2005

Hazweb: An Internet approach to mapping hazardous locations

Kevin Gonzago

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HAZWEB: AN INTERNET APPROACH TO MAPPING
HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS

A Project
Presented to the
Faculty of
California State University,
San Bernardino

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Science
in
Computer Science

by
Kevin Gonzago
June 2005
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HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS

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Approved by:

Dr. Richard Botting, Chair, Computer Science

Dr. Ernesto Gomez

Dr. Keith Schubert

June 7, 2005
ABSTRACT

What is a Geographical Information System (GIS)? A GIS can be thought of as

...an arrangement of computer hardware, software, and geographic data that people interact with to integrate, analyze, and visualize the data; identify relationships, patterns, and trends; and find solutions to problems. (GIS Dictionary)

A GIS can be used in many different sectors. These can range anywhere from business, emergency, government, environmental, to defense. This paper focuses on how GIS can be used with the Internet to locate a provided address or a latitude/longitude position and subsequently determine any hazards that fall within a specified distance to this position.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I thank the faculty of Computer Science department for giving me an opportunity to pursue my M.S. in Computer Science at California State University, San Bernardino. I express my sincere appreciation to my graduate advisor, Dr. Richard Botting who offered me this project and directed me through this entire effort. I also thank my other committee members, Dr. Ernesto Gomez and Dr. Keith Schubert for their valuable input. Lastly, I want thank my wife, Heather, for all her support and patience.
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CHAPTER ONE

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION

1.1 Introduction

GIS technology has reinvented how people think about spatial data analysis. What first started out as just a small niche used primarily by the federal government (for example, the US Census Bureau and the US Geological Survey), ended up becoming a widespread industry used throughout the world in an array of various areas. The tax assessor maps provided by a county government were undoubtedly created using GIS technology. This technology can also be used to determine the best location to build a new little league baseball field. A call made to a 911 dispatcher taps into a GIS to route the nearest emergency personnel to a given address. Address data alone cannot provide the location where emergency personnel need to go (or a little league field for that matter.) It is the actual spatial data, the latitude and longitude coordinates, of these addresses that provide the foundation of a GIS.

GIS technology has evolved significantly in the past 30 years. It is no longer a technology geared
specifically toward computer scientists and/or geographers, but rather to everyday computer users. This may be due to the arrival of personal computers and the Internet.

This paper will not focus primarily on the theory of GIS, but rather look at how a GIS can be used to perform a specific task via the Web. This task determines proximity to hazardous locations given a specified input. The input can be given as an address or as a latitude/longitude position. Using the resulting point location, a choice is provided to the end user that determines hazards within either a one, five, or 10-mile radius. The hazards used in this project are flood zones, fire threat, and earthquake faults. The geographic area covers the extent of cities San Bernardino, Redlands, and Yucaipa, California.

1.2 Purpose of the Project

The purpose of the project was to develop a web application that would map addresses or coordinate information and then find any hazardous areas that may fall within a given distance to this location. All hazardous locations found are flagged to the end user.
This type of information can be extremely useful for various user groups. For example, a realtor looking to see a specific house can get tertiary information regarding its proximity to the nearest earthquake fault line. Insurance companies could use applications such as this to determine a homeowner's risk to possible fire, flood, or earthquake. The application is designed to be user-friendly. Keeping this in mind, the web form design was uncomplicated with easy-to-read map data and tools used to navigate throughout the map's extent.

1.3 Context of the Problem

HazWeb is a web application designed for ease of use for end users such as real estate agents and developers, existing or prospective homebuyers, or insurance adjusters. It would be accessible via a standard web browser such as Microsoft's Internet Explorer, Mozilla FireFox, Netscape, or Opera. The end user would only have to type the specified web address into the URL and follow the directions on the main page. The page prompts for either an address or a coordinate location. Once the user enters this, a point location is generated and displayed in a map. They can then type in a distance, in miles, to
determine any hazards that may fall within this distance. If any hazards are detected, their features in the map are selected and their names displayed.

Figure 1. HazWeb Use Case Diagram

The cities of San Bernardino, Redlands, and Yucaipa, California were chosen for this project. This limit was set since the actual amount of data needed to work at a national scale is extremely large and costly. In a real-world scenario that covers a much larger scale, a dedicated server would be needed to store all of the
data. For the purpose of this project, a small test area
was used and deemed sufficient.

The data needed for this project includes roads and
hazard data such as flood zones, potential fire threat,
and earthquake faults. This data fell within the spatial
extent of the three cities stated above. Much of this
data was freely downloadable from various government web
sites.

1.4 Significance of the Project

Southern California has seen its share of natural
disasters within the past few years. The wildfires of
2003 will go down in history as some of the most costly
and damaging ever to face the City of San Bernardino and
surrounding areas. The above-average rain season of
2004-2005 caused massive mudslides and flash floods in
certain areas throughout the region. With the increasing
onset of people relocating to the Inland Empire region,
it is imperative to have a GIS set up to map, display,
and analyze these areas of potential disaster. Realtors,
existing and potential homeowners, and insurance
adjusters can take advantage of GIS technology to
pinpoint locations and hazardous proximity. Accessing
this technology via the Internet makes it even more
convenient for some people that may not have the
resources to obtain it otherwise.

1.5 Assumptions

The following assumptions were made regarding the project:

1. The end user would be literate in standard
   Internet browsing capabilities. They will understand how to open a web browser and access the web site.

2. There must be no network connectivity problems. If problems arise, the web browser would fail to find the HazWeb website. Additionally, there will be adequate amount of network bandwidth. Users will have a Digital Subscription Line (DSL) network or better when accessing the website.

3. There must be no hardware resource limitation. In general, spatial data is large, and analyzing it can be extremely resource-intensive. The web application hosting the GIS functionality performs server-side
processing. Although the processing of data is performed on the server, it is still a good recommendation to increase the amount of memory on the client machines. This would help in circumstances when working with large datasets. Displaying and refreshing large datasets can consume quite a bit of resources on the client end.

4. Last, we assume the web server and/or database server is running problem-free.

1.6 Limitations

During the development of the project, a number of limitations were noted. These limitations are presented here.

1. Initially, an additional hazard of high wind was to be included with flood zones, fire threat, and earthquake fault lines. After careful consideration, the high wind data was excluded from the project. It will be redundant to include this data since the study area of San Bernardino County is already considered within the high wind area. It was also deemed
extremely doubtful that data of this type was accessible. The other three data are what is considered static data that can be recorded in point, line, or polygon format. High winds are always changing, thus making the data temporal and difficult to acquire. This makes mapping such types of data impossible in a project scenario.

2. The ESRI ArcGIS Server is a licensed technology. Having the project on a CSUSB local/wide area network requires a full license from ESRI. Therefore, this project was developed and will be demonstrated on a single laptop.

1.7 Definition of Terms

The following is a listing and definition of terms used throughout this paper:

**ASP.NET** - Active Server Pages used in combination with Microsoft's .NET framework.

**ESRI** - Environmental System Research Institute; company that produces GIS products such as ArcGIS Desktop and ArcGIS Server.
**AO** - ArcObjects; ESRI's proprietary object model used in developing a number of GIS products. It is also what is used in application development for map query, display, and analysis.

**GUI** - Graphical User Interface;
A software display format of the input and output of a program that lets the user choose commands by pointing to icons, dialog boxes, and lists of menu items on the screen, typically using a mouse. This contrasts with a command line interface where communication is accomplished via the exchange of strings of text. *(GIS Dictionary)*

**GIS** - Geographical Information System;
A GIS can be thought of as an arrangement of computer hardware, software, and geographic data that people interact with to integrate, analyze, and visualize the data; identify relationships, patterns, and trends; and find solutions to problems. *(GIS Dictionary)*

**HazWeb** - Hazardous locations website; the project and purpose for this paper

**HTML** - Hyper Text Markup Language;
A coding language that is a subset of SGML and is used to create Web pages for publication on the Internet. HTML is a system of tags that define the function of text, graphics, sound, and video within a document, and is now an Internet standard maintained by the World Wide Web Consortium. (GIS Dictionary)

HTTP - Hyper Text Transfer Protocol; the client/server protocol that defines how messages are formatted and transmitted on the World Wide Web.

RDBMS - Relational Database Management System;

A type of database in which the data is organized across several tables. Tables are associated with each other through common fields. Data items can be recombined from different files. In contrast to other database structures, an RDBMS requires few assumptions about how data is related or how it will be extracted from the database. (GIS Dictionary)

SOM - ArcGIS Server Object Manager; a service used to manage the SOCs.

SOC - ArcGIS Server Object Container; machines dedicated to host the server objects that are managed by the
SOM. Each SOC machine is capable of hosting multiple SOC processes. “A SOC process is a process in which one or more server objects are running” (Badar, Cameron et al., p. 723).

**URL** - Uniform Resource Locator;

A standard format for the addresses of Web sites. The first part of the address indicates what protocol to use, while the second part specifies the IP address or the domain name where the Web site is located. (GIS Dictionary)

### 1.8 Organization of the Thesis

The thesis portion of the project was divided into six chapters. Chapter One provides software requirements specification, an introduction to the context of the problem, purpose of the project, and significance of the project, limitations, and definitions of terms. Chapter Two consists of the software design. Chapter Three documents the steps used in testing the project. Chapter Four presents the maintenance required from the project. Chapter Five presents the users manual from the project. Chapter Six presents conclusions drawn from the development of the project. The Appendices containing the
project follows Chapter Six. Finally, the references for the project are presented.
CHAPTER TWO

SOFTWARE DESIGN

2.1 Introduction

Chapter Two consists of a discussion of the software design. A broad overview will be given discussing the objective of the project and the design specifications that were incorporated with it. Importance is placed on ease and use of the application to the end user, robustness of GIS analysis performed on the server, and overall quality and reliability of this application to the general public.

2.2 Preliminary Design

This project implements a web application used to access Server objects needed to perform address matching and hazard mapping. Thus, the components needed to implement this project are a web server, ArcGIS Server, GUI components built into the web application, and an interface Application Programming Interface (API) to programmatically access the ArcGIS Server objects.
2.3 Detailed Design

The HazWeb website is has 3-tier architecture. The first tier is the client that displays the GUI in a web browser. The middle tier is the web application server running on a Windows operating system. This web application server uses ASP.NET, which supports C#.NET. It communicates with the client via HTTP. The last tier is the GIS Server, which houses the SOM and SOC. The SOC is responsible for hosting the ArcObjects components needed to perform the location and proximity analysis.

Figure 2. Deployment Diagram of HazWeb Geographic Information System Application

The components used to build HazWeb were chosen due to the following reasons:

1. Web browsers - these are needed to access the Internet. Computers, whether they are used for personal or business use, are usually equipped
with an Internet web browser. Some of the browsers in the project can be downloaded free-of-charge, e.g. Mozilla FireFox, whereas others require licensing. Microsoft Internet Explorer comes provided with Microsoft Windows Operating Systems.

2. Web application - The web application will be implemented using C#.NET. C#.NET is a proprietary language of Microsoft, and it made its debut in 2001.

3. Web application server - the web application server will be implemented using Active Server Pages (ASP) in the .NET environment running off of Internet Information Server (IIS). The server hosts web applications and web services that use the objects running in the ArcGIS server.

4. ArcGIS Server - ArcGIS Server is an object server that manages a set of ArcGIS Server objects. These Server objects are software objects that serve a GIS resource such as a map or a locator. It hosts and runs server objects. The ArcGIS Server consists of a SOM and one or
more server object containers, SOCs. The GIS Server is proprietary software of ESRI.

The following subsections discuss the various facets of this project with detail describing the importance of each.

2.4 Overview of ArcObjects

ESRI developed a suite of GIS products. These products are all built and extended using software components called ArcObjects. ArcObjects are an integrated collection of cross-platform GIS software components that are client and server ready. (ArcGIS Server Administration and Developer Guide)

ArcObjects makes use of the Microsoft Component Object Model (COM). COM is often thought of as simply specifying how objects are implemented and built in memory and how these objects communicate with one another. While this is true, COM also provides a solid infrastructure at the operating system level to support any system built using COM. On Microsoft Windows operating systems, the COM infrastructure is built directly into the operating system. (Badar, Cameron, et al, p. 28)
ArcGIS Server is built on ArcObjects. Since ArcObjects are COM-based objects, interoperability needs to be implemented in order for the .NET web application to work correctly. ESRI has created .NET Primary Interoperability Assemblies (PIA’s) that can be seen analogous to their COM type library equivalent. These PIA’s are used to obtain access to the underlying COM ArcObjects. Any type of ArcGIS Server development is performed using ArcObjects, and therefore must go through these .NET wrappers. The PIA’s get installed with the installation of ArcGIS Server. It may be easier to understand this by explaining some of the basic concepts behind the .NET framework. The next section will go into some detail on this.

2.5 Overview of the .NET Framework

.NET is a new technology designed to change the way software applications are written. This technology is geared towards the efficient development of client and server Internet applications. The new API is also very extensive, providing everything from standard Windows application classes to low-level Web services. .NET also includes a new set of easy-to-use object-oriented
programming languages such as VB.NET and C#. Lastly, this technology is not based on COM; it is a brand new architecture and set of standards for developers (Kelly Hutchins and Jess Borrevik, p. 1-15).

From a developer’s point of view, one of the greatest benefits of using .NET is working with the new Visual Studio .NET Integrated Development Environment (IDE) and the new languages it supports. The IDE contains many helpful tools to help the developer write applications efficiently. Some of these tools include an embedded help system and a task-managing system.

The languages now offer many benefits as well. First, VB.NET and C# are both fully object-oriented. Both support structured exception handling and type safety. The .NET Framework objects and Common Language Runtime (CLR) also handle memory management. Both languages call the same .NET Framework classes. These classes contain the functionality to do all basic and advanced programming, including things like Web server development. Lastly, they provide one API through which you can work instead of having to consume a number of APIs such as Win32, ole32.dll, etc. (Kelly Hutchins & Jess Borrevik, p. 1-16).
.NET is backwards compatible with most Microsoft technologies, such as COM. On the client side, the Visual Studio .NET environment gives you the ability to import any COM type library, whether standalone or embedded in an ActiveX control. .NET also provides a set of classes that make it possible for .NET-managed code to interact with unmanaged COM objects. These classes make it possible to access any method of any interface on any given COM component. So in general, .NET provides complete client-side support for COM and ArcObjects development (Kelly Hutchins and Jess Borrevik, p. 1-19).

Even though ArcObjects is a COM-based model, development in the .NET is possible via the .NET PIA’s provided with the ArcGIS Server installation.

The .NET Framework sits as a layer between an operating system and your application providing a simple framework for developing and running code. .NET has two main components: the base class library and the CLR. The base class library is a set of hundreds of managed code types (classes, interfaces, structures, and enumerations) that provide much of the functionality previously provided by the Windows API. The CLR is the .NET execution engine. When managed code is executed, the CLR
starts your code, manages the threads, and provides necessary background services such as security and COM interoperability (Kelly Hutchins & Jess Borrevik, p. 2-5).

The CLR manages and executes code that is written in .NET languages. The CLR manages such things as security, type safety, COM interoperability, and garbage collection. Code that runs under the control of the CLR is called managed code and has benefits such as platform independence, language interoperability, and performance improvement. Code that does not utilize the CLR is called unmanaged code. Unmanaged code, such as Win API libraries and COM objects, do not use or need the CLR execution environment. COM interoperability provides a bridge that allows us to use COM components from managed code and .NET components from COM (Kelly Hutchins & Jess Borrevik p. 2-8).

As mentioned, ESRI provides the necessary components that bridge the gap between .NET and their COM-compliant ArcObjects. It may be helpful to give a definition of what an assembly is in the .NET world. An assembly can be thought of as a logical grouping of types and resources. Assemblies consist of one or more physical files called
modules that can be portable executable files or resources. Assemblies contain three elements: intermediate language code, metadata, and a manifest describing how the elements in the assembly relate to each other and external elements. The metadata is similar to a type library but far more complete, and it has the advantage of always being included in the file that contains the code.

Compilation in .NET is a two-step process. Building the .NET project uses a language-specific compiler to convert the source code to Microsoft Intermediate Language (MSIL). MSIL is a low-level language similar to Java's byte code that can be quickly translated to machine code. It gives portability between operating systems, interoperability between languages, and execution-management features such as memory management and security (Deitel, Deitel, et al., p. 19).

