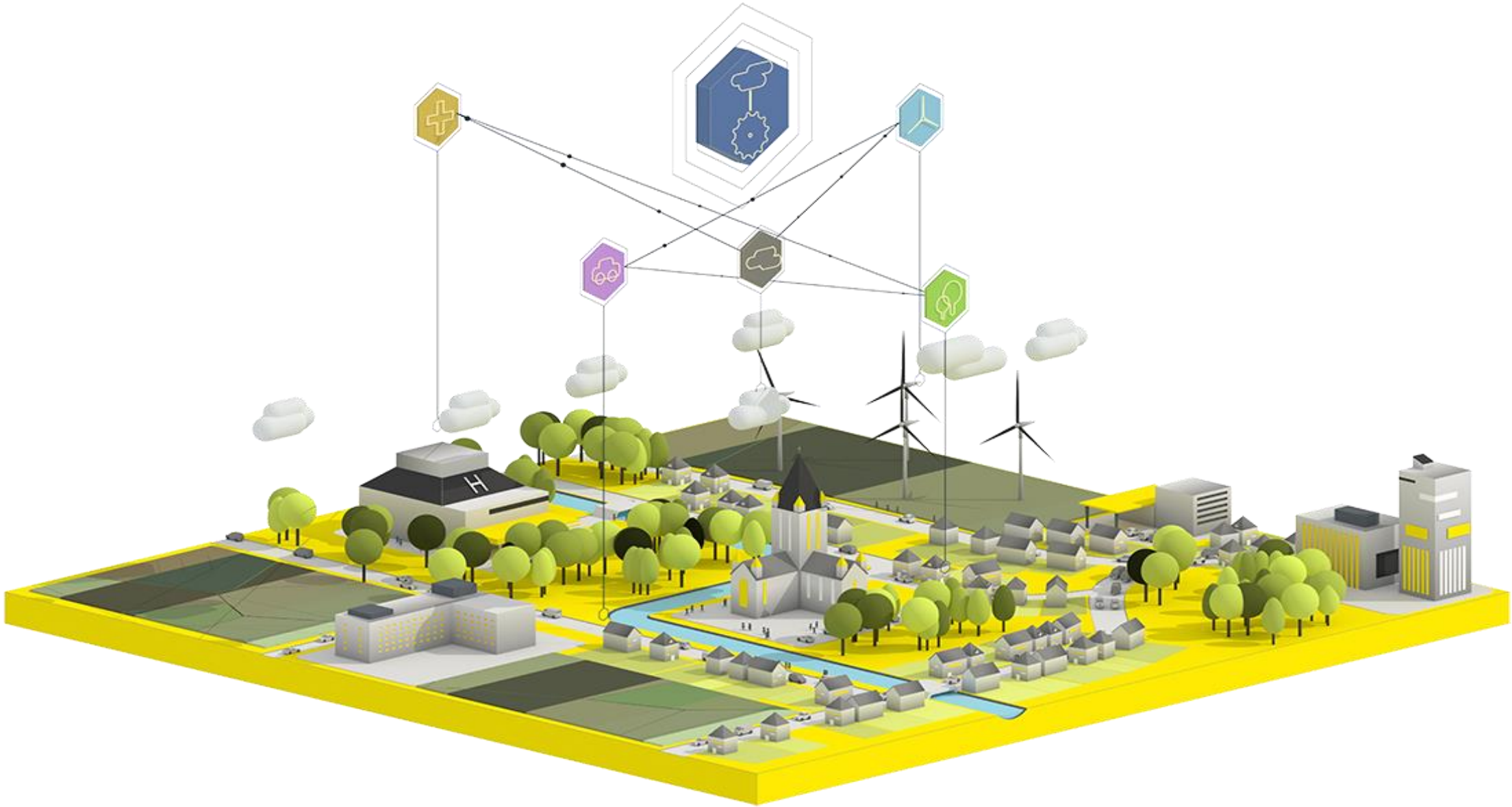
Vlaamse overheid

VLOCA

Vlaamse Open City Architectuur: de droom, de ambitie

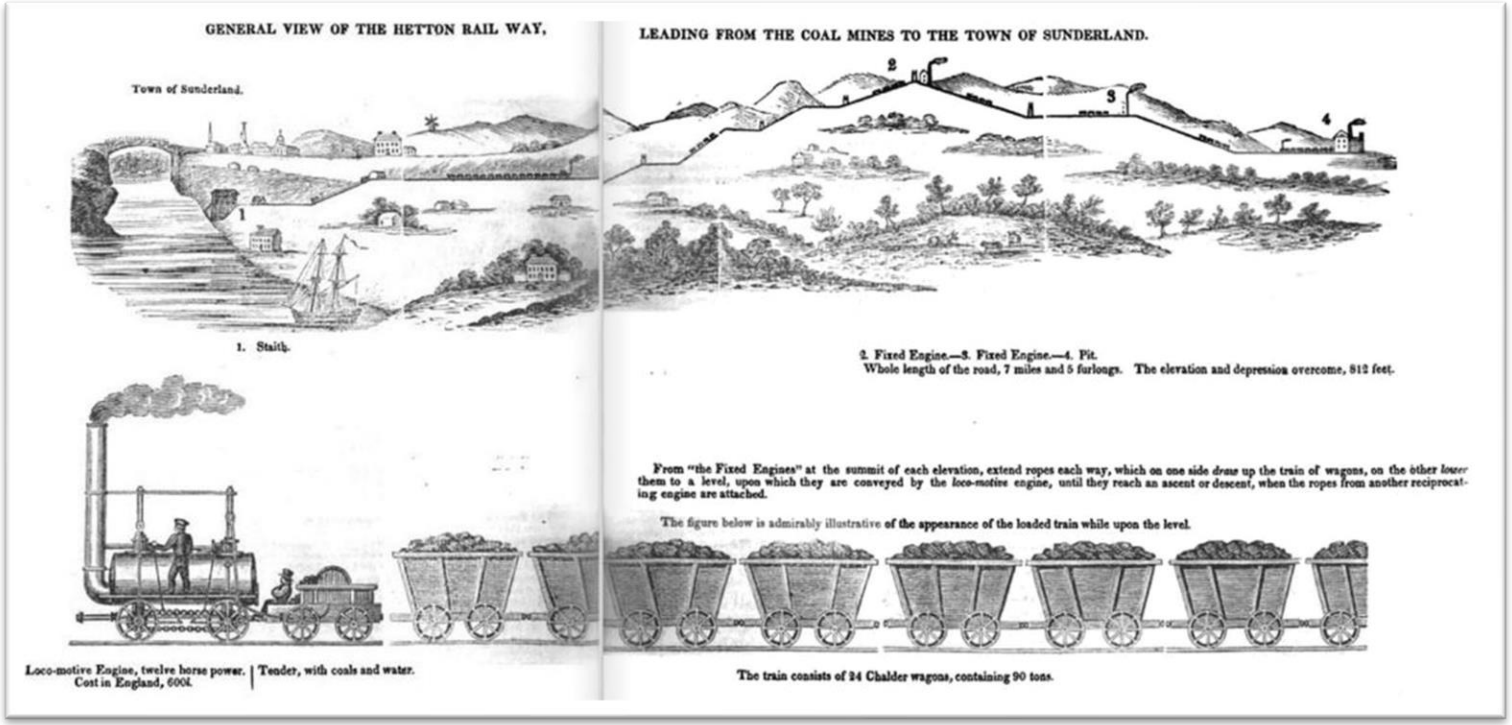
Bart Scheenaerts | programma manager VLOCA
17 juni 2020

binnenland.vlaanderen.be
#burgers #bestuur #verbinden



ergens rond 1820

George Stephenson



George Stephenson

Engineer and inventor

Born	9 June 1781 Wylam, Northumberland, England
Died	12 August 1848 (aged 67) Tapton House, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England
Resting place	Holy Trinity Church, Chesterfield
Nationality	English
Spouse(s)	Frances Henderson (1802–1806) Elizabeth Hindmarsh (1820–1845) Ellen Gregory (1848)
Children	Robert Stephenson Frances Stephenson (died in infancy)

Bron: wikipedia

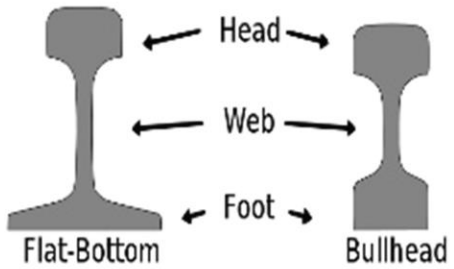
Standaard spoorbreedte: 1435 mm

Stephenson's gauge

INTEROPERABILITY (TRACK GAUGES)

Track gauge is a technical term used in railways to define the spacing of the rails in an individual railway track.

