

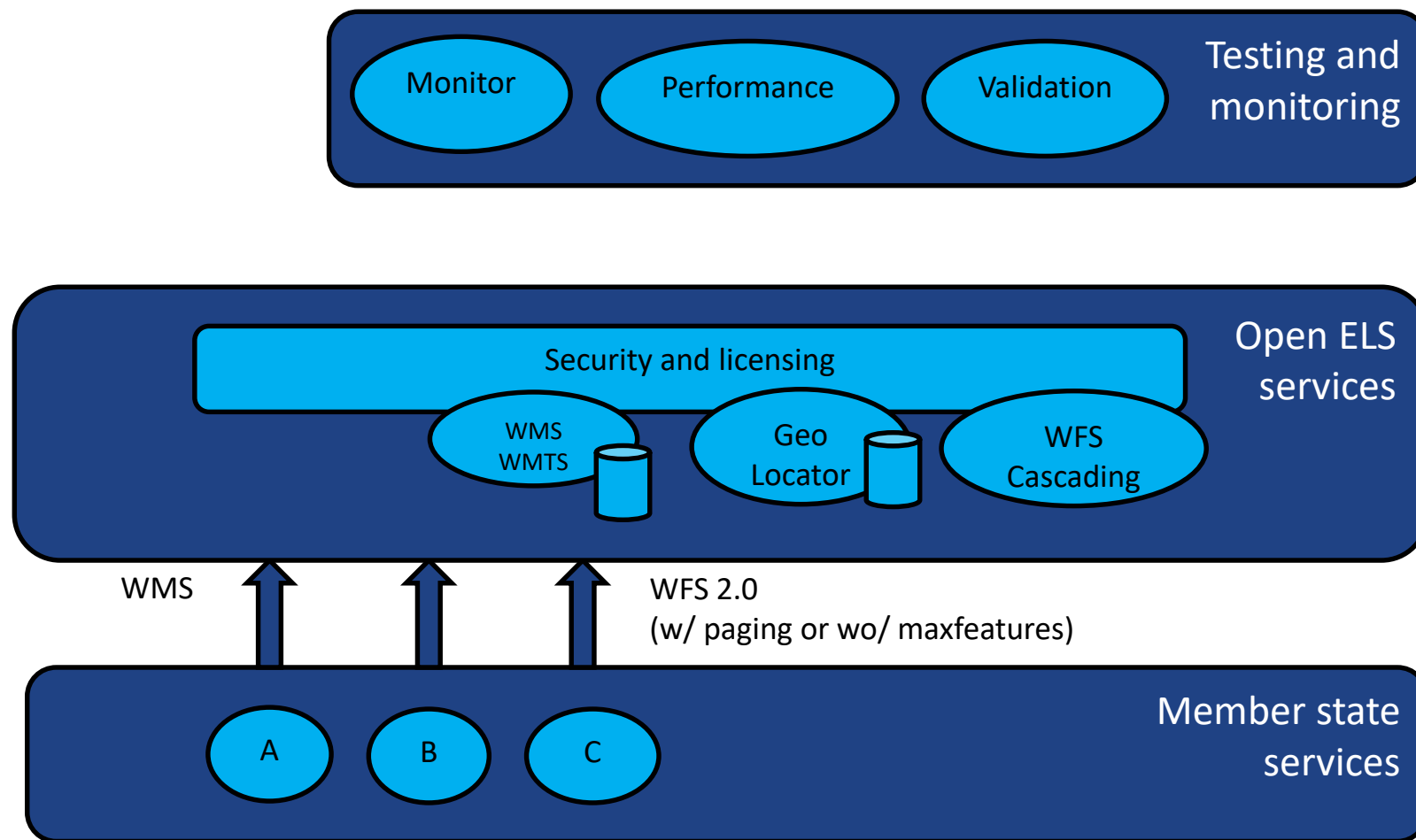
Open European Location Services

ELS / OpenELS technical infrastructure, prospects prototyping the new ELS infrastructure

Jari Reini, EuroGeographics

Webinar, 26th September 2018

OpenELS Architecture (current)



Current architecture

Benefits

- Partners host and maintain their own services
- Update cycles may be very fast

Disadvantages

- Some of the services are responding slowly
- WFS paging missing or maxfeatures limit is low