The .NET Framework is freely downloadable from Microsoft's website. It is fairly large, but once it is downloaded, applications written using .NET can then be executed. If a person is familiar with the Java API, they may see this similar to downloading the Java Runtime Environment and running Java applications on top of this.
2.6 Overview of ArcGIS Server

ArcGIS Server provides developers with the ability to build advanced GIS services and Web applications in a server environment. Developers will be able to use ArcGIS Server to deliver advanced GIS functionality to a wide range of users. ArcGIS Server is built from the same modular, scalable, and cross-platform ArcObjects components that comprise the entire ArcGIS system. ArcGIS Server allows developers and system designers to implement a centrally managed GIS. ArcGIS Server's ability to leverage web services makes it ideal for integration with other critical information technology systems, such as relational databases, web servers, and enterprise applications servers.

ArcGIS Server is composed of a SOM, SOC, ArcObjects, and the Server Developer Kit. The ArcGIS Server is what is responsible for hosting, running, and managing server objects. This server can reside on the same machine as the web server. For the purpose of this project, both the web server (IIS) and ArcGIS Server reside on the same machine.

The SOM manages Server objects distributed across one or more container machines. It runs as a background
Any machine that intends on hosting the web application needs to have the Software Developer Kit installed.

2.7 Spatial Data Used in the Project

A portion of the data used in this project was downloaded from various private and public agencies, whereas the remaining data was accessed from ESRI’s sample datasets provided in their software products. There are various formats used for spatial data. The format used for this project was the personal geodatabase and shapefile. Both of these formats are proprietary to ESRI. The personal geodatabase is an Access database (.mdb) that holds tabular and spatial data. The spatial information is stored as binary large objects. Shapefile data is file-based and is comprised of three files: .shp, .dbf, and .shx. The first is the file containing all spatial information, the second holds all related attribute, or tabular, information, and the last is the spatial index.

The hazard data was divided into areas depicting fire threat, flood zones, and earthquake fault lines. There are three separate datasets representing each hazard. As mentioned previously, spatial data is not of
much use without associated tabular information. Each of these hazard datasets has associated attribute information. The information is what depicts the level of fire threat, potential flood possibilities, and the type and name of an earthquake fault. The legend displayed in the MapServer object shows how each of these hazards is displayed to the end user.

Figure 3. Data Representation in HazWeb

There is also street data that is used to geocode the user’s input address or location. Geocoding is another name for address matching. In addition to a MapServer object, various GeocodeServer objects were
created for this project. In order to match a given address to its respective place on a map, it needs to be matched up correctly. Geocoding starts with a textual description of a location and translates that into the X and Y coordinate that can be plotted on a map (GIS Dictionary). The street data, known as reference data, must also have the details of the specific location to find. A GeocodeServer object points to an address locator. The address locator is the main tool for geocoding in ArcGIS Server. It is a file (.loc) that points to resources such as the data referencing the street network.

In order to author the maps and address locators used in the MapServer and GeocodeServer objects, a separate product needs to be installed in addition to ArcGIS Server. ArcGIS Desktop has the applications needed to create a map (.mxd) and a .loc file. The maps are created using a product called ArcMap and the locators are created using another product called ArcCatalog.

Now that a broad overview with definitions has been provided, the following subsection describes the application design for the HazWeb program.
2.8 HazWeb Application Design

Visual Studio .NET was the IDE used in developing the HazWeb application. An ASP.NET project was created using C# as the programming language. Two Web forms are used in this project. The first form is the beginning, or start, page for the user. The GUI in the start form was written using HTML. There are two tabs provided. One for input of address information, the other for input of X and Y coordinates. Figure 4 illustrates the start page.

![HazWeb Start Page](image)

**Figure 4. HazWeb Start Page**
The default tab is for input of address information. If address information is provided, one of the GeocodeServer objects is used. The type of address specified will determine the precise GeocodeServer object. The other tab, which allows input of coordinate information, creates a point on the fly and displays it in the map.

The user types in either address or coordinate information. If the user chooses an address, they can do it one of four ways:

1. Enter an address with a valid ZIP code.
2. Enter an address with a city name.
3. Enter a city name.
4. Enter a ZIP code.

If the user chooses to enter an XY coordinate location, they would click the "XY Coordinate" tab and enter the XY coordinates. The XY coordinates must be in decimal degree format. For example, -117 for the X coordinate and 34 for the Y coordinate will yield the location of the city of Redlands.

Once the "Locate" command is clicked, a second Web form will load displaying the MapServer object. A point will then appear at the correct location on the map.
The second Web form displays a text box that allows input from the user. The user can type in a distance, in miles, to find all hazards that fall within the given distance. A buffer is created around the point location. The user has the option to specify which hazards fall within the buffered region. Figure 6 indicates a two-mile buffer of the flood zone data.
Figure 6. Web Form Displaying Buffered Area Around Specified Address Location

A toolbar with navigation tools is also provided in the web application. This toolbar appears in the second web form that shows the map, address location, and any hazards. It contains tools that zoom in, zoom out, pan, and zoom to the full extent of the map. The user can click on one of these tools, and zoom in/out, or pan based on the OnMouseDown, OnMouseMove, and OnMouseUp click events within the display. The "Zoom to full extent" command will reset the extent of the map to the
original position. ToolTips are provided for these tools. The user can hover over one of them and a description of the tool is displayed. There is also a check box in this form. Once it is cleared, any generated buffers are removed.

2.8 Overview of Interfaces Used

- Internet browser - Microsoft Internet Explorer, Netscape, Mozilla FireFox, Opera
- Operating System - Windows 2000 or XP
- Spatial Database - Microsoft Access
- Web Server - Internet Information Server
- GIS Server - ArcGIS Server
- Integrated Development Environment - Microsoft Visual Studio .NET 2003 (version 1.1)
- Programming language - Microsoft C#.NET

2.9 Summary

The software design of the project was presented in Chapter Two. The HazWeb application was designed to be as straightforward and user-friendly as possible. The only real information that the end user must know is what location they want to find and the distance needed for
hazard data analysis. The MapServer and GeocodeServer objects are relatively uncomplicated to create. The bulk of analysis is performed using the ArcObjects API within the ASP.NET web application. .NET is an object-oriented API, therefore core GIS functionality was written as classes (*.cs files.) In the span of a few keystrokes, an address can be plotted on a map and any nearby hazards can be determined.
3.1 Introduction

Chapter Three documents the software quality assurance process. Specifically, what was done to validate a high level of guarantee that the HazWeb program consistently produced results that met specified guidelines? It is vital in any software application to perform testing. The following sections describe the tests performed at various levels: unit, integration, and system.

3.2 Unit Test Plan

In computer programming, a unit test is a method of testing the correctness of a particular module of source code.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/integration_testing)

Unit tests for this project were broken down into small, manageable units. The following table illustrates the tests performed and the results achieved for each one.
Table 1. Unit Test Results (Class: AddGraphicElement)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Test Performed</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AddGraphicElement</td>
<td>• Adds a graphic element to the custom graphics property.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Unit Test Results (Class: Buffer)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Test Performed</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ChangeSymbol</td>
<td>• Changes the symbol of the buffered region.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ChangeElementSymbol</td>
<td>• Changes the buffered region symbol to a hashed symbol.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CreateBuffer</td>
<td>• Creates a buffered region.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Unit Test Results (Class: Default)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Test Performed</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Page_Load</td>
<td>• Initializes variables.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BtnLocate_ServerClick</td>
<td>• Gathers user information and displays the Display.aspx.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReleaseSessionVariables</td>
<td>• Clears session variables from the browser session.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ClearTextBoxes</td>
<td>• Clears values from text box controls.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4. Unit Test Results (Class: Display)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Test Performed</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DynamicColumnAdded</td>
<td>• Property that display columns.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DynamicResultsColumnAdded</td>
<td>• Property that displays columns added to the results data grid control.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LoadViewState</td>
<td>• Overloaded function that checks for properties.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SaveViewState</td>
<td>• Overloaded function that creates the results table.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GeocodeAddress</td>
<td>• Function that geocode the given address and display it on the map.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AddColumns</td>
<td>• Function that add columns to the data grid control.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UpdateUI</td>
<td>• Function that display or hide controls.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AddResultsColumns</td>
<td>• Function that add columns to the results data grid control.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReleaseSessionVariables</td>
<td>• Function that release session variables.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RetrieveGeocodingRecords</td>
<td>• Function that determine which geocode object to use.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CandidatesXY</td>
<td>• Function that displays the X and Y coordinates.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FindFeatureDetails</td>
<td>• Function that displays results of the selected feature.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DisplayGeocodeRecords</td>
<td>• Function that uses the geocode object to display records.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetZoomInfoOnLayers</td>
<td>• Function that retrieves zoom information on each layer.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZoomToFeature</td>
<td>• Function that zooms to the selected feature.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CallErrorPage</td>
<td>• Function that loads the Error page when an error has occurred.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function</td>
<td>Test Performed</td>
<td>Results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page_Load</td>
<td>• Function that initializes all variables.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HazWebToolBar_CommandClick</td>
<td>• Function that determines which button was clicked on the toolbar.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HazWebDataGrid_ItemCommand</td>
<td>• Function that determines which cell has been clicked in the data grid control.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HazWebDataGridPageIndexChanged</td>
<td>• Function that displays the next page in the data grid control.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lnkHome_Click</td>
<td>• Function that clears session variables and displays the Default.aspx.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HazWebResultsGrid_ItemCommand</td>
<td>• Function that determines which cell has been clicked in the results data grid control.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HazWebResultsGridPageIndexChanged</td>
<td>• Function that displays the next page in the results data grid control.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>btnFind_Click</td>
<td>• Function that creates the buffer and select any features that are in the buffer.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chkBuffer_CheckedChanged</td>
<td>• Function that displays or hides the buffered region.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5. Unit Test Results (Class: Error)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Test Performed</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Page_Load</td>
<td>• Function that displays the error messages and Error.aspx.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Table 6. Unit Test Results (Class: Functions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Test Performed</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UnselectAllFeatures</td>
<td>Function that un-selects all features in the map.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DisplayMessage</td>
<td>Function that displays messages.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZoomToRoadsExtent</td>
<td>Function that zooms to the extent of a layer.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RemoveAllPolygonElementsFromGraphicElements</td>
<td>Function that removes all polygon elements from the graphic elements property.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RemoveAllPolygonElementsFromGraphicsContainer</td>
<td>Function that removes all polygon elements from the graphic container property.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetOIDFieldName</td>
<td>Function that retrieves the name of the OID.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetGeometryFieldName</td>
<td>Function that retrieves the name of the geometry field.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetDisplayField</td>
<td>Function that retrieves that display field name.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetLayerName</td>
<td>Function that retrieves the layer name.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CreateTableResults</td>
<td>Function that creates the table results.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IsMapVisible</td>
<td>Function that checks if the map is visible.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SearchFeature</td>
<td>Function that does a search for the selected feature.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RemoveAllPointElementsFromGraphicElements</td>
<td>Function that removes all point elements from the graphic element property.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 7. Unit Test Results (Forms)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Test Performed</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Default  | • Verify valid values are entered into the text box controls.  
• Verify the Help link works  
• Verify the Display.aspx displays correctly after clicking the Locate button.                                                                                               | Passed  |
| Display  | • Verify address entered in correct.  
• Verify zoom in tool works.  
• Verify zoom out tool works.  
• Verify pan tool works.  
• Verify zoom to full extent tool works  
• Verify Map button zooms to the address  
• Verify Buffer button creates a buffered region and selects features within it.  
• Verify user has entered a valid value in the Distance text box control.  
• Verify Display buffers check box hides and displays the buffered region.  
• Verify layers in the Table of Contents can be shown or hidden.  
• Verify results data grid control displays the correct information.  
• Verify results table control displays the correct information.                                                                 | Passed  |
3.3 Integration Test Plan

Wikipedia gives a concise description of integration testing with,

Unit testing does not catch all errors; this is where integration testing comes into focus. Integration testing is the phase of software testing which software modules are combined and tested as a group. It takes its input modules that have been checked out by unit testing, groups them in larger aggregates, applies tests defined in a test plan, and delivers as its output the integrated system. Inter-process communication is tested. For example, tests are performed across procedure calls and processes. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/integration_testing)

Integration testing was performed for this project. After going through the above-mentioned unit test, they were integrated and tested to verify the stability and precision. The following table shows the specific tests performed at an integration level.
### Table 8. Integration Test Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Integration Test</th>
<th>Tests Performed</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Entry</td>
<td>• Verify if user enters a valid zip code.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Verify if user enters valid XY coordinates.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Verify help page is displayed when user clicks on the help link.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Verify information is passed from the Default form to the Display form.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display Data</td>
<td>• Verify address entered in correct.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Verify zoom in tool works.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Verify zoom out tool works.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Verify pan tool works.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Verify zoom to full extent tool works</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Verify Map button zooms to the address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Verify Buffer button creates a buffered region and selects features within it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Verify user has entered a valid value in the Distance text box control.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Verify Display buffers check box hides and displays the buffered region.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Verify layers in the Table of Contents can be shown or hidden.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Verify results data grid control displays the correct information.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Verify results table control displays the correct information.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.4 System Test Plan

The last stage of the testing process is system testing. "System testing is the phase of software testing where the complete system is tested. It is testing conducted on a complete integrated system to evaluate the competence of its specified requirements." (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/integration_testing)

System testing of the HazWeb system begins with the following steps:

Table 9. System Test Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System Testing</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Install IIS system.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Start up all geocode and map server objects.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Run tests by using real data on all forms.</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.5 Summary

Testing is an extremely important step in the software development cycle. HazWeb followed the three phases of unit, integration, and system testing to help troubleshoot and fix any areas within the code that were causing errors or just were not working, as they should. The cyclical nature of this testing helps organize the
flow of how the parts of the program worked singularly and as a whole. The testing performed on HazWeb established its accurateness needed to comply with the original system requirements for the project.
CHAPTER FOUR

MAINTENANCE

4.1 Introduction

Chapter Four is a presentation of the installation and maintenance of HazWeb. The subsections outline the steps needed to setup and maintain the HazWeb program. These subsections concentrate on: web server installation, ArcGIS Server software installation and configuration, and ArcGIS Server Object configuration.

4.2 Web Server Installation

IIS is the web server used to host HazWeb. Since this application runs on a Windows XP Operating System, IIS comes standard on Windows Operating Systems. Although it comes standard, the installation process needs to be performed. To do this, follow the steps below.

1. Click on Start > Control Panel
2. Add or Remove Programs > Add/Remove Windows Components
3. Click on the check box for IIS
4. Accept all defaults and install.

To test and make certain that IIS was installed correctly, type in http://localhost/localstart.asp to
Internet Explorer's URL address. A welcome page should appear discussing IIS and its functionality.

4.3 ArcGIS Software Installation and Configuration

Before anything is started, ArcGIS Server needs to be installed and configured. The figure below is a representation of how all parts of the HazWeb project fit together.

(Badar, Cameron, et al., p. 73)
Figure 7. HazWeb's Component Organization
There are many possible ArcGIS Server system configurations. It is possible to run all components of ArcGIS Server on a single computer, or to distribute the various components across multiple computers. Configurations will vary depending on the needs of an organization, the available computing resources, and the intended use of the ArcGIS Server system. For the Server Object Containers, processing speed and the ability to handle load are important (Badar, Cameron, et al., p. 50). For the purpose of this project, one computer is used to run all components. A representation of this is provided below.

![Figure 8. Visual Representation of Single Machine ArcGIS Server Setup](image-url)
In order to author MapServer and GeocodeServer objects, another product needs to be installed on a machine with access to ArcGIS Server through a Local Area Network. This product, called ArcGIS Desktop, has two applications, ArcMap and ArcCatalog. ArcMap is the authoring product used to create maps hosted in MapServer objects. ArcCatalog is the application used to create address locator (.loc) files provided in GeocodeServer objects. ArcGIS Desktop can be run on any Windows 2000 or XP operating system. After installing ArcGIS Desktop, ArcGIS Server can now be installed and configured.

