Propositions

accompanying the dissertation

Geospatial Data on the Web

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These propositions are regarded as opposable and defendable, and have been approved as such by the promotor Prof. Dr. J.E. Stoter.

Proposition 1

A national standard for large-scale topographic objects in 3D, based on an international standard such as CityGML, increases the use of once collected 3D topographic data. (*This thesis.*)

Proposition 2

Although alignment tooling is helpful, human experts are needed to achieve full semantic interoperability between different kinds of geospatial datasets that have been created for different purposes. (*This thesis.*)

Proposition 3

Disseminating both geospatial semantics and geospatial data using the Linked Data paradigm enables the reuse of such data outside the traditional geospatial data sector. (*This thesis.*)

Proposition 4

The application of widely known and accepted general Web standards and principles, instead of the specific standards for geospatial data dissemination currently applied in SDIs, improves the discoverability and accessibility of geospatial data. (*This thesis.*)

Proposition 5

The high accuracy, level of detail and large volume in number of objects and megabytes of many spatial datasets causes high payloads and performance problems in web browsers, and thus prevents high levels of reuse by web developers.

Proposition 6

A national API strategy based on the fundamental concepts of the architecture of the Web will result in a uniform digital infrastructure for governmental data, which is adapted to the needs of web developers.
(https://www.w3.org/TR/webarch/)

Proposition 7

Making data about the composition of the subsurface available for reuse as FAIR data will lower cost of failure in infrastructural projects.

Proposition 8

When data, including geospatial data, is published on the web following the Data on the Web and Spatial Data on the Web Best Practices, metadata (i.e., dataset descriptions) will become less important for discovering datasets, but more important for assessing a dataset's fitness for purpose.
(https://www.w3.org/TR/dwbp/, https://www.w3.org/TR/sdw-bp/)

Proposition 9

The 1990s TV series *Buffy the Vampire Slayer* has had a large influence on the growth of the number of TV series that pass the Betchel test (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bechdel_test).

Proposition 10

When women compete in ultra running events, the chances of them winning, beating the male competitors, increase with the distance.