



Boundless

Welcome to the FOSS4G Community





Introduction

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Boundless

Boundless provides geospatial tools and services for managing data and building applications.



Boundless

Open Source Projects

GeoTools

GeoServer

uDig



Open Source Geospatial Foundation

Board Member

OSGeo Incubation Chair

GeoTools Project Officer

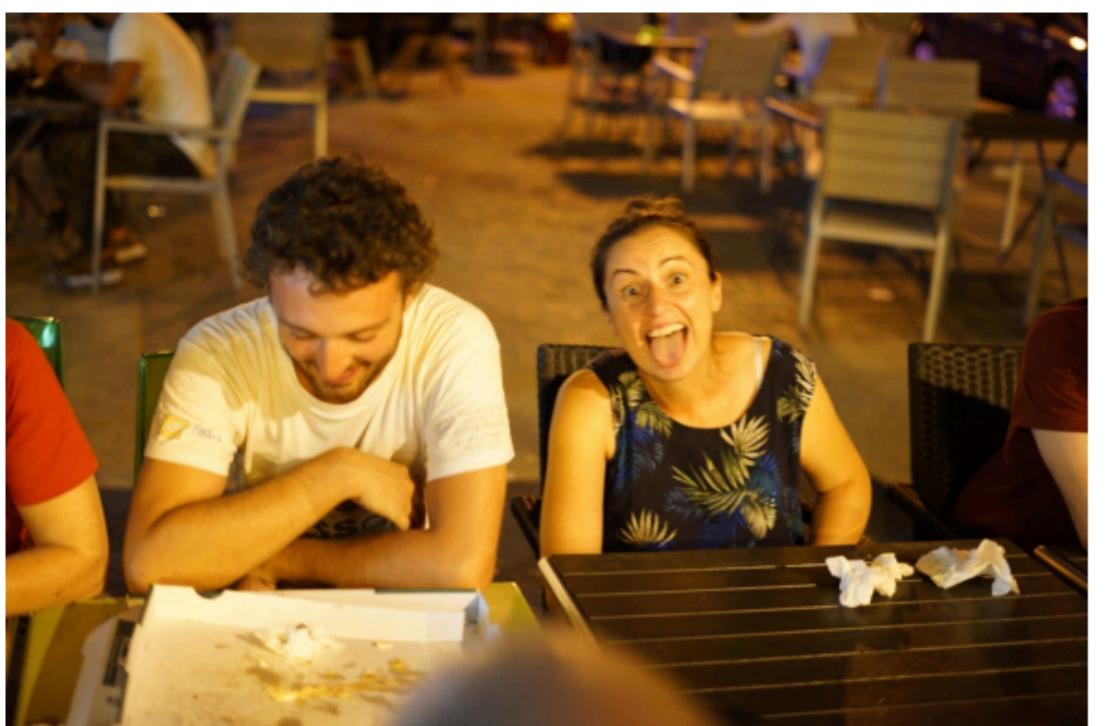
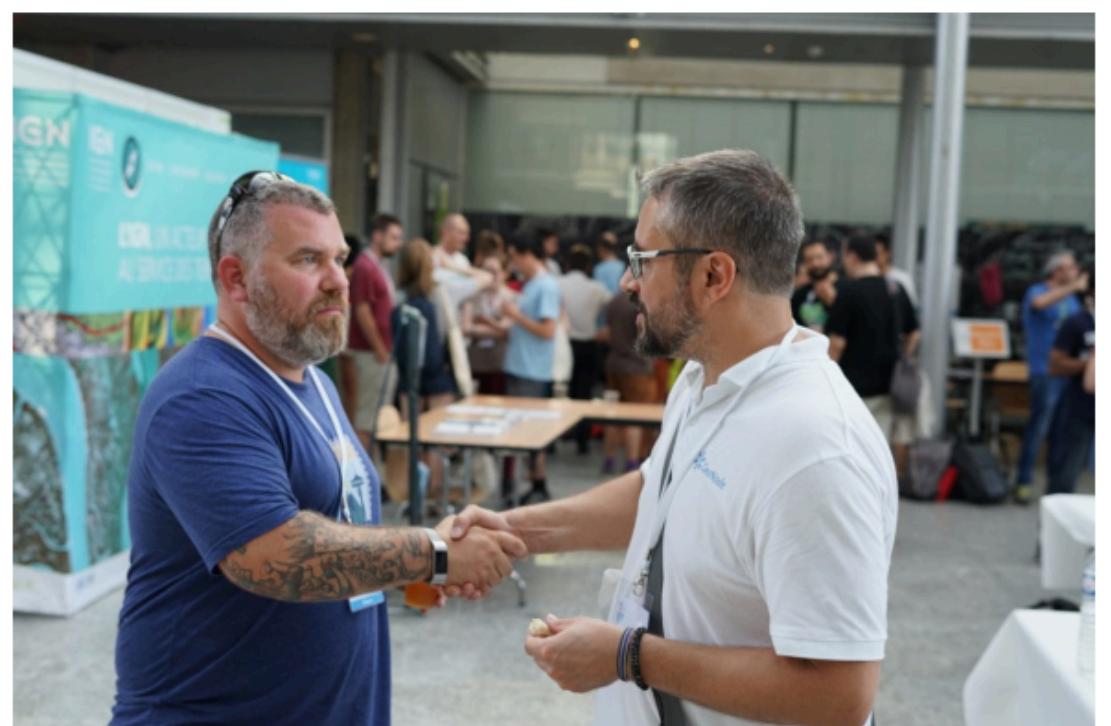


