



IBM ILOG JViews Map Viewer V8.6

**Using the IBM® ILOG® JViews
Map Viewer**

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Getting Started

Shows you how to build a map and then save it as a map file for future use.

In this section

An example map

Guides you through creating an example map and saving it.

An example map

Guides you through creating an example map and saving it.

In this section

Overview

Describes data sources used in this example.

Creating a map

Explains how to create a new map and add different types of map data.

Setting map properties

Explains how to set map properties to display map outlines or relief.

Adding data to a particular state

Explains how to enlarge a map area and add data to it.

Saving the current map

Explains how to save the current map.

Adding data to a particular city

Explains how to zoom in to an area and add data to it.

Saving the final map

Explains how to save the final map.

Overview

Note: This section uses data for demonstration purposes, see Data used in this documentation. For a list of suggested free sources for downloading map data see Map data.

This section shows you how to create a map and save it as a file. This example map could be used in homeland security, for example, to deploy national guards in Los Angeles to counter an urban terrorist threat. The map goes down to street and building level.

The finished map consists of the following data sources:

◆ **Shape\World_Countries.shp**

Provides the world as a backdrop, although the actual sample is centered on California.

◆ **GeoTIFF\World2_24M.tif**

Adds an esthetically pleasing map, mainly for use in the Overview pane.

◆ **CADRG\A.TOC**

Provides important military information such as bases, topographic terrain information and corridors in the USA.

◆ **vmaplv0\noamer**

A pure vector type defense map covering North America.

◆ **GTOPO30-DEM\W140N40.DEM**

Provides altitude information for terrain analysis that can be performed later in the final application.

◆ **GeoTIFF\LA_Houses.tif**

Adds details of the houses in relation to the street level views.


◆ **Shape\LA_Streets.shp**

Provides a street level view of Los Angeles.

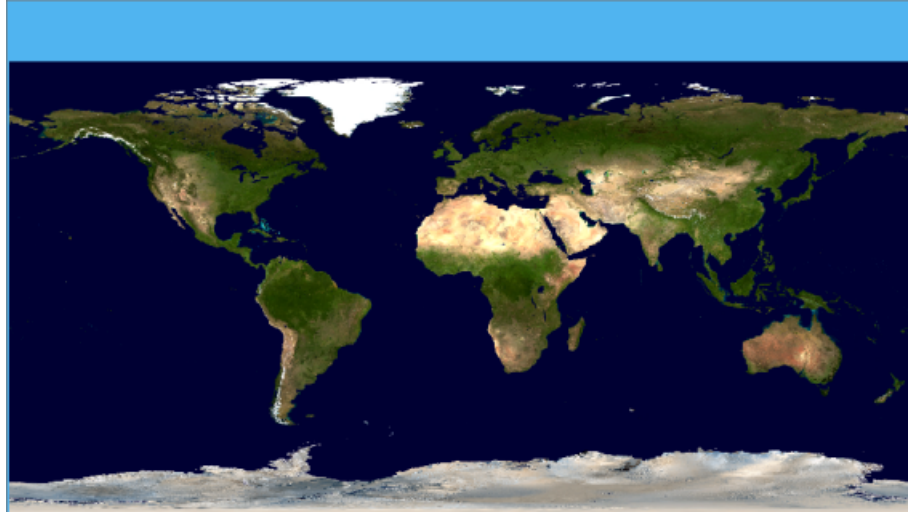
Creating a map

Note: This section assumes that you have downloaded appropriate data to your workstation. For a list of suggested free sources for downloading map data, see [Map data](#)

To create the map containing the data sources described in *An example map*:

1. Choose **File>New Map** to clear the Map View of any map data.
2. Choose **File>Add Map Data** to open the file browser, select the GeoTIFF format. For example, select the data source `World2_24M.tif` and choose **Open**
3. Click the  button to fit the whole world into the view.

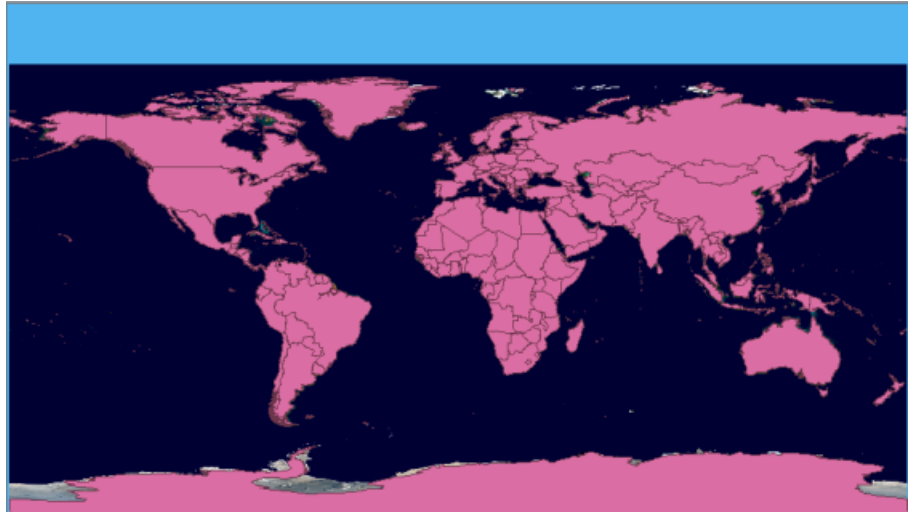
The following figure shows the resulting Map View pane.



The data source World2_24M

4. Choose **File>Add Map Data** to open the file browser, select the ESRI/Shape format, and then select the drive where you have downloaded and saved your data. For example, select the data source **ESRI/Shape** `World_countries.shp`, and then choose **Open**.


The following figure shows the resulting Map View pane.



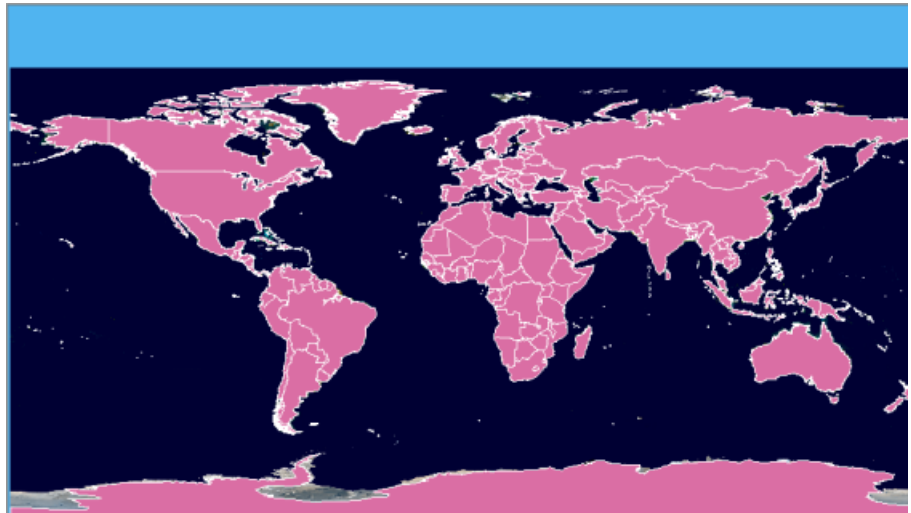
The data source World_countries.shp

Setting map properties

To set map properties:

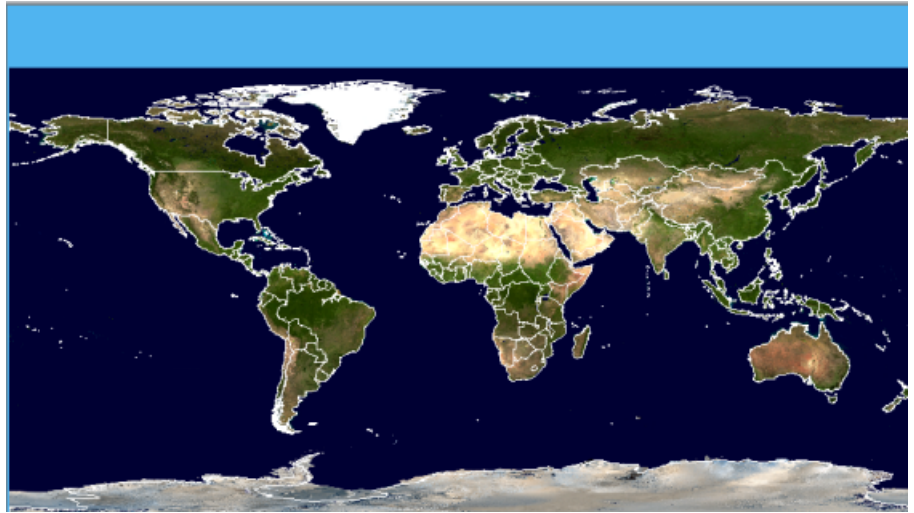
1. Expand the ESRI/Shape branch and select the `World_Countries.shp` layer in the **Map Layers** pane to display the corresponding map style property sheet below it.
2. Select the `Visible in Overview` property in the map style property sheet and check that the value is `False` so that this data source is not displayed in the Overview pane.
3. Click in the right column of the `Line Color` property in the map style property sheet, click the  button, set the `Line Color` value to white using the Color Editor displayed and click Apply.

The following figure shows the resulting Map View pane.



Setting the map outline color


4. Select the `Filled` property in the map style property sheet and set the value to **False**.
The following figure shows the resulting map relief.




Setting the map relief

Adding data to a particular state

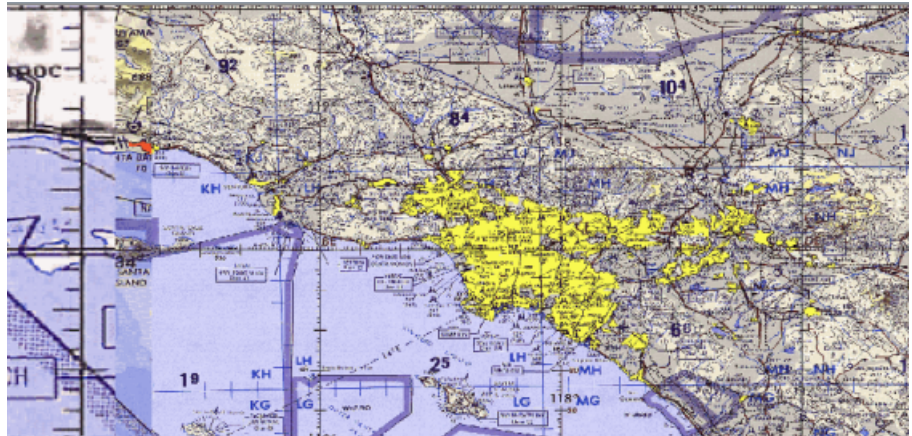
Zooming in on California

- ◆ Click the  button on the toolbar and draw a rectangle around the California area to zoom in on it. If necessary, zoom in again to enlarge the map more.

Adding military data


1. Choose **File>Add Map Data** to open the file browser, select the CADRG format. For example, select the data source A.TOC and then choose **Open**.
2. Click the  button on the toolbar and draw a rectangle around the Los Angeles area to zoom in on it. If necessary, zoom in again until the Los Angeles area fills the Map View.

The following figure shows the resulting Map View pane.



The data source CADRG A.TOC

Adding vectorial VMAP data

1. Choose **File>Add Map Data** to open the file browser, select the VMAP format, and then select the drive where you downloaded and saved your data.
2. For example, select the data source noamer
3. Select Transportation (Roads) in the Features Choice pane, click the  button, and draw a rectangle around the part of the map where you want to add vectorial VMAP Data (Los Angeles). While you do this the Select Data Sources window remains open.
4. Choose **Open**.

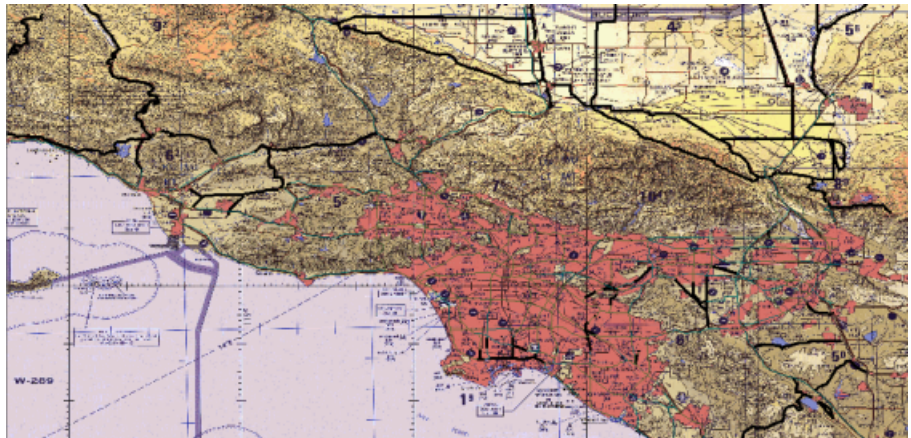
The following figure shows the resulting Map View pane.



The data source VMAP noamer

5. In the Map Layers pane, open the VMAP hierarchy and select Road (secondary Route) to display the corresponding map style property sheet.
6. Select the Line Width property in the map style property sheet and set the Line Width value to 3.0.
7. Click in the right column of the Line Color property in the map style property sheet, click the button, and set the Line Color value to black using the Color Editor displayed.

The following figure shows the resulting Map View pane.

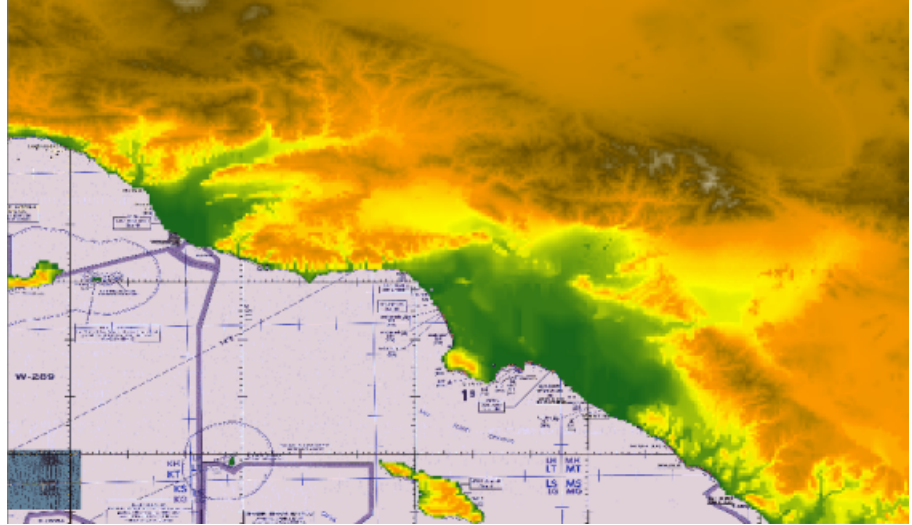


The data source VMAP noamer Road (secondary route)


Adding altitude information

1. Choose **File>Add Map Data** to open the file browser, select the GTOPO30-DEM format, and then select the drive where you downloaded and saved your data. For example, select the data source W140N40.DEM, and then choose **Open**.

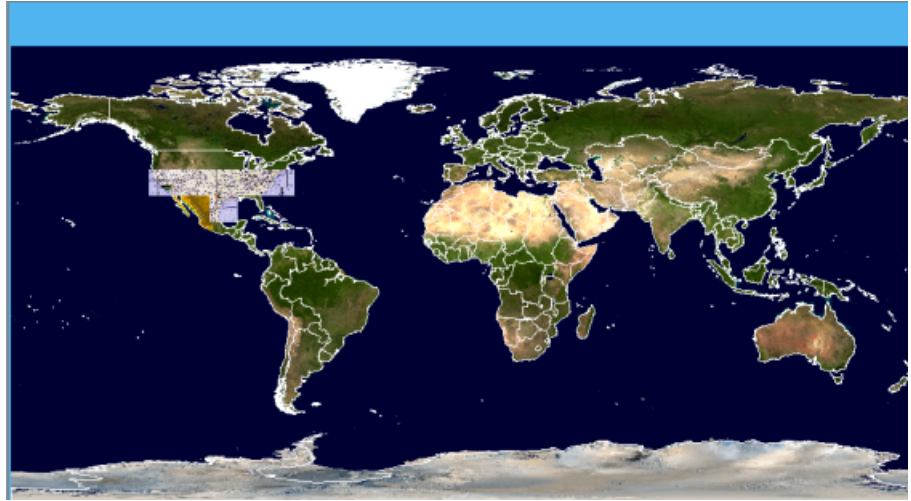
The following figure shows the resulting Map View pane





The data source GTOPO30-DEM W140N40-DEM

2. Choose **File>Add Map Data** to open the file browser, select the GTOPO30-DEM format. For example, select the data source W140N40.DEM and then choose **Open**.
The following figure shows the resulting Map View pane.
3. Select the GTOPO30-DEM layer in the Map Layers pane and drag and drop it just below the ESRI/Shape layer.
4. Select the **Preferences** tab and set the Distances property to International Statute Mile, the Altitudes property to International Foot, and the Coordinates property to UTM.
5. Select the **Map Layers** tab to redisplay the pane and then click the  button to display the whole map in the Map View pane.

The following figure shows the resulting Map View pane.



The data source GTOPO30-DEM W140N40-DEM

6. Select the VMAP layer in the Map Layers pane, click the  button to zoom to the content of this layer, and then zoom in on Los Angeles.
7. Select the `Visible in Overview` property in the map style property sheet and set the value to `false` to prevent this layer being displayed in the Overview pane.
8. Click the  button again to display the whole map in the Map View pane.

Saving the current map


1. Save the current map “look and feel”. The *theme* can be saved without the data and applied to other imported data sources, or together with the map data. For more information about themes, refer to Map themes and zoom levels.
2. Choose **File>Save Map as** in the main menu and select or deselect the **Save Theme Only** option as required.

Note:

The Save Theme Only option saves only a description of the map, without the data. As a result, saving will be quicker and take less disk space, but the theme may be unusable on another machine that does not have the original data source available.


Adding data to a particular city

Zooming in on LA

- ◆ Click the  button, and zoom in twice on Los Angeles.

Adding LA house information

1. Choose **File>Add Map Data** to open the file browser, select the GeoTIFF format. For example, select the data source `LA_Houses.tif` and then choose **Open**.

2. Click the  button, and zoom in on Los Angeles.


The following figure shows the resulting Map View pane.



Los Angeles and its secondary routes

3. Drag and drop the GeoTIFF layer to the bottom of the Map Layers pane, open the hierarchy, and click the `LA_Houses.tif` data source to select it.

4. Click the  button to zoom the whole `LA_Houses.tif` layer into the Map View pane.

5. Click the  button, and rotate the mouse wheel backwards to zoom into the part of `LA_Houses.tif` that is of interest. Now zoom in or out using the zoom in/out slider in the Overview pane, until the houses are displayed at the scale you want.

The following figure shows the resulting Map View pane.

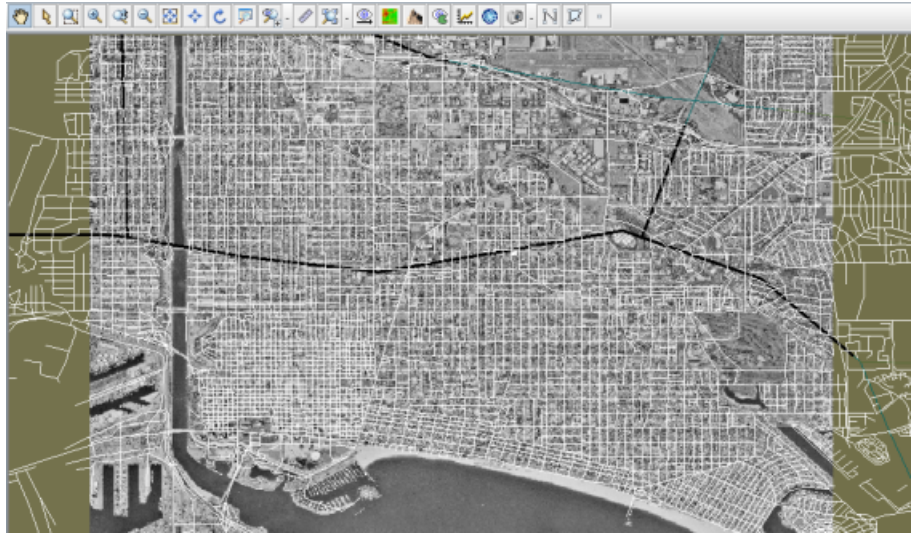


The data source LA_Houses

Adding LA street information


1. Drag and drop the VMAP layer to the bottom of the Map Layers pane.
2. Choose **File>Add Map Data** to open the file browser, select the ESRI/Shape format. For example, select the data source `LA_Streets.shp` and then choose Open.
3. Drag and drop the ESRI/Shape layer to the bottom of the Map Layers pane and select `LA_Streets.shp` to display the corresponding Map Data Style Sheet.
4. Select the `Line Color` property and set the `Line Color` value to white using the Color Editor displayed.

The following figure shows the resulting Map View pane.



The data source LA_Streets

5. Choose **Option>Show Tooltips on the Map** to enable the display of tooltips when you move the mouse pointer over the map.

6. Click the  button, and zoom in on the part of the LA_Houses.tif and LA_Streets.shp data sources that are of interest to you.

The following figure shows the resulting Map View pane.



LA_Streets and LA_Houses

Saving the final map

- ◆ Choose **File>Save Map As** and save the map under the directory and name of your choice.

You have now completed the map and saved it. You can reopen the map at any time and make any changes to it that you want.

To save your current zoom setting, you can also create areas of interest (see *Managing areas of interest*) which enable you to quickly locate and move between these saved areas.

Getting to know the Map Viewer

Introduces you to features of the Map Viewer that help you develop maps through this Graphical User Interface (GUI).

In this section

Maps

Provides general definitions of map properties like layers, themes and related concepts.

Coordinate systems supported

Provides a list of coordinate systems supported by Map Viewer.

Map data supported

Provides a list of map data supported by Map Viewer.

Exporting map data

Describes the map data formats that Map Viewer can export to and the Export Map window.

Map Viewer features

Provides descriptions of the main features of the Map Viewer.

Terrain Analysis

Describes the terrain analysis features provided by JViews Map Viewer

Maps

Provides general definitions of map properties like layers, themes and related concepts.

In this section

Overview

Describes how maps are characterized.

Map layers

Defines map layers.

Map themes and zoom levels

Defines map themes and zoom levels.

Saving a map theme with or without map data

Describes how map themes and map source data can be saved separately or together.

Map layer hierarchy

Defines a map layer hierarchy and describes how this can be customized.

Viewing hidden map layers

Describes how to view hidden map layers by configuring and using the See Through Interactor.

Map Dynamic Styles

Describes the Dynamic Style Setting pane.

Split or filtered map layers

Describes the result of splitting or filtering map background layers with examples.

Overview

Whether it contains vectorial or raster data, every map exists as a set of data. In addition to this data set, a map is characterized by a set of properties and a theme. Every map has a theme, and in a theme specifies the layers, zoom levels, and other information that control how the map is viewed at different zoom levels. A theme is the sum of the characteristics of a map. See Map themes and zoom levels for more information.

Map layers

A map displays one or more data sources, which describe the map components. A data source provides the map components, such as polygons and lines, and their properties. If you import more than one data source, each is placed into a separate layer that forms part of the map background.

Layers are also used to contain other information, such as grids, labels, terrain analysis and measurements. You can control how much information is displayed at any one time by selecting which layers to make visible. See *Map themes and zoom levels* for more information.

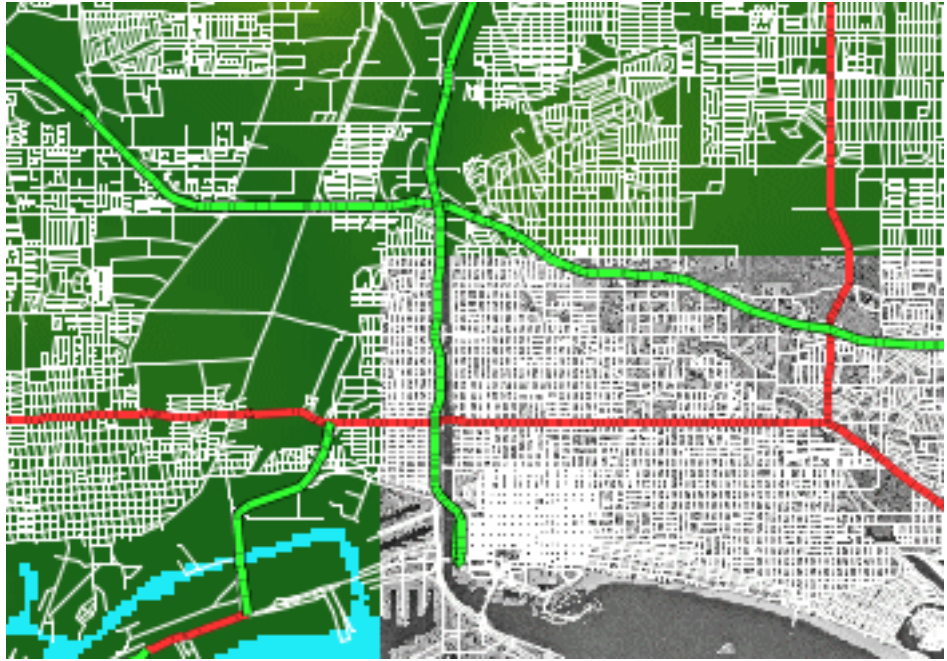
Most layers allow users to define styling parameters, such as *color*, *border thickness*, or *labels* for the graphical components. You can adjust the order of layers and the transparency of its content so that one layer does not obscure the information in another (see *Managing map layers*).

A component is the lowest level of object and can be considered as a polyline with properties such as `name` and `position` (used for streets for example), or as an area with properties such as `name` and `color` (used for countries for example). Component properties can be used for labeling or filtering and are displayed in the tool tips (if activated on the map), and in the Property pane of the selected layer.

The purpose of layers is to provide a hierarchical organization/decomposition of the map represented using a given style. There is no limit to the number of layers you can define. The contribution that each layer makes to the overall theme is known as a layer style.

For example, a map background layer could consist of ground transportation with roads, motorways, streets, and tunnels defined as sublayers. Or the map background layer could be based on legal boundaries with countries, states, counties, cities, and blocks defined as sublayers.

The following figure shows an example of a map showing road, highway, and motorway layers.



A map displaying layers

Layers are displayed in a pane in the Map Viewer under the **Map Layers** tab.
For more information, see *Managing map layers*.

Map themes and zoom levels

A map theme is a collection of all layer styles, zoom levels, and how zooming affects each map configuration. For example, you can specify a set of visual properties in the Map Style Property Sheet, such as whether elements are visible or not, the transparency level, and the color, line thickness, or label for each layer. You can then associate these properties with a selected zoom level and when a zoom operation crosses the zoom threshold, the next style set is applied dynamically. In other words, you can display a style set per scale range, (see *Setting dynamic styles*). There is no limit to the number of zoom levels that you can define that trigger a change in the appearance of a map.

For example, in a map of an entire country, the cities could display at a zoom level that shows the whole country. When zooming in, you can see only street and building map layers, and when zooming out only the motorways and cities.

Saving a map theme with or without map data

You can save the map with data, or save it as a theme only containing references to the raw map data.

Map Theme Only

A theme has basically to do with the look and feel of the map and provides you with full control over how map data is displayed. A map theme allows you to decide what is displayed, when, and how.

If a map is saved as theme only, the application must have access to the map data sources. The following prepared map data is saved:

- ◆ Uniform Resource Locators (URLs) or file names, pointers to map data sets (server, local directories, databases, ...), and any specific parameter relevant to each data source (for example, the features selected or the area of selection within the data source).
- ◆ The number, name and hierarchy of layers.
- ◆ The look and feel of each layer (color, transparency, thickness for vector, ...).
- ◆ The resolution collection to which a given map theme will apply (for example, see roads in white, thickness 3 at “street level”, but after a zoom out operation see the same roads in black, thickness 1 at “city level”, then zoom out again to make them disappear).
- ◆ The zoom level setting, if this has been defined by an Area of Interest, (see *Managing areas of interest*).

A use case for this implementation could be as an application used to monitor traffic in a Web portal. The application developed using JViews Maps would load the latest traffic and street information at launch time, from external Map Servers.

For more information about saving a map theme, see *Saving a map*.

Map Theme and Map Data

When you save the map theme and the map data, the contents of the map file are the same as when you save a map theme only, but instead of storing map data as a set of URLs or pointers, the data is copied locally. This provides a faster loading time, especially for raster data, and allows a map to be displayed even if the original “source data” is not accessible anymore.

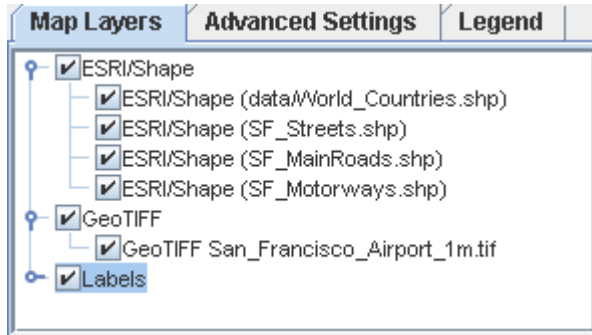
A use case for this implementation could be if the application developed using JViews Maps is used to monitor the position of firemen in a building. The firemen would probably have poor or no connectivity to a server, so would need map data locally. Any available bandwidth could be used to update the position of the individual firemen in the building during an intervention.

For more information about saving a map theme and map data, see *Saving a map*.

Map layer hierarchy

As you import different data source types a layer hierarchy is built up consisting of layers and sublayers. Data sources of the same type are grouped as sublayers of a parent layer.

In the following figure, the ESRI/Shape (see *Shapefile format*) and GeoTIFF (see *GeoTIFF format*) files are grouped as sublayers under their parent layers. The last layer in the hierarchy becomes the front layer in the Map View pane. For example, the Labels layer is displayed in front of the GeoTIFF layer in the Map View pane.



Standard layer hierarchy

You can rename layers and sublayers to make the name more meaningful, (see *Renaming a map layer*). For example, San Francisco Streets would be more meaningful than SF_Streets.shp.

You can also set up your own layer hierarchy by creating new layers and sublayers, (see *Creating a map layer hierarchy*). You can then fill them with one or more of the data sources you have already imported.

The following figure shows an example of a new parent layer called `Top Layer` into which the `SF_Streets.shp` file has been placed.



Customized layer hierarchy

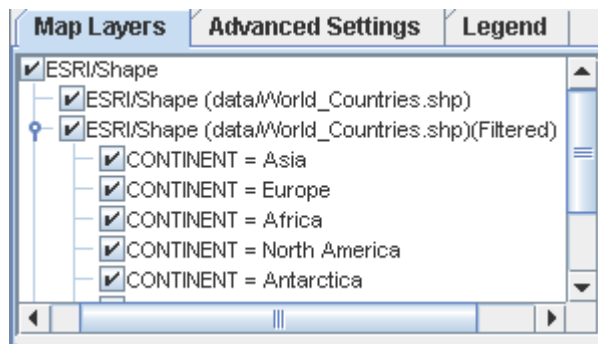
Map layers can also be hidden from the layer tree, (see *Hiding and showing a map layer in the tree*). For example, in a case where end users can add more map layers to an application

that has a fixed background map, the application developer may want to ensure that the end user cannot alter or remove this background map. The solution to this problem is to hide those layers from the tree so that they cannot be modified.

You also have the possibility to move layers to different positions in the hierarchy and to split layers or create filters on layers that contain metadata (see *Splitting or filtering a map layer*). You can send layers to the front (top) or back (bottom) of the hierarchy, or change the position of a layer within the hierarchy.

The filtering mechanism allows you to create a layer that displays only the objects that match a filter. You can also split a layer by grouping together the objects that match the same value for selected metadata. In both cases, the split/filtered layers are added to the map layer hierarchy.

The following figure shows an example of an ESRI/Shape file displayed according to a CONTINENT filter.



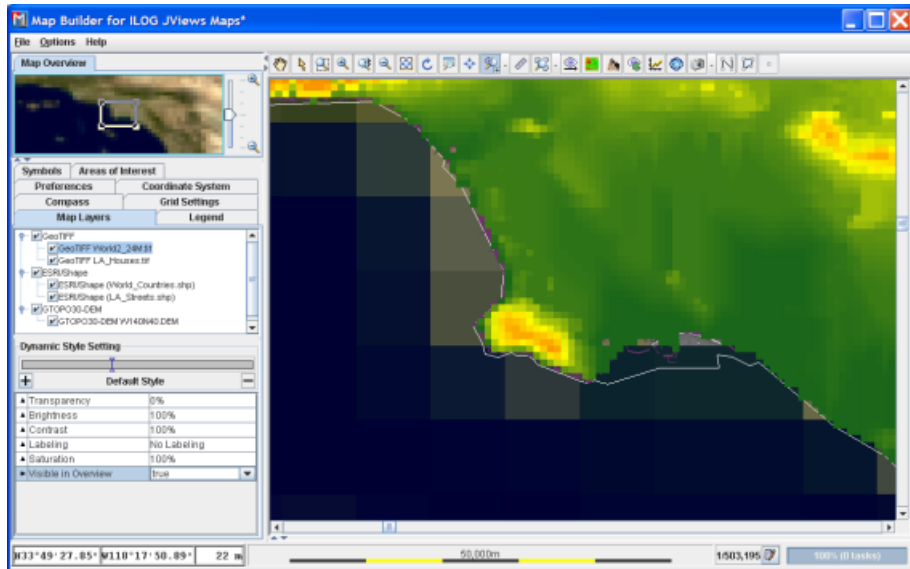
Split and filtered map layers

A shortcut menu is available in the Map Layers pane that allows you to carry out most of the operations available in the Map Layers pane. For more information, see *Managing map layers* and *Split or filtered map layers*.

Viewing hidden map layers

As shown in *Map layer hierarchy*, a map is made up using layers of map data. The visibility of layer data is controlled by the map layer order. It is also possible to hide the contents of a layer entirely (see *Hiding and showing a map layer in the tree*). The See Through Interactor is used to view the contents of a layer that is not visible in a map.