Background

Open ELS project decided to test centralized architecture in order to tackle slow response times and limitations in feature delivery

The following information is based on Open ELS hackathon, which took place in Hønefoss, Norway, 3-5 September 2018

Participants in hackaton: Kartverket, National Land Survey of Finland and Eurogeographics

The architecture is a prototype, not a production service. We used addresses (AD) as a test data

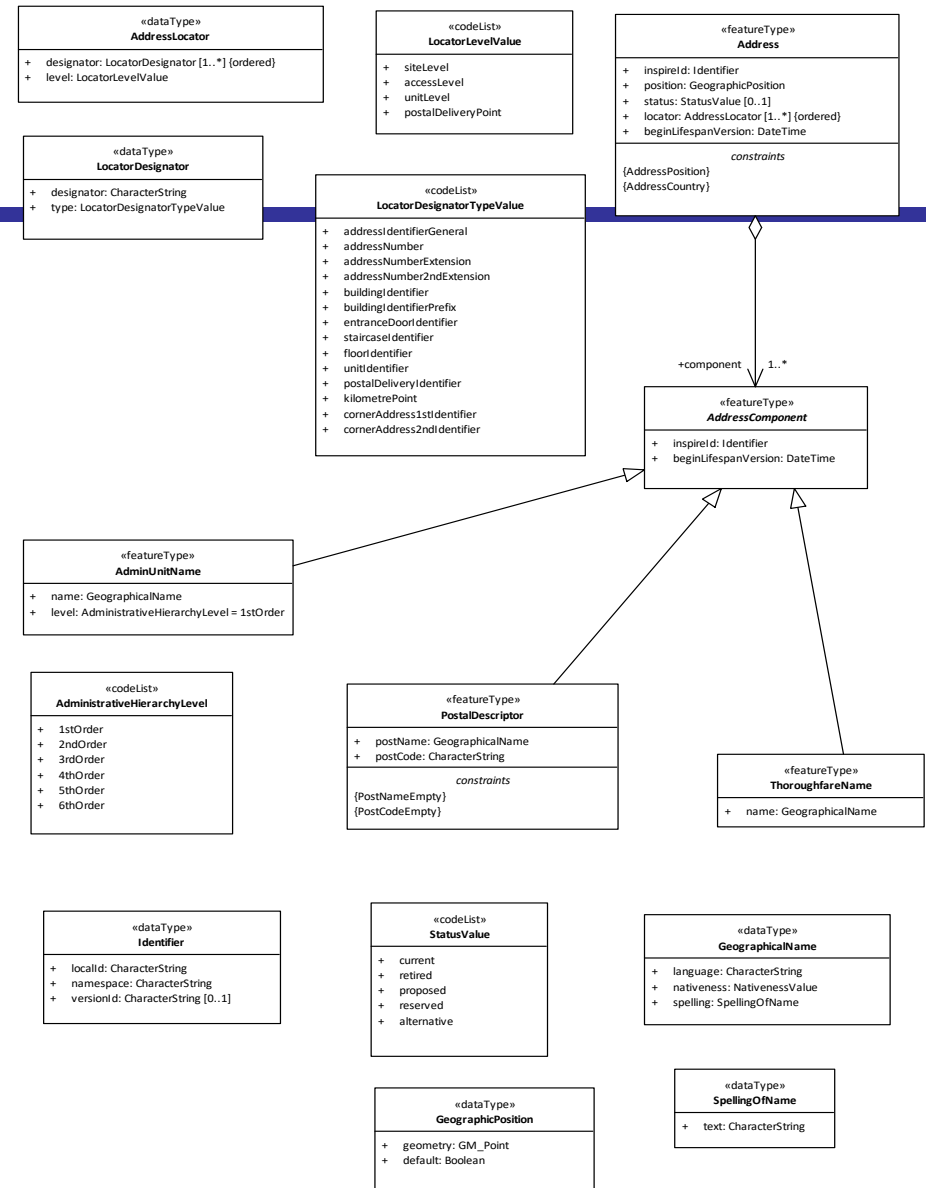
UML model - AD

reduce options and unused constructs

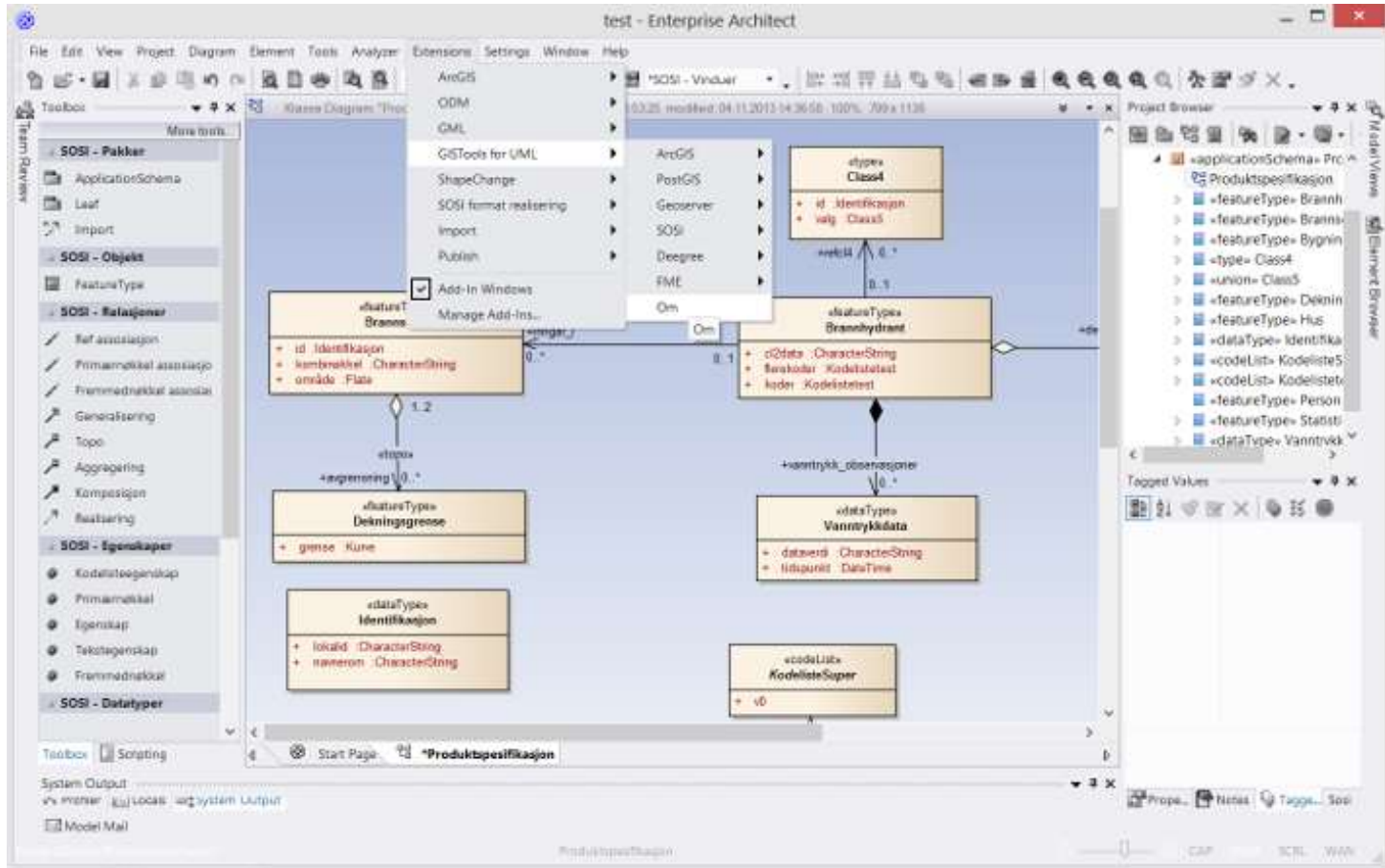
keep the Inspire structure

remove most voidable and optional elements

make some central elements mandatory



GIStools by Arkitektum – from UML to schemas



Hale Studio – ETL tool

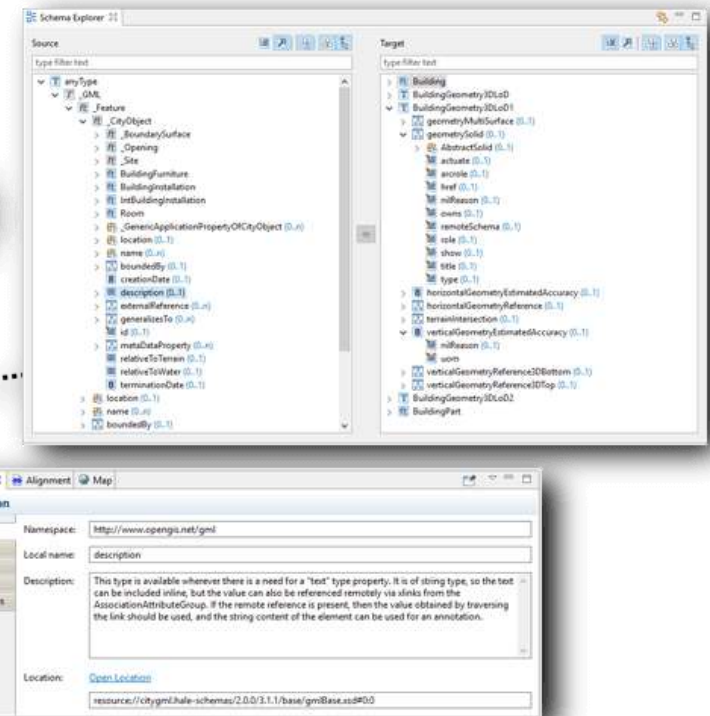


Image: [wetransform.to](https://www.wetransform.to)

