

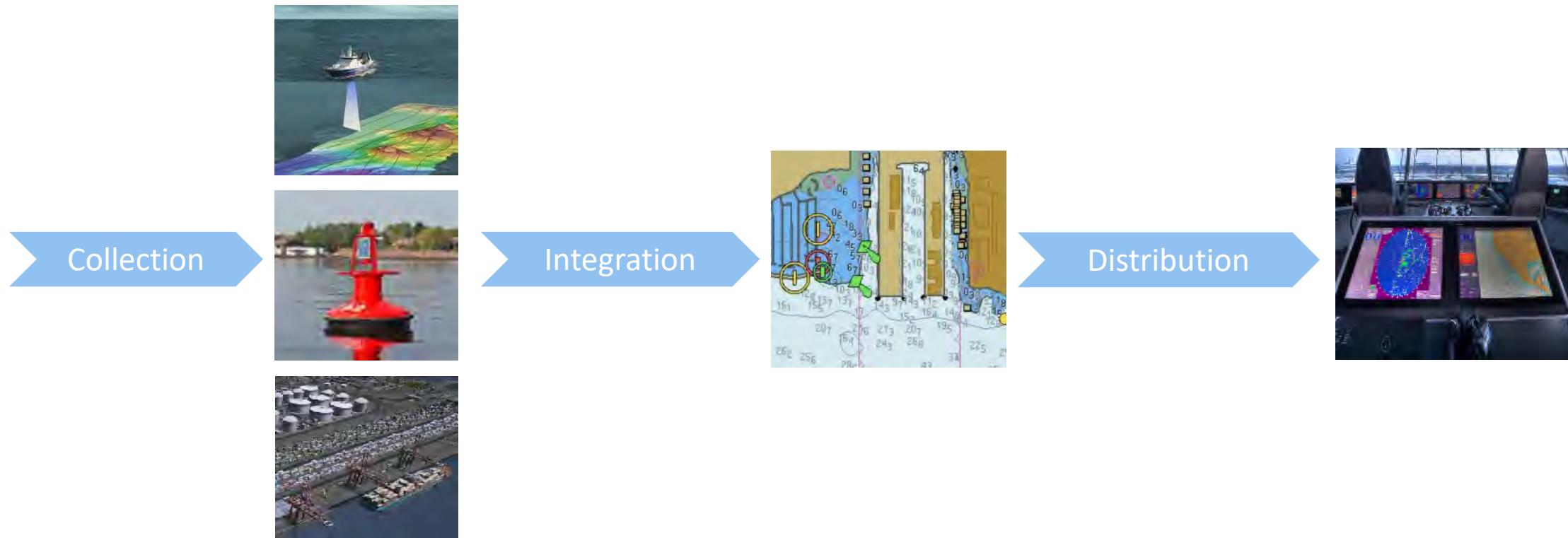
## Managing hydrographic data for multiple usage

Mark Terlien

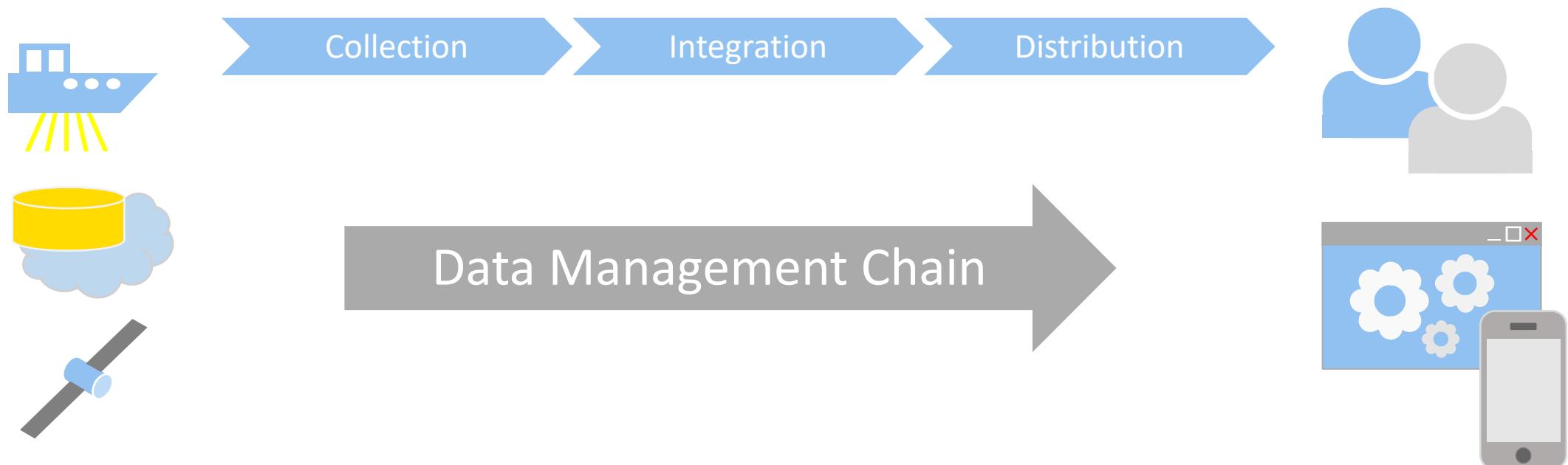
## Introduction

- Mark Terlien, Director Product Development IntellinQ
- IntellinQ was founded in 2013
- Focus on spatial data management:
  - GeolinQ: Web-based solution for spatial data management
  - C-MAP BathyManager: Bathymetry Management system

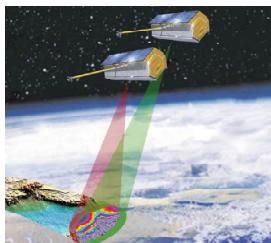
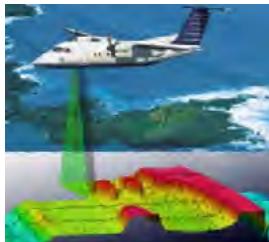
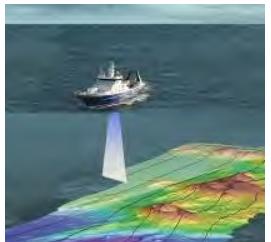
## Hydrographic Data Management