The following figure shows a map with hidden layers.

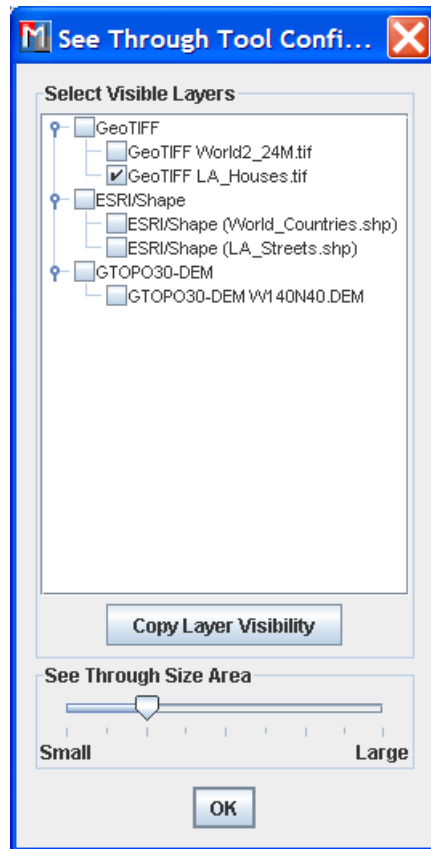


A map with hidden layers

To view hidden layer information, you first have to configure the See Through Interactor.

To configure the See Through Interactor:

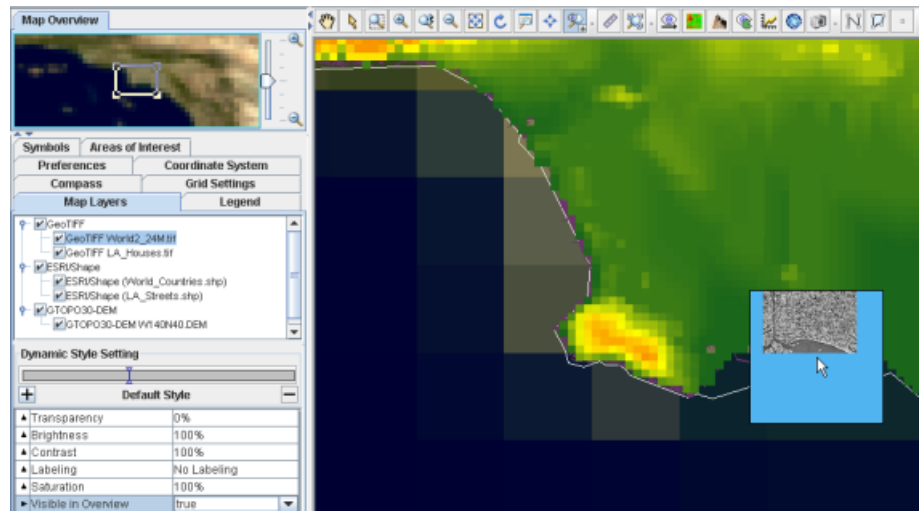
1. Click the + sign in the bottom right of the See Through Interactor button . The See Through Tool Configuration window opens.



The See Through Tool Configuration window

Note: The layers selected in the See Through Tool Configuration window follow the map layer hierarchy, that is, higher layers are visible before lower ones.

2. Select the layers to be displayed by the See Through Interactor.
3. Set the visible area using the See Through Size Area slider.
4. Click OK. The See Through Tool Configuration window closes and the See Through Interactor is activated automatically.
5. Click the area in the map where you wish to view a sublayer. The sublayer is revealed, as shown in the following figure.



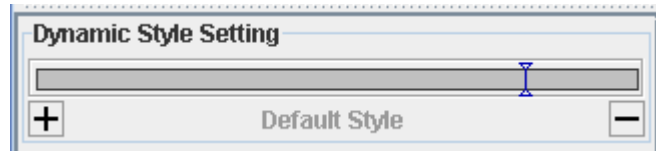
Sublayers in a Map Displayed Using the See Through Interactor

6. Once the see through tool has been configured, click the See Through Interactor button to activate the See Through Interactor. You do not need to reconfigure the See Through Interactor each time you use it.

Map Dynamic Styles

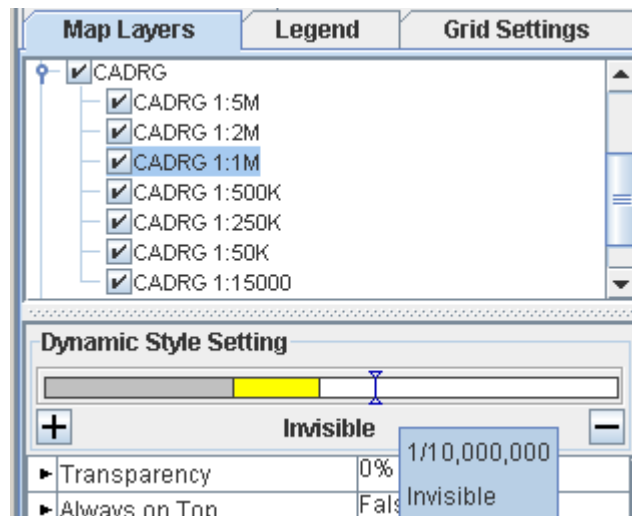
The Dynamic Style Setting pane enables you to define a set of dynamic styles for selected zoom levels, for each layer that contributes to the overall theme. The default style displayed in the Dynamic Style Setting pane when you first start the Map Viewer has only the basic style set applied and will not change as you zoom in or out.

The following figure shows the Dynamic Style Setting pane. For more information, see *Setting dynamic styles*.



The Dynamic Style Setting pane

If you have a multiresolution map, for example, a CADRG, the different resolutions are displayed in the Map Layers pane as sublayers. When a sublayer is selected, a bar is displayed in the Dynamic Style Setting pane, and the name of the style is displayed for each section of the bar. You can also use this bar to set the map scale with a single click. This enables you to preview the map appearance at the selected scale.



Setting the map scale with the Dynamic Style Setting bar

Split or filtered map layers

You can split or filter a map background layer according to the component properties contained within it. Splitting results in two or more filtered layers, whereas filtering produces only a single filtered layer. For example, you could split a layer to create two filtered layers that group together countries with a population above and below a given size, or create a single filtered layer that groups together all countries by name or by continent.

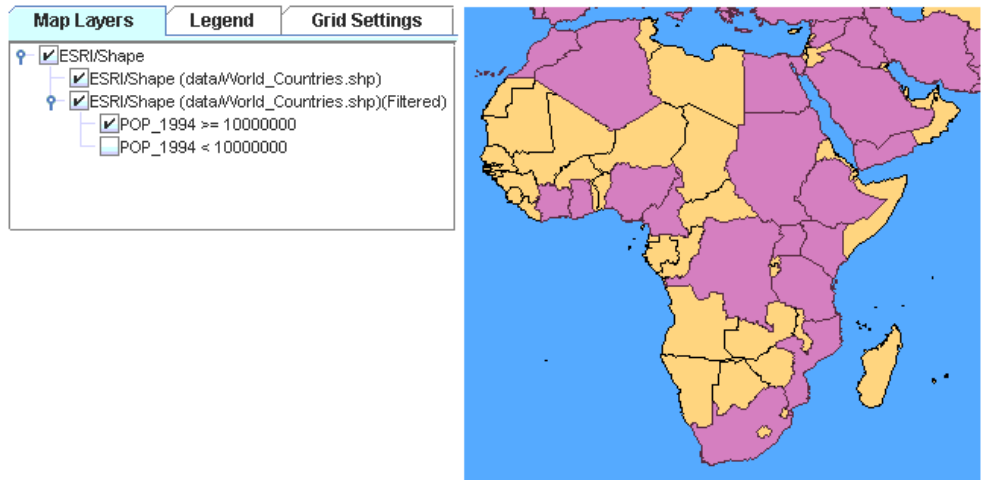
The list of properties displayed depends entirely on the meta data contained in the map layer you have selected and may be different for different layers. You can also split or filter a map layer more than once or you can split or filter an already filtered map layer again. In the case of splitting, an additional option allows you to create a second filtered layer for objects that do **not** match the filter.

Each time you split a layer into one or more filtered layers, they are automatically added to the Map Layers pane and marked (Filtered).

An example of map layer splitting

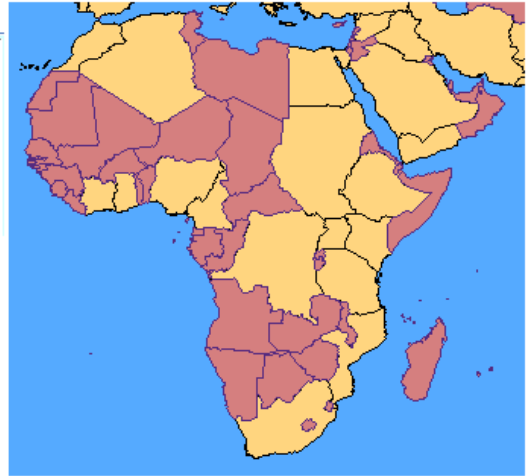
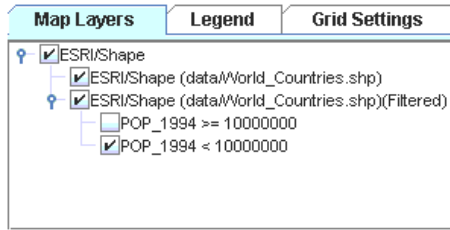
When you open the Map Viewer, the map layer `ESRI/Shape (data/World_Countries.shp)` is displayed by default. You can split this map layer, for example, to show the countries in the world that have a population equal to or more than, or less than 10,000,000 people. To do this, you must select the option that creates another filtered layer that groups together the world countries that do **not** have a population equal to the value you set (see *Splitting or filtering a map layer*). By making the split layers active or inactive, you can display your map in a way that highlights the specific objects you want to filter.

The following figure, centered on Africa, shows countries with a population equal to or more than 10,000,000.



Countries with a population greater than 10,000,000

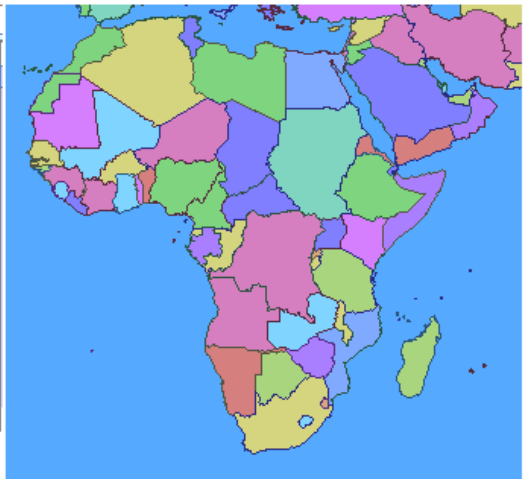
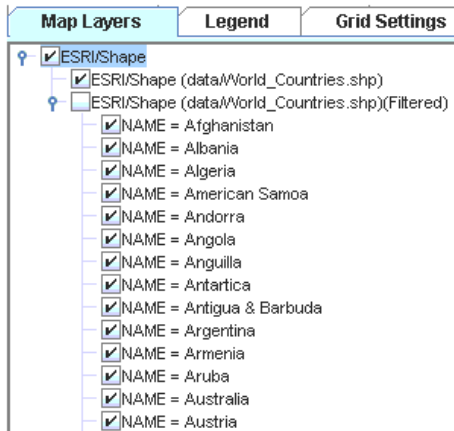
The next figure shows the result of switching the active and inactive states of the split layers to show the countries that have a population of less than 10,000,000.



Countries with a population less than 10,000,000

An example of map layer filtering

In the following example, centered on Africa, the Map Layer has been filtered to group together the countries of the world.



An example of map layer filtering

For more information, see *Splitting or filtering a map layer*.

Coordinate systems supported

The Map Viewer supports the following coordinate systems:

- ◆ Geographical
- ◆ Albers Equal Area
- ◆ Azimuthal Equidistant
- ◆ Cassini
- ◆ Cylindrical Equal Area
- ◆ Eckert IV and Eckert VI
- ◆ Equidistant Cylindrical Projection
- ◆ French Lambert
- ◆ Gnomonic
- ◆ Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area, Lambert Conformal Conic, and Lambert Equal Area Conic
- ◆ Mercator, Oblique Mercator, and Transverse Mercator
- ◆ Miller Cylindrical
- ◆ Mollweide
- ◆ Orthographic
- ◆ Polyconic
- ◆ Robinson
- ◆ Sinusoidal
- ◆ Stereographic
- ◆ Universal Polar Stereographic and Universal Transverse Mercator
- ◆ Wagner IV

For information about projections, see *Coordinate systems* and *Setting coordinate systems*.

Map data supported

The Map Viewer supports the following types of map data:

- ◆ ARC Standard Raster Product (ASRP) (.gen)
- ◆ UTM/USP Standard Raster Product (USRP) (.gen)
- ◆ Compressed ARC Digitized Raster Graphic (CADRG) (.TOC)
- ◆ TIFF file-based interchange format for georeferenced raster imagery (GeoTIFF) (.tif)
- ◆ Non-georeferenced raster images (.gif, .tif, .jpg, .png)
- ◆ Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) Shape files (.shp)
- ◆ MapInfo Interchange Format (.mif)
- ◆ Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing system (TIGER/Line®) files (.rt*)
- ◆ Drawing Interchange Format (see *DXF format*) files (.dxf)
- ◆ Google™ Earth Keyhole Markup Language (KML) and KML Zipped (KMZ) formats (see *KML/ KMZ*) (.kml, .kmz)
- ◆ Digital Aeronautical Flight Information File format (see *DAFIF file*)
- ◆ National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) VPF/VMAP 0, 1 and 2
- ◆ Digital Terrain Elevation Data (DTED®) 0, 1 and 2
- ◆ Global Topographic Data (GTOPO30) DEM
- ◆ International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) S57 formatted file sets (see *S57 standard*)
- ◆ Web Map Server (see *WMS standard*) images
- ◆ Oracle® Spatial
- ◆ Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) files

For information about data sources, see *Data sources* and *Importing a simple data source*.

Exporting map data

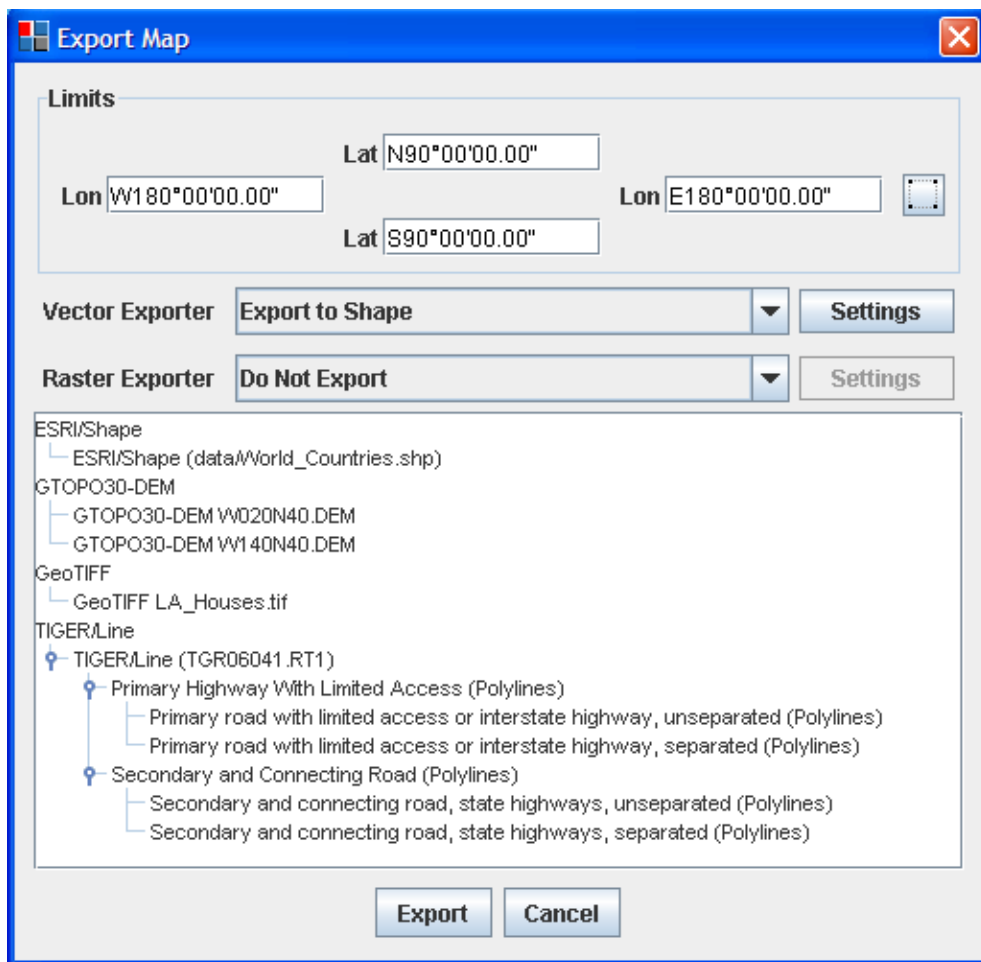
Exporting map data can be useful if you want to export a map or part of a map using standard formats that can be used by other software. For example, some software may not be able to read *CADRG* (see *CADRG format*) or *VMAP* (see *VMAP format*) formats, but may be able to use the basic and widely used Shapefile (see *Shapefile format* and *GeoTIFF formats*). Also, you may want to use Google Earth™ to visualize or share the map on top of the wide array of maps provided by this tool.

Three vector exporters (Shape, Oracle®, and KML) and two raster exporters (GeoTIFF and KML) are provided, although you can develop other exporters to extend this and export in your own specific format.

Note: With JViews Map Viewer you can only export map data in Shape and KML formats. To export in other formats, or to export to an Oracle database, you need to purchase IBM® ILOG® JViews Maps or IBM® ILOG® JViews Maps for Defense.

Exporting to an Oracle database not only enables other software to use the map data, but also allows you to use the Oracle layer import option in your JViews Maps application. You can then use the Oracle database features to share data between different users, instead of having to install the same files on different machines.

Exporting files is carried out using the Export map window as shown in the following figure.



Export Map window

The **Limits** pane enables you to export a selected part of a map. You can select the area you want to export in the Map View using the button provided. All graphical components that intersect with this area will be entirely exported.

The **Vector Exporter** allows you to export Shape, Oracle, and KML files and the **Raster Exporter** allows you to export GeoTIFF and KML files. The four exporters export files as follows:

- ◆ The Export to Shape exporter exports one Shape file for each vector layer selected in the Map Layers pane.
- ◆ The Export to GeoTIFF exporter exports one GeoTIFF image for each image contained in a raster layer selected in the Map Layers pane.
- ◆ The Export to Oracle exporter exports one Oracle layer to the database for each layer selected in the Map Layers pane.

- ◆ The Export to KML exporter exports either a set of files including the (XML-based) KML description and any raster images (transformed into PNG format) or a KMZ file that compresses the set into a single file.

You can select more than one layer in the hierarchy tree. The **Settings** button enables you to set the target folder to which the map data will be exported.

For more information about exporting map data, see *Exporting data sources*.

To export map data in GeoTIFF format or to export to an Oracle® database you need to purchase IBM® ILOG® JViews Maps or IBM® ILOG® JViews Maps for Defense.

Map Viewer features

Provides descriptions of the main features of the Map Viewer.

In this section

Overview pane

Describes the Map Overview pane of the Map Viewer.

Properties

Describes layer properties that can be customized using the Map Style Property Sheet.

Sublayer properties

Describes inheritance between layers and sublayers of properties defined in the Map Style Property Sheet.

Areas of Interest

Describes the purpose of the Areas of Interest pane.

Map scale pane

Describes the scale bar and scale control panes in Map Viewer.

Preferences

Describes the preferences tab of the Map Viewer.

Coordinate systems

Describes the ways coordinate systems can be set in Map Viewer.

Labels

Describes the use of labels on map layers and sublayers.

Annotations

Describes the purpose and use of annotations on maps.

Grid Settings

Describes the purpose and use of displaying grids on maps.

Map magnification

Describes the purpose and use of map magnification.

Map rotation

Describes the map rotation feature.

Compass

Describes the compass feature of Map Viewer.

Advanced Settings

Describes features that can be set in the Advanced Settings pane.

Legend

Describes information that is found in the legend pane.

Additional views

Describes additional tabs that can be displayed or hidden in the views pane.

Data sources

Describes the the information displayed in the Data Sources pane and what you can change in it.

Printing Features

Describes the features offered in the Printing tab.

Multithread monitor

Describes the information displayed in the Multithread monitor pane.

Orthodromy Measures

Describes the Measures layer you obtain when using the orthodromy measure feature.

Tiled Images for a Thin Client

Describes the option of generating tiled images of a map for a thin client.

Zoom Configuration

Describes the features available in the Zoom Configuration pane.

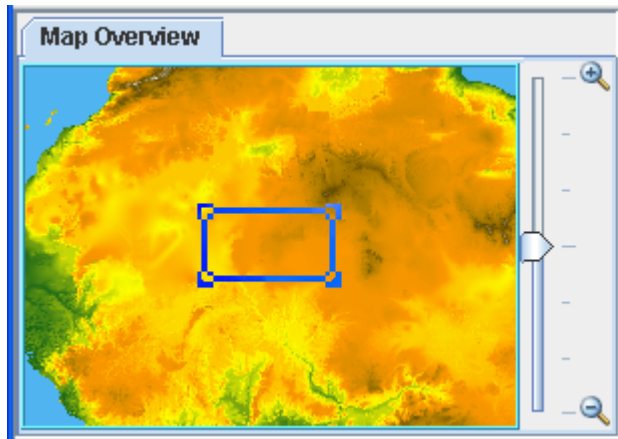
Overview pane

The Overview pane displays a representation of the current map that enables you to navigate to a part of it that is of particular interest, and display it in the Map Viewer main window. This is done by clicking on and dragging the rectangle to the position of interest in the Overview pane, and then releasing the mouse button.

You can choose which map layer you want to display in the Overview pane by setting the `Visible in Overview` property for each layer, see *Using the map style property sheet*. This prevents cluttering of the pane.

A zoom in/zoom out slider is provided to the right of the Overview pane. Moving the slider pointer will zoom in or out constantly until the user releases it. Zooming speed increases with the distance of the slider from the center point.

The following figure shows an example of the Overview pane.



Map Overview pane

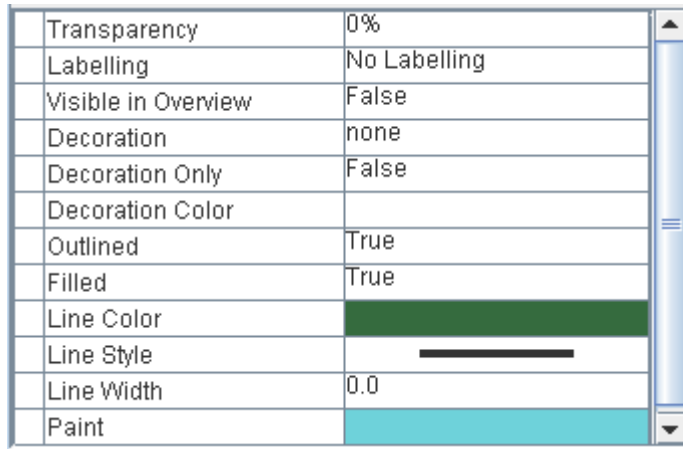
Properties

Each map layer has a set of properties associated with it. The properties define the characteristics of the selected layer. Using the Map Style Property Sheet you can customize the kind of map data selected (vector, raster, or elevation), define whether the map outline is shown or not, what colors are used to fill the terrestrial and marine areas, define the transparency level, and so on. The Map Style Property Sheet gives access to a number of editors that enable you to carry out these operations.

For example, for the `Labeling` property, a choice of label types is displayed that depends on the content of the data source. This enables you to display labels, for example, as the name of the country, or at a more detailed level such as the name of a street. You can change any property value at any time. The properties defined for each map layer constitute a layer style and each layer style contributes to the overall map theme.

Note that some properties are not displayed in the Map Style Property Sheet by default. To display all the properties you must select *Options>Show Advanced Properties*.

The following figure shows an example of a Map Style Property Sheet.



Transparency	0%
Labelling	No Labelling
Visible in Overview	False
Decoration	none
Decoration Only	False
Decoration Color	
Outlined	True
Filled	True
Line Color	Dark Green
Line Style	Solid Black Line
Line Width	0.0
Paint	Light Blue

Map Style Property Sheet example

Sublayer properties

When a sublayer is selected in the Map Layers pane, the Map Style Property Sheet displays the properties for that layer prefixed with either an **Up Arrow** or a **Right Arrow**. The **Up Arrow** indicates that the sublayer property value is inherited from the parent layer and must be changed in the parent layer style sheet. The **Right Arrow** indicates that the property has its own, independent value that can be set at any time.

Inheritance is applied as follows:

- ◆ Sublayers can inherit almost all properties that are present in the parent layer. There are some exceptions such as the `Color Model` property.
- ◆ All sublayer properties are added to the parent layer Map Style Property Sheet, if not already present.

The following figure shows an example of a sublayer Map Style Property Sheet.



▲ Transparency	0%
▲ Decoration	none
▲ Decoration Only	False
▲ Decoration Color	
▲ Line Color	
▲ Hidden Zone Color	
▲ Labelling	No Labelling
▲ Line Style	
▶ Line Width	3.0
▶ Point of View Height (m)	100.0
▶ Precision (m)	100.0
▲ Visible in Overview	False
▲ Visible Zone Color	

Sublayer properties

For more information, see *Using the map style property sheet*.

Areas of Interest

You can select areas of a map that are of particular interest to you and save them for future reference. Areas of Interest are similar to using the bookmark function of a browser. This enables you to quickly switch between any parts of a map that you have saved in this way. It could be based on traffic monitoring such that you can easily navigate between known congested areas to study their status (for example, red=congested, green=uncongested). It could be based on areas where particular military hardware is stored, ammunition dumps, battalions of soldiers, and so on.

The areas of interest are managed in a pane in the Map Viewer under the **Areas of Interest** tab as shown in the following figure.



Areas of Interest pane

For more information, see *Managing areas of interest*.

Map scale pane

Scale bar

This pane at the bottom of the Map Viewer main window displays a scale bar that enables you to estimate distances in the displayed map. You can change the units in which the distances are displayed using the Preferences pane.

The following figure shows an example of the scale bar.



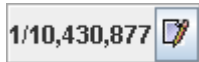
Scale bar pane

For more information, see *Setting preferences*.

Scale control

This pane at the bottom of the Map Viewer main window displays the scale of the map currently displayed. The scale changes automatically when you zoom in or out. This pane also enables you to set the scale of the map interactively.

The following figure shows an example of the scale control pane.



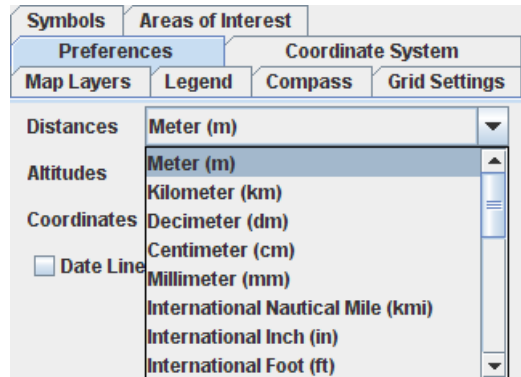
Scale control pane

For more information, see *Setting the map scale*.

Preferences

Preferences enable you to set distances, altitudes, and coordinates in the units of your choice. The preferences are displayed in a pane in the Map Viewer under the **Preferences** tab. You can change preference settings at anytime and the changes take place immediately. The preference settings can affect, for example, the units of the altitude charts used in terrain analysis, the orthodromy measures drawn on the map, the scale bar, and mouse locator units.

You can select the units from a list in the preferences tab, as shown in the following figure.



Preferences pane

The **Date Line Wrapping** option can be used to cut polygons that circumnavigate the world. Note that this option is only applied when the next reprojection occurs, for example, when you change the center of the projection.

For more information, see *Setting preferences*.

Coordinate systems

You can set your map coordinate system using one of two ways:

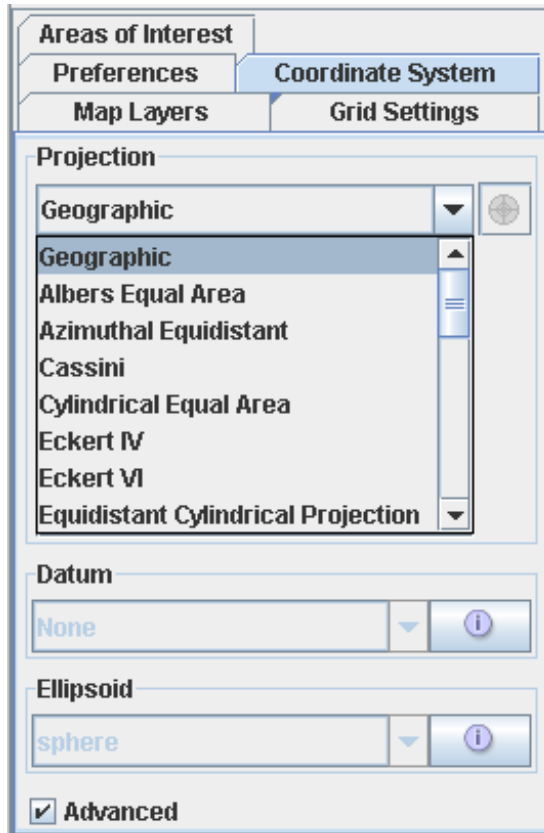
- ◆ using the *Coordinate system tab* tab
- ◆ using the *Predefined Coordinate System pane* pane

Coordinate system tab

The coordinate system enables you to set the type of projection that you want to apply to your map and the projection properties. The current projection is displayed in a pane in the Map Viewer under the **Coordinate System** tab. You can change the projection at anytime.

For example, you may want to display your maps using the UTM Zone6 coordinate system, which is a transverse mercator projection centered at 147°W, with a false easting, and which uses the GRS80 ellipsoid and North American 1983 (CONUS) datum. These parameters are available by selecting the **Advanced** settings in the Coordinate System pane.

A coordinate system is presented as a projection and parameters, plus its datum and ellipsoid as shown in the following figure.

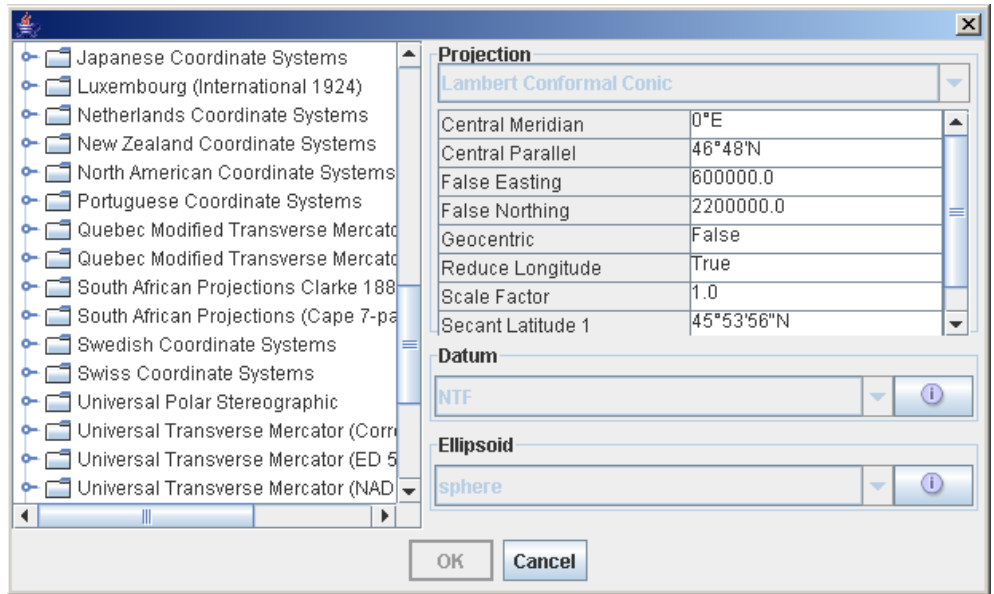


Coordinate System pane

Predefined Coordinate System pane

The Predefined Coordinate Systems pane (choose *Options>Predefined Coordinate Systems* to display this pane) lists all the known systems and settings that are normally used. The list is built on an historical and country basis. The Predefined Coordinate Systems pane also provides a preview of the selected coordinate system. Note that when you set the coordinate system from this pane, it is automatically updated in the Coordinate System pane.

The following figure shows an example of a Predefined Coordinate System pane.



Predefined Coordinate System pane

For more information, see *Setting coordinate systems*.

Labels

Labels on Layers

You can choose to display labels on your map to help with identification of the various parts. Typically the labels could be the name of the country or continent, the abbreviation usually used for a given country, the name of a road or installation, and so on. A list of label types is proposed (if available) when you select the `Labeling` property of a layer in the Map Style Property Sheet.

The label types for a given layer are contained in the map data and are reflected in the list. When you add labels to a layer for the first time, a Labels layer is created in the Map Layers pane.

The following figure shows an example of a map with NAME labels for countries.



Labels

For more information, see *Displaying labels*.

