# Open Data Access from the Public's Perspective 

By Stephen Bohus<br>steve.bohus@gmail.com

## Abstract

- The presenter recently created a 3D computer model of the West End using the City of Vancouver's Open Data Catalogue.
- The presentation will discuss the available data types, formats, accuracy, and comments will be made on the suitability and organization of this data for the tasks at hand.
- The author will also comment on the question "is Open Data is truly 'Open' to all of the public, or to only knowledgeable professionals in the public?"


## 'Data Rich' vs. 'Data Poor' environments



Early 1990s, quality data from NCC used in 3D model construction (downtown Ottawa), CLR [files send on multiple floppy disks, Net now taken for granted]

## Textured models with high quality base data



Buildings modelled from original plans, sections and elevations, and texture mapped with rectified photos

1998 Centre for Landscape
Research, University of Toronto

Access to data in privileged role as consultant / partner

## 'Free' or low cost Data Access Traditionally Limited to Public

- Models can still be constructed with 'limited data': digitizing traditional maps (UBC Map Library) - limited accuracy
- No budget to purchase commercial grade data
- Open Data to the rescue!
- Provides much higher quality data as a base for model construction and analysis


## Goals, now as member of public

- (1) Use Open Data in model construction (City of Vancouver, DNV, NASA Aster), photos and measurements, Archives, UBC Map Library
- (2) Use free, open source software packages when and where possible (or write software as needed). There are a number of reasons for this (sharing with public, no additional cost burden, cross platform)


## Open Data in Vancouver (download)

## EN CITY of <br> VANCOUVER <br> Open Data Catalogue Beta v2 <br> Search :

Residents Business
Visitors Jobs with the City Services Departments City Projects Pay a Purchase Online


Park polygon features
March 19, 2010
The City has just added park polygon features. Park polygon features show a filled-in green area representing the boundaries of the park. This may add significantly to the look of the map and make it easier to recognize and use.

Please feel free to provide us with feedback on this or any other aspect of the Open Data website on our feedback page. As always, your use of the data available from this site is governed by the City's Terms of Use and by downloading the data, you are agreeing to be bound by these Terms of Use.

Vancouver adds shoreline and building footprints to Open Data Catalogue

## Take our survey

8 Which data items would you still like to see added to the City's Open Data site?

## Data updates

Receive updates on developments related to this site:

Subscribe to the RSS feed
Subscribe to the mailing list

## Connect with the

 CommunityCommunity developers have
created a wiki and discussion group to share application ideas and discuss datasets.
Vancouver Open Data Wiki (3) Discussion Group 3

Please note: These community sites are not affiliated with the City of Vancouver.

## Background

* City Council Motion: Open Data, Open Standards and Open Source (PDF) 22 KB

March 10, 2010
The City has just added three new layers to the Open Data catalogue in response to requests. They are Shorelines, Building Footprints, and Web Cams. The shoreline

## VanMap viewer notes

- VanMap has its audience and uses
- Data download needed for some applications (focus of this presentation)

- Suggestion: turn on required layers, select an area; S/W packages data into download


## Download data formats



Most data is available in many popular formats, most of the time, some exceptions for example contour lines

Free converter utilities can go between shape \& dwg formats (after download)

## Model construction

- Started model construction in February 2010, one of the sites with a development proposal (see links), 22 storey tower and townhouses along Beach Avenue (beachtowers.ca)
- Grateful for OpenData site (majority of Data)



## Downloaded Data Types

- Address Labels
- Block Outlines
- Boundary
- Building Footprints
- City Owned Properties
- City Streets Package
- Contour Lines
- Contour Package
- Easements
- Greenways
- Heritage Properties
- Intersections
- Non-City Streets
- Orthophoto2008_ECW
- Orthophoto2008_MrSID
- Parcel Polygons
- Property
- Public Streets
- Shorelines
- Storm Manholes
- Street Lighting
- Streets


## Data Types Not Yet Available

- building footprints ${ }^{(1)}$ initially (later added 1999 downtown)
- rooflines, 'eaves' lines
- spot elevations
- road and sidewalk boundaries
- TIN
- tree inventory
- 3D models of buildings

Is any of this data internal to the city but not ready yet for Open Data access?

## Data acquisition and transformation

- Local coordinate grid; may distribute among citizens (-490 000, -5 460 000)
- UBC map library also consulted - hand digitized maps (no digitizing desk and puck, flatbed scanner \& photocopies)
- Site photos, context, views



## Building footprints

- 1999 building footprints made available March $10^{\text {th }}$ for downtown peninsula (replaced digitized map), still used scanned data for Kits

- Great to see

OpenData site being updated regularly

## Roads and Sidewalks

- Roads - show roads in 3D (not of use), hence can't cut road into tin, dropped, with curb - no sidewalks either
- decision made to use only TIN, with airphoto draped on TIN (scales involved), extruded buildings (flat shaded or texture mapped)



## Property Lines

- allowed for alignment of development proposals (from scanned plans)



## Contour lines

- Really great data
- Data is 'all or nothing' deal, not divided into sections (must cut up yourself)
- no DWG format (I converted to DXF)
- no spot elevations (sometimes helpful)
- urban conditions, challenges
- hand create TIN, over 11,000 polygons, snap to points on 1 m contour for West End
- spreadsheet to figure out polygons locations to map to, where to line up and cut into TIN



## Contour lines

$1 \mathrm{~m}, 2 \mathrm{~m}$, and 10 m data all the same (no simplification on 10 m )


Hand create 11,000 polygon plus TIN

## Contour line points for TIN context



## Contour line points for TIN context



## Air Photos (MrSid)

- Great Data!



