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# Background

Centre for Geo-information

Applied research, one of the main activities being the development of GIS web applications to run models and to access and visualize research results

Main area's: agriculture, land use planning, nature, environmental health





Of course not

Can WFS-T replace SQL when developing GIS web applications?



Key elements of SQL: select, insert, update and delete where - clause

Key elements of WFS:

select features

transactional WFS: insert, update and delete requests

Filter Encoding Implementation Specification: filter





- Why would you want to replace SQL with WFS-T?
- Searching for easy and quick ways to develop need GIS web application
- SOA, Service Oriented Architecture

RIA's, Rich Internet Applications



#### SOA

- Service Oriented Architecture promises cuts in development and maintenance costs
- Inside GIS web applications there is an important role for OGC services
- OGC Services are available as out of the box components



#### **RIA**

- RIA's, Rich Internet Application
- Part of the processing transferred to the client
- Geospatial applications require access to a server side geodatabase to select and manipulate data
- The usual approach is to use SQL inside a custom serverside component
- Tailor made components, need to be developed and maintained





#### So ...

- Noticed the similarities between WFS-T and SQL
- Knowing OGC services can be used as out of the box components
- Knowing SQL needs tailor made server side components
- Cost reductions can be achieved if SQL can be replaced by WFS-T





Does WFS-T fulfil our needs to query and manipulate data which reside in a server side geodatabase?

Case study involving three GIS web applications:

- a national cultural heritage portal
- a track planning system for farmers
- a discussion support system for the water domain





The target systems are tailor made GIS web applications, running at the client inside the Flash player.

Alterra developed a framework for the integration of geospatial web services. All OGC standards are supported.

#### Criteria:

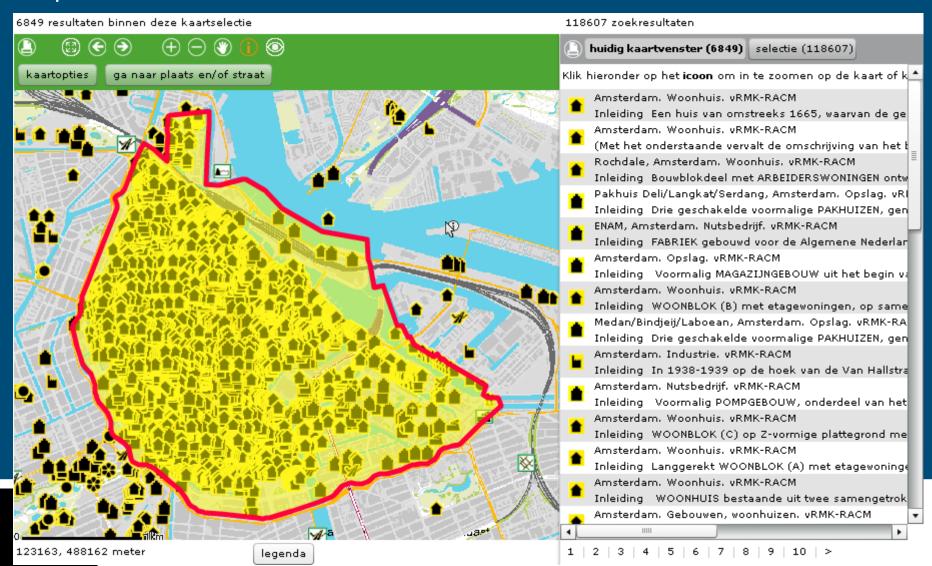
- Functionality
- Performance
- Maintainability





## Case 1: Dutch cultural heritage portal, 120 000

# **Bead Int Itess** ther based on standardized information model (IMKICH) map



# Case 1: Dutch national cultural heritage **Ploetal** unctionality (filter on keyword 'church')



# Case 1: Can hitlist be constructed using

#### WFS?

- Search on keyword ('church')
- Keywords can be multiple: at the server stored in a separate table with a 1-to-many relationship
- Filter Encoding Implementation Specification lacks the abilty to filter based on a joined table
- Conclusion: Not without work around (denormalization)
- Highlight (one feauture) has been implemented with a WFS GetFeature request

Doubts about WFS performance, when asking for a hitlist with a bigger size





#### Case 1: Performance test WFS

# FESTER FOR WING the IMKICH Model

Number of features	Response time in seconds	Response size in kB
10	2.0	62
50	8.6	310
100	16.7	612
250	21.8	1,682
500	45.2	3,366

## Lightweight featureset with 5 data elements

Number of features	Response time in seconds	Response size in kB
10	< 0.5	7
50	0.6	35
100	0.9	73
250	1.6	197
500	2.7	403
1000	5.8	942
2500	15.2	2,696

Conclusion: decided not to implement the hitlist with

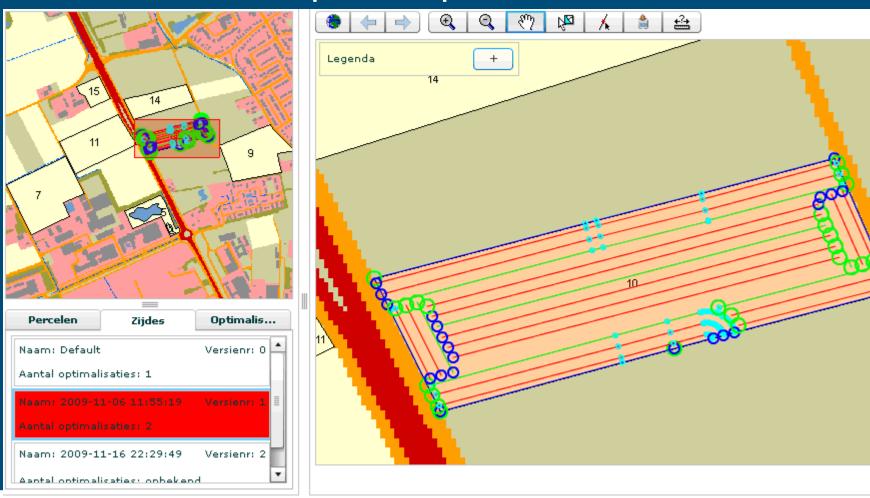






# Case 2: track planning system for farmers

# Select and manipulate parcels and tracks







#### Case 2: Results

The track planning system for farmers entirely depends on WFS for inserting, updating and deleting

