

Lesson 4.1

Semantic 3D city models

GE01004:
3D modelling of the built environment

<https://3d.bk.tudelft.nl/courses/geo1004>



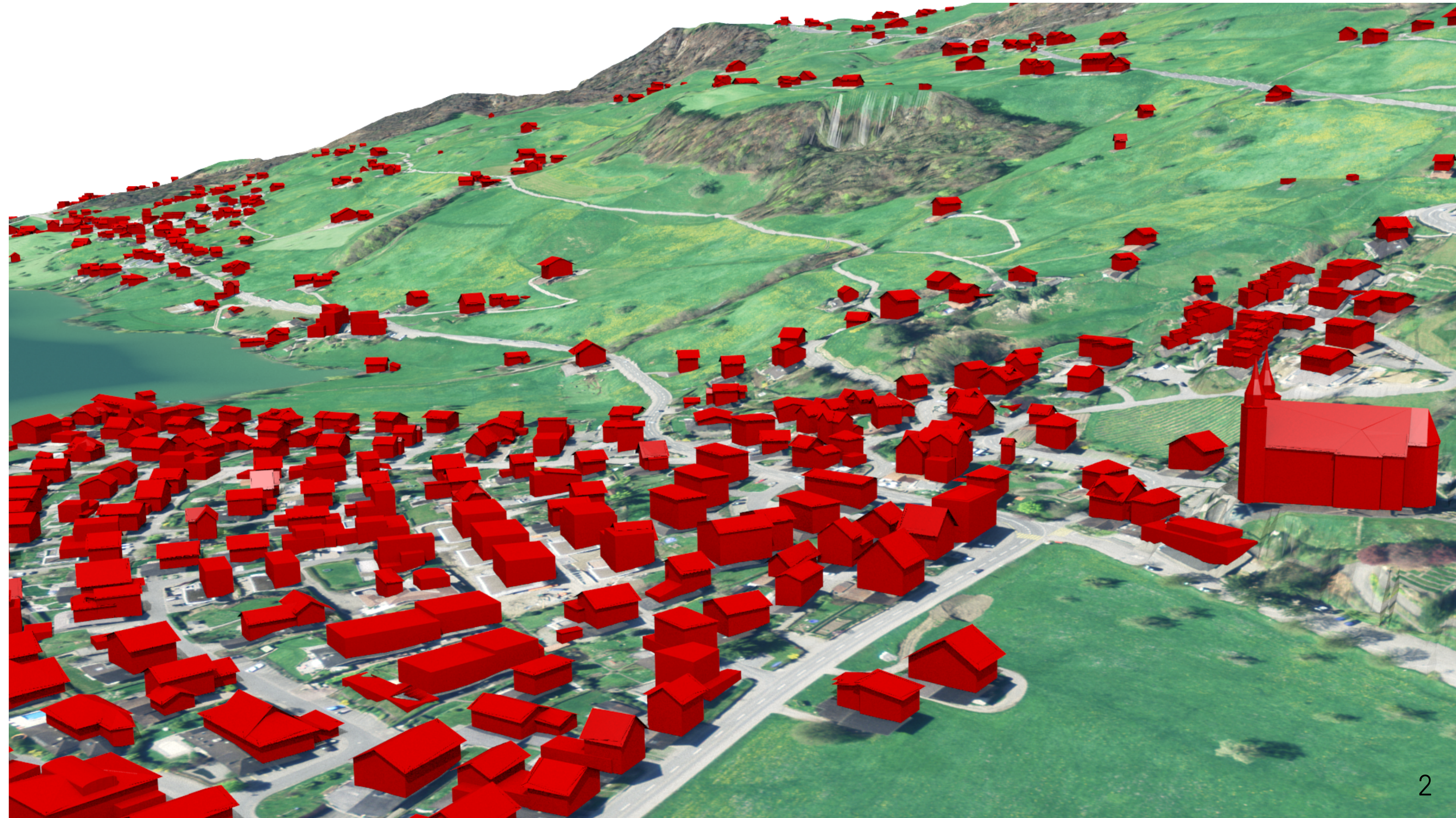
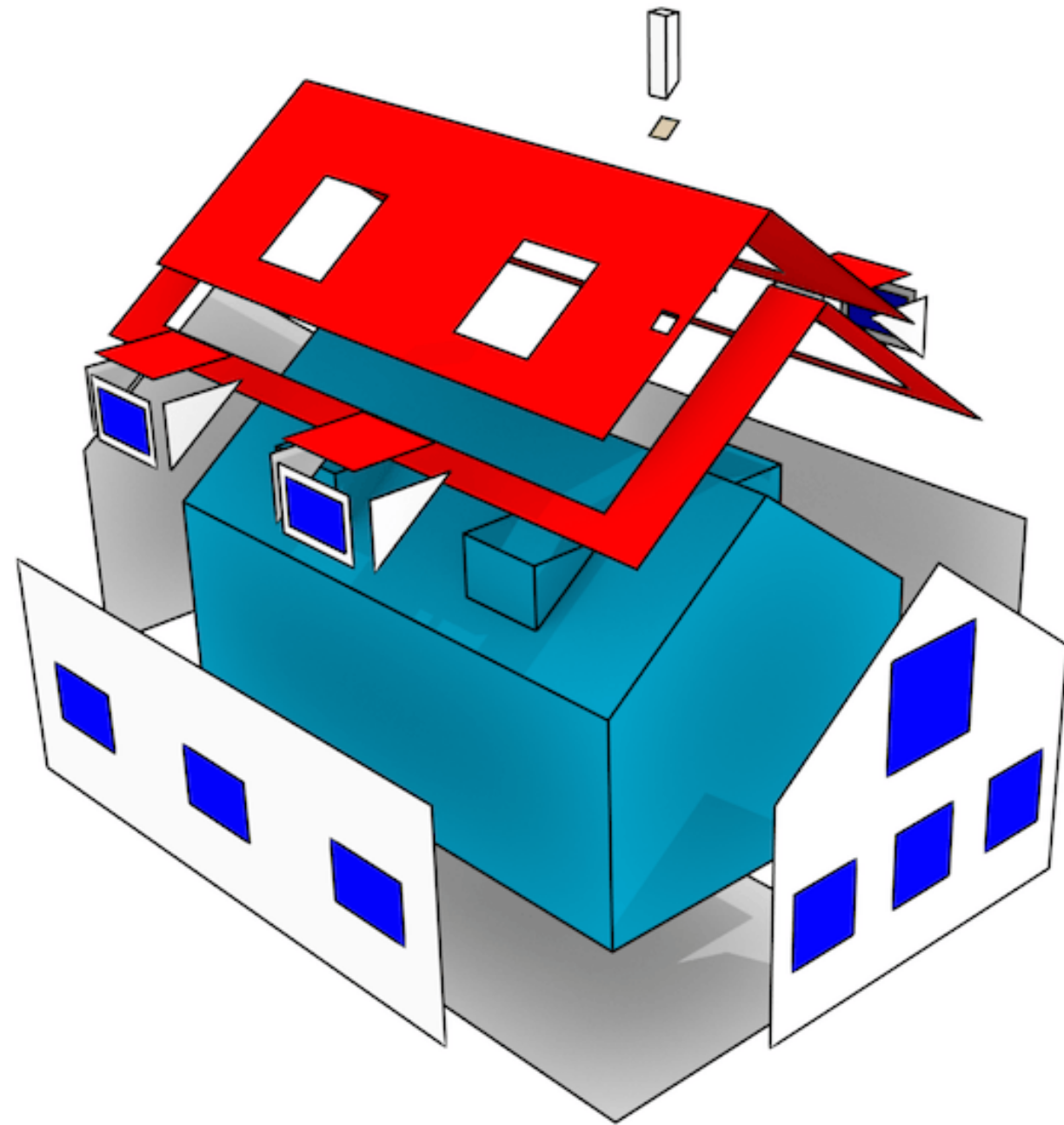
3D geoinformation

