

Transforming conceptual spatiotemporal model into Object model with semantic keeping

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- Context
- Urban database conception
- Implementation of MADS in Java (Object Environment)
- Conclusion

General Context → Data Modeling



Real World



Digital world



Modelisation

Conceptual scheme

- Intermediate step between the observed reality and the computer
- Formal framework mapping the content of information

(Logical scheme...)

Physical scheme



depends on the chosen
DBMS: Oracle, SQL Server,...

Objectif :

Present a transformation rules of a conceptual model into an object model that keeps (as close as possible) its semantics in the context of urban data modeling

Urban data

- Describe geolocated urban elements
- Subset of Spatiotemporal data



_Urban Database Conception: Requirements

Requirements

Spatial types hierarchy

Temporal types hierarchy

Orthogonality between concepts

Orthogonality between dimensions

Spatial and temporal constraints

Multirepresentation

Events modelisation

3D and uncertain data

Conception tools readability

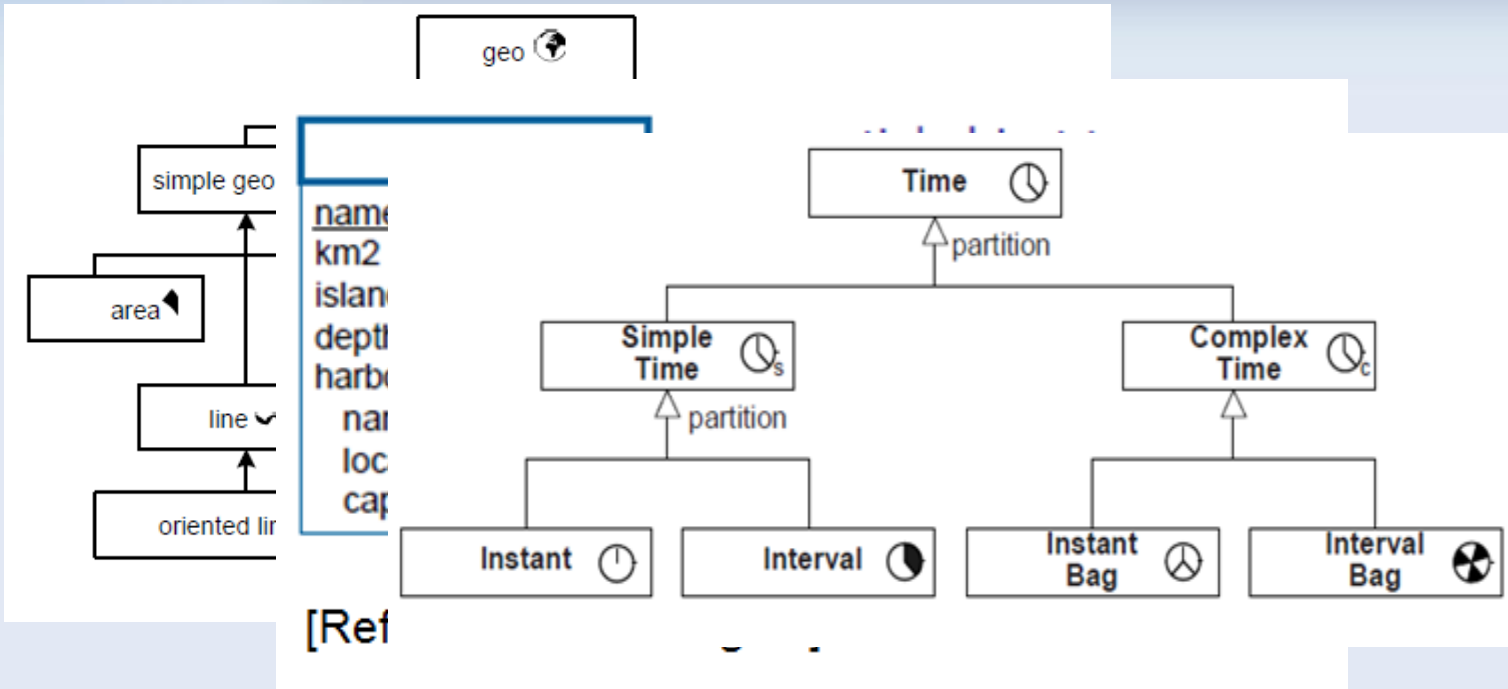
(Parent, et al., 2009) (Miralles, 2005) (Beard, 2006) (Pelekis, et al., 2004)
(Pinet, 2010)

