오픈소스 GIS 교육 활성화를 위한 LX 공간정보아카데미 교육



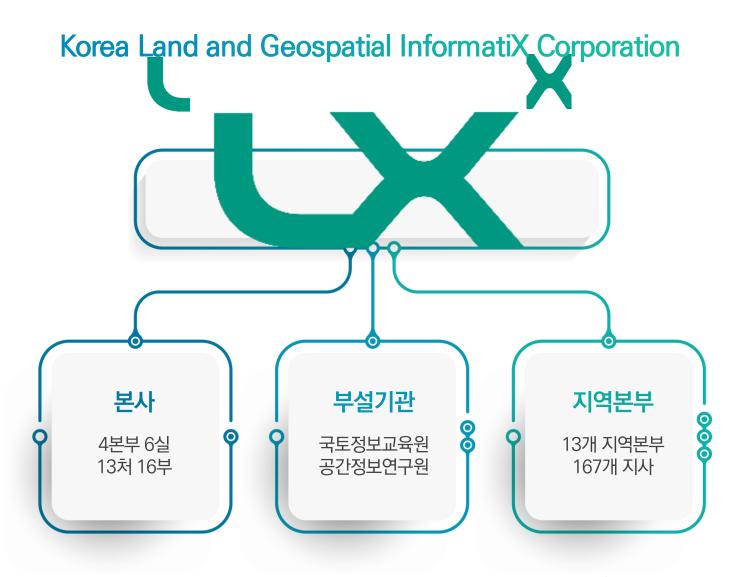


01 공사 소개 04 2023년 교육과정 안내

02 공간정보아카데미 소개 05 오픈소스 GIS 의 발전

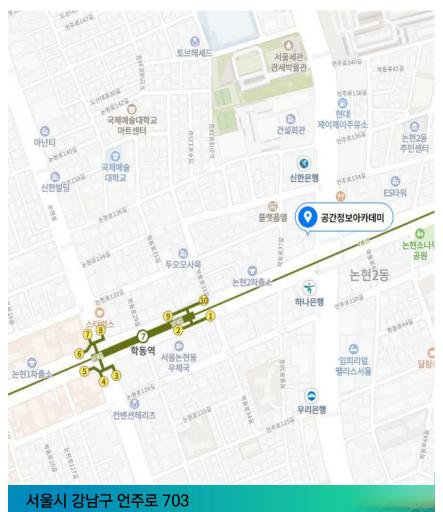
03 공간정보아카데미 성과 06 Epilogue

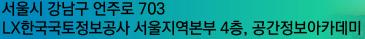
LX 한국국토정보공사 소개





LX공간정보아카데미 소개













LX공간정보아카데미 소개

** 디지털 전환을 선도하는 *** 최고의 공간정보 융·복합 인재 양성기관



2013

2014

2014

공간정보아카데미

2017

2017

2022

공간정보분야 컨소시엄사업 운영기관 지정 공간정보 산업맞춤형 인력양성사업 승인

개원

공간정보이카데미 이전 (여의도→강남구 논현동) 국가인적자원개발컨소시엄 자율공동훈련센터 선정

4년 연속 최우수 훈련기관 선정 (2018.2019.2020. 2021)

2013, 10, 16

2014. 4. 1

2014. 6. 11

2017, 3, 27

2017. 7. 19

2022, 6, 17

LX공간정보아카데미 소개



LX공간정보아카데미 교육과정 소개

••• 디지털 전환을 선도하는 ••• 최고의 공간정보 융·복합 인재 양성기관

재직자 향상 교육과정

7시간/14시간/22시간

최신기술과 융 복합하는 공간정보 프로그래밍

채용 예정자 양성교육과정

107일/856시간

청년취업준비생 대상 현장 맞춤형 디지털 인재양성

LX공간정보아카데미 교육내용

국가 공간정보산업 진흥 계획

국가 공간정보 창의인재 양성 계획

국정과제 _백만 디지털 인재양성계획

공간정보 산업 협약 기업 직무 분석

공간정보 기업대표 및 재직자 교육수요조사



LX공간정보아카데미 성과





공동훈련센터 우수사례 발표대회 2022 이사장 상 공동훈련센터 우수사례 발표대회









공간정보아카데미 그간의 교육 운영 성과

304 241 3,227 260 기업 회차 명 취업

(2022.10.31. 기준)

