
Geographic information — Terminology

Information géographique — Terminologie

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/TS 19104:2008



PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2008

The reproduction of the terms and definitions contained in this International Standard is permitted in teaching manuals, instruction booklets, technical publications and journals for strictly educational or implementation purposes. The conditions for such reproduction are: that no modifications are made to the terms and definitions; that such reproduction is not permitted for dictionaries or similar publications offered for sale; and that this International Standard is referenced as the source document.

With the sole exceptions noted above, no other part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction.....	v
1 Scope.....	1
2 Conformance	1
3 Normative references.....	1
4 Terms and definitions	1
5 Abbreviated terms.....	4
6 Criteria for the selection of concepts.....	4
7 Structure of the terminological record.....	4
7.1 Record content	4
7.2 Mandatory data fields.....	5
7.3 Term equivalents	5
Annex A (normative) Maintenance of the Terminology Repository	6
A.1 Introduction	6
A.2 Terminology Repository	6
A.3 Terminology status review process	7
Annex B (normative) Terms and Definitions from ISO/TC 211 International Standards and Technical Specifications	11
Annex C (normative) Principles for definition writing	95
C.1 Basic principles	95
C.2 Developing definitions	95
Bibliography.....	97
Alphabetical index.....	99

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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.

In other circumstances, particularly when there is an urgent market requirement for such documents, a technical committee may decide to publish other types of document:

- an ISO Publicly Available Specification (ISO/PAS) represents an agreement between technical experts in an ISO working group and is accepted for publication if it is approved by more than 50 % of the members of the parent committee casting a vote;
- an ISO Technical Specification (ISO/TS) represents an agreement between the members of a technical committee and is accepted for publication if it is approved by 2/3 of the members of the committee casting a vote.

An ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is reviewed after three years in order to decide whether it will be confirmed for a further three years, revised to become an International Standard, or withdrawn. If the ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is confirmed, it is reviewed again after a further three years, at which time it must either be transformed into an International Standard or be withdrawn.

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.

ISO/TS 19104 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 211, *Geographic information/Geomatics*.

Introduction

This Technical Specification, along with a repository of geographic information system (GIS) terminology in the form of a terminological database, is expected to be a central reference for the shared language between participants and users alike. It defines the criteria for including concepts in the vocabulary, specifies the terminological data to be recorded, and, within the electronically processable repository, introduces an initial set of concepts with definitions that will be subject to ongoing maintenance.

This Technical Specification describes the structure of entries and the types of terminological data that are to be recorded. In addition, it includes principles for definition writing as outlined in ISO 10241 and ISO 704. The structure of a terminological record is given in Clause 7.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/TS 19104:2008

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/TS 19104:2008

Geographic information — Terminology

1 Scope

This Technical Specification is applicable to international communication in the field of geographic information.

This Technical Specification provides the guidelines for collection and maintenance of terminology in the field of geographic information. It establishes criteria for selection of concepts to be included in other standards concerning geographic information, which are developed by ISO/TC 211, specifies the structure of the terminological record, and describes the principles for definition writing.

This Technical Specification also lays down the guidelines for maintenance of a Terminology Repository (see Annex A).

2 Conformance

Any product that claims conformance with this Technical Specification shall comply with the requirements described in the normative clauses and annexes.

Where a new term has been created for an existing concept, or an existing term has been incorrectly applied, the candidate document shall not be in conformance. Concepts and their definitions may be included with the candidate terms until conformance is demonstrated.

3 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 704, *Terminology work — Principles and methods*

ISO 3166-1, *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 1: Country codes*

ISO 10241, *International terminology standards — Preparation and layout*

ISO 19108:2002, *Geographic information — Temporal schema*

4 Terms and definitions

The core list of terms and definitions from the ISO/TC 211 geographic information International Standards and Technical Specifications is given in Annex B.

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

4.1

abbreviation

designation formed by omitting words or letters from a longer form and designating the same **concept**

[ISO 1087-1:2000]

4.2

admitted term

term rated according to the scale of the term acceptability rating as a synonym for a **preferred term**

[ISO 1087-1:2000]

4.3

concept

unit of knowledge created by a unique combination of characteristics

[ISO 1087-1:2000]

NOTE Concepts are not necessarily bound to particular languages. They are, however, influenced by the social or cultural background which often leads to different categorizations.

4.4

concept harmonization

activity leading to the establishment of a correspondence between two or more closely related or overlapping **concepts** having professional, technical, scientific, social, economic, linguistic, cultural or other differences, in order to eliminate or reduce minor differences between them

[ISO 860:2007]

NOTE The purpose of concept harmonization is to improve communication.

4.5

concept system

set of **concepts** structured according to the relations among them

[ISO 1087-1:2000]

4.6

definition

representation of a **concept** by a descriptive statement which serves to differentiate it from related concepts

[ISO 1087-1:2000]

4.7

deprecated term

term rated according to the scale of the term acceptability rating as undesired

[ISO 1087-1:2000]

4.8

designation

designator

representation of a **concept** by a sign which denotes it

NOTE In terminology work, three types of designations are distinguished: symbols, appellations and **terms**.

[ISO 1087-1:2000]

4.9**extension**

totality of **objects** to which a **concept** corresponds

[ISO 1087-1:2000]

4.10**language**

system of signs for communications, usually consisting of vocabulary and rules

[ISO 5127-1]

NOTE In this Technical Specification, language refers to natural language or special languages but not to programming languages or artificial languages unless specifically identified.

4.11**language identifier**

information in a terminological entry which indicates the name of a **language**

[ISO 1087-1:2000]

4.12**obsolete term**

term which is no longer in common use

[ISO 1087-1:2000]

4.13**preferred term**

term rated according to the scale of the term acceptability rating as the primary term for a given **concept**

[ISO 1087-1]

4.14**subordinate concept**

narrower concept

concept which is either a specific concept or a partitive concept

[ISO 1087-1:2000]

4.15**term**

verbal **designation** of a general **concept** in a specific subject field

[ISO 1087-1]

NOTE A term may contain symbols and can have variants, e.g. different forms of spelling.

4.16**term equivalent**

term in another **language** which designates the same **concept**

NOTE A term equivalent should be accompanied by a **definition** of the designated concept expressed in the same language as the term equivalent.

4.17**term instance classification**

classification identifying the status of a **term**

4.18**terminological record**

structured collection of terminological data relevant to one **concept**

4.19

terminological record identifier

unique, unambiguous, and linguistically neutral identifier assigned to a **terminological record**

4.20

terminology repository

data store or document in which **terms** and their associated **definitions** are stored or recorded

5 Abbreviated terms

CD	committee draft
DIS	draft International Standard
FDIS	final draft International Standard
GIS	geographic information system
IT	information technology
IUT	implementation under test
ODP	open distributed processing
PT	project team
TC	technical committee
TMG	terminology maintenance group
WD	working draft
WG	working group

6 Criteria for the selection of concepts

Any concept requiring a definition for the clarity of reading of any of the ISO/TC 211 geographic information International Standards or Technical Specifications shall be included in that document and within Annex B of this Technical Specification, subject to the following conditions:

- the term that represents the concept is not a trade name, name of research project, or colloquial term (local informal term to describe a formal term e.g. “guy” instead of “man”);
- the concept is not selected if its definition in general language dictionaries corresponds to its definition in the field of geographic information;
- only concepts with a single definition are included;
- the concept is central to understanding the standard and is not self-explanatory.

7 Structure of the terminological record

7.1 Record content

The terminological record may contain the following terminological data fields, in the order listed below:

- record number – a terminological record identifier;

- b) entry language identifier – the code representing natural language utilized for the terminological record based on ISO 639-2;
- c) preferred term;
- d) abbreviation – if preferred, the abbreviation shall precede the full form, otherwise an abbreviated form shall follow the full form;
- e) admitted term(s) – if these are national variants, they shall be followed by a code as defined in ISO 3166-1; the numeric 3-digit code is used for the IT interface (i.e. stored in the database), while the meaning of this code is presented in the human language used by the user (i.e. the human interface);
- f) definition – if taken from another normative document, a reference shall be added in square brackets after the definition; or, if referring to another concept in the vocabulary, that concept shall be named by its preferred term and presented in bold face characters; the principles for definition writing are given in ISO 704 (see Annex C);
- g) deprecated or obsolete terms (in alphabetical order);
- h) references to related entries;
- i) examples of term usage;
- j) notes – may be used to provide additional information (if a definition has been adapted from a source, this may be explained in a note);
- k) term instance status (for online repository only);
- l) beginning date of the instance (for online repository only) (see ISO 19108);
- m) ending date of the instance (for online repository only) (see ISO 19108).

Provision shall be made for specifying language identifiers and, if needed, country codes for equivalents in other languages.

7.2 Mandatory data fields

The following terminological data fields are mandatory for a terminological record. The rest of the data fields listed in 7.1 are optional.

- a) entry number;
- b) preferred term;
- c) definition;
- d) beginning date of the instance;
- e) term instance status (for online repository only).

7.3 Term equivalents

Term equivalents in national languages may be submitted by national bodies and class A liaisons to the Terminology Maintenance Group for consideration. Term equivalents shall be preceded by:

- a) the numeric 3 character country code as defined in ISO 3166-1, if needed;
- b) the language code as defined in ISO 639-2 (e.g. “fra” for French, “deu” for German);

Annex A (normative)

Maintenance of the Terminology Repository

A.1 Introduction

A Terminology Repository will be maintained by the TMG, see A.3.1. Maintenance mechanisms have been developed that will

- enable proposed terms (and their associated definitions) to be added to, or amended in, the Terminology Repository as required, and
- facilitate the assessment and harmonization of proposed terms prior to their parent draft standards becoming final.

A.2 Terminology Repository

A.2.1 Overview

A Terminology Repository shall be maintained for ISO geographic information standards.

The Terminology Repository shall take the form of an online computer database.

Online read-only access will be available to all ISO/TC 211 members. Write and update access will be available to WG convenors, PT leaders and editors. Public access to terms and definition that appear in published ISO/TC 211 International Standards shall be made available. All terms (existing and proposed) defined in ISO geographic information standards and drafts shall be included in the Terminology Repository.

A.2.2 Terminology entry and update

The relevant WG convenor or PT leader will be responsible for electronically submitting all terms and definitions from a new ISO geographic information standard WD, CD, DIS or FDIS to the Repository. The person responsible for entering the term shall also be responsible for entering the status of the term and any related useful terms from outside ISO/TC 211.

All concepts, terms and definitions submitted to the Terminology Repository shall satisfy the criteria for the selection of concepts as specified in Clause 6.

All terminological records shall be structured as specified in Clause 7.

At the time of entry to the Repository, terms shall be classified as being Candidate, regardless of whether the same term is classified as being Draft or Harmonized elsewhere in the Repository.

A.2.3 Attribution and classification of terms

Every term in the Terminology Repository shall be accompanied by its parent document's ISO standard number (for example, ISO 19107) where applicable, the document type (for example, WD or CD) and the date of entry. A term may also have a status type indicating that it is to be deleted or requires harmonization. Specific fields will be included in each Terminology Repository record to accommodate this information.

Each term in the Terminology Repository shall be assigned one of the following six status types.

- Candidate – newly entered term, or a term that is associated with multiple definitions and/or concepts.

- Draft – term that appears in a single draft ISO geographic information standard and that conforms to the “one term, one definition, one concept” principle.
- Harmonized – term that appears in multiple ISO geographic information draft standards but for which the “one term, one definition, one concept” principle has been negotiated by the relevant working groups.
- Normative – term that has already been published in an International Standard or Technical Specification and does not conflict with the terms and definitions in the ISO geographic information standards.
- Normative/Conflict – term that has been published in more than one International Standard or Technical Specification with different definitions in different standards.
- Deleted – term that has been identified for deletion from the repository.

These status types will be assigned to a code list to be referred to as “term instance classification” as illustrated in Table A.1.

Table A.1 — Term instance status

Instance status code	Status type
001	Candidate
002	Draft
003	Harmonized
004	Normative
005	Normative/Conflict
006	Deleted

Progression of a term from Candidate to Draft to Harmonized status will depend on either

- an assessment by the TMG, or
- harmonization consultations between affected working groups.

Draft or Harmonized status indicates that significant stability has been achieved as regards the term and its definition. Progression to Normative status can only occur when the term, with its associated definition, is published in an International Standard or Technical Specification.

A.2.4 Authority of the Terminology Repository

The Terminology Repository and its associated maintenance processes are not a substitute for normal ISO practices in relation to standards development. The Repository provides a summary for existing and proposed ISO/TC 211 terminology and helps facilitate harmonization where necessary. The Candidate, Draft and Harmonized status types have no official meaning or authority beyond the Terminology Repository.

A.3 Terminology status review process

A.3.1 Terminology Maintenance Group (TMG)

Assessment of Candidate terms shall be the responsibility of the TMG.

The TMG shall comprise:

- a convenor;
- at least two members from each ISO/TC 211 working group (preferably representing different national bodies); ideally there should be more than one language represented;

- additional members as necessary to ensure the representation of at least two languages, the inclusion of terminology expertise and the engagement of national bodies and liaisons.

Membership of the TMG shall be for a two-year term or for the balance of a two-year term in the case of a working group that is established part-way through a term. Each term shall commence on 1st January of even-numbered years (2002, 2004, etc.). Members of the TMG will be eligible for reappointment for further terms.

In the event of a working group being dissolved (for example, as a result of all its work items being completed), the representatives from the working group shall remain members of the TMG until all related terminology issues have been resolved. They will then withdraw.

In the event of all working groups being dissolved, the chair of ISO/TC 211, upon the completion of all related terminology work, shall suspend the TMG until such time as new work items are introduced.

A.3.2 Responsibilities

The Chair of ISO/TC 211 shall be responsible for ensuring the existence of the TMG and for nominating the convenor.

Each ISO/TC 211 working group leader shall be responsible for nominating representatives to the TMG and for advising the convenor of the availability of relevant new documents.

The convenor shall be responsible for the operation of the TMG.

The convenor shall be responsible for advising members of the TMG regarding the availability of new documents and for ensuring the update of the status of terms.

A.3.3 Assessment by TMG

A.3.3.1 Objective

The TMG shall review Candidate terms within two months of receipt. The objective of the review shall be to ensure that Candidate terms conform to the “one term, one definition, one concept” criterion (i.e. a one-to-one correspondence between a term and a concept, and a one-to-one association between a definition and a concept) and do not conflict with existing terminology. Candidate terms that satisfy the criterion shall be nominated as Draft terms pending their publication in an International Standard or Technical Specification. Candidate terms that do not satisfy the criterion shall retain their Candidate status and be referred for harmonization. The TMG will work online whenever possible and, when necessary, convene meetings in accordance with the ISO directives.

NOTE In instances where a Candidate term/definition conflicts with an existing Draft term/definition, the existing term/definition shall retain its status pending harmonization deliberations.

A.3.3.2 Candidate terms

The review process shall consider each Candidate term individually and shall proceed as follows.

- a) Perform Concept, Structure and Circularity Tests;
 - 1) Determine if the criteria for the selection of concepts in Clause 6 have been satisfied.
 - 2) Determine if the terminological record is currently structured in the parent document according to Clause 7.
 - 3) Determine if the definition can be understood and is non-circular.
 - 4) Refer terms from working drafts that fail to satisfy the above requirements back to the appropriate working group for correction. Terms from committee drafts or later that fail to satisfy the above requirements will be referred back through appropriate national body comments.

b) Perform the “One Concept, One Definition” Test;

- 1) Determine if there are other records for the same concept in the Repository originating from other standards or earlier drafts of the standard in question. If yes, extract all definition records for the concept from the Repository. If no, classify the concept as having satisfied the “One Concept, One Definition” criterion but requiring “One Term, One Concept” testing.
- 2) If a record for the same concept, originating from an earlier draft of the same standard, has been extracted from the Repository, determine if the definitions are identical. If yes, classify the earlier record for removal from the Repository. If no, retain the concept's Candidate status and document the need for harmonization with other standards that have adopted the definition in the earlier draft.
- 3) If other records for the same concept, originating from other draft standards, have been extracted from the Repository, determine if all definitions are identical to those of the Candidate term. If yes, reclassify the Candidate concept as Draft. If no, retain the concept's Candidate status and document the need for harmonization.
- 4) If other records for the same concept, originating from published International Standards or Technical Specifications, have been extracted from the Repository, determine if all definitions are identical to those of the Candidate concept. If yes, the concept is already Normative. Ensure that cross-referencing is correct. If no, retain the concept's Candidate status and document the need for harmonization.

c) Perform the “One Term, One Concept” Test;

Each Candidate term that has not previously appeared in other standards or earlier drafts of the standard in question will be subjected to a “One Term, One Concept” test by members of the TMG. The members shall individually examine the Terminology Repository to determine whether the concept described by the definition is already adequately described by another term. Consultation with relevant working groups will be required. If an alternative term exists, retain the term's Candidate status and classify it as requiring harmonization. Do not change the status of the alternative term. If no alternative term is identified, classify the term as being Draft.

