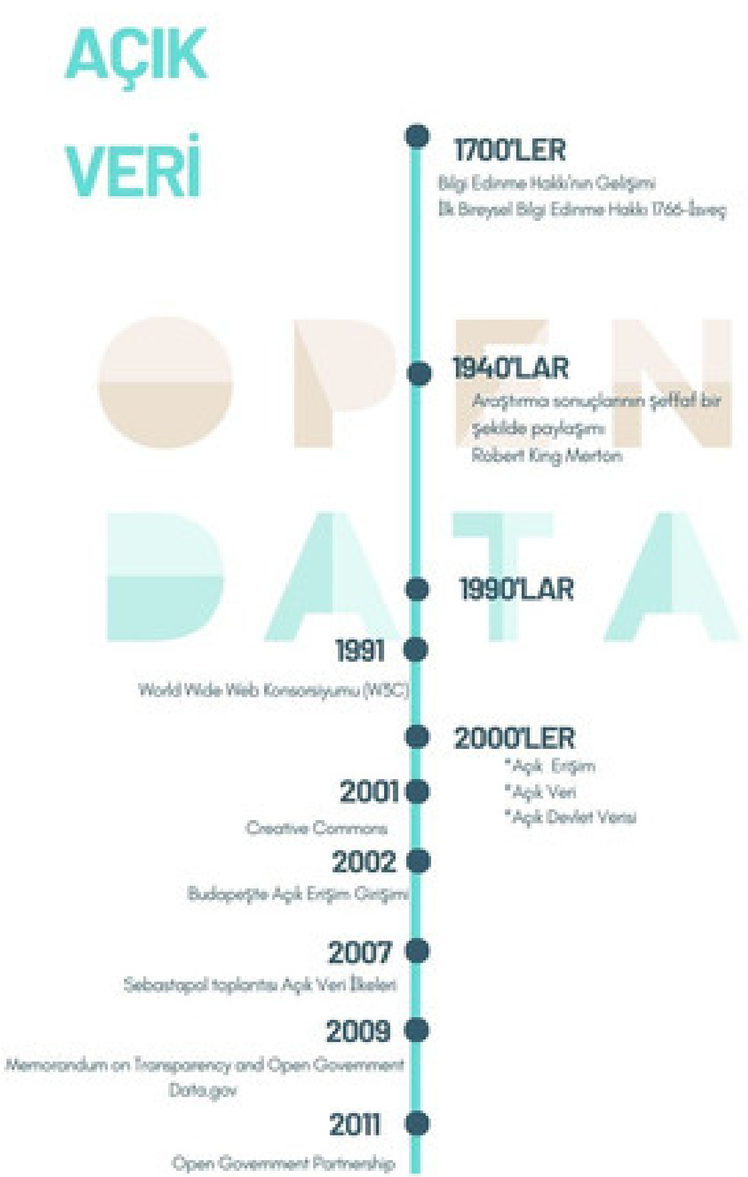
Açık Veri Nedir?

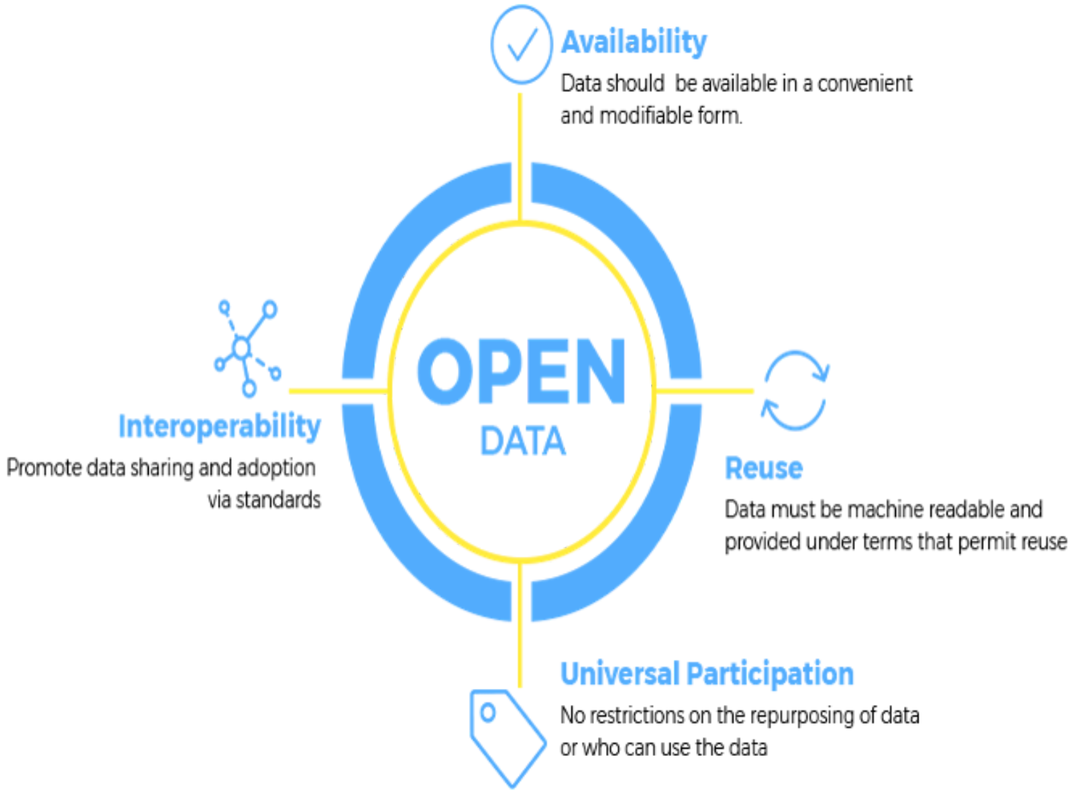
Açık Verinin Gücü

Doç. Dr. Şahika Eroğlu

Veri küresel ekonominin yeni sermayesidir!

Açık Veri Gelişimi





Açık Veri

Herhangi bir kısıtlama ya da kontrol mekanizmasına tabi olmadan herkes tarafından ücretsiz ve serbestçe kullanılabilen/yeniden kullanılabilen ve dağıtılabilen veriler (The Open Knowledge Foundation, 2016).

