

# Transferring Spatial University Data into Linked Open Data

From processing and publishing to consumption

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eingereicht von

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Wien, 26. Dezember 2016

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## BACHELOR'S THESIS

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

### **Bachelor of Science**

in

### **Software and Information Engineering**

by

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to the Faculty of Informatics

at the TU Wien

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Vienna, 26<sup>th</sup> December, 2016

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Wien, 26. Dezember 2016

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Kevin Haller



# Abstract

Universities have to deal with a significant amount of data potentially managed by different information systems, due to the complexity of the domain of a university. It is likely for such an environment to result in independent systems, which encapsulate their managed information into disconnected data silos that may have different data owner and formats; potentially spread over different departments. As a result, the information managed by all those systems cannot be easily interlinked, which prevents universities of fully exploiting their data.

This thesis aims to show that there is a neglected potential in the data distributed over different data silos illustrated by the example of spatial data of the Vienna University of Technology (TU Vienna). In order to combine those data silos into a university-wide spatial data space, data of those silos will be transformed into Linked Data (LD) — into a representation that is conform with ontologies for modelling university facilities and indoor navigation both proposed in this thesis. LD describes the idea of publishing data in a structured format, so that it is easier to interlink with other LD and therefore become more useful.

In course of this thesis a software system will be proposed that tackles the issues from the integration of spatial LD to its provision considering the best practise for publishing LD [18] and spatial data on the Web[30]. But not all data is available in a machine-readable format and ready for integration, which is why strategies for extracting information from tables embedded in (X)HTML or Portable Document Format (PDF) files as well as from floor plans are outlined.

Finally, a prototype of a map application that is based on the published LD is presented to show the potential of the resulting Linked Open Data (LOD); following universities like University of Münster, University of Southampton and Oxford University, which expose LOD about their university facilities and offer a map application to locate points of interest. Going beyond similar applications developed at other universities, this map application also provides functionalities such as searching for free learning rooms that are nearby; a service based on LD resulting from different data sources.



# Kurzfassung

Universitäten müssen eine signifikante Menge an Daten handhaben, die aufgrund der Komplexität, die die Domäne einer Universität bieten kann, potenziell von verschiedenen Informationssystemen verwaltet werden. In einer solchen Umgebung ist es nicht unwahrscheinlich, dass sich isolierte System entwickeln können, die ihre verwalteten Informationen in Datensilos kapseln, die verschiedene Eigentümer und Datenformate haben können; verteilt über mehrere administrative Bereiche wie Institute und Abteilungen. Aus dieser Umgebung resultiert die Situation, dass die in den Datensilos gekapselten Daten nicht einfach miteinander vernetzbar sind, was dazu führt, dass die Universität nicht das ganze Potenzial ihrer Daten ausnützen kann.

Ziel dieser Bachelorarbeit ist es das vernachlässigte Potenzial aufzuzeigen indem die Raum- und Gebäudedaten der Technischen Universität Wien als Beispiel genommen werden. Um diese auf mehrere Datensilos verteilten Daten miteinander zu vernetzen, werden eben diese in LD transformiert — in eine Präsentation, die der Ontologie für Universitätseinrichtungen und Innenraum-Navigation entspricht, welche beide in dieser Arbeit vorgestellt werden. LD beschreibt dabei einfach die Idee, dass Daten in einem strukturierten Format herausgegeben werden, so dass diese einfacher mit anderen LD vernetzt werden kann, und somit an Nutzen gewinnt.

Im Laufe dieser Arbeit wird ein Softwaresystem vorgestellt, das die Herausforderungen beginnend mit der Integration bis hin zur Bereitstellung von LD diskutiert. Dabei werden die Best Practices für die Bereitstellung von LD [18] sowohl als auch für das Veröffentlichen von räumlichen Daten im Web[30] berücksichtigt. Nicht jede Information ist in einem maschinen-lesbaren Format verfügbar und dadurch nicht ohne Vorarbeiten integrierbar, weshalb auch Strategien und Werkzeuge für die Extraktion von Information aus Tabellen, die auf Webseiten und in PDF Dateien platziert sind, sowie aus Gebäudeplänen, die als Bilder vorhanden sind, aufgezeigt werden.

Der entwickelte Prototyp einer Kartenapplikation für die Universität soll auf den integrierten Daten aufbauen, und das Potenzial aufzeigen, das in den bereitgestellten LOD liegt. Die Universität von Münster, Universität von Southampton und Oxford University sind Universitäten, die bereits ihre Raum- und Gebäudedaten als LOD bereitstellen und auch entsprechende Kartenapplikationen. Nichtsdestotrotz, hat der präsentierte Prototyp Funktionen wie das Finden von freien Lernräumen in der unmittelbaren Umgebung, die in den erwähnten Applikationen bis dato nicht implementiert sind. Dieser Service baut

dabei exemplarisch auf LD, die aus verschiedenen Datenquellen gesammelt und vernetzt worden sind, auf.

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# Introduction

## 1.1 Motivation

Today's universities usually have to manage a significant amount of information and have to provide systems to handle common services like finding and booking courses for students. As the current time demands it, those services are often provided over web sites participating in the Web of Documents (see figure 1.1). The domain of a university is quite complex and as a consequence it is likely that different isolated information systems handling a particular part of the domain evolve. This results in an environment, where information is distributed over multiple disconnected data silos that may have different formats and/or data owners. Such a situation prevents universities of fully exploiting their data [38].

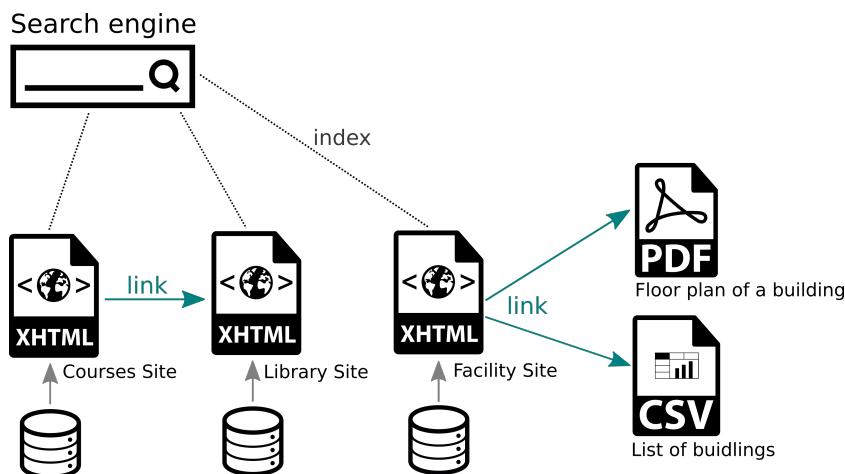


Figure 1.1: Illustration of the Web of Documents

## 1. INTRODUCTION

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The same applies at the moment to the TU Vienna. For example to find a special location like a certain lecture hall and how it can be accessed without obstacles like stairways for persons with mobility-impairments, one has to search for information on different web sites, scan floor plans and eventually construct a convenient route to the location based on the gathered knowledge. For humans this procedure does not constitute a problem, but think of machines. The process of information retrieval through data mining or harvesting is quite difficult and/or time consuming. As a consequence application developers that may have innovative ideas, which would be a benefit for the information environment of the university, face a barrier that is hard to overcome. LD is one way to transform this information published on multiple web sites into a university-wide data space (see figure 1.2).

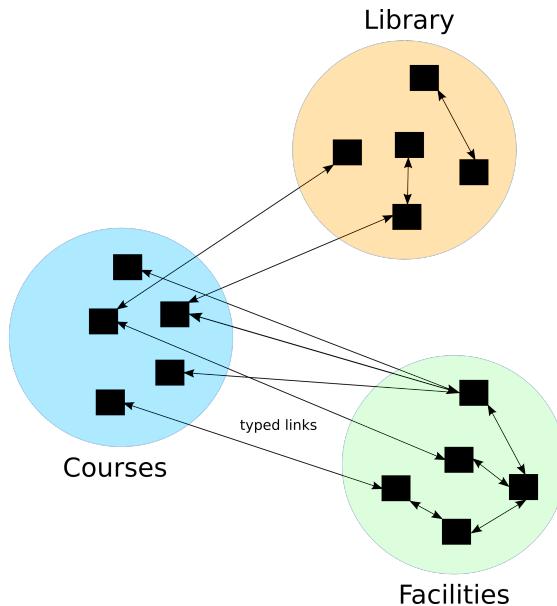


Figure 1.2: Illustration of the Web of Data

LD describes a method of publishing structured data so that it can be interlinked and become more useful. It builds upon standard Web technologies, but rather than using them to serve web pages for human readers, it extends them to share information in a way that can be read automatically by computers. This enables data from different sources to be connected and queried [6].

This thesis aims to show the potential that could evolve, if spatial data about TU Vienna is transformed into a machine-readable form such as LD, by proposing a prototype of a map application based on a subset of spatial data about TU Vienna. This subset is

intended to comply with the principles of LD [4] and to fulfil the submission criteria to the Linking Open Data cloud<sup>1</sup>, which are as follows [11]:

- There must be resolvable `http://` (or `https://`) URIs.
- They must resolve, with or without content negotiation, to RDF data in one of the popular RDF formats (RDFa, RDF/XML, Turtle, N-Triples).
- The dataset must contain at least 1000 triples.
- The dataset must be connected via RDF links to a dataset that is already in the diagram. This means, either your dataset must use URIs from the other dataset, or vice versa. We arbitrarily require at least 50 links.
- Access of the entire dataset must be possible via RDF crawling, via an RDF dump, or via a SPARQL endpoint.

## 1.2 Problem description

As already mentioned TU Vienna distributes spatial information over different sources. Few of this spatial data is actually in a machine-readable format, so that it can be transformed into LD automatically. The **1st problem** to solve is therefore the transformation process of the unstructured part of the data into a machine-readable format. Section 3.1 is suggesting a solution for this problem.

The **2nd problem** is how the structured spatial data shall be described so that it can be easily used by application developers as well as integrated into the Web of Data. The developed ontology shall be compliant to the best practises for publishing ontologies [5]. Section 3.2 is suggesting a prototype of an ontology by taking already existing approaches (see section 2.1 and 2.3) into consideration.

After the spatial data was transformed into LD, a system must be designed to expose this data on the Web in order to qualify as LOD, representing the **3rd problem** to solve. The solution shall take best practises for publishing LD[18] and best practises for spatial data on the Web[30] into consideration. Section 3.3 is proposing an architectural prototype of such a system.

The **4th problem** is the development of a map application that is based on the resulting LOD. The application shall answer the following question: *"Give me all learning rooms that are nearby that are free in a given time range and are accessible without obstacles for persons with mobility-impairments"* to show the potential of the spatial data exposed as LD. Section 3.4 presents a solution to this problem.

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<sup>1</sup><http://lod-cloud.net/>

### 1.3 Structure of the thesis

This chapter outlined the motivation for writing this thesis and gave a description of the problems for which a solution will be suggested. The rest of this thesis is structured as follows: Chapter 2 provides a summary of past efforts in research and works related to the focus of this thesis. In the subsequent chapter 3 a solution for the given problems will be suggested and discussed. This includes the prototype of an ontology that models the problem domain as well as an architectural prototype of a system that manages a subset of spatial data about the TU Vienna in form of LD and provides a human- and machine-friendly interface to it. Finally, the implemented solution is evaluated and conclusions are drawn in the last chapter 4. It provides furthermore an outlook to future work and potential improvements.

# CHAPTER 2

## Related Work

In this chapter efforts and research related to this thesis are outlined. Section 2.1 describes and evaluates geospatial ontologies that were suggested by [30] or discovered in the dataset of Linked Open Vocabulary (LOV) through a systematic search. Section 2.2 lists already existing map applications that are based on LOD and describes their capabilities. The final section 2.3 describes research and designed ontologies for modelling indoor environments.

### 2.1 Geospatial ontologies

This section is going to outline common ontologies for describing geospatial data and to evaluate them from the perspective of the given problem description (see 1.2). The ontologies were either suggested by [30] or discovered in the dataset of LOV by common spatial search terms like '*feature*', '*geometry*' or '*location*'. *Feature* and *Geometry* are widely used terms in these ontologies and describe two different concepts of geospatial science. A *feature* is a spatial entity that can be everything from a building with fixed position to a movable food truck as long as it has a spatial extent. *Geometry* as the name suggests is a certain geometric shape from points, lines to polygons. Geometric shapes can be used to describe the spatial extent of *features*.

The ontologies are visualized using the VOWL2 notation[21]. Classes are modelled as circles, properties in form of rectangles; data type properties have a green colour and object properties a blue one. Literals are presented in a yellow rectangle.

#### 2.1.1 Basic Geo Vocabulary (WGS84)

Basic Geo (WGS84 long/lat) Vocabulary (GEO)[7] is a lightweight ontology published by W3C to describe the position of a spatial *feature* using the WGS84 geodetic reference

## 2. RELATED WORK

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datum<sup>1</sup> with the properties longitude, latitude and attitude. The general class SpatialThing is the domain of all these properties. Figure 2.1 shows a visualization of this ontology.

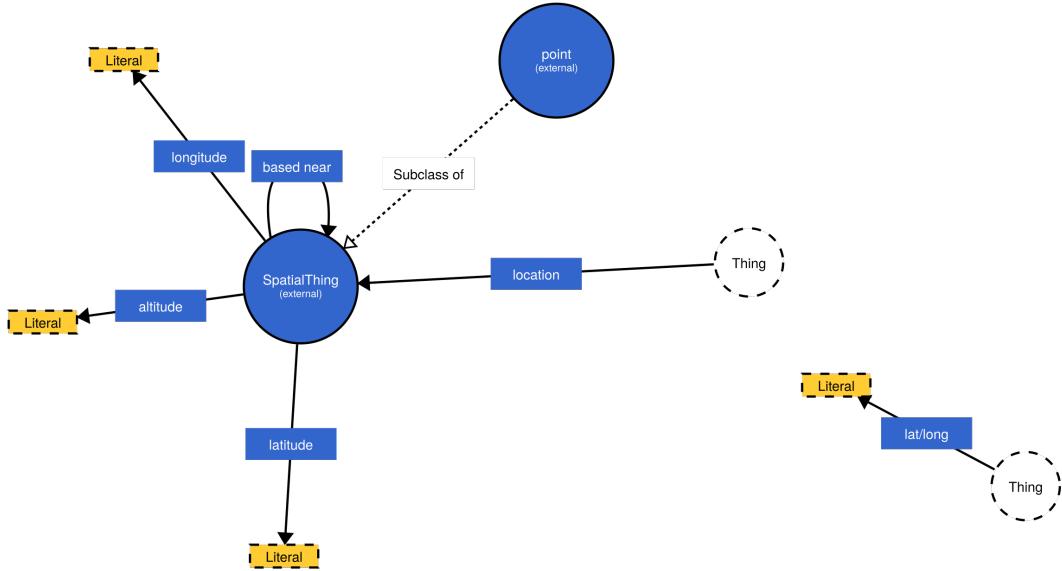


Figure 2.1: Visualization of GEO

Advantages are its simplicity and popularity as an analysis of the *Comprehensive Knowledge Archive* (CKAN, "The Data Hub"<sup>2</sup>) indicates. This analysis shows that GEO is used in **538** different datasets in the archive and is thereby the 4th most used ontology regarding usage in different datasets [26]. It is used by big players like DBpedia<sup>3</sup>, Linked-GeoData<sup>4</sup> and GeoNames<sup>5</sup>. Listing 2.1 shows a data snippet of DBpedia describing the town square 'Karlsplatz' in Vienna with GEO.

Listing 2.1: Snippet of DBpedia

```
@prefix dbr: <http://dbpedia.org/resource/> .
@prefix geo: <http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/wgs84_pos#> .

dbr:Karlsplatz rdf:type geo:SpatialThing ;
    rdfs:label "Karlsplatz"@en , "Karlsplatz (Wien)"@de ;
    geo:lat "48.19916534423828125"^^xsd:float ;
    geo:long "16.370000839233398438"^^xsd:float .
```

<sup>1</sup>[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World\\_Geodetic\\_System](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Geodetic_System)

<sup>2</sup><http://thedatahub.org>

<sup>3</sup><http://dbpedia.org>

<sup>4</sup><http://linkedgeodata.org/About>

<sup>5</sup><http://linkedgeodata.org/About>

GEO evolved into a standard for presenting the location of points of interest and as described by [18] in an article about best practises, standardized ontologies shall be used wherever possible to facilitate inclusion into the Web of Data.

However, this ontology is not sufficient for describing spatial data more complex than a single point in a coordinate reference system.

### 2.1.2 NeoGeo Geometry/Spatial Ontology

NeoGeo Geometry Ontology (NGEO)<sup>6</sup> is an ontology that aims to provide a comprehensive descriptive power for modelling geographic regions, whereas NeoGeo Spatial Ontology (SPATIAL)<sup>7</sup> aims to describe topological relationships between *features*. Both ontologies were designed to have a strict distinction between *features* and *geometries* [23].

#### NGEO

NGEO follows the principle of modelling geometries in pure Resource description framework (RDF), which leads to a number of classes and properties for covering all shapes suggested by Simple Features Profile<sup>8</sup>. This includes points, lines and polygons. Shapes that go beyond a simple point are represented by a RDF collection of point instances, whereby *point* is an external class of GEO. Figure 2.2 shows a visualization of this ontology.

One advantage of this approach is that triple stores do not have to meet special requirements in order to enable the querying over geometric data like it is the case for GeoSPARQL. However, this shifts the burden of writing geometric queries to developers. A further problem is the high demand for resource identifiers or blank nodes (at least for each point of a shape), as the example of describing the geometry of Iceland shows<sup>9</sup>; this significantly increases the verbosity of the data without adding particular gains of expressivity to it[3]. NGEO has also a generic property *asWKT* for pointing to the Well-known text (WKT) serialization of a geometry, which has at the moment of writing the status 'deprecated'.

LinkedGeoData uses the *geometry* property of this ontology to point to the *geometry* of a *feature*, but the *Geometry* class and *asWKT* property of GeoSPARQL to represent its *geometry*.

#### SPATIAL

SPATIAL is an ontology that aims to provide properties to make topological relationships of *features* explicit, which else would only exist implicitly in the geometric data. Included properties cover all topological relationships described by RCC-8 such as: does

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<sup>6</sup><http://geovocab.org/geometry>

<sup>7</sup><http://geovocab.org/spatial>

<sup>8</sup><http://www.ogcnetwork.net/gml-sf>

<sup>9</sup>[http://nuts.geovocab.org/id/IS\\_geometry.ttl](http://nuts.geovocab.org/id/IS_geometry.ttl)

## 2. RELATED WORK

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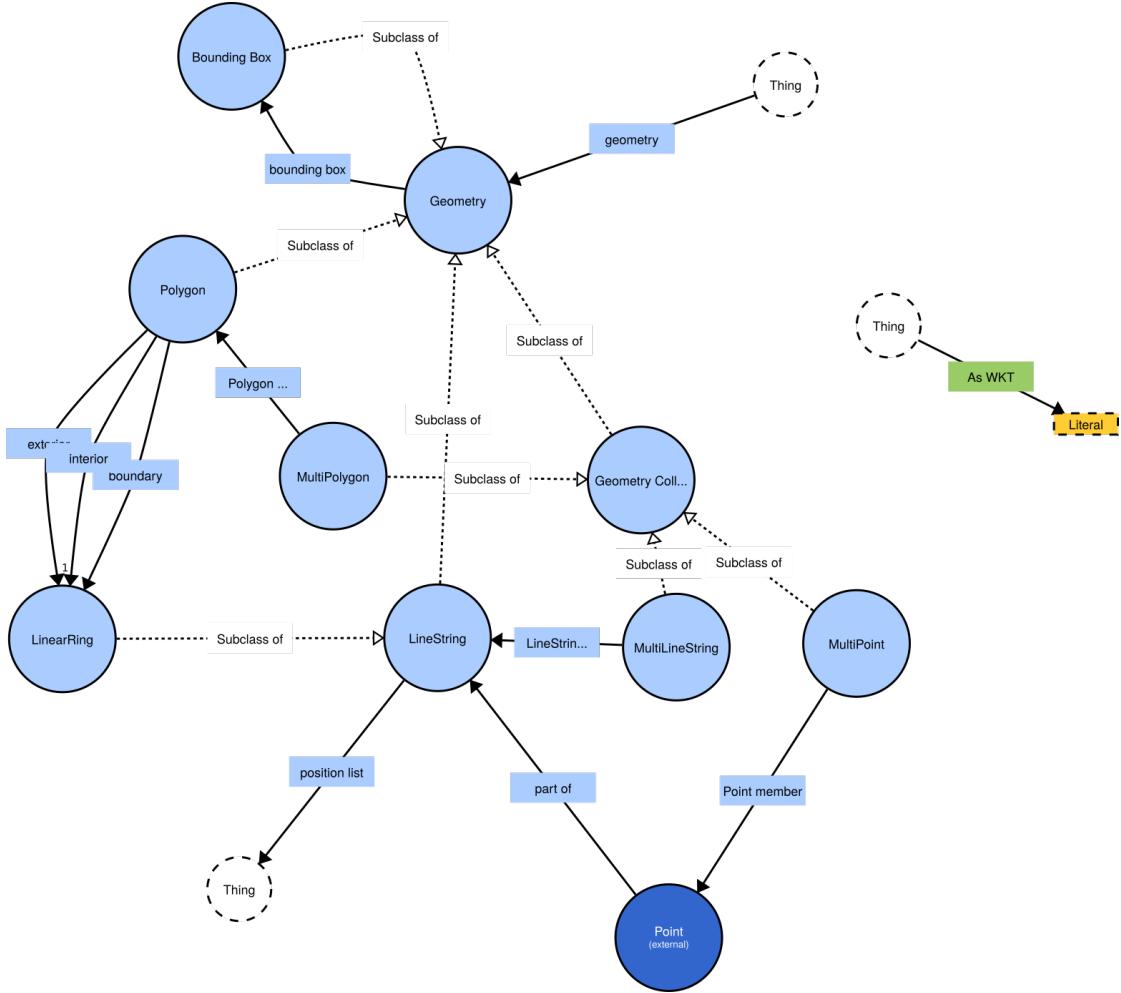


Figure 2.2: Visualization of NGEO

a *feature* overlap with another *feature*. One problem of making the relationships explicit is that these relationships have to be adopted if the *geometry* of *features* changes.

### 2.1.3 GeoSPARQL

GeoSPARQL defines a set of SPARQL protocol and RDF query language (SPARQL) extension functions, a set of Rule Interchange Format (RIF) rules, and a core ontology for geographic information[25]. “*GeoSPARQL attempts to unify data access for the geospatial Semantic Web*”[3]. Figure 2.3 shows a visualization of this core ontology. It has two major classes namely Feature to represent spatial *features* and Geometry to represent *geometries*. An instance of Geometry can be assigned to an instance of Feature with the property hasGeometry. It is based on the Simple Features

model<sup>10</sup> like NGEO. GeoSPARQL defines two properties that can be used to point to the serialization of a geometry; either `asWKT` for WKT or `asGML` for Geography Markup Language (GML); in contrast to NGEO, where *geometries* are represented in pure RDF. The fact that *geometries* are serialized using WKT or GML simplifies the integration of *geometries*, because these serialization formats are widely supported (e.g. QGIS). GeoSPARQL proposes furthermore a set of extension functions that can be separated into two categories. The first category includes functions that take a number of *geometries* as arguments and produces a new one or returns a value with a certain datatype. The distance function for instance takes two *geometries* as well as a reference to the measurement unit like meters and returns a `xsd:double` value. The second category are functions that are equivalent to the properties describing topological relationships (e.g. `contains`, `coveredBy`), only that these functions can be used in filters and are computed on-the-fly; not asserted in the knowledge base. However, the used triple store or LD framework must support those functions and the GeoSPARQL standard in general, which limits the choice. As it will be discussed in section 3.3.1, one of the common frameworks Apache Jena and its native triple store is at the moment not compliant with the GeoSPARQL standard.

