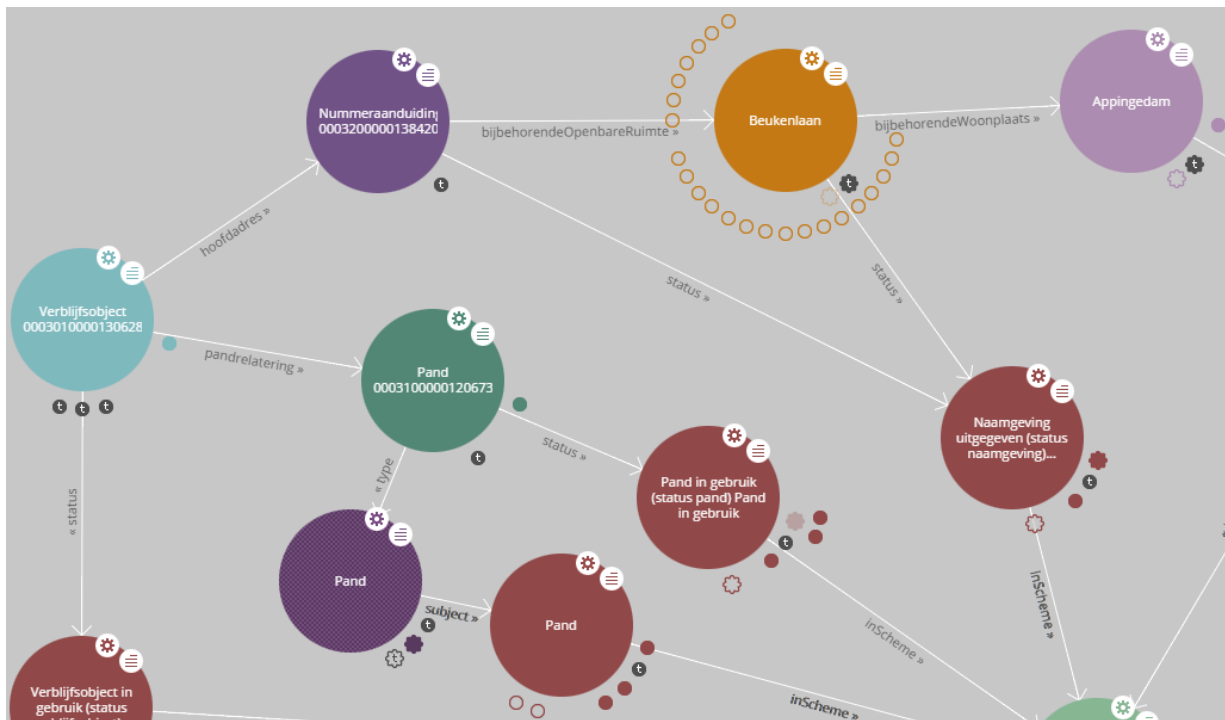


Figure 3. A view of the LodLive graph browser. Each node represents a resource. Edges between nodes denote properties that hold between resources.



ther supplemented with graph navigation to a limited depth (typically one or two hops from the target concept).

Obtaining an authoritative definition Sometimes a user is looking for the official definition of a given instance, class or property. This is especially the case with Kadaster data, which has a legal interpretation. In such use cases the tabular browser makes most sense, because this shows all the data about a given resource. The tabular approach may be combined with graph navigation until a limited depth (typically two or three hops from the target instance).

Drilling down to one instance Sometimes a user is looking for one particular instance, or for a small number of instances, of which the user already knows some properties. In such use cases the faceted browser makes most sense, because it allows the user to drill down to a small number of instances by selecting concrete values (or value ranges) for one or more properties.

Exploration Sometimes a user does not have a concrete information question but takes a generic interest in a certain data collection. In such cases graph navigation with unlimited traversal depth is appropriate. This allows the user to dive into parts of the dataset that are arbitrarily far removed from her point of entry, and that she did not anticipate visiting in the beginning.

5. CONCLUSION

The Netherland's Land Registry and Mapping Agency, or Kadaster, exposes a large collection of geo-spatial Linked Open Data to thousands of daily users. Because these users operate from within different contexts and need to be supported in different use cases, the Kadaster offers diverse, yet complementary, approaches for

browsing and exploring the data. It uses a combination of hierarchical browsing, graph navigation, faceted browsing, and tabular browsing in order to support obtaining overviews, authoritative definitions, drilling down to instances, and open-ended exploration.

All software that is used and/or developed by Kadaster is published as Open Source, e.g., under the MIT license. Please visit the Kadaster Data Platform over at <https://data.pdok.nl> to start browsing the data!

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