



BSI Standards Publication

Geographic information — Data product specifications

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 19131:2022. It is identical to ISO 19131:2022. It supersedes BS EN ISO 19131:2008+A1:2011, which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee IST/36, Geographic information.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its committee manager.

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(ISO 19131:2022)

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 19131:2022) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2023, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2023.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.

This document supersedes EN ISO 19131:2008, EN ISO 19131:2008/A1:2011.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 19131:2022 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 19131:2022 without any modification.

Contents

Page

Foreword	v
Introduction	vii
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Symbols and abbreviated terms	4
4.1 Abbreviated terms	4
4.2 Unified Modeling Language	4
4.3 Externally defined classes	4
5 Conformance	5
5.1 General	5
5.2 Content of a data product specification	5
5.3 XML encoding of a data product specification	6
6 Requirements for data product specifications	6
6.1 General	6
6.2 Structure and content of a data product specification	8
6.2.1 Data product specifications and data products	8
6.2.2 Sections	8
6.2.3 Specification scopes	9
6.2.4 Specification overview and description	9
6.2.5 Dependency on other standards	9
6.2.6 Requirements	10
6.2.7 Class DataProductSpecification	12
6.2.8 Class TermEntry	15
6.2.9 Class AbbreviationEntry	16
6.3 Identification section	16
6.3.1 Requirements	16
6.3.2 Class IdentificationSection	19
6.3.3 Class Purpose	20
6.3.4 Class UseCase	21
6.4 Scope section	22
6.4.1 Requirements	22
6.4.2 Class ScopeSection	24
6.4.3 Class SpecificationScope	25
6.5 Data content and structure section	26
6.5.1 General	26
6.5.2 Requirements	27
6.5.3 Class DataContentAndStructureSection	30
6.5.4 Class DataContentAndStructure	31
6.6 Reference systems section	31
6.6.1 Requirements	31
6.6.2 Class ReferenceSystemSection	32
6.6.3 Class ReferenceSystem	33
6.7 Data quality section	33
6.7.1 Requirements	33
6.7.2 Class DataQualitySection	34
6.7.3 Class DataQuality	35
6.7.4 Class ConformanceQualityLevel	35
6.8 Data capture and production section	35
6.8.1 Requirements	35
6.8.2 Class DataCaptureAndProductionSection	37
6.8.3 Class DataCaptureAndProduction	37

6.8.4	Class DataAcquisitionAndProcessing	38
6.9	Maintenance section	39
6.9.1	Requirements	39
6.9.2	Class MaintenanceSection	40
6.9.3	Class Maintenance	40
6.9.4	Class MaintenanceAndUpdateFrequency	41
6.10	Portrayal section	41
6.10.1	Requirements	41
6.10.2	Class PortrayalSection	42
6.10.3	Class Portrayal	43
6.11	Delivery section	43
6.11.1	Requirements	43
6.11.2	Class DeliverySection	45
6.11.3	Class Delivery	45
6.11.4	Class DeliveryFormat	46
6.11.5	Class DeliveryMedium	47
6.11.6	Class DeliveryService	47
6.11.7	Class ServiceProperty	48
6.12	Metadata section	48
6.12.1	Requirements	48
6.12.2	Class MetadataSection	50
6.12.3	Class Metadata	50
6.12.4	Class MetadataElement	50
6.13	Additional information section	51
6.13.1	Requirements	51
6.13.2	Class AdditionalInformationSection	52
6.13.3	Class AdditionalInformation	52
6.14	Recommended layout of a data product specification	52
7	Requirements for XML encoding	53
	Annex A (normative) Abstract test suite	55
	Annex B (informative) Backward compatibility	56
	Annex C (informative) Documentation of elements in the UML model	59
	Annex D (informative) Example of a data product specification (text)	71
	Annex E (normative) XML encoding description	82
	Annex F (informative) OWL encoding description	84
	Bibliography	85

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*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 287, *Geographic Information*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 19131:2007), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates ISO 19131:2007/Amd 1:2011.

The main changes are as follows:

- XML encoding has been added;
- mandatory sections working as place holders have been introduced;
- the UML model has been restructured, introducing new/renamed attributes and elements, and ISO 19115-1 datatypes have been used where possible;
- new attributes and elements have been introduced to separate information in the overview ([6.2.7.2](#)).
- in [subclause 6.2.7](#), "Class IdentificationSection,":
 - the description and identification of the data product has been clearly separated from the description and identification of the specification,
 - the data type for attribute *purpose* has been changed to allow explanation of the purpose of the data product using use cases,
 - the attribute *extent* has been changed to allow specification of temporal and vertical extent, in addition to the geographical extent, and

- a new attribute *restriction* has been introduced, used to describe handling restrictions of the data product;
- in the Scope:
 - relations between scopes have been removed (the concept of super- and sub-scopes), and
 - a provision has been introduced requiring that at least one of the attributes *level*, *levelName*, or *extent* be used for each scope;
- the Data content and structure section (6.5) has been restructured using elements from ISO 19115-1;
- in the Reference systems section (6.6), the data type of the attribute *temporalReferenceSystem* has been changed;
- in the Data quality section (6.7):
 - the requirement to list data quality elements that have no defined quality requirements has been removed, and
 - a new attribute *requirementId* has been introduced, to be able to reference a specific data quality requirement in other contexts;
- in the Data capture and production section (6.8), new elements and attributes have been introduced, to contain information previously located in the attribute *dataCaptureStatement*;
- in the Maintenance section (6.9), information about maintenance has been made mandatory, and the data type of the attribute *maintenanceAndUpdateFrequency* has been changed, with a new mandatory attribute introduced;
- in the Delivery section (6.11), a new attribute *deliveryService* has been introduced;
- the Metadata section (6.12) has been restructured and new attributes introduced to specify the metadata standard and encoding to be used, as well as a possibility to describe how specific metadata elements should be used;
- a recommended layout has been introduced;
- a detailed overview regarding changes and backwards compatibility can be found in [Annex B](#).

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

A data product specification is a specification of a dataset or dataset series together with additional information that will enable it to be created, supplied to and used by another party. In this context of creating, supplying and using data products, the specification thereof is of essence in a controlled and standardized process leading to interoperability. The data product specification is the final product in a process that describes the conceptual formalization of semantics and data structure related to specific requirements or use cases. It is a precise and full description of the data product in terms of the requirements that it will or may fulfil. A data product specification is primarily a technical document that may contain non-technical elements such as narrative descriptions of some aspects, like the overview or data capture statements. However, for various reasons compromises can need to be made in the implementation.

The purpose of this document is to provide requirements on the content of data product specifications, in conformance with other existing International Standards for geographic information. This conformance is at different levels. Firstly, there is the aspect of a dataset and its metadata conforming to a data product specification, and secondly that the data product specification conforms to this document. Some of the items used to specify the data product in a data product specification can also be used as metadata for a data product that conforms to the data product specification. [Figure 1](#) shows how a data product specification relates to datasets and their metadata.

