

# A Vision for vario-scale reference maps integrated with thematic data

---

**Lars Harrie**

**Weiming Huang**

**Department of Physical Geography and  
Ecosystem Science**

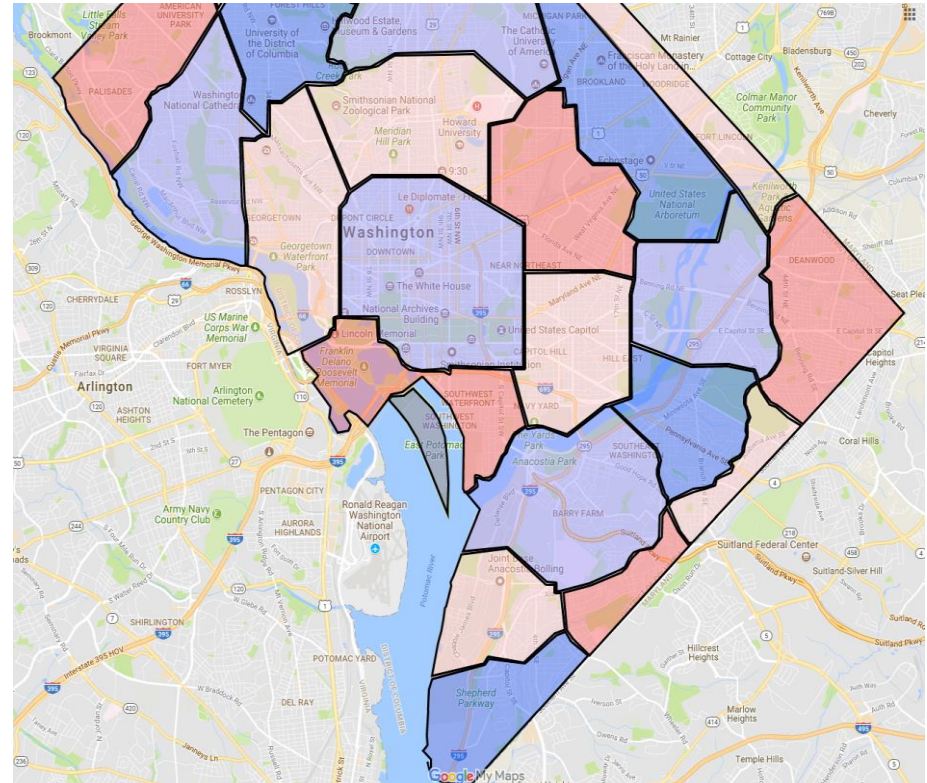
**Lund University**



**LUND**  
UNIVERSITY

# Current map mashups

- Created by simply overlaying thematic layer on a base map
- The levels of detail between thematic layer and base map are barely synchronized and this raises geometric inconsistencies and sometimes confusing for web map users.



**Google My Maps mashup:  
DC taxi zones**



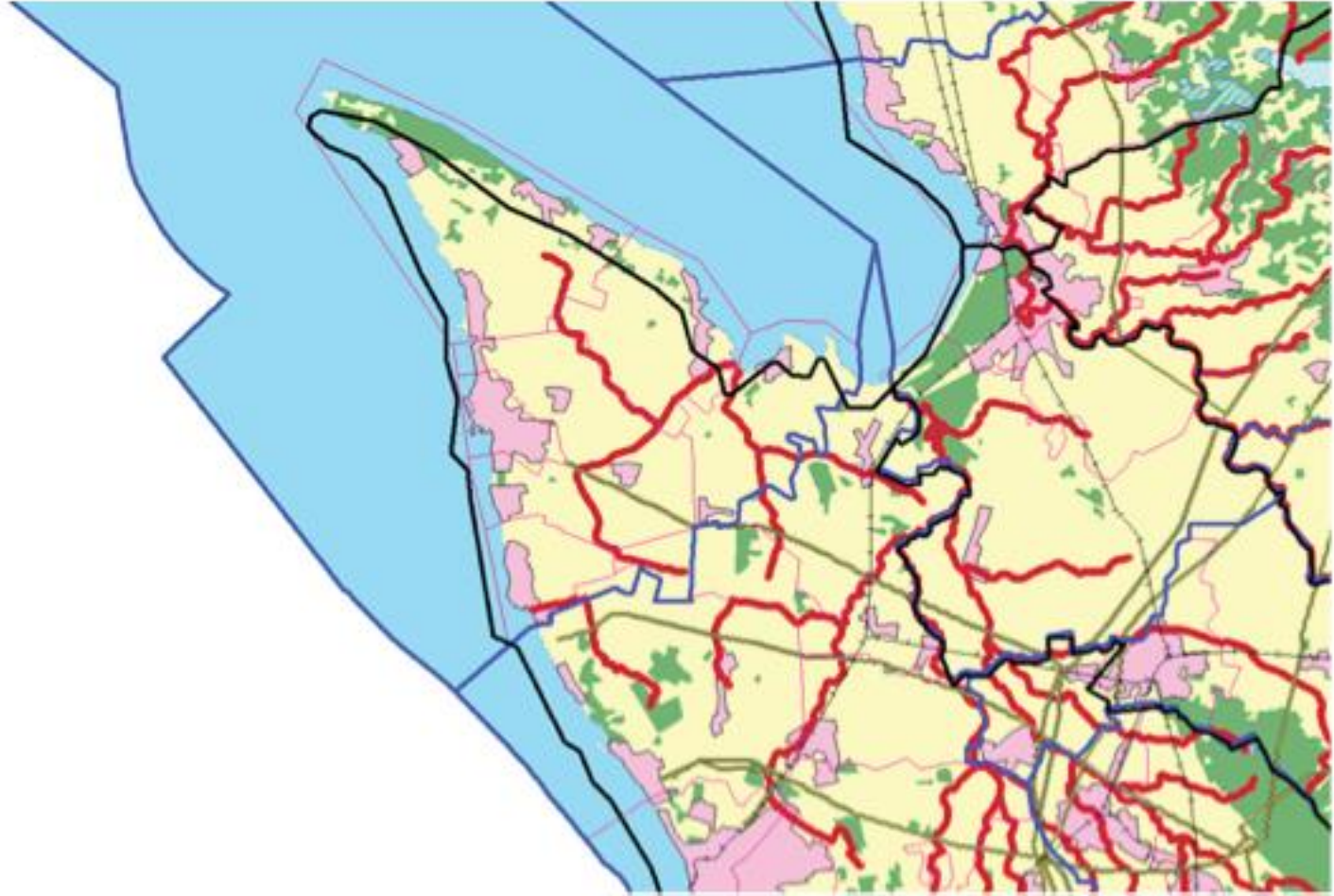
# Disposition

---

- 1) Data integration for single-scale maps
- 2) Data integration for multiple representation databases
- 3) Data integration for vario-scale representation



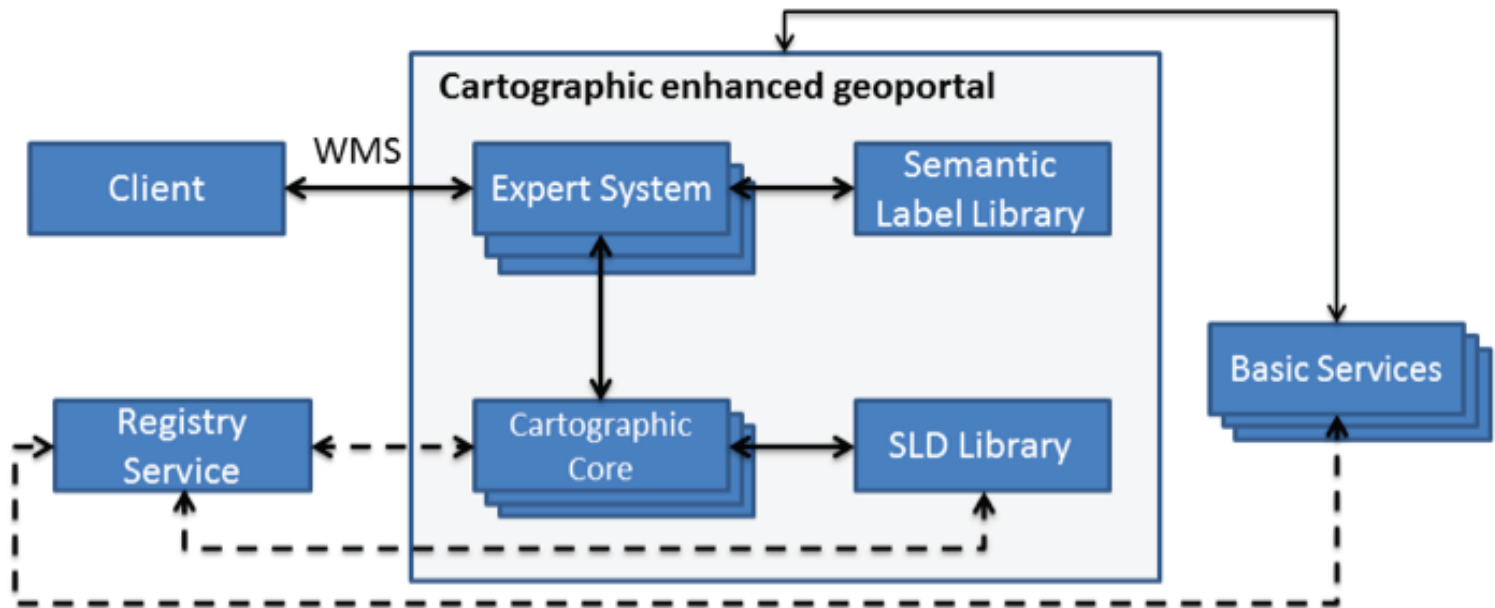
# 1. Data integration for single-scale maps



**TOOMANIAN, A., HARRIE, L., MANSOURIAN, A., and PILESJÖ, P., 2013.**  
**Automatic integration of spatial data in viewing services,**  
***Journal of Spatial Information Science*, 6:43-58**

# Registration

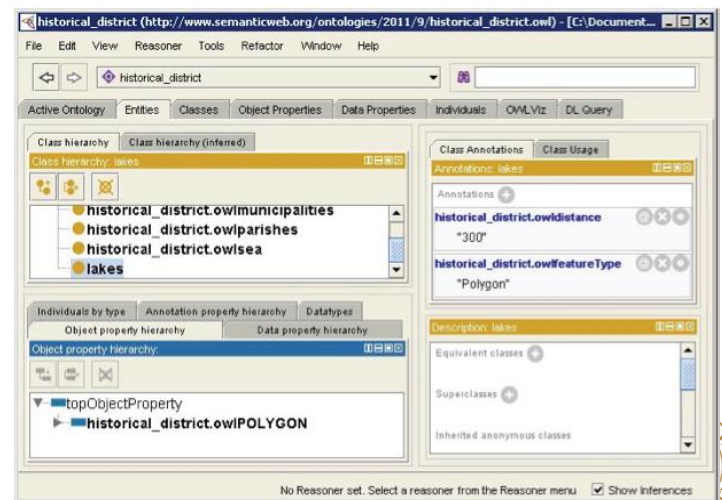
- 1) Symolisation (SLD)
- 2) Semantic relation relationships (OWL)





# Example of semantic registration

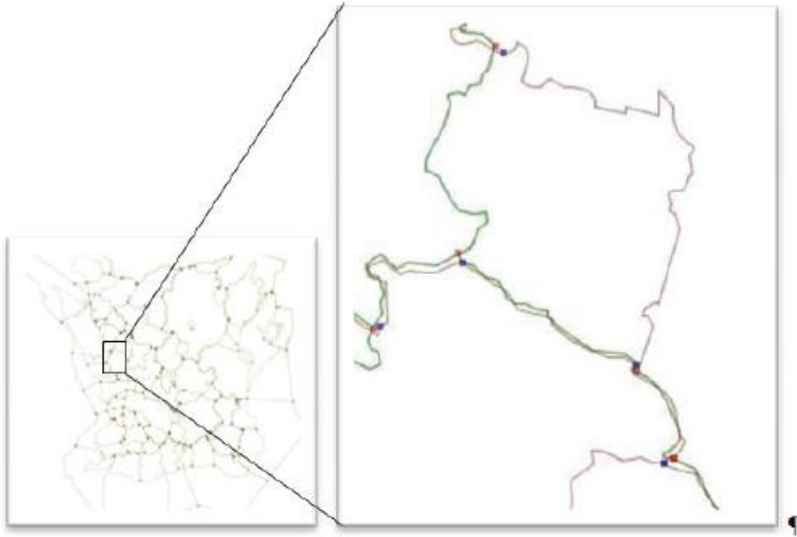
- 1 The *historical border* coincides with *sea* shore
- 2 If the *historical border* area coincides with a *lake* area more than 50% then replace the *historical border* with the *lake* border.
- 3 The *historical border* replaces *lake* within the distance of 500m or less
- 4 The *historical border* is replaced by *sea* border if the distance is 500m or less
- 5 The *historical border* is replaced by *municipality* border if the distance is 500m or less
- 6 The *historical border* has to be adjusted in the order of *sea*, *lake*, and *municipality*.
- 7 The *historical border* cannot be on top of a *sea* layer
- 8 The *historical border* can be on top of a *lake*



