



deegree iGeoPortal - Standard Edition v2.5

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Change log

Date	Description	Author
2006-10-19	Update using new formatting style	Judit Mays
2006-10-24	Add CSW client module. General clean up.	Markus Müller
2006-12-12	Move description of existing modules to new chapter.	Judit Mays
2007-01-04	Restructuring and Clean Up (typos, paths & files, links)	Judit Mays
2007-01-09	Harmonisation with standard deegree documentation structure	Markus Müller
2007-05-31	Updates for version 2.1	Hanko Rubach
2008-02-01	LayerExtension Description updated	Andreas Poth
2008-02-14	Editorial changes regarding LayerExtension description	Markus Lupp
2008-03-03	Add description for CustomTabSwitch module	Judit Mays
2008-03-03	Add description for Dynamic Legend module	Judit Mays
2008-04-10	Add reference to PDFPrinting and FullScreen (Toolbar)	Judit Mays
2008-04-14	Add description for Digitizer module	Judit Mays
2008-04-15	Update to v2.2	Judit Mays
2008-11-19	Update CSW client module	Moataz Elmasry
2008-12-04	Added documentation for gazetteer module	Moataz Elmasry
2008-12-08	Start update for gazetteer module	Judit Mays
2009-06-29 2009-11-23	Add TODO markers for 2.3 release	Judit Mays
2009-12-02	Add description for OpenStreetMap layers	Sebastian Goerke
2009-12-18	Add description for download module and configuration of digitizer module	Judit Mays
2010-01-14	Add description for pdfprint and full screen modules. Update description for gazetter module.	Judit Mays
2010-01-14	Add description for TimeSelect module	Andreas Poth

Date	Description	Author
2010-01-26	Update Appendices and TOCs	Judit Mays

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1 Introduction

deegree is a Java Framework offering the main building blocks for Spatial Data Infrastructures (SDIs). Its entire architecture is developed using standards of the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) and ISO Technical Committee 211 – Geographic information / Geoinformatics (ISO/TC 211). deegree encompasses OGC Web Services as well as clients. deegree is Free Software protected by the GNU Lesser General Public License (GNU LGPL) and is accessible at <http://www.deegree.org>.

deegree2 is the new release of deegree supporting a number of features that deegree1 was not able to handle. This documentation describes setup and configuration of the new deegree iGeoPortal standard edition, a client implementation of OGC's Web Map Service Implementation Specification 1.1.1 using OGC's Web Map Context documents for configuration.

deegree iGeoPortal is the web-based portal framework of deegree. It offers visualization of geodata through a standard web browser like Mozilla, Firefox or MSIE. The demo download that accompanies this document includes the standard functionality of iGeoPortal. This is basically a „Web-GIS“ using WMS servers as map source.

Additional modules not configured in this download package enable the user to search for and download data or digitize online and insert the result including its properties via transactional WFS into a database backend like Postgresql/Postgis, and navigate the displayed map using an OGC Gazetteer (WFS-G). Each user is able to store the current state of the portal in an OGC Web Map Context document that can be loaded again later to restore the portals state. If assigned to deegree users and a right management system (iGeoSecurity) the portal can limit this and other functions to authorized users and enable personalized configuration. A component for accessing OGC catalogue services for ISO 19115/19119 metadata is also under development.

The demo portal is preconfigured to work with a remote deegree2.2 demo Web Map Service (WMS), but there is no limitation on using other OGC WMS, for example UMN MapServer or other, (proprietary) servers that can be installed on remote machines. iGeoPortal is not limited to be used with just one WMS. You can combine several WMSs in one predefined context as well as load additional WMSs 'on the fly'. Additionally a simple search module based on a deegree2.2 demo WFS-G (Web Feature Service – Gazetteer enabled) is implemented.

To get an overview about deegree WMS and other deegree components that may be used within the context of iGeoPortal please have a look at the respective documentation. This document will deal only with the administration of iGeoPortal.

Besides iGeoPortal, deegree comprises a number of additional services and clients. A complete list of deegree components can be found at:

<http://www.lat-lon.de> → Products

Downloads of packaged deegree components can be found at:

<http://www.deegree.org> → Download

The web services of deegree are realized as Java modules controlled by one central servlet (the “dispatcher”). This servlet has to be deployed to the respective web server/servlet engine. Most of the common web servers support servlet technology, thus making deegree a universal product. The Apache-Tomcat 5.5 Servlet-Engine is recommended due to its widespread use and its status as an open-source product.

2 Download / Installation

2.1 Prerequisites

For deegree2 iGeoPortal to run you need:

- Java (JRE or JDK) version 1.5.x
- Tomcat 5.5.x

For installation of these components refer to the corresponding documentation at java.sun.com and tomcat.apache.org.

2.2 deegree iGeoPortal release

deegree iGeoPortal can be downloaded from <http://www.deegree.org>. The release is packed as a WAR-archive (igeoportal-std.war). Simply put this file into your `$TOMCAT_HOME$/webapps` directory and (re-)start Tomcat. The installation of iGeoPortal is already done with this, as long as you run tomcat on port 8080 and it is accessible via 'localhost'. The package comes preconfigured with a remote deegree2.3 demo WMS, why there is no further configuration needed to get it up an running.

Note: It is also possible to extract the WAR archive (which is nothing but a renamed .zip file) into another place of your computer and direct Tomcat to this place. Because of this possibility, in the remainder of this document, the directory you extracted the files to is referred to as `$iGeoPortal_home$` (`= $TOMCAT_HOME$/webapps/igeoportal-std` in the standard case).

The example uses a deegree WMS but this is not required. Each WMS compliant to OGC WMS 1.1.0 – 1.1.1 specifications can be used as well.

2.3 Testing the installation

After deploying the application to tomcat, the portal can be started by entering:

```
http://localhost[:port]/igeoportal-std
```

into the address bar of your browser (this usually is `http://localhost:8080/igeoportal-std`). Doing this should open the entry page.

Choosing either link of "deegree iGeoPortal WebMapContexts" will load the portal with a preconfigured web map context (WMC). If you choose "Utah" and everything went fine you should see the following page:

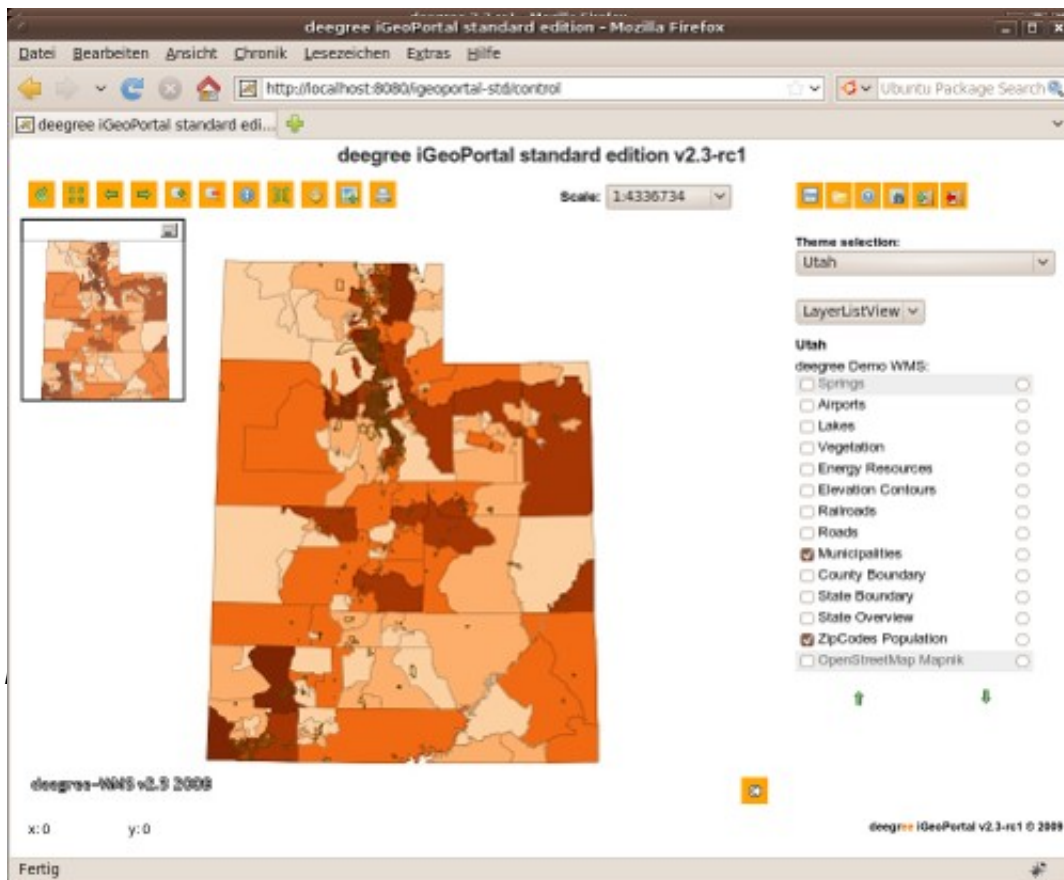


Figure 2: Initial page when starting deegree iGeoPortal

If you chose another one of the WMCs you should get to a very similar layout, but with different data and a different map.

Congratulations – you now have iGeoPortal running!

3 Basic Configuration

The central configuration files of deegree iGeoPortal are XML documents that are valid against the XML-schema defined in OGC's Web Map Context specification 1.0.0. This schema defines two sections that are allowed to contain any well formed XML fragments. These sections (extensions in WMC syntax) are used by iGeoPortal to define layout and additional data access methods. Nevertheless a deegree iGeoPortal context document is a compliant WMC document and iGeoPortal is able to read and use WMC documents from other vendors.

As stated above, an OGC WMC document is divided into several parts. Apart from the mandatory or optional parts of the WMC specification it is possible to use elements called `<Extension>` to define vendor specific elements/behaviours. The content of the the `<Extension>` element is defined as `<xs:any>` so the only restriction is that it has to be a well formed XML fragment.

deegree iGeoPortal uses these elements mainly for definition of the graphical structure of the portal and definition of access paths to resources required by the portal. A detailed description of the content of all elements defined by the OGC can be found within the WMC specification that can be downloaded from the OGC pages (see https://portal.opengeospatial.org/files/?artifact_id=3841). Therefore only those elements will be explained in this documentation which are crucial for deegree iGeoPortal.

3.1 Basic Structure of Map Context Files

The root element of each map context configuration file is `<ViewContext>`. It contains the required namespace definitions and two child elements, `<General>` and `<LayerList>`.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ViewContext xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/context"
  xmlns:sld="http://www.opengis.net/sld"
  xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  version="1.0.0" id="String">
  <General>
    ...
    <!-- described in chapter 3.2 -->
    ...
  </General>
  <LayerList>
    ...
    <!-- described in chapter 3.3 -->
    ...
  </LayerList>
</ViewContext>
```

The contents of these elements will be described in detail in the following paragraphs.

3.2 General definitions

The element `<General>` contains definitions of map size, map extent and of vendor and content description. In detail these are:

- size of the map window in pixel (`<Window>`),
- geographic extent of the map including coordinate reference system to be used (`<BoundingBox>`)
- name of the map/portal context (`<Title>`),
- optional list of keywords describing the map/portal context (`<KeywordList>`),
- optional description of the map/portal context (`<DescriptionURL>`),
- contact information (`<ContactInformation>`)
- several extensions (`<Extension>`) made by deegree that will be explained in the next few sections.

```
<General>
  <!-- specifies the map size and must correspond to the module MapView
  defined further below. The <BoundingBox ...> sets the used CRS and the
  initial extend (used for button View full extent). BBox must have the same
  proportion as the <Window ...> settings. ->
  <Window width="700" height="550" />
    <BoundingBox SRS="EPSG:26912" minx="17300" miny="4049850"
  maxx="867300" maxy="4699850" />
  <Window width="700" height="550" />
  <BoundingBox SRS="EPSG:26912" minx="17300" miny="4049850" maxx="867300"
  maxy="4699850" />
  <Title>deegree iGeoPortal</Title>
  <KeywordList>
    <Keyword>deegree</Keyword>
    <Keyword>iGeoPortal</Keyword>
    <Keyword>SDI</Keyword>
    <Keyword>GDI</Keyword>
    <Keyword>lat/lon</Keyword>
    <Keyword>utah</Keyword>
  </KeywordList>
  <DescriptionURL format="text/html">
    <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple" xlink:href="http://www.deegree.org"
  />
  </DescriptionURL>
  <ContactInformation>
    <ContactPersonPrimary>
      <ContactPerson>Andreas Poth</ContactPerson>
      <ContactOrganization>lat/lon</ContactOrganization>
    </ContactPersonPrimary>
    <ContactPosition>developer</ContactPosition>
    <ContactAddress>
      <AddressType>postal</AddressType>
      <Address>Aennchenstr. 19</Address>
      <City>Bonn</City>
      <StateOrProvince>NRW</StateOrProvince>
      <PostCode>53177</PostCode>
      <Country>Germany</Country>
    </ContactAddress>
    <ContactVoiceTelephone>+49 228 184960</ContactVoiceTelephone>
    <ContactElectronicMailAddress>poth@lat-
  lon.de</ContactElectronicMailAddress>
  </ContactInformation>
```

```

<Extension xmlns:deegree="http://www.deegree.org/context">
  <deegree:IOSettings>
    ...
    <!-- described in chapter 3.2.1 -->
    ...
  </deegree:IOSettings>
  <deegree:Frontend scope="JSP">
    ...
    <!-- described in chapter 3.2.2 -->
    ...
  </deegree:Frontend>
  <deegree:MapParameter>
    ...
    <!-- described in chapter 3.2.3 -->
    ...
  </deegree:MapParameter>
</Extension>
</General>

```

3.2.1 Extension – IOSettings

The element `<IOSettings>` describes some directories, where iGeoPortal stores files such as print files. If you change the configuration of one of the demo context files or define one of your own, you should keep in mind that only the definition of `<PrintDirectory>` and `<TempDirectory>` is mandatory. If some or all of the other directory definitions are missing, deegree will use the `<TempDirectory>` instead. Depending on the used functionalities of a portal instance it may not be necessary to publish all directories to the web. In this case a directory can be located outside the web context or below the WEB-INF directory. To access the directories content a web application must be defined in `<deegree:Access>` instead of the path to the directory.

The iGeoPortal demo uses the following reduced IOSettings. Because no module for user defined styles (SLD) is offered at the moment, corresponding directory definitions would not make sense.

```

<Extension xmlns:deegree="http://www.deegree.org/context">
  <deegree:IOSettings>
    <deegree:TempDirectory>
      <deegree:Name>../../../../tmp</deegree:Name>
      <deegree:Access>
        <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple"
          xlink:href="http://localhost:8080/igeoportal-std"/>
      </deegree:Access>
    </deegree:TempDirectory>
    <deegree:PrintDirectory>
      <deegree:Name>../../../../print</deegree:Name>
      <deegree:Access>
        <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple"
          xlink:href="http://localhost:8080/igeoportal-std/print?"/>
      </deegree:Access>
    </deegree:PrintDirectory>
    <deegree:DownloadDirectory>
      <!-- relative path to the folder referenced in the DownloadServlet of
        igeoportals web.xml -->
      <deegree:Name>../../../../downloads</deegree:Name>
      <deegree:Access>
        <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple"
          xlink:href="http://localhost:8080/igeoportal-std" />
      </deegree:Access>
    </deegree:DownloadDirectory>
  </deegree:IOSettings>
</Extension>

```

```

        </degree:Access>
    </degree:DownloadDirectory>
    <degree:SLDDirectory>
        <degree:Name>../../../../</degree:Name>
        <degree:Access>
            <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple"
                xlink:href="http://localhost:8080/igeoportal-std" />
        </degree:Access>
    </degree:SLDDirectory>
</degree:IOSettings>
...
</Extension>

```

3.2.2 Extension – Frontend

The element defined within the `<Extension>` element associated to layout is the `<Frontend>` element. It is used to define the graphical user interface, as well as other system-specific parameters, not seen by the end-user. A short overview is given here, the details will follow below.

```

<degree:Frontend scope="JSP">
    <degree:Controller>...</degree:Controller>
    <degree:Style>...</degree:Style>
    <degree:Header>...</degree:Header>
    <degree:Footer>...</degree:Footer>
    <degree:CommonJS>...</degree:CommonJS>
    <degree:North hidden="false">...</degree:North>
    <degree:East hidden="false">...</degree:East>
    <degree:West hidden="false">...</degree:West>
    <degree:South hidden="false">...</degree:South>
    <degree:Center hidden="false">...</degree:Center>
</degree:Frontend>

```

The idea of iGeoPortal is to encapsulate different functionalities in separate modules. These modules work as independent as possible from each other and they all use the same interface. So e.g. the map, its legend, or the layer list are all realized by separate modules. Each module can be located anywhere in the portals predefined layout frames. Except for map view and (the invisible) map model the registration of modules is optional. So it's your decision which functions to offer users of the map context instance (consider: each map context can define its own collection of available modules!).

Each module is made up of an HTML-Page and a JavaScript object that can be included in the page or be located in its own file. Instead of a static HTML-page any other resource that is able to deliver HTML (e.g. JSP or ASP) can be used instead.

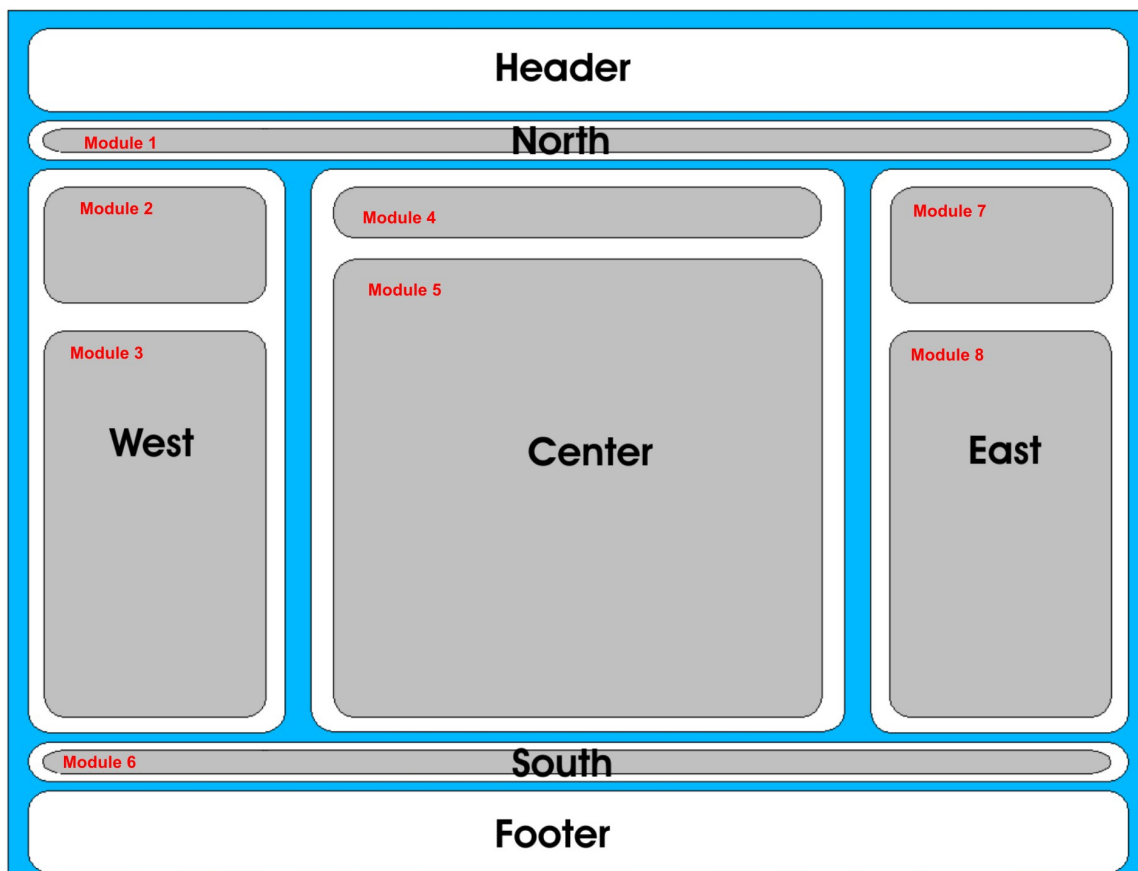


Figure 3: Area definitions of iGeoPortal

All modules are dynamically located on the portal's skin based on their settings. To enable the administrator of a portal to influence the portals layout deegree defines seven areas. A module can be assigned to five of these areas (North, East, South, West, Center); the other two areas (Header, Footer) are designed for taking links to simple HTML-content (static or dynamic). Usually they will be used for corporate identity, menus, external links etc.

The Controller will receive all portal driven events (zoomin, pan, print etc.) and delegates them to the responsible modules.

```
<deegree:Frontend scope="JSP">
  <deegree:Controller>./controller.jsp</deegree:Controller>
  <deegree:Style>./css/deegree.css</deegree:Style>
  <deegree:Header>header.jsp</deegree:Header>
  <deegree:Footer>footer.jsp</deegree:Footer>
  <deegree:CommonJS>
    <deegree:Name>htmlayer.js</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Name>layergroup.js</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Name>pushbutton.js</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Name>recentertolayer.js</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Name>togglebutton.js</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Name>./javascript/envelope.js</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Name>./javascript/event.js</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Name>./javascript/exception.js</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Name>./javascript/feature.js</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Name>./javascript/geometries.js</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Name>./javascript/geometryfactory.js</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Name>./javascript/geometryutils.js</deegree:Name>
  </deegree:CommonJS>
</deegree:Frontend>
```

```

<degree:Name>./javascript/geotransform.js</degree:Name>
<degree:Name>./javascript/json2.js</degree:Name>
<degree:Name>./javascript/layerutils.js</degree:Name>
<degree:Name>./javascript/rpc.js</degree:Name>
<degree:Name>./javascript/rendering.js</degree:Name>
<degree:Name>./javascript/request_handler.js</degree:Name>
<degree:Name>./javascript/style.js</degree:Name>
<degree:Name>./javascript/utils.js</degree:Name>
<degree:Name>./javascript/wktadapter.js</degree:Name>
</degree:CommonJS>
...
</degree:Frontend>

```

The Controller definition is followed by setting the central stylesheet document which controls the portals layout. Definitions made here can be overwritten by CSS definitions made in an HTML-page assigned to a loaded module. Afterwards the optional content of the header and footer section will be defined (note: contents of header and footer does not have to be a static HTML-page). Definition of 'common' JavaScript files used by more than one module is optional too but it strongly recommended. If a JavaScript or HTML file is defined without absolute or relative path settings, the file must be located in `$(GeoPortal_home)` directory. Relative path settings use this directory as the starting point.

After this follows the definition of the used areas (each area is allowed to be empty or can be left out completely) and the modules contained in these areas. The following example demonstrates how the module 'MenuBarTop' is assigned to the 'North' area.

```

<degree:Frontend>
...
<degree:North hidden="false">
  <degree:Module hidden="false" type="content" width="990" height="22"
    scrolling="no">
    <degree:Name>MenuBarTop</degree:Name>
    <degree:Content>menubartop.html</degree:Content>
    <degree:ModuleJS>menubar.js</degree:ModuleJS>
  </degree:Module>
</degree:North>
...
</degree:Frontend>

```

Each area may include the optional attribute 'hidden' to define if an area should be visible when the context is loaded into the portal. This may be useful if an area's content just is intended to be visible in some situations. Its default value is 'false'.

At the example above the 'MenuBarTop' module is embedded within the 'North' area. Even if the example shows just one module within an area there is no limit to the numbers of modules that can be registered to an area (if you register too many modules you may get a somehow strange portal layout). If more than one module is registered to an area degree tries to arrange the modules considering their real size, preferred size (width, height attributes) and available space. Modules within 'North' and 'South' area will be arranged horizontally, modules within 'West', 'Center' and 'East' will be arranged vertically.

Five attributes can be assigned to each module registered to an area. But just one of them (the type) is mandatory:

- hidden: defines whether a module should be visible when the context is loaded (default = false)
- type: defines the type of the module, (content | toolbar); no default
- width: preferred module width (may be modified by deegree)
- height: preferred module height (may be modified by deegree)
- scrolling: defines whether scrollbars should appear if a module exceeds available space (auto | no | yes; default = auto)

As sub-element of a <Module> element its name (<Name>), resource of its content (<Content>) and a JavaScript file will be set. The last contains a JavaScript object having the identical name as the module it is assigned to (this is mandatory, see below) (MenuBarTop in the example above). If the content (e.g. a static HTML page) already contains a JavaScript object with the same name as the module <ModuleJS> can be left out.

For each module a parameter definition may be given. Each parameter (name/value) will be passed to the constructor of the JavaScript object assigned to a module. If a module receives more than one parameter the parameter definition must be in the same order the JavaScript object constructor expects it.