Department of Urbanism
Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment
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CityGML

International standard (from OGC) for representing and storing 3D city models



CityGML files are very complex

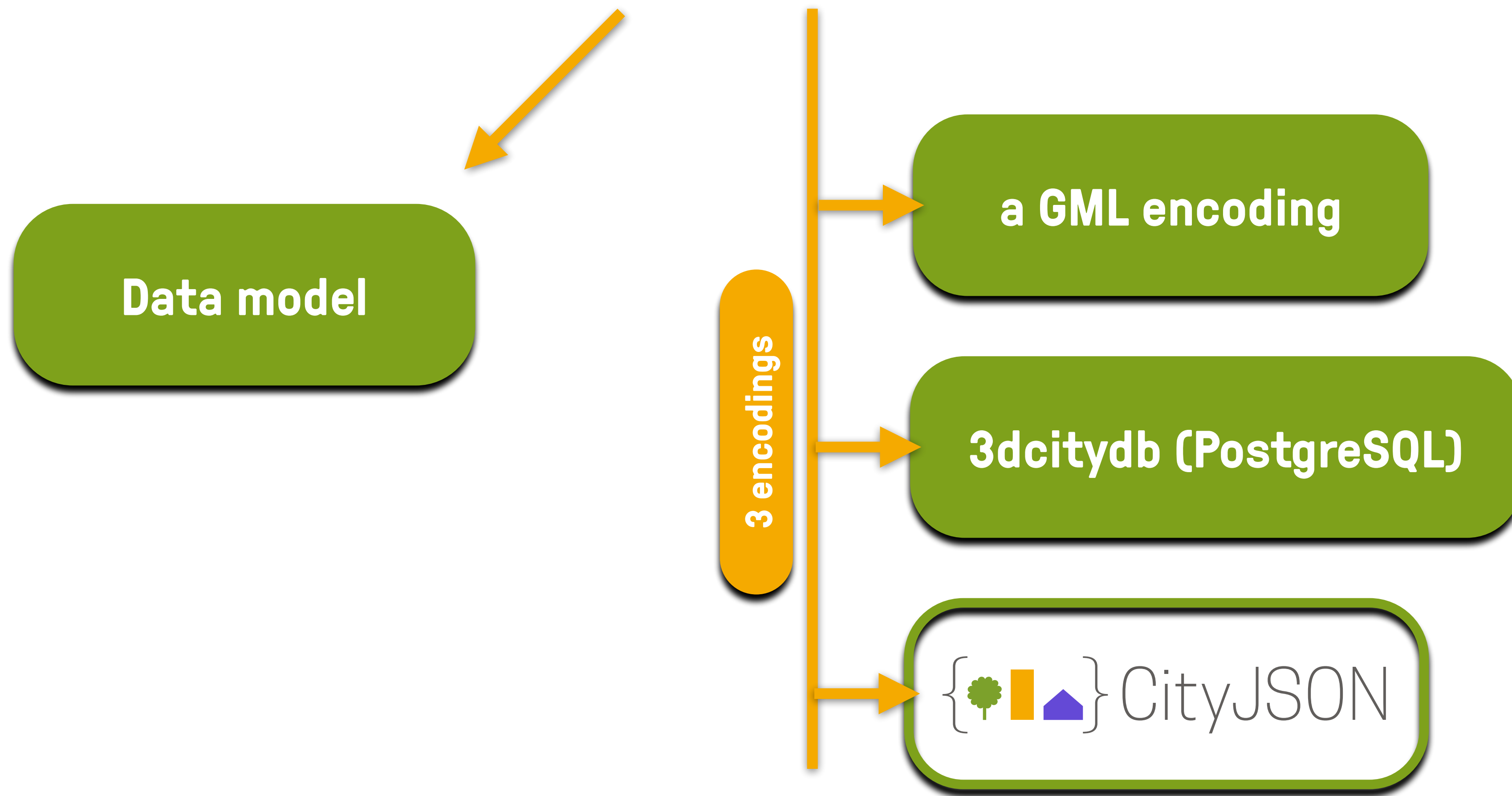
- files are deeply nested, and large
- many “points of entry”
- many diff ways to do one thing

- ➔ few software packages use CityGML
- ➔ no parsers in JavaScript
- ➔ I personally get 😞 each time I get a new file





