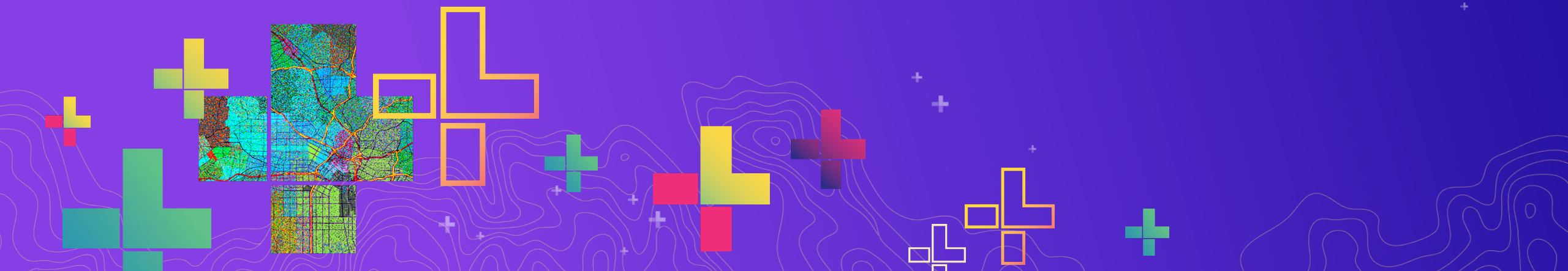




# Best practices for building web apps that visualize large datasets

Jeremy Bartley & Kristian Ekenes

2020 ESRI DEVELOPER SUMMIT | Palm Springs, CA



# Overview

- Initial considerations
- What the JS API and ArcGIS platform do for you
- Optimizing your apps and data for better performance
  - Visualization Techniques
    - Scale-dependent filtering
    - Clustering
  - Data prep/processing
    - Reducing/generalizing features and attributes
    - Aggregation



# Considerations before you start development

Jeremy Bartley



# Considerations before you start development

- Know your audience
  - Just a few specialized users?
  - Public or private?
  - Potential to go viral?
- Devices
  - Desktop only?
  - Mobile and tablets
- Generalization
  - Choose an appropriate geometry type for scale
  - Reduce number of features
  - Reduce vertices



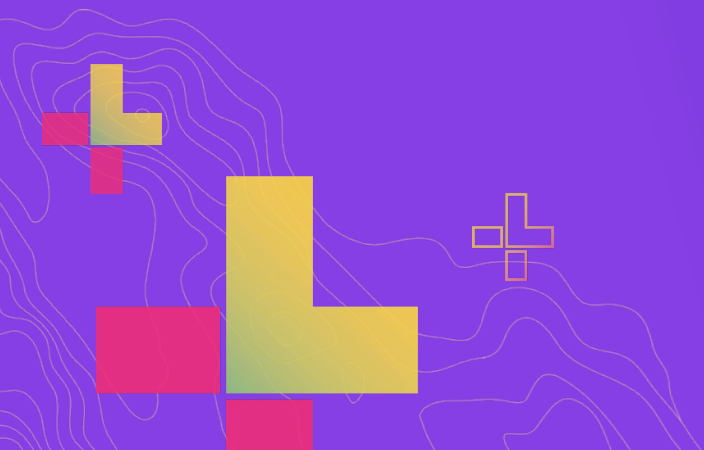
# Behind the scenes

What the JS API & ArcGIS platform do for you



# Feature Tiles

Efficient, flexible, and scalable way to bring data to the client



## New York Construction

### ▼ Query String Parameters

[view source](#)

[view URL encoded](#)

f: pbf

geometry: {"spatialReference":{"latestWkid":3857,"wkid":102100},"x

3.06989474,"ymin"

02691362}

maxRecordCountFac

outFields: CNSTRCT

outSR: 102100

quantizationParame

102100},"xmin":-8

0463991,"ymax":49

t","tolerance":38

resultType: tile

returnExceededLimi

spatialRel: esriSpat

where: CNSTRCT\_YR

geometryType: esriGeometryEnvelope

inSR: 102100

Name	Met...	St...	Pr...	Sche...	Type	Size	Time	C...	x-cache	x-esri-ftiles-ca▲	x
<input type="checkbox"/> query?f=...	GET	200	h2	https	fetch	65.2 KB	90 ms	br	Hit from cl...	true	
<input type="checkbox"/> query?f=...	GET	200	h2	https	fetch	89.6 KB	173 ms	br	Hit from cl...	true	
<input type="checkbox"/> query?f=...	GET	200	h2	https	fetch	709 B	89 ms	br	Hit from cl...	true	
<input type="checkbox"/> query?f=...	GET	200	h2	https	fetch	711 B	42 ms	br	Hit from cl...	true	
<input type="checkbox"/> query?f=...	GET	200	h2	https	fetch	710 B	100 ms	br	Hit from cl...	true	
<input type="checkbox"/> query?f=...	GET	200	h2	https	fetch	35.1 KB	57 ms	br	Hit from cl...	true	
<input type="checkbox"/> query?f=...	GET	200	h2	https	fetch	29.5 KB	79 ms	br	Hit from cl...	true	
<input type="checkbox"/> query?f=...	GET	200	h2	https	fetch	30.1 KB	245 ms	br	RefreshHit...	true	
<input type="checkbox"/> query?f=...	GET	200	h2	https	fetch	23.7 KB	230 ms	br	Miss from ...	true	
<input type="checkbox"/> query?f=...	GET	200	h2	https	fetch	50.2 KB	382 ms	br	Miss from ...	true	

