

The Open Ecosystem; Open Standards, Open/Proprietary Technologies and Open Data

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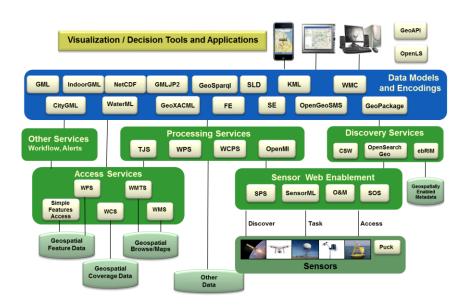


Quick Introduction to the OGC



- Not-for-profit, international consortium of 515+ industry, government, and university members
- Founded in 1994
- 40+ Geospatial Standards
- Work is based on collaboration and consensus!
- Liaisons with ISO, W3C, UN-GGIM, GEO.. and many more...
- Across many domains

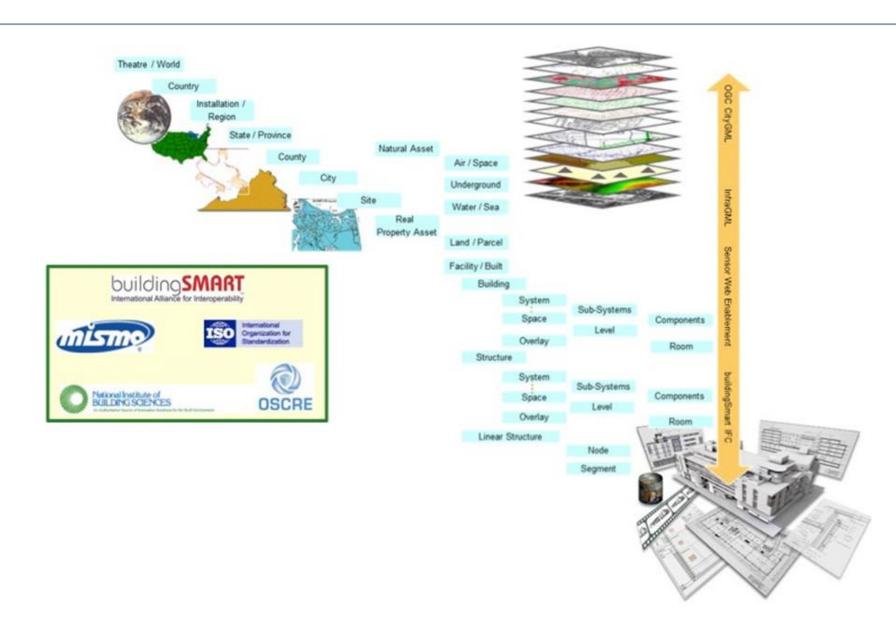
The OGC Mission: Create and curate standards that are open and freely availably available to all





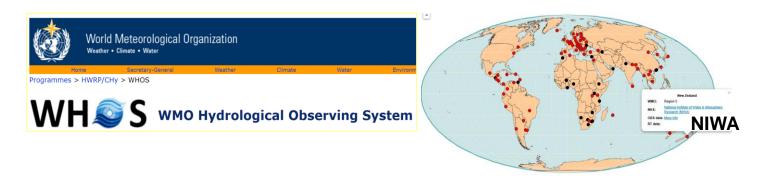
Local to Global

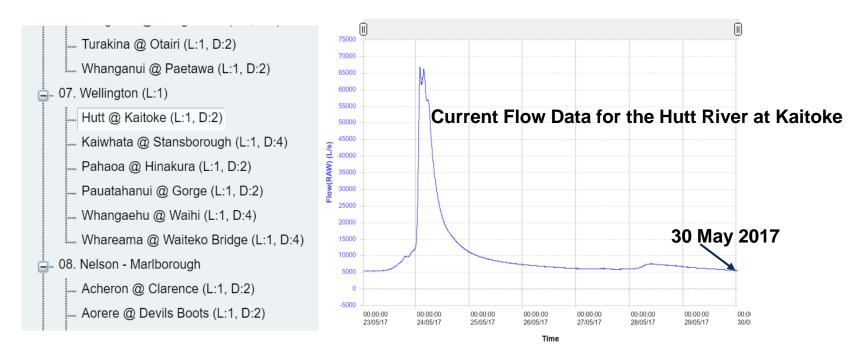














The Term "Open" is Ubiquitous



- Open standards, open and proprietary software and open data are all critical parts of successfully sharing geospatial information
- There is often confusion amongst of the above terms!
- Includes technology, policy and legal aspects

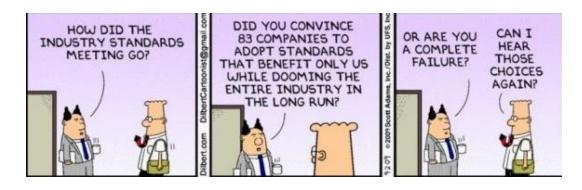


Open, Closed, Free, Proprietary, Open Architecture....

