



**International  
Standard**

**ISO/OGC 19000-1**

**GeoSPARQL — GeoSPARQL - A  
Geographic Query Language for RDF  
Data**

*GeoSPARQL — GeoSPARQL - Un langage de requête géographique  
pour les données RDF*



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## Abstract

GeoSPARQL contains a small spatial domain ontology that allow literal representations of geometries to be associated with spatial features and for features to be associated with other features using spatial relations.

GeoSPARQL also contains SPARQL extension function definitions that can be used to calculate relations between spatial objects.

Several other supporting assets are also contained within GeoSPARQL such as vocabularies of Simple Feature types and data validators.

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the Open Geospatial Consortium on matters of spatial data standardization.

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

## Introduction

The W3C Semantic Web Activity is defining a collection of technologies that enables a “web of data” where information is easily shared and reused across applications. Some key pieces of this technology stack are the RDF (Resource Description Framework) data model [RDF](#), [RDFS](#), the OWL Web Ontology Language [OWL2](#) and the SPARQL protocol and RDF query language [SPARQL](#).

### 0.1 RDF

RDF is, among other things, a data model built on edge-node “graphs.” Each link in a graph consists of three things (with many aliases depending on the mapping from other types of data models):

- Subject (start node, instance, entity, feature)
- Predicate (verb, property, attribute, relation, member, link, reference)
- Object (value, end node, non-literal values can be used as a Subject)

Any of the three values in a triple can be represented with a Internationalized Resource Identifier (IRI) IETF3987, which globally and uniquely identifies the resource referenced. IRIs are an extension to Universal Resource Identifiers (URIs) that allow for non-ASCII characters. In addition to functioning as identifiers, IRIs are usually, but not necessarily, resolvable which means a person or machine can “dereference” them (*click on them* or otherwise action them) and be taken to more information about the resource, perhaps in a web browser.

Subjects and objects within an RDF triple are called nodes and can also be represented with a blank node (a local identifier with meaning outside the graph it is defined within). Objects can further be represented with a literal value. Basic literal values in RDF are those used in XML [XSD2](#) but the basic types can be extended for specialised purposes and in this specification are, for geometry data. The figure below, [Figure 1](#) shows a basic triple.



**Figure 1 — An RDF Triple**

Note that the same node may be a subject in some triples, and an object in others.

Almost all data can be presented or represented in RDF. In particular, it is are similarities to the (feature-instance-by-id, attribute, value) tuples of the General Feature Model [ISO19109](#), and for the relational model as (table primary key, column, value).

### 0.2 SPARQL

From [SPARQL](#):

SPARQL ... is a set of specifications that provide languages and protocols to query and manipulate RDF graph content on the Web or in an RDF store.

and, from Wikipedia<sup>1)</sup>:

SPARQL (pronounced “sparkle” /ˈspɑːkəl/, a recursive acronym for SPARQL Protocol and RDF Query Language) is an RDF query language — that is, a semantic query language for databases

1) <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SPARQL>

— able to retrieve and manipulate data stored in Resource Description Framework (RDF) format. It was made a standard by the RDF Data Access Working Group (DAWG) of the World Wide Web Consortium, and is recognized as one of the key technologies of the semantic web. On 15 January 2008, SPARQL 1.0 was acknowledged by W3C as an official recommendation, and SPARQL 1.1 in March 2013.

SPARQL queries work on RDF representations of data by finding patterns that match templates in the query, in effect finding information graphs in the RDF data based on the templates and filters (constraints on nodes and edges) expressed in the query. This query template is represented in the SPARQL query by a set of parameterized “query variables” appearing in a sequence of RDF triples and filters. If the query processor finds a set of triples in the data (converted to an RDF graph in some predetermined standard manner) then the values that the “query variables” take on in those triples become a solution to the query request. The values of the variables are returned in the query result in a format based on the “SELECT” clause of the query (similar to SQL).

In addition to predicates defined in this manner, the SPARQL query may contain filter functions that can be used to further constrain the query. Several mechanisms are available to extend filter functions to allow for predicates calculated directly on data values. The SPARQL specification [SPARQL](#) in section 17.6 describes the mechanism for invocation of such a filter function.

The GeoSPARQL standard supports representing and querying geospatial data on the Semantic Web. GeoSPARQL defines a vocabulary for representing geospatial data in RDF, and it defines extensions to the SPARQL query language for processing geospatial data.

### 0.3 GeoSPARQL Standard structure

The GeoSPARQL standard comprises multiple parts, or *profile resources*. The comprehensive listing of them is given not here but in the standard’s *profile definition*, see <http://www.opengis.net/def/geosparql>. Here is an overview of the major parts:

a) *profile definition*

- <http://www.opengis.net/def/geosparql>
- formally defined as an ontology, defined according to the *Profiles Vocabulary* [PROF](#)
- this relates the parts in the standard together, provides access to them, and declares dependencies on other standards

b) **specification document**

- *this document*
- **defines many of the standard’s parts**
- **includes normative RDF/OWL [RDF,OWL2](#) ontology element definitions, conformance requirements and function signatures**
  - based on the General Feature Model [ISO19109](#), Simple Features [ISO19125-1](#) and SQL MM [ISO13249](#)
- **also includes non-normative examples and mappings to other modelling and function systems**

c) domain model RDF/OWL [RDF,OWL2](#) ontology

- <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql>
- for geographic information representation
- based on the General Feature Model [ISO19109](#), Simple Features Access [ISO19125-1](#), Feature Geometry [ISO19107](#) and SQL MM [ISO13249](#)



- defined within the specification document and delivered in RDF also
- d) Functions and Rules vocabulary
  - <http://www.opengis.net/def/geosparql/fncsrules>
  - derived from the ontology
  - presented as a [SKOS](#) taxonomy
- e) Simple Features vocabulary
  - <http://www.opengis.net/ont/sf>
  - derived from Simple Features Access [ISO19125-1](#)'s class model
  - presented as an [OWL2](#) ontology
- f) SPARQL [SPARQL](#) extension functions
  - defined within this specification document
- g) RIF [RIFCORE](#) rules
  - <http://www.opengis.net/def/geosparql/rifrules>
  - templated within the specification document
  - also delivered as a RIF document also
- h) RDF data validator
  - <http://www.opengis.net/def/geosparql/validator>
  - defined using SHACL [SHACL](#)
  - presented within a single RDF file

This specification document follows a modular design and contains the following components:

- a *core* component defining the top-level RDFS/OWL classes for spatial objects
- a *topology vocabulary* component defining the RDF properties for asserting and querying topological relations between spatial objects
- a *geometry* component defines RDFS data types for serializing geometry data, geometry-related RDF properties, and non-topological spatial query functions for geometry objects
- a *geometry topology* component defining topological query functions
- an *RDFS entailment* component defining mechanisms for matching implicit RDF triples that are derived based on RDF and RDFS semantics
- a *query rewrite* component defining rules for transforming a simple triple pattern that tests a topological relation between two features into an equivalent query involving concrete geometries and topological query functions

Each of these specification components forms a *requirements class* (a set of requirements) for GeoSPARQL. Implementations can provide various levels of functionality by choosing which requirements classes to support. For example, a system based purely on qualitative spatial reasoning may support only the core and topological vocabulary components.

In addition, GeoSPARQL is designed to accommodate systems based on qualitative spatial reasoning and systems based on quantitative spatial computations. Systems based on qualitative spatial reasoning, (e.g. those based on the Region Connection Calculus [QUAL](#), [36]) do not usually model explicit geometries, so queries

in such systems will likely test for binary spatial relationships between features rather than between explicit geometries. To allow queries for spatial relations between features in quantitative systems, GeoSPARQL defines a series of query transformation rules that expand a feature-only query into a geometry-based query. With these transformation rules, queries about spatial relations between features will have the same specification in both qualitative systems and quantitative systems. The qualitative system will likely evaluate the query with a backward-chaining spatial “reasoner”, and the quantitative system can transform the query into a geometry-based query that can be evaluated with computational geometry.

# GeoSPARQL — GeoSPARQL - A Geographic Query Language for RDF Data

## 1 Scope

The GeoSPARQL Standard comprises multiple parts. See the Introduction section [\[GeoSPARQL Standard structure\]](#) for details of the parts.

GeoSPARQL does not define a comprehensive vocabulary for representing spatial information. Instead, it defines a core set of classes, properties and datatypes that can be used to construct query patterns. Many useful extensions to this vocabulary are possible, and we intend for the Semantic Web and Geospatial communities to develop additional vocabularies for describing spatial information.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO19125-1, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION. *Geographic information — Simple feature access*. Geneva, CH: 2005a. vol. 2004. Available from: <https://www.iso.org/standard/40114.html>

ISO19156, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION. *Geographic information — Observations and measurements*. Geneva, CH: 2011. vol. 2000. Available from: <https://www.iso.org/standard/32574.html>

GML, OPEN GEOSPATIAL CONSORTIUM. *OpenGIS Geography Markup Language (GML) Encoding Standard*. 2007a. Available from: [https://portal.ogc.org/files/?artifact\\_id=20509/](https://portal.ogc.org/files/?artifact_id=20509/)

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SPARQLRESX, BECKETT, D. and J. BROEKSTRA. *SPARQL Query Results XML Format (Second Edition)*. 2013. Available from: <https://www.w3.org/TR/2013/REC-rdf-sparql-XMLres-20130321/>

SPARQLRESJ, SEABORNE, A. *SPARQL 1.1 Query Results JSON Format*. 2013. Available from: <https://www.w3.org/TR/2013/REC-sparql11-results-json-20130321/>

### 3 Conformance

Conformance with this specification shall be checked using all the relevant tests specified in [\[Abstract Test Suite\]](#). The framework, concepts, and methodology for testing, and the criteria to be achieved to claim conformance are specified in *ISO 19105: Geographic information — Conformance and Testing* [ISO19105](#).

This document establishes several requirements classes and corresponding conformance classes (a conformance class is a set of tests for each requirement in a requirements class). Any GeoSPARQL implementation claiming conformance with one of the conformance classes shall pass all the tests in the associated abstract test suite.

Requirements and Conformance Class tests have IRIs that are relative to versioned namespace IRIs. Requirements and conformance test that are defined in GeoSPARQL 1.0 have IRIs relative to <http://www.opengis.net/spec/geosparql/1.0/>, requirements and conformance test that are added in GeoSPARQL 1.1 have IRIs relative to <http://www.opengis.net/spec/geosparql/1.1/>.

Many Conformance Classes are parameterized. For parameterized conformance classes, the list of parameters is given within parenthesis.

**Table 1 — Conformance Classes**

Conformance class	Description	Subclause of the abstract test suite
Core	Defines top-level spatial vocabulary components	<a href="#">[ conf core]</a>
Topology Vocabulary Extension (relation_family)	Defines topological relation vocabulary	<a href="#">[ conf topology-vocab-extension]</a>
Geometry Extension (serialization, version)	Defines geometry vocabulary and non-topological query functions	<a href="#">[ conf geometry-extension]</a>
Geometry Extension — DGGS	Defines the properties and functions of the Geometry Extension Conformance Classes for use with Discrete Global Grid System geometry representations	<a href="#">[ conf geometry-extension-dggs]</a>
Geometry Topology Extension (serialization, version, relation_family)	Defines topological query functions for geometry objects	<a href="#">[ conf geometry-topology-extension]</a>
RDFS Entailment Extension (serialization, version , relation_family)	Defines a mechanism for matching implicit RDF triples that are derived based on RDF and RDFS semantics	<a href="#">[ conf rdfs-entailment-extension]</a>
Query Rewrite Extension (serialization, version, relation_family)	Defines query transformation rules for computing spatial relations between spatial objects based on their associated geometries	<a href="#">[ conf query-rewrite-extension]</a>

Dependencies between each GeoSPARQL requirements class are shown below in [Figure 2](#). To support a requirements class for a given set of parameter values, an implementation must support each dependent requirements class with the same set of parameter values.



Figure 2 — Requirements Class Dependency Graph

## 4 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org>

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in the above normative references apply, as well as those reproduced or created in this section.

### 4.1

#### Semantic Web

The following terms and their definitions relate to Semantic Web models, tools and methods.

#### 4.1.1

##### RDF

The Resource Description Framework (RDF) is a framework for representing information in the Web. RDF graphs are sets of subject-predicate-object triples, where the elements may be IRIs, blank nodes, or datatyped literals. They are used to express descriptions of resources. [RDF](#)

**4.1.2****RDFS**

RDF Schema provides a data-modelling vocabulary for RDF data. RDF Schema is an extension of the basic RDF vocabulary. [RDFS](#)

**4.1.3****OWL**

The OWL 2 Web Ontology Language, informally OWL 2, is an ontology language for the Semantic Web with formally defined meaning. OWL 2 ontologies provide classes, properties, individuals, and data values and are stored as Semantic Web documents. OWL 2 ontologies can be used along with information written in RDF, and OWL 2 ontologies themselves are primarily exchanged as RDF documents. [OWL2](#)

**4.1.4****SPARQL**

SPARQL is a query language for RDF. The results of SPARQL queries can be result sets or RDF graphs. [SPARQL](#)

**4.2****Spatial**

The following terms and their definitions relate to spatial science and data.

**4.2.1****coordinate system**

A coordinate system is a set of mathematical rules for specifying how coordinates are to be assigned to points.

**4.2.2****coordinate reference system**

A coordinate reference system (CRS) is a coordinate system that is related to an object by a datum.

**4.2.3****datum**

A datum is a parameter or set of parameters that define the position of the origin, the scale, and the orientation of a coordinate system.

**4.2.4****discrete global grid system**

A discrete global grid system (DGGS) is a spatial reference system that represents the Earth, or any other globe-like object, with a tessellation of nested cells. Generally, a DGGS will exhaustively partition the globe in closely packed hierarchical tessellations, each cell representing a homogenous value, with a unique identifier or indexing that allows for linear ordering, parent-child operations, and nearest neighbor algebraic operations.

**4.2.5****spatial reference system**

A spatial reference system (SRS) is a system for establishing spatial position. A spatial reference system can use geographic identifiers (place names, for example), coordinates (in which case it is a coordinate reference system), or identifiers with structured geometry (in which case it is a discrete global grid system).

**5 Conventions****5.1 Symbols and abbreviated terms**

In this specification, the following common acronyms are used:

CRS	Coordinate Reference System
DGGS	Discrete Global Grid System
GeoJSON	Geographic JavaScript Object Notation
GFM	General Feature Model (as defined in ISO 19109)
GIS	Geographic Information System
GML	Geography Markup Language

IRI	Internationalized Resource Identifier
KML	Keyhole Markup Language
OWL	OWL 2 Web Ontology Language
RCC	Region Connection Calculus
RDF	Resource Description Framework
RDFS	RDF Schema
RIF	Rule Interchange Format
SPARQL	SPARQL Protocol and RDF Query Language
SQL	Structured Query Language
SRS	Spatial Reference System
URI	Universal Resource Identifier
WKT	Well Known Text (as defined by Simple Features or ISO 19125)
W3C	World Wide Web Consortium ( <a href="http://www.w3.org/">http://www.w3.org/</a> )
XML	Extensible Markup Language

## 5.2 Namespaces

The following IRI namespace prefixes are used throughout this document:

Prefix	Namespace	Description
ex:	<a href="http://example.com/">http://example.com/</a>	A non-resolving namespace for examples
geo:	<a href="http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#">http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#</a>	GeoSPARQL Ontology
geof:	<a href="http://www.opengis.net/def/function/geosparql/">http://www.opengis.net/def/function/geosparql/</a>	GeoSPARQL Functions
geor:	<a href="http://www.opengis.net/def/rule/geosparql/">http://www.opengis.net/def/rule/geosparql/</a>	GeoSPARQL Rules
gml:	<a href="http://www.opengis.net/ont/gml#">http://www.opengis.net/ont/gml#</a>	<a href="#">GML</a> vocabulary
my:	<a href="http://example.org/ApplicationSchema#">http://example.org/ApplicationSchema#</a>	Example application schema
ogc:	<a href="http://www.opengis.net/">http://www.opengis.net/</a>	OGC placeholder
owl:	<a href="http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#">http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#</a>	<a href="#">OWL2</a> ontology
rdf:	<a href="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#">http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#</a>	<a href="#">RDF</a> ontology
rdfs:	<a href="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#">http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#</a>	<a href="#">RDFS</a> ontology
sf:	<a href="http://www.opengis.net/ont/sf#">http://www.opengis.net/ont/sf#</a>	Simple Features vocabulary
skos:	<a href="http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#">http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#</a>	<a href="#">SKOS</a> ontology
xsd:	<a href="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#">http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#</a>	<a href="#">XSD2</a> datatypes vocabulary

## 5.3 Placeholder IRIs

All of these namespace prefixes in the previous section resolve to resources that contain their namespace content except for eg: (<http://example.com/>), which is used just for examples, and ogc: (<http://www.opengis.net/>), which is used in requirement specifications as a placeholder for the geometry literal serialization used in a fully-qualified conformance class, e.g. [<\http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#wktLiteral>](http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#wktLiteral).

## 5.4 RDF Serializations

Three RDF serializations are used in this document. Terse RDF Triple Language (turtle) [TURTLE](#) is used for RDF snippets placed within the main body of the document. Turtle, JSON-LD [JSON-LD](#) and RDF/XML [RDFXML](#) are used for the examples in [Annex C](#).

6 Core

This clause establishes the **Core** requirements class, with IRI `/req/core`, which has a single corresponding conformance class, **Core**, with IRI `/conf/core`. This requirements class defines a set of classes and properties for representing geospatial data. The resulting vocabulary — an ontology — can be used to construct SPARQL graph patterns for querying appropriately modeled geospatial data. The RDFS and OWL vocabularies have both been used so that the vocabulary can be understood by systems that support only RDFS entailment and by systems that support OWL-based reasoning.

The figure below gives an overview of the classes and properties defined by GeoSPARQL in the **Core**, **Topology Vocabulary Extension** and **Geometry Topology Extension** and **RDFS Entailment Extension** Conformance Classes.



Figure 3 — An overview of GeoSPARQL’s Classes and their main relations.

Requirement 1:  
`/req/core`. Core Extension  
*Subject: Implementation Specification*

requirement	<code>/req/core/sparql-protocol</code>
requirement	<code>/req/core/spatial-object-class</code>
requirement	<code>/req/core/feature-class</code>
requirement	<code>/req/core/spatial-object-collection-class</code>
requirement	<code>/req/core/feature-collection-class</code>



requirement /req/core/geometry-collection-class

requirement /req/core/spatial-object-properties

## 6.1 SPARQL

Requirement 2:

/req/core/sparql-protocol. SPARQL Protocol

Implementations shall support the SPARQL Query Language for RDF [SPARQL](#), the SPARQL Protocol [SPARQLPROT](#) and the SPARQL Query Results XML [SPARQLRESX](#) and JSON [SPARQLRESJ](#) Formats.

## 6.2 Classes

Two main classes are defined: [Spatial Object](#) and [Feature](#). The class [Feature](#) is equivalent to the UML class [Feature](#) defined in [ISO19109](#).

Two container classes are defined: [SpatialObjectCollection](#) and [FeatureCollection](#).

### 6.2.1 SpatialObject

The class [SpatialObject](#) is defined by the following:

```
geo:SpatialObject
  a rdfs:Class, owl:Class ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "Spatial Object"@en ;
  skos:definition "Anything spatial (being or having a shape, position or an extent)."@en ;
  skos:note "Subclasses of this class are expected to be used for instance data."@en ;
.
```

Requirement 3:

/req/core/spatial-object-class. Spatial Object Class

Implementations shall allow the RDFS class [SpatialObject](#) to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.

**Example:**

```
eg:x
  a geo:SpatialObject ;
  skos:prefLabel "Object X";
.
```

### 6.2.2 Feature

The class [Feature](#) is equivalent to the class [GFI\\_Feature](#) [ISO19156](#) and is defined by the following:

```
geo:Feature
  a rdfs:Class, owl:Class ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "Feature"@en ;
  rdfs:subClassOf geo:SpatialObject ;
  owl:disjointWith geo:Geometry ;
  skos:definition "A discrete spatial phenomenon in a universe of discourse."@en ;
  skos:note "A Feature represents a uniquely identifiable phenomenon, for example a river or an apple. While such phenomena (and therefore the Features used to represent them) are bounded, their boundaries may be crisp (e.g., the declared boundaries of a state), vague (e.g., the delineation of a valley versus its neighboring mountains), and change with time (e.g., a storm front). While discrete in nature, Features may be created from continuous observations, such as an isochrone that determines the region that can be reached by ambulance within 5 minutes."@en ;
.
```

## Requirement 4:

/req/core/feature-class. Feature Class

Implementations shall allow the RDFS class [Feature](#) to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.**6.2.3 SpatialObjectCollection**The class [SpatialObjectCollection](#) is defined by the following:

```

geo:SpatialObjectCollection
  a owl:Class ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "Spatial Object Collection" ;
  skos:definition "A collection of individual Spatial Objects."@en ;
  skos:note "This is the superclass of Feature Collection and Geometry Collection."@en ;
  rdfs:subClassOf rdfs:Container ;
  rdfs:subClassOf [
    a owl:Restriction ;
    owl:allValuesFrom geo:SpatialObject ;
    owl:onProperty rdfs:member ;
  ] ;
.

```

Membership of the generic [rdfs:Container](#) that defines this class is restricted to instances of [SpatialObject](#). [SpatialObjectCollection](#) members are to be indicated with the [rdfs:member](#) property.

## Requirement 5:

/req/core/spatial-object-collection-class. Spatial Object Collection Class

Implementations shall allow the RDFS class [SpatialObjectCollection](#) to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.**6.2.4 FeatureCollection**The class [FeatureCollection](#) is defined by the following:

```

geo:FeatureCollection
  a owl:Class ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "Feature Collection" ;
  skos:definition "A collection of individual Features."@en ;
  rdfs:subClassOf geo:SpatialObjectCollection ;
  rdfs:subClassOf [
    a owl:Restriction ;
    owl:allValuesFrom :Feature ;
    owl:onProperty rdfs:member ;
  ] ;
.

```

Membership of the more general [SpatialObjectCollection](#) that defines this class is restricted to instances of [Feature](#). [FeatureCollection](#) members are to be indicated with the [rdfs:member](#) property.

## Requirement 6:

/req/core/feature-collection-class. Feature Collection Class

Implementations shall allow the RDFS class [FeatureCollection](#) to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.**6.3 Standard Properties for SpatialObject**

Properties are defined for associating Spatial Objects with scalar spatial measurements (sizes) .

## Requirement 7:

/req/core/spatial-object-properties. Spatial Object Properties

Implementations shall allow the properties [hasSize](#), [hasMetricSize](#), [hasLength](#), [hasMetricLength](#), [hasPerimeterLength](#), [hasMetricPerimeterLength](#), [hasArea](#), [hasMetricArea](#), [hasVolume](#) and [hasMetricVolume](#) to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.

### 6.3.1 hasSize

The property [hasSize](#) is the superproperty of all properties that can be used to indicate the size of a Spatial Object in case (only) metric units (meter, square meter or cubic meter) cannot be used. If it is possible to express size in metric units, subproperties of [hasMetricSize](#) should be used. This property has no range specification. This makes it possible to use other vocabularies for expressions of size, for example, vocabularies for units of measurement or vocabularies for specifying measurement quality.

GeoSPARQL 1.1 defines the following subproperties of this property: [hasLength](#), [hasPerimeterLength](#), [hasArea](#) and [hasVolume](#).

```
geo:hasSize
  a rdf:Property, owl:ObjectProperty ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  rdfs:domain geo:SpatialObject ;
  skos:definition "Subproperties of this property are used to indicate the size of a
                  Spatial Object as a measurement or estimate of one or more dimensions
                  of the Spatial Object's spatial presence."@en ;
  skos:prefLabel "has size"@en ;
.
```

### 6.3.2 hasMetricSize

The property [hasMetricSize](#) is the superproperty of all properties that can be used to indicate the size of a Spatial Object using metric units (meter, square meter or cubic meter). Using a subproperty of this property is the recommended way to specify size, because using a standard unit of length (meter) benefits data interoperability and simplicity. Subproperties of [hasSize](#) can be used if more complex expressions are necessary, for example, if the unit of length cannot be converted to meter, or if additional data are needed to describe the measurement or estimate of size.

GeoSPARQL 1.1 defines the following subproperties of this property: [hasMetricLength](#), [hasMetricPerimeterLength](#), [hasMetricArea](#) and [hasMetricVolume](#).

```
geo:hasMetricSize
  a rdf:Property, owl:DatatypeProperty ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  rdfs:domain geo:SpatialObject ;
  rdfs:range xsd:double ;
  skos:definition "Subproperties of this property are used to indicate the size of a
                  Spatial Object, as a measurement or estimate of one or more dimensions
                  of the Spatial Object's spatial presence. Units are always metric
                  (meter, square meter or cubic meter)."@en ;
  skos:prefLabel "has metric size"@en ;
.
```

### 6.3.3 hasLength

The property [hasLength](#) can be used to indicate the length of a Spatial Object if it is not possible to use the property [hasMetricLength](#). It is a subproperty of [hasSize](#).

```
geo:hasLength
  a rdf:Property, owl:ObjectProperty ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  rdfs:subPropertyOf geo:hasSize ;
  rdfs:domain geo:SpatialObject ;
  skos:definition "The length of a Spatial Object."@en ;
  skos:prefLabel "has length"@en ;
.
```

### 6.3.4 hasMetricLength

The property [hasMetricLength](#) can be used to indicate the length of a Spatial Object in meters (m). It is a subproperty of [hasMetricSize](#). This property can be used for Spatial Objects having one, two, or three dimensions.

```
geo:hasMetricLength
  a rdf:Property, owl:DatatypeProperty ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  rdfs:subPropertyOf geo:hasMetricSize ;
  rdfs:domain geo:SpatialObject ;
  rdfs:range xsd:double ;
  skos:definition "The length of a Spatial Object in meters."@en ;
  skos:prefLabel "has length in meters"@en ;
.
```

### 6.3.5 hasPerimeterLength

The property [hasPerimeterLength](#) can be used to indicate the length of the outer boundary of a Spatial Object if it is not possible to use the property [hasMetricPerimeterLength](#). It is a subproperty of [hasSize](#).

```
geo:hasPerimeterLength
  a rdf:Property, owl:ObjectProperty ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  rdfs:subPropertyOf geo:hasSize ;
  skos:definition "The length of the perimeter of a Spatial Object."@en ;
  skos:prefLabel "has perimeter length"@en ;
.
```

### 6.3.6 hasMetricPerimeterLength

The property [hasMetricPerimeterLength](#) can be used to indicate the length of the outer boundary of a Spatial Object in meters (m). It is a subproperty of [hasMetricSize](#). Circumference is considered a type of perimeter, so this property can be used for circular or curved objects too. This property can be used for Spatial Objects having two or three dimensions.

```
geo:hasMetricPerimeterLength
  a rdf:Property, owl:DatatypeProperty ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  rdfs:subPropertyOf geo:hasMetricSize ;
  rdfs:domain geo:SpatialObject ;
  rdfs:range xsd:double ;
  skos:definition "The length of the perimeter of a Spatial Object in meters."@en ;
  skos:prefLabel "has perimeter length in meters"@en ;
.
```

A consistency check can be applied to [Geometry](#) instances indicating both this property and the property [dimension](#): if supplied, the [dimension](#) property's range value must be the literal integer 2 or 3. The following SPARQL query will return `true` if applied to a graph where this is not the case for all Geometries:

```
PREFIX geo: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#>
ASK
WHERE {
  ?g geo:hasMetricPerimeterLength ?p ;
     geo:dimension ?d .

  FILTER (?d < 2)
}
```

### 6.3.7 hasArea

The property [hasArea](#) can be used to indicate the area of a Spatial Object if it is not possible to use the property [hasMetricArea](#). It is a subproperty of [hasSize](#).

```
geo:hasArea
  a rdf:Property, owl:ObjectProperty ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  rdfs:subPropertyOf geo:hasSize ;
  rdfs:domain geo:SpatialObject ;
  skos:definition "The area of a Spatial Object."@en ;
  skos:prefLabel "has area"@en ;
.
```

### 6.3.8 hasMetricArea

The property [hasMetricArea](#) can be used to indicate the area of a Spatial Object in square meters (m<sup>2</sup>). It is a subproperty of [hasMetricSize](#). This property can be used for Spatial Objects having two or three dimensions.

```
geo:hasMetricArea
  a rdf:Property, owl:DatatypeProperty ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  rdfs:subPropertyOf geo:hasMetricSize ;
  rdfs:domain geo:SpatialObject ;
  rdfs:range xsd:double ;
  skos:definition "The area of a Spatial Object in square meters."@en ;
  skos:prefLabel "has area in meters"@en ;
.
```

A consistency check can be applied to [Geometry](#) instances indicating both this property and the property [dimension](#): if supplied, the [dimension](#) property's range value must be the literal integer 2 or 3. The following SPARQL query will return `true` if applied to a graph where this is not the case for all Geometries:

```
PREFIX geo: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#>

ASK
WHERE {
  ?g geo:hasMetricArea ?a ;
     geo:dimension ?d .

  FILTER (?d < 2)
}
```

### 6.3.9 hasVolume

The property [hasVolume](#) can be used to indicate the volume of a Spatial Object if it is not possible to use the property [hasMetricVolume](#). It is a subproperty of [hasSize](#).

```
geo:hasVolume
  a rdf:Property, owl:ObjectProperty ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  rdfs:subPropertyOf geo:hasSize ;
  rdfs:domain geo:SpatialObject ;
  skos:definition "The volume of a three-dimensional Spatial Object."@en ;
  skos:prefLabel "has volume"@en ;
.
```

### 6.3.10 hasMetricVolume

The property [hasMetricVolume](#) can be used to indicate the volume of a Spatial Object in cubic meters (m<sup>3</sup>). It is a subproperty of [hasMetricSize](#). This property can be used for Spatial Objects having three dimensions.

```

geo:hasMetricVolume
  a rdf:Property, owl:DatatypeProperty ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  rdfs:subPropertyOf :hasMetricSize ;
  rdfs:domain geo:SpatialObject ;
  rdfs:range xsd:double ;
  skos:definition "The volume of a Spatial Object in cubic meters."@en ;
  skos:prefLabel "has area in meters"@en ;
.

```

A consistency check can be applied to [Geometry](#) instances indicating both this property and the property [dimension](#): if supplied, the property [dimension](#) property's range value must be the literal integer 3. The following SPARQL query will return `true` if applied to a graph where this is not the case for all Geometries:

```

PREFIX geo: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#>

ASK
WHERE {
  ?g geo:hasMetricVolume ?v ;
      geo:dimension ?d .

  FILTER (?d != 3)
}

```

## 6.4 Standard Properties for Feature

Properties are defined for associating [Feature](#) instances with [Geometry](#) instances.