## Managing data management chain with GeolinQ



## Data collection



Field data collection



### POINT CLOUDS

- ASCII
- LAS

### Raster

- GeoTIFF

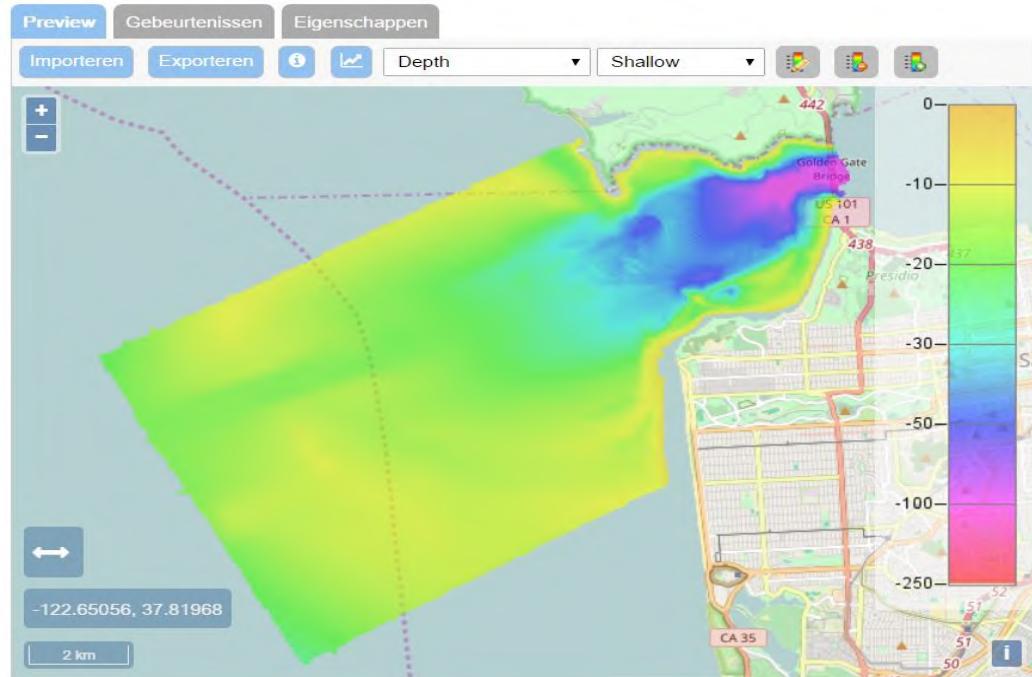
### Vector

- Shape
- XML/GML
- WFS
- S-57

Data services

Data formats

## Management of point clouds



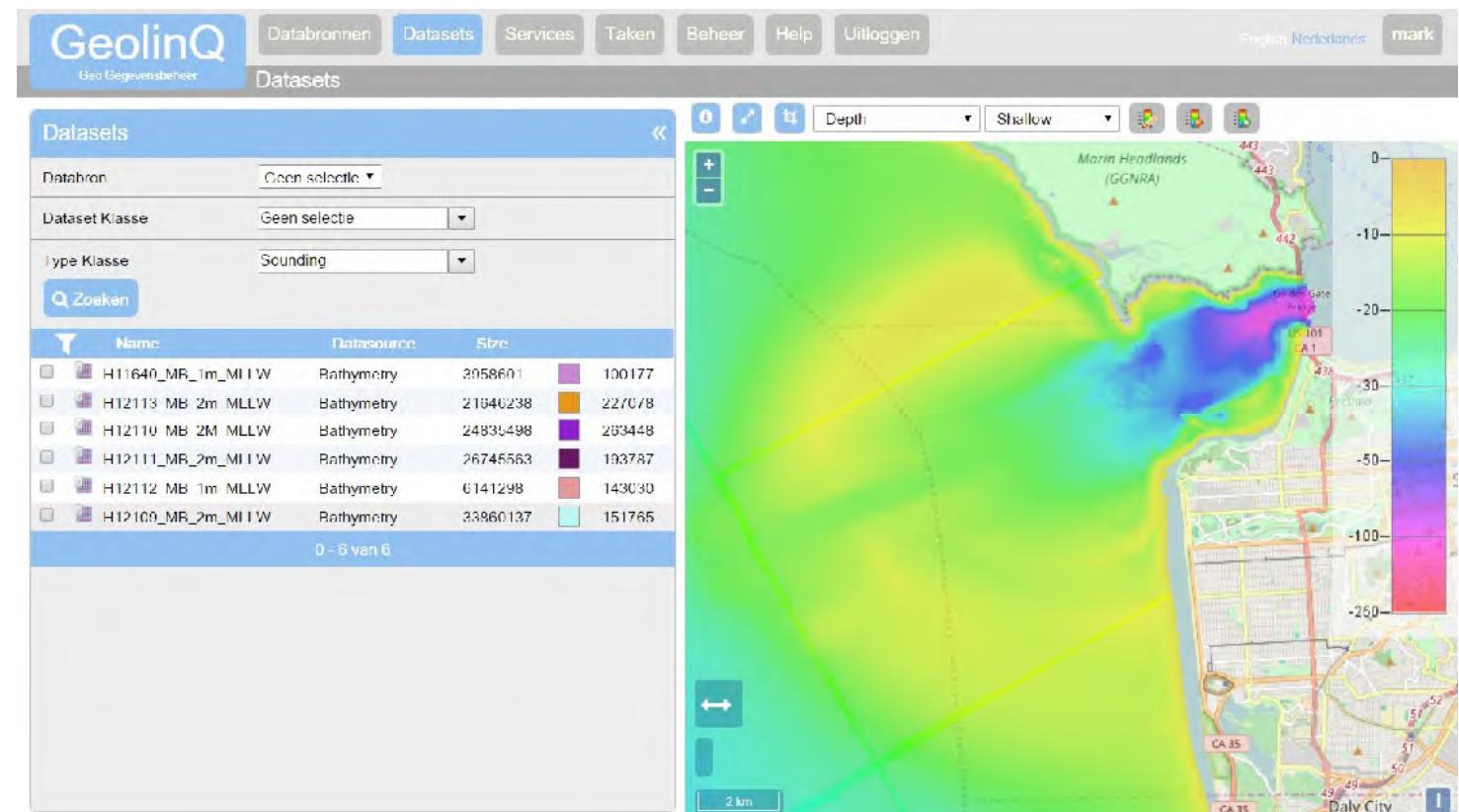
Data management

The screenshot displays two configuration forms for datasets. The top form is titled 'Configuratie' and includes fields for Naam (H12112\_MB\_1m\_MLLW), Beschrijving, Dataset Klasse (Survey), Driver (Catalog Point Driver), Type Klasse (Sounding), Resolutie (mm), and Kleur (red square). The bottom form is also titled 'Configuratie' and includes fields for SurveyName (H12112), SurveyYear (2009), Locality (Gulf of Farallones), and Platform (F/V Pacific Star).

Metadata management

## Management point cloud collections

- Archive
- Quality control
- Publication

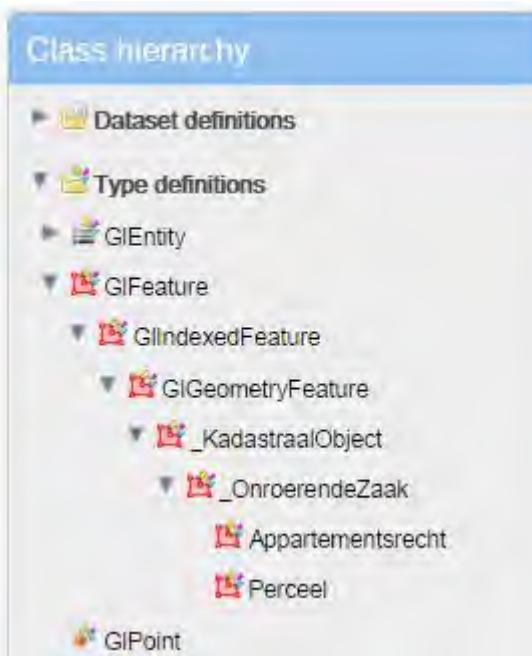


## Plug-and-play data model (from XSD to data model)

```

<xs:element name="Perceel" type="KadastraalObject:Perceel" abstract="true"/>
  <xs:complexType name="Perceel" abstract="false">
    <xs:annotation>
      <xs:documentation source="http://www.kadaster.nl/schema-info"/>
    </xs:annotation>
    <xs:complexContent>
      <xs:extension base="KadastraalObject:_OnroerendeZaak">
        <xs:sequence>
          <xs:element name="begrenzingPerceel" type="gml:SurfacePropertyType"/>
          <xs:element name="indicatieDeelperceel" type="xs:boolean"/>
          <xs:element name="kadastraleGrootte" type="KadastraalObject:Waarde"/>
          <xs:element name="soortGrootte" type="KadastraalObject:Waarde"/>
          <xs:element name="omschrijvingDeelpercelen" minOccurs="0"/>
          <xs:element name="perceelnummerRotatie" minOccurs="0"/>
          <xs:element name="perceelnummerVerschuiving" type="KadastraalObject:Waarde"/>
          <xs:element name="plaatscoordinaten" type="gml:PointPropertyType"/>
          <xs:element name="AKRRegister9Tekst" minOccurs="0"/>
        </xs:sequence>
      </xs:extension>
    </xs:complexContent>
  </xs:complexType>

```



The screenshot shows the 'Attributes' tab in the IntellinQ interface. It lists the attributes mapped from the XSD schema. The attributes are:

	Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	begrenzingPerceel
<input type="checkbox"/>	indicatieDeelperceel
<input type="checkbox"/>	kadastraleGrootte
<input type="checkbox"/>	soortGrootte
<input type="checkbox"/>	omschrijvingDeelpercelen
<input type="checkbox"/>	perceelnummerRotatie
<input type="checkbox"/>	perceelnummerVerschuiving
<input type="checkbox"/>	plaatscoordinaten
<input type="checkbox"/>	AKRRegister9Tekst

## Generated S-57 data model

### Class Definitions

Datasets Tables Class Definitions Quantities Maps Events Properties

#### Class hierarchy

- Dataset definitions
- Type definitions
- GIEntity
- GIFeature
  - GIIndexedFeature
    - ENC
  - Feature
    - ACHARE
    - ACHBRT
    - AIRARE
    - BCNLAT
    - BCNSPP
    - BERTHS

Add Class Definition

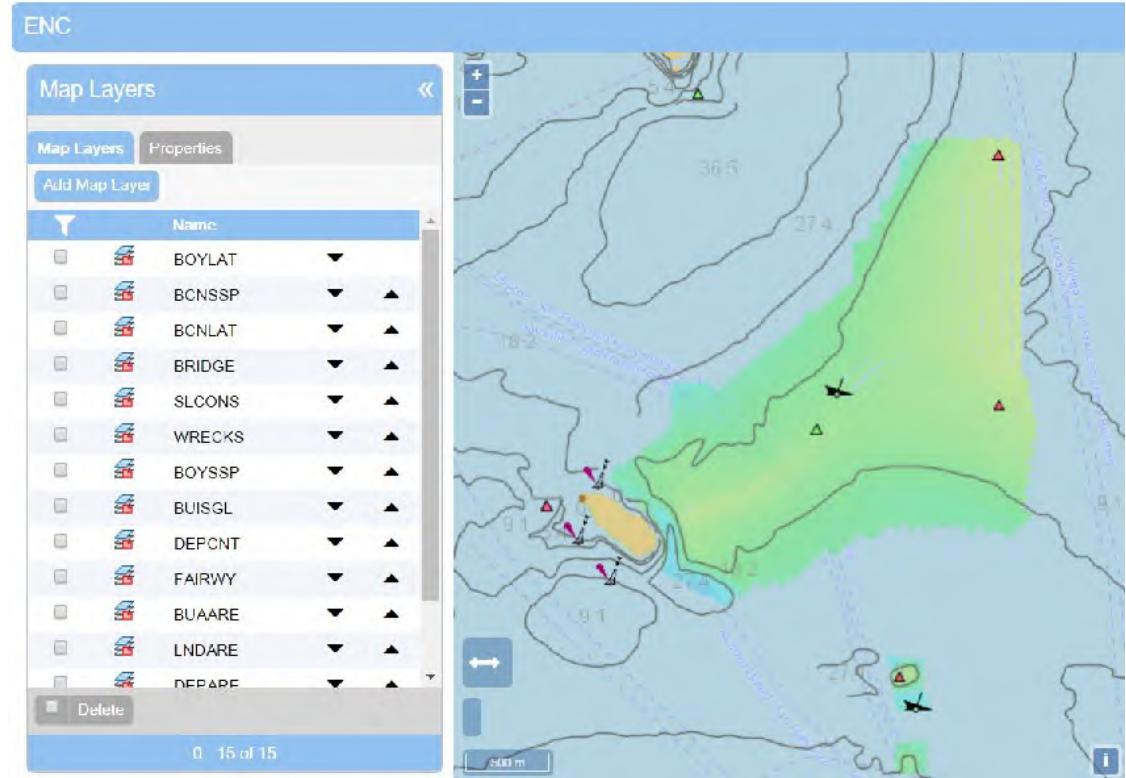
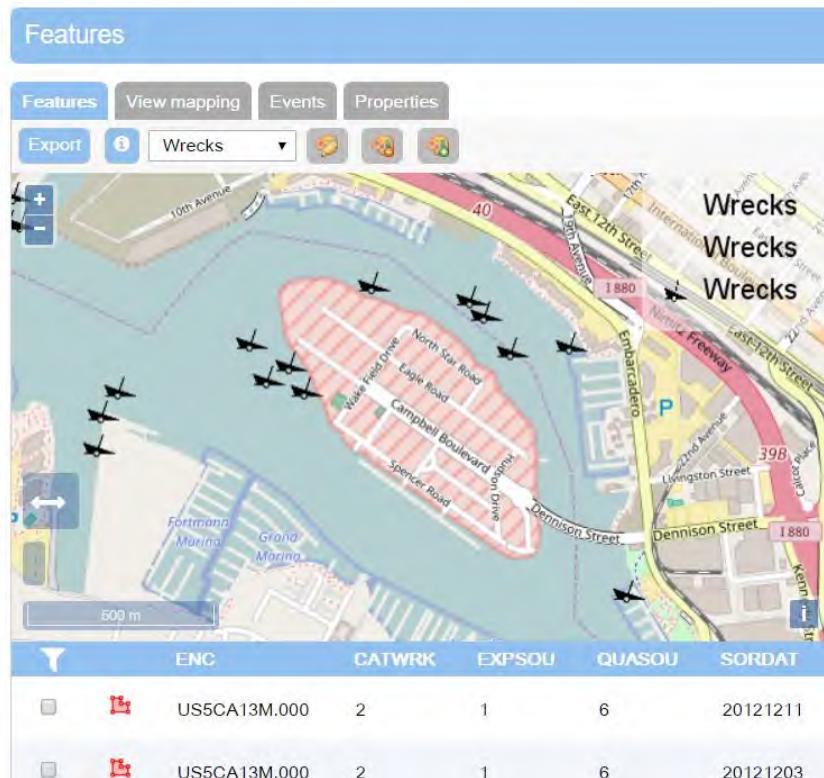
	Name	Namespace	Parent class
WRECKS	S-57	Feature	
WEDKLP	S-57	Feature	
WATTUR	S-57	Feature	
UWTROC	S-57	Feature	
TUNNEL	S-57	Feature	
TSSLPT	S-57	Feature	
TSSBND	S-57	Feature	
TSEZNE	S-57	Feature	
TSELNE	S-57	Feature	
TOPMAR	S-57	Feature	
SOUNDG	S-57	Feature	
SNDWAV	S-57	Feature	
SMCFAC	S-57	Feature	
SLOTOP	S-57	Feature	

