

## Summary of the 94<sup>th</sup> OGC Technical Committee Meeting

9 – 13 March 2015, Barcelona, Spain



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### Technical Committee votes and motions

#### Administrative actions

#### **New Technical Committee Policies and Procedures**

The Members approved release of [OGC 05-020r20] “Technical Committee Policies and Procedures” as an official OGC guidance document.

There was no objection to unanimous consent.

Abstract: For many months, the OGC Membership and staff have been discussing changes to the OGC Technical Committee Policies and Procedures (PnP). Many of the suggested changes were the result of discussions and recommendations in the Ideas4OGC activity.

## **Standards votes**

### **Electronic vote approved for “KML 2.3” as an OGC Standard**

The Members approved an electronic vote to approve [12-007r1] “KML 2.3” as an OGC Adopted Standard.

There was no objection to unanimous consent.

Abstract: KML is an XML grammar used to encode and transport representations of geographic data for display in an earth browser. Put simply: KML encodes what to show in an earth browser, and how to show it. KML uses a tag-based structure with nested elements and attributes and is based on the XML standard.

## **Best Practice votes**

### **Electronic vote approved for “CDB” as an OGC Best Practice**

The Members approved an electronic vote to approve [15-003 and 15-004] “OGC CDB Best Practice Volumes 1 and 2” as an OGC Best Practice.

There was no objection to unanimous consent.

Abstract: The CDB Specification provides the means for a single, versionable, simulation-rich, synthetic representation of the earth. A database that conforms to this Specification is referred to as a Common DataBase (CDB). A CDB provides for a synthetic environment repository that is plug-and-play interoperable between database authoring workstations. Moreover, a CDB can be used as a common on-line (or runtime) repository from which various simulator client-devices can simultaneously retrieve and modify, in real-time, relevant information to perform their respective runtime simulation tasks; in this case, a CDB is plug-and-play interoperable between CDB-compliant simulators. A CDB can be readily used by existing simulation client-devices (legacy Image Generators, Radar simulator, Computer Generated Forces, etc.) through a data publishing process that is performed on-demand in real-time.

### **Electronic vote approved for “DGIWG Web Map Service 1.3 Profile Revision” as an OGC Best Practice**

The Members approved an electronic vote to approve [09-102r1] “DGIWG Web Map Service 1.3 Profile Revision” as an OGC Best Practice.

There was no objection to unanimous consent.

Abstract: This document defines specific DGIWG requirements, recommendations and guidelines for implementations of the ISO / OGC Web Map Service standard which is based on ISO 19128:2005 Web Map Server Interface / OpenGIS Web Map Server Implementation Specification 1.3.0.

The DGIWG WMS profile references the different operations and parameters of the base standard and subsequently defines specific DGIWG requirements and recommendations for software implementations to foster interoperability and use in the military domain.

### **Electronic vote approved for “DGIWG Web Feature Service 2.0 Profile” as an OGC Best Practice**

The Members approved an electronic vote to approve [15-005] “DGIWG Web Feature Service 2.0 Profile” as an OGC Best Practice.

There was no objection to unanimous consent.

Abstract: This document provides recommended implementation profiles for the ISO 19142:2010 Web Feature Service / Open Geospatial Consortium Web Feature Service Interface Standard (WFS) 2.0 – With Corrigendum. A survey of DGIWG nations was conducted to determine implementation requirements for WFS. These profiles are in response to those survey results. Nations were asked to identify specific requirements for the type of WFS required (Simple, Basic, Transactional, Transactional with Locking, Manage Stored Queries). Based on the results of this survey the profiles define requirements for both a Basic WFS and a Transactional with Locking WFS. The survey also asked respondents to identify requirements for query filters, bindings, bandwidth constraints, output formats and quality of service. Analyses of the results of the survey response have directly influenced the development of this profile.

### **Discussion Paper approvals**

#### **Approval of “Use of GML for aviation data” as an OGC Discussion Paper**

The Members approved release of [12-028r1] “Use of GML for aviation data” as an OGC Discussion Paper.

There was no objection to unanimous consent.

Abstract: The document provides guidelines for the use of GML and a GML profile description in the scope of aeronautical data encoding, in particular when using the Aeronautical Information Exchange Model (AIXM). The intention is to enlarge its applicability in future to other related domains, such as aeronautical weather data and flight data.

#### **Approval of “A Conceptual Model and Text-based Notation for Temporal Geometry” as an OGC Discussion Paper**

The Members approved release of [14-107r1] “A Conceptual Model and Text-based Notation for Temporal Geometry” as an OGC Discussion Paper.

There was no objection to unanimous consent.

Abstract: A rigorous foundation is defined for entities such as multiple instants, or multiple durations that are often assumed to exist, such as in WMS1.3.

## **Other Technical Committee discussions of interest**

### **GML SWG**

ISO 19136-2 was recently sent by ISO / TC 211 to ISO General Secretariat for publication.

### **Agility and openness ad hoc**

An ad hoc meeting was held at the beginning of the week to discuss agility and openness in the OGC Standards process with the goal of increasing uptake of the standards. This meeting is the fourth such discussion in 2015 on this and related topics. The general consensus of the participants is to develop an implementer-friendly standard format (or auxiliary document) containing code samples and implementation notes and to encourage the use of collaboration/repository tools such as GitHub.

### **Initiation of new Augmented Reality activity**

The TC Chair proposed that the TC initiate a new Augmented Reality activity to define what the OGC would like to do next in the domain now that ARML 2.0 is an approved OGC Standard. The first meeting on this topic was held 30 March 2015 and teleconferences will continue approximately biweekly.