

# GeoSPARQL 1.1: an almost decadal update to the most important geospatial LOD standard

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**Abstract.** In 2012 the Open Geospatial Consortium published GeoSPARQL defining “SPARQL extension functions”, “RIF rules” and “an RDF/OWL ontology for [spatial] information”.

In the 8+ years since its publication, GeoSPARQL has become the most important spatial Semantic Web standard, as judged by references to it in other Semantic Web standards and its wide use in Semantic Web data.

An update to the standard was proposed in 2019 to deliver GeoSPARQL 1.1 in 2021 with a charter to: handle outstanding change requests and source new ones from the user community and to “better present” the standard, that is to better link all the standard’s parts and better document & exemplify elements. Expected updates included alignments to other ontologies, handling of new spatial referencing systems, new geometry representations, and new artifact presentation.

In this paper, we will discuss the submitted change requests and resulting updates to the standard. We will also discuss the theory behind updates and our expectations for GeoSPARQL 1.1’s use.

**Keywords:** GeoSPARQL · GeoSPARQL 1.1 · spatial · geospatial · Semantic Web · RDF · OWL · OGC · Open Geospatial Consortium · standard.

## 1 Introduction

The GeoSPARQL standard, issued in 2012 by the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC)<sup>3</sup> is one of, if not the most, popular *Semantic Web* standards for spatial data.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.ogc.org>

<sup>4</sup> References to GeoSPARQL in other well-known standards, such as DCAT2 (<https://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-dcat/>) and CIDOC-CRM [7] suggests it is popular, as do the incoming links in Linked Open Vocabularies <https://lov.linkeddata.es/dataset/lov/>

The original release - GeoSPARQL 1.0 - contained a *specification* document, a main “GeoSPARQL” ontology in an RDF file and a “Simple Features Vocabulary” ontology also in an RDF file. The “GeoSPARQL” ontology content, as well as lists of geospatial functions that could be performed on RDF data via SPARQL<sup>5</sup> queries were defined in the specification document, as were entailment rules and requirements & abstract tests for testing ontology data and function implementations. Function lists from the specification have been extracted into SKOS<sup>6</sup> vocabularies.

In this publication we discuss the motivations behind updating GeoSPARQL 1.0 in Section 2, the content of the planned updates for the upcoming GeoSPARQL 1.1 release in Section 3 and finally in Section 4 provide an outlook to further feature requests which are likely to be tackled in future GeoSPARQL 1.2 and 2.0 releases.

## 2 Motivation to update GeoSPARQL

The OGC & World Wide Web Consortium’s (W3C) *Spatial Data On The Web Working Group* (SDWWG) established *Spatial Data On The Web Best Practices* [4] which noted shortcomings with then current spatial data standards: “A best practice for returning geometries in a specific requested CRS has not yet emerged”. The group also informally captured specific suggested updates for GeoSPARQL<sup>7</sup>, however no updates to GeoSPARQL were then made.

Recently, in 2019, the OGC reconstituted a *GeoSPARQL Standards Working Group* (SWG) to update GeoSPARQL. The general motivation for work within the area of GeoSPARQL, that of *Semantic Web* spatial data, and a series of fault fixes and proposed extensions to GeoSPARQL 1.0 are captured in an OGC White Paper [1]. Some, but not all, of the SDWWG’s ideas have been taken up by the SDW, for example the *Best Practices* [4] aspiration that “A possible way forward is an update for the GeoSPARQL spatial ontology. This would provide an agreed spatial ontology, i.e., a bridge or common ground between geographical and non-geographical spatial data...”. This point has been considered by the SWG and included in future releases’ scope.

Another *Best Practices* issue raised is that “it makes sense to publish different geometric representations of a spatial object that can be used for different purposes”. This is being considered by the SWG with initial thoughts centering on defining *roles* of geometries with respect to features.