Hit from cloudfront

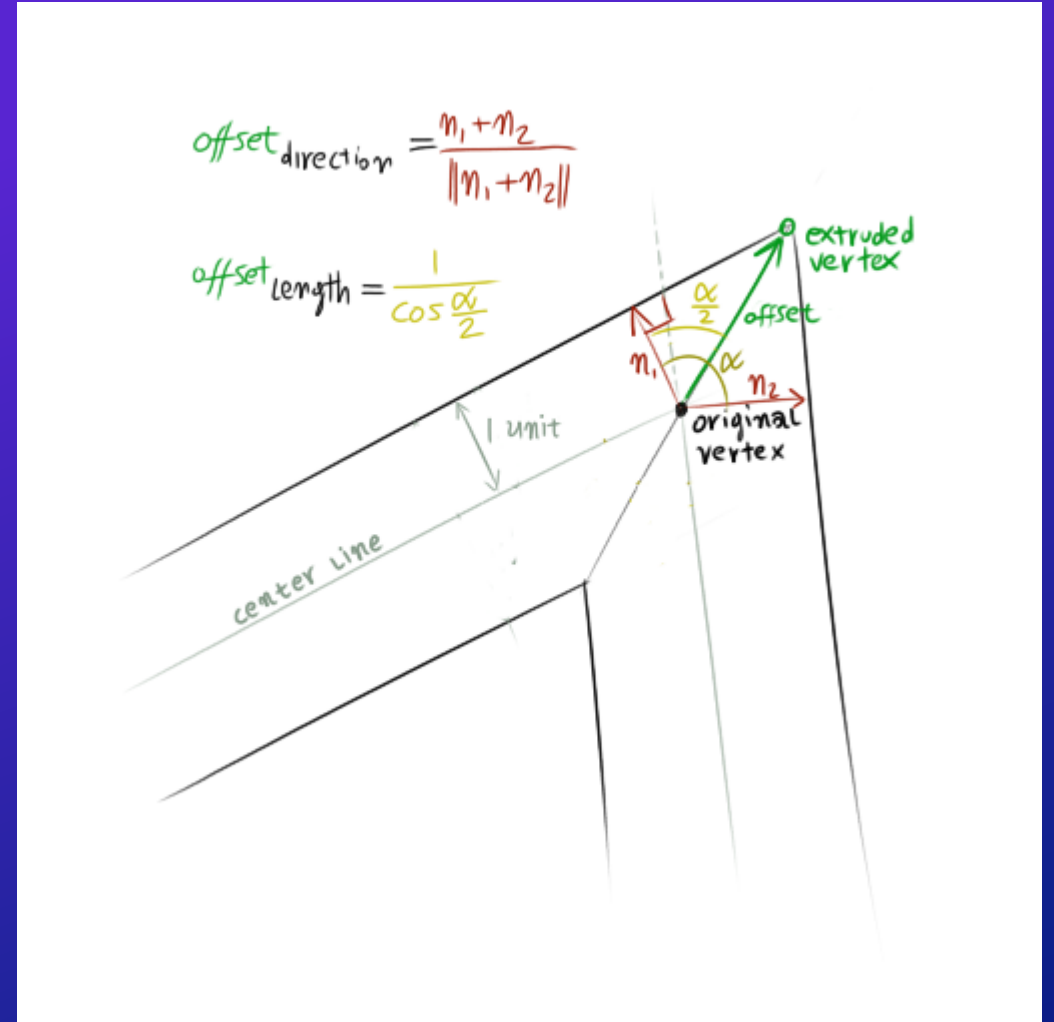
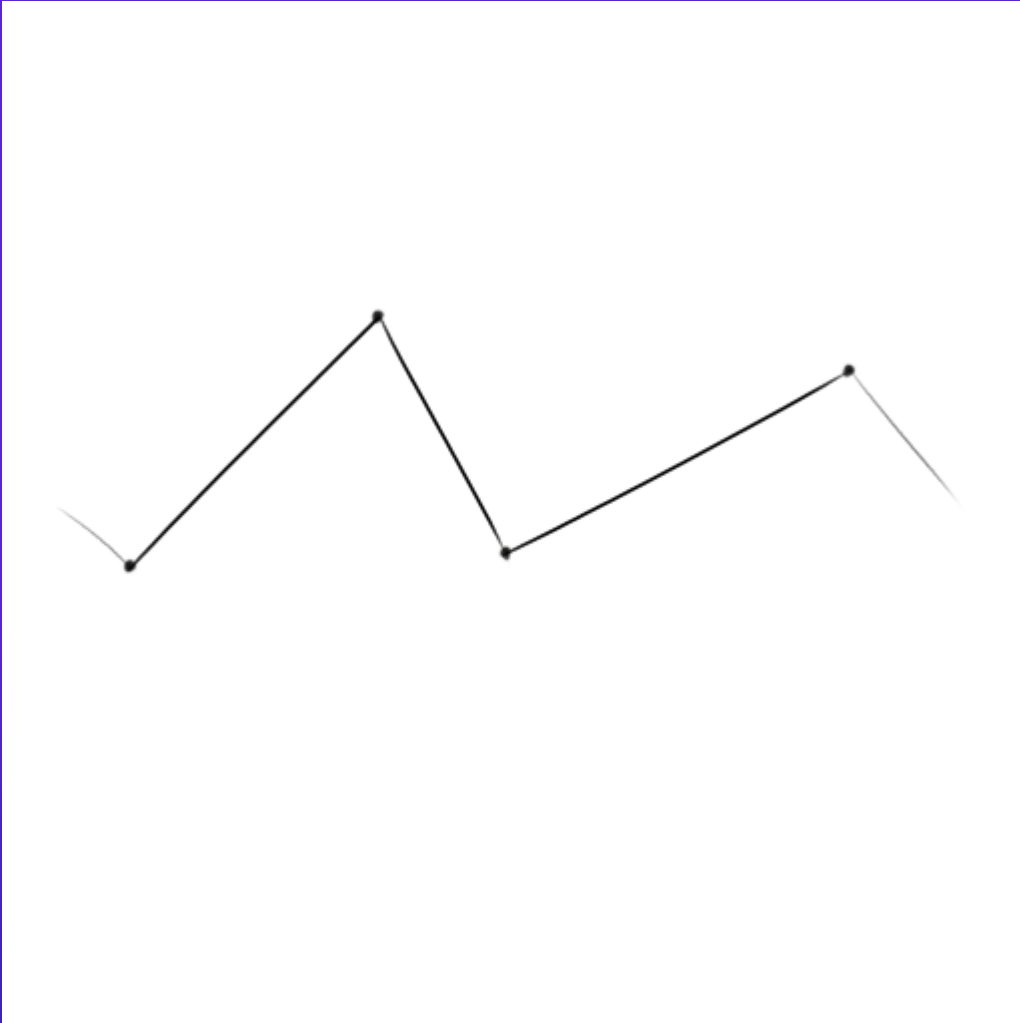