A.3.3.3 Normative terms

A working draft or committee draft may include normative terms that have been adopted from other International Standards. The TMG shall review these terms to ensure that they harmonize with ISO 19100 series concepts and terminology. The TMG shall refer any problems to the appropriate working group or editing committee (in the latter case through national body comments).

A.3.3.4 Deleted terms

The test for deleted terms is to be performed if the terminology from an earlier draft of the standard has been entered into the Terminology Repository.

- For each item in the earlier draft, check if an identical Candidate term occurs in the current draft.
- If a Candidate term does not exist in the current draft, check if the term appears in other standards.
- If a Candidate term does not exist in the current draft and the term does not appear in other standards, classify the term and its definition as deleted in the Terminology Repository.

Terms that have been specifically nominated for deletion shall be classified accordingly in the Terminology Repository. ISO/TC 211 shall be formally advised of the intention to delete the terms. Deletion shall take place following a plenary meeting of ISO/TC 211.

A.3.4 Harmonization

Candidate terms that require harmonization shall be directly referred to the appropriate working groups. In addition, where the source document is at CD or DIS, the convenor of the TMG shall identify terminology harmonization issues in comments formally forwarded to the TC secretariat.

It is expected that harmonization issues will mostly occur in working drafts and early committee drafts. The TMG will facilitate discussions between the interested parties (generally via e-mail) to achieve a resolution of the issues. Should resolution not be possible within the period allowed for consideration and comment, the TMG convenor will call a meeting at the next ISO/TC 211 plenary to resolve the issues.

A.3.5 Revision of terminology status

In instances where there is consensus in relation to the harmonization of the term, the term shall be reclassified as Harmonized pending publication in an ISO standard.

In instances where there is consensus as regards the retention or deletion of a term nominated for deletion, the term shall be retained or classified as deleted in the Terminology Repository as appropriate.

Any terms for which consensus cannot be achieved during the consultation process will retain their Candidate status and will be considered further by the relevant ISO/TC 211 working groups. The TMG will facilitate this process. The TMG will not make decisions about the definitions to be adopted for concepts but may make recommendations to the working groups.

A.3.6 Additional terms

There will be instances where it will be desirable to include terms from documents other than ISO/TC 211 sponsored standards. In such cases, the following will apply.

- The nomination of additional terms will only be accepted from ISO/TC 211 members and liaisons.
- The inclusion of any proposed term, definition and concept shall be driven by a clear business need. Unnecessary proliferation of terminology will be discouraged.
- Every proposal shall be submitted to the TMG in English. The proposal shall include the term, its definition, a description of the associated concept, and the relationship to existing ISO/TC 211 terms and/or concepts. A description of the business driver shall also be included.
- The TMG will issue an ISO/TC 211 document containing details of the proposal. This will be circulated to members for comment through the ISO/TC 211 Secretariat. The period for submitting comments will be one month. Comment resolution processes will subsequently be implemented.
- The decision to accept or reject the proposed record will be taken by resolution of ISO/TC 211 at the next Plenary meeting.

Annex B (normative)

Terms and definitions from ISO/TC 211 International Standards and Technical Specifications

This list of terms has been compiled from International Standards and Technical Specifications developed by ISO/TC 211 and other sources. Its purpose is to encourage consistency in the use and interpretation of geospatial terms. It is freely available for use by all interested people and organizations.

NOTE In notes and examples below, references to International Standards and Technical Specifications refer to the source document.

B.1

abbreviation

designation (B.132) formed by omitting words or letters from a longer form and designating the same **concept** (B.60)

[ISO 1087-1:2000]

B.2

abstract test case

generalized test for a particular requirement

NOTE An abstract test case is a formal basis for deriving **executable test cases** (B.171). One or more test purposes are encapsulated in the abstract test case. An abstract test case is independent of both the **implementation** (B.244) and the **values** (B.515). It should be complete in the sense that it is sufficient to enable a test verdict to be assigned unambiguously to each potentially observable test outcome [i.e. **sequence** (B.425) of test **events** (B.170)].

[ISO 19105:2000]

B.3

abstract test method

method (B.312) for testing **implementation** (B.244) independent of any particular test procedure

[ISO 19105:2000]

B.4

abstract test module

set (B.433) of related **abstract test cases** (B.2)

NOTE Abstract test modules may be nested in a hierarchical way.

[ISO 19105:2000]

B.5

ATS

abstract test suite

abstract test module (B.4) specifying all the requirements to be satisfied for **conformance** (B.67)

NOTE Abstract test suites are described in a **conformance clause** (B.69).

[ISO 19105:2000]

B.6

acceptance testing

⟨user⟩ process of determining whether an **implementation** (B.244) satisfies acceptance criteria and enables the **user** (B.512) to determine whether to accept the implementation

NOTE 1 This includes the planning and execution of several kinds of tests (e.g. functional, volume, performance tests) that demonstrate that the implementation satisfies the user requirements.

NOTE 2 This is not a part of **conformance testing** (B.73).

[ISO 19105:2000]

B.7

accuracy

closeness of agreement between a test result and the accepted reference **value** (B.515)

NOTE A test result can be observations or **measurements** (B.301).

[ISO 3534-1:1993]

B.8

active object

object (B.326) that is capable of independent actions, and therefore of initiating interactions between itself and other objects without immediate prior external stimulation

NOTE 1 See **passive object** (B.341)

NOTE 2 An active object can represent a **user** (B.512) or an active **service** (B.427) that depends on internal (and therefore not visible) triggers to start actions. Active and passive **states** (B.452) can exist for the same object, and such a service can transition between these two states depending on invocation of an activation or deactivation **operation** (B.332) protocol.

[ISO 19132:2007]

B.9

actor

⟨UML⟩ coherent **set** (B.433) of roles that users of use cases play when interacting with these use cases

NOTE An actor may be considered to play a separate role with regard to each use case with which it communicates.

[ISO/TS 19103:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 19501]

B.10

admitted term

term (B.475) rated according to the scale of the term acceptability rating as a synonym for a **preferred term** (B.369)

[ISO 1087-1:2000]

B.11

affine coordinate system

coordinate system (B.90) in Euclidean space with straight axes that are not necessarily mutually perpendicular

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.12**aggregation**

⟨UML⟩ special form of **association** (B.16) that specifies a whole-part **relationship** (B.395) between the aggregate (whole) and a **component** (B.50) part

NOTE See **composition** (B.54).

[ISO/TS 19103:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 19501]

B.13**annotation**

any marking on illustrative material for the purpose of **clarification** (B.39)

NOTE Numbers, letters, symbols, and signs are examples of annotation.

[ISO 19117:2005]

B.14**application**

manipulation and processing of **data** (B.103) in support of **user** (B.512) requirements

[ISO 19101:2002]

B.15**application schema**

conceptual schema (B.65) for **data** (B.103) required by one or more **applications** (B.14)

[ISO 19101:2002]

B.16**association**

⟨UML⟩ semantic **relationship** (B.395) between two or more **classifiers** (B.41) that specifies connections among their **instances** (B.254)

NOTE A binary association is an association among exactly two classifiers (including the possibility of an association from a classifier to itself).

[ISO/TS 19103:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 19501]

B.17**attitude**

orientation of a body, described by the angles between the axes of that body's **coordinate system** (B.90) and the axes of an external coordinate system

NOTE In positioning **services** (B.427), this is usually the orientation of the user's platform, such as an aircraft, boat, or automobile.

[ISO 19116:2004]

B.18
attribute

⟨UML⟩ **feature** (B.179) within a **classifier** (B.41) that describes a **range** (B.381) of **values** (B.515) that **instances** (B.254) of the classifier may hold

NOTE 1 An attribute is semantically equivalent to a **composition** (B.54) **association** (B.16); however, the intent and usage is normally different.

NOTE 2 “Feature” used in this **definition** (B.126) is the UML meaning of the **term** (B.475) and is not meant as defined in 4.1 of this Technical Specification.

[ISO/TS 19103:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 19501]

B.19
attribute

⟨XML⟩ name-value pair contained in an **element** (B.153)

NOTE In this document, an attribute is an XML attribute unless otherwise specified. The syntax of an XML attribute is “Attribute::= Name = AttValue”. An attribute typically acts as an XML element modifier (e.g. <Road gml:id = “r1” />; here gml:id is an attribute).

[ISO 19136:2007]

B.20
bag

finite, unordered collection of related **items** (B.269) [**objects** (B.326) or **values** (B.515)] that may be repeated

NOTE Logically, a bag is a **set** (B.433) of pairs <item, count>.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.21
band

range (B.381) of wavelengths of electromagnetic radiation that produce a single **response** (B.403) by a sensing device

[ISO/TS 19101-2:2008]

B.22
base representation

⟨moving features⟩ representation, using a local origin and local ordinate **vectors** (B.517), of a **geometric object** (B.219) at a given reference time

NOTE 1 A rigid geometric object may undergo translation or rotation, but remains congruent with its base representation.

NOTE 2 The local origin and ordinate vectors establish an **engineering coordinate reference system** (B.164) (ISO 19111), also called a local frame or a local Euclidean **coordinate system** (B.90).

[ISO 19141:2008]

B.23**base standard**

ISO **geographic information** (B.211) standard or other **information** (B.250) technology standard issued as a source from which a **profile** (B.374) may be constructed

[ISO 19106:2004]

B.24**basic service**

service (B.427) providing a basic **function** (B.194) to other services or **applications** (B.14) in a functional manner

NOTE 1 See **interoperate** (B.264)

NOTE 2 Basic services lack any persistent, user-specific **state** (B.452) **information** (B.250) between invocations and are not meant for direct access by **users** (B.512). Because they act in a functional manner, they are readily replaceable at runtime by other services using the same **interfaces** (B.260).

[ISO 19132:2007]

B.25**basic test**

initial **capability test** (B.33) intended to identify clear cases of **non-conformance** (B.324)

[ISO 19105:2000]

B.26**behaviour**

⟨UML⟩ observable effects of an **operation** (B.333) or **event** (B.170), including its results

[ISO/TS 19103:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 19501]

B.27**boundary**

set (B.433) that represents the limit of an entity

NOTE Boundary is most commonly used in the context of geometry, where the set is a collection of **points** (B.352) or a collection of **objects** (B.326) that represent those points. In other arenas, the **term** (B.475) is used metaphorically to describe the transition between an entity and the rest of its **domain** (B.149) of discourse.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.28**buffer**

geometric object (B.219) that contains all **direct positions** (B.138) whose distance from a specified geometric **object** (B.326) is less than or equal to a given distance

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.29**calendar**

discrete **temporal reference system** (B.473) that provides a basis for defining **temporal position** (B.472) to a resolution of one **day** (B.125)

[ISO 19108:2002]

B.30

calendar era

sequence (B.425) of **periods** (B.345) of one of the **types** (B.503) used in a **calendar** (B.29), counted from a specified **event** (B.170)

[ISO 19108:2002]

B.31

calibration

process of quantitatively defining a system's **responses** (B.403) to known, controlled signal inputs

[ISO/TS 19101-2:2008]

B.32

candidate route

any **route** (B.409) that satisfies all **constraints** (B.76) of the **routing** (B.412) **request** (B.399) with the possible exception of optimality of the **cost function** (B.95)

NOTE **Navigation** (B.319) is the process of finding the candidate route that optimizes a chosen cost function.

[ISO 19133:2005]

B.33

capability test

test designed to determine whether an IUT conforms to a particular characteristic of an International Standard as described in the test purpose

[ISO 19105:2000]

B.34

cardinality

⟨UML⟩ number of **elements** (B.153) in a **set** (B.433)

NOTE Contrast: **multiplicity** (B.317).

[ISO/TS 19103:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 19501]

B.35

Cartesian coordinate system

coordinate system (B.90) which gives the **position** (B.365) of **points** (B.352) relative to n mutually perpendicular axes

NOTE n is 1, 2 or 3 for the purposes of this International Standard.

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.36

character

member of a **set** (B.433) of **elements** (B.153) that is used for the representation, organization, or control of **data** (B.103)

[ISO/IEC 2382-1:1993]

B.37**child element**

⟨XML⟩ immediate descendant **element** (B.153) of an element

[ISO 19136:2007]

B.38**circular sequence**

sequence (B.425) which has no logical beginning and is therefore equivalent to any circular shift of itself; hence, the last **item** (B.269) in the sequence is considered to precede the first item in the sequence

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.39**clarification**

non-substantive change to a **register** (B.390) **item** (B.269)

NOTE A non-substantive change does not change the semantics or technical meaning of the item. Clarification does not result in a change to the **registration** (B.393) status of the register item.

[ISO 19135:2005]

B.40**class**

⟨UML⟩ description of a **set** (B.433) of **objects** (B.326) that share the same **attributes** (B.18), **operations** (B.333), **methods** (B.312), **relationships** (B.395), and semantics

NOTE A class may use a set of **interfaces** (B.261) to specify collections of operations it provides to its environment.

[ISO/TS 19103:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 19501]

B.41**classifier**

⟨UML⟩ mechanism that describes behavioural and structural **feature** (B.179)

NOTE Classifiers include **interfaces** (B.261), **classes** (B.40), datatypes, and **components** (B.50).

[ISO/TS 19103:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 19501]

B.42**client**

software **component** (B.50) that can invoke an **operation** (B.332) from a **server** (B.426)

[ISO 19128:2005]

B.43**closure**

union of the **interior** (B.262) and **boundary** (B.27) of a **topological** (B.489) or **geometric object** (B.219)

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.44
cluster

collection of **targets** (B.465), potentially heterogeneous (each satisfying a different query criteria), whose **locations** (B.291) fall within a small **neighbourhood** (B.321)

[ISO 19132:2007]

B.45
coboundary

set (B.433) of **topological primitives** (B.490) of higher **topological dimension** (B.487) associated with a particular **topological object** (B.489), such that this topological object is in each of their boundaries

NOTE If a **node** (B.323) is on the **boundary** (B.27) of an **edge** (B.151), that edge is on the coboundary of that node. Any orientation parameter associated to one of these relations would also be associated to the other. So that if the node is the **end node** (B.162) of the edge [defined as the end of the positive **directed edge** (B.139)], then the positive orientation of the node [defined as the positive **directed node** (B.141)] would have the edge on its coboundary (see ISO 19107:2003, Figure 35).

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.46
code

representation of a label according to a specified scheme

[ISO 19118:2005]

B.47
codelist

value domain (B.516) including a **code** (B.46) for each permissible **value** (B.515)

[ISO 19136:2007]

B.48
codespace

rule or authority for a **code** (B.46), name, **term** (B.475) or category

EXAMPLE Examples of codespaces include dictionaries, authorities, **codelists** (B.47), etc.

[ISO 19136:2007]

B.49
complex feature

feature (B.179) composed of other features

[ISO 19109:2005]

B.50
component

⟨UML⟩ modular, deployable, and replaceable part of a system that encapsulates **implementation** (B.244) and exposes a **set** (B.433) of **interfaces** (B.261)

NOTE A component represents a physical piece of implementation of a system, including software **code** (B.46) (source, binary or executable) or equivalents such as scripts or command files.