Requirement 8:

/req/geometry-extension/feature-properties. Feature Properties

Implementations shall allow the properties [hasGeometry](#), [hasDefaultGeometry](#), [hasCentroid](#) and [hasBoundingBox](#) to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.

### 6.4.1 hasGeometry

The property [hasGeometry](#) is used to link a Feature with a Geometry that represents its spatial extent. A given Feature may have many associated geometries.

```

geo:hasGeometry
  a rdf:Property, owl:ObjectProperty ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  rdfs:domain geo:Feature ;
  rdfs:range geo:Geometry ;
  skos:prefLabel "has Geometry"@en ;
  skos:definition "A spatial representation for a given Feature."@en ;
.

```

### 6.4.2 hasDefaultGeometry

The property [hasDefaultGeometry](#) is used to link a Feature with its default Geometry. The default geometry is the Geometry that should be used for spatial calculations in the absence of a request for a specific geometry (e.g. in the case of query rewrite).

```

geo:hasDefaultGeometry
  a rdf:Property, owl:ObjectProperty ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  rdfs:domain geo:Feature ;
  rdfs:range geo:Geometry ;
  skos:prefLabel "has Default Geometry"@en ;
  skos:definition "The default geometry to be used in spatial calculations,
                  usually the most detailed geometry."@en ;
  rdfs:subPropertyOf geo:hasGeometry ;

```

GeoSPARQL does not restrict the cardinality of the [has default geometry](#) property. It is thus possible for a Feature to have more than one distinct default geometry or to have no default geometry. This situation does not result in a query processing error; SPARQL graph pattern matching simply proceeds as normal. Certain queries may, however, give logically inconsistent results. For example, if a Feature `my:f1` has two asserted default geometries, and those two geometries are disjoint polygons, the query below could return a non-zero count on a system supporting the GeoSPARQL Query Rewrite Extension (rule [geor:sfDisjoint](#)).

```
PREFIX geo: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#>
```

```
SELECT (COUNT(*) AS ?cnt)
WHERE { :f1 geo:sfDisjoint :f1 }
```

Such cases are application-specific data modeling errors and are therefore outside of the scope of the GeoSPARQL specification. However, it is recommended that multiple geometries indicated with [hasDefaultGeometry](#) should be differentiated by `Geometry` class properties, perhaps relating to precision, SRS etc.

### 6.4.3 hasBoundingBox

The property [hasBoundingBox](#) is used to link a Feature with a simplified geometry-representation corresponding to the envelope of its geometry. Bounding-boxes are typically used in indexing and discovery.

```
geo:hasBoundingBox
  a rdf:Property, owl:ObjectProperty ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  rdfs:subPropertyOf geo:hasGeometry ;
  rdfs:domain geo:Feature ;
  rdfs:range geo:Geometry ;
  skos:prefLabel "has bounding box"@en ;
  skos:definition "The minimum or smallest bounding or enclosing box of a given Feature."@en ;
  ;
  skos:scopeNote "The target is a geometry that defines a rectilinear region whose edges are
    aligned with the axes of the coordinate reference system, which exactly
    contains the geometry or Feature e.g. sf:Envelope"@en ;
```

GeoSPARQL does not restrict the cardinality of the [hasBoundingBox](#) property. A Feature may be associated with more than one bounding-box, for example in different coordinate reference systems.

### 6.4.4 hasCentroid

The property [hasCentroid](#) is used to link a Feature with a point geometry corresponding with the centroid of its geometry. The centroid is typically used to show location on a low-resolution image, and for some indexing and discovery functions.

```
geo:hasCentroid
  a rdf:Property, owl:ObjectProperty ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  rdfs:subPropertyOf geo:hasGeometry ;
  rdfs:domain geo:Feature ;
  rdfs:range geo:Geometry ;
  skos:prefLabel "has centroid"@en ;
  skos:definition "The arithmetic mean position of all the geometry points
    of a given Feature."@en ;
  skos:scopeNote "The target geometry shall describe a point, e.g. sf:Point"@en ;
```

GeoSPARQL does not restrict the cardinality of the [hasCentroid](#) property. A Feature may be associated with more than one centroid, for example computed using different rules or in different coordinate reference systems.



## 7 Topology Vocabulary Extension

This clause establishes the *Topology Vocabulary Extension* parameterized Requirements class. The IRI base is `/req/topology-vocab-extension`, which has a single corresponding Conformance Class *Topology Vocabulary Extension*, with IRI `/conf/topology-vocab-extension`. This Requirements class defines a vocabulary for asserting and querying topological relations between spatial objects. The class is parameterized so that different families of topological relations may be used, such as RCC8 and Egenhofer. These relations are generalized so that they may connect features as well as geometries.

Requirement 9:

`/req/topology-vocab-extension`. Topology Vocabulary Extension

*Subject: Implementation Specification*

requirement	<code>/req/topology-vocab-extension/sf-spatial-relations</code>
requirement	<code>/req/topology-vocab-extension/eh-spatial-relations</code>
requirement	<code>/req/topology-vocab-extension/rcc8-spatial-relations</code>

A Dimensionally Extended 9-Intersection Model [35] pattern, which specifies the spatial dimension of the intersections of the interiors, boundaries and exteriors of two geometric objects, is used to describe each spatial relation. Possible pattern values are `-1` (empty), `0`, `1`, `2`, `T` (true) = `{0, 1, 2}`, `F` (false) = `{-1}`, `*` (don't care) = `{-1, 0, 1, 2}`. In the following descriptions, the notation `x/y` is used to denote applying a spatial relation to geometry types `x` and `y` (i.e., `x relation y` where `x` is of type `x` and `y` is of type `y`). The symbol `P` is used for 0-dimensional geometries (e.g. points). The symbol `L` is used for 1-dimensional geometries (e.g. lines), and the symbol `A` is used for 2-dimensional geometries (e.g. polygons). Consult the Simple Features specification [OGCSFACA ISO19125-1](#) for a more detailed description of DE-9IM intersection patterns.

### 7.1 Parameters

The following parameter is defined for the *Topology Vocabulary Extension* Requirements.

**relation\_family**: Specifies the set of topological spatial relations to support.

### 7.2 Simple Features Relation Family

This clause defines Requirements for the *Simple Features* relation family.

Requirement 10:

`/req/topology-vocab-extension/sf-spatial-relations`. Simple Feature Spatial Relations

Implementations shall allow the properties [sfEquals](#), [sfDisjoint](#), [sfIntersects](#), [sfTouches](#), [sfCrosses](#), [sfWithin](#), [sfContains](#) and [sfOverlaps](#) to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.

Topological relations in the *Simple Features* family are summarized in [Table 2](#). Multi-row intersection patterns should be interpreted as a logical OR of each row.

**Table 2 — Simple Features Topological Relations**

Relation Name	Relation IRI	Domain/Range	Applies To Geometry Types	DE-9IM Intersection Pattern
<code>equals</code>	<a href="#">sfEquals</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	All	(TFFFTFFFT)
<code>disjoint</code>	<a href="#">sfDisjoint</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	All	(FF**FF***)
<code>intersects</code>	<a href="#">sfIntersects</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	All	(T***** *T***** ***T***** ****T****)
<code>touches</code>	<a href="#">sfTouches</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	All except P/P	(FT***** F**T***** F***T****)



Table 2 (continued)

Relation Name	Relation IRI	Domain/Range	Applies To Geometry Types	DE-9IM Intersection Pattern
within	<a href="#">sfWithin</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	All	(T*F**F***)
contains	<a href="#">sfContains</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	All	(T*****FF*)
overlaps	<a href="#">sfOverlaps</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	A/A, P/P, L/L	(T*T***T**) for A/A, P/P; (1*T***T**) for L/L
crosses	<a href="#">sfCrosses</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	P/L, P/A, L/A, L/L	(T*T***T**) for P/L, P/A, L/A; (0******) for L/L

### 7.3 Egenhofer Relation Family

This clause defines Requirements for the 9-intersection model for the binary topological relations (*Egenhofer*) relation family. The reader should consult references [34] and [CATEG](#) for a more detailed discussion of *Egenhofer* relations.

Requirement 11:

/req/topology-vocab-extension/eh-spatial-relations. Egenhofer Spatial Relations

Implementations shall allow the properties [ehEquals](#), [ehDisjoint](#), [ehMeet](#), [ehOverlap](#), [ehCovers](#), [ehCoveredBy](#), [ehInside](#) and [ehContains](#) to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.

Topological relations in the *Egenhofer* family are summarized in [Table 3](#). Multi-row intersection patterns should be interpreted as a logical OR of each row.

Table 3 — Egenhofer Topological Relations

Relation Name	Relation IRI	Domain/Range	Applies To Geometry Types	DE-9IM Intersection Pattern
equals	<a href="#">ehEquals</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	All	(TFFFTFFFT)
disjoint	<a href="#">ehDisjoint</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	All	(FF*FF****)
meet	<a href="#">ehMeet</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	All except P/P	(FT***** F**T***** F***T****)
overlap	<a href="#">ehOverlap</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	All	(T*T***T**)
covers	<a href="#">ehCovers</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	A/A, A/L, L/L	(T*TFT*FF*)
covered by	<a href="#">ehCoveredBy</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	A/A, L/A, L/L	(TFF*TFT**)
inside	<a href="#">ehInside</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	All	(TFF*FFFT**)
contains	<a href="#">ehContains</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	All	(T*TFF*FF*)

### 7.4 RCC8 Relation Family

This clause defines Requirements for the region connection calculus basic 8 (*RCC8*) relation family. The reader should consult references [QUAL](#) and [36] for a more detailed discussion of *RCC8* relations.

Requirement 12:

/req/topology-vocab-extension/rcc8-spatial-relations. RCC8 Spatial Relations

Implementations shall allow the properties [rcc8eq](#), [rcc8dc](#), [rcc8ec](#), [rcc8po](#), [rcc8tppi](#), [rcc8tpp](#), [rcc8ntpp](#), [rcc8ntppi](#) to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.

Topological relations in the *RCC8* family are summarized in [Table 4](#).

Table 4 — RCC8 Topological Relations

Relation Name	Relation IRI	Domain/Range	Applies To Geometry Types	DE-9IM Intersection Pattern
equals	<a href="#">rcc8eq</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	A/A	(TFFFTEFFT)
disconnected	<a href="#">rcc8dc</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	A/A	(FFTFTETTT)
externally connected	<a href="#">rcc8ec</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	A/A	(FFTFTETTT)
partially overlapping	<a href="#">rcc8po</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	A/A	(TTTTTETTT)
tangential proper part inverse	<a href="#">rcc8tppi</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	A/A	(TTTFTEFFT)
tangential proper part	<a href="#">rcc8tpp</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	A/A	(TFFTEFTTT)
non-tangential proper part	<a href="#">rcc8ntpp</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	A/A	(TFFTEFTTT)
non-tangential proper part inverse	<a href="#">rcc8ntppi</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	A/A	(TTTFTEFFT)

## 7.5 Equivalent RCC8, Egenhofer and Simple Features Topological Relations

[Table 5](#) summarizes the equivalences between *Egenhofer*, *RCC8* and *Simple Features* spatial relations for closed, non-empty regions. The symbol + denotes logical OR, and the symbol ¬ denotes negation.

Table 5 — Equivalent Simple Features, RCC8 and Egenhofer relations

Simple Features	RCC8	Egenhofer
equals	equals	equals
disjoint	disconnected	disjoint
intersects	¬ disconnected	¬ disjoint
touches	externally connected	meet
within	non-tangential proper part + tangential proper part	inside + coveredBy
contains	non-tangential proper part inverse + tangential proper part inverse	contains + covers
overlaps	partially overlapping	overlap

## 8 Geometry Extension

This clause defines the *Geometry Extension* parameterized Requirements class with the base IRI `/req/geometry-extension`. There is a single corresponding conformance class *Geometry Extension*, with the IRI `/conf/geometry-extension`. These Requirements define a vocabulary for asserting and querying information about geometry data, and define query functions for operating on geometry data.

Requirement 13:

`/req/geometry-extension`. Geometry Extension

*Subject: Implementation Specification*

requirement	<code>/req/geometry-extension/geometry-class</code>
requirement	<code>/req/geometry-extension/geometry-collection-class</code>
requirement	<code>/req/geometry-extension/feature-properties</code>
requirement	<code>/req/geometry-extension/geometry-properties</code>
requirement	<code>/req/geometry-extension/query-functions</code>
requirement	<code>/req/geometry-extension/srid-function</code>
requirement	<code>/req/geometry-extension/sa-functions</code>

requirement	/req/geometry-extension/wkt-literal
requirement	/req/geometry-extension/wkt-literal-default-srs
requirement	/req/geometry-extension/wkt-axis-order
requirement	/req/geometry-extension/wkt-literal-empty
requirement	/req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-wkt-literal
requirement	/req/geometry-extension/asWKT-function
requirement	/req/geometry-extension/gml-literal
requirement	/req/geometry-extension/gml-literal-empty
requirement	/req/geometry-extension/gml-profile
requirement	/req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-gml-literal
requirement	/req/geometry-extension/asGML-function
requirement	/req/geometry-extension/geojson-literal
requirement	/req/geometry-extension/geojson-literal-srs
requirement	/req/geometry-extension/geojson-literal-empty
requirement	/req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-geojson-literal
requirement	/req/geometry-extension/asGeoJSON-function
requirement	/req/geometry-extension/kml-literal
requirement	/req/geometry-extension/kml-literal-srs
requirement	/req/geometry-extension/kml-literal-empty
requirement	/req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-kml-literal
requirement	/req/geometry-extension/asKML-function

As part of the vocabulary, RDFS datatypes are defined for encoding detailed geometry information as a literal value. A literal representation of a geometry is needed so that geometric values may be treated as a single unit. Such a representation allows geometries to be passed to external functions for computations and to be returned from a query.

## 8.1 Rationale

Other schemes for encoding simple geometry data in RDF have been implemented. The W3C Basic Geo vocabulary<sup>2)</sup> was an early (2003) RDF vocabulary for “representing lat(itude), long(itude) and other information about spatially-located things. Geo specifies WGS84 as the reference datum”. Further, many widely used Semantic Web vocabularies contain some spatial data support. For example, *Dublin Core Terms* provides a *Location* class<sup>3)</sup> for “A spatial region or named place.” and *schema.org* provides a number of spatial object and geometry classes, such as *GeoCoordinates*<sup>4)</sup> and *GeoShape*<sup>5)</sup>.

2) <http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/>

3) <http://purl.org/dc/terms/Location>

Many vocabularies such as the above provide little specific support for detailed geometries and only specify using the WGS84 Coordinate Reference System (CRS).

Since the first version of GeoSPARQL, many ontologies have imported GeoSPARQL. For example, the *ISA Programme Location Core Vocabulary*<sup>6)</sup> whose usage notes provide examples containing GeoSPARQL literals and the use of GeoSPARQL's "geometry class". The W3C's more recent *Data Catalog Vocabulary, Version 2* (DCAT2) standard<sup>7)</sup> similarly contains usage notes for `geometry`, `bbox` and other properties that suggest the use of GeoSPARQL literals.

Some of the properties defined in these vocabularies, such as DCAT2's [dcat:spatialResolution](#) have motivated the inclusion of new properties in this version of GeoSPARQL. In this case the equivalent property is [hasSpatialResolution](#). The GeoSPARQL 1.1 Standards Working Group charter [CHARTER](#) contains references to a number of vocabularies/ontologies that were influential in the generation of this version of GeoSPARQL.

## 8.2 GeoSPARQL and Simple Features (SFA-CA)

The GeoSPARQL Geometry Extension is largely based on the ISO/OGC Simple Features Access — Common Architecture (SFA-CA) Standard [OGCSFACA](#). Contrary to what the name may imply, SFA-CA is about Geometry and not about Features. SFA-CA describes simple geometry, meaning that geometric shapes are based on points and straight lines (linear interpolations) between points. Within a single Geometry, these lines may not cross.

Neither GeoSPARQL nor SFA-CA support full three dimensional geometry. Coordinates may be three-dimensional, which means that points may have a Z-coordinate next to an X- and Y-coordinate. The Z-coordinate then holds the value of height or depth. However, lines or surfaces can only have one Z value for any explicit or interpolated X,Y pair. This approach is often referred to as 2.5 dimensional geometry. Geometric functions working with Geometries that have Z values will ignore Z values in calculations and first project geometry onto the Z=0 level.

SFA-CA also describes M coordinate values that may be part of geometry encodings. The M value represents a measure, a value that can be used in information systems that support linear referencing. GeoSPARQL at the moment does not support linear referencing. Like Z values in coordinates, M values are to be ignored.

SFA-CA specifies a class hierarchy for Geometry. Although these classes are not part of the GeoSPARQL ontology, the GeoSPARQL SWG does publish a vocabulary of Simple Features geometry: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/sf>. Geometry types defined in this vocabulary can be considered safe to use with GeoSPARQL. The two Geometry serializations that were specified in GeoSPARQL 1.0, WKT and GML, fully support all SFA-CA geometry types. However, the two Geometry serializations that were introduced in GeoSPARQL 1.1 do not. Some SFA-CA geometry types are not supported by either the OGC KML [\[OGCKML\]](#) or the GeoJSON format. For example, neither KML nor GeoJSON support the Triangulated Integrated Network (TIN) or Triangle geometry types.

## 8.3 Recommendation for units of measure

For geometric data to be interpreted and used correctly, the units of measure should be known. Typically, the particular Spatial Reference System (SRS) that is associated with a Geometry instance will specify a unit of measurement. However, some elements of GeoSPARQL allow arbitrary units of distance to be used, for example the property [hasSpatialResolution](#) or the function [buffer](#). In those cases it is advisable to make use of a well-known web vocabulary for units of measurement. Making the unit of measurement explicit will improve

---

4) <https://schema.org/GeoCoordinates>

5) <https://schema.org/GeoShape>

6) <https://www.w3.org/ns/locn>

7) <https://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-dcat/#spatial-properties>

data interoperability. The recommended vocabulary for units of measurement for GeoSPARQL is the *Quantities, Units, Dimensions and Types (QUDT)* ontology<sup>8)</sup> but others may be used, as long as they are well-described.

## 8.4 Influence of Reference Systems on computations

A Geometry object consists of a set of coordinates and a specification on how the coordinates should be interpreted. This specification is known as a Spatial reference System (SRS). Taken together, coordinates and SRS allow performing computations on Geometry objects. For example, sizes can be calculated or new Geometry objects can be created. Some Spatial Reference Systems describe a two-dimensional flat space. In that case, coordinates are understood to be Cartesian, and Cartesian geometric computations can be performed. But Spatial Reference Systems can describe other types of spaces, to which Cartesian computations are not applicable. For example, if CRS <http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84> is used, coordinates are to be interpreted as decimal degrees of latitude and longitude, designating positions on a spheroid. The distance between two points using this CRS is different from the distance between two points that have the same coordinates but are based on a Cartesian CRS or other SRS.

To avoid erroneous computations involving Geometry, data publishers are recommended to clearly indicate the type of space that is described by the SRS.

## 8.5 Parameters

The following parameters are defined for the *Geometry Extension* Requirements.

serialization	Specifies the serialization standard to use when generating geometry literals as well as the supported geometry types.
---------------	--

NOTE A serialization strongly affects the geometry conceptualization. The WKT serialization aligns the geometry types with *ISO 19125 Simple Features* [OGCSFACA ISO19125-1](#); the GML serialization aligns the geometry types with *ISO 19107 Spatial Schema* [ISO19107](#).

version	Specifies the version of the serialization format used.
---------	---

## 8.6 Geometry Class

A single root geometry class is defined: [Geometry](#). In addition, properties are defined for describing geometry data and for associating geometries with features.

One container class is defined: [GeometryCollection](#).

### 8.6.1 Geometry

The class [Geometry](#) is conceptually derived from UML class *Geometry* in [ISO19107](#) which is that standard's "root class of the geometric object taxonomy and supports interfaces common to all geographically referenced geometric objects". *Geometry* is defined by the following:

```
geo:Geometry
  a rdfs:Class, owl:Class ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "Geometry"@en ;
  rdfs:subClassOf geo:SpatialObject ;
  owl:disjointWith geo:Feature;
  skos:definition "A coherent set of direct positions in space. The positions
                  are held within a Spatial Reference System (SRS)."@en ;
  skos:note "Geometry can be used as a representation of the shape, extent or
            location of a Feature and may exist as a self-contained entity."@en ;
```

---

8) <http://www.qudt.org>

**Requirement 14:**

/req/geometry-extension/geometry-class. Geometry Class

Implementations shall allow the RDFS class [Geometry](#) to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.**8.6.2 Geometry Collection**The class [GeometryCollection](#) is defined by the following:

```

geo:GeometryCollection
  a owl:Class ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "Geometry Collection"@en ;
  skos:definition "A collection of individual Geometries."@en ;
  rdfs:subClassOf geo:SpatialObjectCollection ;
  rdfs:subClassOf [
    a owl:Restriction ;
    owl:allValuesFrom geo:Geometry ;
    owl:onProperty rdfs:member ;
  ] ;

```

Membership of the general [SpatialObjectCollection](#) that defines this class is restricted to instances of [Geometry](#). [GeometryCollection](#) members are to be indicated with the [rdfs:member](#) property.

**NOTE** There is no RDF/ontology relationship between this [GeometryCollection](#) class and the Simple Features Vocabulary's [sf:GeometryCollection](#) class since the former is a collection of [Geometry](#) objects and the latter is to be used for compound geometry literals.

[sf:GeometryCollection](#) instances can act as input or output of GeoSPARQL functions whereas [GeometryCollection](#) instances are more likely to be used for grouping [Geometry](#) objects for other purposes.

Many geometry literal formats also have the ability to represent multiple geometries. Both the OGC Geography Markup Language (GML) and KML use a *MultiGeometry* type and Well Known Text (WKT) and GeoJSON use a *GeometryCollection* type. While the names of some of these objects are the same as this class' and all the concepts are similar, there is also no RDF/ontology relationship between this class and these literals. This class contains whole [Geometry](#) instances, which may have more information within them than just a geometry serialization.

As per the expected use of [sf:GeometryCollection](#) instances mentioned above: the uses of multi-geometry literals and [GeometryCollection](#) instances is expected to be different too.

**Requirement 15:**

/req/core/geometry-collection-class. Geometry Collection Class

Implementations shall allow the RDFS class [GeometryCollection](#) to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.**8.7 Standard Properties for [Geometry](#)**

Properties are defined for describing geometry metadata.

**Requirement 16:**

/req/geometry-extension/geometry-properties. Geometry Properties

Implementations shall allow the properties [dimension](#), [coordinateDimension](#), [hasSpatialDimension](#), [hasSpatialResolution](#), [hasMetricSpatialResolution](#), [hasSpatialAccuracy](#), [hasMetricSpatialAccuracy](#), [isEmpty](#), [isSimple](#) and [hasSerialization](#) to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.

**8.7.1 dimension**

The property [dimension](#) is used to link a [Geometry](#) object to its topological dimension, which must be less than or equal to the coordinate dimension. In non-homogeneous collections, this will return the largest topological dimension of the contained objects.



```

geo:dimension
  a rdf:Property, owl:DatatypeProperty ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "dimension"@en ;
  skos:definition "The topological dimension of this geometric object, which
                  must be less than or equal to the coordinate dimension. In
                  non-homogeneous collections, this is the largest
                  topological dimension of the contained objects."@en ;
  rdfs:domain geo:Geometry ;
  rdfs:range xsd:integer ;
.

```

### 8.7.2 coordinateDimension

The property [coordinateDimension](#) is defined to link a Geometry object to the dimension of direct positions (coordinate tuples) used in the Geometry's definition.

```

geo:coordinateDimension
  a rdf:Property, owl:DatatypeProperty;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "coordinate dimension"@en ;
  skos:definition "The number of measurements or axes needed to describe the
                  position of this Geometry in a coordinate system."@en ;
  rdfs:domain geo:Geometry ;
  rdfs:range xsd:integer ;
.

```

### 8.7.3 hasSpatialDimension

The property [hasSpatialDimension](#) is defined to link a Geometry object to the dimension of the spatial portion of the direct positions (coordinate tuples) used in its serializations. If the direct positions do not carry a measure coordinate, this will be equal to the coordinate dimension.

```

geo:hasSpatialDimension
  a rdf:Property, owl:DatatypeProperty;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "spatial dimension"@en ;
  skos:definition "The number of measurements or axes needed to describe the
                  spatial position of this Geometry in a coordinate system."@en ;
  rdfs:domain geo:Geometry ;
  rdfs:range xsd:integer ;
.

```

### 8.7.4 hasSpatialResolution

The property [hasSpatialResolution](#) is defined to indicate the spatial resolution of the elements within a Geometry. Spatial resolution specifies the level of detail of a Geometry. It is the smallest distinguishable distance between adjacent coordinate sets. This property is not applicable to a point Geometry, because a point consists of a single coordinate set.

Since this property is defined for a [Geometry](#), all literal representations of that Geometry instance must have the same spatial resolution.

```

geo:hasSpatialResolution
  a rdf:Property, owl:ObjectProperty;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "has spatial resolution"@en ;
  skos:definition "The spatial resolution of a Geometry"@en ;
  rdfs:domain geo:Geometry ;
.

```

NOTE See the [8.3](#).

### 8.7.5 hasMetricSpatialResolution

The property [hasMetricSpatialResolution](#) is similar to [hasSpatialResolution](#), except that the unit of resolution is always meter (the standard distance unit of the International System of Units).

```
geo:hasMetricSpatialResolution
  a rdf:Property, owl:ObjectProperty;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "has spatial resolution in meters"@en ;
  skos:definition "The spatial resolution of a Geometry in meters."@en ;
  rdfs:domain geo:Geometry ;
  rdfs:range xsd:double ;
.
```

### 8.7.6 hasSpatialAccuracy

The property [hasSpatialAccuracy](#) is applicable when a Geometry is used to represent a Feature. It is expressed as a distance that indicates the truthfulness of the positions (coordinates) that define the Geometry. In this case accuracy defines a zone surrounding each coordinate within which the real positions are known to be. The accuracy value defines this zone as a distance from the coordinate(s) in all directions (e.g. a line, a circle or a sphere, depending on spatial dimension).

```
geo:hasSpatialAccuracy
  a rdf:Property, owl:ObjectProperty;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "has spatial accuracy"@en ;
  skos:definition "The positional accuracy of the coordinates of a Geometry."@en ;
  rdfs:domain geo:Geometry ;
.
```

NOTE See the [8.3](#).

### 8.7.7 hasMetricSpatialAccuracy

The property [hasMetricSpatialAccuracy](#) is similar to [has spatial accuracy](#), but is easier to specify and use because the unit of distance is always meter (the standard distance unit of the International System of Units).

```
geo:hasMetricSpatialAccuracy
  a rdf:Property, owl:ObjectProperty;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "has spatial accuracy in meters"@en ;
  skos:definition "The positional accuracy of the coordinates of a Geometry in meters."@en ;
  rdfs:domain geo:Geometry ;
  rdfs:range xsd:double ;
.
```

### 8.7.8 isEmpty

The property [isEmpty](#) will indicate a Boolean object set to `true` if and only if the Geometry contains no information.

```
geo:isEmpty
  a rdf:Property, owl:DatatypeProperty ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "is empty"@en ;
  skos:definition "(true) if this geometric object is the empty Geometry. If
    true, then this geometric object represents the empty point
    set for the coordinate space."@en ;
  rdfs:domain geo:Geometry ;
  rdfs:range xsd:boolean ;
.
```



### 8.7.9 isSimple

The property [isSimple](#) will indicate a Boolean object set to `true` if and only if the Geometry contains no self-intersections, with the possible exception of its boundary.

```
geo:isSimple
  a rdf:Property, owl:DatatypeProperty ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "is simple"@en ;
  skos:definition "(true) if this geometric object has no anomalous geometric
    points, such as self intersection or self tangency."@en ;
  rdfs:domain geo:Geometry ;
  rdfs:range xsd:boolean ;
  .
```

### 8.7.10 hasSerialization

The property [hasSerialization](#) is defined to connect a Geometry with its text-based serialization (e.g., its WKT serialization).

```
geo:hasSerialization
  a rdf:Property, owl:DatatypeProperty ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "has serialization"@en ;
  skos:definition "Connects a Geometry object with its text-based serialization."@en ;
  rdfs:domain geo:Geometry ;
  rdfs:range rdfs:Literal ;
  .
```

**NOTE** this property is the generic property used to connect a Geometry with its serialization. GeoSPARQL also contains a number of sub properties of this property for connecting serializations of common types with geometries, for example [as GeoJSON](#) which can be used for GeoJSON GEOJSON literals.

## 8.8 Geometry Serializations

This section establishes the Requirements class for representing Geometry data in RDF literals, according to different non-RDF systems.

GeoSPARQL presents specializations of the [hasSerialization](#) property for indicating particular serializations and specialized datatype literals for containing them. It does not provide comprehensive definitions of their content since these are given in standards external to GeoSPARQL, all of which are referenced.

GeoSPARQL does present some Requirements for literal structure which extend the serialization-defining standards, for example the requirement to allow indications of spatial reference systems within WKT geometry representations.

**EXAMPLE** GeoSPARQL's expectation of RDF literal representations of geometry data is that it is related to the *Simple Features Access* (SFA) [OGCSFACA ISO19125-1](#) standard's conceptualization of geometry which defines classes such as `Point`, `Curve` and `Surface` and specialized variants of them which it presents in a hierarchy. All SFA classes are represented in OWL in the *Simple Features Vocabulary* presented within GeoSPARQL as an independent profile element, see [GeoSPARQL Standard structure](#).

Some geometry representation systems given here do not use the same terminology as SFA, in particular Discrete Global Grid Systems. To know the extent to which geometry literal representations listed here support SFA, or map to SFA, please see their definitions.

### 8.8.1 Well-Known Text

This section establishes the requirements for representing Geometry data in RDF based on Well-Known Text (WKT) as defined by *Simple Features Access* [OGCSFACA ISO19125-1](#). It defines one RDFS Datatype: [WKT Literal](#) and one property, [as WKT](#).

### 8.8.1.1 wktLiteral

The datatype [wktLiteral](#) is used to contain the Well-Known Text (WKT) serialization of a Geometry.

```
geo:wktLiteral
  a rdfs:Datatype ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "Well-known Text literal"@en ;
  skos:definition "A Well-known Text serialization of a Geometry object."@en ;
  .
```

Requirement 17:

/req/geometry-extension/wkt-literal. WKT Literal

All RDFS Literals of type [wktLiteral](#) shall consist of an optional IRI identifying the coordinate reference system and a required Well Known Text (WKT) description of a geometric value. Valid [wktLiteral](#) instances are formed by either a WKT string as defined in [ISO13249](#) or by concatenating a valid absolute IRI, as defined in IETF3987, enclosed in angled brackets (< and >) followed by whitespace as a separator, and a WKT string as defined in [ISO13249](#).