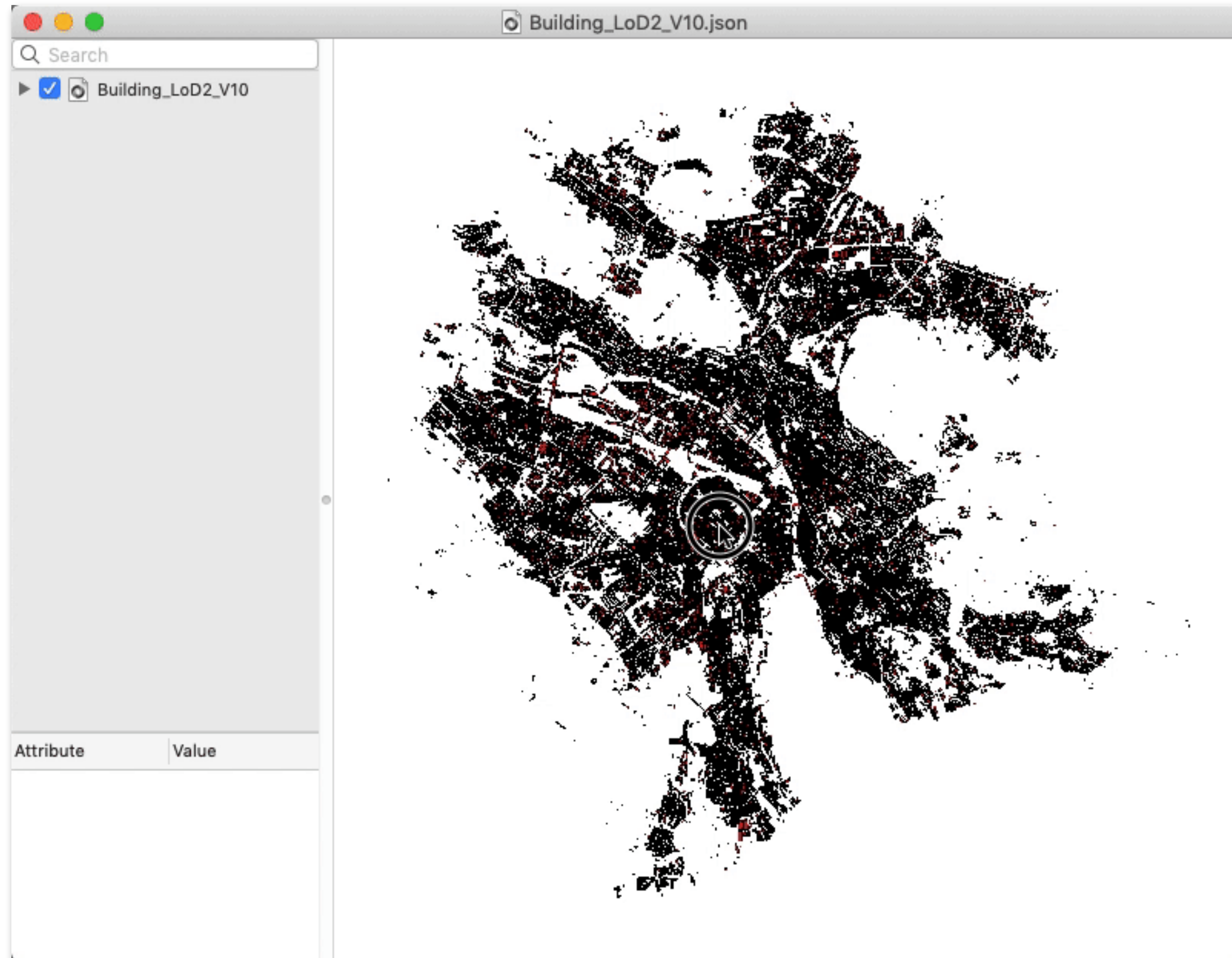
CityGML



Compression factor == ~6X

file	CityGML size (original)	CityGML size (w/o spaces)	textures?	CityJSON	CityJSON compressed	compression factor
CityGML demo "GeoRes"	4.3MB	4.1MB	yes	582KB	524KB	8.0
CityGML v2 demo "Railway"	45MB	34MB	yes	4.5MB	4.3MB	8.1
Den Haag "tile 01"	23MB	18MB	no, material	3.1MB	2.9MB	6.2
Montréal VM05	56MB	42MB	yes	5.7MB	5.4MB	7.8
New York LoD2 (DA13)	590MB	574MB	no	110MB	105MB	5.5
Rotterdam Delfshaven	16MB	15MB	yes	2.8MB	2.6MB	5.4
Vienna	37MB	36MB	no	5.6MB	5.3MB	6.8

One example: Zürich LoD2 buildings



CityGML = 3.0GB

(but 1GB of spaces/CRs/tabs!)

CityJSON = 292MB

Compression == 7.1X

Why an alternative encoding? Read this.