[ISO/TS 19103:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 19501]

B.51**composite curve**

sequence (B.425) of **curves** (B.99) such that each curve (except the first) starts at the **end point** (B.163) of the previous curve in the sequence

NOTE A composite curve, as a **set** (B.433) of **direct positions** (B.138), has all the properties of a curve.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.52**composite solid**

connected (B.74) **set** (B.433) of **solids** (B.438) adjoining one another along shared **boundary** (B.27) **surfaces** (B.460)

NOTE A composite solid, as a set of **direct positions** (B.138), has all the properties of a solid.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.53**composite surface**

connected (B.74) **set** (B.433) of **surfaces** (B.460) adjoining one another along shared **boundary** (B.27) **curves** (B.99)

NOTE A composite surface, as a set of **direct positions** (B.138), has all the properties of a surface.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.54**composition**

⟨UML⟩ form of **aggregation** (B.12) which requires that a part **instance** (B.254) be included in at most one composite at a time, and that the composite **object** (B.326) be responsible for the creation and destruction of the parts

NOTE Parts with non-fixed **multiplicity** (B.317) may be created after the composite itself, but, once created, they live and die with it (i.e. they share lifetimes). Such parts can also be explicitly removed before the death of the composite. Composition may be recursive. Synonym: composite aggregation.

[ISO/TS 19103:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 19501]

B.55**compound coordinate reference system**

coordinate reference system (B.88) using at least two independent coordinate reference systems

NOTE Coordinate reference systems are independent of each other if **coordinate** (B.84) **values** (B.515) in one cannot be converted or transformed into coordinate values in the other.

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.56**computational geometry**

manipulation of, and calculations with, geometric representations for the **implementation** (B.244) of geometric **operations** (B.332)

EXAMPLE Computational geometry operations include testing for geometric inclusion or intersection, the calculation of **convex hulls** (B.82) or **buffer** (B.28) zones, or the finding of shortest distances between **geometric objects** (B.219).

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.57

computational topology

topological **concepts** (B.60), structures and algebra that aid, enhance or define **operations** (B.332) on **topological objects** (B.489) usually performed in **computational geometry** (B.56)

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.58

computational viewpoint

viewpoint (B.526) on a system and its environment that enables distribution through functional decomposition of the system into **objects** (B.326) which interact at **interfaces** (B.260)

[ISO 19119:2005]

B.59

concatenated operation

coordinate operation (B.87) consisting of sequential **application** (B.14) of multiple coordinate operations

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.60

concept

unit (B.507) of knowledge created by a unique combination of characteristics

NOTE Concepts are not necessarily bound to particular **languages** (B.275). They are, however, influenced by the social or cultural background which often leads to different categorizations.

[ISO 1087-1:2000]

B.61

concept harmonization

activity leading to the establishment of a correspondence between two or more closely related or overlapping **concepts** (B.60) having professional, technical, scientific, social, economic, linguistic, cultural or other differences, in order to eliminate or reduce minor differences between them

NOTE The purpose of concept harmonization is to improve communication.

[ISO 860:2007]

B.62

concept system

set (B.433) of **concepts** (B.60) structured according to the relations among them

[ISO 1087-1:2000]

B.63

conceptual formalism

set (B.433) of modelling **concepts** (B.60) used to describe a **conceptual model** (B.64)

EXAMPLE UML meta model, EXPRESS meta model.

NOTE One conceptual formalism can be expressed in several **conceptual schema languages** (B.66).

[ISO 19101:2002]

B.64**conceptual model**

model (B.314) that defines **concepts** (B.60) of a **universe of discourse** (B.511)

[ISO 19101:2002]

B.65**conceptual schema**

formal description of a **conceptual model** (B.64)

[ISO 19101:2002]

B.66**conceptual schema language**

formal **language** (B.275) based on a **conceptual formalism** (B.63) for the purpose of representing **conceptual schemas** (B.65)

EXAMPLE UML, EXPRESS, IDEF1X

NOTE A conceptual schema language may be lexical or graphical. Several conceptual schema languages can be based on the same conceptual formalism.

[ISO 19101:2002]

B.67**conformance**

fulfilment of specified requirements

[ISO 19105:2000]

B.68**conformance assessment process**

process for assessing the **conformance** (B.67) of an **implementation** (B.244) to an International Standard

[ISO 19105:2000]

B.69**conformance clause**

clause defining what is necessary in order to meet the requirements of the International Standard

[ISO 19105:2000]

B.70**conformance implementation**

implementation (B.244) that satisfies the requirements

[ISO 19105:2000]

B.71

conformance quality level

threshold **value** (B.515) or **set** (B.433) of threshold values for **data quality results** (B.115) used to determine how well a **dataset** (B.122) meets the criteria set forth in its **product specification** (B.373) or **user** (B.512) requirements

[ISO 19114:2003]

B.72

conformance test report

summary of the **conformance** (B.67) to the International Standard as well as all the details of the testing that supports the given overall summary

[ISO 19105:2000]

B.73

conformance testing

testing of a product to determine the extent to which the product is a conforming **implementation** (B.244)

[ISO 19105:2000]

B.74

connected

property of a **geometric object** (B.219) implying that any two **direct positions** (B.138) on the **object** (B.326) can be placed on a **curve** (B.99) that remains totally within the object

NOTE A **topological object** (B.489) is connected if and only if all its **geometric realizations** (B.221) are connected. This is not included as a **definition** (B.126) because it follows from a theorem of topology.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.75

connected node

node (B.323) that starts or ends one or more **edges** (B.151)

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.76

constraint

restriction on how a **link** (B.287) or **turn** (B.502) may be traversed by a **vehicle** (B.519), such as **vehicle classification** (B.520), physical or temporal constraint

[ISO 19133:2005]

B.77

constraint

⟨UML⟩ semantic condition or restriction

NOTE **Domains** (B.149) are used to define the domain **set** (B.433) and **range** (B.382) set of **attributes** (B.18), operators and **functions** (B.194).

[ISO/TC 19103:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 19501]

B.78**continuous change**

change in an **attribute** (B.18) whose **type** (B.503) has a **distance measure** (B.147) such that its **value** (B.515) can be assumed to take on intermediate values between two known **measurements** (B.301)

NOTE The interpolation of continuous change is usually done by taking into consideration **constraints** (B.76) on the “curve” joining the two data **points** (B.352) (time1, value1) and (time2, value2), looking at the value as a **function** (B.194) of time. For example, if the continuous change is for the **motion** (B.316) of a **vehicle** (B.519), then the constraints of physics and of the paths appropriate for that vehicle must be taken into consideration.

[ISO 19132:2007]

B.79**continuous coverage**

coverage (B.97) that returns different **values** (B.515) for the same **feature attribute** (B.181) at different **direct positions** (B.138) within a single **spatial object** (B.442), **temporal object** (B.326), or **spatiotemporal object** (B.447) in its **domain** (B.149)

NOTE Although the domain of a continuous coverage is ordinarily bounded in terms of its spatial and/or temporal extent, it can be subdivided into an infinite number of direct positions.

[ISO 19123:2005]

B.80**control body**

group of technical experts that makes decisions regarding the content of a **register** (B.390)

[ISO 19135:2005]

B.81**conversion rule**

rule for converting **instances** (B.253) in the input **data** (B.103) structure to instances in the output data structure

[ISO 19118:2005]

B.82**convex hull**

smallest **convex set** (B.83) containing a given **geometric object** (B.219)

NOTE “Smallest” is the **set** (B.433) theoretically smallest, not an indication of a **measurement** (B.301). The **definition** (B.126) can be rewritten as “the intersection of all convex sets that contain the geometric object”.

[ISO 19107:2003 – adapted from Dictionary of Computing, Fourth Edition, Oxford University Press, 1996]

B.83**convex set**

geometric set (B.222) in which any **direct position** (B.138) on the straight-line **segment** (B.419) joining any two direct positions in the geometric set is also contained in the geometric set

[ISO 19107:2003 – adapted from Dictionary of Computing, Fourth Edition, Oxford University Press, 1996]

B.84

coordinate

one of a **sequence** (B.425) of n numbers designating the **position** (B.365) of a **point** (B.352) in n -dimensional space

NOTE In a **coordinate reference system** (B.88), the coordinate numbers are qualified by **units** (B.507).

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.85

coordinate conversion

coordinate operation (B.87) in which both **coordinate reference systems** (B.88) are based on the same **datum** (B.124)

EXAMPLE Conversion from an ellipsoidal coordinate reference system based on the WGS84 datum to a Cartesian coordinate reference system also based on the WGS84 datum, or change of **units** (B.507) such as from radians to degrees or feet to metres.

NOTE A coordinate conversion uses parameters which have specified **values** (B.515) that are not determined empirically.

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.86

coordinate dimension

number of **measurements** (B.301) or axes needed to describe a **position** (B.365) in a **coordinate system** (B.90)

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.87

coordinate operation

change of **coordinates** (B.84), based on a one-to-one **relationship** (B.395), from one **coordinate reference system** (B.88) to another

NOTE Supertype of **coordinate transformation** (B.91) and **coordinate conversion** (B.85).

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.88

coordinate reference system

coordinate system (B.90) that is related to an **object** (B.326) by a **datum** (B.124)

NOTE For **geodetic** (B.202) and **vertical datums** (B.525), the object will be the Earth.

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.89

coordinate set

collection of **coordinate tuples** (B.92) related to the same **coordinate reference system** (B.88)

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.90**coordinate system**

set (B.433) of mathematical rules for specifying how **coordinates** (B.84) are to be assigned to **points** (B.352)

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.91**coordinate transformation**

coordinate operation (B.87) in which the two **coordinate reference systems** (B.88) are based on different **datums** (B.124)

NOTE A coordinate transformation uses parameters which are derived empirically by a **set** (B.433) of **points** (B.352) with known **coordinates** (B.84) in both coordinate reference systems.

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.92**coordinate tuple**

tuple (B.501) composed of a **sequence** (B.425) of **coordinates** (B.84)

NOTE The number of coordinates in the coordinate tuple equals the dimension of the **coordinate system** (B.90); the order of coordinates in the coordinate tuple is identical to the order of the **axes** of the coordinate system.

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.93**Coordinated Universal Time
UTC**

time scale maintained by the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (International Bureau of Weights and Measures) and the International Earth Rotation Service (IERS) that forms the basis of a coordinated dissemination of standard frequencies and time

[ITU-R Rec.TF.686-1 (1997)]

B.94**correctness**

correspondence with the **universe of discourse** (B.511)

[ISO/TS 19138:2006]

B.95**cost function**

function (B.194) that associates a measure (cost) to a **route** (B.409)

NOTE The normal mechanism is to apply a cost to each part of a route, and to define the total route cost as the sum of the cost of the parts. This is necessary for the **operation** (B.332) of the most common **navigation** (B.319) algorithms. The **units** (B.507) of cost functions are not limited to monetary costs and values only, but include such measures as time, distance, and possibly others. The only requirement is that the function be additive and at least non-negative. This last criteria can be softened as long as no zero or less cost is associated with any loop in the **network** (B.322), as this will prevent the existence of a "minimal cost" route.

[ISO 19133:2005]

B.96

coupling

linkage of two or more software systems through **information** (B.250) transfer or messaging

NOTE 1 Compare with **integration** (B.259). While the **conceptual schema** (B.65) of the information transferred shall be agreed upon to some level, coupling **applications** (B.14) can be and are usually flexible in the **data** (B.103) representation of that information as long as the semantics content is correct and mappable to some canonical representation of the conceptual schema. The most common mapping technology used for XML messages is XSLT, and the transformation stylesheet can be supplied either by the **service broker** (B.428) or by the service provider. It is considered a best practice for a service provider to supply his functionality through several logically equivalent messaging APIs, each represented by a different URI linked to an XSLT transformation bridge, and implemented by the same internal **code** (B.46).

NOTE 2 Loose coupling and tight coupling are not at present well-defined **terms** (B.475) in the literature. Generally, “tight” coupling means that there is some sort of incurred dependency between requester and responder in the use of the **interface** (B.260), while “loose” means no such dependency. The nature of that dependency is not consistently defined between authors. In that light, “tight” coupling or “tight” integration are both bad practices, and have been viewed as such since the inception of the terms. Some literature refers to integration as “tight coupling”, but that is a less accurate description.

[ISO 19132:2007]

B.97

coverage

feature (B.179) that acts as a **function** (B.194) to return **values** (B.515) from its **range** (B.381) for any **direct position** (B.138) within its spatial, temporal or **spatiotemporal domain** (B.446)

EXAMPLE Examples include a **raster** (B.383) image, **polygon** (B.356) overlay or digital elevation matrix.

NOTE In other words, a coverage is a feature that has multiple values for each **attribute** (B.18) **type** (B.503), where each direct position within the geometric representation of the feature has a single value for each attribute type.

[ISO 19123:2005]

B.98

coverage geometry

configuration of the **domain** (B.149) of a **coverage** (B.97) described in **terms** (B.475) of **coordinates** (B.84)

[ISO 19123:2005]

B.99

curve

1-dimensional **geometric primitive** (B.220), representing the continuous image of a line

NOTE The **boundary** (B.27) of a curve is the **set** (B.433) of **points** (B.352) at either end of the curve. If the curve is a **cycle** (B.101), the two ends are identical, and the curve (if topologically closed) is considered not to have a boundary. The first point is called the **start point** (B.451), and the last is the **end point** (B.163). Connectivity of the curve is guaranteed by the “continuous image of a line” clause. A topological theorem states that a continuous image of a **connected** (B.74) set is connected.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.100**curve segment**

1-dimensional **geometric object** (B.219) used to represent a continuous **component** (B.50) of a **curve** (B.99) using homogeneous interpolation and **definition** (B.126) **methods** (B.312)

NOTE The **geometric set** (B.222) represented by a single curve segment is equivalent to a curve.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.101**cycle**

⟨geometry⟩ **spatial object** (B.442) without a **boundary** (B.27)

NOTE Cycles are used to describe boundary **components** (B.50) [see **shell** (B.434), **ring** (B.407)]. A cycle has no boundary because it closes on itself, but it is bounded (i.e. it does not have infinite extent). A circle or a sphere, for example, has no boundary, but is bounded.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.102**cylindrical coordinate system**

three-dimensional **coordinate system** (B.90) with two distance **coordinates** (B.84) and one angular coordinate

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.103**data**

reinterpretable representation of **information** (B.250) in a formalized manner suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing

[ISO/IEC 2382-1:1993]

B.104**data element**

unit (B.507) of **data** (B.103) that, in a certain context, is considered indivisible

[ISO 19118:2005]

B.105**data interchange**

delivery, receipt and interpretation of **data** (B.103)

[ISO 19118:2005]

B.106**data level**

level containing **data** (B.103) describing specific **instances** (B.253)

[ISO 19101:2002]

B.107

data product

dataset (B.122) or **dataset series** (B.123) that conforms to a **data product specification** (B.108)

[ISO 19131:2007]

B.108

data product specification

detailed description of a **dataset** (B.122) or **dataset series** (B.123) together with additional **information** (B.250) that will enable it to be created, supplied to and used by another party

NOTE A data product specification provides a description of the **universe of discourse** (B.511) and a **specification** (B.448) for mapping the universe of discourse to a dataset. It may be used for production, sales, end-use or other purposes.

[ISO 19131:2007]

B.109

data quality basic measure

generic **data quality measure** (B.113) used as a basis for the creation of specific data quality measures

NOTE Data quality basic measures are abstract **data types** (B.121). They cannot be used directly when reporting data **quality** (B.377).

[ISO/TS 19138:2006]

B.110

data quality date

date or **range** (B.381) of dates on which a **data quality measure** (B.113) is applied

[ISO 19113:2002]

B.111

data quality element

quantitative **component** (B.50) documenting the **quality** (B.377) of a **dataset** (B.122)

NOTE The applicability of a data quality element to a dataset depends on both the dataset's content and its **product specification** (B.373); the result being that all **data elements** (B.104) may not be applicable to all datasets.

[ISO 19101:2002]

B.112

data quality evaluation procedure

operation(s) (B.332) used in applying and reporting **quality** (B.377) **evaluation** (B.169) **methods** (B.312) and their results

[ISO 19113:2002]

B.113

data quality measure

evaluation (B.169) of a **data quality subelement** (B.117)

EXAMPLE The percentage of the **values** (B.515) of an **attribute** (B.18) that are correct.

[ISO 19113:2002]

B.114**data quality overview element**

non-quantitative **component** (B.50) documenting the **quality** (B.377) of a **dataset** (B.122)

NOTE **Information** (B.250) about the purpose, usage and lineage of a dataset is non-quantitative information.

