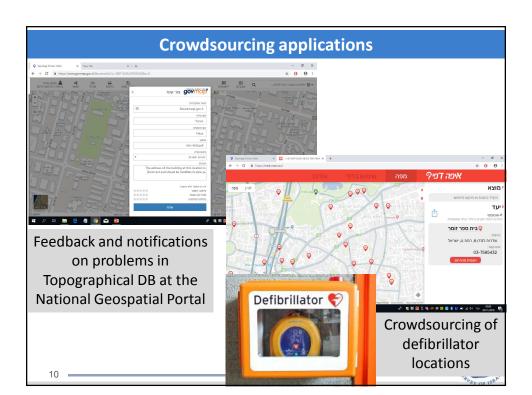


# **Crowdsourcing Vs wisdom of the crowd Vs Expert Sourcing**

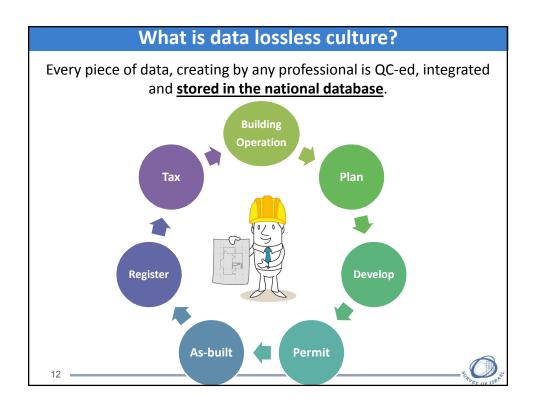
- Crowdsourcing: the act of obtaining information from a large group of people
- Wisdom of the crowd is the collective opinion of a group of individuals
- Expert-sourcing: the act of obtaining information from a large group of experts



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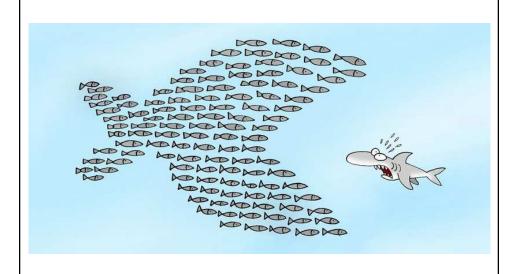


### How to create a data lossless culture?

- 1. How to identify all the data generating parties?
- 2. How to convince organizations and people to share data? Despite the many barriers (legal, security, privacy, copyrights, tradition)
- 3. How to deal with different data format, structures and types which makes it hard to reuse data? Large amount of information unstructured.
- 4. How can we perform quality control on so many datasets?
- 5. How can we integrate all the data into a uniform database?

13

# The power of collaboration



14

# How to identify all the data generating parties?

- The inter-agency GIS committee was established in 1997 by a prime-minister order. It is Chaired by the SOI Director General.
- The committee has delegates from 45 governmental offices and 256 local authorities. This year the committee teams had 22 meetings with 176 participants.
- The key objective of the committee was to promote efficient use of GIS in the national level through data and knowledge sharing, and standards and working procedure development.