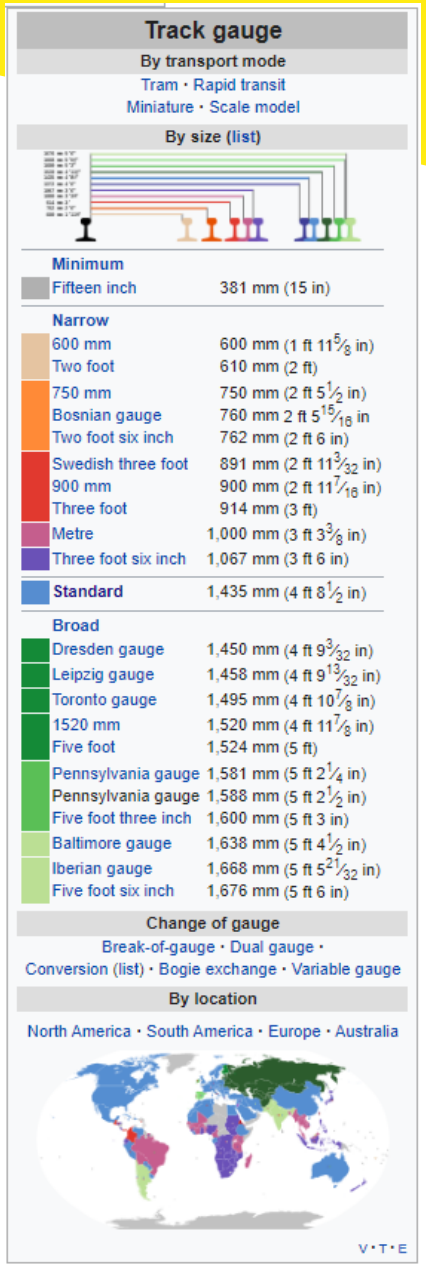
It is the dominant parameter determining interoperability.



Broad gauge		
	Brunel	2,140 mm (7 ft. ¼ in)
	Indian	1,676 mm (5 ft. 6 in)
	Iberian	1,668 mm (5 ft. 5 ⅔ in)
	Irish	1,600 mm (5 ft. 3 in)
	Russian	1,520 mm (4 ft. 11 5⁄6 in)
Standard gauge (Stephenson)		
	standard	1,435 mm (4 ft. 8 ½ in)
Medium gauge		
	Scotch	1,372 mm (4 ft. 6 in)
	Cape	1,067 mm (3 ft. 6 in)
	Meter	1,000 mm (3 ft. 3 ⅜ in)
Narrow gauge		
	Three foot	914 mm (3 ft.)
	Swedish three foot	891 mm (2 ft. 11 1⁄10 in)
	Imperial	762 mm (2 ft. 6 in)
	Bosnian	760 mm (2 ft. 5 15⁄16 in)
Minimum gauge		
	Fifteen inch	381 mm (15 in)

47

Bron: ME Railway Development & PPP Financing Framework, Bahrain (2013)



Track gauge

By transport mode

Tram · Rapid transit

Miniature · Scale model

By size (list)

Minimum	
Fifteen inch	381 mm (15 in)
Narrow	
600 mm	600 mm (1 ft 11 5⁄8 in)
Two foot	610 mm (2 ft)
750 mm	750 mm (2 ft 5 1⁄2 in)
Bosnian gauge	760 mm 2 ft 5 15⁄16 in
Two foot six inch	762 mm (2 ft 6 in)
Swedish three foot	891 mm (2 ft 11 3⁄32 in)
900 mm	900 mm (2 ft 11 7⁄16 in)
Three foot	914 mm (3 ft)
Metre	1,000 mm (3 ft 3 3⁄8 in)
Three foot six inch	1,067 mm (3 ft 6 in)
Standard	1,435 mm (4 ft 8 1⁄2 in)
Broad	
Dresden gauge	1,450 mm (4 ft 9 3⁄32 in)
Leipzig gauge	1,458 mm (4 ft 9 13⁄32 in)
Toronto gauge	1,495 mm (4 ft 10 7⁄8 in)
1520 mm	1,520 mm (4 ft 11 7⁄8 in)
Five foot	1,524 mm (5 ft)
Pennsylvania gauge	1,581 mm (5 ft 2 1⁄4 in)
Pennsylvania gauge	1,588 mm (5 ft 2 1⁄2 in)
Five foot three inch	1,600 mm (5 ft 3 in)
Baltimore gauge	1,638 mm (5 ft 4 1⁄2 in)
Iberian gauge	1,668 mm (5 ft 5 21⁄32 in)
Five foot six inch	1,676 mm (5 ft 6 in)

Change of gauge

Break-of-gauge · Dual gauge · Conversion (list) · Bogie exchange · Variable gauge

By location

North America · South America · Europe · Australia

V · T · E

Bron: wikipedia

ergens rond 2010 …

station Paris-Est

Brussel – Madrid per trein

1992: 23 uren
2020: 12 uren

- ✓ Technologie standaard: 1435 mm
- ✓ Duidelijke afspraken voor gebruik
- ✓ Waarde creatie voor gebruikers: efficiëntiewinst voor personen en bedrijven
- ✓ … ja, natuurlijk !

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ergens rond 1950 …

Norman J. Woodland, George Laurer, Bernard Silver

Bron: Logistics Hall of Fame - Norman Joseph Woodland, George Laurer, Bernard Silver

Norman Joseph Woodland

Born	September 6, 1921 Atlantic City, New Jersey
Died	December 9, 2012 (aged 91) Edgewater, New Jersey
Other names	N. Joseph Woodland N. J. Woodland
Alma mater	Drexel University
Known for	Co-inventor of the barcode

George Laurer

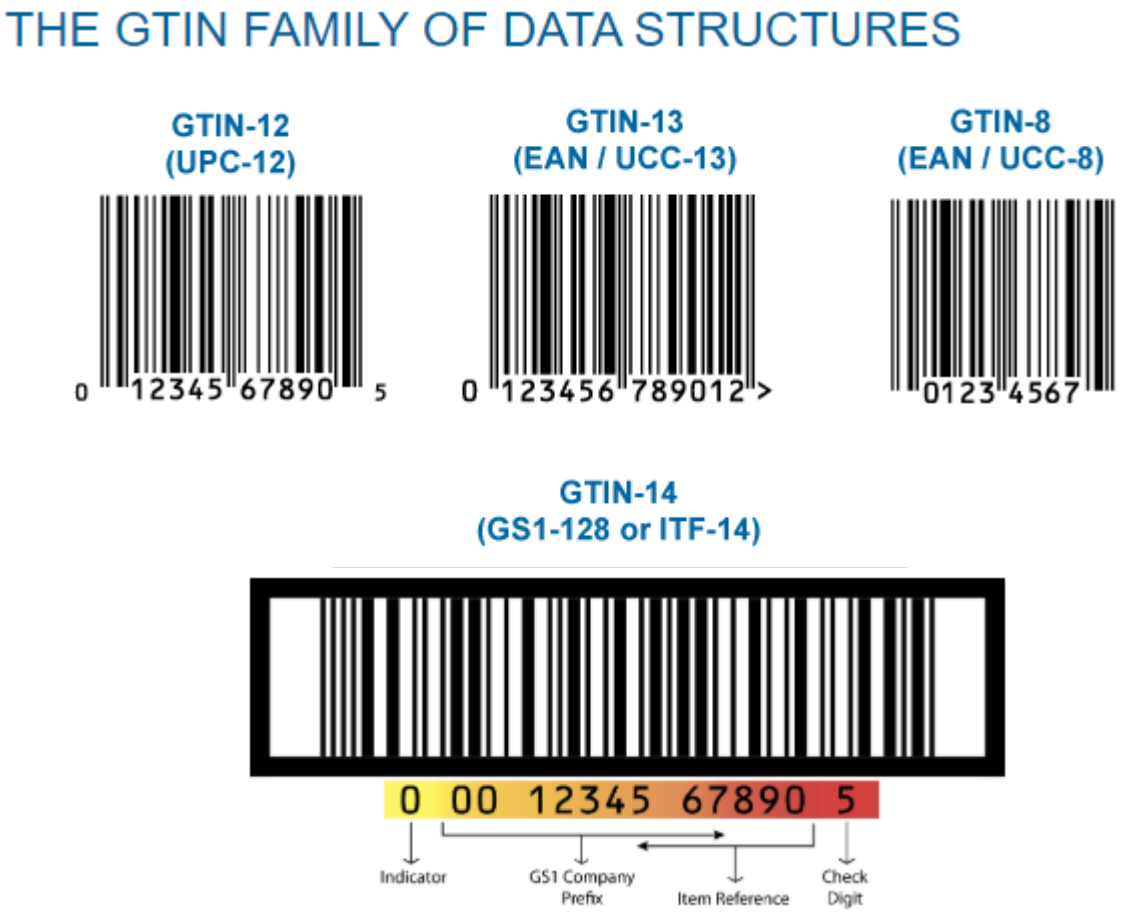
Born	George Joseph Laurer III September 23, 1925 Manhattan, New York City, U.S.
Died	December 5, 2019 (aged 94) Wendell, North Carolina, U.S.
Alma mater	University of Maryland
Notable work	Universal Product Code

Bernard Silver

Born	September 21, 1924
Died	August 28, 1963 Pennsylvania, United States
Burial place	Roosevelt Memorial Park, Trevose, Bucks County, Pennsylvania
Nationality	American
Alma mater	Drexel University
Known for	Co-inventor of the barcode

Bron: wikipedia

GTIN standaarden



GS1

Type	Not-for-profit organisation
Industry	Standards
Founded	26 April 1974
Headquarters	Brussels, Belgium
Number of locations	More than 114 offices worldwide[1][2]
Key people	Miguel A. Lopera (CEO)
Website	www.gs1.org

Bron: wikipedia

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GTIN-14

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Global Trade Item Number

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article **needs additional citations for verification**. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.
Find sources: "Global Trade Item Number" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (February 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this template message)

The **Global Trade Item Number** (**GTIN**) is an identifier for trade items, developed by GS1.[1] Such identifiers are used to look up product information in a database (often by entering the number through a barcode scanner pointed at an actual product) which may belong to a retailer, manufacturer, collector, researcher, or other entity. The uniqueness and universality of the identifier is useful in establishing which product in one database corresponds to which product in another database,

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ITF-14

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

ITF-14 is the GS1 implementation of an Interleaved 2 of 5 (ITF) bar code to encode a Global Trade Item Number. ITF-14 symbols are generally used on packaging levels of a product, such as a case box of 24 cans of soup. The ITF-14 will always encode 14 digits.

