

OpenMap™ Development

Don Dietrick

OpenMap™ Technical Lead

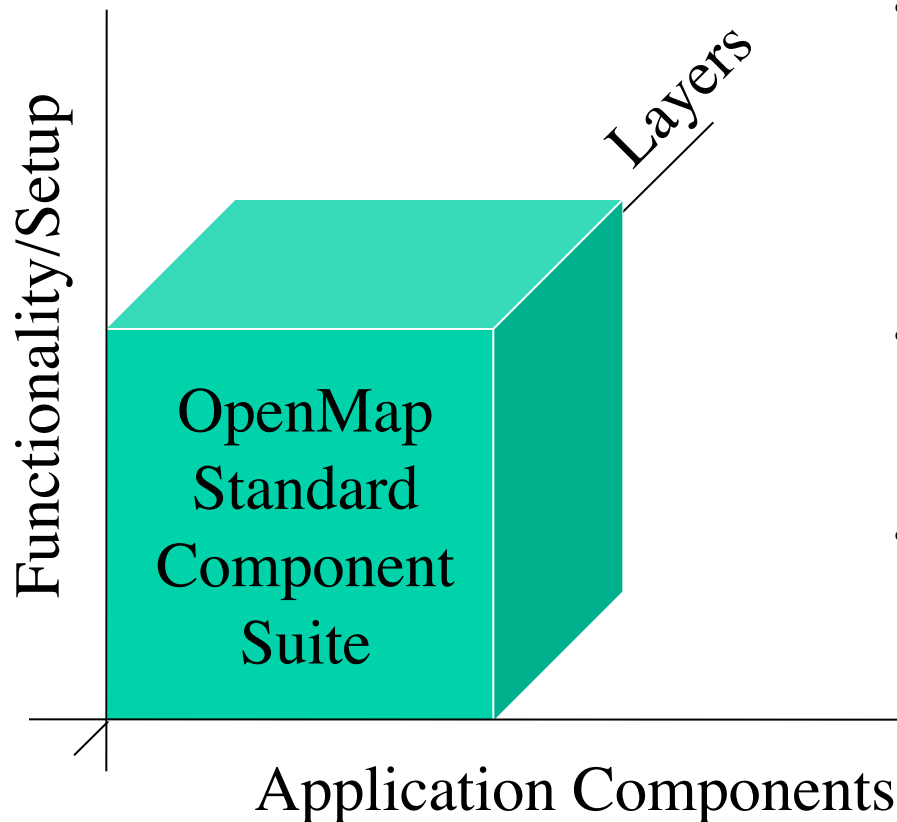
openmap@bbn.com

<http://openmap.bbn.com>

What is OpenMap™?

- Visualization of data, situational awareness
- Java-based programmer's toolkit and application (JRE v1.4)
- User can develop map layers to display private data or standard data formats
- Runs on any machine with a JVM (Windows, Macintosh, Linux, Solaris, etc.)
- Compliant with Sun's "100% Pure Java" certification

Variable Level of Commitment



- Architecture
 - Application/Applet
 - Embedded Components
 - Image Generation
 - Flexible Layer Configurations
- Ever-growing List of Layers
 - Property File Editing
 - Layer Authoring
- 80/20

OpenMap's History

- 1995: OpenMap developed as a web-based (Java) client-server tool
- 1998: BBN released Java version of OpenMap as open source under the OpenMap Software License Agreement
- 2009: Version 4.6.5 released March 5

Basic Goals

- Understand how OpenMap displays and manages map data.
 - Interaction
 - Animation
- Understand the OpenMap package components
 - What is available
 - Integrate them into your application
 - Create a new application

Section 1

Introduction to OpenMap

What's in OpenMap™?

- Suite of components, managing
 - Map Objects
 - Projections
 - Data Sources
 - GUI (Swing Components)
 - Application Framework
- Architecture Management
 - Application
 - Applet
 - Web Server Image Support
 - Custom integration

Component Communication

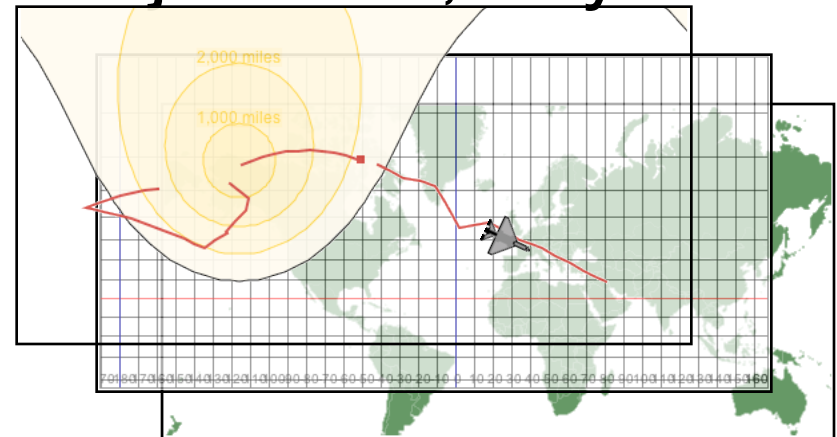
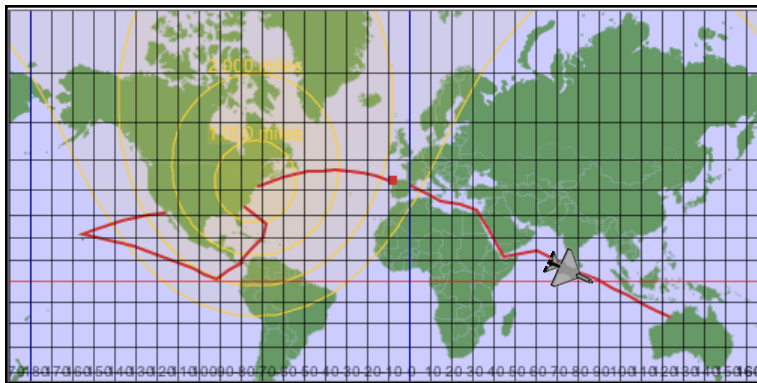
- OpenMap components use the Java Event Model
- Events are objects that are sent from a source to a listener

Using OpenMap™ Requires 2 Viewpoints

- Application view
 - Java components with layout concerns
- Data view
 - Create map objects reflecting data source
 - Use Projection to determine which should be displayed

General Architecture

- JavaBeans Swing Components
 - BeanContext handles connections between components.
- MapBean manages Projections, Layers.