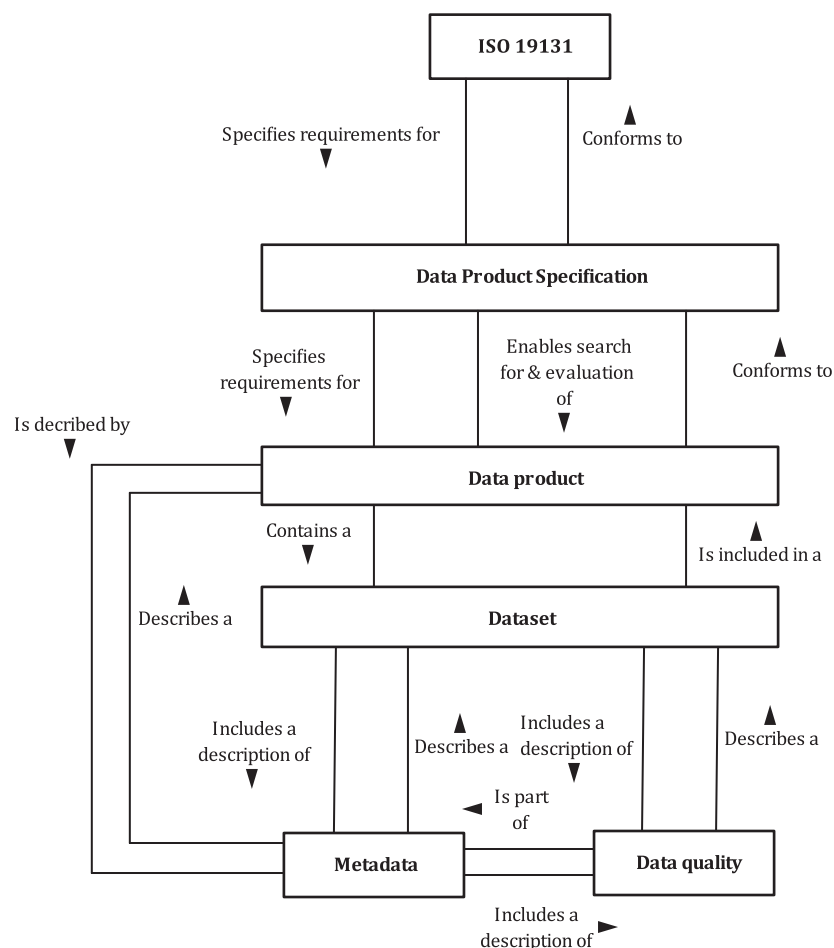


Figure 1 — Relations between this document (ISO 19131), the data product specification and the datasets

A data product specification may be created and used on different occasions, by different parties and for different reasons. It may, for example, be used for the original process of collecting data as well as

for products derived from already existing data. It may be created by producers to specify their product or by users to state their requirements.

This document describes the content, structure and encoding of a data product specification.

This document contains URIs for normative statements, conformance classes, conformance tests and requirements classes. Other International Standards are also referenced with URIs. URIs to normative statements within this document are a combination of the namespace <https://standards.iso.org/19131/-/2> and the local identifier. The description of elements in the local identifiers can be found at <https://committee.iso.org/sites/tc211/home/resolutions/isotc-211-good-practices/--structure-of-uris-in-isotc-211.html>.

The name and contact information of the maintenance agency for this document can be found at www.iso.org/maintenance_agencies.

Geographic information — Data product specifications

1 Scope

This document describes requirements for the specification of geographic data products, based upon the concepts of other International Standards in the ISO 19100 family of standards. It also provides guidance in the creation of data product specifications, so that they can be easily understood and fit for their intended purpose.

This document specifies XML encoding of data product specifications.

This document provides OWL representation of the underlying UML model. See [Annex F](#).

This document is intended for use by data producers, data providers, service providers and potential users of data products.

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 639-2, *Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 2: Alpha-3 code*

ISO 19103, *Geographic information — Conceptual schema language*

ISO 19108, *Geographic information — Temporal schema*

ISO 19115-1, *Geographic information — Metadata — Part 1: Fundamentals*

ISO 19157, *Geographic information — Data quality*

3 Terms and definitions

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

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 application

manipulation and processing of data in support of user requirements

[SOURCE: ISO 19101-1:2014, 4.1.1]

3.2 application schema

conceptual schema ([3.4](#)) for data required by one or more *applications* ([3.1](#))

[SOURCE: ISO 19101-1:2014, 4.1.2]

3.3 conceptual model

model that defines concepts of a *universe of discourse* (3.23)

[SOURCE: ISO 19101-1:2014, 4.1.5]

3.4 conceptual schema

formal description of a *conceptual model* (3.3)

[SOURCE: ISO 19101-1:2014, 4.1.6]

3.5 conformance quality level

threshold value or set of threshold values for data *quality* (3.20) results used to determine how well a *dataset* (3.10) meets the criteria set forth in its *data product specification* (3.9) or user requirements

Note 1 to entry: In the context of ISO 19131, dataset refers to data product.

[SOURCE: ISO 19157-1:—¹, 3.3, modified — Note 1 to entry has been added.]

3.6 coverage

feature (3.13) that acts as a function to return values from its range for any direct position within its domain

[SOURCE: ISO 19123-1:—², 3.1.8]

3.7 data capture

action or process of collecting data

Note 1 to entry: The capture can be by human interaction (such as field observation) or by machines.

3.8 data product

dataset (3.10) or *dataset series* (3.11) that may be supplied

Note 1 to entry: A data product may contain additional information such as *portrayal* (3.19), data *quality* (3.20), *metadata* (3.17) and distribution format.

3.9 data product specification

specification (3.21) of a *data product* (3.8) together with additional information that will enable it to be created, supplied to and used by another party

Note 1 to entry: A data product specification provides a description of the *universe of discourse* (3.23) and a specification for mapping the universe of discourse to a data product. It may be used for production, sales, end-use or other purposes.

3.10 dataset

identifiable collection of data

Note 1 to entry: A dataset may be a smaller grouping of data which, though limited by some constraint such as spatial extent or *feature* (3.13) type, is located physically within a larger dataset. Theoretically, a dataset may be as small as a single feature or *feature attribute* (3.15) contained within a larger dataset. A hardcopy map or chart may be considered a dataset.

[SOURCE: ISO 19115-1:2014, 4.3]

1) Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: ISO/FDIS 19157-1:2022.

2) Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: ISO/DIS 19123-1:2022.

3.11**dataset series**

collection of *datasets* (3.10) sharing common characteristics

[SOURCE: ISO 19115-1:2014, 4.4]

3.12**domain**

well-defined set

Note 1 to entry: "Well-defined" means that the definition is both necessary and sufficient, as everything that satisfies the definition is in the set and everything that does not satisfy the definition is necessarily outside the set.

