

Clemens Portele, interactive instruments GmbH SDI.Next, 31 October 2018

Consistency with the Web architecture and the W3C/OGC Spatial Data on the Web Best Practices

Architecture of the World Wide Web. Volume One

W3C Recommendation 15 December 2004

This version:

http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-webarch-20041215/ Latest version:

http://www.w3.org/TR/webarch/

Previous version:

http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/PR-webarch-20041105/

Editors:

lan Jacobs, W3C

Norman Walsh, Sun Microsystems, Inc.

Authors:

See acknowledgments (§8).

Please refer to the errata for this document, which may include some normative c

See also translations

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Abstract

The World Wide Web uses relatively simple technologies with sufficient scalability resulted in a remarkable information space of interrelated resources, growing acro an effort to preserve these properties of the information space as the technologies

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- Spatial relations
- Coordinate Reference Systems (CRS)
- 10. Linked Data
- Why are traditional Spatial Data 11. Infrastructures not enough? The Best Practices

4. Best Practices Summary

This document contains a variety of best practices related to the publication and usage of spatial data on the Web. First, it continues with several more in-depth introductions on Spatial Things and geometry, coverages, spatial relations, coordinate reference systems, linked data, and Spatial Data Infrastructures. After that, the best practices themselves are described.

The following best practices can be found in this document:

Best Practices Summary

Best Practice 1: Use globally unique persistent HTTP **URIs for Spatial Things**

Best Practice 2: Make your spatial data indexable by search engines

Best Practice 3: Link resources together to create the Web of data

Best Practice 4: Use spatial data encodings that match vour target audience

Best Practice 5: Provide geometries on the Web in a usable way

Best Practice 6: Provide geometries at the right level of accuracy, precision, and size

Best Practice 7: Choose coordinate reference systems to suit your user's applications

Best Practice 8: State how coordinate values are encoded

Best Practice 9: Describe relative positioning

Best Practice 10: Use appropriate relation types to link Spatial Things

Best Practice 11: Provide information on the changing nature of spatial things

Best Practice 12: Expose spatial data through 'convenience APIs'

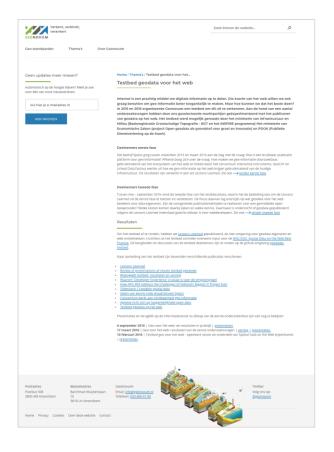
Best Practice 13: Include spatial metadata in dataset

Best Practice 14: Describe the positional accuracy of spatial data

5. Namespaces

This section is non-normative

Geonovum testbed "Spatial Data on the Web" in 2015/2016



Spatial Data on the Web using the current SDI

Report of the research results in the Geonovum testbed "Spatial Data on the Web" (topic 4)

08/06/2016

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Our Approach - an Overview

Schema.org

GeoDCAT-ap

URI strategy

Representations

Representat

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Validation and testing

Observations related to schema.org and its use by search engines

Experiences with existing WFS deployments

Not tied to any particular encoding, GeoJSON currently recommended (where applicable)



Support for HTML recommended ...

Datasets / Liegenschaftskataster (NRW)

JSON | XML

Liegenschaftskataster (NRW)

Das Liegenschaftskataster wird in elektronischer Form im Amtlichen Liegenschaftskatasterinformationssystem (ALKIS) geführt. Der vorliegende Web Feature Service ermöglicht das gezielte Herunterladen von in ALKIS geführten Geo-Objekten auf Basis einer Suchanfrage (Direktzugriffs-Downloaddienst). Der Dienst stellt ausschließlich folgende Geo-Objekte beschränkt auf die wesentlichen Eigenschaften im Format eines vereinfachten Datenaustauschschemas bereit, das in dieser Produktspezifikation festgelegt ist: Flurstücke und Verwaltungseinheiten. Der Dienst ist konzipiert zur Nutzung in einfachen praxisgängigen GIS-Clients ohne komplexe Funktionalitäten.

