

Navigating the Earth with pure SPARQL

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The logo for Inria, featuring the word "Inria" in a stylized, red, cursive script font.

First, an example with shipwrecks

Sunken boats



Sunken boats

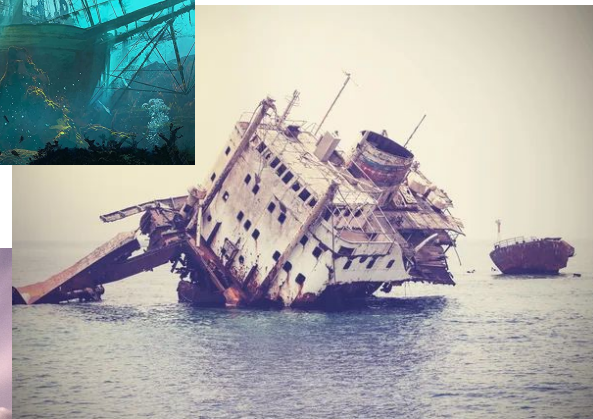
The wreck set can be modeled like so using RDF:

```
# Declaring a wreck, having
:wreckId :type      :wreck .

# 1. its Cartesian coordinates
:wreckId :abscissa  "XXX"   .
:wreckId :ordinate  "YYY"   .

# 2. the discovery year
:wreckId :foundIn   "year"  .

# 3. the associated C14 ratio
:wreckId :c14rate   "ratio"  .
```



Sunken boats

Typical wreck record

```
:wreckId :type      :wreck .  
:wreckId :abscissa  "XXX"  .  
:wreckId :ordinate  "YYY"  .  
:wreckId :foundIn   "year"  .  
:wreckId :c14rate   "ratio" .
```

Let's consider the following conditions:

- a. found in the last 10 years;
- b. 100km around a specific position (Px,Py);
- c. older than 1000 years.

Sunken boats

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:wreckId :foundIn   "year" .  
:wreckId :c14rate   "ratio" .
```

Using SPARQL, to list all the wrecks

```
SELECT ?f WHERE {  
    ?f :type :wreck .  
}
```

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```
:wreckId :type      :wreck .
:wreckId :abscissa  "XXX"  .
:wreckId :ordinate  "YYY"  .
:wreckId :foundIn   "year" .
:wreckId :c14rate   "ratio" .
```

Using SPARQL, to list all the wrecks with **a**.

```
SELECT ?f WHERE {
    ?f :type :wreck .
    ?f :foundIn ?Y .
    FILTER( (2022-?Y) <= 10 )
}
```

Let's consider the following conditions:

- a. found in the last 10 years;
- b. 100km around a specific position (Px,Py);
- c. older than 1000 years.

Sunken boats

Typical wreck record

```
:wreckId :type      :wreck .  
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:wreckId :ordinate  "YYY"  .  
:wreckId :foundIn   "year"  .  
:wreckId :c14rate   "ratio" .
```

Let's consider the following conditions:

- found in the last 10 years;
- 100km around a specific position (Px,Py);
- older than 1000 years.

Using SPARQL, to list all the wrecks with **a**, **b**.

```
SELECT ?f WHERE {  
  ?f :type :wreck .  
  ?f :foundIn ?Y .  
  FILTER( (2022-?Y) <= 10 )  
  ?f :abscissa ?x . ?f :ordinate ?y .  
  FILTER( ( (?x-Px)*(?x-Px) +  
            (?y-Py)*(?y-Py) ) <= 100*100 )  
}
```

Using the formula $d^2=(\Delta x^2+\Delta y^2)$

Sunken boats

Typical wreck record

```
:wreckId :type      :wreck .  
:wreckId :abscissa  "XXX"  .  
:wreckId :ordinate  "YYY"  .  
:wreckId :foundIn   "year"  .  
:wreckId :c14rate   "ratio" .
```

Let's consider the following conditions:

- found in the last 10 years;
- 100km around a specific position (Px,Py);
- older than 1000 years.

Dating the wrecks requires using the ^{14}C -ratio,

$$t(r) = \left(\frac{\ln(r)}{-0.693} \right) \cdot t_{1/2}$$

in particular, the Carbon 14 has a half-life of 5700 years.

Problem: the formula involves a logarithm!