```
<deegree:Module hidden="false" type="content" width="150" height="35">
  <deegree:Name>DefaultContentSwitch</deegree:Name>
  <deegree:Content>defaultcontentswitch.html</deegree:Content>
  <deegree:ModuleJS>contentswitch.js</deegree:ModuleJS>
  <deegree:ParameterList>
    <deegree:Parameter>
      <deegree:Name>targetIFrame</deegree:Name>
      <deegree:Value>'LayerListView'</deegree:Value>
    </deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Parameter>
      <deegree:Name>sourceModules</deegree:Name>
      <deegree:Value>'LayerListView|layerlistview.html'</deegree:Value>
    </deegree:Parameter>
  </deegree:ParameterList>
</deegree:Module>
```

All modules available for the demo of deegree iGeoPortal Std. Ed. are described in chapter 4.

3.2.2.1 Overlay of areas and modules

With version 2.3 the portal opens up the strict layout of north, east, south, west and center areas. It is now possible to define areas and modules to "float" above other elements as overlays. Areas and modules marked as overlay will get their fixed absolute position through the attributes top and left. All in all there are four new attributes that enable to define areas or modules as overlay.

- `overlay`: (`true` | `false`) defines whether the area or module should be positioned as overlay. If set to `"true"`, then the next three parameters need to be specified as well.
- `top`: defines the distance of the overlay window to the top of the portal (`"75"`)
- `left`: defines the distance of the overlay window to the left side of the portal (`"10"`)
- `header`: (`true` | `false`) defines, whether the overlay window should have a title bar with buttons for minimising and maximising this overlay window.

An example for module marked as overlay with the extra attributes (`overlay`, `top`, `left`, `header`) is given below.

```
<degree:Module hidden="false" type="content" width="150" height="150"
    overlay="true" header="true" top="75" left="10" scrolling="no">
  <degree:Name>MapOverview</degree:Name>
  <degree:Content>mapoverview.html</degree:Content>
  <degree:ModuleJS>mapoverview.js</degree:ModuleJS>
  <degree:ParameterList>
    ...
  </degree:ParameterList>
</degree:Module>
```

If an area is marked as overlay, it may not contain any overlay modules. Thus, modules marked as overlay may only appear in areas that are not overlaid themselves.

Each area and each module marked as overlay need their own css class in `./css/degree.css`. Following rules apply: classes for modules are named as the module prefixed with `"class"`, classes for areas are called as the area and postfixed with `"Window"`.

First example for a module: The css class for the module `"MapOverview"` is called `"classMapOverview"`.

```
.classMapOverview {
  position: absolute;
  background: #FFFFFF;
  border: #000000 2px solid;
  opacity: .80;
  filter: alpha(opacity=80);
  -moz-opacity: 0.80;
}
```

The first two lines (`position`, `background`) are necessary for every overlay module. The other parameters (`border`, `opacity`, `filter` and `-moz-opacity`) are being used for the window titel bar, enabling the portal user to open and close the overlaid window. They only need to be specified, if the modules attribute `header` is set to `true` (see above).

Second example for an area: The css class for the `"east"` area is called `"eastWindow"`.

```
.eastWindow {
  position: absolute;
  background: #FFFFFF;
  border: #000000 2px solid;
  opacity: .90;
  filter: alpha(opacity=90);
  -moz-opacity: 0.90;
}
```

The above example contains the same css parameters as the module example. Also possible would be a definition as the one below:

```
.eastWindow {
  position: absolute;
  background-image: url( '../images/space.gif' );
}
```

Please remember that it is not the css that defines whether an area or a module are displayed as overlay. Only the style information is provided here. To define an area or a module as overlay, you need to set the respective attributes in the web map context files.

3.2.3 Extension – MapParameter

Below the frontend description (list of available modules) the parameters of `deegree:MapParameters` describe the behaviour of the map in general. The section defines the format of the `GetFeatureInfo` request, the factor for zooming in or out, the factor for panning the map and the minimum and maximum scale that is permitted for the map view in general.

```
<deegree:MapParameter>
  <deegree:OfferedInfoFormats>
    <deegree:Format>application/vnd.ogc.gml</deegree:Format>
    <deegree:Format selected="true">text/html</deegree:Format>
  </deegree:OfferedInfoFormats>
  <deegree:OfferedZoomFactor>
    <deegree:Factor selected="true">25</deegree:Factor>
  </deegree:OfferedZoomFactor>
  <deegree:OfferedPanFactor>
    <deegree:Factor selected="true">15</deegree:Factor>
  </deegree:OfferedPanFactor>
  <deegree:MinScale>1</deegree:MinScale>
  <deegree:MaxScale>100000</deegree:MaxScale>
</deegree:MapParameter>
```

Note: These values are currently not evaluated! Changing the values does not result in a changed behaviour of the portal. Hope for future releases.

3.3 LayerList

After the general definition of the layout and the registered functions of the portal follows the definition of the available layers and their resources, according to OGC Web Map Context (WMC) Specification. All WMC specific information is encapsulated within the `<LayerList>` element. One `<LayerList>` contains any amount of `<Layer>`-elements. The sequence of the layers describes the sequence of visible layers. Beneath all kinds of elements of WMC specification, every layer

is extended by the <Extension>-element where you can define any other characteristics. deegree iGeoPortal uses some extensions for describing the data resources.

A <Layer>-Element has the following syntax:

```
<Layer queryable="1" hidden="1">
  <!-- service="OGC:WMS" version="1.1.1"
  principally iGeoportal is also capable of requesting WFS; this feaure is not
  usable yet.
  The title="deegree Demo WMS" must be unique for every requested WMS, in case
  you configure more than one WMS.
  xlink:href specifies the online resource of the service -->
  <Server service="OGC:WMS" version="1.1.1" title="deegree Demo WMS">
    <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple"
      xlink:href="http://testing.deegree.org/deegree-wms/services?" />
  </Server>
  <!-- <Name> must be the WMS layer name -->
  <Name>Springs</Name>
  <!-- Title can be chosen freely and should be human readable -->
  <Title>Springs</Title>
  <!-- Specifies the requested CRS to the WMS. Should be identical to the Web Map
  Context (WMC) configuration -->
  <SRS>EPSG:26912</SRS>
  <FormatList>
    <!-- sets the requested image format. Must be offered by WMS -->
    <Format current="1">image/jpeg</Format>
  </FormatList>
  <StyleList>
    <Style current="1">
      <!-- set the style to be used. Must be offered by WMS -->
      <Name>default</Name>
      <Title>default</Title>
    </Style>
  </StyleList>
  <Extension xmlns:deegree="http://www.deegree.org/context">
    ...
  </Extension>
</Layer>
```

Each layer element contains two attributes for determining if a GetFeatureInfo-Request is possible (queryable="1") or if the layer is visible at start-up (hidden="1"). The first child element <Server> describes which Web Service delivers a specific layer. Via three attributes, its service type, -version and -title are set. Theoretically, WFS and WCS Services could be requested here. At the moment, neither the WMC specification nor deegree implements them, so only OGC:WMS instances can be referred to. The <Server>-element contains the OnlineResource with the URL of a WMS and its according layer. The title="WMS title" needs to be unique for every implemented (WMS)- Service.

After defining the WMS, there are some definitions that are pretty similar to the ones of a Capabilities Document of a WMS. It is important to mention that the statements are identical to the Capabilities or respectively subsets of them. For instance, the layer's name in the WMC document has to be identical to the WMS Capabilities document's layer name. The title can be different. The requested SRS for each layer of the portal has to be supported by the WMS. The same applies to the image format and style definition. Not all available formats, SRS and styles have to be defined.

3.3.1 Layer Extension

degree specific informations for <Layer> are stored within an element named <Extension>. For example degree iGeoPortal stores information on data access, authentication mechanism and valid scale range of a layer here.

```
<Extension xmlns:degree="http://www.degree.org/context">
  <degree:DataService>
    <Server service="OGC:WFS" version="1.1.0" title="degree WFS">
      <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple"
        xlink:href="http://testing.degree.org/degree-wfs/services?" />
    </Server>
    <degree:GeometryType>
      {http://www.degree.org/app}:geometry
    </degree:GeometryType>
    <degree:FeatureType>
      {http://www.degree.org/app}:StateBoundary
    </degree:FeatureType>
  </degree:DataService>
  <degree:ScaleHint min="0" max="18000"/>
  <degree:UseAuthentication>none</degree:UseAuthentication>
</Extension>
```

DataService: Via the element <DataService> the portal server knows, where it can get the original vector data for downloading. If no DataService for a layer is defined, downloads are not possible (proper support from version 2.4 onwards).

ScaleHint: Additionally, the scale range for visualizing a layer can be defined. It corresponds to the <ScaleHint> information of the WMS Capabilities and is optional.

If a <ScaleHint> is defined and the current map view is out of that scale range, the according layer in the layerlist is greyed out. This parameter will not overwrite the WMS ScaleHint settings. Therefore the map will be displayed anyway. This parameter should only be used, if a WMS does not provide ScaleHint information in its capabilities (as should be done), but confines the map response to a certain scale range nonetheless.

Background info: According to WMS specification the <ScaleHint> is defined as 'the ground distance in metres of the southwest to northeast diagonal of the middle pixel of the map'.

UseAuthentication: The optional element <UseAuthentication> can be defined to give degree a hint if authentication information is to be used when accessing capabilities of an OWS. The default value is 'none' which means that no authentication information will be used when accessing an OWS. To force authentication usage, either 'user/password' or 'sessionID' can be used. Using 'user/password' iGeoPortal adds the parameters USER and PASSWORD to requests against the OWS offering the requested layer; using sessionID a parameter named SESSIONID will be added.

When using 'user/password' or 'sessionID' you have to ensure, that:

1. a user's authentication is available for the client which loads a WMC

2. the OWS assigned with a layer is able to handle password authentication information
3. each layer within a WMC assigned to the same OWS must define the same value for <UseAuthentication> element.

3.3.2 Layer specialities

deegree iGeoPortal v2.3 comes with a Web Map Context (WMC) containing layers with direct access to OpenStreetMap slippy maps and layers based on OpenStreetMap data stored in a DB. The path to this WMC document is:

```
$igeoportal-HOME$/WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/users/default/wmc_testOSM.xml.
```

Both, the slippy map layers and the layers based on OpenStreetMap data, will only work with the adequate configuration of a deegree Web Map Service. For further information, please look into the deegree Web Map Service documentation v2.3 (or later).

4 Available Modules

There are numerous modules available with iGeoPortal Standard Edition. In the demo releases at <http://demo.deegree.org> the start web map context is set to "Utah" (`wmc_start_utah.xml`), with the possibility to switch to "Salt Lake City" (`wmc_saltlake.xml`) for an example with raster data, or to our "Playground" (`wmc_testPlayground.xml`) where most new modules get integrated.

Since v2.3, a fourth web map context has been added to this list: "OpenStreetMap.NRW" (`wmc_testOSM.xml`) is an example for integrating the OpenStreetMap data (licensed under CC-by-sa) in the portal.

Some features activated in the online demo will not work out of the box for your downloaded and privately set up iGeoPortal. This holds true for those modules that need to be configured to your own requirements. You will find a comment in the description to these modules.

4.1 MenuBarTop/MenuBarBottom

Description: menu bar containing links to functions of the portal and internal or external HTML-pages. Both modules are simple in their construction. It isn't a problem to extend or limit the pre-defined link list.

Init-parameters: none

4.2 ContextSwitcher

Description: As described above the map context document is the basis for functions and modules visible in an iGeoPortal instance. The portal itself offers a 'container' where any valid map context document can be processed and visualized. ContextSwitcher represents a module that enables loading of other contexts during runtime and switching content of a portal instance. This enables offering different views or themes within one instance of iGeoPortal. All context documents that should be available for switching between must be stored in directory `$iGeoPortal_home$/WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal`.

The module is realised as an HTML-page with a combo box that is filled by the assigned JavaScript object evaluating the passed init-parameters.

Init-parameters:

```
<deegree:Module hidden="false" type="content" width="150" height="60">
  <deegree:Name>ContextSwitcher</deegree:Name>
  <deegree:Content>contextswitcher.html</deegree:Content>
  <deegree:ModuleJS>contextswitcher.js</deegree:ModuleJS>
  <deegree:ParameterList>
    <deegree:Parameter>
      <deegree:Name>label</deegree:Name>
      <deegree:Value>'Theme selection:'</deegree:Value>
    </deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Parameter>
      <deegree:Name>listOfContexts</deegree:Name>
```

```

<!--
    If you want to test digitizerModule, gazetteerClient,
    securityEnabledPortal, pdf printing or legend view
    switch to the second <deegree:Value> entry OR load a stored
    portal context.
-->
<deegree:Value>'Utah|wmc_start_utah.xml;Salt Lake City|
    wmc_saltlake.xml;Playground|
    wmc_testPlayground.xml;OpenStreetMap.NRW|
    users/default/wmc_testOSM.xml'
</deegree:Value>
<!--
<deegree:Value>'Utah|wmc_start_utah.xml;Salt Lake City|
    wmc_saltlake.xml;Playground|wmc_testPlayground.xml;
    OpenStreetMap.NRW|users/default/wmc_testOSM.xml;
    TestDynamicLegend|users/default/wmc_testDynLegend.xml;
    TestPdfPrint|users/default/wmc_testPdfPrint.xml;
    TestCustomTab|users/default/wmc_testCustomTab.xml;
    TestLegendView|users/default/wmc_testLegend.xml;
    TestFullScreen|users/default/wmc_testFullScreen.xml;
    TestDigitizer|users/default/wmc_testDigitizer.xml;
    TestGaz|users/default/wmc_testGazClient.xml;
    TestSecurity|users/default/wmc_testSecurity.xml;
    TestCSW|users/default/wmc_testCswClient.xml'</deegree:Value> -->
</deegree:Parameter>
<deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Name>size</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Value>1</deegree:Value>
</deegree:Parameter>
<!--
    optional param. if not set, value will be taken from deegree.css
    (.pContextSwitcher)
-->
<!--
    <deegree:Parameter>
        <deegree:Name>bgcolor</deegree:Name>
        <deegree:Value>'#cccccc'</deegree:Value>
    </deegree:Parameter>
-->
</deegree:ParameterList>
</deegree:Module>

```

Four init-parameters are passed to the module. By using the 'label' we can define the headline above the combo box. Parameter 'listOfContexts' contains a comma separated list of available context documents. Each list entry consists of two parts. The first part is the context name as displayed in the combo box. The second, separated by a '|' character, is the name of the context document file as stored in `$(iGeoPortal_home)/WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal` directory. The third init-parameter defines the size of the HTML select element displaying the list of available contexts. A value of '1' results in the display of a combo box. A value > 1 will force displaying a HTML list. The last parameter enables definition of the modules background color.

4.3 DefaultContentSwitch

Description: deegree iGeoPortal arranges all modules assigned to an area considering their size, the preferred size and available space automatically. Especially if a large number of modules should be registered to a portal/context available space may be exceeded. For this case iGeoPortal offers the

DefaultContentSwitch module. It represents a module that enables loading more than one module inside one portal area and switching its content during runtime. One can switch to the needed module through list boxes, menu items, tab panes or whatever a ContentSwitcher offers. The DefaultContentSwitcher available with the demo iGeoPortal uses a combo box for switching between layer list and legend view.

To enable switching between different modules these modules have to be registered first as described above within a portal area. The provider/administrator of a module must ensure that only one of these modules is set to visible (hidden='false') all others have to be invisible (hidden='true'). After this the DefaultContentSwitcher will be 'informed' through its init-parameters between which modules switching has to be enabled.

Init-parameters:

```
<deegree:ParameterList>
  <deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Name>targetIFrame</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Value>'LayerListView'</deegree:Value>
  </deegree:Parameter>
  <deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Name>sourceModules</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Value>
      'LayerListView|layerlistview.html;Legend|legend.html'
    </deegree:Value>
  </deegree:Parameter>
</deegree:ParameterList>
```

The first parameter contains the name of the module that will be visible when loading the context. The second parameter contains a comma separated list of modules, between which switching will be possible. Each entry of the list contains two parts. The first part is the name of the module as displayed in the switchers combo box. The second is the name of content document assigned to a module.

4.4 CustomTabSwitch

Description: The CustomTabSwitch is a variation of the above DefaultContentSwitch. It also enables you to switch between layer list and legend view, but it uses tab panes instead of a combo box.

To test this functionality, please refer to the Web Map Context `wmc_testCustomTab.xml`.

Init-parameters: this module has the same init-parameters as the DefaultContentSwitch.

```
<deegree:Module hidden="false" type="content" height="25" width="175">
  <deegree:Name>CustomTabSwitch</deegree:Name>
  <deegree:Content>customtabswitch.html</deegree:Content>
  <deegree:ModuleJS>customtabswitch.js</deegree:ModuleJS>
  <deegree:ParameterList>
    <deegree:Parameter>
      <deegree:Name>targetFrame</deegree:Name>
```

```

        <!-- value must correspond to first entry in
           sourceModules value -->
        <degree:Value>'LayerListView'</degree:Value>
    </degree:Parameter>
    <degree:Parameter>
        <degree:Name>sourceModules</degree:Name>
        <!-- order of entries in list is important. first entry
           must be the visible module (targetFrame) -->
        <degree:Value>
            'LayerListView|layerlistview.html;Legend|legend.html'
        </degree:Value>
    </degree:Parameter>
</degree:ParameterList>
</degree:Module>

```

The targetFrame contains the name of the module that will be visible when loading the context. The second parameter contains a comma separated list of modules, between which switching will be possible. The order of entries in this list is important. The first entry in the list must match the module that is chosen as initial module in targetFrame.

4.5 Legend

Description: The 'Legend' module is able to visualise the legend of the associated map. It calls the GetLegendGraphic-Function of an appropriate Web Map Service offering that optional function. The parameters used are mostly for controlling the layout.

Init Parameters:

```

<degree:ParameterList>
    <degree:Parameter>
        <degree:Name>label</degree:Name>
        <degree:Value>'Legend'</degree:Value>
    </degree:Parameter>
    <degree:Parameter>
        <degree:Name>bgcolor</degree:Name>
        <degree:Value>'#cccccc'</degree:Value>
    </degree:Parameter>
    <degree:Parameter>
        <degree:Name>layerlist</degree:Name>
        <degree:Value>this.layerList</degree:Value>
    </degree:Parameter>
    <degree:Parameter>
        <degree:Name>width</degree:Name>
        <degree:Value>20</degree:Value>
    </degree:Parameter>
    <degree:Parameter>
        <degree:Name>height</degree:Name>
        <degree:Value>20</degree:Value>
    </degree:Parameter>
</degree:ParameterList>

```

The parameter 'label' is for labeling the entire legend graphic; with 'bgcolor' the background color is defined. Initially the key 'layerlist' should not be changed; it is a reference to an internal list of map layers of the portal. It makes sense to change the key, if an instance of the portal contains more than one map in order to generate a separate legend for each map. With the parameter 'width' and

'height' you can define the size of the legend symbols (!), not the entire legend graphic itself.

4.6 Dynamic Legend

Description: This module is a variation of the standard legend module. Instead of simply creating a GetLegendGraphic request and sending this request to the WMS of the respective layer, its functionality is more complex:

If a layer definition in the map contexts LayerList (see chapter 3.3) provides a layer name, and a style definition including the style name and a legend URL, then this URL is used to retrieve the legend image.

If no legend URL is set in the map context, then it is checked whether the WMS capabilities document contains a URL for this layer and style.

If no legend URL can be retrieved from the capabilities document, but the WMS can answer GetLegendGraphics requests, such a request will be sent and the response will be used to display the legend.

If the WMS does not provide GetLegendGraphics requests, or if no legend URL is available for the respective layer, no legend will be displayed. Instead, the image defined as 'missingLegend' (see below) will be shown.

Please refer to wmc_testDynLegend.xml for testing this module.

Init parameter in wmc:

The only parameter needed in the module configuration is the 'label' used for labeling the entire legend graphic.

```
<deegree:Module hidden="true" type="content" width="250" height="460">
  <deegree:Name>Legend</deegree:Name>
  <deegree:Content>legend_dyn.jsp</deegree:Content>
  <deegree:ParameterList>
    <deegree:Parameter>
      <deegree:Name>label</deegree:Name>
      <deegree:Value>'Legend'</deegree:Value>
    </deegree:Parameter>
  </deegree:ParameterList>
</deegree:Module>
```

Since this module carries out many more tasks than the simple Legend module (chapter 4.5), it needs to call the server side to generate the legend. It is therefore necessary to add an event handler to the controller.xml as described in chapter 7.2.

Init parameter in controller.xml:

The configuration parameters for the drawLegend event are described inline.

```
<event name="mapClient:drawLegend"
  class="org.deegree.portal.standard.wms.control.DynLegendListener"
  next="legend_dyn.jsp" alternativeNext="container.jsp">
  <parameter>
```

```

    <!-- left space to edge of legend -->
    <name>leftMargin</name>
    <value>0</value>
</parameter>
<parameter>
    <!-- right space to edge of legend -->
    <name>rightMargin</name>
    <value>0</value>
</parameter>
<parameter>
    <!-- top space to edge of legend -->
    <name>topMargin</name>
    <value>10</value>
</parameter>
<parameter>
    <!-- bottom space to edge of legend -->
    <name>bottomMargin</name>
    <value>10</value>
</parameter>
<parameter>
    <!-- printing the layer titles? true (yes) or false (no) -->
    <name>useLayerTitle</name>
    <value>>true</value>
</parameter>
<parameter>
    <!-- just for GetLegendGraphicRequests:
         if a legend is smaller than eg. 50px the layer title will
         be printed into the legend image -->
    <name>maxNNLegendSize</name>
    <value>50</value>
</parameter>
<parameter>
    <!-- separating the legend images from each other
         by an image -->
    <name>separator</name>
    <value>images/legendSeparator.gif</value>
</parameter>
<parameter>
    <!-- image displayed if no legend can be found -->
    <name>missingImage</name>
    <value>images/missingLegend.gif</value>
</parameter>
<!-- for iGeoSecurity only: list of servers which need to be
     accessed through an owsproxy to get a LegendGraphic -->
<parameter>
    <name>users</name>
    <!-- the value *must* be adjusted to your system -->
    <value>
    http://demo.deegree.org/deegree-wms/services;username;password|
    http://deegree.org/owsproxy/proxy;username;password
    </value>
</parameter>
</event>

```

The last parameter ('users') only needs to be set in GDI-environments using iGeoSecurity (see respective documentation for details). If only iGeoPortal is running, and no server is accessed via owsproxy, this parameter must be omitted.

If one or more servers need to be accessed through an owsproxy, the parameter 'users' needs to be set. The 'value' contains a list separated by | (pipe), where

each entry consists of `server-address;username;password`. Username and password are the admin's login values for the respective owsproxy.

4.7 LayerListView

Description: The module 'LayerListView' is pretty similar to the 'Legend'-module. It describes also a list of the layers of a map but unlike the legend module it can be changed during runtime: layers can be shifted in their sequence and can be switched on or off. Besides, it is possible to define layers which can be queried by a GetFeatureInfo-request.

There are two implementations of 'LayerListView' available. The first (available through JavaScript file `layerlistview.js`) enables selecting one and only one layer for being target for GetFeatureInfo request (example context `wmc_start_utah.xml`). The other implementation (available through JavaScript file `layerlistview_allfi.js`) will always select all layers that are visible and queryable for GetFeatureInfo requests (example context `wmc_saltlake.xml`).

Init parameters:

```
<degree:ParameterList>
  <degree:Parameter>
    <degree:Name>name</degree:Name>
    <degree:Value>'layerlistview'</degree:Value>
  </degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Parameter>
    <degree:Name>layerlist</degree:Name>
    <degree:Value>this.layerList</degree:Value>
  </degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Parameter>
    <degree:Name>label</degree:Name>
    <degree:Value>'Wuppertal'</degree:Value>
  </degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Parameter>
    <degree:Name>bgcolor</degree:Name>
    <degree:Value>'#c1d3ed'</degree:Value>
  </degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Parameter>
    <degree:Name>fgcolor</degree:Name>
    <degree:Value>'#4D96DE'</degree:Value>
  </degree:Parameter>
</degree:ParameterList>
```

The name, given first, is used for clear identification of the module; 'layerlist', 'label' and 'bgcolor' are used identically as for the module 'legend' above. Since the list of layer is generated dynamically, the font color for the list has to be set.

4.8 MapOverview

Description: The 'MapOverview' module provides an overview map at a set display resolution for the area of the entire context. MapOverview can be provided by a map server dynamically or simply by a georeferenced map graphic. Besides a JavaScript-object having the same name as the module, another JavaScript file is required (wz_jsgraphics_box.js) that is used for painting the current box describing the current extent of visible map.

Init parameter:

