## Geopackage and Geoserver

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## GeoPackage

- https://www.geopackage.org/
- The GeoPackage Encoding Standard describes a set of conventions for storing the following within an SQLite database:
  - vector features
  - ▶ tile matrix sets of imagery and raster maps at various scales
  - attributes (non-spatial data)
  - Extensions
- ▶ OGC GeoPackage specification 1.0.1 published in year 2015
- Latest version 1.3.0 in year 2020 (<a href="https://www.geopackage.org/spec130/index.html">https://www.geopackage.org/spec130/index.html</a>)

### GeoPacakge Implementations

- ▶ GDAL
  - Vector Features and Tiles (raster) since v2.0
- QGIS
  - Vector Features (read/write) since 2.10.1
  - ▶ Tiles (read) since 2.18
- Geoserver
  - ▶ GeoPacakge plugin
  - Handle both Vector Features and Tiles
- ESRI ArcGIS
  - Vector features (since ArcGIS 10.2.2)
  - ► Tiles (since ArcGIS 10.3

- GeoTools
  - Vector Features and Tiles (raster) since 11.0
  - Recently added GeoPackage R-Trees
- NGA open source lib
  - http://ngageoint.github.io/GeoPackage/
  - OGC certified
- https://www.geopackage.org/implementations.ht ml

## A Quick Comparison

#### ESRI Shapefile

- Multiple files (.shp, .shx, .dbf, .prj)
- Limitation because of DBF
  - ▶ 10 ch length for column names
- ▶ 1 Shapefile has 1 Feature Type
  - Road.shp has "road" feature type
- Can't contain Raster data
- Galveston buildings shapefile
  - ▶ 40.7 MB

#### GeoPackage

- Single file
- No limitations like DBF
- ▶ 1 GeoPackage could have multiple Feature Types
- It contains raster data and other attribute tables
- Galveston buildings geopackage
  - ▶ 3.66 MB

### GPKG Support in Geoserver

- GeoPackage is Core Functionality of Geoserver
  - Vector:
    <a href="https://docs.geoserver.org/latest/en/user/data/vector/geopkg.html">https://docs.geoserver.org/latest/en/user/data/vector/geopkg.html</a>
  - Raster:
    <a href="https://docs.geoserver.org/latest/en/user/data/raster/geopkg.html">https://docs.geoserver.org/latest/en/user/data/raster/geopkg.html</a>
- GeoPackage Extension (Community plugin)
  - https://docs.geoserver.org/latest/en/user/community/geopkg/
  - ► The GeoServer GeoPackage extension also allows to create a completely custom made GeoPackage with multiple layers, using the GeoPackage process.

# Uploading GeoPackage to Geoserver

- Using Geoserver REST endpoints
- https://docs.geoserver.org/latest/en/user/rest/index.html#rest
- Uploading geopackage (or ESRI shapefile) means creating a store at Geoserver
  - https://docs.geoserver.org/latest/en/user/rest/stores.html

```
curl -v -u <USR>:<PASSWORD> -XPUT -H "Content-type: application/zip"
    --data-binary @<PATH&FILENAME.ZIP>
http://<HOSTNAME>:<PORT>//geoserver/rest/<WORKSPACE>/datastores/<FILENAME>/file.shp

curl -v -u <USR>:<PASSWORD> -XPUT -H "Content-type: application/x-sqlite3"
    --data-binary @<PATH&FILENAME.GPKG>
http://<HOSTNAME>:<PORT>/geoserver/rest/workspaces/<WORKSPACE>/datastores/<FILENAME>/file.gpkg
```

# Uploading GeoPackage to Geoserver public static boolean uploadGpkgToGeoserver(String String url = GEOSERVER\_REST\_URL+"/rest/workspa

- Using Jetty Httpclient
- ▶ Reason:
  - Current Geoserver manager java library is using Apache Common Httpcomponent (old version)
  - ▶ If I install another version (latest apache httpclient), there maybe a class loading issues.

```
public static boolean uploadGpkgToGeoserver(String store, File gpkgFile) {
   String url = GEOSERVER REST URL+"/rest/workspaces/" + GEOSERVER WORKSPACE + "/datastores/"
            + store + "/file.gpkg";
   URI uri = URI.create(url);
   Authentication.Result auth = new BasicAuthentication.BasicResult(uri, GEOSERVER USER, GEOSERVER PW);
   HttpClient httpClient = new HttpClient();
    try {
       httpClient.start();
       Request request = httpClient.newRequest(uri);
       request.method(HttpMethod.PUT);
       request.file(gpkgFile.toPath(), "application/x-sqlite3");
        auth.apply(request);
       ContentResponse response = request.send();
        int responseStatus = response.getStatus();
       httpClient.stop();
        if ( (responseStatus == HttpStatus.CREATED_201) || (responseStatus == HttpStatus.ACCEPTED_202)
            || (responseStatus == HttpStatus.OK_200)|| {
            return true;
     catch (Exception e) {
        logger.error("HttpClient error", e);
       return false;
   return false:
```