[SOURCE: ISO 19109:2015, 4.8]

3.13**feature**

abstraction of real-world phenomena

Note 1 to entry: A feature may occur as a type or an instance. Feature type or feature instance shall be used when only one is meant.

[SOURCE: ISO 19101-1:2014, 4.1.11]

3.14**feature association**

relationship that links instances of one *feature* (3.13) type with instances of the same or a different feature type

Note 1 to entry: A *feature* (3.13) association may occur as a type or an instance. Feature association type or feature association instance is used when only one is meant.

Note 2 to entry: Feature associations include aggregation of features.

[SOURCE: ISO 19110:2016, 3.3]

3.15**feature attribute**

characteristic of a *feature* (3.13)

Note 1 to entry: A *feature* (3.13) attribute has a name, a data type and a value *domain* (3.12) associated to it. A feature attribute for a feature instance has an attribute value taken from the value domain.

Note 2 to entry: A *feature* (3.13) attribute may occur as a type or an instance. Feature attribute type or feature attribute instance is used when only one is meant.

[SOURCE: ISO 19101-1:2014, 4.1.12, modified — EXAMPLES 1 and 2 were deleted, Notes 2 and 3 to entry were deleted and a new Note 2 to entry has been added.]

3.16**geographic data**

data with implicit or explicit reference to a location relative to the Earth

Note 1 to entry: Geographic information is also used as a term for information concerning phenomena implicitly or explicitly associated with a location relative to the Earth.

[SOURCE: ISO 19109:2015, 4.13]

3.17**metadata**

information about a resource

[SOURCE: ISO 19115-1:2014, 4.10]

3.18

model

abstraction of some aspects of reality

[SOURCE: ISO 19109:2015, 4.15]

3.19

portrayal

representation of information for human interpretation

3.20

quality

degree to which a set of inherent characteristics of an object fulfils requirements

[SOURCE: ISO 9000:2015, 3.6.2, modified — Notes 1 and 2 to entry have been deleted.]

3.21

specification

document containing requirements and abstract test cases for those requirements

[SOURCE: ISO 19105:2022, 3.22]

3.22

specification scope

definition of a part of a *data product* ([3.8](#)) with certain characteristics

Note 1 to entry: A specification scope may be based on spatial or temporal extent, certain *feature* ([3.13](#)) types or properties or product hierarchy, for example.

3.23

universe of discourse

view of the real or hypothetical world that includes everything of interest

[SOURCE: ISO 19101-1:2014, 4.1.38]

4 Symbols and abbreviated terms

4.1 Abbreviated terms

This document adopts the following conventions for presentation purposes:

UML Unified Modeling Language

XML Extensible Markup Language

URI Uniform Resource Identifier

OWL Web Ontology Language

4.2 Unified Modeling Language

In this document, conceptual schemas are presented in the Unified Modeling Language (UML). ISO 19103 presents the specific profile of UML used in this document.

4.3 Externally defined classes

Several model elements used in this document are defined in packages specified in other International Standards; these are listed in [Table 1](#).

Table 1 — Externally defined classes

Class name	Package	International standard
CI_Citation	Citation	ISO 19115-1
CI_Date	Citation	ISO 19115-1
CI_Responsibility	Citation	ISO 19115-1
DQ_ConformanceResult	Data Quality	ISO 19157
DQ_DescriptiveResult	Data Quality	ISO 19157
DQ_Element	Data Quality	ISO 19157
DQ_QuantitativeResult	Data Quality	ISO 19157
EX_Extent	Extent	ISO 19115-1
LanguageCode	Language-character set localization	ISO 19115-1
LI_ProcessStep	Lineage	ISO 19115-1
LI_Source	Lineage	ISO 19115-1
MD_ApplicationSchemaInformation	Metadata	ISO 19115-1
MD_CharacterSetCode	Metadata	ISO 19115-1
MD_ClassificationCode	Metadata	ISO 19115-1
MD_Constraints	Metadata	ISO 19115-1
MD_ContentInformation	Metadata	ISO 19115-1
MD_CoverageDescription	Metadata	ISO 19115-1
MD_FeatureCatalogue	Metadata	ISO 19115-1
MD_FeatureCatalogueDescription	Metadata	ISO 19115-1
MD_Keywords	Metadata	ISO 19115-1
MD_MaintenanceFrequencyCode	Metadata	ISO 19115-1
MD_ReferenceSystem	Metadata	ISO 19115-1
MD_Resolution	Metadata	ISO 19115-1
MD_ScopeCode	Metadata	ISO 19115-1
MD_SpatialRepresentationTypeCode	Metadata	ISO 19115-1
MD_TopicCategoryCode	Metadata	ISO 19115-1
MediaType		ISO 19103
TM_PeriodDuration	Temporal	ISO 19108

5 Conformance

5.1 General

In this document two conformance classes are defined (see [5.2](#) and [5.3](#)). The related tests are provided in the abstract test suite in [Annex A](#).

Requirements and recommendations are explicitly marked and assigned a requirement identifier or a recommendation identifier.

5.2 Content of a data product specification

[Table 2](#) describes the conformance class for the content of a data product specification.

Table 2 — Content conformance class

Conformance class	.../conf/content
Standardization target type	Instance of a data product specification, regardless of data encoding

Table 2 (continued)

Conformance class	.../conf/content
Dependency	https://standards.iso/211.org/19103/-/1/ (Conceptual schema language): — Conformance class UML2 — Conformance class CoreExtendedTypes Classes referred to in this document, as specified in: https://standards.iso/211.org/19108/-/1/ (Temporal schema) https://standards.iso/211.org/19115/-1/1/ (Metadata – Part 1: Fundamentals) https://standards.iso/211.org/19157/-/1/ (Data quality)
Requirements class	.../req/content (see Clause 6)
Tests	All tests in Clause A.1

Requirement URIs in [Clause 6](#) are based on .../req/content/ and are distinguished by the requirement identifier.

Recommendation URIs in [Clause 6](#) are based on .../rec/optionalContent/ and distinguished by the recommendation identifier.

5.3 XML encoding of a data product specification

[Table 3](#) describes the conformance class for the XML representation of a data product specification.

Table 3 — XML encoding conformance class

Conformance class	.../conf/xml
Standardization target type	XML document representing a data product specification
Dependency	.../conf/content
Requirements class	.../req/xml (see Clause 7)
Tests	All tests in A.2

Requirement URIs in [Clause 7](#) are based on .../req/xml/ and are distinguished by the requirement identifier.

6 Requirements for data product specifications

6.1 General

[Subclauses 6.2](#) to [6.13](#) describe elements of a data product specification based on the conceptual UML model for ISO 19131 (second edition) being part of the ISO/TC 211 harmonized model. Furthermore, additional descriptions, requirements and recommendations are included. A compact documentation of the elements in the UML model is provided in [Annex C](#).