Ledoux et al. *Open Geospatial Data, Software and Standards*
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s40965-019-0064-0>

(2019) 4:4


Open Geospatial Data,
Software and Standards

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Open Access

CityJSON: a compact and easy-to-use encoding of the CityGML data model



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Abstract

The international standard CityGML is both a data model and an exchange format to store digital 3D models of cities. While the data model is used by several cities, companies, and governments, in this paper we argue that its XML-based exchange format has several drawbacks. These drawbacks mean that it is difficult for developers to implement parsers for CityGML, and that practitioners have, as a consequence, to convert their data to other formats if they want to exchange them with others. We present CityJSON, a new JSON-based exchange format for the CityGML data model (version 2.0.0). CityJSON was designed with programmers in mind, so that software and APIs supporting it can be quickly built. It was also designed to be compact (a compression factor of around six with real-world datasets), and to be friendly for web and mobile development. We argue that it is considerably easier to use than the CityGML format, both for reading and for creating datasets. We discuss in this paper the main features of CityJSON, briefly

CityJSON software

web-viewer

The screenshot shows the CityJSON Ninja web viewer interface. The browser address bar displays <https://ninja.cityjson.org/#>. The interface includes a sidebar with the 'ninja' logo and 'Objects' section. The main area features a search bar for IDs, object types, or attributes, with 'Download' and 'Close' buttons. A list of 463 total city objects is shown, with one object, '0503100000032914', highlighted in yellow in the 3D view. The 3D view shows a city model with buildings, and the selected object is highlighted in yellow. The interface also includes 'Settings' and 'Help' buttons in the top right corner.

City Objects **463 total**

Search for IDs, object type or attributes...

[Download](#) [Close](#)

0503100000032914 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000018535 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000004567 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000031387 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000018428 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000028194 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000018536 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000027992 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000019693 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000025101 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000018420 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000018534 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000018417 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000005089 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000018537 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000019607 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000032914 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000019700 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000025170 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000016447 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000016353 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000016443 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000020893 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000016456 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000021572 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000016444 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000025484 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000020894 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000016441 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000016445 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000021635 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000021005 [LoD2.2](#)

0503100000020050 [LoD2.2](#)

Building [Edit](#) [Close](#)

0503100000032914

20 Attributes [v](#) 1 Geometries [^](#)

- Solid

CityJSON
ninja v0.3.0

Fun fact: programmed mostly by 2
Geomatics students, as projects for
GE05010

You can do the same (or similar!)

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Azul 4+

azul is a 3D viewer for 3D city models in (City)GML, CityJSON, OBJ, OFF and POLY. It supports loading multiple files, selecting objects by clicking them or selecting them in the sidebar, and browsing their attributes.

What's New in Version 0.8.1

Support for CityJSON 0.5

Install

Azul Support

Information

Category: Utilities
Updated: 19 December 2017
Version: 0.8.1
Price: Free
Size: 9.6 MB
Family Sharing: Yes
Language: English
Developer: Ken Arroyo Ohori
© 2016-2017 Ken Arroyo Ohori

Rated 4+
Compatibility:
macOS 10.13 or later, 64-bit processor

Stadt-Ettenheim-LoD3_edited_v1.0.0.gml

Fun fact: programmed by Ken

citygml4j/citygml4j: The Open Source Java API for CityGML

521 commits 1 branch 25 releases 1 contributor Apache-2.0

Branch: master New pull request Create new file Upload files Find file Clone or download

clausnag 14 on Apr 20

citygml4j months ago

gradle/w a month ago

resources 2 months ago

src-gen/main/java added generated JAXB classes 3 months ago

src/main removed unnecessary properties from CityJSON input and output factories 2 months ago

.gitignore minor change 3 months ago

LICENSE changes license to Apache License, Version 2.0 2 years ago

README.md Update README.md 2 months ago

build.gradle updated gradle a month ago

gradlew using Gradle as build tool 4 months ago

gradlew.bat using Gradle as build tool 4 months ago

settings.gradle preparing release 2.7.0 2 months ago

README.md

full conversion CityGML <-> CityJSON

Python parser is simple



```
import json

fin = open('mycity.json')
cm = json.loads(fin.read())

print "There are", len(cm['City0bjects']), "City0bjects"

# list all ids
for id in cm['City0bjects']:
    print "\t", id
```

