Knowledge On-Demand

Future Legal and Policy Requirements

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Smart Phone is our ubiquitous connection to the real world



3.6 Billion unique users¹

50% uptake = global average



Potential to leapfrog fixed-line technology



1. https://www.statista.com/topics

Questions and Answers

Questions unpredictable

Leave the data where it is and let the analytics do the work





How much land was cleared illegally in last 5 years



On-Demand Knowledge Road Block 1 – Hardcoded Analytics



Semantic Web – Making Data Smart

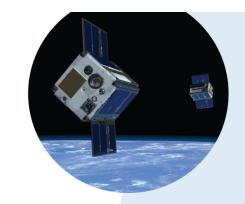
Third stage in the Evolution of the Web





50 billion IoT devices by 2020¹

> Capacity to generate and infer new Knowledge



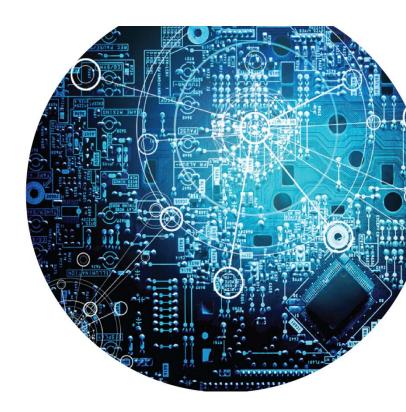
Unprecedented sources of machinereadable data





Al Landscape for Knowledge On-demand

- Speech Recognition
- Natural Language Processing
- Machine-learning
- Deep-learning
- Predictive Apps
- Image Recognition
- Knowledge Representation
 - Ontologies
 - Vocabularies



New tools for nextgeneration spatial infrastructures

The Traditional Query Process



Time consuming manual process

Knowledge On-Demand Query Process

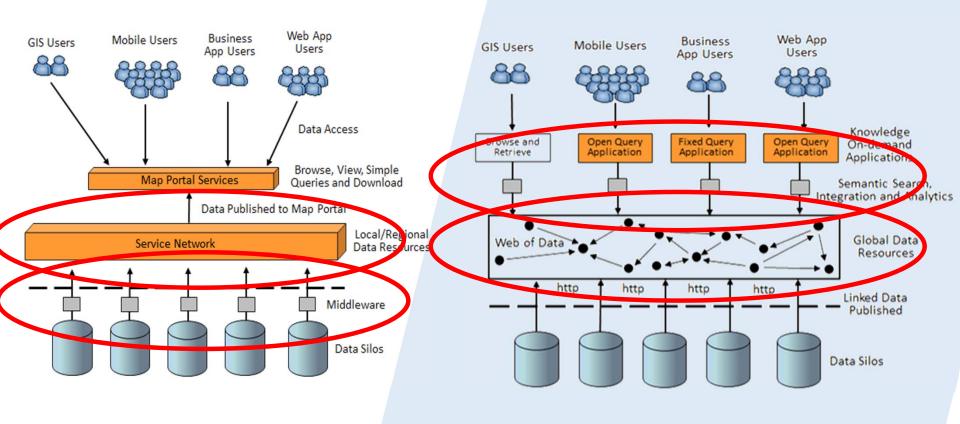


Ability to infer knowledge Automatically

Government can support innovative query applications by publishing machine-readable data

