

INTERNATIONAL TRAINING ON TOPONYMY

MODULES

DAY 5

19 - 23 JUNE 2023

BALI, INDONESIA



United Nations
Group of Experts on
Geographical Names



BADAN INFORMASI
GEOSPASIAL

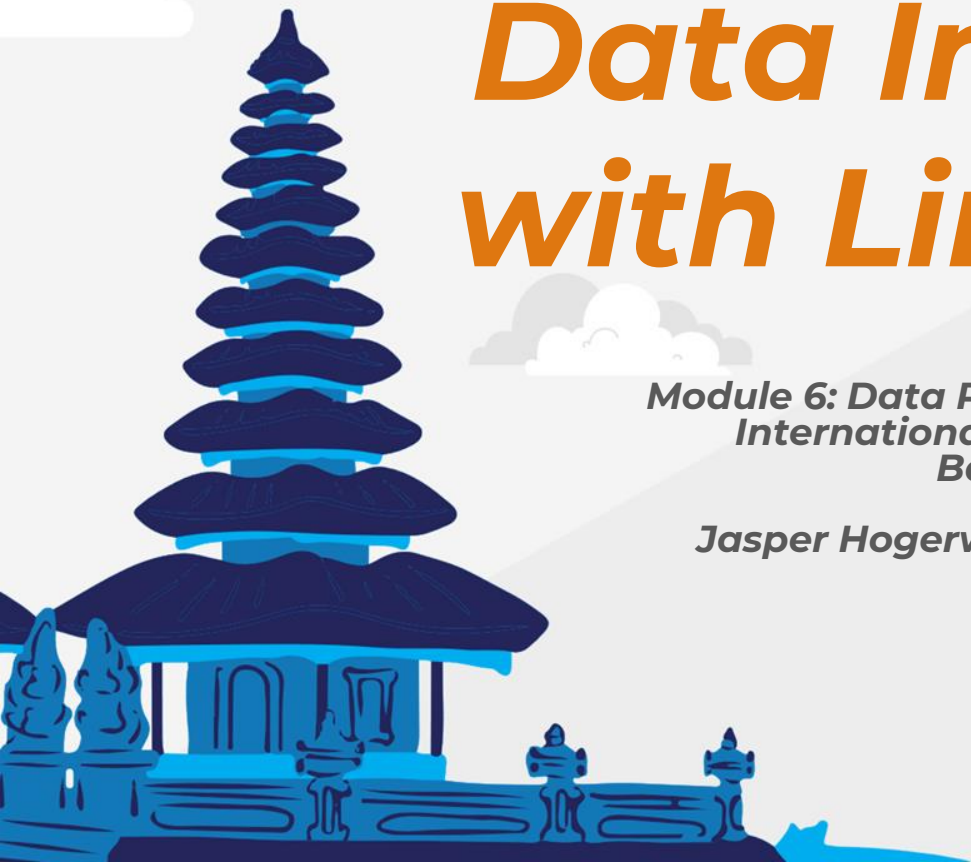




Data Integration with Linked Data

*Module 6: Data Processing and Management
International Training on Toponymy
Bali – Indonesia*

Jasper Hogerwerf & Alexandra Rowland





Road Map

1. What is linked data?
2. Why and for what use cases do we use it at Kadaster?
3. Linked data and geographical names

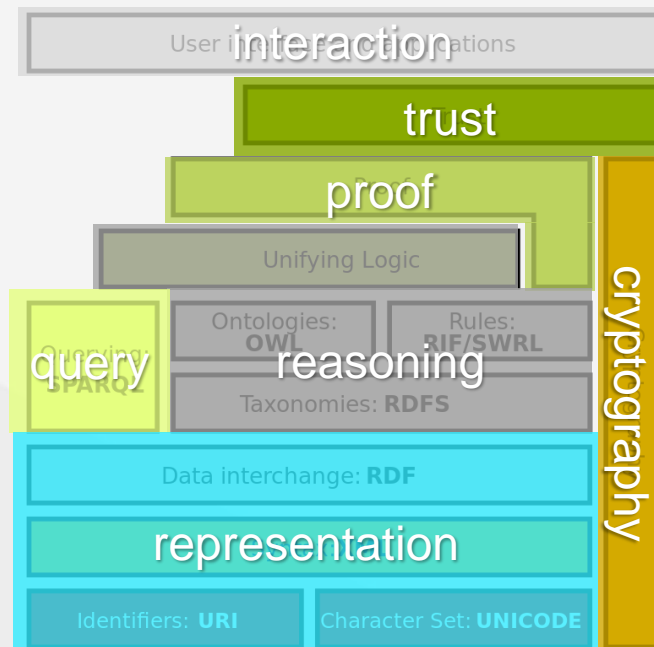


What is Linked Data?

