

# CityREST: CityJSON in A Database + RESTful Access

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Stelios Vitalis

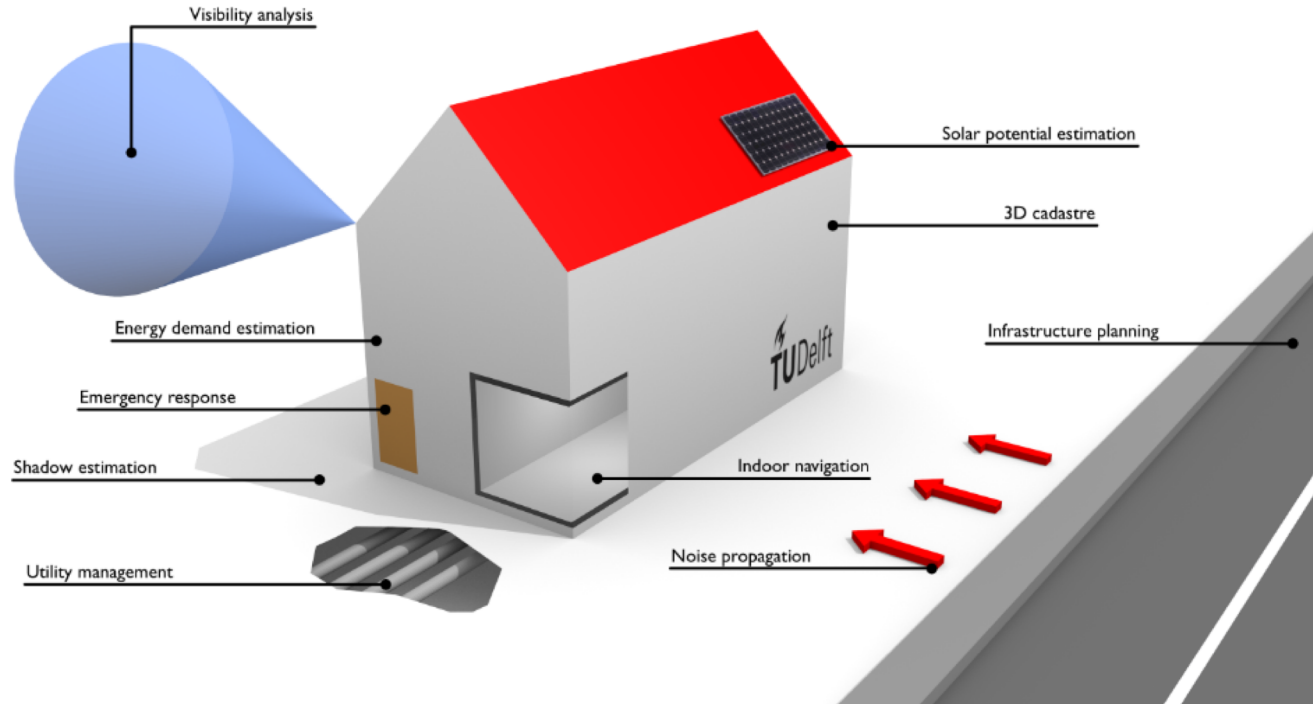


# Contents

- Introduction
- Theoretical background and related work
- Methodology
- Implementation
- Benchmarking and results
- Conclusion and future work

# Introduction

# 3D City Models



# Dissemination of 3D City Models



## 3D Topografie

### Beschikbare 3D Topografie bestanden

Voor Nederland komen drie 3D Topografie-bestanden beschikbaar als open data: 3D Basisbestand Volledig, 3D Basisbestand Gebouwen en de 3D Hoogtestatistiek Gebouwen. Deze zullen jaarlijks worden geactualiseerd. Meer informatie over 3D Topografie en de voorwaarden waaronder dit bestand beschikbaar gesteld wordt is te vinden op de informatiepagina [3D Basisvoorziening](#). De Hoogtestatistiek worden geleverd als één bestand voor heel Nederland. De andere datasets per kaartblad. Het bestandsformaat is CityJSON en wordt in een zip bestand geleverd. Omvang van een kaartbladbestand is ongeveer 200-700 MB.

### Werkwijze voor het downloaden van een kaartblad

Selecteer in het drop-down menu het gewenste luchtfotojaar. Momenteel is alleen 2018 beschikbaar. Selecteer op de kaart het gewenste kaartblad. Inzoomen kan met de scrollfunctie van uw muis of door dubbelklikken op de kaart. Vervolgens vindt u in de tabel rechts van de kaart of onder de kaart een link om het bijbehorende zipbestand te downloaden.

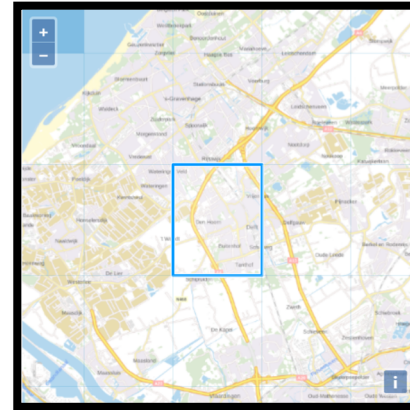
Luchtfotojaar:



KAARTBLAD:		
INHOUD	FORMAAT	LINK
3D Basisbestand Volledig	<a href="#">CityJson</a> (gezippt)	
3D Basisbestand Gebouwen	<a href="#">CityJson</a> (gezippt)	

LANDSDEKKEND		
INHOUD	FORMAAT	LINK
3D Hoogtestatistiek Gebouwen	<a href="#">GeoPackage 1.2</a> (gezippt)	<a href="#">Download</a>



Indien u vragen heeft over het product of feedback wilt delen dan kunt u contact opnemen via [beheerpdok@kadaster.nl](mailto:beheerpdok@kadaster.nl) of 088-1834500.

# OGC standards for 3D city models

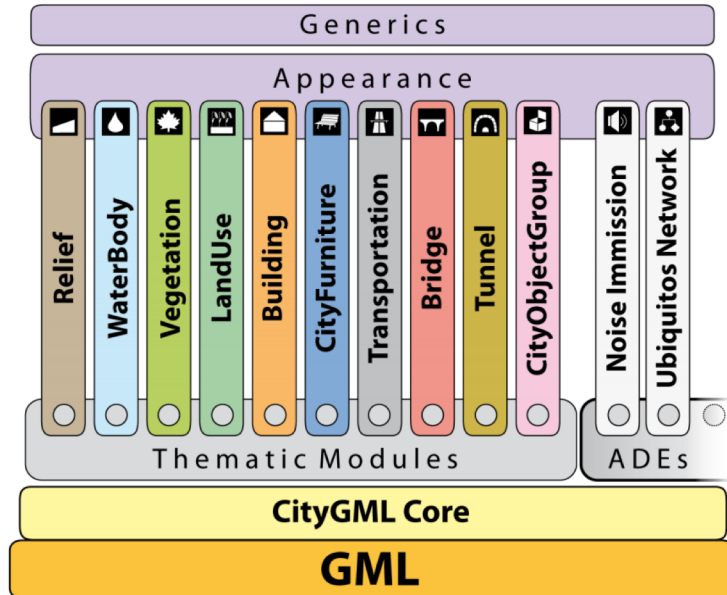


Image source: virtualcitySYSTEMS



CityGML



Encodings for 3D city models

# Research Question:

*How to best develop a **RESTful API** for **fast access** to geospatial features in CityJSON and how to properly store CityJSON in a **database** to support the RESTful access?*

# Theoretical background and related work



# CityJSON

```
1 {  
2   "type": "CityJSON",  
3   "version": "1.0",  
4   "CityObjects": {},  
5   "vertices": []  
6 }
```

The minimal valid CityJSON object

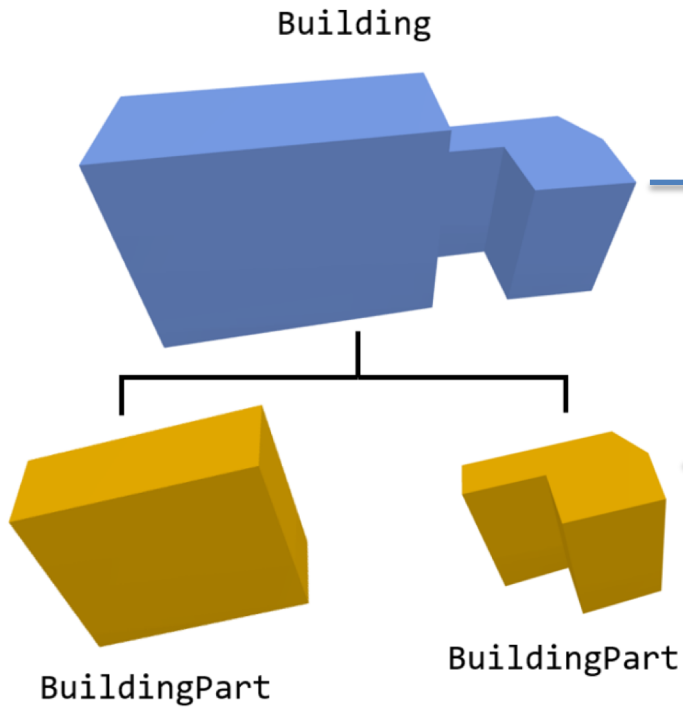
```
1 {  
2   "id-1": {  
3     "type": "Building",  
4     "attributes": {  
5       "measuredHeight": 22.3,  
6       "roofType": "gable",  
7     },  
8     "children": ["id-2"],  
9     "geometry": [{...}]  
10  },  
11  ...  
12 }
```

One CityObject

```
1 {  
2   "type": "Solid",  
3   "lod": 2,  
4   "boundaries": [[  
5     [[0,3,2,1,22]],  
6     [[4,5,6,7]],  
7     [[0,1,5,4]],  
8     [[1,2,6,5]]  
9   ]],  
10  "semantics": {  
11    "surfaces" : [  
12      {"type": "RoofSurface" },  
13      {  
14        "type": "WallSurface",  
15        "paint": "blue"  
16      },  
17      {"type": "GroundSurface" }  
18    ],  
19    "values": [ [0, 1, 1, 2] ]  
20  }  
21 }
```

One Geometry object

# CityJSON



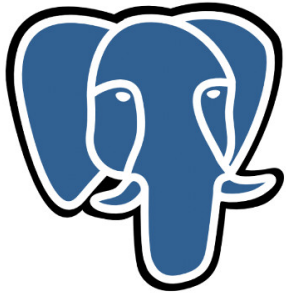
```
1 "CityObjects": {
2   "id-1": {
3     "type": "Building",
4     "geometry": [],
5     "children": [
6       "id-2",
7       "id-3"
8     ]
9   },
10  "id-2": {
11    "type": "BuildingPart",
12    "geometry": [...],
13    "parents": ["id-1"]
14  },
15  "id-3": {
16    "type": "BuildingPart",
17    "geometry": [...],
18    "parents": ["id-1"]
19  }
20 }
```

# OGC API - Features

Resource	Path	Purpose
Landing page	/	This is the top-level resource, which serves as an entry point.
Conformance declaration	/conformance	This resource presents information about the functionality that is implemented by the server.
API definition	/api	This resource provides metadata about the API itself.
Feature collections	/collections	This resource lists the feature collections that are offered through the API.
Feature collection	/collections/{collectionId}	This resource describes the feature collection identified in the path.
Features	/collections/{collectionId}/items	This resource presents the features that are contained in the collection.
Feature	/collections/{collectionId}/items/{featureId}	This resource presents the feature that is identified in the path