_Urban Database Conception : Existing models

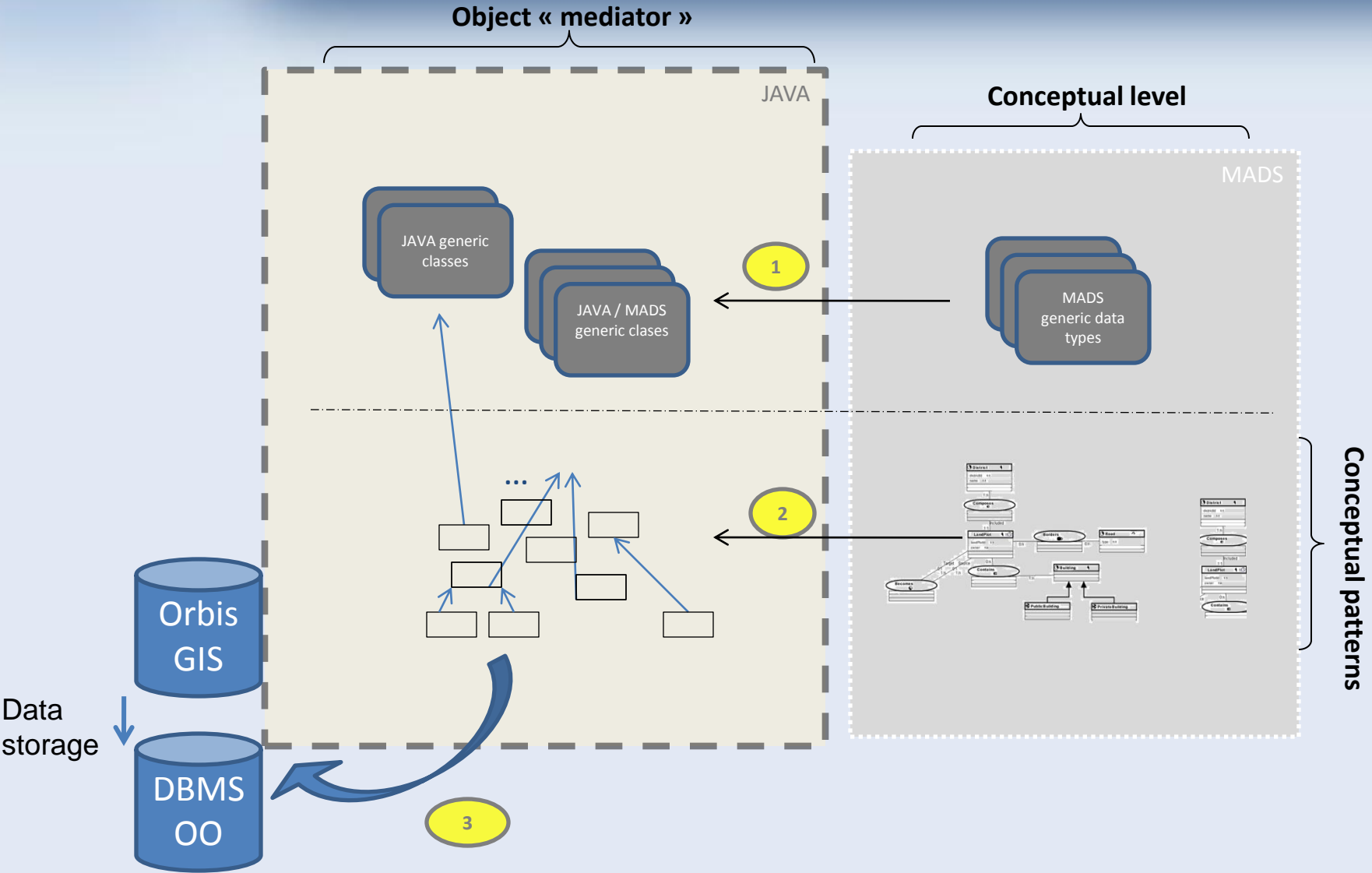
<i>Requirements</i>	STER	STUML	PERCEPTORY	MADS
Spatial types hierarchy	No	No	No	Yes
Temporal types hierarchy	No	No	No	Yes
Orthogonality between concepts	No	Yes	No	Yes
Orthogonality between dimensions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spatial and temporal constraints	No	No	No	Yes
Multirepresentation	No	No	No	Yes
Events modelisation	No	No	No	No
3D and uncertain data	No	Yes	Yes	No
<i>Conception tools readability</i>	+	++	+++	++++
	(Tryfona, et al., 1999)	(Price, et al., 2000)	(Bedard, 1999)	(Parent, et al., 1997)