The market will establish new business models

Major Differences



Next Generation Infrastructure

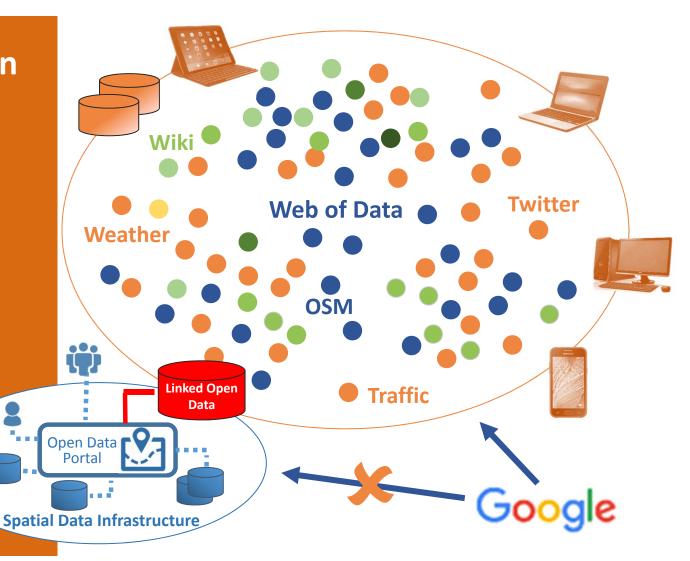
Designed for Knowledge-OUT

Open Query Applications

Linked Data accessible via the

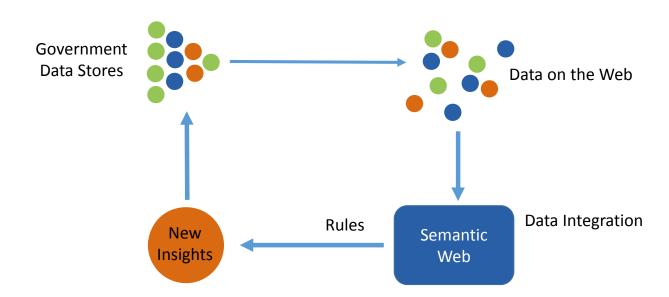
Web

Global data integration



Semantic Web Future

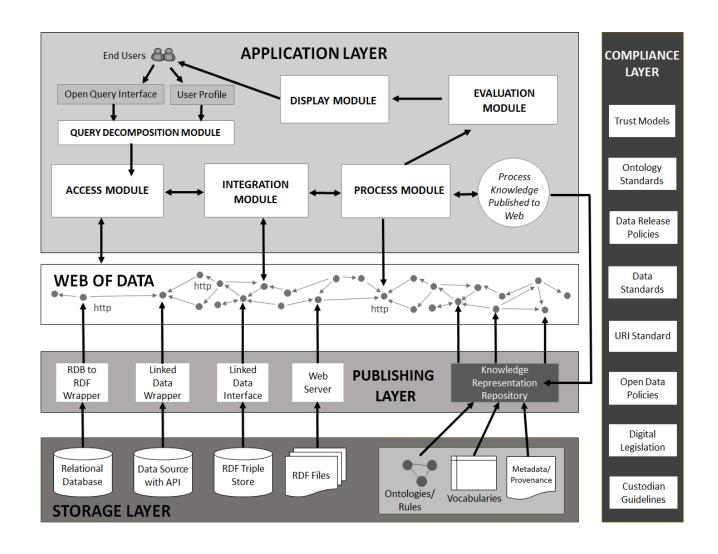
Linked Data



Who owns the new insights.

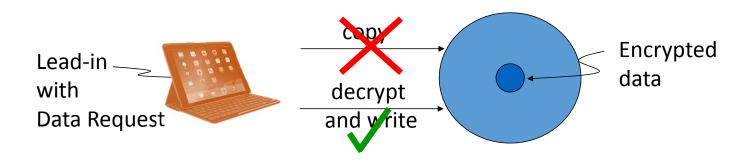
Will inferencing/auto aggregation reveal national security

Intellectual property rights do not generally apply to facts and "information" per se, but rather the maps, images and datasets



Data Release - Self descriptive

Digital Rights Management



Knowledge On-demand requires a rethink and redesign in the way data and supporting services are structured (Digital handling)