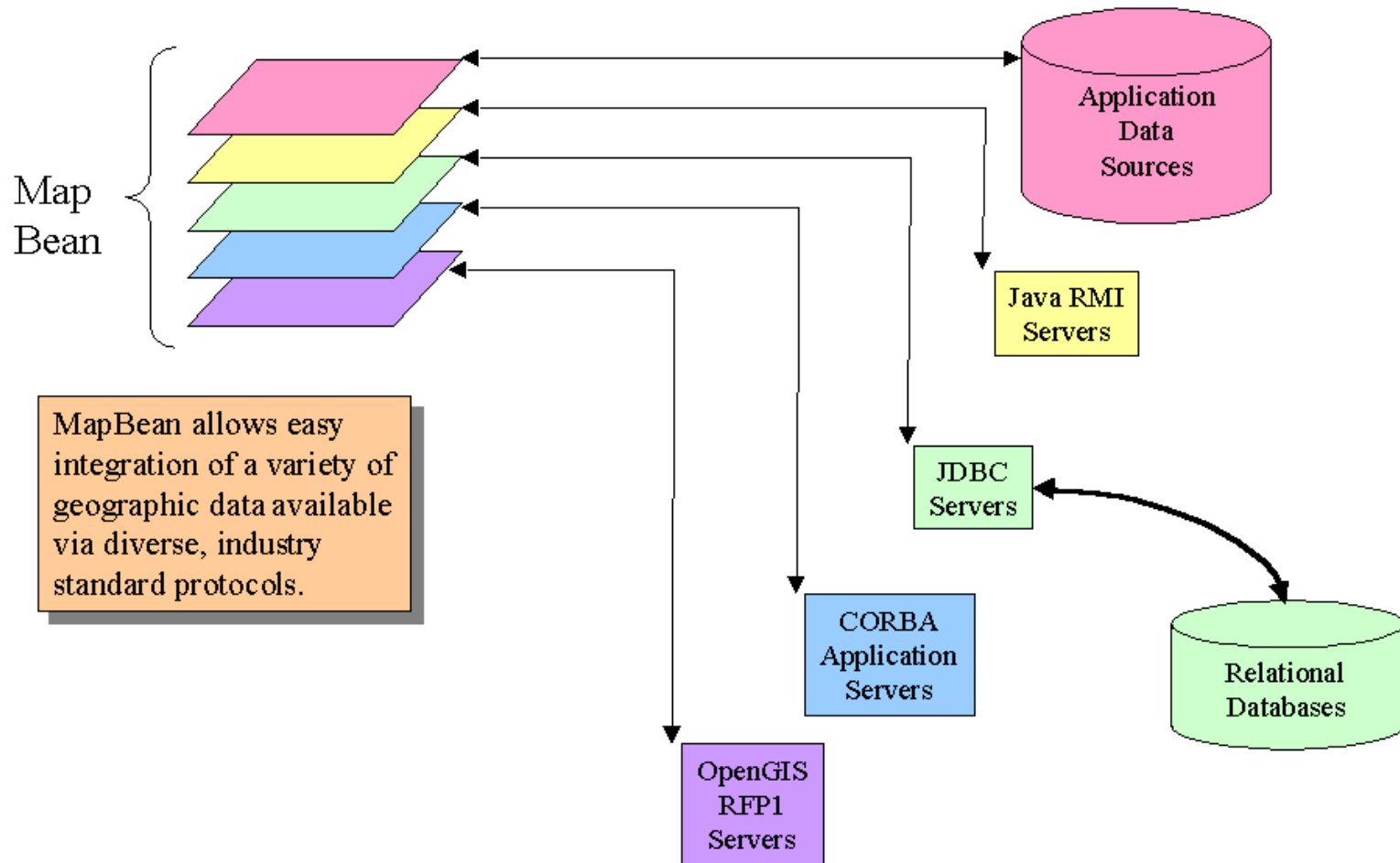


- Layers manage display of map data from a source.

MapBean Component

- Main Map Component, Java Container object
- Manages a projection object
- Layers are children that listen for projection changes
- Layer painting controlled by Java AWT thread.

MapBean and Layers



MapHandler Component

- Java BeanContext object
- Object holder for application components
- Membership Listeners get notified when objects are added and removed
- Conceptual map - knows that map has one version of some components (SoloMapComponent), handles duplicates

MapPanel GUI Component

- MapPanel holds everything you need
 - JPanel with BeanContext, automatic connections
 - Has MapBean, Menus (as list or MenuBar)
 - Add other components to MapPanel for enhancements

```
JFrame jFrame = new JFrame("Map");
```

```
BasicMapPanel basicMapPanel =  
    new BasicMapPanel();  
// Add MapPanel as Swing Component  
jFrame.getContentPane().add(basicMapPanel);  
// If you want to set MenuBar for Map controls  
jFrame.setJMenuBar(basicMapPanel.getMapMenuBar());
```

```
jFrame.pack();  
jFrame.show();
```

Exercise 1

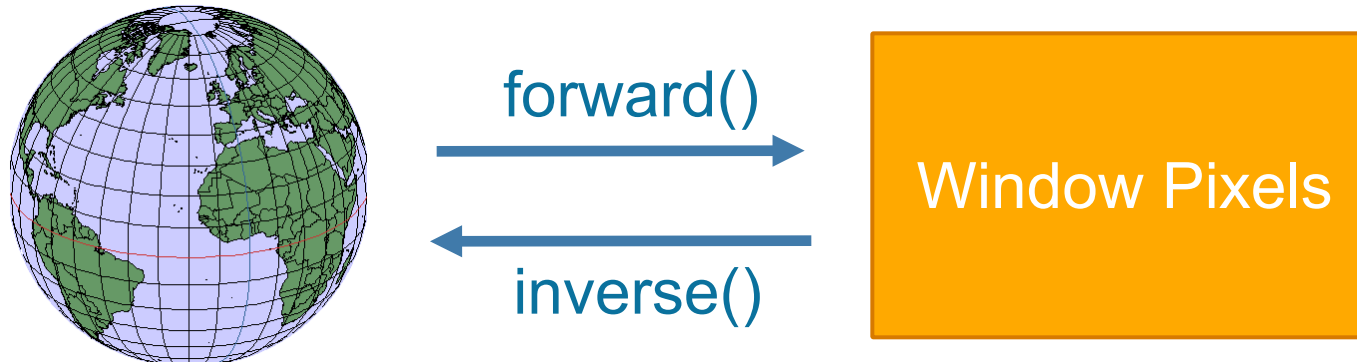
**Get the MapApplication up and
running.**