Kamu fonlarıyla oluşturulan veriler veya kanıtlanabilir güçlü bir kamu yararının olduğu durumlarda, varsayılan olarak Açıklık!

! **Mümkün olduğunca AÇIK, Gerektiği kadar KAPALI!**

Sınırlar:

! Mahremiyet (Kişisel veriler-Anonimleştirme)
! Ticari Çıkarlar
! Kamu Yararı(nesli tükenmekte olan hayvanlar, arkeolojik sit alanları..)
! Emniyet, Güvenlik

! Sınırlar bulanık iyi anlaşılması gerekiyor!

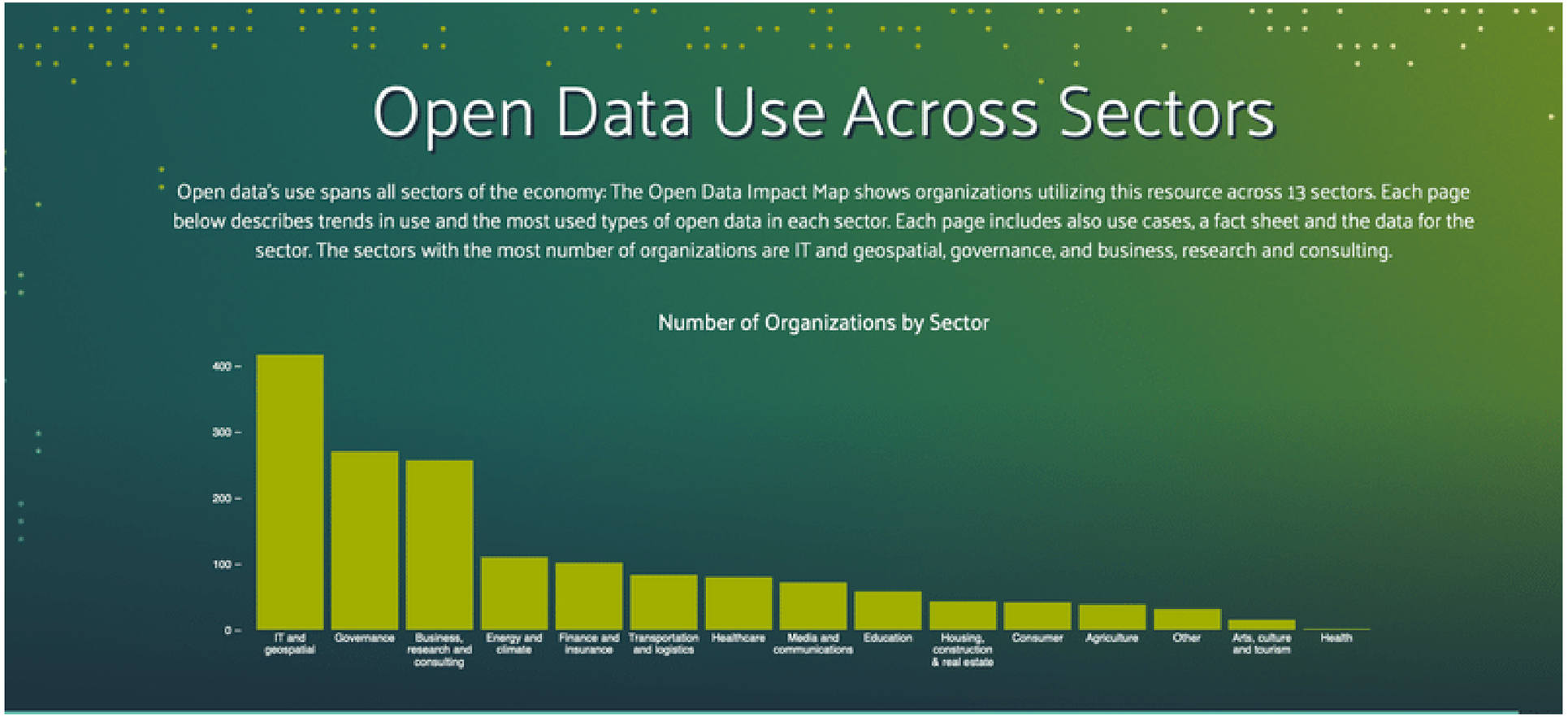
! Kapalı, paylaşılan ve açık veriler etrafında politikalar, uygulamalar, regulasyonlar ve etik konularında geliştirmeye ihtiyaç vardır.

Açık Veri Türleri

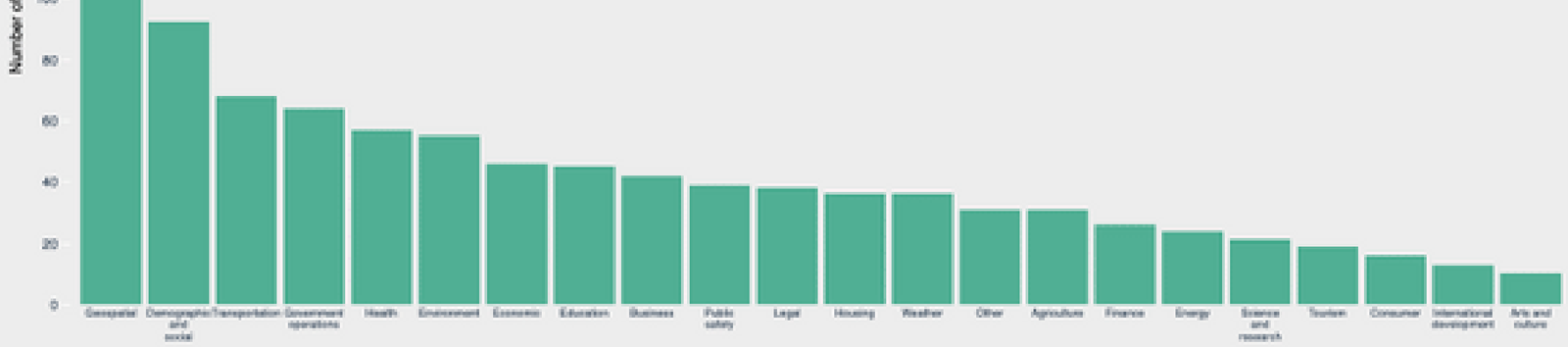
Topics of the most popular open datasets