### Attributes

Attributes Styles Properties

	Name	Attribute type
CATWRK	GIStringAttribute	
EXPSOU	GIStringAttribute	
QUASOU	GIStringAttribute	
SORDAT	GIStringAttribute	
SORIND	GIStringAttribute	
VALSOU	GIStringAttribute	
WATLEV	GIStringAttribute	

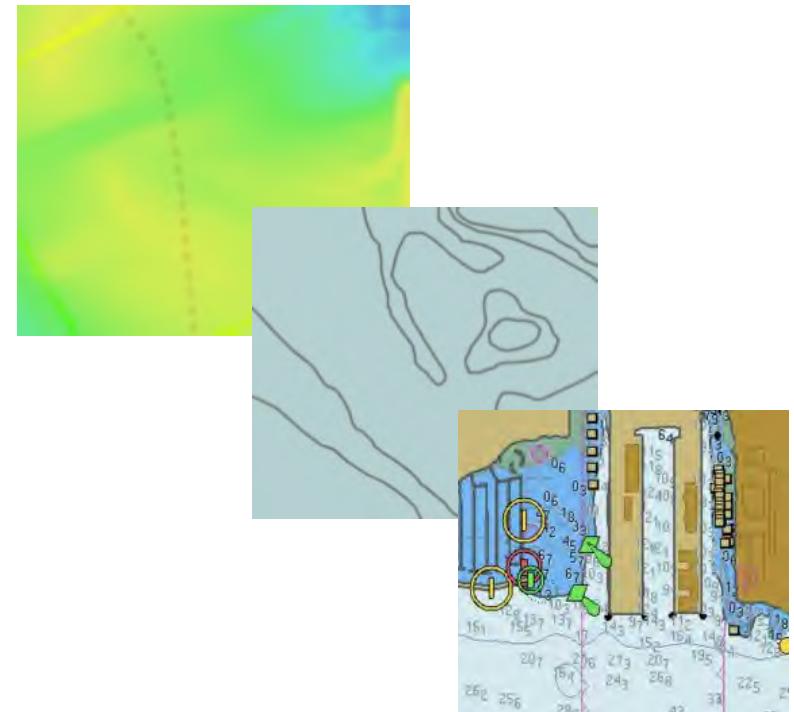
## Management of features



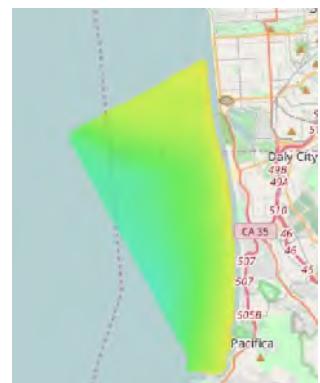
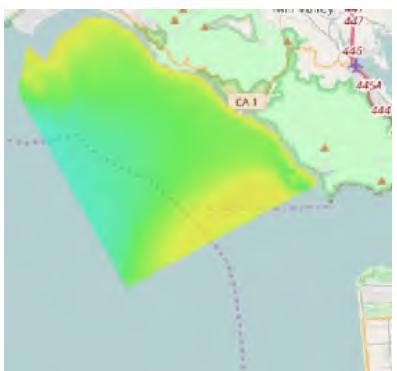
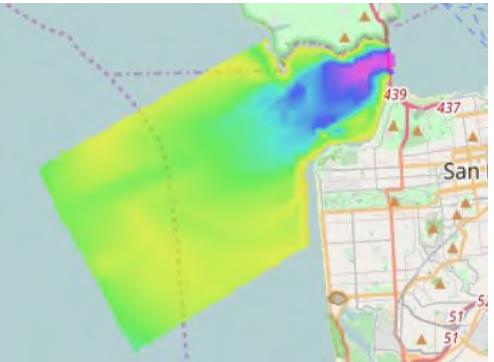
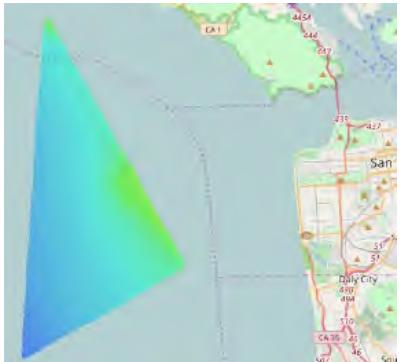
## Data integration



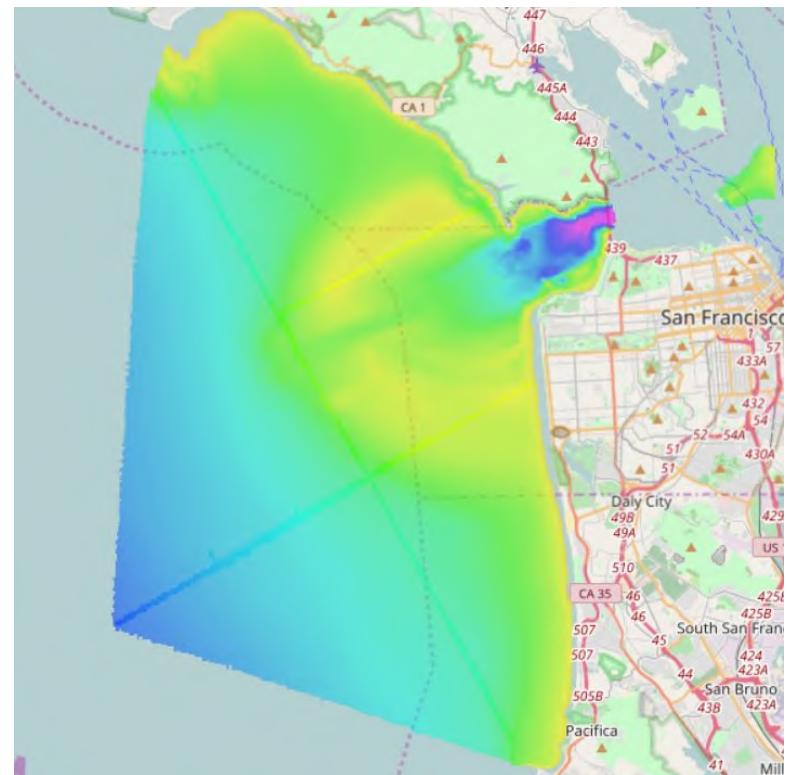
Integration



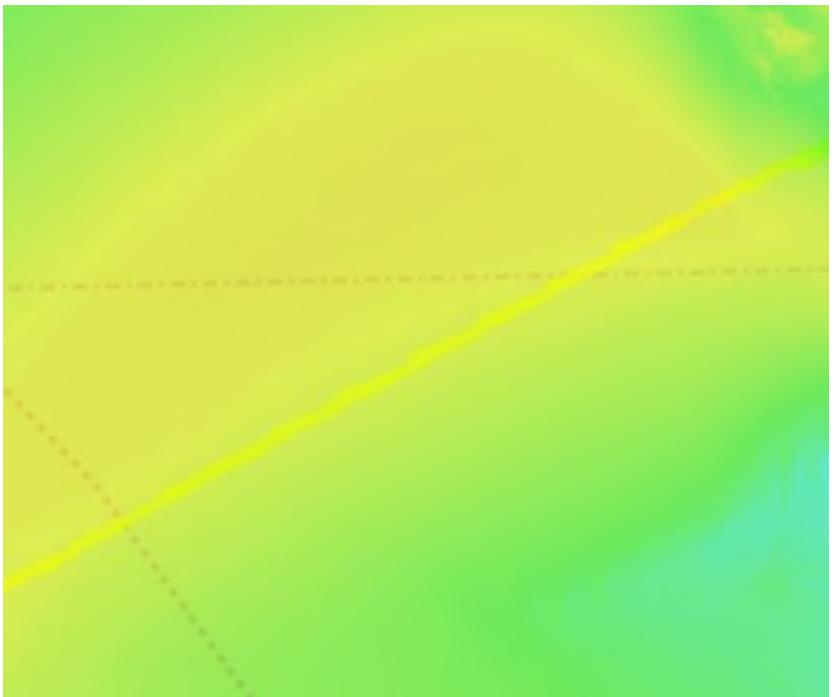
## Integration of surveys into seafloor model



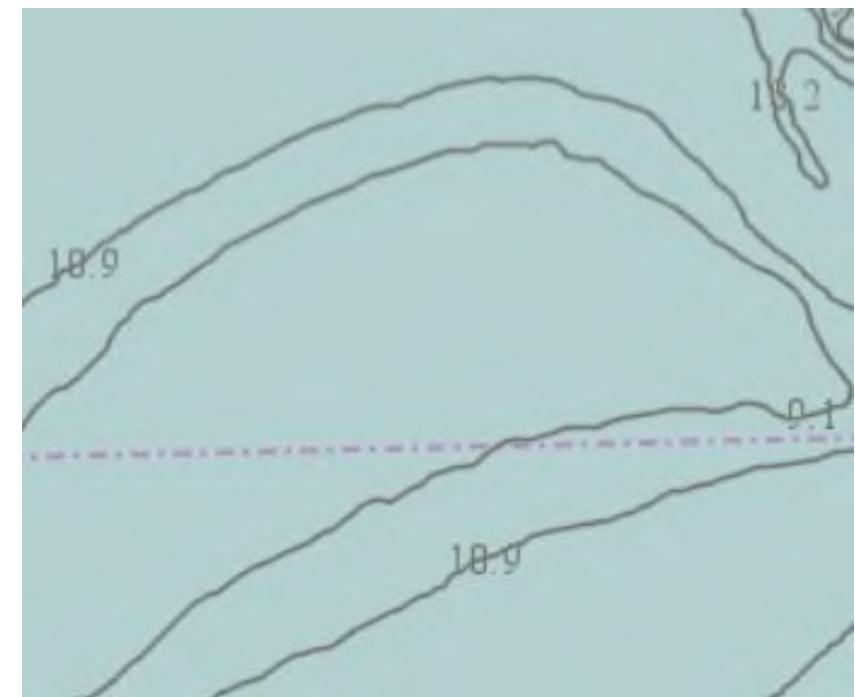
Integration



## Data processing



Processing



## Data Distribution



### FILE

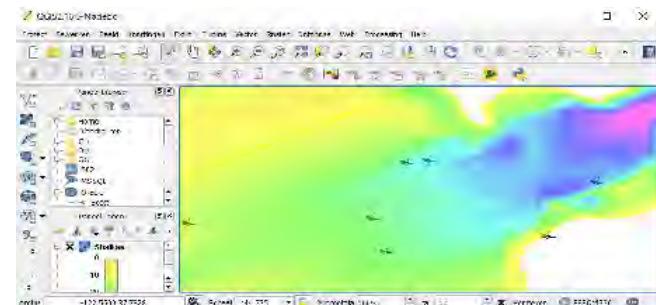
- ASCII
- GeoTIFF
- GML
- Shape

### OWS

- WMS
- WFS

### API

- REST



Usages

Formats/Protocols

Devices

## Different data standards

- IHO:
  - S-52, S-57, S-100, S-101, S-102
- INSPIRE
- OGC:
  - WFS, WMS
- ISO:
  - ISO-19115, ISO19139



## Data model linking

**Object:** Shoreline construction ▾

**Acronym:** SLCNS ▾

**Code:** 122 ▾ help

Geometric primitives: P, L, A

Set Attribute\_A: CATSLC; COLOUR; (!?)COLPAT; CONDTN; CONRAD; CONVIS; DATEND; DATSTA; HEIGHT; (?)HORACC; HORCLR; HORLEN; HORWID; NATCON; NOBJNM; OBJNAME; STATUS; VERACC; VERDAT; VERLEN; WATLEV;

