



bSDD

Semantic bSDD by Ontotext

Improving the GraphQL, JSON and RDF
Representations of buildingSmart Data Dictionary

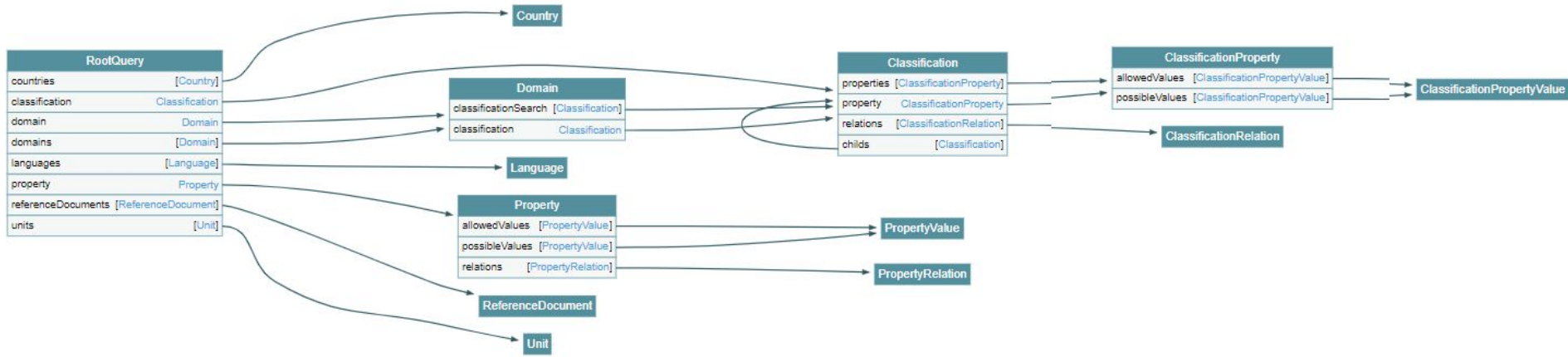
Vladimir Alexiev, Mihail Radkov, Nataliya Keberle

Outline

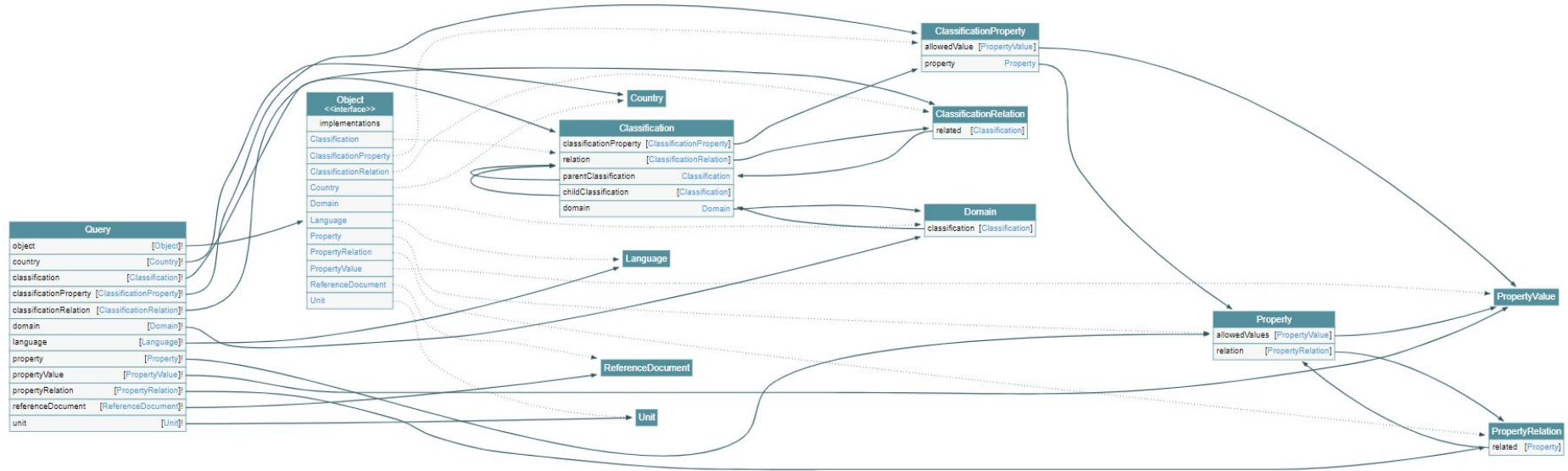
- Highlight the defects in the original GraphQL implementation of bSDD
- Overview the refactored solution proposed by Ontotext
- Overview data quality issues
- Overview the proposed improvements