Protégé software

LUND  
UNIVERSITY

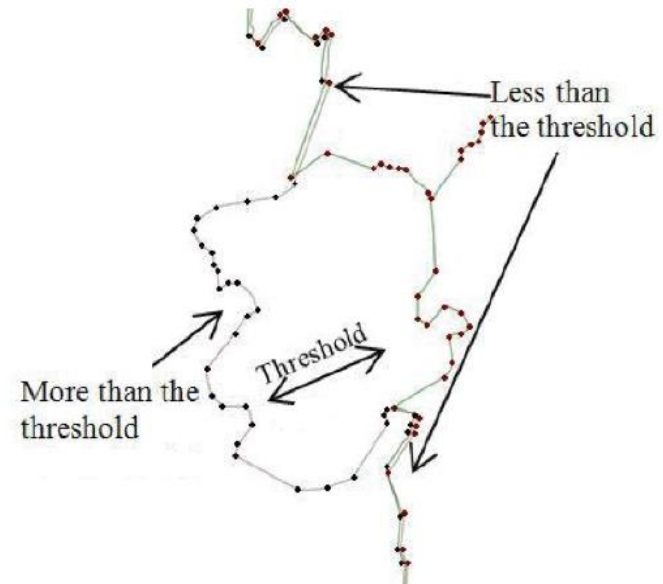
# Geometric conflation method

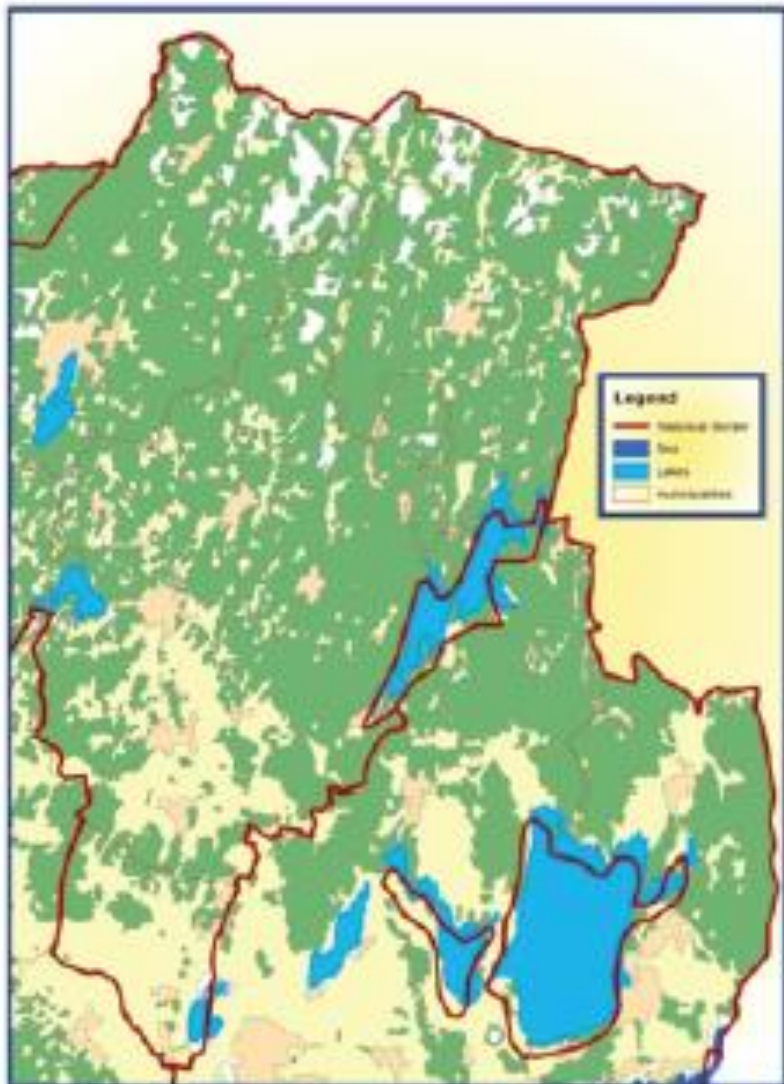


**1) Create a network of the data that is semantically related to the thematic data**

**2) Finding corresponding nodes**

**3) Create new geometries for the thematic data based on the base map and new data.**







## 2. Data integration for multiple representation databases



Reference map

Scale

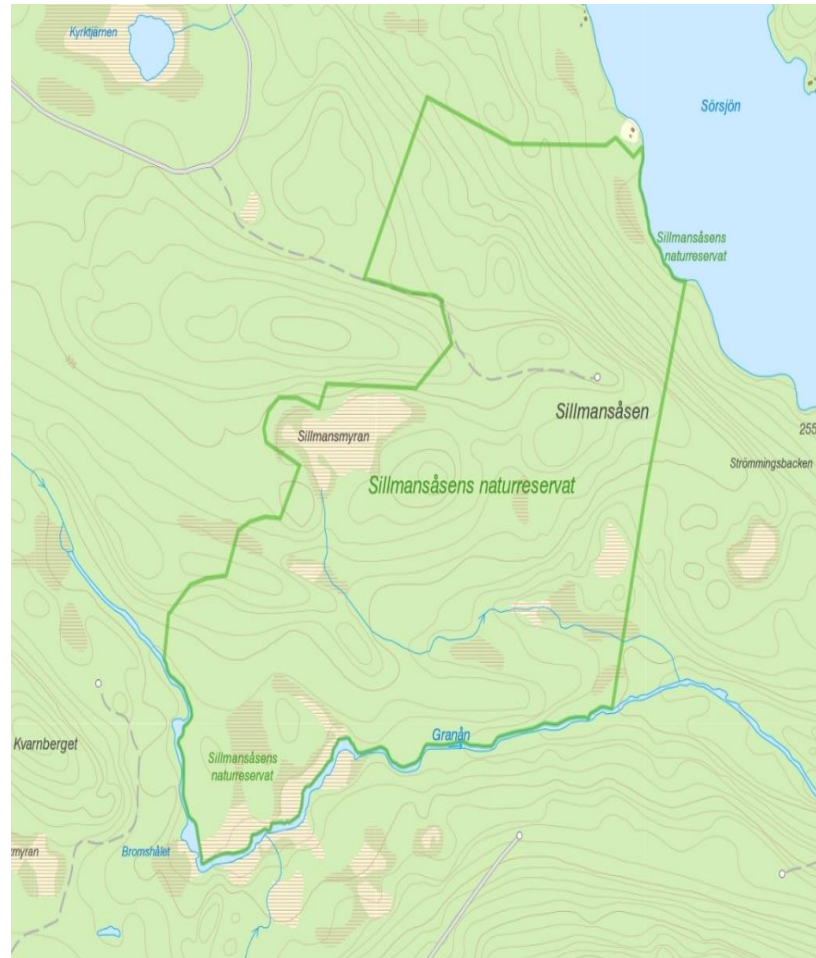


Thematic data

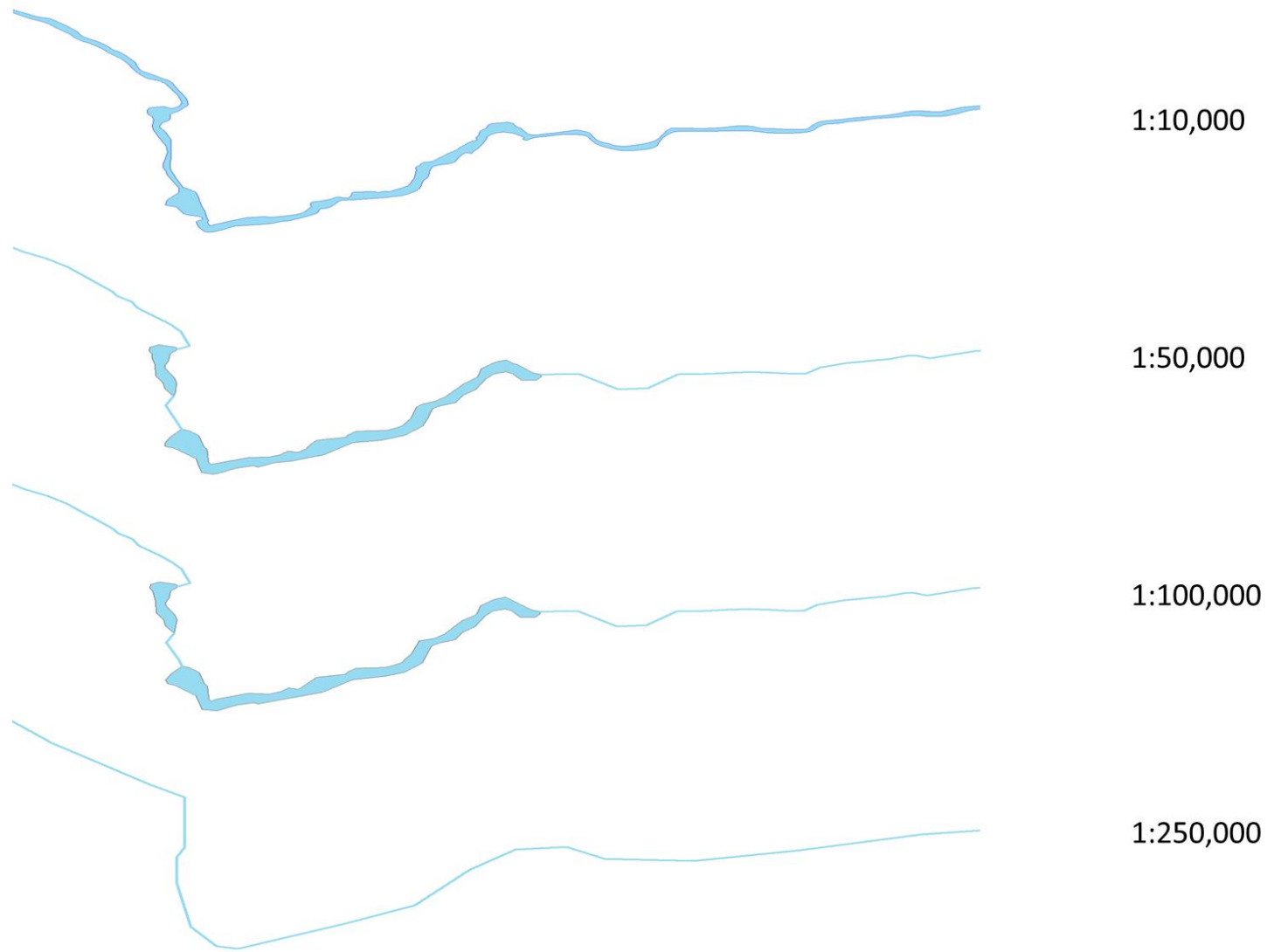


# Thematic data expressed using relative positioning

- Relative positioning utilizes features in the reference map
- Relative positioning is widely employed in BIM



# Unique object identifiers link objects through scales



# Utilizing a linked data approach

---



- The application linked data has developed considerably lately.
- NMAs are investigating the potential of linked data and some of them have started releasing authoritative geodata as linked open data.
- Linked data are organized as triples:  
subject, predicate, object  
where subjects/objects often are URIs



# Base maps distributed as linked data



You are here: [linked-data](#)

## Ordnance Survey Linked Data Platform

Quick Search:

Ordnance Survey is Great Britain's national mapping agency, providing the most accurate and up-to-date geographic data, relied on by government, business and individuals.

[OS OpenData](#) is the opening up of Ordnance Survey data as part of the drive to increase innovation and support the "Making Public Data Public" initiative. As part of this initiative Ordnance Survey has published a number of its products as Linked Data. Linked Data is a growing part of the Web where data is published on the Web and then linked to other published data in much the same way that web pages are interlinked using hypertext.