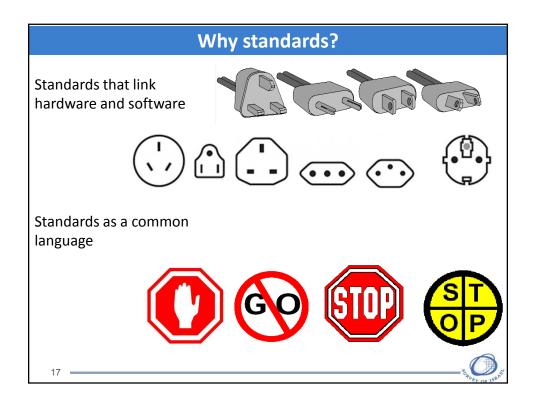


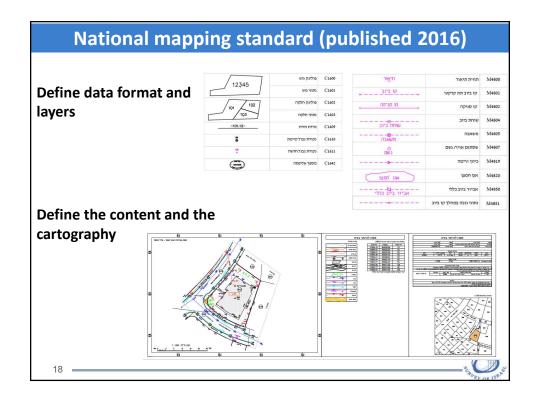
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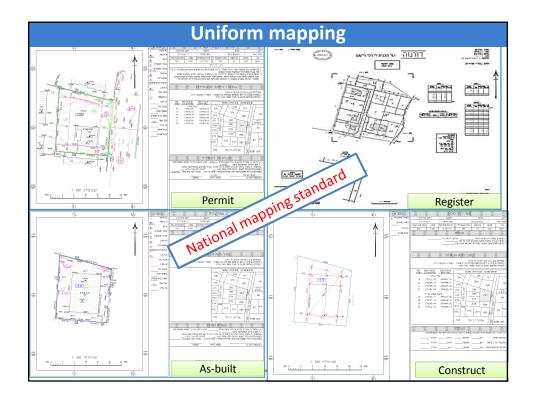
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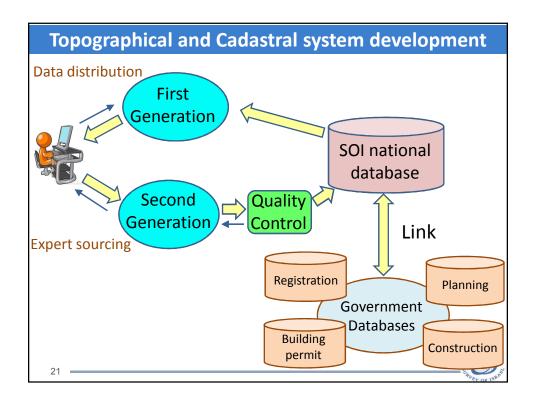


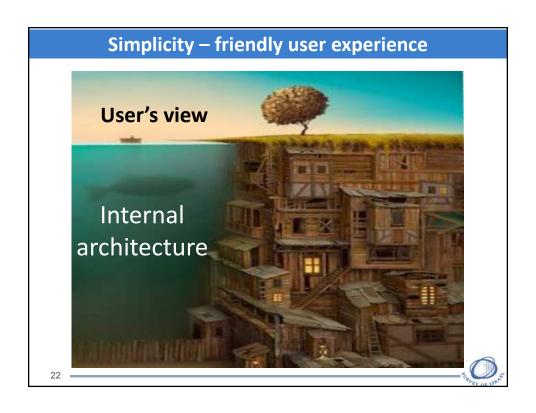


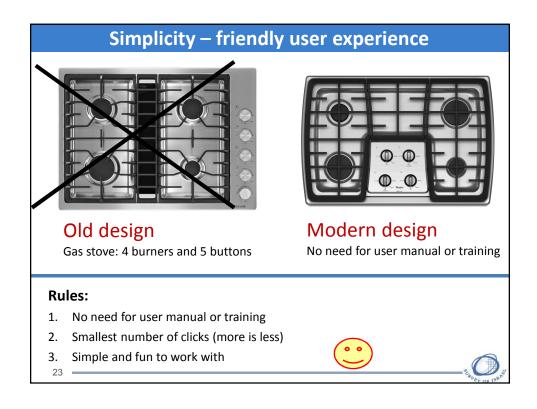
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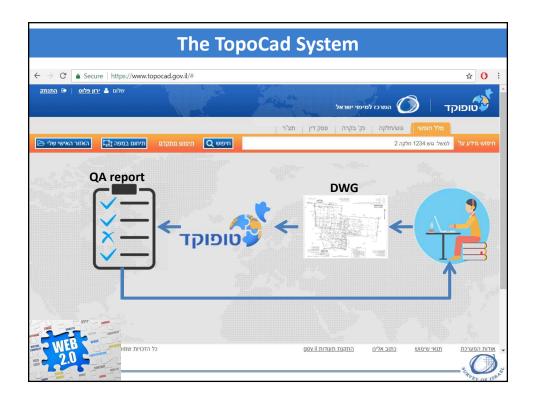
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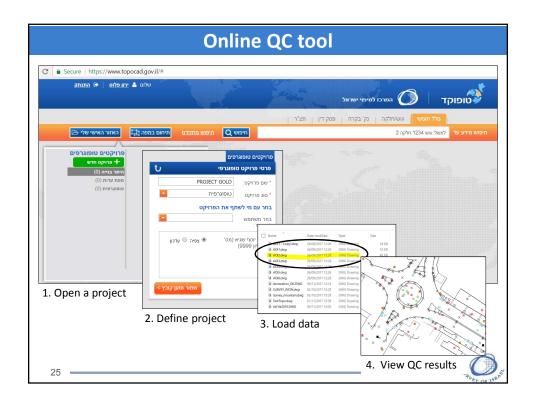
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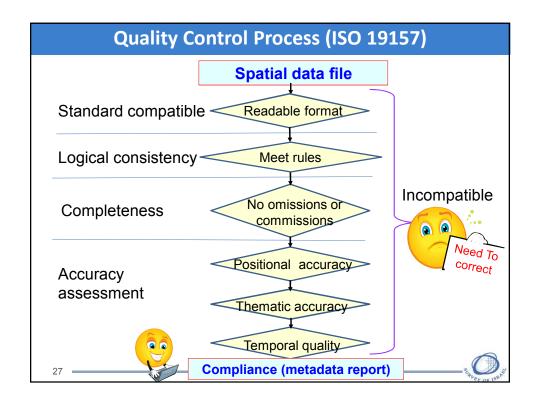