Section 2

Using Layers to Display Map Data

OpenMap™ Projections

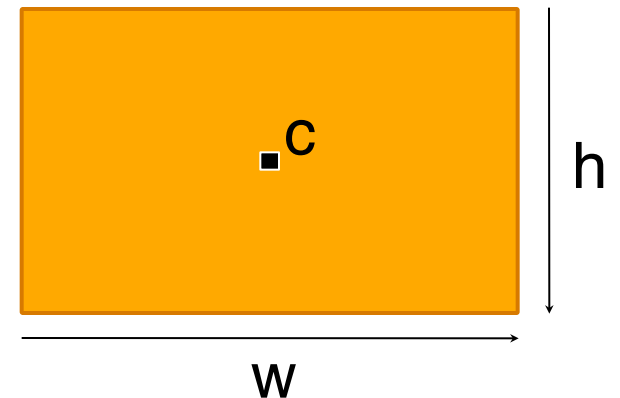
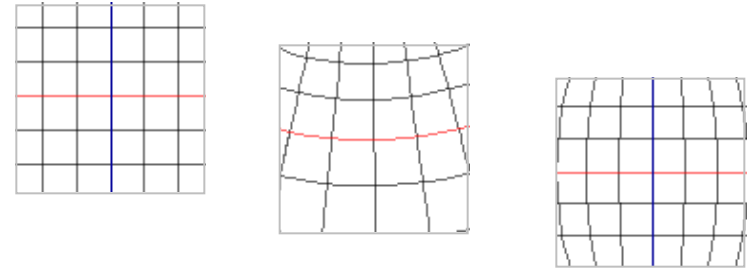
- MapBean's Projection objects provide forward and inverse translation methods



- Datums define how coordinates are laid out on the projected grid (WGS 84)
- Projected coordinates are not handled by OpenMap

OpenMap™ Projection Parameters

- Projection type
 - Mercator
 - Orthographic
 - LLXY (EPSG 4236)
 - Gnomonic
 - Lambert Conformal Conic
 - CADRG (Equal Arc for RPF data)



- Latitude and longitude of window center
- Scale factor (zoom level)
- Pixel height and width of window

Creating Projection Objects

- ProjectionFactory singleton class
- ProjectionLoader classes provide information about specific Projections
- Custom Projections can be added

```
ProjectionFactory.makeProjection(  
    com.bbn.openmap.proj.Mercator.class,  
    latitude,  
    longitude,  
    scale,  
    windowWidth,  
    windowHeight);
```

Layer Basics

- `com.bbn.openmap.Layer` class
- Layers are primarily responsible for displaying information on the MapBean
- Layers should mainly be concerned with rendering themselves properly for the latest projection received from the MapBean
- The MapBean doesn't care what the Layers are doing

Layer Basics (con't)

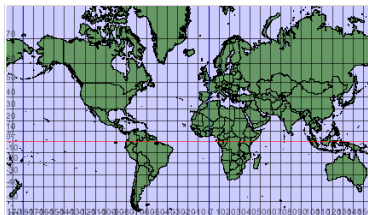
- Layers are PropertyConsumers, easily written to be configurable at startup
- Can provide a GUI palette to remain dynamically configurable
- Can be added to BeanContext to have access to other application components

Layer.paint(Graphics)

- Layer extends JComponent
- The paint(java.awt.Graphics) method is where Layers draw the map objects
- Called from JVM AWT Thread
- Try to be as quick as possible
- Force paint() method calls with repaint()

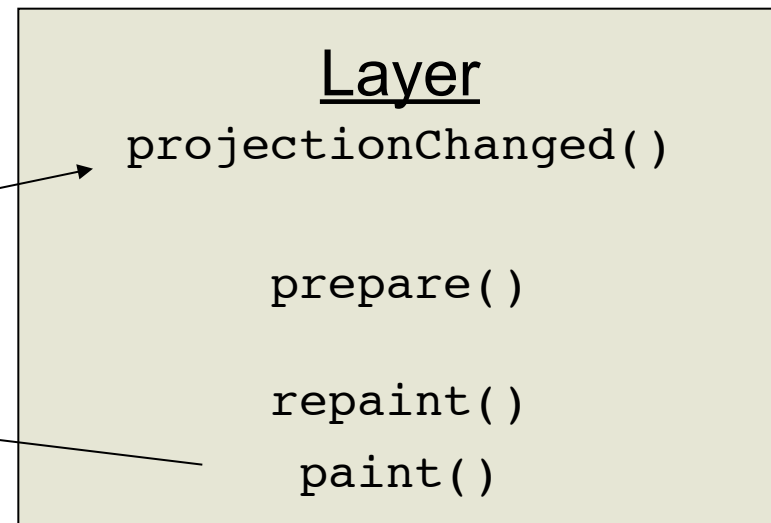
Layers and Projection Events

- When added to the MapBean, a layer will start receiving ProjectionEvents
- Contains current Projection of map, layer should react accordingly
- Significant work should be done in a separate thread (SwingWorker)



Projection changes/
Map resizes

OMGraphics appear
on map



Displaying Data on a Layer

- Gather data from data sources by any method allowed by JVM
- Decimal degree lat/lon data or x/y coordinates, WGS84 datum
- BinaryFile/BufferedBinaryFile used to read data files from any location
 - Resource `'datafile'`
 - File `'/home/user/datafile'`
 - URL `'http://localhost/datafile'`

Displaying Data with OMGraphics

- OMGraphics are the main classes provided in OpenMap to display map objects
- Not mandatory, but convenient
- Contain rendering attributes - colors, stroke
- Map objects are maintained as objects, can contain more than display information if needed.
- OMGraphics know how to use the Projection to locate and render themselves

OMGraphics by Type

- OMGraphics represent data objects.
 - **Coordinate** space (lat/lon)
 - **Pixel** space (x/y)
- Many Types
 - Polygons, Splines
 - Points
 - Lines
 - Arcs, Circles, Ellipses
 - Rectangles
 - Grids, Rasters, Bitmaps
 - OMGeometryList, OMAreaList
- Manage with OMGraphicList



OMGraphics and RenderType

- The render type dictates how OMGraphics react when the map projection changes.
 - Lat/Lon render type always positions according to coordinates, size changes with zoom level, location changes with pan (`RENDERTYPE_LATLON`)
 - Offset render type places object at a pixel offset from one lat/lon coordinate. Size doesn't change with zoom, but will move with pan (`RENDERTYPE_OFFSET`)
 - X/Y render type positions object at the same window location regardless of pan or zoom (`RENDERTYPE_XY`)
- OMGraphic RenderType is selected by the choice of constructor used.