Collections Flurstück

Gebäude, Bauwerk Verwaltungseinheit

API Definition OpenAPI 3.0

Data source https://www.wfs.nrw.de/geobasis/wfs_nw_alkis_vereinfacht?SERVICE=WFS&REQUEST=GetCapabilities

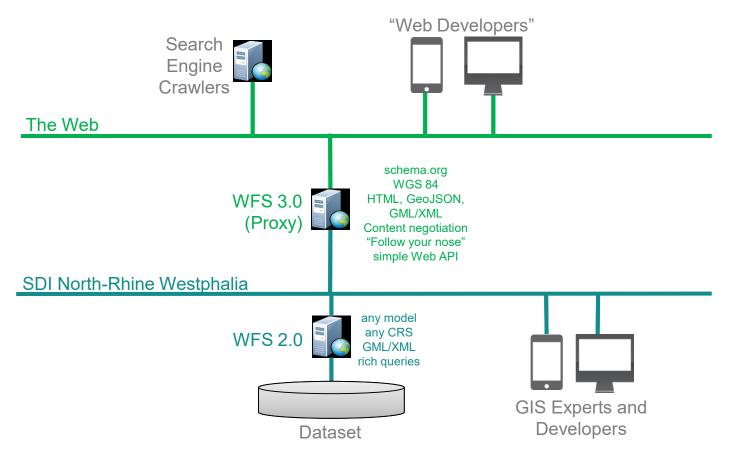
Dieser Dienst stellt Geobasisdaten zu Flurstücken, Gebäuden, Verwaltungseinheiten, der Landnutzung und topographischen Merkmalen bereit. Die Aktualität der Daten ist in jedem einzelnen Objekt angegeben. Die amtlichen Koordinaten liegen im Koordinatenreferenzsystem mit dem EPSG-Code 25832 vor. Die von diesem Dienst angebotenen Koordinaten wurden serverseitig über eine entsprechende Transformation in ein global gültiges Koordinatenreferenzsystem konvertiert. Die Transformation unterliegt Ungenauigkeiten. Für die von diesem Dienst gelieferten nicht amtlichen Koordinaten übernimmt Geobasis NRW keine Gewähr.

