



# OGC GEOSPARQL - A GEOGRAPHIC QUERY LANGUAGE FOR RDF DATA

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**STANDARD**  
Profile

**APPROVED**

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# ABSTRACT

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GeoSPARQL contains a small spatial domain OWL 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.

**Example:** The namespace for the GeoSPARQL ontology is <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#>

The suggested prefix for this namespace is geo

The namespace for the GeoSPARQL functions is <http://www.opengis.net/def/function/geosparql/>

The suggested prefix for this namespace is geof

The namespace for the GeoSPARQL RIF rules is <http://www.opengis.net/def/rule/geosparql/>

The suggested prefix for this namespace is geor



# PREFACE

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The OGC GeoSPARQL Standard defines:

- A formal *profile*;
- **this document**;
- A core RDF/OWL ontology for geographic information representation;
- A set of SPARQL extension functions;
- A Functions & Rules vocabulary, derived from the ontology;
- A Simple Features geometry types vocabulary;
- SHACL shapes for RDF data validation.

This document authoritatively defines many of the Standard's elements, including the ontology classes and properties, SPARQL functions, and function and rule vocabulary concepts. Complete descriptions of the Standard's parts and their roles are given in the Introduction in the section Clause 7.3.





## SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

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No security considerations have been made for this document.



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## KEYWORDS

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Open Geospatial Consortium, OGC, spatial, ontology, Knowledge Graph, Semantic Web, Linked Data, RDF, Resource Description Framework, Web Ontology Language, OWL, SPARQL, Simple Features, feature, geometry

## VI

## CLARIFICATIONS

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- The terms Spatial Reference System (SRS) and Coordinate Reference System (CRS) are no longer interchangeable. Spatial Reference System is now taken to be a broader category than Coordinate Reference System. These are defined in the Clause 4 section.
- Class definitions were updated to be more self-contained and easier to understand for people without a background in geoinformatics. The definitions are no longer dependent on other standards' definitions, only informed by them.
- A section was added on the specification of units of measurement.
- A section was added on the influence of Reference Systems on computations.

## VII

## CHANGES TO THE OGC® ABSTRACT SPECIFICATION

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The OGC® Abstract Specification does not require changes to accommodate this OGC® standard.

## VIII

## SUBMITTING ORGANIZATIONS

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The following organizations submitted this Implementation Standard to the Open Geospatial Consortium Inc.:

- CSIRO
- Cubewerx Inc.
- Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (DSTL)
- Geonovum
- Geoscape Australia
- Geoscience Australia
- KurrawongAI

- Mainz University Of Applied Sciences
- Oracle America
- OSGeo



1

# SCOPE

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# 1

## SCOPE

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The OGC GeoSPARQL Standard is comprised of multiple parts. See the Introduction section Clause 7.3 for details of the parts.

GeoSPARQL does not define a comprehensive vocabulary for representing spatial information. Instead GeoSPARQL 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.



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# CONFORMANCE

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Conformance with this Standard shall be checked using all the relevant tests specified in Annex A. 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 many individual Requirements and Conformance Classes which contain tests for one or more Requirements. GeoSPARQL implementations need not conform to all Conformance Classes but must state which individual ones they do conform to. GeoSPARQL implementations claiming conformance to a Conformance Class must pass all the tests defined for it in Annex A.

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

Many Conformance Classes are parameterized, and any parameters are explained in the detailed clauses for those Conformance Classes.

**Table 1 — Conformance Classes**

CONFORMANCE CLASS	DESCRIPTION	SUBCLAUSE OF THE ABSTRACT TEST SUITE
Core	Defines top-level spatial vocabulary components	Conformance class A.1: / conf/core
Topology Vocabulary Extension (relation_family)	Defines topological relation vocabulary	Conformance class A.2: / conf/topology-vocab-extension
Geometry Extension (serialization, version)	Defines geometry vocabulary and non-topological query functions	Conformance class A.3: / conf/geometry-extension
Geometry Extension — DGGS	Defines the properties and functions of the Geometry Extension Conformance Classes for use with Discrete Global Grid System geometry representations	Conformance class A.4: / conf/geometry-extension-dggs
Geometry Topology Extension (serialization, version, relation_family)	Defines topological query functions for geometry objects	Conformance class A.5: / conf/geometry-topology-extension
RDFS Entailment Extension (serialization, version, relation_family)	Defines a mechanism for matching implicit RDF triples that are derived based on RDF and RDFS semantics	Conformance class A.6: / conf/rdfs-entailment-extension

CONFORMANCE CLASS	DESCRIPTION	SUBCLAUSE OF THE ABSTRACT TEST SUITE
Query Rewrite Extension (serialization, version, relation_family)	Defines query transformation rules for computing spatial relations between spatial objects based on their associated geometries	Conformance class A.7: / conf/query-rewrite-extension

Dependencies between each GeoSPARQL Conformance Class are shown below in Figure 2. To support a Conformance Class for a given set of parameter values, an implementation must support each dependent Conformance Class with the same set of parameter values.



**Figure 1** — Requirements Class Dependency Graph





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# NORMATIVE REFERENCES

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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.

International Organization for Standardization: ISO19125-1, *Geographic information – Simple feature access*. Geneva, CH (2005a). <https://www.iso.org/standard/40114.html>.

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4

# TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

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This document uses the terms defined in OGC Policy Directive 49, which is based on the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, Rules for the structure and drafting of International Standards. In particular, the word “shall” (not “must”) is the verb form used to indicate a requirement to be strictly followed to conform to this document and OGC documents do not use the equivalent phrases in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

This document also uses terms defined in the OGC Standard for Modular specifications (OGC 08-131r3), also known as the ‘ModSpec’. The definitions of terms such as standard, specification, requirement, and conformance test are provided in the ModSpec.

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

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).



6

# CONVENTIONS

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## 6.1. 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="https://www.w3.org">https://www.w3.org</a> )
XML	Extensible Markup Language

## 6.2. Namespaces

The following IRI namespace prefixes are used throughout this document:

dcat:	<a href="http://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#">http://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#</a>
dcterms:	<a href="http://purl.org/dc/terms/">http://purl.org/dc/terms/</a>
ex:	<a href="http://example.com/">http://example.com/</a>
geo:	<a href="http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#">http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#</a>
geof:	<a href="http://www.opengis.net/def/function/geosparql/">http://www.opengis.net/def/function/geosparql/</a>
geor:	<a href="http://www.opengis.net/def/rule/geosparql/">http://www.opengis.net/def/rule/geosparql/</a>
gml:	<a href="http://www.opengis.net/ont/gml#">http://www.opengis.net/ont/gml#</a>
my:	<a href="http://example.org/ApplicationSchema#">http://example.org/ApplicationSchema#</a>
ogc:	<a href="http://www.opengis.net/">http://www.opengis.net/</a>
owl:	<a href="http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#">http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#</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>
sf:	<a href="http://www.opengis.net/ont/sf#">http://www.opengis.net/ont/sf#</a>
skos:	<a href="http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#">http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#</a>
xsd:	<a href="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#">http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#</a>

## 6.3. 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>`.

## 6.4. Data Types for Spatial Aggregate Functions

---

In this specification we use the placeholder URI `ogc:geomLiteral` to describe any geometry literal that is defined in this specification. To express a list of such literals, for example as input parameters for spatial aggregate functions, we use the notation `ogc:geomLiteral[]`. We do not define the order of `ogc:geomLiteral[]`. The order is to be determined by implementers.

## 6.5. 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, and turtle, JSON-LD JSON-LD & RDF/XML RDFXML is used for the examples in Annex C.



7

# INTRODUCTION

---

The W3C Semantic Web Activity defines 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 Resource Description Framework (RDF) data model RDF, RDFS, the OWL Web Ontology Language OWL2 and the SPARQL Protocol and RDF Query Language SPARQL.

## 7.1. RDF

---

RDF is, among other things, a data model built on edge-node “graphs.” Each link in a graph consists of three elements (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); and
- 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 an Internationalized Resource Identifier (IRI) IETF3987, which globally and uniquely identifies the resource referenced. IRIs are an extension to Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs) that allow for non-ASCII characters. In addition to functioning as identifiers, IRIs are usually, but not necessarily, resolvable. This means a person or machine can “dereference” them (*click on them* or otherwise execute 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 without meaning outside the graph it is defined within). Objects can further be represented with a literal value. RDF uses the basic literal values from XML XSD2 however the basic types can be extended for specialized purposes. Indeed, this document extends the basic types to include geometry data. The figure below shows a basic triple.



**Figure 2 — 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, there are similarities to the (feature-instance-by-id, attribute, value) tuples of the General Feature Model ISO19109, and to the relational model as well (table primary key, column, value).

## 7.2. 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.

From Wikipedia<sup>1</sup>:

SPARQL (pronounced “sparkle”, a recursive acronym for SPARQL Protocol and RDF Query Language) is an RDF query language — that is, a semantic query language for databases — able to retrieve and manipulate data stored in Resource

---

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

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. Section 17.6<sup>2</sup> of the SPARQL specification SPARQL describes the mechanism for invocation of such a filter function.

The OGC GeoSPARQL Standard supports representing and querying geospatial data on the Semantic Web. GeoSPARQL defines a vocabulary for representing geospatial data in RDF. It also defines extensions to the SPARQL query language for processing geospatial data.

GeoSPARQL does not directly provide support for temporality. Predicates for temporal relations may be used from the OWL Time Ontology TIME, but query extension functions for spatiotemporal operations are not present in the GeoSPARQL standard.

## 7.3. GeoSPARQL Standard structure

---

The GeoSPARQL Standard consists of multiple parts, or *profile resources*. The comprehensive listing of these parts is given in the GeoSPARQL *profile definition*, (see <http://www.opengis.net/def/geosparql>). Below is an overview of the major parts:

1. *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.

---

<sup>2</sup><https://www.w3.org/TR/sparql11-query/#extensionFunctions>

2. Standard document (this document)
  - <http://www.opengis.net/doc/IS/geosparql/1.1>
  - 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 OGCSFACA ISO19125-1 and SQL MM ISO13249;
  - Also includes non-normative examples and mappings to other modelling and function systems.
3. 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 OGCSFACA ISO19125-1, Geography Markup Language GML and SQL MM ISO13249
  - Defined within the specification document and also delivered in RDF.
4. Functions & Rules vocabulary
  - <http://www.opengis.net/def/geosparql/funcsrules>;
  - Derived from the ontology;
  - Presented as a SKOS taxonomy.
5. Simple Features vocabulary
  - <http://www.opengis.net/ont/sf>;
  - Derived from the class model defined in Simple Features Access OGCSFACA ISO19125-1;
  - Presented as an OWL2 ontology.
6. SPARQL extension functions defined within this document.
7. RDF data validator
  - <http://www.opengis.net/def/geosparql/validator>;
  - Defined using SHACL;

- Presented within a single RDF file.
8. SPARQL 1.1 Service description for GeoSPARQL
    - <http://www.opengis.net/def/geosparql/servicedescription>;
    - Defined using SPARQLSERVDESC.
  9. Extended Examples
    - Example data in RDF files too long for this document
    - <https://github.com/opengeospatial/ogc-geosparql/tree/geosparql-1.1/examples>

This 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 relationships between spatial objects.
- A *geometry* component defining 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 relationship between two features into an equivalent query involving concrete geometries and topological query functions.

Each of these components forms a set of *Requirements* known as a *GeoSPARQL Conformance Class*. Implementations can provide various levels of functionality by choosing which *Conformance Classes* to support. For example, a system based purely on qualitative spatial reasoning may support only the core and topological vocabulary Classes.

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 Region Connection Calculus QUAL, [4]) 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 relationships 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 relationships 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.

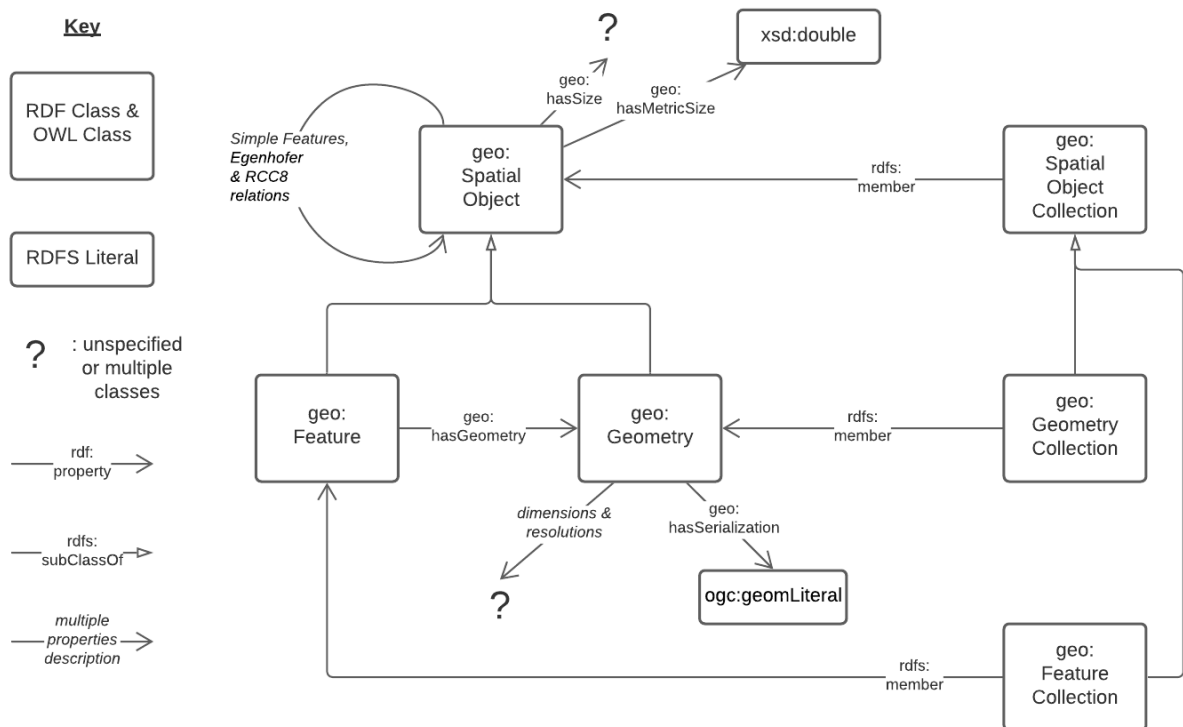


8

# CORE

---

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



**Figure 3** — An overview of the Classes and Properties defined in GeoSPARQL. Where specific Classes and Properties are indicated, the prefixed forms of their ontology identifiers (IRIs) are given. Where types or collections of properties are given, they are described in *italics*. Where unspecified Classes are given, they are represented with a question mark. For cardinalities and other ontology restrictions, see the ontology document. Subproperties of `geo:hasSize`, its metric equivalent and `geo:hasSerialization` are not shown for clarity.

## 8.1. SPARQL

### REQUIREMENT 1: SPARQL PROTOCOL

**IDENTIFIER** /req/core/sparql-protocol

**STATEMENT** 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.

## 8.2. Classes

Two main classes are defined: `geo:SpatialObject` and `Feature`.

Two container classes are defined: `Spatial Object Collection` and `Feature Collection`.

### 8.2.1. Class: `geo:SpatialObject`

The class `geo: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 2: SPATIAL OBJECT CLASS

**IDENTIFIER** /req/core/spatial-object-class

**STATEMENT** Implementations shall allow the RDFS class `geo:SpatialObject` to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.

**Example:**

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

### 8.2.2. Class: geo:Feature

The class `geo: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 3: FEATURE CLASS

IDENTIFIER	/req/core/feature-class
STATEMENT	Implementations shall allow the RDFS class Feature to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.

### 8.2.3. Class: geo:SpatialObjectCollection

The class `Spatial Object Collection` 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 Spatial Object. Spatial Object Collection members are to be indicated with the [rdfs:member](#) property.

#### REQUIREMENT 4: SPATIAL OBJECT COLLECTION CLASS

IDENTIFIER	/req/core/spatial-object-collection-class
STATEMENT	Implementations shall allow the RDFS class Spatial Object Collection to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.

### 8.2.4. Class: `geo:FeatureCollection`

The class `geo: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 , geo:Feature ;
  rdfs:subClassOf [
    a owl:Restriction ;
    owl:allValuesFrom :Feature ;
    owl:onProperty rdfs:member ;
  ] ;
.
```

This class is indicated to be a collection of spatial objects by being a subclass of the general Spatial Object Collection. That it contains only Feature class instances is indicated by the restriction [rdfs:member](#) predicate. That it can be used as a Feature, for example as the domain value for the has geometry predicate, is indicated by it being a subclass of the Geometry class.

**NOTE:** Many spatial standards, such as OGC17-069r3, contain a grouping mechanism for Features called *layers* or *feature collections* or *feature types*. These are commonly used to contain similar types of, or otherwise relates, Features. The Feature Collection class can be used for this purpose and, where it is, the bounding box geometry or other summary spatial projection of it can be indicated with a geometry directly. See

#### REQUIREMENT 5: FEATURE COLLECTION CLASS

IDENTIFIER	/req/core/feature-collection-class
STATEMENT	Implementations shall allow the RDFS class Feature Collection to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.

## 8.3. Standard Properties for geo:SpatialObject

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

### REQUIREMENT 6: SPATIAL OBJECT PROPERTIES

**IDENTIFIER**      /req/core/spatial-object-properties

**STATEMENT**      Implementations shall allow the properties geo:hasSize, geo:hasMetricSize, geo:hasLength, geo:hasMetricLength, geo:hasPerimeterLength, geo:hasMetricPerimeterLength, geo:hasArea, geo:hasMetricArea, geo:hasVolume and geo:hasMetricVolume to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.

### 8.3.1. Property: geo:hasSize

The property `geo: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) can not be used. If it is possible to express size in metric units, subproperties of `geo:hasMetricSize` should be used. This property has not 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: `geo:hasLength`, `geo:hasPerimeterLength`, `geo:hasArea` and `geo: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 ;
.
```

### 8.3.2. Property: geo:hasMetricSize

The property `geo: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 `geo:hasSize` can be used if more complex expressions are necessary, for example if the unit of length can not 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: `geo:hasMetricLength`, `geo:hasMetricPerimeterLength`, `geo:hasMetricArea` and `geo: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 ;
.
```

### 8.3.3. Property: `geo:hasLength`

The property `geo:hasLength` can be used to indicate the length of a Spatial Object if it is not possible to use the property `geo:hasMetricLength`. It is a subproperty of `geo: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 ;
.
```

### 8.3.4. Property: `geo:hasMetricLength`

The property `geo:hasMetricLength` can be used to indicate the length of a Spatial Object in meters (m). It is a subproperty of `geo: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 ;
.
```

### 8.3.5. Property: `geo:hasPerimeterLength`

The property `geo: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 `geo:hasMetricPerimeterLength`. It is a subproperty of `geo: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 ;
.

```

### 8.3.6. Property: geo:hasMetricPerimeterLength

The property `geo:hasMetricPerimeterLength` can be used to indicate the length of the outer boundary of a Spatial Object in meters (m). It is a subproperty of `geo: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 `geo:dimension`: if supplied, the `geo: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)
}

```

### 8.3.7. Property: geo:hasArea

The property `geo:hasArea` can be used to indicate the area of a Spatial Object if it is not possible to use the property `geo:hasMetricArea`. It is a subproperty of `geo: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 ;
.

