

Standardisering av geografisk informasjon



Statens vegvesen
Norwegian Public Roads
Administration



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Standardisering av geografisk informasjon

- Grunnlaget for utveksling og bruk av data mellom
 - Ulike dataeiere og brukere
 - Ulike applikasjoner
 - Ulike lokasjoner
- Felles datamodeller
 - FKB
 - INSPIRE
- Tjenester for utveksling
 - WMS, WFS



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ISO/TC211 – Geographic information/Geomatics

- Opprettet i Oslo i 1994
- Sekretariat
 - 1994-2017: Standard Norge v/Bjørnhild Sæterøy
 - Fra 2017: SIS (Swedish Standards Institute)
- Leder (Chairman):
 - 1994-2017: Olaf Østensen, Kartverket
 - Fra 2017: Christina Wasström, Lantmäteriet
- Tung norsk og nordisk deltagelse
- Faste halvårige plenumsmøter, pluss arbeidsmøter i prosjektene
- I overkant av 60 prosjekter totalt
- Periodiske revideringer av standardene



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OGC- Open Geospatial Consortium

- Samarbeidsforum mellom programvareleverandører, universiteter, offentlige etater mm
- Etablert 1994
 - 8 medlemmer 1994
 - 500+ medlemmer nå
 - ESRI, Intergraph, Norkart, Kartverket
 - UCB, NMBU
- Kjente standarder:
 - WMS, WFS, GML



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Samarbeid

- ISO/TC 211 har adoptert flere av OGC sine standarder, blant annet WMS, WFS og GML
- Flere standarder utvikles og revideres i samarbeid i ISO/TC 211 og OGC, med parallelle høringer
 - GML
 - Spatial schema
 - Spatial referencing by coordinates
- Flere medlemmer er aktive i både OGC og ISO/TC 211
- OGC-standarder er basert på grunnleggende ISO/TC 211-standarder



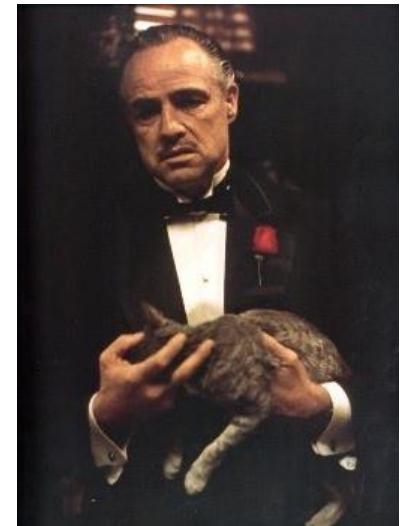
Consensus

- Consensus:

- **Consensus decision-making** is a group decision making process that seeks the consent of all participants. Consensus may be defined professionally as an acceptable resolution, one that can be supported, even if not the "favourite" of each individual.

- The core of consensus philosophy:
 - "Never get angry. Never make a threat. Reason with people."

- *Don Vito Corleone (The Godfather)*



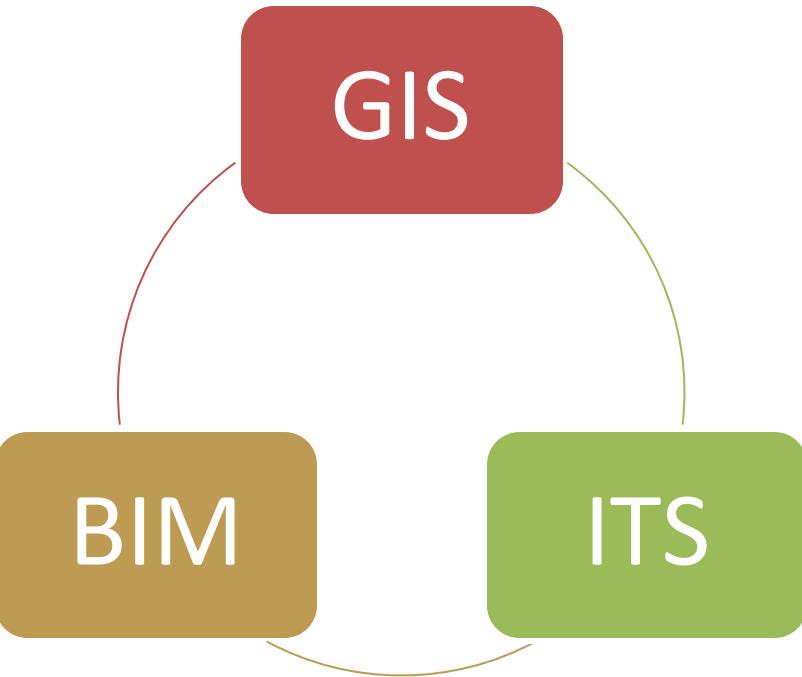
Andre standardiseringsarenaer



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- ISO/TC 204 og CEN/TC 278 – Intelligent Transport Systems
 - Flere standarder som omhandler geografisk informasjon for bruk i biler, vegutstyr og trafikksentraler
- buildingSmart
 - Tilsvarer OGC på BIM-siden
- ISO/TC 59 og TC 184
 - Tilsvarer ISO/TC 211 på BIM-siden
- INSPIRE – Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe
 - Basismodeller og tematiske modeller for felles europeiske datasett





Tre domener, samme objekt



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Noen aktører og



HOW STANDARDS PROLIFERATE:
(SEE: A/C CHARGERS, CHARACTER ENCODINGS, INSTANT MESSAGING, ETC)

SITUATION:
THERE ARE
14 COMPETING
STANDARDS.

14?! RIDICULOUS!
WE NEED TO DEVELOP
ONE UNIVERSAL STANDARD
THAT COVERS EVERYONE'S
USE CASES.
YEAH!



SOON:

SITUATION:
THERE ARE
15 COMPETING
STANDARDS.

...ge

TM



Offisielle standarder

Er de rette aktørene med?

Tilgjengelig for alle (\$)

Stabile

Lang utviklingstid

Industristandarder

Aktørene som skal bruke standarden
deltar

Kan være lukka/lisensiert eller åpne

Mindre stabile

Kort utviklingstid



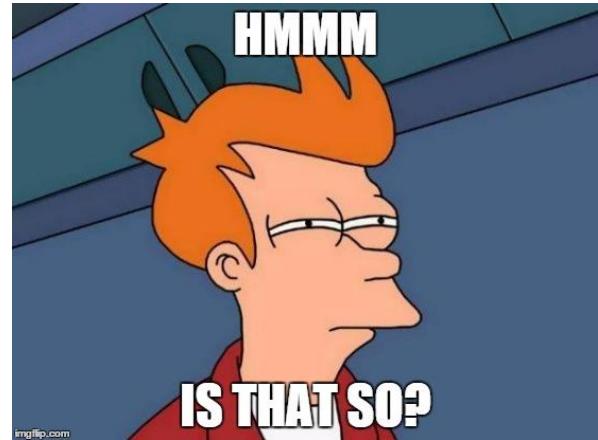
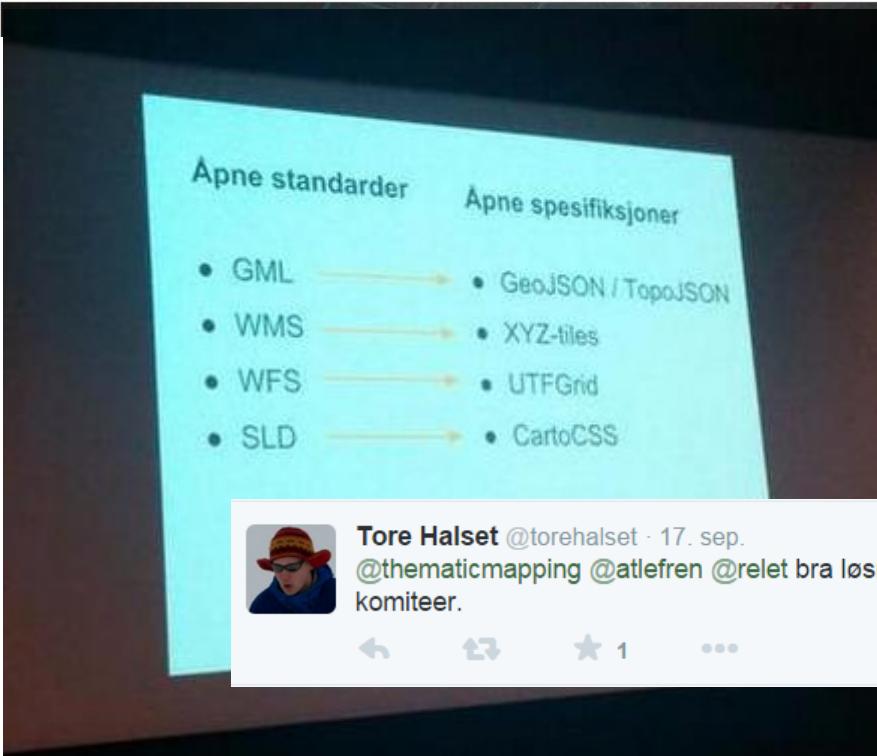
Standarder vs åpne spesifikasjoner



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Atle Frenvik Sveen @atlefren · 17. sep.
Sier mye #foss4gno



Tore Halset @torehalset · 17. sep.
@thematicmapping @atlefren @relet bra løsninger laget av doere, ikke
komiteer.



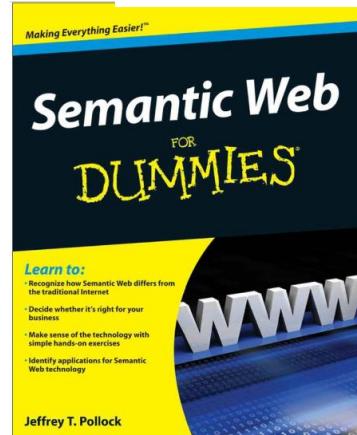
Standarderingsarbeid tar tid, men...

Politics of standards movements

Professional software engineers accept that committee-based designs are often the worst of all worlds. Although the W3C does a phenomenal job of avoiding "groupthink" and *anti-patterns* (common patterns of incorrect solutions) in their specifications, the Semantic Web is often rightly criticized as accepting design trade-offs intended to appeal to small minorities. In general, it's difficult to do anything when you depend upon consensus from a large and diverse committee. That's why it can take many years to design and approve even simple specifications. RDF, OWL, and other Semantic Web technology standards are not perfect by any means. But neither are any standards. In the software industry, consumers (like you and me) accept the slow and sometimes painful process of the standards groups because the outcomes are generally good for us in the end. By having a reference implementation and specification, you can go out and build your own part of the Semantic Web and have the confidence that it will work well with others — and that's worthwhile in my book.



