

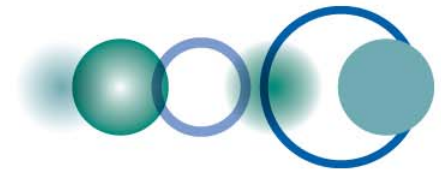


Data Way Forward

George Percivall,
Open Geospatial Consortium

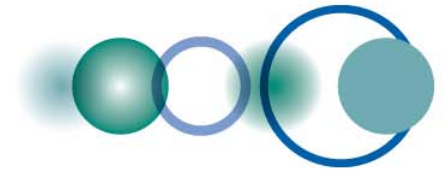
ADC-12 Melbourne Australia
15 September 2009





Data Way-Forward Discussion group

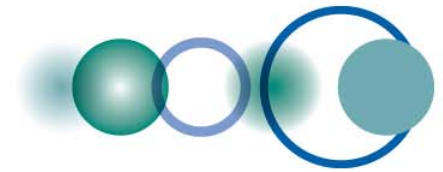
- Ad-hoc discussion group formed by an action from ADC Co-chairs telecon
- Main emphasis:
 - Increasing availability of data through GCI and the broader GEOSS
 - Considering access and value-adding to data in open distributed environment
 - Influence ADC Data Tasks and AIP-3
- Discussion group include: Ken McDonald, Jay Pearlman, Siri Jodha Singh Khalsa, Rob Koopman, Alessandro Annoni, and George Percivall (editor)



Data Management Way Forward

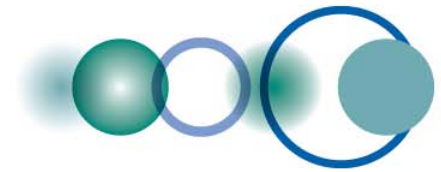
*“The user cannot **find** the data;
If he can find it, cannot **access** it;
If he can access it,
he doesn't know **how good** they are;
if he finds them good,
he can not **merge** them with other data”*

The Users View of IT, NAS 1989



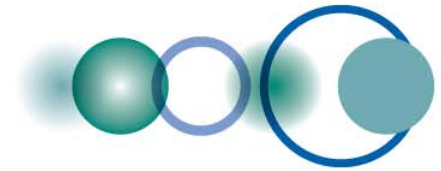
Data Way Forward Topics

- Global datasets
- Services for access to data and information
- Implications of data sharing principles
- Data quality
- Information architecture



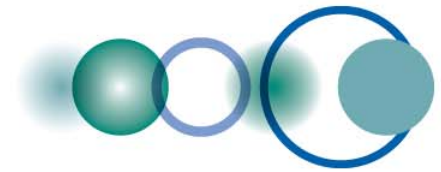
Several global datasets are underway – are more needed?

- Task DA-09-03 includes several categories of global datasets: Land Cover; Meteorological and Environmental; Geological; and DEM
- Most of these are geophysical. Also need health, population, sociological, species distribution
- Considering the base data categories identified in other activities (INSPIRE, FGDC, GCOS, others) should ADC identify and promote additional global datasets in DA-09-03?
- Link to Summit planning (Document 21)



Continue to increase Access Services

- GEOSS 10 Year Plan envisions “access to data and information through service interfaces”
 - Move from “Order and delivery of files” to “Access Services”
- Most global dataset tasksheets say nothing about making data available through services.
 - An exception is DA-09-03c - OneGeology
 - Opportunity is exemplified by existing operational service that provides 300,000 access /day
- AIP-3 increase data access services and ensure services are correctly registered in the GEOSS CSR.
 - Discovery of ASTER GDEM via the GCI should become a case study in how the GCI is failing
 - WIS is registered but you need to go to WIS to find services



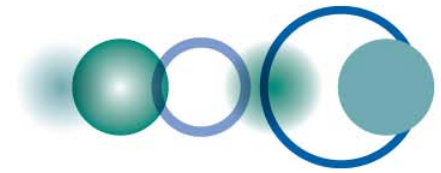
Consider implications of data sharing principles

- Continue to participate in review of DSTF Guidelines and Action Plan
 - policy and requirements on GEOSS interoperability arrangements for access services
- Consider existing practices, e.g., Landsat and ASTER require user registration with the data center
- Topics considering multiple provider environment.
 - authentication of user identity for data with restricted access,
 - Notification and acknowledgment of copyright restrictions, licenses
 - mechanisms for assurance that data is uncorrupted.
 - charges and fees, when appropriate.
- DA-09-02A Data Integration and analysis systems
 - Collecting information for data centers. (Talk to Rick Lawford)
- AIP-3
 - Consider methods for licenses and user registration
 - Technologies like single-sign-on could be investigated



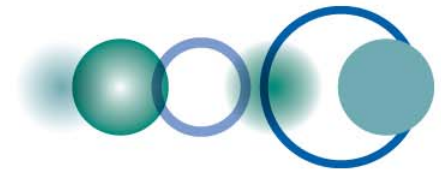
Quality Assurance is vitally important in a distributed information system.

- Task DA-09-01a - quality assurance of EO data.
- [QA4EO](#) information propagated into information systems
- Consider international standards for quality of geographic information, e.g., ISO TC211 standards, is needed.
- Interoperability arrangements for the propagation of uncertainty in a distributed information system is required,
 - e.g., Uncertainty Markup Language ([UnCertML](#)).
- Validation of datasets with user feedback from larger audience to allow that information to get back to the data provider.



Fusion is only possible with a harmonized information architecture.

- GEOSS 10 Year Plan RD anticipates GEOSS will enable new value-added products resulting from fusion of diverse Earth Observation and socio-economic data.
- Harmonized information architecture allows sharing across different disciplines.
- DA-09-01b (data harmonization task) and AIP-3 can be a starting point for such information architecture.
- Multiple topics in an information architecture that must accommodate dataset lifecycle

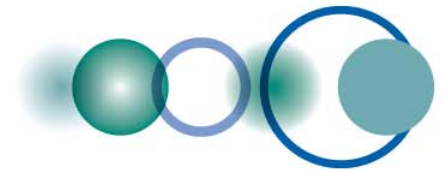


Data harmonisation components

This diagram is from INSPIRE.
Need to migrate to GEOSS specifics

(A) INSPIRE Principles	(B) Terminology	(C) Reference model
(D) Rules for application Schemas and feature catalogues	(E) Spatial and temporal aspects	(F) Multi-lingual text and cultural adaptability
(G) Coordinate referencing and units model	(H) Object referencing modelling	(I) Data translation model/guidelines
(J) Portrayal model	(K) Identifier Management	(L) Registers and registries
(M) Metadata	(N) Maintenance	(O) Quality
(P) Data Transfer	(Q) Consistency between data	(R) Multiple representations
(S) Data capturing	(T) Conformance	

coordinate reference systems (CRS); geospatial information types (features, coverages, observations and metadata), application schemas, product definition process, multilingualism and ontologies



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