# **Logical consistency**

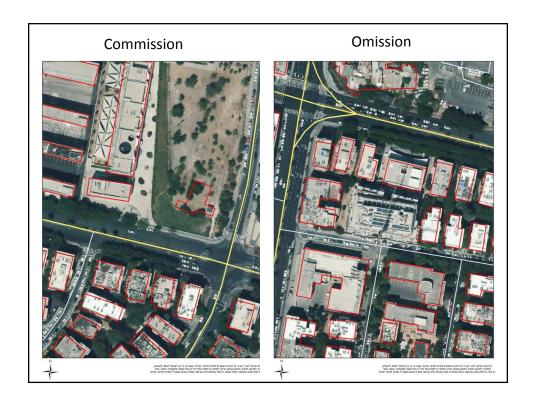


The program finds elements that do not conform to (logical) rules:

- Topology issues (Closed buildings overshoots & undershoots)
- Topographic elements that appear in an incorrect layer (a road in a layer of buildings)
- Contour lines crossing each other
- A fence corner that appears inside a road
- Parcels overlapping each other (forming parcels smaller than 3 square meters)
- Duplicated lines

# Completeness

- Completeness includes missing information (omissions) or information that appear in the file and not in reality (additions)
- The content of the map is defined in the specifications and match the map scale.
- Completeness test are performed interactively by overlaying the data file on top of a orthophotography at the proper scale.
- An error matrix is used to report of completeness



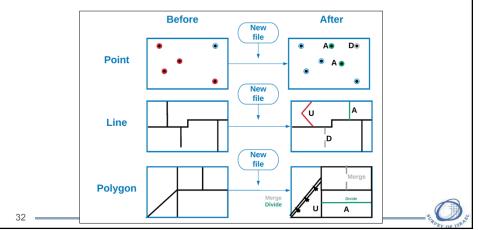
## Thematic and positional accuracy

- Tests for thematic and positional accuracy are performed by field checking (of a sample) of objects in the map and comparing the field with the data on the map
- What is the attribute value (type of tree) in the map and what is the correct value in the field.
- Root mean squared error is used to evaluate the positional accuracy. It is calculated from the differences between a value in the map and an accurately measured position in the field.

$$RMSEx = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (dx_i)^2}{n_x}}$$

# The data integration process (conflation)

- Data integration is a complex process which is currently done semi-automatically (interactively).
- The computer identifies features to Add, Delete and Updata
- A human operator has to approve the change.



# Summary

- Data is generated every steps of governmental and engineering activities
- Expert sourcing is the process of acquiring these data and making a useful database from it.
- · We presented a working process.
- Some challenges that will be solved are:
  - A complete automatic process for the quality control and the conflation
  - Comprehensive treatment of the intellectual property rights



33

# Thanks you So, Where are we exactly?