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Jeffrey T. Pollock • 3rd



Vice President Of Products

Oracle

Apr 2014 – Present • 4 yrs 11 mos

Standarder vs åpne spesifikasjoner



Uavhengig av ansvar og dom: Motivasjon og verdi



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<https://www.veier24.no/artikler/fikk-25-millioner-for-trøbbel-med-stikningsdata-og-vegmodeller/456614>



Riksveg 22 mellom Lillestrøm og Fettsund slik den så ut like før åpning høsten 2015. (Foto: Bjørn Olav Amundsen)

Fikk 25 millioner for trøbbel med stikningsdata og vegmodeller

Park & Anlegg krevde 56 millioner kroner ekstra for arbeidet med riksveg 22.

Retten sier at årsaken kan tilskrives at Cowi Norge brukte Cowi Danmark som underleverandør for prosjekteringen av fagmodellen veg – og at NovaPoint/VIPS-data er å betrakte som et særnorsk format.

Etter hvert forsto både Statens vegvesen og Park & Anlegg at datafilene som Cowi leverte var produsert i annen programvare og var såkalte «InRoads»-vegmodellfiler. Både entreprenøren og Statens vegvesen var visstnok usikre på hvordan det skulle håndteres.

«En vesentlig grunn til å velge en internasjonal aktør, er at dette kan gi lavere pris på prosjektet. Med dette valget har også byggherren skapt en usikkerhet ved dataflyten», heter det i dommen.

Informasjonsmodellering



Den ubehagelige sannheten

Det finnes en virkelig verden der ute



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Hvordan lager vi modeller av virkeligheten?

De grunnleggende byggesteinene:

Begreper

19104 Terminology

19101 Reference model

Modellingsmetode

19109 Rules for application schema

19103 Conceptual schema language

19108 Temporal schema

19107 Spatial schema

19111 Spatial referencing by coordinates

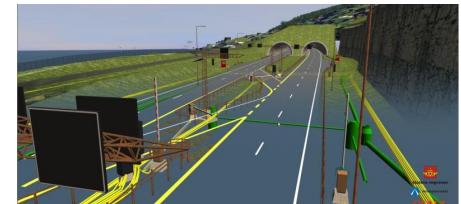
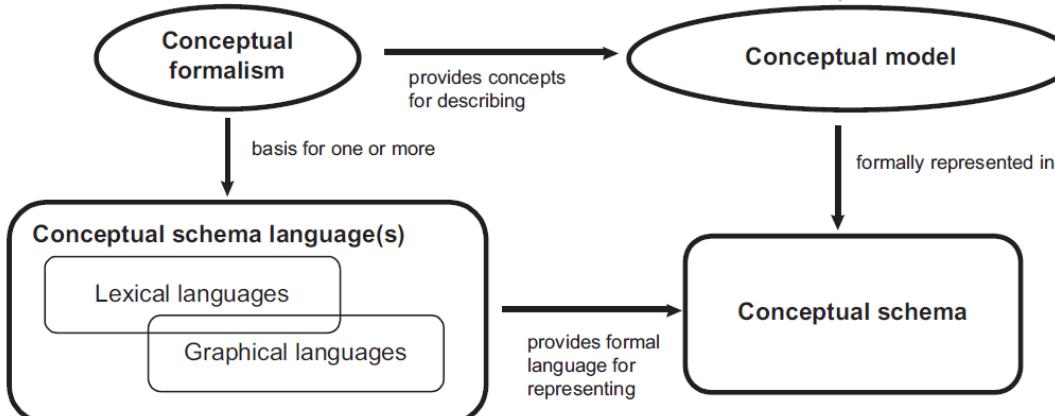
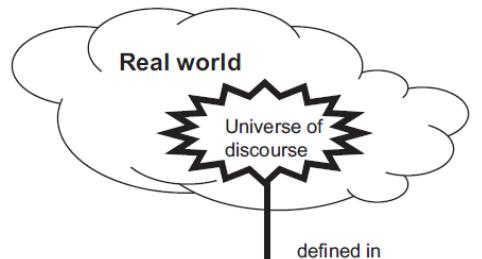
Tid og rom

Informasjonsmodellering



19109 Rules for application schema

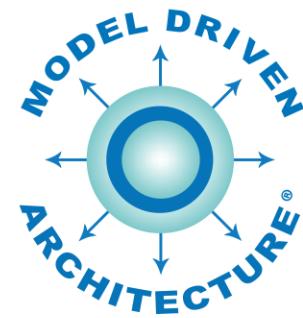
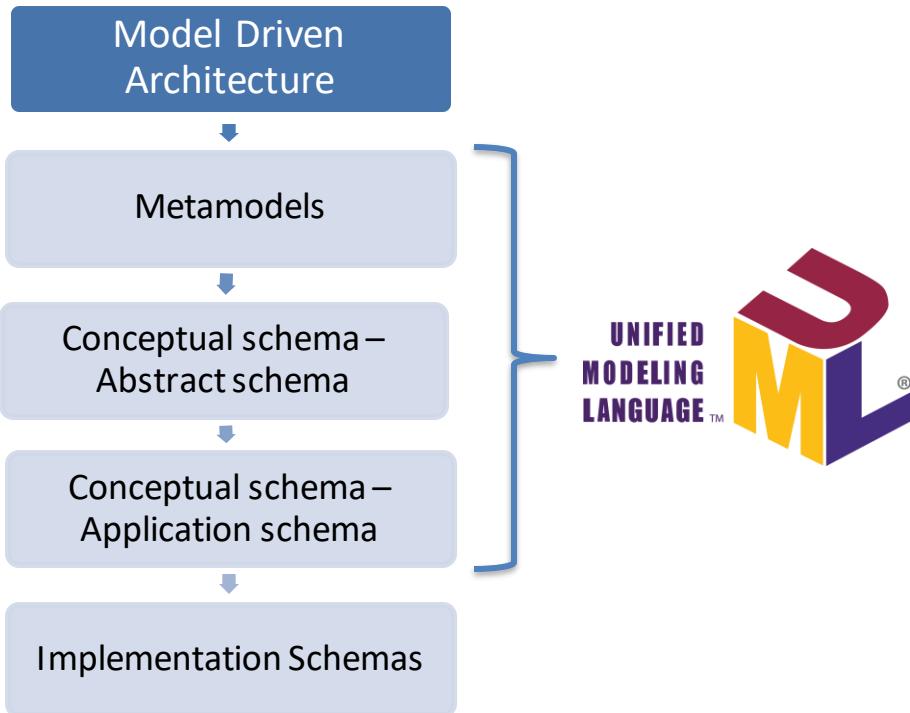
19103 Conceptual schema language



Object Management Group Model Driven Architecture



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ISO/TC 211 og OGC Model Driven Architecture



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Metamodels

UML, ISO 19109 General Feature Model

Conceptual schemas – abstract schemas

ISO 19107 Spatial Schema, ISO 19108 Temporal Schema, ISO 19111 Referencing by coordinates, etc.

Conceptual schemas – application schemas

INSPIRE, OGC CityGML, LandInfra/InfraGML, etc.

Implementation schemas

Schemas for GML, OWL, GeoPackage etc, derived from application schemas

Konzeptuelle datamodeller



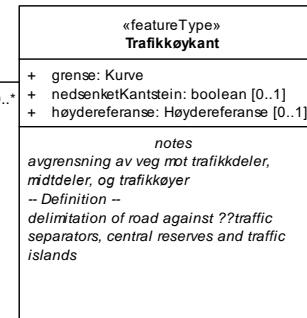
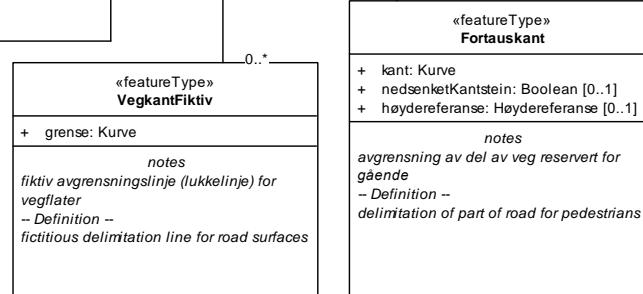
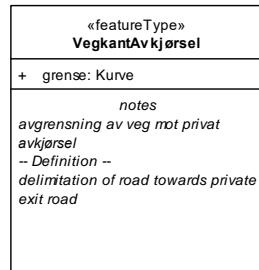
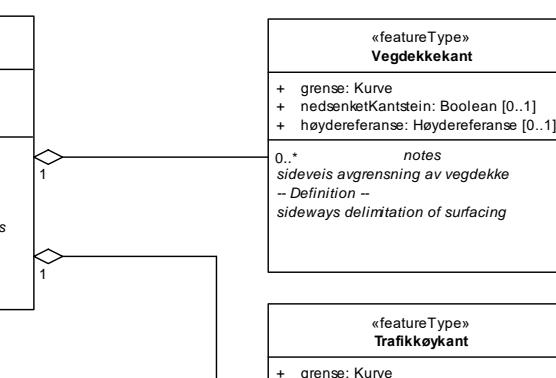
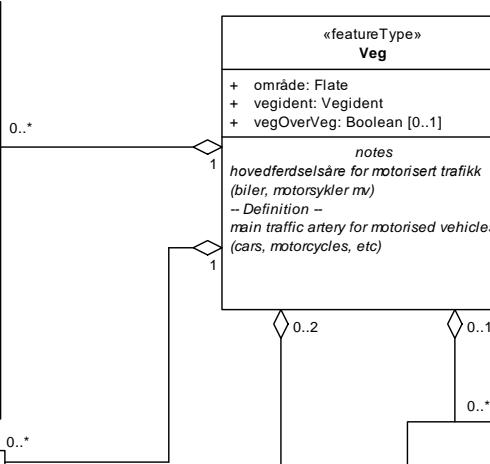
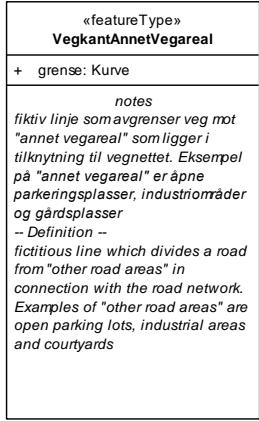
19109 Rules for application schema



19103 Conceptual schema language



Eksempel fra FKB-Veg



Klassifisering av virkeligheten



- Open World Assumption (OWA)
 - Ny informasjon kan finnes, som avviker fra det vi vet nå
- Closed World Assumption (CWA)
 - Informasjonsmodellen er komplett i den gitte konteksten
 - Ny eller avvikende informasjon er feil