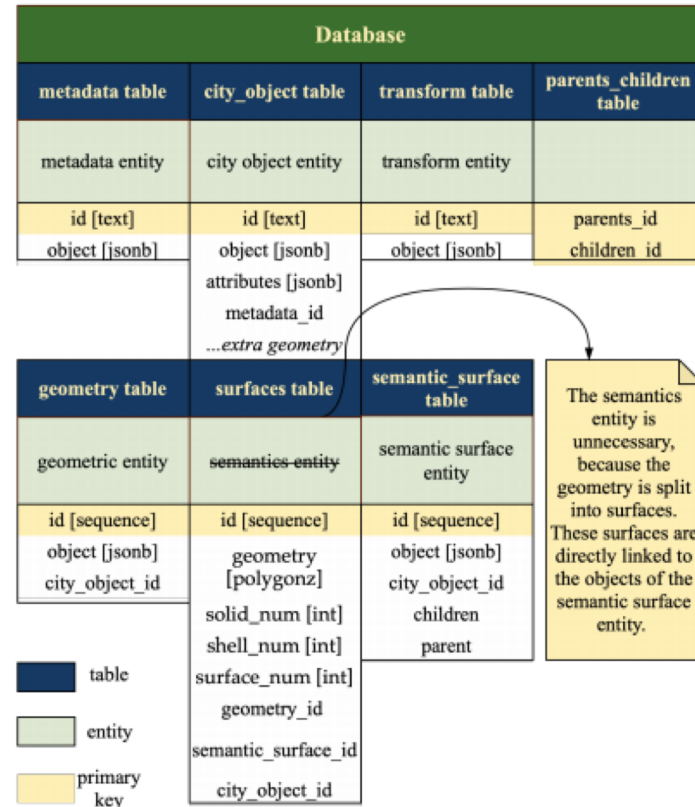
The resources defined by OGC API (Open Geospatial Consortium, 2020)

# Database



Working with JSONB in  
PostgreSQL

Image Source: haselt



An overview of the relational database schema (Staring, 2020)

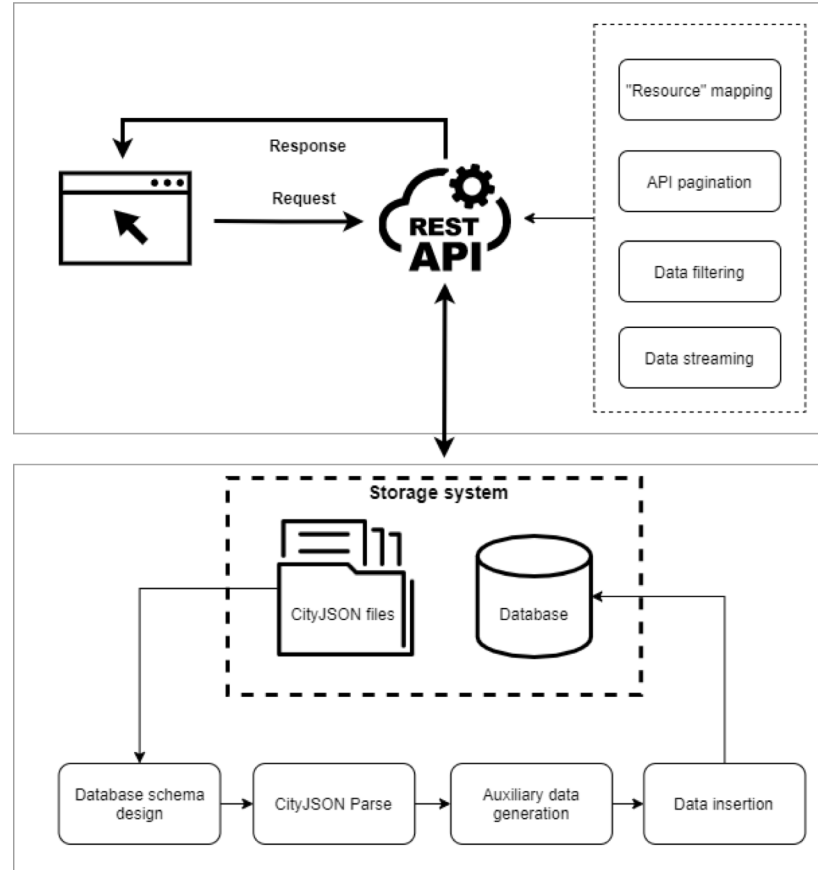
# Streaming

Data format modification to enable the stream-based delivery of geometry data  
Newline-delimited JSON + CityJSON → CityJSONFeature (Ledoux, 2020)

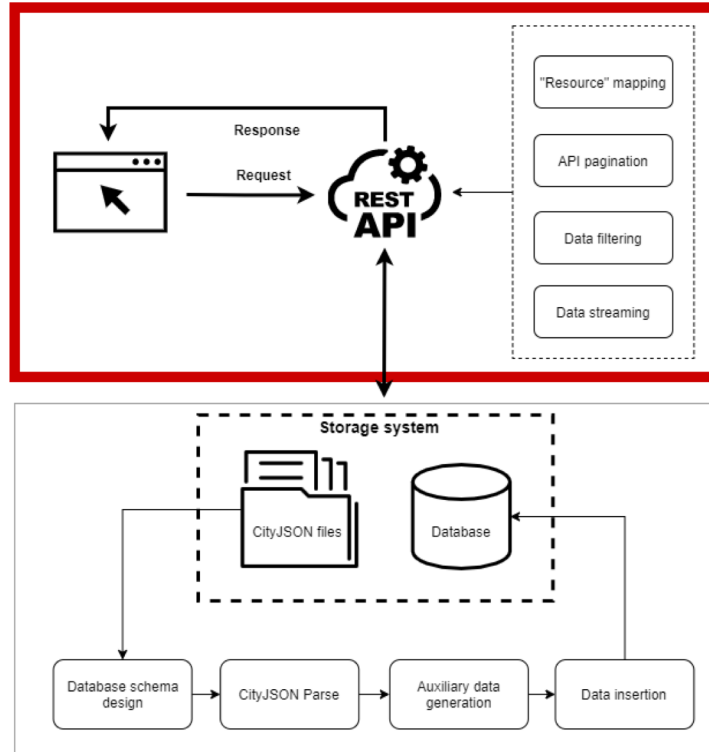
```
{  
  "type": "CityJSONFeature",  
  "id": "myid",  
  "CityObjects": {},  
  "vertices": [],  
  "appearance": {}  
}
```

# Methodology

# Overview



# Developing a RESTful API





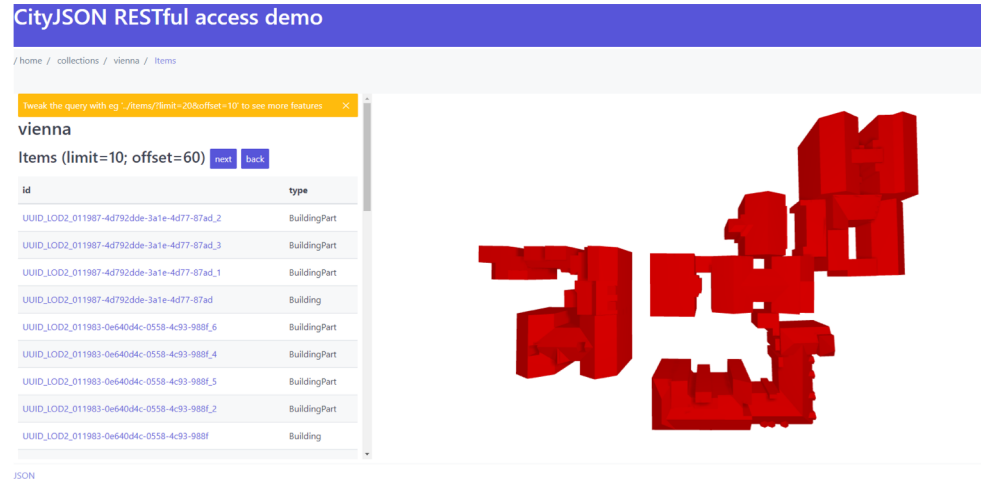
# Resource mapping

Resource	Path	CityJSON
Feature collections	/collections	Overview of all datasets
Feature collection	/collections/{collectionId}	Overview of a dataset
Features	/collections/{collectionId}/items	A (sub)CityJSON object
Feature	/collections/{collectionId}/items/{featureId}	One CityJSONFeature

# Features → large amounts of data → Pagination

Resource	Path	Response
Features	/collections/{collectionId}/items?limit={10} &offset= {60}	A (sub)CityJSON object

- API Pagination : a key strategy for making sure the API run smoothly and effectively.
- Offset Pagination
  - simplicity
  - **limit** and **offset** are included in the **SQL** library



The screenshot shows a web interface titled "CityJSON RESTful access demo". The breadcrumb path is "/home / collections / vienna / Items". A search bar contains the text "vienna". Below the search bar, the text "Items (limit=10; offset=60)" is displayed with "next" and "back" buttons. A table lists building parts with columns "id" and "type".

id	type
UUID_LOD2_011987-4d792d9e-3a1e-4d77-87ad_2	BuildingPart
UUID_LOD2_011987-4d792d9e-3a1e-4d77-87ad_3	BuildingPart
UUID_LOD2_011987-4d792d9e-3a1e-4d77-87ad_1	BuildingPart
UUID_LOD2_011987-4d792d9e-3a1e-4d77-87ad	Building
UUID_LOD2_011983-0e640d4c-0558-4c93-988f_6	BuildingPart
UUID_LOD2_011983-0e640d4c-0558-4c93-988f_4	BuildingPart
UUID_LOD2_011983-0e640d4c-0558-4c93-988f_5	BuildingPart
UUID_LOD2_011983-0e640d4c-0558-4c93-988f_2	BuildingPart
UUID_LOD2_011983-0e640d4c-0558-4c93-988f	Building

Below the table, the text "JSON" is visible. To the right of the screenshot is a 3D architectural model of a building complex, rendered in red.

# Bounding box filtering on one CityJSON dataset

Resource	Request
Features	<code>/collections/{collectionId}/items/?bbox={{minx, miny, maxx, maxy}} &amp; epsg= {n}</code>



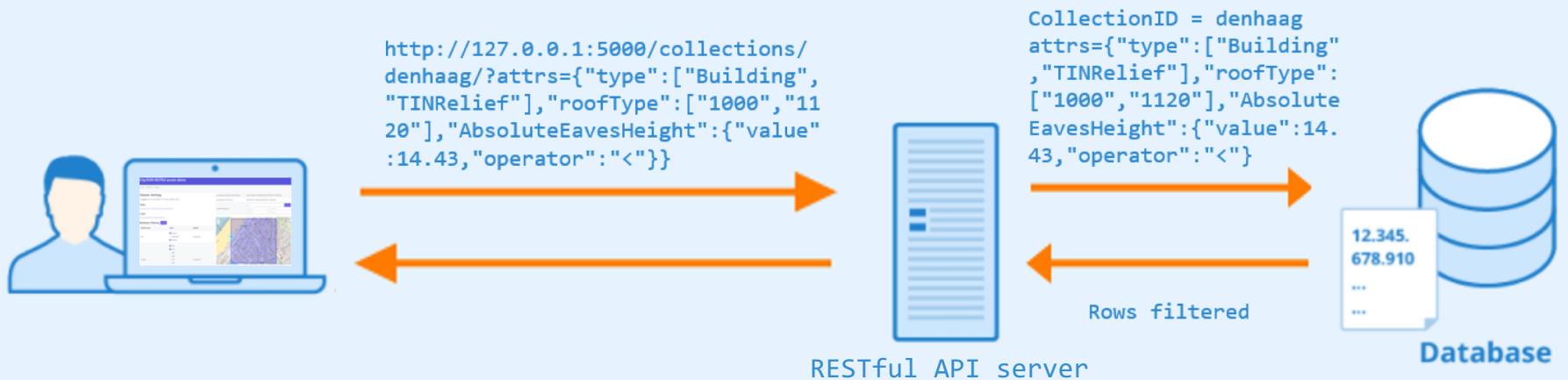
# Bounding box filtering on multiple CityJSON datasets

Resource	Request
Collections	<code>/collections/bbox={{[minx, miny, maxx, maxy]} &amp; epsg= {n}}</code>



# Attribute filtering on one CityJSON dataset

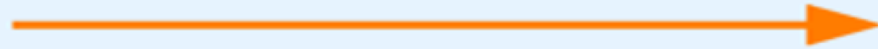
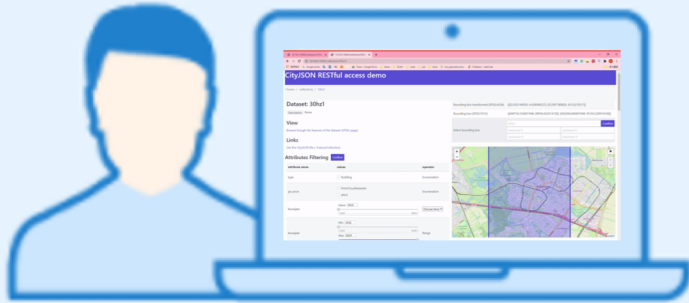
Resource	Request
Features	/collections/{collectionId}/items/?attrs=



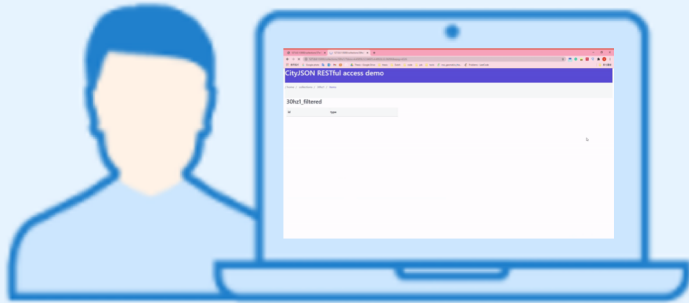
# How to send the **large** filtered data to the user?