```
<deegree:Module hidden="false" type="content" width="150" height="150"
    scrolling="no">
  <deegree:Name>MapOverview</deegree:Name>
  <deegree:Content>mapoverview.html</deegree:Content>
  <deegree:ModuleJS>mapoverview.js</deegree:ModuleJS>
  <deegree:ModuleJS>wz_jsgraphics_box.js</deegree:ModuleJS>
  <deegree:ParameterList>
    <deegree:Parameter>
      <deegree:Name>src</deegree:Name>
      <deegree:Value>'./images/overview.gif'</deegree:Value>
    </deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Parameter>
      <deegree:Name>minx</deegree:Name>
      <deegree:Value>2570000</deegree:Value>
    </deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Parameter>
      <deegree:Name>miny</deegree:Name>
      <deegree:Value>5668000</deegree:Value>
    </deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Parameter>
      <deegree:Name>maxx</deegree:Name>
      <deegree:Value>2593000</deegree:Value>
    </deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Parameter>
      <deegree:Name>maxy</deegree:Name>
      <deegree:Value>5691000</deegree:Value>
    </deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Parameter>
      <deegree:Name>foregroundColor</deegree:Name>
      <deegree:Value>'#ff0000'</deegree:Value>
    </deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Parameter>
      <deegree:Name>width</deegree:Name>
      <deegree:Value>150</deegree:Value>
    </deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Parameter>
      <deegree:Name>height</deegree:Name>
      <deegree:Value>150</deegree:Value>
    </deegree:Parameter>
  </deegree:ParameterList>
</deegree:Module>
```

The parameter 'src' describes the source of the map overview presentation. A reference to a file as well as a GetMap-Request referring to a specific Web Map Service is permitted. The parameters 'minx', 'miny', 'maxx' and 'maxy' define the bounding box of the map overview. 'foregroundColor' controls the color of the painted box showing the extent of the actual mapview. 'width' and 'height' determine the size of the map overview in pixels.

4.9 Toolbar

Description: Above the map window is a tool bar for navigating the map in different ways: ZoomIn, ZoomOut, ZoomToLayer, go back to initial bounding box, recenter the map, drag the map. Also buttons for adding additional WMS to the portal and for creating a print pre-view are available. The amount, sequence and position of the visible buttons as well as their tool tips are controlled by the init parameters. Button parameter name

Init parameters:

```
<deegree:ParameterList>
  <deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Name>refresh|refresh map</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Value>PushButton</deegree:Value>
  </deegree:Parameter>
  <deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Name>movetoprevious|move to previous map</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Value>PushButton</deegree:Value>
  </deegree:Parameter>
  <deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Name>movetonext|next to previous map</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Value>PushButton</deegree:Value>
  </deegree:Parameter>
  <deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Name>zoomin|zoomin by mouse click or mouse drag</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Value>ToggleButton</deegree:Value>
  </deegree:Parameter>
  <deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Name>zoomout|zoomout by mouse click</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Value>ToggleButton</deegree:Value>
  </deegree:Parameter>
  <deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Name>zoom2layer|zoomtolayer by mouse click</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Value>PushButton</deegree:Value>
  </deegree:Parameter>
  <deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Name>fullextent|zoom to full extent</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Value>PushButton</deegree:Value>
  </deegree:Parameter>
  <deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Name>recenter|recenter the map by mouse click</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Value>ToggleButton</deegree:Value>
  </deegree:Parameter>
  <deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Name>
      move|drag the map by mouse with pressed mouse button
    </deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Value>ToggleButton</deegree:Value>
  </deegree:Parameter>
  <deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Name>
      featureinfo|get info to a object within the map
    </deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Value>ToggleButton</deegree:Value>
  </deegree:Parameter>
  <deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Name>addwms|add additional WMS to the map</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Value>PushButton</deegree:Value>
  </deegree:Parameter>
  <!-- for printing choose EITHER "plain print" OR "pdf print" method -->
  <!-- PLAIN PRINT -->
  <deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Name>print|generate print view</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Value>PushButton</deegree:Value>
  </deegree:Parameter>
</deegree:ParameterList>
```

```

</deegree:Parameter>
<!-- PDF PRINT -->
<deegree:Parameter>
  <deegree:Name>pdfprint|generate pdf</deegree:Name>
  <deegree:Value>PushButton</deegree:Value>
</deegree:Parameter>
<!-- please delete the printing method that is not used -->
<deegree:Parameter>
  <deegree:Name>download|download WFS data</deegree:Name>
  <deegree:Value>PushButton</deegree:Value>
</deegree:Parameter>
<deegree:Parameter>
  <deegree:Name>selected</deegree:Name>
  <deegree:Value>zoomin</deegree:Value>
</deegree:Parameter>
<deegree:Parameter>
  <deegree:Name>bgcolor</deegree:Name>
  <deegree:Value>'#e0e9f9'</deegree:Value>
</deegree:Parameter>
</deegree:ParameterList>

```

Apart from the last two parameters – one controls the tool that is activated after initialising the portal (selected); the other one defines the background color of the tool bar – all others are defining a whole set of useful buttons. There are two kinds of buttons: 'PushButton' and 'ToggleButton'. The first returns to its initial condition after being pressed (similar to the Ok-button in a dialog); 'ToggleButton' stays switched on (or off) after clicking and activates a certain tool.

ToggleButtons are 'zoomin', 'zoomout', 'recenter', 'move' and 'featureinfo'. PushButtons are 'refresh', 'movetoprevious', 'movetonext', 'zoom2layer', 'fullextent', 'addwms', 'print', 'pdfprint', 'download'.

All init parameters, linked to an action/button, have a name consisting of two elements which are divided by '|'. The first one describes the name of the function for the according button. Currently deegree iGeoPortal comprises the following functions:

- refresh: Refresh Map if content has changed
- fullextent: Zoom to full extend
- home: Go to initial state of a map context
- movetoprevious: move to previous map
- movetonext: move to next map
- zoomin
- zoomout
- zoom2layer: zoom to the default bbox of the selected layer (4.9.1)
- featureinfo: Query Feature by click
- move: drag map by mouse click
- recenter: Recenter Map to click point

- addwms: Add other Web Map Services (4.9.2)
- print: Print current extent of Map (4.9.3)
- pdfprint: Print current extent of Map using iReport (4.9.4)
- fullScreen: Switch to a predefined version of the current context with reduced functionality but a much larger Map (4.9.5)
- download: Download WFS data for the selected bounding box as either Shape file or GML (4.9.6).

The functions `zoom2layer`, `addWMS`, `print`, `pdfprint`, `fullscreen` and `download` are configured using separate HTML-files described in the following sub-sections.

The layout of the buttons is defined by two graphic files that have to fulfil the naming convention and have to be placed in the appropriate directory `$(iGeoPortal_home)/images`:

`$(componentname$.gif` and `$(componentname$_a.gif`

Example:

- `zoomin.gif` and `zoomin_a.gif`
- `addwms.gif` and `addwms_a.gif`

The first file represents the button in inactivate state; the second in its activated one. The file names are case sensitive! In order to change the layout of the buttons, you just have to exchange these 2 graphic files.

4.9.1 Zoom2Layer

The function `zoom2Layer` depends on the two files `recenter2layer.html` and `recenter2layer.js` in `$(iGeoPortal_home)` on the client side and the class `org.deegree.portal.standard.wms.control.RecenterToLayerListener` on the server side. In order to use this function a single layer has to be selected from the layer list (by clicking the layer name).

The mechanism is as follows: if the selected layer has a `LatLonBBox` (WMS Capabilities), but no `ScaleHint`, then the zoom goes to `LatLonBBox`. If the layer has both `LatLonBBox` and `ScaleHint`, it is first checked, if the scale hint reduces the size of the bounding box. If so, the reduced bbox is taken for zoom in. Otherwise, the original `LatLonBBox` is used to zoom in.

4.9.2 AddWMS

Via mouse click on 'addWMS', a dialog is opened for adding additional WMS instances: Either by typing the entire URL or by selecting a predefined entry. A list of predefined WMS instances can be predefined by the administrator in `$(iGeoPortal_home)/addwms.html`.

```

...
<td width="30">&nbsp;  </td>
<td width="90">known WMS: </td>
<td width="*">
  <select id="knownwms" onchange="change()" >
    <option value="http://">select ...</option>
    <option value="http://demo.deegree.org/deegree-wms/services">deegree demo
      WMS</option>
    <option value="http://localhost:8080/deegree-wms/services">local deegree
      WMS</option>
  </select>
</td>
...

```

By editing the select-block of the HTML document, the administrator is able to manipulate the preconfigured services.

4.9.3 Printing

By activating the print-button, the portal generates a representation of the actual map extent in a higher resolution to get high quality printings. By manipulating the parameters in `$_iGeoPortal_home$/printviewopener.html`, the administrator can adapt size and quality of the printouts.

iGeoPortal communicates with the according server components via Remote Procedure Calls (RPCs). They contain the name of the function and potential parameters. In `printviewopener.html` you can find the JavaScript-function 'getRPCValues()' that provides the appropriate RPC for creating the print preview.

```

...
var s = "<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?><methodCall>" +
  "<methodName>mapView:print</methodName><params>" +
  "<param><value><struct>" +
  "<member><name>paperFormat</name><value><string>A4</string></value></member>" +
  "<member><name>resolution</name><value><string>150</string></value></member>" +
  "<member><name>orientation</name><value><string>hoch</string></value></member>" +
  "<member><name>format</name><value><string>jpeg</string></value></member>" +
  "</struct></value></param>" +
  ...

```

The print preview is opened in a new window. Its contents may be adapted by changing the file `$_iGeoPortal_home$/printview.jsp`. The map view is displayed with a lower resolution on screen than what is used for printing. The scaling might be adjusted by changing the style values for `img.map width`.

```

<style type="text/css">
  @media print {
    img.map {
      width: 600; /* might need to be adjusted */
    }
  }
</style>

```

4.9.4 PDFPrinting

Since: v2.2

Description: The PDF printing module uses jasper templates (iReport) to create a PDF file for the current map on the basis of predefined templates. The module comes with two templates, portrait and landscape, but the administrator of iGeoPortal may add further templates, or edit the existing ones if need be. This of course requires some experience with Jasper reports and iReport.

WebMapContext: As the pdfprint module is integrated into the toolbar, the toolbar module needs the "pdfprint" entry:

```
<!-- PDF PRINT -->
<degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Name>pdfprint|generate pdf</degree:Name>
  <degree:Value>PushButton</degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>
```

controller.xml: This server side module requires one listener, with a large number of self explaining init parameters.

```
<event name="mapView:pdfprint"
  class="org.deegree.portal.standard.wms.control.SimplePrintListener"
  next="modules/pdfprint/printresult.jsp"
  alternativeNext="modules/pdfprint/printresult.jsp">
  <parameter>
    <name>WIDTH</name>
    <value>500</value>
  </parameter>
  <parameter>
    <name>HEIGHT</name>
    <value>500</value>
  </parameter>
  <parameter>
    <name>LEGENDWIDTH</name>
    <value>300</value>
  </parameter>
  <parameter>
    <name>LEGENDHEIGHT</name>
    <value>1000</value>
  </parameter>
  <!-- folder where the generated pdf files are stored -->
  <parameter>
    <name>TEMPDIR</name>
    <value>print</value>
  </parameter>
  <parameter>
    <!-- optional parameter; defaults to: "WEB-INF/igeoportal/print" -->
    <name>TEMPLATE_DIR</name>
    <value>WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/printtemplates</value>
  </parameter>
</event>
```

Module pages: The following table describes all the files for user interaction in the pdf printing module.

File name	Content
printdialog.jsp	This page is called from the toolbar module when hitting the pdfprint button. It enables switching between the different template forms and organizes the display of the correct template image (see next two lines below).

File name	Content
printtemplate_1.jsp printtemplate_2.jsp	JSP pages containing forms for the contents required by the respective template (1=portrait, 2=landscape)
images/template_1.jpg images/template_2.jpg	Exemplary images for general layout of the selected template (1=portrait, 2=landscape)
printresult.jsp	This page is called from the server side after PDF creation is finished and enables the user to download the PDF.

Table 1: PDF print module in `$iGeoPortal_home$/modules/pdfprint/`

Jasper templates: The jasper templates are stored within the WEB-INF folder of the webapp as they should not be accessible by the portals users directly.

File name	Content
template_1.jasper template_1.jrxml	The Jasper template for portrait (jasper=compiled).
template_2.jasper template_2.jrxml	The Jasper template for landscape (jasper=compiled).

Table 2: Jasper templates for PDF print module in `$iGeoPortal_home$/WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/printtemplates/`

If you would want to change the contents or the layout of the PDF result (other than a different map area or scale) you would need to adjust one of the existing templates, or create a new one. But don't forget that you would also need to add/edit the module pages, as they contain the forms to collect the user input for many of the placeholders of the jasper templates. If you add new form fields with different kind of content, you would need to make server side adjustments/extensions as well. Check the SimplePrintListener in package `org.deegree.portal.standard.wms.control` for details.

Please refer to `wmc_testPlayground.xml` or `wmc_testPdfPrint.xml` for testing.

4.9.5 FullScreen

Since: v2.2

Description: This module enables to easily switch to a larger map, by hiding both East and West areas (see Figure 3) from the portal. The Map area will change in width only. The displayed section of the map will change as follows: From "normal" view to "full screen" view the width of the displayed area stays the same. But as the available area increases, this automatically causes a zoom in and thus a change in scale. From "full screen" back to "normal" view, the map

gets switched back to the original scale and bbox (if the user has not changed the selected map segment by moving or zooming in/out, while in full screen mode).

WebMapContext: As the FullScreen module is integrated into the toolbar, the toolbar module needs the "fullScreen" entry:

```
<deegree:Parameter>
  <deegree:Name>fullScreen|shows a full screen</deegree:Name>
  <deegree:Value>PushButton</deegree:Value>
</deegree:Parameter>
```

controller.xml: This module requires one listener without any init parameters.

```
<event name="mapClient:fullScreen"
  class="org.deegree.portal.standard.context.control.FullScreenListener"
  next="container.jsp" alternativeNext="container.jsp"/>
```

frontend.xsl: The module needs a new hidden form which is used to switch between normal screen and full screen.

```
<!-- new form is used to switch from NormalScreen to FullScreen and vice versa -->
<form action="control" id="scaleScreen" name="test" method="post">
  <input type="hidden" id="hiddenScaleScreen" name="rpc" value=""/>
</form>
```

viewcontext.xsl: The module needs to be referenced in the toolbar section of the *actionPerformed()* method.

```
<xsl:if test="starts-with( ./deegree:Name, 'fullScreen' )">
  switchScreen("mapClient:fullScreen");
</xsl:if>
<xsl:if test="starts-with( ./deegree:Name, 'normalScreen' )">
  switchScreen("mapClient:normalScreen");
</xsl:if>
```

Further, it needs a new function that calls the java script object of this module.

```
function switchScreen( methodName ) {
  var req = new ScreenSwitcher().switchToFullScreen( methodName );
  document.getElementById( 'hiddenScaleScreen' ).value = req;
  document.getElementById( 'scaleScreen' ).submit();
}
```

screenswitcher.js: This file contains the actual call of the server side, where the portal gets stripped from its east and west areas (or where they are added back on again).

Please refer to *wmc_testPlayground.xml* or *wmc_testFullScreen.xml* for testing.

4.9.6 Download for WFS data

Since: v2.3 (bug fixes in v2.4)

Description: This module enables the portal user to download vector data for WFS based WMS layers. Only the data currently visible in the mapview will be made available for download. The user will be informed by email where she can download the data. This is to ensure that the portal does not get blocked while

the data is being collected and zipped. Therefore, the user needs to either provide her email address or to log in (then her email address is taken from the users session and the connected security components).

The download module consist of two different parts: The client to request the data, and the servlet providing the means for the actual download. Both parts need to be configured properly.

WebMapContext: First of all, the toolbar module needs the "download" entry:

```
<deegree:Parameter>
  <deegree:Name>download|download WFS data</deegree:Name>
  <deegree:Value>PushButton</deegree:Value>
</deegree:Parameter>
```

Secondly, the General/Extension/IOSettings need to contain the download directory. The name provides the path to the physical location on the mashine, while the access entry provides the base URL of the online resource for downloading.

```
<deegree:DownloadDirectory>
  <deegree:Name>../../downloads</deegree:Name>
  <deegree:Access>
    <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple"
      xlink:href="http://localhost:8080/igeoportal-std" />
  </deegree:Access>
</deegree:DownloadDirectory>
```

controller.xml: Two Listeners and their respective init params need to be set. For `<event name="mapView:initDownload">` there are five optional parameters. The first four are necessary, if the portal is used together with the deegree security components (U3R). Then the database driver, URL, username and password need to be provided:

```
<parameter>
  <name>driver</name>
  <value>org.postgresql.Driver</value>
</parameter>
<parameter>
  <name>url</name>
  <value>jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/your_users_rights_security_db</value>
</parameter>
<parameter>
  <name>user</name>
  <value>postgres</value>
</parameter>
<parameter>
  <name>password</name>
  <value></value>
</parameter>
```

The fifth parameter may be set to specify which download formats shall be supported. If this parameter is ommitted, then SHP (shape file) will be the only returned format. Supported formats are: SHP, GML. Multiple formats are separated with a colon:

```
<parameter>
  <name>DOWNLOAD_FORMAT</name>
  <value>SHP, GML</value>
```

```
</parameter>
```

For `<event name="mapView:downloadFeatures" ..>` there are two optional init parameters. The first is used as default value for WFS/DefaultMaxFeatures. This value is used, if a WFS does not provide this info in its capabilities. If not specified here, then the default value is 0.

```
<parameter>
  <name>DEFAULT_MAX_FEATURES</name>
  <value>10</value>
</parameter>
```

The second parameter is a boolean (either true or false). If TEST_MAX_HITS is true, then a featuretype is not provided for download, when the number of requested features exceeds the number of features a WFS is able to provide. The default value is false.

```
<parameter>
  <name>TEST_MAX_HITS</name>
  <value>>false</value>
</parameter>
```

web.xml: It is necessary to provide a special servlet for the process of downloading the data (after the user received an email):

```
<servlet>
  <servlet-name>Download</servlet-name>
  <servlet-class>org.deegree.enterprise.servlet.DownloadServlet</servlet-class>
  <init-param>
    <param-name>DOWNLOAD_DIR</param-name>
    <param-value>./WEB-INF/downloads/</param-value>
  </init-param>
  <init-param>
    <param-name>ALLOWED_IP_ADDRESS</param-name>
    <param-value>127.0.0.1</param-value>
  </init-param>
</servlet>
```

It is very important to make sure that DOWNLOAD_DIR corresponds to the folder given in the WMC configuration in the section: General / Extension / IOSettings. The second parameter ALLOWED_IP_ADDRESS may be used to restrict downloads to a certain IP-Address. If ALLOWED_IP_ADDRESS is omitted, any IP-Address will be accepted.

Please refer to `wmc_testSecurity.xml` for testing.

4.10 MapView

Description: The module 'MapView' contains the central map view of the portal. *Attention*: Some JavaScript files are linked to this module.

```
<deegree:ModuleJS>mapview.js</deegree:ModuleJS>
<deegree:ModuleJS>mapcontroller.js</deegree:ModuleJS>
<deegree:ModuleJS>mapmodel.js</deegree:ModuleJS>
<deegree:ModuleJS>wmsrequestfactory.js</deegree:ModuleJS>
<deegree:ModuleJS>wmslayer.js</deegree:ModuleJS>
```

The module is responsible for the representation of the map as well as for the acceptance of map oriented mouse events. GetMap-, GetFeatureInfo- and GetLegend- requests for the active layer are also created by this module.

Init parameter:

```
<deegree:ParameterList>
  <deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Name>model</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Value>this.mapModel</deegree:Value>
  </deegree:Parameter>
  <deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Name>border</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Value>0</deegree:Value>
  </deegree:Parameter>
</deegree:ParameterList>
```

Merely two parameters are transferred to the module: The first one associates a JavaScript-Object with the module describing the model of the map view (with layer, size, etc.). Basically, it is possible to manage more than one map, where each one is connected with a different map model. The second parameter 'border' could define the thickness of a border painted around the map, but currently this is not implemented yet.

4.11 Digitizer

Since: v2.2

Description: With iGeoPortal you are not only able to visualize, navigate and evaluate spatial data, you are also able to digitize own data online and transfer it via WFS-T (e.g. deegree WFS) into a data backend like PostgreSQL/POSTGIS. The digitized data will even be validated to avoid corrupt data insert (e.g. self intersects of polygons will not be accepted; error message when digitizing polygons in clockwise direction instead of counter clockwise direction, ...).

You find a little appetizer map context with iGeoPortal demo. To see it in action you can either switch to "Salt Lake City" and then to the "Playground" context or you can edit the "Utah" context (`wmc_start_utah.xml`) in the module context switcher and comment out the element with only 2 contexts (default) and uncomment the one with the many test map contexts. See chapter 4.2 for details.

Afterwards you can switch to either `Playground` or `TestDigitizer` context and play around a bit.

In the on line demo, you can digitize a feature, do the WFS insert transaction and view the inserted feature in the map.

With your own installation from the deegree download pages the behaviour is different: by default, the WFS transaction will be aborted. If you would like to test the digitizing module completely, you need to (1) configure a WFS for the digitized features and (2) also adapt a few things in the digitizer module itself.

4.11.1 Setting up the WFS feature type

Description: First of all, check the WFS documentation for general information on WFS installation and configuration. Then, add a new featuretype to your WFS called "DigitizeFeatures".

To do so, you need to first set up a database for all the features your users will be digitizing. Execute the batch or shell script `create_digitizer_table_postgis.[bat|sh]` in `WEB-INF/scripts/[batch|shell]/`. This script will execute the sql command `as` given in `WEB-INF/scripts/sql/create_digitizer_table_postgis.sql`. All these files might need to be configured to your system's needs. (In case you want to use Oracle, you may use the postgis scripts as a reference.)

Then, you need a featuretype definition for this new WFS featuretype. Copy the file `DigitizeFeatures.xsd` from `WEB-INF/conf/wfs/featuretypes/example_featuretypes/digitize/` to the folder `WEB-INF/conf/wfs/featuretypes/`. Check the `<JDBCConnection>` and adjust it to your system.

Restart your tomcat and check the WFS capabilities to see if all went well. Make sure, there are no errors in the tomcat logs. Fix all errors. They occur because of configurational problems. If everything runs smoothly, you may continue with the next step.

4.11.2 Setting up the WMS layer

Description: First of all, check the WMS documentation for general information on WMS installation and configuration. Then add a new layer to your WMS called "DigitizeFeatures".

To do so, you need to comment in the section on `DigitizeFeatures` in `WEB-INF/conf/wms/wms_configuration.xml`. Then you need to decide whether you want to use a LOCALWFS or a REMOTEWFS as datasource. If you prefer the preconfigured LOCALWFS, then you will need to make available the featuretype `DigitizeFeatures` to your LOCALWFS as well. Simply copy the file `DigitizeFeatures.xsd` from `WEB-INF/conf/wms/featuretypes/postgis_featuretypedefinitions/` to the folder `WEB-INF/conf/wfs/featuretypes/`. Check the `<JDBCConnection>` and adjust it to your system (same as above).

Restart your tomcat and check the WMS capabilities to see if all went well. Make sure, there are no errors in the tomcat logs. Fix all errors. They occur because of configurational problems. If everything runs smoothly, you may continue with the next step.

4.11.3 Adapting the digitizer module

Each map context containing the module configuration for digitizer module, needs to be adapted to your local needs. The WFS address needs to be set to your WFS instance. See the above chapter for details.

All other configuration parameters of the digitizer module will be explained in more detail, soon. Some short hints can be found in the module configuration of the web map contexts.

Furthermore, you need to activate sending the insert-request to the WFS. The file `modules/digitizer/digitizer_window.jsp` contains a function `sendRequest()`, where a few changes need to be made. Just search for "TODO", and follow the instructions.

You would probably also want to increase the zoom factor of the digitizer map. Please search for "TODO" in the file `modules/digitizer/digitizermodule.js` and, again, follow the instructions.

Please note: as long as you don't have a properly configured WFS up and running, including the configuration of your feature type for digitizing, you will run into an error message when testing this module.

4.12 Gazetteer Client

Another available module is the gazetteer client module. It is integrated in the `wmc_testPlayground.xml` as well as in the `wmc_testGazClient.xml` context. Using this module, the user can search for features. It comes already preconfigured with iGeoPortal standard, so that it can be used to search for counties, municipalities and zipcodes by sending WFS queries to the WFS service.

This module is no out-of-the-box module. It needs special adjustments for each group of feature types within a Gazetteer-WFS, depending on what you wish to search for and how you like to display the results. Therefore, each gazetteer client module is different.

4.12.1 Configuration of Module in Web Map Context

The module is pre-configured in the web map context `wmc_testGazClient.xml`. This gazetteer client module contains three different search examples. The first example (`gaz_a`) searches for counties and their municipalities by using two drop down boxes, the second and third example (`gaz_b` and `gaz_c`) are free text search examples, where the user may search for Municipalities or Zip Codes.