4.3.1 Install ArcGIS Server

The installation of ArcGIS Server for HazWeb is relatively uncomplicated. It installs on a Windows XP operating system. The installation is provided as a .Setup.exe file on the media kit CD. Since the HazWeb GIS Server hosts the SOM and SOC’s on one machine, both SOM and SOC installations happen simultaneously. The default location for installation is C:\Program Files\ArcGIS. HazWeb’s installation of ArcGIS Server is located here as well.

The system requirements to run ArcGIS Server are at least 512 MB RAM, HazWeb has 1.024 GB installed on its
host machine. In addition to RAM, Microsoft Internet Explorer with at least a version of 6.0 must be installed on the system running ArcGIS Server. HazWeb runs version 6.0 service pack 2.

The following steps illustrate the ArcGIS Server installation process:

1. Insert the ArcGIS Server CD into the CD drive to automatically launch the setup program.
2. During the installation you will be asked to read the license agreement and accept it, or exit if you don't agree with the terms.
3. The ArcGIS Server install allows you to select the features you would like to install.
4.3.2 Post-Server Installation Process

After installation of ArcGIS Server is complete, the user is prompted to run through the Post-Server installation process. This can be done now, or later. If the latter is chosen, it can be accessed by clicking
Start > Programs > ArcGIS Server > Post-Server installation process. A dialog appears asking if the user would like to either: configure ArcGIS Server, authorize ArcGIS Server for use, or do both. Both check boxes should be clicked.

![ArcGIS Server Post-Installation Wizard](image)

Figure 10. First Dialog in the Post-Server Installation

The second dialog asks for two account names, one for Server and the other for Container respectively. Keep it
consistent. The figure below displays how this should look. The password chosen can be based on the Administrator's discretion.

![Figure 11. Second Dialog in the ArcGIS Server Post-Installation Process](image)

The next dialog allows for specification of a proxy server. There is no proxy server used for HazWeb so the default as shown below is taken.
Specify proxy server options.
Is a proxy server required in order to connect to ArcGIS Servers?

- [ ] Do not use a proxy server for ArcGIS Server connections.
- [x] Use a proxy server for ArcGIS Server connections.

Address: 
Port: 
Username: 
Password: 

Figure 12. Third Dialog in the Post-Server Installation

Again, the default will be taken and no configuration file will be exported. This would be helpful if this process was re-occurring. If it was, this configuration file could be specified and used instead of having to manually specify all settings again.
Exporting a server config file helps you with installing multiple systems that use the same server configuration. It will create the user accounts, and grant them the necessary privileges on the system based on this configuration file.

- Do not export configuration file
- Export configuration file. This file should be placed in a properly secured directory.

Filename:

Figure 13. Fourth Dialog in the Post-Server Installation

The last dialog is a summary of the settings chosen. If everything looks OK, click "Install," otherwise, go back and fix incorrect settings.

4.3.3 Authorize ArcGIS Server for Use

After ArcGIS Server is configured, it needs to be authorized for use. All registered ArcGIS Server users have an .ecp, authorization, file. This file is a
standard text file that describes the product, version, and level of authorizing available. The figure below displays a dialog of the authorization wizard.

Figure 14. Software Authorization Wizard Used to Authorize ArcGIS Server
Each SOC machine must be authorized this way. Since HazWeb works on one machine, the authorization process need only happen once.

4.3.4 Install the .NET ADF

There is an additional installation for the Software Developer Kit, also known as the .NET ADF. This installation provides the framework to build Web applications that make use of ArcObjects running in the GIS server. It comes on a separate CD in the same media kit as the CD for ArcGIS Server. In order for this to install correctly, the .NET Framework version 1.1 must be installed on the system. If it is not, it can be downloaded free from Microsoft as a standard Microsoft Windows Update.

The steps are very similar as when installing ArcGIS Server.

1. Insert the ArcGIS Server CD into the CD drive to automatically launch the setup program.

2. During the installation you will be asked to read the license agreement and accept it, or exit if you don't agree with the terms.

3. The ArcGIS Server install allows you to select the features you would like to install.
4.3.5 Add Users to Agsadmin and Agsusers Groups

After this is done, the Server and Container accounts are created. These two names will then appear as new users in the User Accounts setting in Windows Control Panel.
In addition to the two user accounts created, two groups are also created. Agsadmin and agsusers are two groups created that allow either administrative privileges to ArcGIS Server or end user privileges. The
ArcGIS Server administrator would add the appropriate user login to either one or the other. The administrator would want to make certain that they have added themselves to the agsadmin group. If they were not added to this group, they would not be able to connect to the server via ArcCatalog. Standard Windows operating system tools can be used to do this. To access this, click on Start > Control Panel > User Accounts > Click on the Advanced Tab > Advanced. The following dialog displays. Any adding or removing of users can be performed here.

![Local Users and Group Dialog](image)

**Figure 17. Local Users and Group Dialog**
Before any of these changes take place, the administrator should log off and back on.

4.3.6 Grant Container Account Permissions

In order for the data hosted in the Server objects to be accessed and displayed correctly, the Container account must have at least read-access to the directories housing it. Again, this can be done using Windows Operating System tools. Open Windows Explorer and browse to the directory holding the data. HazWeb’s data consists of personal geodatabases, shapefiles, an .mxd file, and four separate .loc files. Right-click on the folders holding this data > Properties > click on the Security tab > Add > type in the name of the Container account > OK. Make sure that this account has at least read privileges. The figure below displays this.
Figure 18. Giving the Container Account Access to the Data Hosted in the Server Objects

4.3.7 Create a Virtual Directory

Last, since a virtual directory is used in HazWeb, one must be created or else use an existing one. This can be done using standard Windows Operating System tools. The Container account must have both read and write permission to the folder specified as the virtual directory. If no virtual directory is created, it can be
done using standard Microsoft Windows Operating Tools. The steps below should be taken to set up a virtual directory:

1. Click on Start > Programs > Control Panel > Administrative Tools > Internet Information Services.


3. In the “Welcome to the Virtual Directory Creation Wizard,” click “Next.”

4. Give the Alias name for this directory. This is the name that will appear when you specify a location, e.g., http://sushi/HazWebProject

5. Browse to the location of the physical file on disk.

6. Click on at least the Read and Write check boxes.

   Note: The Default Web Site in Step 2 points to C:\\InetPub\\wwwroot on disk.

A new virtual directory is created, the Container account needs to have both Read and Write permissions to this folder on disk. Again, using standard Windows System
Operating tools, open Windows Explorer, right-click on the folder representing the virtual directory > Properties > Security > Add the Container Account to this folder with appropriate permissions.

4.3.8 Adding the ArcGIS Server to ArcCatalog

Before any Server objects can be added, the Server must be added in ArcCatalog. This cannot be done unless the appropriate person trying to add it is added into the agsadmin group.
After the Server is added into ArcCatalog, the Server Properties need to be set up. This is where connections to the SOC machines are managed. For example, host names are specified, as are timeout properties, virtual directories, and logging properties.

There is a "Hosts" tab which all SOC's accessing the SOM machines are added. It is the SOC machine that does
the brunt of work, so it is important that these are added as needed. Since HazWeb is configured on one machine, the only name needed here is the name of the machine currently being used.

![ArcGIS Server Properties Dialog](image)

Figure 20. The ArcGIS Server Properties Dialog

4.5 ArcGIS Server Object Configuration

One MapServer and four GeocodeServer objects were needed for this project. The MapServer object is what is used to display an already-existing .mxd file. The actual MapServer object gets created in ArcCatalog. The
following figure displays what the .mxd file looks like in its authoring program, ArcMap.

Figure 21. HazWeb .mxd File

After the .mxd is authored, a MapServer object is created. The figure below shows the steps taken when creating this MapServer object.
Figure 22. First Dialog in Add Server Object Wizard

This screenshot shows the name given to the MapServer objects as, HazWebMapServer, the type, description, and startup type. The startup type states whether the object should be made available as soon as ArcCatalog is opened. By default, it is set to automatic. It can also be started manually each time ArcCatalog is opened.
Figure 23. Second Dialog in the Add Server Object Wizard

This second dialog is where the actual .mxd file is specified. An .mxd can contain more than one map. These maps are called data frames. The data frame needed for the MapServer object should be given. A virtual directory is provided. This is specified when configuring the server properties. A virtual directory allows a file system directory access via a URL. It is the means of publishing data over the Internet. Images for the
MapServer object will get written out to the virtual directory.

![Add Server Object Wizard](Image)

Figure 24. Third Dialog of the Add Server Object Wizard

The dialog above allows a choice between pooled and non-pooled server objects. When a server object is pooled, a single instance of a server object can be shared between multiple client application sessions. When the server object is started, the GIS server creates the minimum number of server objects specified. When a client
application requests a server object, the SOM passes it a reference to one of the server object instances. The client application keeps that reference for the duration of the request, and then releases it back to the server.

Non-pooled server objects are instances of a server object created for one client application’s use. It is destroyed when released by the application to the server. The maximum number of non-pooled server objects that can be created are limited to what is set in the above configuration. If more requests come in than the maximum number of instances allotted, they will sit in a queue until the number of users drop below the maximum.

Usage time indicates the maximum time a client can hold on to an object. This is to ensure the client application correctly releases the server objects. Wait time is the maximum time a request can wait in the queue for a server object request before the request is timed out (Laframboise & Markham, p. 2-36).
Server objects run within processes on the SOC machines. They can be configured to either high or low isolation. High isolation indicates that each server object instance will run within a separate process space. An advantage to this is robustness, since these objects do not share processes. If an error occurs on one of these objects that cause it to crash and shut down, it will not affect other server objects.
Low isolation indicates that more than one server object instance can run within the same process space. A maximum of four instances can be run in one process. An advantage of low isolation is that it can free up server resources.

Recycling allows server objects that have become unusable to be destroyed and replaced with new server objects. Through reuse, a number of things can happen to a server object to make it unavailable for use by applications. For example, an application may incorrectly modify a server object’s state making it unavailable to other applications or sessions (Laframboise & Markham, p. 2-37).
You are about to create the following ArcGIS.Server Object:

**General:**
- **Name:** HazWebMapServerObject
- **Type:** MapServer
- **Description:** defadaf
- **Startup Type:** Automatic

**Parameters:**
- **FilePath:** C:\ProjectData\MapServerDoc.mxd
- **OutputDir:** C:\SA111\Info\ServerStuff\ServerTemp
- **VirtualOutputDir:** http://sushi/ServerVirtualDirectory
- **SupportedImageReturnTypes:** URL
- **MaxRecordCount:** 500

Do you want to start this server object right now?

- 🛑 No, I will start the server object later on.
- 📣 Yes, start the server object right now.

Figure 26. Last Dialog of the Add Server Object Wizard

This last dialog above gives a general description of the Server object about to be created. In addition to this, the object can be started as soon as "Finish" is clicked or until the user explicitly starts it within ArcCatalog.

The figure below shows how the MapServer object appears in ArcCatalog after being created by the above steps.
The last five figures shows how the MapServer object was created. Four Geocode server objects were created in the same fashion. Before a Geocode server object can be created, a .loc file needs to be authored by ArcCatalog. The .loc file is generated based off of a style. The style is a template on which the address locator is built. Each template is designed to accommodate a specific format of address. This project uses four styles, consequently four separate Geocode objects. Two of the styles are "Streets with Zone," one is "Zip code," and the last is "US Cities with State." The zone specified with the streets for the first two styles is a zip code and city.
The web application allows the user to type in an address as either: street address plus a zip code, street address plus city, only a zip code, or only a city. Based on the input values from the user, the appropriate Geocode object and its respective style are used. Regardless of the type of style used, the steps needed to create a Geocode object remain the same. The steps below illustrate how to create a GeocodeServer object.

![Add Server Object Wizard](image)

Figure 28. First Dialog to the Add Server Object Wizard for GeocodeServer Objects
Figure nine displays the first dialog when creating a GeocodeServer object. This dialog is identical to the MapServer object except instead of a MapServer, it is a GeocodeServer type.

![Add Server Object Wizard](image)

Figure 29. Second Dialog in the Add Server Object Wizard for a GeocodeServer Object

Figure 10 shows the second dialog when creating a GeocodeServer object. The .loc file is specified as is the name and its location. The batch size is the size
specified for return values when doing a batch address match. This parameter does not pertain to this project since the project only takes in single address values one at a time.

Figure 30. Third Dialog in the Add Server Object Wizard for GeocodeServer Objects

The figure above allows the specification of pooled or non-pooled objects. The same premise applies to
pooling and GeocodeServer objects as they do to MapServer objects.

The figure above allows the specification of high or low isolation for the GeocodeServer object. The premise regarding high and low isolation for MapServer objects also applies for GeocodeServer objects.
As with the MapServer object, the GeocodeServer object can be started automatically upon clicking "Finish", or only by manually starting it via ArcCatalog by the Server administrator. The resulting GeocodeServer object displays as the MapServer object in ArcCatalog. Figure 14 below illustrates this.
Since there is such an abundance of spatial data used in HazWeb, it is crucial to have backups in case of possible corruption. There is no editing performed on the data, but in the event of a possible operating system malfunction, it is a good idea to have a copy of the data stored somewhere else. This is easy to do considering that most of the data used in HazWeb is in Microsoft Access format. The other data, such as shapefile, .mxd, and .loc files, can easily be backed up using standard Windows Operating System tools to another machine across the Local Area Network or offline.
HazWeb is an ASP.NET application, the files needed to run this application are easy to copy and store on another machine, similar to the data backup. The files comprised in this web application are:


If the machine hosting HazWeb were to go down, this web application could be run from another machine as long as it was configured with the above-mentioned steps and the Solution (.sln) file pointed to the correct project location project. Also, the project directory must be configured as a web directory. The steps below show how this is done:

1. Click on Start > Programs > Control Panel > Administrative Tools > Internet Information Services
2. Double-click on the machine name > Web Sites > Default Web Site
3. Right-click on the folder containing the project > Properties

4. Under Application Settings, click on Create. If the web server were to go down unexpectedly, a reboot would be necessary. IIS is configured to start upon system start.

4.4 Summary

The maintenance section was created to help answer any questions that HazWeb’s administer may have. A broad range of areas were covered ranging from the two part installation of ArcGIS Server and .NET ADF, configuring ArcGIS Server with the appropriate user account permissions, to backup logistics. Much of this chapter was described in methodical steps with illustrative screenshots of dialogs used throughout the installation and maintenance process. It is always the hope that nothing should happen to a system once it is up and running smoothly, but that cannot always be guaranteed. By having a detailed maintenance manual for the administrator, they are certain to have reliable information to fall back on when things do not work as planned.
CHAPTER FIVE
USER MANUAL

Any well-written software application should also include end user documentation. This documentation should explain the purpose of the application and details on how it works. Documentation should also be easily accessible, whether it is in hardcopy format or digital.

Since HazWeb is a web application accessible by anyone with an Internet connection, it would be ineffective to have hardcopy documentation describing how it works. To get around this limitation, a command was added to the HazWeb’s start page that loads another web form. This form displays additional information describing HazWeb and how it should be used. This way, any person accessing this site, can easily get additional help by clicking on one simple command. The contents of the HazWeb’s help page are listed in Appendix G.
CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

6.1 Conclusion

GIS is a technology that has been around for decades. It is now becoming more conventional with the onset of internet-based GIS applications. HazWeb is one example of how GIS can be used via the Internet. This project shows how any person wishing to determine hazard proximity can do so using standard GIS functionality via the Internet.

Real Estate Agents, insurance adjusters, existing and potential homebuyers and developers, are just a few sectors of the public that could benefit from an application like this. Local governments can use an application like HazWeb to determine areas of imminent danger. Flood, fire, and earthquake faults are just a sampling of hazard data. For Southern Californians, it makes more sense to use these conditions. In places such as the South or Mid-West, other conditions may have higher precedence than something like earthquake fault lines.
6.2 Future Directions

Where will GIS and the Internet go in future directions? Undoubtedly, the outlook is good. Public and private sectors need the functionality provided in a GIS, in addition to the widespread audience attained through the Internet. Distributed GIS systems, such as HazWeb, are a useful tool for everyone. In the context of a homeowner, it provides a useful tool to display what may not already be known. For developers, it helps design what may or may not be an ideal place of development.