9 87 65432 10921 3

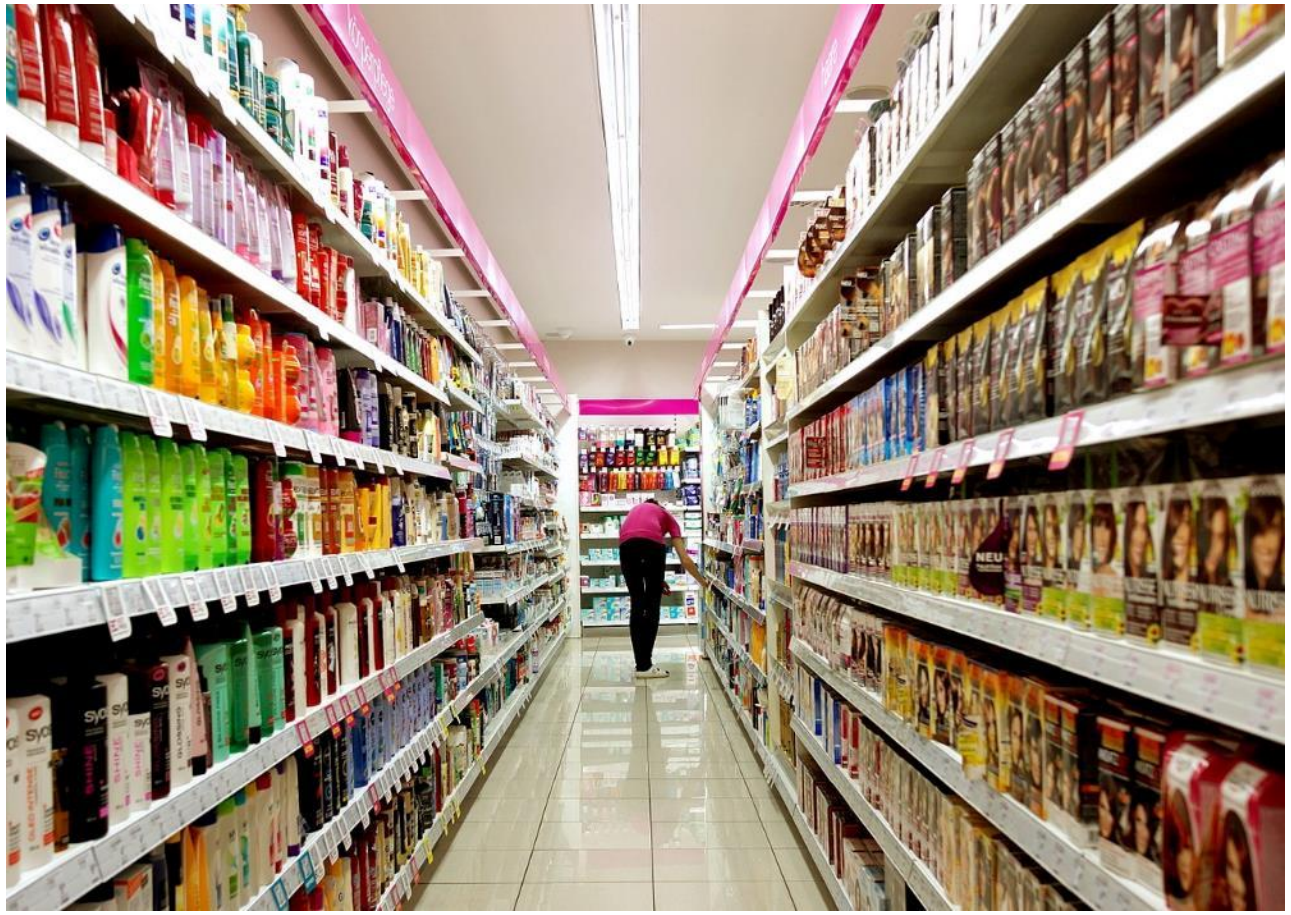
The GS1 GEPIR tool can be used to find out the company identification for a given GTIN-14 that is encoded in an ITF-14 Symbol.

The thick black border around the symbol is called the Bearer Bar. The purpose of a Bearer Bar is to equalise the pressure exerted by the printing plate over the entire surface of the symbol, and to enhance reading reliability by helping to reduce the probability of misreads or short scans that may occur when the scanner is held to a bar code at too large an angle. Such instances of skewed scanning cause the scanning beam to enter or exit the bar code symbol through the Bearer Bar at its top or bottom edge, forcing the scanner to detect an invalid scan since Bearer Bars are much wider than a legitimate black bar.

See also [edit]

- Global Trade Item Number (GTIN)
- Global Electronic Party Information Register (GEPIR)
- Serial shipping container code (SSCC)

ergens in een supermarkt …
datum onbekend



By Lars Frantzen - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0,
https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=45020219

- ✓ Technologische standaarden
- ✓ Duidelijke afspraken voor gebruik

- ✓ Zichtbaar én toch onzichtbaar
- ✓ Structureel aanwezig:
  - ✓ bij fabrikanten
  - ✓ logistiek
  - ✓ slimme frigo’s/kasten

- ✓ Waarde creatie voor gebruikers
- ✓ Efficiëntiewinst

- ✓ … ja, natuurlijk !

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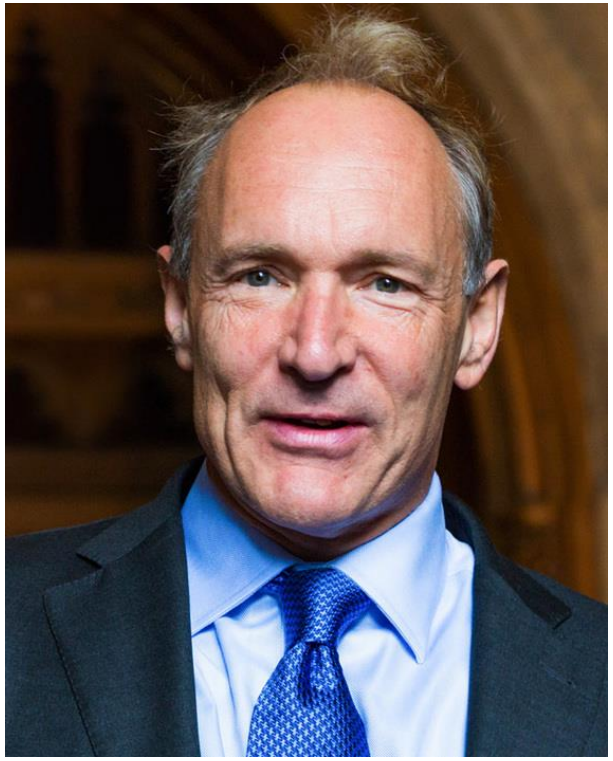
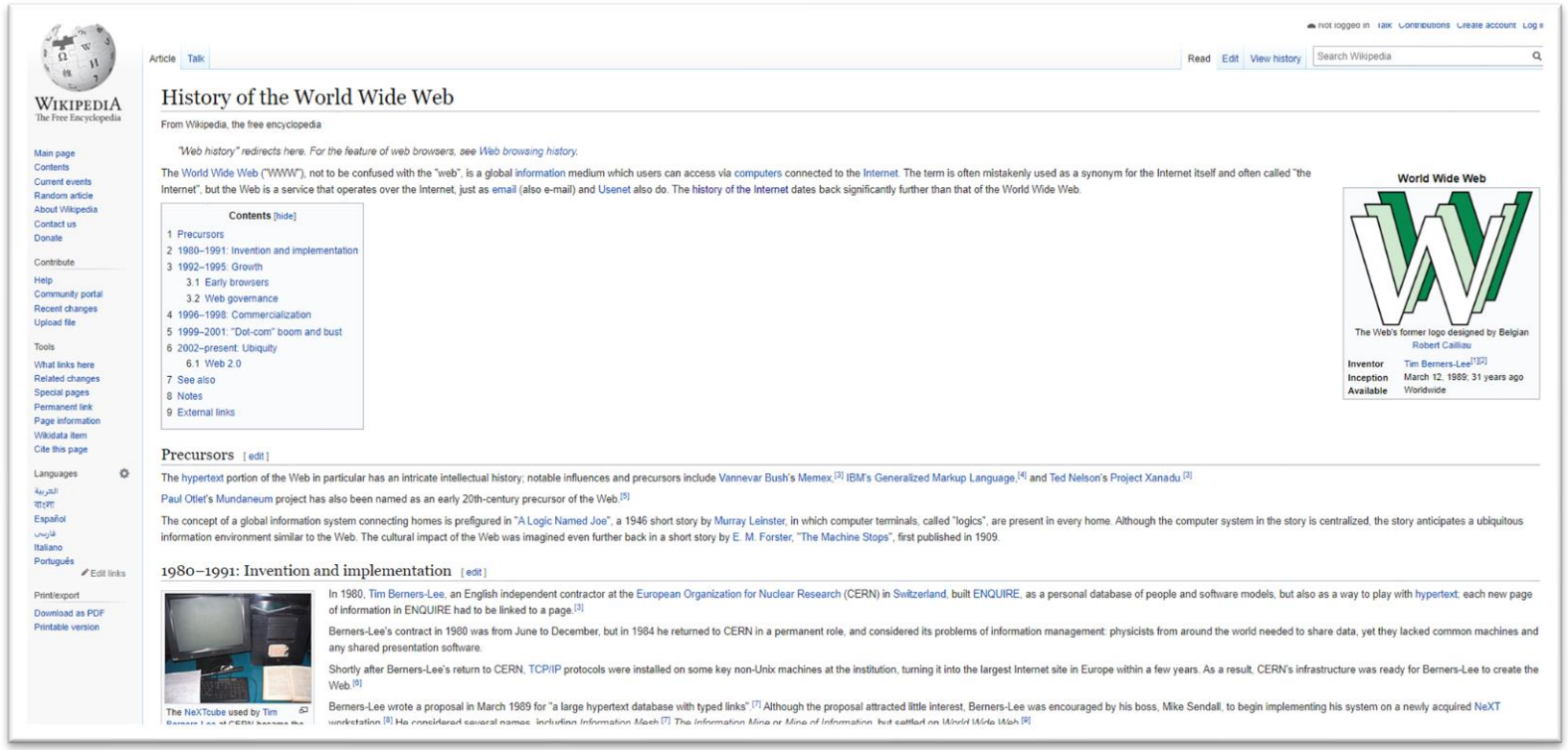
http://www.

ergens rond 1980 …

Sir Tim Berners Lee





History of the World Wide Web

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"Web history" redirects here. For the feature of web browsers, see Web browsing history.