MADS (Modeling of Application Data with Spatio-temporal features)

_Urban Database Conception : MADS



Implementation of MADS in Java



Implementation of MADS in Java : Rules for ST transformation

Structural, spatial and temporal dimension transformation

Class	Binary association: role1(X,1), role2 (X,1) / X= 0 ou X=1	Spatial classes	Temporal classes
Attribute(1,1)	Binary association: role1 (0,n), role2(0, n)	Spatial associations	temporal associations
Attribute(0,n)	Binary association: role1 (ind ,X), role2 (ind, ind)	Topological Constraints of relations	Timing constraints relation
Attribute(0,1)	n-ary associations	Spatial attribute	"role" cardinality temporal constraint
Attribute(1,n) Attribute(1,n) and explicit « n » Attribute(0,n) and explicit « n »	Reflexive association	Variable attribute in space	temporal attribute
Complex Attribute (1,1)	Multi-Association		Variable concepts in time
Complex Attribute (1,n)	Generalization		Multi-representation
Complex Attribute (0,1)	Aggregation		
Complex Attribute (0,n)	Generation, Transition		
Attribute: enumeration	Occurrent - Occurrent		
Key	Occurrent - Continuant		
Method	Method		

Implementation of MADs in Java : Rules for ST transformation

Structural, spatial and temporal dimension transformation

Class	Binary association: role1(X,1), role2 (X,1) / X= 0 ou X=1	Spatial classes	Temporal classes
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Implementation of MADS in Java

Transformation of general concepts : **classes - attributes**

Building			
number	Integer		1:1
fireplace	Fireplace		1:1
roofing			1:1
form	String		1:1
surface	Integer		1:1
tent	Integer		1:1
owner	String		1:n
otherName	String		0:1

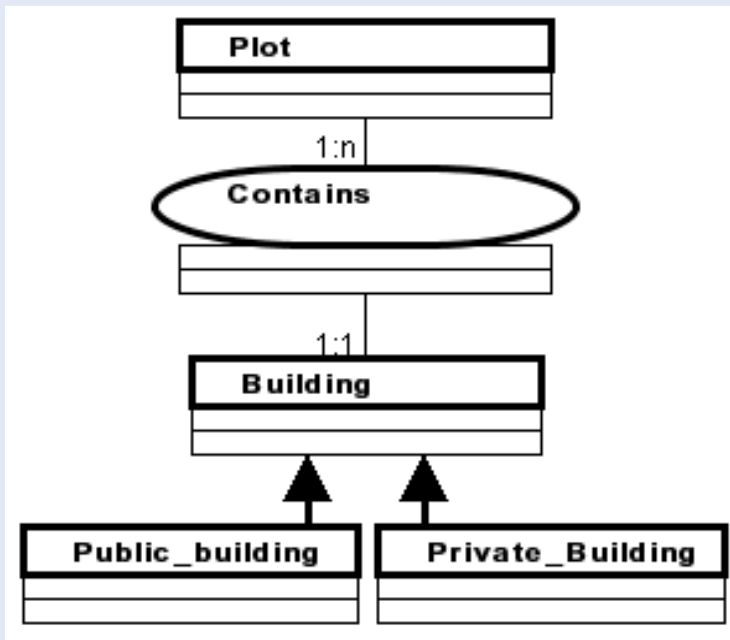
```
class Building { // constructor...
    Integer number;
    Fireplace fireplace; // method set (), get ()...

    Roofing roofing;
    class Roofing {
        String form ;
        Integer surface ;
        Integer tent; }

    List<String> owner = new ArrayList <String>();
    ...}
}
```