Next Generation Systems

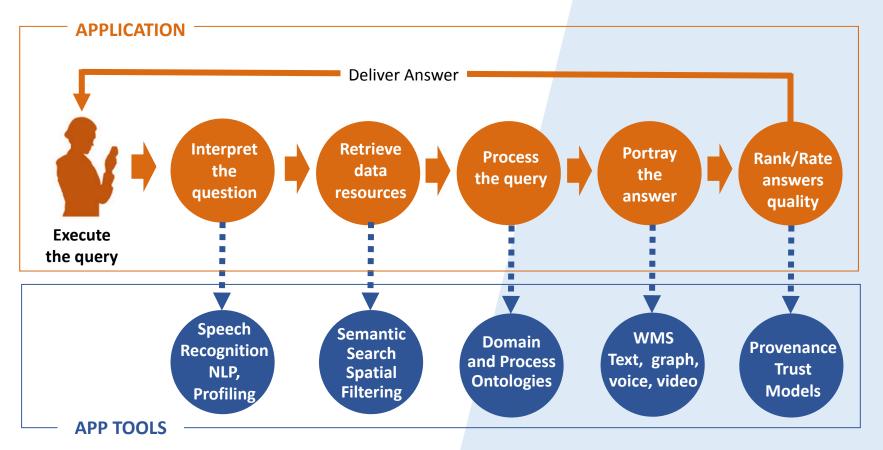


Answers to questions NOT access to data



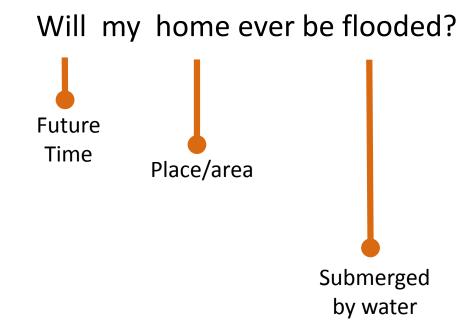
Information Privacy?

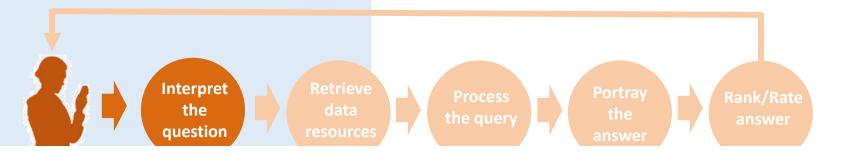
Open Query Process



Natural Language Processing Used to decompose a human query.

Machine learning used to infer meaning



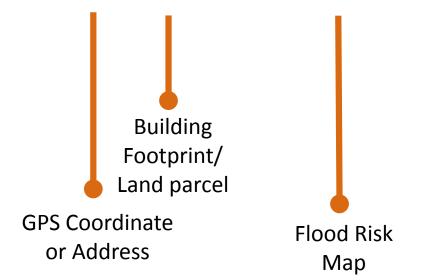


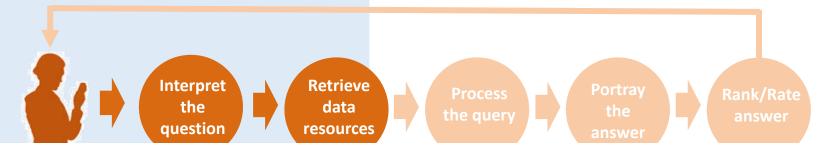
Semantic Search and Spatial Filtering

Identifies and filters data relevant to a users query and context

Improves simple metadata searches

Will my home ever be flooded?



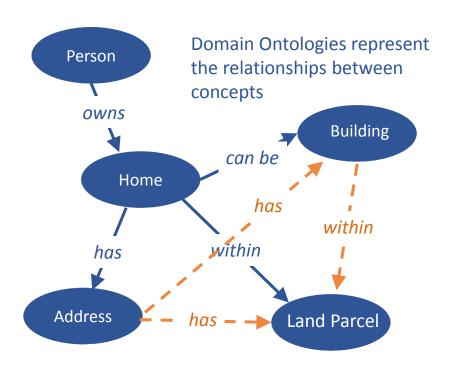


The knowledge to answer a question initially comes from humans.

What, Where, Why, When, and How.

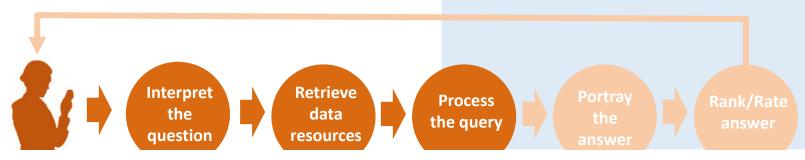
Machines learn from this knowledge.





Domain Ontologies
are used to
represent
knowledge in a
particular domain.

