

Re-use under licence - what use is quality if your product is illegal?

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Abstract

Geospatial web services provide general and niche products some of which are based on multiple data sources each data source used under licence. End-users may further chain these services to produce a myriad of other derived data products and services. The background licencing issues can become very complex. Incompatibilities between different licences means that some data products should not be integrated. Hence, licence heterogeneity is a barrier to data integration and interoperability in the way that semantic, syntactic and schematic heterogeneities are also barriers. This presentation will provide an overview of these issues, to describe a potential semantic licence framework, and through discussion better understand where the OGC might be able to help with licence, or legal, interoperability.

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This document has been written in [CommonMark](#): an unambiguous implementation of Markdown for scholarly writing.

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Re-use under licence:

what use is quality if your product is illegal?



Date: 20150916

Venue: OGC Conference

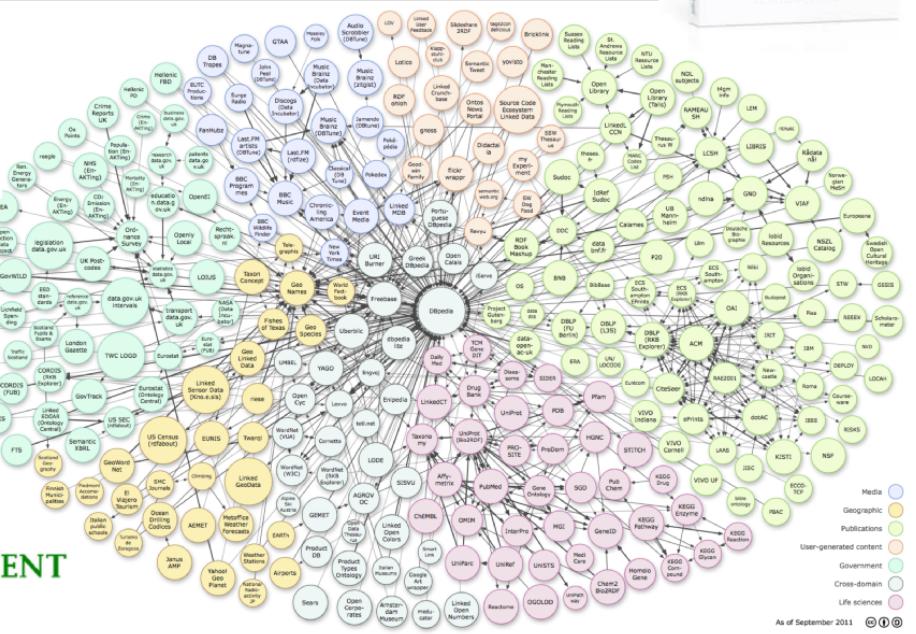


Figure 1:

Go down for licence and other metadata about this presentation

1 Preamble

1.1 Licence

Unless stated otherwise all content is released under a [CC0]+BY licence. I'd appreciate it if you reference this but it is not necessary.



Figure 2:

1.2 Using Ipython for presentations

A short video showing how to use Ipython for presentations

```
from IPython.display import YouTubeVideo
YouTubeVideo('F4rFuIb1Ie4')
```

```
<iframe
    width="400"
    height="300"
    src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/F4rFuIb1Ie4"
    frameborder="0"
    allowfullscreen
></iframe>
```

```
## PDF output using pandoc
```

```
import os
```

```
### Export this notebook as markdown
```

```
commandLineSyntax = 'ipython nbconvert --to markdown 20150916_OGC_Reuse_under_licence.ipynb'
print (commandLineSyntax)
```

```
os.system(commandLineSyntax)
```

```
### Export this notebook and the document header as PDF using Pandoc
```

```
commandLineSyntax = 'pandoc -f markdown -t latex -N -V geometry:margin=1in DocumentHeader.md 20150916_OGC_
```

```
os.system(commandLineSyntax)
```



Figure 5: A static map (public domain)

Cartography was king. Static representations of spatial knowledge with the cartographer deciding what to represent.

3 And then there was data



Figure 6: Data Beck (2015h)

At the end of the 20th Century National Mapping and Cadastral agencies characterised by:

Heterogeneous and incompatible data



*Syntactic - data flavours
Schematic - data designs
Semantic - data description*



Restrictive licences



Figure 7: But the data was siloed (restricted use)

