

Taking Advantage of Innovation and FAIR Principles



2023-09-06 | Scott Simmons, Chief Standards Officer, OGC

- Findable
- Accessible
- Interoperable
- Reusable





- Findable
- Accessible
- Interesting
- Reusable



- Findable
- Accessible
- Interesting
- Reusable
- Less
- Yawning



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- Less
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Fair: adjective > marked by impartiality and honesty: free from self-interest, prejudice, or favoritism *Merriam-Webster*



...but remember

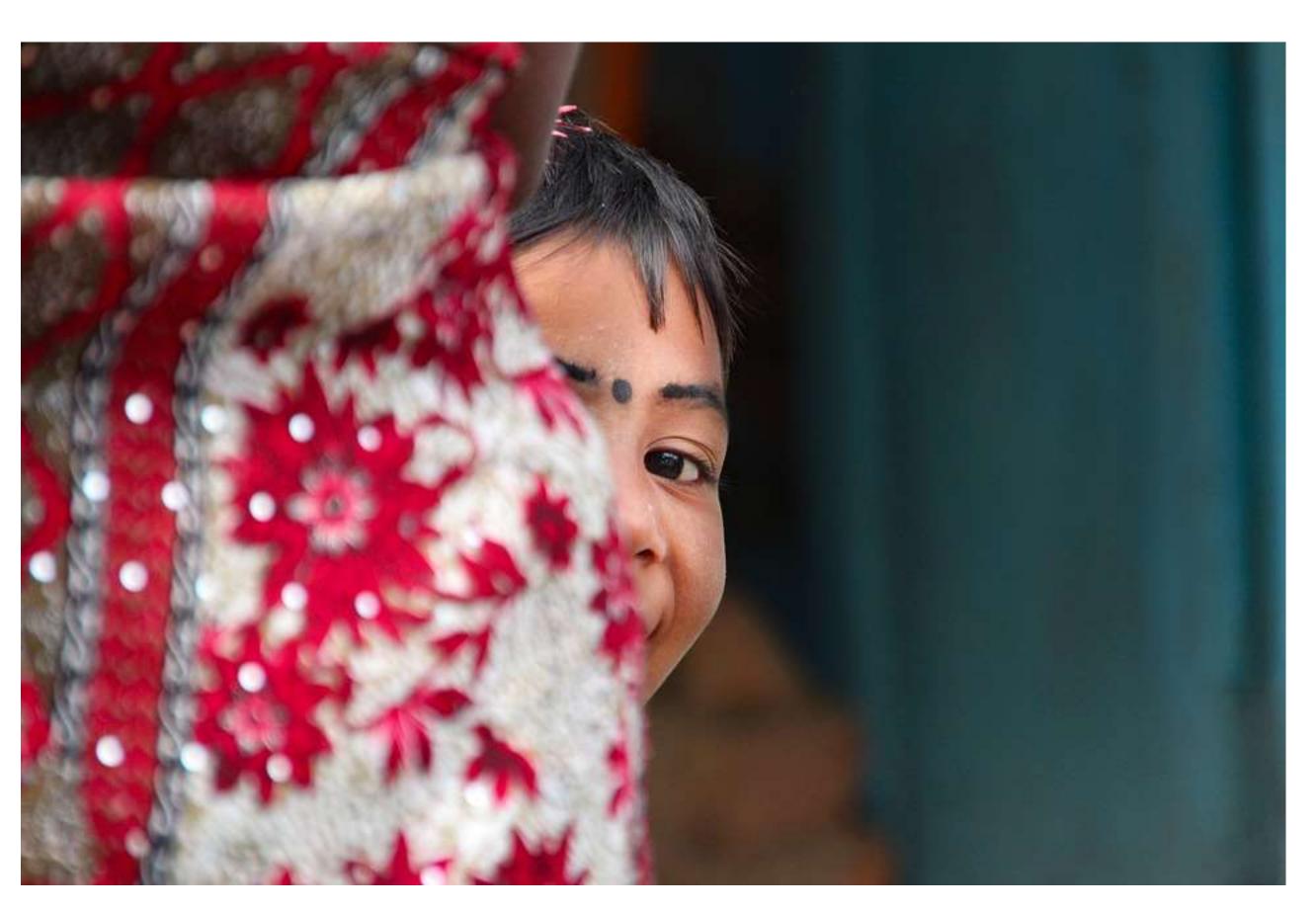
- One size does not
 - Fit
 - All
 - In
 - Reality



Nebraska State Fair

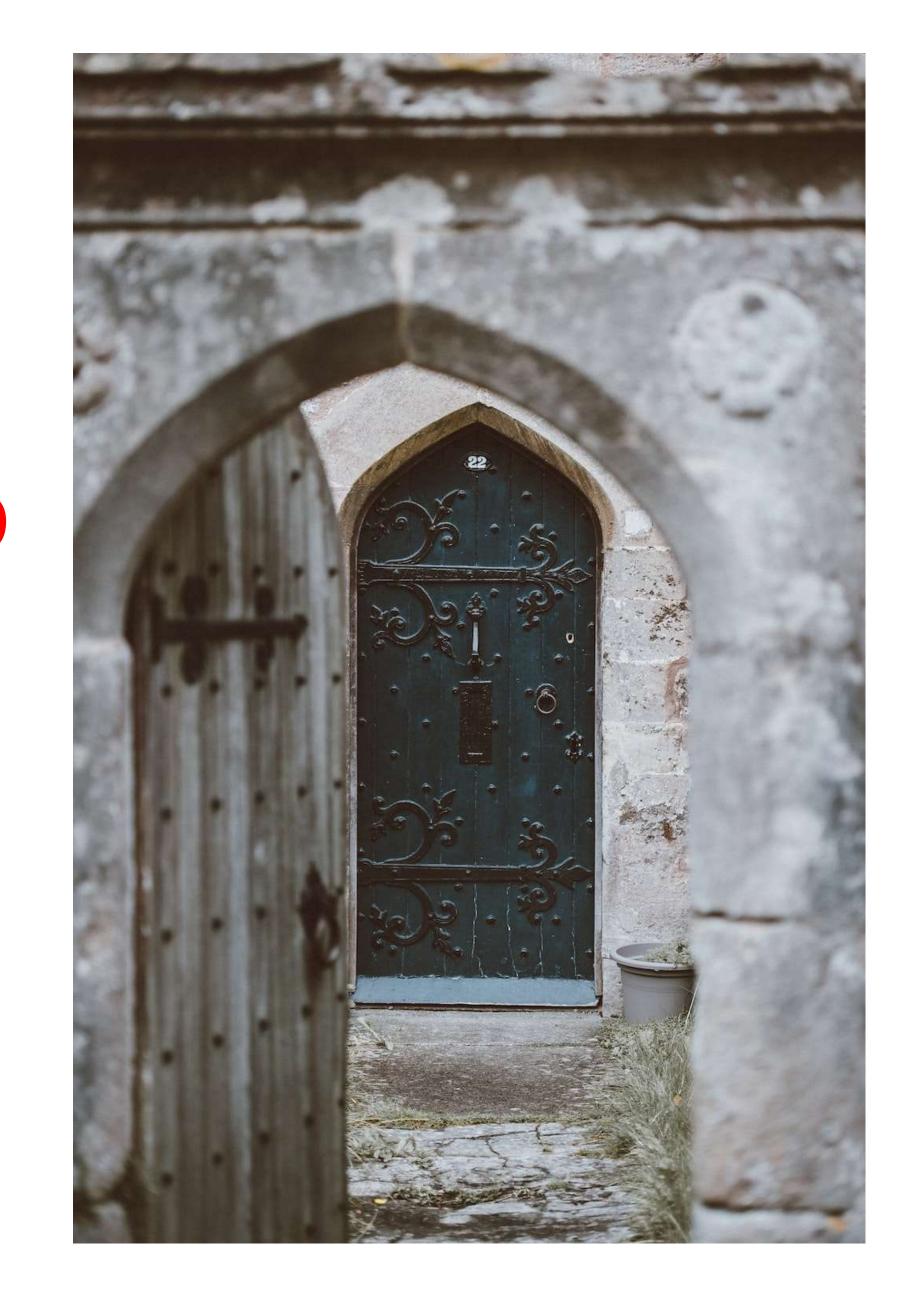


- Findable first, you have to find the data
- Accessible
- Interoperable
- Reusable