Set Attribute\_B: INFORM; NINFOM; NTXTDS; SCAMAX; SCAMIN; TXTDSC;

Set Attribute\_C: RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;

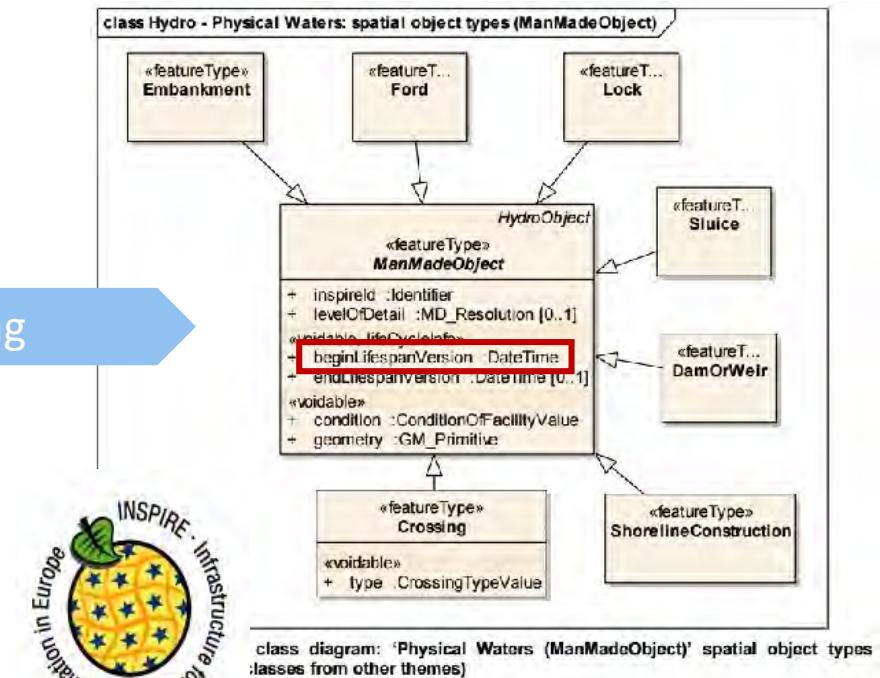
**Definition:**  
A fixed artificial structure in the water and/or adjoining the land. It may also refer to training walls, which are not necessarily connected to, nor form part of the shoreline.  
according to MD 3.C.3)

2, 4, 5, 6, 12-15, 18, 23, 33;  
13.2, 4; 321.1-4; 322.1-2; 324.1;

link; coastline; lake shore; land area; pontoon; river bank;



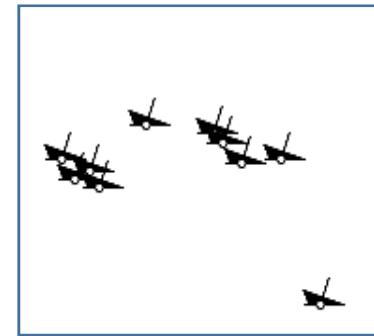
Linking



## Publish data as OWS (INSPIRE)

VALSOU	SORIND	CATWRK
18.8	US,US,graph,Chart 18649	2
14	US,US,graph,Chart 18649	2
28	US,US,graph,Chart 18649	1
18.8	US,US,graph,Chart 18649	2
US,US,graph,Chart 18649	US,US,graph,Chart 18649	1

WMS (PNG)



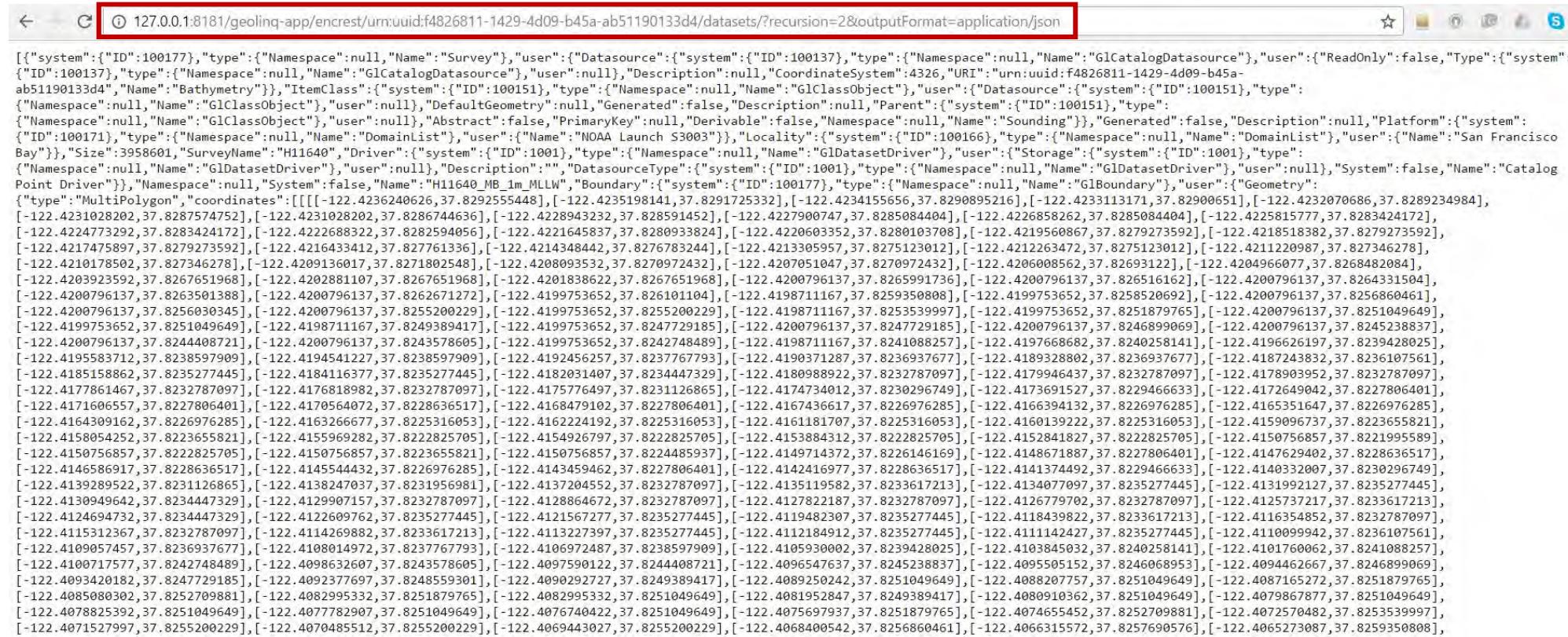
```
<geolinq:Wrecks gml:id="299188">
  <gml:boundedBy>
    <gml:Envelope srsDimension="2" srsName="http://www.opengis.net/gml/srs/epsg.xml#4326">
      <gml:lowerCorner>-122.2594444 37.7815278</gml:lowerCorner>
      <gml:upperCorner>-122.2594444 37.7815278</gml:upperCorner>
    </gml:Envelope>
  </gml:boundedBy>
  <geolinq:ID>299188</geolinq:ID>
  <geolinq:VALSOU>?</geolinq:VALSOU>
  <geolinq:SORIND>US,US,graph,Chart 18650</geolinq:SORIND>
  <geolinq:Geometry>
    <gml:MultiPoint srsDimension="2" srsName="http://www.opengis.net/gml/srs/epsg.xml#4326">
      <gml:pointMember>
        <gml:Point srsDimension="2">
          <gml:pos>-122.2594444 37.7815278</gml:pos>
        </gml:Point>
      </gml:pointMember>
    </gml:MultiPoint>
  </geolinq:Geometry>
</geolinq:Wrecks>
```

WFS (GML)

```
[{"system":{"ID":100177}, "type":{"Namespace":null, "Name":"Survey"}, "user":{"Datasource":{"system":{"ID":100137}, "type":{"Namespace":null, "Name":"GICatalogDatasource"}}, "user":{"ReadOnly":false, "Type":{"system":{}}}}
```



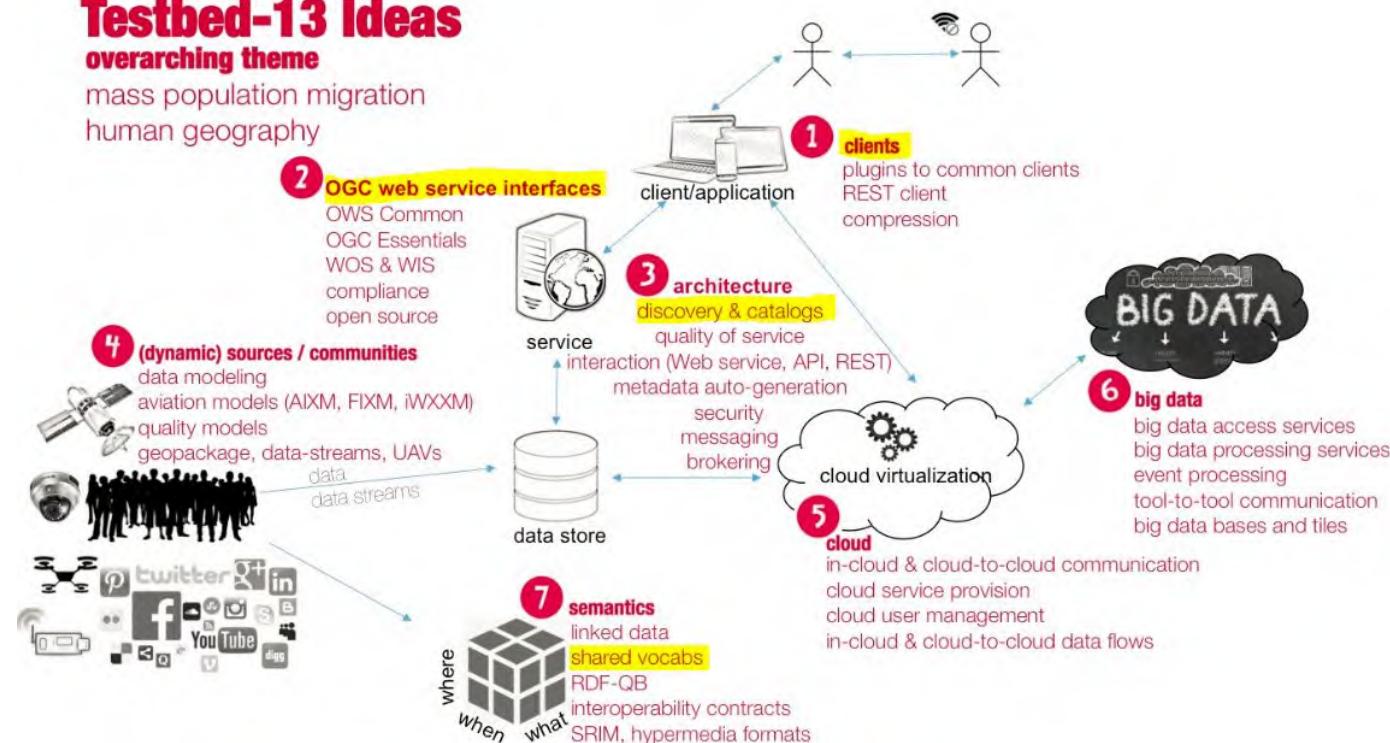
# Publish metadata via REST API (XML/JSON)