Sunken boats

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Problem: the formula involves a logarithm!

⇒ Approximating it thanks to a decomposition in series

$$\forall y \in]0, +\infty[, \ln(y) = 2 \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2k+1} \left(\frac{y-1}{y+1} \right)^{2k+1}$$

Sunken boats

Typical wreck record

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:wreckId :ordinate  "YYY"  .
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```

Let's consider the following conditions:

- found in the last 10 years;
- 100km around a specific position (Px,Py);
- older than 1000 years.

Using SPARQL, to list all the wrecks with **a**, **b** and **c**.

```
SELECT ?f WHERE {
  ?f :type :wreck .
  ?f :foundIn ?Y .
  FILTER( (2022-?Y) <= 10 )
  ?f :abscissa ?x . ?f :ordinate ?y .
  FILTER( ( (?x-Px)*(?x-Px) +
            (?y-Py)*(?y-Py) ) <= 100*100 )
  ?f :c14rate ?rate .
  BIND(( (?rate-1)/(?rate+1) ) AS ?z )
  BIND(( ?z ) AS ?t0 )
  BIND(( (1/3)*(?z*?z*?z) ) AS ?t1 )
  BIND(( (1/5)*(?z*?z*?z*?z*?z) ) AS ?t2 )
  BIND(( 2*(?t0 + ?t1 + ?t2) ) AS ?LOG )
  FILTER(5700*?LOG/(-0.693)<=1000)
}
```

Using bindings, and considering the series first three terms

Sunken boats: ...a simplified example

The previous example has been simplified for the sake of clarity,

1. The series approximation should indeed involve more terms.
2. Latitude and longitude coordinates are usually preferred.

For P1(lat1, lon1) and P2(lat2, lon2), the Haversine formula should be used:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta\varphi}{2}\right) + \cos\varphi_1 \cdot \cos\varphi_2 \cdot \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta\lambda}{2}\right) & \varphi & \text{latitude in rad: } \frac{\text{lat} \cdot \pi}{180} \\ c &= 2 \cdot \operatorname{atan2}\left(\sqrt{a}, \sqrt{1-a}\right) & \lambda & \text{longitude in rad: } \frac{\text{lon} \cdot \pi}{180} \\ d &= R \cdot c & R & \text{the Earth radius: 6 371 km} \end{aligned}$$

⇒ The query designer would have to write multiple decompositions in series!

Focus of this study

On a planet

The previous example has been simplified for the sake of clarity,

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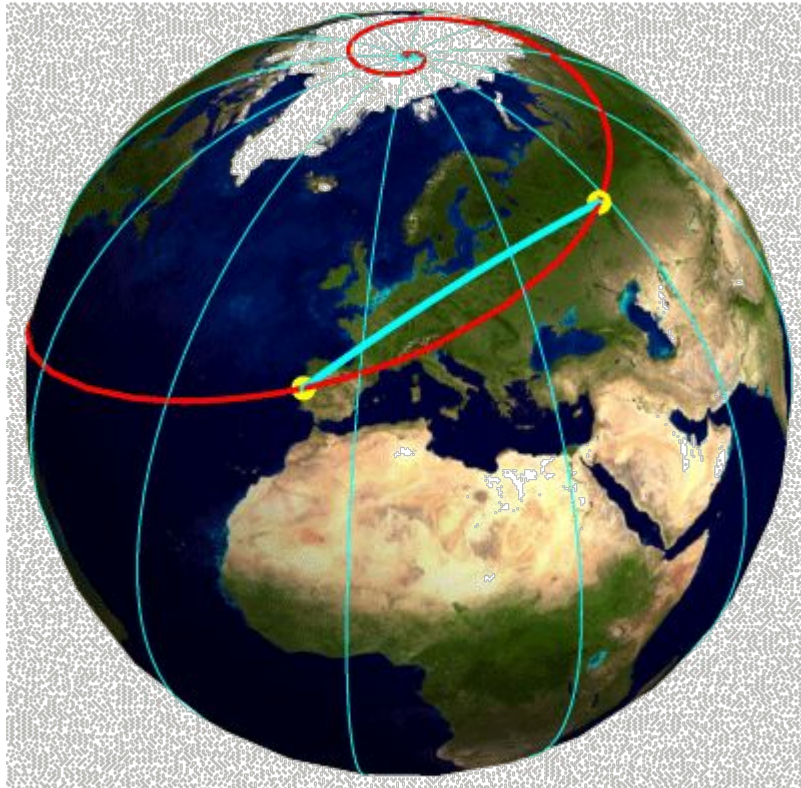
⇒ The query designer would have to write multiple decompositions in series!