BSDD GRAPHQL SCHEMA: VOYAGER

Voyager: Original Schema



Voyager: Refactored Schema



Original GraphQL: Findings (1/3)

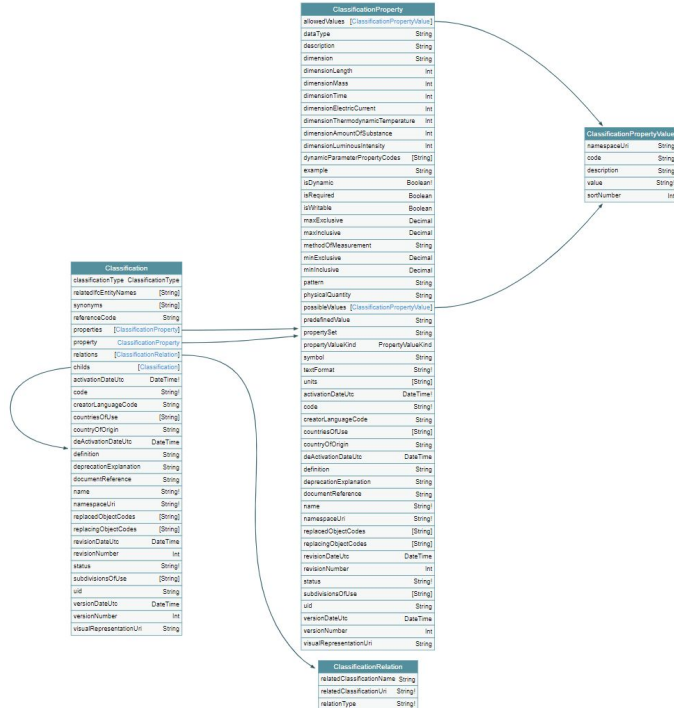
- Reference entities `ReferenceDocument`, `Country`, `Unit`, `Language` are disconnected from the rest of the schema
- Relation entities have only an incoming link but no outgoing link
- Many entities cannot be queried directly from the `Root`
- No backward arrows to get from a lower-level entity back to its “parent” entity
- A number of parallel arrows. GraphQL schema can use parameters to distinguish between the different uses

Original GraphQL: Findings (2/3)

At the high level of detail:

- `Property` and `ClassificationProperty` are very similar, but there's no inheritance/relation between them
- `PropertyValue` and `ClassificationPropertyValue` are exactly the same, so can be reduced to one entity

Original GraphQL: Findings (3/3)

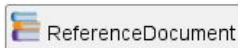
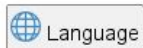
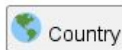


Mixture of singular/plural in property names(*)

