# **Customizing GeoNode**

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### **Outline**

- GMES RDA
- MASDAP
- HaitiData
- UI/UX Considerations
- Way forward
- Conclusions

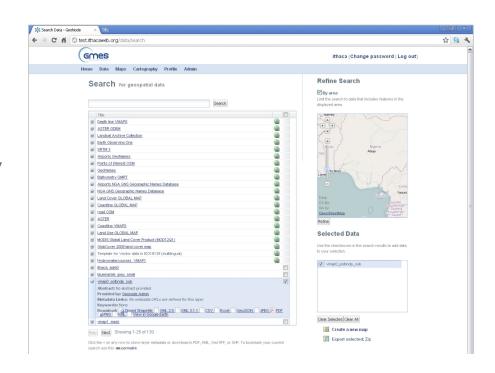
### ITHACA + GeoNode

- Need for a complete set of functionalities
  - Upload data
  - Quickly create a Web Map
  - Data styling (optional)
  - Metadata catalogue
  - Support
- Open Source
- Knowledge of GeoNode key components
   (Django, GeoServer, GeoNetwork and PostGIS)

### **GMES Reference Data GeoNode**

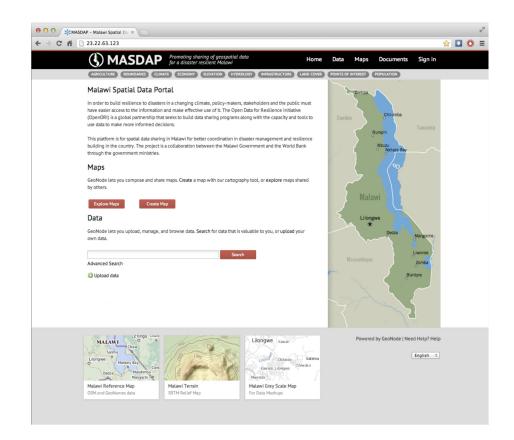
Implementation of an initial GMES Service for Geospatial Data Access covering areas outside Europe

- Analysis of non-EU reference data availability, quality and consistency and gaps to be filled
- Dissemination of the data quality assessment results

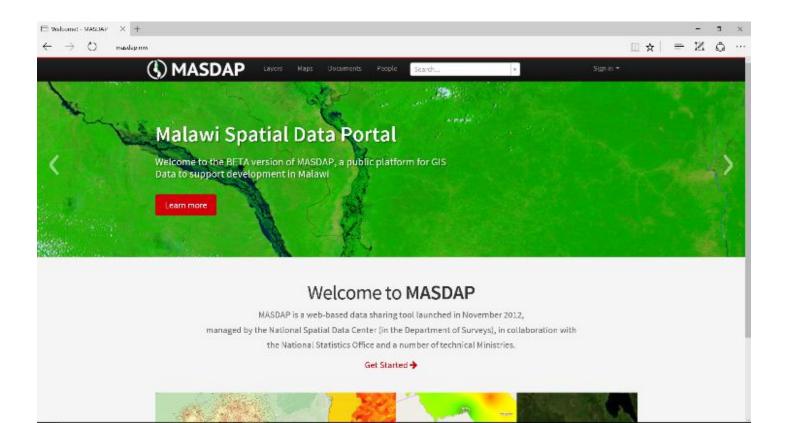


### **MASDAP 1 (2012)**

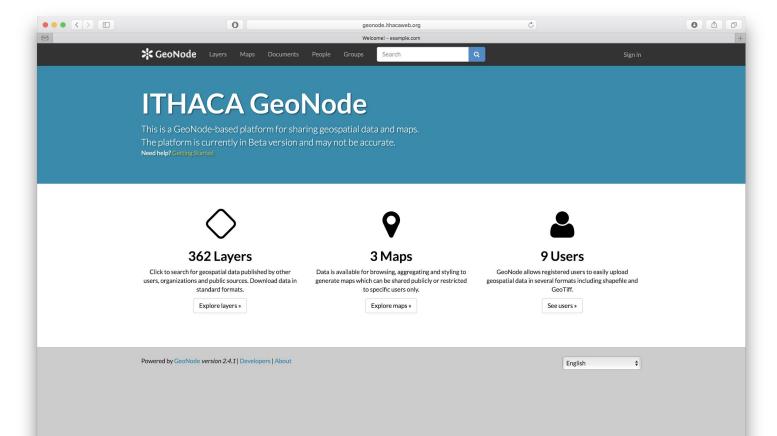
- Ensure that the data created by a number of past or ongoing projects is maintained and remains accessible and useful to the Government of Malawi
- Technical support and training to the National Spatial Data Center and partner ministries