```

### 8.3.8. Property: `geo:hasMetricArea`

The property `geo:hasMetricArea` can be used to indicate the area of a Spatial Object in square meters (m<sup>2</sup>). It is a subproperty of `geo: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 `geo:dimension`: if supplied, the `geo: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)
}
```

### 8.3.9. Property: `geo:hasVolume`

The property `geo:hasVolume` can be used to indicate the volume of a Spatial Object if it is not possible to use the property `geo:hasMetricVolume`. It is a subproperty of `geo: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 ;
```

### 8.3.10. Property: geo:hasMetricVolume

The property `geo:hasMetricVolume` can be used to indicate the volume of a Spatial Object in cubic meters (m<sup>3</sup>). It is a subproperty of `geo: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 Geometries indicating both this property and the property `geo:dimension`: if supplied, the property `geo: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)
}
```

## 8.4. Standard Properties for geo:Feature

Properties are defined for associating Feature instances with `geo:Geometry` instances.

### REQUIREMENT 7: FEATURE PROPERTIES

IDENTIFIER	/req/core/feature-properties
STATEMENT	Implementations shall allow the properties <code>geo:hasGeometry</code> , <code>geo:hasDefaultGeometry</code> , <code>geo:hasCentroid</code> and <code>geo:hasBoundingBox</code> to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.

### 8.4.1. Property: `geo:hasGeometry`

The property `geo:hasGeometry` is used to link a Feature with a Geometry that represents a spatial projection of it.

A Feature may be linked to Geometry Collection instead of a simple Geometry.

A Feature may also be associated with multiple individual Geometries or even multiple individual Geometry Collections, or any combinations of Geometries or Geometry Collections.

```
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 ;
.
```

### 8.4.2. Property: `geo:hasDefaultGeometry`

The property `geo: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 `geo:hasDefaultGeometry` should be differentiated by Geometry class properties, perhaps relating to precision, SRS etc.

### 8.4.3. Property: `geo:hasBoundingBox`

The property `geo:hasBoundingBox` is used to link a Feature with a simplified geometry-representation corresponding to the envelope of the feature's 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 `geo:hasBoundingBox` property. A Feature may be associated with more than one bounding-box, for example in different coordinate reference systems.

### 8.4.4. Property: `geo:hasCentroid`

The property `geo: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 `geo:hasCentroid` property. A Feature may be associated with more than one centroid, for example computed using different rules or in different coordinate reference systems.



9

# 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.

## REQUIREMENTS CLASS 1: TOPOLOGY VOCABULARY EXTENSION

IDENTIFIER	<code>/req/topology-vocab-extension</code>
TARGET TYPE	Implementation Specification
CONFORMANCE CLASS	Conformance class A.2: <code>/conf/topology-vocab-extension</code>
REQUIREMENT	<code>/req/topology-vocab-extension/sf-spatial-relations</code>
	<code>/req/topology-vocab-extension/eh-spatial-relations</code>
	<code>/req/topology-vocab-extension/rcc8-spatial-relations</code>

A Dimensionally Extended 9-Intersection Model [2] 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.

## 9.1. Parameters

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

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

## 9.2. Simple Features Relation Family

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

### REQUIREMENT 8: SIMPLE FEATURE SPATIAL RELATIONS

**IDENTIFIER** /req/topology-vocab-extension/sf-spatial-relations

**STATEMENT** Implementations shall allow the properties `geo:sfEquals`, `geo:sfDisjoint`, `geo:sfIntersects`, `geo:sfTouches`, `geo:sfCrosses`, `geo:sfWithin`, `geo:sfContains` and `geo: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
equals	<a href="#"><code>geo:sfEquals</code></a>	geo:Spatial Object	All	(TFFFTFFFT)
disjoint	<a href="#"><code>geo:sfDisjoint</code></a>	geo:Spatial Object	All	(FF**FF****)
intersects	<a href="#"><code>geo:sfIntersects</code></a>	geo:Spatial Object	All	(T***** *T***** ***T***** ****T****)
touches	<a href="#"><code>geo:sfTouches</code></a>	geo:Spatial Object	All except P/P	(FT***** F**T***** F***T****)
within	<a href="#"><code>geo:sfWithin</code></a>	geo:Spatial Object	All	(T*F**F****)
contains	<a href="#"><code>geo:sfContains</code></a>	geo:Spatial Object	All	(T*****FF*)
overlaps	<a href="#"><code>geo:sfOverlaps</code></a>	geo:Spatial Object	A/A, P/P, L/L	(T*T***T**) for A/A, P/P; (1*T***T**) for L/L
crosses	<a href="#"><code>geo:sfCrosses</code></a>	geo:Spatial Object	P/L, P/A, L/A, L/L	(T*T***T**) for P/L, P/A, L/A; (0******) for L/L



## 9.3. 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 [3] and CATEG for a more detailed discussion of *Egenhofer* relations.

### REQUIREMENT 9: EGENHOFER SPATIAL RELATIONS

**IDENTIFIER** /req/topology-vocab-extension/eh-spatial-relations

**STATEMENT** Implementations shall allow the properties `geo:ehEquals`, `geo:ehDisjoint`, `geo:ehMeet`, `geo:ehOverlap`, `geo:ehCovers`, `geo:ehCoveredBy`, `geo:ehInside` and `geo: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="#">geo:ehEquals</a>	geo:Spatial Object	All	(TFFFTFFFT)
disjoint	<a href="#">geo:ehDisjoint</a>	geo:Spatial Object	All	(FF*FF****)
meet	<a href="#">geo:ehMeet</a>	geo:Spatial Object	All except P/P	(FT***** F**T***** F***T****)
overlap	<a href="#">geo:ehOverlap</a>	geo:Spatial Object	All	(T*T***T**)
covers	<a href="#">geo:ehCovers</a>	geo:Spatial Object	A/A, A/L, L/L	(T*TFT*FF*)
covered by	<a href="#">geo:ehCoveredBy</a>	geo:Spatial Object	A/A, L/A, L/L	(TFF*TFT**)
inside	<a href="#">geo:ehInside</a>	geo:Spatial Object	All	(TFF*FFT**)
contains	<a href="#">geo:ehContains</a>	geo:Spatial Object	All	(T*TFF*FF*)

## 9.4. RCC8 Relation Family

This clause defines Requirements for the region connection calculus basic 8 (RCC8) relation family. The reader should consult references QUAL and [4] for a more detailed discussion of RCC8 relations.

### REQUIREMENT 10: RCC8 SPATIAL RELATIONS

**IDENTIFIER** /req/topology-vocab-extension/rcc8-spatial-relations

**STATEMENT** Implementations shall allow the properties `geo:rcc8eq`, `geo:rcc8dc`, `geo:rcc8ec`, `geo:rcc8po`, `geo:rcc8tppi`, `geo:rcc8tpp`, `geo:rcc8ntpp`, `geo: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	<code>geo:rcc8eq</code>	geo:Spatial Object	A/A	(TFFFTFFFT)
disconnected	<code>geo:rcc8dc</code>	geo:Spatial Object	A/A	(FFTFFTTTT)
externally connected	<code>geo:rcc8ec</code>	geo:Spatial Object	A/A	(FFTFTTTTT)
partially overlapping	<code>geo:rcc8po</code>	geo:Spatial Object	A/A	(TTTTTTTTT)
tangential proper part inverse	<code>geo:rcc8tppi</code>	geo:Spatial Object	A/A	(TTFTTFFFT)
tangential proper part	<code>geo:rcc8tpp</code>	geo:Spatial Object	A/A	(TFFTTFTTT)
non-tangential proper part	<code>geo:rcc8ntpp</code>	geo:Spatial Object	A/A	(TFFTFFTTT)
non-tangential proper part inverse	<code>geo: rcc8ntppi</code>	geo:Spatial Object	A/A	(TTFTTFFFT)

## 9.5. 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 + covered by
contains	non-tangential proper part inverse + tangential proper part inverse	contains + covers
overlaps	partially overlapping	overlap



10

# GEOMETRY EXTENSION

---

## 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.

### REQUIREMENTS CLASS 2: GEOMETRY EXTENSION

IDENTIFIER	<code>/req/geometry-extension</code>
TARGET TYPE	Implementation Specification
CONFORMANCE CLASS	Conformance class A.3: <code>/conf/geometry-extension</code>
	<code>/req/geometry-extension/geometry-class</code>
	<code>/req/geometry-extension/geometry-collection-class</code>
	<code>/req/geometry-extension/feature-properties</code>
	<code>/req/geometry-extension/geometry-properties</code>
	<code>/req/geometry-extension/query-functions</code>
	<code>/req/geometry-extension/srid-function</code>
	<code>/req/geometry-extension/query-functions-3D</code>
REQUIREMENT	<code>/req/geometry-extension/sa-functions</code>
	<code>/req/geometry-extension/wkt-literal</code>
	<code>/req/geometry-extension/wkt-literal-default-srs</code>
	<code>/req/geometry-extension/wkt-axis-order</code>
	<code>/req/geometry-extension/wkt-literal-empty</code>
	<code>/req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-wkt-literal</code>
	<code>/req/geometry-extension/asWKT-function</code>
	<code>/req/geometry-extension/gml-literal</code>

## REQUIREMENTS CLASS 2: GEOMETRY EXTENSION

`/req/geometry-extension/gml-literal-empty`

`/req/geometry-extension/gml-profile`

`/req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-gml-literal`

`/req/geometry-extension/asGML-function`

`/req/geometry-extension/geojson-literal`

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

`/req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-kml-literal`

`/req/geometry-extension/asKML-function`

`/req/geometry-extension/geocode-literal`

`/req/geometry-extension/geocode-literal-srs`

`/req/geometry-extension/geocode-literal-empty`

`/req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-geocode-literal`

`/req/geometry-extension/asGeocode-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.

## 10.1. Rationale

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Other schemes for encoding simple geometry data in RDF have been implemented. The W3C Basic Geo vocabulary<sup>3</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>4</sup> for “A spatial region or named place.” and *schema.org* provides a number of spatial object and geometry classes, such as *GeoCoordinates*<sup>5</sup> and *GeoShape*<sup>6</sup>.

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>7</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>8</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 `geo: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.

## 10.2. GeoSPARQL and Simple Features (SFA-CA)

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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,

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<sup>3</sup><http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/>

<sup>4</sup><http://purl.org/dc/terms/Location>

<sup>5</sup><https://schema.org/GeoCoordinates>

<sup>6</sup><https://schema.org/GeoShape>

<sup>7</sup><https://www.w3.org/ns/locn>

<sup>8</sup><https://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-dcat/#spatial-properties>

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 OGC12-007r2 or the GeoJSON format. For example, neither KML nor GeoJSON support the Triangulated Integrated Network (TIN) or Triangle geometry types.

### 10.3. 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 `geo:hasSpatialResolution` or the function `geof: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 data interoperability. The recommended vocabulary for units of measurement for GeoSPARQL is the *Quantities, Units, Dimensions and Types (QUDT)* ontology<sup>9</sup> but others may be used, as long as they are well-described.

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<sup>9</sup><http://www.qudt.org>



## 10.4. Influence of Reference Systems on computations

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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.

## 10.5. Parameters

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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.
---------	---

## 10.6. Geometry Class

---

A single root geometry class is defined: `geo:Geometry`. In addition, properties are defined for describing geometry data and for associating geometries with features.

One container class is defined: `Geometry Collection`.

### 10.6.1. Class: geo:Geometry

The class `geo: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". `geo: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
;
.
```

#### REQUIREMENT 11: GEOMETRY CLASS

IDENTIFIER	/req/geometry-extension/geometry-class
STATEMENT	Implementations shall allow the RDFS class <code>geo:Geometry</code> to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.

### 10.6.2. Class: geo:GeometryCollection

The class Geometry Collection 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 , geo:Geometry ;
  rdfs:subClassOf [
    a owl:Restriction ;
    owl:allValuesFrom geo:Geometry ;
    owl:onProperty rdfs:member ;
  ] ;
.
```

This class is indicated to be a collection of spatial objects by being a subclass of the general Spatial Object Collection. That it contains only Geometry class instances is indicated by the restriction `rdfs:member` predicate. That it can be used as a Geometry, for example as the range value for the has geometry predicate, is indicated by it being a subclass of the Geometry class.

**NOTE:** There is no RDF/ontology relationship between this `geo:GeometryCollection` class and the Simple Features Vocabulary's `sf:GeometryCollection` class since the former is a collection of `geo: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 `geo:GeometryCollection` instances are more likely to be used for grouping `geo: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 `geo: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 `geo:GeometryCollection` instances is expected to be different too.

## REQUIREMENT 12: GEOMETRY COLLECTION CLASS

IDENTIFIER	/req/geometry-extension/geometry-collection-class
STATEMENT	Implementations shall allow the RDFS class <code>geo:GeometryCollection</code> to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.

## 10.7. Standard Properties for geo:Geometry

Properties are defined for describing geometry metadata.

## REQUIREMENT 13: GEOMETRY PROPERTIES

IDENTIFIER	/req/geometry-extension/geometry-properties
STATEMENT	Implementations shall allow the properties <code>geo:dimension</code> , <code>geo:coordinateDimension</code> , <code>geo:spatialDimension</code> , <code>geo:hasSpatialResolution</code> , <code>geo:hasMetricSpatialResolution</code> , <code>geo:hasSpatialAccuracy</code> , <code>geo:hasMetricSpatialAccuracy</code> , <code>geo:isClosed</code> , <code>geo:isEmpty</code> , <code>geo:isRing</code> , <code>geo:isSimple</code> and <code>geo:hasSerialization</code> to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.

### 10.7.1. Property: `geo:dimension`

The property `geo: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 ;
.

```

### 10.7.2. Property: `geo:coordinateDimension`

The property `geo: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 ;
.

```

### 10.7.3. Property: `geo:spatialDimension`

The property `geo:spatialDimension` 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:spatialDimension
  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 ;
.

```

### 10.7.4. Property: `geo:hasSpatialResolution`

The property `geo: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 `geo: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 Clause 10.3.

### 10.7.5. Property: `geo:hasMetricSpatialResolution`

The property `geo:hasMetricSpatialResolution` is similar to `geo: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 ;
.

```

### 10.7.6. Property: `geo:hasSpatialAccuracy`

The property `geo: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 Clause 10.3.

### 10.7.7. Property: `geo:hasMetricSpatialAccuracy`

The property `geo: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 ;
.

```

### 10.7.8. Property: geo:isClosed

The property `geo:isClosed` will indicate a Boolean object set to true if and only if the Geometry is closed, i.e. its start and end point are the same.

```

geo:isClosed
  a rdf:Property, owl:DatatypeProperty ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "is closed"@en ;
  skos:definition "(true) if this geometric object is closed. If
                    true, then this geometric object's start point equals its
end point."@en ;
  rdfs:domain geo:Geometry ;
  rdfs:range xsd:boolean ;
.

```

Listing 1

### 10.7.9. Property: geo:isEmpty

The property `geo: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 ;
.

```

### 10.7.10. Property: geo:isRing

The property `geo:isRing` will indicate a Boolean object set to true if and only if the Geometry is closed and simple.

```

geo:isRing
  a rdf:Property, owl:DatatypeProperty ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "is ring"@en ;
  skos:definition "(true) if this geometric object is a ring. If
                    true, then this geometric object's start point equals its
end point, i.e. it is closed and it is simple, i.e. is has no self-intersections.
"@en ;

```

```

    rdfs:domain geo:Geometry ;
    rdfs:range xsd:boolean ;
.

```

## Listing 2

### 10.7.11. Property: `geo:isSimple`

The property `geo: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 ;
.

```

### 10.7.12. Property: `geo:hasSerialization`

The property `geo:hasSerialization` is defined to connect a Geometry with its text-based serialization.

It can be used to indicate a literal value, for example a GeoJSON `geo:geoJSONLiteral` or Well Known-Text `ge:wktLiteral` value, or it can be used to indicate a `dcat:Distribution` object which, as per that class' definition, is "A specific representation of a Dataset..." where, within GeoSPARQL, the Dataset is the Geometry.

```

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:Resource ;
.

```

**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 literal serializations of common types with geometries, for example as GeoJSON which can be used for GeoJSON literals.

If used to indicate a literal value, the sub properties are preferred.

If used to indicate a `dcat:Distribution` object, the format and/or the conformance of that distribution to a data model or standard should be given as per DCAT Distribution norms, i.e. use of `dcterms:format` and `dcterms:conformsTo` predicates.

`dcat:accessURL` is the preferred predicate to indicate a file location or URL that links to the distribution data.

See the Distributions example.

## 10.8. 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 `geo: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.

### 10.8.1. 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.

#### 10.8.1.1. RDFS Datatype: `geo:wktLiteral`

The datatype `geo: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 14: WKT LITERAL

**IDENTIFIER** /req/geometry-extension/wkt-literal

**STATEMENT** All RDFS Literals of type `geo: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 `geo: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 (`<` & `>`) 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 15: WKT LITERAL DEFAULT SRS

**IDENTIFIER** /req/geometry-extension/wkt-literal-default-srs

**STATEMENT** The IRI `<\http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84>` shall be assumed as the spatial reference system for `geo: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 16: WKT LITERAL AXIS ORDER

**IDENTIFIER** /req/geometry-extension/wkt-axis-order

**STATEMENT** Coordinate tuples within `geo: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/EPSSG/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/EPSSG/0/4326> Point(33.95 -83.38)"^^<http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#wktLiteral>
```

#### REQUIREMENT 17: EMPTY WKT LITERAL

IDENTIFIER	/req/geometry-extension/wkt-literal-empty
STATEMENT	An empty RDFS Literal of type geo:wktLiteral shall be interpreted as an empty Geometry.

#### 10.8.1.2. Property: geo:asWKT

The property `geo:asWKT` is defined to link a Geometry with its WKT serialization.

#### REQUIREMENT 18: ASWKT PROPERTY

IDENTIFIER	/req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-wkt-literal
STATEMENT	Implementations shall allow the RDF property geo: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 ;
.
```

#### 10.8.1.3. Function: geof: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 19: ASWKT FUNCTION

IDENTIFIER	/req/geometry-extension/asWKT-function
STATEMENT	Implementations shall support geof:asWKT as a SPARQL extension function.

### 10.8.2. Extended Well-Known Binary

This section establishes the requirements for representing Geometry data in RDF based on Extended Well-Known Binary (EWKB) as defined by *Simple Features Access* OGCSFACA ISO19125-1. It defines the RDFS Datatype: EWKB Literal and one property, as EWKB. The literal definition in addition, allows for 3D types present in the Extended Well-Known Binary specification.

#### 10.8.2.1. RDFS Datatypes: geo:ewkbLiteral

The datatype `geo:ewkbLiteral` is used to contain the Extended Well-Known Binary (EWKB) serialization of a Geometry.

```
geo:ewkbLiteral
  a rdfs:Datatype ;
  rdfs:isDefinedBy geo: ;
  skos:prefLabel "(Extended) Well-known Binary literal"@en ;
  skos:definition "An (Extended) Well-known Binary serialization of a Geometry object."@en ;
  .
```

Listing 3

Table 6

**Req 1** All RDFS Literals of type `geo:ewkbLiteral` shall consist of an optional IRI identifying the coordinate reference system and a required Extended Well-Known Binary (EWKB) description of a geometric value encoded in Base64. Valid `geo:ewkbLiteral` instances are formed by a EWKB string as defined in ISO13249 or by concatenating a valid absolute IRI, as defined in IETF3987, enclosed in angled brackets (< & >) followed by whitespace as a separator and a EWKB string as defined in ISO13249. The Extended Well-Known Binary description shall allow the dimensionality flags defined in the Extended Well-Known Binary specification to represent 3D geometries.

<http://www.opengis.net/spec/geosparql/1.0/req/geometry-extension/ewkb-literal>

The following ABNF IETF5234 syntax specification formally defines this literal:

```
ewkbLiteral ::= opt-iri-and-whitespace geometry-data
opt-iri-and-space = "<" IRI ">" LWSP / ""
```

Listing 4

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, a binary representation in EWKB serialized as Base64. `geometry-data` is the Extended Well-Known Binary 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.