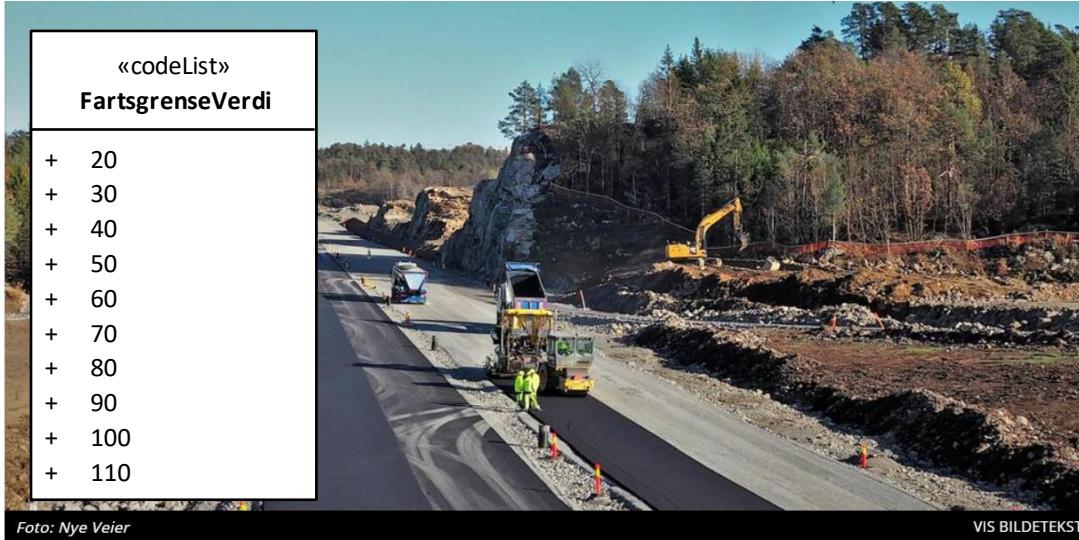


From <http://www.millennialplanners.com>

Virkeligheten endrer seg



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Vurderer 120 kilometer i timen

120 kilometer i timen? Vegdirektoratet vurderer nå dette på oppdrag fra Samferdselsdepartementet.

<https://www.tek.no/artikler/tesla-version-9-har-endelig-kommet-til-norge/449798>



Slik ser det nye grensesnittet ut, med betydelig bedre blindsonevarsling. (Foto: Ole Markus Helbo)

Tesla «Version 9» har endelig kommet til Norge

Men den største autopilot-opgraderingen er fortsatt ikke tilgjengelig i Europa.

Ingen «Navigate on Autopilot»

Det som *ikke* er tilgjengelig for norske Tesla-eiere ennå er den nye autopilot-funksjonen. Funksjonen heter «Navigate on Autopilot», og lar blant annet Teslaen ta avfarter på motorveien automatisk. I oppdateringen til Version 9 står det at Navigate on Autopilot vil komme en gang «snart».



Slik ser Navigate on Autopilot ut i praksis.

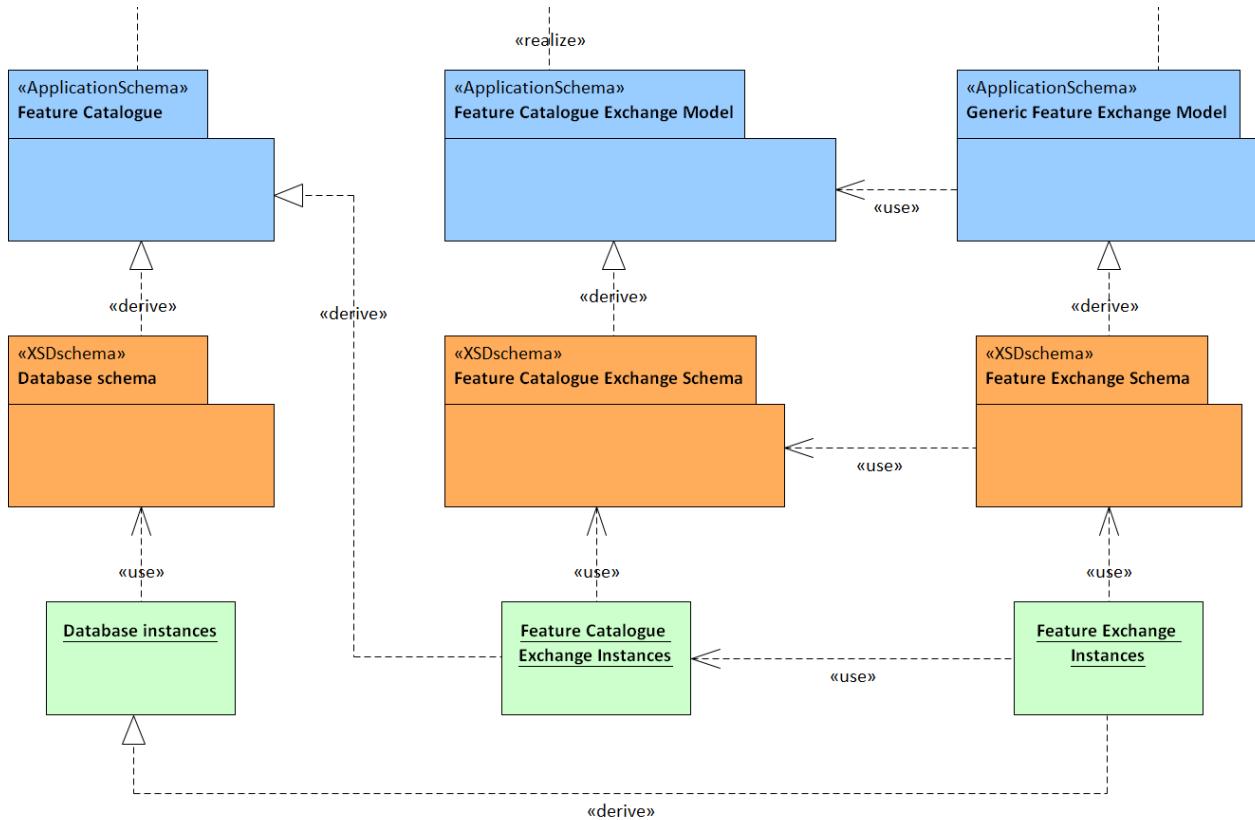
Navigate on Autopilot ble rullet ut til amerikanske brukere i forrige uke. Tesla er nødt til å implementere støtte for alle de forskjellige måtene vi merker veier i Europa, før de kan gjøre funksjonen tilgjengelig her. Teslasjefen Elon Musk har sagt dette [vil ta flere måneder](#).

NVDB Datakatalogen

- Restriksjoner
 - Fartsgrenser, bruksklasser, svingerestriksjoner...
- Andre egenskaper
 - Trafikkmengde, vegbredder...
- Objekter langs vegen
 - Skilt, stikkrenner, rekerverk...
- Hendelser
 - Ulykker, skred...
- Totalt ca 370 ulike objekttyper
 - [NVDB Datakatalogen](#)



Generiske modeller



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NTNU

Hvordan forteller vi hverandre hva vi har av data og hvordan de kan brukes?



Knut Jetlund @jetGeo · 17. sep.

Derfor trenger vi kjedelige ting som produktspesifikasjoner og metadata
#foss4gno



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Forstå og bruke åpne
kartdata

Hvordan forteller vi hverandre hva vi har av data og hvordan de kan brukes?

