



# Moving from Oracle/ArcGIS to PostGresql/PostGIS

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Centre for Topographic Information



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Ressources naturelles  
Canada

Natural Resources  
Canada

Canada

# The Organization



- The Centre for Topographic Information (CTI) is part of the Mapping Information Branch of the Earth Sciences Sector, within Natural Resources Canada;
- The Centre's mandate is to create, maintain and disseminate Digital Topographic Data for Canada;
- To achieve its mandate, the CTI works in partnership with the provinces and territories.

# The Geospatial Database



- All partners are free to work with the systems and technologies they prefer to produce the territory representation;
- However, everyone must deliver their data as 1:50K National Topographic System (NTS) tiles into the main repository, the Geospatial Database (GDB);
- The GDB is a protected database linked to a transaction services system that allows extraction and delivery of data in a secure way.



# Technology Watch



- The GDB management system prototyping project is part of the CTI technology watch activities;
- Every employee has the opportunity to invest 10% of one's time in a project with the aim of studying new technologies that could be used in daily operations;
- It is no secret that “Free and Open Source Software” is a subject full of promises for the Geomatics world.



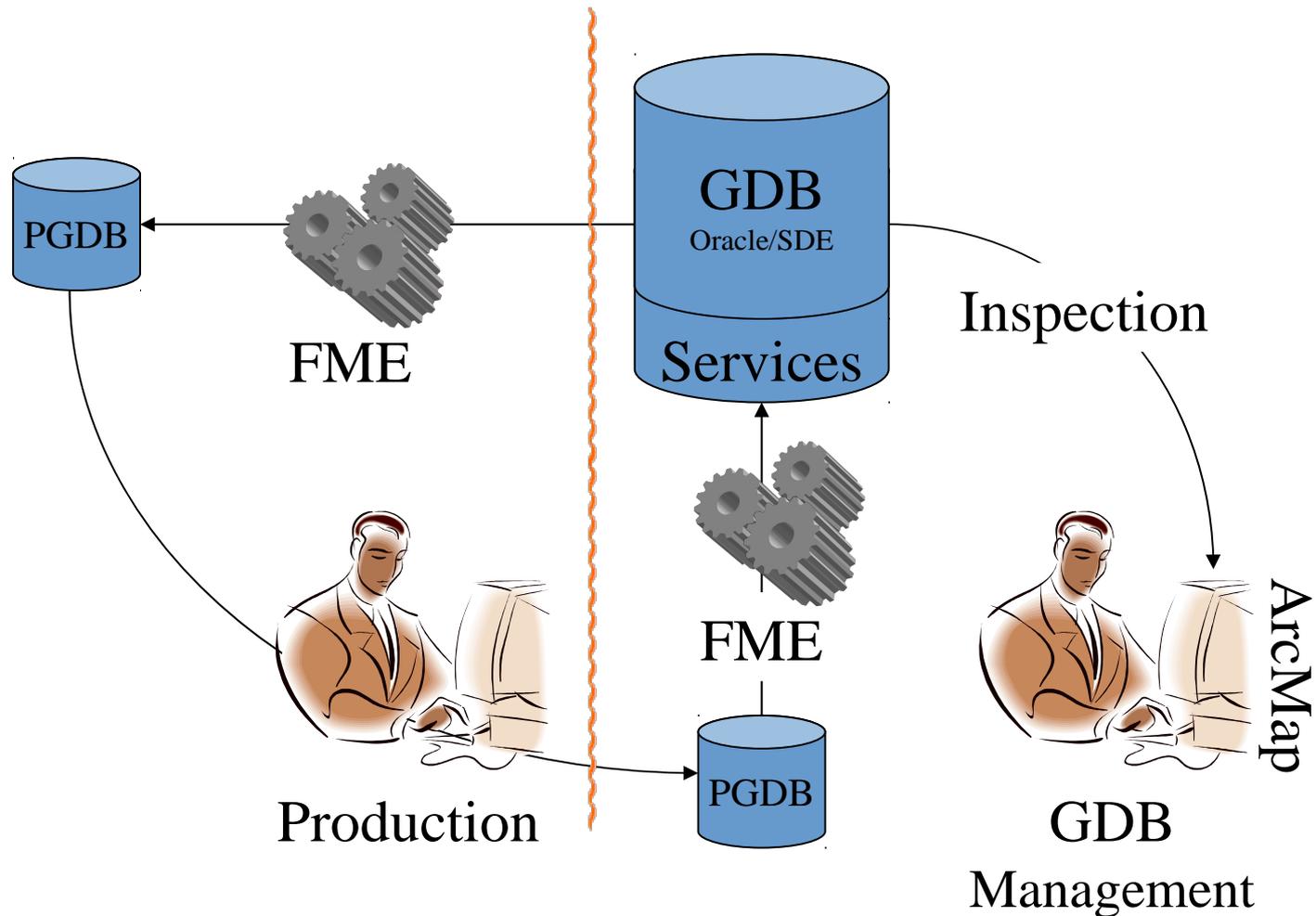
# Project Goals



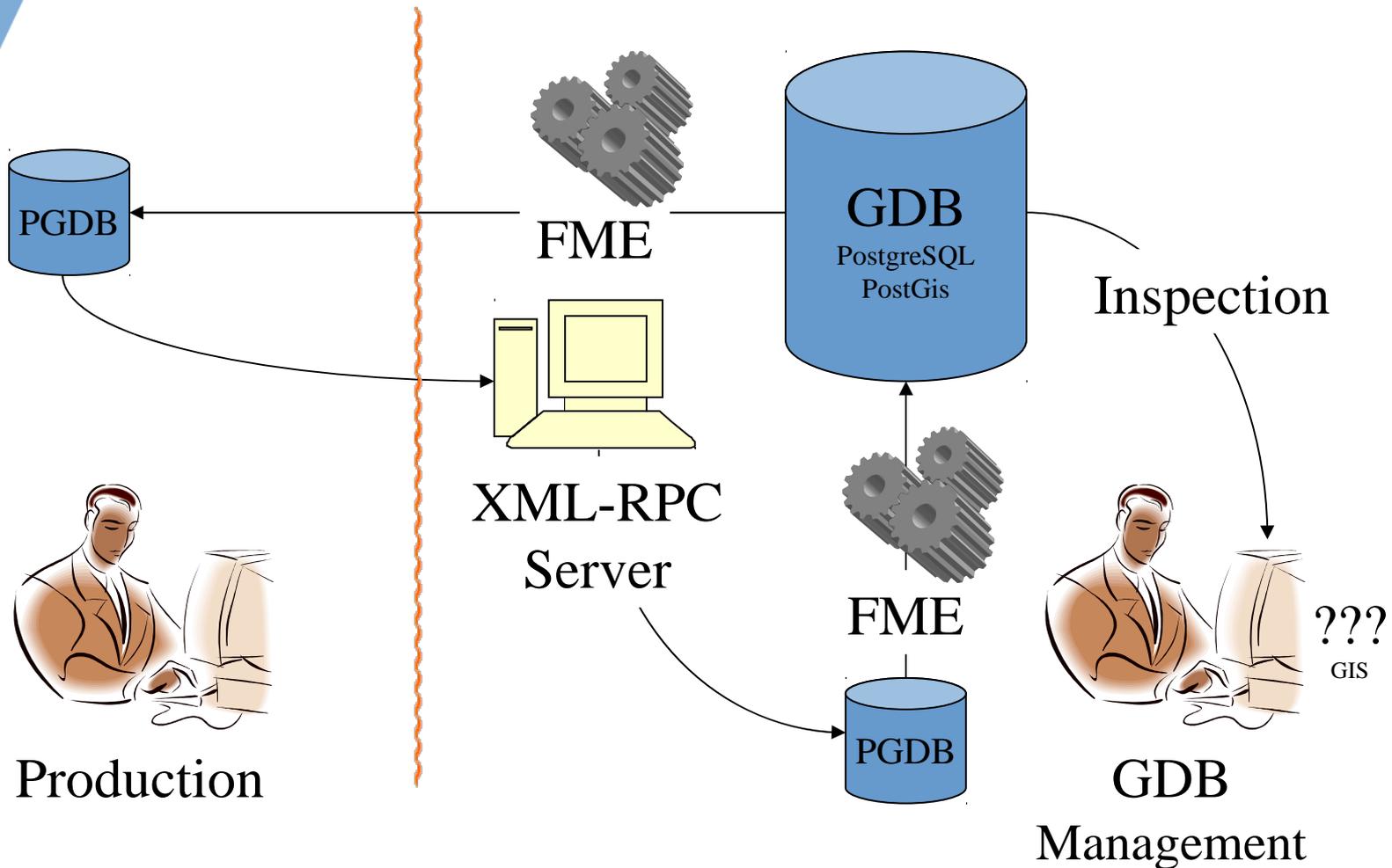
To ...