The SWG’s charter - its final scope of work - is also published by the OGC [2] and this guides the SWG’s activities. Specific actions of the SWG and their

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vocabs/gsp and the list of implementers that includes most of the popular triplestore vendors, a list of which has been compiled here: <https://github.com/opengeospatial/ogc-geosparql/issues/59>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.w3.org/TR/sparql11-query/>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.w3.org/TR/skos-reference/>

<sup>7</sup> [https://www.w3.org/2015/spatial/wiki/Further\\_development\\_of\\_GeoSPARQL](https://www.w3.org/2015/spatial/wiki/Further_development_of_GeoSPARQL)

staging are explained through the use of a publicly-available online task tracking system within the SWG’s working online code repository<sup>8</sup>.

At a high-level, proposed updates to GeoSPARQL by both the SDWWG and the SWG may be categorised as one of the following:

- new geometry serializations
  - GeoJSON, KML and other popular formats
- new ontology classes to cater for more nuanced spatial information
- more spatial functions
  - implementing functions well-known in non **Semantic Web** spatial systems
- scalar spatial properties
  - area, volume etc. alongside geometries
- better handling of Spatial (Coordinate) Reference Systems (SRS)
  - potentially allowing for automated coordinate serialization conversions
- Internet protocol-based selection of different geometries for features

Some of these proposed updates were predicted in GeoSPARQL 1.0, with the *Future Work* section listing several of the points above as expected or potential.

The SWG’s *Charter*, anticipating that the more obvious updates such as new geometry serializations would certainly be implemented, listed the following areas of investigation that emerged from SWG proponent’s discussions:

- a revision of the “upper ontology” structuring of GeoSPARQL
  - better/differently defining how GeoSPARQL’s **Feature** and other classes relate to one another and to other fundamental concepts in the ontology
- alignments to other ontologies, perhaps *W3C Time Ontology in OWL* [6]
- catering for very different SRSes, such as Discrete Global Grid Systems

Specifically ruled out of scope was any investigation of property graphs. Recent (last several years) discussion in the OGC and elsewhere about property graphs motivated a consideration of them, however, the SWG proponents felt that while property graphs might be important for future *Semantic Web* spatial data systems, there was more than enough work scoped for initial SWG work (several revisions of the standard) to initially exclude this area of investigation.

After initial meetings, the SWG determined to make multiple releases of GeoSPARQL updates with different goals:

- **1.1**: extensions that are fully compatible with GeoSPARQL 1.0
- **1.2**: fully or mostly compatible extensions but which are larger additions to the standard’s conceptual coverage
- **2.0**: a future GeoSPARQL that might be quite different and partly incompatible with GeoSPARQL 1.0

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<sup>8</sup> <https://github.com/opengeospatial/ogc-geosparql/projects/1>

The reason for expecting a future, incompatible, GeoSPARQL 2.0 is that early SWG attendees thought spatio-temporal relations and fundamental ontology elements in GeoSPARQL either could or should be remodelled, which might break the current, familiar, **Feature/Geometry** class relations. Details of these potential changes haven't been fully expounded, at the time of this paper, however initial SWG attendees' intuition is that a future GeoSPARQL 2.0 might generalise spatial concepts and move away from only, or primarily, *geospatial*, or perhaps focus not just on **Feature/Geometry** relations but look to generalised mechanisms for describing dimensions of features of which *geometry* is just one of many, and *temporality* might be another.

An originally unforeseen area of updates to GeoSPARQL is new modes of standard presentation. Motivated by conceptual work within the W3C and the OGC for multi-part standards presentation, this has resulted in profile declarations, explained in the next section.

### 3 Updates in GeoSPARQL 1.1

So far (as of April, 2021) the GeoSPARQL SWG has triaged change requests for GeoSPARQL releases and has addressed many 1.1 requests which are the only ones we report here and which are accessible through the living document for the GeoSPARQL 1.1 standard [13]. The next sections foreshadow likely 1.2 and 2.0 updates.