## New challenges

### Testbed-13 Ideas overarching theme

mass population migration  
human geography



## Hydrographic Data Management evolution

- Past:

- File-based manual product compilation

- Now:

- Enterprise solution

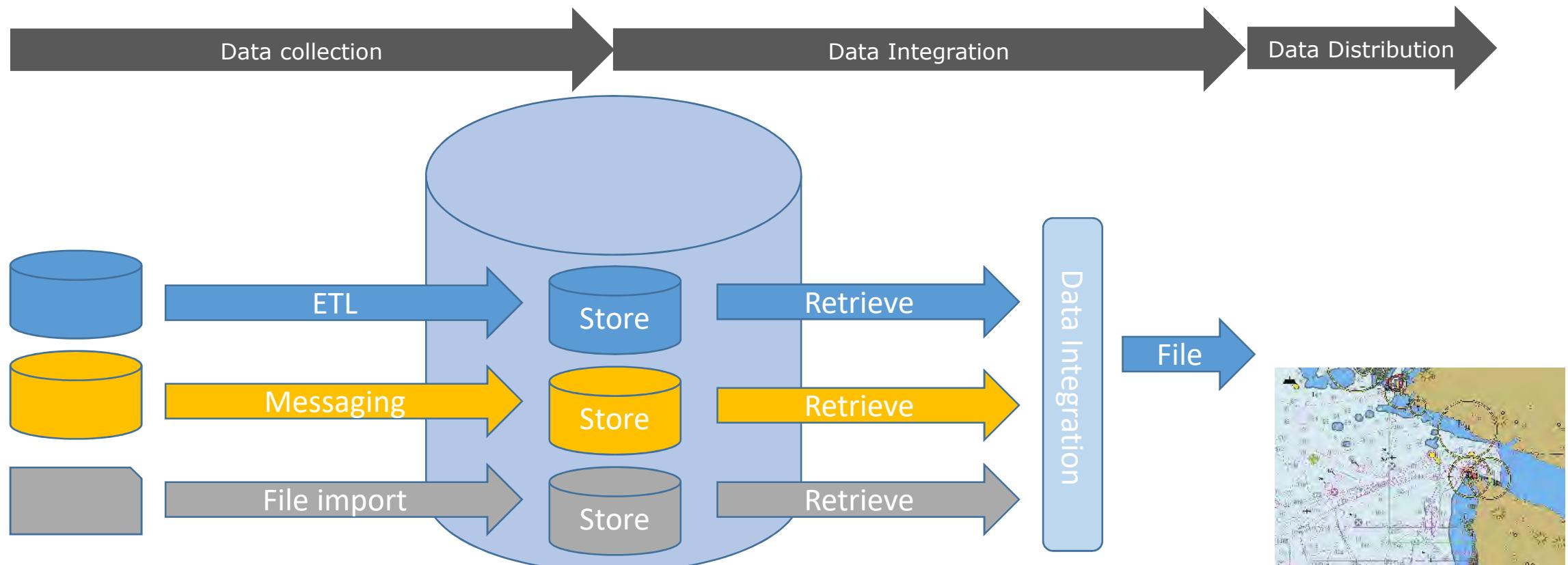


Automation of product generation and single channel distribution

- Future:

- Virtualized database, automation multi-level product generation and multi-channel distribution

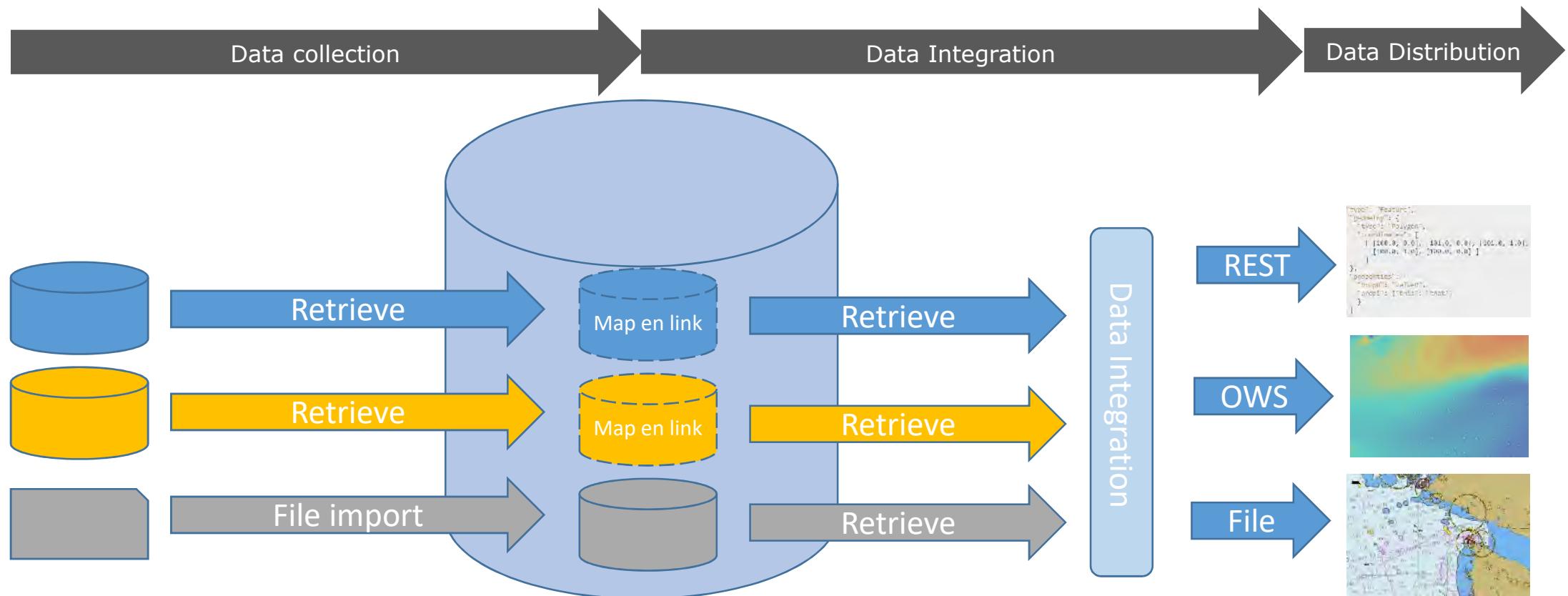
## Hydrographic Data Management: Now



## Integration of maritime datasets into information products

- Challenges:
  - Increasing data volumes
  - Variety of internal and external data sources (e.g. open data)
  - Access to data instead of downloading pre-defined products,
  - Different technologies to access and publish data (SOAP, REST, OWS, files)

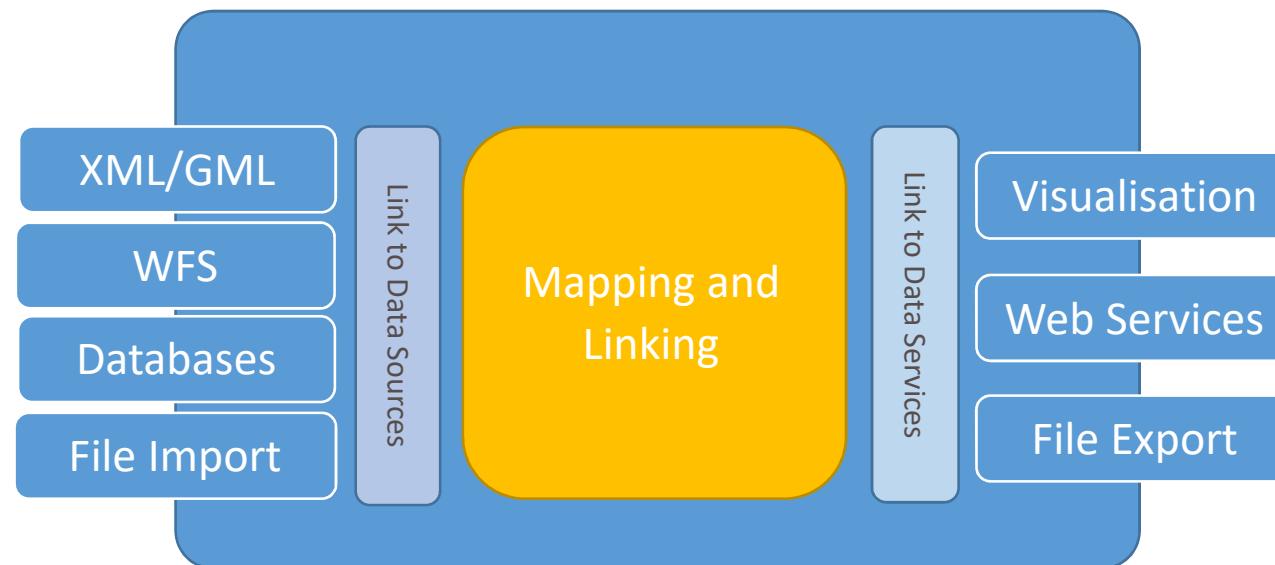
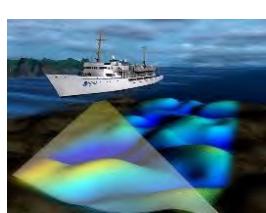
## Hydrographic Data Management: Future



## In the future situation:

- Reduction of number of ETL processes
- Real-time data access
- Product generation on-demand
- Data virtualization (get data from source directly)
- Multiple channels for data distribution