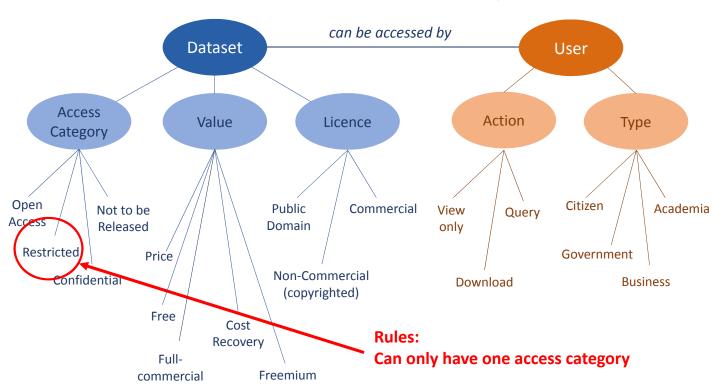
They are shareable and reusable.



Need for ontology for data licensing and use

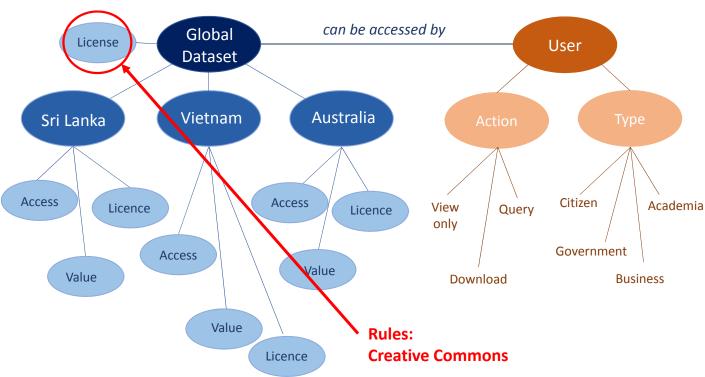
Data Release Ontology

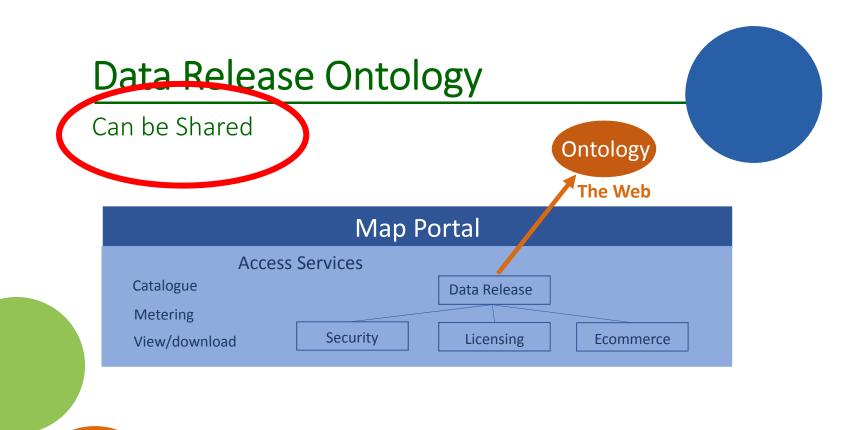
Understand what elements exist and how they relate



Data Release Ontology

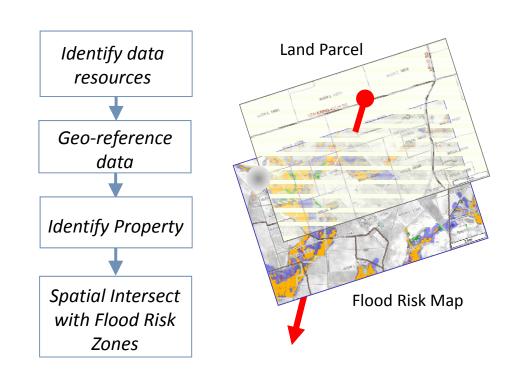
Can Manage Intellectual Property

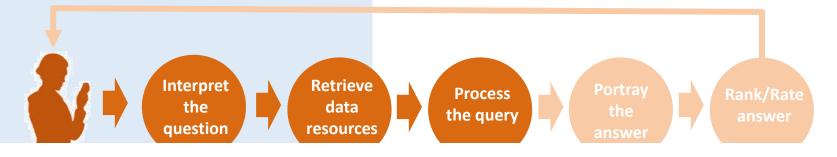




Process Ontologies
are used to compile,
coordinate and run
a series of processes
to answer a query.