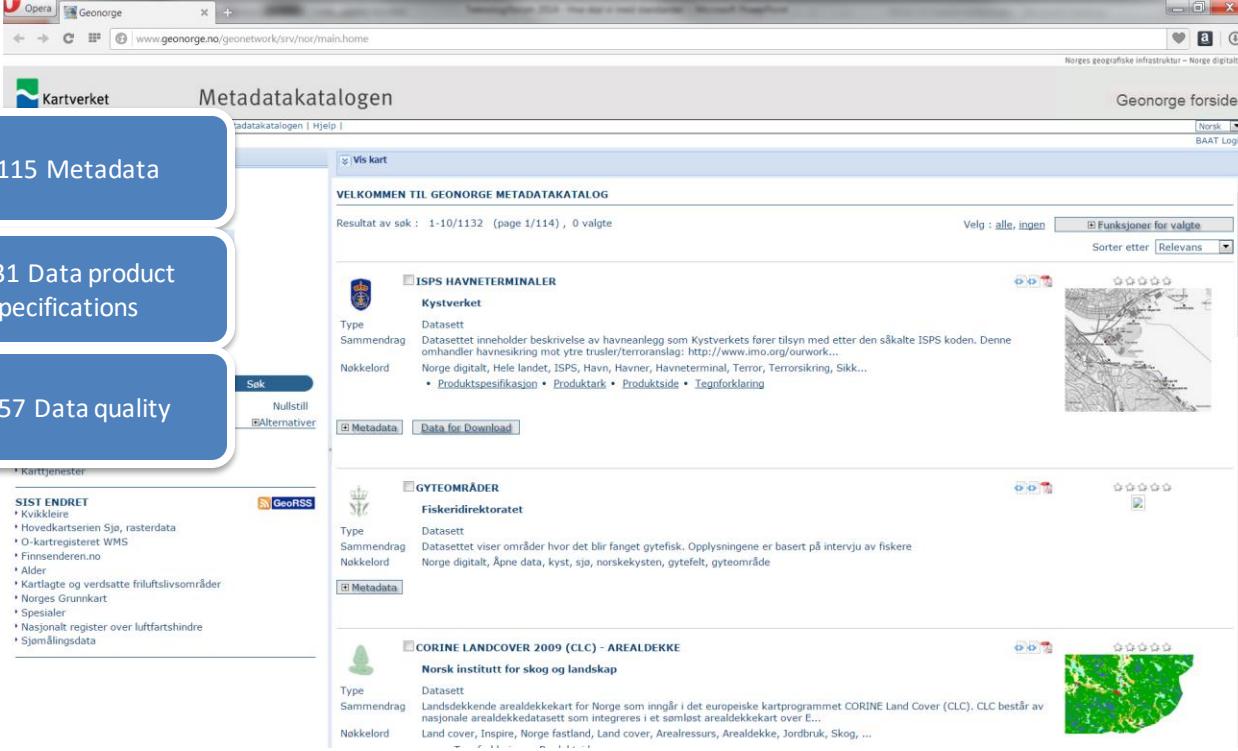


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19115 Metadata

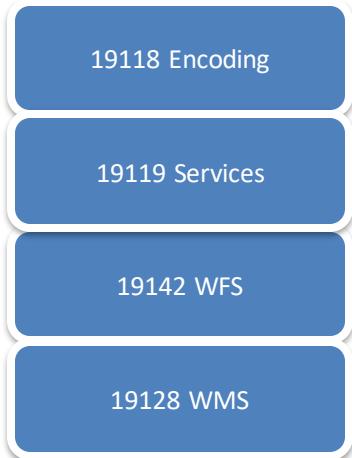
19131 Data product specifications

19157 Data quality

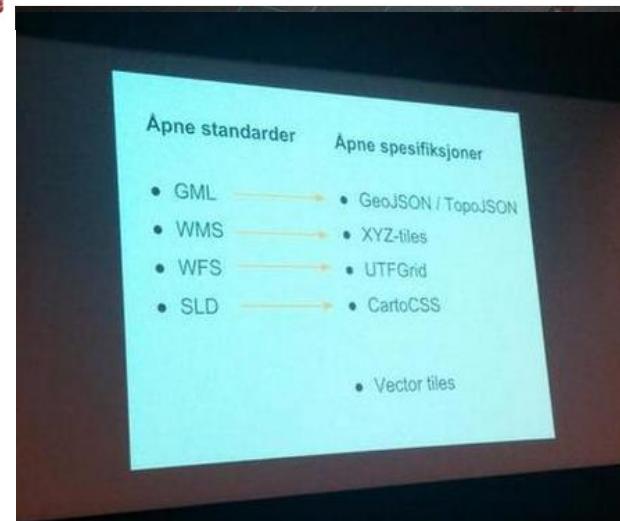


The screenshot shows the Geonorge Metadata Catalogue interface. On the left, there are three blue callout boxes with white text corresponding to the numbers above. The main area displays search results for datasets. Each result includes a thumbnail image, the dataset name, type, provider, description, and download links. A map is also visible on the right side of the interface.

Hvordan utveksler vi informasjon om virkeligheten?



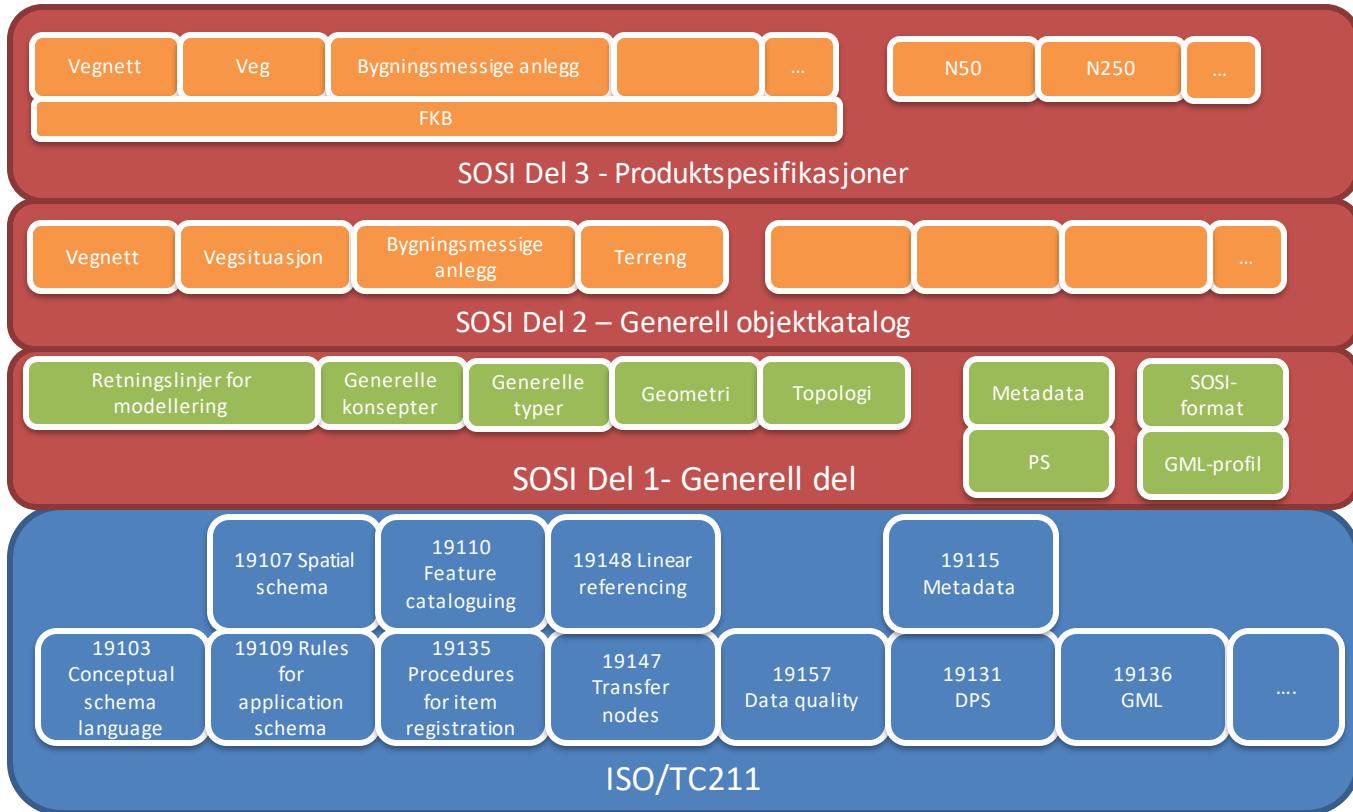
Atle Frenvik Sveen @atlefren · 17. sep.
Sier mye #foss4gno

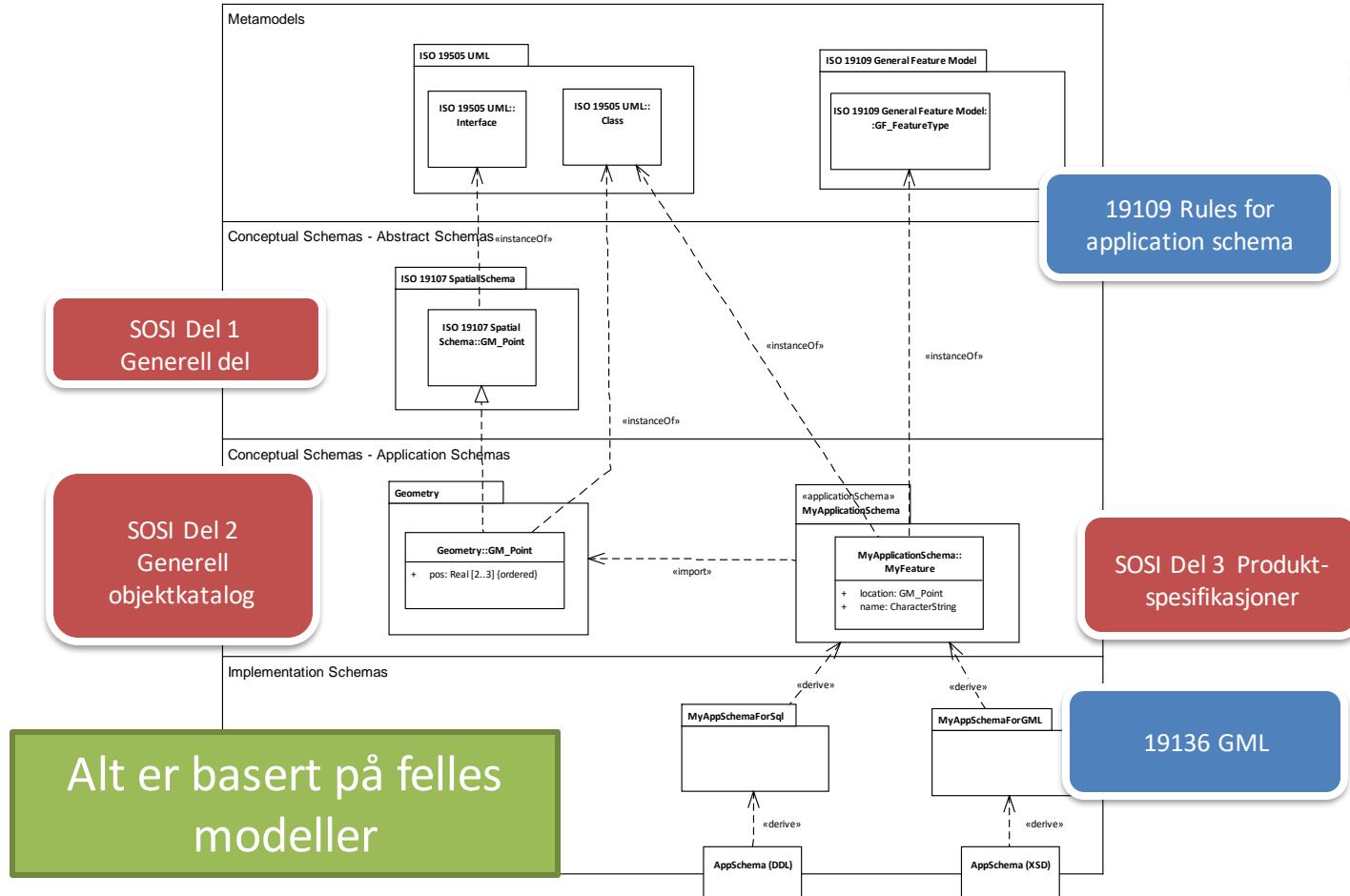


ISO/TC211 og SOSI



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Hva er en standard?