LocationTech

Eclipse Foundation

LocationTech Project Steering Committee

LocationTech Technology Project

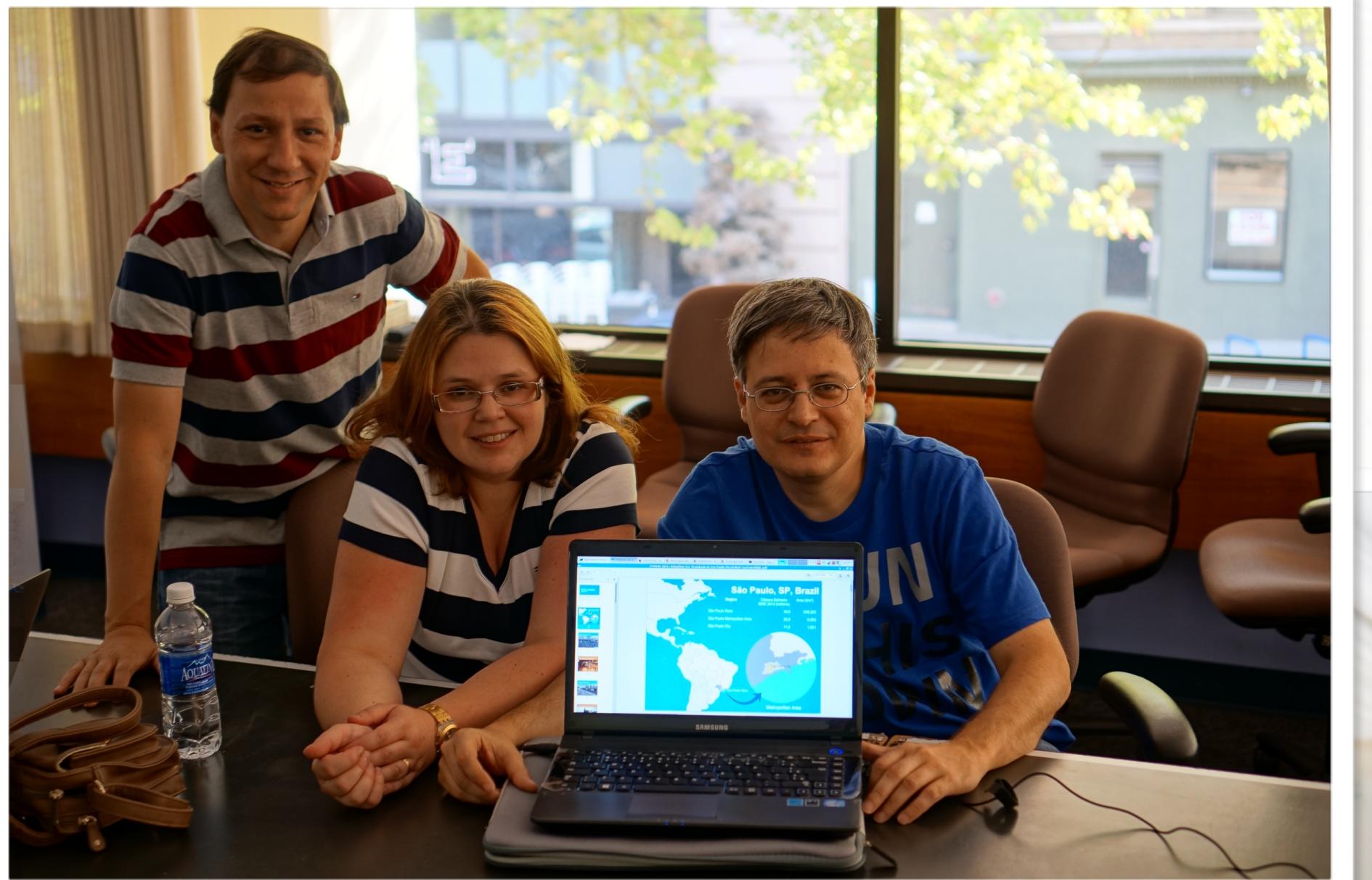












Eastview Park



Mill St
Walter E. Fernald



West Newton



BRIGHTON

Newtonville

Lowell Ave

Auburndale



Free and Open Source Software for Geomatics



FOSS/GRASS USERS CONFERENCE
12-14 SEPTEMBER 2004
BANGKOK, THAILAND

Presented by **FOSS/GRASS 2004 International Organizing Committee**

Free/Libre and Open Source Software for Geoinformatics: GIS-GRASS Users Conference

Held at Chulalongkorn University
Department of Survey Engineering
Patumwan
Bangkok, Thailand
10330

September 12 - 14, 2004

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE



The Free/Libre and Open Source Software (FOSS) for Geoinformatics: GIS - GRASS Users Conference will be held in Bangkok, Thailand, 12-14 September 2004. An extended successor to a long series of GRASS-GIS Users Conferences ([last held on September 2002 in Trento, Italy](#)), the series will be in Asia for the first time. The conference joins GRASS developers and users worldwide to foster closer relations, and to share ideas for improving software and applications. (Unlike at closed-source software users meetings, anyone can turn findings of this meeting into new code and improved applications.) The Bangkok conference will cover all aspects of FOSS for Geoinformatics, in addition to GRASS itself. Thus the aim of the conference is twofold: (a) exchange of experiences between GRASS users and developers and (b) provide first-hand information on FOSS capabilities for developing national/local spatial data infrastructures, with emphasis on Asian countries. One unique aspect of the conference will be the **INSTALLFEST**. Bring your computer (or buy one in Bangkok), install GRASS and other geoinformatics software, and begin to use it, all at the conference!

Venue and Organizers

The conference is being organized by the Faculty of Engineering, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand, with support from several other institutions. The Organizing Committee includes prominent experts in FOSS for Geoinformatics.