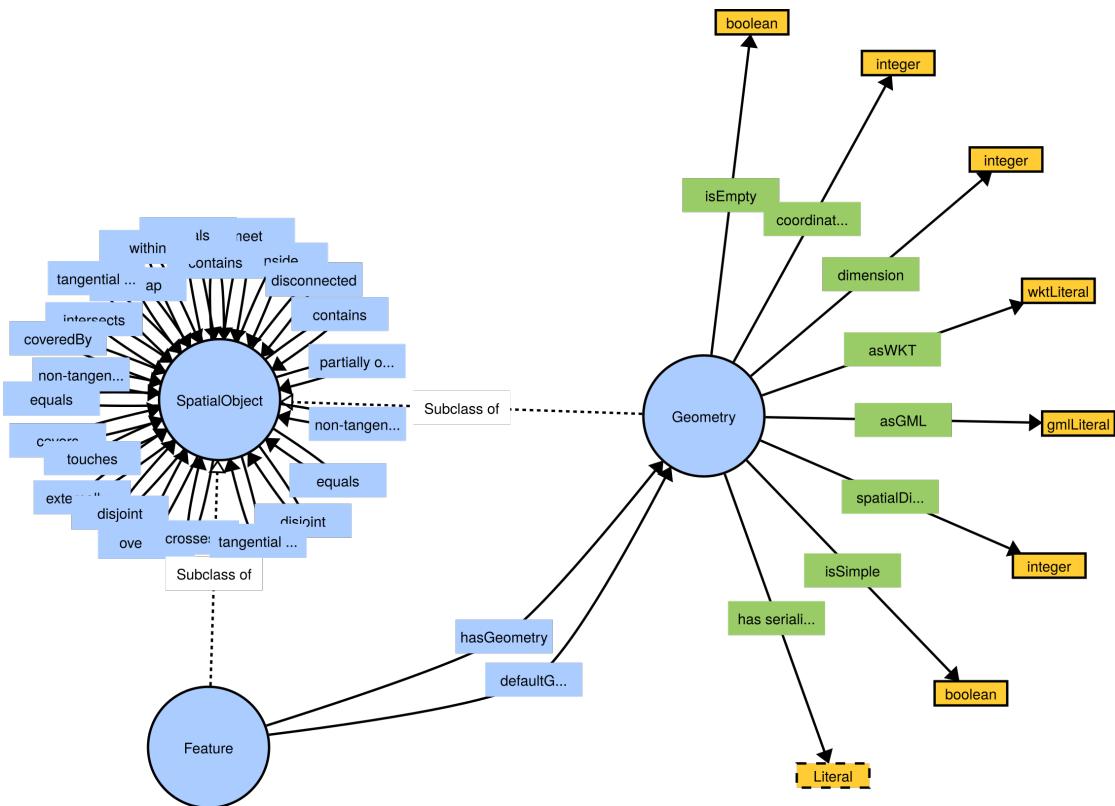


Figure 2.3: Visualization of GeoSPARQL

<sup>10</sup><http://www.ogcnetwork.net/gml-sf>

### 2.1.4 schema.org

schema.org<sup>11</sup> is an initiative that was started by Google, Bing and Yahoo! (subsequently joined by Yandex) to promote a common ontology for publishing structured data mark-up on web pages [13]. This machine-readable information can then be extracted from web pages by search engines to improve search results.

schema.org is a quite broad ontology covering a set of different domains from events, organizations to places. For this thesis especially the class `Place` is of interest describing entities with a fixed, physical extent; it has a set of more specific subclasses. This class has properties to assign an address to its instances (`address`) as well as to provide geo-information (`geo`). The value of the property `geo` can either be instances of the class `GeoCoordinates` or `GeoShapes`. `GeoCoordinates` represents a point in a georeference system similar to GEO. `GeoShapes` on the other hand provide the ability to describe more complex geometric shapes including circles, boxes, polygons and simple lines. All those shapes are expressed in textual form following an own specific pattern, in contrast to GeoSparql, which declares the use of GML or WKT. However, such literals could be transformed into WKT by string operations (supported in SPARQL) except for the circle, which has no direct representation in WKT.

One advantage of this ontology is the visibility to search engines when exposed on web pages in one of the supported formats (Microdata<sup>12</sup>, RDF in Attributes (RDFa)<sup>13</sup> and JSON-LD<sup>14</sup>). As mentioned earlier, the embedded data can then be extracted and in fact major search engines crawl for it to enhance search results[14]. However, there are odd ascriptions of properties like that instances of the class `Beach` (subclass of `Place`) can have the property `faxNumber`; it must be considered that schema.org is meant for web masters to add structured metadata to their web sites [35] and not to describe a specific domain precisely.

### 2.1.5 ISA Programme Location Core Vocabulary

ISA Programme Location Core Vocabulary (LOCN) is an ontology that provides a set of properties and classes to describe the geometry, address and location of a *feature*. Figure 2.4 shows a visualization of this ontology. It provides a comprehensive set of properties to describe the address of a *feature*, but a minimal set for geometries and locations. For geometries this ontology suggests the use of external classes or a simple literal representing the serialization of the geometry in formats such as WKT and GML. Those suggested classes are *Geometry* of GeoSPARQL with its more specific subclasses and `GeoCoordinates` as well as `GeoShapes` from schema.org. In case of representing simple points also `point` of GEO is mentioned. [24] However, this quite broad range of possibilities does not make it easy for the consumer of such LD.

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<sup>11</sup><http://schema.org/>

<sup>12</sup><https://www.w3.org/TR/microdata/>

<sup>13</sup><https://www.w3.org/TR/rdfa-syntax/>

<sup>14</sup><http://json-ld.org/>

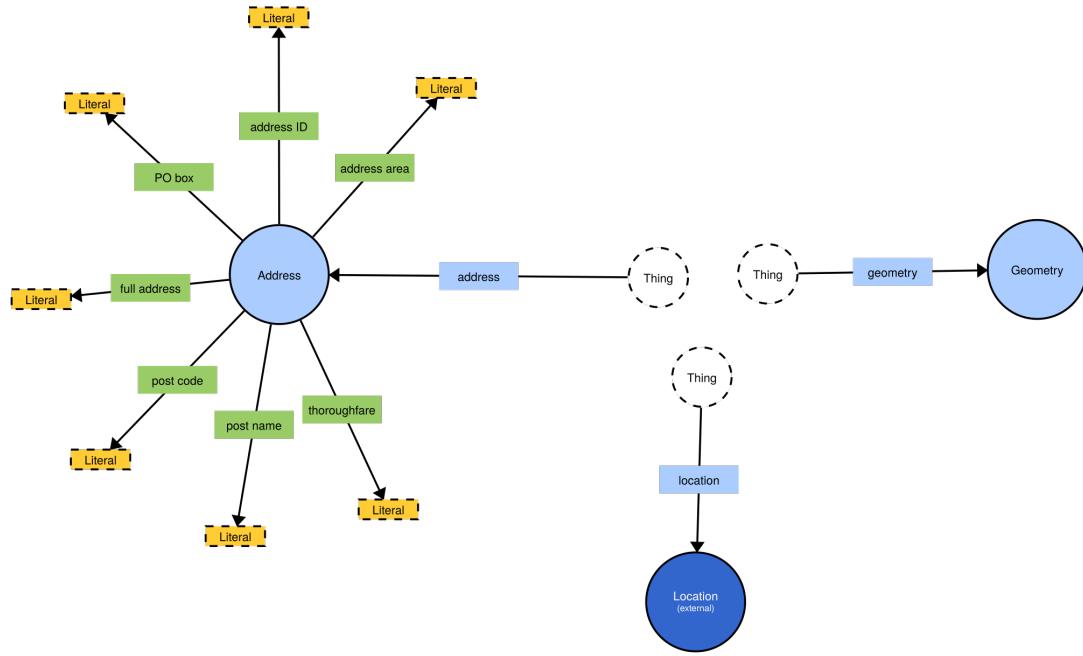


Figure 2.4: Visualization of LOCN

## 2.2 Linked Open Data based map applications

Multiple universities (e.g. Linked Universities<sup>15</sup>) exposed their public university data and map applications played out to be a common use case for this data.

University of Münster started an Open Data initiative named LODUM[19] from which a map application<sup>16</sup> evolved that shows the location of buildings and which departments are located in the selected building, but there is no deeper insight into the buildings. However, there is a publication of the initiative that deals with the issue of indoor navigation [20]. Furthermore an indoor map ontology named LIMAP<sup>17</sup> was designed.

University of Southampton is another university that exposed spatial information about their campus as LOD. In contrast to the map of the LODUM initiative Southampton's map application<sup>18</sup> (see figure 2.5) gives insight into buildings and shows the location of certain rooms with the ability to switch the floor. It shows also computer rooms with their current estimated capacity and opening hours.

University of Oxford has also exposed spatial information in form of LOD on their Open

<sup>15</sup><http://linkeduniversities.org>

<sup>16</sup><http://app.uni-muenster.de/Karte/>

<sup>17</sup><http://lodum.de/results/>

<sup>18</sup><http://maps.southampton.ac.uk/>

## 2. RELATED WORK

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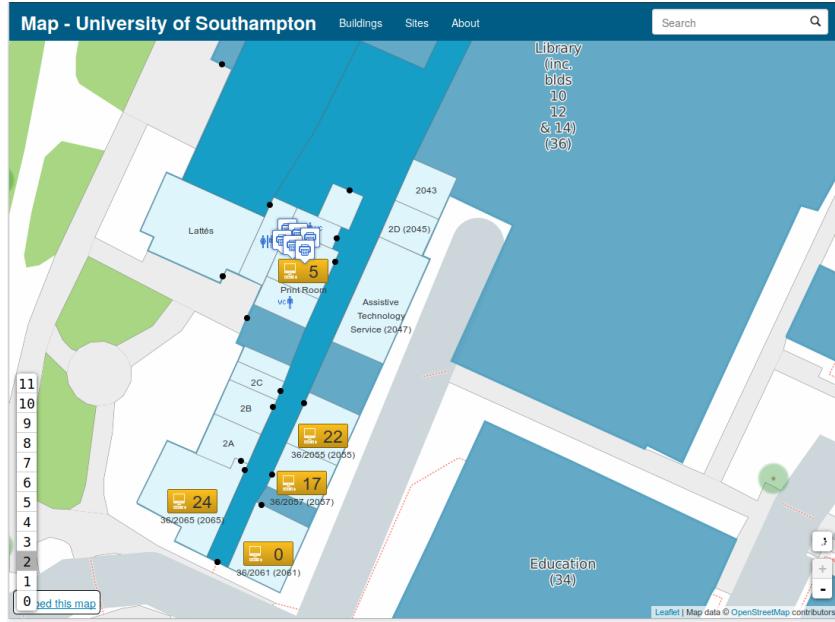


Figure 2.5: Map application of University of Southampton

Data portal and developed an application named *University Science Area Map*<sup>19</sup>. It highlights buildings, where departments of a certain field are located, on a map, but it gives no insight into the buildings.

### 2.3 Indoor modelling

Section 2.1 outlined ontologies to describe the spatial extent of *features* and topological relationships between them, but those ontologies are not intended for expressing the characteristics of *features* in an indoor environment; like for example that a *feature* is a learning room with certain opening hours or an elevator to get from one floor to another. This section discusses previous efforts and ontologies to model indoor environments and also how to navigate in them.

IndoorGML<sup>20</sup> is a Extensible Markup Language (XML) schema of OGC that aims to provide a framework for representing and exchanging indoor spatial information, but no efforts has yet been made to transform its model to the LD domain. OntoNav presents a semantic indoor navigation system that aims to follow a user-centric paradigm in which the capabilities, limitations and preferences of the user are taken into consideration for computing the best suiting path. A path is according to OntoNav a sequence of connected corridors, passages (stairways, ramps, elevators, etc.) and exits from one location to another[1]. ONALIN is a ontology that models the indoor environment

<sup>19</sup><https://data.ox.ac.uk/explore/science-area/>

<sup>20</sup><http://indoorgml.net/>

similarly to OntoNav, but it follows the approach of modeling buildings as network of hallways consisting of different points (start, decision and corner points); resulting in a finer granularity. ONALIN also takes the American Disability Act into consideration, which leads to properties for describing the height and number of steps of stairways or the height of sinks in a restroom [12]. Both ontologies are at the moment not locatable over the Web. iLoc is an ontology that has a minimal set of classes to describe the internal structure of a building from rooms, floors to vertical passages like elevators and stairways. Points of interest like entrances and landmarks play a special role in the navigation. A route section connects two points and asserts that there is a walk-able path between them. This route section can have certain constraints like an access control measurement is required or steps have to be climbed [29].

### 2.3.1 Other ontologies

The ontologies mentioned in this section have been discovered in the repository of LOV by searching for terms such as '*room*', '*building*' and '*toilets*' or explored in datasets of map applications based on LOD (see section 2.2).

Buildings and Rooms Vocabulary (ROOMS) provides a minimal set of classes and properties to describe the basic structure of a building. It has 6 classes Building, Floor, FloorSection, which is a named (identifiable) section of a floor, Room and Desk as well as Site, which describes an area of land like a campus.



# CHAPTER 3

## Solution

This chapter suggests solutions for the given problem description (see 1.2). Section 3.1 is dealing with the problem of transforming unstructured spatial data of the TU Vienna into a machine-readable format. The question of how this structured data shall be described is answered in section 3.2, where a prototype of an ontology is discussed. The subsequent section 3.3 is proposing an architectural prototype of a system for integrating and publishing LD consistent with the LD principles [4]. The final section 3.4 is presenting a map application to show the potential of the generated spatial LOD.

### 3.1 Data acquisition

Spatial data of the TU Vienna is distributed over multiple sources with different formats and data owners. In order to be eventually transformed into LD, this data must be extracted and prepared for the transformation. Figure 3.1 visualizes the different data sources.

The major source for building information is the web site of the facility management unit of the TU Vienna (GUT<sup>1</sup>). This site lists all buildings and an enumeration of their floors in form of a (X)HTML table. It also contains links to the floor plans that are provided as PDF files as well as to a PDF file for each building consisting of a table of all contained rooms with their intended function (e.g. office room, sanitary room). The central information system TISS<sup>2</sup> provides a RESTful API that gives access to organizational information and the public address book. For this thesis, this API is useful for linking persons and organizations to their offices. TISS has also a web page dedicated to present the event schedule of certain rooms like lecture halls, but this data is not available over the mentioned RESTful API; only in a human-readable form.

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<sup>1</sup><http://www.gut.tuwien.ac.at/>

<sup>2</sup><https://tiss.tuwien.ac.at/>

### 3. SOLUTION

Section 3.1.1 deals with the problem of extracting and transforming tables from PDFs and web pages. The approach for processing floor plans is discussed in section 3.1.2. Tools for transforming XML documents into LD are outlined in section 3.1.3.

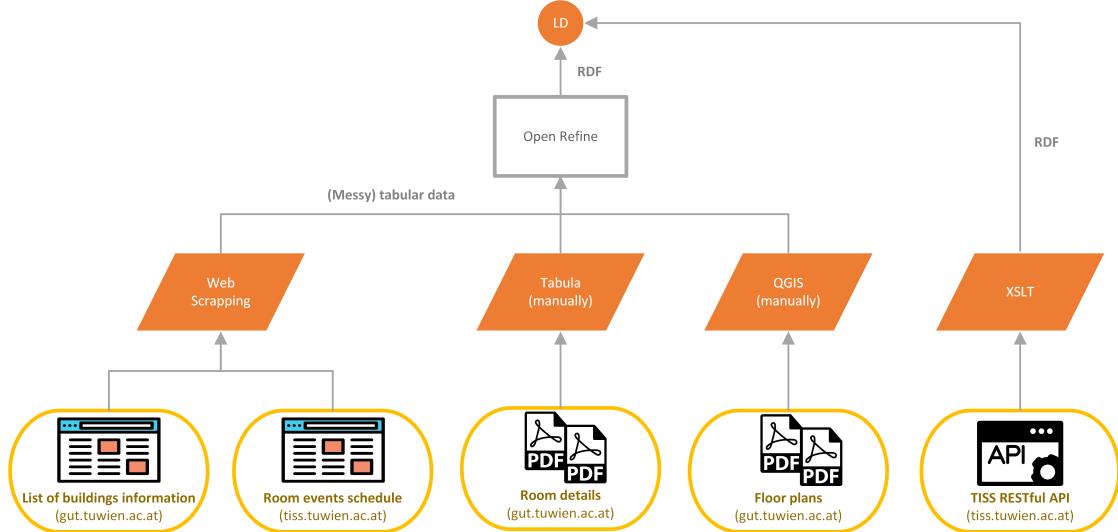


Figure 3.1: Visualization of the data sources

#### 3.1.1 (X)HTML and PDF tables

As mentioned earlier, some of the data is presented to users only in form of (X)HTML tables and must therefore be extracted in order to be transformed into LD. Web scrapers/Web harvester are an useful tool to extract such tables from web pages manually or by using XPATH expressions and to store them in an intermediate representation. For this thesis a chrome extension named 'Web Scraper'<sup>3</sup> was used. This intermediate representation was then exported into a Comma-separated values (CSV) file.

For tables in PDF files a different approach is required and the tool named 'Tabula'<sup>4</sup> is qualified for this kind of problem. It can detect tables automatically and transforms them into an intermediate representation, but this does not always work appropriately. In this case, the user can support the program by selecting the relevant parts manually. This intermediate representation was then also exported into a CSV file.

After the information was extracted from web pages and PDF files and transformed into a structured format, it still was messy data that is not convenient for a further transformation into LD. In this case the tool OpenRefine<sup>5</sup> is quite useful. It provides a set of functions to manipulate messy, tabular data including an own expression language named GREL. LODRefine and RDF extension are extensions for OpenRefine, which

<sup>3</sup><http://webscraper.io/>

<sup>4</sup><http://tabula.technology/>

<sup>5</sup><http://openrefine.org/>

enable the transformation of tabular data into RDF by mapping columns to classes and relationships between columns to properties. This mapping is then computed for each row.

### 3.1.2 Floor plans

Floor plans are ideal for describing the internal structure of a building, but they are mostly available in form of images and vector graphics. This representation is fine for humans, but not for machines; because the floor plan should not only be available as single image, but rather be the knowledge base for applications to find paths and locate rooms in the corresponding building.

Google Maps is a map application that also gives insight into certain buildings. It provides a tool<sup>6</sup>, where any user can submit floor plans and this floor plan then will be automatically transformed into an internal representation that can thenceforward be looked at in the application (if accepted). The problem is that the user cannot demand access to this internal representation of the plan, although the user may be the owner. Figure 3.3 shows the indoor plan of TU Vienna's main library in Google Maps.

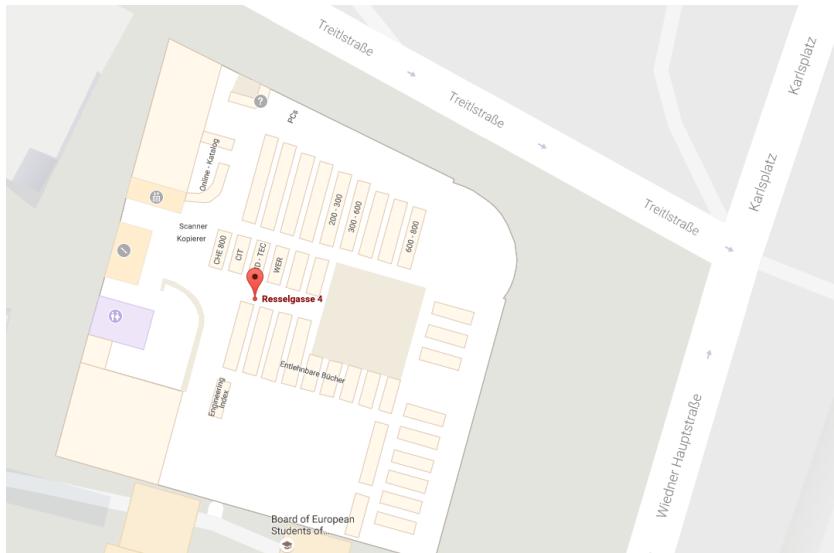


Figure 3.2: Google Maps: Indoor plan of TU Vienna's main library

Due to the lack of alternatives, the approach used for this thesis was to manually transform one floor plan of one building into shape files. The tool used for this approach was the Open Source software QGIS<sup>7</sup>. It has two plugins that are useful for the transformation, the 'Open Layers' plug-in to enable the use of OpenStreetMaps among others and the GDAL georeferencing plug-in to position a raster image on a map. Especially the last plug-in

<sup>6</sup><https://maps.google.com/floorplans/find>

<sup>7</sup><http://www.qgis.org/>

### 3. SOLUTION

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is important for positioning the floor plan to the correct position on the map, whereby the map should already contain the boundary of the building. After georeferencing the floor plan, a shape file of the rooms and other *features* of interest can be created. Each of the created shapes has a table of attributes with an unique ID that can be set by the user. The unique ID of each shape is an Internationalized Resource Identifier (IRI), so that the shape is ready to be transformed into LD. The resulting shape file can then be exported in multiple formats including GeoJSON<sup>8</sup>. For this thesis, a CSV file with the WKT serialization of each shape of the file and the corresponding ID per row showed to be the easiest way to integrate this data. Figure 3.3 shows a shape file of rooms on the basement floor of the informatics institute's building at the TU Vienna.



Figure 3.3: Room shapes file of the basement floor of the informatics institute's building

#### 3.1.3 XML

The RESTful API of the central information system TISS returns results of its services either in form of an XML document or JavaScript Object Notation (JSON). Thus the responses are already in a (semi-)structured format; the question is how to transform this data into LD. Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations (XSLT) offers an useful language for transforming a source XML document into a target document that could be likewise an XML document or other representations like plain text or HTML. The data-management layer (see section 3.3.2) of the proposed system uses this language therefor to transform a XML document with a known schema into a RDF/XML document, which expresses RDF data as an XML document. GRDDL[10] can be used to mark parts of XML documents with pointers to XSLT stylesheets, but this has to be implemented by the API designers.

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<sup>8</sup><http://geojson.org/>

## 3.2 Prototype of ontologies

In this section two ontologies will be proposed, which are intended to cover the specific domain of spatial university data. Section 3.2.1 presents an ontology for describing the campus from buildings to indoor environments, whereas section 3.2.2 proposes an ontology for modelling indoor navigation. The design process took best practises for publishing ontologies[5] into consideration. In order to enhance the interchangeability of the described data it is commonly understood to reuse terms of common ontologies, which is why chapter 2 outlined common geospatial ontologies as well as ontologies and approaches for modelling indoor environments. The conclusion of the evaluation was to use the GeoSPARQL ontology for describing the geometry of indoor features and buildings. Hence, the system architecture has to consider an additional prerequisite; the used triple store should support the GeoSPARQL extensions and for the purpose of better scalability also spatial indexing.