“Linked Data is a method of publishing structured data using standard Web technologies such as HTTP, RDF and URIs” – Sir Tim Berners-Lee, 2006

Linked Data Philosophy:

- A **set of best practices** for publishing and connecting structured data on the Web using standard formats and interfaces;
- Supports **easy combination** of multiple Linked Data sources, aims to go beyond data silo's;
- Facilitates data interoperability by **providing self-documentation** structure (terms' meaning can be described through resolving them on the Web);
- Supports **usability and findability** on the Web (also through Google search engine)



Five Star Model of Linked (Open) Data



Developing towards linked open data:

1 star: Map with names online

2 stars: Names database available online in Esri format (e.g. File Geodatabase)

3 stars: Names database available online in open source format (e.g. Geopackage)

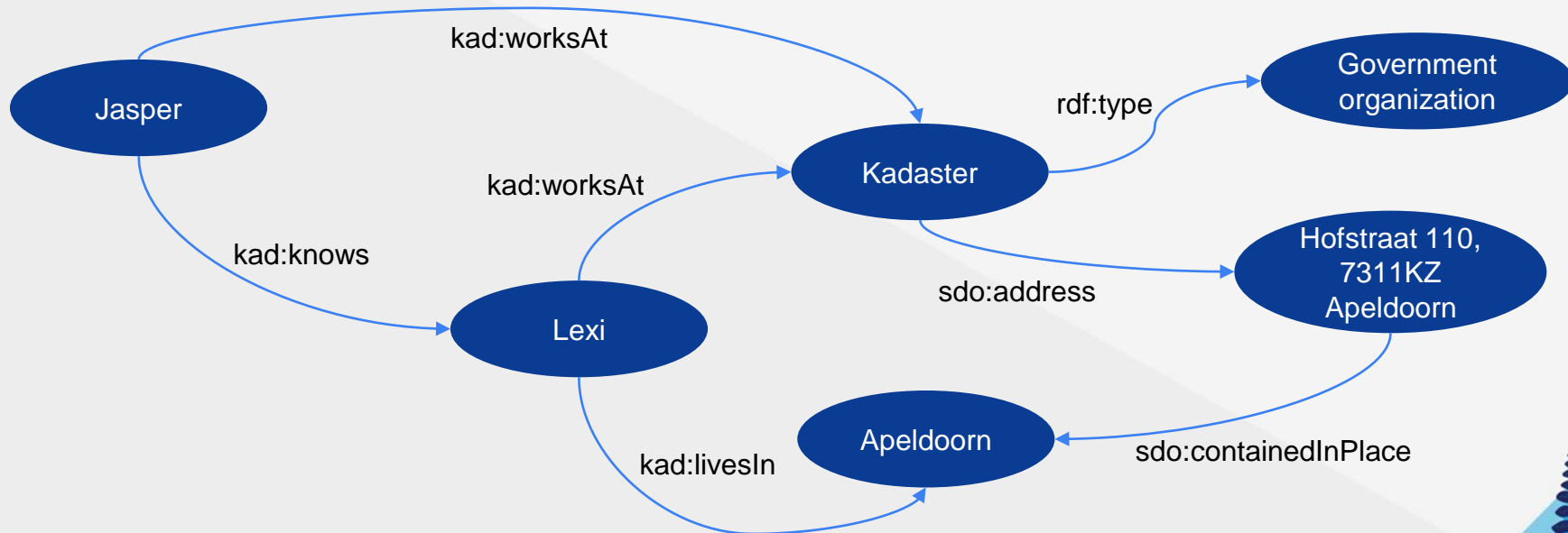
4 stars: Names, attributes and values available as URI (linkable web data)