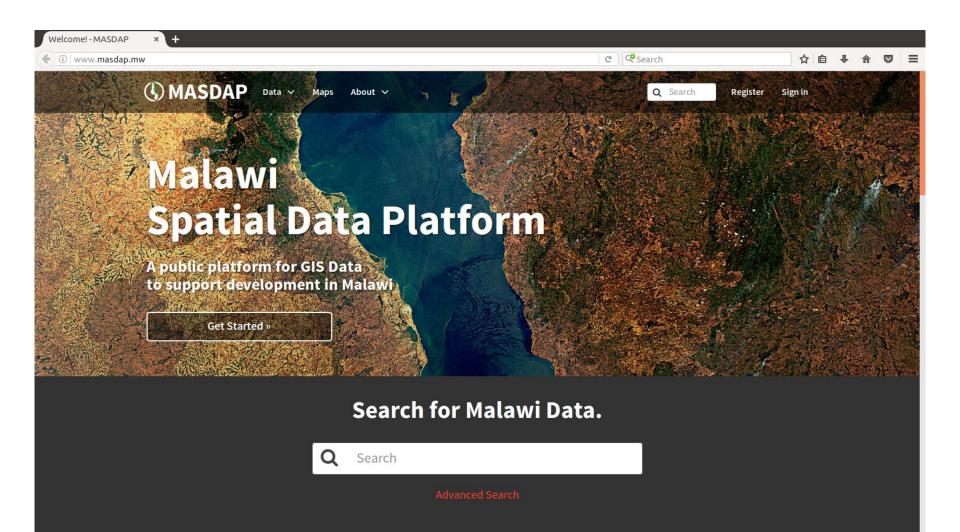


### **MASDAP 2**



### GeoNode 2.4

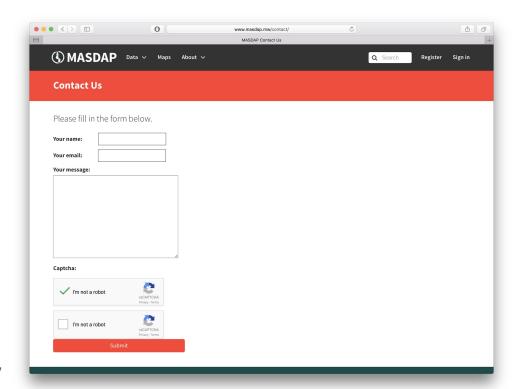




### **Apps: Contact Form**

#### Requirements:

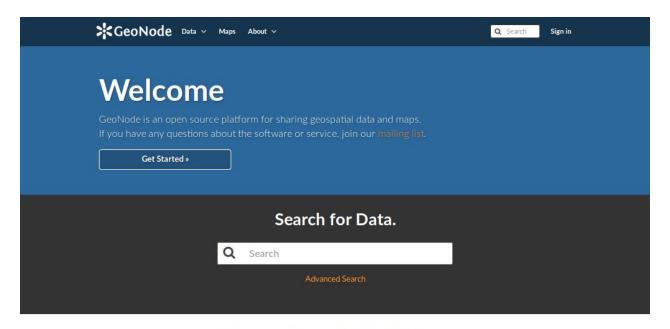
- A contact form to be available on the GeoNode site
- Registered and non-registered users must be enabled to send a message to the administrators
- A security check must prevent a robot to spam the system
- The message should reach an email inbox, managed by the administrators



#### Solution:

- A Django app was added, that performs the required descriptions
- This was enriched with the google "nocaptcha\_recaptcha" tool (i.e. "I'm not a robot")