The following *ABNF* IETF5234 syntax specification formally defines this literal:

```
wktLiteral ::= opt-iri-and-whitespace geometry-data

opt-iri-and-space = "<" IRI ">" LWSP / ""
```

The token `opt-iri-and-whitespace` may be either an IRI and whitespace (spaces, tabs, newlines) or nothing (""), the token `IRI` (Internationalized Resource Identifier) is essentially a web address and is defined in IETF3987 and the token `LWSP`, is one or more white space characters, as defined in IETF5234. `geometry-data` is the Well-Known Text representation of the Geometry, defined in [ISO13249](#).

In the absence of a leading spatial reference system IRI, the following spatial reference system IRI will be assumed: <http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84>. This IRI denotes WGS 84 longitude-latitude.

Requirement 18:

/req/geometry-extension/wkt-literal-default-srs. WKT Literal Default SRS

The IRI <http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84> shall be assumed as the spatial reference system for [wktLiteral](#) instances that do not specify an explicit spatial reference system IRI.

The OGC maintains a set of SRS IRIs under the <http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/> namespace and IRIs from this set are recommended for use. However, others may also be used, as long as they are valid IRIs.

Requirement 19:

/req/geometry-extension/wkt-axis-order. WKT Literal Axis Order

Coordinate tuples within [wktLiteral](#) shall be interpreted using the axis order defined in the spatial reference system used.

The example [WKT Literal](#) below encodes a point Geometry using the default WGS84 geodetic longitude-latitude spatial reference system:

```
"Point (-83.38 33.95)"^^<http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#wktLiteral>
```

A second example below encodes the same point as encoded in the example above but using a SRS identified by <http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSG/0/4326>: a WGS 84 geodetic latitude-longitude spatial reference system (note that this spatial reference system defines a different axis order):

```
"<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSG/0/4326> Point (33.95 -83.38)"^^<http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#wktLiteral>
```

Requirement 20:

/req/geometry-extension/wkt-literal-empty. Empty WKT Literal

An empty RDFS Literal of type [wktLiteral](#) shall be interpreted as an empty Geometry.

### 8.8.1.2 asWKT

The property [asWKT](#) is defined to link a Geometry with its WKT serialization.

Requirement 21:

/req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-wkt-literal. asWKT Property

Implementations shall allow the RDF property [asWKT](#) to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.

```
geo:asWKT
  a rdf:Property, owl:DatatypeProperty ;
  rdfs:subPropertyOf geo:hasSerialization ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "as WKT"@en ;
  skos:definition "The WKT serialization of a Geometry."@en ;
  rdfs:domain geo:Geometry ;
  rdfs:range geo:wktLiteral ;
.
```

### 8.8.1.3 asWKT

```
geof:asWKT (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): geo:wktLiteral
```

The function [geof:asWKT](#) converts `geom` to an equivalent WKT representation preserving the spatial reference system.

Requirement 22:

/req/geometry-extension/asWKT-function. asWKT Function

Implementations shall support [asWKT](#) as a SPARQL extension function.

## 8.8.2 Geography Markup Language

This section establishes a Requirements class for representing Geometry data in RDF based on GML as defined by the Geography Markup Language Encoding Standard [OGC07-036](#). It defines one RDFS Datatype: [GML Literal](#) and one property, [as GML](#).

### 8.8.2.1 gmlLiteral

The datatype [gmlLiteral](#) is used to contain the Geography Markup Language (GML) serialization of a Geometry.

```
geo:gmlLiteral
  a rdfs:Datatype ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "GML literal"@en ;
  skos:definition "The datatype of GML literal values"@en ;
.
```

Valid [gmlLiteral](#) instances are formed by encoding Geometry information as a valid element from the GML schema that implements a subtype of `GM_Object`. For example, in GML 3.2.1 this is every element directly or indirectly in the substitution group of the element `{http://www.opengis.net/ont/gml/3.2}AbstractGeometry`. In GML 3.1.1 and GML 2.1.2 this is every element directly or indirectly in the substitution group of the element `{http://www.opengis.net/ont/gml}_Geometry`.

Requirement 23:

/req/geometry-extension/gml-literal. GML Literal

All [gmlLiteral](#) instances shall consist of a valid element from the GML schema that implements a subtype of `GM_Object` as defined in [OGC07-036](#).

The example [GML Literal](#) below encodes a point Geometry in the WGS 84 geodetic longitude-latitude spatial reference system using GML version 3.2:

```
"""
<gml:Point
  srsName="\http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84\"
  xmlns:gml="\http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.2\">
```

```
<gml:pos>-83.38 33.95</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
""^^<http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#gmlLiteral>
```

**Requirement 24:**

/req/geometry-extension/gml-literal-empty. Empty GML Literal  
An empty [gmlLiteral](#) shall be interpreted as an empty Geometry.

**Requirement 25:**

/req/geometry-extension/gml-profile. GML Profile  
Implementations shall document supported GML profiles.

**8.8.2.2 asGML**

The property [asGML](#) is defined to link a Geometry with its GML serialization.

**Requirement 26:**

/req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-gml-literal. asGML Property  
Implementations shall allow the RDF property [asGML](#) to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.

```
geo:asGML
  a rdf:Property ;
  rdfs:subPropertyOf geo:hasSerialization ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "as GML"@en ;
  skos:definition "The GML serialization of a Geometry."@en ;
  rdfs:domain geo:Geometry ;
  rdfs:range geo:gmlLiteral ;
  .
```

**8.8.2.3 asGML**

```
geof:asGML (geom: ogc:geomLiteral, gmlProfile: xsd:string): geo:gmlLiteral
```

The function [geof:asGML](#) converts `geom` to an equivalent GML representation defined by a `gmlProfile` version string preserving the coordinate reference system.

**Requirement 27:**

/req/geometry-extension/asGML-function. asGML Function  
Implementations shall support [asGML](#) as a SPARQL extension function.

**8.8.3 GeoJSON**

This section establishes a Requirements class for representing Geometry data in RDF based on Geographic JavaScript Object Notation (GeoJSON) as defined by [\[GeoJSON\]](#). It defines one RDFS Datatype: [geoJsonLiteral](#) and one property, [as GeoJSON](#).

**8.8.3.1 geoJSONLiteral**

The datatype [geoJsonLiteral](#) is used to contain the GeoJSON serialization of a Geometry.

```
geo:geoJSONLiteral a rdfs:Datatype ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "GeoJSON Literal"@en ;
  skos:definition "A GeoJSON serialization of a Geometry object."@en .
```

Valid [GeoJSON Literal](#) instances are formed by encoding Geometry information as a Geometry object as defined in the GeoJSON specification GEOJSON.

**Requirement 28:**

/req/geometry-extension/geojson-literal. GeoJSON Literal

All [geoJSONLiteral](#) instances shall consist of the Geometry objects as defined in the GeoJSON specification GEOJSON.

Requirement 29:

/req/geometry-extension/geojson-literal-srs. GeoJSON Literal SRS

RDFS Literals of type [geoJSONLiteral](#) do not contain a SRS definition. All literals of this type shall, according to the GeoJSON specification, be encoded only in, and be assumed to use, the WGS84 geodetic longitude-latitude spatial reference system (<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84>).

The example [GeoJSON Literal](#) below encodes a point Geometry using the default WGS84 geodetic longitude-latitude spatial reference system for Simple Features 1.0:

```
"""
{"type": "Point", "coordinates": [-83.38,33.95]}
"""^<http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#geoJSONLiteral>
```

Requirement 30:

/req/geometry-extension/geojson-literal-empty. Empty GeoJSON Literal

An empty RDFS Literal of type [geoJSONLiteral](#) shall be interpreted as an empty Geometry, i.e. {"geometry": null} in GeoJSON .

### 8.8.3.2 asGeoJSON

The property [asGeoJSON](#) is defined to link a Geometry with its GeoJSON serialization.

Requirement 31:

/req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-geojson-literal. asGeoJSON Property

Implementations shall allow the RDF property [asGeoJSON](#) to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.

```
geo:asGeoJSON
  a rdfs:Property, owl:DatatypeProperty ;
  rdfs:subPropertyOf geo:hasSerialization ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "as GeoJSON"@en ;
  skos:definition "The GeoJSON serialization of a Geometry."@en ;
  rdfs:domain geo:Geometry ;
  rdfs:range geo:geoJSONLiteral ;
  .
```

### 8.8.3.3 asGeoJSON

```
geof:asGeoJSON (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): geo:geoJSONLiteral
```

The function [geof:asGeoJSON](#) converts `geom` to an equivalent GeoJSON representation. Coordinates are converted to the CRS84 coordinate system, the only valid coordinate system to be used in a GeoJSON literal.

Requirement 32:

/req/geometry-extension/asGeoJSON-function. asGeoJSON Function

Implementations shall support [asGeoJSON](#) as a SPARQL extension function.

## 8.8.4 Keyhole Markup Language

This section establishes the Requirements class for representing Geometry data in RDF based on KML as defined by [\[OGCKML\]](#). It defines one RDFS Datatype: [KML Literal](#) and one property, [asKML](#).

### 8.8.4.1 kmlLiteral

The datatype [kmlLiteral](#) is used to contain the Keyhole Markup Language (KML) serialization of a Geometry.

```
geo:kmlLiteral
  a rdfs:Datatype ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "KML Literal"@en ;
  skos:definition "A KML serialization of a Geometry object."@en ;
```

Valid [kmlLiteral](#) instances are formed by encoding Geometry information as a Geometry object as defined in the KML specification [\[OGCKML\]](#).

Requirement 33:

/req/geometry-extension/kml-literal. KML Literal

All [kmlLiteral](#) instances shall consist of the Geometry objects as defined in the KML specification [\[OGCKML\]](#).

Requirement 34:

/req/geometry-extension/kml-literal-srs. KML Literal SRS

RDFS Literals of type [kmlLiteral](#) do not contain a SRS definition. All literals of this type shall according to the KML specification only be encoded in and assumed to use the WGS84 geodetic longitude-latitude spatial reference system (<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84>).

The example [KML Literal](#) below encodes a point Geometry using the default WGS84 geodetic longitude-latitude spatial reference system for Simple Features 1.0:

```
"""
<Point xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/kml/2.2">
  <coordinates>-83.38,33.95</coordinates>
</Point>
"""^<http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#kmlLiteral>
```

Requirement 35:

/req/geometry-extension/kml-literal-empty. Empty KML Literal

An empty RDFS Literal of type [kmlLiteral](#) shall be interpreted as an empty Geometry .

#### 8.8.4.2 asKML

The property [asKML](#) is defined to link a Geometry with its KML serialization.

Requirement 36:

/req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-kml-literal. asKML Property

Implementations shall allow the RDF property [asKML](#) to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.

The property [as KML](#) is used to link a geometric element with its KML serialization.

```
geo:asKML
  a rdf:Property, owl:DatatypeProperty;
  rdfs:subPropertyOf geo:hasSerialization ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "as KML"@en ;
  skos:definition "The KML serialization of a Geometry."@en ;
  rdfs:domain geo:Geometry ;
  rdfs:range geo:kmlLiteral ;
```

#### 8.8.4.3 asKML

```
geof:asKML (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): geo:kmlLiteral
```

The function [geof:asKML](#) converts `geom` to an equivalent KML representation. Coordinates are converted to the CRS84 coordinate system, the only valid coordinate system to be used in a KML literal.

Requirement 37:

/req/geometry-extension/asKML-function. asKML Function

Implementations shall support [asKML](#) as a SPARQL extension function.

### 8.8.5 Discrete Global Grid System

Requirement 38:

/req/geometry-extension-dggs. Geometry DGGS Extension

*Subject: Implementation Specification*

requirement	/req/geometry-extension-dggs/query-functions
requirement	/req/geometry-extension-dggs/query-functions-non-sf
requirement	/req/geometry-extension-dggs/srid-function
requirement	/req/geometry-extension-dggs/sa-functions
requirement	/req/geometry-extension-dggs/dggs-literal
requirement	/req/geometry-extension-dggs/dggs-literal-empty
requirement	/req/geometry-extension-dggs/geometry-as-dggs-literal
requirement	/req/geometry-extension-dggs/asDGGS-function

This section establishes the Requirements class for representing Discrete Global Grid System (DGGS) Geometry data as RDF literals. The form of geometry data representation is specific to individual DGGS implementations: known DGGSes are not compatible or even very similar.

The Requirements class defines one RDFS Datatype <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#dggsLiteral> and one property, <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#asDGGS>.

#### 8.8.5.1 dggsLiteral

The datatype [dggsLiteral](http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#dggsLiteral) is used to contain the Discrete Global Grid System (DGGS) serialization of a Geometry.

```
geo:dggsLiteral
  a rdfs:Datatype ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "DGGS Literal"@en ;
  skos:definition "A textual serialization of a Discrete Global Grid System (DGGS) Geometry object."@en
.
```

Valid [dggsLiteral](http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#dggsLiteral) instances are formed by encoding Geometry information according to a specific DGGS implementation. The specific implementation should be indicated by use of a subclass of the [dggsLiteral](http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#dggsLiteral) datatype.

Requirement 39:

/req/geometry-extension-dggs/dggs-literal. DGGS Literal

All RDFS Literals of type [dggsLiteral](http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#dggsLiteral) shall consist of an IRI identifying the specific DGGS and a representation of the DGGS geometry data. The IRI shall be enclosed in angled brackets (< and >) followed by whitespace as a separator, and then the DGGS geometry data, formulated according to the identified DGGS.

The following *ABNF* IETF5234 syntax specification formally defines this literal:

```
dggsLiteral ::= iri-and-whitespace dggs-geometry-data

iri-and-whitespace = "<" IRI ">" LWSP
```

The token `iri-and-whitespace` is an IRI and whitespace. The token `IRI` (Internationalized Resource Identifier) is essentially a web address and is defined in IETF3987. The token `LWSP` is one or more whitespace characters, as defined in IETF5234. `dggs-geometry-data` is geometry data formulated according to the DGGS identified by `IRI`.

An example of a DGGS literal for the AusPIX DGGS could be:

```
"<https://w3id.org/dggs/auspix> CELL (R3234)"^^geo:dggsLiteral
```



Where AusPIX is identified with the IRI <https://w3id.org/dggs/auspix> and CELL (R3234) is the representation of a geometry according to AusPIX.

NOTE What R3234 means, or the meaning of any other element within a DGGS' geometry data is not handled by GeoSPARQL, just as GeoPSARQL does not delve into the internals of other Geometry formats such as WKT or GeoJSON.

Requirement 40:

/req/geometry-extension-dggs/dggs-literal-empty. Empty DGGS Literal

An empty RDFS Literal of type [dggsLiteral](#), shall be interpreted as an empty Geometry.

The following ABNF IETF5234 syntax specification formally defines this literal:

```
dggsLiteral ::= iri-and-space dggs-geometry-data
```

```
iri-and-whitespace = "<" IRI ">" LWSP / ""
```

The tokens used above are as per the DGGS ABNF above.

### 8.8.5.2 asDGGS

The property [asDGGS](#) is defined to link a Geometry with its DGGS serialization.

Requirement 41:

/req/geometry-extension-dggs/geometry-as-dggs-literal. asDGGS Property

Implementations shall allow the RDF property [asDGGS](#) to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.

```
geo:asDGGS
  a rdf:Property, owl:DatatypeProperty ;
  rdfs:subPropertyOf geo:hasSerialization ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "as DGGS"@en ;
  skos:definition "A DGGS serialization of a Geometry."@en ;
  rdfs:domain geo:Geometry ;
  rdfs:range geo:dggsLiteral ;
  .
```

### 8.8.5.3 asDGGS

```
geof:asDGGS (geom: ogc:geomLiteral, specificDggsDatatype: xsd:anyURI): geo:DggsLiteral
```

The function [geof:asDGGS](#) converts geom to an equivalent DGGS representation, formulated according to the specific DGGS literal indicated by the IRI required to be present in the DGGS literal.

Requirement 42:

/req/geometry-extension-dggs/asDGGS-function. asDGGS Function

Implementations shall support [asDGGS](#) as a SPARQL extension function.

## 8.9 Non-topological Query Functions

This Requirements class defines SPARQL functions for performing non-topological spatial operations.

Requirement 43:

/req/geometry-extension/query-functions. Non-topological Query Functions (Simple Features)

Implementations shall support the functions [boundary](#), [boundingCircle](#), [metricBuffer](#), [buffer](#), [centroid](#), [convexHull](#), [concaveHull](#), [coordinateDimension](#), [difference](#), [dimension](#), [metricDistance](#), [distance](#), [envelope](#), [geometryType](#), [intersection](#), [is3D](#), [isEmpty](#), [isMeasured](#), [isSimple](#), [hasSpatialDimension](#), [symDifference](#), [transform](#) and [union](#) as SPARQL extension functions, consistent with definitions of these functions in Simple Features [OGCSFACA ISO19125-1](#), for non-DGGS geometry literals.

Requirement 44:

/req/geometry-extension/query-functions-non-sf. Non-topological Query Functions (Non Simple Features)



Implementations shall support the functions [metricLength](#), [length](#), [metricPerimeter](#), [perimeter](#), [metricArea](#), [area](#), [geometryN](#), [maxX](#), [maxY](#), [maxZ](#), [minX](#), [minY](#), [minZ](#) and [numGeometries](#) as SPARQL extension functions which are defined in this standard, for non-DGGS geometry literals.

NOTE The Requirements to support non-topological query functions for DGGS geometry literals are separated from the Requirements to support them for traditional geometry literals as it is expected that implementing these functions for DGGS literals will be significantly more difficult. This is due to the novelty of DGGS literals and thus the lack of existing software libraries for their manipulation.

Requirement 45:

/req/geometry-extension-dggs/query-functions. DGGS Query Functions (Simple Features)

Implementations shall support the functions of [Requirement 43](#) for DGGS geometry literals as SPARQL extension functions, in a manner which is consistent with definitions of these functions in Simple Features [OGCSFACA ISO19125-1](#), for non-DGGS geometry literals.

Requirement 46:

/req/geometry-extension-dggs/query-functions-non-sf. DGGS Query Functions (Non Simple Features)

Implementations shall support the functions of [Requirement 44](#) for DGGS geometry literals as SPARQL extension functions which are defined in this standard, for non-DGGS geometry literals.

Functions from this Requirements class are listed below, alphabetically.

### 8.9.1 Function notes

These notes apply to all the following functions in this section.

An invocation of any the following functions with invalid arguments produces an error. An invalid argument includes any of the following:

- An argument of an unexpected type;
- An invalid geometry literal value;
- A non-fitting geometry type for the given function;
- A geometry literal from a spatial reference system that is incompatible with the spatial reference system used for calculations; or
- An invalid unit IRI.

A more detailed description of expected inputs and expected outputs of the given functions is shown in Annex B.

Unless otherwise stated in the function definition, the following behaviors should be followed by all SPARQL extension functions defined in the GeoSPARQL standard:

- Functions returning a new geometry literal should follow the literal format of the first geometry literal input parameter. If no geometry literal input parameter is present, a WKT literal shall be returned.
- Functions returning a new geometry literal should follow the SRS defined in the literal format of the first geometry literal input parameter. If no geometry literal input parameter is present, a geometry result should be returned in the CRS84 SRS.

For further discussion of the effects of errors during FILTER evaluation, consult Section 17<sup>9)</sup> of the SPARQL specification [SPARQL](#).

Note that returning values instead of raising an error serves as an extension mechanism of SPARQL.

---

9) <<https://www.w3.org/TR/sparql11-query/#expressions>>

From Section 17.3.1<sup>10)</sup> of the SPARQL specification [SPARQL](#):

SPARQL language extensions may provide additional associations between operators and operator functions; ... No additional operator may yield a result that replaces any result other .... The consequence of this rule is that SPARQL `FILTER`s will produce at least the same intermediate bindings after applying a `FILTER` as an unextended implementation.

This extension mechanism enables GeoSPARQL implementations to simultaneously support multiple geometry serializations. For example, a system that supports [WKT Literal](#) serializations may also support [GML Literal](#) serializations and consequently would not raise an error if it encounters multiple geometry datatypes while processing a given query.

NOTE Several non-topological query functions use a unit of measure IRI. See the [8.3](#). Also, the OGC has recommended units of measure vocabularies for use, see the OGC Definitions Server<sup>11)</sup>.

### 8.9.2 metricArea

```
geof:metricArea (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:double
```

The function [geof:metricArea](#) returns the area of `geom` in square meters. Must return zero for all geometry types other than Polygon. This function is similar to [area](#) but does not need a specification of measurement unit.

### 8.9.3 area

```
geof:area (geom: ogc:geomLiteral, units: rdfs:Resource): xsd:double
```

The function [geof:area](#) returns the area of `geom`. Must return zero for all geometry types other than Polygon. This function is similar to [metricArea](#), which does not need a specification of measurement unit.

NOTE See the [8.3](#).

### 8.9.4 boundary

```
geof:boundary (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): ogc:geomLiteral
```

The function [geof:boundary](#) returns the closure of the boundary of `geom`. Calculations are in the spatial reference system of `geom`.

### 8.9.5 boundingCircle

```
geof:boundingCircle (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): ogc:geomLiteral
```

The function [geof:boundingCircle](#) returns the minimum bounding circle around `geom`. Calculations are in the spatial reference system of `geom`.

### 8.9.6 metricBuffer

```
geof:metricBuffer (geom: ogc:geomLiteral,  
                  radius: xsd:double): ogc:geomLiteral
```

The function [geof:metricBuffer](#) returns a geometric object that represents all Points whose distance from `geom` is less than or equal to the `radius` measured in meters. Calculations are in the coordinate reference system of `geom`. This function is similar to [buffer](#), but does not need a specification of measurement unit.

10) <<https://www.w3.org/TR/sparql11-query/#operatorExtensibility>>

11) <https://www.ogc.org/def-server>

### 8.9.7 buffer

```
geof:buffer (geom: ogc:geomLiteral,
            radius: xsd:double,
            units: xsd:anyURI): ogc:geomLiteral
```

The function [geof:buffer](#) returns a geometric object that represents all Points whose distance from `geom` is less than or equal to the `radius` measured in `units`. Calculations are in the spatial reference system of `geom`. This function is similar to [metricBuffer](#), which does not need a specification of measurement unit.

NOTE See the [8.3](#).

### 8.9.8 centroid

```
geof:centroid (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): ogc:geomLiteral
```

The function [geof:centroid](#) returns the mathematical centroid of `geom`. The centroid point does not have to be part of the surface it is derived from.

### 8.9.9 convexHull

```
geof:convexHull (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): ogc:geomLiteral
```

The function [geof:convexHull](#) returns a geometric object that represents all Points in the convex hull of `geom`. Calculations are in the spatial reference system of `geom`.

### 8.9.10 concaveHull

```
geof:concaveHull (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): ogc:geomLiteral
```

The function [geof:concaveHull](#) returns a geometric object that represents all Points in the concave hull of `geom`. Calculations are in the spatial reference system of `geom`. Various implementers use parameters to calculate a concave hull. As such, two implementations may return different results from their concave hull functions for the same geometry. Implementers should make clear any default values used to calculate a concave hull in their documentation.

### 8.9.11 coordinateDimension

```
geof:coordinateDimension (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:integer
```

The function [geof:coordinateDimension](#) returns the coordinate dimension of `geom`.

### 8.9.12 difference

```
geof:difference (geom1: ogc:geomLiteral,
               geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): ogc:geomLiteral
```

The function [geof:difference](#) returns a geometric object that represents all Points in the set difference of `geom1` with `geom2`. Calculations are in the spatial reference system of `geom1`.

### 8.9.13 dimension

```
geof:dimension (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:integer
```

The function [geof:dimensions](#) returns the dimension of `geom`. In non-homogeneous geometry collections, this will return the largest topological dimension of the contained objects.

### 8.9.14 metricDistance

```
geof:metricDistance (geom1: ogc:geomLiteral,
```

```
geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:double
```

The function [geof:metricDistance](#) returns the shortest distance in meters between any two Points in the two geometric objects. Calculations are in the coordinate reference system of `geom1`. This function is similar to [distance](#), but does not need a specification of measurement unit.

#### 8.9.15 distance

```
geof:distance (geom1: ogc:geomLiteral,  
              geom2: ogc:geomLiteral,  
              units: xsd:anyURI): xsd:double
```

The function [geof:distance](#) returns the shortest distance in `units` between any two Points in the two geometric objects. Calculations are in the spatial reference system of `geom1`. This function is similar to [metricDistance](#), which does not need a specification of measurement unit.

NOTE See the [8.3](#).

#### 8.9.16 envelope

```
geof:envelope (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): ogc:geomLiteral
```

The function [geof:envelope](#) returns the minimum bounding box — a rectangle — of `geom`. Calculations are in the spatial reference system of `geom`.

#### 8.9.17 geometryN

```
geof:geometryN (geom: ogc:geomLiteral, geomindex: xsd:integer): ogc:geomLiteral
```

The function [geof:geometryN](#) returns the `nth` geometry of `geom` if it is a `GeometryCollection` that is defined in a literal type (such as in the case of a `sf:GeometryCollection`) or `geom` if it is a `Geometry`. This function is not applicable to the type `geo:GeometryCollection`, as elements in `geo:GeometryCollection` are not guaranteed to be ordered.

#### 8.9.18 geometryType

```
geof:geometryType (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:anyURI
```

The function [geof:geometryType](#) returns the URI of the subtype of `Geometry` of which this geometric object is a member. No attempt to reconcile different geometry subtypes across all support literals need be made.

#### 8.9.19 intersection

```
geof:intersection (geom1: ogc:geomLiteral,  
                  geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): ogc:geomLiteral
```

The function [geof:intersection](#) returns a geometric object that represents all Points in the intersection of `geom1` with `geom2`. Calculations are in the spatial reference system of `geom1`.

#### 8.9.20 is3D

```
geof:is3D (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean
```

The function [geof:is3D](#) Returns true if `geom` has z coordinate values. See [\[GeoSPARQL and Simple Features SFA-CA\]](#) for a description of GeoSPARQL's limitations: currently it supports 2.5D and geometric functions ignore Z values in calculations.

### 8.9.21 isEmpty

`geof:isEmpty (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean`

The function [geof:isEmpty](#) returns true if `geom` is an empty geometry, i.e. contains no coordinates.

### 8.9.22 isMeasured

`geof:isMeasured (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean`

The function [geof:isMeasured](#) returns true if `geom` has *m* coordinate values, as used e.g. in linear referencing. See [\[GeoSPARQL and Simple Features SFA-CA\]](#) for a description of GeoSPARQL's limitations: at the moment it does not support linear referencing and *M* values are ignored.

### 8.9.23 isSimple

`geof:isSimple (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean`

The function [geof:isSimple](#) returns true if `geom` is a simple geometry, i.e. has no anomalous geometric points, such as self intersection or self tangency.

### 8.9.24 metricLength

`geof:metricLength (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:double`

The function [geof:metricLength](#) returns the length of `geom` in meters. The longest length from any one dimension is returned. This is for example the length of a line from its beginning point to its endpoint or the length of the boundary of a polygon. This function is similar to [length](#) but does not need a specification of measurement unit.

### 8.9.25 length

`geof:length (geom: ogc:geomLiteral, units: rdfs:Resource): xsd:double`

The function [geof:length](#) returns the length of `geom`. The longest length from any one dimension is returned. This function is similar to [metricLength](#), which does not need a specification of measurement unit.

NOTE See the [8.3](#).

### 8.9.26 maxX

`geof:maxX (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:double`

The function [geof:maxX](#) returns the maximum X coordinate for `geom` using the SRS of `geom`.

### 8.9.27 maxY

`geof:maxY (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:double`

The function [geof:maxY](#) returns the maximum Y coordinate for `geom` using the SRS of `geom`.

### 8.9.28 maxZ

`geof:maxZ (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:double`

The function [geof:maxZ](#) returns the maximum Z coordinate for `geom` using the SRS of `geom`.

**8.9.29 minX**

```
geof:minX (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:double
```

The function [geof:minX](#) returns the minimum X coordinate for *geom* using the SRS of *geom*.

**8.9.30 minY**

```
geof:minY (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:double
```

The function [geof:minY](#) returns the minimum Y coordinate for *geom* using the SRS of *geom*.

**8.9.31 minZ**

```
geof:minZ (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:double
```

The function [geof:minZ](#) returns the minimum Z coordinate for *geom* using the SRS of *geom*.

**8.9.32 numGeometries**

```
geof:numGeometries (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:integer
```

The function [geof:numGeometries](#) returns the number of geometries of *geom*.

**NOTE** This function returns 1 except in cases when it receives a collection type, such as an [sf:MultiPoint](#), a [sf:MultiLineString](#), a [sf:MultiPolygon](#), or a [sf:GeometryCollection](#). The function does not apply to [GeometryCollection](#) instances, as members of [GeometryCollection](#) instances are not ordered.

**8.9.33 perimeter**

```
geof:perimeter (geom: ogc:geomLiteral, unit: rdfs:Resource): xsd:double
```

The function [geof:perimeter](#) returns the perimeter of *geom* in the unit specified by the unit parameter for areal geometries. For non-areal geometries the result is equivalent to [length](#).

**8.9.34 metricPerimeter**

```
geof:metricPerimeter (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:double
```

The function [geof:metricPerimeter](#) returns the perimeter of *geom*. It is similar to the function [perimeter](#), but always returns the result in meters.

**8.9.35 hasSpatialDimension**

```
geof:hasSpatialDimension (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:integer
```

The function [geof:hasSpatialDimension](#) returns the spatial dimension of *geom*.

**8.9.36 symDifference**

```
geof:symDifference (geom1: ogc:geomLiteral,  
                  geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): ogc:geomLiteral
```

The function [geof:symDifference](#) returns a geometric object that represents all Points in the set symmetric difference of *geom1* with *geom2*. Calculations are in the spatial reference system of *geom1*.

**8.9.37 transform**

```
geof:transform (geom: ogc:geomLiteral, srsIRI: xsd:anyURI): ogc:geomLiteral
```

The function [geof:transform](#) converts `geom` to a spatial reference system defined by `srsIRI`. The function raises an error if a transformation is not mathematically possible.

NOTE We recommend that implementers use the same literal type as a result of this function as the type of the input literal.

### 8.9.38 union

```
geof:union (geom1: ogc:geomLiteral,  
           geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): ogc:geomLiteral
```

This function [geof:union](#) returns a geometric object that represents all Points in the union of `geom1` with `geom2`. Calculations are in the spatial reference system of `geom1`.

Requirement 47:

/req/geometry-extension/srid-function. SRID Function

Implementations shall support [getSRID](#) as a SPARQL extension function.

### 8.9.39 getSRID

```
geof:getSRID (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:anyURI
```

The function [getSRID](#) returns the spatial reference system IRI for `geom`.

## 8.10 Spatial Aggregate Functions

This clause defines SPARQL functions for performing spatial aggregations of data.

