

## ***Training Module Section V***

# **Setup a connection to RS Image Server using WMS MapBrowser**

### **1. Introduction**

Maplab MapBrowser application is a spatial data discovery tool that is a compliant with OGC Web Mapping specification. MapBrowser allows you to select spatial data from local and WMS servers. In this module we will describe how to connect to GMS Remote Sensing Image Server by MapBrowser.

### **2. Objective**

The objectives of this part are:


- 2.1 To familiarize with Maplab's MapBrowser application
- 2.2 To interact with a connection to GMS Remote Sensing Image Serve

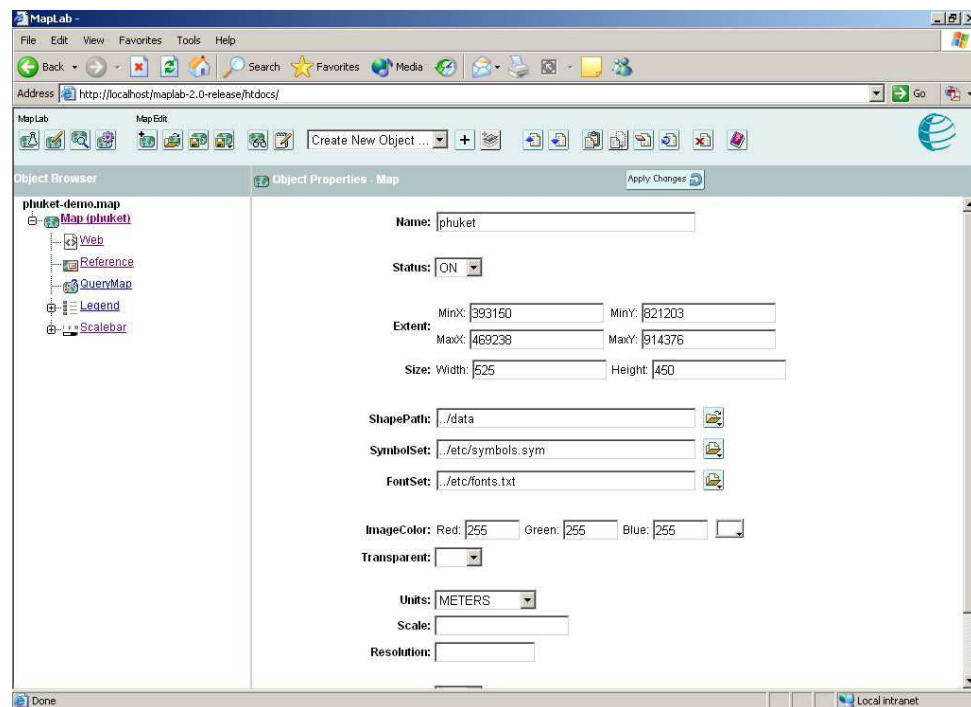
### **3. Procedure**

At first step, the connection to remote WMS server has to establish and retrieve information of server such a layer available, data projection and description of each layer which were define on remote server by metadata definition.

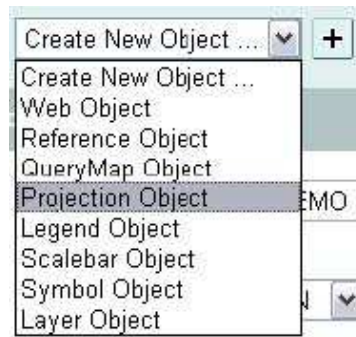
- 3.1 Star application MapLab by typing following URL in your browser:  
<http://localhost/maplab-2.0-release/htdcos/index.phtml>



3.2 Start MapEdit and open your map file . The phuket.map which was edit from previous module will use in this section. This map file is available in the local Web Server Document root's phuket (c:/foxserv/www/html/phuket/htdocs/phuket-demo.map)



