cartographic Black/White images from “CARTA TECNICA DELLA REGIONE TOSCANA”. The purpose of this example is to describe how the GDAL commands may be used for merging the input files provided.

Note: Data have the same pixel resolution and same Coordinate Reference System *EPSG:25832*. Also each pixel is stored into single bit.

1. Navigate to the workshop directory `$TRAINING_ROOT/data/user_data/gdal_processing_data` (on Windows `%TRAINING_ROOT%\data\user_data\gdal_processing_data`) and find the *CTR_data* directory.
2. Navigate inside the *CTR_data* directory with the SDKshell.

Note: The following operations must be executed from the shell inside the selected directory. In Windows, run *setenv.bat* if not already launched.

1. Calling the **gdalinfo** command on an image for retrieving the associated information:

```
gdalinfo 20E27_1994.TIF
```

And the result is:

```
Driver: GTiff/GeoTIFF
Files: 20E27_1994.TIF
       20E27_1994.TFW
Size is 16050, 14050
Coordinate System is `
GeoTransform =
  600769.026848671, 0.1, 7.3789937e-007
  4863785.940434861, -8.172141e-008, -0.1
Metadata:
  TIFFTAG_RESOLUTIONUNIT=2 (pixels/inch)
  TIFFTAG_SOFTWARE=IrfanView
  TIFFTAG_XRESOLUTION=72
  TIFFTAG_YRESOLUTION=72
Image Structure Metadata:
  COMPRESSION=PACKBITS
  INTERLEAVE=BAND
  MINISWHITE=YES
Corner Coordinates:
```

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```
Upper Left  ( 600769.027, 4863785.940)
Lower Left  ( 600769.037, 4862380.940)
Upper Right ( 602374.027, 4863785.939)
Lower Right ( 602374.037, 4862380.939)
Center      ( 601571.532, 4863083.440)
Band 1 Block=16050x4 Type=Byte, ColorInterp=Palette
  Image Structure Metadata:
    NBITS=1
  Color Table (RGB with 2 entries)
    0: 255,255,255,255
    1: 0,0,0,255
```

From **gdalinfo** it is possible to note:

- No CRS definition. An image without CRS cannot be displayed on GeoServer.
- Color Interpretation as palette.
- A GeoTransformation matrix is associated.
- Tiles Striped (16050x4).
- Packbits Compression.

2. Executing the following commands on the tiff images:

```
gdalwarp -t_srs EPSG:25832 -of vrt $f ${f:0:10}_temp.vrt
gdal_translate -expand gray -of vrt ${f:0:10}_temp.vrt ${f:0:10}.vrt
```

The first operation sets the CRS to each image and creates a **VRT** file, for reducing space occupation. Also the use of **gdalwarp** internally performs the GeoTransformation associated to the image.

The second operation is used for changing the color interpretation from *palette* to *gray*. This operation is done because in the final steps other grey levels will be added with the interpolation. The expansion to the *gray* color interpretation leads to an expansion of the pixel dimension from 1 to 8 bits.

Note: The **expand gray** option does not create a multi banded image but only a single banded one.

Note: If the user wants to keep the palette, then can go directly to the *Optional elaboration without expanding the Palette* paragraph.

These operations must be executed inside a script:

Linux:

```
#!/bin/bash
FILES="*.TIF"
echo start
for f in $FILES
do
    echo $f
    gdalwarp -t_srs EPSG:25832 -of vrt $f ${f:0:10}_temp.vrt
    gdal_translate -expand gray -of vrt ${f:0:10}_temp.vrt ${f:0:10}.vrt
done
echo stop
```

Windows:

```
for /R %%f in (*.tif) do (
    gdalwarp -t_srs EPSG:25832 -of vrt %%~f %%~f_temp.vrt
    gdal_translate -expand gray -of vrt %%~f_temp.vrt %%~f.vrt
)
```

3. Listing of all the **VRT** files into a single text list with the following command:

```
ls *.vrt > list.txt (Linux)

or

dir /b *.vrt > list.txt (Windows)
```

Warning: Delete the **_temp.vrt** files from the list because they overlap with the final vrt files created.

4. Merging of all the input files with the **gdalbuildvrt** command:

```
gdalbuildvrt -srcnodata 255 -vrtnodata 255 -input_file_list list.txt merged_vrt.
↪vrt
```

Parameters used:

- **-srcnodata 255 -vrtnodata 255** : definition of the No Data associated with the file.
- **-input_file_list list.txt** : definition of input files to elaborate.

The **gdalinfo** output on the merged image is:

```
Driver: VRT/Virtual Raster
Files: merged_vrt_nodata.vrt
      20E27_1994.vrt
      ~
      20E60_1995.vrt
Size is 50052, 62047
Coordinate System is:
PROJCS["ETRS89 / UTM zone 32N",
    GEOGCS["ETRS89",
        DATUM["European_Terrestrial_Reference_System_1989",
            SPHEROID["GRS 1980", 6378137, 298.257222101,
                AUTHORITY["EPSG", "7019"]],
            TOWGS84[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
            AUTHORITY["EPSG", "6258"]],
        PRIMEM["Greenwich", 0,
            AUTHORITY["EPSG", "8901"]],
        UNIT["degree", 0.0174532925199433,
            AUTHORITY["EPSG", "9122"]],
        AUTHORITY["EPSG", "4258"]],
    PROJECTION["Transverse_Mercator"],
    PARAMETER["latitude_of_origin", 0],
    PARAMETER["central_meridian", 9],
    PARAMETER["scale_factor", 0.9996],
    PARAMETER["false_easting", 500000],
    PARAMETER["false_northing", 0],
```

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```

UNIT["metre",1,
    AUTHORITY["EPSG","9001"]],
AXIS["Easting",EAST],
AXIS["Northing",NORTH],
AUTHORITY["EPSG","25832"]])
Origin = (600768.734234663190000,4863785.940434861000000)
Pixel Size = (0.100000372821407,-0.100000372821407)
Corner Coordinates:
Upper Left  ( 600768.734, 4863785.940) ( 10d15'18.69"E, 43d55'13.06"N)
Lower Left  ( 600768.734, 4857581.217) ( 10d15'14.46"E, 43d51'51.99"N)
Upper Right ( 605773.953, 4863785.940) ( 10d19' 3.07"E, 43d55'10.54"N)
Lower Right ( 605773.953, 4857581.217) ( 10d18'58.64"E, 43d51'49.47"N)
Center      ( 603271.344, 4860683.579) ( 10d17' 8.72"E, 43d53'31.28"N)
Band 1 Block=128x128 Type=Byte, ColorInterp=Gray
NoData Value=255

```

5. Transforming from VRT to GeoTiff with `gdal_translate`:

```

gdal_translate -a_nodata none -co "BLOCKXSIZE=512" -co "BLOCKYSIZE=512" -co
↪"TILED=YES" -co "BIGTIFF=YES" -co "COMPRESS=DEFLATE" merged_vrt.vrt merged_tif.
↪tif

```

The various input parameters are:

- **-a_nodata none** : avoid setting 255 as No Data for a better image optimization.
- **-co "BLOCKXSIZE=512" -co "BLOCKYSIZE=512" -co "TILED=YES"** : definition of the tile dimensions.
- **-co "BIGTIFF=YES" -co "COMPRESS=DEFLATE"** : definition of the compression method.

Note: BIGTIFF=YES must be set for big images because when compression is used, by default `gdal_translate` is not able to check if the final image is a BigTiff or not.

From `gdalinfo`:

```

Driver: GTiff/GeoTIFF
Files: merged_tif.tif
Size is 50052, 62047
Coordinate System is:
PROJCS["ETRS89 / UTM zone 32N",
    GEOGCS["ETRS89",
        DATUM["European_Terrestrial_Reference_System_1989",
            SPHEROID["GRS 1980",6378137,298.2572221010002,
                AUTHORITY["EPSG","7019"]],
            TOWGS84[0,0,0,0,0,0,0],
            AUTHORITY["EPSG","6258"]],
        PRIMEM["Greenwich",0],
        UNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433],
        AUTHORITY["EPSG","4258"]],
    PROJECTION["Transverse_Mercator"],
    PARAMETER["latitude_of_origin",0],
    PARAMETER["central_meridian",9],
    PARAMETER["scale_factor",0.9996],
    PARAMETER["false_easting",500000],
    PARAMETER["false_northing",0],

```

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```

UNIT["metre",1,
    AUTHORITY["EPSG","9001"]],
    AUTHORITY["EPSG","25832"]])
Origin = (600768.734234663190000,4863785.940434861000000)
Pixel Size = (0.100000372821407,-0.100000372821407)
Metadata:
  AREA_OR_POINT=Area
Image Structure Metadata:
  COMPRESSION=DEFLATE
  INTERLEAVE=BAND
Corner Coordinates:
Upper Left  ( 600768.734, 4863785.940) ( 10d15'18.69"E, 43d55'13.06"N)
Lower Left  ( 600768.734, 4857581.217) ( 10d15'14.46"E, 43d51'51.99"N)
Upper Right ( 605773.953, 4863785.940) ( 10d19' 3.07"E, 43d55'10.54"N)
Lower Right ( 605773.953, 4857581.217) ( 10d18'58.64"E, 43d51'49.47"N)
Center      ( 603271.344, 4860683.579) ( 10d17' 8.72"E, 43d53'31.28"N)
Band 1 Block=512x512 Type=Byte, ColorInterp=Gray

```

This image can be displayed on GeoServer but a further optimization step could bring to better performances. There could be two ways for optimizing the GeoServer performances:

- building image overviews.
- building a pyramid of the image.

6. **(Optional)** Optimization methods. Here are described two possible optimizations each of them using a different interpolation type:

- Creation of the **overviews** associated to the merged image for having better throughput:

```

gdaladdo -r average --config COMPRESS_OVERVIEW DEFLATE --config GDAL_TIFF_OVR_
↪BLOCKSIZE 512 merged_tif.tif 2 4 8 16 32 64 128

```

Overviews are reduced views of the input image used by GeoServer for displaying the image at a lower resolutions.

Parameters used:

- **-r average** : definition of the interpolation method.
- **--config COMPRESS_OVERVIEW DEFLATE** : definition of the compression on overviews.
- **--config GDAL_TIFF_OVR_BLOCKSIZE 512** : definition of the tile dimensions on overviews.
- **2 ~ 128** : definition of the overviews level

And with **gdalinfo**:

```

Driver: GTiff/GeoTIFF
Files: merged_tif.tif
Size 1s 50052, 62047

~

Band 1 Block=512x512 Type=Byte, ColorInterp=Gray
  Overviews: 25026x31024, 12513x15512, 6257x7756, 3129x3878, 1565x1939, ↪
↪783x970, 392x485

```

Then the result can be displayed in GeoServer by configuring the image as a GeoTiff (see [Adding a GeoTiff](#) section).

- **(Optional)** Creation of a **pyramid** associated to the merged image and displaying the image on GeoServer with the ImagePyramid plugin (see *Advanced Mosaic and Pyramid configuration* section).

For building a pyramid the **gdalwarp** command must be called several times. The operation to execute on the first image is:

```
gdalwarp -r cubic -multi -tr 0,200000745642814 -0,200000745642814 -co_  
↪BLOCKXSIZE=512 -co BLOCKYSIZE=512 -co TILED=YES -co COMPRESS=DEFLATE merged_  
↪tif.tif merged_tif_2.tif
```

The parameters are:

- **-r cubic** : definition of the interpolation method (**average** interpolation can be used only with GDAL 1.10).
- **-multi** : forcing to use multithreading.
- **-tr 0,200000745642814 -0,200000745642814** : definition of the image resolution.

From **gdalinfo** on the result image:

```
Driver: GTiff/GeoTIFF  
Files: merged_tif_2.tif  
Size is 25026, 31024  
  
~  
  
Band 1 Block=512x512 Type=Byte, ColorInterp=Gray
```

Then the same operation, with another value for the resolution must be executed on the result image:

```
gdalwarp -r cubic -multi -tr 0,400001491285628 -0,400001491285628 -co_  
↪BLOCKXSIZE=512 -co BLOCKYSIZE=512 -co TILED=YES -co COMPRESS=DEFLATE merged_  
↪tif_2.tif merged_tif_4.tif
```

These operation must be repeated until the final image has a resolution 128 times lower than that of the initial image.

Note: Each call of **gdalwarp** reduces by half the image resolution.

After creating the various rasters, they must be saved inside a new directory. This directory must be internally divided into sub-directories numbered from 1 to 7, each of them containing a raster of smaller dimension (going from 1 to 7) and leaving the original raster in the super-directory.

Then the user can configure the following structure with the ImagePyramid plugin.

7. Displaying the result on GeoServer:

Optional elaboration without expanding the Palette

If the user wants to keep the palette the steps to achieve are quite similar.

1. Executing the following commands on the tiff images:

```
gdalwarp -t_srs EPSG:25832 -of vrt $f ${f:0:10}_temp.vrt  
  
gdal_translate -of vrt ${f:0:10}_temp.vrt ${f:0:10}.vrt
```



Fig. 131: Result as a pyramid (Zoom on the image for seeing the result).

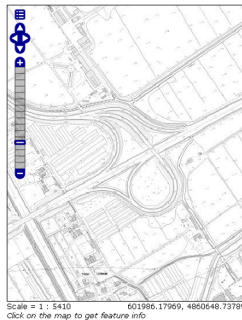


Fig. 132: Result with overviews (Zoom on the image for seeing the result).

These operations must be executed inside a script:

Linux:

```
#!/bin/bash
FILES="*.TIF"
echo start
for f in $FILES
do
    echo $f
    gdalwarp -t_srs EPSG:25832 -of vrt $f ${f:0:10}_temp.vrt
    gdal_translate -of vrt ${f:0:10}_temp.vrt ${f:0:10}.vrt
done
echo stop
```

Windows:

```
for /R %%f in (*.tif) do (
    gdalwarp -t_srs EPSG:25832 -of vrt %%~f %%~f_temp.vrt
    gdal_translate -of vrt %%~f_temp.vrt %%~f.vrt
)
```

2. Listing of all the **VRT** files into a single text list with the following command:

```
ls *.vrt > list.txt (Linux)

or

dir /b *.vrt > list.txt (Windows)
```

Warning: Delete the `_temp.vrt` files from the list because they overlap with the final vrt files created.

3. Merging of all the input files with the `gdalbuildvrt` command:

```
gdalbuildvrt -srcnodata 0 -vrtnodata 0 -input_file_list list.txt merged_vrt.vrt
```

Parameters used:

- `-srcnodata 0 -vrtnodata 0` : definition of the No Data associated with the file.
- `-input_file_list list.txt` : definition of input files to elaborate.

The `gdalinfo` output on the merged image is:

```
Driver: VRT/Virtual Raster
Files: merged_vrt_0.vrt
20E27_1994.TIF.vrt

~

20E60_1995.TIF.vrt
Size is 50052, 62047
Coordinate System is:
PROJCS["ETRS89 / UTM zone 32N",
    GEOGCS["ETRS89",
        DATUM["European_Terrestrial_Reference_System_1989",
            SPHEROID["GRS 1980",6378137,298.257222101,
                AUTHORITY["EPSG","7019"]],
            TOWGS84[0,0,0,0,0,0,0],
            AUTHORITY["EPSG","6258"]],
        PRIMEM["Greenwich",0,
            AUTHORITY["EPSG","8901"]],
        UNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433,
            AUTHORITY["EPSG","9122"]],
        AUTHORITY["EPSG","4258"]],
    PROJECTION["Transverse_Mercator"],
    PARAMETER["latitude_of_origin",0],
    PARAMETER["central_meridian",9],
    PARAMETER["scale_factor",0.9996],
    PARAMETER["false_easting",500000],
    PARAMETER["false_northing",0],
    UNIT["metre",1,
        AUTHORITY["EPSG","9001"]],
    AXIS["Easting",EAST],
    AXIS["Northing",NORTH],
    AUTHORITY["EPSG","25832"]]
Origin = (600768.734234663190000,4863785.940434861000000)
Pixel Size = (0.100000372821407,-0.100000372821407)
Corner Coordinates:
Upper Left  ( 600768.734, 4863785.940) ( 10d15'18.69"E, 43d55'13.06"N)
Lower Left  ( 600768.734, 4857581.217) ( 10d15'14.46"E, 43d51'51.99"N)
Upper Right ( 605773.953, 4863785.940) ( 10d19' 3.07"E, 43d55'10.54"N)
Lower Right ( 605773.953, 4857581.217) ( 10d18'58.64"E, 43d51'49.47"N)
Center      ( 603271.344, 4860683.579) ( 10d17' 8.72"E, 43d53'31.28"N)
Band 1 Block=128x128 Type=Byte, ColorInterp=Palette
  NoData Value=0
  Color Table (RGB with 2 entries)
```

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```
0: 255,255,255,255
1: 0,0,0,255
```

4. Transforming from VRT to GeoTiff with `gdal_translate`:

```
gdal_translate -co "NBITS=1" -co "BLOCKXSIZE=512" -co "BLOCKYSIZE=512" -co
↳"TILED=YES" -co "BIGTIFF=YES" -co "COMPRESS=DEFLATE" merged_vrt.vrt merged_tif.
↳tif
```

The various input parameters are:

- **-co "NBITS=1"** : sets the bits per pixel to 1, because the Palette contains only 0 or 1.
- **-co "BLOCKXSIZE=512" -co "BLOCKYSIZE=512" -co "TILED=YES"** : definition of the tile dimensions.
- **-co "BIGTIFF=YES" -co "COMPRESS=DEFLATE"** : definition of the compression method.

Note: BIGTIFF=YES must be set for big images because when compression is used, by default `gdal_translate` is not able to check if the final image is a BigTiff or not.

From `gdalinfo`:

```
Size is 50052, 62047
Coordinate System is:
PROJCS["ETRS89 / UTM zone 32N",
  GEOGCS["ETRS89",
    DATUM["European_Terrestrial_Reference_System_1989",
      SPHEROID["GRS 1980", 6378137, 298.2572221010002,
        AUTHORITY["EPSG", "7019"]],
      TOWGS84[0,0,0,0,0,0,0],
      AUTHORITY["EPSG", "6258"]],
    PRIMEM["Greenwich", 0],
    UNIT["degree", 0.0174532925199433],
    AUTHORITY["EPSG", "4258"]],
  PROJECTION["Transverse_Mercator"],
  PARAMETER["latitude_of_origin", 0],
  PARAMETER["central_meridian", 9],
  PARAMETER["scale_factor", 0.9996],
  PARAMETER["false_easting", 500000],
  PARAMETER["false_northing", 0],
  UNIT["metre", 1,
    AUTHORITY["EPSG", "9001"]],
  AUTHORITY["EPSG", "25832"]]
Origin = (600768.734234663190000,4863785.940434861000000)
Pixel Size = (0.100000372821407,-0.100000372821407)
Metadata:
  AREA_OR_POINT=Area
Image Structure Metadata:
  COMPRESSION=DEFLATE
  INTERLEAVE=BAND
Corner Coordinates:
Upper Left  ( 600768.734, 4863785.940) ( 10d15'18.69"E, 43d55'13.06"N)
Lower Left  ( 600768.734, 4857581.217) ( 10d15'14.46"E, 43d51'51.99"N)
Upper Right ( 605773.953, 4863785.940) ( 10d19' 3.07"E, 43d55'10.54"N)
Lower Right ( 605773.953, 4857581.217) ( 10d18'58.64"E, 43d51'49.47"N)
```

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```

Center      ( 603271.344, 4860683.579) ( 10d17' 8.72"E, 43d53'31.28"N)
Band 1 Block=512x512 Type=Byte, ColorInterp=Palette
NoData Value=0
Image Structure Metadata:
  NBITS=1
Color Table (RGB with 2 entries)
  0: 255,255,255,255
  1: 0,0,0,255

```

5. **(Optional)** Optimization methods described here are similar to that described above:

- The overview creation method is equal to that described above.
- For creating the pyramid the commands to use are the same as described above with the addition of the **-co "NBITS=1"** command.

6. Displaying the result on GeoServer:

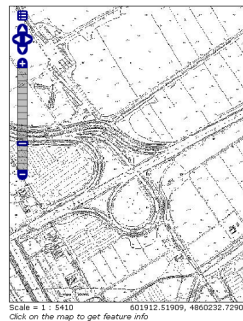


Fig. 133: Result as a pyramid (Zoom on the image for seeing the result).



Fig. 134: Result with overviews (Zoom on the image for seeing the result).

6.1.4 Advanced Vectorial Data Management

This module presents working with vector data, how to obtain vector data information, filter, extract and update.

In this module you will learn how to:

Retrieving vector data and metadata

In this section we will learn how to deal with vector data using WFS. First we will learn how to deal with metadata and then how to retrieve the features. We will be using the layer named `Counties` in the workshop namespace.

Note: The Open Geospatial Consortium Web Feature Service Interface Standard (WFS) provides an interface allowing requests for geographical features across the web using platform-independent calls. One can think of geographical features as the “source code” behind a map, whereas the WMS interface or online mapping portals like Google Maps return only an image, which end-users cannot edit or spatially analyze.

1. Navigate to the GeoServer [Welcome Page](#).
2. On the Welcome page locate the *Layer Preview* link (no need to login).

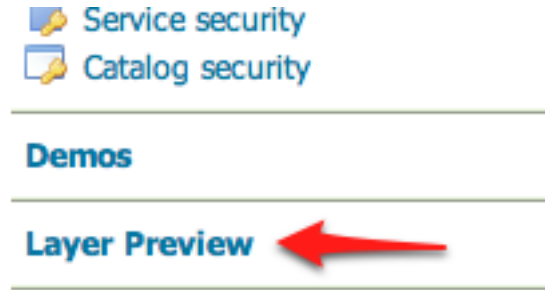


Fig. 135: Layer Preview

3. Navigate to the WFS GML output of the *Counties* layer.

<< < I > >> Results 1 to 18 (out of 18 items) <input type="text" value="Search"/>				
Type	Name	Title	Common Formats	All Formats
	geosolutions:srtm	srtm	OpenLayers KML	Select one
	geosolutions:states	states	OpenLayers KML GML	Select one
	geosolutions:bptlandmarks	Point landmarks	OpenLayers KML GML	Select one
	geosolutions:bstreets	Boulder streets	OpenLayers KML GML	Select one
	geosolutions:Counties	Counties of Colorado	OpenLayers KML GML	Select one
	geosolutions:Parcels	Parcels	OpenLayers KML GML	Select one
	geosolutions:BoulderCityLimits	BoulderCityLimits	OpenLayers KML GML	Select one
	geosolutions:Trails	Trails	OpenLayers KML GML	Select one

Fig. 136: WFS GML output

Depending on the browser, the output may be unformatted or recognized as XML. Here is what Firefox 3 shows: <http://localhost:8083/geoserver/ows?service=WFS&version=1.0.0&request=GetFeature&typeName=geosolutions:Counties&maxFeatures=50&outputFormat=GML2>

```

-105.038697,40.349251 -105.038739,40.349251 -105.039041,40.349252 -105.040029,40.349256
-105.040274,40.349257 -105.040417,40.349257 -105.040832,40.349258 -105.042632,40.349261
-105.042923,40.349262 -105.044341,40.34926 -105.045742,40.349268 -105.047122,40.349267
-105.048508,40.34927 -105.049967,40.349274 -105.051793,40.349273 -105.052039,40.349273
-105.052679,40.349272 -105.052942,40.349272 -105.054221,40.349271 -105.056557,40.34928
-105.056628,40.34928 -105.05672,40.349281
</gml:coordinates>
</gml:LinearRing>
</gml:outerBoundaryIs>
</gml:Polygon>
</gml:polygonMember>
</gml:MultiPolygon>
</geosolutions:the_geom>
<geosolutions:STATEFP10>08</geosolutions:STATEFP10>
<geosolutions:COUNTYFP10>069</geosolutions:COUNTYFP10>
<geosolutions:COUNTYNS10>00198150</geosolutions:COUNTYNS10>
<geosolutions:GEOID10>08069</geosolutions:GEOID10>
<geosolutions:NAME10>Larimer</geosolutions:NAME10>
<geosolutions:NAMESAD10>Larimer County</geosolutions:NAMESAD10>
<geosolutions:LSAD10>06</geosolutions:LSAD10>
<geosolutions:CLASSFP10>H1</geosolutions:CLASSFP10>
<geosolutions:MTFCC10>G4020</geosolutions:MTFCC10>
<geosolutions:CSAFP10/>
<geosolutions:CBSAFP10>22660</geosolutions:CBSAFP10>
<geosolutions:METDIVFP10/>
<geosolutions:FUNCSTAT10>A</geosolutions:FUNCSTAT10>
<geosolutions:ALAND10>6723613486</geosolutions:ALAND10>
<geosolutions:AWATER10>98295250</geosolutions:AWATER10>
<geosolutions:INTPTLAT10>+40.6630912</geosolutions:INTPTLAT10>
<geosolutions:INTPTLON10>-105.4821309</geosolutions:INTPTLON10>
</geosolutions:Counties>
</gml:featureMember>
- <gml:featureMember>
- <geosolutions:Counties fid="Counties.2">
- <geosolutions:the_geom>
- <gml:MultiPolygon srsName="http://www.opengis.net/gml/srs/epsg.xml#4269">
- <gml:polygonMember>
- <gml:Polygon>
- <gml:outerBoundaryIs>
- <gml:LinearRing>
- <gml:coordinates decimal=" " srs=" " text=" ">

```

Fig. 137: Default WFS layer preview.

Note: We recommend the Mozilla Firefox web browser for navigating WFS response documents.

4. Now that we know the quick and easy way to get WFS data, let's go back and do it the way a standard WFS client works. First, the only thing expected to be known is the WFS server url: <http://localhost:8083/geoserver/ows?service=WFS&version=1.0.0>

Using that url, we can issue a `GetCapabilities` request in order to know which layer it contains and what operations are supported: <http://localhost:8083/geoserver/ows?service=WFS&version=1.0.0&request=GetCapabilities>

```
- <WFS_Capabilities version="1.0.0" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/wfs
http://localhost:8080/geoserver/schemas/wfs/1.0.0/WFS-capabilities.xsd">
- <Service>
  <Name>My GeoServer WFS</Name>
  <Title>GeoSolutions GeoServer workshop WFS</Title>
- <Abstract>
  This is the reference implementation of WFS 1.0.0 and WFS 1.1.0, supports all WFS operations
  including transactions.
</Abstract>
<Keywords>WFS, WMS, GEOSERVER</Keywords>
<OnlineResource>http://localhost:8080/geoserver/wfs</OnlineResource>
<Fees>NONE</Fees>
<AccessConstraints>NONE</AccessConstraints>
</Service>
- <Capability>
- <Request>
  - <GetCapabilities>
    - <DCPType>
      - <HTTP>
        <Get onlineResource="http://localhost:8080/geoserver/wfs?request=GetCapabilities"/>
      </HTTP>
    </DCPType>
  - <DCPType>
    - <HTTP>
      <Post onlineResource="http://localhost:8080/geoserver/wfs"/>
    </HTTP>
    </DCPType>
  </GetCapabilities>
- <DescribeFeatureType>
  - <SchemaDescriptionLanguage>
    <XMLSCHEMA/>
  </SchemaDescriptionLanguage>
  - <DCPType>
    - <HTTP>
      <Get onlineResource="http://localhost:8080/geoserver/wfs?request=DescribeFeatureType"/>
    </HTTP>
  </DCPType>
</DescribeFeatureType>
</Request>
</Capability>
</WFS_Capabilities>
```

Fig. 138: GetCapabilities response

If we scroll below, we will find the `Counties` feature type described:

5. Now let's request more information for the `Counties` layer using a `DescribeFeatureType` request: <http://localhost:8083/geoserver/ows?service=WFS&version=1.0.0&request=DescribeFeatureType&typename=geosolutions:Counties>

Which gives us information about the fields names and types as well as the geometry type, in this case `MultiPolygon`.

```

- <FeatureType>
  <Name>geosolutions:Counties</Name>
  <Title>Counties of Colorado</Title>
  <Abstract/>
  <Keywords/>
  <SRS>EPSG:4269</SRS>
  <LatLongBoundingBox minx="-109.06" miny="36.992" maxx="-102.041"
    maxy="41.003"/>
</FeatureType>
- <FeatureType>
  <Name>geosolutions:blakes</Name>
  <Title>Lakes and other polygonal water entities</Title>
  <Abstract/>
  <Keywords/>
  <SRS>EPSG:4269</SRS>
  <LatLongBoundingBox minx="-105.692" miny="39.915" maxx="-105.055"
    maxy="40.262"/>
</FeatureType>

```

Annotations in the image:

- A red box highlights the `<Name>` and `<Title>` elements, with the text "Name and title" to its right.
- A red arrow points to the `<SRS>` element, with the text "SRS" above it.
- A red arrow points to the `<LatLongBoundingBox>` element, with the text "Bounding box" to its right.

Fig. 139: GetCapabilities response (Counties feature type)

```

- <xsd:schema elementFormDefault="qualified" targetNamespace="http://www.geo-solutions.it/workshop">
  <xsd:import namespace="http://www.opengis.net/gml" schemaLocation="http://localhost:8080/geoserver/schemas/gml/2.1.2/feature.xsd"/>
  <xsd:complexType name="CountiesType">
    <xsd:complexContent>
      <xsd:extension base="gml:AbstractFeatureType">
        <xsd:sequence>
          <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="the_geom" nillable="true" type="gml:MultiPolygonPropertyType"/>
          <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="STATEFP10" nillable="true" type="xsd:string"/>
          <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="COUNTYFP10" nillable="true" type="xsd:string"/>
          <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="COUNTYNS10" nillable="true" type="xsd:string"/>
          <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="GEOID10" nillable="true" type="xsd:string"/>
          <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="NAME10" nillable="true" type="xsd:string"/>
          <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="NAMELSAD10" nillable="true" type="xsd:string"/>
          <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="LSAD10" nillable="true" type="xsd:string"/>
          <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="CLASSFP10" nillable="true" type="xsd:string"/>
          <xsd:element maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="0" name="MTFCC10" nillable="true" type="xsd:string"/>

```

Fig. 140: DescribeFeatureType response for Counties feature type

6. After that, we can issue a basic `GetFeature` request, that looks like this:

```
http://localhost:8083/geoserver/ows?service=WFS&version=1.0.0&request=GetFeature&
↳ typeName=geosolutions:Counties&featureId=Counties.1
```

Note: Notice it's almost the same as the one that Geoserver generated, but it's requestin a single feature specifying its identifier via `featureId=Counties.1`

In the *next* section we will see how to filter the WFS output based on various attributes.

Filtering and Extracting vector data

WFS also defines mechanisms to only retrieve a subset of the data that matches some specified constraints.

1. Create a new `request.xml` file in the training root and past the following request into it:

```
<wfs:GetFeature xmlns:wfs='http://www.opengis.net/wfs'
  xmlns:ogc='http://www.opengis.net/ogc' service='WFS' version='1.0.0'>
  <Query typeName='geosolutions:WorldCountries'>
    <ogc:Filter>
      <ogc:FeatureId fid='WorldCountries.137' />
    </ogc:Filter>
  </Query>
</wfs:GetFeature>
```

2. Go on the command line, move to the training folder root, and execute the request using CURL:

```
curl -XPOST -d @request.xml -H "Content-type: application/xml" "http://
↳ localhost:8083/geoserver/ows"
```

3. Now, let's write an equivalent request - using the name of the state instead of the `id` - issuing a GET and encoding the filter in a language called **CQL**. Copy the following URL in your browser's navigation bar:

```
http://localhost:8083/geoserver/wfs?request=GetFeature&service=WFS&version=1.0.0&
↳ typeName=geosolutions:WorldCountries&outputFormat=GML2&CQL_FILTER=NAME=%27Monaco
↳ %27
```

`0&typeName=geosolutions:WorldCountries&outputFormat=GML2&CQL_FILTER=NAME='Monaco'`

Fig. 141: The CQL filter in the Firefox URL bar

That's how a feature set is filtered with either the OGC encoding or the CQL notation.

In the *next* section we will see how to edit the features via a protocol called WFS Transactional (WFS-T).

Modifying Feature Types

GeoServer provides a fully Transactional Web Feature Service (WFS-T) which enables users to insert/delete/modify the available FeatureTypes. This section shows a few of the GeoServer WFS-T capabilities and interactions with GIS clients.

```
- <wfs:FeatureCollection xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.geo-solutions.it/workshop
http://localhost:8080/geoserver/wfs?service=WFS&version=1.0.0&request=DescribeFeatureType&
typeName=geosolutions%3AWorldCountries http://www.opengis.net/wfs http://localhost:8080/geoserver
/schemas/wfs/1.0.0/WFS-basic.xsd">
- <gml:boundedBy>
  <gml:null>unknown</gml:null>
</gml:boundedBy>
- <gml:featureMember>
- <geosolutions:WorldCountries fid="WorldCountries.137">
  - <geosolutions:the_geom>
    - <gml:MultiPolygon srsName="http://www.opengis.net/gml/srs/epsg.xml#4326">
      - <gml:polygonMember>
        - <gml:Polygon>
          - <gml:outerBoundaryIs>
            - <gml:LinearRing>
              - <gml:coordinates decimal="." cs="," ts=" ">
                7.43869876,43.75045645 7.37772057,43.73174958 7.38009769,43.75324698
                7.3949805,43.76533926 7.41441084,43.77092032 7.43694177,43.76146353
                7.43869876,43.75045645
              </gml:coordinates>
            </gml:LinearRing>
          </gml:outerBoundaryIs>
        </gml:Polygon>
      </gml:polygonMember>
    </gml:MultiPolygon>
  </geosolutions:the_geom>
  <geosolutions:ScaleRank>6</geosolutions:ScaleRank>
  <geosolutions:LabelRank>6</geosolutions:LabelRank>
  <geosolutions:FeatureCla>Admin-0 countries</geosolutions:FeatureCla>
  <geosolutions:SOVEREIGNT>Monaco</geosolutions:SOVEREIGNT>
  <geosolutions:SOV_A3>MCO</geosolutions:SOV_A3>
  <geosolutions:ADM0_DIF>0.0</geosolutions:ADM0_DIF>
  <geosolutions:LEVEL>2.0</geosolutions:LEVEL>
  <geosolutions:TYPE>Sovereign country</geosolutions:TYPE>
```

Fig. 142: The results of the CQL filter

Modifying Feature Types using GeoNode

1. Open your instance of [GeoNode](#) and log in as a *superuser* or a user having write rights on at least some *Layers*

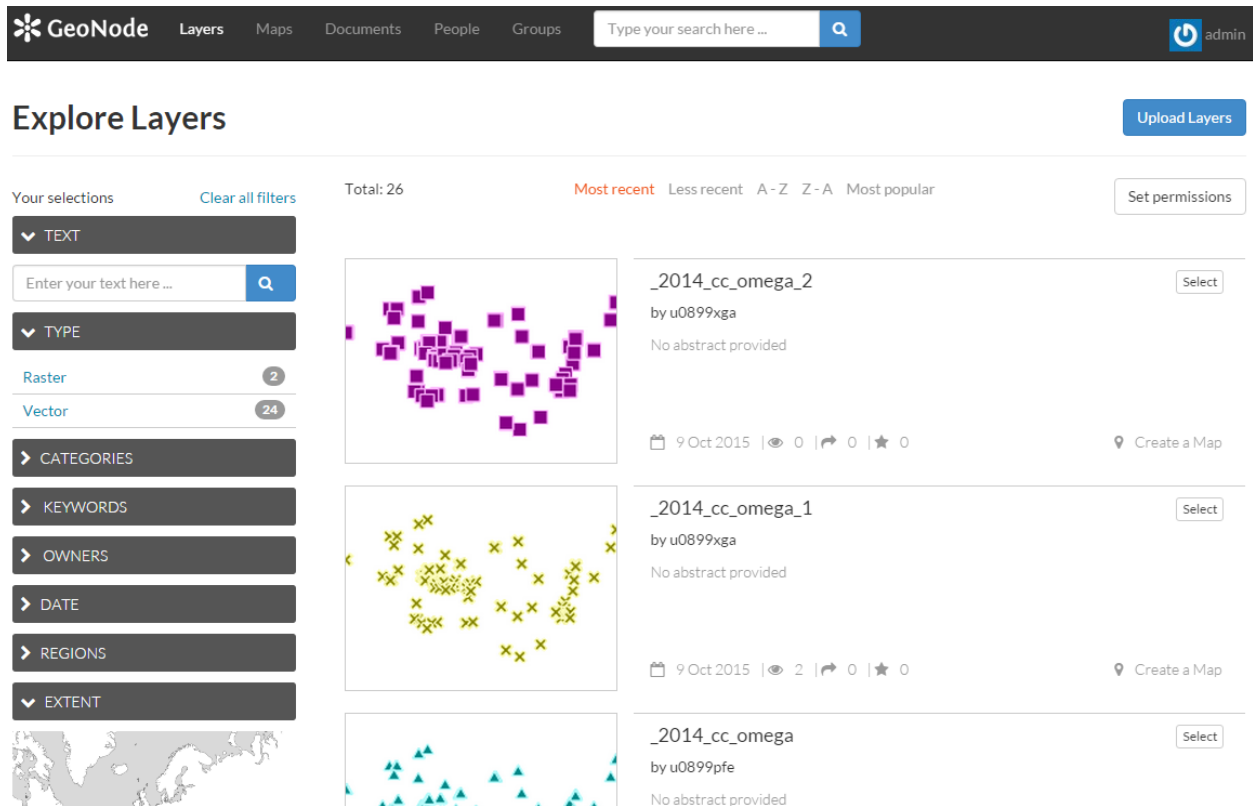


Fig. 143: GeoNode Layers


2. Select a *Layer* on which when you have right to edit *data*


Warning: You can edit **only** *Layers* which have been stored on a JDBC DataStore, like a DataBase. On GeoNode this is only possible if the DB `datastore` has been enabled from the `settings`.

3. Click on *Edit Layer* and then, from the pop-up window, click on *Edit data*

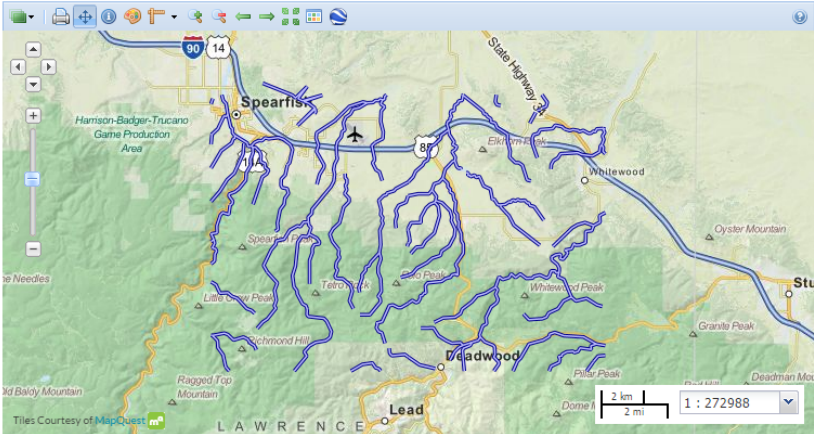
Warning: The *Edit data* button will be available **only** for writable *Layers* (see above).

4. When the *Map* shows up along with your *Layer*, zoom in to a region you want to update or create.
5. Identify the *Edit* button on the map top toolbar, click on the **small arrow** on the left in order to show up the context menu.
6. Lets first *Modify* a FeatureType. Click on **Modify**.
7. Select a geometry and click over it. From the small info dialog window, select **Edit**
8. Modify the geometry and/or the values of the field as you wish, and then click on **Save**.


[Layers](#)
[Maps](#)
[Documents](#)
[People](#)
[Groups](#)




streams_1



[Download Layer](#)
[Edit Layer](#)
[Download Metadata](#)

Legend



Maps using this layer

This layer is not currently used in any maps.


Create a map using this layer

Click the button below to generate a new map based on this layer.

[Create a Map](#)

Styles

The following styles are associated with this layer. Choose a style to view it in the preview map.

-  streams_1

[Info](#)
[Attributes](#)
[Share](#)
[Ratings](#)
[Comments](#)

Title	streams_1
Abstract	No abstract provided
Publication Date	Oct. 8, 2015, 6:59 a.m.
Type	Vector Data
Owner	admin
More info	-

Fig. 144: GeoNode Layer Select

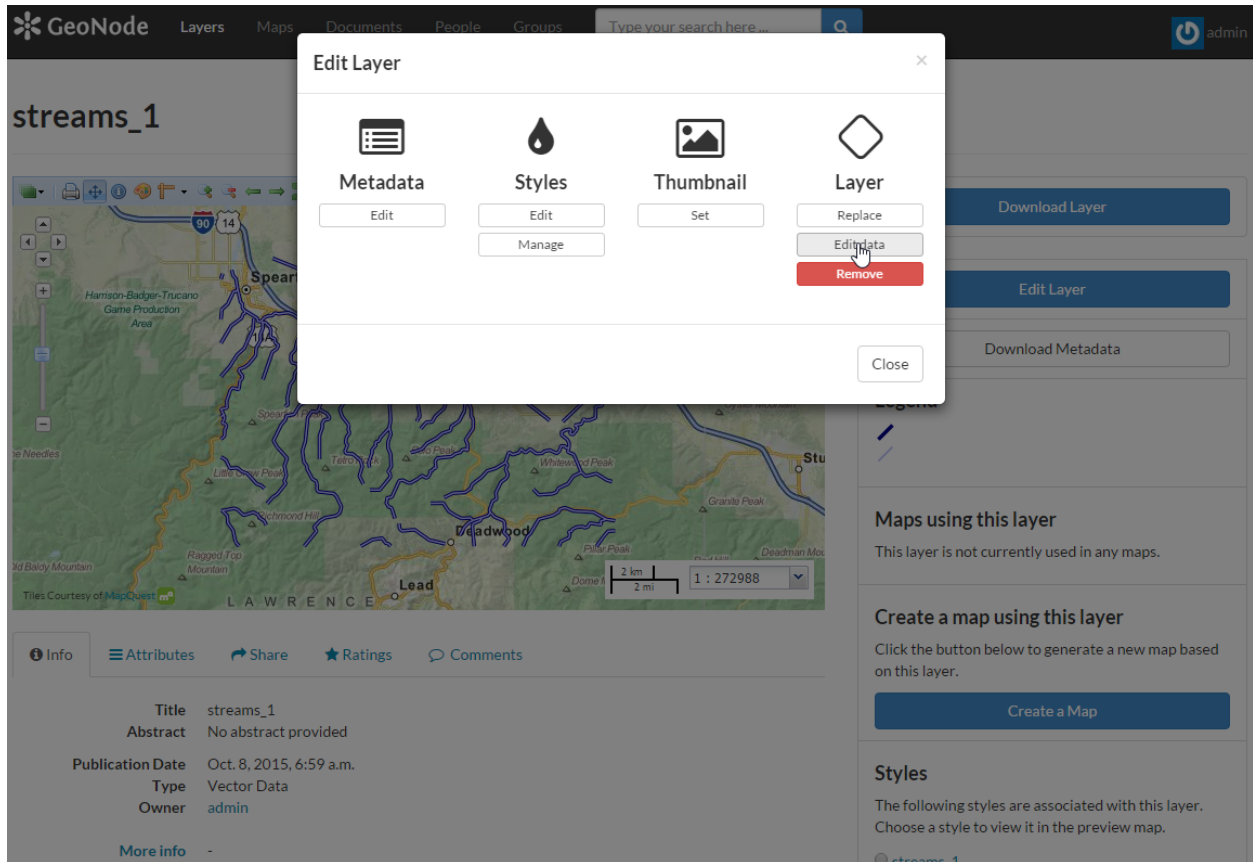


Fig. 145: GeoNode Edit Layer

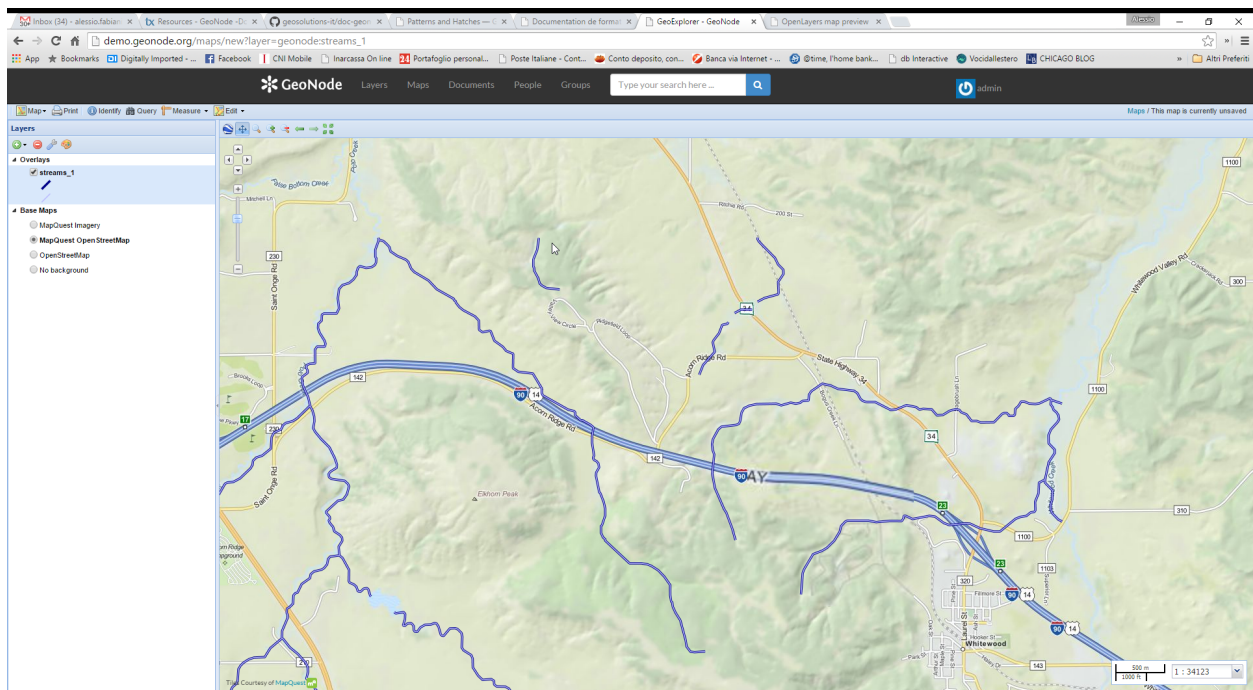


Fig. 146: GeoNode Navigate Layer

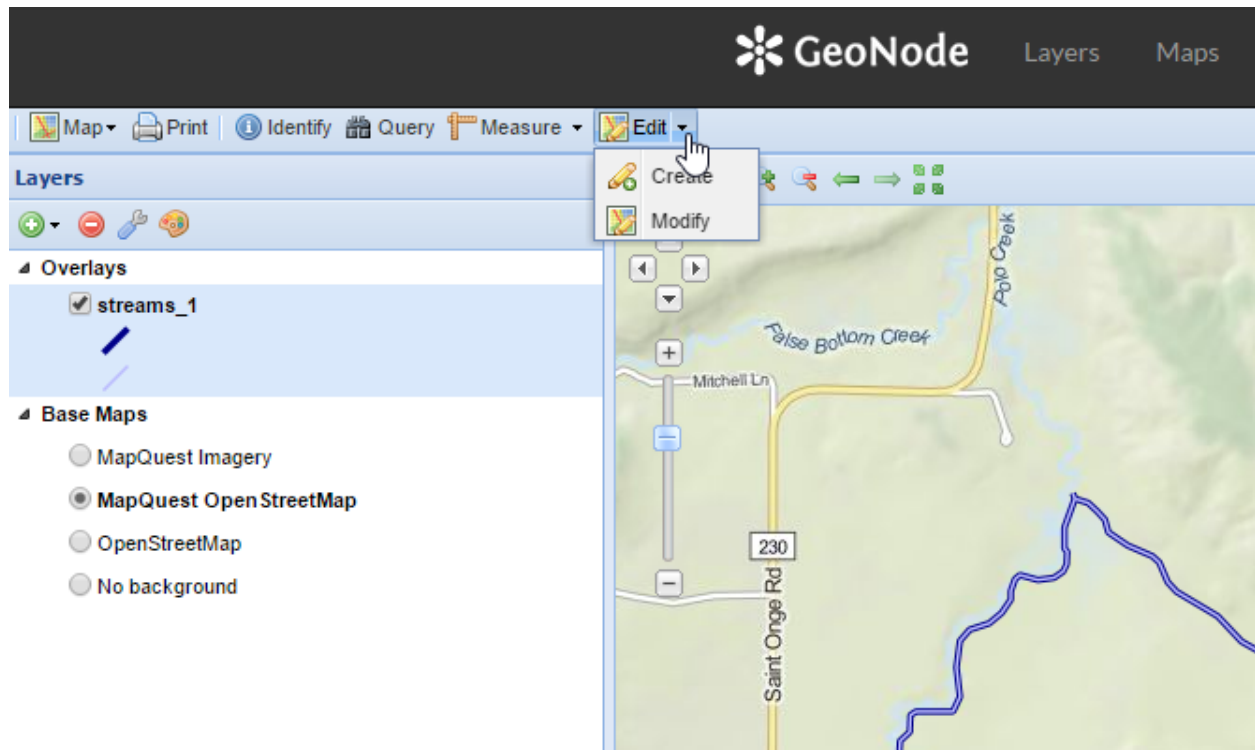


Fig. 147: GeoNode Edit Button

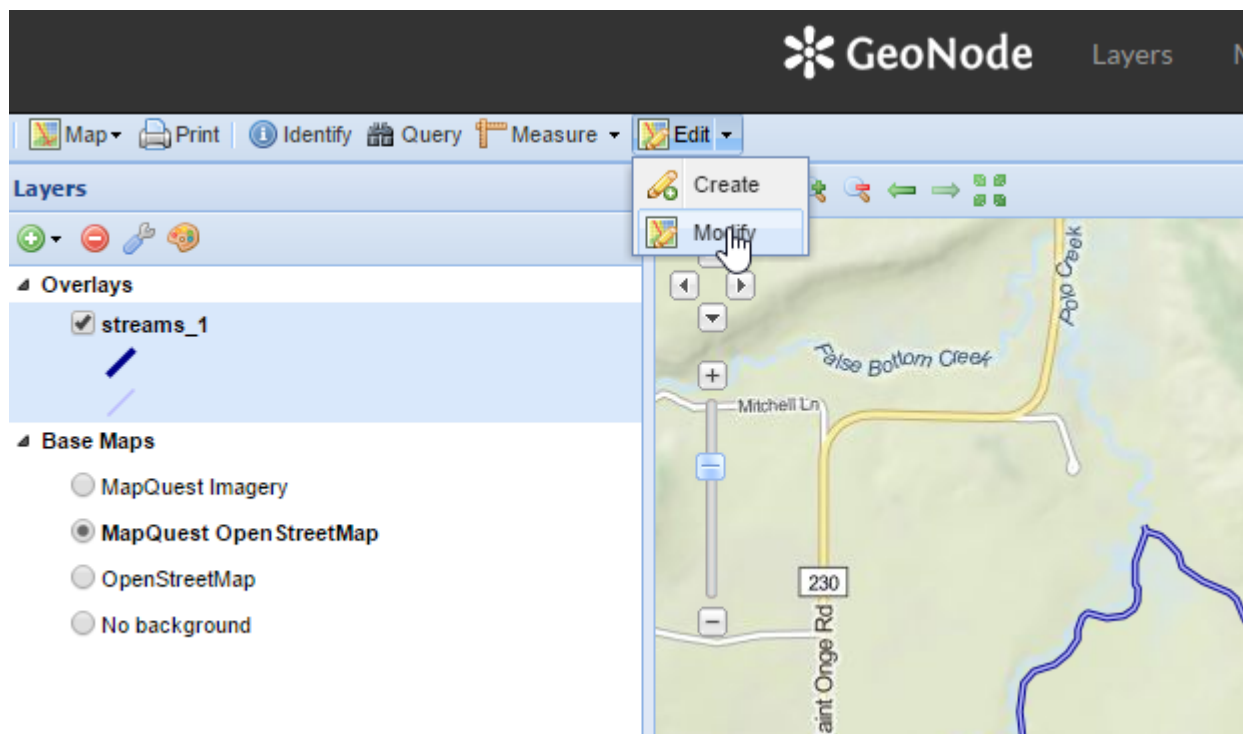


Fig. 148: GeoNode Modify FeatureType

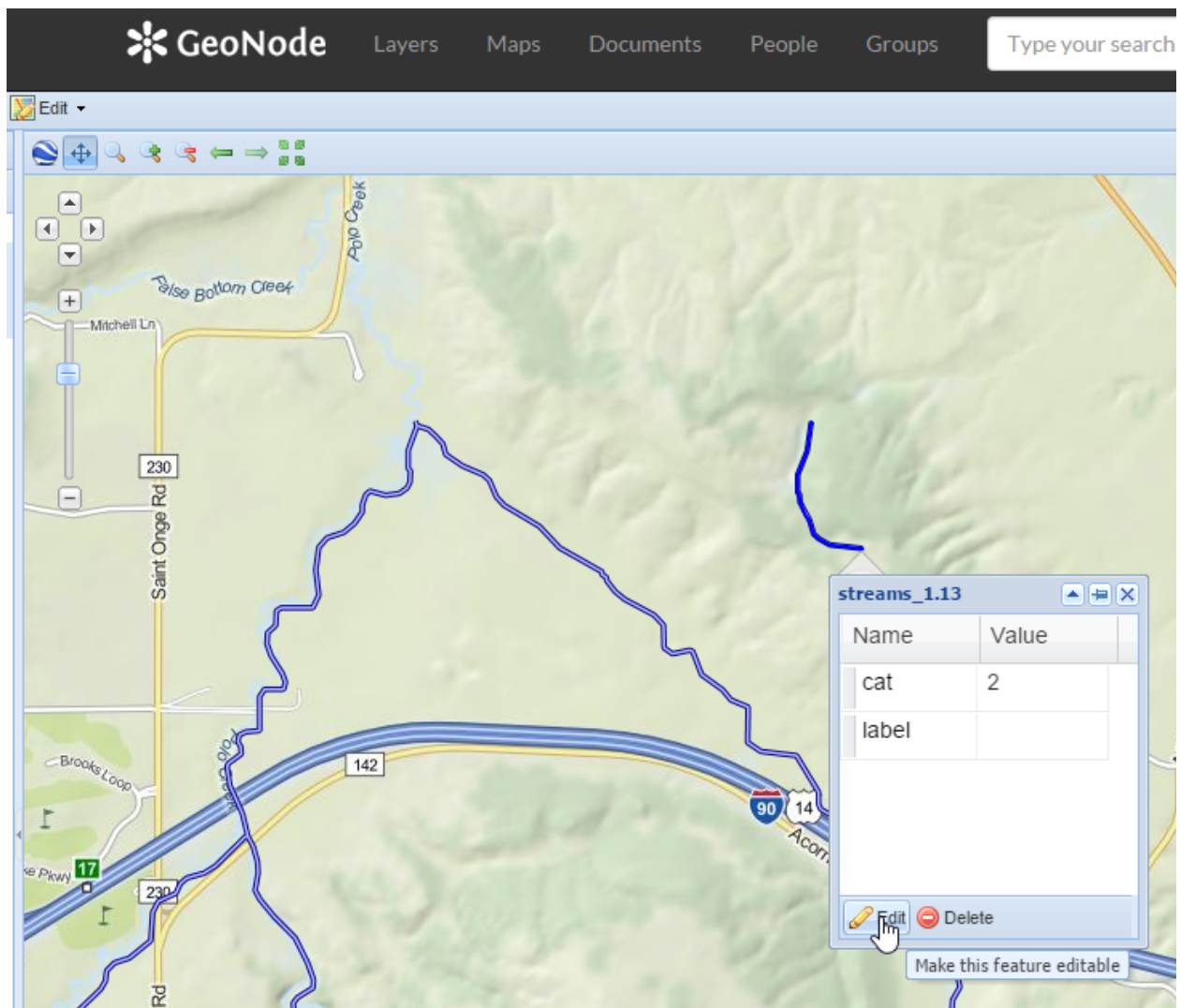


Fig. 149: GeoNode Editing a FeatureType

Hint: If you want you can also completely delete the FeatureType by clicking on the **Delete** button from the same info dialog window.

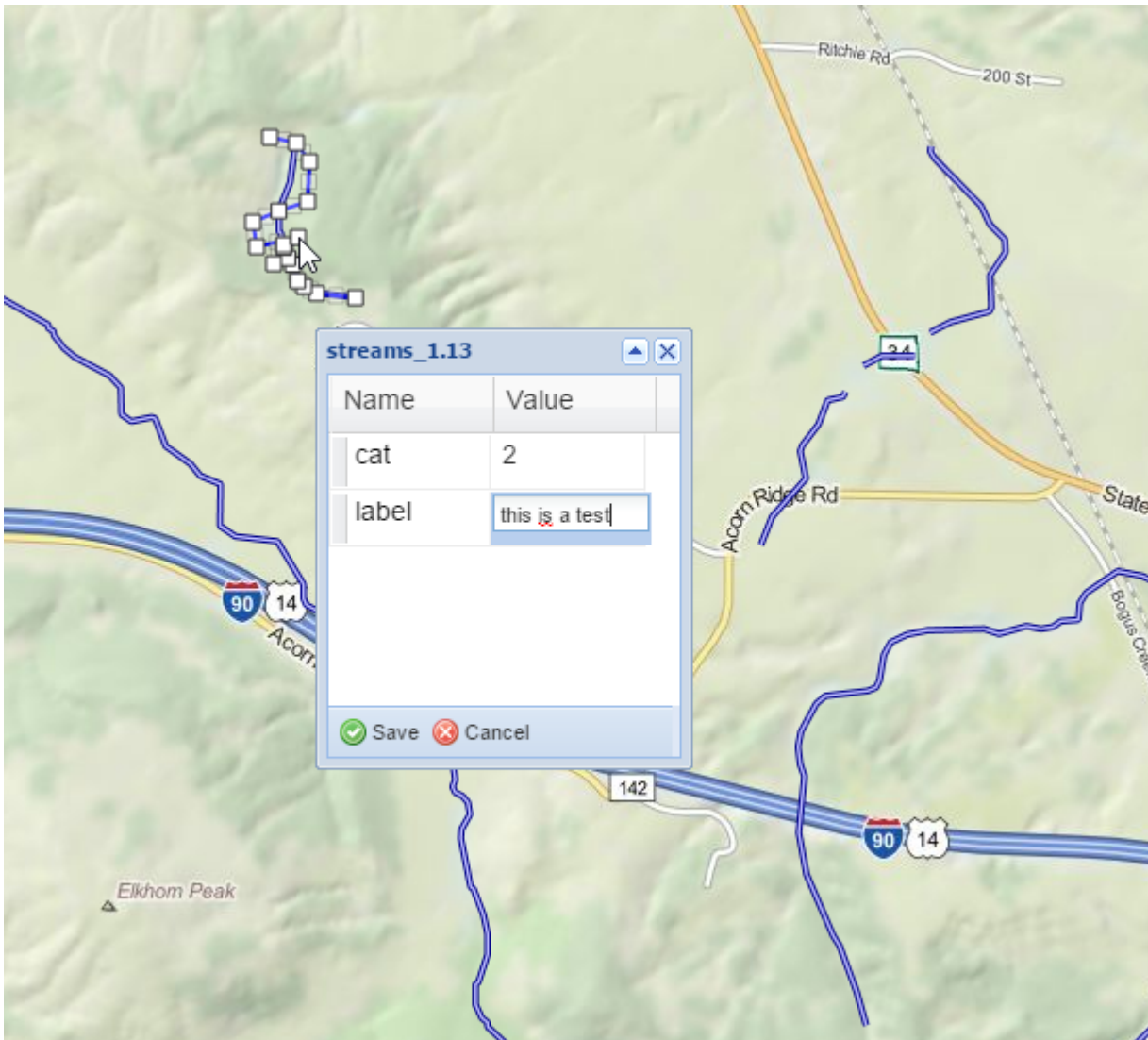


Fig. 150: GeoNode Updating a FeatureType

9. Verify that the changes have been stored on GeoServer.

Replace the URL

```
http://your_host/maps/new?layer=geonode:streams_1
```

with

```
http://your_host/geoserver/wms/reflect?layers=geonode:streams_1
```

Warning: Pay attention to the parameter: `layer` becomes `layers`, plural. If you want you can also add an **output format** parameter, like `format=openlayers`. In that case the complete URL becomes:

http://your_host/geoserver/wms/reflect?layers=geonode:streams_1&format=openlayers

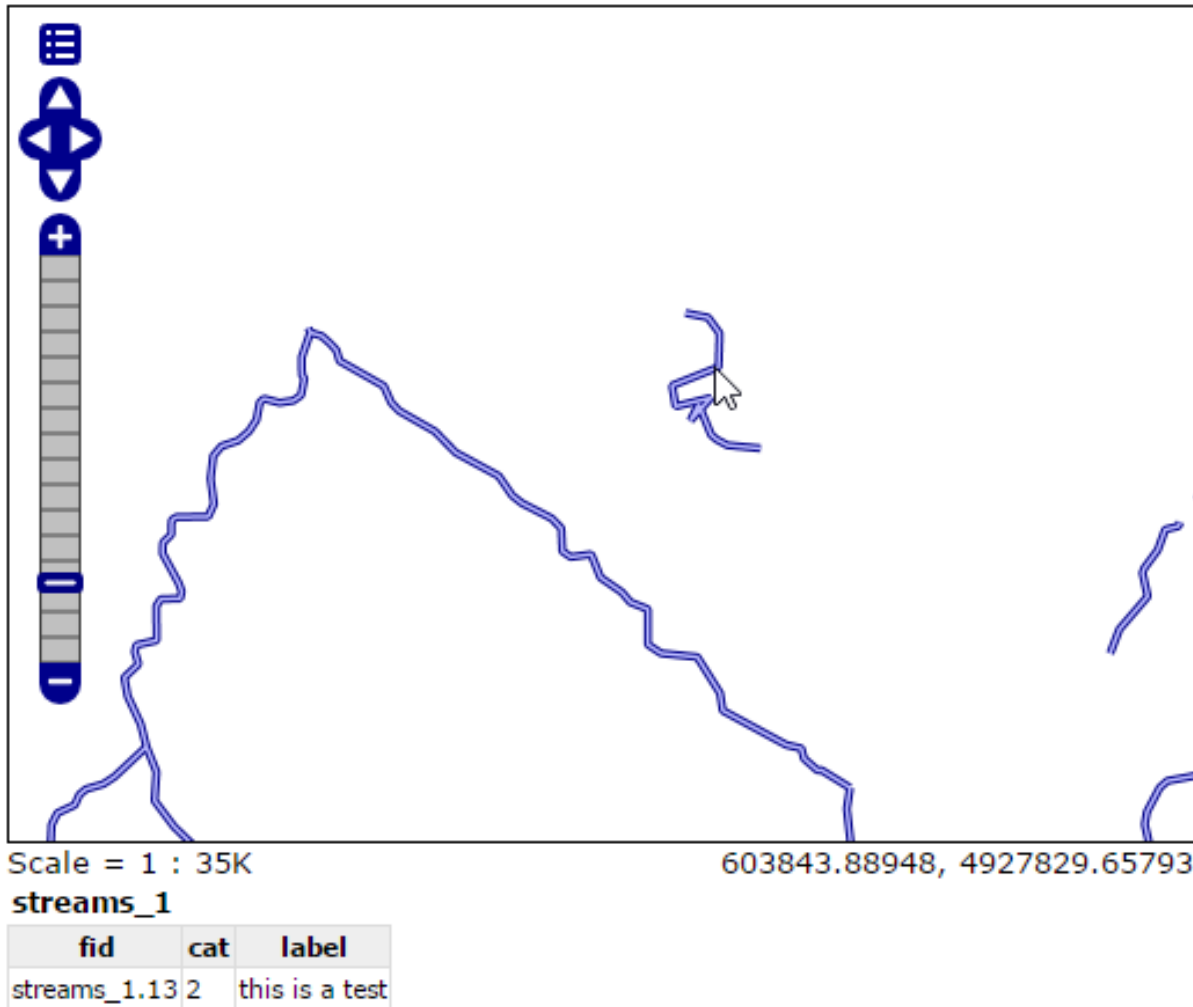


Fig. 151: GeoServer Displaying the Updated Layer

Click over the FeatureType in order to display the updates values too.

- Repeat the FeatureType editing but this time click on **Create** (or simply click over the *Edit* button and **not** on its right small arrow).

Modifying Feature Types using a Desktop GIS client

- Open **uDig** GIS desktop client by going on the command line, changing directory in the training root if necessary, and running the `udig` command.

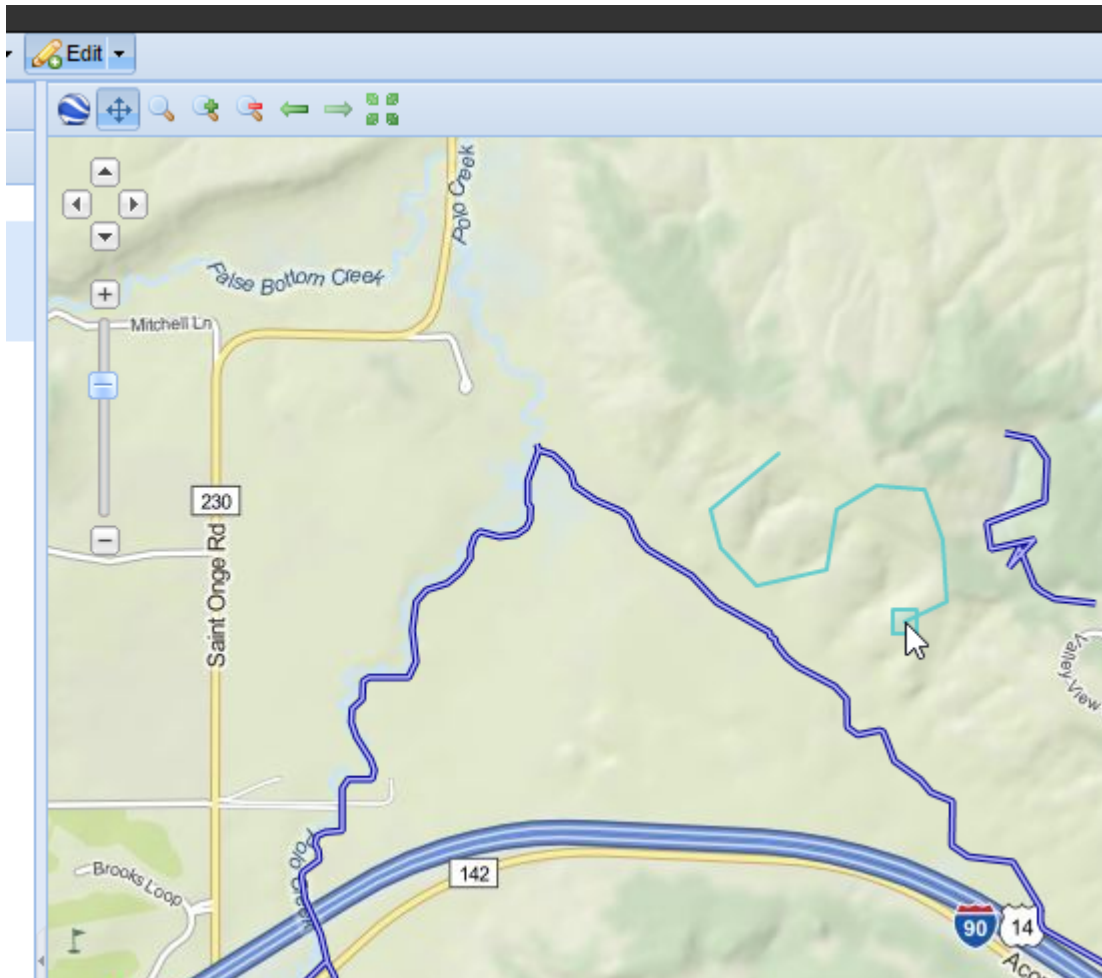


Fig. 152: GeoNode Creating a FeatureType

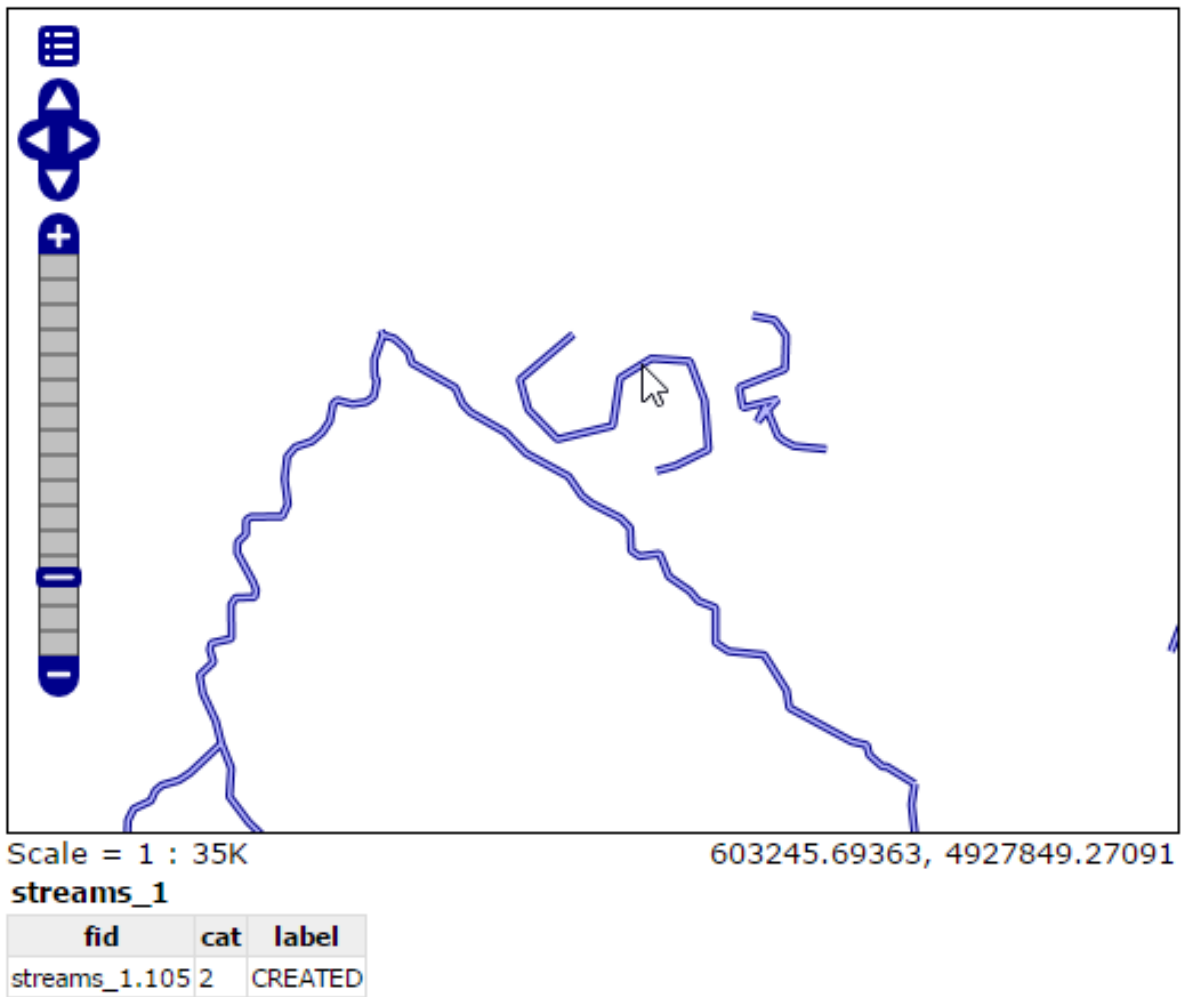
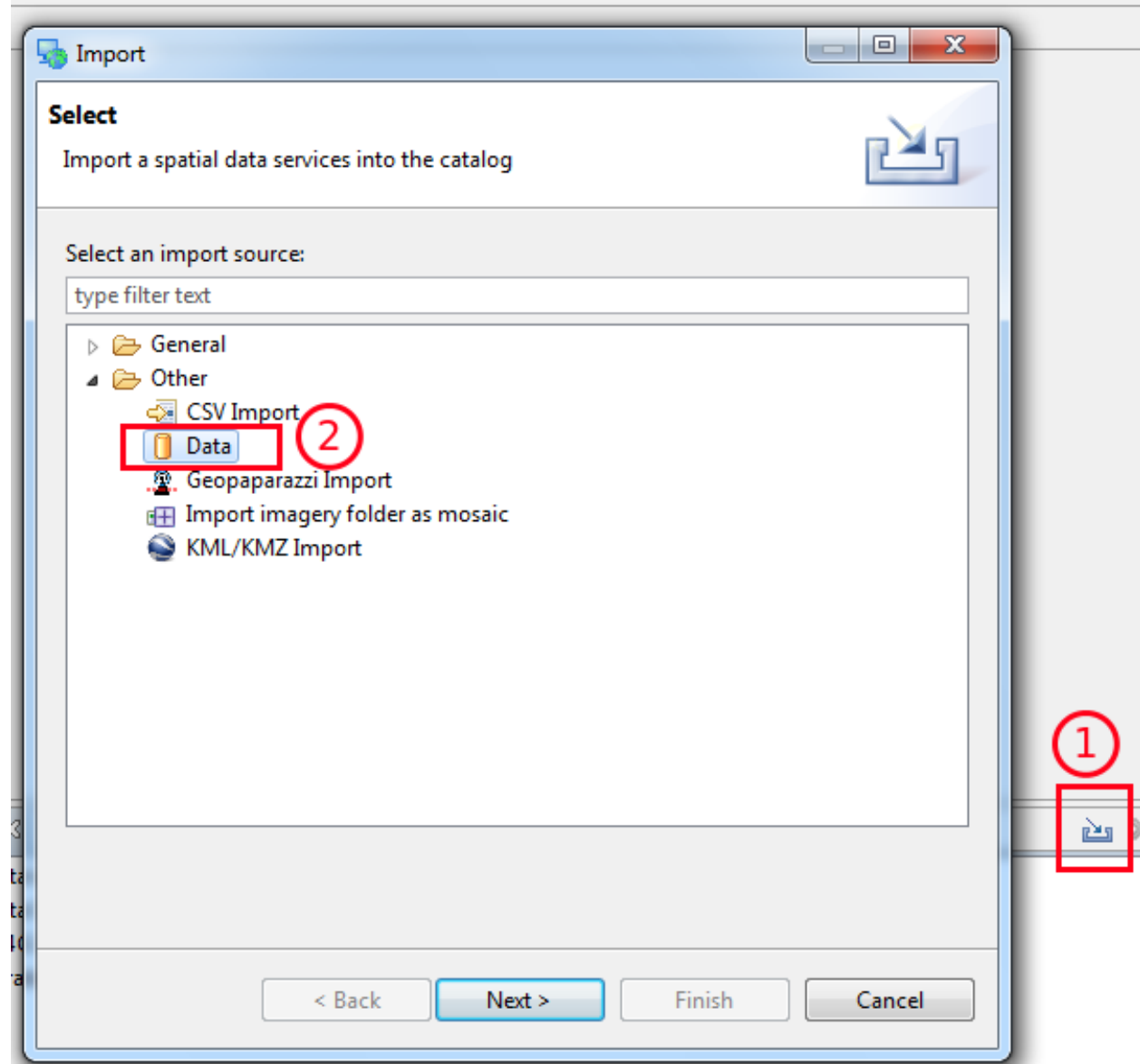


Fig. 153: GeoServer Displaying the New Feature

2. Add GeoServer WFS to the catalog.



Use the import button in the catalog tab, and select “data” in the first page of the wizard

Insert into the URL text box the following address:

```
http://localhost:8083/geoserver/wfs?request=GetCapabilities&service=WFS
```

Select the *Mainrd* from the list

3. Load the *Mainrd* Feature Type using *drag-n-drop*.
4. Perform a zoom operation on the upper-right part of the layer.
5. By using the *Select and Edit Geometry* tool try to move/add/remove some vertex to the small line at the center of the screen.
6. Once finished use the *Commit* tool to persist the changes on GeoServer.

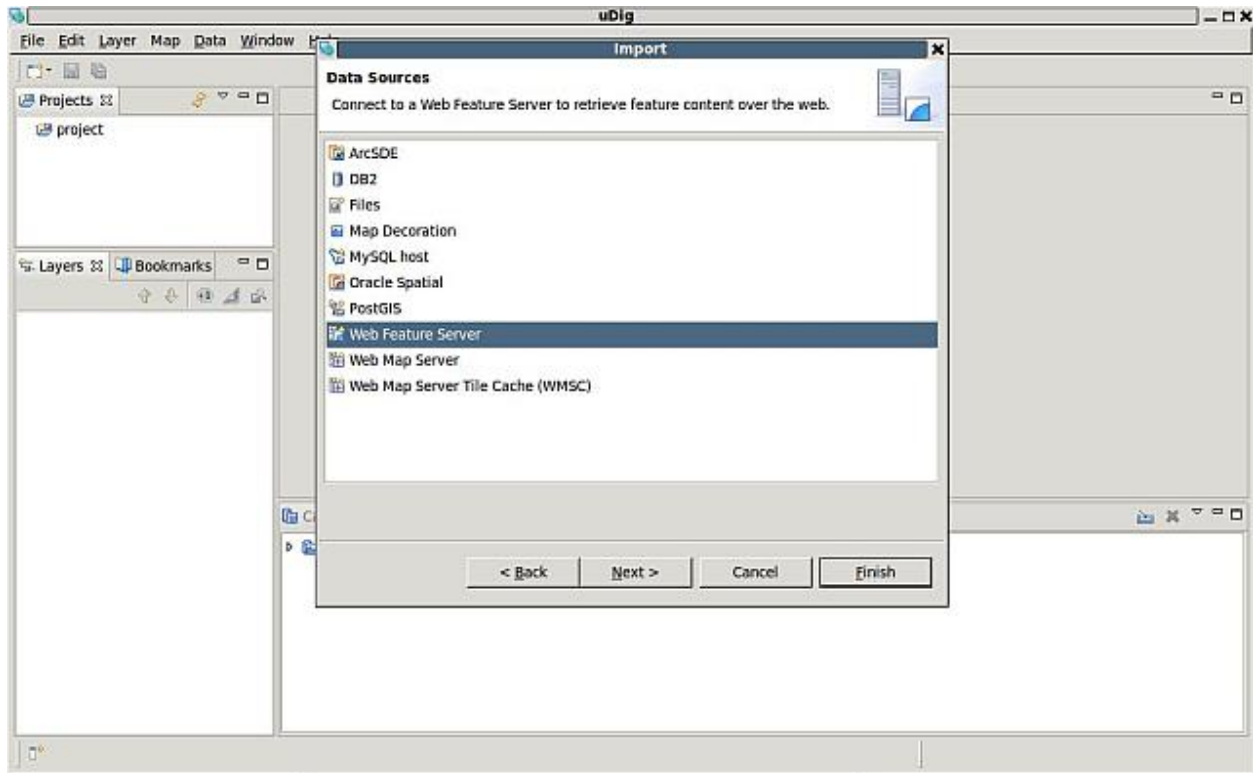


Fig. 154: Selection of Web Feature Service data

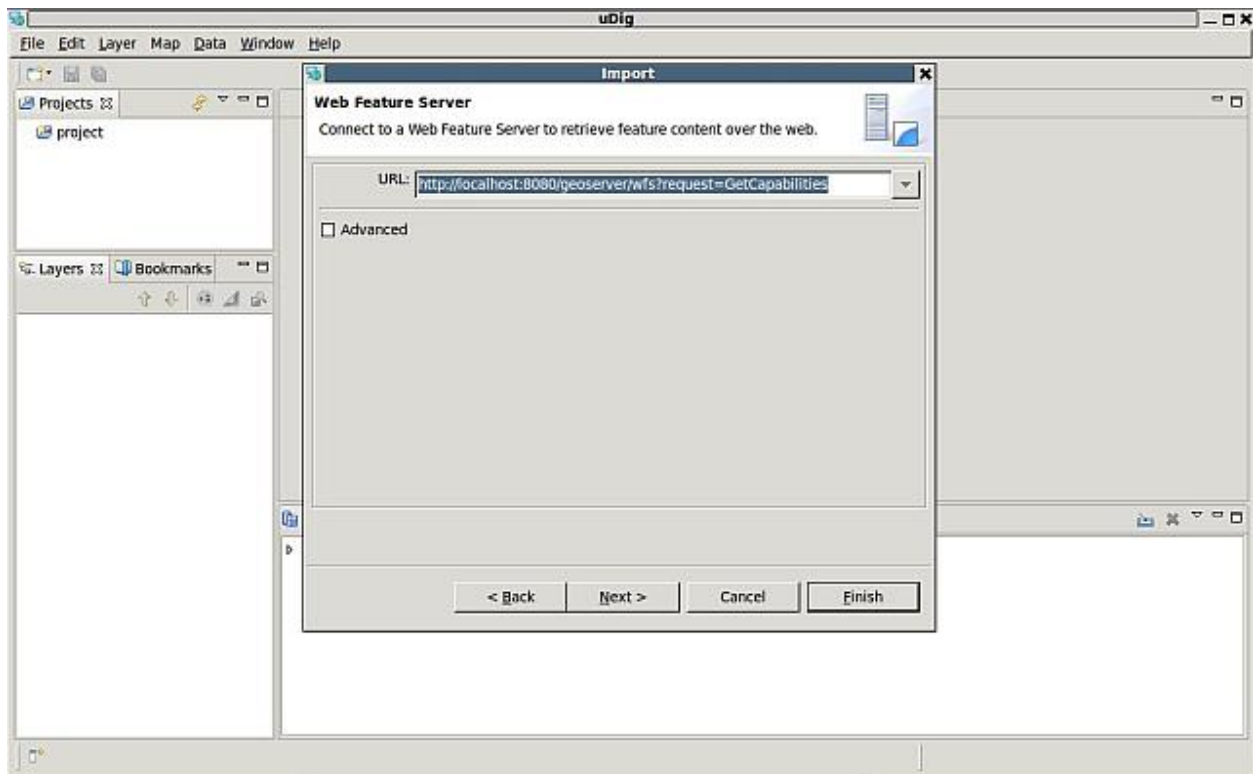


Fig. 155: The WFS URL

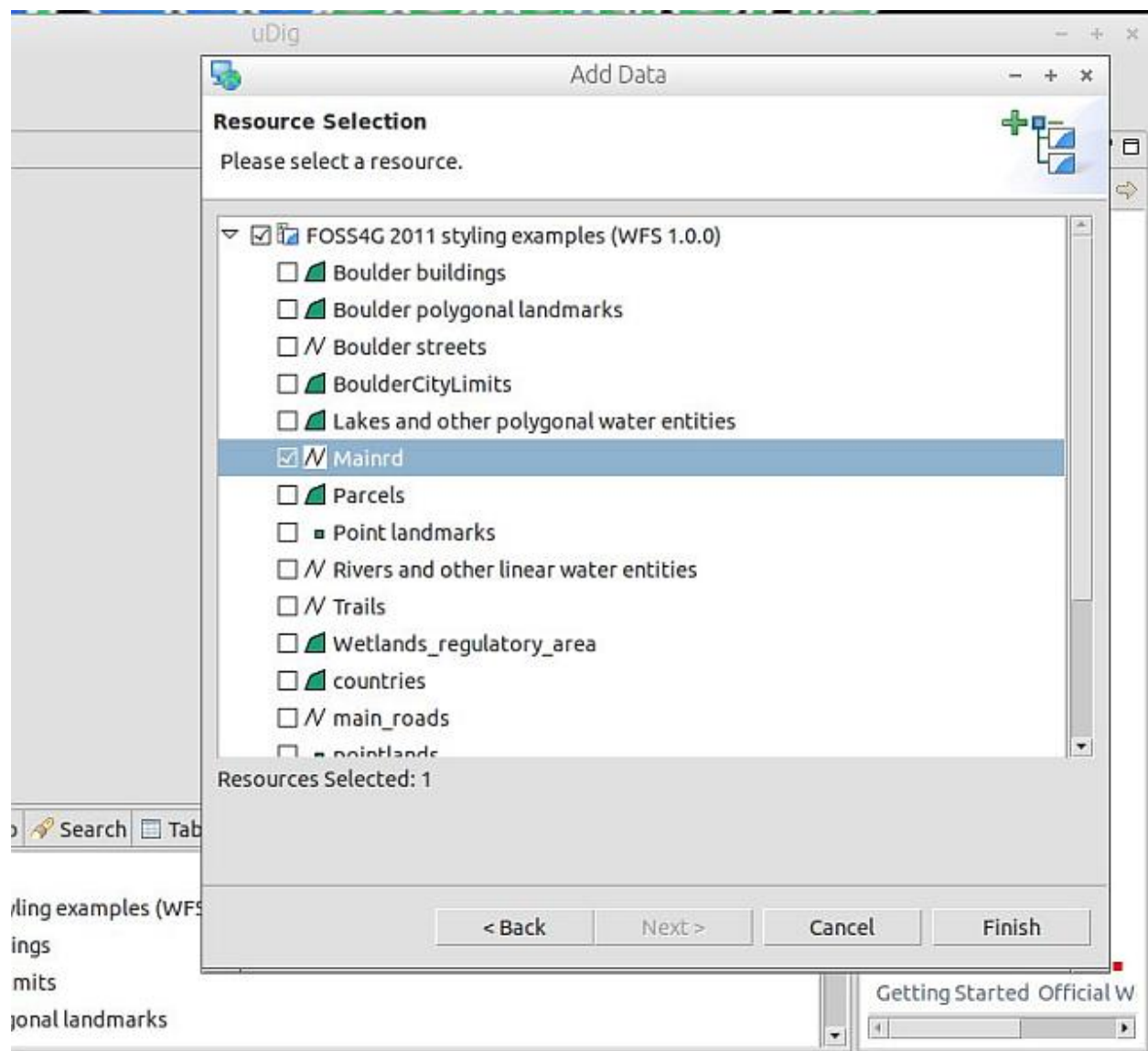


Fig. 156: WFS Datasets shown into the uDig catalog

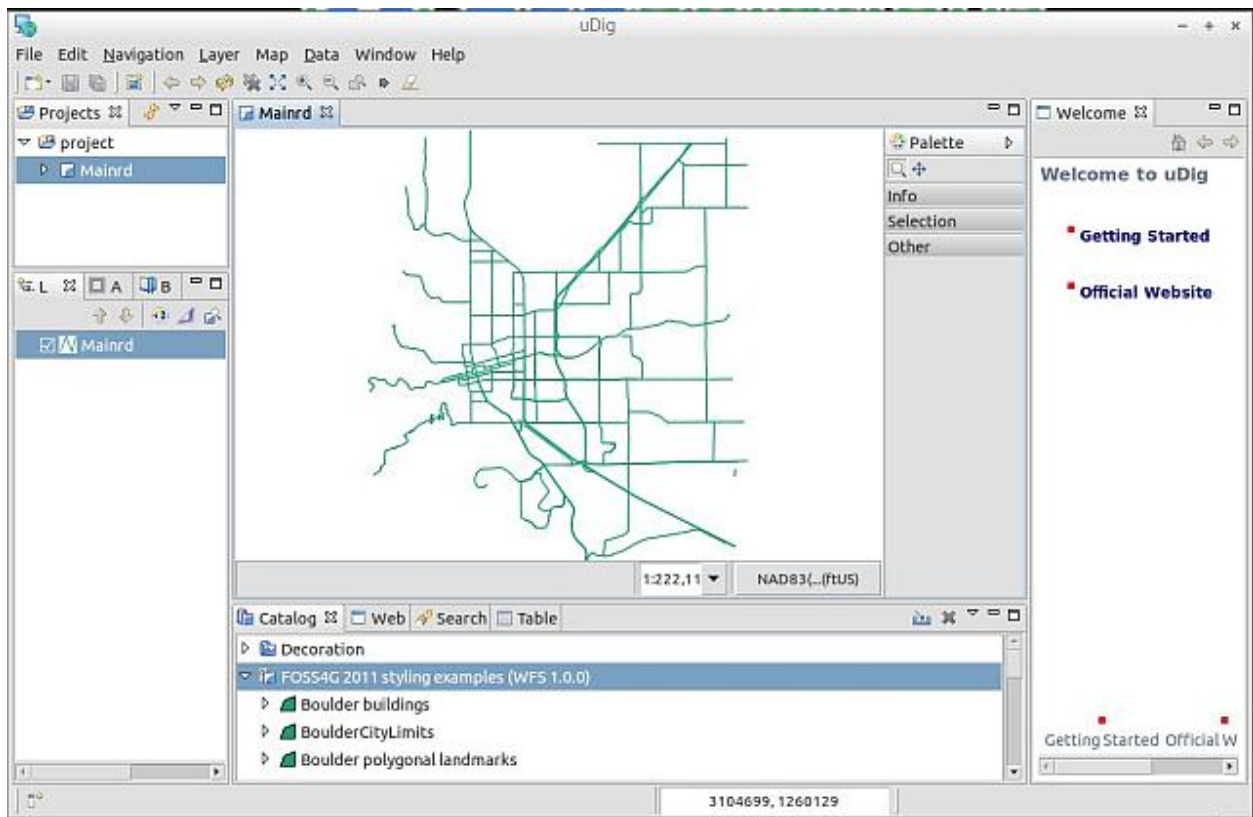


Fig. 157: Importing *Mainrd* into the map

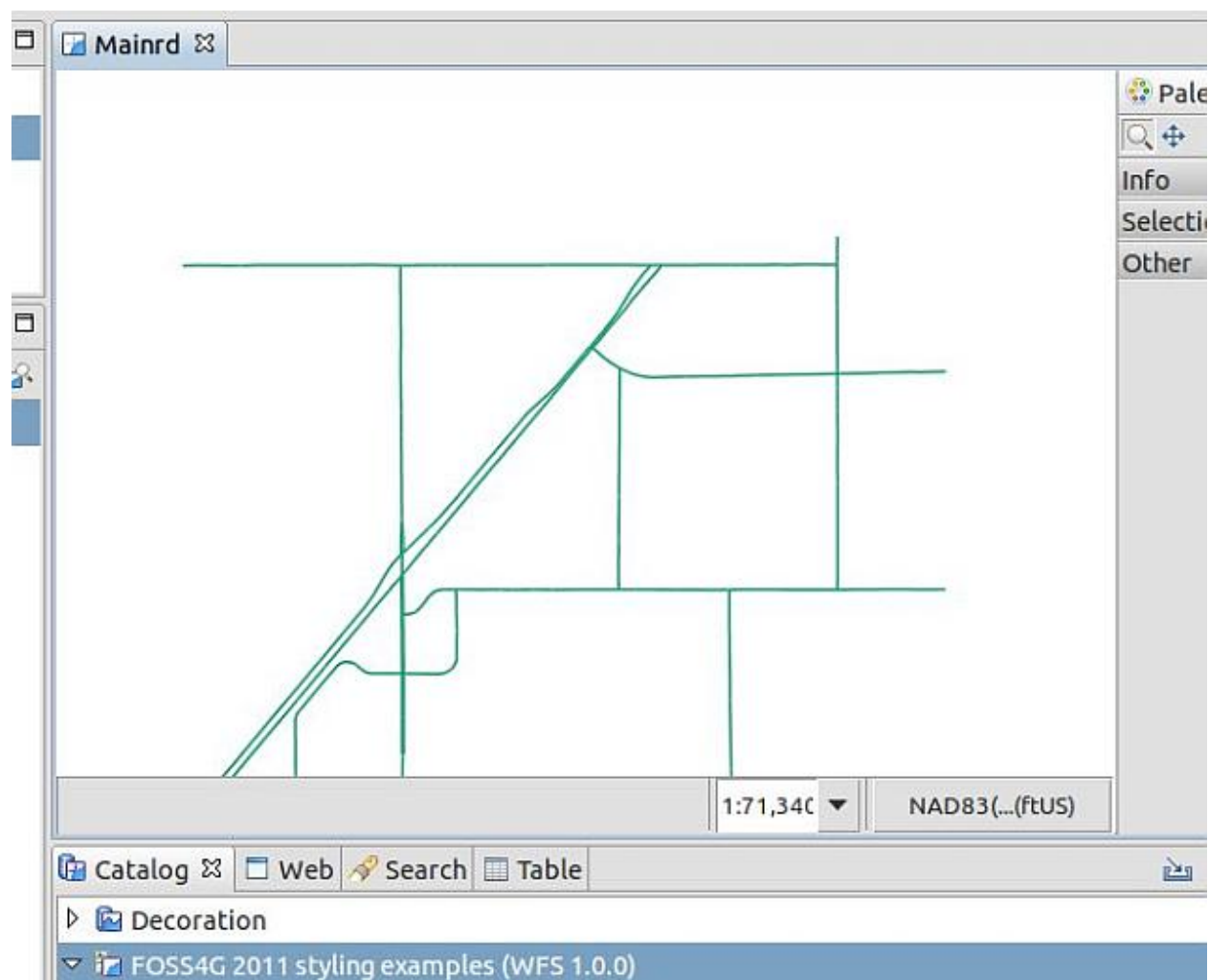


Fig. 158: Zooming in ...

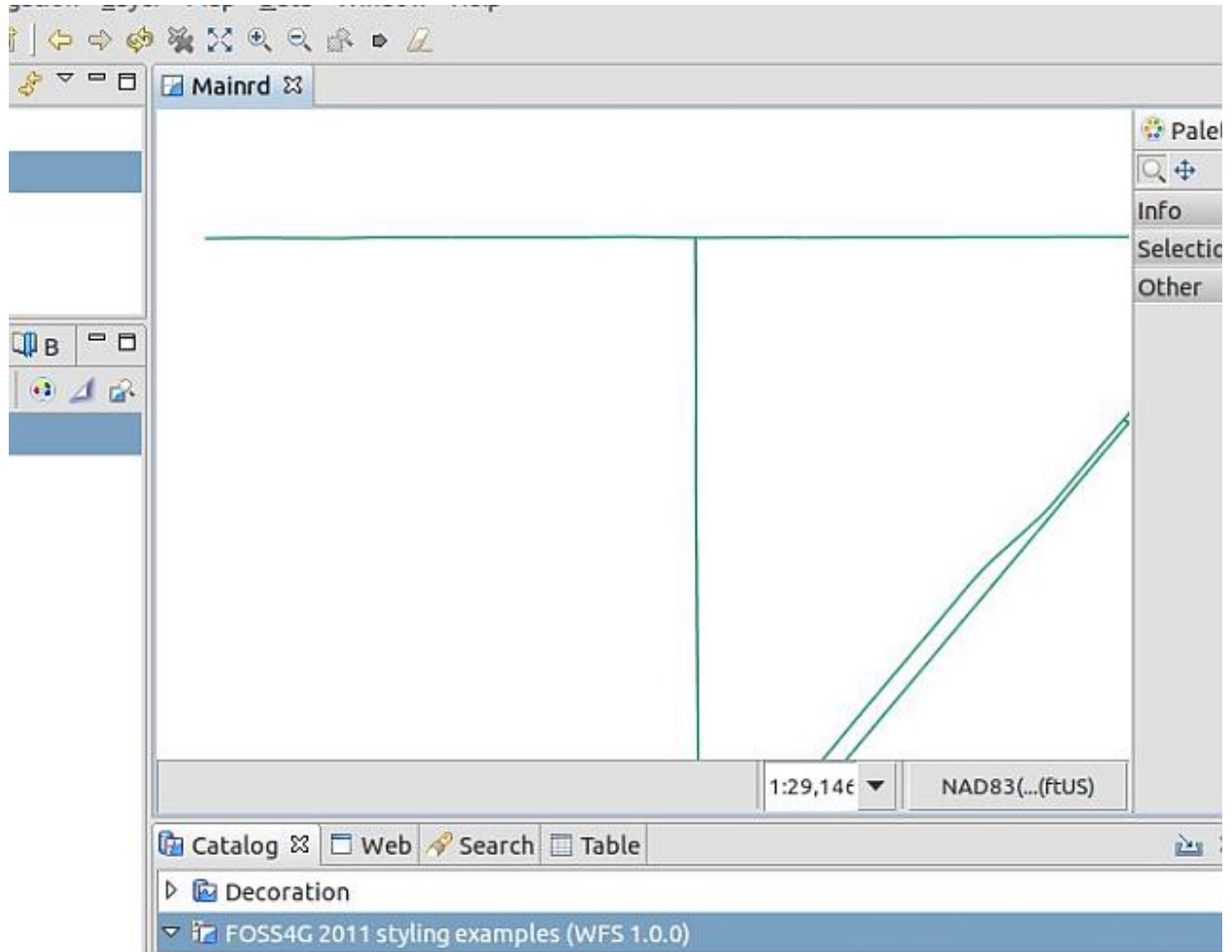


Fig. 159: Zooming in ...

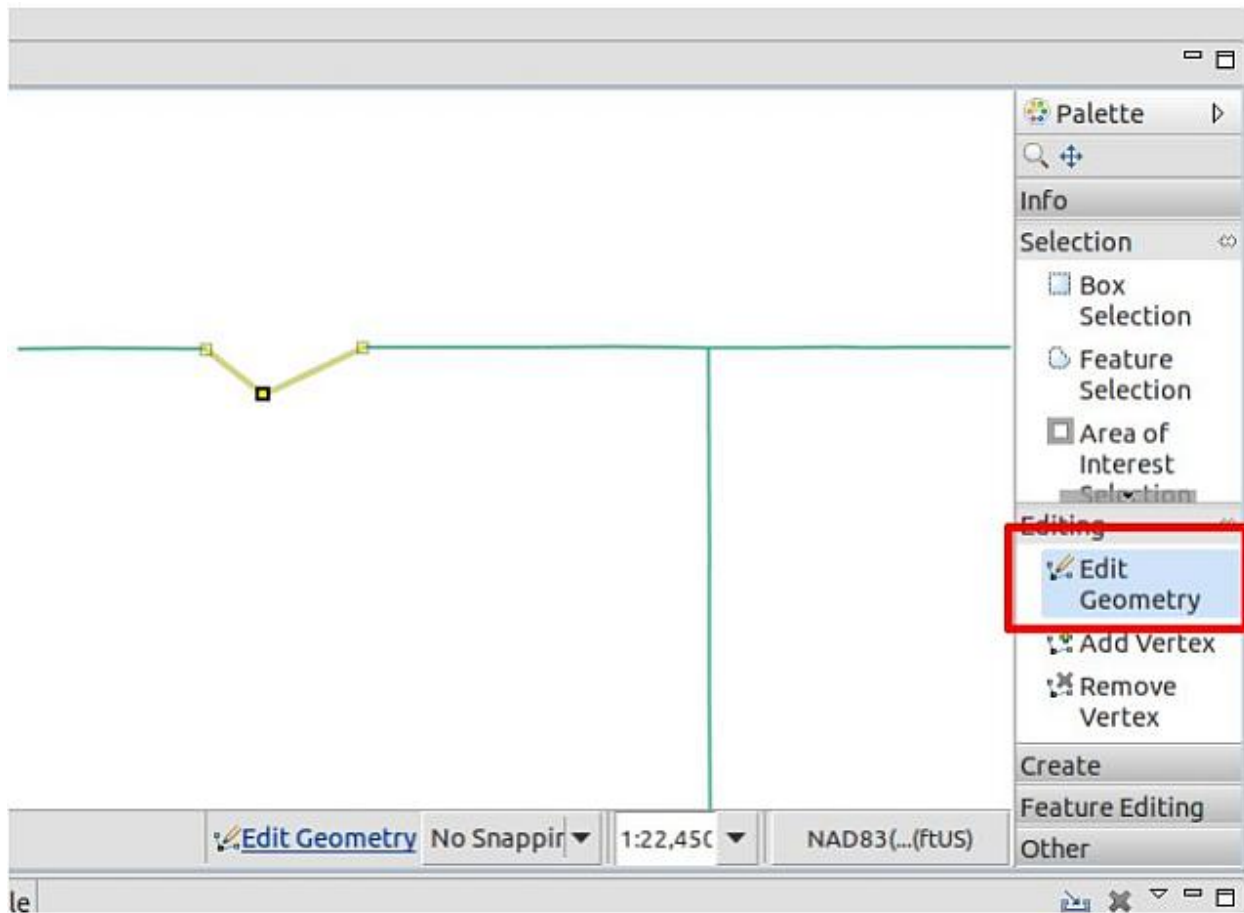


Fig. 160: Playing with the Geometry

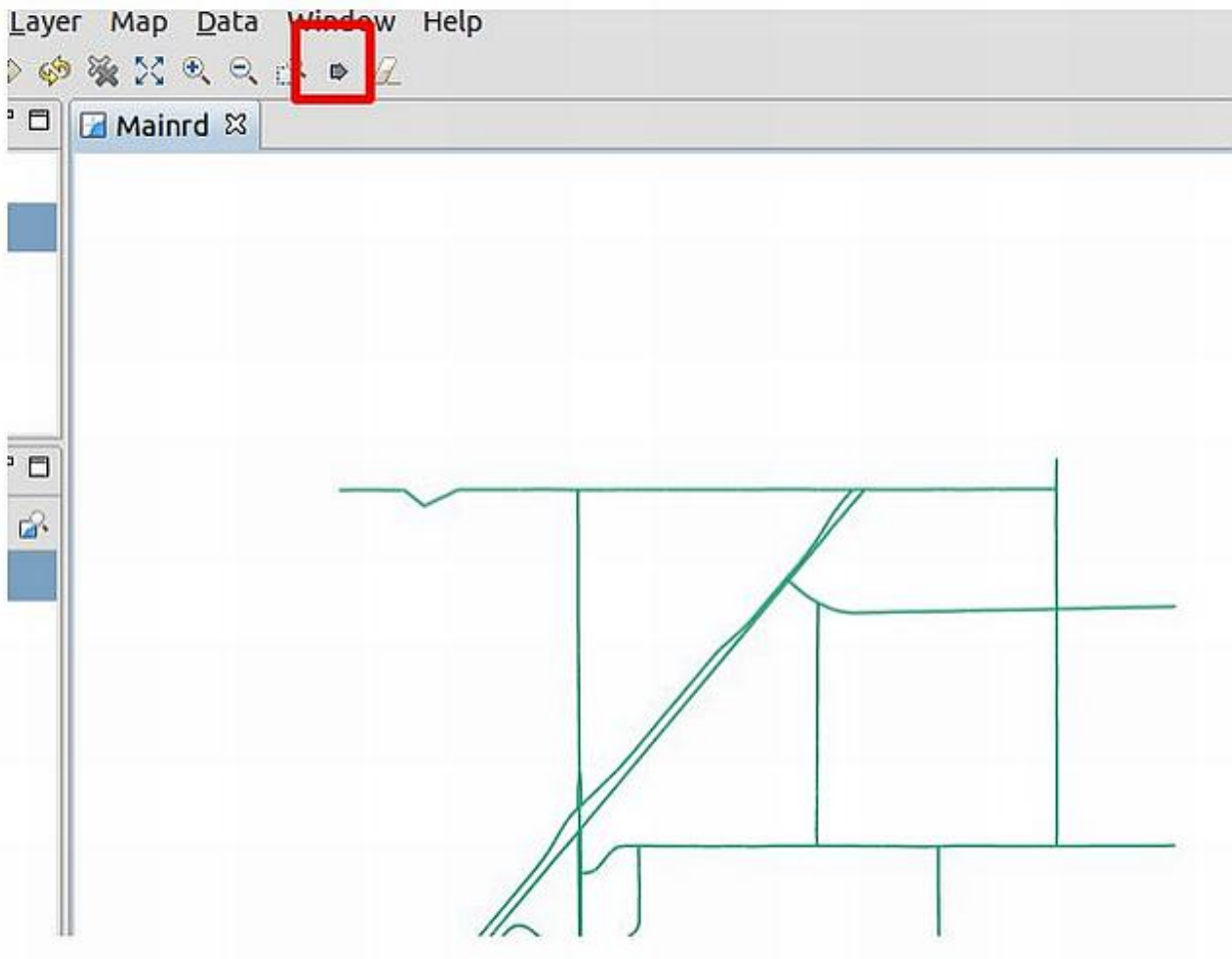


Fig. 161: Committing changes through the WFS-T protocol

7. Use GeoServer **Layer Preview** to view the changes on the *Mainrd* layer.

Warning: In order to view the streets lines you have to specify the *line* style on the GetMap request.

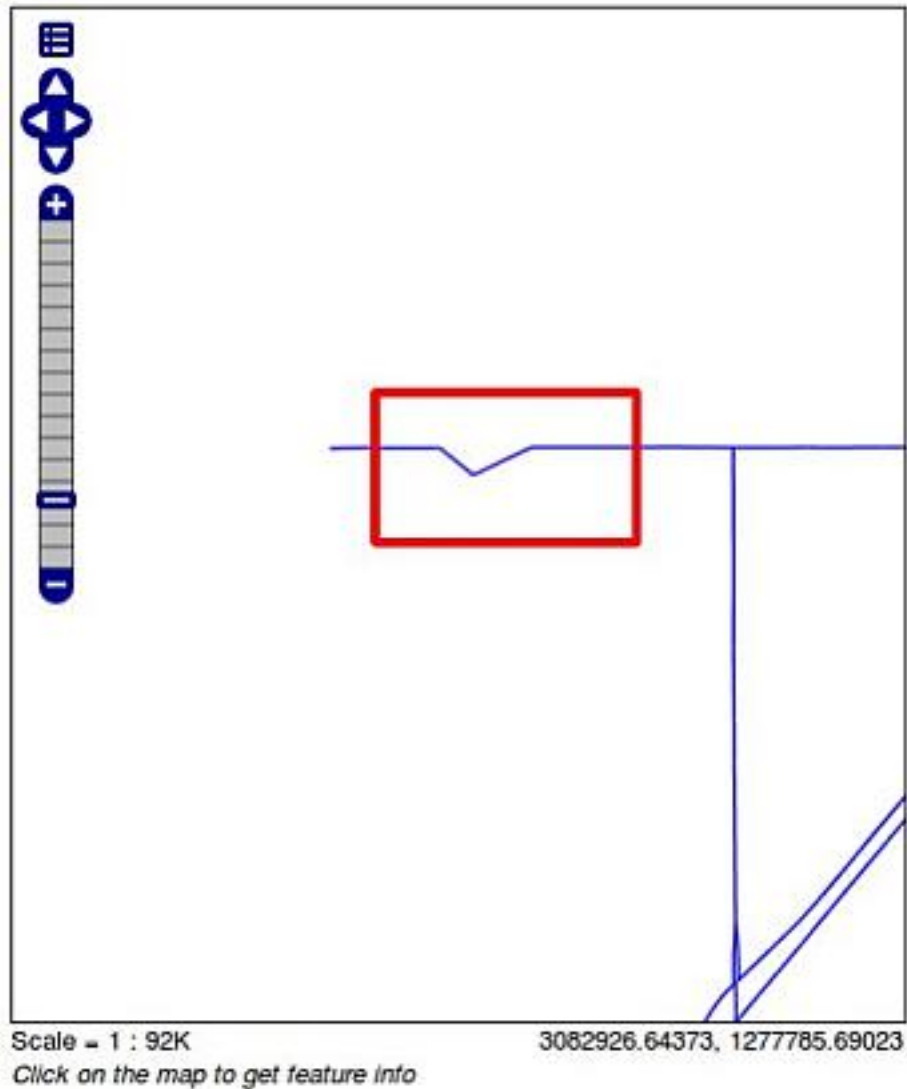


Fig. 162: Showing the changes to the *Mainrd* Feature Type

8. On uDig look the Feature attribute values using the *Info* tool.
9. Now open/create the `request.xml` file in the training root dir and set in the following request, which will be used to issue an **Update** Feature type request to the WFS-T updating all roads labelled as Monarch Rd to Monarch Road

```
<wfs:Transaction xmlns:topp="http://www.openplans.org/topp" xmlns:ogc="http://www.
↪opengis.net/ogc" xmlns:wfs="http://www.opengis.net/wfs" service="WFS" version=
↪"1.0.0">
  <wfs:Update typeName="geosolutions:Mainrd">
    <wfs:Property>
```

(continues on next page)

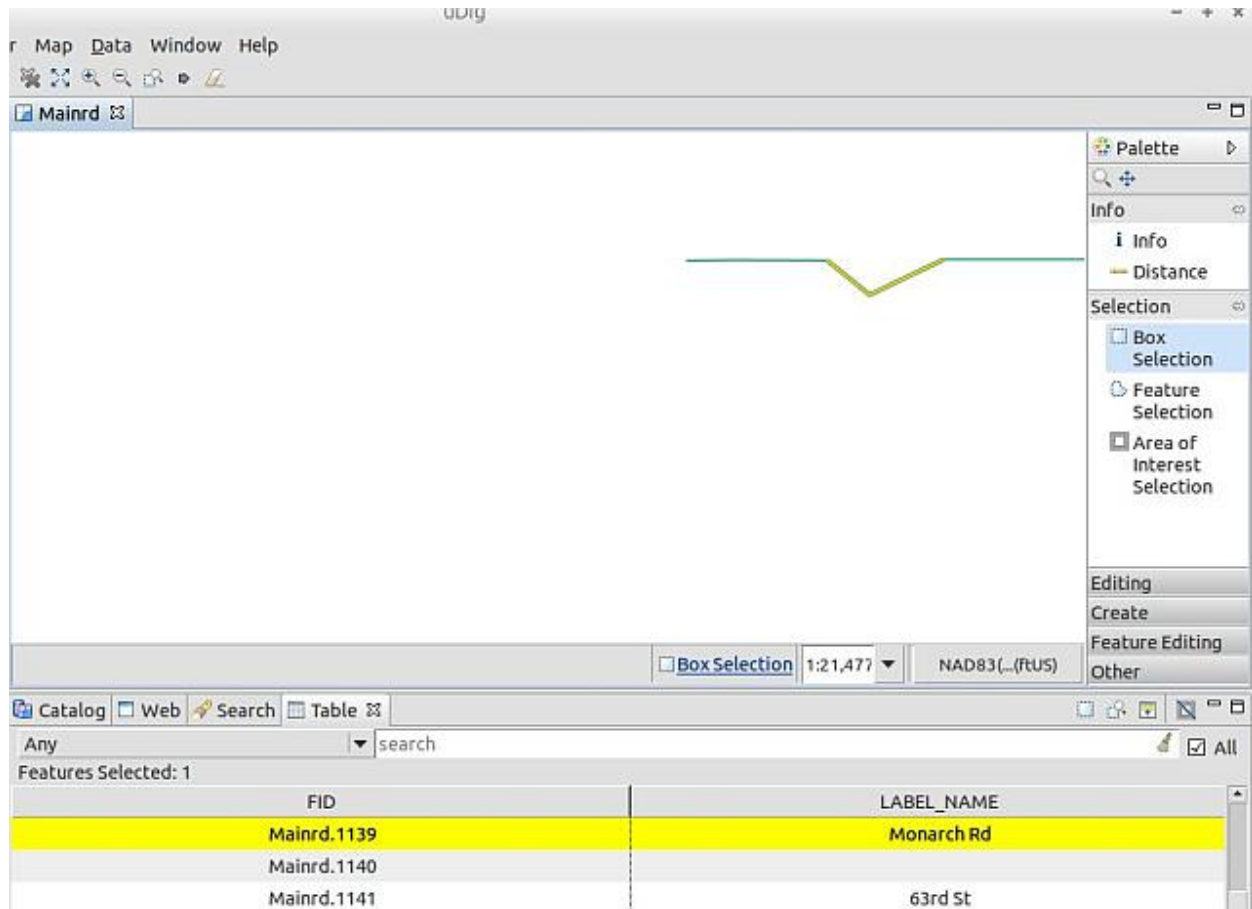


Fig. 163: Retrieving Feature Type info from uDig interface

(continued from previous page)

```

    <wfs:Name>LABEL_NAME</wfs:Name>
    <wfs:Value>Monarch Road</wfs:Value>
  </wfs:Property>
  <ogc:Filter>
    <ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
      <ogc:PropertyName>LABEL_NAME</ogc:PropertyName>
      <ogc:Literal>Monarch Rd</ogc:Literal>
    </ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
  </ogc:Filter>
</wfs:Update>
</wfs:Transaction>

```

10. Issue the WFS-T request towards GeoServer using curl on the command line:

```

curl -XPOST -d @request.xml -H "Content-type: application/xml" "http://
localhost:8083/geoserver/ows"

```

11. The response should be a TransactionResponse XML document containing a `wfs:SUCCESS` element
12. Ask the info again using the uDig *Info* tool ...

Note: In order to issue a GetFeatureInfo request from the OpenLayers MapPreview tool, just left-click over the line.

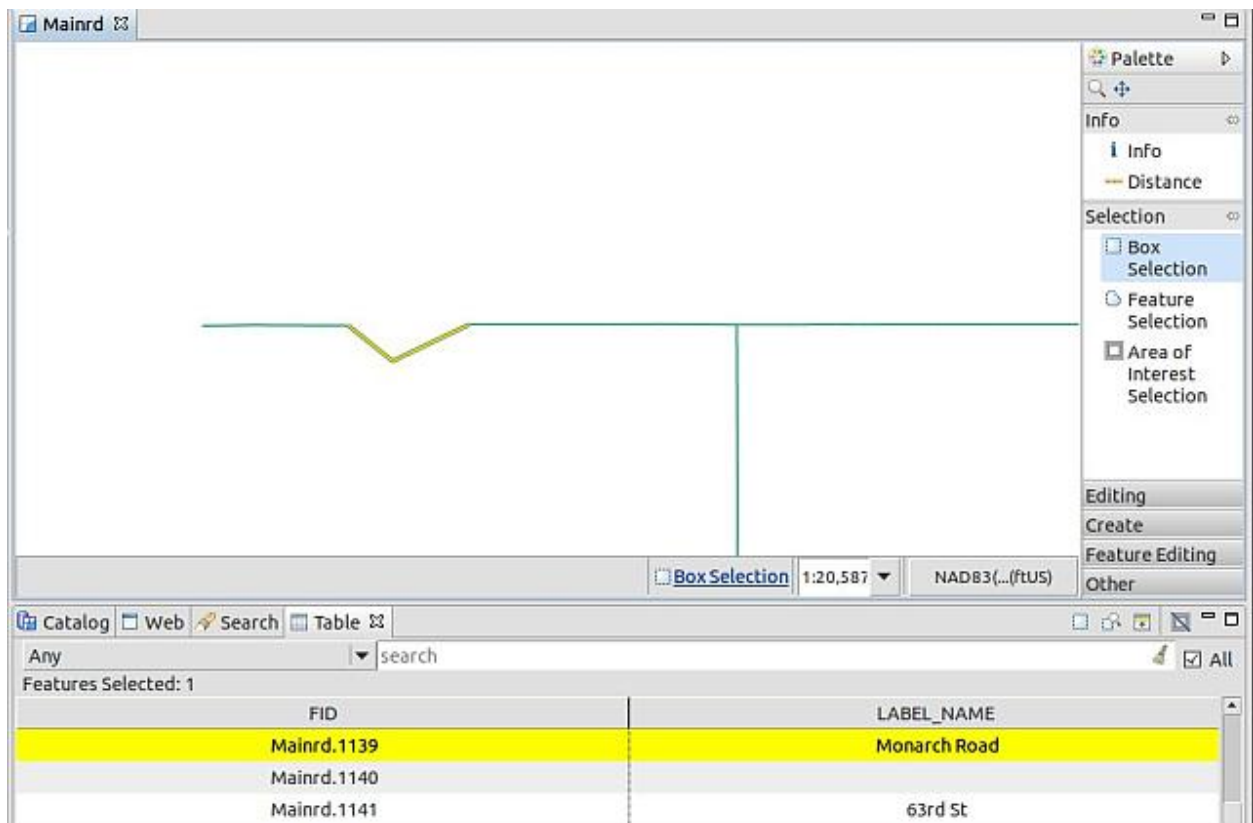


Fig. 164: Obtaining the updated Feature Type info from uDig interface

13. Finally, obtain the Feature type info using the GetFeatureInfo operation issued directly by the [Map Preview](#) .

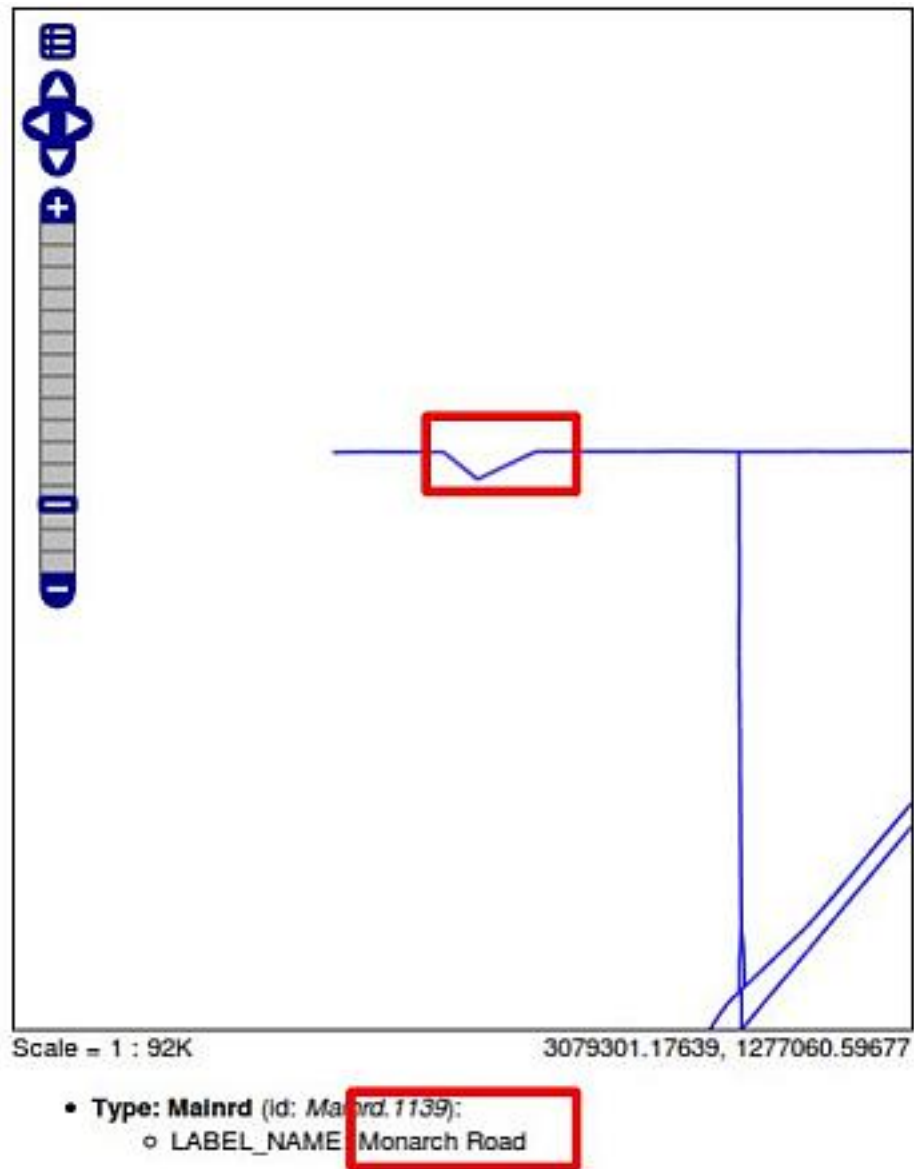


Fig. 165: Obtaining the updated Feature Type info from OpenLayers MapPreview GetFeatureInfo

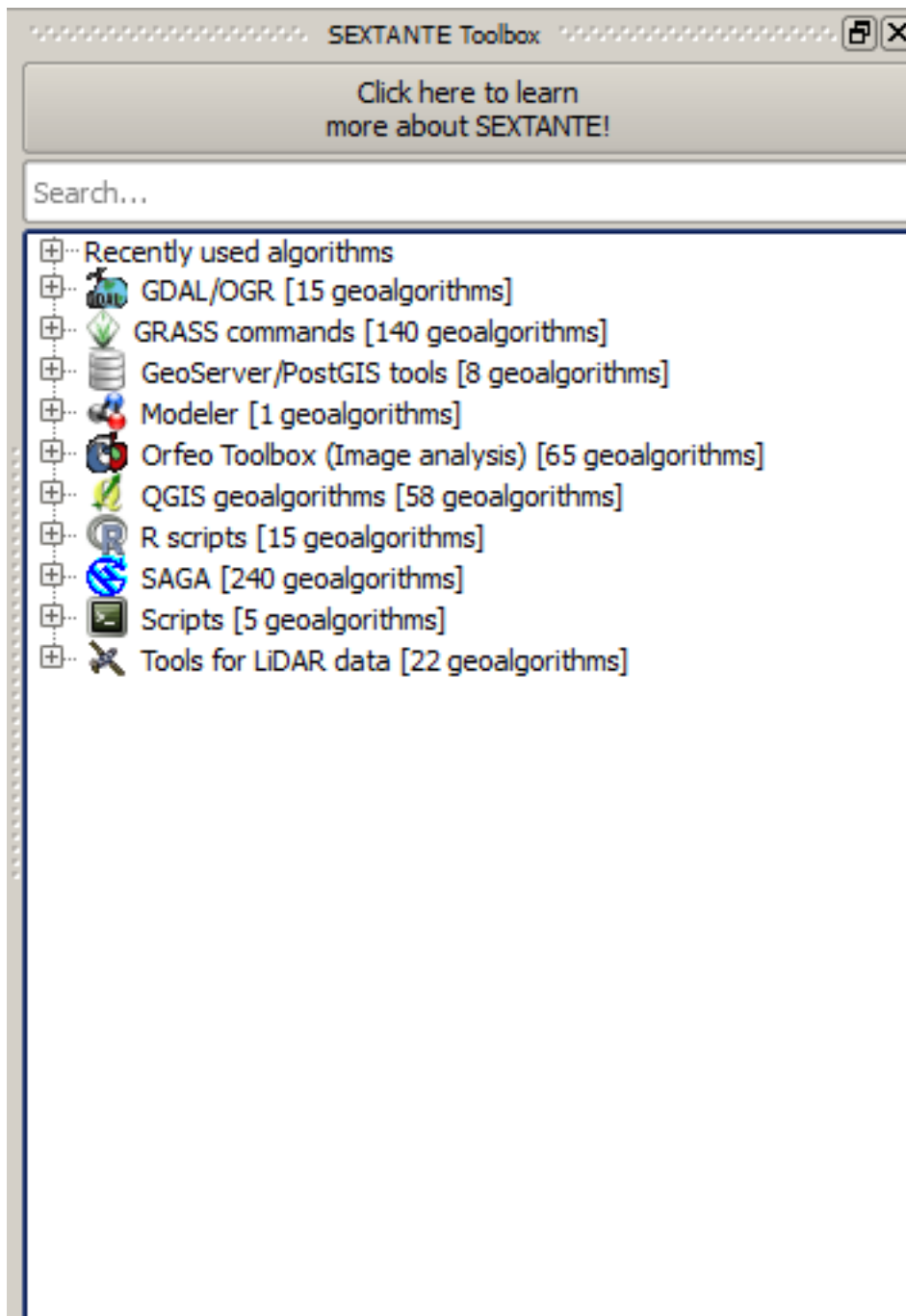
6.1.5 Spatial Processing with GeoNode

Spatial Processing with Sextante

Once you have connected to a GeoNode service and its data is available from QGIS, analysis can be performed on it, just as if you were using local data.

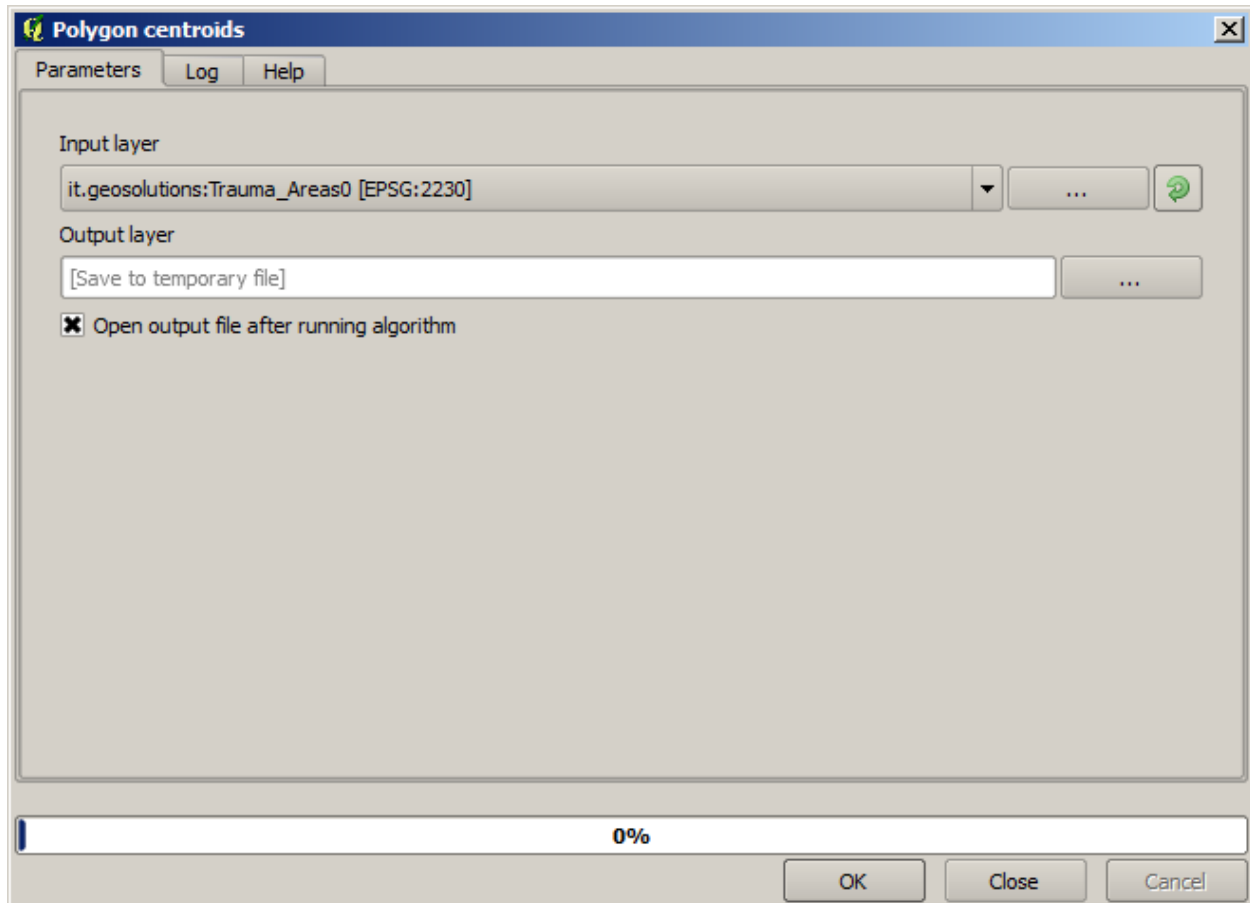
SEXTANTE is the analysis and data processing framework of QGIS, and it can be used to run a large number of different analysis algorithms for both raster and vector data. Both WCS and WFS connections can be used to get data that can be processed through SEXTANTE.

The SEXTANTE toolbox is the main component to call processing algorithms, and it contains a list of all available ones, organized by providers.



The *QGIS algorithms* group contains native python algorithms. Most of the remaining ones represent algorithms that depend on a third-party application. From the point of view of the user, however, there is no difference in the way these algorithms are executed, since they share a common UI and SEXTANTE takes care of the communication between the application and QGIS.

To run an algorithm, just click on its name in the toolbox, and a dialog will appear to define the inputs and outputs of the selected algorithm.



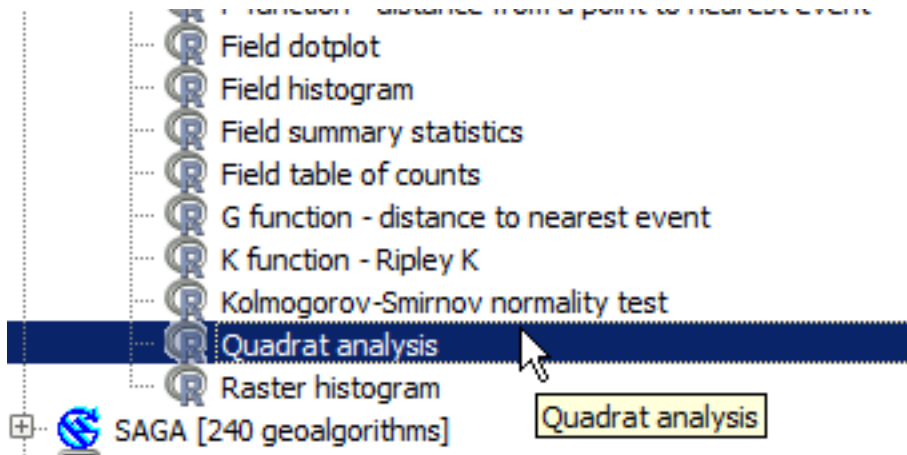
All dialogs used to entering the parameters needed for an algorithm are created on-the-fly, and they all share the same look and feel, no matter which application the algorithm relies on.

If the selected algorithm requires vector layers, all loaded vector layers will be available, including those from WFS connections. If it requires raster layers, all loaded raster layers will be available, including those from WCS connections.

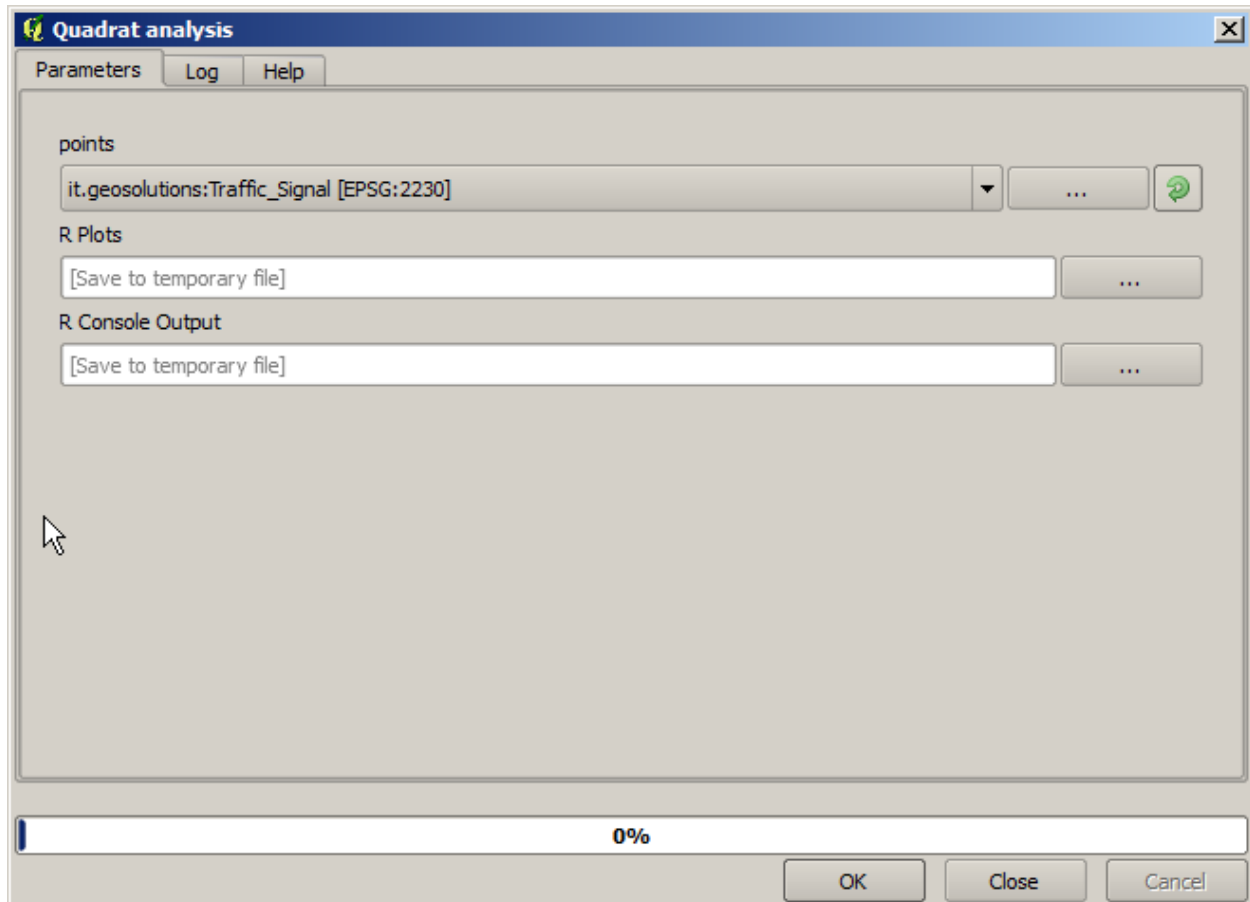
Click on *Ok* and the algorithm will be run and its outputs loaded in the QGIS canvas.

Algorithm depending on third-party application can be called in the same way. WFS and WMS layers will be available as well, even if the application does not support web services. SEXTANTE will take care of creating an intermediate file or selecting a compatible way of feeding the data into the application, performing all necessary import operations under the hood.

For instance, you can run algorithm that uses the R statistical computing software to perform a statistical analysis on the data loaded from a WFS connection.



The interface to define the input parameters is very similar to the one we saw in the previous example (and to those of all the other algorithms), and using an external application makes no difference from the point of view of the user.



SEXTANTE algorithms are aware of the state of layers used for input. That means that they can take into account whether there is a selection in a vector layer, even in the case of calling an external application. In the SEXTANTE configuration menu, in the *General* group, check the “Use selected features” option to enable this behavior.

image:: use_selected.png

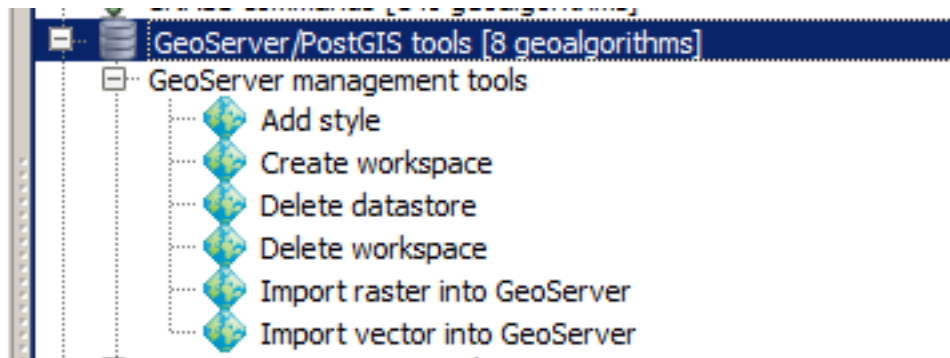
Now you can make a selection and call the R algorithm used before. It will just use those features that you selected.

Notice that SEXTANTE provides the context for seamlessly integrating all the pieces and allowing to easily work with

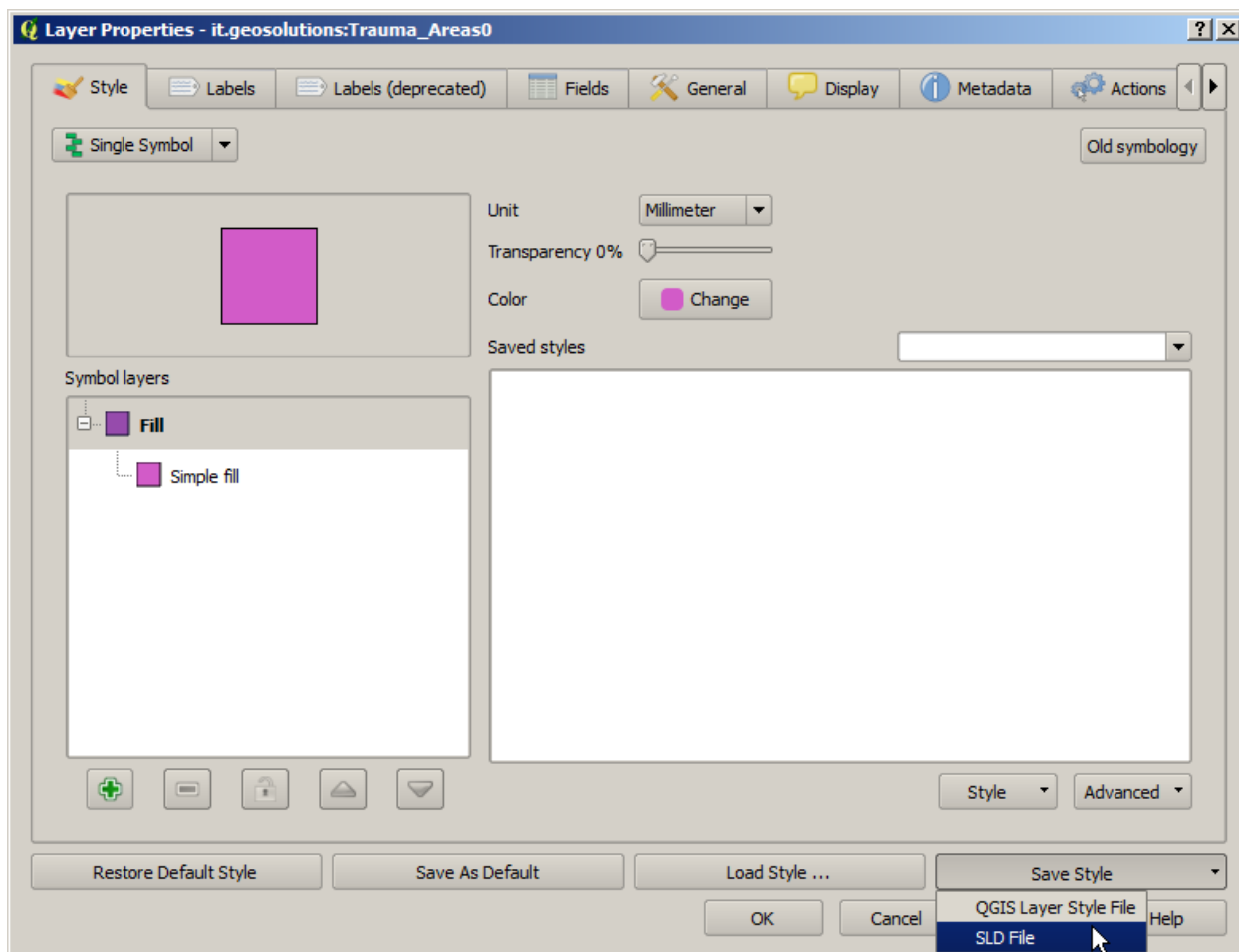
all of them together. In this case, GeoServer is providing the data, QGIS is providing the interface where we perform the selection, and R is providing the processing. SEXTANTE is just the mediator between these elements.

Using SEXTANTE we can interact with a GeoServer instance not just to consume its data, but to import into it, having a bidirectional connection.

In the *GeoServer/PostGIS tools* group, you will find some tools that you can use to create a new workspace, import a layer or import a style, among others.

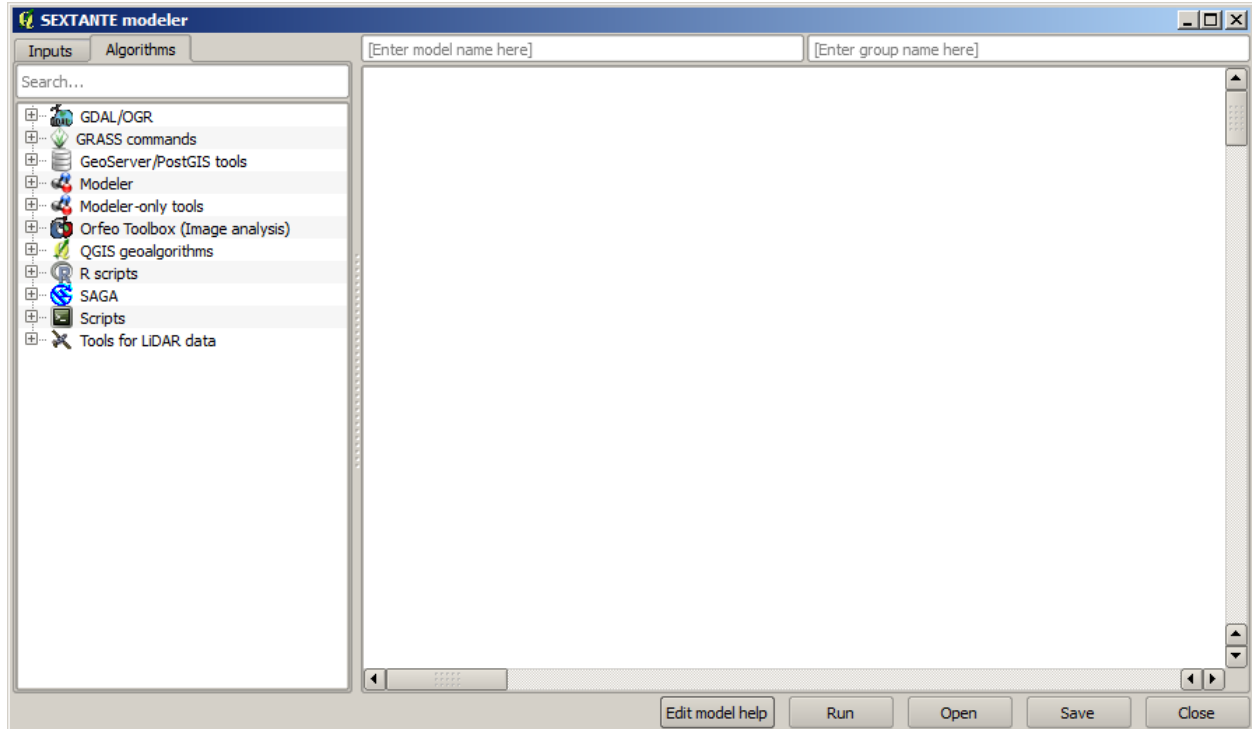


Styles are imported using an SLD file. Since QGIS supports exporting the style of a layer to SLD, you can create you styling using QGIS, then export it, and then use the corresponding SEXTANTE algorithm to add it to your GeoServer. To create and export a style, just right-click on a layer name in the TOC, select *Properties*, and then move to the *Style* tab. Click on *Save Style...* and then select **SLD style*.



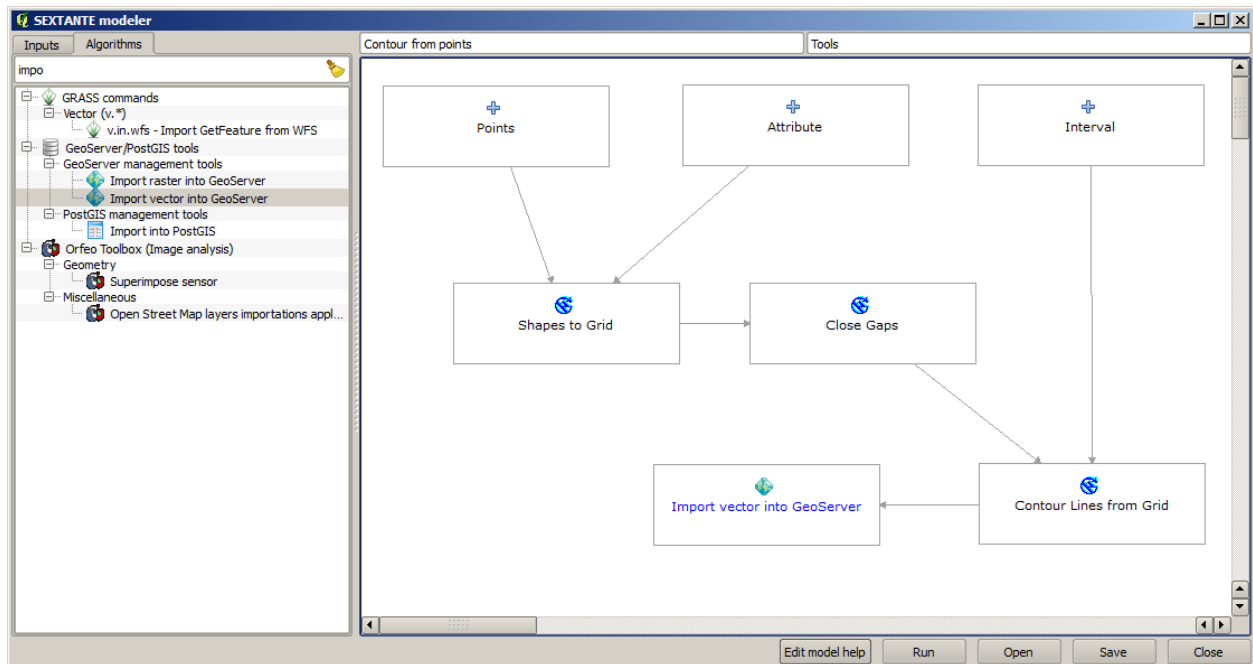
Calling algorithms from the toolbox is the most common way of processing data with SEXTANTE, but in some cases that might not be the best alternative, specially if we have a workflow that involves a large number of different processes. SEXTANTE includes a graphical modeler that allow to create complex workflows that can be later executed as a single process, thus simplifying the process.

The modeler interface is started from the SEXTANTE menu, using the “SEXTANTE modeler” menu.

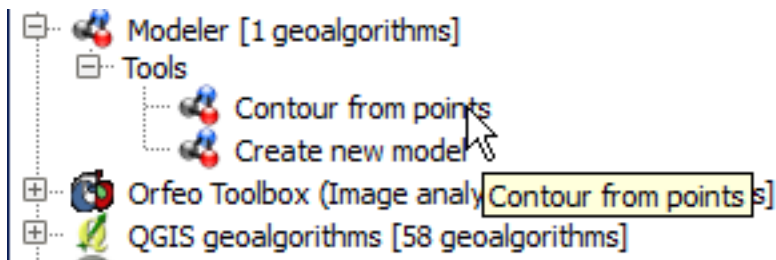


Creating a model involves adding a set of inputs and then the algorithms to use on them, defining the links between them.

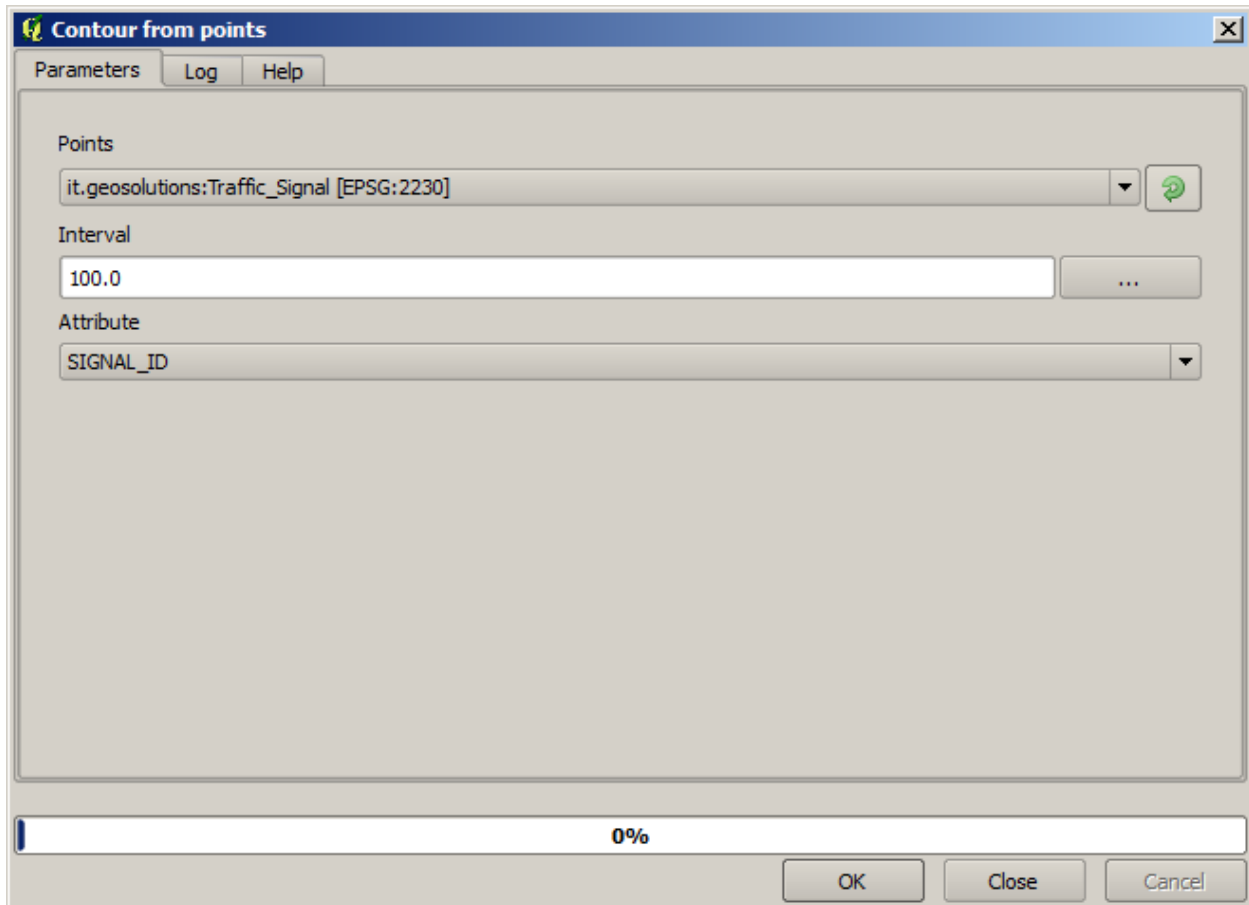
As an example, the model in the figure below takes a points layer, interpolates a raster layer from it and then extracts contour lines for that resulting raster layer, given an interval. The final layer is imported into a GeoServer instance. Used with a WFS service, this can be used to easily create an additional lines layer for a given points layer in a GeoServer instance, such as one containing temperature data for a set of sensors.



The model can be added to the toolbox and run as any of the built-in algorithms.



Its parameters dialog is also created automatically from the inputs it takes and the outputs it produces.



SEXTANTE exposes its API through the QGIS python console, including not just all its available algorithms, but also several tools for easy handling both vector and raster data and creating new geoservers. Users familiar with python will be able to create much more complex models with ease, and to automate tasks that involve processing.

algorithms are executed using the `runalg` method, passing the name of the algorithm and the parameters it requires. Importing a layer into geoserver can be done from the QGIS console using code like the one shown below:

```
import sextante
filename = "/home/gisdata/example.shp"
sextante.runalg("gspg:importvectorintogeoserver", "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest
↪", "admin", "geoserver", filename, "workspace_name")
```

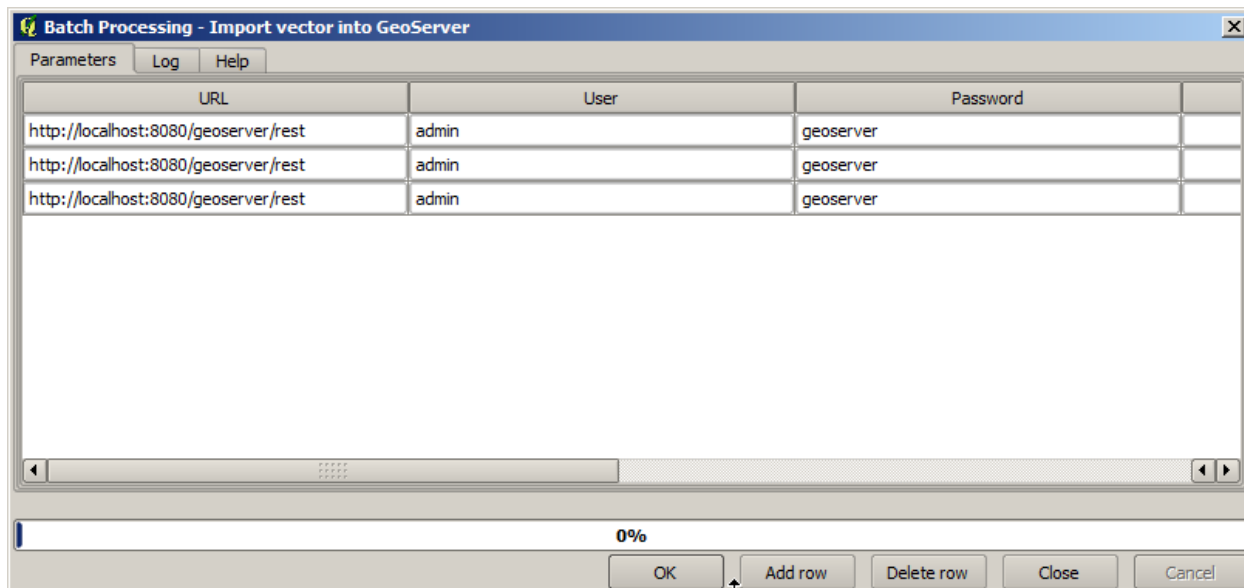
Algorithms in the `gspg` namespace include utilities for interacting with both GeoServer and PostGIS.

If the layer is loaded into QGIS, there is no need to enter the filename. The layer object can be obtained with the `getobject()` method and then passed to the algorithm call instead of the filename. For a layer named *mylayer*, that would be:

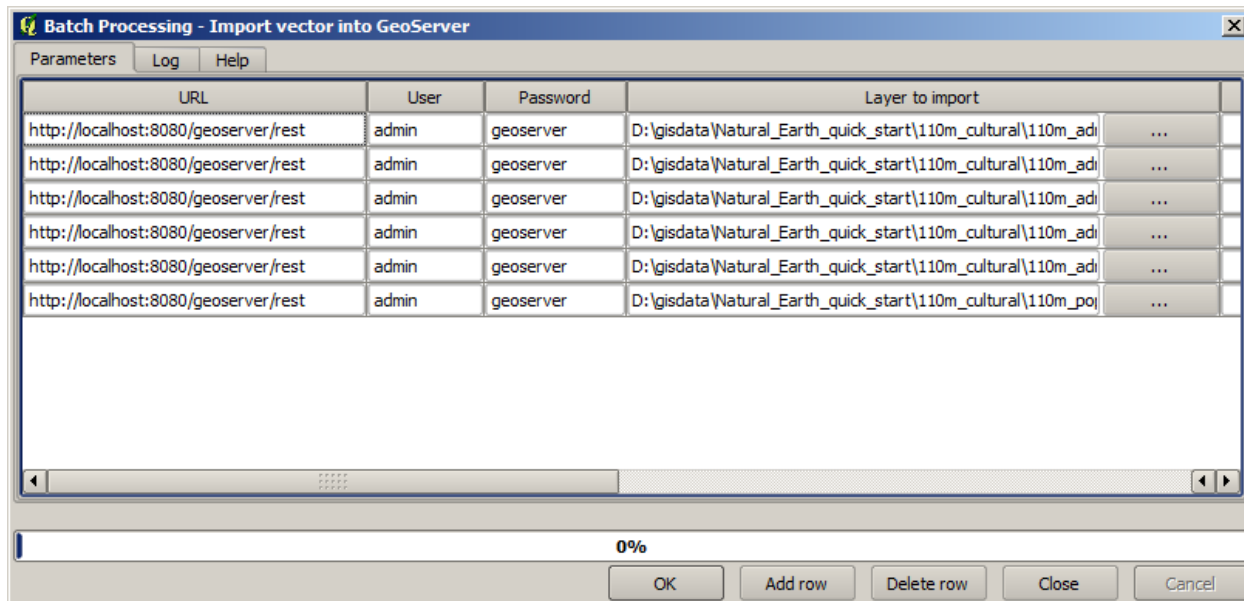
```
import sextante
layer = sextante.getobject("mylayer")
sextante.runalg("gspg:importvectorintogeoserver", "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/rest
↪", "admin", "geoserver", layer, "workspace_name")
```

Finally, a last productivity tool is available in SEXTANTE: the batch processing interface. Repeated calls to a single algorithm are simplified by using the batch processing interface. This can be used, for instance, to perform a bulk import of layers into GeoServer, by setting the batch processing interface to call the *Import into GeoServer* algorithm as many times as layers are to be imported.

To open the batch processing interface, right-click on the name of an algorithm in the toolbox and select *Run as batch process*.



Each row in the table (3 by default) represents a single execution, and more rows can be added manually, or will be automatically added when selecting a set of input layers, each of them to be used as input in a different execution of the algorithm.



Models can also be run as a batch process. The model defined above, which computed a set of contour lines from a points layer and imported the result into GeoServer, can be called repeatedly using the same input layer and different intervals, to get contour layers of different level of detail, suitable to be rendered at different scales.

More detailed documentation about SEXTANTE can be found at a dedicated chapter in the current QGIS manual, at http://docs.qgis.org/html/en/docs/user_manual/sextante/index.html. For the most up-to-date version, check the corresponding entry at the QGIS documentation github repository, at https://github.com/qgis/QGIS-Documentation/tree/master/source/docs/user_manual/sextante

Adding Data to GeoServer Learn how to add data to GeoServer.

Pretty maps with GeoServer Learn how to create pretty styles for the Maps in GeoServer.

Advanced Raster Data Management Learn advanced techniques for the delivery of Raster Data with GeoServer.

Advanced Vectorial Data Management Learn advanced techniques for the delivery of Vectorial Data with GeoServer.

Spatial Processing with GeoNode Learn how to do Spatial Processing using external tools.

6.2 GeoNode Advanced Configuration

Here you will find information about each and every component of Geonode, for example geoserver, geonode settings, security, etc.

Settings

GeoNode Django Apps

Make a GeoNode release

6.2.1 Settings

Here's a list of settings available in GeoNode and their default values. This includes settings for some external applications that GeoNode depends on.

Documents settings

Here's a list of settings available for the Documents app in GeoNode.

ALLOWED_DOCUMENT_TYPES

Default: `['doc', 'docx', 'xls', 'xlsx', 'pdf', 'zip', 'jpg', 'jpeg', 'tif', 'tiff', 'png', 'gif', 'txt']`

A list of acceptable file extensions that can be uploaded to the Documents app.

MAX_DOCUMENT_SIZE

Default: 2

Metadata settings

CATALOGUE

A dict with the following keys:

- ENGINE: The CSW backend (default is `geonode.catalogue.backends.pycsw_local`)
- URL: The FULLY QUALIFIED base url to the CSW instance for this GeoNode
- USERNAME: login credentials (if required)
- PASSWORD: login credentials (if required)

pycsw is the default CSW enabled in GeoNode. pycsw configuration directives are managed in the PYCSW entry.

PYCSW

A dict with pycsw's configuration. Of note are the sections `metadata:main` to set CSW server metadata and `metadata:inspire` to set INSPIRE options. Setting `metadata:inspire['enabled']` to `true` will enable INSPIRE support. Server level configurations can be overridden in the `server` section. See <http://docs.pycsw.org/en/latest/configuration.html> for full pycsw configuration details.

DEFAULT_TOPICCATEGORY

Default: `'location'`

The identifier of the default topic category to use when uploading new layers. The value specified for this setting must be present in the TopicCategory table or GeoNode will return a `TopicCategory.DoesNotExist` exception.

MODIFY_TOPICCATEGORY

Default: `False`

Metadata Topic Categories list should not be modified, as it is strictly defined by ISO (See: <http://www.isotc211.org/2005/resources/CodeList/gmxCodeLists.xml> and check the `<CodeListDictionary gml:id="MD_MD_TopicCategoryCode">` element).

Some customisation it is still possible changing the `is_choice` and the GeoNode description fields.

In case it is absolutely necessary to add/delete/update categories, it is possible to set the `MODIFY_TOPICCATEGORY` setting to `True`.

Maps settings

DEFAULT_MAP_BASE_LAYER

The name of the background layer to include in newly created maps.

DEFAULT_MAP_CENTER

Default: `(0, 0)`

A 2-tuple with the latitude/longitude coordinates of the center-point to use in newly created maps.

DEFAULT_MAP_ZOOM

Default: `0`

The zoom-level to use in newly created maps. This works like the OpenLayers zoom level setting; 0 is at the world extent and each additional level cuts the viewport in half in each direction.

MAP_BASELAYERS

Default:

```
MAP_BASELAYERS = [{
  "source": {
    "ptype": "gxp_wmssource",
    "url": OGC_SERVER['default']['PUBLIC_LOCATION'] + "wms",
    "restUrl": "/gs/rest"
  }, {
    "source": {"ptype": "gxp_olsource"},
    "type": "OpenLayers.Layer",
    "args": ["No background"],
    "visibility": False,
    "fixed": True,
    "group": "background"
  }, {
    "source": {"ptype": "gxp_osmsource"},
    "type": "OpenLayers.Layer.OSM",
    "name": "mapnik",
    "visibility": False,
    "fixed": True,
    "group": "background"
  }, {
    "source": {"ptype": "gxp_mapquestsource"},
    "name": "osm",
    "group": "background",
    "visibility": True
  }, {
    "source": {"ptype": "gxp_mapquestsource"},
    "name": "naip",
    "group": "background",
    "visibility": False
  }, {
    "source": {"ptype": "gxp_bingsource"},
    "name": "AerialWithLabels",
    "fixed": True,
    "visibility": False,
    "group": "background"
  }, {
    "source": {"ptype": "gxp_mapboxsource"},
  }, {
    "source": {"ptype": "gxp_olsource"},
    "type": "OpenLayers.Layer.WMS",
    "group": "background",
    "visibility": False,
    "fixed": True,
    "args": [
      "bluemarble",
      "http://maps.opengeo.org/geowebcache/service/wms",
      {
        "layers": ["bluemarble"],
        "format": "image/png",
        "tiled": True,
        "tilesOrigin": [-20037508.34, -20037508.34]
      }
    ]
  },
},]
```

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```
        {"buffer": 0}
    ]
}]
```

A list of dictionaries that specify the default map layers.

LAYER_PREVIEW_LIBRARY

Default: "leaflet"

The library to use for display preview images of layers. The library choices are:

- "leaflet"
- "geoext"

OGC_SERVER

Default: {} (Empty dictionary)

A dictionary of OGC servers and their options. The main server should be listed in the 'default' key. If there is no 'default' key or if the OGC_SERVER setting does not exist Geonode will raise an Improperly Configured exception. Below is an example of the OGC_SERVER setting:

```
OGC_SERVER = {
    'default' : {
        'LOCATION' : 'http://localhost:8080/geoserver/',
        'USER' : 'admin',
        'PASSWORD' : 'geoserver',
    }
}
```

BACKEND

Default: "geonode.geoserver"

The OGC server backend to use. The backend choices are:

- 'geonode.geoserver'

BACKEND_WRITE_ENABLED

Default: True

Specifies whether the OGC server can be written to. If False, actions that modify data on the OGC server will not execute.

DATASTORE

Default: '' (Empty string)

An optional string that represents the name of a vector datastore that Geonode uploads are imported into. In order to support vector datastore imports there also needs to be an entry for the datastore in the `DATABASES` dictionary with the same name. Example:

```
OGC_SERVER = {
    'default' : {
        'LOCATION' : 'http://localhost:8080/geoserver/',
        'USER' : 'admin',
        'PASSWORD' : 'geoserver',
        'DATASTORE' : 'geonode_imports'
    }
}

DATABASES = {
    'default': {
        'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.sqlite3',
        'NAME': 'development.db',
    },
    'geonode_imports' : {
        'ENGINE': 'django.contrib.gis.db.backends.postgis',
        'NAME': 'geonode_imports',
        'USER' : 'geonode_user',
        'PASSWORD' : 'a_password',
        'HOST' : 'localhost',
        'PORT' : '5432',
    }
}
```

GEOGIG_ENABLED

Default: False

A boolean that represents whether the OGC server supports GeoGig datastores.

GEONODE_SECURITY_ENABLED

Default: True

A boolean that represents whether Geonode's security application is enabled.

LOCATION

Default: "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/"

A base URL from which GeoNode can construct OGC service URLs. If using Geoserver you can determine this by visiting the GeoServer administration home page without the `/web/` at the end. For example, if your GeoServer administration app is at <http://example.com/geoserver/web/>, your server's location is <http://example.com/geoserver>.

MAPFISH_PRINT_ENABLED

Default: True

A boolean that represents whether the Mapfish printing extension is enabled on the server.

PASSWORD

Default: 'geoserver'

The administrative password for the OGC server as a string.

PRINT_NG_ENABLED

Default: True

A boolean that represents whether printing of maps and layers is enabled.

PUBLIC_LOCATION

Default: "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/"

The URL used to in most public requests from Geonode. This settings allows a user to write to one OGC server (the LOCATION setting) and read from a seperate server or the PUBLIC_LOCATION.

USER

Default: 'admin'

The administrative username for the OGC server as a string.

WMST_ENABLED

Default: False

Not implemented.

WPS_ENABLED

Default: False

Not implemented.

TIMEOUT

Default: 10

The maximum time, in seconds, to wait for the server to respond.

SITEURL

Default: 'http://localhost:8000/'

A base URL for use in creating absolute links to Django views and generating links in metadata.

Proxy settings

PROXY_ALLOWED_HOSTS

Default: `()` (Empty tuple)

A tuple of strings representing the host/domain names that GeoNode can proxy requests to. This is a security measure to prevent an attacker from using the GeoNode proxy to render malicious code or access internal sites.

Values in this tuple can be fully qualified names (e.g. `'www.geonode.org'`), in which case they will be matched against the request's Host header exactly (case-insensitive, not including port). A value beginning with a period can be used as a subdomain wildcard: `.geonode.org` will match `geonode.org`, `www.geonode.org`, and any other subdomain of `geonode.org`. A value of `'*'` will match anything and is not recommended for production deployments.

PROXY_URL

Default `/proxy/?url=`

The url to a proxy that will be used when making client-side requests in GeoNode. By default, the internal GeoNode proxy is used but administrators may favor using their own, less restrictive proxies.

Search settings

DEFAULT_SEARCH_SIZE

Default: `10`

An integer that specifies the default search size when using `geonode.search` for querying data.

Security settings

AUTH_EXEMPT_URLS

Default: `()` (Empty tuple)

A tuple of url patterns that the user can visit without being authenticated. This setting has no effect if `LOCKDOWN_GEONODE` is not `True`. For example, `AUTH_EXEMPT_URLS = ('/maps',)` will allow unauthenticated users to browse maps.

LOCKDOWN_GEONODE

Default: `False`

By default, the GeoNode application allows visitors to view most pages without being authenticated. If this is set to `True` users must be authenticated before accessing URL routes not included in `AUTH_EXEMPT_URLS`.

RESOURCE_PUBLISHING

Default: `True`

By default, the GeoNode application allows GeoNode staff members to publish/unpublish resources. By default resources are published when created. When this settings is set to True the staff members will be able to unpublish a resource (and eventually publish it back).

Social settings

SOCIAL_BUTTONS

Default: True

A boolean which specifies whether the social media icons and javascript should be rendered in GeoNode.

SOCIAL_ORIGINS

Default:

```
SOCIAL_ORIGINS = [{
    "label": "Email",
    "url": "mailto:?subject={name}&body={url}",
    "css_class": "email"
}, {
    "label": "Facebook",
    "url": "http://www.facebook.com/sharer.php?u={url}",
    "css_class": "fb"
}, {
    "label": "Twitter",
    "url": "https://twitter.com/share?url={url}",
    "css_class": "tw"
}, {
    "label": "Google +",
    "url": "https://plus.google.com/share?url={url}",
    "css_class": "gp"
}]
```

A list of dictionaries that is used to generate the social links displayed in the Share tab. For each origin, the name and url format parameters are replaced by the actual values of the ResourceBase object (layer, map, document).

CKAN_ORIGINS

Default:

```
CKAN_ORIGINS = [{
    "label": "Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX)",
    "url": "https://data.hdx.rwlab.org/dataset/new?title={name}&notes={abstract}",
    "css_class": "hdx"
}]
```

A list of dictionaries that is used to generate the links to CKAN instances displayed in the Share tab. For each origin, the name and abstract format parameters are replaced by the actual values of the ResourceBase object (layer, map, document). This is not enabled by default. To enable, uncomment the following line: `SOCIAL_ORIGINS.extend(CKAN_ORIGINS)`.

TWITTER_CARD

Default:: True

A boolean that specifies whether Twitter cards are enabled.

TWITTER_SITE

Default:: '@GeoNode'

A string that specifies the site to for the twitter:site meta tag for Twitter Cards.

TWITTER_HASHTAGS

Default:: ['geonode']

A list that specifies the hastags to use when sharing a resource when clicking on a social link.

OPENGRAPH_ENABLED

Default:: True

A boolean that specifies whether Open Graph is enabled. Open Graph is used by Facebook and Slack.

Upload settings

GEOGIG_DATASTORE_NAME

Default: None

A string with the default GeoGig datastore name. This value is only used if no GeoGig datastore name is provided when data is uploaded but it must be populated if your deployment supports GeoGig.

UPLOADER

Default:

```
{
  'BACKEND' : 'geonode.rest',
  'OPTIONS' : {
    'TIME_ENABLED': False,
    'GEOGIG_ENABLED': False,
  }
}
```

A dictionary of Uploader settings and and their values.

BACKEND

Default: `'geonode.rest'`

The uploader backend to use. The backend choices are:

- `'geonode.importer'`
- `'geonode.rest'`

The importer backend requires the Geoserver importer extension to be enabled and is required for uploading data into GeoGig datastores.

OPTIONS

Default:

```
'OPTIONS' : {
  'TIME_ENABLED': False,
  'GEOGIG_ENABLED': False,
}
```

TIME_ENABLED

Default: `False`

A boolean that specifies whether the upload should allow the user to enable time support when uploading data.

GEOGIG_ENABLED

Default: `False`

A boolean that specifies whether the uploader should allow the user to upload data into a GeoGig datastore.

User Account settings

REGISTRATION_OPEN

Default: `False`

A boolean that specifies whether users can self-register for an account on your site.

THEME_ACCOUNT_CONTACT_EMAIL

Default: `'admin@example.com'`

This email address is added to the bottom of the password reset page in case users have trouble un-locking their account.

Download settings

DOWNLOAD_FORMATS_METADATA

Specifies which metadata formats are available for users to download.

Default:

```
DOWNLOAD_FORMATS_METADATA = [  
    'Atom', 'DIF', 'Dublin Core', 'ebRIM', 'FGDC', 'ISO',  
]
```

DOWNLOAD_FORMATS_VECTOR

Specifies which formats for vector data are available for users to download.

Default:

```
DOWNLOAD_FORMATS_VECTOR = [  
    'JPEG', 'PDF', 'PNG', 'Zipped Shapefile', 'GML 2.0', 'GML 3.1.1', 'CSV',  
    'Excel', 'GeoJSON', 'KML', 'View in Google Earth', 'Tiles',  
]
```

DOWNLOAD_FORMATS_RASTER

Specifies which formats for raster data are available for users to download.

Default:

```
DOWNLOAD_FORMATS_RASTER = [  
    'JPEG', 'PDF', 'PNG', 'Tiles',  
]
```

Contrib settings

EXIF_ENABLED

Default: False

A boolean that specifies whether the Exif contrib app is enabled. If enabled, metadata is generated from Exif tags when documents are uploaded.

NLP_ENABLED

Default: False

A boolean that specifies whether the NLP (Natural Language Processing) contrib app is enabled. If enabled, NLP (specifically MITIE) is used to infer additional metadata from uploaded documents to help fill metadata gaps.

NLP_LOCATION_THRESHOLD

Default: 1.0

A float that specifies the threshold for location matches.

NLP_LIBRARY_PATH

Default:: '/opt/MITIE/mitielib'

A string that specifies the location of the MITIE library

NLP_MODEL_PATH

Default:: '/opt/MITIE/MITIE-models/english/ner_model.dat'

A string that specifies the location of the NER (Named Entity Resolver). MITIE comes with English and Spanish NER models. Other models can be trained.

SLACK_ENABLED

Default: False

A boolean that specifies whether the Slack contrib app is enabled. If enabled, GeoNode will send messages to the slack channels specified in SLACK_WEBHOOK_URLS when a document is uploaded, metadata is updated, etc. Coverage of events is still incomplete.

SLACK_WEBHOOK_URLS

A list that specifies the urls to post Slack messages to. Each url is for a different channel. The default url should be replaced when slack integration is enabled.

Default:

```
SLACK_WEBHOOK_URLS = [  
    "https://hooks.slack.com/services/T000/B000/XX"  
]
```

6.2.2 GeoNode Django Apps

The user interface of a GeoNode site is built on top of the Django web framework. GeoNode includes a few “apps” (reusable Django modules) to support development of those user interfaces. While these apps have reasonable default configurations, for customized GeoNode sites you will probably want to adjust these apps for your specific needs.

geonode.base - GeoNode core functionality

Stores core functionality used throughout the GeoNode application.

Template Tags

`num_ratings <object>`

Returns the number of ratings an object has. Example usage:

```
{% load base_tags %}
{% num_ratings map as num_votes %}

<p>Map votes: {{num_votes}}.</p>
```

`categories`

Returns topic categories and the count of objects in each category.

`geonode.documents` - Document creation and management

Manages uploaded files that can be related to maps. Documents can be any type of file that is included in the `ALLOWED_DOCUMENTS_TYPES` setting.

`settings.py` Entries

`ALLOWED_DOCUMENT_TYPES` Default: `['doc', 'docx', 'xls', 'xlsx', 'pdf', 'zip', 'jpg', 'jpeg', 'tif', 'tiff', 'png', 'gif', 'txt']`

A list of acceptable file extensions that can be uploaded to the Documents app.

`MAX_DOCUMENT_SIZE` Default: 2

The maximum size (in megabytes) that an upload will be before it gets rejected.

`geonode.layers` - Layer creation and geospatial data management

This Django app provides support for managing and manipulating single geospatial datasets known as layers.

Models

- Attribute - Feature attributes for a layer managed by the GeoNode.
- Layer - A data layer managed by the GeoNode
- Style - A data layer's style managed by the GeoNode

Views

- Creating, viewing, browsing, editing, and deleting layers and their metadata

Template Tags

`featured_layers` Returns the the 7 newest layers.

`layer_thumbnail <layer>` Returns the layer's thumbnail.

`manage.py` Commands

importlayers `python manage.py importlayers`

Brings a data file or a directory full of data files into a GeoNode site. Layers are added to the Django database, the GeoServer configuration, and the GeoNetwork metadata index.

updatelayers `python manage.py updatelayers`

Scan Geoserver for data that has not been added to GeoNode.

`geonode.maps` - Map creation and geospatial data management

This Django app provides some support for managing and manipulating geospatial datasets. In particular, it provides tools for editing, viewing, and searching metadata for data layers, and for editing, viewing, and searching maps that aggregate data layers to display data about a particular topic.

Models

- Map - A collection of data layers composed in a particular order to form a map
- MapLayer - A model that maintains some map-specific information related to a layer, such as the z-indexing order.

Views

The maps app provides views for:

- Creating, viewing, browsing, editing, and deleting Maps

These operations require the use of GeoServer to manage map rendering, as well as GeoExt to provide interactive editing and previewing of maps and data layers.

There are also some url mappings in the `geonode.maps.urls` module for easy inclusion in GeoNode sites.

`settings.py` Entries

OGC_SERVER Default: `{}` (Empty dictionary)

A dictionary of OGC servers and their options. The main server should be listed in the 'default' key. If there is no 'default' key or if the `OGC_SERVER` setting does not exist GeoNode will raise an Improperly Configured exception. Below is an example of the `OGC_SERVER` setting:

```
OGC_SERVER = {
    'default' : {
        'LOCATION' : 'http://localhost:8080/geoserver/',
        'USER' : 'admin',
        'PASSWORD' : 'geoserver',
    }
}
```

BACKEND Default: `"geonode.geoserver"`

The OGC server backend to use. The backend choices are:

- `'geonode.geoserver'`

BACKEND_WRITE_ENABLED Default: True

Specifies whether the OGC server can be written to. If False, actions that modify data on the OGC server will not execute.

LOCATION Default: "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/"

A base URL from which GeoNode can construct OGC service URLs. If using Geoserver you can determine this by visiting the GeoServer administration home page without the /web/ at the end. For example, if your GeoServer administration app is at <http://example.com/geoserver/web/>, your server's location is <http://example.com/geoserver>.

PUBLIC_LOCATION Default: "http://localhost:8080/geoserver/"

The URL used to in most public requests from GeoNode. This settings allows a user to write to one OGC server (the LOCATION setting) and read from a separate server or the PUBLIC_LOCATION.

USER Default: 'admin'

The administrative username for the OGC server as a string.

PASSWORD Default: 'geoserver'

The administrative password for the OGC server as a string.

MAPFISH_PRINT_ENABLED Default: True

A boolean that represents whether the Mapfish printing extension is enabled on the server.

PRINT_NG_ENABLED Default: True

A boolean that represents whether printing of maps and layers is enabled.

GEONODE_SECURITY_ENABLED Default: True

A boolean that represents whether GeoNode's security application is enabled.

GEOGIT_ENABLED Default: False

A boolean that represents whether the OGC server supports Geogig datastores.

WMST_ENABLED Default: False

Not implemented.