### 3.2.1 Spatial ontology

This section presents the spatial ontology, which aims to model university facilities from buildings, rooms to elevators and entrances. Figure 3.4 shows the ontology in detail. It has three major classes **Campus**, **Building** and **BuildingUnit**, which are disjoint with each other. All of them are subclasses of **Feature**, which is a class of GeoSPARQL. Consequently, each member of these classes can have *geometries* assigned to them.

**Campus** describes a collection of buildings that are affiliated with the same educational institute. The property `isCampusOf` sets the campus in relationship with its educational institute.

**Building** describes a building that exists independently; it must not be contained in other buildings or building units. The property `buildingCode` points to a string that identifies the building uniquely on the campus. A building can have an address, which is modelled using the class **Address** of LOCN. An instance of **Building** points to its address by using the property `locn:address`. A building is assigned to its campus using the property `atCampus`. This class is equivalent to the building class of ROOMS.

**BuildingUnit** describes an unit of a building, which can consist of further building units. For example, a floor inside a building is a building unit as well as the floor section, which is located on this floor. A building unit is assigned to the building or other building units of which it is a part with the property `isBuildingUnitOf`, but a building unit cannot be part of itself. The inverse property is `containsBuildingUnit`. The property `buildingUnitCode` points to the string that identifies the building unit uniquely inside the building.

**BuildingTract** is a building unit, which decomposes a building horizontally in (mostly disjunctive) vertical areas, which can contain further building units like a room.

### 3. SOLUTION

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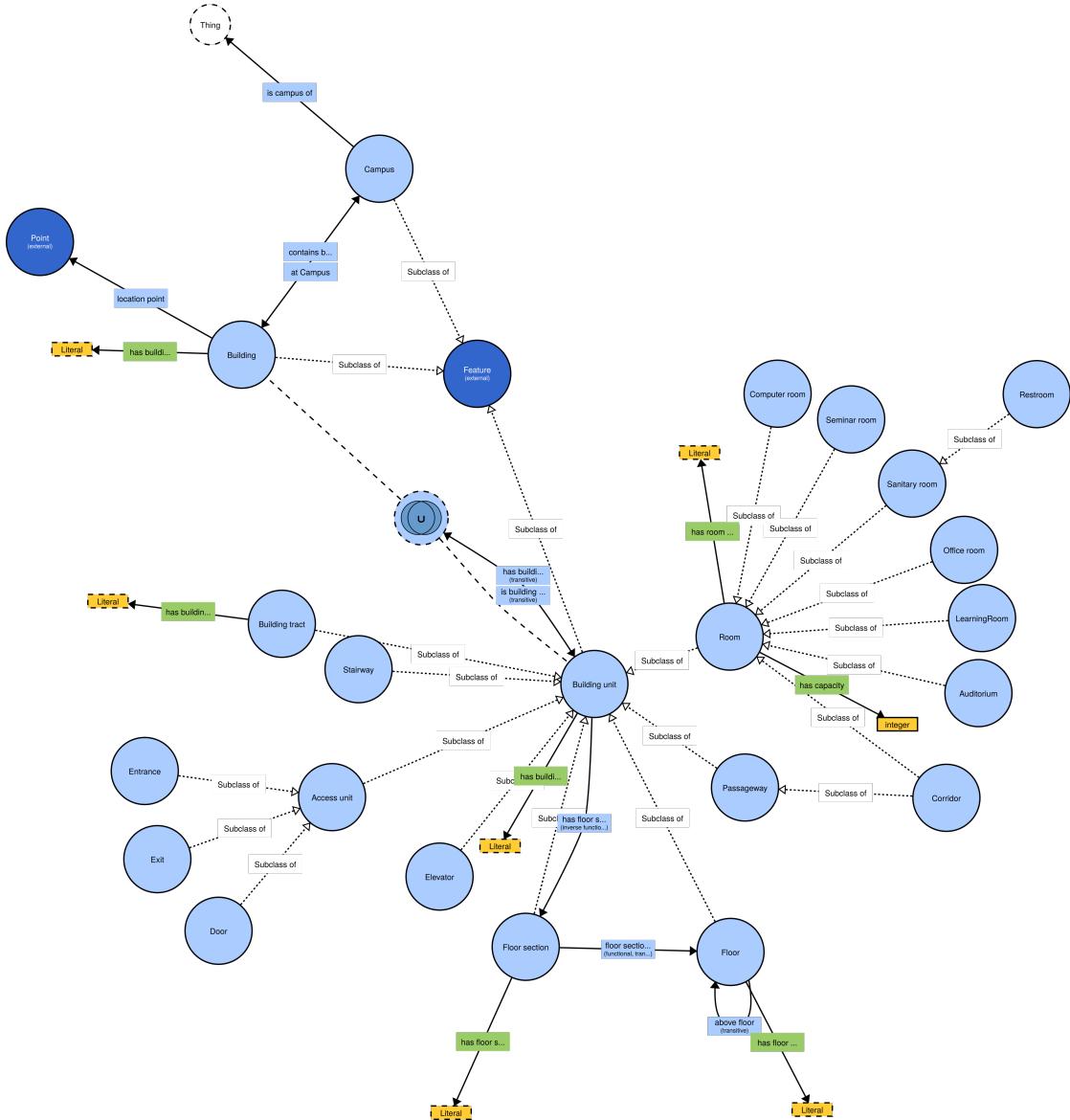


Figure 3.4: Visualization of the spatial ontology

**Floor** is a building unit that decomposes a building unit or building vertically in disjunctive horizontal areas, which can contain further building units like rooms. A floor has an additional property `aboveFloor` that indicates that this floor is above another floor to model vertical, topological relations of floors. This class is equivalent to the floor class of ROOMS.

**FloorSection** is a building unit that describes an unique identifiable part of a floor inside a building that is distinct from other parts of the same floor. This class is as well

equivalent to the class `FloorSection` of `ROOMS`.

**Room** is a building unit that describes a room. There are multiple more specific classes like `LectureRoom`, `OfficeRoom`, `SeminarRoom`, `SanitaryRoom` and `LearningRoom`. This class is as well equivalent to the class `floor section` of `ROOMS`

**Stairway, elevator and passageway** are building units that have the main purpose of enabling a person to get fast from one point to another inside of a building.

**Access unit** describes a building unit that provides access to a building unit or building like an entrance to a building. Access unit has more specific subclasses `Door` (inside) and `Entrance/Exit`.

### 3.2.2 Navigation ontology

The spatial ontology (see section 3.2.1) provides the necessary expressiveness to describe the indoor environment of buildings from rooms, corridors to entrances, but no assertions can be made about how these *features* are actually connected. Some conclusion can be drawn by looking at the *geometries* of *features*. In order to get for example the two rooms a door is connecting, the distance to the *geometry* of all rooms must be computed and the two rooms with the lowest distance by considering a reasonable threshold (in case one or both rooms are unknown) could be selected. Furthermore, would it be possible to compute the path to a room by considering the *geometries*, but this would still need information about how certain *features* are connected. A door for example could require an access control measure to pass it in one direction, but in the other direction it could be passed without constraints. A further problem to consider, if the path should be computed based on the *geometries*, is that not all paths may be accessible for all persons. A space could contain steps that are hard to overcome for persons with mobility impairments, or the space could be occupied by other obstacles. As an example, directly in front of or behind a door could be some steps that would force such persons to use another entrance.

For this thesis the approach of pre-defining routes based on *features* and points of interest was chosen for the purpose of simplification. However, the previous mentioned techniques could be used to compute certain parts of the route and humans can take over, when it became more complex. Another important question to address is the granularity. Should a route consists of a collection of connected rooms, horizontal passageways like corridors and vertical passageways like elevators or be more detailed with different paths inside of rooms and corridors. The problem of the first approach is that there could be some obstacles inside of rooms and corridors (e.g. steps in the middle of the corridor) that would be overseen. In case of the more detailed routes consisting of a collection of points of interest such obstacles can be taken into consideration, but consequently leads to more verbose data than with the first approach.

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Figure 3.5 shows the designed ontology for the indoor navigation. It has two major classes named `NavigationEntity` and `Constraint`. The class `NavigationEntity` has two subclasses namely `Route` and `Access`.

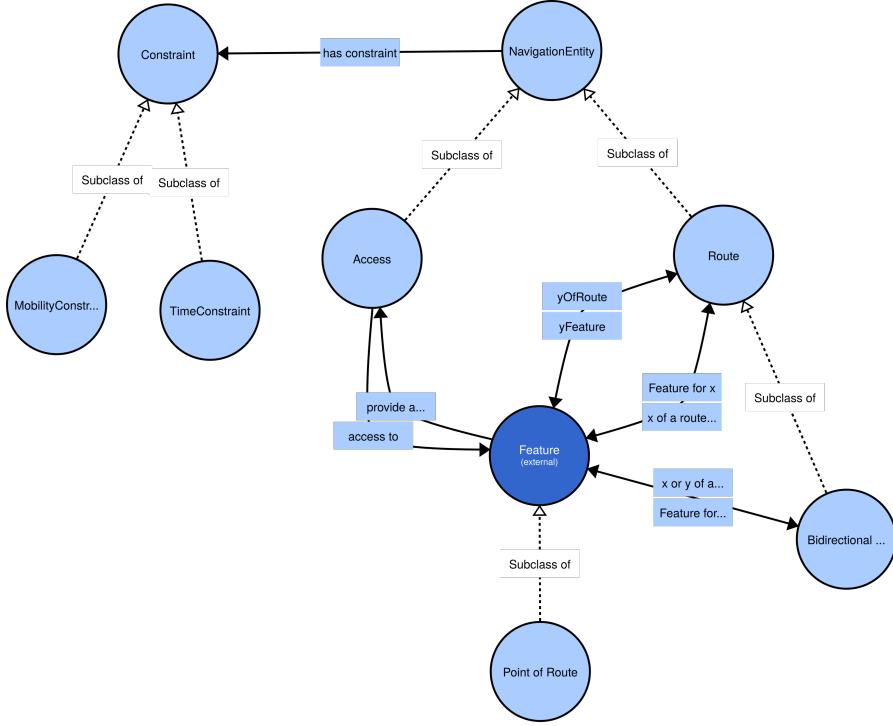


Figure 3.5: Visualization of the navigation ontology

**Route** is a path  $R(x,y)$  between two spatial *features*  $x$  and  $y$ , whereby  $x$  and  $y$  are instances of the class `Feature` of GeoSPARQL. The path is walkable from  $x$  to  $y$  by considering the given constraints of this route. No assumptions about the other direction  $R(y,x)$  are made. The  $x$  and  $y$  values of a route are assigned to it by the properties `xOfRoute` (inverse property `xFeature`) and `yOfRoute` (inverse property `yFeature`). A door that requires an access control measurement in one direction and not in the other is one example of a `Route`.

**BiRoute** is a subclass of `Route` and represents a path  $R(x,y)$  between two spatial *features*, whereas the path between  $x$  and  $y$  is walkable in both directions considering the given constraints. The values  $x$  and  $y$  can be assigned to an instance of `BiRoute` by using the property `xyOfRoute` (inverse property `xyFeature`). This property is a subproperty of `xOfRoute` and `yOfRoute`; means that each value of `xyOfRoute` is automatically  $x$  and  $y$  of a `Route`. Consequently also  $R(x,x)$  and  $R(y,y)$  are valid paths, which must be filtered. A simple path inside of a corridor is an example for a `BiRoute`.

It would be nice to query for the path between two spatial *features* in pure SPARQL. The most recent version of the language (v1.1) introduced a new feature called property paths. These property paths can be used to recursively follow property links[15]. However, property paths lack expressiveness and queries that count the number of possible paths between two nodes or compute the shortest path are not expressible with SPARQL v1.1 [27][2]. Nonetheless, a SPARQL query could prepare the input for a path finding algorithm.

Listing 3.1: Prepare for path finding

```
SELECT ?xRouteFeature ?route ?yRouteFeature ?length WHERE
{
  values (?startFeature ?endFeature) {
    <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/spatial/accessunit/id/HEEGMI>
    <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/spatial/elevator/id/HFEG02C>
  }
  # Fetch the features of possible paths
  ?startFeature (navi:xOfRoute/navi:yFeature)+ ?routeFeature .
  ?xRouteFeature navi:xOfRoute ?route ;
    gsp:hasGeometry [ gsp:asWKT ?xRouteFeatureGeom ] .
  ?route navi:yFeature ?yRouteFeature .
  ?yRouteFeature (navi:xOfRoute/navi:yFeature)* ?endFeature ;
    gsp:hasGeometry [ gsp:asWKT ?yRouteFeatureGeom ] .
  FILTER(?xRouteFeature != ?yRouteFeature).
  # Computes the length of the path in meters.
  BIND(gspf:distance(?xRouteFeatureGeom, ?yRouteFeatureGeom, uom:metre)
       as ?length) .
  # Remove all routes that have certain constraints.
  FILTER NOT EXISTS {
    ?route navi:hasConstraint ex:building-id-H-opening-hours .
    # ... check if in opening hours.
  }
}
```

Listing 3.1 shows a query returning a result set of all *features* (xRouteFeature) that are part of a possible path between two given *features* (startFeature, endFeature) and all the adjacent, noteworthy *features* (yRouteFeature) for each of them. An adjacent *feature* (yRouteFeature) is noteworthy, if there is a possible path to the target *feature* (endFeature) and the route R(xRouteFeature, yRouteFeature) has no undesirable constraints. Additionally, the length will be determined for each route in order to have a weight for the path finding algorithm. The length is simply the distance between the x- and y-*feature* of a route.

**PoR** is a point of a Route that has no further purpose. For instance a point inside of a hallway that is placed at a fork.

**Access** is a class to distinguish between the access to a *feature* from navigating through a *feature*. A door for instance can provide access to a room, but can also be connected to a PoR inside of a room representing a Route. This is important, because if

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a room is part of a Route then all the Routes inside of the room will be ignored. The property `accessTo` describes the relationship between a member of `Access` like a door with the spatial *feature* for which it provides an access.

**Constraint** describes barriers, obstacles and constraints that must be considered, when using a certain `NavigationEntity` (Route or Access). `TimeConstraint` is a subclass of `Constraint` and describes the time in which the `NavigationEntity` can be used. The advantage is that the opening hours of a building could be represented by a member of `TimeConstraint` and all its entrances can reference to it in contrast to a property pointing to a literal. This constraint would apply to nearly all person (except for caretakers), `MobilityConstraint` describes obstacles that are hard to overcome for person with mobility impairments when taking a certain Route or Access. There could for example be some steps after a door that provides access to a room. The property `hasConstraint` describes the relationship between the `NavigationEntity` and its `Constraints`. New constraint classes can simply be added.

## 3.3 Architectural prototype

This section proposes a architectural prototype of a software system that manages spatial LOD from integration to publication. Figure 3.6 shows an overview of this architecture, which is separated into three layers; the data management, service and presentation layer. The shown data sources (described in section 3.1) build the knowledge base of the system. Section 3.3.2 discusses the data management layer, which deals with the integration of those data sources and the maintenance of it. The linking of the local spatial LD with external sources like LinkedGeoData and GeoNames is described in section 3.3.3. After the local spatial data has been integrated into the system, the resulting LD can be published. Section 3.3.4 discusses different approaches for the publication with the goal to make the underlying LD easily accessible by machine and human agents. The prototype of a map application that makes use of the provided services of the system is presented in the subsequent section 3.4.

In order to implement the suggested prototype the programming language Java was used and section 3.3.1 outlines the common frameworks for handling LD in this language. It also describes the reasoning, why RDF4J<sup>9</sup> was chosen.

### 3.3.1 RDF Framework

Handling RDF data (as representation of LD) is an essential part of the proposed software system and a reliable framework for fulfilling this task is needed. Besides reliability the framework should also support most of the following requirements:

1. it should be freely available, favourably Open Source.

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<sup>9</sup><http://rdf4j.org/>

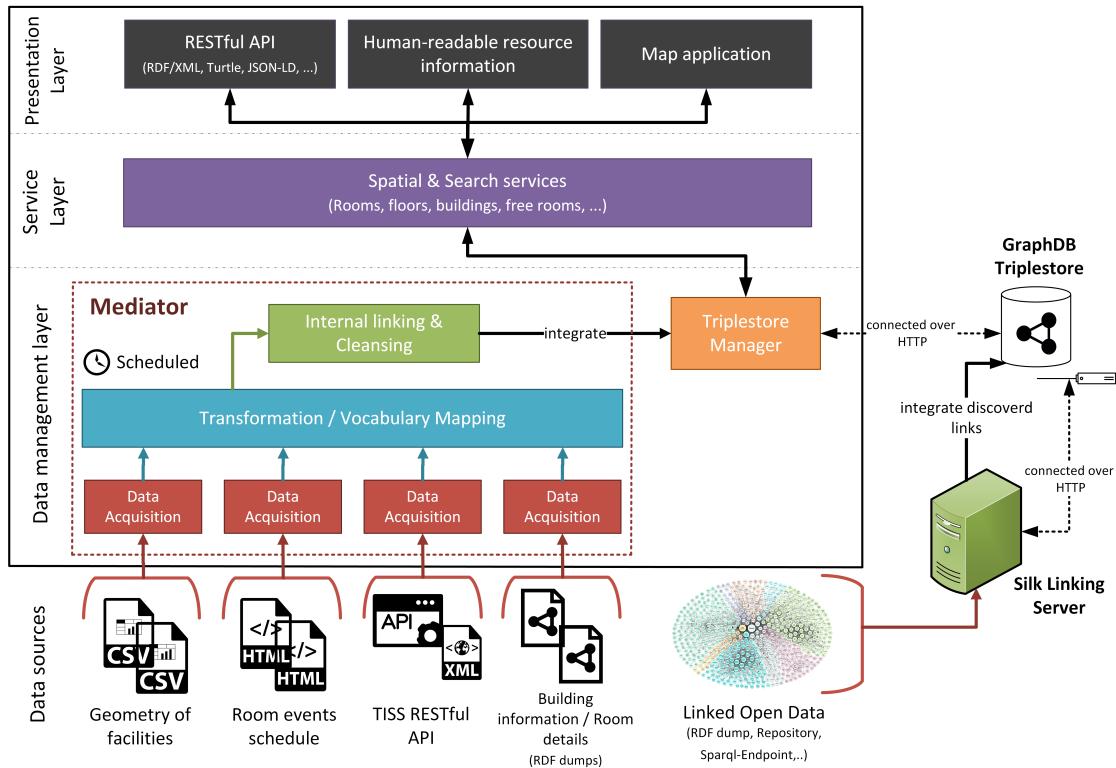


Figure 3.6: Overview of the system architecture

2. it should be possible to store data into either an embedded or external triple store.
3. it should support SPARQL to query data.
4. it should support common serialization formats like RDF/XML, Turtle, LD-JSON and N-Triples.
5. it should support spatial functionalities in SPARQL queries compliant to GeoSPARQL (see section 2.1). At least the minimal distance between two geometries must be computable.
6. it should be possible to reason over stored LD given a list of ontologies.

There are currently two common frameworks for handling RDF data in the Java environment namely Apache Jena<sup>10</sup> and Sesame, which has recently been migrated to the project RDF4J<sup>11</sup>. Both are Open Source, but none fulfills all of the mentioned requirements, therefore it is also necessary to take plug-ins and external triple stores into consideration.

<sup>10</sup><https://jena.apache.org/>

<sup>11</sup><http://rdf4j.org/>

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**Apache Jena** is a framework that can be used to store, manipulate and query LD. Its architecture consists basically of three layers, the store API at the bottom, the inference API in the middle, the RDF API and SPARQL API respectively as interface to the application code [31]. In contrary to RDF4J, RDF data can be parsed into a model instance and thenceforward this model can be used to query and reason over it. RDF4J requires this RDF data to be at least stored into a repository embedded in memory in order to be queried using SPARQL. One advantage of Jena over RDF4J is also the built-in reasoner that supports simple RDF Schema (RDFS) reasoning as well as multiple profiles of Web ontology language (OWL) [32]. Jena supports different types of storage from native triple store to a memory based one; also custom triple stores can be used, but in this case an adopter is required. In case of spatial functionalities Jena does support spatial relationships like near by, within box, intersect box or north/south/west/east of [33], but it is not compliant to the GeoSPARQL standard . Functions like computing the minimal distance between two geometries are not covered. There is also no support for GML serializations of geometries. As a consequence requirement **5** is not fulfilled. A way to circumvent this problem is to use an external triple store that provides these spatial functionalities, but as mentioned above this triple store must offer an adaptor for Jena, which limits the number of considerable triple stores.

**RDF4J** is as well a framework to store, manipulate and query LD, but there are conceptual differences. As mentioned above in RDF4J actions are carried out on repositories and a model has less functionality than in Jena; it is simply a collection of statements (triples). RDF4J provides RDFS reasoning, but nothing more expressive than that. However, custom reasoners can be added like in Apache Jena too. An advantage of RDF4J over Jena is the simplicity of adding other storages besides the built-in ones (from native triple stores to in-memory repositories). It provides for example classes to use a SPARQL endpoint as repository. In fact there are multiple external triple stores that can be used with RDF4J over HTTP like GraphDB<sup>12</sup>, Stardog<sup>13</sup> or Blazegraph<sup>14</sup>. RDF4J does have a package named `rdf4j-queryalgebra-geosparql` to add spatial functionalities compliant with GeoSPARQL, but during testing the minimal distance function always returned null. It was not clear, if there was a bug in the framework or it was used incorrectly. This leads to a major drawback of RDF4J in contrast to Jena, it has a sparse documentation at the moment of writing.

### Conclusion

The support of spatial functionalities in SPARQL queries like computing the minimal distance between two geometries is crucial for the proposed software system, not only for the navigation task, but also for spatial linking of resources to external sources (see section 3.3.3). In this regard both frameworks would be insufficient, but custom/external

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<sup>12</sup><http://ontotext.com/products/graphdb/>

<sup>13</sup><http://docs.stardog.com/>

<sup>14</sup><https://www.blazegraph.com/product/>

triple stores can help here. GraphDB is a triple store that is able to take care of reasoning (with support of RDFS as well as profiles of OWL). Additionally, it offers a GeoSPARQL plug-in that not only adds the corresponding spatial functionalities, but also spatial indexing resulting in a performance gain. This is the reason why RDF4J was chosen as framework, because it is easier to use such an external triple store, which then can also mitigate some of the drawbacks of RDF4J.

### 3.3.2 LD Management

At the bottom of the proposed, layered software system is the data management layer, which is responsible for integrating and maintaining LD. The first step is called mediation and it deals with the problem of integrating data from different data sources and updating them in a frequency that fits the characteristics of the data. The triple store manager controls the access to the used triple store. For this thesis, GraphDB was chosen as explained in the previous section 3.3.1, but the idea of the triple store manager is to hide this fact; also other storage solution that are compatible with RDF4J and fulfil the mentioned requirements can be used. All these aspects are outlined in the following in more detail, starting with the designed naming scheme for resources.