- Show that the GDB management system can run on PostgreSQL/PostGis;
- Use as much as possible free and open source software to perform the prototype tasks;
- Assess the system performance;
- Explore the editing and visualization tools that can be used on the data stored in PostGIS.

# Current System Description



# Prototype Description



# Proprietary Software Used



- **Feature Manipulation Engine (FME):**
  - Is an integrated collection of Spatial ETL (Extract, Transform and Load) tools for spatial data transformation and data translation
  - Produced by **Safe Software**
  - Considered to be a GIS utility to help users convert data between formats as well as process data geometry and attributes.
  
- **Load Sharing Facility (LSF):**
  - Is a commercial computer software job scheduler
  - Sold by **Platform Computing**
  - Used to execute batch jobs on networked Unix and Windows systems

# Open Source Software Used



- **Development Environment:**
  - Eclipse 3.4.1
    - Pydev + Subversive - Pylint
  - Python 2.4
    - psycopg2 + typecheck - lxml
  
- **Database:**
  - PostgreSQL 8.4 + PostGis 1.3.6
  
- **GIS Tested:**
  - uDig 1.1.1 and 1.2 RC3
  - Quantum Gis 1.4.0
  - gvSIG 1.9



# Implementation Phases



- Software Installation
- Database Configuration
- Data Loading
- Delivery Service Development
- Delivery Test
- GIS Evaluation

# Software Installation



- Generally, open source software installation methods are reliable, whatever the platform used.
- In case of problem, communities present on the WEB are helpful and competent.

# Database Configuration



The section 5.7 of the PostgreSQL documentation on schemas explains how an Oracle Database can be converted to PostgreSQL.

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/8.4/interactive/ddl-schemas.html>

## Oracle

Instance: BDG\_GEST\_DEV  
Server + Port

Account: BDG\_DBA  
Schema + Login

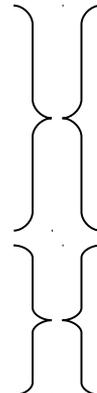
## PostgreSQL

Cluster: BDG840D  
Server + Port

Database: BDG\_GEST\_DEV

Schema: BDG\_DBA

Login role: BDG\_DBA



# Database Configuration



- During the creation of the database:
  - Use the template ***template\_postgis*** to integrate the spatial functionalities;
  - Create a **schema** and a **login role** with the same name;
  - Make sure the **search\_path** points to the **schema** just created and then, to the public schema:

*set search\_path=bdg\_dba,public*

## Oracle

Instance:      BDG\_GEST\_DEV  
                  Server + Port

Account:        BDG\_DBA  
                  Schema + Login

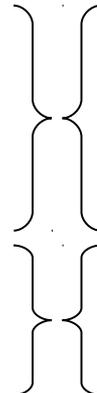
## PostgreSQL

Cluster:        BDG840D  
                  Server + Port

Database:      BDG\_GEST\_DEV

Schema:        BDG\_DBA

Login role:     BDG\_DBA

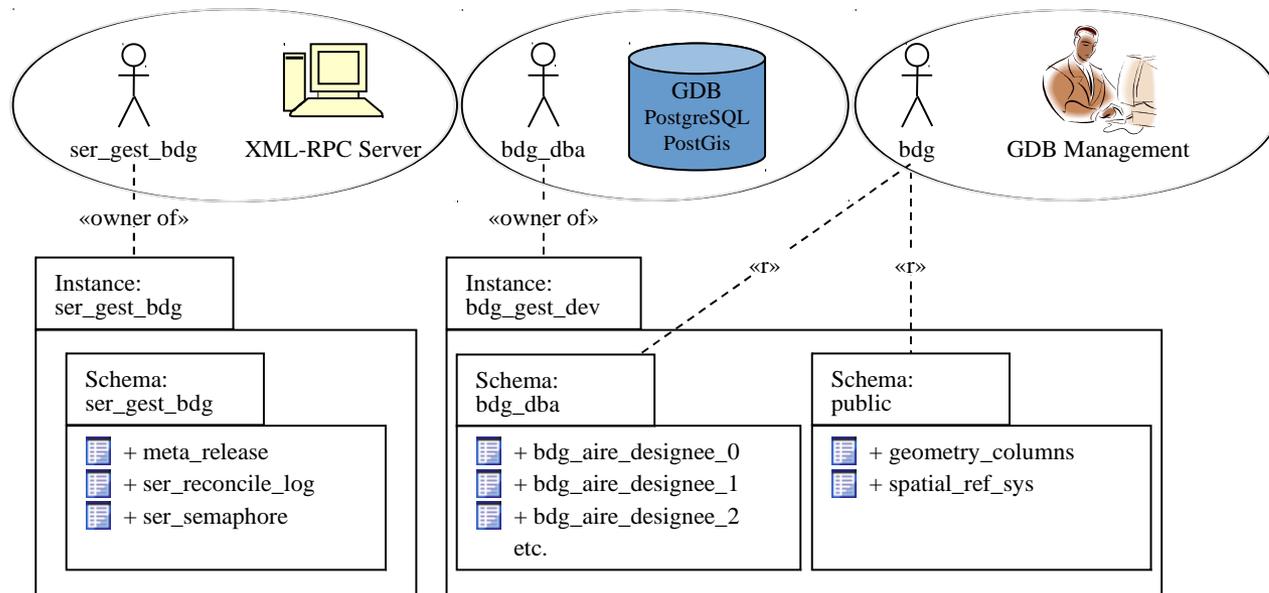


# Database Configuration



## Access account to the GDB Management System:

- The XML-RPC server uses an account (*ser\_gest\_bdg*) to store the state of the active processes;
- The *bdg\_dba* account gives read/write access to the main repository data;
- The *bdg* account gives read-only access to the *bdg\_dba* account data via the use of a group role named *bdg\_gest\_pro\_read*



# Data Loading



- The data has been loaded per NTS tile, using FME batches.
- To speed up the process, linear and spatial indexes have been created after the loading.
- This type of loading does not involve any spatial processing;
- The loading time is comparable to Oracle/SDE loading time.

# Delivery Service Development



- The development took 16 weeks and was made by Stéphane Janvier, a COOP student from Sherbrooke University;
- All PL/SQL services from the old system were rewritten in Python, resulting in a better system security;
- The Eclipse development environment is ideal to manage the system:
  - Subversion repository integration;
  - Ability to trace the code execution on client and server sides using the same session.