Requirement 48:

/req/geometry-extension/sa-functions. Spatial Aggregate Functions

Implementations shall support [aggBoundingBox](#), [aggBoundingCircle](#), [aggCentroid](#), [aggConcaveHull](#), [aggConvexHull](#) and [aggUnion](#) as a SPARQL extension functions.

### 8.10.1 aggBoundingBox

```
geof:aggBoundingBox (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): ogc:geomLiteral
```

The function [aggBoundingBox](#) calculates a minimum bounding box — rectangle — of the set of given geometries.

NOTE This function is similar in nature to [envelope](#) used to calculate the bounding box of just one geometry.

### 8.10.2 aggBoundingCircle

```
geof:aggBoundingCircle (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): ogc:geomLiteral
```

The function [aggBoundingCircle](#) calculates a minimum bounding circle of the set of given geometries.

NOTE This function is similar in name to [boundingCircle](#) used to calculate the bounding circle of just one geometry.

### 8.10.3 aggCentroid

```
geof:aggCentroid (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): ogc:geomLiteral
```

The function [aggCentroid](#) calculates the centroid of the set of given geometries.

NOTE This function is similar in name to [centroid](#) used to calculate the centroid of just one geometry.

### 8.10.4 aggConcaveHull

```
geof:aggConcaveHull (geom: ogc:geomLiteral, targetPercent: xsd:double): ogc:geomLiteral
```



The function [geof:aggConcaveHull](#) calculates the concave hull of the set of given geometries.

NOTE This function is similar in name to [concaveHull](#) used to calculate the concave hull of just one geometry.

### 8.10.5 aggConvexHull

```
geof:aggConvexHull (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): ogc:geomLiteral
```

The function [geof:aggConvexHull](#) calculates the convex hull of the set of given geometries.

NOTE This function is similar in name to [convexHull](#) used to calculate the convex hull of just one geometry.

### 8.10.6 aggUnion

```
geof:aggUnion (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): ogc:geomLiteral
```

The function [geof:aggUnion](#) calculates the union of the set of given geometries.

NOTE This function is similar in name to [union](#) used to calculate the union of just two geometries.

## 9 Geometry Topology Extension

This clause establishes the *Geometry Topology Extension* parameterized Requirements class with base IRI [/req/geometry-topology-extension](#), which defines a collection of topological query functions that operate on geometry literals. These Requirements are parameterized to give implementations flexibility in the topological relation families and geometry serializations that they choose to support. These Requirements have a single corresponding conformance class *Geometry Topology Extension*, with IRI [/conf/geometry-topology-extension](#).

The Dimensionally Extended Nine Intersection Model (DE-9IM) [35] has been used to define the relation tested by the query functions introduced in this section. Each query function is associated with a defining DE-9IM intersection pattern. Possible pattern values are:

- $-1$  (empty)
- $0, 1, 2, T(\text{true}) = \{0, 1, 2\}$
- $F(\text{false}) = \{-1\}$
- $*$  (don't care) =  $\{-1, 0, 1, 2\}$

In the following descriptions, the notation  $x/y$  is used to denote applying a spatial relation to geometry types  $x$  and  $y$  (i.e.,  $x \text{ relation } y$  where  $x$  is of type  $x$  and  $y$  is of type  $y$ ). The symbol  $P$  is used for 0-dimensional geometries (e.g., points). The symbol  $L$  is used for 1-dimensional geometries (e.g. lines), and the symbol  $A$  is used for 2-dimensional geometries (e.g. polygons). Consult the Simple Features specification [OGCSFACA ISO19125-1](#) for a more detailed description of DE-9IM intersection patterns.

Requirement 49:

[/req/geometry-topology-extension](#). Geometry Topology Extension

*Subject: Implementation Specification*

requirement	<a href="#">/req/geometry-topology-extension/relate-query-function</a>
requirement	<a href="#">/req/geometry-topology-extension/sf-query-functions</a>
requirement	<a href="#">/req/geometry-topology-extension/eh-query-functions</a>

requirement

/req/geometry-topology-extension/rcc8-query-functions

## 9.1 Parameters

- **relation\_family**: Specifies the set of topological spatial relations to support.
- **serialization**: Specifies the serialization standard to use for geometry literals.
- **version**: Specifies the version of the serialization format used.

## 9.2 Common Query Functions

### 9.2.1 relate

Requirement 50:

/req/geometry-topology-extension/relate-query-function. Relate Query Function

Implementations shall support [relate](#) as a SPARQL extension function, consistent with the relate operator defined in Simple Features [OGCSFACA ISO19125-1](#).

```
geof:relate (geom1: ogc:geomLiteral,
            geom2: ogc:geomLiteral,
            pattern-matrix: xsd:string): xsd:boolean
```

Figure 4

Returns `true` if the spatial relationship between `geom1` and `geom2` corresponds to one with acceptable values for the specified pattern-matrix. Otherwise, this function returns `false`. `pattern-matrix` represents a DE-9IM intersection pattern consisting of `T` (true) and `F` (false) values. The spatial reference system for `geom1` is used for spatial calculations.

## 9.3 Simple Features Relation Family

This clause establishes Requirements for the *Simple Features* relation family.

Requirement 51:

/req/geometry-topology-extension/sf-query-functions. Simple Features Query Functions

Implementations shall support [sfEquals](#), [sfDisjoint](#), [sfIntersects](#), [sfTouches](#), [sfCrosses](#), [sfWithin](#), [sfContains](#) and [sfOverlaps](#) as SPARQL extension functions, consistent with their corresponding DE-9IM intersection patterns, as defined by Simple Features [OGCSFACA ISO19125-1](#).

Boolean query functions defined for the Simple Features relation family, along with their associated DE-9IM intersection patterns, are shown in [Table 6](#) below. Multi-row intersection patterns should be interpreted as a logical OR of each row. Each function accepts two arguments (`geom1` and `geom2`) of the geometry literal *serialization* type *specified* by serialization and version. Each function returns an [xsd:boolean](#) value of `true` if the specified relation exists between `geom1` and `geom2` and returns false otherwise. In each case, the spatial reference system of `geom1` is used for spatial calculations.

Table 6 — Simple Features Query Functions

Query Function	Defining DE-9IM Intersection Pattern
<code>geof:sfEquals(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(TFFFTFFFT)
<code>geof:sfDisjoint(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(FF*FF****)
<code>geof:sfIntersects(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(FT***** F**T***** F***T*****)
<code>geof:sfTouches(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(FT***** F**T***** F***T*****)

Table 6 (continued)

Query Function	Defining DE-9IM Intersection Pattern
geof:sfCrosses(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean	(T*T***T**) for P/L, P/A, L/A; (0*T***T**) for L/L
geof:sfWithin(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean	(T*F**F***)
geof:sfContains(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean	(T*****FF*)
geof:sfOverlaps(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean	(T*T***T**) for A/A, P/P; (1*T***T**) for L/L

## 9.4 Egenhofer Relation Family

This clause establishes Requirements for the *Egenhofer* relation family. Consult references [34] and CATEG for a more detailed discussion of *Egenhofer* relations.

Requirement 52:

/req/geometry-topology-extension/eh-query-functions. Egenhofer Query Functions

Implementations shall support [ehEquals](#), [ehDisjoint](#), [ehMeet](#), [ehOverlap](#), [ehCovers](#), [ehCoveredBy](#), [ehInside](#) and [ehContains](#) as SPARQL extension functions, consistent with their corresponding DE-9IM intersection patterns, as defined by Simple Features [OGCSFACA ISO19125-1](#).

Boolean query functions defined for the *Egenhofer* relation family, along with their associated DE-9IM intersection patterns, are shown in [Table 7](#) below. Multi-row intersection patterns should be interpreted as a logical OR of each row. Each function accepts two arguments (geom1 and geom2) of the geometry literal serialization type specified by *serialization* and *version*. Each function returns an [xsd:boolean](#) value of `true` if the specified relation exists between geom1 and geom2 and returns `false` otherwise. In each case, the spatial reference system of geom1 is used for spatial calculations.

Table 7 — Egenhofer Query Functions

Query Function	Defining DE-9IM Intersection Pattern
geof:ehEquals(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean	(TFFFTFFFT)
geof:ehDisjoint(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean	(FF*FF****)
geof:ehMeet(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean	(FT***** F**T***** F***T****)
geof:ehOverlap(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean	(T*T***T**)
geof:ehCovers(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean	(T*TFT*FF*)
geof:ehCoveredBy(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean	(TFF*TFT**)
geof:ehInside(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean	(TFF*FFT**)
geof:ehContains(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean	(T*TFF*FF*)

## 9.5 RCC8 Relation Family

This clause establishes Requirements for the *RCC8* relation family. Consult references [QUAL](#) and [36] for a more detailed discussion of *RCC8* relations.

Requirement 53:

/req/geometry-topology-extension/rcc8-query-functions. RCC8 Query Functions

Implementations shall support [rcc8eq](#), [rcc8dc](#), [rcc8ec](#), [rcc8po](#), [rcc8tppi](#), [rcc8tpp](#), [rcc8ntpp](#) and [rcc8ntppi](#) as SPARQL extension functions, consistent with their corresponding DE-9IM intersection patterns, as defined by Simple Features [OGCSFACA ISO19125-1](#).

Boolean query functions defined for the *RCC8* relation family, along with their associated DE-9IM intersection patterns, are shown in [Table 8](#) below. Each function accepts two arguments (*geom1* and *geom2*) of the geometry literal serialization type specified by *serialization* and *version*. Each function returns an [xsd:boolean](#) value of *true* if the specified relation exists between *geom1* and *geom2* and returns *false* otherwise. In each case, the spatial reference system of *geom1* is used for spatial calculations.

Table 8 — RCC8 Query Functions

Query Function	Defining DE-9IM Intersection Pattern
<code>geof:rcc8eq(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(TFFFTFFFT)
<code>geof:rcc8dc(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(FFFTFTTTT)
<code>geof:rcc8ec(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(FFTFTTTTT)
<code>geof:rcc8po(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(TTTTTTTTT)
<code>geof:rcc8tppi(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(TTFTTFFFT)
<code>geof:rcc8tpp(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(TFFTTFTTT)
<code>geof:rcc8ntpp(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(TFFFTFTTT)
<code>geof:rcc8ntppi(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(TTFTTFFFT)

## 10 RDFS Entailment Extension

This clause establishes the *RDFS Entailment Extension* parameterized Requirements class with base IRI `/req/rdfs-entailment-extension`, which defines a mechanism for matching implicitly-derived RDF triples in GeoSPARQL queries. This class is parameterized to give implementations flexibility in the topological relation families and geometry types that they choose to support. These Requirements have a single corresponding conformance class *RDFS Entailment Extension*, with IRI `/conf/rdfs-entailment-extension`.

Requirement 54:

`/req/rdfs-entailment-extension`. RDFS Entailment Extension

*Subject: Implementation Specification*

requirement	<code>/req/rdfs-entailment-extension/bgp-rdfs-ent</code>
requirement	<code>/req/rdfs-entailment-extension/wkt-geometry-types</code>
requirement	<code>/req/rdfs-entailment-extension/gml-geometry-types</code>

### 10.1 Parameters

- **relation\_family**: Specifies the set of topological spatial relations to support.
- **serialization**: Specifies the serialization standard to use for geometry literals.
- **version**: Specifies the version of the serialization format used.

## 10.2 Common Requirements

The basic mechanism for supporting RDFS entailment has been defined by the W3C SPARQL 1.1 RDFS Entailment Regime [SPARQLENT](#).

Requirement 55:

/req/rdfs-entailment-extension/bgp-rdfs-ent. Basic Graph Pattern

Basic graph pattern matching shall use the semantics defined by the RDFS Entailment Regime [SPARQLENT](#).

## 10.3 WKT Serialization

This section establishes the requirements for representing geometry data in RDF based on WKT as defined by Simple Features [OGCSFACA ISO19125-1](#).

### 10.3.1 Geometry Class Hierarchy

The Simple Features specification presents a geometry class hierarchy. It is straightforward to represent this class hierarchy in RDFS and OWL by constructing IRIs for geometry classes using the following pattern: `http://www.opengis.net/ont/sf#{geometry class}` and by asserting appropriate `rdfs:subClassOf` statements. The *Simple Features Vocabulary* resource within GeoSPARQL 1.1 (sibling resource to this specification) does this. The following list gives the class hierarchy with each indented item being a subclass of the item in the line above. The class hierarchy starts with GeoSPARQL's `Geometry` class of which `sf:Geometry` is a subclass:

```
geo:Geometry
  sf:Geometry
    sf:Curve
      sf:LineString
        sf:Line
        sf:LinearRing
    sf:GeometryCollection
      sf:MultiCurve
        sf:MultiLineString
      sf:MultiPoint
      sf:MultiSurface
        sf:MultiPolygon
    sf:Point
    sf:Surface
      sf:Polygon
        sf:Envelope
        sf:Triangle
      sf:PolyhedralSurface
        sf:TIN
```

The following example RDF snippet below encodes the *Simple Features vocabulary* Polygon class:

```
sf:Polygon
  a rdfs:Class, owl:Class ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://www.opengis.net/ont/sf> ;
  skos:prefLabel "Polygon"@en ;
  rdfs:subClassOf sf:Surface ;
  skos:definition "A planar surface defined by 1 exterior boundary and 0 or
    more interior boundaries"@en ;
  .
```

Requirement 56:

/req/rdfs-entailment-extension/wkt-geometry-types. WKT Geometry Types

Implementations shall support graph patterns involving terms from an RDFS/OWL class hierarchy of geometry types consistent with the one in the specified version of Simple Features [OGCSFACA ISO19125-1](#).

## 10.4 GML Serialization

This section establishes Requirements for representing geometry data in RDF based on GML as defined by Geography Markup Language Encoding Standard [OGC07-036](#).

### 10.4.1 Geometry Class Hierarchy

An RDF/OWL class hierarchy can be generated from the GML schema that implements `GM_Object` by constructing IRIs for geometry classes using the following pattern: `http://www.opengis.net/ont/gml#{GML Element}` and by asserting appropriate `rdfs:subClassOf` statements.

The example RDF snippet below encodes the Polygon class from GML 3.2.

```
gml:Polygon
  a rdfs:Class, owl:Class ;
  skos:prefLabel "Polygon"@en ;
  rdfs:subClassOf gml:SurfacePatch ;
  skos:definition "A planar surface defined by 1 exterior boundary and 0 or
    more interior boundaries."@en ;
  .
```

Requirement 57:

/req/rdfs-entailment-extension/gml-geometry-types. GML Geometry Types

Implementations shall support graph patterns involving terms from an RDFS/OWL class hierarchy of geometry types consistent with the GML schema that implements `GM_Object` using the specified version of GML [OGC07-036](#).

## 11 Query Rewrite Extension

This clause establishes the *Query Rewrite Extension* parameterized Requirements class with base IRI `/req/query-rewrite-extension`, which has a single corresponding conformance class *Query Rewrite Extension*, with IRI `/conf/query-rewrite-extension`. These Requirements define a set of RIF rules [RIF](#) that use topological extension functions defined in [\[Geometry Extension\]](#) to establish the existence of direct topological predicates defined in [\[Topology Vocabulary Extension\]](#). One possible implementation strategy is to transform a given query by expanding a triple pattern involving a direct spatial predicate into a series of triple patterns and an invocation of the corresponding extension function as specified in the RIF rule.

Requirement 58:

/req/query-rewrite-extension. Query Rewrite Extension

*Subject: Implementation Specification*

requirement	/req/query-rewrite-extension/sf-query-rewrite
requirement	/req/query-rewrite-extension/eh-query-rewrite
requirement	/req/query-rewrite-extension/rcc8-query-rewrite

The following rule specified using the RIF Core Dialect [RIFCORE](#) and shown in *Presentation Syntax* is used as a template to describe rules in the remainder of this clause. `ogc:relation` is used as a placeholder for the spatial relation IRIs defined in Clause 7, and `ogc:function` is used as a placeholder for the spatial functions defined in [\[Geometry Extension\]](#). `ogc:asGeomLiteral` is used to indicate one of the properties that link *Geometry* instances to serializations, such as `asWKT` or `asGeoJSON`. The variables `?so1` and `?so2` represent *SpatialObject* instances (*Feature* or *Geometry* instances), `?g1` and `?g2` *Geometry* instances only and `?g1Serial` and `?g2Serial` represent *Geometry* instance serializations, e.g. `asWKT` etc. literals.

```
forall ?so1 ?so2 ?g1 ?g2 ?g1Serial ?g2Serial (
  ?so1[ogc:relation->?so2] :- Or (
    And (
      # feature - feature rule
      ?so1[geo:hasDefaultGeometry->?g1]
      ?so2[geo:hasDefaultGeometry->?g2]
```

```

    ?g1[ogc:asGeomLiteral->?g1Serial]
    ?g2[ogc:asGeomLiteral->?g2Serial]
    External(ogc:function(?g1Serial, ?g2Serial))
  )
And (
  # feature - geometry rule
  ?sol[geo:hasDefaultGeometry->?g1]
  ?g1[ogc:asGeomLiteral->?g1Serial]
  ?so2[ogc:asGeomLiteral->?g2Serial]
  External(ogc:function(?g1Serial, ?g2Serial))
)
And (
  # geometry - feature rule
  ?sol[ogc:asGeomLiteral->?g1Serial]
  ?so2[geo:hasDefaultGeometry->?g2]
  ?g2[ogc:asGeomLiteral->?g2Serial]
  External(ogc:function(?g1Serial, ?g2Serial))
)
And (
  # geometry - geometry rule
  ?sol[ogc:asGeomLiteral->?g1Serial]
  ?so2[ogc:asGeomLiteral->?g2Serial]
  External(ogc:function(?g1Serial, ?g2Serial))
)
)
)

```

### 11.1 Parameters

- **relation\_family**: Specifies the set of topological spatial relations to support.
- **serialization**: Specifies the serialization standard to use for geometry literals.
- **version**: Specifies the version of the serialization format used.

### 11.2 Simple Features Relation Family

This clause defines Requirements for the *Simple Features* relation family. [Table 9](#) specifies the function and property substitutions for each rule in the *Simple Features* relation family.

Requirement 59:

/req/query-rewrite-extension/sf-query-rewrite. Simple Features Query Transformation Rules

Basic graph pattern matching shall use the semantics defined by the RIF Core Entailment Regime [SPARQLENT](#) for the RIF rules [RIFCORE](#) [sfEquals](#), [sfDisjoint](#), [sfIntersects](#), [sfTouches](#), [sfCrosses](#), [sfWithin](#), [sfContains](#) and [sfOverlaps](#).

**Table 9 — Simple Features Query Transformation Rules**

Rule	ogc:relation	ogc:function
sfEquals	<a href="#">sfEquals</a>	<a href="#">sfEquals</a>
sfDisjoint	<a href="#">sfDisjoint</a>	<a href="#">sfDisjoint</a>
sfIntersects	<a href="#">sfIntersects</a>	<a href="#">sfIntersects</a>
sfTouches	<a href="#">sfTouches</a>	<a href="#">sfTouches</a>
sfCrosses	<a href="#">sfCrosses</a>	<a href="#">sfCrosses</a>
sfWithin	<a href="#">sfWithin</a>	<a href="#">sfWithin</a>
sfContains	<a href="#">sfContains</a>	<a href="#">sfContains</a>
sfOverlaps	<a href="#">sfOverlaps</a>	<a href="#">sfOverlaps</a>



### 11.3 Egenhofer Relation Family

This clause defines Requirements for the *Egenhofer* relation family. [Table 10](#) specifies the function and property substitutions for each rule in the *Egenhofer* relation family.

Requirement 60:

/req/query-rewrite-extension/eh-query-rewrite. Egenhofer Query Transformation Rules

Basic graph pattern matching shall use the semantics defined by the RIF Core Entailment Regime [SPARQLENT](#) for the RIF rules [RIFCORE](#) [ehEquals](#), [ehDisjoint](#), [ehMeet](#), [ehOverlap](#), [ehCovers](#), [ehCoveredBy](#), [ehInside](#) and [ehContains](#).

**Table 10 — Egenhofer Query Transformation Rules**

Rule	ogc:relation	ogc:function
ehEquals	<a href="#">ehEquals</a>	<a href="#">ehEquals</a>
ehDisjoint	<a href="#">ehDisjoint</a>	<a href="#">ehDisjoint</a>
ehMeet	<a href="#">ehMeet</a>	<a href="#">ehMeet</a>
ehOverlap	<a href="#">ehOverlap</a>	<a href="#">ehOverlap</a>
ehCovers	<a href="#">ehCovers</a>	<a href="#">ehCovers</a>
ehCoveredBy	<a href="#">ehCoveredBy</a>	<a href="#">ehCoveredBy</a>
ehInside	<a href="#">ehInside</a>	<a href="#">ehInside</a>
ehContains	<a href="#">ehContains</a>	<a href="#">ehContains</a>

### 11.4 RCC8 Relation Family

This clause defines Requirements for the *RCC8* relation family. [Table 11](#) specifies the function and property substitutions for each rule in the *RCC8* relation family.

Requirement 61:

/req/query-rewrite-extension/rcc8-query-rewrite. RCC8 Query Transformation Rules

Basic graph pattern matching shall use the semantics defined by the RIF Core Entailment Regime [SPARQLENT](#) for the RIF rules [RIFCORE](#) [rcc8eq](#), [rcc8dc](#), [rcc8ec](#), [rcc8po](#), [rcc8tppi](#), [rcc8tpp](#), [rcc8ntpp](#) and [rcc8ntppi](#).

**Table 11 — RCC8 Query Transformation Rules**

Rule	ogc:relation	ogc:function
rcc8eq	<a href="#">rcc8eq</a>	<a href="#">rcc8eq</a>
rcc8dc	<a href="#">rcc8dc</a>	<a href="#">rcc8dc</a>
rcc8ec	<a href="#">rcc8ec</a>	<a href="#">rcc8ec</a>
rcc8po	<a href="#">rcc8po</a>	<a href="#">rcc8po</a>
rcc8tppi	<a href="#">rcc8tppi</a>	<a href="#">rcc8tppi</a>
rcc8tpp	<a href="#">rcc8tpp</a>	<a href="#">rcc8tpp</a>
rcc8ntpp	<a href="#">rcc8ntpp</a>	<a href="#">rcc8ntpp</a>
rcc8ntppi	<a href="#">rcc8ntppi</a>	<a href="#">rcc8ntppi</a>

### 11.5 Special Considerations

The applicability of GeoSPARQL rules in certain circumstances has intentionally been left undefined.

The first situation arises for triple patterns with unbound predicates. Consider the query pattern below:

```
{ my:feature1 ?p my:feature2 }
```

When using a query transformation strategy, this triple pattern could invoke none of the GeoSPARQL rules or all of the rules. Implementations are free to support either of these alternatives.

The second situation arises when supporting GeoSPARQL rules in the presence of RDFS Entailment. The existence of a topological relation (possibly derived from a GeoSPARQL rule) can entail other RDF triples. For example, if [sfOverlaps](#) has been defined as an [rdfs:subPropertyOf](#) the property `my:overlaps`, and the RDF

triple `my:feature1 geo:sfOverlaps my:feature2` has been derived from a GeoSPARQL rule, then the RDF triple `my:feature1 my:overlaps my:feature2` can be entailed. Implementations may support such entailments but are not required to.

## 12 Future Work

Many future extensions of this standard are possible and, since the release of GeoSPARQL 1.0, many extensions have been made.

The GeoSPARQL 1.1 release incorporates many additions requested of the GeoSPARQL 1.0 Standard, including the use of particular new serializations: where GeoSPARQL 1.0 supported GML and WKT, GeoSPARQL 1.1 also supports GeoJSON, KML and a generic DGGs literal. GeoSPARQL 1.1 also supports spatial scalar properties.

Plans for future GeoSPARQL releases have been mooted but won't be articulated here, instead they will be discussed and decided upon by the OGC GeoSPARQL Standards Working Group and related groups. Readers of this document are encouraged to seek out those groups' lists of issues and standards change requests rather than looking for ideas here that will surely age badly.

Future versions of GeoSPARQL published by the OGC will be proposed for ISO co-adoption link this version.

## Annex A (normative)

### Abstract Test Suite

#### A.0. Overview

This Annex lists tests for the Conformance Classes defined in the main body sections of this Specification with links to their Requirements and test purpose method and type. Conformance classes may be used to signify the compatibility of a given implementation to parts of the GeoSPARQL standard. They may be stated as part of a SPARQL 1.1 Service Description [SPARQLSERVDESC](#).

#### A.1 Conformance Class: Core

Requirement A.1:

/conf/core. Core

Target: /req/core

Abstract-test: /conf/core/sparql-protocol

Abstract-test: /conf/core/spatial-object-class

Abstract-test: /conf/core/feature-class

Abstract-test: /conf/core/spatial-object-collection-class

Abstract-test: /conf/core/feature-collection-class

Abstract-test: /conf/core/spatial-object-properties

##### A.1.1 SPARQL

Requirement A.2:

/conf/core/sparql-protocol

Target: /req/core/sparql-protocol

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that the implementation accepts SPARQL queries and returns the correct results in the correct format, according to the SPARQL Query Language for RDF, the SPARQL Protocol for RDF and SPARQL Query Results XML Format W3C specifications.

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [SPARQLPROT](#)

##### A.1.2 RDF Classes and Properties

Requirement A.3:

/conf/core/spatial-object-class

Target: /req/core/spatial-object-class

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that queries involving [SpatialObject](#) return the correct result on a test dataset.

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [Class/geo](#)

Requirement A.4:

/conf/core/feature-class

Target: /req/core/feature-class

*Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement*

*Test-method: Verify that queries involving [Feature](#) return the correct result on a test dataset.*

*Test-method-type: Capabilities*

*Reference: [Class/geo](#)*

Requirement A.5:

*/conf/core/spatial-object-collection-class*

*Target: /req/core/spatial-object-collection-class*

*Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement*

*Test-method: Verify that queries involving [SpatialObjectCollection](#) return the correct result on a test dataset.*

*Test-method-type: Capabilities*

*Reference: [Class/geo](#)*

Requirement A.6:

*/conf/core/feature-collection-class*

*Target: /req/core/feature-collection-class*

*Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement*

*Test-method: Verify that queries involving [FeatureCollection](#) return the correct result on a test dataset.*

*Test-method-type: Capabilities*

*Reference: [Class/geo](#)*

Requirement A.7:

*/conf/core/spatial-object-properties*

*Target: /req/core/spatial-object-properties*

*Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement*

*Test-method: Verify that queries involving these following properties return the correct result for a test dataset:*

*[hassize](#), [hasmetricsize](#), [haslength](#), [hasmetriclength](#), [hasperimeterlength](#), [hasmetricperimeterlength](#), [hasarea](#), [hasmetricarea](#), [hasvolume](#) and [hasmetricvolume](#)*

*Test-method-type: Capabilities*

*Reference: [6.3](#)*

## A.2 Conformance Class: Topology Vocabulary Extension

Requirement A.8:

*/conf/topology-vocab-extension. Topology Vocabulary Extension*

*Target: /req/topology-vocab-extension*

*Abstract-test: /conf/topology-vocab-extension/sf-spatial-relations*

*Abstract-test: /conf/topology-vocab-extension/eh-spatial-relations*

*Abstract-test: /conf/topology-vocab-extension/rcc8-spatial-relations*

### A.2.1 Simple Features Relation Family

Requirement A.9:

*/conf/topology-vocab-extension/sf-spatial-relations*

*Target: /req/topology-vocab-extension/sf-spatial-relations*

*Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement*

*Test-method: Verify that queries involving the following properties return the correct result for a test dataset:*

*[sfequals](#), [sfdisjoint](#), [sfintersects](#), [sftouches](#), [sfcrosses](#), [sfwithin](#), [sfcontains](#) and [sfoverlaps](#)*

*Test-method-type: Capabilities*

*Reference: [Table 2](#)*

### A.2.2 Egenhofer Relation Family

Requirement A.10:

*/conf/topology-vocab-extension/eh-spatial-relations*

*Target: /req/topology-vocab-extension/eh-spatial-relations*

*Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement*

Test-method: Verify that queries involving the following properties return the correct result for a test dataset:

[ehequals](#), [ehdisjoint](#), [ehmeet](#), [ehoverlap](#), [ehcovers](#), [ehcoveredby](#), [ehinside](#) and [ehcontains](#)

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [Table 3](#)

### A.2.3 RCC8 Relation Family

Requirement A.11:

/conf/topology-vocab-extension/rcc8-spatial-relations

Target: /req/topology-vocab-extension/rcc8-spatial-relations

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that queries involving the following properties return the correct result for a test dataset:

[rcc8eq](#), [rcc8dc](#), [rcc8ec](#), [rcc8po](#), [rcc8tppi](#), [rcc8tpp](#), [rcc8ntpp](#), [rcc8ntppi](#)

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [Table 4](#)

## A.3 Conformance Class: Geometry Extension

Requirement A.12:

/conf/geometry-extension. Geometry Extension

Subject: Geometry

Target: /req/geometry-extension

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/geometry-class

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/geometry-collection-class

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/feature-properties

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/geometry-properties

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/query-functions

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/srid-function

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/sa-functions

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/wkt-literal

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/wkt-literal-default-srs

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/wkt-axis-order

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/wkt-literal-empty

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/geometry-as-wkt-literal

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/asWKT-function

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/gml-literal

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/gml-literal-empty

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/gml-profile

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/geometry-as-gml-literal

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/asGML-function

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/geojson-literal

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/geojson-literal-srs

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/geojson-literal-empty

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/geometry-as-geojson-literal

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/asGeoJSON-function

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/kml-literal

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/kml-literal-srs

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/kml-literal-empty

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/geometry-as-kml-literal

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension/asKML-function

This Conformance Class applies to non-DGGS geometries. See [DGGS Conformance Class/ Geometry Extension — DGGS](#) for DGGS geometries.

### A.3.1 Tests for all Serializations except DGGS

Requirement A.13:

/conf/geometry-extension/geometry-class

Target: /req/geometry-extension/geometry-class

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that queries involving [Geometry](#) return the correct result on a test dataset

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [Geometry](#)

Requirement A.14:

/conf/geometry-extension/geometry-collection-class

Target: /req/geometry-extension/geometry-collection-class

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that queries involving [Geometry Collection](#) return the correct result on a test dataset

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [Geometry Collection](#)

Requirement A.15:

/conf/geometry-extension/feature-properties

Target: /req/geometry-extension/feature-properties

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that queries involving the following properties return the correct result for a test dataset: [hasgeometry](#), [hasdefaultgeometry](#), [haslength](#), [hasarea](#), [hasvolume](#), [hascentroid](#), [hasboundingbox](#) and [hasspatialresolution](#)

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [6.4](#)

Requirement A.16:

/conf/geometry-extension/geometry-properties

Target: /req/geometry-extension/geometry-properties

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that queries involving these properties return the correct result for a test dataset: [dimension](#), [coordinatedimension](#), [hasspatialdimension](#), [hasspatialresolution](#), [hasmetricsspatialresolution](#), [hasspatialaccuracy](#), [hasmetricsspatialaccuracy](#), [isempty](#), [issimple](#) and [hasserialization](#)

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [8.7](#)

Requirement A.17:

/conf/geometry-extension/query-functions

Target: /req/geometry-extension/query-functions

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that a set of SPARQL queries involving each of the following functions returns the correct result for a test dataset when using the specified serialization and version: [geof:boundary](#), [geof:boundingCircle](#), [geof:metricBuffer](#), [geof:buffer](#), [geof:centroid](#), [geof:convexHull](#), [geof:concaveHull](#), [geof:coordinateDimension](#), [geof:difference](#), [geof:dimension](#), [geof:metricDistance](#), [geof:distance](#), [geof:envelope](#), [geof:geometryType](#), [geof:intersection](#), [geof:is3D](#), [geof:isEmpty](#), [geof:isMeasured](#), [geof:isSimple](#), [geof:hasSpatialDimension](#), [geof:symDifference](#), [geof:transform](#) and [geof:union](#).