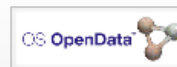
The term [Linked Data](#) is used to describe a method of exposing, sharing, and connecting data via URIs on the Web. To [find more Linked Data](#) published as part of this initiative please go to [data.gov.uk](http://data.gov.uk).

If you are not familiar with Linked Data, OS OpenData products are also available in alternative formats from the [OS OpenData](#) website. Ordnance Survey can provide support for the Ordnance Survey OpenData products, but cannot give advice or support on using RDF, SPARQL or SPARQL Endpoints.

Ordnance Survey has published three OS Open Data products as Linked Data: the [1:50 000 Scale Gazetteer](#), [Code-Point Open](#) and the administrative geography for Great Britain taken from [Boundary Line](#). A combined [OS Linked Data](#) dataset combines these products into one database to support more flexible data access.

Each of the datasets is accessible as Linked Data and via [a range of APIs](#).

### Current Datasets



[Ordnance Survey  
Linked Data](#)

58,233,148 triples



[Code-Point Open  
Linked Data](#)

33,892,896 triples



[Open Names  
Linked Data](#)

21,276,861 triples



[50K Gazetteer  
Linked Data](#)

2,362,412 triples

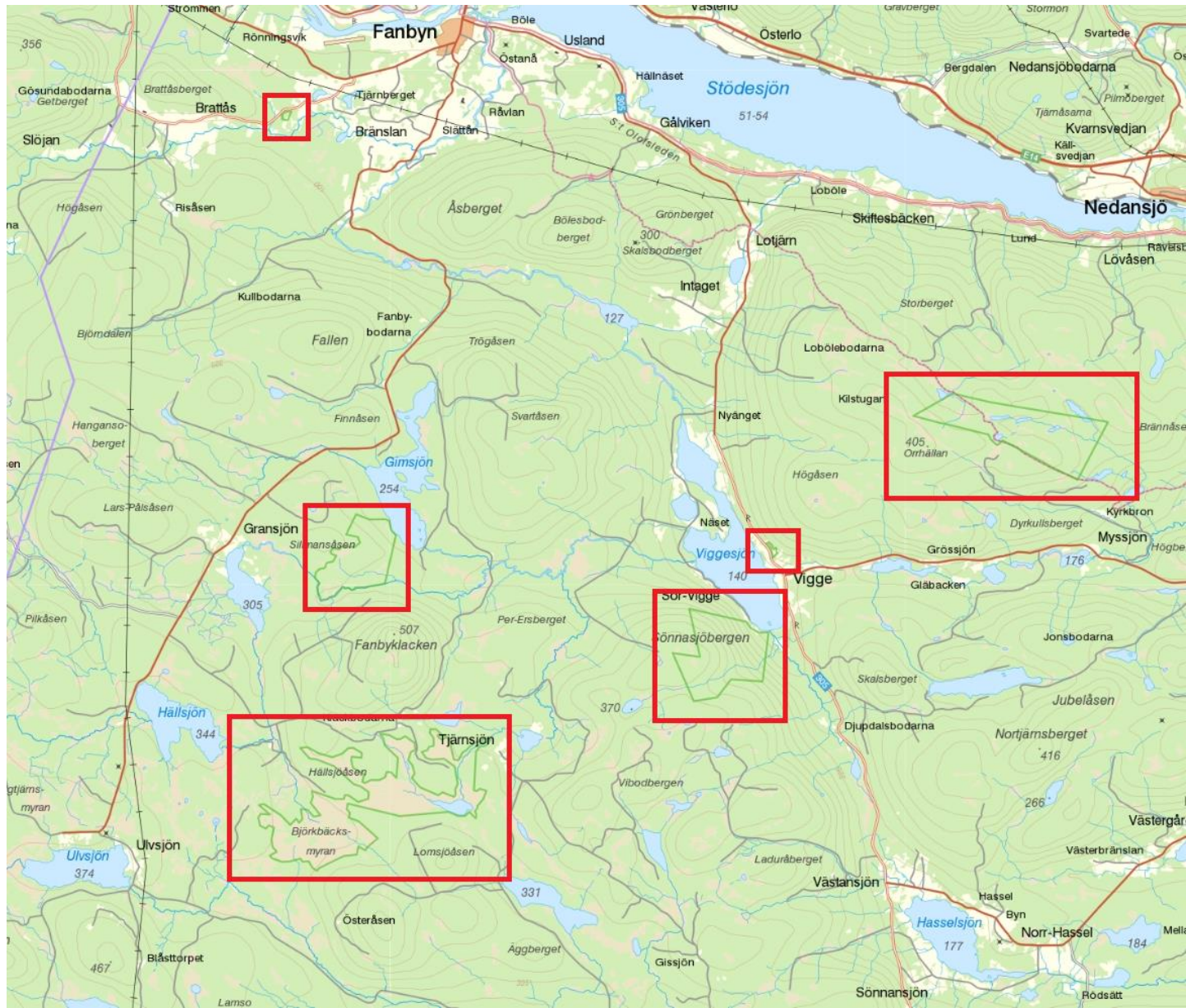


[Boundary Line  
Linked Data](#)

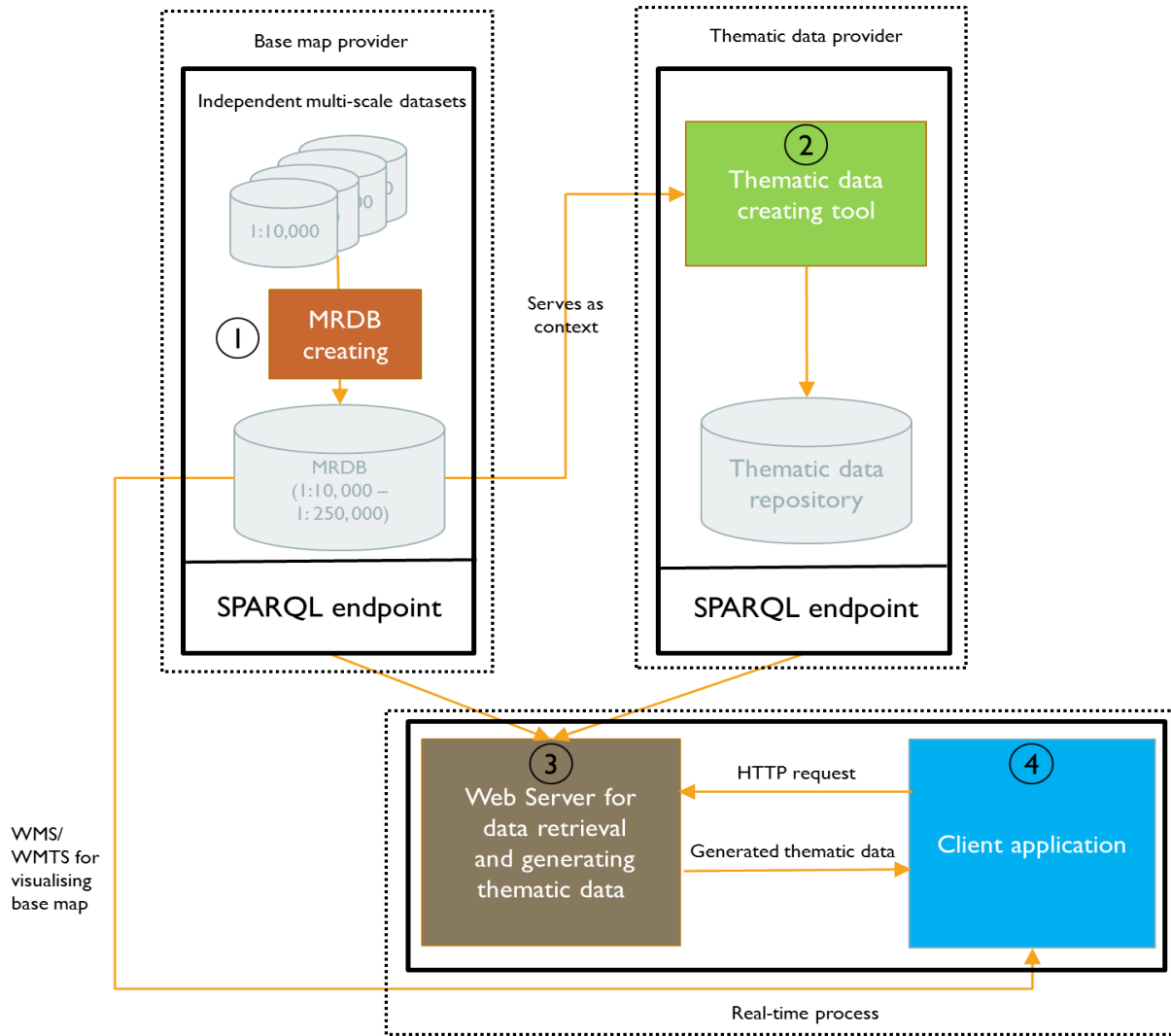
699,499 triples

# Case study

Huang et al., 2017. Synchronising Geometric Representations for Map Mashups Using Relative Positioning and Linked Data, under review

