SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Geografske informacije - Geoprostorski API za funkcije - 2. del: Koordinatni referenčni sistemi po referenci (ISO/DIS 19168-2:2021)

Geographic information - Geospatial API for features - Part 2: Coordinate Reference Systems by Reference (ISO/DIS 19168-2:2021)

Geoinformation - Raumbezogene API für Features - Teil 2: Koordinatenreferenzsystem durch Referenz (ISO/DIS 19168-2:2021)

Information géographique - API géospatiale pour les entités - Partie 2: Systèmes de coordonnées de référence par référence (ISO/DIS 19168-2:2021)

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Geographic information – Geospatial API for features —

Part 2:
Coordinate Reference Systems by Reference

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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*.

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 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 part extends the core capabilities specified in OGC API - Features - Part 1: Core 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."

Geographic information – Geospatial API for features —

Part 2:
Coordinate Reference Systems by Reference

1 Scope

This document specifies an extension to the Geospatial API for Features — Part 1: Core standard that defines the behavior of a server that supports the ability to present geometry valued properties in a response document in one from a list of supported Coordinates Reference Systems (CRS).

Each supported CRS is specified by reference using a uniform resource identifier (URI).

This document specifies:

— How, for each offered feature collection, a server advertises the list of supported CRS identifiers;

— How the coordinates of geometry valued feature properties can be accessed in one of the supported CRSs;

— How features can be accessed from the server using a bounding box specified in one of the supported CRSs; and

— How a server can declare the coordinate reference system used to present feature resources.

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 19168-1:2020, *Geographic information — Geospatial API for features — Part 1: Core*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following additional terms and definitions apply in addition to the terms defined in ISO 19168-1:2020, *Geographic information — Geospatial API for features — Part 1: Core.*

ISO and IEC maintain terminology 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
coordinate
one of a sequence of numbers designating the position of a point

Note 1 to entry: In a spatial coordinate reference system, the coordinate numbers are qualified by units.

[SOURCE: ISO 19111:2019, definition 3.1.5]

3.2
coordinate reference system (CRS)
coordinate system that is related to an object by a datum

[SOURCE: ISO 19111:2019, definition 3.1.9]

3.3
coordinate system
set of mathematical rules for specifying how **coordinates** are to be assigned to points

[SOURCE: ISO 19111:2019, definition 3.1.11]

3.4
feature
abstraction of real world phenomena

Note 1 to entry: More details about the term 'feature' may be found in the W3C/OGC Spatial Data on the Web Best Practice in the section 'Spatial Things, Features and Geometry'.

[SOURCE: ISO 19101-1:2014]

3.5
feature collection
collection
set of **features** from a dataset

3.6
spatial feature collection
spatial collection
feature collection that includes one or more geometry-valued properties

4 Conformance

This standard defines one requirements class Coordinate Reference Systems by Reference. The standardization target is "Web APIs".

The URI of the associated conformance class is http://www.opengis.net/spec/ogcapi-features-2/1.0/conf/crs.

Conformance with this standard shall be checked using all the relevant tests specified in Annex A of this document. The framework, concepts, and methodology for testing, and the criteria to be achieved to claim conformance are specified in the OGC Compliance Testing Policies and Procedures and the OGC Compliance Testing web site.

5 Conventions and Background

See ISO 19168-1:2020, Clauses 5 and 6.

6 Requirements Class Coordinate Reference Systems by Reference

6.1 Overview

Requirements Class	
http://www.opengis.net/spec/ogcapi-features-2/1.0/req/crs	
Target type	Web API
Dependency	OGC API - Features - Part 1: Core, Requirements Class 'core'

The OGC API - Features - Part 1: Core standard defines support for only two coordinate reference systems:

— WGS 84 longitude, latitude;

— WGS 84 longitude, latitude, ellipsoidal height.

This extension defines the behavior of a server that supports additional coordinate reference systems.

Requirement 1	**/req/crs/crs-uri**
Each CRS supported by a server SHALL be referenceable by a uniform resource identifier (i.e., a URI).	

Recommendation 1	**/rec/crs/crs-format-model**
Servers that implement this extension SHOULD be able to recognize and generate CRS identifiers with the following format model: `http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/authority/version/code` In this format model, the token `{authority}` is a placeholder for a value that designates to authority responsible for the definition of this CRS. Typical values include "EPSG" and "OGC". The token `{version}` is a placeholder for the specific version of the CRS definition or `0` for un-versioned CRS definitions. The token `{code}` is a placeholder for the authority's code for the CRS.	

For more information, see section 6.2 in OGC Name Type Specification, Part 1.

Note that while the EPSG register itself is versioned, the registered items are not versioned and the "version" is always "0" in URIs of the authority "EPSG".

6.2 Discovery

6.2.1 CRS identifier list

Requirement 2	**/req/crs/fc-md-crs-list**
A	The `crs` property in the collection object of a spatial feature collection SHALL contain the identifiers for the list of CRSs supported by the server for that collection.
B	This list SHALL include the default(s) defined in OGC API - Features - Part 1: Core.

The list has to include the default CRS — that is the CRS used unless something else is explicitly requested — is defined in ISO 19168-1:2020, *Geographic information — Geospatial API for features — Part 1: Core* as:

— http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84 (for coordinates without height);

— http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/0/CRS84h (for coordinates with ellipsoidal height).

6.2.2 Storage CRS

The storage CRS for a spatial feature collection is the CRS identifier that may be used to retrieve features from that collection without the need to apply a CRS transformation.

Note that coordinates referenced to a dynamic coordinate reference system are ambiguous if the coordinate epoch is unknown. It is therefore recommended to also provide the coordinate epoch when the storage CRS is dynamic, such as an ITRF realization or WGS 84. For more information on dynamic