The World Wide Web ("WWW"), not to be confused with the "web", is a global information medium which users can access via computers connected to the Internet. The term is often mistakenly used as a synonym for the Internet itself and often called "the Internet", but the Web is a service that operates over the Internet, just as email (also e-mail) and Usenet also do. The history of the Internet dates back significantly further than that of the World Wide Web.

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1 Precursors
2 1980–1991: Invention and implementation
3 1992–1995: Growth
3.1 Early browsers
3.2 Web governance
4 1996–1998: Commercialization
5 1999–2001: "Dot-com" boom and bust
6 2002–present: Ubiquity
6.1 Web 2.0
7 See also
8 Notes
9 External links

World Wide Web

The Web's former logo designed by Belgian Robert Cailliau

Inventor	Tim Berners-Lee[1][2]
Inception	March 12, 1989; 31 years ago
Available	Worldwide

Precursors [edit]

The hypertext portion of the Web in particular has an intricate intellectual history; notable influences and precursors include Vannevar Bush's Memex,[3] IBM's Generalized Markup Language,[4] and Ted Nelson's Project Xanadu.[3]

Paul Otlet's Mundaneum project has also been named as an early 20th-century precursor of the Web.[5]

The concept of a global information system connecting homes is prefigured in "A Logic Named Joe", a 1946 short story by Murray Leinster, in which computer terminals, called "logics", are present in every home. Although the computer system in the story is centralized, the story anticipates a ubiquitous information environment similar to the Web. The cultural impact of the Web was imagined even further back in a short story by E. M. Forster, "The Machine Stops", first published in 1909.

1980–1991: Invention and implementation [edit]

The NeXTcube used by Tim

In 1980, Tim Berners-Lee, an English independent contractor at the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) in Switzerland, built ENQUIRE, as a personal database of people and software models, but also as a way to play with hypertext; each new page of information in ENQUIRE had to be linked to a page.[3]

Berners-Lee's contract in 1980 was from June to December, but in 1984 he returned to CERN in a permanent role, and considered its problems of information management: physicists from around the world needed to share data, yet they lacked common machines and any shared presentation software.

Shortly after Berners-Lee's return to CERN, TCP/IP protocols were installed on some key non-Unix machines at the institution, turning it into the largest Internet site in Europe within a few years. As a result, CERN's infrastructure was ready for Berners-Lee to create the Web.[6]

Berners-Lee wrote a proposal in March 1989 for "a large hypertext database with typed links".[7] Although the proposal attracted little interest, Berners-Lee was encouraged by his boss, Mike Sendall, to begin implementing his system on a newly acquired NeXT

By Paul Clarke - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0,
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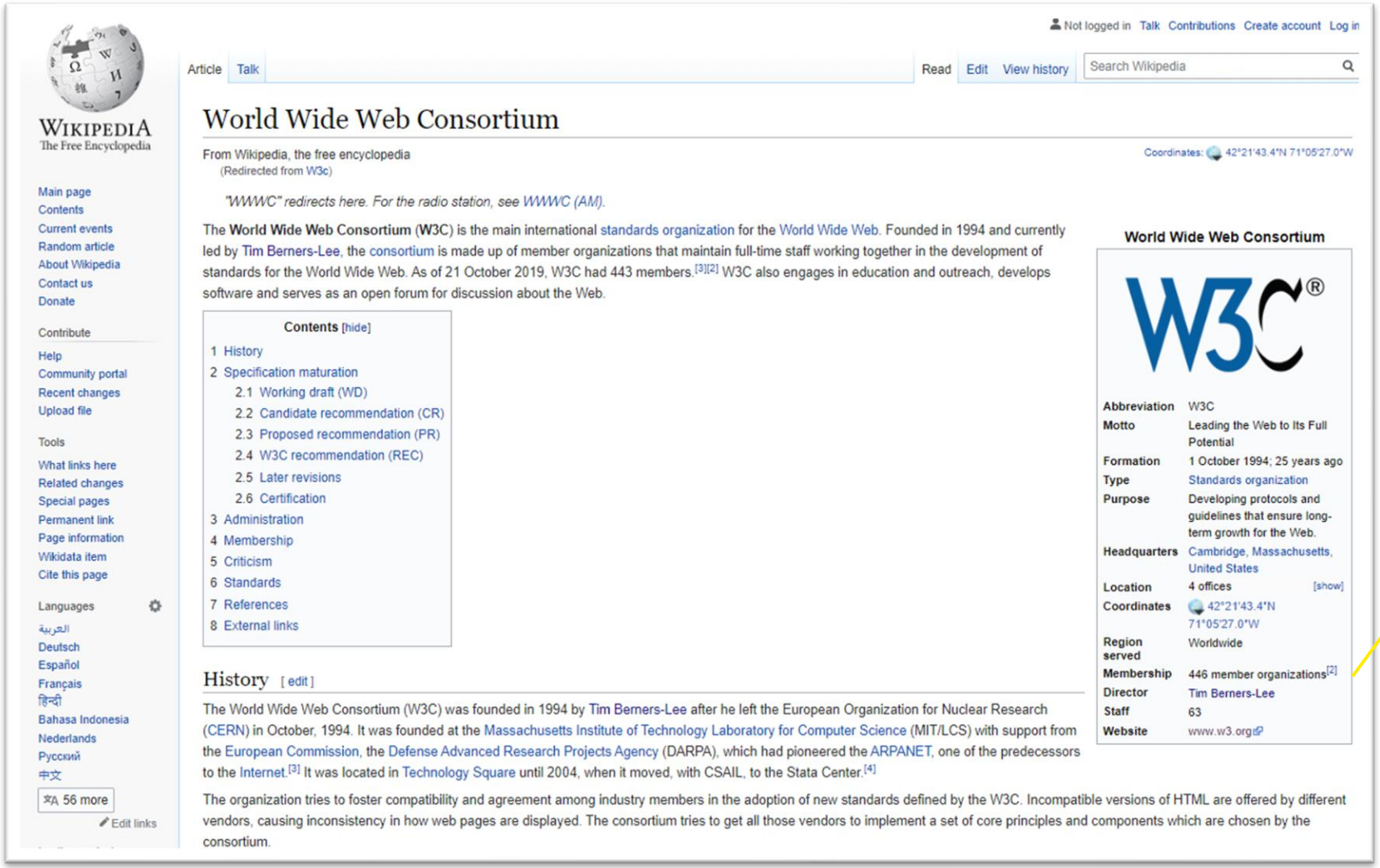
Standaardisatie

afsprakenkader beheerd door W3C



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World Wide Web Consortium

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from W3c)

Coordinates: 42°21'43.4"N 71°05'27.0"W

"WWWC" redirects here. For the radio station, see WWWC (AM).

The **World Wide Web Consortium** (**W3C**) is the main international standards organization for the World Wide Web. Founded in 1994 and currently led by Tim Berners-Lee, the consortium is made up of member organizations that maintain full-time staff working together in the development of standards for the World Wide Web. As of 21 October 2019, W3C had 443 members.[3][2] W3C also engages in education and outreach, develops software and serves as an open forum for discussion about the Web.

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1 History
2 Specification maturation
2.1 Working draft (WD)
2.2 Candidate recommendation (CR)
2.3 Proposed recommendation (PR)
2.4 W3C recommendation (REC)
2.5 Later revisions
2.6 Certification
3 Administration
4 Membership
5 Criticism
6 Standards
7 References
8 External links

World Wide Web Consortium

Abbreviation	W3C
Motto	Leading the Web to Its Full Potential
Formation	1 October 1994; 25 years ago
Type	Standards organization
Purpose	Developing protocols and guidelines that ensure long-term growth for the Web.
Headquarters	Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States
Location	4 offices [show]
Coordinates	42°21'43.4"N 71°05'27.0"W
Region served	Worldwide
Membership	446 member organizations[2]
Director	Tim Berners-Lee
Staff	63
Website	www.w3.org

History [edit]

The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) was founded in 1994 by Tim Berners-Lee after he left the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) in October, 1994. It was founded at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Laboratory for Computer Science (MIT/LCS) with support from the European Commission, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), which had pioneered the ARPANET, one of the predecessors to the Internet.[3] It was located in Technology Square until 2004, when it moved, with CSAIL, to the Stata Center.[4]

The organization tries to foster compatibility and agreement among industry members in the adoption of new standards defined by the W3C. Incompatible versions of HTML are offered by different vendors, causing inconsistency in how web pages are displayed. The consortium tries to get all those vendors to implement a set of core principles and components which are chosen by the consortium.