Earth surface geometry

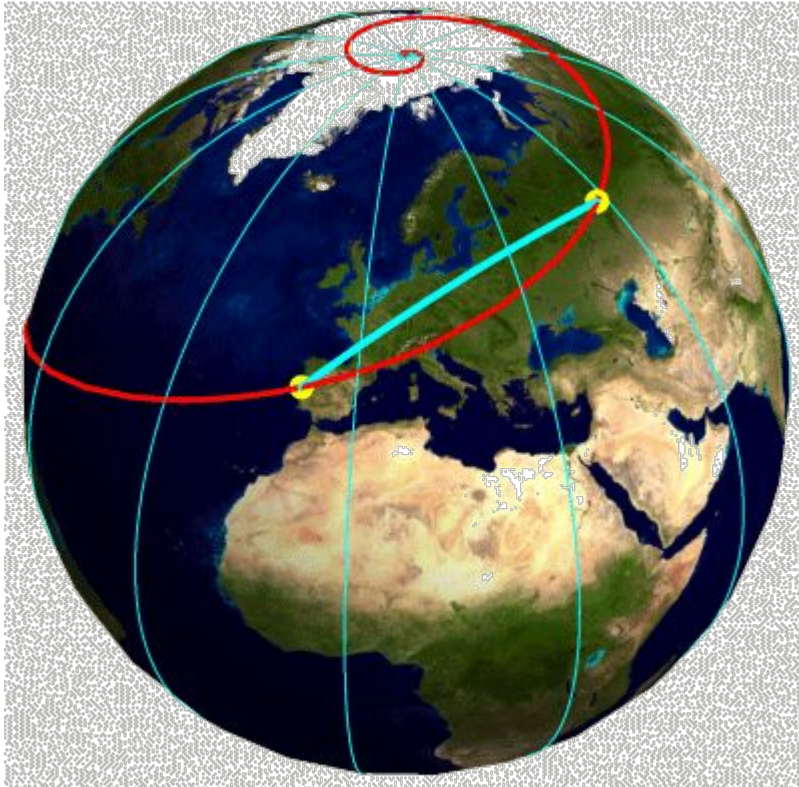
Why are plane routes not straight lines on a map?



The Earth isn't flat!



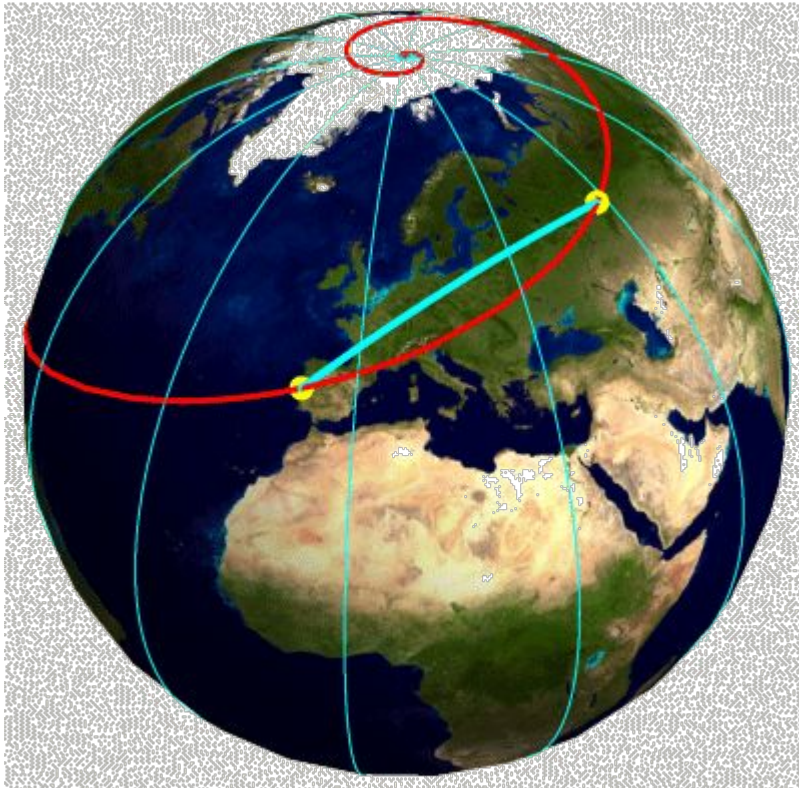
The Earth isn't flat!