## Data structure returned from feature tile query is highly efficient

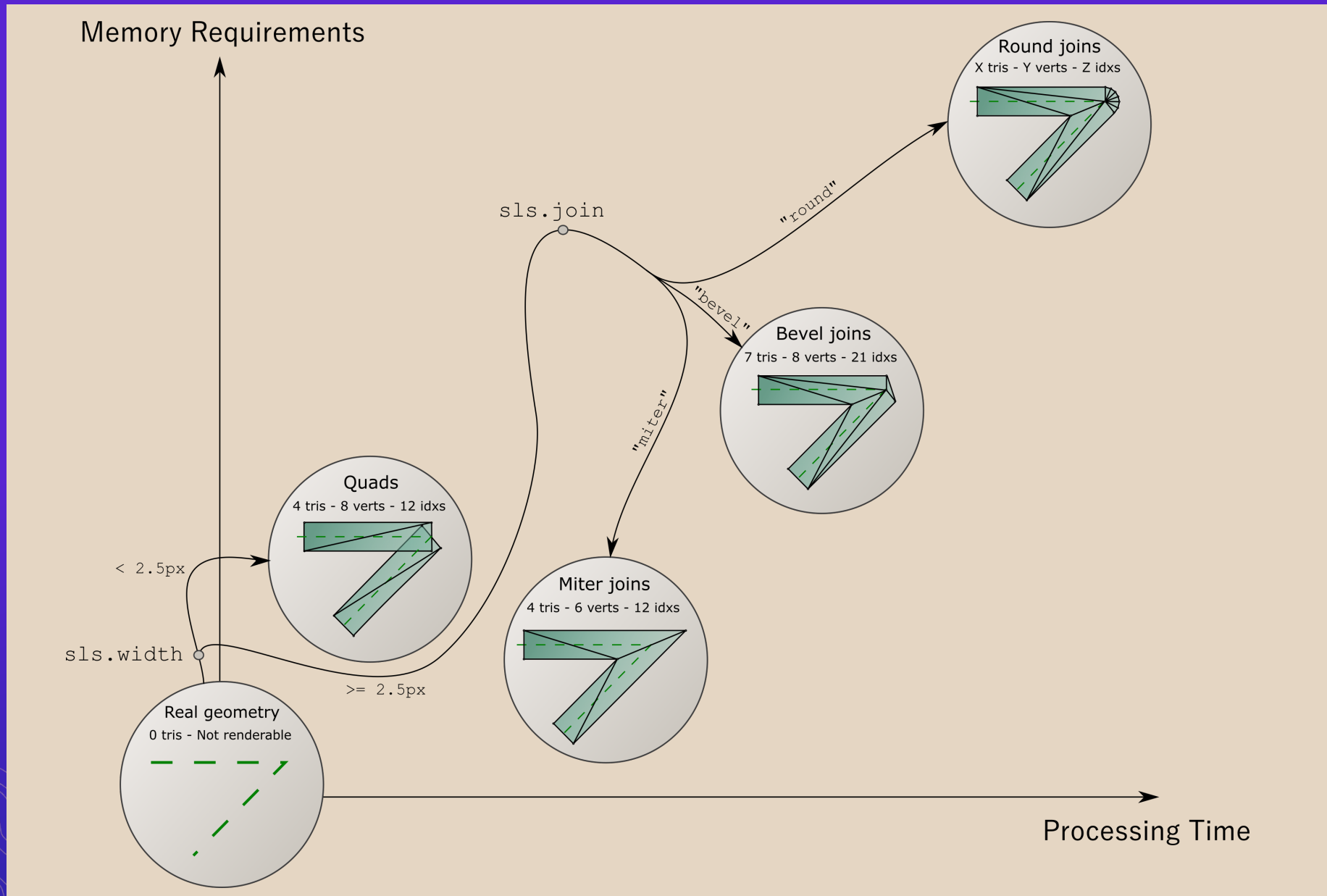
```
▼ transform: {originPosition: "upperLeft", scale: [38.21851414257816, 38.21851414257816],  
  originPosition: "upperLeft"  
  ► scale: [38.21851414257816, 38.21851414257816]  
  ► translate: [-8257645.0397049915, 4970241.327216988]  
  ► fields: [{name: "CNSTRCT_YR", type: "esriFieldTypeInteger", alias: "CNSTRCT_YR"}]  
▼ features: [{attributes: {CNSTRCT_YR: 1925, OBJECTID_1: 42064}, geometry: {rings: [[[166, 392], [0, 1], [-1, -1], [1, 0]]]}},  
  ...]  
▼ [0 ... 99]  
  ▼ 0: {attributes: {CNSTRCT_YR: 1925, OBJECTID_1: 42064}, geometry: {rings: [[[166, 392], [0, 1], [-1, -1], [1, 0]]]}}  
    ► attributes: {CNSTRCT_YR: 1925, OBJECTID_1: 42064}  
    ▼ geometry: {rings: [[[166, 392], [0, 1], [-1, -1], [1, 0]]]}  
      ▼ rings: [[[166, 392], [0, 1], [-1, -1], [1, 0]]]  
        ▼ 0: [[166, 392], [0, 1], [-1, -1], [1, 0]]  
          ► 0: [166, 392]  
          ► 1: [0, 1]  
          ► 2: [-1, -1]  
          ► 3: [1, 0]  
        ► 1: {attributes: {CNSTRCT_YR: 1950, OBJECTID_1: 42080}, geometry: {rings: [[[166, 392], [0, 1], [-1, -1], [1, 0]]]}}  
        ...  
        ► 99: {attributes: {CNSTRCT_YR: 1925, OBJECTID_1: 42064}, geometry: {rings: [[[166, 392], [0, 1], [-1, -1], [1, 0]]]}}
```



# Efficiently process and prepare features to be drawn on the graphics card



# Line optimizations: balancing display quality with overall performance



# Feature layer performance has improved over the last year

- 30,696 zip code polygons: 32.8% faster load
- Improvements to speed, accuracy and memory profile
- Improved triangulation processing
- Faster lines



4.9



4.13

# Visualization techniques

Scale-dependent filtering





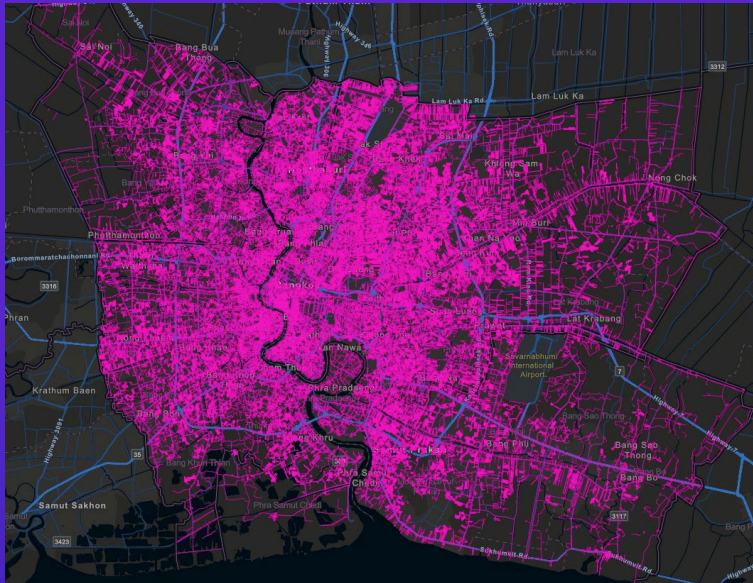


# Water distribution pipes



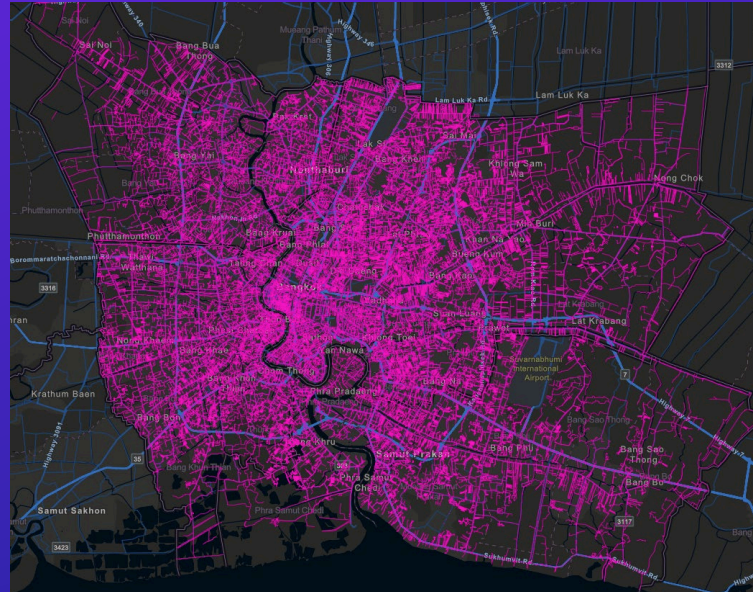
# Filter by scale using attributes

- No filter
- 17.7 MB (uncompressed)
- ~7s (desktop on fast network)



