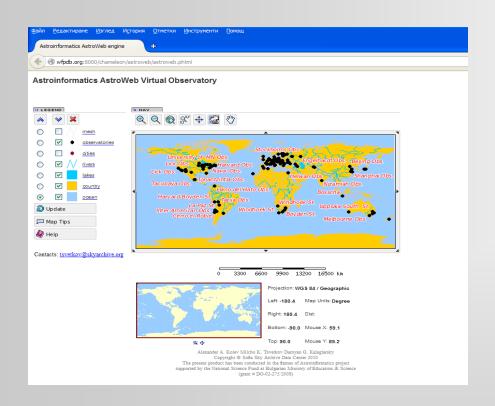
AstroWeb Astroinformatics Project and Comparison of the WEB-GIS Protocol Standards Alexander A. Kolev IX BULGARIAN-SERBIAN ASTRONOMICAL CONFERENCE: **ASTROINFORMATICS**

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AstroWeb Virtual Observatory



The significant part of **Astrionformatics** project is a WEB-based **AstroWeb Virtual Observatory**.

In the AstroWeb realization was implemented some advanced GIS (Geographical Information System) information techniques.

Main used software tools are product of the **OGS** (Open Geospatial Consortium) and works according to international adopted GIS interoperability standards.

OGS standards

In the interest of **AstroWeb** software project are few **OGS** standards:

WMS (Web Map Service)

Provides operations in support of the creation and display of maplike <u>raster</u> data views of geographic information;

WFS (Web Feature Service)

Allows a client to retrieve geographic data encoded in GML <u>text</u> data format. The specification defines interfaces for data access and manipulation operations on geographic features and the feature information behind a map image;

GML (Geography Markup Language)

Is an XML encoding for the transport and storage of geographic information, including both the geometry and properties (textual and numeric attribute data) of geographic features;

SLD (Styled Layer Descriptor)

Is an XML encoding that allow user-defined symbolization of geographic feature data. It allows system to determine which features or layers are rendered with which colors or symbols.

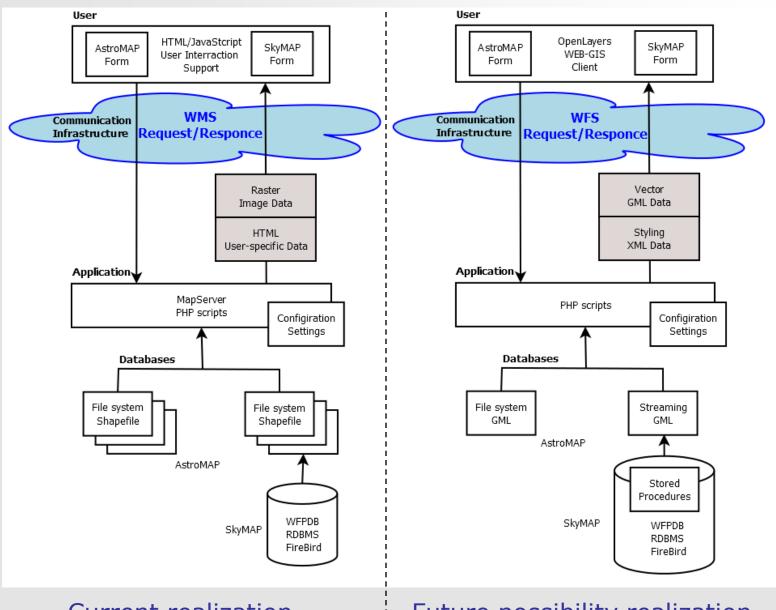
Virtual Observatory WEB-GIS

Astronomical Catalogues and Archived digitalized plates SkyMAP Two main forms are based on the one of most commonly used WMS protocol.

World Map of the Astronomical Observatories

AstroMAP

WEB-GIS dataflow



Current realization

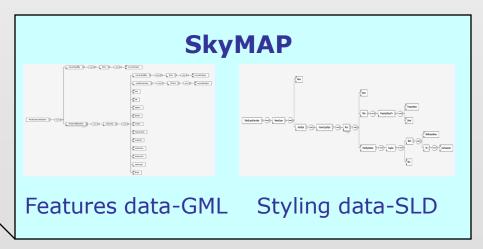
Future possibility realization

Web Feature Service, Geographic Markup Language and Styled Layer Descriptor in AstroWeb Virtual Observatory

