





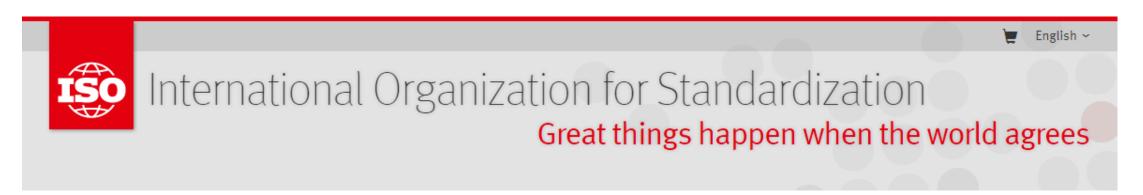
Exchanging and Sharing Geodetic Data

- A Standards Perspective -

Neil Ashcroft Leica Geosytems APAC

Standards





https://www.iso.org

"...standards underpin the technology that we rely on and ensure the quality that we expect."

Standards









Guide to Role of Geospatial Standards



http://www.opengeospatial.org/unggim

- 1. Development of the global geodetic reference frame
- 2. Development of a global map for sustainable development
- 3. Geospatial information supporting Sustainable Development and the post 2015 development agenda
- 4. Adoption and **implementation of standards** by the global geospatial information community
- 5. Development of a knowledge base for geospatial information
- 6. Identification of trends in national institutional arrangements in geospatial information management
- 7. Integrating geospatial statistics and other information
- 8. Legal and policy frameworks, including critical issues related to authoritative data
- 9. Development of shared statement of principles on the management of geospatial information
- 10. Determining fundamental data sets

Standards









http://www.fig.net

ABOUT FIG

 International Federation of Surveyors, FIG, is a United Nations and World Bank recognized non-governmental organization of national member associations and covers the whole range of professional fields within the global surveying community. It provides an international forum for discussion and development aiming to <u>promote</u> professional practice and <u>standards</u>.

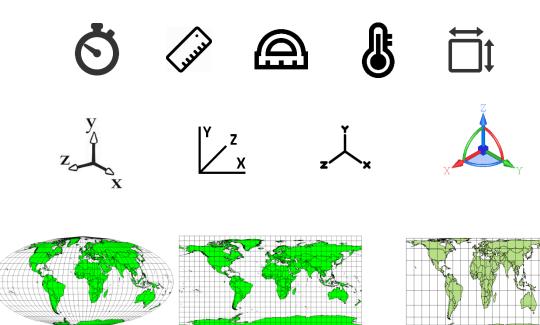
Geodetic Data







- Geodetic Data can be complex
 - Measurement Units
 - Coordinate Systems
 - Observation types
 - Monument definitions
 - Parcel definitions
 - Surfaces
 - Alignments
 - Etc...



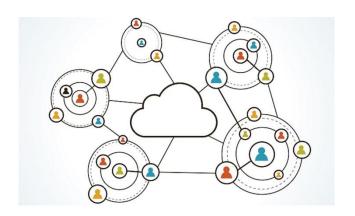
Standards allow compatibility and interoperability between organisations

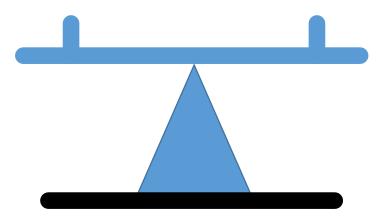
Proprietary Data versus Open Data











	Proprietary System	Open System
Data Content	 Very Efficient Not Published (Vendor controlled) Less Interoperable 	 Reduced efficiency, loss of information Published (Vendor neutral) Designed with interoperability in mind
Data Formats	Not PublishedNot ExchangeableCompact size	✓ Published✓ Easily exchangeable➤ Potentially larger in size

Balanced approach of enclosed Proprietary systems and Open systems for external interfacing

Benefits of Open Data Standards





- Increased return on Geospatial Investment through wider distribution of Data ("Standards contribute to more economic growth than patents and licenses")
- Re-use of Geospatial Data collected from different agencies

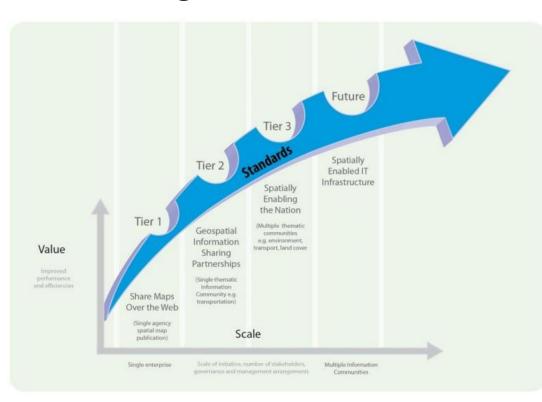
Working towards:

REGIONAL/NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

INTEROPERABILITY

Requirements

- Data Policy to allow Data Sharing
- Common Reference Frame





GNSS Data Standards







Standard Naming Conventions
Structured Information or Content

FILES: Online (FTP or Web Access), Offline (USB Drives, CD's)

GNSS Observations

 \rightarrow RINEX (v3.x)

GNSS Solutions

 \rightarrow SINEX (v1.x)

STREAMS: NTRIP Distribution (IP Ports 2101)

GNSS Observations

 \rightarrow RTCM (v2.x, v3.x)

GNSS Positions

NMEA 0183 eg GGA, GGQ

INTERFACING

Public API's





More Reading....



A Guide to the Role of Standards in Geospatial Information Management

Prepared cooperatively by the

Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC);

The International Organization for Standards (ISO)

Technical Committee 211 Geographic information/Geomatics;

and the

International Hydrographic Organization (IHO).

August 2015

FIG Guide on Standardisation

How to enhance FIG's role in the process of creating and maintaining official standards

FIG Task Force on Standards

Iain Greenway, United Kingdom International Federation of Surveyors, FIG

February 2002