Table 7

**Req 2** The IRI `<\http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84>` shall be assumed as the spatial reference system for `geo:ewkbLiteral` instances that do not specify an explicit spatial reference system IRI. IRIs defined as SRIDs in an Extended Well-Known Binary format shall be ignored.

<http://www.opengis.net/spec/geosparql/1.0/req/geometry-extension/ewkb-literal-default-srs>

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.

Table 8

**Req 3** Coordinate tuples within `geo:ewkbLiteral` shall be interpreted using the axis order defined in the spatial reference system used.

<http://www.opengis.net/spec/geosparql/1.0/req/geometry-extension/ewkb-axis-order>

The example EWKB 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#ewkbLiteral>
```

Listing 5

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/SRS/EPSSG/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/EPSSG/0/4326> Point(33.95 -83.38)"^^<http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#ewkbLiteral>
```

Listing 6

Table 9

**Req 18** An empty RDFS Literal of type `geo:ewkbLiteral` shall be interpreted as an empty Geometry.

<http://www.opengis.net/spec/geosparql/1.0/req/geometry-extension/ewkb-literal-empty>

### 10.8.2.2. Property: `geo:asEWKB`

The property `geo:asEWKB` is defined to link a Geometry with its EWKB serialization.

Table 10

**Req 4** Implementations shall allow the RDF property `geo:asEWKB` to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.

<http://www.opengis.net/spec/geosparql/1.0/req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-wkb-literal>

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

Listing 7

### 10.8.2.3. Function: `geof:asEWKB`

`geof:asEWKB (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): geo:ewkbLiteral`

Listing 8 — `asEWKB` Function

The function `geof:asEWKB` converts `geom` to an equivalent EWKB representation preserving the spatial reference system.

Table 11

**Req 5** Implementations shall support `geo:asEWKB` as a SPARQL extension function.

<http://www.opengis.net/spec/geosparql/1.1/req/geometry-extension/asEWKB-function>

## 10.8.3. 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.

### 10.8.3.1. RDFS Datatype: geo:gmlLiteral

The datatype `geo: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 GML Literal 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 20: GML LITERAL

**IDENTIFIER** /req/geometry-extension/gml-literal

**STATEMENT** All `geo: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 21: EMPTY GML LITERAL

**IDENTIFIER** /req/geometry-extension/gml-literal-empty

**STATEMENT** An empty `geo:gmlLiteral` shall be interpreted as an empty Geometry.

#### REQUIREMENT 22: GML PROFILE

**IDENTIFIER** /req/geometry-extension/gml-profile

## REQUIREMENT 22: GML PROFILE

STATEMENT	Implementations shall document supported GML profiles.
-----------	--

### 10.8.3.2. Property: `geo:asGML`

The property `geo:asGML` is defined to link a Geometry with its GML serialization.

## REQUIREMENT 23: ASGML PROPERTY

IDENTIFIER	<code>/req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-gml-literal</code>
------------	--

STATEMENT	Implementations shall allow the RDF property <code>geo:asGML</code> 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 ;
.
```

### 10.8.3.3. Function: `geof: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 24: ASGML FUNCTION

IDENTIFIER	<code>/req/geometry-extension/asGML-function</code>
------------	---

STATEMENT	Implementations shall support <code>geof:asGML</code> as a SPARQL extension function.
-----------	---

## 10.8.4. 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: GeoJSON Literal and one property, as GeoJSON.

#### 10.8.4.1. RDFS Datatype: geo:geoJSONLiteral

The datatype `geo: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 25: GEOJSON LITERAL

IDENTIFIER	/req/geometry-extension/geojson-literal
STATEMENT	All geo:geoJSONLiteral instances shall consist of the Geometry objects as defined in the GeoJSON specification GEOJSON.

#### REQUIREMENT 26: GEOJSON LITERAL SRS

IDENTIFIER	/req/geometry-extension/geojson-literal-srs
STATEMENT	RDFS Literals of type geo: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 ( <a href="http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84">http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84</a> ).

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 27: EMPTY GEOJSON LITERAL

IDENTIFIER	/req/geometry-extension/geojson-literal-empty
STATEMENT	An empty RDFS Literal of type geo:geoJSONLiteral shall be interpreted as an empty Geometry, i.e. {"geometry": null} in GeoJSON.



#### 10.8.4.2. Property: `geo:asGeoJSON`

The property `geo:asGeoJSON` is defined to link a Geometry with its GeoJSON serialization.

##### REQUIREMENT 28: ASGEOJSON PROPERTY

IDENTIFIER	<code>/req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-geojson-literal</code>
STATEMENT	Implementations shall allow the RDF property <code>geo:asGeoJSON</code> to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.

```
geo:asGeoJSON
  a rdf: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 ;
.
```

#### 10.8.4.3. Function: `geof: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 29: ASGEOJSON FUNCTION

IDENTIFIER	<code>/req/geometry-extension/asGeoJSON-function</code>
STATEMENT	Implementations shall support <code>geof:asGeoJSON</code> as a SPARQL extension function.

#### 10.8.5. Keyhole Markup Language

This section establishes the Requirements class for representing Geometry data in RDF based on KML as defined by OGC12-007r2. It defines one RDFS Datatype: KML Literal and one property, `as KML`.

### 10.8.5.1. RDFS Datatype: `geo:kmlLiteral`

The datatype `geo: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 KML Literal instances are formed by encoding Geometry information as a Geometry object as defined in the KML specification OGC12-007r2.

#### REQUIREMENT 30: KML LITERAL

**IDENTIFIER**     `/req/geometry-extension/kml-literal`

**STATEMENT**     All `geo:kmlLiteral` instances shall consist of the Geometry objects as defined in the KML specification OGC12-007r2.

#### REQUIREMENT 31: KML LITERAL SRS

**IDENTIFIER**     `/req/geometry-extension/kml-literal-srs`

**STATEMENT**     RDFS Literals of type `geo: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 32: EMPTY KML LITERAL

**IDENTIFIER**     `/req/geometry-extension/kml-literal-empty`

**STATEMENT**     An empty RDFS Literal of type `geo:kmlLiteral` shall be interpreted as an empty Geometry.

### 10.8.5.2. Property: geo:asKML

The property `geo:asKML` is defined to link a Geometry with its KML serialization.

#### REQUIREMENT 33: ASKML PROPERTY

IDENTIFIER	<code>/req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-kml-literal</code>
STATEMENT	Implementations shall allow the RDF property <code>geo:asKML</code> 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 ;
.
```

### 10.8.5.3. Function: geof: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 34: ASKML FUNCTION

IDENTIFIER	<code>/req/geometry-extension/askml-function</code>
STATEMENT	Implementations shall support <code>geof:asKML</code> as a SPARQL extension function.

### 10.8.6. Geocode Literal

This section establishes the Requirements class for representing geocode data in RDF based on a Literal type that can encompass different Geocodes. It defines one RDFS Datatype: Geocode Literal and one property, as GeoCode.

### 10.8.6.1. RDFS Datatype: `geo:geocodeLiteral`

The datatype `geo:geocodeLiteral` is used to contain a geocode serialization of a Geometry.

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

The following ABNF IETF5234 syntax specification formally defines this literal:

```
geocodeLiteral ::= opt-iri-and-whitespace geocode-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. `geocode-data` is the Geocode representation of the Geometry, in the way it is defined in the definition of the respective Geocoding standard, as identified by its IRI.

#### REQUIREMENT 35: GEOCODE LITERAL TYPE

IDENTIFIER	/req/geometry-extension/geocode-literal-srs
STATEMENT	RDFS Literals of type <code>geo:geocodeLiteral</code> contain a Geocoding system definition in the form of an IRI.

The example Geocode Literal below encodes a point Geometry (point 27 19' 32S, 153 4' 59"E) in the GeoHash encoding:

```
"<https://w3id.org/geohashes/geohash> r7hue3x9jepv"^^<http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#geocodeLiteral>
```

#### REQUIREMENT 36: EMPTY GEOCODE LITERAL

IDENTIFIER	/req/geometry-extension/geocode-literal-empty
STATEMENT	An empty RDFS Literal of type <code>geo:geocodeLiteral</code> shall be interpreted as an empty Geometry .

### 10.8.6.2. Property: `geo:asGeocode`

The property `geo:asGeocode` is defined to link a Geometry with a Geocode serialization.

## REQUIREMENT 37: ASGEOCODE PROPERTY

IDENTIFIER	/req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-geocode-literal
STATEMENT	Implementations shall allow the RDF property geo:asGeocode to be used in SPARQL graph patterns.

The property as Geocode is used to link a geometric element with a Geocode serialization.

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

### 10.8.6.3. Function: geof:asGeocode

geof:asGeocode (geom: ogc:geomLiteral, geocode: rdfs:Resource): geo:geocodeLiteral

The function geof:asGeocode converts geom to an equivalent Geocode representation in the Geocoding system as defined by the geocode parameter.

## REQUIREMENT 38: ASGEOCODE FUNCTION

IDENTIFIER	/req/geometry-extension/asGeocode-function
STATEMENT	Implementations shall support geof:asGeocode as a SPARQL extension function.

### 10.8.7. Discrete Global Grid System

## REQUIREMENTS CLASS 3: GEOMETRY DGGS EXTENSION

IDENTIFIER	/req/geometry-extension-dggs
TARGET TYPE	Implementation Specification
CONFORMANCE CLASS	Conformance class A.4: /conf/geometry-extension-dggs
REQUIREMENT	/req/geometry-extension-dggs/query-functions

## REQUIREMENTS CLASS 3: GEOMETRY DGGS EXTENSION

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

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

/req/geometry-extension-dggs/sa-functions

/req/geometry-extension-dggs/dggs-literal

/req/geometry-extension-dggs/dggs-literal-empty

/req/geometry-extension-dggs/geometry-as-dggs-literal

/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>.

### 10.8.7.1. RDFS Datatype: `geo:dggsLiteral`

The datatype `geo: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 DGGS Literal 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 `geo:dggsLiteral` datatype.

## REQUIREMENT 39: DGGS LITERAL

**IDENTIFIER** /req/geometry-extension-dggs/dggs-literal

**STATEMENT**

All RDFS Literals of type `geo: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 (< & >) 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: EMPTY DGGs LITERAL

IDENTIFIER	/req/geometry-extension-dggs/dggs-literal-empty
STATEMENT	An empty RDFS Literal of type <code>geo:dggsLiteral</code> , shall be interpreted as an empty <code>geo:Geometry</code> .

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.

#### 10.8.7.2. Property: `geo:asDGGs`

The property `geo:asDGGs` is defined to link a Geometry with its DGGs serialization.

#### REQUIREMENT 41: ASDGGS PROPERTY

IDENTIFIER	/req/geometry-extension-dggs/geometry-as-dggs-literal
STATEMENT	Implementations shall allow the RDF property <code>geo:asDGGs</code> 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 ;

```

### 10.8.7.3. Function: geof:asDGGs

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

`geof:asDGGsResolution (geom: ogc:geomLiteral, specificDggsDatatype: xsd:anyURI,  
resolution: xsd:string): 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. This function returns an error if the DGGs needs additional parameters such as a resolution to return a result.

The function `geof:asDGGsResolution` 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. The parameter `resolution` describes the resolution in the target DGGs. If the DGGs type does not require a resolution, the parameter `resolution` will be ignored.

#### REQUIREMENT 42: ASDGGS FUNCTION

**IDENTIFIER** /req/geometry-extension-dggs/asDGGs-function

**STATEMENT** Implementations shall support `geof:asDGGs` and `geof:asDGGsResolution` as a SPARQL extension function.

## 10.9. Non-topological Query Functions

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

#### REQUIREMENT 43: NON-TOPOLOGICAL QUERY FUNCTIONS (SIMPLE FEATURES)

**IDENTIFIER** /req/geometry-extension/query-functions

**STATEMENT** Implementations shall support the functions `geof:boundary`, `geof:boundingCircle`, `geof:metricBuffer`, `geof:buffer`, `geof:metricWithinDistance`, `geof:withinDistance`, `geof:centroid`, `geof:convexHull`, `geof:concaveHull`, `geof:coordinateDimension`, `geof:difference`, `geof:dimension`, `geof:metricDistance`, `geof:distance`, `geof:envelope`, `geof:geometryType`, `geof:intersection`, `geof:isCollection`,



## REQUIREMENT 43: NON-TOPOLOGICAL QUERY FUNCTIONS (SIMPLE FEATURES)

geof:is3D, geof:isEmpty, geof:isClosed, geof:isMeasured, geof:isRing, geof:isSimple, geof:spatialDimension, geof:symDifference, geof:transform, geof:transformCRS84 and geof:union as SPARQL extension functions, consistent with definitions of these functions in Simple Features OGCSFACA ISO19125-1, for non-DGGS geometry literals.

## REQUIREMENT 44: NON-TOPOLOGICAL QUERY FUNCTIONS (NON SIMPLE FEATURES)

**IDENTIFIER** /req/geometry-extension/query-functions-non-sf

**STATEMENT** Implementations shall support the functions geof:metricLength, geof:length, geof:metricPerimeter, geof:perimeter, geof:metricArea, geof:area, geof:endPoint, geof:geometryN, geof:easting, geof:northing, geof:maxX, geof:maxY, geof:maxZ, geof:minX, geof:minY, geof:minZ, geof:numGeometries, geof:numInteriorRing, geof:numPatches, geof:numPoints, geof:startPoint, geof:simplify, geof:X, geof:Y, geof:Z, geof:M as SPARQL extension functions which are defined in this standard, for non-DGGS geometry literals.

Functions from this Requirements class are listed below, alphabetically.

### 10.9.1. Function notes

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

An invocation of any of 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
- 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>10</sup> of the SPARQL specification SPARQL.

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

From Section 17.3.1<sup>11</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 Recommendation for units of measure. Also, the OGC has recommended units of measure vocabularies for use, see the OGC Definitions Server<sup>12</sup>.

### 10.9.2. Function: `geof: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 `geof:area` but does not need a specification of measurement unit.

### 10.9.3. Function: `geof:area`

`geof:area (geom: ogc:geomLiteral, units: xsd:anyURI): rdf:Resource`

<sup>10</sup><https://www.w3.org/TR/sparql11-query/#expressions>

<sup>11</sup><https://www.w3.org/TR/sparql11-query/#operatorExtensibility>

<sup>12</sup><https://www.ogc.org/def-server>

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

**NOTE:** See the Recommendation for units of measure.

#### 10.9.4. Function: `geof: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.

#### 10.9.5. Function: `geof: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.

#### 10.9.6. Function: `geof:boundingPolygons`

```
geof:boundingPolygons (geom: ogc:geomLiteral, n: xsd:integer): ogc:geomLiteral
```

##### Listing 9

The function `geof:boundingPolygons` returns a collection of polygons which bound the  $n^{\text{th}}$  polygon of a given PolyhedralSurface geom.

#### 10.9.7. Function: `geof: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 `geof:buffer`, but does not need a specification of measurement unit.

#### 10.9.8. Function: `geof: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 `geof:metricBuffer`, which does not need a specification of measurement unit.

**NOTE:** See the Recommendation for units of measure.

### 10.9.9. Function: `geof: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.

### 10.9.10. Function: `geof: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.

### 10.9.11. Function: `geof: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.

### 10.9.12. Function: `geof:coordinateDimension`

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

The function `geof:coordinateDimension` returns the coordinate dimension of geom.

### 10.9.13. Function: `geof:metricWithinDistance`

`geof:metricWithinDistance (geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral,  
distance: xsd:double): xsd:boolean`

#### Listing 10

Returns true if geom2 is within a given distance of geom1 in meters. Calculations are according to the units in the spatial reference system of geom1. The triple store implementation needs to take care of a conversion between meter and the unit of the spatial reference system.

### 10.9.14. Function: `geof:withinDistance`

```
geof:withinDistance (geom: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral,  
                    distance: xsd:double, units: xsd:anyURI): xsd:boolean
```

#### Listing 11

Returns true if `geom2` is within a given distance of `geom1`. Calculations are in the spatial reference system of `geom1`. The triple store implementation needs to take care of a conversion between the unit given as a parameter and the unit of the spatial reference system.

### 10.9.15. Function: `geof: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`.

### 10.9.16. Function: `geof:dimension`

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

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

### 10.9.17. Function: `geof: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 `geof:distance`, but does not need a specification of measurement unit.

### 10.9.18. Function: `geof: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 `geof:metricDistance`, which does not need a specification of measurement unit.

**NOTE:** See the Recommendation for units of measure.

### 10.9.19. Function: `geof:endPoint`

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

#### Listing 12

The function `geof:endPoint` returns the last point in the given geom in the literal format of geom.

### 10.9.20. Function: `geof: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.

### 10.9.21. Function: `geof:exteriorRing`

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

#### Listing 13

The function `geof:exteriorRing` returns the exterior interior ring of geom if the geometry represents a Polygon.

### 10.9.22. Function: `geof:geometryN`

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

The function `geof:geometryN` returns the  $n^{\text{th}}$  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.

### 10.9.23. Function: `geof: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.

### 10.9.24. Function: `geof:getSRID`

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

#### Listing 14

The function `geof:getSRID` returns the spatial reference system IRI for geom.

### 10.9.25. Function: `geof:interiorRingN`

```
geof:interiorRingN (geom: ogc:geomLiteral, ringindex: xsd:integer): ogc:geomLiteral
```

#### Listing 15

The function `geof:interiorRingN` returns the  $n^{\text{th}}$  interior ring of geom if the geometry represents a Polygon.

### 10.9.26. Function: `geof: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.

### 10.9.27. Function: `geof:is3D`

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

The function `geof:is3D` Returns true if geom has z coordinate values.

### 10.9.28. Function: `geof:isCollection`

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

#### Listing 16

Returns true if the literal describing geom represents a GeometryCollection.

### 10.9.29. Function: `geof:isClosed`

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

#### Listing 17

The function `geof:isClosed` returns true if geom is a closed geometry, i.e. its start point equals its end point.

### 10.9.30. Function: `geof: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.

### 10.9.31. Function: `geof:isMeasured`

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

The function `geof:isMeasured` returns true if geom has m coordinate values.

### 10.9.32. Function: `geof:isRing`

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

#### Listing 18

The function `geof:isRing` Returns true if geom is a closed geometry (see `geof:isClosed`), and simple (see `geof:isSimple`).

### 10.9.33. Function: `geof: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.

### 10.9.34. Function: `geof: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 `geof:length` but does not need a specification of measurement unit.

### 10.9.35. Function: `geof:length`

`geof:length (geom: ogc:geomLiteral, units: xsd:anyURI): 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 `geof:metricLength`, which does not need a specification of measurement unit.

**NOTE:** See the Recommendation for units of measure.

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

The function `geof:easting` returns the easting, e.g., the latitude of geom in the unit that is proposed by the coordinate reference system associated with the geometry. This function is defined only for such geom representing Points.

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

The function `geof:northing` returns the northing, e.g., the longitude of geom in the unit that is proposed by the coordinate reference system associated with the geometry. This function is defined only for such geom representing Points.

### 10.9.36. Function: `geof:maxX`

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

The function `geof:maxX` returns the maximum X coordinate for geom using the SRS of geom.

### 10.9.37. Function: `geof:maxY`

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

The function `geof:maxY` returns the maximum Y coordinate for geom using the SRS of geom.

### 10.9.38. Function: `geof:maxZ`

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

The function `geof:maxZ` returns the maximum Z coordinate for geom using the SRS of geom.