#### Naming scheme

In order to handle a larger amount of LD a consistent naming scheme for resources is inevitable. This also helps to simplify the design of a RESTful API (see section 3.3.4). As suggested by the first two principles of LD brought forward by Tim-Berners-Lee [4], unique IRIs should be used to name resources and be based on Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) so that people can look up those resources. A driving factor for exposing data as LD is the idea of lowering bars for innovative, motivated developers for coming up with useful applications using the exposed resources. Furthermore other datasets may link to those resources, which is why it must be considered that the designed IRIs are as stable and persistent as possible. However, this issue goes beyond the designed software system and has to include administrators of the infrastructure, where the system is going to be deployed. For this thesis the base IRI was chosen in advance to be <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/>, but it is not hard-coded and can be changed before deployment.

The data that will be integrated into the system is predominately spatial data, but also organizational data and information about events are of interest for certain services. Information about events for instance can be used to determine which lecture room is available at a given time. All of this different types of data will be stored into different named graphs. Table 3.1 shows the chosen naming scheme for the named graphs. The catalog graph contains metadata about the different named graphs as suggested by best practises for data on the Web[37]. This metadata includes general information (like title, keywords, publisher, frequency of changes), license information, quality details and available forms of distribution. The data catalog vocabulary[22] was used to provide this

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Name of graph	Description
<base>/spatial	Dataset containing statements about resources of the spatial domain.
<base>/organizational	Dataset containing statements about resources concerned with organizational information like persons, institutes and faculties.
<base>/event	Dataset containing statements about resources concerned with events like lectures.
<base>/catalog	Dataset containing statements describing the mentioned datasets (named graphs) like f.e. last update or frequency of changes. This dataset can be used as starting point to explore the datasets mentioned above and to inform yourself about available distributions.

Table 3.1: Named graphs used in the proposed software system

information. This data set can then be used by both humans and machines to gather information about the provided data and distribution.

The suggested naming scheme of resources is then considering to which named graph the resource belongs. Table 3.2 shows the scheme for spatial resources. The IRIs are intended to be self-descriptive and it is assumed that each resource has an unique identifier. In case of rooms, buildings and floors it is easy, because the TU Vienna has already specified an unique identifier for those spatial entities and this is also reflected in the gathered data. Assigning an identifier to resources like addresses is more complicated, due to the lack of a predefined global identifier; this leads to the question how addresses that are considered to be equal, but gathered from different data sources, should be identified? On one hand a string consisting of a part that identifies the data source uniquely and a second part that identifies the resource inside of this data source uniquely can be used, whereby internal linking must be computed afterwards. The transformation process becomes easier with this approach, but consequently `owl:sameAs` statements will be produced during the linking, which could have an impact on the querying performance. The approach used for address resources in this thesis was a combination of concatenating key properties and hashing. This makes the transformation process more complicated, but prevents unnecessary `owl:sameAs` statements. The address identifier consists of the country code, the postal code, a MD5 hash of the street name and eventually the locator. The address '*Favoritenstraße 9-11, 1040 Vienna, Austria*' for example has the identifier AT1040-3ebd6229134d2d9c36a91657af166825-9-11. Although, a collision may occur due to hashing, it is unlikely and easily detectable by checking if the affected address resource has two different street names. Internal linking is still necessary due to addresses that may have multiple spellings, but the amount of `owl:sameAs` will be reduced.

Naming of spatial resource	Description
<base>/spatial/building/id/<id>	Describes building with the given id.
<base>/spatial/building/id/<id>/address	Describes the default address of the building with the given id.
<base>/spatial/floor/id/<id>	Describes floor with the given id.
<base>/spatial/room/id/<id>	Describes room with the given id.
<base>/spatial/room/id/<id>/address	Describes the default address of the room with the given id.
...	

Table 3.2: Naming scheme for spatial resources

The idea of the naming scheme was not only to be self-descriptive, but also to be easily extensible for the RESTful API. The IRI '<base>/spatial/room/id/<id>/address' calls for instance the service that returns the default address of the room with the given identifier in a requested format (e.g. Turtle). The triple store does not store this information for each room in a building, it can be computed on the fly by using already persisted information. Section 3.3.4 goes into more detail.

## Mediator

As mentioned above, the mediator is responsible for the data acquisition and thenceforward for processing and transforming the gathered data into the desired LD representation. Finally, the resulting LD will be stored into the local triple store. More precisely, it consists of the steps *data acquisition*, *transformation*, *cleansing*, *internal linking* and *persisting*.

The idea is not to have a single mediator for all data, but to have specialized mediators for different types of data and/or data sources. An important characteristic of data is the accrual periodicity<sup>15</sup> (can be found in the catalog dataset), which determines how often the data in question changes. Spatial data concerning buildings does not change as often as data about events. The approach for updating could furthermore differ from data type to data type and source to source respectively. If events are gathered by requesting a XML dump for a given time range, this dump might not contain explicit information about changes since the last request. Thus the changes must be determined by the mediator through comparison of the local triple store and the dump (e.g. an event was cancelled or moved to a different date/time).

<sup>15</sup>The frequency with which items are added to a collection according to DCMI Metadata Terms

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In order to consider all these differences, the mediator is designed to be composable. Figure 3.7 shows the UML class diagram of the mediator. The `mediate()` method simply executes the given number of `DataAcquirer` instances concurrently using the `CompletionService` introduced in Java 7, transforms their result into a LD representation by using the specified `DataTransformer` instance of the corresponding `DataAcquirer` (see figure 3.9) and combines all those resulting LD models to a single one. Afterwards this single model will be integrated into the local triple store using the given `DataIntegrator`. The *internal linking* and *cleansing* is part of the `DataIntegrator`.

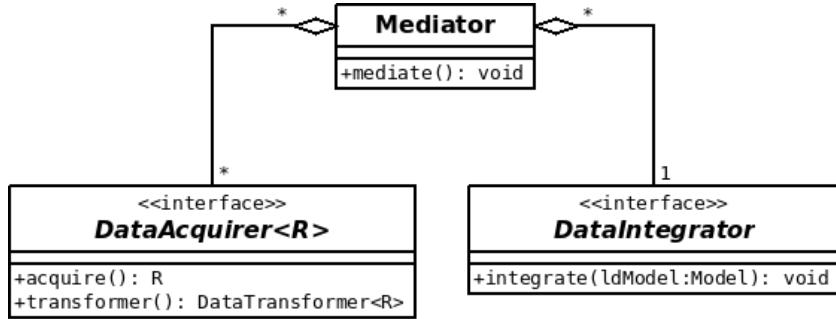


Figure 3.7: UML class diagram of the Mediator

**Data acquisition** is the first step of the mediation process. According to Simperl et.al.[28] [16] there are in general three architectural patterns that are used by LD applications; *crawling pattern*, *on-the-fly dereferencing pattern* and *federated query pattern*. The choice depends on a number of factors like the desired response time of the data management layer or how up-to-date the data must be.

Applications using the *crawling pattern* are like Web crawlers designed to harvest RDF data on an open, growing set of resources; also new resources can be discovered at run-time. This leads to the disadvantage that the data may not be up-to-date, when it is accessed. The *on-the-fly dereferencing pattern* on the other side is acquiring data and follows links at the moment when it is requested. As consequence, the result is up-to-date, but the response time may be slow in dependence of the data sources that must be accessed. The *federated query pattern* describes the approach of sending complex queries to a fix set of data sources that expose their data over a SPARQL endpoint. However, the data sources do not provide a SPARQL endpoint, which is why this pattern is not applicable.

In case of the proposed software system the response time is crucial, because it is intended to provide access to spatial data of the TU Vienna for other applications (like the map application proposed in section 3.4). The approach followed by the proposed software system is therefore similar to the *crawling pattern*, but the number of data sources is fixed and no links outside of this sources will be followed. The disadvantage of stale data is a minor issue in case of spatial data, which does not change frequently, but a greater one for event and organizational data. The fact that the *crawling pattern* requires replicated data

is a gladly accepted side effect, if this leads to a lower response time. Figure 3.9 shows a UML class diagram of the `DataAcquirer`, which can have multiple implementations. Such an implementation might for example be a automated Web scrapper, which is extracting (X)HTML tables from a Web page and stores them into a XML document. Each `DataAcquirer` has exactly one `DataTransformer` capable of transforming the acquired data into LD.

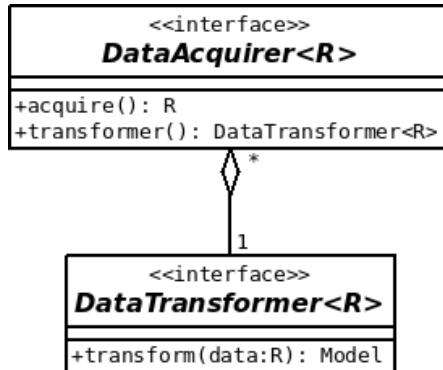


Figure 3.8: UML class diagram of the `DataAcquirer`

**Transformation/Vocabulary Mapping** is the next step in the mediation process and it deals with the issue of transforming the intermediate representation of the data into the system's target schema (see proposed ontologies in section 3.2). This is the task of the `DataTransformer` of which multiple implementations can exist. In case of the TISS RESTful API, the intermediate representation of the acquired data is XML and a corresponding `DataTransformer` implementation could use XSLT to transform it into RDF data.

**Internal linking** is the third step of the mediation process. In this step specific relationships between resources of the local triple store and the resulting LD of the previous steps will be discovered. In case of spatial data of the TU Vienna a room can be linked to the floor section or building tract of which it is a part by taking a look at the room number. The first two symbols are an indicator for the building tract and the two following ones for the floor section; HHEG01 is a room located in building tract HH and floor section HHEG on the basement floor (indicated by EG). Linking to external sources like GeoNames and LinkedGeoData is not part of the process; it is computed by an external application (see section 3.3.3).

**Cleansing** is the fourth step of the mediation process and is responsible for cleaning up the data resulting from the previous steps before or after it is stored; for example to remove ambiguities.

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**Persisting** is the final step in which the data is eventually persisted. Figure shows the UML class diagram of the DataIntegrator, which is in charge of carrying out the three tasks *internal linking*, *cleansing* and *persisting*. The DataIntegrator has a reference to the TripleStoreManager, which is a singleton class that provides a getConnection() method, but is hiding all other information about the used storage method. The DataIntegrator implements the storing of certain LD and consists of DataLinker as well as DataCleanser, whereby a DataIntegrator instance can also have none of them and only store given data. The integrate() method simply stores the given data and executes the given instances of DataLinker as well as DataCleanser.

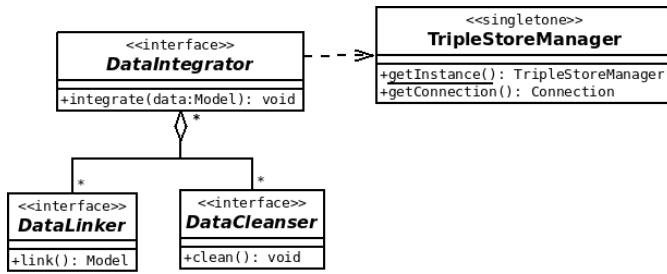


Figure 3.9: UML class diagram of the DataIntegrator

## Result

DataAcquirer and DataTransformer aim to provide a unique view of the different data sources with diverging formats mentioned in section 3.1. The DataTransformer transforms the acquired data into RDF data compliant to the proposed naming scheme and ontologies. After the transformation, the resulting LD can then be used for internal linking and eventually be persisted by using a DataIntegrator. After the integration the overlying service layer can query this data and provide certain services like where is the lecture hall with a certain name located.

### 3.3.3 Linking

The first two principles of LD were mentioned in the previous section, when the naming scheme was discussed. A further important principle is interlinking the local resources with other local resources and external ones, so that more things can be discovered [4]. There are basically two ways to generate links between resources; setting them manually or auto-generating them. However, setting them manually is not feasible, due to large amount of spatial resources that could be part of this software system. Hence, the links must be generated automatically. There are in general two approaches; a *key-based approach* or a *similarity-based approach*[16]. The *key-based approach* is applicable for resources that share identifiers with a well-known naming schemata; for books this could be ISBN. In case of spatial data of the TU Vienna the identifier of the building units (rooms, floors, building tracts) can be used internally for linking for instance rooms to the

building tract of which they are a part. This section aims to deal with interlinking local resources with external LD like GeoNames or LinkedGeoData, which leads to the issue that there is no such common naming schemata for places, addresses or other spatial entities, so that the *similarity-based approach* must be applied. Using this approach linkage heuristics that compare one or more properties of resources are employed and links are generated, if the heuristic results in a confidence value for two resources that exceeds a given threshold.

In order to accomplish this task the Silk discovery framework[36] was used and as the visualization of the software system shows (see figure 3.6) its standalone-machine is directly communicating with the GraphDB triple store over HTTP; making use of the SPARQL endpoint of the triple store. The framework provides a set of numeric, string as well as geographical matchers that can be combined to a heuristic. A heuristic basically consists of a transformation step, a comparison step and eventually an aggregation step for combining the similarity scores of comparisons. In the following the linking of spatial *features* of the proposed system and GeoNames as well as LinkedGeoData is discussed.

### GeoNames

GeoNames is a geographical database with over 10 million geographical names and over 9 million unique *features*; it is available free of charge under a creative commons license [36]. DBpedia among others has links pointing to GeoNames, which makes it an attractive target for linking spatial *features* of the proposed system to *features* in GeoNames database.

GeoNames does not expose its LOD over a SPARQL endpoint, but instead provides a RDF dump for download<sup>16</sup>. However, the dump is not fully compliant with RDF, it is rather a text file with a list of RDF snippets. The dump is quite large and therefore not suitable to be used directly with the Silk framework, wherefore the dump was stored into the local triple store in a separate repository; this repository provides then a SPARQL endpoint.

**Equivalent buildings** of the proposed system and GeoNames shall be detected. In case of a match a `owl:sameAs` link shall be generated to indicate that both resources reference to the same thing — same building. Each feature in GeoNames has a `featureCode` and `featureClass`. The `featureClass` of a feature describes the category it belongs to like spot (buildings, places), parks, or forest, whereas `featureCode` describes the more precise subcategory it belongs to like university or hotel. The `featureCode` is the concatenation of the category and subcategory separated by a point. University buildings for example have the `featureCode` S.UNIV, where S stands for spot and UNIV for university. This is important because the designed heuristic has to ensure that both resources reference to the same thing — a building of a university. Figure 3.10 shows the designed heuristic. The proposed system uses GeoSPARQL properties and WKT literals

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<sup>16</sup><http://download.geonames.org/all-geonames-rdf.zip>

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to express the geographical location of a building, whereas GeoNames simply uses the (long, lat) properties of GEO. The geotransformer of the Silk framework transforms this different representations into an intermediate one that can be compared by the provided geographic matchers. To find equivalent *features* the minimum distance between the two observed *features* will be computed and if the distance is lower than 15 meters than it is considered to be a candidate; the two other comparison must also hold true.

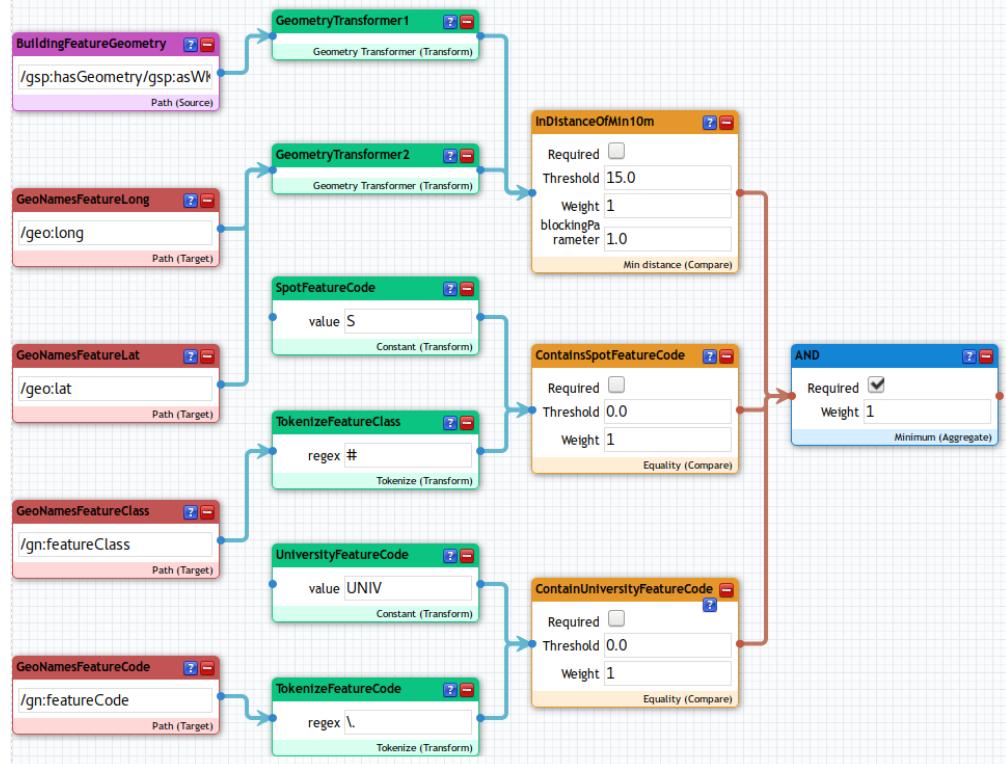


Figure 3.10: Heuristic for detecting equivalent buildings (GeoNames).

**Features that are nearby** buildings of the proposed system shall be detected and for each of them a `foaf:based_near` link shall be generated. This property of the FOAF ontology describes “*A location that something is based near, for some broadly human notion of near.*”[8]. Figure 3.11 shows the designed heuristic for finding spatial *features* nearby. The heuristic defines that near is less than 100 meters away. The `featureClass` and `featureCode` are ignored, because it is not important of which type the detected *features* are; they can be super markets, parks or restaurants.

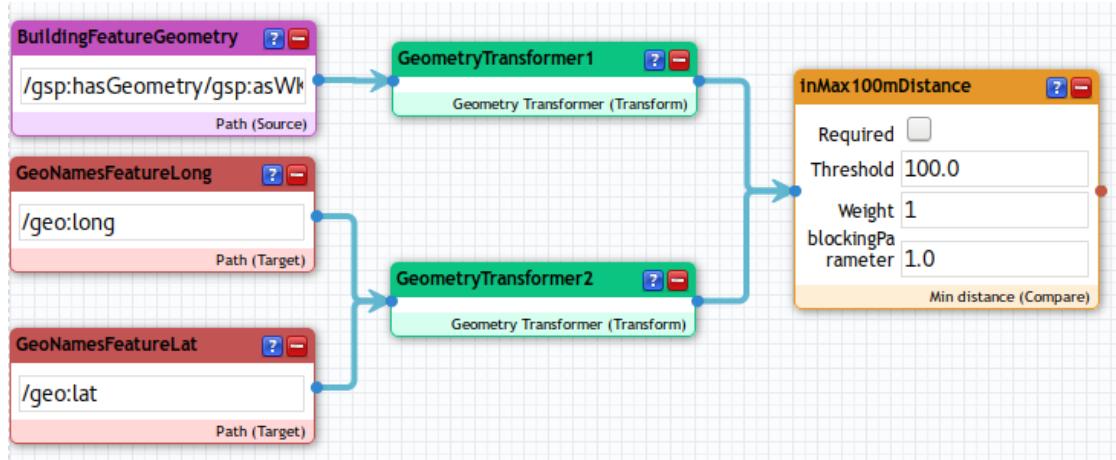


Figure 3.11: GeoNames features that are nearby (max. 100m)

### LinkedGeoData

LinkedGeoData uses the spatial data collected collaboratively by the OpenStreetMap<sup>17</sup> community to create a spatial knowledge base; it consists of 3 billion nodes and 300 million ways. The data is interlinked with DBpedia and GeoNames [34]. LinkedGeoData provide more interesting *features* to interlink with than GeoNames from the perspective of an end user. GeoNames *features* near TU Vienna's buildings are mostly hotels, which are likely not of interest for students, lecturers and university employees in general. LinkedGeoData on the other side provides *features* like restaurants, cafés, super markets and bars.

LinkedGeoData does provide a SPARQL endpoint, which was in the time range of this thesis not reachable from time to time. Alternatively there is also a RDF dump available, which is quite large; the data overall consists of 20 billion triples. The huge amount of *features* (approximately 3 billions) leads to the challenge of designing queries that only gather the relevant *features* by not causing a time out or unreasonable run times.

LinkedGeoData has in contrast to GeoNames, where each *feature* has a *featureCode* that describes the category it belongs to, a number of classes of which a *feature* can be a member. For the following heuristics only *features* that are members of the class Amenity<sup>18</sup> will be considered. A spatial *feature* in LinkedGeoData can furthermore follow two approaches to express its location and *geometry* respectively. Its *geometry*, if available, is represented in form of a WKT literal using the Geometry classes of GeoSPARQL and the *asWKT* property. The *geometry* property of NGEO is used to point to this instance. A location point, if available, is expressed using the (*long*, *lat*) property of GEO.

<sup>17</sup><https://www.openstreetmap.org>

<sup>18</sup><https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amenity>

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Listing 3.2 shows a SPARQL query to check, if there is *feature* that has a *geometry* instance, but no location point; the result is **true**, so yes. Listing 3.3 shows a SPARQL query to check the contrary, if there is *feature* that has a location point, but no *geometry* instance; the result is **false**, so no. Thus there is no need for designing a query that considers both approaches in order to guarantee that no *feature* will be overlooked; it is sufficient to look at the *geometry* instances.

Listing 3.2: Ask if there is a feature with a geometry instance that has no location point.

```
ASK {
    ?a a <http://linkedgeodata.org/ontology/Amenity> ;
        ngeo:geometry [ gsp:asWKT ?amenityGeometry ] .
    FILTER NOT EXISTS {
        ?a geo:long ?long ;
            geo:lat ?lat .
    }
}
```

Listing 3.3: Ask if there is a feature with a location point that has no geometry instance.

```
ASK {
    ?a a <http://linkedgeodata.org/ontology/Amenity> ;
        geo:long ?long ;
        geo:lat ?lat .
    FILTER NOT EXISTS {
        ?a ngeo:geometry [ gsp:asWKT ?amenityGeometry ] .
    }
}
```

As a result the Silk framework is configured to take the *features* returned by the SPARQL query shown in listing 3.4 as input for the following heuristics. The problem is that the SPARQL endpoint only returns 10,000 results, due to an error “*Virtuoso 22023 Error SR353: Sorted TOP clause specifies more then 11000 rows to sort. Only 10000 are allowed. Either decrease the offset and/or row count or use a scrollable cursor*”<sup>19</sup>. The issue has been closed, but it is not part of the last stable release of Silk (2.7.1) at the moment of writing.