Great-circle (in blue):

the intersection of the sphere and a plane that passes through the center point of the sphere.

The Earth isn't flat!



Great-circle (in blue):

the intersection of the sphere and a plane that passes through the center point of the sphere.

Rhumb line (in red):

an arc crossing all meridians of longitude at the same angle, *i.e.* constant bearing.

How to set a route using SPARQL 1.1?

Current literature approach

- Providing built-in functions, *e.g.*:
 - Virtuoso `bif:` <<http://www.openlinksw.com/schemas/bif#>>
 - GraphDB `f:` <<http://www.ontotext.com/sparql/functions/>>
 - Jena `math:` <<http://www.w3.org/2005/xpath-functions/math#>>
- Working group for next SPARQL version to add math functions in the standard

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Problems

- lack of interoperability between engines → with built-in functions
- complex for query writers → with manual writing
- impossibility to have complex math formulae

GeoSPARQL

```
PREFIX geosparql: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#>
PREFIX geof:      <http://www.opengis.net/def/function/geosparql/>
PREFIX uom:       <http://www.opengis.net/def/uom/OGC/1.0/>

SELECT ?label ?lat ?long ?coordinates WHERE {
  ?x rdfs:label ?label ;
    geosparql:hasGeometry [ geosparql:asWKT ?coordinates];
    geo:lat ?lat; geo:long ?long .

  BIND ("Point(0.1413499 45.1423348)"^^geosparql:wktLiteral
    AS ?Currentposition)
  BIND (geof:distance(?coordinates, ?Currentposition, uom:metre)
    AS ?distance)
}
ORDER BY ?distance LIMIT 1
```

How to set a route using exclusively SPARQL 1.1?



SPARQL Query Language for RDF

W3C Recommendation 15 January 2008

New Version Available: SPARQL 1.1 (Document Status Update, 26 March 2013)

The SPARQL Working Group has produced a W3C Recommendation for a new version of SPARQL which adds features to this 2008 version. Please see [SPARQL 1.1 Overview](#) for an introduction to SPARQL 1.1 and a guide to the SPARQL 1.1 document set.

This version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/REC-rdf-sparql-query-20080115/>

Latest version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-sparql-query/>

Previous version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2007/PR-rdf-sparql-query-20071112/>

Editors:

Eric Prud'hommeaux, W3C <eric@w3.org>

Andy Seaborne, Hewlett-Packard Laboratories, Bristol <andy.seaborne@hp.com>



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This version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/REC-rdf-sparql-query-20081125/>

Latest version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-sparql-query/>

Previous version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2007/PR-rdf-sparql-query-20071115/>

Editors:

Eric Prud'hommeaux, W3C <eric@w3.org>
 Andy Seaborne, Hewlett-Packard Laboratories, Bristol

<http://www.w3.org/TR/sparql11-query/>



SPARQL 1.1 Query Language

W3C Recommendation 21 March 2013

This version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2013/REC-sparql11-query-20130321/>

Latest version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/sparql11-query/>

Previous version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2012/PR-sparql11-query-20121108/>

Editors:

Steve Harris, Garlik, a part of Experian
 Andy Seaborne, The Apache Software Foundation

Previous Editor:

Eric Prud'hommeaux, W3C

Please refer to the [errata](#) for this document, which may include some normative corrections.

See also [translations](#).