powered by Idproxy

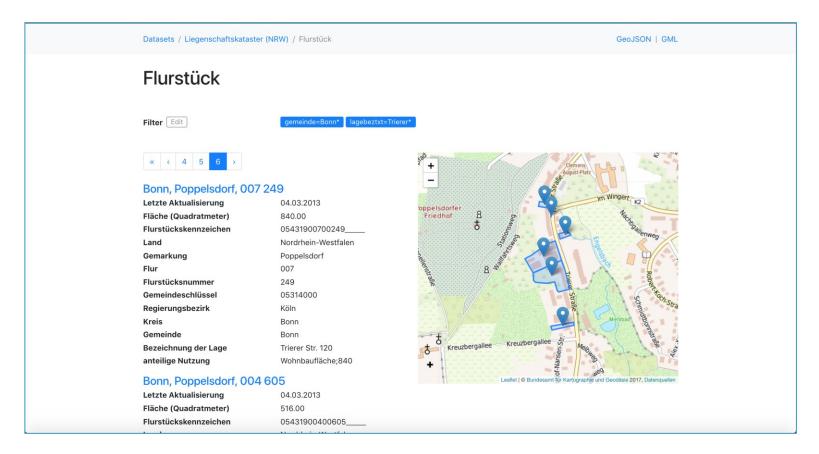
Impressum Datenschutzerklärung



Implementation example in North-Rhine Westphalia



... including browsing datasets following links



... a cadastral parcel

Datasets / Liegenschaftskataster (NRW) / Flurstück / Bonn, Poppelsdorf, 007 49/1

GeoJSON | GML

Bonn, Poppelsdorf, 007 49/1

 id
 DENW36AL10005X65FL

 Letzte Aktualisierung
 04.03.2013

 Fläche (Quadratmeter)
 6368.00

 Flurstückskennzeichen
 054319007000490001_

Land Nordrhein-Westfalen

 Gemarkung
 Poppelsdorf

 Flur
 007

 Flurstücksnummer
 49/1

 Gemeindeschlüssel
 05314000

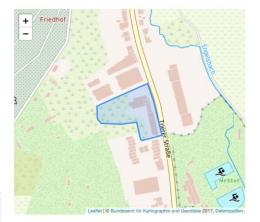
 Regierungsbezirk
 Köln

Kreis Bonn
Gemeinde Bonn

Bezeichnung der Lage Trierer Str. 70, 72

Nutzung Fläche Fläche besonderer

funktionaler Prägung / 6368 Verwaltung



Dieser Dienst stellt Geobasisdaten (u.a. Flurstücke, Verwaltungseinheiten) bereit. Die Aktualität der Daten ist in jedem einzelnen Objekt angegeben. Die Geobasisdaten in NRW werden im amtlichen Koordinatenreferenzsystem ETRS89/UTM32 (EPSG:25832) geführt und können auch durch die Angabe dieses Koordinatenreferenzsystem in der Anfrage abgefragt werden. Erfolgt keine konkrete Angabe eines Koordinatenreferenzsystem in der Anfrage erfolgt die Ausgabe in WGS84 (EPSG:3857). Diese und alle weiteren Koordinatenreferenzsysteme werden serverseitig über eine entsprechende Transformation realisiert, die Ungenauigkeiten unterliegt. Für die von diesem Dienst gelieferten nicht amtlichen Koordinaten übernimmt Geobasis. NRW keine Gewähr. Eine abschließende Liste aller Dienste findet sich unter: https://www.bezreg-

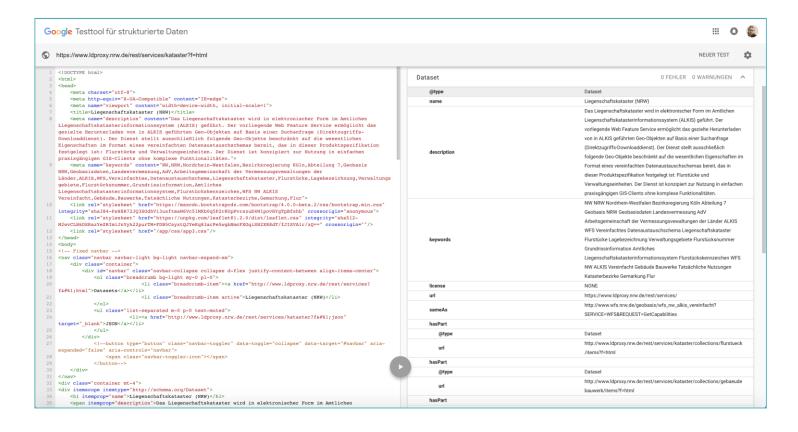
koeln.nrw.de/brk_internet/geobasis/webdienste/index.html

powered by Idproxy

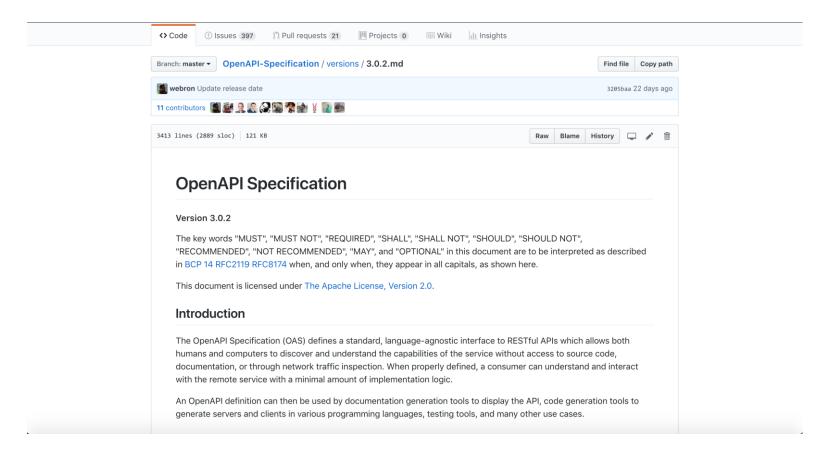
anteilige Nutzung

Impressum Datenschutzerklärung

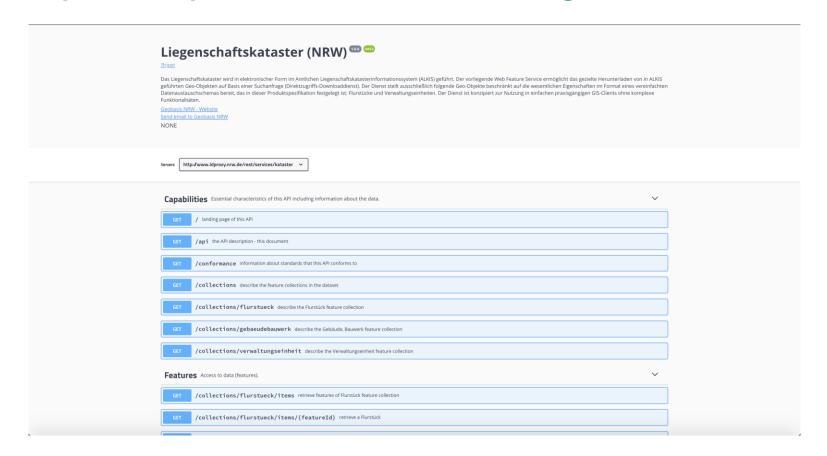
Enrich HTML with schema.org annotations, agents can understand what the page is about