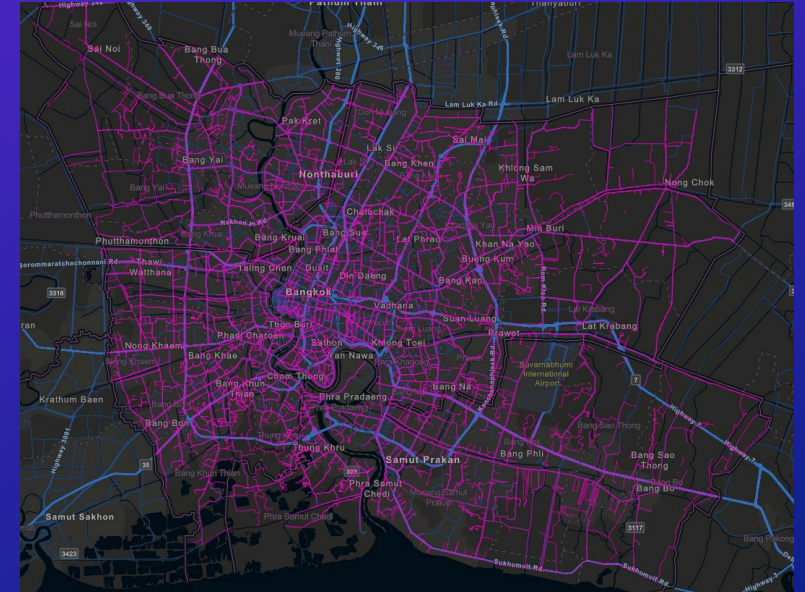
550,578 features

- Filter: pipe\_size  $\geq 150$
- 14.7 MB (uncompressed)
- ~5s (desktop on fast network)



358,921 features

- Filter: pipe\_size  $\geq 300$
- 11.2 MB (uncompressed)
- ~3s (desktop on fast network)

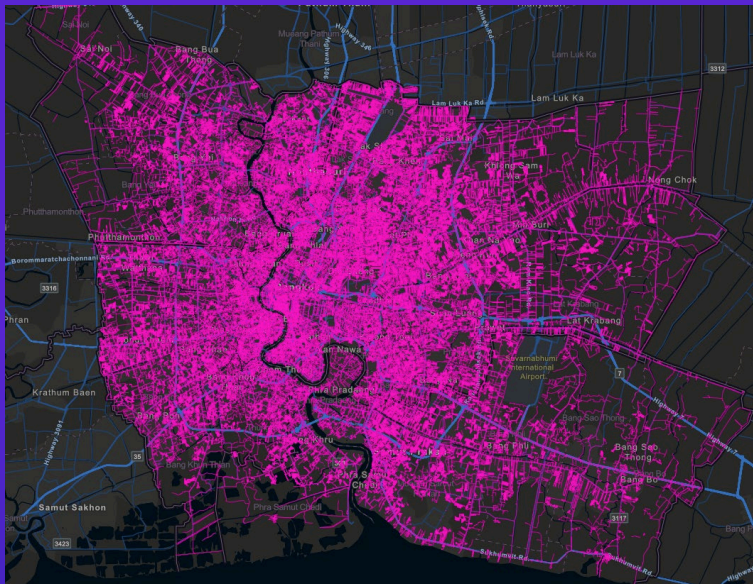


Still 107,256 features!



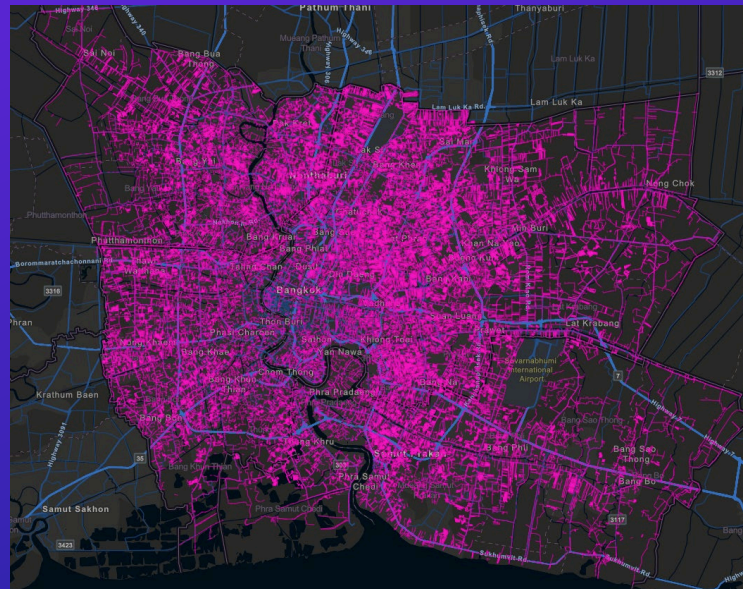
# Filter by scale using view resolution

- No filter
- 17.7 MB (uncompressed)
- ~7S (desktop on fast network)



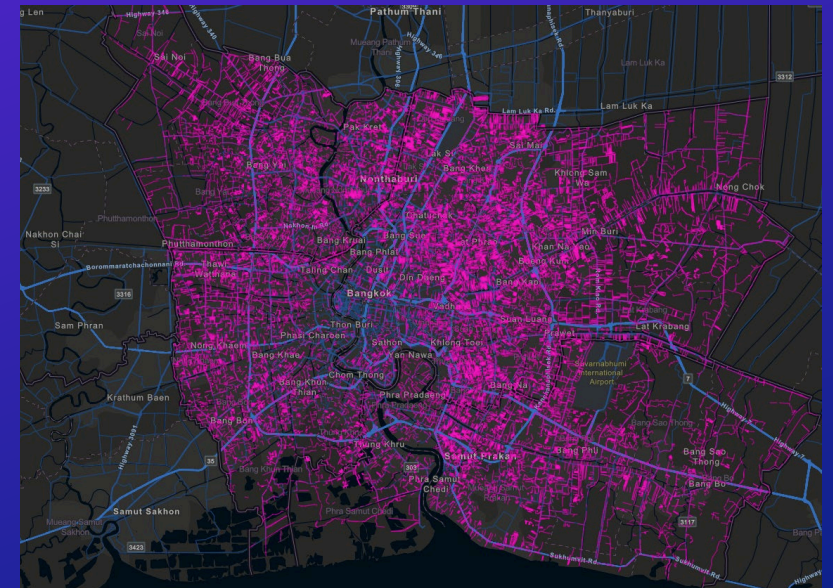
550,578 features

- $\text{view.resolution} * 2$
- 11.2 MB (uncompressed)
- ~3S (desktop on fast network)



Only 62,313 features!