Co-creatie

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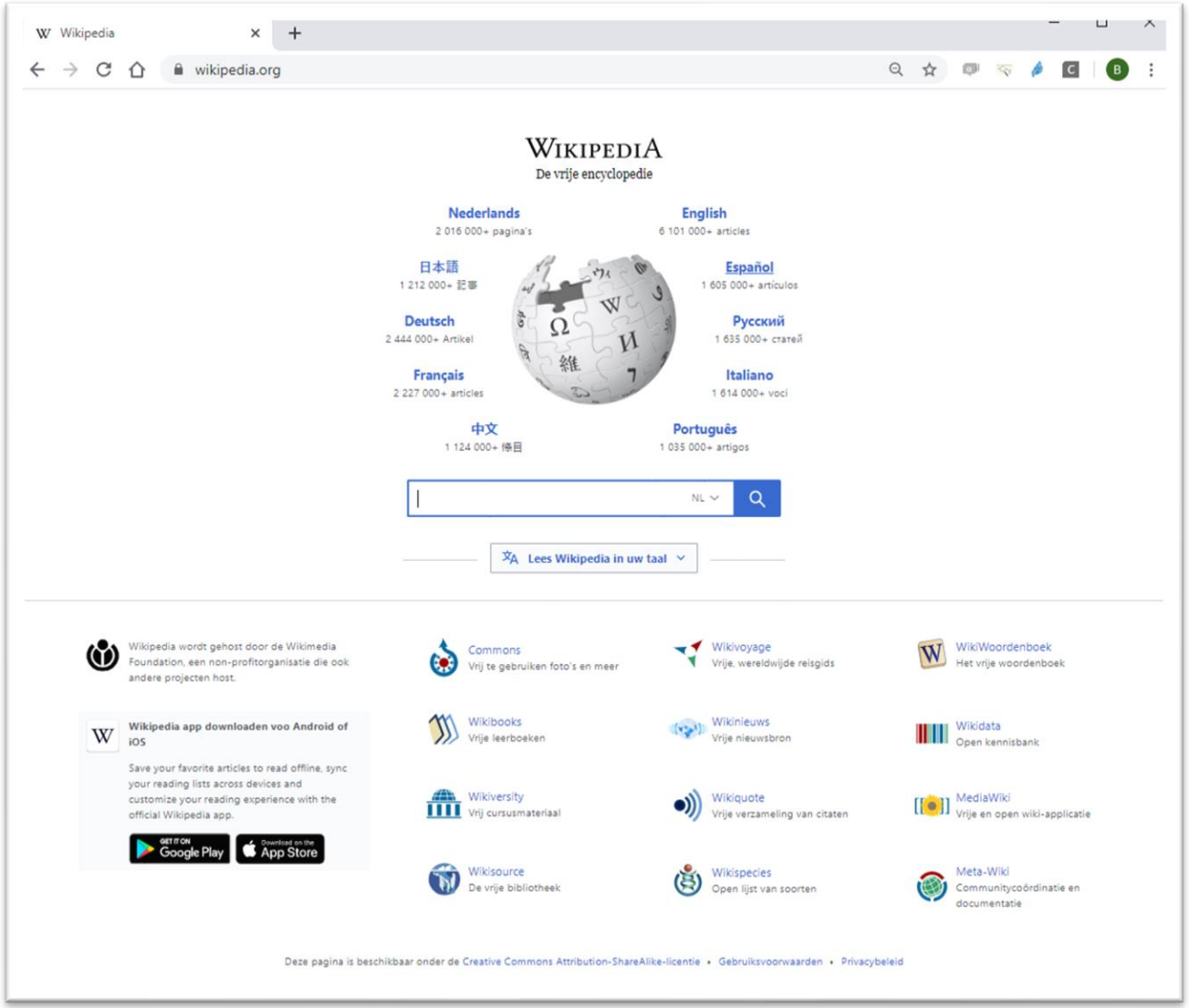
Wikipedia:
internet toepassing sinds 2001

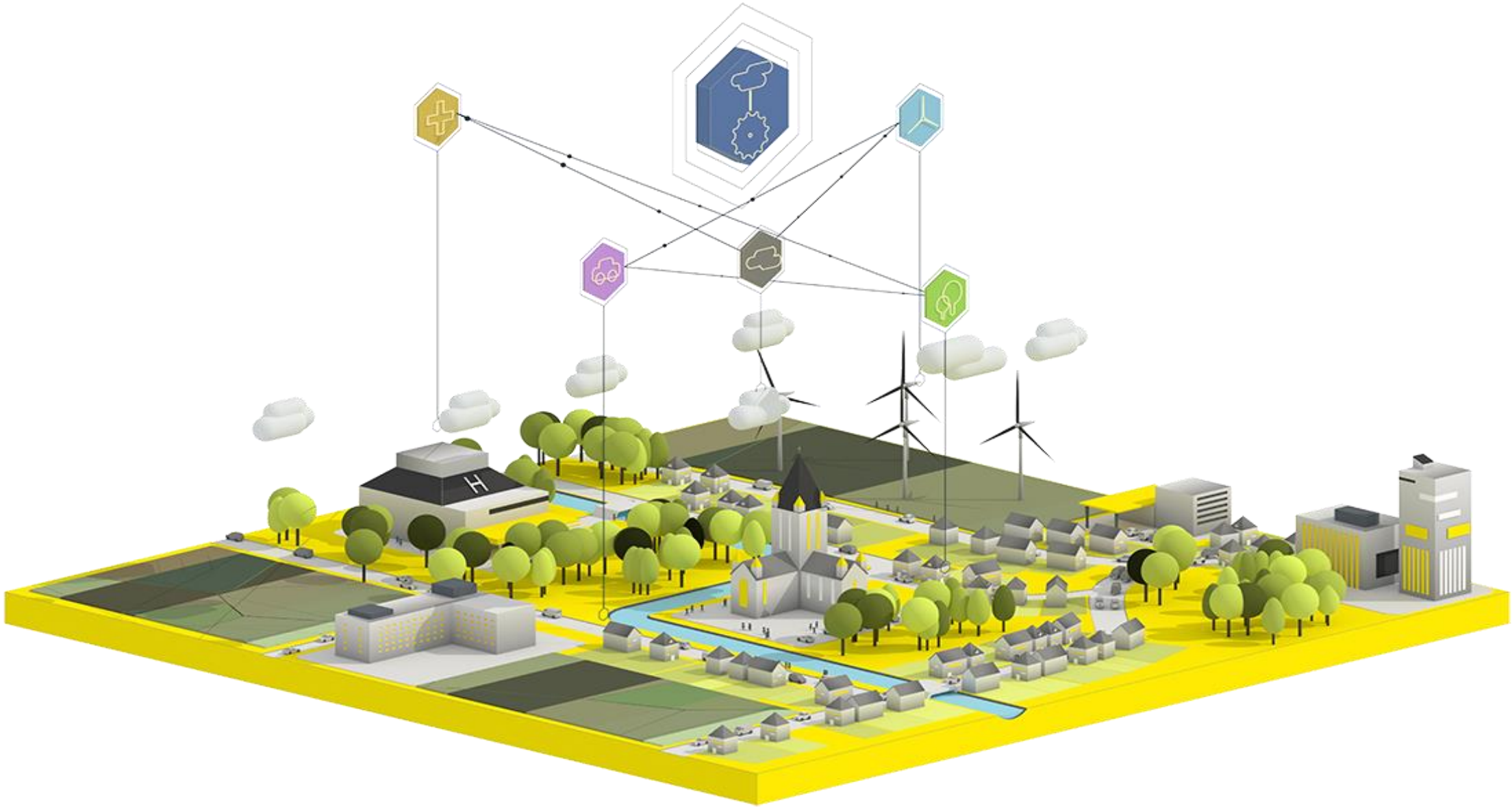


- ✓ Technologische standaarden
- ✓ Duidelijke afspraken voor gebruik

- ✓ Zichtbaar én toch onzichtbaar
- ✓ Structureel aanwezig

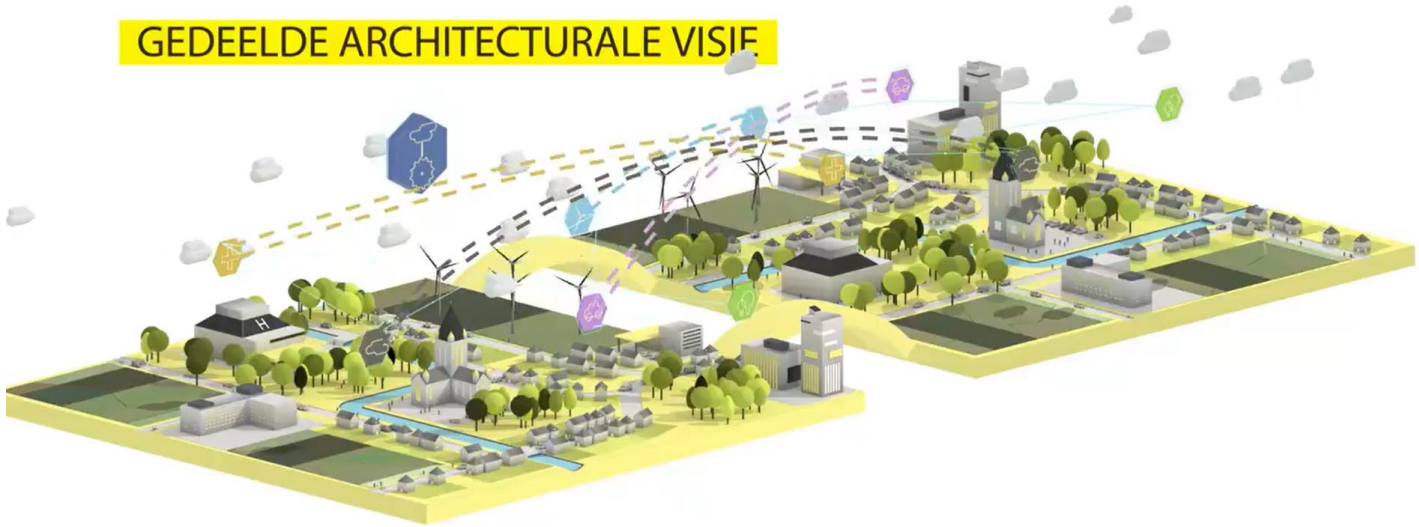
- ✓ Waarde creatie voor gebruikers
- ✓ Efficiëntiewinst

- ✓ … ja, natuurlijk !