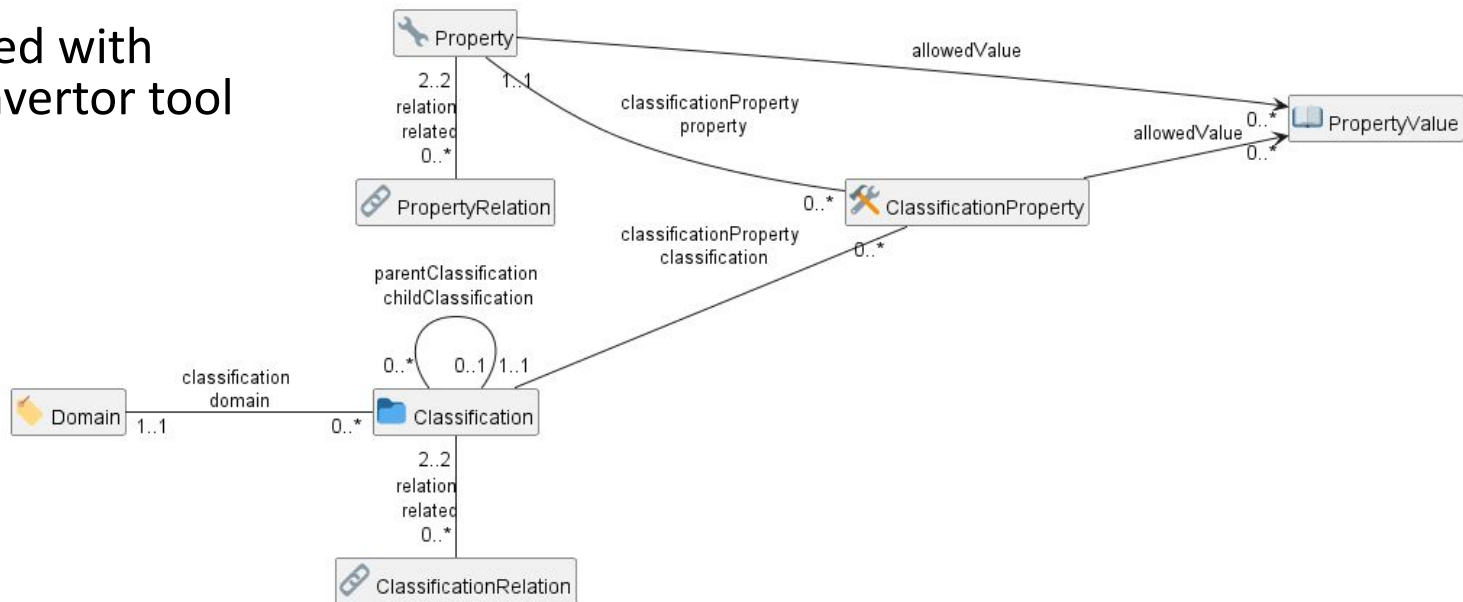
property/properties,
relations, synonyms,
countriesOfUse,
relatedIfcPropertyName, etc.

(*) - already discussing at forums.buildingsmart.org

bSDD Refactored Schema: PlantUML



PlantUML is used with [soml2puml](https://github.com/ontotext/soml2puml) convertor tool



Refactored GraphQL: Improvements

- All entities are queryable directly from the `Root`
- No parallel links, use GraphQL query parameters instead
- Pagination for bulk query results
- GraphQL syntax highlight, keyboard shortcuts, search in the query text, query response errors
- Each link is named the same as target entity
- Navigation between entities is bidirectional
- A single entity `PropertyValue` is used by both `Property` and `ClassificationProperty`
- Property names are in singular

GraphiQL: Original

The screenshot displays the GraphiQL interface with three main panels:

- Left Panel (Query):** A GraphQL query is entered:

```
1 {  
2   domain(namespaceUri: "https://identifier.buildingsm  
3   classification(namespaceUri:"https://identifier.b  
4     name  
5   properties{  
6     name  
7     propertyValueKind  
8     propertySet  
9   }  
10 }  
11 }  
12 }  
13 }
```
- Middle Panel (Response):** The JSON response is shown:

```
{  
  "data": {  
    "domain": {  
      "classification": {  
        "name": "IfcWall",  
        "properties": [  
          {  
            "name": "AcousticRating",  
            "propertyValueKind": "SINGLE",  
            "propertySet": "Pset_WallCommon"  
          },  
          {  
            "name": "Combustible",  
            "propertyValueKind": "SINGLE",  
            "propertySet": "Pset_WallCommon"  
          },  
          {  
            "name": "Compartmentation",  
            "propertyValueKind": "SINGLE",  
            "propertySet": "Pset_WallCommon"  
          }  
        ]  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```
- Right Panel (Schema):** The schema definition for **ClassificationProperty** is displayed:

Attributes of a property of a classification. A property can be part of many classifications but the restrictions for the property can differ per classification

FIELDS

 - allowedValues:** [ClassificationPropertyValue]
List of allowed values
 - dataType:** String

GraphiQL: Refactored

The screenshot displays the GraphiQL interface with the following components:

- Explorer (Left):** A tree view of the query. The `domain` folder is expanded, and the `classification` folder is selected. The `ID: https://identifier.bu` is highlighted with a blue circle. The `classification` folder is also highlighted with a blue circle.
- Query Editor (Center):** The query text is:

```
1 # ClassificationProperties in IFC class IfcWall
2 query DomainIFC_ClassWall_Props {
3   domain(ID:"https://identifier.buildingsmart.org/uri
4     classification(ID:"https://identifier.buildingsma
5       name
6     classificationProperty {
7       name
8       propertyValueKind
9       propertySet
10    }
11  }
12 }
13 }
14 }
```

 The tabs `domainEn_Class`, `Prop_connected`, and `Prop_composed` are circled in orange.
- Response (Right):** The JSON response is:

```
{
  "message": "Found 2 values for single-valued field 'propertySet' fr
  'ClassificationProperty'",
  "path": [
    "domain",
    0,
    "classification",
    0,
    "classificationProperty",
    43,
    "propertySet"
  ],
  "locations": [
    {
      "line": 9,
      "column": 9
    }
  ]
},
{
  "data": {
    "domain": [
      {
        "classification": [
          {
            "name": "IfcWall",
            "classificationProperty": [
              {
                "name": "GrossFootPrintArea",
                "propertyValueKind": "SINGLE",
                "propertySet": "Qto_WallBaseQuantities"
              }
            ]
          }
        ]
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

Refactored bSDD: SPARQL Endpoint

The screenshot displays the GraphDB SPARQL Query & Update interface. The left sidebar contains navigation options: Import, Explore, SPARQL (highlighted), Monitor, Setup, and Help. The main area shows a SPARQL query with the following code:

```
1 PREFIX bsdd: <http://bsdd.buildingsmart.org/def#>
2 select ?type ?code ?name ?def {
3   bind(<https://identifier.buildingsmart.org/uri/buildingsmart-fr/BRIDGE-MINnD-1.0/class/609952491> as ?class)
4   {bind(?class as ?x)} union {?class bsdd:classificationProperty ?x}
5   ?x a ?type; bsdd:code ?code; bsdd:name ?name
6   optional {?x bsdd:definition ?def}
7 }
8
```

Below the query editor, there are tabs for Table, Raw Response, Pivot Table, and Google Chart. A "Download as" button is also present. The results section shows a filter for query results and a status message: "Showing results from 1 to 5 of 5. Query took 0.1s, on 2023-02-01 at 16:46." The results are displayed in a table with columns: type, code, name, and def.

	type	code	name	def
1	bsdd:Classification	"609952491"	"Pile location"	"Gather properties to locate a pile"
2	bsdd:ClassificationProperty	"PR277312330"	"Elevation at the bottom of pile"	"Height at the bottom of the pile"
3	bsdd:ClassificationProperty	"PR1084319020"	"Elevation at the top of pile"	"Height at the top of the pile"
4	bsdd:ClassificationProperty	"PR1964355937"	"Skew angle at pile location"	"Angle between the bridge axis and the pile axis"
5	bsdd:ClassificationProperty	"PR993801653"	"Station at pile location"	"Curvilinear abscissa at pile location"

SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS

buildingSMART Feedback

buildingSMART International started to analyse the suggested improvements

Status	Count
DISMISSED	6
NEED MORE INFO	5
SOLUTION IN PROGRESS	12
SOLVED	4
TO BE ANALYSED	21
TO DO	13
Grand total	61

[Live spreadsheet with status/solution for each of suggested improvements](#)

Presentation

- Uniform identification for the search
- Equal data retrieved from different API
- Improve URL structure and consistency

Uniform Identification

February 2023: **IfcCableSegment** in Web UI has URL:

<https://search.bsdd.buildingsmart.org/Classification/Index/58453>

May 2023: **IfcCableSegment** in Web UI has another URL:

<https://search.bsdd.buildingsmart.org/Classification/Index/70992>

Classification

IfcCableSegment.CABLESEGMENT English

Namespace URI	https://identifier.buildingsmart.org/uri/buildingsmart/ifc-4.3/class/ifcCableSegmentCABLESEGMENT
Domain	IFC
Domain version	4.3
Domain state	Preview
Owner	buildingSMART
Parent classification	IfcCableSegment
Description	Cable with a specific purpose to lead electric current within a circuit or any other electric construction. segments or conductor segments wrapped together.

Properties

ACResistance	The resistance under AC.
CharacteristicImpedance	A quantity defined for a mode of propagation at a given frequency in a specific uniform waveguide by one of the three following relations: $Z_1 = S / I ^2$ $Z_2 = U ^2 / S$ $Z_3 = U / I$ complex characteristic impedance, S the complex power and U and I are the values, u of a voltage and a current conventionally defined for each type of mode by analogy v equations.
CouplingLoss	Indicates the coupling loss of a leaky coaxial cable (radiating cable).
CurrentCarryingCapacity	Maximum value of electric current which can be carried continuously by a conductor.