Test-method-type: Capabilities reference: [8.9](#)

Requirement A.18:

/conf/geometry-extension/srid-function

Target: /req/geometry-extension/srid-function

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that a SPARQL query involving the [get SRID](#) function returns the correct result for a test dataset when using the specified serialization and version.

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [Function/geof](#)

Requirement A.19:

/conf/geometry-extension/sa-functions

Target: `/req/geometry-extension/sa-functions`

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that a set of SPARQL queries involving each of the following functions returns the correct result for a test dataset: [geof:aggBoundingBox](#), [geof:aggBoundingBoxCircle](#), [geof:aggCentroid](#), [geof:aggConcaveHull](#), [geof:aggConvexHull](#) and [geof:aggUnion](#)

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [8.10](#)

### A.3.2 WKT Serialization

Requirement A.20:

`/conf/geometry-extension/wkt-literal`

Target: `/req/geometry-extension/wkt-literal`

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that queries involving [WKT Literal](#) values return the correct result for a test dataset.

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [\[datatype-wktLiteral\]](#)

Requirement A.21:

`/conf/geometry-extension/wkt-literal-default-srs`

Target: `/req/geometry-extension/wkt-literal-default-srs`

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that queries involving [WKT Literal](#) values without an explicit encoded SRS IRI return the correct result for a test dataset.

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [Requirement 18](#)

Requirement A.22:

`/conf/geometry-extension/wkt-axis-order`

Target: `/req/geometry-extension/wkt-axis-order`

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that queries involving [WKT Literal](#) values return the correct result for a test dataset.

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [Requirement 19](#)

Requirement A.23:

`/conf/geometry-extension/wkt-literal-empty`

Target: `/req/geometry-extension/wkt-literal-empty`

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that queries involving empty [WKT Literal](#) values return the correct result for a test dataset.

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [Requirement 20](#)

Requirement A.24:

`/conf/geometry-extension/geometry-as-wkt-literal`

Target: `/req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-wkt-literal`

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that queries involving the [aswkt](#) property return the correct result for a test dataset.

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [\[geo\\_aswkt\]](#)

Requirement A.25:

`/conf/geometry-extension/asWKT-function`

Target: `/req/geometry-extension/asWKT-function`

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that a set of SPARQL queries involving the [geof:asWKT](#) function returns the correct result for a test dataset when using the specified serialization and version.

Test-method-type: Capabilities



Reference: [Function/geof](#)

### A.3.3 GML Serialization

Requirement A.26:

/conf/geometry-extension/gml-literal

Target: /req/geometry-extension/gml-literal

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that queries involving [gmlLiteral](#) values return the correct result for a test dataset.

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [\[datatype-gmlLiteral\]](#)

Requirement A.27:

/conf/geometry-extension/gml-literal-empty

Target: /req/geometry-extension/gml-literal-empty

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that queries involving empty [gmlLiteral](#) values return the correct result for a test dataset.

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [Requirement 24](#)

Requirement A.28:

/conf/geometry-extension/gml-profile

Target: /req/geometry-extension/gml-profile

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Examine the implementation's documentation to verify that the supported GML profiles are documented.

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [Requirement 25](#)

Requirement A.29:

/conf/geometry-extension/geometry-as-gml-literal

Target: /req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-gml-literal

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that queries involving the [asgml](#) property return the correct result for a test dataset.

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [Requirement 26](#)

Requirement A.30:

/conf/geometry-extension/asGML-function

Target: /req/geometry-extension/asGML-function

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that a set of SPARQL queries involving the [geof:asGML](#) function returns the correct result for a test dataset when using the specified serialization and version.

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [Function/geof](#)

### A.3.4 GeoJSON Serialization

Requirement A.31:

/conf/geometry-extension/geojson-literal

Target: /req/geometry-extension/geojson-literal

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that queries involving [geojsonLiteral](#) values return the correct result for a test dataset.

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [\[datatype-geoJSONLiteral\]](#)

Requirement A.32:

/conf/geometry-extension/geojson-literal-srs

Target: `/req/geometry-extension/geojson-literal-srs`

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that queries involving [geojsonliteral](#) values without an explicit encoded SRS IRI return the correct result for a test dataset.

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [Requirement 29](#)

Requirement A.33:

`/conf/geometry-extension/geojson-literal-empty`

Target: `/req/geometry-extension/geojson-literal-empty`

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that queries involving empty [geojsonliteral](#) values return the correct result for a test dataset.

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [Requirement 30](#)

Requirement A.34:

`/conf/geometry-extension/geometry-as-geojson-literal`

Target: `/req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-geojson-literal`

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that queries involving the [asgeojson](#) property return the correct result for a test dataset.

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [\[req geometry extension geojson-as-geojson-literal\]](#)

Requirement A.35:

`/conf/geometry-extension/asGeoJSON-function`

Target: `/req/geometry-extension/asGeoJSON-function`

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that a set of SPARQL queries involving the [geof:asGeoJSON](#) function returns the correct result for a test dataset when using the specified serialization and version.

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [Function/geof](#)

### A.3.5 KML Serialization

Requirement A.36:

`/conf/geometry-extension/kml-literal`

Target: `/req/geometry-extension/kml-literal`

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that queries involving [kmlliteral](#) values return the correct result for a test dataset.

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [\[datatype-kmlLiteral\]](#)

Requirement A.37:

`/conf/geometry-extension/kml-literal-srs`

Target: `/req/geometry-extension/kml-literal-srs`

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that queries involving [kmlliteral](#) values without an explicit encoded SRS IRI return the correct result for a test dataset.

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [Requirement 34](#)

Requirement A.38:

`/conf/geometry-extension/kml-literal-empty`

Target: `/req/geometry-extension/kml-literal-empty`

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that queries involving empty [kmlliteral](#) values return the correct result for a test dataset.

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [Requirement 35](#)

Requirement A.39:

/conf/geometry-extension/geometry-as-kml-literal

Target: /req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-kml-literal

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that queries involving the [askml](#) property return the correct result for a test dataset.

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [Requirement 36](#)

Requirement A.40:

/conf/geometry-extension/asKML-function

Target: /req/geometry-extension/asKML-function

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that a set of SPARQL queries involving the [geof:asKML](#) function returns the correct result for a test dataset when using the specified serialization and version.

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [Function/geof](#)

## A.4 DGGS Conformance Class: Geometry Extension — DGGS

This conformance Class applies only to DGGS geometries. See [Conformance Class/ Geometry Extension](#) for other geometries.

Requirement A.41:

/conf/geometry-extension-dggs. Geometry Extension DGGS

Target: /req/geometry-extension-dggs

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension-dggs/query-functions

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension-dggs/query-functions-non-sf

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension-dggs/srid-function

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension-dggs/sa-functions

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension-dggs/dggs-literal

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension-dggs/dggs-literal-empty

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension-dggs/geometry-as-dggs-literal

Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-extension-dggs/asDGGS-function

### A.4.1 Tests for DGGS Serializations

Requirement A.42:

/conf/geometry-extension-dggs/query-functions

Target: /req/geometry-extension-dggs/query-functions

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that implementations support the functions of Requirement <http://www.opengis.net/spec/geosparql/1.1/req/geometry-extension/query-functions> for DGGS geometry literals as SPARQL extension functions, in a manner which is consistent with definitions of these functions in Simple Features [OGCSFACA ISO19125-1](#), for non-DGGS geometry literals.test-method-type:: Capabilities

Requirement A.43:

/conf/geometry-extension-dggs/query-functions-non-sf

Target: /req/geometry-extension-dggs/query-functions-non-sf

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that implementations support the functions of Requirement <http://www.opengis.net/spec/geosparql/1.1/req/geometry-extension/query-functions-non-sf> for DGGS geometry literals as SPARQL extension functions which are defined in this standard, for non-DGGS geometry literals.

Requirement A.44:

/conf/geometry-extension-dggs/srid-function

Target: /req/geometry-extension-dggs/srid-function

*Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement*

*Test-method: Verify that Implementations shall support `geof:getSRID` as a SPARQL extension function for DGGS geometry literals.*

*Reference: [\[function\\_geofgetsrid\]](#)*

Requirement A.45:

`/conf/geometry-extension-dggs/sa-functions`

*Target: `/req/geometry-extension-dggs/sa-functions`*

*Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement*

*Test-method: Verify that implementations support the functions of Requirement A.3.1.8 `/conf/geometry-extension/sa-functions` as SPARQL extension functions which are defined in this standard, for DGGS geometry literals, in a manner which is consistent with definitions of these functions in Simple Features [OGCSFACA ISO19125-1](#).*

*Test-method-type: Capabilities*

*Reference: [8.10](#)*

## A.4.2 DGGS Serialization

Requirement A.46:

`/conf/geometry-extension-dggs/dggs-literal`

*Target: `/req/geometry-extension-dggs/dggs-literal`*

*Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement*

*Test-method: Verify that queries involving empty `dggsLiteral` values return the correct result for a test dataset.*

*Test-method-type: Capabilities*

*Reference: [\[datatype-dggsLiteral\]](#)*

Requirement A.47:

`/conf/geometry-extension-dggs/dggs-literal-empty`

*Target: `/req/geometry-extension-dggs/dggs-literal-empty`*

*Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement*

*Test-method: Verify that queries involving empty `dggsLiteral` values return the correct result for a test dataset.*

*Test-method-type: Capabilities*

*Reference: [Requirement 40](#)*

Requirement A.48:

`/conf/geometry-extension-dggs/geometry-as-dggs-literal`

*Target: `/req/geometry-extension-dggs/geometry-as-dggs-literal`*

*Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement*

*Test-method: Verify that queries involving the `asDGGS` property return the correct result for a test dataset.*

*Test-method-type: Capabilities*

*Reference: [Requirement 41](#)*

Requirement A.49:

`/conf/geometry-extension-dggs/asDGGS-function`

*Target: `/req/geometry-extension-dggs/asDGGS-function`*

*Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement*

*Test-method: Verify that a set of SPARQL queries involving the `asDGGS` function returns the correct result for a test dataset when using the specified serialization and version.*

*Test-method-type: Capabilities*

*Reference: [Function/geof](#)*

## A.5 Conformance Class: Geometry Topology Extension

Requirement A.50:

`/conf/geometry-topology-extension. Geometry Topology Extension`

*Target: `/req/geometry-topology-extension`*

*Abstract-test: `/conf/geometry-topology-extension/relate-query-function`*

*Abstract-test: `/conf/geometry-topology-extension/sf-query-functions`*

*Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-topology-extension/eh-query-functions*  
*Abstract-test: /conf/geometry-topology-extension/rcc8-query-functions*

### A.5.1 Tests for all relation families

Requirement A.51:

*/conf/geometry-topology-extension/relate-query-function*

*Target: /req/geometry-topology-extension/relate-query-function*

*Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement*

*Test-method: Verify that a set of SPARQL queries involving the [geof:relate](#) function returns the correct result for a test dataset when using the specified serialization and version.*

*Test-method-type: Capabilities*

*Reference: [relate](#)*

### A.5.2 Simple Features Relation Family

Requirement A.52:

*/conf/geometry-topology-extension/sf-query-functions*

*Target: /req/geometry-topology-extension/sf-query-functions*

*Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement*

*Test-method: Verify that a set of SPARQL queries involving each of the following functions returns the correct result for a test dataset when using the specified serialization and version: [geof:sfEquals](#), [geof:sfDisjoint](#), [geof:sfIntersects](#), [geof:sfTouches](#), [geof:sfCrosses](#), [geof:sfWithin](#), [geof:sfContains](#), [geof:sfOverlaps](#).*

*Test-method-type: Capabilities*

*Reference: [Table 6](#)*

### A.5.3 Egenhofer Relation Family

Requirement A.53:

*/conf/geometry-topology-extension/eh-query-functions*

*Target: /req/geometry-topology-extension/eh-query-functions*

*Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement*

*Test-method: Verify that a set of SPARQL queries involving each of the following functions returns the correct result for a test dataset when using the specified serialization and version: [geof:ehEquals](#), [geof:ehDisjoint](#), [geof:ehMeet](#), [geof:ehOverlap](#), [geof:ehCovers](#), [geof:ehCoveredBy](#), [geof:ehInside](#), [geof:ehContains](#).*

*Test-method-type: Capabilities*

*Reference: [Table 7](#)*

### A.5.4 RCC8 Relation Family

Requirement A.54:

*/conf/geometry-topology-extension/rcc8-query-functions*

*Target: /req/geometry-topology-extension/rcc8-query-functions*

*Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement*

*Test-method: Verify that a set of SPARQL queries involving each of the following functions returns the correct result for a test dataset when using the specified serialization and version: [geof:rcc8eq](#), [geof:rcc8dc](#), [geof:rcc8ec](#), [geof:rcc8po](#), [geof:rcc8tppi](#), [geof:rcc8tpp](#), [geof:rcc8ntpp](#), [geof:rcc8ntppi](#).*

*Test-method-type: Capabilities*

*Reference: [Table 8](#)*

## A.6 Conformance Class: RDFS Entailment Extension

Requirement A.55:

*/conf/rdfs-entailment-extension. RDFS Entailment Extension*

*Target: /req/rdfs-entailment-extension*

*Abstract-test: /conf/rdfs-entailment-extension/bgp-rdfs-ent*

*Abstract-test: /conf/rdfs-entailment-extension/wkt-geometry-types*

*Abstract-test: /conf/rdfs-entailment-extension/gml-geometry-types*

### A.6.1 Tests for all implementations

Requirement A.56:

*/conf/rdfs-entailment-extension/bgp-rdfs-ent*

*Target: /req/rdfs-entailment-extension/bgp-rdfs-ent*

*Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement*

*Test-method: Verify that a set of SPARQL queries involving entailed RDF triples returns the correct result for a test dataset using the specified serialization, version and relation\_family.*

*Test-method-type: Capabilities*

*Reference: [10.2](#)*

### A.6.2 WKT Serialization

Requirement A.57:

*/conf/rdfs-entailment-extension/wkt-geometry-types*

*Target: /req/rdfs-entailment-extension/wkt-geometry-types*

*Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement*

*Test-method: Verify that a set of SPARQL queries involving WKT Geometry types returns the correct result for a test dataset using the specified version of Simple Features.*

*Test-method-type: Capabilities*

*Reference: [10.3](#)*

### A.6.3 GML Serialization

Requirement A.58:

*/conf/rdfs-entailment-extension/gml-geometry-types*

*Target: /req/rdfs-entailment-extension/gml-geometry-types*

*Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement*

*Test-method: Verify that a set of SPARQL queries involving GML Geometry types returns the correct result for a test dataset using the specified version of GML.*

*Test-method-type: Capabilities*

*Reference: [10.4](#)*

## A.7 Conformance Class: Query Rewrite Extension

Requirement A.59:

*/conf/query-rewrite-extension. Query Rewrite Extension*

*Target: /req/query-rewrite-extension*

*Abstract-test: /conf/query-rewrite-extension/sf-query-rewrite*

*Abstract-test: /conf/query-rewrite-extension/eh-query-rewrite*

*Abstract-test: /conf/query-rewrite-extension/rcc8-query-rewrite*

### A.7.1 Simple Features Relation Family

Requirement A.60:

*/conf/query-rewrite-extension/sf-query-rewrite*

*Target: /req/query-rewrite-extension/sf-query-rewrite*

*Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement*

*Test-method: Verify that queries involving the following query transformation rules return the correct result for a test dataset when using the specified serialization and version: [geor:sfEquals](#), [geor:sfDisjoint](#), [geor:sfIntersects](#), [geor:sfTouches](#), [geor:sfCrosses](#), [geor:sfWithin](#), [geor:sfContains](#) and [geor:sfOverlaps](#).*

*Test-method-type: Capabilities*

*Reference: [11.2](#)*



## A.7.2 Egenhofer Relation Family

Requirement A.61:

/conf/query-rewrite-extension/eh-query-rewrite

Target: /req/query-rewrite-extension/eh-query-rewrite

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that queries involving the following query transformation rules return the correct result for a test dataset when using the specified serialization and version: [geor:ehEquals](#), [geor:ehDisjoint](#), [geor:ehMeet](#), [geor:ehOverlap](#), [geor:ehCovers](#), [geor:ehCoveredBy](#), [geor:ehInside](#), [geor:ehContains](#).

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [11.3](#)

## A.7.3 RCC8 Relation Family

Requirement A.62:

/conf/query-rewrite-extension/rcc8-query-rewrite

Target: /req/query-rewrite-extension/rcc8-query-rewrite

Test-purpose: Check conformance with this requirement

Test-method: Verify that queries involving the following query transformation rules return the correct result for a test dataset when using the specified serialization and version: [geor:rcc8eq](#), [geor:rcc8dc](#), [geor:rcc8ec](#), [geor:rcc8po](#), [geor:rcc8tppi](#), [geor:rcc8tpp](#), [geor:rcc8ntpp](#), [geor:rcc8ntppi](#).

Test-method-type: Capabilities

Reference: [11.4](#)



## Annex B (normative)

### Functions Summary

#### B.0. Overview

This annex summarizes all the functions defined in GeoSPARQL, providing descriptions of their parameters and return types.

The value `ogc:geomLiteral` indicates any one of the specific geometry serializations datatypes defined in this Specification, for example [wktLiteral](#).

The geometry subtypes — Polygon, Point, CellList etc. — are the *Simple Features specification* [OGCSFACA ISO19125-1](#) or DGGs types, as implemented by the various geometry serialization specifications referenced here. See [\[Geometry Serializations\]](#) for the individual specification references.

#### B.1 Functions Summary Table

Table B.1 — GeoSPARQL Functions Summary

Simple Features Functions				
Function	Input Datatypes	Input Subtypes	Output Datatype	Output Subtype
<a href="#">sfcontains</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	1x Polygon, 1x Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<a href="#">sfcrosses</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	1x Point or LineString, 1 x LineString or Polygon	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<a href="#">sfdisjoint</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<a href="#">sfequals</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<a href="#">sfintersects</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Polygon	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<a href="#">sfoverlaps</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Point or 2x LineString or 2x Polygon	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<a href="#">sftouches</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Geometry but not Point	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<a href="#">sfwithin</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	1x Geometry, 1x Polygon	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
Egenhofer Functions				
Function	Input Datatypes	Input Subtypes	Output Datatype	Output Subtype
<a href="#">ehcontains</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	1x Polygon, 1x Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<a href="#">ehcoveredby</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	1x Polygon, 1x Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<a href="#">ehcovers</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	1x Polygon, 1x Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<a href="#">ehdisjoint</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<a href="#">ehequals</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	

Table B.1 (continued)

<a href="#">ehmeet</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Geometry but not Point	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<a href="#">ehoverlap</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<a href="#">ehinside</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<b>Region Connection Calculus Functions</b>				
<b>Function</b>	<b>Input Datatypes</b>	<b>Input Subtypes</b>	<b>Output Datatype</b>	<b>Output Subtype</b>
<a href="#">rcc8dcc</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Polygon	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<a href="#">rcc8ecc</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Polygon	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<a href="#">rcc8eq</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Polygon	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<a href="#">rcc8ntpp</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Polygon	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<a href="#">rcc8ntppi</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Polygon	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<a href="#">rcc8po</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Polygon	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<a href="#">rcc8tpp</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Polygon	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<a href="#">rcc8tppi</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Polygon	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<b>Spatial Aggregate Functions</b>				
<b>Function</b>	<b>Input Datatypes</b>	<b>Input Subtypes</b>	<b>Output Datatype</b>	<b>Output Subtype</b>
<a href="#">aggboundingbox</a>	1 or more ogc:geomLiteral		ogc:geomLiteral	square Polygon (not DGGs), CellList (DGGs)
<a href="#">aggboundingcircle</a>	1 or more ogc:geomLiteral		ogc:geomLiteral	Polygon (not DGGs) CellList (DGGs)
<a href="#">aggcentroid</a>	1 or more ogc:geomLiteral		ogc:geomLiteral	Point (not DGGs), Cell (DGGs)
<a href="#">aggconcavehull</a>	1 or more ogc:geomLiteral		ogc:geomLiteral	Polygon (not DGGs), CellList (DGGs)
<a href="#">aggconvexhull</a>	1 or more ogc:geomLiteral		ogc:geomLiteral	Polygon (not DGGs), CellList (DGGs)
<a href="#">aggunion</a>	1 or more ogc:geomLiteral		ogc:geomLiteral	Polygon (not DGGs), CellList (DGGs)
<b>Non-topological Query Functions</b>				
<b>Function</b>	<b>Input Datatypes</b>	<b>Input Subtypes</b>	<b>Output Datatype</b>	<b>Output Subtype</b>
<a href="#">metricarea</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Polygon	<a href="#">xsd:double</a>	
<a href="#">area</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Polygon	<a href="#">xsd:double</a>	
<a href="#">boundary</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	ogc:geomLiteral	LineString (not DGGs), OrderedCellList (DGGs)
<a href="#">buffer</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral, 1x <a href="#">xsd:double</a> , 1x <a href="#">xsd:anyURI</a>	any	ogc:geomLiteral	(Multi)Polygon (not DGGs), CellList (DGGs)
<a href="#">convexhull</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	ogc:geomLiteral	LineString (not DGGs)
<a href="#">coordinatedimension</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:integer</a>	
<a href="#">difference</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Geometry	ogc:geomLiteral	(Multi)Polygon (not DGGs), CellList (DGGs)
<a href="#">dimension</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:double</a>	
<a href="#">metricdistance</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral, 1x <a href="#">xsd:anyURI</a>	2x Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:double</a>	
<a href="#">distance</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral, 1x <a href="#">xsd:anyURI</a>	2x Geometry	<a href="#">rdfs:Resource</a>	
<a href="#">envelope</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral, 1x <a href="#">xsd:anyURI</a>	Geometry	ogc:geomLiteral	(Multi)Polygon (not DGGs), CellList (DGGs)

Table B.1 (continued)

<a href="#">geometryn</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	GeometryCollection (not DGGS)	<a href="#">xsd:double</a>	
<a href="#">geometrytype</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:anyURI</a>	
<a href="#">getsrid</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:anyURI</a>	
<a href="#">intersection</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Geometry	ogc:geomLiteral	Polygon (not DGGS), CellList (DGGS)
<a href="#">is3d</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<a href="#">isempty</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<a href="#">ismeasured</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<a href="#">issimple</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<a href="#">metriclength</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:double</a>	
<a href="#">length</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">rdfs:Resource</a>	
<a href="#">numgeometries</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry (not DGGS)	<a href="#">xsd:double</a>	
<a href="#">metricperimeter</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:double</a>	
<a href="#">perimeter</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">rdfs:Resource</a>	
<a href="#">hasspatialdimension</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:integer</a>	
<a href="#">symdifference</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Geometry	ogc:geomLiteral	(Multi)Polygon (not DGGS), CellList DGGS)
<a href="#">transform</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral, 1x <a href="#">xsd:anyURI</a>	Geometry	ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry
<a href="#">union</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Geometry	ogc:geomLiteral	Polygon (not DGGS), CellList (DGGS)
<b>Serialization Functions</b>				
<b>Function</b>	<b>Input Datatypes</b>	<b>Input Subtypes</b>	<b>Output Datatype</b>	<b>Output Subtype</b>
<a href="#">asdggs</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	geo:dggsLiteral	
<a href="#">asgeojson</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	geo:geoJSONLiteral	
<a href="#">asgml</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral, 1x <a href="#">xsd:string</a>	Geometry	geo:gmlLiteral	
<a href="#">askml</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	geo:kmlLiteral	
<a href="#">aswkt</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	geo:wktLiteral	
<b>Extent Functions</b>				
<b>Function</b>	<b>Input Datatypes</b>	<b>Input Subtypes</b>	<b>Output Datatype</b>	<b>Output Subtype</b>
<a href="#">getsrid</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:anyURI</a>	
<a href="#">maxx</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:double</a>	
<a href="#">maxy</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:double</a>	
<a href="#">maxz</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:double</a>	
<a href="#">minx</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:double</a>	
<a href="#">miny</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:double</a>	
<a href="#">minz</a>	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:double</a>	
<b>Other Functions</b>				
<b>Function</b>	<b>Input Datatypes</b>	<b>Input Subtypes</b>	<b>Output Datatype</b>	<b>Output Subtype</b>
<a href="#">relate</a>	2x ogc:geomLiteral		<a href="#">xsd:string</a>	

## B.2 GeoSPARQL to SFA Functions Mapping

The following table indicates which GeoSPARQL non-topological query functions map to Simple Features Access ([OGCSFACA ISO19125-1](#)) functions and in which GeoSPARQL version the functions are defined.

Where the Simple Features Access function has the same name as the GeoSPARQL function, 'x' is recorded.

Table B.2 — GeoSPARQL To SFA Mappings

GeoSPARQL Function	in 1.0	in 1.1	SFA
metricArea		x	Area
area		x	Area
			AsBinary
asWKT*	x	x	AsText
boundary	x	x	Boundary
buffer	x	x	Buffer
			Centroid
convexHull	x	x	ConvexHull
coordinateDimension		x	
difference	x	x	Difference
dimension		x	Dimension
metricDistance		x	Distance
distance	x	x	Distance
			EndPoint
envelope	x	x	Envelope
geometryN		x	GeometryN
geometryType		x	GeometryType
getSRID	x	x	SRID
			InteriorRingN
intersection	x	x	Intersection
is3D		x	
			IsClosed
isEmpty		x	IsEmpty
isMeasured		x	
			IsRing
isSimple		x	IsSimple
metricLength		x	Length
length		x	Length
maxX		x	
maxY		x	
maxZ		x	
minX		x	
minY		x	
minZ		x	
numGeometries		x	NumGeometries
			NumInteriorRing
			NumPoints
perimeterLength		x	
perimeter		x	
			PointN
			PointOnSurface
hasSpatialDimension		x	
			StartPoint
symDifference	x	x	SymDifference
transform		x	
union	x	x	Union
			X
			Y

\\* GeoSPARQL's `asWKT` is only a partial implementation of `asText` since `asWKT` only returns WKT, not textual geometry literal data in general.

## Annex C (informative)

### Examples

#### C.0. Overview

This Annex provides examples of the GeoSPARQL ontology and functions. In addition to these, extended examples are provided separately by the GeoSPARQL 1.1 profile. See the [\[GeoSPARQL\\_Standard\\_structure\]](#) for the link to those examples.

#### C.1 RDF Examples

This Section illustrates GeoSPARQL ontology modelling with extended examples.

##### C.1.1 Classes

###### C.1.1.1 SpatialObject

The `SpatialObject` class is defined in [SpatialObject](#).

###### C.1.1.1.1 Basic use

Basic use (as per the example in the class definition)

```
eg:x
  a geo:SpatialObject ;
  skos:prefLabel "Object X";
.
```

**NOTE** It is unlikely that users of GeoSPARQL will create many instances of [SpatialObject](#) as it has two, more concrete, subclasses, [Feature](#) and [Geometry](#), which are more directly relatable to real-world phenomena and use.

###### C.1.1.1.2 Size Properties

The “size” properties — [hasSize](#), [hasMetricSize](#), [hasLength](#), [hasMetricLength](#), [hasPerimeterLength](#), [hasMetricPerimeterLength](#), [hasArea](#), [hasMetricArea](#), [hasVolume](#) and [hasMetricVolume](#) — are all applicable to instances of [SpatialObject](#) although, as per the note in the section above, they are likely to be used with [Feature](#) and [Geometry](#) instances.

```
@prefix qudt: <http://qudt.org/schema/qudt/> .
@prefix unit: <http://qudt.org/vocab/unit/> .

eg:moreton-island
  a geo:SpatialObject ;

  skos:prefLabel "Moreton Island" ;
  rdfs:seeAlso "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moreton_Island"^^xsd:anyURI ;

  geo:hasPerimeterLength [
    qudt:numericValue "92.367"^^xsd:float ;
    qudt:unit unit:KiloM ;
  ] ;
  geo:hasMetricPerimeterLength "92367"^^xsd:double ;
```

Here a spatial object, Moreton Island, has the distance of its coastline given with two properties: [hasPerimeterLength](#) and [hasMetricPerimeterLength](#). The object for the first is a Blank Node with a QUDT value property of 92.367 and a QUDT unit property of `unit:KiloM` (kilometre). The object for the second is the literal 92367 (a double) which is, by the property's definition, a number of metres.

The use of the *Quantities, Units, Dimensions and Types (QUDT)* ontology<sup>8)</sup> and its [qudt:numericValue](#) and [qudt:unit](#) is just one of many possible ways to convey the value of [hasPerimeterLength](#) and any subproperty of [hasSize](#).

#### C.1.1.2 Feature

The `Feature` class is defined in [Feature](#).

##### C.1.1.2.1 Basic use

```
eg:x
  a geo:Feature ;
  skos:prefLabel "Feature X" ;
.
```

Here a `Feature` is declared and given a preferred label.

##### C.1.1.2.2 A Feature related to a Geometry

```
eg:x
  a geo:Feature ;
  skos:prefLabel "Feature X" ;
  geo:hasGeometry [
    geo:asWKT "MULTIPOLYGON (((149.06016 -35.23610, 149.06062 -35.23604, ... , 149.06016 -
35.23610)))"^^geo:wktLiteral ;
  ] ;
.
```

Here a [Feature](#) is declared, given a preferred label and a Geometry for that [Feature](#) is indicated with the use of [hasGeometry](#). The Geometry indicated is described using a *Well-Known Text* literal value, indicated by the property [asWKT](#) and the literal type [wktLiteral](#).

##### C.1.1.2.3 Feature with Geometry and size (area)

```
eg:x
  a geo:Feature ;
  skos:prefLabel "Feature X" ;
  geo:hasGeometry [
    geo:asWKT "MULTIPOLYGON (((149.06016 -35.23610, 149.06062 -35.23604, ... ,
149.06016 -35.23610)))"^^geo:wktLiteral ;
  ] ;
  geo:hasMetricArea "8.9E4"^^xsd:double ;
.
```

This example and the example below (B 1.1.2.4) show the same [Feature](#), but with a different specification of its area. This example shows the recommended way to express size: by using a subproperty of [hasMetricSize](#) (in this case, [hasMetricArea](#)). These subproperties have fixed units based on meter (the unit of distance in the International System of Units).