[ISO 19101:2002]

B.115**data quality result**

value (B.515) or **set** (B.433) of values resulting from applying a **data quality measure** (B.113) or the outcome of evaluating the obtained value or set of values against a specified **conformance quality level** (B.71)

EXAMPLE A data quality result of “90” with a **data quality value type** (B.118) of “percentage” reported for the **data quality element** (B.111) and its **data quality subelement** (B.117) “completeness, commission” is an example of a value resulting from applying a data quality measure to the data specified by a **data quality scope** (B.116). A data quality result of “true” with a data quality value type of “boolean variable” is an example of comparing the value (90) against a specified acceptable conformance quality level (85) and reporting an **evaluation** (B.169) of the kind “pass” or “fail”.

[ISO 19113:2002]

B.116**data quality scope**

extent or characteristic(s) of the **data** (B.103) for which **quality** (B.377) **information** (B.250) is reported

NOTE A data quality scope for a **dataset** (B.122) can comprise a **dataset series** (B.123) to which the dataset belongs, the dataset itself, or a smaller grouping of data located physically within the dataset, sharing common characteristics. Common characteristics can be an identified **feature** (B.179) **type** (B.503), **feature attribute** (B.181), or feature **relationship** (B.395); data collection criteria; original source; or a specified geographic or temporal extent.

[ISO 19113:2002]

B.117**data quality subelement**

component (B.50) of a **data quality element** (B.111) describing a certain aspect of that data quality element

[ISO 19113:2002]

B.118**data quality value type**

value (B.515) **type** (B.503) for reporting a **data quality result** (B.115)

EXAMPLE “boolean variable”, “percentage”, “ratio”.

NOTE A data quality value type is always provided for a data quality result.

[ISO 19113:2002]

B.119**data quality value unit**

value (B.515) **unit** (B.507) for reporting a **data quality result** (B.115)

EXAMPLE “metre”.

NOTE A data quality value unit is provided only when applicable for a data quality result.

[ISO 19113:2002]

B.120

data transfer

movement of **data** (B.103) from one **point** (B.352) to another over a **medium** (B.304)

NOTE Transfer of **information** (B.250) implies transfer of data.

[ISO 19118:2005]

B.121

data type

specification (B.448) of a **value domain** (B.516) with **operations** (B.332) allowed on **values** (B.515) in this **domain** (B.149)

EXAMPLE Integer, Real, Boolean, String, Date and SG Point [conversion of **data** (B.103) into a series of **codes** (B.46)].

NOTE Data types include primitive predefined **types** (B.503) and user-definable types.

[ISO/TS 19103:2005]

B.122

dataset

identifiable collection of **data** (B.103)

NOTE A dataset may be a smaller grouping of data which, though limited by some **constraint** (B.76) such as spatial extent or **feature** (B.179) **type** (B.503), is located physically within a larger dataset. Theoretically, a dataset may be as small as a single feature or **feature attribute** (B.181) contained within a larger dataset. A hardcopy map or chart may be considered a dataset.

[ISO 19115:2003]

B.123

dataset series

collection of **datasets** (B.122) sharing the same **product specification** (B.373)

[ISO 19115:2003]

B.124

datum

parameter or **set** (B.433) of parameters that define the **position** (B.365) of the origin, the scale, and the orientation of a **coordinate system** (B.90)

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.125

day

period (B.345) having a duration nominally equivalent to the **periodic time** (B.346) of the Earth's rotation around its axis

[ISO 19108:2000]

B.126**definition**

representation of a **concept** (B.60) by a descriptive statement which serves to differentiate it from related concepts

[ISO 1087-1:2000]

B.127**Delaunay triangulation**

network (B.322) of triangles such that the circle passing through the vertices of any triangle does not contain, in its **interior** (B.262), the vertex of any other triangle

[ISO 19123:2005]

B.128**dependency**

⟨UML⟩ **relationship** (B.395) between two modelling **elements** (B.153), in which a change to one modelling element (the independent element) will affect the other modelling element (the dependent element)

[ISO/TC 19103:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 19501]

B.129**deprecated term**

term (B.475) rated according to the scale of the term acceptability rating as undesired

[ISO 1087-1:2000]

B.130**depth**

distance of a **point** (B.352) from a chosen reference **surfaces** (B.460) measured downward along a line perpendicular to that surface

NOTE A depth above the reference surface will have a negative **value** (B.515).

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.131**design coordinate reference system**

engineering coordinate reference system (B.164) in which the **base representation** (B.22) of a moving **object** (B.326) is specified

[ISO 19141:2008]

B.132**designation**

designator

representation of a **concept** (B.60) by a sign which denotes it

NOTE In terminology work, three types of designations are distinguished: symbols, appellations and **terms** (B.475).

[ISO 1087-1:2000]

B.133

digital elevation model

dataset (B.122) of elevation **values** (B.515) that are assigned algorithmically to 2-dimensional **coordinates** (B.84)

[ISO/TS 19101-2:2008]

B.134

digital item

structured digital **object** (B.326) [asset, work, **service** (B.427), **data** (B.103) or **information** (B.250)] with a standard representation, identification and **metadata** (B.306) framework

NOTE Adapted from ISO/IEC TR 21000-1.

B.135

digital number

DN

integer **value** (B.515) representing a **measurement** (B.301) as detected by a **sensor** (B.423)

[ISO/TS 19101-2:2008]

B.136

Dijkstra graph

positively weighted directed **graph** (B.230) appropriately configured to execute a shortest path search

NOTE The **term** (B.475) comes from the most commonly known algorithm for finding a shortest path in a positively weighted graph, from E. Dijkstra's paper. Although this algorithm is not the only one in use, the requirements for the graph are common to most. The most common relaxation of the requirement is the "positive weights", which are not needed in the Bellman–Ford algorithm.

[ISO 19133:2005]

B.137

direct evaluation method

method (B.312) of evaluating the **quality** (B.377) of a **dataset** (B.122) based on inspection of the **items** (B.269) within the dataset

[ISO 19114:2003]

B.138

direct position

position (B.365) described by a single **set** (B.433) of **coordinates** (B.84) within a **coordinate reference system** (B.88)

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.139

directed edge

directed topological object (B.143) that represents an **association** (B.16) between an **edge** (B.151) and one of its orientations

NOTE A directed edge that is in agreement with the orientation of the edge has a + orientation; otherwise, it has the opposite (–) orientation. Directed edge is used in topology to distinguish the right side (–) from the left side (+) of the same

edge and the **start node** (B.450) (–) and **end node** (B.162) (+) of the same edge, and in **computational topology** (B.57) to represent these **concepts** (B.60).

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.140

directed face

directed topological object (B.143) that represents an **association** (B.16) between a **face** (B.176) and one of its orientations

NOTE The orientation of the **directed edges** (B.139) that compose the **exterior** (B.174) **boundary** (B.27) of a directed face will appear positive from the direction of this **vector** (B.517); the orientation of a directed face that bounds a **topological solid** (B.491) will point away from the topological solid. Adjacent **solids** (B.438) would use different orientations for their shared boundary, consistent with the same sort of association between adjacent faces and their shared **edges** (B.151). Directed faces are used in the **coboundary** (B.45) relation to maintain the spatial association between face and edge.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.141

directed node

directed topological object (B.143) that represents an **association** (B.16) between a **node** (B.323) and one of its orientations

NOTE Directed nodes are used in the **coboundary** (B.45) relation to maintain the spatial association between **edge** (B.151) and node. The orientation of a node is, with respect to an edge, “+” for **end node** (B.162), “–” for **start node** (B.450). This is consistent with the **vector** (B.517) notion of “result = end – start”.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.142

directed solid

directed topological object (B.143) that represents an **association** (B.16) between a **topological solid** (B.491) and one of its orientations

NOTE Directed solids are used in the **coboundary** (B.45) relation to maintain the spatial association between **face** (B.176) and topological solid. The orientation of a **solid** (B.438) is, with respect to a face, “+” if the up Normal is outward, “–” if it is inward. This is consistent with the concept of “up = outward” for a **surface** (B.460) bounding a solid.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.143

directed topological object

topological object (B.489) that represents a logical **association** (B.16) between a **topological primitive** (B.490) and one of its orientations

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.144

discrete change

change in an **attribute** (B.18) **value** (B.515) such that it can be assumed to have changed without having taken intermediate values between two known **measurements** (B.301)

NOTE Legal changes of parcel changes are discrete, having occurred at a specific time.

[ISO 19132:2007]

B.145

discrete coverage

coverage (B.97) that returns the same **feature attribute** (B.181) **values** (B.515) for every **direct position** (B.138) within any single **spatial object** (B.442), **temporal object** (B.326), or **spatiotemporal object** (B.447) in its **domain** (B.149)

NOTE The domain of a discrete coverage consists of a finite **set** (B.433) of spatial, temporal, or spatiotemporal objects.

[ISO 19123:2005]

B.146

discrete spatiotemporal object

temporal sequence (B.474) of **object** (B.326) representations depicting the same spatial **feature** (B.179) at different times

NOTE See Theodoridis, 1999.

[ISO 19132:2007]

B.147

distance measure

distance metric

measure (B.303) of the pairs of **values** (B.515) of an **attribute** (B.18) **type** (B.503) that assigns a numeric value that is positive, symmetric and satisfies the triangular inequality

NOTE A measure “*d*” is positive if $d(x, y) > 0$ for every x, y where $x \neq y$ and $d(x, x) = 0$. A measure “*d*” is symmetric if $d(x, y) = d(y, x)$ for every x, y . A measure “*d*” satisfies the triangular inequality if $d(x, y) \leq d(x, a) + d(a, y)$ for every a, x and y . All numeric or **vector** (B.517) valued attributes have such a metric, the most common being the Euclidean metric based on the square root of the sum of the squares of the differences in each dimension. Other non-Euclidean metrics take “curvature of space” into account (such as along the **surface** (B.460) of the spheroid).

[ISO 19132:2007]

B.148

distribution transparency

property of hiding from a particular **user** (B.512) the potential **behaviour** (B.26) of some parts of a distributed system

[ISO/IEC 10746-2:1996]

B.149

domain

well-defined **set** (B.433)

NOTE Domains are used to define the domain set and **range** (B.381) set of **attributes** (B.18), operators and **functions** (B.194).

[ISO/TS 19103:2005]

B.150

easting

E

distance in a **coordinate system** (B.90), eastwards (positive) or westwards (negative) from a north-south reference line

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.151**edge**

1-dimensional **topological primitive** (B.490)

NOTE The **geometric realization** (B.221) of an edge is a **curve** (B.99). The **boundary** (B.27) of an edge is the **set** (B.433) of one or two **nodes** (B.323) associated to the edge within a **topological complex** (B.486).

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.152**edge-node graph**

graph (B.230) embedded within a **topological complex** (B.486) composed of all of the **edges** (B.151) and **connected nodes** (B.75) within that complex

NOTE The edge-node graph is a **subcomplex** (B.455) of the complex within which it is embedded.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.153**element**

〈XML〉 basic **information** (B.250) **item** (B.269) of an XML document containing **child elements** (B.37), **attributes** (B.19) and **character** (B.36) **data** (B.103)

NOTE From the XML Information Set: "Each XML document contains one or more elements, the boundaries of which are either delimited by start-tags and end-tags, or, for empty elements, by an empty-element **tag** (B.463). Each element has a **type** (B.503), identified by name, sometimes called its 'generic identifier' (GI), and may have a **set** (B.433) of attribute **specifications** (B.448). Each attribute specification has a name and a **value** (B.515)."

[ISO 19136:2007]

B.154**ellipsoid**

surface (B.460) formed by the rotation of an ellipse about a main axis

NOTE In this International Standard, ellipsoids are always oblate, meaning that the axis of rotation is always the minor axis.

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.155**ellipsoidal coordinate system**

geodetic coordinate system

coordinate system (B.90) in which **position** (B.365) is specified by **geodetic latitude** (B.204), **geodetic longitude** (B.205) and (in the three-dimensional case) **ellipsoidal height** (B.156)

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.156**ellipsoidal height**

geodetic height

h

distance of a **point** (B.352) from the **ellipsoid** (B.154), measured along the perpendicular from the ellipsoid to this point, positive if upwards or outside of the ellipsoid

NOTE Only used as part of a three-dimensional **ellipsoidal coordinate system** (B.155) and never on its own.

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.157

ellipsoidal latitude

geodetic latitude

φ

angle from the equatorial plane to the perpendicular to the **ellipsoid** (B.154) through a given **point** (B.352), northwards treated as positive

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.158

ellipsoidal longitude

geodetic longitude

λ

angle from the **prime meridian** (B.370) plane to the **meridian** (B.305) plane of a given **point** (B.352), eastward treated as positive

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.159

encoding

conversion of **data** (B.103) into a series of **codes** (B.46)

[ISO 19118:2005]

B.160

encoding rule

identifiable collection of **conversion rules** (B.81) that define the **encoding** (B.159) for a particular **data** (B.103) structure

EXAMPLE XML, ISO 10303-21, ISO/IEC 8211.

NOTE An encoding rule specifies the types of data to be converted as well as the syntax, structure and **codes** (B.46) used in the resulting data structure.

[ISO 19118:2005]

B.161

encoding service

software **component** (B.50) that has an **encoding rule** (B.160) implemented

[ISO 19118:2005]

B.162

end node

node (B.323) in the **boundary** (B.27) of an **edge** (B.151) that corresponds to the **end point** (B.163) of that edge as a **curve** (B.99) in any valid **geometric realization** (B.221) of a **topological complex** (B.486) in which the edge is used

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.163**end point**

last **point** (B.352) of a **curve** (B.99)

[ISO 19107:2005]

B.164**engineering coordinate reference system**

coordinate reference system (B.88) based on an **engineering datum** (B.165)

EXAMPLE Local engineering and architectural **grids** (B.234); coordinate reference system local to a ship or an orbiting spacecraft.

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.165**engineering datum**

local datum

datum (B.124) describing the **relationship** (B.395) of a **coordinate system** (B.90) to a local reference

NOTE Engineering datum excludes both **geodetic** (B.202) and **vertical datums** (B.525).

EXAMPLE A system for identifying **relative positions** (B.396) within a few kilometres of the reference point.

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.166**engineering viewpoint**

viewpoint (B.526) on an ODP system and its environment that focuses on the mechanisms and **functions** (B.194) required to support distributed interaction between **objects** (B.326) in the system

[ISO 19119:2005]

B.167**enterprise viewpoint**

viewpoint (B.526) on an ODP system and its environment that focuses on the purpose, scope and policies for that system

[ISO 19119:2005]

B.168**error**

discrepancy with the **universe of discourse** (B.511)

[ISO/TS 19138:2006]

B.169**evaluation**

⟨coverage⟩ determination of the **values** (B.515) of a **coverage** (B.97) at a **direct position** (B.138) within the **domain** (B.149) of the coverage

[ISO 19123:2005]

B.170

event

action which occurs at an **instant** (B.256)

[ISO 19108:2002]

B.171

executable test case

specific test of an **implementation** (B.244) to meet particular requirements

NOTE Instantiation of an **abstract test case** (B.2) with **values** (B.515).

[ISO 19105:2000]

B.172

ETS

executable test suite

set (B.433) of **executable test cases** (B.171)

[ISO 19105:2000]

B.173

extension

totality of **objects** (B.326) to which a **concept** (B.60) corresponds

[ISO 1087-1:2000]

B.174

exterior

difference between the universe and the **closure** (B.43)

NOTE The **concept** (B.60) of exterior is applicable to both **topological** (B.486) and **geometric complexes** (B.217).

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.175

external function

function (B.194) not part of the **application schema** (B.15)

NOTE The electronic **map** (B.297) in a car **navigation** (B.319) system has to be displayed so that the up-direction of the map is always in the direction in which the car is moving. To be able to specify the rotation of the map, the current **position** (B.365) of the car must be retrieved continuously from an external position device using an external function.

[ISO 19117:2005]

B.176

face

2-dimensional **topological primitive** (B.490)

NOTE The **geometric realization** (B.221) of a face is a **surface** (B.460). The **boundary** (B.27) of a face is the **set** (B.433) of **directed edges** (B.139) within the same **topological complex** (B.486) that are associated to the face via the boundary relations. These can be organized as **rings** (B.407).