Annual Global Event



 FOSS4G 2006
Free and Open Source Software for
Geoinformatics 2006



Regional Events



FOSS4G-ASIA



HYDERABAD, INDIA
JAN 26TH-29TH 2017





•it is a lifestyle choice



Boundless

FOSS4G Community



Welcome to the FOSS4G Community

FOSS4G Community

- Open Data
- Open Standards
- Open Source
- Open Collaboration
- Open Science and Education



Boundless

Open Data - software without data is like a piano without music



Spatial Data is important

- Expensive and time-consuming to collect
- Use of standards facilitates the reuse and repurposing of existing data
- Datasets tend to have a very long lifespan
 - It is common for datasets to outlast the product that created them.
 - It is not uncommon to work with historical data from the 1970s or 1870s



- freely available to reuse and republish
 - Open Street Map
 - GeoNames
 - EPSG Geodetic Parameter Dataset
- slightly different from "free data"
(which is available free of charge)



GeoNames

The GeoNames geographical database covers all countries and contains over eight million placenames that are available for download free of charge.

login

query by filter retrieve by code

Name: Search on geometry

Click to choose

North Latitude West Longitude

Type: BBOX

South Latitude East Longitude

Search on description

Reset

Show Map

Search

?

EPSG Geodetic Parameter Registry Version: 8.7.5

Welcome guest! | [\(login or register\)](#) | [help](#)



International Association of Oil&Gas Producers



OpenStreetMap

Edit History Export

More Log In Sign Up

search show on map [\[advanced\]](#)

enter a location name, ex: "Paris", "Mount



© OpenStreetMap contributors

OpenStreetMap powers map data on thousands of web sites, mobile apps, and hardware devices

OpenStreetMap is built by a community of mappers that contribute and maintain data about roads, trails, cafés, railway stations, and much more, all over the world.