- $\text{view.resolution} * 3$
- 10.5 MB (uncompressed)
- ~2.8S (desktop on fast network)



30,316 features!



# Visualization techniques

Clustering



# Data prep and processing

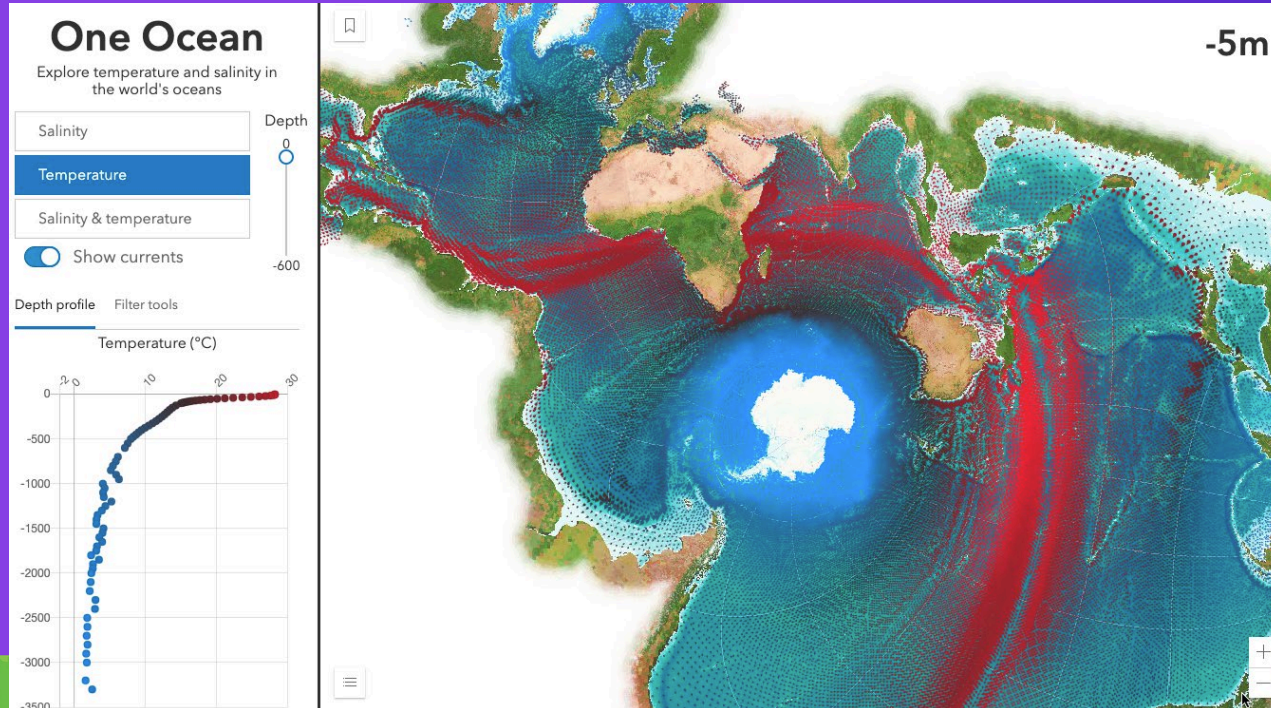
Working with different geometry types



# Data prep and processing

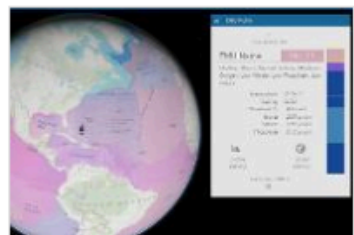
Thinning geometries and attributes





# One Ocean

Kristian Ekenes



Ecological Marine Units V1, Global Oceans

Project Package

Created: Oct 2013

Living Atlas

Description

Ecological Marine Units (EMUs) for the entire world are encouraged to download and explore the data within this [Group](#) are available for download.

A group on [GeoNet](#) is available for user comments.

Terms of Use

Freely available for use!

Comments (1)



Sort by

New



Credits (Attribution)

Open in ArcGIS Pro

Download

Details

Size: 4,027 MB



Details

Size: 4,027 MB



Owner



esri\_oceans

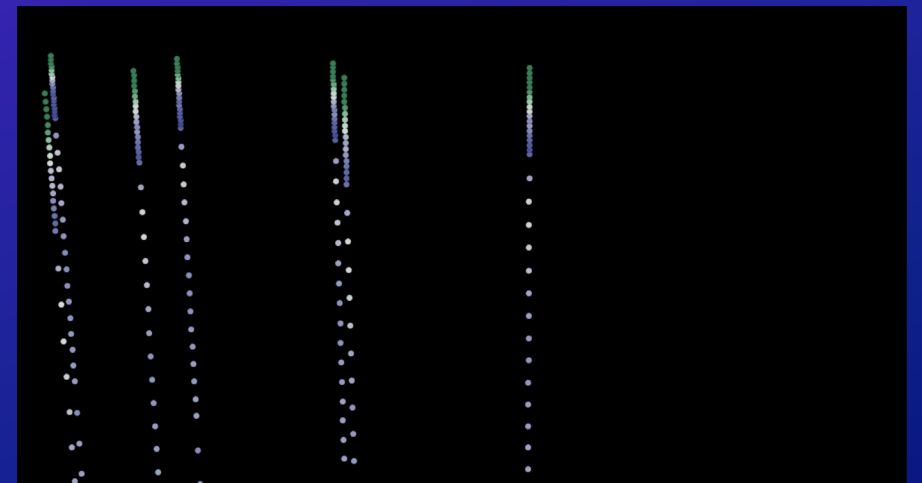
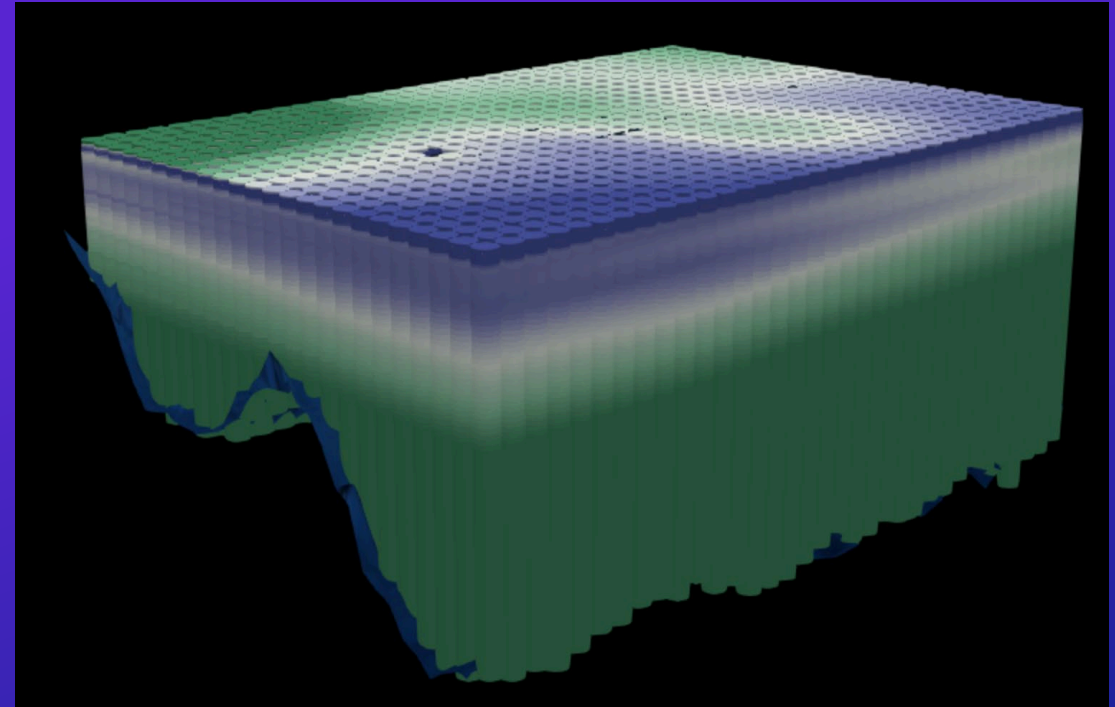
Tags