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding="ISO-8859-1" ?>
cwfs:FeatureCollection
  xmlns:ms="http://mapserver.gis.umn.edu/mapserver"
  xmlns:wfs="http://www.opengis.net/wfs"
   xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml"
  xmlns:ogo="http://www.opengis.net/ogo"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
   xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/wfs http://schemas.opengis.net/wfs/1.0.0/WFS
                      http://mapserver.gis.umn.edu/mapserver http://localhost/cgi-bin/map
       <gml:Box srsName="EPSG:4326">
          <gml:coordinates>-115.136665,-31.273333 149.070007,60.416668
       </gml:Box>
     </gml:boundedBy>
    <gml:featureMember>
     <ms:observatories fid="observatories.3">
       <gml:boundedBy>
         <gml:Box srsName="EPSG:4326">
           <qml:coordinates>11.528334,45.861668 11.528334,45.861668/qml:coordinates>
         </aml:Box>
        </gml:boundedBy>
        <ma:maGeometry>
        <qml:Point srsName="EPSG:4326">
         <qml:coordinates>11.528334,45.861668</qml:coordinates>
        </gml:Point>
       </maimsGeometry>
        <ma:ID>3</ma:ID>
        <ms:NAME>Asiago obs.</ms:NAME>
       <ma:DISPNAME></ma:DISPNAME>
       <ms:SITE>Asiago</ms:SITE>
        <ms:COUNTRY>Italy</ms:COUNTRY>
        <ma:LON>11.52833366394</ma:LON>
        <ms:LAT>45.861667633057</ms:LAT>
        <ms:ALT>1045</ms:ALT>
     c/marchmervatories>
   </gml:featureMember>
```

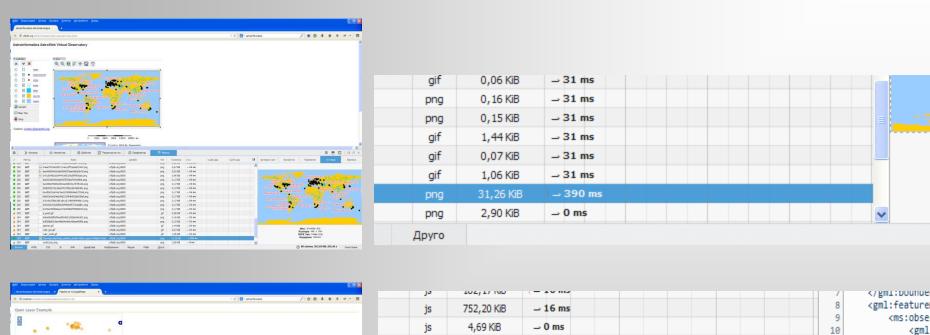
```
AstroMAP

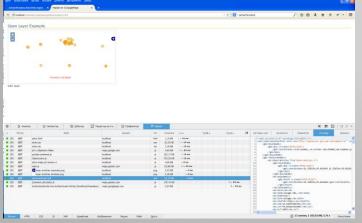
Features data-GML Styling data-SLD
```



Sample of a XML coded geographic feature data

Estimated Benefits of the WMS to WFS Migration





<pre></pre>	/	- 10 1113	102/17 100	ja
<pre><gml:featureme< pre=""></gml:featureme<></pre>	8	→ 16 ms	752,20 KiB	js
<pre><ms:observ <gml:b<="" pre=""></ms:observ></pre>	9	→ 0 ms	4,69 KiB	js
<8 <8	11	_ 62 ms	52,86 KiB	js
	12	→ 0 ms	0,52 KiB	png
	13			
<td></td> <td>→ 0 ms</td> <td>0,28 KiB</td> <td>png</td>		→ 0 ms	0,28 KiB	png
<ms:ms <g< td=""><td>15 16</td><td>→ 0 ms</td><td>22,12 KiB</td><td>xml</td></g<></ms:ms 	15 16	→ 0 ms	22,12 KiB	xml
	I → 62 ms 17		149,41 KiB	js
</td <td> → 94 ms 18</td> <td></td> <td>0,04 KiB</td> <td>js</td>	→ 94 ms 18		0,04 KiB	js
<td>19</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td>	19			-
<ms:id< td=""><td>20</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></ms:id<>	20			
<ms:na< td=""><td>21</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></ms:na<>	21			
<ms:d1< td=""><td>22</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></ms:d1<>	22			
<ms:si< td=""><td>23</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></ms:si<>	23			
<ms:dl< td=""><td>22</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></ms:dl<>	22			

The simple network traffic comparison are done. In the case of AstroMAP WEB form and WFS standard implementation, request/response time is less than ms.

Conclusion

Open Geospatial Consortium offers few WEB-GIS standards, very suitable in Astroinformatic`s AstroWEB Virtual Observatory software.

The current working realization stays on a well-known WMS standard.

Another, more complicated to application WFS standard, estimates more reliability and shorter response times, may be preferred by end users.

The project is a good starting point to in-depth produce a scientific research of this two protocols effectiveness

Resources

- Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) and Web Services (WMS, WFS), http://www.e-cartouche.ch/content_reg/cartouche/webservice/en/html/index.html, accessed may 2014;
- 2. OGC® Standards and Supporting Documents, http://www.opengeospatial.org/standards, accessed may 2014.

Thank You for the Attention!