## GeolinQ Data Management Concept



Data Sources

Data Models

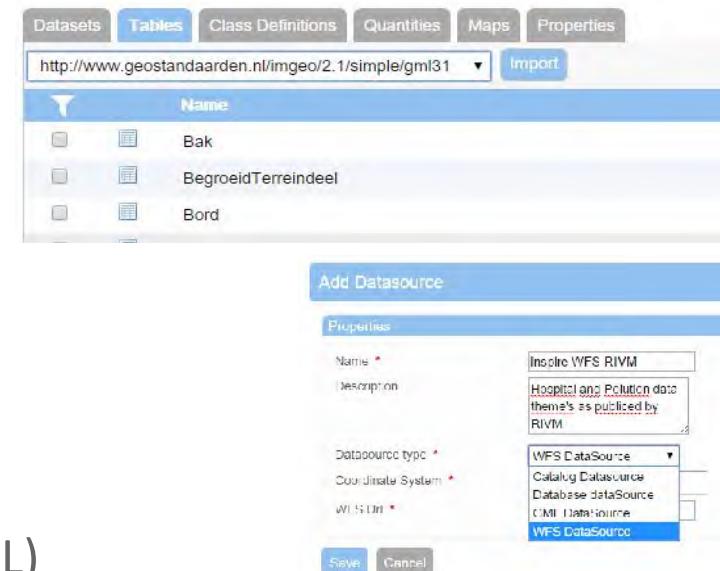
Data Services

## Hydrographic Data Management software

- Future requirements
  - Multiple datasources
  - No pre-defined data models and changing metadata definitions
  - Data mapping and linking
  - Point cloud management and distribution
  - Importance of metadata (traceability, liability)

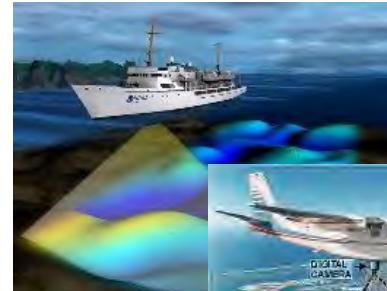
## Multiple data Sources: create a data hub

- Catalog Data Source
  - Create model manually
- GML/XML Data source
  - Generate model from GML and XML XSD's
- WFS Data source
  - Generate model from WFS feature type description
- Database Data Source
  - Generate model from external database (Oracle/ PostgreSQL)
- S-57 Data Source
  - Generate model and import features from S-57 file



## No pre-defined data model

- Changing data definitions on-the-fly:
  - Traditionally:
    - x, y, depth
    - S-57 (fixed set of feature definitions)
  - Nowadays:
    - Additional attributes (e.g. time), backscatter data
    - S-100/S-101/S-102 (plug-and-play data models)
  - Future:
    - More data definitions to come?

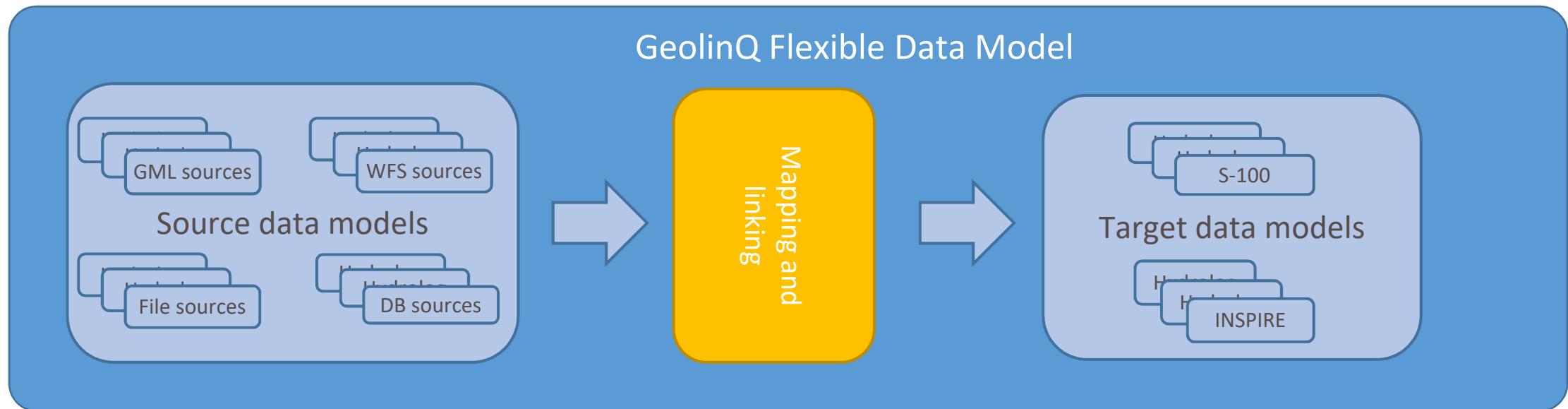


## Changing metadata definitions

- Changing metadata definitions:
  - Traditionally:
    - No standardized metadata definitions
    - Metadata for specific domains
  - Nowadays:
    - Metadata standards mostly based on ISO19115 (e.g. S-102)
    - Combination of metadata standards and internal metadata requirements
  - Future:
    - Changing metadata standards and requirements

The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' screen for ISO19115 metadata. It includes fields for Name (Bathymetric Survey), Description, Dataset class (ISO19115), Type class (No selection), and Colour (blue square). Below this, there are two sections: 'Taal van de metadata' (No selection) and 'Parent unieke identifier' (No selection). Further down are fields for Hiërarchieniveau (No selection), Hiërarchieniveau naam, Verantw. organisatie (No selection), Verantw. organisatie rol (No selection), Metadata datum (No selection), Metadata standaard naam (ISO 19115), Metadata standaard versie (Nederlandse metadata profiel), Titel van de bron (No selection), and Datum van de bron (No selection).

## Map and link from source to target data models

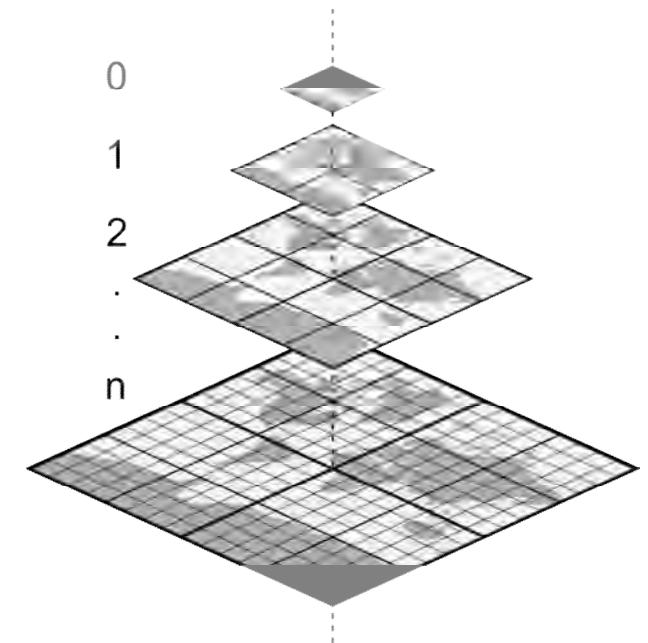


## Managing point clouds

- Fast point cloud import, retrieval and visualisation
- Querying on point cloud metadata attributes
- Showing point cloud footprints on chart
- Visualisation of point cloud data on chart
- For integrated quality control of point clouds:
  - Correct coordinate system transformations applied
  - Correct vertical datum
  - Same units for attributes

## Import algorithm

- No limitations on number of points, point cloud size, physical memory or hard disk size
- Algorithm does not require any prior knowledge about number of points or MBR
- Optimized database storage of data chunks, no proprietary data types (database independent)
- Automatic generation of visualisation pyramid
- Automatic delineation of point cloud foot print (TIN)



## Preview of Point cloud with metadata

**Properties**

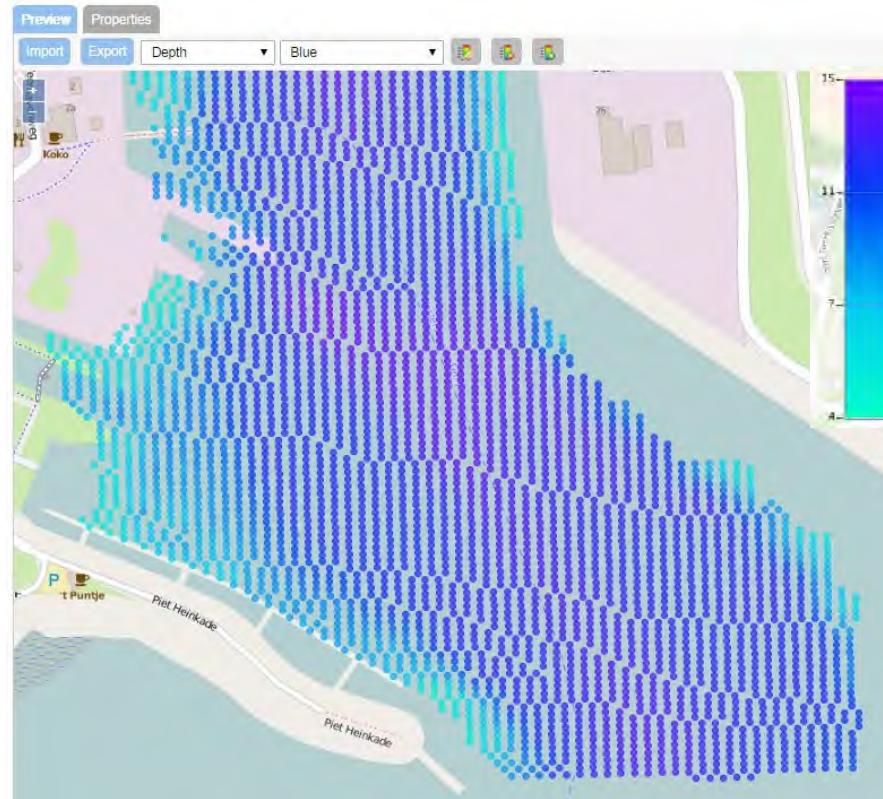
**Configuration**

Name *	vliessingen
Description	<input type="text"/>
Dataset class *	Bathymetric survey
Type class *	Diepte2
Source coordinate system *	EPSG:28992
Resolution *	cm
Colour *	<input type="color"/>