They are shareable and reusable.





Global Geospatial Community Issue – who owns the ontologies

Policies for sharing Knowledge Representation

Ontology Libraries **Exist**

Developers need not start from scratch



Linked Open Vocabularies (LOV)

Ontology Libraries **Exist**

Developers need not start from scratch

There is a need to coordinate these knowledge repositories



Linked Open Vocabularies (LOV)

frappe - FraPPE: Frame, Pixel, Place, Event vocabulary

http://streamreasoning.org/ontologies/frappe#

FraPPE is a vocabulary to enable Visual Analytics operations on geo-spatial time varying data. By enabling Visual Analytics instruments FraPPE ease the capture, correlation and comparison operations on geo-spatial data from different sources evolving over time @en

g50k - 50K Gazetteer Vocabulary

http://data.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/ontology/50kGazetteer/

A vocabulary developed to describe the Ordance Survey 50k Gazetteer linked data @en

geo - WGS84 Geo Positioning

http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/wgs84_pos

A vocabulary for representing latitude, longitude and altitude information in the WGS84 geodetic reference datum. @en

geod - Administrative vocabulary for Norway

http://vocab.lenka.no/geo-deling

Vocabulary describing the administrative subdivision of Norway @en

geof - Geo Features

http://www.mindswap.org/2003/owl/geo/geoFeatures20040307.owl

This ontology contains geographic feature classes and associated properties including classes and properties for describing the spatial location of the geographic feature. The classes and properties have been defined based on an ESRI dataset. @en

Portray Answers

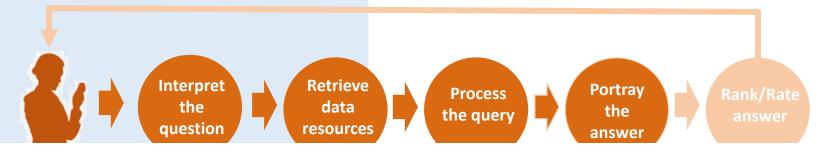
Query dependent

Application dependent

User preference dependent e.g. Google™



Q



portraying query responses

Google

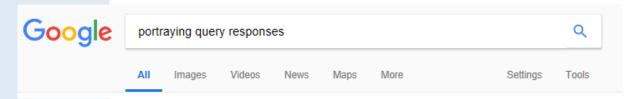
Who owns the visualisation of a query response

Portray Answers

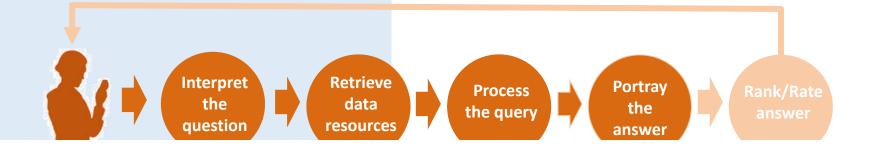
Query dependent

Application dependent

User preference dependent e.g. Google™







Ranking according to accuracy Rating according to relevance

No models currently exist for geospatial analytics/queries







TS 16949













Nutrition Facts

Serving Size 1 cup (85g) (3 oz.)

Servings per container 2.5

Amount per serving

Calories 45 Calories from Fat 0 % Daily Value

Total Fat Og Saturated Fat Og Cholesterol Oma 0% Sodium 55 mg Total Carbohydrate 10g 3%

Dietary Fiber 3g Sugars 5g

itamin A 360% • Vitamin C 8% • Calcium 2% • Iron 09

Calories: Less than 65g Sat. Fat Less than Cholesterol Less than 2.400mg 2.400m Less than

Calories per gram: Fat 9 • Carbohydrate 4 • Protein 4

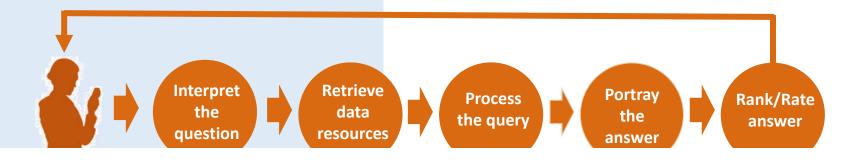
Ingredients: Carrots.











