FOSS4G PRESENTATION
October 2009

Land and Property Management Authority

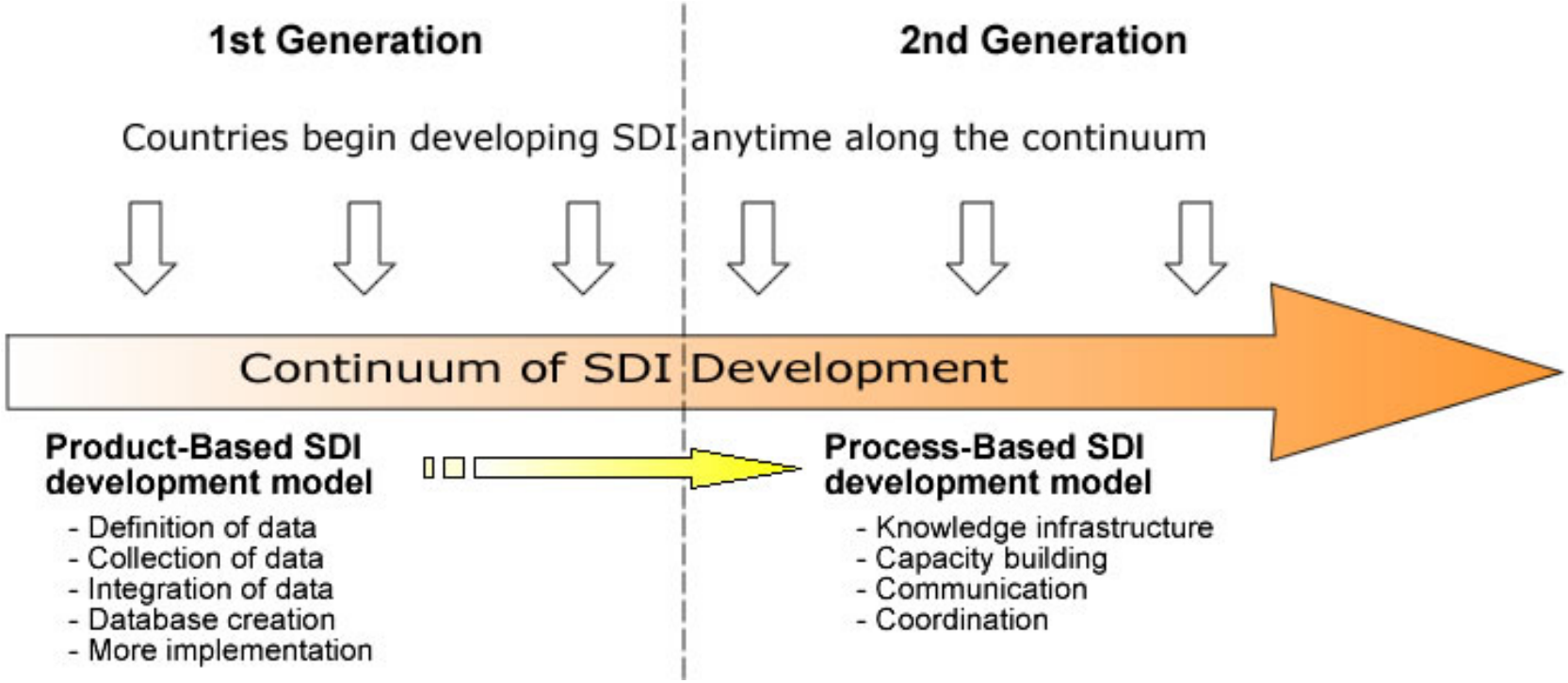
(Open Government)

Land and Property
Management Authority

Open Spatial- what does it require?

- **Content** – fundamental Spatial Data Infrastructure
- **Platforms** – places where software runs, available functionality
- **Software** – libraries, widgets and code that operate across platforms
- **Licensing** – agreements for software and content and platform

SDI Continuum, 1st and 2nd generation content



Open Source needs access to SDI

Source: Williamson, I., Rajabifard, A., & Binns, A. (2007). The Role of Spatial Data Infrastructures in Establishing an Enabling Platform for Decision Making in Australia. In H. Onsrud (Ed.), *Research and Theory in Advancing Spatial Data Infrastructure Concepts* (pp. 121-132). Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Land and Property Management Authority

Platforms

gov platforms

Spatial Information eXchange

Software

Client-Side

Rich Internet Applications

- Browser +
- Open libraries (RICO, OpenLayers)
- Open Interfaces eg OGC (WMS, WFS)
- AJAX, POX, JSON