1		**Police and crime:** Police incidents; jail bookings; police station locations; crime statistics
2		**Transportation:** Taxi licenses; transit data; traffic counts; road infrastructure data; parking data
3		**Emergency calls:** Police, fire, and EMS responses; 911 calls; response times; incident reports
4		**Development:** Commercial developments; housing developments; property data; housing affordability
5		**Building safety:** Building permits; safety permits; certificates of occupancy
6		**Finance:** Revenue; spending; employee salaries; capital budgets; payments
7		**Elections:** Election results; polling locations; campaign finance reports
8		**Businesses and licenses:** Business licenses; liquor licenses; vendor, contract, and procurement data
9		**Inspections and service requests:** Restaurant health inspections; 311 requests; code violations
10		**Education:** Schools information; student health data; after-school programs; library locations

Kaynak: sunlightfoundation.com



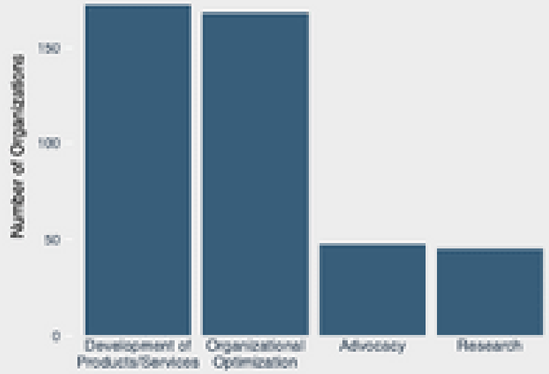
Kaynak: https://opendataimpactmap.org



Size, Type & Founding Year

How Organizations Use Open Data

Hover over the bars and labels to show more information



Kaynak: https://opendataimpactmap.org

Open data

The European Commission's policies focus on generating value for the economy and society through the reuse of public sector information.

In the EU, the public sector is one of the most data-intensive sectors. Public sector bodies produce, collect and pay for vast amounts of data, known as public sector information (PSI), or government data. Examples include geographical information, statistics, weather data, data from publicly funded researched projects, and digitised books from libraries. 'Open' public data refers to PSI that can be readily and widely accessed and reused, sometimes under non-restrictive conditions.

The EU open data market is a key building block of the overall EU data economy. According to the study supporting the im[illegible]ut to provide input to the review of the PSI Directive, the total direct economic [illegible] of PSI is expected to increase from a baseline of €52 billion in 20[illegible] for the EU27 + UK [illegible] in 2030.

Open data policy is linked with open research data policy since both address publicly funded data or their data results from public fund[illegible]refore, this data should be openly accessible and reuseable.

Allowing public sector data to be reused for other purposes, including commercial ones, can:

- stimulate economic growth and spur innovation: public data has significant potential for re-use in new products and services;
- help address societal challenges with the development of innovative solutions such as in healthcare or in transport;
- enhance evidence-based policymaking and increase efficiency in public administrations;
- become a critical asset for the development of new technologies, such as artificial intelligence (AI), which require the processing of vast amounts of high-quality data;
- foster the participation of citizens in political and social life, and increase the transparency of government.

In 2003, the European Commission set up a legal framework to allow the reuse of public sector information through the 'PSI Directive' (Directive 2003/98/EC), subsequently revised by Directive 2013/37/EU. This Directive is built around two pillars of the internal market: transparency and fair competition. It focuses on the economic aspects of the re-use of information.

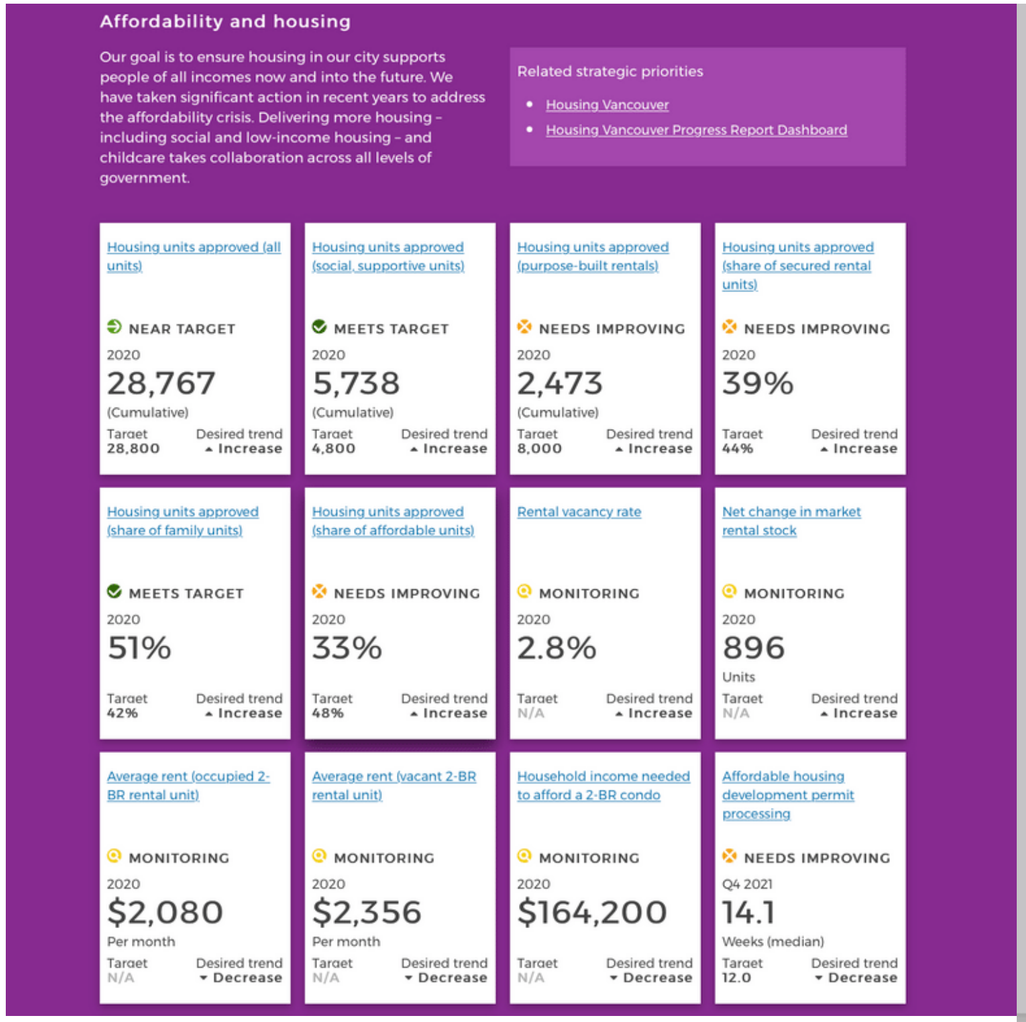
The European Commission performed a review of the PSI Directive, on the basis of a public online consultation, fulfilling the periodic review obligation foreseen in the Directive. Building on the results of this consultation, together with an extensive evaluation of the Directive and an impact assessment, the European Commission proposed a revision of the PSI Directive as part of a