Local Knowledge

OpenStreetMap emphasizes local knowledge. Contributors use aerial imagery, GPS devices, and low-tech field maps to verify that OSM is accurate and up to date.

Community Driven

OpenStreetMap's community is diverse, passionate, and growing every day. Our contributors include enthusiast mappers, GIS professionals, engineers running the OSM servers, humanitarians mapping disaster-affected areas, and many more. To learn more about the community, see the [user diaries](#), [community blogs](#), and the [OSM Foundation website](#).



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License](#)

Welcome to the EPSG Geodetic Parameter Dataset

Geodetic Parameter Dataset is a structured dataset of Coordinate Reference Systems and their associated parameters, accessible through this online registry ([www.epsg-registry.org](#)) or, as a service, through IOGP's EPSG home page at [www.epsg.org](#). The geographic coverage of the dataset is worldwide, but it is stressed that the dataset does not and cannot record all possible geodetic parameters. It is intended to be a reference dataset around the world. The EPSG Geodetic Parameter Dataset is maintained by the Geodetic Parameters Committee of IOGP's Geomatics Committee.

Geodetic Parameter Dataset, offered through IOGP's web pages, may be used free of charge, subject to the acceptance of the [Terms of Use](#).

Users may query and view the data and generate printable reports. The Registry supports public access, but also permits the user to register for additional services, such as the download of the entire dataset as GML 3.2 dictionaries.

The Registry provides a web service interface, permitting geospatial software to query and update geodetic parameters. Information on how to access the service is available in [Guidance Note 7-3: Web Services for Geodetic Parameters](#) and the [Developers Guide](#).

To stay in receiving news about the EPSG Dataset, please register on IOGP's EPSG home page or contact EPSGAdministrator@iogp.org.

Links

[home page](#)
[Geomatics area](#)
[About](#)

- [What is new to the current version](#)
- [EPSG Dataset supporting documentation](#)
- [Submit Feedback or Change Request](#)

[Back to IOGP's Geomatics area](#)

Developed by: [Galdos Systems Inc.](#)

Version: 2.5.2



• puts this sharing into open data



Boundless
Open Standards



Open Standards

- define how software can communicate together
- is available as a spec for anyone (even/especially us) to implement
- this is the "glue" that allows so much of our open source software to work together and thrive



International standards

- International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
 - interoperability between geospatial systems (known as TC 211)
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)
 - communication on the web
 - protocols used for machine-to-machine communication



Industry standards

- Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC)
 - web standards we used for publishing spatial information
- OGP Geomatics Committee (OGP)
 - the EPSG Geodetic Parameter Dataset
(facilitate communication between geospatial systems)



Community Standards

- GeoJSON (now W3C standard)
- GeoTIFF
- MBTiles
- MBStyle
- WMS-C
 - informal tile standards defined right here at a foss4g event



Defacto Standards

- We of course have to respect existing investment in data
 - Shapefile
 - Oracle Spatial
 - MapInfo TAB

Shapefile @shapefile Required reading for all GIS peeps. [twitter.com/GeoNewsfeed/st...](https://twitter.com/GeoNewsfeed/status/110340000000000000) 40d

GeoNewsfeed @GeoNewsfeed ArcGIS Shapefile Files Types & Extensions [gisgeography.com/arcgis-shapefi...](https://gisgeography.com/arcgis-shapefile/)

Shapefile @shapefile Then again, there's this impressive statistic, [@tim_bowden](https://twitter.com/tim_bowden/status/110340000000000000): twitter.com/shapefile/stat...

Shapefile @shapefile To all my haters: Shapefile usage in FME is on a long-term upward trend...



Standards

About us

Standards Development

News

Store

Technical committees

Deliverables

Who develops standards

Why get involved?

Resource area

Standards Development > Technical committees > ISO/TC 211

ISO/TC 211 Geographic information

[About](#)[Contact details](#)[Liaisons](#)[Meetings](#)

Secretariat: SN
Secretary: Ms Bjørnhild Sæterøy
Chairperson: Mr Olaf M. Østensen until end 2015
ISO Central Secretariat contact: Mr. Andrew Dryden
Creation date: 1994

Scope:

Standardization in the field of digital geographic information. No aims to establish a structured set of standards for information objects or phenomena that are directly or indirectly associated relative to the Earth.

These standards may specify, for geographic information, methods for data management (including definition and description, processing, analyzing, accessing, presenting and transferring such digital / electronic form between different users, systems and locations).