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.177**fail verdict**

test verdict of **non-conformance** (B.324)

NOTE Non-conformance may be with respect to either the test purpose or at least one of the **conformance** (B.67) requirements of the relevant standard(s).

[ISO 19105:2000]

B.178**falsification test**

test to find **errors** (B.168) in the **implementation** (B.244)

NOTE If errors are found, one can correctly deduce that the implementation does not conform to the International Standard; however, the absence of errors does not necessarily imply the converse. The falsification test can only demonstrate **non-conformance** (B.324). Compare with the **verification test** (B.521). Due to technical and economic problems, in most cases, the falsification test is adopted as a test method for **conformance testing** (B.73).

[ISO 19105:2000]

B.179**feature**

abstraction of real world phenomena

NOTE A feature may occur as a **type** (B.503) or an **instance** (B.253). Feature type or feature instance shall be used when only one is meant.

[ISO 19101:2002]

B.180**feature association**

relationship (B.395) that links **instances** (B.253) of one **feature** (B.179) **type** (B.503) with instances of the same or a different feature type

[ISO 19110:2005]

B.181**feature attribute**

characteristic of a **feature** (B.179)

EXAMPLE 1 A feature attribute named "colour" may have an **attribute** (B.18) **value** (B.515) "green" which belongs to the **data type** (B.121) "text".

EXAMPLE 2 A feature attribute named "length" may have an attribute value "82.4" which belongs to the data type "real".

NOTE 1 A feature attribute has a name, a data type and a **value domain** (B.516) associated to it. A feature attribute for a feature **instance** (B.253) also has an attribute value taken from the value domain.

NOTE 2 In a **feature catalogue** (B.182), a feature attribute may include a value domain but does not specify attribute values for feature instances.

[ISO 19101:2002]

B.182

feature catalogue

catalogue containing **definitions** (B.126) and descriptions of the **feature** (B.179) **types** (B.503), **feature attributes** (B.181), and **feature associations** (B.180) occurring in one or more **sets** (B.433) of **geographic data** (B.206), together with any **feature operations** (B.185) that may be applied

[ISO 19110:2005]

B.183

feature division

feature succession (B.188) in which a previously existing **feature** (B.179) is replaced by two or more distinct **feature instances** (B.253) of the same **feature type** (B.503)

EXAMPLE An instance of the feature type “land parcel” is replaced by two instances of the same type when the parcel is legally subdivided.

[ISO 19108:2002]

B.184

feature fusion

feature succession (B.188) in which two or more previously existing **instances** (B.253) of a **feature** (B.179) **type** (B.503) are replaced by a single instance of the same feature type

EXAMPLE Two instances of the feature type “pasture” are replaced by a single instance when the fence between the pastures is removed.

[ISO 19108:2002]

B.185

feature operation

operation (B.332) that every **instance** (B.253) of a **feature** (B.179) **type** (B.503) may perform

EXAMPLE A feature operation upon a “dam” is to raise the dam. The results of this operation are to raise the **height** (B.236) of the “dam” and the level of water in a “reservoir”.

NOTE Sometimes feature operations provide a basis for feature type **definition** (B.126).

[ISO 19110:2005]

B.186

feature portrayal rule set

collection of **portrayal rules** (B.362) that apply to a **feature** (B.179) **instance** (B.253)

[ISO 19117:2005]

B.187

feature substitution

feature succession (B.188) in which one **feature** (B.179) **instance** (B.253) is replaced by another feature instance of the same or different **feature type** (B.503)

EXAMPLE An instance of feature type “building” is razed and replaced by an instance of feature type “parking lot.”

[ISO 19108:2002]

B.188**feature succession**

replacement of one or more **feature** (B.179) **instances** (B.253) by other feature instances such that the first feature instances cease to exist

[ISO 19108:2002]

B.189**feature table**

table where the columns represent **feature attributes** (B.181), and the rows represent **features** (B.179)

[ISO 19125-2:2004]

B.190**file**

named **set** (B.433) of **records** (B.385) stored or processed as a **unit** (B.507)

[ISO/IEC 2382-1:1993]

B.191**flattening**

f

ratio of the difference between the semi-major (a) and **semi-minor axis** (B.422) (b) of an **ellipsoid** (B.154) to the **semi-major axis** (B.421): $f = (a - b)/a$

NOTE Sometimes inverse flattening $1/f = a/(a - b)$ is given instead; $1/f$ is also known as reciprocal flattening.

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.192**foliation**

one parameter set of geometries (B.329) such that each **point** (B.352) in the **prism** (B.372) of the **set** (B.433) is in one and only one **trajectory** (B.494) and in one and only one **leaf** (B.278)

[ISO 19141:2008]

B.193**full inspection**

inspection of every **item** (B.269) in a **dataset** (B.122)

NOTE Full inspection is also known as 100 % inspection.

[ISO 19114:2003]

B.194**function**

rule that associates each **element** (B.153) from a **domain** (B.149) (source, or domain of the function) to a unique element in another domain [**target** (B.465), co-domain, or **range** (B.381)]

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.195

functional language

language (B.275) in which **feature operations** (B.185) are formally specified

NOTE In a functional language, **feature** (B.179) **types** (B.503) may be represented as abstract **data types** (B.121).

[ISO 19110:2005]

B.196

functional standard

existing **geographic information** (B.211) standard, in active use by an international community of **data** (B.103) producers and data **users** (B.512)

NOTE GDF, S-57, and DIGEST are examples of functional standards.

[ISO 19101:2002]

B.197

gazetteer

directory of **instances** (B.253) of a **class** (B.40) or classes of **features** (B.179) containing some **information** (B.250) regarding **position** (B.365)

NOTE The positional information need not be **coordinates** (B.84), but could be descriptive.

[ISO 19112:2003]

B.198

generalization

⟨UML⟩ taxonomic **relationship** (B.395) between a more general **element** (B.153) and a more specific element that is fully consistent with the more general element and contains additional **information** (B.250)

NOTE 1 An **instance** (B.254) of the more specific element may be used where the more general element is allowed.

NOTE 2 See **inheritance** (B.252).

[ISO/TS 19103:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 19501]

B.199

geocoding

translation of one form of **location** (B.291) into another

NOTE Geocoding usually refers to the translation of “address” or “intersection” to “**direct position** (B.138)”. Many **service** (B.427) providers also include a “reverse geocoding” **interface** (B.260) to their geocoder, thus extending the **definition** (B.126) of the **service** (B.427) to that of general translator of location. Because **routing** (B.412) services use internal location **encodings** (B.159) not usually available to others, a geocoder is an integral part of the internals of such a service.

[ISO 19133:2005]

B.200

geodetic coordinate reference system

coordinate reference system (B.88) based on a **geodetic datum** (B.202)

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.201**geodetic coordinate system**

ellipsoidal coordinate system

coordinate system (B.90) in which **position** (B.365) is specified by **geodetic latitude** (B.204), **geodetic longitude** (B.205) and (in the three-dimensional case) **ellipsoidal height** (B.156)

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.202**geodetic datum**

datum (B.124) describing the **relationship** (B.395) of a two- or three-dimensional **coordinate system** (B.90) to the Earth

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.203**geodetic height**

ellipsoidal height

h

distance of a **point** (B.352) from the **ellipsoid** (B.154), measured along the perpendicular from the ellipsoid to this point, positive if upwards or outside of the ellipsoid

NOTE Only used as part of a three-dimensional **ellipsoidal coordinate system** (B.155) and never on its own.

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.204**geodetic latitude**

ellipsoidal latitude

φ

angle from the equatorial plane to the perpendicular to the **ellipsoid** (B.154) through a given **point** (B.352), northwards treated as positive

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.205**geodetic longitude**

ellipsoidal longitude

λ

angle from the **prime meridian** (B.370) plane to the **meridian** (B.305) plane of a given **point** (B.352), eastward treated as positive

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.206**geographic data**

data (B.103) with implicit or explicit reference to a **location** (B.291) relative to the Earth

NOTE **Geographic information** (B.211) is also used as a **term** (B.475) for **information** (B.250) concerning phenomena implicitly or explicitly associated with a location relative to the Earth.

[ISO 19109:2005]

B.207

geographic feature

representation of real world phenomenon associated with a **location** (B.291) relative to the Earth

[ISO 19125-2:2004]

B.208

geographic identifier

spatial reference (B.444) in the form of a label or **code** (B.46) that identifies a **location** (B.291)

EXAMPLE "Spain" is an example of a country name, "SW1P 3AD" is an example of a postcode.

[ISO 19112:2003]

B.209

geographic imagery

imagery (B.243) associated with a **location** (B.291) relative to the Earth

[ISO/TS 19101-2:2008]

B.210

geographic imagery scene

geographic **imagery** (B.243) whose **data** (B.103) consists of **measurements** (B.301) or simulated measurements of the natural world produced relative to a specified vantage **point** (B.352) and at a specified time

[Derived from ISO 22028-1]

B.211

geographic information

information (B.250) concerning phenomena implicitly or explicitly associated with a **location** (B.291) relative to the Earth

[ISO 19101:2002]

B.212

geographic information service

service (B.427) that transforms, manages, or presents **geographic information** (B.211) to **users** (B.512)

[ISO 19101:2002]

B.213

geographic information system

information system dealing with **information** (B.250) concerning phenomena associated with **location** (B.291) relative to the Earth

[ISO 19101:2002]

B.214**geoid**

equipotential **surface** (B.460) of the Earth's gravity field which is everywhere perpendicular to the direction of gravity and which best fits **mean sea level** (B.299), either locally or globally

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.215**geometric aggregate**

collection of **geometric object** (B.219) that has no internal structure

NOTE No assumptions about the spatial **relationships** (B.395) between the **elements** (B.153) can be made.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.216**geometric boundary**

boundary (B.27) represented by a **set** (B.433) of **geometric primitives** (B.220) of smaller **geometric dimension** (B.218) that limits the extent of a **geometric object** (B.219)

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.217**geometric complex**

set (B.433) of disjoint **geometric primitives** (B.220) where the **boundary** (B.27) of each geometric primitive can be represented as the union of other geometric primitives of smaller dimension within the same set

NOTE The geometric primitives in the set are disjoint in the sense that no **direct position** (B.138) is **interior** (B.262) to more than one geometric primitive. The set is closed under boundary **operations** (B.332), meaning that for each **element** (B.153) in the geometric complex, there is a collection (also a geometric complex) of geometric primitives that represents the boundary of that element. Recall that the boundary of a **point** (B.352) [the only 0D primitive **object** (B.326) **type** (B.503) in geometry] is empty. Thus, if the largest dimension geometric primitive is a **solid** (B.438) (3D), the **composition** (B.54) of the boundary operator in this **definition** (B.126) terminates after at most three steps. It is also the case that the boundary of any object is a **cycle** (B.101).

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.218**geometric dimension**

largest number n such that each **direct position** (B.138) in a **geometric set** (B.222) can be associated with a subset that has the direct position in its **interior** (B.262) and is similar (isomorphic) to \mathbb{R}^n , Euclidean n -space

NOTE **Curves** (B.99), because they are continuous images of a portion of the real line, have a geometric dimension 1. **Surfaces** (B.460) cannot be mapped to \mathbb{R}^2 in their entirety, but around each **point** (B.352) **position** (B.365), a small **neighbourhood** (B.321) can be found that resembles, under continuous **functions** (B.194), the interior of the **unit** (B.507) circle in \mathbb{R}^2 , and are therefore 2-dimensional. In this International Standard, most **surface patches** (B.461) [**instances** (B.253) of GM_SurfacePatch] are mapped to portions of \mathbb{R}^2 by their defining interpolation mechanisms.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.219

geometric object

spatial object (B.442) representing a **geometric set** (B.222)

NOTE A geometric object consists of a **geometric primitive** (B.220), a collection of geometric primitives, or a **geometric complex** (B.217) treated as a single entity. A geometric object may be the spatial representation of an **object** (B.326) such as a **feature** (B.179) or a significant part of a feature.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.220

geometric primitive

geometric object (B.219) representing a single, **connected** (B.74), homogeneous **element** (B.153) of space

NOTE Geometric primitives are non-decomposed **objects** (B.326) that present **information** (B.250) about geometric configuration. They include **points** (B.352), **curves** (B.99), **surfaces** (B.460), and **solids** (B.438).

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.221

geometric realization

geometric complex (B.217) whose **geometric primitives** (B.220) are in a one-to-one correspondence to the **topological primitives** (B.490) of a **topological complex** (B.486), such that the **boundary** (B.27) relations in the two complexes agree

NOTE In such a **realization** (B.384), the topological primitives are considered to represent the **interiors** (B.262) of the corresponding geometric primitives. Composites are closed.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.222

geometric set

set (B.433) of **direct positions** (B.138)

NOTE This set, in most cases, is infinite.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.223

geometry property

⟨GML⟩ **property** (B.376) of a GML **feature** (B.179) that describes some aspect of the geometry of the feature

NOTE The geometry property name is the role of the geometry in relation to the feature.

[ISO 19136:2007]

B.224

geometry value object

object (B.326) composed of a **set** (B.433) of **geometry value pairs** (B.225)

[ISO 19123:2005]

B.225**geometry value pair**

ordered pair composed of a **spatial object** (B.442), a temporal **object** (B.326) or a **spatiotemporal object** (B.447) and a **record** (B.385) of **feature attribute** (B.181) **values** (B.515)

[ISO 19123:2005]

B.226**GML application schema**

application schema (B.15) written in XML **Schema** (B.415) in accordance with the rules specified in this International Standard

[ISO 19136:2007]

B.227**GML document**

XML document with a root **element** (B.153) that is one of the elements **AbstractFeature**, **Dictionary** or **TopoComplex** specified in the **GML schema** (B.229) or any element of a substitution group of any of these elements

[ISO 19136:2007]

B.228**GML profile**

subset of the **GML schema** (B.229)

[ISO 19136:2007]

B.229**GML schema**

schema (B.415) **components** (B.50) in the XML **namespace** (B.318) <http://www.opengis.net/gml> as specified in this International Standard

[ISO 19136:2007]

B.230**graph**

set (B.433) of **nodes** (B.323), some of which are joined by **edges** (B.151)

NOTE In **geographic information systems** (B.213), a graph can have more than one edge joining two nodes, and can have an edge that has the same node at both ends.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.231**graphical language**

language (B.275) whose syntax is expressed in **terms** (B.475) of graphical symbols

[ISO 19101:2002]

B.232

gravity-related height

H

height (B.236) dependent on the Earth's gravity field

NOTE This refers in particular to orthometric height or normal height, which are both approximations of the distance of a **point** (B.352) above the **mean sea level** (B.299).

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.233

Gregorian calendar

calendar (B.29) in general use; first introduced in 1582 to define a year that more closely approximated the tropical year than the Julian calendar

NOTE The introduction of the Gregorian calendar included the cancellation of the accumulated inaccuracies of the Julian year. In the Gregorian calendar, a calendar year is either a common year or a leap year; each year is divided into 12 sequential **months** (B.315).

[ISO 19108:2002 – adapted from ISO 8601:2000]

B.234

grid

network (B.322) composed of two or more **sets** (B.433) of **curves** (B.99) in which the members of each set intersect the members of the other sets in an algorithmic way

NOTE The curves partition a space into grid cells.

[ISO 19123:2005]

B.235

grid point

point (B.352) located at the intersection of two or more **curves** (B.99) in a **grid** (B.234)

[ISO 19123:2005]

B.236

height

h, H

distance of a **point** (B.352) from a chosen reference **surface** (B.460), measured upward along a line perpendicular to that surface

NOTE A height below the reference surface will have a negative **value** (B.515).

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.237

hierarchical register

structured **set** (B.433) of **registers** (B.390) for a **domain** (B.149) of register **items** (B.269), composed of a **principal register** (B.371) and a set of **subregisters** (B.458)

EXAMPLE ISO 6523 is associated with a hierarchical register. The principal register contains organization **identifier** (B.239) schemes and each subregister contains a set of organization identifiers that comply with a single organization identifier scheme.