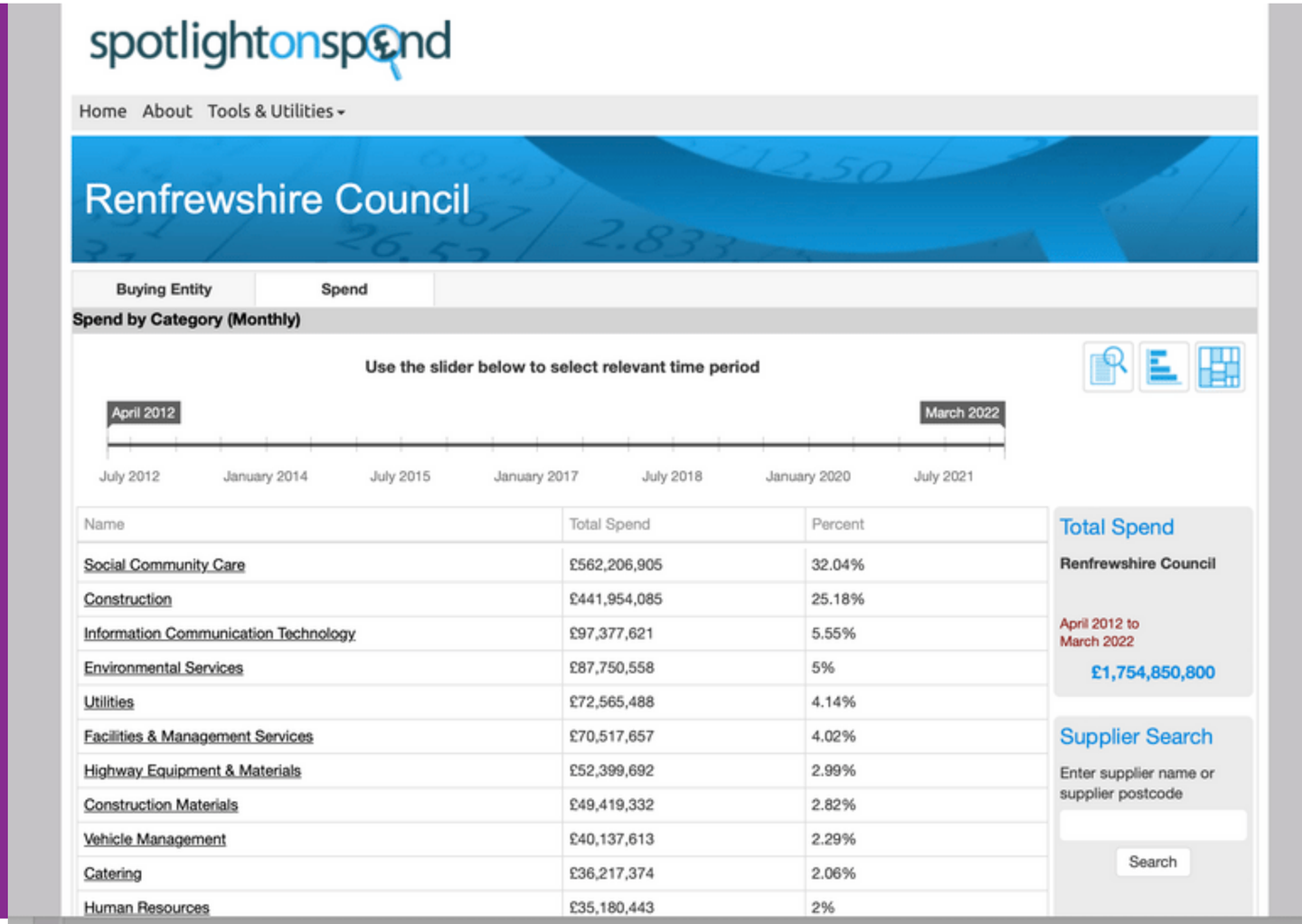
Faydalar

- ekonomik büyümeyi teşvik etmek ve yeniliği teşvik etmek
- sağlık veya ulaşım gibi yenilikçi çözümlerin geliştirilmesiyle toplumsal zorlukların ele alınmasına yardımcı olmak
- kanıta dayalı politika oluşturmayı geliştirmek ve kamu idarelerinde verimliliği artırmak
- vatandaşların siyasi ve sosyal hayata katılımını teşvik etmek ve hükümetin şeffaflığını artırmak
- çok miktarda yüksek kaliteli verinin işlenmesini gerektiren yapay zeka (AI) gibi yeni teknolojilerin geliştirilmesi için kritik bir varlık haline gelmek;