Future research considerations may be conducted for the HazWeb project in gathering and displaying detailed data concerning wind and flood areas. Topographical and wind hazard data and hazard prediction by using mathematical models based on data in a GIS system can be used to display regions that are affected by high winds. Similarly, mathematical modeling, soil data, and topographical data, along with a powerful computer engine, may be used to predict water and mud flows along areas near a hill or mountain side. Both these future research areas require extensive research, mathematics and experimentation.
Southern California has experienced many natural disasters in the past, and without question, will experience more as the years go on. Fires, floods, and earthquakes cannot be stopped. But with proper planning and informative decision-making tools, such as HazWeb, preparing for these types of disasters need not be as challenging as once thought.
APPENDIX A

ADDCAGHERICELEMENT CLASS PRINTOUT
using System;
using ESRI.ArcGIS.Server.WebControls;
using ESRI.ArcGIS.Carto;
using ESRI.ArcGIS.Display;
using ESRI.ArcGIS.Geometry;
using ESRI.ArcGIS.Server;
using ESRI.ArcGIS.esriSystem;

namespace HazWeb
{
    internal class AddGraphicElement
    {
        public void AddElement(WebMap webMap, string[] StringPoint, string SpatialReference, string Text)
        {
            IMapServer mapServer = webMap.MapServer;
            IServerContext serverContext = webMap.ServerContext;
            IMapDescription mapDescription = webMap.MapDescription;
            if (webMap.IsPooled)
                webMap.ManageLifetime(serverContext);
            webMap.ManageLifetime(mapDescription);
            // Copying the geocode address point to the map CONTEXT
            IPoint point = serverContext.CreateObject("esriGeometry.Point") as IPoint;
            IGeometry geometry = point;
            webMap.ManageLifetime(point);
            webMap.ManageLifetime(geometry);
            geometry.SpatialReference = serverContext.LoadObject(SpatialReference) as ISpatialReference;
            point.PutCoords(Convert.ToDouble(StringPoint[0]), Convert.ToDouble(StringPoint[1]));
            point.Project(mapDescription.SpatialReference);
            if (point == null)
                return;
            // Instantiate a graphics elements collection
            IGraphicElements graphicElements = serverContext.CreateObject("esriCarto.GraphicElements") as IGraphicElements;
            webMap.ManageLifetime(graphicElements);
            #region Address text. Create a TextSymbol and a TextElement, which will draw the address string in the map
            // Specify symbol RGB color
            IRgbColor rgbColor = serverContext.CreateObject("esriDisplay.RgbColor") as IRgbColor;
            webMap.ManageLifetime(rgbColor);
            if (Text != null)
            {
                stdole.iFontDisp font = serverContext.CreateObject("StdFont") as stdole.iFontDisp;
                font.Name = "Arial";
                font.Size = 20;
                font.Bold = true;
            }
            // Text symbol use to draw the Text element
            IFormattedTextSymbol formatedTextSymbol = serverContext.CreateObject("esriDisplay.TextSymbol") as IFormattedTextSymbol;
            webMap.ManageLifetime(formatedTextSymbol);
            formatedTextSymbol.Font = font;
            rgbColor.Red = 0;
            rgbColor.Green = 0;
            rgbColor.Blue = 0;
            formatedTextSymbol.Color = rgbColor;
            formatedTextSymbol.HorizontalAlignment = esriTextHorizontalAlignment.esriTHALeft;
            formatedTextSymbol.VerticalAlignment = esriTextVerticalAlignment.esriTVABottom;
            formatedTextSymbol.ShadowXOffset = 1;
            formatedTextSymbol.ShadowYOffset = -1;
        }
    }
}
rgbColor.Red = 255;
rgbColor.Green = 255;
rgbColor.Blue = 255;
formatedTextSymbol.ShadowColor = rgbColor;
formatedTextSymbol.Position = esriTextPosition.esriTPSuperscript;

// Text element to be added to the element in the map
ITextElement textElement =
    serverContext.CreateObject("esriCarto.TextElement") as ITextElement;
webMap.ManageLifetime(textElement);
textElement.Text = Text;
textElement.Symbol = formatedTextSymbol;

// Specify the geometry or shape of the element to be drawn as a marker element
lElement elementText = textElement as lElement;
webMap.ManageLifetime(elementText);
elementText.Geometry = point;
IGraphicElement textGraphicElement = elementText as IGraphicElement;
webMap.ManageLifetime(textGraphicElement);

// Add the text element
graphicElements.Add(textGraphicElement);

#region Draw the select address candidate using a Red PUSH Pin Marker Element
rgbColor.Red = 255;
rgbColor.Green = 255;
rgbColor.Blue = 255;
ISimpleMarkerSymbol simpleMarkerSymbol =
    serverContext.CreateObject("esriDisplay.SimpleMarkerSymbol") as ISimpleMarkerSymbol;
webMap.ManageLifetime(simpleMarkerSymbol);
simpleMarkerSymbol.Color = rgbColor;
simpleMarkerSymbol.Style = esriSimpleMarkerStyle.esriSMSCircle;
simpleMarkerSymbol.Size = 12;

IMarkerElement markerElement =
    serverContext.CreateObject("esriCarto.MarkerElement") as IMarkerElement;
webMap.ManageLifetime(markerElement);
markerElement.Symbol = simpleMarkerSymbol;

lElement pointElement = markerElement as lElement;
webMap.ManageLifetime(pointElement);
pointElement.Geometry = point;
IGraphicElement markerGraphicElement = pointElement as IGraphicElement;
webMap.ManageLifetime(markerGraphicElement);

graphicElements.Add(markerGraphicElement);

// Add the Circle location graphic element
rgbColor.Red = 0;
rgbColor.Green = 0;
rgbColor.Blue = 0;
ISimpleMarkerSymbol simpleMarkerSymbol2 =
    serverContext.CreateObject("esriDisplay.SimpleMarkerSymbol") as ISimpleMarkerSymbol;
webMap.ManageLifetime(simpleMarkerSymbol2);
simpleMarkerSymbol2.Color = rgbColor;
simpleMarkerSymbol2.Style = esriSimpleMarkerStyle.esriSMSCircle;
simpleMarkerSymbol2.Size = 9;

IMarkerElement markerElement2 =
    serverContext.CreateObject("esriCarto.MarkerElement") as IMarkerElement;
webMap.ManageLifetime(markerElement2);
markerElement2.Symbol = simpleMarkerSymbol2;

lElement pointElement2 = markerElement2 as lElement;
webMap.ManageLifetime(pointElement2);
pointElement2.Geometry = point;
IGraphicElement markerGraphicElement2 = pointElement2 as IGraphicElement;
webMap.ManageLifetime(markerGraphicElement2);
graphicElements.Add(markerGraphicElement2);

#endregion
#endregion

// Pass the array of elements to the Graphic Container of the Map Description
mapDescription.CustomGraphics = graphicElements;

// Release server context:
serverContext.ReleaseContext();
APPENDIX B

BUFFER CLASS PRINTOUT
namespace HazWeb
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Summary description for Buffer.
    /// </summary>
    public class Buffer
    {
        public Buffer() {}

        public IEElement ChangeSymbol(WebMap webMap)
        {
            IServerContext serverContext = webMap.ServerContext;
            webMap.ManageLifetime(serverContext);

            // Return value
            IEElement outElement = null;
            webMap.ManageLifetime(outElement);

            // Create a new color
            ESRI.ArcGIS.Display.IRgbColor newColor =
                serverContext.CreateObject("esriDisplay.RGBColor") as ESRI.ArcGIS.Display.IRgbColor;
            webMap.ManageLifetime(newColor);
            newColor.Red = 255;

            // Create a new line symbol
            ILineSymbol lineSymbol =
                serverContext.CreateObject("esriDisplay.SimpleLineSymbol") as ILineSymbol;
            webMap.ManageLifetime(lineSymbol);
            lineSymbol.Color = newColor as ESRI.ArcGIS.DisplayIColor;
            lineSymbol.Width = 1;

            // Create the new line fill symbol
            ILineFillSymbol lineFillSymbol =
                serverContext.CreateObject("esriDisplay.LineFillSymbol") as ILineFillSymbol;
            webMap.ManageLifetime(lineFillSymbol);
            lineFillSymbol.Color = newColor as ESRI.ArcGIS.DisplayIColor;
            lineFillSymbol.Angle = 45;
            lineFillSymbol.LineSymbol = lineSymbol;
            lineFillSymbol.Outline = lineSymbol;
            lineFillSymbol.Separation = 5;

            // Get the graphics container
            IMap map = webMap.Map;
            IGraphicsContainer gc = map as IGraphicsContainer;
            gc.Reset();
            webMap.ManageLifetime(gc);

            // Enumerate through the graphic container
            IEElement element = null;
            webMap.ManageLifetime(element);
            while ((element = gc.Next()) != null)
            {
                // Check for polygon element
                if (element.Geometry.GeometryType == esriGeometryType.esriGeometryPolygon)
                {
                    // Check if element is type of fillshapeelement
                    if (element is IFillShapeElement)
                    {
                        IFillShapeElement fillShapeElement = element as IFillShapeElement;
                        webMap.ManageLifetime(fillShapeElement);
                        fillShapeElement.Symbol = lineFillSymbol as ILineSymbol;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
// Set return value
    outElement = element;

    // Get the map description
    IMapDescription mapDesc = webMap.MapDescription;
    webMap.ManageLifetime(mapDesc);

    // Get the custom graphics
    IGraphicElements gE = mapDesc.CustomGraphics;
    webMap.ManageLifetime(gE);

    int count = gE.Count;
    for (int i = 0; i < count; i++)
    {
        IElement element = gE.get_Element(i) as IElement;
        // Check if element is null
        if (element != null)
        {
            // Check if polygon geometry
            if (element.Geometry.GeometryType ==
                esriGeometryType.esriGeometryPolygon)
            {
                // Check if type of fill shape element
                if (element is IFillShapeElement)
                {
                    IFillShapeElement fillShapeElement = element as IFillShapeElement;
                    webMap.ManageLifetime(fillShapeElement);
                    fillShapeElement.Symbol = lineFillSymbol as IFillSymbol;
                }
Set out polygon element  
outElement = element;

Set return value  
outGeom = element.Geometry;

// fill shape element check  
} // geom check  
} // element != null  
} // for loop

// Release server context  
serverContext.ReleaseContext();

// out parameter  
polygonElement = outElement;

// return value  
return outGeom;

public IGraphicElements CreateBuffer(WebMap webMap, double Distance)  
{
    try
    
    IMapServer mapServer = webMap.MapServer;
    IServerContext serverContext = webMap.ServerContext;
    IMapDescription mapDescription = webMap.MapDescription;
    webMap.ManageLifetime(mapDescription);
    webMap.ManageLifetime(serverContext);

    // Before proceeding on, have to check if the custom graphics is null
    // if so, then exit
    if (mapDescription.CustomGraphics == null)  
    {
        return null;
    }

    // Get the map description name  
    string mapDescriptionName = mapDescription.Name;

    #region IFeatureCursorBuffer2 section  
    IFeatureCursorBuffer2 featureCursorBuffer2 = serverContext.CreateObject("esriCarto.FeatureCursorBuffer") as IFeatureCursorBuffer2;
    webMap.ManageLifetime(featureCursorBuffer2);
    // We don't have to pass in a featurecursor
    //featureCursorBuffer2.FeatureCursor = null;
    // Set the spatial reference
    featureCursorBuffer2Buffer2.BufferSpatialReference = mapDescription.SpatialReference;
    featureCursorBuffer2Buffer2.DataFrameSpatialReference = mapDescription.SpatialReference;
    featureCursorBuffer2Buffer2.SourceSpatialReference = mapDescription.SpatialReference;
    featureCursorBuffer2Buffer2.TargetSpatialReference = mapDescription.SpatialReference;
    // Buffer's Distance
    featureCursorBuffer2.ValueDistance = Distance;
    // Map units and buffer units
    IMap map = webMap.Map;
    webMap.ManageLifetime(map);
    //esriUnits bufferUnits = (esriUnits) Enum.Parse(typeof(esriUnits), "5");
    // 5 equates to Miles
    featureCursorBuffer2.set_Units(map.MapUnits, esriUnits.esriMiles);
    #endregion

    #region Parameters concerning the buffer
    IBufferProcessingParameter bufferProcessingParameter = featureCursorBuffer2 as IBufferProcessingParameter;
    webMap.ManageLifetime(bufferProcessingParameter);
    bufferProcessingParameter.AdjustCirclesForProjection = true;
    bufferProcessingParameter.SimplifyShapes = false;
bufferProcessingParameter.InputHasPolygons = false;
bufferProcessingParameter.BufferSpatialReference = esriBufferSpatialReferenceType.esriFeatureSetOptimizedSpatialReference;
bufferProcessingParameter.TargetSpatialReference = esriBufferSpatialReferenceType.esriMapSpatialReference;
bufferProcessingParameter.SaveAsGraphics = true;
#endregion

// Get the composite graphics layer
ICompositeGraphicsLayer compositeGraphicsLayer = map.ActiveGraphicsLayer as ICompositeGraphicsLayer;
webMap.ManageLifetime(compositeGraphicsLayer);

// MapServer requires Enumerator to be reset
IGraphicsContainer graphicsContainer = compositeGraphicsLayer as IGraphicsContainer;
webMap.ManageLifetime(graphicsContainer);
graphicsContainer.Reset();

// Get a reference to the custom graphics from the map description
IGraphicElements gE = mapDescription.CustomGraphics;

// Remove all polygon graphics
Functions.RemoveAllPolygonElementsFromGraphicsContainer(webMap);

// Enumerate through the point elements and have
// the first point element selected
for (int i = 0; i < gE.Count; ++i)
{
    IElement ele = gE.GetElementException(i) as IElement;
    webMap.ManageLifetime(ele);
    // Check if the element is a point. Not needed but since
    // we know that point elements are created but it's a
    // good check to have.
    if (ele.Geometry.GeometryType == esriGeometryType.esriGeometryPoint)
    {
        // Select the element
        IGraphicsContainerSelect gCS = graphicsContainer as IGraphicsContainerSelect;
        webMap.ManageLifetime(gCS);
        gCS.SelectElement(ele);
        break;
    }
}

// Buffer to graphics
int selectedElements = 0;
bool hasPolygons = false;
featureCursorBuffer2.GraphicsLayer2(compositeGraphicsLayer, true, out selectedElements, out hasPolygons);
featureCursorBuffer2.BufferToGraphics(compositeGraphicsLayer);

// Create an instance of GraphicElement to store buffer graphics
IGraphicElements graphicBufferElements = serverContext.CreateObject("esriCarto.GraphicElements") as IGraphicElements;

// Get the GraphicsContainerSelect to select all the graphic elements, loop through those, retrieved each geometry andd
// add it to the GeometryBag, which is going to be use to search features from the "Find" layer
IGraphicsContainerSelect graphicsContainerSelect = graphicsContainer as IGraphicsContainerSelect;
webMap.ManageLifetime(graphicsContainerSelect);
graphicsContainerSelect.SelectAllElements();
IEnumElement enumElement = graphicsContainerSelect.SelectedElements;
IElement element = null;
IGeometry geometry = null;
webMap.ManageLifetime(enumElement);
webMap.ManageLifetime(element);
webMap.ManageLifetime(geometry);

while ((element = enumElement.Next()) != null)
{
    geometry = element.Geometry;
    geometry.Project(mapDescription.SpatialReference);
    geometry.Project(mapDescription.SpatialReference);
}
if (geometry.GeometryType == esriGeometryType.esriGeometryPolygon)
{
    IGraphicElement graphicElement = element as IGraphicElement;
    webMap.ManageLifetime(graphicElement);
    graphicBufferElements.Add(graphicElement);
}

// Release server context
serverContext.ReleaseContext();

return graphicBufferElements;
}
catch(System.Runtime.InteropServices.COMException e)
{
    Functions.DisplayMessage(e.Message);
    return null;
}
}
APPENDIX C

