Spatial Database Modeling: Different Options

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Introduction

- Advancing & converging technologies.
- Greatest benefits for enterprise implementations:
 - Better delivery of applications
 - Better integration of other systems
 - Better data management tools
 - Better modeling of business processes and assets
- Greater skill sets (i.e. bus. analysis, data modeler, application developer, DB admin).
- Greater need to define business needs to ensure success.

Spatial Data Structure Influence:

- Data Management.
- Complexity of application designs.
- Reliability of spatial query results.



Broad GIS Data Structure Categories

- Flat Files.
- Relational DBMS.
- Spatial Object- Relational DBMS.

Flat Files

- Practicality often related to size of organization.
- Requires good Data Management policies.
- Limited spatial extent or edge boundary conflicts.
- Application development more involved.
- Available functionality reduced.



Relational DBMS

- External DBMS.
- Joins & relates as needed or programmatic.
- Flexibility to access other system data.
- Benefits of DBMS Data Management, reporting, forms, etc..
- Limited GIS functionality applied to external data (i.e. thematic mapping).

Spatial Data in External DBMS

- Leverage Data Management benefits.
- Performance on large datasets.
- Seamless spatial extent.
- Tighter integration with other business systems.
- Reduced access to GIS functionality.



Spatial Object- Relational DBMS

- Smallworld, ESRI's Geodatabase, Autodesk's Design Server
- Four categories of commitment & benefits
 - 1st Basic data management benefits
 - 2nd Basic object class benefits
 - 3rd Relational benefits
 - 4th Greater data man. & asset modeling benefits



Spatial Object – Relational DBMS: 1st - Basic data management benefits

- Apply existing grouping/categories to data.
- Data Management benefits of an enterprise DBMS
- Seamless spatial extent



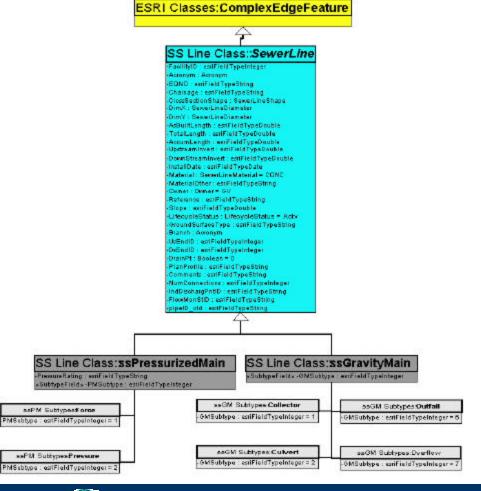
Spatial Object – Relational DBMS: 2nd – Basic object class benefits

- Data integrity through Domain Class
- Class Inheritance:
 - Further categorizing of spatial data (i.e. assets)to recognize important physical or operational differences.
 - Ensure common characteristics are consistently defined (i.e. attributes, geometry)



Spatial Object – Relational DBMS:

Class Inheritance



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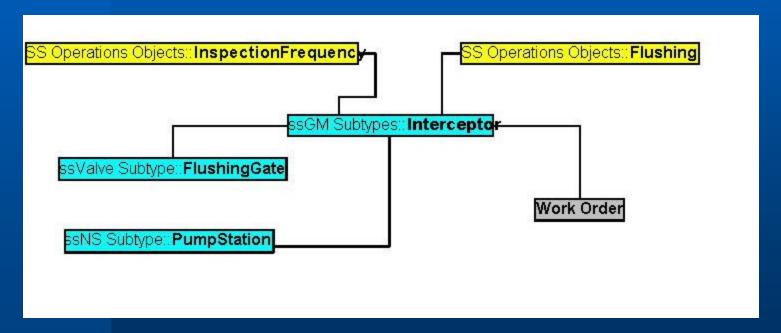
Spatial Object – Relational DBMS: 3rd – Relationships (Spatial & Non-spatial)

- Business rules can influence:
 - Data integrity (i.e. ensuring correct assets are associated).
 - Analysis (i.e. maintenance history of one asset helps understand a related asset).
 - Reporting results summary report and map.
- Apply relationships throughout class hierarchy (i.e. all sewer pipe or gravity main overflow).

Spatial Object – Relational DBMS:

Relates Support:

- Asset's physical relationships
- Daily maintenance processes
- Asset's condition/history
- Business admin (i.e. budgeting)



Spatial Object – Relational DBMS: 4th – Greater Data Management & Modeling

- Versioning
 - Long transaction editing(i.e. manages deltas)
 - Historic roll backs
- Geometric Networks
 - Network tracing (i.e. to visually locate maintenance activities, emergency response)
 - Flow analysis (i.e. optimism network, planning)

Conclusion

Advancing & Converging technologies offer greater benefits:

- Different skills, not always more complex.
- Supports enterprise data management practices.
- Spatial object-relational DBMS supports
 - Better modeling of the real world features.
 - Greater detail in the business processes.





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