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SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 19168-2:2023

01-januar-2023

Geografske informacije - Geoprostorski API za funkcije - 2. del: Koordinatni referenčni sistemi po referenci (ISO 19168-2:2022)

Geographic information - Geospatial API for features - Part 2: Coordinate Reference Systems by Reference (ISO 19168-2:2022)

Geoinformation - Raumbezogene API für Features - Teil 2: Koordinatenreferenzsystem durch Referenz (ISO 19168-2:2022)

Information géographique - API géospatiale pour les entités - Partie 2: Systèmes de coordonnées de référence par référence (ISO 19168-2:2022)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 19168-2:2022**

ICS:

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

SIST EN ISO 19168-2:2023 **en,fr,de**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 19168-2

October 2022

ICS 35.240.70

English Version

Geographic information - Geospatial API for features - Part 2: Coordinate Reference Systems by Reference (ISO 19168-2:2022)

Information géographique - API géospatiale pour les entités - Partie 2: Systèmes de coordonnées de référence par référence (ISO 19168-2:2022)

Geoinformation - Raumbezogene API für Features - Teil 2: Koordinatenreferenzsystem durch Referenz (ISO 19168-2:2022)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 29 April 2022.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

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EN ISO 19168-2:2022 (E)

Contents

Page

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 19168-2:2022) 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.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2023, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2023.

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.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users' national standards body/national committee. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 19168-2:2022 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 19168-2:2022 without any modification.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 19168-2

Geographic information – Geospatial API for features —

Part 2:
Coordinate Reference Systems by Reference

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Information géographique — API géospatiale pour les entités —

Partie 2: Systèmes de coordonnées de référence par référence

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ISO 19168-2:2022(E)

Contents

ISO 19168-2:2022(E)

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 (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 the Open Geospatial Consortium (as OGC API — Features — Part 2: Coordinate Reference Systems by Reference) and drafted in accordance with its editorial rules. It was assigned to Technical Committee ISO/TC 211, *Geographic information/Geomatics*, and adopted under the "fast-track procedure".

The main changes are as follows:

— addition of an Introduction;

— alignment of spellings with ISO spelling rules;

— renumbering and reordering of Clauses 2-4 in order to accommodate the fixed structure of ISO documents;

— set texts introduced in Clauses 2 and 3;

A list of all parts in the ISO 19168 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.

Introduction

OGC API standards define modular API building blocks to spatially enable Web APIs in a consistent way. The OpenAPI specification is used to define the API building blocks.

The OGC API family of standards is organized by resource type. This document extends the fundamental API building blocks for interacting with features. The spatial data community uses the term 'feature' for things in the real world that are of interest.

For those not familiar with the term 'feature,' the explanations on Spatial Things, Features and Geometry in the W3C/OGC Spatial Data on the Web Best Practice document[6] provide more detail.

OGC API Features provides API building blocks to create, modify and query features on the Web. OGC API Features is comprised of multiple parts, each of them is a separate standard. This document extends the core capabilities specified in OGC API — Features — Part 1: Core (ISO 19168-1) with the ability to use coordinate reference system identifiers other than the defaults defined in the core.

By default, every API implementing this document will provide access to a single dataset. Rather than sharing the data as a complete dataset, the OGC API Features standards offer direct, fine-grained access to the data at the feature (object) level.

The API building blocks specified in this document are consistent with the architecture of the Web. In particular, the API design is guided by the IETF HTTP/HTTPS RFCs, the W3C Data on the Web Best Practices, the W3C/OGC Spatial Data on the Web Best Practices and the emerging OGC Web API Guidelines. A particular example is the use of the concepts of datasets and dataset distributions as defined in DCAT and used in schema.org.

A subset of the OGC API family of standards is expected to be published by ISO. For example, this document is published by ISO as ISO 19168-2. To reflect that only a subset of the OGC API standards will be published by ISO and to avoid using organization names in the titles of ISO standards, standards from the "OGC API" series are published by ISO as "Geospatial API," i.e. the title of this document in OGC is "OGC API — Features — Part 2: Coordinate Reference Systems by Reference" and the title in ISO is "Geographic Information — Geospatial API for Features — Part 2: Coordinate Reference Systems by Reference."

For simplicity, this document consistently uses:

— "OGC API" to refer to the family of standards for geospatial Web APIs that in ISO is published as "Geospatial API;"

— "OGC API — Features" to refer to the multipart standard for features that in ISO is published as ISO 19168 / "Geographic Information - Geospatial API for Features;"

— "OGC API — Features — Part 1: Core" to refer to the document that in ISO is published as ISO 19168-1 / "Geographic Information - Geospatial API for Features - Part 1: Core."