공간정보아카데미 오픈소스 GIS 교육 운영

33 79 _{과정} 회차 1,893

2014

Since

오픈소스 GIS 교육과정 운영 횟수

| 2014년도

3호의 교육과정 에서

2022년도

12호 의 교육과정 으로

Ⅰ 공간정보아카데미 오픈소스 과정 교육과정 운영 횟수



오픈소스 GIS 교육과정 수료생

2014년도

53명의 수료생에서

2022년도

239**명**의 수료생으로

공간정보아카데미 오픈소스 과정 수료생 추이



오픈소스 경쟁력 강화 5대 요소



출처: 강혜경. 2017. 글로벌 공간정보경쟁력 향상을 위한 오픈소스 공간 정책 도입방안 연구, 국토연구원

공간정보 교육과정에 대한 현장의 소리

#공간 정보에 대한 이해 부족

#산업계 현실과 정부정책

#실습 경험 부족

#코로나 19

#현업에서의 교육 참여 어려움

#교육에 대한 관심도

#강사 부족

#실무자와 기업 관계자

LX공간정보아카데미 교육과정 개발

26개 과정 43회



공간정보 입문 교육 확대

최신 트렌드 Catch-up

맞춤형 교육과정 편성

공간정보 Rookie 교육

2023년도 공간정보아카데미 교육과정 소개

공간정보 산업계를 선도하는

최신 트렌드 Catch-up 교육

빅데이터·데이터 분석 과정

파이썬을 활용한 공간빅데이터 분석 및 시각화 공간 빅데이터 분석 및 통계 공간빅데이터 처리를 위한 하둡의 이해

공간정보 융·복합 서비스 과정

지형공간인공지능(Geo-Al) 서비스 개발 공간정보기반의 스마트시티 비즈니스 모델 개발 자율주행서비스를 위한 융합 데이터 구축 디지털 트윈의 이해 및 3D GIS의 활용

2023년도 LX공간정보아카데미 교육과정 소개

쉽게 시작하는

공간정보 입문교육 확대

1일 7시간 오픈소스 GIS 입문

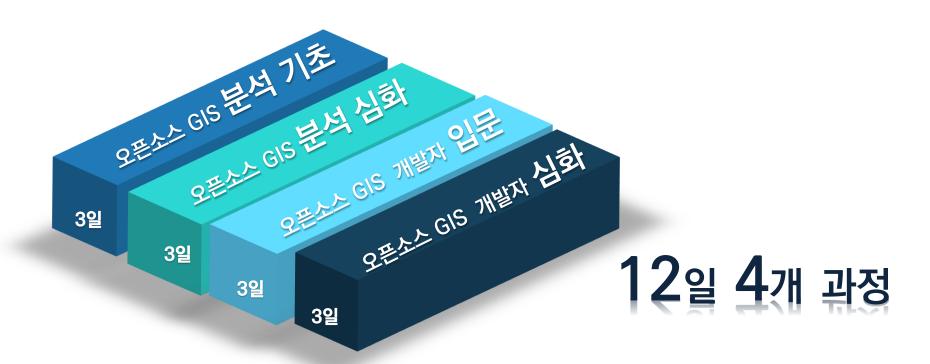
1일 7시간 공간<u>정보 입문</u> 3일 22시간 공간정보 융합서비스 실무