Server Side

Services

- Open Interfaces eg OGC (WMS, WFS, WCS, KML, GeoRSS)
- REST
- SOAP/XML
- HTML

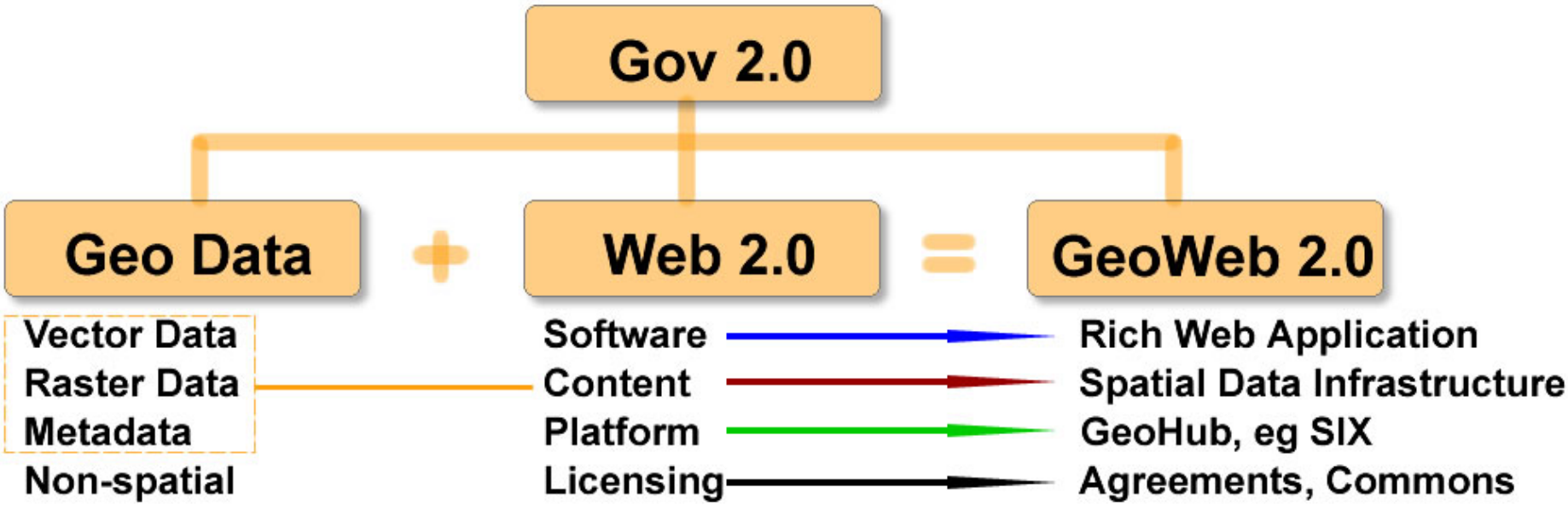
Licensing Frameworks

- Creative Commons
  - Attribution (for data such as share alike)
- Permissive free software license
  - Berkeley Software Distribution (BDS)
  - General Public License (GNU)
- Government Information Licensing Framework (GILF)
- Some Restrictive Licensing of PSI (for fee)

Shifting paradigm

→	
proprietary/locked	communal/unlocked
closed community	open communities
isolated	collaborative
derivative	creative
incremental change	dynamic change
producer driven	user driven
data-supply	on demand, data-services
complete package	modular
fixed, from the ground up	leveragability, reuse

Gov 2.0 for spatial e-business



Australian and New Zealand Public Sector Information

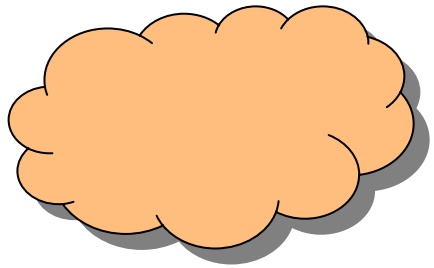
ANZLIC Metadata Tools and Guidelines

Australian Spatial Marketplace (ASM)

Australia and New Zealand Information Infrastructure (ANZii)

Cooperative Research Centre Spatial Information (CRC-SI)

Free and Open Source Community



Future?

Inventive solutions

Collaborative outcomes

Unlocking ideas

Open Source touch-points with Governments

Presentation/Visualisation

- Government provided viewers and/or
- APIs and software libraries to access Public Sector Information via Government Platform

Application/Software

- Widgets and portlets, Snippets of functionality
- Web Services (WSDL, Rest)

Data

- Data self service – web services, feature services, crop&ship
- Catalogues and CSW libraries to support search and discovery
- Fundamental-SDI (base map, street addresses, property, boundaries, points-of-interest)

Frameworks

- Licensing, agreements, partnerships, collaboration, spatial councils

Summary of issues

- Gov 2.0 – will see greater levels of open access to Public Sector Information. Web 2.0 frameworks.
- Citizen, business and government demand for Fundamental-SDI increasing
- Open Source requires access to Content – Spatial Information;
- Need private and public platforms – each have their place, national clearinghouses needed
- Transition to 2nd Generation SDI – focus on information perspectives not on datasets
- National Broadband Network – faster communications
- New business models – virtual organisations, cloud partnerships, location intelligence, new thinking

Questions?