WPS_ENABLED Default: False

Not implemented.

DATASTORE Default: '' (Empty string)

An optional string that represents the name of a vector datastore that GeoNode uploads are imported into. In order to support vector datastore imports there also needs to be an entry for the datastore in the DATABASES dictionary with the same name. Example:

```
OGC_SERVER = {
    'default' : {
        'LOCATION' : 'http://localhost:8080/geoserver/',
        'USER' : 'admin',
        'PASSWORD' : 'geoserver',
        'DATASTORE' : 'geonode_imports'
    }
}

DATABASES = {
    'default': {
```

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```
'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.sqlite3',
'NAME': 'development.db',
},
'geonode_imports' : {
    'ENGINE': 'django.contrib.gis.db.backends.postgis',
    'NAME': 'geonode_imports',
    'USER' : 'geonode_user',
    'PASSWORD' : 'a_password',
    'HOST' : 'localhost',
    'PORT' : '5432',
}
}
```

GEOSERVER_CREDENTIALS Removed in GeoNode 2.0, this value is now specified in the `OGC_SERVER` settings.

GEOSERVER_BASE_URL Removed in GeoNode 2.0, this value is now specified in the `OGC_SERVER` settings.

CATALOGUE A dict with the following keys:

- **ENGINE**: The CSW backend (default is `geonode.catalogue.backends.pycsw_local`)
- **URL**: The FULLY QUALIFIED base url to the CSW instance for this GeoNode
- **USERNAME**: login credentials (if required)
- **PASSWORD**: login credentials (if required)

`pycsw` is the default CSW enabled in GeoNode. `pycsw` configuration directives are managed in the `PYCSW` entry.

PYCSW A dict with `pycsw`'s configuration. Of note are the sections `metadata:main` to set CSW server metadata and `metadata:inspire` to set INSPIRE options. Setting `metadata:inspire['enabled']` to `true` will enable INSPIRE support. Server level configurations can be overridden in the `server` section. See <http://pycsw.org/docs/configuration.html> for full `pycsw` configuration details.

SITEURL Default: `'http://localhost:8000/'`

A base URL for use in creating absolute links to Django views.

DEFAULT_MAP_BASE_LAYER The name of the background layer to include in newly created maps.

DEFAULT_MAP_CENTER Default: `(0, 0)`

A 2-tuple with the latitude/longitude coordinates of the center-point to use in newly created maps.

DEFAULT_MAP_ZOOM Default: `0`

The zoom-level to use in newly created maps. This works like the OpenLayers zoom level setting; `0` is at the world extent and each additional level cuts the viewport in half in each direction.

`geonode.proxy` - Assist JavaScript applications in accessing remote servers

This Django app provides some HTTP proxies for accessing data from remote servers, to overcome restrictions imposed by the same-origin policy used by browsers. This helps the GeoExt applications in a GeoNode site to access various XML documents from OGC-compliant data services.

Views

geonode.proxy.views.proxy This view forwards requests without authentication to a URL provided in the request, similar to the proxy.cgi script provided by the OpenLayers project.

geonode.proxy.views.geoserver This view proxies requests to GeoServer. Instead of a URL-encoded URL parameter, the path component of the request is expected to be a path component for GeoServer. Requests to this URL require valid authentication against the Django site, and will use the default OGC_SERVER USER, PASSWORD and LOCATION settings as defined in the maps application.

geonode.search - Provides the GeoNode search functionality.

This Django app provides a fast search functionality to GeoNode.

Views

- **search_api**- Builds and executes a search query based on url parameters and returns matching results in requested format.

geonode.security - GeoNode granular Auth Backend

This app provides an authentication backend for use in assigning permissions to individual objects (maps and layers).

settings.py Entries

LOCKDOWN_GEONODE Default: `False`

By default, the GeoNode application allows visitors to view most pages without being authenticated. Set `LOCKDOWN_GEONODE = True` to require a user to be authenticated before viewing the application.

AUTH_EXEMPT_URLS Default: `()` (Empty tuple)

A tuple of url patterns that the user can visit without being authenticated. This setting has no effect if `LOCKDOWN_GEONODE` is not `True`. For example, `AUTH_EXEMPT_URLS = ('/maps',)` will allow unauthenticated users to browse maps.

Template Tags

geonode_media <media_name> Accesses entries in `MEDIA_LOCATIONS` without requiring the view to explicitly add it to the template context. Example usage:

```
{% include geonode_media %}
{% geonode_media "ext_base" %}
```

has_obj_perm <user> <obj> <permission> Checks whether the user has the specified permission on an object.

```
{% has_obj_perm user obj "app.view_thing" as can_view_thing %}
```

Django's error templates

GeoNode customizes some of Django's default error templates.

500.html

If no custom handler for 500 errors is set up in the URLconf module, django will call `django.views.defaults.server_error` which expects a `500.html` file in the root of the templates directory. In GeoNode, we have put a template that does not inherit from anything as `500.html` and because most of Django's machinery is down when an INTERNAL ERROR (500 code) is encountered the use of template tags should be avoided.

6.2.3 Make a GeoNode release

Making a GeoNode release requires a quite complex preparation of the environment while once everything is set up is a really easy and quick task. As said the complex part is the preparation of the environment since it involves, the generation of a password key to be uploaded to the Ubuntu servers and imported in launchpad.

If you have already prepared the environment then jump to the last paragraph.

Before start, make sure to have a [pypi](#) and a [launchpad](#) account.

Before doing the release, a GeoNode team member who can already make release has to add you as a launchpad GeoNode team member.

Creating and importing a gpg key

A gpg key is needed to push and publish the package. There is a complete guide on how to [create and import](#) a gpg key

Preparing the environment

Make sure to have a Ubuntu 12.04 machine. Install the following packages in addition to the python virtualenv tools:

```
$ sudo apt-get install git-core git-buildpackage debhelper devscripts
```

Get the GeoNode code (from master) in a virtualenv:

```
$ mkvirtualenv geonode
$ git clone https://github.com/GeoNode/geonode.git
$ cd geonode
```

Edit the `.bashrc` file and add the following lines (the key ID can be found in “your personal keys” tab:

```
export GPG_KEY_GEONODE="your_gpg_key_id"
export DEBEMAIL=yourmail@mail.com
export EDITOR=vim
export DEBFULLNAME="Your Full Name"
```

then close and:

```
$ source .bashrc
```

Type “env” to make sure all the variables are correctly exported

Set the correct git email:

```
$ git config --global user.email "yourmail@mail.com"
```


Register on Pypi with your Pypi credentials:

```
$ python setup.py register
```

Make the release

The followings are the only commands needed if the environment and the various registrations have already been done.

Make sure to have pulled the master to the desired commit. Edit the file `geonode/__init__.py` at line 21 and set the correct version.

Install GeoNode in the virtualenv (make sure to have the virtualenv activated and be in the geonode folder):

```
$ pip install -e geonode
```

Publish the package:

```
$ cd geonode
$ paver publish
```

The last command will:

- Tag the release and push it to GitHub
- Create the debian package and push it at `ppa:geonode/testing` in launchpad
- Create the `.tar.gz` sources and push them to Pypi
- Update the changelog and commit it to master

6.3 GeoNode on Production

Configuring GeoNode for Production

Advanced GeoServer Configuration

Running GeoNode under SSL

GeoSites: GeoNode Multi-Tenancy

6.3.1 Configuring GeoNode for Production

This page documents recommendations for configuring GeoNode in production environments. The steps mentioned in the first section are required to run GeoNode, the ones in the second section are either optional or ways to get more performance.

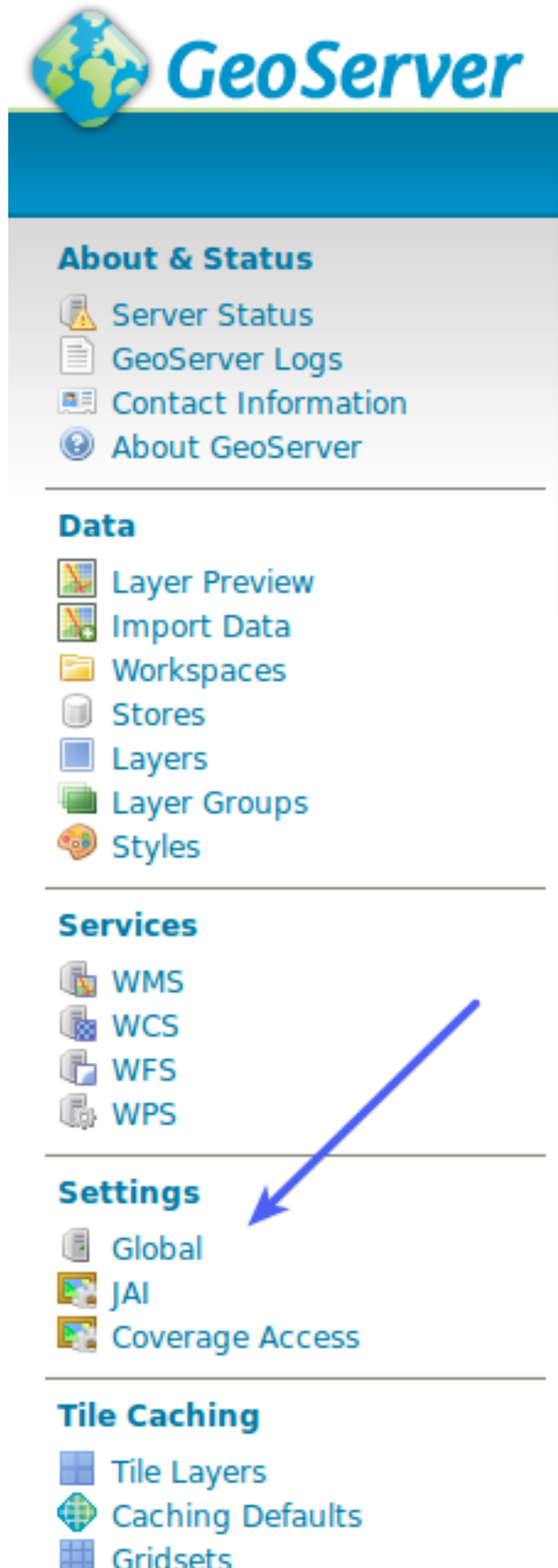
Note: This document makes numerous references to the `<host>` variable, please replace it with the IP Address of your GeoNode or the DNS entry.

For example: instead of `http://<host>/geoserver`, write down: `http://mygeonode.com/geoserver` or `http://127.0.0.1/geoserver`

Set the correct GeoServer Proxy URL value

Navigate to `http://localhost/geoserver`, log in and click on the `Global` link in the `Settings` section.

Note: The Geoserver default username is **admin** with **geoserver** as the password. Change this ASAP.



Find the Proxy Base URL text field, put the complete address there:

```
http://<host>/geoserver/
```

Global Settings

Settings that apply to the entire server.

- ☐ Verbose Messages
- ☐ Verbose Exception Reporting
- ☒ Enable Global Services

Number of Decimals

Character Set

UTF-8

Proxy Base URL

Logging Profile

DEFAULT_LOGGING.properties
GEOSERVER_DEVELOPER_LOGGING.properties

Configure the Printing Module

This lives in the GeoServer Data dir `/usr/share/geoserver/data/printing/config.yaml`, add your server's IP address or domain name to the list of exceptions. Please refer to <http://docs.geoserver.org/2.4.x/en/user/datadirectory/index.html> for additional information on managing the geoserver data directory:

```
hosts:
- !dnsMatch
  host: YOUR_IP_ADDRESS
  port: 80
```

Recommended Steps (optional)

Adding layers from Google, Bing and other providers

Bing

Get an API key from Microsoft at <http://bingmapsportal.com/> and place it in `local_settings.py`:

```
BING_API_KEY="zxcxzcXAWdsdfkjsdfWWsdfjpowxcxz"
```

Copy the `MAP_BASELAYERS` dictionary from `settings.py` into `local_settings.py` and add the following snippet:

```
{, {
  "source": {
    "ptype": "gxp_bingsource",
    "apiKey": BING_API_KEY
  },
  "group": "background",
  "name": "Aerial",
  "visibility": False,
  "fixed": True,
```

Google

Get an API key from Google at <http://code.google.com/apis/maps/signup.html> and place it in `local_settings.py`, for example:

```
GOOGLE_API_KEY="zxcxzcXAWdqwdQWWQEDzxcxz"
```

Copy the `MAP_BASELAYERS` dictionary from `settings.py` into `local_settings.py` (or edit the previously copied snippet) and add the following snippet:

```
{, {
  "source": {
    "ptype": "gxp_googlesource",
    "apiKey": GOOGLE_API_KEY
  },
  "group": "background",
  "name": "SATELLITE",
  "visibility": False,
  "fixed": True,
```

Sitemaps Configuration

GeoNode can automatically generate a sitemap suitable for submission to search engines which can help them to index your GeoNode site more efficiently and effectively.

In order to generate the sitemap properly, the sites domain name must be set within the sites framework. This requires that an superuser login to the admin interface and navigate to the sites module and change `example.com` to the actual domain name (and port if applicable). The admin interface can be accessed at <http://<host>/admin/sites/site/>. Click on the `example.com` link, and change both the `Domain name` and `Display name` entries to match your system.

It is possible to ‘inform’ google of changes to your sitemap. This is accomplished using the `ping_google` management command. More information can be found here http://docs.djangoproject.com/en/dev/ref/contrib/sitemaps/#django.contrib.sitemaps.ping_google It is recommended to put this call into a cron (scheduled) job to update google periodically.

Configuring User Registration

You can optionally configure GeoNode to allow new users to register through the web. New registrants will be sent an email inviting them to activate their account.

To allow new user registration:

1. Set up the email backend for Django (see [Django documentation](#)) and add the appropriate settings to `./src/GeoNodePy/geonode/local_settings.py`. For example:

```
EMAIL_BACKEND = 'django.core.mail.backends.smtp.EmailBackend'
EMAIL_HOST = 'smtp.gmail.com'
EMAIL_HOST_USER = 'foo@gmail.com'
EMAIL_HOST_PASSWORD = 'bar'
EMAIL_PORT = 587
EMAIL_USE_TLS = True
```

2. In the same settings file set:

```
REGISTRATION_OPEN=True
```

3. With the Django application running, set the domain name of the service properly through the admin interface as specified above in the Sitemaps section. (This domain name is used in the account activation emails.).
5. Restart apache:

```
$ sudo service apache2 restart
```

6. (Optional) Disable automatic approval of new users. Administrators would receive an email and need to manually approve new accounts. For this option to work, an email backed has to be defined in order to email the users with Staff status the notification to approve the new account:

```
ACCOUNT_APPROVAL_REQUIRED = True
```

To register as a new user, click the “Register” link in the GeoNode index header.

Additional Configuration

Some other things that require tweaking:

- Web-accessible uploads directory for user profile photos

Robot Exclusion File

GeoNode has several views that require considerable resources to properly respond - for example, the download links on layer detail pages require GeoServer to dynamically generate output in PDF, PNG, etc. format.

Crawlers for web search engines such as Google may cause problems by quickly following many such links in succession.

In order to request that “robots” do not make requests directly to GeoServer, you can ensure that requests to `robots.txt` return a text file with the following content:

```
User-agent: *
Disallow: /geoserver/
```

This will only affect automated web agents; web browsers in particular are unaffected.

Memory Management

At the time of the GeoNode 1.0 release, the GeoNode manual recommended at least 4GB RAM for servers running GeoNode.

While 4GB *physical* RAM is sufficient, it is recommended that machines be configured with at least 6GB total *virtual* memory.

For example, a machine with 4GB physical RAM and 2GB swap space should be able to run GeoNode, but if you would like to run without a swapfile then you should configure the machine with at least 6GB RAM.

On Linux and MacOSX hosts, you can check the available RAM with the following command:

```
$ free -m
              total        used        free      shared    buffers     cached
Mem:           6096         3863         2232          0           0           0
-/+ buffers/cache:         3863         2232
Swap:            0           0           0
```

The “total” column lists the available physical memory and swap space in megabytes; adding them together yields the amount of virtual memory available to the system.

In this example, there is no Swap space so that field is 0 and the available RAM on the system is 6096MB (6 GB).

Security Integration Optimization

GeoServer delegates authentication and authorization to GeoNode. The default configuration uses an HTTP endpoint in GeoNode to discover the current user and the layers that are accessible. For production, it is advisable to use a database-level connection.

Installing the Stored Procedure

The SQL for the stored procedure is distributed with the GeoServer web application archive and can be found at `WEB-INF/classes/org/geonode/security/geonode_authorize_layer.sql` in the webapps directory. It can be loaded using the `psql` command by following these steps (if not using tomcat6 or Ubuntu, locate the webapps directory for your configuration):

```
$ cd /var/lib/tomcat6/webapps
$ sudo su - postgres
$ psql -d YOUR_DATABASE < geoserver/WEB-INF/classes/org/geonode/security/geonode_
↪ authorize_layer.sql
```

Configuring GeoServer to Use the Database Security Client

If a context configuration XML file does not already exist, create one for GeoServer. If using Tomcat6 on Ubuntu, this file resides at `/etc/tomcat6/Catalina/localhost/geoserver.xml`. If creating a new file, the following XML should be added (replace ALLCAPS with your specific values):

```
<Context path="/geoserver"
  antiResourceLocking="false" >
  <Parameter name="org.geonode.security.databaseSecurityClient.url"
    value="jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/DATABASE?user=USER&password=PASSWORD" /
  </>
</Context>
```

If the file exists already, just add the *Parameter* element from above.

Verification of Database Security Client

To verify the settings change, look in the GeoServer logs for a line that notes: “using geonode database security client”. If any issues arise, check your connection configuration as specified in the context file above.

Configuring the Servlet Container

GeoServer is the most resource intensive component of GeoNode.

There are some general notes on setting up GeoServer for production environments in the [GeoServer manual](#).

However, the following are some GeoServer recommendations with GeoNode’s specific needs in mind.

JVM Options

The JRE used with GeoNode should be that distributed by Oracle.

Others such as OpenJDK may work but Oracle’s JRE is recommended for higher performance rendering.

Startup options should include the following:

```
-Xmx1024M -Xms1024M -XX:MaxPermSize=256M \
-XX:CompileCommand=exclude,net/sf/saxon/event/ReceivingContentHandler.startEvent
```

These can be specified using the CATALINA_OPTS variable in Tomcat’s bin/catalina.sh file, or the JETTY_OPTS in Jetty’s bin/jetty.sh file.

Constrain GeoServer Worker Threads

While the JVM provides memory management for most operations in Java applications, the memory used for rendering (in GeoServer’s case, responding to WMS GetMap requests) is not managed this way, so it is allocated in addition to the memory permitted by the JVM options above.

If GeoServer receives many concurrent requests, it may increase the memory usage significantly, so it is recommended to constrain the number of concurrent requests at the servlet container (ie, Jetty or Tomcat).

For Tomcat, you can edit conf/server.xml. By default, this file contains an entry defining a ContextHandler:

```
<Connector port="8080" protocol="HTTP/1.1"
  connectionTimeout="20000"
  redirectPort="8443"/>
```

Add a `maxThreads` attribute to limit the number of threads (concurrent requests) to 50 (the default in Tomcat is 200):


```
<Connector port="8080" protocol="HTTP/1.1"
  connectionTimeout="20000"
  redirectPort="8443" maxThreads="50"/>
```

Note: This configuration is possible in Jetty as well but not yet documented in this manual.

Native JAI and JAI ImageIO

Using the native-code implementation of JAI and JAI ImageIO speeds up GeoServer, thereby requiring less concurrency at the same level of throughput.

The GeoServer manual contains [platform-specific instructions](#) for configuring JAI and JAI ImageIO.

GeoServer Configuration

There are a few controls to be set in the GeoServer configuration itself as well.

On the JAI Settings page

On the WMS Service page

Printing with the Mapfish Print Service

The GeoNode map composer can “print” maps to PDF documents using the [Mapfish print service](#). The recommended way to run this service is by using the printing extension to GeoServer (if you are using the pre-built GeoNode package, this extension is already installed for you). However, the print service includes restrictions on the servers that can provide map tiles for printed maps. These restrictions have a fairly strict default, so you may want to loosen these constraints.

Adding servers by hostname

The Mapfish printing module is configured through a [YAML](#) configuration file, usually named `print.yaml`. If you are using the GeoServer plugin to run the printing module, this configuration file can be found at `GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR/printing/config.yaml`. The default configuration should contain an entry like so:

```
hosts:
- !dnsMatch
  host: labs.metacarta.com
  port: 80
- !dnsMatch
  host: terraservice.net
  port: 80
```

You can add host/port entries to this list to allow other servers.

See also:

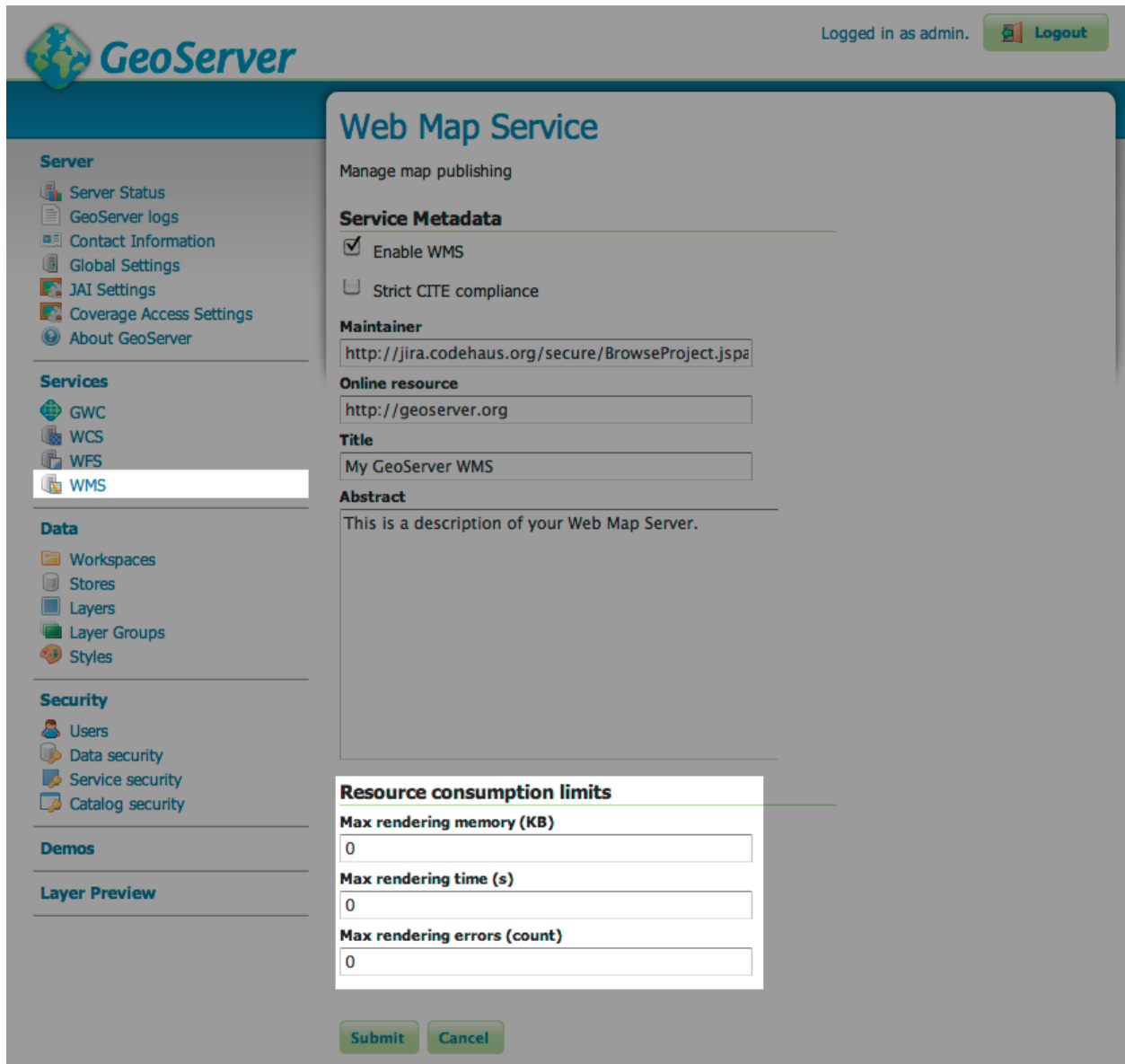
The [Mapfish documentation](#) on configuring the print module.

The [GeoServer documentation](#) on configuring the print module.



Fig. 166: There are two considerations for the JAI settings.

- Enable JPEG and PNG Native Acceleration to speed up the performance of WMS requests
- Disable Tile Recycling as this optimization is less relevant on recent JVM implementations and has some overhead itself.



GeoServer Logged in as admin. [Logout](#)

Server

- Server Status
- GeoServer logs
- Contact Information
- Global Settings
- JAI Settings
- Coverage Access Settings
- About GeoServer

Services

- GWC
- WCS
- WFS
- WMS**

Data

- Workspaces
- Stores
- Layers
- Layer Groups
- Styles

Security

- Users
- Data security
- Service security
- Catalog security

Demos

Layer Preview

Web Map Service

Manage map publishing

Service Metadata

☒ Enable WMS

☐ Strict CITE compliance

Maintainer

Online resource

Title

Abstract

Resource consumption limits

Max rendering memory (KB)

Max rendering time (s)

Max rendering errors (count)

[Submit](#) [Cancel](#)

Fig. 167: There is only one consideration for the Web Map Service page

- Don't set the "Resource Consumption Limits." This sounds a bit counter intuitive, but these limits are implemented in an inefficient way such that unless resource-intensive requests are common on your server it is more efficient to avoid the limits. A better implementation of this feature is available for GeoServer 2.1 and will be incorporated in GeoNode 1.1.

6.3.2 Advanced GeoServer Configuration

In this module we are going to cover some advanced configurations and :

Configuring GeoServer for robustness

In a production environment may be necessary to properly configure the WMS service in order to give a limit to resources associated with a request. The **Resource Limits** options allow the administrator to limit the resources consumed by each WMS GetMap request.

GeoServer provides a user interface for these options:

Resource consumption limits

Max rendering memory (KB)

Max rendering time (s)

Max rendering errors (count)

Fig. 168: *Setting the Resource consumption limits*

The following table shows each option name, a description, and the minimum GeoServer version at which the option is available (old versions will just ignore it if set).

Option	Description	Version
Max rendering memory	Sets the maximum amount of memory, in kilobytes, a single GetMap request is allowed to use. Each output format will make a best effort attempt to respect the maximum using the highest consuming portion of the request processing as a reference. For example, the PNG output format will take into consideration the memory used to prepare the image rendering surface in memory, usually proportional to the image size multiplied by the number of bytes per pixel	1.7.5
Max rendering time	Sets the maximum amount of time, in seconds, GeoServer will use to process the request. This time limits the “blind processing” portion of the request serving, that is, the part in which GeoServer is computing the results before writing them out to the client. The portion that is writing results back to the client is not under the control of this parameter, since this time is also controlled by how fast the network between the server and the client is. So, for example, in the case of PNG/JPEG image generation, this option will control the pure rendering time, but not the time used to write the results back.	1.7.5
Max rendering errors	Sets the maximum amount of rendering errors tolerated by a GetMap. Usually GetMap skips over faulty features, reprojection errors and the like in an attempt to serve the results anyways. This makes for a best effort rendering, but also makes it harder to spot issues, and consumes CPU cycles as each error is handled and logged	1.7.5

Out of the box GeoServer uses 65MB, 60 seconds and 1000 errors respectively. All limits can be disabled by setting their value to 0.

Once any of the set limits is exceeded, the GetMap operation will stop and a `ServiceException` will be returned to the client.

It is suggested that the administrator sets all of the above limits taking into consideration peak conditions. For example, while a GetMap request under normal circumstance may take less than a second, under high load it is acceptable for it to take longer, but usually, it's not sane that a request goes on for 30 minutes straight. The following table shows some example values for the configuration options above, with explanations of how each is computed:

Option	Value	Rationale
maxRequestMemory	65000	65MB are sufficient to render a 4078x4078 image at 4 bytes per pixel (full color and transparency), or a 8x8 meta-tile if you are using GeoWebCache or TileCache. Mind the rendering process will use an extra in memory buffer for each subsequent FeatureTypeStyle in your SLD, so this will also limit the size of the image. For example, if the SLD contains two FeatureTypeStyle element in order to draw cased lines for an highway the maximum image size will be limited to 2884x2884 (the memory goes like the square of the image size, so halving the memory does not halve the image size)
maxRenderingTime	60	A request that processes for one minute straight is probably drawing a lot of features independent of the current load. It might be the result of a client making a GetMap against a big layer using a custom style that does not have the proper scale dependencies
maxRenderingErrors	1000	Encountering 1000 errors is probably the result of a request that is trying to reproject a big data set into a projection that is not suited to area it covers, resulting in many reprojection failures.

Advanced Production GeoServer configuration

Most of the GeoServer downloads are geared towards quickly showing off the capabilities, with an array of demos, sample layers, and an embedded servlet container. If you are using GeoServer in a production environment, there are a few things we'd like to recommend. In this section the task is to configure your system to use it in production.

Note: Before you start, ensure that the *Web Administrator Interface - Server* section has been completed.

Configuring your container for production

Note: Most open source Java web containers, such as Tomcat, ship with development mode configurations that allow for quick startup but don't deliver the best performance.

Make sure that in the 'setenv.sh', or 'setenv.bat' on Windows machines, file exists the following configuration to set up the Java virtual machine options in your container. Open the 'setenv.sh/.bat' file located in '<TRAINING_ROOT>' directory and look at the options:

- **-server:** Not present among the training options, this option enables the server JVM, which JIT compiles byte-code much earlier, and with stronger optimizations. Startup and first calls will be slower due to JIT compilation taking more time, but subsequent ones will be faster (to give you some numbers, on the same machine a vanilla VM returns GML at 7MB/s speed, a -server one runs at 10MB/s). This option is required only if the JMV does not already get into server mode, which happens on a server operating system (Linux, Windows server) with at least 2 cores and 2 GB of memory.

Note: This parameter is necessary only for Windows environments of class workstation

```

1  set ROOT=%~dp0
2
3  REM Variable used in documentation
4  set TRAINING_ROOT=%ROOT%
5  REM clear the user PATH
6  set PATH=C:\Windows\System32;C:\Windows;C:\Windows\SysWOW64;
7
8  REM Setting Java
9  set JAVA_HOME=%ROOT%\jdk
10 REM set JAVA_HOME=C:\Java\jdk
11 set PATH=%JAVA_HOME%\bin;%PATH%
12
13 REM GeoServer and GeoWebCache Options
14 set GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR=%ROOT%\geoserver_data\
15 REM set GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR=%ROOT%\tomcat-6.0.36\instances\instance1\webapps\geoserver\data
16 set GEOSERVER_LOG_LOCATION=%CATALINA_HOME%\logs\%INSTANCE_NAME%.log
17 set GEOWEBCACHE_CACHE_DIR=%ROOT%\data\gwc
18
19 REM Tomcat Options for the JVM
20 set JAVA_OPTS=%JAVA_OPTS% -Xms512m -Xmx512m -XX:MaxPermSize=128m -XX:PermSize=128m
21 set JAVA_OPTS=%JAVA_OPTS% -XX:+UseConcMarkSweepGC -XX:+UseParNewGC -XX:ParallelGCThreads=4
22 set JAVA_OPTS=%JAVA_OPTS% -DGEOSERVER_DATA_DIR=%GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR%
23 set JAVA_OPTS=%JAVA_OPTS% -DGEOSERVER_LOG_LOCATION=%GEOSERVER_LOG_LOCATION%
24 set JAVA_OPTS=%JAVA_OPTS% -DGEOWEBCACHE_CACHE_DIR=%GEOWEBCACHE_CACHE_DIR%
25 set JAVA_OPTS=%JAVA_OPTS% -Djavax.servlet.request.encoding=UTF-8
26 set JAVA_OPTS=%JAVA_OPTS% -Djavax.servlet.response.encoding=UTF-8 -Dfile.encoding=UTF-8
27 set CATALINA_BASE=%CATALINA_HOME%\instances\%INSTANCE_NAME%

```

Fig. 169: Setting the JAVA_OPTS for Tomcat container

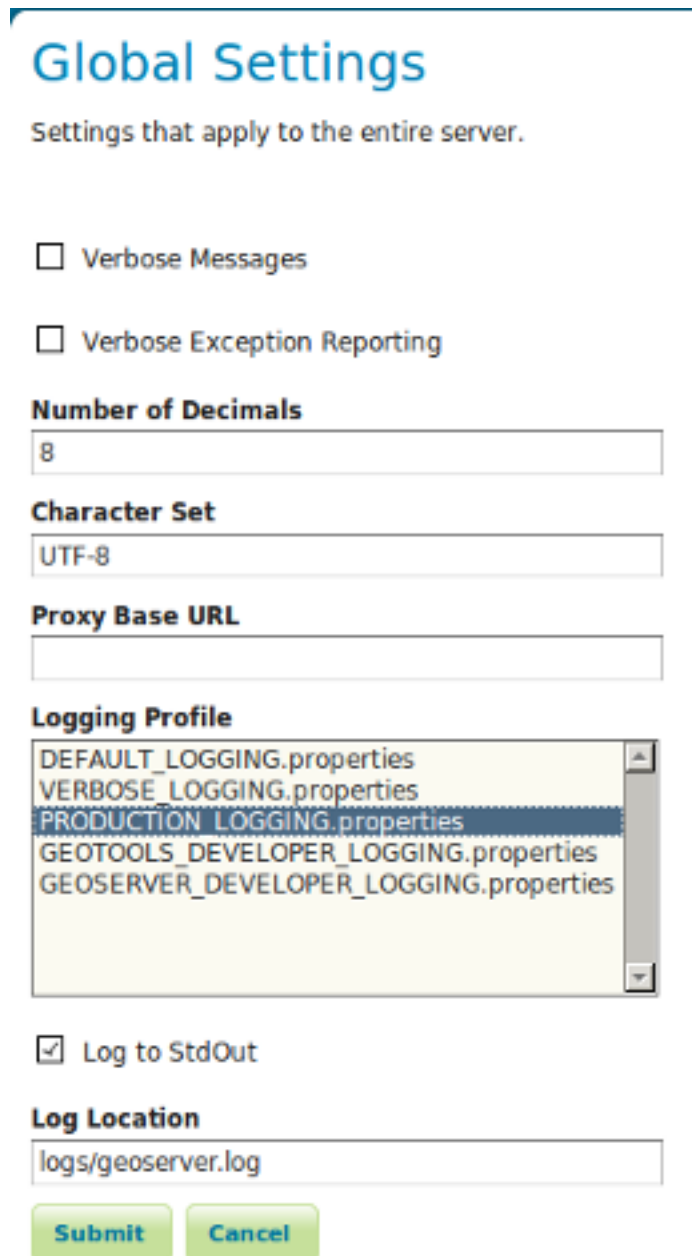
- **-Xms512m -Xmx512M:** give your server memory. By default JVM will use only 64MB of heap. If you're serving just vector data, you'll be full streaming, so having much memory won't help a lot, but if you're serving coverages JAI will use a cache to avoid hitting the disk often. In this case, give Geoserver at least 256MB or memory, or more if you have plenty of RAM, and go configure the JAI title cache size in the Geoserver configuration panel so that it uses 75% of the heap (0.75). If you have plenty of memory it is suggested to set -Xms to the same value as -Xmx, this will make heap management more stable during heavy load serving. Generally speaking, don't allocate more than 2GB for the GeoServer heap.
- **-XX:MaxPermSize=128m** (or more): the permanent generation is the heap portion where the class bytecode is stored. GeoServer uses lots of classes, and it may exhaust that space quickly leading to out of memory errors. If you're deploying GeoServer along with other applications in the same container or if you need to deploy multiple GeoServer instances inside the same container (e.g., different instances for different customers or similar needs) you better raise up the MaxPermSize to 128m or more.

Warning: In order to obtain best performance, install the native **JAI** version in your JDK. In particular, installing the native JAI is important for all raster processing, which is used heavily in both WMS and WCS to rescale, cut and reproject rasters. Installing the native JAI is also important for all raster reading and writing, which affects both WMS and WCS. Finally, native JAI is very useful even if there is no raster data involved, as WMS output encoding requires writing PNG/GIF/JPEG images, which are themselves rasters. For more information how to install JAI and ImageIO see the Installing the native JAI and ImageIO section

Setting up logging for production

Note: Logging may visibly affect the performance of your server. High logging levels are often necessary to track down issues, but by default you should run with low ones (and you can switch the logging levels at runtime, so don't worry about having to stop the server to gather more information). You can change the logging level by going to the GeoServer configuration panel, Server section.

1. Go to <http://localhost:8083/geoserver> and click on the 'Global' link in the 'Settings' section.
2. Select 'PRODUCTION_LOGGING.properties' in *Logging Profile* and click submit.



The screenshot shows the 'Global Settings' page in GeoServer. The title 'Global Settings' is in large blue font, with the subtitle 'Settings that apply to the entire server.' below it. There are two unchecked checkboxes: 'Verbose Messages' and 'Verbose Exception Reporting'. Below these are three text input fields: 'Number of Decimals' (containing '8'), 'Character Set' (containing 'UTF-8'), and 'Proxy Base URL' (empty). The 'Logging Profile' section features a dropdown menu with five options: 'DEFAULT_LOGGING.properties', 'VERBOSE_LOGGING.properties', 'PRODUCTION_LOGGING.properties' (which is highlighted in blue), 'GEOTOOLS_DEVELOPER_LOGGING.properties', and 'GEOSERVER_DEVELOPER_LOGGING.properties'. Below the dropdown is a checked checkbox for 'Log to StdOut'. The 'Log Location' text input field contains 'logs/geoserver.log'. At the bottom are two green buttons: 'Submit' and 'Cancel'.

Fig. 170: Set up logging for production

Choosing a service strategy

Note: A service strategy is the way we serve the output to the client. Basically, you have to choose between being absolutely sure of reporting errors with the proper OGC codes and serving output quickly.

You can configure the service strategy modifying the web.xml file located in '<TOMCAT_HOME>/instances/instance1/webapps/geoserver/WEB-INF' directory of your GeoServer install:

1. Set the 'serviceStrategy' param-name with 'SPEED'.

All the possible strategies are:

- **SPEED:** serve outputs right away. The fastest strategy, make it unlikely to be able to report proper OGC errors in WFS though (they are reported only if the error occurs before the GML encoding starts).
- **BUFFER:** stores the whole result in memory, and then serves it after the output is complete. This ensures proper OGC error reporting, but delays the response quite a bit and will exhaust memory if the response is big.
- **FILE:** same as buffer, but uses a file storage for buffering. Slower than BUFFER, ensures there won't be memory issues.
- **PARTIAL-BUFFER2:** a balance between the two, tries to buffer in memory a few kilobytes of response, then behaves like SPEED.

Configuring all data and metadata to your instance

Note: It may be tempting to just skip some of the configuration steps, leave in the same keywords and abstract as the sample. Please do not, as this will only confuse potential users. They will have a list of GeoServers called 'My GeoServer'.

- Completely fill out the WFS and WMS Contents sections.
- Put in your own URI (such as the name of your website) for the Namespace (Data -> Workspace) and remove the defaults.
- Make sure your datastores all use your URI.
- Remove the sample layers (states, spearfish, New York roads and the like, the easiest way to is go and remove the demo workspaces, everything contained in them will be removed as a result)

Change the administrator password

GeoServer ships by default with "admin" and "geoserver" as the default administrator user name and password. Before putting the GeoServer on-line it is imperative to change at least the administrator password.

Making use of an external Data Directory to store your configurations

Note: The configuration data resides within the GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR. To increase the portability of their data and to facilitate updates GeoServer, you should place this directory outside of GeoServer editing the web.xml file with the path that you prefer

See the 'GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR' context param in '<TRAINING_ROOT>/tomcat-6.0.36/instances/instance1/webapps/geoserver/WEB-INF':

```
<context-param>
  <param-name>GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR</param-name>
  <param-value>$GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR</param-value>
</context-param>
```

Note: The external data dir can be also configured through the environment variables on the 'setenv.sh/.bat' file.

Using a Spatial Database

We make shapefiles available as a datastore, as they are such a common format. But if you are running GeoServer in a production environment and if you need to manage the spatial indexes, transactions or if you have specific requirements involving the use of a database, setting up a spatial database and converting your shapefiles is highly recommended. If you're doing transactions against GeoServer this is essential. Even though we have a very nice transaction framework, doubling up with the native transaction support of relational databases ensures your data integrity. Most all the major spatial dbs provide support to easily turn shapefiles into their native format. We recommend PostGIS, open source extensions to the postgresql db, most of our testing has been performed against it. Oracle, DB2, SQL Server and ArcSDE are also well supported. At the moment we don't recommend MySQL, as it has trouble with rollbacks on geometry tables, and lacks advanced spatial functionality, but it is an option.

Setting security

GeoServer by default includes WFS-T, which lets users modify your backend database. If you don't want that to happen, you can turn off transactions in the web admin tool, Service Panel -> WFS and set Service Level to Basic. If you'd like some users to be able to modify it, but not all, you'll have to set up data access level security. For extra security when operating in read only mode, make sure that the connection to the datastore that is open to all is with a user who has read only permissions. That will make it so it's completely impossible to do a SQL injection (though GeoServer is generally designed well enough that it's not vulnerable).

Dealing with a locked down environment

GeoServer code, and the libraries it uses (Geotools, JAI) are not designed to be run in a security locked down environment. They need free access to environment variables, temp directory, user preferences and the like. In operating systems like Ubuntu the default Tomcat is locked down so that most of the above is not authorized. So far, the only way to run Geoserver in that environment is to grant all permissions to it.

Caching

Server-side caching of WMS tiles is the best way to get performance. Essentially how the caching works is the server will recognize a request and quickly return a pre-rendered result. This is how you can optimize for tile-based WMS clients and it works the best for them. There are several ways to set up caching for GeoServer like GeoWebCache.

Advanced Coordinate Reference System Handling

This section describes how coordinate reference systems (CRS) are handled in GeoServer, as well as what can be done to extend GeoServer's CRS handling abilities.

Coordinate Reference System Configuration

When adding data, GeoServer tries to inspect data headers looking for an EPSG code: if the data has a CRS with an explicit EPSG code and the full CRS definition behind the code matches the one in GeoServer, the CRS will be already set for the data. If the data has a CRS but no EPSG code, you'll have to manually guess the EPSG code. Browsing to www.spatialreference.org might be a good option to find the exact EPSG code for your data.

If an EPSG code cannot be found, then either the data has no CRS or it is unknown to GeoServer. In this case, there are a few options:

- Force the declared CRS, ignoring the native one. This is the best solution if the native CRS is known to be wrong.
- Reproject from the native to the declared CRS. This is the best solution if the native CRS is correct, but cannot be matched to an EPSG number. An alternative is to add a custom EPSG code that matches exactly the native SRS.

If your data has no native CRS information, the only option is to specify/force an EPSG code.

Custom CRS Definitions

Add a custom CRS

This example shows how to add a custom projection in GeoServer.

1. The projection parameters need to be provided as a WKT (well known text) definition. The code sample below is just an example:

```
PROJCS["NAD83 / Austin",
  GEOGCS["NAD83",
    DATUM["North_American_Datum_1983",
      SPHEROID["GRS 1980", 6378137.0, 298.257222101],
      TOWGS84[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0],
      PRIMEM["Greenwich", 0.0],
      UNIT["degree", 0.017453292519943295],
      AXIS["Lon", EAST],
      AXIS["Lat", NORTH]],
    PROJECTION["Lambert_Conformal_Conic_2SP"],
    PARAMETER["central_meridian", -100.333333333333],
    PARAMETER["latitude_of_origin", 29.666666666667],
    PARAMETER["standard_parallel_1", 31.883333333333],
    PARAMETER["false_easting", 2296583.333333],
    PARAMETER["false_northing", 9842500.0],
    PARAMETER["standard_parallel_2", 30.116666666667],
    UNIT["m", 1.0],
    AXIS["x", EAST],
    AXIS["y", NORTH],
    AUTHORITY["EPSG", "100002"]]
```

Note: This code sample has been formatted for readability. The information will need to be provided on a single line instead, or with backslash characters at the end of every line (except the last one).

2. Go into the `user_projections` directory inside your data directory, and open the `epsg.properties` file. If this file doesn't exist, you can create it.
3. Insert the code WKT for the projection at the end of the file (on a single line or with backslash characters):

```

100002=PROJCS["NAD83 / Austin", \
  GEOGCS["NAD83", \
    DATUM["North_American_Datum_1983", \
      SPHEROID["GRS 1980", 6378137.0, 298.257222101], \
      TOWGS84[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]], \
    PRIMEM["Greenwich", 0.0], \
    UNIT["degree", 0.017453292519943295], \
    AXIS["Lon", EAST], \
    AXIS["Lat", NORTH]], \
  PROJECTION["Lambert_Conformal_Conic_2SP"], \
  PARAMETER["central_meridian", -100.333333333333], \
  PARAMETER["latitude_of_origin", 29.6666666666667], \
  PARAMETER["standard_parallel_1", 31.883333333333297], \
  PARAMETER["false_easting", 2296583.333333], \
  PARAMETER["false_northing", 9842500.0], \
  PARAMETER["standard_parallel_2", 30.1166666666667], \
  UNIT["m", 1.0], \
  AXIS["x", EAST], \
  AXIS["y", NORTH], \
  AUTHORITY["EPSG", "100002"]]

```

Note: Note the number that precedes the WKT. This will determine the EPSG code. So in this example, the EPSG code is 100002.

1. Save the file.
2. Restart GeoServer.
3. Verify that the CRS has been properly parsed by navigating to the *srs_list* page in the *web_admin*.
4. If the projection wasn't listed, examine the logs for any errors.

Override an official EPSG code

In some situations it is necessary to override an official EPSG code with a custom definition. A common case is the need to change the TOWGS84 parameters in order to get better reprojection accuracy in specific areas.

The GeoServer referencing subsystem checks the existence of another property file, *epsg_overrides.properties*, whose format is the same as *epsg.properties*. Any definition contained in *epsg_overrides.properties* will **override** the EPSG code, while definitions stored in *epsg.properties* can only **add** to the database.

Special care must be taken when overriding the Datum parameters, in particular the **TOWGS84** parameters. To make sure the override parameters are actually used the code of the Datum must be removed, otherwise the referencing subsystem will keep on reading the official database in search of the best Datum shift method (grid, 7 or 5 parameters transformation, plain affine transform).

For example, if you need to override the official **TOWGS84** parameters of EPSG:3003 to better match the peninsular area of Italy:

```

PROJCS["Monte Mario / Italy zone 1",
  GEOGCS["Monte Mario",
    DATUM["Monte Mario",
      SPHEROID["International 1924", 6378388.0, 297.0, AUTHORITY["EPSG", "7022"]],
      TOWGS84[-50.2, -50.4, 84.8, -0.69, -2.012, 0.459, -5.791915759418465],

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

    AUTHORITY["EPSG","6265"]],
    PRIMEM["Greenwich", 0.0, AUTHORITY["EPSG","8901"]],
    UNIT["degree", 0.017453292519943295],
    AXIS["Geodetic longitude", EAST],
    AXIS["Geodetic latitude", NORTH],
    AUTHORITY["EPSG","4265"]],
    PROJECTION["Transverse Mercator", AUTHORITY["EPSG","9807"]],
    PARAMETER["central_meridian", 9.0],
    PARAMETER["latitude_of_origin", 0.0],
    PARAMETER["scale_factor", 0.9996],
    PARAMETER["false_easting", 1500000.0],
    PARAMETER["false_northing", 0.0],
    UNIT["m", 1.0],
    AXIS["Easting", EAST],
    AXIS["Northing", NORTH],
    AUTHORITY["EPSG","3003"]]
```

You should write the following (in a single line, here it's reported formatted over multiple lines for readability):

```

3003 =
    PROJCS["Monte Mario / Italy zone 1",
    GEOGCS["Monte Mario",
        DATUM["Monte Mario",
            SPHEROID["International 1924", 6378388.0, 297.0, AUTHORITY["EPSG","7022"]],
            TOWGS84[-104.1, -49.1, -9.9, 0.971, -2.917, 0.714, -11.68],
            AUTHORITY["EPSG","6265"]],
        PRIMEM["Greenwich", 0.0, AUTHORITY["EPSG","8901"]],
        UNIT["degree", 0.017453292519943295],
        AXIS["Geodetic longitude", EAST],
        AXIS["Geodetic latitude", NORTH]],
    PROJECTION["Transverse_Mercator"],
    PARAMETER["central_meridian", 9.0],
    PARAMETER["latitude_of_origin", 0.0],
    PARAMETER["scale_factor", 0.9996],
    PARAMETER["false_easting", 1500000.0],
    PARAMETER["false_northing", 0.0],
    UNIT["m", 1.0],
    AXIS["Easting", EAST],
    AXIS["Northing", NORTH],
    AUTHORITY["EPSG","3003"]]
```

The definition has been changed in two places, the **TOWGS84** paramerers, and the Datum code, AUTHORITY["EPSG","4265"], has been removed.

Advanced Database Connection Pooling Configuration

Database connections are valuable resources and as such shall be managed with care:

- they are heavy to create and maintain for the database server itself since they are usually child processes of the DBMS server process
- being processes that means that creating a connection is not a zero-cost process therefore we should avoid creating connections as we need to connect to a DB but we should tend to create them in advance in order to minimize the impact of the time needed to create them on the time needed to serve a request.
- as a consequence of the fact that a connection require non negligible resources on the server DBMS DBAs tend to

- limit the number of connections globally available (e.g. PostgreSQL by default has a limit set to 100)
- limit the lifetime of connections created in order to discourage clients from retaining connections for a really long time

The purpose served by a connection pool is to maintain connections to an underlying database between requests. The benefit is that connection set-up only need to occur once on the first request while subsequent requests use existing connections and achieve a performance benefit as a result.

Ok, now let's go into GeoServer specifics. In most GeoServer DataStores you have the possibility to use the JNDI¹ or the standard store which basically means you can have GeoServer manage the connection pool for you or you can configure it externally (from within the Application Server of choice) and then have GeoServer lean onto it to get connections. Baseline is, one way or the other you'll always end-up using a connection pool in GeoServer.

GeoServer Internal Connection Pool Parameters

Whenever a data store backed by a database is added to GeoServer an internal connection pool, for which relies on Apache Commons DBCP², is created by default. This connection pool is configurable, however let me say this upfront, the number of pool configuration parameters that we expose is a subset of the possible ones, although the most interesting are there. Namely there are a few that you might want to customize. Here below you can find some more details on the available connection parameters.

¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Java_Naming_and_Directory_Interface

² <http://commons.apache.org/proper/commons-dbcp/>

max connections	The maximum number of connections the pool can hold. When the maximum number of connections is exceeded, additional requests that require a database connection will be halted until a connection from the pool becomes available and eventually times out if that's not possible within the time specified in the connection time-out. <i>The maximum number of connections limits the number of concurrent requests that can be made against the database.</i>
min connections	The minimum number of connections the pool will hold. This number of connections is held even when there are no active connections. -1- If it is very far from the max connections this might limit the ability of the GeoServer to respond quickly to unexpected or random heavy load situations due to the fact that it takes a non negligible time to create a new connections. However this set up is very good when the DBMS is quite loaded since it tends to use as less connections as possible at all times. -2- If it is very close to the max connections value the GeoServer will be very fast to respond to random load situation. However in this case the GeoServer would put a big burden on DBMS shoulders as the the pool will try to hold all needed connections at all times.
validate connections	Flag indicating whether connections from the pool should be validated before they are used. A connection in the pool can become invalid for a number of reasons including network breakdown, database server timeout, etc.. The benefit of setting this flag is that an invalid connection will never be used which can prevent client errors. The downside of setting the flag is that a small performance penalty is paid in order to validate connections when the connection is borrowed from the pool since the validation is done by sending small query to the server. However the cost of this query is usually small, as an instance on PostGis the validation query is <i>Select 1</i> .
fetch size	The number of records read from the database in each network exchange. If set too low (<50) network latency will affect negatively performance, if set too high it might consume a significant portion of GeoServer memory and push it towards an <i>Out Of Memory Error</i> . Defaults to 1000, it might be beneficial to push it to a higher number if the typical database query reads much more data than this, and there is enough heap memory to hold the results
connection time-out	Time, in seconds , the connection pool will wait before giving up its attempt to get a new connection from the database. Defaults to 20 seconds. This timeout kicks in during heavy load conditions when the number of requests needing a connection to a certain DB outnumber greatly the number of available connections in the pool, therefore some requests might get error messages due to the timeouts while acquiring a connection. This condition is not per se problematic since usually a request does not use a DB connection for its entire lifecycle hence we do not need 100 connections at hand to respond to 100 requests; however we should strive to limit this condition since it would queue threads on the connection pool after they might have allocated memory (e.g. for rendering). We will get back to this later on.
max open prepared statements	Maximum number of prepared statements kept open and cached for each connection in the pool.
max wait	number of seconds the connection pool will wait before timing out attempting to get a new connection (default, 20 seconds)
validate connection	It forces GeoServer to check that the connections borrowed from the pool are valid (i.e. not closed on the DBMS side) before using them.
Test while idle	Periodically test if the connections are still valid also while idle in the pool. Sometimes performing a test query using an idle connection can make the datastore unavailable for a while. Often the cause of this troublesome behaviour is related to a network firewall placed between Geoserver and the Database that force the closing of the underlying idle TCP connections.

Evictor run periodicity

Number of **seconds** between idle object evictor runs.

Max connection idle time

Number of **seconds** a connection needs to stay idle before the evictor starts to consider closing it.

Prepared statements consideration

Prepared statements are used by databases to avoid re-planning the data access every time, the plan is done only once up-front, and as long as the statement is cached, the plan does not need to be re-computed.

In business applications fetching a small amount of data at a time this is beneficial for performance, however, in spatial ones, where we typically fetch thousands of rows, the benefit is limited, and sometimes, turns into a performance problem. This is the case with PostGIS, that is able to tune the access plan by inspecting the requested BBOX, and deciding if a sequential scan is preferable (the BBOX really accesses most of the data) or using the spatial index is best instead. So, as a rule of thumb, when working with PostGis, it's better not to enable prepared statements.

With other databases there are no choices, Oracle currently works only with prepared statements, SQL server only without them (this is often related to implementation limitations than database specific issues).

There is an upside of using prepared statement though: no sql injection attacks are possible when using them. GeoServer code tries hard to avoid this kind of attack when working without prepared statements, but enabling them makes the attack via filter parameters basically impossible.

Final Thoughts

Summarising, when creating standard DataStores for serving vector data from DBMS in GeoServer you need to remember that internally a connection pool will be created. This approach is the simplest to implement but might lead to an inefficient distribution of the connections between different stores in the following cases:

- if we tend to separate tables into different schemas this will lead to the need for creating multiple stores to serve them out since GeoServer works best if the “schema” parameter is specified, this leading to the creation of (mostly unnecessary) connection pools
- if we want to create stores in different workspaces connecting to the same database this again will lead to unnecessary duplication of connection pools in different store leading to inefficient usage of connections

Long story short the fact that the pool is internal with respect to the stores may lead to inefficient usage of connections to the underlying DBMS since they will be splitted between multiple stores limiting the scalability of each of them: in fact having 100 connections shared between N normal DataStore will impose limits to the maximum number that each can use, otherwise if we managed to keep the connections into a single pool shared, in turn, with the various DataStore we would achieve a much more efficient sharing between the store as, as an instance, a single store under high load could scale to use all the connections available.

Configuration of a JNDI connection pool with Tomcat

Many DataStore in GeoServer provide the option of exploiting Java Naming and Directory Interface or [JNDI](#). for managing the connections pools. JNDI allows for components in a Java system to look up other objects and data by a predefined name. A common use of JNDI is to set-up a connection pool in order to improve the database resource management.

In order to set-up a connection pool, Tomcat needs to be provided with a JDBC driver for the database used and the necessary pool configurations. Usually the JDBC driver can be found in the website of the DBMS provider or can be available in the database installation directory. This is important to know since we are not usually allowed to redistribute them.

The JDBC driver for creating connection pool to be shared via JNDI shall be placed in the `$TOMCAT_HOME/lib` directory, where `$TOMCAT_HOME` is the directory on which Tomcat is installed.

Note: Make sure to remove the JDBC driver from the Geoserver `WEB-INF/lib` folder when copied to the Tomcat shared libs, to avoid issues in JNDI DataStores usage.

The configuration is very similar between different databases. Here below some typical examples will be described.

PostgreSQL JNDI Configuration

For configuring a PostgreSQL JNDI pool you have to remove the Postgres JDBC driver (it should be named `postgresql-X.X-XXX.jdbc3.jar`) from the GeoServer `WEB-INF/lib` folder and put it into the `TOMCAT_HOME/lib` folder.

Tomcat Set-up

The first step to perform for creating a JNDI DataSource (connection pool) is to edit the **context.xml** file inside `$TOMCAT_HOME/conf` directory. This file contains the different JNDI resources configured for Tomcat. In this case, we are going to configure a JNDI DataSource for a PostgreSQL database. If the file is not present you should create it and add a content similar to the following:

```
<Context>
  <Resource
    name="jdbc/postgres" auth="Container" type="javax.sql.DataSource"
    driverClassName="org.postgresql.Driver"
    url="jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/testdb"
    username="admin"
    password="admin"
    maxActive="20"
    maxIdle="10"
    maxWait="10000"
    minEvictableIdleTimeMillis="300000"
    timeBetweenEvictionRunsMillis="300000"
    validationQuery="SELECT 1"/>
</Context>
```

Note: If the file is already present, do not add the `<Context></Context>` labels.

In the previous XML snippet we configured a connection to a PostgreSQL database called **testdb** which have the hostname as *localhost* and port number equal to *5432*.

Note: Note that the user shall set proper *username* and *password* for the database.

Some of the parameters that can be configured for the JNDI connection pool are as follows:

- **maxActive** : The number of maximum active connections to use.
- **maxIdle** : The number of maximum unused connections.
- **maxWait** : The maximum number of **milliseconds** that the pool will wait.
- **poolPreparedStatements** : Enable the prepared statement pooling (very important for good performance).
- **maxOpenPreparedStatements** : The maximum number of prepared statements in pool.

- **validationQuery** : (default null) A validation query that double checks the connection is still alive before actually using it.
- **timeBetweenEvictionRunsMillis** : (default -1) The number of **milliseconds** to sleep between runs of the idle object evictor thread. When non-positive, no idle object evictor thread will be run.
- **numTestsPerEvictionRun** : (default 3) The number of objects to examine during each run of the idle object evictor thread (if any).
- **minEvictableIdleTimeMillis** : : (default 1000 * 60 * 30) The minimum amount of time, in **milliseconds**, an object may sit idle in the pool before it is eligible for eviction by the idle object evictor (if any).
- **removeAbandoned** : (default false) Flag to remove abandoned connections if they exceed the `removeAbandonedTimeout`. If set to true a connection is considered abandoned and eligible for removal if it has been idle longer than the `removeAbandonedTimeout`. Setting this to true can recover db connections from poorly written applications which fail to close a connection.
- **removeAbandonedTimeout** : (default 300) Timeout in **seconds** before an abandoned connection can be removed.
- **logAbandoned** : (default false) Flag to log stack traces for application code which abandoned a `Statement` or `Connection`.
- **testWhileIdle** : (default false) Flag used to test connections when idle.

Warning: The previous settings should be modified only by experienced users. Using wrong low values for `removeAbandonedTimeout` and `minEvictableIdleTimeMillis` may result in connection failures; if so try it is important to set-up **logAbandoned** to true and check your `catalina.out` log file.

More informations about the parameters can be found at the [DBCP documentation](#).

GeoServer Set-up

Launch GeoServer and navigate to the *Stores* → *Add new Store* section.

First, choose the *PostGIS (JNDI)* datastore and give it a name:

New data source

Choose the type of data source you wish to configure

Vector Data Sources

- ☐ Directory of spatial files (shapefiles) - Takes a directory of shapefiles and exposes it as a data store
- ☐ PostGIS - PostGIS Database
- ☒ **PostGIS (JNDI) - PostGIS Database (JNDI)**
- ☐ Properties - Allows access to Java Property files containing Feature information
- ☐ Shapefile - ESRI(tm) Shapefiles (*.shp)

Fig. 171: PostGIS JNDI Store Configuration

And then you can configure the connection pool:

Edit Vector Data Source

Edit an existing vector data source

PostGIS (JNDI)

PostGIS Database (JNDI)

Basic Store Info

Workspace *

test ▼

Data Source Name *

test

Description

☐ Enabled

Connection Parameters

jndiReferenceName *

java:comp/env/jdbc/postgres

schema

Namespace *

http://test

fetch size

1000

☐ Expose primary keys

Primary key metadata table

Session startup SQL

Session close-up SQL

☒ Loose bbox

☒ Estimated extends

☐ preparedStatements

☐ encode functions

When you are doing this, make sure the schema is properly configured, or the DataStore will list all the tables it can find in the schema it is given access to.

Microsoft SQLServer JNDI Configuration

Before configuring a SQLServer connection pool you must follow these [Guidelines](#).

Warning: You must remove the `sqljdbc.jar` file from the `WEB-INF/lib` folder and put it inside the `$TOMCAT_HOME/lib` folder.

Tomcat Set-up

In this case, we are going to configure a JNDI DataSource for a SQLServer database. You shall create/edit the **context.xml** file inside `$TOMCAT_HOME/conf` directory with the following lines:

```
<Context>
  <Resource
    name="jdbc/sqlserver"
    auth="Container"
    type="javax.sql.DataSource"
    url="jdbc:sqlserver://localhost:1433;databaseName=test;user=admin;
    ↪password=admin;"
    driverClassName="com.microsoft.sqlserver.jdbc.SQLServerDriver"
    username="admin"
    password="admin"
    maxActive="20"
    maxIdle="10"
    maxWait="10000"
    minEvictableIdleTimeMillis="300000"
    timeBetweenEvictionRunsMillis="300000"
    validationQuery="SELECT 1"/>
</Context>
```

Note: Note that **database name**, **username** and **password** must be defined directly in the URL.

GeoServer Set-up

Launch GeoServer and navigate to the *Stores* → *Add new Store* section.

Then choose the *Microsoft SQL Server (JNDI)* datastore and give it a name:

After, you can configure the connection pool:

Oracle JNDI Configuration

Before configuring an Oracle connection pool you should download the Oracle plugin from the [GeoServer Download Page](#) and then put the `ojdbc14.jar` file into the `$TOMCAT_HOME/lib` folder.

New data source

Choose the type of data source you wish to configure

Vector Data Sources








-  [Directory of spatial files \(shapefiles\)](#) - Takes a directory of shapefiles and exposes it as a data store
-  [Microsoft SQL Server - Microsoft SQL Server](#)
-  [Microsoft SQL Server \(JNDI\) - Microsoft SQL Server \(JNDI\)](#)
-  [PostGIS - PostGIS Database](#)
-  [PostGIS \(JNDI\) - PostGIS Database \(JNDI\)](#)
-  [Properties](#) - Allows access to Java Property files containing Feature information
-  [Shapefile](#) - ESRI(tm) Shapefiles (*.shp)

Fig. 173: Microsoft SQLServer JNDI Store Configuration

New Vector Data Source

Add a new vector data source

Microsoft SQL Server (JNDI)
Microsoft SQL Server (JNDI)

Basic Store Info

Workspace *

test ▼

Data Source Name *

test

Description

☒ Enabled

Connection Parameters

jndiReferenceName *

java:comp/env/jdbc/sqlserver

Fig. 174: Microsoft SQLServer JNDI Store Configuration

Warning: You must remove the `ojdbc14.jar` file from the `WEB-INF/lib` folder and put it inside the `$TOMCAT_HOME/lib` folder.

Tomcat Set-up

First you must create/edit the **context.xml** file inside `$TOMCAT_HOME/conf` directory with the following lines:

```
<Context>
    <Resource
        name="jdbc/oralocal"
        auth="Container" type="javax.sql.DataSource"
        url="jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:xe"
        driverClassName="oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver"
        username="dbuser"
        password="dbpasswd"
        maxActive="20"
        maxIdle="3"
        maxWait="10000"
        minEvictableIdleTimeMillis="300000"
        timeBetweenEvictionRunsMillis="300000"
        poolPreparedStatements="true"
        maxOpenPreparedStatements="100"
        validationQuery="SELECT SYSDATE FROM DUAL" />
</Context>
```

GeoServer Set-up

Launch GeoServer and navigate to the *Stores* → *Add new Store* section.

Then choose the *Oracle NG (JNDI)* datastore and give it a name:

New data source

Choose the type of data source you wish to configure

Vector Data Sources

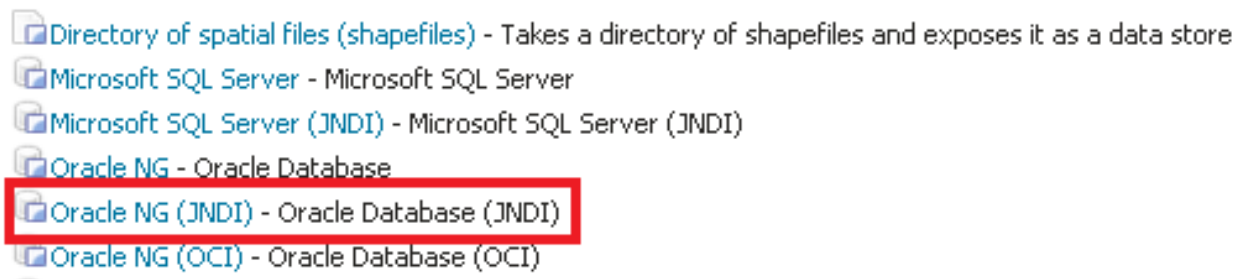


Fig. 175: Oracle JNDI Store Configuration

After, you can configure the connection pool:

New Vector Data Source

Add a new vector data source

Oracle NG (JNDI)
Oracle Database (JNDI)

Basic Store Info

Workspace *

test ▼

Data Source Name *

XE

Description

Shows how to retrieve a connection pool from JNDI

☒ Enabled

Connection Parameters

jndiReferenceName *

java:comp/env/jdbc/oralocal

schema

DBUSER

Fig. 176: Oracle JNDI Store Configuration

Note: In Oracle the schema is usually the user name, upper cased.

Configuring Connection Pools for production usage

Connection waiting time and relation with other params

In general it is important to set the connection waiting time in a way that the connection pool does not become a place where to queue threads executing requests under big load. It is indeed possible that under big load threads executing requests for a vector layer will outnumber the available connections in the pool hence such threads will be blocked trying to acquire a new connection; if the number of connections is much smaller than the number of incoming requests and the max wait time is quite big (e.g. 60 seconds) we will find ourselves in the condition to have many threads waiting for a long time to acquire a connection after most of the resources they need will be allocated, especially the memory back buffer if these are WMS requests.

The *max wait time* in general shall be set accordingly to the expected maximum execution time for a requests, end-to-end. This include things like, accessing the file system, loading the data. As an instance if we take into account WMS requests we are allowed to specify a maximum response time, therefore if set this to N seconds the max wait time should be set to a value smaller than that since we don't want to waste resources having threads blocked unnecessarily waiting for a connection. In this case it shall be preferable to fail fast to release resources that might be used unnecessarily otherwise.

Maximizing sharing of Connection Pools

How the data is organized between database, schemas and table impact the degree of flexibility we have when trying to best share

- Splitting tables in many schemas makes it hard for GeoServer to access table belonging to different schemas unless we switch to JNDI since the schema must be specified as part of the connection params when using internal pools
- Using different users for different schemas prevent JNDI from working efficiently across schemas. It's best to use when possible a single dedicated account across schemas
- Generally speaking having a complex combination of users and schema can lead to inefficient split of available connections in multiple pools

Long story short, whenever it's possible strive to make use of a small number of users and if not using JNDI to a small number of schema, although JNDI is a must for organization willing to create a complex set up where different workspaces (i.e Virtual Services) serve the same content differently.

Query Validation

Regardless of how we configure the validation query it is extremely important that we always remember to validate connections before using them in GeoServer; not doing this might lead to spurious errors due to stale connections sitting the pool. This can be achieved with the internal connection pool (via the validate connections box) as well as with the pools declared in JNDI (via the validation query mechanism); it is worth to remind that the latter will account for finer grain configurability.

Installing and Configuring the Monitoring plugin

The monitoring extension provides a request monitor for GeoServer. It captures information about each request a GeoServer instance handles and produces reports based on the request data.

Installing the Monitoring Extension

Monitoring is an official extension, as such it can be found alongside any GeoServer release. The extension is split into two modules, “core” and “hibernate”, where core provides the basic underpinnings of the module and allows to monitor “live” requests, while the hibernate extension provides database storage of the requests.

1. Get the monitoring zip files, already downloaded for you, from the training material data\plugins folder (search for zip files containing the monitoring word, there will be two)
2. Extract the contents of the archives into the `<TRAINING_ROOT>/tomcat-6.0.36/instances/instance1/webapps/geoserver/WEB-INF/lib` directory of the GeoServer installation.

Verifying the Installation

There are two ways to verify that the monitoring extension has been properly installed.

- Start GeoServer and open the [Web Administration interface](#). Log in using the administration account. If successfully installed, there will be a *Monitor* section on the left column of the home page.

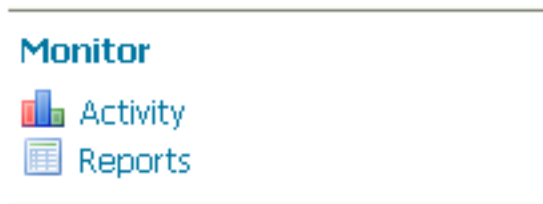


Fig. 177: *Monitoring section in the web admin interface*

- Start GeoServer and navigate to the current data directory. If successfully installed, a new directory named `monitoring` will be created in the data directory.

Basic Configuration of the Monitor Extension

Many aspects of the monitor extension are configurable. All configuration files are stored in the data directory under the `monitoring` directory:

```
<data_directory>
  monitoring/
    db.properties
    filter.properties
    hibernate.properties
    monitor.properties
```

The function of these files will be discussed below.

Monitor Mode

The monitoring extension supports different “monitoring modes” that control how request data is captured and stored. Currently three modes are supported:

- **history** (*Default*) - Only historical request information is available. No live information is maintained.
- **live** - Only information about live requests is maintained.
- **mixed** - A combination of live and history. This mode is experimental.

The mode is set in the `monitor.properties` file.

Note: For the Virtual Machine GeoServer instance we are “live” mode.

History Mode

History mode persists information about all requests in an external database. It does not provide any real time information. This mode is appropriate in cases where a user is most interested in analyzing request history over a given time period.

Live Mode

Live mode only maintains short lived information about requests that are currently executing. It also maintains a small buffer of recent requests. No external database is used with this mode and no information is persisted for the long term.

This mode is most appropriate in cases where a user only cares about what a server is doing in real time and is not interested about request history.

Mixed Mode

Mixed mode combines both live and history mode in that it maintains both real time information and persists all request data to the monitoring database. This mode however is experimental and comes with more overhead than the other two modes. This is because mixed mode must perform numerous database transactions over the life cycle of a single request (in order to maintain live information), whereas history mode only has to perform a single database transaction for a request.

This mode is most appropriate when both real time request information and request history are desired. This mode is also most appropriate in a clustered server environment in which a user is interested in viewing real time request information about multiple nodes in a cluster.

Monitor Database

By default monitored request data is stored in an embedded H2 database located in the `monitoring` directory. This can be changed by editing the `db.properties` file:

```
# default configuration is for h2
driver=org.h2.Driver
url=jdbc:h2:file:${GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR}/monitoring/monitoring
```

For example to store request data in an external PostgreSQL database:

```
driver=org.postgresql.Driver
url=jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/monitoring
username=bob
password=foobar
```

Warning: The above is just an example. Does not match the training users and environment.

Request Filters

By default not all requests are monitored. Those requests excluded include any web admin requests or any monitor HTTP API requests. These exclusions are configured in the `filter.properties` file:

```
/rest/monitor/**
/web
/web/**
```

These default filters can be changed or extended to filter more types of requests. For example to filter out all WFS requests:

```
/wfs
```

How to determine the filter path

The contents of `filter.properties` are a series of ant-style patterns that are applied to the *path* of the request. Consider the following request:

```
http://localhost:8083/geoserver/wms?request=getcapabilities
```

The path of the above request is `/wms`. In the following request:

```
http://localhost:8083/geoserver/rest/workspaces/topp/datastores.xml
```

The path is `/rest/workspaces/topp/datastores.xml`.

In general, the path used in filters is comprised of the portion of the URL after `/geoserver` (including the preceding `/`) and before the query string `?`:

```
http://<host>:<port>/geoserver/<path>?<queryString>
```

Note: For more information about ant-style pattern matching, see the [Apache Ant manual](#).

1. Go to the Map [Map Preview](#) and open the *geosolutions:Counties* layer clicking on the `OpenLayer` link.
2. Perform a few times zoom the map.
3. Use also the GML preview for said layer
4. Navigate to the [Monitor/Reports section](#)
5. Click on `OWS Request Summary` to show a detailed chart like the following:

OWS Request Summary

Categorized Overview of OWS Request Activity

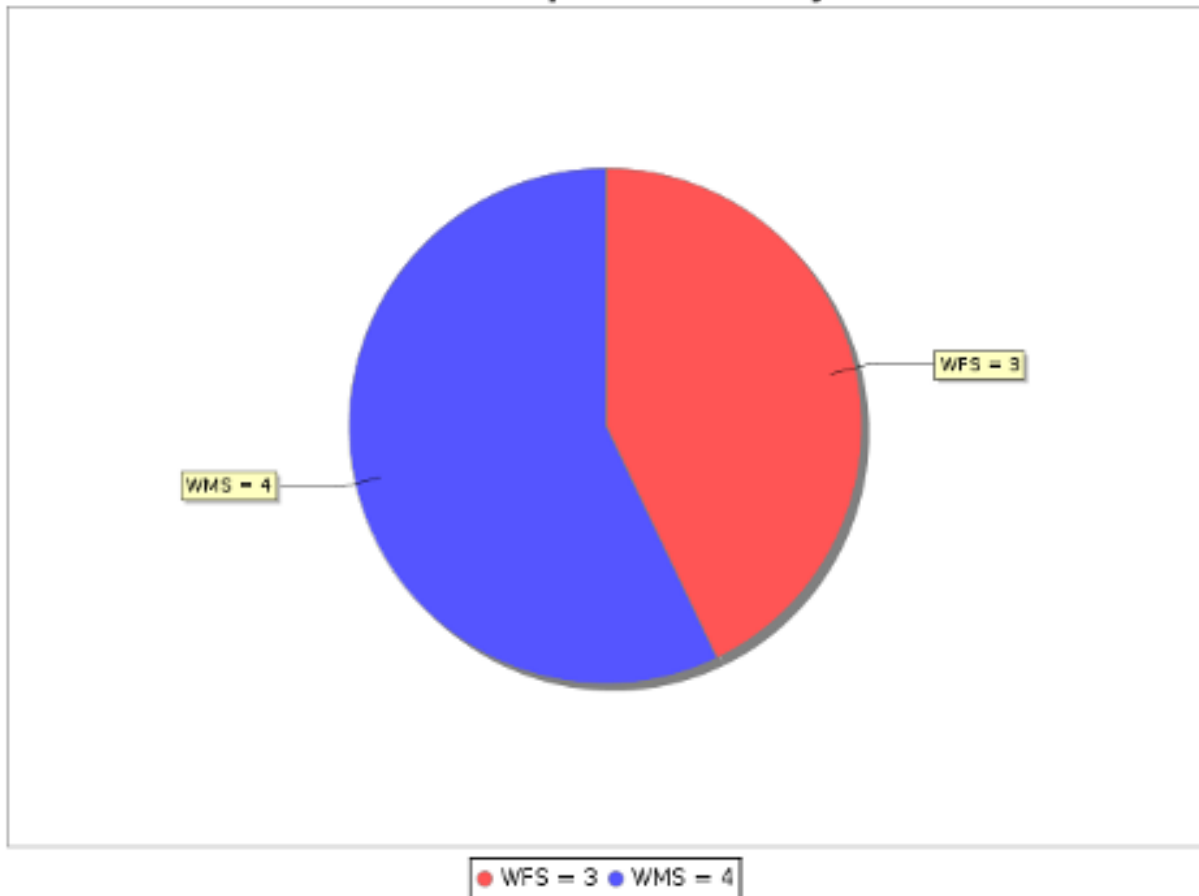
Overview

WFS

WMS

WCS

OWS Request Summary



Logging all requests on the file system

The history mode logs all requests into a database. This can put a very significant strain on the database and can lead to insertion issues as the request table begins to host millions of records.

As an alternative to the history mode it's possible to enable the auditing logger, which will log the details of each request in a file, which is periodically rolled. Secondary applications can then process these log files and built ad-hoc summaries off line.

Configuration

The `monitor.properties` file can contain the following items to enable and configure file auditing:

1. Go to the `${GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR}/monitoring` and open the `monitor.properties` then append the following configuration:

```
audit.enabled=true
audit.path=${TRAINING_ROOT}
audit.roll_limit=20
```

2. Replace `${TRAINING_ROOT}` with the full path to the workshop root folder, and remember to always use forward slashes, `/`, in the path, regardless of the operating system. For example, on Windows the path might look like `c:/data/Training_2.5.X-32`
3. Go to the Map [Map Preview](#) and open the `geosolutions:states` layer clicking on the `OpenLayer` link.
4. Perform a few times zoom the map.
5. Open the new created log file (named like `geoserver_audit_YYYYMMDD_nn.log`) located at `${TRAINING_ROOT}`.

Note:

- **audit.enable:** is used to turn on the logger (it is off by default).
 - **audit.path:** is the directory where the log files will be created.
 - **audit.roll_limit:** is the number of requests logged into a file before rolling happens.
-

Note: The files are also automatically rolled at the beginning of each day.

Outputs and contents

The log directory will contain a number of log files following the `geoserver_audit_YYYYMMDD_nn.log` pattern. The `nn` is increased at each roll of the file. The contents of the log directory will look like:

```
geoserver_audit_20110811_2.log
geoserver_audit_20110811_3.log
geoserver_audit_20110811_4.log
geoserver_audit_20110811_5.log
geoserver_audit_20110811_6.log
geoserver_audit_20110811_7.log
geoserver_audit_20110811_8.log
```

Customizing the log contents

The log contents are driven by three FreeMarker templates. We can customize them to have the log file be a csv file for example.

1. On the file system navigate to the GeoServer data directory located at `$GEOSERVER_DATA_DIR`.
2. In the monitoring directory create a new file named `header.ftl` (is used once when a new log file is created to form the first few lines of the file).
3. Open `header.ftl` in the text editor of your choice and enter the following content:

```
# start time,services,version,operation,url,response content type,total time,
↪response length,error flag
```

4. Create another file named `content.ftl`.
5. Open `content.ftl` in the text editor of your choice and enter the following content:

```
${startTime?datetime?iso_utc_ms},${service!""},${owsVersion!""},${operation!""}, "${
↪{path!""}${queryString!""},${responseContentType!""},${totalTime},${
↪{responseLength?c}},<#if error??>failed<#else>success</#if>
```

6. Create a last file named `footer.ftl`, and leave its contents empty
7. Run again a few requests, the log files should contain something like the following now:

```
# start time,services,version,operation,url,response content type,total time,
↪response lenght,error flag
2012-06-07T10:37:09.725Z,WMS,1.1.1,GetMap,"/geosolutions/
↪wmsLAYERS=geosolutions:ccounties&STYLES=&FORMAT=image/png&SERVICE=WMS&VERSION=1.
↪1.1&REQUEST=GetMap&SRS=EPSG:4269&BBOX=-106.17254516602,39.489453002927,-105.
↪18378466798,40.054948608395&WIDTH=577&HEIGHT=330",image/png,59,30420,success
2012-06-07T10:37:10.075Z,WMS,1.1.1,GetMap,"/geosolutions/
↪wmsLAYERS=geosolutions:ccounties&STYLES=&FORMAT=image/png&SERVICE=WMS&VERSION=1.
↪1.1&REQUEST=GetMap&SRS=EPSG:4269&BBOX=-105.84010229493,39.543136352537,-105.
↪34572204591,39.825884155271&WIDTH=577&HEIGHT=330",image/png,45,18692,success
```

How to measure performances with JMeter

In this submodule we are going to describe how to use the JMeter tool :

Configuring JMeter for a simple test

Apache JMeter is an open source Java desktop application, built to verify functional behavior, perform load tests, and measure performance.

This section explains how to run performance tests using JMeter in order to evaluate the GeoServer performances when serving WMS requests. The performance test aim to stress the server and evaluate the response time and throughput with an increasing number of simulated users sending concurrent request to the server.

Note: Ideally, to avoid adding extra load to the server JMeter should run on a different machine.

Warning: If you have performed the exercises in the security section, please go back to the layer and service security pages and open access to everybody, on all data and all services, before performing the exercises in this section

1. From the training root, on the command line, run `jmeter.bat` (or `jmeter.sh` if you're on Linux) to start JMeter:

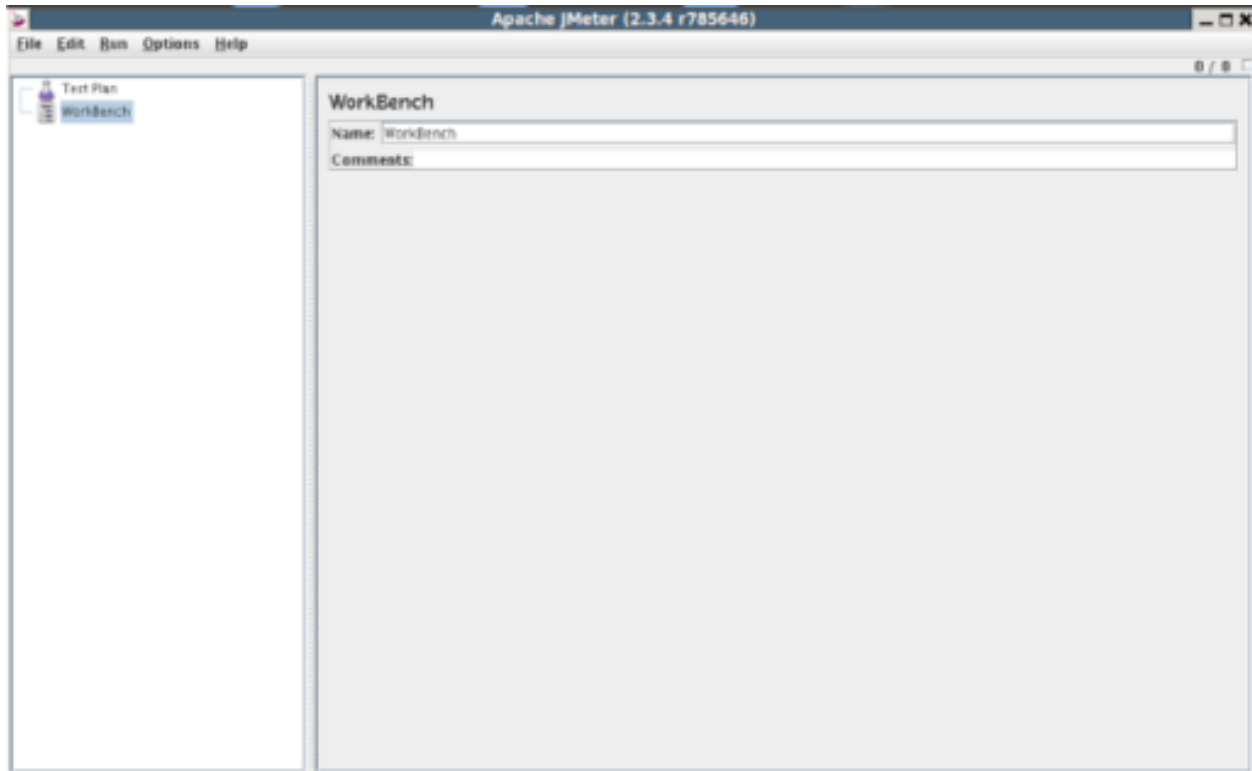


Fig. 178: *jMeter interface*

2. Add a new **Thread Group** with the mouse right click on `Test Plan` tree node:
3. Add a new **Loop Controller** with the mouse right click on `Thread Group` tree node:
4. In the `Thread Group` panel set the number of thread for the test to 4 (this represents the number of simultaneous requests that are made to GeoServer) and the ramp-up period to 60. Also, check `Forever` on the **Loop Count** field.
5. Right click on the `Loop Controller` tree node and add a new **HTTP Request** element:
6. Add the following listeners by right clicking on `Test Plan` tree node: `View results Tree`, `Summary Report`, `Graph results`
7. In the **HTTP Request** enter the following basic configuration:

Field	Value
Server Name or IP	localhost
Port Number	8083
Path	geoserver/ows

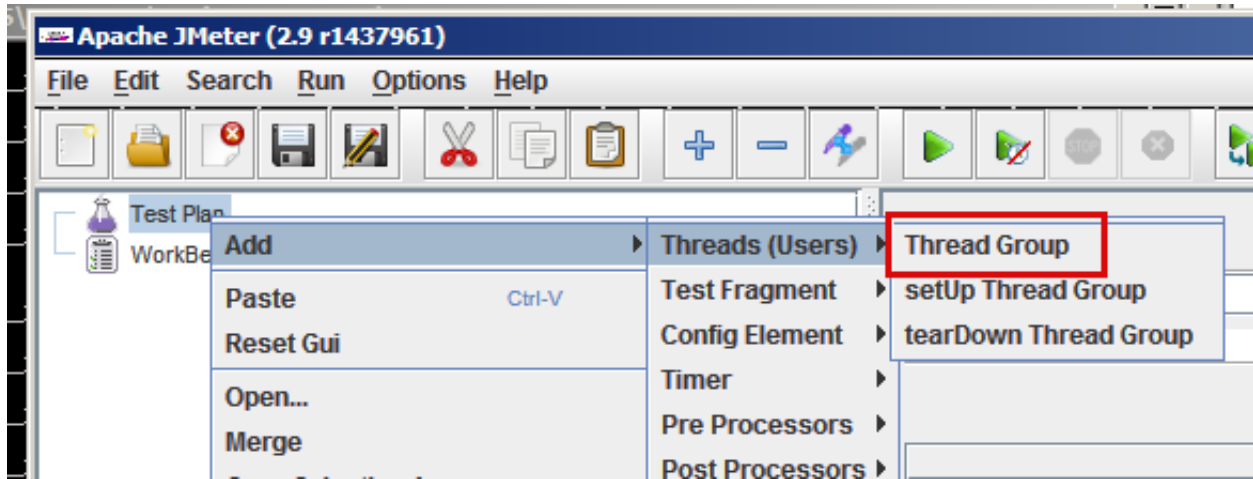


Fig. 179: Adding a new Thread Group

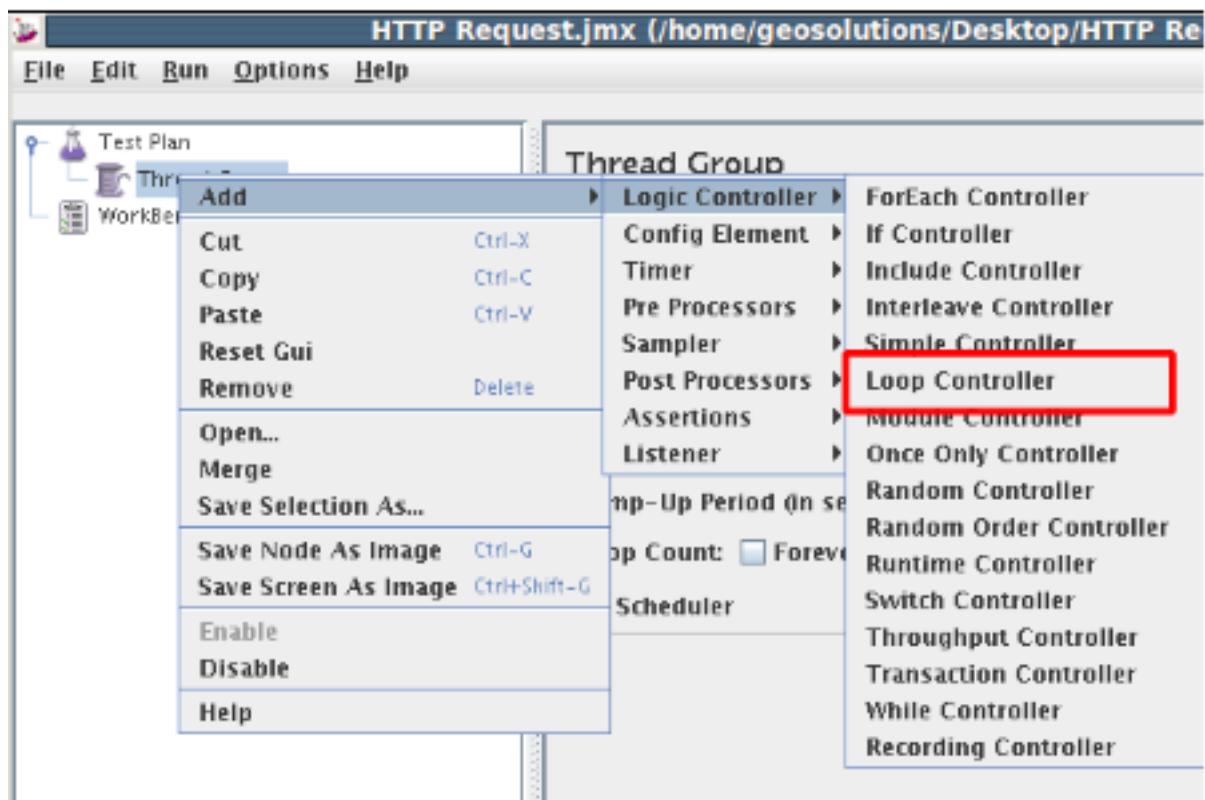


Fig. 180: Adding a new Loop Controller

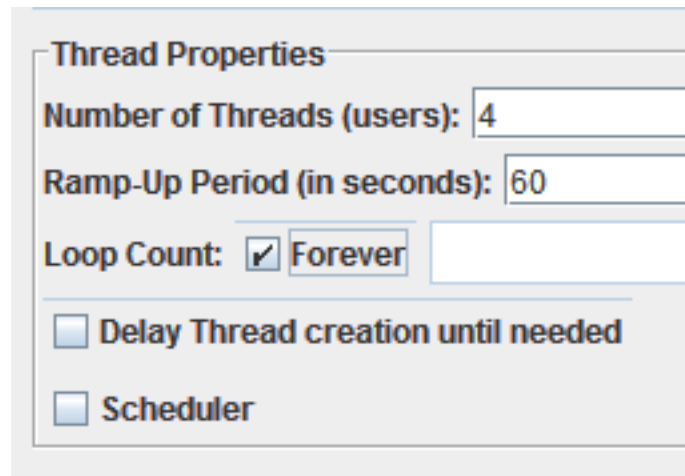


Fig. 181: Setting the Thread Group

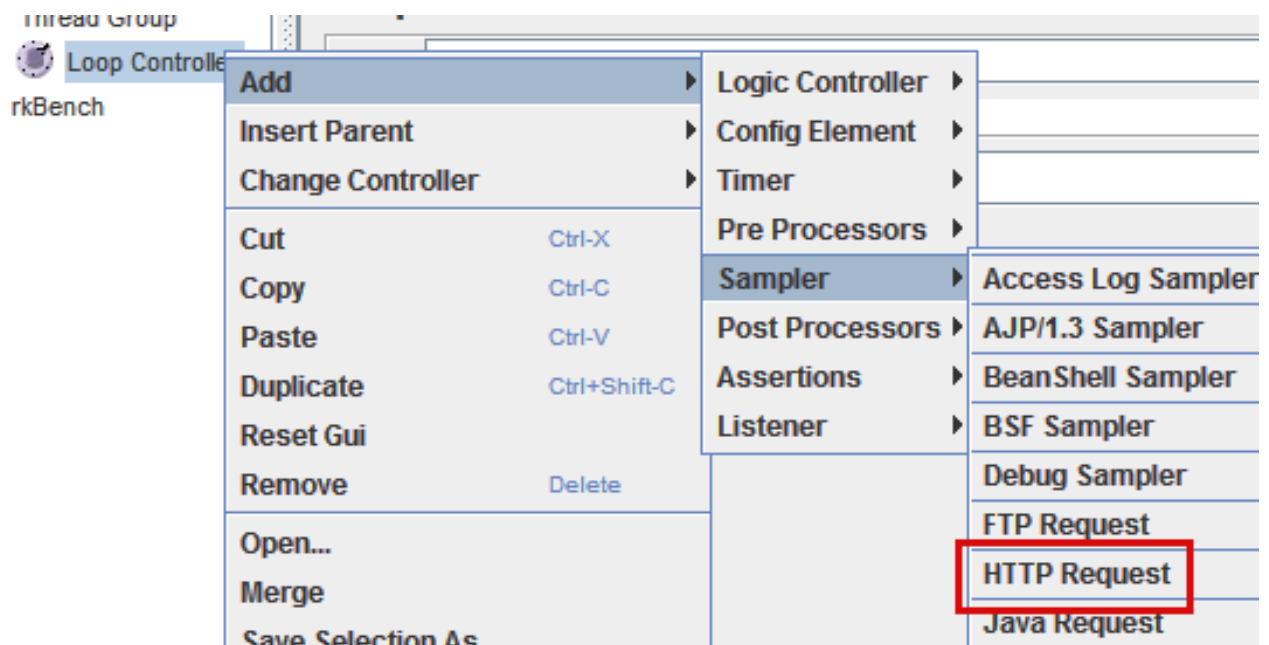


Fig. 182: Adding a new HTTP Request

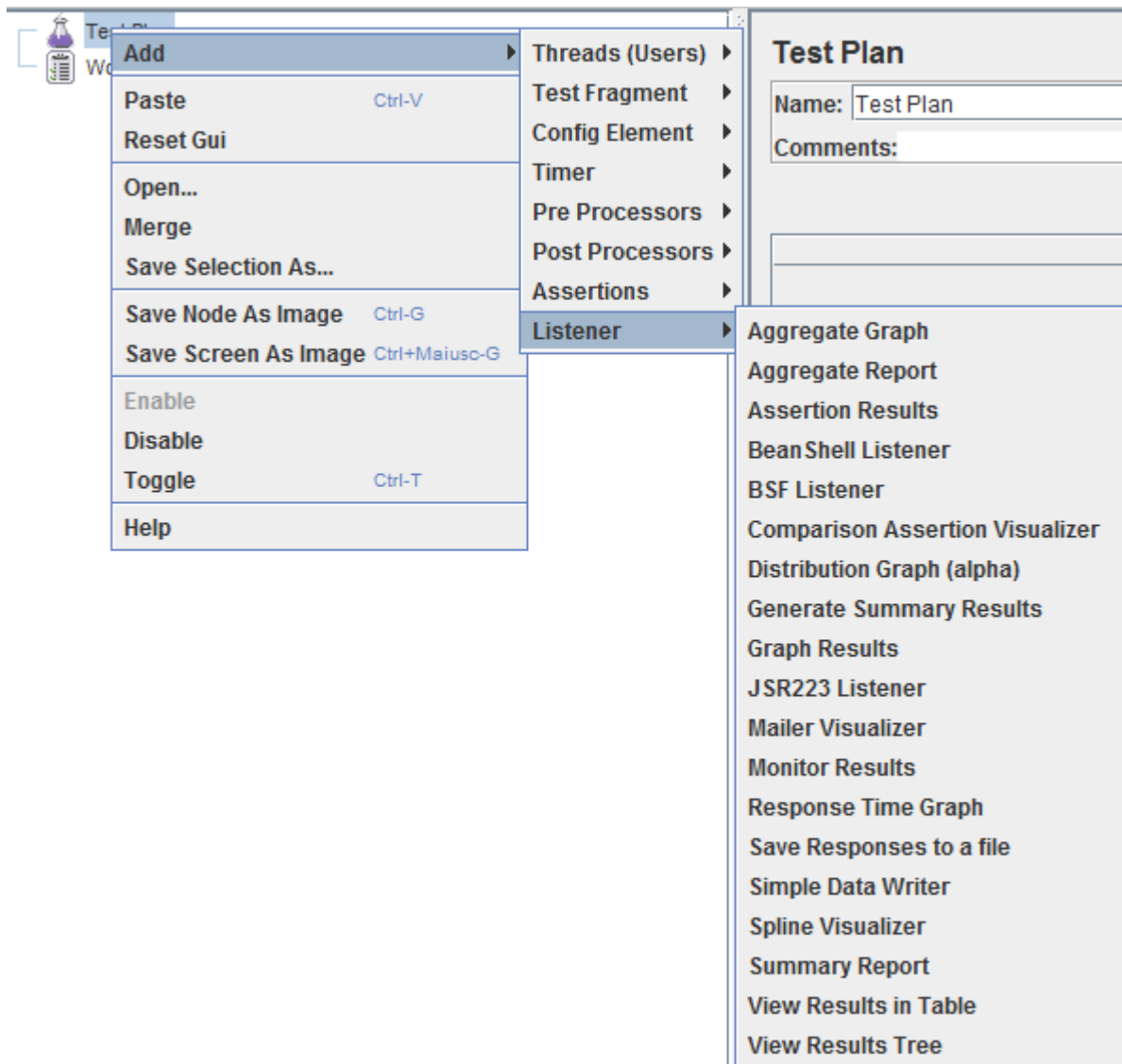


Fig. 183: Adding a Listeners

HTTP Request

Name: HTTP Request

Comments:

Web Server

Server Name or IP: localhost Port Number: 8083

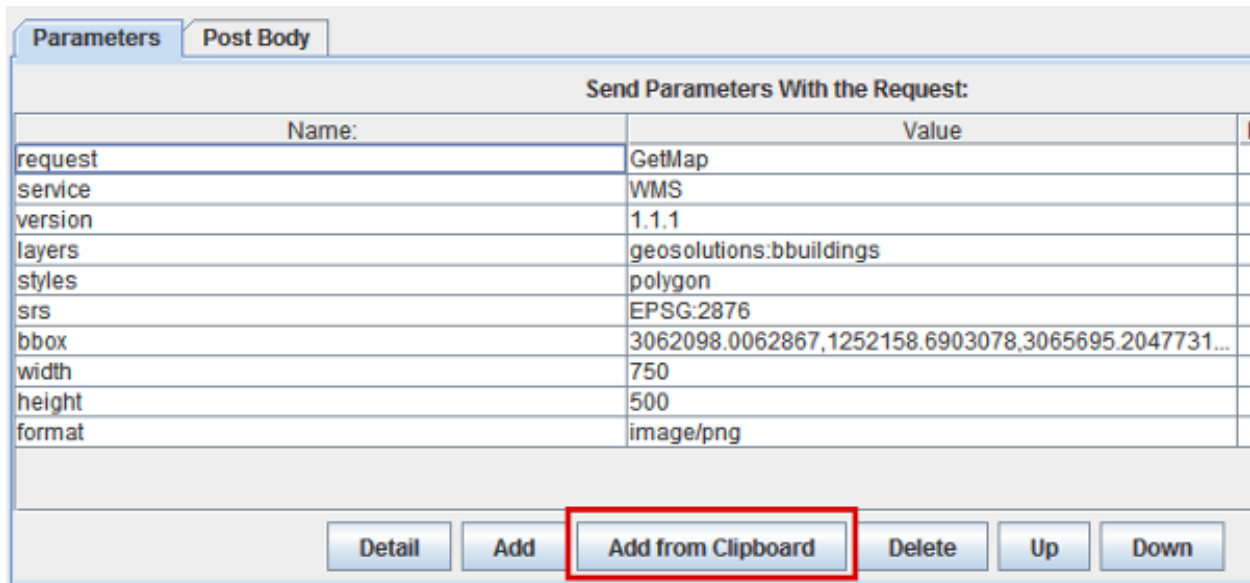
HTTP Request

Implementation: Protocol [http]: Method: GET Content encoding:

Path: geoserver/ows

Fig. 184: HTTP Request host/port/path configuration

- From the training data dir root, open the `data/jmeter_data/jmeter_request_params.txt`, select and copy its contents in the clipboard, then click “Add from Clipboard” in the “HTTP request” panel to setup a sample GetMap request:



Send Parameters With the Request:	
Name:	Value
request	GetMap
service	WMS
version	1.1.1
layers	geosolutions.bbuildings
styles	polygon
srs	EPSG:2876
bbox	3062098.0062867,1252158.6903078,3065695.2047731...
width	750
height	500
format	image/png

Buttons: Detail, Add, **Add from Clipboard**, Delete, Up, Down

Fig. 185: HTTP parameters configuration

At this point jMeter is configured to run a GeoServer performance test:

- Select on **Thread Group** tree node and after click on Run tool and select **Start** to start the jMeter test.
- Select `View Results Tree` to directly see the request informations produced and the request result:
- Select `Suymmary report` to view the statistical information about the requests:
- Select `Graph Results` to analyze the technical trend of the requests:

Configuring JMeter for a Multiscale test

This chapter explains how to create a custom randomized Multiscale test with a set of multiple concurrent threads.

In the first paragraph is described how to generate a CSV file for randomized requests at different scales. In the second one is shown how to configure a new JMeter test with multiple simultaneous threads.

Create CSV file

- Open the file `gdal.bat` under `$TRAINING_ROOT` folder inside the training home folder.
- Run:

```
cd %TRAINING_ROOT%\geoserver_data\data\boulder
gdalinfo srtm_boulder.tiff
```

- The output of the command will be something like this:

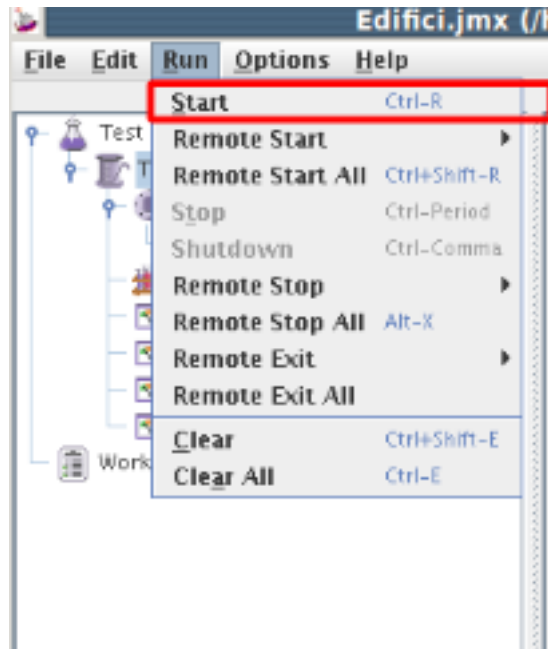


Fig. 186: starting jMeter test

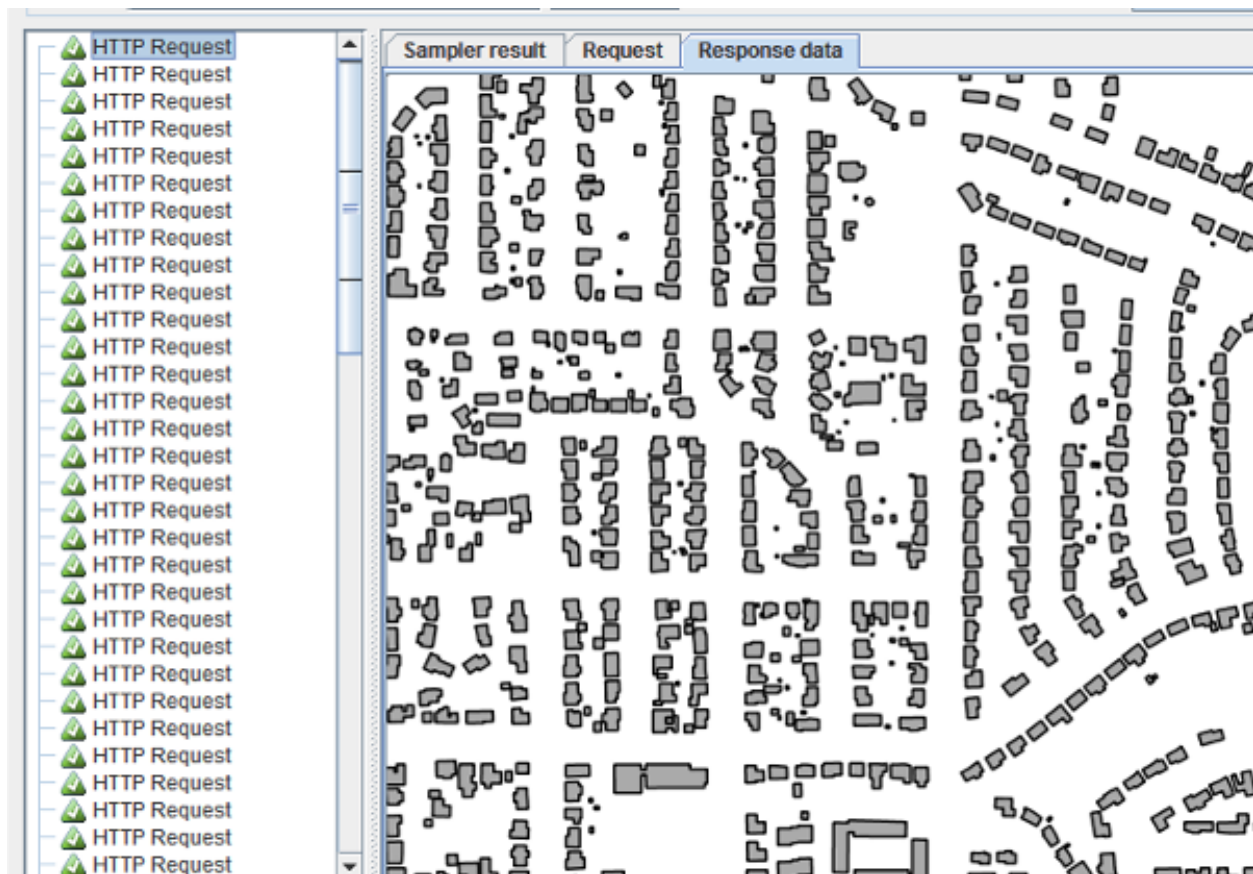


Fig. 187: The View Results Tree panel

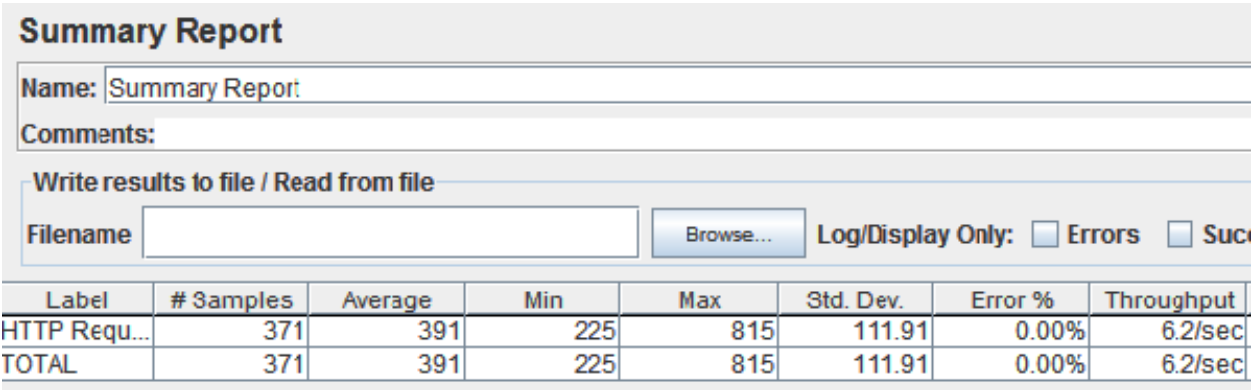


Fig. 188: The Aggregate Graph panel

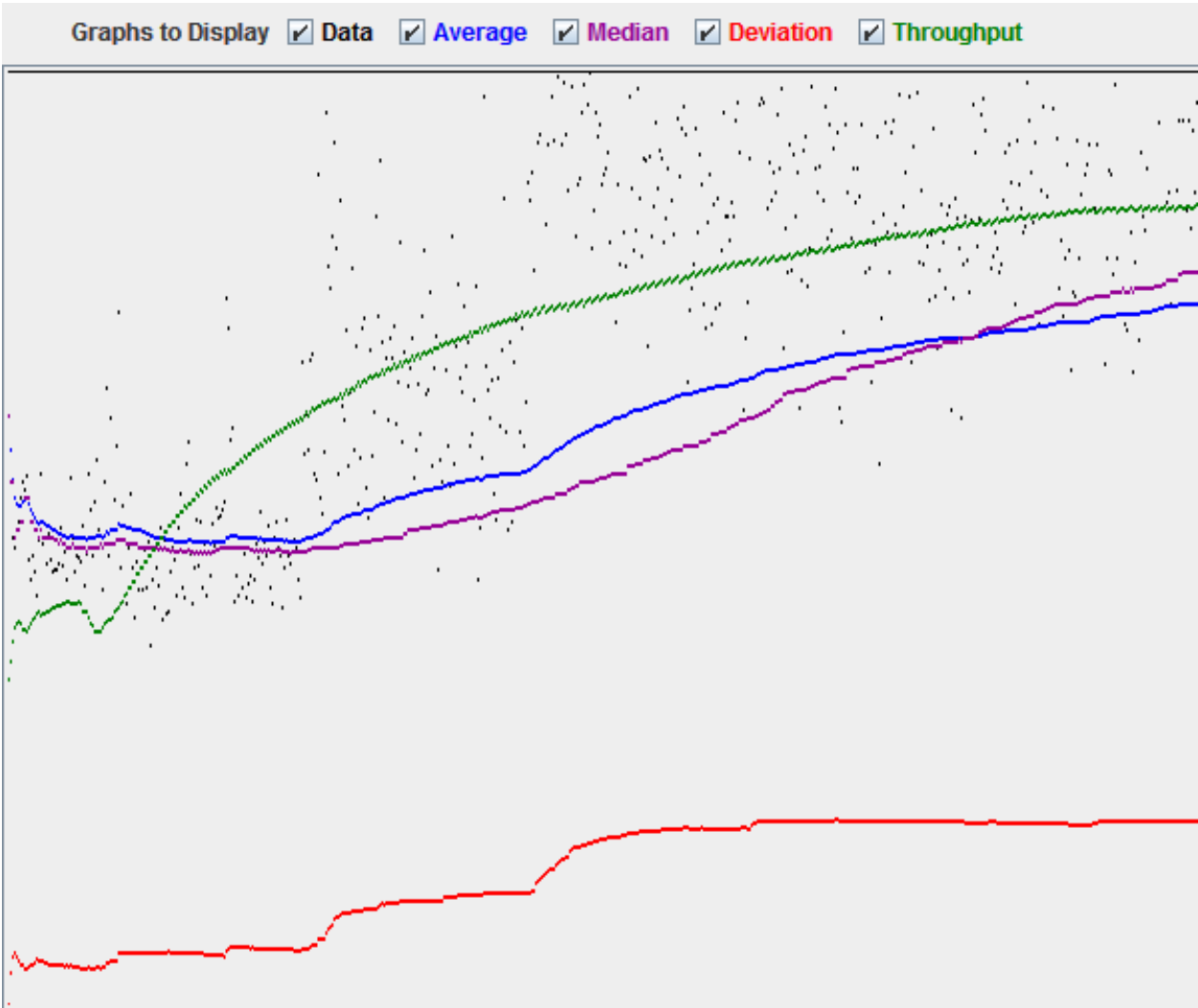


Fig. 189: The Spline Visualizer panel

```

Driver: GTiff/GeoTIFF
Files: srtm_boulder.tiff
Size is 2520, 1800
Coordinate System is:
GEOGCS["WGS 84",
    DATUM["WGS_1984",
        SPHEROID["WGS 84",6378137,298.257223563,
            AUTHORITY["EPSG","7030"]],
        AUTHORITY["EPSG","6326"]],
    PRIMEM["Greenwich",0],
    UNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433],
    AUTHORITY["EPSG","4326"]]
Origin = (-105.700138888888890,40.300138888888888)
Pixel Size = (0.0002777777777778,-0.0002777777777778)
Metadata:
  AREA_OR_POINT=Area
Image Structure Metadata:
  INTERLEAVE=BAND
Corner Coordinates:
Upper Left  (-105.7001389, 40.3001389) (105d42' 0.50"W, 40d18' 0.50"N)
Lower Left  (-105.7001389, 39.8001389) (105d42' 0.50"W, 39d48' 0.50"N)
Upper Right (-105.0001389, 40.3001389) (105d 0' 0.50"W, 40d18' 0.50"N)
Lower Right (-105.0001389, 39.8001389) (105d 0' 0.50"W, 39d48' 0.50"N)
Center      (-105.3501389, 40.0501389) (105d21' 0.50"W, 40d 3' 0.50"N)
Band 1 Block=256x256 Type=Int16, ColorInterp=Gray
Overviews: 1260x900, 630x450, 315x225, 158x113, 79x57, 40x29

```

4. The information needed for create a multiscale CSV file are:

Tile Size	256 x 256
Pixel Size	0.0002777777777778
Bounding Box	((-105.7001389, -105.0001389), (39.8001389, 40.3001389))

5. Run:

```

cd %TRAINING_ROOT%\data\jmeter_data

wms_request.py -count 100 -region -105.7 39.8 -105.0 40.3 -minres 0.00028
↪ -maxres 0.00224 -minsize 256 256 -maxsize 1024 1024 > multiscale.csv

```

wms_request.py is a python script which generates randomized request at different bounding box and resolutions. The parameters are described in the following table:

Parameter	Description
<i>count</i>	Indicates the number of requests to generate
<i>region</i>	Indicates the maximum bounding box of each request
<i>minres/maxres</i>	Indicates the minimum and maximum value for the Pixel Size to request (Typically it should be at least the minimum resolution)
<i>minsize/maxsize</i>	Indicates the minimum and maximum dimensions of the requested image (Typically it should be at least as big as the tile size)

The CSV file is structured following the rule \$width;\$height;\$bbox.

For example `290;444;-105.5904,39.910198,-105.48776,40.067338` indicates a request of size **290x444** and Bounding box **[-105.5904,39.910198,-105.48776,40.067338]**.

JMeter must be configured for parsing the CSV file correctly by using the CSV Data Set Config element.

Configure JMeter

1. From the training root, on the command line, run `jmeter.bat` (or `jmeter.sh` if you're on Linux) to start JMeter:

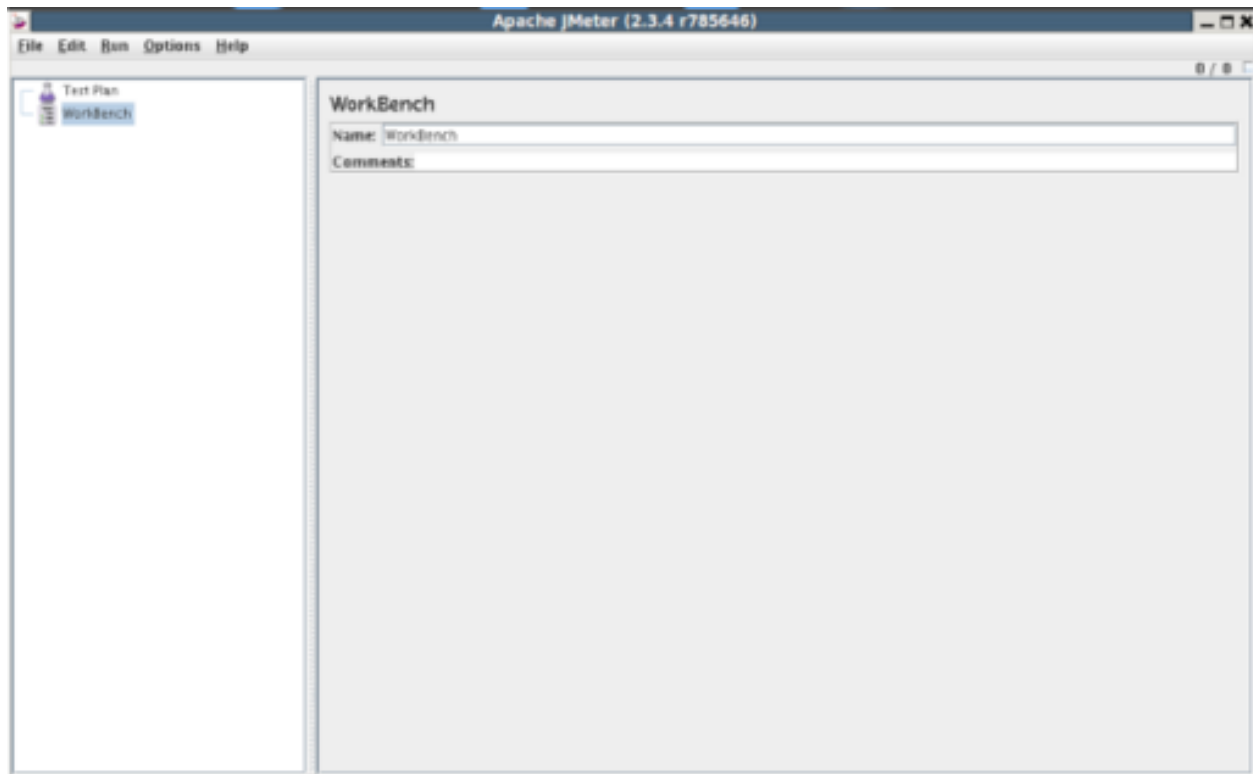


Fig. 190: *jMeter* interface

2. Add 3 new **Thread Group** called *1*, *2*, *4*
3. For each **Thread Group** set the Number of Thread(users) field equal to the **Thread Group** name, the ramp-up period and Loop Count fields to 1.
4. In the **Test Plan** section, check the *Run Thread Groups consecutively* checkbox
5. Add a new **Loop Controller** for each **Thread Group** object:
6. Each **Loop Controller** should be configured following this schema:

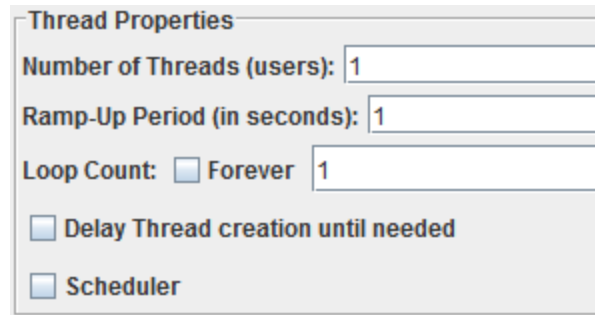


Fig. 191: Setting the Thread Group

Thread Group • 1	Loop Controller → Loop Count • 100
Thread Group • 2	Loop Controller → Loop Count • 50
Thread Group • 4	Loop Controller → Loop Count • 50

7. Right click on each **Loop Controller** tree node and add a new **HTTP Request** element with the same name of the **Thread Group**:

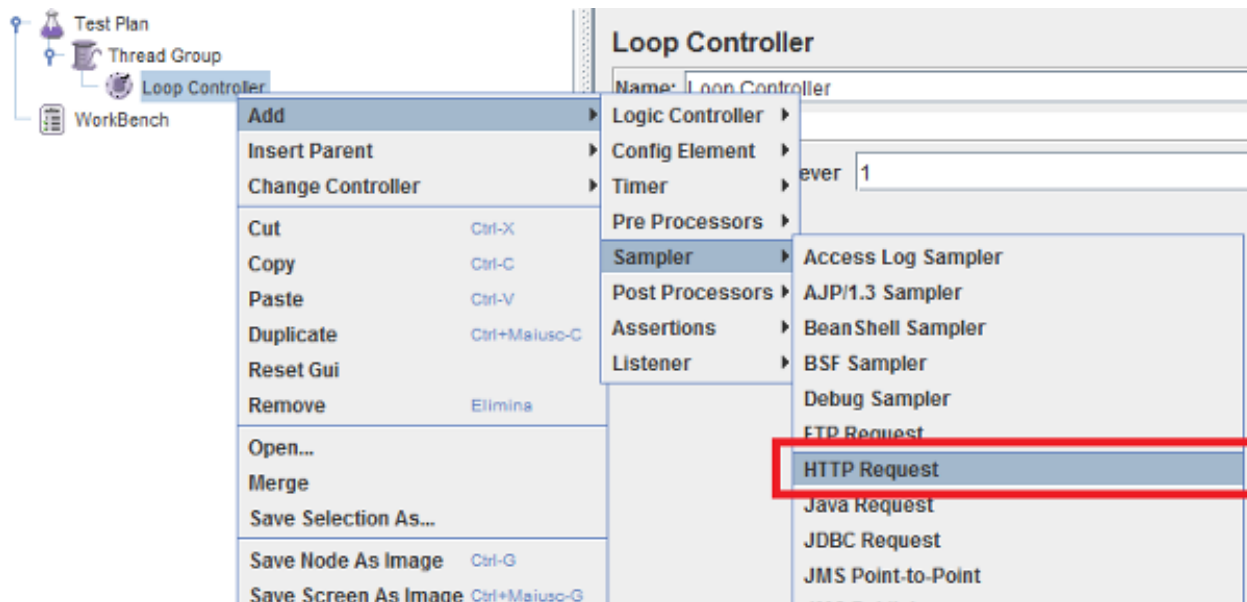


Fig. 192: Setting the HTTP Request

8. In each **HTTP Request** add the following fields to the panel:

Name	Value	Encode?	Include Equals?
bbox	\${bbox}	unchecked	checked
height	\${height}	unchecked	checked
width	\${width}	unchecked	checked

Which should look like in the picture

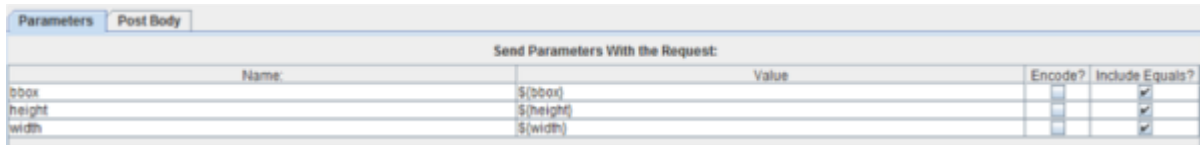


Fig. 193: HTTP Request panel configuration

9. Uncheck the Follow Redirects and Use KeepAlive checkbox
10. Right click on each Loop Controller tree node and add a new CSV Data Set Config element:

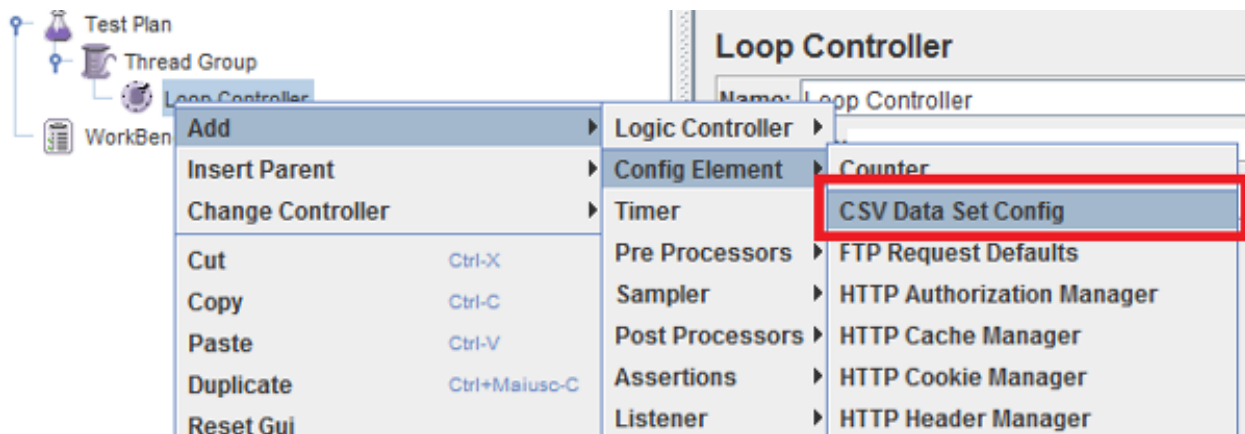


Fig. 194: Setting the CSV Data Set Config

11. Configure the CSV Data Set Config element by adding the **path** of the CSV file created before and setting the variable definitions:
12. From the Test Plan tree node add an **HTTP Request Default** element and enter the following basic configuration:

Field	Value
Server Name or IP	localhost
Port Number	8083
Path	geoserver/ows

It should look like this:

13. From the training data dir root, open the data/jmeter_data/jmeter_request_params_2.txt, select and copy its contents in the clipboard, then click “Add from Clipboard” in the “HTTP request” panel to setup a sample GetMap request:
14. Add the following listeners by right clicking on Test Plan tree node: “View results Tree”, “Summary Report”
15. Add the following assertions by right clicking on Test Plan tree node: “Response Assertion”

CSV Data Set Config

Name: CSV Data Set Config

Comments:

Configure the CSV Data Source

Filename:

File encoding:

Variable Names (comma-delimited): width,height,bbox

Delimiter (use '\t' for tab): ;

Allow quoted data?: False

Recycle on EOF?: True

Stop thread on EOF?: False

Sharing mode: All threads

Fig. 195: *Configuring the CSV Data Set Config*

HTTP Request

Name: HTTP Request

Comments:

Web Server

Server Name or IP: localhost Port Number: 8083

HTTP Request

Implementation: Protocol [http]: Method: GET Content encoding:

Path: geoserver/ows

Fig. 196: *HTTP Default Request host/port/path configuration*

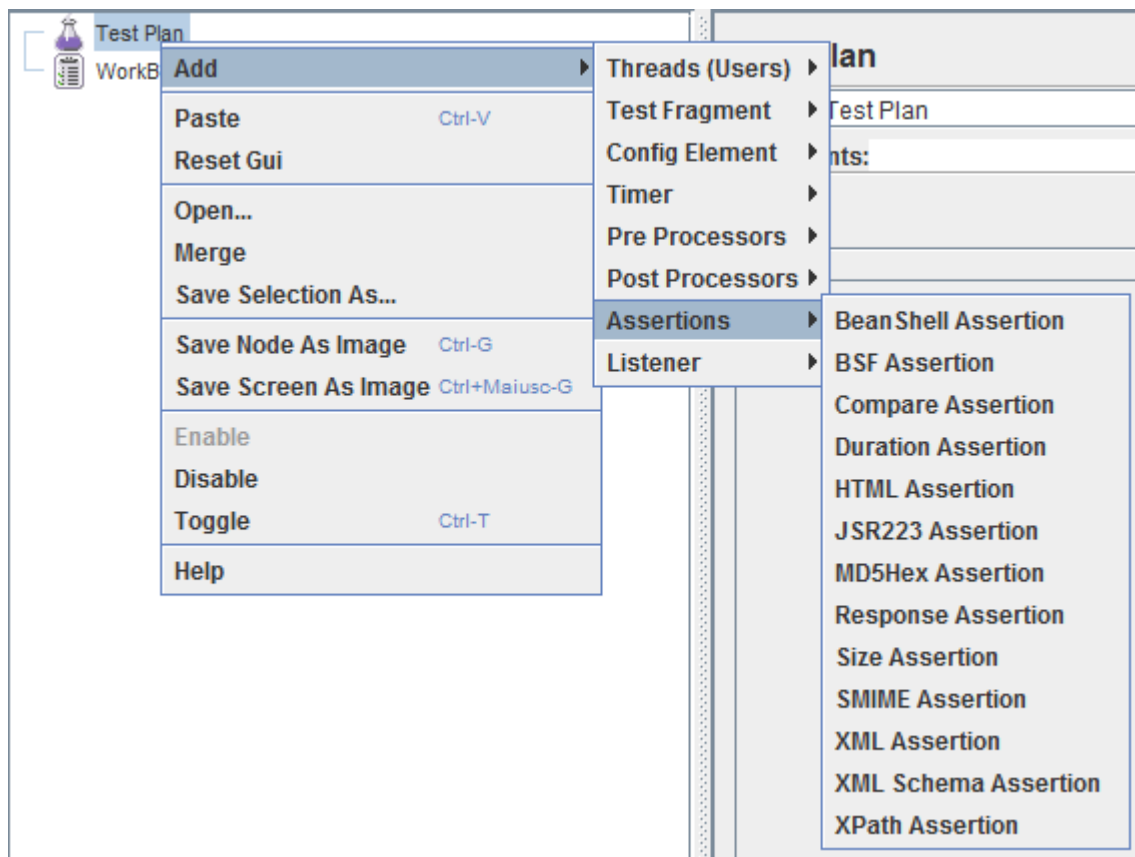


Fig. 197: Adding Assertions

Note: Using `Assertions` is helpful because it avoids to continuously do a visual check on the results.

16. Configure the “Response Assertion” following this table:

Field	Value
Apply to	Main sample only
Response field to test	Response Headers
Pattern Matching Rules	Contains

In the `Pattern to test` panel add:

Content-Type: image/png

The final result should look like in the picture:

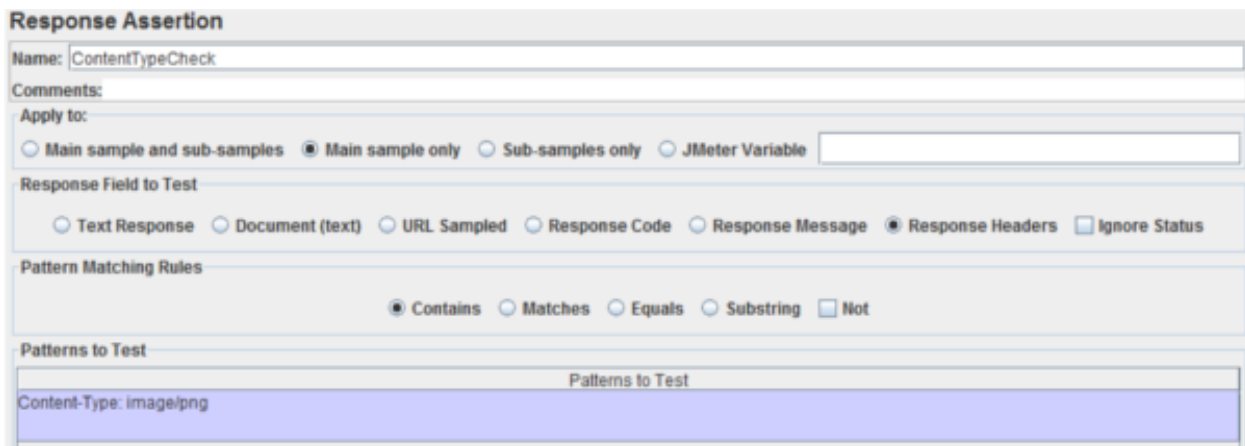


Fig. 198: *Configuring Response Assertion*

At this point jMeter is configured to run a GeoServer performance test:

1. Select the **Test Plan** tree node and select `Run - Start` from the top menu to start the jMeter test.
2. Select `View Results Tree` to directly see the request information produced and the requests results:
3. Select `Summary report` to view the statistical information about the requests:

Configuring JMeter for testing Raster optimization

The following section explains how the GeoServer performances improves with the optimization of raster files.

Optimization has already been discussed in the *Introduction To Processing With GDAL* sections, describing the most common techniques used.

Note: This section requires the layers published in the *Adding an Image Mosaic*, *Introduction To Processing With GDAL* and *Advanced Mosaics Configuration* sections.

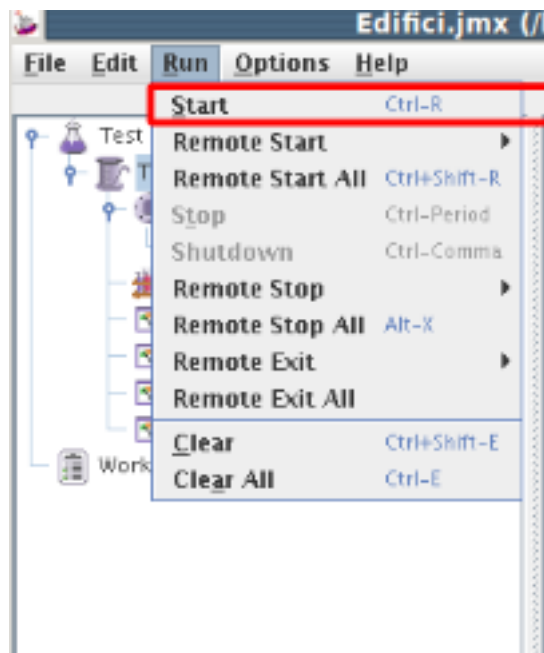


Fig. 199: starting jMeter test

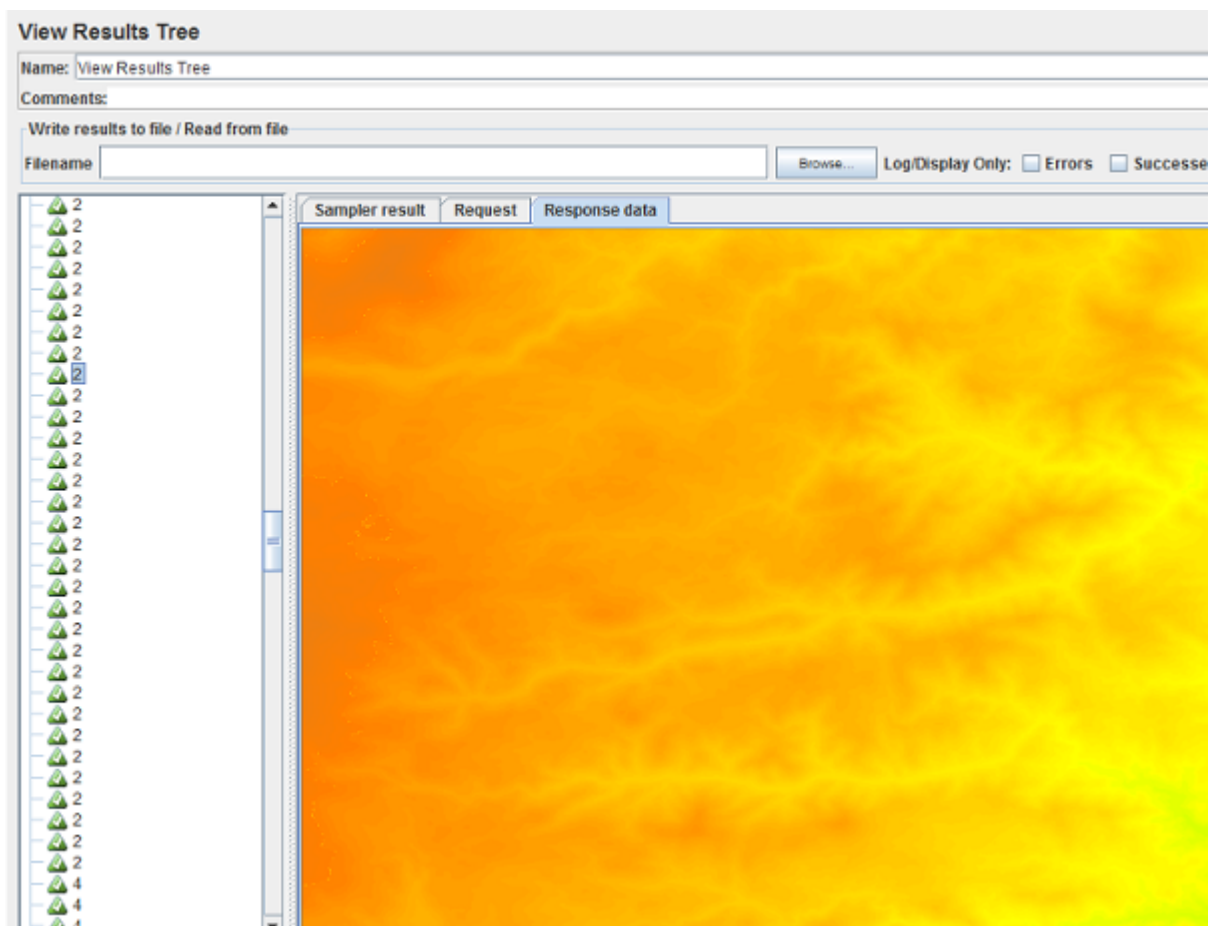


Fig. 200: The View Results Tree panel with a sample request

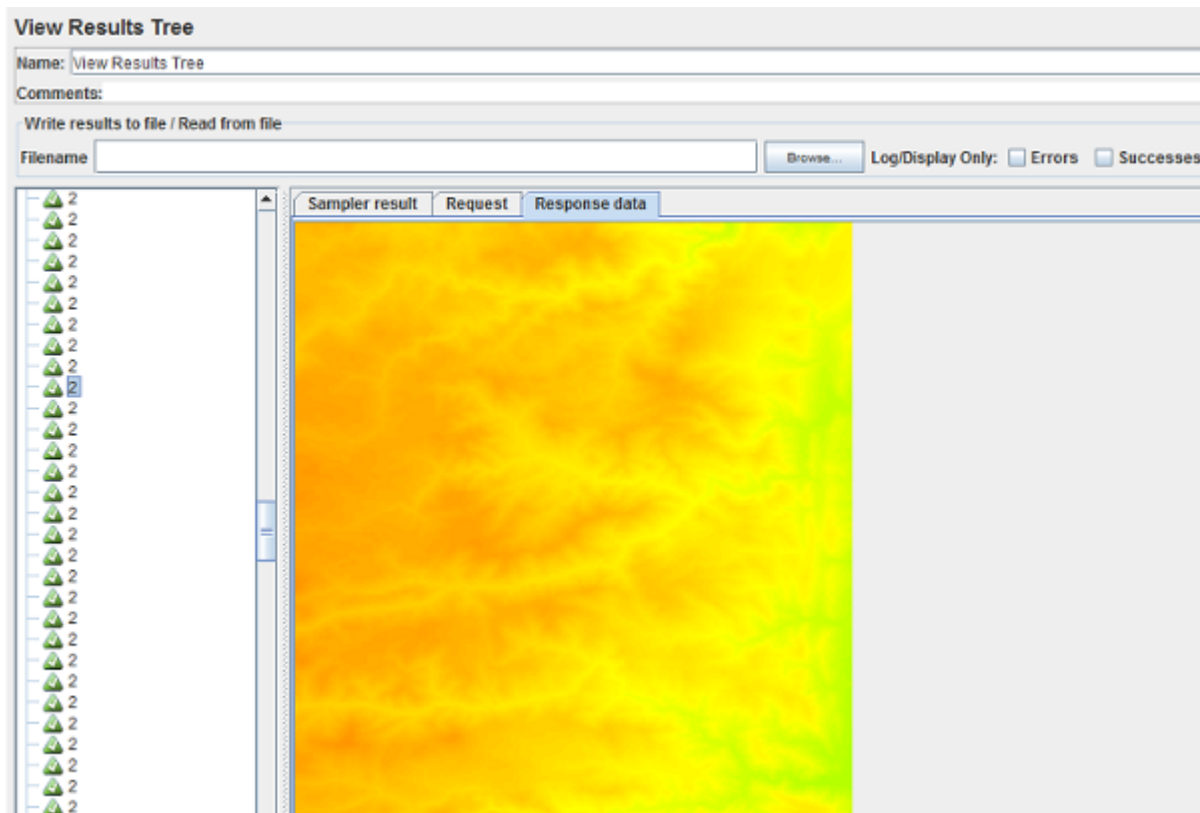


Fig. 201: Another request with different resolution and bounding box

Label	# Samples	Average	Min	
1	100	126	35	
2	100	102	33	
4	200	140	35	
TOTAL	400	127	33	

Fig. 202: Summary report panel

Test the Unoptimized Mosaic

1. Go to `$TRAINING_ROOT/data/jmeter_data` and copy the file `template.jmx` file, creating a `mosaic.jmx` file
2. From the training root, on the command line, run `jmeter.bat` (or `jmeter.sh` if you're on Linux) to start JMeter
3. On the top left go to *File* → *Open* and search for the new *jmx* file copied
4. Disable the Thread Groups **8, 16, 32, 64** by right-clicking on them and selecting *Disable*.
5. In the *CSV Data Set Config* element of the remaining thread groups, modify the **path** of the CSV file by setting the path for the file `optimized.csv` in the `$TRAINING_ROOT/data/jmeter_data` directory
6. In the **HTTP Request Default** element modify the following parameters:

Name	Value
layers	geosolutions:boulder_bg
srs	EPSG:26913

At this point jMeter is configured to run a GeoServer performance test:

1. Run the test

Note: Remember to run and stop the test a few times for having stable results

2. You should see something like this:
3. When the test is completed, Save the results in a text file and remove them from the console by clicking on *Run* → *Clear All* on the menu

Test the Optimized Mosaic

1. In the **HTTP Request Default** section modify the following parameter:

Name	Value
layers	geosolutions:boulder_bg_optimized

2. Run the test again
3. Compare the results of this test with the ones saved before. **You should see that throughput is increased with the optimized Mosaic**

Configuring JMeter for testing Vector data

The following section compare vector data preparation using Shapefile and PostGis. For this example a Shapefile containing primary or secondary roads is used.

The purpose is to test the throughput between the shapefile and an optimized database containing the same data. The result will demonstrate that database optimization can provide a better throughput than the one of the shapefile

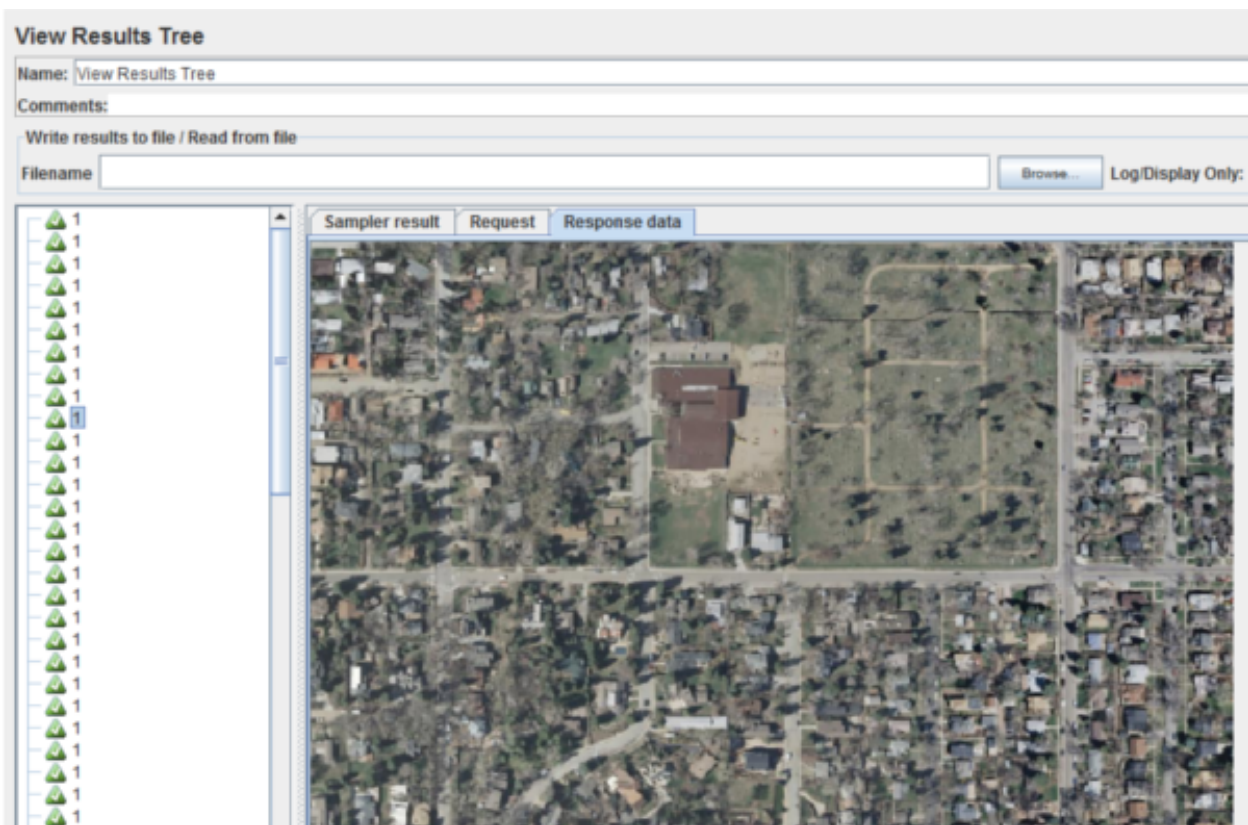


Fig. 203: 'View Results Tree' panel

Configuring the database

1. Open the terminal and go to the %TRAINING_ROOT%
2. Load the shapefile `tl_2014_01_prisecroads` located in `%TRAINING_ROOT%\data\user_data` into PostGIS with the following commands:

```
setenv.bat

createdb -U postgres -T postgis20 shape2

shp2pgsql -k -I "data\user_data\tl_2014_01_prisecroads\tl_2014_01_
↩prisecroads.shp" public.pgroads | psql -U postgres -d shape2
```

Note: More information can be found at [Loading a Shapefile into PostGIS](#)

3. On the %TRAINING_ROOT% run **pgAdmin.bat**
4. Go to the table `pgroads` inside database `shape2` and execute the following SQL script for creating an index on the `MTFCC` column:

```
CREATE INDEX mtfcc_idx ON pgroads ("MTFCC");
```

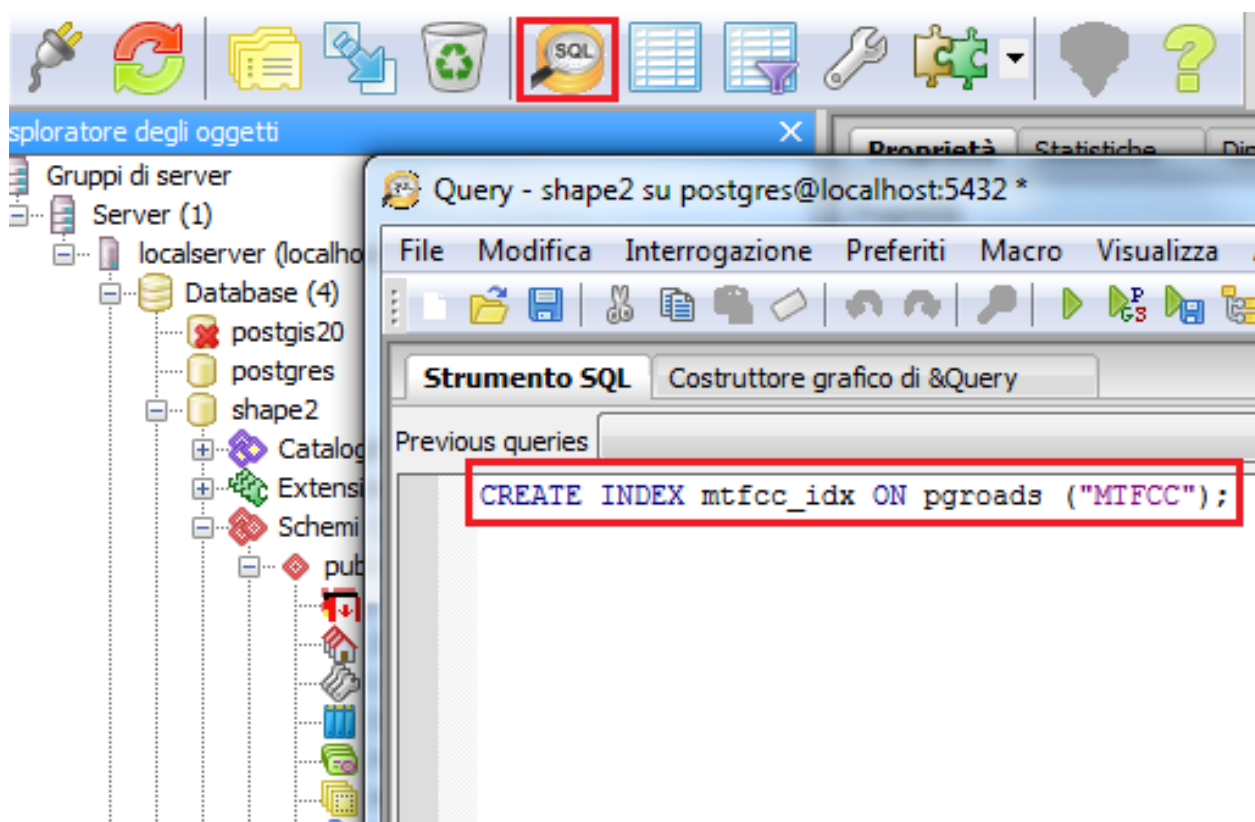


Fig. 204: Create a new index

The following index optimizes the access to the database when filtering on the `MTFCC` column.

Configuring GeoServer

1. On your Web browser, navigate to the GeoServer [Welcome Page](#).
2. Following the instructions on [Adding a Postgis layer](#), configure the database `shape2` in GeoServer and call it **pgroads**

Note: Note that the database *Coordinate Reference System* is EPSG:4269

3. Configure the shapefile `t1_2014_01_prisecroads` used before in GeoServer following the instructions in [Adding a Shapefile](#) and call it **allroads**

Note: Note that the shapefile *Coordinate Reference System* is EPSG:4269

4. Go to *Styles* and click on *Add new Style*
5. On the bottom of the page, click on *Choose File* and select the SLD file called `shproads` in the `$TRAINING_ROOT/data/jmeter_data` directory
6. Click on *Upload* and then on *Submit*. This new style supports scale dependency which is used as filter on the roads to display.

Configuring JMeter

1. Go to `$TRAINING_ROOT/data/jmeter_data` and copy the file `template.jmx` file creating a `vector.jmx` file.
2. From the training root, on the command line, run `jmeter.bat` (or `jmeter.sh` if you're on Linux) to start JMeter
3. On the top left go to *File* → *Open* and search for the new `jmx` file copied
4. In the *CSV Data Set Config* element, modify the **path** of the CSV file by setting the path for the file `shp2pg.csv` in the `$TRAINING_ROOT/data/jmeter_data` directory
5. In the **HTTP Request Default** element modify the following parameters:

Name	Value
layers	geosolutions:allroads
srs	EPSG:4269
styles	shproads

Test the Shapefile

1. Run the test. You should see something like this:

Note: Remember to run and stop the test a few times for having stable results

2. When the test is completed, Save the results in a text file.
3. Remove the result from JMeter by clicking on *Run* → *Clear All* on the menu

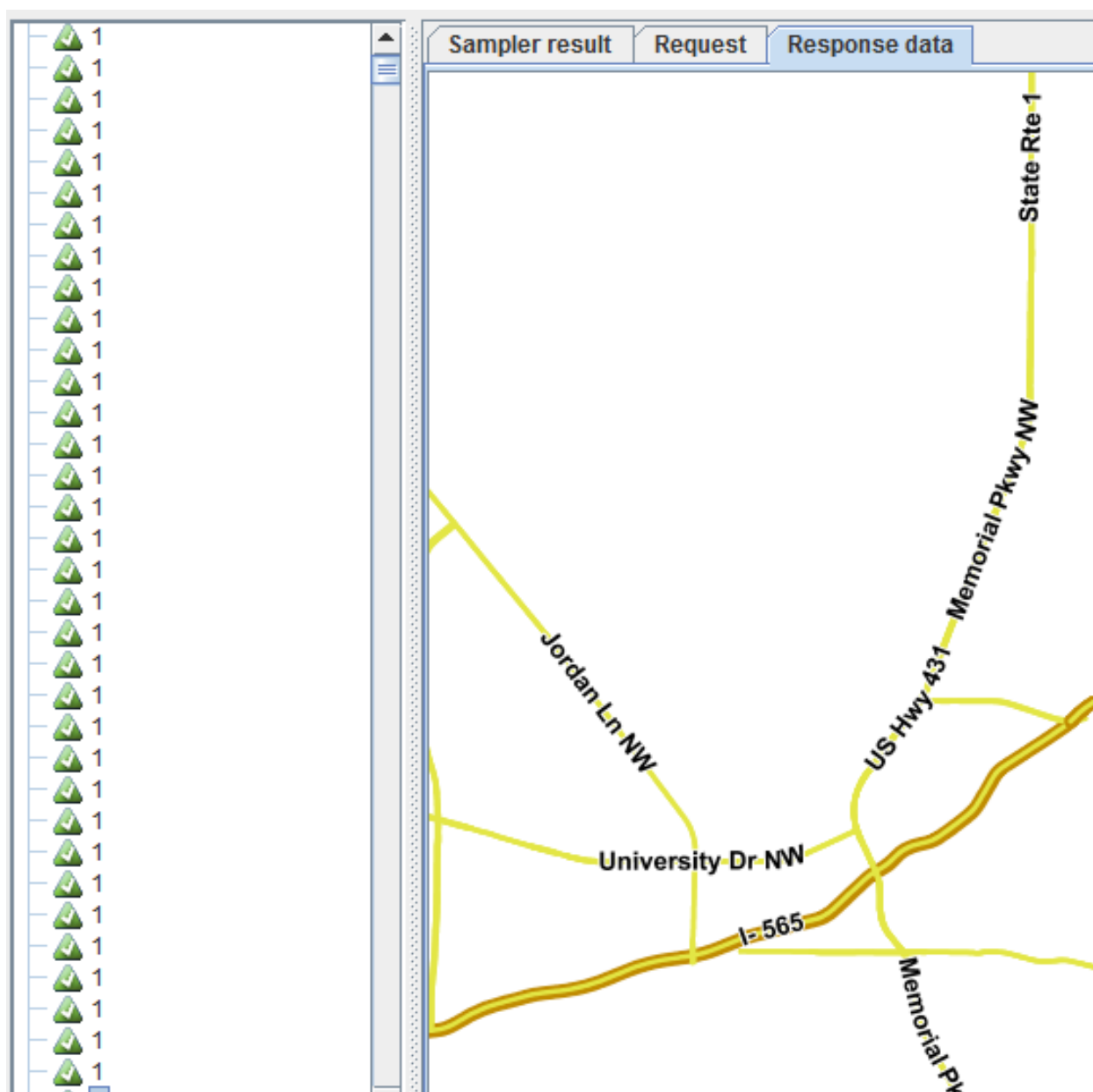


Fig. 205: Sample request on the Shapefile

Test the Database

1. In the **HTTP Request Default** element modify the following parameter:

Name	Value
layers	geosolutions:pgroads

2. Run the test again. It should be noted that database throughput is greater than that of the Shapefile, because the new index created provides a faster access on the database, improving GeoServer performances

Configuring JMeter for testing Style optimization

The following section explains how GeoServer performances are improved when using optimized styles. Styling is an important feature for GeoServer, but requires some attention in order to avoid slowing down the performances.

This tutorial is aimed to show how GeoServer performances change by choosing a different style for the same data set using JMeter.

Note: This example requires to have already completed the first 9 steps of the *Creating a Base Map with a Layer Group* section, *Adding a Shapefile* and *Adding a Style* sections .

Configuring GeoServer

1. On your Web browser, navigate to the GeoServer [Welcome Page](#).
2. Go to *Styles* and click on *Add new Style*
3. On the bottom of the page, click on *Choose File* and select the SLD file called `line_label` in the `$TRAINING_ROOT/data/jmeter_data` directory
4. Click on *Upload* and then on *Submit*. Now we have a style which supports labeling but has no control on the label conflicts and overlapping
5. Return to the GeoServer [Welcome Page](#).
6. Go to *Layer Groups* and click on *test*
7. Add a new Layer to the Layer Group called **bbuildings**
8. Change the associated styles by clicking on each style and choosing another one on the list. Use the following styles:

Layer	Style
geosolutions:Mainrd	line_label
geosolutions:BoulderCityLimits	polygon
geosolutions:bplandmarks	polygon
geosolutions:bbuildings	polygon

9. Click on *Save*. With this configuration we have a Layer Group composed by 4 Layers with 4 bad styles associated. This will result in a low throughput, if compared to that of the test with optimized styles.

Layers

+ Add Layer...

+ Add Layer Group...

Drawing order		Layer
1	↓	geosolutions:Mainrd
2	↑ ↓	geosolutions:BoulderCityLimits
3	↑ ↓	geosolutions:bplandmarks
4	↑	geosolutions:bbuildings

<< < 1 > >> Results 1 to 4 (out of 4 items)

Fig. 206: Add a new Layer to the Layer Group

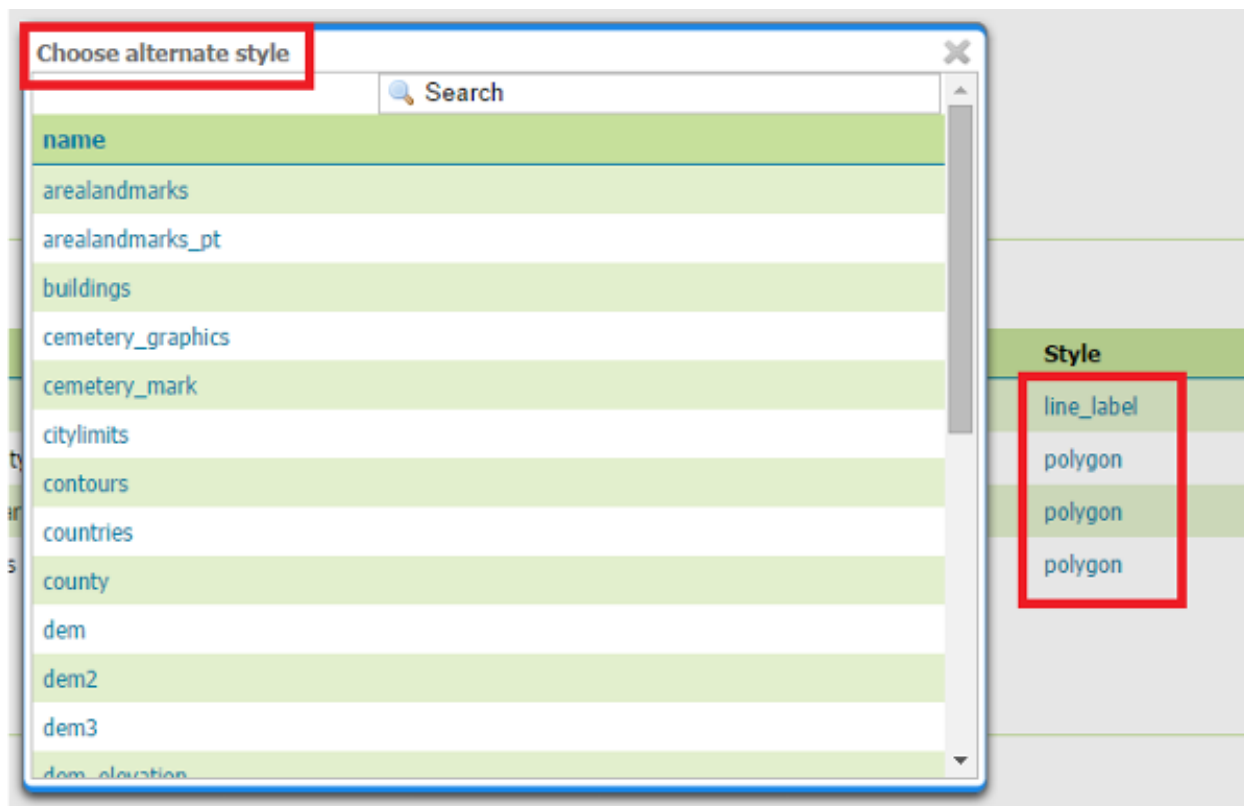


Fig. 207: Styles configuration

Configuring JMeter

1. Go to `$TRAINING_ROOT/data/jmeter_data` and copy the file `template.jmx` file and create a `styles.jmx` one
2. From the training root, on the command line, run `jmeter.bat` (or `jmeter.sh` if you're on Linux) to start JMeter
3. On the top left go to *File* → *Open* and search for the new *jmx* file copied
4. Disable **Thread Group 8, 16, 32** and **64**
5. In the **CSV Data Set Config** element, modify the **path** of the CSV file by setting the path for the file `style.csv` in the `$TRAINING_ROOT/data/jmeter_data` directory
6. In the **HTTP Request Default** element modify the following parameters:

Name	Value
layers	test
srs	EPSG:2876

Test with unoptimized styles

1. Run the test. You should see something like this:

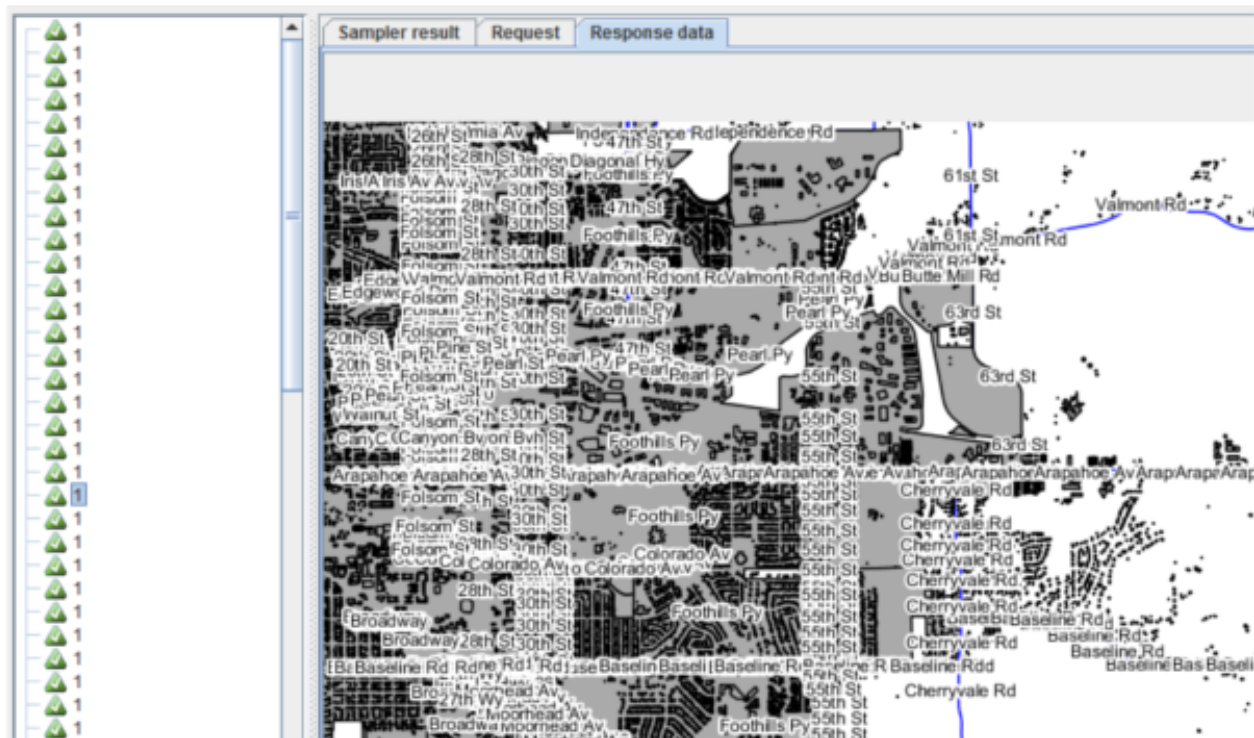


Fig. 208: View Results Tree panel with a bad styling

Note: Remember to run and stop the test a few times for having stable results

2. When the test is completed, Save the results in a text file.
3. Remove the result from JMeter by clicking on *Run* → *Clear All* on the menu

Setting optimized styles

1. Go to *Layer Groups* and click on `test`
2. Change the associated styles by clicking on each style and choosing another one on the list. Use the following styles:

Layer	Style
geosolutions:Mainrd	mainrd
geosolutions:BoulderCityLimits	citylimits
geosolutions:bplandmarks	arealandmarks
geosolutions:bbuildings	buildings

Layer	Default Style	Style
geosolutions:Mainrd	<input type="checkbox"/>	mainrd
geosolutions:BoulderCityLimits	<input type="checkbox"/>	citylimits
geosolutions:bplandmarks	<input type="checkbox"/>	arealandmarks
geosolutions:bbuildings	<input type="checkbox"/>	buildings

Fig. 209: *Styles configuration*

3. Click on *Save*. The new styles contain scale dependencies and label optimization, which will result in a better throughput.

Test with optimized styles

1. Run again the test.

You may see that the throughput is greater than that of the first test. The use of scale dependencies reduces the layers to see at lower zoom levels while conflict resolution avoids to show multiple overlapping label at each zoom level.

Configuring JMeter for testing GeoWebCache fullWMS support

The following section compare GeoServer WMS with GeoWebCache `fullWMS` support. `FullWMS` is a new feature which allows GeoWebCache to act as a WMS endpoint, like GeoServer. Using GeoWebCache, the server is able to cache the requested tiles in order to return them faster then GeoServer.

This example will show how to configure GeoWebCache with `fullWMS` support and how the performances are improved.

Configuring GeoServer/GeoWebCache

1. On your Web browser, navigate to the GeoServer [Welcome Page](#).

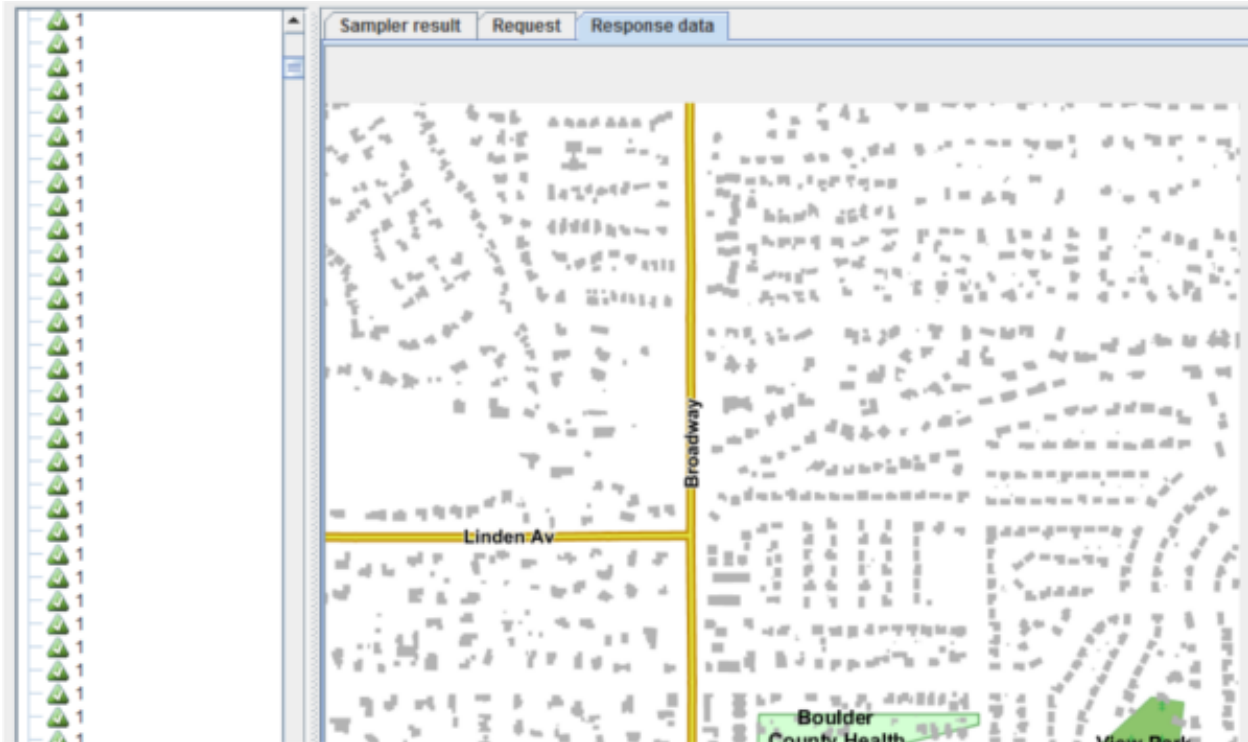


Fig. 210: View Results Tree panel with good styling

2. Go to *Gridsets* and click on *Create a new gridset*
3. Call it `EPSG_2876` and set `EPSG:2876` as *Coordinate Reference System*
4. Click on *Compute from maximum extent of CRS* and add 15 new **Zoom Levels** (from 0 to 14) by clicking on *Add zoom level*. It should look like this picture:
5. Click on *Save*. Now this *GridSet* can be added to the *Layer Group* boulder for caching it with *GeoWebCache*
6. Go to *Layer Groups* and click on *boulder*
7. On the *Available gridsets* panel add the gridset `EPSG_2876` from the list. Then click on *Save*.

Note: Remember to set *Published zoom levels* to *Min* and *Max*

Configuring JMeter

1. Go to `$TRAINING_ROOT/data/jmeter_data` and copy the file `template.jmx` file into `gwc.jmx`
2. From the training root, on the command line, run `jmeter.bat` (or `jmeter.sh` if you're on Linux) to start JMeter
3. On the top left go to *File* → *Open* and search for the new *jmx* file copied
4. Disable all the **Thread Groups** except for **8**
5. Disable the **Content-Type Check**

Name *
 EPSG_2876

Description

Coordinate Reference System
 EPSG:2876 [Find...](#) EPSG:NAD83(HARN) / Colorado North (ftUS)...

Units: foot_survey_us
 Meters per unit: 0.30480060960121924

Gridset bounds

Min X	Min Y	Max X	Max Y
1.999.305,528579	1.082.572,159097	3.972.520,326056	1.626.770,085995

[Compute from maximum extent of CRS](#)

Tile width in pixels *
 256

Tile height in pixels *
 256

Tile Matrix Set

Define grids based on: ☒ Resolutions ☐ Scale denominators

Level	Pixel Size	Scale
0	2.125,7731519436893	1: 2.314.060,5449512205
1	1.062,8865759718446	1: 1.157.030,2724756103
2	531,4432879859223	1: 578.515,1362378051
3	265,72164399296116	1: 289.257,56811890256
4	132,86082199648058	1: 144.628,78405945128
5	66,43041099824029	1: 72.314,39202972564
6	33,215205499120145	1: 36.157,19601486282

Fig. 211: Create a new Gridset

Available gridsets

Gridset	Published zoom levels
EPSG:4326	Min ▼ / Max ▼
EPSG:900913	Min ▼ / Max ▼
EPSG_2876	Min ▼ / Max ▼

Add grid subset: 

Fig. 212: Add the new Gridset

- In the CSV Data Set Config element, modify the **path** of the CSV file by setting the path for the file `gwc.csv` in the `$TRAINING_ROOT/data/jmeter_data` directory
- In the **HTTP Request Default** element modify the following parameters:

Name	Value
layers	boulder
srs	EPSG:2876

Test GeoServer WMS

- Run the test

Note: Remember to run and stop the test a few times for having stable results

- When the test is completed, Save the results in a text file.
- Remove the result from JMeter by clicking on *Run* -> *Clear All* on the menu
- Stop GeoServer

Test GeoWebCache fullWMS

- Go to `$TRAINING_ROOT/data/gwc/geowebcache.xml` and add the following snippet:

```
<gwcConfiguration>
...
<fullWMS>true</fullWMS>
</gwcConfiguration>
```

Setting `fullWMS` to `true` allows GeoWebCache to use fullWMS support

- Restart GeoServer

- Note:** At the first run, the throughput should be lower than that of GeoServer, because GeoWebCache has spent much time on generating the cached tiles.

- Now the throughput should be improved, because GeoWebCache have already generated the tiles to cache and can reuse them. Image quality should be very poor because of the `hints=speed` configuration.



- ## Chapter 6. Advanced Workshop

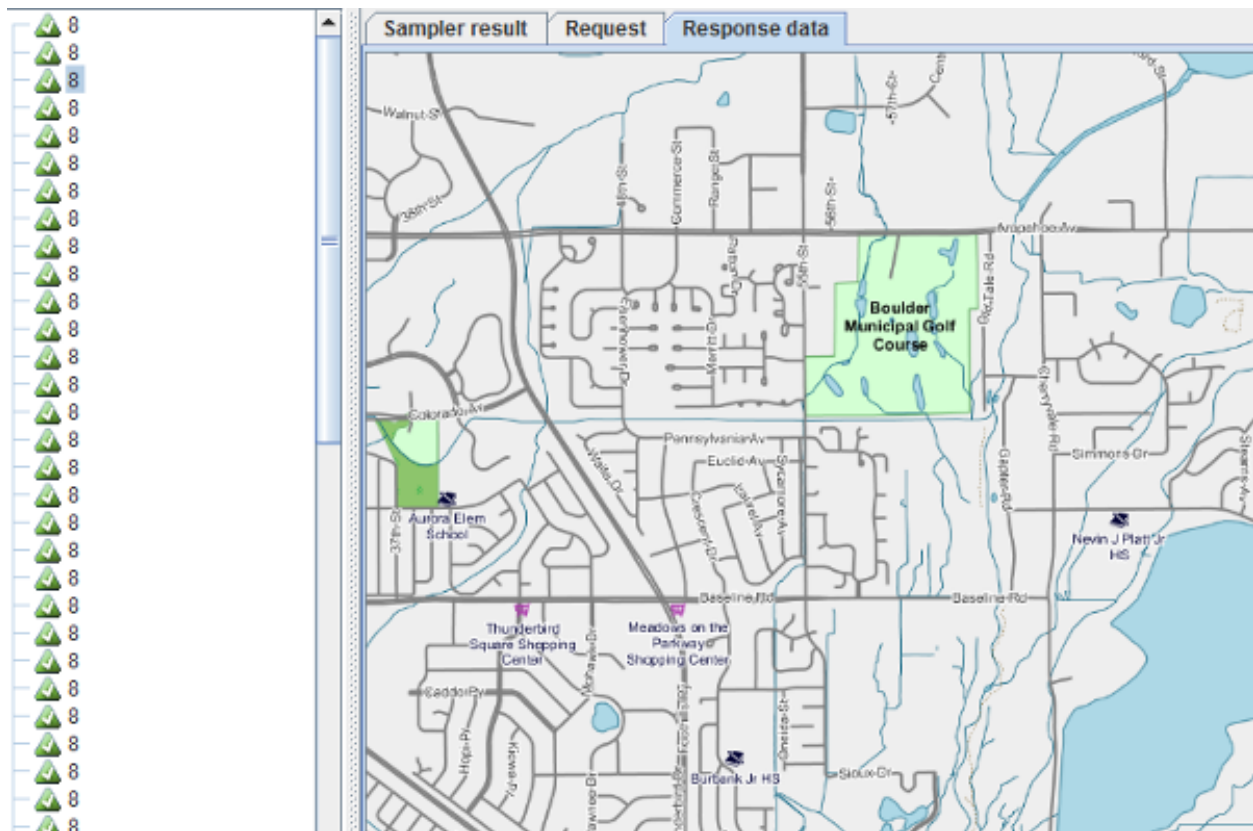


Fig. 214: Result from GeoWebCache fullWMS with hints=default

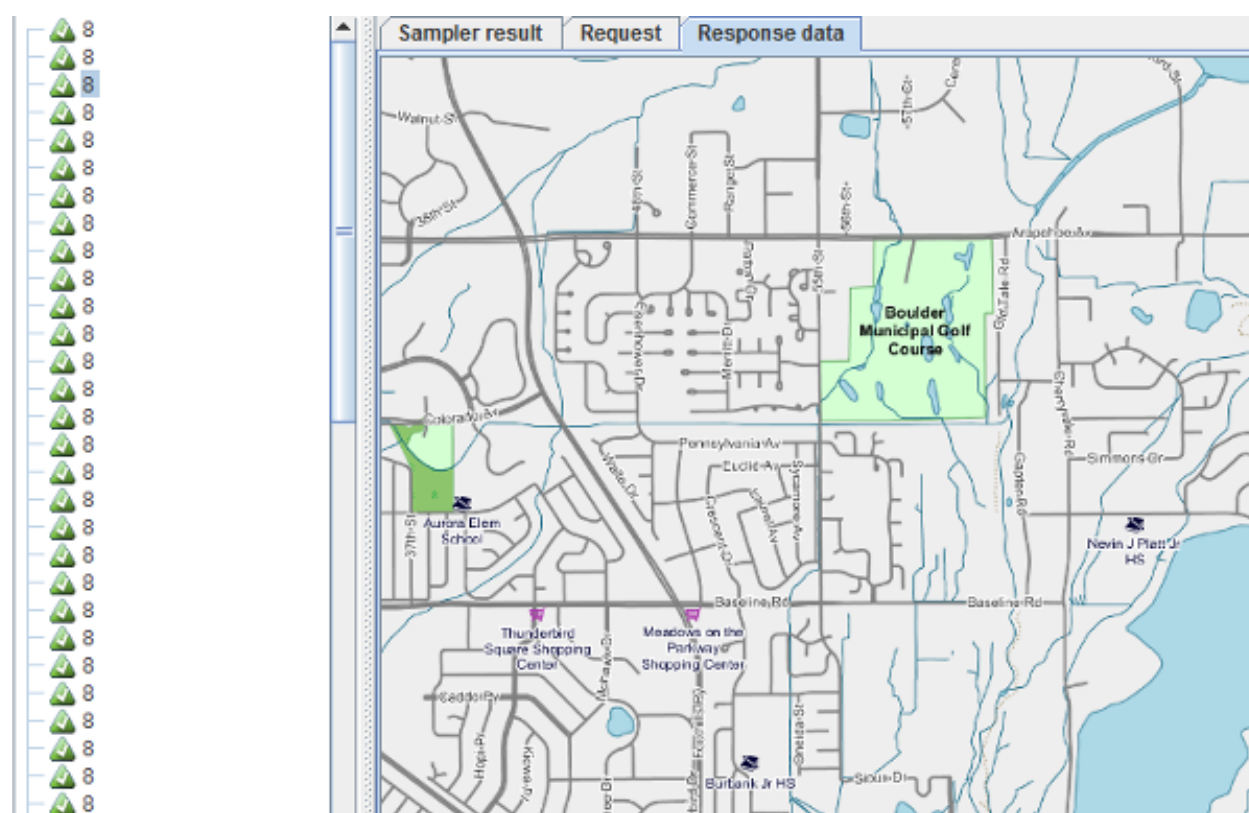


Fig. 215: Result from GeoWebCache fullWMS with hints=quality

It should be noted that changing the `hints` parameter changes the image quality, but the throughput is always greater than that of GeoServer WMS

Configuring JMeter for testing WMS Resource Limits

The following section explains how GeoServer performances are improved when setting the resource limits for WMS.

Preliminary Steps

1. Open your Web browser and navigate to the GeoServer [Welcome Page](#).
2. Go to *Stores* and select `storms` DataStore
3. Change the following parameters:

Name	Value
max connections	1
Connection timeout	20000000

It should appear something like this:

Now you have configured this store to enqueue all the requests in a single queue until they are not timed out.

Configure JMeter

1. Go to `$TRAINING_ROOT/data/jmeter_data` and copy the file `template.jmx` file and create `limit.jmx`
2. From the training root, on the command line, run `jmeter.bat` (or `jmeter.sh` if you're on Linux) to start JMeter
3. On the top left go to *File* → *Open* and search for the new *jmx* file copied
4. Disable all the **Thread Groups** except for the **64** one in order to create a test environment with multiple concurrent requests to be enqueued.
5. In the CSV Data Set Config element, modify the **path** of the CSV file by setting the path for the file `limits.csv` in the `$TRAINING_ROOT/data/jmeter_data` directory
6. In the **HTTP Request Default** element modify the following parameters:

Name	Value
layers	geosolutions:storm_obs
srs	EPSG:4326

Test without WMS Limits

1. Run the test

Connection Parameters

host *

port *

database

schema

user *

passwd

Namespace *

<http://www.geo-solutions.it/workshop>

☐ Expose primary keys

max connections

min connections

fetch size

Connection timeout

Fig. 216: Change 'storms' parameters

Note: Remember to run and stop the test a few times for having stable results

2. You should see something like this:

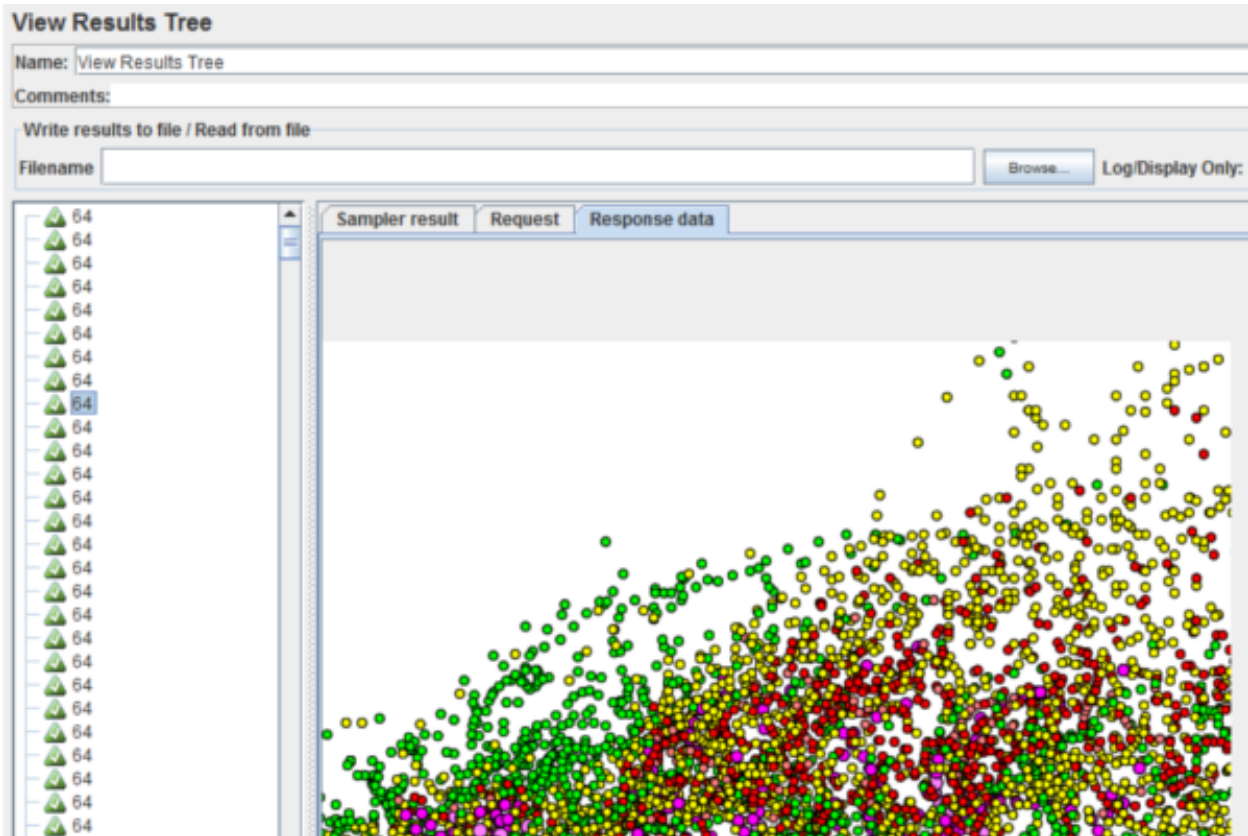


Fig. 217: *View Results Tree*

3. When the test is completed, Save the results in a text file and remove them from the console by clicking on *Run* → *Clear All* on the menu

Configure WMS Limits

1. On your Web browser, navigate to the GeoServer [Welcome Page](#).
2. Go to *WMS* and edit the *Raster Rendering Options* section:

Name	Value
Max rendering time	10

With this option, GeoServer will cut off all the requests that need more than 10s to be rendered, making GeoServer more responsive. Note that this will result in various error returned by GeoServer for those operations which are cut off. You can choose another value to set. For having a good result you should take a value minor than the average response time of the first test.

Raster Rendering Options

Default Interpolation

Nearest neighbor ▼

KML Options

Default Reflector Mode

refresh ▼

Default Superoverlay Mode

auto ▼

☒ Generate vector placemarks (KMATTR)

☐ Generate raster placemarks (kmlplacemark)

Raster/vector threshold (0-100, default 40)

40

Resource consumption limits

Max rendering memory (KB)

0

Max rendering time (s)

0

Max rendering errors (count)

0

Fig. 218: *Changing WMS limit configuration*

Test with WMS Limits

1. Run again the test. You should see multiple errors like this:

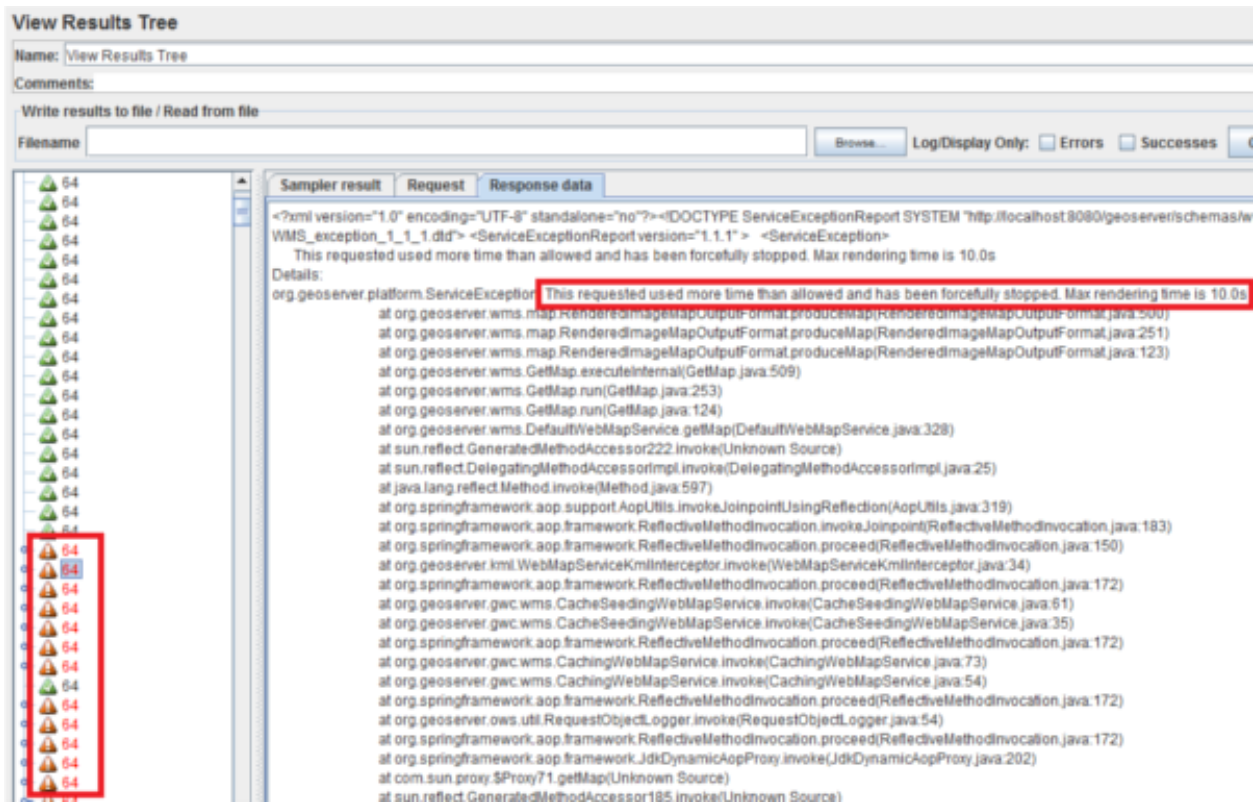


Fig. 219: Exceptions caused by maximum rendering limit exceeded

You may see that the throughput is increased because most of the timed out requests have been removed. With this kind of configuration you can control the responsiveness of your GeoServer by removing stale requests instead of waiting for them.

Note: At the end of the test remove the limits and restore the previous configuration of the `storms` DataStore

Configuring JMeter for testing Control Flow plugin

This section explains how GeoServer performances are improved when using Control-Flow plugin.

This plugin avoid GeoServer to execute too many requests together, which could lead to bad performances, by reducing the number of concurrent operations to execute and appending the others to a queue. This behaviour improves GeoServer scalability.

Note: This example requires to have already completed [Adding a ShapeFile](#) and [Adding a Style](#) sections.

Configure JMeter

1. Go to `$TRAINING_ROOT/data/jmeter_data` and copy the file `template.jmx` file into `controlflow.jmx`
2. From the training root, on the command line, run `jmeter.bat` (or `jmeter.sh` if you're on Linux) to start JMeter
3. On the top left go to *File* → *Open* and search for the new *jmx* file copied
4. Disable **View Results Tree** section
5. In the CSV Data Set Config element, modify the **path** of the CSV file by setting the path for the file `controlflow.csv` in the `$TRAINING_ROOT/data/jmeter_data` directory
6. In the **HTTP Request Default** element modify the following parameters:

Name	Value
layers	geosolutions:Mainrd
srs	EPSG:2876

Test without Control Flow

1. Run the test

Note: Remember to run and stop the test a few times for having stable results

2. When the test is completed, Save the results in a text file.

You should notice that the throughput initially increases and then starts to decrease. This is associated to a bad scalability of the input requests. Remember which number of threads provides better throughput (it should be 8). This value indicates the maximum number of concurrent requests that the server can execute simultaneously.

Label	# Samples	Average	Min	Max	Std. Dev.	Error %	Throughput	KB/sec
1	100	22	7	87	14.88	0.00%	43.1/sec	1298.85
2	100	25	7	106	16.82	0.00%	51.3/sec	1625.25
4	200	36	7	179	30.57	0.00%	79.9/sec	2776.33
8	200	55	8	686	84.33	0.00%	86.0/sec	2595.12
16	400	140	8	1739	229.49	0.00%	81.7/sec	2744.13
32	384	234	7	2409	365.38	0.00%	85.3/sec	2785.63
64	768	663	6	7659	1034.06	0.00%	73.1/sec	2357.59
TOTAL	2152	315	6	7659	698.16	0.00%	74.2/sec	2410.14

Fig. 220: Decreased throughput (Note the results may be different in other machines)

3. Remove the result from JMeter by clicking on *Run* → *Clear All* on the menu
4. Stop GeoServer

Configure Control Flow

1. Go to `$TRAINING_ROOT/data/plugins/not_installed` and copy `geoserver-2.6-SNAPSHOT-control-flow-plugin.zip` zip file inside `$TRAINING_ROOT/tomcat-6.0.36/instances/instance1/webapps/geoserver/WEB-INF/lib`

2. Unzip the content of `geoserver-2.6-SNAPSHOT-control-flow-plugin.zip` inside the same folder
3. Go to `$TRAINING_ROOT/geoserver_data` and create a new file called `controlflow.properties` and add the following snippet

```
# don't allow more than 8 WMS GetMap in parallel
ows.wms.getmap=8
```

This code snippet indicates that no more than 8 *GetMap* request can be executed simultaneously by the WMS service. Other informations about the configuration can be found in the next section

Note: If during your test you have found another number for the maximum throughput, you should set that value instead of 8

Test with Control Flow

1. Restart GeoServer
2. Run again the test.

You may see that the throughput is no more reduced after the control-flow configuration, because the input requests are scheduled by the control-flow plugin, improving GeoServer scalability.

Label	# Samples	Average	Min	Max	Std. Dev.	Error %	Throughput	KB/sec
1	100	22	8	78	14.56	0.00%	42.9/sec	1292.72
2	100	26	7	113	17.05	0.00%	54.3/sec	1717.85
4	200	36	7	185	32.52	0.00%	75.4/sec	2619.41
8	200	56	8	566	85.81	0.00%	82.6/sec	2494.32
16	400	133	8	767	115.25	0.00%	88.2/sec	2960.10
32	384	249	9	962	147.60	0.00%	90.0/sec	2941.04
64	768	594	8	2400	292.81	0.00%	88.1/sec	2842.03
TOTAL	2152	292	7	2400	305.38	0.00%	88.4/sec	2611.34

Fig. 221: Stable throughput (Note the results may be different in other machines)

Configuring JMeter for testing the Marlin renderer

This section explains how GeoServer performances are improved when using the **Marlin** renderer.

The Oracle JDK and OpenJDK come with two different anti-aliased renderers:

- Oracle JDK uses **Ductus**, a fast native renderer that has scalability issues (good for desktop use, less so on the server side)
- OpenJDK uses **Pisces**, a pure java renderer that is not as fast as “Ductus”, but has good scalability (anecdotally, it becomes faster than Ductus above the 4 concurrent requests)

The **Marlin** renderer is an improved version of Pisces that is as fast, if not faster, than Ductus, and scales up just as well as Pisces.

Configure JMeter

1. Go to `$TRAINING_ROOT/data/jmeter_data` and copy the file `template.jmx` file creating a `marlin.jmx` file

2. From the training root, on the command line, run `jmeter.bat` (or `jmeter.sh` if you're on Linux) to start JMeter
3. On the top left go to *File* → *Open* and search for the new *jmx* file copied
4. Disable **View Results Tree** section
5. In the **CSV Data Set Config** element, modify the **path** of the CSV file by setting the path for the file `controlflow.csv` in the `$TRAINING_ROOT/data/jmeter_data` directory
6. In the **HTTP Request Default** element modify the following parameters:

Name	Value
layers	boulder
srs	EPSG:2876

Test without Marlin

1. Go and remove the contro
2. Run the test

Note: Remember to run and stop the test a few times for having stable results

3. When the test is completed, Save the results in a text file.

Label	# Samples	Average	Min	Max	Std. Dev.	Error %	Throughput	KB/sec	Avg. Bytes
1	100	93	45	278	41.16	0.00%	10.7/sec	860.89	82689.5
2	100	102	45	233	42.76	0.00%	17.0/sec	1587.18	95468.8
4	200	156	56	458	81.37	0.00%	23.0/sec	2416.47	107540.4
8	200	231	50	881	150.49	0.00%	28.2/sec	2590.41	94206.5
16	400	467	55	2759	410.00	0.00%	29.4/sec	2689.13	93542.2
32	384	1169	76	8800	1210.31	0.00%	22.3/sec	2126.48	97636.6
64	768	2560	77	16308	2754.93	0.00%	21.5/sec	1951.11	92792.3
TOTAL	2152	1254	45	16308	2015.61	0.00%	22.1/sec	2045.80	94953.1

Fig. 222: Throughput without Marlin (Note the results may be different in other machines)

4. Remove the result from JMeter by clicking on *Run* → *Clear All* on the menu
5. Stop GeoServer

Setup Marlin

1. Stop GeoServer
2. Download the Marlin rasterizer library at <https://github.com/bourgesl/marlin-renderer/releases/download/v0.4.4/marlin-0.4.4.jar> and save it in `%TRAINING_ROOT%\data`
3. Open `%TRAINING_ROOT%\setenv.bat` and add the following lines to enable the Marlin renderer, right before the “Tomcat options for the JVM” section:

```
REM Marlin support
set JAVA_OPTS=%JAVA_OPTS% -Xbootclasspath/p:"%ROOT%\data\marlin-0.4.4.jar"
set JAVA_OPTS=%JAVA_OPTS% -Dsun.java2d.renderer=org.marlin.pisces.
↪PiscesRenderingEngine
```

4. Start GeoServer again

5. Go to the map preview and open the boulder layer, you should see the following in the Tomcat console:

```
INFO: ↪
↪=====
INFO: Marlin software rasterizer           = ENABLED
INFO: Version                             = [marlin-0.4.4]
INFO: sun.java2d.renderer                  = org.marlin.pisces.
↪PiscesRenderingEngine
INFO: sun.java2d.renderer.useThreadLocal   = true
INFO: sun.java2d.renderer.useRef           = soft
INFO: sun.java2d.renderer.pixelSize        = 2048
INFO: sun.java2d.renderer.subPixel_log2_X  = 3
INFO: sun.java2d.renderer.subPixel_log2_Y  = 3
INFO: sun.java2d.renderer.tileSize_log2     = 5
INFO: sun.java2d.renderer.useFastMath       = true
INFO: sun.java2d.renderer.useSimplifier     = false
INFO: sun.java2d.renderer.doStats           = false
INFO: sun.java2d.renderer.doMonitors        = false
INFO: sun.java2d.renderer.doChecks          = false
INFO: sun.java2d.renderer.useJul             = false
INFO: sun.java2d.renderer.logCreateContext   = false
INFO: sun.java2d.renderer.logUnsafeMalloc   = false
INFO: ↪
↪=====
```

Test with Marlin renderer

1. Run again the test.

You may see that the throughput got significantly higher, especially at mid-high thread counts

Label	# Samples	Average	Min	Max	Std. Dev.	Error %	Throughput
1	100	95	43	480	57.06	0.00%	10.4/sec
2	100	98	42	247	41.45	0.00%	16.7/sec
4	200	129	50	424	60.50	0.00%	26.1/sec
8	200	176	42	450	77.44	0.00%	38.2/sec
16	400	401	51	1117	191.52	0.00%	36.0/sec
32	384	790	79	1990	355.59	0.00%	34.1/sec
64	768	1538	95	3596	617.92	0.00%	37.3/sec
TOTAL	2152	802	42	3596	717.43	0.00%	30.1/sec

Fig. 223: Throughput with Marlin (Note the results may be different in other machines)

Configuring the Control flow plugin

The `control-flow` module for GeoServer allows the administrator to control the amount of concurrent requests actually executing inside the server. This kind of control is useful for a number of reasons:

- *Performance*: tests show that, with local data sources, the maximum throughput in *GetMap* requests is achieved when allowing at most 2 times the number of CPU cores requests to run in parallel.
- *Resource control*: requests such as *GetMap* can use a significant amount of memory. The *WMS request limits* allow to control the amount of memory used per request, but an `OutOfMemoryError` is still possible if too many requests run in parallel. By controlling also the amount of requests executing it's possible to limit the total amount of memory used below the memory that was actually given to the Java Virtual Machine.
- *Fairness*: a single user should not be able to overwhelm the server with a lot of requests, leaving other users with tiny slices of the overall processing power.

The control flow method does not normally reject requests, it just queues up those in excess and executes them late. However, it's possible to configure the module to reject requests that have been waited in queue for too long.

Rule syntax reference

The current implementation of the control flow module reads its rules from a `controlflow.properties` property file located in the *GeoServer data directory*.

Total OWS request count

The global number of OWS requests executing in parallel can be specified with:

```
ows.global=<count>
```

Every request in excess will be queued and executed when other requests complete leaving some free execution slot.

Per request control

A per request type control can be demanded using the following syntax:

```
ows.<service>[.<request>[.<outputFormat>]]=<count>
```

Where:

- `<service>` is the OWS service in question (at the time of writing can be `wms`, `wfs`, `wcs`)
- `<request>`, optional, is the request type. For example, for the `wms` service it can be `GetMap`, `GetFeatureInfo`, `DescribeLayer`, `GetLegendGraphics`, `GetCapabilities`
- `<outputFormat>`, optional, is the output format of the request. For example, for the `wms` `GetMap` request it could be `image/png`, `image/gif` and so on

A few examples:

```
# don't allow more than 16 WCS requests in parallel
ows.wcs=16
# don't allow more than 8 GetMap requests in parallel
ows.wms.getmap=8
# don't allow more than 2 WFS GetFeature requests with Excel output format
ows.wfs.getfeature.application/msexcel=2
```

Per user control

This avoid a single user to make too many requests in parallel:

```
user=<count>
```

Where `<count>` is the maximum number of parallel requests a single user can execute in parallel. The user tracking mechanism is cookie based, so it will work fine for browsers but not as much for other kinds of clients. An IP based mechanism is not provided at the time, but it would have its own fallacies as well, as it would limit all the users sitting behind a single router to `<count>` requests (imagine the effect on a big public administration).

Timeout

A request timeout is specified with the following syntax:

```
timeout=<seconds>
```

where `<seconds>` is the number of seconds a request can stay queued waiting for execution. If the request does not enter execution before the timeout expires it will be rejected.

A complete example

Assuming the server we want to protect has 4 cores a sample configuration could be:

```
# if a request waits in queue for more than 60 seconds it's not worth executing,
# the client will likely have given up by then
timeout=60
# don't allow the execution of more than 100 requests total in parallel
ows.global=100
# don't allow more than 10 GetMap in parallel
ows.wms.getmap=10
# don't allow more than 4 outputs with Excel output as it's memory bound
ows.wfs.getfeature.application/msexcel=4
# don't allow a single user to perform more than 6 requests in parallel
# (6 being the Firefox default concurrency level at the time of writing)
user=6
```

6.3.3 Running GeoNode under SSL

Enabling SSL will encrypt traffic between your GeoNode server and client browsers. This approach involves re-configuring Apache to serve on port 443, instead of port 80. Other approaches exist and should be added to this document.

Generate SSL Key & Certificate

The first step is to generate a DES key.:

```
# for CommonName use GeoNode domain name or ip address as specified in GeoNode's_s_
↪SITEURL
openssl genrsa -des3 -out server.key 1024
openssl req -new -key server.key -out server.csr
```

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```
# generate new server.key without challenge password, or Apache will ask for password
↳at startup
mv server.key server.key.tmp
openssl rsa -in server.key.tmp -out server.key

# generate certificate
openssl x509 -req -days 365 -in server.csr -signkey server.key -out server.crt
```

Copy the key and certificate to the standard locations:

```
sudo cp server.crt /etc/ssl/certs/geonode.crt
sudo cp server.key /etc/ssl/private/geonode.key
```

Next add the certificate to the cacerts file for python and java:

```
sudo -s "cat server.crt >> /var/lib/geonode/lib/python2.6/site-packages/httplib2/
↳cacerts.txt"
sudo keytool -import -alias geonodessl -keystore /etc/ssl/certs/java/cacerts -file_
↳server.crt
```

Note keytool will ask for a password and the standard password for the java cacerts file is changeit.

Apache Configuration

Enable the ssl module in Apache with the command:

```
sudo a2enmod ssl
```

Next as root edit the Apache geonode config file `/etc/apache2/sites-available/geonode`. At the beginning of the file replace:

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
```

with:

```
<IfModule mod_ssl.c>
<VirtualHost _default_:443>
```

At the bottom of the file, replace:

```
</VirtualHost>
```

with:

```
SSLEngine on
SSLCertificateFile /etc/ssl/certs/geonode.crt
SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/ssl/private/geonode.key
BrowserMatch "MSIE [2-6]" \
    nokeepalive ssl-unclean-shutdown \
    downgrade-1.0 force-response-1.0
# MSIE 7 and newer should be able to use keepalive
BrowserMatch "MSIE [17-9]" ssl-unclean-shutdown
</VirtualHost>
</IfModule>
```

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```
<VirtualHost *:80>
  Redirect permanent / https://192.168.10.10/
</VirtualHost>
```

This tells Apache where to find the key and certificate. There are also some additional lines to handle MSIE, taken from Apache's default-ssl file.

Tomcat Configuration

As root edit the Tomcat server config file `/var/lib/tomcat6/conf/server.xml`, and replace:

```
<Connector port="8080" protocol="HTTP/1.1"
  connectionTimeout="20000"
  URIEncoding="UTF-8"
  redirectPort="8443"
/>
```

with:

```
<Connector port="8080" protocol="HTTP/1.1"
  connectionTimeout="20000"
  URIEncoding="UTF-8"
  scheme="https"
  proxyName="<yourServersIPorDomainName>"
  proxyPort="443"
/>
```

This tells Tomcat that it is running behind an https proxy. If this is omitted Tomcat will try to redirect to http.

GeoNode Configuration

As root edit the geonode config file `/etc/geonode/local_settings.py` and change the SITEURL protocol to https:

```
SITEURL = 'https://<ipaddressOrDomainName>/'
```

GeoServer Configuration

As root edit the file `/var/lib/tomcat6/webapps/geoserver/WEB-INF/web.xml` and ensure the GEONODE_BASE_URL is specified as follows:

```
<context-param>
  <param-name>GEONODE_BASE_URL</param-name>
  <param-value>https://localhost</param-value>
</context-param>
```

Also update proxyBaseUrl in the Geoserver global settings file `/var/lib/geoserver/geonode-data/global.xml`:

```
<proxyBaseUrl>https://192.168.10.10/geoserver/</proxyBaseUrl>
```

Restart

Finally restart Apache and Tomcat with:

```
sudo /etc/init.d/apache2 restart
sudo /etc/init.d/tomcat6 restart
```

This information was compiled from a number of sources. The main links are listed below. Please contact the GeoNode list with any updates or corrections.

- <http://confluence.atlassian.com/display/JIRA/Connecting+to+SSL+services>
- <http://confluence.atlassian.com/display/JIRA/Integrating+JIRA+with+Apache+using+SSL>
- http://www.akadia.com/services/ssh_test_certificate.html
- <https://help.ubuntu.com/10.04/serverguide/C/httpd.html>
- <https://help.ubuntu.com/10.04/serverguide/C/certificates-and-security.html>

6.3.4 GeoSites: GeoNode Multi-Tenancy

GeoSites is a way to run multiple websites with a single instance of GeoNode. Each GeoSite can have different templates, apps, and data permissions but share a single database (useful for sharing users and data layers), GeoServer, and CSW. This is useful when multiple websites are desired to support different sets of users, but with a similar set of data and overall look and feel of the sites. Users can be given permission to access multiple sites if needed, which also allows administrative groups can be set up to support all sites with one account.

Master Website

A GeoSites installation uses a ‘master’ GeoNode website that has some additional administrative pages for doing data management. Layers, Maps, Documents, Users, and Groups can all be added and removed from different sites. Users can be given access to any number of sites, and data may appear on only a single site, or all of them. Additionally, if desired, any or all of the django apps installed on the other sites can be added to the master site to provide a single administrative interface that gives full access to all apps. The master site need not be accessible from the outside so that it can be used as an internal tool to the organization.

Users created on a particular site are created with access to just that site. Data uploaded to a particular site is given permission on that site as well as the master site. Any further adjustments to site-based permissions must be done from the master site.

Database

The master site, and all of the individual GeoSites, share a single database. Objects, including users, groups, and data layers, all appear within the database but an additional sites table indicates which objects have access to which sites. The geospatial data served by GeoServer (e.g., from PostGIS) can exist in the database like normal, since GeoServer will authenticate against GeoNode, which will use its database to determine permissions based on the object, current user, and site.

GeoServer

A single GeoServer instance is used to serve data to all of the GeoSites. To keep data organized each site specifies a default workspace (DEFAULT_WORKSPACE) that GeoServer will use to partition the data depending on which site

uploaded the data. The workspaces themselves don't have any impact on permissions, since data can be added and removed from different sites, however it provides at least some organization of the data based on the initial site.

Data that is common to all sites can be added to the master site which will appear in the generic 'geonode' workspace.

Settings Files and Templates

A key component in managing multiple sites is keeping data organized and using a structured series of settings files so that common settings can be shared and only site specific settings are separated out. It is also best to import the default GeoNode settings from the GeoNode installation. This prevents the settings from having to be manually upgraded if there is any default change the GeoNode settings.

Settings which are common to all GeoSites, but differ from the default GeoNode, are separated into a master_settings.py file. Then, each individual site has settings file which imports from the master site and will then only need to specify a small selection that make that site unique, such as:

- SITE_ID: Each one is unique, the master site should have a SITE_ID of 1.
- SITENAME
- SITEURL
- ROOT_URLCONF: This may be optional. The master site url.conf can be configured to automatically import the urls.py of all SITE_APPS, so a different ROOT_URLCONF is only needed if there are further differences.
- SITE_APPS: Containing the site specific apps
- App settings: Any further settings required for the above sites
- Other site specific settings, such as REGISTRATION_OPEN

A GeoSite therefore has three layers of imports, which is used for settings as well as the search path for templates. First it uses the individual site files, then the master GeoSite, then default GeoNode. These are specified via variables defined in settings:

- SITE_ROOT: The directory where the site specific settings and files are located (templates, static)
- PROJECT_ROOT: The top-level directory of all the GeoSites which should include the global settings file as well as template and static files
- GEONODE_ROOT: The GeoNode directory.

The TEMPLATE_DIRS, and STATICFILES_DIRS will then include all three directories as shown:

```
TEMPLATE_DIRS = (
    os.path.join(SITE_ROOT, 'templates/'),
    os.path.join(PROJECT_ROOT, 'templates/'), # files common to all sites
    os.path.join(GEONODE_ROOT, 'templates/')
)

STATICFILES_DIRS = (
    os.path.join(SITE_ROOT, 'static/'),
    os.path.join(PROJECT_ROOT, 'static/'),
    os.path.join(GEONODE_ROOT, 'static/')
)
```

At the end of the settings_global.py the following variables will be set based on site specific settings:

```
STATIC_URL = os.path.join(SITEURL, 'static/')
GEONODE_CLIENT_LOCATION = os.path.join(STATIC_URL, 'geonode/')
GEOSERVER_BASE_URL = SITEURL + 'geoserver/'
```

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```
if SITE_APPS:
    INSTALLED_APPS += SITE_APPS
```

Templates and Static Files

As mentioned above for each website there will be three directories used for template and static files. The first template file found will be the one used so templates in the `SITE_ROOT/templates` directory will override those in `PROJECT_ROOT/templates`, which will override those in `GEONODE_ROOT/templates`.

Static files work differently because (at least on a production server) they are collected and stored in a single location. Because of this care must be taken to avoid clobbering of files between sites, so each site directory should contain all static files in a subdirectory with the name of the site (e.g., `static/siteA/logo.png`)

The location of the proper static directory can then be found in the templates syntax such as:

```
{{ STATIC_URL }}{{ SITENAME|lower }}/logo.png
```

Permissions by Site

By default GeoNode is publicly available. In the case of GeoSites, new data will be publicly available, but only for the site it was added to, and the master site (all data is added to the master site).

Adding New Sites

A management command exists to easily create a new site. This will create all the needed directories, as well as a site specific settings file. The command may also create a website configuration file.

6.4 GeoNode Customization and Source Code Revision Control

This tutorial collects in a single place the steps for the customization of GeoNode (how to create a custom branch of the project and modify only the parts of interest) and how to save back the work on a Source Code Revision Control system, like GitHub, and manage the team development process.

6.4.1 GeoNode Customization Setup Steps

Warning: These instructions are only valid if you've installed GeoNode following the guide at [Setup & Configure HTTPD](#) !!

If you are working remotely, you should first connect to the machine that has your GeoNode installation. You will need to perform the following steps in a directory where you intend to keep your newly created project.

```
1 $ sudo su
2 $ cd /home/geonode
3 $ disable_local_repo.sh
4 $ apt-get install python-django
5 $ django-admin startproject geonode_custom --template=https://github.com/GeoNode/
   ↪ geonode-project/archive/master.zip -epy,rst
```

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```

6 $ chown -Rf geonode: geonode_custom
7 $ exit
8 $ sudo pip install -e geonode_custom

```

Note: You should NOT use the name *geonode* for your project as it will conflict with your default geonode package name.

These commands create a new template based on the geonode example project.

Make sure that the directories are reachable and have the correct rights for the users **geonode** and **www-data**:

```

1 $ sudo chown -Rf geonode: *
2 $ sudo chmod -Rf 775 geonode_custom

```

If you have a brand new installation of GeoNode, rename the `/home/geonode/geonode/local_settings.py.sample` to `local_settings.py` and edit its content by setting the SITEURL and SITENAME. This file will be your main settings file for your project. It inherits all the settings from the original one plus you can override the ones that you need.

Note: You can also decide to copy the `/home/geonode/geonode/local_settings.py.sample` to `/path/to/geonode_custom/geonode_custom/local_settings.py` in order to keep all the custom settings confined into the new project.

Warning: In order for the edits to the `local_settings.py` file to take effect, you have to restart apache.

Edit the file `/etc/apache2/sites-available/geonode.conf` and change the following directive from:

```
WSGIScriptAlias / /home/geonode/geonode/wsgi/geonode.wsgi
```

to:

```
WSGIScriptAlias / /home/geonode/geonode_custom/geonode_custom/wsgi.py
```

```

1 $ sudo vi /etc/apache2/sites-available/geonode.conf
2
3     WSGIScriptAlias / /home/geonode/geonode_custom/geonode_custom/wsgi.py
4
5     ...
6
7     <Directory "/home/geonode/geonode_custom/geonode_custom/">
8
9     ...

```

Edit the file `/etc/apache2/sites-available/geonode.conf` and modify the **DocumentRoot** as follows:

Note: It's a good practice to make copies and backups of the configuration files before modifying or updating them in order to revert the configuration at the previous state if something goes wrong.

```

1 <VirtualHost *:80>
2     ServerName http://localhost
3     ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
4     DocumentRoot /home/geonode/geonode_custom/geonode_custom
5
6     ErrorLog /var/log/apache2/error.log
7     LogLevel warn
8     CustomLog /var/log/apache2/access.log combined
9
10    WSGIProcessGroup geonode
11    WSGIPassAuthorization On
12    WSGIScriptAlias / /home/geonode/geonode_custom/geonode_custom/wsgi.py
13
14    <Directory "/home/geonode/geonode_custom/geonode_custom/">
15        <Files wsgi.py>
16            Order deny,allow
17            Allow from all
18            Require all granted
19        </Files>
20
21        Order allow,deny
22        Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
23        Allow from all
24        IndexOptions FancyIndexing
25    </Directory>
26
27    ...

```

Then regenerate the static **JavaScript** and **CSS** files from **/path/to/geonode_custom/** and restart apache

```

1 $ cd /home/geonode/geonode_custom
2 $ python manage.py collectstatic
3 $ python manage.py syncdb
4 $ /home/geonode/geonode
5 $ sudo pip install -e .
6 $ sudo service apache2 restart

```

6.4.2 Source code revision control

It is recommended that you immediately put your new project under source code revision control. The GeoNode development team uses Git and GitHub and recommends that you do the same. If you do not already have a GitHub account, you can easily set one up. A full review of Git and distributed source code revision control systems is beyond the scope of this tutorial, but you may find the [Git Book](#) useful if you are not already familiar with these concepts.

1. Create a new repository in GitHub. You should use the GitHub user interface to create a new repository for your new project.
2. Initialize your own repository in the geonode_custom folder:

```
1 $ sudo git init
```

3. Add the remote repository reference to your local git configuration:

```

1 $ sudo git remote add origin <https url of your custom repo>
2
3 https://github.com/geosolutions-it/geonode_custom.git

```

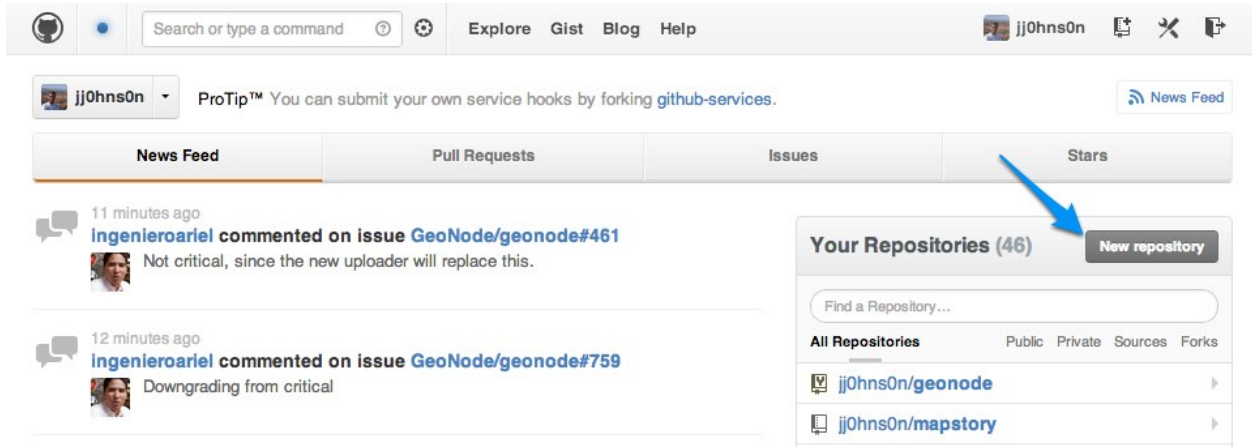


Fig. 224: Creating a new GitHub Repository From GitHub's Homepage

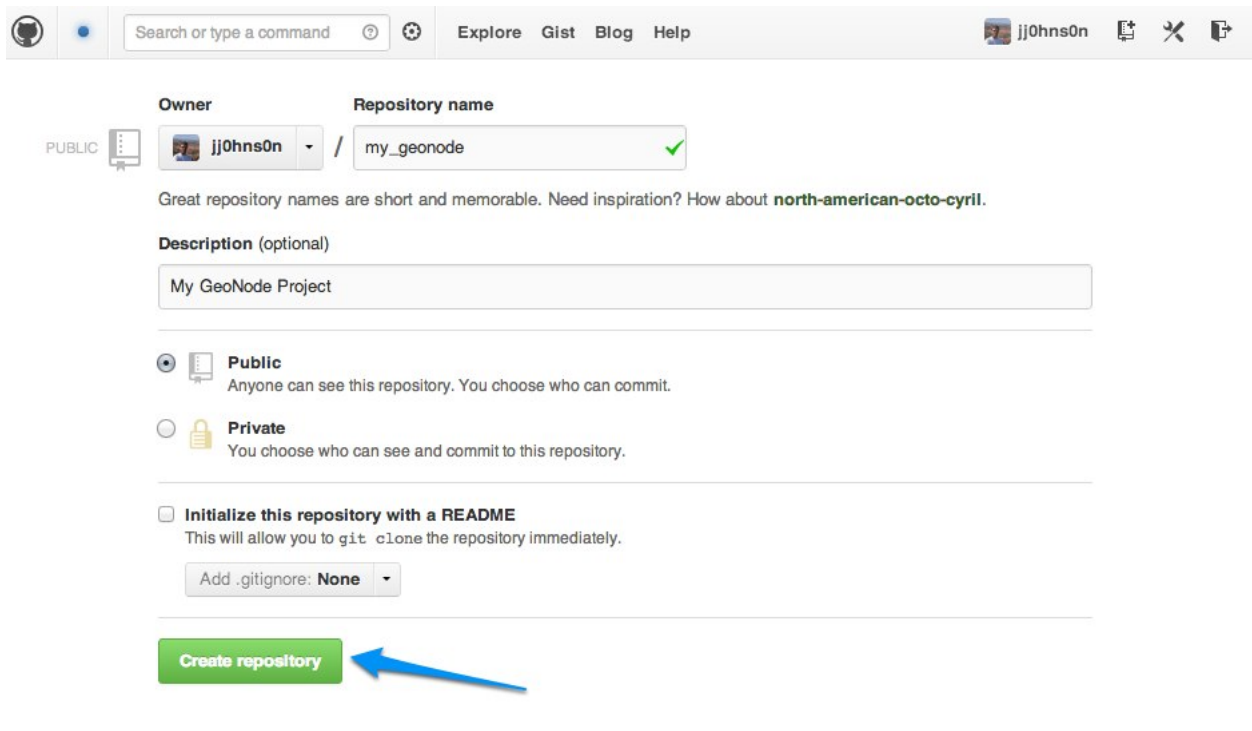
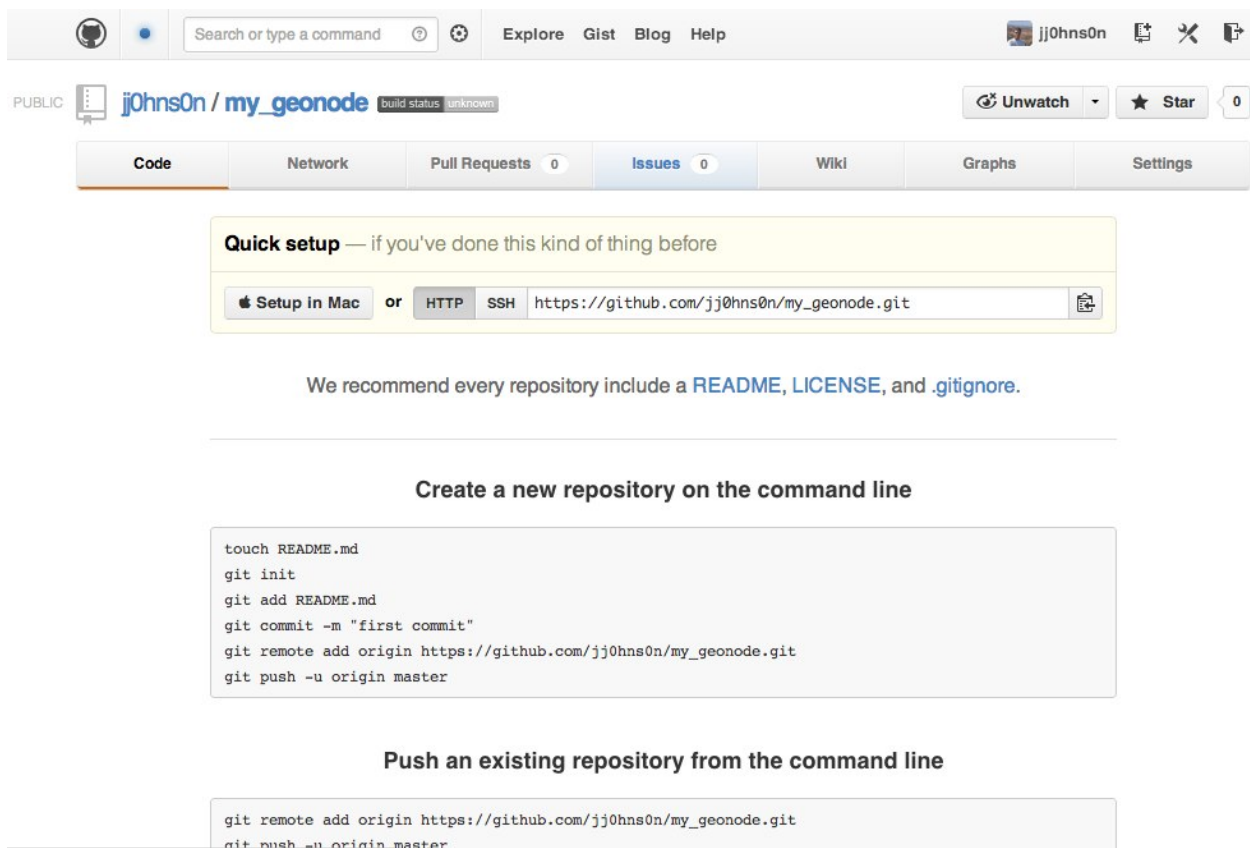


Fig. 225: Specifying new GitHub Repository Parameters

Fig. 226: *Your new Empty GitHub Repository*

4. Add your project files to the repository:

```
1 $ sudo git add .
```

5. Commit your changes:

```
1 # Those two command must be issued ONLY once
2 $ sudo git config --global user.email "geo@geo-solutions.it"
3 $ sudo git config --global user.name "GeoNode Training"
4
5 $ sudo git commit -am "Initial commit"
```

6. Push to the remote repository:

```
1 $ sudo git push origin master
```

6.4.3 A Typical GitHub Project Structure

Warning: This section is freely adapted from the official [GitHub guides](#).

A great way to get involved in open source is to contribute to the existing projects you're using.

The Community

Projects often have a community around them, made up of other users in different (formal or informal) roles:

- **Owner** is the user or organization that created the project has the project on their account.
- **Maintainers** and Collaborators are the users primarily doing the work on a project and driving the direction. Oftentimes the owner and the maintainer are the same. They have write access to the repository.
- **Contributors** is everyone who has had a pull request merged into a project.
- **Community Members** are the users who often use and care deeply about the project and are active in discussions for features and pull requests.

Readme

Nearly all GitHub projects include a README.md file. The readme provides a lay of the land for a project with details on how to use, build and sometimes contribute to a project.



License

A *LICENSE* file, well, is the license for the project. An open source project's license informs users what they can and can't do (e.g., use, modify, redistribute), and contributors, what they are allowing others to do.


Documentation and Wikis


Many larger projects go beyond a readme to give instructions for how people can use their project. In such cases you'll often find a link to another file or a folder named *docs* in the repository.




Alternatively, the repository may instead use the GitHub wiki to break down documentation.



 branch: **master** **bootstrap** / 



Merge pull request #12696 from twbs/rm-browserstack ...


 **cvrebert** authored an hour ago




latest commit 24bf439880 

 dist	Merge branch 'master' into pr/12412	2 hours ago
 docs	Merge pull request #12695 from martikaljuve/offcanvas-transition	2 hours ago
 fonts	Remove execute permission on font files	13 hours ago

  This repository ▾ Search or type a command ⓘ Explore Gist Blog Help

 jlord + - ✕ 

PUBLIC  **mbostock** / **d3**

 Watch ▾ 1,903  Star 22,157  Fork 4,521

Home Pages History New Page







Edit Page Page History Clone URL

Wiki

D3.js is a JavaScript library for manipulating documents based on data. **D3.js** helps you bring data to life using HTML, SVG and CSS. D3's emphasis on web standards gives you the full capabilities of modern browsers without tying yourself to a proprietary framework, combining powerful visualization components and a data-driven approach to DOM manipulation.

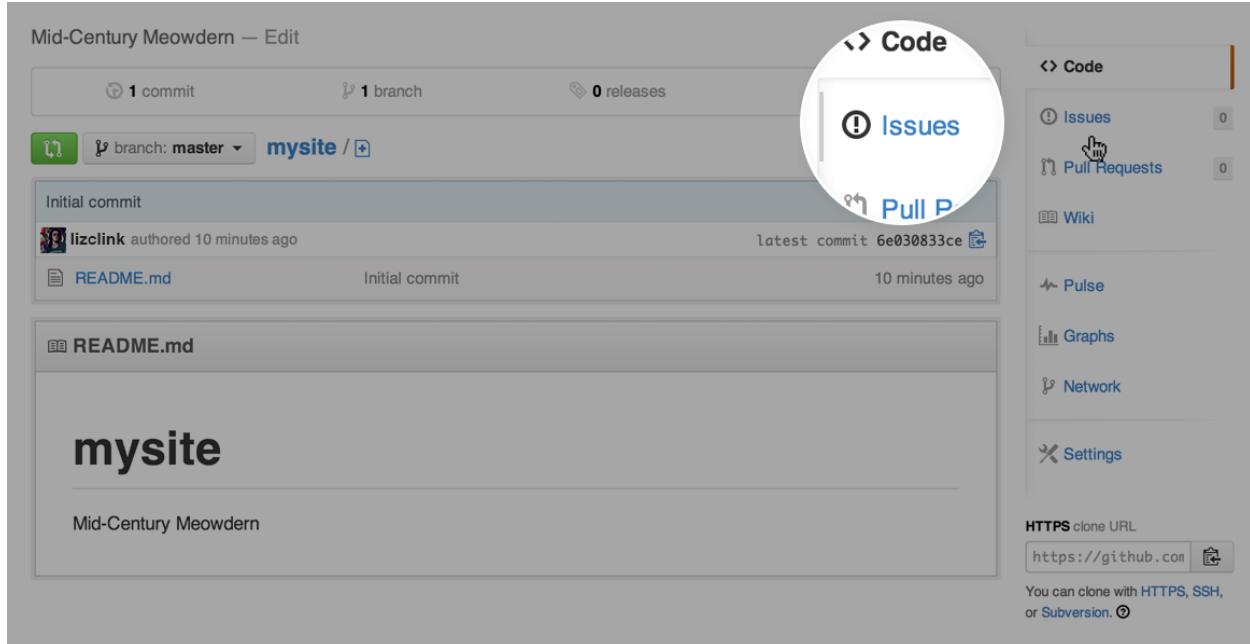
Resources

- [Introduction](#)
- [Examples Gallery](#)
- [Tutorials and Talks](#)
- [API Reference](#)
- [Release Notes](#)
- [Plugins](#)
- [d3.js on Stack Overflow](#)

 ⓘ     

Issues

Issues are a great way to keep track of tasks, enhancements, and bugs for your projects. They're kind of like email—except they can be shared and discussed with the rest of your team. Most software projects have a bug tracker of some kind. GitHub's tracker is called Issues, and has its own section in every repository.



For more information on how Issues work, see the section “[Work With GitHub Issues and Pull Requests](#)”

Pull Requests

If you're able to patch the bug or add the feature yourself, make a pull request with the code. Be sure you've read any documents on contributing, understand the license and have signed a CLA if required.

Once you've submitted a pull request the maintainer(s) can compare your branch to the existing one and decide whether or not to incorporate (pull in) your changes.

For more information on how Pull Requests work, see the section “[Work With GitHub Issues and Pull Requests](#)”

6.4.4 Work With GitHub Issues and Pull Requests

Warning: This section is freely adapted from the official [GitHub guides](#).

6.4.5 Issues

An Issue is a note on a repository about something that needs attention. It could be a bug, a feature request, a question or lots of other things. On GitHub you can label, search and assign Issues, making managing an active project easier.

For example, let's take a look at [Bootstrap's Issues section](#):

GitHub's issue tracking is special because of our focus on collaboration, references, and excellent text formatting. A typical issue on GitHub looks a bit like this:

Issues
Pull requests
Labels
Milestones
Filters
is:open is:issue
New Issue

104 Open
9,660 Closed
Author
Labels
Milestones
Assignee
Sort

!
.form-group-sm .form-group-lg shrink textarea
confirmed
css
4

#13989 opened 11 hours ago by limitstudios
v3.2.1

!
Tooltip unnecessarily breaks into multiple lines when positioned to the right
confirmed
js
0

#13987 opened 15 hours ago by hnrch02
v3.2.1

!
Tooltip Arrows in Modal example facing wrong way
css
6

#13981 opened a day ago by SDCore

!
Table improvement
css
0

#13978 opened a day ago by Tjoosten

!
docs/dist files
docs
7

#13977 opened 2 days ago by XhmikosR
v3.2.1

!
Potential solution to #4647
js
4

#13976 opened 2 days ago by julioarmandof

!
Bootstrap site: right-hand navigation text becomes rasterized after scrolling
css docs
4

#13974 opened 2 days ago by mg1075
v3.2.1

!
Dropdown toggle requires two clicks
js
1

#13972 opened 2 days ago by Kizmar

◀ The no-conflict mode should be the default behaviour #12395

Edit
New Issue

! Open thewebdreamer opened this issue 3 days ago · 10 comments


thewebdreamer commented 3 days ago

The no-conflict mode should be the default behaviour. Why would a Bootstrap client need to implement this?



cvrebert commented 3 days ago

I believe no-conflict-is-not-the-default is the norm for jQuery plugins?



thewebdreamer commented 3 days ago

It is true that it is the norm for jQuery plugins.

Couldn't there be a clash with other jQuery plugins with the current implementation of Bootstrap though?

Labels

js

Milestone

No milestone

Assignee

No one assigned

Notifications

Subscribe

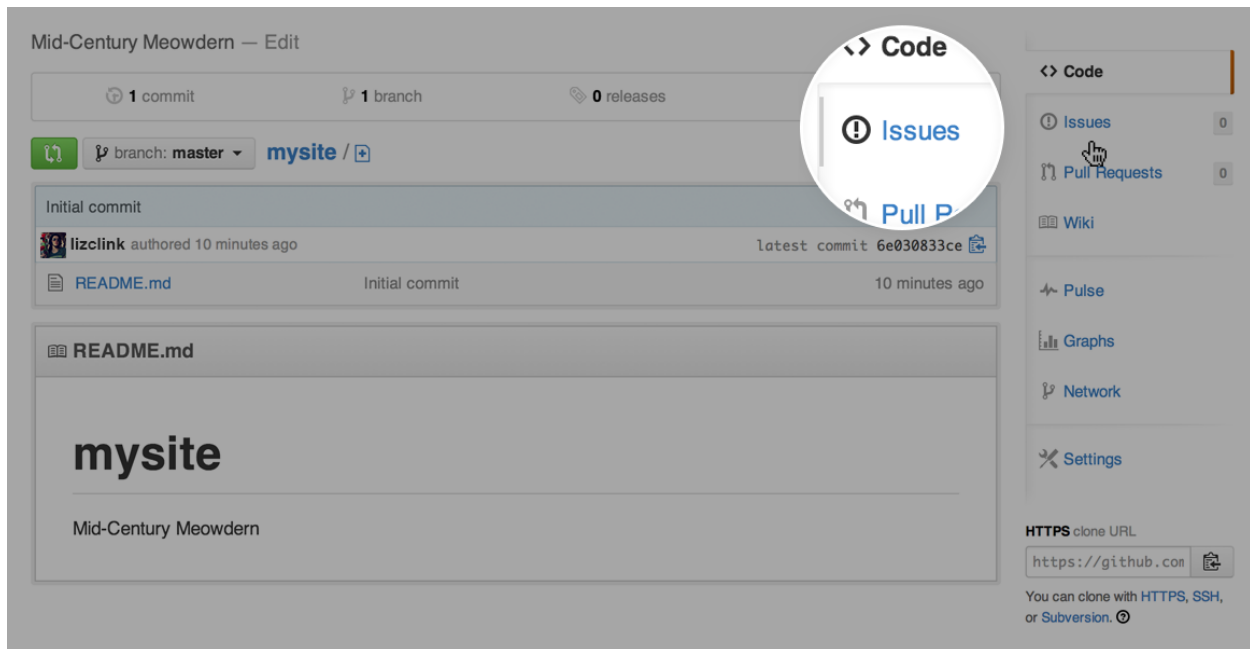
3 participants



- A **title** and **description** describe what the issue is all about.
- Color-coded **labels** help you categorize and filter your issues (just like labels in email).
- A **milestone** acts like a container for issues. This is useful for associating issues with specific features or project phases (e.g. *Weekly Sprint 9/5-9/16* or *Shipping 1.0*).
- One **assignee** is responsible for working on the issue at any given time.
- **Comments** allow anyone with access to the repository to provide feedback.

Open an Issue

1. Click the Issues tab from the sidebar.




2. Click New Issue.
3. Give your Issue a title and description: *Add a new Logo to GeoNode custom.*

Click **Submit new Issue** when you're done. Now this issue has a permanent home (URL) that you can reference even after it is closed.


Issues Pro Tips

- **Check existing issues** for your issue. Duplicating an issue is slower for both parties so search through open and closed issues to see if what you're running into has been addressed already.
- **Be clear** about what your problem is: what was the expected outcome, what happened instead? Detail how someone else can recreate the problem.
- **Link to demos** recreating the problem on things like JSFiddle or CodePen.
- **Include system details** like what the browser, library or operating system you're using and its version.

Issues
Pull requests
Labels
Milestones





Finish README

No one is assigned 

No milestone

Write
Preview


Parses as Markdown

Edit in

So that the humans 'get' me.

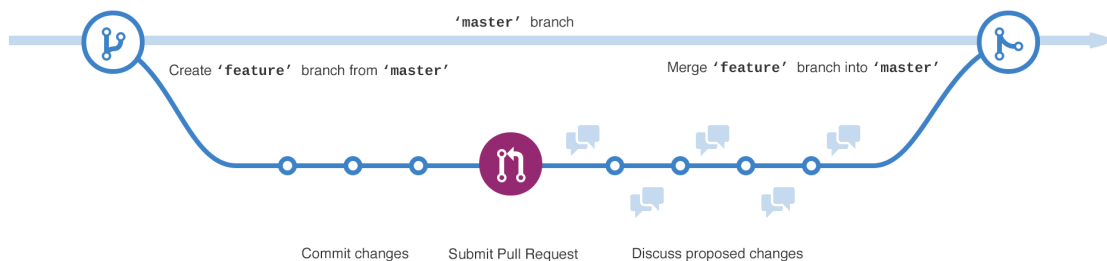
- **Paste error output** or logs in your issue or in a Gist. If pasting them in the issue, wrap it in three backticks: ````` so that it renders nicely.

6.4.6 Branching

Branching is the way to work on different parts of a repository at one time.

When you create a repository, by default it has one branch with the name `master`. You could keep working on this branch and have only one, that's fine. But if you have another feature or idea you want to work on, you can create another branch, starting from `master`, so that you can leave `master` in its working state.

When you create a branch, you're making a **copy** of the original branch as it was at that point in time (*like a photo snapshot*). If the original branch changes while you're working on your new branch, no worries, you can always pull in those updates.



At GeoNode developers use branches for keeping bug fixes and feature work separate from `master` (**production**) branch. When a feature or fix is ready, the branch is **merged** into `master` through a **Pull Request**.

To create a new branch

- Go to the project folder and create a new branch

```
$ cd /home/geonode/geonode_custom/
$ sudo git branch add_logo
$ sudo git checkout add_logo
```

```

geo@geonode:/home/geonode/geonode_custom$ sudo git branch add_logo
geo@geonode:/home/geonode/geonode_custom$ sudo git checkout add_logo
Switched to branch 'add_logo'
geo@geonode:/home/geonode/geonode_custom$

```

No Layers

No Maps

ck to search for geospatial data published by other
, organizations and public sources. Download data in

Data is available for browsing, aggregating ar
generate maps which can be shared publicly c

- Check that you are working on the correct branch: `add_logo`.

```

$ cd /home/geonode/geonode_custom/
$ git branch

```

```

geo@geonode:/home/geonode/geonode_custom$ git branch
* add_logo
  master
geo@geonode:/home/geonode/geonode_custom$

```

No Layers

No

- Push the new branch to GitHub.

```

$ cd /home/geonode/geonode_custom/
$ sudo git push origin add_logo

```

```

geo@geonode:/home/geonode/geonode_custom$ sudo git push origin add_logo
Username for 'https://github.com': afabiani
Password for 'https://afabiani@github.com':
Total 0 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
To https://github.com/afabiani/geonode_custom.git
 * [new branch]      add_logo -> add_logo
geo@geonode:/home/geonode/geonode_custom$

```

Make a commit

On GitHub, saved changes are called **commits**.

Each commit has an associated **commit message**, which is a description explaining why a particular change was made. Thanks to these messages, you and others can read through commits and understand what you've done and why.

- Add a new logo to your custom GeoNode as described in the section *Theming your GeoNode project*
- Stash the new files into the working project using `git add`

```

$ cd /home/geonode/geonode_custom/
$ sudo git add geonode_custom/static
$ git status

```

- **Commit** the changes providing a **commit messages** and push them into your branch : `add_logo`.

```
geo@geonode:/home/geonode/geonode_custom$ git status
On branch add_logo
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)

        modified:   geonode_custom/static/css/site_base.css
        new file:    geonode_custom/static/img/UWI-logo.JPG

geo@geonode:/home/geonode/geonode_custom$
```

```
$ cd /home/geonode/geonode_custom/
$ sudo git commit -m "Adding a new logo to the custom GeoNode"
$ sudo git push origin add_logo
```

```
geo@geonode:/home/geonode/geonode_custom$ sudo git commit -m "Adding a new Logo to the custom GeoNode"
[add_logo a9a1da1] Adding a new logo to the custom GeoNode
 2 files changed, 6 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 geonode_custom/static/img/UWI-logo.JPG
geo@geonode:/home/geonode/geonode_custom$ sudo git push origin add_logo
Username for 'https://github.com': afabiani
Password for 'https://afabiani@github.com':
Counting objects: 14, done.
Compressing objects: 100% (7/7), done.
Writing objects: 100% (8/8), 9.28 KiB | 0 bytes/s, done.
Total 8 (delta 2), reused 0 (delta 0)
To https://github.com/afabiani/geonode_custom.git
 4fb59e2..a9a1da1  add_logo -> add_logo
geo@geonode:/home/geonode/geonode_custom$
```

6.4.7 Pull Requests

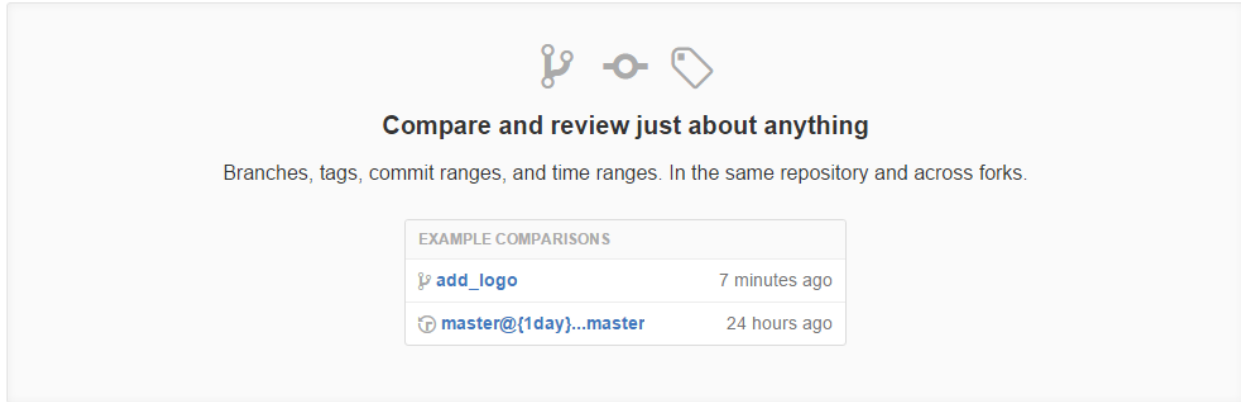
Pull Requests are the heart of collaboration on GitHub. When you make a pull request, you're proposing your changes and requesting that someone pull in your contribution - aka merge them into their branch. GitHub's Pull Request feature allows you to compare the content on two branches. The changes, additions and subtractions, are shown in green and red and called diffs (differences).

As soon as you make a change, you can open a Pull Request. People use Pull Requests to start a discussion about commits (code review) even before the code is finished. This way you can get feedback as you go or help when you're stuck.

By using GitHub's @mention system in your Pull Request message, you can ask for feedback from specific people or teams.

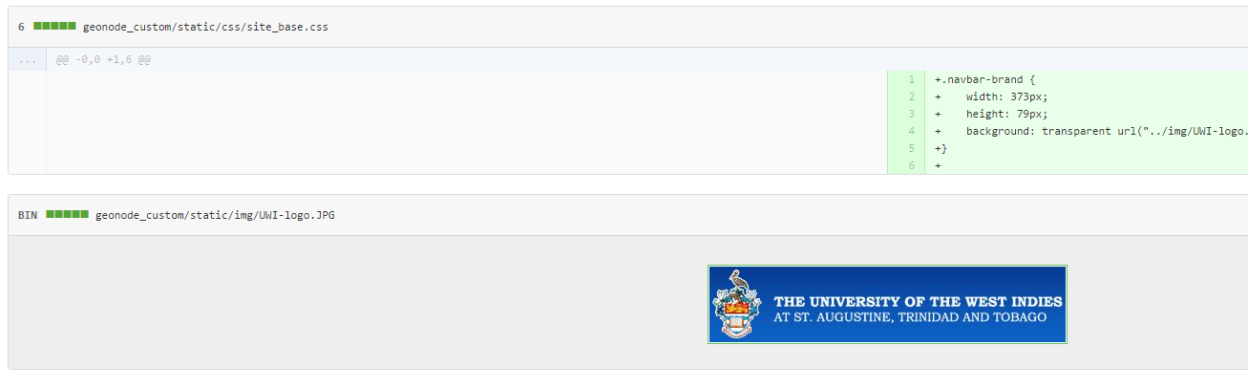
Create a Pull Request for changes to the Logo

- Click the Pull Request icon on the sidebar, then from the Pull Request page, click the green **New pull request** button.
- Select the branch you made, `add_logo`, to compare with `master` (the original).



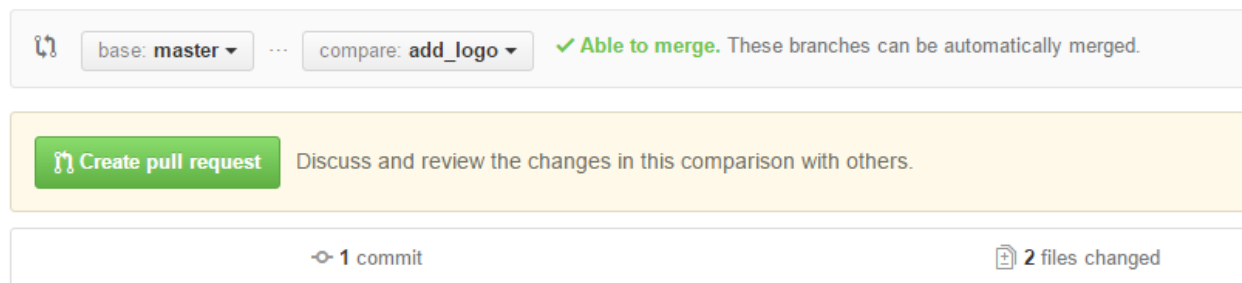
- Look over your changes in the diffs on the Compare page, make sure they're what you want to submit.

Showing 2 changed files with 6 additions and 0 deletions.



- When you're satisfied that these are the changes you want to submit, click the big green Create Pull Request button.

Choose two branches to see what's changed or to start a new pull request. If you need to, you can also [compare across forks](#).





Commits on Dec 17, 2015

- Give your pull request a title and since it relates directly to an open issue, include “fixes #” and the issue number in the title. Write a brief description of your changes.

When you're done with your message, click **Create pull request!**

Create a new pull request by comparing changes across two branches. If you need to, you can also [compare across fork](#)


 base: **master** ... compare: **add_logo** ✓ **Able to merge.** These branches can be automatically merged.



Adding a new logo to the custom GeoNode

Write

Preview

 Styling with Markdown is supported

Leave a comment

Attach files by dragging & dropping, [selecting them](#), or pasting from the clipboard.

Create pull request

Merge your Pull Request

It's time to bring your changes together – merge your `add_logo` branch into the `master` (the original) branch.

Click the green button to merge the changes into master. Click Confirm merge. Go ahead and delete the branch, since its changes have been incorporated, with the Delete branch button in the purple box.



If you revisit the issue you opened, it's now closed! Because you included “fixes #1” in your Pull Request title, GitHub took care of closing that issue when the Pull Request was merged!

6.4.8 Customize the Look & Feel

Now you can edit the templates in `geonode_custom/templates`, the css and images to match your needs and save the changes back to the Source Revision Control.

6.4.9 Theming your GeoNode project

There are a range of options available to you if you want to change the default look and feel of your GeoNode project. Since GeoNode's style is based on [Bootstrap](#) you will be able to make use of all that Bootstrap has to offer in terms of

theme customization. You should consult Bootstrap’s documentation as your primary guide once you are familiar with how GeoNode implements Bootstrap and how you can override GeoNode’s theme and templates in your own project.

Logos and graphics

GeoNode intentionally does not include a large number of graphics files in its interface. This keeps page loading time to a minimum and makes for a more responsive interface. That said, you are free to customize your GeoNode’s interface by simply changing the default logo, or by adding your own images and graphics to deliver a GeoNode experience the way you envision it.

Your GeoNode project has a directory already set up for storing your own images at `<geonode_custom>/static/img`. You should place any image files that you intend to use for your project in this directory.

Let’s walk through an example of the steps necessary to change the default logo.

1. Change to the `img` directory:

```
$ cd /home/geonode/geonode_custom/geonode_custom/static/img
```

2. If you haven’t already, obtain your logo image. The URL below is just an example, so you will need to change this URL to match the location of your file or copy it to this location:

```
$ sudo wget http://www2.sta.uwi.edu/~anikov/UWI-logo.JPG
$ sudo chown -Rf geonode: .
```

3. Change to the `css` directory:

```
$ cd /home/geonode/geonode_custom/geonode_custom/static/css
```

4. Override the CSS that displays the logo by editing `<geonode_custom>/static/css/site_base.css` with your favorite editor and adding the following lines, making sure to update the width, height, and URL to match the specifications of your image.

```
$ sudo vi site_base.css
```

```
.navbar-brand {
  width: 373px;
  height: 79px;
  background: transparent url("img/UWI-logo.JPG") no-repeat scroll 15px 0px;
}
```

5. Restart your GeoNode project and look at the page in your browser:

```
$ cd /home/geonode
$ sudo rm -Rf geonode/geonode/static_root/*
$ cd geonode_custom
$ python manage.py collectstatic
$ sudo service apache2 restart
```

Note: It is a good practice to cleanup the **static_folder** and the Browser Cache before reloading in order to be sure that the changes have been correctly taken and displayed on the screen.

Visit your site at <http://localhost/> or the remote URL for your site.

You can see that the header has been expanded to fit your graphic. In the following sections you will learn how to customize this header to make it look and function the way you want.

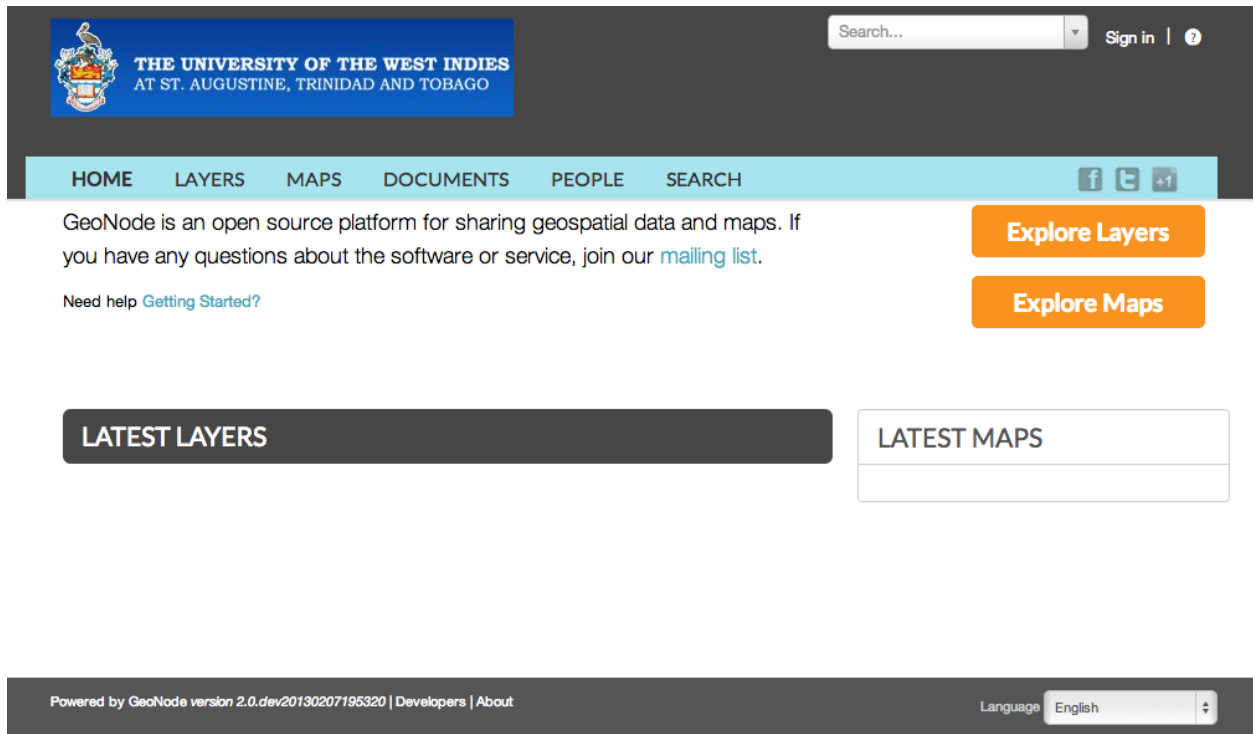


Fig. 227: Custom logo

Note: You should commit these changes to your repository as you progress through this section, and get in the habit of committing early and often so that you and others can track your project on GitHub. Making many atomic commits and staying in sync with a remote repository makes it easier to collaborate with others on your project.

Cascading Style Sheets

In the last section you already learned how to override GeoNode’s default CSS rules to include your own logo. You are able to customize any aspect of GeoNode’s appearance this way. In the last screenshot, you saw that the main area in the homepage is covered up by the expanded header.

First, we’ll walk through the steps necessary to displace it downward so it is no longer hidden, then change the background color of the header to match the color in our logo graphic.

1. Reopen `<geonode_custom>/static/css/site_base.css` in your editor and add the following rule after the one added in the previous step:

```
$ cd /home/geonode/geonode_custom/geonode_custom/static/css
$ sudo vi site_base.css
```

```
#wrap {
    margin: 75px 75px;
}
```

2. Add a rule to change the background color of the header to match the logo graphic we used:

```
.navbar-inverse {
  background: #0e60c3;
}
```

3. Your project CSS file should now look like this:

```
.navbar-brand {
  width: 373px;
  height: 79px;
  background: url(img/UWI-logo.JPG) no-repeat;
}

#wrap {
  margin: 75px 75px;
}

.navbar-inverse {
  background: #0e60c3;
}
```

4. Restart the development server and reload the page:

```
$ python manage.py collectstatic
$ sudo service apache2 restart
```

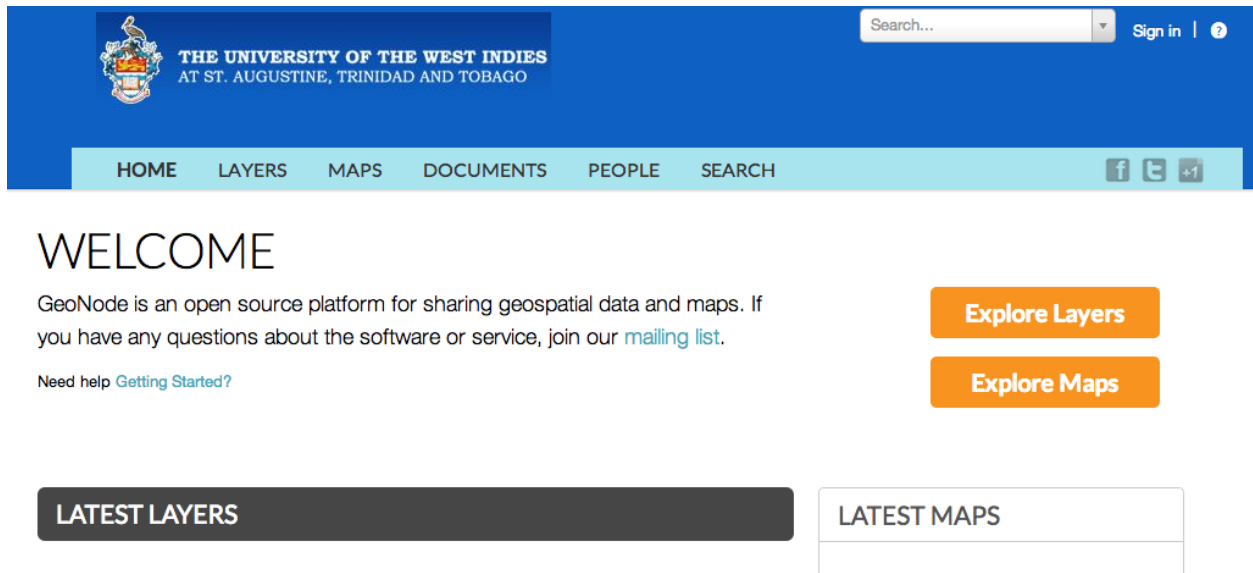


Fig. 228: CSS overrides

Note: You can continue adding rules to this file to override the styles that are in the GeoNode base CSS file which is built from `base.less`. You may find it helpful to use your browser's development tools to inspect elements of your site that you want to override to determine which rules are already applied. See the screenshot below. Another section of this workshop covers this topic in much more detail.

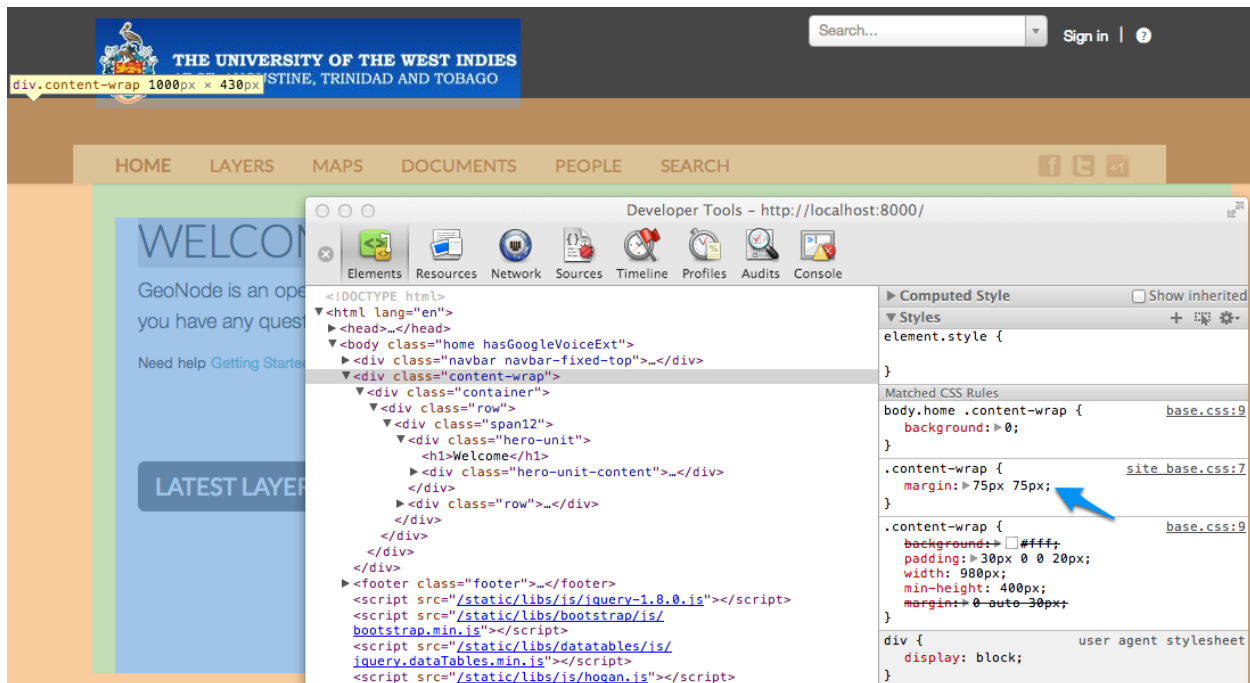


Fig. 229: Screenshot of using Chrome's debugger to inspect the CSS overrides

Templates and static pages

Now that we have changed the default logo and adjusted our main content area to fit the expanded header, the next step is to update the content of the homepage itself. Your GeoNode project includes two basic templates that you will use to change the content of your pages.

The file `site_base.html` (in `<geonode_custom>/templates/`) is the basic template that all other templates inherit from and you will use it to update things like the header, navbar, site-wide announcement, footer, and also to include your own JavaScript or other static content included in every page in your site. It's worth taking a look at [GeoNode's base file on GitHub](#). You have several blocks available to you to for overriding, but since we will be revisiting this file in future sections of this workshop, let's just look at it for now and leave it unmodified.

Open `<geonode_custom>/templates/site_base.html` in your editor:

```
$ cd /home/geonode/geonode_custom/geonode_custom/templates
$ sudo vi site_base.html

.. code-block:: html

{% extends "base.html" %}
{% block extra_head %}
    <link href="{% STATIC_URL %}css/site_base.css" rel="stylesheet"/>
{% endblock %}
```

You will see that it extends from `base.html`, which is the GeoNode template referenced above and it currently only overrides the `extra_head` block to include our project's `site_base.css` which we modified in the previous section. You can see on [line 22 of the GeoNode base.html template](#) that this block is included in an empty state and is set up specifically for you to include extra CSS files as your project is already set up to do.

Now that we have looked at `site_base.html`, let's actually override a different template.

The file `site_index.html` is the template used to define your GeoNode project's homepage. It extends GeoNode's

default `index.html` template and gives you the option to override specific areas of the homepage like the hero area, but also allows you leave area like the “Latest Layers” and “Maps” and the “Contribute” section as they are. You are of course free to override these sections if you choose and this section shows you the steps necessary to do that below.

1. Open `<geonode_custom>/templates/site_index.html` in your editor.
2. Edit the `<h1>` element on line 9 to say something other than “Welcome”:

```
<h1>{% trans "UWI GeoNode" %}</h1>
```

3. Edit the introductory paragraph to include something specific about your GeoNode project:

```
<p>
    {% blocktrans %}
        UWI's GeoNode is setup for students and faculty to collaboratively
        create and share maps for their class projects. It is maintained by the
        UWI Geographical Society.
    {% endblocktrans %}
</p>
```

4. Change the *Getting Started* link to point to another website:

```
<span>
    For more information about the UWI Geographical society,
    <a href="http://uwigsmona.weebly.com/">visit our website</a>
</span>
```

5. Add a graphic to the hero area above the paragraph replaced in step 3:

```
<img src = 'http://uwigsmona.weebly.com/uploads/1/3/2/4/13241997/1345164334.png'>
```

6. Your edited `site_index.html` file should now look like this:

```
{% extends 'index.html' %}
{% load i18n %}
{% comment %}
This is where you can override the hero area block. You can simply modify the
↪content below or replace it wholesale to meet your own needs.
{% endcomment %}
{% block hero %}
    <div class="jumbotron">
        <div class="container">
            <h1>{% trans "UWI GeoNode" %}</h1>
            <div class="hero-unit-content">
                <div class="intro">
                    <img src = 'http://uwigsmona.weebly.com/uploads/1/3/2/4/13241997/
↪1345164334.png'>
                </div>
                <p>
                    {% blocktrans %}
                        UWI's GeoNode is setup for students and faculty to collaboratively
                        create and share maps for their class projects. It is maintained by
↪the
                        UWI Geographical Society.
                    {% endblocktrans %}
                </p>
                <span>
                    For more information about the UWI Geographical society,
```

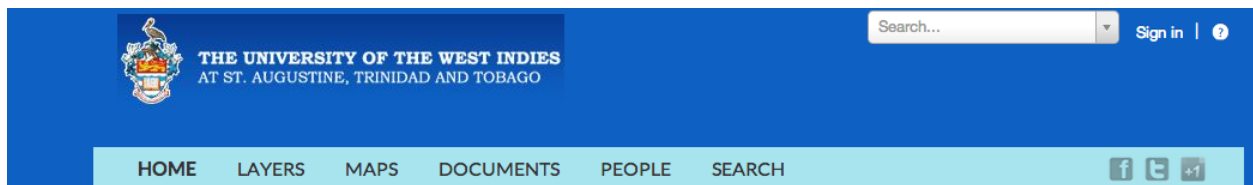
(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
<a href="http://uwigsmona.weebly.com/">visit our website</a>
</span>
</div>
</div>
{% endblock %}
```

7. Refresh your GeoNode project and view the changes in your browser at <http://localhost/> or the remote URL for your site:

```
$ python manage.py collectstatic
$ sudo service apache2 restart
```



UWI GEONODE



Explore Layers

Explore Maps

UWI's GeoNode is setup for students and faculty to collaboratively create and share maps for their class projects. It is maintained by the UWI Geographical Society.

For more information about the UWI Geographical society, [visit our website](#)

From here you can continue to customize your `site_index.html` template to suit your needs. This workshop will also cover how you can add new pages to your GeoNode project site.

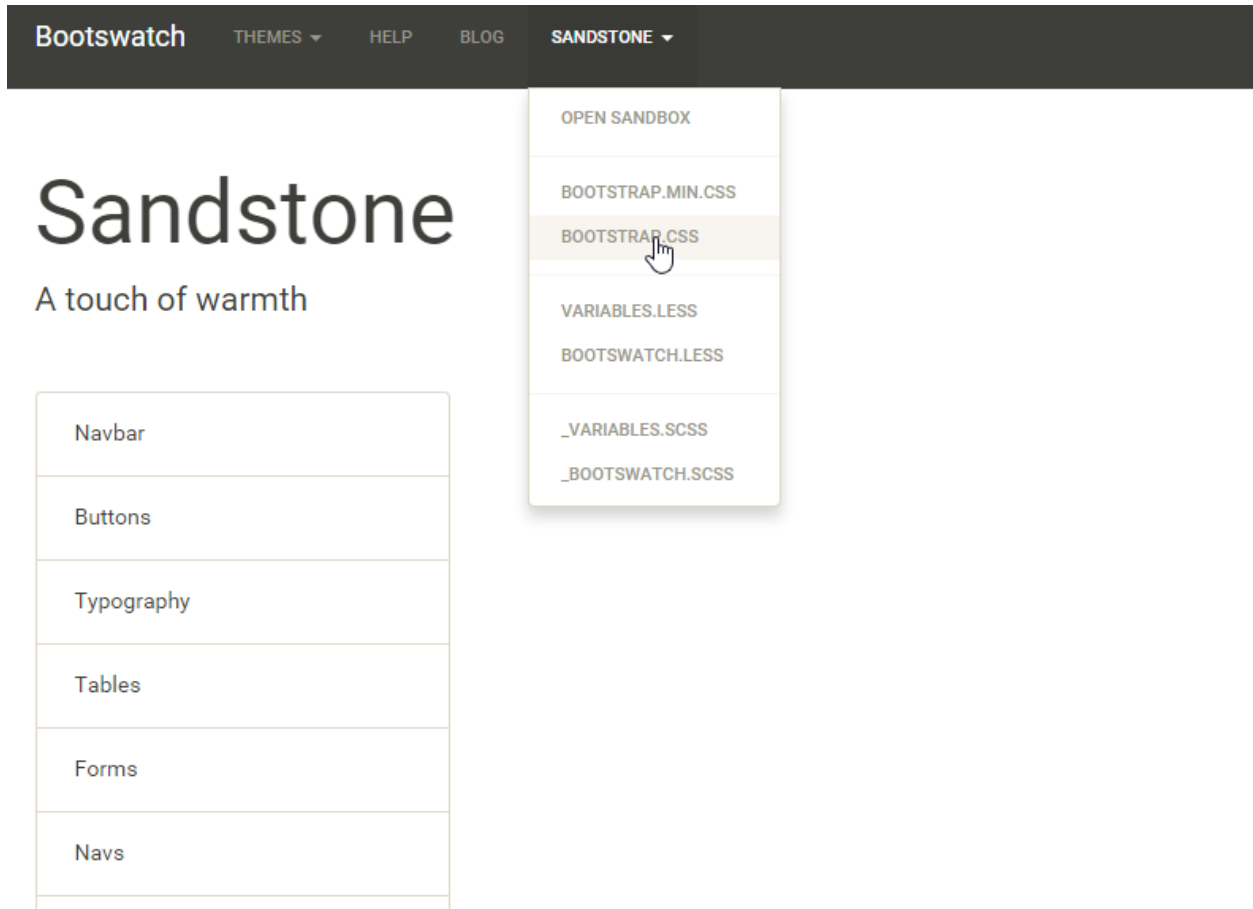
Other theming options

You are able to change any specific piece of your GeoNode project's style by adding CSS rules to `site_base.css`, but since GeoNode is based on Bootstrap, there are many pre-defined themes that you can simply drop into your project to get a whole new look. This is very similar to [WordPress](#) themes and is a powerful and easy way to change the look of your site without much effort.

Bootswatch

[Bootswatch](#) is a site where you can download ready-to-use themes for your GeoNode project site. The following steps will show you how to use a theme from Bootswatch in your own GeoNode site.

1. Visit <http://bootswatch.com> and select a theme (we will use Sandstone for this example). Select the *download bootstrap.css* option in the menu:



2. Put this file into `<geonode_custom>/static/css`.

