

Offene Geodaten - offene Gesellschaft?

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Universität Bonn

Where2B 10.12.2020



CESOC-Gründung: Gemeinsam sieht man mehr

Universitäten Bonn und Köln und das Forschungszentrum Jülich gründen Center for Earth System Observation and Computational Analysis (CESOC)

Die Universität Bonn, die Universität zu Köln und das Forschungszentrum Jülich haben ein gemeinsames Zentrum für Erdsystembeobachtung und rechnergestützte Analyse (Center for Earth System Observation and Computational Analysis, CESOC) gegründet. Dadurch entsteht im Rheinland ein international sichtbarer Schwerpunkt um das System Erde global zu beobachten, umfassend zu verstehen und Veränderungen vorherzusagen.

PM Uni Bonn 1.10.2020

Bonn neuer Standort für europäische Wetterbehörde

Der Rat des Europäischen Zentrums für mittelfristige Wettervorhersage (EZMW) hat heute entschieden, dass ab 2021 in Bonn ein neuer Standort der europäischen Behörde mit ca. 150 Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeitern aufgebaut wird.

PM BMVI 9.12.2020



Bonn bekommt Zuschlag für neuen UN-Standort

Das Exzellenzzentrum der Geodäsie soll auf dem UN-Campus in Bonn eingerichtet werden. Es soll Mitte 2021 eröffnen und 20 neue Arbeitsplätze an dem Standort schaffen.

12. September 2020, 4:59 Uhr / Quelle: ZEIT ONLINE, AFP, as / 16 Kommentare /



mozilla

over **1** billion served

Im Jahr 2009 feierte Mozilla den 1.000.000.000. Download des Firefox-Browsers Foto: AP

<https://www.spiegel.de/netzwelt/web/open-source-initiative-wird-20-keine-angst-mehr-vor-dem-krebsgeschwuer-a-1190715.html>

Open Data Deutschland – freie Geodaten von Bund und Ländern

Von Jakob In Data

Deutschland

[GDI – Geodateninfrastruktur Deutschland](#)
[BKG – Open Data des Bundesamtes für Kartographie und Geodäsie](#)
[GovData](#)

Berlin

[Geoportal.de – Filter Berlin](#)
[FIS Broker](#)
[Geoportal Berlin](#)
[Open Data Berlin](#)
[GovData – Filter Berlin](#)

Hamburg

[Geoportal.de – Filter Hamburg](#)
[Geoportal Hamburg-Service](#)
[GDI Hamburg](#)
[Open Data – Transparenzportal](#)
[GovData – Filter Hamburg](#)

Bremen

[Geoportal.de – Filter Bremen](#)
[GDI Bremen](#)
[Open Data – Transparenzportal](#)
[GovData – Filter Bremen](#)

Schleswig-Holstein

[Geoportal.de – Filter SH](#)
[DigitalerAtlas Nord](#)
[SH-MIS Geodatenportal](#)
[GDI Schleswig-Holstein](#)
[GovData – Filter SH](#)

Niedersachsen

[Geoportal.de – Filter NS](#)
[Geodatenuche Niedersachsen](#)
[GDI Niedersachsen](#)
[GovData – Filter Niedersachsen](#)

Nordrhein-Westfalen

[Geoportal.de – Filter NRW](#)
[Geodatenportal NRW](#)
[Open Geobasisdaten NRW](#)
[Open NRW Data Portal](#)
[GovData – Filter NRW](#)

Hessen

[Geoportal.de – Filter HE](#)
[Geodaten online](#)
[GDI Hessen](#)
[GovData – Filter Hessen](#)

Rheinland-Pfalz

[Geoportal.de – Filter RLP](#)
[Open Geodata RLP](#)
[GDI Rheinland-Pfalz](#)
[Open Data Portal RLP](#)
[GovData – Filter Rheinland-Pfalz](#)

Saarland

[Geoportal.de – Filter](#)
[GDI Saarland](#)
[GovData – Filter Saarland](#)

Sachsen-Anhalt

[Geoportal.de – Filter SN](#)
[Geodatenportal Sachsen-Anhalt](#)
[GDI Sachsen-Anhalt](#)
[GovData – Filter SN](#)

Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

[Geoportal.de – Filter MV](#)
[Geowebdienst MV](#)
[GDI MV](#)
[GovData – Filter MV](#)

Brandenburg

[Geoportal.de – Filter Brandenburg](#)
[Geoportal Brandenburg](#)
[GDI Brandenburg](#)
[GovData – Filter Brandenburg](#)

Sachsen

[Geoportal.de – Filter Sachsen](#)
[Geoportal Sachsenatlas](#)
[GDI Sachsen](#)
[Open Data Sachsen](#)
[GovData – Filter Sachsen](#)

Thüringen

[Geoportal.de – Filter Thüringen](#)
[Open Geodata Thüringen](#)
[GDI Thüringen](#)
[GovData – Filter Thüringen](#)