OMGraphics and LineType

The line type specifies how nodes between coordinates on the shape are connected.

- Straight lines are drawn in pixel space directly from one node to another (**LINETYPE_STRAIGHT**)
- Great circle lines are drawn to represent the shortest path from one point to another (**LINETYPE_GREATCIRCLE**)
- Rhumb lines are drawn with a constant directional bearing between nodes (**LINETYPE_RHUMB**)

OMPoint

- Simple location marker
- Rendered as square or circle, centered over location
- Size is set for pixel space

OMRasterObjects

- OMRasters place raster images on the map
 - Upper left coordinate is anchor
- OMScalingRaster automatically scales and places images according to corner coordinates
- OMScalingIcon places image centered over a point, with scaling over that point
- OMBitmaps place XBM style images on map
 - 2 bit image, not Windows bitmaps

OMPoly, OMDistance and OMSplines

- OMPoly can be rendered as polyline (open) or polygon (closed). Polys with fill color are assumed to be closed polygons
- OMDistance objects are lat/lon rendertype OMPoly objects with labels marking ground distance between nodes
- OMSplines are polygons/polylines with natural cubic curved lines between nodes

OMLine and OMArrowHead

- OMLines are single connection between two nodes
- Can have arrow head at start, end or both, at different points on line
- Can be rendered with arc in x/y space between points

OMArc, OMCircle and OMEllipse

- OMArcs can be chords, pies or open
- Specified with starting azimuth and angular extent and radius
- OMCircle can be specified by center location and constant distance radius
- OMEllipse can have different major and minor axis distance values

OMGrid

- OMGrid contains two dimensional array of values, either integers or objects, with equal-arc spacing between values
- Uses OMGridGenerator to interpret values to create another OMGraphic to represent values on map

- Add text labels to map
- Uses variety of font types/sized available to JVM
- Justification, baseline alignment

OMGeometryList and OMAreaList

- OMGeometryList contains OMGeometry objects that should be rendered the same way
- OMGeometry objects only contain location information
- OMAreaList combines all OMGraphics on list into one polygon

Customized OMGraphics

- You can extend OMGraphic to create new, multi-part geometries
 - generate
 - render
 - distance
- Can use internal OMGraphicList, or manage OMGraphics separately

OMGraphics and Rendering Attributes

- DrawingAttributes object can be used to transfer rendering information to OMGraphics
 - Edge, selection, fill and matting Paint
 - Stroke settings
 - Fill patterns
 - Masks
- Can be used by Layer, set with PropertyConsumer methods

OMGraphic Attribute Table

- Allows OMGraphics to hold additional information

```
OMGraphic.put(key, value)
```

```
Object value = OMGraphic.get(key)
```

- If OMLabeler added under `OMGraphicConstants.LABEL` key, OMGraphic will have label presented

- Java List wrapper
- OMGraphicList contains OMGraphics, is an OMGraphic
- Order and membership can be controlled
- Can be vague or non-vague

The Generate and Render Paradigm

- OMGraphics know how to draw themselves on the map
- OMGraphics MUST be generated with the projection of the MapBean they will be rendered upon, to figure out where they go
- If OMGraphic parameters are changed, the OMGraphic will determine if it needs to be re-generated
- OMGraphics that need to be generated will not render themselves

```
OMGraphic.generate(Projection)
```

```
OMGraphic.render(java.awt.Graphics)
```

Exercise 2

Creating a layer to display map
objects

Section 3

Interact with Map Objects

MouseEvent Handling

- User mouse movements over the map are translated to `MouseEvent`s, which are distributed to listeners
- `MouseEvent`s describe location, keys, type of action
- OpenMap `MouseEvent` distribution is controlled for predictable application behavior

MapMouseModes and MouseDelegator

- A MapMouseMode is a MouseEventListener that distributes MouseEvents for a particular purpose
- Limits distribution when event is consumed
- MouseDelegator manages MouseModes, determines which one is active
- MouseDelegator queries Layers for MapMouseListener that handles MouseEvents
 - Specifies which MapMouseModes should send events
 - Can be Layer itself, or proxy object

OpenMap MapMouseModes

- **Abstract CoordMouseMode**
 - Super class that handles display of coordinates with InformationDelegator
- **NavMouseMode/NavMouseMode2**
 - Click to recenter
 - Click and drag to create zoom box
- **SelectMouseMode**
 - Interaction with map objects
- **PanMouseMode**
 - Pan map to new location

Using MouseEvents with OMGraphics

- If OMGraphics have been generated, they can respond to queries using x/y coordinates from MouseEvents

```
OMGraphic.contains(x, y)
```

```
OMGraphic.distance(x, y)
```

- OMGraphicList can provide OMGraphic closest to MouseEvent, providing mechanism to respond to user gestures on map

OMGraphicHandler Interface and FilterSupport

- OMGraphicHandler interface is for any component that manages an OMGraphicList
- FilterSupport is a support component that manages queries on an OMGraphicList, both spatially and parametized

OMGraphicHandlerLayer

- New Layer super class, implements OMGraphicHandler
- Uses policy objects to set how it handles OMGraphics for projection changes and rendering
- Minimal modifications needed to place data on map
- MouseEvents are Interpreted
 - On/Over OMGraphics or Map
 - How to react?
 - Uses MapMouseInterpreter

OMGraphicHandlerLayer and MouseEvents

- GestureResponsePolicy
- Guides interpreter on reacting to events over specific OMGraphics
- Provides information about OMGraphics
 - ToolTips
 - InfoLine input
 - Popup Menu options
- Handles Highlight/Selection
 - Default: highlight, no selection

OMGraphicHandlerLayer Interpretation

- On mouseMoved, mouseDragged over OMGraphic

```
isHighlightable (OMGraphic)
```

```
highlight (OMGraphic) -> unhighlight (OMGraphic)
```

```
getToolTipTextFor (OMGraphic)
```

```
getInfoTextFor (OMGraphic)
```

- On mouseReleased over OMGraphic

```
isSelectable (OMGraphic)
```

```
select (OMGraphicList) -> deselect (OMGraphicList)
```

- On mousePressed with right mouse button, do PopupMenu
 - If over an OMGraphic

```
getItemsForOMGraphicMenu (OMGraphic)
```
 - If over Map

```
getItemsForMapMenu (MapMouseEvent)
```
- Map events

```
receivesMapEvents ()  
leftClick (MapMouseEvent)  
mouseOver (MapMouseEvent)
```

Exercise 3

Conversion of layer to
OMGraphicHandlerLayer and
Interaction with MouseEvents over
the Map Objects

Section 4

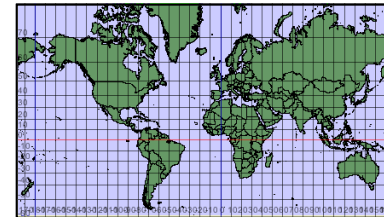
Expanding the Functionality of an Application

Using OpenMap™ From the Application View

- Set of components for embedding into an application.