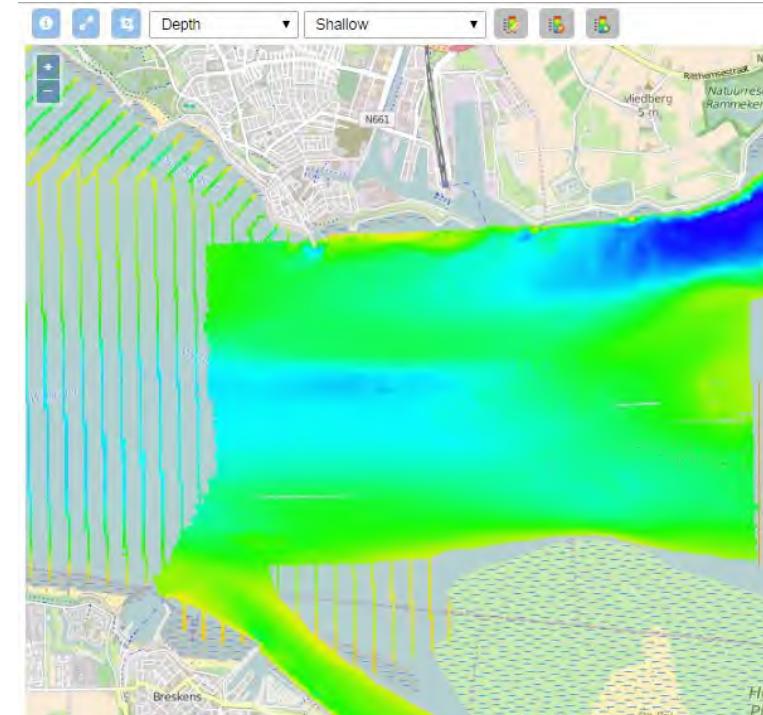
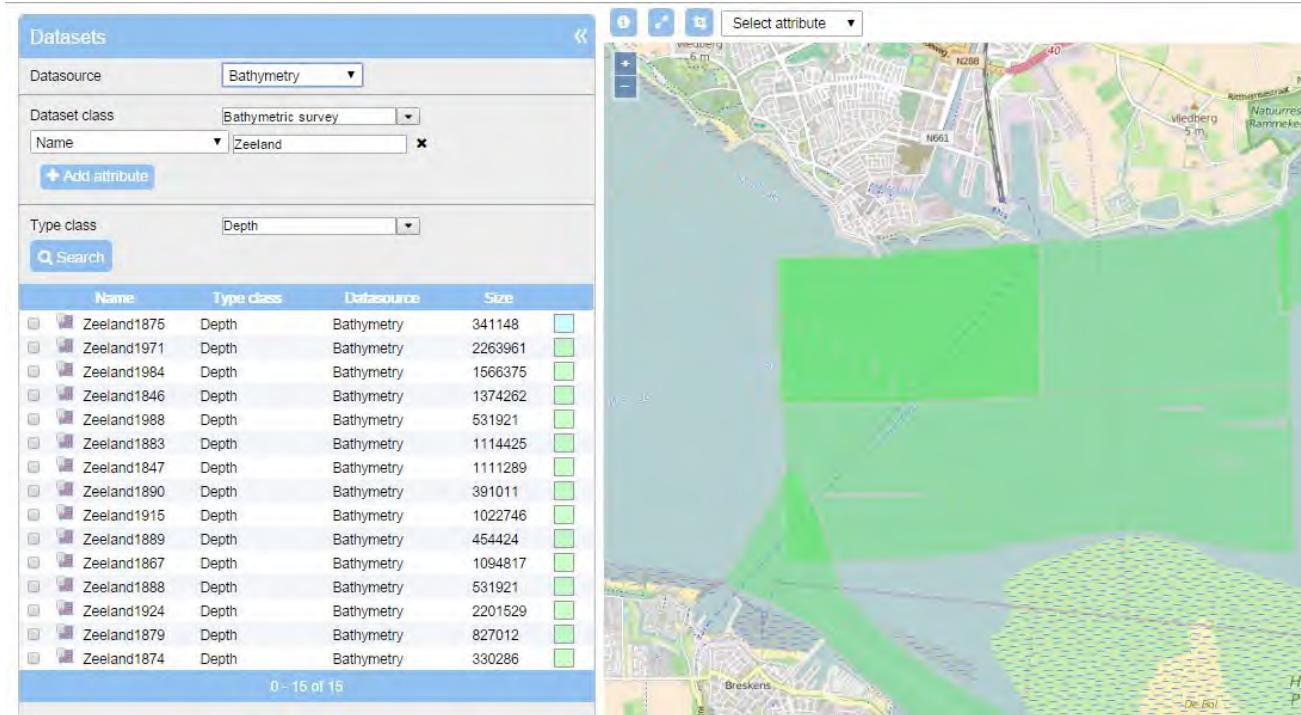
**Configuration**

Year *	2015
Location *	vliessingen
Survey date *	2015-12-08
Platform *	Snellius

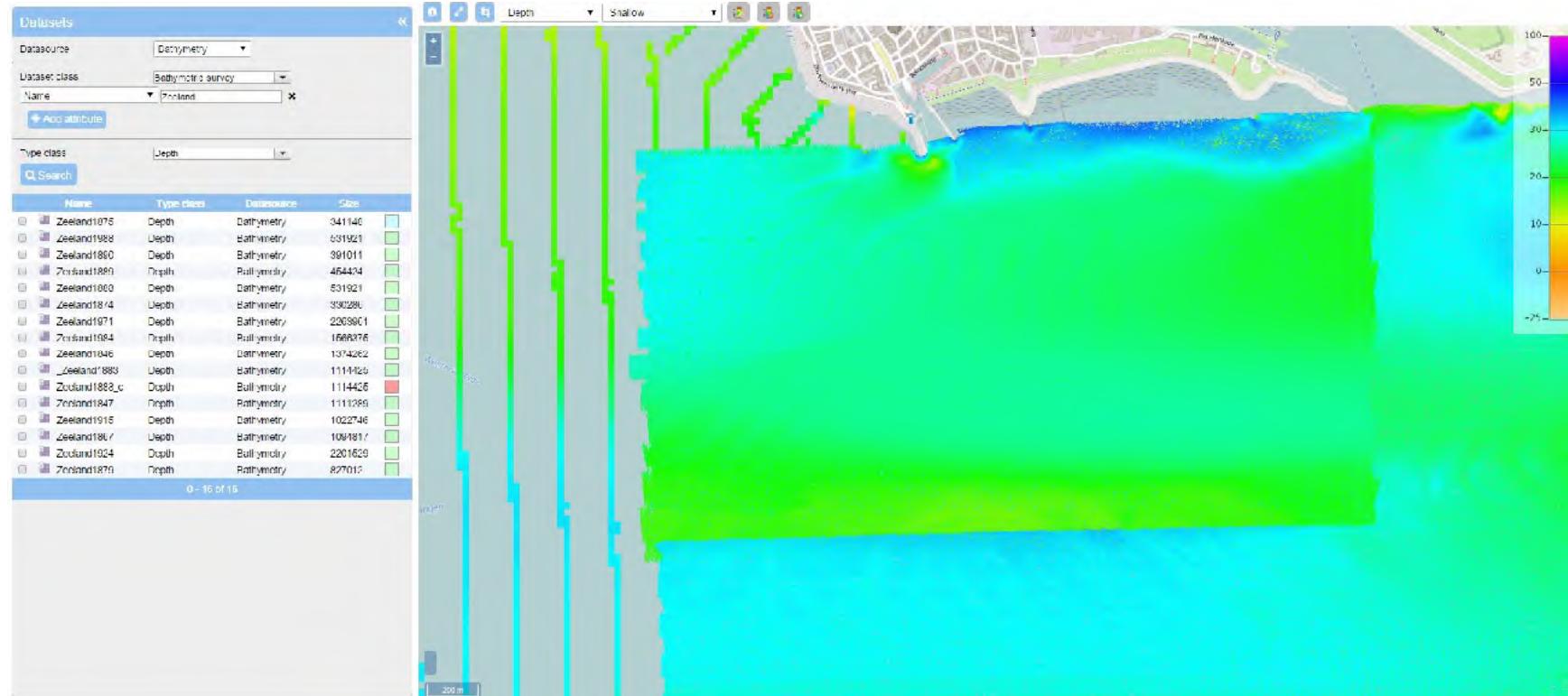
**Save** **Cancel**



## Point cloud footprints and attribute data



## Quality control



## Data publishing: Export, Services and REST

- Export data as files
  - Tabular ASCII, Geotiff, LAS, Shape
  - Other file formats on request.
- OWS web services meet end-user information needs:
  - WMS Services
  - WFS Services
- Authenticated REST services
  - http request to access data structures and data

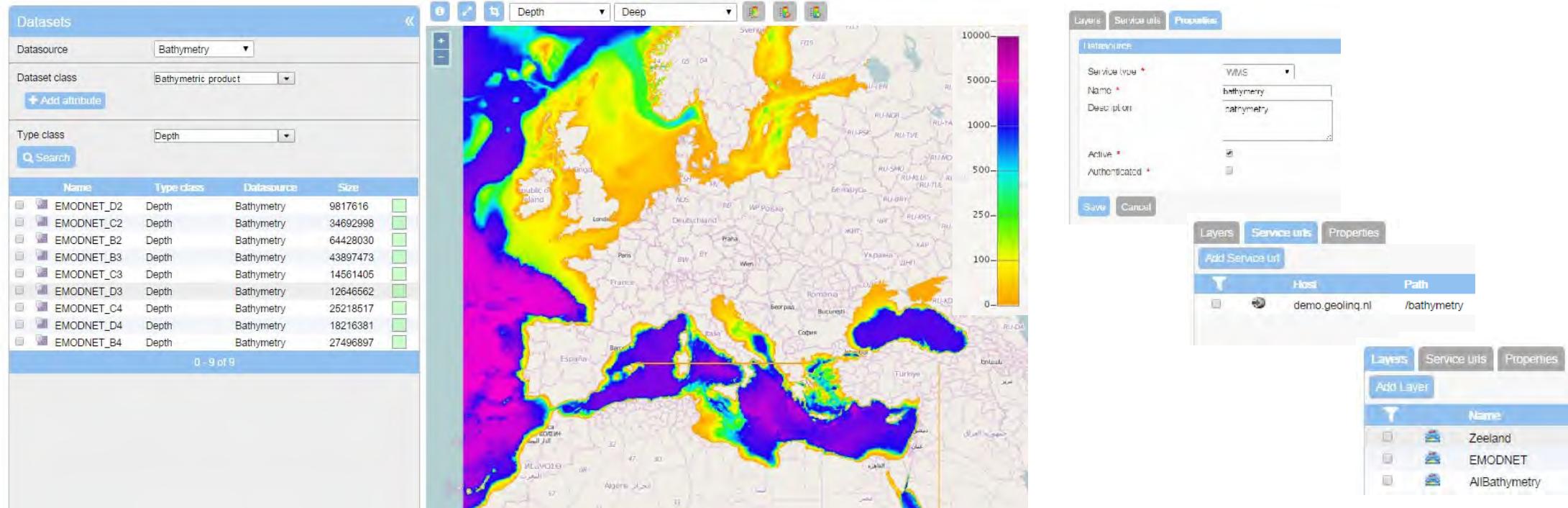
The screenshot shows the GeolinQ spatial data management system. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Home, Resources, Datasets, Services, Administration, Help, and Logout. Below the navigation is a search bar with placeholder text 'Search' and a dropdown menu for 'Service / Images / Layers'. The main area is titled 'Layers' and contains tabs for 'Lands', 'Structures', and 'Processes'. A table lists several datasets with columns for 'Item', 'Type', 'Size', and 'Description'. The datasets listed are: General (General, 242 MB, 2015), Structure (Structure, 242 MB, 2015), and Address (Address, 2 MB, 2015).