SPARQL Query Language for RDF

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This version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2013/REC-sparql11-query-20130321/>

Latest version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-sparql-query/>

Previous version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2007/PR-rdf-sparql-query-20071108/>

Editors:

Eric Prud'hommeaux, W3C <eric@w3.org>
Andy Seaborne, Hewlett-Packard Laboratories, Bristol

<http://www.w3.org/TR/sparql11-query/>



SPARQL Query Language
W3C Recommendation 21 March 2013

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**SPARQL 1.1 adds the variable assignments:
VALUES { ... } AS { ... }
BIND (...)**

Using BIND to carry Earth constants

```
# Useful variables.  
BIND ( xsd:double("3.14159265359") AS ?PI ) #  $\pi$  with 11 digits.  
BIND ( xsd:double("6.28318530718") AS ?2PI ) #  $2\pi$  with 11 digits.  
BIND ( xsd:double("6371") AS ?E_radius ) # Earth's radius, in km.
```

Using BIND to convert degrees to radians

```
# Useful variables.  
BIND ( xsd:double("3.14159265359") AS ?PI ) #  $\pi$  with 11 digits.  
BIND ( xsd:double("6.28318530718") AS ?2PI ) #  $2\pi$  with 11 digits.  
BIND ( xsd:double("6371") AS ?E_radius ) # Earth's radius, in km.  
  
# Degrees to radians.  
BIND ( (xsd:double(?lat) * ?PI/180) AS ?lar )
```

Using BIND to compute *e.g.* intermediate results

```
# Useful variables.  
BIND ( xsd:double("3.14159265359") AS ?PI ) #  $\pi$  with 11 digits.  
BIND ( xsd:double("6.28318530718") AS ?2PI ) #  $2\pi$  with 11 digits.  
BIND ( xsd:double("6371") AS ?E_radius ) # Earth's radius, in km.  
  
# Degrees to radians.  
BIND ( (xsd:double(?lat) * ?PI/180) AS ?lar )  
  
# Having two pairs of coordinates, below are the deltas in radians.  
BIND ( ((xsd:double(?lat2)-xsd:double(?lat1)) * ?PI/180) AS ?dellar )  
BIND ( ((xsd:double(?lon2)-xsd:double(?lon1)) * ?PI/180) AS ?dellor )
```

General Strategy

1. Set up usual constants;
2. Use bindings to express the mathematical expressions;
3. Approximate with series when trigonometric or exponential functions are required;
4. Wrap binding sets into standalone blocs;
5. Make them available.

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Relying and extending **MINDS** [1]

--

[1] Graux, Damien, et al. "MINDS: a translator to embed mathematical expressions inside SPARQL queries." SEMANTiCS. Springer, Cham, 2020.

Extending MINDS to ease the query development

MINDS helps to write mathematical expressions in *pure* SPARQL:

- Translates mathematical expressions into a list of bindings;
- Obtained queries can be executed by any evaluator;
- Easing the query design with a python interface.

<https://github.com/SmartDataAnalytics/minds>

Extending MINDS to ease the query development

For instance, using an exponential function in a complex formula $x^2 + e^{(y+3z)}$

```
#math2sparql > ?X**2 + exp (?Y + 3 * ?Z)
```

Extending MINDS to ease the query development

For instance, using an exponential function in a complex formula $x^2 + e^{(y+3z)}$

```
#math2sparql > ?X**2 + exp (?Y + 3 * ?Z)
BIND ((0+(1)/1.0 # 1
      +(1*(xsd:double(?Y)+3*xsd:double(?Z)))/1.0 # y + 3z
      +(1*(xsd:double(?Y)+3*xsd:double(?Z))
        *(xsd:double(?Y)+3*xsd:double(?Z)))/2.0 # (y+3z)^2/2!
      +(1*(xsd:double(?Y)+3*xsd:double(?Z))
        *(xsd:double(?Y)+3*xsd:double(?Z))
        *(xsd:double(?Y)+3*xsd:double(?Z)))/6.0 # (y+3z)^3/3!
      +(1*(xsd:double(?Y)+3*xsd:double(?Z))
        *(xsd:double(?Y)+3*xsd:double(?Z))
        *(xsd:double(?Y)+3*xsd:double(?Z))
        *(xsd:double(?Y)+3*xsd:double(?Z)))/24.0 # (y+3z)^4/4!
      )AS ?sub1)
BIND ( ( FLOOR((
      (1*xsd:double(?X)*xsd:double(?X)) +?sub1 # x^2 + sub1
      )*100)/100 ) AS ?result )
```