Labels on Sublayers

Labels sublayers give you the possibility to label each vector layer differently. For example, the labels can be:

- ◆ Centered for areas and countries
- ◆ Along polylines for roads

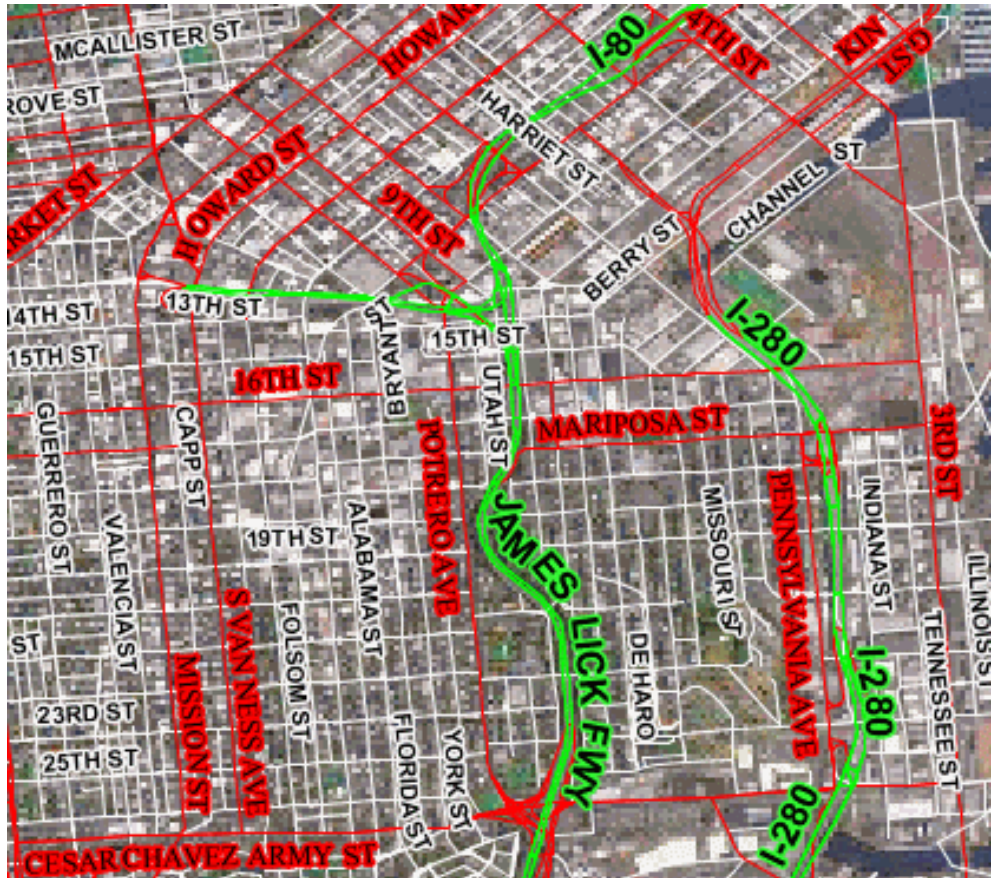
In addition, it is important to distinguish the visible differences between road, motorway, and state or county labels to make the map more readable. You can do this by setting the font size, fill color, whether the outline is drawn, and if so what the outline color will be. See *Using the map style property sheet* and *Setting sublayer properties* for more information on how to use the Property Sheet.

Each time you set the `Labeling` property for a displayed data source containing label information, a *Labels for:* sublayer is created in the Map Layers pane under the Labels layer. You can then specify the style of labeling for each Labels sublayer using the corresponding Property Sheet.

The order of the Labels sublayers in the hierarchy defines the priority of the labeling. When the labeling is performed, the labeler places as many labels as possible on the first layer in the hierarchy, and then considers the placement of labels on the next Labels sublayer, and so on.

You can then specify the priority of the labeling by reordering the Labels sublayers. This enables you to distinguish between the labeling layers more easily and prevent the view becoming too complex. Note that the layer with the highest priority is situated at the bottom of the stack.

The following figure shows an example of customized Labels sublayers.



Customized Labels sublayers

For more information, see *Displaying labels*.

Annotations

An annotation is a drawing made on the top of a map to describe or provide additional information about a specific zone of a map. Annotations are labeled and are projected with respect to the coordinate system of the map. Labels can be created to provide text information and are displayed using the JViews Maps labeling mechanism, (see *Editing annotation labels*). You can also add a description to an annotation that can be multiline, formatted using HTML tags, and displayed as a tool tip when the mouse is held over the annotation.

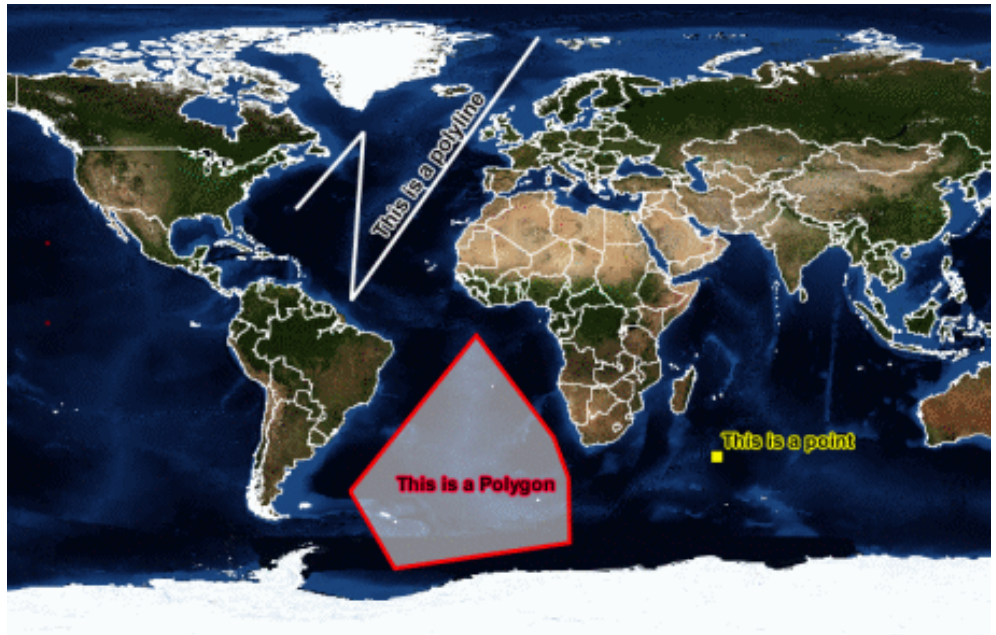
You can use map annotations to add, for example, specific points, borders, sections, divisions, limits, or areas of interest to your map, (see *Creating annotations*). There are several types of annotation that you can add:

- ◆ Points
- ◆ Polylines
- ◆ Polygons
- ◆ Links

Each time you create a point, polyline, polygon or link, it is added to the annotations layer in the Map Layers pane.

You can customize the annotations in a number of ways and can also carry out management operations on them. For example, you can change the line width, change the fill color, modify the label, and make the annotation visible or invisible. In the case of polylines and polygons, you can add or remove a point to or from the annotation and drag a point to another position to change the shape.

The following figure shows an example of annotations



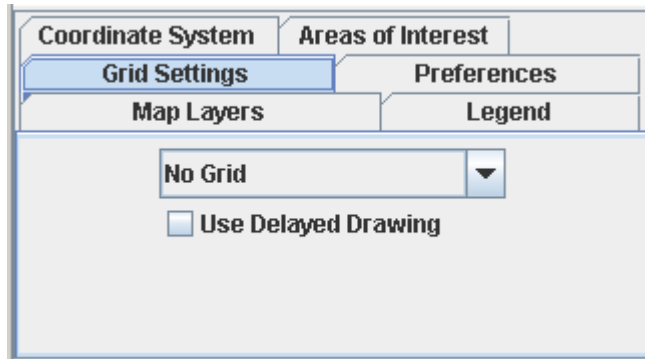
Adding Annotations to a Map

For more information about annotations, how to manage them, and how to set their properties, see *Managing annotations*.

Grid Settings

Grid settings enable you to choose between having no grid displayed on the map or having a Military Grid Reference System (MGRS) or a latitude/longitude grid displayed. The grid settings are displayed in a pane in the Map Viewer under the **Grid Settings** tab. You can select the grid type from a list.

The following figure shows a Grid Settings pane.

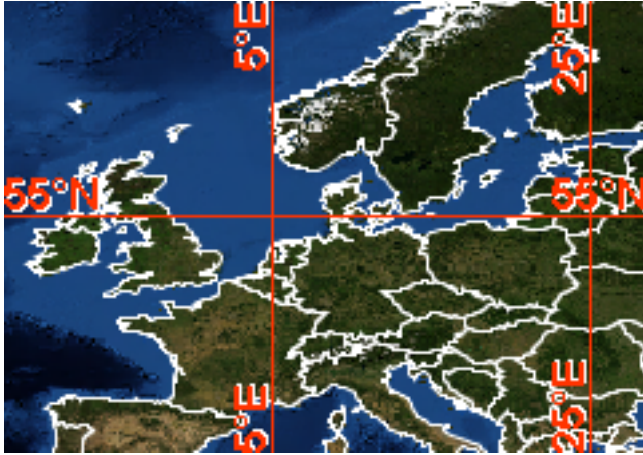


Grid Settings pane

When the **Use Delayed Drawing** option is selected, there is no full drawing of the grid when the map changes or moves, for example, when you use the zoom control in the Overview pane or pan the map. Full drawing of the grid only occurs when there is no movement or change to the map. This avoids unnecessary grid drawing, which results in improved performance and response time.

When you add a grid to a layer a Grid layer is also created, which enables you to set the corresponding properties (colors, fonts, and so on). See *Using the map style property sheet* for more information.

The following figure shows an example of a Latitude\Longitude grid.



Grid display

For more information, see *Displaying a grid*.

Map magnification

Map magnification enables you to magnify a selected part of the map of particular interest to you. A circular area around the position of the mouse is magnified. This area moves with the mouse as you move it around the map and is displayed until you release the mouse button.

The following figure shows an example of map magnification.



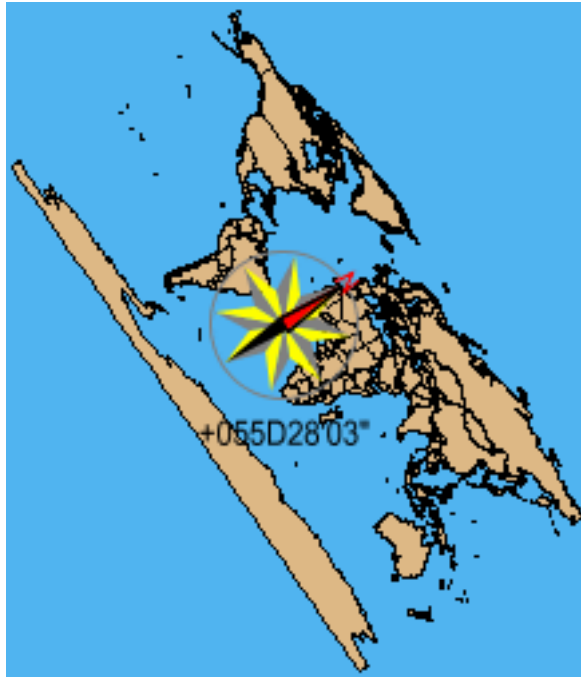
Map magnification

For more information, see *Magnifying part of a map*.

Map rotation

Map rotation enables you to rotate a map to any angle in any direction. A compass is displayed to help you set the angle through which you want to rotate the map.

The following figure shows an example of map rotation.



Map rotation

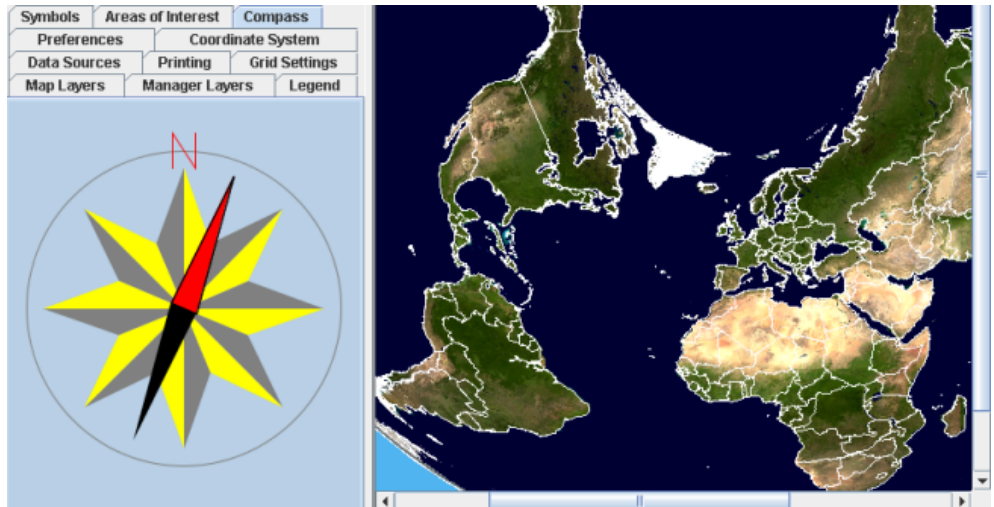
For more information, see *Rotating a map*.

Compass

A **Compass** tab in the left of the Map Viewer enables you to show a compass. This is useful when your map is displayed using a coordinate system that makes it difficult to recognize the direction.

If you change the projection of your map to, for example, Albers Equal Area and then zoom in a number of times, you may lose your sense of direction. However, if you click on the **Compass** tab you will see that it always indicates north as seen from the center of the view.

The following figure shows the **Compass** tab with the compass indicating north.



Compass tab

For more information, see *Using the Compass*.

Advanced Settings

The Advanced Settings pane (if this tab is not visible see *Additional views*) provides the following options:

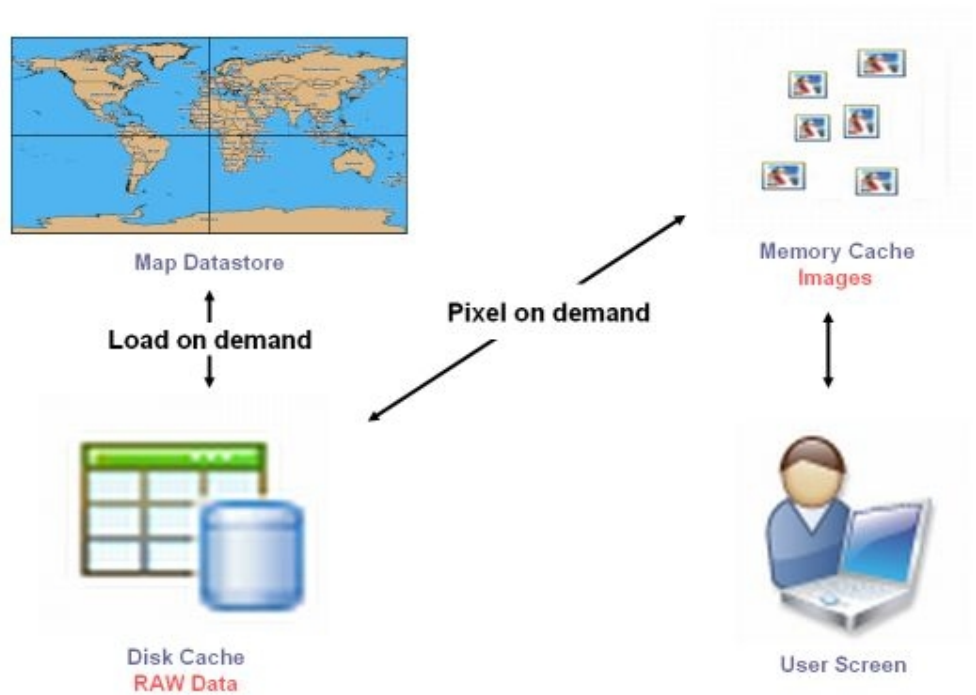
◆ Limit Overview Repaints

Limits the Overview pane to not more than two refreshes per second to reduce CPU usage. When you are zooming or manipulating the main view, it is not always necessary for the Overview pane to be refreshed as often of the main view. This option is set by default.

◆ Default Tile Release

Determines the way image tiles are kept in memory or dumped on the hard disk cache area (tiles are parts of each image). This determines what happens when you pan or zoom the map. To improve performance, already-computed images are stored in the cache ready for when you pan or zoom back. This value represents the number of tiles kept in memory, not the size in KB or MB.

The following figure shows how the caching mechanism works.



Caching Mechanism

◆ Show Tile Debugging View

Displays a view of the existing tiles for debugging purposes.

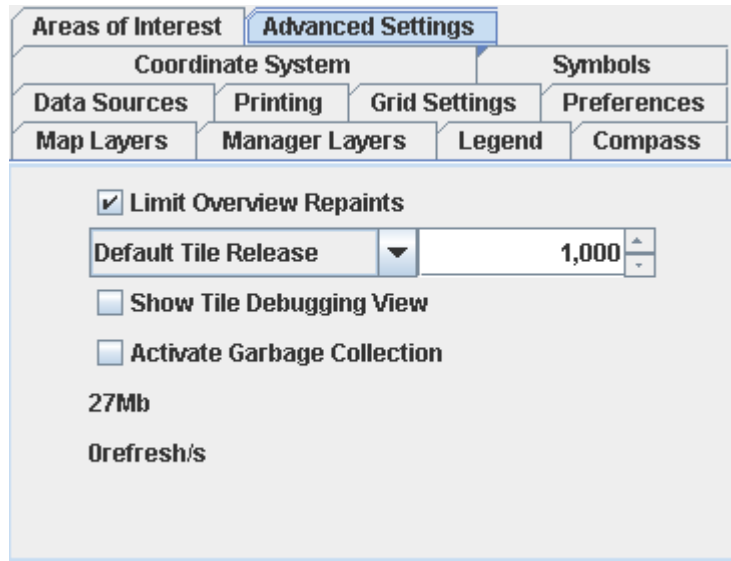
◆ **Activate Garbage Collection**

Activates a timer that periodically cleans as much unused memory as possible.

◆ **Memory Usage and Refresh**

Displays the memory used by the application and the refresh rate (in seconds) for the redisplay of images.

The following figure shows an example of the Advanced Settings pane.



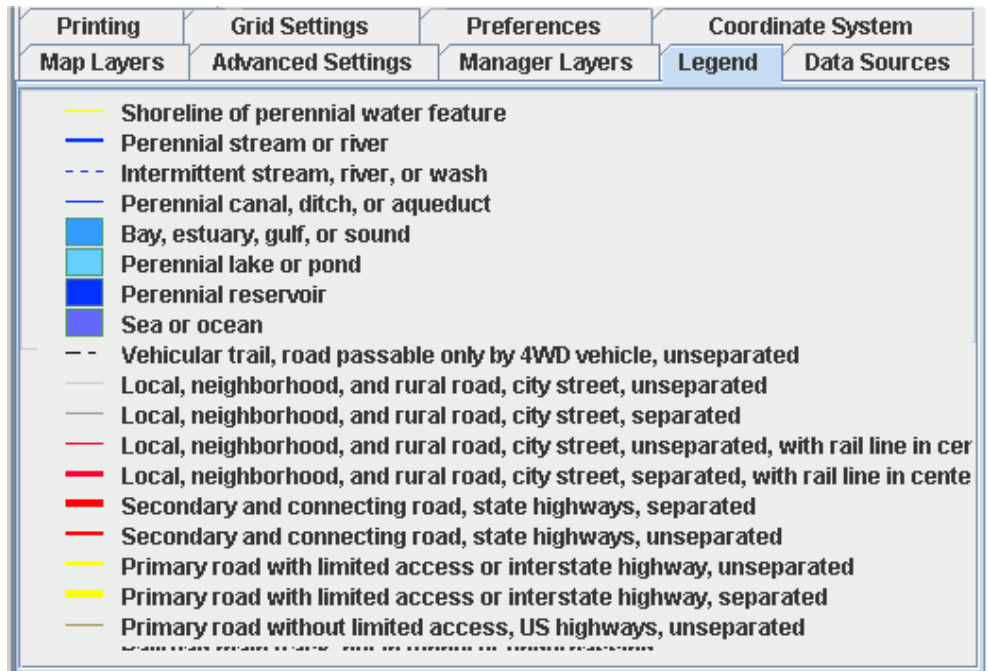
Advanced Settings pane

For more information, see *Using Advanced Settings*.

Legend

The Legend pane (if this tab is not visible see *Additional views*) provides a map with explanatory notes that describe what objects in the map represent, for example, highways, primary and secondary roads, and so on. This is the typical sort of legend that can be found on most paper maps. Entries in the Legend pane are added automatically when you add a new layer. If the data source is complex, the entries in the Legend pane are displayed according to your choice of features when you import the file. For example, if you import a data source and choose Transportation (Roads) as a feature, the Legend pane will show an entry for secondary routes, causeways, and trails. You can organize your map legend differently using the advanced properties of the layers, such as Legend Category and Legend Group.

The following figure shows an example of the Legend pane.



Legend pane

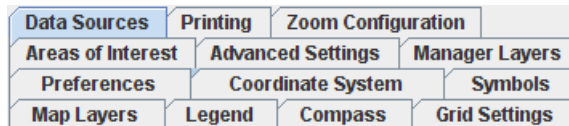
Additional views

There are several views available to you that are not displayed by default. You can access these views by choosing *Options>Show Additional Views* in the Map Viewer main window. This opens the Unused Views pane, which displays the following additional view tabs:

- ◆ Data Sources
- ◆ Printing
- ◆ Advanced Settings
- ◆ Zoom Configuration

You can drag and drop any combination of these views into the pane on the left of the Map View. The configuration you choose is saved and redisplayed the next time you start the Map Viewer. This feature enables you to set up the views pane in a way that makes the tabs you use the most readily available. You can hide those you do not use much by dragging and dropping them back into the Unused Views pane.

The following figure shows an example of the complete set of tabs in the views pane.



Additional views

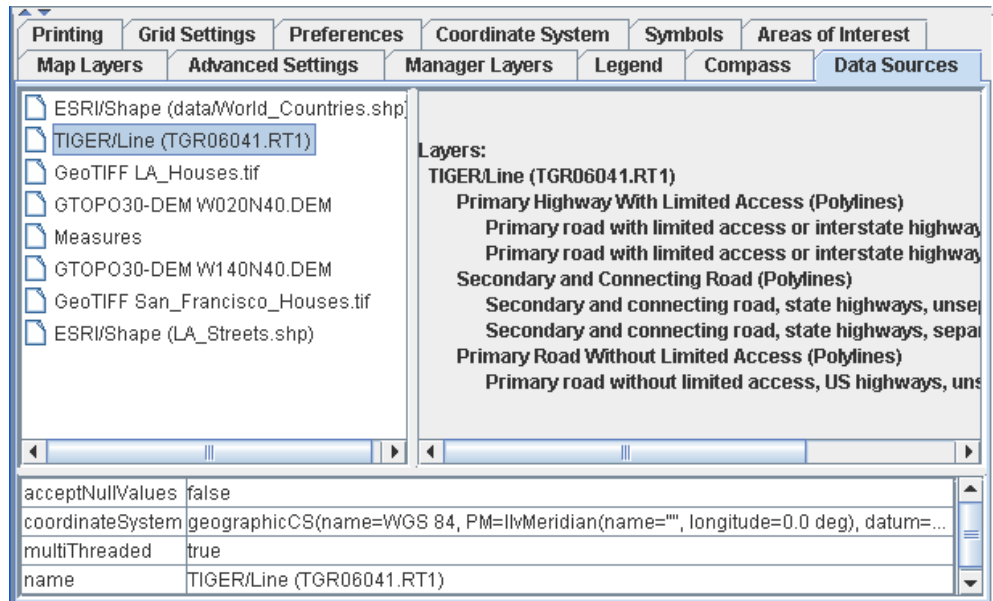
Data sources

Data sources can be of several types. Some data sources provide only a simple map backdrop, while others can provide details down to street level, describe water facilities, transport facilities, and so on. Normally, one data source is equivalent to one map data file or one database query. However, when reading multiresolution maps such as CADRG, there is one data source per resolution.

The Data Sources pane (if this tab is not visible see *Additional views*) provides a list of all the data sources currently imported into the Map Viewer and their corresponding properties. Typically the properties define the coordinate system applied to the data source and the name of the file in which the data is held. The complete set of properties in the list depends on the type of data source selected.

You can select a data source in the list, change its properties at any time, or remove it from the list.

The following figure shows an example of the Data Sources pane.



Data Sources pane

For information about how to use the Data Sources pane, see *Using the Data Sources pane* and for information about how to import a data source, see *Importing a simple data source*.

Printing Features

IBM® ILOG® JViews Maps provides you with standard print facilities for printing a copy of the map displayed. You can also select and print a part of the map that is of particular interest to you.

This feature is not available in the Map Viewer. You need to purchase IBM® ILOG® JViews Maps or IBM® ILOG® JViews Maps for Defense.

Multithread monitor

This small pane at the bottom right of the Map Viewer main window displays the status of already initiated actions. For example, you can start to import several data sources simultaneously. The Multithread monitor pane shows the number of tasks initiated and the progress of each task in turn. When one or more tasks are in progress, a red square is displayed in the top left corner of the Map view.

You can use the Multithread monitor to display details of which threads are running and what their purpose is. When finished, the Multithread Monitor pane should show 100% (0 tasks).

The following figure shows an example of a Multithread Monitor pane.



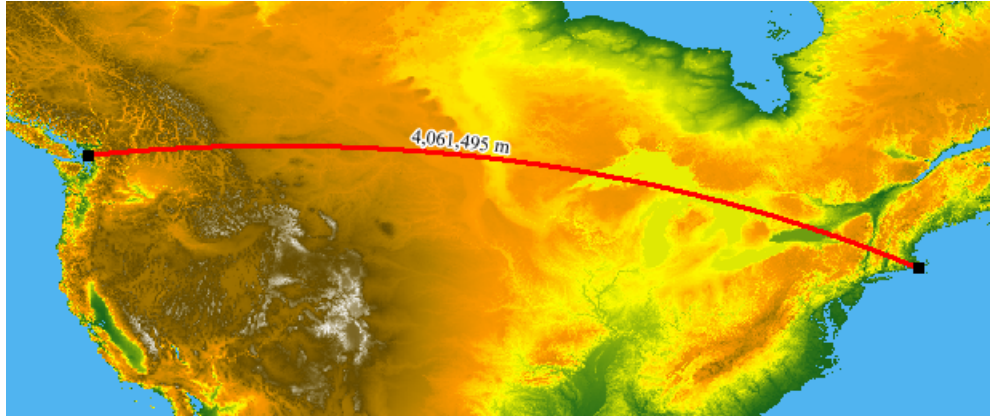
Multithread monitor pane

For more information, see *Using the Multithread Monitor*.

Orthodromy Measures

An orthodromy measure is represented by a line on a map. This is useful for defining the shortest distance between any two points selected on the map. The total distance between the two points is computed and displayed next to the line. Depending on the length of the line and the zoom scale, the line may not be straight due to the curvature of the Earth. A Measures layer is added to the Map Layers pane.

The following figure shows an example of a Measures layer with a curved orthodromy measure displayed.



Orthodromy measure

For more information about Orthodromy measures and how to set their properties, see *Creating an orthodromy measure*.

Tiled Images for a Thin Client

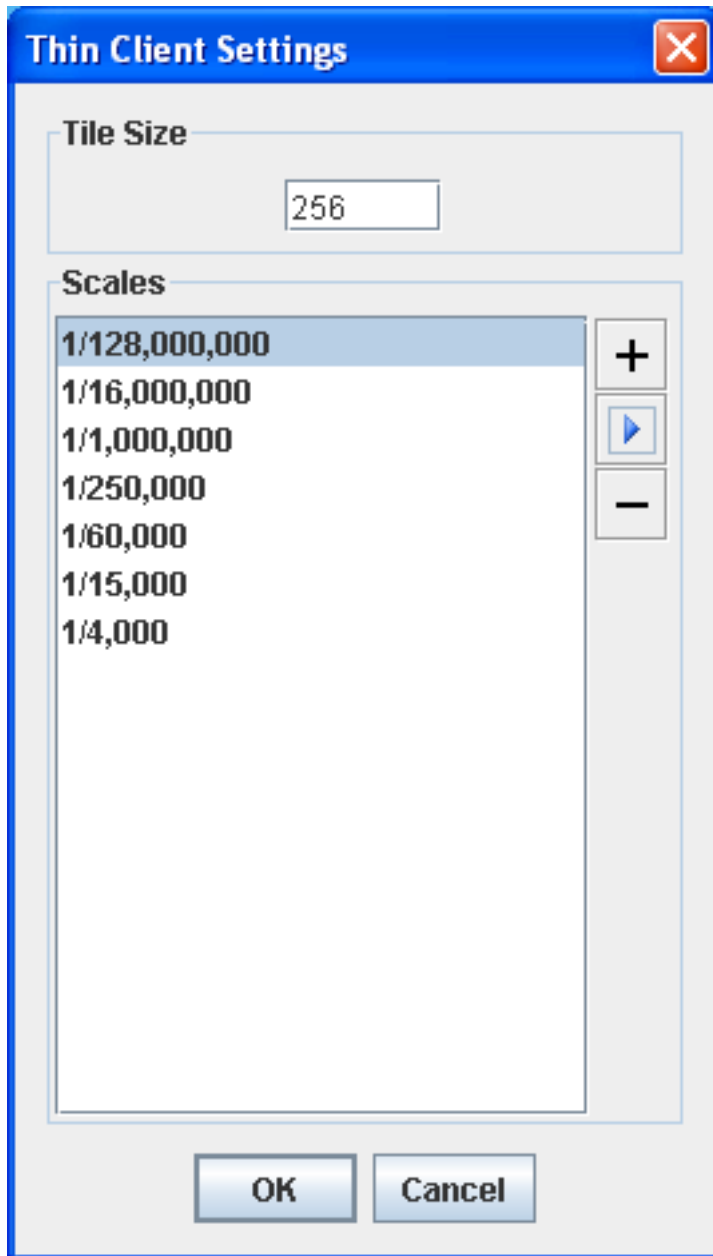
If you are operating using a thin client, you can generate tiled images of a map at different scales (zoom levels) and then save them in the cache of a thin-client server application. These tiled images can be used by the servlet as pre-rendered tile requests to speed up the response time of the server.

However, this is not mandatory since the server also has a cache. Using this function you can fill the cache with data at startup. The cache is initially empty, but is gradually filled with the most requested Map Views, regardless of whether it was pre-filled or not.

Two values need to be provided: **Tile Size** (the tile size in pixels) and **Scales** (a list of scales for which you want to generate the tiled images). You can do this in the Thin Client Settings pane.

Note: This setting is only useful when you purchase IBM® ILOG® JViews Maps or IBM® ILOG® JViews Maps for Defense and want to deploy your map in a thin-client environment.

The following figure shows an example of a Thin Client Settings pane.



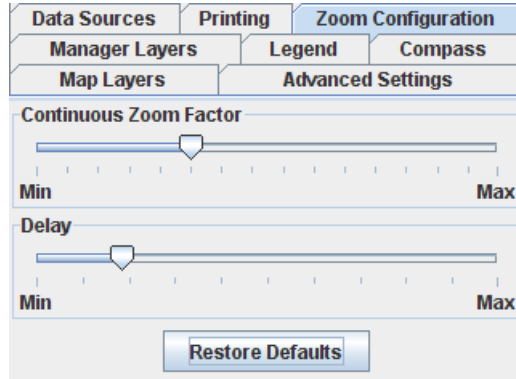
Set Thin Client Parameters pane

Zoom Configuration

The Zoom Configuration tab (if this tab is not visible see *Additional views*) provides facilities to customize the delay and zoom factor for the continuous zoom mechanism. Continuous zoom permits a user to zoom into or out from a map by pressing and holding a mouse button.

The delay factor is the time interval between zoom operations, the zoom factor is the amount that is zoomed for each zoom operation.

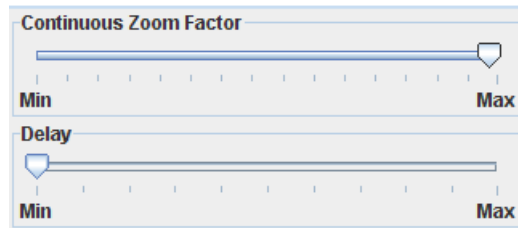
The following figure shows the Zoom Configuration default settings.



Default Zoom Configuration settings.

To set the continuous zoom tool to zoom as rapidly as possible, set the Continuous Zoom Factor to Max and the Delay to Min.

The following figure shows the Continuous Zoom Factor set to Max and the Delay set to Min used to obtain the fastest zoom.



Fastest Zoom Configuration settings

Terrain Analysis

Describes the terrain analysis features provided by JViews Map Viewer

In this section

Overview

Provides overview of terrain analysis.

Lines of Sight

Describes the purpose and use of the Line of Sight feature.

Terrain cuts

Describes the purpose and use of the terrain cut feature.

3D View

Describes the purpose and use of the 3D View feature.

Fly Through

Describes the purpose and use of the Fly Through feature.

Gradient computations

Describes the purpose and use of the gradient computation feature.

Valley computations

Describes the purpose and use of the valley computation feature.

Areas of Sight

Describes the purpose and use of the Area of Sight feature.

Overview

Terrain analysis provides a number of features that enable you to get a better understanding of the terrain on which you want to devise your system of attack or defense. You can use these functions to display color-coded elevation data of what is visible and what is not visible from a given point, to display areas of sight covering 360 degrees about a selected point, and to compute gradient and valley information for selected areas.

In addition, you can create cuts through a terrain that display color-coded elevation data along a polyline, create 3D views and change their display angle and tilt, and simulate the trajectory of ground based or airborne objects.

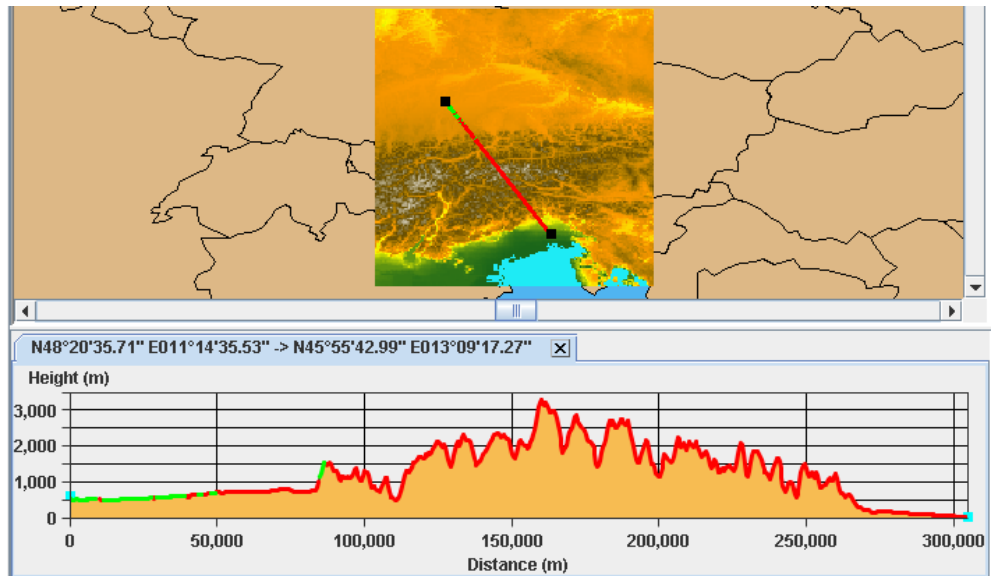
Lines of Sight

The Line of Sight feature enables you to draw a particular Line of Sight in a map. The line drawn is color-coded according to the elevation of the terrain. The color coding indicates whether a particular point on the line is visible from the point of origin or not. When you draw the line, the corresponding terrain elevation data is automatically displayed in its own pane at the bottom of the Map Viewer main window. You can create more than one line of site on the same map.