# Streaming



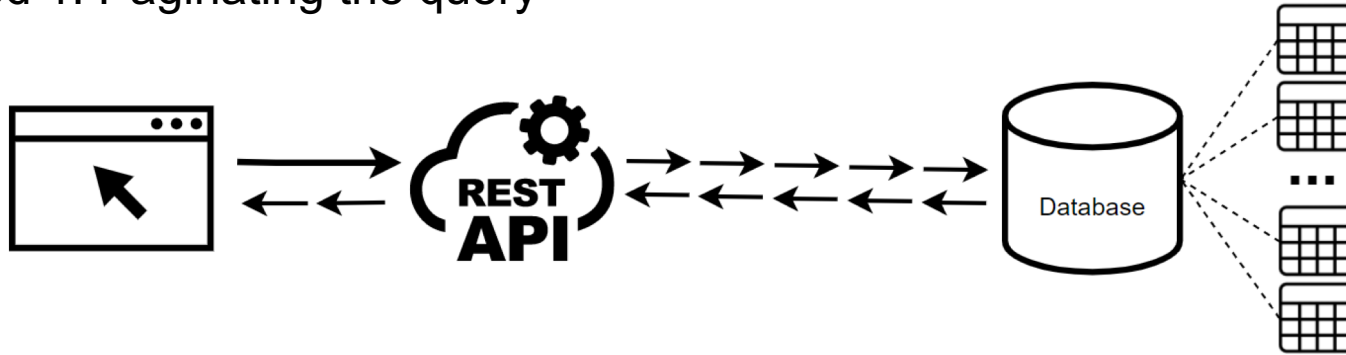
The large CityJSON → CityJSONFeatures



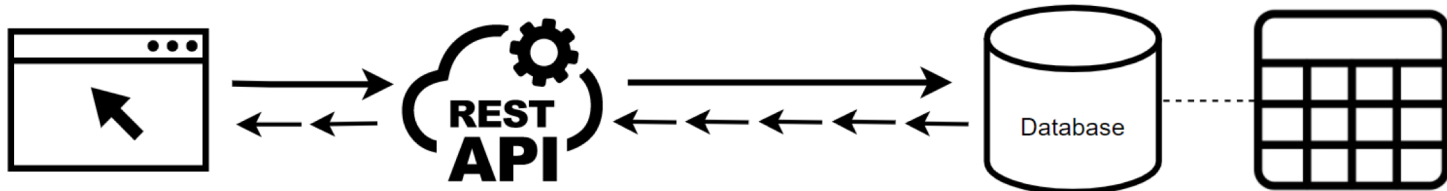
RESTful API  
server

# Streaming data from the database to the RESTful API

- Method 1: Paginating the query

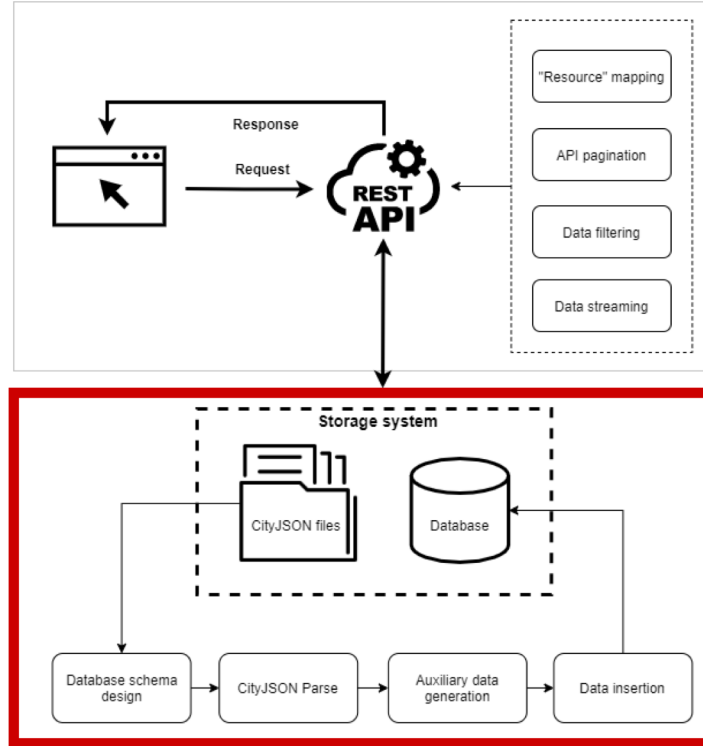


- Method 2: Chunking the query result

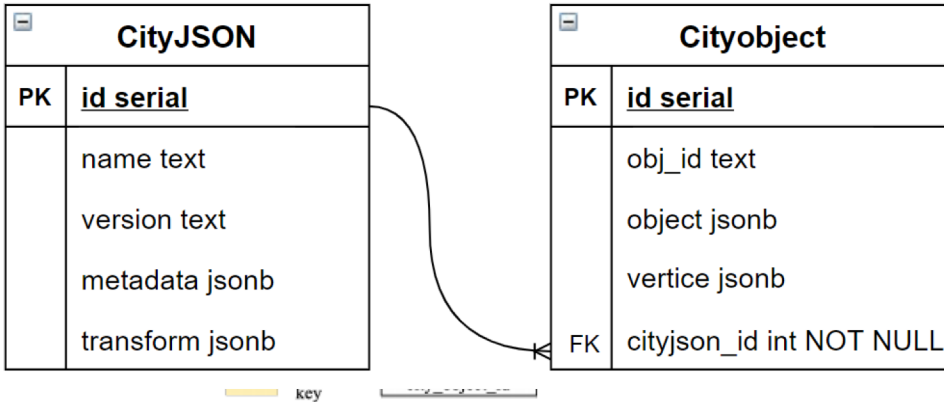
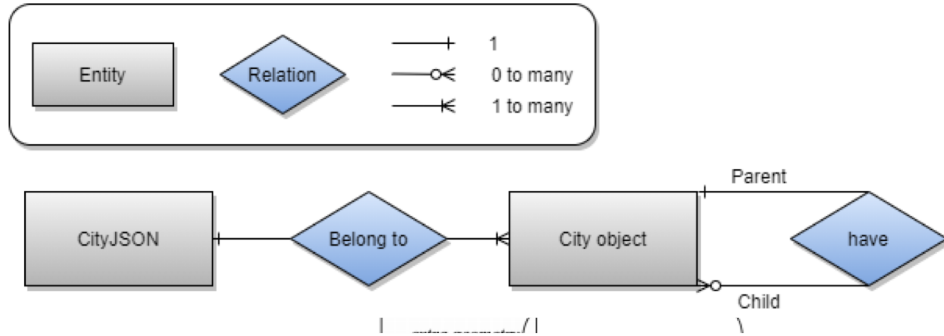