#### 3.1 Profile Declaration

One of the first actions undertaken by the SWG was to link the GeoSPARQL 1.0 elements through a *profile* declaration, where a profile is a special type of *specification*, as defined by *The Profiles Vocabulary* [3]. The specific motivation for this was the SWG's recognition that GeoSPARQL 1.0 consisted of multiple parts, not all of which were easy to discover. As a result, some GeoSPARQL users were unaware of some of the resources and some resources were accidentally duplicated or partly re-implemented. Profile declarations of this sort are anticipated, by the OGC, as being the *best practice* way for it to deliver multi-part standards.

The profile declaration for GeoSPARQL 1.0 will be published by the OGC as a stand-alone resource sometime in early 2021 along with some updated GeoSPARQL 1.0 resources. The profile declaration for GeoSPARQL 1.1 will be published at the same time as the 1.1 releases, currently expected in mid-2021. All 1.0 and 1.1 release resources are currently available in draft form in the SWG's online code repository<sup>9</sup>. The 1.1 releases' resources are:

1. a profile declaration
2. a specification document
3. an RDF/OWL ontology document
4. a Functions & Rules vocabulary, derived from the ontology

<sup>9</sup> <https://github.com/opengeospatial/ogc-geosparql>

5. a Simple Features feature types vocabulary
6. a set of RIF [10] rules
7. SHACL [11] shapes for RDF data validation

### 3.2 New geometry literals

Three new geometry serializations are introduced:

1. **GeoJSON** (Geo- JavaScript Object Notation) [5]
2. **KML** (Keyhole Markup Language) [12]
3. **DGGS** (Discrete Global Grid System) [14]

An example of a point's GeoJSON geometry serialization is given below, followed by an unrelated simple polygon *AusPIX*<sup>10</sup> DGGS geometry serialization.

**Listing 1.1.** GeoJSON geometry serialization example

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

**Listing 1.2.** AusPIX DGGS geometry serialization example

```
""<https://w3id.org/dggs/auspix> DirectedOrdinateList
(R3231 R3234 R3235 R3238 R3243 R3246)""
^^<http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#dggsWktLiteral>
```

GeoJSON & KML have been much anticipated and were requested by the SDWWG and many users of GeoSPARQL, due to those formats' popularity.

The DGGS format is more forward-looking in that it is not driven by user demand but by predicted demand. DGGS does not have a single, concrete format standard as the others do, nor is it ever likely to - different DGGSes will likely implement very different data formats - so GeoSPARQL 1.1 makes generalized provisions for DGGS serializations but presents no detailed requirements for them, only stating that the specific DGGS must be identified.

### 3.3 New spatial functions

While spatial aggregation functions are the norm in many non-semantic geospatial databases such as PostGIS or Oracle Spatial, at the time of defining the GeoSPARQL 1.0 standard, aggregation functions had not yet been introduced into the SPARQL standard, but have been with SPARQL 1.1 [16]. Spatial aggregation functions similar to traditional (relational database), aggregation functions such as AVG, MAX, or MIN allow aggregated results of geometry queries, for example, to create the union of a set of selected serialized geometries. While calculating these aggregates is certainly possible outside of a semantic database, and thus GeoSPARQL, the inclusion of the functions provides distinct advantages:

<sup>10</sup> <https://w3id.org/dggs/auspix>

1. No client-side library is needed to create an aggregated geometry result
2. Fewer/more appropriate results returned, for example a union result
3. Federated SPARQL queries can aggregate results from multiple endpoints

In addition to *geof:union*, *geof:envelope* and *geof:convexHull* defined in GeoSPARQL 1.0 for use within SPARQL **FILTER** operations, 1.1 defines *geof:union2* and as well as *geof:boundingCircle*, *geof:centroid*, *geof:ConcatLines* - concatenating a set of overlapping linestrings that overlap - and *geof:ConcaveHull* that can return aggregated results. Listing 1.3 gives an example of one of these new functions in use.