DEFAULT CLASS PRINTOUT
using System;
using System.Collections;
using System.ComponentModel;
using System.Data;
using System.Drawing;
using System.Web;
using System.Web.SessionState;
using System.Web.UI;
using System.Web.UI.WebControls;
using System.Web.UI.HtmlControls;
using Microsoft.VisualBasic;
namespace HazWeb
{
/// <summary>
/// Summary description for Default.
/// </summary>
public class Default : System.Web.UI.Page
{
    protected System.Web.UI.HtmlControls.HtmIControls.HtmITableCell VBTab;
    protected System.Web.UI.HtmlControls.HtmITableCell VNetTab;
    protected System.Web.UI.HtmlControls.HtmITableCell txtStreet;
    protected System.Web.UI.HtmlControls.HtmITableCell txtZIP;
    protected System.Web.UI.HtmlControls.HtmITableCell txtXCoord;
    protected System.Web.UI.HtmlControls.HtmITableCell txtYCoord;
    protected System.Web.UI.HtmlControls.HtmITableButton btnLocate;
    protected System.Web.UI.HtmlControls.HtmITableHidden txtHidden;

    private void Page_Load(object sender, System.EventArgs e)
    {
        if (!IsPostBack)
        {
            if (Session.IsNewSession)
            {
                // Clear textboxes
                ClearTextboxes();

                // Reset session variables
                ReleaseSessionVariables();

                // Set initial value of Value text to Address
                txtHidden.Value = "Address";
            }
        }
    }

    #region Web Form Designer generated code
    override protected void OnInit(EventArgs e)
    {
        // CODEGEN: This call is required by the ASP.NET Web Form Designer.
        // InitializeComponent();
        base.OnInit(e);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Required method for Designer support - do not modify
    /// the contents of this method with the code editor.
    /// </summary>
    private void InitializeComponent()
    {
        this.btnLocate.ServerClick += new System.EventHandler(this.btnLocate_ServerCIick);
        this.Load += new System.EventHandler(this.Page_Load);
    }

    #endregion

    private void btnLocate_ServerClick(object sender, System.EventArgs e)
    {
        #region Initial Checks, Saving to Session, and Redirect to Display.aspx
        // Check if Address tab has been clicked
        if (txtHidden.Value.ToUpper() == "ADDRESS")
        {
            // Before saving any data to the session,
        }
    }
}
// check if the user entered valid information

// Check if the zip code is valid with 5 digits
if (Information.IsNumeric(txtZIP.Value.Trim().ToString()))
{
    if (txtZIP.Value.Trim().Length != 5)
    {
        Functions.DisplayMessage("Please enter a 5 digit ZIP code");
        return;
    }
}

// Save to session
Session["Street"] = txtStreet.Value.ToString();
Session["City_ZIP"] = txtZIP.Value.ToString();
Session["XCoord"] = "";
Session["YCoord"] = "";
Session["DataType"] = "Address";

// Check if Coordinates tab has been clicked
if (txtHidden.Value.ToUpper() == "COORDINATES")
{
    // Before saving any data to the session,
    // check if the user entered valid information
    if ((Information.IsNumeric(txtXCoord.Value.Trim()) ||
        Information.IsNumeric(txtYCoord.Value.Trim())))
    {
        Functions.DisplayMessage("Please enter a numeric coordinate value");
        return;
    }
    // Save to session
    Session["Street"] = "";
    Session["City_ZIP"] = "";
    Session["XCoord"] = txtXCoord.Value.ToString();
    Session["YCoord"] = txtYCoord.Value.ToString();
    Session["DataType"] = "Coordinates";
}

// Get the next page
Page.Response.Redirect("Display.aspx");

#region Release Session Variables
// Release all session variables
private void ReleaseSessionVariables()
{
    Session["Buffers"] = null;
    Session["ZoomScale"] = null;
    Session["FullExtentScale"] = null;
    Session["ZoomLevel"] = null;
    Session["CurrentScale"] = null;
    Session["XCoord"] = null;
    Session["YCoord"] = null;
    Session["Street"] = null;
    Session["City_ZIP"] = null;
    Session["DataType"] = null;
    Session["ShapeField"] = null;
    Session["shapeArray"] = null;
    Session["SpatialReference"] = null;
    Session["stringPoint"] = null;
    Session["address"] = null;
    Session["GeocDS"] = null;
    Session["ZoomScale"] = null;
    Session["FullExtentScale"] = null;
    Session["ZoomLevel"] = null;
    Session["CurrentScale"] = null;
    Session["ErrorMessage"] = null;
    Session["Error"] = null;
}
#endregion
#endregion

#region Clear Text box controls function
private void ClearTextboxes()
{
    // Clear out the text boxes
    txtStreet.Value = "";
    txtZIP.Value = "";
    txtXCoord.Value = "";
    txtYCoord.Value = "";
    txtHidden.Value = "";
}
#endregion
APPENDIX D

DISPLAY CLASS PRINTOUT
using System;
using System.Collections;
using System.ComponentModel;
using System.Data;
using System.Drawing;
using System.Web;
using System.Web.SessionState;
using System.Web.UI;
using System.Web.UI.WebControls;
using System.Web.UI.HtmlControls;
using ESRI.ArcGIS.Server.WebControls;
using ESRI.ArcGIS.Carto;
using ESRI.ArcGIS.Display;
using ESRI.ArcGIS.Geodatabase;
using ESRI.ArcGIS.Geometry;
using ESRI.ArcGIS.Location;
using ESRI.ArcGIS.Server;
using ESRI.ArcGIS.esriSystem;
using ESRI.ArcGIS.DataSourcesGDB;
using Microsoft.VisualBasic;
namespace HazWeb
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Display class
    /// @inherits from System.Web.UI.Page
    /// </summary>
    public class Display : System.Web.UI.Page
    {
        #region Protected Class Members
        protected ESRI.ArcGIS.Server.WebControls.Toc HazWebTOC;
        protected ESRI.ArcGIS.Server.WebControls.GeocodeConnection JustZIPCodes;
        protected ESRI.ArcGIS.Server.WebControls.GeocodeConnection JustCities;
        protected ESRI.ArcGIS.Server.WebControls.GeocodeConnection StreetsZIPCodes;
        protected ESRI.ArcGIS.Server.WebControls.GeocodeConnection StreetsCities;
        protected System.Web.UI.WebControls.Label lblDataEntered;
        protected System.Web.UI.WebControls.DataGrid HazWebDataGrid;
        protected System.Web.UI.WebControls.Label lblResultsCount;
        protected System.Web.UI.WebControls.Label lblSelectedItem;
        protected System.Web.UI.HtmlControls.HtmllnputText txtDistance;
        protected ESRI.ArcGIS.Server.WebControls.Impersonation HazWeblmpersonation;
        protected System.Web.UI.WebControls.CheckBox chkBuffer;
        protected System.Web.UI.WebControls.LinkButton InkHome;
        protected System.Web.UI.WebControls.Label Enter;
        protected System.Web.UI.WebControls.DataGrid HazWebResultsGrid;
        protected System.Web.UI.HtmlControls.HtmlSelect ddlLayers;
        #endregion

        #region Private Class Members
        private System.ComponentModel.IContainer components;
        private string DATAGRID_OBJECTID = "FeaturelD";
        private string DATAGRID_DISPLAYFIELD = "DisplayField";
        #endregion

        #region Private Enumeration for which geocode object to use
        private enum GeoCodeType : long
        {
            NONE = -1,
            JUST_ZIP_CODE = 0,
            JUST_CITIES = 1,
            STREETS_ZIP_CODES = 2,
            STREETS_CITY_NAME = 3,
            COORDINATES = 4
        }
        #endregion

        #region Web Form Designer generated code
        override protected void OnInit(EventArgs e)
        {
        }
    }
}
private void InitializeComponent()
{
    this.components = new System.ComponentModel.Container();
    this.JustZIPCodes = new ESRI.ArcGIS.Server.WebControls.GeocodeConnection(this.components);
    this.JustCities = new ESRI.ArcGIS.Server.WebControls.GeocodeConnection(this.components);
    this.StreetsZIPCodes = new ESRI.ArcGIS.Server.WebControls.GeocodeConnection(this.components);
    this.StreetsCities = new ESRI.ArcGIS.Server.WebControls.GeocodeConnection(this.components);
    //
    // JustZIPCodes
    this.JustZIPCodes.Host = "sandbox";
    this.JustZIPCodes.ServerObject = "HazWebZipCodes";
    //
    // JustCities
    this.JustCities.Host = "sandbox";
    this.JustCities.ServerObject = "HazWebCityGeocode";
    //
    // StreetsZIPCodes
    this.StreetsZIPCodes.Host = "sandbox";
    this.StreetsZIPCodes.ServerObject = "HazWebGeocode";
    //
    // StreetsCities
    this.StreetsCities.Host = "sandbox";
    this.StreetsCities.ServerObject = "HazWebStreetsCityGeocode";
    this.HazWebResultsGrid.ItemCommand += new System.Web.UI.WebControls.DataGridCommandEventHandler(this.HazWebResultsGrid_ItemCommand);
    this.HazWebResultsGrid.PageIndexChanged += new System.Web.UI.WebControls.DataGridPageChangedEventHandler(this.HazWebResultsGrid_PageIndexChanged);
    this.HazWebToolBar.CommandClick += new ESRI.ArcGIS.Server.WebControls.ToolbarCommandClickEventHandler(this.HazWebToolBar_CommandClick);
    this.btnFind.Click += new System.EventHandler(this.btnFind_Click);
    this.InkHome.Click += new System.EventHandler(this.InkHome_Click);
    this.chkBuffer.CheckedChanged += new System.EventHandler(this.chkBuffer_CheckedChanged);
    this.Load += new System.EventHandler(this.Page_Load);
}
#endregion

#region Private functions

#region Geocoding
// Property that will indicate if the columns have been added to the grid and its get persisted in the view state
private bool DynamicColumnAdded
{
    get
    {
        object bAdded = ViewState["DynamicColumnAdded"];
        return (bAdded == null) ? false : true;
    }
    set
    {
    }

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private bool DynamicResultsColumnAdded
{
    get
    {
        object bAdded = ViewState["DynamicResultsColumnAdded"];
        return (bAdded == null) ? false : true;
    }
    set
    {
        ViewState["DynamicResultsColumnAdded"] = value;
    }
}

// Restore DataGrid columns each time the page runs
protected override void LoadViewState(object savedState)
{
    base.LoadViewState(savedState);
    if (DynamicColumnAdded)
    {
        this.AddColumns();
    }
    if (DynamicResultsColumnAdded)
    {
        this.AddResultsColumns();
    }
}

protected override object SaveViewState()
{
    // Save State as an accumulative array of objects.
    object baseState = base.SaveViewState();
    // If the Map control is visible, make HTML controls visible as well
    Response.Write(Functions.IsMapVisible(HazWebMap));
    if (tableResults.Visible)
    {
        Functions.CreateTableResults((DataTable)Session["FeatureResults"], ref tableResults);
    }
    return baseState;
}

private void GeocodeAddress(int index)
{
    if (Session["shapeArray"] == null)
    {
        return;
    } else
    {  
        ArrayList shapeArray = new ArrayList((ArrayList)Session["shapeArray"]);
        string geocodedPoint = shapeArray[index].ToString();
        if (geocodedPoint.Length == 0)
        {
            return;
        } else
        {  
            char[] sep = { ","};
            string[] stringPoint = geocodedPoint.Split(sep);
            try
            {
                using (WebMap webMap = HazWebMap.CreateWebMap())
                {
                    IMapServer mapServer = webMap.MapServer;
                    IServerContext serverContext = webMap.ServerContext;
                    IMapDescription mapDescription = webMap.MapDescription;
                    webMap.ManageLifetime(serverContext);
                    webMap.ManageLifetime(mapDescription);
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                // Handle error
            }
        }
    }
}
// Copying the geocode address point to the map CONTEXT
IPoint point = serverContext.CreateObject("esriGeometry.Point") as IPoint;
IGeometry geometry = point as IGeometry;
webMap.ManageLifetime(point);
webMap.ManageLifetime(geometry);

string spatialReferenceXML = Session["SpatialReference"] as String;
google.SpatialReference = serverContext.LoadObject(spatialReferenceXML) as ISpatialReference;
point.PutCoords(Convert.ToDouble(stringPoint[0]), Convert.ToDouble(stringPoint[1]));

// need to project the point before center At point.Project(mapDescription.SpatialReference);

if (point != null)
{
    // Store point as string in session
    Session["stringPoint"] = stringPoint;

    string x1 = String.Format("{0:N6}", point.X);
    string y1 = String.Format("{0:N6}", point.Y);
    tblSelectedltem.Text = "Coordinates - x: " + x1 + "; y: " + y1;
    tblSelectedltem.Visible = true;

    // Add a geocode address point as a graphic element to the Map Description in the map CONTEXT
    AddGraphicElement graphicElement = new AddGraphicElement();
graphicElement.AddElement(webMap, stringPoint, spatialReferenceXML, (string)Session["address"]);

    // Redraw the map
    #region Zoom to location
    IMapArea mapArea = mapDescription.MapArea;
    ICenterAndScale centerScale = serverContext.CreateObject("esriCarto.CenterAndScale") as ICenterAndScale;
    webMap.ManageLifetime(mapArea);
    webMap.ManageLifetime(centerScale);
    centerScale.Center = point;
    centerScale.MapScale = (double)Session["ZoomScale"]; mapDescription.MapArea = centerScale as IMapArea;
    #endregion

    // Refresh the map
    webMap.Refresh();
    UpdateUI(true);
}

} catch (Exception error)
{
    callErrorPage("Address could not be geocoded.", error);
}

} catch (Exception error)
{
    callErrorPage("Address could not be geocoded.", error);
}

// Adding columns to the DataGrid dynamically
private void AddColumns()
{
    if (Session["GeocDS"] == null)
        return;

    // Use candidate fields retrieved from the Geocoding server object to create a bound column in the DataGrid control
    DataSet candidateFieldsData = (DataSet)Session["GeocDS"];
    DataTable dataTable = candidateFieldsData.Tables[0];

    string colName = null;
    for (int i = 0; i < dataTable.Columns.Count; i++)
    {
        colName = dataTable.Columns[i].ColumnName;
        if (colName.ToUpper() == "SCORE" || colName.ToUpper() == "STREETNAME")
            if (colName.ToUpper() == "LEFTZONE")
            {

BoundColumn bColumn = new BoundColumn();
bColumn.DataField = colName;
if (colName.ToUpperO == "LEFTZONE")
{
    bColumn.HeaderText = "ZIP";
}
else
{
    bColumn.HeaderText = colName;
}
HazWebDataGrid.Columns.Add(bColumn);

HazWebResultsGrid.Columns.Add(bColumn);

// Adding an extra-column to allow the user to center the map in a specific feature
ButtonColumn btnColumn = new ButtonColumn();
btnColumn.ButtonType = ButtonColumnType.PushButton;
btnColumn.Text = "Map";
btnColumn.HeaderText = "Locate Feature";
btnColumn.CommandName = "FindFeature";
btnColumn.ItemStyle.Wrap = false;
HazWebResultsGrid.Columns.Add(btnColumn);

this.DynamicResultsColumnAdded = true;

#endregion

#region Geocode UI
// Toggle visibility of controls
private void UpdateUI(bool bUpdate)
{
    HazWebMap.Visible = bUpdate;
    HazWebDataGrid.Visible = bUpdate;
    HazWebToolBar.Visible = bUpdate;
    HazWebTOC.Visible = bUpdate;
    lblResultsCount.Visible = bUpdate;
    lblSelectedItem.Visible = bUpdate;
}

#endregion

#region Add Columns in the HazWebResult Data grid
public void AddResultsColumns()
{
    // Adding columns to the DataGrid dynamically
    // These are hardwire columns returned from the WebMap::Find
    // Feature ID
    BoundColumn bColumn = new BoundColumn();
bColumn.DataField = DATAGRID_OBJECTID;
bColumn.Visible = false;
    HazWebResultsGrid.Columns.Add(bColumn);

    // Adding an extra-column to allow the user to get detailed info from a specific feature
    ButtonColumn btnColumn = new ButtonColumn();
    btnColumn.HeaderText = "Features found";
    btnColumn.ButtonType = ButtonColumnType.LinkButton;
    btnColumn.ItemStyle.ForeColor = Color.RoyalBlue;
    btnColumn.DataTextField = DATAGRID_DISPLAYFIELD;
    btnColumn.CommandName = "IDFeature";
    btnColumn.ItemStyle.Wrap = false;
    HazWebResultsGrid.Columns.Add(btnColumn);

