

ISA core Location Vocabulary

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THE LOCN VOCABULARY

Purpose:

Defining the minimal set of classes and properties used across sectors for specifying location information



Defined in the framework
of the EU ISA Programme
<http://ec.europa.eu/isa/>

Installed in W3C space in
November 2013, under the
responsibility of the Locations and
Addresses Community Group
(LOCADD CG)



Partially based on INSPIRE
data models
<http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/>



CURRENT GROUPS



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ABOUT






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LOCATIONS AND ADDRESSES COMMUNITY GROUP

There have been several recent efforts to standardize vocabularies for describing locations, using existing geometry specifications. GeoSPARQL, NeoGeo and the EU ISA Programme's Location Core Vocabulary join schema.org's vocabulary and more. Is there a set of use cases that can usefully be served by greater collaboration in this space? What problems remain? Where are the awkward edges that need to be knocked into shape? The mission of the Location and Addresses Community Group is to review the existing efforts in this space (notably GeoSPARQL, NeoGeo, the EU's INSPIRE Directive and schema.org) and assess whether any use cases would be served by harmonization and/or new standardization work. This group may produce specifications or use cases and requirements documents, which may be proposed for adoption by the Government Linked Data (GLD) Working Group consistent with its charter (<http://www.w3.org/2011/gld/charter>).

Note: Community Groups are proposed and run by the community. Although W3C hosts these conversations, the groups do not necessarily represent the views of the W3C Membership or staff.

Tools for this group

-  Mailing List
-  Wiki
-  Chat
-  RSS
-  Contact This Group

Pages

[Sample Page](#)

W3C LOCADD CG

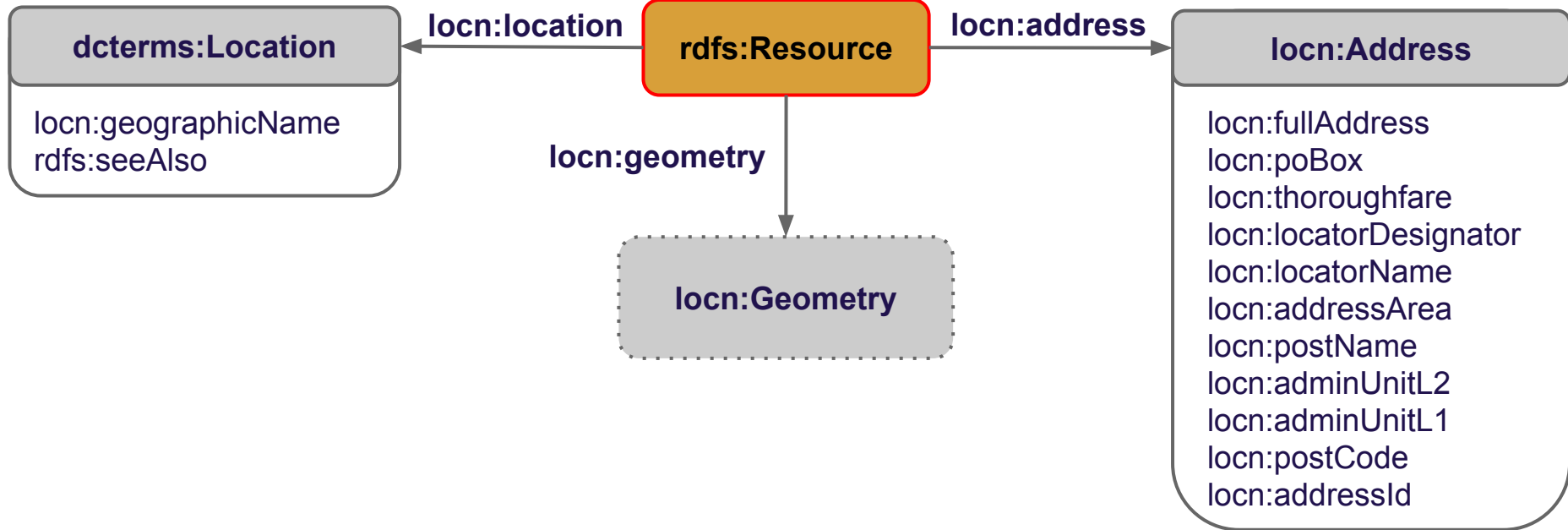
Objectives (quoting):

to review the existing efforts [to standardise geospatial vocabularies] [...] and assess whether any use cases would be served by harmonization and/or new standardization work.

LOCN: main classes

- Only 3 classes: *Location*, *Address*, *Geometry*
- **Location**: includes the notions of “geographic name” and “geographic identifier” - from INSPIRE
- **Address**: modelled on the INSPIRE datatype “Address Representation”
- **Geometry**: abstract class - supports different geometry encodings / representations (e.g., WKT, GML, GeoJSON; RDF; geo: URI scheme, GeoHash)

LOCN: overview



EXTENSIONS TO LOCN

- Location
 - Geographical names
 - Geographical identifier
- Geometry
 - Coordinate reference system
 - Centroid, MBR, representative point, extent
- Addresses
 - Locator designator (e.g., street number)
- Dataset metadata
 - Coordinate reference system(s), spatial resolution, units of measure, ...

DESIGN ISSUES

- Ambiguous & open semantics vs strict definitions & over-specification
 - Promote wide (re-)use
 - Should we care about improper use?
 - Using domain-specific terms may lead to misunderstandings - just try asking different people what they think a "feature" is
- Inclusive vs exclusive definitions
 - It's about interoperability... Should we support (all / many of) the existing solutions or promote the use of a specific one?
- Simplicity vs complexity (see lesson learnt from LGD'14)
 - Complexity (when not needed) may prevent re-use
 - Different application domains, (possibly) different levels of complexity and/or representations - e.g., GML vs GeoJSON



Hadley Beeman

@hadleybeeman



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"If you're a geospatial dev, AJAX is not a domestic cleaning product. A polygon is not a dead parrot." -@open_data #LGD14
#geospatialhumour

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4:24 PM - 6 Mar 2014

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THANKS!

For more details:

- LOCN vocabulary

<http://www.w3.org/ns/locn>

- W3C LOCADD CG

<http://www.w3.org/community/locadd/>