Restrictive data

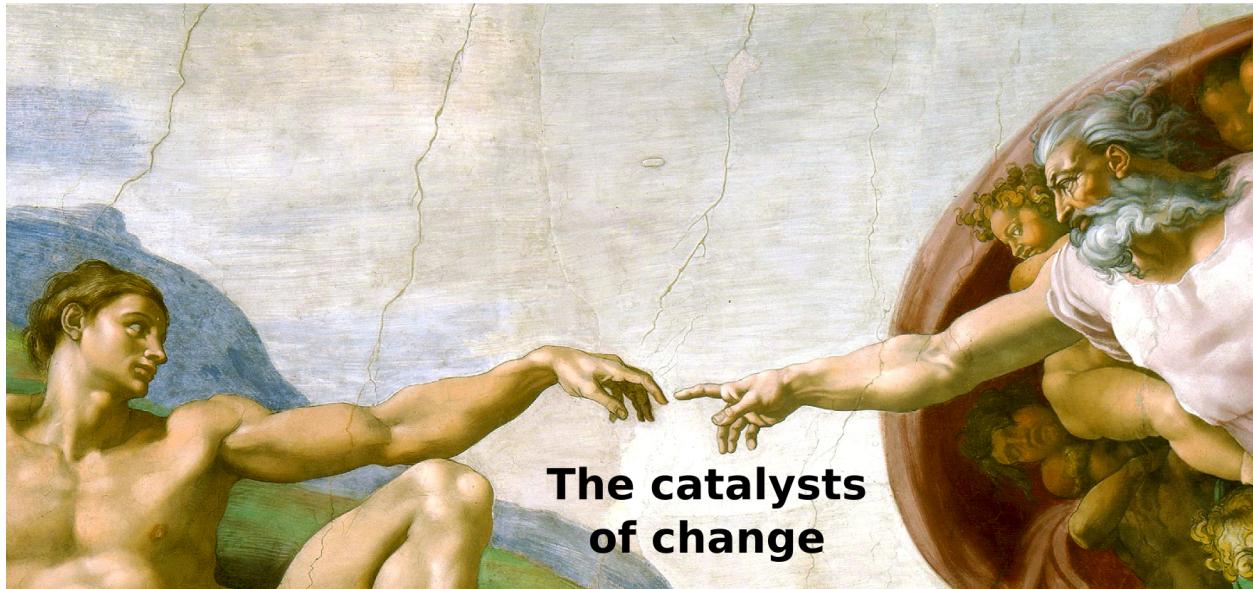


Figure 8: Concerted efforts to de-silo data and make data interoperable (restricted use)

Making data interoperable and open

4 Technical interoperability - levelling the field

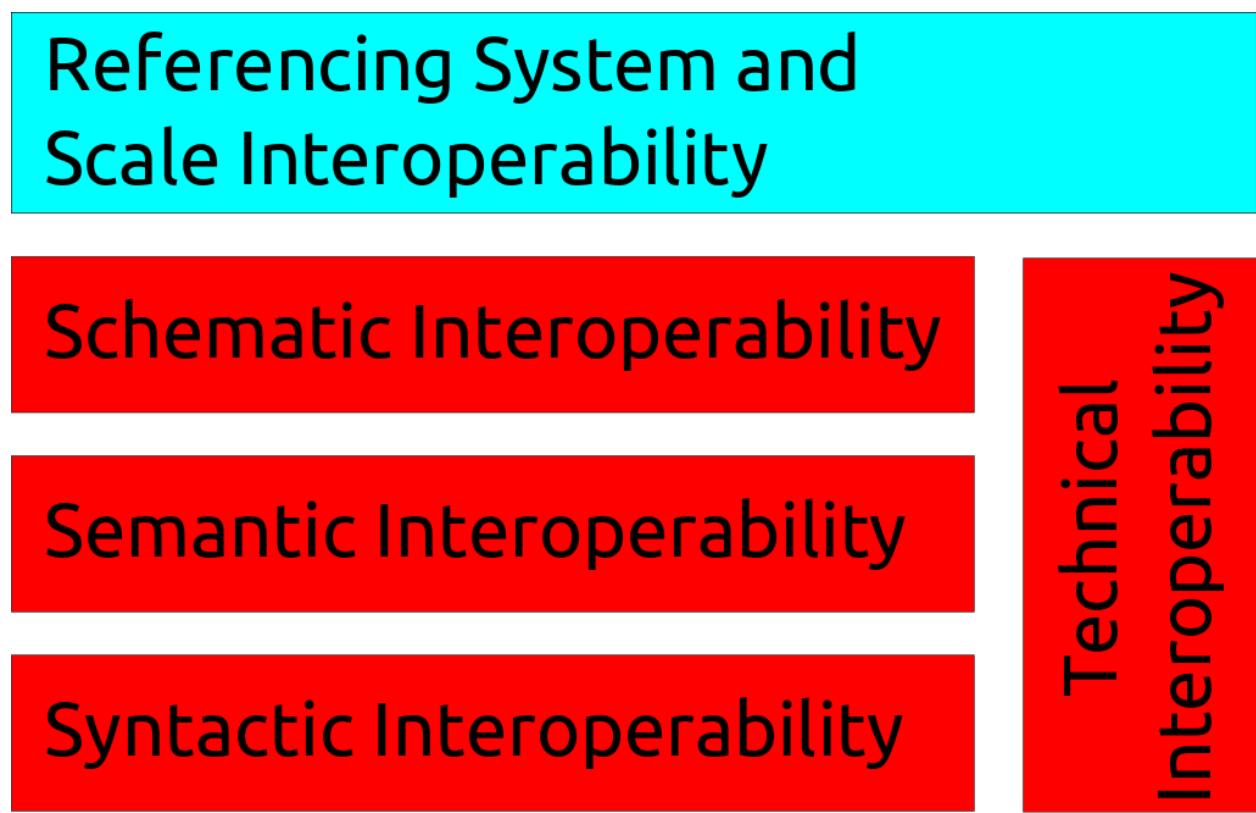


Figure 9: Interoperable integration of spatial data - the technological issues Beck (2015d)