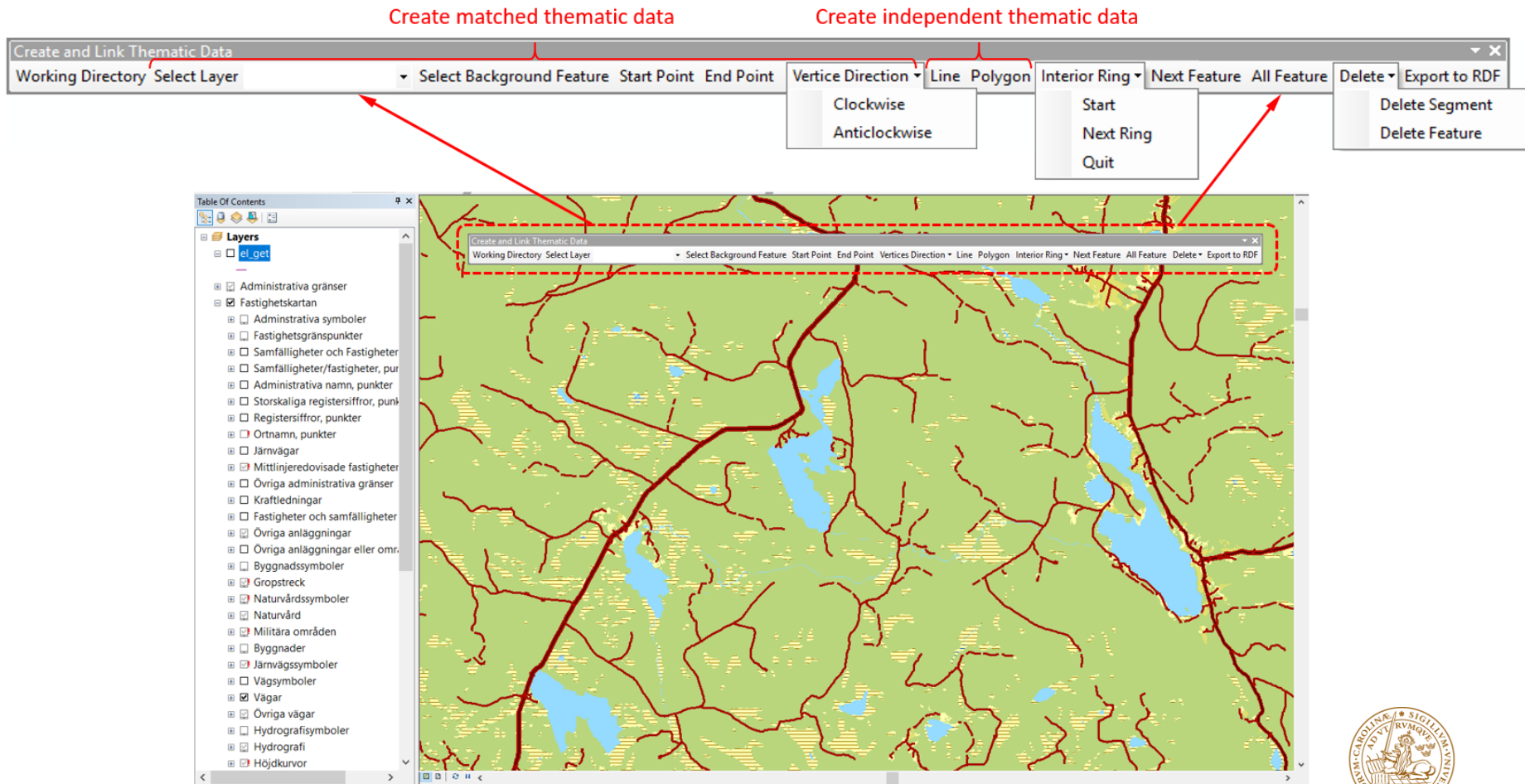


# System architecture





# Thematic data creating tool



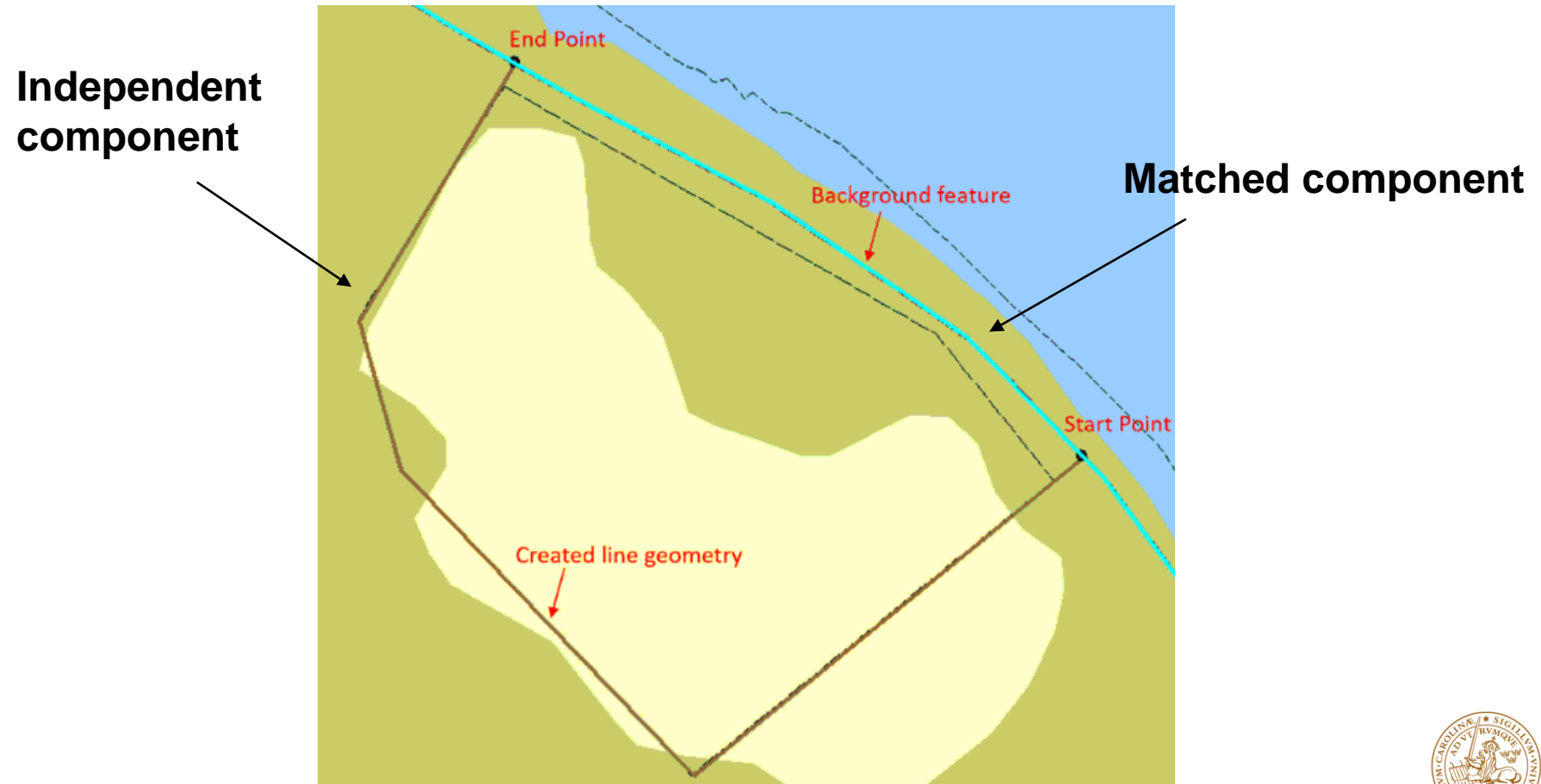
Haiqi Xu (2107), Master thesis, LU



LUND  
UNIVERSITY



# Matched and independent components

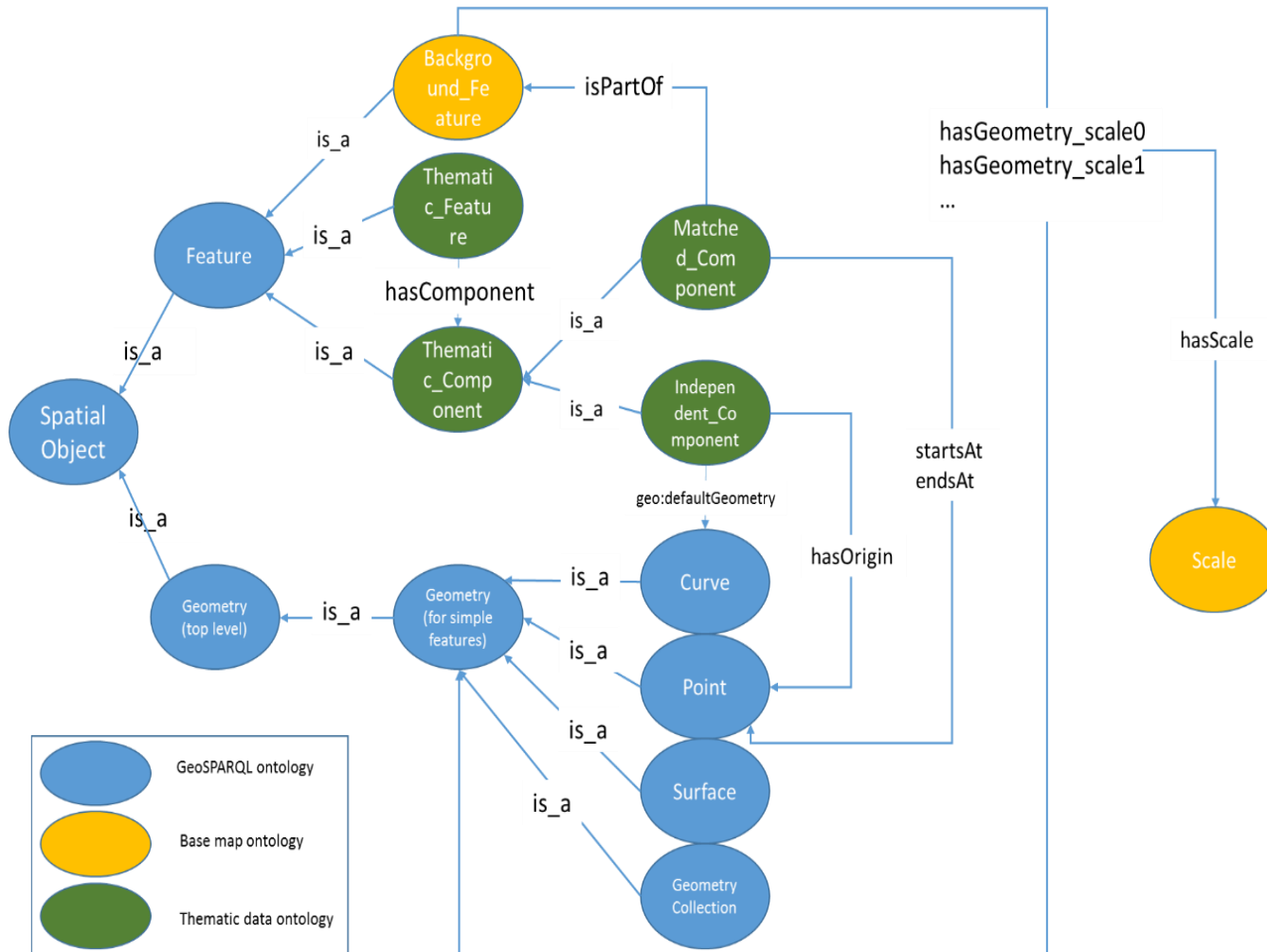


Haiqi Xu (2107), Master thesis, LU

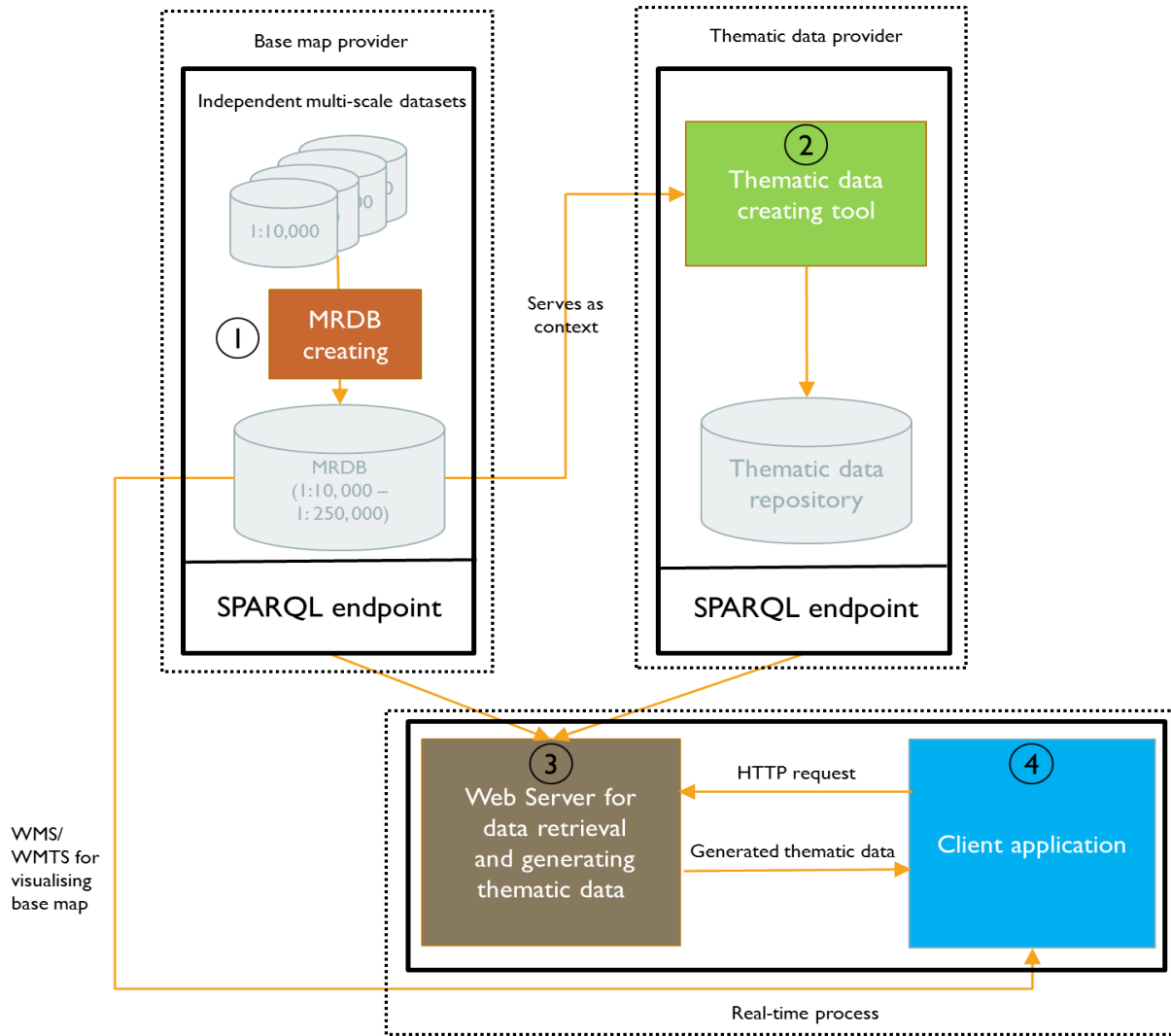