Implementation of MADS in Java

Transformation of general concepts : **relations between classes**



```
public class Contains {
    Plot plot ;
    Building Building;
    ...}




class Plot {
    List <Contains> contient = new ArrayList < Contains >();
    ...}

public class Building {
    Contains estContenu ;
    ...}

class Public_builging extends Building {
    ...}
```

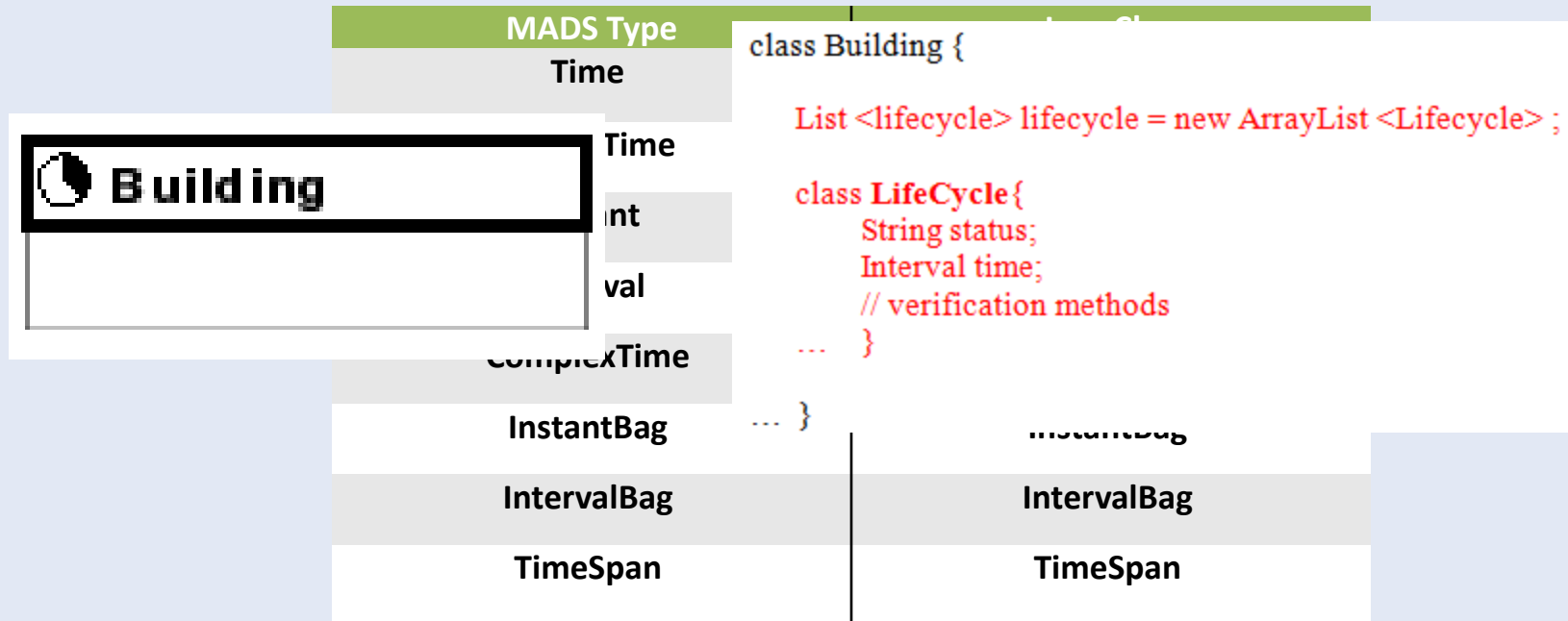
Implementation of MADS in Java

- Transformation of spatial dimension

MADS Type	JTS Class
Geo	Geometry
SimpleGeo	<pre>import com.Vividsolutions.jts.geom.Polygon; class Building { Polygon spatialFeature; Polygon