4.1 Facilitating data driven visualization

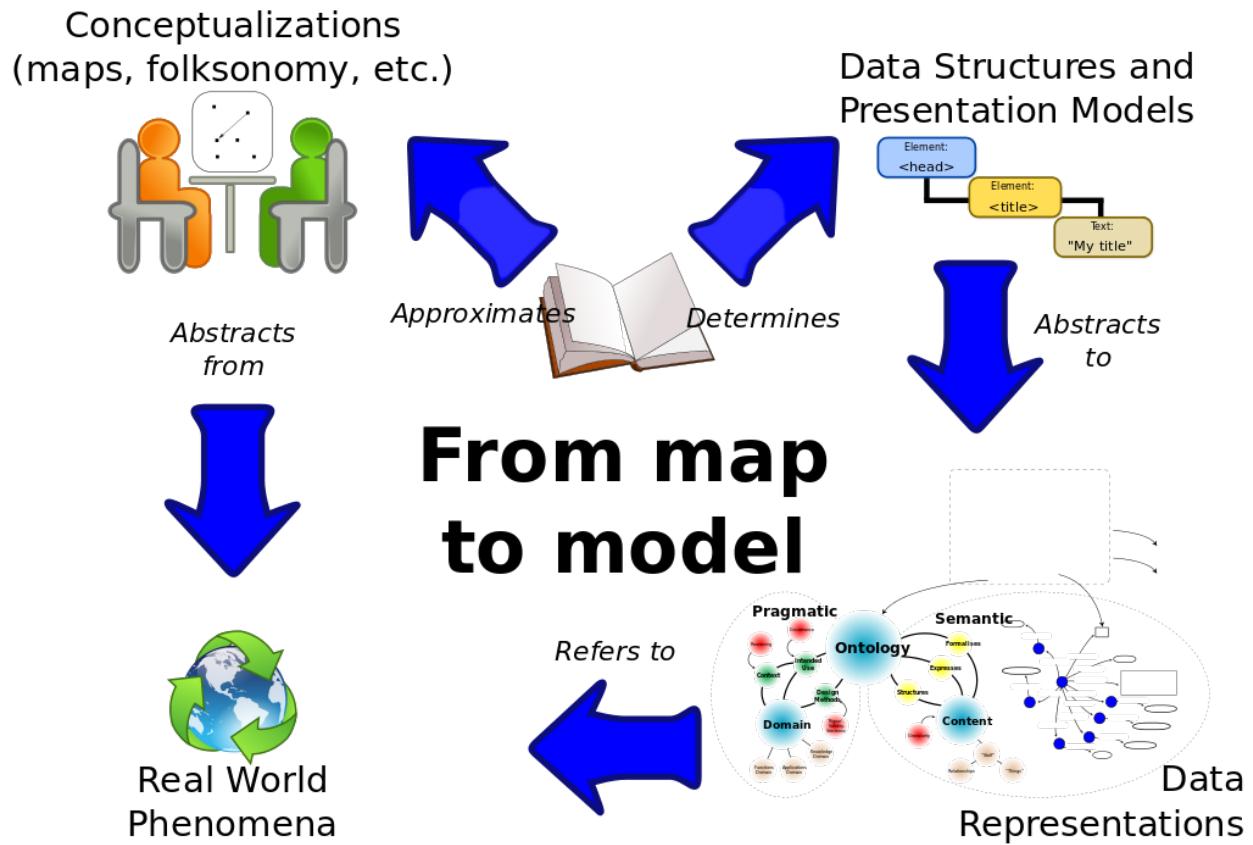


Figure 10: From Map to Model The changing paradigm of map creation from cartography to data driven visualization Beck (2015c)

From Map to Model The changing paradigm of map creation from cartography to data driven visualization