Provenance

New level for Warrantability

Legal/policy issues Publishing data Third party DRM

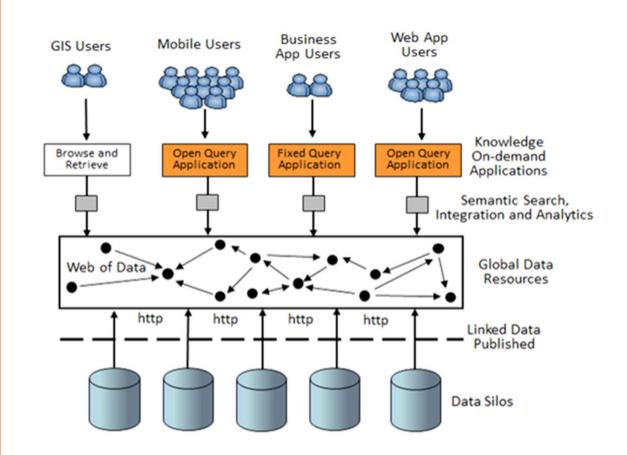
Next Generation infrastructure

Designed for Knowledge -OUT

Open Query Applications

Linked Data accessible via the Web

Global data integration



Problems PEST

Consequences Rationale

Data Custodians do not understand their responsibility

Information Not shared, not usable No obligation about open data Uncertainty – what should be open Priority – no mandatory obligation Accountability – better safe than sorry

Goals and Activities for working groups

Solutions IGIF Part 2

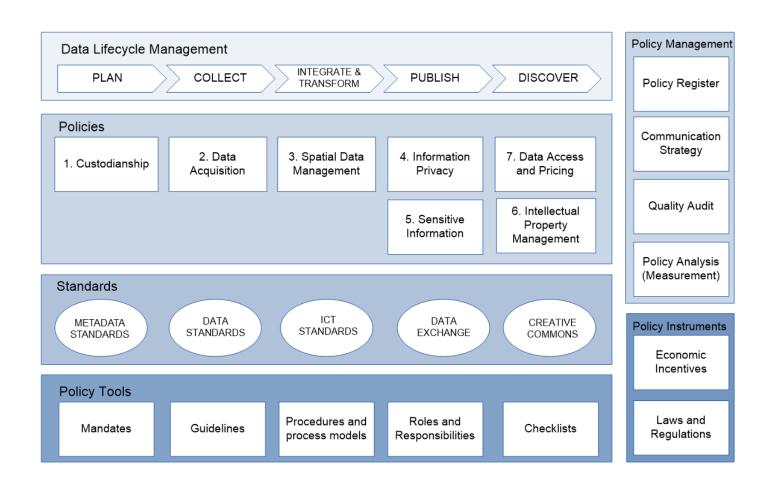
Measures

Data Custodianship policy and guidelines
Mandates
Data Framework
Data Sharing and Release Act
National Geospatial Strategy (datasets recognised as being of national importance)

Increase in use of standards – thus interoperability Increase in accessible data Increase in use of data Increase in applications developed using data Economic growth