The work shall link to appropriate standards for information technology where possible, and provide a framework for the development of specific applications using geographic data.

Welcome to the OGC

The OGC (Open Geospatial Consortium) is an international not for profit organization committed to making quality open standards for the global geospatial community. These standards are made through a consensus process and are freely available for anyone to use to improve sharing of the world's geospatial data.

OGC standards are used in a wide variety of domains including Environment, Defense, Health, Agriculture, Meteorology, Sustainable Development and many more.

Our members come from government, commercial organizations, NGOs, academic and research organizations.

info@opengeospatial.org



GEOJSON

GeoJSON is a format for encoding a variety of geographic data structures.

[3.6, 10.1]

"islands"

following geometry types: Point, LineString, Polygon, Ring, and MultiPolygon. Geometric objects with the Feature objects. Sets of features are contained by its.

for more detail. See also <http://www.opengeospatial.org/doc/draft-butler-geojson/>, an Internet-Draft of the original specification.

Geographic JSON Working Group

The Task Force, in conjunction with the original has formed the [Geographic JSON WG](#) to standardize values on GitHub at <https://github.com/geojson/draft-geojson>.

Recent Tweets

[Tweets](#)

Open Geospatial: OGC
@opengeospatial

21 Oct

Don't miss #OGC CTO @Percivall panel on #SmartCities #UrbanSensorWebs & #Robotics @geography2050 Nov 19-20 geography2050.org
[Expand](#)

Open Geospatial: OGC
@opengeospatial

19 Oct

RT @unggim: @opengeospatial @ISOTC211 @ihos #geospatial #standards #companion document now available @UNGGIM website: unggim.un.org/docs/Standards...
[Expand](#)



•If you download the app, you can download the source



Boundless

Open Source



Open Source

- Open Source:
 - when you receive software you also receive the source code
- Accomplished using a software license



1 Page BSD license

VS



7 Pages iTunes License

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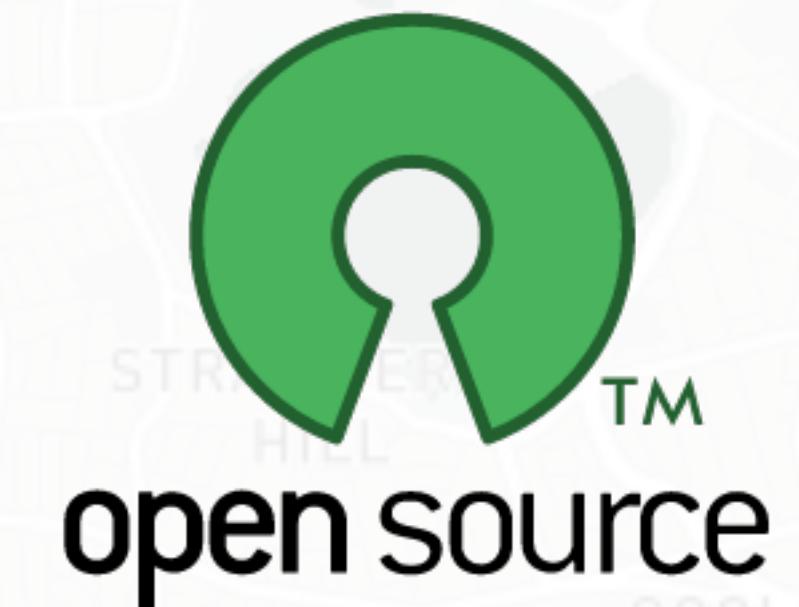
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The views and conclusions contained in the software and documentation are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as representing official policies, either expressed or implied, of OpenLayers Contributors.



Open Source Licenses

- The [Open Source Initiative](#) maintains a list of recognized open-source licenses.
- Licenses differ in how they balance
 - the freedoms granted to users of software
 - how they protect software developers





Berkley Software Distribution

BSD

- **BSD**
 - The Berkeley Software Distribution license permits commercial use, such as including the software in your own application or website.
 - The only restriction is the inclusion of a license and copyright notice in the OpenLayers file you use.
 - Your own work (that is, the website) remains unaffected.
 - This ability to be freely mixed with your own work makes BSD an excellent choice for OpenLayers.