## Air Photos (MrSid)

- Airphotos - MrSid, 10cm data

Steps:

- coordinate file (edge of pixel vs. middle of pixel)
- GeoTiff conversion
- download all tiles (by hand row at a time, or JAVA application)
- write program to generate Batch file to make GeoTiffs
- use Photoshop batch to resample to 10 cm to 40 cm data, save as Adobe RAW \& tiff
- combine all 40 cm data into a single file (assemble, original software, combines based on name)
- downsample entire image to 2 m (or cut out any section at 40 cm as needed)
- make a few $2 \mathrm{k} \times 2 \mathrm{k}$ textures
- cut airphotos into a TIN (now we have our context)


## Download All AirPhoto Tiles

```
000
    j mrsidftp.java
    - mrsidftp.java:29
    import java.net.URL;
    import java.net.URLConnection;
    class mrsidftp {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
            for (int i = 3; i < 9; i++) {
                    String struRL;
                            URL myURL;
                    URLConnection myConnection;
                    String myVal = "G0" + i;
                    try {
                    // make URL, connection & send request
                    // ftp://webftp.vancouver.ca/opendata/2008sid/G06.zip
                    struRL = "ftp://webftp.vancouver.ca/opendata/2008sid/" + myval +
                myURL = new URL(struRL);
                myConnection = myURL.openConnection();
                    FileOutputStream outFile = new FileOutputStream(myVal + ".zip");
                    // read in response
                    DataInputStream myBufReader = new DataInputStream(
                            myConnection.getInputStream());
                    int maxlen = 4096;
                    int len;
                    byte cbuf[] = new byte[maxlen];
                    while ((len = myBufReader.read(cbuf, 0, maxlen)) != -1) {
                        outFile.write(cbuf,0,len);
                    }
```

                    myBufReader.close();
    
## j) mrsidftp.java

[ main(String args[]) *
import java.net.URL; import java.net.URLConnection;
class mrsidftp \{
public static void main(String args[]) \{
for (int $\mathfrak{i}=3 ; \mathfrak{i}<9 ; \mathfrak{i}++$ ) $\{$
URL myURL;
URLConnection myConnection;
String myVal = "G0" + i;
try \{
// make URL, connection \& send request
// ftp://webftp.vancouver.ca/opendata/2008sid/G06.zip

myURL $=$ new URL(struRL);
myConnection = myURL.openConnection();
FileOutputStream outFile $=$ new FileOutputStream(myval + ".zip");
ditad in response myConnection.getInputStream());
int maxlen $=4096$;
int len;
byte cbuf []$=$ new byte[maxlen];
while ( (len = myBufReader.read
$\}$
myBufReader.close();


Simple JAVA Application written to download any number of tiles from Open Data site (original code)

## Combine \& Calibrate AirPhoto Tiles

C code written to generate batch file:
mrsidgeodecode.exe -i B01.sid -o B01.tif -of tifg mrsidgeodecode.exe -i B02.sid -o B02.tif -of tifg
mrsidgeodecode.exe -i X27.sid -o X27.tif -of tifg
For GeoTiff conversion, minus coordinate files MrSid is proprietary and not in Public Domain converters (paying license)

Command line converter is free (DOS / Linux)

Adobe Photoshop - batch convert GeoTiffs to raw format, downsample to 40 cm tiles


Assemble program written to combine tiles (based on name of tiles and size) from Adobe RAW files

## Air Photo Context \& Challenges

- Revisions \& history (might any data disappear from site in the future? overwritten/updated?)
- downloaded everything just to be safe (2008 MrSid format airphotos)
- Only 10 cm data; I also wanted context (2m); however, downsampling worked just fine



## Heights information (3D model)

- no roofline; other municipalities project down from rooflines (Toronto late 90s, Zurich)
- actually need footprints (elevator penthouse, outlines for different levels of buildings), eaves-line, rooflines (see image)
- only one building, residents had plans of their building, thus

I have an accurate benchmark for 7 storeys

- then used photographs proportional estimates
- texture map some of the buildings (correct in Photoshop), or use rectification module



## "3D for free"

-     - move building footprints up to TIN (lowest corner)
- extrude footprints for building massing
- on building by building basis (highrises, around site), extrude on a building by building basis
- suggestions (use Bing Maps - Van), GoogleEarth, photos (proportion based on known widths)
building footprints - accuracy (sources city data, aerial photos, developer's plan, hand digitized map) -> and it does matter (photo alignment)



## Site and context



Air photos are draped over TIN, extruded buildings are placed on top of this TIN to complete the model. Extended model reveals context.

## Photo Calibration



Outlines of buildings, shorelines matched to allow for photo calibration with of rough model (example Ottawa).

## Calculate Proposed Density



## Open Data to enable dialogue

- What's at stake?
- Leveling the playing field


Developer proposal (site infill, rezoning)


West End residents at Visioning workshop, Jan31, 2010

## Closing Notes

- Context - different scales - site data (high resolution)
- medium resolution (immediately around site)
- low resolution (context, English Bay, Kits / Point Grey), North Shore Mountains
- views do not stop at municipal boundaries

FAQ, tips

- forums \& discussions on how to use Open Data
- upload derived information
- errors noted (input), corrections, missing buildings

Archives / revisions / version history and access to data in future

- PWLABS.com - free OrbisRT engine, Open Source, builds on OpenSceneGraph engine, Norway Map, simulation (Open Data should use Open Source), CLR, CALP see rockheim.no for further details
- Could a member of the public with 'general' computer knowledge have replicated this model? A good number of challenges were encountered (MrSid to GeoTiff conversion, calibration), TIN creations, extrusion tools, texture rectification, coordinate systems.
- Open Data bridges ‘digital divide’