### 10.9.39. Function: `geof:minX`

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

The function `geof:minX` returns the minimum X coordinate for geom using the SRS of geom.

### 10.9.40. Function: `geof:minY`

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

The function `geof:minY` returns the minimum Y coordinate for geom using the SRS of geom.

### 10.9.41. Function: `geof:minZ`

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

The function `geof:minZ` returns the minimum Z coordinate for `geom` using the SRS of `geom`.

### 10.9.42. Function: `geof: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 `geo:GeometryCollection` instances, as members of `geo:GeometryCollection` instances are not ordered.

### 10.9.43. Function: `geof:numPatches`

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

#### Listing 19

The function `geof:numPatches` returns the number of including polygons of `geom`.

### 10.9.44. Function: `geof:numInteriorRing`

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

#### Listing 20

The function `geof:numInteriorRing` Returns the number of interior rings of `geom` if the geometry represents a Polygon.

### 10.9.45. Function: `geof:numPoints`

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

#### Listing 21

The function `geof:numPoints` returns the number of points of `geom`.

### 10.9.46. Function: `geof:patchN`

`geof:patchN (geom: ogc:geomLiteral, index: xsd:integer): ogc:geomLiteral`

#### Listing 22

The function `geof:patchN` returns the  $n^{\text{th}}$  polygon of `geom`, in the order of definition.

### 10.9.47. Function: `geof:perimeter`

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

The function `geof:perimeter` returns the perimeter of `geom` in the unit specified by the `unit` parameter for areal geometries. For non-area geometries the result is equivalent to `geof:hasLength`.

### 10.9.48. Function: `geof:metricPerimeter`

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

The function `geof:metricPerimeter` returns the perimeter is similar to the function `geof:perimeter`, but always returns the result in meter.

### 10.9.49. Function: `geof:pointN`

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

#### Listing 23

The function `geof:pointN` Returns the  $n^{\text{th}}$  point in `geom`.

### 10.9.50. Function: `geof:pointOnSurface`

`geof:pointOnSurface (geom: ogc:geomLiteral, n: xsd:integer): ogc:geomLiteral`

#### Listing 24

The function `geof:pointOnSurface` returns a point which is guaranteed to be on the  $n^{\text{th}}$  surface of `geom`.

### 10.9.51. Function: `geof:spatialDimension`

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

The function `geof:spatialDimension` returns the spatial dimension of `geom`.

### 10.9.52. Function: `geof:startPoint`

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

#### Listing 25

The function `geof:startPoint` Returns the first point in the given geom in the literal format of geom.

### 10.9.53. Function: `geof: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.

### 10.9.54. Function: `geof:simplify`

```
geof:simplify (geom: ogc:geomLiteral, tolerance: xsd:double): ogc:geomLiteral
```

#### Listing 26

The function `geof:simplify` simplifies geom by applying the Douglas-Peucker algorithm DOUGLASPEUCKER.

### 10.9.55. Function: `geof: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.

### 10.9.56. Function: `geof:transformCRS84`

```
geof:transformCRS84 (geom: ogc:geomLiteral): ogc:geomLiteral
```

The function `geof:transformCRS84` converts geom to the CRS84 coordinate system. 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.

### 10.9.57. Function: `geof:union`

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

The 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`.

### 10.9.58. Function: `geof:X`

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

#### Listing 27

The function `geof:X` returns the X coordinate if `geom` is a point geometry. The X coordinate is determined by the X axis definition of its SRS.

### 10.9.59. Function: `geof:Y`

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

#### Listing 28

The function `geof:Y` returns the Y coordinate if `geom` is a point geometry. The Y coordinate is determined by the Y axis definition of its SRS.

### 10.9.60. Function: `geof:Z`

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

#### Listing 29

The function `geof:Z` returns the Z coordinate if `geom` is a point geometry. The Z coordinate is determined by the Z axis definition of its SRS.

### 10.9.61. Function: `geof:M`

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

#### Listing 30

The function `geof:M` returns the M coordinate if `geom` is a point geometry. The M coordinate is determined by the M coordinate definition of its SRS.

## REQUIREMENT 45: SRID FUNCTION

IDENTIFIER /req/geometry-extension/srid-function

STATEMENT Implementations shall support `geof:getSRID` as a SPARQL extension function.

### 10.9.62. Function: `geof:getSRID`

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

The function `geof:getSRID` returns the spatial reference system IRI for `geom`.

## 10.10. Non-topological Query Functions – 3D Extension

This Requirements class defines SPARQL functions for performing non-topological spatial operations in 3D.

## REQUIREMENT 46: NON-TOPOLOGICAL QUERY FUNCTIONS – 3D

IDENTIFIER /req/geometry-extension/query-functions-3D

STATEMENT Implementations shall support the functions `geof:extrude` `geof:extrudeByLine` `geof:extrudeInTime` as SPARQL extension functions which are defined in this standard.

### 10.10.1. Function: `geof:extrude`

`geof:extrude (geometry: ogc:geomLiteral,  
              height: xsd:double): geo:Feature`

The function `geof:extrude` returns a spatial Feature with a 3D geometric object that represents all Points in the extruded form of 2D geometry where the height indicates the number added to Z coordinates of base geometry to arrive at Z coordinates of the top most geometry in the extruded form. In case of no Z coordinates being present in the base geometry, the height is added to 0 and is equal to Z coordinates of the top most geometry in the extruded form. Calculations are in the spatial reference system of geometry.

### 10.10.2. Function: `geof:extrudeByLine`

`geof:extrudeByLine (geometry: ogc:geomLiteral,  
                    line-segment: ogc:geomLiteral): geo:Feature`

The function `geof:extrudeByLine` returns a spatial Feature with a 3D geometric object that represents all Points in the extruded form of 2D geometry where the line-segment marks

the starting and ending points of the extruded form in space. Calculations are in the spatial reference system of geometry.

### 10.10.3. Function: `geof:extrudeInTime`

```
geof:extrudeInTime (geometry: ogc:geomLiteral,  
                    line-segment: ogc:geomLiteral,  
                    start: xsd:dateTime,  
                    end: xsd:dateTime): geo:Feature
```

The function `geof:extrudeInTime` returns a spatio-temporal Feature with a 3D geometric object that represents all Points in the extruded form of 2D geometry where the `line-segment` marks the starting and ending points of the extruded form in space and `ProperInterval` with start and end in time. Calculations are in the spatial reference system of geometry.

## 10.11. Spatial Aggregate Functions

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

### REQUIREMENT 47: SPATIAL AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS

IDENTIFIER	/req/geometry-extension/sa-functions
STATEMENT	Implementations shall support <code>geof:aggBoundingBox</code> , <code>geof:aggBoundingCircle</code> , <code>geof:aggCentroid</code> , <code>geof:aggCollect</code> , <code>geof:aggConcaveHull</code> , <code>geof:aggConvexHull</code> and <code>geof:aggUnion</code> as a SPARQL extension functions.

**NOTE:** This spec does not define a deterministic order on `geomLiterals` which act as inputs of Spatial Aggregate functions, as opposed to functions requiring a single parameter. This means in particular, that the coordinate reference system and the literal type which is to be used in the output of spatial aggregate functions can be derived from the first item in the array of `geomLiteral`, but GeoSPARQL does not mandate it. Users of GeoSPARQL may use the `geof:transform` function to convert results of spatial aggregate functions to their intended coordinate reference system.

### 10.11.1. Function: `geof:aggBoundingBox`

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

The function `geof:aggBoundingBox` calculates a minimum bounding box — rectangle — of the set of given geometries.

### 10.11.2. Function: `geof:aggBoundingCircle`

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

The function `geof:aggBoundingCircle` calculates a minimum bounding circle of the set of given geometries.

### 10.11.3. Function: `geof:aggCentroid`

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

The function `geof:aggCentroid` calculates the centroid of the set of given geometries.

### 10.11.4. Function: `geof:aggCollect`

`geof:aggCollect (geom: ogc:geomLiteral[]): ogc:geomLiteral`

#### Listing 31

The function `geof:aggCollect` creates a `GeometryCollection` literal out of a set of geometries.

### 10.11.5. Function: `geof: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.

### 10.11.6. Function: `geof: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 `geof:convexHull` used to calculate the convex hull of just one geometry.

### 10.11.7. Function: `geof: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 `geof:union` used to calculate the union of just two geometries.





11

# 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) [2] 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 (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.,  $x \text{ relation } y$  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.

#### REQUIREMENTS CLASS 4: GEOMETRY TOPOLOGY EXTENSION

IDENTIFIER	<code>/req/geometry-topology-extension</code>
TARGET TYPE	Implementation Specification
CONFORMANCE CLASS	Conformance class A.5: <code>/conf/geometry-topology-extension</code>
REQUIREMENT	<code>/req/geometry-topology-extension/relate-query-function</code>
	<code>/req/geometry-topology-extension/sf-query-functions</code>
	<code>/req/geometry-topology-extension/eh-query-functions</code>
	<code>/req/geometry-topology-extension/rcc8-query-functions</code>

## 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. Common Query Functions

### REQUIREMENT 48: RELATE QUERY FUNCTION

**IDENTIFIER**      /req/geometry-topology-extension/relate-query-function

**STATEMENT**      Implementations shall support `geof: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
```

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.

## 11.3. Simple Features Relation Family

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

### REQUIREMENT 49: SIMPLE FEATURES QUERY FUNCTIONS

**IDENTIFIER**      /req/geometry-topology-extension/sf-query-functions

**STATEMENT**      Implementations shall support `geof:sfEquals`, `geof:sfDisjoint`, `geof:sfIntersects`, `geof:sfTouches`, `geof:sfCrosses`, `geof:sfWithin`, `geof:sfContains` and `geof: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 12 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 12 — Simple Features Query Functions**

QUERY FUNCTION	DEFINING DE-9IM INTERSECTION PATTERN
<code>geof:sfEquals(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(TFFFFFTFF)
<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****)
<code>geof:sfCrosses(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(T*T***T**) for P/L, P/A, L/A; (0*T***T**) for L/L
<code>geof:sfWithin(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(T*F**F****)
<code>geof:sfContains(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(T*****FF*)
<code>geof:sfOverlaps(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(T*T***T**) for A/A, P/P; (1*T***T**) for L/L

## 11.4. Egenhofer Relation Family

This clause establishes Requirements for the *Egenhofer* relation family. Consult references [3] and CATEG for a more detailed discussion of *Egenhofer* relations.

### REQUIREMENT 50: EGENHOFER QUERY FUNCTIONS

**IDENTIFIER** /req/geometry-topology-extension/eh-query-functions

**STATEMENT** Implementations shall support `geof:ehEquals`, `geof:ehDisjoint`, `geof:ehMeet`, `geof:ehOverlap`, `geof:ehCovers`, `geof:ehCoveredBy`, `geof:ehInside` and `geof:ehContains` as

## REQUIREMENT 50: EGENHOFER QUERY FUNCTIONS

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 13 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 13** — Egenhofer Query Functions

QUERY FUNCTION	DEFINING DE-9IM INTERSECTION PATTERN
<code>geof:ehEquals(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(TFFFTFFFT)
<code>geof:ehDisjoint(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(FF*FF****)
<code>geof:ehMeet(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(FT***** F**T***** F***T****)
<code>geof:ehOverlap(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(T*T***T**)
<code>geof:ehCovers(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(T*TFT*FF*)
<code>geof:ehCoveredBy(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(TFF*TFT**)
<code>geof:ehInside(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(TFF*FFT**)
<code>geof:ehContains(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(T*TFF*FF*)

## 11.5. RCC8 Relation Family

This clause establishes Requirements for the *RCC8* relation family. Consult references QUAL and [4] for a more detailed discussion of *RCC8* relations.

## REQUIREMENT 51: RCC8 QUERY FUNCTIONS

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

**STATEMENT** Implementations shall support `geof:rcc8eq`, `geof:rcc8dc`, `geof:rcc8ec`, `geof:rcc8po`, `geof:rcc8tppi`, `geof:rcc8tpp`, `geof:rcc8ntpp` and `geof: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 14 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 14 – RCC8 Query Functions**

QUERY FUNCTION	DEFINING DE-9IM INTERSECTION PATTERN
<code>geof:rcc8eq(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(TFFFFFTT)
<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>	(FFFTFTTTT)
<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>	(TTTFTTFFT)
<code>geof:rcc8tpp(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(TFFTFTTTT)
<code>geof:rcc8ntpp(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(TFFTFTTTT)
<code>geof:rcc8ntppi(geom1: ogc:geomLiteral, geom2: ogc:geomLiteral): xsd:boolean</code>	(TTTFTTFFT)



12

# 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`.

## 12.1. 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.

## 12.2. Common Requirements

The basic mechanism for supporting RDFS entailment has been defined by the W3C SPARQL 1.1 RDFS Entailment Regime SPARQLENT.

### REQUIREMENT 52: BASIC GRAPH PATTERN

IDENTIFIER	<code>/req/rdfs-entailment-extension/bgp-rdfs-ent</code>
STATEMENT	Basic graph pattern matching shall use the semantics defined by the RDFS Entailment Regime SPARQLENT.

## 12.3. WKT Serialization

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



### 12.3.1. 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 `geo: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 53: WKT GEOMETRY TYPES

IDENTIFIER	/req/rdfs-entailment-extension/wkt-geometry-types
STATEMENT	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.

# 12.4. 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.

## 12.4.1. 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 54: GML Geometry Types	
Identifier	/req/rdfs-entailment-extension/gml-geometry-types
Statement	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.



13

# 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 Clause 10 to establish the existence of direct topological predicates defined in [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.

#### REQUIREMENTS CLASS 5: QUERY REWRITE EXTENSION

IDENTIFIER	<code>/req/query-rewrite-extension</code>
TARGET TYPE	Implementation Specification
CONFORMANCE CLASS	Conformance class A.7: <code>/conf/query-rewrite-extension</code>
	<code>/req/query-rewrite-extension/sf-query-rewrite</code>
REQUIREMENT	<code>/req/query-rewrite-extension/eh-query-rewrite</code>
	<code>/req/query-rewrite-extension/rcc8-query-rewrite</code>

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 Clause 10. `ogc:asGeomLiteral` is used to indicate one of the properties that link `geo:Geometry` instances to serialisations, such as `geo:asWKT` or `geo:asGeoJSON`. The variables `?so1` & `?so2` represent `geo:SpatialObject` instances (either `geo:Feature` or `geo:Geometry` instances), `?g1` & `?g2` `geo:Geometry` instances only and `?g1Serial` & `?g2Serial` represent `geo:Geometry` instance serializations, e.g., `geo: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
      ?so1[geo:hasDefaultGeometry->?g1]

```

```

        ?g1[ogc:asGeomLiteral->?g1Serial]
        ?so2[ogc:asGeomLiteral->?g2Serial]
        External(ogc:function(?g1Serial, ?g2Serial))
    )
    And (
        # geometry - feature rule
        ?so1[ogc:asGeomLiteral->?g1Serial]
        ?so2[geo:hasDefaultGeometry->?g2]
        ?g2[ogc:asGeomLiteral->?g2Serial]
        External(ogc:function(?g1Serial, ?g2Serial))
    )
    And (
        # geometry - geometry rule
        ?so1[ogc:asGeomLiteral->?g1Serial]
        ?so2[ogc:asGeomLiteral->?g2Serial]
        External(ogc:function(?g1Serial, ?g2Serial))
    )
)
)
)

```

## 13.1. 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.

## 13.2. Simple Features Relation Family

This clause defines Requirements for the *Simple Features* relation family. Table 15 specifies the function and property substitutions for each rule in the *Simple Features* relation family.

### REQUIREMENT 55: SIMPLE FEATURES QUERY TRANSFORMATION RULES

**IDENTIFIER** /req/query-rewrite-extension/sf-query-rewrite

**STATEMENT**

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

**Table 15** — Simple Features Query Transformation Rules

RULE	OGC:RELATION	OGC:FUNCTION
<u>geor:sfEquals</u>	geo:sfEquals	<u>geof:sfEquals</u>
<u>geor:sfDisjoint</u>	geo:sfDisjoint	<u>geof:sfDisjoint</u>
<u>geor:sfIntersects</u>	geo:sfIntersects	<u>geof:sfIntersects</u>
<u>geor:sfTouches</u>	geo:sfTouches	<u>geof:sfTouches</u>
<u>geor:sfCrosses</u>	geo:sfCrosses	<u>geof:sfCrosses</u>
<u>geor:sfWithin</u>	geo:sfWithin	<u>geof:sfWithin</u>
<u>geor:sfContains</u>	geo:sfContains	<u>geof:sfContains</u>
<u>geor:sfOverlaps</u>	geo:sfOverlaps	<u>geof:sfOverlaps</u>

## 13.3. Egenhofer Relation Family

This clause defines Requirements for the *Egenhofer* relation family. Table 16 specifies the function and property substitutions for each rule in the *Egenhofer* relation family.

### REQUIREMENT 56: EGENHOFER QUERY TRANSFORMATION RULES

**IDENTIFIER** /req/query-rewrite-extension/eh-query-rewrite

**STATEMENT**

Basic graph pattern matching shall use the semantics defined by the RIF Core Entailment Regime SPARQL<sup>ENT</sup> for the RIF rules RIFCORE geor:ehEquals, geor:ehDisjoint, geor:ehMeet, geor:ehOverlap, geor:ehCovers, geor:ehCoveredBy, geor:ehInside and geor:ehContains.

**Table 16** — Egenhofer Query Transformation Rules

RULE	OGC:RELATION	OGC:FUNCTION
<u>geor:ehEquals</u>	geo:ehEquals	<u>geof:ehEquals</u>
<u>geor:ehDisjoint</u>	geo:ehDisjoint	<u>geof:ehDisjoint</u>

RULE	OGC:RELATION	OGC:FUNCTION
<u>geor:ehMeet</u>	geo:ehMeet	<u>geof:ehMeet</u>
<u>geor:ehOverlap</u>	geo:ehOverlap	<u>geof:ehOverlap</u>
<u>geor:ehCovers</u>	geo:ehCovers	<u>geof:ehCovers</u>
<u>geor:ehCoveredBy</u>	geo:ehCoveredBy	<u>geof:ehCoveredBy</u>
<u>geor:ehInside</u>	geo:ehInside	<u>geof:ehInside</u>
<u>geor:ehContains</u>	geo:ehContains	<u>geof:ehContains</u>

## 13.4. RCC8 Relation Family

This clause defines Requirements for the *RCC8* relation family. Table 17 specifies the function and property substitutions for each rule in the *RCC8* relation family.

### REQUIREMENT 57: RCC8 QUERY TRANSFORMATION RULES

IDENTIFIER	/req/query-rewrite-extension/rcc8-query-rewrite
STATEMENT	Basic graph pattern matching shall use the semantics defined by the RIF Core Entailment Regime SPARQLENT for the RIF rules RIFCORE <u>geor:rcc8eq</u> , <u>geor:rcc8dc</u> , <u>geor:rcc8ec</u> , <u>geor:rcc8po</u> , <u>geor:rcc8tppi</u> , <u>geor:rcc8tpp</u> , <u>geor:rcc8ntpp</u> and <u>geor:rcc8ntppi</u> .