```
$ cd /home/geonode/geonode_custom/geonode_custom/static/css
```

3. Update the `site_base.html` template to include this file. It should now look like this:

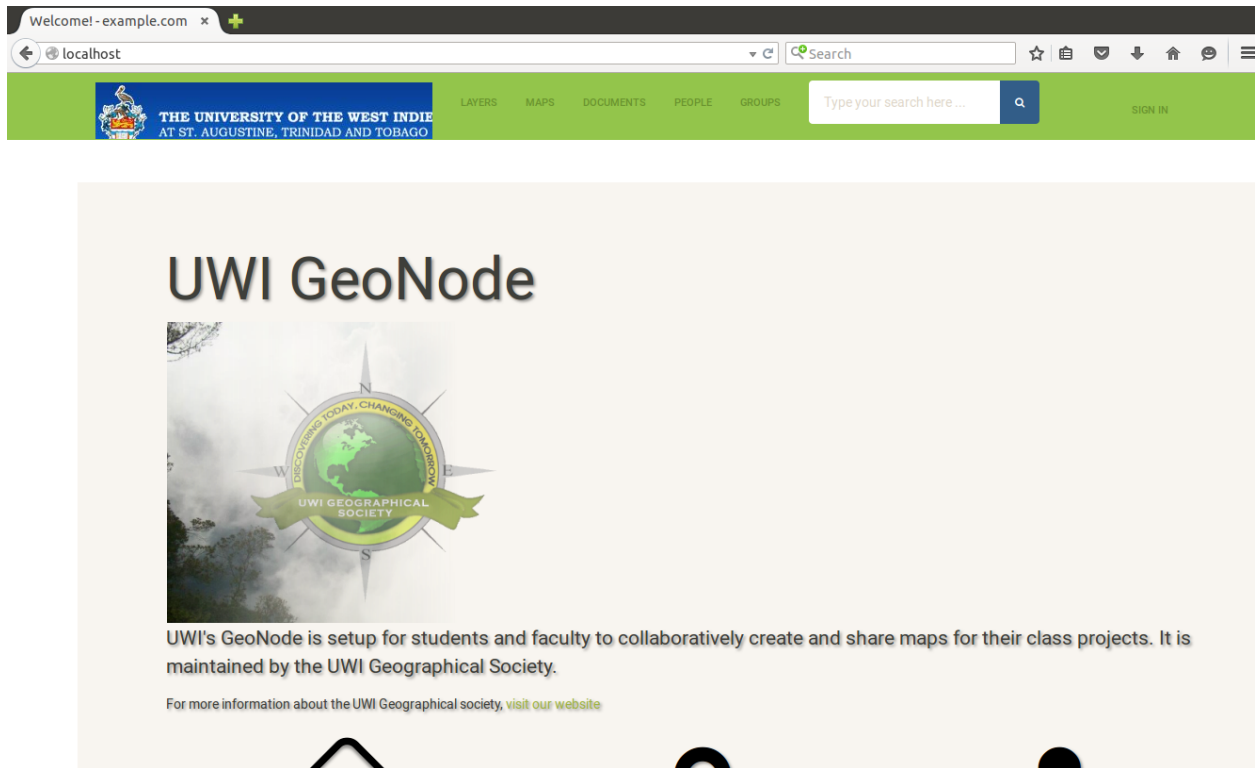
```
$ cd /home/geonode/geonode_custom/geonode_custom/templates
$ sudo vi site_base.html
```

```
{% extends "base.html" %}
{% block extra_head %}
    <link href="{% STATIC_URL %}css/site_base.css" rel="stylesheet"/>
    <link href="{% STATIC_URL %}css/bootstrap.css" rel="stylesheet"/>
{% endblock %}
```

4. Refresh the development server and visit your site:

```
$ python manage.py collectstatic
$ sudo service apache2 restart
```

Your GeoNode project site is now using the Sandstone theme in addition to the changes you have made.



6.4.10 Final Steps

When you've done the changes, run the following command in the *geonode_custom* folder:

```
1 $ cd /home/geonode/geonode_custom
2 $ python manage.py collectstatic
```

And now you should see all the changes you've made to your GeoNode.

6.5 Migrate Data Between GeoNode Instances

This workshop shows how to migrate GeoNode Layers (along with GeoServer associated datasets and styles) from an instance to another.

The whole tutorial is divided in different parts, each one showing a different methodology to perform the data migration:

1. Manual migration of data between GeoNode instances with same version
2. Semi-automatic migration of data between GeoNode instances with same version
3. Automatic migration of data between GeoNode instances with same version
4. Automatic migration of data between GeoNode instances with different version

Warning: Currently the points 2,3,4 are not yet feasible with the actual GeoNode version. Those section will be available as soon as the “**GeoNode Backup & Restore**” [GNIP](#) development will be ready and merged to the master branch.

6.5.1 Manual migration of data between GeoNode instances with same version

This section shows how to export a Layer from a GeoNode instance and import it back to another one with the same versions.

Before going through the commands and the operations to perform the export/import tasks, the tutorial will explain in details the structure of a GeoNode Layer.

As you may already know, the physical geospatial data, along with its graphical stylesheets (also known as **SLDs**), are backed by GeoServer. Each GeoNode version is shipped with a related GeoServer version and GeoServer Data Dir (we will see in details later what does it means). For the moment the important thing to know is that GeoNode cannot live without a running instance of GeoServer. Therefore migrating data from a GeoNode instance to another one, means also move geospatial data and stylesheets between the related GeoServer instances.

A GeoNode Layer Structure

Lets start anlysing deeply a GeoNode Layer structure.

Preparation Of The Webinar

This tutorial is generic and can be executed using any existing Layer of GeoNode, however in order to follow exactly the same passages, please execute this first simple exercise.

Warning: As a prerequisite, you must have access to a GeoNode instance with Admin rights.

Exercise

Add A Sample Layer To GeoNode

1. Log into GeoNode as Administrator
2. Click on the Add Layers button from the home page, in order to switch to the upload page

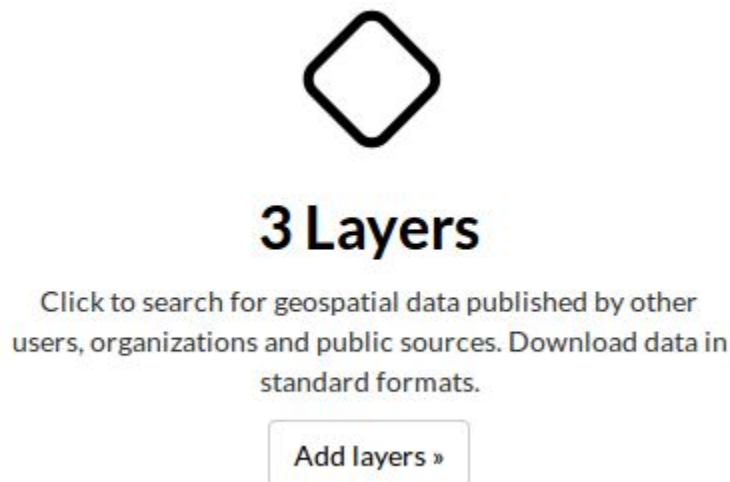
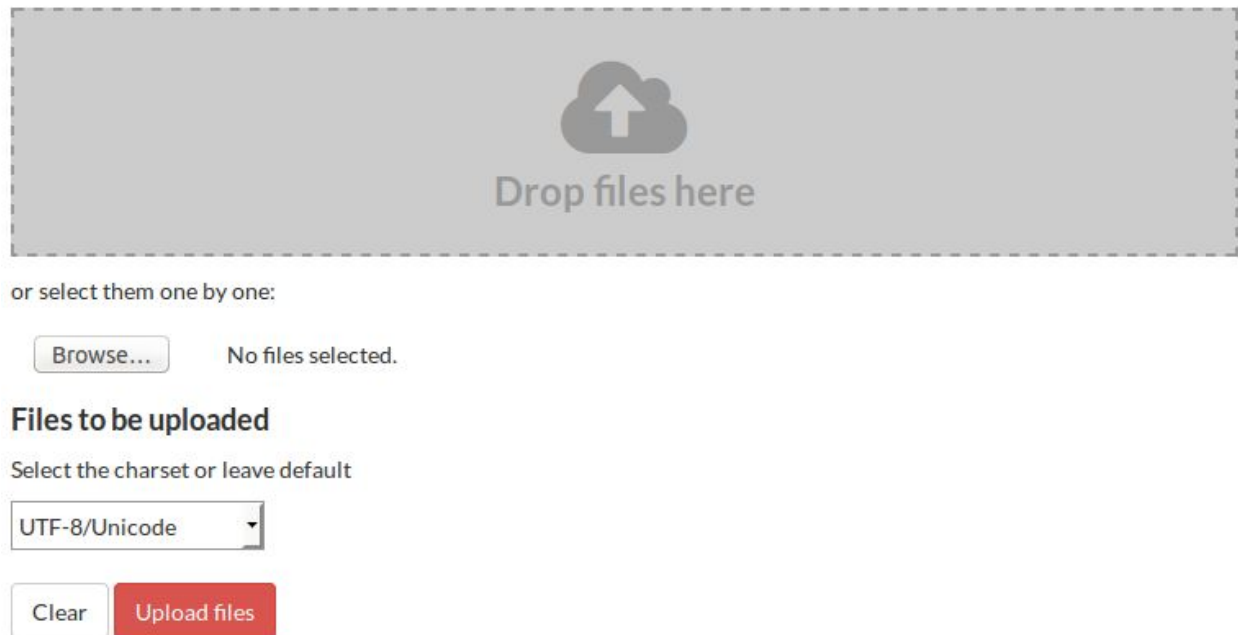


Fig. 230: GeoNode Add Layers Button

3. Click on the Browse on the upload page

Upload Layers



Drop files here

or select them one by one:

No files selected.

Files to be uploaded

Select the charset or leave default

UTF-8/Unicode

Fig. 231: *GeoNode Upload Browse Button*

4. Select from the folder `gisdata/data/good/vector` the **4** files
 - `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.dbf`
 - `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.prj`
 - `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.shp`
 - `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.shx`
5. Click on the `Upload Files` button and make sure the operation completes successfully

Layer Metadata

Each resource in GeoNode has metadata. Metadata in GeoNode is quite important, it is used by the application to describe, search and identify a resource. As an instance part the title, abstract, regions or keywords of a resource are all part of the metadata.

Metadata in GeoNode is stored on the backend database as a set of fields associated to the resource. The catalogue service then, makes use of such information to dynamically generate ISO compliant XML records. Those records can be used by external cataloguing applications, compliant with the standards supported by GeoNode, in order to automatically recognize and indexing the available resources on the server.

The GeoNode Layer info page makes use of some metadata fields to provide immediate description of the Layer.

As shown in the figure below, the GeoNode `Info` tab contains a table reporting basic information about the Layer, like the *Title*, the *Abstract*, the *Category* and others.

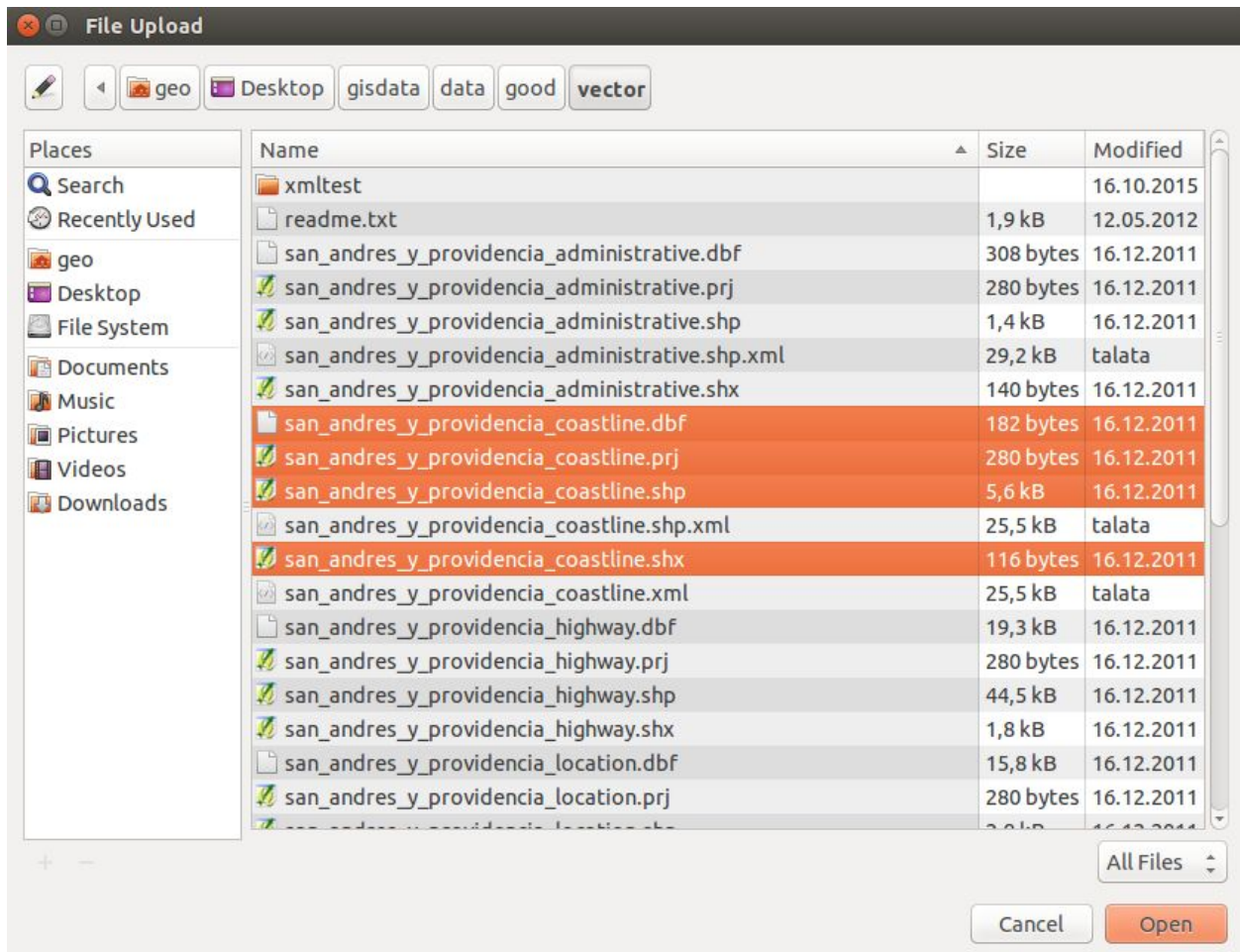
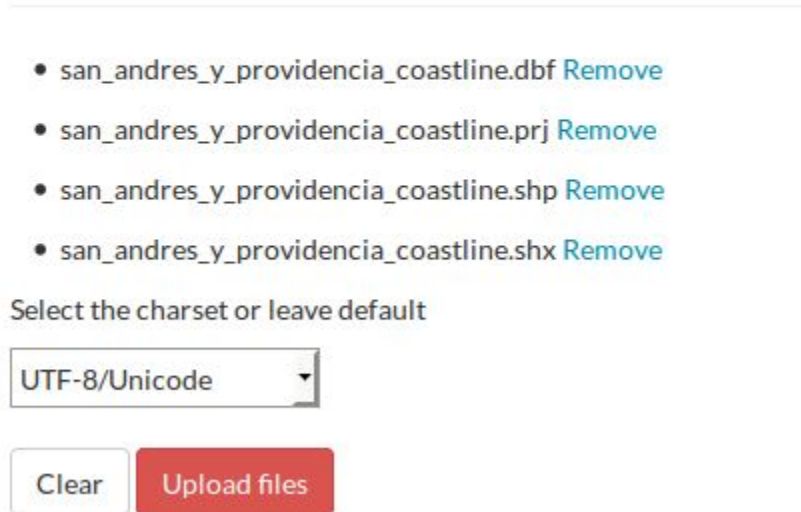


Fig. 232: GeoNode Upload Browse Button

san_andres_y_providencia_coastline

ESRI Shapefile



- san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.dbf [Remove](#)
- san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.prj [Remove](#)
- san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.shp [Remove](#)
- san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.shx [Remove](#)

Select the charset or leave default

UTF-8/Unicode

[Clear](#) [Upload files](#)

Fig. 233: *GeoNode Upload Files Button*

Warning: The *Title* shown on the Layer Metadata **is not** the real Layer name. We will deepen the topic on the following sections of this tutorial.

In order to obtain the whole Layer Metadata in one standard format (usually not quite human-friendly; a huge and long XML), it is possible to click on the `Download Metadada` button on the right panel. GeoNode will present to the user a modal window with a list of permalinks to the dynamic XML supported formats.

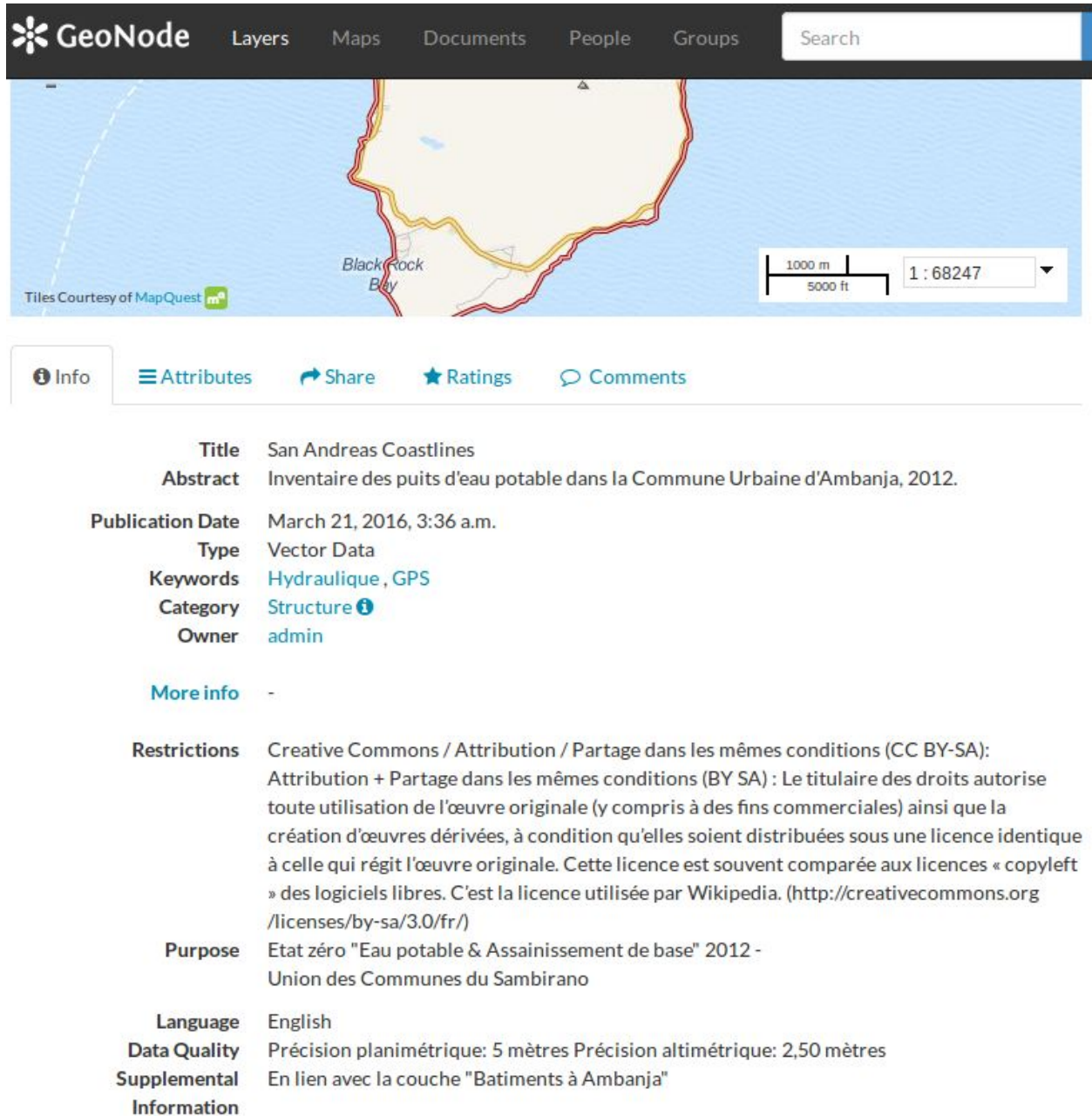
As an instance, if you click on `ISO`, you will get an XML containing all the Layer metadata fields in `ISOTC211/19115` format.

Excercise

Edit The Layer Metadada

1. Go to the `GeoNode Layer List`
2. Click on a `Layer` in order to go to the resource info page
3. Click on the `Edit Layer` button
4. Click on the `Edit` button under the `Metadada` icon of the modal window
5. Update the at least the `Title`, the `Abstract` and the `Category` and finally click on the `Update` button

The export of metadata is a fundamental task to achieve when moving a resource from a GeoNode instance to another.



The screenshot displays the GeoNode web application. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the GeoNode logo and links for Layers, Maps, Documents, People, and Groups. A search bar is located on the right. Below the navigation bar is a map showing a coastline with a red line and a yellow line. The map includes a scale bar (1000 m, 5000 ft) and a zoom level of 1:68247. Below the map, there is a tabbed interface with 'Info' selected. The 'Info' tab displays the following details:

Title	San Andreas Coastlines
Abstract	Inventaire des puits d'eau potable dans la Commune Urbaine d'Ambanja, 2012.
Publication Date	March 21, 2016, 3:36 a.m.
Type	Vector Data
Keywords	Hydraulique, GPS
Category	Structure i
Owner	admin
More info	-
Restrictions	Creative Commons / Attribution / Partage dans les mêmes conditions (CC BY-SA): Attribution + Partage dans les mêmes conditions (BY SA) : Le titulaire des droits autorise toute utilisation de l'œuvre originale (y compris à des fins commerciales) ainsi que la création d'œuvres dérivées, à condition qu'elles soient distribuées sous une licence identique à celle qui régit l'œuvre originale. Cette licence est souvent comparée aux licences « copyleft » des logiciels libres. C'est la licence utilisée par Wikipedia. (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/fr/)
Purpose	Etat zéro "Eau potable & Assainissement de base" 2012 - Union des Communes du Sambirano
Language	English
Data Quality	Précision planimétrique: 5 mètres Précision altimétrique: 2,50 mètres
Supplemental Information	En lien avec la couche "Batiments à Ambanja"

Fig. 234: GeoNode Layer Info



Fig. 235: *GeoNode Layer Download Metadada*

Exercise

Export the Layer Metadata as ISOTC211/19115 and save it to an XML files on the local storage

1. Go to the `GeoNode Layer List`
2. Click on a `Layer` in order to go to the resource info page
3. Click on the `Download Metadada` button
4. From the modal window, click with the **right mouse button** over the `ISO` link
5. From the context menù, select the voice **Save Link As**
6. Store the xml into the hard disk and note the location for later use

Layer Styles

Each `Layer` in GeoNode has a representation style associated, or a `Legend` if you want.

A style is basically a set of rules instructing the geospatial server on how to create a portrayal of the original data. The figure shown in the map is only one of the infinite possible representation of the data stored on the server.

It is worth to point out that **viewing the data** is substantially different from **getting the data**. A portrayal of data provides to the users an immediate understanding of the meaning (or at least of one possible meaning), but this is not suitable for data analysis or more sophisticated computational tasks.

The legend (or style), depends exclusively from the geometry of the layer and, optionally, from a subset of its attributes.

On GeoNode, if you move to a `Layer` info page, you can notice a small `Legend` panel on the right representing the style currently in use.

A `Layer` can have a lot of different styles associated, of course. Usually there is a `Default Style` which is the one presented to the users if not differently specified.

Fig. 236: *GeoNode Layer Download Metadada ISOTC211/19115 Format*

Fig. 237: *GeoNode Layer List*

The screenshot displays the GeoNode interface for editing a layer titled 'San Andreas Coastlines'. The top navigation bar includes links for Layers, Maps, Documents, People, and Groups, along with a search bar and a user profile icon for 'admin'. The main map area shows a coastal region with labels for 'John Taylor's Hill', 'Mourning Tree Bay', 'Pan de Azúcar', and 'Black Rock Bay'. A scale bar indicates 1000 m and 5000 ft, with a zoom level of 1:68247. Below the map, a metadata table provides details about the layer.

Title	San Andreas Coastlines
Abstract	Inventaire des puits d'eau potable dans la Commune Urbaine d'Ambanja, 2012.
Publication Date	March 21, 2016, 3:36 a.m.
Type	Vector Data
Keywords	Hydraulique, GPS
Category	Structure
Owner	admin
More info	-

On the right side of the page, there are several action buttons: 'Download Layer', 'Edit Layer', and 'Download Metadata'. Below these are sections for 'Legend', 'Maps using this layer' (noting it is not currently used), 'Create a map using this layer' (with a 'Create a Map' button), 'Styles' (listing 'san_andres_y_providencia_coastline'), and 'Permissions'.

Fig. 238: *GeoNode Layer Edit*

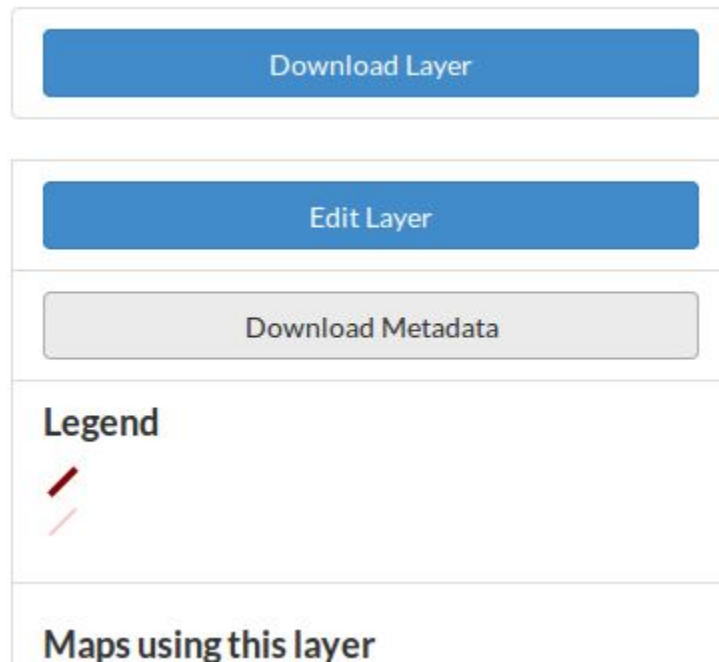


Fig. 239: GeoNode Layer Download Metadada Button

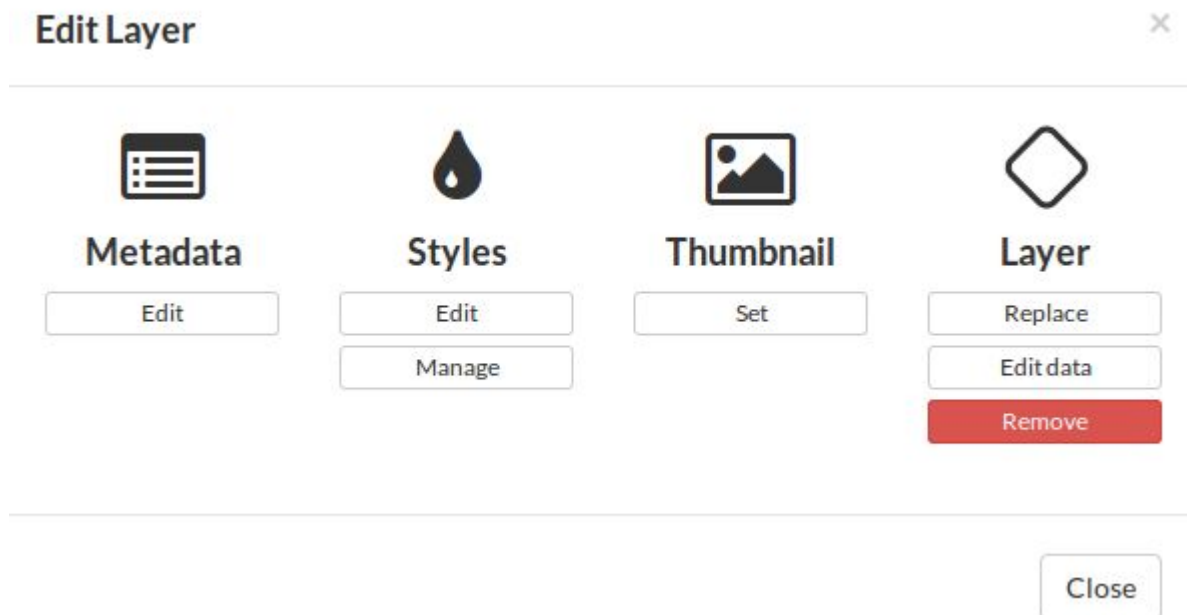



Fig. 240: GeoNode Metadada Edit

 **GeoNode**


Layers

Maps

Documents

People

Groups

Search 


Edit Metadata

Editing details for geonode:san_andres_y_providencia_coastline

Note: this layer's original metadata was populated by importing a metadata XML file. GeoNode's metadata import supports a subset of ISO, FGDC, and Dublin Core metadata elements. Some of your original metadata may have been lost.

Update


Owner

 admin

Title

San Andreas Coastlines

Date

2016-03-21 03:36 AM 

Date type

Publication

Edition

Abstract

Inventaire des puits d'eau potable dans la Commune Urbaine d'Ambanja, 2012.

Fig. 241: *GeoNode Metadada Edit*

[Layers](#)
[Maps](#)
[Documents](#)
[People](#)
[Groups](#)

admin

Explore Layers

Upload Layers

Cart

Add resources through the "Add to cart" buttons.

Set Permissions

Create a map

Filters

Clear

TEXT

Search by text

TYPE

Vector 3

CATEGORIES

KEYWORDS

OWNERS

DATE

REGIONS

Total: 3

san_andres_y_providencia_administrative

No abstract provided

admin

21 Mar 2016

0

0

0

Create a Map

Inventaire des puits d'eau potable à Ambanja

Inventaire des puits d'eau potable dans la Commune Urbaine d'Ambanja, 2012.

admin

21 Mar 2016

0

0

0

Create a Map


STRUCTURE


San Andres Coastline

Fig. 242: GeoNode Layer List


820

Chapter 6. Advanced Workshop


[Layers](#)
[Maps](#)
[Documents](#)
[People](#)
[Groups](#)




San Andreas Coastlines



[Download Layer](#)
[Edit Layer](#)
[Download Metadata](#)

Legend



Maps using this layer

This layer is not currently used in any maps.

Create a map using this layer

Click the button below to generate a new map based on this layer.

[Create a Map](#)

Styles

The following styles are associated with this layer. Choose a style to view it in the preview map.

- [san_andres_y_providencia_coastline](#)

Permissions

[Info](#)
[Attributes](#)
[Share](#)
[Ratings](#)
[Comments](#)


Title	San Andreas Coastlines
Abstract	Inventaire des puits d'eau potable dans la Commune Urbaine d'Ambanja, 2012.
Publication Date	March 21, 2016, 3:36 a.m.
Type	Vector Data
Keywords	Hydraulique, GPS
Category	Structure 
Owner	admin
More info	-

Fig. 243: *GeoNode Layer Edit*

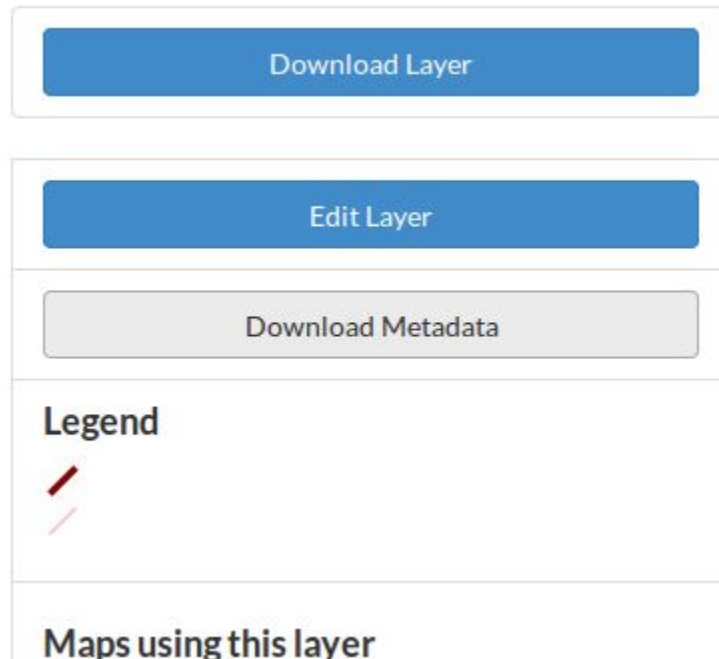


Fig. 244: GeoNode Layer Download Metadada Button

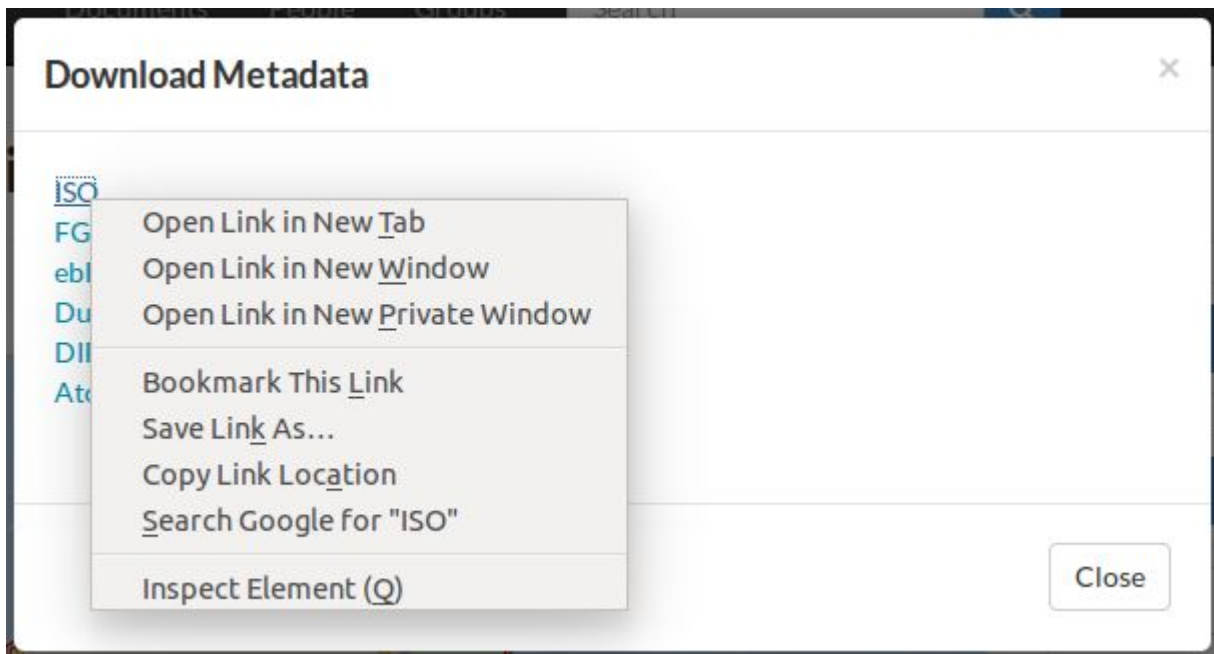


Fig. 245: GeoNode Layer Download Metadada ISOTC211/19115 Format

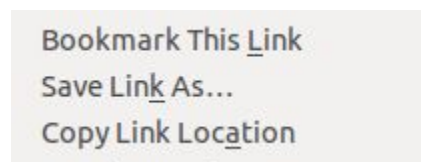


Fig. 246: GeoNode Layer Download Metadada ISOTC211/19115 Save Link As

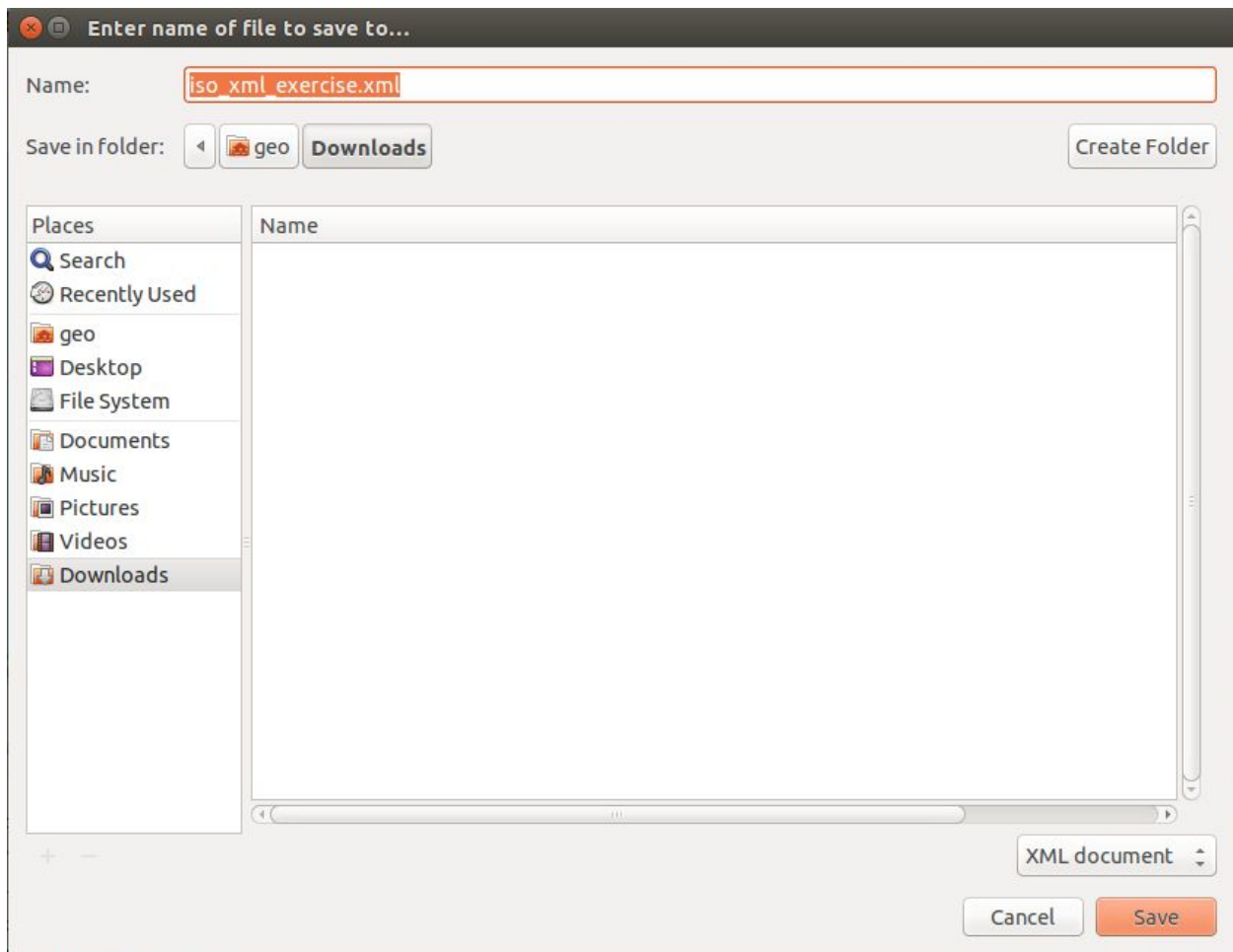


Fig. 247: GeoNode Layer Download Metadada ISOTC211/19115 XML

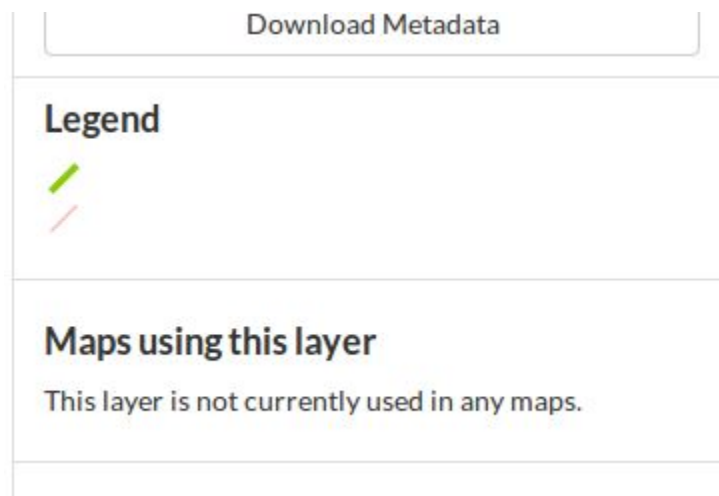


Fig. 248: GeoNode Layer Download Metadada ISOTC211/19115 XML

It is possible from the GeoNode interface to manage the styles associated to a Layer and also change its Default Style.

Note: Only owners or users with write permissions on the Layer can update the styles.

Exercise

Layer Styles Management Panel

1. Go to the GeoNode Layer List

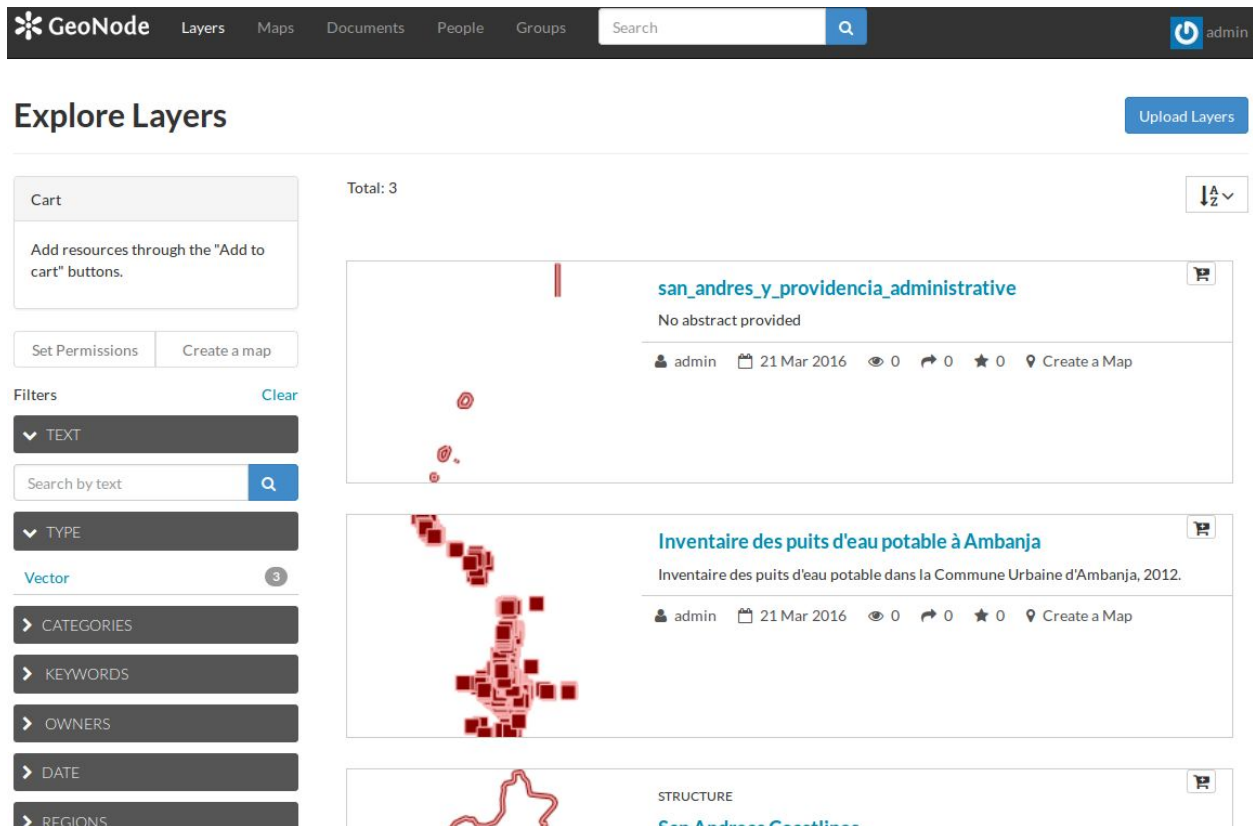
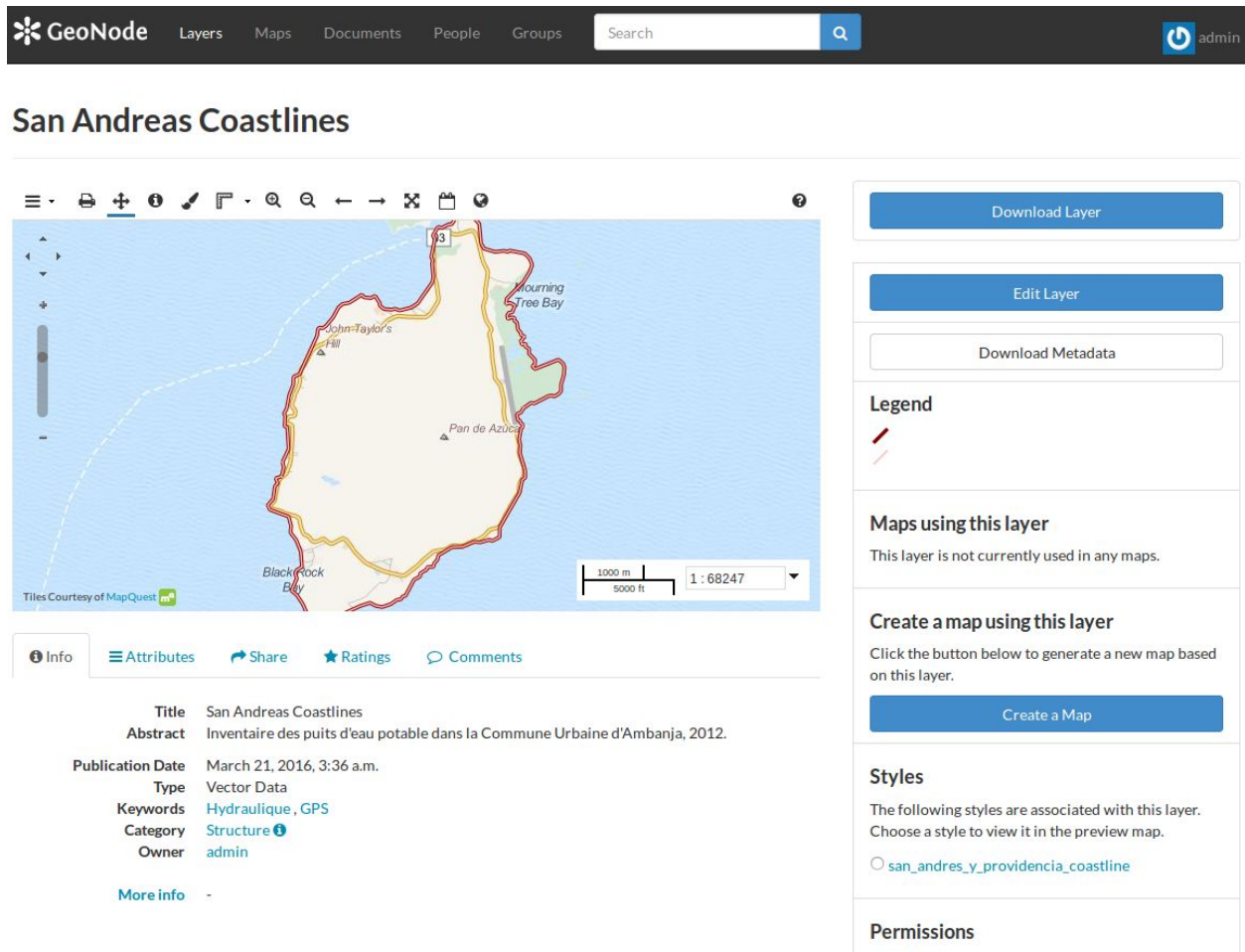


Fig. 249: GeoNode Layer List

2. Click on a Layer in order to go to the resource info page
3. Click on the Edit Layer button on the right panel
4. Click on the Manage button under the Styles icon of the modal window
5. Play with the styles comboboxes in order to change the Default Style or add/remove more of them **without** updating the Layer

Warning: Do not click on Update Available Styles button, otherwise you will change the current Layer styles.

GeoNode also provides a simple tool for the editing of the Layer style directly from the web interface.



San Andreas Coastlines

Download Layer

Edit Layer

Download Metadata

Legend

Maps using this layer
This layer is not currently used in any maps.

Create a map using this layer
Click the button below to generate a new map based on this layer.

Create a Map

Styles
The following styles are associated with this layer.
Choose a style to view it in the preview map.

☐ san_andres_y_providencia_coastline

Permissions

Info **Attributes** **Share** **Ratings** **Comments**

Title San Andreas Coastlines
Abstract Inventaire des puits d'eau potable dans la Commune Urbaine d'Ambanja, 2012.
Publication Date March 21, 2016, 3:36 a.m.
Type Vector Data
Keywords [Hydraulique](#), [GPS](#)
Category [Structure](#)
Owner [admin](#)

More info -

Fig. 250: GeoNode Layer Edit

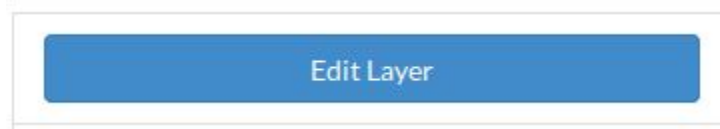


Fig. 251: GeoNode Layer Edit Button

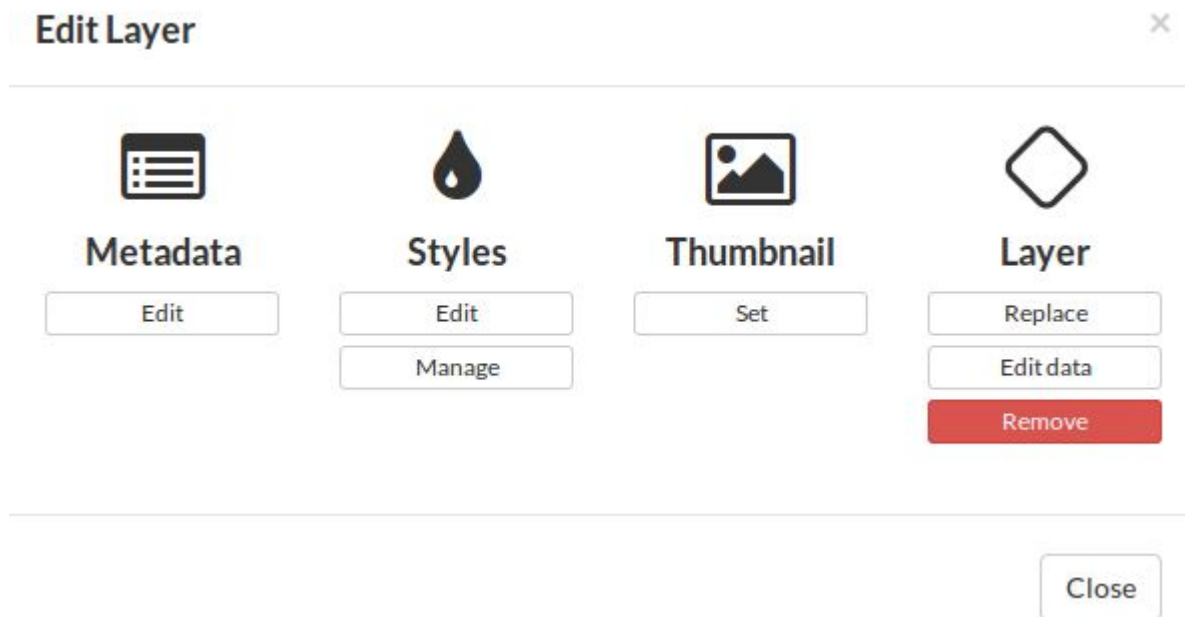


Fig. 252: GeoNode Layer Styles Manage

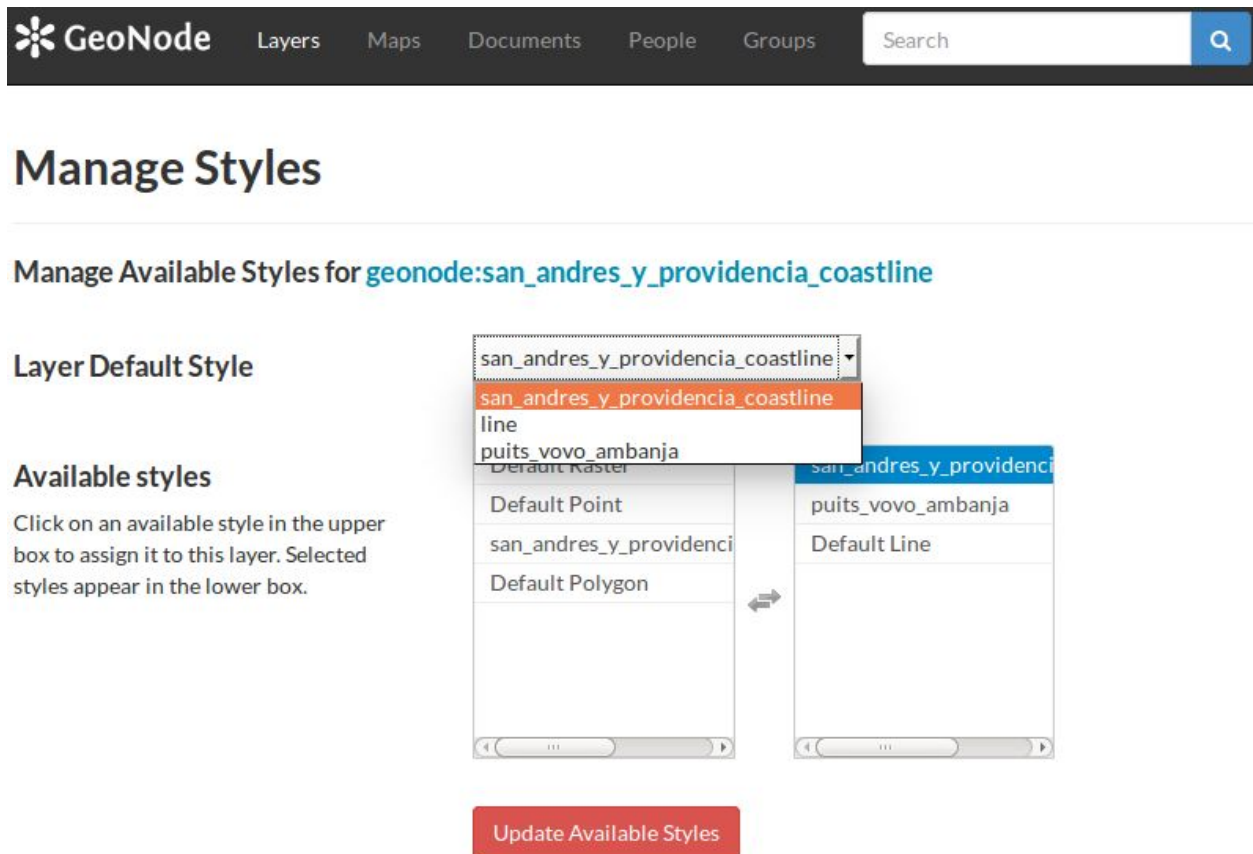


Fig. 253: GeoNode Layer Styles Management Panel

Note: It is worth noting that the GeoNode style editor is very simple and does not allow advanced style editing. Also this tool may not work perfectly with complex layers. Further in the tutorial we will see how it is possible to edit directly the style using the SLD native format.

Exercise

Update the default style through the GeoNode Style Editor tool

1. Go to the GeoNode Layer List

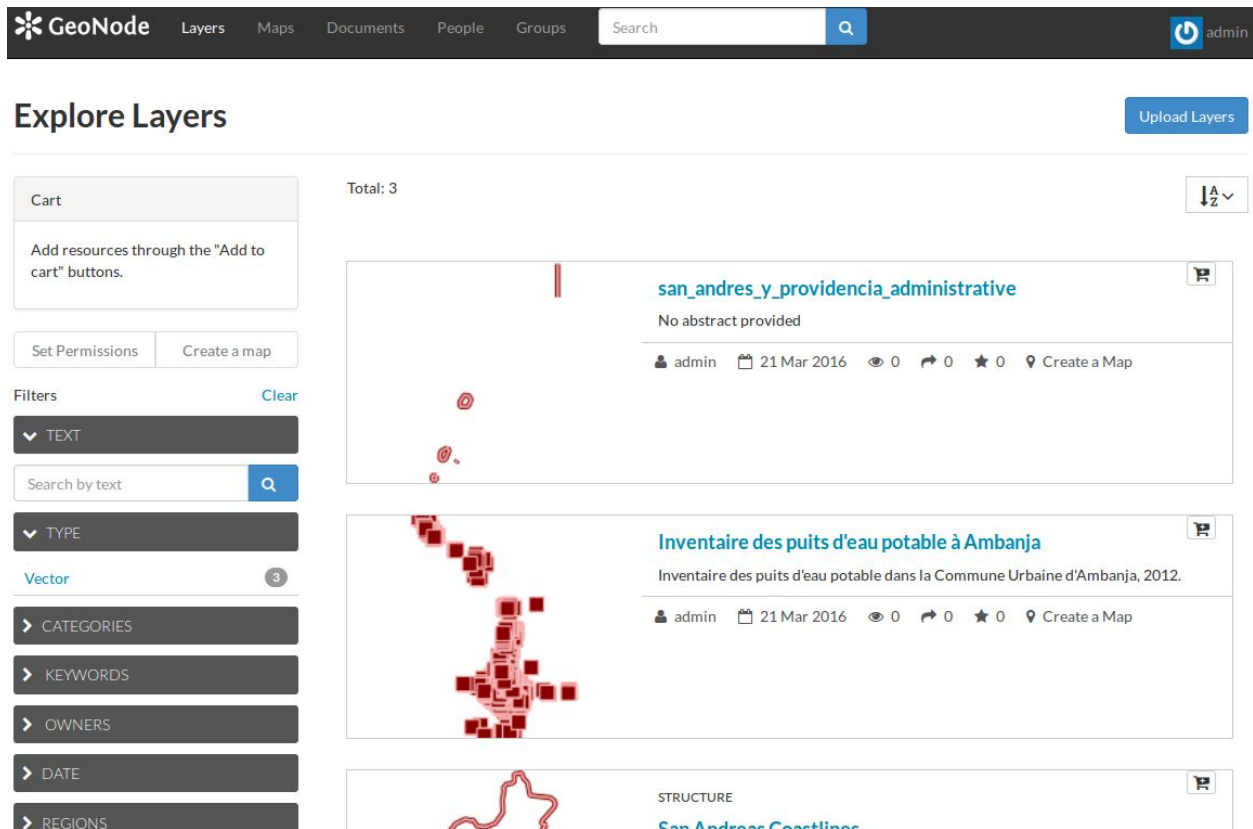


Fig. 254: GeoNode Layer List

2. Click on a Layer in order to go to the resource info page
3. Click on the Edit Layer button on the right panel
4. Click on the Edit button under the Styles icon of the modal window
5. You should see a small window similar to the one depicted below
6. Select the first Rule and click on the small Edit button below
7. Modify the Name, the Color and the Width of the stroke and click save

The GeoNode style editor tool just simplifies the editing of a Layer style by providing a small graphic user interface to one of the GeoServer capabilities.

Under the hood a Layer style is a special XML format defined from the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) as Style Layer Descriptor or SLD.

San Andreas Coastlines

Download Layer

Edit Layer

Download Metadata

Legend

Maps using this layer

This layer is not currently used in any maps.

Create a map using this layer

Click the button below to generate a new map based on this layer.

Create a Map

Styles

The following styles are associated with this layer. Choose a style to view it in the preview map.

☐ san_andres_y_providencia_coastline

Permissions

Info Attributes Share Ratings Comments

Title San Andreas Coastlines

Abstract Inventaire des puits d'eau potable dans la Commune Urbaine d'Ambanja, 2012.

Publication Date March 21, 2016, 3:36 a.m.

Type Vector Data

Keywords Hydraulique, GPS

Category Structure

Owner admin

More info -

Fig. 255: GeoNode Layer Edit

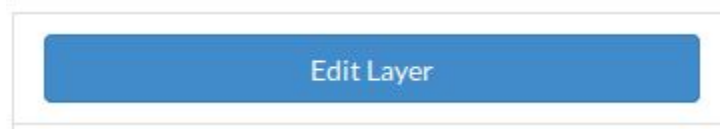


Fig. 256: GeoNode Layer Edit Button

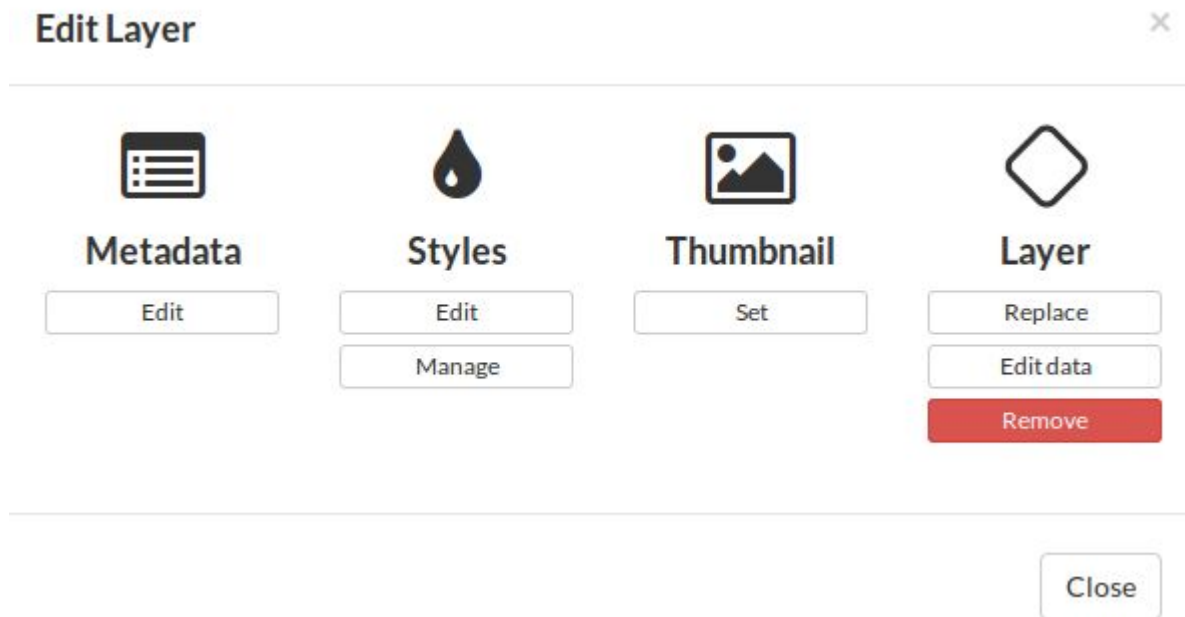


Fig. 257: GeoNode Layer Styles Edit

San Andreas Coastlines

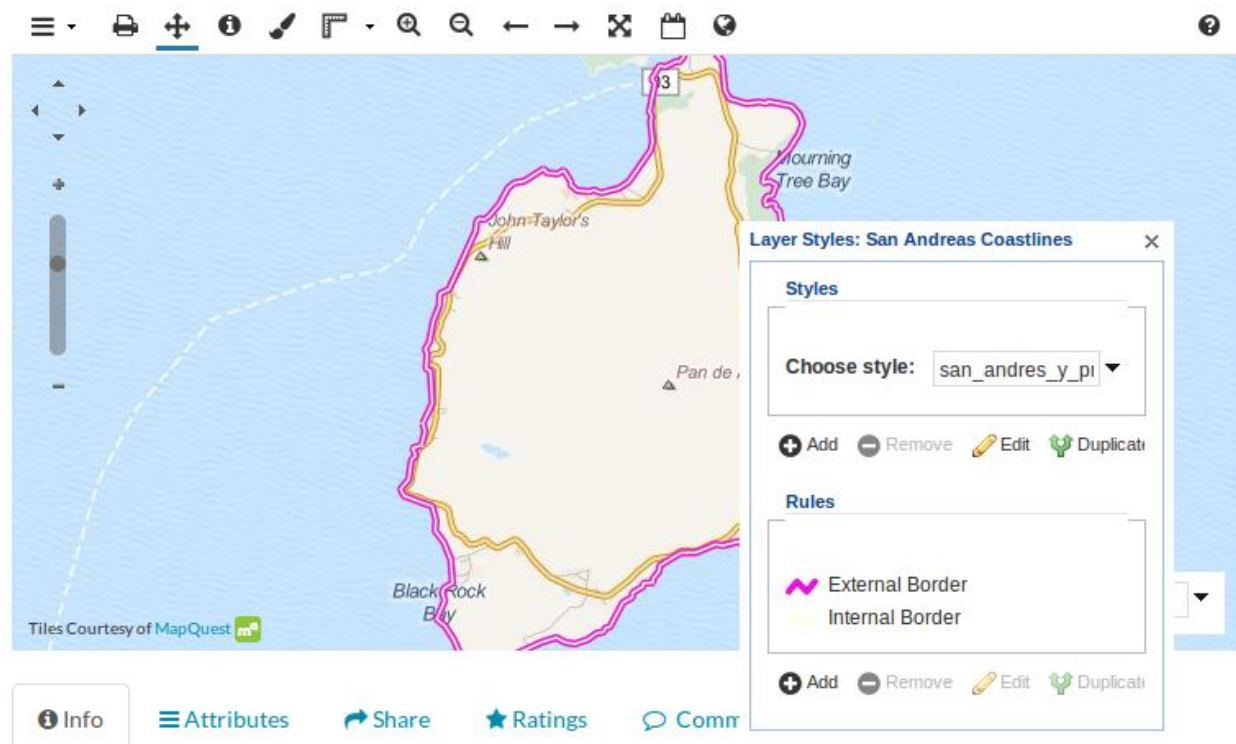


Fig. 258: GeoNode Layer Styles Editor

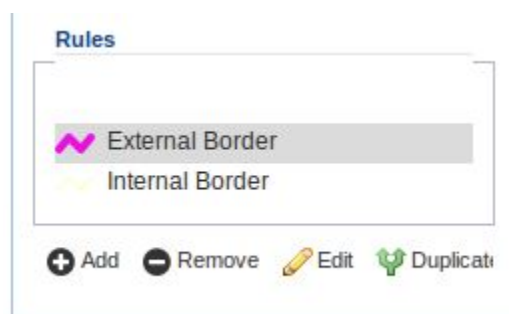


Fig. 259: GeoNode Layer Styles Edit Rules



Fig. 260: GeoNode Layer Styles Edit Stroke

Advanced users can directly modify the SLD or use more advanced tools to create very complex and beautiful Layer styles.

In order to do that, you will need to update the SLD source directly through the GeoServer interface.

Exercise

Update the default style through the GeoServer interface

1. Log in to GeoNode as Administrator. Then click on the user button on the top right.

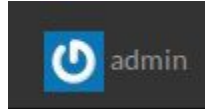


Fig. 261: *GeoNode Admin*

2. From the menu, click on the GeoServer voice.
3. You will be redirected to the GeoServer admin interface.
4. Select the Styles topic from the left menu.
5. Select the layer name from the list and click on it. You will be redirected to the SLD editor page.
6. Modify the Color and the Width of the External Border XML rule. Click on Preview legend to see the changes, and when you are happy Submit the SLD.
7. Go back to GeoNode. Reload the Layer in order to see the changes.

GeoServer Web Interface Basics

This section will introduce the basic concepts of the web administration interface (generally abbreviated to “web admin”.)

Welcome Page

For most installations, GeoServer will start a web server on localhost at port 8080, accessible at the following URL:

```
http://localhost:8080/geoserver/web
```

Note: This URL is dependent on your installation of GeoServer. When using the WAR installation, for example, the URL will be dependent on your container setup. A **GeoNode/GeoServer** production environment, usually maps GeoServer on the same port 80 like the following

```
http://<geonode_host>/geoserver/web
```

When correctly configured, a welcome page will open in your browser.

The welcome page contains links to various areas of the GeoServer configuration. The *About GeoServer* section in the *Server* menu provides external links to the GeoServer documentation, homepage, and bug tracker. The page also provides login access to the geoserver console. This security measure prevents unauthorized users from making changes to your GeoServer configuration. The default username and password is `admin` and `geoserver`. These can be changed only by editing the `security/users.properties` file in the `data_directory`.

Regardless of authorization access, the web admin menu links to the *Demo* and *Layer Preview* portion of the console. The `webadmin_demos` page contains links to various information pages, while the `layerpreview` page provides spatial data in various output formats.

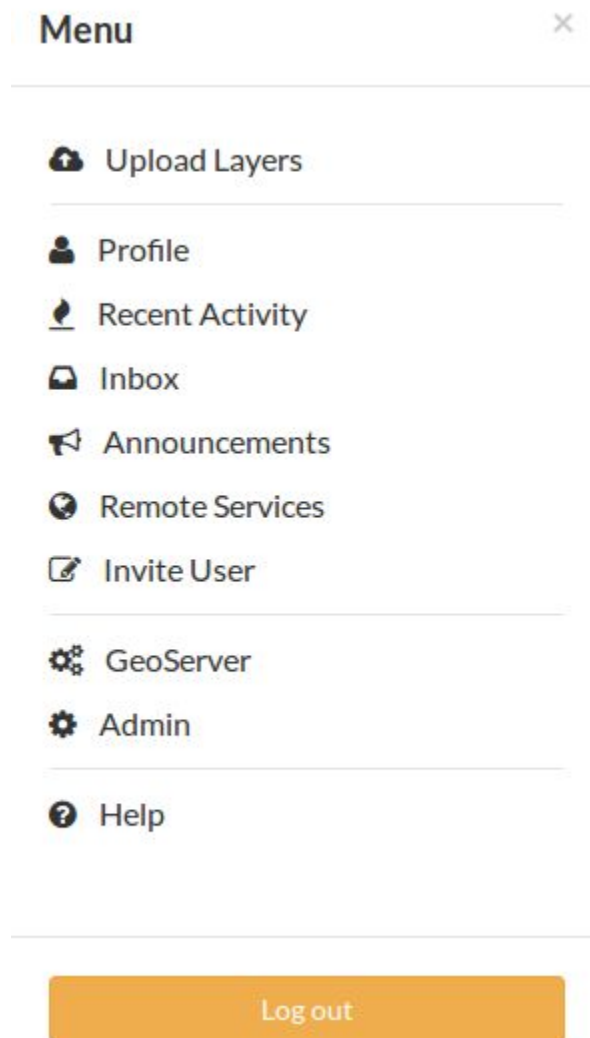


Fig. 262: *GeoNode Admin GeoServer*

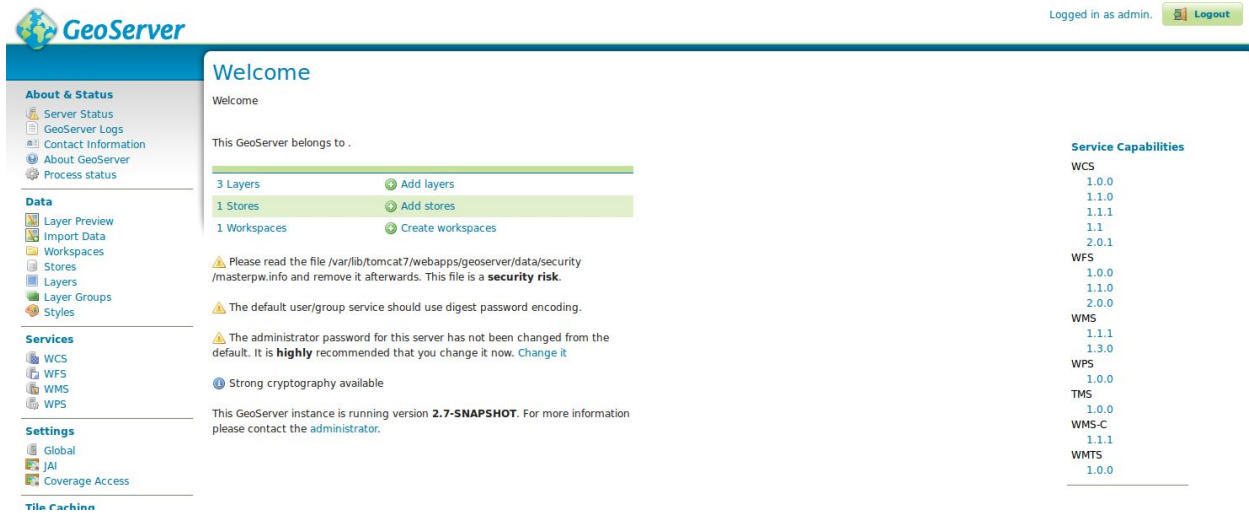


Fig. 263: GeoServer Admin Gui

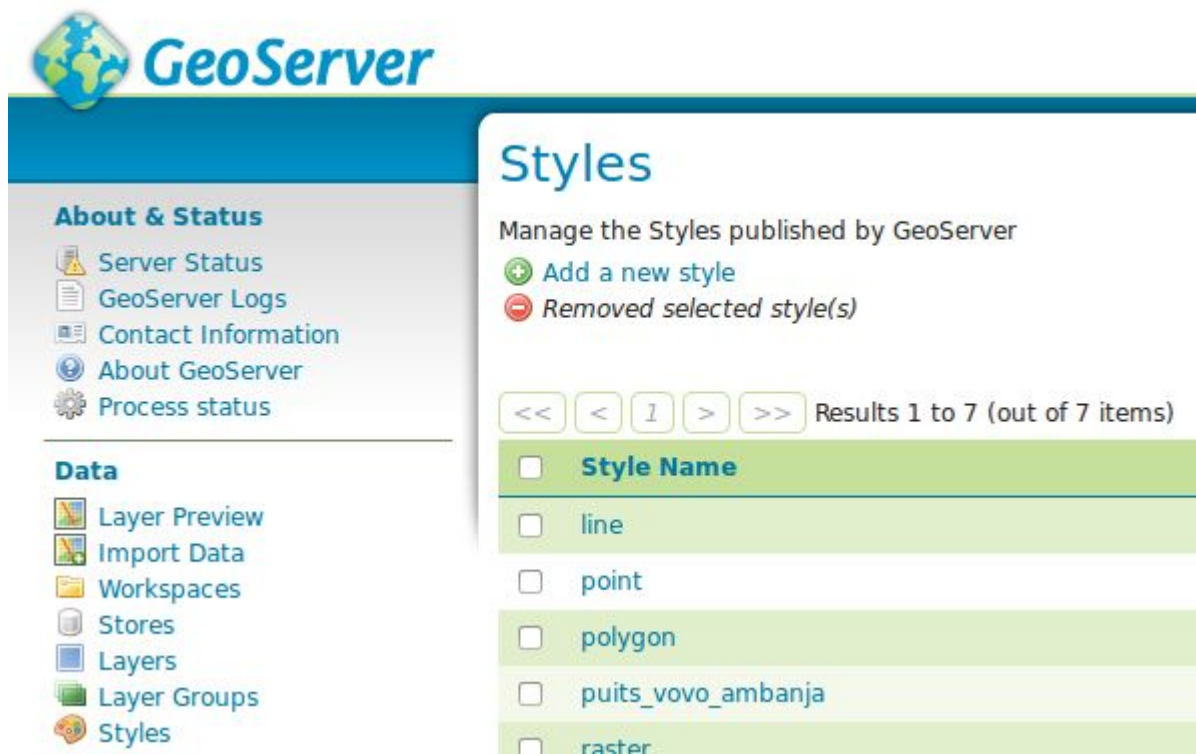


Fig. 264: GeoServer Admin Styles

Style Editor

Edit the current SLD style. The editor can provide syntax highlight and be brought to full screen. Click on the "validate" button to verify the style is a valid SLD document.

Name

Workspace

Format
 SLD Format only editable for new styles

Copy from existing style
 [Copy ...](#)

12pt

```

1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?><sl:StyledLayerDescriptor xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/sld" xmlns:sld="http://www.opengis.net/sld"
2   xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc" xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml" version="1.0.0">
3   <sl:NamedLayer>
4     <sl:Name>san_andres_y_providencia_coastline</sl:Name>
5     <sl:UserStyle>
6       <sl:Name>san_andres_y_providencia_coastline</sl:Name>
7       <sl:Title>san_andres_y_providencia_coastline</sl:Title>
8       <sl:IsDefault>1</sl:IsDefault>
9       <sl:FeatureTypeStyle>
10        <sl:Name>name</sl:Name>
11        <sl:Rule>
12          <sl:Title>External Border</sl:Title>
13          <sl:LineSymbolizer>
14            <sl:Stroke>
15              <sl:CssParameter name="stroke">#EA10E3</sl:CssParameter>
16              <sl:CssParameter name="stroke-width">4</sl:CssParameter>
17            </sl:Stroke>
18          </sl:LineSymbolizer>
19        </sl:Rule>
20      </sl:FeatureTypeStyle>
21    </sl:FeatureTypeStyle>
22    <sl:Rule>
23      <sl:Title>Internal Border</sl:Title>
24      <sl:LineSymbolizer>

```

Style file
 No file selected. [Upload ...](#)

Fig. 265: GeoServer Admin Style Editor

Warning: On a GeoNode/GeoServer environment, you need to login on GeoNode first. The authorization is automatically taken by GeoServer through your browser cookies.

Once logged into GeoNode, going to `http://<geonode_host>/geoserver/web` will automatically log into GeoServer with the same rights.

Note: On a GeoNode/GeoServer environment, GeoServer still allows FORM and BASIC authentication mechanism (like shown in this section). But this is useful only if you need to access to GeoServer from external applications or with another/specific GeoServer user. You **must** know the username and password of the GeoServer user in this case.

When logged on, additional options will be presented.

Geoserver Web Coverage Service (WCS), Web Feature Service (WFS), and Web Map Service (WMS) configuration specifications can be accessed from this welcome page as well.

List Pages

Some web admin pages show list views of configuration data type items available in the GeoServer instance. The page displays links to the items, and where applicable their parent items as well. To facilitate working with large sets of items, list views allow sorting and searching across all items in the data type.

In the example below, the GeoServer Layers page displays a list of layers along with links to their parent GeoServer Stores and GeoServer Workspaces.

Sorting

To sort a column alphabetically, click the column header.

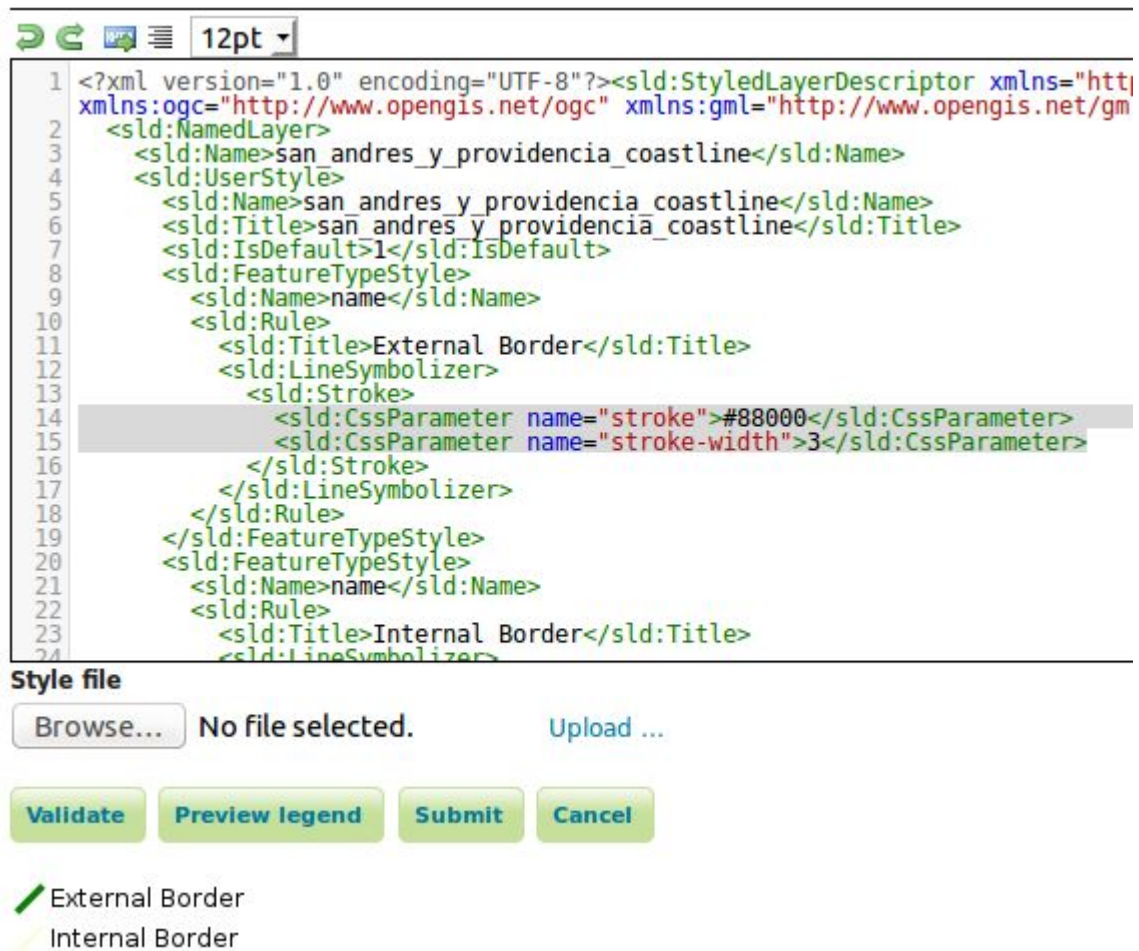


Fig. 266: GeoServer Admin Style Editor

San Andreas Coastlines



Fig. 267: GeoNode Updated Layer Style

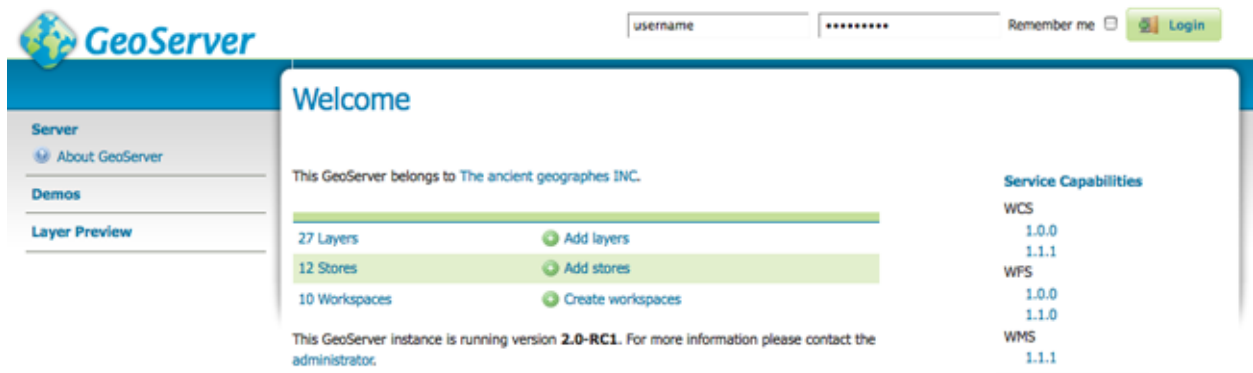


Fig. 268: Welcome Page



Fig. 269: Login

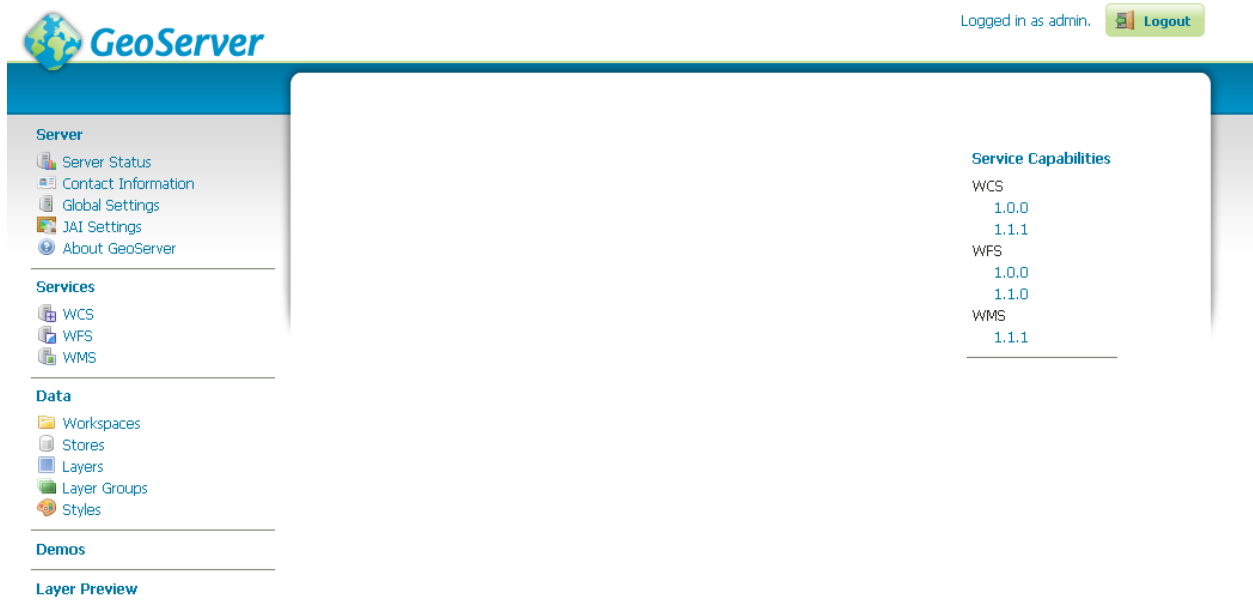


Fig. 270: Additional options when logged in

GeoServer

Logged in as admin.

Layers

Manage the layers being published by GeoServer

[Add a new resource](#)

[Remove selected resources](#)

Results 1 to 3 (out of 3 items)

Type	Workspace	Store	Layer Name	Enabled?	Native SRS
<input type="checkbox"/>	geonode	datastore	puits_vovo_ambanja	✓	EPSG:4326
<input type="checkbox"/>	geonode	datastore	san_andres_y_providencia_administrative	✓	EPSG:4326
<input type="checkbox"/>	geonode	datastore	san_andres_y_providencia_coastline	✓	EPSG:4326

Results 1 to 3 (out of 3 items)

Fig. 271: Layers list page

<input type="checkbox"/> Style Name	<input type="checkbox"/> Style Name
<input type="checkbox"/> burg	<input type="checkbox"/> burg
<input type="checkbox"/> giant_polygon	<input type="checkbox"/> capitals
<input type="checkbox"/> capitals	<input type="checkbox"/> cite_lakes
<input type="checkbox"/> simple_streams	<input type="checkbox"/> concat
<input type="checkbox"/> pophatch	<input type="checkbox"/> dem
<input type="checkbox"/> restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> flags
<input type="checkbox"/> tiger_roads	<input type="checkbox"/> giant_polygon
<input type="checkbox"/> poly_landmarks	<input type="checkbox"/> grass
<input type="checkbox"/> green	<input type="checkbox"/> green
<input type="checkbox"/> rain	<input type="checkbox"/> line

Fig. 272: Unsorted (left) and sorted (right) columns



Searching

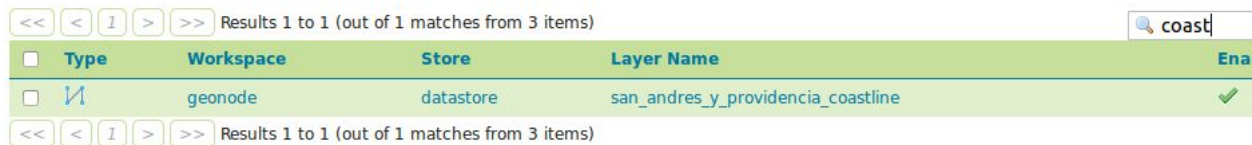
Searching can be used to filter the number of items displayed. This is useful for working with data types that contain a large number of items.

To search data type items, enter the search string in the search box and click Enter. GeoServer will search the data type for items that match your query, and display a list view showing the search results.

Layers

Manage the layers being published by GeoServer

-  [Add a new resource](#)
-  [Remove selected resources](#)



The screenshot shows the 'Layers' management interface. At the top, there's a search bar with 'coast' entered. Below it, a table displays search results. The table has columns: 'Type', 'Workspace', 'Store', 'Layer Name', and 'Enabled'. One result is shown: a workspace named 'geonode' containing a layer named 'san_andres_y_providencia_coastline' stored in 'datastore'. The layer is enabled, indicated by a green checkmark. Navigation controls at the bottom show 'Results 1 to 1 (out of 1 matches from 3 items)'.



Type	Workspace	Store	Layer Name	Enabled
	geonode	datastore	san_andres_y_providencia_coastline	

Fig. 273: Search results for the query “coast” on the Layers page

GeoServer Workspaces

This section describes how to view and configure workspaces. Analogous to a namespace, a workspace is a container which organizes other items. In GeoServer, a workspace is often used to group similar layers together. Layers may be referred to by their workspace name, colon, layer name (for example `geonode:san_andres_y_providencia_coastline`). Two different layers can have the same name as long as they belong to different workspaces (for example `sf:states` and `topp:states`).

Note: On a **GeoNode/GeoServer** environment, by default there is **only one** workspace defined called **geonode**. You can still define other workspaces, but GeoNode will work only with Layers under the **geonode** workspace.

Edit a Workspace

To view or edit a workspace, click the workspace name. A workspace configuration page will be displayed.

A workspace is defined by a name and a Namespace URI (Uniform Resource Identifier). The workspace name is limited to ten characters and may not contain space. A URI is similar to a URL, except URIs do not need to point to a actual location on the web, and only need to be a unique identifier. For a Workspace URI, we recommend using a URL associated with your project, with perhaps a different trailing identifier. For example, `http://www.geonode.org/` is the URI for the “geonode” workspace, `http://www.openplans.org/topp` is the URI for the “topp” workspace.

Add a Workspace

The buttons for adding and removing a workspace can be found at the top of the Workspaces view page.

To add a workspace, select the *Add new workspace* button. You will be prompted to enter the the workspace name and URI.

Remove a Workspace

To remove a workspace, select it by clicking the checkbox next to the workspace. Multiple workspaces can be selected, or all can be selected by clicking the checkbox in the header. Click the *Remove selected workspaces(s)* button. You will be asked to confirm or cancel the removal. Clicking *OK* removes the selected workspace(s).

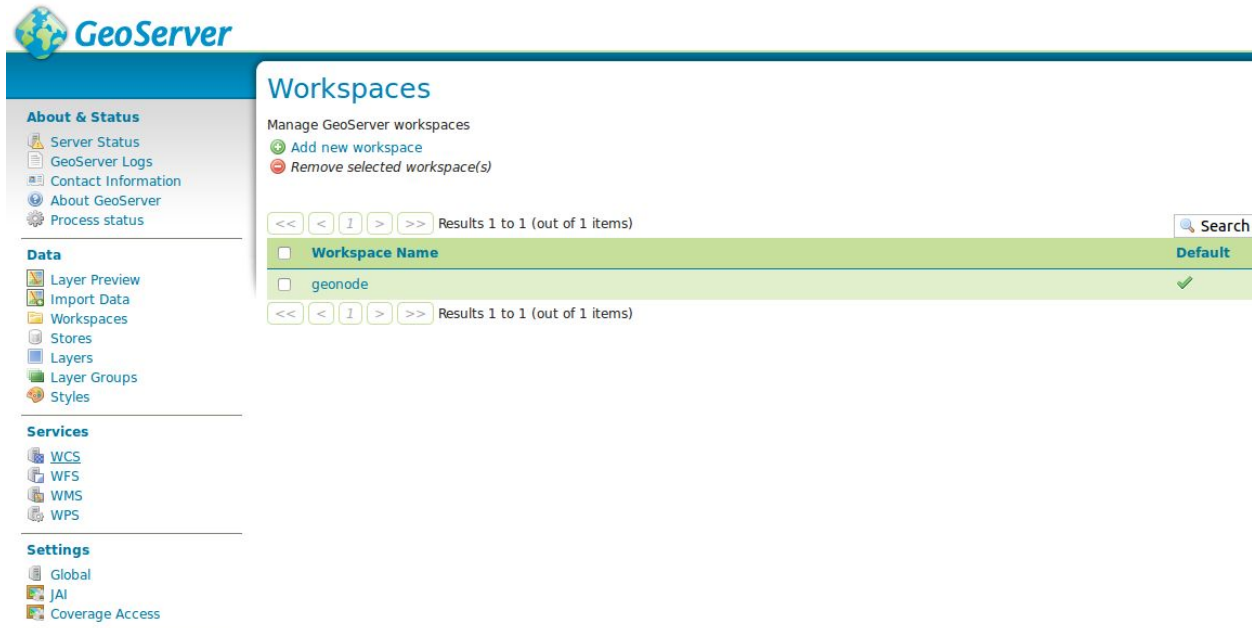


Fig. 274: Workspaces page

Edit Workspace

Edit existing workspace

Name

Namespace URI

The namespace uri associated with this workspace

Default Workspace



Settings

Enabled



Services

- ☐ WCS
- ☐ WFS
- ☐ WMS
- ☐ WPS

Fig. 275: Workspace named “geonode”

Manage GeoServer workspaces

+ Add new workspace

- Remove selected workspace(s)

Fig. 276: Buttons to add and remove

New Workspace

Name

medford

Namespace URI

http://www.geoserver.org/medford

The namespace uri associated with this workspace

Fig. 277: New Workspace page with example

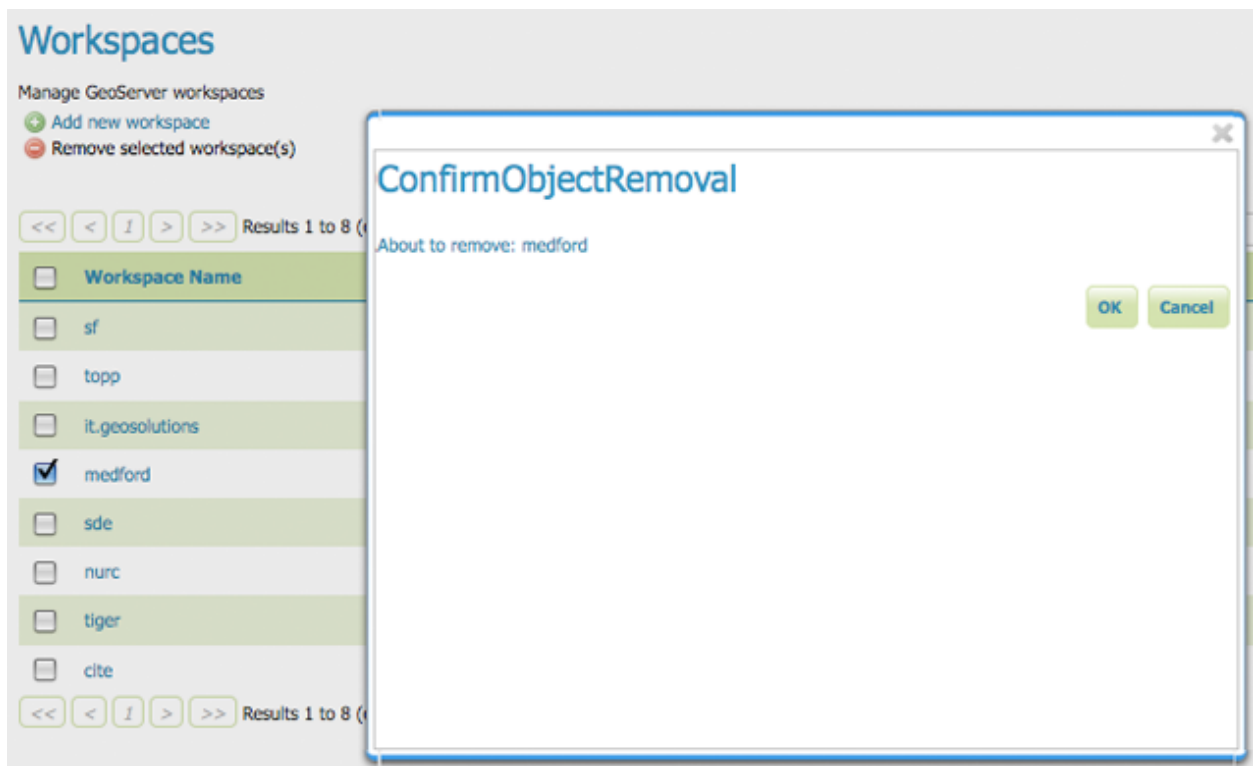


Fig. 278: Workspace removal confirmation

Warning: Removing a **workspace** will delete also all the **layers** associated with it.

Workspaces On The GeoServer Data Dir

All the configuration files of a **workspace** are stored into the GeoServer Data Dir. We will see later, on another section of the tutorial, how to access this folder.

It is worth noting that there is also a **physical** dependency between **workspaces**, **stores** and **layers**.

A GeoServer **layer** is always defined by its **workspace** and **store**. In the GeoServer Data Dir the **layer** definition is stored as a subdirectory of its **store**, the **store** definition is stored as a subdirectory of its **workspace**.