Open Standards



- Freely and publicly available; Unencumbered by patents and other intellectual property.
- Non discriminatory; Available to anyone, any organization, any time, anywhere with no restrictions.
- No license fees; No charges at any time for their use.
- Vendor neutral and data neutral; independent of any data storage model or vendor technology.
- Defined, documented, and approved by a formal consensus process. The
 consensus group remains in charge of changes and <u>no single entity controls</u>
 the standard.





Open Data



- Data that can be freely used, re-used and redistributed by anyone subject only, at most, to the requirement to attribute and sharealike.
- Most important aspects:
 - Availability and Access: Must be available as a whole and at no more than a reasonable reproduction cost, preferably by downloading over the internet. The data must also be available in a convenient and modifiable form.
 - Re-use and Redistribution: Must be provided under terms that permit re-use and redistribution including the intermixing with other datasets.
 - Universal Participation: everyone must be able to use, re-use and redistribute with no discrimination. For example, 'non-commercial' restrictions that would prevent 'commercial' use, or restrictions of use for certain purposes (e.g. only in education), are not allowed.
 - Default: Open data should be the default position.

Source: http://data.gc.ca/eng/open-data-101



Open Source



- Open source doesn't just mean access to the source code. The distribution terms of open-source software must comply with the following Sample criteria:
 - Free Redistribution
 - Includes Source Code and allows modification
 - Permits distribution of software built from modified source code.
 - No Discrimination Against Persons or Groups, or Fields of Endeavor.
 - Must Not Be Specific to a Product
 - May not restrict other software
 - Must Be Technology-Neutral

Source: http://opensource.org/docs/osd





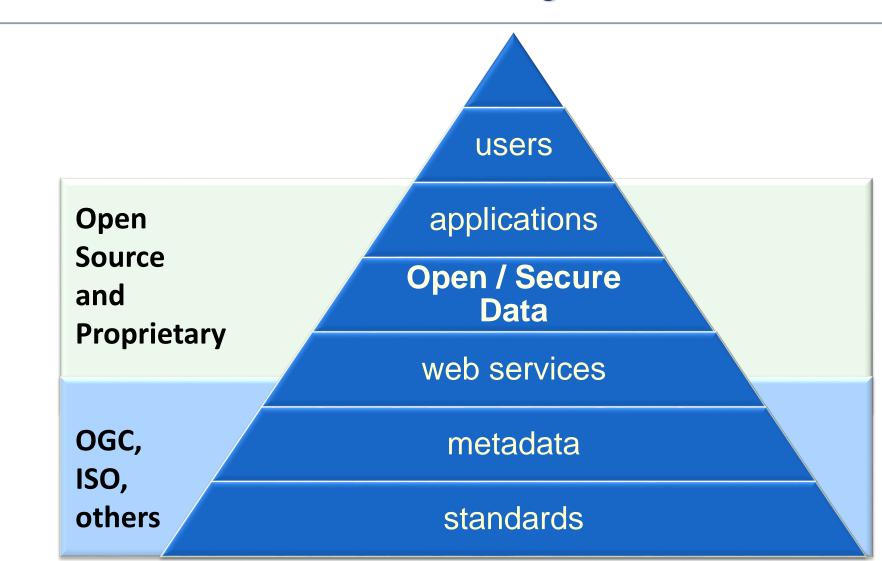
Proprietary Software



- Source code can not be viewed or changed
- Proprietary software is created by businesses who want to sell their software, but some programs that are free to use are still proprietary because the user is not allowed to change them.
- Even if the people who make the program give the source code to other people, the program will be proprietary if they do not allow:
 - Changing the code,
 - Giving the code to other people,
 - Use the code on a different computer,
 - Giving the license to another organization without permission.
- OGC vendor members support both Open Standards and Architectures to enable interoperability for their clients
- Approx. 40% of OGC members are commercial (200+)
- Full list: http://www.opengeospatial.org/ogc/members



How does it all fit together?