# Storing CityJSON in a database



# Database schema design

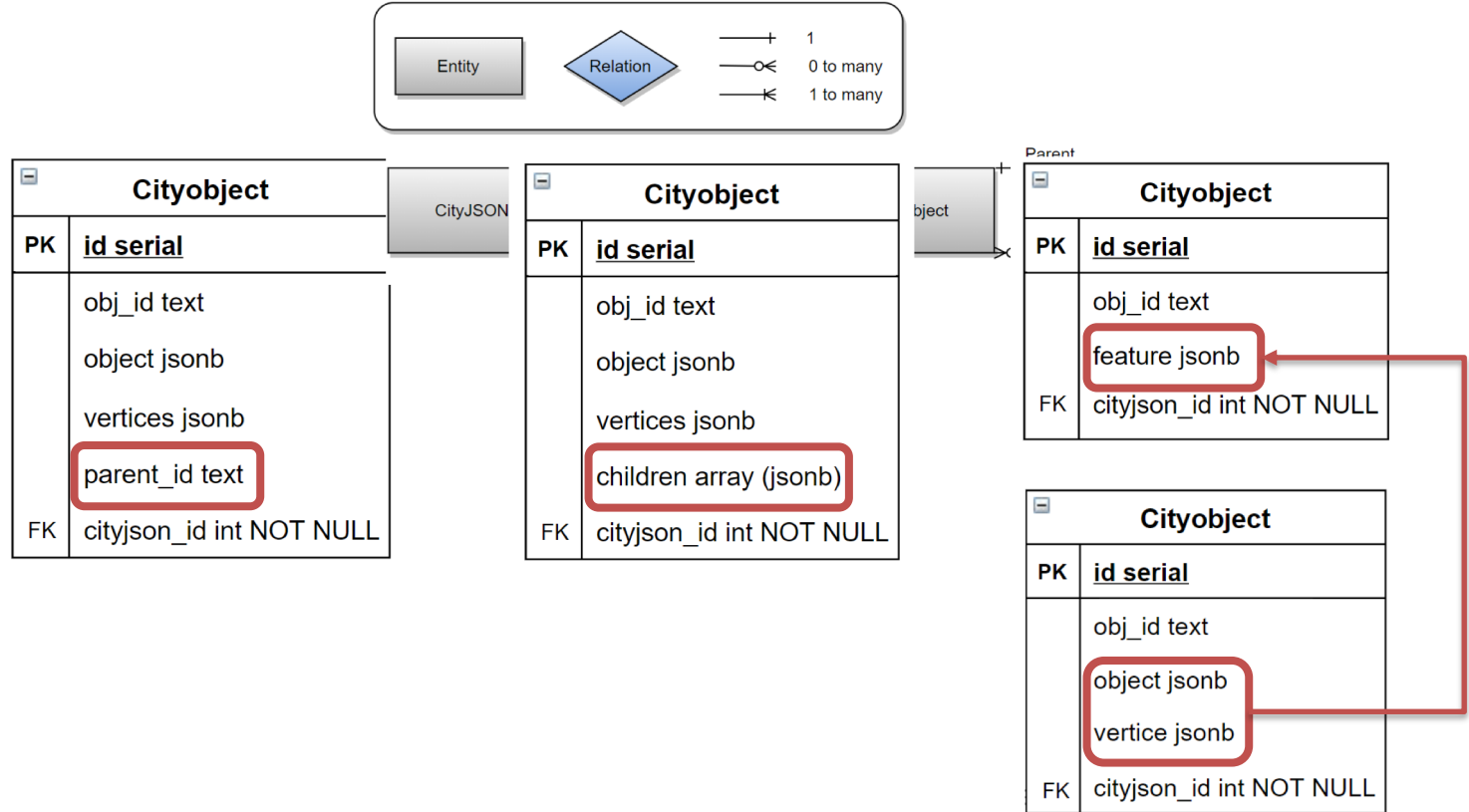


## Geometry unit → 3D surface

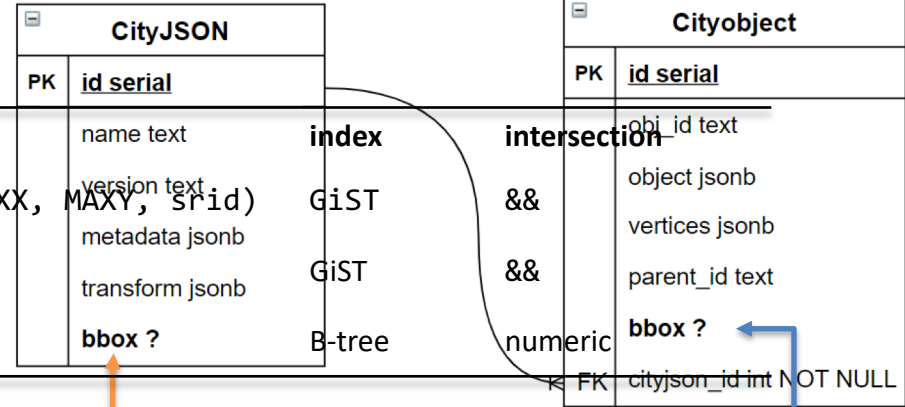
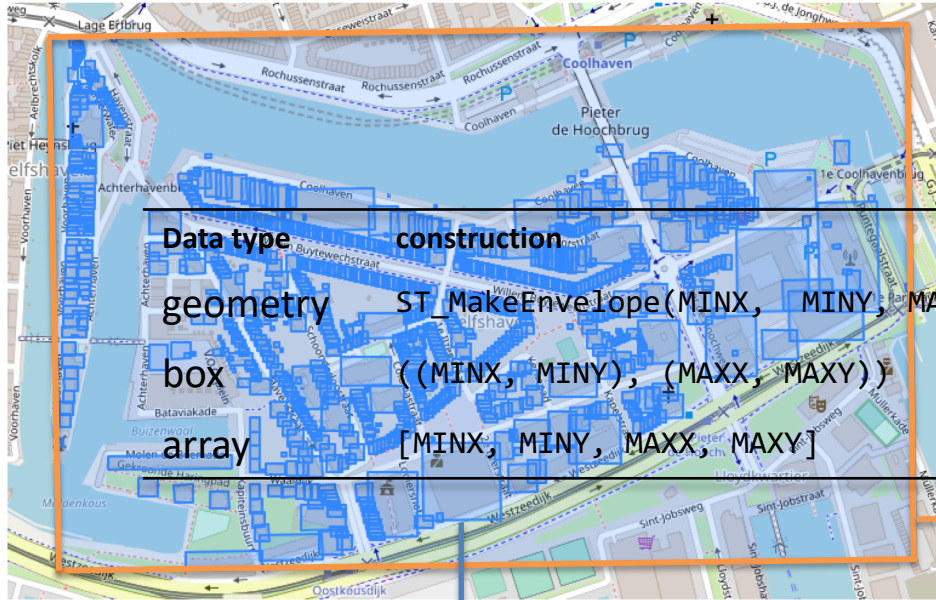
- Difficulties in reconstructing the original 3D geometries
- The minimum accessible resource in the RESTful API is a city object
- Increased storage size

	Size of storage
File system	406 MB
Old schema	1268 MB
New schema	375 MB

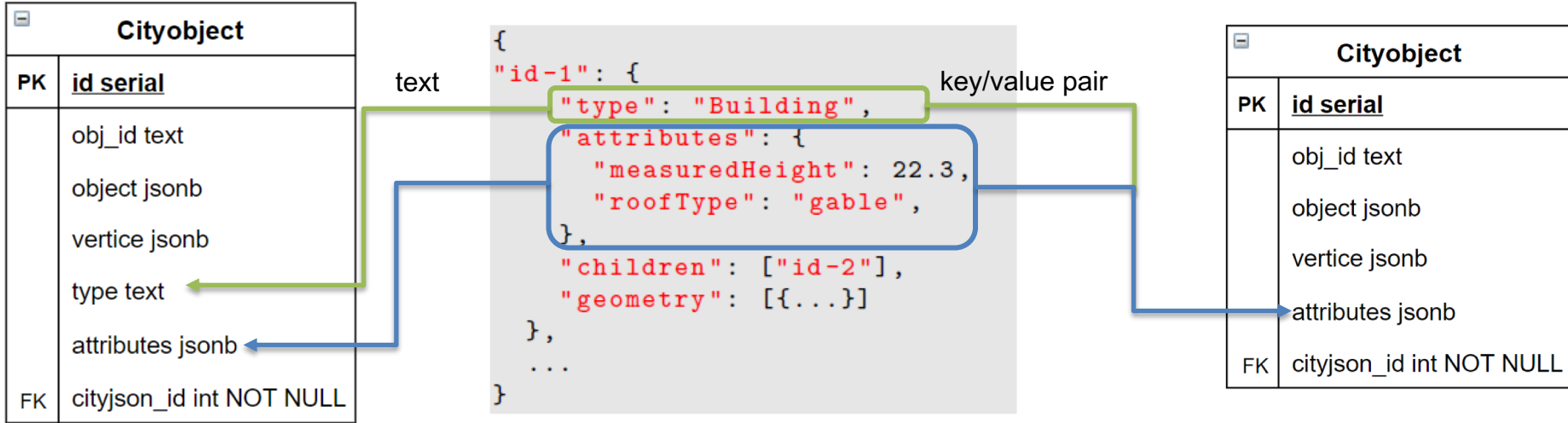
# Parent-child relation



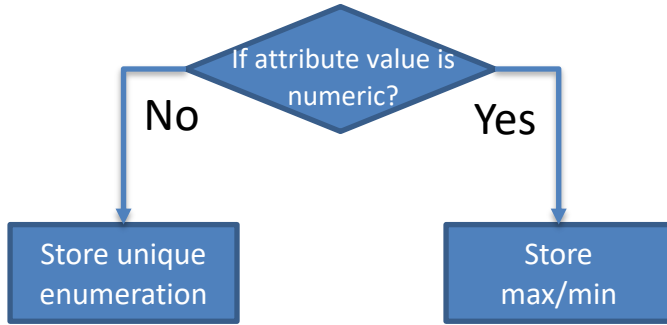
# 2D bounding boxes



# Semantics (at city object level)



# Semantics: Queryables + values



CityJSON	
PK	id serial
	name text
	version text
	metadata jsonb
	transform jsonb
	attribute_info jsonb

	id [PK] integer	name text	attribute_info jsonb
1	1	37en2_volledig	{"type": ["Bridge", "WaterBody", "PlantCover", "G
2	2	Zurich_Building...	{"type": ["Building", "BuildingPart"], "class": ["BB
3	3	37en2	{"type": ["Building"], "pw_bron": ["PointCloudKac
4	4	37ez1	{"type": ["Building"], "pw_bron": ["PointCloudKac
5	5	37ez2	{"type": ["Building"], "pw_bron": ["PointCloudKac
6	6	30d72	{"type": ["Building"], "pw_bron": ["PointCloudKac

```
{
  "type": [
    "Bridge", "WaterBody", "PlantCover",
    "GenericCityObject", "LandUse",
    "Building", "Road"
  ],
  "baseheight": [
    -5.46000003814697,
    5.57000017166138
  ],
  "roofheight": [
    -0.240000009536743,
    149.120010375977
  ],
  "onbegroeidterreindeeloptalud": [
    "false",
    "true"
  ],
  ...
}
```

# Implementation

## html response

# Tools



Jinja template engine  
JavaScript/Jinja

Flask server  
Python

PostgreSQL  
SQL

jquery.js  
leaflet.js  
Three.js

Psycopg2  
Cjio  
pyproj  
flask

PostGIS  
extension



# Data access

The screenshot shows a web interface titled "CityJSON RESTful access demo". On the left, there is a table titled "Collections available:" with columns for "Name" and "Description". The table lists several collections with IDs like 23402, 23403, 23404, 23405, 23406, 23407, 23408, 23409, 23410, 23411, 23412 and all have "None" as their description. On the right, a map shows a city area with a blue grid overlay representing the collection's footprint.

Collections

The screenshot shows the "Dataset: 37enz" page. It includes a description, a "View" button, and a "Links" section with a "Download" button. Below that is an "Attributes Filtering" section with a "Filter" button and a table of attributes:
 

attribute name	value	separator
Type	Building	Enumeration
pin_name	ahv1	Enumeration
pin_name	Marktstraat	Enumeration
boundary	Value: 2.000 Min: 1.000 Max: 3.000	Range

 On the right, a map shows a blue bounding box around a specific building.

Collection

The screenshot shows a page titled "37enz" with a table of features. The table has columns for "id", "type", and "name". It lists several building features with IDs like B0000.b856cae9dd44478580e09d293cc05fe9. On the right, a 3D visualization shows several red rectangular blocks representing buildings.

Features

The screenshot shows the details for a specific building feature: "B0000.b856cae9dd44478580e09d293cc05fe9 (Building)". It includes an "Attributes" table:
 

Name	Value
pin_name	ahv1
boundary	1991
id	B0000.b856cae9dd44478580e09d293cc05fe9
pin_name	Marktstraat
pin_name	2
pin_name	102.3010000000000
boundary	0
pin_name	102.3010000000000

 On the right, a 3D visualization shows a single red rectangular block representing the building.

Feature

# Bounding box filtering

## CityJSON RESTful access demo

home / collections / 37en1\_02\_2019\_volledig

### Dataset: 37en1\_02\_2019\_volledig

Description: None

Select bounding box

EPSG	Confirm
minimum Y	minimum X
maximum Y	maximum X

operator

Enumeration

muur

stuw

Filtering one CityJSON dataset

Select bounding box

EPSG	Confirm
minimum Y	minimum X
maximum Y	maximum X

operator

Filtering multiple CityJSON datasets

# Attribute filtering

```
{
  "type": [
    "Building"
  ],
  "pw_bron": [
    "PointCloudKadaster",
    "ahn3"
  ],
  "bouwjaar": [
    1470,
    2019
  ],
  "objectid": [
    3401013,
    10016518
  ],
  "pw_datum": [
    "2013-12-01",
    "2018-12-01"
  ]
  ...
}
```



- Comparison operators:
  - equal to
  - less than
  - less than or equal to
  - greater than
  - greater than or equal to
  - Between
- Logical operator:
  - and
- Enumeration operators:
  - in



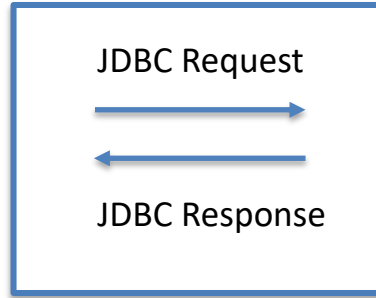
## Attributes Filtering Confirm

attribute name	values	operator
type	<input type="checkbox"/> Building	Enumeration
pw_bron	<input type="checkbox"/> PointCloudKadaster <input type="checkbox"/> ahn3	Enumeration
bouwjaar	Value: <input type="text" value="1470"/> <input max="2019" type="range" value="1470"/>	<input type="button" value="Choose here"/>
bouwjaar	Min: <input type="text" value="1470"/> <input max="2019" type="range" value="1470"/> Max: <input type="text" value="2019"/>	Range
objectid	Value: <input type="text" value="3401013"/> <input max="10016518" type="range" value="3401013"/>	<input type="button" value="Choose here"/>
objectid	Min: <input type="text" value="3401013"/> <input max="10016518" type="range" value="3401013"/> Max: <input type="text" value="10016518"/>	Range
pw_datum	<input type="checkbox"/> 2013-12-01 <input type="checkbox"/> 2018-12-01	Enumeration
bagpandid	<input type="text" value="line as delimiter (e.g. 0599100000091908)"/>	Enumeration

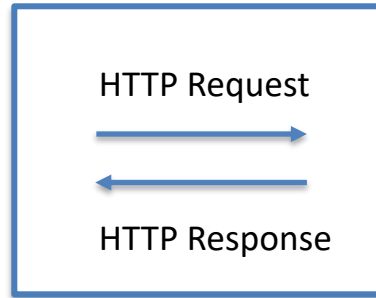
# Benchmarking and results

json response

# Tools



Samplers



- HTTP Cache Manager
- Throttling outgoing bandwidth to simulate the WIFI network speed