- Bransjestandard, ikke offisiell Norsk standard (NS)
- Ett fagområde i SOSI Objektkatalog = En standard



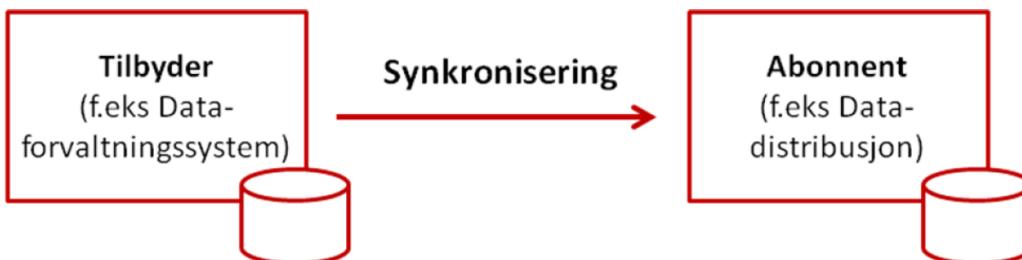
- Andre nasjonale bransjestandarder for geografisk informasjon



<http://www.statkart.no/Standarder/Standarder-for-geografisk-informasjon/>

Geosynkronisering

- Synkronisering mellom databaser
 - Endringsdata transportert på GML-format
- Samarbeid mellom systemleverandører og Kartverket
- Versjon 1 Juli 2013
- Begrenser behovet for utveksling via store filer



Geosynkronisering



19118 Encoding

Koderegler for overføring av geografisk informasjon

19109 Rules for
application schema

Hvordan applikasjonskjema skal spesifiseres

19142 WFS

Hvordan data og applikasjonsskjema utveksles

19136 GML

Filformat som utveksles

SOSI-standard vs SOSI-format

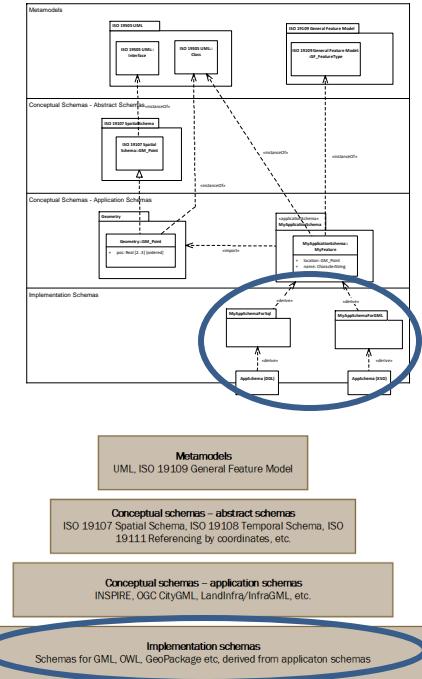


Realisering

```

.KURVE 3958:
..OBJTYPE Veglenke
..TYPEVEG "Enkel bilveg"
..KONNEKTERINGSLENKE JA
..KVALITET 60 90
..DATAFANGSTDATO 19990617
..IDENT
..LOKALID 247739951
...NAVNEROM NVDB_Transportlenker
..LRLRM 1
..KOMM 0403
..VNR E V 6
..VPA 80 12255 12303
..VKJORFELT 1#1H1
..VFRADATO 20020501
..NØH
674675141 28886570 13230 ...KP 1
..NØH
674676850 28886170 13240
674678030 28885890 13250
674679812 28885373 13294 ...KP 1
.KURVE 3959:
..OBJTYPE Veglenke
..TYPEVEG "Enkel bilveg"
..KONNEKTERINGSLENKE JA
..LTEMA 7001
..KVALITET 60 90
..DATAFANGSTDATO 19990617
..IDENT
..LOKALID 247739952
...NAVNEROM NVDB_Transportlenker
..LRLRM 1

```



SOSI-standard i framtiden

- Videreutvikles og vil leve videre
 - Trenger en norsk objektkatalog
 - ISO-standardene er kun rammeverk, ikke selve objektkatalogen
- INSPIRE:
 - Dekker bare deler av utvalgte fagområder
- Aktuelle utviklingsområder for SOSI-standard:
 - Revidering av hele del 1
 - Harmonisering med INSPIRE for enkelte fagområder
 - Harmonisering med NVDB
 - Harmonisering med BIM



Forsvinner SOSI-format?



- SOSI-format har vært en avgjørende del av suksessen med Geovekst, FKB og Norge digitalt
- Men: Bruken vil gå ned
- Geosynkronisering bør bli nådestøttet for filbasert oppdatering av hele datasett
 - Geosynkronisering baseres på endringsdata i GML
 - Tvinger fram bruk av GML
- SOSI-format har gjort sitt, nå bør vi satse på GML som utvekslingsformat

Hvorfor GML?

- Offisiell internasjonal standard
- **Støttes av mange systemer, uten norsk tilpasning**
- Direkte basert på UML-modeller
- Nært knytta til applikasjonsskjema
- **Fleksibel – flere muligheter enn SOSI-format**
- **Bedre realisering av komplekse modeller: assosiasjoner, lineære referanser mm**
- Enkel validering av filinnhold - standard XML

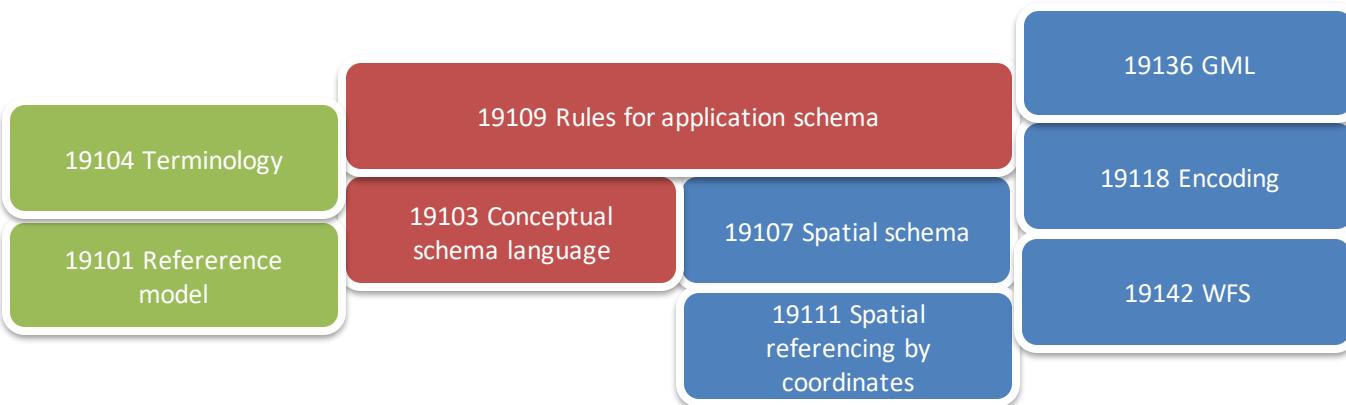


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Oppgave

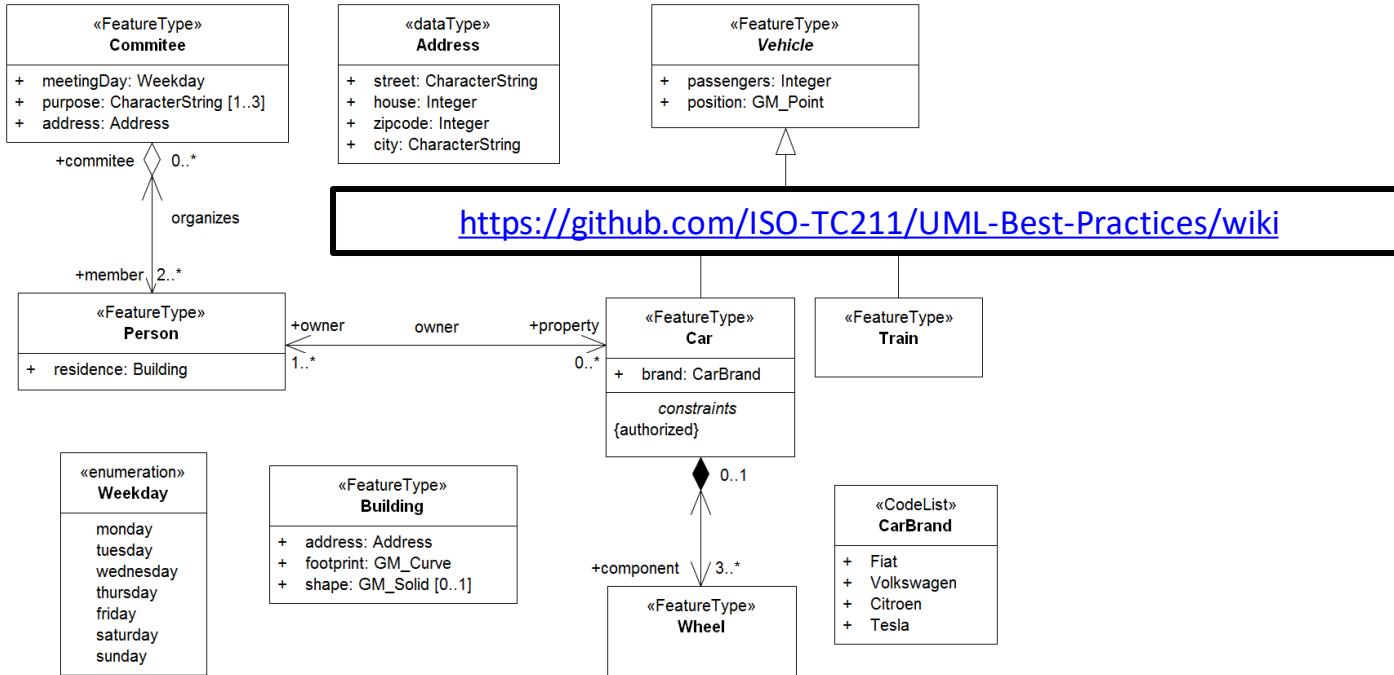
- Se liste over alle ISO/TC211-standarder:
<https://www.iso.org/committee/54904/x/catalogue/p/1/u/0/w/0/d/0>
- Ut fra tittel på standarden
 - Hvilke ISO/TC211-standarder er minimum grunnlaget for at en GML-fil nå kan etableres og utveksles via Geosynkronisering?



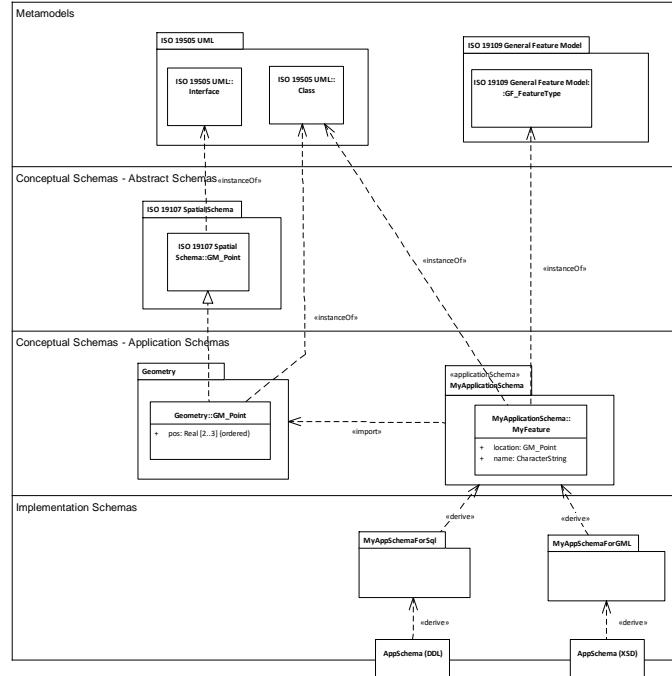
Standarder vs åpne spesifikasjoner



UML for modellering av geografisk informasjon



Alt er basert på felles modeller



Metamodels
UML, ISO 19109 General Feature Model

Conceptual schemas – abstract schemas
ISO 19107 Spatial Schema, ISO 19108 Temporal Schema, ISO 19111 Referencing by coordinates, etc.