- Programmatic integration of widgets.
- Map, layer and action controls.
- BeanContext connects components

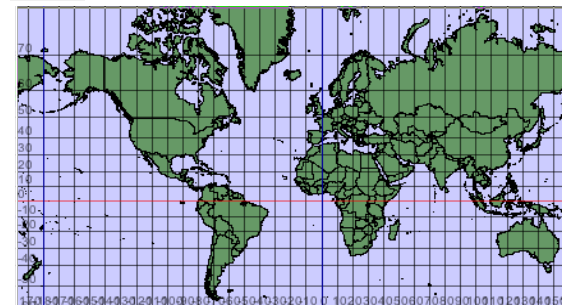
File Control Navigate Layers Views Help



- Application Framework

- Addition of layers and components through property file editing.
- No recompilation needed.

File Control Navigate Layers Views Help



LayerHandler

- Manages all layers, both on and off the map
- Uses layer visibility settings to determine which layers to provide to the MapBean
- Sends events detailing which layers are available to the application

InformationDelegator

- Single interface to present information to User
- Can provide multiple information lines, pop-up windows, tooltips on map, additional information and browser content

ToolPanel

- Main panel that displays Tools, widgets that provide application controls
- Can grab all available Tools from MapHandler, or can be limited to which tools to use or avoid
- Several ToolPanels can be used in an application, but coordination is needed to avoid duplicate parentage

Various Tools

- OMToolSet (Map Navigation)
 - NavigatePanel
 - ZoomPanel
 - ScaleTextPanel
- OverviewMapHandler (Mini-map)
- ProjectionStackTool (back-forward)
- LayersPanel (control layers)
- OMDrawingToolLauncher (Create OMGraphics)
- MouseModeButtonPanel

OMDrawingTool

- Tool to create or manipulate OMGraphic's location, shape and rendering parameters
- Can be created programmatically or found in the MapHandler
- Uses EditToolLoaders dynamically to match EditableOMGraphics to requests

Using the MapHandler

- Add Objects to MapHandler
`mapHandler.add(Object);`
- MapHandlerChild describes methods to use the MapHandler to find other components
`findAndInit(Object);`
`findAndUndo(Object);`
- Use instanceof and other tests to locate specific objects

MapHandlerChildren

- Extend these classes
 - Layer
 - OMComponent
 - OMToolComponent
 - OMComponentPanel
 - AbstractOpenMapMenu
- LightMapHandlerChild interface
 - Has `findAndInit(Object)` and `findAndUndo(Object)`
 - MapHandlerMenuItem

Exercise 4

Use the MapHandler to find an
OMDrawingTool for your Layer

Section 5

Using Properties

Properties and the PropertyHandler

- Java Properties object, set of key - value pairs
- Runtime application configuration with PropertyHandler
 - openmap.properties text file
 - Can search CLASSPATH and user home directory

PropertyConsumer

- Interface for component that can be configured by Properties
- Provides methods for setting and getting properties
- Also provides methods for gathering information about what properties are available to be set (editors)

```
void setProperties(String, Properties);  
void setProperties(Properties);  
void setPropertyPrefix(String);  
String getPropertyPrefix();  
Properties getProperties(Properties);  
Properties getPropertyInfo(Properties);
```

PropertyHandler and PropertyConsumers

- Property files loaded into PropertyHandler
- Marker Name list used for scoping

```
openmap.components= mn1 mn2 mn3 ...
```

```
mn1.class=com.bbn.openmap.LayerHandler
```

```
mn2.class=com.bbn.openmap.InformationDelegator
```

```
mn3.class=classname
```

```
mn3.firstProperty=value
```

```
mn3.secondProperty=value
```

LayerHandler Example

- Given `layerHandler` markername

```
layerHandler.class=com.bbn.openmap.LayerHandler  
openmap.layers=shapeLayer  
openmap.startupLayers=shapeLayer
```

```
shapeLayer.class=com.bbn.openmap.layer.shape.ShapeLayer  
shapeLayer.prettyName=Countries  
shapeLayer.shapeFile=data/shape/world/cntry02/cntry02.shp  
shapeLayer.fillPaint=FFBDDE83
```

Exercise 5

Run the OpenMap application with an `openmap.properties` file that reflects your current application

Section 6

Animation Techniques

Animation Techniques

- Animate by
 - Changing OMGraphic parameters
 - Regenerating OMGraphic with current projection
 - Repaint the layer
- Specific package aimed at making animation easier
 - `com.bbn.openmap.graphicLoader`
 - `AbstractGraphicLoader` contains timer to check data sources, modify OMGraphics and push results to map

Animation Techniques (con't)

- Reduce paint load on MapBean
 - Buffer 'background' layers (BufferedLayerMapBean)
 - BufferedImageRenderPolicy
- Don't do calculations in paint thread
- If updates are rapid and random, queue them up for scheduled repaint() occurring in regular intervals

GraphicLoaders

- Create OMGraphics from data source and pushes them to OMGraphicHandler receiver
- Can run in own/external thread
- For creating dynamic input to layers
- Can be used with GraphicLoaderPlugin
- GraphicLoaderConnector provides automatic hookup to layer using MapHandler

Exercise 6

Add GraphicLoader to your application, use LayerHandler to manage layer buffering