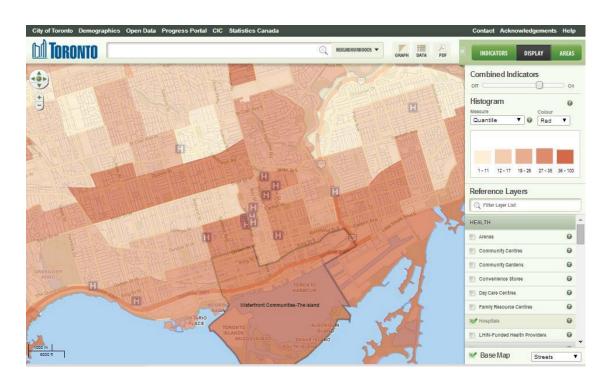


Example Implementation; Local



City of Toronto

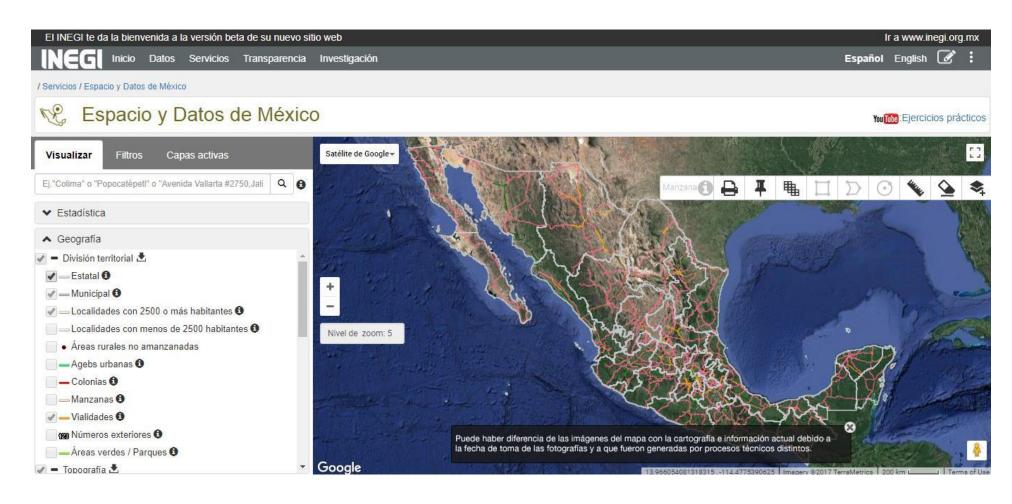
- Based on an Open
 Data Policy, all
 information from City
 departments is
 available
- Uses a combination of both proprietary and open Source technologies
- Interoperability enabled through use of OGC standards



City of Toronto Well Being Portal http://map.toronto.ca/wellbeing/

Example Implementation; National

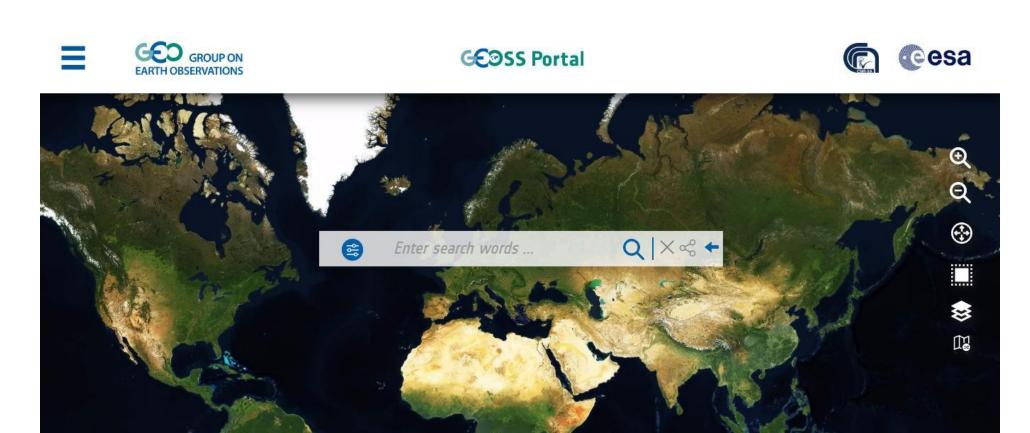






Example Implementation; Global







One More Aspect



- Open Standards do not necessarily imply open access to data for anyone/everyone!
- This is both a policy decision (for example, data considered private/sensitive) and an IT decision (e.g. who has access to secure information/data)
- The Open Ecosystem can run behind a firewall, based on a private cloud, in a secure environment as well as one that is publically

available, or both!

- Examples;
 - UK Met Office (Defense Weather)
 - NGA (US)



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It's a Big Tent – Room for all!





Khan Shatyr, billed as the world's biggest tent and built by Turkish hotelier and construction magnate Fettah Tamince and his partners, is seen after its opening in Astana July 6, 2010.

REUTERS/MUKHTAR KHOLDORBEKOV

Thank You



Open Geospatial Consortium

www.opengeospatial.org

OGC Standards - freely available

www.opengeospatial.org/standards

OGC on YouTube

http://www.youtube.com/user/ogcvideo



OGC TC/PC Meetings – Delft, March 2017

Guide to Role of Geospatial Standards



Link to: Guide to the Role of Geospatial Standards

Link to: Companion document on Standards Recommendation by Tier

Interested in participating? Trevor Taylor

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