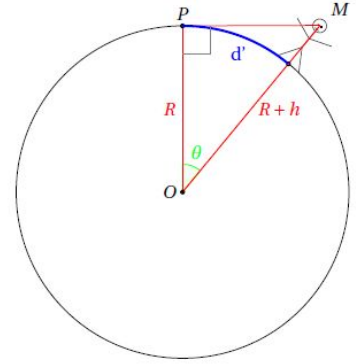
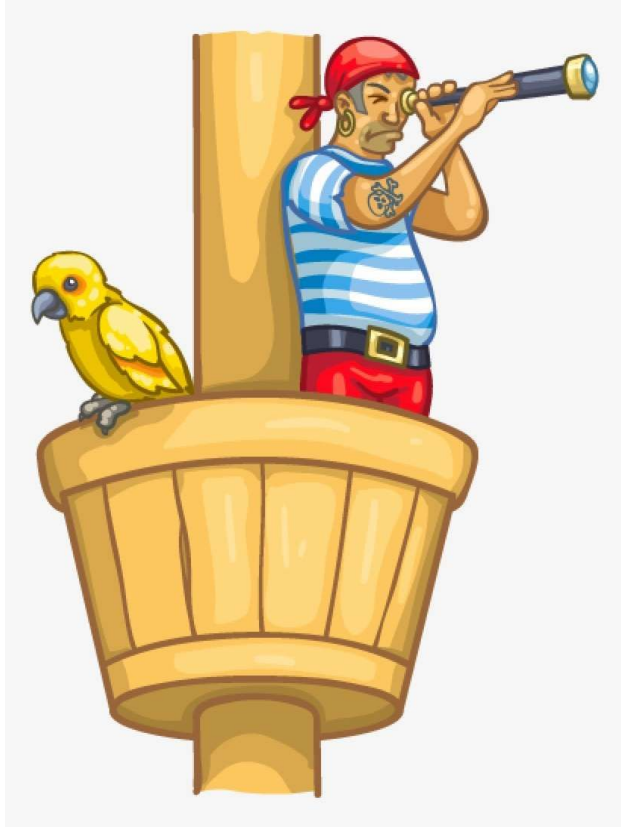
Considering the
5 first terms of:

$$\exp x = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

Example: distance from the horizon to a crow's nest



Example: distance from the horizon to a crow's nest



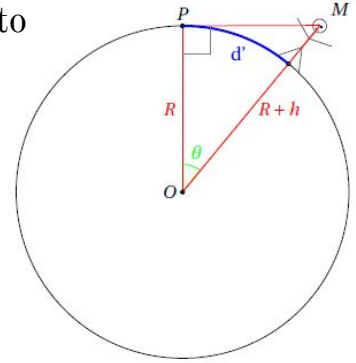
Example: distance from the horizon to a crow's nest



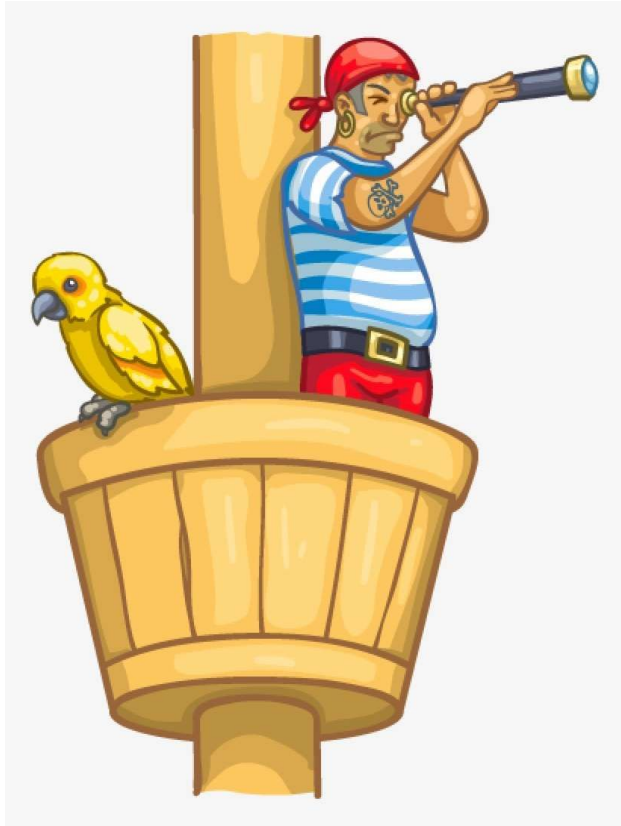
At a height h above the ground, the distance to the horizon d , is given by:

$$d = \sqrt{2 * R * h/b}$$

with $b = 0.8279$ a factor for atmospheric refraction.