[Annex D](#) contains an example of a data product specification's content according to the content in [6.2](#) to [6.13](#).

[Subclause 6.14](#) provides a recommendation on how to order the elements described in [6.2](#) to [6.13](#) when human readability is prioritized.

The rules that apply for the content of a data product specification comprise a requirements class summarized in [Table 4](#).

Table 4 — Requirements class for the content of a data product specification

Requirements class	.../req/content
Standardization target type	Instance of a data product specification, regardless of data encoding
Dependency	https://standards.iso211.org/19103/-/1/ (Conceptual schema language)
Dependency	https://standards.iso211.org/19108/-/1/ (Temporal schema)
Dependency	https://standards.iso211.org/19115/-1/1/ (Metadata – Part 1: Fundamentals)
Dependency	https://standards.iso211.org/19157/-/1/ (Data quality)
Requirement	.../req/content/specificationModel
Requirement	.../req/content/specificationLanguage
Requirement	.../req/content/identificationModel
Requirement	.../req/content/extent
Requirement	.../req/content/scopeModel
Requirement	.../req/content/scopeCover
Requirement	.../req/content/specificationScope
Requirement	.../req/content/scopeIdentification
Requirement	.../req/content/contentModel
Requirement	.../req/content/contentScope
Requirement	.../req/content/referenceModel
Requirement	.../req/content/referenceScope
Requirement	.../req/content/qualityLevel
Requirement	.../req/content/qualityModel
Requirement	.../req/content/qualityScope
Requirement	.../req/content/captureModel
Requirement	.../req/content/captureScope
Requirement	.../req/content/maintenanceModel
Requirement	.../req/content/maintenanceScope
Requirement	.../req/content/maintenanceUpdateFrequency
Requirement	.../req/content/portrayalModel
Requirement	.../req/content/portrayalScope
Requirement	.../req/content/deliveryModel
Requirement	.../req/content/deliveryScope
Requirement	.../req/content/deliverySpecification
Requirement	.../req/content/metadataModel
Requirement	.../req/content/metadataScope
Requirement	.../req/content/additionalModel
Requirement	.../req/content/additionalContent

In addition to the requirements class in [Table 4](#), a recommendations class is defined in [Table 5](#). These recommendations, when implemented, can contribute to improved content of a data product specification. However, recommendations are optional and do not have an impact on the results of conformance testing, thus the recommendations class in [Table 5](#) is not related to any of the conformance classes defined in [Clause 4](#).

Table 5 — Recommendations class for the content of a data product specification

Recommendations class	.../rec/optionalContent
Standardization target type	Instance of a data product specification, regardless of data encoding
Dependency	.../req/content
Recommendation	.../rec/optionalContent/useCase
Recommendation	.../rec/optionalContent/contentFeatures
Recommendation	.../rec/optionalContent/contentCoverage
Recommendation	.../rec/optionalContent/contentApplication
Recommendation	.../rec/optionalContent/contentComplete
Recommendation	.../rec/optionalContent/metadataMinimum
Recommendation	.../rec/optionalContent/dpsLayout

6.2 Structure and content of a data product specification

6.2.1 Data product specifications and data products

A data product specification defines the requirements for a data product. It forms the basis for producing, acquiring and exploiting a data product. It may also help potential users to evaluate the data product to determine its fitness for use.

6.2.2 Sections

A data product specification is divided into sections. Each section covers and specifies a specific aspect of the data product. All sections are always included in the data product specification, even when there is no content. This provides a stable and recognizable structure across different data product specifications.

Each section may be further divided based on specification scopes (see [6.4](#)), to specify different requirements for different parts of the data product.

This document specifies the following sections:

- identification section, as specified in [6.3](#):
 - title, abstract,
 - use case descriptions;
- scope section, as specified in [6.4](#):
 - different ranges within the data product;
- data content and structure section, as specified in [6.5](#):
 - feature concept dictionary (ISO 19126),
 - feature catalogue (ISO 19110),
 - application schema (ISO 19109);
- reference systems section, as specified in [6.6](#):
 - coordinate reference systems (ISO 19111),
 - system using geographic identifiers (ISO 19112),

- temporal reference systems (ISO 19108);
- data quality section, as specified in [6.7](#):
 - data quality measure and threshold values for acceptance (ISO 19157);
- data capture and production section, as specified in [6.8](#):
 - processing catalogue;
- maintenance section, as specified in [6.9](#):
 - maintenance statement;
- portrayal section, as specified in [6.10](#):
 - portrayal catalogue (ISO 19117),
 - map legend;
- delivery section, as specified in [6.11](#):
 - data media,
 - download services,
 - view services;
- metadata section, as specified in [6.12](#):
 - metadata standard,
 - metadata profile;
- additional information section, issues not covered by other clauses, as specified in [6.13](#).

6.2.3 Specification scopes

When, within a section, specific requirements and descriptions are applicable for different parts of a data product, the section contains one object for each specific part. Each such object is associated with one specification scope that describes the specific part.

This is valid for all sections except for the data product identification section, which always addresses the complete data product. All specification scopes shall be defined in the scope section.

Specification scopes are specified in [6.4](#).

6.2.4 Specification overview and description

The specification overview and description are intended to give information about the data product specification itself. It may be seen as metadata of the data product specification, in addition to terms and abbreviations used in the data product specification.

The overview ([6.2.7.2](#)) may include general information about what a data product specification is together with reading instructions, but also information specific to the data product specification itself, such as its conformance to ISO 19131, change history, initiative, collaboration, etc.

The intention of the overview, in contrast to the abstract ([6.3.2.4](#)), is not to give information about the data product.

6.2.5 Dependency on other standards

[Figure 2](#) illustrates the dependency of this document on other International Standards.

This document presents a conceptual schema for data product specifications. The conceptual schema is specified using the Unified Modeling Language (UML) profile as described in ISO 19103.

Classes defined in this document refer to, and use as data types, classes defined in other standards. Each class in this document as well as those from other standards, belongs to one UML package. The dependencies between UML packages are described in [Figure 2](#).