[ISO 19135:2005]

B.238**homomorphism**

relationship (B.395) between two **domains** (B.149) (such as two complexes) such that there is a structure preserving **function** (B.194) from one to the other

NOTE Homomorphisms are distinct from **isomorphisms** (B.268) in that no inverse function is required. In an isomorphism, there are essentially two homomorphisms that are functional inverses of one another. Continuous functions are topological homomorphisms because they preserve “topological characteristics.” The mapping of **topological complexes** (B.486) to their **geometric realizations** (B.221) preserves the **concept** (B.60) of **boundary** (B.27) and is therefore a homomorphism.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.239**identifier**

linguistically independent **sequence** (B.425) of **characters** (B.36) capable of uniquely and permanently identifying that with which it is associated

[ISO 19135:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003]

B.240**identity**

data (B.103) sufficient to identify an **object** (B.326) over time, independent of its **state** (B.452)

NOTE An identity is usually a persistent and constant key member **attribute** (B.18) **value** (B.515) of the object. Since it is temporally constant and unique, it will be the same in any state associated to the object regardless of its **timestamp** (B.484). A moving object's identity is independent of both time and **location** (B.291).

[ISO 19132:2007]

B.241**image coordinate reference system**

coordinate reference system (B.88) based on an **image datum** (B.242)

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.242**image datum**

engineering datum (B.165) which defines the **relationship** (B.395) of a **coordinate system** (B.90) to an image

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.243**imagery**

representation of phenomena as images produced by electronic and/or optical techniques

NOTE In this Technical Specification, it is assumed that the phenomena have been sensed or detected by one or more devices such as radar, cameras, photometers, and infrared and multispectral scanners.

[ISO/TS 19101-2:2008]

B.244

implementation

realization (B.384) of a **specification** (B.448)

NOTE In the context of the ISO **geographic information** (B.211) standards, this includes specifications of **geographic information services** (B.212) and **datasets** (B.122).

[ISO 19105:2000]

B.245

ICS

Implementation Conformance Statement

statement of **specification** (B.448) options that have been implemented

[ISO 19105:2000]

B.246

IXIT

Implementation eXtra Information for Testing

statement containing all of the **information** (B.250) related to the IUT and its corresponding SUT which will enable the **testing laboratory** (B.482) to run an appropriate test suite against that IUT

NOTE IXIT typically provides the details on the organization and storage of **concepts** (B.60) in the SUT as well as on the means of access to, and modification of, the SUT.

[ISO 19105:2000]

B.247

inconclusive verdict

test verdict when neither a **pass verdict** (B.340) nor a **fail verdict** (B.177) apply

[ISO 19105:2000]

B.248

indirect evaluation method

method (B.312) of evaluating the **quality** (B.377) of a **dataset** (B.122) based on external knowledge

NOTE Examples of external knowledge are dataset lineage, such as production method or source **data** (B.103).

[ISO 19114:2003]

B.249

inertial positioning system

positioning system (B.367) employing accelerometers, gyroscopes, and computer as integral **components** (B.50) to determine **coordinates** (B.84) of **points** (B.352) or **objects** (B.326) relative to an initial known reference point

[ISO 19116:2004]

B.250**information**

knowledge concerning **objects** (B.326), such as facts, **events** (B.170), things, processes, or ideas, including **concepts** (B.60), that within a certain context has a particular meaning

[ISO/IEC 2382-1:1993]

B.251**information viewpoint**

viewpoint (B.526) on an ODP system and its environment that focuses on the semantics of **information** (B.250) and information processing

[ISO/IEC 10746-2]

B.252**inheritance**

⟨UML⟩ mechanism by which more specific **elements** (B.153) incorporate structure and **behaviour** (B.26) of more general elements related by behaviour

NOTE See **generalization** (B.198).

[ISO/TS 19103:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 19501]

B.253**instance**

object (B.326) that realizes a **class** (B.40)

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.254**instance**

⟨UML⟩ entity that has unique **identity** (B.240), a **set** (B.433) of **operations** (B.333) can be applied to it, and state that stores the effects of the operations

NOTE See: **object** (B.326).

[ISO/TS 19103:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 19501]

B.255**instance model**

representation **model** (B.314) for storing **data** (B.103) according to an **application schema** (B.15)

[ISO 19118:2005]

B.256**instant**

0-dimensional **geometric primitive** (B.220) representing **position** (B.365) in time

NOTE The geometry of time is discussed in 5.2 of ISO 19108:2002.

[ISO 19108:2002]

B.257

instantiate

to represent (an abstraction) by the creation of a concrete **instance** (B.253) or to create the ability to create an instance

NOTE A **class** (B.40) or **data element** (B.104) **definition** (B.126) instantiates a **type** (B.503) if it creates the ability to create **objects** (B.326) or data elements, respectively, that can represent the **concepts** (B.60) [instance **data** (B.103) and/or **operations** (B.332)] defined by that type. A class is instantiated by an object if the class defines that object's structure and **function** (B.194). A data **schema** (B.414) is instantiated by a data element if the data schema defines that **element's** (B.153) structure.

[ISO 19133:2005]

B.258

integrated positioning system

positioning system (B.367) incorporating two or more positioning technologies

NOTE The **measurements** (B.301) produced by each positioning technology in an integrated system may be any of **position** (B.365), **motion** (B.316), or **attitude** (B.17). There may be redundant measurements. When combined, a unified position, motion, or attitude is determined.

[ISO 19116:2004]

B.259

integration

linkage of two or more software systems by the use of a common **data** (B.103) and **method** (B.312) base

NOTE 1 See **coupling** (B.96).

NOTE 2 Integration and coupling are the two major mechanisms for the interoperation of systems.

[ISO 19132:2007]

B.260

interface

named **set** (B.433) of **operations** (B.332) that characterize the **behaviour** (B.26) of an entity

NOTE See 7.2 of ISO 19119 for a discussion of "interface".

[ISO 19119:2005]

B.261

interface

⟨UML⟩ named **set** (B.433) of **operations** (B.332) that characterizes the **behaviour** (B.26) of an **element** (B.153)

[ISO/TS 19103:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 19501]

B.262

interior

set (B.433) of all **direct positions** (B.138) that are on a **geometric object** (B.219), but which are not on its **boundary** (B.27)

NOTE The interior of a **topological object** (B.489) is the homomorphic image of the interior of any of its **geometric realizations** (B.221). This is not included as a **definition** (B.126) because it follows from a theorem of topology.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.263**interoperability**

capability to communicate, execute programs, or transfer **data** (B.103) among various functional **units** (B.507) in a manner that requires the **user** (B.512) to have little or no knowledge of the unique characteristics of those units

[ISO/IEC 2382-1:1993]

B.264**interoperate**

communicate, execute programs, or transfer **data** (B.103) among various functional **units** (B.507) in a manner that requires the **user** (B.512) to have little or no knowledge of the unique characteristics of those units

NOTE See **interoperability** (B.263).

[ISO 19132:2007]

B.265**interval scale**

scale with an arbitrary origin which can be used to describe both ordering of **values** (B.515) and distances between values

NOTE Ratios of values measured on an interval scale have no meaning.

[ISO 19108:2002]

B.266**inverse evaluation**

⟨coverage⟩ selection of a **set** (B.433) of **objects** (B.326) from the **domain** (B.149) of a **coverage** (B.97) based on the **feature attribute** (B.181) **values** (B.515) associated with the objects

[ISO 19123:2005]

B.267**isolated node**

node (B.323) not related to any **edge** (B.151)

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.268**isomorphism**

relationship (B.395) between two **domains** (B.149) (such as two complexes) such that there are one-to-one, structure-preserving **functions** (B.194) from each domain onto the other, and the **composition** (B.54) of the two functions, in either order, is the corresponding **identity** (B.240) function

NOTE A **geometric complex** (B.217) is isomorphic to a **topological complex** (B.486) if their **elements** (B.153) are in a one-to-one, dimension- and boundary-preserving correspondence to one another.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.269

item

that which can be individually described or considered

NOTE An item can be any part of a **dataset** (B.122), such as a **feature** (B.179), feature **relationship** (B.395), **feature attribute** (B.181), or combination of these.

[ISO 2859-1:1999]

B.270

item class

set (B.433) of **items** (B.269) with common properties

NOTE **Class** (B.40) is used in this context to refer to a set of **instances** (B.253), not the **concept** (B.60) abstracted from that set of instances.

[ISO 19135:2005]

B.271

Julian date

Julian day number (B.272) followed by the decimal fraction of the **day** (B.125) elapsed since the preceding noon

[ISO 19108:2002]

B.272

Julian day number

number of **days** (B.125) elapsed since Greenwich mean noon on 1 January 4713 BC, Julian proleptic **calendar** (B.29)

[ISO 19108:2002]

B.273

junction

single topological **node** (B.323) in a **network** (B.322) with its associated collection of **turns** (B.502), incoming and outgoing **links** (B.287)

NOTE Junction is an alias for node.

[ISO 19133:2005]

B.274

knowledge base

database (B.103) of knowledge about a particular subject

NOTE The database contains facts, inferences, and procedures needed for problem solution [Webster Computer].

[ISO/TS 19101-2:2008]

B.275**language**

system of signs for communications, usually consisting of vocabulary and rules

NOTE In this context, language refers to natural language or special languages but not programming languages or artificial languages, unless specifically identified.

[ISO 5127-1]

B.276**language identifier**

information (B.250) in a terminological entry which indicates the name of a **language** (B.275)

[ISO 1087-1:2000]

B.277**layer**

basic **unit** (B.507) of **geographic information** (B.211) that may be requested as a **map** (B.297) from a **server** (B.426)

[ISO 19128:2005]

B.278**leaf**

⟨one-parameter set of geometries⟩ geometry at a particular **value** (B.515) of the parameter

[ISO 19141:2008]

B.279**lexical language**

language (B.275) whose syntax is expressed in terms of symbols defined as **character** (B.36) strings

[ISO 19101:2002]

B.280**license**

permission or proof of permission granted to a system participant by a competent authority to exercise a **right** (B.405) which would otherwise be disallowed or unlawful

[ISO 19132:2007]

B.281**life span**

period (B.345) during which something exists

NOTE Valid-time life span is the period during which an **object** (B.326) exists in the modelled reality. Transaction-time life span is the period during which a database object is current in the database.

[ISO 19108:2002]

B.282

line string

curve (B.99) composed of straight-line **segments** (B.419)

[ISO 19136:2007]

B.283

linear coordinate system

one-dimensional **coordinate system** (B.90) in which a linear **feature** (B.179) forms the axis

EXAMPLE Distances along a pipeline; **depths** (B.130) down a deviated oil well bore.

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.284

linear positioning system

positioning system (B.367) that measures distance from a reference **point** (B.352) along a **route** (B.409)

NOTE An odometer used in conjunction with predefined mile or kilometre origin points along a route provides a linear reference to a **position** (B.365).

[ISO 19116:2004]

B.285

linear reference system

reference system that identifies a **location** (B.291) by reference to a **segment** (B.419) of a linear **geographic feature** (B.207) and the distance along that segment from a given **point** (B.352)

NOTE Linear reference systems are widely used in transportation, for example highway names and mile or kilometre markers.

[ISO 19116:2004]

B.286

linear referencing system

positioning system (B.367) that measures distance from a reference **point** (B.352) along a **route** (B.409) [**feature** (B.179)]

NOTE The system includes the complete **set** (B.433) of procedures for determining and retaining a **record** (B.385) of specific points along a linear feature, such as the **location** (B.291) reference **method(s)** (B.312), together with the procedures for storing, maintaining, and retrieving location **information** (B.250) about points and **segments** (B.419) on the highways [NCHRP Synthesis 21, 1974].

[ISO 19133:2005]

B.287

link

directed topological connection between two **nodes** (B.323) [**junctions** (B.273)], consisting of an **edge** (B.151) and a direction

NOTE Link is an alias for **directed edge** (B.139).

[ISO 19133:2005]

B.288**link position**

position (B.365) within a **network** (B.322) on a **link** (B.287) defined by some strictly monotonic **measure** (B.303) associated with that link

NOTE Link positions are often associated with a **targets** (B.465) **feature** (B.179) that is not part of the network. The most common link measures used for this are the distance from **start node** (B.450) or address. The most common use of a link position is to geolocate an “address”.

[ISO 19133:2005]

B.289**local datum**

engineering datum

datum (B.124) describing the **relationship** (B.395) of a **coordinate system** (B.90) to a local reference

EXAMPLE A system for identifying **relative positions** (B.396) within a few kilometres of the reference **point** (B.352).

NOTE **Engineering datum** (B.165) excludes both **geodetic** (B.202) and **vertical datums** (B.525).

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.290**locale**

cultural and linguistic setting applicable to the interpretation of a **character** (B.36) string

[ISO 19135:2005]

B.291**location**

identifiable geographic place

EXAMPLE “Eiffel Tower”, “Madrid”, “California”.

[ISO 19112:2003]

B.292**location-based service****LBS**

service (B.427) whose return or other property is dependent on the **location** (B.291) of the **client** (B.42) requesting the service or of some other thing, **object** (B.326) or person

[ISO 19133:2005]

B.293**location-dependent service****LDS**

service (B.427) whose availability is dependent on the **location** (B.291) of the **client** (B.42)

[ISO 19133:2005]

B.294

loosely coupled interface

message-based **service interface** (B.431) based on a common taxonomic **definition** (B.126) and independent of the particulars of message format or representation and of the internal **implementation** (B.244) of the **service** (B.427)

NOTE See **coupling** (B.96).

[ISO 19132:2007]

B.295

main-road rule

set (B.433) of criteria used at a **turn** (B.502) in lieu of a **route** (B.409) instruction; default instruction used at a **node** (B.323)

NOTE This rule represents what is “most natural” to do at a node (intersection), given the entry **link** (B.287) used. The most common **version** (B.522) is “as straight as possible”, or to exit a turn on the most obvious extension of the entry street, which is usually, but not always, the same named street that was the entry. Every node in a route is either associated with an instruction or can be navigated by the main-road rule.

[ISO 19133:2005]

B.296

maneuver

manœuvre

collection of related **links** (B.287) and **turns** (B.502) used in a **route** (B.409) in combination

NOTE Maneuvers are used to cluster turns into convenient and legal combinations. They may be as simple as a single turn, a combination of quick turns (“jogs” in the American Midwest consisting of a turn followed immediately by a turn in the opposite direction) or very complex combinations consisting of entry, exit, and connecting roadways (“magic roundabouts” in the UK).

[ISO 19133:2005]

B.297

map

portrayal (B.360) of **geographic information** (B.211) as a digital image **file** (B.190) suitable for display on a computer screen

[ISO 19128:2005]

B.298

map projection

coordinate conversion (B.85) from an **ellipsoidal coordinate system** (B.155) to a plane

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.299

mean sea level

average level of the **surface** (B.460) of the sea over all stages of tide and seasonal variations

NOTE Mean sea level in a local context normally means mean sea level for the region, calculated from observations at one or more **points** (B.352) over a given **period** (B.345) of time. Mean sea level in a global context differs from a global **geoid** (B.214) by not more than 2 m.

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.300**measurable quantity**

attribute of a phenomenon, body or substance that may be distinguished qualitatively and determined quantitatively

[International Vocabulary of Basic and General Terms in Metrology (VIM)]

B.301**measurement**

set (B.433) of **operations** (B.332) having the **object** (B.326) of determining the **value** (B.515) of a quantity

[International Vocabulary of Basic and General Terms in Metrology (VIM)]

B.302**measurand**

particular quantity subject to **measurement** (B.301)

[International Vocabulary of Basic and General Terms in Metrology (VIM)]

B.303**measure**

⟨GML⟩ **value** (B.515) described using a numeric amount with a scale or using a scalar reference system

NOTE When used as a noun, measure is a synonym for **physical quantity** (B.347).

[ISO 19136:2007]

B.304**medium**

substance or agency for storing or transmitting **data** (B.103)

EXAMPLE Compact disc, internet, radio waves, etc.

[ISO 19118:2005]

B.305**meridian**

intersection of an **ellipsoid** (B.154) by a plane containing the shortest axis of the ellipsoid

NOTE This **term** (B.475) is often used for the pole-to-pole arc rather than the complete closed figure.

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.306**metadata**

data (B.103) about data

[ISO 19115:2003]

B.307

metadata element

discrete **unit** (B.507) of **metadata** (B.306)

NOTE 1 Metadata **elements** (B.153) are unique within a **metadata entity** (B.308).