### GeoNode 2.6



#### Discover the available datasets.





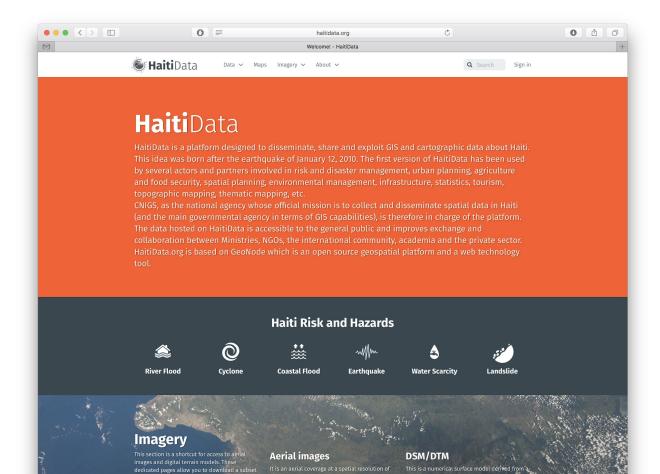








### **HaitiData**



### HaitiData with Kartoza

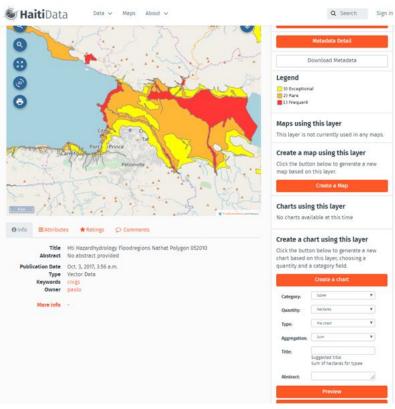
Updating the existing Haiti GeoNode platform (HaitiData) using the latest version of GeoNode and developing additional functions specific to HaitiData

- Mosaic Clip'n'Ship (Aerial imagery and DSM)
- Charts
- Docker + Rancher

In depth training of staff of CNIGS (Centre National de l'Information Géo-Spatiale) that will be responsible of the renewed HaitiData platform.

#### Specifications:

- Capacity of generating a chart
- On vector datasets
- Two-fields entry (label or category field, quantity field)
- Possibility of aggregating data, according to e.g. mean, average etc.
- Capacity of storing the chart in db, for retrieving it at a later stage





#### Sum of area per flood region type

Pie chart based on hti\_hazardhydrology\_floodregions\_nathat\_polygon\_052010 layer (Category field: typee, Quantity field: hectares)



100,000 80,000 80,000

40,000

#### Solution provided

- Software stack: GeoServer, Django (two apps), d3js
- GeoServer provides the WFS service, which is used as source
- a Django app acts as a middleware between the client and WFS
- D3js reads a csv file obtained from the WFS
- D3js performs the aggregation and generates the chart on the client side
- another Django app stores the input parameters of each single chart in the db and handle modifications

Integration with the GeoNode permission system:

- Non registered users can create a chart, on vector layers on which download permissions is granted to anyone
- Registered users can create a chart, on additional layers which they have been granted download permission to
- Registered users can save a chart in the system, in order to publish it. A chart inherits the download permissions on the original layer
- Charts can be modified and deleted by the owner, or by the owner of the original layer

#### Next steps and ideas:

- Currently the chart is not saved as image; the input parameters are saved (i.e. layer, fields, aggregation, chart type, title, abstract). As a consequence every time a user wants to see a chart, this must be regenerated (bandwidth...)
- A solution would be to store the HTML element that describes a chart... but what about consistency if the layers is modified? Triggering chart update?

### **GeoNode + Wagtail CMS**

Wagtail built on Django

MASDAP is based on GeoNode 2.4

Django==1.6.11 but need Django>=1.8.1,<1.12

(Latest Wagtail version requires Django>=1.11,<2.1)