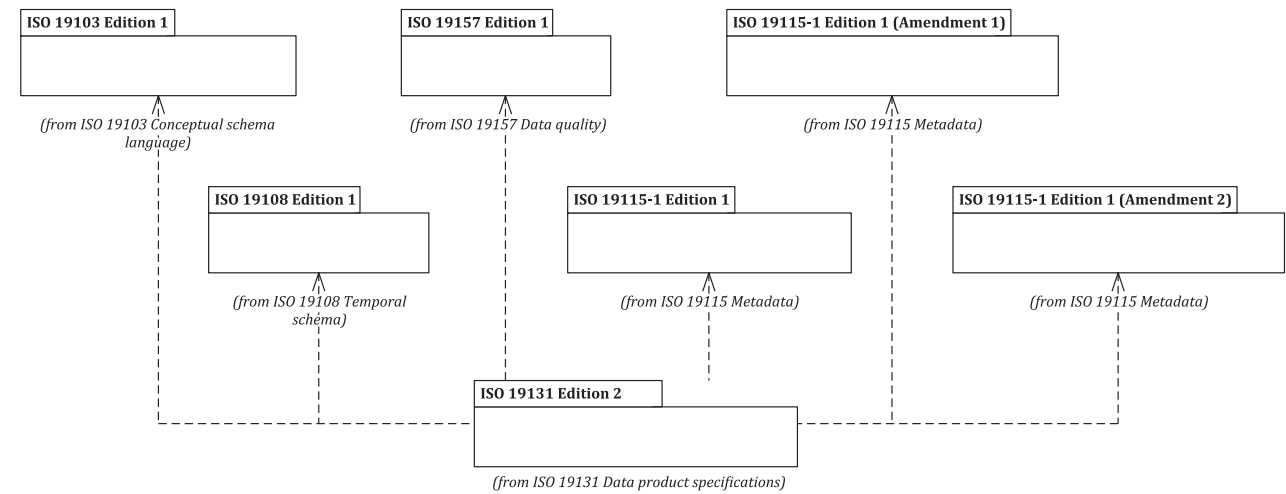


Figure 2 — UML package structure with dependencies

6.2.6 Requirements

Requirement: .../req/content/specificationModel
A data product specification shall include sections and data in conformance to the UML model in Figure 3 .

Requirement: .../req/content/specificationLanguage
A unique <i>DataProductSpecification</i> instance shall be used for each language a data product specification is written in.

The UML model in [Figure 3](#) describes class *DataProductSpecification* including all associations to section specific classes. [Figure 4](#) describes dependencies to elements defined in other International Standards.

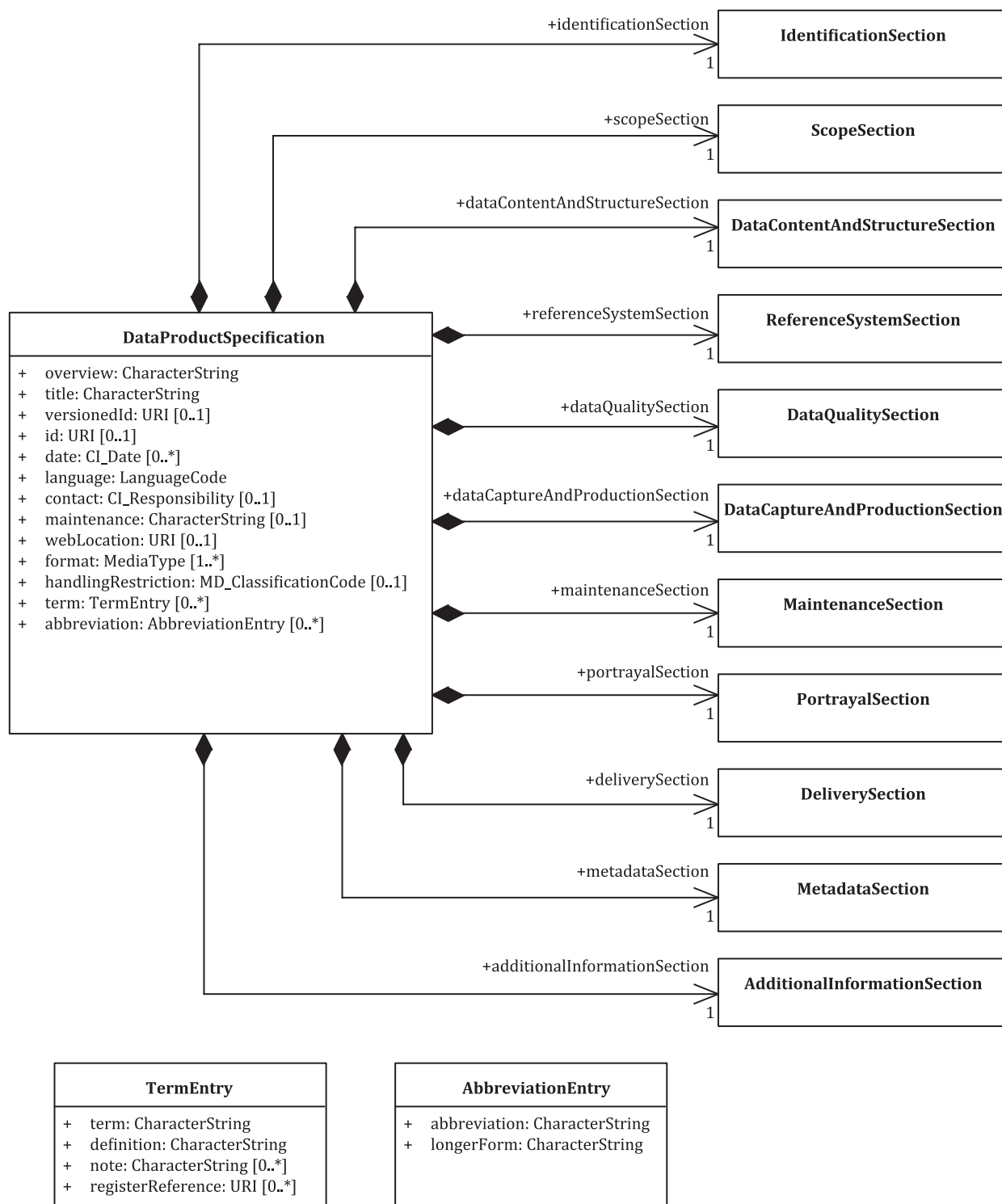


Figure 3 — Class DataProductSpecification and relations to section specific classes