parking; Lighting lighting; class Lighting { private Map <Polygon, Integer> value ; // methods set() et get () } ... }</pre>
Building 	
parking 1:1 	
lighting Integer 1:1 f()	
ComplexGeo	
PointBag	
LineBag	MultiLineString
OrientedLineBag	MultiLineString

Implementation of MADS in Java

Transformation of temporal dimension

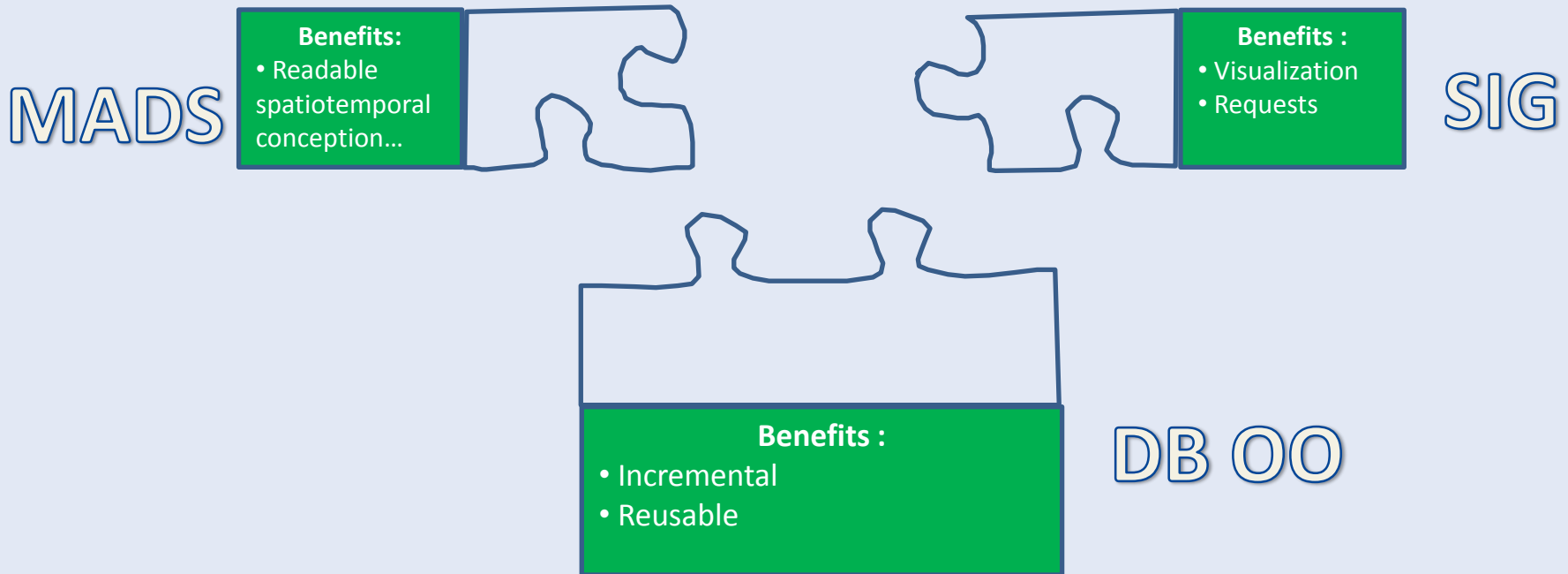


Conclusion

MADS was implemented in a flexible and incremental platform.

Translating MADS into object model permits

- preservation of the conceptual models semantics
- direct access and storage of any type of data



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