Encouraging re-use and impact across society

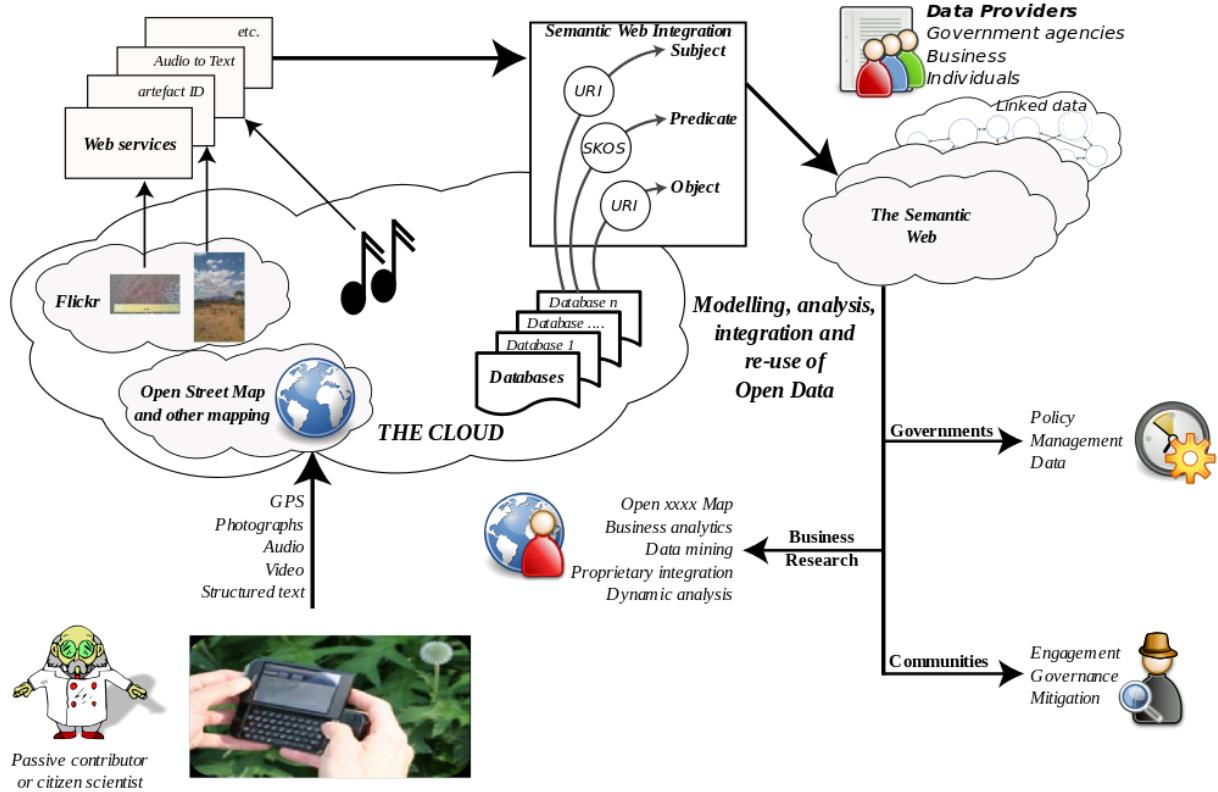


Figure 11: Local To Global integration of data to create multiple generic products Beck (2015e)

Providing a new working paradigm



Decoupled bottom up approaches are possible

Figure 12: A new working paradigm (public domain)

Cartography is no longer king

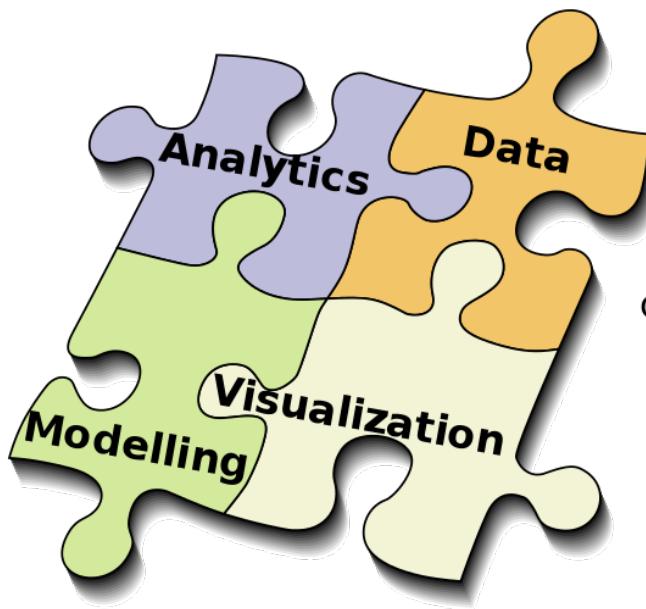
Good decisions will be based on data that is:

*Accurate
Authoritive
Assured*

Formal and informal data can satisfy this requirement

Key issues:

*Trust
Provenance
Credibility
Timeliness
Fitness for purpose*



Spatial is no longer special

Figure 13: Cartography is no longer key. Spatial mapping is now about the the formal and informal data stack. Elements such as provenance, credibility are much more important for use and re-use of this data. Beck (2015b)

5 What about non-technical interoperability issues?

Issues surrounding non-technical interoperability include:

- Policy interoperability
- Licence interoperability
- Legal interoperability
- Social interoperability

We will focus on licence interoperability

Referencing System and Scale Interoperability

Schematic Interoperability

Semantic Interoperability

Syntactic Interoperability

Policy Interoperability

Licence Interoperability

Legal Interoperability

Social Interoperability

Technical
Interoperability

Non technical
Interoperability

Interoperable integration

Figure 14: The full stack that enables interoperable integration of spatial data Beck (2015f)