GNU Public License



- **GPL: The GNU General Public License**
 - is arguably the most popular open-source license
 - Any modifications made to the original application must be provided to those running the application.
- **This is the license used for GeoServer**
 - It is especially appropriate, in that system administrators want to be sure exactly what is running on their server, while ensuring that any customizations made are available.
 - The GPL license is also used by Oracle for the distribution of the OpenJDK implementation of Java.



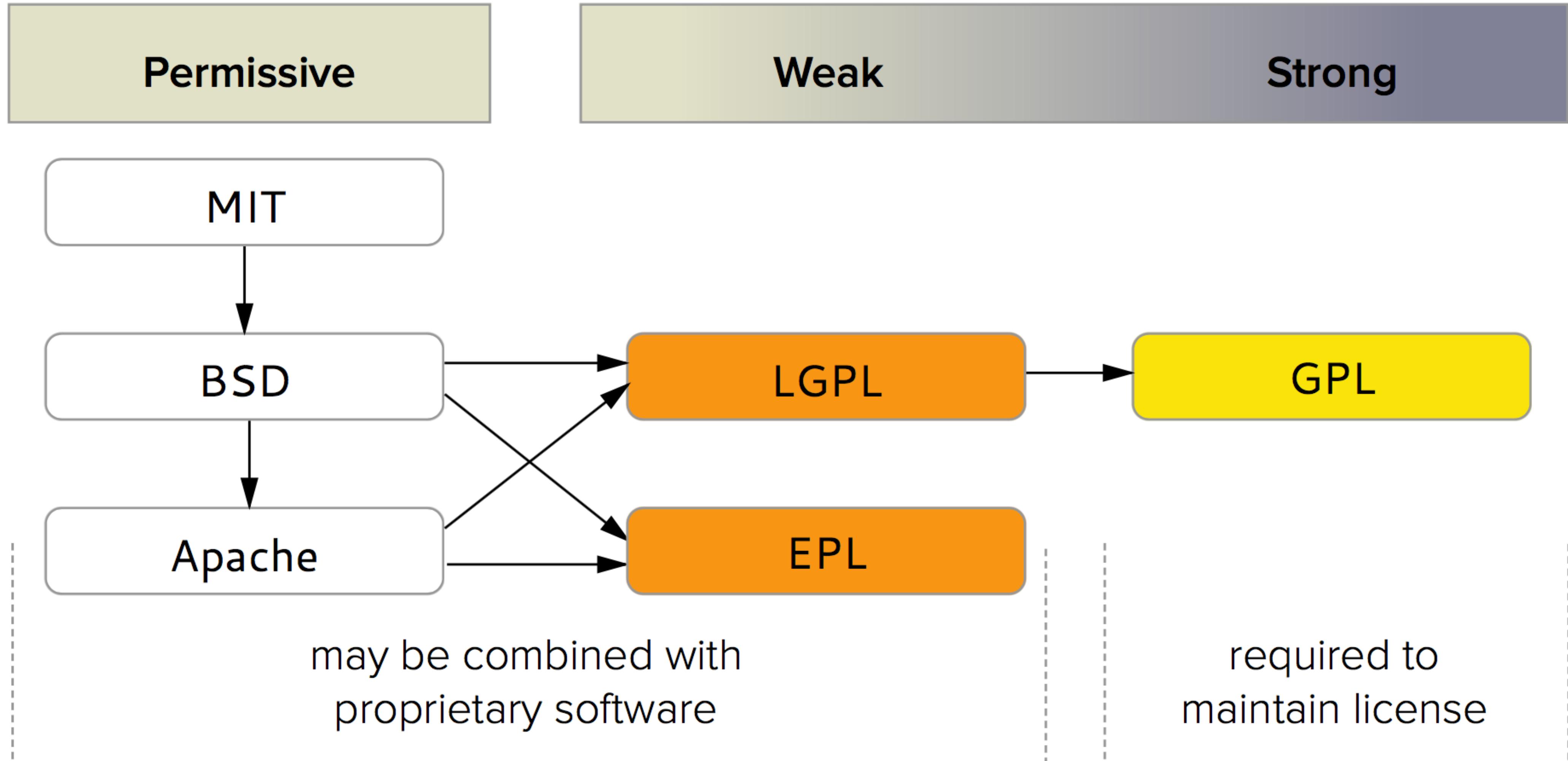
Lesser GNU Public License



- **LGPL: The Lesser General Public License**
 - formerly the Library General Public License
 - Allows the mix of open source and proprietary technology, making it a little more relaxed than the GPL.
- This license is employed by the GeoTools library
 - Pragmatic choice, allowing GeoServer to smoothly integrate with proprietary systems such as Oracle Spatial and ArcSDE.