Listing 3.4: Query for preparing the input for linking.

```
SELECT DISTINCT ?a ?v0 WHERE {
    ?a ngeo:geometry> ?t1 .
    ?t1 gsp:asWKT ?amenityGeometry .
    FILTER (<bif:st_intersects>(?amenityGeometry,
                <bif:st_point>(16.370001, 48.198891), 10.0)) .
}
```

**Equivalent buildings** of the proposed system and LinkedGeoData shall be detected. In case of a match a `owl:sameAs` link shall be generated to indicate that both resources

<sup>19</sup><https://github.com/silk-framework/silk/issues/31#event-797295779>

reference to the same building. The heuristic is similar to GeoNames solution regarding this issue, whereas they differ in the way they ensure that links are only generated for resources referencing to the same thing — a university (building). In case of LinkedGeoData it will be checked if a resource is a member of either BuildingUniversity or University. If this holds true and the resource is in near distance (max. 15m), then a match has been detected. Figure 3.12 shows the designed heuristic.

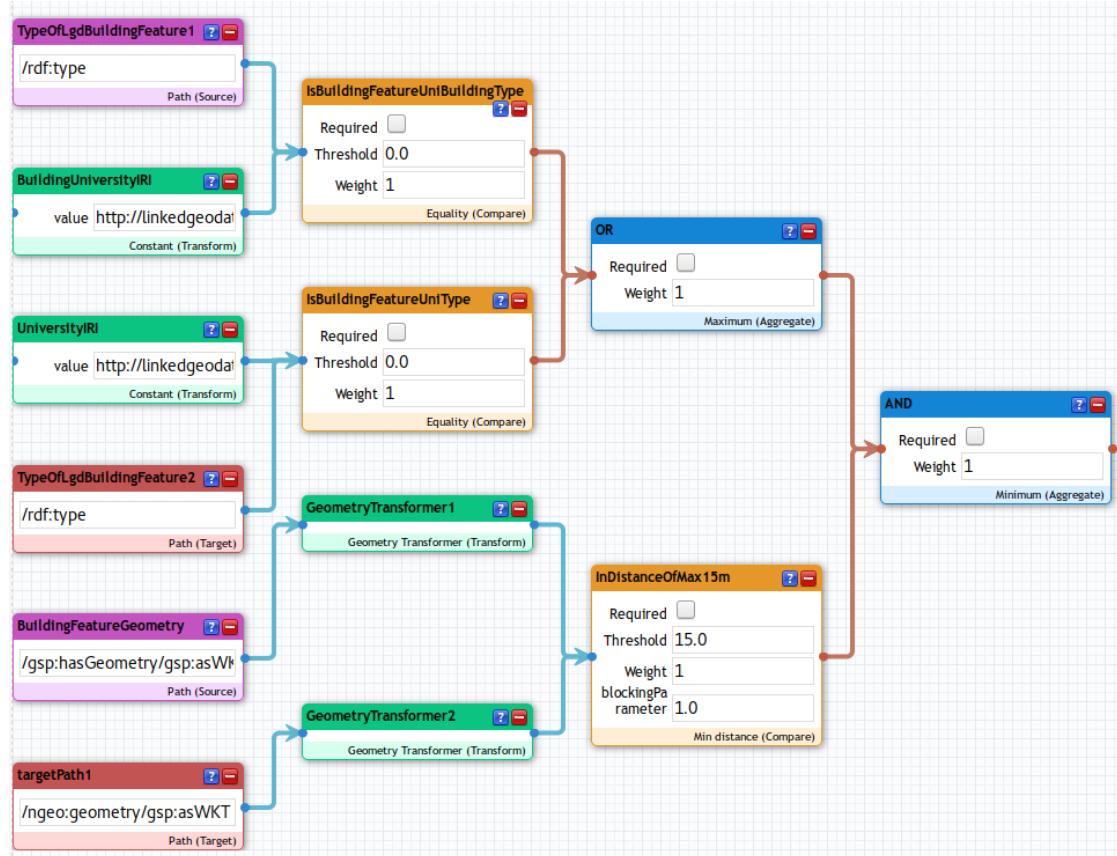


Figure 3.12: Heuristic for detecting equivalent buildings (LinkedGeoData).

**Features that are nearby** buildings of the proposed system shall be detected and for each of them a `foaf:based_near` link shall be generated. The heuristic is similar to the heuristic for GeoNames regarding this issue; it is shown in figure 3.13.

## Result

After the computation of the mentioned heuristics buildings of the proposed systems are linked to equivalent buildings of GeoNames and LinkedGeoData. In case of GeoNames, there was only one `owl:sameAs` link generated between the main building of the TU Vienna and the equivalent in the GeoNames dataset, but several `foaf:based_near`

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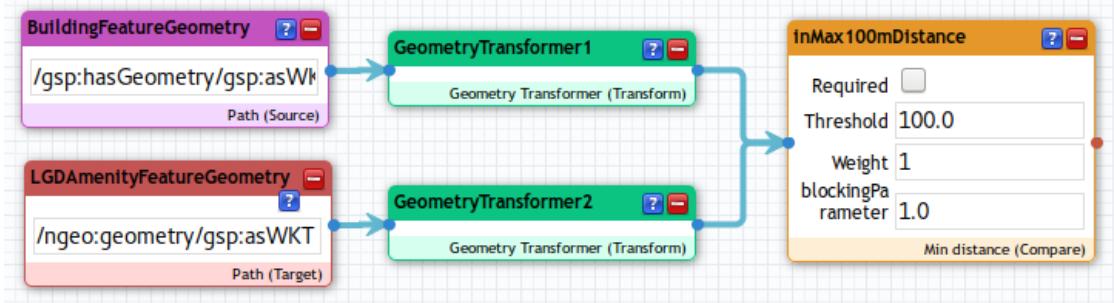


Figure 3.13: LinkedGeoData features that are nearby (max. 100m)

links, which mostly points to hotels next to university buildings. The detected spots in case of LinkedGeoData on the other side were much more diverse; from restaurants to bars and cafés. These spots could be actually valuable for the end user to discover. See section 4.1 for a visualization of those links.

#### 3.3.4 Services & Linked Data Publishing

In the last sections three principles of LD as they were proposed by Tim Berners-Lee have already been discussed. The final one will be the matter of this section, “*when someone looks up a IRI, provide useful information using the standards (RDF, SPARQL)*”[4]. In the proposed software system resources are exposed over a RESTful API that either returns a human-readable description of the requested resource or a machine-readable one in the requested RDF format. The desired format is detected by analysing the header of the HTTP request; a mechanism called content negotiation. But the API does not only provide access to the description of resources, but also to services like give me all rooms of a certain building tract. Before the resources of the proposed system can be exposed over such an API, the service layer needs to be discussed and data transfer objects that hide the persistent strategy from the overlying presentation layer must be designed in order to be compliant with the applied multi-tiered architectural pattern.

#### Service layer

The service layer is responsible for handling all the services invoked by the RESTful API or map application (see section 3.4). Figure 3.14 shows the approach used for the service layer. Services are requested by passing the path of the corresponding IRI followed by the base (in case of this thesis <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/>) to the root `IServiceFactory`. A `IServiceFactory` is assigned to each segment of a valid path except segments representing a parameter. These service factories then have a map of all `IServiceFactories` representing path segments that can follow the current path segment. This leads to the advantage of helpful messages for users of the API that are easy to implement. An invalid request like <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/spatial/r> invokes following error message.

The given IRI 'http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/spatial/r' is not valid. Possible continuations of 'http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/spatial' are .. /buildingtract, .. /rooms, .. /address, .. /building, .. /room, .. /por, .. /route, .. /elevator, .. /accessunit, .. /buildings, .. /geometry, .. /stairway, .. /floor.

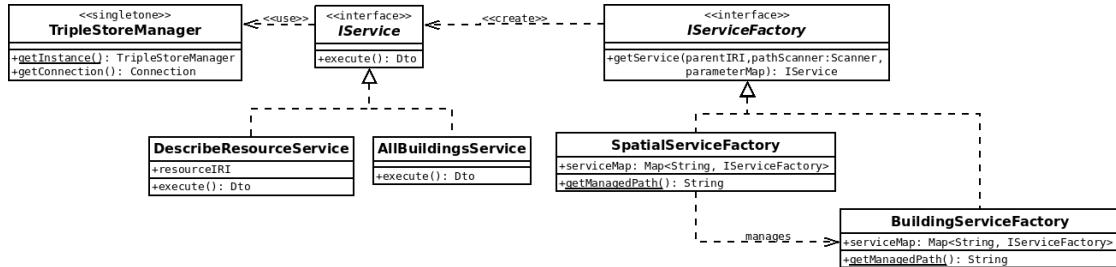


Figure 3.14: UML class diagram of the service layer

The disadvantage of this approach is that it requires a lot of factories that are only assigned to a single path segment. Shared functionalities can be inherited from an abstract class and may not be implemented by each factory, but it still limits the maintainability. Dependency injection would be an alternative approach that could be used. The Play framework, which is used in the presentation layer, follows this principle and provides a route file in which the path and the corresponding function that is able to process the service expressed by the given path can be specified; the dependency injection is then handled by the framework. This increases the maintainability and in general the testability. Expressive help messages are not as easy to implement in comparison to the chosen approach.

**As example** the request `http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/spatial/building/id/H` consists of the base and the path `spatial/building/id/H`, which is passed to the root **IServerFactory** using the method `getService(...)`. This root service factory manages a set of **IServerFactories** including an instance of **SpatialServiceFactory**, which is responsible for the path segment `spatial` and on its hand manages a set of **IServerFactories** representing possible continuations of the path (`building`, `room`, `floor`, etc.). The root service factory calls the `getService(...)` method of the spatial factory and this is done recursively until a service factory detects that there is no further path segment or there is no managed **IServerFactory** for the given continuation; parameter segments like in this case `H` are simply consumed and stored into a parameter map. In the second case (invalid path) an error message including possible continuations will be thrown as shown above. In the first case the corresponding **IService** will be returned; considering the given example, the service implementation would simply be a **DescribeResourceService**.

A **IService** has a reference to the **TripleStoreManager** and requests a connection to the triple store, when needed. Most of the services are implemented using SPARQL

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queries; the mentioned `DescribeResourceService` uses the `describe` operator of SPARQL. The result of services is then mapped into the corresponding `Dto` in order to be compliant with the multi-tiered architecture and to simplify the presentation, but there is like with relational databases an impedance mismatch between LD and Java that must be considered.

**Dto & Impedance mismatch:** The service layer directly queries the given LD, which is why no domain objects are required to interact with the underlying data-management layer. However, the resulting LD describing entities like rooms and buildings must be mapped into corresponding objects that can be passed to the presentation layer; data-transfer objects are a commonly used pattern for this issue and are used in this proposed system as well. `Dtos` allow additionally to minimize the amount of required requests; a `Dto` describing a certain building could contain information about its rooms and floors including *geometries*, so that not several requests are required to gather all the information. Figure 3.15 shows the UML class diagram of a portion of the used `Dtos`. There is still an issue that has not been solved yet and this is the question of how the `Dtos` are assembled. One possibility is to implement the assembler manually, which is prone to failures and repeating, tedious work to do. It is also not necessary, due to available frameworks that facilitate the assembling. Empire<sup>20</sup> as well as Alibaba<sup>21</sup> are frameworks enhancing Sesame (now RDF4J) with functionalities that are required for designing more complex applications based on LD. Empire aims to be the equivalent of JPA<sup>22</sup> only for RDF data stores. While both frameworks provide the ability to map RDF data into Java objects, they are not yet compatible with RDF4J and would be an overload for the intended use case. For this thesis the framework Pinto<sup>23</sup> was used. It is designed to transform RDF data into Java beans and is therefore lightweight in comparison to the previous mentioned ones. It provides annotations to assign RDF types to classes and properties in RDF to getter/setter methods in the corresponding class.

For this thesis the mapping of RDF data into Java objects causes no major problems, but there is a impedance mismatch between these both worlds that must be considered. Java and OWL/RDF are conceptionally different; Java focuses on classes, whereas OWL/RDF focuses on properties. One of these mismatches is the fact that Java only supports single inheritance of classes (and multiple inheritance of interfaces). In an ontology a class can be the subclass of multiple other classes. Furthermore, an instance can be a member of multiple classes, where a class has not necessarily to be a superclass of the other, which is also not possible in Java; a room could be for example a seminar and a learning room (in Java it could only be one of them at a time).

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<sup>20</sup><https://github.com/mhgrove/Empire>

<sup>21</sup><https://bitbucket.org/openrdf/alibaba>

<sup>22</sup><http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javaee/tech/persistence-jsp-140049.html>

<sup>23</sup><https://github.com/stardog-union/pinto>

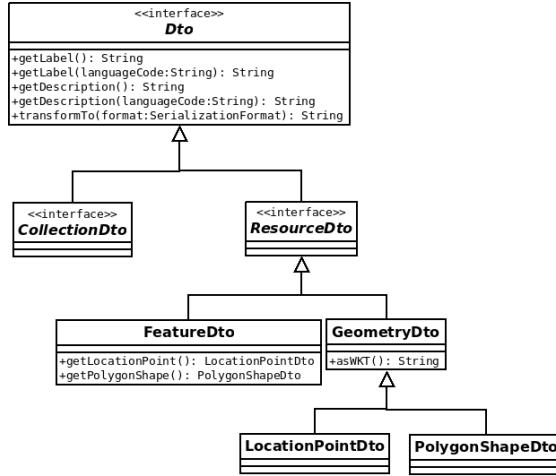


Figure 3.15: UML class diagram of a portion of the implemented DTOs

### Presentation layer

The presentation layer is the uppermost layer of the proposed software system and is responsible for presenting the results of the provided services in a human-readable as well as in a machine-readable form (in multiple formats) over the Web. “*The primary means of publishing LD on the Web is by making IRIs dereferenceable, thereby enabling the follow-your-nose style of data discovery. This should be considered the minimal requirements for Linked Data publishing*”[6]. This is also one of the criteria for the submission to the LOD cloud and is evaluated in section 4.1.3. Beside the assurance that all IRIs identifying resources are dereferenceable, there are other ways to publish LD. One possibility is the provision of a *SPARQL endpoint*, which is a Web service that can process SPARQL requests and returns the corresponding results. The advantage of *SPARQL endpoints* is that the end user can flexibly request a particular subset of the data stored in the local triple store. In this thesis no *SPARQL endpoint* will be provided by the designed Web application, but the used triple store GraphDB offers one. Another approach are *RESTful APIs* that potentially go beyond making resources dereferencable. “*RESTful APIs are a programming interface implemented using HTTP and the principles of REST (Representational State Transfer) to allow actions on Web resources*”[17]. This is one of the approaches implemented by the proposed system (see next section). Another easy way to publish LD, which is also implemented, is a simple *RDF dump* of the whole stored data.

The previous mentioned approaches are mainly focusing on machines and are not necessarily convenient for the average human reader, but *RESTful APIs* can for instance be adopted so that results will be returned in a human-readable representation like (X)HTML, if it is demanded by the client (e.g. by a browser) — content negotiations. Due to the ability of nowadays search engines to extract knowledge provided by RDFa, microdata or JSON-LD on regular Web pages, could it be useful to not only provide

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a human-friendly Web page, but to also include the presented data in a format that is understood by those crawlers into the rendered (X)HTML page. As mentioned in section 2.1 in context of schema.org do search engines use this gathered LD to enhance the search experience, but it only pays off, if the provided LD is understood.

The role model for the designed Web application was DBpedia<sup>24</sup>, which implements all of the mentioned approaches. All the resources are deferenceable and different formats are available from human-readable Web pages to RDF data. The human-friendly Web pages describing resources embed also the machine-readable equivalent using RDFa. DBpedia additionally offers an *SPARQL endpoint* and *RDF dumps*.

**To summarize** the Web application that constitutes the presentation layer of the proposed system implements a *RESTful API* that not only returns descriptions of resources in a human- and machine-readable format, but also adds additional services like listing all known buildings or search services that are useful for the map application. The human-friendly Web pages also include the presented data in form of JSON-LD. Figure 3.16 shows the tree of services concerning buildings. The blue node with the light-blue border is the start node, the blue nodes represent path segments except segments that are arguments, which are represented by green nodes. The red nodes are the end nodes. Besides the *RESTful API* also a *RDF dump* is available.

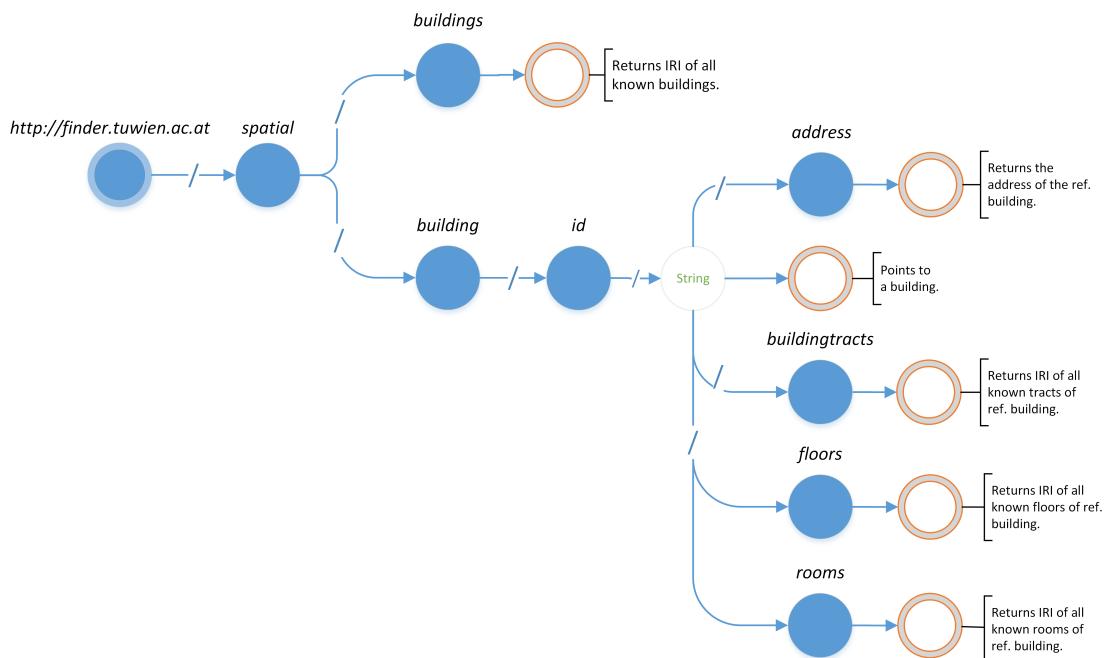


Figure 3.16: IRI design for services concerning buildings

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<sup>24</sup>[http://dbpedia.org/page/Vienna\\_University\\_of\\_Technology](http://dbpedia.org/page/Vienna_University_of_Technology)

The Play Framework<sup>25</sup> was chosen to realize this layer. It is a Web application framework that is actually written in Scala, but which also provides a Java wrapper. It follows the architectural pattern MVC (Model View Controller). The controllers act as a proxy for the root service factory of the service layer and the models are the DTOs returned by services. These DTOs build the foundation of the rendered view or are simple transformed in one of the supported RDF formats (RDF/XML, Turtle, N-Triples, JSON-LD, TRIG). Figure 3.17 shows the rendered view for describing the resource <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/spatial/building/id/H>, which is the building of the informatics institute. The resulting Web page offers then also controls for users to request the same resource in multiple RDF formats or for generating a RDF dump of the whole dataset. The response of computed services like for the request <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/spatial/buildings>, which lists all known buildings, is similar to the description of resources and is shown in figure 3.18. RDF collections are used in this case to present the result in RDF. All the links to internal resources are intended to be dereferenceable and the user can discover them by simply following the links (see section 4.1.3 for evaluation).

The screenshot shows a web interface for a building description. At the top, there are navigation links: 'Finder', 'Map', 'Data Catalog', 'Formats ▾', and 'RDF dump'. The main title is 'About: Building of the informatics institute'. Below the title, it says 'Entity of type: tuvs:Building ,'. There is a map showing the building's location on a street with other landmarks like 'Guerrilla Bakery' and 'Hotel Johann Strauss'. A legend on the left indicates room numbers: 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, EG, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 14. Below the map is a table with two columns: 'Property' and 'Value'.

Property	Value
<code>tuv:buildingCode</code>	"H"
<code>foaf:based_near</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://sws.geonames.org/6506639/">http://sws.geonames.org/6506639/</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://linkedgeodata.org/triplify/node250980183">http://linkedgeodata.org/triplify/node250980183</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://linkedgeodata.org/triplify/node249718900">http://linkedgeodata.org/triplify/node249718900</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://linkedgeodata.org/triplify/node1942986502">http://linkedgeodata.org/triplify/node1942986502</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://linkedgeodata.org/triplify/node249711653">http://linkedgeodata.org/triplify/node249711653</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://linkedgeodata.org/triplify/node2973957026">http://linkedgeodata.org/triplify/node2973957026</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://linkedgeodata.org/triplify/node297478688">http://linkedgeodata.org/triplify/node297478688</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://linkedgeodata.org/triplify/node2984579855">http://linkedgeodata.org/triplify/node2984579855</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://linkedgeodata.org/triplify/node25303168">http://linkedgeodata.org/triplify/node25303168</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://linkedgeodata.org/triplify/node25303176">http://linkedgeodata.org/triplify/node25303176</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://linkedgeodata.org/triplify/way49249315">http://linkedgeodata.org/triplify/way49249315</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://linkedgeodata.org/triplify/way159915669">http://linkedgeodata.org/triplify/way159915669</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://linkedgeodata.org/triplify/way162413123">http://linkedgeodata.org/triplify/way162413123</a></li> </ul>

Figure 3.17: Human-friendly description of the building of the informatics institute

**Content negotiation** is a mechanism part of HTTP that offers the ability to response with different representations of a resource identified by the same IRI; the user agent

<sup>25</sup><https://www.playframework.com/>

### 3. SOLUTION

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#	Resource
0	<a href="#">building:A</a>
1	<a href="#">building:AK</a>
2	<a href="#">building:AP</a>
3	<a href="#">building:AQ</a>
4	<a href="#">building:AS</a>
5	<a href="#">building:AT</a>
6	<a href="#">building:BABIK</a>
7	<a href="#">building:BC</a>
8	<a href="#">building:BD</a>
9	<a href="#">building:BE</a>
10	<a href="#">building:BG</a>
11	<a href="#">building:BH</a>
12	<a href="#">building:BL</a>
13	<a href="#">building:BZ</a>

Figure 3.18: Human-friendly description of all known buildings

Format	Target audience	Content type
HTML	human	text/html
RDF	machine	application/rdf+xml
Turtle	machine	text/turtle
JSON-LD	machine	application/ld+json

Table 3.3: Supported formats and their mime-types.

can negotiate the desired format with the server. The user agent thereby enters the mime-types of the desired format(s) into the `Accept` field of the HTTP header. Table 3.3 shows the mime-types and formats that are supported by the proposed Web application.

In LD development it is a common practice to use different IRIs for the real-word entity and the document that describe this real-word entity. This consequently allows to assert statements about the document like freshness separate from the description of the real-world entity [6].

There are two strategies for dereferencing resources that also influences the naming scheme. On one side 303 IRIs and on the other side hash IRIs. For this thesis the first strategy was used for resources, the second for concepts and properties of ontologies. The client uses the IRI of the resource that shall be dereferenced to send a request to the Web application in case of the 303 strategy. The Web application analyses the HTTP header and responses with a redirect (HTTP status code 303) to a new location, where the document can be found in an accepted format. The disadvantage of this strategy is the fact that for each attempt of dereferencing a IRI two HTTP requests are required. The

University of Southampton uses this strategy as well for their exposed linked university data. It is noteworthy that the university furthermore uses different sub-domains for IRIs that point to the real-world entity and the document. The naming scheme of a building is `http://(id|rdf).ecs.soton.ac.uk/location/UoS/building/<Building>` [9].