You can use this information to study different ways of approaching a given target or to set up a particular defense strategy. The coordinates of the line of view are displayed in the pane, which presents distance along the x axis and height along the y axis.

The following figure shows an example of a map with a Line of Sight drawn and the corresponding terrain elevation data displayed. .

Note: This is an example only and the computation is performed using “classic” 3D algorithms. However, if you want to use radar coverage and include weather and fog in computations, you can do so using the API.



Elevation data along a Line of Sight

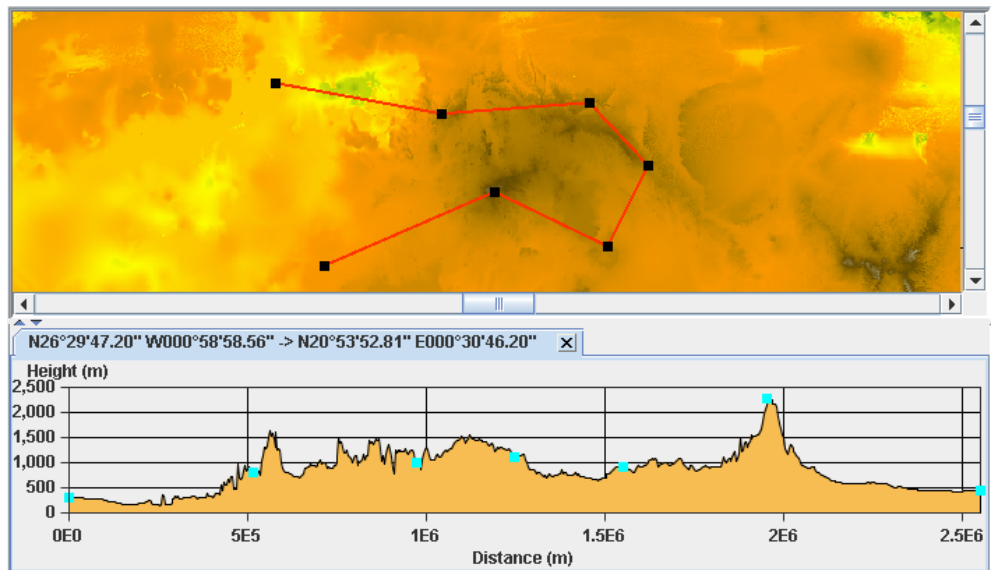
For more information about Lines of Sight and how to set their properties, see *Creating a Line of Sight*.

Terrain cuts

This terrain cut feature of JViews Maps for Defense enables you to draw a polyline in a map. When you draw the polyline, the corresponding terrain elevation data is automatically displayed in its own pane at the bottom of the Map Viewer main window. You can create more than one terrain cut on the same map.

You can use this information to study more complex ways of approaching a given target or to set up a particular defense strategy. This could represent, for example, an attempt at encirclement or a two-pronged attack on a given target. The coordinates of the line of view are displayed in the pane, which presents distance along the x axis and height along the y axis.

The following figure shows an example of a terrain cut with the corresponding elevation data and x,y coordinates displayed.



Elevation data along a terrain cut

You can select the polyline as a unit and move it on the map, or select one of the nodes and change the shape of the polyline; the terrain elevation data is updated accordingly. You can also add or remove points to or from the polyline using the the **CTRL** key and a mouse click. The nodes in the elevation data correspond to the nodes in the polyline.

For more information about Terrain Cuts and how to set their properties, see *Creating a Terrain Cut*.

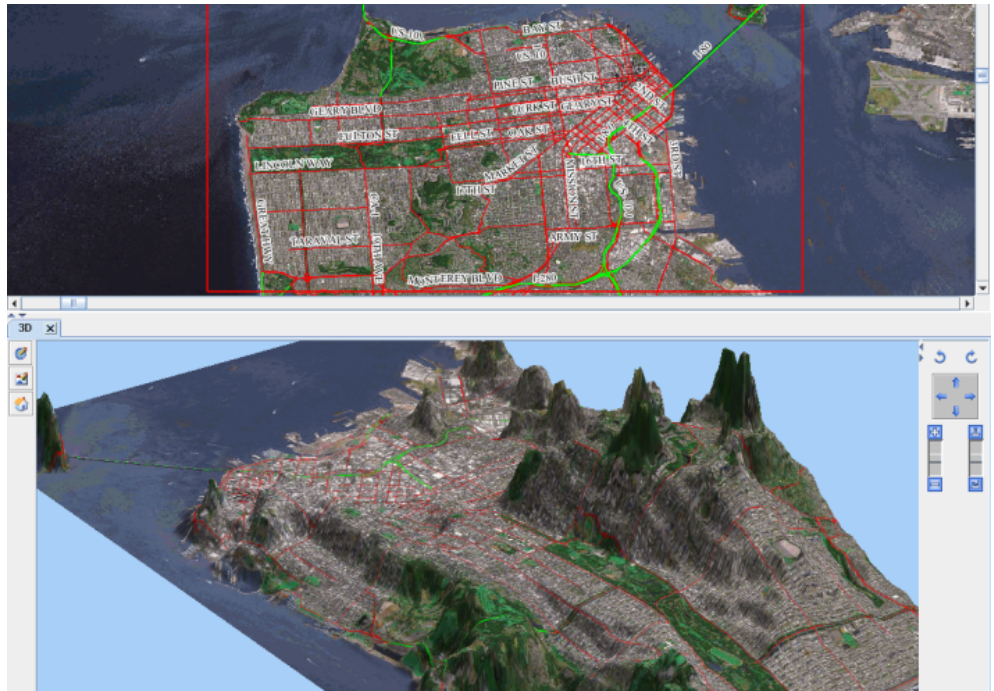
3D View

This feature of JViews Maps for Defense enables you to visualize a map area in 3D to facilitate your understanding of the landscape. When you select a specific area of the map in the Map View, this area is automatically displayed in 3D in its own pane at the bottom of the Map Viewer main window. You can create more than one 3D View on the same map. With simple mouse movements or using the interactors on the right, you can easily navigate in the 3D View, zooming in or out or moving left to right.

You can use this information to study the terrain of interest from all angles and tilts and so better determine points of attack or defense by identifying potential hazards in the terrain. You can enlarge the 3D View, make it smaller, move its position in the view, rotate it through 360 degrees, and change the tilt from top to side view in the same operation. You can also use an exaggeration factor to increase or decrease the elevation data display. Visually this is very useful when the distance represented by the 3D View is great and the elevation of the terrain is quite low.

You can also display the 3D View in Wireframe mode, which helps in understanding the geometry, given that areas of light and shadow are not displayed. In addition, a refresh of the display can be set such that it is only carried out when a change takes place in the 3D View, thus reducing the CPU usage.

The following figure shows an example of a 3D View.



3D View

For more information about 3D Views and how to set their properties, see *Creating a 3D View*.

Fly Through

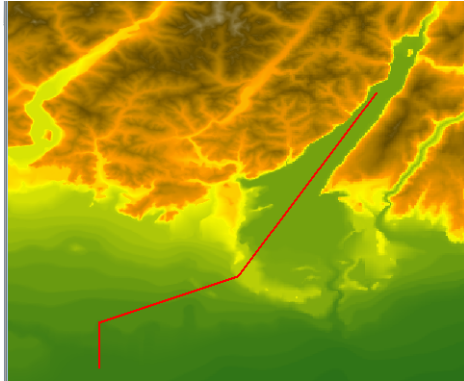
This Fly Through feature enables you to define a path to be followed during the assault on a given target and study, in 3D, the effects that the terrain could have on such an attack. You could, for example, simulate an approach for ground vehicles, foot soldiers, or for fighter planes that fly close to the ground. Or you could create your own scenario using the API. You have full control over the camera placement and the direction in which it is looking.

The API has been designed to specify an altitude for each of the trajectory points and a view point, and can also use a customer-written interpolation method between the points. In addition, you can specify the speed and altitude above ground by changing the style of the map layer containing the Fly Through.

The Fly Through function makes it a simple task to simulate movements in a 3D View.

The operations that you can carry out on the trajectory (polyline) and 3D View are the same as those described in *3D View*.

The following figure shows an example of the 2D Fly Through pane.



The 2D Fly Through pane

The following figure shows an example of the 3D Fly Through pane.



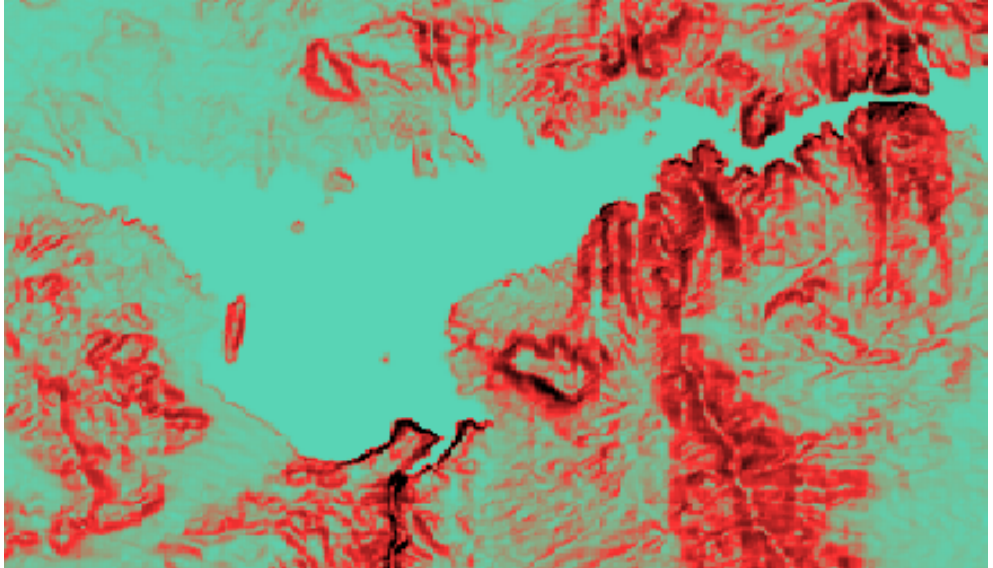
The 3D Fly Through pane

For more information about Fly Through paths and how to set their properties, see *Creating a Fly Through*.

Gradient computations

The gradient computation feature enables you to compute a color-coded gradient chart that highlights where all the gradients occur in a selected area of terrain. Gradient computations simplify the task of identifying the flat and steep areas. You can change the color model using the Gradient Style Settings window or the Property Sheet. A new Gradient layer is created and displayed in the Map Layers pane each time you carry out a gradient computation.

The following figure shows an example of a computed gradient chart.



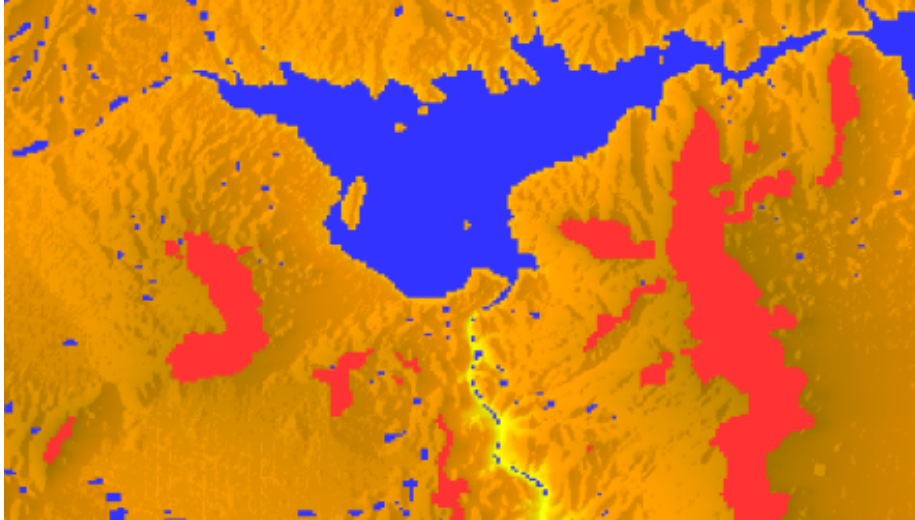
Gradient Computation

For more information about gradient computations and how to set the gradient properties in the Gradient Style Settings pane, see *Creating a gradient computation*.

Valley computations

The valley computation feature enables you to compute a color-coded valleys and summits chart that highlights all the peaks and troughs in a selected area of terrain. The valleys and summits, that is the highest and lowest points, are highlighted by the different colors. You can change the color model using the Valley Style Settings window or the Property Sheet. A new Valley layer is created and displayed in the Map Layers pane each time you carry out a valley computation.

The following figure shows an example of a valley computation.



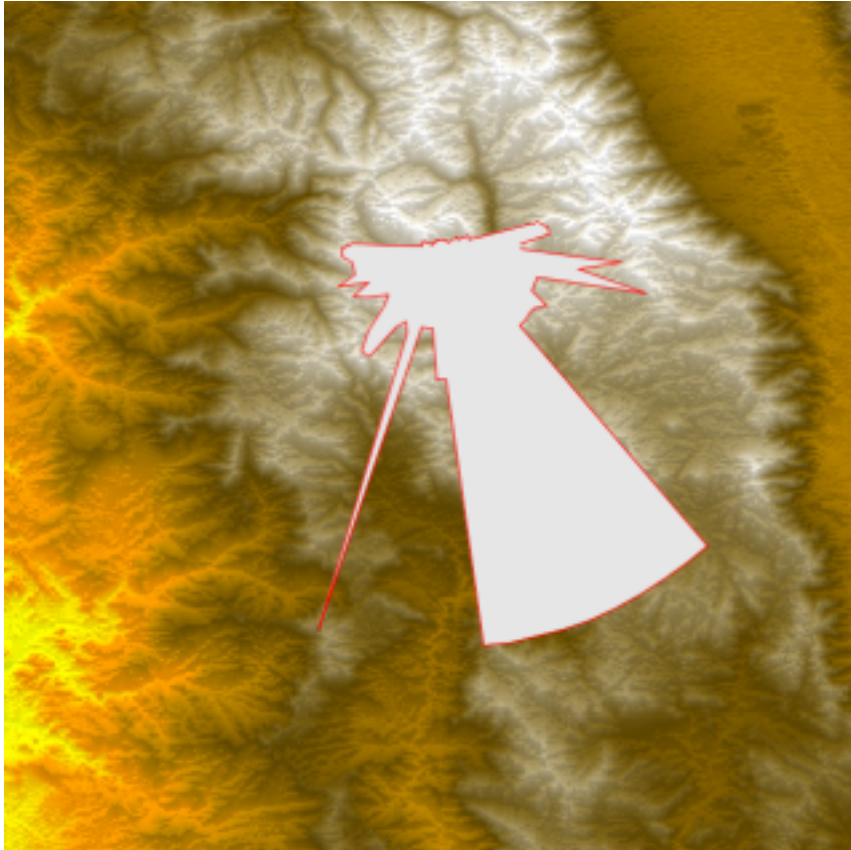
Valley computation

For more information about valley computations and how to set the valley properties in the Valley Style Settings pane, see *Creating a valley computation*.

Areas of Sight

An Area of Sight can be shown as a circular area around the mouse position on the map. The Area of Sight reveals an approximation of the elevation data within the circle and changes as the mouse is moved around the map.

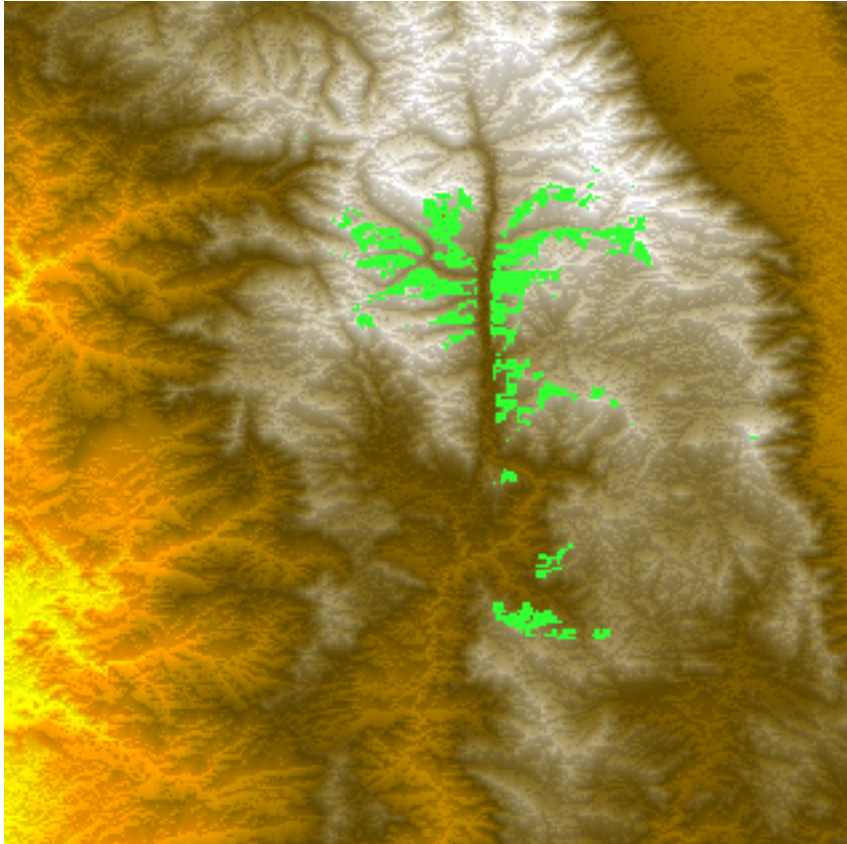
The following figure shows an example of an Area of Sight.



Area of Sight approximation

When you click the mouse button the Area of Sight at this point is saved and the Area of Sight Style Setting window appears for you to set the properties you want. When you have set the properties, a detailed computation of the visible and invisible areas is carried out and displayed in the Map View as a raster image.

The following figure shows an example of an Area of Sight with detailed computations.



Detailed Area of Sight computation

The point around which the computation is done is displayed in the center of the Area of Sight (you may have to zoom in to see it). A new Area of Sight layer is created and displayed in the Map Layers pane each time you carry out an Area of Sight computation.

You can change the colors used to display the visible and invisible parts of the terrain, increase or decrease the precision of the terrain display, and change the point of view height to view the terrain either at ground level or at a given altitude.

For more information about Area of Sight computations and how to set their properties, see *Creating an area of sight*.

Using more Map Viewer features

Shows you how to use more of the Map Viewer features.

In this section

Map Viewer main window

Describes the Map Viewer main window and the map display process.

Opening a Map

Explains how to open a map.

Importing data sources

Describes options available and how to importing certain types of data files.

Exporting data sources

Explains how to export map layers to enable you to use data sources with other software.

Map Layers

Explains how to manage and display map layers

Managing annotations

Describes the options available for annotating maps.

Managing Terrain Analysis

Describes options available for Terrain Analysis.

Managing areas of interest

Explains how areas of interest can be managed.

Setting the map scale

Explains how to set the scale of the map.

Setting preferences

Explains how to set preferences.

Setting coordinate systems

Explains how coordinate systems can be set.

Displaying labels

Explains how to display labels.

Displaying a grid

Explains how to display a grid.

Creating an orthodromy measure

Explains how to create an orthodromy measure.

Deleting an orthodromy measure

Explains how orthodromy measures can be deleted.

Magnifying part of a map

Explains how to magnify part of a map.

Rotating a map

Explains how to rotate a map.

Using the Compass

Explains how to display a compass.

Using the Data Sources pane

Explains how to set the properties for a selected data source or remove a data source from the list.

Using Advanced Settings

Explains how to set the tile release mode and lists other advanced setting options.

Using the Multithread Monitor

Explains how to display and stop tasks with the Multithread Monitor pane.

Setting thin client parameters

Explains how to set thin client parameters.

Printing a map

Explains how to print a map.

Saving a map

Explains how to save a map.

Map Viewer main window

Describes the Map Viewer main window and the map display process.

In this section

Overview

Describes map display process.

Map Viewer toolbar

Provides descriptions of buttons in the Map Viewer toolbar.

Menus

Describes the File, Options and Help menus in main window.

The Shortcut Menu

Describes the shortcut menu

Overview

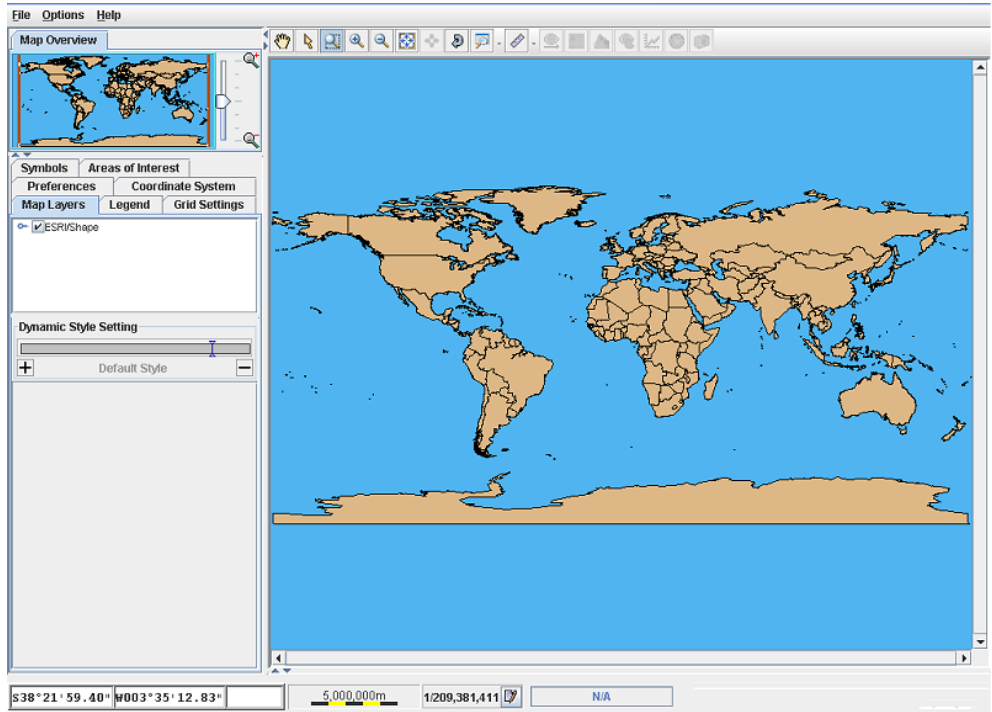
The Map Viewer is a map preparation tool that enables you to combine map data, provide a given look and feel, define specific map behavior, and then save it for reuse later. A map is displayed in the Map Viewer main window.

When you open a map, the map display process is as follows:

1. Map data is read
2. Map features are created
3. Graphical objects are created from the map features
4. Graphical objects are styled using the current layer properties

This provides great flexibility on how to represent map data. For example you could change the map renderers to have a street map feature displayed as something other than polylines.

The following figure shows an example of the Map Viewer main window displaying a map.























Map Viewer main window




Map Viewer toolbar

The toolbar is displayed at the top of the main Map Viewer window.

Map Viewer toolbar buttons

Button	Description
	Pan: Moves and repositions the entire map when you click and drag in the main window.
	Select: Puts the Map Viewer main window into selection mode.
	Zoom in Rectangle: Zooms in on a section of the map contained within a zoom box drawn by you. Note that this enlarges the whole map. This button can also be used to zoom in (left click) and zoom out (CTRL + left click).
	Zoom In: Increases the size of the map displayed in the main window.
	Continuous Zoom: Zoom in by pressing the left mouse button. Zoom out by pressing the right mouse button. Use the mouse wheel to zoom into and out from the map. To pan, press

Button	Description
	and drag the mouse. The zoom operation pauses as the map pans to the area you want to see.
	Zoom Out: Decreases the size of the map displayed in the main window.
	Fit to View: Fits the visible map to the size of the main window so that you can view the whole map without having to scroll.
	Zoom to Selected Layer: Zooms in to the layer selected in the Map Layers pane.
	Rotate: Rotates the whole map in the direction that you drag it. A compass indicates the angle of rotation. Rotation can be reset with a right click.
	Magnify: Shows a circular, magnified area around the mouse pointer position on the map. Select this button and then drag the mouse on the main window to magnify different parts of the map.
	See Through: Reveals a hidden part of the map.
	Measure: Creates a new orthodromy measure, that is, a line on the map. The line represents the shortest distance between the origin and end point of the line. The line may not be straight due to the curvature of the Earth.
	Line of Sight: Creates a line of sight and an elevation chart in a map containing elevation data.
	Gradient: Creates a color-coded slope computation of a selected area. The gradient is highlighted by different colors.
	Valleys & Elevated Areas: Creates a color-coded computation of the valleys and summits of a selected area. The valleys and elevated areas are highlighted by different colors.
	Area of Sight: Shows an approximation of the elevation data within a circle around the mouse pointer position on the map. Clicking the mouse on a selected point in the map creates a detailed computation of the visible and invisible areas.
	Terrain Cut: Creates an elevation chart in a map based on the elevation data of an irregular cut through the terrain (a polyline).
	3D: Creates a 3 dimensional view of a selected section of a map and allows you to rotate it and change the tilt for a better analysis of the terrain.
	Fly Through: Defines a trajectory to be followed during the simulation of an assault on a given target and enables the study, in 3D, of the effects that the terrain could have on such an attack.
	Polyline Annotation: Creates a polyline on a map and adds an annotation to it.
	Polygon Annotation: Creates a polygon on a map and adds an annotation to it

Button	Description
	
	<p>Point Annotation: Creates a point on a map and adds an annotation to it.</p>
	<p>Link Annotation: Creates a link between two annotations on the map and adds an annotation to the link.</p>

Menus

There are three menus in the main window: **File**, **Options**, and **Help**.

File

The following table shows menu entries provided in the **File** menu.

The File menu

Menu Entry	Description
New Map	Clears the currently displayed map from the view pane.
Add Map Data	Imports map data selected from the file Browser.
Open Prepared Map	Opens a previously saved map file selected from the file Browser.
Save Map	Saves the currently open map file under the directory name you supply and the name you give it.
Save Map As	Saves the currently open map file under the directory name you supply and the name you give it.
Export	Enables you to export map layers in <i>Shapefile</i> or <i>GeoTIFF format</i> , or to an Oracle® database.
Recent Files	Reopens a recently closed map file selected from the displayed list.
Exit	Exits the application. You are asked if you want to save the map file before exiting.

Options

The following table shows menu entries provided in the **Options** menu.

The Options menu

Menu Entry	Description
Show Tool Tips on the Window	Displays a brief explanation of the selected function when the mouse pointer is held over it in the main window.
Show Tool Tips on the Map	Displays a brief explanation about the part of the map in the Map View that has the mouse pointer positioned over it.
Show Advanced Properties	Shows a set of advanced properties that you can set. The properties displayed correspond to the selected layer.
Antialiasing	"Smooths out" the features to produce a "nicer" display of maps, but at the cost of a reduction in performance. You must choose between "standard and fast" or "more aesthetic but slower".
Triple Buffer	This provides faster displays and is particularly useful when numerous objects are moved around on top of a static map. Note however, that this uses more memory and slows down panning.
Thin Client Settings	Displays the parameters used for tiled image generation. These images can be used by the servlet as pre-rendered tile requests to speed-up the server's response time.
Predefined Coordinate Systems	Displays a list of predefined coordinate systems in a dedicated pane. A predefined coordinate system set from this pane is reflected in the Coordinate System pane on the left of the Map Viewer.
Show Additional Views	Displays the Unused Views pane. You can drag and drop these additional views into the left of the Map Viewer main window and display them along with the other tabs. You can also drag and drop any of the tabs back into the Unused Views pane.

Help

The following table shows menu entries provided in the *Help* menu.

The Help menu

Menu Entry	Description
Help Topics	Displays the help contents in your browser.
License Agreement	Displays the Map Viewer license agreement..
Share With a Friend	Displays IBM® ILOG® Share Map Viewer Web page.
Visit the IBM® ILOG® JViews Map Viewer Web Site	Displays IBM® ILOG® JViews Map Viewer Web page.
Report a Defect	Displays IBM® ILOG® Bug Report Web page.
About	Displays information about your Map Viewer installation.

The Shortcut Menu

Right-click to display the *Shortcut* menu in the Map View.

The following table shows menu entries provided in the *Shortcut* menu.

The Shortcut menu

Menu Entry	Description
Select	Selects the topmost element at the Shortcut menu location. This is useful when the Select interactor is not active. This menu entry is not active when there is no element (or a non selectable element) at the Shortcut menu location or the object is already selected
Edit Data	Shows a data sheet used to allow the user to change the data values. As soon as this option is activated, the original data source will no longer be used: all computations will be based on the existing graphic object coordinates and data values.
Delete selected object(s)	Remove the selected objects from the map. This menu is unavailable if no object is selected. As soon as this option is activated, the original data source will no longer be used: all computations will be based on the remaining graphic object coordinates.
Zoom to Layer	Zooms to the selected layer. This menu entry is not active if there is no layer selected in the Map Layer pane.
Center View on Selection	Centers the Map View on the center of the current selection bounding box (represented by four points). This menu entry is not active if there is no element selected in the Map View.
Zoom to Selection	Zooms the view to the area that contains the current selection. This button is not active if there is no element selected in the Map View.
Cancel	Closes the Shortcut menu.

Opening a Map

To open a previously saved map:

1. Choose **File>Open Prepared Map** to display the Open Map Definition File window.
If you have changed the current map, the Map has been modified window opens. Click Yes to save the current map.
2. In the Open Map Definition File window, Browse to the map file (.ivl) you want to open, select it, and click Open.

Importing data sources

Describes options available and how to importing certain types of data files.

In this section

Importing a simple data source

Explains how to import a data source.

The Select Data Sources pane

Explains the purpose of the Select Data Sources pane.

Importing an ESRI/Shape file

Explains how to import an ESRI/Shape file and describes the available options.

Importing non-georeferenced image files

Explains how to import a non-georeferenced image file and describes the available options.

Importing a TIGER/Line file

Explains how to import a TIGER/Line® file and describes the available options.

Importing a DXF file

Explains how to import a DXF file and describes the available options.

Importing a DAFIF file

Explains how to import a DAFIF file and describes the available options.

Importing a CADRG file

Explains how to import a CADRG table of contents file and describes the available options.

Importing a VMAP database file

Explains how to import a VMAP database file and describes the available options.

Importing an IHO S57 file or catalog database

Explains how to import an S57 file and describes the available options.

Importing a Web Map Server Image

Explains how to import a Web Map Server image and describes the available options.

Importing layers from an Oracle spatial database

Explains how to import layers from an Oracle® spatial database and describes the available options.

Importing an SVG file

Explains how to import an SVG file and describes the available options.

Importing any file type using menus

Explains how to import files of any type using the menus.

Using drag-and-drop

Shows you how to use the drag-and-drop mechanism to import a generic file.

Importing a simple data source

The Select Data Sources pane displayed depends on the type of data source you want to import. In most cases this is a simple pane.

To import a simple data source.

1. Choose **File>Add Map Data** to display the Select Data Sources pane.
2. Browse to the data source you want to open, select it, and click **Open**.

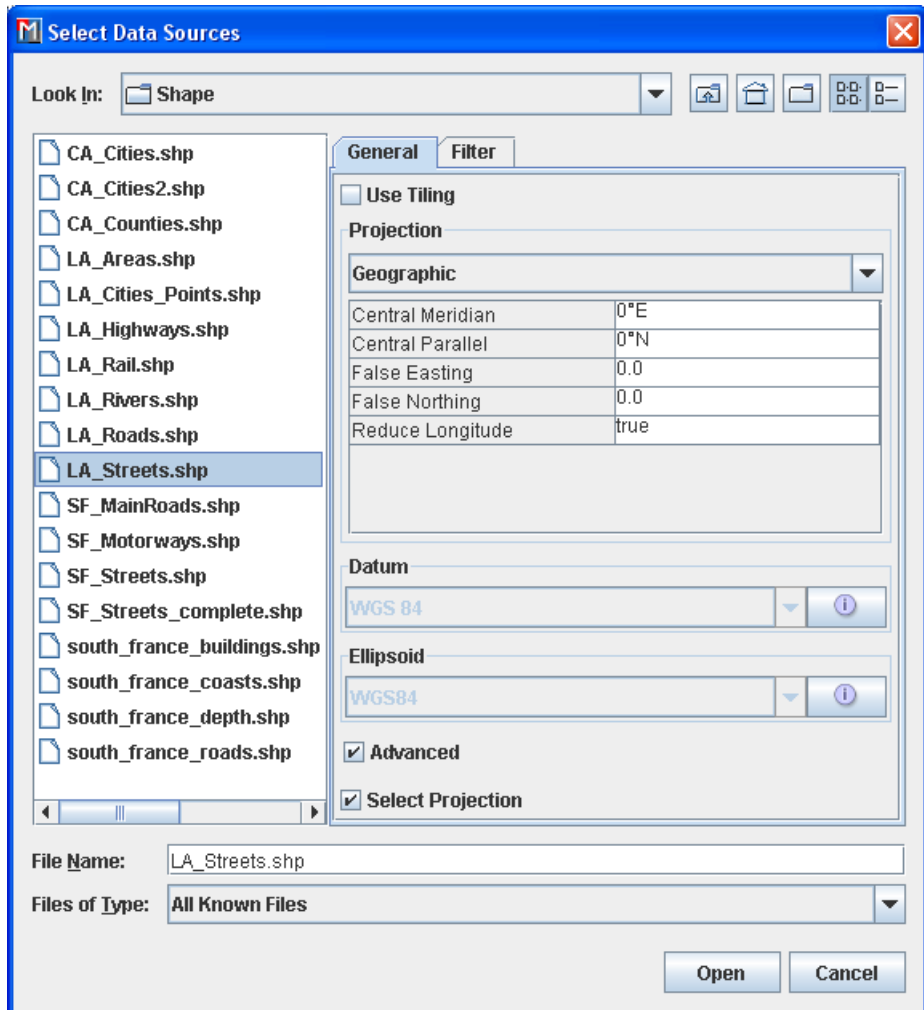
The Select Data Sources pane

In some cases the Select Data Sources pane is more complex and displays specific options depending on the type data source you choose.