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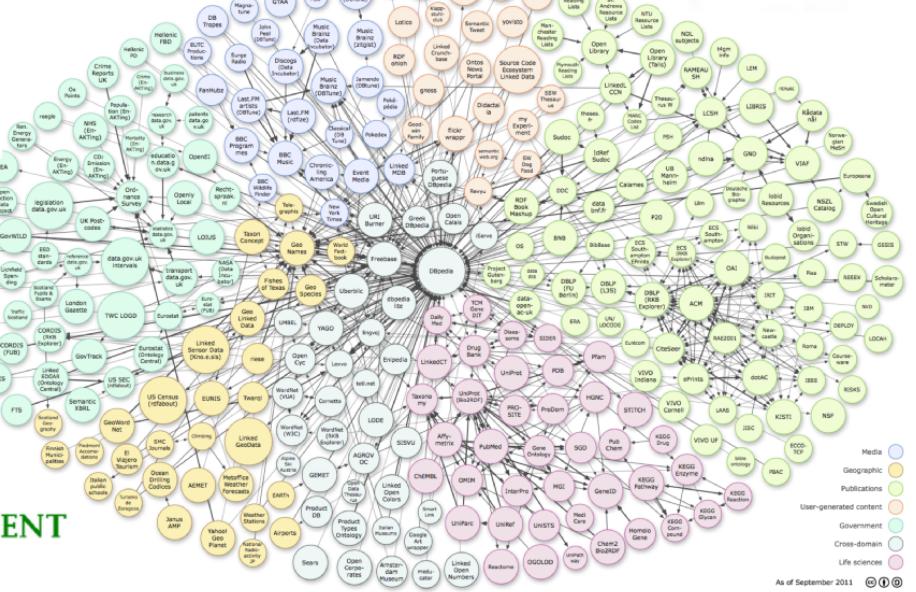


Figure 15: The modern data landscape (restricted)

There is a multitude of formal and informal data.

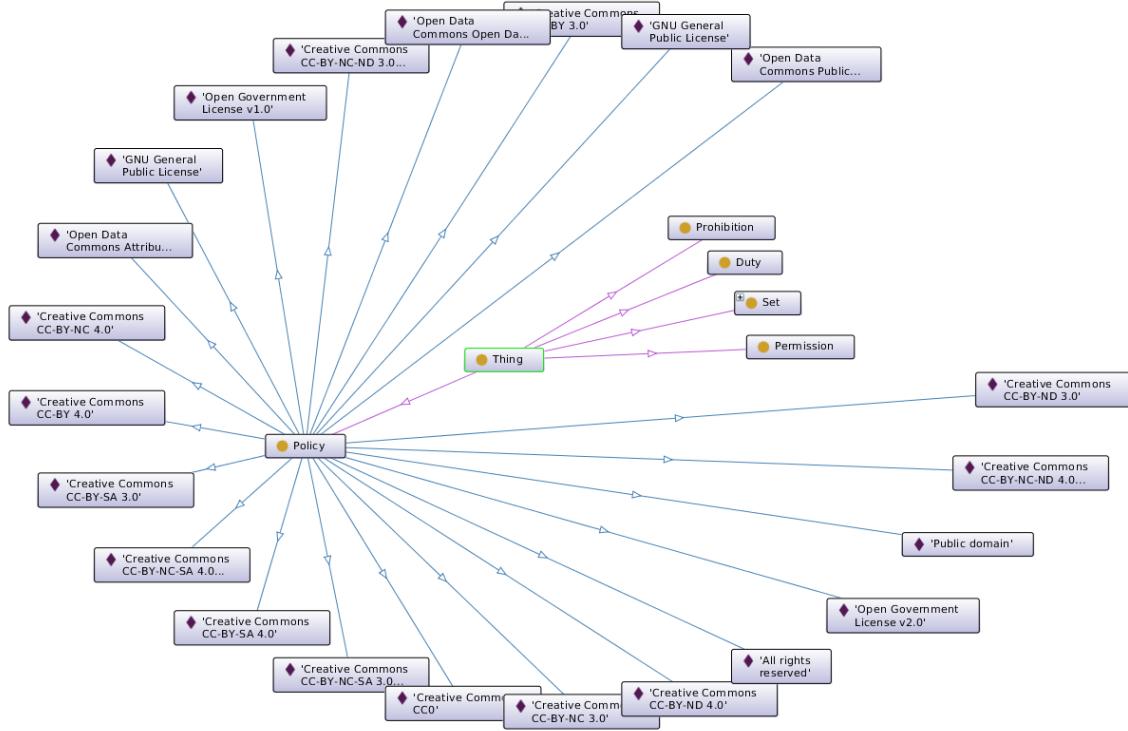


Figure 16: Some licences (Anon. n.d.)

Each of these data objects can be licenced in a different way. This shows some of the licences described by the RDLicence ontology

5.1 What is a licence?

Wikipedia state:

A license may be granted by a party ("licensor") to another party ("licensee") as an element of an agreement between those parties.

A shorthand definition of a license is “an authorization (by the licensor) to use the licensed material (by the licensee).”

