



SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST-TS EN ISO/TS 19139-1:2019

01-september-2019

Nadomešča:

SIST-TS CEN ISO/TS 19139:2010

Geografske informacije - Implementacija sheme XML - 1. del: Pravila kodiranja (ISO/TS 19139-1:2019)

Geographic information - XML schema implementation - Part 1: Encoding rules (ISO/TS 19139-1:2019)

Geoinformation - Metadaten - XML-Schema Implementierung Teil 1 (ISO/TS 19139-1:2019)

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Information géographique - Implémentation de schémas XML - Partie 1: Règles de codage (ISO/TS 19139-1:2019)

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: CEN ISO/TS 19139-1:2019

ICS:

07.040	Astronomija. Geodezija. Geografija	Astronomy. Geodesy. Geography
35.240.70	Uporabniške rešitve IT v znanosti	IT applications in science

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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION
SPÉCIFICATION TECHNIQUE
TECHNISCHE SPEZIFIKATION

CEN ISO/TS 19139-1

March 2019

ICS 35.240.70

Supersedes CEN ISO/TS 19139:2009

English Version

**Geographic information - XML schema implementation -
Part 1: Encoding rules (ISO/TS 19139-1:2019)**

Information géographique - Implémentation de
schémas XML - Partie 1: Règles de codage (ISO/TS
19139-1:2019)

Geoinformation - Metadaten - XML-Schema
Implementierung - Teil 1 (ISO/TS 19139-1:2019)

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European foreword

This document (CEN ISO/TS 19139-1:2019) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 211 "Geographic information/Geomatics" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 287 "Geographic Information" the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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

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TECHNICAL
SPECIFICATION

ISO/TS
19139-1

First edition
2019-03

**Geographic information — XML
schema implementation —**

**Part 1:
Encoding rules**

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Reference number
ISO/TS 19139-1:2019(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

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

This first edition of ISO/TS 19139-1 cancels and replaces ISO/TS 19139:2007, which has been technically revised.

A list of all parts in the ISO 19139 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

The importance of metadata describing digital geographic data is explained in detail in the text of ISO 19115-1, and other International Standards, e.g. ISO 19110, ISO 19119, ISO 19157. Those documents provide a structure for describing digital geographic data by defining metadata elements and establishing a common set of metadata terminology, definitions and extension procedures. These standards do not define encodings for those metadata.

To facilitate the standardization of implementations across the standards and in similar domain schemas, this document provides a definitive set of rules for encoding ISO metadata standards in Extensible Markup Language (XML). The resulting XML schemas are meant to enhance interoperability by providing a common specification for describing, validating and exchanging metadata. These rules are intended to be used in parallel to the rules in ISO 19136:2007, Annex E for encoding application schemas into XML/GML. The difference is that those rules are for data that represents features; these rules are for metadata about that data.

ISO 19118 describes the requirements for creating encoding rules based on UML schemas and the XML based encoding rules as well as introducing XML. This document uses the encoding rules defined in ISO 19118 and provides the specific details of their application with regards to deriving XML schema for the UML models for other metadata standards.

These rules were first used in creating ISO/TS 19115-3 as an XML encoding of ISO 19115-1, i.e. ISO/TS 19115-3 conforms to this document. They were also used to create ISO/TS 19157-2, an encoding of ISO 19157.

The standardization target of this document is XML implementations of metadata. This includes both other standards within the Geographic Information series and models developed by other organizations.

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Geographic information — XML schema implementation —

Part 1: Encoding rules

1 Scope

This document defines XML based encoding rules for conceptual schemas specifying types that describe geographic resources. The encoding rules support the UML profile as used in the UML models commonly used in the standards developed by ISO/TC 211. The encoding rules use XML schema for the output data structure schema.

The encoding rules described in this document are not applicable for encoding UML application schema for geographic features (see ISO 19136 for those rules).