Bayern

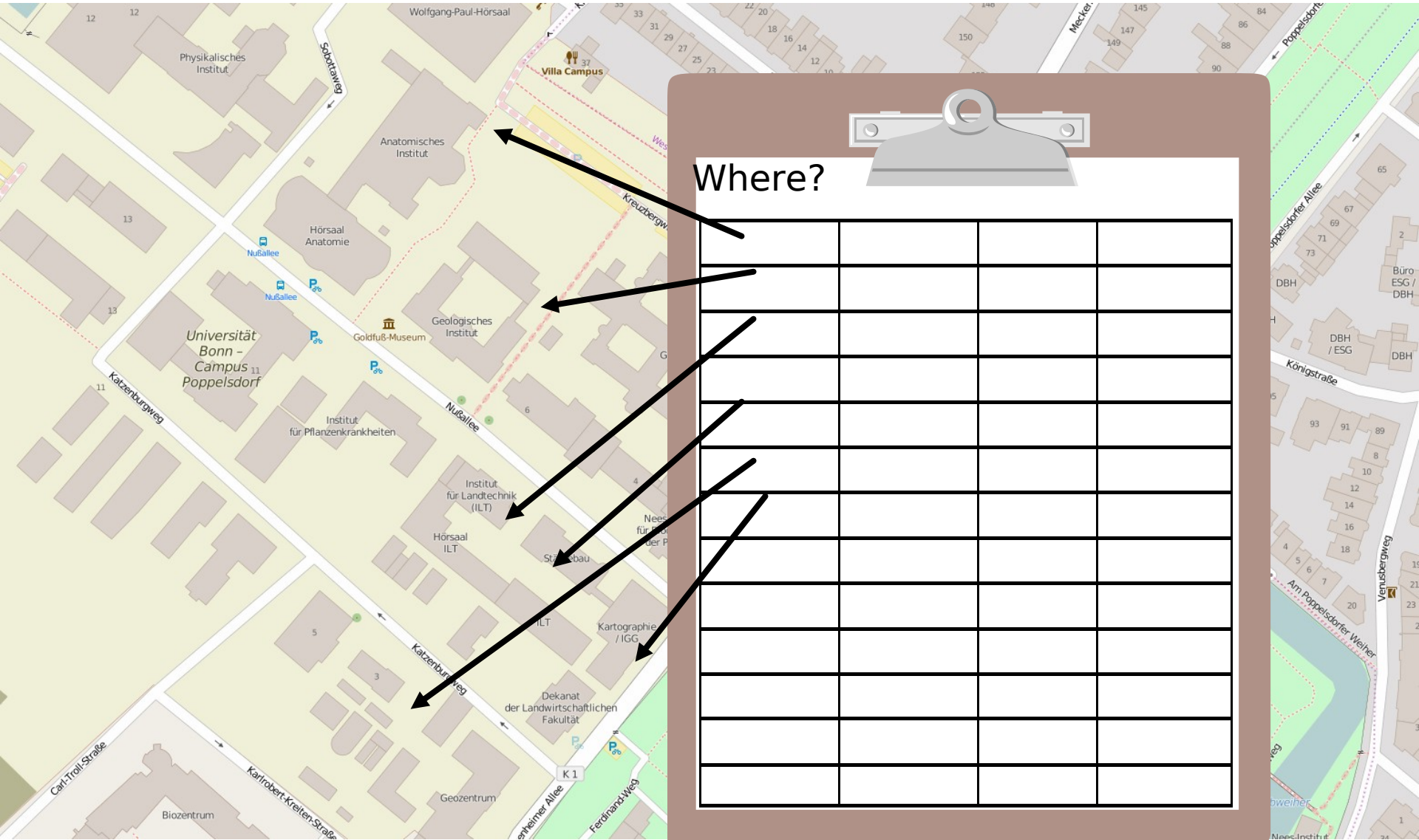
[Geoportal.de – Filter Bayern](#)
[Open Geodata Portal Bayern](#)
[Open Data Portal Bayern](#)
[GDI Bayern](#)
[GovData – Filter Bayern](#)

Baden-Württemberg

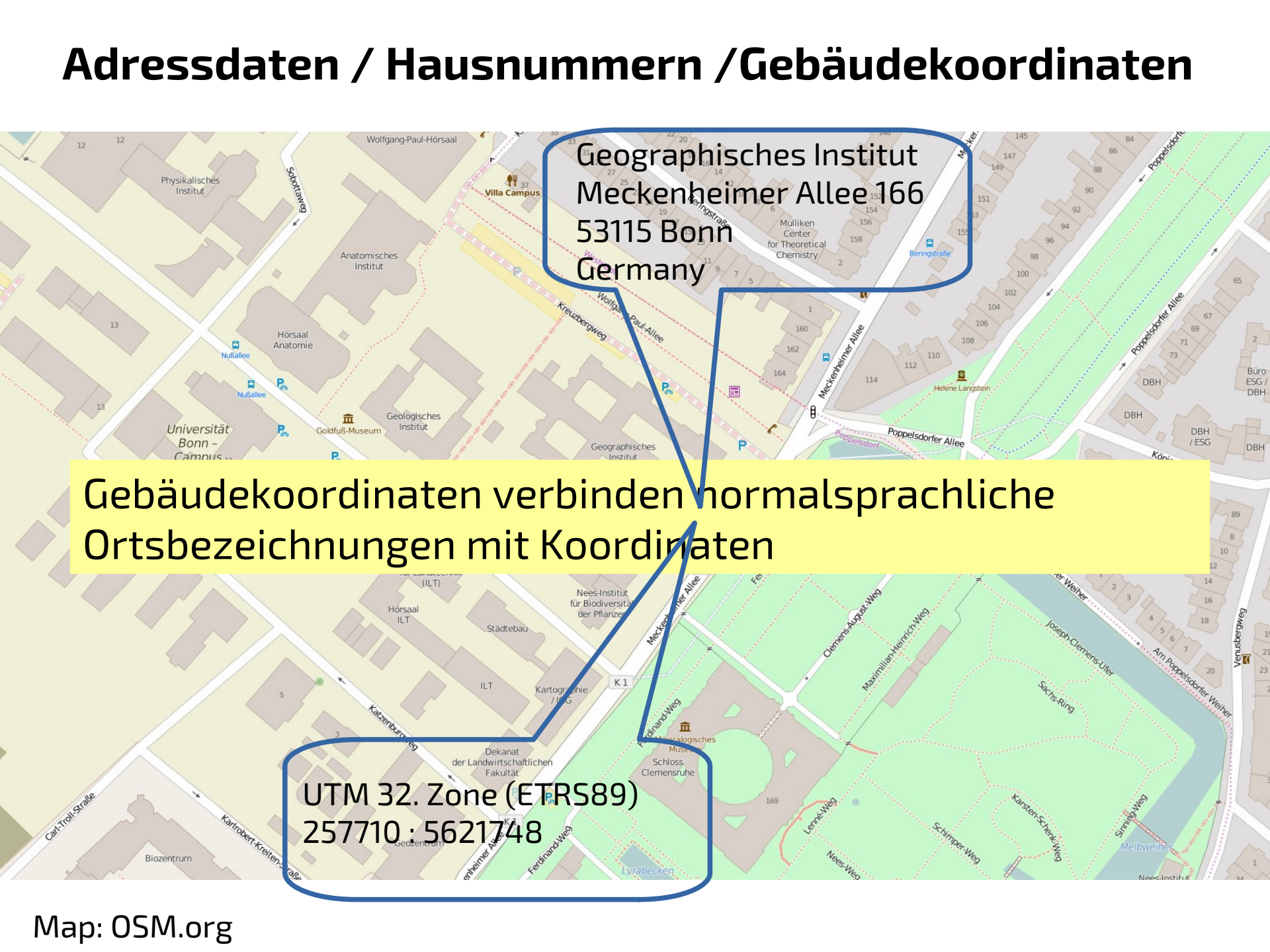
[Geoportal.de – Filter BW](#)
[GDI BW](#)
[Open Data Geobasisdaten BW](#)
[Open Data Portal BW](#)
[GovData – Filter BW](#)