Hale studio – schema mapping

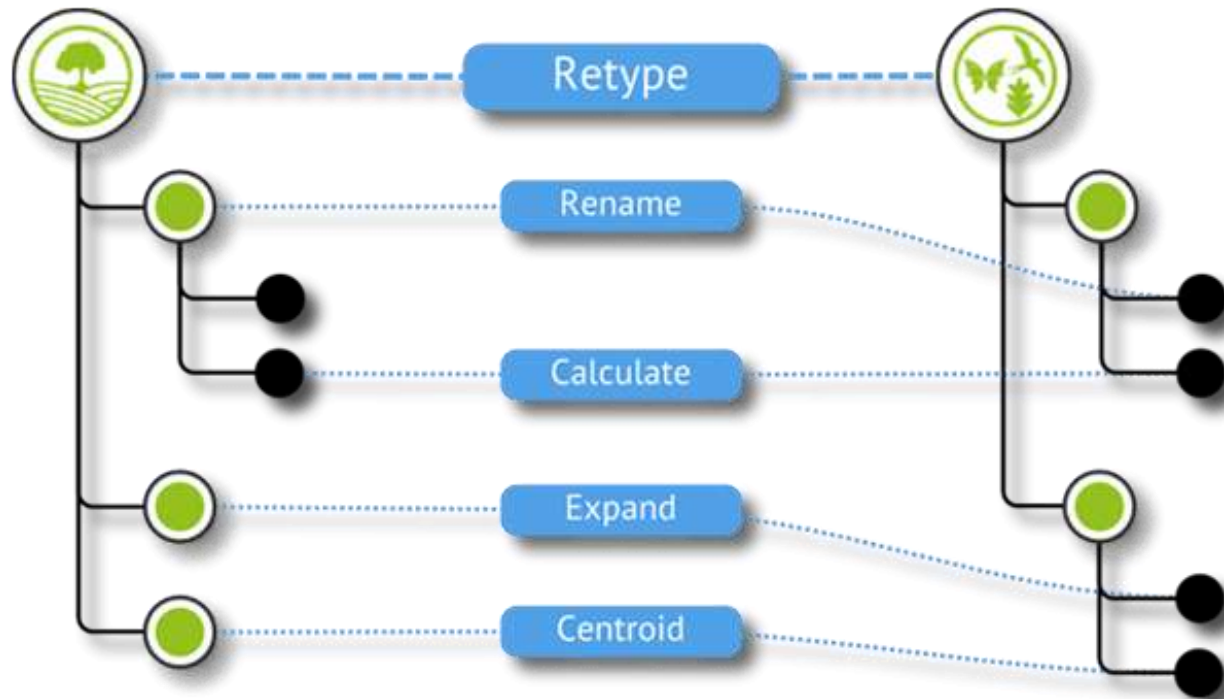
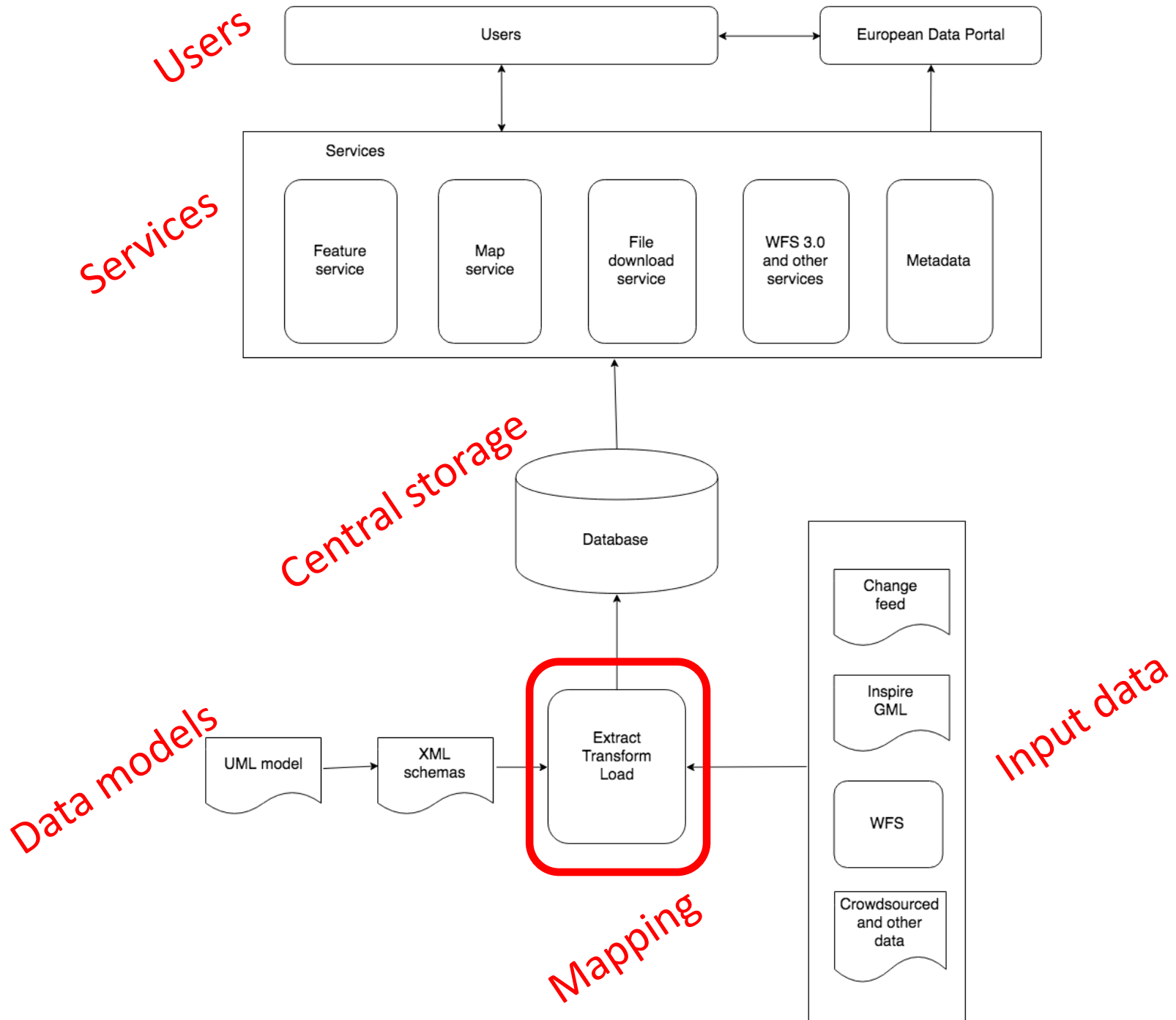


Image: wetransform.to



Conclusions

A central architecture is a good way to serve content from data providers who don't have service infrastructure

In a central architecture it is easier to configure service performance

A mapping from national content to common harmonized data model (may be)/is time consuming and requires domain experts as well as web service experts