    // Adding an extra-column to allow the user to center the map in a specific feature
    btnColumn = new ButtonColumn();
    btnColumn.ButtonType = ButtonColumnType.PushButton;
    btnColumn.HeaderText = "Locate Feature";
    btnColumn.CommandName = "FindFeature";
    btnColumn.ItemStyle.Wrap = false;
    HazWebResultsGrid.Columns.Add(btnColumn);

    this.DynamicResultsColumnAdded = true;
}

#endregion

#region Release Session Variables
// Release all session variables
private void ReleaseSessionVariables()
{
    Session["selectedDataSet"] = null;
    Session["Buffers"] = null;
    Session["ZoomScale"] = null;
    Session["FullExtentScale"] = null;
    Session["SizeLevel"] = null;
    Session["CurrentScale"] = null;
    Session["XCoord"] = null;
    Session["YCoord"] = null;
    Session["Street"] = null;
    Session["City_ZIP"] = null;
    Session["DataType"] = null;
    Session["ShapeField"] = null;
    Session["shapeArray"] = null;
    Session["SpatialReference"] = null;
    Session["stringPoint"] = null;
    Session["address"] = null;
    Session["GeocDS"] = null;
    Session["LayerID"] = null;
    Session["FeatureResults"] = null;
}
#endregion

#region Get the address from the geocode object
private void RetrieveGeoCodingRecords(long IGeoCodeType)
{
    if (IGeoCodeType == (long)GeoCodeType.STREETS_ZIP_CODES)
    {
        DisplayGeoCodeRecords(StreetsZIPCodes, IGeoCodeType);
    }
    else if (IGeoCodeType == (long)GeoCodeType.STREETS_CITY_NAME)
    {
        DisplayGeoCodeRecords(StreetsCities, IGeoCodeType);
    }
    else if (IGeoCodeType == (long)GeoCodeType.JUST_CITIES)
    {
        DisplayGeoCodeRecords(JustCities, IGeoCodeType);
    }
    else if (IGeoCodeType == (long)GeoCodeType.JUST_ZIP_CODE)
    {
        DisplayGeoCodeRecords(JustZIPCodes, IGeoCodeType);
    }
    else
    {
        // Should never get here
        DisplayGeoCodeRecords(null, IGeoCodeType);
    }
}
#endif

private void CandidatesXY(DataSet Candidates)
{
    // Store the geocoded shape x,y coords in an array
    ArrayList shapeArray = new ArrayList();
    // Get the candidates table
    DataTable dataTable = Candidates.Tables[0];
    // Find the shape field column index
    string shapeField = Session["ShapeField"] as String;
    int shapeIndex = dataTable.Columns[shapeField].Ordinal;
    // retrieve the X,Y coord from XML
    XmlNodeList xmlNodeList = null;
    foreach (DataRow row in Candidates.Tables[0].Rows)
    {
        xmlNodeList = (row[shapeIndex] as XmlNode).ChildNodes;
        // Get the X and Y values from the Geometry XML
        shapeArray.Add(xmlNodeList[0].InnerText + ""," +

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private void DisplayGeoCodeRecords(GeocodeConnection newGeoCodeConnection, long geoType) {
    // Get the information entered by the user
    string sXCoord = Session["XCoord"]).ToString();
    string sYCoord = Session["YCoord"]).ToString();
    string sStreet = Session["Street"]).ToString();
    string sZIP = Session["City_ZIP"]).ToString();
    string sDataType = Session["DataType"]).ToString();
    string sCurrentAddress = ""

    try
    {
        // Check if we're dealing with user input address or coordinates
        if ((sDataType.ToUpper() == "ADDRESS") && (newGeoCodeConnection != null))
        {
            using (WebGeocode geocodeHelper =
                newGeoCodeConnection.CreateWebGeocode())
            {
                // Get the geocoding server context
                IServerContext geocodeServerContext = geocodeHelper.ServerContext;
                if (geocodeHelper.IsPooled)
                { geocodeHelper.ManageLifetime(geocodeServerContext);
                }
                if (geocodeServerContext == null)
                {
                    return;
                }
                // Create a property set to hold the geocoding properties
                // IPropertySet propertySet =
                    geocodeServerContext.CreateObject("esriSystem.PropertySet") as IPropertySet;
                geocodeHelper.ManageLifetime(propertySet);
                // Set up the property set
                if (((GeoCodeType.STREETS_CITY_NAME) || (geoType ==
                    long)GeoCodeType.STREETS_ZIP_CODES))
                {
                    propertySet.SetProperty("Street", sStreet);
                    propertySet.SetProperty("Zone", sZIP);
                    sCurrentAddress = sStreet + "," + sZIP;
                }
                else if (geoType == (long)GeoCodeType.JUST_CITIES)
                {
                    propertySet.SetProperty("City", sZIP);
                    propertySet.SetProperty("State", "California");
                    sCurrentAddress = sZIP;
                }
                else if (geoType == (long)GeoCodeType.JUST_ZIP_CODE)
                {
                    propertySet.SetProperty("ZIP", sZIP);
                    sCurrentAddress = sZIP;
                }
                // Retrieve a recordset with the address matched candidates
                DataSet candidatesDataSet =
                    geocodeHelper.FindAddressCandidates(propertySet, null, false, true);
                #region Bound/unbound dataset to the DataGrid
                if (candidatesDataSet != null)
                {
                    if (candidatesDataSet.Tables[0].Rows.Count > 0)
                    {
                        // Store the dataset in session. It's re-used when the user changes page in the data grid control
                        Session["GeoDS"] = candidatesDataSet;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
if (!DynamicColumnAdded)
    { this.AddColumns(); }
HazWebDataGrid.DataSource = candidatesDataSet;
HazWebDataGrid.DataBind();
HazWebDataGrid.Visible = true;
lblResultsCount.Text = "Records found: " + candidatesDataSet.Tables[0].Rows.Count.ToString();
lblResultsCount.Visible = true;
// Get a X, Y array of geocoded addresses from the returned candidates dataset
CandidatesXY(candidatesDataSet);
// Save the current address to a session variable
Session["address"] = sCurrentAddress;
}
else
    { // no records found
        HazWebDataGrid.DataSource = "";
        UpdateUI(false);
        lblDataEntered.Text = "Address could not be matched: " + sCurrentAddress;
    }
else
    { HazWebDataGrid.DataSource = "";
        UpdateUI(false);
        lblDataEntered.Text = "Address could not be matched: " + sCurrentAddress;
    }
#endregion

// User entered coordinates
else
    {
        ArrayList arrList = new ArrayList();
        arrList.Add(sXCoord + "," + sYCoord);
        Session["shapeArray"] = arrList;
    }
catch
    {
        HazWebDataGrid.DataSource = "";
        UpdateUI(false);
        lblDataEntered.Text = "Address could not be matched: " + sCurrentAddress;
    }
#endregion

#region Find selected features information
private void FindFeatureDetails(int layerID, int featureID)
    {
        try
            {
                // Table gets written in SaveViewState to maintain it between postbacks
                DataTable resultsDataTable = Functions.SearchFeature(HazWebMap, layerID, featureID);
                Session["FeatureResults"] = resultsDataTable;

                if (!tableResults.Visible)
                    { tableResults.Visible = true; }

                catch (Exception error)
                    {
                        callErrorPage("Error finding feature attributes.", error);
                    }

            }
        #endregion

           HazWebDataGrid.DataSource = candidatesDataSet;
private void GetZoomInfoOnLayers()
{
    try
    {
        IMapServer mapServer = webMap.MapServer;
        IServerContext serverContext = webMap.ServerContext;
        webMap.ManageLifetime(serverContext);

        //region Finding ArcMap ZoomToFeature scale
        IMapServerInfo mapServerInfo = mapServer.GetServerInfo(webMap.DataFrame);
        IEnvelope fullExtent = mapServerInfo.FullExtent;
        webMap.ManageLifetime(mapServerInfo);
        webMap.ManageLifetime(fullExtent);

        IMapServerInfo mapServerInfo = webMap.MapServer;
        IMapDescription mapDescription = webMap.MapDescription;
        IMapExtent mapExtent = mapDescription.MapArea as IMapExtent;
        webMap.ManageLifetime(mapExtent);

        IMapLayerInfos mapLayerInfos = mapServerInfo.MapLayerInfos;
        webMap.ManageLifetime(mapLayerInfos);
        for (int i = 0; i < mapLayerInfos.Count; i++)
        {
            if (mapLayerInfos.get_Element(i).Type == "Feature Layer")
            {
                double minScale = mapLayerInfos.get_Element(i).MinScale;
                double maxScale = mapLayerInfos.get_Element(i).MaxScale;

                // Range of scales at which this layer will be shown
                // minScale = Out beyond and maxScale = In beyond
                // minScale should be always greater than maxScale
                if (minScale > 0 && maxScale == 0)
                {
                    // if scale is used, layer will not be visible,
                    // therefore set the scale to be minScale
                    // in order to see features in layer when ZoomToFeature
                    if (scale < minScale)
                        scale = minScale;
                }
                else if (minScale == 0 && maxScale > 0)
                {
                    // if scale is used, layer will not be visible,
                    // therefore set the scale to be maxScale
                    // in order to see features in layer when ZoomToFeature
                    if (scale > maxScale)
                        scale = maxScale;
                }
                else if (minScale > 0 && maxScale > 0)
                {
                    // if layer has min scale and max scale,
                    // use an average
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
if (!(scale < minScale && scale > maxScale))
    scale = maxScale + (minScale - maxScale) / 2;

// Keep layer's best visible scale in an ArrayList
if (prevLayerID != -1)
    layersVisibleScale.Add(scale);

// Store arraylist of each layer best zoom scale
Session["layersVisibleScale"] = layersVisibleScale;

} catch (Exception error)
{
    callErrorPage("Application can not retrieve map layers.", error);
}

#endregion Zoom to specific feature
private void ZoomToFeature(int layerID, int featureID)
{
    try
    {
        using (WebMap webMap = HazWebMap.CreateWebMap())
        {
            #region Find the BEST scale to zoom to
double scale = (double) Session["Scale"];
            // Get Layer's scale
            int prevLayerID = -1;
            if (Session["LayerID"] != null)
                prevLayerID = (int) Session["LayerID"]; // Get previous layer ID

            // Set new layer ID
            if (prevLayerID != layerID)
            {
                ArrayList layersVisibleScale = new ArrayList((ArrayList) Session["layersVisibleScale"]);
                scale = (double) layersVisibleScale[prevLayerID];
            }

            // Create a new FIDSet and add the feature ID to zoom to
            IFIDSet fidSet = serverContext.CreateObject(esriGeodatabase.FIDSet) as IFIDSet;
            webMap.ManageLifetime(fidSet);
            fidSet.Add(featureID);

            // Use Feature Extent to zoom to feature
            IFeatureExtent featureExtent = serverContext.CreateObject(esriCarto.FeatureExtent) as IFeatureExtent;
            webMap.ManageLifetime(featureExtent);
            // Specify DataFrame name
            featureExtent.DataFrameName = webMap.MapDescription.Name;
            // Specify layer
            featureExtent.LayerID = layerID;
            // Ratio to expand the feature extent envelope
            featureExtent.ExpandRatio = 1.25;
            // Specify scale
            featureExtent.DefaultScale = scale;
            // Pass FIDSet with wanted zoom to feature feature IDs
            featureExtent.FeatueIDs = fidSet;

            // Zoom to feature extent
            webMap.DrawExtent(featureExtent);

            // Store layer ID
        }
    }
    #endregion
}
Session["LayerID"] = layerID;

    // remove server context
    serverContext.ReleaseContext();
}

} catch (Exception error)
    {
        callErrorPage("Error zooming to feature.", error);
    }

#endif

#region ERROR handling

    /// <summary>
    /// Displays the error page.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="errorMessage">The error message to display.</param>
    /// <param name="exception">The exception that was caught.</param>
    private void callErrorPage(string errorMessage, Exception exception)
    {
        Session["ErrorMessage"] = errorMessage;
        Session["Error"] = exception;
        Page.Response.Redirect("ErrorPage.aspx", true);
    }
#endif

#endregion

#region Private Web Control Events

    /// <summary>
    /// Handles unhandled exceptions in the page.
    /// </summary>
    private void Page_Error(object sender, System.EventArgs e)
    {
        Exception exception = Server.GetLastError();
        Server.ClearError();
        callErrorPage("Page_Error", exception);
    }

    private void Page_Load(object sender, System.EventArgs e)
    {
        #region Check parameters of MapControl
        // if there is no Host or ServerObject defined,
        // then there is no point to continuing since there will be no map to display
        if ((HazWebMap.Host == null) || (HazWebMap.Host == ")")
            callErrorPage("Host property not defined for the Map control.", null);
        
        if ((HazWebMap.ServerObject == null) || (HazWebMap.ServerObject == "") ||
            (HazWebMap.ServerObject == "(none)"))
            callErrorPage("ServerObject property not defined for the Map control", null);
        
        // check if the server object can be accessed
        ServerConnection connection = HazWebMap.ServerConnection;
        if (connection == null)
            callErrorPage("Invalid server connection.", null);
        
        #endregion
    }

    if (!IsPostBack)
    {
        if (!Session.IsNewSession)
        {
            // Hide all controls
            UpdateUI(false);

            // get layers zoom area
GetZoomlnfoOnLayers();

#region Getting full extent scale use to calculate scale interval for fixed zoom
using (WebMap webMap = HazWebMap.CreateWebMap())
{
    // Get the map server
    IMapServer mapServer = webMap.MapServer;
    // Get the server context
    IServerContext serverContext = webMap.ServerContext;
    if (webMap.IsPooled)
    {
        webMap.ManageLifetime(serverContext);
    }
    // Get the map Server info
    IMapServerInfo mapServerInfo = mapServer.GetServerInfo(webMap.DataFrame);
    webMap.ManageLifetime(mapServerInfo);
    // Get the map description
    IMapDescription mapDescription = webMap.MapDescription;
    webMap.ManageLifetime(mapDescription);
    // Get the full extent of the map
    IEnvelope fullExtent = mapServerInfo.FullExtent;
    IMapExtent mapExtent = mapDescription.MapArea as IMapExtent;
    mapExtent.Extent = fullExtent;
    mapDescription.MapArea = extent as IMapArea;
    // Get the image display
    IImageDisplay imageDisplay = webMap.ImageDescriptor.QueryImageDisplay(serverContext);
    webMap.ManageLifetime(imageDisplay);
    // Compute the scale
    double scale = mapServer.ComputeScale(mapDescription, imageDisplay);
    // Store scale factor to Zoom to feature
    Session["ZoomScale"] = scale / 100;
    // Store current fixed zoom level
    Session["ZoomLevel"] = -1;
    // Store current map scale
    Session["CurrentScale"] = null;
}
#endregion

#region Find geocoding address candidates fields
// Get candidate fields to build DataGrid
using (WebGeocode geocodeHelper = StreetsCities.CreateWebGeocode())
{
    // Get the geocoding server context
    IServerContext geocodeServerContext = geocodeHelper.ServerContext;
    geocodeHelper.ManageLifetime(geocodeServerContext);
    if (geocodeServerContext == null)
        return;
    IGeocodeServer geocodeServer = geocodeHelper.GeocodeServer;
    // Find SHAPE field
    IFields fields = geocodeServer.GetResultFields(null);
    IField field = null;
    geocodeHelper.ManageLifetime(fields);
    geocodeHelper.ManageLifetime(field);
    for (int i = 0; i < fields.FieldCount; i++)
    {
        field = fields.get_Field(i);
        if (field.Type == esriFieldType.esriFieldTypeGeometry)
            break;
    }
    // Shape field
    Session["ShapeField"] = field.Name;
}
// Get the LOCATOR's spatial reference
string locatorSpatialReferenceXML = geocodeServerContext.SaveObject(field.GeometryDef.SpatialReference);
// and keep it in session, it's need it when user wants to draw the location
Session["SpatialReference"] = locatorSpatialReferenceXML;

#region Initial Checks for User Data from Default.aspx
// Check if the XCoord, YCoord, ZIP, DataType and Street sessions are populated
string sXCoord = Session["XCoord"].ToString();
string sYCoord = Session["YCoord"].ToString();
string sStreet = Session["Street"].ToString();
string sZIP = Session["City_ZIP"].ToString();
string sDataType = Session["DataType"].ToString();