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 19118, *Geographic information — Encoding*

W3C XMLName, Namespaces in XML, W3C Recommendation

W3C XMLSchema-1, XML Schema Part 1: Structures, W3C Recommendation

W3C XMLSchema-2, XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes, W3C Recommendation

W3C XML, Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0, W3C Recommendation

W3C XLink, XML Linking Language (XLink) Version 1.0, W3C Recommendation

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

namespace

collection of names, identified by a URI reference, which are used in XML documents as element names and attribute names

[SOURCE: W3C XML]

3.2

package

<UML> general purpose mechanism for organizing elements into groups

EXAMPLE Identification information, metadata entity set information, constraint information.

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[SOURCE: ISO 19103:2015, 4.27 — modified: The EXAMPLE has been added.]

3.3 polymorphism

characteristic of being able to assign a different meaning or usage to something in different contexts, specifically, to allow an entity such as a variable, a function, or an object to have more than one form

Note 1 to entry: There are several different kinds of polymorphism.

[SOURCE: <https://searchcio.techtarget.com/>]

3.4 realization

<UML> specialized abstraction relationship between two sets of model elements, one representing a specification (the supplier) and the other representing an implementation of the latter (the client)

Note 1 to entry: Realization indicates inheritance of behaviour without inheritance of structure.

[SOURCE: ISO 19103:2015, 4.29]

4 Symbols and abbreviated terms

4.1 Abbreviated terms

UML	Unified Modeling Language
URI	Uniform Resource Identifier
XCT	XML Class Type
XCPT	XML Class Property Type
XCGE	XML Class Global Element
XML	Extensible Markup Language
XSD	XML Schema Definition

4.2 Namespace abbreviations

[Table 1](#) presents the external namespaces used in this document. The left column shows the common namespace prefix used to describe the elements in the namespace. The second column shows the English description of the namespace prefix. The third column is the URI of the actual namespace. These URIs do not correspond necessarily to the location of the schemas.

Table 1 — External namespaces used by this document

Namespace prefix	English description of the namespace	URI of the actual namespace
gml	Geography Markup Language	http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.2
xlink	XML Linking Language (XLink)	http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink
xs	W3C XML base schemas	http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema

4.3 UML model stereotypes

4.3.1 Overview of UML model stereotypes

A UML stereotype is an extension mechanism for existing UML concepts. In addition to the stereotypes already defined for describing geographic resources, this document defines stereotypes necessary for a rules-based encoding into XML schema.

The elements of the UML diagrams depicted in [Clause 7](#) can carry stereotypes specifying an XML implementation. Those stereotypes, listed in the following subclauses, are carried by classes representing XML elements or XML types, UML attributes, UML links (realizations or dependencies) and UML packages.

4.3.2 Stereotypes of classes

In this document the following Stereotypes of classes are used:

- a) <<xs:choice>>: The class represents an implementation type encoded as an XML choice block. Each property of the class is implemented as an element of the choice.
- b) <<xs:complexType>>: The class represents an implementation type encoded as an XML complex type.
- c) <<xs:simpleType>>: The class represents an implementation type encoded as an XML simple type.
- d) <<xs:simpleContent>>: The class represents an implementation type encoded as an XML complex type with simple content.

4.3.3 Stereotypes of attributes

In this document the following Stereotypes of attributes are used:

- a) <<xs:attribute>>: The property is encoded as an XML attribute.
- b) <<xs:attributeGroup>>: The property is encoded as an XML attributeGroup.
- c) <<xs:element>>: The property is encoded as an XML element with a name and a type (<xs:element name="propertyName" type="propertyType"/>).

4.3.4 Stereotypes of links

In this document, the following Stereotypes of links are used:

- a) <<XCT>>: (carried by realization relationships) The XCT of the abstract concept to implement is substituted by the specified external implementation.
- b) <<XCGE>>: (carried by realization relationships) The XCGE of the abstract concept to implement is substituted by the specified external implementation.
- c) <<XCPT>>: (carried by realization relationships) The XCPT of the abstract concept to implement is substituted by the specified external implementation.
- d) <<implement>>: (carried by dependency relationships) The source represents an XML schema implementing the abstract concepts defined in the target.
- e) <<include>>: (carried by dependency relationships) The source and the target represent XML schemas. The source includes (<xs:include ... />) the target.
- f) <<import>>: (carried by dependency relationships) The source and the target represent sets of XML objects grouped within the same namespace. The source imports (<xs:import ... />) the target.