**Table 17** – RCC8 Query Transformation Rules

RULE	OGC:RELATION	OGC:FUNCTION
<u>geor:rcc8eq</u>	geo:rcc8eq	<u>geof:rcc8eq</u>
<u>geor:rcc8dc</u>	geo:rcc8dc	<u>geof:rcc8dc</u>
<u>geor:rcc8ec</u>	geo:rcc8ec	<u>geof:rcc8ec</u>
<u>geor:rcc8po</u>	geo:rcc8po	<u>geof:rcc8po</u>
<u>geor:rcc8tppi</u>	geo:rcc8tppi	<u>geof:rcc8tppi</u>

RULE	OGC:RELATION	OGC:FUNCTION
<u>geor:rcc8tpp</u>	geo:rcc8tpp	<u>geof:rcc8tpp</u>
<u>geor:rcc8ntpp</u>	geo:rcc8ntpp	<u>geof:rcc8ntpp</u>
<u>geor:rcc8ntppi</u>	geo:rcc8ntppi	<u>geof:rcc8ntppi</u>

## 13.5. 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 `geo: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.





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# FUTURE WORK

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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 & 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 suggested 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.







































# ANNEX A (NORMATIVE) ABSTRACT TEST SUITE

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# ANNEX A

## (NORMATIVE)

## ABSTRACT TEST SUITE

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### A.0. Overview

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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

---

CONFORMANCE CLASS A.1: CORE	
IDENTIFIER	/conf/core
REQUIREMENTS CLASS	/req/core
CONFORMANCE TESTS	Abstract test A.1: /conf/core/sparql-protocol Abstract test A.2: /conf/core/spatial-object-class Abstract test A.3: /conf/core/feature-class Abstract test A.4: /conf/core/spatial-object-collection-class Abstract test A.5: /conf/core/feature-collection-class Abstract test A.6: /conf/core/spatial-object-properties

#### A.1.1. SPARQL

## ABSTRACT TEST A.1

IDENTIFIER	/conf/core/sparql-protocol
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 1: /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	[sparql-protocol]

### A.1.2. RDF Classes & Properties

## ABSTRACT TEST A.2

IDENTIFIER	/conf/core/spatial-object-class
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 2: /req/core/spatial-object-class
TEST PURPOSE	Check conformance with this requirement
TEST METHOD	Verify that queries involving geo:SpatialObject return the correct result on a test dataset.
TEST-METHOD-TYPE	Capabilities
REFERENCE	Class/ geo

## ABSTRACT TEST A.3

IDENTIFIER	/conf/core/feature-class
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 3: /req/core/feature-class
TEST PURPOSE	Check conformance with this requirement
TEST METHOD	Verify that queries involving geo:Feature return the correct result on a test dataset.

### ABSTRACT TEST A.3

TEST-METHOD-TYPE Capabilities

REFERENCE Class/ geo

### ABSTRACT TEST A.4

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

REQUIREMENT Requirement 4: /req/core/spatial-object-collection-class

TEST PURPOSE Check conformance with this requirement

TEST METHOD Verify that queries involving geo:SpatialObjectCollection return the correct result on a test dataset.

TEST-METHOD-TYPE Capabilities

REFERENCE Class/ geo

### ABSTRACT TEST A.5

IDENTIFIER /conf/core/feature-collection-class

REQUIREMENT Requirement 5: /req/core/feature-collection-class

TEST PURPOSE Check conformance with this requirement

TEST METHOD Verify that queries involving geo:FeatureCollection return the correct result on a test dataset.

TEST-METHOD-TYPE Capabilities

REFERENCE Class/ geo

### ABSTRACT TEST A.6

IDENTIFIER /conf/core/spatial-object-properties

## ABSTRACT TEST A.6

**REQUIREMENT** Requirement 6: /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: geo:hasSize, geo:hasMetricSize, geo:hasLength, geo:hasMetricLength, geo:hasPerimeterLength, geo:hasMetricPerimeterLength, geo:hasArea, geo:hasMetricArea, geo:hasVolume and geo:hasMetricVolume

**TEST-METHOD-TYPE** Capabilities

**REFERENCE** Clause 8.3

## A.2. Conformance Class: Topology Vocabulary Extension

### CONFORMANCE CLASS A.2: TOPOLOGY VOCABULARY EXTENSION

**IDENTIFIER** /conf/topology-vocab-extension

**REQUIREMENTS CLASS** Requirements class 1: /req/topology-vocab-extension

**CONFORMANCE TESTS**  
Abstract test A.7: /conf/topology-vocab-extension/sf-spatial-relations  
Abstract test A.8: /conf/topology-vocab-extension/eh-spatial-relations  
Abstract test A.9: /conf/topology-vocab-extension/rcc8-spatial-relations

### A.2.1. Simple Features Relation Family

#### ABSTRACT TEST A.7

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

**REQUIREMENT** Requirement 8: /req/topology-vocab-extension/sf-spatial-relations

**TEST PURPOSE** Check conformance with this requirement

## ABSTRACT TEST A.7

TEST METHOD	Verify that queries involving the following properties return the correct result for a test dataset: geo:sfEquals, geo:sfDisjoint, geo:sfIntersects, geo:sfTouches, geo:sfCrosses, geo:sfWithin, geo:sfContains and geo:sfOverlaps
TEST-METHOD-TYPE	Capabilities
REFERENCE	Table 2

## A.2.2. Egenhofer Relation Family

### ABSTRACT TEST A.8

IDENTIFIER	/conf/topology-vocab-extension/eh-spatial-relations
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 9: /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: geo:ehEquals, geo:ehDisjoint, geo:ehMeet, geo:ehOverlap, geo:ehCovers, geo:ehCoveredBy, geo:ehInside and geo:ehContains
TEST-METHOD-TYPE	Capabilities
REFERENCE	Table 3

## A.2.3. RCC8 Relation Family

### ABSTRACT TEST A.9

IDENTIFIER	/conf/topology-vocab-extension/rcc8-spatial-relations
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 10: /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: geo:rcc8eq, geo:rcc8dc, geo:rcc8ec, geo:rcc8po, geo:rcc8tpi, geo:rcc8tp, geo:rcc8ntpp, geo:rcc8ntppi



## ABSTRACT TEST A.9

TEST-METHOD-  
TYPE Capabilities

REFERENCE Table 4

## A.3. Conformance Class: Geometry Extension

### CONFORMANCE CLASS A.3: GEOMETRY EXTENSION

IDENTIFIER /conf/geometry-extension

SUBJECT Geometry

REQUIREMENTS CLASS Requirements class 2: /req/geometry-extension

#### CONFORMANCE TESTS

Abstract test A.10: /conf/geometry-extension/geometry-class  
Abstract test A.11: /conf/geometry-extension/geometry-collection-class  
Abstract test A.12: /conf/geometry-extension/feature-properties  
Abstract test A.13: /conf/geometry-extension/geometry-properties  
Abstract test A.14: /conf/geometry-extension/query-functions  
Abstract test A.15: /conf/geometry-extension/srid-function  
Abstract test A.16: /conf/geometry-extension/sa-functions  
Abstract test A.17: /conf/geometry-extension/wkt-literal  
Abstract test A.18: /conf/geometry-extension/wkt-literal-default-srs  
Abstract test A.19: /conf/geometry-extension/wkt-axis-order  
Abstract test A.20: /conf/geometry-extension/wkt-literal-empty  
Abstract test A.21: /conf/geometry-extension/geometry-as-wkt-literal  
Abstract test A.22: /conf/geometry-extension/asWKT-function  
Abstract test A.23: /conf/geometry-extension/gml-literal  
Abstract test A.24: /conf/geometry-extension/gml-literal-empty  
Abstract test A.25: /conf/geometry-extension/gml-profile  
Abstract test A.26: /conf/geometry-extension/geometry-as-gml-literal  
Abstract test A.27: /conf/geometry-extension/asGML-function  
Abstract test A.28: /conf/geometry-extension/geojson-literal  
Abstract test A.29: /conf/geometry-extension/geojson-literal-srs  
Abstract test A.30: /conf/geometry-extension/geojson-literal-empty  
Abstract test A.31: /conf/geometry-extension/geometry-as-geojson-literal  
Abstract test A.32: /conf/geometry-extension/asGeoJSON-function  
Abstract test A.33: /conf/geometry-extension/kml-literal  
Abstract test A.34: /conf/geometry-extension/kml-literal-srs  
Abstract test A.35: /conf/geometry-extension/kml-literal-empty

## CONFORMANCE CLASS A.3: GEOMETRY EXTENSION

Abstract test A.36: /conf/geometry-extension/geometry-as-kml-literal

Abstract test A.37: /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

#### ABSTRACT TEST A.10

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension/geometry-class
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 11: /req/geometry-extension/geometry-class
TEST PURPOSE	Check conformance with this requirement
TEST METHOD	Verify that queries involving geo:Geometry return the correct result on a test dataset
TEST-METHOD-TYPE	Capabilities
REFERENCE	Class/ geo

#### ABSTRACT TEST A.11

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension/geometry-collection-class
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 12: /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	Class/ geo

## ABSTRACT TEST A.12

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension/feature-properties
REQUIREMENT	/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: geo:hasGeometry, geo:hasDefaultGeometry, geo:hasLength, geo:hasArea, geo:hasVolume geo:hasCentroid, geo:hasBoundingBox and geo:hasSpatialResolution
TEST-METHOD-TYPE	Capabilities
REFERENCE	Clause 8.4

## ABSTRACT TEST A.13

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension/geometry-properties
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 13: /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: geo:dimension, geo:coordinateDimension, geo:spatialDimension, geo:hasSpatialResolution, geo:hasMetricSpatialResolution, geo:hasSpatialAccuracy, geo:hasMetricSpatialAccuracy, geo:isEmpty, geo:isSimple and geo:hasSerialization
TEST-METHOD-TYPE	Capabilities
REFERENCE	Clause 10.7

## ABSTRACT TEST A.14

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension/query-functions
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 43: /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:

## ABSTRACT TEST A.14

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:spatialDimension, geof:symDifference, geof:transform and geof:union.

**TEST-METHOD-TYPE** Capabilities reference: Clause 10.9

## ABSTRACT TEST A.15

**IDENTIFIER** /conf/geometry-extension/srid-function

**REQUIREMENT** Requirement 45: /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

## ABSTRACT TEST A.16

**IDENTIFIER** /conf/geometry-extension/sa-functions

**REQUIREMENT** Requirement 47: /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:aggBoundingCircle, geof:aggCentroid, geof:aggConcaveHull, geof:aggConvexHull and geof:aggUnion

**TEST-METHOD-TYPE** Capabilities

**REFERENCE** Clause 10.11

## A.3.2. WKT Serialization

### ABSTRACT TEST A.17

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension/wkt-literal
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 14: /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	RDFS Datatype/ geo

### ABSTRACT TEST A.18

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension/wkt-literal-default-srs
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 15: /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 15: /req/geometry-extension/wkt-literal-default-srs

### ABSTRACT TEST A.19

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension/wkt-axis-order
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 16: /req/geometry-extension/wkt-axis-order
TEST PURPOSE	Check conformance with this requirement

## ABSTRACT TEST A.19

**TEST METHOD** Verify that queries involving WKT Literal values return the correct result for a test dataset.

**TEST-METHOD-TYPE** Capabilities

**REFERENCE** Requirement 16: /req/geometry-extension/wkt-axis-order

## ABSTRACT TEST A.20

**IDENTIFIER** /conf/geometry-extension/wkt-literal-empty

**REQUIREMENT** Requirement 17: /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 17: /req/geometry-extension/wkt-literal-empty

## ABSTRACT TEST A.21

**IDENTIFIER** /conf/geometry-extension/geometry-as-wkt-literal

**REQUIREMENT** Requirement 18: /req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-wkt-literal

**TEST PURPOSE** Check conformance with this requirement

**TEST METHOD** Verify that queries involving the geo:asWKT property return the correct result for a test dataset.

**TEST-METHOD-TYPE** Capabilities

**REFERENCE** Clause 10.8.1.2

## ABSTRACT TEST A.22

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension/asWKT-function
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 19: /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

## ABSTRACT TEST A.23

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension/gml-literal
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 20: /req/geometry-extension/gml-literal
TEST PURPOSE	Check conformance with this requirement
TEST METHOD	Verify that queries involving geo:gmlLiteral values return the correct result for a test dataset.
TEST-METHOD-TYPE	Capabilities
REFERENCE	RDFS Datatype/ geo

## ABSTRACT TEST A.24

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension/gml-literal-empty
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 21: /req/geometry-extension/gml-literal-empty
TEST PURPOSE	Check conformance with this requirement
TEST METHOD	Verify that queries involving empty geo:gmlLiteral values return the correct result for a test dataset.

## ABSTRACT TEST A.24

TEST-METHOD-TYPE	Capabilities
REFERENCE	Requirement 21: /req/geometry-extension/gml-literal-empty

## ABSTRACT TEST A.25

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension/gml-profile
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 22: /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 22: /req/geometry-extension/gml-profile

## ABSTRACT TEST A.26

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension/geometry-as-gml-literal
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 23: /req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-gml-literal
TEST PURPOSE	Check conformance with this requirement
TEST METHOD	Verify that queries involving the geo:asGML property return the correct result for a test dataset.
TEST-METHOD-TYPE	Capabilities
REFERENCE	Requirement 23: /req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-gml-literal

## ABSTRACT TEST A.27

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension/asGML-function
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## ABSTRACT TEST A.27

REQUIREMENT	Requirement 24: /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

## ABSTRACT TEST A.28

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension/geojson-literal
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 25: /req/geometry-extension/geojson-literal
TEST PURPOSE	Check conformance with this requirement
TEST METHOD	Verify that queries involving geo:geoJSONLiteral values return the correct result for a test dataset.
TEST-METHOD-TYPE	Capabilities
REFERENCE	RDFS Datatype/ geo

## ABSTRACT TEST A.29

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension/geojson-literal-srs
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 26: /req/geometry-extension/geojson-literal-srs
TEST PURPOSE	Check conformance with this requirement
TEST METHOD	Verify that queries involving geo:geoJSONLiteral values without an explicit encoded SRS IRI return the correct result for a test dataset.
TEST-METHOD-TYPE	Capabilities

## ABSTRACT TEST A.29

REFERENCE	Requirement 26: /req/geometry-extension/geojson-literal-srs
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## ABSTRACT TEST A.30

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension/geojson-literal-empty
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 27: /req/geometry-extension/geojson-literal-empty
TEST PURPOSE	Check conformance with this requirement
TEST METHOD	Verify that queries involving empty geo:geoJSONLiteral values return the correct result for a test dataset.
TEST-METHOD-TYPE	Capabilities
REFERENCE	Requirement 27: /req/geometry-extension/geojson-literal-empty

## ABSTRACT TEST A.31

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension/geometry-as-geojson-literal
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 28: /req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-geojson-literal
TEST PURPOSE	Check conformance with this requirement
TEST METHOD	Verify that queries involving the geo:asGeoJSON property return the correct result for a test dataset.
TEST-METHOD-TYPE	Capabilities
REFERENCE	Requirement 28: /req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-geojson-literal

## ABSTRACT TEST A.32

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension/asGeoJSON-function
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 29: /req/geometry-extension/asGeoJSON-function

## ABSTRACT TEST A.32

TEST PURPOSE	Check conformance with this requirement
TEST METHOD	Verify that a set of SPARQL queries involving the <code>geof:asGeoJSON</code> function returns the correct result for a test dataset when using the specified serialization and version.
TEST-METHOD-TYPE	Capabilities
REFERENCE	Function/ <code>geof</code>

### A.3.5. KML Serialization

## ABSTRACT TEST A.33

IDENTIFIER	<code>/conf/geometry-extension/kml-literal</code>
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 30: <code>/req/geometry-extension/kml-literal</code>
TEST PURPOSE	Check conformance with this requirement
TEST METHOD	Verify that queries involving <code>geo:kmlLiteral</code> values return the correct result for a test dataset.
TEST-METHOD-TYPE	Capabilities
REFERENCE	RDFS Datatype/ <code>geo</code>

## ABSTRACT TEST A.34

IDENTIFIER	<code>/conf/geometry-extension/kml-literal-srs</code>
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 31: <code>/req/geometry-extension/kml-literal-srs</code>
TEST PURPOSE	Check conformance with this requirement
TEST METHOD	Verify that queries involving <code>geo:kmlLiteral</code> values without an explicit encoded SRS IRI return the correct result for a test dataset.
TEST-METHOD-TYPE	Capabilities
REFERENCE	Requirement 31: <code>/req/geometry-extension/kml-literal-srs</code>

### ABSTRACT TEST A.35

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension/kml-literal-empty
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 32: /req/geometry-extension/kml-literal-empty
TEST PURPOSE	Check conformance with this requirement
TEST METHOD	Verify that queries involving empty geo:kmlLiteral values return the correct result for a test dataset.
TEST-METHOD-TYPE	Capabilities
REFERENCE	Requirement 32: /req/geometry-extension/kml-literal-empty

### ABSTRACT TEST A.36

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension/geometry-as-kml-literal
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 33: /req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-kml-literal
TEST PURPOSE	Check conformance with this requirement
TEST METHOD	Verify that queries involving the geo:asKML property return the correct result for a test dataset.
TEST-METHOD-TYPE	Capabilities
REFERENCE	Requirement 33: /req/geometry-extension/geometry-as-kml-literal

### ABSTRACT TEST A.37

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension/asKML-function
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 34: /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

## ABSTRACT TEST A.37

REFERENCE	Function/ geof
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## A.4. DGGS Conformance Class: Geometry Extension – DGGS

This conformance Class applies only to DGGS geometries. See Conformance Class/ Geometry Extension for other geometries.