[Global Oceans](#), [EMU](#), [USGS](#), [NOAA](#), [Esri](#), [Project Package](#), [ppkx](#), [2D](#), [ArcGIS Pro](#), [3D](#), [Oceans](#), [Ocean](#), [Marine](#), [esri\\_oceans](#), [esri\\_marine](#), [Oceans3](#)

# Goal: get the total download as small as possible

## Know your data!

- 52 million points!
- > 4 GB of data
- Points at every  $\frac{1}{4}$  degree of lat/lon
- Up to 102 points stacked at each location (from surface to ~5,000m depth)
- 12 attributes per point (temperature, salinity, phosphate, silicates, EMU cluster, etc.)





# Goal: get the total download as small as possible

## Step 1: Generalization

One point per x,y location

- Flatten the table
  - spatial join or
  - table pivot
- Reduced number of points to 677,109 features. Data is now one row per x,y location with fields for each attribute at each depth level.
- New problem – Now we have 1,224 fields.

<input type="checkbox"/>	silicate	silicate_1	Single
<input type="checkbox"/>	depth_lvl	depth_lvl_1	Double
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cluster37	Cluster37_1	Integer
<input type="checkbox"/>	DistFromCluster37	DistFromCluster37_1	Double
<input type="checkbox"/>	Direction	Direction_1	Single
<input type="checkbox"/>	Velocity	Velocity_1	Single
<input type="checkbox"/>	pointid	pointid_2	Integer
<input type="checkbox"/>	temp	temp_2	Single
<input type="checkbox"/>	salinity	salinity_2	Single
<input type="checkbox"/>	dissO2	dissO2_2	Single
<input type="checkbox"/>	nitrate	nitrate_2	Single
<input type="checkbox"/>	phosphate	phosphate_2	Single
<input type="checkbox"/>	silicate	silicate_2	Single
<input type="checkbox"/>	depth_lvl	depth_lvl_2	Double
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cluster37	Cluster37_2	Integer
<input type="checkbox"/>	DistFromCluster37	DistFromCluster37_2	Double
<input type="checkbox"/>	Direction	Direction_2	Single