```





1  <data_directory>/
2
3  ...
4
5  workspaces/
6  |
7  +- workspace dirs...
8  |
9  +- datastore dirs...
10 |
11 +- layer dirs...
```

GeoServer Stores

A store connects to a data source that contains raster or vector data. A data source can be a file or group of files, a table in a database, a single raster file, or a directory (for example, a Vector Product Format library). The store construct allows connection parameters to be defined once, rather than for each dataset in a source. As such, it is necessary to register a store before configuring datasets within it.

Store types

While there are many potential formats for data sources, there are only four kinds of stores. For raster data, a store can be a file. For vector data, a store can be a file, database, or server.

Type Icon	Description
	raster data in a file
	vector data in a file
	vector data in a database
	vector server (web feature server)

Edit a Store

To view or edit a store, click the store name. A store configuration page will be displayed. The exact contents of this page depend on the specific format of the store. See the sections [Working with Vector Data](#), [Working with Raster Data](#), and [Working with Databases](#) for information about specific data formats. The example shows the configuration for the `nurc:ArcGridSample` store.

Basic Store Info


The basic information is common for all formats.

- **Workspace** - the store is assigned to the selected workspace










Stores

Manage the stores providing data to GeoServer

 Add new Store

 Remove selected Stores

<< < 1 > >> Results 1 to 9 (out of 9 items)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Type	Workspace	Store Name	Enabled?
<input type="checkbox"/>		nurc	arcGridSample	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>		nurc	img_sample2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>		nurc	mosaic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>		nurc	worldImageSample	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>		sf	sfdem	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>		sf	sf	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>		tiger	nyc	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>		topp	states_shapefile	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>		topp	taz_shapes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<< < 1 > >> Results 1 to 9 (out of 9 items)

Fig. 279: Stores View

- **Data Source Name** - the store name as listed on the view page
- **Description** - (optional) a description that displays in the administration interface
- **Enabled** - enables or disables access to the store, along with all datasets defined for it

Connection Parameters

The connection parameters vary depending on data format.

Add a Store

The buttons for adding and removing a store can be found at the top of the Stores page.

To add a store, select the *Add new Store* button. You will be prompted to choose a data source. GeoServer natively supports many formats (with more available via extensions). Click the appropriate data source to continue.

The next page configures the store. Since connection parameters differ across data sources, the exact contents of this page depend on the store's specific format. See the sections `data_vector`, `data_raster`, and `data_database` for information on specific data formats. The example below shows the ArcGrid raster configuration page.

Remove a Store

To remove a store, click the checkbox next to the store. Multiple stores can be selected, or all can be selected by clicking the checkbox in the header.

Click the *Remove selected Stores* button. You will be asked to confirm the removal of the configuration for the store(s) and all resources defined under them. Clicking *OK* removes the selected store(s), and returns to the Stores page.

Edit Raster Data Source

ArcGrid

Arc Grid Coverage Format

Basic Store Info

Workspace

nurc

Data Source Name

arcGridSample

Description

☒ Enabled

Connection Parameters

URL

file:coverages/arc_sample/precip30min.asc

[Save](#) [Cancel](#)

Fig. 280: Editing a raster data store

Stores

Manage the stores providing data to GeoServer







[+](#) Add new Store

[-](#) Remove selected Stores

Fig. 281: Buttons to add and remove a Store

New Store chooser

Vector Data Sources

-  Directory of spatial files - Takes a directory of spatial data files and exposes it as a data store
-  PostGIS NG - PostGIS Database
-  PostGIS NG (JNDI) - PostGIS Database (JNDI)
-  Properties - Allows access to Java Property files containing Feature Information
-  Shapefile - ESRI(tm) Shapefiles (*.shp)
-  Web Feature Server - The WFSDataStore represents a connection to a Web Feature Server. This connection provides access to perform transactions on the server (when supported / allowed).

Raster Data Sources






-  ArcGrid - Arc Grid Coverage Format
-  GeoTIFF - Tagged Image File Format with Geographic information
-  Gtopo30 - Gtopo30 Coverage Format
-  ImageMosaic - Image mosaicking plugin
-  WorldImage - A raster file accompanied by a spatial data file

Fig. 282: *Choosing the data source for a new store*

How GeoNode Automatically Configures Workspaces And Stores

GeoNode currently creates the **Stores** automatically on **Layer** upload.

Summarizing GeoNode does:

- **GeoNode** uses always the **Workspace geonode** for each **Layer**
- **GeoNode** configures automatically the **Stores** for the **Layers**
 - For **Raster Layers**; GeoNode creates a **Store** of type **GeoTIFF** with the same name of the **Layer**
 - For **Vectorial Layers**; GeoNode creates a **Store** of type **ESRI Shapefile** with the same name of the **Layer** only if not connected to a Database
 - For **Vectorial Layers**; GeoNode uses always the same **Store** of type **Postgis** and convert the vectorial data into Database Tables

Excercise

GeoNode Workspace And Stores

1. Log inot GeoNode as Administrator. Then click on the user button on the top right.
2. From the menu, click on the GeoServer voice.
3. You will be redirected to the GeoServer admin interface.
4. Select the Workspaces topic from the left menu.
5. Select the geonode workspace from the list.
6. Edit the geonode workspace.

Add Raster Data Source

ArcGrid

Arc Grid Coverage Format

Basic Store Info

Workspace

cite

Data Source Name

Description

☒ Enabled

Connection Parameters

URL

Fig. 283: Configuration page for an ArcGrid raster data source

Stores

Manage the stores providing data to GeoServer

[Add new Store](#)

[Remove selected Stores](#)

<< < 1 > >> Results 1 to 9 (out of 9 items) Search

<input type="checkbox"/>	Type	Workspace	Store Name	Enabled?
<input type="checkbox"/>		nurc	arcGridSample	
<input type="checkbox"/>		nurc	img_sample2	
<input type="checkbox"/>		nurc	mosaic	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		nurc	worldImageSample	
<input type="checkbox"/>		sf	sfdem	
<input type="checkbox"/>		sf	sf	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		tiger	nyc	
<input type="checkbox"/>		topp	states_shapefile	
<input type="checkbox"/>		topp	taz_shapes	

<< < 1 > >> Results 1 to 9 (out of 9 items)

Fig. 284: Stores selected for removal

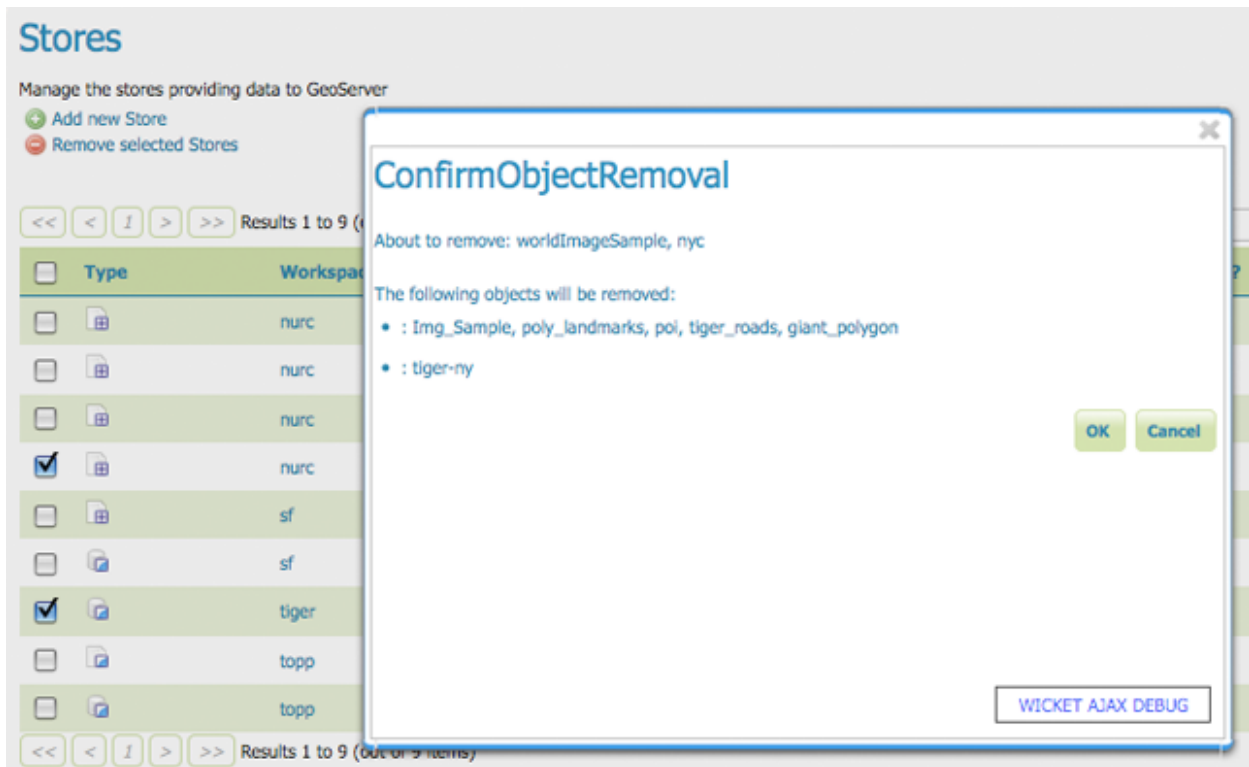


Fig. 285: Confirm removal of stores

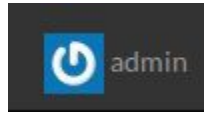


Fig. 286: *GeoNode Admin*

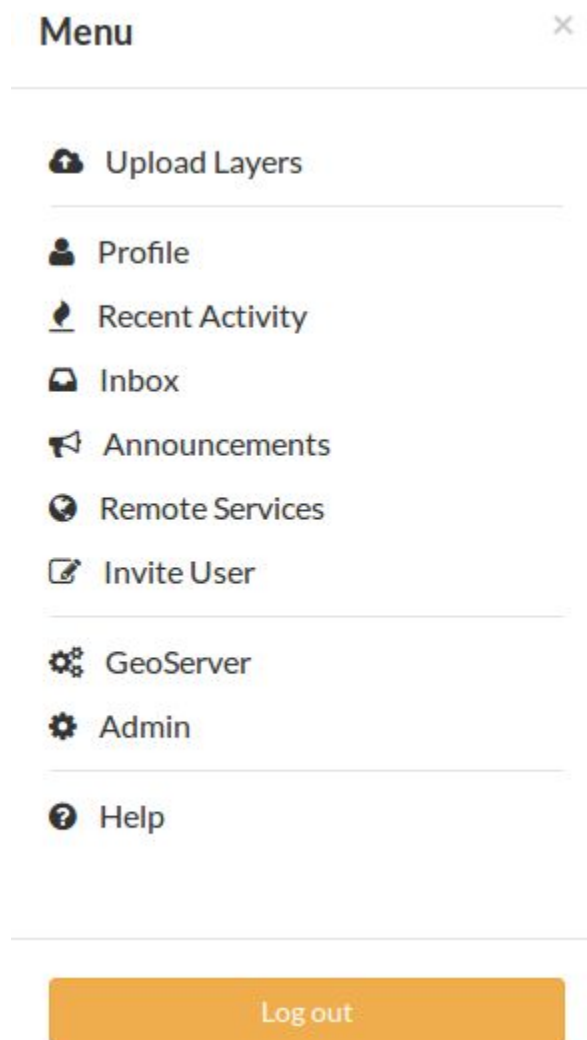
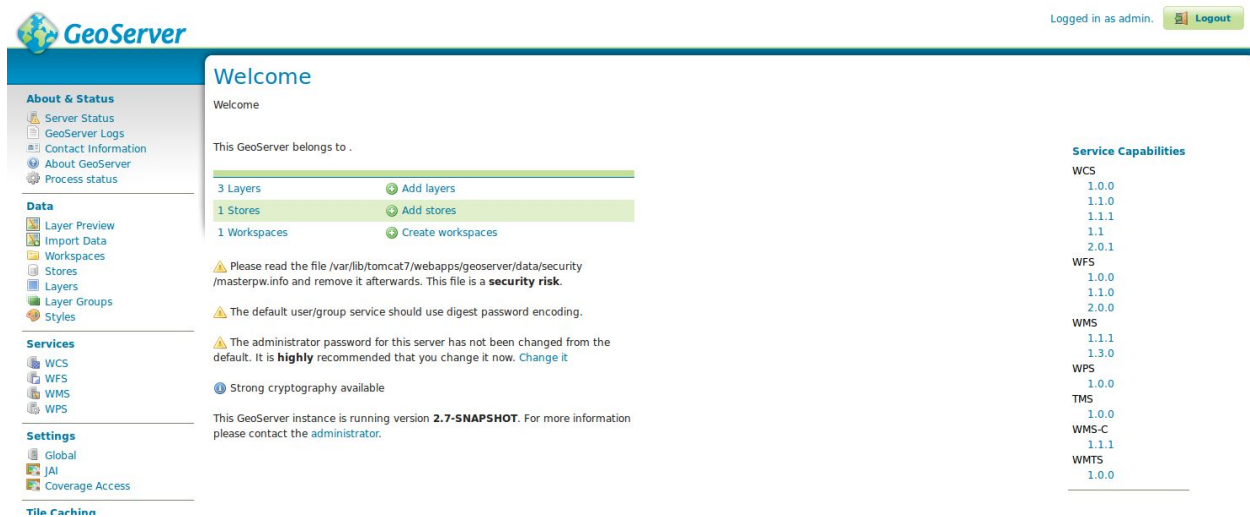
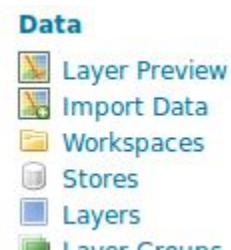


Fig. 287: *GeoNode Admin GeoServer*

Fig. 288: *GeoServer Admin Gui*Fig. 289: *GeoServer Workspace Menu*

Workspaces

Manage GeoServer workspaces

- [Add new workspace](#)
- [Remove selected workspace\(s\)](#)

Fig. 290: *GeoServer Workspace List*

Edit Workspace

Edit existing workspace

Name**Namespace URI**

The namespace uri associated with this workspace

Default Workspace**Settings****Enabled**

Fig. 291: *GeoServer Workspace* geonode

7. Select the `Stores` topic from the left menu.



Fig. 292: *GeoServer Store Menu*

8. If GeoNode and GeoServer have been configured to use a **Database backend**, select the store datastore of type **PostGIS**.

Stores

Manage the stores providing data to GeoServer

 [Add new Store](#)

 [Remove selected Stores](#)

<< < 1 > >> Results 1 to 1 (out of 1 items)				 <input type="text" value="Se"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Data Type	Workspace	Store Name	Type
<input type="checkbox"/>		geonode	datastore	PostGIS
<< < 1 > >> Results 1 to 1 (out of 1 items)				

Fig. 293: *GeoServer Store List*

Note: The Datastore is configured by using the same connection parameters specified in the GeoNode `local_settings.py` file.

9. If GeoNode and GeoServer have been configured to use **Shapefiles**, select the store `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline` of type **Shapefile**.

Note: The Store is configured by pointing directly to the path of the `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.shp` file.

GeoServer Layers

In GeoServer, the term “layer” refers to a raster or vector dataset that represents a collection of geographic features. Vector layers are analogous to “featureTypes” and raster layers are analogous to “coverages”. All layers have a source of data, known as a Store. The layer is associated with the Workspace in which the Store is defined.

In the Layers section of the web interface, you can view and edit existing layers, add (register) a new layer, or remove (unregister) a layer. The Layers View page displays the list of layers, and the Store and Workspace in which each layer is contained. The View page also displays the layer’s status and native SRS.

Layer types

Layers can be divided into two types of data: raster and vector. These two formats differ in how they store spatial information. Vector types store information about feature types as mathematical paths—a point as a single x,y coordinate, lines as a series of x,y coordinates, and polygons as a series of x,y coordinates that start and end on the same

Edit Vector Data Source

Edit an existing vector data source

PostGIS

PostGIS Database

Basic Store Info

Workspace *

geonode ▾

Data Source Name *

datastore

Description

☒ Enabled

Connection Parameters

host *

localhost

port *

5432

database

geonode_data


schema

Fig. 294: *GeoServer Store* datastore

Stores

Manage the stores providing data to GeoServer

 [Add new Store](#)

 [Remove selected Stores](#)

<< < 1 > >> Results 1 to 2 (out of 2 items) Search

<input type="checkbox"/>	Data Type	Workspace	Store Name	Type
<input type="checkbox"/>		geonode	datastore	PostGIS
<input type="checkbox"/>		geonode	san_andres_y_providencia_coastline	Shapefile

<< < 1 > >> Results 1 to 2 (out of 2 items)

Fig. 295: *GeoServer Store List*

Edit Vector Data Source

Edit an existing vector data source

Shapefile
ESRI(tm) Shapefiles (*.shp)

Basic Store Info

Workspace *
geonode ▾

Data Source Name *
san_andres_y_providencia_coastline

Description

☒ Enabled

Connection Parameters

Shapefile location *
File:///home/geo/Desktop/gisdata/data/good/vector/s [Browse...](#)

DBF charset
ISO-8859-1 ▾

☒ Create spatial index if missing/outdated

☐ Use memory mapped buffers (Disable on Windows)

☒ Cache and reuse memory maps (Requires Use Memory mapped buffers to be enabled)

Save


Cancel

Fig. 296: *GeoServer Store* san_andres_y_providencia_coastline

Layers






















Manage the layers being published by GeoServer

 Add a new resource

 Remove selected resources

<< < 1 2 > >> Results 1 to 10 (out of 19 items)



 Search

	Type	Workspace	Store	Layer Name	Enabled?	Native SRS
		nurc	arcGridSample	Arc_Sample		EPSG:4326
		nurc	img_sample2	Pk50095		EPSG:32633
		nurc	mosaic	mosaic		EPSG:4326
		nurc	worldImageSample	Img_Sample		EPSG:4326
		sf	sf	archsites		EPSG:26713
		sf	sf	bugsites		EPSG:26713
		sf	sf	restricted		EPSG:26713
		sf	sf	roads		EPSG:26713
		sf	sf	streams		EPSG:26713
		sf	sfdem	sfdem		EPSG:26713

<< < 1 2 > >> Results 1 to 10 (out of 19 items)

Fig. 297: Layers View

place. Raster format data is a cell-based representation of features on the earth surface. Each cell has a distinct value, and all cells with the same value represent a specific feature.

Field	Description
	raster (grid)
	vector (feature)

Add a Layer

At the upper left-hand corner of the layers view page there are two buttons for the adding and removal of layers. The green plus button allows you to add a new layer (referred to as *resource*). The red minus button allows you to remove selected layers.

Layers

Manage the layers being published by GeoServer

 Add a new resource


 Remove selected resources

Fig. 298: Buttons to Add and Remove a Layer

Clicking the *Add a new resource* button brings up a *New Layer Chooser* panel. The menu displays all currently enabled

stores. From this menu, select the Store where the layer should be added.

New Layer chooser

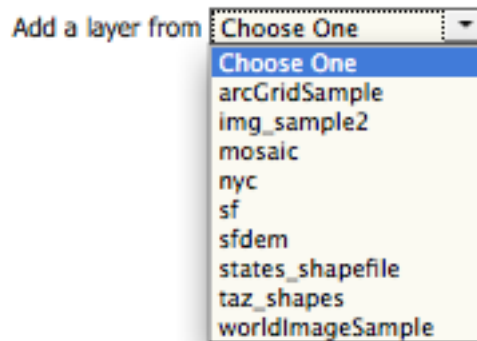


Fig. 299: List of all currently enabled stores

Upon selection of a Store, a list is displayed of resources within the store. Resources which have already been published as layers are listed first, followed by other resources which are available to be published. In this example, `giant_polygon`, `poi`, `poly_landmarks` and `tiger_roads` are all existing layers within the NYC store.

New Layer chooser

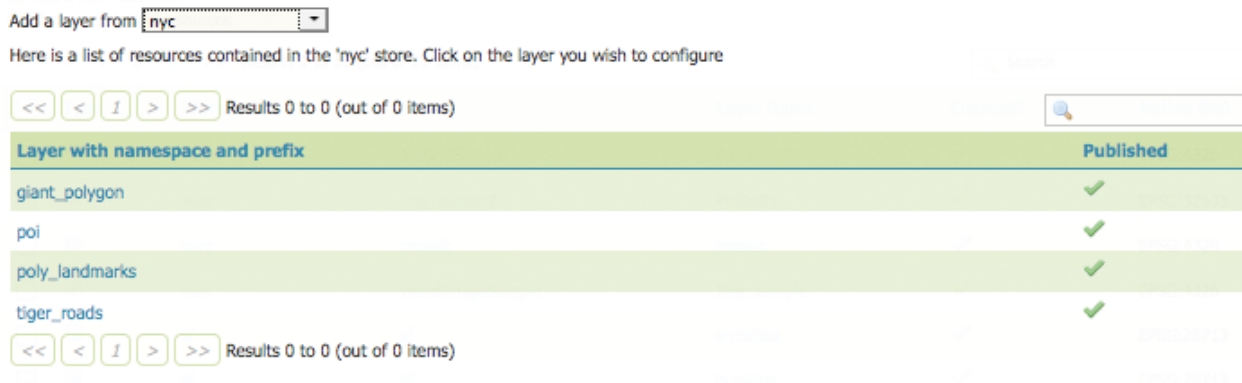


Fig. 300: List of published and available resources in a store

To add a layer for an available resource click *Publish*. To add a new layer for a published resource click *Publish Again*. (Note that when re-publishing the name of the new layer may have to be modified to avoid conflict with an existing layer.) The actions display an *Edit Layer* page to enter the definition of the new layer.

Remove a Layer

To remove a layer, select it by clicking the checkbox next to the layer. As shown below, multiple layers can be selected for batch removal. Note that selections for removal will not persist from one results pages to the next.

All layers can be selected for removal by clicking the checkbox in the header.


Layers





















Manage the layers being published by GeoServer

 Add a new resource

 Remove selected resources

<< < 1 2 > >> Results 1 to 10 (out of 18 items)

 Search

<input type="checkbox"/>	Type	Workspace	Store	Layer Name	Enabled?	Native SRS
<input type="checkbox"/>		nurc	img_sample2	Pk50095		EPSG:32633
<input type="checkbox"/>		nurc	mosaic	mosaic		EPSG:4326
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		nurc	worldImageSample	Img_Sample		EPSG:4326
<input type="checkbox"/>		sf	sf	archsites		EPSG:26713
<input type="checkbox"/>		sf	sf	bugsites		EPSG:26713
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		sf	sf	restricted		EPSG:26713
<input type="checkbox"/>		sf	sf	roads		EPSG:26713
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		sf	sf	streams		EPSG:26713
<input type="checkbox"/>		sf	sf/dem	sf/dem		EPSG:26713
<input type="checkbox"/>		tiger	nyc	giant_polygon		EPSG:4326

<< < 1 2 > >> Results 1 to 10 (out of 18 items)

Fig. 301: Some layers selected for removal

<< < 1 > >> Results 1 to 1:










<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Type	Workspace
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		nurc
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		nurc
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		nurc
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		sf
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		sf
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		sf
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		sf
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		sf
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		sf
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		tiger

Fig. 302: All layers selected for removal

Once layer(s) are selected, the *Remove selected resources* link is activated. Once you've clicked the link, you will be asked to confirm or cancel the removal. Selecting *OK* removes the selected layer(s).

Edit Layer: Data

To view or edit a layer, click the layer name. A layer configuration page will be displayed. The *Data* tab, activated by default, allows you to define and change data parameters for a layer.

nurc:Arc_Sample

Configure the resource and publishing information for the current layer

Data Publishing

Basic Resource Info

Name
Arc_Sample

Title
A sample ArcGrid file

Abstract

Keywords

Current Keywords

WCS
arcGridSample
arcGridSample_Coverage

Remove selected

New Keyword

Add

Fig. 303: *Edit Layer: Data tab*

Basic Info

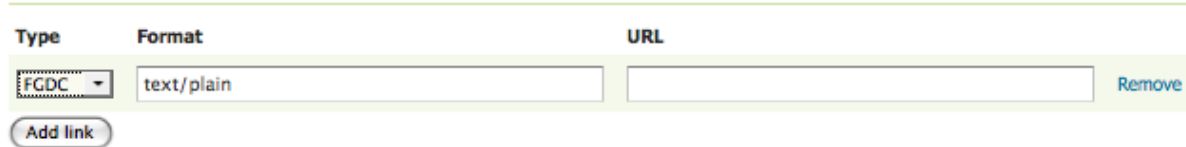
The beginning sections—Basic Resource Info, Keywords and Metadata link—are analogous to the *Service Metadata* section for WCS, WFS, and WMS. These sections provide “data about the data,” specifically textual information that make the layer data easier to understand and work with. The metadata information will appear in the capabilities documents which refer to the layer.

- **Name**—Identifier used to reference the layer in WMS requests. (Note that for a new layer for an already-

published resource, the name must be changed to avoid conflict.)

- **Title**—Human-readable description to briefly identify the layer to clients (required)
- **Abstract**—Describes the layer in detail
- **Keywords**—List of short words associated with the layer to assist catalog searching
- **Metadata Links**—Allows linking to external documents that describe the data layer. Currently only two standard format types are valid: TC211 and FGDC. TC211 refers to the metadata structure established by the [ISO Technical Committee for Geographic Information/Geomatics \(ISO/TC 211\)](#) while FGDC refers to those set out by the [Federal Geographic Data Committee \(FGDC\)](#) of the United States.

Metadata links



The screenshot shows a form titled "Metadata links". It has three columns: "Type", "Format", and "URL". Under "Type", there is a dropdown menu with "FGDC" selected. Under "Format", there is a text input field containing "text/plain". Under "URL", there is an empty text input field. To the right of the URL field is a "Remove" button. Below the form is an "Add link" button.

Fig. 304: Adding a metadata link in FGDC format

Coordinate Reference Systems

A coordinate reference system (CRS) defines how georeferenced spatial data relates to real locations on the Earth's surface. CRSes are part of a more general model called Spatial Reference Systems (SRS), which includes referencing by coordinates and geographic identifiers. GeoServer needs to know the Coordinate Reference System of your data. This information is used for computing the latitude/longitude bounding box and reprojecting the data during both WMS and WFS requests.

Coordinate Reference Systems

Native SRS

EPSG:26713 [EPSG:NAD27 / UTM zone 13N...](#)

Declared SRS

EPSG:26713 [Find...](#) [EPSG:NAD27 / UTM zone 13N...](#)

SRS handling

Force declared

Fig. 305: Coordinate reference system of a layer

- **Native SRS**—Specifies the coordinate system the layer is stored in. Clicking the projection link displays a description of the SRS.
- **Declared SRS**—Specifies the coordinate system GeoServer publishes to clients
- **SRS Handling**—Determines how GeoServer should handle projection when the two SRSes differ

Bounding Boxes

The bounding box determines the extent of the data within a layer.

- **Native Bounding Box**—The bounds of the data specified in the Native SRS. These bounds can be generated by clicking the *Compute from data* button.

- **Lat/Lon Bounding Box**—The bounds specified in geographic coordinates. These bounds can be calculated by clicking the *Compute from native bounds* button.

Bounding Boxes

Native Bounding Box

Min X	Min Y	Max X	Max Y
589,851.438	4,914,490.883	608,346.46	4,926,501.898

[Compute from data](#)

Lat/Lon Bounding Box

Min X	Min Y	Max X	Max Y
-103.873	44.377	-103.638	44.488

[Compute from native bounds](#)

Fig. 306: Bounding Boxes of a layer

Feature Type Details (Vector)

Vector layers have a list of the *Feature Type Details*. These include the *Property* and *Type* of a data source. For example, the `sf:archsites` layer shown below includes a geometry (`the_geom`) of type “point”.

Feature Type Details

Property	Type	Nillable	Min/Max Occurrences
<code>the_geom</code>	Point	true	0/1
<code>cat</code>	Long	true	0/1
<code>str1</code>	String	true	0/1

Fig. 307: Feature Type Details

The *Nillable* option refers to whether the property requires a value or may be flagged as being null. Meanwhile *Min/Max Occurrences* refers to how many values a field is allowed to have. Currently both *Nillable* and *Min/Max Occurrences* are set to `true` and `0/1` but may be extended with future work on complex features.

Edit Layer: Publishing

The Publishing tab configures HTTP and WMS/WFS/WCS settings.

- **Enabled**—A layer that is not enabled won’t be available to any kind of request, it will just show up in the configuration (and in REST config)
- **Advertised**—A layer is advertised by default. A non-advertised layer will be available in all data access requests (for example, WMS GetMap, WMS GetFeature) but won’t appear in any capabilities document or in the layer preview.

HTTP Settings

Cache parameters that apply to the HTTP response from client requests.

nurc:Arc_Sample

Configure the resource and publishing information for the current layer

Data **Publishing** **Dimensions**

Edit Layer

Name

☒ Enabled☒ Advertised

HTTP Settings

☐ Response Cache Headers

Cache Time (seconds)

WCS Settings

Request SRS

Current Request SRS List

EPSG:4326

New Request SRS

Fig. 308: Edit Layer: Publishing tab

- **Response Cache Headers**— If selected, GeoServer will not request the same tile twice within the time specified in *Cache Time*. One hour measured in seconds (3600), is the default value for *Cache Time*.

WMS Settings

Sets the WMS specific publishing parameters.

WMS Settings

Default Style

polygon



Additional Styles

Available Styles		Selected Styles
burg capitals cite_lakes colors dem distance giant_polygon grass green line	<div>➔</div> <div>➞</div>	

Default Rendering Buffer

5

Default WMS Path

Fig. 309: WMS Settings

- **Queryable**—Controls whether the layer is queryable via WMS `GetFeatureInfo` requests.
- **Default style**—Style that will be used when the client does not specify a named style in `GetMap` requests.
- **Additional styles**—Other styles that can be associated with this layer. Some clients (and the GeoServer Layer Preview) will present those as styling alternatives for that layer to the user.
- **Default rendering buffer**—Default value of the `buffer` `GetMap/GetFeatureInfo` vendor parameter. See the [Wms Vendor Parameters](#) for more details.
- **Default WMS path**—Location of the layer in the WMS capabilities layer tree. Useful for building non-opaque layer groups

WMS Attribution

Sets publishing information about data providers.

WMS Attribution

Attribution Text

Attribution Link

Logo URL

Logo Content Type

Logo Image Width

Logo Image Height

[Auto-detect image size and type](#)

Fig. 310: WMS Attribution

- **Attribution Text**—Human-readable text describing the data provider. This might be used as the text for a hyperlink to the data provider’s web site.
- **Attribution Link**—URL to the data provider’s website.
- **Logo URL**—URL to an image that serves as a logo for the data provider.
- **Logo Content Type, Width, and Height**—These fields provide information about the logo image that clients may use to assist with layout. GeoServer will auto-detect these values if you click the *Auto-detect image size and type* link at the bottom of the section. The text, link, and URL are each advertised in the WMS Capabilities document if they are provided. Some WMS clients will display this information to advise users which providers provide a particular dataset. If you omit some of the fields, those that are provided will be published and those that are not will be omitted from the Capabilities document.

WFS Settings

- **Per-Request Feature Limit**—Sets the maximum number of features for a layer a WFS GetFeature operation should generate (regardless of the actual number of query hits)
- **Maximum number of decimals**—Sets the maximum number of decimals in GML output.

Note: It is also possible to override the `OtherSRS/OtherCRS` list configured in the WFS service, including overriding it with an empty list if need be. The input area will accept a comma separated list of EPSG codes:

The list will be used only for the capabilities document generation, but will not be used to limit the actual target SRS usage in GetFeature requests.

WFS Settings

Per-Request Feature Limit

Maximum number of decimals

Extra SRS codes for WFS capabilities generation

☒ Override WFS wide SRS list

Fig. 311: WFS otherSRS/otherCRS override

How GeoNode Automatically Configures Layers

GeoNode automatically sets and updates information on GeoServer every time a Layer is created or its metadata updated.

Exercise

Verify Information On GeoServer Side

1. Log in to GeoNode as Administrator. Then click on the user button on the top right.

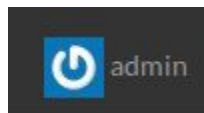


Fig. 312: GeoNode Admin

2. From the menu, click on the GeoServer voice.
3. You will be redirected to the GeoServer admin interface.
4. Select the Layers topic from the left menu.
5. Select the Layer `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline` from the list.
6. Notice how the **Basic Resource Info** have been automatically configured by GeoNode.
 - The **Name** reflects the original file name.
 - The **Title** has been filled with the Metadata value
 - The **Abstract** has been filled with the Metadata value

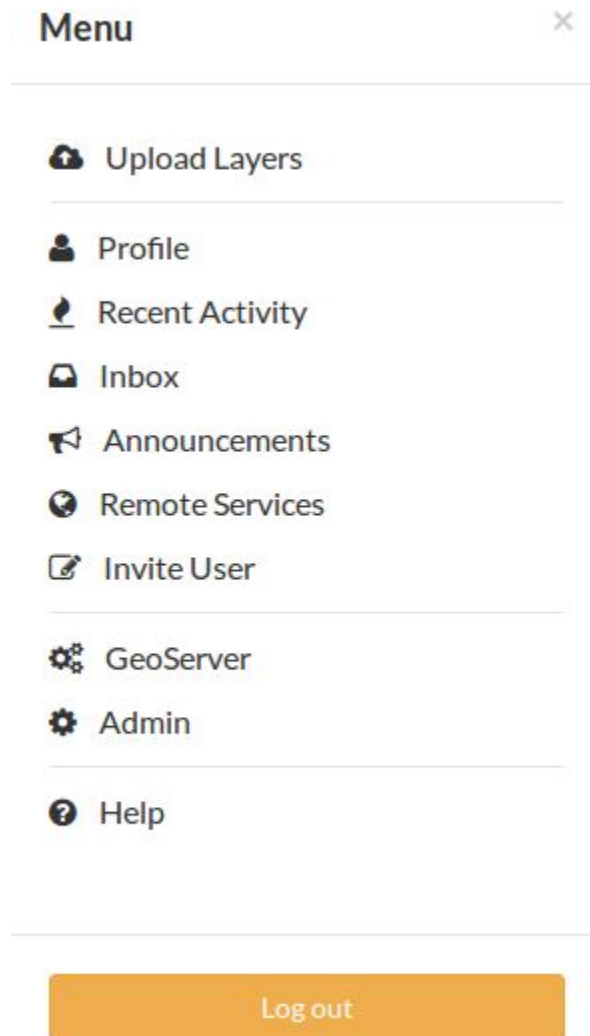


Fig. 313: *GeoNode Admin GeoServer*

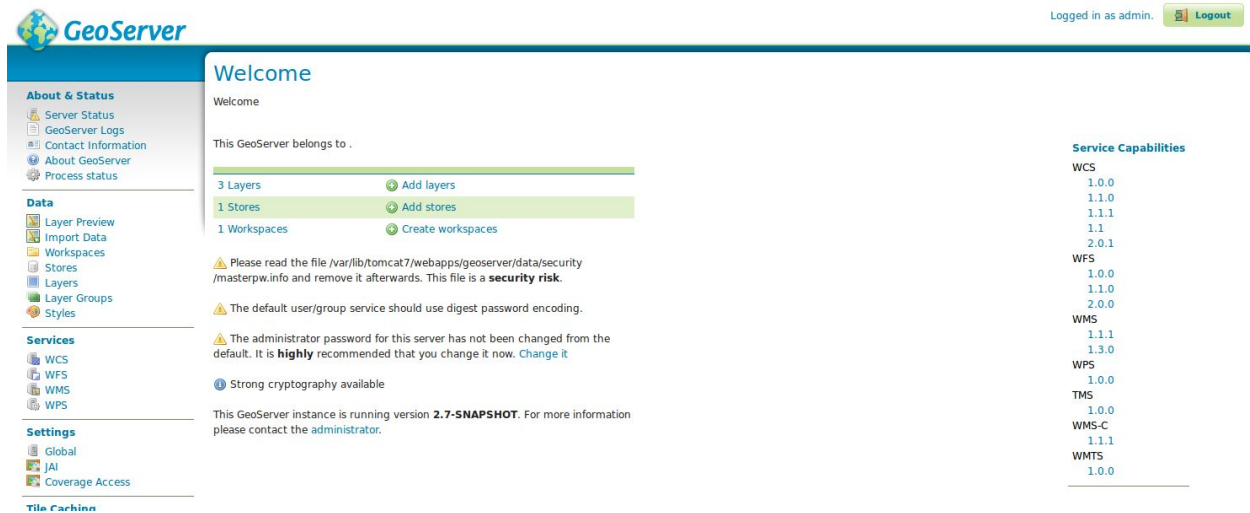


Fig. 314: GeoServer Admin Gui



Fig. 315: GeoServer Layers Menu

Layers

Manage the layers being published by GeoServer

[Add a new resource](#)

[Remove selected resources](#)

<< < 1 > >> Results 1 to 3 (out of 3 items)						Search	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Type	Workspace	Store	Layer Name	Enabled?	Native SRS	
<input type="checkbox"/>		geonode	datastore	puits_vovo_ambanja	✓	EPSG:4326	
<input type="checkbox"/>		geonode	datastore	san_andres_y_providencia_administrative	✓	EPSG:4326	
<input type="checkbox"/>		geonode	datastore	san_andres_y_providencia_coastline	✓	EPSG:4326	
<< < 1 > >> Results 1 to 3 (out of 3 items)							

Fig. 316: GeoServer Layers List

- The **Keywords** have been added with the Metadata values

Data **Publishing** **Dimensions** **Tile Caching**

Basic Resource Info

Name

☒ Enabled

☒ Advertised

Title

Abstract

Keywords

Current Keywords

New Keyword

Vocabulary

Fig. 317: *GeoServer Layers Basic Resource Info*

7. Notice how the **Metadata Links** reflect the Metadata Download options available on GeoNode, along with the URLs.
8. Notice how the **Coordinate Reference System** and the **Bounding Boxes** have been automatically filled by GeoNode accordingly with the data source info.
9. On the **Publishing Section** the **Default Style** has been updated and configured by GeoNode.

GeoServer Stylesheets (SLD)

Styles render, or make available, geospatial data. Styles for GeoServer are written in Styled Layer Descriptor (SLD), a subset of XML. Please see the section on [Styling](#) for more information on working with styles.

On the Styles page, you can add a new style, view or edit an existing style, or remove a style.

Metadata links

Type	Format	URL	
other	other	http://localhost/catalogue/csw?outputschema=http%3	Remove
other	other	http://localhost/catalogue/csw?outputschema=http%3	Remove
other	other	http://localhost/catalogue/csw?outputschema=http%3	Remove
other	other	http://localhost/catalogue/csw?outputschema=urn%3	Remove
FGDC	text/xml	http://localhost/catalogue/csw?outputschema=http%3	Remove
other	other	http://localhost/catalogue/csw?outputschema=http%3	Remove

Fig. 318: GeoServer Layers Metadata Links

Coordinate Reference Systems

Native SRS

EPSG:4326 [EPSG:WGS 84...](#)

Declared SRS

EPSG:4326 [Find...](#) [EPSG:WGS 84...](#)

SRS handling

Force declared

Bounding Boxes

Native Bounding Box

Min X	Min Y	Max X	Max Y
-81.3962935	13.3202891	-81.3490249	13.3859614

[Compute from data](#)

Lat/Lon Bounding Box

Min X	Min Y	Max X	Max Y
-81.3962935	13.3202891	-81.3490249	13.3859614

[Compute from native bounds](#)

Fig. 319: GeoServer Layers Coordinate Reference System



Fig. 320: GeoServer Layers Publishing Section

Styles

Manage the Styles published by GeoServer

[Add a new style](#)

[Removed selected style\(s\)](#)

<< < | > >> Results 1 to 22 (out of 22 items)

Search





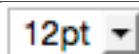
<input type="checkbox"/>	Style Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	burg
<input type="checkbox"/>	giant_polygon
<input type="checkbox"/>	capitals
<input type="checkbox"/>	simple_streams
<input type="checkbox"/>	pophatch
<input type="checkbox"/>	restricted
<input type="checkbox"/>	tiger_roads
<input type="checkbox"/>	poly_landmarks
<input type="checkbox"/>	green
<input type="checkbox"/>	rain

Fig. 321: Styles page

Edit a Style

To view or edit a style, click the style name. A *Style Editor* page will be displayed. The page presents options for configuring a style's name, code, and other attributes. Style names are specified at the top in the name field. The style's workspace can be chosen using workspace selector. Styles are edited using a plain text editor with some basic utilities.

The style editor supports line numbering, automatic indentation, and real-time syntax highlighting. You can also increase or decrease the font size of the editor.

Button	Description
	undo
	redo
	go to line
	auto-format the editor contents
	change the font size of the editor

To confirm that the SLD code is fully compliant with the SLD schema, click the *Validate* button. A message box will confirm whether the style contains validation errors.

Note: GeoServer will sometimes render styles that fail validation, but this is not recommended.

To view the [generated legend entry](#) for the style, click the *Preview Legend* button.

Add a Style

The buttons for adding and removing a style can be found at the top of the *Styles* page.

To add a new style, select the *Add a new style* button. You will be redirected to an editor page. Enter a name for the style. You can also select the style format. In a default GeoServer installation only SLD is supported, but other extensions (such as `css`) add support for additional formats. The editor page provides several options for submitting a new style. You can paste the style directly into the editor contents. You can generate a new default style based on an internal template:

You can copy the contents of an existing style into the editor:

You can select and upload a local file that contains the SLD:

Once a style is successfully submitted, you will be redirected to the main *Styles* page where the new style will be listed.

Remove a Style

To remove a style, select it by clicking the checkbox next to the style. Multiple styles can be selected, or all can be selected by clicking the checkbox in the header. Click the *Remove selected style(s)* link at the top of the page. You will be asked to confirm or cancel the removal. Clicking *OK* removes the selected style(s).

How GeoNode Automatically Configures Style

When uploading a new Layer to GeoNode, it creates by default an SLD on GeoServer with the **same native name of the Layer** and assigns it to the Layer as **Default Style**.

Style Editor

Edit the current SLD style. The editor can provide syntax highlight and be brought to full screen. Click on the "validate" button to verify the style is a valid SLD document.





Name

Workspace

Format
 Format only editable for new styles

Generate a default style
 [Generate ...](#)

Copy from existing style
 [Copy ...](#)

```

1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
2 <StyledLayerDescriptor version="1.0.0"
3   xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/sld http://schemas.opengis.net/sld/1.0.0
   /StyledLayerDescriptor.xsd"
4   xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/sld" xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc"
5   xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-
   instance">
6
7   <NamedLayer>
8     <Name>giant_polygon</Name>
9     <UserStyle>
10      <Title>A violet polygon style</Title>
11      <FeatureTypeStyle>
12        <Rule>
13          <Title>violet polygon</Title>
14          <PolygonSymbolizer>
15            <Fill>
16              <CssParameter name="fill">#3300ff</CssParameter>
17            </Fill>
18            <Stroke>
19              <CssParameter name="stroke">#000000</CssParameter>
20              <CssParameter name="stroke-width">0.5</CssParameter>
21            </Stroke>
22          </PolygonSymbolizer>
23
```

Style file
 No file selected. [Upload ...](#)

Fig. 322: Style editor

No validation errors.

Style Editor

Fig. 323: No validation errors

```
org.xml.sax.SAXParseException: The element type "NamedLayer" must be terminated by the matching end-tag "</NamedLayer>".
```

Style Editor

Fig. 324: Validation error message

Styles

Manage the Styles published by GeoServer

+ Add a new style

- Removed selected style(s)

Fig. 325: Adding or removing a style

Generate a default style

Choose One ▾ Generate ...

Choose One

- Point
- Line
- Polygon
- Raster
- Generic

...ing style

Copy ...

12pt ▾

Fig. 326: Generating a new default style.

Copy from existing style

Choose One ▾ Copy ...

Choose One

- generic
- line
- point
- polygon
- raster

12pt ▾

Fig. 327: Copying an existing Style from GeoServer

SLD file

Browse... Upload

Fig. 328: Uploading an SLD file from your local computer

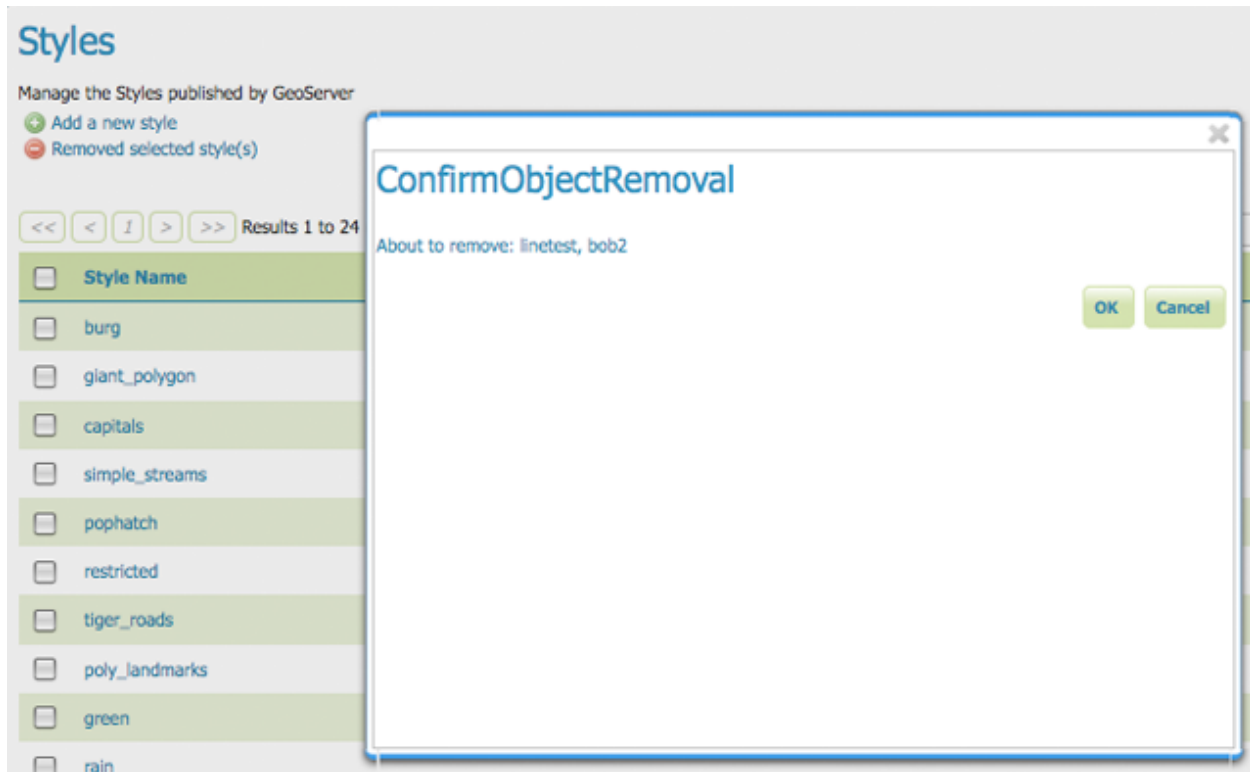


Fig. 329: Confirmation prompt for removing styles

In the previous sections you already modified the default style of the Layer `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline` automatically generated by GeoNode.

GeoServer Data Dir Structure

This section gives an overview of the structure and contents of the GeoServer data directory.

This is not intended to be a complete reference to the GeoServer configuration information, since generally the data directory configuration files should not be accessed directly. Instead, the [Web Administration Interface](#) can be used to view and modify the configuration manually, and for programmatic access and manipulation the [REST configuration API](#) should be used.

The directories that do contain user-modifiable content are: `logs`, `palettes`, `templates`, `user-projection`, and `www`.

The following figure shows the structure of the GeoServer data directory:

```

1  <data_directory>/
2
3      global.xml
4      logging.xml
5      wms.xml
6      wfs.xml
7      wcs.xml
8
9      data/
10     demo/

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

11  geosearch/
12  gwc/
13  layergroups/
14  logs/
15  palettes/
16  plugIns/
17  security/
18  styles/
19  templates/
20  user_projections/
21  workspaces/
22  |
23  +- workspace dirs...
24  |
25  +- datastore dirs...
26  |
27  +- layer dirs...
28  www/

```

The .xml files

The top-level .xml files contain information about the services and various global options for the server instance.

File	Description
global.xml	Contains settings common to all services, such as contact information, JAI settings, character sets and verbosity.
logging.xml	Specifies logging parameters, such as logging level, logfile location, and whether to log to stdout.
wcs.xml	Contains the service metadata and various settings for the WCS service.
wfs.xml	Contains the service metadata and various settings for the WFS service.
wms.xml	Contains the service metadata and various settings for the WMS service.

workspaces

The `workspaces` directory contain metadata about the layers published by GeoServer. It contains a directory for each defined **workspace**. Each workspace directory contains directories for the **datastores** defined in it. Each datastore directory contains directories for the **layers** defined for the datastore. Each layer directory contains a `layer.xml` file, and either a `coverage.xml` or a `featuretype.xml` file depending on whether the layer represents a *raster* or *vector* dataset.

data

The `data` directory can be used to store file-based geospatial datasets being served as layers. (This should not be confused with the main “GeoServer data directory”.) This directory is commonly used to store shapefiles and raster files, but can be used for any data that is file-based.

The main benefit of storing data files under the `data` directory is portability. Consider a shapefile stored external to the `data` directory at a location `C:\gis_data\foo.shp`. The `datastore` entry in `catalog.xml` for this shapefile would look like the following:

```

1  <datastore id="foo_shapefile">
2    <connectionParams>
3      <parameter name="url" value="file://C:/gis_data/foo.shp" />
4    </connectionParams>
5  </datastore>

```

Now consider trying to port this data directory to another host running GeoServer. The location `C:\gis_data\foo.shp` probably does not exist on the second host. So either the file must be copied to this location on the new host, or `catalog.xml` must be changed to reflect a new location.

This problem can be avoided by storing `foo.shp` in the data directory. In this case the `datastore` entry in `catalog.xml` becomes:

```

1  <datastore id="foo_shapefile">
2    <connectionParams>
3      <parameter name="url" value="file:data/foo.shp"/>
4    </connectionParams>
5  </datastore>

```

The `value` attribute is rewritten to be relative to the `data` directory. This location independence allows the entire data directory to be copied to a new host and used directly with no additional changes.

demo

The `demo` directory contains files which define the *sample requests* available in the *Sample Request Tool* (<http://localhost/geoserver/demoRequest.do>). See the [Demos](#) page for more information.

geosearch

The `geosearch` directory contains information for regionation of KML files.

gwc

The `gwc` directory holds the cache created by the embedded GeoWebCache service.

layergroups

The `layergroups` directory contains configuration information for the defined layergroups.

logs

The `logs` directory contains configuration information for logging profiles, and the default `geoserver.log` log file. See also [Advanced log configuration](#).

palettes

The `palettes` directory is used to store pre-computed **Image Palettes**. Image palettes are used by the GeoServer WMS as way to reduce the size of produced images while maintaining image quality. See also [Paletted Images](#).

security

The `security` directory contains the files used to configure the GeoServer security subsystem. This includes a set of property files which define *access roles*, along with the services and data each role is authorized to access. See the [Security](#) section for more information.

styles

The `styles` directory contains Styled Layer Descriptor (SLD) files which contain styling information used by the GeoServer WMS. For each file in this directory there is a corresponding entry in `catalog.xml`:

```

1  <style id="point_style" file="default_point.sld"/>

```

See the [Styling](#) section for more information about styling and SLD .

templates

The `templates` directory contains files used by the GeoServer **templating** subsystem. Templates are used to customize the output of various GeoServer operations. See also [Freemarker Templates](#).

user_projections

The `user_projections` directory contains a file called `epsg.properties` which is used to define custom spatial reference systems that are not part of the official [EPSG database](#). See also [Custom CRS Definitions](#).

www

The `www` directory is used to allow GeoServer to serve files like a regular web server. The contents of this directory are served at `http://<host:port>/geoserver/www`. While not a replacement for a full blown web server, this can be useful for serving client-side mapping applications. See also [Serving Static Files](#).

Exercise

Navigate the GeoServer Data Directory

1. Log in to GeoNode as Administrator. Then click on the user button on the top right.

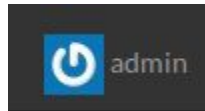


Fig. 330: *GeoNode Admin*

2. From the menu, click on the GeoServer voice.
3. You will be redirected to the GeoServer admin interface.
4. Select the Server Status topic from the left menu. On the status page note the Data Directory.
5. Open a Terminal window and go to the GeoServer Data Directory folder. Navigate the folders and examine the files.
6. Enter the `styles` directory and confirm it is present the file `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.sld`

```
1 $ cat san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.sld
```

Steps To Manually Migrate A Layer

In this section we are going to save on the mass storage all the information from a GeoNode Layer needed to restore it back later on another GeoNode instance.

Here below a quick summary of the actions to do in order to export manually a GeoNode Layer:

- First of all it is necessary to store the Layer data in a portable format. Since we can't assume any specific configuration on the target GeoNode (we don't know if it has been attached to a Database or not, and the connection parameters neither), we need to save the Layer source data in a format feasible to be imported back on any GeoNode. The solution is to export the Layer as an **ESRI Shapefile**.
- We may need to export also the SLD defined for the Layer. We must store back also the Layer Styles on the storage.
- Once we got all the source data, the final step is to save the Layer Metadata. All the information defined for that Layer must be replicated back on the target instance.

The exercise we are going to execute in 4 steps, consists in:

1. **Download a Layer as ESRI Shapefile:** We will download the Layer `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline`, already configured in GeoNode, as an *ESRI Shape-File*. This allows us to store the data in a portable format.

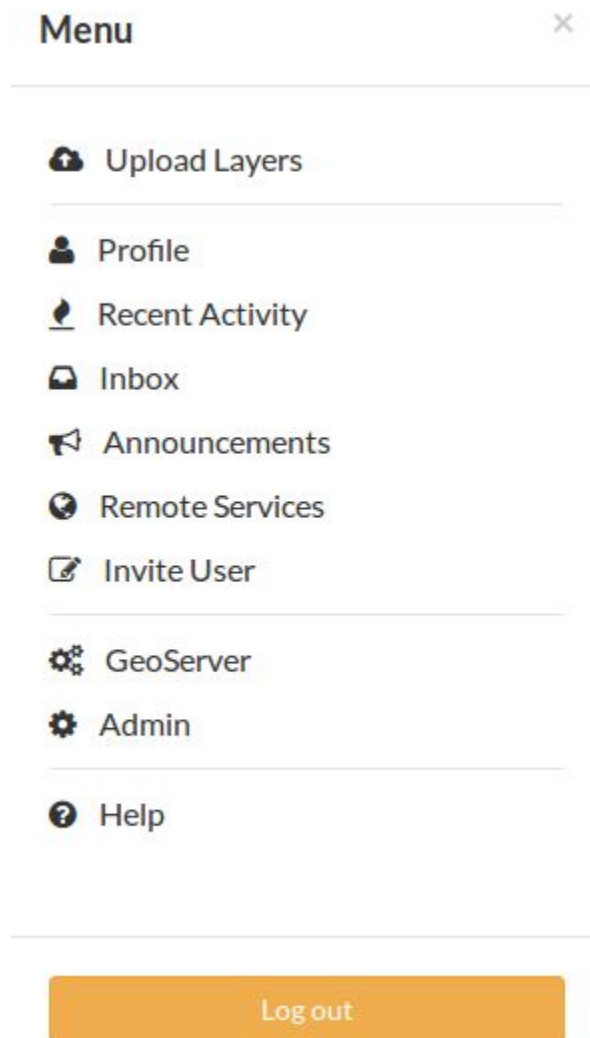


Fig. 331: *GeoNode Admin GeoServer*

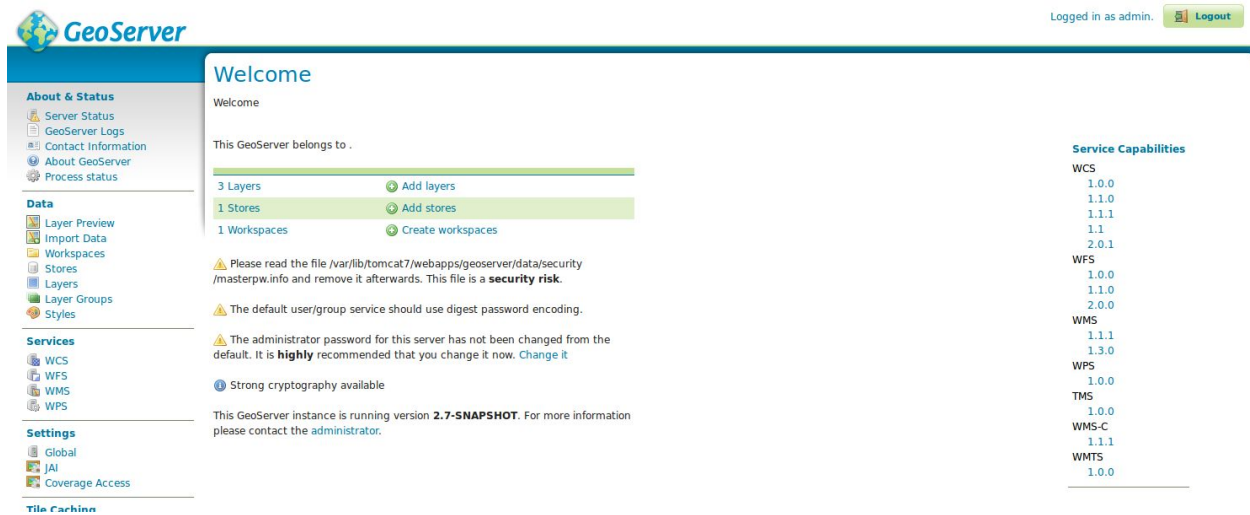


Fig. 332: GeoServer Admin Gui

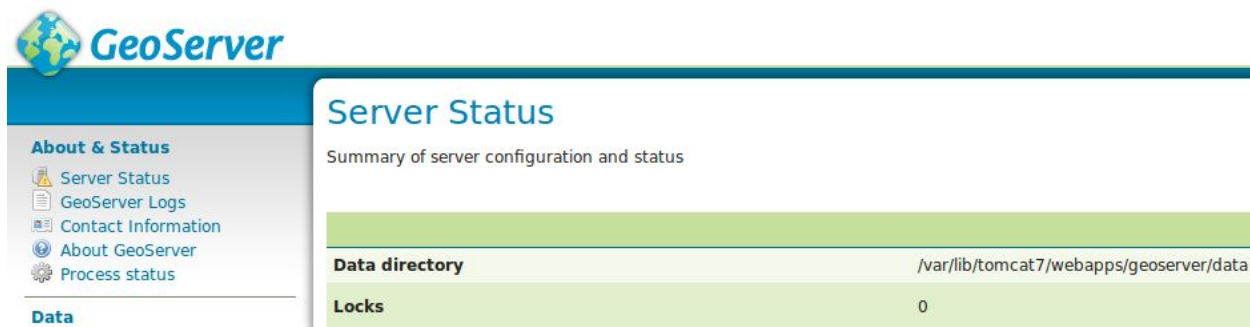


Fig. 333: GeoServer Admin Server Status Page

2. **Save and export the Layer SLDs:** We will check what are the Styles associated to the `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline` Layer, retrieve the corresponding SLD files on the GeoServer Data Dir and save them for a later import.
3. **Save and export the Layer Metadata:** We will save the `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline` Layer metadata as an *ISOTC211/19115* XML file for a later import.
4. **Import back the Layer:** We will cleanup the GeoNode instance, being sure that also GeoServer will be cleaned, and then we will restore back the `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline` Layer using the files saved during the previous steps.

1. Download a Layer as ESRI Shapefile

Note: In order to execute this exercise, we assume that you have read all the previous sections and your source GeoNode has a Layer already configured as specified on the preliminary notes.

Exercise

Export A Layer As A SHAPEFILE

Warning: You must be GeoNode Administrator in order to successfully execute this exercise.

1. Identify the real Layer name.

Connect to your local GeoNode instance and explore the available Layers.

Select the Layer *San Andreas Coastlines* and click on **Metadata Edit**.

You will find the real Layer name as subtitle of the **Edit Metadata** page. Note it somewhere.

2. Identify the GeoServer Endpoint.

Identify the GeoServer endpoint. Click on `admin` and then on `GeoServer` menu link.

In our case the GeoServer Endpoint is `http://localhost/geoserver`.

3. Export the Layer as an *ESRI ShapeFile* file format.

Open a Terminal window and go to `/home/geo/Desktop/`.

```
$> cd /home/geo/Desktop/
```

Create a new folder `backup` and enter it.

```
$> mkdir backup
$> cd backup
```

Finally export the `geonode:san_andres_y_providencia_coastline` as *ShapeFile* from GeoServer using the `WGET` utility command.

```
$> wget --user=admin --password=admin -O san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.zip
↳ "http://localhost/geoserver/geonode/ows?service=WFS&version=1.0.0&
↳ request=GetFeature&typeName=geonode:san_andres_y_providencia_coastline&
↳ outputFormat=SHAPE-ZIP"
```

Note: Let's examine the command we just executed:

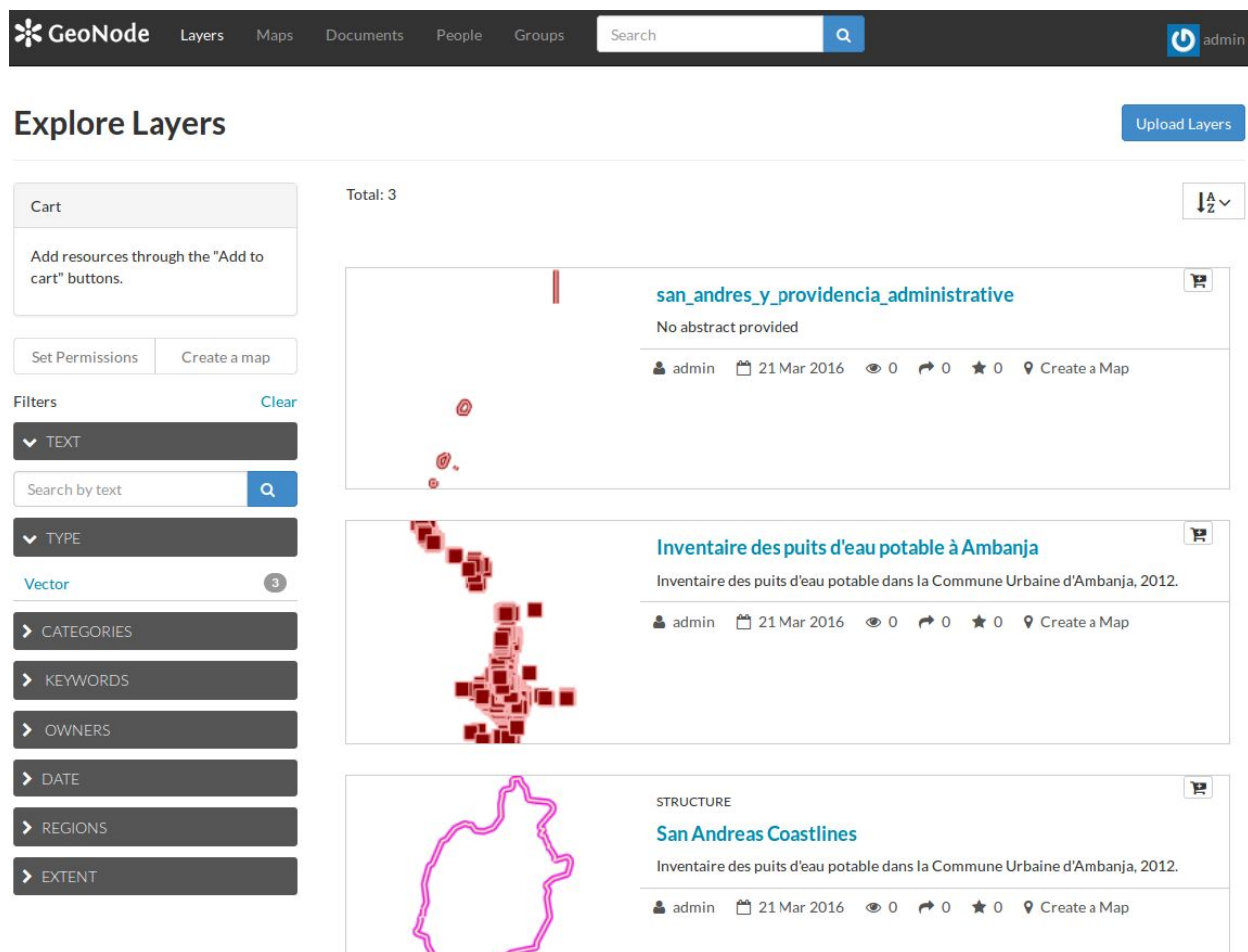


Fig. 334: *GeoNode Explore Layers*

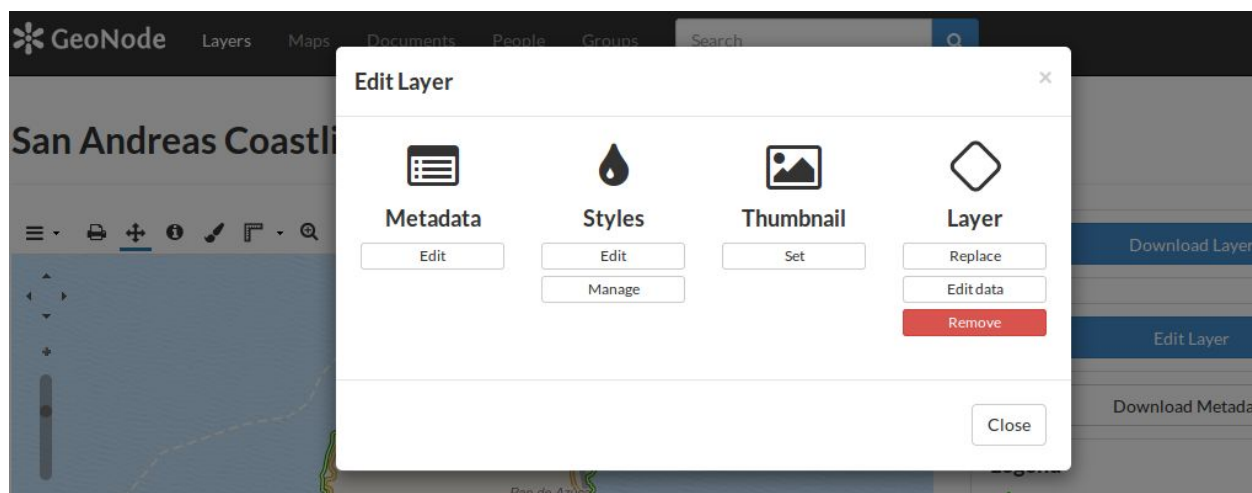
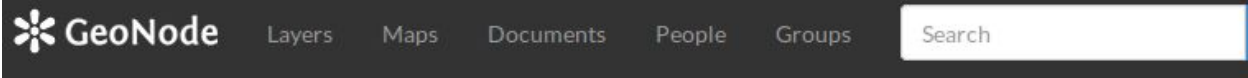


Fig. 335: *GeoNode Edit Metadata*



Edit Metadata

Editing details for **geonode:san_andres_y_providencia_coastline**

Note: this layer's original metadata was populated by importing a metadata XML file. GeoNode's metadata import supports a subset of ISO, FGDC, and Dublin Core metadata elements. Some of your original metadata may have been lost.

Update

Owner

admin

Fig. 336: GeoNode Layer Real Name

```
# This is the executable
wget
```

```
# Those are the GeoNode credentials for the ``admin`` user. Yours maybe different.
--user=admin --password=admin
```

```
# This is the name of the output file we want to create. It's not important, you
↳ can choose anyone.
-O san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.zip
```

```
# This is the full URL to let GeoServer save the source data as ShapeFile ZIP.
"http://localhost/geoserver/geonode/ows?service=WFS&version=1.0.0&
↳ request=GetFeature&typeName=geonode:san_andres_y_providencia_coastline&
↳ outputFormat=SHAPE-ZIP"

# 1. It must be quoted ""
# 2. The first part is the GeoServer Endpoint "http://localhost/geoserver"
# 3. The "typename" is the real GeoNode Layer name "typeName=geonode:san_andres_y_
↳ providencia_coastline"
# 4. With "outputFormat" we say to GeoServer how to download data
↳ "outputFormat=SHAPE-ZIP"
```

Unzip the file into the backup folder.

```
$> unzip san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.zip
```

Check that the ShapeFile has been correctly downloaded. You must see the 4 .dbf, .prj, .shp, .shx files on the backup folder.

```
$> ls -la
```

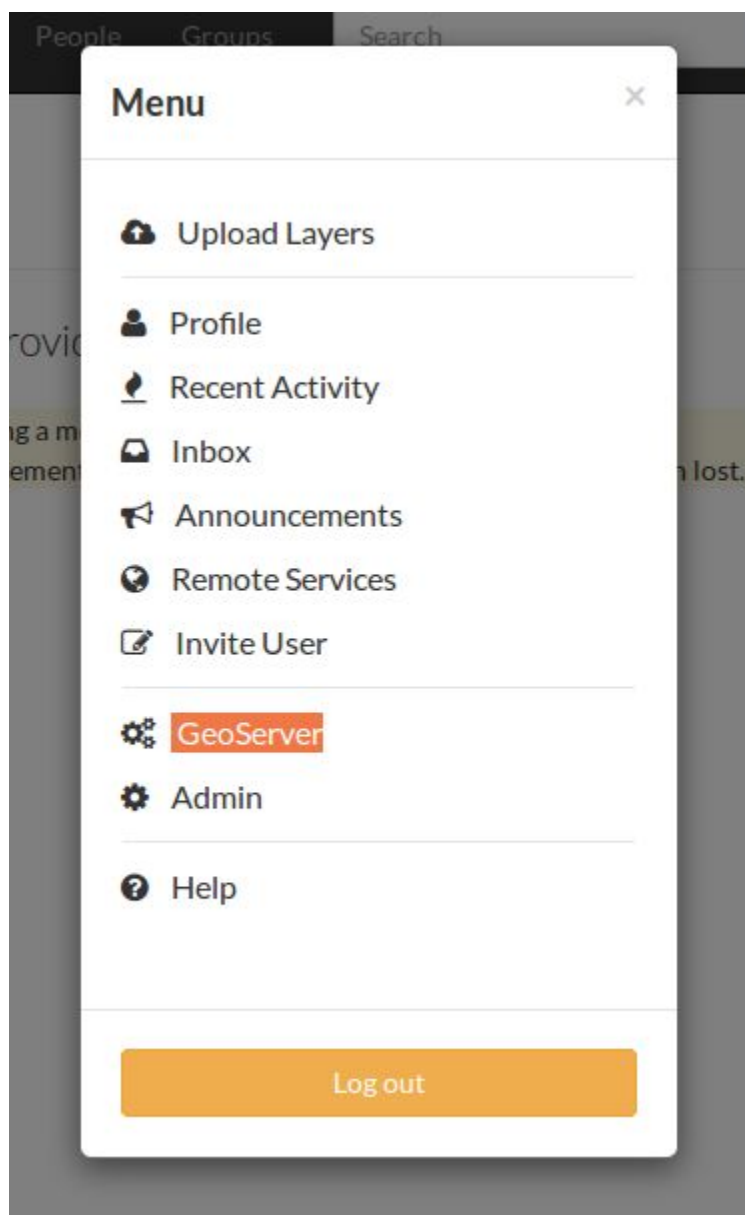


Fig. 337: *GeoServer Endpoint*

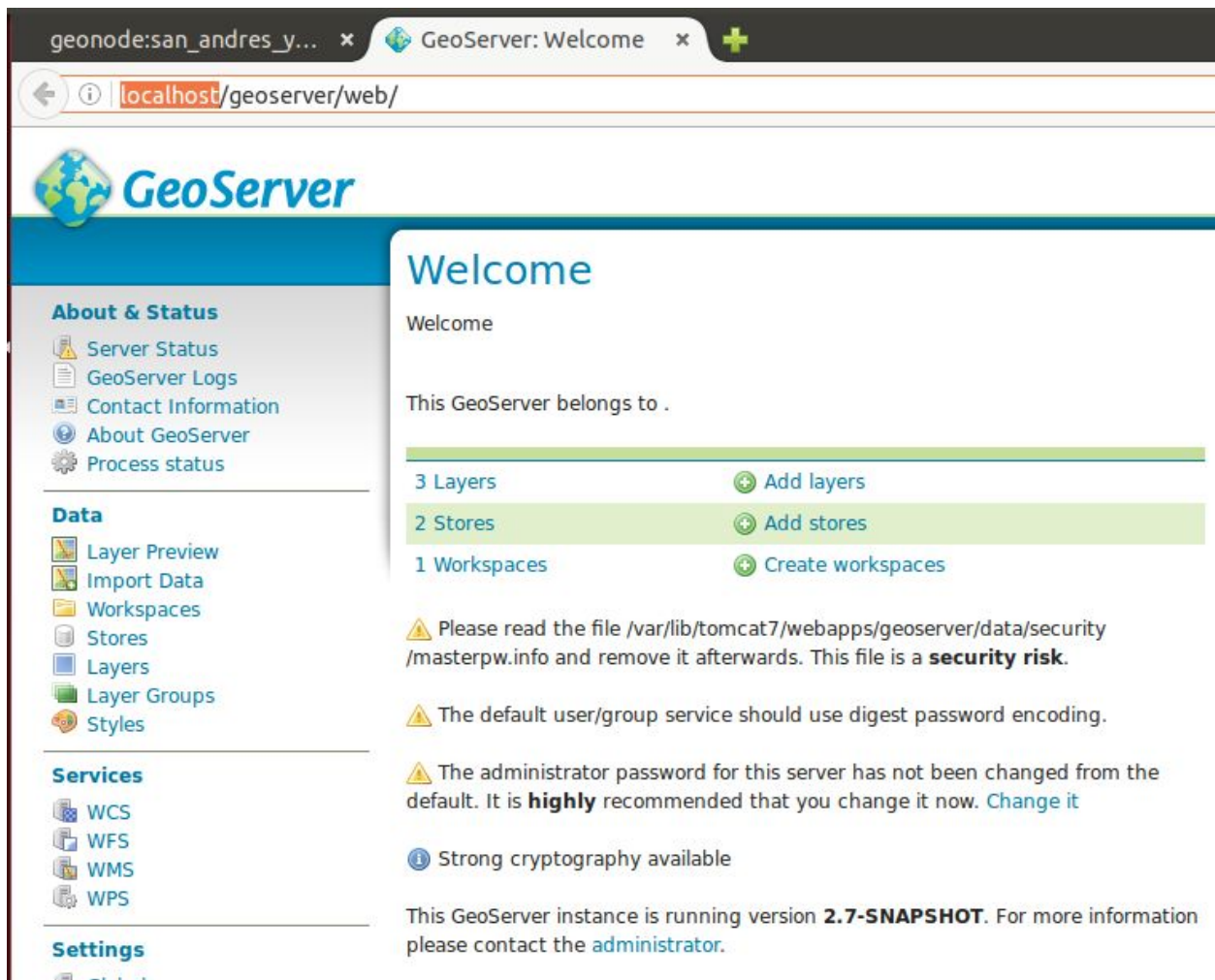


Fig. 338: GeoServer Web Page

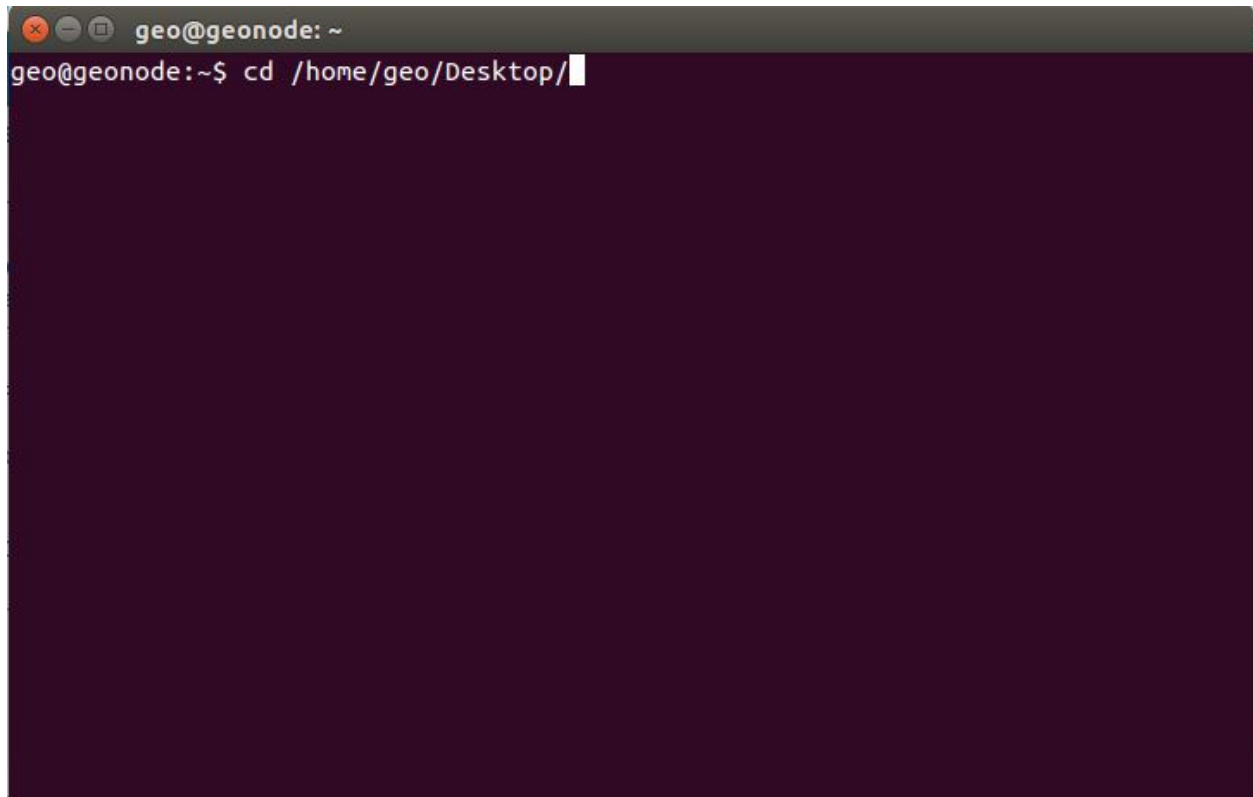


Fig. 339: Terminal: Desktop Folder

Note: You can also delete the `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.zip` file now. It won't be useful anymore in the future.

2. Save and export the Layer SLDs

Note: In order to execute this exercise, we assume that you have read all the previous sections and your source GeoNode has a Layer already configured as specified on the preliminary notes.

Exercise

Export The Layer Default SLD

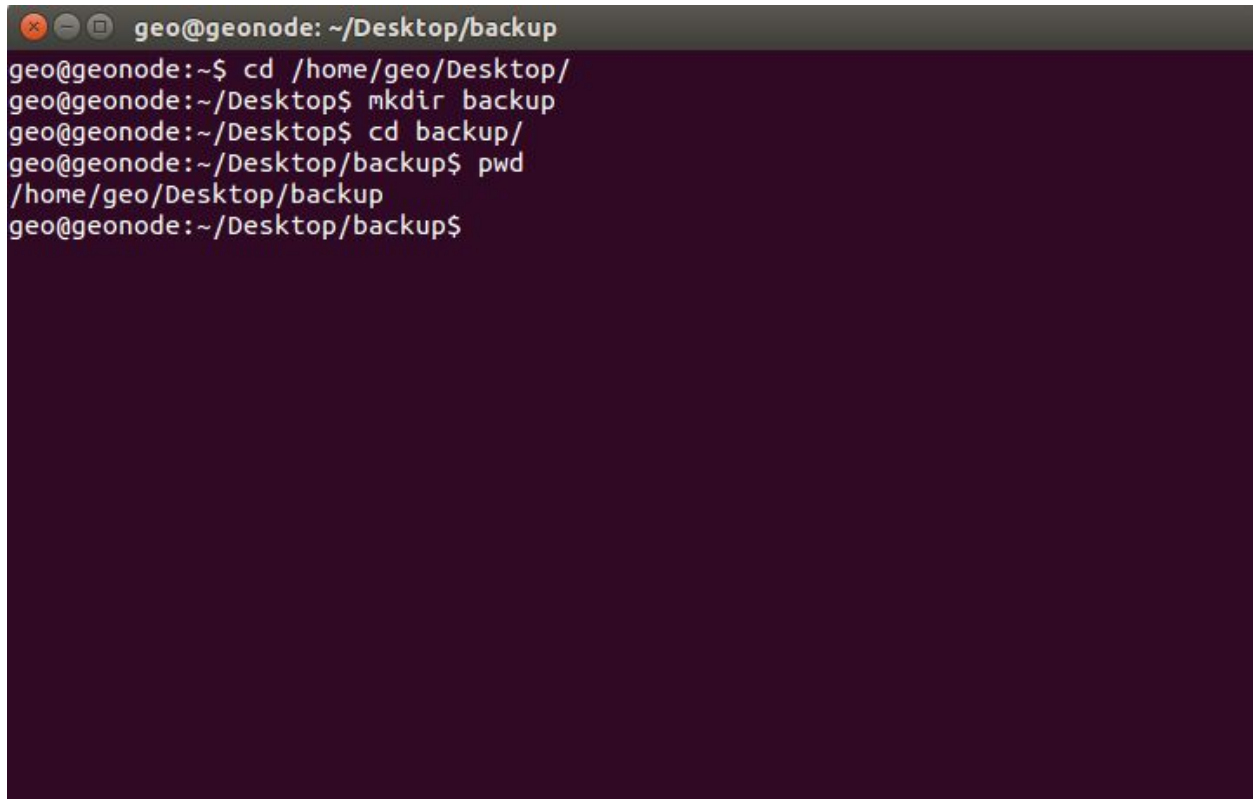
Warning: By default GeoNode creates an SLD on GeoServer with the same name of the imported Layer and use it as default style. In this exercise we will assume that the Layer uses only the default GeoNode SLD.

1. Identify the full path of the `GeoServer Data Dir`

Click on the `GeoServer` link of the GeoNode admin menu.

Click on the `Server Status` link of the GeoServer admin page.

Copy the full path of the *GeoServer Data Dir* from the `Server Status` page.