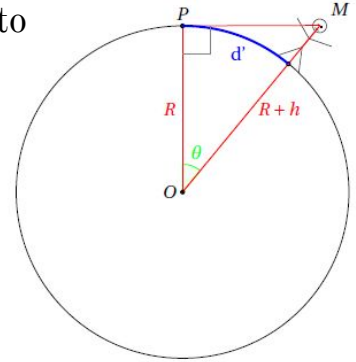
Example: distance from the horizon to a crow's nest



At a height h above the ground, the distance to the horizon d , is given by:

$$d = \sqrt{2 * R * h/b}$$

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```

BIND ( "0.8279" AS ?b )
BIND ( (2*xsd:double(?E_radius)*xsd:double(?h)/xsd:double(?b)) AS ?int )
BIND ((0+(1*((?int)-1)/((?int)+1))))/1.0
+(1*((?int)-1)/((?int)+1))*((?int)-1)/((?int)+1))*((?int)-1)/((?int)+1))/3.0
+(1*((?int)-1)/((?int)+1))*((?int)-1)/((?int)+1))*
((?int)-1)/((?int)+1))*((?int)-1)/((?int)+1))/5.0
+(1*((?int)-1)/((?int)+1))*((?int)-1)/((?int)+1))*
(((?int)-1)/((?int)+1))*((?int)-1)/((?int)+1))*((?int)-1)/((?int)+1))*
(((?int)-1)/((?int)+1))*((?int)-1)/((?int)+1))/7.0
)AS ?sub1)
BIND ((0+(1)/1.0+(1*?sub1)/1.0+(1*?sub1*?sub1)/2.0 + (1*?sub1*?sub1*?sub1)/6.0 )AS ?sub2)
BIND ( ( FLOOR((?sub2)*10000)/10000 ) AS ?distance )

```

Sharing the bindings


```
BIND ((0+1)*(1)/1.0
+1*(1* (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) )*( (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) ))/2.0
+1*(1* (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) )*( (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) )*( (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) )*( (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) ))/24.0
+1*(1* (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) )*( (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) )*( (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) )*( (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) )*( (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) ))/720.0
+1*(1* (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) )*( (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) )*( (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) )*( (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) )*( (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) ))/48320.0
+1*(1* (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) )*( (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) )*( (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) )*( (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) )*( (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) ))/3628800.0
+1*(1* (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) )*( (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) )*( (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) )*( (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) )*( (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) ))/479061600.0
+1*(1* (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) )*( (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) )*( (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) )*( (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) )*( (((?lar1+?lar2)/2)-?2PI*FLOOR(((?lar1+?lar2)/2)/?2PI) ))/87178291200.0
)AS ?xsub1
```

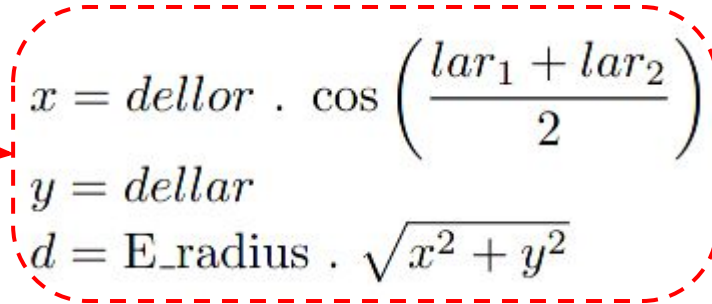
```
BIND ( ( FLOOR((1*(?dellor*?xsub1)*(?dellor*?xsub1) ))*100000)/100000 ) AS ?X2 )
```