# Delivery Tests

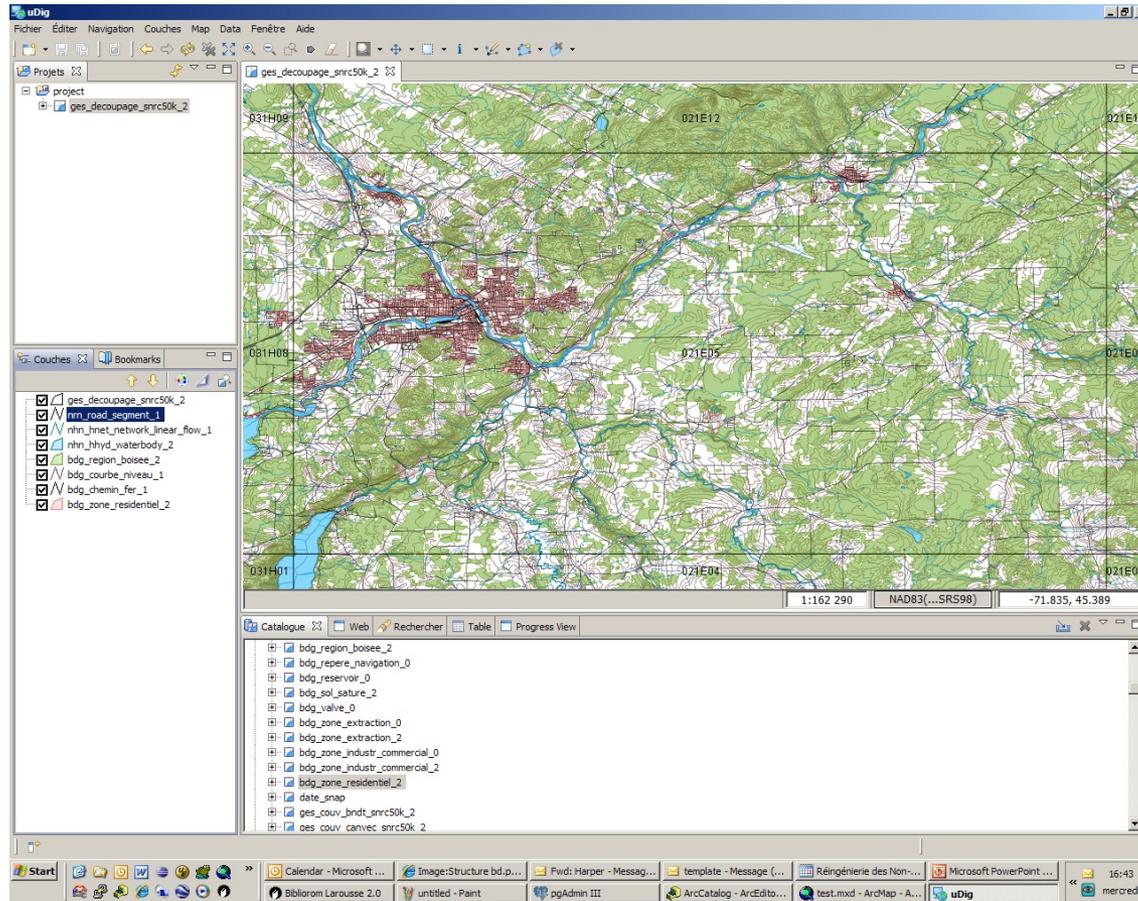


- The execution time is comparable to Oracle/SDE execution time on the old system:
  - The loading involves no spatial operations;
  - The processing done resembles the massive loading described previously, thus the similarity in performance;
  - It is difficult to make an accurate comparison between the production server and the prototype server because of the configuration difference.



- Sought-after GIS Characteristics
  - The GIS takes into account the display window coordinates when extracting the information to be displayed;
  - It **uses the spatial index** to get the data from the database;
  - The interface is intuitive.
- Work Method
  - Display of the NTS grid that covers the Canada;
  - Zoom on the interest zone;
  - Activation of the layers to work with.

# Simulation





- gvSIG
  - The interface is not intuitive;
  - Although the installation went without problem, first attempts to display the NTS grid were laborious and unsuccessful;
  - A training course is needed to figure out how it works and what the potential is.



- Quantum GIS
  - The interface is more intuitive;
  - Since the display zone is not taken into account, it is preferable to specify a filter (“where” clause);
  - The application is slow: it may take a few minutes to get a result after a button clic.



- uDig 1.1.1
  - This version satisfies the Sought-after GIS characteristics and the performance is nearly as good as with ArcMap
    - Some database tuning could improve the performance
  - The application does not like impatient people: it is preferable to let commands end before sending a new one.
- uDig 1.2 RC3
  - Shows a display problem, both on Windows and on Mac OSX.

# About Costs



- Some may say it is not free:
  - Need to pay for training and consultants
  - But, is it really different from proprietary software?
- There are no license fees to pay when Internet is involved:
  - This means a lot of savings for the WEB distribution applications.
- Have you seen “The surprising truth about what motivates us”

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u6XAPnuFjJc&feature=player\\_embedded](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u6XAPnuFjJc&feature=player_embedded)

# Conclusion



- Although interesting, Free GIS does not seem to have reached its full potential:
  - This is probably due to the tasks complexity to be managed  
(multi-thread, spatial functions, graphic display, DB connection, etc.)
- All the GIS tests show stability problems:
  - These may be caused by a bad system configuration, particularly with Java and its set of libraries.

# Conclusion



- PostgreSQL is a mature and reliable DBMS
  - Its existence goes back to 1985, when the Ingres software was completely rewritten to bring Postgres;
  - The SQL language was integrated in 1995.
- PostGis integrates well into PostgreSQL
  - uDig tests have shown that the spatial index system works well;
  - Its model is simple in comparison with SDE

Based on the “Keep It Simple” paradigm (KIS) as opposed to “Keep It Complex” (KIC)



# Demo

# Questions

