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Geografske informacije – Lociranje z geografskimi identifikatorji

Geographic information – Spatial referencing by geographic identifiers

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Contents

Page

Foreword ... iv

Introduction ... v

1 Scope ... 1

2 Conformance ... 1

3 Normative references ... 1

4 Terms and definitions ... 2

5 Notation ... 2
5.1 Unified Modelling Language (UML) ... 2
5.2 Attribute tables ... 4

6 Concepts of spatial referencing using geographic identifiers ... 4
6.1 Spatial referencing using geographic identifiers ... 4
6.2 Spatial reference systems using geographic identifiers ... 5
6.3 Gazetteers ... 5

7 Requirements for spatial reference systems using geographic identifiers ... 6
7.1 Attributes of a spatial reference system using geographic identifiers ... 6
7.2 Attributes of a location type ... 7

8 Requirements for gazetteers ... 9
8.1 Properties of a gazetteer ... 9
8.2 Attributes of location instance ... 10

Annex A (normative) **Abstract test suites** ... 13

Annex B (informative) **Example spatial reference system using geographic identifiers** ... 15

Annex C (informative) **Examples of gazetteer data** ... 16

Bibliography ... 19

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 19112 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 211, *Geographic information/Geomatics*.

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Introduction

Geographic information contains geospatial references that relate the features and information represented in the data or text to positions in geographic space. Spatial references fall into two categories:

a) those using coordinates;

b) those using geographic identifiers.

This International Standard deals only with spatial referencing by geographic identifiers. This type of spatial reference is sometimes called “indirect”. Spatial referencing by coordinates is the subject of ISO 19111.

Spatial reference systems using geographic identifiers are not based explicitly on coordinates but on a relationship with a location defined by a geographic feature or features. The relationship of the position to the feature may be as follows:

a) containment, where the position is within the geographic feature, for example in a country;

b) based on local measurements, where the position is defined relative to a fixed point or points in the geographic feature or features, for example at a given distance along a street from a junction with another street;

c) loosely related, where the position has a fuzzy relationship with the geographic feature or features, for example adjacent to a building or between two buildings.

The purpose of this International Standard is to specify ways to define and describe systems of spatial references using geographic identifiers. However, it only covers the definition and recording of the referencing feature, and does not consider the forms of the relationship of the position relative to that feature.

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