Leverage the OpenAPI Specification



OGC-specific capabilities documents no longer needed



Resource overview

Table 1. Overview of resources, applicable HTTP methods and links to the document sections

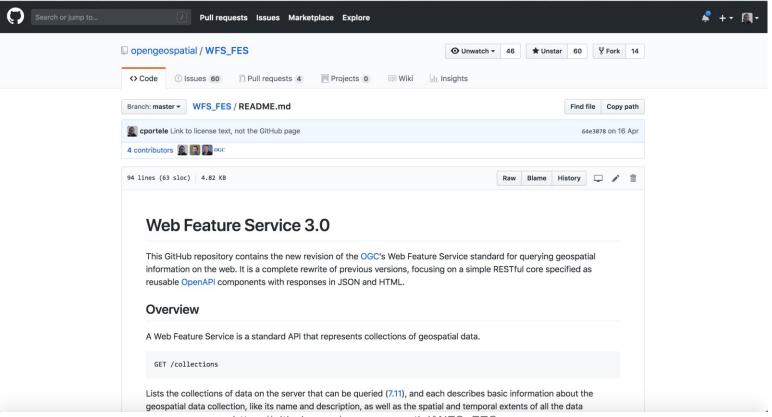
Resource	Path	HTTP method	Document reference
Landing page	/	GET	7.2 API landing page
API definition	/api	GET	7.3 API definition
Conformance classes	/conformance	GET	7.4 Declaration of conformance classes
Feature collections metadata	/collections	GET	7.11 Feature collections metadata
Feature collection metadata	/collections/{name}	GET	7.12 Feature collection metadata
Feature collection	/collections/{name}/items	GET	7.13 Feature collections
Feature	/collections/{name}/items/{fid}	GET	7.14 Feature

Supports two approaches how clients can use the server

- 1. Hypermedia approach: Clients know the resources specified in the WFS standard and navigate them based on the provided information
- Start at the landing page or another resource, analyse the information, follow links; repeat
- The OpenAPI definition may be used to determine details e.g. on filter parameters, but this may not be necessary depending on the application

- 2. OpenAPI approach: Study the OpenAPI definition and develop client applications against it
- Familiarity with OpenAPI expected, but no previous knowledge of WFS or any other OGC standard required
- Developers will study the API definition and play with the API to understand it
- OpenAPI supports code-generation based on the API definition

The process is focussed on developers



https://github.com/opengeospatial/WFS_FES

A public code sprint ("hackathon") early in the development of the standard



About v Standards v Innovation v News & Events v Membership v Resources v

wfs3

OGC advances the Web Feature Service standard through a public hackathon

Posted on: 6 April 2018 By: Scott Simmons

As many readers are aware, OGC has been making a concerted effort over the past few years to integrate better with the community implementing OGC standards. OGC members and staff believe that by involving those who actually need to code against standards early in the process, we can develop standards that are both more responsive to market demands and more accessible (read: "easier to understand and implement") for developers. Hence, why not try a hackathon?