# Datasets

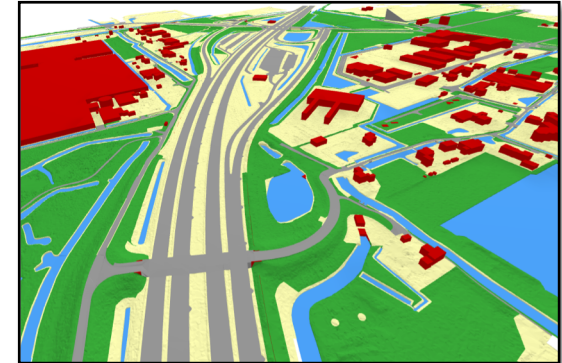
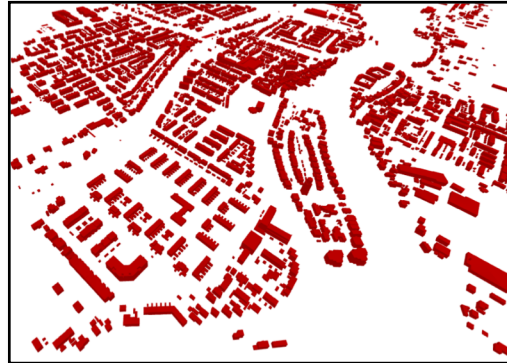
File name	File size (MB)	City objects	Characteristics	Source
Zurich_Building_LoD2_V10	286.1	198699	Multi-part buildings	CityJSON [2021]
37en1 ... (57)	20.2 - 133.8	10585 - 63386	Single part buildings	PDOK [2021]
37en1_volledig ... (5)	438.4.5 - 2218.9	19239 - 106417	Various city objects	PDOK [2021]



KAARTBLAD:		
INHOUD	FORMAAT	LINK
3D Basisbestand Volledig	<a href="#">Cityjson</a> (gezip)	
3D Basisbestand Gebouwen	<a href="#">Cityjson</a> (gezip)	
3D Hoogtestatistieken Gebouwen	<a href="#">GeoPackage 1.2</a> (gezip)	

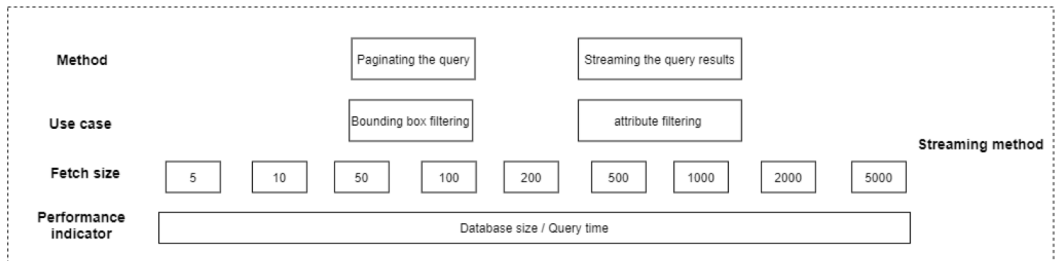
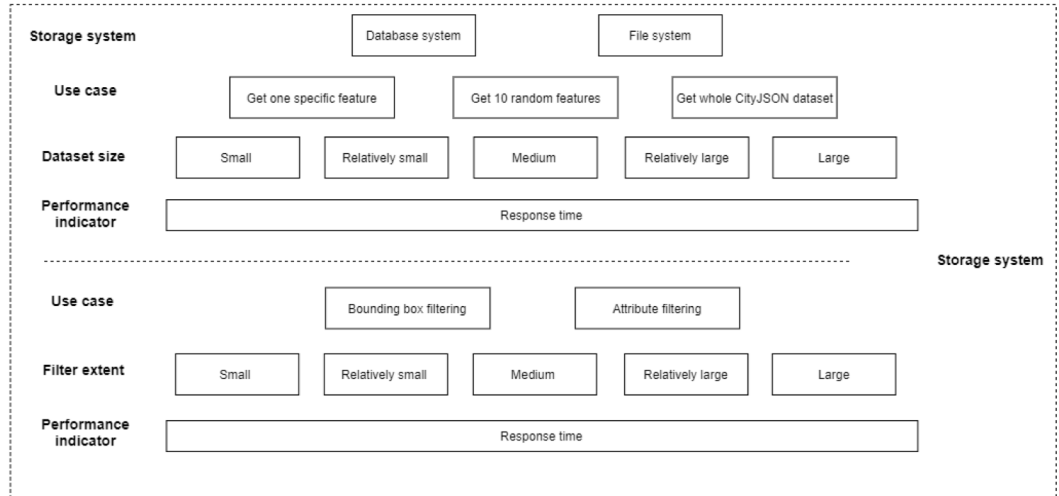
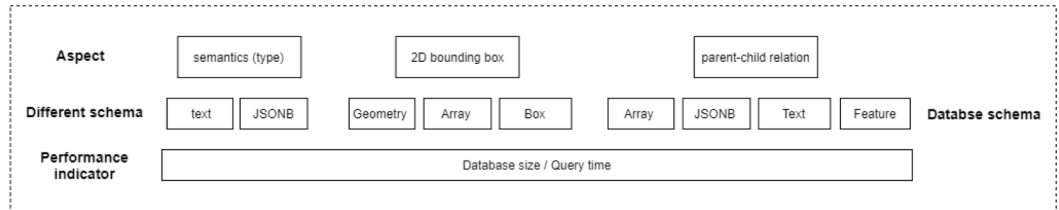
  

LANDSDEKKEND		
INHOUD	FORMAAT	LINK
3D Hoogtestatistieken Gebouwen	<a href="#">GeoPackage 1.2</a> (gezip)	<a href="#">Download</a>



# Methodology

- Database schema
- Storage system
- Streaming method



# Database schema

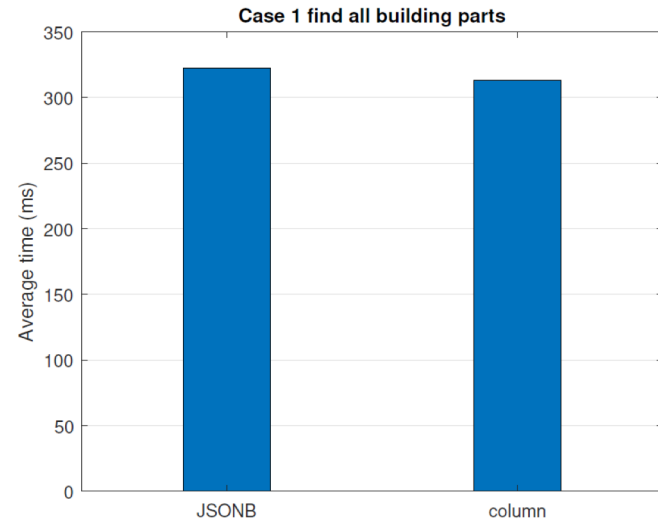
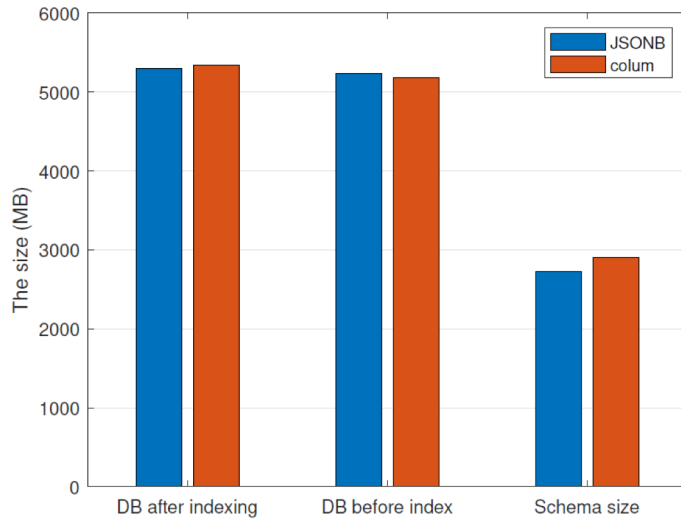
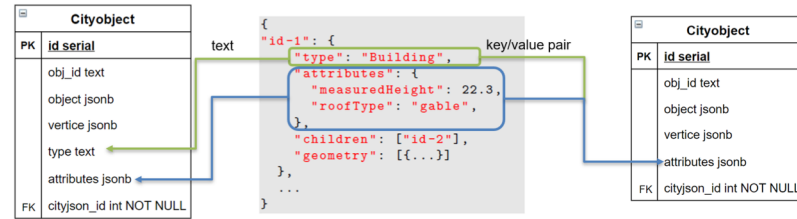
## Metric 1: Storage size

- Schema size → sum of all table sizes
- Database size before extra indexes → including all default indexes, TOAST space, free space map, and visibility map
- Database size after extra indexes

## Metric 2: Query time

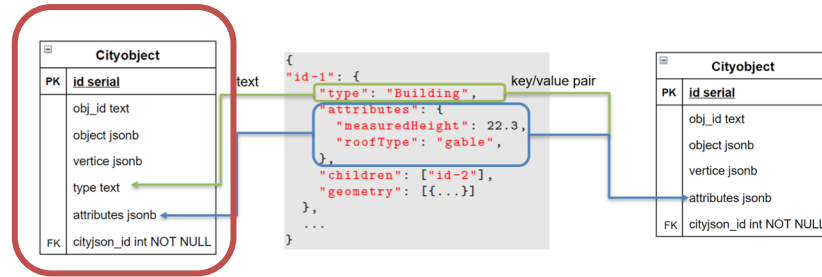
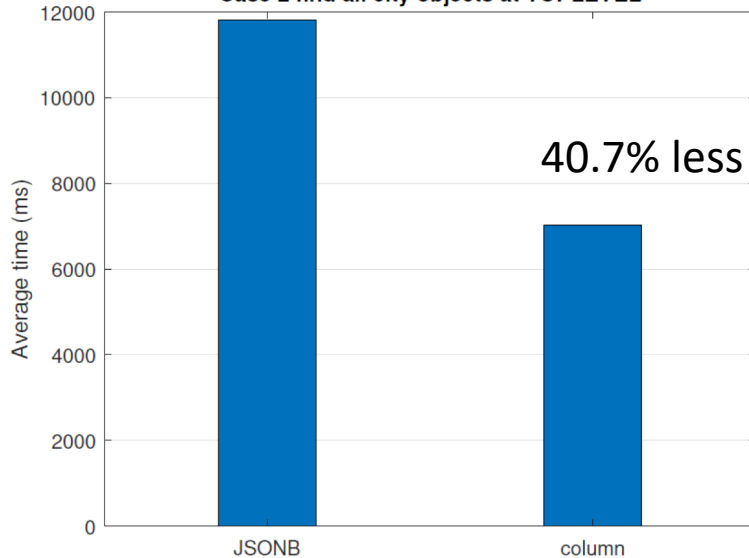


