Free and Open Source Geospatial Software and Data

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Software and Data Licenses

Proprietary

- Limited Distribution
- Limited Use
- •End User License Agreement
- Closed Source Code
- Vendor support

Shareware

- Unlimited Distribution
- Limited Use
- End User License Agreement
- Closed Source Code

Public Domain

- Unlimited Distribution
- Unlimited Use
- Closed Source Code
- •Can be turned into proprietary product if value is added
- Rarely has support

Open Source

- Unlimited Distribution
- Unlimited Use
- Open Source Code
- •Can be improved but may not be turned into a proprietary product
- Community support

Geographical Information Systems

- No Good Definition
 - Geographic information systems (GIS) or geospatial information systems is a set of tools that captures, stores, analyzes, manages, and presents data that are linked to location(s). (Wikipedia)

A database whose elements have Geographic Information (geo-coded)

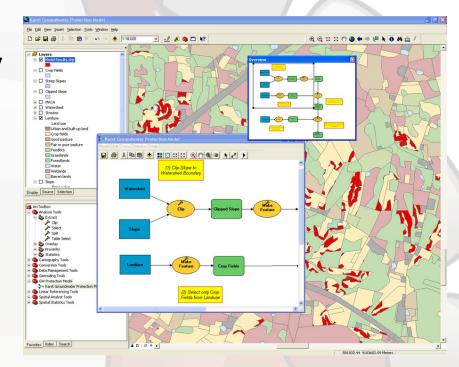
Cost Ratio

"When creating a GIS your computers will cost you 300,000 drachmas, your software licenses 3,000,000 drachmas and your data 30,000,000 drachmas"

Professor Kollia 6th semester GIS course

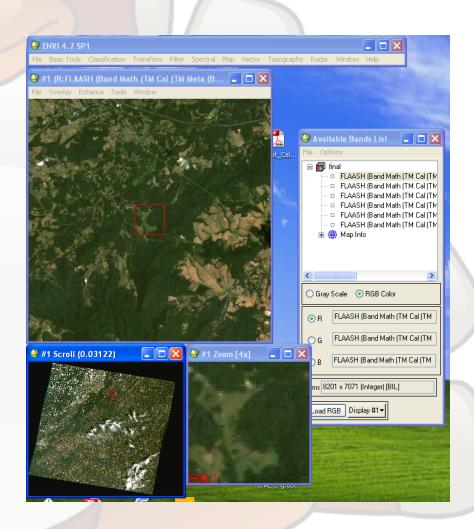
ArcInfo

- Made by ESRI
- Expensive
 - VT pays \$9,200-9,800/
 yr
- Powerful
- User friendly (6/10)
- Industry Standard
- Mostly GIS
- Available in various OS
- Current Version 9.3



ENVI

- Made by ITTVIS
- Integrated with IDL
- Expensive
 - CNRE pays \$3,000/year
- Powerful
- Not very user friendly (5/10)
- Few GIS functionalities
- Various OS
- Current Version 4.8

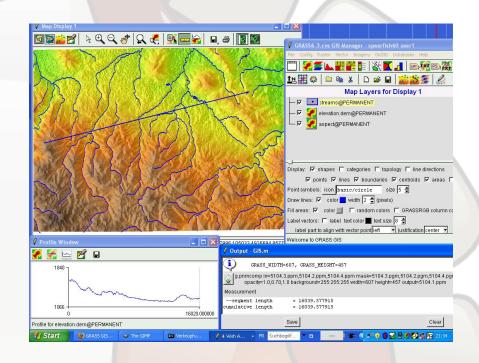


SPRING

- Sistema de Processamento de Informações Georeferenciadas
- Made by the Brazilian Space Agency (INPE)
- Free Software, INPE owns copyright
- Current version 5.1
- Available in Portuguese, English, Spanish and French
- Windows and Linux
- More Remote Sensing than GIS
- Peculiar file structure, idiosyncratic philosophy