<https://de.digital-geography.com/open-data-deutschland-freie-geodaten-von-bund-und-landern/>

Adressdaten / Hausnummern / Gebäudekoordinaten



Adressdaten / Hausnummern / Gebäudekoordinaten



Geographisches Institut
Meckenheimer Allee 166
53115 Bonn
Germany

Gebäudekoordinaten verbinden normalsprachliche Ortsbezeichnungen mit Koordinaten

UTM 32. Zone (ETRS89)
257710 : 5621748

The image shows a map of the University of Bonn campus. A blue callout box points to the Geographisches Institut building at Meckenheimer Allee 166. A yellow callout box contains the text 'Gebäudekoordinaten verbinden normalsprachliche Ortsbezeichnungen mit Koordinaten'. Another blue callout box points to the UTM coordinates for the building: UTM 32. Zone (ETRS89) 257710 : 5621748. The map includes various buildings, streets, and landmarks such as the Geologisches Institut, Goldfuß-Museum, and the Poppelsdorfer Allee.

Gebäudekoordinaten verbinden normalsprachliche Ortsbezeichnungen mit Koordinaten

UTM 32. Zone (ETRS89)
257710 : 5621748

Kommerzielle Adressdatenquellen in Deutschland

Deutsche Telekom	-	AddressMaster	22,2 Mio. Gebäudekoo.
Deutsche Post	-	Datafactory Buildings	20 Mio. Gebäudekoo,
BKG und Landesvermessungsämter	-	Building Coordinates	21 Mio. Gebäudekoo.



7. juli 2010

**ERHVERVS- OG
BYGGESTYRELSEN**

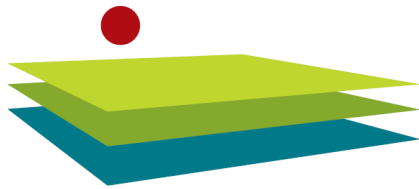
Dahlerups Pakhus
Langelinie Allé 17
2100 København Ø

Værdien af danske adressedata

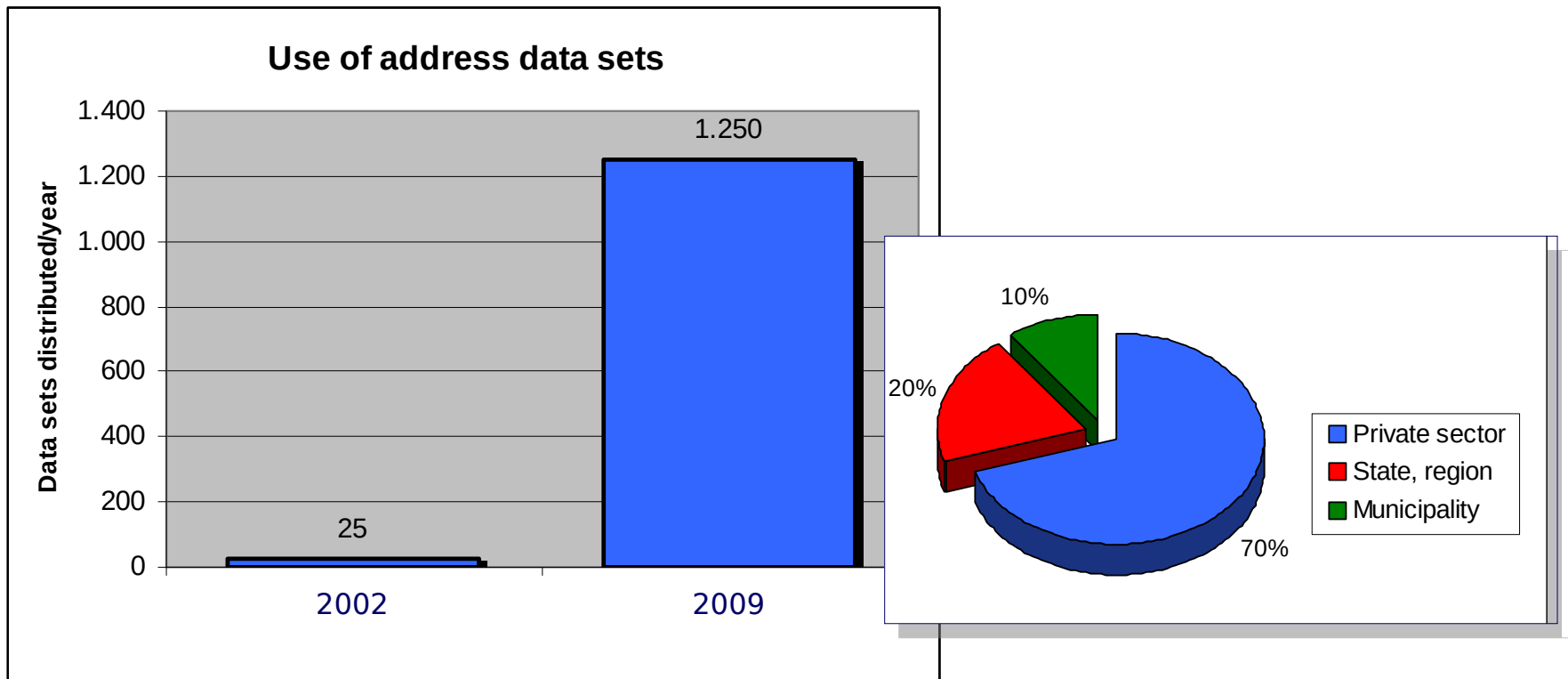
Samfundsgevinster som følge af frikøb af adressedata mv. i 2002

http://www.adresse-info.dk/Portals/2/Benefit/Vaerdien_af_danske_adressedata_2010-07-07l.pdf

