## From models to data: a prototype Query Translator for the cadastral domain

Bamberg, Workshop on Standardization in the Cadastral Domain, 9-10 December 2004

Claudia Hess and Marian de Vries

21 December 2004

Laboratory for Semantic Information Technology



Section GIS Technology, OTB



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Delft University of Technology

## **Overview**

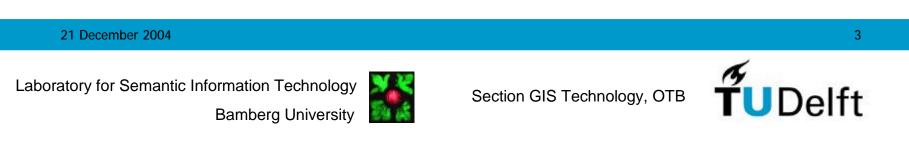
- Introduction
- Information integration
- Query Translator prototype
- Evaluation
- Conclusions
- Recommendations





# Introduction

- This paper
  - 'Query Translator' between cadastral data models
  - Practical tests with 'real' Dutch and Greek cadastral data (spatial and legal)
  - Use the core cadastral model as 'mediator' model
- Work in progress, first conclusions
- Aim: be able to access a cadastral database in another country with a query interface based on one's own national system



# Information integration

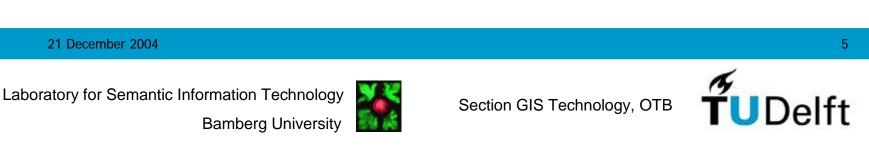
- One of the challenges of the European and global SDI
- Also true for the cadastral domain
- At present
  - No (easy) information exchange between national cadastral systems
  - E.g. finding the real estate of some person in another country, or his/her mortgage debts





# **Cadastral domain**

- EULIS (web portal)
  - access to different cadastral registrations/databases 'as they are' (as first step)
- ArcCadastre (desktop application)
  - standardized storage model
- 'Core cadastral domain model' initiative (other presentations)
  - 'Core' information model for common classes, attributes etc. in cadastral systems



## 'Pan'-European selection queries

• Ultimate goal: 'parallel' selection queries over different national cadastral databases from one (Web) application

"select all real estate property owned by person with this name and birth date in Greece, Italy, Switzerland, Holland"

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## **Query Translator prototype**

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# **Query Translator prototype**

- Translation between
  - 'query model' (as presented to user)
  - and 'local' storage model of data source
- Query model can be
  - The core cadastral model (one step)
  - or other national cadastral model (two step, via core model)
- Options
  - Only 'lexical' translation (synonyms)

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• Also structural translation (type/subtype, attributes, associations)

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## Uses cases / selection queries

• Simple case (class and attribute names, 'lexical')

Greek model
Select \* from natural where lname = ...

#### Dutch model

Select \* from mo\_subject
where gesl\_naam = ...

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## Use cases / selection queries

• More complicated (associations between classes)

```
select name, address, type_of_right
from person, right
where person.id = right.person_id
and municipality = ...
```





# Define 'equivalence' between concepts in both models (with OWL)

- <owl:Class rdf:about="greek\_cad.owl#STATE\_RESTRICTION"> <owl:equivalentClass rdf:resource="core\_cad.owl#PublicRestriction" /> </owl:Class>
- <owl:DatatypeProperty rdf:about="greek\_cad.owl#BENEFICIARY\_BEN\_ID"> <owl:equivalentProperty rdf:resource="core\_cad.owl#Person\_SubjID" /> </owl:DatatypeProperty>



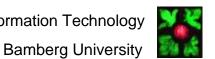


## **Query Translator prototype**

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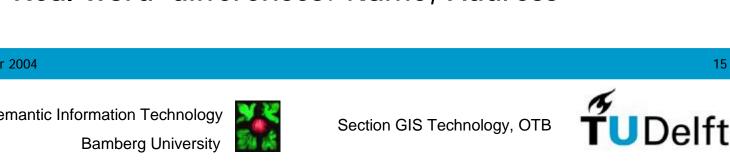
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# **Evaluation**

- Easy
  - Terms/concepts that are synonyms
- More difficult, but can be solved
  - Associations (-> joins between tables)
  - Different (super)type subtype hierarchies
- Fundamental issues
  - System boundaries of the models
  - Conceptual versus Technical models
  - 'Real word' differences: Name, Address



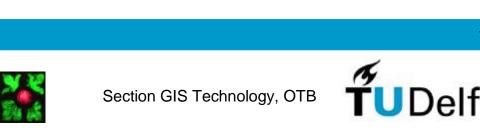
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# Conclusions

- Core model offers a good starting point for cadastral data integration
- Get the priorities right
  - What are the most important selection attributes ?
  - First concentrate on these classes and attributes
- There are 'real world' differences

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- Look at 'localization' theory and technology
- Incorporate other standards ('Address')



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## Recommendations

- Core model should also contain 'administrative' classes
  - Address, PostalAddress, VisitorsAddress
  - Name, NaturalPersonName, OrganizationName
- Or ... incorporate classes from other standards (European and global Address-standardization, Name conventions)
- These can be 'Abstract' classes without attributes as placeholders in model structure





## Recommendations #2

- Not only standardize 'structure' but also 'content'
  - 'enumeration types' for important selection attributes -> drop-down lists to assist user
  - 'hidden' subtypes can be found and solved this way
- Capture the legal process in UML or work flow language (e.g. property transactions)
- Not only test in countries, but also between countries