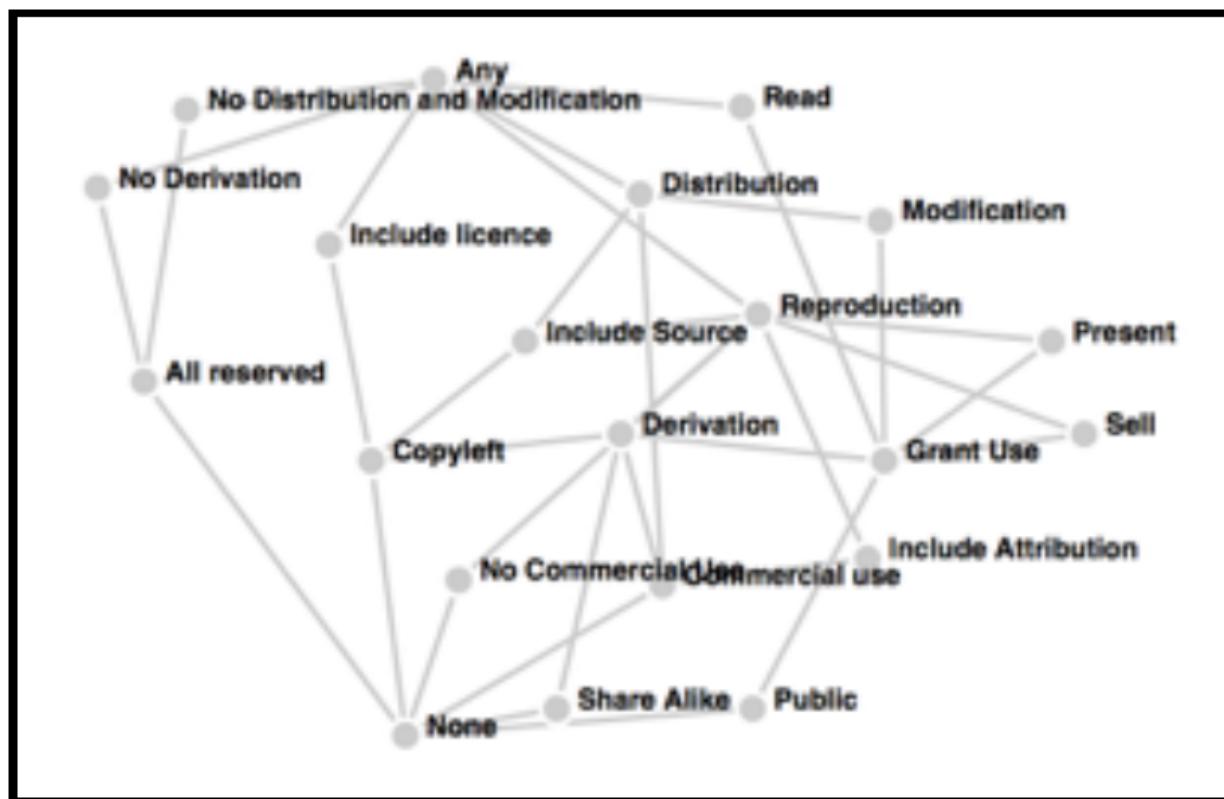


Figure 17: A licence describes what you can and cannot do to a data object (Anon. n.d.)

Two lead organisations have developed legal frameworks for content licensing:

- [Creative Commons \(CC\)](#) and
- [Open Data Commons \(ODC\)](#).

Until the release of [CC version 4](#), published in November 2013, the CC licence did not cover data. Between them, CC and ODC licences can cover all forms of digital work.

There are many others - many bespoke.



Figure 18: Creative Commons Gianni (2008)

I'll describe CC in more detail

5.2 Creative Commons Zero

Creative Commons Zero (CC0) is essentially public domain which allows:

- Reproduction
- Distribution
- Derivations

5.2.1 Constraints on CC0

The following clauses constrain CC0:

- Permissions
 - ND – No derivatives: the licensee can not derive new content from the resource.
- Requirements
 - BY – By attribution: the licensee must attribute the source.
 - SA – Share-alike: if the licensee adapts the resource, it must be released under the same licence.
- Prohibitions
 - NC – Non commercial: the licensee must not use the work commercially without prior approval.

5.2.2 CC license combinations

Table 1: [Creative Commons license combinations](#)

License	Reproduction	Distribution	Derivation	ND	BY	SA	NC
CC0	X	X	X				
CC-BY-ND	X	X		X	X		
CC-BY-NC-ND	X	X		X	X		X
CC-BY	X	X	X		X		
CC-BY-SA	X	X	X		X	X	
CC-BY-NC	X	X	X		X		X
CC-BY-NC-SA	X	X	X		X	X	X

6 Why are licenses important?

It's all about license compatibility!