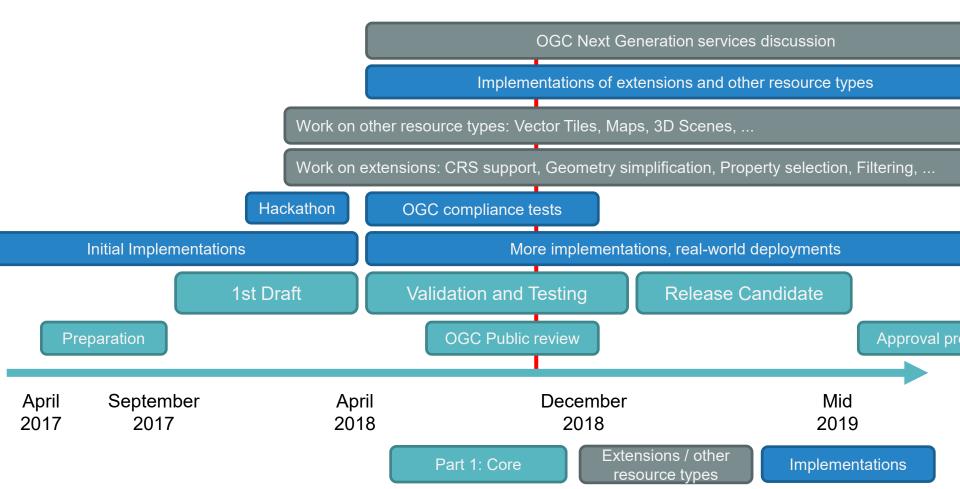
Read more Scott Simmons's blog Add new comment

New OGC Board of Directors guidance

In parallel to the WFS 3.0 standardization process, the OGC Board of Directors issued guidance consistent with the WFS 3.0 approach:

- Get to 90% of a standard really fast
- Then take time to finish the last 10%
- Make the 90% product available to stakeholders and implementers to test
- Develop a repository of example implementations
- Be more public for the 90%
- Control the 10% in the OGC process to ensure the final product is truly an "international consensus standard"

Timeline for the WFS 3.0 Core standard



Example of validation and testing: Explore support for 3D, rich queries, complex data structures, etc.

OGC Testbed-14 Next Generation APIs: Complex Feature Handling Engineering Report (DRAFT)

Publication Date: YYYY-MM-DD

Approval Date: YYYY-MM-DD

Submission Date: YYYY-MM-DD

Reference number of this document: OGC 18-021

Reference URL for this document: http://www.opengis.net/doc/PER/t14-D040

Category: Public Engineering Report

Editor: Clemens Portele

Title: OGC Testbed-14 Next Generation APIs: Complex Feature Handling Engineering Report (DRAFT)

OGC Engineering Report

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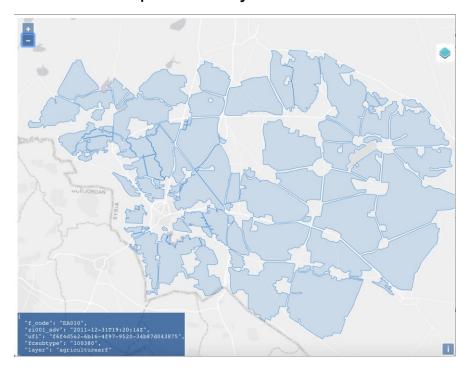
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Another example: Testing extensibility by adding support for vector tiles

WFS 3.0: Access to features

Datasets / Daraa / Agricultural (Surfaces) GeoJSON Agricultural (Surfaces) Filter Edit 2 3 4 > » No Information **Feature Code** Crop Land **Last Change** 02/25/2013, 00:56:24 Unique Entity Identifier b0f1a043-eeec-41af-b232c67485c3fa81 No Information **Feature Subtype Code** 100380 Memorandum No Information **Source Description** No Information No Information **Feature Code** Crop Land Last Change 02/25/2013. 00:56:25 **Unique Entity Identifier** b795ee4f-8bbf-4715-8ea6-46f601a3f544 Name No Information Feature Subtype Code 100380 Memorandum No Information

Vector Tiles provided by the same server

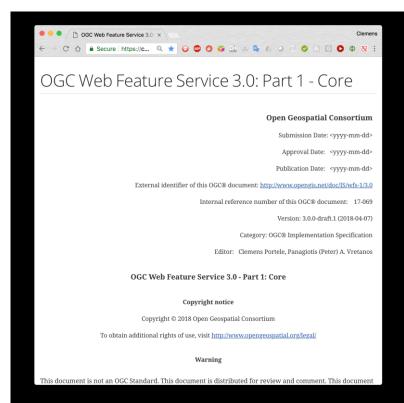


Summary

- WFS 3.0
 - proposes a modernized service architecture for sharing spatial data
 - follows current Web and API practices
 - has a focus on the developer experience
 - will likely be a blueprint for the next versions of other OGC service types
- Open standards for sharing spatial data are changing
- SDIs should pay attention

Thank You!





https://cdn.rawgit.com/opengeospatial/WFS FES/

3.0.0-draft.1/docs/17-069.html