VLOCA: de droom

Vlaamse Open City Architectuur



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- ✓ … ja, natuurlijk !

VLOCA Ambitie
meerjarenplan

opbouw → co-creatie → beheer af te spreken

start
begin 2020

kick-off infosessie
17/6/2020

mature VLOCA werking
einde 2021

VLOCA is een programma gedragen door:

ABB - Agentschap Binnenlands Bestuur
AIV - Agentschap Informatie Vlaanderen
VLAIO - Agentschap Innoveren en Ondernemen
KCVS - Kenniscentrum Vlaamse Steden
VVSG - Vlaamse Vereniging voor Steden en Gemeenten

Vlaanderen
verbeelding werkt

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Voorbeelden van VLOCA initiatieven

Smart

Economy
Environment
Governance
Living
Mobility
People

Bron: www.high-five.io

Duurzaam, gezond en veilig naar school

Bron: https://www.brusselsairport.be/

Druktemetingen

Waarom standaardiseren? **Marktcreatie!**

Vraagzijde: steden en gemeenten

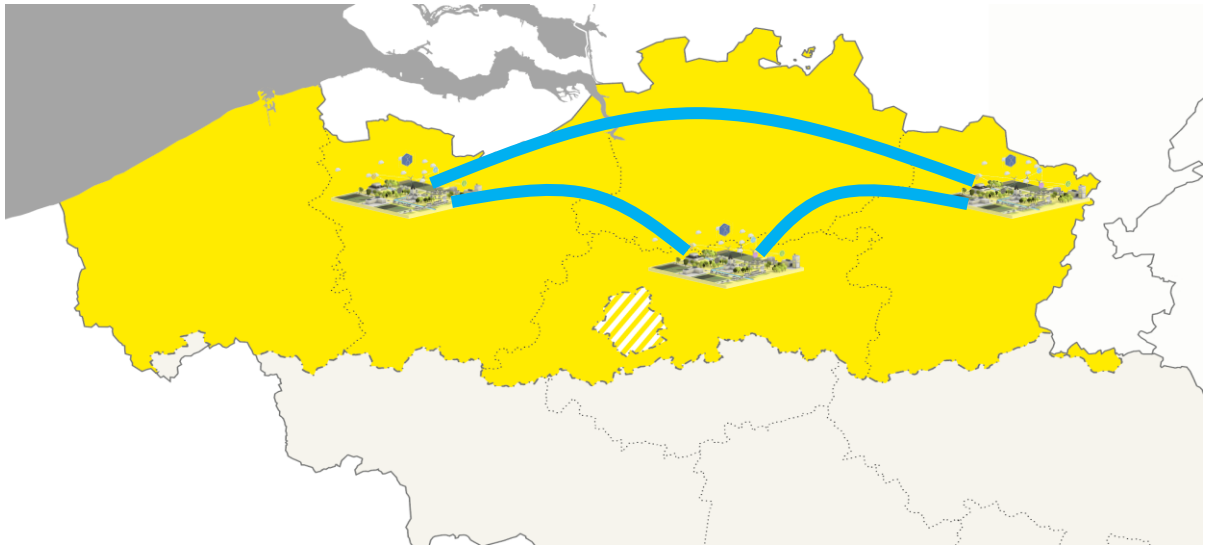
- Modulaire, herbruikbare onderdelen
- Combineren over leveranciers heen
- Vrijheid in het samenstellen van oplossingen

Aanbodzijde: standaardcomponenten

- Kleinere modules, kleinere investeringen
- Integratie met producten van andere leveranciers
- Meer concurrentie zorgt voor meer mature markt

Hoe gemeenschappelijke standaarden afspreken?

- Co-creatie steden en gemeenten, burgers, bedrijven en kennisinstellingen via VLOCA kennishub.



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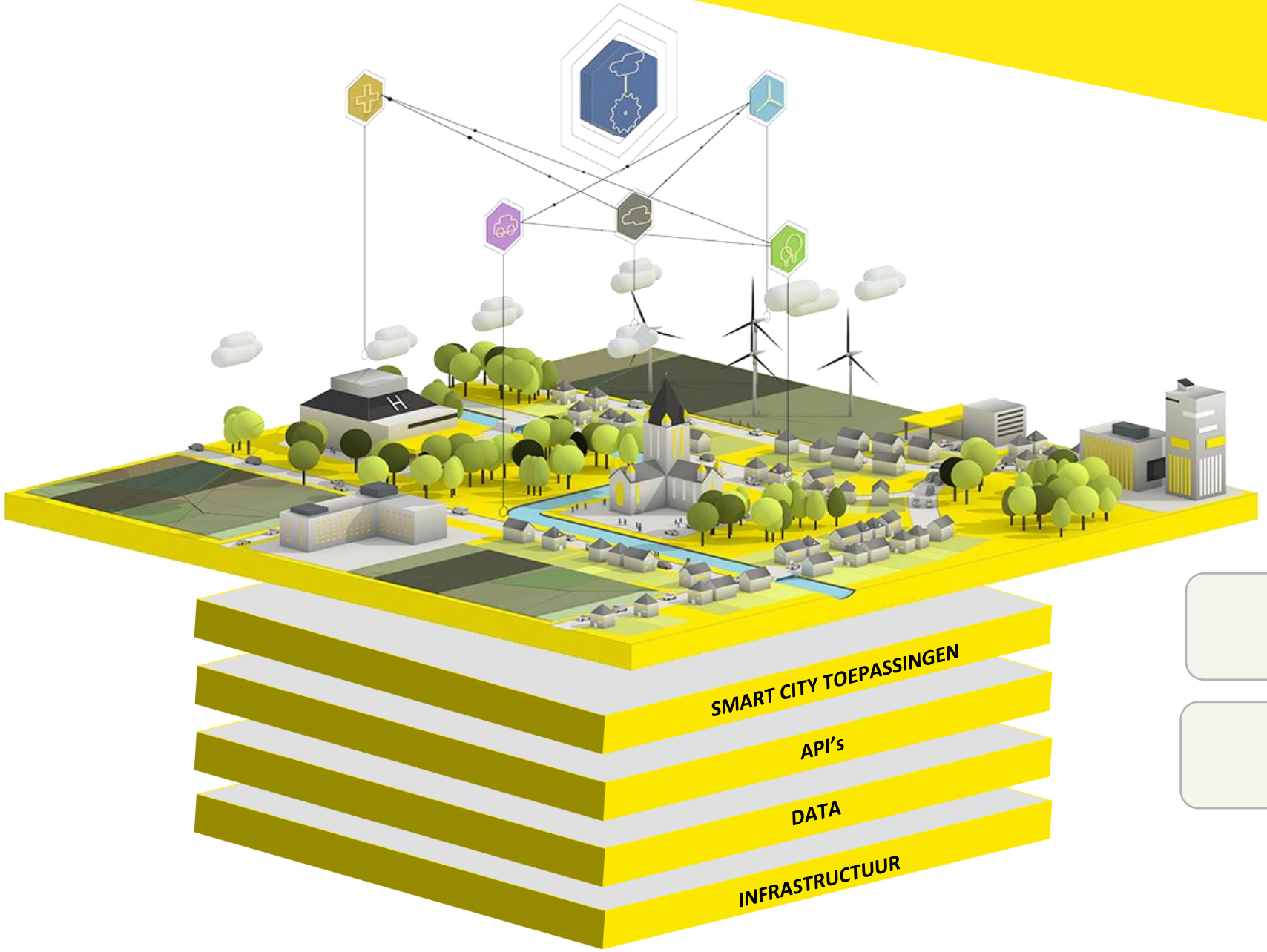