Uniform Identification

IfcCableSegment has also **URI assigned by a data provider**:

<https://identifier.buildingsmart.org/uri/buildingsmart/ifc-4.3/class/IfcCableSegmentCABLESEGMENT>

CableSegment entity as displayed at the bSDD web site

Classification

IfcCableSegment.CABLESEGMENT

Namespace URI	https://identifier.buildingsmart.org/uri/buildingsmart/ifc-4.3/class/IfcCableSegmentCABLESEGMENT
Parent Namespace URI	https://identifier.buildingsmart.org/uri/buildingsmart/ifc-4.3/class/IfcCableSegment
Description	Cable with a specific purpose to lead electric current within a circuit or any other electric construction. conductor segments wrapped together.

Properties

Name	Data type
ACResistance	Real
CurrentCarryingCapacity	Real
DCResistance	Real
FunctionReliable	Boolean
HalogenProof	Boolean
HasProtectiveEarth	Boolean
InsulationVoltage	Real
MassPerLength	Real
MaximumBendingRadius	Real
MaximumCurrent	Real
MaximumOperatingTemperature	Real

Uniform Identification

Non-unique identification violates FAIR Findability principle

F1: (Meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier

Equal Data Retrieved from Different API

We have compared three representations returned by the bSDD server:

- JSON from the GraphQL API
 - `https://test.bsdd.buildingsmart.org/graphql/`
- JSON from the REST (entity) API
 - `curl https://identifier.buildingsmart.org/uri/buildingsmart / <domain>/class|prop/<name> and`
- RDF from the REST (entity) API
 - `curl -Haccept:text/turtle \ https://identifier.buildingsmart.org/uri/buildingsmart / <domain>/class|prop/<name>`

Equal Data Retrieved from Different API

We selected entities of each class that have the **maximum number of filled fields**, and [compared the results returned by each API](#).

	GraphiQL UI	JSON API	RDF API	problems/comments
Classification	Sample GraphQL			property names are in CamelCase, whereas in GraphQL and JSON API they return in camelCase
activationDateUtc	present	present	present	
childs	present	absent	absent	
classificationType	present	absent	absent	GraphiQL UI https://test.bsdd.buildingsmart.org/graphiql/
code	present	present	present	JSON API https://identifier.buildingsmart.org/uri/buildingsmart/{domain}/{class prop}/{name}
countriesOfUse	present	present	absent	RDF API -Haccept:text/turtle https://identifier.buildingsmart.org/uri/buildingsmart/{domain}/{class prop}/{name}
countryOfOrigin	present	absent	absent	
creatorLanguageCode	present	absent	absent	
deActivationDateUtc	present	absent	absent	
definition	present	present	present	
deprecationExplanation	present	absent	absent	
documentReference	present	absent	absent	
domain	absent	absent	present	feild name differs in JSON vs RDF (it's better in RDF: refers to the target entity, not its URI)
domainNamespaceUri	absent	present	absent	
name	present	present	present	name="IfcWall.SOLIDWALL" include "." but there is no "." in namespaceUri and referenceCode
namespaceUri	present	present	absent	
parentClassificationReference	absent	present	absent	
properties	present	present	present	
property	present	present	present	
referenceCode	present	present	present	
relatedIfcEntityNames	present	absent	absent	
relations	present	present	present	
replacedObjectCodes	present	present	absent	
replacingObjectCodes	present	present	absent	
revisionDateUtc	present	absent	absent	some domains, eg ifc4.3, are missing this field

Improve URL Structure and Consistency

- Almost all bSDD domain URLs now have the same structure:
`https://identifier.buildingsmart.org/uri/<org>/<domain>-<version>`
- URIs can be more “hackable”, allowing users to navigate the hierarchy by pruning the URI:
`https://identifier.buildingsmart.org/uri/<org>/<domain>/<version>`
- In some cases, the `<org>` is repeated in the `<domain>` part

[D. Garijo and M. Poveda-Villalón, “Best practices for implementing FAIR vocabularies and ontologies on the web,” 2020](#)

[L. Dodds and I. Davis, “Linked data patterns: A pattern catalogue for modelling, publishing, and consuming linked data. Linked data patterns,” Sep. 06, 2022.](#)