##### C.1.1.2.4 Feature with Geometry and non-metric size

@prefix qudt: <http://qudt.org/schema/qudt/> .

```
eg:x
  a geo:Feature ;
  skos:prefLabel "Feature X";
  geo:hasGeometry [
```



```

        geo:asWKT "MULTIPOLYGON (((149.06016 -35.23610, 149.06062 -35.23604, ... ,
149.06016 -35.23610)))"^^geo:wktLiteral ;
    ] ;
    geo:hasArea [
        qudt:numericValue "2.2E5"^^xsd:double ;
        qudt:unit <http://qudt.org/vocab/unit/AC> ; # international acre
    ] ;
.

```

Here a [Feature](#) is described as per the previous example but its area is expressed in non-metric units: the acre.

#### C.1.1.2.5 Feature with two different Geometry instances indicated

eg:x

```

a geo:Feature ;
skos:prefLabel "Feature X";
geo:hasGeometry [
    rdfs:label "Official boundary" ;
    rdfs:comment "Official boundary from the Department of Xxx" ;
    geo:asWKT "MULTIPOLYGON (((149.06016 -35.23610, 149.06062 -35.23604, ... , 149.06016 -
35.23610)))"^^geo:wktLiteral ;
] ,
[
    rdfs:label "Unofficial boundary" ;
    rdfs:comment "Unofficial boundary as actually used by everyone" ;
    geo:asWKT "MULTIPOLYGON (((149.06016 -35.23610, 149.06062 -35.23604, ... , 149.06016 -
35.23610)))"^^geo:wktLiteral ;
] ;
.

```

In this example, Feature X has two different Geometry instances indicated with their difference explained in annotation properties. No GeoSPARQL ontology properties are used to indicate a difference in these Geometry instances thus machine use of this Feature would not be easily able to differentiate them.

#### C.1.1.2.6 Feature with two different Geometry instances with different property values

eg:x

```

a geo:Feature ;
skos:prefLabel "Feature X";
geo:hasGeometry [
    geo:hasMetricSpatialResolution "100"^^xsd:double ;
    geo:asWKT "MULTIPOLYGON (((149.0601 -35.2361, 149.0606 -35.2360, ... , 149.0601 -
35.2361)))"^^geo:wktLiteral ;
] ,
[
    geo:hasMetricSpatialResolution "5"^^xsd:double ;
    geo:asWKT "MULTIPOLYGON (((149.06016 -35.23610, 149.06062 -35.23604, ... , 149.06016 -
35.23610)))"^^geo:wktLiteral ;
] ;
.

```

In this example, Feature X has two different Geometry instances indicated with different spatial resolutions. Machine use of this Feature would be able to differentiate the two Geometry instances based on this use of [hasMetricSpatialResolution](#).

#### C.1.1.2.7 Feature with non-metric size

```

@prefix dbp: <http://dbpedia.org/resource/> .
@prefix qudt: <http://qudt.org/schema/qudt/> .

```

```

ex:Seleucia_Artemita
a geo:Feature ;
skos:prefLabel "The route from Seleucia to Artemita"@en ;
geo:hasLength [
    qudt:unit ex:Schoenus ;
    qudt:value "15"^^xsd:integer ;
] ;
.

```

```

]
.
ex:Schoenus
  a qudt:Unit;
  skos:exactMatch dbp:Schoenus;
.

```

In this example it is not possible to convert the length of the feature to meters, because the historical length unit does not have a known precise conversion factor.

#### C.1.1.2.8 Feature with two different types of Geometry instances

```

eg:x
  a geo:Feature ;
  skos:prefLabel "Feature X";
  geo:hasGeometry [
    geo:asWKT "POLYGON ((149.06016 -35.23610, 149.060620 -35.236043, ... , 149.06016 -
35.23610))"^^geo:wktLiteral ;
  ] ;
  geo:hasCentroid [
    geo:asWKT "POINT (149.06017784 -35.23612321)"^^geo:WktLiteral ;
  ] ;
.

```

Here a `Feature` instance has two geometries, one indicated with the general property `hasGeometry` and a second indicated with the specialized property `hasCentroid` which suggests the role that the indicated geometry plays. Note that while `hasGeometry` may indicate any type of `Geometry`, `hasCentroid` should only be used to indicate a point geometry. It may be informally inferred that the polygonal geometry is the `Feature` instance's boundary.

#### C.1.1.2.9 Feature with multiple sizes

```

ex:lake-x
  a geo:Feature ;
  skos:prefLabel "Lake X" ;
  eg:hasFeatureCategory <http://example.com/cat/lake> ;
  geo:hasMetricArea "9.26E4"^^xsd:double ;
  geo:hasMetricVolume "6E5"^^xsd:double ;
.

```

This example shows a `Feature` instance with area and volume declared. A categorization of the `Feature` is given through the use of the `eg:hasFeatureCategory` dummy property which, along with the `Feature`'s preferred label, indicate that this `Feature` is a lake. Having both an area and a volume makes sense for a lake.

#### C.1.1.3 Geometry

The `Geometry` class is defined in [Geometry](#).

##### C.1.1.3.1 Basic Use

```

eg:y a geo:Geometry ;
  skos:prefLabel "Geometry Y";
.

```

Here a `Geometry` is declared and given a preferred label.

From GeoSPARQL 1.0 use, the most commonly observed use of a `Geometry` is in relation to a `Feature` as per the example in [C.1.1.2.2](#) and often the `Geometry` is indirectly declared by the use of `hasGeometry` on the `Feature` instance indicating a Blank Node. However, it is entirely possible to declare `Geometry` instances without any `Feature` instances. The next basic example declares a `Geometry` instance with an absolute URI and data.

```

<https://example.com/geometry/y>
  a geo:Geometry ;
  skos:prefLabel "Geometry Y";

```

```

    geo:asWKT "MULTIPOLYGON (((149.06016 -35.23610, 149.060620 -35.236043, ... , 149.06016 -
35.23610)))"^^geo:wktLiteral ;
.

```

Here the `Geometry` instance has data in WKT form and, since no CRS is declared, WGS84 is the assumed, default, CRS.

#### C.1.1.3.2 A `Geometry` with multiple serializations

```

eg:x
  a geo:Feature ;
  skos:prefLabel "Feature X";
  geo:hasGeometry [
    geo:asWKT "<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSG/0/4326> MULTIPOLYGON (((-35.23610
149.06016, -35.236043 149.060620, ... , -35.23610 149.06016)))"^^geo:wktLiteral ;
    geo:asDGGs "<https://w3id.org/dggs/auspix> CELLLIST ((R1234 R1235 R1236 ...
R1256))"^^geo:dggsLiteral ;
  ] ;
.

```

Here a single `Geometry`, linked to a `Feature` instance, is expressed using two different serializations: Well-known Text and the DGGs with the AusPIX DGGs indicated by its IRI.

#### C.1.1.3.3 `Geometry` with scalar spatial property

```

eg:x
  a geo:Feature ;
  skos:prefLabel "Feature X";
  geo:hasGeometry eg:x-geo ;
.

eg:x-geo
  a geo:Geometry ;
  geo:asWKT "MULTIPOLYGON (((149.06016 -35.23610, 149.060620 -35.236043, ... , 149.06016 -
35.23610)))"^^geo:wktLiteral ;
  geo:hasMetricArea "8.7E4"^^xsd:double;
.

```

This example shows a `Feature`, `eg:x`, with a `Geometry`, `eg:x-geo`, which has both a serialization (WKT) indicated with the predicate `asWKT` and a scalar area indicated with the predicate `hasMetricArea`. While it is entirely possible that scalar areas can be calculated from polygons, it may be efficient to store a pre-calculated scalar area in addition to the polygon. Perhaps the polygon is large and detailed and a one-time calculation with results stored is efficient for repeated use.

This use of a scalar spatial measurement property with a `Geometry`, here `hasMetricArea`, is possible since the domain of such properties is `SpatialObject`, the superclass of both `Feature` and `Geometry`.

#### C.1.1.4 `SpatialObjectCollection`

`spatialObjectCollection` isn't really intended to be implemented — it's essentially an abstract class — therefore no examples of its use are given. See the following two sections for examples of the concrete `featureCollection` and `geometryCollection` classes.

#### C.1.1.5 `FeatureCollection`

This example shows a `FeatureCollection` instance containing 3 `Feature` instances.

```

ex:fc-x
  a geo:FeatureCollection ;
  dct:terms:title "Feature Collection X" ;
  rdfs:member
    ex:feature-something ,
    ex:feature-other ,
    ex:feature-another ;
.

```

All of the GeoSPARQL collection classes are unordered since they are subclasses of the generic [rdfs:Container](#), however implementers should consider that there are many ways to order the members of a `FeatureCollection` such as the `Feature` instance labels, their areas, geometries or any other property.

#### C.1.1.6 GeometryCollection

This example shows a `GeometryCollection` instance containing 3 `Geometry` instances.

```
ex:gc-x
  a geo:GeometryCollection ;
  dcterms:title "Geometry Collection X" ;
  rdfs:member
    ex:geometry-shape ,
    ex:geometry-othershape ,
    ex:geometry-anothershape ;
```

As per `FeatureCollection`, the `GeometryCollection` itself doesn't impose any ordering on its member `Geometry` instances, however there are many ways to order them, based on their own properties.

#### C.1.1.7 Simple Features classes

Most of the geometry serializations used in GeoSPARQL define the geometry type — point, polygon etc. *within* the literal, e.g. WKT can encode `POLYGON()` or `POINT()`, however the *Simple Features Vocabulary* resource within GeoSPARQL 1.1 contains specialised Geometry RDF classes such as [sf:Polygon](#), [sf:PolyhedralSurface](#) and others.

It may be appropriate to use these specialized forms of Geometry in circumstances when geometry type differentiation is required within RDF and not withing specialized literal handling. This is the case when type differentiation must occur within plain SPARQL, not GeoSPARQL.

The following example shows a `Feature` instance with two `Geometry` instances where the *Simple Features Vocabulary* classes are used to indicate the Geometry type:

```
ex:x
  a geo:Feature ;
  rdfs:label "Feature X" ;
  geo:hasGeometry [
    a sf:Point ;
    geo:asWKT "POINT(...)" ;
    rdfs:comment "A point geometry for Feature X, possibly a centroid though not declared
one" ;
  ] ;
  geo:hasGeometry [
    a sf:Polygon ;
    geo:asWKT "POLYGON(...)" ;
    rdfs:comment "A polygon geometry for Feature X" ;
  ] ;
```

There are several GeoSPARQL properties that suggest they could be used with particular *Simple Features Vocabulary* geometry types, for instance, [hasCentroid](#) indicates is could be used with a [sf:Point](#) and [hasBoundingBox](#) indicates use with an `sf:Envelope`.

### C.1.2 Properties

#### C.1.2.1 Spatial Object Properties

See the section [C.1.1.1.2](#) above.

### C.1.2.2 Feature Properties

This example shows a [Feature](#) instance with each of the properties defined in [6.4](#) used, except for the properties [hasMetricSize](#) and [hasSize](#), that are intended to be used through their subproperties and [hasMetricPerimeterLength](#) and [hasPerimeterLength](#) which are exemplified in [C.1.1.1.2](#).

@prefix qudt: <http://qudt.org/schema/qudt/> .

eg:x

```
a geo:Feature ;
skos:preferredLabel "Feature X" ;
geo:hasGeometry [
  geo:asWKT "<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSSG/0/4326> POLYGON ((-35.23610
149.06016, ... , -35.23610 149.06016)))"^^geo:wktLiteral ;
] ;
geo:hasDefaultGeometry [
  geo:asWKT "<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSSG/0/4326> POLYGON ((-35.2361 149.0601, .
.. , -35.2361 149.0601)))"^^geo:wktLiteral ;
] ;
geo:hasMetricLength "355"^^xsd:double ;
geo:hasLength [
  qudt:numericValue 355 ;
  qudt:unit <http://qudt.org/vocab/unit/M> ; # meter
] ;
geo:hasMetricArea "8.7E4"^^xsd:double ;
geo:hasArea [
  qudt:numericValue 8.7 ;
  qudt:unit <http://qudt.org/vocab/unit/HA> ; # hectare
] ;
geo:hasMetricVolume "624432"^^xsd:double ;
geo:hasVolume [
  qudt:numericValue 624432 ;
  qudt:unit <http://qudt.org/vocab/unit/M3> ; # cubic meter
] ;
geo:hasCentroid [
  geo:asWKT "POINT (149.06017 -35.23612)"^^geo:wktLiteral ;
] ;
geo:hasBoundingBox [
  geo:asWKT "<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSSG/0/4326> POLYGON ((-35.236 149.060, .
.. , -35.236 149.060)))"^^geo:wktLiteral ;
] ;
geo:hasMetricSpatialResolution "5"^^xsd:double ;
geo:hasSpatialResolution [
  qudt:numericValue 5 ;
  qudt:unit <http://qudt.org/vocab/unit/M> ; # meter
] ;
.
```

The properties defined for this example's [Feature](#) instance are vaguely aligned in that the values are not real but are not unrealistic either. It is outside the scope of GeoSPARQL to validate [Feature](#) instances' property values.

Note that this [Feature](#) has a 2D [Geometry](#) and yet a property indicating a scalar volume: [hasVolume](#). Used in this way, the scalar property is indicating information that cannot be calculated from other information about the [Feature](#) such as its geometry. Perhaps a volume for the feature has been estimated or measured in such a way that a 3D geometry was not created.

### C.1.2.3 Geometry Properties

This example shows a [Geometry](#) instance, a Blank Node, declared in relation to a [Feature](#) instance, with each of the properties defined in [Standard Properties for geo/Geometry](#) used.

@prefix qudt: <http://qudt.org/schema/qudt/> .

@prefix unit: <http://qudt.org/vocab/unit/> .

eg:x

```
a geo:Feature ;
geo:hasGeometry [
  skos:prefLabel "Geometry Y" ;
  geo:dimension 2 ;
  geo:coordinateDimension 2 ;
  geo:hasSpatialDimension 2 ;
  geo:isEmpty false ;
  geo:isSimple true ;
  geo:hasSerialization "<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSSG/0/4326> POLYGON ((-35.236
149.060, ... , -35.236 149.060)))"^^geo:wktLiteral ;
  geo:hasSpatialAccuracy [
    qudt:numericValue "30"^^xsd:float ;
    qudt:unit unit:CentiM ; # centimetres
  ] ;
  geo:hasMetricSpatialAccuracy "0.3"^^xsd:double ;
] ;
.
```

In this example, each of the properties defined for a `Geometry` instance has realistic values. For example, the [is empty](#) property is set to `false` since the `Geometry` contains information.

#### C.1.2.4 Geometry Serializations

This section shows a `Geometry` instance for a `Feature` instance which is represented in all supported GeoSPARQL serializations. The geometry values given are real geometry values and approximate [Moreton Island](#) in Queensland, Australia.

Note that the concrete DGGs serialization used is for example purposes only as it is not formally defined in GeoSPARQL.

eg:x

```
a geo:Feature ;
geo:hasGeometry [
  geo:asWKT " "<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSSG/0/4326>
POLYGON ((
-27.0621757 153.3610112,
-27.1990606 153.3658177,
-27.3406573 153.421436,
-27.3607835 153.4269292,
-27.3315078 153.4434087,
-27.2913403 153.4183848,
-27.2039578 153.4189391,
-27.0267166 153.4673476,
-27.0621757 153.3610112
))"^^geo:wktLiteral ;

  geo:asGML " "<gml:Polygon
  srsName="http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSSG/0/4326">
    <gml:exterior>
      <gml:LinearRing>
        <gml:posList>
          -27.0621757 153.3610112
          -27.1990606 153.3658177
          -27.3406573 153.421436
          -27.3607835 153.4269292
          -27.3315078 153.4434087
          -27.2913403 153.4183848
          -27.2039578 153.4189391
          -27.0267166 153.4673476
          -27.0621757 153.3610112
        </gml:posList>
      </gml:LinearRing>
    </gml:exterior>
  </gml:Polygon>"^^go:gmlLiteral ;
```

## ISO/OGC 19000-1:2025(en)

```
geo:asKML """<Polygon>
  <outerBoundaryIs>
    <LinearRing>
      <coordinates>
        153.3610112,-27.0621757
        153.3658177,-27.1990606
        153.421436,-27.3406573
        153.4269292,-27.3607835
        153.4434087,-27.3315078
        153.4183848,-27.2913403
        153.4189391,-27.2039578
        153.4673476,-27.0267166
        153.3610112,-27.0621757
      </coordinates>
    </LinearRing>
  </outerBoundaryIs>
</Polygon>"""^go:kmlLiteral ;

geo:asGeoJSON """{
  "type": "Polygon",
  "coordinates": [[
    [153.3610112, -27.0621757],
    [153.3658177, -27.1990606],
    [153.421436, -27.3406573],
    [153.4269292, -27.3607835],
    [153.4434087, -27.3315078],
    [153.4183848, -27.2913403],
    [153.4189391, -27.2039578],
    [153.4673476, -27.0267166],
    [153.3610112, -27.0621757]
  ]]
}"""^geo:geoJSONLiteral ;

geo:asDGGS """<https://w3id.org/dggs/auspex> CELLLIST ((R8346031 R8346034 R8346037
R83460058 R83460065 R83460068 R83460072 R83460073 R83460074 R83460075 R83460076
R83460077 R83460078 R83460080 R83460081 R83460082 R83460083 R83460084 R83460085
R83460086 R83460087 R83460088 R83460302 R83460305 R83460308 R83460320 R83460321
R83460323 R83460324 R83460326 R83460327 R83460332 R83460335 R83460338 R83460350
R83460353 R83460356 R83460362 R83460365 R83460380 R83460610 R83460611 R83460612
R83460613 R83460614 R83460615 R83460617 R83460618 R83460641 R83460642 R83460644
R83460645 R83460648 R83460672 R83460686 R83463020 R83463021 R834600487 R834600488
R834600557 R834600558 R834600564 R834600565 R834600566 R834600567 R834600568
R834600571 R834600572 R834600573 R834600574 R834600575 R834600576 R834600577
R834600578 R834600628 R834600705 R834600706 R834600707 R834600708 R834600712
R834600713 R834600714 R834600715 R834600716 R834600717 R834600718 R834601334
R834601335 R834601336 R834601337 R834601338 R834601360 R834601361 R834601363
R834601364 R834601366 R834601367 R834601600 R834601601 R834601603 R834601606
R834601630 R834601633 R834603220 R834603221 R834603223 R834603224 R834603226
R834603227 R834603250 R834603251 R834603253 R834603256 R834603280 R834603283
R834603510 R834603511 R834603512 R834603513 R834603514 R834603515 R834603516
R834603517 R834603540 R834603541 R834603543 R834603544 R834603546 R834603547
R834603570 R834603573 R834603576 R834603681 R834603682 R834603684 R834603685
R834603687 R834603688 R834603810 R834603830 R834603831 R834603832 R834603833
R834603834 R834603835 R834603836 R834603837 R834603860 R834603861 R834603863
R834603864 R834603866 R834603867 R834606021 R834606022 R834606024 R834606025
R834606028 R834606052 R834606055 R834606160 R834606161 R834606162 R834606164
R834606165 R834606167 R834606168 R834606200 R834606203 R834606206 R834606230
R834606233 R834606236 R834606260 R834606263 R834606266 R834606401 R834606402
R834606405 R834606408 R834606432 R834606471 R834606472 R834606474 R834606475
R834606477 R834606478 R834606500 R834606503 R834606506 R834606530 R834606533
R834606536 R834606560 R834606563 R834606566 R834606712 R834606715 R834606718
R834606750 R834606751 R834606752 R834606753 R834606754 R834606755 R834606757
R834606758 R834606781 R834606782 R834606784 R834606785 R834606788 R834606800
R834606803 R834606806 R834606807 R834606830 R834606831 R834606833 R834606834
R834606835 R834606836 R834606837 R834606838 R834606870 R834606873 R834606874
R834606876 R834606877 R834630122 R834630125 R834630226 R834630230 R834630231
```



```

R834630232 R834630234 R834630235 R834630237 R834630238 R834630240 R834630241
R834630242 R834630243 R834630244 R834630245 R834630246 R834630247 R834630261
R834630262 R834630264 R834630265 R834630268 R834630270 R834630271 R834630273
R834630276 R834630502)) ""^^geo:dggsLiteral ;

```

```

] ;

```

## C.2 Example SPARQL Queries and Rules

This Section provides example data and then illustrates the use of GeoSPARQL functions and the application of rules with that data.

### C.2.1 Example Data

The following RDF data (Turtle format) encodes application-specific spatial data. The resulting spatial data is illustrated in the figure below. The RDF statements define the feature class `my:PlaceOfInterest`, and two properties are created for associating geometries with features: `my:hasExactGeometry` and `my:hasPointGeometry`. `my:hasExactGeometry` is designated as the default geometry for the `my:PlaceOfInterest` feature class.

All the following examples use the parameter values `relation_family = Simple Features`, `serialization = WKT`, and `version = 1.0` and the figure [\[img-illustration\]](#) for reference.

image::figures/03.png

```

@prefix geo: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#> .
@prefix my: <http://example.org/ApplicationSchema#> .
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> .
@prefix sf: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/sf#> .

```

```

my:PlaceOfInterest a rdfs:Class ;
  rdfs:subClassOf geo:Feature .

my:A a my:PlaceOfInterest ;
  my:hasExactGeometry my:AExactGeom ;
  my:hasPointGeometry my:APointGeom .

my:B a my:PlaceOfInterest ;
  my:hasExactGeometry my:BExactGeom ;
  my:hasPointGeometry my:BPointGeom .

my:C a my:PlaceOfInterest ;
  my:hasExactGeometry my:CExactGeom ;
  my:hasPointGeometry my:CPointGeom .

my:D a my:PlaceOfInterest ;
  my:hasExactGeometry my:DExactGeom ;
  my:hasPointGeometry my:DPointGeom .

my:E a my:PlaceOfInterest ;
  my:hasExactGeometry my:EExactGeom .

my:F a my:PlaceOfInterest ;
  my:hasExactGeometry my:FExactGeom .

my:hasExactGeometry a rdf:Property ;
  rdfs:subPropertyOf geo:hasDefaultGeometry,
    geo:hasGeometry .

my:hasPointGeometry a rdf:Property ;
  rdfs:subPropertyOf geo:hasGeometry .

my:AExactGeom a sf:Polygon ;

```

```

geo:asWKT """<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84>
          Polygon((-83.6 34.1, -83.2 34.1, -83.2 34.5,
          -83.6 34.5, -83.6 34.1))""""^geo:wktLiteral.

my:APointGeom a sf:Point ;
  geo:asWKT """<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84>
            Point(-83.4 34.3)""""^geo:wktLiteral.

my:BExactGeom a sf:Polygon ;
  geo:asWKT """<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84>
            Polygon((-83.6 34.1, -83.4 34.1, -83.4 34.3,
            -83.6 34.3, -83.6 34.1))""""^geo:wktLiteral.

my:BPointGeom a sf:Point ;
  geo:asWKT """<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84>
            Point(-83.5 34.2)""""^geo:wktLiteral.

my:CExactGeom a sf:Polygon ;
  geo:asWKT """<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84>
            Polygon((-83.2 34.3, -83.0 34.3, -83.0 34.5,
            -83.2 34.5, -83.2 34.3))""""^geo:wktLiteral.

my:CPointGeom a sf:Point ;
  geo:asWKT """<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84>
            Point(-83.1 34.4)""""^geo:wktLiteral.

my:DExactGeom a sf:Polygon ;
  geo:asWKT """<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84>
            Polygon((-83.3 34.0, -83.1 34.0, -83.1 34.2,
            -83.3 34.2, -83.3 34.0))""""^geo:wktLiteral.

my:DPointGeom a sf:Point ;
  geo:asWKT """<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84>
            Point(-83.2 34.1)""""^geo:wktLiteral.

my:EExactGeom a sf:LineString ;
  geo:asWKT """<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84>
            LineString(-83.4 34.0, -83.3 34.3)""""^geo:wktLiteral.

my:FExactGeom a sf:Point ;
  geo:asWKT """<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84>
            Point(-83.4 34.4)""""^geo:wktLiteral.

```

## C.2.2 Example Queries

This Section illustrates the use of GeoSPARQL functions through a series of example queries.

### C.2.2.1 All features that a given feature contains

*Find all features that feature `my:A` contains, where spatial calculations are based on `my:hasExactGeometry`.*

```

PREFIX my: <http://example.org/ApplicationSchema#>
PREFIX geo: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#>
PREFIX geof: <http://www.opengis.net/def/function/geosparql/>

SELECT ?f
WHERE {
  my:A my:hasExactGeometry ?aGeom .
  ?aGeom geo:asWKT ?aWKT .
  ?f my:hasExactGeometry ?fGeom .
  ?fGeom geo:asWKT ?fWKT .

  FILTER (
    geof:sfContains(?aWKT, ?fWKT) &&
    !sameTerm(?aGeom, ?fGeom)
  )
}

```

)

**Result:**

<b>?f</b>
my:B
my:F

**C.2.2.2 All features within bounding box**

*Find all features that are within a transient bounding box geometry, where spatial calculations are based on my:hasPointGeometry.*

**PREFIX** my: <http://example.org/ApplicationSchema#>  
**PREFIX** geo: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#>  
**PREFIX** geof: <http://www.opengis.net/def/function/geosparql/>

```
SELECT ?f
WHERE {
  ?f my:hasPointGeometry ?fGeom .
  ?fGeom geo:asWKT ?fWKT .
  FILTER (
    geof:sfWithin(
      ?fWKT,
      "<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84>
      Polygon ((-83.4 34.0, -83.1 34.0,
                -83.1 34.2, -83.4 34.2,
                -83.4 34.0))"^^geo:wktLiteral
    )
  )
}
```

**Result:**

<b>?f</b>
my:D

**C.2.2.3 All features touching the union of two features**

*Find all features that touch the union of feature my:A and feature my:D, where computations are based on my:hasExactGeometry.*

**PREFIX** my: <http://example.org/ApplicationSchema#>  
**PREFIX** geo: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#>  
**PREFIX** geof: <http://www.opengis.net/def/function/geosparql/>

```
SELECT ?f
WHERE {
  ?f my:hasExactGeometry ?fGeom .
  ?fGeom geo:asWKT ?fWKT .
  my:A my:hasExactGeometry ?aGeom .
  ?aGeom geo:asWKT ?aWKT .
  my:D my:hasExactGeometry ?dGeom .
  ?dGeom geo:asWKT ?dWKT .
  FILTER (
    geof:sfTouches(
      ?fWKT,
      geof:union(?aWKT, ?dWKT)
    )
  )
}
```

**Result:**

<b>?f</b>
my:C

#### C.2.2.4 Three closest features to a feature

Find the 3 closest features to feature my:C, where computations are based on my:hasExactGeometry.

```
PREFIX uom: <http://www.opengis.net/def/uom/OGC/1.0/>
PREFIX my: <http://example.org/ApplicationSchema#>
PREFIX geo: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#>
PREFIX geof: <http://www.opengis.net/def/geosparql/function>
```

```
SELECT ?f
WHERE {
  my:C my:hasExactGeometry ?cGeom .
  ?cGeom geo:asWKT ?cWKT .
  ?f my:hasExactGeometry ?fGeom .
  ?fGeom geo:asWKT ?fWKT .
  FILTER (?fGeom != ?cGeom)
}
ORDER BY ASC (geof:distance(?cWKT, ?fWKT, uom:metre))
LIMIT 3
```

**Result:**

<b>?f</b>
my:A
my:D
my:E

#### C.2.2.5 Maximum and minimum coordinates of a set of geometries

Find the maximum and minimum coordinates of a given set of geometries.

```
PREFIX geo: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#>
PREFIX geof: <http://www.opengis.net/def/function/geosparql/>

SELECT ?minX ?minY ?minZ ?maxX ?maxY ?maxZ
WHERE {
  BIND ("<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84>
    Polygon Z((-83.4 34.0 0, -83.1 34.0 1,
              -83.1 34.2 1, -83.4 34.2 1,
              -83.4 34.0 0))"^^geo:wktLiteral) AS ?testgeom)
  BIND(geof:minX(?testgeom) AS ?minX)
  BIND(geof:maxX(?testgeom) AS ?maxX)
  BIND(geof:minY(?testgeom) AS ?minY)
  BIND(geof:maxY(?testgeom) AS ?maxY)
  BIND(geof:maxZ(?testgeom) AS ?maxZ)
  BIND(geof:minZ(?testgeom) AS ?minZ)
}
```

**Result:**

?minX	?minY	?minZ	?maxX	?maxY	?maxZ
-83.4	34.0	0	-83.1	34.2	1

### C.2.3 Example Rule Application

This section illustrates the query transformation strategy for implementing GeoSPARQL rules.

### C.2.3.1 All features or geometries overlapping with another feature

Find all features or geometries that overlap feature `my:A`.

#### Original Query:

```
PREFIX geo: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#>
```

```
SELECT ?f
```

```
WHERE { ?f geo:sfOverlaps my:A }
```

#### Transformed Query (application of transformation rule `geor:sfOverlaps`):

```
PREFIX my: <http://example.org/ApplicationSchema#>
```

```
PREFIX geo: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#>
```

```
PREFIX geof: <http://www.opengis.net/def/function/geosparql/>
```

```
SELECT ?f
```

```
WHERE {
  { # check for asserted statement
    ?f geo:sfOverlaps my:A }
  UNION
  { # feature - feature
    ?f geo:hasDefaultGeometry ?fGeom .
    ?fGeom geo:asWKT ?fSerial .
    my:A geo:hasDefaultGeometry ?aGeom .
    ?aGeom geo:asWKT ?aSerial .
    FILTER (geof:sfOverlaps(?fSerial, ?aSerial))
  }
  UNION
  { # feature - geometry
    ?f geo:hasDefaultGeometry ?fGeom .
    ?fGeom geo:asWKT ?fSerial .
    my:A geo:asWKT ?aSerial .
    FILTER (geof:sfOverlaps(?fSerial, ?aSerial))
  }
  UNION
  { # geometry - feature
    ?f geo:asWKT ?fSerial .
    my:A geo:hasDefaultGeometry ?aGeom .
    ?aGeom geo:asWKT ?aSerial .
    FILTER (geof:sfOverlaps(?fSerial, ?aSerial))
  }
  UNION
  { # geometry - geometry
    ?f geo:asWKT ?fSerial .
    my:A geo:asWKT ?aSerial .
    FILTER (geof:sfOverlaps(?fSerial, ?aSerial))
  }
}
```

#### Result:

?f
my:D
my:DExactGeom
my:E
my:EExactGeom

### C.2.4 Example Geometry Serialization Conversion Functions

For the geometry literal values in [\[Geometry Serializations\]](#):

Application of the function [geof:asWKT](#) to the GML, KML, GeoJSON and DGGs literals should return WKT literal and similarly for each of the other conversion methods, [geof:asGML](#), [geof:asKML](#), [geof:asGeoJSON](#) and [geof:asDGGs](#).