```
<deegree:Module hidden="false" type="content" height="50" scrolling="no">
  <deegree:Name>GazModule</deegree:Name>
  <deegree:Content>modules/gazetteer/gazmodule.html</deegree:Content>
  <deegree:ModuleJS>modules/gazetteer/gazmodule.js</deegree:ModuleJS>
  <deegree:ParameterList>
    <!-- gaz_a.jsp: county - municipality (using two drop down boxes) -->
```

```

<degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Name>countyTemplate</degree:Name>
  <degree:Value>
    'WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/querytemplates/a_county_query.xml'
  </degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>
<degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Name>countyMapTemplate</degree:Name>
  <degree:Value>
    'WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/querytemplates/a_countyMap_query.xml'
  </degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>
<degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Name>municipalityTemplate</degree:Name>
  <degree:Value>
    'WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/querytemplates/a_municipality_query.xml'
  </degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>
<degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Name>municipalityMapTemplate</degree:Name>
  <degree:Value>
    'WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/querytemplates/a_municipalityMap_query.xml'
  </degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>
<!-- gaz_b.jsp: using free search -->
<degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Name>FreeSearchTemplate</degree:Name>
  <degree:Value>
    'WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/querytemplates/b_freesearch_query.xml'
  </degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>
<degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Name>FreeSearchMapTemplate</degree:Name>
  <degree:Value>
    'WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/querytemplates/b_freesearchMap_query.xml'
  </degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>
<!-- gaz_c.jsp: using free search -->
<degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Name>FreeSearch2Template</degree:Name>
  <degree:Value>
    'WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/querytemplates/c_freesearch_query.xml'
  </degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>
<degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Name>FreeSearch2MapTemplate</degree:Name>
  <degree:Value>
    'WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/querytemplates/c_freesearchMap_query.xml'
  </degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>
<!-- WFS addresses (optional) -->
<!--
<degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Name>WFS:countyTemplate</degree:Name>
  <degree:Value>'http://somewhere:8080/county-wfs/'</degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>
-->
<!-- default WFS address -->
<degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Name>WFS</degree:Name>
  <degree:Value>
    'http://demo.degree.org/degree-wfs/services'
  </degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>
</degree:ParameterList>
</degree:Module>

```

Each feature type needs two different query templates. The first query is used to search for matching features (`xxxTemplate`), while the second query is used to get the geometry for a single selected feature (`xxxMapTemplate`). The geometry is then used for zooming to the users selection.

Example for `gaz_a`: The parameter `countyTemplate` contains a path to the query template for all Utah counties, while the parameter `countyMapTemplate` contains the path to a query stub for the map (or rather the geometry) of one specific county.

Finally, an address for the Web Feature Service needs to be specified which is providing the feature types of the respective queries. Since different feature types might be provided by different web feature services, it is possible to define a different WFS for each single query template. The parameter name needs to be specified as `WFS:xxxTemplate` (e.g. "WFS:countyTemplate"). If a number of feature types is served by a single WFS, this WFS can be used as default by simply using "WFS" as parameter name (without appending the ":xxxTemplate"). This parameter `WFS` contains the address of the default WFS service.

All the preinstalled query templates mentioned in the module configuration of the web map context are located within the WEB-INF folder of the webapp: `$iGeoPortal_home$/WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/querytemplates/`

File name	Content
a_county_query.xml a_countyMap_query.xml	Search for counties (and their geometry)
a_municipality_query.xml a_municipalityMap_query.xml	search for the county's municipalities (and their geometry)
b_freesearch_query.xml b_freesearchMap_query.xml	Free search for municipalities (and their geometry)
c_freesearch_query.xml c_freesearchMap_query.xml	Free search for zip codes (and their geometry)

Table 3: Gazetteer module query templates

4.12.2 Module Structure

The gazetteer module folder (`$iGeoPortal_home$/modules/gazetteer`) contains several configuration files, which will be explained here.

File name	Content
gazmodule.html	This is the start/initialization page of the module, if you want the gazetteer module to open up in a new window.
gazmodule_mw.html	This is the start/initialization page of the module, if you want the gazetteer module to be part of the main portal ("mw" is for "main window"). You need to reference only one of these two files in the module configuration of each web map context.
gazmodule.js	The javascript for the html start page.
gazwindow.jsp	The gazetteer module main window. This file is only needed in connection with gazmodule.html. The gazetteer module with open up in a new window, the contents are taken from this file.
gaz_a.jsp gaz_b.jsp gaz_c.jsp gaz_d.jsp gaz_a_county.jsp gaz_a_municipality.jsp gaz_FreeSearchResult.jsp gaz_d_zipcodes.jsp	These are all the display pages that contain text boxes/drop down lists that are used to navigate different features of the Gaz-WFS
gaz_if.jsp	Decides which of the above mentioned pages should be used to navigate a feature
gaz_take.jsp	After selecting a certain geometry type of a feature, this class causes the MapView to navigate to the selected geometry
featuretype2property.properties	Provide a possibility to use different properties for zooming and for displaying.

Table 4: Gazetteer module configuration files

4.12.3 Adding a new feature search

What we have in the preconfigured module is a drop down box navigation for the Counties and Municipalities as well as free text search for municipalities and zipcodes. We will have a detailed example on how to add a new search, which can for example be: zipcodes navigation. The example will contain one text box the zipcodes list. Upon choosing a zipcode the iGeoPortal shall navigate to the selected zipcode on the map.

Since there are already existing classes for different searches we use one of them as a basis instead of writing classes from scratch.

4.12.3.1 Configuring new query templates in Web Map Context

First of all we need a query template and a map query template. We can make copies of `a_county_query.xml` and `a_countyMap_query.xml` from the folder `WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/querytemplates/` and rename them to `d_zipcodes_query.xml` and `d_zipcodesMap_query.xml` respectively. We will need to reference these templates in our `WebMapContext` as follows:

```
<!-- gaz_d.jsp: using single drop down box for zipcodes ->
<degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Name>zipcodesTemplate</degree:Name>
  <degree:Value>
    'WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/querytemplates/d_zipcodes_query.xml'
  </degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>
<degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Name>zipcodesMapTemplate</degree:Name>
  <degree:Value>
    'WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/querytemplates/d_zipcodesMap_query.xml'
  </degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>
```

Next, we will need to change the content of these two new files. We know that we want to query zipcodes, but we don't really know:

- What is the exact feature name for zipcodes?
- Which elements/table columns to query?

To solve the first problem we make a simple WFS GetCapabilities request and navigate through the `FeatureTypeList` element to find out that the feature name is `app:ZipCodes`

As for the second problem we execute an `http DescribeFeature` request against the WFS service as follows:

```
http://demo.degree.org/degree-wfs/services?
SERVICE=WFS&VERSION=1.1.0&REQUEST=DescribeFeatureType&NAMESPACE=
xmlns(app=http://www.degree.org/app)&TYPENAME=app:ZipCodes
```

Which delivers an `xsd` schema with the available feature types and we will query for "zip" which should include the zipcodes and as for the geometry to query it will be the element "geometry" which is of type `gml:GeometryPropertyType`.

With these information we can now change the two query templates accordingly as follows:

d_zipcodes_query.xml:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<wfs:GetFeature
  version="1.1.0"
  outputFormat="text/xml; subtype=gml/3.1.1"
```

```

xmlns:app="http://www.deegree.org/app"
xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml"
xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc"
xmlns:wfs="http://www.opengis.net/wfs"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/wfs
http://schemas.opengis.net/wfs/1.1.0/wfs.xsd">
  <wfs:Query typeName="app:ZipCodes">
    <ogc:Filter>
      <ogc:PropertyIsLike wildCard='% ' singleChar='?' escapeChar='!'>
        <ogc:PropertyName>app:zip</ogc:PropertyName>
        <ogc:Literal>${IDENTIFIER}</ogc:Literal>
      </ogc:PropertyIsLike>
    </ogc:Filter>
    <ogc:SortBy>
      <ogc:SortProperty>
        <ogc:PropertyName>app:zip</ogc:PropertyName>
        <ogc:SortOrder>ASC</ogc:SortOrder>
      </ogc:SortProperty>
    </ogc:SortBy>
  </wfs:Query>
</wfs:GetFeature>

```

and **d_zipcodesMap_query.xml**:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<wfs:GetFeature
  version="1.1.0"
  outputFormat="text/xml; subtype=gml/3.1.1"
  xmlns:app="http://www.deegree.org/app"
  xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml"
  xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc"
  xmlns:wfs="http://www.opengis.net/wfs"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/wfs
http://schemas.opengis.net/wfs/1.1.0/wfs.xsd">
  <wfs:Query typeName="app:ZipCodes">
    <wfs:PropertyName>app:zip</wfs:PropertyName>
    <wfs:PropertyName>app:geometry</wfs:PropertyName>
    <ogc:Filter>
      <ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
        <ogc:PropertyName>app:zip</ogc:PropertyName>
        <ogc:Literal>${IDENTIFIER}</ogc:Literal>
      </ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
    </ogc:Filter>
  </wfs:Query>
</wfs:GetFeature>

```

The next step now is to ensure that these two query templates can be selected and used on the client side (by the portal user).

4.12.3.2 Client side code to enable search for a new feature

Here again we will somehow repeat what we did above by using other existing files as basis. In the folder `$(GeoPortal_home)/modules/gazetteer/` make copies of `gaz_a_county.jsp` and `gaz_a.jsp` and rename them to `gaz_d_zipcodes.jsp` and `gaz_d.jsp` respectively.

Now we will explain how to change the contents of each document.

gaz_d_zipcodes.jsp

- 1) In a nested for loop, there is the line:

```
QualifiedName geoIdProp = new QualifiedName( "geographicIdentifier",
fps[j].getName().getNamespace() );
```

Change the string "geographicIdentifier" to "zip"

gaz_d.jsp

- 1) In the function getList(), change the snippet:

```
if ( featureType == 'app:Counties' ) {
    clearList("countyID");
    clearList("municipalityID");
}
```

to

```
if ( featureType == 'app:ZipCodes' ) {
    clearList("zipcodesID");
}
```

Also change the string 'Searching for counties...' to 'ZipCodes search...'

- 2) The function "selectCounty" could be deleted.
- 3) In the function "take", you will find the following "if condition":

```
if ( "app:Counties" == type ) {
    template = "countyMapTemplate";
} else if ( "app:Municipalities" == type ) {
    template = "municipalityMapTemplate";
}
```

Add to it the following condition:

```
else if ( "app:ZipCodes" == type ) {
    template = "zipcodesMapTemplate";
}
```

- 4) Change the onload function attribute of the body as follows:

```
onload="getList('GazModule', 'app:ZipCodes', 'zipcodesTemplate');"
```

- 5) In the first table, make the label inside a cell Municipalities to ZipCodes

Also in the first table inside the "select" tag change the "onchange" function attribute to:

```
onchange="selectFinal( this, 'app:ZipCodes' );"
```

- 6) You can comment out the second table or delete it.

gazwindow.jsp

- 1) In the "select" element add the following "option" to reference the zipcodes page

```
<option value="gaz_d.jsp">ZipCodes</option>
```

gaz_if.jsp

- 1) In the function build list, add the following if condition to the list of distinctions

```
<%
} else if ( "ZipCodes".equals( featureTypeName ) ) {
%>
<jsp:include page="gaz_d_zipcodes.jsp" flush="true" />
<%
}
%>
```

By this distinction, all ZipCodes will be handled using the given jsp page.

4.12.4 Conclusion

The gazetteer module is used for searching feature types. As we explained above, its possible to add new feature search to the module. The example explained above is actually included in the gazetteer module as a reference if you are facing troubles understanding the adding feature search procedure. You have of course to make sure that the queried feature and feature types are offered by the WFS service, against which the requests are sent.

4.13 CSW-Client

Description: The CSW-Client module enables a user of iGeoPortal to send queries to an OGC-compliant Catalogue Service and to save the results in Web Map Context files. The module supports catalogues implementing the CS-W 2.0.2 ISO 19115/19119 Application profile in version 1.0. This module is “optional” in that it is not part of standard web map context.

As this module implements some complex functionality its configuration is also more complex than for the average iGeoPortal module. First, the module has to be referred to, the layout of the portal has to be adjusted and finally the module itself has to be configured. All of these steps will be described in the following sections.

The iGeoPortal demo package includes a web map context configured for CS-W usage. When using this sample context it is only necessary to adjust the parameters defined in section 4.13.1. If you are interested in how the CSW-Client module can be integrated in an existing iGeoPortal instance, consider reading section 4.13.2.

The required .html, .jsp and .js files are located at `$(iGeoPortal_home)/modules/csw`. XSLT-transformation scripts are located at `$(iGeoPortal_home)/WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/csw`.

For this demo of iGeoPortal v2.3 the CSW-client is not out the box configured.

4.13.1 Configuration of Web Map Context

4.13.1.1 Parameter *maxRecords*

The parameter *maxRecords* defines how many hits of a query to a CSW-Service are processed. Using this parameter, the length of the resulting list of a query can be influenced.

```
<degree:Parameter>
<!-- only this parameter is optional. default is 10. -->
  <degree:Name>maxRecords</degree:Name>
  <degree:Value>10</degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>
```

The parameter is optional. The default value is 10, which matches the default value of the corresponding OGC specification. If the parameter is omitted, the default value is used. If a different value is provided, it will be used instead.

4.13.1.2 Parameter *Profiles*

This is in fact a group of parameters using the same prefix (“Profiles.”). At least one parameter with this prefix is mandatory. Allowed suffixes are “ISO 19115” and “OGCCORE”, although only “ISO 19115” is currently supported by iGeoPortal.

```
<degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Name>Profiles.ISO19115</degree:Name>
  <degree:Value>
    'brief|metaList2html.xsl;full|metaContent2html.xsl'
  </degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>
```

The value of the parameter includes a list of value pairs consisting of an identifier, a separation marker („|“) and the name of an XSL-transformation file.

The identifier refers to the *ElementSetName* parameter of a *GetRecords* request to a CS-W. Allowed values are „brief“, „summary“ and „full“, although „summary“ is not supported so far.

The identifier “brief” refers to a transformation file (*metaList2html.xsl*) that creates a list of results from a *GetRecordsResponse*. The identifier “full” refers to a transformation file (*metaContent2html.xsl*) that transforms a full metadata record set from the results of a complete query (*GetRecordByIdResponse*).

Details of the transformation files are described in sections 4.13.2.5 and 4.13.1.9.

4.13.1.3 Parameter *Catalogues*

The parameter “Catalogues” defines which CSW-instance should be queried by the iGeoPortal CSW-Client module. It is mandatory to provide at least one catalogue service.

```
<degree:Parameter>
```

```
<degree:Name>Catalogues</degree:Name>
<degree:Value>
  'CATA1|http://localhost:8085/degree/services;
  TEST|http://localhost:8085/degree/test/catalogue'
</degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>
```

The parameter value includes a list of pairs of identifiers (name of the catalogue service) delimited by the corresponding URL using “|”.

4.13.1.4 Parameter Protocols

This parameter defines with which protocol the catalogues can be accessed. Allowed values are “POST” and “SOAP”. If both values are provided for a catalogue, “SOAP” is used.

The parameter “Protocols” is mandatory, it must be declared in the configuration for each catalogue defined by the “Catalogues“-parameter (section 4.13.1.3).

```
<degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Name>Protocols</degree:Name>
  <degree:Value>'CATA1|POST;TEST|POST,SOAP'</degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>
```

The parameter value contains a list of value pairs separated by semicolons. The value pairs consist of an identifier (name of the catalogue) followed by a delimiter (“|”) and a comma separated list of supported protocols.

4.13.1.5 Parameter Formats

The parameter “Formats” defines which catalogue understand and supports which format. Possible formats are “ISO 19115”, “ISO 19119” and “OGCCORE”.

The parameter is mandatory, at least one format type must be provided for each catalogue defined by “Catalogues” (section 4.13.1.3).

```
<degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Name>Formats</degree:Name>
  <degree:Value>'CATA1|ISO19115;TEST|ISO19119'</degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>
```

The parameter value consists of a list of value-pairs separated by semicolons. The value pairs consist of an identifier (name of the catalogue) followed by a delimiter (“|”) and a comma separated list of possible formats.

4.13.1.6 Parameter mapContextTemplate

The parameter “mapContextTemplate” is only needed in case the Shopping Cart is used. Otherwise it could be deleted or commented out.

It defines which file is used as template of user specific Web Map Context documents. The file is located inside `$_GeoPortal_home$` at the location defined by this parameter. This parameter is mandatory.

```
<degree:Parameter>
```

```

<degree:Name>mapContextTemplate</degree:Name>
<degree:Value>
  'WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/users/mapContextTemplate.xml'
</degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>

```

It is recommended to use a copy of an existing Web Map Context file and deleting the content of its <LayerList> element (see following example).

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ViewContext xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/context"
xmlns:sld="http://www.opengis.net/sld"
xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
version="1.0.0" id="String">
  <General>
    ...
    <!-- the same as always -->
    ...
  </General>
  <LayerList>

    <!-- empty space for new user layers -->

  </LayerList>
</ViewContext>

```

In case a user that is logged onto the system has (at least) one metadata set added to his shopping cart, he is allowed to save the list of layers and display it in the portal (if all chosen datasets are accessible via WMS). All of these datasets are added to the declared template and saved in the directory of the user.

4.13.1.7 Parameter namespaceBindings

The parameter "namespaceBindings" is mandatory. It defines a list (semicolon separated) of all namespaces that are needed by the CSW client module.

```

<degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Name>namespaceBindings</degree:Name>
  <degree:Value>
    'xmlns:csw=http://www.opengis.net/cat/csw;xmlns:iso19115=http://schemas
    .opengis.net/iso19115full;xmlns:iso19115brief=http://schemas.opengis.net/iso19115br
    ief;xmlns:iso19119=http://schemas.opengis.net/iso19119;xmlns:smXML=http://metadata.
    dgiwg.org/smXML'
  </degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>

```

The list always includes the definition of `xmlns:csw`, as well as the namespaces of the used schemas (ISO 19115 / OGCCORE).

4.13.1.8 Parameter XPathTo***

In this section a number of parameters are described that include a declaration of an XPath to a specific part of a `csw:GetRecordResponse`. These path expressions depend on the used schema (ISO 19115, ISO 19119, OGCCORE) and therefore it may be necessary to adjust them.

The path to be supplied is the end part of the metadata element.

```
<!-- The parameter value to be specified is represented by [thisPartOnly]
in the following line:
/csw:GetRecordsResponse/csw:SearchResults/[MetadataElement]/[thisPartOnly]
-->
```

For ISO 19115 this means that the path to the file identifier does not need to be referenced by using

```
/csw:GetRecordsResponse/csw:SearchResults/gmd:MD_Metadata/gmd:fileIdentifier/gmd:CharacterString
```

but that the beginning part can be omitted. Only

```
gmd:fileIdentifier/gmd:CharacterString
```

has to be supplied.

This behaviour applies to all XPathTo*** parameters.

Inside the XPath expressions, all usual possibilities are allowed. An example can be seen for XPathToServiceAddress.

The parameter **XPathToDataId** defines the path to the unique identifier of the data metadataset.

```
<degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Name>XPathToDataId</degree:Name>
  <degree:Value>
    'gmd:fileIdentifier/gco:CharacterString'
  </degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>
```

The parameter **XPathToDataTitle** defines the path to the title of the data metadataset, if the query is executed using ElementSetName="brief".

```
<degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Name>XPathToDataTitle</degree:Name>
  <degree:Value>
    'gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:citation/gmd:CI_Citation/gmd:title/gco:CharacterString'
  </degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>
```

The parameter **XPathToServiceId** supplies the path to the unique identifier of the service metadataset.

```
<degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Name>XPathToServiceId</degree:Name>
  <degree:Value>
    'gmd:fileIdentifier/gco:CharacterString'
  </degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>
```

The parameter **XPathToServiceTitle** supplies the path to the title of the service, that allows access to the dataset.

```
<degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Name>XPathToServiceTitle</degree:Name>
  <degree:Value>
    'gmd:identificationInfo/srv:SV_ServiceIdentification/gmd:citation/gmd:CI_Citation/gmd:title/gco:CharacterString'
  </degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>
```

The Parameter **XPathToServiceOperatesOnTitle** supplies the path to the title of the data metadataset, that the current dataset of the service metadata refers to.

```

<degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Name>XPathToServiceOperatesOnTitle</degree:Name>
  <degree:Value>
    'gmd:identificationInfo/srv:SV_ServiceIdentification/srv:operatesOn/gmd
:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:citation/gmd:CI_Citation/gmd:title/gco:CharacterString'
  </degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>

```

The parameter **XPathToServiceAddress** supplies the path to the service address at which the Capabilities of the service can be queried, that supplies the title, which is read from XPathToServiceOperatesOnTitle.

```

<degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Name>XPathToServiceAddress</degree:Name>
  <degree:Value>
    'gmd:identificationInfo/srv:SV_ServiceIdentification/srv:containsOperat
ions/srv:SV_OperationMetadata/srv:connectPoint/gmd:CI_OnlineResource/gmd:linkage/gm
d:URL'
  </degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>

```

The parameter **XPathToServiceType** supplies the path to the service type of the service, that has the Title XPathToServiceTitle.

```

<degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Name>XPathToServiceType</degree:Name>
  <degree:Value>
    'gmd:identificationInfo/srv:SV_ServiceIdentification/srv:serviceType/gc
o:LocalName'
  </degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>

```

The parameter **XPathToServiceTypeVersion** supplies the path to the version of the service type.

```

<degree:Parameter>
  <degree:Name>XPathToServiceTypeVersion</degree:Name>
  <degree:Value>
    'gmd:identificationInfo/srv:SV_ServiceIdentification/srv:serviceTypeVer
sion/gco:CharacterString'
  </degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>

```

4.13.1.9 Configuration of transformation files

The transformation files are used to transform the xml-encoded files of the CSW into HTML. Furthermore, they define the subset of the metadata that is displayed in the portal. In the CSW client module of the Web Map Context (e.g. wmc_testCswClient.xml) the used transformation files are defined using the parameter Profiles.* (see section 4.13.1.2). The structure of the files should not be changed, as usually only adjustment of the HTML contents are necessary.

4.13.1.10 Transformation of result sets

The file **metaList2html.xsl** lists the results of a query.

The first template is executed in case the CSW sends an error message:

```

<xsl:template match="ogc:ServiceExceptionReport">

```

```
<table class="except">
  <tr>
    <td class="key">Error</td>
    <td class="val">
      <xsl:value-of select="./ogc:ServiceException"/>
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>
</xsl:template>
```

The following template should be left unchanged:

```
<xsl:template match="csw:GetRecordsResponse">
  <xsl:apply-templates select="csw:SearchResults"/>
</xsl:template>
```

In this template another template (`<xsl:template match="csw:SearchResults">`) is included, that can be adjusted. The corresponding part are displayed here in detail.

The complete page is built using a table of three rows. The first row shows the heading, the second adds the list of query results, while the third adds buttons for navigating through the result set.

The following segment declares the heading on top of the query results.

```
<tr>
  <td class="key" colspan="2">
    Catalogue <xsl:value-of select="$CATALOG"/> hat insgesamt
    <xsl:value-of select="$HITS"/> Ergebnisse.
  </td>
</tr>
```

All further rows of the table will only be displayed if the result set is greater than 0. First, a list of all hits is defined (``).

```
<tr>
  <td class="val" colspan="2">
    <ul><xsl:apply-templates select="gmd:MD_Metadata"/></ul>
  </td>
</tr>
```

If the file should not be used for processing ISO 19115 queries, but for OGCCORE, the name of the node to select has to be adjusted.

Following is a row with the buttons for navigating the result set. The left cell includes the graphics file for going backward, the right one for going forwards.

```
<tr>
  <td width="50%" align="right">
    <xsl:choose>
      <xsl:when test="$STARTPOS > 0">
        <a href="{previousPage}">
          
        </a>
      </xsl:when>
      <xsl:otherwise>
        <xsl:text disable-output-escaping="yes">&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</xsl:text>
      </xsl:otherwise>
    </xsl:choose>
  </td>
  <td width="50%" align="left">
```

```

<xsl:choose>
  <xsl:when test="($STARTPOS + $recReturned) &lt; $HITS">
    <a href="{ $nextPage}" >
      
    </a>
  </xsl:when>
  <xsl:otherwise>
    <xsl:text disable-output-escaping="yes">&nbsp;</xsl:text>
  </xsl:otherwise>
</xsl:choose>
</td>
</tr>

```

The graphics files can be replaced by text or other graphics.