cjio (CityJSON/io)

```
2. bash
Hugos-MacBook-Pro:rotterdam hugo$ cjio
Usage: cjio [OPTIONS] INPUT COMMAND1 [ARGS]... [COMMAND2 [ARGS]...]...

Process and manipulate a CityJSON file, and allow different outputs. The
different operators can be chained to perform several processing in one
step, the CityJSON model goes through the different operators.

To get help on specific command, eg for 'validate':

    cjio validate --help

Usage examples:

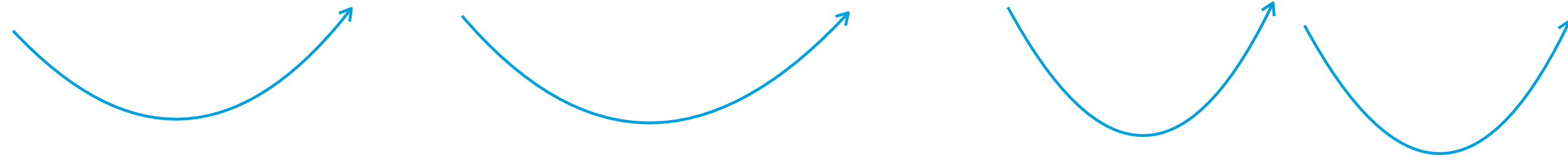
    cjio example.json validate
    cjio example.json remove_textures info
    cjio example.json subset --id house12 remove_materials save out.json

Options:
  --version          Show the version and exit.
  --off             Load an OFF file and convert it to one CityJSON
                  GenericCityObject.
  --ignore_duplicate_keys Load a CityJSON file even if some City Objects have
                  the same IDs (technically invalid file)
  --help           Show this message and exit.

Commands:
  compress          Compress a CityJSON file, ie stores its...
  decompress       Decompress a CityJSON file, ie remove the...
  info            Output info in simple JSON.
  merge           Merge the current CityJSON with others.
  remove_duplicate_vertices Remove duplicate vertices a CityJSON file.
  remove_materials Remove all materials from a CityJSON file.
  remove_orphan_vertices Remove orphan vertices a CityJSON file.
  remove_textures Remove all textures from a CityJSON file.
  save            Save the CityJSON to a file.
  subset         Create a subset of a CityJSON file.
  update_bbox    Update the bbox of a CityJSON file.
  update_crs     Update the CRS with a new value.
  validate       Validate the CityJSON file: (1) against its...
```



```
$ cjio myfile.json assign_epsg 7415 subset -cotype Buidling compress save out.json
```



pip install cjio

Help? Feedback? All development is open

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the GitHub repository page for 'cityjson/specs'. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'https://github.com/cityjson/specs/issues'. The GitHub navigation bar includes a search bar, 'Pull requests', 'Issues', 'Marketplace', and 'Explore'. The repository header shows 'cityjson / specs' with statistics for 'Unwatch' (32), 'Unstar' (67), and 'Fork' (15). Below the repository header, there are tabs for 'Code', 'Issues' (14), 'Pull requests' (0), 'Actions', 'Projects' (0), 'Wiki', 'Security', 'Insights', and 'Settings'. The 'Issues' tab is active, showing a search filter 'is:issue is:open', 'Labels' (7), 'Milestones' (3), and a 'New issue' button. The main content area displays a list of 14 open issues, each with a checkbox, a green exclamation mark icon, the issue title, the issue number, the date it was opened, the author's name, and the version it applies to. The issues listed are:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Issue Title	Issue Number	Opened On	Author	Version	Comments
<input type="checkbox"/>	Indenting is not consistent in schema files.	#61	Feb 12	KevinWiebe		1
<input type="checkbox"/>	GeometryInstance "boundaries" is unclear	#60	Nov 22, 2019	balazsdukai	1.0.2	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Add an example for an empty, and minimal-valid CityObject	#59	Nov 14, 2019	balazsdukai	1.0.2	
<input type="checkbox"/>	LoD concept for CityObjectGroup unclear	#55	Sep 10, 2019	Athelena	1.0.2	
<input type="checkbox"/>	"lod" should be string	#52	Jul 2, 2019	kenohori	1.1	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Flattening addresses	#51	Jun 26, 2019	kenohori	1.1	2

Getting started?

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.cityjson.org/tutorials/getting-started/>. The page title is "Getting started with CityJSON". The main content area features a large heading "Getting started with CityJSON" and a "TABLE OF CONTENTS" section with four items:

- 1 [Download a simple file with 2 buildings](#)
- 2 [Visualise it](#)
- 3 [Manipulate and edit it with cjo](#)
- 4 [What else?](#)

The first item is expanded, showing the heading "Download a simple file with 2 buildings" and the text: "Download [twobuilding.json](#), a simple file with 2 buildings. You can open that file in any text editor to see its structure, and notice that you can manually edit it to change values and/or add new buildings, new metadata, or delete some attributes."

At the bottom, there is a small image of a text editor window titled "twobuildings.json" showing the beginning of a JSON file:

```
1 {  
2   "type": "CityJSON"
```