Slides: Lind, M., Addresses and Address Data - Experiences from Denmark.
<http://de.slideshare.net/Mortlin/addresses-and-address-data-experiences-from-denmark>



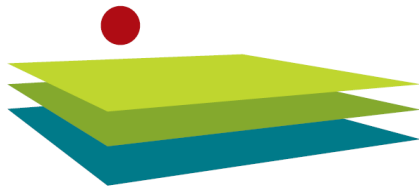
Survey 2010 and Results



Number of Address data sets distributed or updated to 3rd parties in 2002 and 2009
(of the 1250, approximately 300 was 'full cover Denmark')

Lind, M., Addresses and Address Data - Experiences from Denmark.

<http://de.slideshare.net/Mortlin/addresses-and-address-data-experiences-from-denmark>



Assessment of Benefits 2005-2009

Direct, measurable economic benefits from re-use of public address data 2005-2009:

~ **63 mill. EUR** (~471 mill. DKK)

Assessed benefits in 2010:

~ **14 mill. EUR** (~105 mill. DKK)

Cost of data agreement 2003-2009:

~ **2.6 mill. EUR** (~20 mill. DKK)

~ In 2010: 0.2 mill. EUR (~1.5 mill. DKK)





Legende

theoretische prozentuale Hausnummernabdeckung
OSM Legende

- > 99 % theoretische Abdeckung
- 95 .. 99 % theoretische Abdeckung
- 85 .. 95 % theoretische Abdeckung
- 75 .. 85 % theoretische Abdeckung
- 50 .. 75 % theoretische Abdeckung
- 25 .. 50 % theoretische Abdeckung
- < 25 % theoretische Abdeckung
- keine Adressen

Ok

Regio OSM Hausnummernabdeckung.
<https://regio-osm.de/>

Stand: 11/2020



OpenStreetMap Hausnummerauswertung auf regio-osm.de

statistische Auswertungen für OpenStreetMap

zeige Differenzen in der theoretischen Hausnummerauswertung in 11/2020 vs. 10/2020 für das Land Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Gemeinde	Gemeinde-ID	Anz. theoretische Adressen	Diff. Anz. OSM Adressen	11/2020			10/2020		
				neue Anz. OSM Adressen	% neue Abdeckung OSM/theoret. Adressen	neuer Zeitpunkt der Auswertung	alte Anz. OSM Adressen	% alte Abdeckung OSM/theoret. Adressen	alter Zeitpunkt der Auswertung
Nauen (Havelland)	12063208	5607	4302	5013	89.4	01.12.2020 01:42	711	12.7	01.11.2020 02:07
Zehdenick (Oberhavel)	12065356	4505	3690	4579	101.6	01.12.2020 01:44	889	19.7	01.11.2020 02:08
Altlandsberg (Märkisch-Oderland)	12064029	2993	3391	3953	132.1	01.12.2020 01:43	562	18.8	01.11.2020 02:07

Heidelberg (Heidelberg)	08221000	36274	-20	23252	64.1	01.12.2020 00:42	23272	64.2	01.11.2020 00:46
Erding (Erding)	09177117	9170	-33	7990	87.1	01.12.2020 01:09	8023	87.5	01.11.2020 01:21
Bad Kleinen (Nordwestmecklenburg)	13074002	1199	-42	1138	94.9	01.12.2020 02:11	1180	98.4	01.11.2020 02:38
Bad Mergentheim (Main-Tauber-Kreis)	08128007	6495	-331	6559	101.0	01.12.2020 00:51	6890	106.1	01.11.2020 00:58
10758 Gemeinden		21079198	117612	16268328	77.1		16150716	NaN	