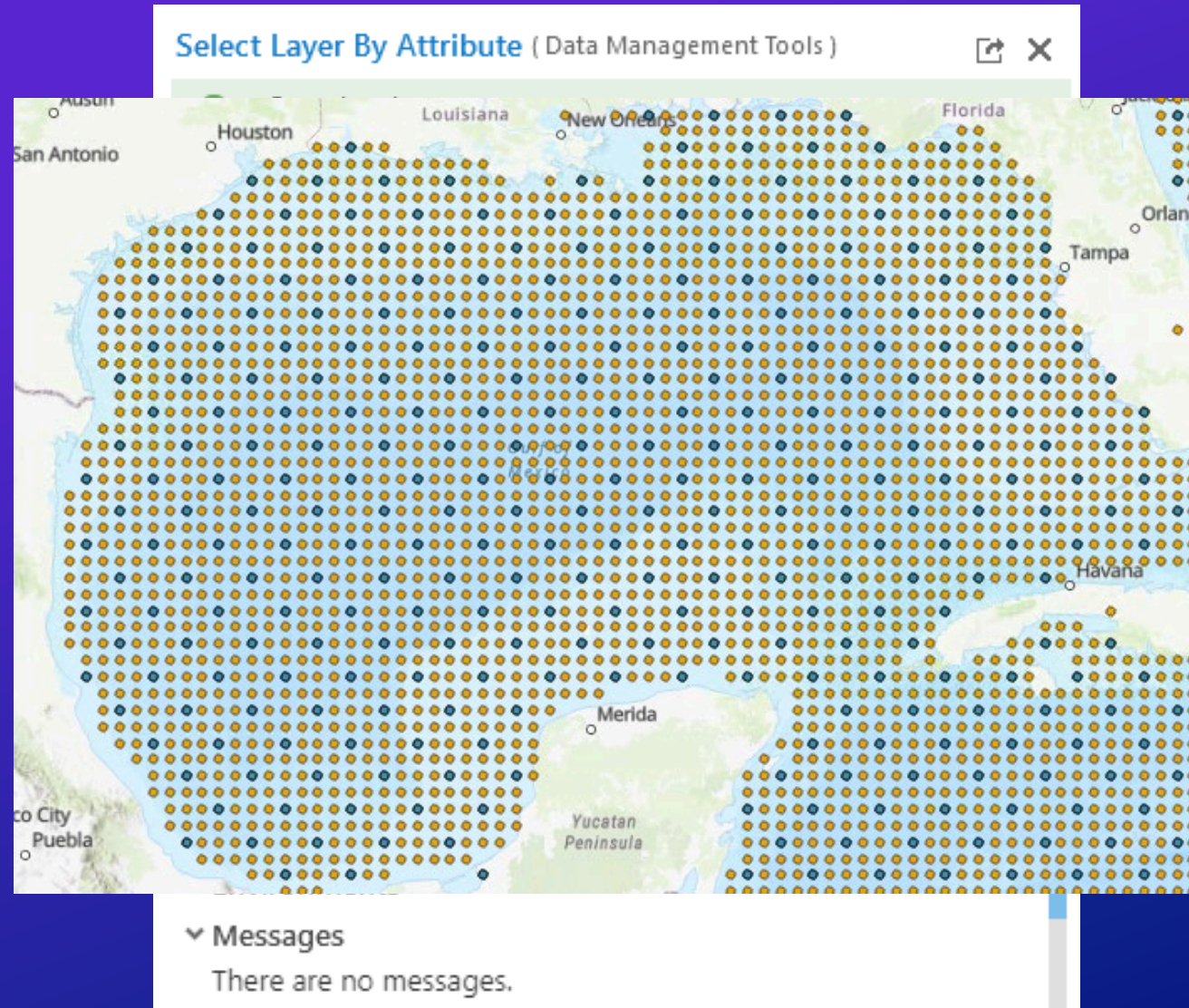


# Goal: get the total download as small as possible

## Step 2: Generalization

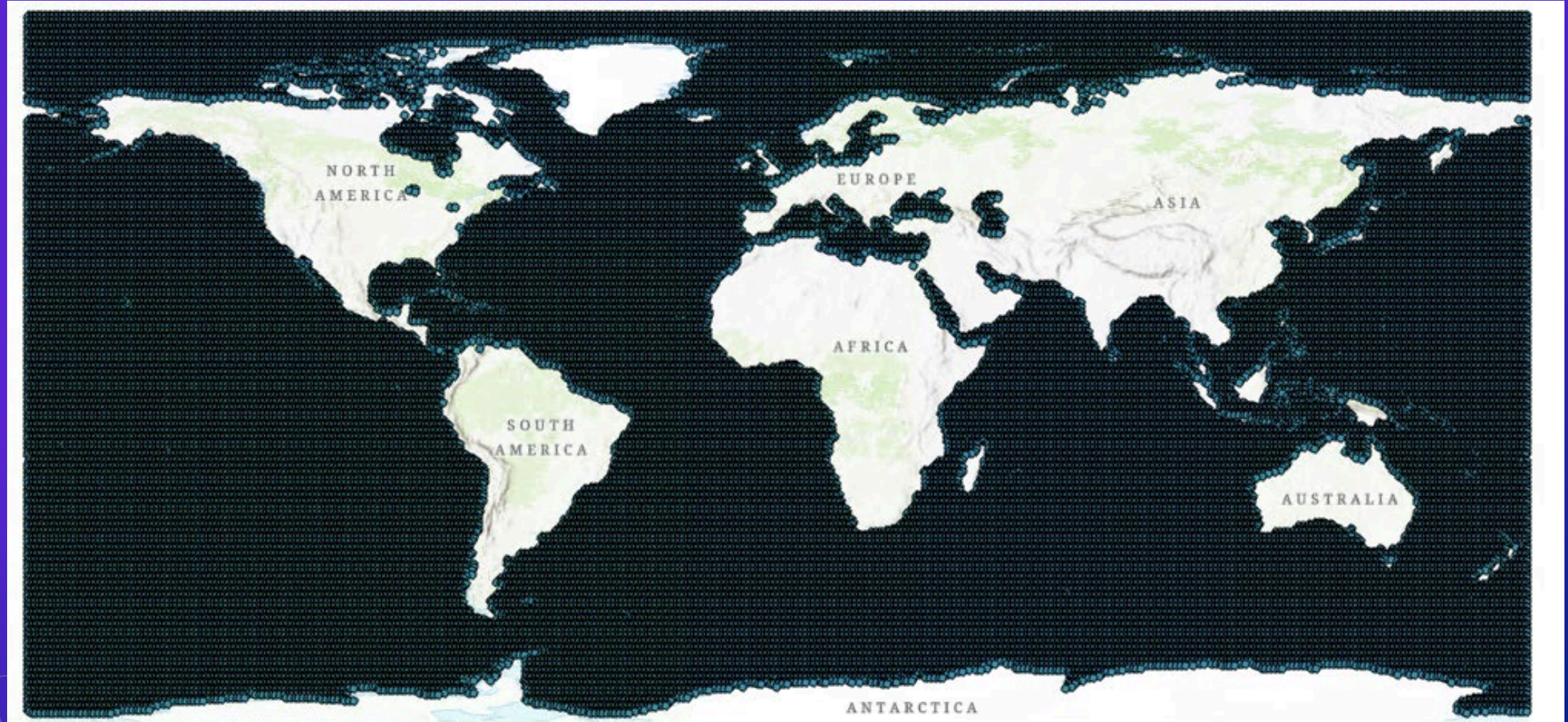
### Geometry thinning

- Thin points to every  $\frac{1}{2}$  degree (  $\frac{1}{4}$  degree resolution is too high for worldwide views)
- Reduced number of points to **84,711** features! A reasonable number to work with.





Goal: get the total download as small as possible





# Goal: get the total download as small as possible

## Step 3: Reduce columns Attribute thinning

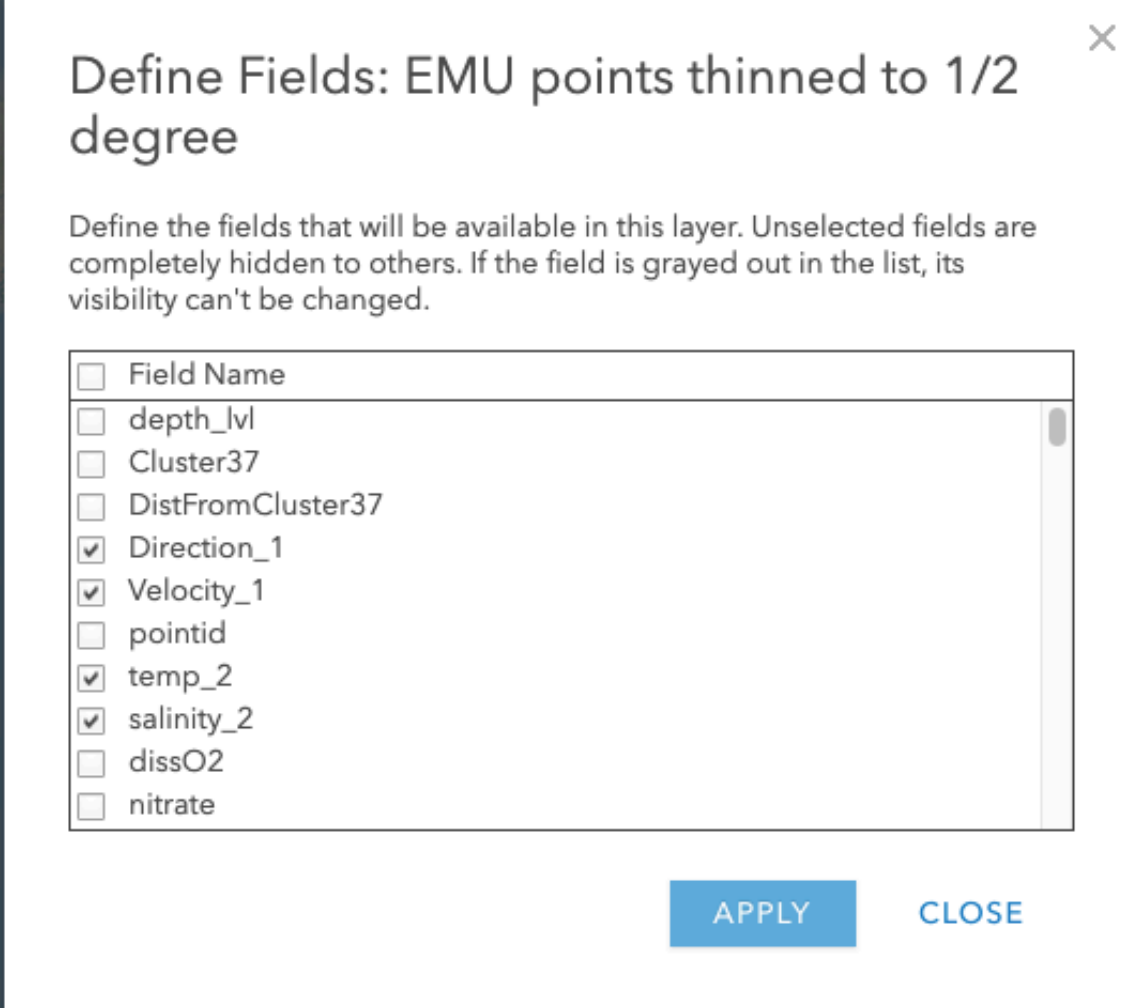
- Feature Services limit you to 1,024 fields.
- I removed ~300 fields and was able to publish the service.
- Remaining problems:
  - 960 fields is still too much data to work with on the client.
  - Setting outFields to one attribute for every depth level results in huge query string requiring the POST method (not cacheable)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Velocity	Velocity_79	Single
<input type="checkbox"/>	pointid	pointid_80	Integer
<input type="checkbox"/>	temp	temp_80	Single
<input type="checkbox"/>	salinity	salinity_80	Single
<input type="checkbox"/>	dissO2	dissO2_80	Single
<input type="checkbox"/>	nitrate	nitrate_80	Single
<input type="checkbox"/>	phosphate	phosphate_80	Single
<input type="checkbox"/>	silicate	silicate_80	Single
<input type="checkbox"/>	depth_lvl	depth_lvl_80	Double
<input type="checkbox"/>	QtrDegreeID	QtrDegreeID_80	Integer
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cluster37	Cluster37_80	Integer
<input type="checkbox"/>	DistFromCluster37	DistFromCluster37_80	Double
<input type="checkbox"/>	Direction	Direction_80	Single
<input type="checkbox"/>	Velocity	Velocity_80	Single
<input type="checkbox"/>	longitude	x_coord	Double
<input type="checkbox"/>	latitude	y_coord	Double