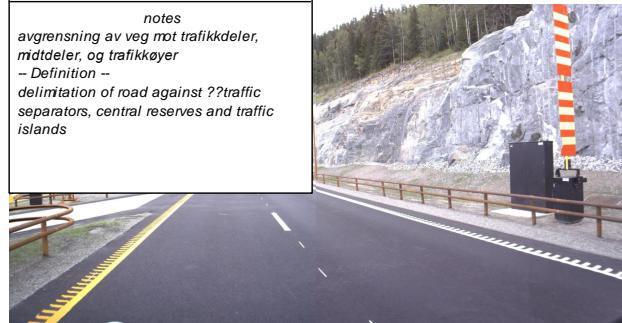
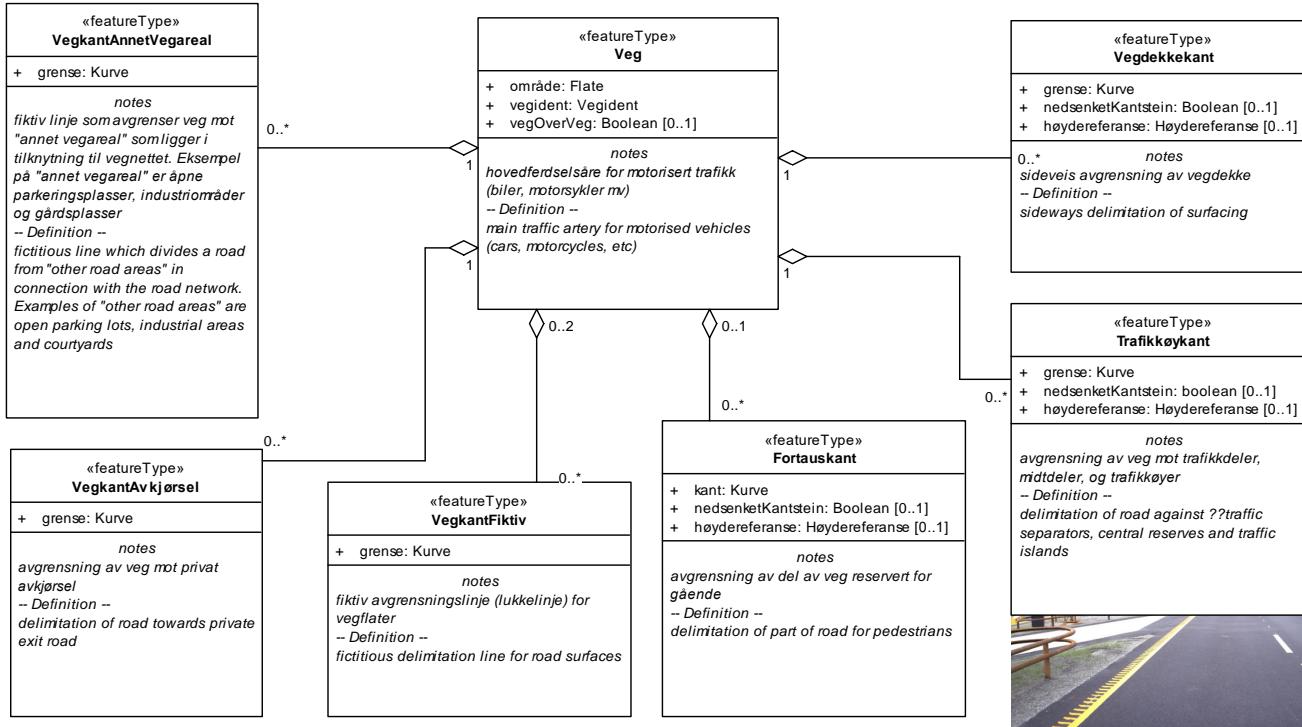
Conceptual schemas – application schemas
INSPIRE, OGC CityGML, LandInfra/InfraGML, etc.

Implementation schemas
Schemas for GML, OWL, GeoPackage etc, derived from application schemas



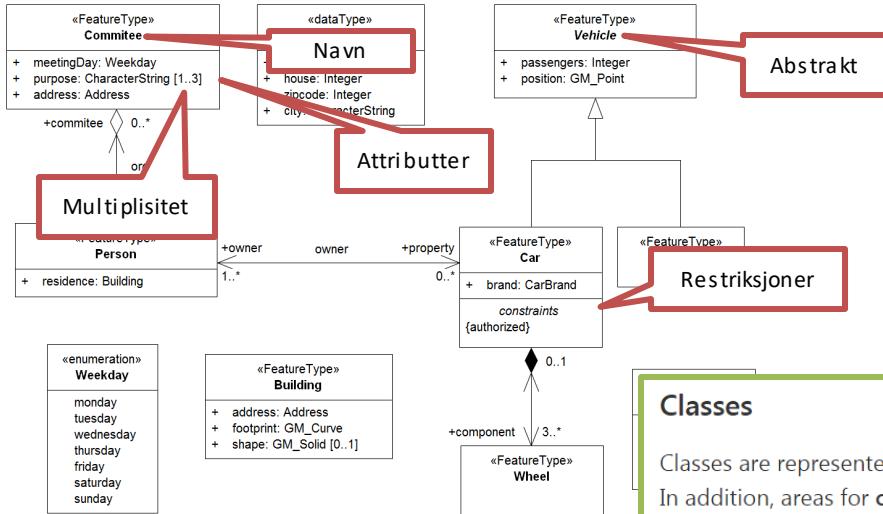
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Eksempel fra FKB-Veg



Klasser

<https://github.com/ISO-TC211/UML-Best-Practices/wiki/Introduction-to-UML#classes>



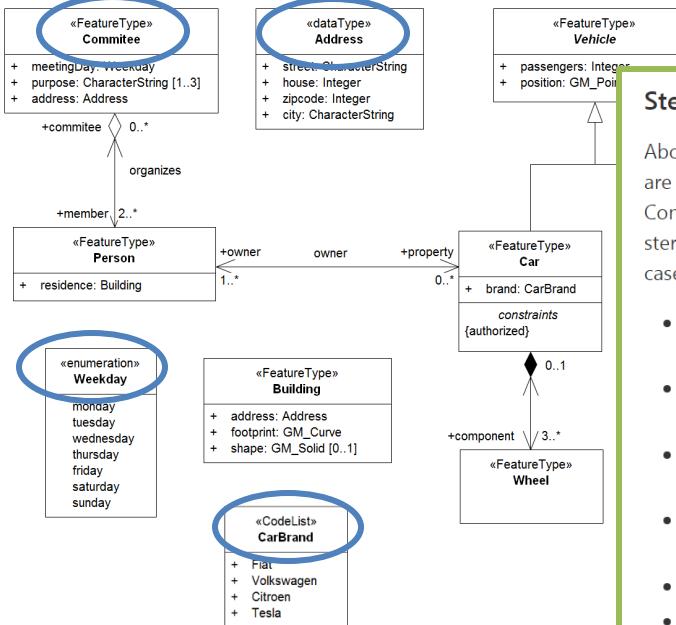
Classes

Classes are represented in diagrams as rectangles with areas for **name**, **attributes** and **operations**. In addition, areas for **constraints** and **tagged values** may also be shown.

- **Abstract classes** have their name written in *Italic*. Such classes can not be instantiated.
- Attributes are presented with **attribute name**, **data type** and **multiplicity** - the number of possible occurrences - in brackets
- Multiplicity [0..1] means none or one, [0..*] means none to many, etc. No value means exactly one.

Stereotyper

<https://github.com/ISO-TC211/UML-Best-Practices/wiki/Introduction-to-UML#stereotypes>



Stereotypes

Above the name of classes and packages there may be a stereotype name in quotes. Stereotypes are used to extend the basic UML elements and give them different meanings. ISO19103 - Conceptual Schema Language and ISO19109 - Rules for application schemas defines the stereotypes that are to be used for models of geographic information. Stereotype names are not case sensitive, but the style used in ISO19103 and ISO19109 should be used:

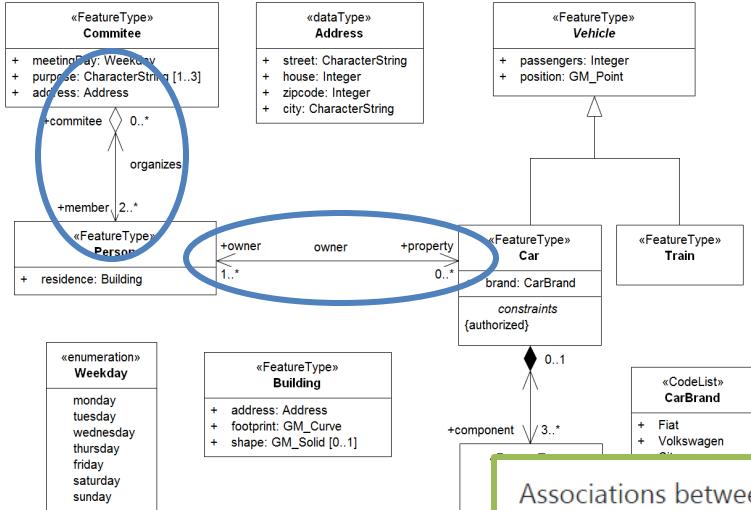
- Packages with stereotype "ApplicationSchema" contains feature types. This stereotype is important for realization in GML.
- Classes with stereotype "FeatureType" represent geographic objecttypes. This stereotype is important for realization in GML.
- Classes with stereotype "dataType" are sets of properties without identity. Such classes can not exist as single instances, only as attributes or components in other classes.
- Classes with stereotype "enumeration" are fixed lists of possible values. Attributes that use such lists may only take values from the list.
- Classes with stereotype "CodeList" are extendable lists of possible values.
- Classes with stereotype "interface" are conceptual classes. Such classes can not be used directly in data sets, they must be realized in other classes
- Classes with stereotype "Union" contains a list of types where only one may be used in one instance.