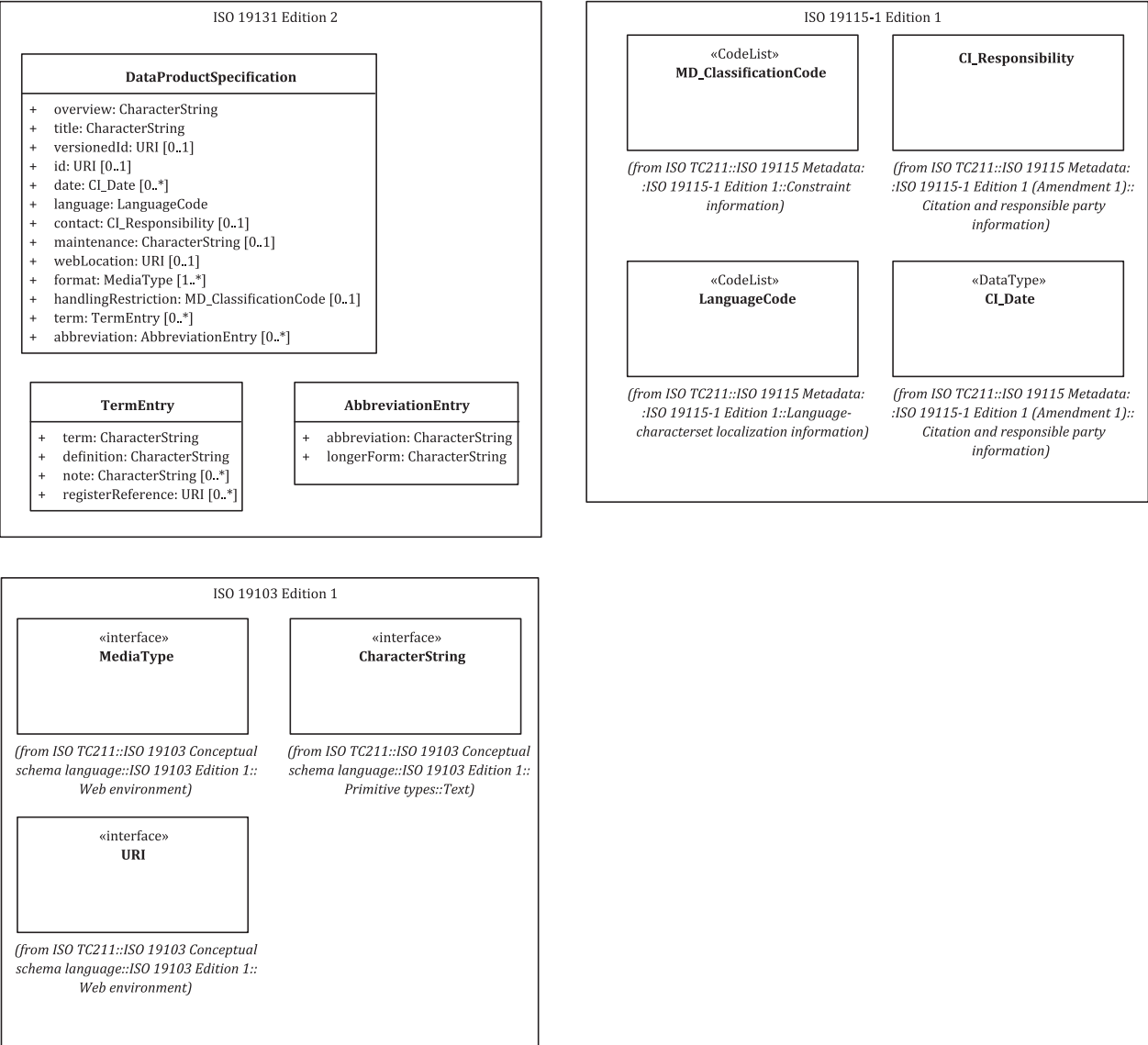


Figure 4 — Data Product Specification — Dependencies to elements defined in other standards including fully qualified namespaces

6.2.7 Class DataProductSpecification

6.2.7.1 Semantics

An object of the *DataProductSpecification* class represents a single instance of a data product specification. Each instance of a data product specification contains a constant set of section objects. Each section object may contain one or more content objects (see 6.3 to 6.13 for section details). Where the specification uses the scope feature, to specify different parts of the product, each section content object relates to exactly one scope.

NOTE All sections in a data product specification are mandatory. The intention with mandatory sections is to provide a recognizable structure. However, some of the parts might not contain any information, which is expressed by 0..* multiplicity from the section classes to the related content classes. This is described in the related paragraphs for the Additional information section (6.13), Data capture and production section (6.8) and Portrayal section (6.10), where there is no content required.

6.2.7.2 Attribute overview

The attribute *overview* contains a short, human-readable, narrative description of the data product specification, see [6.2.4](#).

```
overview: CharacterString [1]
```

6.2.7.3 Attribute title

The attribute *title* contains the official designation of the data product specification.

```
title: CharacterString [1]
```

6.2.7.4 Attribute versionedId

The optional attribute *versionedId* contains a persistent uniform resource identifier for identifying this version of the data product specification.

```
versionedId: URI [0..1]
```

6.2.7.5 Attribute id

The optional attribute *id* contains a persistent uniform resource identifier for identifying the latest version of the data product specification.

```
id: URI [0..1]
```

6.2.7.6 Attribute date

Each occurrence of the optional attribute *date* contains a date for a significant event in the life cycle of the data product specification.

NOTE Such events include when the data product specification was created, changed, approved and published.

```
date: CI_Date [0..*]
```

6.2.7.7 Attribute language

The attribute *language* contains a language code according to ISO 639-2 for the language that is used in the data product specification.

```
language: LanguageCode [1]
```

6.2.7.8 Attribute contact

The optional attribute *contact* contains contact information for the party that is responsible for the data product specification.

```
contact: CI_Responsibility [0..1]
```

6.2.7.9 Attribute webLocation

The optional attribute *webLocation* contains an URL for a web site location where the data product specification can be downloaded.

```
webLocation: URI [0..1]
```

6.2.7.10 Attribute maintenance

The optional attribute *maintenance* contains a narrative description of the maintenance regime for the data product specification.

`maintenance: CharacterString [0..1]`

6.2.7.11 Attribute format

Each occurrence of the attribute *format* contains the file format in which the data product specification is provided at a web site location.

NOTE Examples of formats are “application/pdf” and “text/xml”.

`format: MediaType [1..*]`

6.2.7.12 Attribute handlingRestriction

The optional attribute *handlingRestriction* contains a classification code specifying limitations on handling the data product specification.

`handlingRestriction: MD_ClassificationCode [0..1]`

6.2.7.13 Attribute term

Each occurrence of the optional attribute *term* contains a word or expression that is applicable to the data product specification.

`term: TermEntry [0..*]`

6.2.7.14 Attribute abbreviation

Each occurrence of the optional attribute *abbreviation* contains a shortened form of a written word or phrase that is applicable to the data product specification.

`abbreviation: AbbreviationEntry [0..*]`

6.2.7.15 Role identificationSection

The role *identificationSection* represents the identification section which identifies the data product, see [6.3](#).

`identificationSection: IdentificationSection [1]`

6.2.7.16 Role scopeSection

The role *scopeSection* represents the scope section, see [6.4](#).

`scopeSection: ScopeSection [1]`

6.2.7.17 Role dataContentAndStructureSection

The role *dataContentAndStructureSection* represents the data content and structure section, see [6.5](#).