License Compatibility





Choose a License

<http://choosealicense.com/>

Choosing an OSS license doesn't need to be scary

{ Which of the following best describes your situation? }



I want it simple and permissive.

The [MIT License](#) is a permissive license that is short and to the point. It lets people do anything they want with your code as long as they provide attribution back to you and don't hold you liable.

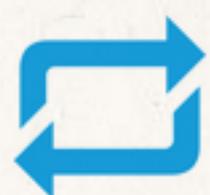
[jQuery](#) and [Rails](#) use the MIT License.



I'm concerned about patents.

The [Apache License](#) is a permissive license similar to the MIT License, but also provides an express grant of patent rights from contributors to users.

[Apache](#), [SVN](#), and [NuGet](#) use the Apache License.



I care about sharing improvements.

The [GPL \(V2 or V3\)](#) is a copyleft license that requires anyone who distributes your code or a derivative work to make the source available under the same terms. V3 is similar to V2, but further restricts use in hardware that forbids software alterations.

[Linux](#), [Git](#), and [WordPress](#) use the GPL.

{ What if none of these work for me? }



Keep in Mind

- An open source license:
 - only describes how software is distributed
 - How the software was obtained (and how the project is managed) are a matter of "Governance"



•participation without representation is no way to play



Boundless
Open Collaboration



Managing Risks

- Adopting a new software component
 - has well-understood risks for procurement
 - Open-source software helps mitigate some risks (such as vendor lock-in) while exposing an organization to others (such as the license incompatibility)
- This is the responsibility of the project team's "governance"
 - Although you probably want to perform an audit
 - A software foundation is standardize governance (and reduce the risk of using open-source software).



Open Governance

- **Open Development = Transparent and Inclusive**
 - Perform decision making in an open and public manner.
 - Key factor success factor - projects that practice open development are in position to recover if one or more contributors fall by the wayside
 - The ability to see what is being worked on, and the opportunity to take part, is the key test of open development.
- **GeoServer**
 - maintains a public issue tracker which can be used to report problems
 - Uses a public email list for development, discussions and questions
 - Public "developers guide" documents procedures (including how to join the project)



Open Source Review

- An open source license is the terms under which users receive software, need to check license applied correctly
 - Failure to check prevents the open source license from being effective.
 - Each source code file contains an introduction header describing who wrote the file and under what terms it has been provided to the project.
 - GitHub projects include a CONTRIBUTING file describing what is needed
 - Some projects ask for a contributing license to be signed



How to fail

- Failure to check prevents the open source license from being effective.
 - This can result in a project being pulled from the market until such time as the problem can be addressed or the section of code rewritten.
- A common mistake is an employee contributing a fix in their own name.
 - In this case, it is their employer who owns the fix and needs to provide correct authorization.
- Your legal department, or a software foundation, are in a position to conduct code audits (or intellectual property checks) on software before it is released.
 - This is done both to protect their own liability
(and to let your legal department verify the results prior to use.)



Software Foundation vs Forge

- Software foundation
 - provides "vendor neutral" governance
 - can offer strong legal protection for a project (and its users)
 - most common lawsuits are copyright and patent infringement
- Software Forge
 - GitHub is focused strictly on hosting source code (similar to how Gmail hosts email messages online)
 - GitHub does not operate as a software foundation (instead it makes money by selling services to corporate customers)



Software Foundations

Open Source Geospatial Foundation

- Empower everyone with open source geospatial



LocationTech

- working group developing advanced location aware technologies.



LocationTech



Boundless

Open Science and Education



Open Science

- It is simply better science
 - Include the data
 - Include the software
 - reproduce the result

Open Education

- It is simply better education
 - Open document license applied to course and syllabus material
 - Shared risk, shared benefit
 - Available to all



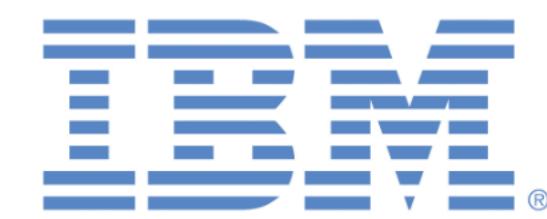


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Welcome to the FOSS4G Community – enjoy the event!



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Discover, Learn, Collaborate, and Share With GIS Professionals

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Check out our booth #103