**LUND**  
UNIVERSITY

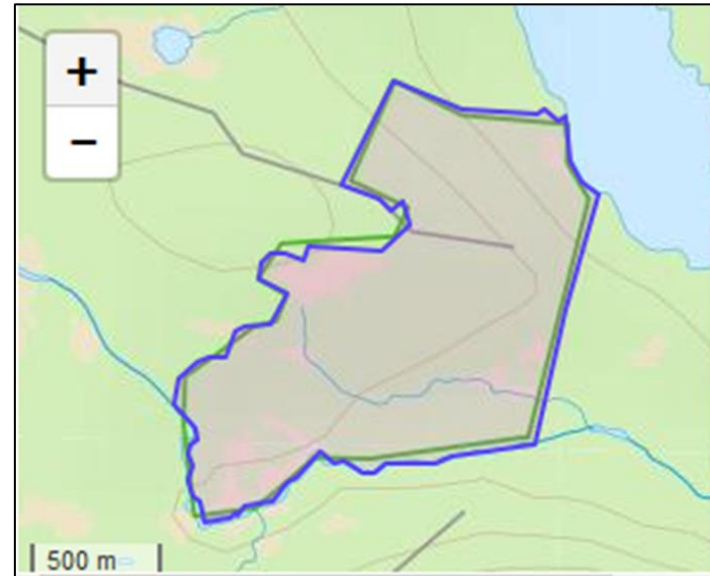
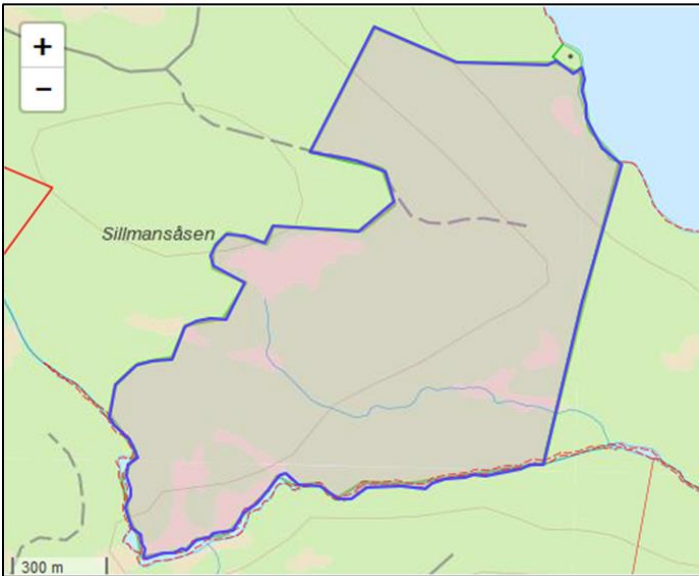
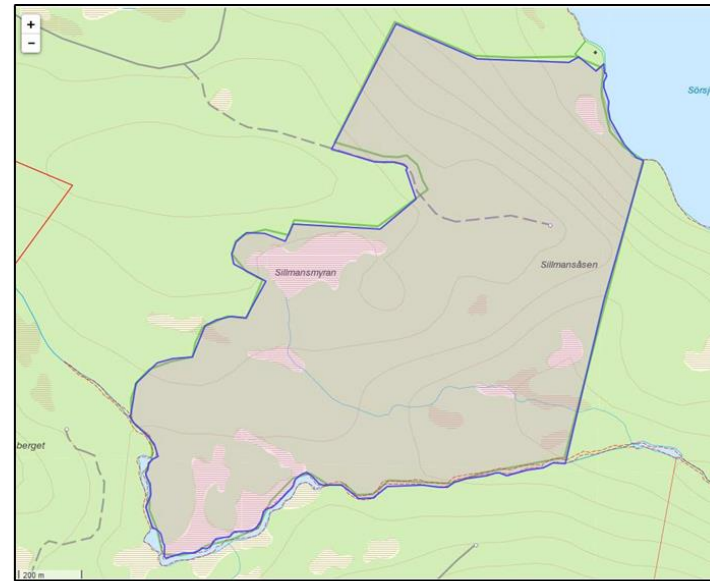
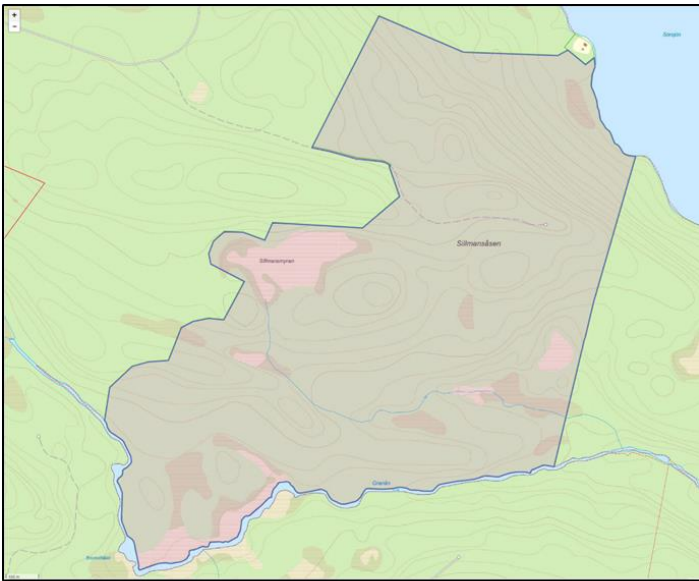
# Ontology based on GeoSPARQL



# System architecture



# R e s u l t



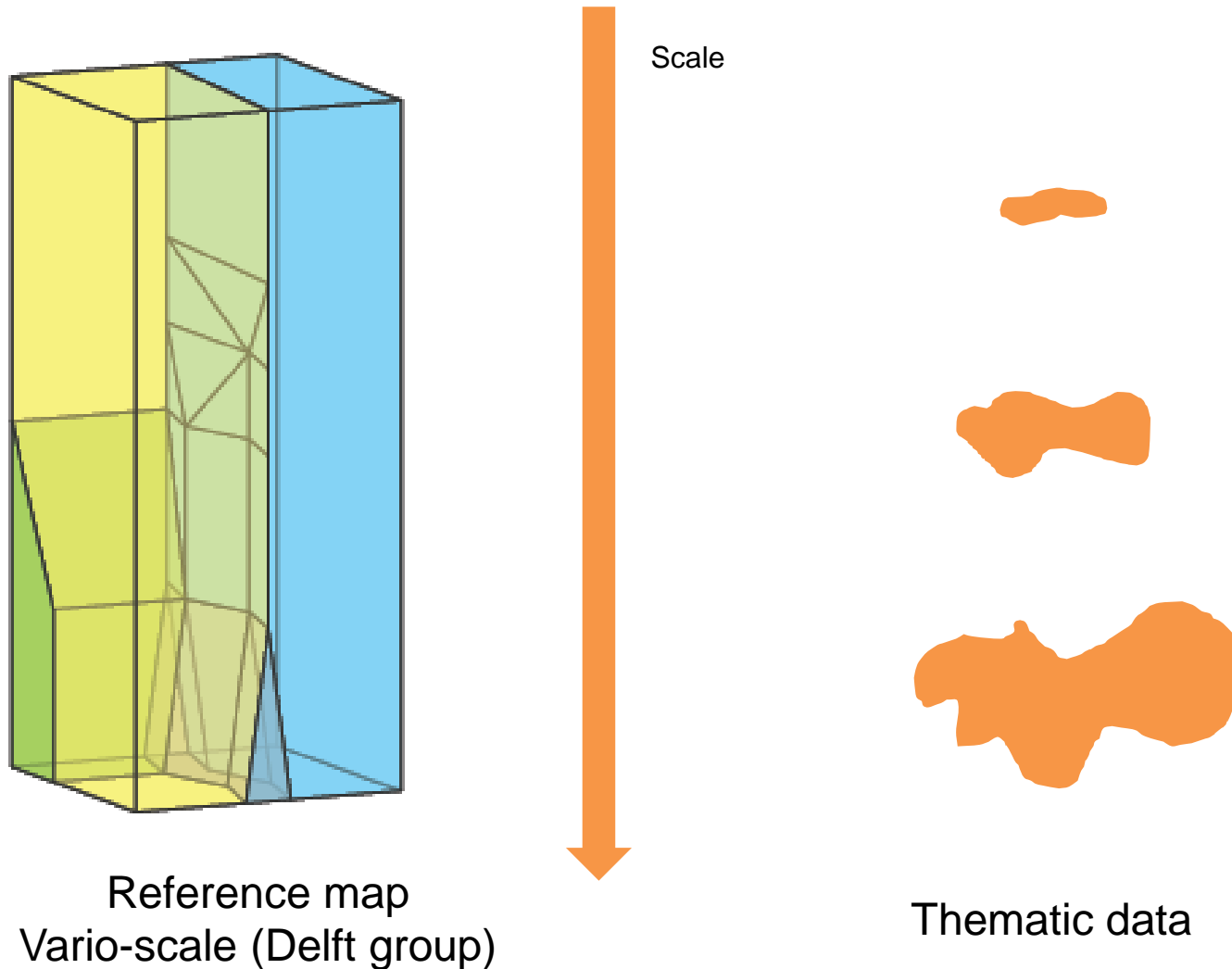
— Boundary of generated  
natural protection areas