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Assosiasjoner – retning, rolle og multiplisitet

<https://github.com/ISO-TC211/UML-Best-Practices/wiki/Introduction-to-UML#associations>



Associations between classes are represented with lines that connect the classes

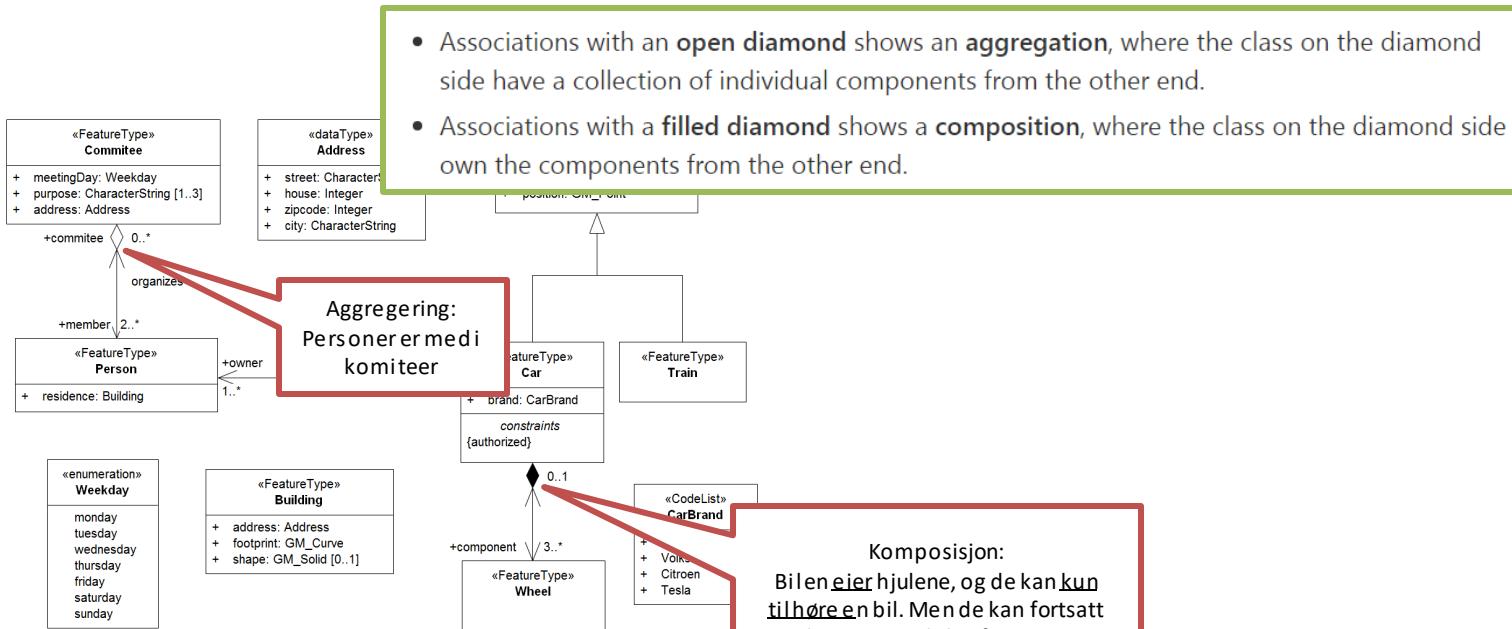
- Associations may have **association names**.
 - Associations may also have a given **direction**. This is illustrated with arrows that show the direction the association is navigable.
 - Each navigable end shall have a **role name** and **multiplicity** (number of possible instances of the connection).

Assosiasjoner – aggregering og komposisjon

<https://github.com/ISO-TC211/UML-Best-Practices/wiki/Introduction-to-UML#associations>

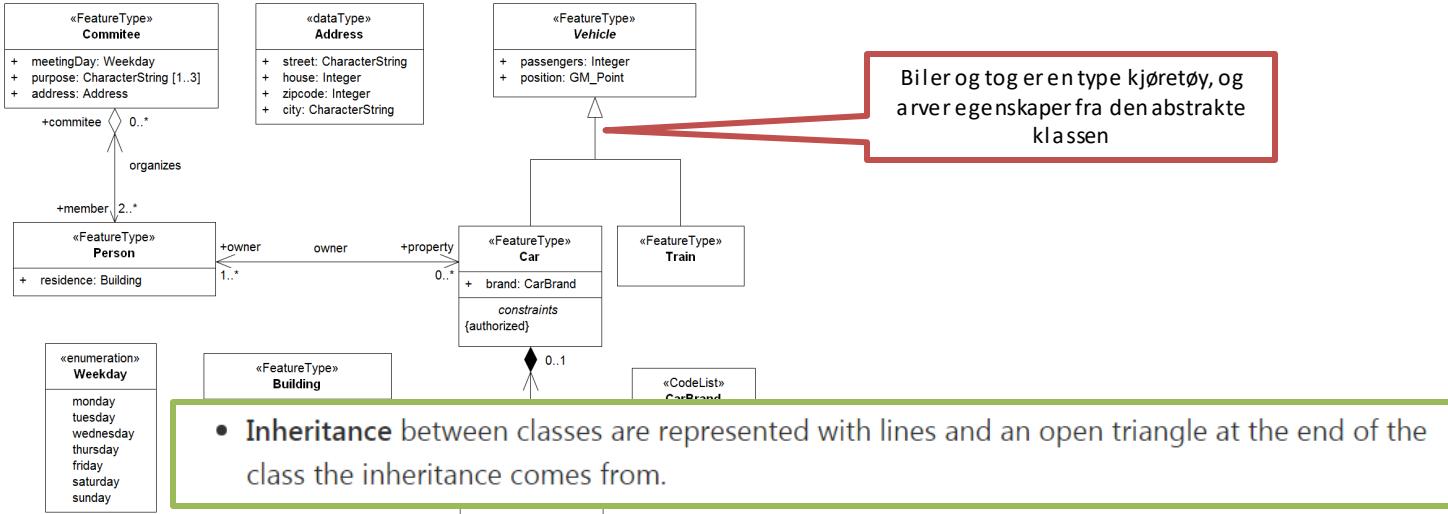


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Assosiasjoner – arv

<https://github.com/ISO-TC211/UML-Best-Practices/wiki/Introduction-to-UML#associations>

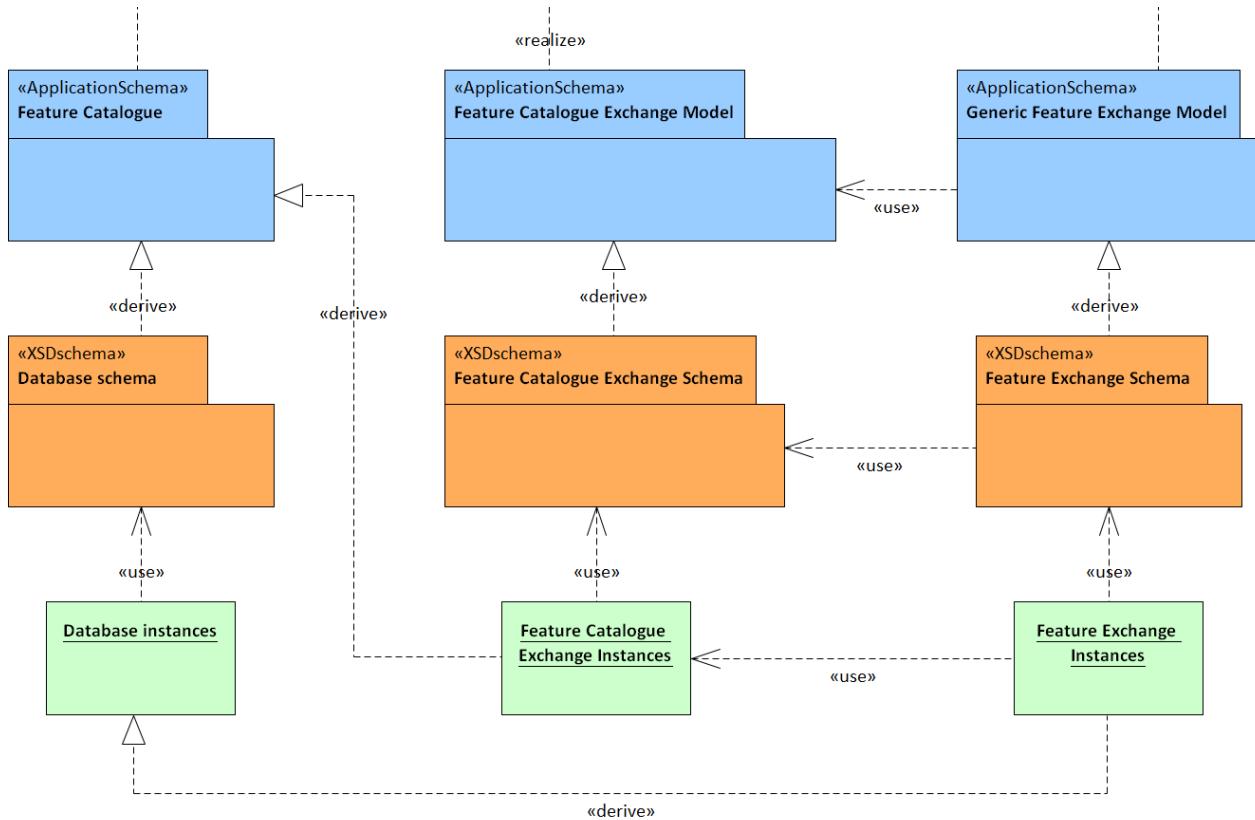


Objektdiagram - instanser

<https://github.com/ISO-TC211/UML-Best-Practices/wiki/Introduction-to-UML#model-elements-in-object-diagrams>