10.758

Gemeinden

21.079.198

Theoretische Adressen

16.268.328

Adressen in OSM

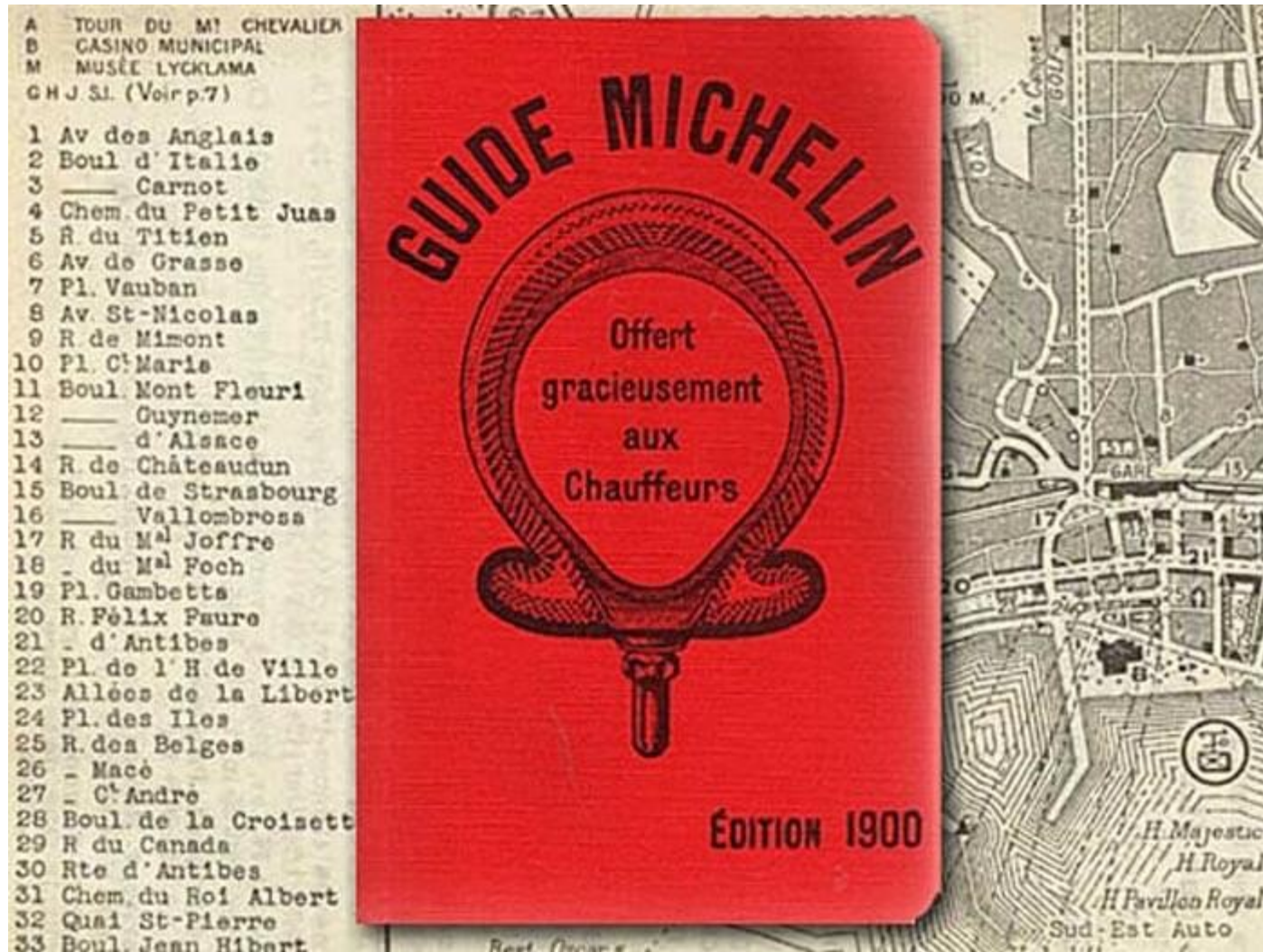
77,1%

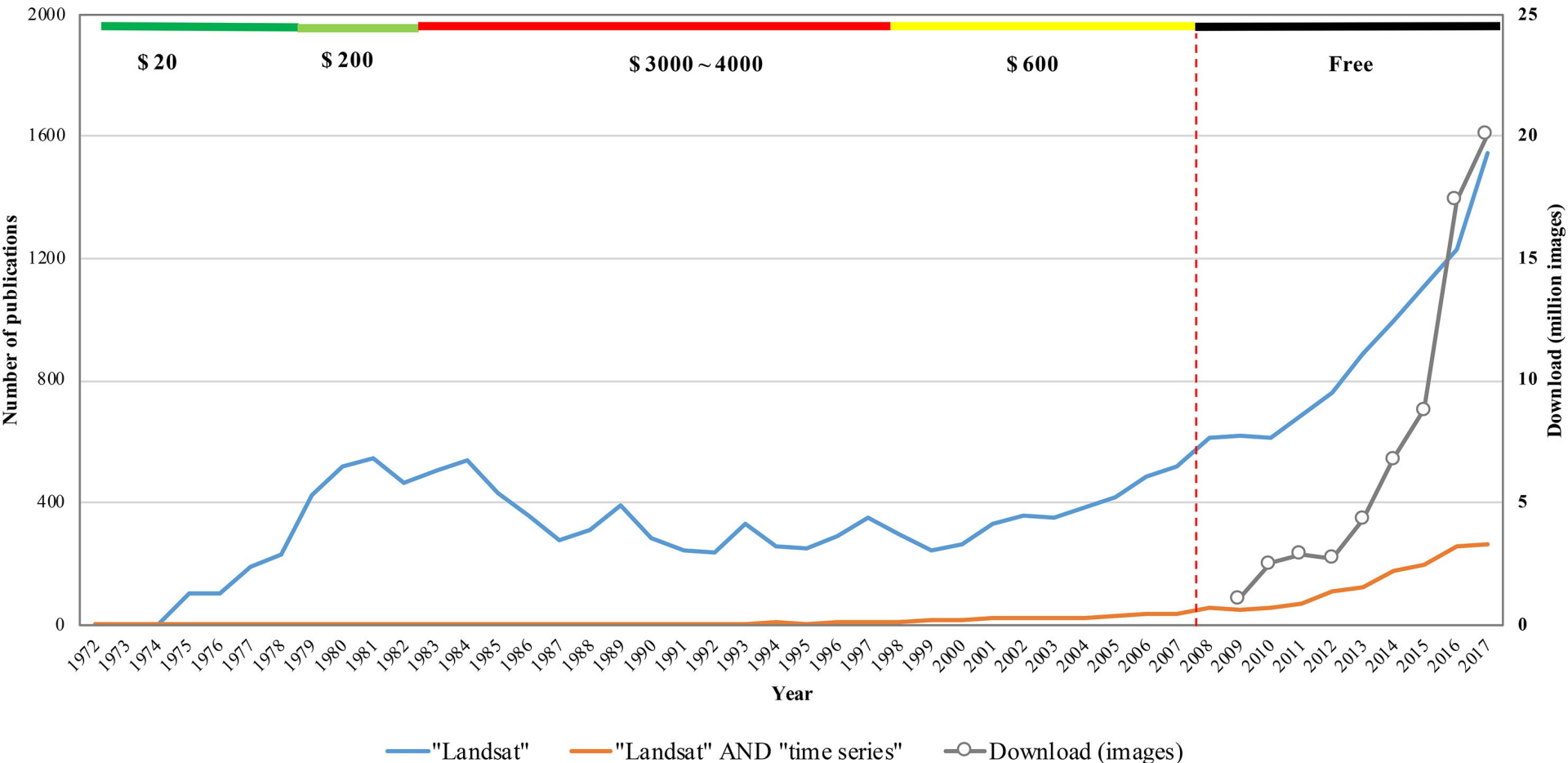
Abdeckung durch OSM

Regio OSM Hausnummernabdeckung.

<https://regio-osm.de/>

Stand: 11/2020







Home > Blogs > Cracking the data before the crisis

BLOGS

Cracking the data before the crisis

By **Monica Turner** - 08/31/2020 4 Minutes Read



The humanitarian sector is shifting away from a historical emphasis on operations and logistics towards use of data science and predictive analytics to forecast, prepare for and prevent emergencies. In 2019, **Mark Lowcock**, the Head of the UN's Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), said "Most of the time when humanitarian agencies are responding to crisis and disaster, they are reacting to things that have happened...The challenge is to look ahead and to enable us to predict and anticipate, so that we get a response which is faster and cheaper and reduces suffering."