```
BIND ((0+1*((((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )-1)/((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )+1)))/3.0
+1*((((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )-1)/((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )+1))*((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )+1))*((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )-1)/((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )+1)))/3.0
+1*((((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )-1)/((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )+1))*((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )-1)/((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )+1))*((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )-1)/((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )+1)))/5.0
+1*((((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )-1)/((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )+1))*((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )-1)/((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )+1))*((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )-1)/((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )+1))*((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )-1)/((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )+1)))/7.0
+1*((((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )-1)/((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )+1))*((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )-1)/((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )+1))*((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )-1)/((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )+1))*((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )-1)/((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )+1)))/9.0
+1*((((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )-1)/((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )+1))*((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )-1)/((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )+1))*((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )-1)/((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )+1)))/11.0
+1*((((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )-1)/((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )+1))*((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )-1)/((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )+1))*((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )-1)/((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )+1))*((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )-1)/((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )+1)))/13.0
+1*((((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )-1)/((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )+1))*((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )-1)/((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )+1))*((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )-1)/((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )+1))*((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )-1)/((?X2+ (1*(?dellor)*(?dellor) )+1)))/15.0
)AS ?ysub1
```

```
BIND ((0+1)/1.0
+1*(?xsub1)/1.0
+1*(?xsub1*?xsub1)/2.0
+1*(?xsub1*?xsub1*?xsub1)/6.0
+1*(?xsub1*?xsub1*?xsub1*?xsub1)/24.0
+1*(?xsub1*?xsub1*?xsub1*?xsub1*?xsub1)/120.0
+1*(?xsub1*?xsub1*?xsub1*?xsub1*?xsub1*?xsub1)/720.0
+1*(?xsub1*?xsub1*?xsub1*?xsub1*?xsub1*?xsub1*?xsub1)/5040.0
)AS ?ysub2
```

```
BIND ( ( FLOOR((?E_radius*?ysub2)*100000)/100000 ) AS ?distance )
```

END OF BINDINGS



<<https://github.com/dgraux/Navigating-with-SPARQL>>

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'dgraux/Navigating-with-SPARQL'. The repository is public and has 1 branch (master) and 0 tags. It contains 8 commits and 8 files. The files listed are: LICENSE (Apache-v2.0 License), README.md (Mid-point of a great-circle journey), distance_equirectangular_approx.txt (Equirectangular approximation for distance), distance_great_circle.txt (Great-Circle distance), distance_to_horizon.txt (Distance to horizon), initial_bearing_great_circle.txt (Initial bearing for great-circle path), and mid_point_great_circle.txt (Mid-point of a great-circle journey). The README.md file is selected and its content is displayed below. The README content includes the title 'Navigating with SPARQL', a description 'A list of SPARQL ready-to-be-pasted binding blocks to compute operations on (lat,lon) pairs', and an 'Abstract' section. The abstract describes the purpose of the repository: to provide a set of SPARQL code-blocks for navigating on a boat using basic items like a map or a compass, and to be used in situations where practitioners need to compute mathematical calculus on geo-data represented by (lat,lon) pairs.

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File	Description	Commit
LICENSE	Apache-v2.0 License	2 months ago
README.md	Mid-point of a great-circle journey	2 months ago
distance_equirectangular_approx.txt	Equirectangular approximation for distance	2 months ago
distance_great_circle.txt	Great-Circle distance	2 months ago
distance_to_horizon.txt	Distance to horizon	2 months ago
initial_bearing_great_circle.txt	Initial bearing for great-circle path	2 months ago
mid_point_great_circle.txt	Mid-point of a great-circle journey	2 months ago

About

A list of SPARQL ready-to-be-pasted binding blocks to compute operations on (lat,lon) pairs

- Readme
- Apache-2.0 license
- 0 stars
- 1 watching
- 0 forks

README.md

Navigating with SPARQL

A list of SPARQL ready-to-be-pasted binding blocks to compute operations on (lat,lon) pairs

Abstract

Let's assume you are on a boat and have to navigate only basic items such as a map or a compass, and a SPARQL engine! How to set a course? How to compute distances? Here, we provide a set of SPARQL code-blocks to be used in such situation and more generally in use-cases where practitioners need to compute mathematical calculus on geo-data represented by (lat,lon) pairs.

Conclusion

Navigating with SPARQL...

➤ ... possible, but complicated! 😊

➤ Binding blocks are available:

<https://github.com/dgraux/Navigating-with-SPARQL>

➤ Results to be taken as a coding showcase
to show the potential of SPARQL 1.1