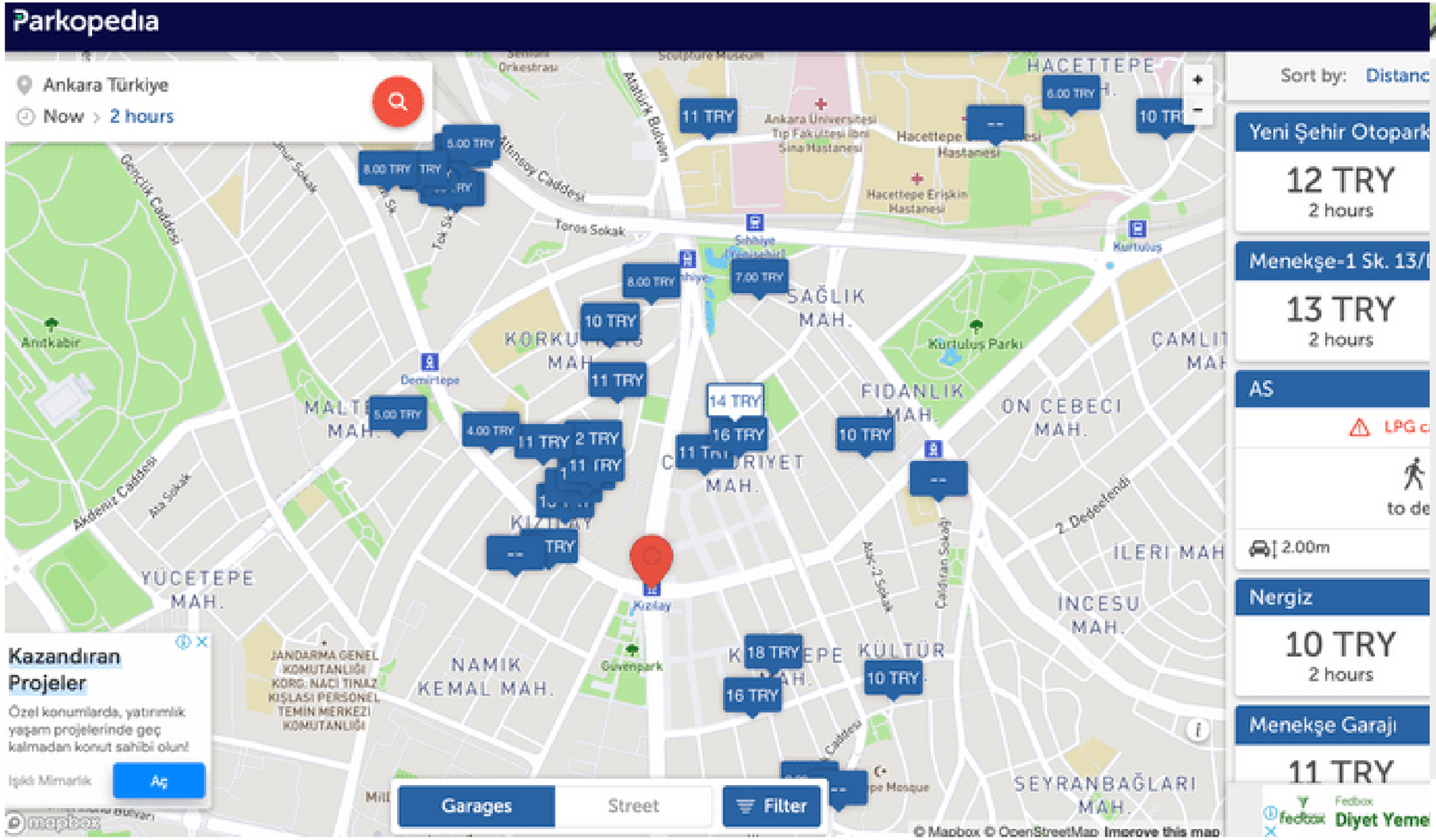
Şeffaflık ve Güven

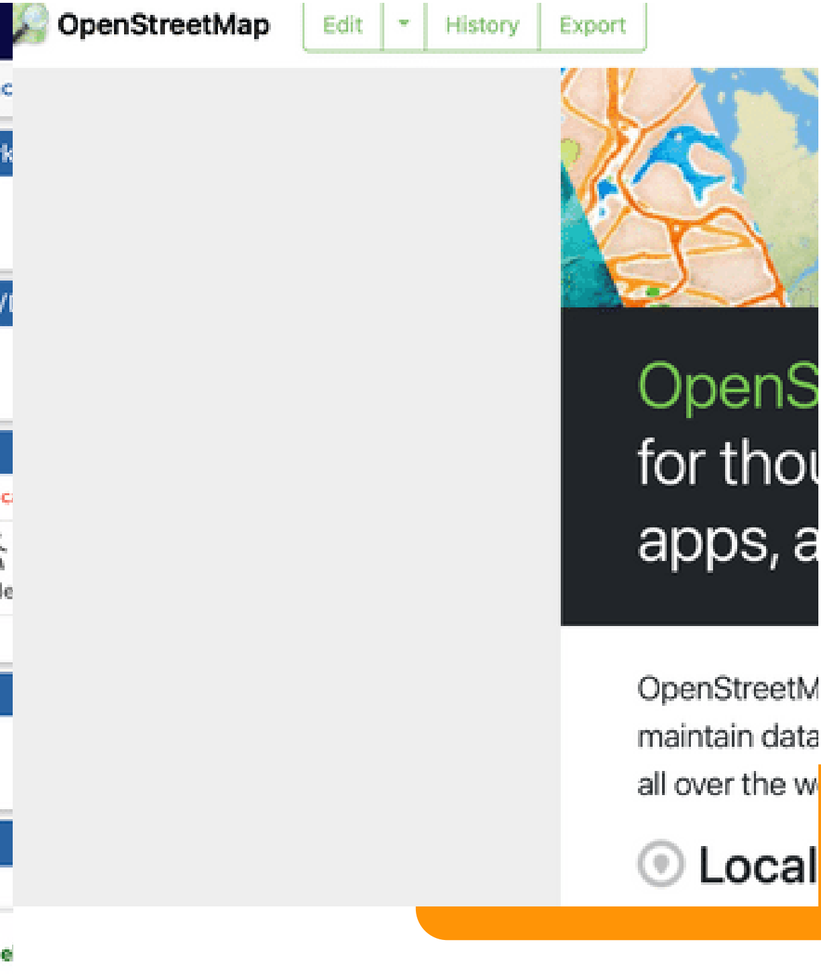
VanDashboard
Spotlightsonspend



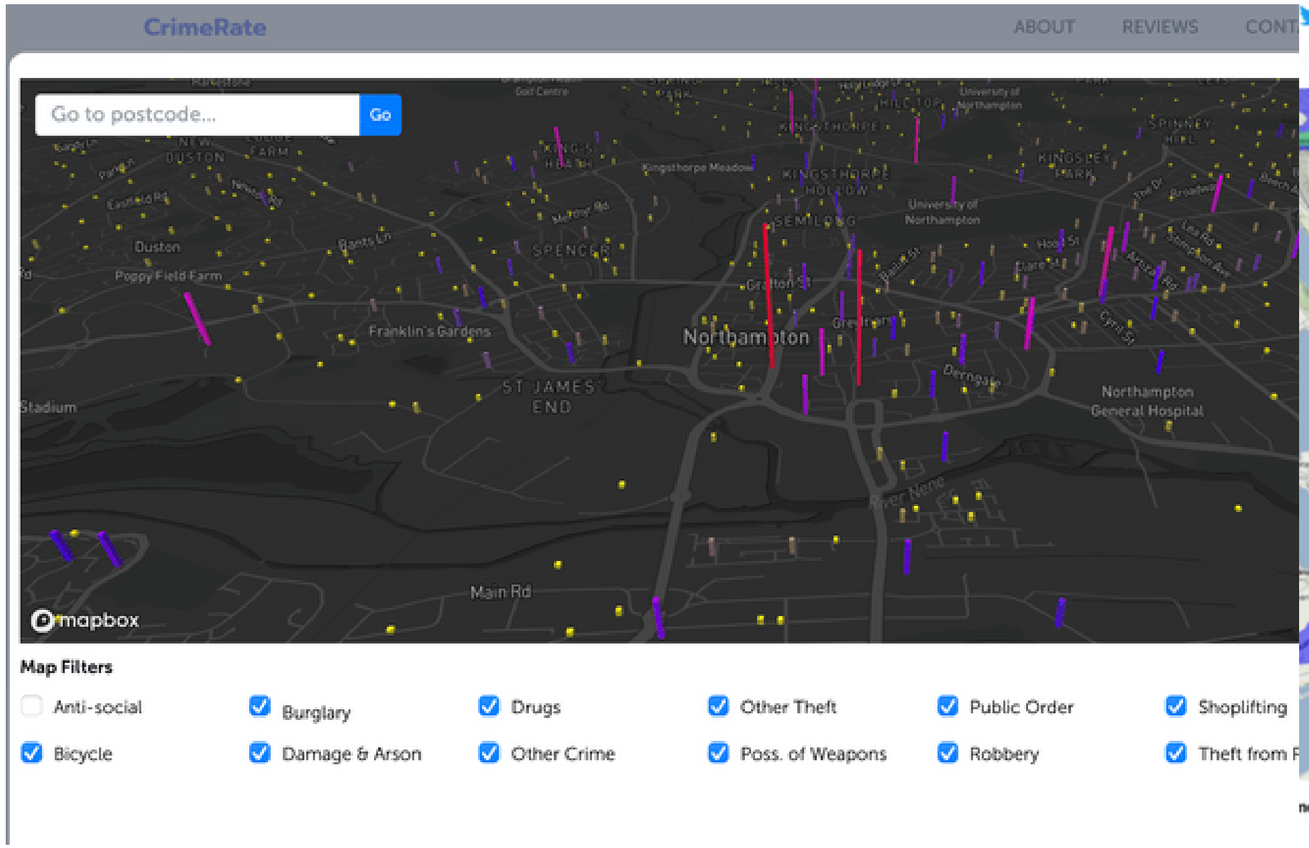


Yenilikçi uygulama ve hizmetler

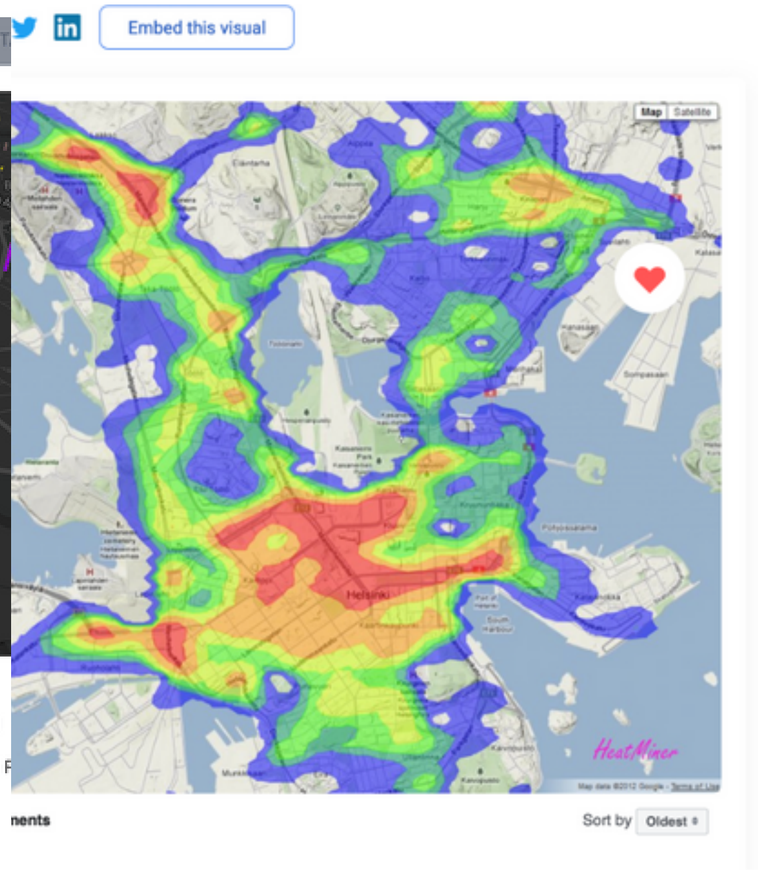




UK Crime Map



Helsinki Traffic Accidents



visual.ly / Interactive / Transportation

Traffic Accidents in Helsinki

shared by misikangas on Jun 11

737 views · 1 fave · 1 shares

Traffic accidents in Helsinki
alized as a heatmap based
pen data. Heatmap colors i
te the density of traffic acci
s. Avoid the red area to driv
e!

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Cloud N Sci Ltd.