— Boundary of reference  
features

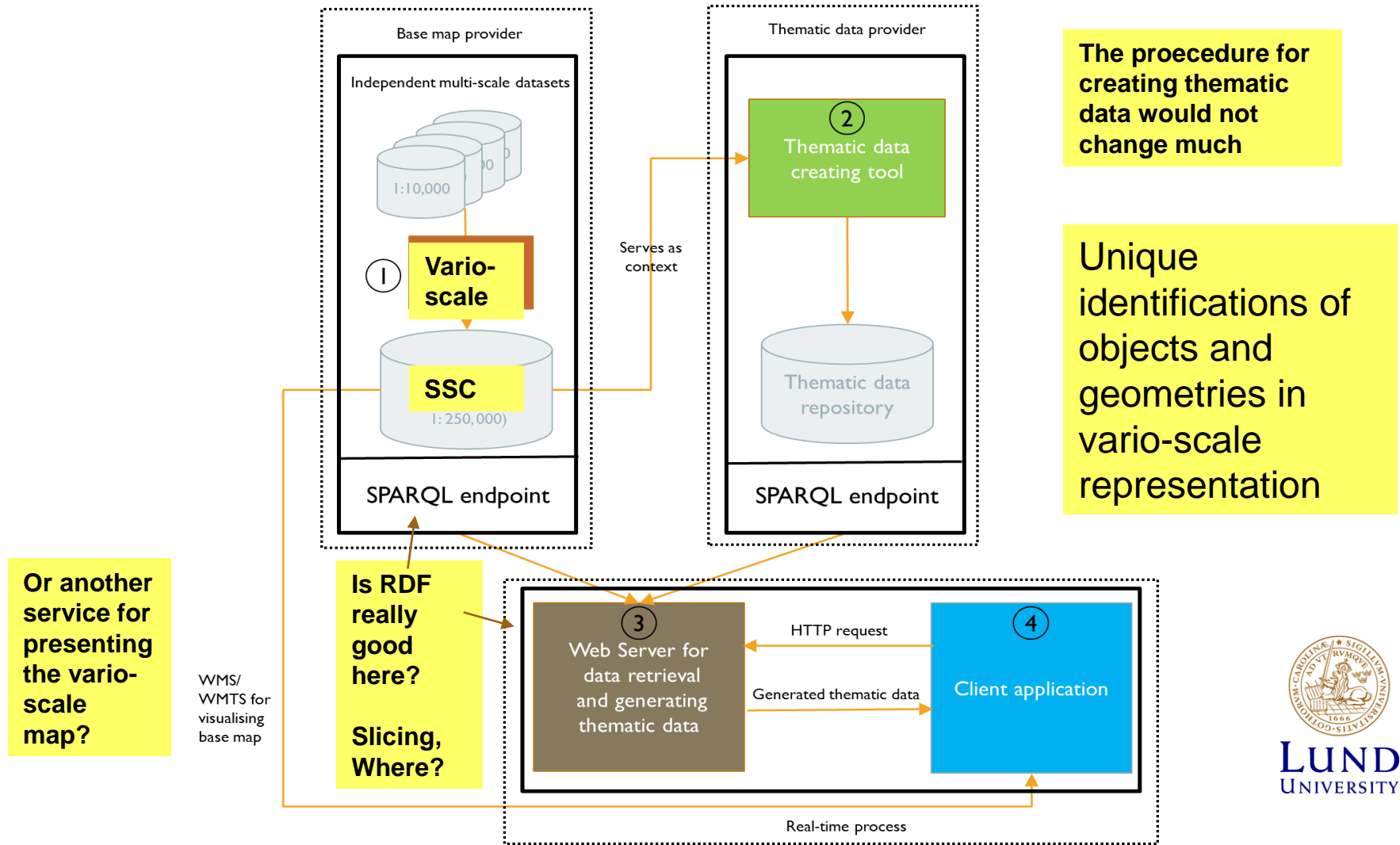


### 3. Data integration for vario-scale representation

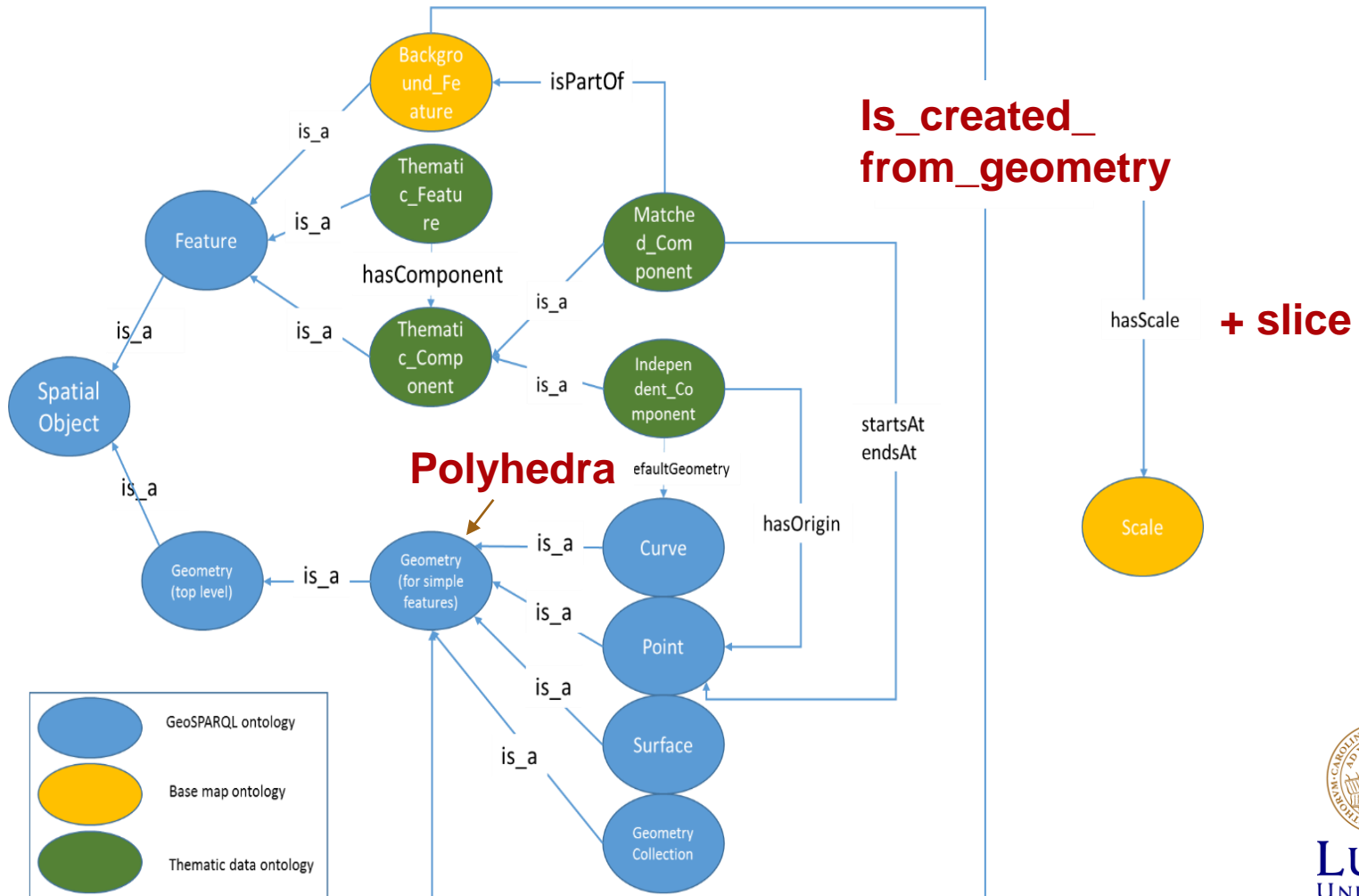
---



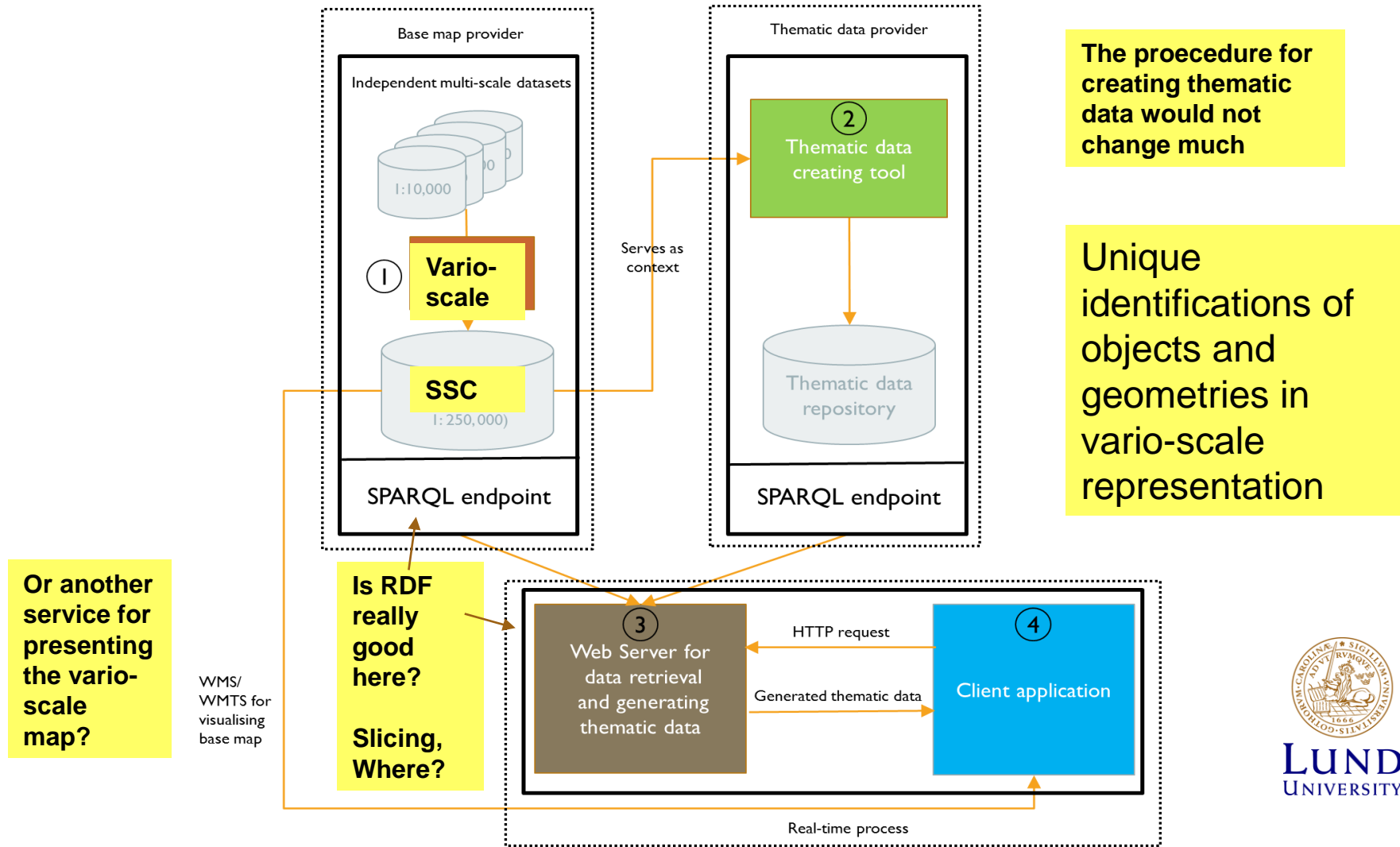
# Would it be possible to use a relative positioning approach also for vario-scale base map?



# The ontology could likely be extended to include the vario-scale representation



# Would it be possible to use a relative positioning approach also for vario-scale base map?

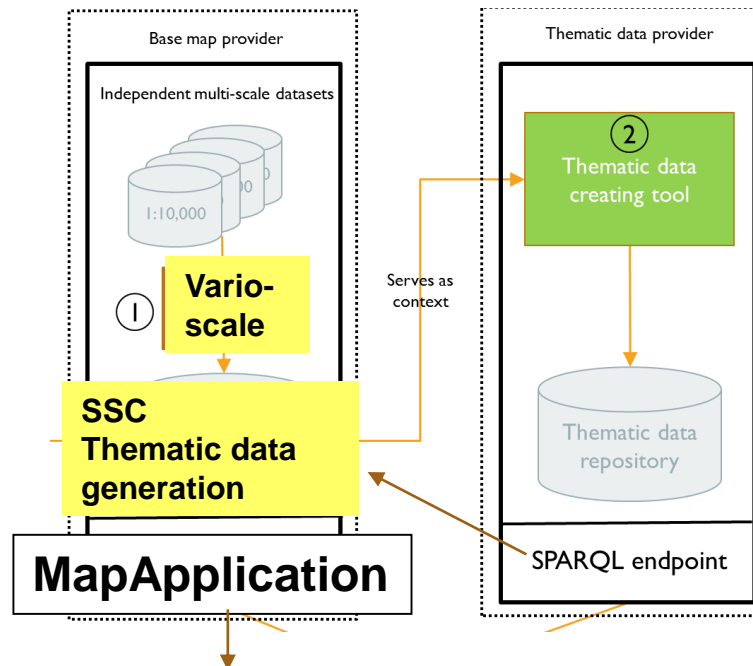




# Performance issues

---

For performance reasons: would it be necessary to use an application server that stores the whole SSC?



# Discussion

---

- This work is
  - a new way of modeling spatial data on the web.
  - a way of synchronizing reference data (in multi-scale and in vario-scale) and thematic data
- Still need to think of
  - the trust issue of linked open data
  - Improving the relative positioning - using more than sharing geometric parts
  - performance issues
  - the querying potential for spatial analysis, e.g., which features share geometric parts?



# Questions?

## AGILE 2018

21<sup>ST</sup> Conference on Geo-information science

Lund 12-15 June, Sweden



## Geospatial Technologies for All

<https://agile-online.org/index.php/conference/conference-2018>

# Study on design of thematic information on top of base maps

- **Should be easy to identify the extent of the thematic area/line/point**
- **The thematic information should not obscure the background map**