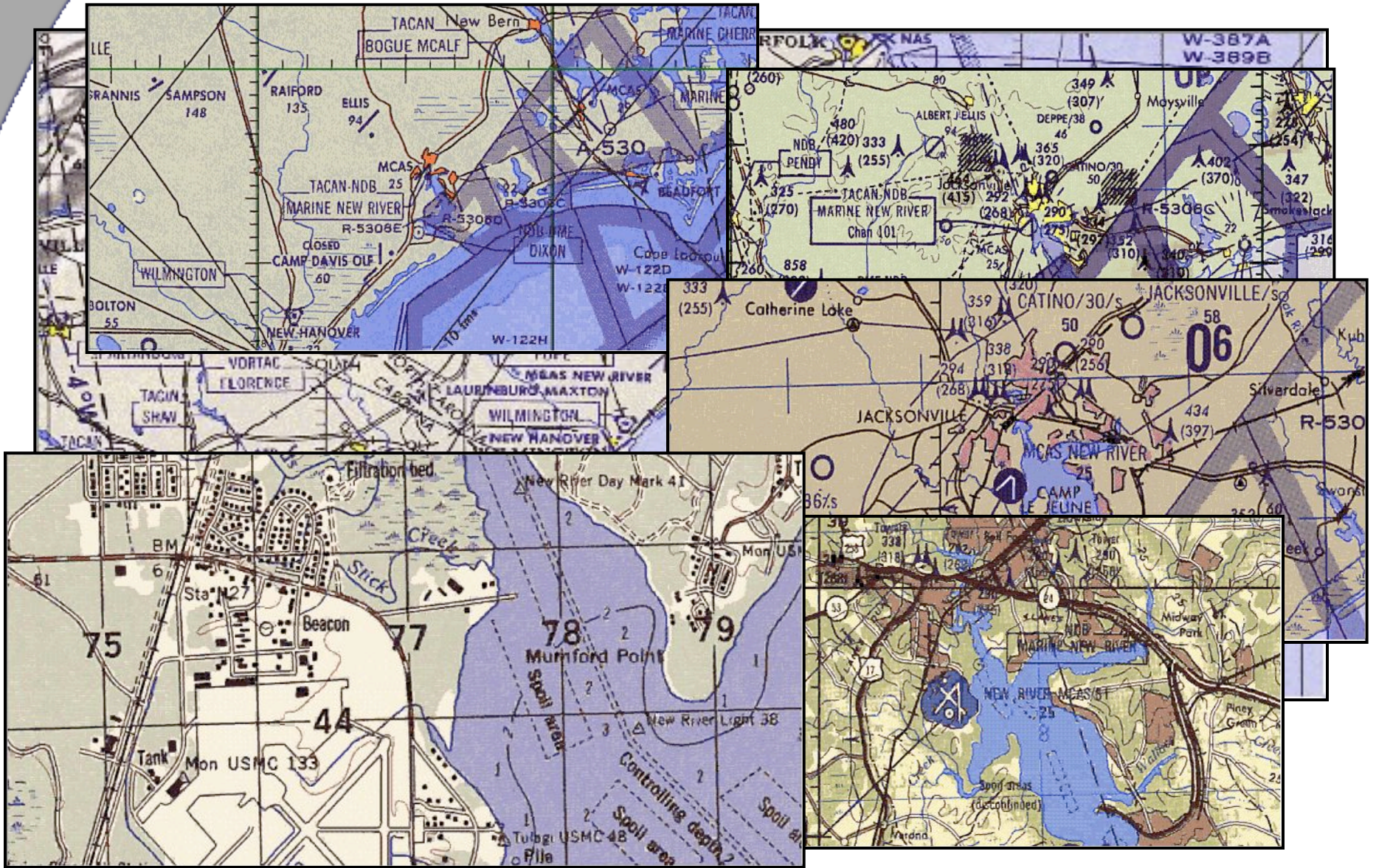
Section 7

Layers and Data

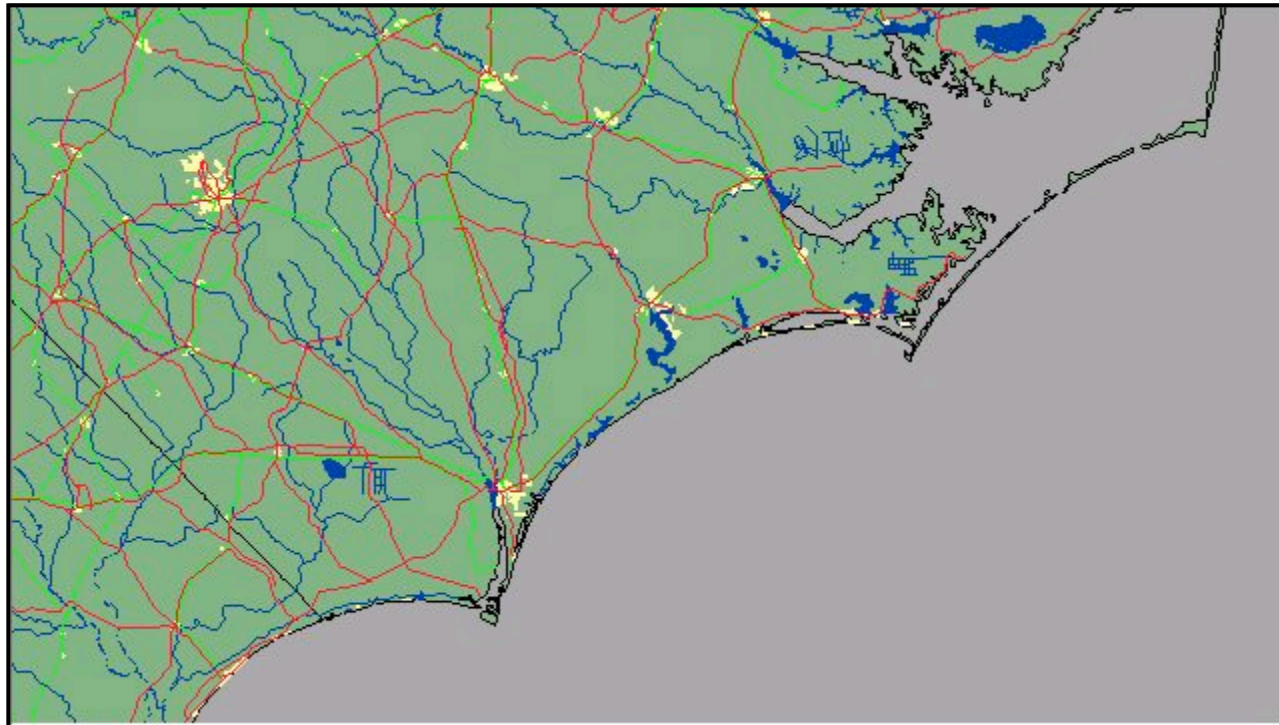
Displaying Support Data Formats

- OpenMap has built-in support for various commercial and government data formats
- Layers configured via properties
- Three general types of data
 - Raster (images)
 - Vector (object descriptions)
 - Grid/Coverage

Raster Examples (RPF)



Vector Features (Shape and VPF)



Visualization of Grid Data (DTED)



Location Data

- Locations represent a place and a name
- Can be read from Comma-Separated Value (CSV) file or database
- LocationLayer deals with Locations, regardless of source
- LocationHandler handles converting data source to Location map objects

ESRI Shape files

- Shape file format consist of 3 files
 - shp contains geometries
 - shx contains index into geometry file
 - dbf contains attributes about geometries
- For OpenMap 4.6.3, data must be in decimal degree lat/lons
- Several layer options for display