// If the streets and zip were populated, then we know that
// the user entered an address
if (sDataType.ToUpper() == "ADDRESS")
{
    // Check for a valid ZIP code
    bool IsValidZIP = Information.IsNumeric(sZIP);
    // Check if the zip is numeric
    // and street is populated
    if ((sStreet.Length > 0) && (IsValidZIP))
    {
        // Streets with ZIP codes
        lblDataEntered.Text = "Address: " + sStreet + " " + sZIP;
        RetrieveGeoCodingRecords((long)GeoCodeType.STREETS_ZIP_CODES);
    }
    // Street is populated but ZIP is city name
    else if ((sStreet.Length > 0) && (sZIP.Trim().Length == 0))
    {
        // Streets with City name
        lblDataEntered.Text = "Address: " + sStreet + " " + sZIP;
        RetrieveGeoCodingRecords((long)GeoCodeType.STREETS_CITY_NAME);
    }
    // No street info but ZIP is city name
    else if ((sStreet.Trim().Length == 0) && (IsValidZIP))
    {
        // Just City name
        lblDataEntered.Text = "City Name: " + sZIP;
        RetrieveGeoCodingRecords((long)GeoCodeType.JUST_CITIES);
    }
    // No street info but valid ZIP
    else if ((sStreet.Trim().Length == 0) && (isValidZIP))
    {
        // Just ZIP Code
        lblDataEntered.Text = "ZIP Code: " + sZIP;
        RetrieveGeoCodingRecords((long)GeoCodeType.JUST_ZIP_CODE);
    }
}

// User decided to enter coordinates
if (sDataType.ToUpper() == "COORDINATES")
{
    // Check if the x and y coordinates are populated
    if ((sXCoord.Length > 0) && (sYCoord.Length > 0))
    {
        // Coordinates
        lblDataEntered.Text = "Coordinates: " + sXCoord + " " + sYCoord;
        RetrieveGeoCodingRecords((long)GeoCodeType.COORDINATES);
        // Save the address to the address session
        Session["address"]] = sXCoord + " " + sYCoord;
        // Geocode the first record - it will always be the first index
        GeocodeAddress(O);
        // update ui
        UpdateUI(true);
    }
}

// Geocode the location
if (HazWebDataGrid.Items.Count > 0)
{
    GeocodeAddress(0);
}
private void HazWebToolBar_CommandClick(object sender, 
    ESRI.ArcGIS.Server.WebControls.ToolbarCommandClickEventArgs args) 
    { 
        try 
        { 
            switch(args.CommandName) 
            { 
                case "fe": // Full Extent Command 
                    using (WebMap webMap = HazWebMap.CreateWebMap()) 
                    { 
                        webMap.DrawFullExtent(); 
                        Functions.ZoomToRoadsExtent(webMap); 
                    } 
                    break; 
                default: 
                    break; 
            } 
        } 
        catch(Exception error) 
        { 
            callErrorPage(String.Format("Error in {0} command.", args.CommandName), error); 
        } 
    } 

private void HazWebDataGrid_ItemCommand(object source, 
    { 
        try 
        { 
            // if user clicks on DataGrid Map button, the candidate will be drawn in the map 
            if (e.Item.ItemType == ListItemType.Item || e.Item.ItemType == 
                ListItemType.AlternatingItem || e.Item.ItemType == 
                ListItemType.SelectedItem) 
            { 
                DataGridItem item = e.Item; 
                HazWebDataGrid.SelectedIndex = item.ItemIndex; 
                if (e.CommandName == "FindCandidate") 
                { 
                    // Uncheck the checkbox 
                    if (chkBuffer.Checked) 
                    { 
                        chkBuffer.Checked = false; 
                    } 
                    // Geocode what was selected 
                    GeocodeAddress(item.DataSetIndex); 
                } 
            } 
        } 
        catch (Exception error) 
        { 
            callErrorPage(String.Format("DataGrid error in {0} command.", e.CommandName), error); 
        } 
    } 

private void HazWebDataGrid_PageIndexChanged(object source, 
    System.Web.UI.WebControls.DataGridPageChangedEventArgs e) 
    { 
        try 
        { 
            // USER clicks on a particular page index 
            HazWebDataGrid.PageIndex = e.NewPageIndex; 
            if (Session["GeocDS"] == null) 
                return; 
            System.Data.DataSet dataSet = Session["GeocDS"] as DataSet;
HazWebDataGrid.DataSource = dataSet;
HazWebDataGrid.DataBind();
}
catch (Exception error)
{
    callErrorPage(String.Format("DataGrid error in (0) page index.",
        e.NewPageIndex), error);
}

private void lnkHome_Click(object sender, System.EventArgs e)
{
    // Remove session variables
    ReleaseSessionVariables();
    // Redirect the page back to Default.aspx
    Response.Redirect("Default.aspx");
}

private void HazWebResultsGrid_ItemCommand(object source,
{
    try
    {
        // if user clicks on grid Map button or grid record link
        if ((e.Item.ItemType == ListItemType.Item ||
            e.Item.ItemType == ListItemType.AlternatingItem ||
            e.Item.ItemType == ListItemType.SelectedIndex)
        {
            DataGridItem item = e.Item;
            int findLayerID = (int)Session["LayerID"];
            // item.Cells[1] correspond to column #1 in the grid: LayerID -> column's visibility = false
            // item.Cells[0] correspond to column #0 in the grid: FeatureID -> column's visibility = false
            // USER clicks on Map: feature selection based on the featureID will be performed
            if (e.CommandName == "FindFeature")
            {
                ZoomToFeature(findLayerID, Convert.ToInt32(item.Cells[0].Text));
            } // USER clicks on record link: retrieve feature record based on the featureID will be performed
            else if (e.CommandName == "IDFeature")
            {
                FindFeatureDetails(findLayerID, Convert.ToInt32(item.Cells[0].Text));
            }
        }
    }
    catch (Exception error)
    {
        callErrorPage(String.Format("DataGrid error in (0) command.",
            e.CommandName), error);
    }
}

private void HazWebResultsGrid_PageIndexChanged(object source,
System.Web.UI.WebControls.DataGridPageChangedEventArgs e)
{
    try
    {
        // if user clicks on a particular page index
        HazWebResultsGrid.CurrentPageIndex = e.NewPageIndex;
        // Search in all layers, if the field values contains the string
        if (Session["selectedDataSet"] == null)
            return;
        // Retrieve table from session
        HazWebResultsGrid.DataSource = Session["selectedDataSet"] as System.Data.DataTable;
        // Bind it to the DataGrid
        HazWebResultsGrid.DataBind();
    }
    catch (Exception error)
    {
        callErrorPage(String.Format("DataGrid error in (0) page index.",
            e.NewPageIndex), error);
    }
}
private void btnFind_Click(object sender, System.EventArgs e)
{
    // Check if distance value is numeric
    if (!Information.IsNumeric(txtDistance.Value))
    {
        Functions.DisplayMessage("Distance value must be numeric");
        return;
    }
    // Check if the distance value is more than 0
    if ((Convert.ToInt32(txtDistance.Value) == 0) || (Convert.ToInt32(txtDistance.Value) < 0))
    {
        Functions.DisplayMessage("Distance value must be more than 0");
        return;
    }

    // Class Buffers will return a BUFFERS GeometryCollection to be used
    // as the spatial query geometry to find features in the "Find" layer and also returns
    // BUFFERS GraphicElements to be drawn in the MapDescription::CustomGraphics()
    using (WebMap webMap = HazWebMap.CreateWebMap())
    {
        // Remove any polygon elements from the map
        Functions.RemoveAllPolygonElementsFromGraphicsContainer(webMap);

        // Get the server context and map description
        IServerContext serverContext = webMap.ServerContext;
        webMap.ManageLifetime(serverContext);
        IMapDescription mapDescription = webMap.MapDescription;
        string mapDescriptionName = mapDescription.Name;

        // Unselect all selected features
        Functions.UnselectAllFeatures(webMap);

        // Get the map server
        IMapServer mapServer = webMap.MapServer;
        webMap.ManageLifetime(mapServer);

        // Create the buffer class
        Buffer createBuffers = new Buffer();
        double distance = Convert.ToDouble(txtDistance.Value);
        // Create buffer
        IGraphicElements graphicBufferElements = createBuffers.CreateBuffer(webMap, distance);
        webMap.ManageLifetime(graphicBufferElements);
        if (graphicBufferElements == null)
        {
            Functions.DisplayMessage("Unable to create buffered region");
            return;
        }

        // Change symbology
        IElement polygonElement = createBuffers.ChangeSymbol(webMap);
        webMap.ManageLifetime(polygonElement);

        // Query features using buffers' GEOMETRY
        int findLayerID = ddlLayers.SelectedIndex + 1;
        ISpatialFilter spatialFilter = serverContext.CreateObject("esriGeodatabase.SpatialFilter") as ISpatialFilter;
        webMap.ManageLifetime(spatialFilter);
        spatialFilter.Geometry = polygonElement.Geometry;
        // Spatial Filter requires the find layer (feature class) Geometry Field Name
        spatialFilter.GeometryFieldName = Functions.GetGeometryFieldName(webMap, findLayerID);

        // Pass selection method to the spatial filter
        spatialFilter.SpatialRel = esriSpatialRelEnum.esriSpatialRelIntersects;
        IQueryFilter findQueryFilter = spatialFilter as IQueryFilter;
        webMap.ManageLifetime(findQueryFilter);
        findQueryFilter.SubFields = "*";

        // Get "Find" Layer -> LayerDescription in order to draw FOUND features
        ILayerDescription layerDescription =
        115
mapDescription.LayerDescriptions.get_Element(findLayerID);
webMap.ManageLifetime(layerDescription);

// Query "Find" Layer
IFIDSet fidSet = mapServer.QueryFeatureIDs(mapDescriptionName, findLayerID, findQueryFilter);
webMap.ManageLifetime(fidSet);

// Save index to session
Session["LayerID"] = findLayerID;
if (fidSet.Count() != 0) {
    // To draw FOUND features use yellow color
    IRgbColor rgb = Converter.ToRGBColor(serverContext, System.Drawing.Color.Green);
    webMap.ManageLifetime(rgb);
    layerDescription.SelectionColor = rgb as IColor;
    layerDescription.SelectionFeatures = fidSet;
}

// Store the fidSet into a session
string sFidSet = serverContext.SaveObject(fidSet);
Session["FidSet"] = sFidSet;

//if (Session["OIDField"] != null) {
//    // Retrieve FOUND features RECORDSET to populate DataGrid
//    IRecordSet recordSet = mapServer.QueryFeatureData(mapDescriptionName, findLayerID, findQueryFilter);
//    webMap.ManageLifetime(recordSet);
//    // Convert the recordset to a System.Data.DataSet from where
//    // the OBJECTID and Display Field are going to be extracted as a table
//    // that it is going to bind to the DataGrid
//    System.Data.DataSet selectedDataSet = webMap.ConvertRecordSetToDataSet(recordSet, true, false);

#region Bound/unbound subset table to the DataGrid
if (selectedDataSet != null) {
    HazWebResultsGrid.CurrentPageIndex = 0;

    // Add columns
    if (!this.DynamicResultsColumnAdded)
    {
        this.AddResultsColumns();
    }

    // Change returned table columns name to match datagrid column names
    // Change OBJECTID field name to FeatureID column name
    System.Data.DataTable dataGridTable = selectedDataSet.Tables[0];
    if (dataGridTable.Rows.Count > 0) {
        string oldField = Functions.GetOIDFieldName(webMap, findLayerID);
        DataColumn OIDDataColumn = dataGridTable.Columns[oldField];
        string displayField = Functions.GetDisplayField(webMap, findLayerID);
        DataColumn displayFieldDataColumn = dataGridTable.Columns[displayField];

        // Change table's OBJECTID column name to match datagrid column's name
        if (OIDDataColumn != null)
        {
            OIDDataColumn.ColumnName = DATAGRID_OBJECTID;
        }

        // If the DisplayField is same as OBJECTID
        ButtonColumn btnColumn = HazWebResultsGrid.Columns[1] as ButtonColumn;
        if (OIDDataColumn.ColumnName == displayFieldDataColumn.ColumnName)
        {
            btnColumn.DataTextField = DATAGRID_OBJECTID;
        }
        else
        {
            if (btnColumn.DataTextField == DATAGRID_OBJECTID)
            {

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btnColumn.DataTextField = DATAGRID_DISPLAYFIELD;

// Change table's DisplayField column name to match dataGrid column's name
displayFieldDataColumn.ColumnName = DATAGRID_DISPLAYFIELD;
} // if dataGridTable.Rows.Count > 0

Session["selectedDataSet"] = dataGridTable;
HazWebResultsGrid.DataSource = dataGridTable;
HazWebResultsGrid.DataBind();
HazWebResultsGrid.Visible = true;
IblNumberFound.Text = fidSet.Count().ToString() + " + 
Functions.GetLayerName(webMap, findLayerID) + " features found";
IblNumberFound.Visible = true;

// Check the check box
if (chkBuffer.Checked)
{
    chkBuffer.Checked = true;
}
// Hide the table results
if (tableResults.Visible)
{
    tableResults.Visible = false;
}
else // selectedDataset == null
{
    HazWebResultsGrid.DataSource = null;
    HazWebResultsGrid.Visible = false;
    IblNumberFound.Text = fidSet.Count().ToString() + " + 
Functions.GetLayerName(webMap, findLayerID) + " features found";
    IblNumberFound.Visible = true;
} // end selectedDataset != null
#endregion
else // fidSet.Count() == 0
{
    // Hide controls
    HazWebResultsGrid.DataSource = null;
    HazWebResultsGrid.Visible = false;
    IblNumberFound.Text = fidSet.Count().ToString() + " + 
Functions.GetLayerName(webMap, findLayerID) + " features found";
    IblNumberFound.Visible = true;
} // end fidSet.Count() != null
#endregion

if (graphicBufferElements != null)
{
    // Before adding new graphic element, remove any old ones first
    Functions.RemoveAllPolygonElementsFromGraphicElements(webMap);

    // Get custom graphics
    IGraphicElements newGraphicElements = mapDescription.CustomGraphics;
    webMap.ManageLifetime(newGraphicElements);
    // Add the new polygon element to the graphic elements
    newGraphicElements.Add((IGraphicElement)polygonElement);

    // Store the XML representation of the BUFFER GraphicsElements
    // so the user can turn them on/off without re-creating those
    string graphicElementsXML = serverContext.SaveObject(newGraphicElements);
    Session["Buffers"] = graphicElementsXML;

    // Add the new graphic and refresh map
    mapDescription.CustomGraphics = newGraphicElements;
    webMap.Refresh();
}

// Enable the check box control
if (chkBuffer.Enabled)
{
    chkBuffer.Enabled = true;
}
private void chkBuffer_CheckedChanged(object sender, System.EventArgs e) {
    try
    {
        string buffers = Session["Buffers"] as string;
        string sFidSet = Session["FidSet"] as string;
        if ((buffers != null) && (sFidSet != null))
        {
            //region Turn ON/OFF buffers
            using (WebMap webMap = HazWebMap.CreateWebMap())
            {
                IMapDescription mapDescription = webMap.MapDescription;
                IIServerContext serverContext = webMap.ServerContext;
                webMap.ManageLifetime(mapDescription);
                if (webMap.IsPooled)
                {
                    webMap.ManageLifetime(serverContext);
                }
                if (chkBuffer.Checked)
                {
                    // Add graphic element back to the custom graphics
                    mapDescription.CustomGraphics = serverContext.LoadObject(buffers) as IGraphicElements;

                    // Apply selected features
                    IIRgbColor rgb = Converter.ToRGBColor(serverContext, System.Drawing.Color.Green);
                    webMap.ChangeLayerSelectionColor(Convert.ToInt32(ddlLayers.SelectedIndex) + 1).SelectionColor = rgb as IColor;
                    mapDescription.LayerDescriptions.get_Element(Convert.ToInt32(ddlLayers.SelectedIndex) + 1).SelectionFeatures = serverContext.LoadObject(sFidSet) as IFIDSet;
                }
                else
                {
                    // Remove any polygon elements from the graphics container
                    Functions.RemoveAllPolygonElementsFromGraphicsContainer(webMap);
                    Functions.RemoveAllPolygonElementsFromGraphicElements(webMap);
                    Functions.UnselectAllFeatures(webMap);
                    //mapDescription.CustomGraphics = null;
                }
            }
            // Refresh the map
            webMap.Refresh();
        }
        //endregion
    }
    catch (Exception error)
    {
        callErrorPage("Error changing buffers visibility.", error);
    }
}
APPENDIX E