Humanitarians are a little behind the curve compared to other industries such as finance and insurance. This is perhaps unsurprising given they often don't have access to the technical development resources available to those early adopters. The way the sector has historically been funded, too, can inhibit innovation. With most grants based around specific programmes designed to deliver concrete humanitarian outcomes, donor organisations have understandably tended to favour tried-and-tested methods over experimental schemes.



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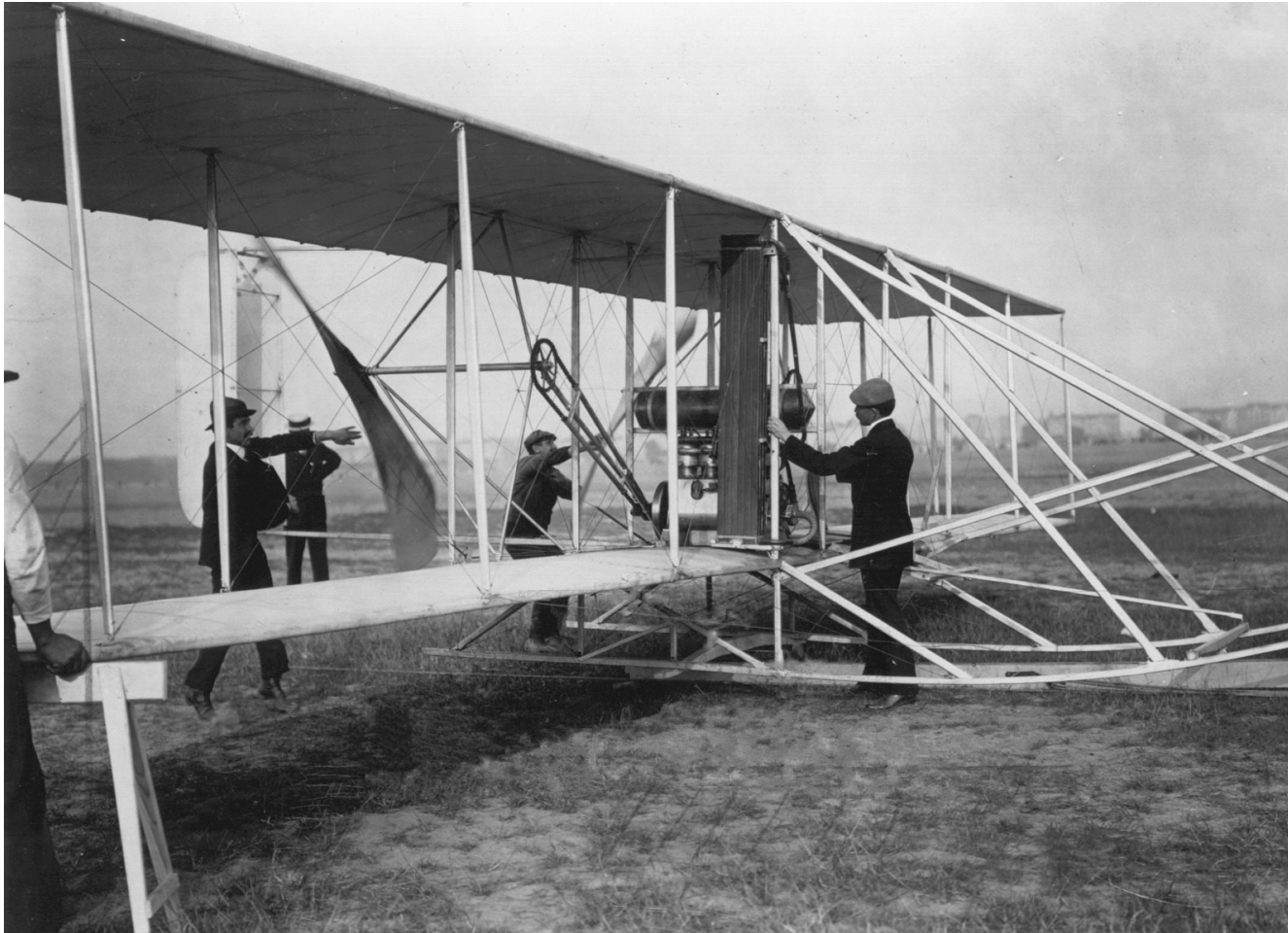
klaus.greve@uni-bonn.de

Country: *

Not selected

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Orville Wright is shown at Tempelhof Field in Berlin. 1909. Public domain.

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/e/e5/Orville_Wright%26flyer1909.jpg/1600px-Orville_Wright%26flyer1909.jpg

DOI:10.1145/2160718.2160736

Twitter sentiment was revealed, along with popularity of Egypt-related subjects and tweeter influence on the 2011 revolution.

BY ALOK CHOUDHARY, WILLIAM HENDRIX, KATHY LEE, DIANA PALSETIA, AND WEI-KENG LIAO

Social Media Evolution of the Egyptian Revolution

THE 2011 EGYPTIAN revolution, which drew inspiration from protests in Tunisia and led to widespread anti-government uprisings throughout North Africa and the Middle East, began with protests on January 25, 2011, culminating February 11, 2011 with the resignation of President Hosni Mubarak.¹ The protests and the revolution and their reflection in social media



texting on the protests, with the messages read and commented on by people around the world. In this sense, the stream of tweets represents an enormous, unfiltered history of events from a multitude of perspectives, as well as an opportunity to characterize the revolution's events and emotions.

Choudhary, A., Hendrix, W., Lee, K., Palsetia, D., & Liao, W. K. (2012). Social media evolution of the Egyptian revolution. *Communications of the ACM*, 55(5), 74-80.