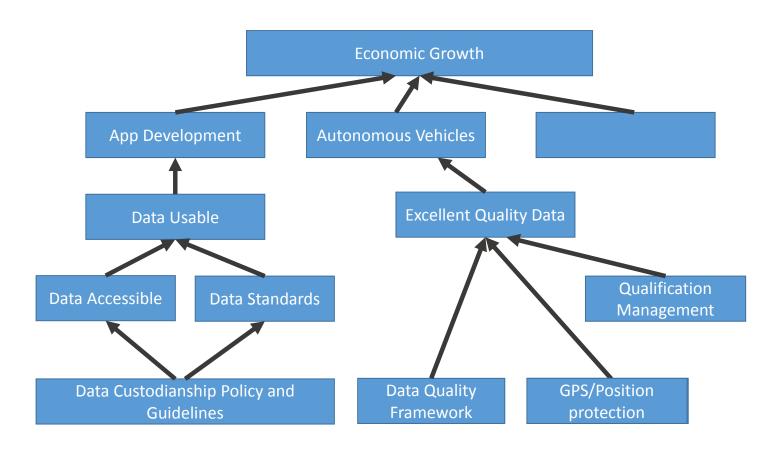
Goals

- Legal and Policy Strategic Pathway (Achieving IGIF Goals)
 - Establish practise examples, implementation approaches,
 - · Licensing and pricing frameworks
 - Coherent legal, data and technical infrastructure
- Privacy, Digital Rights Management and Data Security
 - Data protection laws
 - Balance access and privacy
 - Data release classifications
- New Technologies (Risk, new laws, vehicle/phone tracking)
 - Drones
 - · Digitalisation first choice (linked data?)
 - Autonomous vehicles
 - The U.S. government works to minimize human sources of GPS interference through spectrum regulations (domestic and international), interference detection and mitigation efforts, and law enforcement.
 - Legislation needs updating re new technologies
- Data Usability (Increase Digital Maturity) (Open data, sharing, standards)
 - SDGs integrated geostatistical data
- Legal Interoperability, Collaboration, Multidisciplinary Approaches, Global Networks
 - Communication tools for policy development but also recognise L & P documents are a tool for communication
 - Mandates
 - The part L and P places in sustainable digitisation
 - Working in a legal and ethical environment
 - Support innovation
 - Alignment across Ministries
 - · Policy for Supply chain alignment (Process as well as alignment to government strategy and initiatives)



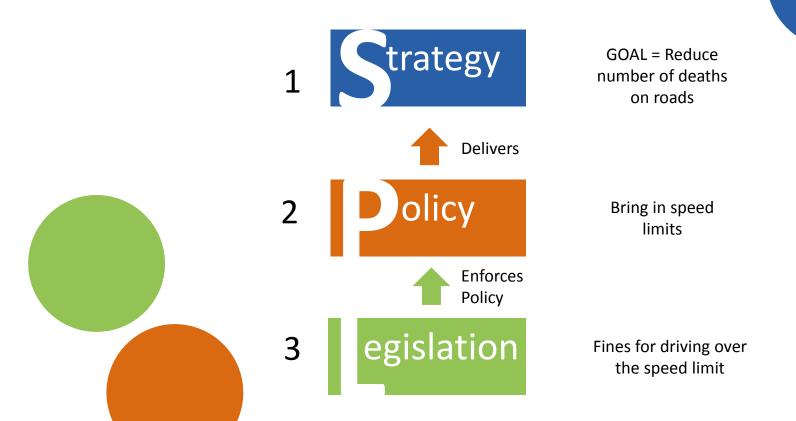
Benefits of legislative reforms to ensure geospatial programs progress

- Improves business competitiveness
- Better services for citizens
- Supports preparedness and comprehensive security
- Maintains and develops efficient administrations
- Improve Digital Maturity
- Tools for Stakeholder engagement



Why Policy Fails!

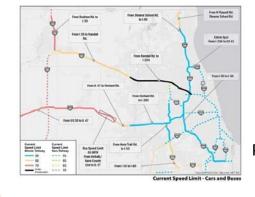
Get the Order right



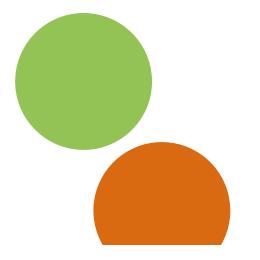
Get the Timing right

Allow for Transition

Dolicy



Planning

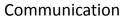




Get the Timing right

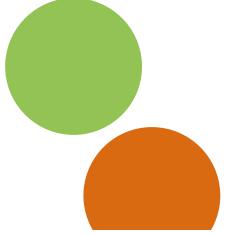
Allow for Transition







Processes



Communicate How



Tonga

- People. Business, land
- Land = social political and environmental connotations
- No Survey Act
- Climate Change is significant issue
- Sufficiently resourced to achieve strategy for sustainable development
- Strategy With National Action Plans
- Pacific Geospatial and surveying Council strategy 2017-2020.
- Challenge not to lose momentum
- Partners NZ Surveyors (LINZ) and Australia
- Building blocks are not there modern geodetic reference framework