# Semantics: type



# Semantics: type

Case 2 find all city objects at TOPLEVEL

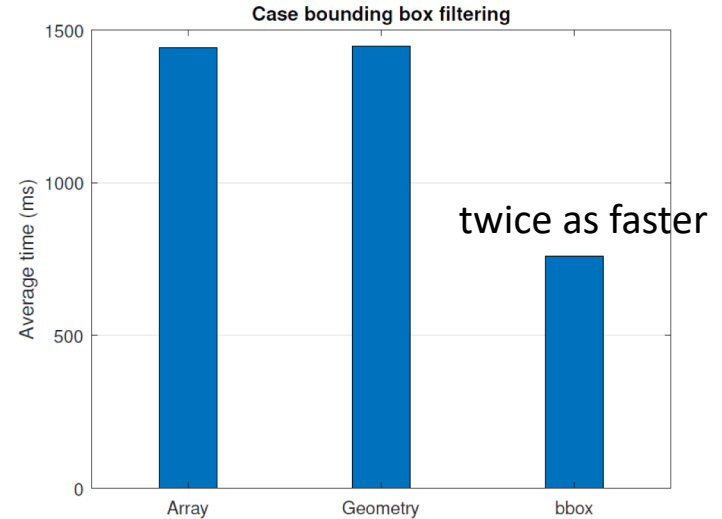
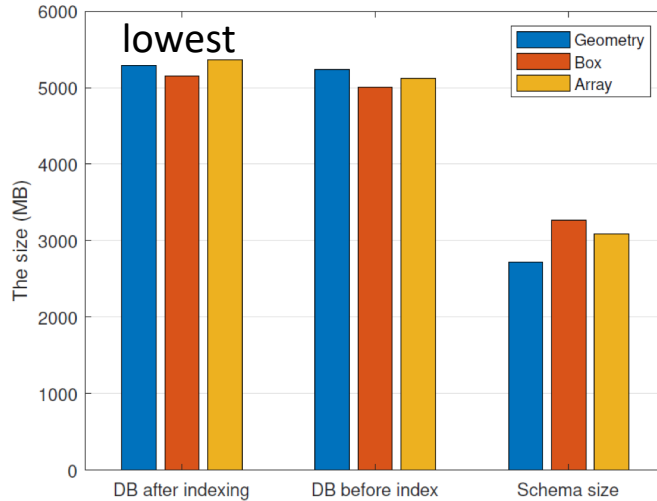
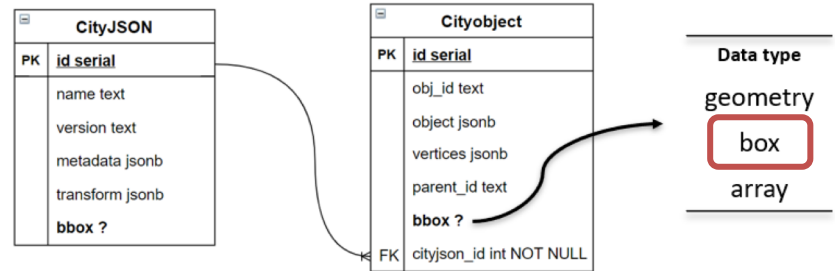


Most city objects are at TOPLEVEL

Indexing mechanism → extra seeking time

Statistics on traditional types (*text*) → better query planner

# 2D bounding box

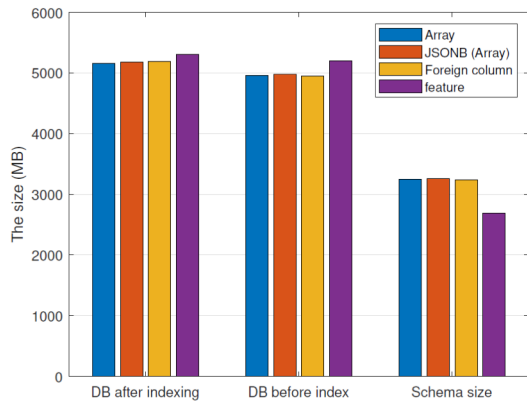


# Parent-child relation

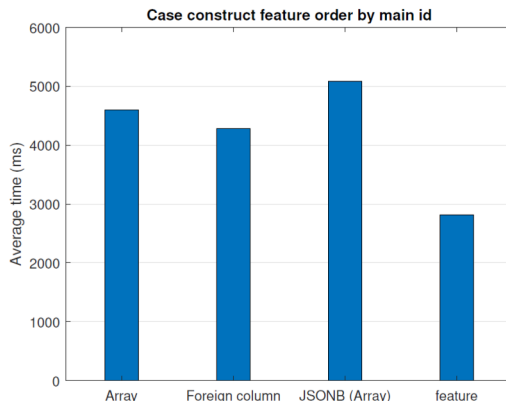
Cityobject	
PK	id serial
	obj_id text
	object jsonb
	vertices jsonb
	parent_id text
FK	cityjson_id int NOT NULL

Cityobject	
PK	id serial
	obj_id text
	object jsonb
	vertices jsonb
	children array (jsonb)
FK	cityjson_id int NOT NULL

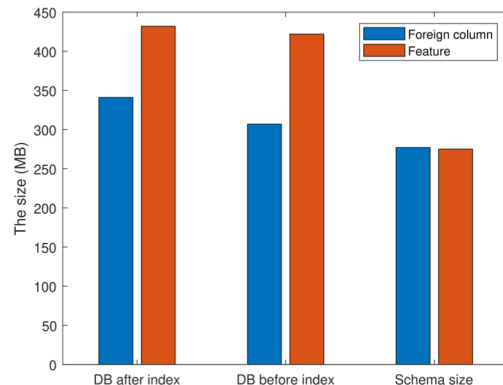
Cityobject	
PK	id serial
	obj_id text
	feature jsonb
FK	cityjson_id int NOT NULL



63 CityJSON datasets



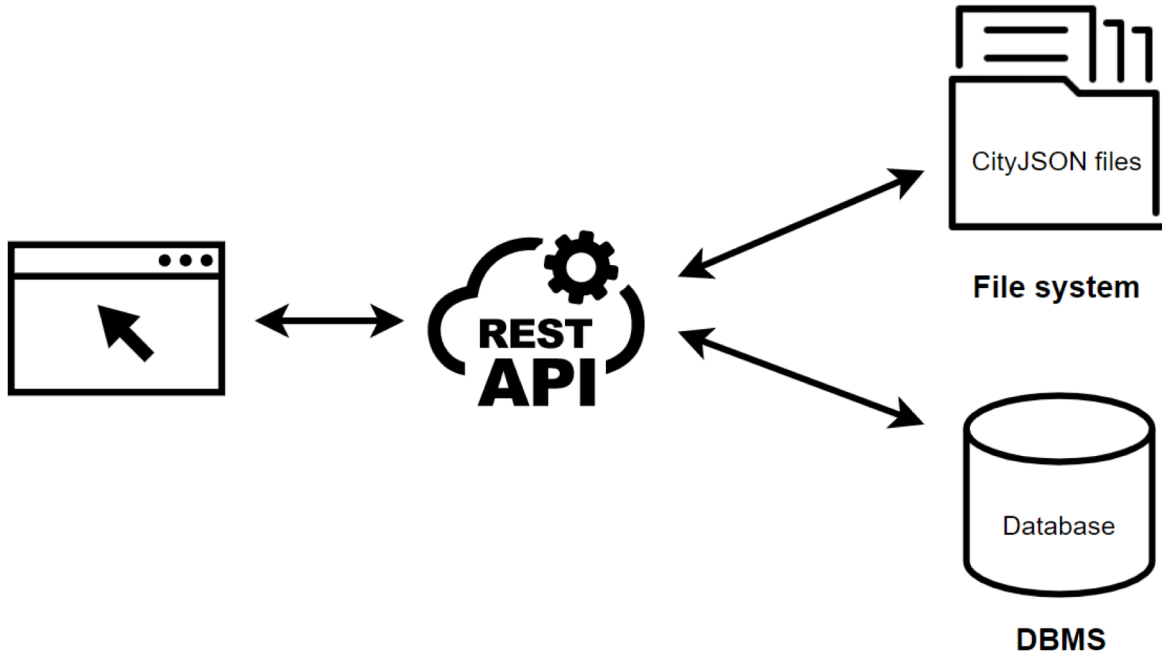
increases by 37%



Only *Zurich* dataset in DBMS

# Storage system

Metric: The response time

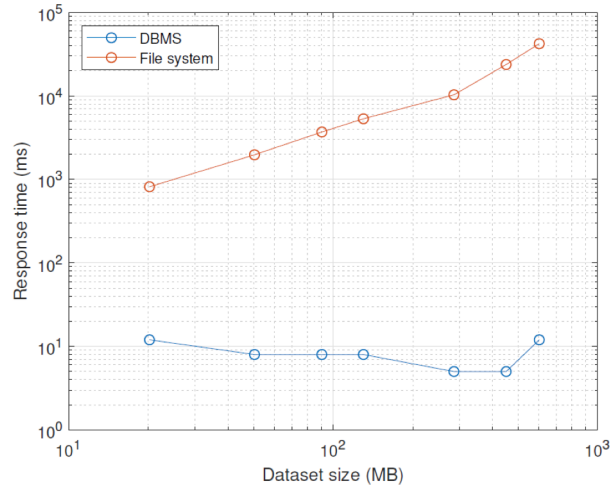


# Data access without filtering

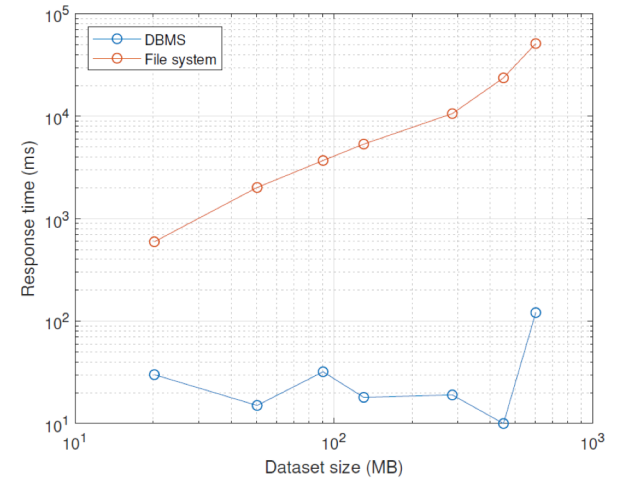
7 (63 total) CityJSON datasets

File name	File size (MB)
25an2	20,2
38cn1	50,4
37hn1	90,6
30dz2	130,1
Zurich_Building_LoD2_V10	286,1
37en1_01_2019_volledig	451,1
30gz2_02_2019_volledig	601,2