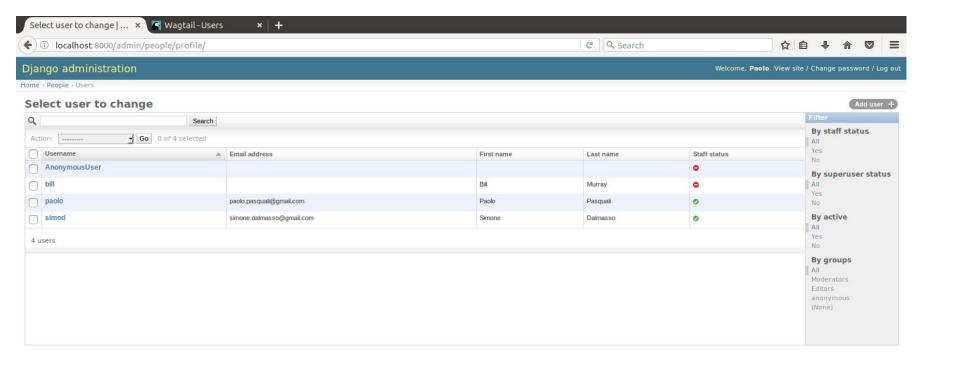
# How to install Wagtail CMS in GeoNode

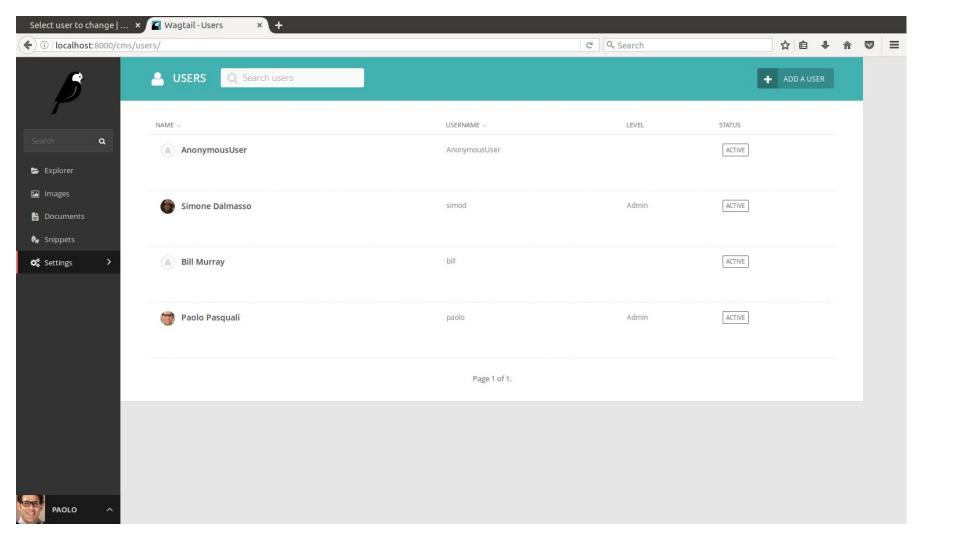
- 1. pip install wagtail
- 2. Add required apps to INSTALLED\_APPS
- 3. Add 2 entries in MIDDLEWARE
- 4. Configure urls.py
- 5. manage.py migrate
- 6. manage.py startapp

### **How to integrate Wagtail CMS?**

GeoNode and Wagtail can share:

- Same Users
- Same Content (e.g. Maps)