The Social Media Revolution
<https://www.mcmcapital.com/2011/03/14/the-social-media-revolution/?category=.all>

DOI:10.1145/2160718.2160736

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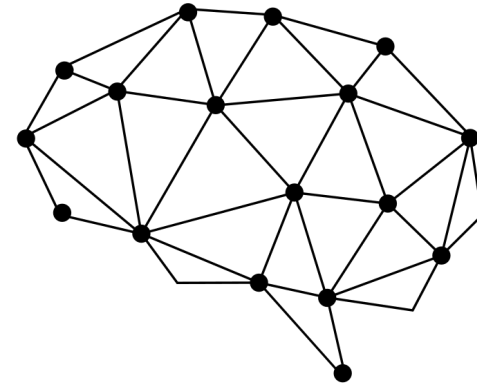
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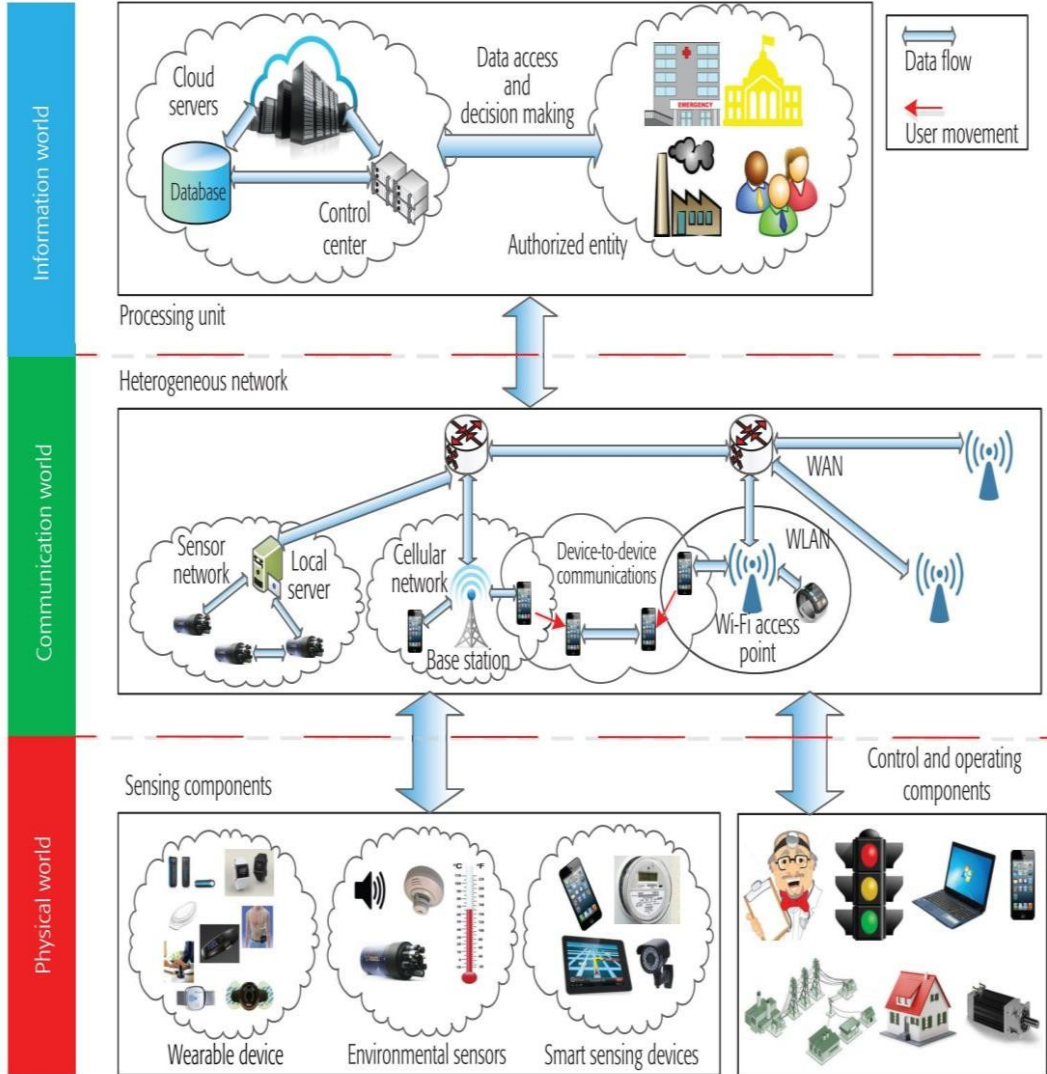
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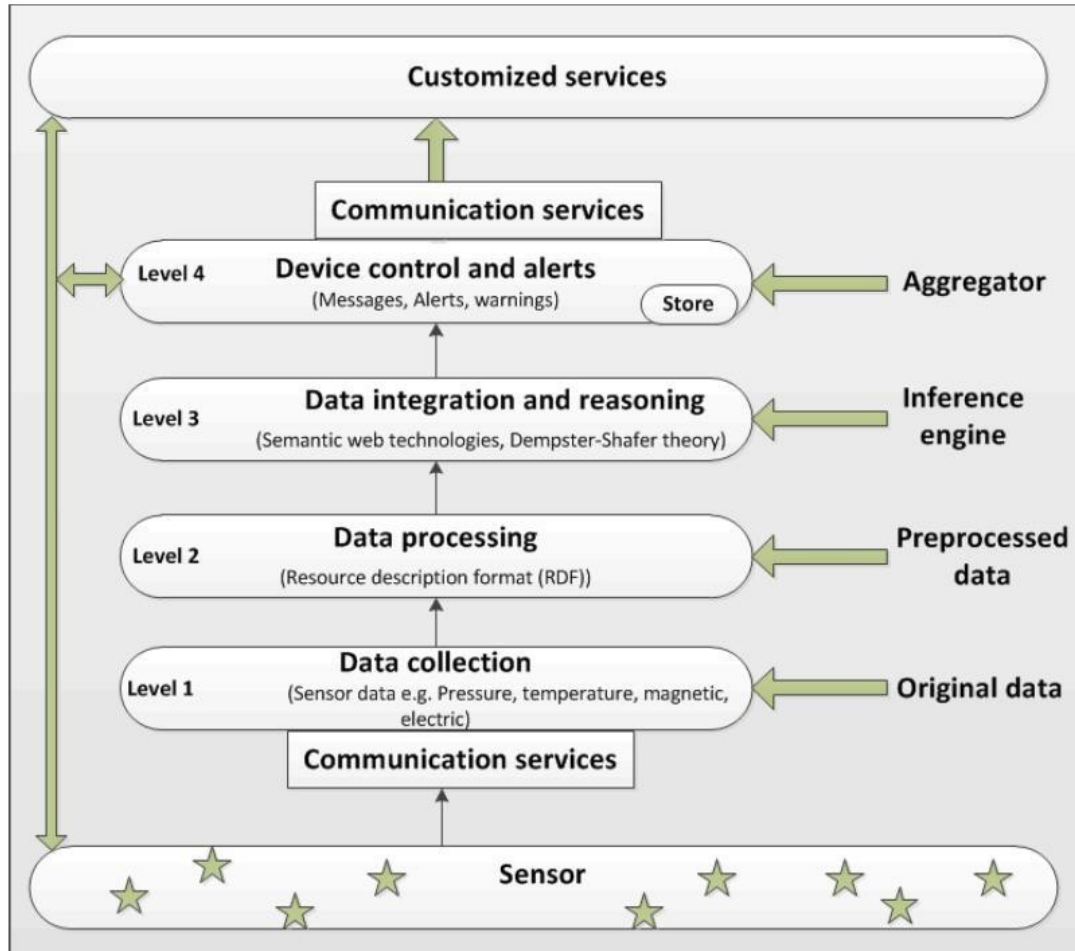