### CONFORMANCE CLASS A.4: GEOMETRY EXTENSION DGGS

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension-dggs
REQUIREMENTS CLASS	Requirements class 3: /req/geometry-extension-dggs
CONFORMANCE TESTS	Abstract test A.38: /conf/geometry-extension-dggs/query-functions Abstract test A.39: /conf/geometry-extension-dggs/query-functions-non-sf Abstract test A.40: /conf/geometry-extension-dggs/srid-function Abstract test A.41: /conf/geometry-extension-dggs/sa-functions Abstract test A.42: /conf/geometry-extension-dggs/dggs-literal Abstract test A.43: /conf/geometry-extension-dggs/dggs-literal-empty Abstract test A.44: /conf/geometry-extension-dggs/geometry-as-dggs-literal Abstract test A.45: /conf/geometry-extension-dggs/asDGGS-function

### A.4.1. Tests for DGGS Serializations

#### ABSTRACT TEST A.38

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension-dggs/query-functions
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REQUIREMENT	/req/geometry-extension-dggs/query-functions
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TEST PURPOSE	Check conformance with this requirement
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TEST METHOD	Verify that implementations support the functions of Requirement <a href="http://www.opengis.net/spec/geosparql/1.1/req/geometry-extension/query-functions">http://www.opengis.net/spec/geosparql/1.1/req/geometry-extension/query-functions</a> for DGGS geometry literals as
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## ABSTRACT TEST A.38

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

## ABSTRACT TEST A.39

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

**REQUIREMENT** /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.

## ABSTRACT TEST A.40

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

**REQUIREMENT** /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]

## ABSTRACT TEST A.41

**IDENTIFIER** /conf/geometry-extension-dggs/sa-functions

**REQUIREMENT** /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.

## ABSTRACT TEST A.41

TEST-METHOD-TYPE	Capabilities
REFERENCE	[_spatial_aggregate_functions]

## A.4.2. DGGS Serialization

### ABSTRACT TEST A.42

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension-dggs/dggs-literal
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 39: /req/geometry-extension-dggs/dggs-literal
TEST PURPOSE	Check conformance with this requirement
TEST METHOD	Verify that queries involving empty geo:dggsLiteral values return the correct result for a test dataset.
TEST-METHOD-TYPE	Capabilities
REFERENCE	RDFS Datatype/ geo

### ABSTRACT TEST A.43

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension-dggs/dggs-literal-empty
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 40: /req/geometry-extension-dggs/dggs-literal-empty
TEST PURPOSE	Check conformance with this requirement
TEST METHOD	Verify that queries involving empty geo:dggsLiteral values return the correct result for a test dataset.
TEST-METHOD-TYPE	Capabilities
REFERENCE	Requirement 40: /req/geometry-extension-dggs/dggs-literal-empty

## ABSTRACT TEST A.44

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension-dggs/geometry-as-dggs-literal
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 41: /req/geometry-extension-dggs/geometry-as-dggs-literal
TEST PURPOSE	Check conformance with this requirement
TEST METHOD	Verify that queries involving the geo:asDGGS property return the correct result for a test dataset.
TEST-METHOD-TYPE	Capabilities
REFERENCE	Requirement 41: /req/geometry-extension-dggs/geometry-as-dggs-literal

## ABSTRACT TEST A.45

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-extension-dggs/asDGGS-function
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 42: /req/geometry-extension-dggs/asDGGS-function
TEST PURPOSE	Check conformance with this requirement
TEST METHOD	Verify that a set of SPARQL queries involving the geof: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

### CONFORMANCE CLASS A.5: GEOMETRY TOPOLOGY EXTENSION

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-topology-extension
REQUIREMENTS CLASS	Requirements class 4: /req/geometry-topology-extension
CONFORMANCE TESTS	Abstract test A.46: /conf/geometry-topology-extension/relate-query-function



## CONFORMANCE CLASS A.5: GEOMETRY TOPOLOGY EXTENSION

Abstract test A.47: /conf/geometry-topology-extension/sf-query-functions  
Abstract test A.48: /conf/geometry-topology-extension/eh-query-functions  
Abstract test A.49: /conf/geometry-topology-extension/rcc8-query-functions

### A.5.1. Tests for all relation families

#### ABSTRACT TEST A.46

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-topology-extension/relate-query-function
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 48: /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 <code>geof:relate</code> function returns the correct result for a test dataset when using the specified serialization and version.
TEST-METHOD-TYPE	Capabilities
REFERENCE	Function/ geof

### A.5.2. Simple Features Relation Family

#### ABSTRACT TEST A.47

IDENTIFIER	/conf/geometry-topology-extension/sf-query-functions
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 49: /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: <code>geof:sfEquals</code> , <code>geof:sfDisjoint</code> , <code>geof:sfIntersects</code> , <code>geof:sfTouches</code> , <code>geof:sfCrosses</code> , <code>geof:sfWithin</code> , <code>geof:sfContains</code> , <code>geof:sfOverlaps</code> .

## ABSTRACT TEST A.47

TEST-METHOD-TYPE Capabilities

REFERENCE Clause 11.3

### A.5.3. Egenhofer Relation Family

## ABSTRACT TEST A.48

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

REQUIREMENT Requirement 50: /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 Clause 11.4

### A.5.4. RCC8 Relation Family

## ABSTRACT TEST A.49

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

REQUIREMENT Requirement 51: /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:rcc8tpi](#), [geof:rcc8tp](#), [geof:rcc8ntpp](#), [geof:rcc8ntppi](#).

## ABSTRACT TEST A.49

TEST-METHOD-  
TYPE Capabilities

REFERENCE Clause 11.5

## A.6. Conformance Class: RDFS Entailment Extension

### CONFORMANCE CLASS A.6: RDFS ENTAILMENT EXTENSION

IDENTIFIER /conf/rdfs-entailment-extension

REQUIREMENTS CLASS /req/rdfs-entailment-extension

CONFORMANCE TESTS  
Abstract test A.50: /conf/rdfs-entailment-extension/bgp-rdfs-ent  
Abstract test A.51: /conf/rdfs-entailment-extension/wkt-geometry-types  
Abstract test A.52: /conf/rdfs-entailment-extension/gml-geometry-types

### A.6.1. Tests for all implementations

#### ABSTRACT TEST A.50

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

REQUIREMENT Requirement 52: /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 Clause 12

### A.6.2. WKT Serialization

## ABSTRACT TEST A.51

IDENTIFIER	/conf/rdfs-entailment-extension/wkt-geometry-types
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 53: /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	Clause 12.3

### A.6.3. GML Serialization

## ABSTRACT TEST A.52

IDENTIFIER	/conf/rdfs-entailment-extension/gml-geometry-types
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 54: /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	Clause 12.4

## A.7. Conformance Class: Query Rewrite Extension

## CONFORMANCE CLASS A.7: QUERY REWRITE EXTENSION

IDENTIFIER	/conf/query-rewrite-extension
------------	-------------------------------

## CONFORMANCE CLASS A.7: QUERY REWRITE EXTENSION

REQUIREMENTS CLASS	Requirements class 5: /req/query-rewrite-extension
CONFORMANCE TESTS	Abstract test A.53: /conf/query-rewrite-extension/sf-query-rewrite Abstract test A.54: /conf/query-rewrite-extension/eh-query-rewrite Abstract test A.55: /conf/query-rewrite-extension/rcc8-query-rewrite

### A.7.1. Simple Features Relation Family

#### ABSTRACT TEST A.53

IDENTIFIER	/conf/query-rewrite-extension/sf-query-rewrite
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 55: /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: <u>geor:sfEquals</u> , <u>geor:sfDisjoint</u> , <u>geor:sfIntersects</u> , <u>geor:sfTouches</u> , <u>geor:sfCrosses</u> , <u>geor:sfWithin</u> , <u>geor:sfContains</u> and <u>geor:sfOverlaps</u> .
TEST-METHOD-TYPE	Capabilities
REFERENCE	Clause 13.2

### A.7.2. Egenhofer Relation Family

#### ABSTRACT TEST A.54

IDENTIFIER	/conf/query-rewrite-extension/eh-query-rewrite
REQUIREMENT	Requirement 56: /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: <u>geor:ehEquals</u> , <u>geor:ehDisjoint</u> , <u>geor:ehMeet</u> , <u>geor:ehOverlap</u> , <u>geor:ehCovers</u> , <u>geor:ehCoveredBy</u> , <u>geor:ehInside</u> , <u>geor:ehContains</u> .

## ABSTRACT TEST A.54

TEST-METHOD-  
TYPE Capabilities

REFERENCE Clause 13.3

### A.7.3. RCC8 Relation Family

## ABSTRACT TEST A.55

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

REQUIREMENT Requirement 57: /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 Clause 13.4



B

# ANNEX B (NORMATIVE) FUNCTIONS SUMMARY

---

# B

## 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 `geo: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 Annex C.1.2.4 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
<code>sfContains</code>	2x <code>ogc:geomLiteral</code>	1x Polygon, 1x Geometry	<a href="#"><code>xsd:boolean</code></a>	
<code>sfCrosses</code>	2x <code>ogc:geomLiteral</code>	1x Point or LineString, 1 x LineString or Polygon	<a href="#"><code>xsd:boolean</code></a>	
<code>sfDisjoint</code>	2x <code>ogc:geomLiteral</code>	2x Geometry	<a href="#"><code>xsd:boolean</code></a>	
<code>sfEquals</code>	2x <code>ogc:geomLiteral</code>	2x Geometry	<a href="#"><code>xsd:boolean</code></a>	



sfIntersects	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Polygon	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
sfOverlaps	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Point or 2x Line String or 2x Polygon	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
sfTouches	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Geometry but not Point	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
sfWithin	2x ogc:geomLiteral	1x Geometry, 1x Polygon	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<b>Egenhofer Functions</b>				
Function	Input Datatypes	Input Subtypes	Output Datatype	Output Subtype
ehContains	2x ogc:geomLiteral	1x Polygon, 1x Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
ehCoveredBy	2x ogc:geomLiteral	1x Polygon, 1x Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
ehCovers	2x ogc:geomLiteral	1x Polygon, 1x Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
ehDisjoint	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
ehEquals	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
ehMeet	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Geometry but not Point	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
ehOverlap	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
ehInside	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<b>Region Connection Calculus Functions</b>				
Function	Input Datatypes	Input Subtypes	Output Datatype	Output Subtype
rcc8dcc	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Polygon	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
rcc8ecc	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Polygon	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
rcc8eq	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Polygon	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
rcc8ntpp	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Polygon	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
rcc8ntppi	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Polygon	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
rcc8po	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Polygon	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	

rcc8tpp	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Polygon	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
rcc8tpi	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Polygon	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
<b>Spatial Aggregate Functions</b>				
Function	Input Datatypes	Input Subtypes	Output Datatype	Output Subtype
aggBoundingBox	1 or more ogc:geomLiteral		ogc:geomLiteral	square Polygon (not DGGs), CellList (DGGs)
aggBoundingCircle	1 or more ogc:geomLiteral		ogc:geomLiteral	Polygon (not DGGs), CellList (DGGs)
aggCentroid	1 or more ogc:geomLiteral		ogc:geomLiteral	Point (not DGGs), Cell (DGGs)
aggConcaveHull	1 or more ogc:geomLiteral		ogc:geomLiteral	Polygon (not DGGs), CellList (DGGs)
aggConvexHull	1 or more ogc:geomLiteral		ogc:geomLiteral	Polygon (not DGGs), CellList (DGGs)
aggUnion	1 or more ogc:geomLiteral		ogc:geomLiteral	Polygon (not DGGs), CellList (DGGs)
<b>Non-topological Query Functions</b>				
Function	Input Datatypes	Input Subtypes	Output Datatype	Output Subtype
metricArea	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Polygon	<a href="#">xsd:double</a>	
area	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Polygon	<a href="#">xsd:double</a>	
boundary	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	ogc:geomLiteral	LineString (not DGGs), OrderedCell List (DGGs)
buffer	1x ogc:geomLiteral, 1x <a href="#">xsd:double</a> , 1x <a href="#">xsd:anyURI</a>	any	ogc:geomLiteral	(Multi)Polygon (not DGGs), CellList (DGGs)
convexHull	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	ogc:geomLiteral	LineString (not DGGs)
coordinateDimension	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:integer</a>	
difference	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Geometry	ogc:geomLiteral	(Multi)Polygon (not DGGs), CellList (DGGs)
easting	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Point	<a href="#">xsd:double</a>	

dimension	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:double</a>	
metricDistance	2x ogc:geomLiteral, 1x xsd:anyURI	2x Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:double</a>	
distance	2x ogc:geomLiteral, 1x xsd:anyURI	2x Geometry	<a href="#">rdfs:Resource</a>	
envelope	1x ogc:geomLiteral, 1x xsd:anyURI	Geometry	ogc:geomLiteral	(Multi)Polygon (not DGGs), CellList (DGGs)
geometryN	1x ogc:geomLiteral	GeometryCollection (not DGGs)	<a href="#">xsd:double</a>	
geometryType	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:anyURI</a>	
getSRID	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:anyURI</a>	
intersection	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Geometry	ogc:geomLiteral	Polygon (not DGGs), CellList (DGGs)
is3D	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
isEmpty	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
isMeasured	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
isSimple	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:boolean</a>	
metricLength	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:double</a>	
length	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">rdfs:Resource</a>	
numGeometries	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry (not DGGs)	<a href="#">xsd:double</a>	
northing	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Point	<a href="#">xsd:double</a>	
metricPerimeter	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:double</a>	
perimeter	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">rdfs:Resource</a>	
spatialDimension	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:integer</a>	
symDifference	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Geometry	ogc:geomLiteral	(Multi)Polygon (not DGGs), CellList (DGGs)
transform	1x ogc:geomLiteral, 1x <a href="#">xsd:anyURI</a>	Geometry	ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry

union	2x ogc:geomLiteral	2x Geometry	ogc:geomLiteral	Polygon (not DGGs), CellList (DGGs)
<b>Non-topological Query Functions – 3D Extension</b>				
<b>Function</b>	<b>Input Datatypes</b>	<b>Input Subtypes</b>	<b>Output Datatype</b>	<b>Output Subtype</b>
extrude	2x ogc:geomLiteral	1x Polygon, 1 x Line String	geo:Feature	
extrudeToHeight	1x ogc:geomLiteral, 1x <u>xsd:double</u>	1x Polygon	geo:Feature	
extrudeInTime	2x ogc:geomLiteral, 2x <u>xsd:dateTime</u>	1x Polygon, 1 x Line String	geo:Feature	
<b>Serialization Functions</b>				
<b>Function</b>	<b>Input Datatypes</b>	<b>Input Subtypes</b>	<b>Output Datatype</b>	<b>Output Subtype</b>
asDGGs	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	geo:dggLiteral	
asGeoJSON	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	geo:geoJSONLiteral	
asGML	1x ogc:geomLiteral, 1x <u>xsd:string</u>	Geometry	geo:gmlLiteral	
asGeoCode	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	geo:geocodeLiteral	
asKML	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	geo:kmlLiteral	
asWKT	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>
getSRID	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<u>xsd:anyURI</u>	
maxX	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<u>xsd:double</u>	
maxY	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<u>xsd:double</u>	
maxZ	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<u>xsd:double</u>	
minX	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<u>xsd:double</u>	
minY	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<u>xsd:double</u>	

minZ	1x ogc:geomLiteral	Geometry	<a href="#">xsd:double</a>	
Other Functions				
Function	Input Datatypes	Input Subtypes	Output Datatype	Output Subtype
relate	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

GEOSPARQL FUNCTION	IN 1.0	IN 1.1	SFA
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	

GEOSPARQL FUNCTION	IN 1.0	IN 1.1	SFA
minX		x	
minY		x	
minZ		x	
numGeometries		x	NumGeometries
			NumInteriorRing
			NumPoints
perimeterLength		x	
perimeter		x	
			PointN
			PointOnSurface
spatialDimension		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) GEOSPARQL EXAMPLES

---





# ANNEX C

## (INFORMATIVE)

## GEOSPARQL 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 Clause 7.3 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 Class/ `geo`.

##### 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 `geo:SpatialObject` as its two more concrete subclasses, `geo:Feature` & `geo:Geometry`, are more directly relatable to real-world phenomena and use.

#### C.1.1.1.2. Size Properties

The “size” properties — `geo:hasSize`, `geo:hasMetricSize`, `geo:hasLength`, `geo:hasMetricLength`, `geo:hasPerimeterLength`, `geo:hasMetricPerimeterLength`, `geo:hasArea`, `geo:hasMetricArea`, `geo:hasVolume` and `geo:hasMetricVolume` — are all applicable to instances of `geo:SpatialObject` although, as per the note in the section above, they are likely to be used with `geo:Feature` & `geo: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: `geo:hasPerimeterLength` & `geo: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>9</sup> and its `qudt:numericValue` & `qudt:unit` is just one of many possible ways to convey the value of `geo:hasPerimeterLength` and any subproperty of `geo:hasSize`.

#### C.1.1.2. Feature

The Feature class is defined in Class/ `geo`.

##### 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 and a GeometryCollection

```
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 `geo:Feature` is declared, given a preferred label and a `Geometry` for that `geo:Feature` is indicated with the use of `geo:hasGeometry`. The `Geometry` indicated is described using a *Well-Known Text* literal value, indicated by the property `geo:asWKT` and the literal type `geo:wktLiteral`.

```

eg:x
a geo:Feature ;
skos:prefLabel "Feature X" ;
geo:hasGeometry [
  a geo:GeometryCollection ;
  rdfs:member [
    geo:asWKT "POLYGON ((149.06016 -35.23610, 149.06062 -35.23604, ... ,
149.06016 -35.23610)))"^^geo:wktLiteral ;
  ] ,
  [
    geo:asWKT "POINT (149.061 -35.23607)"^^geo:wktLiteral ;
  ] ;
] ;
.

```

Here a `geo:Feature` is declared and linked to a `geo:GeometryCollection` in order to bundle multiple `geo:Geometry` instances together. Using this mechanism, you could add additional properties to the `geo:GeometryCollection` to detail useful things about the set of `Geometries`. This is an alternative to the pattern given in `Feature` example below.

#### 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 `geo:Feature`, but with a different specification of its area. This example shows the recommended way to express size: by using a subproperty of `geo:hasMetricSize` (in this case, `Property/ geo`). 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 geo: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 geo: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 Class/ geo.

#### 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 first example in Annex C.1.1.1.1 and often the Geometry instance's class type is indirectly declared by the use of hasGeometry on the Feature instance indicating a Blank Node, given the range value for hasGeometry. 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. This Geometry might have been declared with a named node, i.e. not with a Blank Node, so that it can be referred to from multiple Features.

#### 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/EPSSG/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 geo:asWKT and a scalar area indicated with the predicate geo: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 geo:hasMetricArea, is possible since the domain of such properties is geo:SpatialObject, the superclass of both geo:Feature and geo:Geometry.

#### C.1.1.4. SpatialObjectCollection

geo: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 geo:FeatureCollection & geo:GeometryCollection classes.

#### C.1.1.5. FeatureCollection

This example shows a FeatureCollection instance containing 3 Feature instances and a hasBoundingBox predicate instance indicating a Geometry — the bounding box of all the Features within the Feature Collection.

```
ex:fc-x
  a geo:FeatureCollection ;
  dcterms:title "Feature Collection X" ;
  rdfs:member
    ex:feature-something ,
    ex:feature-other ,
    ex:feature-another ;
  geo:hasBoundingBox [
    geo:asWKT "<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSSG/0/4326> POLYGON ((-
35.236 149.060, ... , -35.236 149.060)))"^^geo:wktLiteral ;
  ] ;
.
```

All 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, `geo:hasCentroid` indicates it could be used with a `sf:Point` and `geo:hasBoundingBox` indicates use with an `sf:Envelope`.

## C.1.2. Properties

### C.1.2.1. Spatial Object Properties

See the section Annex C.1.1.1.1 above.

### C.1.2.2. Feature Properties

This example shows a `geo:Feature` instance with each of the properties defined in Clause 8.4 used, except for the properties `geo:hasMetricSize` and `geo:hasSize`, that are intended to be used through their subproperties and `geo:hasMetricPerimeterLength` and `geo:hasPerimeterLength` which are exemplified in Annex 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
((149.060 -35.236, ... , 149.060 -35.236)))"^^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: `geo: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 Clause 10.7 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:spatialDimension 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 `isEmpty` property is set to `false` since the Geometry contains information.

### C.1.2.4. Geometry Serializations

### C.1.2.5. Literals

This example shows a Geometry instance for a Feature instance which is represented in all supported literal 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 ;

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:asDGGGS ""<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

```

```

R834606718 R834606536 R834606560 R834606563 R834606566 R834606712 R834606715
R834606757 R834606750 R834606751 R834606752 R834606753 R834606754 R834606755
R834606800 R834606758 R834606781 R834606782 R834606784 R834606785 R834606788
R834606834 R834606803 R834606806 R834606807 R834606830 R834606831 R834606833
R834606874 R834606835 R834606836 R834606837 R834606838 R834606870 R834606873
R834630231 R834606876 R834606877 R834630122 R834630125 R834630226 R834630230
R834630241 R834630232 R834630234 R834630235 R834630237 R834630238 R834630240
R834630261 R834630242 R834630243 R834630244 R834630245 R834630246 R834630247
R834630273 R834630262 R834630264 R834630265 R834630268 R834630270 R834630271
R834630276 R834630502))"^^geo:dggsLiteral ;
.

```

### C.1.2.6. Distributions

This example shows a Geometry instance linked to a serialization of it in the Industry Foundation Classes according to ISO 10303-21 (not a format directly supported with a GeoSPARQL predicate) stored in a local file:

```

ex:mygeom
  a geo:Geometry ;
  geo:hasSerialization [
    a dcat:Distribution ;
    dcterms:conformsTo "https://www.iso.org/standard/63141.html"^^xsd:anyURI
  ] ;
  dcat:byteSize 714356 ;
  dcat:accessURL "file:///some/local/path/mygeom.ifc"^^xsd:anyURI .
.