Gestandaardiseerde componenten

Gedeelde principes

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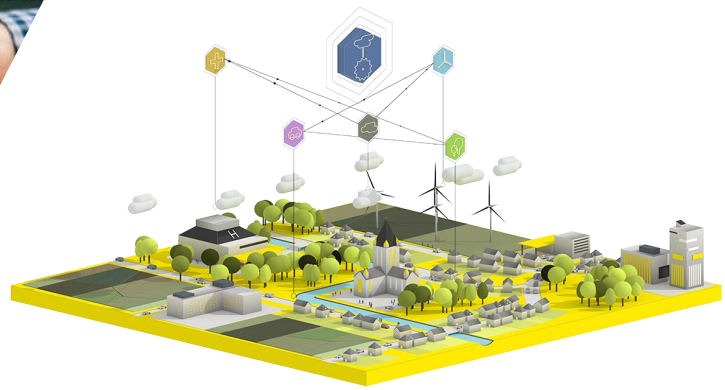
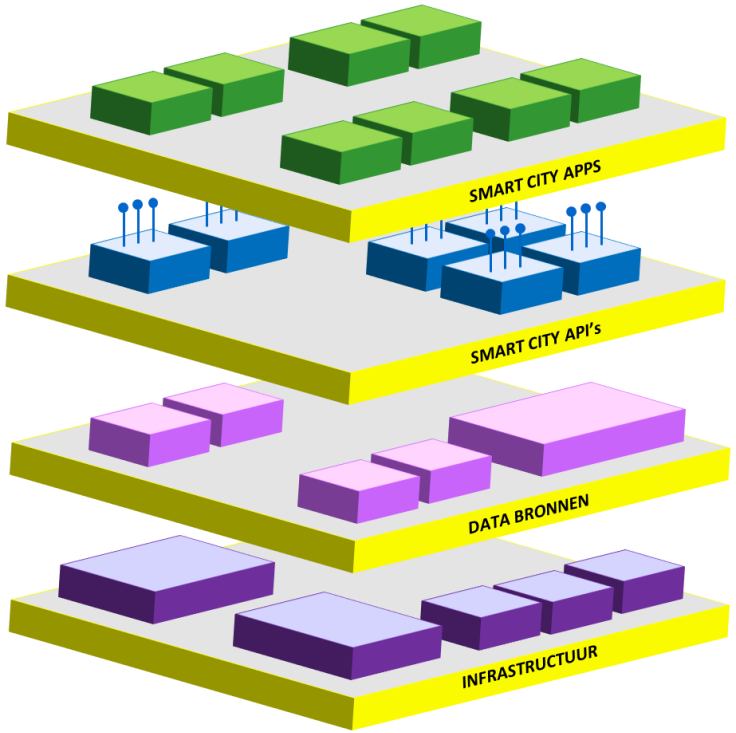
Selecteer Smart City bouwstenen

die voldoen aan VLOCA standaarden





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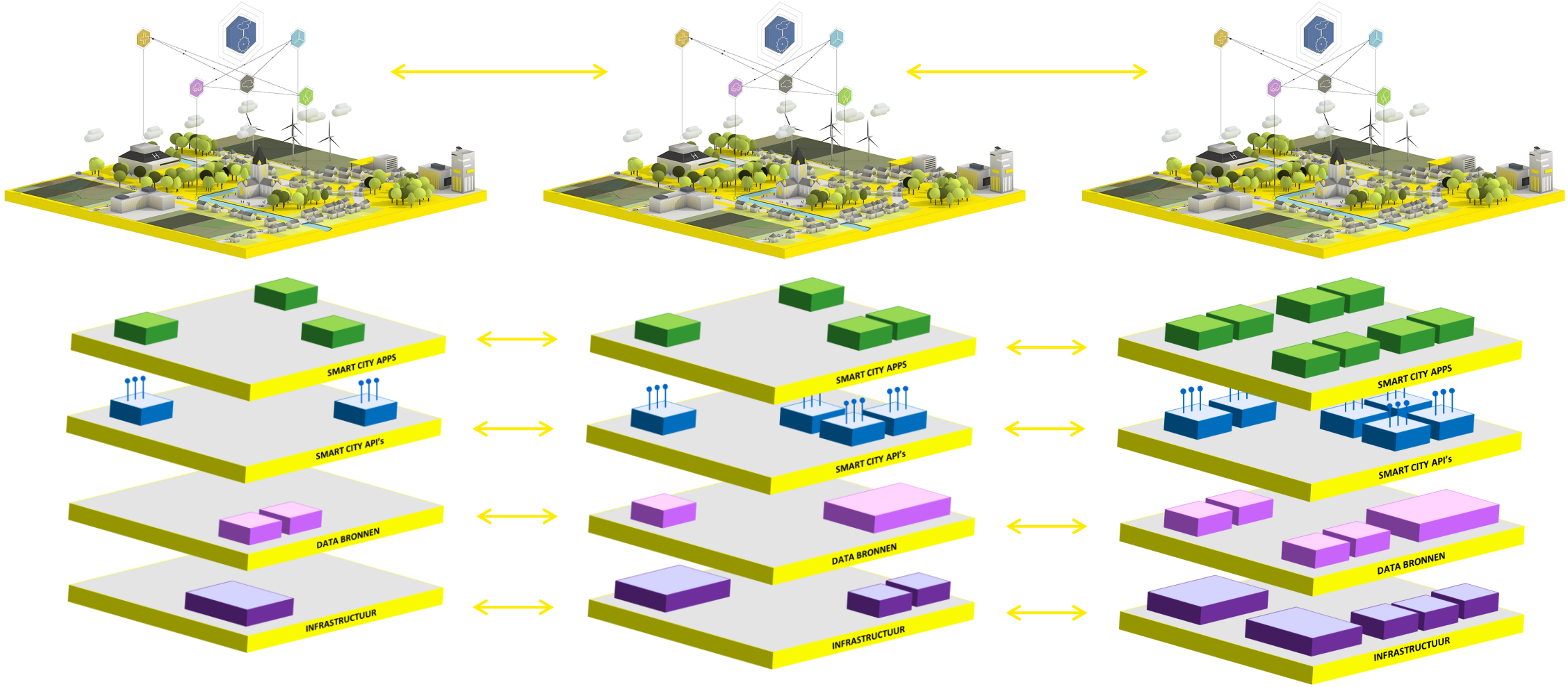
Bouw je eigen smart city

op maat van je lokaal bestuur



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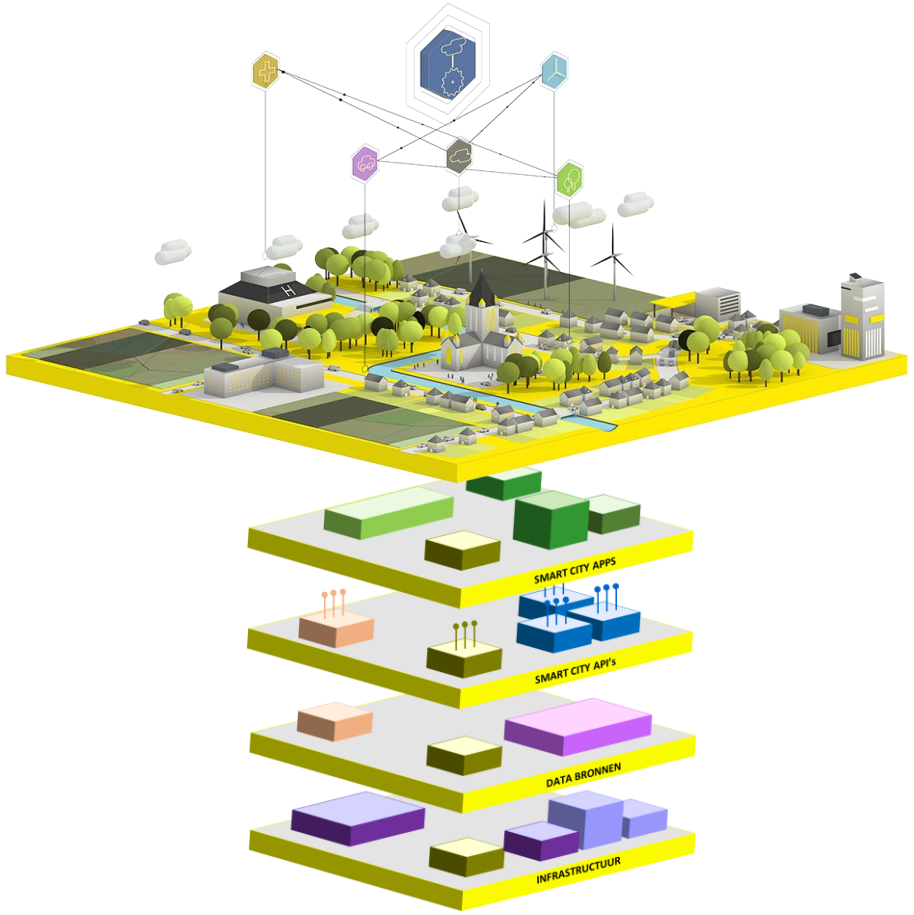
Smart City leveranciers

slimme deeloplossingen vormen samen één werkend geheel



Neem deel aan VLOCA

welkom aan beleidsmakers én technische profielen uit:

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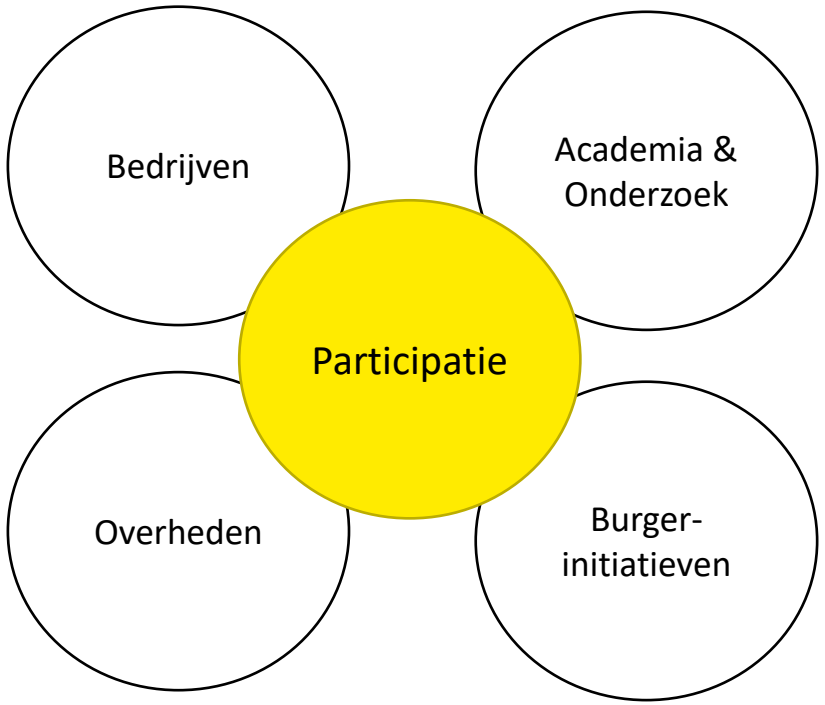
Infrastructuur, telecom, ...
Software, data, ICT en IoT
Innovatie en management diensten
Industrie
Koepelorganisaties
...