Case 1: access to one specific city object

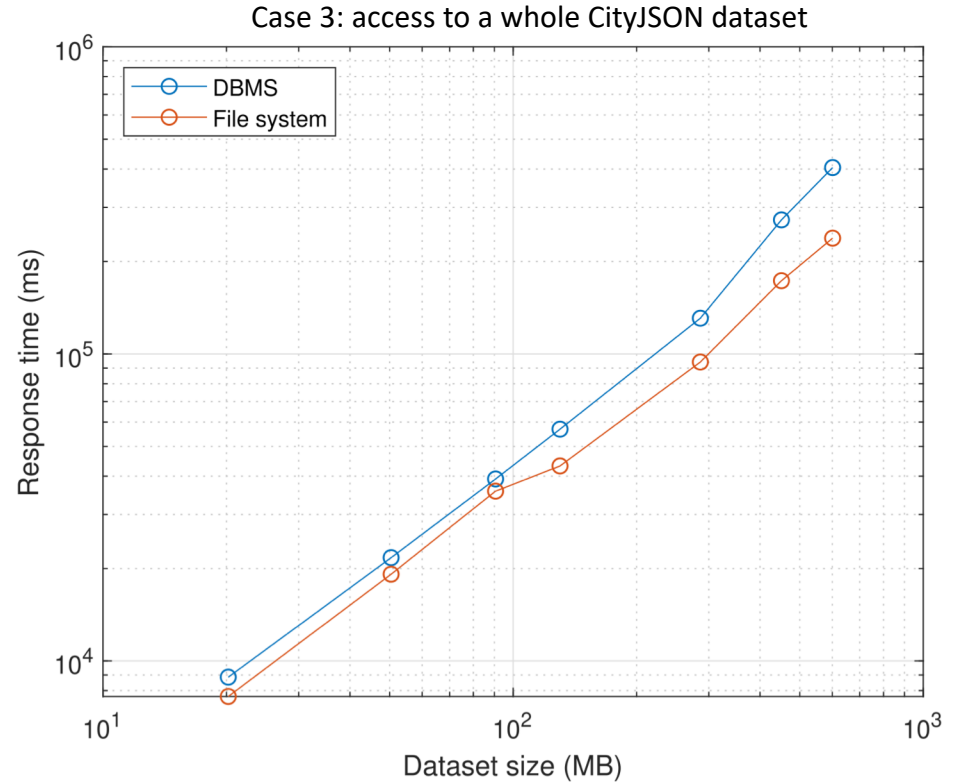


Case 2: access to 10 random city objects



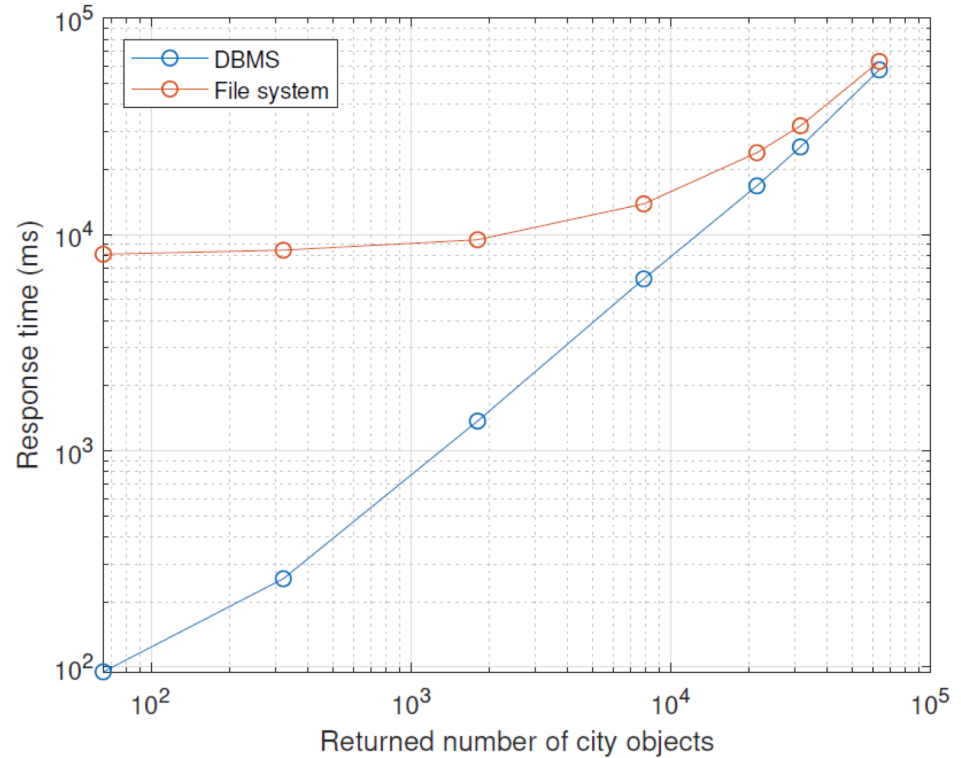
# Data access without filtering

- Extra reconstruction work
  - city objects to CityJSON
- Database connection and query
  - resource intensive



# Bounding box filtering with 30dz2 dataset

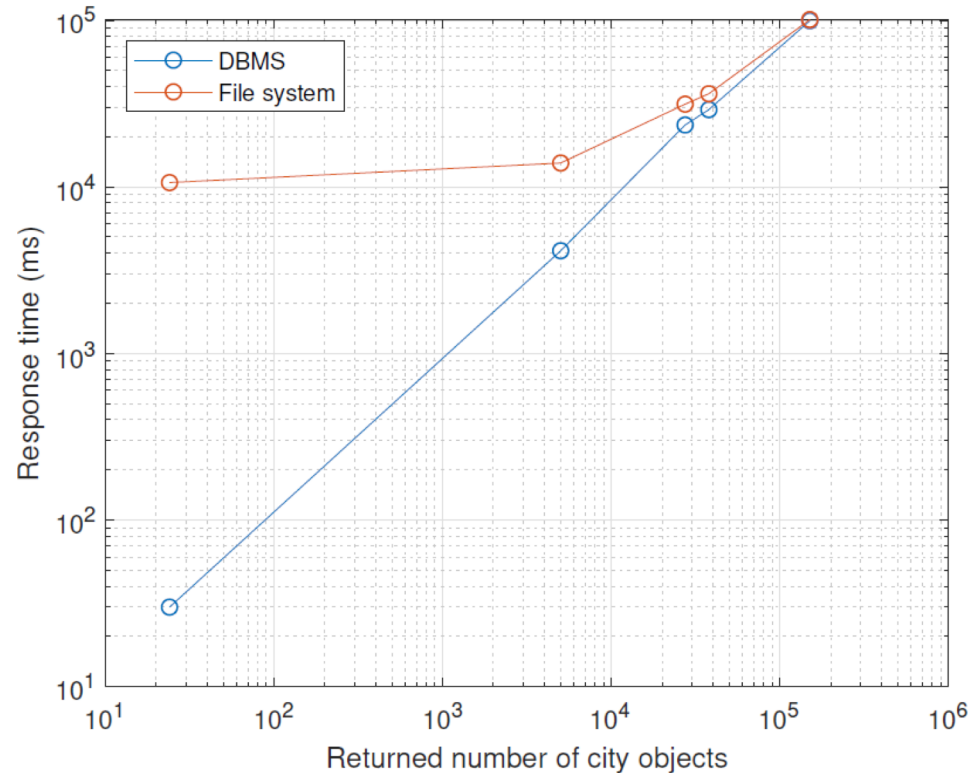
Case	Number of filtered city objects (63386)	Filter ranges %
1	65	0,1
2	321	0,5
3	1798	2,8
4	7848	12,4
5	21400	33,8
6	31496	49,7
7	63386	100





# Attribute filtering with *Zurich* dataset and *class* attribute

Case	Number of filtered city objects (198699)	Filter ranges %
1	24	0,01
2	5013	2,5
3	27417	2,8
4	37894	13,8
5	150421	75,7



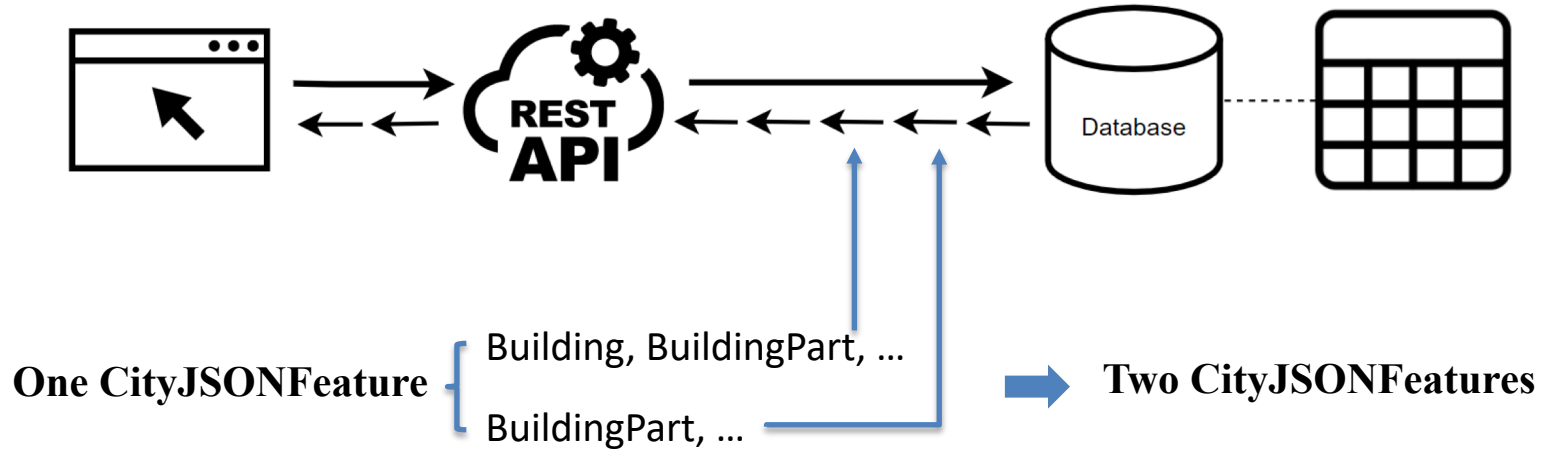
# Streaming method

Metric 1: The first response time

Metric 2: The total response time



Metric 3: The correctness rate of the returned *CityJSONFeatrues*

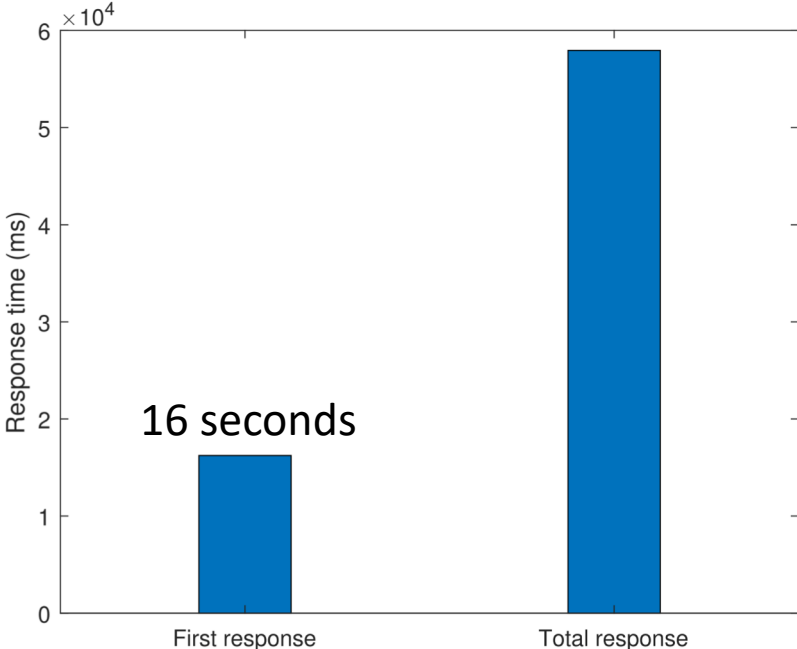
# Why error?



# Use case : bounding box filtering on *Zurich* dataset

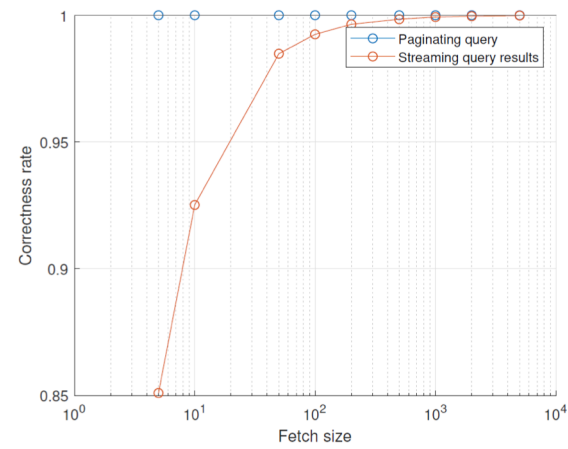
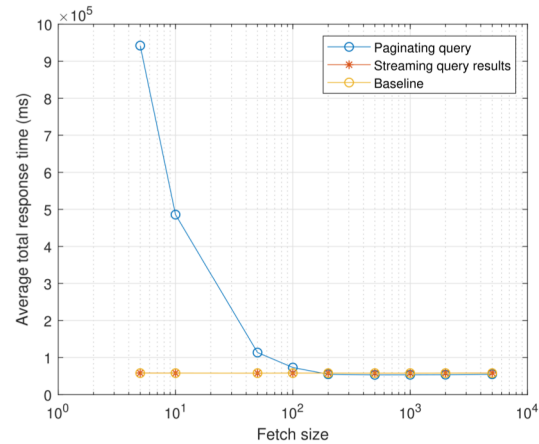
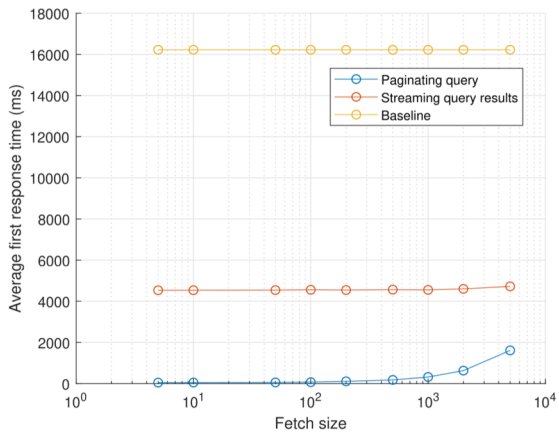