Section 3.3.2 already discussed the naming scheme for resources, but in order to implement the 303 strategy some enhancements must be made. However, the implemented approach is different to the one of the University of Southampton and similar to DBpedia. As described by the proposed naming scheme, the IRI `<base>/<id>` points to a resource; `spatial/building/id/H` points for instance to the building with the identifier *H*. As figure 3.19 shows, a user agent that wants to have a machine-readable description of a resource identified by a certain IRI will immediately get the response in the desired format; the redirection will be skipped. This is not the case, if the user agent demands a human-readable representation of the description as figure 3.20 shows. The Web application will redirect the user agent to a new location that follows the pattern `<base>/page/<id>`. If an user accesses resources with a Web browser, in general the mime-type `text/html` will be in the `Accept` field and the user always gets the Web page describing the resource. Users, who want to download or take a look at the machine-readable description, can visit the IRI following the pattern '`<base>/data/<id>. <fileEnding>`' as shown in figure 3.22. The file ending is an indication for the desired format; for RDF/XML the file ending is `rdf`, for Turtle it is `ttl`. Figure 3.21 shows the response, if the requested resource cannot be found, which is simply a message with HTTP status code 404.

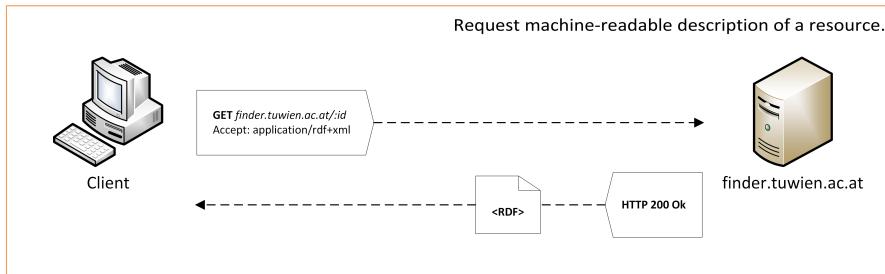


Figure 3.19: Requesting machine-readable representation of a given resource.

**As example** the IRI `http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/spatial/building/id/H` references to the building of the informatics institute. If an user visits the given IRI with a Web browser, (s)he will be redirected to `http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/page/spatial/building/id/H`, which is the rendered Web page illustrated in figure 3.17. If the user wants to download the description of the building in Turtle format, (s)he must enter the IRI `http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/data/spatial/building/id/H.ttl`.

As mentioned above, the Play Framework adheres to the architectural pattern MVC. The controllers simply act as proxy and passes the requests without tempering them to

### 3. SOLUTION

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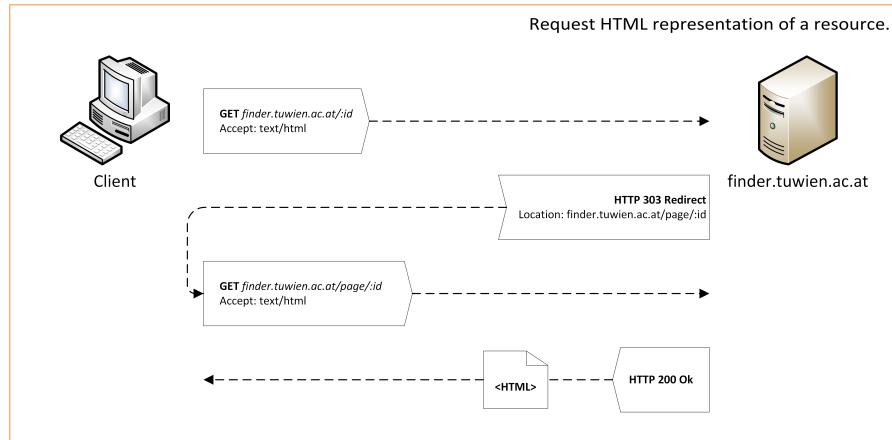


Figure 3.20: Requesting human-readable representation of a given resource.

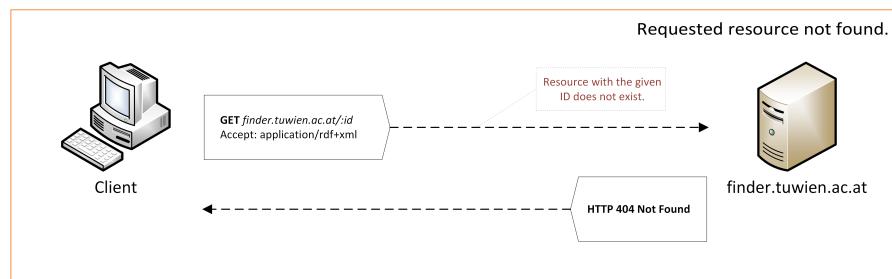


Figure 3.21: Requesting an unknown resource.

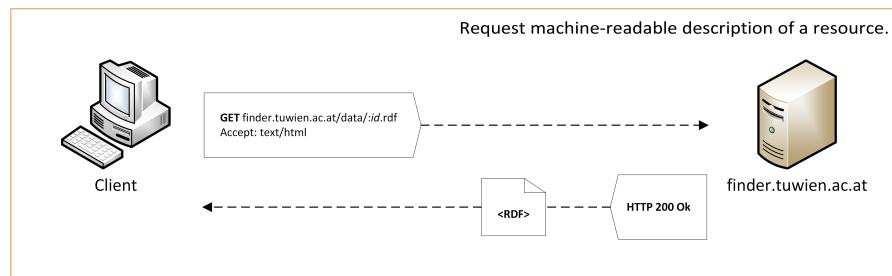


Figure 3.22: Forcing the return of a specific machine-readable representation.

the root service factory. The controllers are responsible for the content negotiations and handling the HTTP responses including setting the correct HTTP status code. Listing 3.5 shows the route file of the Web application, which specifies which requests are delegated to which function. If the path of a request starts with `page` for instance, the rest of the path is passed to the `page()`-method of the `APIController`, which passes it to the root service factory and renders the result or returns an error message, if the request was not successful.

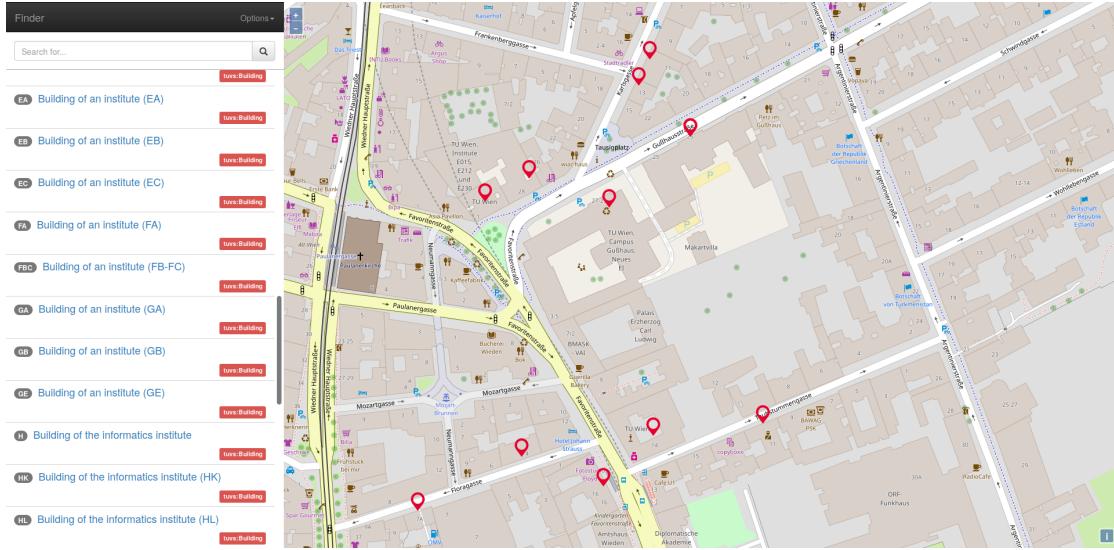


Figure 3.23: Snippet of the map application displaying all known buildings.

Listing 3.5: Route file of Play Web application

```
# Map application
GET / controllers.MapSearchController.index
# Assets
GET /assets/*file controllers.Assets.versioned(path="/public", file: Asset)

# API
GET /page/*path controllers.APIController.page(path)
GET /data/*path controllers.APIController.serviceData(path)
GET /$path<(!.*?public)(?!.*?page)(?!.*?data).*>
        controllers.APIController.service(path)
```

## 3.4 Map application

The map application discussed in this section is intended to present a potential use-case of the LD published by the proposed system. The map application is implemented using the Play Framework. In fact, it is embedded into the same Web application that is concerned with publishing LD, but could easily operate separately with some extra work. The map application uses the same API as an external application would do. If the map application wants to display all known buildings, it passes the request spatial/buildings to the root service factory. In case of an external application such services must be requested over HTTP using the RESTful API. Consequently, the response in form of RDF data must be processed appropriately by those external applications. If the application is written in Java, the application can use the Pinto framework in the same way as the service layer, which acts their as an assembler for Dtos. These are the additional steps that are skipped, when the map application is embedded. Figure 3.23 shows the map application displaying (a subset of) all buildings of the TU Vienna.

### 3. SOLUTION

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In order to create an interactive map application JavaScript is inevitable and an appropriate framework is required. For this thesis the OpenLayers 3<sup>26</sup> framework was used, which is quite easy to understand and flexible. OpenStreetMaps is the used source for the map, but also other sources like Bing Maps can be specified in OpenLayers 3. The framework allows the developer to add additional layers, which can consist of multiple shapes, to this map. Thus, a floor could form such a layer as an example; it can consist of the exterior border of the floor and *geometries* of contained rooms. The characteristics like style and visibility can be changed dynamically, which allows the developer to add controls for switching floors. This is an important feature for this map application and is illustrated in figure 3.17. OpenLayers 3 allows the developer to add custom controls directly to the map and provides multiple event handlers like one that will fire, when the *geometrie* of a certain *feature* was clicked. The framework provides furthermore the ability to read multiple serializations of *geometries* including WKT and GML. However, a major issue that has to be solved is the gap between the Play Framework and JavaScript concerning the rendered Web pages. Searching for a JavaScript framework that handles RDF data was an option as last resort, but this option violates the MVC pattern advocated by the Play framework. The View should only be concerned with displaying information. The solution eventually was to make use of the rendering engine of the Play Framework (Scala) and inject the required information into the JavaScript code for the displayed map.

**Main case:** As mentioned in the problem description (see section 1.2), the use-case "*Give me all learning rooms that are nearby that are free in a given time range and are accessible without obstacles for person with mobility-impairments*" should be the evidence for the potential of the published LD. As discussed in section future work (see 4.2) the subset of routes that were gathered only connects five rooms on the basement floor of one building, so that the data is unfortunately not sufficient for computing the part of the use case regarding accessible rooms. It could be computed, but the result would only consists of these five rooms at maxima (all have one accessible route). The service implemented for searching all rooms nearby has the IRI '`<base>/search/freerooms/startdate/<date>/enddate/<date>/nearby/<long, lat>`'. Listing 3.6 shows the implementation of the service using SPARQL. The value of the bindings are the arguments that are given in the service request. For removing all not accessible rooms, SPARQL is not sufficient as discussed in section 3.2.2, but it can be solved by using a simple path finding algorithm that takes the input of the SPARQL query shown in listing 3.1.

Listing 3.6: SPARQL query for all free rooms nearby.

```
PREFIX rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
PREFIX xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#>
PREFIX schema: <http://schema.org/>
Prefix gsp: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#>
```

<sup>26</sup><https://openlayers.org/>

```

PREFIX sf: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/sf#>
PREFIX gspf: <http://www.opengis.net/def/function/geosparql/>
PREFIX uom: <http://www.opengis.net/def/uom/OGC/1.0/>
PREFIX tuvs: <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#>

Describe ?room where {
    ?room a tuvs:LearningRoom .
    # Sets the desired time frame for a free room
    BIND("2016-10-06T13:00:00+01:00"^^xsd:dateTime as ?tfBegin) .
    BIND("2016-10-06T14:00:00+01:00"^^xsd:dateTime as ?tfEnd) .
    # Filter for free rooms
    FILTER NOT EXISTS{
        ?event a schema:Event ;
            schema:location ?room ;
            schema:startDate ?startDate ;
            schema:endDate ?endDate .
        FILTER(!((?startDate < ?tfBegin && ?tfBegin >= ?endDate)
                || (?startDate >= ?tfEnd && ?tfEnd < ?endDate))) .
    }
    # Get the building of which the room is a part
    ?building tuvs:containsBuildingUnit ?room ;
        gsp:hasGeometry ?buildingPoint .
    # Order rooms by the distance to a certain point
    ?buildingPoint a sf:Point ;
        gsp:asWKT ?buildingPointAsWKT .
    BIND("POINT(16.3699039 48.1989798)"^^gsp:wktLiteral as ?hereWKT) .
} ORDER BY ASC(gspf:distance(?hereWKT, ?buildingPointAsWKT,
    uom:metre))

```

Figure 3.24 shows the result of the request '`<base>/search/freerooms/startdate/2016-10-06T13:00:00+01:00/enddate/2016-10-06T14:00:00+01:00/nearby/16.3701504,48.19490159999999`', which searches for free learning rooms between 1 pm and 2 pm on the 6th of October in near distance to the given point. It was assumed that all lecture halls, seminar rooms and laboratories can be used as learning room. This is actually not the case, but this can be easily changed.

**Expected use case:** One of the expected functionalities of such map applications is the ability to search for spatial entities with known keywords. This is can easily be implemented with a SPARQL query. However, there are more specialised solution like Lucene<sup>27</sup> that perform better than a SPARQL query; offer also more functions for text search. The IRI for this service follows the pattern '`<base>/search/for/<keywords>`'. Figure 3.25 shows the result for the request '`<base>/search/for/Zemanek`'.

<sup>27</sup><http://lucene.apache.org/core/>

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Figure 3.24: Snippet of the map application displaying free learning rooms near the building of the informatics institute.

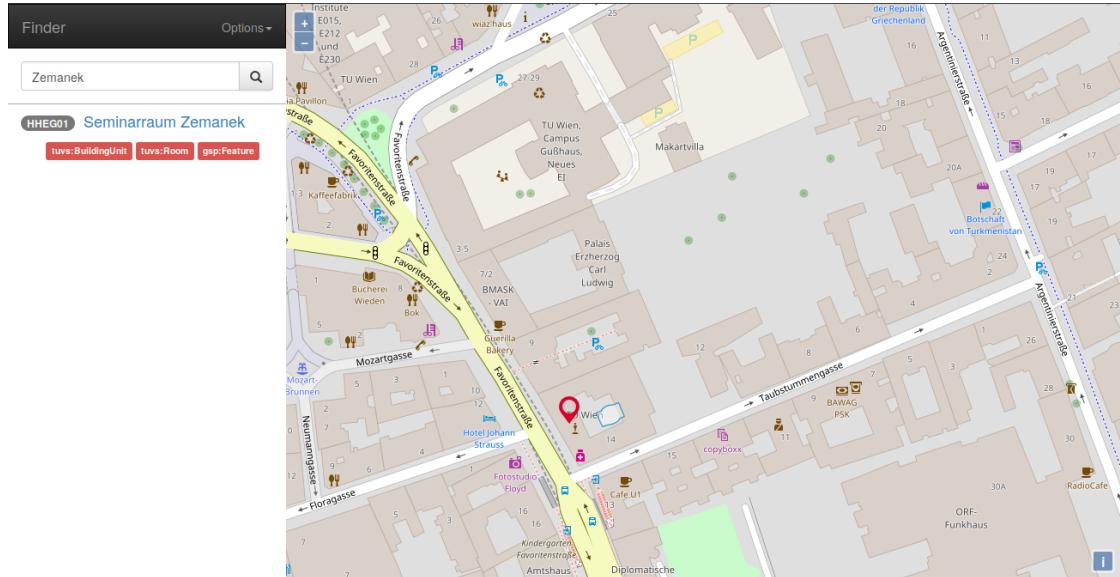


Figure 3.25: Snippet of the map application displaying spatial features matching the keyword 'Zemanek'.

# CHAPTER 4

## Discussion

This chapter is dealing with the evaluation of the proposed solution (see section 4.1) considering the quality measurements outlined in the introduction (see chapter 1). Section 4.2 discusses shortcomings of the proposed solution and potential enhancements. Conclusion are drawn in the final section 4.3.

### 4.1 Evaluation

In chapter 3 a solution to the given problem description was presented. The goal of this thesis was to satisfy the problem description as well as the quality criteria for the submission to the LOD cloud. As a reminder, those are as follows[11]:

1. There must be resolvable `http://` (or `https://`) URIs.
2. They must resolve, with or without content negotiation, to RDF data in one of the popular RDF formats (RDFa, RDF/XML, Turtle, N-Triples).
3. The dataset must contain at least 1000 triples.
4. The dataset must be connected via RDF links to a dataset that is already in the diagram. This means, either your dataset must use URIs from the other dataset, or vice versa. We arbitrarily require at least 50 links.
5. Access of the entire dataset must be possible via RDF crawling, via an RDF dump, or via a SPARQL endpoint.

The dataset itself is evaluated in section 4.1.1 — point 3. The evaluation of the interlinking is discussed in section 4.1.2 – point 4. Point 1 to 3 and 5 are concerned with the access of the resources and the whole dataset respectively. This is discussed in section 4.1.3.

#### 4.1.1 Dataset

The spatial dataset has in total **16295** triples describing spatial entities of the TU Vienna; there are **3280** unique resources in the dataset. Thus this criteria is fulfilled. Figure 4.1 shows a snippet of this dataset describing the building of the informatics institute. The building itself is represented by the dark red node at the top. The big pink nodes reference to building tracts (eight in total), orange nodes to rooms and the blue nodes to *geometries* (points or polygons).

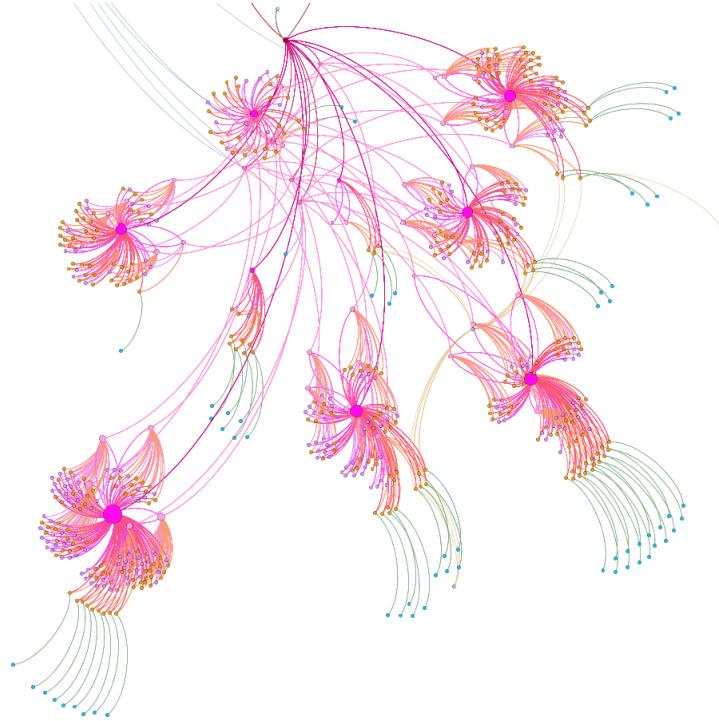


Figure 4.1: Visualization of the spatial data concerning building H (informatics institute).

Overall the majority of the resources describe rooms followed by floor sections and floors. Table 4.1 shows this distribution (for each resource the most specific types were chosen; which have no known subclasses). For this thesis only a restricted subset of *geometries* and navigation routes were actually gathered and integrated; only for the basement of the informatics building. Hence, these types of resources are under-represented; especially, the navigation routes. If applied to all buildings of the university, points of routes and routes will be leading the chart by a lot, due to the chosen approach for modelling navigation (see section 3.2.2).

#### 4.1.2 Linking

Figure 4.2 shows a visualization of `foaf:based_near` links from buildings of TU Vienna that are located in the 4th district of Vienna; the buildings are represented by

Type	Percentage
<a href="http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#Room">http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#Room</a>	60,7%
<a href="http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#FloorSection">http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#FloorSection</a>	13,75%
<a href="http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#Floor">http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#Floor</a>	7,84%
<a href="http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#PoR">http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#PoR</a>	6,82%
<a href="http://www.opengis.net/ont/sf#Polygon">http://www.opengis.net/ont/sf#Polygon</a>	3,1%
<a href="http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#BuildingTract">http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#BuildingTract</a>	2,51%

Table 4.1: Common types of the spatial dataset.

Type	Percentage
<a href="http://linkedgeodata.org/ontology/BicycleParking">http://linkedgeodata.org/ontology/BicycleParking</a>	22,65%
<a href="http://linkedgeodata.org/ontology/Restaurant">http://linkedgeodata.org/ontology/Restaurant</a>	14,92%
<a href="http://linkedgeodata.org/ontology/Bench">http://linkedgeodata.org/ontology/Bench</a>	8,28%
<a href="http://linkedgeodata.org/ontology/Cafe">http://linkedgeodata.org/ontology/Cafe</a>	5,52%
<a href="http://www.geonames.org/ontology#Feature">http://www.geonames.org/ontology#Feature</a>	3,57%

Table 4.2: Common types of spatial *features* to which the buildings link.

yellow circles and each outgoing edge is a `foaf:based_near` link. The green circles describe local amenities from markets, caf  s, restaurants to fast food. The dark red circles describes entertainment spots from bars, pubs to cinemas. Orange circles represent *features* of GeoNames that are mostly hotels. Parking lots for bicycles are represented by the blue circles. Grey circles reference to other spots like ATMs, benches and car sharing that do not fit in the previous mentioned categories. As mentioned in section 3.3.3 `foaf:based_near` links are established for spatial *features* that are in distance of maximal 100 meters. This leads to clusters, where buildings that are close to each other share links to the same spatial *features*. The cluster in the upper-right corner consists of the main building at Vienna's Karlsplatz<sup>1</sup> and other close university buildings (max. 200 m). Overall **647** `foaf:based_near` links have been generated, **624** to LinkedGeoData and **23** to GeoNames. Table 4.2 shows the top 10 types of spatial *features* to which the buildings link. This fulfills point 4 of the submission criteria for the LOD cloud.

#### 4.1.3 Access

The remaining points of the submission criteria are concerned with the access of the published resources. The first point expects that the resources can be resolved using HTTP, which is also one of the LD principles and was therefore considered in the design process. The second point claims that the resource shall be available in at least one common machine-readable representation (e.g. RDF/XML). This was considered in the design process as well and there are multiple formats that are supported as shown by table 3.3. Unit tests were implemented for both mentioned points to check if the

<sup>1</sup><http://www.geonames.org/6944029/technische-universitaet-wien.html>

system behaves as expected. The unit tests simply analyses a given RDF dump of the triple store and requests all resources that are in scope of the system (start with <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at>). The final point claims that the whole published dataset shall either be collectable by crawling/following links, be queryable using SPARQL or provide a RDF dump. However, the proposed system does not provide a SPARQL endpoint, neither was it checked, if all resources are collectable by simply following links. Nevertheless, if the crawler starts with the catalog dataset, which contains meta-information about the other datasets, it can simply request the whole dataset by resolving its IRI. <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/spatial> for instance returns all spatial data; but this crawling attempt was not tested. The tested solution for this point was a RDF dump. In this case the RDF dump of the database was compared to the RDF dump returned by the proposed system; both should contain the same statements. Additionally to the unit tests that test if the submission criteria to the LOD cloud are fulfilled, 32 unit tests prioritizing the most important services (e.g. `DescribeResourceService`) were written.