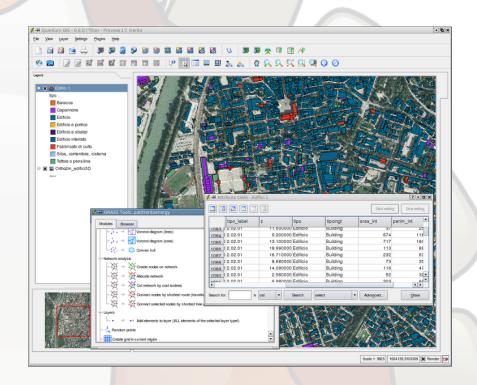
GRASS GIS

- Geographic Resources Analysis Support System
- Originally made for US Army CERL in 1982 for Unix
- Since version 4.2 Open Source
- Current version 6.4, first stable Windows version
- Very Powerful
- Command line based
- Very user unfriendly



Quantum GIS

- Inspired by ArcInfo
- Open Source
- Current Version 1.5
- User friendly
- Not very capable
- Available in many OS



Geospatial Data sources

- Government agencies
 - "[G]overnment of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth"
 - Abraham Lincoln, Gettysburg Address (11/19/1863)
 - "L'État c'est Moi"
 - Apocryphal, attributed to Louis XIV
 - "It is the duty of a good shepherd to shear his sheep, not to skin them"
 - Emperor Tiberius
- Corporate Sources
 - Utilities
 - Private Satellites
- The Public
 - OpenStreetMap

Geospatial Data Limitations

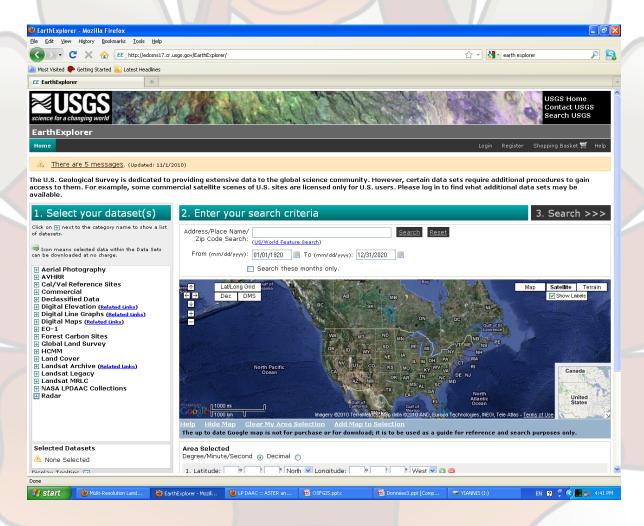
- Proprietary
 - "Raw images may not be published. Processed images may only be published if the original cannot be recovered from it" (SPOT Image License)
- GNU Public License
 - No commercial product can be made from it
- Public Domain
 - Reference to the original creator

Freegis.org

- A database with links to georeferenced data
- Most originate in the US government
 - TIGER
 - Geo Names Server
 - SRTM