**Listing 1.3.** Aggregation Function example SPARQL query

```
# returns the circle geometry bounding all the geometries
# of Feature <x>
SELECT (geof:BoundingCircle(?geo) AS ?circ)
WHERE {
    <x> geo:hasGeometry/geo:asWKT ?geo .
}
```

Functions to retrieve min/max values of geometries' coordinates are added: *geof:minX* & *geof:maxX*, *geof:minY* & *geof:maxY* and *geof:minZ* & *geof:maxZ*.

In parallel, the OGC API Features standard [15] is developed, which also proposes functions for filtering feature collections. While OGC API Features proposes the use of the Common Query Language (CQL) for filtering, it is also open to other query language implementations such as GeoSPARQL. When comparing the filter capabilities of CQL to GeoSPARQL, one can observe that concerning spatial filter capabilities, the two query languages provide comparable functionality. However, the version of CQL proposed by OGC API Features also provides support of spatiotemporal operators, which may be an addition to be further explored in the continuous GeoSPARQL development process.

### 3.4 Ontology extensions

GeoSPARQL 1.1 - see Figure 1 for an overview - extends the GeoSPARQL ontology by adding a new class, **geo:SpatialMeasure**. This class represents a spatial measurement such as a volume, length, or area associated with a measurement amount and a unit of measure. It is the range of three newly-defined properties: **geo:hasArea**, **geo:hasLength** and **geo:hasVolume** which make these attributes of a geometry better accessible using SPARQL.

These additions address requests from the SDWWG & SWG but do more too: they open up GeoSPARQL to general patterns of measurement present in ontologies such as the W3C's *SOSA* [8]. Similarly, the 1.1 release addition of property **geo:inSRS**, allows declarations of a geometry's SRS, independent of serializations and paves the way for future definition of SRSes in RDF, anticipated for GeoSPARQL 2.0.

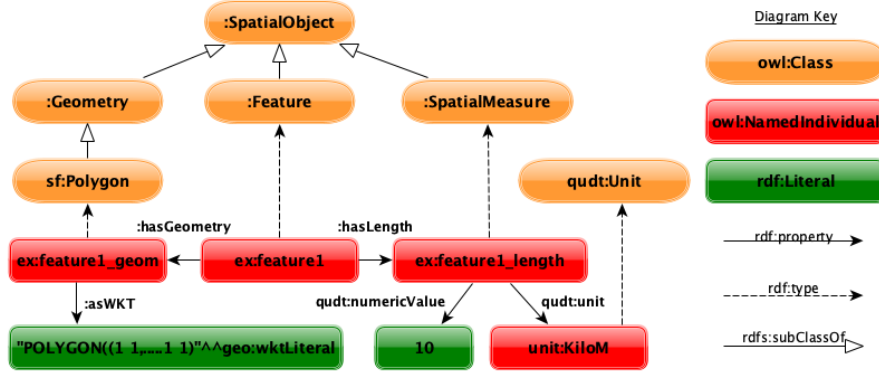


Fig. 1. Excerpt of the GeoSPARQL 1.1 ontology including one example feature

## 4 Conclusions and Outlook

A staged schedule of updates to this important *Semantic Web* spatial standard has been initiated with simple and strictly backwards-compatible changes now in GeoSPARQL 1.1. Features discussed for GeoSPARQL 1.2 include the formalization of coordinate reference systems in RDF, the depiction of accuracies and level of detail and the addition of further - possibly also binary - literal types. Work on GeoSPARQL 1.2 will start later in 2021. GeoSPARQL 2.0, as yet un-specified, is likely to introduce more substantial changes to the standard. Changes proposed for GeoSPARQL 2.0 include to broaden the scope of GeoSPARQL to further kinds of spatial data. To that end, full-featured support for 3D geometries and support for coverages are discussed on the level of data representations. These proposals are related to some growing interest in the semantic web community in representing further geospatial data related to building modeling information [17] and coverage data [9]. More requirements might also be introduced once feedback has been received from the GeoSPARQL 1.1 and 1.2 releases.

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