Improve URL Structure and Consistency

- In some cases, the `<org>` name doesn't quite mesh with the domain name, perhaps due to the way bSDD allocates `<org>` identifiers to bSDD contributors
 - `bim-de/DINSPEC91400`: the publisher of this spec is DIN (the German standards organization), not the `bim-de` initiative
 - `digibase/volkerwesselsbv`: [bimregister.nl news from 2018](#) suggest that `digibase` is a new company/initiative within Volker Wessel
 - `digibase/nen2699`: the publisher of this spec is NEN (the Netherlands standards organization), not the `digibase` company/initiative
 - `digibase/digibasebouwlagen`: perhaps the org name `digibase` should not be repeated as the prefix of the domain `bouwlagen` (building layers)

Explicate domain versions

`https://identifier.buildingsmart.org/uri/acca/ACCAtest-0.1`

can become

`https://identifier.buildingsmart.org/uri/acca/ACCAtest/0.1`

A new entity **DomainVersion** can provide linking all versions of a domain to its master **Domain** entity.

Improve URL Structure and Consistency

- Declare URLs to be `ID` and use a mandatory field `id`
 - Most GraphQL implementations call this field simply `id`, whereas bSDD uses `namespaceUri`
 - Many nodes do not have their own `namespaceUri` field, or it is not fully populated

Entity Classes vs classificationTypes

The key field `classificationType` specifies the kind of classification.

E.g., there is the classification with name [décret 2011-321 \(23/03/2011\)](#) from ATALANE/REX-OBJ-1.0 domain **and** with `classificationType="REFERENCE_DOCUMENT"`, that it is not in the list of ReferenceDocuments. Why is it not a `ReferenceDocument` entity?

c	classificationType	overlaps with entity
29	"DOMAIN"	Domain
18	"REFERENCE_DOCUMENT"	Reference Document

All entities should have URL

All significant classes should have **ID**, which in the case of RDF data is the node URL.

However, many bSDD classes don't have such a field:

- **Domain, Property, Classification** do have **namespaceUri**
- **Country, Language, Unit** don't have an ID but have a field (**code, isocode**) that can be used to make an **ID**, when prepended with an appropriate prefix.

URL for ClassificationProperty

- `Property` and `ClassificationProperty` are two different classes, but the latter does not have a distinct URL(*) in GraphQL and JSON.
- The same URL is overloaded to identify entities of both classes.
- `ClassificationProperty` are not returned separately by the JSON or RDF entity API, but only as part of the respective `Classification`

E.g., `IfcCableSegment.CABLESEGMENT` classification has **ACResistance** as a `ClassificationProperty`, but

```
curl
https://identifier.buildingsmart.org/uri/buildingsmart/ifc-4.3/class/
IfcCableSegmentCABLESEGMENT/ACResistance
```

returns

```
{"":["Classification with namespace URI
'https://identifier.buildingsmart.org/uri/buildingsmart/ifc-4.3/class/Ifc
CableSegmentCABLESEGMENT/ACResistance' not found"]}
```

(*) Artur Tomczak, 19 May 2023: “We’re adding identifiers to the resources lacking it, like the `ClassificationProperty`”

MODELLING ISSUES

Unify Solutions to Model Complex Properties

The key attribute `propertyValueKind` has values `COMPLEX` and `COMPLEX_LIST` used in combination with `connectedProperties`. These key values are defined for `Property` and `ClassificationProperty`

```
propertyValueKind: PropertyValueKind
Indicates kind of value: Single, Range (2
values expected), List (multiple values
expected), Complex (use in combination with
ConnectedProperties), ComplexList
```

- However, `connectedPropertyCodes` is defined only for `Property`
- More importantly, these key values are never used
- `connectedProperty` is used only on **7 Properties** (and not `ClassificationProperties`)
- Instead of using `connectedPropertyCodes` to describe complex properties, some providers have used classifications with the type `COMPOSED_PROPERTY`.

Improve Modelling of Dynamic Properties

12385 `Properties` are declared with `isDynamic=true`
135250 are not.

However, the field `dynamicParameterPropertyCode` (used to compute the dynamic property) is **always** empty, so how can one know which “sub-properties” to use?

Additionally, `dynamicParameterPropertyCodes` is `String`, but should be `[Property]`, i.e. an array of `Properties`.