Cambridge Analytica

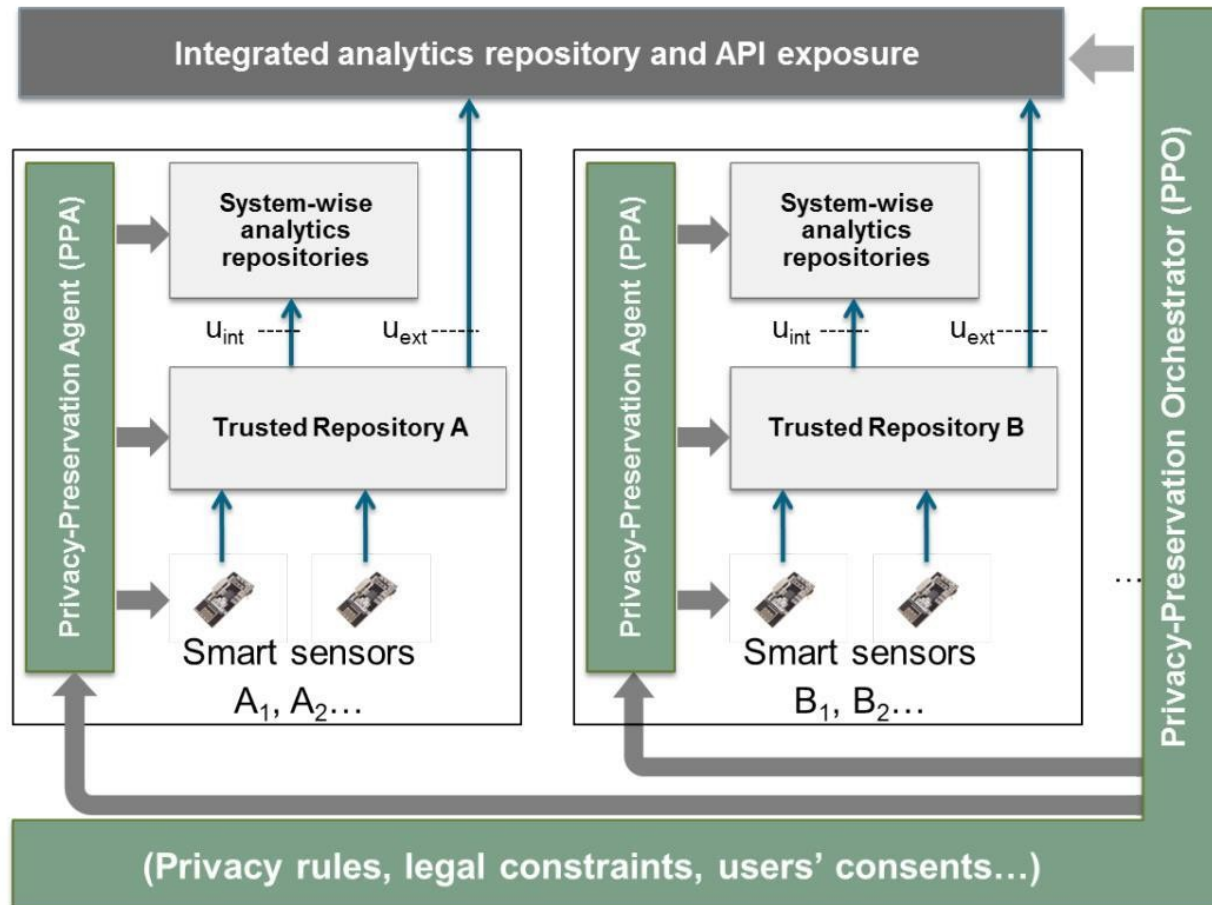
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Cambridge_Analytica_logo.svg



Zhang, Kuan; Ni, Jianbing; Yang, Kan; Liang, Xiaohui; Ren, Ju; Shen, Xuemin Sherman (2017): Security and Privacy in Smart City Applications. Challenges and Solutions. In: IEEE Commun. Mag. 55 (1), S. 122–129. DOI: 10.1109/MCOM.2017.1600267CM, S. 124.



Gaur, Aditya; Scotney, Bryan; Parr, Gerard; McClean, Sally (2015): Smart City Architecture and its Applications Based on IoT. In: Procedia Computer Science 52, S. 1089–1094. DOI: 10.1016/j.procs.2015.05.122, S. 1091



Dhungana, Deepak; Engelbrecht, Gerhard; Parreira, Josiane Xavier; Schuster, Andreas; Valerio, Danilo (2015): Aspern smart ICT. Data analytics and privacy challenges in a smart city. In: 2015 IEEE 2nd World Forum on Internet of Things (WF-IoT). Milan, Italy, 14.12.2015 - 16.12.2015: IEEE, S. 447-452, S. 450.



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