Importing an ESRI/Shape file

If the data source is an ESRI/Shape (.shp) file, there are additional options that you can use.

The following figure shows both the **Advanced** and **Select Projection** options selected.

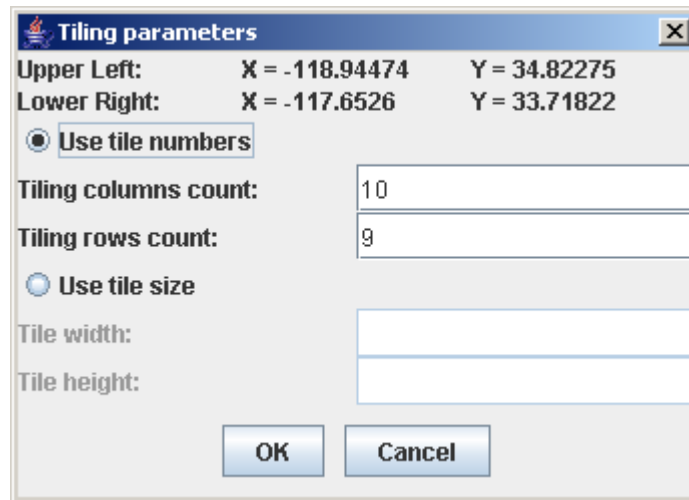


Select data sources pane for ESRI/Shape file

1. Choose **File>Add Map Data** to display the Select Data Sources pane.
2. Select **Use Tiling**, if you want to have an additional index file (.idx) managing the shape file using a load on demand algorithm. If the index file does not exist, the Create index file pane asks you if you want to create a new one.

3. To create a new index file, click Yes to display the Tiling parameters pane and enter the parameters you want.

The following figure shows the Tiling parameters pane.



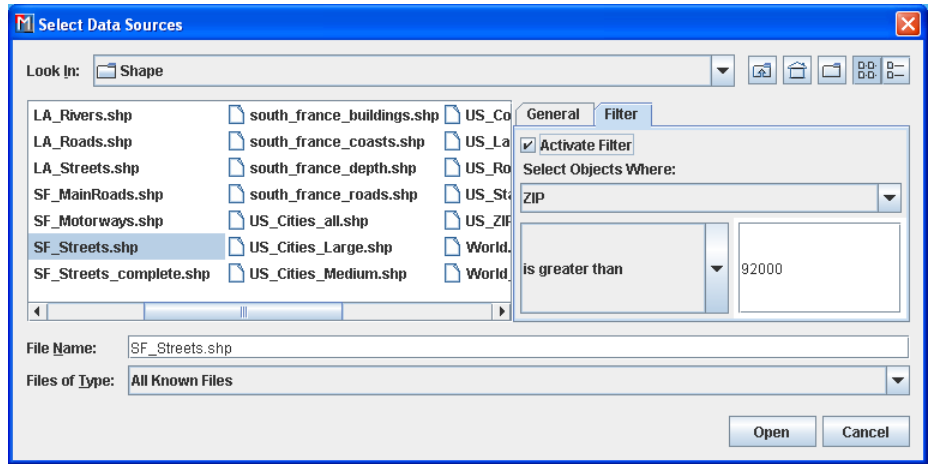
The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Tiling parameters" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The dialog contains the following fields and options:

- Upper Left:** X = -118.94474, Y = 34.82275
- Lower Right:** X = -117.6526, Y = 33.71822
- Use tile numbers**
- Tiling columns count:** 10
- Tiling rows count:** 9
- Use tile size**
- Tile width:** (empty text box)
- Tile height:** (empty text box)
- OK** and **Cancel** buttons at the bottom.

Tiling parameters pane

4. If you want to set projection parameters, see *Setting coordinate systems*.
5. If your shape file has an associated dbf (database) file and thus contains metadata, you can use this to filter so that you load only a subset of the file content. To do this, select the **Filter** tab, select the **Activate Filter** check box and define your filter by selecting items from the drop-down lists.

The following figure shows the definition of a filter which will only load San Francisco streets which have ZIP codes greater than "92000".



Filter definition to load only a subset of the shape file content

6. Click **Open**.

Importing non-georeferenced image files

Explains how to import a non-georeferenced image file and describes the available options.

In this section

Importing a non-georeferenced image file

Explains how to import a non-georeferenced image file options.

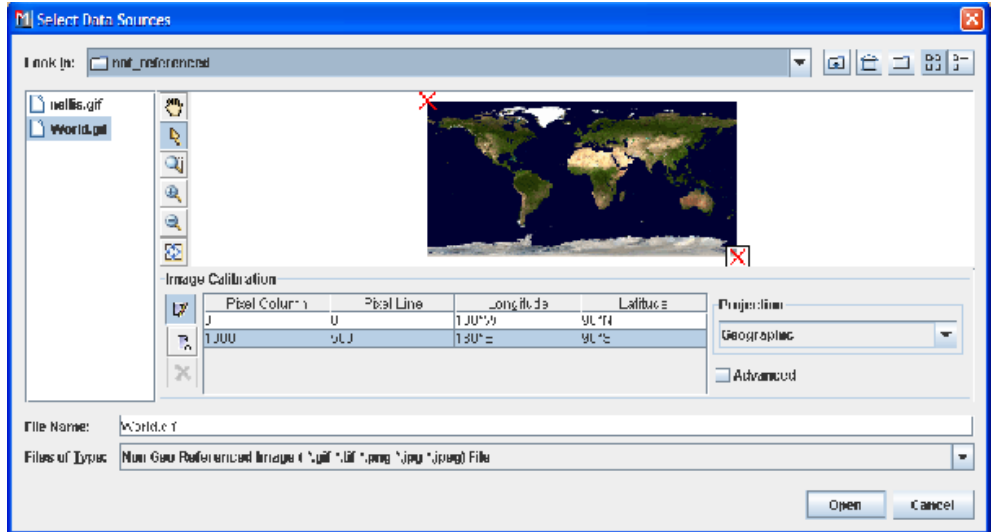
Options when importing a non-georeferenced image file

Describes calibration and image bound options.




Importing a non-georeferenced image file



If the data source is a Non-Georeferenced Image file (.gif, .tif, .jpg, .jpeg), there are specific options that you can set.

The following figure shows the options available when importing a Non-Georeferenced Image file.



Select Data Sources pane for a Non-Georeferenced Image file

1. Choose **File>Add Map Data** to display the Select Data Sources pane.
2. In the top part of the pane click the gray rectangle to preview the image and use the toolbar to pan, zoom in/out, and fit the image to the view.
3. By default the Image Calibration pane is displayed in bounds mode. In bounds mode you can set the latitude and longitude of the image manually. Click the row and enter the coordinates. You can also click on the  button to interactively select the boundaries.
4. To switch to control point mode, click the  button. This adds two columns: Pixel Column and Pixel Line. In this mode you can set the position of the image manually using the pixel properties or the latitude\longitude properties. In addition, you can drag the red crosses to the point you want; this automatically sets the property values in the Image Calibration pane. The red cross associated with a selected row is contained in a rectangle.
5. Click the  button to add another row and another red cross in the Image pane.

6. Click the  button again to return to bounds mode.
7. To remove a row from the Image Calibration pane, select the row and click the  button.
8. Since this is a non-georeferenced data source, you must state the coordinate system in which the data source is defined in the Projection pane. The coordinate system in which you finally project the data source can be a different system and should be defined in the Coordinate System pane, see *Setting coordinate systems*.
9. Click **Open**.

Options when importing a non-georeferenced image file

Setting the number of calibration points

Note: This feature is only available if you purchase IBM® ILOG® JViews Maps or IBM® ILOG® JViews Maps for Defense.

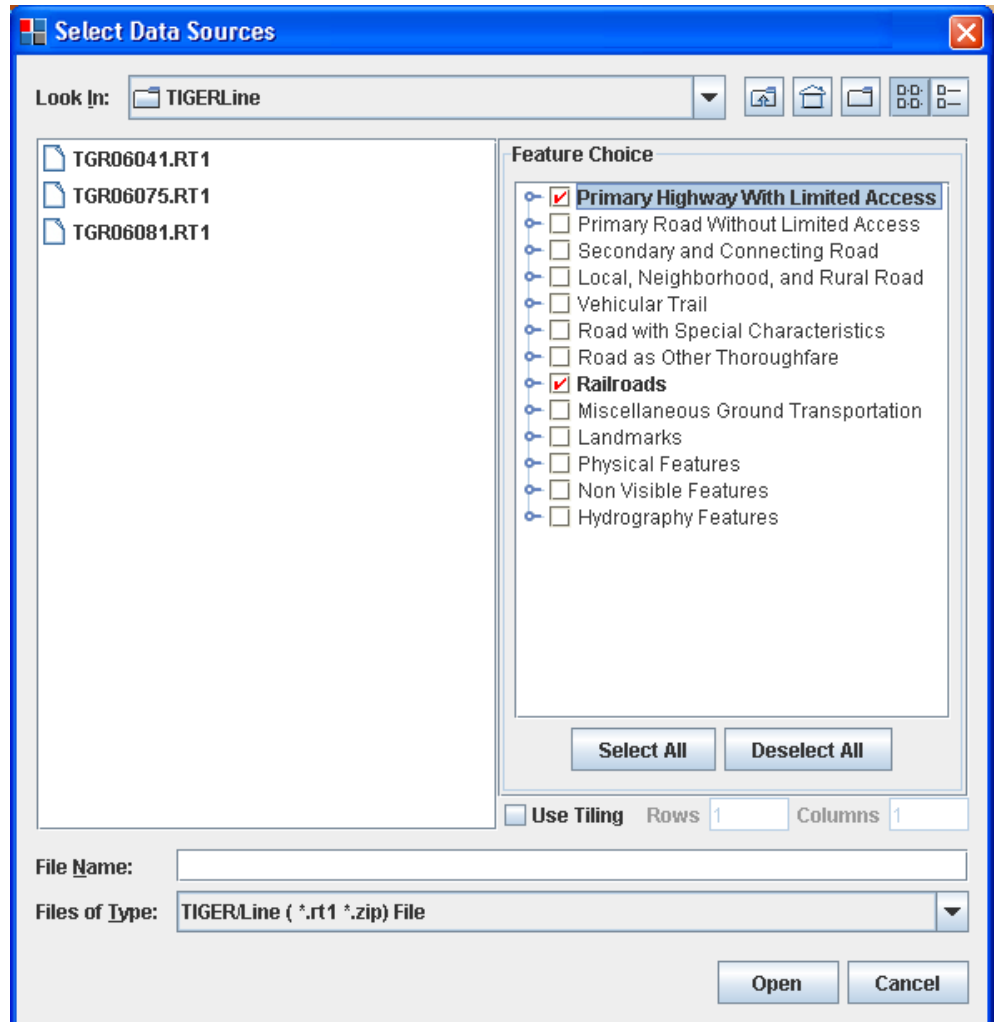
Predefining the Image Bounds Using World Files

Note: This feature is only available if you purchase IBM® ILOG® JViews Maps or IBM® ILOG® JViews Maps for Defense.

Importing a TIGER/Line file

If the data source is a TIGER/Line® (*.rt1) file, there are specific parameters that you can set.

The following figure shows the options available when importing a TIGER/Line file.



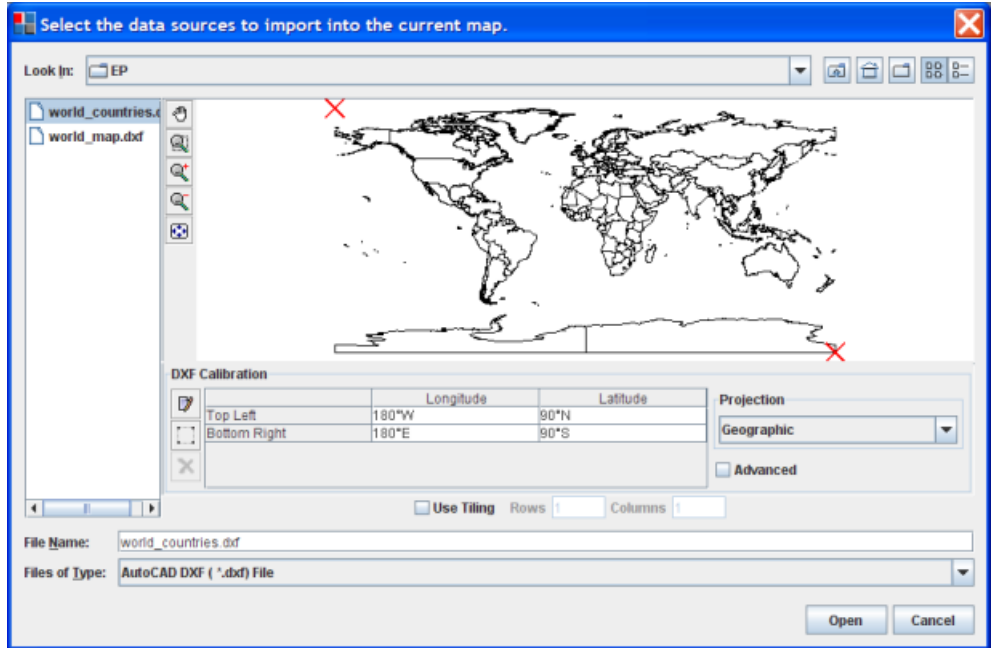
Select Data Sources pane for a TIGER/Line file

1. Choose **File>Add Map Data** to display the Select Data Sources pane.
2. In the Feature Choice pane, click each of the features you want to display in the TIGER/Line data source. Note that you can expand a feature and select one or more of its subfeatures.



3. Click **Select All** to select all the features in the pane or **Deselect All** to deselect all of them.
4. Select **Use Tiling**, if you want to use this option, and set the number of rows and columns.
5. Click **Open**.




Importing a DXF file

If the data source is a DXF file, there are additional options that you can set. The following figure shows the options available when importing a DXF file.



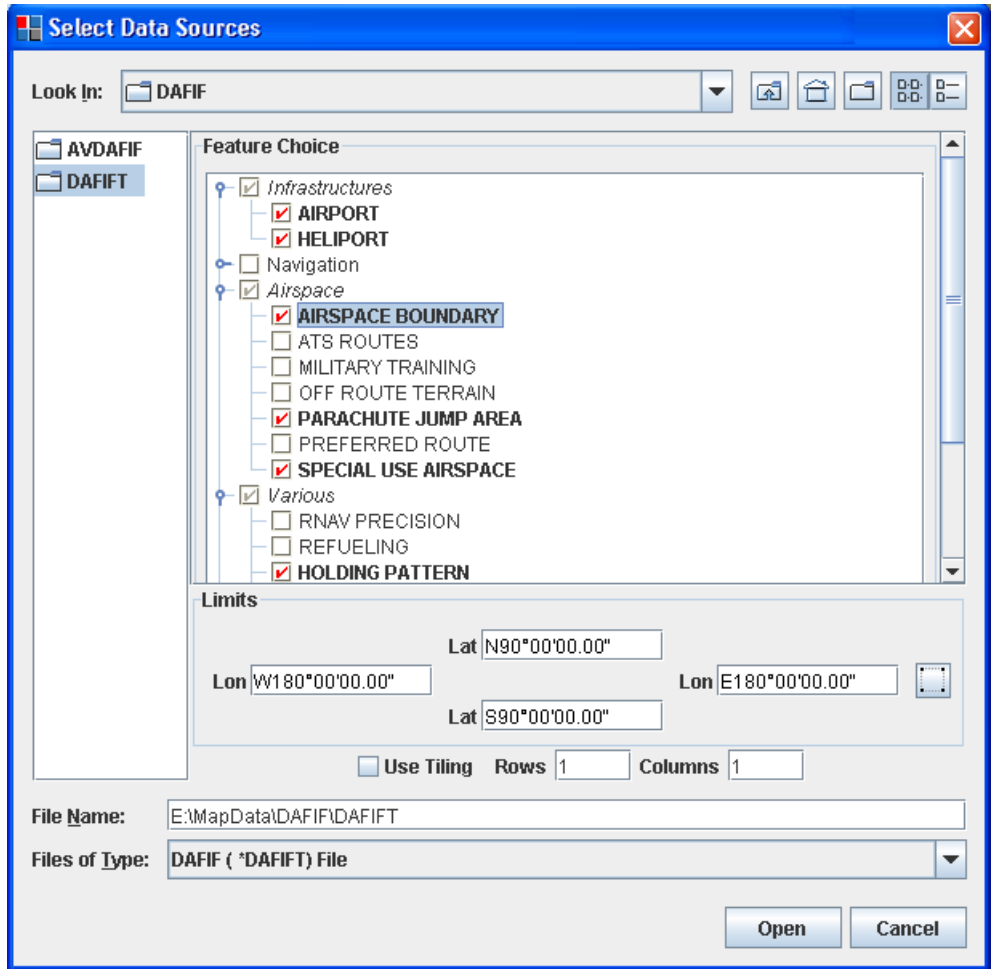
Select Data Sources pane for a DXF file

1. Choose **File>Add Map Data** to display the Select Data Sources pane.
2. In the top part of the pane click the gray rectangle to preview the image and use the toolbar to pan, zoom in/out, and fit the image to the view.
3. By default the DXF Calibration pane is displayed in "bounds mode". In bounds mode you can set the latitude and longitude of the image manually. Click the row and enter the coordinates. You can also click on the  button to interactively select the boundaries.
4. To switch to "control point" mode, click the  button. This adds two columns: Pixel Column and Pixel Line. In this mode you can set the position of the image manually using the pixel properties or the latitude\longitude properties. In addition, you can drag the red crosses to the point you want; this automatically sets the property values in the DXF Calibration pane. The red cross associated with a selected row is contained in a rectangle.

5. Click the  button to add another row and another red cross in the Image pane.
6. Click the  button again to return to bounds mode.
7. To remove a row from the Image Calibration pane, select the row and click the  button.
8. Select **Use Tiling**, if you want to use this option, and set the number of rows and columns.
9. Since this is a non-georeferenced data source, you must state the coordinate system in which the data source is defined in the Projection pane. The coordinate system in which you finally project the data source can be a different system and should be defined in the Coordinate System pane, see *Setting coordinate systems*.
10. Click **Open**.


Importing a DAFIF file

If the data source is a DAFIF file, there are a number of other parameters that you can set. The following figure shows the options available when importing a DAFIF file.



Select Data Sources pane for a DAFIF file

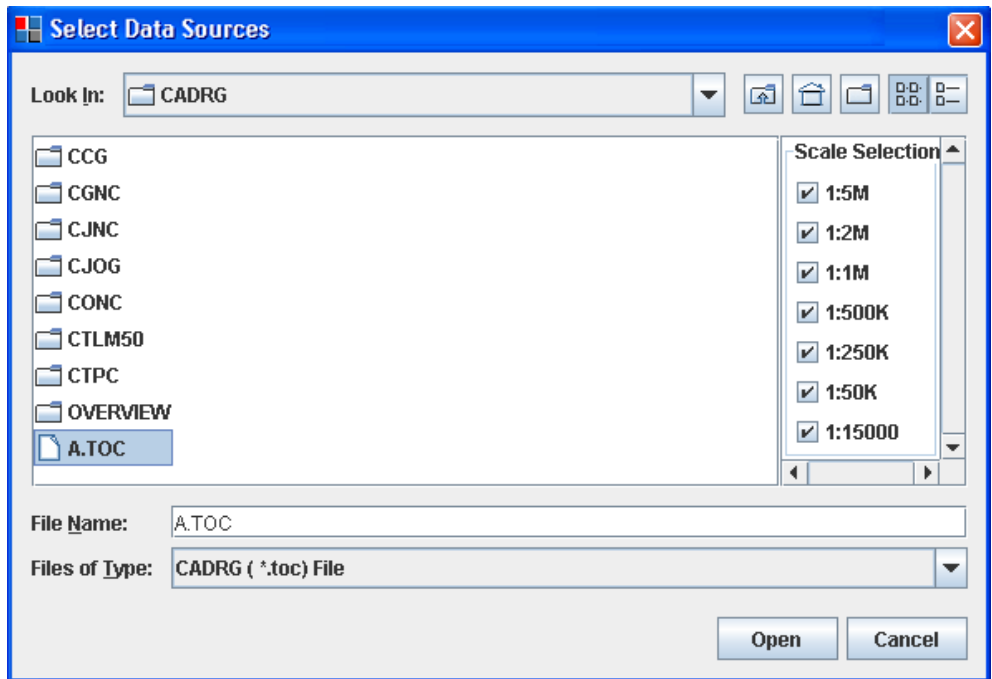
1. Choose **File>Add Map Data** to display the Select Data Sources pane.
2. Select the DAFIF file you want to open.
3. In the Feature Choice pane, click each of the features you want to display in the DAFIF data source. Note that you can expand a feature and select one or more of its subfeatures.

4. In the Limits pane, set the limits manually for the `Lat/Lon` properties or click the  button and then draw a rectangle in the Map View to set the limits.
5. Select **Use Tiling**, if you want to use this option, and set the number of rows and columns.
6. Click **Open**.

Importing a CADRG file

If the data source is a CADRG table of contents file (.toc) you can choose a set of CADRG map resolutions to import from a list displayed in the Scale Selection pane.

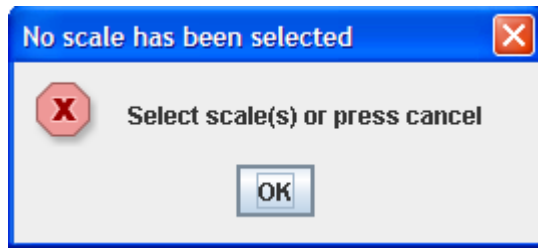
The following figure shows the Scale Selection pane available when importing a CADRG file.



Select Data Sources pane for a CADRG file

1. Choose **File>Add Map Data** to display the Select Data Sources pane.
2. Select the CADRG (.toc) file you want to open.
3. Select the resolutions you want to import from the CADRG Scale Selection pane.
4. If you do not select any resolutions, you cannot open the CADRG file and a warning pane is displayed;

The following figure shows the warning pane that is displayed if you do not select any resolutions.



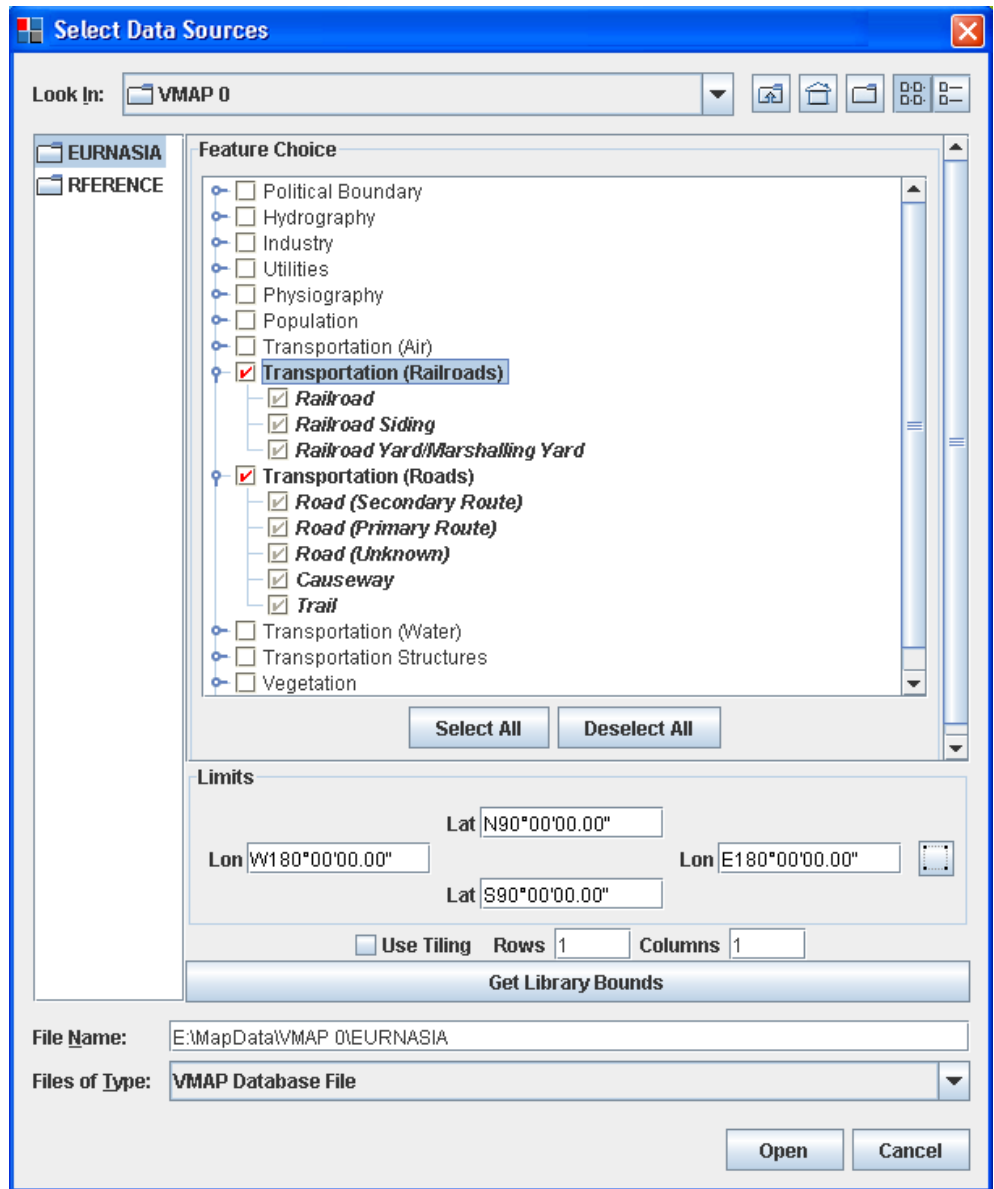
No scales selected warning pane

5. Click **Open**.

Importing a VMAP database file


If the data source is a VMAP database file, there are a number of other parameters that you can set.

The following figure shows the options available when importing a VMAP database file.



Select Data Sources pane for a VMAP file

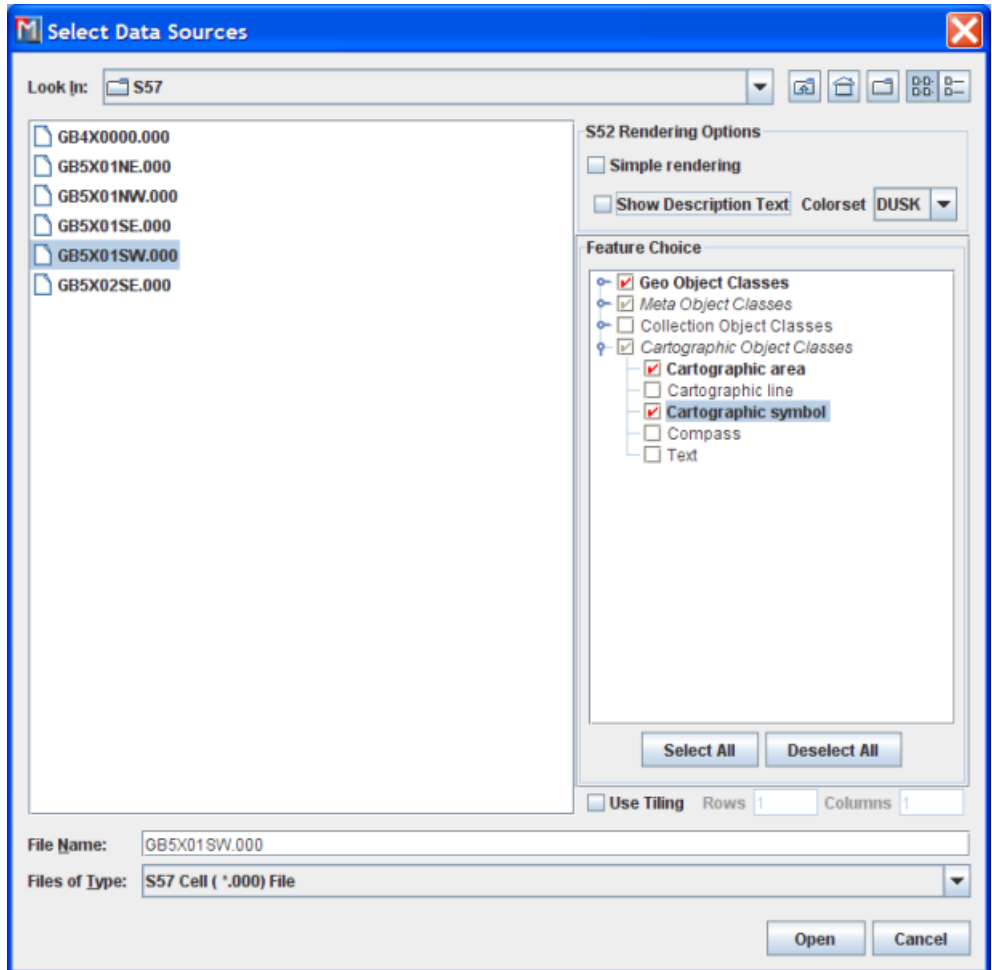
1. Choose **File>Add Map Data** to display the Select Data Sources pane.
2. In the Feature Choice pane, click each of the features you want to display in the VMAP data source. Note that you can expand a feature and select one or more of its subfeatures.

3. In the Limits pane, set the limits manually for the `Lat/Lon` properties or click the  button and then draw a rectangle in the Map View to set the limits.
4. Select **Use Tiling**, if you want to use this option, and set the number of rows and columns.
5. Click the **Get Library Bounds** button, if you have set limits, but want to return to the full set of data in the VMAP data source.
6. Click **Open**.

Importing an IHO S57 file or catalog database

If the data source file is an *S57 file* or catalog database file, there are a number of other parameters that you can set.

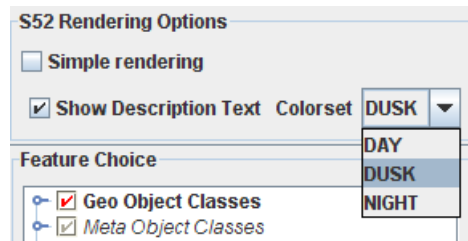
The following figure shows the options available when importing an S57 file.



Select Data Sources pane for an S57 file or catalog database file

1. Choose **File>Add Map Data** to display the Select Data Sources pane.
2. In the Feature Choice pane, click each of the features you want to display in the S57 data source. Note that you can expand a feature and select one or more of its subfeatures.

3. Select **Use Tiling**, if you want to use this option, and set the number of rows and columns.
4. Either select Simple Rendering to have pre-IBM® ILOG® JViews Map Viewer 8.1 rendering, or deselect it, and input the rendering options you want to use.



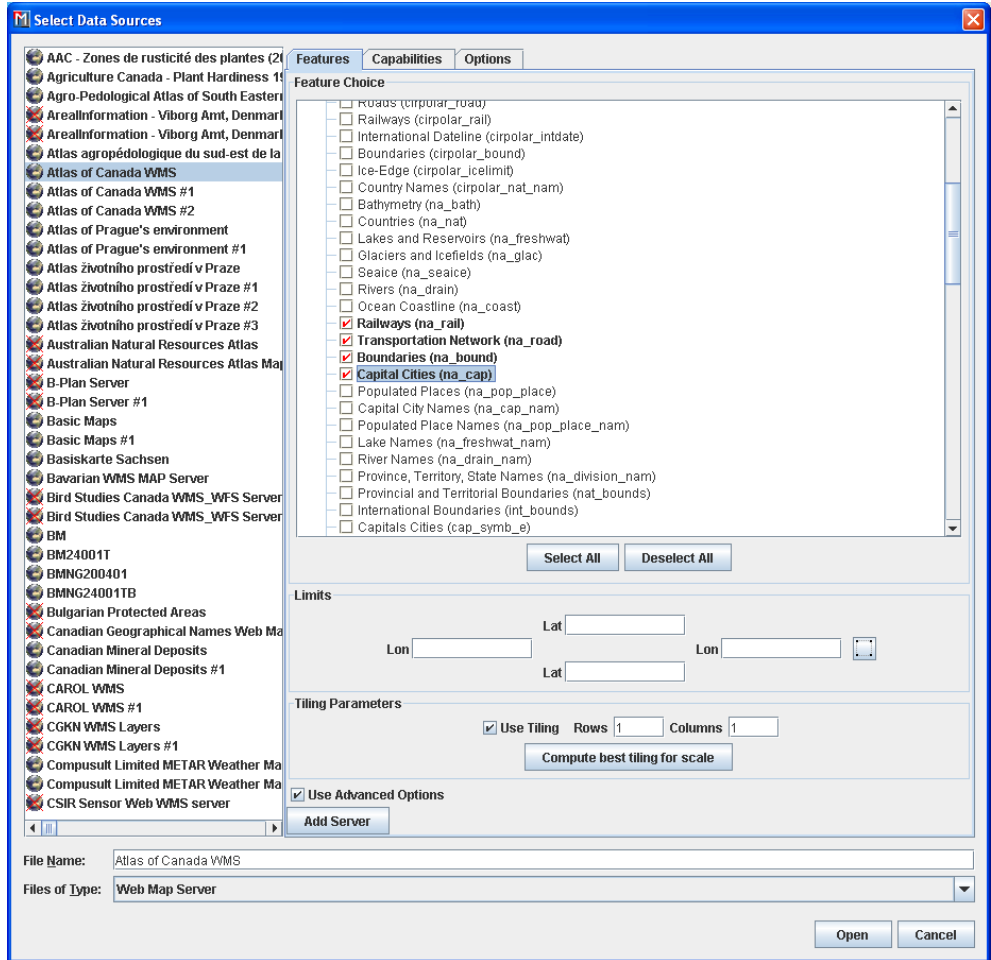
Rendering Options

5. Click **Open**.

Importing a Web Map Server Image

If the data source file is a Web Map Server (WMS) image, there are a number of other parameters that you can set.