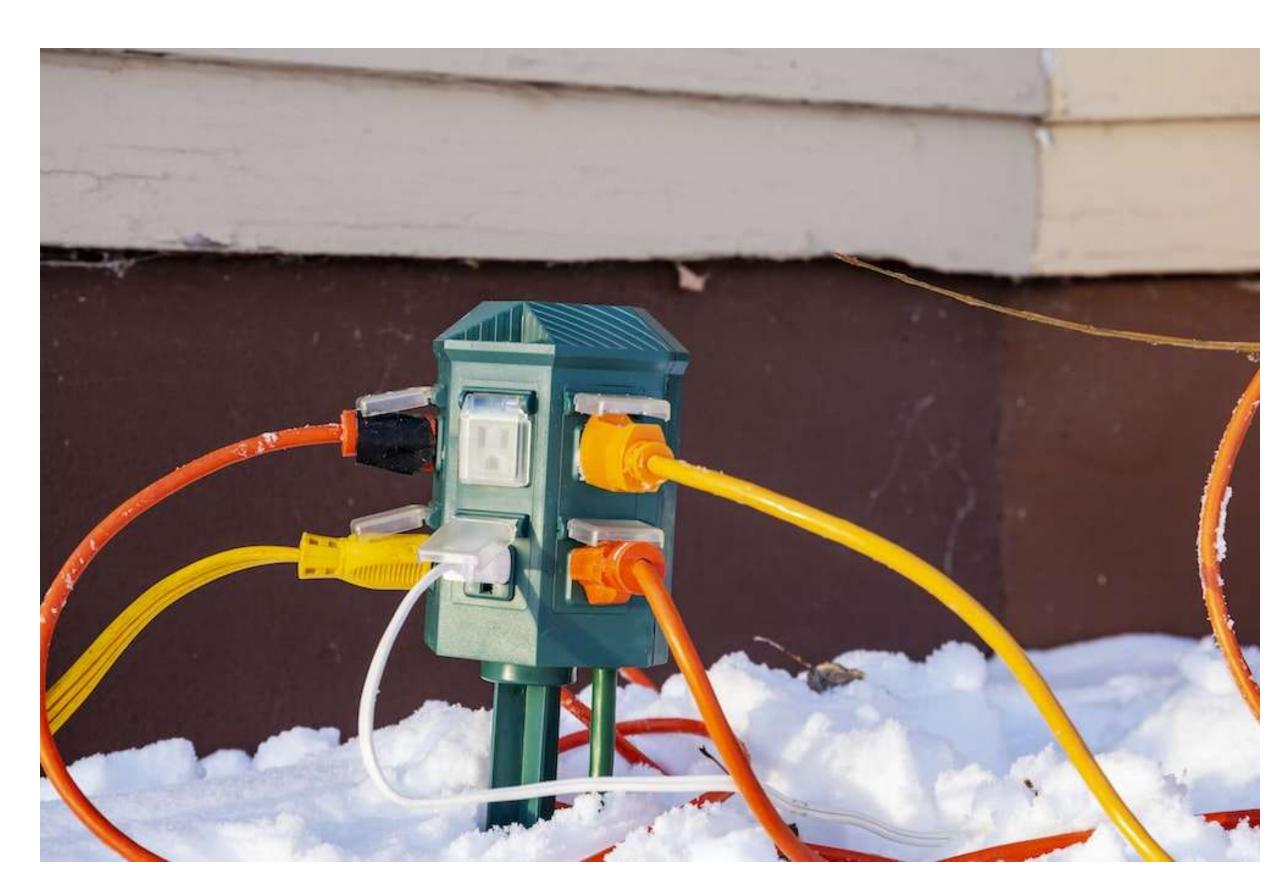


- Findable
- Accessible then you need to get to the data
- Interoperable
- Reusable



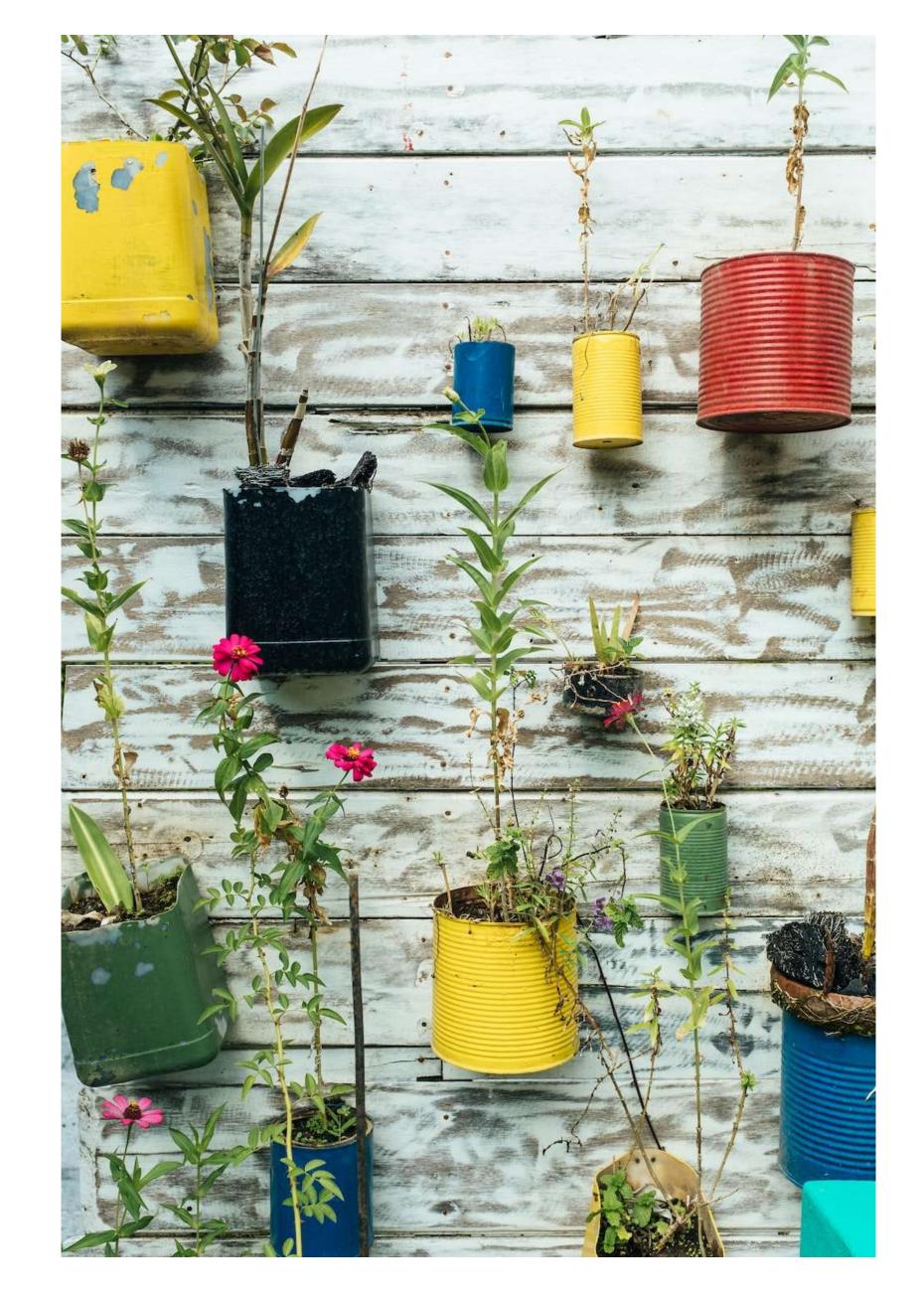


- Findable
- Accessible
- Interoperable once accessed, the data should work with other data
- Reusable





- Findable
- Accessible
- Interoperable
- Reusable interoperate to satisfy many scenarios