## Annex D (informative)

### Usage of SHACL shapes

#### D.0. Overview

This Annex provides guidance on the usage of the SHACL shapes included with this version of GeoSPARQL.

The Shapes Constraint Language [SHACL](#) allows the specification of constraints on RDF data, phrased as a set of conditions modeled in “Shape” graphs.

In GeoSPARQL, SHACL Shapes are defined in such a way that they validate anticipated graph structures expected by Requirements defined in the standard. Users may validate a given RDF document claiming conformance to GeoSPARQL by using these Shapes and use the validation results to correct any mistakes.

#### D.1 Tools

The SHACL Shapes provided with GeoSPARQL, see [\[GeoSPARQL Standard structure\]](#), are used to verify the graph structure of GeoSPARQL graphs. There are several SHACL tools that one can use to validate data using this Shapes information:

- [PySHACL](#): A Python implementation based on the RDF library [RDFlib](#)
- [Apache Jena SHACL](#): a Java implementation, based on [Apache Jena](#)
- [SHACL Playground](#): An online, JavaScript-based implementation that allows validation without local tools
- Triple Stores: SHACL validation is part of many triple store implementations:
  - [GraphDB](#)
  - [RDF4J](#)
  - [Apache Jena Fuseki](#)

Validators produce error messages and warnings based on the SHACL standard’s defined reporting structure.

#### D.2 Scope of SHACL Shapes provided with GeoSPARQL

The SHACL Shapes defined in the GeoSPARQL 1.1 standard all target the verification of specific graph structures, but only in very few cases validate the content of literal types. In particular, the following attributes of the graph are validated:

- **Proper usage of GeoSPARQL classes:** These Shapes check for a proper usage of instances of GeoSPARQL classes. For example, we check that instances of collection classes should at least have one element and that instances of Geometry classes should at least have one serialization to avoid creating graphs which contain nodes without necessary information.
- **Geometry property consistency:** Certain checks are applied for properties describing geometries. For example we check dimensionality properties for corresponding values.



- **Rudimentary checks of literal contents:** The SHACL Shapes defined in this standard do not substitute a verification of literal contents by validators of the respective data formats. However, they define checks using regular expressions to detect a falsely formatted geospatial literal. For example, if a GeoJSON literal is declared using its literal type, a SHACL shape will check for curly brackets to be present (as they are part of the JSON specification).

### D.3 Table of SHACL Shapes

Table D.1 — Alignment: GeoSPARQL SHACL Shapes

SHACL Shape ID	Severity	Test purpose	Requirements tested
<a href="#">Shape 1a</a>	Violation	Each node with an incoming <a href="#">hasGeometry</a> , or a specialization of it, should have at minimum one outgoing relation that is either <a href="#">hasSerialization</a> , or a specialization of it.	<a href="#">8.7, Requirement 8</a>
<a href="#">Shape 1b</a>	Violation	Each node with an incoming <a href="#">hasGeometry</a> , or a specialization of it, can have a maximum of one outgoing <a href="#">asWKT</a> relation.	<a href="#">8.7 Requirement 21</a>
<a href="#">Shape 1c</a>	Violation	Each node with an incoming <a href="#">hasGeometry</a> , or a specialization of it, can have a maximum of one outgoing <a href="#">asGML</a> relation.	<a href="#">8.7 Requirement 26</a>
<a href="#">Shape 1d</a>	Violation	Each node with an incoming <a href="#">hasGeometry</a> , or a specialization of it, can have a maximum of one outgoing <a href="#">asGeoJSON</a> relation.	<a href="#">8.7 Requirement 31</a>
<a href="#">Shape 1e</a>	Violation	Each node with an incoming <a href="#">hasGeometry</a> , or a specialization of it, can have a maximum of one outgoing <a href="#">asKML</a> relation.	<a href="#">8.7 Requirement 36</a>
<a href="#">Shape 2</a>	Violation	Each node with one or more outgoing relations that are either <a href="#">hasSerialization</a> , or a specialization of it, should have at least one incoming <a href="#">hasGeometry</a> relation or a specialization of it.	<a href="#">8.7</a>
<a href="#">Shape 3a-c</a>	Violation	A node that has an incoming <a href="#">hasGeometry</a> property, or specialization of it, cannot have an outgoing <a href="#">hasGeometry</a> property, or a specialization of it at the same time (a <a href="#">Feature</a> cannot be a <a href="#">Geometry</a> at the same time)	<a href="#">Requirement 8</a>
<a href="#">Shape 4</a>	Violation	The target of a <a href="#">hasSerialization</a> property, or a specialization	<a href="#">8.7</a>

Table D.1 (continued)

SHACL Shape ID	Severity	Test purpose	Requirements tested
		of, it should be an RDF literal	
<a href="#">Shape 5</a>	Violation	The target of a <a href="#">asWKT</a> property should be an RDF literal with datatype <a href="#">wktLiteral</a>	<a href="#">Requirement 17</a>
<a href="#">Shape 6</a>	Violation	The target of a <a href="#">asGML</a> property should be an RDF literal with datatype <a href="#">gmlLiteral</a>	<a href="#">Requirement 23</a>
<a href="#">Shape 7</a>	Violation	The target of a <a href="#">asGeoJSON</a> property should be an RDF literal with datatype <a href="#">geoJSONLiteral</a>	<a href="#">Requirement 28</a>
<a href="#">Shape 8</a>	Violation	The target of a <a href="#">asKML</a> property should be an RDF literal with datatype <a href="#">kmlLiteral</a>	<a href="#">Requirement 33</a>
<a href="#">Shape 9</a>	Violation	A <a href="#">Geometry</a> node should have a maximum of one outgoing <a href="#">coordinateDimension</a> property	<a href="#">8.7</a>
<a href="#">Shape 10</a>	Violation	A <a href="#">Geometry</a> node should have a maximum of one outgoing <a href="#">dimension</a> property	<a href="#">8.7</a>
<a href="#">Shape 11</a>	Violation	A <a href="#">Geometry</a> node should have a maximum of one outgoing <a href="#">isEmpty</a> property	<a href="#">8.7</a>
<a href="#">Shape 12</a>	Violation	A <a href="#">Geometry</a> node should have a maximum one outgoing <a href="#">isSimple</a> property	<a href="#">8.7</a>
<a href="#">Shape 13</a>	Violation	A <a href="#">Geometry</a> node should have maximum of one outgoing <a href="#">hasSpatialDimension</a> property	<a href="#">8.7</a>
<a href="#">Shape 14a</a>	Violation	A <a href="#">Geometry</a> node should have maximum of one outgoing <a href="#">hasSpatialResolution</a> property	<a href="#">8.7</a>
<a href="#">Shape 14b</a>	Violation	A <a href="#">Geometry</a> node should have maximum of one outgoing <a href="#">hasSpatialAccuracy</a> property	<a href="#">8.7</a>
<a href="#">Shape 14c</a>	Violation	A <a href="#">Geometry</a> node should have maximum of one outgoing <a href="#">hasMetricSpatialAccuracy</a> property	<a href="#">8.7</a>

Table D.1 (continued)

SHACL Shape ID	Severity	Test purpose	Requirements tested
<a href="#">Shape 14d</a>	Violation	A <a href="#">Geometry</a> node should have maximum of one outgoing <a href="#">hasMetricSpatialResolution</a> property	<a href="#">8.7</a>
<a href="#">Shape 15</a>	Violation	The content of an RDF literal with an incoming <a href="#">asWKT</a> relation must conform to a well-formed WKT string, as defined by its official specification (Simple Features Access)	<a href="#">Requirement 17</a>
<a href="#">Shape 16</a>	Violation	The content of an RDF literal with an incoming <a href="#">asWKT</a> relation must conform to a well-formed WKT string, as defined by its official specification (Simple Features Access)	<a href="#">Requirement 23</a>
<a href="#">Shape 17</a>	Violation	The content of an RDF literal with an incoming <a href="#">asGeoJSON</a> relation must conform to a well-formed GeoJSON geometry string, as defined by its official specification	<a href="#">Requirement 28</a>
<a href="#">Shape 18</a>	Violation	The content of an RDF literal with an incoming <a href="#">asKML</a> relation must conform to a well-formed KML geometry XML string, as defined by its official specification	<a href="#">Requirement 33</a>
<a href="#">Shape 20</a>	Violation	If both <a href="#">geo:dimension</a> and <a href="#">coordinateDimension</a> properties are asserted, the value of <a href="#">dimension</a> should be less than or equal to the value of <a href="#">geo:coordinateDimension</a>	<a href="#">8.7</a>
<a href="#">Shape 21a</a>	Violation	An instance of <a href="#">FeatureCollection</a> should have at least one outgoing <a href="#">rdfs:member</a> relation	<a href="#">Requirement 6</a>
<a href="#">Shape 21b</a>	Violation	An instance of <a href="#">FeatureCollection</a> should only have outgoing <a href="#">rdfs:member</a> going to <a href="#">Feature</a> instances	<a href="#">Requirement 6</a>
<a href="#">Shape 22a</a>	Violation	An instance of <a href="#">GeometryCollection</a> should have at least one outgoing <a href="#">rdfs:member</a> relation	<a href="#">Requirement 15</a>

Table D.1 (continued)

SHACL Shape ID	Severity	Test purpose	Requirements tested
<a href="#">Shape 22b</a>	Violation	An instance of <a href="#">GeometryCollection</a> should only have outgoing <a href="#">rdfs:member</a> relations to <a href="#">Geometry</a> instances	<a href="#">Requirement 15</a>
<a href="#">Shape 23a</a>	Violation	An instance of <a href="#">SpatialObjectCollection</a> should have at least one outgoing <a href="#">rdfs:member</a> relation	<a href="#">Requirement 5</a>
<a href="#">Shape 23b</a>	Violation	An instance of <a href="#">SpatialObjectCollection</a> should only have outgoing <a href="#">rdfs:member</a> relations going to <a href="#">SpatialObject</a> instances, or subclasses of them	<a href="#">Requirement 5</a>

## Annex E (informative)

### Alignments

#### E.0. Overview

This Annex provides alignments of GeoSPARQL to other well known ontologies that are either commonly used with GeoSPARQL or could be.

The prefixes used for the ontologies mapped to in all following sections are given in the following table.

**Table E.1 — Alignment: Namespaces**

Prefix	Namespace
-	<a href="http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#">http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#</a>
as:	<a href="https://www.w3.org/ns/activitystreams#">https://www.w3.org/ns/activitystreams#</a>
dcterms:	<a href="http://purl.org/dc/terms/">http://purl.org/dc/terms/</a>
geom:	<a href="http://geovocab.org/geometry#">http://geovocab.org/geometry#</a>
gn:	<a href="https://www.geonames.org/ontology#">https://www.geonames.org/ontology#</a>
juso:	<a href="http://rdfs.co/juso/">http://rdfs.co/juso/</a>
lgd:	<a href="http://linkedgeodata.org/ontology/">http://linkedgeodata.org/ontology/</a>
locn:	<a href="https://www.w3.org/ns/locn">https://www.w3.org/ns/locn</a>
obo:	<a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/</a>
osm:	<a href="https://w3id.org/openstreetmap/terms#">https://w3id.org/openstreetmap/terms#</a>
osmm:	<a href="https://www.openstreetmap.org/meta/">https://www.openstreetmap.org/meta/</a>
osmt:	<a href="https://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/Key:">https://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/Key:</a>
pos:	<a href="http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/wgs84_pos#">http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/wgs84_pos#</a>
prov:	<a href="http://www.w3.org/ns/prov#">http://www.w3.org/ns/prov#</a>
rdf:	<a href="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#">http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#</a>
rdfs:	<a href="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#">http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#</a>
sdo:	<a href="https://schema.org">https://schema.org</a>
sosa:	<a href="http://www.w3.org/ns/sosa/">http://www.w3.org/ns/sosa/</a>
spatialuk:	<a href="http://data.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/ontology/spatialrelations/">http://data.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/ontology/spatialrelations/</a>
spatialukgeom:	<a href="http://data.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/ontology/geometry/">http://data.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/ontology/geometry/</a>
spatial:	<a href="http://geovocab.org/spatial#">http://geovocab.org/spatial#</a>
ssn:	<a href="http://www.w3.org/ns/ssn/">http://www.w3.org/ns/ssn/</a>
time:	<a href="http://www.w3.org/2006/time#">http://www.w3.org/2006/time#</a>
wdt:	<a href="http://www.wikidata.org/entity/">http://www.wikidata.org/entity/</a>

#### E.1 ISA Programme Location Core Vocabulary (LOCN)

LOCN Source: <https://www.w3.org/ns/locn>

The LOCN specification provides notes on the use of GeoSPARQL literals (see <https://www.w3.org/ns/locn#changes>).

Table E.2 — Alignment: ISA Programme Location Core Vocabulary (LOCN)

From Element	Mapping relation	To Element	Notes
<a href="#">Feature</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">dcterms:Location</a>	LOCN states that <a href="#">dcterms:Location</a> “represents any location, irrespective of size or other restriction”. As such, it can be considered as a superclass of <a href="#">Feature</a> .
<a href="#">locn:Address</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">Feature</a>	Although LOCN does not explicitly indicate spatial or geometry properties for <a href="#">locn:Address</a> , this class can be considered as a specialized form of a <a href="#">Feature</a> .
<a href="#">Geometry</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">locn:Geometry</a>	In LOCN, class <a href="#">locn:Geometry</a> “[...] defines the notion of geometry at the conceptual level, and it shall be encoded by using different formats”. More precisely, its instances can be either literals or individuals. The GeoSPARQL’s class <a href="#">Geometry</a> is more narrowly defined, as its instances can only be individuals, and not literals.
<a href="#">hasGeometry</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">locn:geometry</a>	In LOCN, the usage note to property <a href="#">locn:geometry</a> states that “Depending on how a geometry is encoded, the range of this property may be one of the following: a literal [...], an instance of a geometry class [...], geocoded URIs [...]”. The GeoSPARQL’s property <a href="#">hasGeometry</a> is more narrowly defined, as it can only be used with instances of <a href="#">Geometry</a> , and not with literals.

## E.2 WGS84 Geo Positioning: an RDF vocabulary (POS)

POS Source: <http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/>

Table E.3 — Alignment: WGS84 Geo Positioning Vocabulary (POS)

From Element	Mapping relation	To Element	Notes
<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">pos:SpatialThing</a>	Both classes are unrestricted, essentially abstract classes
<a href="#">pos:Point</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">Geometry</a>	Via <a href="#">pos:Point</a> <a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a> <a href="#">pos:SpatialThing</a> but since

Table E.3 (continued)

From Element	Mapping relation	To Element	Notes
			<a href="#">pos:Point</a> usage notes indicates direct positioning, it is a form of geometry
<a href="#">pos:Point</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">sf:Point</a>	
<a href="#">pos:lat_long</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">hasSerialization</a>	A special datatype is not indicated for use with this property by POS, unlike GeoSPARQL's <a href="#">hasSerialization</a> object literals
<a href="#">pos:location</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">hasGeometry</a>	

### E.3 W3C Activity Streams Vocabulary

AS Source: <https://www.w3.org/TR/activitystreams-vocabulary/>

Table E.4 — Alignment: W3C Activity Streams Vocabulary

From Element	Mapping relation	To Element	Notes
<a href="#">as:Place</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">Feature</a>	AS places are only defined for point geometries
<a href="#">as:accuracy</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">hasSpatialAccuracy</a>	AS expresses the accuracy in percent
<a href="#">as:altitude</a>			The altitude property can be expressed as a Z coordinate in GeoSPARQL-compatible literals
<a href="#">as:latitude</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">hasSerialization</a>	AS defines the range of this property as xsd:float
<a href="#">as:longitude</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">hasSerialization</a>	AS defines the range of this property as xsd:float

### E.4 Geonames Ontology (GN)

Geonames source: <http://www.geonames.org/ontology/documentation.html>

Table E.5 — Alignment: Geonames Vocabulary (GN)

From Element	Mapping relation	To Element	Notes
<a href="#">gn:Feature</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">Feature</a>	
<a href="#">gn:GeonamesFeature</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">Feature</a>	The GN class is defined as “A feature described in geonames database...”
<a href="#">Feature</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">gn:Class</a>	The GN class’ definition reads “A class of features”
<a href="#">gn:locatedIn</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	<a href="#">sfWithin</a>	
<a href="#">gn:nearby</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">sfDisjoint</a>	A <a href="#">gn:nearby</a> B means A is not within or touching B. The only close SF property is disjoint
<a href="#">gn:neighbour</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	<a href="#">sfTouches</a>	



## E.5 NeoGeo Vocabulary

NeoGeo Source: <http://geovocab.org/> / <http://geovocab.org/doc/neogeo/>

Table E.6 — Alignment: NeoGeo Vocabulary

From Element	Mapping relation	To Element	Notes
<a href="#">spatial:Feature</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">Feature</a>	
<a href="#">spatial:C</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">rcc8ec</a>	Sub proerty not equivalent property since the NeoGeo property has more restrictive domain and range
<a href="#">spatial:DR</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">rcc8dc</a>	
<a href="#">spatial:EC</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">rcc8ec</a>	
<a href="#">spatial:EQ</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">rcc8eq</a>	
<a href="#">spatial:NTPP</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">rcc8ntpp</a>	
<a href="#">spatial:NTPPi</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">rcc8ntppi</a>	
<a href="#">spatial:O</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">sfOverlaps</a>	
<a href="#">spatial:P</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">sfWithin</a>	
<a href="#">spatial:PO</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">rcc8po</a>	
<a href="#">spatial:PP</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">sfWithin</a>	
<a href="#">spatial:PPi</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">sfContains</a>	
<a href="#">spatial:Pi</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">sfContains</a>	
<a href="#">spatial:TPP</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">rcc8tpp</a>	
<a href="#">spatial:TPPi</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">rcc8tppi</a>	
<a href="#">geom:Geometry</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">Geometry</a>	
<a href="#">geom:BoundingBox</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">Geometry</a>	GeoSPARQL doesn't have a BoundingBox class but has a generic Geometry class that is the range of the hasBoundingBox property
<a href="#">geom:GeometryCollection</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">GeometryCollection</a>	
<a href="#">geom:LineString</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">sf:LineString</a>	
<a href="#">geom:LinearRing</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">sf:LinearRing</a>	
<a href="#">geom:MultiLineString</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">sf:MultiLineString</a>	
<a href="#">geom:MultiPoint</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">sf:MultiPoint</a>	
<a href="#">geom:MultiPolygon</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">sf:MultiPolygon</a>	
<a href="#">geom:Polygon</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">sf:Polygon</a>	
<a href="#">geom:Point</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">sf:Point</a>	
<a href="#">hasGeometry</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">geom:geometry</a>	<a href="#">hasGeometry</a> has more restrictive domain

- The `geom:bbox` property relates a Geometry to another Geometry and is thus not equivalent to GeoSPARQL's Feature-to-Geometry `hasBoundingBox`.
- An equivalent to `bbox` could be made using a [Feature](#) with a [Geometry](#), indicated by `hasGeometry` and a second, specialised Bounding Box [Geometry](#) indicated with `hasBoundingBox`

## E.6 Juso Ontology

Juso Source: <http://rdfs.co/juso/>

Juso contains mappings to GeoSPARQL but uses [owl:sameAs](#) which it should instead use [owl:equivalentClass](#).

Table E.7 — Alignment: Juso Ontology

From Element	Mapping relation	To Element
<a href="#">juso:SpatialThing</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>
<a href="#">juso:Feature</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">Feature</a>
<a href="#">juso:Geometry</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">Geometry</a>
<a href="#">juso:Point</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">sf:Point</a>
<a href="#">juso:geometry</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	<a href="#">hasGeometry</a>
<a href="#">juso:parent</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">sfWithin</a>
<a href="#">juso:political_division</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">sfContains</a>
<a href="#">juso:within</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	<a href="#">sfWithin</a>

## E.7 Time Ontology in OWL (TIME)

TIME Source: <https://www.w3.org/TR/owl-time/>

There are no direct class or property correspondences between GeoSPARQL and TIME however class patterning is similar:

- TIME uses [time:hasTime](#) to indicate that something has a temporal projection
- GeoSPARQL uses [hasGeometry](#) to indicate that a [Feature](#) has a spatial projection

and

- TIME uses properties such as [time:inXSDDate](#) to indicate the position of temporal entities on a temporal reference system
- GeoSPARQL uses properties such as [asWKT](#) to indicate the position of spatial entities (Geometries) on spatial reference systems

OWL TIME sets no domain for [time:hasTime](#) thus this property may be used with anything, including a GeoSPARQL [Feature](#) so that a spatio-temporal Feature may be indicated like this:

```
:flooded-area-x
  a geo:Feature ;
  geo:hasGeometry [
    a geo:Geometry ;
    geo:asWKT "POLYGON (((...)))"^^geo:wktLiteral ;
  ] ;
  time:hasTime [
    a time:ProperInterval ;
    time:hasBeginning [
      time:inXSDDate "... "^^xsd:date ;
    ] ;
    time:hasEnd [
      time:inXSDDate "... "^^xsd:date ;
    ] ;
  ] ;
.
```

In the above example, `:flooded-area-x` is a spatio-temporal Feature that has both a GeoSPARQL spatial projection — a [Geometry](#) — and a temporal projection — a [time:ProperInterval](#) which is a specialized form of [time:TemporalEntity](#).

Another possible use of TIME with GeoSPARQL is to assign temporality to individual [Geometry](#) instances. This is allowed given [time:hasTime](#)'s open domain:

```
:flooded-area-x
  a geo:Feature ;
  geo:hasGeometry [
    a geo:Geometry ;
    geo:asWKT "POLYGON (((...)))"^^geo:wktLiteral ;
  ] ;
.
```

```

    time:hasTime [ ... ] ;
  ] ;
.

```

In contrast to the first example, `:flooded-area-x` is inferred to be a spatio-temporal Feature but since it is the Geometry of `:flooded-area-x` that has a temporality, it is possible to describe other Geometries of `:flooded-area-x` with other temporalities.

## E.8 schema.org

schema.org Source: <https://schema.org>

**Table E.8 — Alignment: schema.org**

From Element	Mapping relation	To Element	Notes
<a href="#">Geometry</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">sdo:GeoShape</a>	A GeoShape can various literal geometry representation
<a href="#">sdo:GeospatialGeometry</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	Since <a href="#">sdo:GeospatialGeometry</a> is the domain of SimpleFeature-like properties and a superclass of GeoShape
<a href="#">sdo:GeoCoordinates</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">Geometry</a>	GoCoordinates uses direct lat, long, elevation etc properties to indicate position, not a while geometry serialization but it is nevertheless a form of a Geometry
<a href="#">sdo:geo</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">hasGeometry</a>	
<a href="#">sdo:geoCoveredBy</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	<a href="#">ehCoveredBy</a>	
<a href="#">sdo:geoCovers</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	<a href="#">ehCovers</a>	
<a href="#">sdo:geoCrosses</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	<a href="#">sfCrosses</a>	
<a href="#">sdo:geoDisjoint</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	<a href="#">sfDisjoint</a>	
<a href="#">sdo:geoEquals</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	<a href="#">sfEquals</a>	
<a href="#">sdo:geoIntersects</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	<a href="#">sfIntersects</a>	
<a href="#">sdo:geoOverlaps</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	<a href="#">sfOverlaps</a>	
<a href="#">sdo:geoTouches</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	<a href="#">sfTouches</a>	
<a href="#">sdo:geoWithin</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	<a href="#">sfWithin</a>	
<a href="#">sdo:geoMidpoint</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	<a href="#">hasCentroid</a>	
<a href="#">sdo:Landform</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">Feature</a>	

## E.9 Semantic Sensor Network Ontology (SSN)

SSN Source: <https://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-ssn/>

SSN and GeoSPARQL do not cover overlapping concerns directly and therefore there are no direct class or property correspondences between them, however SSN provides advice on the use of GeoSPARQL for location, see Section 7.1 (<https://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-ssn/#x7-1-location>):

GeoSPARQL ... provides a flexible and relatively complete platform for geospatial objects, that fosters interoperability between geo-datasets. To do so, these entities can be declared as instances of [Feature](#) and geometries can be assigned to them via the `geo:hasGeometry` property.

In case of classes, e.g., specific features of interests such as rivers, these can be defined as subclasses of [Feature](#).

## E.10 DCMI Metadata Terms (DCTERMS)

DCTERMS Source: <https://www.dublincore.org/specifications/dublin-core/dcmi-terms/>

**Table E.9 — Alignment: DCMI Metadata Terms (DCTERMS)**

From Element	Mapping relation	To Element	Notes
<a href="#">Feature</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">dcterms:Location</a>	A Location is a “A spatial region or named place.”
<a href="#">hasGeometry</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">dcterms:spatial</a>	<a href="#">dcterms:spatial</a> indicates the “Spatial characteristics of the resource”, thus it is a more general form of GeoSPARQL’s <a href="#">hasGeometry</a> which indicates geometry spatial information

- [dcterms:spatial](#): “Spatial characteristics of the resource”. The range of this property includes a [dcterms:Location](#), so it is a property for indicating a [Feature](#), for which GeoSPARQL has no equivalent, but perhaps also for indicating a [Geometry](#), thus the subPropertyOf mapping above.
- [dcterms:coverage](#): “The spatial or temporal topic of the resource, spatial applicability of the resource, or jurisdiction under which the resource is relevant”. This is a more generic form of [dcterms:spatial](#) but, since there is no direct GeoSPARQL mapping for [dcterms:spatial](#), there is no direct mapping for this property either.

DCTERMS-related geometry literals, such as the *DCMI Box Encoding Scheme*<sup>12)</sup> and the *DCMI Point Encoding Scheme*<sup>13)</sup> could be indicated as GeoSPARQL geometry literals if a literal datatype were created for each. For example, the *DCMI Point Encoding Scheme* example of “The highest point in Australia” with the literal value `east=148.26218; north=-36.45746; elevation=2228; name=Mt. Kosciusko` might be encoded in GeoSPARQL like this:

```
:mt-kosciusko
  a geo:Feature ;
  geo:hasGeometry [
    a geo:Geometry ;
    geo:hasSerialization "east=148.26218; north=-36.45746; elevation=2228; name=Mt.
Kosciusko"^^ex:dcmiPoint ;
  ] ;
.
```

## E.11 The Provenance Ontology (PROV)

PROV Source: <https://www.w3.org/TR/prov-o/>

From GeoSPARQL’s point of view, PROV is an “upper” ontology — one dealing with more abstract concepts — and only one of PROV’s three main classes of object — *Entity*, *Activity* and *Agent* — has direct relations to GeoSPARQL classes and that is *Entity*. This is because GeoSPARQL characterizes things — spatial objects — which are a kind of *Entity* but does not deal with events (*Activity*) or things with agency (*Agent*).

12) <https://www.dublincore.org/specifications/dublin-core/dcmi-box/>

13) <https://www.dublincore.org/specifications/dublin-core/dcmi-point/>

Table E.10 — Alignment: The Provenance Ontology (PROV)

From Element	Mapping relation	To Element	Notes
<a href="#">SpatialObjectCollection</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">prov:Collection</a>	PROV's class is a generic collection class and GeoSPARQL's property is clearly a specialized form of it that may only consist of certain class instances ( <a href="#">SpatialObject</a> )
<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">prov:Entity</a>	All SpatialObjects fit within PROV's Entity's definition: "An entity is a physical, digital, conceptual, or other kind of thing with some fixed aspects; entities may be real or imaginary."
<a href="#">Feature</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">prov:Location</a>	A Location "...can be an identifiable geographic place (ISO 19112), but it can also be a non-geographic place such as a directory, row, or column" so seem to be wider in scope than GeoSPARQL's Feature although a Feature could indeed be something such as a "directory, row, or column"

- The PROV property [prov:atLocation](#) indicates [prov:Location](#) instances, which may be [Feature](#) instances, but GeoSPARQL has no property to indicate a [Feature](#), so no mapping is possible. Indicating features is commonly done in ontologies which use GeoSPARQL but not within GeoSPARQL.
- Derivative relations between GeoSPARQL objects could be modelled using PROV, for instance a BoundingBox may be indicated as having been derived from a Polygon like this:

```
:bounding-box-y prov:wasDerivedFrom :polygon-x .
```

## E.12 WikiData

Table E.11 — Alignment: WikiData

From Element	Mapping relation	To Element	Notes
<a href="#">wdt:P625</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	<a href="#">asWKT</a>	The Wikidata description of this property labeled "coordinate location" note that "For Earth, please note that only WGS84 coordinating system is supported at the moment" but that is a system limit, not an ontological one
<a href="#">wdt:P3896</a>	<a href="#">owl:propertyChainAxiom</a>	( <a href="#">geo:hasGeometry</a> <a href="#">geo:asGeoJSON</a> )	This Wikidata property labeled "geoshape" indicated GeoJSON geometry literal content for a Feature, but it allows information other than just Geometry in the GeoJSON

Table E.11 (continued)

From Element	Mapping relation	To Element	Notes
			whereas GeoSPARQL does not.
<a href="#">wdt:P3096</a>	<a href="#">owl:propertyChainAxiom</a>	( <a href="#">geo:hasGeometry</a> <a href="#">geo:asKML</a> )	This Wikidata property labeled “KML File” links to a KML file which is related to the respective instance. This may not be the same representation as in GeoSPARQL, as GeoSPARQL KML literals only encode the geometry part of a KML.
<a href="#">wd:Q82794</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">Feature</a>	The Wikidata class is labeled “geographic region” and thus is a subclass of the more general <a href="#">Feature</a> . There are likely many other classes in Wikidata that could be interpreted as subclasses of <a href="#">Feature</a>
<a href="#">wd:Q618123</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">Feature</a>	The Wikidata class is labeled “geographical feature” and thus corresponds to <a href="#">Feature</a> .
<a href="#">wd:Q25404640</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	The Wikidata class is labeled “spatial object” and thus corresponds to <a href="#">SpatialObject</a> .
<a href="#">wdt:P150</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">sfContains</a>	The Wikidata property is labeled “contains administrative territorial entity” but also alternatively labeled “contains”, “has districts” and others. There are likely many other specialized forms of <a href="#">sfContains</a> and <a href="#">sfWithin</a> in Wikidata
<a href="#">sfWithin</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">wdt:P361</a>	The Wikidata property is labeled “part of” and is sometimes used to indicate Feature parthood. There are likely other parthood properties like this in Wikipedia that may also be used as superproperties of GeoSPARQL feature relations properties. The Wikidata inverse is <a href="#">wdt:Q65964571</a> “has part”
<a href="#">sfContains</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">wd:Q65964571</a>	The property labeled “has part” is the inverse of <a href="#">wdt:P361</a> (see above)
<a href="#">wdt:P131</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">sfContains</a>	The Wikidata property is labeled “located in the administrative territorial entity” and is essentially

Table E.11 (continued)

From Element	Mapping relation	To Element	Notes
			the inverse of <a href="#">wdt:P150</a> (described above)
<a href="#">wdt:P706</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">sfWithin</a>	The Wikidata property is labeled “located in/on physical feature” and is indicated for use with a “(geo)physical feature” and not to be used for administrative features where <a href="#">wdt:P131</a> (see above) should be
<a href="#">wdt:P4688</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">Feature</a>	The Wikidata class is labeled “geomorphological unit” and is one of many Wikidata feature classes that could be expressed as a subclass of <a href="#">Feature</a> . More specialized geological unit examples are <a href="#">wd:Q5107</a> “continent” and <a href="#">wdt:P4552</a> “mountain range”.
<a href="#">wdt:P2046</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	<a href="#">hasArea</a>	The Wikidata property is labeled “area”. It indicates a microformat — NUMBER + SPACE + ALLOWED_UNIT_LABEL — with a fixed set of ALLOWED_UNIT_LABELs to present values and units of measure.