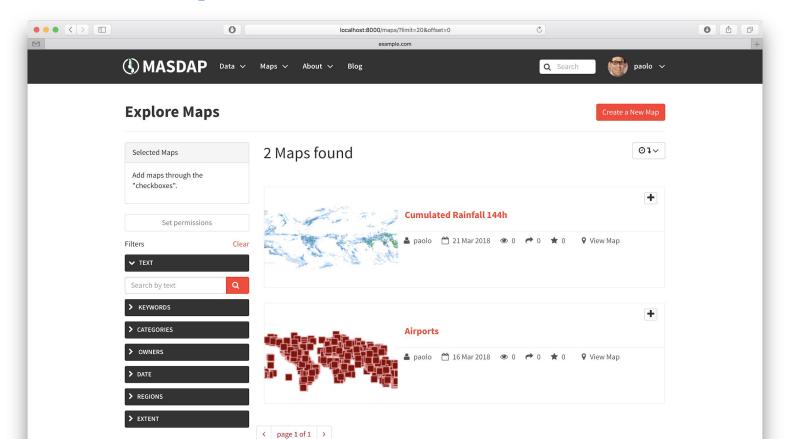


### How can I share more?

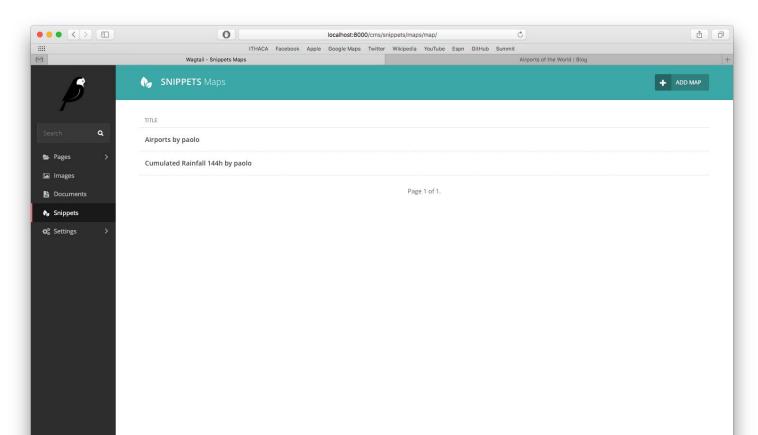
Register your piece of code as a Snippet

```
from geonode.maps.models import Map
class BlogMap(BlogPage):
    map = models.ForeignKey(
        'maps.Map',
        null=True,
        blank=True,
        on_delete=models.SET_NULL,
        related_name='+'
    content_panels = BlogPage.content_panels + [
        SnippetChooserPanel('map'),
register_snippet(Map)
```