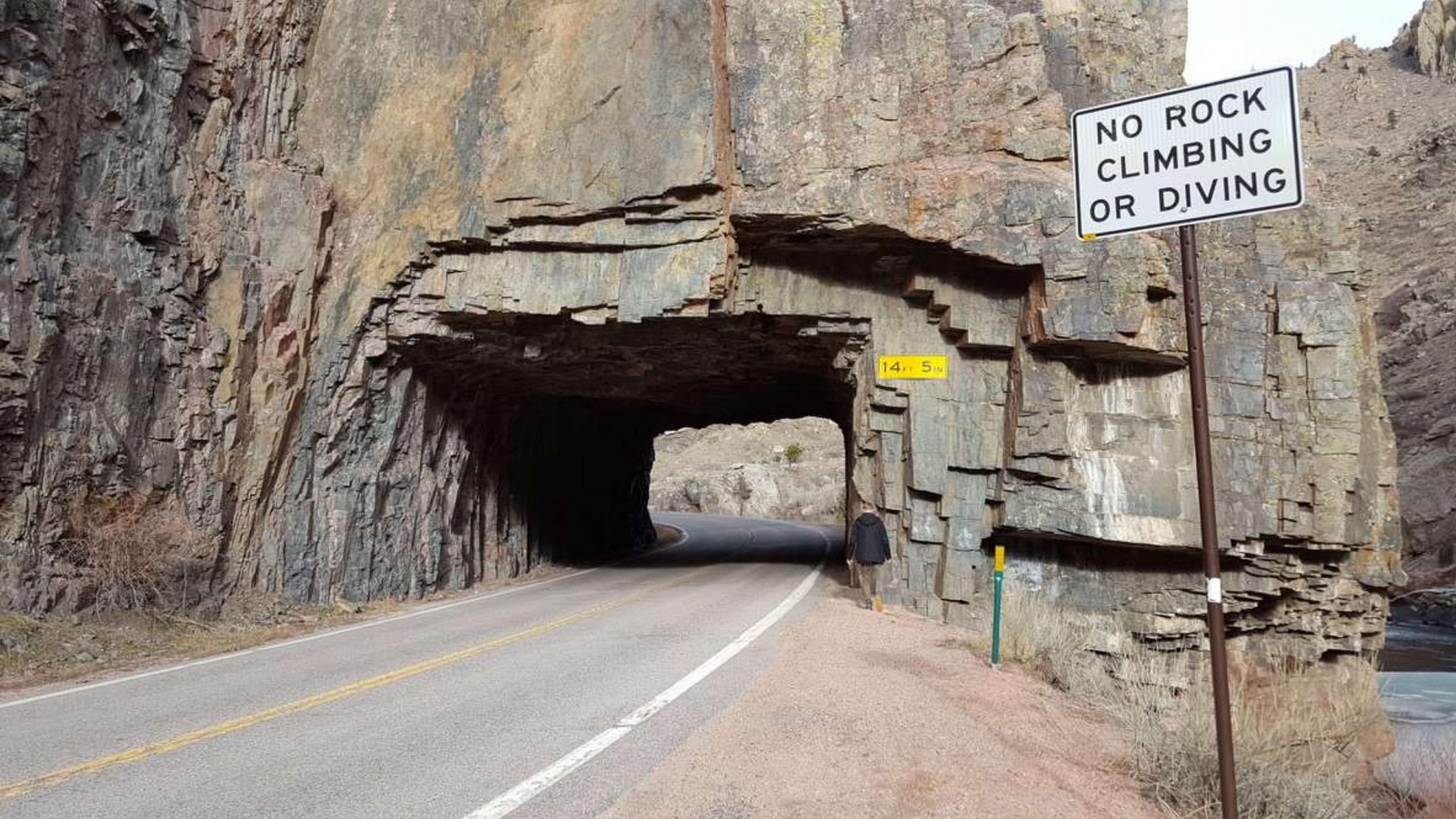


To make things FAIR, we have to design to FAIR

- Bottom-up design
 - R: design a content model that maximizes Reusability
 - I: ensure the content model is Interoperable, may have to reduce some Reusability
 - A: encode the data in a format that is Accessible to the user community
 - F: create metadata and offer the content via a Findable service

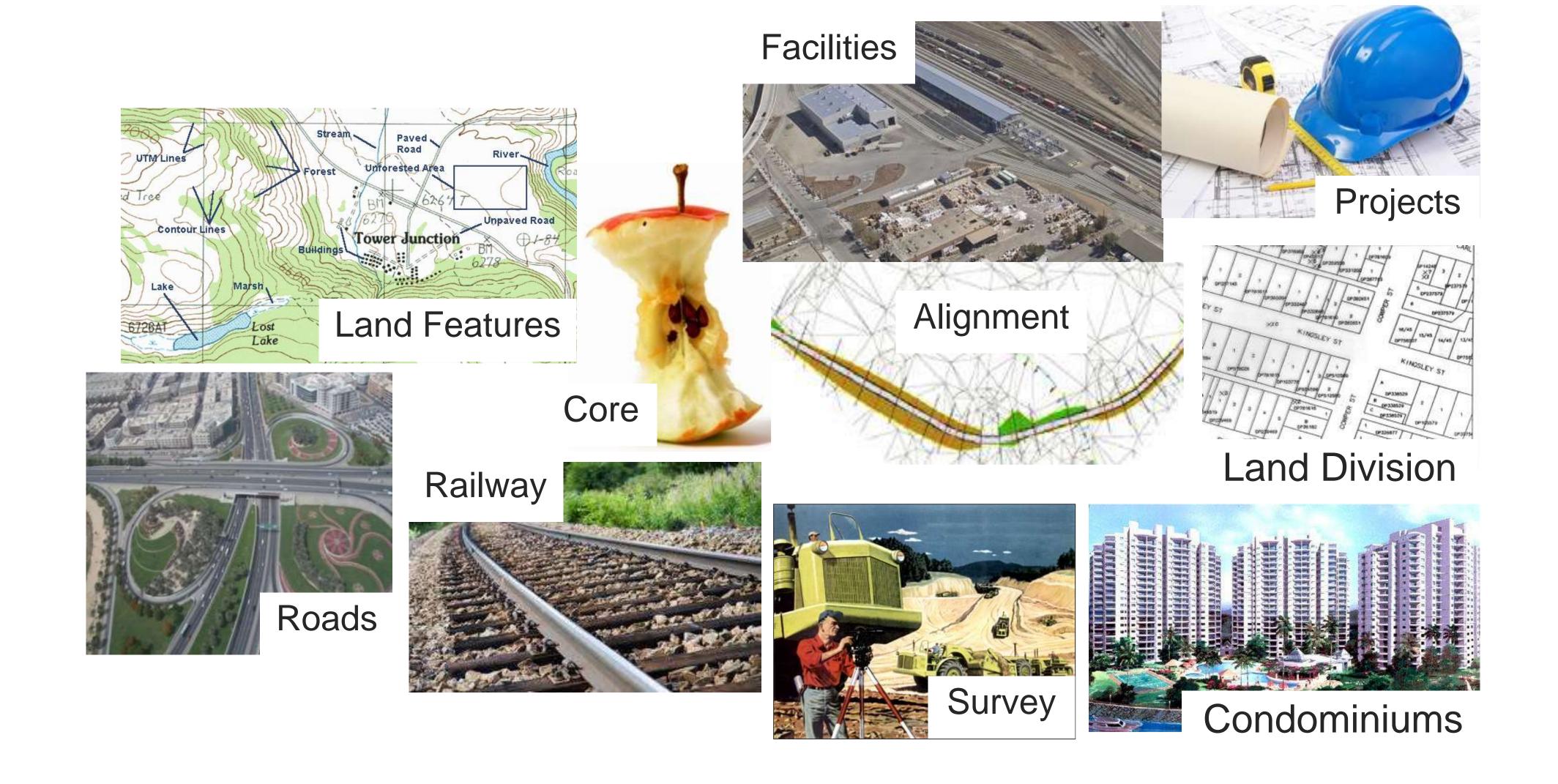


Reusable



Landinfra / InfraGML

http://www.opengeospatial.org/standards/landinfra

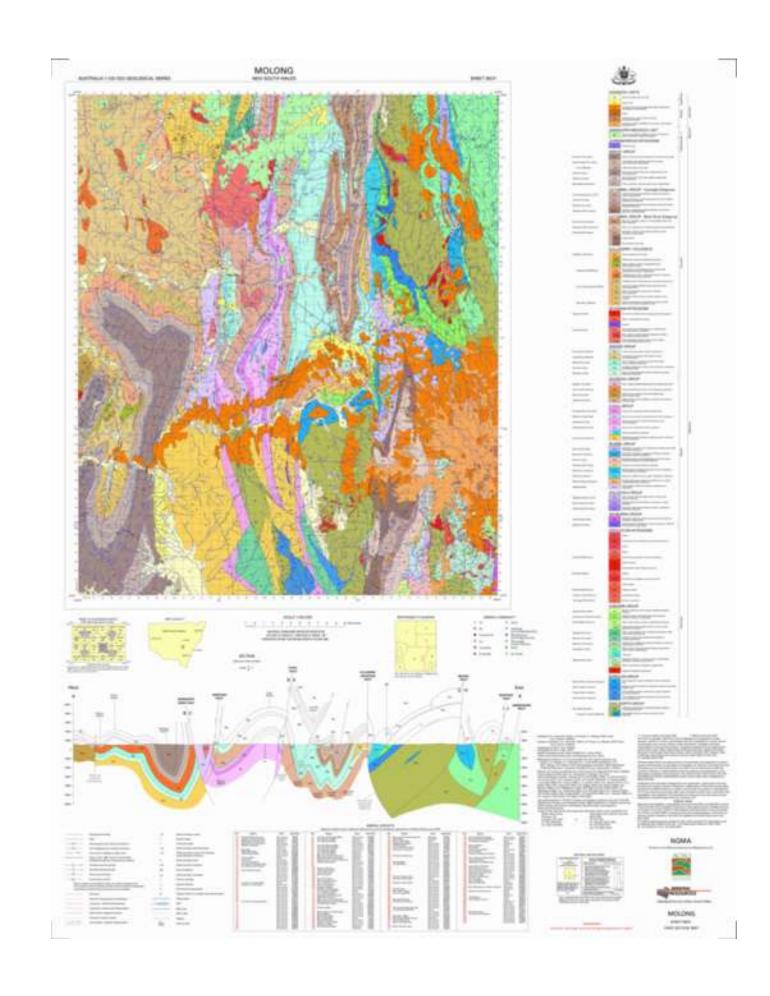


GeoSciML

- GeoScience Markup Language
 - the original use case was to exchange data typically found on a geological map
 - geologic units, geologic time, faults, folds, etc
 - the scope of GeoSciML has expanded over the last 13 years to also cover geological sampling and analytical data