The last template in the file fills the list of found hits. At the beginning, a number of variables is declared, that is then used for the list entry and the corresponding reference. Basically, adjustments to this template are limited to the style of the list entry and the reference (in bold).

```

<xsl:template match="gmd:MD_Metadata">
  <xsl:variable name="ident">
    <xsl:value-of select="./gmd:fileIdentifier/gco:CharacterString" />
  </xsl:variable>
  <xsl:variable name="mdType">
    <xsl:value-of select="./gmd:hierarchyLevel/gmd:MD_ScopeCode/@codeListValue"/>
  </xsl:variable>
  <xsl:choose>
    <!-- In case the metadata type is service metadata -->
    <xsl:when test="$mdType = 'service'">
      <xsl:variable name="title">
        <xsl:value-of
select="./gmd:identificationInfo/srv:SV_ServiceIdentification/gmd:citation/gmd:CI_C
itation/gmd:title/gco:CharacterString" />
      </xsl:variable>
      <xsl:variable name="minx">
        <xsl:value-of
select="./gmd:identificationInfo/srv:SV_ServiceIdentification/srv:extent/gmd:EX_Ext
ent/gmd:geographicElement/gmd:EX_GeographicBoundingBox/gmd:westBoundLongitude/gco:D
ecimal" />
      </xsl:variable>
      <xsl:variable name="maxx">
        <xsl:value-of
select="./gmd:identificationInfo/srv:SV_ServiceIdentification/srv:extent/gmd:EX_Ext
ent/gmd:geographicElement/gmd:EX_GeographicBoundingBox/gmd:eastBoundLongitude/gco:D
ecimal" />
      </xsl:variable>
      <xsl:variable name="miny">
        <xsl:value-of
select="./gmd:identificationInfo/srv:SV_ServiceIdentification/srv:extent/gmd:EX_Ext
ent/gmd:geographicElement/gmd:EX_GeographicBoundingBox/gmd:southBoundLatitude/gco:D
ecimal" />
      </xsl:variable>
      <xsl:variable name="maxy">
        <xsl:value-of
select="./gmd:identificationInfo/srv:SV_ServiceIdentification/srv:extent/gmd:EX_Ext
ent/gmd:geographicElement/gmd:EX_GeographicBoundingBox/gmd:northBoundLatitude/gco:D
ecimal" />
      </xsl:variable>
      <xsl:variable name="args" select="concat( $quote, $ident, $quote, ', ',
$quote, $CATALOG, $quote, ', ', $quote, 'showMetadataOverview', $quote, ', ',
$minx, ', ', $miny, ', ', $maxx, ', ', $maxy )" />
      <xsl:variable name="href" select="concat( 'javascript:getMetadata( ',
$args, ' )' )" />
      <li>
        <a href="{ $href}" > <xsl:value-of select="$ident" /></a>

```

```

        </li>
    </xsl:when>
    <xsl:otherwise>
        <!-- In case the metadata type is dataset, series or application-->
        <xsl:variable name="title">
            <xsl:value-of
select="./gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:citation/gmd:CI_Cita
tion/gmd:title/gco:CharacterString" />
        </xsl:variable>
        <xsl:variable name="minx">
            <xsl:value-of
select="./gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:extent/gmd:EX_Extent
/gmd:geographicElement/gmd:EX_GeographicBoundingBox/gmd:westBoundLongitude/gco:Deci
mal" />
        </xsl:variable>
        <xsl:variable name="maxx">
            <xsl:value-of
select="./gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:extent/gmd:EX_Extent
/gmd:geographicElement/gmd:EX_GeographicBoundingBox/gmd:eastBoundLongitude/gco:Deci
mal" />
        </xsl:variable>
        <xsl:variable name="miny">
            <xsl:value-of
select="./gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:extent/gmd:EX_Extent
/gmd:geographicElement/gmd:EX_GeographicBoundingBox/gmd:southBoundLatitude/gco:Deci
mal" />
        </xsl:variable>
        <xsl:variable name="maxy">
            <xsl:value-of
select="./gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:extent/gmd:EX_Extent
/gmd:geographicElement/gmd:EX_GeographicBoundingBox/gmd:northBoundLatitude/gco:Deci
mal" />
        </xsl:variable>
        <xsl:variable name="args" select="concat( $quote, $ident, $quote, ', ',
$quote, $CATALOG, $quote, ', ', $quote, 'showMetadataOverview', $quote, ', ',
$minx, ', ', $miny, ', ', $maxx, ', ', $maxy )" />
        <xsl:variable name="href" select="concat( 'javascript:getMetadata( ',
$args, ' )' )" />
        <li>
            <a href="{ $href }"><xsl:value-of select="$ident" /></a>
        </li>
    </xsl:otherwise>
</xsl:choose>
</xsl:template>

```

Additional adjustments would only be necessary if the structure of the ISO 19115 should be changed or if it is intended to use OGCCORE queries. In the latter case, this should be done in a separate file.

4.13.1.11 Transformation of a single result

The file `metaContent2html.xsl` is defined in the Web Map Context for display of a single result (see section 4.13.2.5). The distinction between overview and detailed display is done by inclusion of two additional files.

```
<xsl:include href="file:///absolute/path/to/$iGeoPortal_home$/WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/metaOverview2html.xsl"/>
```

```
<xsl:include href="file:///absolute/path/to/$iGeoPortal_home$/WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/metaDetails2html.xsl"/>
```

A distinction is made between different headings and contents by using the parameter `<xsl:param name="METAVERSION"/>`.

```

<xsl:template match="csw:GetRecordByIdResponse">
  <table align="center">
    <tr>
      <td>
        <xsl:if test="$METAVERSION = 'overview'">
          <p class="title">searchResult item overview</p>
        </xsl:if>
        <xsl:if test="$METAVERSION = 'detailed'">
          <p class="title">searchResult item details</p>
        </xsl:if>
      </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>
        <xsl:if test="$METAVERSION = 'overview'">
          <b><xsl:call-template name="OV_MD_Metadata"/></b>
        </xsl:if>
        <xsl:if test="$METAVERSION = 'detailed'">
          <b><xsl:call-template name="DE_MD_Metadata"/></b>
        </xsl:if>
      </td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</xsl:template>

```

The templates marked in bold are read from the included files and have to be adjusted if needed.

The file `metaOverview2html.xsl` defines which information will be displayed in the metadata overview. It is possible to adjust these values by editing the template (possibly defining additional variables).

```

<!-- variables -->
<xsl:variable name="ServLength">
  <xsl:value-of select="string-length($SERVICECATALOGS)"/>
</xsl:variable>

<xsl:variable name="ident">
  <xsl:value-of
    select="./gmd:MD_Metadata/gmd:fileIdentifier/gco:CharacterString" />
  </xsl:variable>
  <xsl:variable name="mdType">
    <xsl:value-of
      select="./gmd:MD_Metadata/gmd:hierarchyLevel/gmd:MD_ScopeCode/@codeListValue" />
    </xsl:variable>
    <xsl:variable name="quote"><xsl:text disable-output-
      escaping="yes">'</xsl:text></xsl:variable>

```

Besides „topicCategory“ all of the listed variables are needed for program execution. If the ISO 19115 schema is changed it might be necessary to adjust the paths. Additional variables can be used to extend the overview table. „topicCategory“ is not available for the metadata type service

Then comes a check to see whether the received response metadata is of type service and in this case it will have a little bit different structure than the rest of other metadata types, ex: dataset, collection and application:

```

<xsl:choose>
  <xsl:when test="$mdType = 'service'">
    <xsl:variable name="title">
      <xsl:value-of
        select="./gmd:MD_Metadata/./gmd:identificationInfo/srv:SV_ServiceIdentification/gmd:
          citation/gmd:CI_Citation/gmd:title/gco:CharacterString" />
    </xsl:variable>

```

```

        </xsl:variable>
        <xsl:variable name="minx">
            <xsl:value-of
select="./gmd:MD_Metadata/gmd:identificationInfo/srv:SV_ServiceIdentification/srv:extent/gmd:EX_Extent/gmd:geographicElement/gmd:EX_GeographicBoundingBox/gmd:westBoundLongitude/gco:Decimal" />
        </xsl:variable>
        <xsl:variable name="maxx">
            <xsl:value-of
select="./gmd:MD_Metadata/gmd:identificationInfo/srv:SV_ServiceIdentification/srv:extent/gmd:EX_Extent/gmd:geographicElement/gmd:EX_GeographicBoundingBox/gmd:eastBoundLongitude/gco:Decimal" />
        </xsl:variable>
        <xsl:variable name="miny">
            <xsl:value-of
select="./gmd:MD_Metadata/gmd:identificationInfo/srv:SV_ServiceIdentification/srv:extent/gmd:EX_Extent/gmd:geographicElement/gmd:EX_GeographicBoundingBox/gmd:southBoundLatitude/gco:Decimal" />
        </xsl:variable>
        <xsl:variable name="maxy">
            <xsl:value-of
select="./gmd:MD_Metadata/gmd:identificationInfo/srv:SV_ServiceIdentification/srv:extent/gmd:EX_Extent/gmd:geographicElement/gmd:EX_GeographicBoundingBox/gmd:northBoundLatitude/gco:Decimal"/>
        </xsl:variable>
        <!-- contents -->
        <table class="md">
            <!-- <tr>
                <td class="key">Topic Category</td>
                <td class="val">
                    <xsl:value-of select="$topicCategory" />
                </td>
            </tr> -->
            <tr>
                <td class="key">Identifier:</td>
                <td class="val">
                    <xsl:value-of select="$ident" />
                </td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td class="key">Title:</td>
                <td class="val">
                    <xsl:value-of select="$title" />
                </td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td class="key">Catalogues:</td>
                <xsl:choose>
                    <xsl:when test="$ServLength > 0">
                        <td class="val">
                            <xsl:value-of
                                select="$SERVICECATALOGS" />
                        </td>
                    </xsl:when>
                    <xsl:otherwise>
                        <td class="val">
                            no Service-Catalogue available
                        </td>
                    </xsl:otherwise>
                </xsl:choose>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td class="key">Metadata Type:</td>
                <td class="val">
                    <xsl:value-of select="$mdType" />
                </td>
            </tr>
        </table>
    </xsl:when>

```

```

<xsl:otherwise>
  <xsl:variable name="topicCategory">
    <xsl:value-of
select="./gmd:MD_Metadata/gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:topicCategory/gmd:MD_TopicCategoryCode" />
  </xsl:variable>
  <xsl:variable name="title">
    <xsl:value-of
select="./gmd:MD_Metadata/gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:citation/gmd:CI_Citation/gmd:title/gco:CharacterString" />
  </xsl:variable>
  <xsl:variable name="minx">
    <xsl:value-of
select="./gmd:MD_Metadata/gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:extent/gmd:EX_Extent/gmd:geographicElement/gmd:EX_GeographicBoundingBox/gmd:westBoundLongitude/gco:Decimal" />
  </xsl:variable>
  <xsl:variable name="maxx">
    <xsl:value-of
select="./gmd:MD_Metadata/gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:extent/gmd:EX_Extent/gmd:geographicElement/gmd:EX_GeographicBoundingBox/gmd:eastBoundLongitude/gco:Decimal" />
  </xsl:variable>
  <xsl:variable name="miny">
    <xsl:value-of
select="./gmd:MD_Metadata/gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:extent/gmd:EX_Extent/gmd:geographicElement/gmd:EX_GeographicBoundingBox/gmd:southBoundLatitude/gco:Decimal" />
  </xsl:variable>
  <xsl:variable name="maxy">
    <xsl:value-of
select="./gmd:MD_Metadata/gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:extent/gmd:EX_Extent/gmd:geographicElement/gmd:EX_GeographicBoundingBox/gmd:northBoundLatitude/gco:Decimal" />
  </xsl:variable>
  <!-- contents -->
  <table class="md">
    <tr>
      <td class="key">Topic Category:</td>
      <td class="val">
        <xsl:variable name="counter" >
          <xsl:value-of
select="count(./gmd:MD_Metadata/gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:topicCategory/gmd:MD_TopicCategoryCode)" />
        </xsl:variable>
        <xsl:for-each
select="./gmd:MD_Metadata/gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:topicCategory/gmd:MD_TopicCategoryCode">
          <xsl:value-of select="text()" />
          <xsl:if test="(position() &gt;= 1) and (position() &lt; $counter)">, </xsl:if>
        </xsl:for-each>
      </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td class="key">Identifier:</td>
      <td class="val">
        <xsl:value-of select="$ident" />
      </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td class="key">Title:</td>
      <td class="val">
        <xsl:value-of select="$title" />
      </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td class="key">Service-Catalogues:</td>

```

```

        <xsl:choose>
          <xsl:when test="$ServLength > 0">
            <td class="val">
              <xsl:value-of
                select="$SERVICECATALOGS" />
            </td>
          </xsl:when>
          <xsl:otherwise>
            <td class="val">
              no Service-Catalogue available
            </td>
          </xsl:otherwise>
        </xsl:choose>
      </tr>
    </table>
  </xsl:otherwise>
</xsl:choose>

```

For this, additional rows have to be added to the table that refer to additional variables. The style of the table can also be adjusted.

Following the metadata overview a table with buttons is declared allowing the user to access display of detailed metadata, to add the dataset to the shopping cart (at least if a corresponding WMS or WFS is available) or to close the metadata overview window.

```

<!-- control elements -->
<table class="spacetop" width="500px">
  <tr>
    <td width="30%" align="middle">
      <a href="javascript:getMetadataDetails();">
        
      </a>
    </td>
    <!--
    <td width="40%" align="middle">
      <xsl:choose>
        <xsl:when test="$ServLength > 0">
          <a href="{ $shoppingRef }">
            
          </a>
        </xsl:when>
        <xsl:otherwise>
          <xsl:text disable-output-escaping="yes">&nbsp;</xsl:text>
        </xsl:otherwise>
      </xsl:choose>
    </td>
    -->
    <td width="30%" align="middle">
      <a href="javascript:window.close();">
        
      </a>
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>

```

The references can be changed from graphics-based to text-based and the style can be adjusted. The test on existence of at least one service in the second column (test="\$ServLength > 0") has to be kept for program execution.

In `metaDetails2html.xsl` it is defined which metadata elements are displayed in the detailed metadata view. Because the file is constructed like `metaOverview2html.xsl`, only substantial differences are explained here. The table with the buttons includes a reference back to the metadata overview, allowing to switch between the two views.

```
<!-- control elements -->
<table class="spacetop" width="500px">
  <tr>
    <td width="30%" align="middle">
      <a href="javascript:getMetadataOverview();" >
        
      </a>
    </td>
    <!--
    <td width="40%" align="middle">
      <xsl:choose>
        <xsl:when test="$ServLength > 0">
          <a href="{ $shoppingRef }">
            
          </a>
        </xsl:when>
        <xsl:otherwise>
          <xsl:text disable-output-escaping="yes">&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;</xsl:text>
        </xsl:otherwise>
      </xsl:choose>
    </td>
    -->
    <td width="30%" align="middle">
      <a href="javascript:window.close();" >
        
      </a>
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

All other explanations given in regard `metaOverview2html.xsl` to apply here as well.

4.13.2 Integration of the CSW-Client module

First of all the CSW-Client module has to be referenced properly. A link of a button is necessary to start the metadata query (section 4.13.2.1), afterwards the module will be referenced in the Web Map Context (section 4.13.2.2), and the corresponding listeners will be declared in the controller (section 4.13.2.3). Finally the JavaScript (section 4.13.2.4) and transformation files (section 4.13.2.5) are referenced.

After these steps are accomplished the module should be ready to run, but neither the layout is adjusted nor its functionality is guaranteed, yet.

4.13.2.1 Link for starting the module

To start the CSW-Client module, the JavaScript function `openMetadata()` has to be defined and has to be made ready to execute through using a link. For this, it is advisable to adjust the file `$iGeoPortal_home$/menubartop.html` accordingly.

```
function openMetadata() {
    var s = "control?rpc=<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?><methodCall>" +
        "<methodName>cswClient:initClient</methodName></methodCall>";
    fiw = window.open( s, "Suchen", "width=870, height=650, left=100, top=100,
        scrollbars=yes" );
    fiw.focus();
}

<a href="javascript:openMetadata()" >
     </a>
```

The starting link can also be included in some other file, but in the following it is assumed that this possibility is used.

4.13.2.2 Declare Module in a Web Map Context document

Only part of the module declaration is shown here. All necessary parameters will be explained in detail in section 4.13.1. A complete module declaration can be found in the iGeoPortal demo release.

```
<!-- CSW Client Module -->
<degree:Module hidden="false" type="content" height="0" width="0"
    scrolling="no">
    <degree:Name>CswModule</degree:Name>
    <degree:Content>modules/csw/cswmodule.html</degree:Content>
    <degree:ModuleJS>modules/csw/cswmodule.js</degree:ModuleJS>
    <degree:ParameterList>
        ...
        <degree:Parameter>
            ...
        </degree:Parameter>
        ...
    </degree:ParameterList>
</degree:Module>
```

The CSW-Client module can be instantiated in any area of `<degree:Frontend>`. Out of layout reasons it is advisable to choose an area that is vertically arranged, e.g. `<degree:East>` or `<degree:West>`.

4.13.2.3 Declare Listener in Controller

To allow the portal to support the required functionality, new listeners have to be declared in `$iGeoPortal_home$/WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/controller.xml`.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<controller>
    ...
    <!-- listeners for CSW client -->
    <event name="cswClient:initClient"
        class="org.deegree.portal.standard.csw.control.InitCSWModuleListener"
        next="modules/csw/csw_main.html"
        alternativeNext="modules/csw/csw_main.html"/>
    <event name="cswClient:simpleSearch"
        class="org.deegree.portal.standard.csw.control.SimpleSearchListener"
```

```

        next="modules/csw/csw_search_result.jsp"
        alternativeNext="modules/csw/csw_search_result.jsp"/>
<event name="cswClient:detailedSearch"
    class="org.deegree.portal.standard.csw.control.DetailedSearchListener"
    next="modules/csw/csw_search_result.jsp"
    alternativeNext="modules/csw/csw_search_result.jsp"/>
<event name="cswClient:turnPage"
    class="org.deegree.portal.standard.csw.control.TurnPageListener"
    next="modules/csw/csw_search_result.jsp"
    alternativeNext="modules/csw/csw_search_result.jsp"/>
<event name="cswClient:showMetadataOverview"
    class="org.deegree.portal.standard.csw.control.OverviewMetadataListener"
    next="modules/csw/csw_item_overview.jsp"
    alternativeNext="modules/csw/csw_item_overview.jsp"/>
<event name="cswClient:showMetadataDetails"
    class="org.deegree.portal.standard.csw.control.DetailedMetadataListener"
    next="modules/csw/csw_item_details.jsp"
    alternativeNext="modules/csw/csw_item_details.jsp"/>
<event name="cswClient:addToShoppingCart"
    class="org.deegree.portal.standard.csw.control.AddToShoppingCartListener"
    next="modules/csw/csw_info.jsp"
    alternativeNext="modules/csw/csw_info.jsp"/>
<event name="cswClient:shoppingCart"
    class="org.deegree.portal.standard.csw.control.ShoppingCartListener"
    next="modules/csw/csw_shopping_cart.jsp"
    alternativeNext="modules/csw/csw_shopping_cart.jsp"/>
<event name="cswClient:deleteFromShoppingCart"
    class="org.deegree.portal.standard.csw.control.DeleteFromShoppingCartListener"
    next="csw_shopping_cart.jsp"
    alternativeNext="csw_shopping_cart.jsp"/>
<event name="cswClient:displayMap"
    class="org.deegree.portal.standard.csw.control.DisplayMapListener"
    next="csw_close_window.jsp"
    alternativeNext="csw_close_window.jsp"/>
</controller>

```

4.13.2.4 Reference HTML-, JavaScript- and JSP files

All files described in this section together build the user interface for the CSW-Client module. All files have to be stored in `$(GeoPortal_home)/modules/csw`.

File name	Content
cswmodule.html cswmodule.js	These two files define the CS-W Client module and are responsible for initialisation.
csw_main.html csw_menu_left.html	These files define the the two parts of the window, a static navigation on the left side and a main area that changes dynamically.

Table 5: Base files of the CSW Client module

In table 6 all files are listed that define all additionally needed JavaScript functions.

File name	Content
csw_functions.js	General JavaScript-functions for CSW-module.
csw_functions_search.js	performSimpleSearch(): catalog name, RPC_FORMAT, RPC_PROTOCOL getRequestParameter(): catalog name, RPC_FORMAT, RPC_PROTOCOL
csw_functions_search_result.js	createReqRPC(): RPC_FORMAT, RPC_PROTOCOL turnPage(): RPC_FORMAT
csw_functions_shop.js	Functions defining the “shopping cart”.

Table 6: JavaScript-files for the CSW-Client module

The following table lists all JSP-files of the module.

File name	Content
csw_dsearch_area.jsp csw_shopping_cart.jsp csw_simple_search.jsp	Displayed text can be changed. Structural changes should be avoided.
csw_close_window.jsp csw_detailed_search.jsp csw_dsearch_time.jsp csw_dsearch_topic.jsp csw_info.jsp csw_item_details.jsp csw_item_overview.jsp csw_search_result.jsp	Additional windows needed by CSW-client module.

Table 7: JSP-files for the CSW-Client module

4.13.2.5 Transformation files

Finally the transformation files in folder `$iGeoPortal_home$/WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/csw` that allow to display query results have to be included. These transformation files are needed to create HTML-fragments that can be used by the portal out of the responses of the CSW.

The file `metaList2html.xsl` is responsible for listing the results of a query. `metaContent2html.xsl` is used for displaying information to the different hits. Two further files are referenced here (`metaOverview2html.xsl` and `metaDetails2html.xsl`), which are used to differentiate between displaying the

overview and the detailed metadata. Further explanation has been given in section 4.13.1.9.

4.14 TimeSelect

Since: v2.3

TimeSelect is a simple module that offers selecting a date/time to be used with WMS GetMap-/GetFeatureInfo requests. If a WMS supports optional TIME parameter a map will be generated for selected date/time. Time intervals or a list of discrete timestamps that is also an option defined by OGC WMS specifications are not supported by TimeSelect module at the moment.

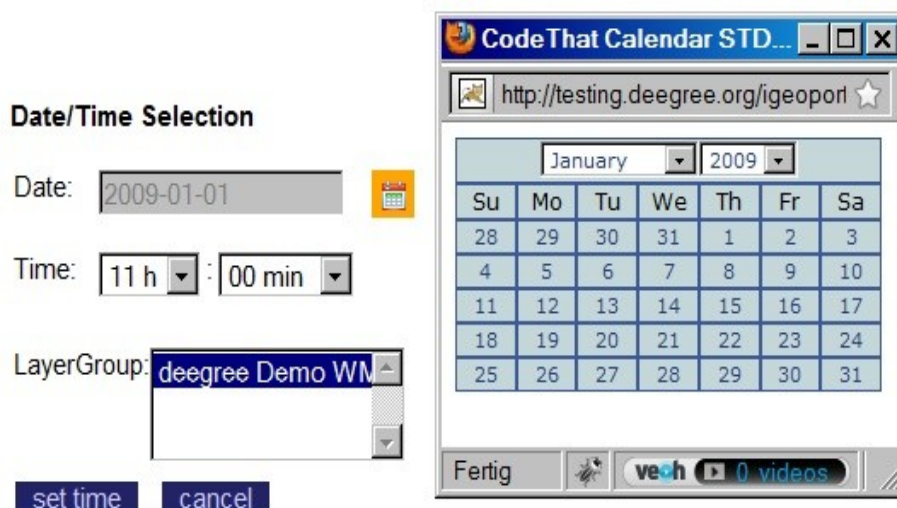


Figure 4: TimeSelect module embedded within iGeoPortal main window and with opened calendar

The module does not need any special configuration other than adding module definition to a web map context file:

```
<deegree:Module hidden="false" type="content" width="250" height="225"
  scrolling="no">
  <deegree:Name>Timeselect</deegree:Name>
  <deegree:Content>modules/timeselect/timeselect.jsp</deegree:Content>
  <deegree:ModuleJS>modules/timeselect/timeselect.js</deegree:ModuleJS>
</deegree:Module>
```

This is the start/initialization of the module to be made in a web map context, if you want the TimeSelect module to open up in a new window. If you want to embed TimeSelect Module into iGeoPortal main window you have to set:

```
<deegree:Module hidden="false" type="content" width="250" height="225"
  scrolling="no">
  <deegree:Name>Timeselect</deegree:Name>
  <deegree:Content>modules/timeselect/timeselect_mw.jsp</deegree:Content>
  <deegree:ModuleJS>modules/timeselect/timeselect_mw.js</deegree:ModuleJS>
</deegree:Module>
```

Selecting a new date/time with the modules GUI is self explaining. More interesting is the list containing all available layer groups. If you remember described above for each list of layers servered by the same WMS iGeoPortal will create one LayerGroup. Clicking onto 'set time' button will add defined date/time just to those WMS/LayerGroups that are selected within the list.

4.15 MapEditor

As stated in modules/mapeditor/readme.txt, the MapEditor module is work in progress and therefore not supported in iGeoPortal v2.3. We plan full integration and support for this module in version 2.4, so stay tuned.

5 Advanced configuration

5.1 Manual Tomcat integration

5.1.1 Setting the path to application

Unpack the igeoportal-std.war (which is nothing more than a .zip file) to a directory (e.g. c:/deegree/webapps/igeoportal-std) of your choice.

Afterwards Tomcat needs information about the root directory of the application. The easiest way is to create a XML-file in the directory \$TOMCAT_HOME\$/conf/Catalina/localhost, named the same as the service e.g. igeoportal-std.xml, and fill it with the following information

```
<Context docBase="c:/deegree/webapps/igeoportal-std" path="/igeoportal-std">
</Context>
```

where the docBase attribute reflects the physical location of the deegree service in the file system and the path attribute describes the virtual location of the main directory of the deegree web service. In the example, the root directory of the service is accessible at <http://my.server.domain/igeoportal-std/>. For further information have a look at the Tomcat documentation included with the installation.

The name of the deegree-service directory is arbitrary whereas Tomcat definitely looks for a subdirectory WEB-INF (in capital letters – even on a Windows system) in the root directory. You will find this directory after tomcat automatically unpacked the war archive or in the home directory where you placed the application. Here the Deployment-Descriptor (web.xml) is located, which is analysed by Tomcat to identify the servlet(s) belonging to the application, their names, the parameters that are delivered to the servlet(s) and information about the existing access restrictions.