`dataContentAndStructureSection: DataContentAndStructureSection [1]`

6.2.7.18 Role referenceSystemSection

The role *referenceSystemSection* represents the reference systems section, see [6.6](#).

```
referenceSystemSection: ReferenceSystemSection [1]
```

6.2.7.19 Role *dataQualitySection*

The role *dataQualitySection* represents the data quality section, see [6.7](#).

```
dataQualitySection: DataQualitySection [1]
```

6.2.7.20 Role *dataCaptureAndProductionSection*

The role *dataCaptureAndProductionSection* represents the data capture and production section, see [6.8](#).

```
dataCaptureAndProductionSection: DataCaptureAndProductionSection [1]
```

6.2.7.21 Role *maintenanceSection*

The role *maintenanceSection* represents the maintenance section, see [6.9](#).

```
maintenanceSection: MaintenanceSection [1]
```

6.2.7.22 Role *portrayalSection*

The role *portrayalSection* represents the data portrayal section, see [6.10](#).

```
portrayalSection: PortrayalSection [1]
```

6.2.7.23 Role *deliverySection*

The role *deliverySection* represents the data delivery section, see [6.11](#).

```
deliverySection: DeliverySection [1]
```

6.2.7.24 Role *metadataSection*

The role *metadataSection* represents the metadata section, see [6.12](#).

```
metadataSection: MetadataSection [1]
```

6.2.7.25 Role *additionalInformationSection*

The role *additionalInformationSection* represents the additional information section, see [6.13](#).

```
additionalInformationSection: AdditionalInformationSection [1]
```

6.2.8 Class *TermEntry*

6.2.8.1 Semantics

The class *TermEntry* is a datatype for definition of a term.

6.2.8.2 Attribute *term*

The attribute *term* contains the term to be used for a concept.

```
term: CharacterString [1]
```

6.2.8.3 Attribute definition

The attribute *definition* contains a representation of a concept by a descriptive statement which serves to differentiate it from related concepts.

```
definition: CharacterString [1]
```

6.2.8.4 Attribute note

Each occurrence of the optional attribute *note* contains a note of the concept.

```
note: CharacterString [0..*]
```

6.2.8.5 Attribute registerReference

Each occurrence of the optional attribute *registerReference* contains a reference to an entry in a register defining the concept.

```
registerReference: URI [0..*]
```

6.2.9 Class AbbreviationEntry

6.2.9.1 Semantics

The class *AbbreviationEntry* holds an abbreviation and its full text version.

6.2.9.2 Attribute abbreviation

The attribute *abbreviation* contains a shortened form of a written word or phrase used in place of the whole word or phrase.

```
abbreviation: CharacterString [1]
```

6.2.9.3 Attribute longerForm

The attribute *longerForm* contains the full text version of an abbreviation.

```
longerForm: CharacterString [1]
```

6.3 Identification section

6.3.1 Requirements

The purpose of the identification section is to provide information for identification, search, discovery and first evaluation of data products.

Requirement: .../req/content/identificationModel

The identification section shall conform to the UML model described in Figure 5 . A single object of the class <i>IdentificationSection</i> shall specify information for the entire data product by specifying a specification scope that comprises the entire data product.

Recommendation: .../rec/optionalContent/useCase
--

To increase potential users' understanding of what purposes the data product serves, the data product specification should provide use case(s).

The UML model in [Figure 5](#) describes the identification section and [Figure 6](#) describes dependencies to elements defined in other standards.