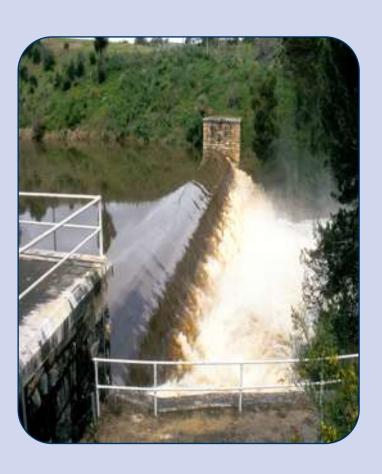


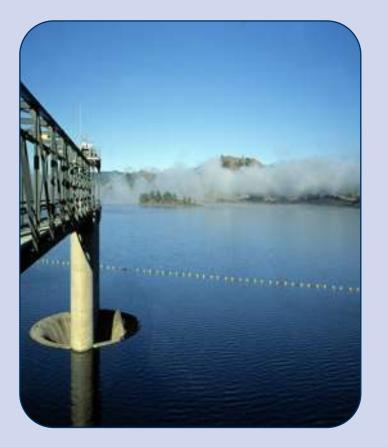




WaterML2.0 Standards











Part 1 Timeseries

Part 2 –
Ratings,
Gaugings
and
Sections

Part 3 –
Surface
water
features

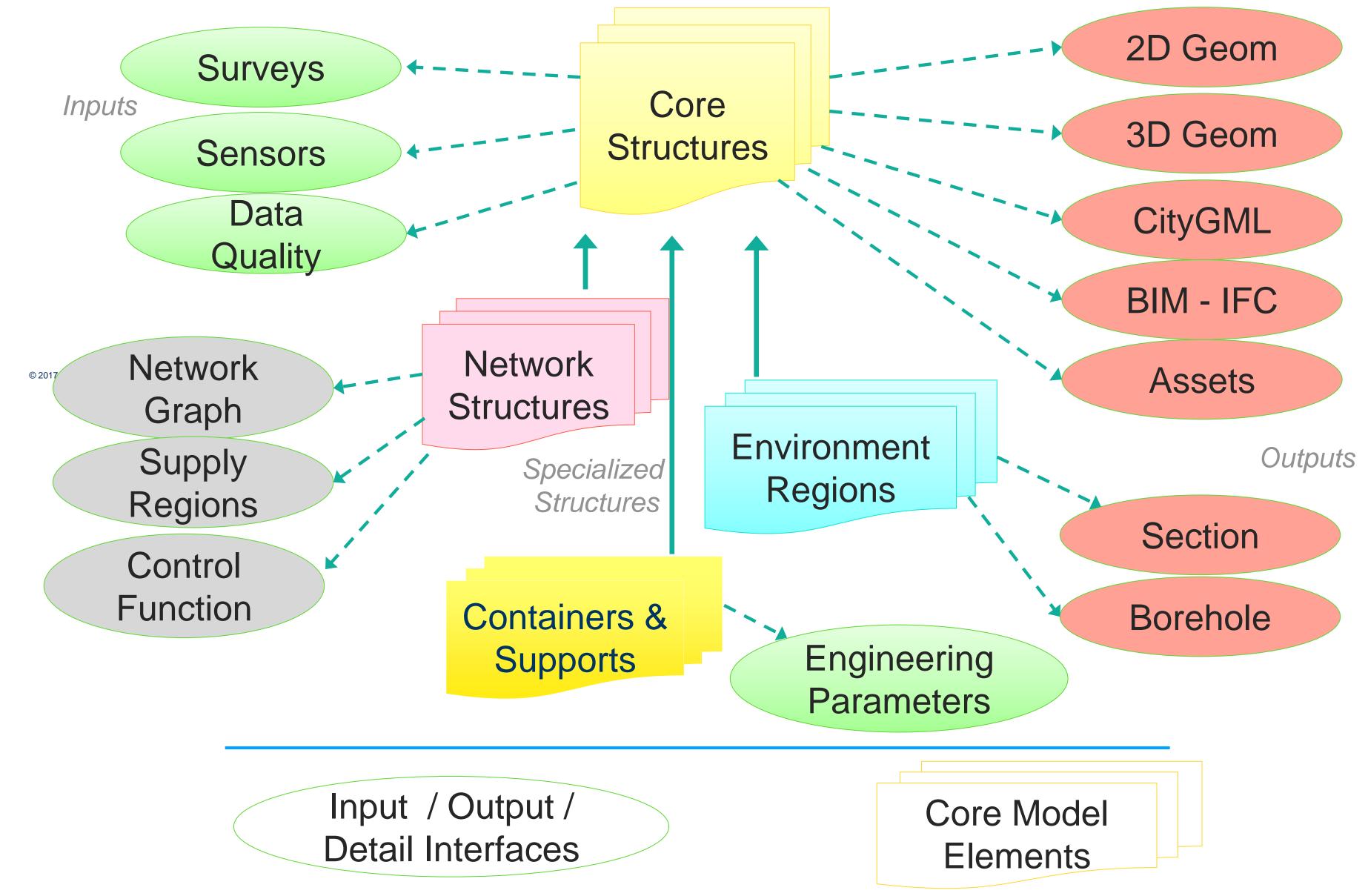
Part 4 – Groundwa ter Part 5 – Water quality (best practice)