5.1.2 web.xml

As part of the initialization the portal servlet receives some initialization parameters that have to be defined in the deployment descriptor (\$iGeoPortal_home\$/WEB-INF/web.xml). The following XML document gives an example of a deployment descriptor; initialization parameters will be described in detail below.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE web-app PUBLIC "-//Sun Microsystems, Inc.//DTD Web Application 2.3//EN"
"http://java.sun.com/j2ee/dtds/web-app_2.3.dtd">
<web-app>
  <display-name>deegree iGeoportal standard edition v2.2</display-name>
  <!--
  <filter>
    <filter-name>LoggingFilter</filter-name>
    <filter-class>org.deegree.enterprise.servlet.LoggingFilter</filter-class>
    <init-param>
```

```

        <param-name>sourceAddresses</param-name>
        <param-value>127.0.0.1</param-value>
    </init-param>
    <init-param>
        <param-name>mimeTypees</param-name>
        <param-value>text/xml;plain/text</param-value>
    </init-param>
    <init-param>
        <param-name>metaInfo</param-name>
        <param-value>>true</param-value>
    </init-param>
</filter>
<filter-mapping>
    <filter-name>LoggingFilter</filter-name>
    <url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
</filter-mapping>
-->
<servlet>
    <servlet-name>RequestHandler</servlet-name>
    <servlet-
class>org.deegree.portal.standard.PortalRequestDispatcher</servlet-class>
    <init-param>
        <param-name>Handler.configFile</param-name>
        <param-value>WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/controller.xml</param-value>
    </init-param>
    <init-param>
        <param-name>MapContext.configFile</param-name>
        <param-value>WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/wmc_start_utah.xml</param-value>
    </init-param>
</servlet>
<servlet>
    <servlet-name>PrintAccess</servlet-name>
    <servlet-
class>org.deegree.enterprise.servlet.DirectoryAccessServlet</servlet-class>
    <init-param>
        <param-name>ROOTDIR</param-name>
        <param-value>./print/</param-value>
    </init-param>
    <load-on-startup>1</load-on-startup>
</servlet>
<servlet-mapping>
    <servlet-name>RequestHandler</servlet-name>
    <url-pattern>/control</url-pattern>
</servlet-mapping>
<servlet-mapping>
    <servlet-name>PrintAccess</servlet-name>
    <url-pattern>/print</url-pattern>
</servlet-mapping>
<welcome-file-list>
    <welcome-file>welcome.html</welcome-file>
</welcome-file-list>
</web-app>

```

The server side component of the portal is represented by the RequestHandler servlet. In the example configuration the servlet is mapped to 'control' and so can be accessed via `http://myHost[:port]/igeoportal-std/control`.

The RequestHandler servlet (control) receives two initialization parameters (<init-param>):

1. *Handler.configFile*: XML-document, in which both a responsible java class and a resulting JSP/HTML-page are defined for each event that is triggered by the

client and sent to the server. For standard configuration this file does not have to be adjusted.

2. *MapContext.configFile*: XML-document, where state and layout of the portal at its initialization are defined. The document is compliant with the XML-schema defined in OGC's Web Map Context specification. The context defined in web.xml will be used as default, in case a user (HTML-page) has called iGeoPortal without defining a desired context.

5.2 XSL configuration files

There is a number of additional configuration files that can be adjusted if you want to make some more substantial changes to your iGeoPortal than the ones that can be done by merely editing mapcontexts WMC_yourcontextname.xml. These are XSL files located at `$(iGeoPortal_home)/WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal`. Only context2HTML.xsl is of relevance at this point, all other xsl file should better be left unchanged.

5.2.1 context2HTML.xsl

In the directory `$(iGeoPortal_home)/WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/` you will find a file named context2HTML.xsl. Some of the parameters here define some general settings that are useful to know about and are described in the following:

```
<xsl:variable name="vBackgrColor">#338833</xsl:variable>
```

defines the standard background color of the portal.

```
<xsl:variable name="vClientWidth">990</xsl:variable>
<xsl:variable name="vClientHeight">700</xsl:variable>
```

defines the overall width an height of the portal.

```
<xsl:variable name="vHeaderHeight">0</xsl:variable>
<xsl:variable name="vFooterHeight">30</xsl:variable>
<xsl:variable name="vNorthHeight">25</xsl:variable>
...
<xsl:variable name="vSouthHeight">25</xsl:variable>
<xsl:variable name="vWestWidth">180</xsl:variable>
<xsl:variable name="vEastWidth">210</xsl:variable>
```

These parameters define the size of the areas as they are defined in section 3.2.2. The other parameters should usually not be modified.

6 Using RPC to start iGeoPortal

As described in section 5.1.2 a default map context document can be passed to the portal by using the init-parameter `mapContext.configFile` in `$_iGeoPortal_home$/WEB-INF/web.xml`.

Alternatively the name of a context document file can be passed by invoking the portal's `contextSwitch` method. This will be performed by sending a Remote Procedure Call (RPC) to the portal's server component (see example below). All context documents have to be stored in the `$_iGeoPortal_home$/WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/` directory and all RPC methods have to be defined in the XML-document referenced by the init-parameter `Handler.configFile` in `$_iGeoPortal_home$/WEB-INF/web.xml` in order to make them known to the portal.

The following example shows an RPC for the method `mapClient:contextSwitch` (as defined in `$_iGeoPortal_home$/WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/controller.xml`). The context document to be used by the method is `mapcontext1.xml`.

```
http://localhost[:port]/igeoportal/control?rpc=<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?
><methodCall><methodName>mapClient:contextSwitch</methodName><params><param><value>
<struct><member><name>mapContext</name><value><string>mapcontext1.xml</string></val
ue></member><member><name>boundingBox</name><value><struct><member><name>minx</name
><value><double>2570000</double></value></member><member><name>miny</name><value><d
ouble>5668000</double></value></member><member><name>maxx</name><value><double>2593
000</double></value></member><member><name>maxy</name><value><double>5691000</doubl
e></value></member></struct></value></member></struct></value></param></params></me
thodCall>
```

Note: the value of the parameter 'rpc' in the http request has to be URL encoded!

Besides starting the portal by loading a specific map context, an initial bounding box can be passed to the portal. Both context name and bounding box are encoded as RPC parameters. If no bounding box is defined the bounding box definition will be read from the map context document.

For better readability the next example is displayed in typical XML-style. Its usage is the same as describe above.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<methodCall>
  <methodName>mapClient:contextSwitch</methodName>
  <params>
    <param>
      <value>
        <struct>
          <member>
            <name>mapContext</name>
            <value>
              <string>mapcontext1.xml</string>
            </value>
          </member>
          <member>
            <name>boundingBox</name>
            <value>
```

```
<struct>
  <member>
    <name>minx</name>
    <value>
      <double>2570000</double>
    </value>
  </member>
  <member>
    <name>miny</name>
    <value>
      <double>5668000</double>
    </value>
  </member>
  <member>
    <name>maxx</name>
    <value>
      <double>2593000</double>
    </value>
  </member>
  <member>
    <name>maxy</name>
    <value>
      <double>5691000</double>
    </value>
  </member>
</struct>
</value>
</member>
</struct>
</value>
</param>
</params>
</methodCall>
```

7 Writing new modules

There are two different kinds of modules deegree iGeoPortal uses:

- modules including HTML and JavaScript components only
- modules having a server component in addition to the required JavaScript object and HTML page.

Common to each module is as mentioned above its interface. A module's interface is made of a HTML page (from a static or dynamic resource) and a JavaScript object having the same name as the module (consider that the name is case sensitive). A modules JavaScript object must receive a parameter named 'id'. It may receive some additional, but optional, parameters. If an object expects parameters other than 'id' they have to be defined in a module's parameterList when registered to the portal/context (see above). Each JavaScript object corresponding to a module must implement the two methods paint(...) and repaint(). The paint-method will be called every time when the state of the portal has been changed (e.g. by a zoomin or a context-loading). One can force calling the paint-methods of all registered modules by calling the controllers repaint-method ([parent.]controller.repaint()).

This is an example for a valid JavaScript object being part of the MenuBarTop module:

```
function MenuBarTop (id) {
    this.id = id;
    this.paint = paint;
    this.repaint = repaint;
    function paint(targetDocument, parentNode) {}
    function repaint() {}
}
```

Note that the paint-method receives two arguments. Because 'paint' will be realized as a set of DHTML-operations manipulating the modules DOM object (document) a reference to it must be passed. The first passed parameter is a reference to the DOM object (document of the modules HTML-page) the content should be painted to. The second is a reference to the documents element underneath DHTML operations shall be performed (just to be used by some special modules).

For each of both types of modules in the following we will develop a small example that demonstrates the principle idea behind iGeoPortal modules.

7.1 Modules without server component

Imagine a simple function for the portal that enables us to enter boundingBox coordinates directly through four text fields. Such a module is composed of two parts. The first is for visualizing the areas value; the second is for updating the map (model) and refreshing the view. Let's name the new module 'BboxInput1'.

First we define our JavaScript object:

```
function BBoxInput1 (id) {
    this.id = id;
    this.targetDocument = null;
    this.parentNode = null;

    this.paint = paint;
    this.repaint = repaint;
    this.updateMap = updateMap;

    function paint(targetDocument, parentNode) {
        this.targetDocument = targetDocument;
        this.parentNode = parentNode;
        this.repaint();
    }

    function repaint() {
        var bbox = parent.controller.mapModel.getBoundingBox();
        var minx = this.targetDocument.getElementById( 'WEST' );
        minx.value = bbox.minx;
        var maxx = this.targetDocument.getElementById( 'EAST' );
        maxx.value = bbox.maxx;
        var miny = this.targetDocument.getElementById( 'SOUTH' );
        miny.value = bbox.miny;
        var maxy = this.targetDocument.getElementById( 'NORTH' );
        maxy.value = bbox.maxy;
    }

    function updateMap( minx, miny, maxx, maxy ) {
        var env = new Envelope( minx, miny, maxx, maxy );
        var event = new Event( 'BBoxInput1', 'BBOX', env );
        parent.controller.actionPerformed( event );
    }
}
```

The object just expects an 'id' passed to it. This will be set automatically by degree. We define two additional 'instance' variable – targetDocument and parentNode – that will be set when the paint-method is called the first time. In addition to the two mandatory methods paint and repaint we define the method updateMap which will be used for updating the maps bounding box and repainting the map.

In detail we see the paint method does nothing but storing the passed arguments in corresponding instance variables and calling the repaint method of the instance. The repaint method is a bit more interesting.

```
var bbox = parent.controller.mapModel.getBoundingBox();
```

The statement above returns the bounding box of the current map as an instance of Envelope (see envelope.js). 'parent' enables access to the document that includes the modules HTML-page as iFrame. The parent offers an object named 'controller' which is the central 'connecting'-point for all modules. All modules are automatically registered here. All events (see below) will also be send to the controller who decides what to do. The controller itself is no fixed JavaScript object, it will be generated by a XSLT script when loading a context (see viewcontext.xsl).

As a central object of iGeoPortal the controller offers access to the model of the current map through the variable 'mapModel'. The map's model contains information on layers, styles, used WMSs, size, boundingBox etc.. Our interest targets the map's boundingBox.

What we would like to do in the repaint method is to write the value of the current bounding box into the four input fields we defined in our HTML-page (see below). For this we access the fields through their document and ID and assign the new values. We can do this because we stored targetDocument passed to the paint method in an instance variable. Because paint- and so repaint-method will be called automatically by iGeoPortal whenever needed we don't have to spend a thought about when or how the correct maps bounding box will be set.

As you see the repaint-method doesn't contain any magic. But at first look this seems different than the updateMap-method. The method takes four arguments representing the desired new bounding box of the map that will be encapsulated in an Envelope object. Now the interesting part of the method starts. Instead of passing the new bounding box directly to the map model we encapsulate it into an Event object. The Event object expects three arguments when initialize The first argument is the name of the object that will force the event, the second is the events name. To pass a new bounding box to the map the required event name is 'BBOX'. The third argument is the events value; in this case the desired bounding box.

As said above the controller object is the central managing object for communication between modules in iGeoPortal. For this behavior it offers a method that receives events and depending on their content delegates them to other modules or performs the desired action.

```
parent.controller.actionPerformed( event );
```

In our case the controller extracts the events value (new bounding box), updates the mapmodel and forces a repaint of all registered modules. So each module that may depends on the state of the map model gets the chance to update itself. This is the reason why no module should ever change the map model directly! There may be a few exceptions to this rule but it will be exceptions and you must be absolutely sure what you are doing.

As you can see: there is even no magic here (the only magic is the dynamic creation of the controller, but at the moment this shouldn't be your problem :-))

Yet we have a JavaScript object, what we need now is a HTML page that offers a GUI for our module. We like to define a new box so we must have four input elements and one button that forces the update. This should not be so complicated:

```
<html>  
  <head>  
    <link href="css/standard.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
```

```

<title>bboxinput1 module</title>
<script LANGUAGE="JavaScript1.2" TYPE="text/javascript">
  <!--
    function register() {
      if ( parent.controller == null ) {
        parent.controller = new parent.Controller();
        parent.controller.init();
      }
    }

    function initBBoxInput1() {
      parent.controller.initBBoxInput1( document );
    }

    function updateMap() {
      var minx = document.getElementById( 'WEST' ).value;
      var maxx = document.getElementById( 'EAST' ).value;
      var miny = document.getElementById( 'SOUTH' ).value;
      var maxy = document.getElementById( 'NORTH' ).value;
      parent.controller.vBBoxInput1.updateMap( minx, miny, maxx, maxy );
    }
  -->
</script>
</head>
<body onload="register(); initBBoxInput1();">
  <table>
    <tbody>
      <tr>
        <td>north: </td>
        <td>
          <input type="text" id="NORTH" size="8" />
        </td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>west: </td>
        <td>
          <input type="text" id="WEST" size="8" />
        </td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>south: </td>
        <td>
          <input type="text" id="SOUTH" size="8"/>
        </td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>east: </td>
        <td>
          <input type="text" id="EAST" size="8"/>
        </td>
      </tr>
    </tbody>
  </table>
  <input type="button" value="set bbox" onclick="updateMap();"></input>
</body>
</html>

```

This looks a little bit more complicated than expected. The contents of the body-element are self-explaining, but what about the JavaScript section? As we can see the body-element registers an onload-event. So each time the page will be loaded the methods register() and initBBoxInput1() will be called (both methods must be called exactly in this order!). The first one ensures that the central controller has been initialised. It shall be used in this way in each module page! The second initialises the JavaScript object assigned to the module.

```
parent.controller.initBBoxInput1(document);
```

To do this a method named `initBBoxInput1` of the controller object is called and the document of this HTML page is passed as a parameter. The trick is that the XSLT script mentioned above will create an `init`-method for each module registered in a deegree map context within the controller. The methods names always will start with `'init'` followed by the modules name (consider case sensitivity). Each `init`-method expects the document of the HTML page it is being called from.

As third method `updateMap()` is defined. It will be called if the user performs a mouse click on the button below the input fields. At first the values from the input fields are read and assigned to four variables. Then the interesting bit happens. The `updateMap`-method defined in our `BboxInput1` object is called by an instance of this object available through the controller!

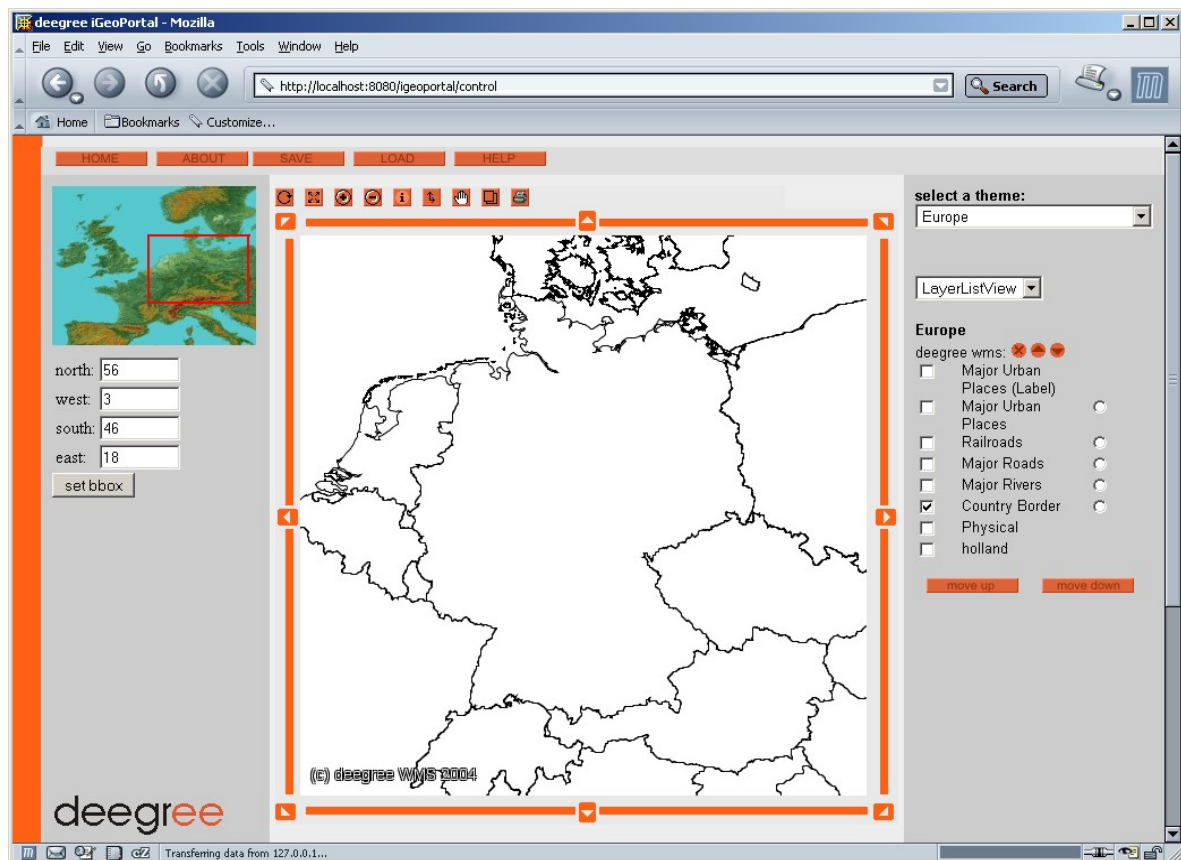
This is also a general behavior of each registered module. `iGeoPortal` creates an instance of the JavaScript object assigned to a module and stores the instance in a variable having the name of the module with prefix `'v'` (`vBBoxInput1` in our example module). In principle it is possible to access each JavaScript object assigned to a module from every other module. But you should avoid this and use the event-mechanism described above to ensure that all registered modules are in a consistent state.

The last thing to do is to register the new module to a context and load this into the portal. Add the following lines to `mapcontext1.xml` in the west area section below the `mapoverview` module:

```
<deegree:Module hidden="false" type="content" width="200" height="150">
  <deegree:Name>BBoxInput1</deegree:Name>
  <deegree:Content>bboxinput2.html</deegree:Content>
  <deegree:ModuleJS>bboxinput1.js</deegree:ModuleJS>
</deegree:Module>
```

After reloading the portal you should see the module in your browser window (see Figure 5, with an older layout).

As you have seen, writing a new module for deegree `iGeoPortal` is not as complicated as it first seems. Our example module can still be improved, for example by adding validations for the values read from the input fields, but principally it's a complete module that doesn't use a server side component. In the demo `iGeoPortal MapOverview` or `Legend` are also modules without a server component which are doing a more sophisticated job than our example.



7.2 Modules having a server component

This chapter describes how a module can delegate complex operations to a server side component where we are able to use the whole capability of a real programming language. A detailed description of deegree's mechanism for handling server sided client/portal components is beyond the scope of this documentation and could, for instance, be part of a workshop.

To demonstrate how server sided components can be used with an iGeoPortal module we will extend our example by adding a server sided validation component. The component should ensure that the box entered by a user is:

- a) valid ($\text{min} < \text{max}$) and
- b) having a size > 2 (measured in units of the current CRS).

Generally speaking there wouldn't be a problem in carrying out the validation by some JavaScript methods but we want to have a simple example that demonstrates the general mechanism and not some deegree features for accessing foreign services or external data sources.

Two things must be done:

- a) writing a Java class that validates the input
- b) enabling our portal component to communicate with the portal server.

7.2.1 The server component/listener

At first the Java class; deegree offers a mechanism for registering listeners for requests coming in from a web client and delegating a request to the responsible listener (Java class). For a Java class to be able to act as a listener for web requests, it must implement the interface `org.deegree.enterprise.control.WebListener` or, even better, extend the abstract class `org.deegree.enterprise.control.AbstractListener`. Considering the last option a listener class has to implement the method `public void actionPerformed(FormEvent event)`. So the following code fragment is a complete and valid listener in context of deegree:

```
package de.latlon;

import org.deegree.enterprise.control.AbstractListener;
import org.deegree.enterprise.control.FormEvent;

public class BBoxInputValidationListener extends AbstractListener {

    public void actionPerformed( FormEvent event ) {
        // add some code here
    }
}
```

It is good deegree coding style to name the listener according to what it is doing and adding the postfix 'Listener' to the class name.

At the moment our listener does not do anything so we have to add some functionality to it. The first thing to be done is to get the parameters sent by the client. As we will see later the client will send its request as a XML-Remote Procedure Call (RPC; see <http://www.xmlrpc.com/spec> for details). Because RPCs are mapped to a sub-class of `FormEvent` first we type cast the incoming event:

```
RPCWebEvent rpc = (RPCWebEvent)event;
```

This enables us to directly access the RPC parameters.

The RPC sent by the client will look like this:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<methodCall>
  <methodName>myFunction:validateBBoxInput</methodName>
  <params>
    <param>
      <value>
        <struct>
          <member>
            <name>minx</name>
            <value>
              <double>2.2</double>
            </value>
          </member>
          <member>
            <name>miny</name>
            <value>
              <double>46.1</double>
            </value>
          </member>
        </struct>
      </value>
    </param>
  </params>
</methodCall>
```

```

        <name>maxx</name>
        <value>
            <double>17.8</double>
        </value>
    </member>
    <member>
        <name>maxy</name>
        <value>
            <double>55.8</double>
        </value>
    </member>
</struct>
</value>
</param>
</params>
</methodCall>

```

It is good deegree style to use a namespace prefix for the method name and name a method according to its functionality. How deegree is able to find the correct listener class for a RPC method/request will be explained later. At the moment we just accept that a java class representation will be passed to the actionPerformed method as an instance of RPCWebEvent.

The following code fragment shows how to access the events/methods values:

```

public void actionPerformed( FormEvent event ) {

    RPCWebEvent rpc = (RPCWebEvent)event;
    RPCMethodCall mc = rpc.getRPCMethodCall();

    // note that an RPC parameter is not named, but we know our method call
    // contains just one parameter
    RPCParameter param = mc.getParameters()[0];

    // we also know that the parameters value is a RPC structure
    // (mapped to RPCStruct class)
    RPCStruct struct = (RPCStruct)param.getValue();

    // at least we know the names of the structure members and their data type
    Double minx = (Double)struct.getMember("minx").getValue();
    Double miny = (Double)struct.getMember("miny").getValue();
    Double maxx = (Double)struct.getMember("maxx").getValue();
    Double maxy = (Double)struct.getMember("maxy").getValue();

    double[] box = adjustBoundingBox( minx.doubleValue(), miny.doubleValue(),
                                     maxx.doubleValue(), maxy.doubleValue() );

    // TODO
    // handle result ...
}

```

The called method `adjustBoundingBox` should do the work we defined above for our listener and so it has to be implemented in the listener class.