3.3 Add Projection Object




3.4 WMS servers have to present the projection in which they are able to server data using EPSG projection codes

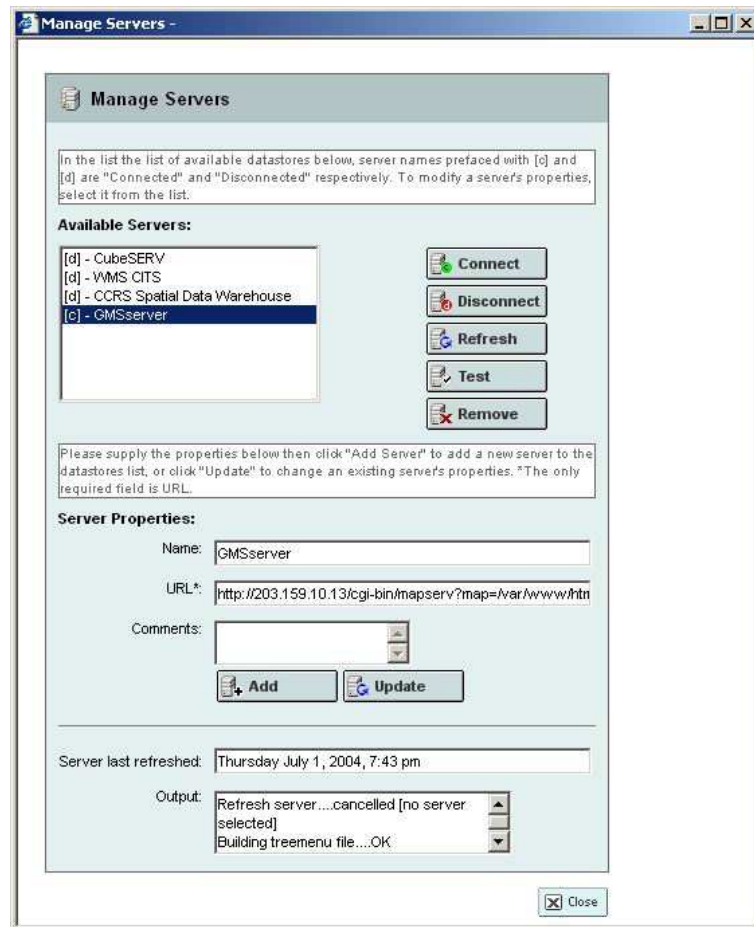
(see <http://www.inovagis.org/giserver/epsg.asp> for a list of EPSG codes). The PROJ4 library that is automatically installed by the demo setup come with a table of EPSG initialization codes and allow users to define a projection. Enter projection (eg. Init=epsg:32647 ).

**Project Attributes**



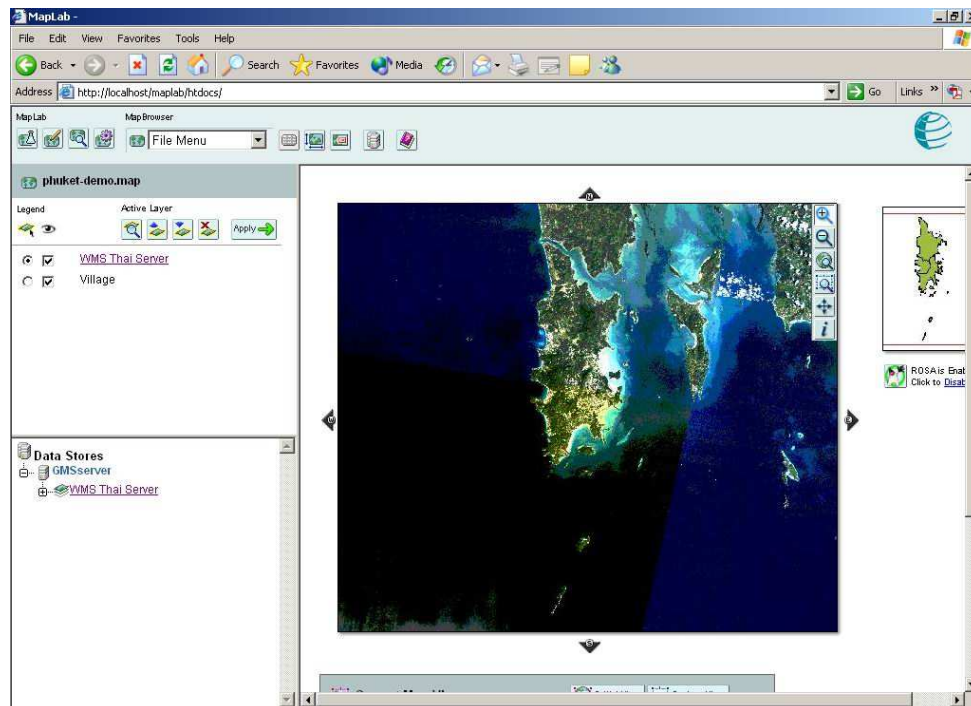
3.5 Open MapBrowser 

3.6 Click Manage servers button . The “Manage Remote Server” window will open. Enter Server URL and click “Add”. Here we use the WMS server hosted at Asian Institute of Technology (<http://203.159.10.13/cgi-bin/thaiwms?>).