NOTE 2 Equivalent to an **attribute** (B.18) in UML terminology.

[ISO 19115:2003]

B.308

metadata entity

set (B.433) of **metadata elements** (B.307) describing the same aspect of **data** (B.103)

NOTE 1 May contain one or more **metadata** (B.306) entities.

NOTE 2 Equivalent to a **class** (B.40) in UML terminology.

[ISO 19115:2003]

B.309

metadata schema

conceptual schema (B.65) describing **metadata** (B.306)

NOTE ISO 19115 establishes a standard for a **metadata schema** (B.309).

[ISO 19101:2002]

B.310

metadata section

subset of **metadata** (B.306) which consists of a collection of related **metadata entities** (B.308) and **metadata elements** (B.307)

NOTE Equivalent to a **package** (B.339) in UML terminology.

[ISO 19115:2003]

B.311

metamodel

⟨UML⟩ **model** (B.314) that defines the **language** (B.275) for expressing a model

[ISO/TS 19103:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 19501]

B.312

method

⟨UML⟩ **implementation** (B.244) of an **operation** (B.333)

NOTE It specifies the algorithm or procedure associated with an operation.

[ISO/TS 19103:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 19501]

B.313**metric traceability**

property of the result of a **measurement** (B.301) or the value of a standard whereby it can be related to stated references, usually national or international standards, through an unbroken chain of comparisons all having stated uncertainties

NOTE Adapted from the International Vocabulary of Basic and General Terms in Metrology (VIM).

B.314**model**

abstraction of some aspects of reality

[ISO 19109:2005]

B.315**month**

period (B.345) approximately equal in duration to the **periodic time** (B.346) of a lunar **cycle** (B.101)

NOTE The duration of a month is an integer number of **days** (B.125). The number of days in a month is determined by the rules of the particular **calendar** (B.29).

[ISO 19108:2002]

B.316**motion**

change in the **position** (B.365) of an **object** (B.326) over time, represented by a change of **coordinate** (B.84) **values** (B.515) with respect to a particular reference frame

EXAMPLE This may be motion of the position **sensor** (B.423) mounted on a **vehicle** (B.519) or other platform, or motion of an object being tracked by a **positioning system** (B.367).

[ISO 19116:2004]

B.317**multiplicity**

⟨UML⟩ **specification** (B.448) of the **range** (B.382) of allowable cardinalities that a **set** (B.433) may assume

NOTE 1 Multiplicity specifications may be given for roles within **associations** (B.16), parts within composites, repetitions and other purposes. Essentially, a multiplicity is a (possibly infinite) subset of the non-negative integers.

NOTE 2 Contrast: **cardinality** (B.34).

[ISO/TS 19103:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 19501]

B.318**namespace**

collection of names, identified by a URI reference, that are used in XML documents as **element** (B.153) names and **attribute** (B.19) names

[W3C XML]

B.319

navigation

combination of **routing** (B.412), **route traversal** (B.411) and **tracking** (B.492)

NOTE This is essentially the common **term** (B.475) “navigation”, but the **definition** (B.126) decomposes the process in terms used in the **packages** (B.339) defined in this International Standard.

[ISO 19133:2005]

B.320

navigation constraint

restriction on how a **link** (B.287) or **turn** (B.502) may be traversed by a **vehicle** (B.519), such as **vehicle classification** (B.520), physical or temporal **constraint** (B.76)

[ISO 19133:2005]

B.321

neighbourhood

geometric set (B.222) containing a specified **direct position** (B.138) in its **interior** (B.262), and containing all direct positions within a specified distance of the specified direct position

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.322

network

abstract structure consisting of a **set** (B.433) of 0-dimensional **objects** (B.326) called **junctions** (B.273), and a set of 1-dimensional objects called **links** (B.287) that connect the junctions, each link being associated with a start (origin, source) junction and an end (destination, sink) junction

NOTE The network is essentially the **universe of discourse** (B.511) for the **navigation** (B.319) problem. Networks are a variety of one-dimensional **topological complexes** (B.486). In this light, junction and topological **node** (B.323) are synonyms, as are link and **directed edge** (B.139).

[ISO 19133:2005]

B.323

node

0-dimensional **topological primitive** (B.490)

NOTE The **boundary** (B.27) of a node is the empty **set** (B.433).

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.324

non-conformance

failure to fulfil one or more specified requirements

[ISO 19105:2000]

B.325
northing

N

distance in a **coordinate system** (B.90), northwards (positive) or southwards (negative) from an east-west reference line

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.326
object

⟨UML⟩ entity with a well-defined **boundary** (B.27) and **identity** (B.240), which encapsulates **state** (B.452) and **behaviour** (B.26)

NOTE State is represented by **attributes** (B.18) and **relationships** (B.395), behaviour is represented by **operations** (B.333), **methods** (B.312), and state machines. An object is an **instance** (B.254) of a **class** (B.40).

[ISO/TS 19103:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 19501]

B.327
observable type

data type (B.121) to indicate the **physical quantity** (B.347) as a result of an observation

[ISO 19136:2007]

B.328
obsolete term

term (B.475) which is no longer in common use

[ISO 1087-1:2000]

B.329
one-parameter set of geometries

function (B.194) f from an interval $t \in [a, b]$ such that $f(t)$ is a geometry and, for each **point** (B.352) $P \in f(a)$, there is a one-parameter **set** (B.433) of points (called the **trajectory** (B.494) of P) $P(t): [a, b] \rightarrow P(t)$ such that $P(t) \in f(t)$

EXAMPLE A curve C with constructive parameter t is a one-parameter set of points $c(t)$.

[ISO 19141:2008]

B.330
open systems environment
OSE

comprehensive **set** (B.433) of **interfaces** (B.260), **services** (B.427) and supporting formats, plus **user** (B.512) aspects, for **interoperability** (B.263) and/or portability of **applications** (B.14), **data** (B.103), or people, as specified by **information** (B.250) technology standards and **profiles** (B.374)

[ISO/IEC TR 10000-1:1998]

B.331

operating conditions

parameters influencing the determination of **coordinate** (B.84) **values** (B.515) by a **positioning system** (B.367)

NOTE Measurements acquired in the field are affected by many instrumental and environmental factors, including meteorological conditions, computational **methods** (B.312) and **constraints** (B.76), imperfect instrument construction, incomplete instrument adjustment or **calibration** (B.31), and, in the case of optical measuring systems, the personal bias of the observer. Solutions for **positions** (B.365) may be affected by the geometric **relationships** (B.395) of the observed **data** (B.103) and/or mathematical **model** (B.314) employed in the processing software.

[ISO 19116:2004]

B.332

operation

specification (B.448) of a transformation or query that an **object** (B.326) may be called to execute

NOTE 1 An operation has a name and a list of parameters.

NOTE 2 See 7.2 of ISO 19119 for a discussion of operation.

[ISO 19119:2005]

B.333

operation

(UML) **service** (B.427) that can be requested from an **object** (B.326) to affect **behaviour** (B.26)

NOTE 1 An operation has a signature, which may restrict the actual parameters that are possible.

NOTE 2 Definition from UML Reference Manual: "**specification** (B.448) of a transformation or query that an object may be called to execute".

NOTE 3 An operation has a name and a list of parameters. A **method** (B.312) is a procedure that implements an operation. It has an algorithm or procedure description.

[ISO/TS 19103:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 19501]

B.334

optical positioning system

positioning system (B.367) that determines the **position** (B.365) of an **object** (B.326) by means of the properties of light

EXAMPLE Total station: commonly used **term** (B.475) for an integrated optical positioning system incorporating an electronic theodolite and an electronic distance-measuring instrument into a single **unit** (B.507) with an internal microprocessor for automatic computations.

[ISO 19116:2004]

B.335

ordinal era

one of a **set** (B.433) of named **periods** (B.345) ordered in time

[ISO 19108:2002]

B.336**ordinal scale**

scale that provides a basis for measuring only the **relative position** (B.396) of an **object** (B.326)

[ISO 19108:2002]

B.337**ordinal temporal reference system**

temporal reference system (B.473) composed of **ordinal eras** (B.335)

[ISO 19108:2002]

B.338**orthoimage**

image in which, by orthogonal projection to a reference **surface** (B.460), displacement of image **points** (B.352) due to **sensor** (B.423) orientation and terrain relief has been removed

NOTE The amount of displacement depends on the **resolution** (B.400) and the level of detail of the elevation **information** (B.250) and on the software **implementation** (B.244).

[ISO/TS 19101-2:2008]

B.339**package**

⟨UML⟩ general purpose mechanism for organizing **elements** (B.153) into groups

NOTE Packages may be nested within other packages. Both **model** (B.314) elements and diagrams may appear in a package.

[ISO/TS 19103:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 19501]

B.340**pass verdict**

test verdict of **conformance** (B.67)

[ISO 19105:2000]

B.341**passive object**

object (B.326) which can only react to external stimulation and cannot initiate actions on its own

NOTE A passive object is usually accessed through an external **interface** (B.260), through which it receives **requests** (B.399), processes those requests and returns **data** (B.103) as a **response** (B.403) to that request. Since objects can implement more than one **type** (B.503), it is possible for a single object to pass through active and passive **states** (B.452). For example, a **tracking** (B.492) **service** (B.427) can lie dormant until a tracking request activates a **period** (B.345) where the internals of the object initiate tracking activities based on internal triggers, as specified within the request. When the tracking request is deactivated, the object may return to a passive state.

[ISO 19132:2007]

B.342

passive tracking

tracking (B.492) dependent on stationary **sensors** (B.423) external to the **vehicle** (B.519) or **traveller** (B.498) allowing for **measurements** (B.301) of **location** (B.291) when the vehicle's or traveller's **tracking device** (B.493) passes through the **range** (B.381) of external sensors of known **position** (B.365)

[ISO 19132:2007]

B.343

performance indicator

internal parameters of **positioning systems** (B.367) indicative of the level of performance achieved

NOTE Performance indicators can be used as quality-control evidence of the positioning system and/or positioning solution. Internal **quality** (B.377) control may include such factors as signal strength of received radio signals [signal-to-noise ratio (SNR)], figures indicating the dilution of **precision** (B.368) (DOP) due to geometric **constraints** (B.76) in radiolocation systems, and system-specific figure of merit (FOM).

[ISO 19116:2004]

B.344

performance testing

measurement (B.301) of the performance characteristics of an **Implementation** (B.244) Under Test (IUT), such as its throughput, responsiveness, etc., under various conditions

NOTE This is not a part of **conformance testing** (B.73).

[ISO 19105:2000]

B.345

period

one-dimensional **geometric primitive** (B.220) representing extent in time

NOTE A period is bounded by two different **temporal positions** (B.472).

[ISO 19108:2002]

B.346

periodic time

duration of one **cycle** (B.101)

[ISO 19108:2002 – adapted from ISO 31-2:1992]

B.347

physical quantity

quantity used for the quantitative description of physical phenomena

NOTE In GML a physical quantity is always a **value** (B.515) described using a numeric amount with a scale or using a scalar reference system. Physical quantity is a synonym for **measure** (B.303) when the latter is used as a noun.

[ISO 31-0:1992]

B.348**picture original**

representation of a two-dimensional hardcopy or softcopy input image in terms of the colour-space **coordinates** (B.84) (or an approximation thereof)

NOTE Picture originals could be obtained from printed **maps** (B.297), printed pictures of a **geographic imagery scene** (B.210), or drawings of **geographic information** (B.211), etc.

[ISO/TS 19101-2:2008]

B.349**picture portrayal**

representations of image **data** (B.103) in terms of the colour-space **coordinates** (B.84) that are appropriate for, and tightly coupled to, the characteristics of a specified real or virtual output device and viewing

NOTE Picture **portrayals** (B.360) are geared for visual display whether in hardcopy or softcopy.

[ISO/TS 19101-2:2008]

B.350**pixel**

smallest **element** (B.153) of a digital image to which attributes are assigned

NOTE 1 This term originated as a contraction of “picture element”

NOTE 2 Related to the **concept** (B.60) of a **grid** (B.234) cell.

[ISO/TS 19101-2:2008]

B.351**planar topological complex**

topological complex (B.486) that has a **geometric realization** (B.221) that can be embedded in Euclidean 2-space

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.352**point**

0-dimensional **geometric primitive** (B.220), representing a **position** (B.365)

NOTE The **boundary** (B.27) of a point is the empty **set** (B.433).

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.353**point coverage**

coverage (B.97) that has a **domain** (B.149) composed of **points** (B.352)

[ISO 19123:2005]

B.354

polar coordinate system

two-dimensional **coordinate system** (B.90) in which **position** (B.365) is specified by distance and direction from the origin

NOTE For the three-dimensional case, see **spherical coordinate system** (B.449).

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.355

policy

set (B.433) of rules related to a particular purpose

[ISO/IEC 10746-2]

B.356

polygon

planar **surface** (B.460) defined by 1 **exterior** (B.174) **boundary** (B.27) and 0 or more **interior** (B.262) boundaries

[ISO 19136:2007]

B.357

polygon coverage

coverage (B.97) that has a **domain** (B.149) composed of **polygons** (B.356)

[ISO 19123:2005]

B.358

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** (B.194), or an **object** (B.326) to have more than one form

NOTE There are several different kinds of polymorphism.

[ISO/TS 19139:2007]

B.359

population

totality of **items** (B.269) under consideration

EXAMPLE 1 All **points** (B.352) in a **dataset** (B.122).

EXAMPLE 2 Names of all roads in a certain geographic area.

[ISO 3534-2:2006]

B.360

portrayal

presentation of **information** (B.250) to humans

[ISO 19117:2005]

B.361**portrayal catalogue**

collection of all defined **portrayals** (B.360)

[ISO 19117:2005]

B.362**portrayal rule**

rule that is applied to the **feature** (B.179) to determine what **portrayal specification** (B.364) to use

[ISO 19117:2005]

B.363**portrayal service**

generic **interface** (B.260) used to portray a **feature** (B.179)

[ISO 19117:2005]

B.364**portrayal specification**

collection of **operations** (B.332) applied to the **feature** (B.179) **instance** (B.253) to portray it

[ISO 19117:2005]

B.365**position**

data type (B.121) that describes a **point** (B.352) or geometry potentially occupied by an **object** (B.326) or person

NOTE A **direct position** (B.138) is a semantic subtype of position. Direct positions as described can only define a point and therefore not all positions can be represented by a direct position. That is consistent with the “is **type** (B.503) of” relation. An ISO 19107 geometry is also a position, just not a direct position.

[ISO 19133:2005]

B.366**positional accuracy**

closeness of **coordinate** (B.84) **value** (B.515) to the true or accepted value in a specified reference system

NOTE The phrase “absolute accuracy” is sometimes used for this **concept** (B.60) to distinguish it from **relative positional accuracy** (B.397). Where the true coordinate value may not be perfectly known, **accuracy** (B.7) is normally tested by comparison to available values that can best be accepted as true.

[ISO 19116:2004]

B.367**positioning system**

system of instrumental and computational **components** (B.50) for determining **position** (B.365)

NOTE Examples include **inertial** (B.249), **integrated** (B.258), **linear** (B.284), optical, and **satellite positioning systems** (B.413).

[ISO 19116:2004]

B.368

precision

measure (B.303) of the repeatability of a **set** (B.433) of **measurements** (B.301)

NOTE Precision is usually expressed as a statistical **value** (B.515) based upon a set of repeated measurements such as the standard deviation from the sample mean.

[ISO 19116:2004]

B.369

preferred term

term (B.475) rated according to the scale of the term acceptability rating as the primary term for a given **concept** (B.60)

[ISO 1087-1:2000]

B.370

prime meridian

zero meridian

meridian (B.305) from which the longitudes of other meridians are quantified

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.371

principal register

register (B.390) that contains a description of each of the **subregisters** (B.458) in a **hierarchical register** (B.237)

[ISO 19135:2005]

B.372

prism

⟨one-parameter set of geometries⟩ **set** (B.433) of **points** (B.352) in the union of the geometries (or the union of the trajectories) of a **one-parameter set of geometries** (B.329)

NOTE This is a **generalization** (B.198) of the **concept** (B.60) of a geometric prism that is the **convex hull** (B.82) of two congruent **polygons** (B.356) in 3D space. Such polyhedrons can be viewed as a **foliation** (B.192) of congruent polygons.