5 stars: URIs of names database linked to other linked open data



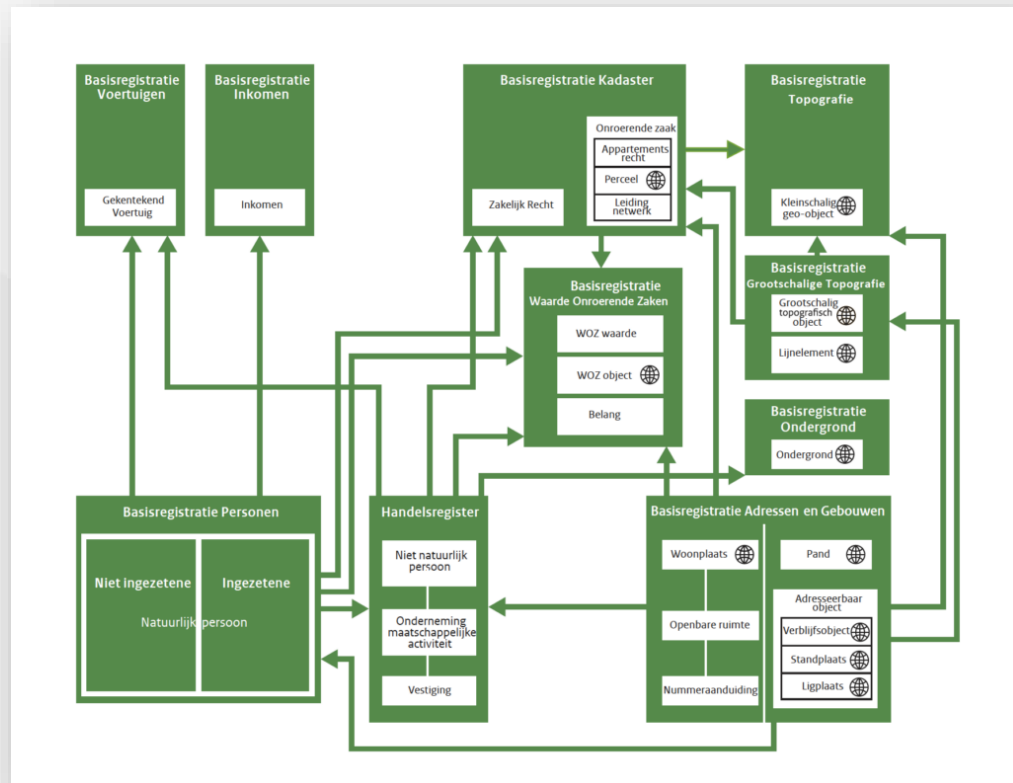
The essence of Linked Data

The essence of the practical application of linked data are **triples**



Kadaster: Dutch Cadastre, Land Registry and Mapping Agency

- **Role:** National agency tasked with the publication and maintenance of several key registers.
- SDI developments in the Netherlands are all strongly related to the key registers and e-government policy.
- Organization is based on an interrelated (although not automatically connected) system



Kadaster produces and maintains...

- BRK: Key Register Cadastre
- BRT: Key Register Topography
- BAG-LV: Key Register Addresses and Buildings
- RO-LV: Spatial Planning *
- WOZ-LV: Real Estate Valuation
- BGT-LV: Key Register Large-scale Topography
- WKPB-LV: Public Law Restrictions *
- LV-Energielabels: Energy Labels *
- KLIC: Cables and Pipes *

LV = National Database only

* = No formal key register



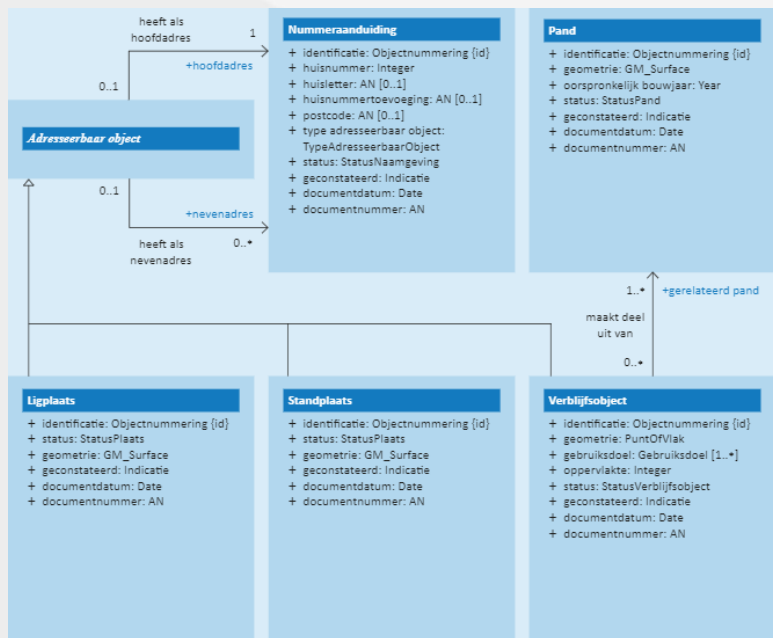
Why Linked Data?