The following figure shows the options available when importing a WMS image.



Select Data Sources pane for a WMS image

In the previous figure the red cross on certain servers indicates that these servers were not available at the time the Map Viewer was started.

1. Choose **File>Add Map Data** and select **Web Map Server** as the file type, to display the `Select Data Sources` pane for WMS images.

2. If you need to specify a server that does not appear on the list, click the **Add Server** button. Enter a name for this server, and the get capabilities URL associated with this server (this information is usually provided by the WMS server).

For instance,

```
http://wms.jpl.nasa.gov/wms.cgi?request=GetCapabilities
```

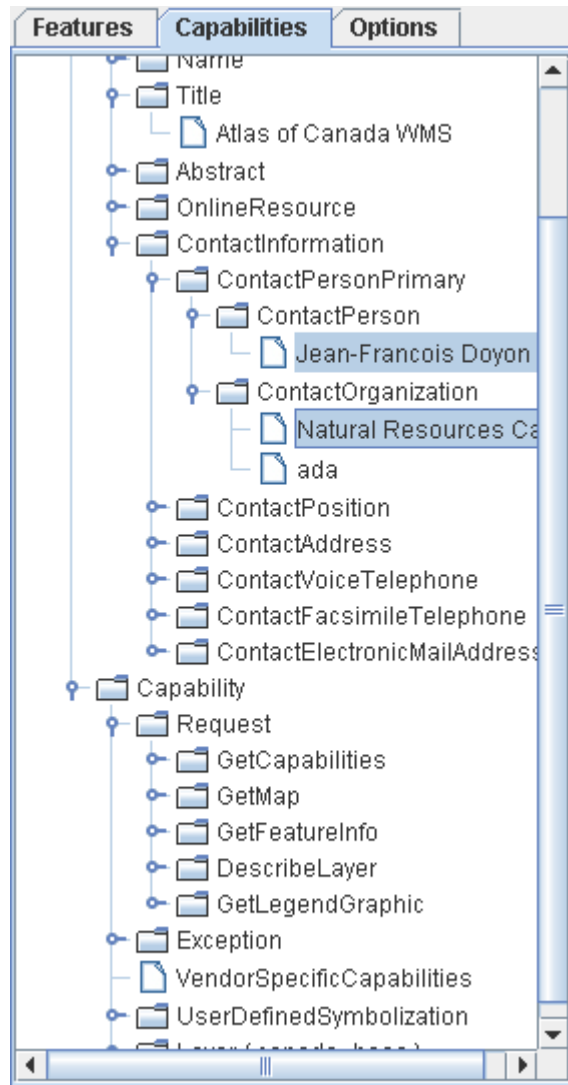
or

```
http://wms.jpl.nasa.gov/wms.cgi
```

Click **OK** to return to server list, where you can select the newly added server.

3. Select a map in the left pane to display the corresponding features in the **Features** tab, and then select the features you want to display in the Feature Choice pane.
4. Use the **Select All** button to select all the features or the **Deselect All** button if you want to remake your selection.
5. Click the **Capabilities** tab to display the Capabilities pane. The Capabilities pane shows the response from the server to the capabilities request. This pane is for information only and displays the layers that are available in the WMS data.

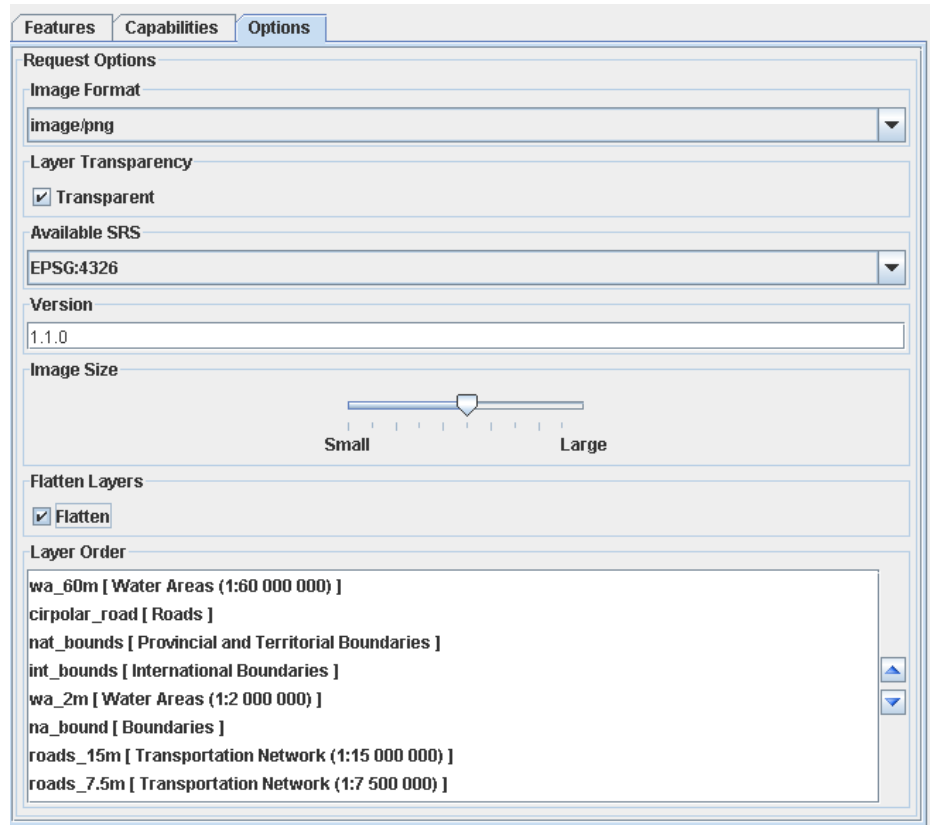
The following figure shows the Capabilities pane.




Capabilities pane

6. Select **Use Advanced Options**, to activate the **Options** tab and then click the tab to display the **Request Options** pane. The **Request Options** pane contains a number of options that you can set.

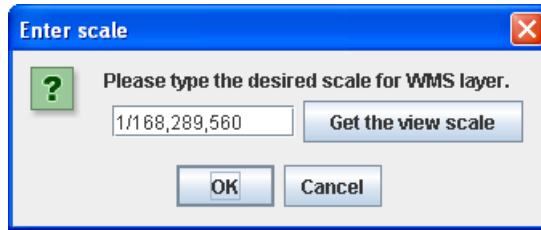
The following figure shows the Options tab.



Options pane

7. In the Limits pane, set the limits manually for the **Lat/Lon** properties or click the  button and then draw a rectangle in the Map View to set the limits.
8. To use load-on-demand, select the **Use Tiling** check box and specify the number and lines and columns of tiles you want to divide the limits region (specified above) into. Given that WMS servers usually limit the image size of a request, this helps improve the overall region resolution by using the specified request image size per tile (one image request per tile load instead of a unique image request for the whole area of interest).
9. If you know the scale you want to display the image at, click **Compute best tiling for scale**. An **Enter Scale** input window then pops up in which you can enter the desired scale with which the tiling parameters will be computed. According to the image size specified in the advanced **Options** tab, the Map Builder will compute the tile and column counts so that the overall image will have the desired resolution. The scale should be entered either in decimal format or with the $1/xxx$ notation.



You can click the **Get the view scale** button to choose the current view scale.



Enter scale pop-up window

10. Set the image format by selecting from the list displayed in the Image Format pane.
11. If you want the layers to be transparent, check the **Transparent** box in the Layer Transparency pane.

Note: Transparency is only supported for .gif and .png images. Specifying transparency for other image formats may lead to strange results.

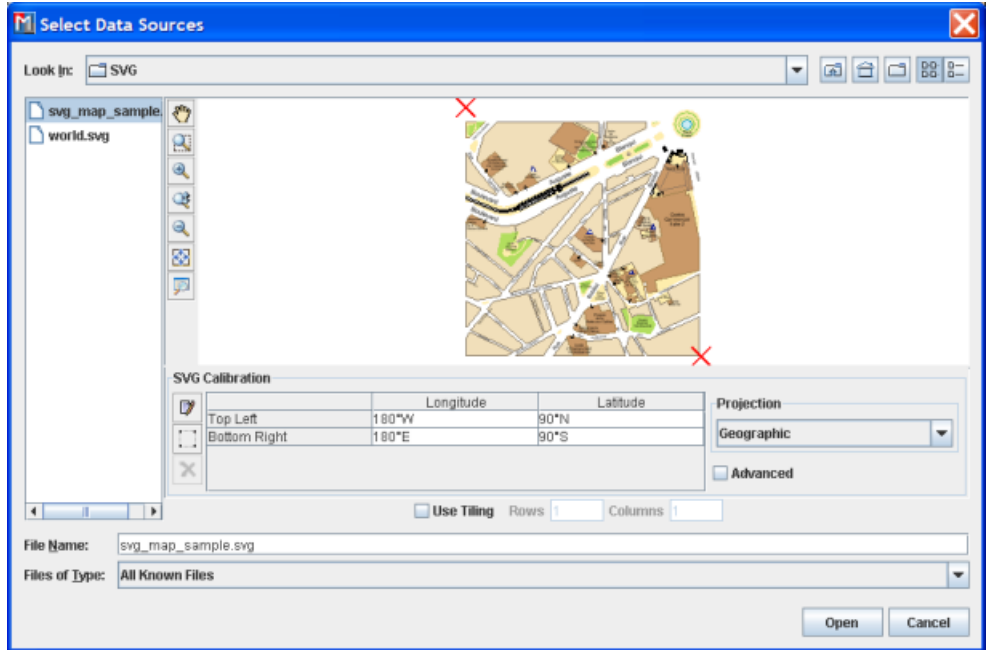
12. Select the Available SRS from the list displayed in the Available SRS pane. The Available SRSs are the available Spatial Reference Systems in which a layer can be displayed. You can only display a layer using one of the SRSs in this list. The list is retrieved from the capabilities request.
13. Set the version number you want in the Version pane. This property allows you to specify the version number as an attribute in the request to the server. Some servers only respond to requests with specific version numbers and reject the request if the version does not match the number they are expecting.
14. In the Image Size pane, set the size of the image by dragging the slider to the required position. This is the size of the image requested on the server and not the size of the image displayed in the Map View. Once read, the image is displayed in the Map View. However, the size of the displayed image does not depend on the size of the requested image since it is georeferenced, but specifying an image size in the request can be useful for tuning the precision versus load time ratio.
15. Check the **Flatten** box in the Flatten Layers pane to display only one layer for all the selected features. If this option is not checked and you select more than one feature in the Feature pane, a map layer is created for each feature selected.
16. To change the layer order, select a layer in the Layer Order pane and click on the  or  button to move the layer up or down one position. Note that to carry out this operation, you must have the **Flatten** option checked, because the layer order specifies how the features selected in the Features Choice pane are stacked in this single map layer.
17. Click **Open**.

Importing layers from an Oracle spatial database



This feature is not available in the Map Viewer. You need to purchase IBM® ILOG® JViews Maps or IBM® ILOG® JViews Maps for Defense.




Importing an SVG file

If the data source is a SVG file, there are additional options that you can set. The following figure shows the options available when importing an SVG file.



Select Data Sources pane for an SVG file

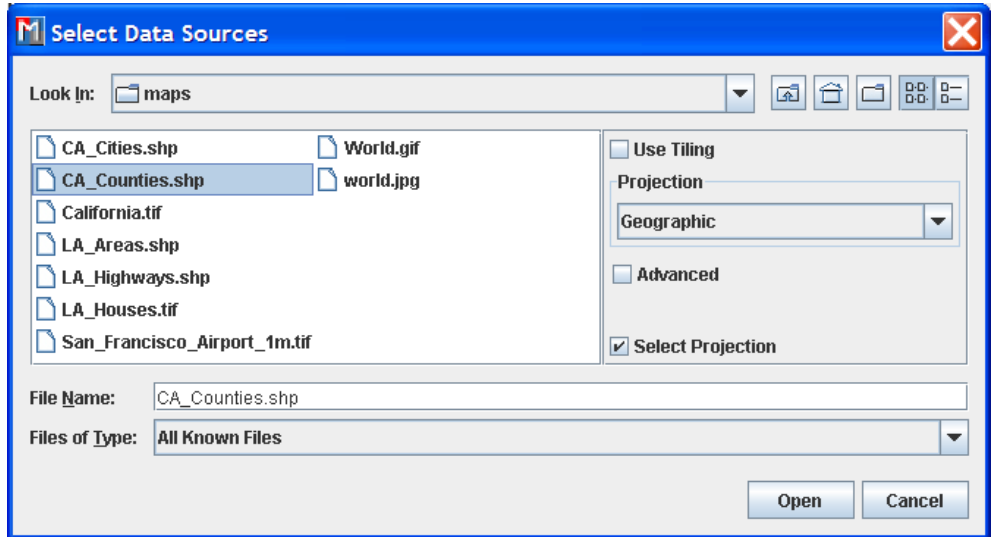
1. Choose **File>Add Map Data** to display the Select Data Sources pane.
2. In the top part of the pane click the gray rectangle to preview the image and use the toolbar to pan, zoom in/out, and fit the image to the view.
3. By default the SVG Calibration pane is displayed in "bounds mode". In bounds mode you can set the latitude and longitude of the image manually. Click the row and enter the coordinates. You can also click on the  button to interactively select the boundaries.
4. To switch to "control point" mode, click the  button. This adds two columns: Pixel Column and Pixel Line. In this mode you can set the position of the image manually using the pixel properties or the latitude\longitude properties. In addition, you can drag the red crosses to the point you want; this automatically sets the property values in the SVG Calibration pane. The red cross associated with a selected row is contained in a rectangle.

5. Click the  button to add another row and another red cross in the Image pane.
6. Click the  button again to return to bounds mode.
7. To remove a row from the Image Calibration pane, select the row and click the  button.
8. Select **Use Tiling**, if you want to use this option, and set the number of rows and columns.
9. Click Open.

Importing any file type using menus

You can choose to import from files from any data source type by selecting the generic filter “All Known Files” for the file type in the Select Data Sources pane.

The following figure shows the generic filter “All Known Files” for importing any type of file.



The Select Data Sources pane for any known file

To import a file of any known type:

1. Choose **File>Add Map Data**, the Select Data Sources pane appears.
2. Select one or more file(s).

Depending on the type of file selected, a pane will appear at the right of the Select Data Sources pane.

3. Enter any additional information necessary to open the file.
4. Click Open. After loading, the data source appears in a separate layer of your current map.

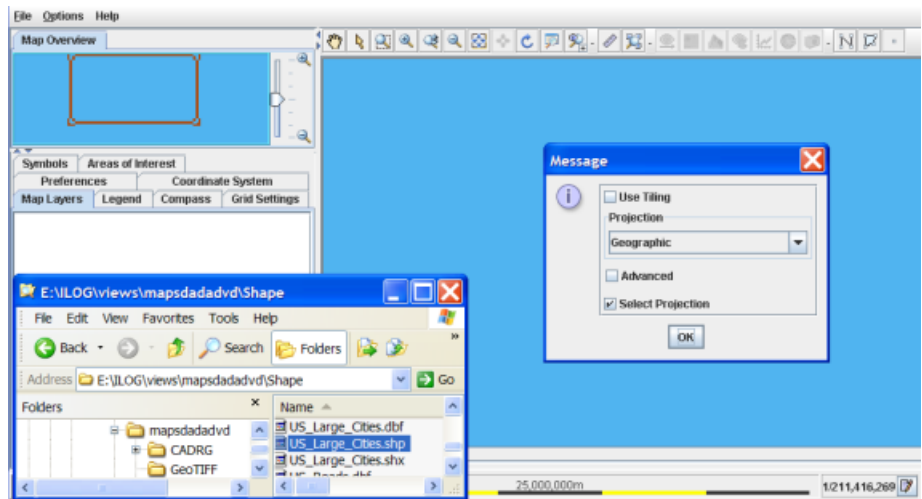
Using drag-and-drop

To import a file using drag-and-drop:

- ◆ Drag a file from your file explorer into the main view window.

If more information is needed to open the file, a specific dialog will appear to allow for this data.

The following figure shows an example of dropping a shape file (.shp) into the main window. You are prompted to specify a projection.



Opening any known file using drag-and-drop

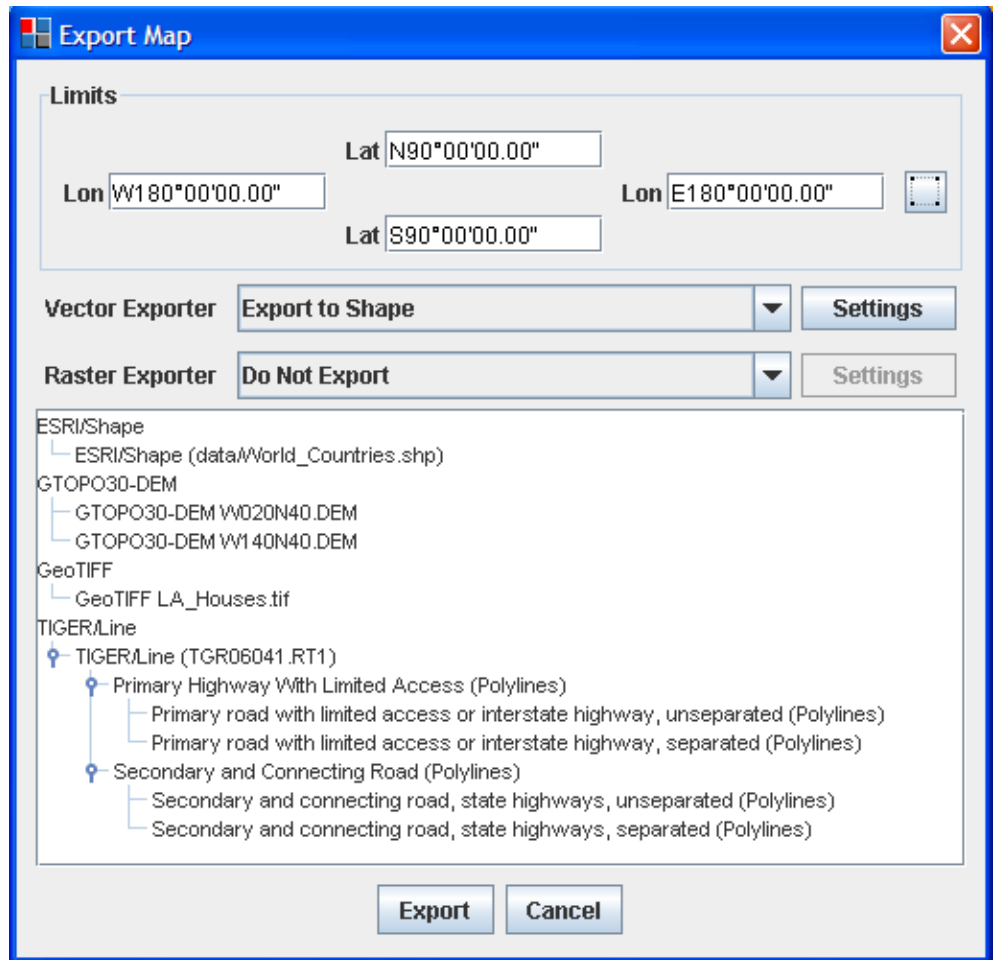
Note: when you drag and drop IVL files, the Map Viewer treats the file as a prepared map. The file is opened and replaces the map currently displayed.

Exporting data sources

To enable you to use data sources with other software, you can export map layers in Shape or KML formats.


Note: For exporting in GeoTIFF format or to export to an Oracle® database, you need to purchase IBM® ILOG® JViews Maps or IBM® ILOG® JViews Maps for Defense.

The following figure shows an example of exporting a map layer in Shape format.



Exporting data sources

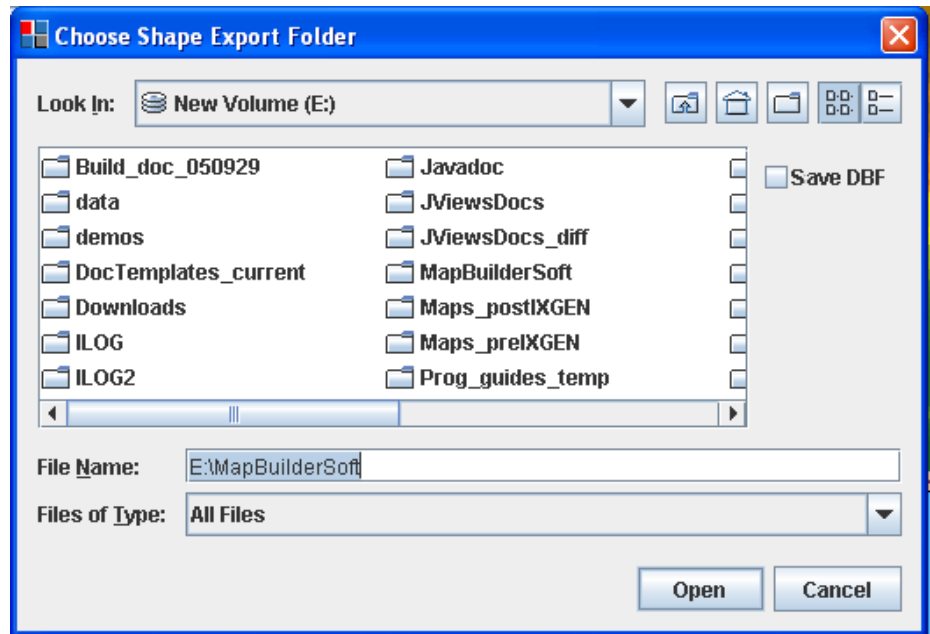
To export a data source:

1. Select **File>Export** to open the Export Map window.
2. Select the area of the map you want to export in the Limits pane. Set the limits manually for the Lat/Lon properties or click the  button and then draw a rectangle in the Map View to set the limits.

Note: All graphical components that intersect with this area will be entirely exported. If an image intersects with the rectangle, the whole image will be exported and will neither be cropped nor resized.

3. Select the Vector Exporter to be used (if any) from the values in the list: **Do Not Export**, **Export to Shape**, **Export to Oracle**, or **Export to KML**.
4. Select the Raster Exporter to be used (if any) from the values in the list: **Do Not Export**, **Export to GeoTIFF**, or **Export to KML**.
5. The **Do Not Export** option can be used in the case where you select all the layers in the map window, but want to export only the vector or only the raster data sources.
6. Click the **Settings** button to open the Choose Shape or GeoTIFF Folder window, or the KML Export File window. Select the folder to which the files must be exported for each of the Exporters and then click **Open**.

The following figure shows an example of the Choose Shape Export Folder window.

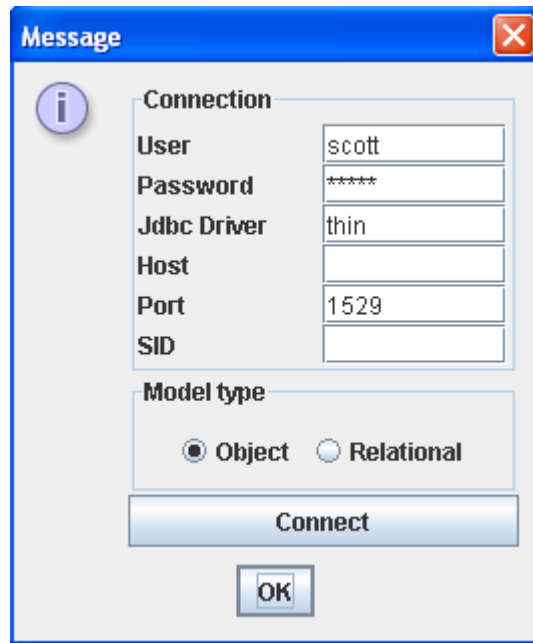


Choose Shape Export Folder window

Note: The Save DBF check box saves the attributes of each geographic object (for example, those displayed on the map tool tips) in a separate DBF (shape file database) file.

7. If you select the **Export to Oracle** option, a message window appears that enables you to connect to the database. Enter the connection parameters, click Connect and then click OK.

The following figure shows the message window for connecting to a database.



Connecting to the database

8. Select the layers to export in the Map Layers pane.
9. Click the **Export** button to export the files to the selected folder(s) or to the database

Note:

If you forget to set the destination folders, the Choose Shape or Choose GeoTIFF export folder window opens up automatically for you to set them. In the case of an Oracle export, the connection dialog box is opened.

Map Layers

Explains how to manage and display map layers

In this section

Managing map layers

Describes the various options available for managing map layers.

Setting dynamic styles

Explains how to set the dynamic styles.

Using the map style property sheet

Explains how to set different types of properties in the map style property sheet.

Setting sublayer properties

Explains how to set sublayer inheritance and independence from parent layers.

Creating a map layer hierarchy

Explains how to create a new map layer or sublayer.

Populating a new layer or sublayer

Explains how to populate a new map layer or sublayer.

Deleting a map layer

Explains how to delete a new map layer or sublayer.

Hiding and showing a map layer in the tree

Explains how to hide/show map layers or sublayers in the map layer tree.

Displaying and concealing a map layer

Explains how to display/hide map layers or sublayers in a map.

Positioning layers in the map hierarchy

Explains how to position map layers or sublayers.

Renaming a map layer

Explains how to rename map layers.

Splitting or filtering a map layer

Explains how to split or filter maps layers in the Map Layer pane.

Simplifying the polygons in a layer

Explains how to add a simplified layer in the Map Layers pane.

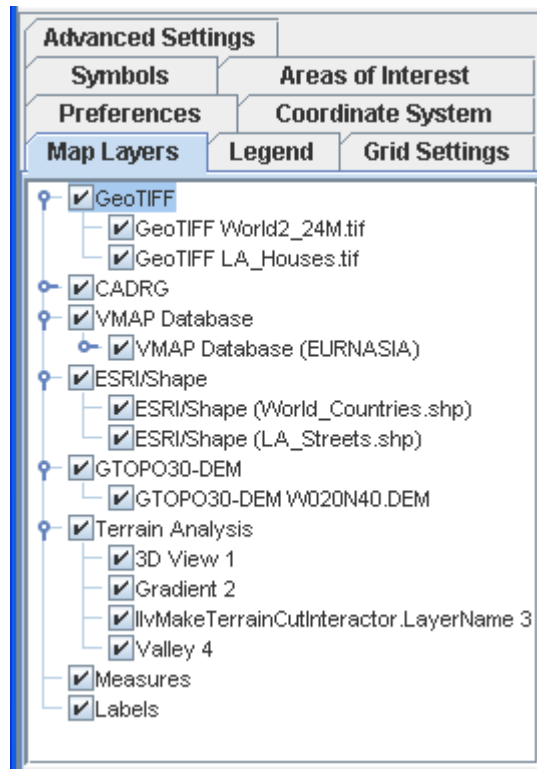
Adding layer styling based on metadata

Describes the layer styling that can be applied based on metadata.

Managing map layers

A map layer is created automatically each time you import a data source using the *File>Add Map Data* command, or when you add a new orthodromy measure, terrain analysis, label, or grid. The layer is created automatically and placed in the Map Layers pane. For details of how to import a data source, see *Importing a simple data source*

The following figure shows an example of the Map Layers pane.



Map Layers pane

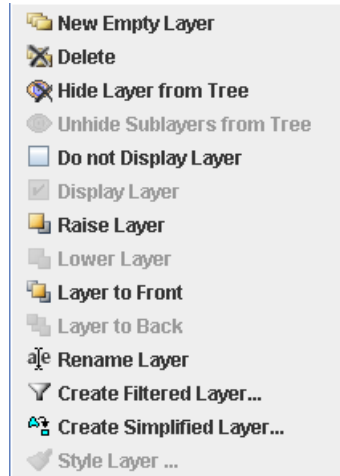
In the Map Layers pane you can carry out the following operations:

- ◆ Expand/collapse the map layer hierarchy: select or deselect the **Expand/Collapse** button.
- ◆ Drag and drop a layer or layers to another position in the list. Note that the layer at the bottom of the list is displayed at the top of the stack in the Map View.
- ◆ Make a layer visible or invisible in the Map View: select or clear the layer check box.
- ◆ Populate a layer in the Map Layers pane, see *Populating a new layer or sublayer*.
- ◆ Set the dynamic styles for each layer, see *Setting dynamic styles*.

- ◆ Set the properties for each layer, see *Using the map style property sheet*.

Short cut menu

The following figure shows the shortcut menu available in the Map Layers pane.



Map Layers pane shortcut menu


You can use this shortcut menu to:

- ◆ Create and name a new empty layer in the Map Layers pane, see *Creating a map layer hierarchy*.
- ◆ Delete a layer from the Map Layers pane, see *Deleting a map layer*.
- ◆ Hide/Show a layer or sublayer in the Map Layers pane, see *Hiding and showing a map layer in the tree*.
- ◆ Display/Conceal a layer or sublayer in the Map Layers pane, see *Displaying and concealing a map layer*.
- ◆ Position layers in the map hierarchy, see *Positioning layers in the map hierarchy*.
- ◆ Rename a layer in the Map Layers pane, see *Renaming a map layer*.
- ◆ Split a layer according to parameters chosen from a list, see *Splitting or filtering a map layer*.
- ◆ Create a simplified version of an existing layer, see *Simplifying the polygons in a layer*.
- ◆ Set the styling attributes for a layer containing metadata in a map, see *Adding layer styling based on metadata*.

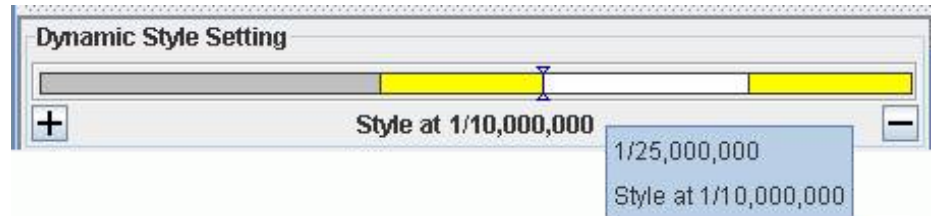
Note: If an operation is unavailable, some of the menu items may be unavailable.

Setting dynamic styles

To set dynamic styles in the Dynamic Style Setting pane:


1. Set the map to the scale that you want and define the map property values for this zoom level.
2. Click the  button to associate these styles with the current zoom level. A new section is added to the bar in the Dynamic Style Setting pane.
3. Repeat these two steps to create as many dynamic styles as you want. A new section is added to the bar in the Dynamic Style Setting pane each time you create a new style.
4. Either zoom in and out to see the changes of style take place when each threshold is crossed, or click one of the sections of the bar to immediately change the scale of the map to the corresponding level (displayed as a tool tip).

The following figure shows the map scale displayed as a tool tip.



Setting Dynamic Styles

The position you are at in the overall scale range is indicated by the two arrow heads on the bar.

5. Click the  button to remove the current dynamic style setting from the Dynamic Style Setting pane.

Using the map style property sheet

The map style property sheet appears automatically when you select a layer in the Map Layers pane. The property sheet displayed depends on the type of layer selected, for example, the property sheet displayed for a Measures or Labels layer is different to that of a map layer. Each property sheet displays the properties of the selected map layer.

The properties correspond to Boolean values, lists, free text, and a set of editors.

To set Boolean values:

- ◆ Click to the right of the corresponding property and select `True` or `False`.


To set a value from a list:

- ◆ Click to the right of the corresponding property and select an item in the list.

To set a value with free text:

- ◆ Click to the right of the corresponding property and enter a text string.

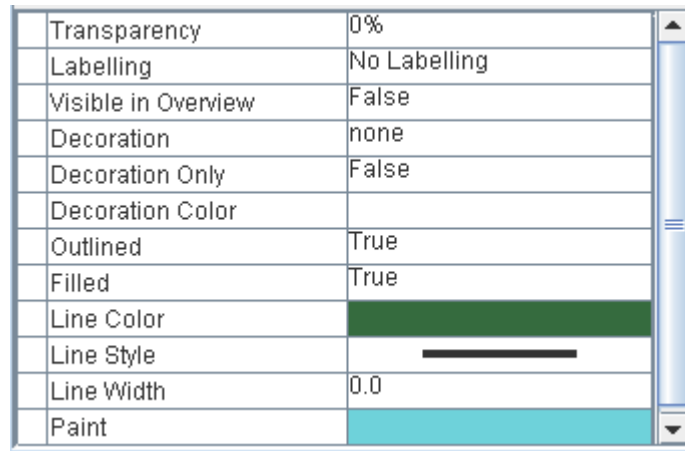
To set a value from an editor:




- ◆ Click to the right of the corresponding property, click the  button, and set your values using the editor displayed.

To register property values:

- ◆ Either click away from the property you have just set, or press the ENTER key.

The following figure shows an example of a map style property sheet.



Transparency	0%
Labelling	No Labelling
Visible in Overview	False
Decoration	none
Decoration Only	False
Decoration Color	
Outlined	True
Filled	True
Line Color	
Line Style	
Line Width	0.0
Paint	

Map layer property sheet

Setting sublayer properties

To set a sublayer property to inherit from its parent layer:

1. Select a sublayer in the Map Layers pane to display the map style property sheet.
2. Click the Right Arrow head next to the property you want to inherit. The Right Arrow changes to an Up Arrow and the value is automatically set to that of the parent layer. You can no longer change the value without first changing the Up Arrow.

To set a sublayer property to be independent of its parent layer:

1. Select a sublayer in the Map Layers pane to display the map style property sheet.
2. Click the Up Arrow head next to the property you want to set independently. The Up Arrow changes to a Right Arrow and you can set the corresponding property value.

Creating a map layer hierarchy

To create a new layer:

- ◆ Right-click in the Map Layers pane and select New Layer from the shortcut menu.

To create a new sublayer:

- ◆ Select a layer or sublayer in the Map Layers pane, right-click, and select New Layer from the shortcut menu.

Populating a new layer or sublayer

To populate a new layer or sublayer:

- ◆ In the Map Layers pane, drag and drop the required layer (or layers) into the new layer or sublayer.

Deleting a map layer

To delete a layer:

- ◆ Select the layer and press the Delete key
- or
- Right-click and select Delete from the shortcut menu.

Hiding and showing a map layer in the tree

To hide a layer in the Map Layers pane:

- ◆ Point to the parent layer, right-click and select Hide Layer from Tree from the shortcut menu. The parent layer and all its sublayers are removed from the Map Layers pane.