```

private double[] adjustBoundingBox( double minx, double miny,
                                   double maxx, double maxy ) {

    double t = 0;

    // adjust min/max values
    if ( minx > maxx ) {
        t = minx;
        minx = maxx;
        maxx = t;
    }
    if ( miny > maxy ) {

```

```

        t = miny;
        miny = maxy;
        maxy = t;
    }

    // adjust size
    if ( maxx - minx < 2 ) {
        maxx = minx + 2;
    }
    if ( maxy - miny < 2 ) {
        maxy = miny + 2;
    }

    return new double[] { minx, miny, maxx, maxy };
}

```

(please remember: this is not for getting a prize for best or most useful code, it's just for demonstration!)

The next question is: "How can we send back our result to the client?" We use a mechanism called request forwarding that is encapsulated by the deegree client/portal framework so it won't be explained in detail here.

Because we extend the `AbstractListener` class we have access to the request which is to be forwarded:

```
ServletRequest req = this.getRequest();
```

Using this method we can pass an attribute to it containing our adjusted bounding box:

```
req.setAttribute( "BBOX", box );
```

That it's; there is nothing more to do.

The complete listener looks like this:

```

package de.latlon;

import javax.servlet.ServletException;

import org.deegree.enterprise.control.AbstractListener;
import org.deegree.enterprise.control.FormEvent;
import org.deegree.enterprise.control.RPCMethodCall;
import org.deegree.enterprise.control.RPCParameter;
import org.deegree.enterprise.control.RPCStruct;
import org.deegree.enterprise.control.RPCWebEvent;

public class BBoxInputValidationListener extends AbstractListener {

    public void actionPerformed( FormEvent event ) {

        RPCWebEvent rpc = (RPCWebEvent) event;
        RPCMethodCall mc = rpc.getRPCMethodCall();

        // notice that a RPC parameter is not named but we know our method call
        // contains just one parameter
        RPCParameter param = mc.getParameters()[0];

        // we also know that the parameters value is an RPC structure
        // (mapped to RPCStruct class)
        RPCStruct struct = (RPCStruct) param.getValue();

        // at least we know the names of the structure members and their data type
        Double minx = (Double) struct.getMember( "minx" ).getValue();
    }
}

```

```

Double miny = (Double) struct.getMember( "miny" ).getValue();
Double maxx = (Double) struct.getMember( "maxx" ).getValue();
Double maxy = (Double) struct.getMember( "maxy" ).getValue();

double[] box = adjustBoundingBox( minx.doubleValue(), miny.doubleValue(),
                                maxx.doubleValue(), maxy.doubleValue() );

ServletRequest req = this.getRequest();
req.setAttribute( "BBOX", box );
}

private double[] adjustBoundingBox( double minx, double miny,
                                   double maxx, double maxy ) {

    double t = 0;

    // adjust min/max values
    if ( minx > maxx ) {
        t = minx;
        minx = maxx;
        maxx = t;
    }
    if ( miny > maxy ) {
        t = miny;
        miny = maxy;
        maxy = t;
    }

    // adjust size
    if ( maxx - minx < 2 ) {
        maxx = minx + 2;
    }
    if ( maxy - miny < 2 ) {
        maxy = miny + 2;
    }
    return new double[] { minx, miny, maxx, maxy };
}
}

```

We now have to see how we can tell deegree when it should call our listener. If you remember chapter 2 we said there is a file to be passed to the portal servlet named controller.xml. We also said there is no need to adjust the content of this file. This is true as long as we do not register new modules having server sided components. But our new module does and so we have to adjust controller.xml. In deegree iGeoPortal demo installation the files content looks like this:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<controller>
  <event name="GetWMSLayer"
class="org.deegree.portal.standard.wms.control.GetWMSLayerListener"
next="wmslayersselect.jsp"/>
  <event name="mapClient:contextSwitch"
class="org.deegree.portal.standard.context.control.ContextSwitchListener"
next="container.jsp" alternativeNext="container.jsp"/>
  <event name="mapClient:contextSave"
class="org.deegree.portal.standard.context.control.ContextSaveListener"
next="message.jsp" alternativeNext="container.jsp"/>
  <event name="mapClient:listContexts"
class="org.deegree.portal.standard.context.control.ContextLoadListener"
next="loadcontext.jsp" alternativeNext="container.jsp"/>
  <event name="mapView:print"
class="org.deegree.portal.standard.wms.control.PrintListener" next="printview.jsp"
alternativeNext="printview.jsp"/>
  <event name="mapView:changeScale"
class="org.deegree.portal.standard.wms.control.ScaleSwitcherListener"
next="scaleswitcherproxy.jsp"/>

```

```

    <event name="mapView:recenterToLayer"
class="org.deegree.portal.standard.wms.control.RecenterToLayerListener"
next="recenterToLayerproxy.jsp"/>
    <!-- event name="mapView:switchScaleBarValue"
class="org.deegree.portal.standard.wms.control.ScaleBarSwitcherListener"
next="scalebarswitcherproxy.jsp"/ -->
<!-- Listeners for CSW Client Module -->
    <event name="cswClient:initClient"
class="org.deegree.portal.standard.csw.control.InitCSWModuleListener"
next="modules/csw/csw_main.html" alternativeNext="modules/csw/csw_main.html"/>
    <event name="cswClient:simpleSearch"
class="org.deegree.portal.standard.csw.control.SimpleSearchListener"
next="modules/csw/csw_search_result.jsp"
alternativeNext="modules/csw/csw_search_result.jsp"/>
    <event name="cswClient:detailedSearch"
class="org.deegree.portal.standard.csw.control.DetailedSearchListener"
next="modules/csw/csw_search_result.jsp"
alternativeNext="modules/csw/csw_search_result.jsp"/>
    <event name="cswClient:singleLayerSearch"
class="org.deegree.portal.standard.csw.control.SingleLayerSearchListener"
next="modules/csw/csw_item_overview.jsp"
alternativeNext="modules/csw/csw_item_overview.jsp"/>
    <event name="cswClient:turnPage"
class="org.deegree.portal.standard.csw.control.TurnPageListener"
next="modules/csw/csw_search_result.jsp"
alternativeNext="modules/csw/csw_search_result.jsp"/>
    <event name="cswClient:showMetadataOverview"
class="org.deegree.portal.standard.csw.control.OverviewMetadataListener"
next="modules/csw/csw_item_overview.jsp"
alternativeNext="modules/csw/csw_item_overview.jsp"/>
    <event name="cswClient:showMetadataDetails"
class="org.deegree.portal.standard.csw.control.DetailedMetadataListener"
next="modules/csw/csw_item_details.jsp"
alternativeNext="modules/csw/csw_item_details.jsp"/>
    <event name="cswClient:addToShoppingCart"
class="org.deegree.portal.standard.csw.control.AddToShoppingCartListener"
next="modules/csw/csw_info.jsp" alternativeNext="modules/csw/csw_info.jsp"/>
    <event name="cswClient:shoppingCart"
class="org.deegree.portal.standard.csw.control.ShoppingCartListener"
next="modules/csw/csw_shopping_cart.jsp"
alternativeNext="modules/csw/csw_shopping_cart.jsp"/>
    <event name="cswClient:deleteFromShoppingCart"
class="org.deegree.portal.standard.csw.control.DeleteFromShoppingCartListener"
next="modules/csw/csw_shopping_cart.jsp"
alternativeNext="modules/csw/csw_shopping_cart.jsp"/>
    <event name="cswClient:displayMap"
class="org.deegree.portal.standard.csw.control.DisplayMapListener"
next="modules/csw/csw_close_window.jsp"
alternativeNext="modules/csw/csw_close_window.jsp"/>

    <!-- Listeners for Security -->
    <event name="security:login"
class="org.deegree.portal.standard.security.control.LoginListener"
next="loginnotice.jsp" alternativeNext="message.jsp"/>
    <event name="security:logout"
class="org.deegree.portal.standard.security.control.LogoutListener"
next="logoutnotice.jsp" alternativeNext="logoutnotice.jsp"/>
    <event name="security:getSessionID"
class="org.deegree.portal.standard.security.control.GetSessionIDListener"
next="getSessionId.jsp" alternativeNext="message.jsp"/>

    <!-- Listeners for WFS-Gazetteer Client Module -->
    <event name="wfs:gazetteer"
class="org.deegree.portal.standard.wfs.control.WFSClientListener"
next="modules/gazetteer/gaz_if.jsp" alternativeNext="modules/gazetteer/gaz_if.jsp"/>
    <event name="wfs:take"
class="org.deegree.portal.standard.wfs.control.WFSClientListener"
next="modules/gazetteer/gaz_take.jsp"
alternativeNext="modules/gazetteer/gaz_if.jsp"/>

```

```
<!-- Listeners for Digitizer Module -->
<event name="dig:checkGeometry"
  class="org.deegree.portal.standard.wfs.control.GeometryValidator"
  next="modules/digitizer/geom_checker_proxy.jsp"
  alternativeNext="message.jsp"/>
</controller>
```

Considering things said above you may get the idea just by having a close look at it. For each event/request identified by a unique name a listener class is defined as well as an HTML/JSP file which should be the next page called and which is receiving the forwarded request. The name of an event corresponds to the method name of a RPC. The page defined in 'next' attribute will be displayed as result to a HTML request (alternative page can be used as alternative depending on request procession; we ignore this in our example).

To enable the portal server to deal with our listener class we have to register it by adding a new entry to the controller document.

```
<event name="myFunction:validateBBoxInput"
  class="de.latlon.BBoxInputValidationListener"
  next="bboxinputproxy.jsp" />
```

After adding this piece of code to controller.xml and restarting Tomcat the portal server will delegate a HTTP web request containing a RPC with method name `myFunction:validateBBoxInput` to our listener class `de.latlon.BBoxInputValidationListener`. After the listener did his work the next page `bboxinputproxy.jsp` will be displayed in the client/browser. So next thing we have to do is modifying our `BBoxInput1` module in such a way that it is able to communicate with the `BBoxInputValidationListener`.

7.2.2 The client side

There is no big difference between a module with and a module without a server sided component. Both require an HTML/JSP page and a JavaScript object. The difference and most interesting problem with a module having a server sided component is: How do we realise server communication without reloading the complete portal? OK, this is easy because our module is embedded within an `iFrame` so just the `iFrame` will be reloaded. But even this is often not a good idea, so we have to find another mechanism.

To avoid misunderstandings here is the list of things that have to be performed when setting a new bounding box to the map:

- read values from the input fields,
- create a RPC,
- send the RPC to the portal server,
- receive the answer from the portal server,

- update the map with the bounding box coming from the portal server.

Compared to our simple client sided module we have to manage three additional steps, creating a RPC, send it to the server and handle the response. The first is easy and can be done by string concatenation. The second isn't problematic either; just defining a `<Form>`, assign the RPC to its action attribute and finally call the `submit()` method. But what about receiving and handling the response (remember we will receive a `Java double[]` array). And how can we avoid reloading the `iFrames` content?

Answer: we will use a proxy!

In this context 'proxy' means that we extended our modules HTML page by adding an (invisible) `iFrame` containing a page responsible for server communication.

```
...
        <tr>
            <td>east: </td>
            <td>
                <input type="text" id="EAST" size="8"/>
            </td>
        </tr>
    </tbody>
</table>
<input type="button" value="set bbox" onclick="updateMap();" ></input>
<!-- invisible iframe acting as proxy for web communication -->
<iframe src="bboxinputproxy.jsp" width="0" height="0" frameborder="0"/>
</body>
</html>
```

As you see the proxy is a JSP page that will enable us to receive and process Java objects handling a server response. To act as web communication proxy the page must offer a `<Form>` element that we can use to perform a `submit()`. To access the proxies `<Form>` element and calling `submit()` requires access to the DOM object (`document`) of the `iFrame`. Now it becomes a bit complicated because it is no problem for a page being source of an `iFrame` accessing the `document` of the page which embeds the `iFrame` by using its 'parent' variable (we used this in our module several times). The other way round there is no way for a page/document to access the `documents` of its embedded `iFrames` directly! But this is exactly what we need.

To solve the problem we use a little trick. The `bboxinputproxy.jsp` contains some JavaScript code that will be called when the page is loaded (catching the `onload`-event). The code passes an instance of the `document` of the `bboxinputproxy.jsp` page back to `document/page` that embeds the `iFrame`. This parent must offer a variable that stores its child's `document`.

```
<html>
  <head>
    <link href="css/standard.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
    <title>bboxinput1 module</title>
    <script LANGUAGE="JavaScript1.2" TYPE="text/javascript">
      <!--
        var proxyDoc = null;
```

...

The code of bboxinputproxy.jsp looks like this (response handling code is missing):

```
<%@ page language="java" %>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>bboxinputproxy</title>
    <script LANGUAGE="JavaScript1.2" TYPE="text/javascript">
      <!--
        function register() {
          parent.proxyDoc = document;
        }
      -->
    </script>
  </head>
  <body onload="register();" >
    <form action="" id="form" method="post"></form>
  </body>
</html>
```

So now our modules HTML page is able to use the proxy page to handle web communication. We can start constructing the RPC. Instead of calling:

```
parent.controller.vBBoxInput1.updateMap( minx, miny, maxx, maxy );
```

when the 'set box' button is clicked we now must create a RPC and pass it to the portal server. For this the updateMap method is changed to:

```
function updateMap() {
  var minx = document.getElementById( 'WEST' ).value;
  var maxx = document.getElementById( 'EAST' ).value;
  var miny = document.getElementById( 'SOUTH' ).value;
  var maxy = document.getElementById( 'NORTH' ).value;

  // create the RPC
  var rpc = '<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>' +
    '<methodCall><methodName>myFunction:validateBBoxInput</methodName>' +
    '<params><param><value><struct><member><name>minx</name>' +
    '<value><double>' + minx + '</double></value></member><member>' +
    '<name>miny</name><value><double>' + miny + '</double></value>' +
    '</member><member><name>maxx</name><value><double>' + maxx +
    '</double></value></member><member><name>maxy</name><value>' +
    '<double>' + maxy + '</double></value></member></struct></value>' +
    '</param></params></methodCall>';

  proxyDoc.forms[0].action = 'control?rpc=' + encodeURIComponent( rpc );
  proxyDoc.forms[0].submit();
}
```

Take a close look at the creation of the RPC. The result is the same XML as given above. After creating the RPC we can set the action for the proxies `<form>` element (remember: in chapter 2 we defined the portal servlet as accessible through the name 'control'). The RPC is assigned as a value to the parameter 'rpc' (case sensitive!). At last we call the form's submit method to send the request to the server.

If we have configured the server correctly everything should work fine and our proxy iFrame receives the response in form of the page that is defined in the 'next' attribute of the event we added in controller.xml. This is

bboxinputproxy.jsp again so we must add some code to handle the response. Because we defined a JSP instead a HTML page we are able to use some Java code to do the work. Here is the solution:

```
<%@ page language="java" %>
<%
    double[] bbox = (double[])request.getAttribute( "BBOX" );
%>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>bboxinputproxy</title>
    <script LANGUAGE="JavaScript1.2" TYPE="text/javascript">
      <!--
        function register() {
          parent.proxyDoc =document;
        }

        function updateMap() {
<%
            if ( bbox != null ) {
              out.print( "var minx = " + bbox[0] + ";" );
              out.print( "var miny = " + bbox[1] + ";" );
              out.print( "var maxx = " + bbox[2] + ";" );
              out.print( "var maxy = " + bbox[3] + ";" );
            }
            parent.parent.controller.vBBoxInput1.updateMap( minx,miny,
                                                                maxx, maxy );
<%
        }
      -->
    </script>
  </head>
  <body onload="register(); updateMap();" >
    <form action="" id="form" method="post"></form>
  </body>
</html>
```

What have we done? At first we added a line Java code that returns the double[] array we added to the forwarded request (remember the actionPerformed method of the listener). Then we added a new method for updating the map with the new boundingBox. This method will be called when loading the page (see onload event). In the method we first check if bbox is not null. In that case we continue with the code. We write the new boundingBox to four JavaScript variables and then call the updateMap method of our JavaScript object (yes, the same as before without any changes). But because we are within the proxy we cannot access the portals base page directly and so first we must reference the proxies direct parent – our module. So we need two parent references! The first from the proxy to the module and the second from the module to the portals base page.

To register the module to a context the same has to be done as for the module without server side component. In addition we must ensure that the listener class is in your classpath (e.g. \$iGeoPortal_home\$/WEB-INF/classes).

7.3 Conclusion - looking forward

As we have seen there is no magic or at least not much writing new modules for deegree iGeoPortal. All modules share the same interface which may seem to be a bit overdosed for simple modules, but in general it simplifies development and reading/debugging code. So when writing new modules you shall keep this interface. Even if JavaScript allows you to access each instance variable directly (because it is not a real object orientated programming language) you should use the mechanisms described above to avoid inconsistent states of your portal instance.

What kind of modules may be useful? The list is long and we hope somebody may be interested in writing some new modules and publish them to the deegree project. For instance think of the example module we have developed; making some extension like considering different CRS validation of meaningful area etc. could make this an interesting module. A more complex module could allow digitizing geometries and performing a transaction on a WFS. This module is fragmentary implemented meanwhile. Or think of any kind of administration module for WMSs registered to a portal instance. Its just your imagination that limits the list.

Appendix A Simple example web map context document

\$iGeoportal_home\$/WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/wmc_start_utah.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!-- This file is part of deegree, for copyright/license information, please visit
http://www.deegree.org/license. -->
<ViewContext xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/context"
xmlns:sld="http://www.opengis.net/sld"
xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
version="1.0.0" id="String">
  <General>
    <!-- specifies the map size and must correspond to the module MapView
    definded further below. The <BoundingBox ...> sets the used CRS and
    the initial extend (used for button View full extent) BBox must have
    the same proportion as the <Window ...> settings. -->
    <Window width="700" height="550" />
    <BoundingBox SRS="EPSG:26912" minx="17300" miny="4049850" maxx="867300"
maxy="4699850" />
    <Title>deegree iGeoPortal standard edition</Title>
    <KeywordList>
      <Keyword>deegree</Keyword>
      <Keyword>iGeoPortal</Keyword>
      <Keyword>SDI</Keyword>
      <Keyword>GDI</Keyword>
      <Keyword>lat/lon</Keyword>
      <Keyword>utah</Keyword>
    </KeywordList>
    <DescriptionURL format="text/html">
      <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple" xlink:href="http://www.deegree.org"
/>
    </DescriptionURL>
    <ContactInformation>
      <ContactPersonPrimary>
        <ContactPerson>Andreas Poth</ContactPerson>
        <ContactOrganization>lat/lon</ContactOrganization>
      </ContactPersonPrimary>
      <ContactPosition>developer</ContactPosition>
      <ContactAddress>
        <AddressType>postal</AddressType>
        <Address>Aennchenstr. 19</Address>
        <City>Bonn</City>
        <StateOrProvince>NRW</StateOrProvince>
        <PostCode>53177</PostCode>
        <Country>Germany</Country>
      </ContactAddress>
      <ContactVoiceTelephone>+49 228 184960</ContactVoiceTelephone>
      <ContactElectronicMailAddress>poth@lat-
lon.de</ContactElectronicMailAddress>
    </ContactInformation>
    <Extension xmlns:deegree="http://www.deegree.org/context">
      <deegree:IOSettings>
        <deegree:TempDirectory>
          <deegree:Name>../../../../tmp</deegree:Name>
          <deegree:Access>
            <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple"
xlink:href="http://localhost:8080/igeoportal-std" />
          </deegree:Access>
        </deegree:TempDirectory>
        <!--
        <deegree:DownloadDirectory>
          <deegree:Name>../../../../print</deegree:Name>
          <deegree:Access>
            <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple"
xlink:href="http://localhost:8080/igeoportal-std" />
          </deegree:Access>
        </deegree:DownloadDirectory>

```

```

-->
<degree:SLDDirectory>
  <degree:Name>../../../../</degree:Name>
  <degree:Access>
    <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple"
xlink:href="http://localhost:8080/igeoportal-std" />
  </degree:Access>
</degree:SLDDirectory>
<degree:PrintDirectory>
  <degree:Name>../../../../print</degree:Name>
  <degree:Access>
    <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple"
xlink:href="http://localhost:8080/igeoportal-std/print" />
  </degree:Access>
</degree:PrintDirectory>
</degree:IOSettings>
<degree:Frontend scope="JSP">
  <degree:Controller>./controller.jsp</degree:Controller>
  <degree:Style>./css/degree.css</degree:Style>
  <!--
    You may choose to use header.html instead of header.jsp in
    order to have a fixed header text in the header section of the
    frontend. You would want to change this in every WMC.
    header.jsp displays the content of General/Title of this WMC in
    the header section of the frontend.
  -->
<degree:Header>header.jsp</degree:Header>
<degree:Footer>footer.jsp</degree:Footer>
<degree:CommonJS>
  <degree:Name>htmlayer.js</degree:Name>
  <degree:Name>layergroup.js</degree:Name>
  <degree:Name>pushbutton.js</degree:Name>
  <degree:Name>recenterlayer.js</degree:Name>
  <degree:Name>togglebutton.js</degree:Name>
  <degree:Name>./javascript/envelope.js</degree:Name>
  <degree:Name>./javascript/event.js</degree:Name>
  <degree:Name>./javascript/exception.js</degree:Name>
  <degree:Name>./javascript/feature.js</degree:Name>
  <degree:Name>./javascript/geometries.js</degree:Name>
  <degree:Name>./javascript/geometryfactory.js</degree:Name>
  <degree:Name>./javascript/geometryutils.js</degree:Name>
  <degree:Name>./javascript/geotransform.js</degree:Name>
  <degree:Name>./javascript/json2.js</degree:Name>
  <degree:Name>./javascript/layerutils.js</degree:Name>
  <degree:Name>./javascript/rpc.js</degree:Name>
  <degree:Name>./javascript/rendering.js</degree:Name>
  <degree:Name>./javascript/request_handler.js</degree:Name>
  <degree:Name>./javascript/style.js</degree:Name>
  <degree:Name>./javascript/utils.js</degree:Name>
  <degree:Name>./javascript/wktadapter.js</degree:Name>
</degree:CommonJS>
<!-- NORTH -->
<!--
<degree:North hidden="false"></degree:North>
-->
<!-- EAST -->
<degree:East hidden="false" >
  <!-- overlay modules -->
  <degree:Module hidden="false" type="content" width="150"
    height="150" overlay="true" header="true"
    top="75" left="10" scrolling="no">
    <degree:Name>MapOverview</degree:Name>
    <degree:Content>mapoverview.html</degree:Content>
    <degree:ModuleJS>mapoverview.js</degree:ModuleJS>
    <degree:ParameterList>
      <degree:Parameter>
        <degree:Name>src</degree:Name>
        <degree:Value>'./images/overview_utah.gif'</degree:
e:Value>

```

```

</deegree:Parameter>
<deegree:Parameter>
  <deegree:Name>minx</deegree:Name>
  <deegree:Value>161923</deegree:Value>
</deegree:Parameter>
<deegree:Parameter>
  <deegree:Name>miny</deegree:Name>
  <deegree:Value>4094621</deegree:Value>
</deegree:Parameter>
<deegree:Parameter>
  <deegree:Name>maxx</deegree:Name>
  <deegree:Value>725119</deegree:Value>
</deegree:Parameter>
<deegree:Parameter>
  <deegree:Name>maxy</deegree:Name>
  <deegree:Value>4657817</deegree:Value>
</deegree:Parameter>
<deegree:Parameter>
  <deegree:Name>foregroundColor</deegree:Name>
  <deegree:Value>'#ff0000'</deegree:Value>
</deegree:Parameter>
<deegree:Parameter>
  <deegree:Name>width</deegree:Name>
  <deegree:Value>150</deegree:Value>
</deegree:Parameter>
<deegree:Parameter>
  <deegree:Name>height</deegree:Name>
  <deegree:Value>150</deegree:Value>
</deegree:Parameter>
</deegree:ParameterList>
</deegree:Module>
<deegree:Module hidden="false" type="content" width="180"
  height="30" overlay="true" header="false"
  top="42" left="510" scrolling="no">
  <deegree:Name>ScaleSwitcher</deegree:Name>
  <deegree:Content>scaleswitcher.html</deegree:Content>
  <deegree:ModuleJS>scaleswitcher.js</deegree:ModuleJS>
  <deegree:ParameterList>
    <deegree:Parameter>
      <deegree:Name>label</deegree:Name>
      <deegree:Value>'Scale:'</deegree:Value>
    </deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Parameter>
      <deegree:Name>listOfScales</deegree:Name>
      <deegree:Value>'1:100;1:5000;1:10000;1:25000;1:5000
0;1:100000;1:500000;1:1000000;1:5000000'</deegree:Value>
    </deegree:Parameter>
  </deegree:ParameterList>
</deegree:Module>
  <deegree:Module hidden="false" type="content" width="200"
    height="25" overlay="true" header="false"
    top="638" left="10" scrolling="no">
    <deegree:Name>CoordinateDisplay</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Content>coordinatedisplay.html</deegree:Content>
    <deegree:ModuleJS>coordinatedisplay.js</deegree:ModuleJS>
    <deegree:ParameterList>
      <deegree:Parameter>
        <deegree:Name>digits</deegree:Name>
        <deegree:Value>3</deegree:Value>
      </deegree:Parameter>
      <deegree:Parameter>
        <deegree:Name>labelX</deegree:Name>
        <deegree:Value>'x:'</deegree:Value>
      </deegree:Parameter>
      <deegree:Parameter>
        <deegree:Name>labelY</deegree:Name>
        <deegree:Value>'y:'</deegree:Value>
      </deegree:Parameter>
    </deegree:ParameterList>
  </deegree:Module>
</deegree:ParameterList>

```

```

</deegree:Module>
<deegree:Module hidden="false" type="content" width="25"
    height="25" overlay="true" header="false"
    top="600" left="686" scrolling="no">
    <deegree:Name>LegalNote</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Content>note_legal.html</deegree:Content>
    <deegree:ModuleJS>note.js</deegree:ModuleJS>
</deegree:Module>
<!-- normal modules -->
<deegree:Module hidden="false" type="content" width="250"
    height="30" scrolling="no">
    <deegree:Name>MenuBarTop</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Content>menubartop.jsp</deegree:Content>
    <deegree:ModuleJS>menubar.js</deegree:ModuleJS>
</deegree:Module>
<deegree:Module hidden="false" type="content" height="20"
    scrolling="no">
    <deegree:Name>Spacer</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Content>spacer.html</deegree:Content>
</deegree:Module>
<deegree:Module hidden="false" type="content" width="150"
    height="60">
    <deegree:Name>ContextSwitcher</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Content>contextswitcher.html</deegree:Content>
    <deegree:ModuleJS>contextswitcher.js</deegree:ModuleJS>
    <deegree:ParameterList>
        <deegree:Parameter>
            <deegree:Name>label</deegree:Name>
            <deegree:Value>'Theme selection:'</deegree:Value>
        </deegree:Parameter>
        <deegree:Parameter>
            <deegree:Name>listOfContexts</deegree:Name>
            <!--
            If you want to test digitizerModule,
            gazetteerClient, securityEnabledPortal, pdf
            printing or legend view switch to the second
            <deegree:Value> entry OR load a stored portal
            context.
            -->
            <deegree:Value>'Utah|wmc_start_utah.xml;Salt Lake
            City|wmc_saltlake.xml;Playground|wmc_testPlayground.xml;OpenStreetMap.NRW|
            users/default/wmc_testOSM.xml'</deegree:Value>
            <!--
            <deegree:Value>'Utah|wmc_start_utah.xml;Salt Lake City|wmc_saltlake.xml;Playground|
            wmc_testPlayground.xml;OpenStreetMap.NRW|
            users/default/wmc_testOSM.xml;TestDynamicLegend|
            users/default/wmc_testDynLegend.xml;TestPdfPrint|
            users/default/wmc_testPdfPrint.xml;TestCustomTab|
            users/default/wmc_testCustomTab.xml;TestLegendView|
            users/default/wmc_testLegend.xml;TestFullScreen|
            users/default/wmc_testFullScreen.xml;TestDigitizer|
            users/default/wmc_testDigitizer.xml;TestGaz|
            users/default/wmc_testGazClient.xml;TestSecurity|
            users/default/wmc_testSecurity.xml;TestCSW|
            users/default/wmc_testCswClient.xml'</deegree:Value> -->
        </deegree:Parameter>
        <deegree:Parameter>
            <deegree:Name>size</deegree:Name>
            <deegree:Value>1</deegree:Value>
        </deegree:Parameter>
        <!-- optional param. if not set, value will be taken
            from deegree.css (.pContextSwitcher) -->
        <!--
        <deegree:Parameter>
            <deegree:Name>bgcolor</deegree:Name>
            <deegree:Value>'#cccccc'</deegree:Value>
        </deegree:Parameter>
        -->
    </deegree:ParameterList>

```