- In order to achieve our ambitions, we need to:
 - Provide the semantics of our data so that there is a **shared understanding** of what our data means
 - Ensure that **the provenance** of our data is clear to users
 - Provide information about how our data should be used, where we have made calculations or combined data (**provide metadata**)
- Our data should, therefore, be:
 - Findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable (FAIR)
 - 5-star data

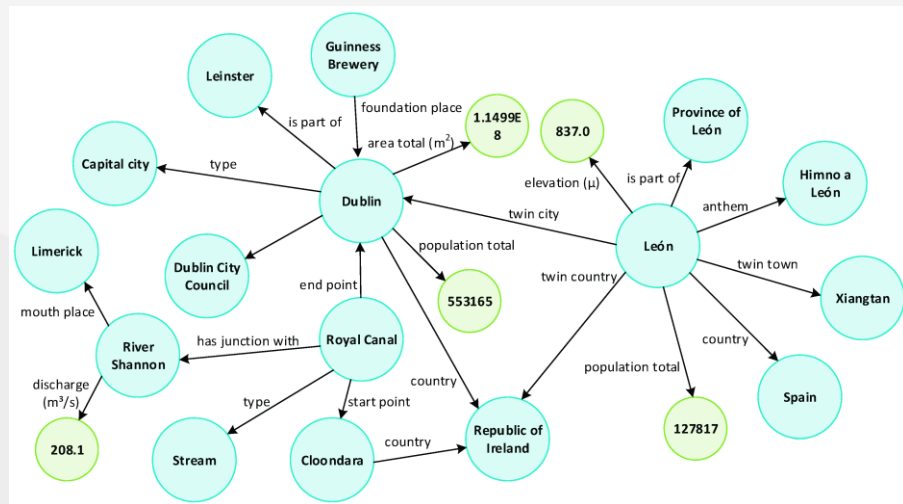
= Linked Data and the Semantic Web



Linked Data -> Knowledge Graph



Relational Model (UML)



Knowledge Graph (RDF)



What questions do we want to answer?

BRT
(Topography)

**BAG (Addresses and
Buildings)**

I want to buy a **palace** with a **surface area of >1500m²** which is a **national monument** and in the neighborhood of **'Berg en Bos'** in Apeldoorn.

RCE
(Cultural
Heritage)



CBS
(Statistics)





Geographical Names as Linked Data



With this data story, we would like to demonstrate the range of ways in which geographical names in the context of the Netherlands have been included and can be identified in the Kadaster Knowledge Graph (KKG). For a complete overview of the modelling and development approach taken in developing the Kadaster Knowledge Graph, please visit the Kadaster Data Science Team's [lab environment](#).

Additional Building Names

The following table provides a list of all buildings with an additional name aside from a given address as well as the usage or function of the building at this point in time. The results can be filtered per town in the Netherlands by inputting different names into the 'town' input box. As you can see, many of the results are offices, hospitals, shops or university buildings.

Go to dataset Try this query yourself

town

RESET ▶ RUN QUERY

address	label	usageFunction
Albert Schweitzerlaan 31K, 7334DZ	Geire Ziekenhuizen Apeldoorn	woonfunctie
Albert Schweitzerlaan 31K, 7334DZ	Randerode	woonfunctie
Dubbelbeek 24, 7333NJ	Denksportcentrum	bijeenkomstfunctie

<https://data.labs.kadaster.nl/dst/-/stories/ungegn-kkg>





Addresses and Building Names

Additional Building Names

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town

RESET

address	label	usageFunction
Albert Schweitzerlaan 31K, 7334DZ	Gelre Ziekenhuizen Apeldoorn	woonfunctie
Albert Schweitzerlaan 31K, 7334DZ	Randerode	woonfunctie
Dubbelbeek 24, 7333NJ	Denksportcentrum	bijeenkomstfunctie
Anna Bijnring 201, 7321HG	De Bundel	onderwijsfunctie
Laan van de Leeuw 299, 7324BD	De Diamant	onderwijsfunctie
Dubbelbeek 56, 7333NJ	Aquacentrum Malkander	winkelfunctie
Alexanderlaan 1, 7316BP	Theologische Universiteit Apeldoorn	bijeenkomstfunctie
Alexanderlaan 1, 7316BP	Theologische Universiteit Apeldoorn	kantoorfunctie
Anklaarseweg 71, 7316MB	Obadjaschool	onderwijsfunctie
Anklaarseweg 71, 7316MB	Jacobus Fruytier	onderwijsfunctie

