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Geografske informacije - Prostorska shema

Geographic information -- Spatial schema

Information géographique -- Schéma spatial

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Contents

Page

Foreword	viii
Introduction	ix
1 Scope	1
2 Conformance	1
2.1 Overview	1
2.2 Conformance classes	3
3 Normative references	4
4 Terms and definitions	4
5 Symbols, notation and abbreviated terms	14
5.1 Presentation and notation	14
5.1.1 Unified Modeling Language (UML) concepts	14
5.1.2 Attributes, operations, and associations	14
5.1.3 Stereotypes	17
5.1.4 Data types and collection types	18
5.1.5 Strong substitutability	19
5.2 Organization	20
5.3 Abbreviated terms	22
6 Geometry packages	22
6.1 Semantics	22
6.2 Geometry root package	24
6.2.1 Semantics	24
6.2.2 GM_Object	25
6.3 Geometric primitive package	32
6.3.1 Semantics	32
6.3.2 GM_Boundary	33
6.3.3 GM_ComplexBoundary	34
6.3.4 GM_PrimitiveBoundary	34
6.3.5 GM_CurveBoundary	34
6.3.6 GM_Ring	34
6.3.7 GM_SurfaceBoundary	34
6.3.8 GM_Shell	35
6.3.9 GM_SolidBoundary	35
6.3.10 GM_Primitive	35
6.3.11 GM_Point	38
6.3.12 Bearing	39
6.3.13 GM_OrientablePrimitive	40
6.3.14 GM_OrientableCurve	42
6.3.15 GM_OrientableSurface	42
6.3.16 GM_Curve	43
6.3.17 GM_Surface	44
6.3.18 GM_Solid	46
6.4 Coordinate geometry package	47
6.4.1 DirectPosition	47
6.4.2 GM_PointRef	48
6.4.3 GM_Envelope	48
6.4.4 TransfiniteSet<DirectPosition>	49
6.4.5 GM_Position	49
6.4.6 GM_PointArray, GMPointGrid	49
6.4.7 GM_GenericCurve	49
6.4.8 GM_CurveInterpolation	53

ISO 19107:2003(E)

6.4.9	GM_CurveSegment	54
6.4.10	GM_LineString	55
6.4.11	GM_LineSegment	56
6.4.12	GM_GeodesicString	57
6.4.13	GM_Geodesic	58
6.4.14	GM_ArcString	58
6.4.15	GM_Arc	60
6.4.16	GM_Circle	62
6.4.17	GM_ArcStringByBulge	62
6.4.18	GM_ArcByBulge	63
6.4.19	GM_Conic	64
6.4.20	GM_Placement	66
6.4.21	GM_AffinePlacement	67
6.4.22	GM_Clothoid	67
6.4.23	GM_OffsetCurve	68
6.4.24	GM_Knot	70
6.4.25	GM_KnotType	71
6.4.26	GM_SplineCurve	71
6.4.27	GM_PolynomialSpline	71
6.4.28	GM_CubicSpline	72
6.4.29	GM_SplineCurveForm	73
6.4.30	GM_BSplineCurve	73
6.4.31	GM_Bezier	74
6.4.32	GM_SurfaceInterpolation	75
6.4.33	GM_GenericSurface	75
6.4.34	GM_SurfacePatch	77
6.4.35	GM_PolyhedralSurface	78
6.4.36	GM_Polygon	78
6.4.37	GM_TriangulatedSurface	80
6.4.38	GM_Triangle	80
6.4.39	GM_Tin	81
6.4.40	GM_ParametricCurveSurface	82
6.4.41	GM_GriddedSurface	85
6.4.42	GM_Cone	86
6.4.43	GM_Cylinder	86
6.4.44	GM_Sphere	86
6.4.45	GM_BilinearGrid	87
6.4.46	GM_BicubicGrid	87
6.4.47	GM_BSplineSurfaceForm	87
6.4.48	GM_BSplineSurface	88
6.5	Geometric aggregate package	89
6.5.7	Semantics	89
6.5.8	GM_Aggregate	89
6.5.9	GM_MultiPrimitive	89
6.5.10	GM_MultiPoint	90
6.5.11	GM_MultiCurve	91
6.5.12	GM_MultiSurface	91
6.5.13	GM_MultiSolid	91
6.6	Geometric complex package	92
6.6.7	Semantics	92
6.6.8	GM_Complex	93
6.6.9	GM_Composite	94
6.6.10	GM_CompositePoint	95
6.6.11	GM_CompositeCurve	96
6.6.12	GM_CompositeSurface	97
6.6.13	GM_CompositeSolid	97
7	Topology packages	98
7.4	Semantics	98
7.5	Topology root package	100