Since the farmer manipulates single parcels and single tracks the performance is good

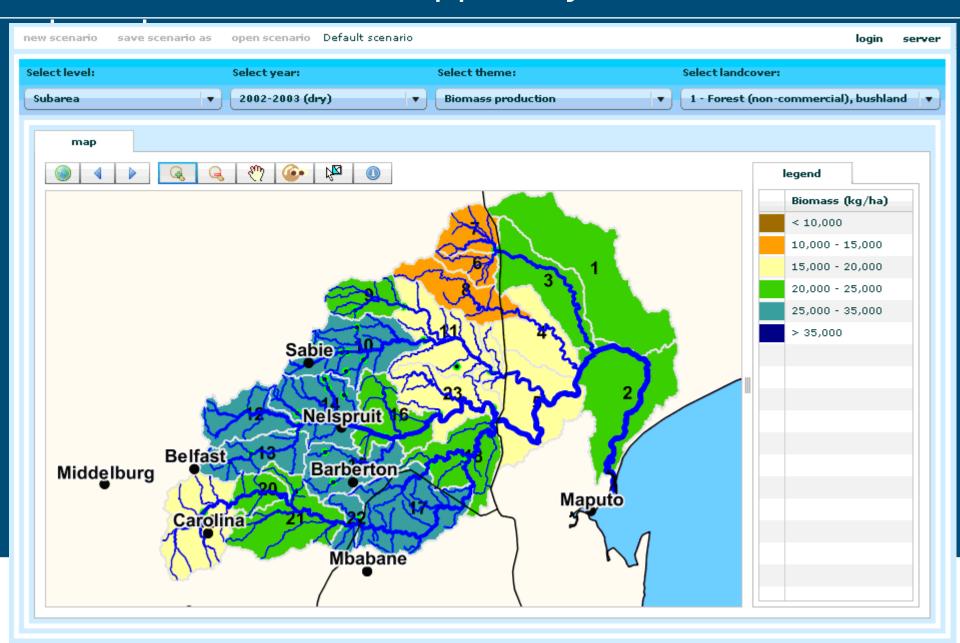
Results of the track planning algorithm are provided to the client by WFS as well

Conclusion case 2: WFS totally fulfilled the needs, and no server side custum component using SQL was needed



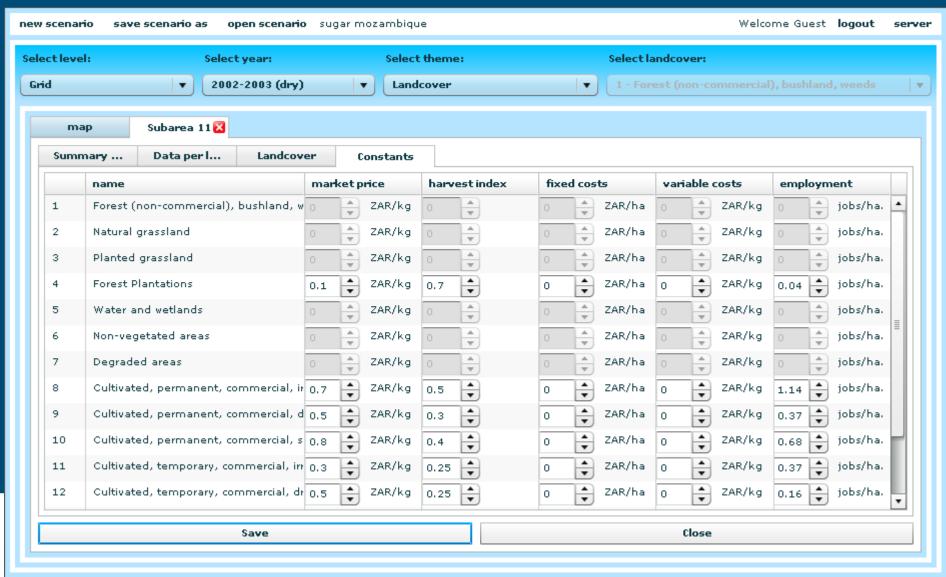


## Case 3: discussion support system for the water



# Case 3: discussion support system for the water

# demainand run scenario's



## Case 3: Results

User can set parameter values. These are sent to the server by WFS

Unlike SQL a WFS insert or update request cannot perform calcultations

To invoke calculations a separarate server side component was needed

Conclusion case 3: WFS partly fulfilled the needs. A server side custum component using SQL was needed to perform calculations





#### Conclusions

Inside GIS web applications, which run client side, WFS-T has been successfully applied to select and manipulate server side data

In succesfull applications the number of features involved in one user action is limited

In those cases no custom server side component using SQL was needed





#### Conclusions

## Shortcomings of WFS are:

- The filter capabilities ae lacking the ability to define a filter expression based on a joined table.
- Unlike SQL the WFS-T insert or update request cannot perform calculations on the fly.
- When a larger number of features is involved in one request - a couple of thousand features or more - WFS-T tends to end up with a bad performance.

Larger datasets should be processed server side because downloading large amounts of data and processing them client side is too time-consuming.





# Questions?

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