Table 1: Addresses, building names and functions for buildings within a given administrative area

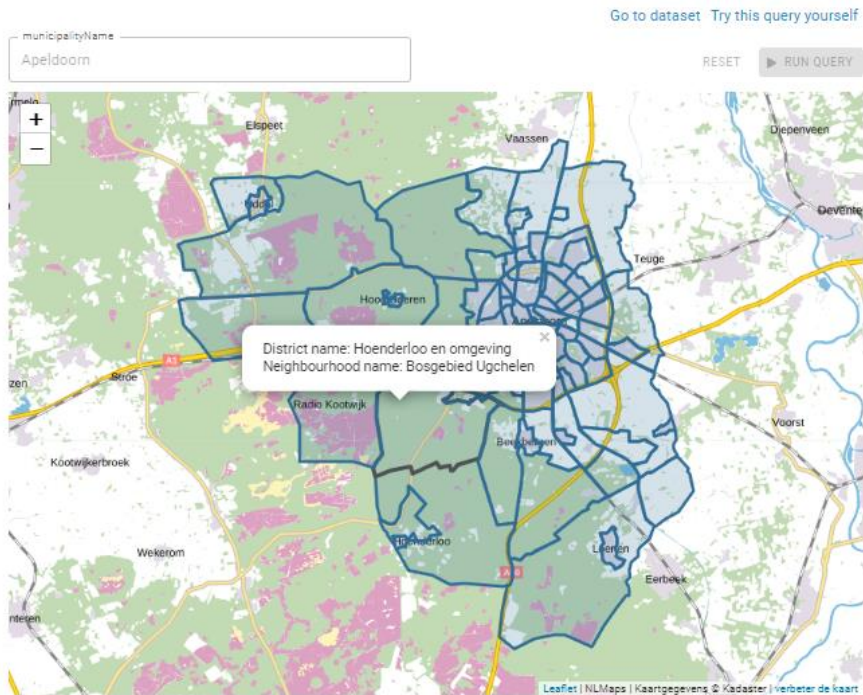




Administrative Areas

Administrative Areas

On the map below, all districts and neighbourhoods within a given town are displayed. If you click on the polygon, a pop will be shown with the names of each.



Map 1: Map displaying all neighbourhoods and districts within a given town



Integration with Wikidata

Religious Buildings - KKG and Wikidata

The following provides a list of religious buildings in the Netherlands, their building years and a picture of the building from Wikidata.

[Go to dataset](#) [Try this query yourself](#)

Kerk	Kruiskerk (Amstelveen)
BAG bouwjaar	1950
BAG ID	0362100001054286
Wikidata ID	Q18813235



Kerk	Clematisstraat 25
BAG bouwjaar	1935
BAG ID	0363100012096290
Wikidata ID	Q29001735



Integration with GeoNames

Kadaster Knowledge Graph and Geonames NL/BE

The following table show results of a query which combines information from the KKG with information about a place from Geonames and provides all alternative names for a given place in a table.

[Go to dataset](#) [Try this query yourself](#)

placeName0 RESET

	place	placeName	altName	point
1	bag-woonplaats:3560	Apeldoorn	აპელდორნი	"POINT(5.96944 52.21)" ^s geo:wktLiteral
2	gemeente:0200	Apeldoorn	აპელდორნი	"POINT(5.96944 52.21)" ^s geo:wktLiteral
3	woonplaats:3560	Apeldoorn	აპელდორნი	"POINT(5.96944 52.21)" ^s geo:wktLiteral
4	bag-woonplaats:3560	Apeldoorn	اپيلدورن	"POINT(5.96944 52.21)" ^s geo:wktLiteral
5	gemeente:0200	Apeldoorn	اپيلدورن	"POINT(5.96944 52.21)" ^s geo:wktLiteral
6	woonplaats:3560	Apeldoorn	اپيلدورن	"POINT(5.96944 52.21)" ^s geo:wktLiteral
7	bag-woonplaats:3560	Apeldoorn	apldwrn	"POINT(5.96944 52.21)" ^s geo:wktLiteral
8	gemeente:0200	Apeldoorn	apldwrn	"POINT(5.96944 52.21)" ^s geo:wktLiteral
9	woonplaats:3560	Apeldoorn	apldwrn	"POINT(5.96944 52.21)" ^s geo:wktLiteral
10	bag-woonplaats:3560	Apeldoorn	Apeldorn	"POINT(5.96944 52.21)" ^s geo:wktLiteral





Thank you for your attention!