```

</deegree:Module>
<deegree:Module hidden="false" type="content" width="150"
    height="35">
    <deegree:Name>DefaultContentSwitch</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Content>defaultcontentswitch.html</deegree:Content>
    <deegree:ModuleJS>contentswitch.js</deegree:ModuleJS>
    <deegree:ParameterList>
        <deegree:Parameter>
            <deegree:Name>targetIFrame</deegree:Name>
            <deegree:Value>'LayerListView'</deegree:Value>
        </deegree:Parameter>
        <deegree:Parameter>
            <deegree:Name>sourceModules</deegree:Name>
            <deegree:Value>'LayerListView|
layerlistview.html;Legend|legend.html'</deegree:Value>
        </deegree:Parameter>
    </deegree:ParameterList>
</deegree:Module>
<deegree:Module hidden="true" type="content" width="250"
    height="370">
    <deegree:Name>Legend</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Content>legend.html</deegree:Content>
    <deegree:ModuleJS>legend.js</deegree:ModuleJS>
    <deegree:ParameterList>
        <deegree:Parameter>
            <deegree:Name>label</deegree:Name>
            <deegree:Value>'Legend'</deegree:Value>
        </deegree:Parameter>
    <!--
    If you want to use the color set in deegree.css,
    you need to set the value for param bgcolor as ''.
    Otherwise, you can overwrite the settings in css file,
    and set the value of bgcolor to any value, like
    '#CC00CC'.
    (Removing the param altogether will cause a javascript
    error, but we're working on that.)
    -->
    <deegree:Parameter>
        <deegree:Name>bgcolor</deegree:Name>
        <deegree:Value>'</deegree:Value>
    </deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Parameter>
        <deegree:Name>layerlist</deegree:Name>
        <deegree:Value>this.layerList</deegree:Value>
    </deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Parameter>
        <deegree:Name>width</deegree:Name>
        <deegree:Value>20</deegree:Value>
    </deegree:Parameter>
    <deegree:Parameter>
        <deegree:Name>height</deegree:Name>
        <deegree:Value>20</deegree:Value>
    </deegree:Parameter>
    </deegree:ParameterList>
</deegree:Module>
height="370">
<deegree:Module hidden="false" type="content" width="250"

    <deegree:Name>LayerListView</deegree:Name>
    <deegree:Content>layerlistview.html</deegree:Content>
    <deegree:ModuleJS>layerlist.js</deegree:ModuleJS>
    <deegree:ModuleJS>layerlistview.js</deegree:ModuleJS>
    <!-- alternative layerlistview with feature infos for all
    visible layers: -->
    <!--
    <deegree:ModuleJS>layerlistview_allfi.js</deegree:ModuleJS>
    -->
    <deegree:ParameterList>
        <deegree:Parameter>
            <deegree:Name>name</deegree:Name>

```

```

        <degree:Value>'layerlistview'</degree:Value>
    </degree:Parameter>
<degree:Parameter>
    <degree:Name>layerlist</degree:Name>
    <degree:Value>this.layerList</degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>
<degree:Parameter>
    <degree:Name>label</degree:Name>
    <degree:Value>'Utah'</degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>
<degree:Parameter>
    <degree:Name>bgcolor</degree:Name>
    <degree:Value>'#FFFFFF'</degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>
<degree:Parameter>
    <degree:Name>fgcolor</degree:Name>
    <degree:Value>'#aaaaaa'</degree:Value>
</degree:Parameter>
</degree:ParameterList>
</degree:Module>
<!-- not in use at the moment, but could be integrated again if
needed.
<degree:Module hidden="false" type="content" width="180"
height="40">
    <degree:Name>Note</degree:Name>
    <degree:Content>note.html</degree:Content>
    <degree:ModuleJS>dummy.js</degree:ModuleJS>
</degree:Module -->
</degree:East>
<!-- SOUTH -->
<!-- <degree:South hidden="false"></degree:South -->
<!-- WEST -->
<!--
<degree:West width="0" hidden="false" overlay="false">
</degree:West>
-->
<!-- CENTER -->
<degree:Center hidden="false">
    <degree:Module hidden="false" type="toolbar" width="550"
height="35">
        <degree:Name>Toolbar</degree:Name>
        <degree:Content>toolbar.html</degree:Content>
        <degree:ModuleJS>toolbar.js</degree:ModuleJS>
        <degree:ModuleJS>buttongroup.js</degree:ModuleJS>
        <degree:ParameterList>
            <degree:Parameter>
                <degree:Name>refresh|refresh map</degree:Name>
                <degree:Value>PushButton</degree:Value>
            </degree:Parameter>
            <degree:Parameter>
                <degree:Name>fullextent|zoom to full
extent</degree:Name>
                <degree:Value>PushButton</degree:Value>
            </degree:Parameter>
            <degree:Parameter>
                <degree:Name>movetoprevious|move to previous
map</degree:Name>
                <degree:Value>PushButton</degree:Value>
            </degree:Parameter>
            <degree:Parameter>
                <degree:Name>movetonext|move to next
map</degree:Name>
                <degree:Value>PushButton</degree:Value>
            </degree:Parameter>
            <degree:Parameter>
                <degree:Name>zoomin|zoomin by mouse click or mouse
drag</degree:Name>
                <degree:Value>ToggleButton</degree:Value>
            </degree:Parameter>

```

```

        <degree:Parameter>
            <degree:Name>zoomout|zoomout by mouse

            <degree:Value>ToggleButton</degree:Value>
        </degree:Parameter>
        <!-- zoom2layer: make sure, the WMS supports proper
            BBoxes and scale hints for the requested layer as
            these are used to zoom to. Refer Documentation for
            details -->
        <!--
        <degree:Parameter>
            <degree:Name>zoom2layer|zoomtolayer by mouse

            <degree:Value>PushButton</degree:Value>
        </degree:Parameter>
        -->
        <degree:Parameter>
            <degree:Name>featureinfo|get info to an object

            <degree:Value>ToggleButton</degree:Value>
        </degree:Parameter>
        <degree:Parameter>
            <degree:Name>recenter|recenter the map by mouse

            <degree:Value>ToggleButton</degree:Value>
        </degree:Parameter>
        <degree:Parameter>
            <degree:Name>move|drag the map by mouse with

            <degree:Value>ToggleButton</degree:Value>
        </degree:Parameter>
        <degree:Parameter>
            <degree:Name>addwms|add additional WMS to the

            <degree:Value>PushButton</degree:Value>
        </degree:Parameter>
        <degree:Parameter>
            <degree:Name>pdfprint|generate pdf</degree:Name>
            <degree:Value>PushButton</degree:Value>
        </degree:Parameter>
        <!-- optional param. if not set, value will be taken
            from degree.css (.pToolbar) -->
        <!--
        <degree:Parameter>
            <degree:Name>bgcolor</degree:Name>
            <degree:Value>'#E9E9E9'</degree:Value>
        </degree:Parameter>
        -->
        <!--
        <degree:Parameter>
            <degree:Name>selected</degree:Name>
            <degree:Value>zoomin</degree:Value>
        </degree:Parameter>
        -->
    </degree:ParameterList>
</degree:Module>
<degree:Module hidden="false" type="content" width="700"
    height="550" scrolling="no">
    <degree:Name>MapView</degree:Name>
    <degree:Content>mapview.html</degree:Content>
    <degree:ModuleJS>mapview.js</degree:ModuleJS>
    <degree:ModuleJS>mapcontroller.js</degree:ModuleJS>
    <degree:ModuleJS>mapmodel.js</degree:ModuleJS>
    <degree:ModuleJS>wmsrequestfactory.js</degree:ModuleJS>
    <degree:ModuleJS>wmslayer.js</degree:ModuleJS>
    <degree:ParameterList>
        <degree:Parameter>
            <degree:Name>model</degree:Name>
            <degree:Value>this.mapModel</degree:Value>

```

```

        </deegree:Parameter>
        <deegree:Parameter>
            <deegree:Name>border</deegree:Name>
            <deegree:Value>0</deegree:Value>
        </deegree:Parameter>
    </deegree:ParameterList>
</deegree:Module>
</deegree:Center>
</deegree:Frontend>
<!-- NOTE: currently, the deegree:MapParameter are not evaluated -->
<deegree:MapParameter>
    <!--
    list of formats offered to the user for GetFeatureInfo requests. The
    administrator of the WMS client have make sure that each WMS that is
    registered to the client is able the serve the offered formats
    default = text/html
    -->
    <deegree:OfferedInfoFormats>
        <deegree:Format>application/vnd.ogc.gml</deegree:Format>
        <deegree:Format selected="true">text/html</deegree:Format>
    </deegree:OfferedInfoFormats>
    <!--
    list of available factors (%) a map will be increased, decreased
    by a zoom operation. The value '*' indicates that the user will
    have the option to choose any value helikes
    -->
    <deegree:OfferedZoomFactor>
        <deegree:Factor selected="true">25</deegree:Factor>
    </deegree:OfferedZoomFactor>
    <!--
    list of available factors (%) a map will be moved by a pan
    operation. The value '*' indicates that the user will have the
    option to choose any value he likes
    -->
    <deegree:OfferedPanFactor>
        <deegree:Factor selected="true">15</deegree:Factor>
    </deegree:OfferedPanFactor>
    <!--
    minimum scale (as defined by the WMS spec) to which the map can be
    zoomed in
    deafuld = 1 m
    -->
    <deegree:MinScale>1</deegree:MinScale>
    <!--
    maximum scale (as defined by the WMS spec) to which the map can be
    zoomed out
    deafuld = 100000 m
    -->
    <deegree:MaxScale>100000</deegree:MaxScale>
</deegree:MapParameter>
</Extension>
</General>
<LayerList>
    <!--
    queryable="1" specifies that this layer is queryable via WMS GeFeatureInfo.
    hidden="1" defines that the layer is not visible (=hidden) at start of this
    context -->
    <Layer queryable="1" hidden="1">
        <!-- service="OGC:WMS" version="1.1.1"principally iGeoportal is also
        capable of requesting WFS; this feaure is not usable yet. The
        title="deegree Demo WMS" must be unique for every requested WMS, in
        case you configure more than one WMS xlink:href specifies the online
        resource of the service -->
        <Server service="OGC:WMS" version="1.1.1" title="deegree Demo WMS">
            <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple"
                xlink:href="http://testing.deegree.org/deegree-wms/services?" />
        </Server>
        <!--<Name> must the WMS name -->
        <Name>Springs</Name>
    </Layer>

```

```

<!-- Title can be chosen freely and should be human readable -->
<Title>Springs</Title>
<!-- Specifies the requested CRS to the WMS. Should be identical to the
Web Map Context (WMC) configuration -->
<SRS>EPSG:26912</SRS>
<FormatList>
  <!-- sets the requested image format. Must be offered by WMS -->
  <Format current="1">image/jpeg</Format>
</FormatList>
<StyleList>
  <Style current="1">
    <!-- set the style to be used. Must be offered by WMS -->
    <Name>default</Name>
    <Title>default</Title>
  </Style>
</StyleList>
<Extension xmlns:deegree="http://www.deegree.org/context">
  <deegree:MasterLayer>>false</deegree:MasterLayer>
</Extension>
</Layer>
<Layer queryable="1" hidden="1">
  <Server service="OGC:WMS" version="1.1.1" title="deegree Demo WMS">
    <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple"
      xlink:href="http://testing.deegree.org/deegree-wms/services?" />
  </Server>
  <Name>Airports</Name>
  <Title>Airports</Title>
  <SRS>EPSG:26912</SRS>
  <FormatList>
    <Format current="1">image/jpeg</Format>
  </FormatList>
  <StyleList>
    <Style current="1">
      <Name>default</Name>
      <Title>default</Title>
    </Style>
  </StyleList>
  <Extension xmlns:deegree="http://www.deegree.org/context">
    <deegree:MasterLayer>>false</deegree:MasterLayer>
  </Extension>
</Layer>
<Layer queryable="1" hidden="1">
  <Server service="OGC:WMS" version="1.1.1" title="deegree Demo WMS">
    <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple"
      xlink:href="http://testing.deegree.org/deegree-wms/services?" />
  </Server>
  <Name>Lake</Name>
  <Title>Lakes</Title>
  <SRS>EPSG:26912</SRS>
  <FormatList>
    <Format current="1">image/jpeg</Format>
  </FormatList>
  <StyleList>
    <Style current="1">
      <Name>default</Name>
      <Title>default</Title>
    </Style>
  </StyleList>
  <Extension xmlns:deegree="http://www.deegree.org/context">
    <deegree:MasterLayer>>false</deegree:MasterLayer>
  </Extension>
</Layer>
<Layer queryable="1" hidden="1">
  <Server service="OGC:WMS" version="1.1.1" title="deegree Demo WMS">
    <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple"
      xlink:href="http://testing.deegree.org/deegree-wms/services?" />
  </Server>
  <Name>Vegetation</Name>
  <Title>Vegetation</Title>

```

```

<SRS>EPSG:26912</SRS>
<FormatList>
  <Format current="1">image/jpeg</Format>
</FormatList>
<StyleList>
  <Style current="1">
    <Name>default</Name>
    <Title>default</Title>
  </Style>
</StyleList>
<Extension xmlns:deegree="http://www.deegree.org/context">
  <deegree:MasterLayer>>false</deegree:MasterLayer>
</Extension>
</Layer>
<Layer queryable="1" hidden="1">
  <Server service="OGC:WMS" version="1.1.1" title="deegree Demo WMS">
    <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple"
      xlink:href="http://testing.deegree.org/deegree-wms/services?" />
  </Server>
  <Name>EnergyResources</Name>
  <Title>Energy Resources</Title>
  <SRS>EPSG:26912</SRS>
  <FormatList>
    <Format current="1">image/jpeg</Format>
  </FormatList>
  <StyleList>
    <Style current="1">
      <Name>default</Name>
      <Title>default</Title>
    </Style>
  </StyleList>
  <Extension xmlns:deegree="http://www.deegree.org/context">
    <deegree:MasterLayer>>false</deegree:MasterLayer>
  </Extension>
</Layer>
<Layer queryable="1" hidden="1">
  <Server service="OGC:WMS" version="1.1.1" title="deegree Demo WMS">
    <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple"
      xlink:href="http://testing.deegree.org/deegree-wms/services?" />
  </Server>
  <Name>ElevationContours</Name>
  <Title>Elevation Contours</Title>
  <SRS>EPSG:26912</SRS>
  <FormatList>
    <Format current="1">image/jpeg</Format>
  </FormatList>
  <StyleList>
    <Style current="1">
      <Name>default</Name>
      <Title>default</Title>
    </Style>
  </StyleList>
  <Extension xmlns:deegree="http://www.deegree.org/context">
    <deegree:MasterLayer>>false</deegree:MasterLayer>
  </Extension>
</Layer>
<Layer queryable="1" hidden="1">
  <Server service="OGC:WMS" version="1.1.1" title="deegree Demo WMS">
    <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple"
      xlink:href="http://testing.deegree.org/deegree-wms/services?" />
  </Server>
  <Name>Railroads</Name>
  <Title>Railroads</Title>
  <SRS>EPSG:26912</SRS>
  <FormatList>
    <Format current="1">image/jpeg</Format>
  </FormatList>
  <StyleList>
    <Style current="1">

```

```

        <Name>default</Name>
        <Title>default</Title>
    </Style>
</StyleList>
<Extension xmlns:deegree="http://www.deegree.org/context">
    <deegree:MasterLayer>>false</deegree:MasterLayer>
</Extension>
</Layer>

<Layer queryable="1" hidden="1">
    <Server service="OGC:WMS" version="1.1.1" title="deegree Demo WMS">
        <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple"
            xlink:href="http://testing.deegree.org/deegree-wms/services?" />
    </Server>
    <Name>Roads</Name>
    <Title>Roads</Title>
    <SRS>EPSG:26912</SRS>
    <FormatList>
        <Format current="1">image/jpeg</Format>
    </FormatList>
    <StyleList>
        <Style current="1">
            <Name>default</Name>
            <Title>default</Title>
        </Style>
    </StyleList>
    <Extension xmlns:deegree="http://www.deegree.org/context">
        <deegree:MasterLayer>>false</deegree:MasterLayer>
    </Extension>
</Layer>

<Layer queryable="1" hidden="0">
    <Server service="OGC:WMS" version="1.1.1" title="deegree Demo WMS">
        <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple"
            xlink:href="http://testing.deegree.org/deegree-wms/services?" />
    </Server>
    <Name>Municipalities</Name>
    <Title>Municipalities</Title>
    <SRS>EPSG:26912</SRS>
    <FormatList>
        <Format current="1">image/jpeg</Format>
    </FormatList>
    <StyleList>
        <Style current="1">
            <Name>default</Name>
            <Title>default</Title>
        </Style>
    </StyleList>
    <Extension xmlns:deegree="http://www.deegree.org/context">
        <deegree:MasterLayer>>false</deegree:MasterLayer>
    </Extension>
</Layer>

<Layer queryable="1" hidden="1">
    <Server service="OGC:WMS" version="1.1.1" title="deegree Demo WMS">
        <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple"
            xlink:href="http://testing.deegree.org/deegree-wms/services?" />
    </Server>
    <Name>Counties</Name>
    <Title>County Boundary</Title>
    <SRS>EPSG:26912</SRS>
    <FormatList>
        <Format current="1">image/jpeg</Format>
    </FormatList>
    <StyleList>
        <Style current="1">
            <Name>default</Name>
            <Title>default</Title>
        </Style>
    </StyleList>
    <Extension xmlns:deegree="http://www.deegree.org/context">

```

```

        <degree:MasterLayer>>false</degree:MasterLayer>
    </Extension>
</Layer>
<Layer queryable="1" hidden="1">
    <Server service="OGC:WMS" version="1.1.1" title="degree Demo WMS">
        <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple"
            xlink:href="http://testing.degree.org/degree-wms/services?" />
    </Server>
    <Name>StateBoundary</Name>
    <Title>State Boundary</Title>
    <SRS>EPSG:26912</SRS>
    <FormatList>
        <Format current="1">image/jpeg</Format>
    </FormatList>
    <StyleList>
        <Style current="1">
            <Name>default</Name>
            <Title>default</Title>
        </Style>
    </StyleList>
    <Extension xmlns:degree="http://www.degree.org/context">
        <degree:MasterLayer>>false</degree:MasterLayer>
    </Extension>
</Layer>
<Layer queryable="1" hidden="1">
    <Server service="OGC:WMS" version="1.1.1" title="degree Demo WMS">
        <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple"
            xlink:href="http://testing.degree.org/degree-wms/services?" />
    </Server>
    <Name>StateOverview</Name>
    <Title>State Overview</Title>
    <SRS>EPSG:26912</SRS>
    <FormatList>
        <Format current="1">image/jpeg</Format>
    </FormatList>
    <StyleList>
        <Style current="1">
            <Name>default</Name>
            <Title>default</Title>
        </Style>
    </StyleList>
    <Extension xmlns:degree="http://www.degree.org/context">
        <degree:MasterLayer>>false</degree:MasterLayer>
    </Extension>
</Layer>
<Layer queryable="1" hidden="0">
    <Server service="OGC:WMS" version="1.1.1" title="degree Demo WMS">
        <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple"
            xlink:href="http://testing.degree.org/degree-wms/services?" />
    </Server>
    <Name>ZipCodes</Name>
    <Title>ZipCodes Population</Title>
    <SRS>EPSG:26912</SRS>
    <FormatList>
        <Format current="1">image/jpeg</Format>
    </FormatList>
    <StyleList>
        <Style current="1">
            <Name>ZipCodesPop</Name>
            <Title>ZipCodesPop</Title>
        </Style>
    </StyleList>
    <Extension xmlns:degree="http://www.degree.org/context">
        <degree:MasterLayer>>false</degree:MasterLayer>
    </Extension>
</Layer>
<Layer queryable="1" hidden="1">
    <Server service="OGC:WMS" version="1.1.1" title="degree Demo WMS">

```

```
        <OnlineResource xlink:type="simple"
            xlink:href="http://testing.deegree.org/deegree-wms/services?" />
    </Server>
    <Name>OSMSlippyMapMN</Name>
    <Title>OpenStreetMap Mapnik</Title>
    <SRS>EPSG:26912</SRS>
    <FormatList>
        <Format current="1">image/jpeg</Format>
    </FormatList>
    <StyleList>
        <Style current="1">
            <Name>default</Name>
            <Title>default</Title>
        </Style>
    </StyleList>
    <Extension xmlns:deegree="http://www.deegree.org/context">
        <deegree:MasterLayer>>false</deegree:MasterLayer>
    </Extension>
</Layer>
</LayerList>
</ViewContext>
```

Appendix B Tomcat deployment descriptor

\$igeoportal_home\$/WEB-INF/web.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE web-app PUBLIC "-//Sun Microsystems, Inc.//DTD Web Application 2.3//EN"
"http://java.sun.com/dtd/web-app_2_3.dtd">
<web-app>
  <display-name>deegree2 - iGeoPortal standard edition</display-name>

  <!-- this parameter is used within the welcome pages -->
  <context-param>
    <param-name>igeoportal</param-name>
    <param-value>>true</param-value>
  </context-param>

  <!--
  <filter>
    <filter-name>LoggingFilter</filter-name>
    <filter-class>org.deegree.enterprise.servlet.LoggingFilter</filter-class>
    <init-param>
      <param-name>sourceAddresses</param-name>
      <param-value>127.0.0.1</param-value>
    </init-param>
    <init-param>
      <param-name>mimeTypes</param-name>
      <param-value>text/xml;plain/text</param-value>
    </init-param>
    <init-param>
      <param-name>metaInfo</param-name>
      <param-value>>true</param-value>
    </init-param>
  </filter>
  <filter-mapping>
    <filter-name>LoggingFilter</filter-name>
    <url-pattern>*/</url-pattern>
  </filter-mapping>
  -->

  <servlet>
    <servlet-name>RequestHandler</servlet-name>
    <servlet-
      class>org.deegree.portal.standard.PortalRequestDispatcher</servlet-class>
    <init-param>
      <param-name>Handler.configFile</param-name>
      <param-value>WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/controller.xml</param-value>
    </init-param>
    <init-param>
      <param-name>MapContext.configFile</param-name>
      <param-value>WEB-INF/conf/igeoportal/wmc_start_utah.xml</param-value>
    </init-param>
  </servlet>

  <servlet>
    <servlet-name>PrintAccess</servlet-name>
    <servlet-
      class>org.deegree.enterprise.servlet.DirectoryAccessServlet</servlet-class>
    <init-param>
      <param-name>ROOTDIR</param-name>
      <param-value>./print/</param-value>
    </init-param>
    <load-on-startup>1</load-on-startup>
  </servlet>

  <!-- This servlet is being used for the download button within the toolbar
  module. -->
  <servlet>
    <servlet-name>Download</servlet-name>
```

```

class> <servlet-class>org.deegree.enterprise.servlet.DownloadServlet</servlet-
class>
<!-- DOWNLOAD_DIR must correspond to folder given in the WMC configuration
as defined in:
General/Extension/deegree:IOSettings/deegree:DownloadDirectory -->
<init-param>
  <param-name>DOWNLOAD_DIR</param-name>
  <param-value>./WEB-INF/downloads/</param-value>
</init-param>
<!-- ALLOWED_IP_ADDRESS is used to restrict downloads to a certain
IP-Address. If ALLOWED_IP_ADDRESS is omitted, any IP-Address will be
accepted. -->
<!--
<init-param>
  <param-name>ALLOWED_IP_ADDRESS</param-name>
  <param-value>127.0.0.1</param-value>
</init-param>
-->
</servlet>

<servlet-mapping>
  <servlet-name>RequestHandler</servlet-name>
  <url-pattern>/control</url-pattern>
</servlet-mapping>
<servlet-mapping>
  <servlet-name>PrintAccess</servlet-name>
  <url-pattern>/print</url-pattern>
</servlet-mapping>
<servlet-mapping>
  <servlet-name>Download</servlet-name>
  <url-pattern>/download</url-pattern>
</servlet-mapping>
<welcome-file-list>
  <welcome-file>welcome.jsp</welcome-file>
</welcome-file-list>
</web-app>

```