Displaying Shape Data

- **ShapeLayer**
 - All geometries rendered alike
 - Only holds what is on map in memory
- **BufferedShapeLayer**
 - All geometries rendered alike
 - All geometries held in memory
- **MultiShapeLayer**
 - Renders many shape layers in one layer
 - Each shape file contents rendered independently
- **AreaShapeLayer**
 - All geometries held in memory
 - Individual geometries rendered with custom attributes set in properties

Displaying Shape Data (con't)

- **EsriPlugIn**
 - All geometries held in memory
 - DBF file contents displayed
 - Gestures highlight table entries and map shapes
- **EsriLayer**
 - Simple, generic
 - All geometries held in memory

NGA Databases

- **Raster Product Format (RPF)**
 - Compressed Arc Digital Raster Graphics (CADRG)
 - Compressed Image Base (CIB)
- **Vector Product Format (VPF)**
 - VMAP Levels 0, 1, 2
 - Digital Chart of the World (DCW)
 - Digital Nautical Chart (DNC)
- **Digital Terrain Elevation Data (DTED)**
 - Levels 0, 1, 2

Raster Product Format

- Data created from scanned paper maps and digital imagery
- Contained in file hierarchy
 - RPF directory
 - A.TOC file describes contents, sits right inside RPF
- RPFLayer requires path to RPF directory
- RpfLayer can handle multiple RPF directories, but better to create new A.TOC file for many directories

Raster Product Format (continued)

- Requires CADRG projection for display
- RpfLayer can scale charts, likes to pick chart type most closely associated with projection scale
- Map has to be centered over map data and set to zoom level of data
- Coverage Tool in RpfLayer to assist in finding location of data on map
- All capital letters, ChangeCase class can modify
- Recently used images are cached

Vector Product Format

- Diverse map object database organized into
 - Coverages: boundaries, transportation, vegetation
 - Coverage types: area, line, point
 - Features: roads, political boundaries
- Utilities for finding out available features
 - VPFConfig is new version with GUI
 - DescribeDB is command line version

Vector Product Format

- VPFLayer requires path to top-level directory that contains lat/.lat file
- Can display in any projection type
- 1:30,000,000 scale restriction to avoid long delays in gathering data
- VPFLayer gathers new OMGraphics every projection change

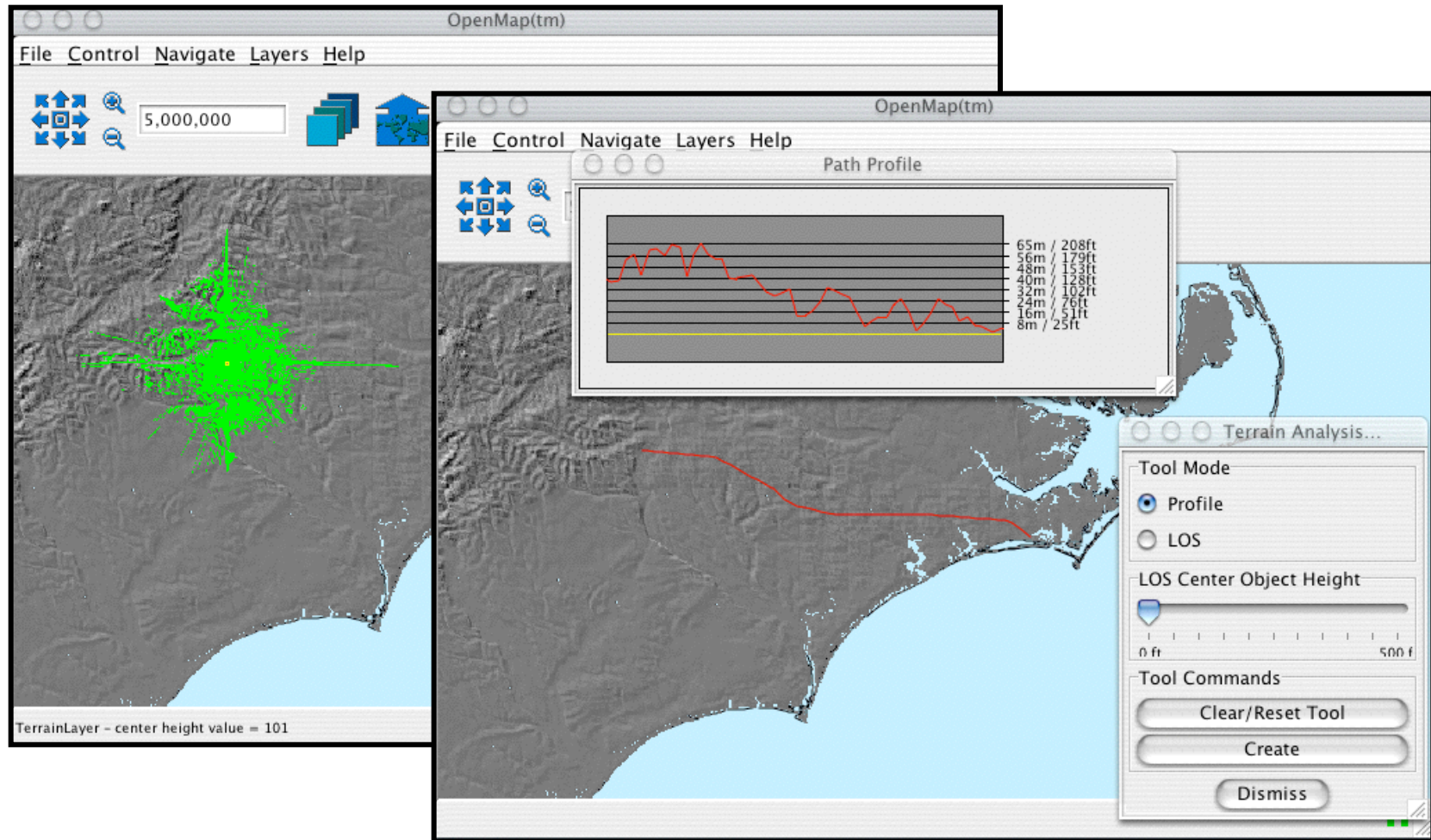
Digital Terrain Elevation Data

- Data is represented by 2 dimensional array of elevation values
- Level defines spacing between posts:
 - Level 0: 30 arcsecond spacing (~300 meters)
 - Level 1: 3 arcsecond spacing (~100 meters)
 - Level 2: 1 arcsecond spacing (~30 meters)
- Thinned data extracted from level 1 (where available), plus VMAP level 0's elevation data