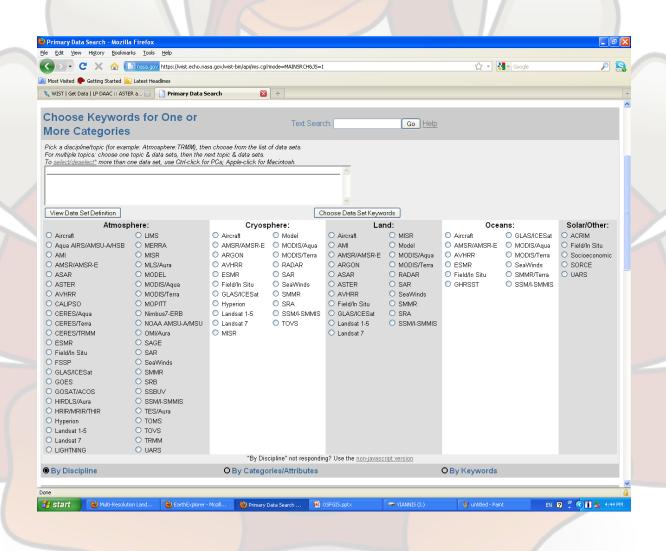
USGS Earth Explorer

http://edcsns17.cr.usgs.gov/EarthExplorer/



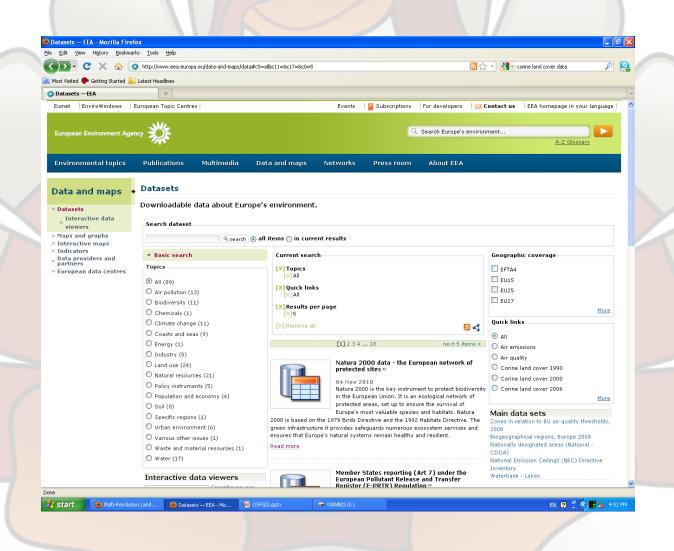
NASA WIST

https://wist.echo.nasa.gov/~wist/api/imswelcome/

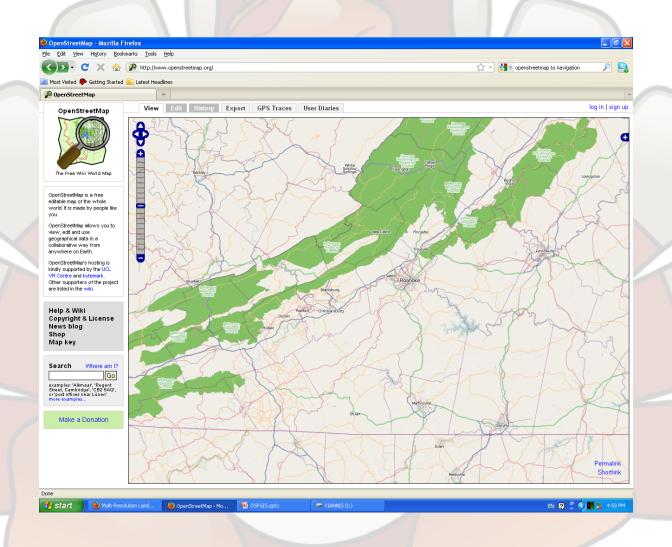


European Environmental Agency

http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data

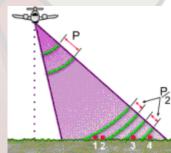


Openstreetmap.org



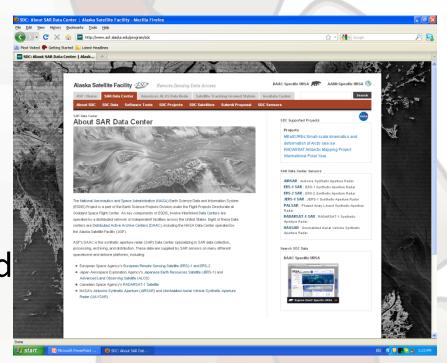
RADAR

- Sideways looking
- Satellite or airborne sensors
- Can image surface roughness and moisture content
- Radar images require special processing
- Helpful when the ground is not visible
 - Clouds
 - Night
- Has its own specialized community



Alaska Satellite Facility

- http://www.asf.alaska.edu
- Contains RADAR imagery and software at various processing levels
- Downloading foreign sensor data requires submitting a proposal and is open only to government and educational institutes



Conclusions

- A lot of Open Source and Free Geospatial software is available but it is not very commonly used or user friendly
- Most free Geospatial information originates with the US Government
- Most is in the form of Raster layers
- Difficult to create commercial applications from it