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**Geografske informacije - Klasifikacijski sistemi - 1. del: Struktura klasifikacijskega sistema**

Geographic information - Classification systems - Part 1: Classification system structure

Information géographique - Systèmes de classification - Partie 1: Structure de système de classification

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## Geographic information — Classification systems —

### Part 1: Classification system structure

*Information géographique — Systèmes de classification —*

*Partie 1: Structure de système de classification*

Please see the administrative notes on page iii

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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.

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ISO 19144-1 was prepared jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations and Technical Committee ISO/TC 211, *Geographic information/Geomatics* under a cooperative agreement between the two organizations.

ISO 19144 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Geographic information — Classification systems*:

— *Part 1: Classification system structure*

The following parts are under preparation:

— *Part 2: Land cover classification system (LCCS)*

## Introduction

This part of ISO 19144 is based on publications of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations [1], [2]. The first in a series of International Standards related to geographic classification systems, it defines the structure of such systems, together with the mechanism for defining and registering classifiers.

Since there are many different possible application areas, there is no single classification system that will serve all needs. The method by which classifiers are defined depends upon the application area. In addition, the classifiers used within a particular application area might not be adequate for all situations encountered within that application area and could need to be augmented over time. To facilitate extension of the set of classifiers in a particular application area, classifiers are registered in a register structure compliant with ISO 19135. This allows the set of classifiers to be maintained. The use of the ISO 19135 registration mechanism allows for separate registers to be defined for different sets of classifiers within multiple information communities, thereby satisfying application needs. This approach allows for independence between information communities, but also allows relationships to be developed between different classification systems that potentially allow the conversion, or partial conversion, of data from one classification system to another, or the fusion of data from two separate sources.

The concept of classification systems is well known in the geographic information community. A classification system can be used to subdivide any geographic area into small units, each of which carries an identifier that describes its type. The results can then be represented as a discrete coverage as described in ISO 19123. Many such classification systems can be defined to address any geographic area. Different application areas and different information communities can define their own classification systems. However, if the classification system is defined in a compatible way, interaction between different information communities becomes possible. In addition, in a particular application area, it is desirable that there be a few well-established classification systems, and that these themselves be standardized within information communities.

This part of ISO 19144 describes the common structure, while subsequent parts will allow for the standardization of specific classification systems.

A *coverage* is a function that returns values from its range for any direct position within its spatial, temporal or spatiotemporal domain. A *discrete coverage* is a function that returns the same feature attribute values for every direct position within any single spatial object, temporal object or spatiotemporal object in its domain. The domain is an area covered by the coverage function, and the discrete coverage breaks that area down into a set of spatial, temporal or spatiotemporal objects. The geometry of the discrete coverage used to represent the results of applying a classification system can be any type of discrete coverage — for example, a set of polygons fitted together like a jig-saw puzzle, a set of grid cells, or a set of points or curves.

A classification system consists of a set of classifiers. These classifiers may be algorithmically defined, or established according to a set of classification system definitions. The classifiers are application-area-dependent and are or will be defined in the other parts of ISO 19144 or other standards or publications. A register allows for the maintenance of a set of classifiers for a particular application area. A spatial, temporal or spatiotemporal object defined in terms of a set of classifiers is a *classified* object.

There is a commonality between conventional geographic features and classified objects. A *feature* is defined in ISO 19101 as an abstraction of real world phenomena. An example of a class of feature is a *building*, and a particular building, e.g. the UN building in New York, is an instance of a *feature class*. Conventional geographic features are *atomic units* that are assembled to build one type of geographic information data set.

A classification system works in the opposite manner, from the top down, by successively decomposing the whole within a coverage area. Classified objects are features, in that they are an abstraction of a real world phenomena, but classified objects are *not* atomic, because they are necessarily related to each other by the classifiers that decompose the whole. In a simple example of a classification system, the earth as a whole can be covered by either “land” or “water”, and two classifiers can be defined partitioning the attribute range into