3일 22시간 공간정보 DB 활용 연간 5회 오픈소스 GIS 공간분석 기초

2023년도 공간정보아카데미 교육과정 소개

필요한 과정만 쏙쏙 , 수강생 맞춤형

공간정보 GIS 교육 다양화



2023년도 LX공간정보아카데미 교육과정 소개

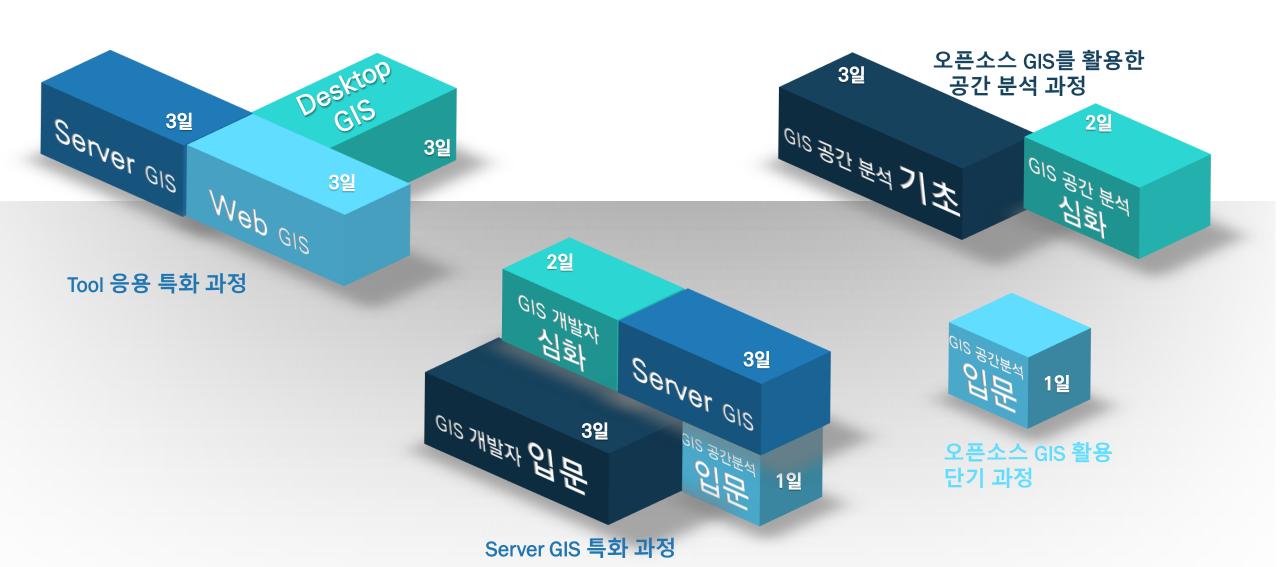
필요한 과정만 쏙쏙 , 수강생 맞춤형

공간정보 GIS 교육 다양화



20일 8개 과정

2023년도 LX공간정보아카데미 교육과정 소개



2023년도 공간정보아카데미 교육과정 소개

새로운 Rookie를 만나는

공간정보 응용소프트웨어 전문가 양성과정

> 청년취업준비생 대상 현장 맞춤형 디지털 인재양성 교육 협약 기업 취업률 100% 달성 (3년 연속)





앞으로의 공간정보아카데미

GIS의 발전

공간정보 시초 (1854)

콜레라 클러스터 공간정보 분석

Dr. John Snow, U



Paper Mapping Analysis with Cholera Clusters

Dr. John Snow used mapping to illustrate how cases of cholera were centered around a water pump. Many people thought the disease was propagating through the air. However, this map helped show that cholera was being spread through the water.

The history of GIS all started in 1854. Cholera hit the city of London, England. British physician John Snow began mapping outbreak locations, roads, property boundaries, and water lines.

When he added these features to a map, something interesting happened

He saw that Cholera cases were commonly found along the water line

John Snow's Cholera map was a major event connecting geography and public health safety. Not only was this the beginning of <u>spatial analysis</u>, but it also marked the start of a whole field of study: Epidemiology – the study of the spread of disease.

To this date, John Snow is known as the father of epidemiology. The work of John Snow demonstrated that GIS is a problem-solving tool. He put geographic layers on a paper map and made a life-saving discovery.

GIS Dark Ages (~1960)

낮은 수준의 컴퓨터 mapping

Before 1960: The GIS Dark Ages

Computer mapping was in the dark, Nothing has been developed. All mapping was done on paper or sieve mapping. The technology wasn't here for GIS to come to light.

In the 1950s, maps were simple. They had their place in vehicle routing, new development planning, and locating points of interest. But none of this was "one on computers.

ragine a world without computer mapping.

ne option was sieve mapping. Sieve mapping used transparent layers on light tables to identify eas of overlap. But this came with challenges: calculating areas was next to impossible, data was sarse and often inaccurate, and measuring distances was cumbersome.

ith all the issues that came with paper maps, it was no surprise that cartographers and spatial sers wanted to explore computing options for handling geographic data.

the history of GIS, this was the main incentive to shift from paper to computer mapping

GIS S/W 상업화

(1975~1990)

ODYSSEY GIS 개발ARC GIS 프로그램

1975 to 90: GIS Software Commercialization

As governments realized the advantages of olipital mapping, this influenced the work of the Harvard Laboratory Computer Graphics. In the mid-1970s, Harvard Laboratory Computer Graphics developed the <u>first vector (Sis called ODYSSFY OIS</u>. Earls ARC/INFO used the technical Framework from ODYSSFY OIS and this work lost to the next stage of development in GIS – software commercialization.

In the late 1970s, memory size and graphics capabilities were improving. New computer cartography products included GIMMS (Geographic Information Making and Management Systems), MAPICS, SURFACE, GRID, IMGRID, GEOMAP, and MAP. In the late 1980s, there was an increasing range of GIS software vendors in this segment of GIS history.

One of these GIS software vendors was Esri – which is now the largest GIS software company in the world. In 1982, Esri launched <u>ABC/INFO for minicomputers</u>. Then in 1986, it released PC ABC/INFO for the Intel microcomputer. Esri is now the world's leading expert in GIS software development and it has played a key role in the history of GIS.