Improve Relations Between Entities

is a classification field (String)	should be
connectedPropertyCodes	[Property]
countriesOfUse	[Country]
countryOfOrigin	Country
creatorLanguagecode	Language
documentReference	ReferenceDocument
dynamicParameterPropertyCodes	[Property]
example	PropertyValue
languageCode	Language
predefinedValue	PropertyValue
relatedClassificationUri	Classification
relatedIfcEntityNames	a relation to some IFC Classification
relatedPropertyUri	Property
units	[Unit]

Add More Entities

bSDD includes numerous string attributes (codes or URLs) that should be converted to relations (object fields) to improve the connectedness of the bSDD GraphQL graph

is a classification field (String)	should be
physicalQuantity	(New) PhysicalQuantity
propertySet	(New) PropertySet
subdivisionsOfUse	(New) CountrySubdivision
version	(New) DomainVersion
replaced/ (-ing) ObjectCodes	some kind of objects. Currently they are empty

Use Class Inheritance

`Property` and `ClassificationProperty`: have **46** fields in common, differ in only 5 fields:

belongs uniquely to <code>Property</code>	belongs uniquely to <code>ClassificationProperty</code>
<code>connectedPropertyCodes (String)</code>	<code>isRequired (Boolean)</code>
<code>relations (PropertyRelation)</code>	<code>isWritable (Boolean)</code>
	<code>predefinedValue (String)</code>
	<code>propertySet (String)</code>
	<code>symbol (String)</code>

Since there are *no rules* on which fields of `Property` to reuse in `ClassificationProperty`, the latter type copies most of the fields from the former

Improve `PropertyValue`

- `PropertyValue` and `ClassificationPropertyValue` are structured values with rich fields:

`code`, `value`, `namespaceUri`, `description`, `sortNumber`

- However, most structured values we've seen have only

`code`, `value`

- This has multiple problems:
 - Individual values have no description (`description` is not filled out)
 - Some values are described in the property definition, intermingling multiple descriptions together
 - The “standard” values NOTKNOWN, OTHER, UNSET are not described at all.
 - Values have no `namespaceUri`, precluding unique identification.

Improve `predefinedValue`

- `allowedValues` store structured values (`ClassificationPropertyValue`)
- However, their “sibling” property `predefinedValue` holds just a String, which means that even in the future, `predefinedValue` cannot be an enumeration value identified globally with a URL

Improve Multilingual Support

- bSDD is advertised as a multilingual dictionary
- In the GraphQL API, one can specify a desired language(*) when fetching classifications and properties
- However, currently most domains are present in one language only (*unilingual*).

(*) Artur Tomczak, 26 April 2023 [Proper way to access translations of IFC entities: language header is working](#)

DATA QUALITY

Data Quality Issues

- Leading, trailing, consecutive whitespace
- Improve physical quantities and units
- No rules on missing data
- Unicode problems
- Unresolved HTML entities
- Bad classification relations (broken links)

Implementing Improvements

We implemented a lot (but not all) of the improvements suggested above by using the following process:

- Fetch bSDD data as JSON
- Draft [SOML schema](#)
- Convert it to RDF using [SPARQL Anything](#)
- Load it to [GraphDB](#)
- Refactor the RDF using SPARQL Update

The results are available at [the SPARQL endpoint](#) and in [GraphQL](#)

Conclusions and Future Work

Here are further ideas for improvement:

- improve [bSDD ontology](#)
- implement more radical data model refactoring to convert “strings” (countries, reference documents, etc.) into “things”
- link bSDD units of measure to [QUDT ontology](#)
- perform deeper data quality analysis using SHACL shapes generation and validation provided by [Ontotext Platform Semantic Objects](#)
- address and resolve more data quality issues, including
 - seek correlation between dimension vectors, units of measure and physical quantity,
 - parse out enumeration values from [Property/ClassificationProperty](#) descriptions and create corresponding [PropertyValue](#) lists
- make more graph visualizations
- obtain more interesting statistics using SPARQL

Acknowledgements



- Funding: ACCORD project, Horizon Europe, grant #101056973
- Data: [buildingSMART Data Dictionary](#) (Leon van Berlo, Artur Tomczak, Erik Baars)
- Powered by:
 - [Ontotext GraphDB](#)
 - [Ontotext Platform Semantic Objects](#)