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7.5.1	Semantics	100
7.5.2	TP_Object.....	101
7.6	Topological primitive package	105
7.6.1	Semantics	105
7.6.2	TP_Boundary.....	105
7.6.3	TP_ComplexBoundary.....	105
7.6.4	TP_PrimitiveBoundary.....	105
7.6.5	TP_EdgeBoundary	106
7.6.6	TP_FaceBoundary.....	107
7.6.7	TP_SolidBoundary	107
7.6.8	TP_Ring.....	107
7.6.9	TP_Shell	107
7.6.10	TP_Primitive	108
7.6.11	TP_DirectedTopo	109
7.6.12	TP_Node.....	112
7.6.13	TP_DirectedNode	113
7.6.14	TP_Edge	114
7.6.15	TP_DirectedEdge	115
7.6.16	TP_Face.....	115
7.6.17	TP_DirectedFace	117
7.6.18	TP_Solid	117
7.6.19	TP_DirectedSolid	118
7.6.20	TP_Expression	118
7.7	Topological complex package.....	121
7.7.1	Semantics	121
7.7.2	TP_Complex	121
8	Derived topological relations.....	123
8.1	Introduction	123
8.2	Boolean or set operators.....	124
8.2.1	Form of the Boolean operators	124
8.2.2	Boolean Relate	124
8.2.3	Relation to set operations.....	125
8.3	Egenhofer operators.....	125
8.3.1	Form of the Egenhofer operators	125
8.3.2	Egenhofer relate	125
8.3.3	Relation to set operations	126
8.4	Full topological operators	126
8.4.1	Form of the full topological operators	126
8.4.2	Full topological relate	126
8.5	Combinations	126
Annex A	(normative) Abstract test suite	127
A.1	Geometric primitives	127
A.2	Geometric complexes.....	130
A.3	Topological complexes	132
A.4	Topological complexes with geometric realization.....	134
A.5	Boolean operators	136
Annex B	(informative) Conceptual organization of terms and definitions	138
B.1	Introduction	138
B.2	General terms	138
B.3	Collections and related terms.....	139
B.4	Modelling terms.....	139
B.5	Positioning terms.....	140
B.6	Geometric terms.....	140
B.7	Topological terms	143
B.8	Relationship of geometric and topological complexes	146
Annex C	(informative) Examples of spatial schema concepts	148
C.1	Geometry.....	148

ISO 19107:2003(E)

Annex D (informative) Examples for application schemata	154
D.1 Introduction.....	154
D.2 Simple Topology.....	154
D.3 Feature Topology	158
D.4 MiniTopo.....	159
Bibliography.....	165

Figures

Figure 1 — UML example association	16
Figure 2 — UML example package dependency	20
Figure 3 — Normative clause as UML package dependencies	21
Figure 4 — Geometry package: Class content and internal dependencies	23
Figure 5 — Geometry basic classes with specialization relations	24
Figure 6 — GM_Object.....	26
Figure 7 — GM_Boundary	33
Figure 8 — GM_Primitive	36
Figure 9 — GM_Point.....	38
Figure 10 — GM_OrientablePrimitive	41
Figure 11 — GM_Curve	43
Figure 12 — GM_Surface.....	45
Figure 13 — GM_Solid.....	46
Figure 14 — DirectPosition	48
Figure 15 — Curve segment classes	50
Figure 16 — Linear, arc and geodesic interpolation	56
Figure 17 — Arcs.....	59
Figure 18 — Conics and placements	65
Figure 19 — Spline and specialty curves	69
Figure 20 — Surface patches.....	76
Figure 21 — Polygonal surface	79
Figure 22 — TIN construction	81
Figure 23 — GM_ParametricCurveSurface and its subtypes	83
Figure 24 — GM_Aggregate	90
Figure 25 — GM_Complex.....	94
Figure 26 — GM_Composite.....	95
Figure 27 — GM_CompositePoint	96
Figure 28 — GM_CompositeCurve	96
Figure 29 — GM_CompositeSurface	97
Figure 30 — GM_CompositeSolid.....	98
Figure 31 — Topology packages, class content and internal dependencies	99
Figure 32 — Topological class diagram	100
Figure 33 — Relation between geometry and topology	101
Figure 34 — TP_Object.....	102
Figure 35 — Boundary and coboundary operation represented as associations	103
Figure 36 — Important classes in topology	104
Figure 37 — Boundary relation data types.....	106
Figure 38 — TP_Primitive	108
Figure 39 — TP_DirectedTopo subclasses.....	110
Figure 40 — TP_DirectedTopo	110