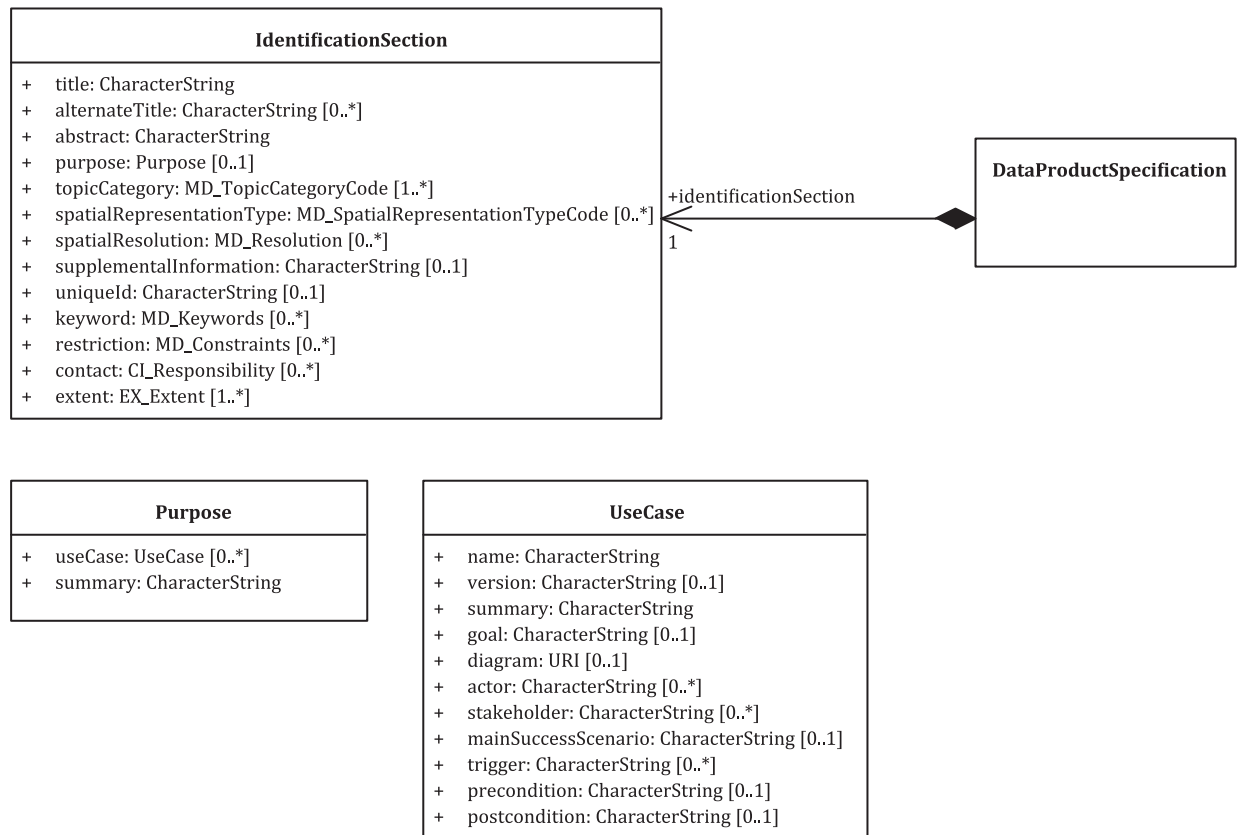


Figure 5 — UML model for identification section

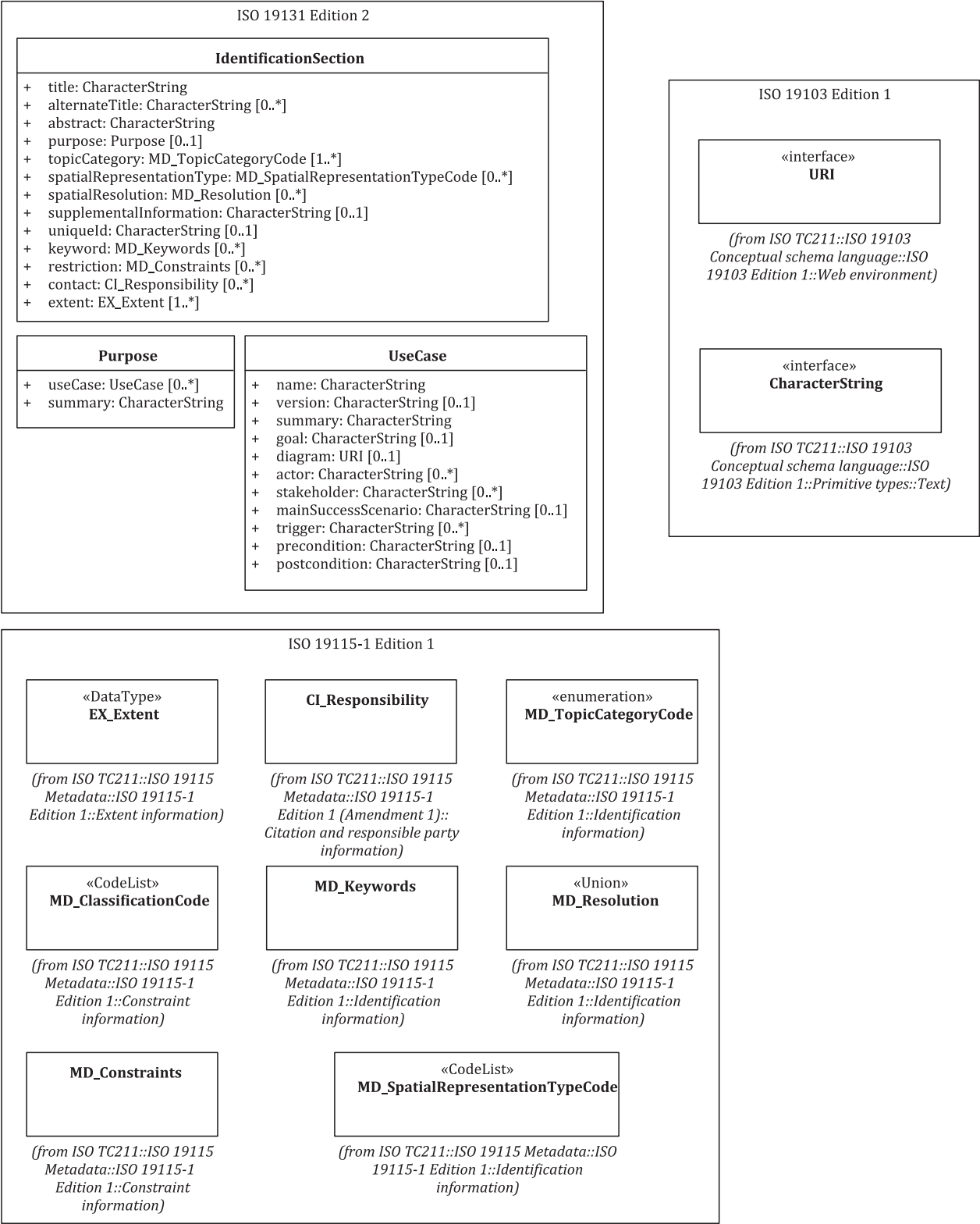


Figure 6 — Identification — Dependencies to elements defined in other standards including fully qualified namespaces

6.3.2 Class IdentificationSection

6.3.2.1 Semantics

For a data product, there is a single object of the *IdentificationSection* class, and its content provides various ways of identifying, searching and categorizing the data product.

6.3.2.2 Attribute title

The attribute *title* contains the official designation of the data product.

```
title: CharacterString [1]
```

6.3.2.3 Attribute alternateTitle

Each occurrence of the optional attribute *alternateTitle* contains a name, other than the official designation, by which the data product is known.

```
alternateTitle: CharacterString [0..*]
```

6.3.2.4 Attribute abstract

The attribute *abstract* contains a brief narrative summary of the content of the data product.

```
abstract: CharacterString [1]
```

6.3.2.5 Attribute purpose

The optional attribute *purpose* contains information regarding the intentions with which the data product is developed.

```
purpose: Purpose [0..1]
```

6.3.2.6 Attribute topicCategory

Each occurrence of the *topicCategory* attribute contains a code for a theme applicable to the data product.

```
topicCategory: MD_TopicCategoryCode [1..*]
```

6.3.2.7 Attribute spatialRepresentationType

Each occurrence of the optional attribute *spatialRepresentationType* contains the form of spatial representation in the data product.

NOTE An example of the form of the spatial representation is vector data.

```
spatialRepresentationType: MD_SpatialRepresentationTypeCode [0..*]
```

6.3.2.8 Attribute spatialResolution

Each occurrence of the optional attribute *spatialResolution* contains a factor which provides a general understanding of the density of spatial data.

```
spatialResolution: MD_Resolution [0..*]
```

6.3.2.9 Attribute supplementalInformation

The optional attribute *supplementalInformation* contains any other descriptive information about the data product.

supplementalInformation: CharacterString [0..1]

6.3.2.10 Attribute uniqueId

The optional attribute *uniqueId* contains a persistent unique identifier for identifying the data product.

uniqueId: CharacterString [0..1]

6.3.2.11 Attribute keyword

Each occurrence of the optional attribute *keyword* contains a word, formalized word or phrase that is used to describe the subject of the data product.

keyword: MD_Keywords [0..*]

6.3.2.12 Attribute restriction

Each occurrence of the optional attribute *restriction* contains a classification code describing handling restrictions on the data product.

restriction: MD_Constraints [0..*]

6.3.2.13 Attribute contact

Each occurrence of the optional attribute *contact* contains an identification of, and means of communication with, the person(s) and organization(s) associated with the data product

contact: CI_Responsibility [0..*]

6.3.2.14 Attribute extent

Each occurrence of the attribute *extent* contains the extent of the geographic area, temporal extent, or the vertical extent covered by the data product.

extent: EX_Extent [1..*]

Requirement: .../req/content/extent

For the attribute extent there shall always exist at least one instance describing the geographic area using subtype EX_GeographicExtent of EX_Extent.
--

6.3.3 Class Purpose

6.3.3.1 Semantics

The class *Purpose* holds information regarding the intentions with which the data product is developed. Information can be provided in the form of a summary. In addition, use cases may be added in order to provide purpose information in a more structured way.

6.3.3.2 Attribute summary

The attribute *summary* contains a summary of the intentions with which the data product is developed.

summary: CharacterString [1]