ERROR CLASS PRINTOUT
using System;

namespace HazWeb
{
    public class ErrorPage : System.Web.UI.Page
    {
        // Before deploying application, set showTrace to false
        // to prevent web application users from seeing error details
        private bool showTrace = true;

        protected System.Web.UI.WebControls.Label lblTitle;
        protected System.Web.UI.WebControls.Label lblExtendedMessage;
        protected System.Web.UI.WebControls.Label lblError;

        private void Page_Load(object sender, System.EventArgs e)
        {
            //get error message stored in session
            string message = (string)Session["ErrorMessage"];

            //get details of error from exception stored in session
            string errorDetail = "";
            Exception exception = Session["Error"] as Exception;
            if (exception != null)
            {
                switch (exception.GetType().ToString())
                {
                    case "System.UnauthorizedAccessException":
                        UnauthorizedAccessException errorAccess = exception as UnauthorizedAccessException;
                        if (errorAccess.StackTrace.ToUpper().IndexOf("SERVERCONNECTION.CONNECT") > 0)
                            errorDetail = "Unable to connect to server. <br>");
                        break;
                }

                errorDetail += exception.Message;
            }

            //create response and display it
            string response;
            if (message != null && message != "")
                response = String.Format("{0}<br>{1}", message, errorDetail);
            else
                response = errorDetail;
            lblError.Text = response;
            if ((showTrace) && (exception != null))
                lblExtendedMessage.Text = exception.StackTrace;
        }
    }
}

#region Web Form Designer generated code
override protected void OnInit(EventArgs e)
{
    // CODEGEN: This call is required by the ASP.NET Web Form Designer.
    // InitializeComponent();
    base.OnInit(e);
}
#endregion

/// <summary>
/// Required method for Designer support - do not modify
/// the contents of this method with the code editor.
/// </summary>
private void InitializeComponent()
{
    this.Load += new System.EventHandler(this.Page_Load);
}
#endregion

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APPENDIX F

FUNCTIONS CLASS PRINTOUT
using System;
using System.Data;
using System.Drawing;
using System.Collections;
using System.Web.UI.WebControls;
using ESRI.ArcGIS.Server.WebControls;
using ESRI.ArcGIS.Carto;
using ESRI.ArcGIS.Geometry;
using ESRI.ArcGIS.Server;
using ESRI.ArcGIS.Geodatabase;

namespace HazWeb
{
/// <summary>
/// Common functions
/// </summary>
public class Functions
{
#region Unselect all selected features
public static void UnselectAllFeatures(WebMap webMap)
{
IMapDescription mapDesc = webMap.MapDescription;
webMap.ManageLifetime(mapDesc);
for (int i = 0; i < mapDesc.LayerDescriptions.Count; i++)
{
ILayerDescription layerDesc = mapDesc.LayerDescriptions.get_Element(i);
webMap.ManageLifetime(layerDesc);
layerDesc.SelectionFeatures = null;
}
#endregion

#region Display Message function
public static void DisplayMessage(string sMessage)
{
if (sMessage != "")
{
}
#endregion

#region Zoom To Roads extent
public static void ZoomToRoadsExtent(WebMap webMap)
{
IMapDescription mapDescription = webMap.MapDescription;
webMap.ManageLifetime(mapDescription);

// Get the AllRoadsGeo83 layer
ILayer map = webMap.Map;
for (int i = 0; i < map.LayerCount; i++)
{
if ("Fire Threat".ToUpper() == map.get_Layer(i).Name.ToUpper())
{
// Get the area of interest of the layer
ILayer roadsLayer = map.get_Layer(i);
webMap.ManageLifetime(roadsLayer);
IEnvelope areaOfInterest = roadsLayer.AreaOfInterest;
webMap.ManageLifetime(areaOfInterest);

// Get the full extent of the map
IMapExtent mapExtent = mapDescription.MapArea as IMapExtent;
webMap.ManageLifetime(mapExtent);
mapExtent.Extent = areaOfInterest;
mapDescription.MapArea = mapExtent as IMapArea;

// Refresh the map
webMap.Refresh();
}
}
#endregion

} // class
} // namespace
} // namespace HazWeb
public static void RemoveAllPolygonElementsFromGraphicElements(WebMap webMap)
{
    // Get the map description
    IMapDescription mapDesc = webMap.MapDescription;
    webMap.ManageLifetime(mapDesc);

    // Get the graphic elements
    IGraphicElements gE = mapDesc.CustomGraphics;
    webMap.ManageLifetime(gE);
    ArrayList arrList = new ArrayList();
    // Check if the graphic element is null
    if (gE != null)
    {
        // Check if there are any elements
        if (gE.Count > 0)
        {
            // Get the polygon elements and save the index
            IElem element = gE.Get_Element(i) as IElem;
            webMap.ManageLifetime(element);
            if (element.Geometry.GeometryType ==
                esriGeometryType.esriGeometryPolygon)
            {
                arrList.Add(i);
            }
        }
        // Check if there is anything in the arraylist
        if (arrList.Count > 0)
        {
            for (int j = 0; j < arrList.Count; j++)
            {
                // Remove the polygon element
                gE.Remove((int)arrList[j]);
            }
        }
    }
    // RemoveAllPolygonElementsFromGraphicsContainer(webMap);
}

#region Remove any polygon elements from the graphics container
public static void RemoveAllPolygonElementsFromGraphicsContainer(WebMap webMap)
{
    // Get the map
    IMap map = webMap.Map;
    webMap.ManageLifetime(map);

    // Get the graphics container
    IGraphicsContainer gc = map as IGraphicsContainer;
    webMap.ManageLifetime(gc); gc.DeleteAllElements();
}
#endregion

#region Find Layer's OID field
public static string GetOIDFieldName(WebMap webMap, int LayerIndex)
{
    // Get the map
    IMap map = webMap.Map;
    webMap.ManageLifetime(map);

    // Get the layer based on the index
    IFeatureLayer featureLayer = map.Get_Layer(LayerIndex) as IFeatureLayer;
    webMap.ManageLifetime(featureLayer);

    // Get the feature class associated with the layer
    IFeatureClass featureClass = featureLayer.FeatureClass;
    webMap.ManageLifetime(featureClass);

    // Loop through the feature layer's fields collection
    for (int i = 0; i < featureClass.Fields.FieldCount; i++)
    {
        //
    }
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Check if field is geometry

```
IField field = featureClass.Fields.get_Field(i);
webMap.ManageLifetime(field);
if (field.Type == esriFieldType.esriFieldTypeOID)
{
    return field.Name;
}
return string.Empty;
```

#endregion

#region Get Feature Layer's Geometry field name

```
public static string GetGeometryFieldName(WebMap webMap, int LayerIndex)
{
    // Get the map
    IMap map = webMap.Map;
    webMap.ManageLifetime(map);

    // Get the layer based on the index
    IFeatureLayer featureLayer = map.get_Layer(LayerIndex) as IFeatureLayer;
    webMap.ManageLifetime(featureLayer);

    // Get the feature class associated with the layer
    IFeatureClass featureClass = featureLayer.FeatureClass;
    webMap.ManageLifetime(featureClass);

    // Loop through the feature layer's fields collection
    for (int i = 0; i < featureClass.Fields.FieldCount; i++)
    {
        // Check if field is geometry
        IField field = featureClass.Fields.get_Field(i);
        webMap.ManageLifetime(field);
        if (field.Type == esriFieldType.esriFieldTypeGeometry)
        {
            return field.Name;
        }
    }
    return string.Empty;
}
#endregion

#region Get Layer's Display field

```
public static string GetDisplayField(WebMap webMap, int LayerIndex)
{
    // Get the map
    IMap map = webMap.Map;
    webMap.ManageLifetime(map);

    // Get the layer based on the index
    IFeatureLayer featureLayer = map.get_Layer(LayerIndex) as IFeatureLayer;
    webMap.ManageLifetime(featureLayer);

    return featureLayer.DisplayField;
}
#endregion

#region Get Layer's name

```
public static string GetLayerName(WebMap webMap, int LayerIndex)
{
    // Get the map
    IMap map = webMap.Map;
    webMap.ManageLifetime(map);

    // Get the layer based on the index
    ILayer layer = map.get_Layer(LayerIndex);
    webMap.ManageLifetime(layer);

    return layer.Name;
}
#endregion

#region Create Table results and create rows to results table

```
public static void CreateTableResults(System.Data.DataTable ResultsDataTable, ref System.Web.UI.WebControls.Table tableResults)
{
    // Re-creates the table results between postbacks
```
try
{
    if (ResultsDataTable != null)
    {
        DataRow dataRow = ResultsDataTable.Rows[0];
        string celValue = "";

        foreach (DataColumn dataColumn in ResultsDataTable.Columns)
        {
            TableRow tableRow = new TableRow();

            // Add a two cells to the table
            // Field Name
            TableCell tableCellField = new TableCell();
            tableCellField.Font.Name = "Verdana";
            // If the user wants to use points
            tableCellField.Font.Size = FontUnit.Point(10);
            tableCellField.Text = dataColumn.ColumnName;
            // Field Value
            TableCell tableCellValue = new TableCell();
            tableCellValue.Font.Name = "Verdana";
            // If the user wants to use points
            tableCellValue.Font.Size = FontUnit.Point(10);
            tableCellValue.Text = Convert.ToString(dataRow[dataColumn]);

            // Add Field Name
            tableRow.Cells.Add(tableCellField);

            // Add Field Value
            celValue = tableCellValue.Text;
            if (celValue.ToUpper().IndexOf("HTTP", 0) > -1)
            {
                tableCellValue.Text = "<a href=" + celValue + ">" + celValue;
                tableRow.Cells.Add(tableCellValue);
            }
            else
            {
                tableRow.Cells.Add(tableCellValue);
            }
        }
    }
}

#endregion

#region is HazWeb Map visible
{
    // Creates a javascript map control visibility variable
    // this will make HTML controls visible or invisible according to the map control's visibility
    sb.Append("var isMapVisible = "+ HazWebMap.Visible.ToString().ToLower() + "");
    sb.Append("<script language="javascript">" + "");
    sb.Append("var isMapVisible = " + HazWebMap.Visible.ToString().ToLower() + "");
    sb.Append("</script>" + "");

    return sb.ToString();
}
#endregion

#region Search Features and return a Data Table object
public static DataTable SearchFeature(ESRI.ArcGIS.Server.WebControls.Map HazWebMap, int layerID, int featureID)
{
    try
    {
        using (WebMap webMap = HazWebMap.CreateWebMap())
        {
            string mapName = webMap.MapDescription.Name;
            IMapServer mapServer = webMap.MapServer;
        }
    }

    return resultsDataTable;
}
#endregion
Get Layer's fields

IMapServerInfo mapServerInfo = mapServer.GetServerInfo(mapName);
IMapLayerInfo mapLayerInfo =
    mapServerInfo.MapLayerInfos.Get_Element(IayerlD);
IFields fields = mapLayerInfo.Fields;
webMap.ManageLifetime(mapServerInfo);
webMap.ManageLifetime(mapLayerInfo);
webMap.ManageLifetime(fields);
#endregion

Find feature

IMapServerData mapServerData = mapServer as IMapServerData;
IFeature feature = mapServerData.GetFeature(mapName, layerlD, featureID);
webMap.ManageLifetime(feature);
#endregion

Create a DataTable with the Feature attributes

DataTable dataTable = new DataTable();
DataRow dataRow = dataTable.NewRow();

int j = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < fields.FieldCount; i++)
{
    IField field = fields.get_Field(i);
    webMap.ManageLifetime(field);
    if (field.Type != esriFieldType.esriFieldTypeOID
        && field.Type !=
        esriFieldType.esriFieldTypeGeometry)
    {
        dataTable.Columns.Add(new DataColumn(field.AliasName,
            typeof(string)));
        dataRow[j] = mapServerData.GetFeatureValue(mapName,
            layerlD, feature, field.Name);
        j++;
    }
}
dataTable.Rows.Add(dataRow);
return dataTable;
#endregion

catch
{
    return null;
}
}
#endregion

Remove any point elements from the graphic elements collection

public static void RemoveAllPointElementsFromGraphicElements(WebMap webMap)
{
    // Get the map description
    IMapDescription mapDesc = webMap.MapDescription;
    webMap.ManageLifetime(mapDesc);

    // get the graphic elements
    IGraphicElements gE = mapDesc.CustomGraphics;
    webMap.ManageLifetime(gE);
    ArrayList arrList = new ArrayList();
    // Check if there are any elements
    if (gE != null)
    {
        // Check if the graphic element is null
        if (gE.Count > 0)
        {
            for (int i = 0; i < gE.Count; ++i)
            {
                // Get the polygon elements and save the its index
                IElement element = gE.get_Element(i) as IElement;
                webMap.ManageLifetime(element);
                if (element.Geometry.GeometryType ==
                    esriGeometryType.esriGeometryPoint)
                {
                
```
arrList.Add(i);
}

// Check if there is anything in the arraylist
if (arrList.Count > 0)
{
    for (int j = 0; j < arrList.Count; j++)
    {
        // Remove the polygon element
        gE.Remove((int)arrList[j]);
    }
}

// gE.Count > 0
// gE != null
#endif
APPENDIX G

HELP PAGE PRINTOUT
DATA ENTRY

Address Section

You have four options when entering data into the Address section:
1. An address with a zip code.
2. An address with a city name.
3. A zip code.
4. A city name.

After entering the appropriate address, simple click the Locate! button which will take you to the next page displaying the address entered.

XY Coordinate Section

For the XY Coordinate section, you are given the option of entering a valid X and Y coordinate.
1. Enter your X coordinate
2. Enter your Y coordinate
3. Click Locate!
DISPLAYING DATA

HazWeb
Address: 380 New York St, 92373

The address you entered will be displayed with a point and text within the map.

Table of Contents (Fig. 4)

The Table of Contents offers you the ability to display data.

To display data, simply check the check box next to the data you wish to display.

To not display data, simply un-check the check box next to the data you wish to not display.
**Navigation Tools**

The **Zoom In** tool offers you the ability to zoom to a specific location in the map:
1. Activate the tool by clicking on it.
2. Click and drag to create a rectangle on the map.
3. The map will then be zoomed to that location.

The **Zoom Out** tool offers you the ability to zoom out from a specified location in the map:
1. Activate the tool by clicking on it.
2. Click and drag to create a rectangle on the map.
3. The map will then be zoomed out from that location.

The **Pan** tool offers you the ability to pan around the map:
1. Activate the tool by clicking on it.
2. Click and drag within the map, which will drag the map.

The **Full Extent** tool zooms the map to the extent of the roads data:
1. Simply click on the **Full Extent** tool.

**Creating a Buffered Region**

Enter Buffer Distance in Miles and Select Data:

![Buffer Distance](image)

You can create a buffered region:
1. Enter the mileage you want to create the buffer with in the **Distance** text box.
2. Select the data you want to create the buffer with. Your options are:
   A. Fault Lines
   B. Flood Zones
   C. Fire Threat
3. Click **Buffer!**
Display/Hide Buffered Region

You can display or hide the buffered region by checking or un-checking the Display buffer check box control.
Viewing Found Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Features found</th>
<th>Locate Feature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Redlands Fault</td>
<td>Map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redlands Fault</td>
<td>Map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redlands Fault</td>
<td>Map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redlands Fault</td>
<td>Map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redlands Fault</td>
<td>Map</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18 Earthquake Faults features found

After clicking the Buffer! Button, a table (Fig. 8) is displayed indicating the number of features found in the buffered region.

Clicking on one of the links in that table (Fig. 8) will display another table directly below it (Fig. 9). This new table will have all the attributes for the selected record.

Clicking the Map button in the table (Fig. 8) will zoom to that selected feature for further examination.

Field | Value
--- | ---
FNODE_ | 31338
TNODE_ | 31585
L_POLY_ | 0
R_POLY_ | 0
LENGTH | 726.036148
SBFAULT_ | 4409
SBFAULT_ID | 4409
L_SYMB | 50
L_NAME | Redlands Fault
DESCR | High-angle fault, scarp, normal slip; accurately located

Fig. 8
REFERENCES


11. Street data accessed at ESRI Sample datasets.


<http://geo-nsdi.er.usgs.gov>