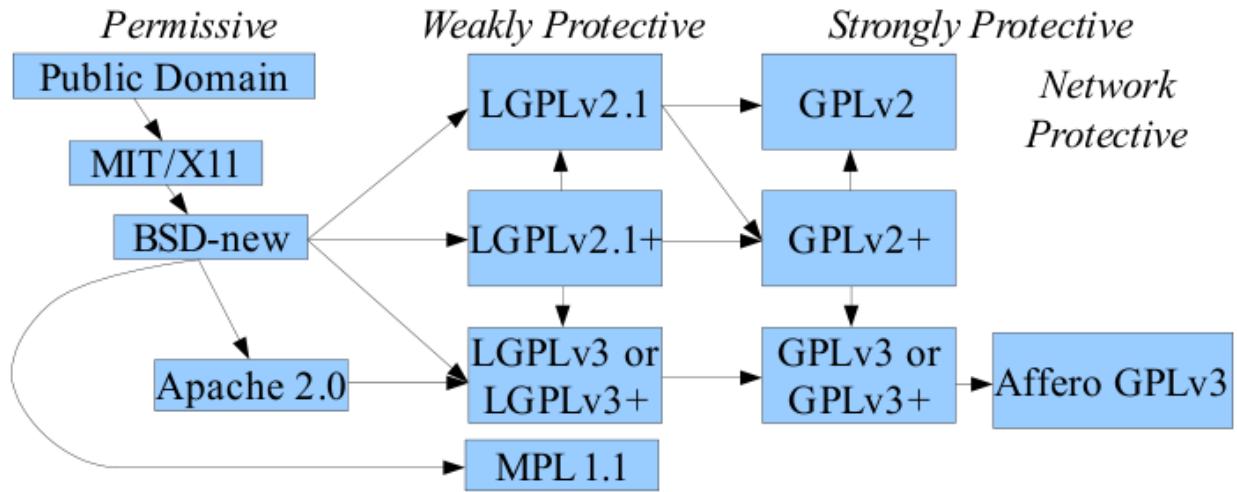


Figure 19: Compatibility of common open-source software licenses Wheeler (2007)

6.1 Which is important when we mash up data

Certain licences when combined:

- Are incompatible
 - Creating data islands
- Inhibit commercial exploitation (NC)
- Force the adoption of certain licences
 - If you want people to commercially exploit your stuff don't incorporate CC-BY-NC-SA data!
- Stops the derivation of *new works*

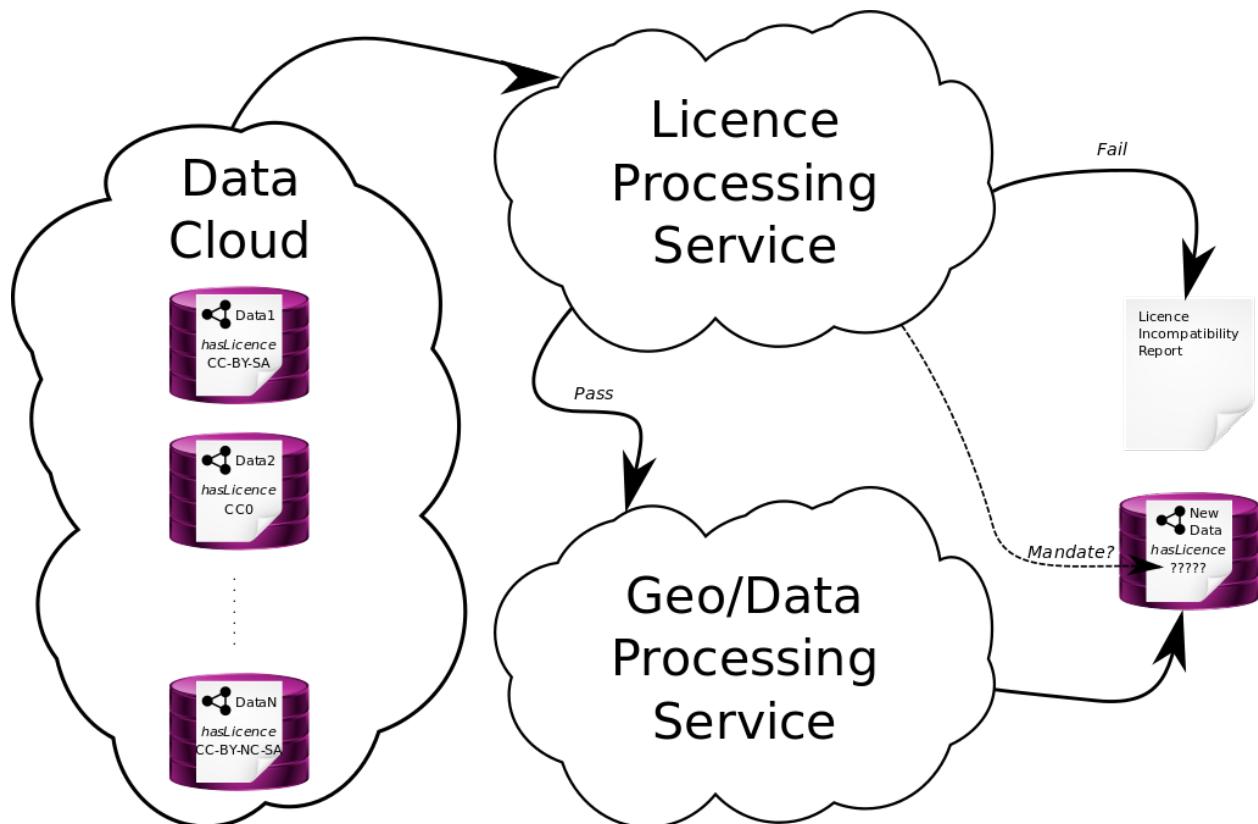


Figure 20: A conceptual licence processing workflow Beck (2015a)

A conceptual licence processing workflow. The licence processing service analyses the incoming licence metadata and determines if the data can be legally integrated and any resulting licence implications for the derived product.

7 A rudimentary logic example

Data1 isPartOf NewThing.

Data1 hasLicence a cc-by-sa.

What hasLicence a cc-by-sa? #reason here

If X isPartOf Y and hasLicence Z then Y hasLicence Z. #reason here

Data2 isPartOf NewThing.

