IT Infrastructure for BIM and GIS

Best Practices from across Europe

Hans Viehmann Product Manager EMEA ORACLE Corporation November 25, 2016

🈏 @SpatialHannes

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Geospatial Industry – How do we fit in?





The focus of today's talk



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Major challenges of infrastructure projects IT perspective

- Creating a Single-Source-of-Truth for BIM and GIS
 - Managing all kinds of spatial and non-spatial data
 - Providing metadata for search
- Integrating spatial data into business processes
 - Supporting entire asset management lifecycle
 - -Automated workflows between servers, rather than spatial data in silos
- Interoperability on data-, process- and application-level
 - Making use of valuable geospatial data wherever needed
 - Delivering consistent information across domains (semantic interoperability)

Managing data in BIM projects Typical issues today

- Different kinds of data are held in files or speciality data stores
 - Need different skill sets for each specialized system
 - Making integrated analysis difficult
- Support for new datatypes is required
 - LiDAR data collection growing particularly rapidly
- Finding the appropriate dataset is challenging
 - Metadata are either incomplete or not accessible/searchable
- Datasets are semantically inconsistent
 - Identical terms do not necessarily mean the same thing

Solution approach: Data integration

Combining all kinds of geospatial data, metadata and attribute data

- Integrated storage allows joint analysis
 - Without moving potentially large datasets between systems
 - Including metadata for efficient search
- Database offers semantic technologies for further analysis
- Using a single system simplifies application development significantly

 Same development paradigm and toolset
- Operational benefits, especially when used in the cloud
 - Consistent platform for administration
 - Comprehensive security mechanisms

Data integration requires spatially-enabled database Ideally supporting semantic integration through RDF





Case Study: ÖBB-Infrastruktur AG, R&D Implemented by IQsoft, Austria

- Optimized railway planning, construction and maintenance
- Integrated LiDAR, raster and vector data management
- Storing and processing >8 billion points of objects along railway tracks
- Enables LiDAR data to be viewed with existing infrastructure vector data
- Comprehensive metadata management through CSW standard
- Data delivery through OGC WebServices

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"[This technology...] is indispensable to process geospatial data with high efficiency at low cost"







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Case study: City of Berlin – 3D City Model Implemented by TU Berlin

- 3D vector and raster data in 3DCityDB
- Data model based on CityGML
- 560000 buildings, reconstructed from 2D cadastre and LiDAR data
- Textures extracted from oblique aerial photography



Images courtesy of: TU Berlin, Institute for Geodesy and Geoinformation

Integrating spatial data into business processes Typical issues today

- GIS systems disconnected from business systems
 - Dedicated, specialized systems
 - High training cost
 - Costly operations and maintenance
- Manual effort in delivering location-related information
 - Labour intensive, time consuming, error prone
 - Not scalable for large infrastructure projects
- Not making use of the full value of geospatial information



Solution approach: Service-oriented Architectures With spatial data seamlessly integrated

- Implementing automated workflows across systems
 - Including the GIS System(s)
 - Loose coupling allowing simple transition to cloud computing
- Making use of standard IT development paradigm
 - Structured SOA approach, resulting in reduced cost through reuse
 - Using graphical design tools for rapid application development
- Operational benefits
 - Integrated administration and Business Activity Monitoring
 - Comprehensive security mechanisms



Case study: DPR COSEA

- Consortium building high-speed railway line from Tours to Bordeaux
- centralized spatial data repository for collaborative construction planning, synchronization and analysis
 - Project Management, Document Management, GIS, Business Intelligence
 - high-availability platform, serving 2500 users
 - Autodesk as GIS client, using LRS
- Primavera P6 for project portfolio management consolidating all project plans
- Partners: IBM, Qualora



Image courtesy of: VINCI, France

Interoperability Typical issues today

- More than one GIS or mapping component in the organization
 - Need to share data online
- Adding more components to the infrastructure
 - Specific tools for various purposes
 - Integrating maps into business applications
- Demand to integrate maps and data from cloud-based services

 making use of available datasources
- Identical terms in different systems don't necessarily mean the same thing
 - Leading to incorrect or inconsistent results



Solution approach: Open standards on all levels OGC standards for Geospatial data

- Using open standards at database level
 - OGC Simple Features specification, ISO SQL/MM
 - Allowing data access from many tools and components through SQL
 - Conversion to and from GML, KML (or GeoJSON as OGC candidate standard)
 - Supporting semantic queries using GeoSPARQL
- Using OGC Webservices standards
 - WMS to provide maps, WMTS to provide map tiles (both available through MapViewer)
 - WFS and WFS-T to retrieve or manipulate data (available as part of Spatial and Graph license)





Open Source Tools integrated with Oracle Spatial and Graph























Case Study: Crossrail, UK

Spatial Data Warehouse, Bentley and Esri clients

- Large Engineering & Construction project in UK
- 21 km twin tunnel under City of London, 90 km of new railway line
- Visualization and Analysis, incl. 3D data management
- Oracle Spatial and Graph as "single source of truth"
 - Database for 300+ staff and contractors as well as the public
 - Serving Bentley Map, Geo Web Publisher, ESRI ArcMap
 - 500+ layers of information, 45.000.000+ records
 - integrated security
- using London Survey Grid for accuracy





Image courtesy of: Crossrail, UK

Semantic technologies

Using linked data concepts to associate data with meaning

- Automated integration of data from different sources
 - Creating a semantic layer across silo'd systems
 - Using well-defined vocabularies and ontologies
 - Based on W3C standards including the Resource Description Framework (RDF), the Web Ontology Language (OWL), SPARQL, RDB2RDF, ...
 - Allowing consistent query, reporting and analysis
- Enabling inferencing to gain new knowledge
 - Derive new information or verify consistency
- Functionality in Oracle database since Oracle 10gR2
 - Triple store, inferencing engine, SPARQL/GeoSPARQL support, RDB2RDF support, ...



Bedtime Reading for the Geospatial Community

Linked Data - A Paradigm Shift for Geographic Information Science

Werner Kuhn^{1,2}, Tomi Kauppinen^{3,4}, and Krzysztof Janowicz²

 ¹ Center for Spatial Studies, University of California, Santa Barbara CA, USA
 ² Department of Geography, University of California, Santa Barbara CA, USA werner|janowicz@ucsb.edu
 ³ Cognitive Systems Group, Universität Bremen, Germany
 ⁴ Department of Media Technology, Aalto University School of Science, Finland,

tomi.kauppinen@aalto.fi

(GIScience 2014)



Summary IT Infrastructure for BIM and GIS

- Create a Single-Source-of-Truth for BIM and GIS
 - Vector data in 2D and 3D, raster imagery, point cloud data
 - Including metadata catalog for search
- Integrate spatial data into business processes
 - Supporting entire asset management lifecycle
 - Automated workflows across systems (eg. work orders, invoices, ...)
- Ensure interoperability on data-, process- and application-level
 - Technical interoperability to supply more than one solution with geospatial data
 - Semantic interoperability by using a common Vocabulary/Ontology

More resources

- Further information on oracle.com
 - www.oracle.com/goto/spatial
- Blogs
 - https://blogs.oracle.com/oraclespatial
- Developer forums on OTN



- https://community.oracle.com/community/database/oracle-database-options/spatial
- LinkedIn community
 - "Oracle Spatial and Graph" group
- Google+ community
 - "Oracle Spatial and Graph SIG"





Integrated Cloud Applications & Platform Services