-  2D bbox of Zurich dataset
-  2D bbox of filtering range



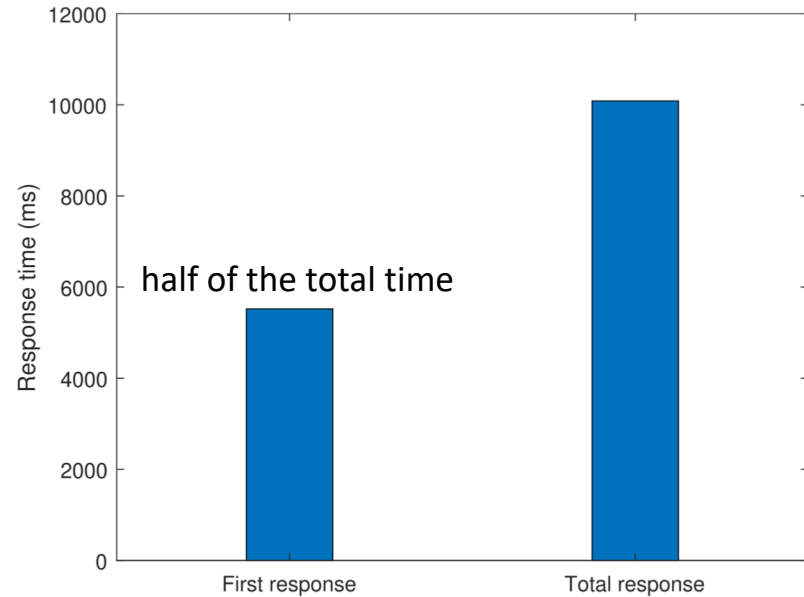
Baseline results

# Use case : bounding box filtering on *Zurich* dataset



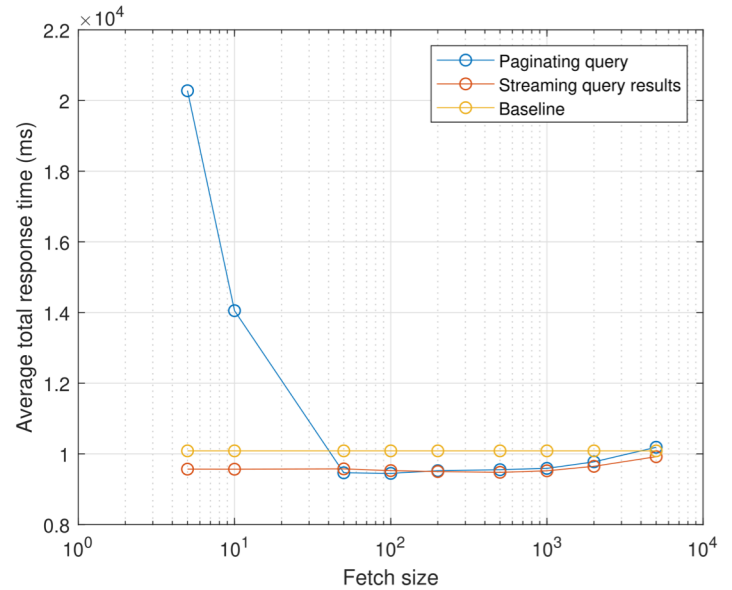
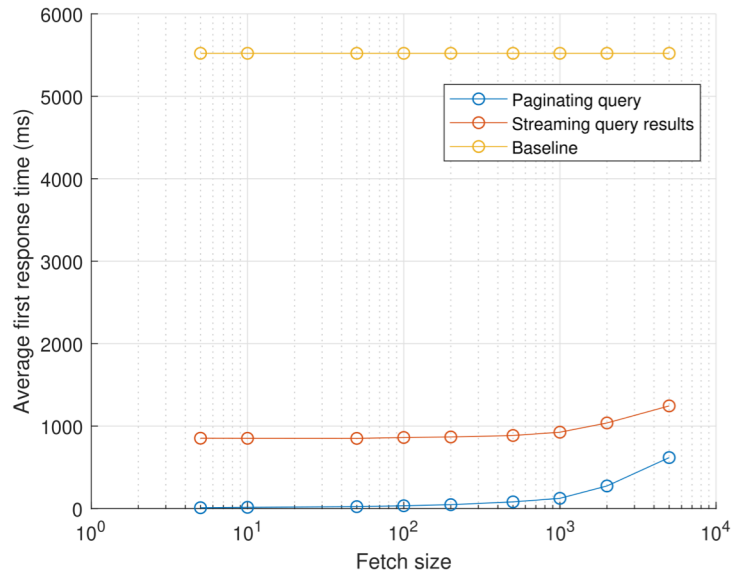
# Use case : attribute filtering on *37en2\_volledig* dataset

Type	Number	Percentage
LandUse	45822	43.1%
Road	20190	19.0%
<b>Building</b>	20053	18.8%
PlantCover	12527	11.8%
WaterBody	4126	3.9%
GenericCityObject	2337	2.2%
Bridge	1362	1.3%



Baseline results

# Use case : attribute filtering on 37en2\_volledig dataset



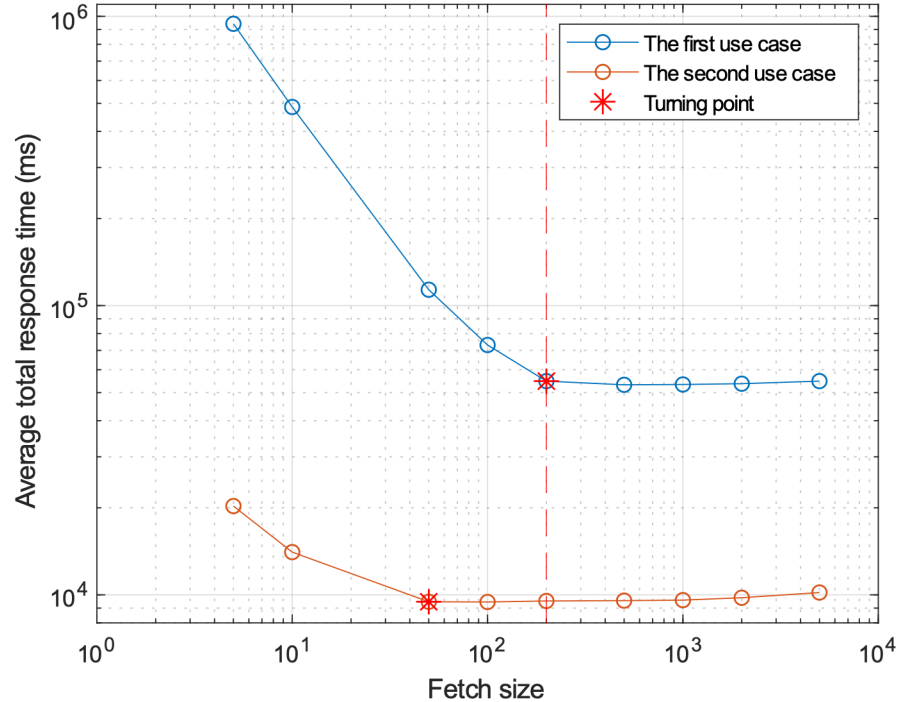
# Reasonable fetch size for the first method

- The first response → neglectable

fetch size: 5000	First response time (s)	Number of filtered city objects	Result size (MB)
The 1 <sup>st</sup> case	1,61	136,418	199,4
The 2 <sup>nd</sup> case	0,62	20,053	35,7

- The MAX(turning point1, turning point2 ...)
- The fixed fetch size → 200

fetch size: 200	First response time (s)	Total response time (s)
The 1 <sup>st</sup> case	0,112	54,801
The 2 <sup>nd</sup> case	0,047	9,524





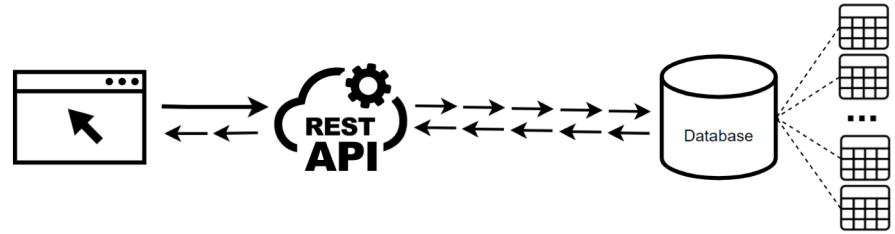
# Conclusion and future work

# Conclusion

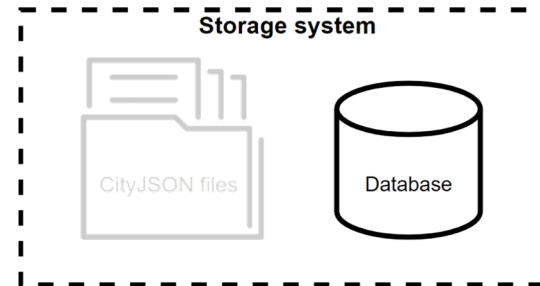
To enable city objects to be directly accessed on the web, a RESTful API for CityJSON with fast **data access**, efficient **data filtering** and **streaming** is implemented.

# Conclusion

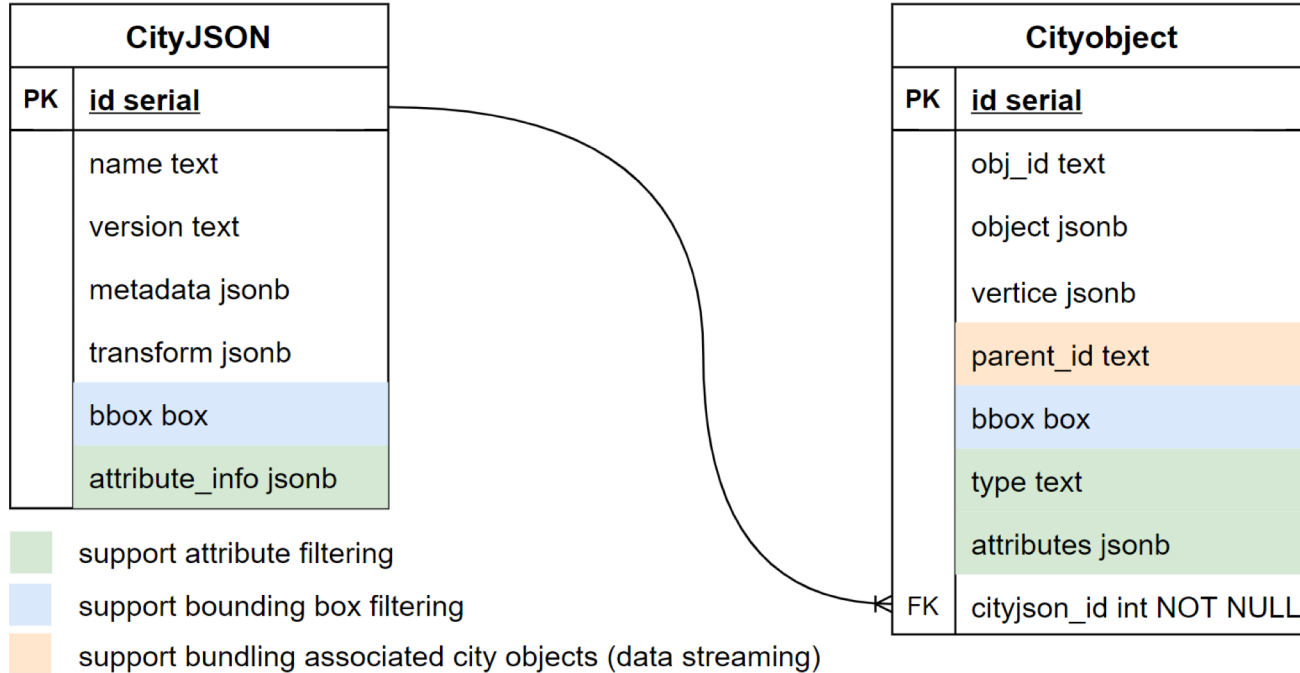
- The first streaming method with a fixed fetch size of 200
  - fast first response
  - acceptable total response
  - entirely correct results



- DBMS can better support the RESTful API
  - built-in query
  - index mechanism
  - **extra construction work**



# Conclusion



# Future work

- Data compression in database systems
- Eliminating the split of CityJSONFeature in the second streaming method
- Dynamically determining optimal fetch size in the first streaming method
- Extending 2D bounding box filtering to 3D
- Fixing the issue of having too large city objects
- . . . . .

**Thank you!**

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