Digital Terrain Elevation Data

- DTEDLayer requires path to dted directory
- Lower case directory and files
- File path format: dted/[wle]XXX/[nls]YY.dtL
- DTEDLayer creates images from post data
 - Shading
 - Colored Shading
 - Meter and feet greyscale banding
- Recently used frames are cached
- Mouse clicks create elevation location
- Map must be positioned over data
- 1:20,000,000 scale limit
- DTEDFrameCache can be added to MapHandler and used by other components for elevation retrieval

Data for Analysis



- `com.bbn.openmap.layer.terrain.TerrainLayer`
 - Profile, LOS Generators

e00 and mif

- ArcInfo Export Files (e00)
 - e00 extension
 - `com.bbn.openmap.layer.e00.E00Layer`
- MapInfo
 - mif extension
 - `com.bbn.openmap.layer.mif.MIFLayer`
- Vector format
- Both contain rendering information
- Simply note data file path for layer to display

Client-Server Layers

- OpenMap package includes several client-server components and packages to use for transfer of map data to MapBean over network
- Object transfer
 - Link package: BBN developed, simple socket, xml/binary protocol
 - Specialist package: CORBA client layer and servers
- Image transfer
 - WebImagePlugIn clients (SHIS and WMS)
 - SimpleHttpImageServer/SHISPlugIn

Plugins

- Component that provides data access and OMGraphic creation
- Can be used by layer (PluginLayer) or server
- Can respond to MouseEvents
- Can provide GUI

ScaleFilterLayer

- A parent layer that switches between child layers, depending on the map scale
- Need to have one less transition scale than layer count

```
scaledRoads.class=com.bbn.openmap.layer.ScaleFilterLayer  
scaledRoads.prettyName=Northeast Roads  
scaledRoads.layers=neroads neroadsDetailed  
scaledRoads.transitionScales=150000
```

```
neroads.class=com.bbn.openmap.layer.shape.ShapeLayer
```

...

```
neroadsDetailed.class=com.bbn.openmap.layer.shape.ShapeLayer
```

...

DrawingToolLayer

- Receives OMGraphics from OMDrawingTool added to application
- Save/Load OMGraphics stored as Serialized Objects saved in file
- Save OMGraphics to Shape file, with restrictions

EditorLayer

- Generally used for specific data set representations (creation/editing)
- Extension of DrawingToolLayer
- Contains configurable OMDrawingTool
 - Gestures MapMouseMove acts as a proxy for editing
 - DrawingAttributes access optional

Exporting OMGraphics

- Serialized OMGraphics provide best duplicate representation
- Shape files don't contain rendering information
 - EsriShapeExport class
 - OMGraphics -> Shape files
 - Points, lines, poly files

Exercise 7

Working with Layers

Section 8

OpenMap as an Applet

Applets

- Runtime governed by Java sandbox, imposes operational restrictions
- No access to local system
- Network access restricted to original server
- Certificates can open access to local system

OpenMap Applet HTML

```
<HTML><BODY bgcolor="FFFFFF">
<center>
<OBJECT classid="clsid:8AD9C840-044E-11D1-B3E9-00805F499D93" WIDTH = "750" HEIGHT = "500" >
<PARAM NAME = "CODE" VALUE = "com.bbn.openmap.app.OpenMapApplet">
<PARAM NAME = "CODEBASE" VALUE = "." >
<PARAM NAME = "CACHE_OPTION" VALUE = "Plugin" >
<PARAM NAME = "CACHE_ARCHIVE" VALUE = "openmap.jar,data.jar" >

<EMBED type = "application/x-java-applet;version=1.4"
  java_CODE = "com.bbn.openmap.app.OpenMapApplet"
  java_CODEBASE = "."
  WIDTH = 750
  HEIGHT = 500
  cache_option = "Plugin"
  cache_archive = "openmap.jar,data.jar" >

<NOEMBED>
  No Java support for applet!
</NOEMBED>
</EMBED>
```

Applet Classpath

- CODEBASE parameter, usually parent directory of html file
- `openmap.properties` file loaded from there, configuring applet
- Data can be loaded from jar files or from directories in CODEBASE

OpenMap Contact Information:

More Info

- OMAreaList, including uses for creating OMGraphics with holes
- Using OMScalingRaster for dynamic image scaling
- How to use the EarthImagePlugin - image created from pixel information from data source for lat, lon
- Specific DrawingAttributes examples, including fill pattern example, masks
- Why is there a 180 degree limit on the size of an OMGraphic?

OMAreaList

- Used to connect OMGraphics to make a continuous shape.
- Works like OMGraphicList, add OMGraphics in the order they should be connected.
- DrawingAttributes set on the parts are ignored, the DrawingAttributes of OMAreaList are used.

Using the OMScalingRaster

- OMRasterObject that is anchored at the upper left and lower right corners.
- Only scales, doesn't warp.
- Create `java.awt.Image` in Java, then hand to `OMScalingRaster`.
 - `ImageIcon` to read image file

EarthImagePlugin

- Displays images that are assumed cover the entire planet with Mercator projection.
- Assumption about image projection allows it to determine color for any lat/lon.
- Creates image in pixel space by using projection to get lat/lon value for each pixel of image.
- Performance directly related to size of image.

DrawingAttributes

- Line paint (default edge color)
- Select paint (edge color when OMGraphic selected)
- Fill paint
- Fill pattern (from URL file)
- Matting paint
- Stroke (line width, dashes, end and caps)

DrawingAttributes Properties

```
drawingattributes.selectColor=ffcccc00  
drawingattributes.mattingColor=ff330033  
drawingattributes.pointRadius=2  
drawingattributes.lineWidth=2.0  
drawingattributes.matted=true  
drawingattributes.dashPattern=10 0  
drawingattributes.lineColor=ff006600  
drawingattributes.pointOval=true  
drawingattributes.fillColor=3d33ff33
```

DrawingAttributes (cont.)

- PropertyConsumer, can be set from and provide Properties
- Can push and pull values from OMGraphics
 - `drawingAttributes.setTo(OMGraphic);`
 - `drawingAttributes.setFrom(OMGraphic);`

DrawingAttributes Fill Pattern

- Fill pattern is provided by image file.
- Needs path to image file, as resource, file path or URL.
- Pattern image will be repeated to fill shape.
- Pattern images with transparency will allow fill paint to show through.

PropUtils Class

- Essential for dealing with Properties in code.
- Conversion methods with defaults
- File URL location
 - `getResourceOrFileOrURL(String path);`