**KIIK, A. NYSTRÖM, M., and HARRIE, L., 2017.**

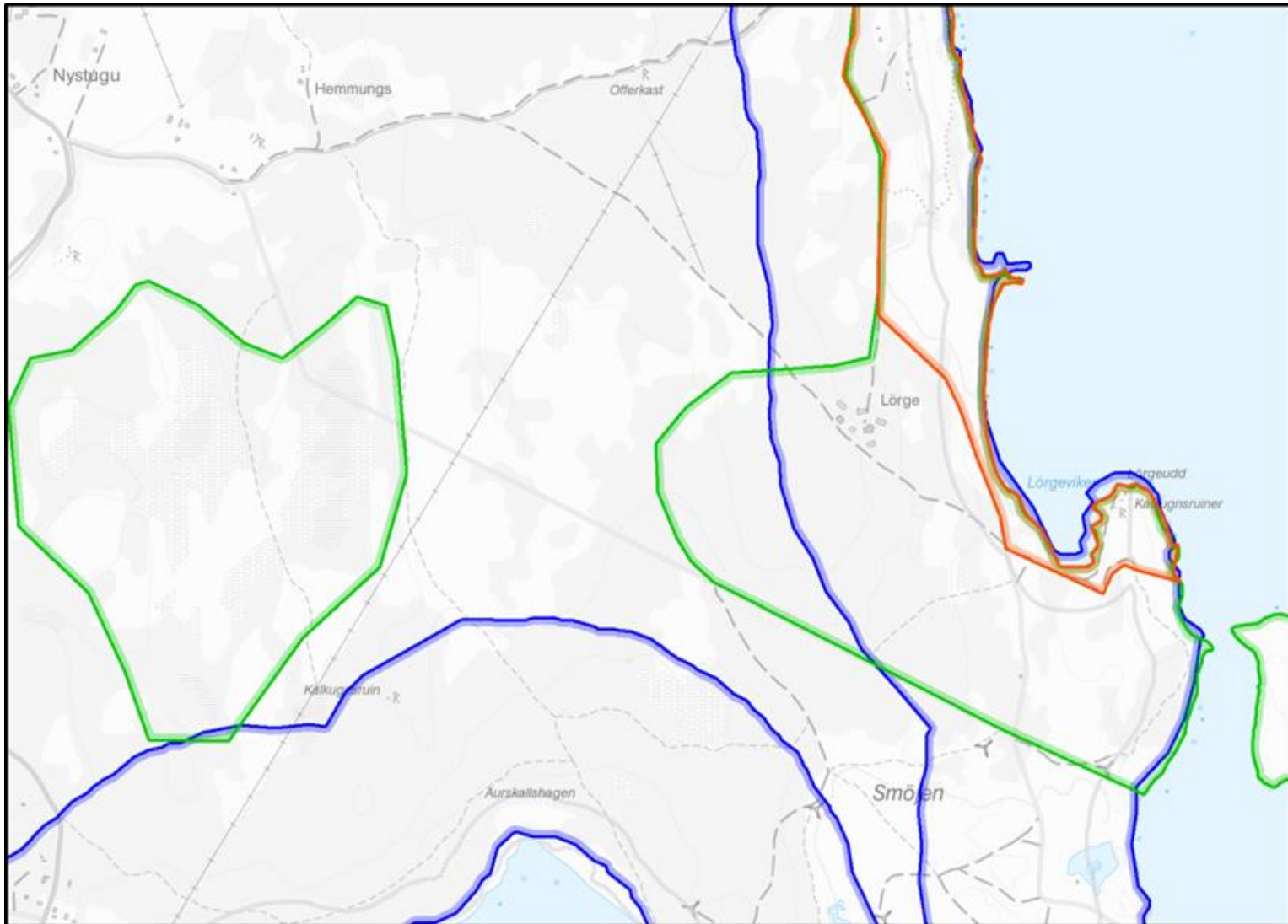
**Cartographic Design Matters – A Usability Study of Thematic Polygon Design, *The Cartographic Journal*, 54(1):24-35 . doi: 10.1080/00087041.2016.1147191.**

**Icon method based on**

**TOOMANIAN, A., L. HARRIE and P. OLSSON, 2012. Automatic symbolization methods for geoportals. *The Cartographic Journal*, Vol. 49, No. 2, pp. 153-163.**