## 4.2 Further work

The aim of this thesis was to transform a subset of spatial data of the TU Vienna into LD and to show a potential use case for this data. Except for the information that was provided by the RESTful API of the central information system, the spatial information was mainly gathered manually. This included Web scrapping, the extraction of tables from PDF files and the transformation of floor plans into machine-readable data. This approach is applicable for designing a prototype, but the tasks that have to be carried out are too time consuming and error-prone to deploy such a system. In case of tables that are presented on Web pages or PDF files as it is done by the facility management unit of the TU Vienna, it would be possible without much effort to provide this information in a CSV file at a fixed location. This would simplify the integration process in no small measure; it has not necessarily to be full-fledged LD.

The transformation of floor plans into machine-readable data is a further issue that needs some future work. As mentioned, the manual approach is quite time consuming and error-prone, which is why this task should better be automated in order to be scalable. Extracting geometric data managed by facility management systems (e.g. CAMF) or providing floor plans as vector graphics could simplify the task and be a step towards automation. When the floor plan was eventually transformed into LD, one question remains, how shall possible routes in an indoor environment be computed. Kostic et. al. proposed an algorithm for generating accessibility information for mobility impaired individuals [20]; this algorithm requires an adequate input spatial model.

Both proposed ontologies cover the main concepts that were required for modelling data about university facilities and indoor navigation. However, the navigation ontology needs some further testing and proof whether the chosen approach is scalable. In case of the proposed system that dealt with a little subset of the data (only one floor in one building),

the navigation resources made up approximately 7% of overall resources.

The proposed map application and also the services provided by the service layer are quite limited yet. Especially, services concerning links to local amenities described by LinkedGeoData could be interesting for end user, but are currently missing. Such services could answer question like *give me all cafés/asian restaurants that are in acceptable distance to a certain lecture room*. The interlinking of local spatial data to external data sources like GeoNames and LinkedGeoData does currently only consider owl:sameAs and foaf:based\_near statements, potentially ignoring spatial features that are farer away than 100 meters, but still valuable. Furthermore, the proposed system is currently read-only and does not allow any contributions. However, contributions from end user could be quite valuable. Students could mark places for learning as well as recommend pubs and bars on the university campus. Also interest groups like TUBarrierefrei could contribute information for person with disabilities.

In order to clarify legal concerns regarding the reuse of data, a data license is recommended and it should be commonly agreed among data owners which license to choose. The absence of such a data license can lead to a situation where application developers hesitate to reuse the data and little effort may be taken to build costly application if the terms of reuse are unclear. Some licenses that evolved over time are Public Domain Dedication and License<sup>2</sup> (PDDL), Attribution License<sup>3</sup> (ODC-By) and Open Database License<sup>4</sup> (ODbL).

### 4.3 Conclusion

Universities have to manage a significant amount of data and due to the complexity of the domain of a university, there is not a single information system that handle all of it. It is likely for such an environment to result in independent systems, which encapsulate their managed information into disconnected data silos that may have different data owner and formats; potentially spread over different departments. As a result, the information managed by all those systems cannot be easily interlinked, which prevents universities of fully exploiting their data.

This thesis aimed to show that there is a neglected potential in the spatial data at the TU Vienna, which is in fact distributed over multiple different sources. The goal was to transform a subset of the available spatial data into LD, to propose an architecture for the integration and publication as well as providing an use case for the generated LD. The resulting LD is intended to give application developers an incentive to create application, which implement ideas from which the information environment at the university benefits.

The proposed software system transforms the data from different data sources with different formats into a representation conform to the proposed ontology and integrates

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<sup>2</sup><http://opendatacommons.org/licenses/pddl/>

<sup>3</sup><http://opendatacommons.org/licenses/by/>

<sup>4</sup><http://opendatacommons.org/licenses/odbl/>

#### 4. DISCUSSION

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the result into a local storage. This knowledge base will then be published and is thenceforward accessible over a RESTful API. The original format of the data ranged from tables embedded into Web pages and PDF files to XML responses of a RESTful API. The gathering and preparation for the integration was mainly carried out manually except for the information provided by the API — proofing the claimed barriers, which are costly to overcome for developers. In case of floor and navigation plans the integration included only a little subset of the actual available data, due to the time consuming task of transforming it into a machine-readable format. The used approach for the prototype proposed by this thesis would not be scalable for all facilities of the TU Vienna. Some of the integrated data was gathered and transformed manually, which causes the problem that changes to the manually gathered data in the original data source are not detectable by the software system and must be updated manually. As mentioned in future work (see section 4.2) in case of information published in PDF files or on Web pages, it would be possible without much effort to provide this information in a CSV file at a fixed location; this simplifies the integration considerably. This is something the data owner must be convinced of. The biggest challenge is to transform the floor plans automatically into the desired representation, which was not solved by this thesis.

The proposed map application presents a potential use case for the data published by the proposed software system. The used Java framework RDF4J for handling RDF data is quite new and some tweaking was required to get other frameworks like Pinto and schema generation running. The map application provides expected services like searching for spatial features using keywords like the name of a certain place (room, building, etc.), but also services that require data from different sources like finding all free learning rooms at a given time range that are nearby. The filtering for rooms that are accessible for person with mobility impairments was unfortunately not implemented, due to the absence of navigation data exceeding five rooms. The map application in its current form is improvable. Links to resources of LinkedGeoData resulting from the internal linking can be used to search for local amenities like cafés, bars and restaurants that are near university buildings. The allowance of contribution of users (from students to interest groups) to the current spatial data might also be valuable. But as not to hang on a single application or use case, one of the incitements of publishing the spatial data as LOD is the hope, that there is an audience, that will come up with creative ideas of which you and I are currently not thinking about.

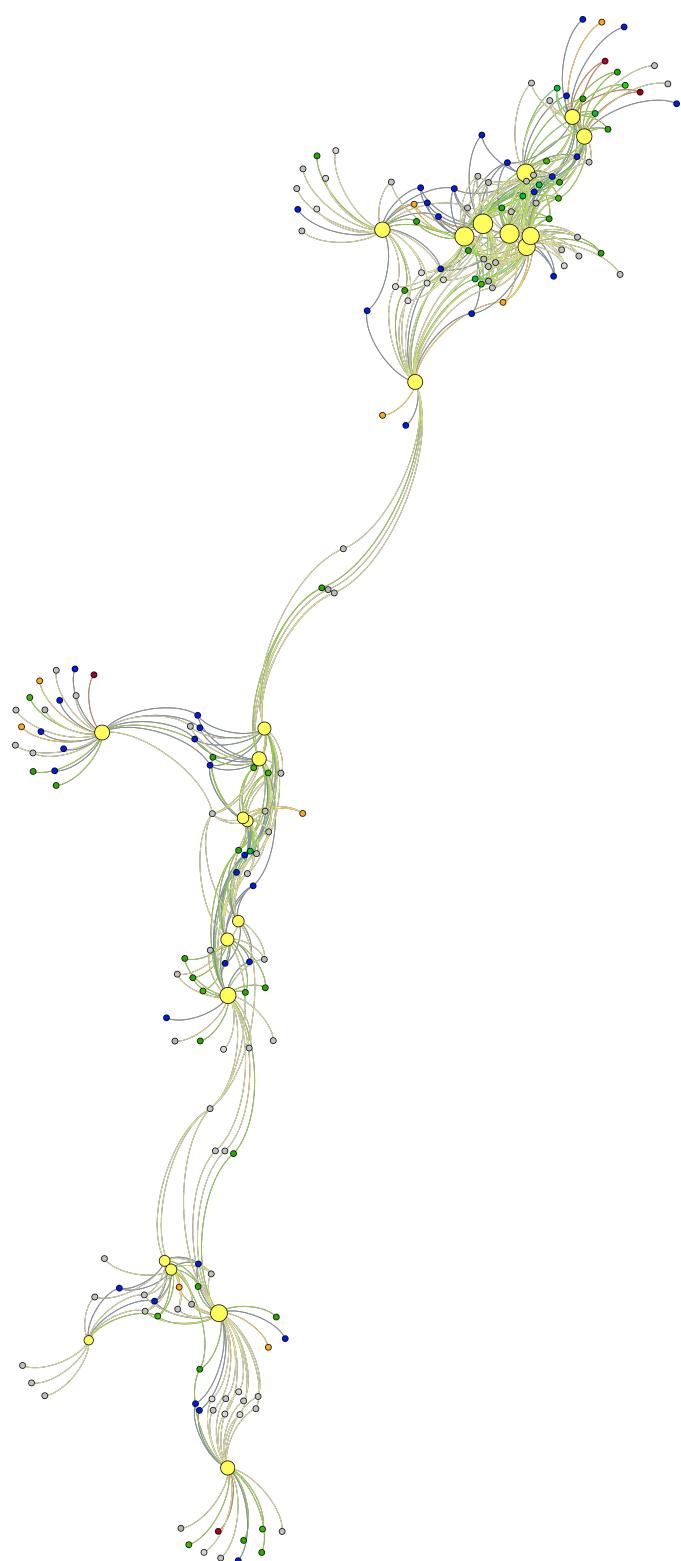


Figure 4.2: Visualization of foaf:based\_near links.



# CHAPTER 5

## Appendix

### 5.1 Spatial ontology

```
@prefix : <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> .
@prefix cc: <http://creativecommons.org/ns#> .
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .
@prefix ogc: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#> .
@prefix owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#> .
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
@prefix xml: <http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace> .
@prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> .
@prefix foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/> .
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> .
@prefix vann: <http://purl.org/vocab/vann/> .
@prefix voaf: <http://purl.org/vocommons/voaf#> .
@prefix schema: <http://schema.org/> .

<http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> a owl:Ontology ;
    owl:versionIRI "0.2-SNAPSHOT" ;
    owl:imports <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql> , <http://www.w3.org/ns/locn> ;
    dct:contributor <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/person/id/Kevin_Haller> ;
    dct:abstract """Diese Ontologie dient zur Repräsentation von Geodaten, die den Campus einer Bildungseinrichtung betreffen. Sie soll die Strukturierung von Daten über Einrichtungen, wie Gebäude, ermöglichen, um die Erfahrungen mit Suche und Navigation zu verbessern."""@de ;
    vann:preferredNamespaceUri "http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#"^^xsd:anyURI ;
    voaf:reliesOn <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#> ;
    dct:abstract """This is an ontology for representing geospatial details about the campus of a educational institute such like a university. It is intended to help structuring data that describes facilities and their indoor plan in order to enhance the search and navigation experience."""@en ;
    rdfs:label "Vocabulary for geospatial data concerning the campus of educational institutes"@en ;
    vann:preferredNamespacePrefix "tuvs" ;
    dct:created "2016-07-1"@en ;
    dct:title "Vocabulary for geospatial data concerning the campus of educational institutes"@en ,
        "Vokabular für Geodaten, die sich auf den Campus einer Bildungseinrichtung beziehen"@de ;
    rdfs:label "Vokabular für Geodaten, die sich auf den Campus einer Bildungseinrichtung beziehen"@de ;
    voaf:reliesOn <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> , <http://schema.org/> ;
    dct:modified "2016-12-01"@en .
```

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---

```

#
#
#
# #####
# #
# # Object Properties
# #
# #####
#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#aboveFloor

:aboveFloor a owl:ObjectProperty , owl:TransitiveProperty , owl:IrreflexiveProperty ;
    rdfs:domain :Floor ;
    rdfs:range :Floor ;
    rdfs:comment "Besagt, dass dieses Stockwerk topologisch über dem gegebenen Stockwerk liegt."@de ,
    "States that this floor is topologically above the given floor."@en ;
    rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#>@de ;
    rdfs:label "above_floor"@en , "liegt über dem Stockwerk"@de .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#containsBuilding

:containsBuilding a owl:ObjectProperty ;
    rdfs:subPropertyOf schema:containsPlace ;
    owl:inverseOf :isPartOfCampus ;
    rdfs:domain :Campus ;
    rdfs:range :Building ;
    rdfs:comment "Dieser Campus beinhaltet das gegebene Gebäude."@de ,
    "This campus contains the given building."@en ;
    rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
    rdfs:label "beinhaltet Gebäude"@de , "contains_building"@en .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#containsBuildingUnit

:containsBuildingUnit a owl:ObjectProperty ;
    rdfs:subPropertyOf schema:containsPlace ;
    owl:inverseOf :isBuildingUnitOf ;
    a owl:AsymmetricProperty , owl:TransitiveProperty , owl:IrreflexiveProperty ;
    rdfs:domain _:genid1 .

_:genid1 a owl:Class ;
    owl:unionOf _:genid3 .

_:genid3 a rdf:List ;
    rdf:first :Building ;
    rdf:rest _:genid2 .

_:genid2 a rdf:List ;
    rdf:first :BuildingUnit ;
    rdf:rest rdf:nil .

:containsBuildingUnit rdfs:range :BuildingUnit ;
    rdfs:comment """Dieses Gebäude oder Gebäudeeinheit beinhaltet die gegebene Gebäudeeinheit
als ganzes."""@de ,
    "This building or building unit contains the given building unit completely."@en ;
    rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
    rdfs:label "has_building_unit"@en , "hat_Gebäudeeinheit"@de .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#floorSectionOf

:floorSectionOf a owl:ObjectProperty ;
    rdfs:subPropertyOf :isBuildingUnitOf ;

```

```

a owl:FunctionalProperty , owl:AsymmetricProperty , owl:TransitiveProperty , owl:IrreflexiveProperty ;
rdfs:domain :FloorSection ;
rdfs:range :Floor ;
rdfs:comment "Dieser Stockwerkbereich ist Teil des gegebenen Stockwerks."@de ,
"This floor section is part of the given floor."@de ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy "http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#" ;
rdfs:label "Stockwerkbereich von"@de , "floor section of"@en .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#hasFloorSection

:hasFloorSection a owl:ObjectProperty ;
rdfs:subPropertyOf :containsBuildingUnit ;
a owl:InverseFunctionalProperty , owl:AsymmetricProperty , owl:TransitiveProperty , owl:IrreflexiveProperty ;
rdfs:domain :BuildingUnit ;
rdfs:range :FloorSection ;
rdfs:comment "Dieses Stockwerk hat den gegebenen Stockwerkbereich."@de ,
"This floor has the given floor section."@en ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy "http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#" ;
rdfs:label "has floor section"@en , "hat einen Stockbereich"@de .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#isBuildingUnitOf

:isBuildingUnitOf a owl:ObjectProperty ;
rdfs:subPropertyOf schema:containedInPlace ;
a owl:AsymmetricProperty , owl:TransitiveProperty , owl:IrreflexiveProperty ;
rdfs:domain :BuildingUnit ;
rdfs:range _:genid4 .

_:genid4 a owl:Class ;
owl:unionOf _:genid6 .

_:genid6 a rdf:List ;
rdf:first :Building ;
rdf:rest _:genid5 .

_:genid5 a rdf:List ;
rdf:first :BuildingUnit ;
rdf:rest rdf:nil .

:isBuildingUnitOf rdfs:comment """Diese Gebäudeeinheit ist Teil weder einer anderen Gebäudeeinheit
oder eines Gebäudes."""@de ,
"This building unit is part of either the given other building unit or building."@en ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy "http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#" ;
rdfs:label "is building unit of"@en , "ist Gebäudeeinheit von"@de .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#isCampusOf

:isCampusOf a owl:ObjectProperty ;
rdfs:domain :Campus ;
rdfs:comment """Dies ist der Campus der gegebenen Bildungseinrichtung. Der Objektbereich ist
offen für alle Individuen."""@de ,
"This is the campus of the given educational institute. The range of this property is
open for all individuals."""@en ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
rdfs:label "is campus of"@en , "ist der Campus von"@de .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#isPartOfCampus

:isPartOfCampus a owl:ObjectProperty ;
rdfs:subPropertyOf schema:containedInPlace ;
rdfs:domain :Building ;
rdfs:range :Campus ;

```

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```

rdfs:comment "Dieses_Gebäude_befindet_sich_am_gegebenen_Campus."@de ,
    "This_building_is_part_of_the_given_campus."@en ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
rdfs:label "am_Campus"@de , "at_Campus"@en .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#locationPoint

:locationPoint a owl:ObjectProperty ;
    rdfs:subPropertyOf ogc:hasGeometry ;
    rdfs:domain :Building ;
    rdfs:range <http://www.opengis.net/ont/sf#Point> ;
    rdfs:comment "Dieses_Gebäude_befindet_sich_am_gegebenen_Standortspunkt."@de ,
        "This_building_is_located_at_the_given_location_point."@en ;
    rdfs:isDefinedBy "http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab#spatial" ;
    rdfs:label "location_point"@en , "standortpunkt"@de .

#
# http://schema.org/containedInPlace

schema:containedInPlace a owl:ObjectProperty ;
    rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://schema.org/> .
#
# http://schema.org/containsPlace

schema:containsPlace a owl:ObjectProperty ;
    rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://schema.org/> .
#
#
#
# ##########
#
# ## Data properties
#
# #####
# ##########
#
#
#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#buildingCode

:buildingCode a owl:DatatypeProperty ;
    rdfs:subPropertyOf :spatialIdentifier ;
    rdfs:domain :Building ;
    rdfs:comment """Diese_Gebäude_hat_den_gegebenen_Code._Dieser_Code_identifiziert_das_Gebäude
eindeutig_auf_dem_gesamten_Campus."""@de ,
        "The_building_has_the_given_code,_which_identifies_the_unit_uniquely_at_the_whole_campus."@en ;
    rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
    rdfs:label "has_building_code"@en , "hat_Gebäudecode"@de .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#buildingTractCode

:buildingTractCode a owl:DatatypeProperty ;
    rdfs:subPropertyOf :buildingUnitCode ;
    rdfs:domain :BuildingTract ;
    rdfs:comment """Dieser_Gebäudetrakt_hat_den_gegebenen_Code,_welcher_diesen_eindeutig_am_ganzen
Campus_identifiziert."""@de ,
        "This_building_tract_has_the_given_code,_which_indentifies_it_uniquely_at_the_whole_campus."@en ;
    rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
    rdfs:label "has_building_tract_code"@en , "hat_Gebäudetrakt-Code"@de .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#buildingUnitCode

:buildingUnitCode a owl:DatatypeProperty ;
    rdfs:subPropertyOf :spatialIdentifier ;
    rdfs:domain :BuildingUnit ;

```

```

rdfs:comment """Diese_Gebäudeeinheit_hat_den_gegebenen_Code. Dieser_Code_identifiziert
die_Gebäudeeinheit_eindeutig_auf_dem_gesamten_Campus."""@de ,
    "The_building_unit_has_the_given_code_which_identifies_the_unit_uniquely_on_the_whole_campus."@en ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
rdfs:label "Gebäudeeinheit_hat_den_Code"@de , "has_building_unit_code"@en .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#capacity

:capacity a owl:DatatypeProperty ;
    rdfs:domain :Room ;
    rdfs:range xsd:integer ;
    rdfs:comment """Diese_Eigenschaft_beschreibt_die_Kapazität_eines_Raumes_für_dessen_Hauptfunktion._Im
Falle_eines_Auditorium_wäre_es_die_Anzahl_an_Personen,_die_nach_Berücksichtigung_von_rechtlichen
Rahmenbedingungen_im_Raum_Platz_finden_können_um_einer_Veranstaltung_beizuhören."""@de ,
    "This_is_used_to_indicate_the_capacity_of_a_room_when_performing_the_default_function._In_case
of_a_lecture_room_this_capacity_will_be_the_number_of_persons,_which_can_(are_allowed_to)_take_part_in
the_event,_which_takes_place_in_this_room_(considering_legal_circumstances).""@"@en ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
rdfs:label "has_capacity"@en , "hat_Kapazität"@de .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#floorCode

:floorCode a owl:DatatypeProperty ;
    rdfs:subPropertyOf :buildingUnitCode ;
    rdfs:domain :Floor ;
    rdfs:comment """Dieses_Stockwerk_hat_den_gegebenen_Code,_welcher_dieses_eidneutig_am_ganzen
Campus_identifiziert."""@de ,
    "This_floor_has_the_given_code,_which_identifies_it_uniquely_at_the_whole_campus."@en ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
rdfs:label "has_floor_code"@en , "hat_Stockwerkcode"@de .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#floorSectionCode

:floorSectionCode a owl:DatatypeProperty ;
    rdfs:subPropertyOf :buildingUnitCode ;
    rdfs:domain :FloorSection ;
    rdfs:comment "Dieser_Stockwerkbereich_hat_den_gegebenen_Code."@de ,
    "This_floor_section_has_the_given_code."@en ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy "http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#" ;
rdfs:label "has_floor_section_code"@en , "hat_Stockwerkbereichs-Code"@de .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#roomCode

:roomCode a owl:DatatypeProperty ;
    rdfs:subPropertyOf :buildingUnitCode ;
    rdfs:domain :Room ;
    rdfs:comment """Dieser_Raum_hat_den_gegebenen_Code,_welcher_jhn_eindeutig_am
Campus_identifiziert."""@de ,
    "This_room_has_the_given_code,_which_identifies_it_uniquely_at_the_whole_campus."@en ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
rdfs:label "has_room_code"@en , "hat_Raumcode"@de .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#spatialIdentifier

:spatialIdentifier a owl:DatatypeProperty ;
    rdfs:subPropertyOf dct:identifier ;
    a owl:FunctionalProperty ;
    rdfs:domain ogc:Feature ;
    rdfs:comment "Specifies_an_unambiguous_identifier_of_this_feature_in_a_certain_context."@en ,
        "Spezifiziert_die_eindeutige_Kennung_des_räumlichen_Merkmales."@de ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy "http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#"@de ;
rdfs:label "has_spatial_identifier"@en , "hat_räumliche_Kennung"@de .

```

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---

```

# 
# http://purl.org/dc/terms/identifier

dct:identifier a owl:DatatypeProperty .
#
#
#
# ##########
# #
# # Classes
# #
# ##########
#
#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#AccessUnit

:AccessUnit a owl:Class ;
    rdfs:subClassOf :BuildingUnit ;
    rdfs:comment "A_building_unit, that provides access to a building unit like a room or a building."@de ,
        """Eine_Gebäudeeinheit, die einen Zugang zu einer Gebäudeeinheit wie zum Beispiel zu
einem Raum oder einem Gebäude darstellt."""@de ;
    rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
    rdfs:label "Access_unit"@en , "Zutrittseinheit"@de .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#Auditorium