## E.13 OpenStreetMap Ontologies

There are several approaches to make OpenStreetMap data accessible in the Linked Open Data cloud.

### E.13.1 LinkedGeoData

LinkedGeoData emerged from a research project connecting OpenStreetMap representations to an ontology model. In this model, specific values of OpenStreetMap tags, e.g. the values of amenity tags are converted to [owl:Class](#) representations using an automated process. Every class defined in this way represented a [Feature](#) and is linked to either a Geometry or a latitude longitude representation. Hence, every linked geodata class can be considered a [Feature](#) in the sense of GeoSPARQL.

Table E.12 — Alignment: LinkedGeoData

From Element	Mapping relation	To Element	Notes
Any LGD Class	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">Feature</a>	Any class defined in the LinkedGeoData ontology is a subclass of <a href="#">Feature</a>

### E.13.2 OpenStreetMap RDF (Sophox)

[https://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/Sophox#How\\_OSM\\_data\\_is\\_stored](https://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/Sophox#How_OSM_data_is_stored)



Table E.13 — Alignment: OpenStreetMap RDF (Sophox)

From Element	Mapping relation	To Element	Notes
<a href="#">osmm:loc</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	<a href="#">asWKT</a>	The OpenStreetMap RDF property <a href="#">osmm:loc</a> includes WKT literals which depending on the type of the subject instance describe an OSM node or the centroid of a way or OSM relation
<a href="#">osmm:type</a> 'n'	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">sf:Point</a>	The OpenStreetMap RDF property <a href="#">osmm:type</a> with value 'n' describes an OSM Node which is equivalent to a <a href="#">sf:Point</a>
<a href="#">osmm:type</a> 'w'	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">sf:LineString</a>	The OpenStreetMap RDF property <a href="#">osmm:type</a> with value 'w' describes an OSM Way which is equivalent to a <a href="#">sf:LineString</a>
<a href="#">osmm:type</a> 'r'	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">sf:GeometryCollection</a>	The OpenStreetMap RDF property <a href="#">osmm:type</a> with value 'r' describes an OSM relation Way which is equivalent to a <a href="#">sf:GeometryCollection</a>
<a href="#">osmm:has</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	<a href="#">sf:Contains</a> , <a href="#">eh:Contains</a> , <a href="#">rcc8n:tp</a>	The OpenStreetMap RDF property <a href="#">osmm:has</a> describes that a relation contains a way or that a way contains a node
<a href="#">osmm:isClosed</a> true	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">sf:Polygon</a>	The OpenStreetMap RDF property <a href="#">osmm:isClosed</a> indicates whether a Way is closed, i.e. if it constitutes a Polygon
<a href="#">osmm:isClosed</a> false	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">sf:LineString</a>	The OpenStreetMap RDF property <a href="#">osmm:isClosed</a> indicates whether a Way is closed, i.e. if it constitutes a Polygon

### E.13.3 Routable Tiles Ontology

<https://github.com/openplannerteam/routable-tiles-ontology>

Table E.14 — Alignment: Routable Tiles Ontology

From Element	Mapping relation	To Element	Notes
<a href="#">osm:Element</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">Geometry</a>	The class <a href="#">osm:Element</a> is equivalent to a <a href="#">Geometry</a>
<a href="#">osm:Node</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">sf:Point</a>	The class <a href="#">osm:Node</a> is equivalent to a <a href="#">sf:Point</a>
<a href="#">osm:Way</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">sf:LineString</a>	The class <a href="#">osm:Way</a> is equivalent to a <a href="#">sf:LineString</a>

Table E.14 (continued)

From Element	Mapping relation	To Element	Notes
osm:Relation	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	<a href="#">sf:GeometryCollection</a>	The class osm:Relation is equivalent to a <a href="#">sf:GeometryCollection</a>

## E.14 Ordnance Survey UK Spatial Ontology

<http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/legacy/ontologies/spatialrelations.owl> and <http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/legacy/ontologies/geometry.owl>

NOTE These two ontologies will be withdrawn during 2022.

The ontology authors note: “We are pleased to have contributed to the discussion some ten years ago but recognize that the subject area has moved on. We would not recommend people starting to relate to our ontology now, and we look forward to migrating to some more authoritative one in due course.”

Table E.15 — Alignment: Ordnance Survey UK Spatial Ontology

From Element	Mapping relation	To Element	Notes
<a href="#">spatialuk:contains</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	<a href="#">sfContains</a>	
<a href="#">spatialuk:disjoint</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	<a href="#">sfDisjoint</a>	
<a href="#">spatialuk:easting</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	-	Distance in metres east of National Grid origin
<a href="#">spatialuk&gt;equals</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	<a href="#">sfEquals</a>	
<a href="#">spatialuk:northing</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	-	Distance in metres north of National Grid origin
<a href="#">spatialuk:touches</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	<a href="#">sfTouches</a>	
<a href="#">spatialuk:within</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	<a href="#">sfWithin</a>	
<a href="#">spatialukgeom:AbstractGeometry</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	<a href="#">Geometry</a>	
<a href="#">spatialukgeom:extent</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	<a href="#">hasGeometry</a>	The range of spatialukgeom:extent is constrained to 2D geometries
<a href="#">spatialukgeom:asGML</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a>	<a href="#">asGML</a>	The properties are equivalent, but the range of <a href="#">spatialukgeom:asGML</a> is more general: An <a href="#">rdf:XMLLiteral</a>

- [spatialuk:easting](#) describes a latitude coordinate east of the national UK grid and GeoSPARQL does not contain modelling of individual coordinate reference system elements
- [spatialuk:northing](#) describes a longitude coordinate north of the national UK grid so, as above, has not GeoSPARQL equivalent

## E.15 CIDOC CRM Geo

CRMGeo Source: [https://www.cidoc-crm.org/crmgeo/sites/default/files/CRMgeo1\\_2.pdf](https://www.cidoc-crm.org/crmgeo/sites/default/files/CRMgeo1_2.pdf)

Table E.16 — Alignment: CIDOC CRM Geo

From Element	Mapping relation	To Element	Notes
<a href="#">cidoc:SP1_PhenomenalSpaceTimeVolume</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">Feature</a>	The CIDOC CRMgeo class SP1_PhenomenalSpaceTimeVolume is a subclass of geo:Feature

Table E.16 (continued)

From Element	Mapping relation	To Element	Notes
			as described in the CRMgeo 1.2 specification document.
<a href="#">cidoc:SP2__PhenomenalPlace</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">Feature</a>	The CIDOC CRMgeo class SP2_PhenomenalPlace is a subclass of <a href="#">Feature</a> as described in the CRMgeo 1.2 specification document.
<a href="#">cidoc:SP5__GeometricPlaceExpression</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">Geometry</a>	The CIDOC CRMgeo class SP5_GeometricPlaceExpression is a subclass of <a href="#">Geometry</a> as described in the CRMgeo 1.2 specification document.
<a href="#">cidoc:SP6__DeclarativePlace</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">Geometry</a>	The CIDOC CRMgeo class SP6_DeclarativePlace is a subclass of geo:Geometry as described in the CRMgeo 1.2 specification document.
<a href="#">cidoc:SP7__DelcarativePlace</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">Geometry</a>	The CIDOC CRMgeo class SP7_DeclarativePlace is a subclass of geo:Geometry as described in the CRMgeo 1.2 specification document.
<a href="#">cidoc:SP10__DeclarativeTimeSpan</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">Geometry</a>	The CIDOC CRMgeo class SP10_DeclarativeTimeSpan is a subclass of <a href="#">geo:Geometry</a> as described in the CRMgeo 1.2 specification document.
<a href="#">cidoc:SP14__TimeExpression</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">Geometry</a>	The CIDOC CRMgeo class SP14_TimeExpression is a subclass of geo:Geometry as described in the CRMgeo 1.2 specification document.
<a href="#">cidoc:SP15_Geometry</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">Geometry</a>	The CIDOC CRMgeo class SP15_Geometry is a subclass of geo:Geometry as described in the CRMgeo 1.2 specification document.

## E.16 Basic Formal Ontology (BFO)

BFO Source: <https://basic-formal-ontology.org/bfo-2020.html>, and from there, an OWL ontology of BFO2020 at <https://github.com/BFO-ontology/BFO-2020>

Table E.17 — Alignment: Basic Formal Ontology (BFO)

From Element	Mapping relation	To Element	Notes
<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">obo:BFO_0000004</a> “independent continuant”	BFO’s “independent continuant” is the superclass of “material entity” and “immaterial entity” which are mapped to Feature and Geometry respectively, so at least some independent continuants must be Spatial Objects
<a href="#">Geometry</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">obo:BFO_0000006</a> “spatial region”	BFO’s “spatial region” class is described as a “spatial projection of a portion of spacetime” so Geometry appears

Table E.17 (continued)

From Element	Mapping relation	To Element	Notes
			to be a subclass of this as it's "A coherent set of direct positions in space"
<a href="#">Geometry</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">obo:IAO_0000030</a> "information content entity"	BFO's "information content entity" class is described as "an entity that represents information about some other entity", so Geometry appears to be subclass of this as well as "spatial region" since in GeoSPARQL, Geometry gives the details of the spatial projection of a Feature.
<a href="#">obo:BFO_0000040</a> "material entity"	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">Feature</a>	A BFO "material entity" is something that "has some portion of matter as continuant part" and some Features are such, however Features may be imaginary too
<a href="#">obo:BFO_0000029</a> "site"	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	<a href="#">Feature</a>	BFO's sites either cover the same areas as, or have locations determined in relation to, material entities, so sites are Features but not necessarily the other way around
<a href="#">hasGeometry</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">obo:BFO_0000211</a> "occupies spatial region at all times"	The BFO property links a thing that is not a spatial region to a spatial region, so it can be used as <a href="#">hasGeometry</a> is used when the thing is taken to be a <a href="#">Feature</a> and the spatial region a <a href="#">Geometry</a> . No GeoSPARQL temporality indicators mean mappings are eternal.
<a href="#">hasGeometry</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">obo:BFO_0000210</a> "occupies spatial region at some time"	A transitive mapping from the mapping above. Temporal qualification can be used with GeoSPARQL, see the OWL TIME alignment.
<a href="#">sfWithin</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">obo:BFO_0000082</a> "located in at all times"	The BFO property "located in at all times" is a super property of <a href="#">sfWithin</a> when the thing located in the spatial region are defined to both be instances of <a href="#">Feature</a> . Since GeoSPARQL natively supplies no temporal qualifiers, pure GeoSPARQL assertions are assumed to be eternal: "...at all times"
<a href="#">sfWithin</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	<a href="#">obo:BFO_0000171</a> "located in at some time"	A transitive mapping from the mapping above. Temporal qualification can be used with GeoSPARQL, see the OWL TIME alignment.
<a href="#">obo:BFO_0000066</a> "occurs in"	<a href="#">rdfs:range</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	The BFO property relates a temporal activity to a spatial region but since GeoSPARQL has no notion of events, no mapping to this property can be made. However, BFO indicates this property should be used with a BFO "spatial region" ( <a href="#">Geometry</a> ) range value but from GeoSPARQL's point of view, it could also be used with a <a href="#">Feature</a> where the "in" would be taken to be within the feature's geometry, so the superclass of feature and geometry is given as the range
<a href="#">obo:BFO_0000216</a> "spatially projects onto at some time"	<a href="#">rdfs:range</a>	<a href="#">SpatialObject</a>	The reasoning is the same as for "occurs in"

- BFO distinguishes between *continuants* and *occurants*, which *spatial region* and *spatiotemporal region* are subclasses of, respectively. GeoSPARQL has no handling of temporality, so cannot yet map to any *continuants*
- a future version of GeoSPARQL that handled spatio-temporal Features could perhaps claim that [Feature](#) is a [rdfs:subClassOf obo:BFO\\_0000011](#) "spatiotemporal region", however inconsistencies

from this mapping will occur due to the current Feature/"spatial region" mapping above and this will need to be handled

## Annex F (informative)

### CQL / GeoSPARQL Mapping

#### F.1 F.0. Overview

This annex presents a mapping between the Common Query Language(CQL) [CQLDEF](#) and GeoSPARQL as well as generic SPARQL [SPARQL](#). This is likely of relevance to the delivery of GeoSPARQL data via systems such as the OGC's Web Feature Service [WFS](#) and OGC API Features [\[OGCAPIF\]](#) which implement CQL.

#### F.2 Accessing spatial Features in a SPARQL endpoint

Spatial *Features* accessed via SPARQL endpoints [SPARQLPROT](#) are, as defined in the GeoSPARQL standard, instances of the OWL class [Feature](#) or of subclasses of it. They may have one or more [hasGeometry](#) properties indicating [Geometry](#) instances and other properties related to the Feature. They may also be grouped into [FeatureCollection](#) instances where [FeatureCollection](#) is a new class in GeoSPARQL 1.1, specifically for the description of collections of [Feature](#) instances.

The following example SPARQL query retrieves all Features within the Feature Collection with the IRI `ex:x` within a given SPARQL endpoint.

```
SELECT ?fcollection ?item ?rel ?val ?geom
WHERE {
  ex:x rdfs:member ?item .
  ?item rdfs:subClassOf* geo:Feature .
}
```

GeoSPARQL's [FeatureCollection](#) definition requires that [Feature](#) instances are to be linked to the Collection by use of the [rdf:member](#) property. No inverse property is defined.

**NOTE** Some CQL-implementing systems, such as OGC API, have fixed notions of Feature Collections and require that Features be members of exactly one Feature Collection. There is no such restriction in GeoSPARQL: Features may be members of one or more Feature Collections.

An extension to the above can retrieve any Geometry serializations for the Features within Feature Collection `ex:x`:

```
SELECT ?fcollection ?item ?rel ?val ?geom
WHERE {
  ex:x rdfs:member ?item .
  ?item rdfs:subClassOf* geo:Feature .

  OPTIONAL {
    ?item geo:hasGeometry/geo:hasSerialization ?geom
  }
}
```

Some additional concerns for GeoSPARQL / CQL or OGC API Features Feature Collections mappings are:

- APIs may need more information about the [FeatureCollection](#) instance for correct handling, in particular, an identifier and perhaps a label. If the back-end data store also contains information for the [FeatureCollection](#) instance then this may be queried for. If not, the API might need to create such data

- One particular scenario observed is that OGC APIs require token-like identifiers for Feature Collections and GeoSPARQL IRIs, or their parts, may not be able to be used for such. In these cases, the RDF property [dcterms:identifier](#) may be used to store appropriate token-like identifiers
- Perhaps only data in a certain namespace is of interest. The solution is to apply FILTER expressions to the SPARQL query

### F.3 Mappings from CQL2 statements to GeoSPARQL queries

This section presents lists of equivalences between Common Query Language (CQL2) [CQLDEF](#) statements and GeoSPARQL statements.

#### F.3.1 Query Parameters

Several query parameters may be given as parameters to the HTTP request of CD-implementing systems, such as the OGC API Features service. These parameters have an influence on the SPARQL query to be executed for the retrieval of a FeatureCollection to be exposed using an OGC API Features service.

**Table F.1 — CQL To GeoSPARQL Mappings: Query Parameters**

Query Parameter	Example	SPARQL Expression	Example	Comment
limit	limit=5	LIMIT	LIMIT 5	
offset	offset=10	OFFSET	OFFSET 10	
bbox	bbox=160.6,-55.95,-170,-25.89	<code>FILTER(geo:sfIntersects(geom, "POLYGON( (160.6 -55.95, 160.6 -25.89, -170 -25.89, -170 -55.95, 160.6 -55.95) )"^^geo:wktLiteral))</code>	<code>FILTER(geo:sfIntersects(geom, "POLYGON( (160.6 -55.95, 160.6 -25.89, -170 -25.89, -170 -55.95, 160.6 -55.95) )"^^geo:wktLiteral))</code>	WKT does not define a type boundingbox, therefore a bbox is converted to a Polygon
datetime	datetime=2018-02-12T23%3A20%3A52Z	-	-	GeoSPARQL doesn't detail temporal aspects of data. Filtering data using RDF temporal properties may be achieved using basic SPARQL queries and also OWL TIME <a href="#">TIME</a>

#### F.3.2 Literal Values

CQL2 defines literal values for a variety of datatypes. The following table shows the equivalences of these values in RDF which may be used in any GeoSPARQL query.

**Table F.2 — CQL To GeoSPARQL Mappings: Literal Values**

CQL2 literal	Examples	(Geo)SPARQL literal	Examples
String	"This is a string"	<a href="#">xsd:string</a>	"This is a string"^^xsd:string
Number	-100 3.14159	<a href="#">xsd:int</a> , <a href="#">xsd:integer</a> , <a href="#">xsd:double</a>	"-100"^^xsd:integer "3.14159"^^xsd:double
Boolean	true false	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	"true"^^xsd:boolean "false"^^xsd:boolean
Spatial Geometry (WKT)	POINT(1 1)	<a href="#">wktLiteral</a>	"POINT(1 1)"^^geo:wktLiteral



Table F.2 (continued)

CQL2 literal	Examples	(Geo)SPARQL literal	Examples
Spatial Geometry (JSON)	<code>{"type": "Point", "coordinates": [1,1]}</code>	<a href="#">geoJSONLiteral</a>	<code>"{"type": "Point", "coordinates": [1,1]}"^^geo: geoJSONLiteral</code>
Temporal Literal	1969-07-20 1969-07-20T20:17:40Z	<a href="#">xsd:date</a> , <a href="#">xsd:dateTime</a> , <a href="#">xsd:dateTimeStamp</a>	<code>"1969-07-20"^^xsd: date "1969-07- 20T20:17:40Z"^^xsd: dateTime</code>

### F.3.3 Property references

CQL2 allows the referencing of properties in a Feature Collection it is targeting for filtering. A property reference is converted to a triple pattern as shown in the following example. A SPARQL variable `?item` is assumed to represent the Feature Collection.

Table F.3 — CQL To GeoSPARQL Mappings: Property references

Property Reference	Triple pattern
<code>name="OGC"</code>	<code>?item my:name "OGC"^^xsd:string</code>
<code>number=5</code>	<code>?item my:number "5"^^xsd:integer</code>
<code>number&gt;5</code>	<code>?item my:number ?number . FILTER(?number&gt;5)</code>

### F.3.4 Comparison Predicates

CQL2 defines comparison predicates to compare two scalar expressions. A comparison predicate is converted to a triple pattern as shown in the following example. A SPARQL variable `?item` is assumed to represent the Feature Collection.

Table F.4 — CQL To GeoSPARQL Mappings: Comparison Predicates

Comparison predicate	Triple pattern	Comment
<code>name="OGC"</code>	<code>?item my:name "OGC"^^xsd:string</code>	Equality statements can be converted to a triple pattern
<code>number=5</code>	<code>?item my:number "5"^^xsd:integer</code>	
<code>number&gt;5</code>	<code>?item my:number ?number . FILTER(?number&gt;5)</code>	Arithmetic comparisons ( <code>&lt;</code> , <code>&gt;</code> , <code>&gt;=</code> , <code>&lt;=</code> ) are converted to filter expressions
<code>number BETWEEN 5 AND 10</code>	<code>?item my:number ?number . FILTER(?number&gt;=5 &amp;&amp; ? number &lt;= 10)</code>	BETWEEN statements are converted to arithmetic expressions
<code>name IN ("OGC","W3C")</code>	<code>?item my:name IN ("OGC", "W3C")</code>	IN statements may also be expressed using SPARQL VALUES statements
<code>name IS NOT NULL</code>	<code>EXISTS {?item my:name ?name }</code>	NOT NULL statements are converted to EXIST statements
<code>name LIKE "OGC."</code>	<code>?item my:name ?name . FILTER(regex(?name, "OGC.", "i" ))</code>	LIKE statements are converted to SPARQL regex filters
<code>INTERSECTS(geometry1, geometry2)</code>	<code>FILTER(geof:sfIntersects(? geometry1,?geometry2))</code>	The INTERSECTS filter statement is converted to a GeoSPARQL FILTER statement

There is no direct GeoSPARQL equivalent to a CRS-based CQL filter; however certain GeoSPARQL geometry literals have explicitly CRS/SRS information that may be filtered using SPARQL REGEX operators.

### F.3.5 Spatial Operators

GeoSPARQL includes equivalents of many CQL2 filter functions as can be seen in the table below.

**Table F.5 — CQL To GeoSPARQL Mappings: Spatial Operators**

CQL2 Filter Expression	GeoSPARQL Filter Function
CONTAINS(geometry1,geometry2)	FILTER(geof:sfContains(?geometry1,?geometry2))
CROSSES(geometry1,geometry2)	FILTER(geof:sfCrosses(?geometry1,?geometry2))
DISJOINT(geometry1,geometry2)	FILTER(geof:sfDisjoint(?geometry1,?geometry2))
EQUALS(geometry1,geometry2)	FILTER(geof:sfEquals(?geometry1,?geometry2))
INTERSECTS(geometry1,geometry2)	FILTER(geof:sfIntersects(?geometry1,?geometry2))
OVERLAPS(geometry1,geometry2)	FILTER(geof:sfOverlaps(?geometry1,?geometry2))
TOUCHES(geometry1,geometry2)	FILTER(geof:sfTouches(?geometry1,?geometry2))
WITHIN(geometry1,geometry2)	FILTER(geof:sfWithin(?geometry1,?geometry2))

### F.3.6 Temporal Operators

Temporal operators are not part of the GeoSPARQL standard.

**Table F.6 — CQL To GeoSPARQL Mappings: Temporal Operators**

CQL2 Filter Expression	GeoSPARQL Filter Function
beginTime AFTER 1969-07-16T13:32:00Z	N/A
beginTime BEFORE 1969-07-16T13:32:00Z	N/A
beginTime BEGINS 1969-07-16T13:32:00Z	N/A
beginTime BEGUNBY 1969-07-16T13:32:00Z	N/A
beginTime DURING 1969-07-16T13:32:00Z	N/A
beginTime ENDEDBY 1969-07-16T13:32:00Z	N/A
beginTime ENDS 1969-07-16T13:32:00Z	N/A
beginTime MEETS 1969-07-16T13:32:00Z	N/A
beginTime METBY 1969-07-16T13:32:00Z	N/A
beginTime OVERLAPPEDBY 1969-07-16T13:32:00Z	N/A
beginTime TCONTAINS 1969-07-16T13:32:00Z	N/A
beginTime TEQUALS 1969-07-16T13:32:00Z	N/A
beginTime TOVERLAPS 1969-07-16T13:32:00Z	N/A

As noted above in Section [F.3.1](#), temporal filtering of RDF data via SPARQL queries is possible with standard SPARQL functions to compare date values ([xsd:date](#), [xsd:dateTime](#) and [xsd:dateTimeStamp](#) literals) and OWL TIME [TIME](#) may be used to assert temporal relations between objects.

## F.4 Mappings from Simple Features for SQL

The following table maps the functions and properties from Simple Features for SQL [OGCSFACA ISO19125-1](#) to GeoSPARQL.

**Table F.7 — CQL To GeoSPARQL Mappings: Simple Features for SQL**

Simple Features for SQL	GeoSPARQL Equivalent	Since GeoSPARQL	Related Property Available	Since GeoSPARQL
<b>2.1.1.1 Basic Methods on Geometry</b>				
Dimension(): Double	geof:dimension	-	geo:dimension	1.0
GeometryType(): Integer	Class of geometry instance	1.0	N/A	-
SRID(): Integer	geof:getSRID	1.0	N/A	-
Envelope(): Geometry	geof:envelope	1.0	geo:hasBoundingBox	1.1

Table F.7 (continued)

Simple Features for SQL	GeoSPARQL Equivalent	Since GeoSPARQL	Related Property Available	Since GeoSPARQL
AsText(): String	geof:asWKT	1.1	geo:asWKT	1.0
AsBinary(): Binary	N/A	-	N/A	-
IsEmpty(): Integer	geof:isEmpty	-	geo:isEmpty	1.0
IsSimple(): Integer	geof:isEmpty	-	geo:isSimple	1.0
Boundary(): Geometry	geof:boundary	1.0	N/A	-
<b>2.1.1.2 Spatial Relations</b>				
Equals(anotherGeometry: Geometry): Integer	geof:sfEquals	1.0	geo:sfEquals	1.0
Disjoint(anotherGeometry: Geometry): Integer	geof:sfDisjoint	1.0	geo:sfDisjoint	1.0
Intersects(anotherGeometry: Geometry): Integer	geof:sfIntersects	1.0	geo:sfIntersects	1.0
Touches(anotherGeometry: Geometry): Integer	geof:sfTouches	1.0	geo:sfTouches	1.0
Crosses(anotherGeometry: Geometry): Integer	geof:sfCrosses	1.0	geo:sfCrosses	1.0
Within(anotherGeometry: Geometry): Integer	geof:sfWithin	1.0	geo:sfWithin	1.0
Contains(anotherGeometry: Geometry): Integer	geof:sfContains	1.0	geo:sfContains	1.0
Overlaps(anotherGeometry: Geometry): Integer	geof:sfOverlaps	1.0	geo:sfOverlaps	1.0
Relate(anotherGeometry: Geometry, IntersectionPatternMatrix: String): Integer	geof:relate	1.0	N/A	-
<b>2.1.1.3 Spatial Analysis</b>				
Buffer(distance: Double): Geometry	geof:buffer	1.0	N/A	-
ConvexHull(): Geometry	geof:convexHull	1.0	N/A	-
Intersection(anotherGeometry: Geometry): Geometry	geof:intersection	1.0	N/A	-
Union(anotherGeometry: Geometry): Geometry	geof:union	1.0	N/A	-
Difference(anotherGeometry: Geometry): Geometry	geof:difference	1.0	N/A	-
SymDifference(anotherGeometry: Geometry): Geometry	geof:symDifference	1.0	N/A	-
<b>2.1.2.1 GeometryCollection</b>				
NumGeometries(): Integer	geof:numGeometries	-	N/A	-
GeometryN(N: Integer): Geometry	geof:geometryN	-	N/A	-
<b>2.1.3.1 Point</b>				
X(): Double	N/A	-	N/A	-
Y(): Double	N/A	-	N/A	-
Z(): Double (not in the SQL spec, but a logical extension)	N/A	-	N/A	-

Table F.7 (continued)

Simple Features for SQL	GeoSPARQL Equivalent	Since GeoSPARQL	Related Property Available	Since GeoSPARQL
M(): Double (not in the SQL spec, but a logical extension)	N/A	-	N/A	-
<b>2.1.5.1 Curve</b>				
Length(): Double	geof:length	-	geo:hasLength	1.1
StartPoint(): Point	N/A	-	N/A	-
EndPoint(): Point	N/A	-	N/A	-
IsClosed(): Integer	N/A	-	N/A	-
IsRing(): Integer	N/A	-	N/A	-
<b>2.1.6.1 LineString</b>				
NumPoints(): Integer	N/A	-	N/A	-
PointN(N: Integer): Point	N/A	-	N/A	-
<b>2.1.7.1 MultiCurve</b>				
IsClosed(): Integer	N/A	-	N/A	-
Length(): Double	geof:length	-	geo:hasLength	1.1
<b>2.1.9.1 Surface</b>				
Area(): Double	geof:area	-	geo:hasArea	1.1
Centroid(): Point	geof:centroid	1.1	geo:hasCentroid	1.1
PointOnSurface(): Point	N/A	-	N/A	-
<b>2.1.10.1 Polygon</b>				
ExteriorRing(): LineString	N/A	-	N/A	-
NumInteriorRing(): Integer	N/A	-	N/A	-
InteriorRingN(N: Integer): LineString	N/A	-	N/A	-
<b>2.1.11.1 MultiSurface</b>				
Area(): Double	geof:area	-	geo:hasArea	1.1
Centroid(): Point	geof:centroid	1.1	geo:hasCentroid	1.1
PointOnSurface(): Point	N/A	-	N/A	-

## Annex G (informative)

### Revision History

This revision history covers all versions of GeoSPARQL, from the OGC's 1.0, to 1.1 to this ISO 1.2.

**Table G.1 — Revision History**

Date	Release	Author	Paragraph modified	Description
27 Oct. 2009	Draft	Matthew Perry	Clause 6	Technical Draft
11 Nov. 2009	Draft	John R. Herring	All	Creation
06 Jan. 2010	Draft	John R. Herring	All	Comment responses
30 March 2010	Draft	Matthew Perry	All	Comment responses
26 Oct. 2010	Draft	Matthew Perry	All	Revision based on working group discussion
28 Jan. 2011	Draft	Matthew Perry	All	Revision based on working group discussion
18 April 2011	Draft	Matthew Perry	All	Restructure with multiple conformance classes
02 May 2011	Draft	Matthew Perry	Clause 6 and Clause 8	Move Geometry Class from core to geometryExtension
05 May 2011	Draft	Matthew Perry	All	Update URIs
13 Jan. 2012	Draft	Matthew Perry	All	Revision based on Public RFC
16 April 2012	Draft	Matthew Perry	All	Revision based on adoption vote comments
19 July 2012	1.0	Matthew Perry	All	Revision of URIs based on OGC Naming Authority recommendations
09 Oct. 2020	1.1 Draft	Joseph Abhayaratna	All	Establishment of the 1.1 Specification
10 Oct. 2020 to 02 June. 2022	1.1 Draft	GeoSPARQL 1.1 SWG	All	Addition of GeoSPARQL 1.1 elements
23 Oct. 2022	1.1 For Public Comment	Carl Reed, Joseph Abhayaratna	All	Final review prior to public comment
13 Sept. 2025	1.2 Draft	Nicholas Car	All	1.2 modifications to 1.1 for ISO styling — no normative content changes

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