Designer

Pauli Misikangas

Tags

traffic accidents · helsinki · google map · open data

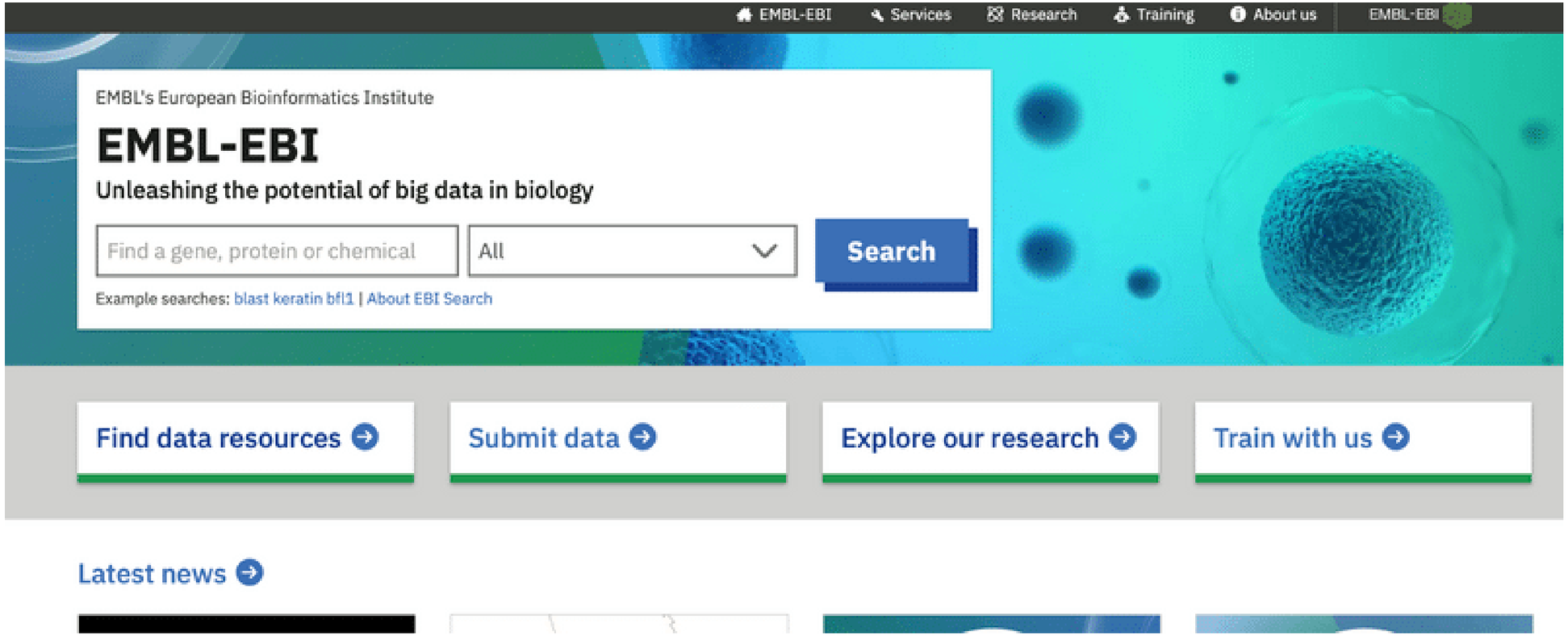
VALUE-STORIES

Open data reduces mortality rate in UK hospitals

Written by Katelyn Rogers.

In 2004, the UK heart surgeon Sir Bruce Keogh persuaded his colleagues (there are 240 heart surgeons in the English NHS) to publish comparable data on their individual clinical outcomes – a global first. 7 years later, dramatic improvements in survival rates are reported – in some procedures, more than a third of patients are living when they might previously have died; in all, there are 1,000 fewer deaths in English heart surgery units each year than there were.

Read more about this story in this paper by Tim Kelsey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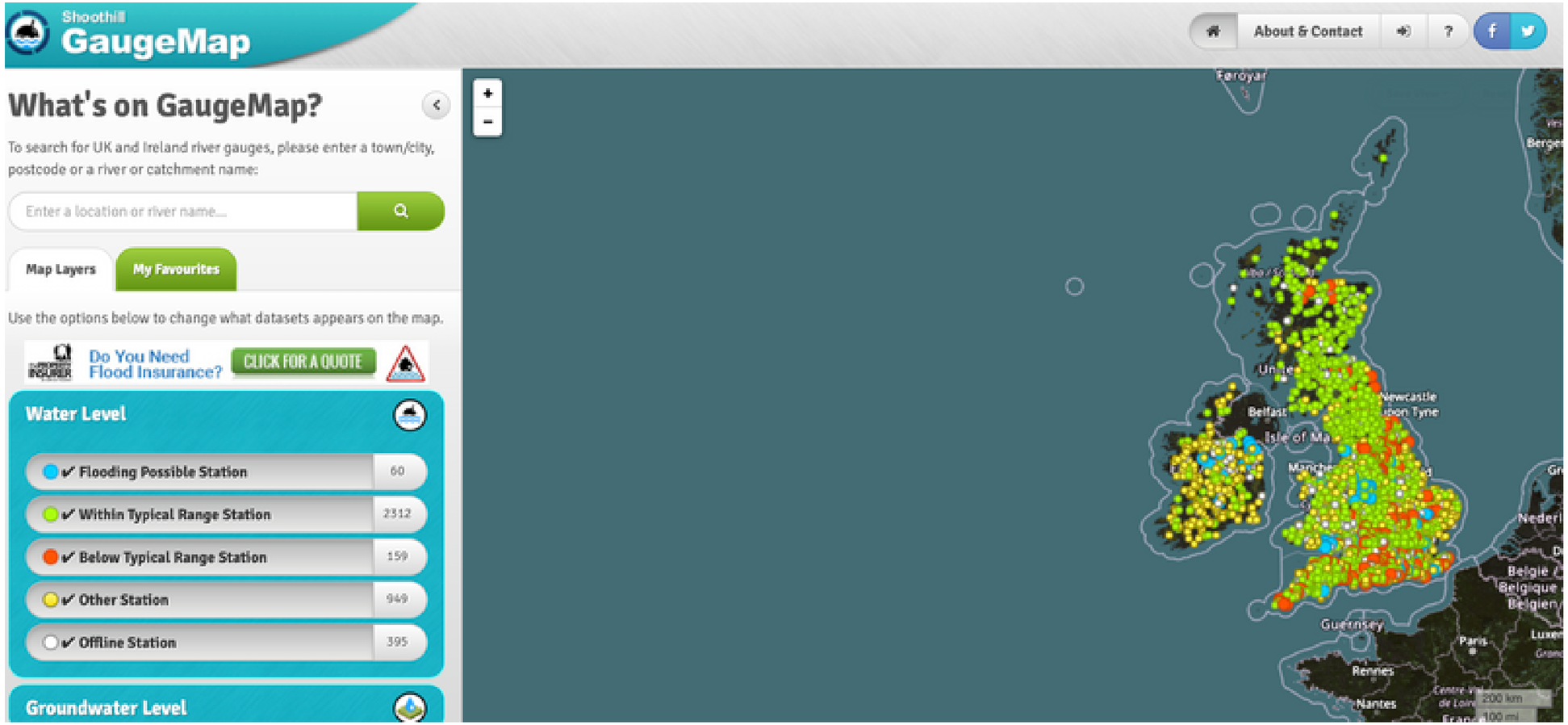