Lokale Overheden
Intercommunales
Provinciale overheden

ABB - Agentschap Binnenlands Bestuur
AIV - Agentschap Informatie Vlaanderen
VLAIO - Agentschap Innoveren en Ondernemen
KCVS - Kenniscentrum Vlaamse Steden
VVSG - Vlaamse Vereniging voor Steden en Gemeenten

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Co-creatie oproep

Inschrijven op de eerste co-creatie sessies kan nog:

op 25 juni voor beleidsmakers
op 30 juni voor technische profielen

welkom aan mensen uit de bedrijfswereld, locale besturen, Vlaamse overheden, academische wereld, burgerinitiatieven.

https://vloca.vlaanderen.be

VLOCA kennisdeling en co-creatie:

kennishub: mediawiki en portaal

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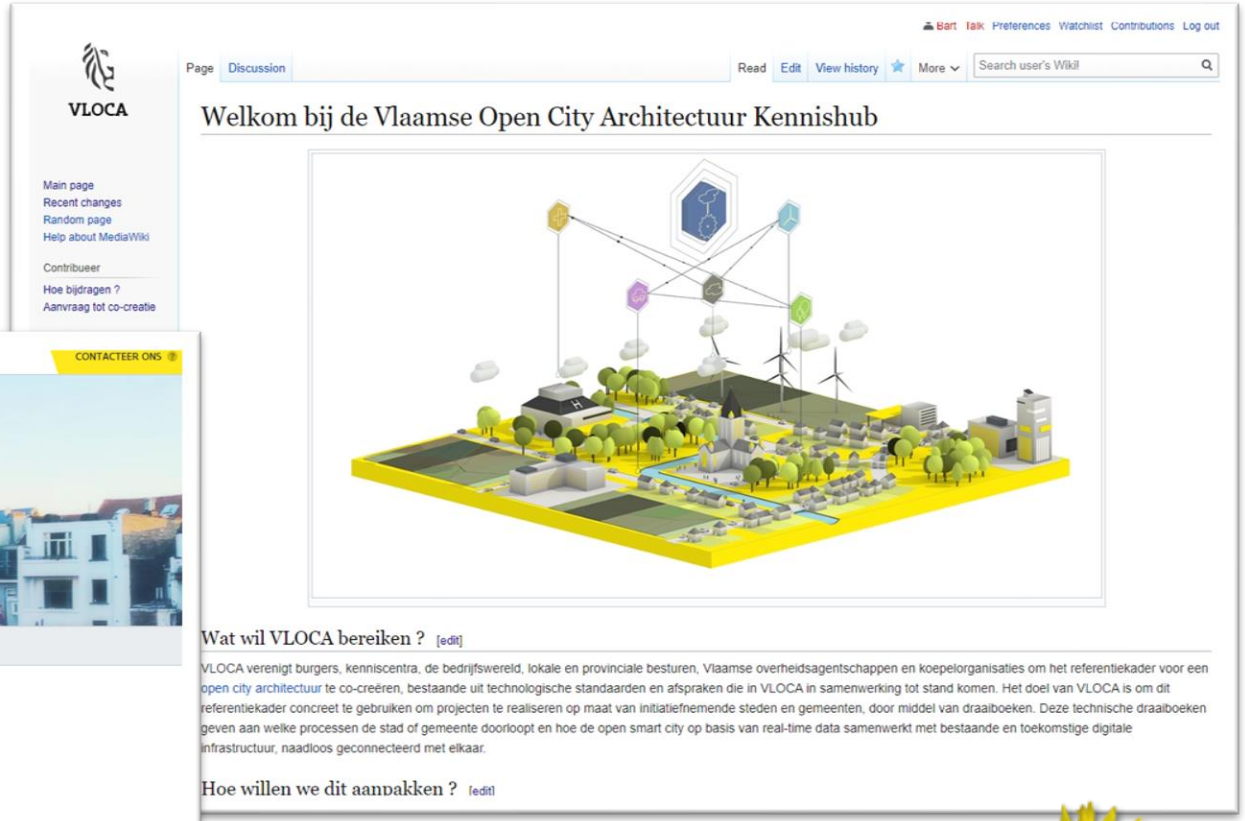
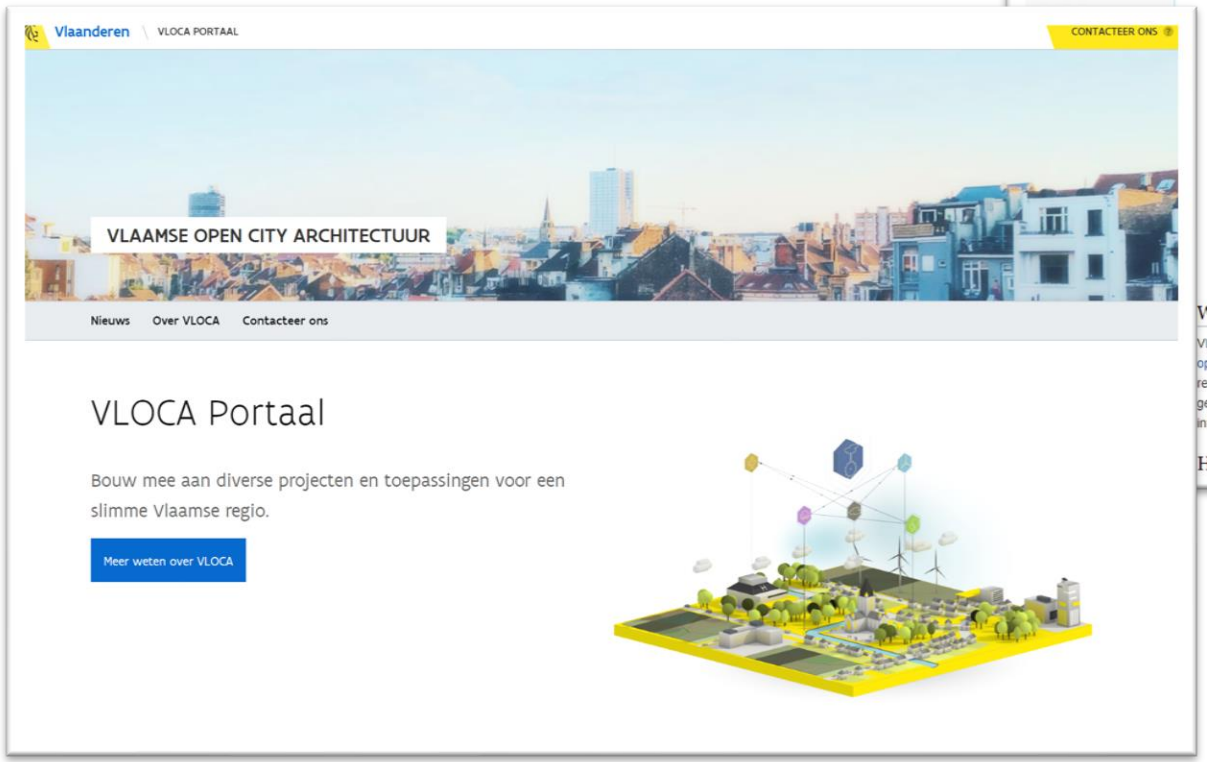
https://www.vlaanderen.be/vloca

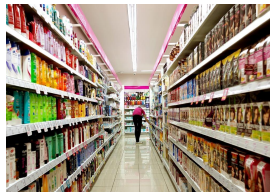


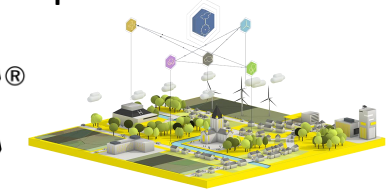


Verwachtingen van de VLOCA co-creatie

op maat van alle deelnemers

- ❑ Co-creatie van standaarden zoals de voorbeelden in deze presentatie:





- ❑ Actieve kennisdeling: technisch en beleidsmatig in werkgroepen
- ❑ Kosten neutraal
- ❑ Aandacht voor de kleintjes én de groten, voor verschillende expertiseniveaus
- ❑ Uitbouw VLOCA werking op basis van de concrete inbreng van cases
- ❑ Prioriteit gebaseerd op draagvlak en relevantie
- ❑ Een cocreatie facilitator per thema toegewezen

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project manager

imec
embracing a better life

Bart Scheenaerts
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Vlaamse overheid

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VLOCA Team ABB:

Team stedenbeleid

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Schrijf je nu in en co-creëer

→ op 25 juni voor beleidsmakers

→ op 30 juni voor technische profielen

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