Open Geospatial Data and Tools for Sustainable Cities – Advantages and Disadvantages

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SUMMARY

There is currently a wealth of geospatial data that can be used through services, which can be downloaded in some cases. This article analyzes the main features of open geospatial data and correlates them with existing standards in the field. The essential advantages that these ways of working offer us are identified, such as cloud processing, the use of real-time data services, the rapid integration in the GIS environment. It is shown that there is also open geospatial data of trust, provided by various institutions, for example in the context of the European directive INSPIRE. The disadvantages of data that are not endorsed by the authorities are also shown, such as errors - spatial and attribute - that may exist in the data sets, incompleteness of the data, etc. The correlation between open geospatial data and crowdsourcing is addressed. Accessible tools for carrying out various analyzes are highlighted, which, in certain work environments, can be run in the cloud. Relevant conclusions are drawn based on the considered examples.