Interoperable

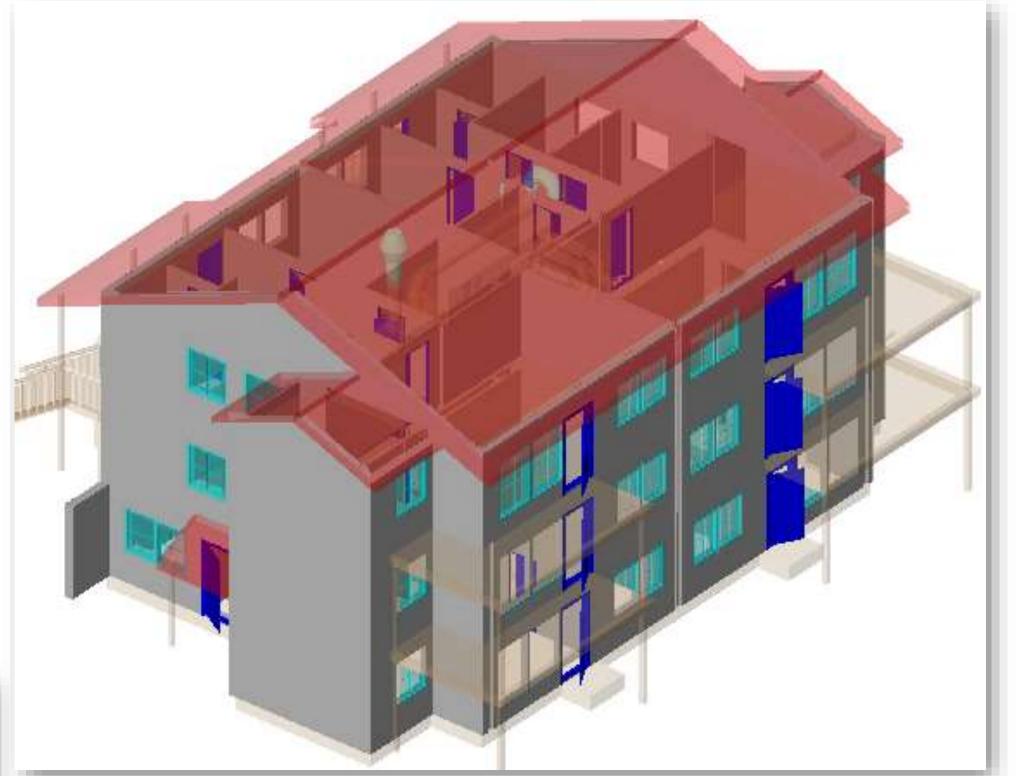
REALLY describing the built environment



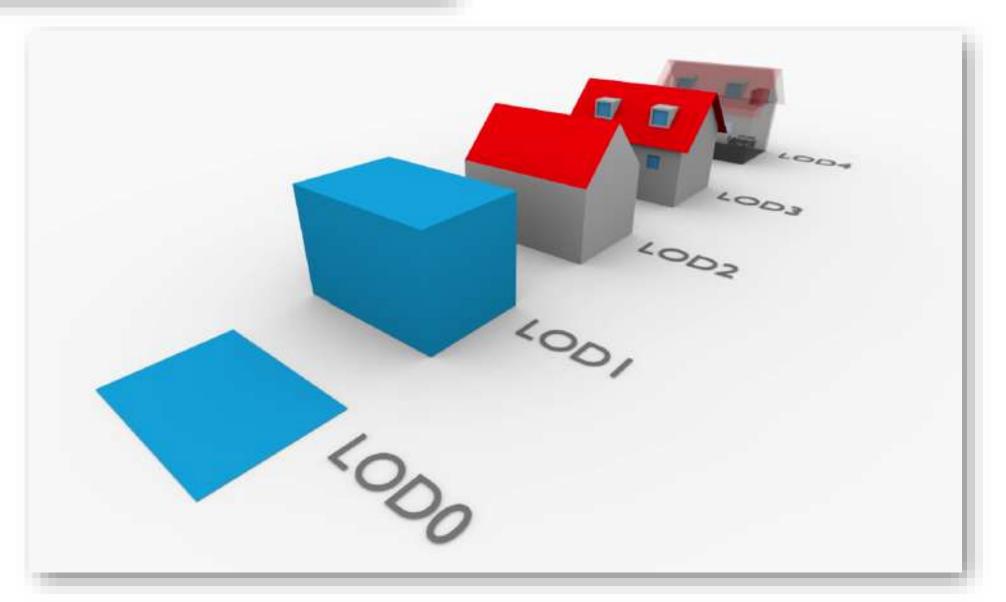
MUDDI Model Structure



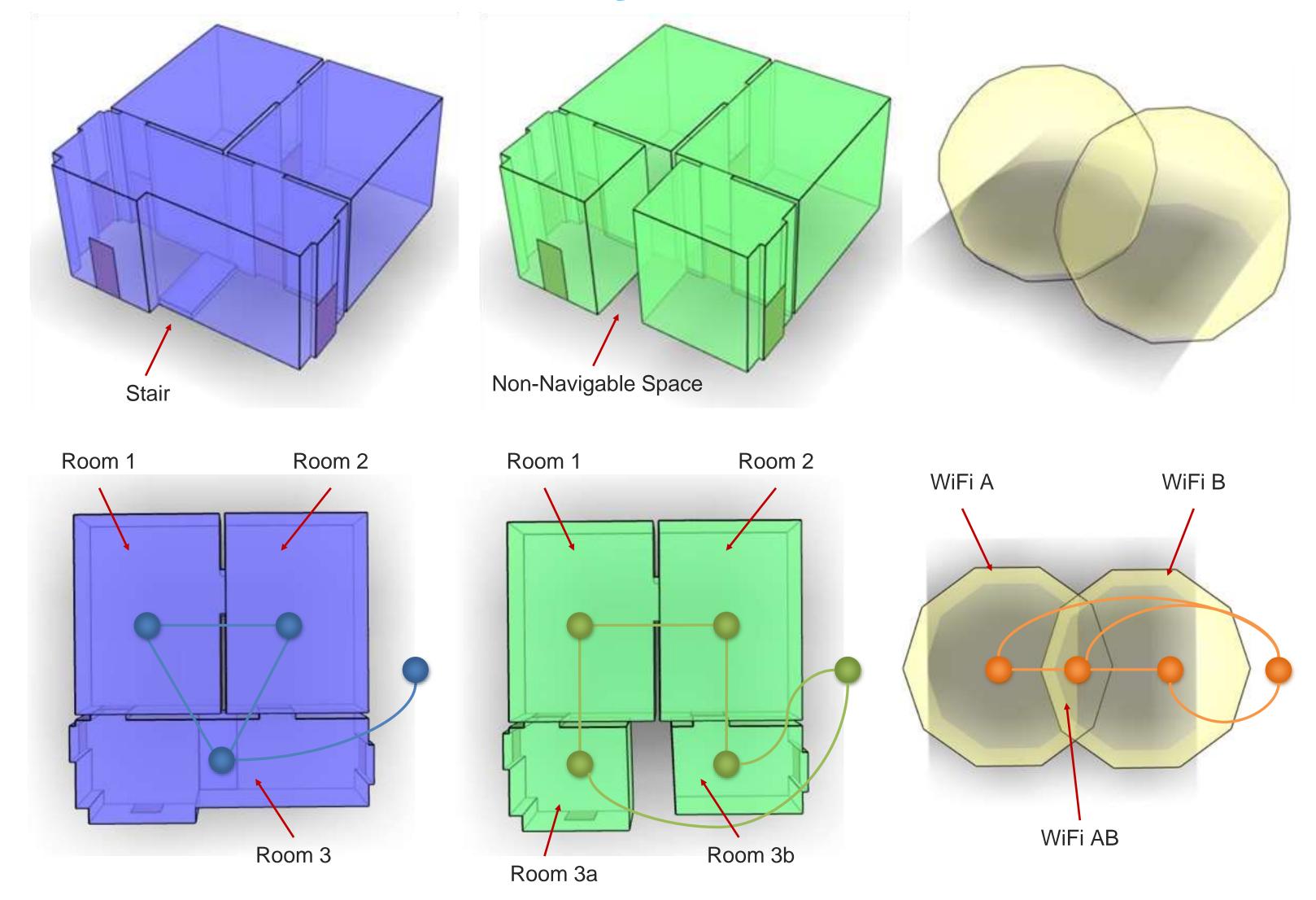
CityGML







IndoorGML – Multi-Layered Space



Accessible

Popular and performant encodings are important





Ledoux et al. Open Geospatial Data, Software and Standards https://doi.org/10.1186/s40965-019-0064-0 (2019

Open Geospatial Data, Software and Standards

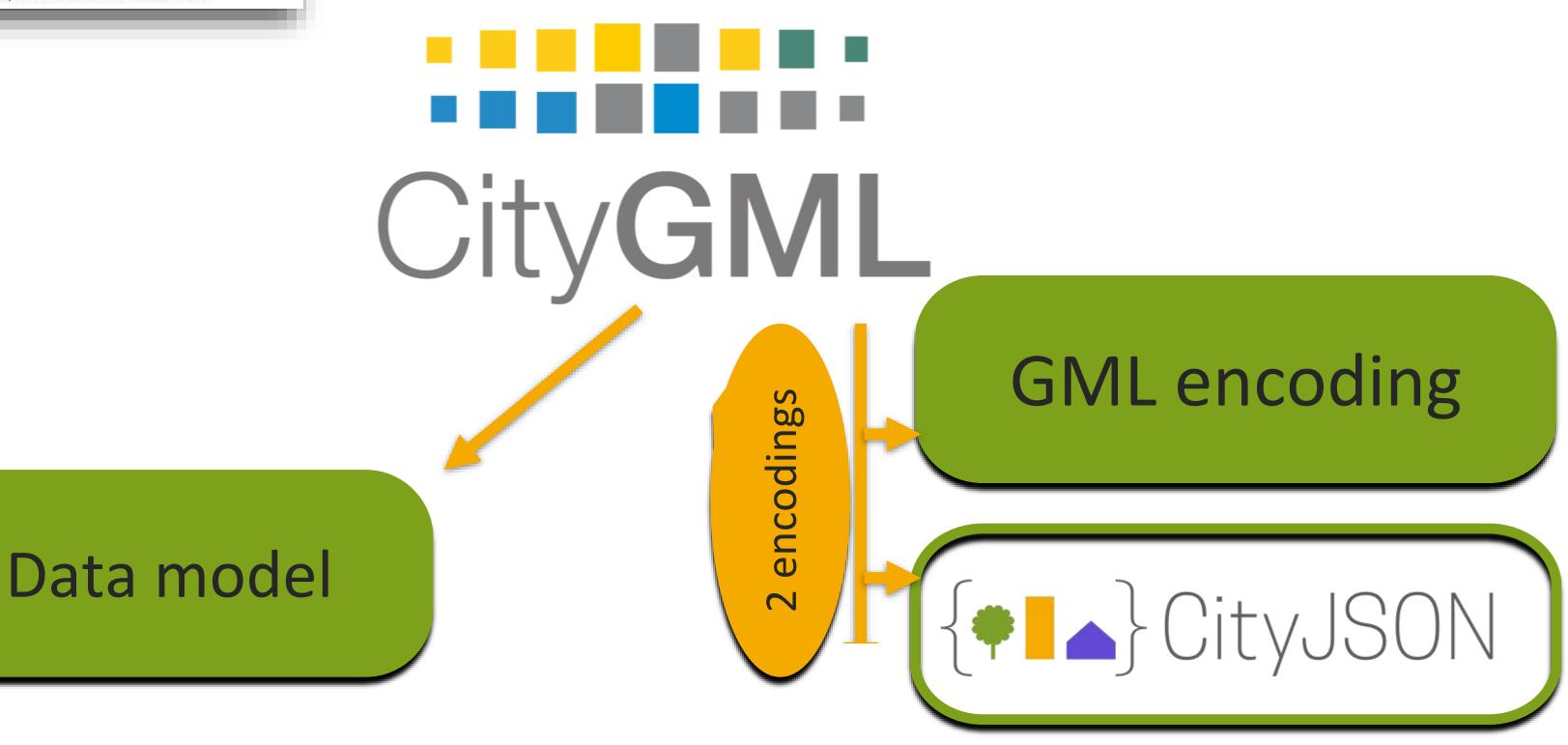
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Open Access