At this point in the history of GIS, it also gained steam with some of the first conferences and published work. The first GIS meeting in the UK was in 1975. It included a small crowd of academies. The first Est iconference was in 1981 and attracted a crowd of 18 participants, GIS consultancies started sprouting. Roger Tomilinson first used the term "Geographic Information System" in his publication in 1988. "A Geographic Information System for Regional Planning". That was a really lond time for GIS.

But all of us users have made GIS what it is today. Especially for the next time period:

READ MORE: Commercial GIS Software: List of Commercial Mapping Software

GIS S/W 사용 확대 (1990~2010)

사업, 교육 등 다양한 분야에서 디지털 공간정 보 자료 활용 분석 확대 GIS 오픈소스 확산 (2010~현재)

2010 to Onward: The Open Source Explosion

Processors are now in gigahertz. Graphics cards are crisper than they've ever been before. We now think of **GIS data storage in terabytes**. It's no longer megabytes.

GIS data has become more ubiquitous. <u>TIGER data, Landsat satellite</u> <u>imagery</u>, and even <u>LiDAR data</u> are accessible to download for free. Online

<u>imagery</u>, and even <u>LiDAR data</u> are accessible to download for free. Online repositories like ArcGIS Online store massive amounts of spatial data. It's a matter of quality control and fitting it for your needs.

The range of commercial GIS software products out there seems endless.

But what stands out is the big shift of GIS users building their own GIS software in an open, collaborative way. This software is available to the public and is completely **open source**. The big plus is that they are for public use at no cost.

Open source is becoming mainstream today. We are gradually entering an era of open source GIS software. More light is shining on <u>GGIS</u> than ever before. Even though, there will always be a place for commercial GIS software. Software companies like Esri provide solutions to practically any soatial problem that exists today.

READ MORE: 13 Free GIS Software Options: Map the World in Open Source

1990 to 2010: User Proliferation

Users are starting to adopt GIS technology in different ways. Classrooms, businesses, and governments around the world are starting to harness digital mapping and analysis.

All the ingredients were ready for the infiltration of GIS into society:

- Cheaper faster and more powerful computers.
- Multiple software options and data availability
- The launch of new satellites and integration of remote sensing technology

1990 to 2010 was the period in the history of GIS when it really took off.

But advancements in technology have surpassed the average user. GIS users didn't know how to take full advantage of GIS technology. Companies were hesitant to adopt GIS software. Countries

But over time, these issues were laid to rest.

Gradually, the importance of spatial analysis for decision-making was becoming recognized. Slowly, classrooms and companies started introducing GIS. The software was able to handle both <u>vector</u> <u>and raster data</u>. With more satellites in orbit, GIS systems can consume this data collected from

This in unison with the availability of global position systems gave users more tools than they've ever had before. Like the flick of a switch, the US government turned off GPS selective availability. Suddenly, accuracy has changed from the size of an airport to the size of a small shed. GPS has led the way for great innovative products like car navigation systems and unmanned aerial vehicles.

The floodgates for GIS and GPS developments began opening. This brings us to our next stage of development in the history of GIS: the open source explosion.



오픈소스 GIS 발전

웹 기반, 3D (Java, Python기반) 데스크탑 (C, C++기반) 2000's 데이터처리 (영상, 공간DB) mago3D GeoNode (2010) (2017)OpenLayers (2006) Pinoŝio (2016) GeoServer (2006) KAOS- (2015) PostgreSQL (1996) OSSIM (2003) FOD (2006) GeoTools (1996) PostGIS (2001) **GRASS** (1986) **GEOS (1984) GDAL** (2000)

OSGeo 한국어 지부 발전











오픈소스 경쟁력 강화 5대 요소

오픈소스 공간정보 수요대비 전문인력 부족

오픈소스 경쟁력강화에 필요한 5대 요소 (개발-활용-검증-기술지원-조직)가 미흡한 수준

> OSGeo 한국어지부

Consulting (license etc.)



Technical Support Preview
Open Source GIS S/W Stack Test
Open Source

오픈소스

소프트웨어

생태계

- Reserving Open GIS S/W available
 - Git Hub

S/W Infra

Closed S/W →Open S/W

・ Traini Huma

- Training Program
- Human Resources

출처: 강혜경. 2017. 글로벌 공간정보경쟁력 향상을 위한 오픈소스 공간 정책 도입방안 연구, 국토연구원

더 멀리, 함께 갈수 있도록

2022년도 채용 예정자 양성과정 최종프로젝트 발표회 <u>개최</u>

2022.11.29.화.

감사합니다

나 한국국토정보공사