**doi: 10.1179/1743277411Y.0000000028**

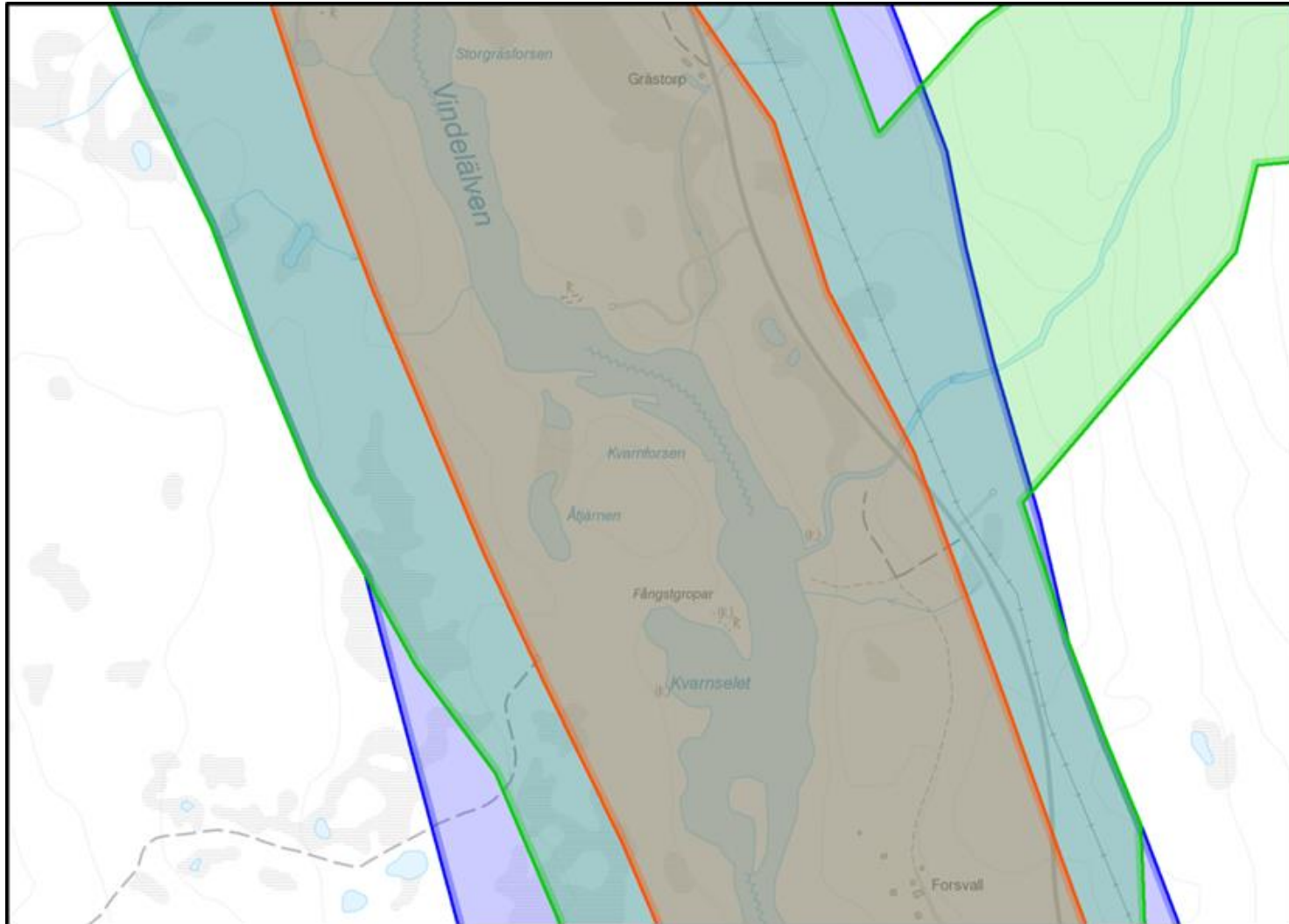
# Design 1: only boundaries



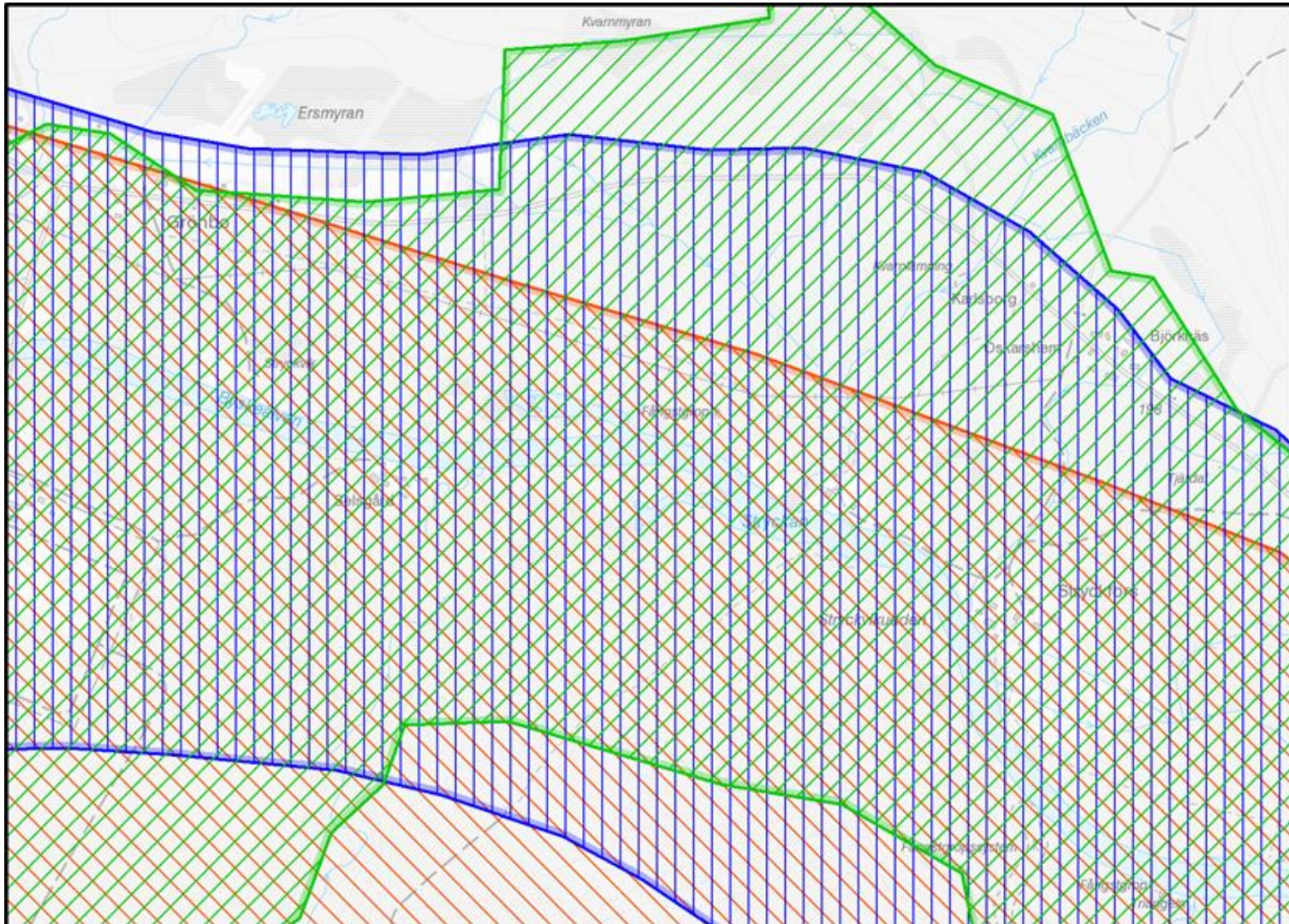


# Design 2: transparency

---



## Design 3: hatches

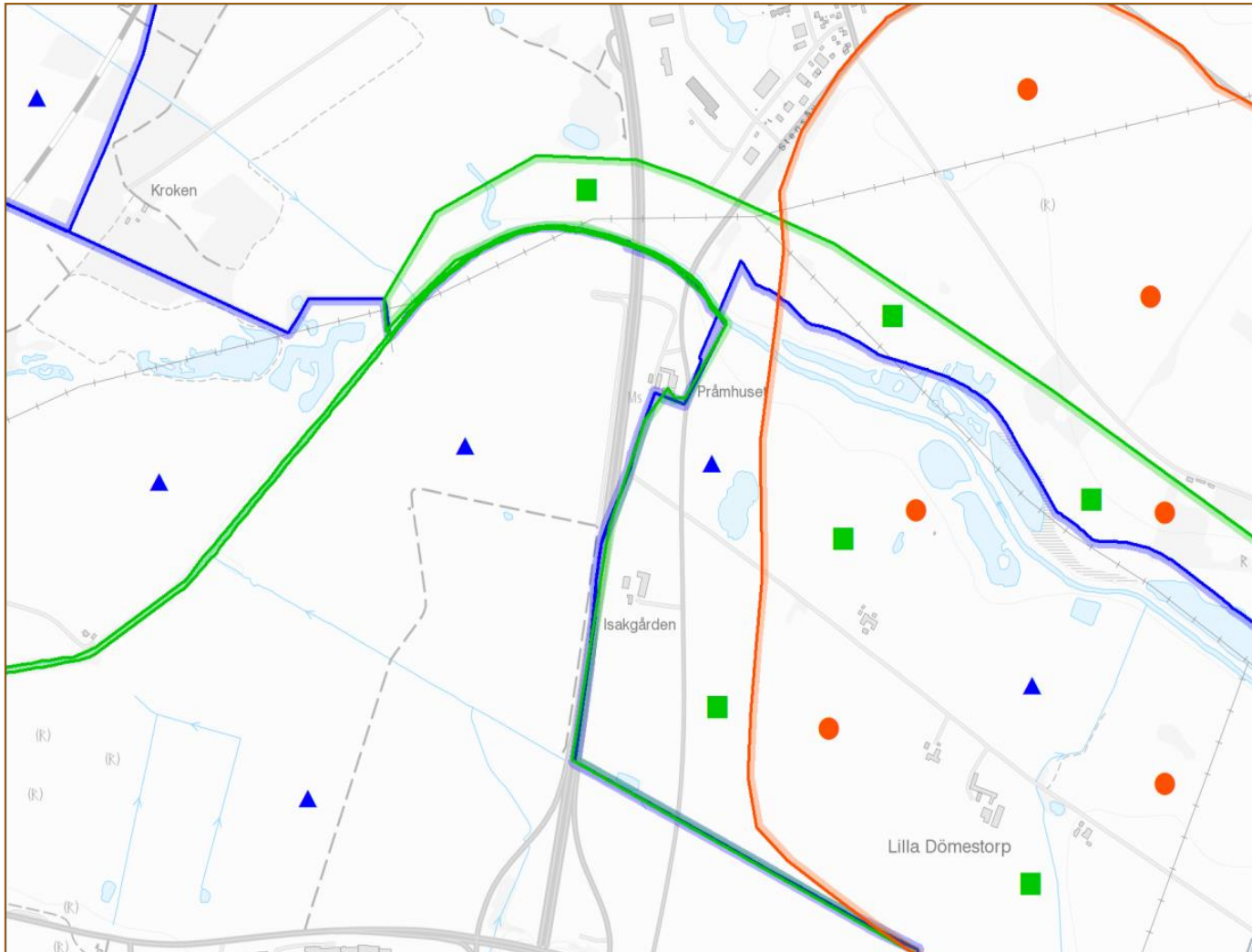


LUND  
UNIVERSITY



# Design 4: icons

---



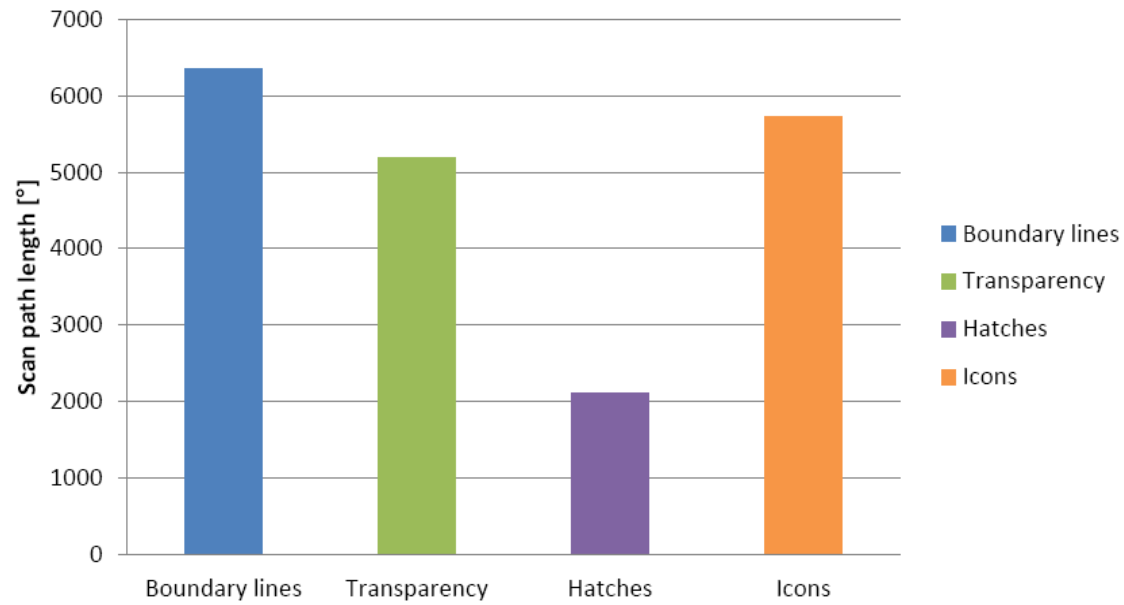




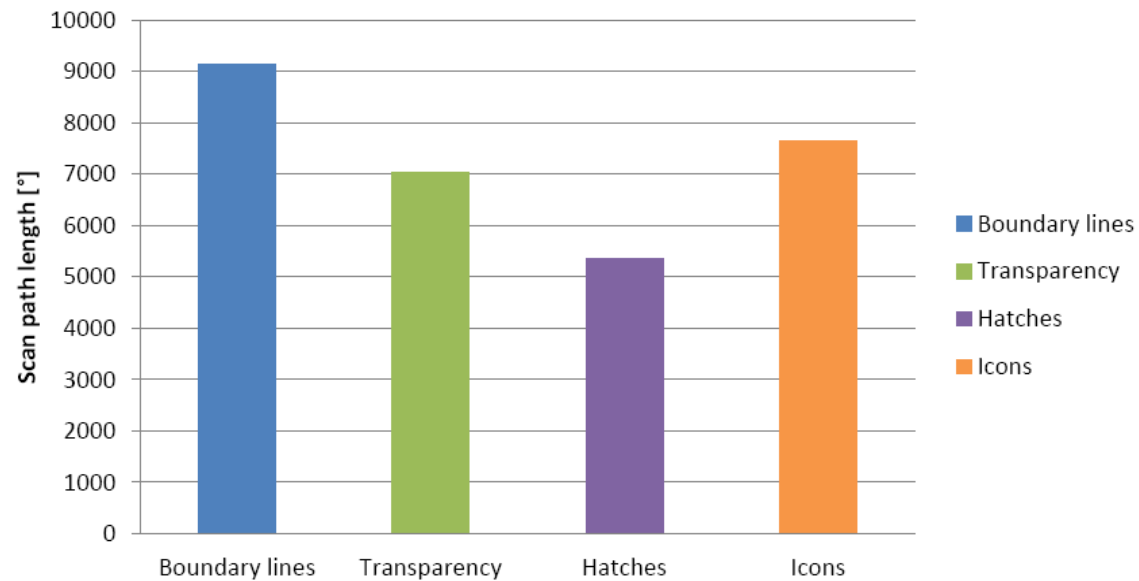




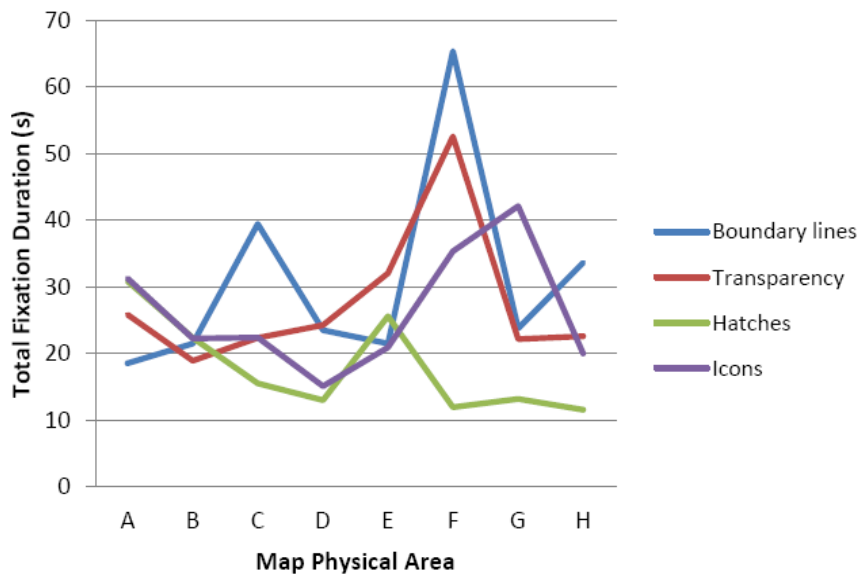
### Scan path length for Task 1



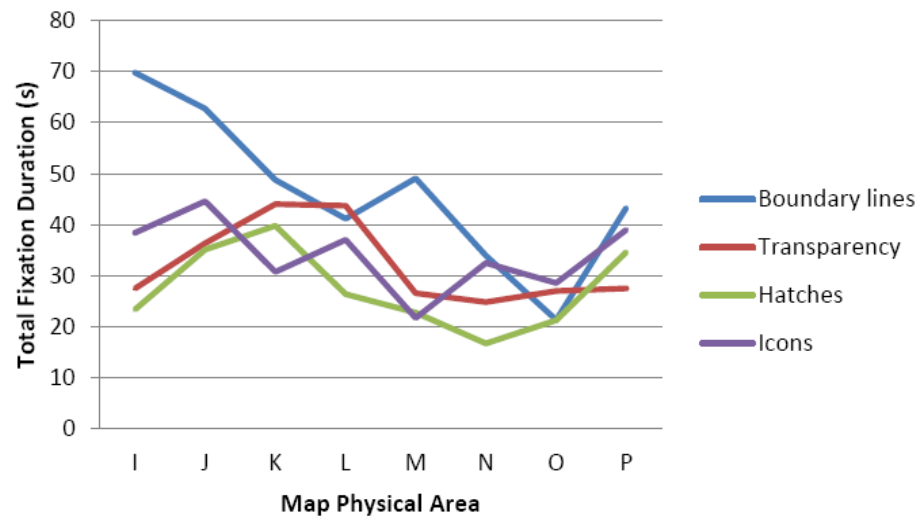
### Scan path length for Task 2 and 3



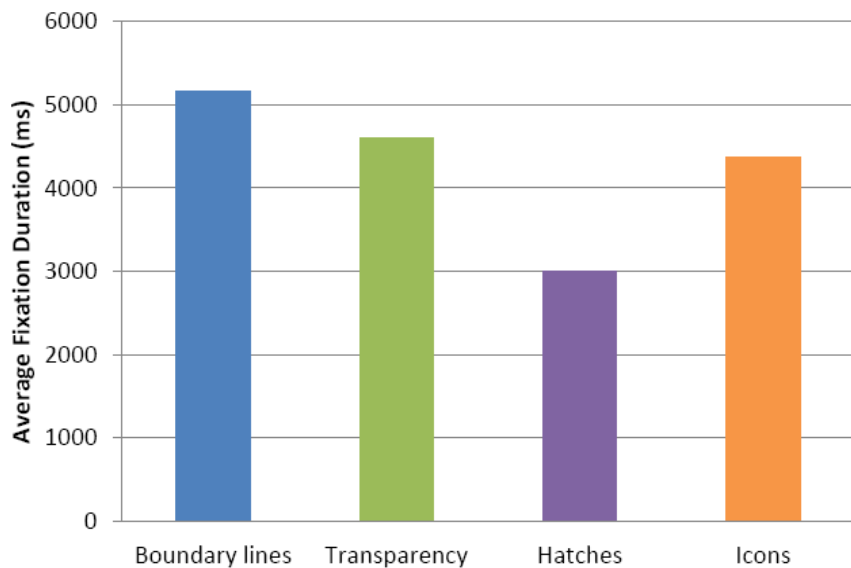
### Total Fixation Duration (s) for Task 1



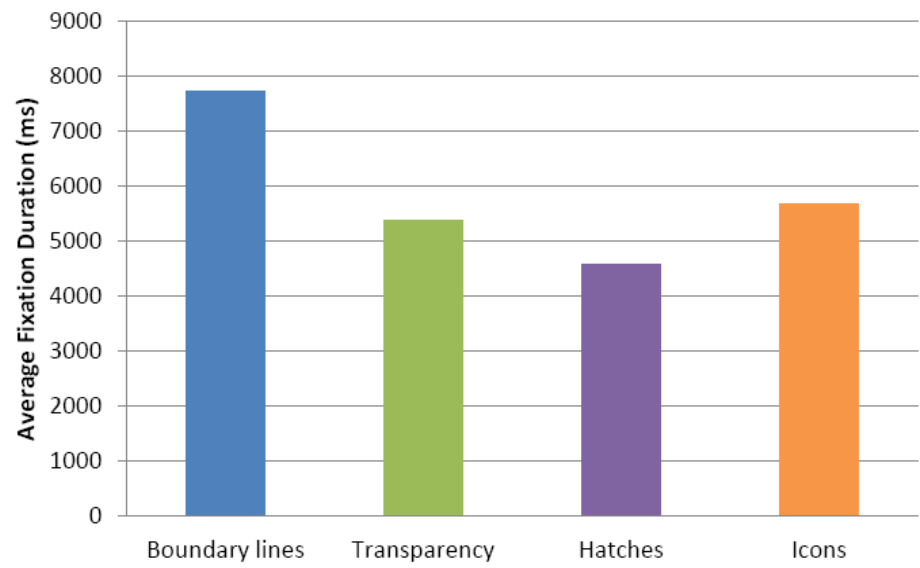
### Total Fixation Duration (s) for Task 2 and 3



### Average fixation duration (ms) for Task 1



### Average fixation duration (ms) for Task 2 and 3



# Map Design Preference