CityJSON: a compact and easy-to-use encoding of the CityGML data model



Hugo Ledoux^{*} , Ken Arroyo Ohori, Kavisha Kumar, Balázs Dukai, Anna Labetski and Stelios Vitalis



CityJSON: a compact and easy to use encoding of the CityGML data model



CityGML 3.0 GML encoding

```
<gml:Dictionary gml:id="roofTypes">
   <gml:metaDataProperty>
       <cmd:CodeListMetaData>
           <cmd:dataType>RoofTypeValue</cmd:dataType>
           <cmd:namespace>http://www.opengis.net/citygml/building/3.0</cmd:namespace>
           <cmd:language>en</cmd:language>
           <cmd:authority>xyz</cmd:authority>
           <cmd:version>1.0</cmd:version>
       <cmd:CodeListMetaData>
   </gml:metaDataProperty>
   <gml:description>Roof type values
   <gml:identifier codeSpace="https://ogc.org/citygml/3.0/codelists/gml/rooftypes">RoofTypeValue</gml:identifier>
   <gml:dictionaryEntry>
       <gml:Definition gml:id="id1">
           <gml:description>roof primarily a single plane, not necessarily level/gml:description>
           <gml:identifier codeSpace="https://ogc.org/citygml/3.0/codelists/gml/rooftypes">1000</gml:identifier>
           <gml:name>flat roof/gml:name>
       </gml:Definition>
   </gml:dictionaryEntry>
   <gml:dictionaryEntry>
       <gml:Definition gml:id="id2">
           <gml:description>a roof that has a ridge and two gables/gml:description>
           <gml:identifier codeSpace="https://ogc.org/citygml/3.0/codelists/gml/rooftypes">3100</gml:identifier>
           <gml:name>saddle roof
       </gml:Definition>
   </gml:dictionaryEntry>
</gml:Dictionary>
```

CityJSON

```
"type": "CityJSON",
       "version": "1.0",
        "metadata": {
      "referenceSystem":
"urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG::7415",
        "CityObjects": {
            "id-1": {
       "type": "Building",
          "attributes": {
     "measuredHeight": 22.3,
       "roofType": "gable",
     "owner": "Elvis Presley"
          "geometry": [
      "type": "MultiSurface",
          "boundaries": [
[[0, 3, 2, 1]], [[4, 5, 6, 7]], [[0, 1, 5, 4]]
         "vertices": [
      [23.1, 2321.2, 11.0],
      [111.1, 321.1, 12.0],
        "appearance": {
         "materials": [],
          "textures":[],
      "vertices-texture": []
```

human-readable file

computers prefer this over XML

ready for the web

~6X more compact than CityGML

Findable

Metadata and APIs

- Write good metadata
- Expose metadata to a discovery API
- Provide data via a resource-applicable API

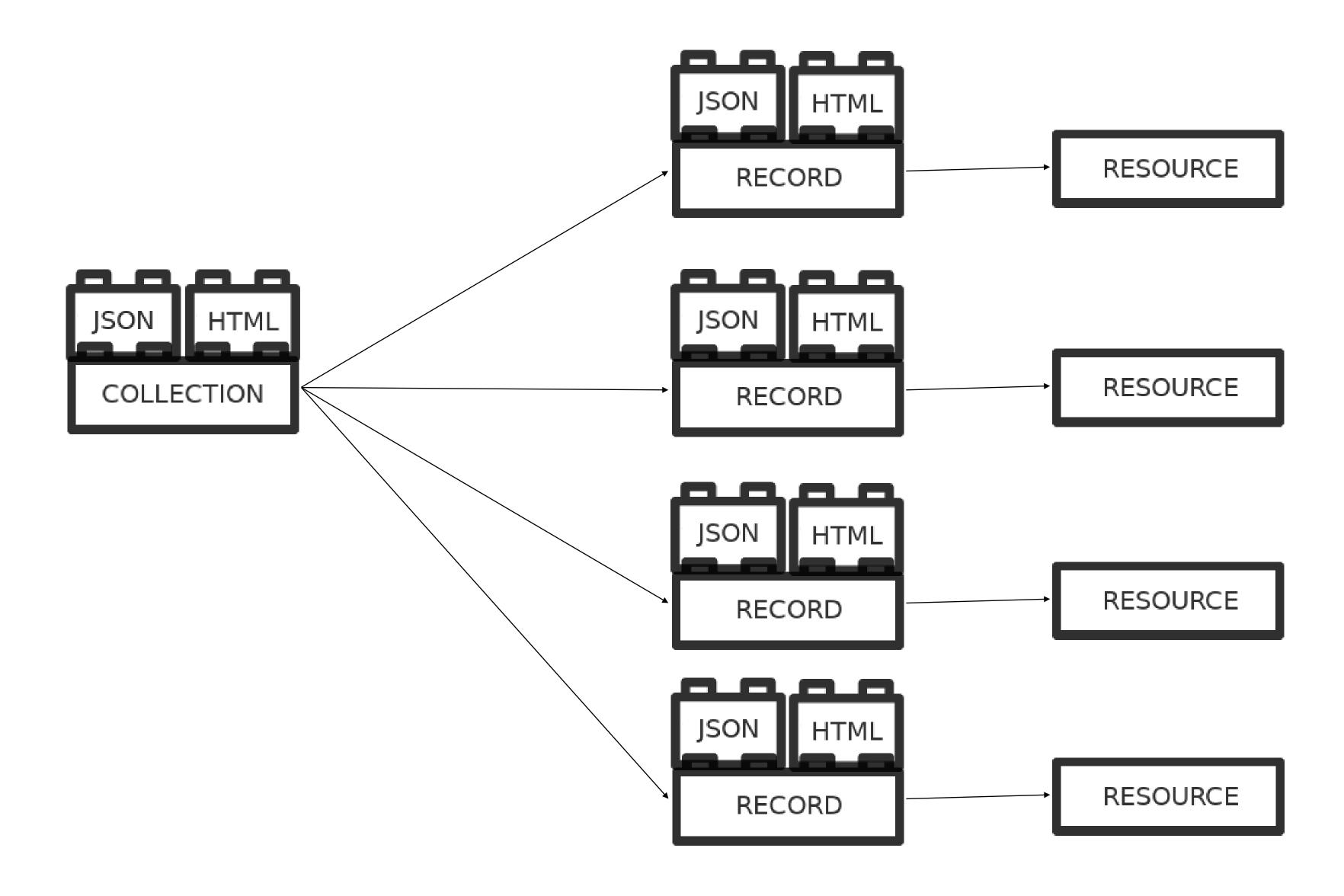
ISO Geospatial Metadata

The ISO19115 family tree

- ISO TC211 Geographic information/Geomatics
- ISO19115:2003 & ISO19139
 - ISO19119 Geographic information Services
 - ISO 19110:2016 Methodology for Feature Cataloguing
- ISO19115-1:2014, amd.1:2018 and amd.2-2020 not backwards compatible
- ISO19115-3:2016 Geographic information Metadata Part 3: XML schema implementation for fundamental concepts