# Goal: get the total download as small as possible

## Step 3: Reduce columns Attribute thinning

- Create hosted Feature View and restrict fields to only the ones you need.
- Now we have ~300 fields (useable)
- Queries can request outFields using ["\*"], which can be cached.
- Set maxAge on tiles to 1 hour.
- Now we have a manageable dataset we can work with in the browser!



Define Fields: EMU points thinned to 1/2 degree

Define the fields that will be available in this layer. Unselected fields are completely hidden to others. If the field is grayed out in the list, its visibility can't be changed.

<input type="checkbox"/> Field Name
<input type="checkbox"/> depth_lvl
<input type="checkbox"/> Cluster37
<input type="checkbox"/> DistFromCluster37
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direction_1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Velocity_1
<input type="checkbox"/> pointid
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> temp_2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> salinity_2
<input type="checkbox"/> dissO2
<input type="checkbox"/> nitrate

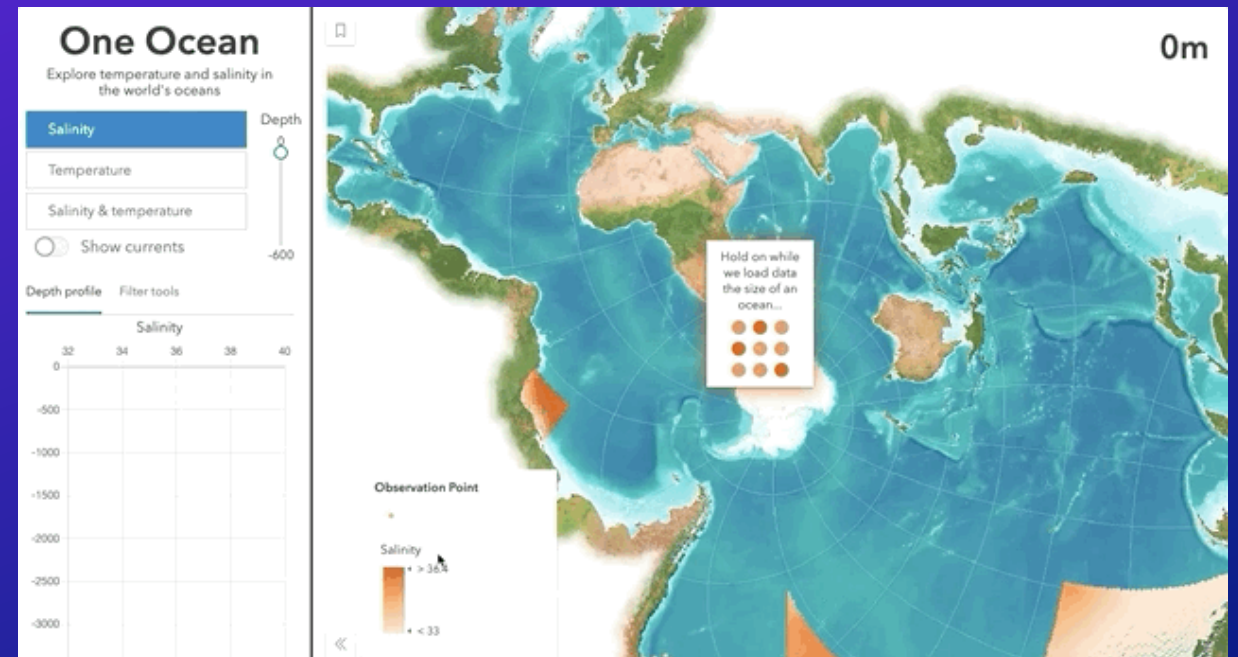
APPLY CLOSE

# Goal: get the total download as small as possible

## Step 4: Request data up front For client-side goodness

- Now we have a manageable dataset we can work with in the browser!
- Costs:
  - Still loads 280 MB of data!
  - Not useable for mobile devices
  - Initial load time is longer, but...
  - UX is a lot nicer once the data loads.

```
const emuLayer = new FeatureLayer({
  title: "Observation Point",
  portalItem: {
    id: "06de2b96a7fa42d5891c4e79e17dd347",
    portal: { ...
  },
  outFields: ["*"],
  popupEnabled: false
});
```



# Conclusion

- The ArcGIS platform does a lot behind the scenes to optimize your data and apps when loading large amounts of data, but
- YOU can do more to optimize your apps and data for better performance
  - Visualization Techniques
    - Scale-dependent filtering
    - Clustering
  - Data prep/processing
    - Reducing/generalizing features and attributes
    - Aggregation





esri

THE  
SCIENCE  
OF  
WHERE