Data2 hasLicence a cc-by-nc-sa. #reason here

Nothing hasLicence a cc-by-nc-sa and hasLicence a cc-by-sa. #reason here

And processing this within the Protege reasoning environment

```
from IPython.display import YouTubeVideo
YouTubeVideo('jUzGF401vLc')
```

```
<iframe
    width="400"
    height="300"
    src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/jUzGF401vLc"
    frameborder="0"
    allowfullscreen
></iframe>
```

7.1 Here's something I prepared earlier

A live presentation.....

```
from IPython.display import YouTubeVideo
YouTubeVideo('tkRB5Rp1_W4')
```

```
<iframe
    width="400"
    height="300"
    src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/tkRB5Rp1_W4"
    frameborder="0"
    allowfullscreen
></iframe>
```

8 OGC and Licence interoperability

- The geo business landscape is increasingly based on integrating heterogeneous data to develop new products
- Licence heterogeneity is a barrier to data integration and interoperability
- A licence calculus can help resolve and identify heterogeneities leading to
 - legal compliance
 - confidence
- Use of standards and collaboration with organisations is crucial
 - [Open Data Licensing ontology](#)
 - [The Open Data Institute](#)
- Failure to do this could lead to breaches in data licenses
 - and we all know where that puts us.....



Figure 21: Breaching a data license can be serious (restricted = randomly!)

9 Questions

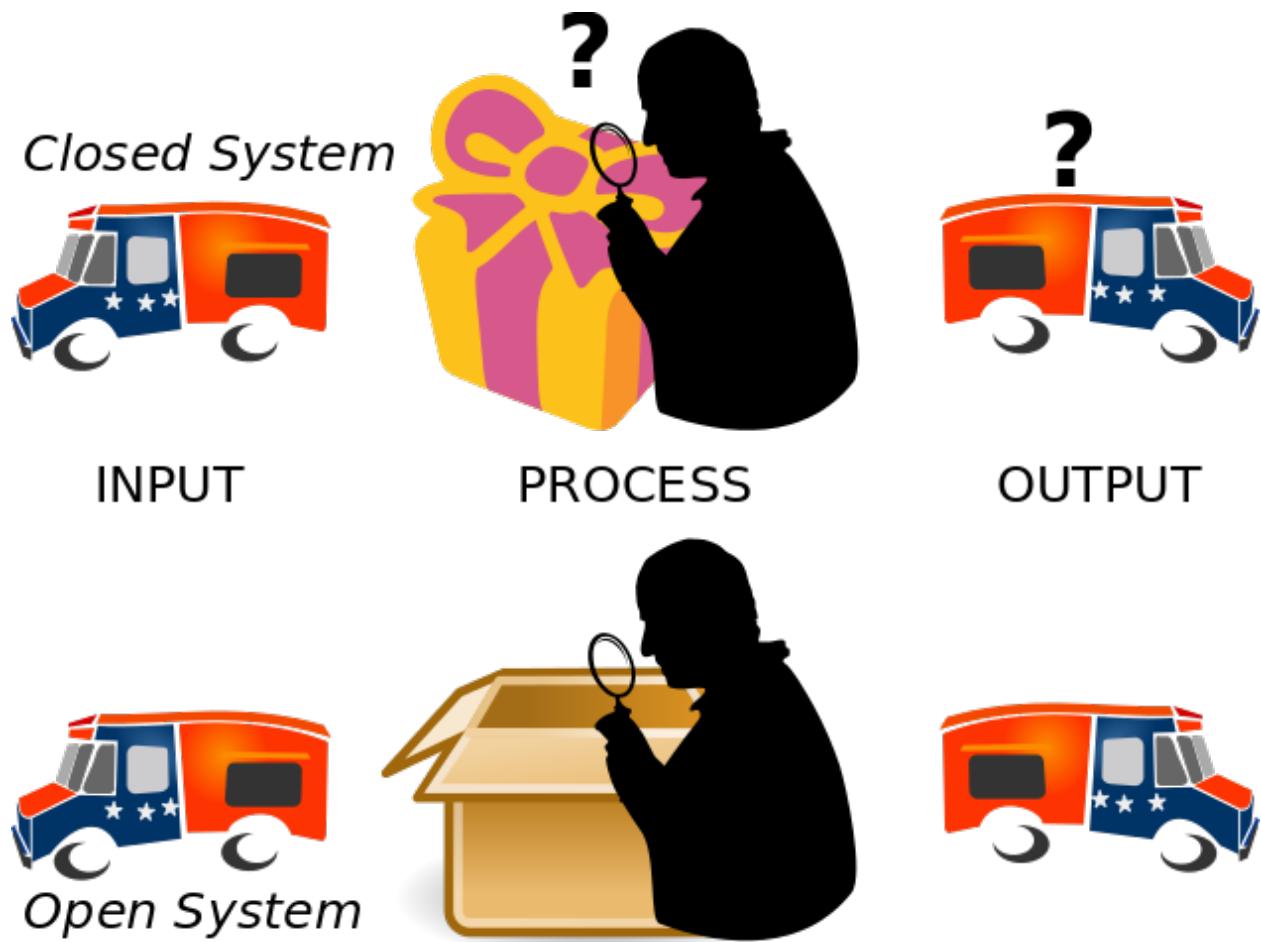


Figure 22: Processing transparency between open and closed systems

References

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