```

## C.2. Example SPARQL Queries & 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.



Figure C.1 — Illustration of spatial data

```
@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:

?f

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:

?f

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:

```
?F
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:

?F
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 Easting and Northing Functions

Find the easting and northing values of the given geometries.

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

SELECT ?easting_geom1 ?easting_geom2 ?easting_geom3 ?northing_geom1 ?northing_
geom2 ?northing_geom3
WHERE {
  BIND ("<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84>
        Point (33.95 -83.38)"^^geo:wktLiteral) AS ?testgeom1)
```

```

BIND ("<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSPG/0/4326>
      Point (33.95 -83.38)"^^geo:wktLiteral) AS ?testgeom2)
BIND ("<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSPG/0/3857>
      POINT (3779296.71243164 -18178745.6206012)"^^geo:wktLiteral) AS ?
testgeom2)
BIND(geof:easting(?testgeom1) AS ?easting_geom1)
BIND(geof:easting(?testgeom2) AS ?easting_geom2)
BIND(geof:easting(?testgeom3) AS ?easting_geom3)
BIND(geof:northing(?testgeom1) AS ?northing_geom1)
BIND(geof:northing(?testgeom2) AS ?northing_geom2)
BIND(geof:northing(?testgeom3) AS ?northing_geom3)
}

```

Result:

?EASTING_ GEOM1	?EASTING_ GEOM2	?EASTING_GEOM3	?NORTHING_ GEOM1	?NORTHING_ GEOM2	?NORTHING_GEOM3
33.95	-83.38	3779296.71243164	-83.38	33.95	-18178745.6206012

## C.2.4. Example Rule Application

This section illustrates the query transformation strategy for implementing GeoSPARQL rules.

### C.2.4.1. 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.2.5. Example Geometry Serialization Conversion Functions

For the geometry literal values in C.1.2.4 Geometry Serializations:

Application of the function `geof:asWKT` to the GML, KML, GeoJSON, GeoCode, and DGGS literals should return WKT literal and similarly for each of the other conversion methods, `geof:asGML`, `geof:asKML`, `geof:asGeoJSON` & `geof:asDGGS`.



# ANNEX D (INFORMATIVE) USAGE OF SHACL SHAPES

---



# ANNEX D

## (INFORMATIVE)

## USAGE OF SHACL SHAPES

---

### D.0. Overview

---

This Annex provides guidance on the usage of the SHACL shapes included with GeoSPARQL 1.1.

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 1.1, 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 1.1 by using these Shapes and use the validation results to correct any mistakes.

### D.1. Tools

---

[SHACL Shapes provided with GeoSPARQL](#) 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 geo:hasGeometry, or a specialization of it, should have at minimum one outgoing relation that is either geo:hasSerialization, or a specialization of it.	[_req_geometry-extension_feature-properties], Requirement 13: /req/geometry-extension/geometry-properties
<a href="#">Shape 1b</a>	Violation	Each node with an incoming geo:hasGeometry, or a specialization of it, can have a maximum of	Requirement 13: /req/geometry-extension/geometry-properties Requirement 18: /req/

SHACL SHAPE ID	SEVERITY	TEST PURPOSE	REQUIREMENTS TESTED
		one outgoing geo:asWKT relation.	geometry-extension/ geometry-as-wkt- literal
<a href="#">Shape 1c</a>	Violation	Each node with an incoming geo:hasGeometry, or a specialization of it, can have a maximum of one outgoing geo:asGML relation.	Requirement 13: /req/ geometry-extension/ geometry-properties Requirement 23: /req/ geometry-extension/ geometry-as-gml- literal
<a href="#">Shape 1d</a>	Violation	Each node with an incoming geo:hasGeometry, or a specialization of it, can have a maximum of one outgoing geo:asGeoJSON relation.	Requirement 13: /req/ geometry-extension/ geometry-properties Requirement 28: /req/ geometry-extension/ geometry-as-geojson- literal
<a href="#">Shape 1e</a>	Violation	Each node with an incoming geo:hasGeometry, or a specialization of it, can have a maximum of one outgoing geo:asKML relation.	Requirement 13: /req/ geometry-extension/ geometry-properties Requirement 33: /req/ geometry-extension/ geometry-as-kml- literal
<a href="#">Shape 2</a>	Violation	Each node with one or more outgoing relations that are either geo:hasSerialization, or a specialization of it, should have at least one incoming geo:hasGeometry relation or a specialization of it.	Requirement 13: /req/ geometry-extension/ geometry-properties
<a href="#">Shape 3a-c</a>	Violation	A node that has an incoming geo:hasGeometry property, or specialization of it, cannot have an outgoing geo:hasGeometry property, or a specialization of, it at the same time (a geo:Feature cannot be a geo:Geometry at the same time)	[_req_geometry-extension_ feature-properties]



SHACL SHAPE ID	SEVERITY	TEST PURPOSE	REQUIREMENTS TESTED
<a href="#">Shape 4</a>	Violation	The target of a geo:hasSerialization property, or a specialization of, it should be an RDF literal	Requirement 13: /req/geometry-extension/geometry-properties
<a href="#">Shape 5</a>	Violation	The target of a geo:asWKT property should be an RDF literal with datatype <a href="#">geo:wktLiteral</a>	Requirement 14: /req/geometry-extension/wkt-literal
<a href="#">Shape 6</a>	Violation	The target of a geo:asGML property should be an RDF literal with datatype <a href="#">geo:gmlLiteral</a>	Requirement 20: /req/geometry-extension/gml-literal
<a href="#">Shape 7</a>	Violation	The target of a geo:asGeoJSON property should be an RDF literal with datatype <a href="#">geo:geoJSONLiteral</a>	Requirement 25: /req/geometry-extension/geojson-literal
<a href="#">Shape 8</a>	Violation	The target of a geo:asKML property should be an RDF literal with datatype <a href="#">geo:kmlLiteral</a>	Requirement 30: /req/geometry-extension/kml-literal
<a href="#">Shape 9</a>	Violation	A geo:Geometry node should have a maximum of one outgoing <a href="#">geo:coordinateDimension</a> property	Requirement 13: /req/geometry-extension/geometry-properties
<a href="#">Shape 10</a>	Violation	A geo:Geometry node should have a maximum of one outgoing <a href="#">geo:dimension</a> property	Requirement 13: /req/geometry-extension/geometry-properties
<a href="#">Shape 11</a>	Violation	A geo:Geometry node should have a maximum of one outgoing <a href="#">geo:isEmpty</a> property	Requirement 13: /req/geometry-extension/geometry-properties
<a href="#">Shape 12</a>	Violation	A geo:Geometry node should have a maximum one outgoing <a href="#">geo:isSimple</a> property	Requirement 13: /req/geometry-extension/geometry-properties
<a href="#">Shape 13</a>	Violation	A geo:Geometry node should have maximum of one outgoing <a href="#">geo:spatialDimension</a> property	Requirement 13: /req/geometry-extension/geometry-properties

SHACL SHAPE ID	SEVERITY	TEST PURPOSE	REQUIREMENTS TESTED
<a href="#">Shape 14a</a>	Violation	A geo:Geometry node should have maximum of one outgoing <u>geo:hasSpatialResolution</u> property	Requirement 13: /req/ geometry-extension/ geometry-properties
<a href="#">Shape 14b</a>	Violation	A geo:Geometry node should have maximum of one outgoing <u>geo:hasSpatialAccuracy</u> property	Requirement 13: /req/ geometry-extension/ geometry-properties
<a href="#">Shape 14c</a>	Violation	A geo:Geometry node should have maximum of one outgoing <u>geo:hasMetricSpatialAccuracy</u> property	Requirement 13: /req/ geometry-extension/ geometry-properties
<a href="#">Shape 14d</a>	Violation	A geo:Geometry node should have maximum of one outgoing <u>geo:hasMetricSpatialResolution</u> property	Requirement 13: /req/ geometry-extension/ geometry-properties
<a href="#">Shape 15</a>	Violation	The content of an RDF literal with an incoming <u>geo:asWKT</u> relation must conform to a well-formed WKT string, as defined by its official specification (Simple Features Access)	Requirement 14: /req/ geometry-extension/ wkt-literal
<a href="#">Shape 16</a>	Violation	The content of an RDF literal with an incoming <u>geo:asWKT</u> relation must conform to a well-formed WKT string, as defined by its official specification (Simple Features Access)	Requirement 20: /req/ geometry-extension/ gml-literal
<a href="#">Shape 17</a>	Violation	The content of an RDF literal with an incoming <u>geo:asGeoJSON</u> relation must conform to a well-formed GeoJSON geometry string, as defined by its official specification	Requirement 25: /req/ geometry-extension/ geojson-literal
<a href="#">Shape 18</a>	Violation	The content of an RDF literal with an incoming <u>geo:asKML</u> relation must conform to a well-formed KML geometry XML string, as defined by its official specification	Requirement 30: /req/ geometry-extension/ kml-literal

SHACL SHAPE ID	SEVERITY	TEST PURPOSE	REQUIREMENTS TESTED
<a href="#">Shape 20</a>	Violation	If both <code>geo:dimension</code> and <code>geo:coordinateDimension</code> properties are asserted, the value of <code>geo:dimension</code> should be less than or equal to the value of <code>geo:coordinateDimension</code>	Requirement 13: <code>/req/geometry-extension/geometry-properties</code>
<a href="#">Shape 21a</a>	Violation	An instance of <code>geo:FeatureCollection</code> should have at least one outgoing <code>rdfs:member</code> relation	Requirement 5: <code>/req/core/feature-collection-class</code>
<a href="#">Shape 21b</a>	Violation	An instance of <code>geo:FeatureCollection</code> should only have outgoing <code>rdfs:member</code> going to <code>geo:Feature</code> instances	Requirement 5: <code>/req/core/feature-collection-class</code>
<a href="#">Shape 22a</a>	Violation	An instance of <code>geo:GeometryCollection</code> should have at least one outgoing <code>rdfs:member</code> relation	<code>[_req_core_geometry-collection-class]</code>
<a href="#">Shape 22b</a>	Violation	An instance of <code>geo:GeometryCollection</code> should only have outgoing <code>rdfs:member</code> relations to <code>geo:Geometry</code> instances	<code>[_req_core_geometry-collection-class]</code>
<a href="#">Shape 23a</a>	Violation	An instance of <code>geo:SpatialObjectCollection</code> should have at least one outgoing <code>rdfs:member</code> relation	Requirement 4: <code>/req/core/spatial-object-collection-class</code>
<a href="#">Shape 23b</a>	Violation	An instance of <code>geo:SpatialObjectCollection</code> should only have outgoing <code>rdfs:member</code> relations going to <code>geo:SpatialObject</code> instances, or subclasses of them	Requirement 4: <code>/req/core/spatial-object-collection-class</code>



# ANNEX E (INFORMATIVE) ALIGNMENTS

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## E

## ANNEX E (INFORMATIVE) ALIGNMENTS

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### E.0. Overview

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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

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>
geo:	<a href="http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#">http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#</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
geo:Feature	<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 geo:Feature.

FROM ELEMENT	MAPPING RELATION	TO ELEMENT	NOTES
<u>locn:Address</u>	<u>rdfs:subClassOf</u>	geo:Feature	Although LOCN does not explicitly indicate spatial or geometry properties for <u>locn:Address</u> , this class can be considered as a specialized form of a geo:Feature.
geo:Geometry	<u>rdfs:subClassOf</u>	<u>locn:Geometry</u>	In LOCN, class <u>locn:Geometry</u> “[...] 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 geo:Geometry is more narrowly defined, as its instances can only be individuals, and not literals.
geo:hasGeometry	<u>rdfs:subPropertyOf</u>	<u>locn:geometry</u>	In LOCN, the usage note to property <u>locn:geometry</u> 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 geo:hasGeometry is more narrowly defined, as it can only be used with instances of geo:Geometry, 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
geo:SpatialObject	<u>owl:equivalentClass</u>	<u>pos:SpatialThing</u>	Both classes are unrestricted, essentially abstract classes
<u>pos:Point</u>	<u>rdfs:subClassOf</u>	geo:Geometry	Via <u>pos:Point</u> <u>rdfs:subClassOf</u> <u>pos:SpatialThing</u> but since <u>pos:Point</u> usage notes indicates direct positioning, it is a form of geometry
<u>pos:Point</u>	<u>owl:equivalentClass</u>	<u>sf:Point</u>	
<u>pos:lat</u> <u>long</u>	<u>rdfs:subPropertyOf</u>	geo:hasSerialization	A special datatype is not indicated for use with this property by POS, unlike GeoSPARQL’s geo:hasSerialization object literals
<u>pos:location</u>	<u>rdfs:subPropertyOf</u>	geo:hasGeometry	

## 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>	geo:Feature	AS places are only defined for point geometries
<a href="#">as:accuracy</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	geo:hasSpatial Accuracy	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>	geo:hasSerialization	AS defines the range of this property as xsd:float
<a href="#">as:longitude</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	geo:hasSerialization	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>	geo:Feature	
<a href="#">gn:GeonamesFeature</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a>	geo:Feature	The GN class is defined as “A feature described in geonames database...”
geo:Feature	<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>	geo:sfWithin	
<a href="#">gn:nearby</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	geo:sfDisjoint	A <a href="#">gn:nearby</a> B means A is not within or touching B. The only close SF property is disjoint



FROM ELEMENT	MAPPING RELATION	TO ELEMENT	NOTES
<u>gn:neighbour</u>	<u>owl:</u> <u>equivalentProperty</u>	geo: sfTouches	

## 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
<u>spatial:Feature</u>	<u>owl:</u> <u>equivalentClass</u>	geo:Feature	
<u>spatial:C</u>	<u>rdfs:</u> <u>subPropertyOf</u>	geo:rcc8ec	Sub proerty not equivalent property since the NeoGeo property has more restrictive domain & range
<u>spatial:DR</u>	<u>rdfs:</u> <u>subPropertyOf</u>	geo:rcc8dc	
<u>spatial:EC</u>	<u>rdfs:</u> <u>subPropertyOf</u>	geo:rcc8ec	
<u>spatial:EQ</u>	<u>rdfs:</u> <u>subPropertyOf</u>	geo:rcc8eq	
<u>spatial:NTPP</u>	<u>rdfs:</u> <u>subPropertyOf</u>	geo:rcc8ntpp	
<u>spatial:NTPPi</u>	<u>rdfs:</u> <u>subPropertyOf</u>	geo:rcc8ntppi	
<u>spatial:O</u>	<u>rdfs:</u> <u>subPropertyOf</u>	geo:sfOverlaps	
<u>spatial:P</u>	<u>rdfs:</u> <u>subPropertyOf</u>	geo:sfWithin	
<u>spatial:PO</u>	<u>rdfs:</u> <u>subPropertyOf</u>	geo:rcc8po	
<u>spatial:PP</u>	<u>rdfs:</u> <u>subPropertyOf</u>	geo:sfWithin	
<u>spatial:PPi</u>	<u>rdfs:</u> <u>subPropertyOf</u>	geo:sfContains	
<u>spatial:Pi</u>	<u>rdfs:</u> <u>subPropertyOf</u>	geo:sfContains	

FROM ELEMENT	MAPPING RELATION	TO ELEMENT	NOTES
<u>spatial:TPP</u>	<u>rdfs:subPropertyOf</u>	geo:rcc8tpp	
<u>spatial:TPPi</u>	<u>rdfs:subPropertyOf</u>	geo::rcc8tpi	
<u>geom:Geometry</u>	<u>owl:equivalentClass</u>	geo:Geometry	
<u>geom:BoundingBox</u>	<u>rdfs:subClassOf</u>	geo:Geometry	GeoSPARQL doesn't have a Bounding Box class but has a generic Geometry class that is the range of the geo:hasBoundingBox property
<u>geom:GeometryCollection</u>	<u>owl:equivalentClass</u>	geo:GeometryCollection	
<u>geom:LineString</u>	<u>owl:equivalentClass</u>	<u>sf:LineString</u>	
<u>geom:LinearRing</u>	<u>owl:equivalentClass</u>	<u>sf:LinearRing</u>	
<u>geom:MultiLineString</u>	<u>owl:equivalentClass</u>	<u>sf:MultiLineString</u>	
<u>geom:MultiPoint</u>	<u>owl:equivalentClass</u>	<u>sf:MultiPoint</u>	
<u>geom:MultiPolygon</u>	<u>owl:equivalentClass</u>	<u>sf:MultiPolygon</u>	
<u>geom:Polygon</u>	<u>owl:equivalentClass</u>	<u>sf:Polygon</u>	
<u>geom:Point</u>	<u>owl:equivalentClass</u>	<u>sf:Point</u>	
<u>geo:hasGeometry</u>	<u>rdfs:subPropertyOf</u>	<u>geom:geometry</u>	geo:hasGeometry 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 geo:hasBoundingBox.
- An equivalent to geo:bbox could be made using a geo:Feature with a geo:Geometry, indicated by geo:hasGeometry and a second, specialised Bounding Box geo:Geometry indicated with geo: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
<code>juso:SpatialThing</code>	<code>owl:equivalentClass</code>	<code>geo:SpatialObject</code>
<code>juso:Feature</code>	<code>owl:equivalentClass</code>	<code>geo:Feature</code>
<code>juso:Geometry</code>	<code>owl:equivalentClass</code>	<code>geo:Geometry</code>
<code>juso:Point</code>	<code>owl:equivalentClass</code>	<code>sf:Point</code>
<code>juso:geometry</code>	<code>owl:equivalentProperty</code>	<code>geo:hasGeometry</code>
<code>juso:parent</code>	<code>rdfs:subPropertyOf</code>	<code>geo:sfWithin</code>
<code>juso:political_division</code>	<code>rdfs:subPropertyOf</code>	<code>geo:sfContains</code>
<code>juso:within</code>	<code>owl:equivalentProperty</code>	<code>geo:sfWithin</code>

## 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 `geo:hasGeometry` to indicate that a `geo: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 `geo: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 `geo: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 `geo: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 `geo: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
geo:Geometry	<u><a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a></u>	<u><a href="#">sdo:GeoShape</a></u>	A GeoShape can various literal geometry representation
<u><a href="#">sdo:GeospatialGeometry</a></u>	<u><a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a></u>	geo:SpatialObject	Since <u><a href="#">sdo:GeospatialGeometry</a></u> is the domain of SimpleFeature-like properties and a superclass of GeoShape
<u><a href="#">sdo:GeoCoordinates</a></u>	<u><a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a></u>	geo:Geometry	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
<u><a href="#">sdo:geo</a></u>	<u><a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a></u>	geo:hasGeometry	
<u><a href="#">sdo:geoCoveredBy</a></u>	<u><a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a></u>	geo:ehCoveredBy	
<u><a href="#">sdo:geoCovers</a></u>	<u><a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a></u>	geo:ehCovers	
<u><a href="#">sdo:geoCrosses</a></u>	<u><a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a></u>	geo:sfCrosses	
<u><a href="#">sdo:geoDisjoint</a></u>	<u><a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a></u>	geo:sfDisjoint	
<u><a href="#">sdo:geoEquals</a></u>	<u><a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a></u>	geo:sfEquals	
<u><a href="#">sdo:geoIntersects</a></u>	<u><a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a></u>	geo:sfIntersects	
<u><a href="#">sdo:geoOverlaps</a></u>	<u><a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a></u>	geo:sfOverlaps	
<u><a href="#">sdo:geoTouches</a></u>	<u><a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a></u>	geo:sfTouches	
<u><a href="#">sdo:geoWithin</a></u>	<u><a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a></u>	geo:sfWithin	
<u><a href="#">sdo:geoMidpoint</a></u>	<u><a href="#">owl:equivalentProperty</a></u>	geo:hasCentroid	
<u><a href="#">sdo:Landform</a></u>	<u><a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a></u>	geo:Feature	

## 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 `geo: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 `geo: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
<code>geo:Feature</code>	<code>rdfs:subClassOf</code>	<code>dcterms:Location</code>	A Location is a “A spatial region or named place.”
<code>geo:hasGeometry</code>	<code>rdfs:subPropertyOf</code>	<code>dcterms:spatial</code>	<code>dcterms:spatial</code> indicates the “Spatial characteristics of the resource”, thus it is a more general form of Geo SPARQL’s <code>geo:hasGeometry</code> 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 `geo:Feature`, for which GeoSPARQL has no equivalent, but perhaps also for indicating a `geo: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>13</sup> and the *DCMI Point Encoding Scheme*<sup>14</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 & 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).

**Table E.10 — Alignment: The Provenance Ontology (PROV)**

FROM ELEMENT	MAPPING RELATION	TO ELEMENT	NOTES
geo: SpatialObjectCollection	<u>rdfs:</u> <u>subClassOf</u>	<u>prov:</u> <u>Collection</u>	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 (geo:SpatialObject)
geo:SpatialObject	<u>rdfs:</u> <u>subClassOf</u>	<u>prov:Entity</u>	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.”
geo:Feature	<u>rdfs:</u> <u>subClassOf</u>	<u>prov:</u> <u>Location</u>	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

<sup>13</sup><https://www.dublincore.org/specifications/dublin-core/dcmi-box/>

<sup>14</sup><https://www.dublincore.org/specifications/dublin-core/dcmi-point/>

FROM ELEMENT	MAPPING RELATION	TO ELEMENT	NOTES
			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 `geo:Feature` instances, but GeoSPARQL has no property to indicate a `geo: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>	<code>owl:equivalentProperty</code>	<code>geo:asWKT</code>	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>	<code>owl:propertyChainAxiom</code>	( <code>geo:has Geometry geo:asGeoJSON</code> )	This Wikidata property labeled "geoshape" indicated GeoJSON geometry literal content for a Feature, but it allows information other than just Geometry in the GeoJSON whereas GeoSPARQL does not.
<a href="#">wdt:P3096</a>	<code>owl:propertyChainAxiom</code>	( <code>geo:has Geometry geo:asKML</code> )	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>	<code>rdfs:subClassOf</code>	<code>geo:Feature</code>	The Wikidata class is labeled "geographic region" and thus is a subclass of the more general <code>geo:Feature</code> . There are likely many other classes in Wikidata that could be interpreted as subclasses of <code>geo:Feature</code>



FROM ELEMENT	MAPPING RELATION	TO ELEMENT	NOTES
<a href="#">wd:Q618123</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	geo:Feature	The Wikidata class is labeled “geographical feature” and thus corresponds to geo:Feature.
<a href="#">wd:Q25404640</a>	<a href="#">owl:equivalentClass</a>	geo:SpatialObject	The Wikidata class is labeled “spatial object” and thus corresponds to geo:SpatialObject.
<a href="#">wdt:P150</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	geo:sfContains	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 geo:sfContains and geo:sfWithin in Wikidata
geo:sfWithin	<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”
geo:sfContains	<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>	geo:sfContains	The Wikidata property is labeled “located in the administrative territorial entity” and is essentially the inverse of <a href="#">wdt:P150</a> (described above)
<a href="#">wdt:P706</a>	<a href="#">rdfs:subPropertyOf</a>	geo:sfWithin	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>	geo:Feature	The Wikidata class is labeled “geomorphological unit” and is one of many Wikidata feature classes that could be expressed as a subclass of geo:Feature. 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>	geo:hasArea	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 `geo:Feature` and is linked to either a Geometry or a latitude longitude representation. Hence, every linked geodata class can be considered a `geo:Feature` in the sense of GeoSPARQL.

**Table E.12** – Alignment: LinkedGeoData

From Element	Mapping relation	To Element	Notes
Any LGD Class	<code>rdfs:subClassOf</code>	<code>geo:Feature</code>	Any class defined in the LinkedGeoData ontology is a subclass of <code>geo:Feature</code>

### 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
<code>osmm:loc</code>	<code>owl:equivalentProperty</code>	<code>geo:asWKT</code>	The OpenStreetMap RDF property <code>osmm:loc</code> 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
<code>osmm:type</code> 'n'	<code>owl:equivalentClass</code>	<code>sf:Point</code>	The OpenStreetMap RDF property <code>osmm:type</code> with value 'n' describes an OSM Node which is equivalent to a <code>sf:Point</code>
<code>osmm:type</code> 'w'	<code>owl:equivalentClass</code>	<code>sf:LineString</code>	The OpenStreetMap RDF property <code>osmm:type</code> with value 'w' describes an OSM Way which is equivalent to a <code>sf:LineString</code>

FROM ELEMENT	MAPPING RELATION	TO ELEMENT	NOTES
<u>osmm:type</u> 'r'	<u>owl:equivalentClass</u>	<u>sf:GeometryCollection</u>	The OpenStreetMap RDF property <u>osmm:type</u> with value 'r' describes an OSM relation Way which is equivalent to a <u>sf:GeometryCollection</u>
<u>osmm:has</u>	<u>owl:equivalentProperty</u>	geo:sfContains, geo:ehContains, geo:rcc8ntpp	The OpenStreetMap RDF property <u>osmm:has</u> describes that a relation contains a way or that a way contains a node
<u>osmm:isClosed</u> true	<u>owl:equivalentClass</u>	<u>sf:Polygon</u>	The OpenStreetMap RDF property <u>osmm:isClosed</u> indicates whether a Way is closed, i.e. if it constitutes a Polygon
<u>osmm:isClosed</u> false	<u>owl:equivalentClass</u>	<u>sf:LineString</u>	The OpenStreetMap RDF property <u>osmm:isClosed</u> 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
osm:Element	<u>owl:equivalentClass</u>	geo:Geometry	The class osm:Element is equivalent to a geo:Geometry
osm:Node	<u>owl:equivalentClass</u>	<u>sf:Point</u>	The class osm:Node is equivalent to a <u>sf:Point</u>
osm:Way	<u>owl:equivalentClass</u>	<u>sf:LineString</u>	The class osm:Way is equivalent to a <u>sf:LineString</u>
osm:Relation	<u>owl:equivalentClass</u>	<u>sf:GeometryCollection</u>	The class osm:Relation is equivalent to a <u>sf:GeometryCollection</u>

## E.14. Ordnance Survey UK Spatial Ontology

<http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/legacy/ontologies/spatialrelations.owl> & <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="#"><u>spatialuk:contains</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>owl:equivalentProperty</u></a>	geo:sfContains	
<a href="#"><u>spatialuk:disjoint</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>owl:equivalentProperty</u></a>	geo:sfDisjoint	
<a href="#"><u>spatialuk:easting</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>owl:equivalentProperty</u></a>	-	Distance in metres east of National Grid origin
<a href="#"><u>spatialuk&gt;equals</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>owl:equivalentProperty</u></a>	geo:sfEquals	
<a href="#"><u>spatialuk:northing</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>owl:equivalentProperty</u></a>	-	Distance in metres north of National Grid origin
<a href="#"><u>spatialuk:touches</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>owl:equivalentProperty</u></a>	geo:sfTouches	
<a href="#"><u>spatialuk:within</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>owl:equivalentProperty</u></a>	geo:sfWithin	
<a href="#"><u>spatialukgeom:AbstractGeometry</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>owl:equivalentProperty</u></a>	geo:Geometry	
<a href="#"><u>spatialukgeom:extent</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>owl:equivalentProperty</u></a>	geo:hasGeometry	The range of spatialukgeom:extent is constrained to 2D geometries
<a href="#"><u>spatialukgeom:asGML</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>owl:equivalentProperty</u></a>	geo:asGML	The properties are equivalent, but the range of <code>spatialukgeom:asGML</code> is more general: An <code>rdf:XMLLiteral</code>

- [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
<u><a href="#">cidoc:SP1_PhenomenalSpaceTimeVolume</a></u>	<u><a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a></u>	geo:Feature	The CIDOC CRMgeo class SP1_PhenomenalSpaceTimeVolume is a subclass of geo:Feature as described in the CRMgeo 1.2 specification document.
<u><a href="#">cidoc:SP2_PhenomenalPlace</a></u>	<u><a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a></u>	geo:Feature	The CIDOC CRMgeo class SP2_PhenomenalPlace is a subclass of geo:Feature as described in the CRMgeo 1.2 specification document.
<u><a href="#">cidoc:SP5_GeometricPlaceExpression</a></u>	<u><a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a></u>	geo:Geometry	The CIDOC CRMgeo class SP5_GeometricPlaceExpression is a subclass of geo:Geometry as described in the CRMgeo 1.2 specification document.
<u><a href="#">cidoc:SP6_DeclarativePlace</a></u>	<u><a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a></u>	geo:Geometry	The CIDOC CRMgeo class SP6_DeclarativePlace is a subclass of geo:Geometry as described in the CRMgeo 1.2 specification document.
<u><a href="#">cidoc:SP7_DelcarativePlace</a></u>	<u><a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a></u>	geo:Geometry	The CIDOC CRMgeo class SP7_DeclarativePlace is a subclass of geo:Geometry as described in the CRMgeo 1.2 specification document.
<u><a href="#">cidoc:SP10_DeclarativeTimeSpan</a></u>	<u><a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a></u>	geo:Geometry	The CIDOC CRMgeo class SP10_DeclarativeTimeSpan is a subclass of geo:Geometry as described in the CRMgeo 1.2 specification document.
<u><a href="#">cidoc:SP14_TimeExpression</a></u>	<u><a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a></u>	geo:Geometry	The CIDOC CRMgeo class SP14_TimeExpression is a subclass of geo:Geometry as described in the CRMgeo 1.2 specification document.
<u><a href="#">cidoc:SP15_Geometry</a></u>	<u><a href="#">rdfs:subClassOf</a></u>	geo:Geometry	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
geo:SpatialObject	<a href="#"><u>rdfs:subClassOf</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>obo:BFO_0000004</u></a> "independent continuant"	BFO's "independent continuant" is the superclass of "material entity" & "immaterial entity" which are mapped to Feature & Geometry respectively, so at least some independent continuants must be Spatial Objects
geo:Geometry	<a href="#"><u>rdfs:subClassOf</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>obo:BFO_0000006</u></a> "spatial region"	BFO's "spatial region" class is described as a "spatial projection of a portion of spacetime" so Geometry appears to be a subclass of this as it's "A coherent set of direct positions in space"
geo:Geometry	<a href="#"><u>rdfs:subClassOf</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>obo:IAO_0000030</u></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="#"><u>obo:BFO_0000040</u></a> "material entity"	<a href="#"><u>rdfs:subClassOf</u></a>	geo:Feature	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="#"><u>obo:BFO_0000029</u></a> "site"	<a href="#"><u>rdfs:subClassOf</u></a>	geo:Feature	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
geo:hasGeometry	<a href="#"><u>rdfs:subPropertyOf</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>obo:BFO_0000211</u></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 geo:hasGeometry is used when the thing is taken to be a geo:Feature and the spatial region a geo:Geometry. No GeoSPARQL temporality indicators mean mappings are eternal.
geo:hasGeometry	<a href="#"><u>rdfs:subPropertyOf</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>obo:BFO_0000210</u></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.
geo:sfWithin	<a href="#"><u>rdfs:subPropertyOf</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>obo:BFO_0000082</u></a> "located in at all times"	The BFO property "located in at all times" is a super property of geo:sfWithin when the thing located in the spatial region are defined to both be instances of geo:Feature. Since GeoSPARQL natively supplies no temporal

FROM ELEMENT	MAPPING RELATION	TO ELEMENT	NOTES
			qualifiers, pure GeoSPARQL assertions are assumed to be eternal: "...at all times"
geo:sfWithin	<u>rdfs:</u> <u>subPropertyOf</u>	<u>obo:BFO_0000171</u> "located in at some time"	A transitive mapping from the mapping above. Temporal qualification can be used with GeoSPARQL, see the OWL TIME alignment.
<u>obo:BFO_0000066</u> "occurs in"	<u>rdfs:range</u>	geo:SpatialObject	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" (geo:Geometry) range value but from GeoSPARQL's point of view, it could also be used with a geo:Feature 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
<u>obo:BFO_0000216</u> "spatially projects onto at some time"	<u>rdfs:range</u>	geo:SpatialObject	The reasoning is the same as for "occurs in"

- BFO distinguishes between *continuants* & *occurants*, which *spatial region* & *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 geo: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

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# ANNEX F

## (INFORMATIVE)

### CQL / GEOSPARQL MAPPING

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#### F.0. Overview

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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 OGCSFACA which implement CQL.

#### F.1. Accessing spatial Features in a SPARQL endpoint

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Spatial *Features* accessed via SPARQL endpoints SPARQLPROT are, as defined in the GeoSPARQL standard, instances of the OWL class `geo:Feature` or of subclasses of it. They may have one or more `geo:hasGeometry` properties indicating `geo:Geometry` instances and other properties related to the Feature. They may also be grouped into `geo:FeatureCollection` instances where `geo:FeatureCollection` is a new class in GeoSPARQL 1.1, specifically for the description of collections of `geo:Feature` instances.

The following example SPARQL query retrieves all Features within the Feature Collection with the IRI `ex:x` within a given SPARQL endpoint.