To hide a sublayer in the Map Layers pane:

- ◆ Point to the sublayer, right-click and select Hide Layer from Tree from the shortcut menu. The sublayer is removed from the Map Layers pane.

To show all the hidden sublayers of a parent layer in the Map Layers pane:

- ◆ Point to the parent layer then right-click and select Unhide Sublayers from Tree from the shortcut menu. All the sublayer(s) of the parent layer are redisplayed in the Map Layers pane.

To show all the hidden sublayers in the Map Layers pane:

- ◆ Right-click in the Map Layers pane away from the layers listed and select Unhide Sublayers from Tree from the shortcut menu. All the hidden layers are redisplayed in the Map Layers pane.

Note: Developers can suppress this feature if, for example, a subset of layers must always be invisible to the final user.

Displaying and concealing a map layer

To conceal a layer or sublayer in a map:

- ◆ Point to the layer, right-click and select **Do not Display Layer** from the shortcut menu. The layer is concealed in the map and remains in the Map Layers pane.

To display a layer in the Map Layers pane:

- ◆ Point to the layer then right-click and select **Display Layer** from the shortcut menu. The layer is redisplayed in the Map.

Note: Displaying/Concealing a layer only works for the current layer selected. For example, concealing a layer will not conceal its sublayers.

Positioning layers in the map hierarchy

Several options exist that allow you to organize the hierarchy of layers and sublayers.

- Note:**
1. The layer at the bottom of the list in the Map Layers pane is displayed at the top of the stack in the Map View.
 2. You can move a parent layer up or down in the hierarchy and you can do the same with sublayers in relation to their parent, however, you cannot move sublayers between different parents.

To raise a layer one level in the hierarchy:

- ◆ Right-click the layer or sublayer in the Map Layers pane and select **Raise Layer** from the shortcut menu.

To lower a layer one level in the hierarchy:

- ◆ Right-click the layer or sublayer in the Map Layers pane and select **Lower Layer** from the shortcut menu.

To bring a layer to the front of the hierarchy:

- ◆ Right-click the layer or sublayer in the Map Layers pane and select **Layer to Front** from the shortcut menu.

To send a layer to the back of the hierarchy:

- ◆ Right-click the layer or sublayer in the Map Layers pane and select **Layer to Back** from the shortcut menu.

Renaming a map layer

To rename a layer:

- ◆ Right-click the layer or sublayer in the Map Layers pane and select **Rename Layer** from the shortcut menu.

or

Press the `CTRL` key and double-click the New Layer in the Map Layers pane. Enter the new name and press the `ENTER` key.

or

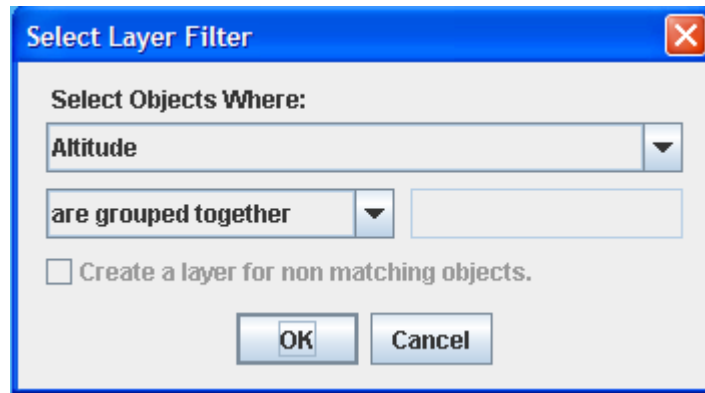
Select the layer, press the `F2` key and enter the new name.

Splitting or filtering a map layer

To split or filter a layer in the Map Layers pane:

1. Right click a layer in the Map Layers pane and select **Create Filtered Layer** from the shortcut menu. The Select Layer Filter window opens.

The following figure shows an example of the Select Layer Filter window.



Select Layer Filter window

2. In the Select Layer Filter window, select the filter you want to apply from the list displayed in the **Select Objects Where:** dialog box.

Note: The list displayed depends on the metadata contained in the map layer you have selected.

3. Select an operator from the list displayed on the left and then enter a value for the operator on the right.

Note: You can filter an already filtered map layer again.

4. If you want to split a layer by grouping the objects that do not match the filter, check the Create a layer for non matching objects box. In this case, you create two filtered layers: one that matches the filter and one that does not match the filter.

Note: You can split a map layer more than once.

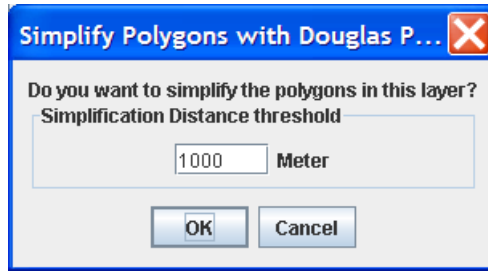
5. Click OK.

Simplifying the polygons in a layer

To add a simplified layer in the Map Layers pane:

1. Right click a layer in the Map Layers pane and select **Create Simplified Layer** from the shortcut menu. The Simplified Polygons window opens.

The following figure shows an example of the Simplified Polygons window.



The Simplified Polygons window

2. In the Simplified Polygons window, set the distance threshold.
3. Click **OK**. A new layer appears in the Map Layers pane.

Adding layer styling based on metadata

Describes the layer styling that can be applied based on metadata.

In this section

Selecting the data to be used for styling

Explains how to select data to be styled in a layer.

Setting the color model for numerical data

Explains how to set the color styling based on numerical data.

Setting the color model for non-numerical data

Explains how to set color styling based on non-numeric data.

Remove layer styling

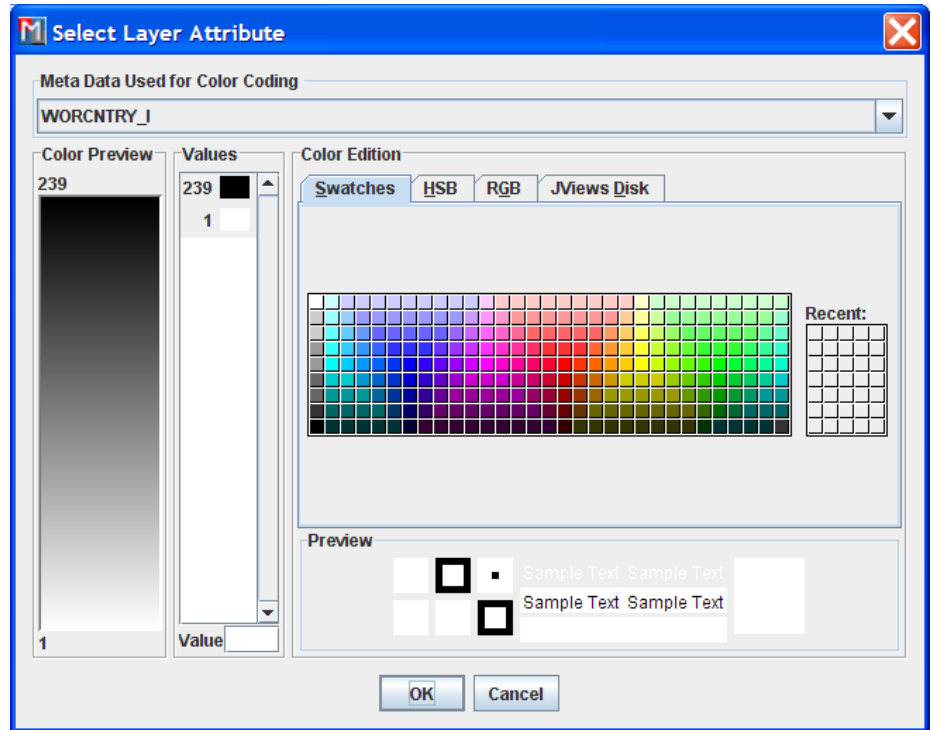
Explains how to remove layer styling.

Selecting the data to be used for styling

To select the data to be styled in a layer containing values of meta data:

1. Open the Map Viewer with the default map.
2. In the Map Layers tab, open the ESRI/Shape layer. The ESRI/Shape (data/World_Countries.shp) sublayer opens.
3. Right-click the data/World_Countries.shp layer, then select **Style Layer** from the shortcut menu. The Select Layer Attribute window opens.

The following figure shows an example of the Select Layer Attribute window.



The Select Layer Attribute window

4. In the Meta Data Used for Color Coding list, select the data to be used for styling.

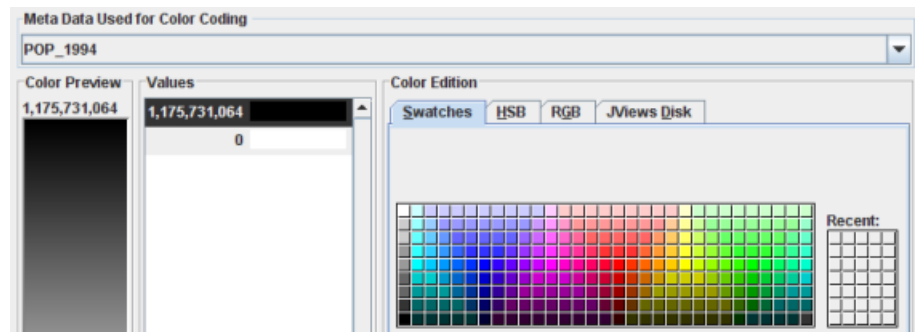
Setting the color model for numerical data

For numerical data, an interval color model is used to style ranges of values with color interpolation.

To set the color model for numerical data:

1. Open the Select Layer Attributes window for the default map. For more information, see *Selecting the data to be used for styling*.
2. Select POP_1994 in the Meta Data Used for Color Coding list.

The following figure shows an example of the Select Layer Attribute pane with POP_1994 selected.



Styling numeric data

Note: IBM® ILOG® JViews Maps automatically computes the minimum and maximum values and assigns them to black and white shading. Any value between the minimum and maximum values is displayed with an interpolated color.

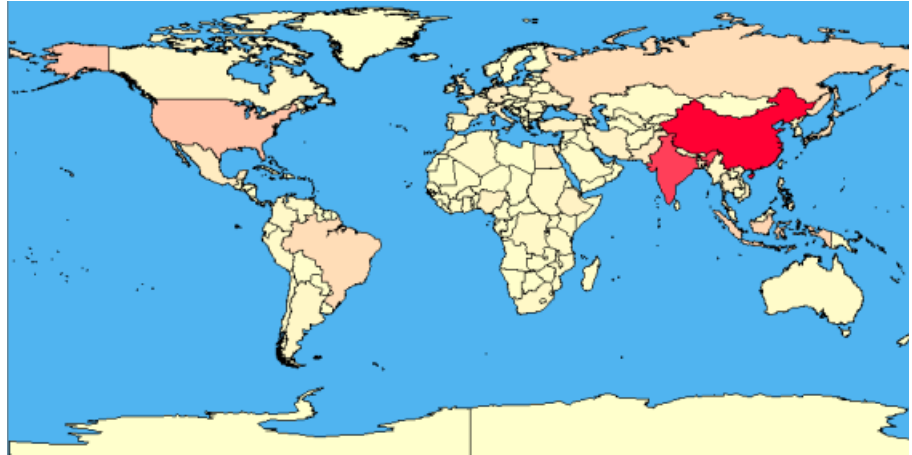
3. Select 1,175,731,064 from the Values list and set the color to red using the Swatches tab.
4. Select 0 from the Values list and set the color to pale yellow in the Swatches tab.

Note: to add or remove color steps, or change the value associated to each step, right-click on an element in Values and select Insert Limit from the shortcut menu. Using this technique you can use multiple colored steps to present ranges in the data.

5. Click OK. The color styling is now visible in the map.

If the styling does not appear in the map, check that the **Filled** option is set to true in the style property sheet.

The following figure shows the resulting map with red and pale yellow colors styling set on population data.



Styling for population metadata

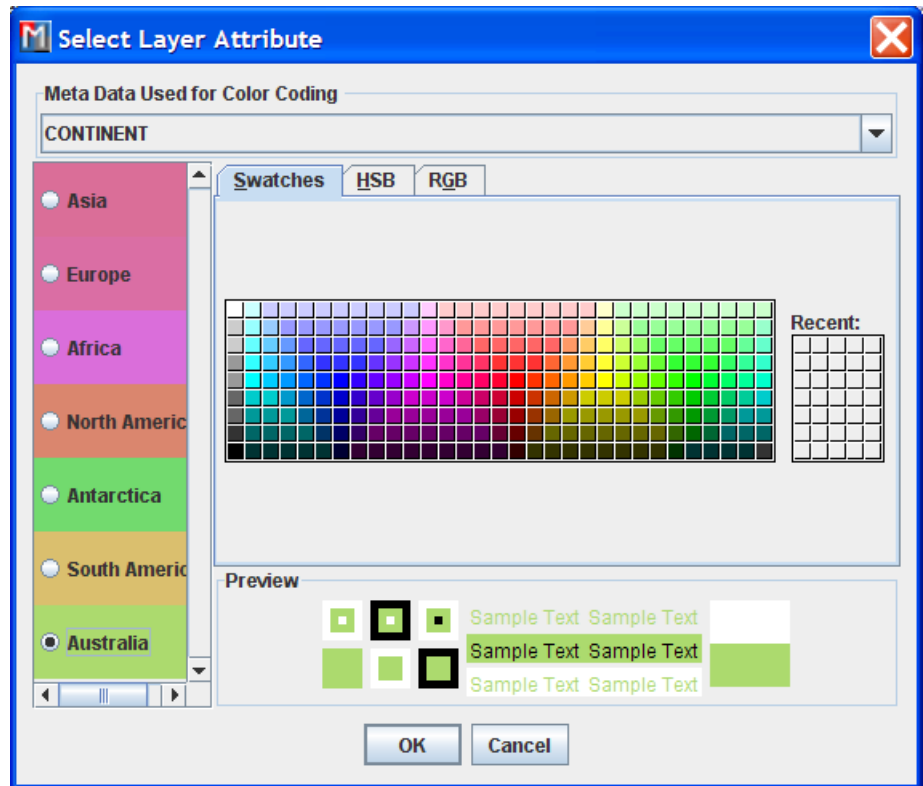
Setting the color model for non-numerical data

For non-numerical, each possible value can be associated to a separate color.

To set the color model for non-numerical data:

1. Open the Select Layer Attributes window for the default map. For more information, see *Selecting the data to be used for styling*.
2. Select CONTINENT from the Meta Data Used for Color Coding list.

The following figure shows an example of the Select Layer Attribute pane with CONTINENT selected.

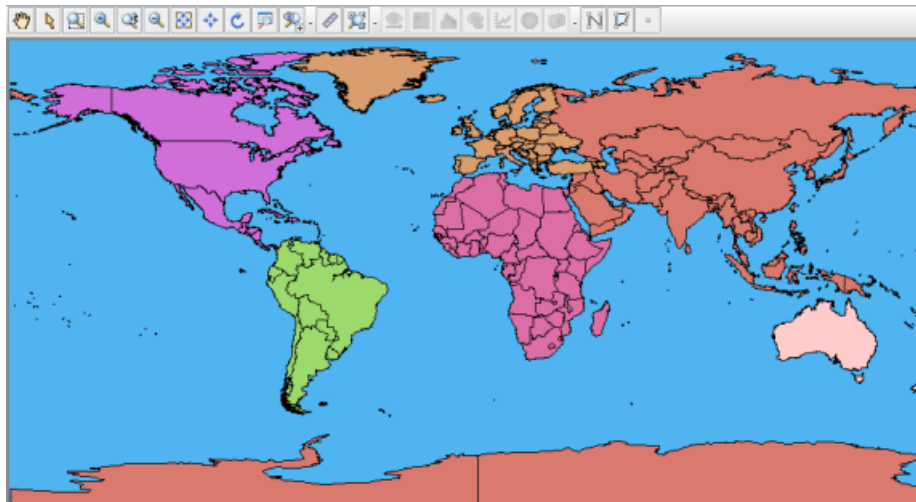


Styling non-numeric data

3. Select Australia from the list.
4. Set the color associated to Australia to pale pink using the Swatches tab.
5. Click OK. The meta data is presented in the map using the new color scheme.

If the styling does not appear in the map, check that the **Filled** option is set to true in the style property sheet.

The following figure shows the resulting map with the Australia displayed in pale pink.

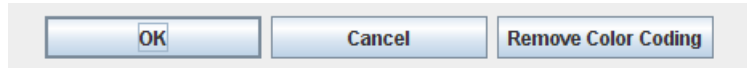


Custom styling applied to map metadata

Remove layer styling

To remove layer styling:

1. In the Map Layer tab, right-click the styled layer, then select **Style Layer** from the shortcut menu. The Select Layer Attributes window opens.
2. Click the **Remove Color Coding** button. The Select Layer Attributes window closes and all custom styling is removed from the layer.



Remove layer styling

Managing annotations

Describes the options available for annotating maps.

In this section

Annotations

Explains the use of annotations.

Creating annotations

Explains how to create annotations for polylines, polygons and points.

Making annotations visible or invisible

Explains how to set annotation visibility options.

Editing annotation labels

Explains how to edit annotation labels.

Repositioning annotations

Explains how to reposition annotations.

Changing the shape of an annotation

Explains how to change the shape of annotations.

Adding and removing points to/from an annotation

Explains how to add or remove points in annotations.

Changing the style of an annotation

Explains how to change the style of an annotation.

Deleting annotations

Explains how to delete an annotation.

Annotations


You can annotate maps using predefined annotations. These annotations are created using the buttons supplied as an annotation toolbar in the main window. This toolbar can be used to interactively add a point, polyline, or polygon annotation.

For details of how to show and hide annotation layers and create a new annotation layer or sublayer, see *Managing map layers*.

Creating annotations


To create an annotation:

Polyline

1. Set the map to the position and zoom level you require.
2. Click the  button in the main window and then click the map and draw a line that represents the origin and end of the first part of the polyline you want to draw.
3. Click to create a point and then draw the second part of the polyline. Click again to create a second point and draw the third part and so on. Double-click to end the polyline.

The polyline is added to the annotations layer in the Map Layers pane.


Polygon

1. Set the map to the position and zoom level you require.
2. Click the  button in the main window and then click the map and draw a line that represents the origin and end of the first part of the polygon you want to draw.
3. Click to create a point and then draw the second part of the polygon. Click again to create a second point and draw the third part and so on. Double-click to end the polygon.

Note: If the polygon is not closed when you double-click to end it, the origin and end points are automatically joined.


The polygon is added to the annotations layer in the Map Layers pane.

Point

1. Set the map to the position and zoom level you require.
2. Click the  button in the main window.
3. Click the map at the point where you want to place the point, and then click again. The point is displayed at the selected point.

The point is added to the annotations layer in the Map Layers pane.

Link

1. Set the map to the position and zoom level you require.
2. Click the  button in the Map Viewer main window.

3. Click the map on the annotation where you want the link to start from, and then click again to the end location. The link is displayed between the selected annotations.
The link is added to the annotations layer in the Map Layers pane.

Making annotations visible or invisible

To set the annotation visibility:

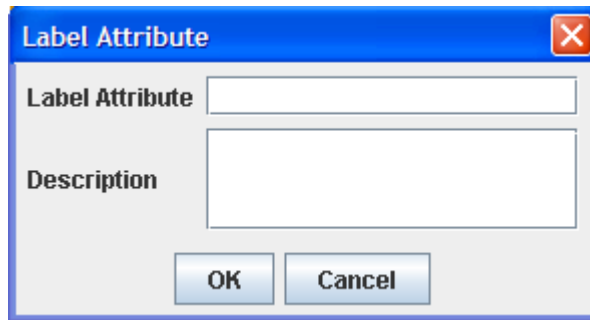
1. To make invisible annotations visible, select the appropriate annotation check box in the Map Layers pane; the annotations are redisplayed in the Map View.
2. To make annotations invisible, clear the appropriate annotation check box in the Map Layers pane; the annotations are removed from the Map View.

Editing annotation labels

To edit an annotation label:

1. Select the annotation in the Map View, right-click, and choose Edit Label from the shortcut menu. The Label Attribute window appears.

The following figure shows the Label Attribute window.



The Label Attribute window


2. Edit the **Label Attribute** value and then add a **Description** value for the annotation. The description can be multiline, formatted in HTML, and can take the form of a tool tip.
3. Click OK.

Note: To display the description when the mouse is held over an annotation in a Map View, select Options>Show Tool Tips on the Map.


Repositioning annotations

To reposition an annotation:


For a point:

1. First, choose the `Select` interactor  on the map toolbar.
2. Click to select the point, and with the mouse button held down, drag it to the new position, and then release the button.


For a polyline:

1. First, choose the `Select` interactor  on the map toolbar.
2. Click part of the line to select it (not on a point), and with the mouse button still held down, drag it to the new position, and then release the button.

For a polygon:

1. First, choose the `Select` interactor  on the map toolbar.
2. Either click part of the line to select it (not on a point) or click in the area encompassed by the polygon, and with the mouse button still held down, drag it to the new position, and then release the button.


For a link:

1. First, choose the `Select` interactor  on the map toolbar.
2. Click part of the link to select it (not on a point), and with the mouse button still held down, drag it to the new position, and then release the button.

The link will automatically reshape whenever you reposition one of the start and end annotations.

Changing the shape of an annotation

To change the shape of an annotation (polylines, polygons and links only):

1. First, choose the `Select` interactor  on the map toolbar.
2. Click to select the annotation and drag the chosen point to the new position. The shape is automatically updated.

Adding and removing points to/from an annotation

To add or remove points to/from an annotation (polylines , polygons and links only):

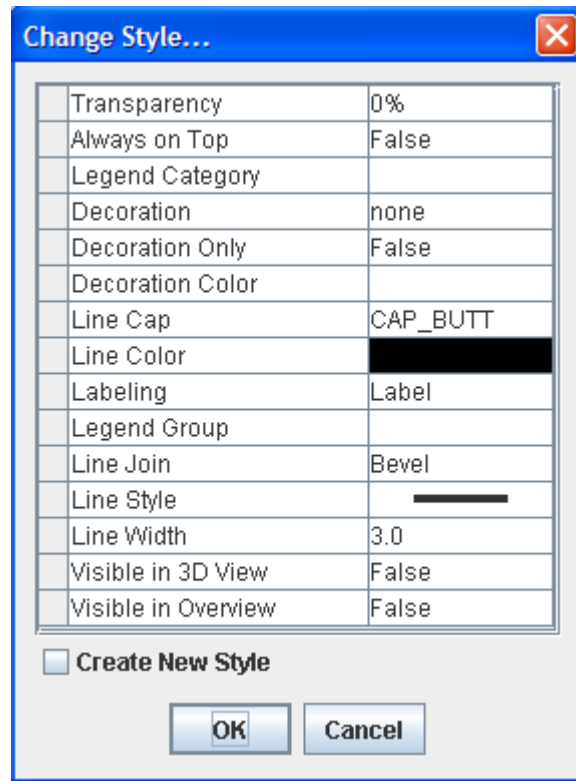
1. To add a point to the annotation, place the mouse pointer on the part of the line where you want to add the point, press CTRL and click. A new point is added.
2. To remove a point from the annotation, place the mouse pointer on the point you want to remove, press CTRL and click. The point is removed.

Changing the style of an annotation

To change the style of an annotation:

1. Select the annotation in the Map View, right-click, and choose Change Style from the shortcut menu. The Change Style window appears.

The following figure shows an example of a Change Style window.



Change Style window

2. If you want to change the style of all the annotations, choose the styles you want and then click OK.
3. If you want to change the style of an individual annotation, click the Create New Style box, choose the styles you want, and then click OK.

You can also set the properties in the map style property sheet after the layer has been created.

For a detailed description of the properties, see **Programming with JViews Maps**

Deleting annotations

To delete an annotation:

- ◆ Right-click an annotation in the Map Layers pane and select Delete Layer from the shortcut menu.

or

Right-click an annotation in the Map View and select Delete Annotation from the shortcut menu.

or

Select the annotation in the Map Layers pane and press Delete on your keyboard.

Managing Terrain Analysis

Describes options available for Terrain Analysis.

In this section

Terrain Analysis

Describes the purpose of Terrain Analysis.

Creating a Line of Sight

Explains how to create a Line of Sight.

Creating a Terrain Cut

Explains how to create a Terrain Cut.

3D Views

Describes available options for 3D Views.

Fly Through paths

Describes available options for Fly Through paths.

Creating a gradient computation

Explains how to create a gradient computation.

Creating a valley computation

Explains how to create a valley computation.

Creating an area of sight

Explains how to create an area of sight.


Terrain Analysis


Terrain analysis enables you to plan the defense of towns, facilities, or terrain contained in your data sources.

Creating a Line of Sight

To create a Line of Sight you must first import a data source containing elevation data, see *Importing a simple data source* for more information.

To create a Line of Sight:

1. Set the map to the position and zoom level you require.
2. Click the  button on the toolbar and then draw a line on the map that represents the origin and end of the Line of Sight you want to analyze.

A Line of Sight pane is displayed below the map in the main window and a Lines of Sight layer is added to the Map Layers pane.
3. To change the length or direction of the Line of Sight, click to select it and drag the point at either end of the line to the new position. The Line of Sight is automatically updated.
4. To delete a Line of Sight you can do one of the following:
 - a. Select the Line of Sight in the Map Layers pane and press the Delete key on your keyboard.
 - b. Select the Line of Sight in the Map Layers pane, right-click and select Delete Layer from the shortcut menu.
 - c. Click the  button in the Line of Sight tab to dismiss the Line of Sight and remove the corresponding layer.
5. Set the properties for the Lines of Sight layer in the Map Style property sheet.

The following figure shows the Map Style property sheet for a Line of Sight.


▲ Transparency	0%
▲ Decoration	none
▲ Decoration Only	False
▲ Decoration Color	
▲ Line Color	
▲ Hidden Zone Color	
▲ Labelling	No Labelling
▲ Line Style	
▶ Line Width	3.0
▶ Point of View Height (m)	100.0
▶ Precision (m)	100.0
▲ Visible in Overview	False
▲ Visible Zone Color	

Lines of Sight Layer properties


Creating a Terrain Cut

To create a Terrain Cut you must first import a data source containing elevation data, see *Importing a simple data source* for more information.

To create a Terrain Cut:



1. Set the map to the position and zoom level you require.
2. Click the  button on the toolbar and then click the map and draw a line that represents the origin and end of the first part of the polyline you want to draw.
3. Click the mouse button to create a point and start the second part of the polyline, then click again to create a third part and so on. Double-click to end the polyline.

A Line of View pane is displayed below the map in the Map Viewer main window and a Terrain Cut layer is added to the Map Layers pane.

4. To reposition the polyline, click to select it and drag the whole line as a unit to the new position. The Line of View is automatically updated.
5. To change the shape of the polyline, click to select it and drag the chosen point to the new position. The Line of View is automatically updated.
6. To add a point to the polyline, place the mouse pointer on the part of the line where you want to add the point, press **CTRL** and click. A new point is added to the polyline.
7. To remove a point from the polyline, place the mouse pointer on the point you want to remove, press **CTRL** and click. The point is removed from the polyline.
8. To delete the Terrain Cut layer you can do one of the following:
 - a. Select the Terrain Cut in the Map Layers pane and press the **Delete** key on your keyboard.
 - b. Select the Terrain Cut in the Map Layers pane, right-click and select **Delete Layer** from the shortcut menu.
 - c. Click the  button in the **Terrain Cut** tab to dismiss the Terrain Cut and remove the corresponding layer.

9. Set the properties for the Terrain Cut layer in the map style property sheet

The following figure shows the Map Style property sheet for a Terrain Cut.

▲ Transparency	0%
▲ Decoration	none
▲ Decoration Only	False
▲ Decoration Color	
▶ Line Color	
▲ Labelling	No Labelling
▲ Line Style	
▶ Line Width	2.0
▲ Visible in Overview	False

Terrain Cut layer properties

3D Views

Describes available options for 3D Views.

In this section

Creating a 3D View

Explains how to create a 3D view.

Panning a 3D View

Explains how to pan a 3D View.

Zooming in/out of a 3D View

Explains how to zoom in and out of a 3D View.

Changing the 3D View angle and tilt

Explains how to change the 3D View angle and tilt.

Changing Terrain Style and Performance

Explains how to change terrain style and performance of the 3D View.

Changing the 3D View Symbol Style

Explains how to change the style of symbols.

Changing the 3D Bounds

Explains how to change the 3D bounds.

Resetting the 3D View

Explains how to reset the 3D View

Rotating the 3D View

Explains how to rotate the 3D View.

Deleting a 3D View


Explains how to delete a 3D View.

Setting the 3D View properties

Explains how to set 3D View properties.

Creating a 3D View

To create a 3D View:

1. Set the map to the position and zoom level you require.
2. Click the  button in the Map Viewer main window.
3. Draw a rectangle in the Map View to encompass the area you want to look at. A red rectangle is displayed.
4. A 3D View pane is displayed below the map in the main window and a 3D layer is added to the Terrain Analysis layer in the Map Layers pane.
5. If the 3D view is not visible, select **Options>Show Advanced Properties** and then select the layer containing the elevation data and set `Visible in 3D View` to true in the map style property sheet.

Note: To access the property, you must have the Show Advanced Properties option active (Options>Show Advanced Properties).





Panning a 3D View

The Pan function is automatically activated in the 3D View pane.

To change the position of the 3D View:

- ◆ Click it and drag it to the new position. In this operation you move both the camera and the point that you are looking at.

To move the 3D View a preset distance:

1. Click the  button or the  button to move the 3D View to the left or right.
2. Click the  button or the  button to move the 3D View up or down.

Zooming in/out of a 3D View

To zoom in and out of a 3D View

- ◆ Rotate the mouse wheel backwards or forwards to zoom in and out of the 3D View.

or

Use the Zoom In/Out slider.

The following figure shows the Zoom In/Out slider.





Zoom In/Out slider

Changing the 3D View angle and tilt

To change the angle and tilt of the 3D View:

- ◆ Right-click the image and move the image to the view angle you want. In this operation you change the camera position about the point you are looking at. You can rotate the 3D View through 360 degrees and tilt the image in the same operation.

or

Use the rotate buttons  and  in conjunction with the tilt slider to set the angle and tilt individually.


The following figure shows the Zoom In/Out slider when used with rotate buttons.



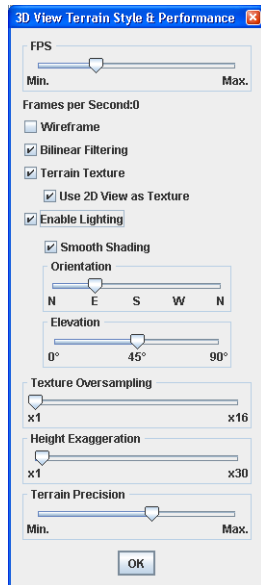
Tilt slider

Changing Terrain Style and Performance

To change the terrain style and performance of the 3D View:

- ◆ Click the  button in the 3D View or right-click in the 3D View and select Change Terrain Style & Performance in the shortcut menu. The 3D View Terrain Style & Performance window appears.

The following figure shows an example of a 3D View Terrain Style & Performance window.



Change Terrain Style and Performance window

To set the number of Frames per Second (FPS):

- ◆ Drag the slider to the position that corresponds to the FPS you want to set. This sets the number of 3D View refresh operations per second. The lower the value the less the graphics card has to work. If set too high, the graphics card may be overwhelmed and then the CPU will try to help the card, raising the CPU usage to perhaps 100%. If set correctly (depending on the graphics card capabilities), the CPU should remain at around 0% because the graphics card should be able to manage alone. If you want to leave most of the CPU capacity for other tasks, move this slider to the extreme left.

To show the 3D View as a terrain mesh:

- ◆ Select **Wireframe**.

To activate bilinear filtering:

- ◆ Select **Bilinear Filtering** (selected by default). This smooths the texture of the 3D image.

To activate terrain texture options:

1. Select **Terrain Texture** (selected by default).
2. Select the **Use 2D view as texture**: the texture applied on top of the 3D terrain mesh is generated by rendering a set of layers belonging to the map. This allows you to display roads on the 3D View. All the layers that have the attribute `Visible in 3D View` set to `true` in their map style are drawn as part of the texture.

To activate light computation on a 3D scene:

- ◆ Select **Enable Lighting**.

To use a Gouraud algorithm to compute the shading:

- ◆ Select **Smooth Shading** (otherwise flat shading is applied).

To change the horizontal direction of the light:

- ◆ Drag the **Orientation** slider to the position you want. For example, 'N' means that light is directed towards the north, 'S' towards the south and so on.

To change the vertical direction of the light:

- ◆ Drag the **Elevation** slider to the position you want. You can set the elevation between 0° (the light is horizontal) and 90° (the light is vertical, descending).

To set Texture Oversampling:

- ◆ Drag the slider to the position that corresponds to the value you want to set. This value forces the 3D engine to compute higher resolution textures for the terrain. For example, a factor of 4 for leads to generation of a texture $4 \times 4 = 16$ times bigger. Use this slider if you feel that the precision of the default texture does not suit your needs.

To set the Height Exaggeration:

- ◆ Drag the slider to the position that corresponds to the value you want to set to bring the 3D View into relief. You can set the Height Exaggeration factor to between 1 and 30. By default the exaggeration factor value is 2, which means that all altitudes appear twice as high as they are in reality.

or

Click on the 3D View to activate it and press the A key to increase the Height Exaggeration factor of the 3D image or the Z key to decrease it. This brings the 3D View into or out of relief.

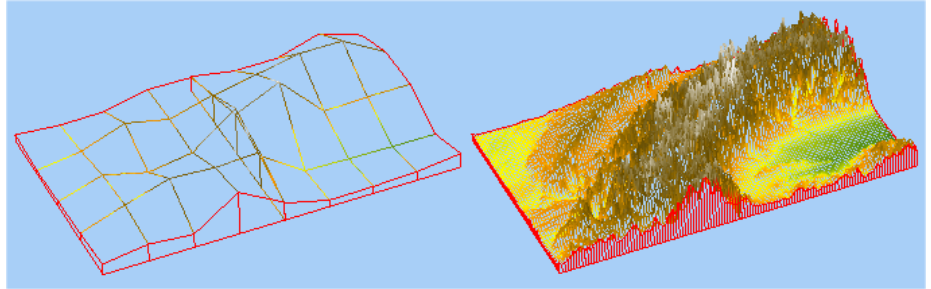
To set the Terrain Precision:

- ◆ Drag the slider to the position that corresponds to the value you want to set. You can choose between 3D View precision and CPU usage by increasing or decreasing this option. When set to minimum, very few 3D points are used to create the terrain mesh, so the terrain is less precise but the display is faster.