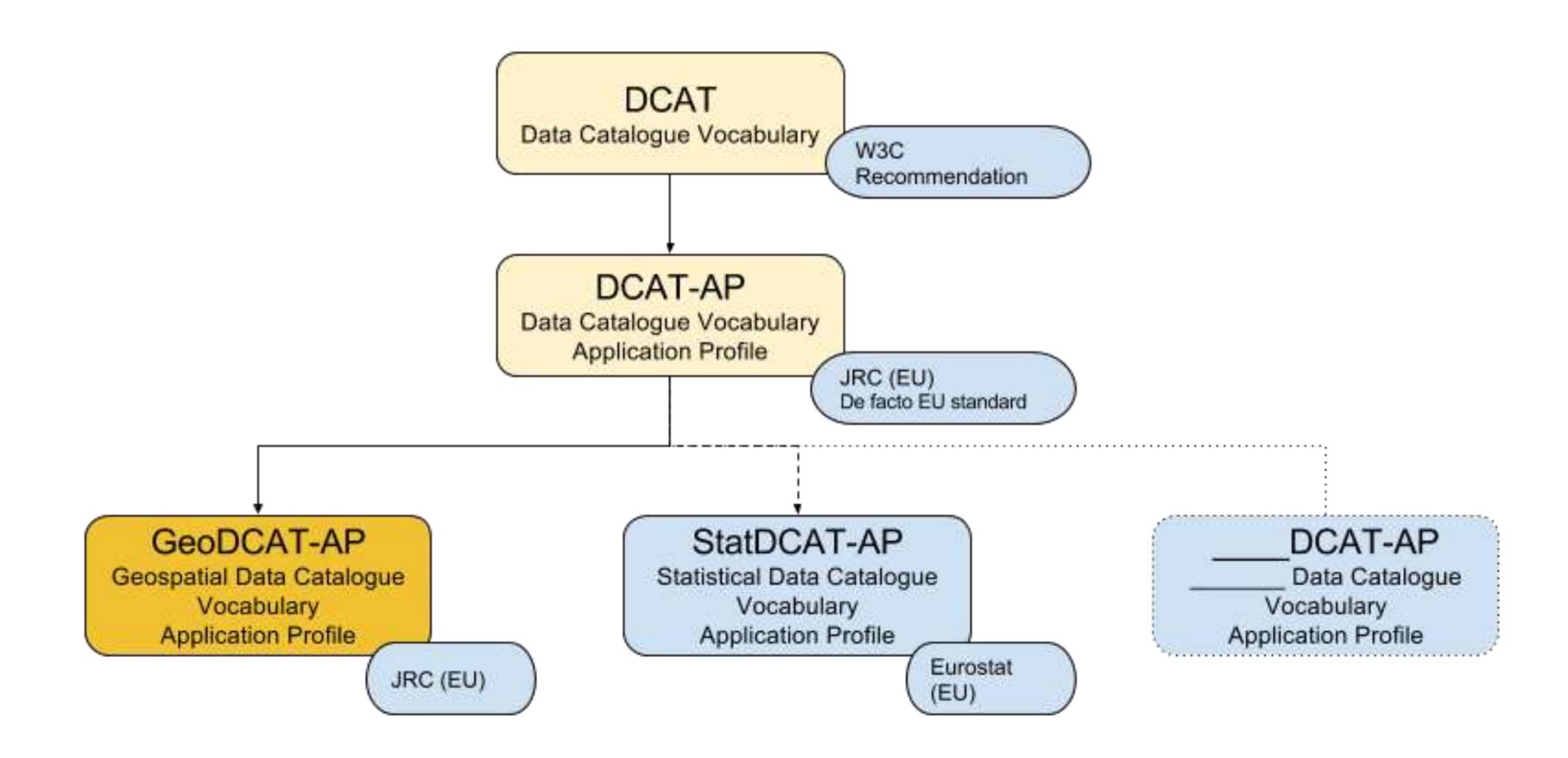


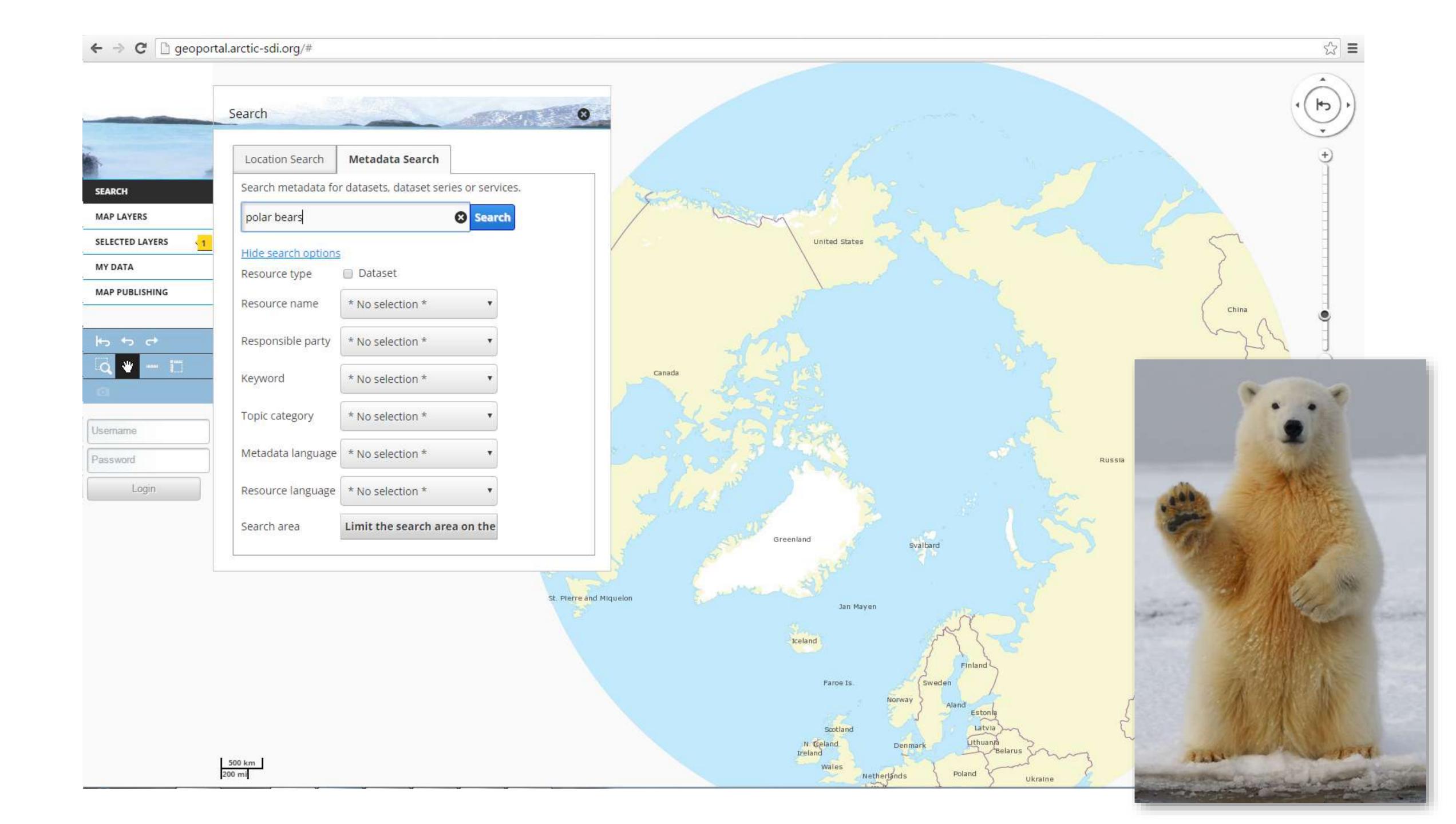
OGC API – Records: Crawlable Catalogue

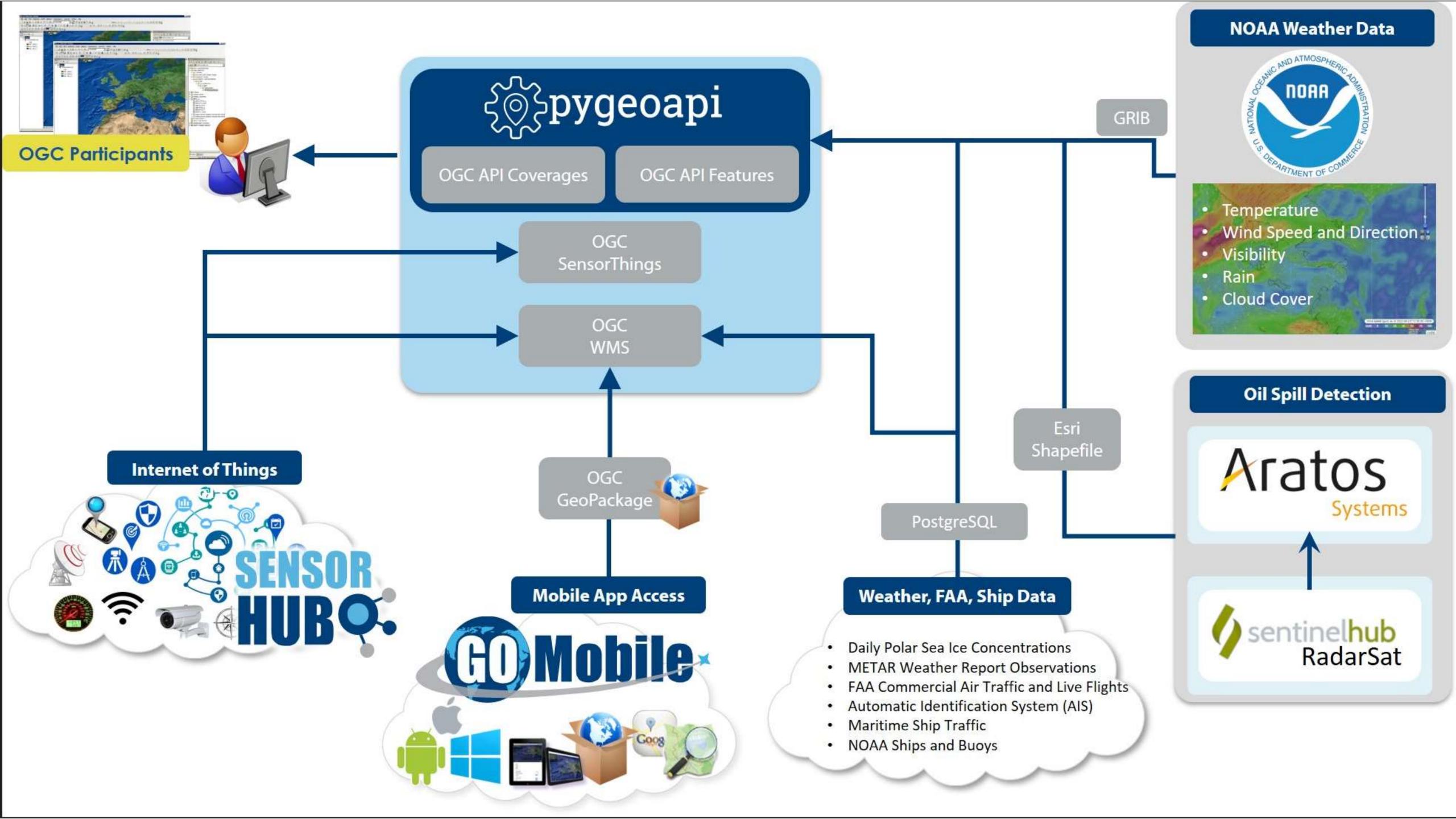


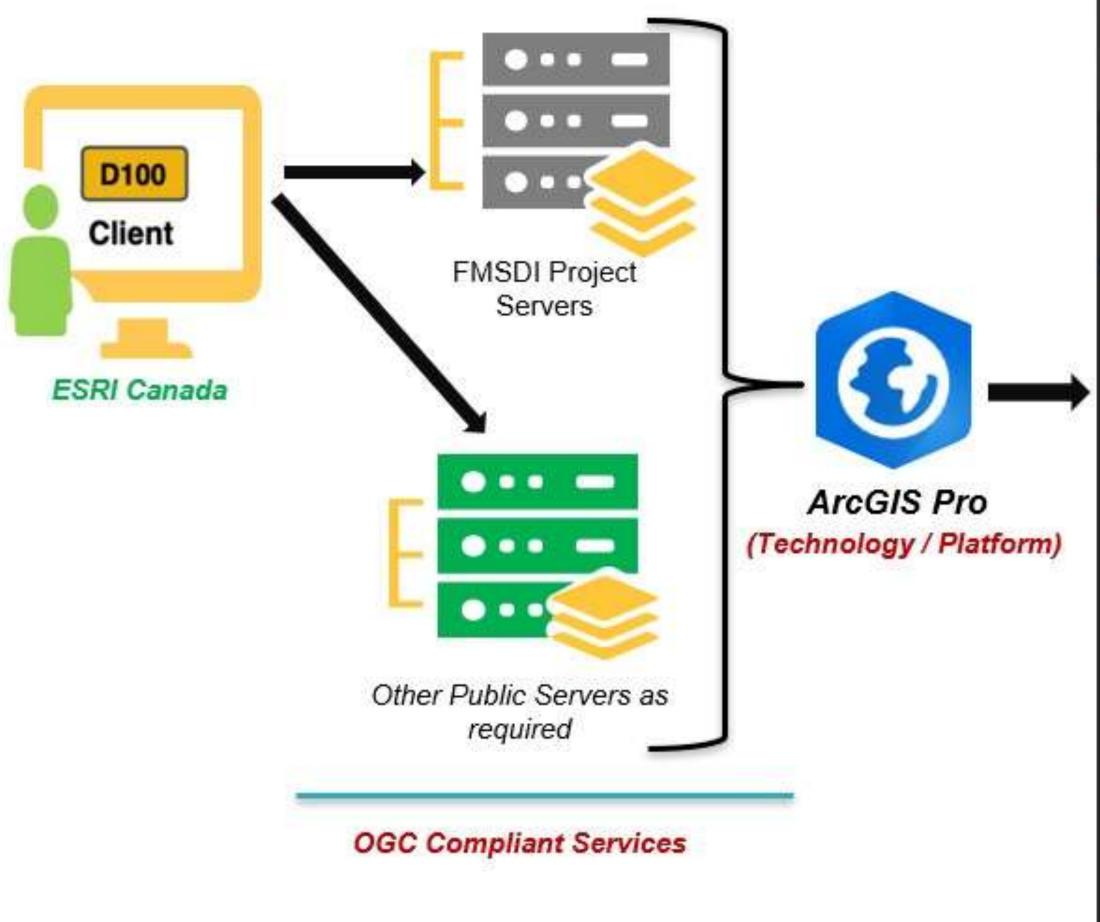
GeoDCAT: modern web library science

 DCAT – Family based on the core DCAT W3C recommendation (= standard)

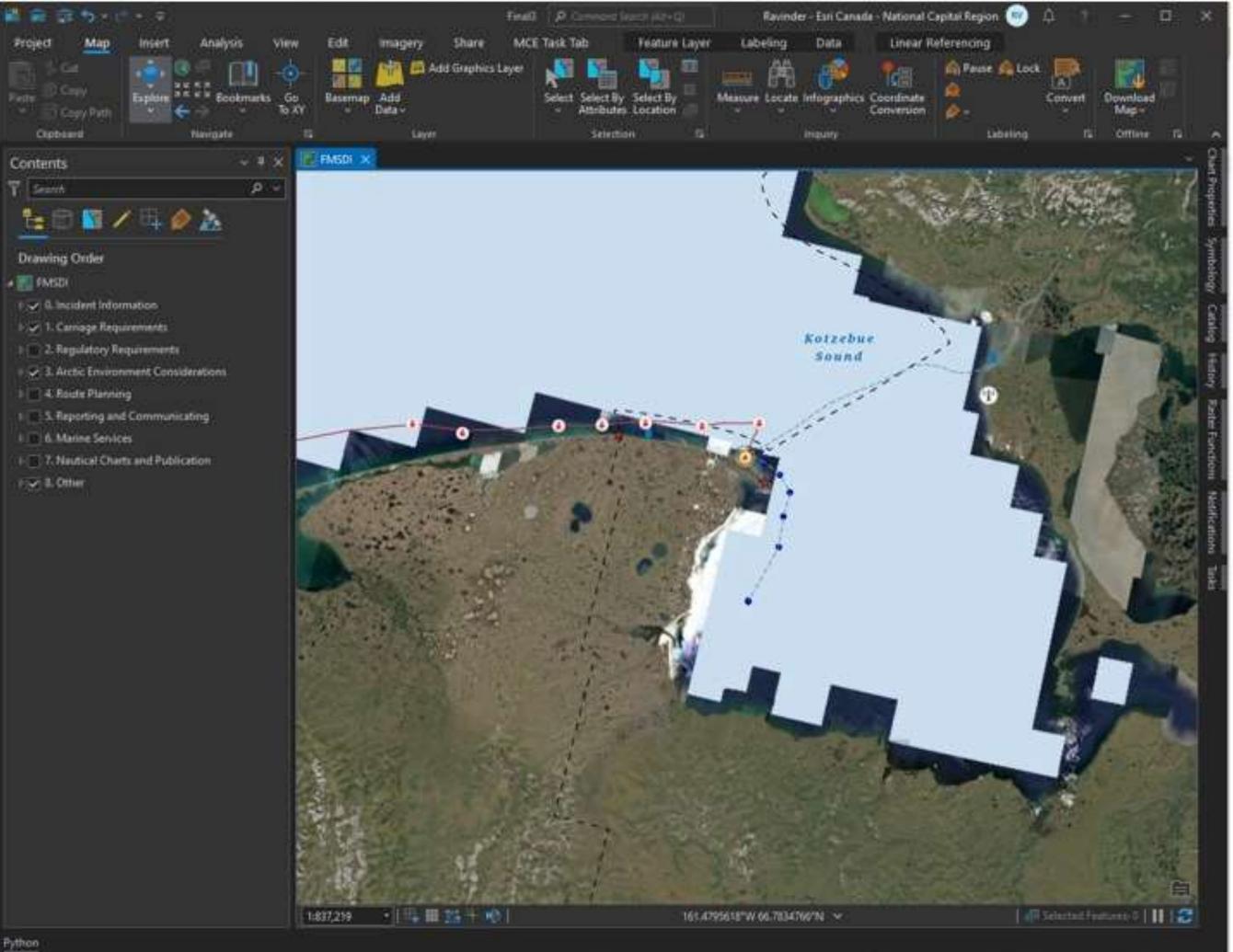








Arctic Voyage Planning Guide (AVPG)



Esri Canada



Thank You

Community

500+ International Members

110+ Member Meetings

60+ Alliance and Liaison partners

50+ Standards Working Groups

45+ Domain Working Groups

25+ Years of Not for Profit Work

10+ Regional and Country Forums

Innovation

120+ Innovation Initiatives380+ Technical reports

Quarterly Tech Trends monitoring

Standards

65+ Adopted Standards

300+ products with 1000+ certified implementations

1,700,000+ Operational Data Sets

Using OGC Standards