:Auditorium a owl:Class ;
    rdfs:subClassOf :Room ;
    owl:disjointWith :OfficeRoom ;
    rdfs:comment """A_auditorium is a room built to enable an audience to hear and watch performances.
In an university this performances are usually lectures."""@en ,
        """Ein_Auditorium ist ein Raum, welcher es einer Menge von Zusehern ermöglicht Vorführungen
zu hören oder sich anzusehen. An der Universität sind diese Vorführungen in der Regel
Vorlesungen."""@de ;
    rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
    rdfs:label "Auditorium"@de , "Auditorium"@en .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#Building

:Building a owl:Class ;
    rdfs:subClassOf ogc:Feature ;
    owl:disjointWith :BuildingUnit , :Campus ;
    rdfs:comment "Beschreibt ein Gebäude, welches eigenständig existiert."@de ,
        "Describes a building that exists independently."@en ;
    rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
    rdfs:label "Building"@en , "Gebäude"@de .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#BuildingTract

:BuildingTract a owl:Class ;
    rdfs:subClassOf :BuildingUnit ;
    rdfs:comment """A_building_tract is a building unit. It decomposes a building horizontally in
(mostly_disjunctive) vertical areas, which can contain further building units like a room."""@en ,
        """Ein_Gebäudetrakt ist eine Gebäudeeinheit. Dieser zerlegt ein Gebäude horizontal in
(meistens_disjunktive) vertikale Bereiche, die weitere Gebäudeeinheiten, wie einen Raum,
beinhalten kann."""@de ;
    rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
    rdfs:label "Building_tract"@en , "Gebäudetrakt"@de .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#BuildingUnit

:BuildingUnit a owl:Class ;

```

```

rdfs:subClassOf ogc:Feature ;
owl:disjointWith :Campus ;
rdfs:comment """A_building_unit,_which_can_consist_of_further_building_units._A_building_unit_is
characterized_by_a_(three-dimensional)_area_that_can_be_assigned_to_a_building._For_example,_the_floor
of_a_building_is_a_building_unit_as_well_as_the_balcony,_which_is_located_on_this_floor."""@en ,
"""Eine_Gebäudeeinheit,_die_aus_weiteren_Gebäudeeinheiten_bestehen_kann._Eine_Gebäudeeinheit_ist
charakterisiert_durch_einen_drei-dimensionalen_Bereich,_der_einem_Gebäude_zugeordnet_werden_kann._Das
Stockwerk_eines_Gebäudes_ist_zum_Beispiel_eine_Gebäudeeinheit_sowie_der_Balkon_auf_diesem
Stockwerk."""@de ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
rdfs:label "Building_unit"@en , "Gebäudeeinheit"@de .
#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#Campus

:Campus a owl:Class ;
rdfs:subClassOf ogc:Feature ;
rdfs:comment """Campus_beschreibt_einen_zusammengehörenden_Komplex_von_Gebäuden,_die_zur_selben
Bildungseinrichtung_gehören."""@de ,
"""Campus_describes_a_collection_of_buildings_that_are_affiliated_with_the_same
educational_institute."""@en ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
rdfs:label "Campus"@en , "Universitätsgelände"@de .
#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#ComputerRoom

:ComputerRoom a owl:Class ;
rdfs:subClassOf :Room ;
rdfs:comment "A_computer_room_is_a_room,_which_offers_a_working_place_with_multiple_computers."@en ,
"Ein_Computerraum_ist_Raum_in_welchem_ein_Arbeitsplatz_mit_mehreren_Computern_angetragen_wird."@de ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
rdfs:label "Computer_room"@en , "Computerraum"@de .
#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#Corridor

:Corridor a owl:Class ;
rdfs:subClassOf :PassageWay , :Room ;
owl:disjointWith :SeminarRoom ;
rdfs:comment "A_corridor."@en , "Ein_Flur."@de ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
rdfs:label "Corridor"@en , "Flur"@de .
#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#Door

:Door a owl:Class ;
rdfs:subClassOf :AccessUnit ;
rdfs:comment "A_simple_door."@en , "Eine_einfache_Tür."@de ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
rdfs:label "Door"@en , "Tür"@de .
#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#Elevator

:Elevator a owl:Class ;
rdfs:subClassOf :BuildingUnit ;
rdfs:comment "Beschreibt_einen_Lift."@de , "Describes_an_elevator."@en ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
rdfs:label "Elevator"@en , "Lift"@de .
#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#Entrance

:Entrance a owl:Class ;
rdfs:subClassOf :AccessUnit ;
rdfs:comment "Beschreibt_den_Eintritt_zu_einem_Gebäude."@de , "Describes_an_entrance_to_a_building."@en ;

```

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---

```

rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
rdfs:label "Eintritt"@de , "Entrance"@en .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#Exit

:Exit a owl:Class ;
rdfs:subClassOf :AccessUnit ;
rdfs:comment "Beschreibt einen Ausgang eines Gebäudes."@de , "Describes an exit of the building."@en ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
rdfs:label "Ausgang"@de , "Exit"@en .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#Floor

:Floor a owl:Class ;
rdfs:subClassOf :BuildingUnit ;
rdfs:comment """Beschreibt das Stockwerk einer Gebäudeeinheit bzw. eines Gebäudes. Ein Stockwerk zerlegt eine Gebäudeeinheit bzw. Gebäude vertikal in (meist disjunkte) horizontale Bereiche, welche weitere Gebäudeeinheiten, wie zum Beispiel einen Raum beinhalten kann."""@de ,
"""Describes a floor of a building unit resp. building. A floor decomposes a building unit resp. building vertically in (mostly disjunctive) horizontal areas, which can contain further building units like a room."""@en ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
rdfs:label "Floor"@en , "Stockwerk"@de .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#FloorSection

:FloorSection a owl:Class ;
rdfs:subClassOf :BuildingUnit ;
rdfs:comment """A unique identifiable part of a floor inside a building that is distinct from other parts of the same floor."""@en ,
"""Ein eindeutig identifizierbarer Teil eines Stockwerks innerhalb eines Gebäudes, welcher unterscheidbar ist von anderen Teilen des Stockwerks."""@de ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
rdfs:label "Floor_section"@en , "Stockwerkbereich"@de .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#LearningRoom

:LearningRoom a owl:Class ;
rdfs:subClassOf :Room ;
rdfs:comment "A learning room, which can be used by students to learn."@en ,
"Ein Lernraum, der von Studenten verwendet werden kann um zu lernen."@de ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
rdfs:label "Learning_room"@en , "Lernraum"@de .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#OfficeRoom

:OfficeRoom a owl:Class ;
rdfs:subClassOf :Room ;
rdfs:comment """Beschreibt einen Bürraum. Ein Bürraum ist ein Arbeitsplatz einer Person, der in der Regel nicht öffentlich zugänglich ist."""@de ,
"""Describes an office room. An office room is in general a working place of a person, which is not public accessible."""@en ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
rdfs:label "Bürraum"@de , "Office_room"@en .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#PassageWay

:PassageWay a owl:Class ;
rdfs:subClassOf :BuildingUnit ;
rdfs:comment """A building unit that have the main purpose to be a way from one point to another on the same floor of a building."""@en ,

```

```

"""Eine_Gebäudeeinheit_dessen_Hauptzweck_es_ist_ein_Weg_zwischen_zwei_Punkten_im_selben
Stockwerk_in_einem_Gebäude_zu_bilden."""@de ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
rdfs:label "Durchgang"@de , "Passageway"@en .
#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#Room

:Room a owl:Class ;
rdfs:subClassOf :BuildingUnit ;
rdfs:comment """Beschreibt_einen_Raum_und_dieser_Raum_kann_keine_weiteren_Gebäudeeinheiten
beinhalten_—_also_eine_atomare_Gebäudeeinheit."""@de ,
    """Describes_a_room_and_this_room_can_not_contain_further_building_units_—_it_is_an
atomic_building_unit."""@en ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
rdfs:label "Raum"@de , "Room"@en .
#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#SanitaryRoom

:SanitaryRoom a owl:Class ;
rdfs:subClassOf :Room ;
owl:disjointWith :SeminarRoom ;
rdfs:comment "A_sanitary_room."@en , "Ein_Sanitärraum."@de ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
rdfs:label "Sanitary_room"@en , "Sanitärraum"@de .
#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#SeminarRoom

:SeminarRoom a owl:Class ;
rdfs:subClassOf :Room ;
rdfs:comment "A_seminar_room_is_a_room,_which_is_used_for_seminars."@en ,
    "Ein_Seminarraum_ist_ein_Raum,_der_zur_Abhaltung_von_Seminaren_genutzt_wird."@de ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
rdfs:label "Seminar_room"@en , "Seminarraum"@de .
#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#Stairway

:Stairway a owl:Class ;
rdfs:subClassOf :BuildingUnit ;
rdfs:comment """Beschreibt_eine_Stiege,_die_nicht_notwendigerweise_den_Zweck_ergibt_von_einem_Stockwerk
in_einer_anderes_zu_gelangen."""@de ,
    "Describes_a_stairway_that_not_necessarily_connects_two_floors."@en ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
rdfs:label "Stairway"@en , "Stiege"@de .
#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#WC

:WC a owl:Class ;
rdfs:subClassOf :SanitaryRoom ;
rdfs:comment "A_restroom/toilet/WC."@en , "Eine_Toilette/WC."@de ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/spatial#> ;
rdfs:label "Restroom"@en , "WC"@de .
#
# http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Agent

foaf:Agent a owl:Class ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/> .
#
# http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Person

foaf:Person a owl:Class ;
rdfs:subClassOf foaf:Agent ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/> .

```

## 5. APPENDIX

---

```
#  
#  
#  
# #####  
# #  
# # Individuals  
# #  
# #####  
# #  
# #####  
# #  
# #####  
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/person/id/Kevin_Haller  
  
<http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/person/id/Kevin\_Haller> a owl:NamedIndividual , foaf:Person .  
#  
#  
#  
# #####  
# #  
# # General axioms  
# #  
# #####  
# #  
# #####  
#  
#  
  
_:genid7 a owl:AllDisjointClasses ;  
    owl:members _:genid12 .  
  
_:genid12 a rdf:List ;  
    rdf:first :Auditorium ;  
    rdf:rest _:genid11 .  
  
_:genid11 a rdf:List ;  
    rdf:first :ComputerRoom ;  
    rdf:rest _:genid10 .  
  
_:genid10 a rdf:List ;  
    rdf:first :Corridor ;  
    rdf:rest _:genid9 .  
  
_:genid9 a rdf:List ;  
    rdf:first :OfficeRoom ;  
    rdf:rest _:genid8 .  
  
_:genid8 a rdf:List ;  
    rdf:first :SanitaryRoom ;  
    rdf:rest rdf:nil .  
  
_:genid13 a owl:AllDisjointClasses ;  
    owl:members _:genid16 .  
  
_:genid16 a rdf:List ;  
    rdf:first :Auditorium ;  
    rdf:rest _:genid15 .  
  
_:genid15 a rdf:List ;  
    rdf:first :Corridor ;  
    rdf:rest _:genid14 .  
  
_:genid14 a rdf:List ;  
    rdf:first :OfficeRoom ;  
    rdf:rest rdf:nil .
```

## 5.2 Navigation Ontology

```

@prefix : <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#> .
@prefix cc: <http://creativecommons.org/ns#> .
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> .
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .
@prefix ogc: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#> .
@prefix owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#> .
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
@prefix xml: <http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace> .
@prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> .
@prefix foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/> .
@prefix vann: <http://purl.org/vocab/vann/> .
@prefix voaf: <http://purl.org/vocommons/voaf#> .

<http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#> a owl:Ontology ;
owl:versionIRI "0.1-SNAPSHOT" ;
owl:imports <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql> ;
dct:modified "2016-15-11"@en ;
dct:title "Ontology_for_modelling_indoor_navigation."@en ;
dct:contributor <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/person/id/Kevin_Haller> ;
vann:preferredNamespacePrefix "navi" ;
voaf:reliesOn <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#> ;
dct:abstract "Diese_Ontology_dient_zur_Modellierung_von_Navigation_im_Inneren_von_Gebäuden."@de ;
vann:preferredNamespaceUri "http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#"^^xsd:anyURI ;
rdfs:label "Ontologie_um_Navigation_im_Inneren_von_Gebäuden_zu_modellieren."@de ;
voaf:reliesOn <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql> ;
dct:abstract "This_is_an_ontology_for_modelling_indoor_navigation."@en ;
dct:title "Ontologie_um_Navigation_im_Inneren_von_Gebäuden_zu_modellieren."@de ;
rdfs:label "Ontology_for_modelling_indoor_navigation."@en ;
dct:created "2016-09-20"@en .

#
#
# ######
# #
# # Object Properties
# #
# ######
#
#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#accessTo

:accessTo a owl:ObjectProperty ;
rdfs:domain :Access ;
rdfs:range ogc:Feature ;
rdfs:comment "Dieser_Zugang_bereitet_Zugang_zu_einem_oder_mehreren_räumlichen_Features."@de ,
"This_access_provides_access_to_one_or_more_given_features."@en ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy "http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#" ;
rdfs:label "Zugang_zu"@de , "access_to"@en .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#hasConstraint

:hasConstraint a owl:ObjectProperty ;
rdfs:domain :NavigationEntity ;
rdfs:range :Constraint ;
rdfs:comment "Diese_Navigations-Entität_hat_die_gegebene_Beschränkung."@de ,
"This_navigation_entity_has_the_given_constraint."@en ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy "http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#" ;
rdfs:label "has_constraint"@en , "hat_Beschränkung"@de .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#provideAccess

```

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---

```

:provideAccess a owl:ObjectProperty ;
    rdfs:domain ogc:Feature ;
    rdfs:range :Access ;
    rdfs:comment "Dieses_räumliche_Feature_bietet_den_gegebenen_Zugang_an."@de ,
        "This_spatial_feature_provides_an_access."@en ;
    rdfs:isDefinedBy "http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#" ;
    rdfs:label "bietet_Zugang_an"@de , "provide_access"@en .
#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#xFeature

:xFeature a owl:ObjectProperty ;
    owl:inverseOf :xOfRoute ;
    rdfs:domain :Route ;
    rdfs:range ogc:Feature ;
    rdfs:comment "Diese_Route_R(x,y)_hat_das_gegebene_räumliche_Feature_als_Ausgangspunkt_x."@de ,
        "This_route_R(x,y)_has_the_given_spatial_feature_as_starting_point_x."@en ;
    rdfs:isDefinedBy "http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#" ;
    rdfs:label "Feature_for_x"@en , "Feature_für_x"@de .
#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#xOfRoute

:xOfRoute a owl:ObjectProperty ;
    rdfs:domain ogc:Feature ;
    rdfs:range :Route ;
    rdfs:comment "Dieses_räumliche_Feature_ist_der_x_Punkt_der_gegebenen_Strecke_R(x,y)."@de ,
        "This_spatial_feature_is_the_x_point_of_the_given_route_R(x,y)."@en ;
    rdfs:isDefinedBy "http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#" ;
    rdfs:label "x_einer_Strecke_R(x,y)"@de , "x_of_a_route_R(x,y)"@en .
#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#xyFeature

:xyFeature a owl:ObjectProperty ;
    rdfs:subPropertyOf :xFeature , :yFeature ;
    owl:inverseOf :xyOfRoute ;
    rdfs:domain :BiRoute ;
    rdfs:range ogc:Feature ;
    rdfs:comment """Diese_BiRoute_R(x,y)_hat_das_gegebene_räumliche_Feature_als_Start-
(x)_und_Endpunkt_(y)."""@de ,
        "This_biroute_R(x,y)_has_the_given_spatial_feature_as_starting_(x)_and_end_point_(y)."@en ;
    rdfs:isDefinedBy "http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#" ;
    rdfs:label "Feature_for_x_or_y"@en , "Feature_für_x_oder_y"@de .
#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#xyOfRoute

:xyOfRoute a owl:ObjectProperty ;
    rdfs:subPropertyOf :xOfRoute , :yOfRoute ;
    rdfs:domain ogc:Feature ;
    rdfs:range :BiRoute ;
    rdfs:comment """Das_räumliche_Feature_ist_Teil_der_gegebenen_BiRoute_R(x,y).
Es_kann_entweder_x_oder_y_sein."""@de ,
        "This_spatial_feature_is_part_of_the_given_BiRoute_R(x,y).It_can_be_x_and_y_of_the_Route."@en ;
    rdfs:isDefinedBy "http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#" ;
    rdfs:label "x_oder_y_einer_Route"@de , "x_or_y_of_a_BiRoute"@en .
#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#yFeature

:yFeature a owl:ObjectProperty ;
    owl:inverseOf :yOfRoute ;
    rdfs:domain :Route ;
    rdfs:range ogc:Feature .
#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#yOfRoute

```

```

:yOfRoute a owl:ObjectProperty ;
    rdfs:domain ogc:Feature ;
    rdfs:range :Route .

#
#
#
# ##########
# #
# # Classes
# #
# ##########
#
#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#Access

:Access a owl:Class ;
    rdfs:subClassOf :NavigationEntity ;
    rdfs:comment """Beschreibt einen Zugang zu gegebenen räumlichen Features unter Berücksichtigung möglicher Beschränkungen."""@de ,
        "Describes the access to certain features by considering possible constraints."@en ;
    rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#> ;
    rdfs:label "Access"@en , "Zugang"@de .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#BiRoute

:BiRoute a owl:Class ;
    rdfs:subClassOf :Route ;
    rdfs:comment """Beschreibt eine bidirektionale Strecke zwischen zwei räumlichen Features, was bedeutet, dass die Strecke zwischen x und y in beide Richtungen begehbar ist mit den selben Eigenschaften und Einschränkungen."""@de ,
        ""Describes a bidirectional route between two spatial features, means that the route is walkable from x to y and from y to x with the same constraints and characteristics."""@en ;
    rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#> ;
    rdfs:label "Bidirectional Route"@en , "Bidirektionale Strecke"@de .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#Constraint

:Constraint a owl:Class ;
    owl:disjointWith :PoR , :Route ;
    rdfs:comment """A constraint for a navigation entity like access control, existing obstacles that are hard to overcome for persons with mobility impairments or opening hours."""@en ,
        """Eine Beschränkung für eine Navigationsentität wie eine Zugangskontrolle, Hindernisse für Personen mit Mobilitätseinschränkungen oder Öffnungszeiten."""@de ;
    rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#> ;
    rdfs:label "Beschränkung"@de , "Constraint"@en .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#MobilityConstraint

:MobilityConstraint a owl:Class ;
    rdfs:subClassOf :Constraint ;
    rdfs:comment """Beschreibt ein Hindernis, das Personen mit Mobilitätseinschränkungen betreffen könnte."""@de ,
        "Describes an obstacle that may affect persons with mobility impairments."@en ;
    rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#> ;
    rdfs:label "Mobility constraints"@en , "Mobilitätseinschränkung"@de .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#NavigationEntity

:NavigationEntity a owl:Class ;
    rdfs:comment """Navigation entity is an entity important for navigation (e.g. a route from one point to another)."""@en ,

```

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---

```

"""Navigationsentität_ist_eine_Entity für_Navigationen_(eine_Route_von_einem_Punkt
zum_anderen).""">@de ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#> ;
rdfs:label "NavigationEntity"@en , "Navigationsentität"@de .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#PoR

:PoR a owl:Class ;
rdfs:subClassOf ogc:Feature ;
owl:disjointWith :Route ;
rdfs:comment """Point_of_a_route_that_is_somewhat_interesting_for_a_route,_but_does
not_have_any_further_purpose."""@en ,
"""Punkt_einer_Route,_der_irgendwie_interessant_für_eine_Route_ist,_aber_darüber
hinaus_keine_Funktion_hat."""@de ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy "http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#" ;
rdfs:label "Point_of_Route"@en , "Punkt_einer_Route"@de .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#Route

:Route a owl:Class ;
rdfs:subClassOf :NavigationEntity ;
rdfs:comment """Beschreibt_eine_Strecke_zwischen_zwei_raümlichen_Features_wie_zum_Beispiel
einem_Eingang_und_einem_Raum._R(x,y),_wobei_ein_gehbarer_Weg_zwischen_x_und_y_besteht_in
genau_dieser_Richtung._Es_werden_keine_Annahmen_über_die_andere_Richtung_getroffen."""@de ,
"""Describes_a_route_between_two_spatial_features_such_as_between_an_entrance_and_an
room._This_route_can_have_constraints_for_certain_agents._R(x,y),_where_there_is_a_walkable
path_between_x_and_y_in_exactly_this_direction._No_assumption_about_the_other_direction
are_made."""@en ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#> ;
rdfs:label "Route"@en , "Strecke"@de .

#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#TimeConstraint

:TimeConstraint a owl:Class ;
rdfs:subClassOf :Constraint ;
rdfs:comment "A_time_constraint_like_opening_hours_for_entrances_to_a_building."@en ,
"Eine_Zeitbeschränkung_wie_Öffnungszeiten_für_Eingänge_zu_einem_Gebäude."@de ;
rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/vocab/navigation#> ;
rdfs:label "Time_constraint"@en , "Zeitbeschränkung"@de .

#
#
#
#####
## Individuals
##
#####
#
#
# http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/person/id/Kevin_Haller

<http://finder.tuwien.ac.at/person/id/Kevin\_Haller> a owl:NamedIndividual , foaf:Person .
#
# Generated by the OWL API (version 4.2.5.20160517-0735) https://github.com/owlcs/owlapi

```

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# Acronyms

**CSV** Comma-separated values. 16, 18, 54, 56

**GEO** Basic Geo (WGS84 long/lat) Vocabulary. 5–7, 10, 33, 35, 73

**GML** Geography Markup Language. 9, 10, 26, 48

**HTTP** Hypertext Transfer Protocol. 27, 38, 43–46, 53

**IRI** Internationalized Resource Identifier. 18, 27–29, 37, 38, 41–45, 48, 49, 54, 73

**JSON** JavaScript Object Notation. 18, 41, 42

**LD** Linked Data. vii, ix, x, 2–4, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 24–27, 29–32, 37, 39–41, 43, 47, 48, 53–55

**LOCN** ISA Programme Location Core Vocabulary. 10, 11, 19, 73

**LOD** Linked Open Data. vii, ix, 3, 5, 11, 13, 15, 24, 33, 51, 56

**LOV** Linked Open Vocabulary. 5, 13

**NGEO** NeoGeo Geometry Ontology. 7–9, 35, 73

**OWL** Web ontology language. 26, 27, 40

**PDF** Portable Document Format. vii, ix, 15, 16, 54, 56

**RDF** Resource description framework. 7–10, 16, 18, 24–26, 30–33, 35, 37, 38, 40–43, 45, 47, 48, 53, 54, 56, 75, 76

**RDFa** RDF in Attributes. 10

**RDFS** RDF Schema. 26, 27

**RIF** Rule Interchange Format. 8

**ROOMS** Buildings and Rooms Vocabulary. 13, 19–21

**SPARQL** SPARQL protocol and RDF query language. 8, 10, 23, 25, 26, 30, 33, 35–37, 39, 41, 48, 49, 54

**SPATIAL** NeoGeo Spatial Ontology. 7

**TU Vienna** Vienna University of Technology. vii, 2–4, 15, 17, 18, 28, 30–32, 34, 37, 47, 52, 54–56, 73

**WKT** Well-known text. 7, 9, 10, 18, 33, 35, 48

**XML** Extensible Markup Language. 12, 16, 18, 29–31, 42, 45, 53, 56

**XSLT** Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations. 18, 31

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