```

geo@geonode: ~/Desktop/backup
geo@geonode:~$ cd /home/geo/Desktop/
geo@geonode:~/Desktop$ mkdir backup
geo@geonode:~/Desktop$ cd backup/
geo@geonode:~/Desktop/backup$ pwd
/home/geo/Desktop/backup
geo@geonode:~/Desktop/backup$

```

Fig. 340: *Terminal: Backup Folder*

From the Terminal window, copy the `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.sld` into the backup folder.

```

$> cd /home/geo/Desktop/backup/
$> cp /var/lib/tomcat7/webapps/geoserver/data/styles/san_andres_y_providencia_
↪coastline.sld .

```

Note: Lets examine the command we just executed:

```

# This is the executable
cp

```

```

# This is the full path of the ``san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.sld`` file
/var/lib/tomcat7/webapps/geoserver/data/styles/san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.
↪sld

# 1. Notice that the first part ``/var/lib/tomcat7/webapps/geoserver/data`` is
↪the path of the GeoServer Data Dir
# 2. You must add the path ``/styles/`` to the path of the GeoServer Data Dir
# 3. The SLD file has the same prefix of the original Layer ``san_andres_y_
↪providencia_coastline.sld``

```

Check that the SLD has been correctly downloaded. You must see the `.sld` file on the backup folder.

```

geo@geonode: ~/Desktop/backup
geo@geonode:~/Desktop/backup$ rm *
geo@geonode:~/Desktop/backup$ ll
total 8
drwxrwxr-x 2 geo geo 4096 mar 29 11:48 ./
drwxr-xr-x 6 geo geo 4096 mar 29 11:32 ../
geo@geonode:~/Desktop/backup$ wget --user=admin --password=admin -O san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.zip "http://localhost/geoserver/geonode/ows?service=WFS&version=1.0.0&request=GetFeature&typeName=geonode:san_andres_y_providencia_coastline&outputFormat=SHAPE-ZIP"
--2016-03-29 11:48:57-- http://localhost/geoserver/geonode/ows?service=WFS&version=1.0.0&request=GetFeature&typeName=geonode:san_andres_y_providencia_coastline&outputFormat=SHAPE-ZIP
Resolving localhost (localhost)... 127.0.0.1
Connecting to localhost (localhost)|127.0.0.1|:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: unspecified [application/zip]
Saving to: 'san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.zip'

[ <=> ] 5.598 --.-K/s in 0s

2016-03-29 11:48:57 (215 MB/s) - 'san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.zip' saved [5598]

geo@geonode:~/Desktop/backup$

```

Fig. 341: Terminal: Save san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.zip

```
$> ls -la
```

3. Save and export the Layer Metadata

Note: In order to execute this exercise, we assume that you have read all the previous sections and your source GeoNode has a Layer already configured as specified on the preliminary notes.

Exercise

Export A Layer Metadata As An ISOTC211/19115 XML

Warning: You must be GeoNode Administrator in order to successfully execute this exercise.

1. Get the ISOTC211/19115 XML URL.

Connect to your local GeoNode instance and explore the available Layers.

Select the Layer *San Andreas Coastlines* and click on **Download Metadata**.

Click with the **right mouse button** over the *ISO* link and then on Copy Link Location.

2. Store the *ISOTC211/19115 XML* through the WGET command.


```

geo@geonode: ~/Desktop/backup
Connecting to localhost (localhost)|127.0.0.1|:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: unspecified [application/zip]
Saving to: 'san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.zip'

[ <=> ] 5.598 --.-K/s in 0s

2016-03-29 11:48:57 (215 MB/s) - 'san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.zip' saved
[5598]

geo@geonode:~/Desktop/backup$ ll
total 16
drwxrwxr-x 2 geo geo 4096 mar 29 11:48 ./
drwxr-xr-x 6 geo geo 4096 mar 29 11:32 ../
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 5598 mar 29 11:48 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.zip
geo@geonode:~/Desktop/backup$ unzip san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.zip
Archive:  san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.zip
  inflating: san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.dbf
  inflating: san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.prj
  inflating: san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.shp
  inflating: wfsrequest.txt
  inflating: san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.shx
  inflating: san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.cst
geo@geonode:~/Desktop/backup$

```

Fig. 342: Terminal: Unzip san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.zip

From the Terminal window, goto the backup folder of the san_andres_y_providencia_coastline file we created before.

```
$> cd /home/geo/Desktop/backup/
```

Finally export the san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.xml as *ISOTC211/19115 XML* from GeoNode using the WGET utility command.

```

$> wget --user=admin --password=admin -O san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.xml
↳ "http://localhost/catalogue/csw?outputschema=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.isotc211.org
↳ %2F2005%2Fgmd&service=CSW&request=GetRecordById&version=2.0.2&
↳ elementsetname=full&id=3236a2e0-f023-11e5-86e3-08002779b53d"

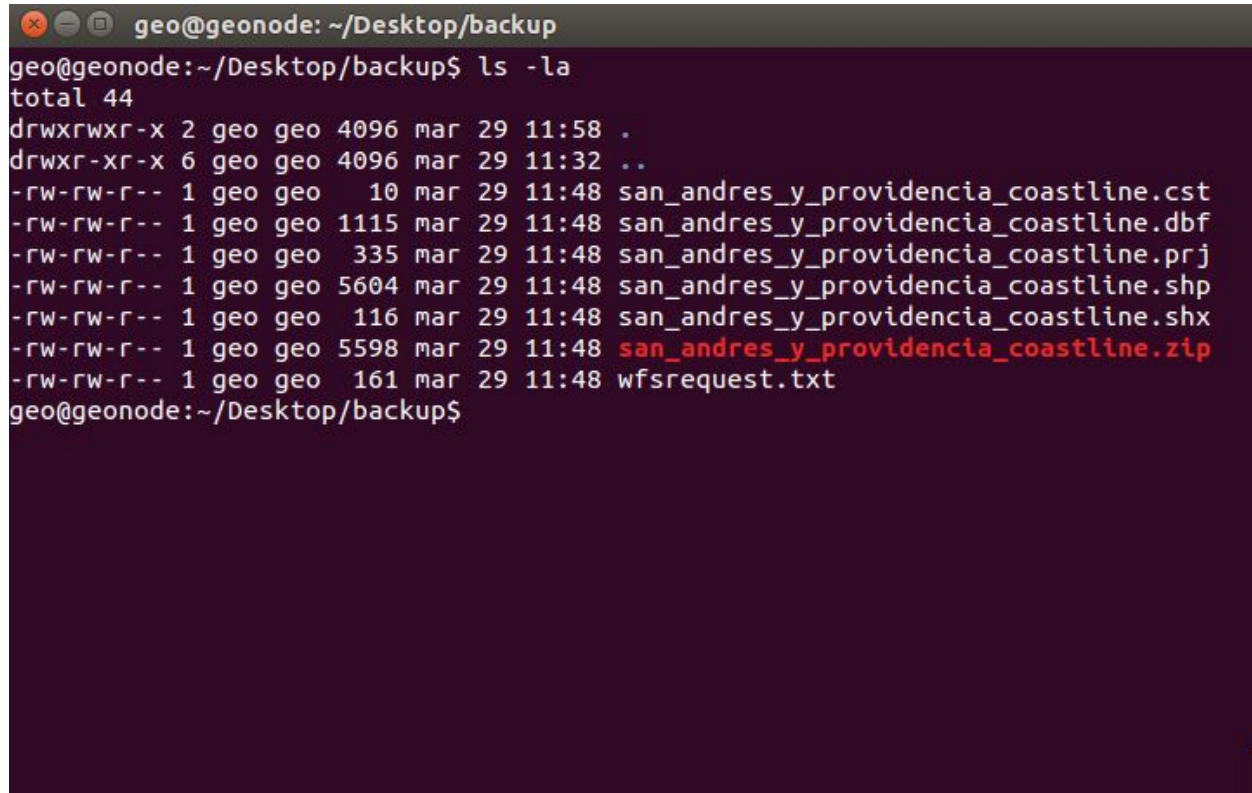
```

Note: Lets examine the command we just executed:

```
# This is the executable
wget
```

```
# Those are the GeoNode credentials for the ``admin`` user. Yours maybe different.
--user=admin --password=admin
```

```
# This is the name of the output file we want to create. **It's important** that
↳ the file has the same prefix of the ``san_andres_y_providencia_coastline``
↳ Layer name.
-O san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.xml
```



```

geo@geonode: ~/Desktop/backup
geo@geonode:~/Desktop/backup$ ls -la
total 44
drwxrwxr-x 2 geo geo 4096 mar 29 11:58 .
drwxr-xr-x 6 geo geo 4096 mar 29 11:32 ..
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 10 mar 29 11:48 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.cst
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 1115 mar 29 11:48 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.dbf
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 335 mar 29 11:48 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.prj
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 5604 mar 29 11:48 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.shp
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 116 mar 29 11:48 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.shx
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 5598 mar 29 11:48 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.zip
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 161 mar 29 11:48 wfsrequest.txt
geo@geonode:~/Desktop/backup$

```

Fig. 343: Terminal: Check `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.zip`

```

# This is the full URL of the ISOTC211/19115 XML.
"http://localhost/catalogue/csw?outputschema=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.isotc211.org%2F2005
↳ %2Fgmd&service=CSW&request=GetRecordById&version=2.0.2&elementsetname=full&
↳ id=3236a2e0-f023-11e5-86e3-08002779b53d"

# 1. It must be quoted ""
# 2. The first part is the GeoNode Catalogue Endpoint "http://localhost/catalogue"
# 3. With "outputschema" we say to GeoNode how to download metadata
↳ "outputschema=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.isotc211.org%2F2005%2Fgmd"
# 4. Notice that any Layer in GeoNode is identified by a unique ID "id=3236a2e0-
↳ f023-11e5-86e3-08002779b53d", which can be retrieved from the Layer Metadata_
↳ panel.

```

Check that the XML has been correctly downloaded. You must see the `.xml` file on the backup folder.

```
$> ls -la
```

4. Import back the Layer through the “importlayers” GeoNode Management Command

At this point we have everything we need to restore the Layer saved into the `/home/geo/Desktop/backup/` folder.

What we are going to do now is:

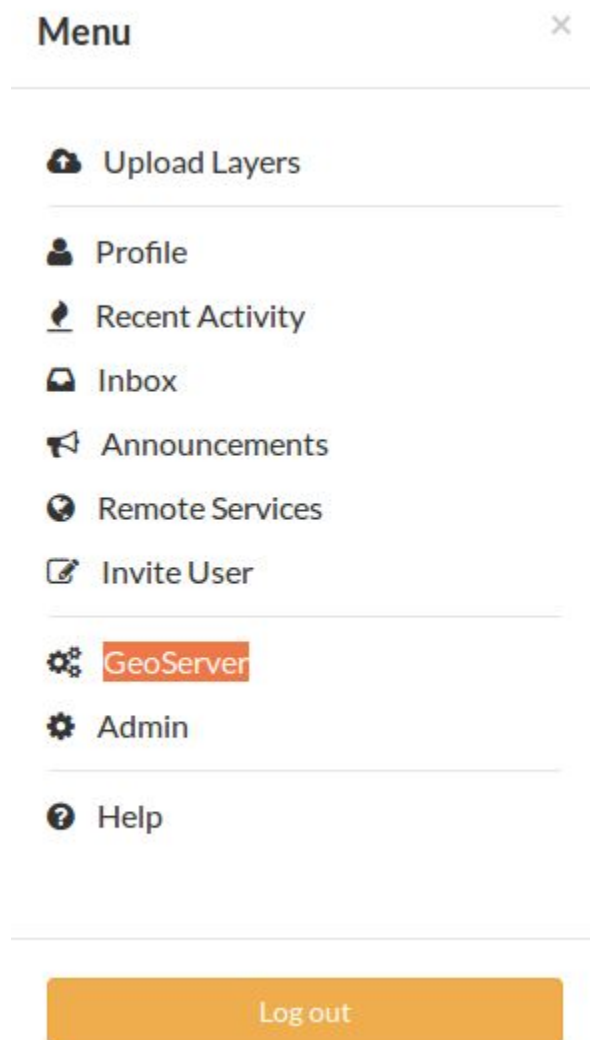
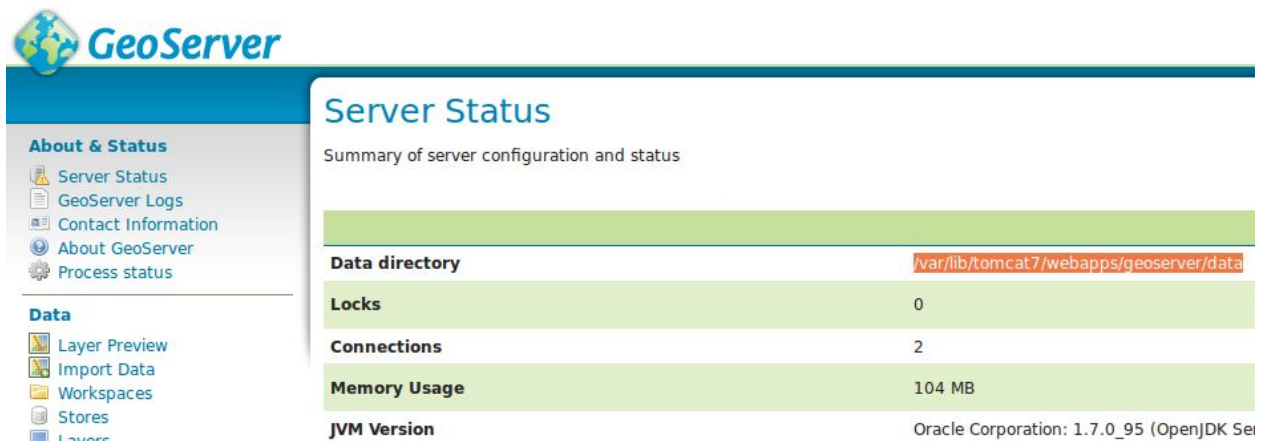


Fig. 344: *GeoServer Admin Page*



Fig. 345: *GeoServer Admin Page Server Status*



Server Status

Summary of server configuration and status

Data directory	/var/lib/tomcat7/webapps/geoserver/data
Locks	0
Connections	2
Memory Usage	104 MB
JVM Version	Oracle Corporation: 1.7.0_95 (OpenJDK Se

Fig. 346: *GeoServer Admin Page* GeoServer Data Dir

```

geo@geonode: ~/Desktop/backup
geo@geonode:~/Desktop/backup$ ls -la
total 44
drwxrwxr-x 2 geo geo 4096 mar 29 11:58 .
drwxr-xr-x 6 geo geo 4096 mar 29 11:32 ..
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 10 mar 29 11:48 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.cst
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 1115 mar 29 11:48 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.dbf
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 335 mar 29 11:48 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.prj
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 5604 mar 29 11:48 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.shp
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 116 mar 29 11:48 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.shx
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 5598 mar 29 11:48 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.zip
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 161 mar 29 11:48 wfsrequest.txt
geo@geonode:~/Desktop/backup$ cd /home/geo/Desktop/backup/
geo@geonode:~/Desktop/backup$ cp /var/lib/tomcat7/webapps/geoserver/data/styles/
san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.sld .
geo@geonode:~/Desktop/backup$

```

Fig. 347: *Terminal: Copy* san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.sld

```

geo@geonode: ~/Desktop/backup
geo@geonode:~/Desktop/backup$ ls -la
total 48
drwxrwxr-x 2 geo geo 4096 mar 29 12:24 .
drwxr-xr-x 6 geo geo 4096 mar 29 11:32 ..
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 10 mar 29 11:48 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.cst
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 1115 mar 29 11:48 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.dbf
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 335 mar 29 11:48 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.prj
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 5604 mar 29 11:48 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.shp
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 116 mar 29 11:48 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.shx
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 1407 mar 29 12:24 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.sld
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 5598 mar 29 11:48 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.zip
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 161 mar 29 11:48 wfsrequest.txt
geo@geonode:~/Desktop/backup$

```

Fig. 348: Terminal: Check `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.sld`

- Cleanup GeoNode and GeoServer, being sure that the `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline` has been completely removed from all instances.
- Restore the `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline` and its *Metadata*
- Restore the `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline` *SLD Style*

Exercise

Cleanup The `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline` Layer

1. Delete The `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline` Layer.
Connect to your local GeoNode instance and explore the available Layers.
Select the Layer *San Andreas Coastlines* and click on **Layer Remove**.
Confirm that you want to remove the `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline` Layer.
2. Double check that the Layer has been removed from GeoServer also.
Connect to your local GeoServer instance Admin GUI, from GeoNode admin menu.
Double check that the Layer `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline` is no more present on GeoServer Layer list. If so delete it manually.
Double check that the Style `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline` is no more present on GeoServer Style list. If so delete it manually.
3. Once GeoNode and GeoServer are cleared, import back the `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline` Layer through the “importlayers” GeoNode Management Command

Fig. 349: *GeoNode Explore Layers*

Fig. 350: *GeoNode Download Metadata*

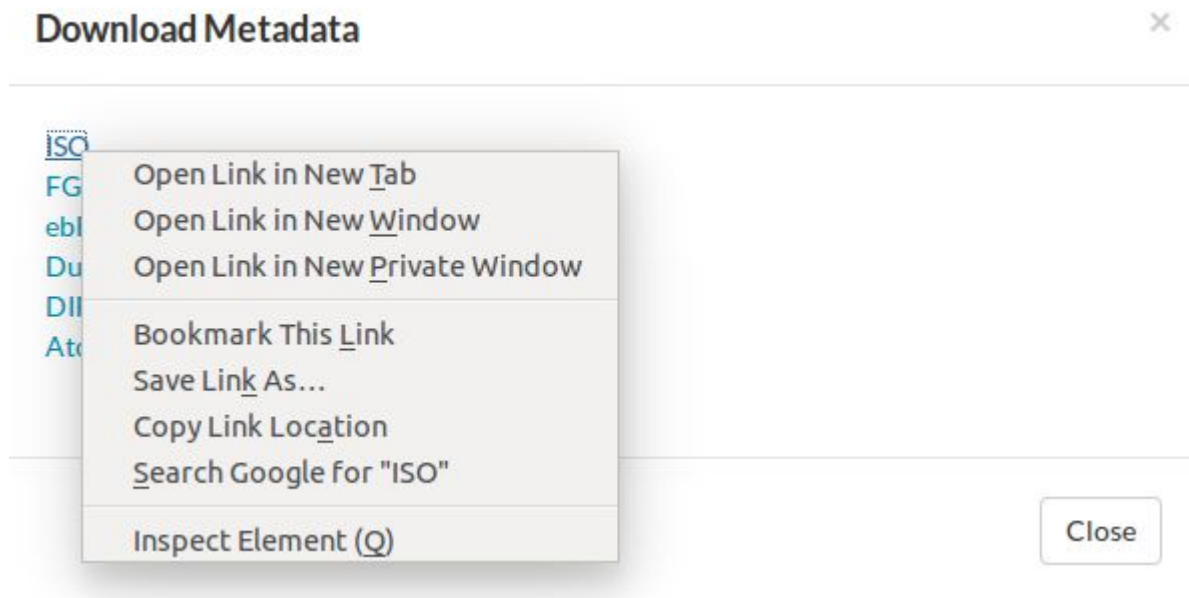


Fig. 351: Copy Link Location Of ISOTC211/19115 XML

```

geo@geonode: ~/Desktop/backup
geo@geonode:~/Desktop/backup$ cd /home/geo/Desktop/backup/
geo@geonode:~/Desktop/backup$ wget --user=admin --password=admin -O san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.xml "http://localhost/catalogue/csw?outputschema=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.isotc211.org%2F2005%2Fgmd&service=CSW&request=GetRecordById&version=2.0.2&elementsetname=full&id=3236a2e0-f023-11e5-86e3-08002779b53d"
--2016-03-29 12:39:25-- http://localhost/catalogue/csw?outputschema=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.isotc211.org%2F2005%2Fgmd&service=CSW&request=GetRecordById&version=2.0.2&elementsetname=full&id=3236a2e0-f023-11e5-86e3-08002779b53d
Resolving localhost (localhost)... 127.0.0.1
Connecting to localhost (localhost)|127.0.0.1|:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: unspecified [application/xml]
Saving to: 'san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.xml'

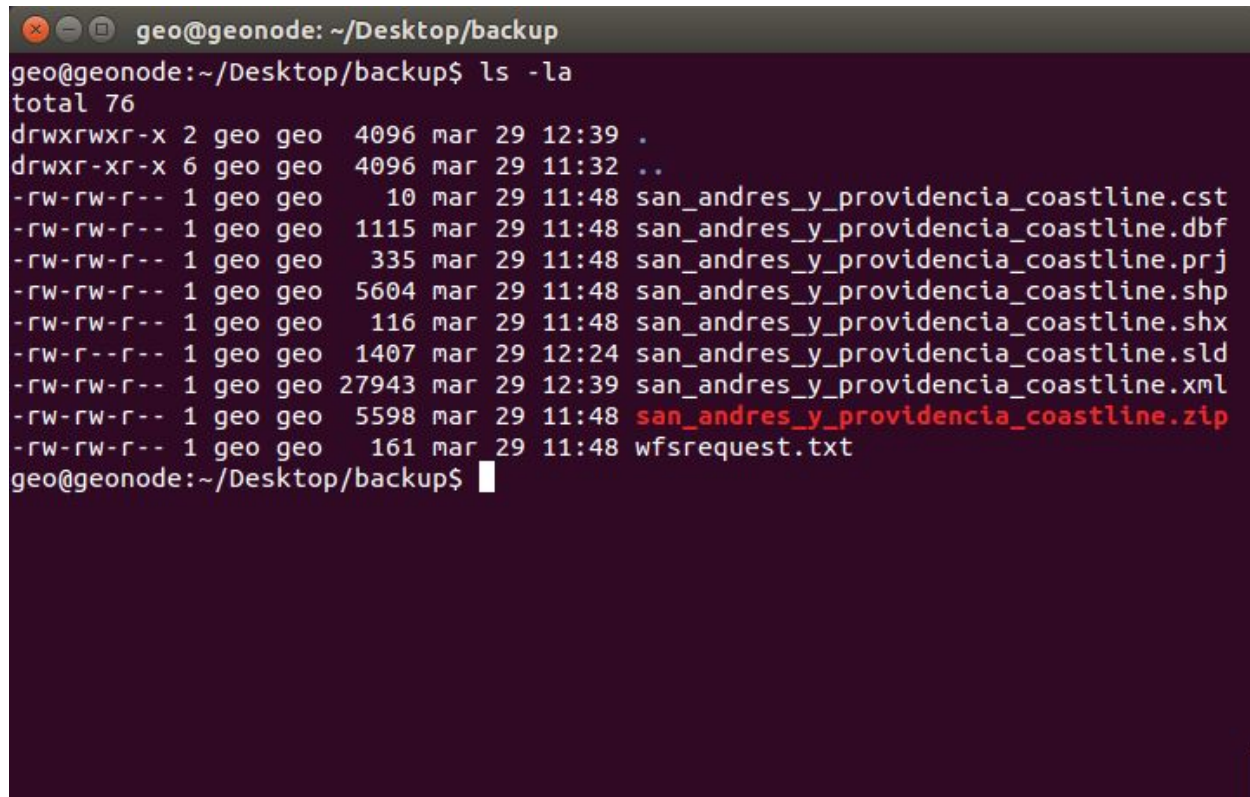
[ <=> ] 27.943 --.-K/s in 0s

2016-03-29 12:39:25 (59.0 MB/s) - 'san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.xml' saved [27943]

geo@geonode:~/Desktop/backup$

```

Fig. 352: Terminal: Save san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.xml



```

geo@geonode: ~/Desktop/backup
geo@geonode:~/Desktop/backup$ ls -la
total 76
drwxrwxr-x 2 geo geo 4096 mar 29 12:39 .
drwxr-xr-x 6 geo geo 4096 mar 29 11:32 ..
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 10 mar 29 11:48 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.cst
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 1115 mar 29 11:48 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.dbf
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 335 mar 29 11:48 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.prj
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 5604 mar 29 11:48 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.shp
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 116 mar 29 11:48 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.shx
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 1407 mar 29 12:24 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.sld
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 27943 mar 29 12:39 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.xml
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 5598 mar 29 11:48 san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.zip
-rw-rw-r-- 1 geo geo 161 mar 29 11:48 wfsrequest.txt
geo@geonode:~/Desktop/backup$

```

Fig. 353: Terminal: Check `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.xml`

From the Terminal window, goto the backup folder of the `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline` file we created before.

```
$> cd /home/geonode/geonode/
```

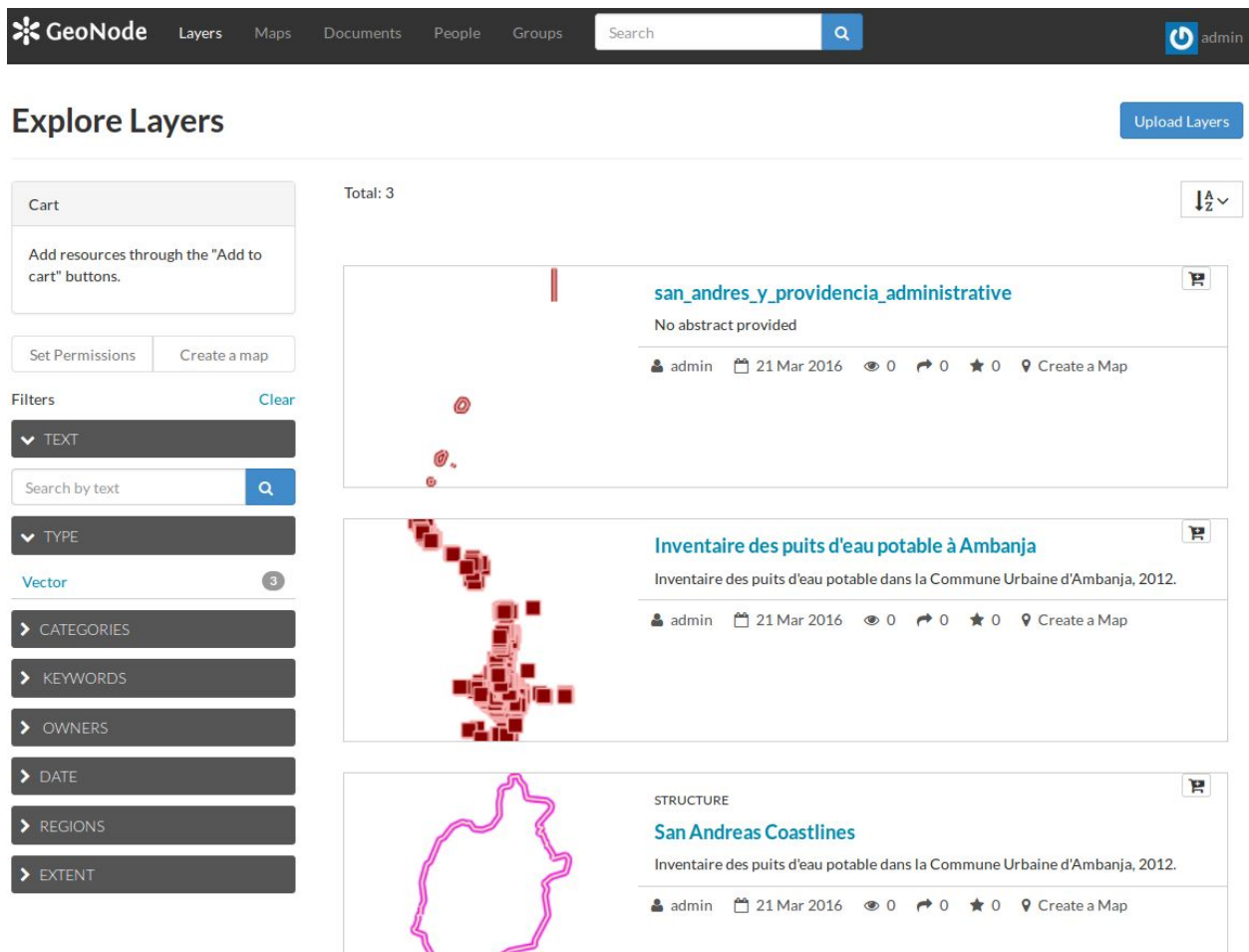
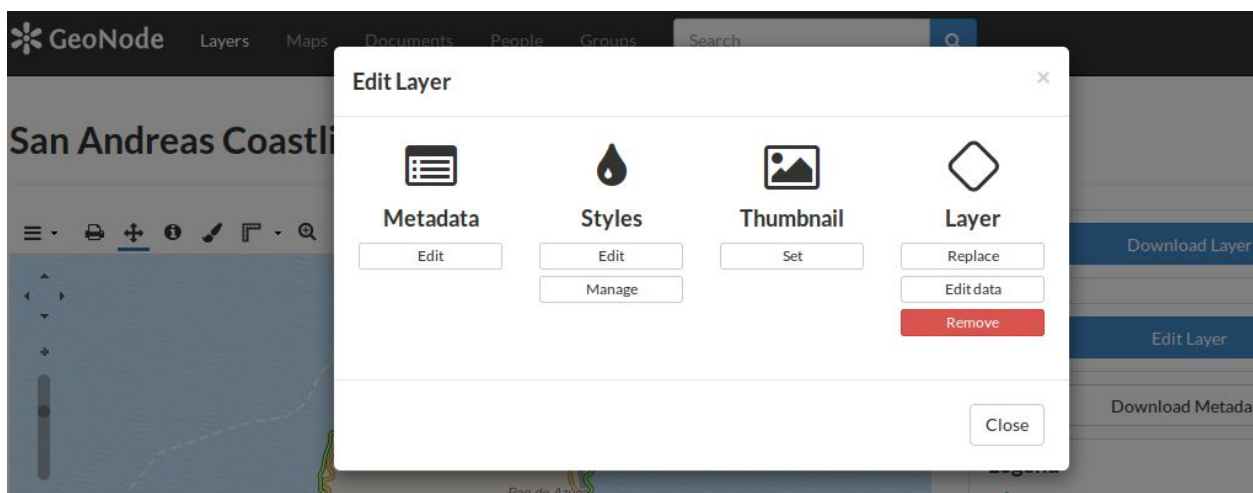
Finally import the `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline` Layer using the “importlayers” GeoNode Management Command.

```
$> python manage.py importlayers /home/geo/Desktop/backup/
```

Note: Notice that

- The “importlayers” GeoNode Management Command automatically imports all the ShapeFiles available into the backup folder
- The “importlayers” GeoNode Management Command automatically restores the Layer metadata **if the ISOTC211/19115 XML is available on the same folder and has the same layer prefix**
- The “importlayers” GeoNode Management Command automatically restores the Layer styles **if the SLD is available on the same folder and has the same layer prefix**

4. Double check that the `san_andres_y_providencia_coastline` Layer has been correctly restored into GeoNode.

Fig. 354: *GeoNode Explore Layers*Fig. 355: *GeoNode Layer Remove*

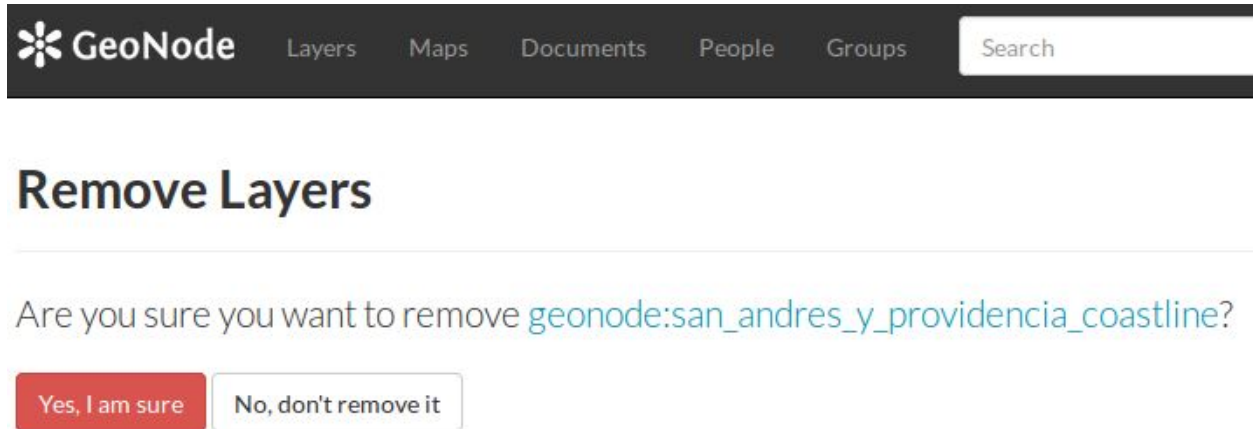


Fig. 356: GeoNode Layer Remove Confirm

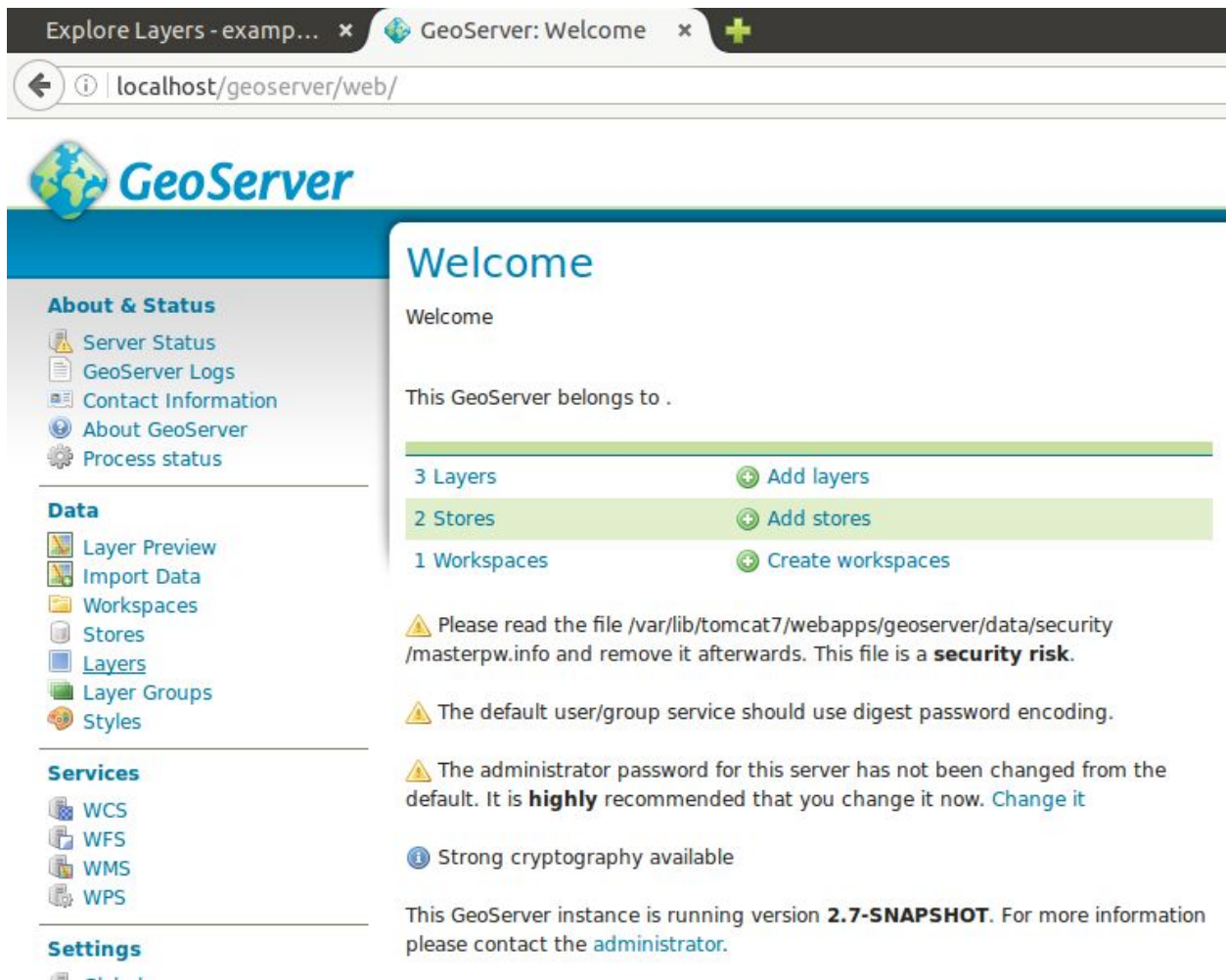


Fig. 357: GeoServer Admin GUI



Fig. 358: GeoServer Admin GUI: Layers

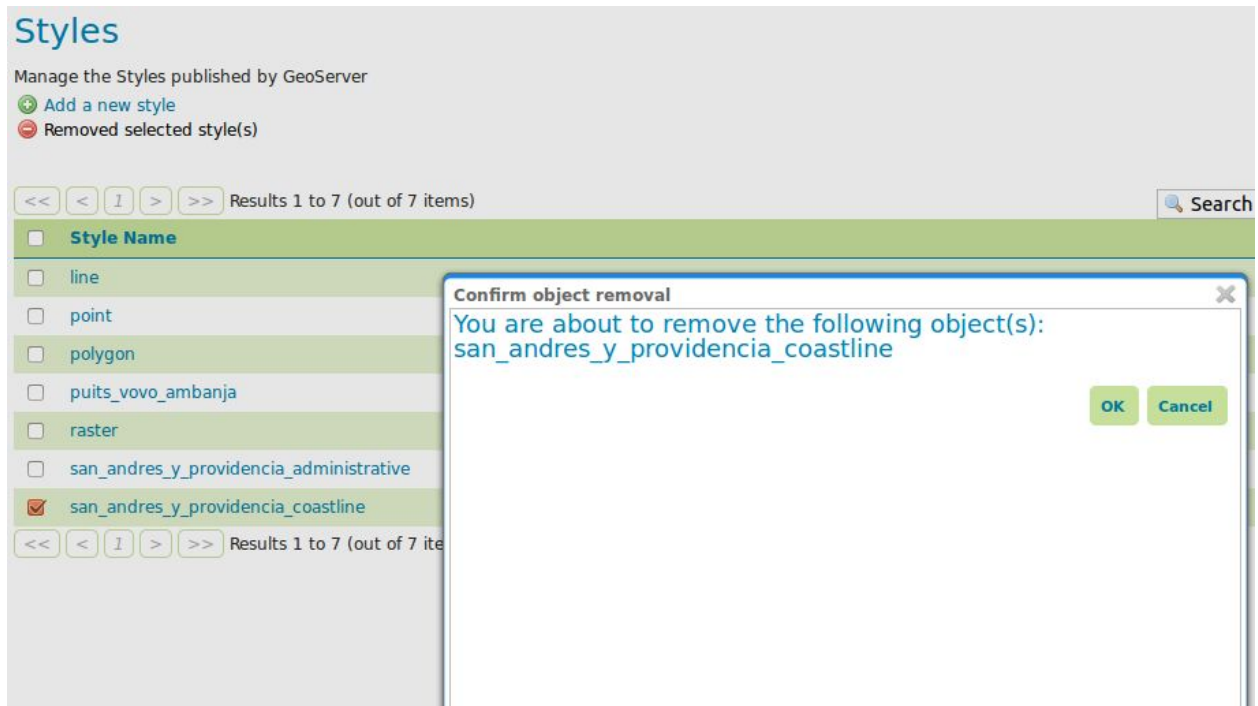
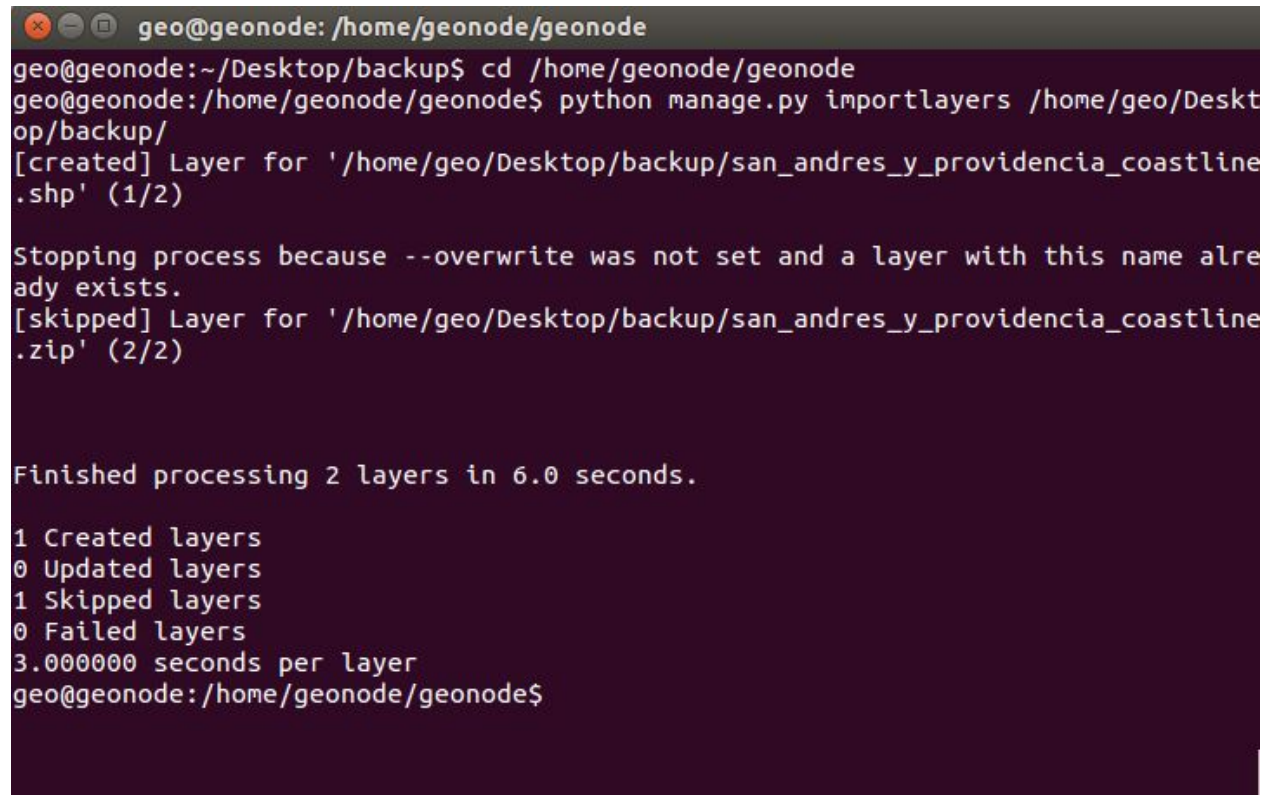


Fig. 359: GeoServer Admin GUI: Styles



```

geo@geonode: /home/geonode/geonode
geo@geonode:~/Desktop/backup$ cd /home/geonode/geonode
geo@geonode:/home/geonode/geonode$ python manage.py importlayers /home/geo/Desktop/backup/
[created] Layer for '/home/geo/Desktop/backup/san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.shp' (1/2)

Stopping process because --overwrite was not set and a layer with this name already exists.
[skipped] Layer for '/home/geo/Desktop/backup/san_andres_y_providencia_coastline.zip' (2/2)

Finished processing 2 layers in 6.0 seconds.

1 Created layers
0 Updated layers
1 Skipped layers
0 Failed layers
3.000000 seconds per layer
geo@geonode:/home/geonode/geonode$

```

Fig. 360: Terminal: Import san_andres_y_providencia_coastline

6.6 Loading OSM Data into GeoNode

In this section, we will walk through the steps necessary to load OSM data into your GeoNode project. As discussed in previous sections, your GeoNode already uses OSM tiles from MapQuest and the main OSM servers as some of the available base layers. This session is specifically about extracting actual data from OSM and converting it for use in your project and potentially for Geoprocessing tasks.

The first step in this process is to get the data from OSM. We will be using the OSM Overpass API since it lets us do more complex queries than the OSM API itself. You should refer to the OSM Overpass API documentation to learn about all of its features. It is an extremely powerful API that lets you extract data from OSM using a very sophisticated API.

- http://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/Overpass_API
- http://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/Overpass_API/Language_Guide

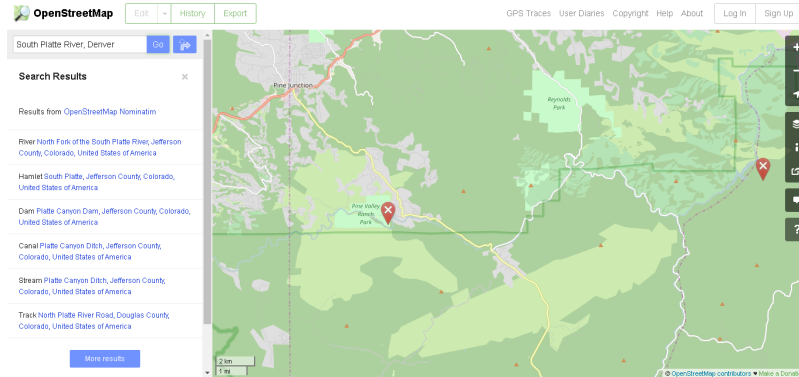
In this example, we will see a couple of examples extracting:

- Southwest Platte River Road footprint, which runs through Denver
- Building footprint data around Kampala, Uganda.

To do this we will use an interactive tool that makes it easy construct a Query against the Overpass API.

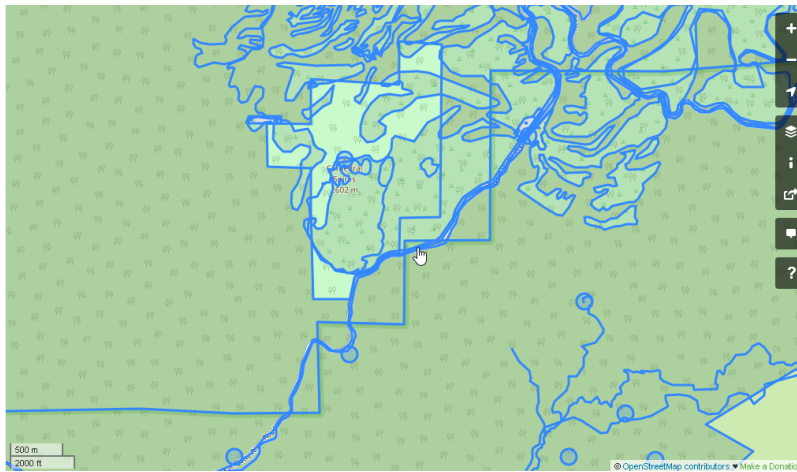
6.6.1 Exporting OSM data to shapefile using QGIS

1. First go to openstreetmap.org, and search for “South Platte River, Denver”



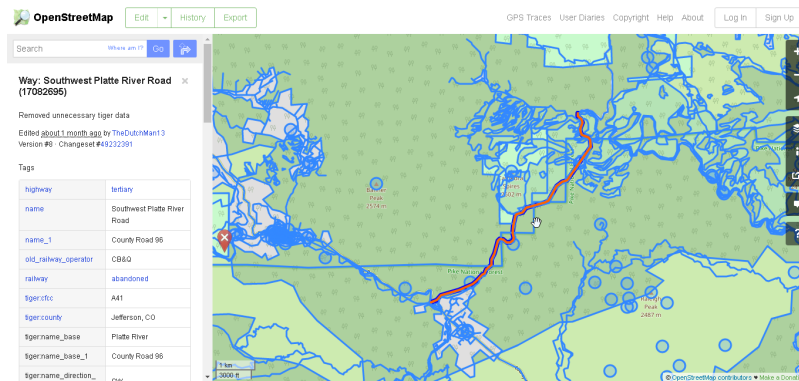
Search on OpenStreetMap

2. Zoom in, until you see the features appearing



Features on OpenStreetMap

3. Select a feature. In this example we selected Way: *Southwest Platte River Road (17082695)*



Southwest Platte River Road

4. Identify the tags and values of the features you're after by
 - Zooming all the way into the map
 - Click on the layers icon on the right (the three sheets of paper)
 - Click on the last menu entry (Map data or something similar in your language)

- The features on the map turn blue (make sure you're zoomed in far enough to see
- Click on the feature you're after
- The Tags and Values appear on left side of the screen, and you can proceed below...

Way: Southwest Platte River Road × (17082695)

Removed unnecessary tiger data

Edited about 1 month ago by [TheDutchMan13](#)

Version #8 · Changeset #[49232391](#)

Tags

highway	tertiary
name	Southwest Platte River Road
name_1	County Road 96
old_railway_operator	CB&Q
railway	abandoned
tiger:cfcc	A41
tiger:county	Jefferson, CO
tiger:name_base	Platte River
tiger:name_base_1	County Road 96
tiger:name_direction_	CW

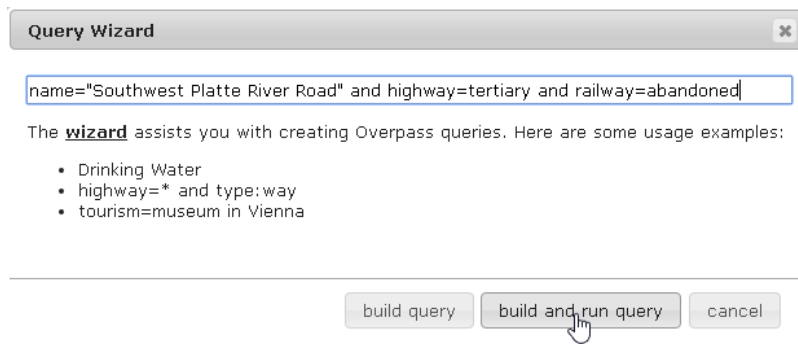
Southwest Platte River Road - Details

5. Point your browser at overpass-turbo.eu, and use the search box to zoom to the area of interest, in this case *Colorado*



Colorado

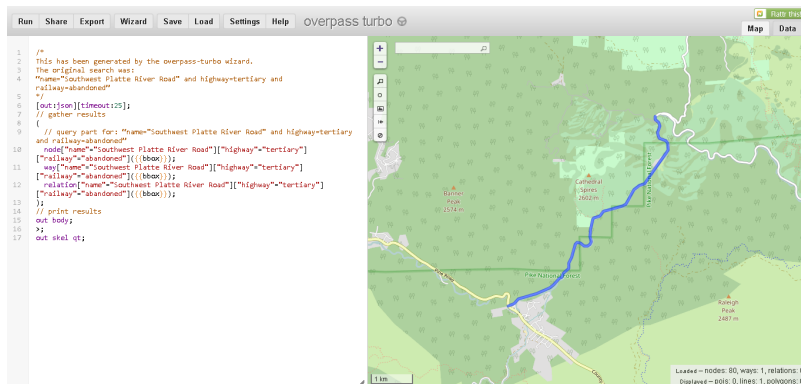
- Click on the Wizard button, and enter the search text accordingly to the information retrieved from OpenStreetMap



Southwest Platte River Road

```
name="Southwest Platte River Road" and highway=tertiary and
railway=abandoned
```

- Click on the button Build and Run Query, the map shows the selected data



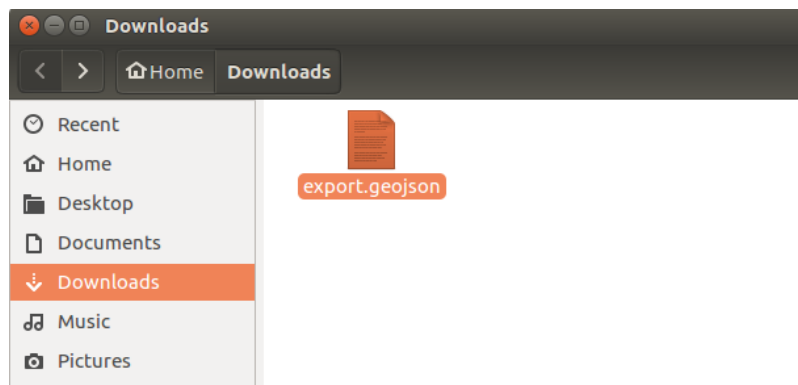
Southwest Platte River Road Data

- Click on the button Export, and download data as GeoJSON



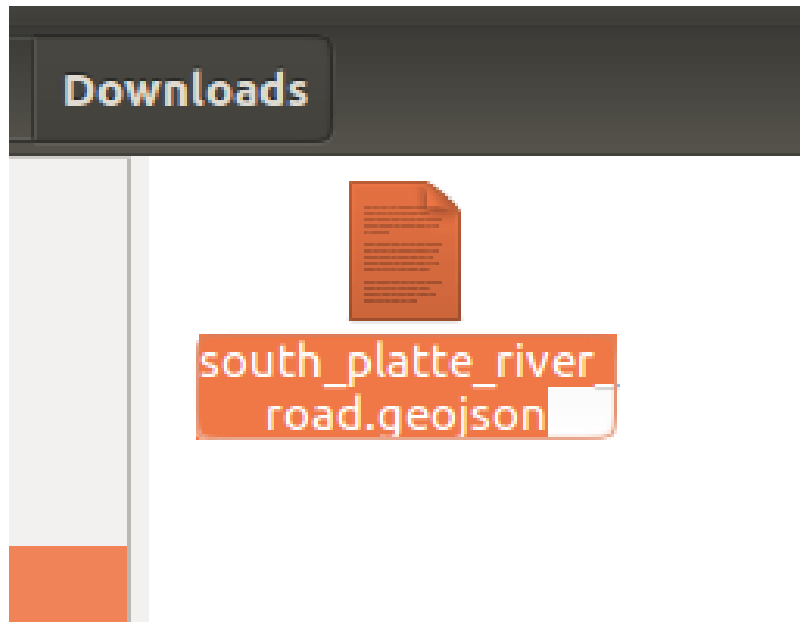
Southwest Platte River Road Export

9. Save it and confirm. The file `export.geojson` will be created into the Downloads folder



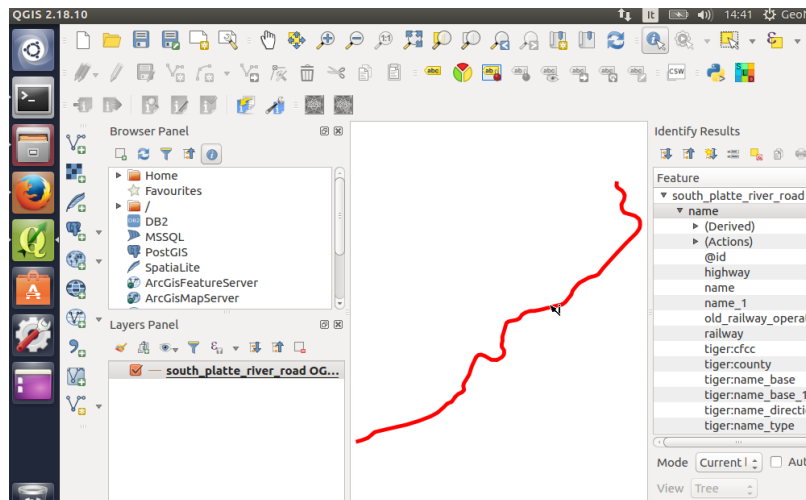
export.geojson

10. Rename the file to `south_platte_river_road.geojson`



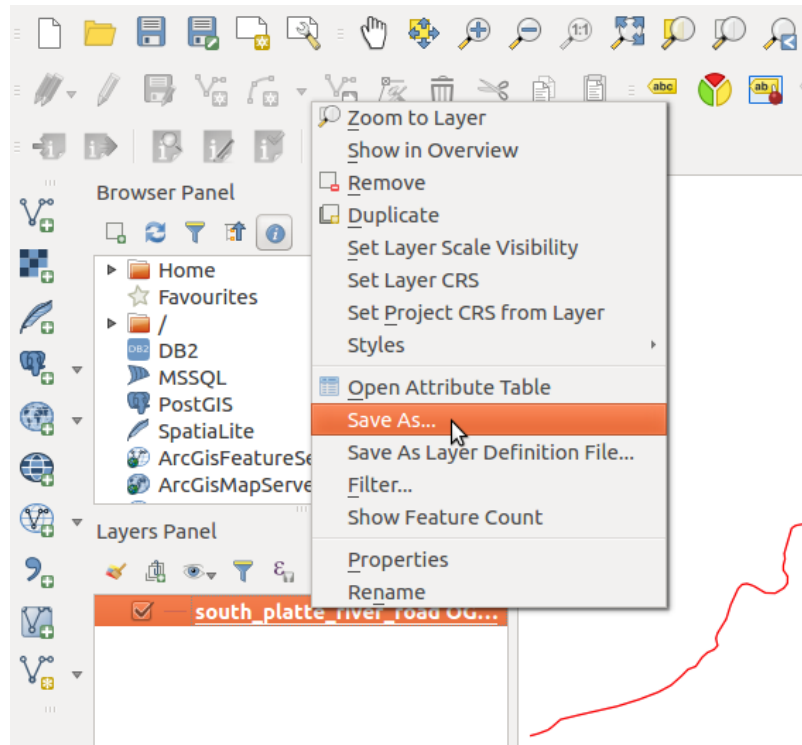
south_platte_river_road.geojson

11. Open *QGis Client* and import the layer into it



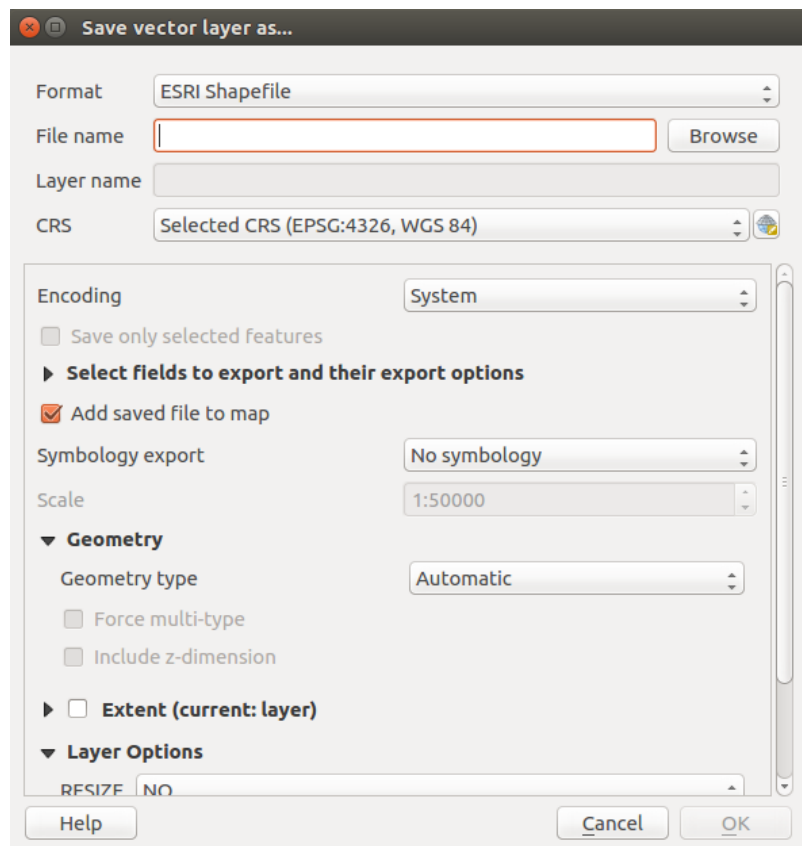
QGis Client

12. Click with the right button over the layer and then click on *Save As*



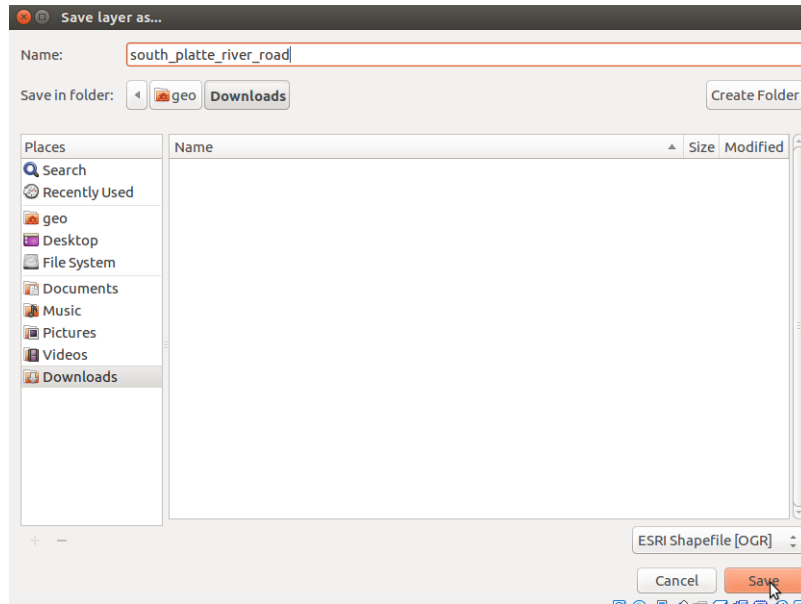
QGIS Client - Save As

13. Select ESRI Shapefile and click on Browse

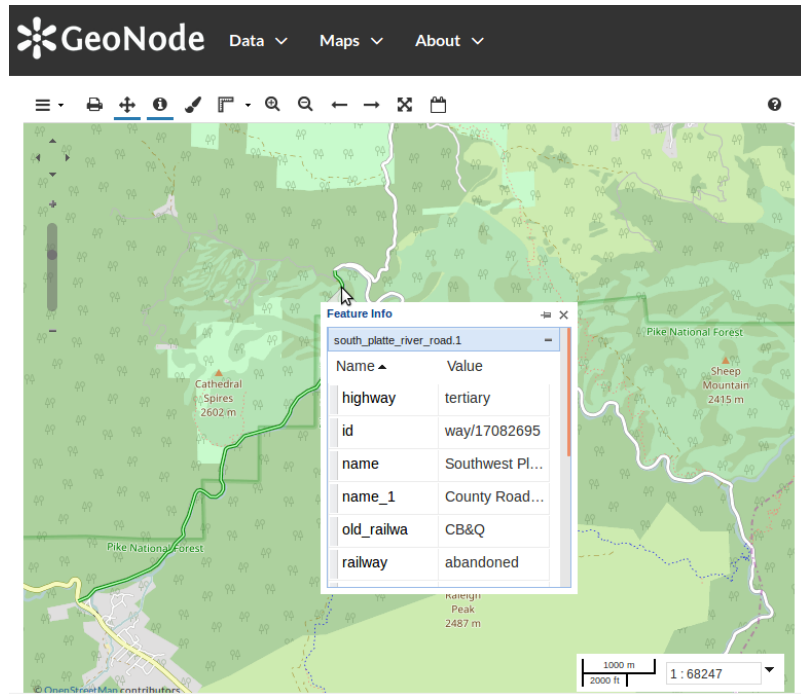


QGis Client - Save As SHP

14. Select the Downloads folder and name the file `south_platte_river_road`

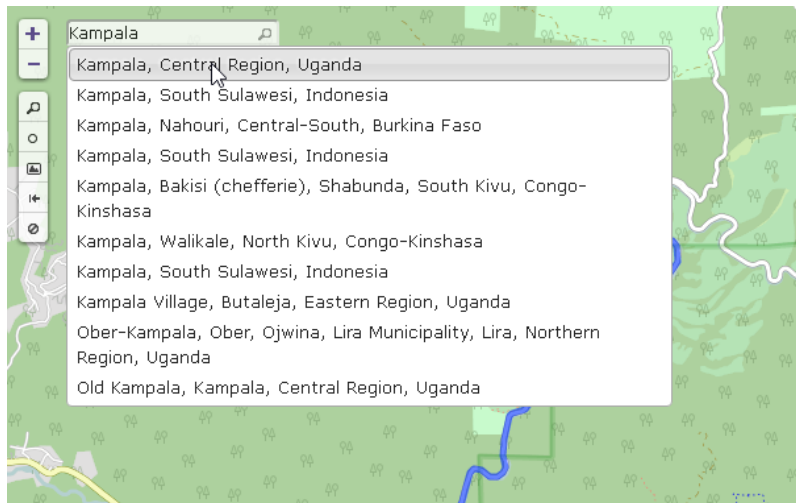
*QGis Client - Save As SHP*

15. This will save the layer as a Shapefile, which can be easily imported into GeoNode

*South Platte River Road into GeoNode*

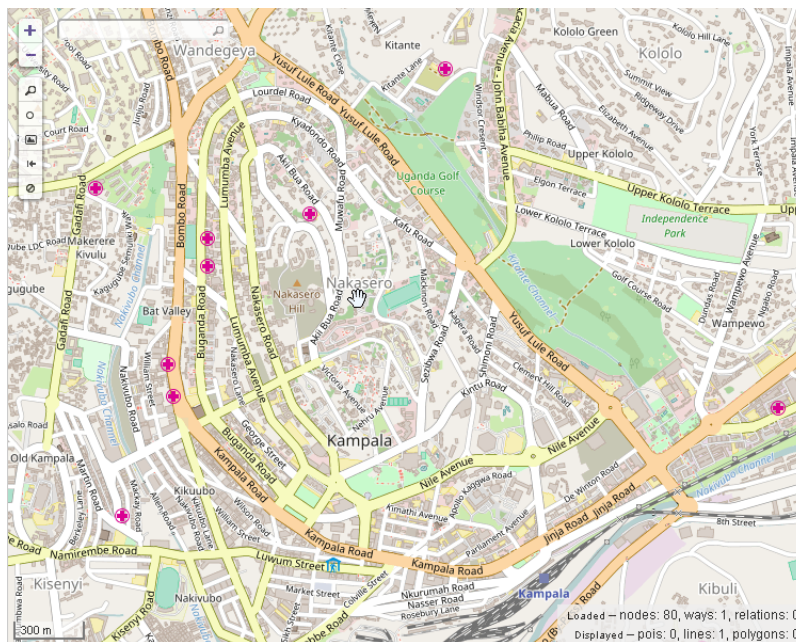
Let's see another example of export through the OverPass APIs.

1. Point your browser at overpass-turbo.eu, and use the search box to zoom to the area of interest, in this case *Kampala*



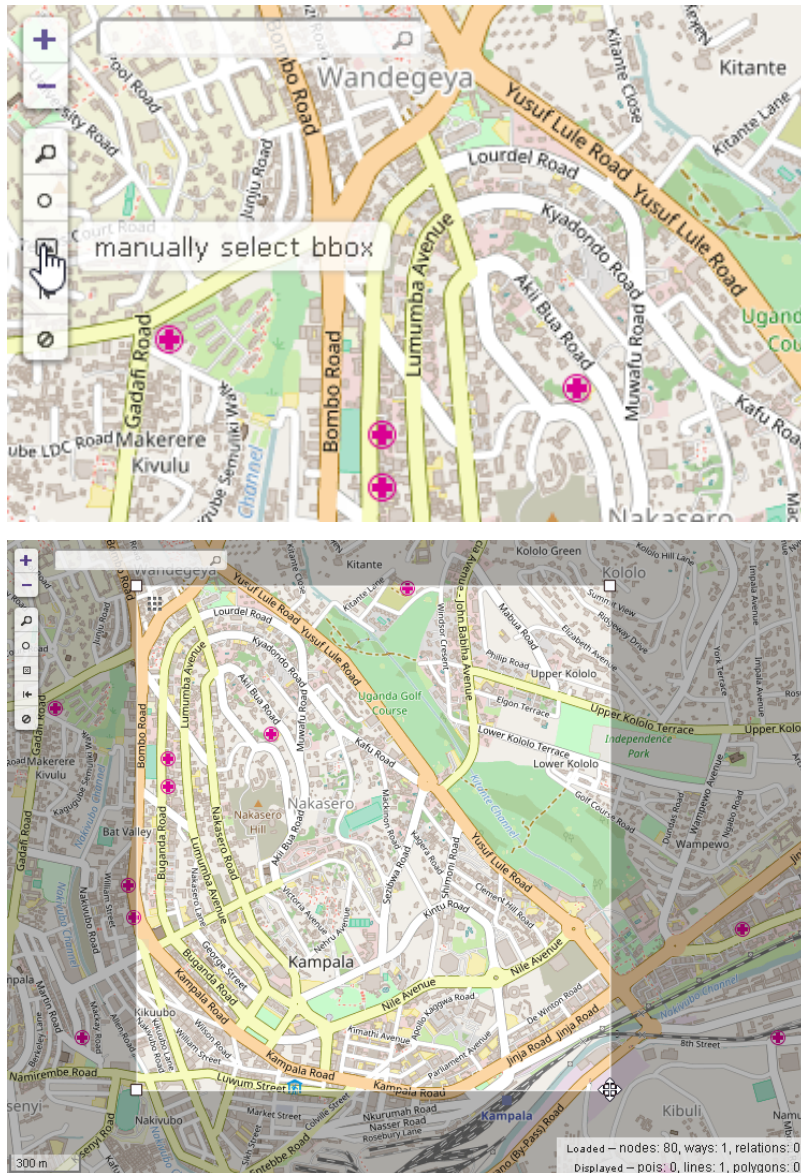
Kampala

2. Zoom around Nakasero area



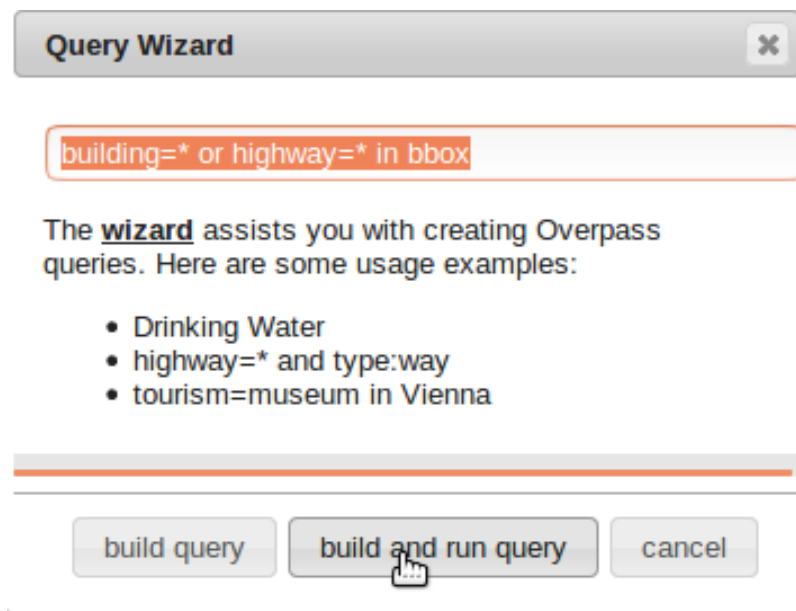
Nakasero

3. Select the desired *Bounding Box* around the area to export



Nakasero BBOX

4. Run the Wizard and write `building=*` or `highway=*` in `bbox` on the text box.

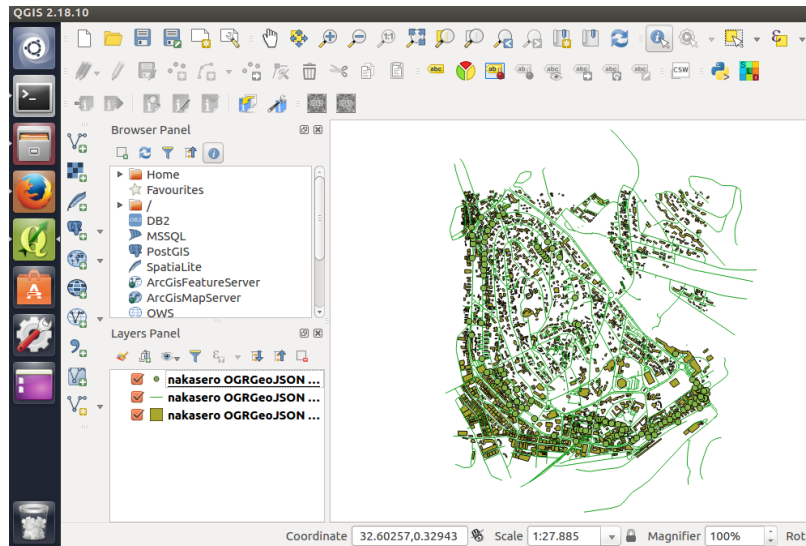


Nakasero Query Builder

This will result in a query like the following one

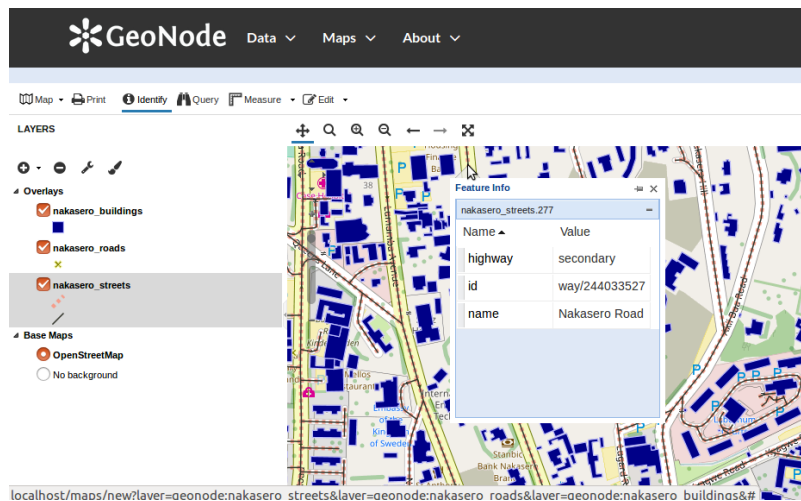
```
/*
This has been generated by the overpass-turbo wizard.
The original search was:
"building=* or highway=* in bbox"
*/
[out:json][timeout:25];
// gather results
(
  // query part for: "building=*"
  node["building"]({{bbox}});
  way["building"]({{bbox}});
  relation["building"]({{bbox}});
  // query part for: "highway=*"
  node["highway"]({{bbox}});
  way["highway"]({{bbox}});
  relation["highway"]({{bbox}});
);
// print results
out body;
>;
out skel qt;
```

5. Export data as GeoJSON like before, rename it and use QGIS to export as a Shapefile



Nakasero Query Builder

- This will allow you to save all the layers as a Shapefiles, which can be easily imported into GeoNode



Nakasero into GeoNode

Note: You can also rename the file in your Operating Systems File management tool (Windows Explorer, Finder etc).

Note: You may want to switch to an imagery layer in order to more easily see the buildings on the OSM background.

6.6.2 Exporting OSM data to shapefile using GDAL

An alternative way to export the `.osm` or `.geojson` file to a shapefile is to use `ogr2ogr` combined with the `GDAL osm driver`, available from GDAL version 1.10.

As a first step, inspect how the GDAL osm driver sees the `.osm` file using the `ogrinfo` command:

```
$ ogrinfo -al -so nakasero.geojson -where "OGR_GEOMETRY='Point'"

INFO: Open of `nakasero.geojson'
      using driver `GeoJSON' successful.

Layer name: OGRGeoJSON
Geometry: Unknown (any)
Feature Count: 142
Extent: (32.573864, 0.312602) - (32.593496, 0.331627)
Layer SRS WKT:
GEOGCS["WGS 84",
  DATUM["WGS_1984",
    SPHEROID["WGS 84",6378137,298.257223563,
      AUTHORITY["EPSG","7030"]],
    AUTHORITY["EPSG","6326"]],
  PRIMEM["Greenwich",0,
    AUTHORITY["EPSG","8901"]],
  UNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433,
    AUTHORITY["EPSG","9122"]],
  AUTHORITY["EPSG","4326"]]
id: String (0.0)
...

$ ogrinfo -al -so nakasero.geojson -where "OGR_GEOMETRY='LineString'"

INFO: Open of `nakasero.geojson'
      using driver `GeoJSON' successful.

Layer name: OGRGeoJSON
Geometry: Unknown (any)
Feature Count: 928
Extent: (32.571923, 0.306984) - (32.597590, 0.338549)
Layer SRS WKT:
GEOGCS["WGS 84",
  DATUM["WGS_1984",
    SPHEROID["WGS 84",6378137,298.257223563,
      AUTHORITY["EPSG","7030"]],
    AUTHORITY["EPSG","6326"]],
  PRIMEM["Greenwich",0,
    AUTHORITY["EPSG","8901"]],
  UNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433,
    AUTHORITY["EPSG","9122"]],
  AUTHORITY["EPSG","4326"]]
id: String (0.0)
...

$ ogrinfo -al -so nakasero.geojson -where "OGR_GEOMETRY='Polygon'"

INFO: Open of `nakasero.geojson'
      using driver `GeoJSON' successful.

Layer name: OGRGeoJSON
Geometry: Unknown (any)
Feature Count: 2596
Extent: (32.572918, 0.311164) - (32.594049, 0.333597)
Layer SRS WKT:
GEOGCS["WGS 84",
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

    DATUM["WGS_1984",
        SPHEROID["WGS 84",6378137,298.257223563,
            AUTHORITY["EPSG","7030"]],
        AUTHORITY["EPSG","6326"]],
    PRIMEM["Greenwich",0,
        AUTHORITY["EPSG","8901"]],
    UNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433,
        AUTHORITY["EPSG","9122"]],
    AUTHORITY["EPSG","4326"]]
id: String (0.0)
...

$ ogrinfo -al -so nakasero.geojson -where "OGR_GEOMETRY='MultiPolygon'"

INFO: Open of `nakasero.geojson'
      using driver `GeoJSON' successful.

Layer name: OGRGeoJSON
Geometry: Unknown (any)
Feature Count: 3
Extent: (32.576421, 0.315224) - (32.590876, 0.330137)
Layer SRS WKT:
GEOGCS["WGS 84",
    DATUM["WGS_1984",
        SPHEROID["WGS 84",6378137,298.257223563,
            AUTHORITY["EPSG","7030"]],
        AUTHORITY["EPSG","6326"]],
    PRIMEM["Greenwich",0,
        AUTHORITY["EPSG","8901"]],
    UNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433,
        AUTHORITY["EPSG","9122"]],
    AUTHORITY["EPSG","4326"]]
id: String (0.0)
...

```

ogrinfo has detected 4 different geometric layers inside the osm data source. As we are just interested in the buildings, you will just export to a new shapefile the polygons and multipolygons layer using the GDAL ogr2ogr command utility:

```

$ ogr2ogr nakasero_buildings nakasero.geojson -where "OGR_GEOMETRY='Polygon' or OGR_
↳GEOMETRY='MultiPolygon'" -nln nakasero_buildings

```

Now you can upload the shapefile to GeoNode using the GeoNode Upload form in the same manner as you did in the previous section.

Advanced Data Management and Processing Advanced Data Management and Processing tecquiques.

GeoNode Advanced Configuration Learn how to deal with advanced GeoNode configuration settings and external Django Apps.

GeoNode on Production Concepts and tecquinques for the deployment af GeoNode and GeoServer on a Production system.

GeoNode Customization and Source Code Revision Control A workshop teaching how to customize GeoNode projects and put the source code under revision control with GitHub.

Migrate Data Between GeoNode Instances A workshop teaching how to migrate Layers between GeoNode instances.

GeoNode Overview & Reference This module guides the user to an overview of GeoNode and its main components.

At the end of this section you will have a clear view of what GeoNode is and can do. You will be able also to use the GeoNode main functionalities and understand some of the basic concepts of the system infrastructure.

Installation & Admin This module is more oriented to users having some System Administrator background.

At the end of this section you will be able to setup from scratch the whole GeoNode infrastructure and understand how to the different pieces are interconnected and which are their dependencies.

Prerequisites Before proceeding with the reading, it is strongly recommended to be sure having clear the following concepts:

1. GeoNode and Django framework basic concepts
2. What is Python
3. What is a DBMS
4. What is a Java Virtual Machine and the JDK
5. Linux OS basic shell and maintenance commands
6. Basic TCP/IP and networking concepts
7. Apache HTTPD Server and WSGI Python bindings

Users Workshop This workshop will teach how to use the GeoNode going in depth into what we can do with software application. At the end of this section you will master all the GeoNode sections and entities from a user perspective.

You will know how to:

1. Manage users accounts and how to modify them.
2. Use and manage the different GeoNode basic resources.
3. Use the GeoNode searching tools to find your resources.
4. Manage Layers and Maps, update the styles and publish them.
5. Load datasets into GeoNode and keep them synchronized with GeoServer.

Prerequisites Before proceeding with the reading, it is strongly recommended to be sure having clear the following concepts:

1. GeoNode and Django framework basic concepts
2. What is Python
3. What is a geospatial server and a basic knowledge of the geospatial web services.
4. What is a metadata and a catalog.
5. What is a map and a legend.

Administrators Workshop This workshop will teach how to install and manage a deployment of the [GeoNode](#) software application. At the end of this section you will master all the GeoNode sections and entities from an administrator perspective.

You will know how to:

1. Use the GeoNode's Django Administration Panel.
2. Use the console Management Commands for GeoNode.
3. Configure and customize your GeoNode installation.

Prerequisites Before proceeding with the reading, it is strongly recommended to be sure having clear the following concepts:

1. GeoNode and Django framework concepts
2. Good knowledge of Python
3. Good knowledge of what is a geospatial server and geospatial web services.
4. Good knowledge of what is metadata and catalog.
5. Good knowledge of HTML and CSS.

Developers Workshop This workshop will teach how to develop with and for the [GeoNode](#) software application. This module will introduce you to the components that GeoNode is built with, the standards that it supports and the services it provides based on those standards, and an overview its architecture.

Prerequisites GeoNode is a web based GIS tool, and as such, in order to do development on GeoNode itself or to integrate it into your own application, you should be familiar with basic web development concepts as well as with general GIS concepts.

Advanced Workshop This module introduces advanced techniques and methodologies for the management of the geospatial data and the maintenance and tuning of the servers on *Production Environments*.

The last sections of the module will teach also you how to add brand new classes and functionalities to your GeoNode installation.

Prerequisites You should be familiar with GeoNode, GeoServer, Python framework and development concepts other than with system administrator and caching concepts and techniques.

Editing the documentation

This documentation is written in [reStructuredText](#) format and automatically build from [this GitHub repository](#) To edit the documentation you'll need the following tools:

- [Git](#)
- [Python](#) and [pip](#) (recent versions of Python come bundled with pip)
- [Sphinx](#)

For installation and basic usage of the tools follow [these](#) instructions

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The document is written in reStructuredText format for consistency and portability.

8.2 Author Information

This documentation was written by GeoSolutions.

The layout for the reStructuredText based documentation is based on the work done by the [GeoNode](#) project and the [Sphinx](#) framework.

If you have questions, found a bug or have enhancements, please contact us through info@geosolutions.it

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—
[_geoserver_adv_config](#), 711

g

[geoserver.add_geotiff](#), 441
[geoserver.add_shp](#), 430
[geoserver.add_sqllayers](#), 455
[geoserver.add_style](#), 488
[geoserver.add_wfscascade](#), 452
[geoserver.add_wmscascade](#), 441
[geoserver.adding_base_types](#), 429
[geoserver.adding_data](#), 427
[geoserver.advanced_gdal](#), 628
[geoserver.creating_setting](#), 427
[geoserver.crs_handling](#), 719
[geoserver.data_format](#), 468
[geoserver.db_pooling](#), 722
[geoserver.example1](#), 629
[geoserver.example2](#), 634
[geoserver.example3](#), 638
[geoserver.gs_data_dir](#), 427
[geoserver.gsproduction](#), 715
[geoserver.imagemosaic_footprint](#), 615
[geoserver.introducing_rest](#), 342
[geoserver.jmeter](#), 739
[geoserver.mosaic_pyramid](#), 608
[geoserver.parameters](#), 714
[geoserver.postgis_lay](#), 438
[geoserver.pretty_maps](#), 527
[geoserver.processing](#), 594
[geoserver.raster_data](#), 594
[geoserver.rest](#), 342
[geoserver.shp_postgis](#), 433
[geoserver.structure](#), 428
[geoserver.using_rest](#), 343
[geoserver.vector_data](#), 648

Symbols

`_geoserver_adv_config` (module), 711

C

Creative Commons, 916

G

`geoserver.add_geotiff` (module), 441
`geoserver.add_shp` (module), 430
`geoserver.add_sqllayers` (module), 455
`geoserver.add_style` (module), 488
`geoserver.add_wfscascade` (module), 452
`geoserver.add_wmascascade` (module), 441
`geoserver.adding_base_types` (module), 429
`geoserver.adding_data` (module), 427
`geoserver.advanced_gdal` (module), 628
`geoserver.creating_setting` (module), 427
`geoserver.crs_handling` (module), 719
`geoserver.data_format` (module), 468
`geoserver.db_pooling` (module), 722
`geoserver.example1` (module), 629
`geoserver.example2` (module), 634
`geoserver.example3` (module), 638
`geoserver.gs_data_dir` (module), 427
`geoserver.gsproduction` (module), 715
`geoserver.imagemosaic_footprint` (module), 615
`geoserver.introducing_rest` (module), 342
`geoserver.jmeter` (module), 739
`geoserver.mosaic_pyramid` (module), 608
`geoserver.parameters` (module), 714
`geoserver.postgis_lay` (module), 438
`geoserver.pretty_maps` (module), 488, 519, 527, 589
`geoserver.processing` (module), 594
`geoserver.raster_data` (module), 594
`geoserver.rest` (module), 342
`geoserver.shp_postgis` (module), 433
`geoserver.structure` (module), 428
`geoserver.using_rest` (module), 343
`geoserver.vector_data` (module), 648