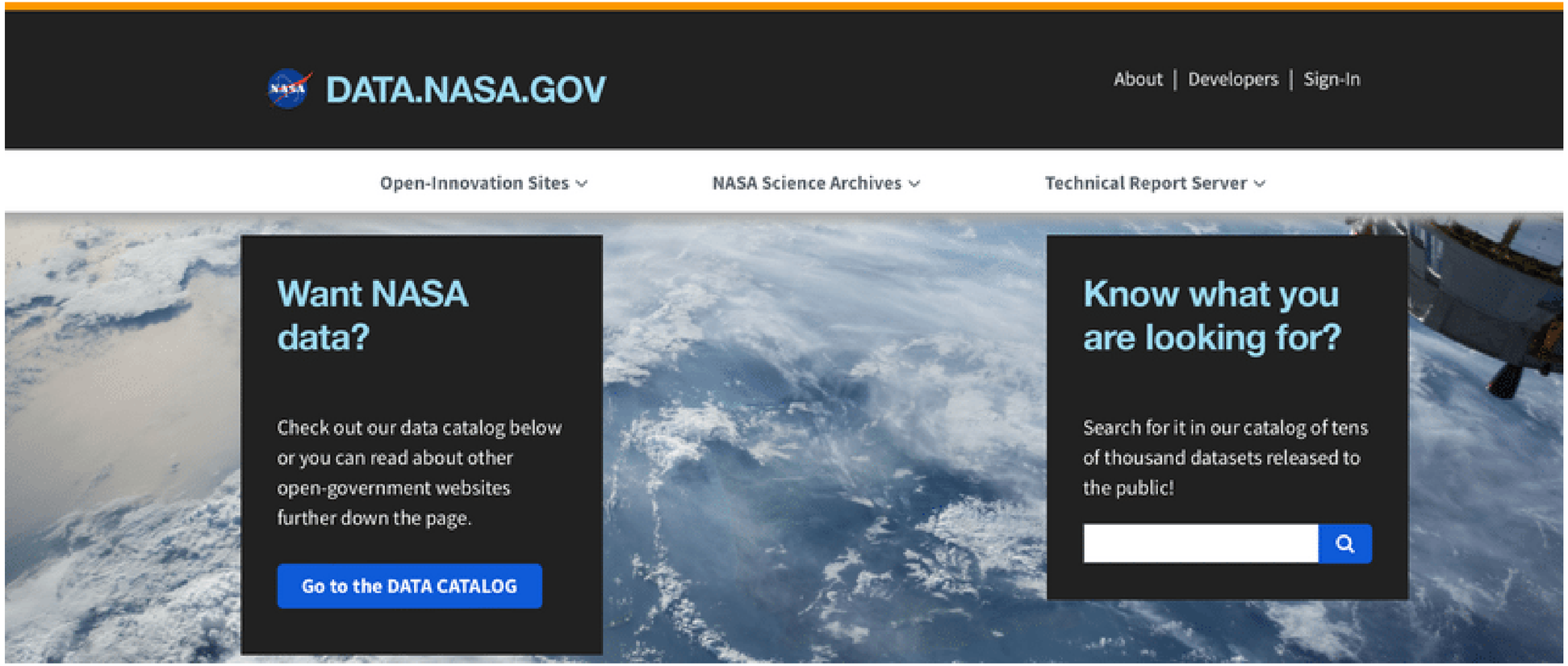
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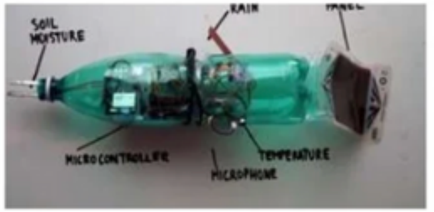
Know what you are looking for?
Search for it in our catalog of tens of thousand datasets released to the public!

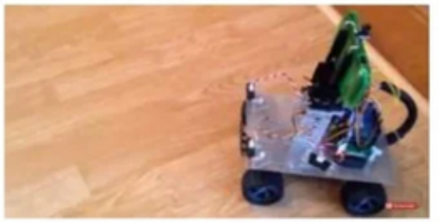
Innovation through Open Data

Space Apps: Winners

Galactic Impact: CROPP from Rome, Italy is a bottle-bot with sensors to gather in-situ data applied to optical and radar satellite imaging to provide real-time crop risk assessment.



Most Inspirational: Tracking/ Sensing Phone-bot from Kathmandu, Nepal enables users to explore and extract data from nearby objects using a mobile robot platform with smartphone sensors.



People's Choice Award: NatEv Explorer from Pristina, Kosovo uses real-time earth observation data to populate an interactive 3D globe for crowdsourced tagging and discovery of potential natural hazards and threats.

Zorluklar ve Engeller

- Altyapı (Yasal-Teknik)
- Finansal
- Farkındalık

  "Açıklık Kültürü"

Thank you!

Doç. Dr. Şahika Eroğlu
sahikaeroglu@gmail.com