The screenshot shows the 'Export' configuration dialog. It has two main sections: 'Export' and 'Mapping'. In the 'Export' section, there are fields for 'File name' (set to 'WMS.wms') and 'Target Coordinate System' (set to 'EPSG:4326'). In the 'Mapping' section, there are two columns: 'Fields' and 'Attributes'. Under 'Fields', there are checkboxes for 'id', 'general\_id', 'structure\_id', 'description', 'name', 'type', 'type\_id', 'type\_name', 'end\_date', 'begin\_date', 'is\_restricted', and 'territory'. Most of these checkboxes are checked, except for 'territory' which is unchecked.

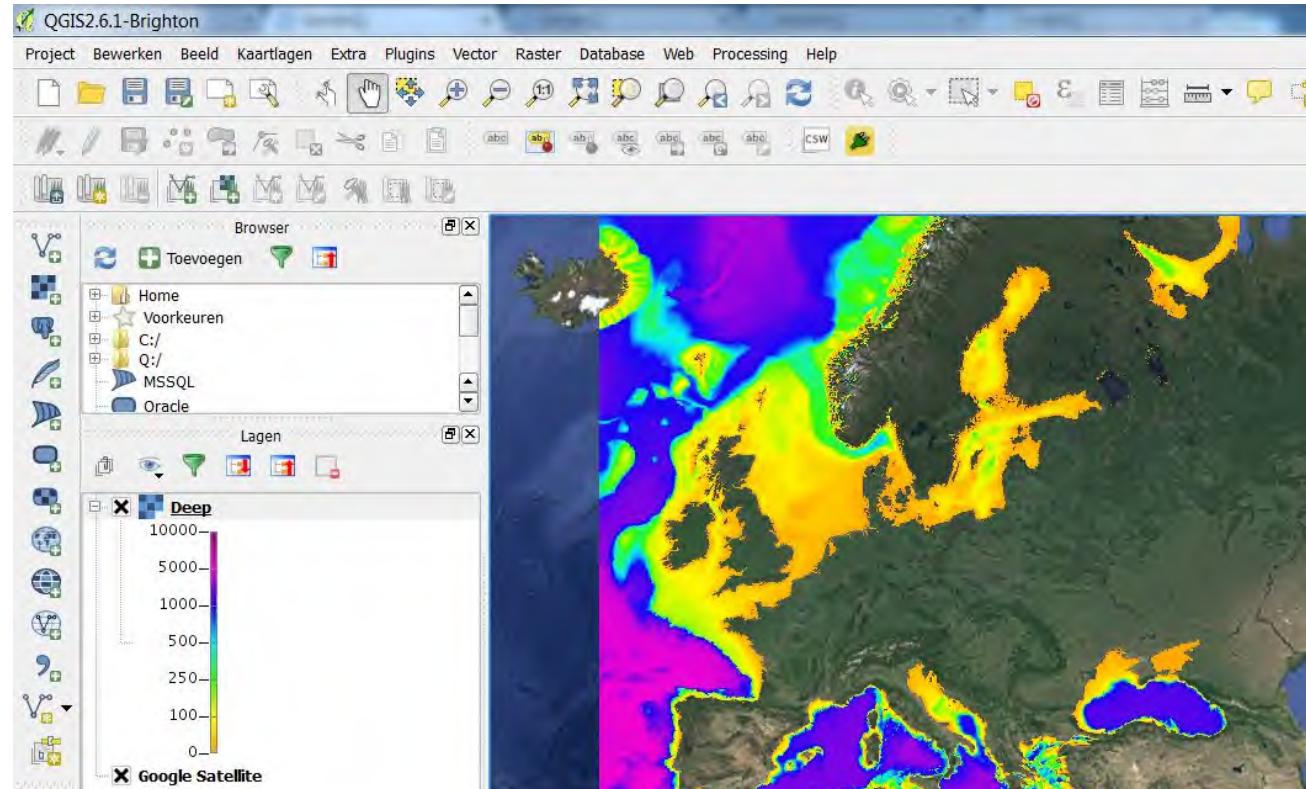
## Easy sharing of point cloud data

- Web based
- Publishing using different technologies (file as well as web service)
- Open standards and Open data
- Spatial and metadata querying
- User-defined styling

## Publishing as service



## Accessing point cloud WMS or Export to file



Zeeland1888

### Export config

Column separator \*  Space  Comma  Semicolon  
Decimal separator \*  Point  Comma  
Precision \* 2  
File name \* Zeeland1888  
Target Coordinate System \* EPSG:4326

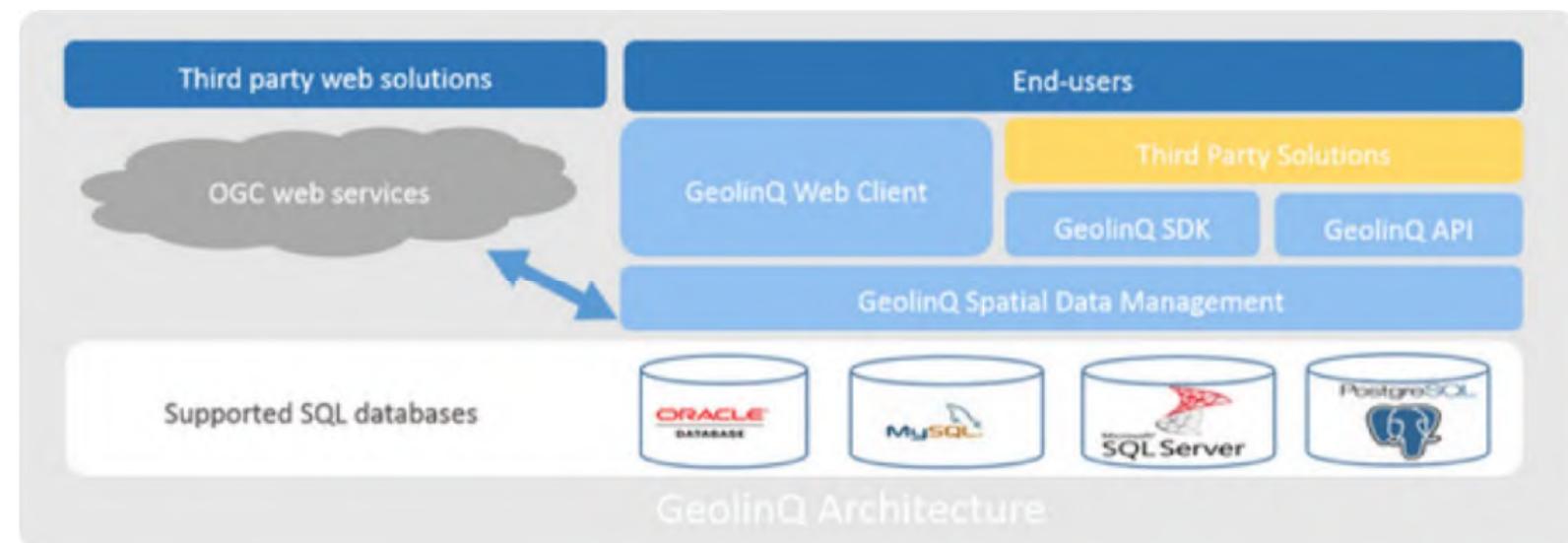
### Mapping

Include column	Attribute
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	X
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Y
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Depth

Save Cancel

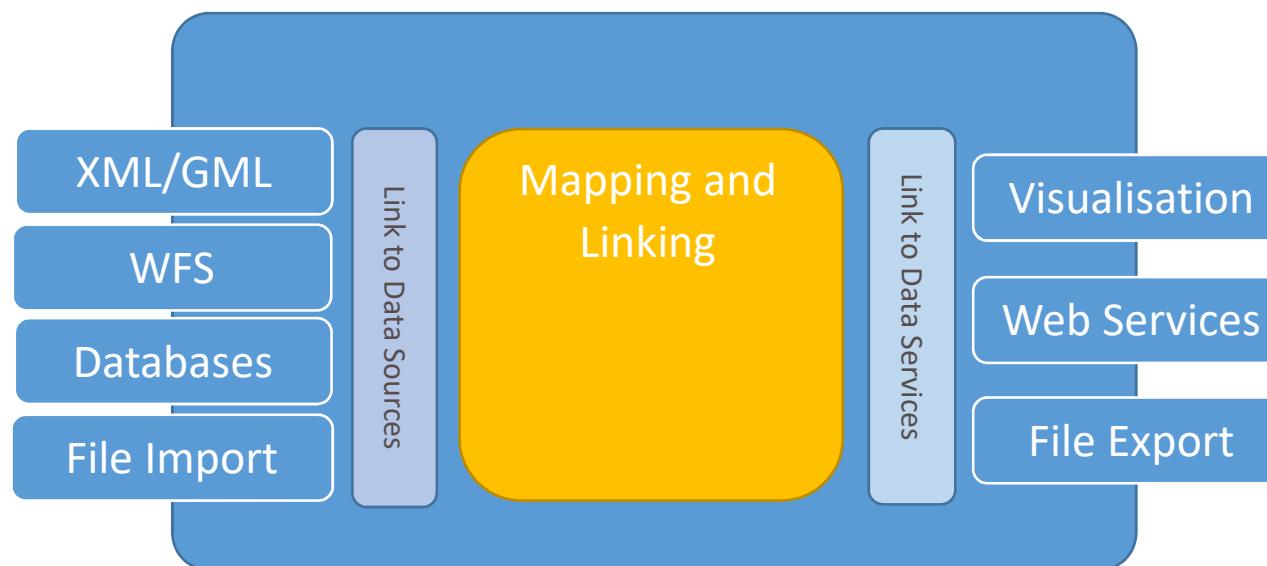
## GeolinQ architecture in the cloud

- GeolinQ architecture is optimized for easy implementation and deployment
- Configuration instead of development
- Web-based
- Scalable
- OGC web services
- REST
- Platform independent



## Hydrographic data management in the future

Different data sources  
Different technologies  
Open data



Data access  
On-demand products  
Different technologies

Virtual database

## Contact/ Meer informatie

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[www.geolingq.nl](http://www.geolingq.nl)

**Tel: +31(0)10 846 74 10**