Figure 41 — TP_Node	113
Figure 42 — TP_Edge	114
Figure 43 — TP_Face	116
Figure 44 — TP_Solid	117
Figure 45 — TP_Expression	119
Figure 46 — TP_Complex	122
Figure C.1 — A data set composed of the GM_Primitives	149
Figure C.2 — Simple cartographic representation of sample data	151
Figure C.3 — A 3D Geometric object with labeled coordinates	152
Figure C.4 — Surface example	153
Figure D.1 — Packages and classes for simple topology	155
Figure D.2 — Topology and geometry classes in simple topology	156
Figure D.3 — Feature components in simple topology	157
Figure D.4 — Theme based feature topology	159
Figure D.5 — Geometric example of MiniTopo topology structure	160
Figure D.6 — MiniTopo	161
Figure D.7 — Classic MiniTopo record illustration	163
Tables	
Table 1 — Conformance classes for geometric primitives	3
Table 2 — Conformance classes for geometric complexes	3
Table 3 — Conformance classes for topological complexes	3
Table 4 — Conformance classes for topological complexes with geometric realizations	3
Table 5 — Conformance classes for Boolean operators	3
Table 6 — Package and classes	21
Table 7 — Various types of parametric curve surfaces	84
Table 8 — Meaning of Boolean intersection pattern matrix	124
Table 9 — Meaning of Egenhofer intersection pattern matrix	125
Table 10 — Meaning of full topological intersection pattern matrix	126
Table D.1 — Correspondence between original MiniTopo pointers and the current model	164

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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Introduction

This International Standard provides conceptual schemas for describing and manipulating the spatial characteristics of geographic features. Standardization in this area will be the cornerstone for other geographic information standards.

A feature is an abstraction of a real world phenomenon; it is a geographic feature if it is associated with a location relative to the Earth. Vector data consists of geometric and topological primitives used, separately or in combination, to construct objects that express the spatial characteristics of geographic features. Raster data is based on the division of the extent covered into small units according to a tessellation of the space and the assignment to each unit of an attribute value. This International Standard deals only with vector data.

In the model defined in this International Standard, spatial characteristics are described by one or more spatial attributes whose value is given by a geometric object (GM_Object) or a topological object (TP_Object). Geometry provides the means for the quantitative description, by means of coordinates and mathematical functions, of the spatial characteristics of features, including dimension, position, size, shape, and orientation. The mathematical functions used for describing the geometry of an object depend on the type of coordinate reference system used to define the spatial position. Geometry is the only aspect of geographic information that changes when the information is transformed from one geodetic reference system or coordinate system to another.

Topology deals with the characteristics of geometric figures that remain invariant if the space is deformed elastically and continuously — for example, when geographic data is transformed from one coordinate system to another. Within the context of geographic information, topology is commonly used to describe the connectivity of an n -dimensional graph, a property that is invariant under continuous transformation of the graph. Computational topology provides information about the connectivity of geometric primitives that can be derived from the underlying geometry.

Spatial operators are functions and procedures that use, query, create, modify, or delete spatial objects. This International Standard defines the taxonomy of these operators in order to create a standard for their definition and implementation. The goals are to:

- a) Define spatial operators unambiguously, so that diverse implementations can be assured to yield comparable results within known limitations of accuracy and resolution.
- b) Use these definitions to define a set of standard operations that will form the basis of compliant systems, and, thus act as a test-bed for implementers and a benchmark set for validation of compliance.
- c) Define an operator algebra that will allow combinations of the base operators to be used predictably in the query and manipulation of geographic data.

Standardized conceptual schemas for spatial characteristics will increase the ability to share geographic information among applications. These schemas will be used by geographic information system and software developers and users of geographic information to provide consistently understandable spatial data structures.

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Geographic information — Spatial schema

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies conceptual schemas for describing the spatial characteristics of geographic features, and a set of spatial operations consistent with these schemas. It treats vector geometry and topology up to three dimensions. It defines standard spatial operations for use in access, query, management, processing, and data exchange of geographic information for spatial (geometric and topological) objects of up to three topological dimensions embedded in coordinate spaces of up to three axes.

2 Conformance

2.1 Overview

Clauses 6 and 7 of this International Standard use the Unified Modeling Language (UML) to present conceptual schemas for describing the spatial characteristics of geographic features. These schemas define conceptual classes that shall be used in application schemas, profiles and implementation specifications. The document concerns ONLY externally visible interfaces and places no restriction on the underlying implementations other than what is needed to satisfy the interface specifications in the actual situation such as:

- Interfaces to software services using techniques such as COM or CORBA
- Interfaces to databases using techniques such as SQL
- Data interchange using encoding as defined in ISO 19118.

Few applications will require the full range of capabilities described by this conceptual schema. This clause, therefore, defines a set of conformance classes that will support applications whose requirements range from the minimum necessary to define data structures to full object implementation. This flexibility is controlled by a set of UML types that can be implemented in a variety of manners. Implementations that define full object functionality must implement all operations defined by the types of the chosen conformance class, as is common for UML designed object implementations. Implementations that choose to depend on external “free functions” for some or all operations, or forgo them altogether, need not support all operation, but shall always support a data type sufficient to record the state of each of the chosen UML type as defined by its member variables. Common names for “metaphorically identical” but technically different entities are acceptable. The UML model in this International Standard defines abstract types, application schemas define conceptual classes, various software systems define implementation classes or data structures, and the XML from the encoding standard (ISO 19118) defines entity tags. All of these reference the same information content. There is no difficulty in allowing the use of the same name to represent the same information content even though at a deeper level there are significant technical differences in the digital entities being implemented. This “allows” types defined in the UML model to be used directly in application schemas.