You may also wish to experiment with other servers listed in the “Manage Remote Server”

- 3.7 You will see Server Name (GMSserver) in DATA stores. Click layer name “GMSLandsatTrue” that is a True color composite of Landsat Image of GMS.



3.8 GMSLandsatTrue layer is added in your map. Click “Apply”

3.9 Move a layer up and down by the **Promote** and **Demote** buttons. But an active layer has to define first by radio button selection and then can be manipulated.

3.10 Saved map



3.11 Display LandsatTrue color layer retrieve across an Internet connection from the RS Image Server by checking the checkbox next to the LandsatTrue color layer name.

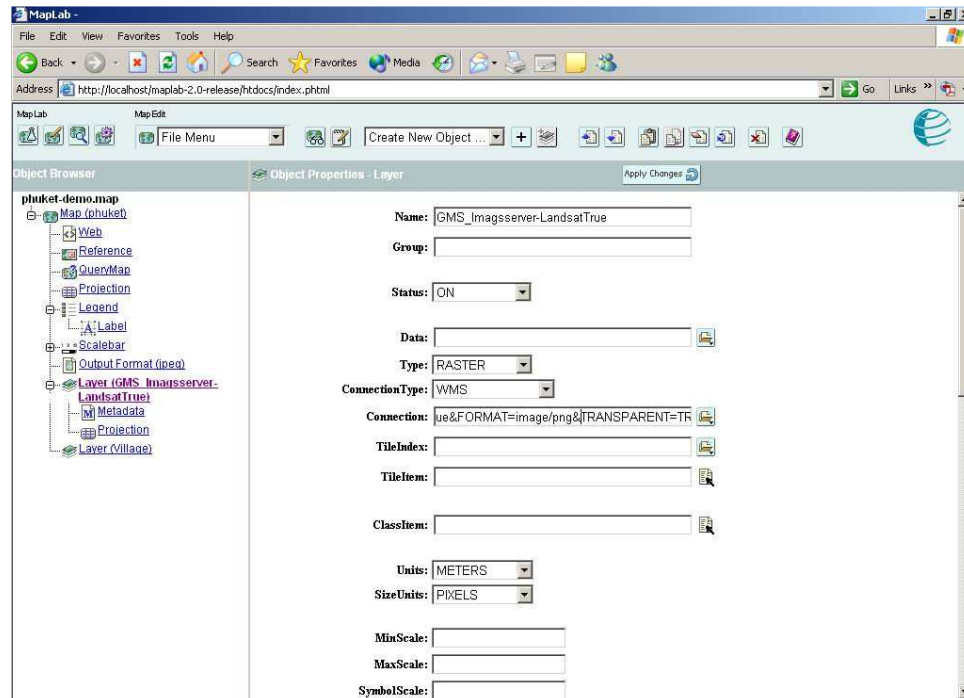
### ***Request 24 bits image format***


By default the request image format from GMS image server is png image format which is an 8 bits image format. However the request image can be specific with 24 bits image format, which is a format of original Landsat image. Thus an original spectral and spatial resolution's image will be show on the map.

3.12 Open Map Edit (if map has not opened yet, open your map file)

3.13 Click on a layer “GMS\_Imagserver-LandsatTrue”

3.14 Edit a Connection value of this layer from “FORMAT=image/png” to “FORMAT=image/tiff” then click apply button.



3.15 Preview and compare a quality of image by Click on  “Preview Map” button to see a map.

3.16 Save a map file.

## 4. Conclusion

In this module, we have seen how to add layer object to an existing mapfile using the DCGM III data for Phuket Island, Thailand. We have also learnt how to add symbols and annotation to map layers using the MapLap RAD.

## 5. Reference

This section was modified and reference from the

Training Notes on Spatial Data Sharing using Open Source and Free Software  
Developed by Venkatesh Raghavan, Phisan Santitamnont and Shinji Masumoto  
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