```
PREFIX ex: <http://example.com/>
PREFIX rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>

SELECT ?fcollection ?item ?rel ?val ?geom
WHERE {
  ex:x rdfs:member ?item .
  ?item rdfs:subClassOf* geo:Feature .
}
```

GeoSPARQL's `geo:FeatureCollection` definition requires that `geo:Feature` instances are to be linked to the Collection by use of the `rdfs: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:

```
PREFIX ex: <http://example.com/>
PREFIX rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>

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 geo:FeatureCollection instance for correct handling, in particular, an identifier and perhaps a label. If the back-end data store also contains information for the geo: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.2. Mappings from CQL2 statements to GeoSPARQL queries

This section presents lists of equivalences between Common Query Language (CQL2) CQLDEF statements and GeoSPARQL statements.

### F.2.1. 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	FILTER( geo: sfIntersects(	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) )	WKT does not define a type boundingbox, therefore a bbox is converted to a Polygon
datetime	datetime= 2018-02-12 - T23%3A20%3A52		-	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 TIME

## F.2.2. 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"	<u>xsd:string</u>	"This is a string"^^xsd:string
Number	-100 3.14159	<u>xsd:int</u> , <u>xsd:integer</u> , <u>xsd:double</u>	"-100"^^xsd:integer "3.14159"^^xsd:double
Boolean	true false	<u>xsd:boolean</u>	"true"^^xsd:boolean "false"^^xsd:boolean
Spatial Geometry (WKT)	POINT(1 1)	WKT Literal	"POINT(1 1)"^^geo:wktLiteral

CQL2 LITERAL	EXAMPLES	(GEO)SPARQL LITERAL	EXAMPLES
Spatial Geometry (JSON)	<code>{"type": "Point", "coordinates": [1,1]}</code>	GeoJSON Literal	<code>{"type": "Point", "coordinates": [1,1]}^^geo:geoJSONLiteral</code>
Temporal Literal	<code>1969-07-20 1969-07-20T20:17:40Z</code>	<code>xsd:date, xsd:dateTime, xsd:dateTimeStamp</code>	<code>"1969-07-20"^^xsd:date "1969-07-20T20:17:40Z"^^xsd:dateTime</code>

### F.2.3. 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.2.4. 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 (<,>,>=,<=) are converted to filter expressions

COMPARISON PREDICATE	TRIPLE PATTERN	COMMENT
number BETWEEN 5 AND 10	<code>?item my:number ?number . FILTER(?number &gt;= 5 &amp;&amp; ?number &lt;= 10)</code>	BETWEEN statements are converted to arithmetic expressions
name IN ("OGC","W3C")	<code>?item my:name IN ("OGC", "W3C")</code>	IN statements may also be expressed using SPARQL VALUES statements
name IS NOT NULL	<code>EXISTS {?item my:name ?name }</code>	NOT NULL statements are converted to EXIST statements
name LIKE "OGC."	<code>?item my:name ?name . FILTER(regex(?name, "OGC.", "i" ))</code>	LIKE statements are converted to SPARQL regex filters
INTERSECTS(geometry1, geometry2)	<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.2.5. 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)	<code>FILTER(geof:sfContains(?geometry1,?geometry2))</code>
CROSSES(geometry1,geometry2)	<code>FILTER(geof:sfCrosses(?geometry1,?geometry2))</code>
DISJOINT(geometry1,geometry2)	<code>FILTER(geof:sfDisjoint(?geometry1,?geometry2))</code>
EQUALS(geometry1,geometry2)	<code>FILTER(geof:sfEquals(?geometry1,?geometry2))</code>
INTERSECTS(geometry1,geometry2)	<code>FILTER(geof:sfIntersects(?geometry1,?geometry2))</code>
OVERLAPS(geometry1,geometry2)	<code>FILTER(geof:sfOverlaps(?geometry1,?geometry2))</code>
TOUCHES(geometry1,geometry2)	<code>FILTER(geof:sfTouches(?geometry1,?geometry2))</code>

CQL2 FILTER EXPRESSION	GEOSPARQL FILTER FUNCTION
WITHIN(geometry1,geometry2)	FILTER(geof:sfWithin(?geometry1,?geometry2))

## F.2.6. 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.2.1 Query Parameters, 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.3. 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
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(another Geometry): Integer	geof:sfEquals	1.0	geo:sfEquals	1.0
Disjoint(another Geometry): Integer	geof:sfDisjoint	1.0	geo:sfDisjoint	1.0
Intersects(another Geometry): Integer	geof:sfIntersects	1.0	geo:sfIntersects	1.0

SIMPLE FEATURES FOR SQL	GEOSPARQL EQUIVALENT	SINCE GEOSPARQL	RELATED PROPERTY AVAILABLE	SINCE GEOSPARQL
Touches(another Geometry: Geometry): Integer	geof:sfTouches	1.0	geo:sfTouches	1.0
Crosses(another Geometry: Geometry): Integer	geof:sfCrosses	1.0	geo:sfCrosses	1.0
Within(another Geometry: Geometry): Integer	geof:sfWithin	1.0	geo:sfWithin	1.0
Contains(another Geometry: Geometry): Integer	geof:sfContains	1.0	geo:sfContains	1.0
Overlaps(another Geometry: Geometry): Integer	geof:sfOverlaps	1.0	geo:sfOverlaps	1.0
Relate(another Geometry: Geometry, IntersectionPattern Matrix: 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(another Geometry: Geometry): Geometry	geof:union	1.0	N/A	-
Difference(another Geometry: 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>				



SIMPLE FEATURES FOR SQL	GEOSPARQL EQUIVALENT	SINCE GEOSPARQL	RELATED PROPERTY AVAILABLE	SINCE GEOSPARQL
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	-
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

SIMPLE FEATURES FOR SQL	GEOSPARQL EQUIVALENT	SINCE GEOSPARQL	RELATED PROPERTY AVAILABLE	SINCE GEOSPARQL
<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(): Line String	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

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## ANNEX G (INFORMATIVE) REVISION HISTORY

**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

DATE	RELEASE	AUTHOR	PARAGRAPH MODIFIED	DESCRIPTION
23 Oct. 2022	1.1 For Public Comment	Carl Reed, Joseph Abhayaratna	All	Final review prior to public comment



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