There are 39 conformance options for application schemas that define types for the instantiation of geometric or topological objects. They are differentiated on the basis of three criteria.

The first two criteria (complexity and dimensionality) determine the types defined in this schema that shall be implemented according to an application schema that conforms to a given conformance option. In defining the dimensionality of object types to be implemented, the application schema will be required to specify which of

ISO 19107:2003(E)

the interpolation types for curves or surfaces they wish to implement. Curve implementations, for those application schemas including 1-dimensional objects, shall always include a “linear” interpolation technique. Application schema including 1-dimensional objects should always include a mechanism to approximate any curve as a line string to allow for transfer of data into simpler schema where needed. Surface implementations, for those application schemas including 2-dimensional objects, shall always include a “planar” interpolation technique. Application schema should always include a mechanism to approximate any surface as collections of planar surface patches to allow for transfer of data into simpler schema where needed. Additional curve and surface interpolation mechanism are optional, but if implemented, they shall follow the definition included in this International Standard.

The third criterion (functional complexity) determines the member elements (attributes, association roles and operations) of those types that shall be implemented. The most limited of such schema would define only data types, and may be used in the transfer of data or the passing of operational parameters to service providers.

The first criterion is level of data complexity. Four levels are identified:

- Geometric primitives
- Geometric complexes
- Topological complexes
- Topological complexes with geometric realization

NOTE Schemas for what is commonly called “spaghetti” data use only unstructured collections of geometric primitives. If single definitions of each component of geometry are required, then geometric complexes are introduced into the schema. Primitives within the same geometric complex share only boundaries. If the schema requires explicit topological information then the geometric complex is expanded to include the structure of a topological complex. The types of object included in a complex are controlled by the dimension of that complex. What is commonly called “chain-node” topology is a 1-dimensional topological complex. What is commonly called “full topology” in a cartographic 2D environment is a 2-dimensional topological complex realized by geometric objects in a 2D coordinate system.

The second criterion is dimensionality. There are four levels for simple geometry:

- 0-dimensional objects
- 0- and 1-dimensional objects
- 0-, 1-, and 2-dimensional objects
- 0-, 1-, 2- and 3-dimensional objects

However, 0-dimensional complexes provide no useful information beyond that provided by 0-dimensional geometric primitives, so conformance classes are only defined for complexes of 1-, 2-, and 3-dimensions.

The third criterion is level of functional complexity. There are three levels.

- Data types only
- Simple operations
- Complete operations

Clause 8 of this International Standard defines three groups of Boolean operators that may be used to derive topological relations between geometric and topological objects. This International Standard defines four conformance classes for application schemas that implement these operators.

2.2 Conformance classes

To conform to this International Standard, an implementation shall satisfy the requirements of the Abstract test suite (ATS) in Annex A for a specified conformance class. Table 1 through Table 5 identify the clauses of the ATS that apply for each conformance class.

Table 1 — Conformance classes for geometric primitives

Dimension	Data Types	Simple Operations	Complete Operations
0	A.1.1.1	A.1.2.1	A.1.3.1
1	A.1.1.2	A.1.2.2	A.1.3.2
2	A.1.1.3	A.1.2.3	A.1.3.3
3	A.1.1.4	A.1.2.4	A.1.3.4

Table 2 — Conformance classes for geometric complexes

Dimension	Data Types	Simple Operations	Complete Operations
1	A.2.1.1	A.2.2.1	A.2.3.1
2	A.2.1.2	A.2.2.2	A.2.3.2
3	A.2.1.3	A.2.2.3	A.2.3.3

Table 3 — Conformance classes for topological complexes

Dimension	Data Types	Simple Operations	Complete Operations
1	A.3.1.1	A.3.2.1	A.3.3.1
2	A.3.1.2	A.3.2.2	A.3.3.2
3	A.3.1.3	A.3.2.3	A.3.3.3

Table 4 — Conformance classes for topological complexes with geometric realizations

Dimension	Data Types	Simple Operations	Complete Operations
1	A.4.1.1	A.4.2.1	A.4.3.1
2	A.4.1.2	A.4.2.2	A.4.3.2
3	A.4.1.3	A.4.2.3	A.4.3.3

Table 5 — Conformance classes for Boolean operators

Set operators	A.5.1
Egenhofer operators	A.5.2
Full topological operators	A.5.3
All operators	A.5.4