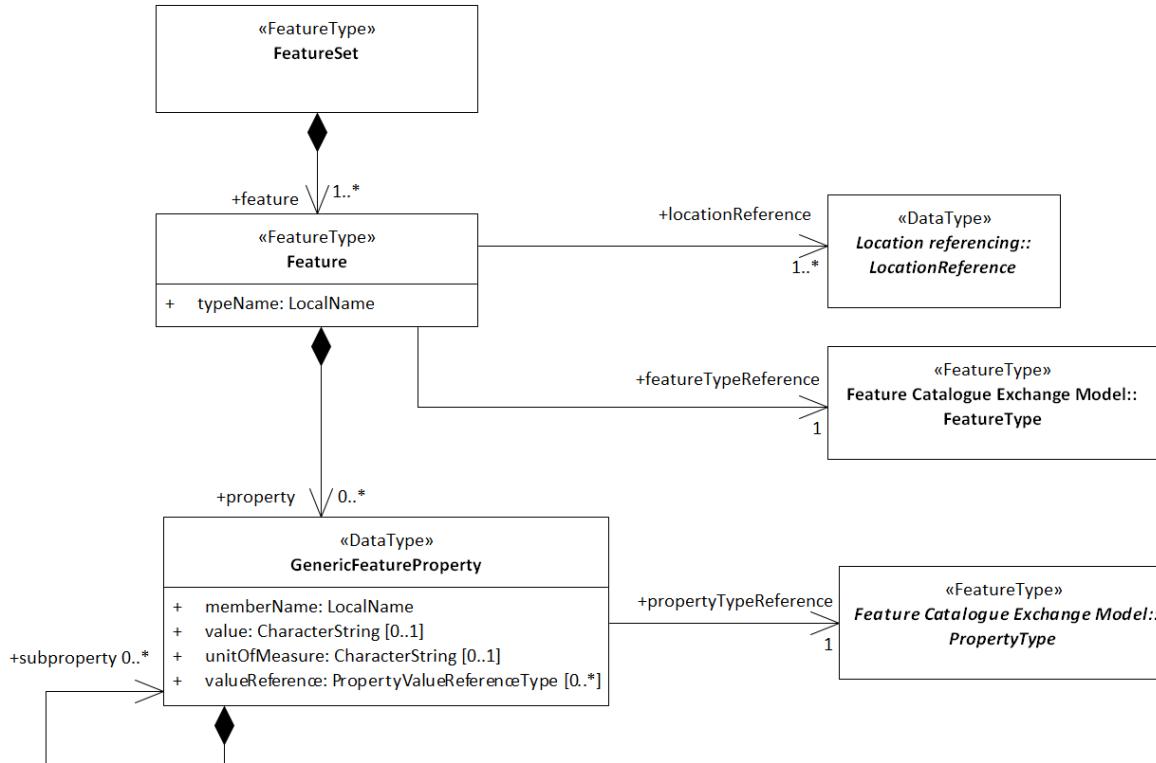
Generiske modeller



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Generiske modeller



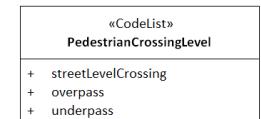
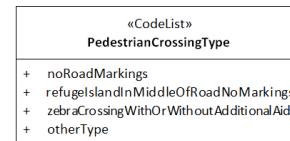
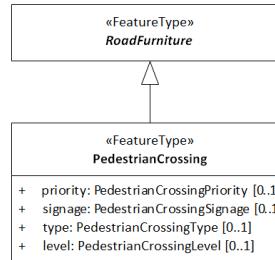
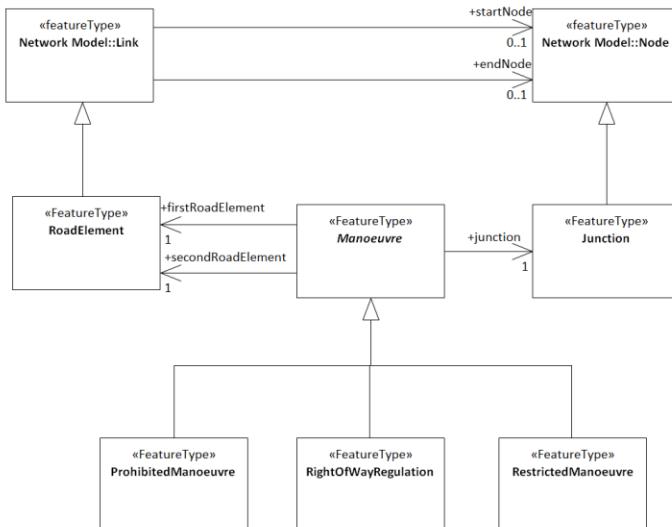
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Objektkataloger – eksempel: GDF



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GML-fileksempler...

```

<itsgml:classifier>
  <itsgml:FeatureType gml:id="GDF.Maneuvre">
    <itsgml:typeName>Manoeuvre</itsgml:typeName>
    <itsgml:isAbstract>true</itsgml:isAbstract>
    <itsgml:property>
      <itsgml:AssociationRole gml:id="GDF.AssociationRoles.Maneuvre.RoadElement.firstRoadElement"> [20 lines]
    </itsgml:property>
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      <itsgml:AssociationRole gml:id="GDF.AssociationRoles.Maneuvre.RoadElement.secondRoadElement"> [20 lines]
    </itsgml:property>
    <itsgml:property>
      <itsgml:AssociationRole gml:id="GDF.AssociationRoles.Maneuvre.Junction.junction"> [20 lines]
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    <itsgml:isAbstract>true</itsgml:isAbstract>
    <itsgml:inheritsFrom xlink:href="GDF.gml#GDF.Maneuvre" />
  </itsgml:FeatureType>
</itsgml:classifier>

<gml:featureMember>
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    <itsgml:typeName>ProhibitedManoeuvre</itsgml:typeName>
    <itsgml:isValidFromResterNil="true" />
    <itsgml:beginLifespanVersion>1950-01-01T00:00:00</itsgml:beginLifespanVersion>
    <itsgml:featureTypeReference xlink:href="GDF.gml#GDF.ProhibitedManoeuvre" />
    <itsgml:locationReference> [8 lines]
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        <itsgml:memberName>firstRoadElement</itsgml:memberName>
        <itsgml:propertyStructure>association</itsgml:propertyStructure>
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        <itsgml:valueReference xlink:href="Network.gml#vegvesen.no.nvdb.rl.704520_7" />
      </itsgml:GenericFeatureProperty>
    </itsgml:property>
    <itsgml:property>
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        <itsgml:valueReference xlink:href="Network.gml#vegvesen.no.nvdb.rl.704520_7" />
      </itsgml:GenericFeatureProperty>
    </itsgml:property>
    <itsgml:property>
      <itsgml:GenericFeatureProperty>
        <itsgml:memberName>junction</itsgml:memberName>
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        <itsgml:propertyTypeReference xlink:href="#GDF.gml#GDF.AssociationRoles.Maneuvre.Junction.junction" />
        <itsgml:valueReference xlink:href="Network.gml#vegvesen.no.nvdb.rl.721031" />
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  </itsgml:FeatureType>
</gml:featureMember>

```



```

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  <itsgml:beginLifespanVersion>2008-04-08T00:00:00</itsgml:beginLifespanVersion>
  <itsgml:locationReference> xlink:href="GDF.gml#GDF.PedestrianCrossing" />
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      <itsgml:valueReference xlink:href="GDF.gml#GDF.PedestrianCrossingPriority.pedestriansOverRoadTrafficOnRequest" />
    </itsgml:GenericFeatureProperty>
  </itsgml:property>
  <itsgml:property>
    <itsgml:GenericFeatureProperty>
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      <itsgml:propertyStructure>listedValue</itsgml:propertyStructure>
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      <itsgml:valueReference xlink:href="GDF.gml#GDF.PedestrianCrossingSignage.trafficLightRegulated" />
    </itsgml:GenericFeatureProperty>
  </itsgml:property>
  <itsgml:property>
    <itsgml:GenericFeatureProperty>
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      <itsgml:propertyStructure>listedValue</itsgml:propertyStructure>
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  <itsgml:property>
    <itsgml:GenericFeatureProperty>
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      <itsgml:propertyStructure>listedValue</itsgml:propertyStructure>
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  </itsgml:property>
</itsgml:Feature>

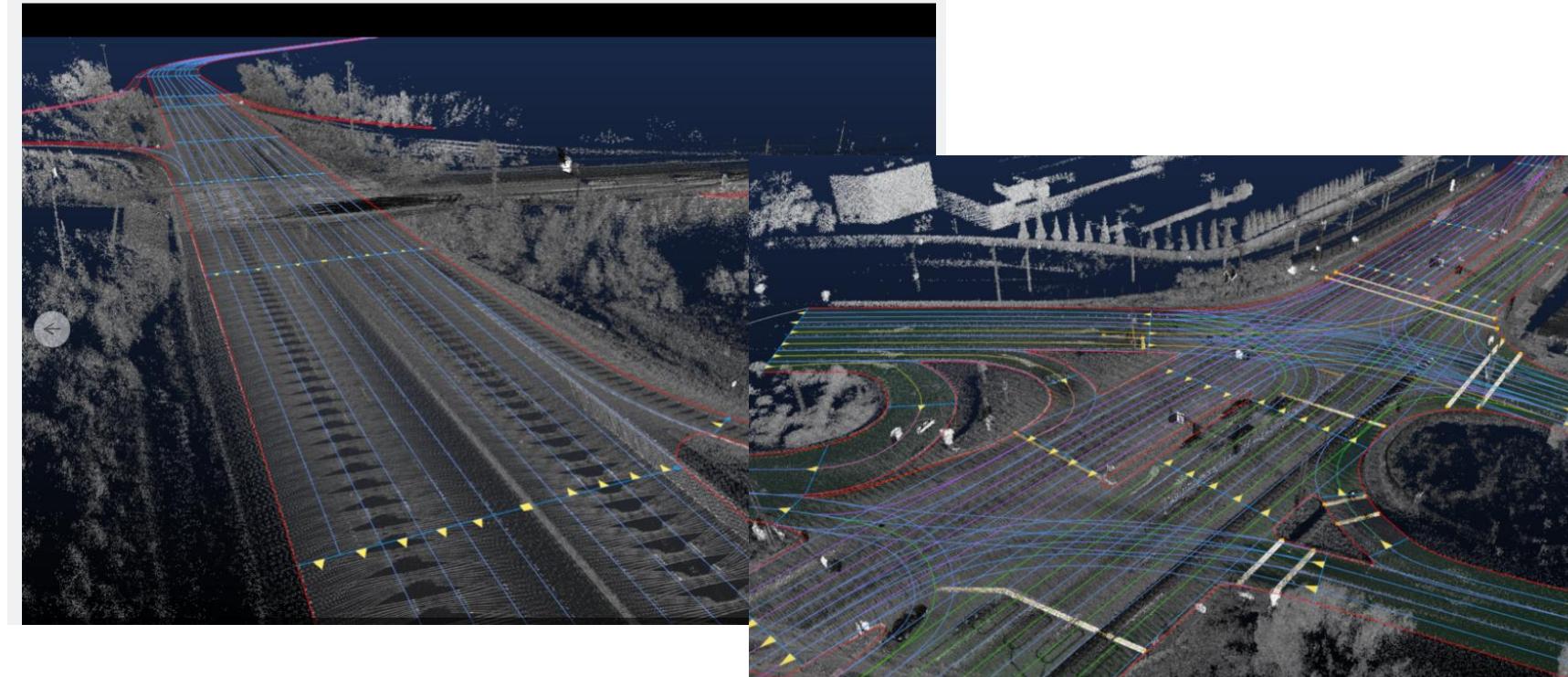
```



The most detailed maps of the world will be for cars, not humans

Here, Civil Maps, and even Nvidia are all working on a new kind of cartography.

JONATHAN M. GITLIN - 3/11/2017, 6:00 PM



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Takk for oppmerksomheten!



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