When set to maximum, more 3D squares are created, so the terrain is more precise, but the display much slower. In this case, the sooner the zoom level is reached at which each terrain data point has its own mesh rectangle. The more powerful the graphics card, the higher the setting can be.

This is the only option you can use to set the terrain precision. The dynamic more/less detail behavior is hard coded and depends only on the zoom level.

The following figure shows an example of a 3D View (in Wireframe mode), showing a low and high setting for the terrain precision.



Low and high terrain precision settings

Changing the 3D View Symbol Style

◆ **Note:** This feature is not available in the Map Viewer. You need to purchase IBM® ILOG® JViews Maps or IBM® ILOG® JViews Maps for Defense.

Changing the 3D Bounds

To change the bounds of the selection rectangle:


- ◆ In the Map View, select the rectangle and drag a side or corner of it to reset the bounds.

or

Change the 3D View Bounds parameter in the 3D View layer properties, see *Setting the 3D View properties*.



Resetting the 3D View

To return the 3D View and the camera to their original state:

- ◆ Click the  button in the 3D View, or right-click in the 3D View and select Reset Camera from the shortcut menu.

Rotating the 3D View

To rotate the selected terrain in the 3D View:

1. Click the  button to rotate the 3D View clockwise.
2. Click the  button to rotate the 3D View anticlockwise.

Deleting a 3D View


To delete a 3D View you can do one of the following:

- ◆ Select the 3D View in the Map Layers pane and press the `Delete` key on your keyboard.

or

Select the 3D View in the Map Layers pane, right-click and select **Delete Layer** from the shortcut menu.

or

Click the  button in the 3D View tab to dismiss the 3D View and remove the corresponding layer.

Setting the 3D View properties

To set the properties for the 3D View:

- ◆ Select the 3D View layer and set properties in the map style property sheet.

The following figure shows an example of the map style property sheet for a 3D View.

▲ Transparency	0%
▶ 3D View Bounds	N16°37'27.78" E006°06'4
▲ Decoration	none
▲ Decoration Only	False
▲ Decoration Color	
▲ Outlined	True
▲ Filled	False
▲ Line Color	
▲ Labelling	No Labelling
▲ Line Style	—————
▲ Line Width	2.0
▲ Paint	
▲ Visible in Overview	False

3D View layer properties

Note that when you set the 3D View Bounds property, the Bounds window is displayed for you to set the coordinates of the bounds.

The following figure shows an example of the Bounds window.

Property Editor: Bounds

Limits

Lat N27°42'46.43"

Lon W003°42'10.86"

Lon E014°59'28.48"

Lat N17°37'09.09"

Apply Cancel

Setting the 3D View bounds property

Fly Through paths

Describes available options for Fly Through paths.

In this section

Creating a Fly Through

Explains how to create a Fly Through.

Deleting a Fly Through

Explains how to delete a Fly Through.



Setting properties for Fly Through paths

Explains how to set Fly Through properties.

Creating a Fly Through

To create a Fly Through you must first import a data source containing elevation data, see *Importing a simple data source* for more information.

To create a Fly Through:

1. Set the map to the position and zoom level you require.
2. If you have not already created a 3D View, click the  button in the main window. Refer to *Creating a 3D View* for details of how to create the 3D View.
3. Click the  button on the toolbar and then click the map and draw a line that represents the origin and end of the first part of the Fly Through trajectory.
4. Click the mouse button to create a point and start the second part of the trajectory, then click again to create a third part and so on. Double-click to end the trajectory.

A Fly Through layer is added to the Map Layers pane. The trajectory represents a route that you can follow visually when the Fly Through is started. The trajectory is displayed in the Fly Through in relief, and a **Fly Through** button is added to all the currently open 3D View toolbars.


Deleting a Fly Through

- ◆ Select the Fly Through in the Map Layers pane and press the **Delete** key on your keyboard.

or

Select the Fly Through in the Map Layers pane, right-click and select Delete Layer from the shortcut menu.

or

Click the  button in the **Fly Through** tab to dismiss the Fly Through and remove the corresponding layer.

Setting properties for Fly Through paths


1. Set the properties for the Fly Through layer in the map style property sheet.

The following figure shows an example of a map style property sheet for a Fly Through layer.

▲ Transparency	0%
▲ Altitude Above Sea Level ...	5000.0
▲ Decoration	none
▲ Decoration Only	False
▲ Decoration Color	
▲ Line Color	
▲ Labelling	No Labelling
▲ Line Style	—————
▲ Line Width	2.0
▲ Speed (m/s)	1000.0
▲ Visible in Overview	False


Fly Through layer properties

Note: The height you set for the `Altitude Above Sea Level` property remains constant throughout the Fly Through. If the setting is not high enough to clear the mountains, there may be a collision, depending on the trajectory.

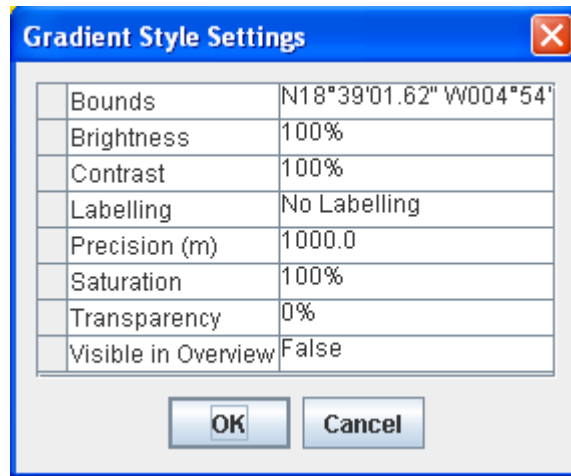
2. To start or stop the Fly Through, click the  button in the 3D View or right-click and select Start/Stop Fly Through in the shortcut menu.

Creating a gradient computation

To create a gradient computation:

1. Set the map to the position and zoom level you require.
2. Click the  button on the toolbar and then draw a rectangle on the map where you want to compute the gradient.
3. Set the gradient properties in the Gradient Style Settings pane and click OK

The following figure shows an example of the Gradient Style Settings.



Gradient Style Settings pane

4. The color-coded gradient is displayed in the rectangle you have drawn and a Gradient layer is added to the Map Layers pane. You can change the colors of the Slope data displayed using the `Color Model` property.

Note: To access the `Color Model` property, you must have the Show Advanced Properties option active (Options>Show Advanced Properties).


5. To delete a Gradient Layer, see *Deleting a map layer*.
6. You can also set the properties in the map style property sheet after the layer has been created

Creating a valley computation

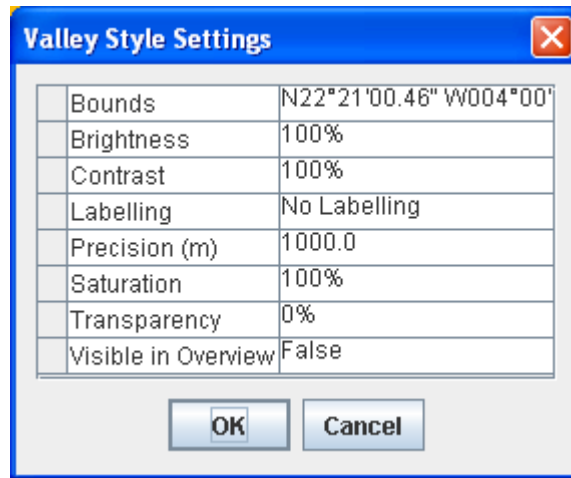
To create a valley computation:

1. Set the map to the position and zoom level you require.



2. Click the  button on the toolbar and then draw a rectangle on the map where you want to compute the valleys.
3. Set the valley properties in the Valley Style Settings pane and click OK.

The following figure shows an example of the Valley Style Settings pane.



Valley Style Settings pane


4. The color-coded valley/summit information is displayed in the rectangle you have drawn and a Valley layer is added to the Map Layers pane. You can change the colors of the Elevation and Valley data displayed using the `Color Model` property.

Note: To access the `Color Model` property, you must have the Show Advanced Properties option active (Options>Show Advanced Properties).

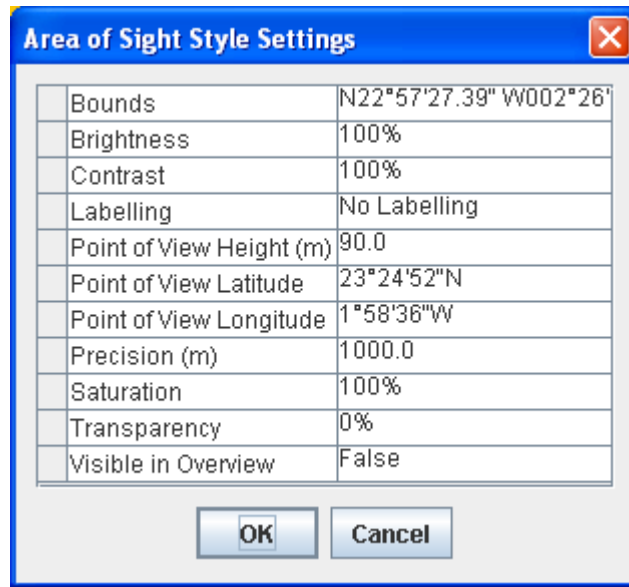
5. To delete a Valley Layer, see *Deleting a map layer*.
6. You can also set the properties in the map style property sheet after the layer has been created.

Creating an area of sight

To create an area of sight:

1. Set the map to the position and zoom level you require.
2. Click the  button on the toolbar and then move the mouse over the map. A circular image is created around the mouse that gives an approximation of the visible area. The visible area changes according to the terrain as you move the mouse over the map.
3. Click at any point in the map where you want to permanently display the visible and invisible areas. The Area of Sight Style Settings window opens for you to set the styles you want.

The following figure shows an example of the Area of Sight Settings pane.



Area of Sight Style Settings window

4. Useful properties that you can set are:

Color Model	Color Model: You can use this property to change the color of the visible and invisible terrain.
--------------------	---

	Note: To access the Color Model property, you must have the Show Advanced Properties option active (Options>Show Advanced Properties).
Point of View Height	You can use this property to change the point of view from ground level to a given altitude (for example, an aeroplane flying at 3000m).
Precision	You can use this property to increase or decrease the precision of the terrain displayed, but note that the lower the value, the higher the precision but the higher the CPU usage. Set the styles you want and click OK. A detailed Area of Sight is displayed in the Map View.

5. An Area of Sight layer is added to the Map Layers pane. You can add as many Areas of Sight as you like.
6. To delete an Area of Sight layer, see *Deleting a map layer*.
7. You can also set the properties in the map style property sheet after the layer has been created.

Managing areas of interest

Explains how areas of interest can be managed.

In this section

Overview

Explains the purpose of the Area of Interest pane.

Creating a new area of interest

Explains how to create a new area of interest.

Renaming an area of interest

Explains how to rename an area of interest.

Deleting an area of interest

Explains how to delete an area of interest.

Refreshing an area of interest

Explains how to refresh an area of interest.

Moving an area of interest up or down

Explains how to move an area of interest in the list.

Zooming In on an area of interest


Explains how to zoom in on an area of interest.

Overview

The Areas of Interest pane displays the areas of interest chosen by you. This enables you to move quickly from one area of interest to another. You can also zoom in directly on an area of interest in the pane. The Areas of Interest pane has a number of buttons that you can use to manage the areas in the list.


Creating a new area of interest

To create a new area of interest:

1. Set the Map View to the area of interest you want to create and then click the  button.
2. Enter an area name and click OK. The new area of interest is displayed in the Areas of Interest pane.


Renaming an area of interest

To rename an area of interest:

1. Select an area of interest in the list, click the  button.
2. Enter a new area name and click OK. The new area name is displayed in the Areas of Interest pane.


Deleting an area of interest

To delete an area of interest:

- ◆ Select an area of interest in the list and click the  button or press the **Delete** key on your keyboard.



Refreshing an area of interest

To refresh an area of interest:

- ◆ Select an area of interest in the list and click the  button or press the ENTER key.

Moving an area of interest up or down

To move an area of interest up or down one position in the list:


- ◆ Select an area of interest in the list and click the  or  button.

Zooming In on an area of interest

To zoom in on an area of interest:


- ◆ Double-click the Area of Interest

or

Select an area of interest in the list and click the  button or press the ENTER key.

Setting the map scale

To set the scale of the map interactively:

- ◆ Click the  button at the bottom right corner of the Map View and enter a new scale setting

or

Double-click the Scale Control pane and enter a new scale setting.

Note:

You can also change the scale using the bar in the Dynamic Style Setting pane, see *Map Dynamic Styles*.

Setting preferences

To set preferences:

1. Click the **Preferences** tab to open the pane.
2. Set the units of your choice for the `Distances` and `Altitudes` properties and choose the coordinates type for the `Coordinates` property.
3. Select **Date Line Wrapping** if you want to cut polylines that go completely around the Earth.

Note:

Date Line Wrapping requires a reload of the map. This is necessary to recompute each polygon in the map to ensure that they do not cover a large distance on the map, and also to "cut" any such areas into two or more subareas. This is carried out only when the coordinate system changes.

Setting coordinate systems

Explains how coordinate systems can be set.

In this section

Overview

Summarizes the different ways coordinate systems can be set.

Coordinate system tab

Explains how to set the coordinate system using the Coordinate System tab.

Predefined coordinate systems




Explains how to set the coordinate system using the Predefined Coordinate Systems pane.

Overview

There are two ways of setting the coordinate system, using the Coordinate System tab or using the Predefined Coordinate Systems pane.

Coordinate system tab

To set the coordinate system from the Coordinate System tab:

1. Click the **Coordinate System** tab to display the Projection pane.
2. Click the **Down Arrow** button and select a projection from the list.
3. If you want to change the position of the central meridians and parallels, enter the values for the parameters, or click the  button and then click the position in the Map View where you want the new projection center to be.
4. Select **Advanced**, if you want to use the advanced options.
5. Set the properties of the selected projection, if required.
6. If the coordinate system you have chosen allows it, click the **Down Arrow** button and select a datum from the list.
7. Click the  button to display the datum properties and set them as required.
8. If the coordinate system you have chosen allows it, click the **Down Arrow** button and select an ellipsoid from the list.
9. Click the  button to display the ellipsoid properties and set them as required.

Predefined coordinate systems

To set the coordinate system from the Predefined Coordinate Systems pane:

1. Choose **Options>Predefined Coordinate Systems** to display the Projection pane.
2. In the left of the pane select a coordinate system from the list.

The information for the `Projection`, `Datum`, and `Ellipsoid` properties is for information only and cannot be changed in this pane.

Displaying labels

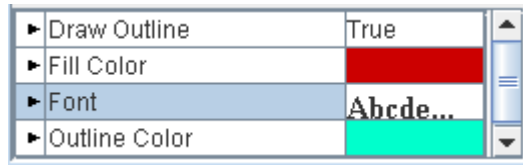
To display labels:

1. Select a map layer in the Map Layers pane to display its map style property sheet.
2. Click the `Labeling` property and select the type of labeling you want from the list.

The labels are displayed on the map in the Map View and a Labels layer is added to the Map Layers pane.

3. Set the label properties for this layer in the map style property sheet.

The following figure shows an example of a map style property sheet for a labels layer.



Label layer properties

4. To set the priority of the Labels sublayers, drag and drop the sublayers in the Labels layer to the position in the hierarchy that you want, remembering that the sublayer at the bottom of the hierarchy has the greatest priority.

Displaying a grid

To display a grid:

1. Click the Grid Settings tab to open the pane.
2. Click the down arrow and select a grid type from the list.
3. Select the option Use Delayed Drawing, if you want to delay the redrawing of the grid to improve performance on fast moving maps.

The grid is displayed in the Map View and a Grid layer is added to the Map Layers pane.

4. Set the grid properties for this layer in the map style property sheet.


The following figure shows an example of a map style property sheet for a grid layer.

Transparency	0%
Grid Color	
Labelling	No Labelling
Text Color	
Text Font	Abcde...
Visible in Overview	False

Grid layer properties

Creating an orthodromy measure

To create an orthodromy measure:

1. Click the  button in the main window.
2. Click the map at the point where you want the origin of the line to be, drag the mouse across the map to where you want the end of the line to be, and then click again.

A Measures layer is added to the Map Layers pane.

3. Set the properties for the Measures layer in the map style property sheet.

The following figure shows an example of a map style property sheet for a measures layer.

Transparency	0%
Filled	False
Fill Paint	
Labelling	Distance
Outlined	True
Color	
Line Width	1.0
Visible in Overview	False

Measures layer properties

Deleting an orthodromy measure

Explains how orthodromy measures can be deleted.

In this section

Overview

Summarizes the different ways an orthodromy measure can be deleted.

Deleting all orthodromy measures in a layer

Explains how to delete all measures in a layer.

Deleting a single orthodromy measure

Explains how to delete a single measure.

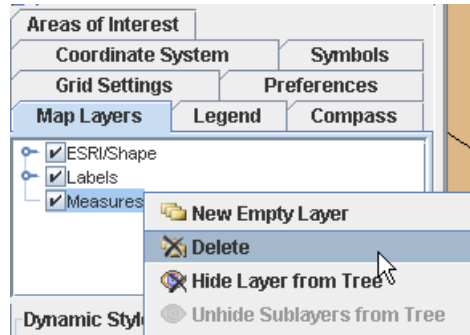
Overview

You can delete all the orthodromy measures contained in a layer or delete each measure individually.

Deleting all orthodromy measures in a layer

To delete all measures in a layer:

- ◆ Right-click a measure in the Map Layers pane and select Delete Layer from the shortcut menu.

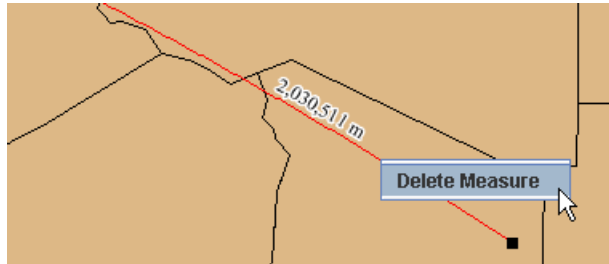


Delete all orthodromy measures

Deleting a single orthodromy measure

To delete an individual orthodromy measure:


- ◆ Right-click a measure in the Map View and select Delete Measure from the shortcut menu.



Delete an individual orthodromy layer


Magnifying part of a map

To magnify a part of a map:

1. Click the  button on the toolbar and then click the part of the map you want to magnify.
A magnified, circular area is created around the mouse at the point where you click.
2. Hold the mouse button down and move the mouse over any part of the map to magnify that part. The magnification is maintained until you release the mouse button.

Rotating a map

To rotate a map:

1. Click the  button on the toolbar and then move the mouse pointer to the map. The mouse pointer changes to a circular arrow.
2. Click and move the mouse pointer either left or right in a circular fashion to rotate the map. A small overlay compass is displayed with the angle of rotation shown below.

Using the Compass

To display a compass that always points to the north:

- ◆ Click the **Compass** tab on the left of the main window.

Using the Data Sources pane

To set the properties of a data source:

- ◆ Select the property and enter a value.

A screenshot of a dialog box titled "Data source properties". It contains a table with three rows. The first row has "coordinateSystem" in the left column and "geographicCS(name=WGS 84, PM=llwM" in the right column. The second row has "name" in the left column and "GeoTIFF LA_Houses.tif" in the right column. The third row has "threaded" in the left column and "True" in the right column. On the right side of the table, there are three vertical buttons: an up arrow, a menu icon (three horizontal lines), and a down arrow.

coordinateSystem	geographicCS(name=WGS 84, PM=llwM
name	GeoTIFF LA_Houses.tif
threaded	True

Data source properties

To delete a data source from the list:

- ◆ Select the data source and press the **Delete** key.

For more information, see *Using the map style property sheet*.

Using Advanced Settings

Note: The Advanced Settings pane is mainly for use by developers for debugging purposes.

To set the Tile Release Mode:

1. Click the Down Arrow button to display the list of tile release modes and select from: Default Tile Release, No Tile Release, and Aggressive Tile Release.
2. If you select Default Tile Release, you can keep the current default value or set a new default value for the number of tiles released (kept in memory). Click the Up or Down Arrow head on the right of the pane to increase or decrease the number of tiles to be released.

Select the Limit Overview Repaints, Show Tile Debugging View and/or Activate Garbage Collection options according to your choice by selecting or clearing the corresponding check box.

The memory used and refresh time are automatically displayed.

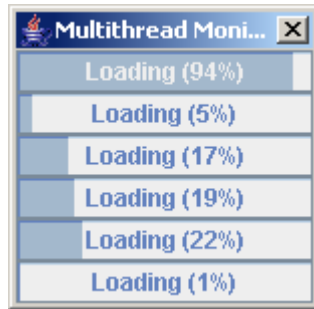
Using the Multithread Monitor

You can display the tasks in progress in the Multithread Monitor pane and cancel a task if you no longer want the currently loading data source.

To display the tasks in the Multithread Monitor pane:


- ◆ Double-click the pane at the bottom right corner of the Map View.

The following figure shows an example of the Multithread Monitor pane.



The Multithread Monitor pane




To stop the task in progress:

- ◆ Click the  button in the top left corner of the Map View.

Setting thin client parameters

Note: Setting these parameters is only useful when you purchase IBM® ILOG® JViews Maps or IBM® ILOG® JViews Maps for Defense and want to deploy your map in a thin-client environment.

To set thin client parameters:

1. Choose **Options>Thin Client Settings** to display the Thin Client Settings pane.
2. In the Tile Size pane enter a value for the size of the tiles in pixels (the default value is 256).
3. Use the zoom functions to set a map scale for which you want to generate tiles and then click the  button in the Scales pane.
4. Repeat this operation until you have set all the scales for which you want to generate tiles.
5. To display the map at a given scale, select the scale in the Scales pane and then click the  button.
6. To remove a scale from the list, select it in the Scales pane, and then click the  button.
7. Click OK.

Printing a map

Note: This feature is only available if you purchase IBM® ILOG® JViews Maps or IBM® ILOG® JViews Maps for Defense.

To print a map:

1. Click the Printing tab to open the pane.
2. Click the Page Setup button to set up the page parameters; select Print Preview to see a preview before you print the page, or Print to print the page directly.
3. If you want to print a particular part of the map, click the Set Area button and draw a rectangle around the part of the map you want to print, and then click Print.
4. Click the Clear Area button to remove the set area.

Saving a map

To save a map:

1. Choose **File>Save Map As** to open the Save pane.
2. Select a directory in which to save the file and give the file a name. The file must have the `.ivl` suffix.
3. Select the Save Theme Only option, if you want to save the theme without the map data.
4. Choose Save.

JViews Maps Glossary

Abridged Molodensky transform

The standard way to convert coordinates from one datum to another is to first convert the coordinates to geocentric coordinates, then apply the datum shift and rotation parameters, then convert them back to geographic coordinates. As an alternative to this transform, the Molodensky formula implements directly a transform that is quite satisfactory for three parameter transformations.

affine transform

Affine transforms are commonly used in coordinate transformation. An affine transform is simply defined by a 4x4 double values matrix, and are applied to coordinates by multiplying them as if they were one 1x4 matrix.

AJAX

Asynchronous JavaScript and XML is a web development technique for creating interactive web applications. AJAX makes web pages more responsive by exchanging small amounts of data with the server behind the scenes, so that the entire web page does not have to be reloaded each time it is changed. This increases the web page's interactivity, speed, and usability.

Bursa-Wolf datum conversion

Applied to geocentric coordinates to model a seven-parameters datum change. A seven-parameters is defined by the dX, dY, dZ axis shifts, the eX, eY, eZ rotations around axis, and a scale factor expressed in parts per million.

C4I

Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence. A type of defense application for which JViews Maps for Defense is eminently suitable.

C4ISR

Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance. A type of defense application for which JViews Maps for Defense is eminently suitable.

CADRG format

Compressed ARC Digitized Raster Graphics. A map format for scanned maps published by the U.S. National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA).

CFCC

Census Feature Class Codes used with TIGER/Line® Files. For example, A11 applies to primary roads with limited access or interstate highways, unseparated.

coordinate system

A reference system for the definition of a location of a point on the earth. For example, the geographical coordinate system uses latitude and longitude.

CSS

(CSS) Cascading Style Sheets. A mechanism for adding style, such as fonts, colors, spacing, to Web documents. The CSS language is specified by World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) Recommendations. Full Recommendations exist for CSS level 1 and level 2.

CSS2

(CSS) Cascading Style Sheets, level 2. A style sheet language that allows authors to attach style to structured documents, such as HTML documents or XML applications. CSS2 separates the presentation style from the content and thus simplifies Web authoring and site maintenance.

DAFIF file

The Digital Aeronautical Flight Information File (or DAFIF) is a set of files that contain data on airports, nav aids, waypoints, special use airspace and other facts relevant to flying in the entire world. This data is provided by the US military, through the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency (NGA).

data source

(JViews Diagrammer) A container of data supported by JViews Diagrammer, such that all or part of the data can be loaded into the Designer and used in a diagram. Examples of data sources are a Microsoft® Access® database, a CSV (comma-separated values) file, an XML file in diagram format.

(JViews Maps) The preferred way to connect your application to georeferenced data sets. A map data source connects a feature iterator, a renderer, and a map layer. Specific map data sources are dedicated to specific types of map format.

datum conversion

Geodetic datums (or “horizontal datums”) help in the process of approximation of the earth’s surface by providing a translation and an optional rotation adjustment of an ellipsoid relative to an arbitrary center of the earth.

declaration

(CSS) The elements of the right side of a style rule. The declaration set is enclosed within curly brackets. Each declaration is a property-value pair. Each property-value pair ends with a semi-colon. A property-value pair sets a rendering *projection* on a graphic object that represents a model object.

DEM format

Digital Elevation Model file format.

DIGEST ASRP and USRP

These images are used primarily by international defense and military agencies. ArcGIS® support automatically georeferences DIGEST images, and there are two profiles for data in DIGEST-ARC Standard Raster Product (ASRP), produced by the United Kingdom Military Survey, and Universal Polar Stereographic (UPS)/UTM Standard Raster Product (USRP), produced by the French Defense Mapping Agency.

DTED format

Digital Terrain Elevation Data (DTED®). A map format for terrain elevations published by the U.S. National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA).

DXF format

AutoCAD DXF™ (Drawing Interchange Format, or Drawing Exchange Format) is a CAD data file format, developed by Autodesk® as their solution for enabling data interoperability between AutoCAD and other programs.

FACC

Feature and Attribute Coding Catalog. A standard for the classification (naming, labeling, identification) of environmental objects, and for articulating their attributes (characteristics).

geometry

A map feature geometry is information relating to its shape (line, polygon, raster, and so on) and position.

GeoTIFF format

GeoTIFF represents an effort by over 160 different remote sensing, GIS, cartographic, and surveying related companies and organizations to establish a TIFF based interchange format for georeferenced raster imagery.

GPS

Global Positioning System. Worldwide radio-navigation system formed from a constellation of satellites and their ground stations.

GTOPO30

GTOPO30 is a global digital elevation model (DEM) with a horizontal grid spacing of 30 arc seconds (approximately 1 kilometer). It covers the full extent of latitude from 90 degrees south to 90 degrees north and the full extent of longitude from 180 degrees west to 180 degrees east. The vertical units represent elevation in meters above mean sea level. In the DEM, ocean areas are masked as "no data" and are assigned a value of -9999.

JOGL

Java™ bindings for *multithreading* (JSR-231). JOGL provides hardware-supported 3D graphics to applications written in Java.

JSF

JavaServer™ Faces (JSF) technology simplifies building user interfaces for JavaServer applications.

JSP

JavaServer™ Pages (JSP™) technology provides a simplified, fast way to create dynamic web content.

KML/ KMZ

Google Earth Keyhole Markup Language (KML) and KML Zipped (KMZ) formats. KML is an XML grammar and file format for modeling and storing geographic features such as points, lines, images, and polygons for display in Google Earth™, Google Maps™, and Google Maps for mobile.

layer

(Map) The `IlvMapLayer` class represents a map layer, that is, a cartographic theme. It associates a style, `IlvMapStyle` or one of its subclasses, with an `IlvManagerLayer` that contains graphic objects.

(JViews Framework) Storage area of manager in which graphic objects are placed. A manager uses multiple layers, referenced by index numbers. Objects in a higher-numbered layer are displayed in front of objects of a lower-numbered layer.

load-on-demand

Load-on-demand is a mechanism that lets you load into memory only the portion of a map that you want to view. This capability is implemented via a specific manager layer, called a tiled layer.

map feature

A map feature is an object that represents a cartographic data as it was read from its source file. It can be a segment of road, an aerial image, the summit of a hill, or a digital terrain model. A map feature holds three main information fields: its geometry, the projection in which its geometry is expressed, and its attributes.

Map Layer

A Map Layer defines the look and feel of part of a map background. A Map Layer contains a data source and its associated styling information, such as zoom levels, grids, properties, and so on. Together, a set of Map Layers constitute a theme, see *theme*. Map Layers can be managed individually.

map loader

The map loader is a facility supplied with JViews Maps that allows you to import into a JViews manager a map that has a predefined format. Predefined formats in IBM® ILOG® JViews are CADRG, DTED® , and Shapefile.

MGRS

Military Grid Reference System. An extension of the UTM map coordinate system.

MIF file

MapInfo® interchange files for vector maps. This format may contain rendering information.

multithreading

Multithreading is a programming paradigm for implementing application concurrency and, therefore, also a way to exploit the parallelism of shared memory multi-processors.

Non-Georeferenced image file

A .gif, .tif, .jpg, or .jpeg file that has no coordinate system associated with it.

OpenGIS

OpenGIS® Specifications are technical documents that detail interfaces or encodings. Software developers use these documents to build support for the interfaces or encodings into their products and services. These specifications have been developed by the Open Geospatial Consortium to address specific interoperability challenges.

OpenGL

An environment for developing portable, interactive 2D- and 3D-graphics applications.

Oracle Spatial

A database repository for vector map data. Oracle® Spatial is not just a simple format, it has various possibilities such as spatial indexing, spatial operators, geometry operators, and so on. This is an extension of the Oracle® Database.

orthodromy measure

Measure of distance that corresponds to a great circle line, route, or distance. An orthodromic path between two points on the Earth's surface is the shortest possible way (on the surface of the Earth) between these two points.

PDA

Personal Digital Assistant, a portable computing device that can be carried into battle and used to receive or transmit information for the mapping application.

projection

A map projection is a mathematical transformation to project the surface of the Earth, or a portion of it, onto a flat surface such as a piece of paper or a computer screen. Since the Earth has an ellipsoidal shape, attempts to project its points on a plane always results in some kind of distortion of conformality, distance, direction, scale, and area. Map projections fall into three main categories: cylindrical, conic, or azimuthal. A projection can also be conformal, meaning that it preserves angles, or equal area, meaning that it displays true area ratio. A map has always an associated projection.

property

Characteristic of an object to which you can assign values.

renderer

A renderer is an object that transforms a map feature into an IBM® ILOG® JViews graphic object that can be displayed through a manager view.

rpf

Raster Product Format.

S57 standard

S-57 is the electronic data transfer standard prepared by the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) committee. The geodatabase model allows the user to import Electronic Navigational Charts (ENC) .000 files, which in turn provides the user with a highly accurate vector data set that is ideal as foundation data.

Shapefile format

An exchange format for vector maps of the Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI®). This format supports polygons, arcs, lines, and points.

Spatial Reference System

A way to link coordinates to a reference, so that objects whose coordinates are expressed in different systems can be displayed in the same manager.

style rule

(CSS) A formal statement which conforms to the CSS syntax and is used to attach styles to model objects. A style rule contains a *Shapefile format* and a *datum conversion*.

style sheet

(CSS) A list of style rules for customizing the appearance of a diagram in a diagram component. A style sheet is saved in a file with extension `.css`.

theme

(Maps) A collection of all layer styles, zoom levels, and how zooming affects each map configuration. It is a collection of all the style sets defined for the layers of a map application. For each layer, you can specify a set of visual properties in the Map Style Property Sheet. These properties can be associated with a selected zoom level. When a zoom operation crosses the zoom threshold, the next style set is applied dynamically.

(Designer) A style sheet that gives a particular look-and-feel. It is available as a starter style sheet. This feature lets you specify alternative colors and fonts across an entire application.

thin client

A thin client is a computer (client) in client-server architecture networks, which depends primarily on the central server for processing activities.

TIGER/Line

TIGER/Line® files are extracts of selected geographic and cartographic information from U.S. Census Bureau's Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) database. They contain detailed vectorial data for each county or county equivalent in the U.S.

tile

A tile is a rectangular area that constitutes the basic element of a tiled layer. A tile can be loaded into memory and be visible in a view or can be placed in a cache. Cached tiles are still loaded into memory but are no longer visible. Cached tiles are eligible for unloading.

tiled layers

A tiled layer is a particular type of manager layer specifically designed to support load-on-demand. A tiled layer is divided into a set of rectangular tiles of identical size that form a tiling grid.

UAV

Unmanned Aerial Vehicle or drone that gathers intelligence, in this case for military purposes.

UPS

The Universal Polar Stereographic coordinate system is used in conjunction with the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate system to locate positions on the surface of the earth, see *UTM*. Like UTM, the UPS coordinate system uses a metric-based cartesian grid laid out on a conformally projected surface. UPS covers the Earth's polar regions.

UTM

The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate system is a grid-based method of specifying locations on the surface of the Earth using two-dimensional horizontal positions.

VMAP format

The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Vector Map (VMAP) product is a collection of data bases that provide vector-based geospatial data at low-, medium-, or high-resolution.

WMS standard

An Open Geospatial Consortium Web Map Service (WMS) produces maps of spatially referenced data dynamically from geographic information. This international standard defines a map to be a portrayal of geographic information as a digital image file suitable for display on a computer screen.

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