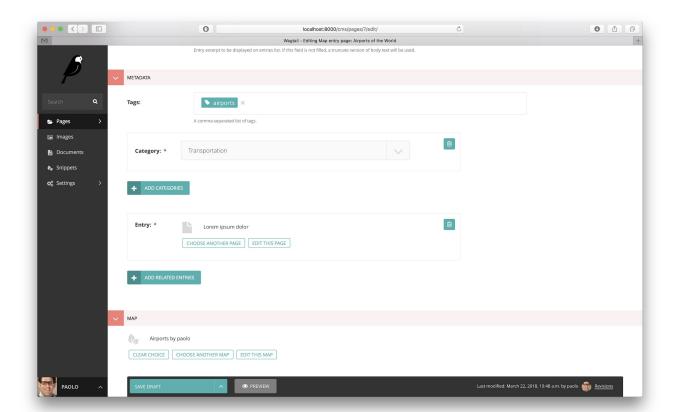
# **GeoNode Maps**



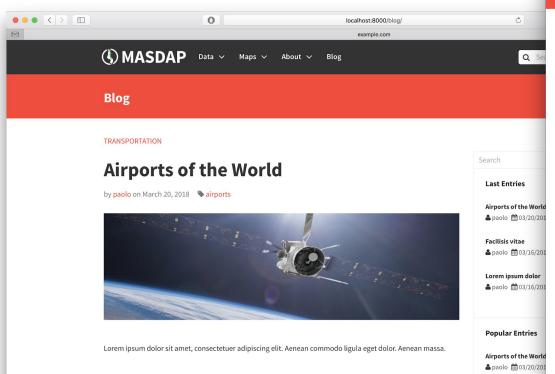
# **Wagtail Maps**

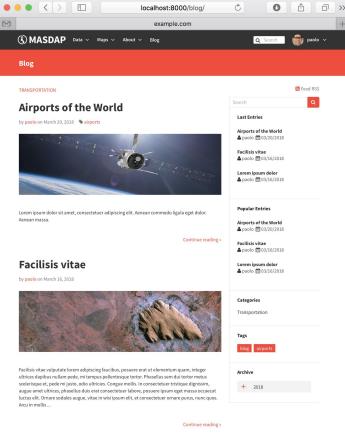


# **Editing Posts**

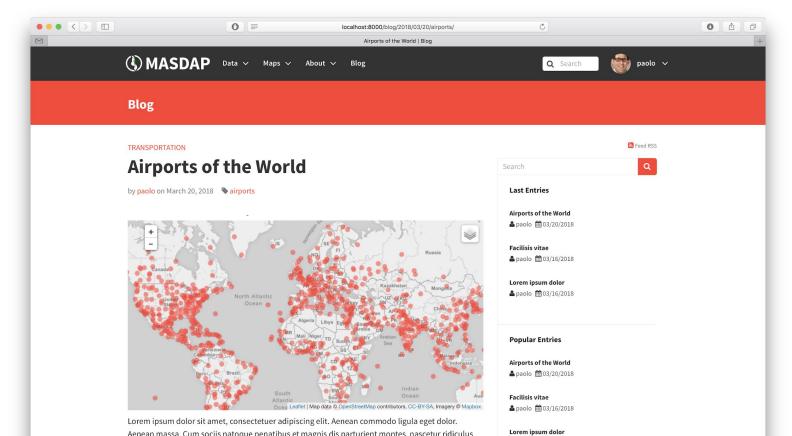


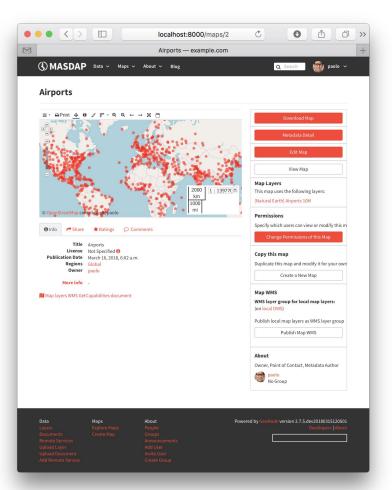
# **Wagtail Blog Posts**

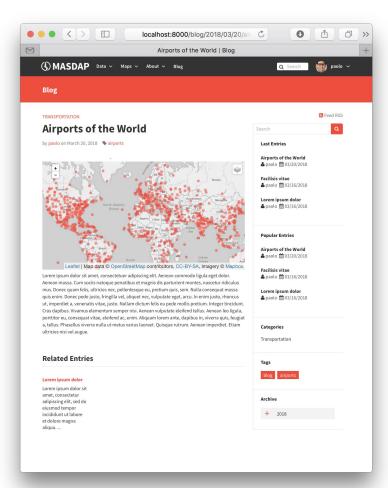




# A Blog post with a GeoNode map







#### What's next?

ITHACA GeoNode (based on 2.8) will provide

- ERDS (Extreme Rainfall Detection System) products:
  - GPM Cumulated Rainfall
  - GFS Cumulated Rainfall
  - Extreme Rainfall Alerted Areas
- Drought Monitoring
- Early Impact Maps
- OSM Extracts and Analysis
- UI/UX Refactoring (Bootstrap 4?)

#### How can I customize the UI/UX?

- GeoNode UI is based on Bootstrap 3
- HTML, CSS, JS are documented in Bootstrap
- Always create a Django project to customize your GeoNode installation
- Modify the Less files (e.g. variables.less) and then compile in CSS

# **Example: About 20 years ago**

```
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
```

# **Tables vs Divs. Spot any difference?**

```
...
. . . 
. . . 
<
...
<
...
...
<
```

```
<div class="container-fluid">
  <div class="row">
    <div class="col-md-4">...</div>
    <div class="col-md-4">...</div>
    <div class="col-md-4">...</div>
  </div>
  <div class="row">
    <div class="col-md-4">...</div>
    <div class="col-md-4">...</div>
    <div class="col-md-4">...</div>
  </div>
  <div class="row">
    <div class="col-md-4">...</div>
    <div class="col-md-4">...</div>
    <div class="col-md-4">...</div>
  </div>
</div>
```

### **HTML5** Best practice

```
<header>...</header>
<nav>...</nav>
<article>...</article>
<aside>...</aside>
<footer>...</footer>
```

### **Solution**

Use CSS to style your HTML pages

Use mixins = you can include the Bootstrap classes in your stylesheet!

Bad:

```
<a href="#" class="btn btn-primary btn-lg">Button</a>
```

Good:

```
<a href="#" class="my-style">Button</a>
.my-style {
    .btn
    .btn-primary
    .btn-lg
}
```

# **Conclusions (or Recommendations)**

- Easy to add Django apps
- Keep the pace with recent Django version
- Translations: Don't mix content (Django v. Angular)
- Use Front-end framework (Bootstrap?) in a smarter way
- Light pages (more speed, more compatibility, more suitable)
- Less is more but Sass is even more
- Avoid inline styling