[ISO 19141:2008]

B.373

product specification

description of the **universe of discourse** (B.511) and **specification** (B.448) for mapping the universe of discourse to a **dataset** (B.122)

[ISO 19113:2002]

B.374**profile**

set (B.433) of one or more **base standards** (B.23) or subsets of base standards, and, where applicable, the identification of chosen clauses, **classes** (B.40), options and parameters of those base standards, that are necessary for accomplishing a particular **function** (B.194)

NOTE A profile is derived from base standards so that by **definition** (B.126), **conformance** (B.67) to a profile is conformance to the base standards from which it is derived.

[ISO 19106:2004 – adapted from ISO/IEC TR 10000-1:1998]

B.375**projected coordinate reference system**

coordinate reference system (B.88) derived from a two-dimensional **geodetic coordinate reference system** (B.200) by applying a **map projection** (B.298)

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.376**property**

⟨GML⟩ a **child element** (B.37) of a GML **object** (B.326)

NOTE It corresponds to the **feature attribute** (B.181) and **feature association** (B.180) role in ISO 19109. If a GML property of a **feature** (B.179) has an xlink:href **attribute** (B.19) that references a feature, the property represents a feature association role.

[ISO 19136:2007]

B.377**quality**

totality of characteristics of a product that bear on its ability to satisfy stated and implied needs

[ISO 19101:2002]

B.378**quality schema**

conceptual schema (B.65) defining aspects of **quality** (B.377) for **geographic data** (B.206)

[ISO 19101:2002]

B.379**radiance**

at a **point** (B.352) on a **surface** (B.460) and in a given direction, radiant intensity of an **element** (B.153) of the surface, divided by the area of the orthogonal projection of this element on a plane perpendicular to the given direction

[ISO 31-6]

B.380**radiant energy**

energy emitted, transferred or received as radiation

[ISO 31-6]

B.381

range

set (B.433) of all **values** (B.515) a **function** (B.194) *f* can take as its arguments vary over its **domain** (B.149)

[ISO 19136:2007]

B.382

range

⟨coverage⟩ **set** (B.433) of **feature attribute** (B.181) **values** (B.515) associated by a **function** (B.194) with the **elements** (B.153) of the **domain** (B.149) of a **coverage** (B.97)

[ISO 19123:2005]

B.383

raster

usually rectangular pattern of parallel scanning lines forming, or corresponding to, the display on a cathode ray tube

NOTE A raster is a **type** (B.503) of **grid** (B.234).

[ISO 19123:2005]

B.384

realization

semantic **relationship** (B.395) between **classifiers** (B.41), wherein one classifier specifies a contract that another classifier guarantees to carry out

[Booch 1999]

B.385

record

finite, named collection of related **items** (B.269) [**objects** (B.326) or **values** (B.515)]

NOTE Logically, a record is a **set** (B.433) of pairs ⟨name, item⟩.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.386

rectified grid

grid (B.234) for which there is an affine transformation between the grid **coordinates** (B.84) and the coordinates of an external **coordinate reference system** (B.88)

NOTE If the coordinate reference system is related to the earth by a **datum** (B.124), the grid is a georectified grid.

[ISO 19123:2005]

B.387

reference data

data (B.103) accepted as representing the **universe of discourse** (B.511), to be used as reference for direct external **quality** (B.377) **evaluation** (B.169) **methods** (B.312)

[ISO 19114:2003]

B.388**referenceable grid**

grid (B.234) associated with a transformation that can be used to convert **grid coordinate** (B.84) **values** (B.515) to values of coordinates referenced to an external **coordinate reference system** (B.88)

NOTE If the coordinate reference system is related to the earth by a **datum** (B.124), the grid is a georeferenceable grid.

[ISO 19123:2005]

B.389**refinement**

⟨UML⟩ **relationship** (B.395) that represents a fuller **specification** (B.448) of something that has already been specified at a certain level of detail

NOTE For example, a design **class** (B.40) is a refinement of an analysis class.

[ISO/TS 19103:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 19501]

B.390**register**

set (B.433) of **files** (B.190) containing **identifiers** (B.239) assigned to **items** (B.269) with descriptions of the associated items

[ISO 19135:2005 – adapted from Annex E of the ISO/IEC JTC 1, Procedures]

B.391**register manager**

organization to which management of a **register** (B.390) has been delegated by the **register owner** (B.392)

NOTE In the case of an ISO register, the register manager performs the **functions** (B.194) of the **registration** (B.393) authority specified in the ISO/IEC Directives.

[ISO 19135:2005]

B.392**register owner**

organization that establishes a **register** (B.390)

[ISO 19135:2005]

B.393**registration**

assignment of a permanent, unique, and unambiguous **identifier** (B.239) to an **item** (B.269)

[ISO 19135:2005 – adapted from Annex E of the ISO/IEC JTC 1, Procedures]

B.394**registry**

information (B.250) system on which a **register** (B.390) is maintained

[ISO 19135:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003]

B.395

relationship

⟨UML⟩ semantic connection among **model** (B.314) **elements** (B.153)

NOTE Kinds of relationships include **association** (B.16), **generalization** (B.198), metarelationship, flow and several kinds grouped under **dependency** (B.128).

[ISO/TS 19103:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 19501]

B.396

relative position

position (B.365) of a **point** (B.352) with respect to the positions of other points

NOTE The spatial **relationship** (B.395) of one point relative to another may be one-, two- or three-dimensional.

[ISO 19116:2004]

B.397

relative positional accuracy

closeness of **coordinate** (B.84) difference **value** (B.515) to the true or accepted value in a specified reference system

NOTE Closely related **terms** (B.475) such as local **accuracy** (B.7) are employed in various countries, agencies and application groups. Where such terms are utilized, it is necessary to provide a description of the term.

[ISO 19116:2004]

B.398

remote sensing

collection and interpretation of **information** (B.250) about an **object** (B.326) without being in physical contact with the object

[ISO/TS 19101-2:2008]

B.399

request

invocation of an **operation** (B.332) by a **client** (B.42)

[ISO 19128:2005]

B.400

resolution (of a sensor)

smallest difference between indications of a **sensor** (B.423) that can be meaningfully distinguished

NOTE For **imagery** (B.243), resolution refers to radiometric, spectral, spatial and temporal resolutions.

[ISO/TS 19101-2:2008]

B.401

resource

asset or means that fulfils a requirement

EXAMPLE **Dataset** (B.122), **service** (B.427), document, person or organization.

[ISO 19115:2003]

B.402**resource**

⟨ICT⟩ **digital item** (B.134) controlled by a system participant

[ISO 19132:2007]

B.403**response**

result of an **operation** (B.332) returned from a **server** (B.426) to a **client** (B.42)

[ISO 19128:2005]

B.404**retirement**

declaration that a **register** (B.390) **item** (B.269) is no longer suitable for use in the production of new **data** (B.103)

NOTE The status of the retired item changes from “valid” to “retired”. A retired item is kept in the register to support the interpretation of data produced before its retirement.

[ISO 19135:2005]

B.405**right**

action, activity or **class** (B.40) of actions that a system participant may perform on or using an associated **resource** (B.402)

[ISO 19132:2007]

B.406**rights management**

control, management, allocation and **tracking** (B.492) of the **rights** (B.405) granted to system participants

[ISO 19132:2007]

B.407**ring**

simple (B.435) **curve** (B.99) which is a **cycle** (B.101)

NOTE Rings are used to describe **boundary** (B.27) **components** (B.50) of **surfaces** (B.460) in 2D and 3D **coordinate systems** (B.90).

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.408**robustness testing**

process of determining how well an IUT processes **data** (B.103) that contains **errors** (B.168)

NOTE This is not a part of **conformance testing** (B.73).

[ISO 19105:2000]

B.409

route

sequence (B.425) of **links** (B.287) and/or partial links that describe a path, usually between two **positions** (B.365), within a **network** (B.322)

[ISO 19133:2005]

B.410

route instruction

information (B.250) needed at a **point** (B.352) along a **route** (B.409) in a **network** (B.322) that allows that route to be traversed

NOTE To minimize the number of instructions needed to complete a **route traversal** (B.411), a default instruction can be assumed at **junctions** (B.273) without specifically associated instructions. This default is called the **main-road rule** (B.295).

[ISO 19133:2005]

B.411

route traversal

process of following a **route** (B.409)

[ISO 19133:2005]

B.412

routing

finding of optimal [minimal **cost function** (B.95)] **routes** (B.409) between **locations** (B.291) in a **network** (B.322)

[ISO 19133:2005]

B.413

satellite positioning system

positioning system (B.367) based upon receipt of signals broadcast from satellites

NOTE In this context, satellite positioning implies the use of radio signals transmitted from “active” artificial **objects** (B.326) orbiting the Earth and received by “passive” instruments on or near the Earth's **surface** (B.460) to determine **position** (B.365), velocity, and/or **attitude** (B.17) of an object. Examples are GPS and GLONASS.

[ISO 19116:2004]

B.414

schema

formal description of a **model** (B.314)

[ISO 19101:2002]

B.415

schema

⟨XML Schema⟩ collection of schema **components** (B.50) within the same **target** (B.465) **namespace** (B.318)

EXAMPLE Schema components of W3C XML Schema are **types** (B.503), **elements** (B.153), **attributes** (B.19), groups, etc.

[ISO 19136:2007]

B.416**schema document**

〈XML Schema〉 XML document containing **schema** (B.415) **component** (B.50) **definitions** (B.126) and declarations

NOTE The W3C XML Schema provides an XML interchange format for schema **information** (B.250). A single schema document provides descriptions of components associated with a single XML **namespace** (B.318), but several documents may describe components in the same schema, i.e. the same target namespace.

[ISO 19136:2007]

B.417**schema model**

representation **model** (B.314) for storing **schemas** (B.414)

EXAMPLE Representation model for a schema repository.

[ISO 19118:2005]

B.418**scene**

spectral **radiances** (B.379) of a view of the natural world as measured from a specified vantage **point** (B.352) in space and at a specified time

NOTE A scene may correspond to a remotely sensed view of the natural world or to a computer-generated virtual scene simulating such a view.

[derived from ISO 22028-1]

B.419**segment**

point (B.352) or **polygon** (B.356) from a **set** (B.433)

[ISO 19132:2007]

B.420**semantic type**

category of **objects** (B.326) that share some common characteristics and are thus given an identifying **type** (B.503) name in a particular **domain** (B.149) of discourse

[ISO 19136:2007]

B.421**semi-major axis**

a

semi-diameter of the longest axis of an **ellipsoid** (B.154)

NOTE This equates to the semi-diameter of the ellipsoid measured in its equatorial plane.

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.422

semi-minor axis

b

semi-diameter of the shortest axis of an **ellipsoid** (B.154)

NOTE The shortest axis coincides with the rotation axis of the ellipsoid and therefore contains both poles.

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.423

sensor

element (B.153) of a measuring instrument or measuring chain that is directly affected by the **measurand** (B.302)

[International Vocabulary of Basic and General Terms in Metrology (VIM)]

B.424

sensor model

description of the radiometric and geometric characteristics of a sensor

[ISO/TS 19101-2:2008]

B.425

sequence

finite, ordered collection of related **items** (B.269) [**objects** (B.326) or **values** (B.515)] that may be repeated

NOTE Logically, a sequence is a **set** (B.433) of pairs ⟨item, offset⟩. LISP syntax, which delimits sequences with parentheses and separates **elements** (B.153) in the sequence with commas, is used in this International Standard.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.426

server

a particular **instance** (B.253) of a **service** (B.427)

[ISO 19128:2005]

B.427

service

distinct part of the functionality that is provided by an entity through **interfaces** (B.260)

NOTE See 7.2 of ISO 19119 for a discussion of service.

[ISO 19119:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC TR 14252]

B.428

service broker

application (B.14) that combines or offers lower-level **services** (B.427) for specific **user** (B.512) needs

[ISO 19132:2007]

B.429**service chain**

sequence (B.425) of **services** (B.427) where, for each adjacent pair of services, occurrence of the first action is necessary for the occurrence of the second action

[ISO 19119:2005]

B.430**service-oriented architecture****SOA**

software architecture consisting of coupled **services** (B.427)

NOTE The most common SOAs in use today are Web services (using SOAP, UDDI, and WSDL), CORBA and DCOM.

[ISO 19132:2007]

B.431**service interface**

shared **boundary** (B.27) between an automated system or human being and another automated system or human being

[ISO 19101:2002]

B.432**service metadata**

metadata (B.306) describing the **operations** (B.332) and **geographic information** (B.211) available at a **server** (B.426)

[ISO 19128:2005]

B.433**set**

unordered collection of related **items** (B.269) [**objects** (B.326) or **values** (B.515)] with no repetition

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.434**shell**

simple (B.435) **surface** (B.460) which is a **cycle** (B.101)

NOTE Shells are used to describe **boundary** (B.27) **components** (B.50) of **solids** (B.438) in 3D **coordinate systems** (B.90).

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.435**simple**

property of a **geometric object** (B.219) such that its **interior** (B.262) is isotropic [all **points** (B.352) have isomorphic **neighbourhoods** (B.321)], and hence everywhere locally isomorphic to an open subset of a Euclidean **coordinate** (B.84) space of the appropriate dimension

NOTE This implies that no interior **direct position** (B.138) is involved in a self-intersection of any kind.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.436

simple feature

feature (B.179) restricted to 2D geometry with linear interpolation between vertices, having both spatial and non-spatial attributes (B.441)

[ISO 19125-1:2004]

B.437

slope

rate of change of elevation with respect to **curve** (B.99) length

[ISO 19133:2005]

B.438

solid

3-dimensional **geometric primitive** (B.220) representing the continuous image of a region of Euclidean 3-space

NOTE A solid is realizable locally as a three-parameter **set** (B.433) of **direct positions** (B.138). The **boundary** (B.27) of a solid is the set of oriented, closed **surfaces** (B.460) that comprise the limits of the solid.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.439

source reference

reference to the source of an **item** (B.269) that has been adopted from a source external to the **register** (B.390)

[ISO 19135:2005]

B.440

spacestamp

value (B.515) of a **spatial attribute** (B.441) of an **object** (B.326) at a given time, at which time the object's **state** (B.452) is measured and recorded

NOTE See **timestamp** (B.484).

[ISO 19132:2007]

B.441

spatial attribute

feature attribute (B.181) describing the spatial representation of the **feature** (B.179) by **coordinates** (B.84), mathematical **functions** (B.194) and/or **boundary** (B.27) topology **relationships** (B.395)

[ISO 19117:2005]

B.442

spatial object

object (B.326) used for representing a spatial characteristic of a **feature** (B.179)

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.443**spatial operator**

function (B.194) or procedure that has at least one spatial parameter in its **domain** (B.149) or **range** (B.381)

NOTE Any UML **operation** (B.333) on a **spatial object** (B.442) would be classified as a spatial operator as are the query operators in Clause 8 of ISO 19107.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.444**spatial reference**

description of **position** (B.365) in the real world

NOTE This may take the form of a label, **code** (B.46) or **coordinate tuple** (B.92).

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.445**spatial reference system**

system for identifying **position** (B.365) in the real world

[ISO 19112:2003]

B.446**spatiotemporal domain**

⟨coverage⟩ **domain** (B.149) composed of **spatiotemporal objects** (B.447)

NOTE The spatiotemporal domain of a **continuous coverage** (B.79) consists of a **set** (B.433) of **direct positions** (B.138) defined in relation to a collection of spatiotemporal objects.

[ISO 19123:2005]

B.447**spatiotemporal object**

object (B.326) representing a **set** (B.433) of **direct positions** (B.138) in space and time

[ISO 19123:2005]

B.448**specification**

⟨UML⟩ declarative description of what something is or does

NOTE Contrast: **Implementation** (B.244).

[ISO/TS 9103:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 19501]

B.449**spherical coordinate system**

three-dimensional **coordinate system** (B.90) with one distance measured from the origin and two angular **coordinates** (B.84), commonly associated with a **geodetic coordinate reference system** (B.200)

NOTE Not to be confused with an **ellipsoidal coordinate system** (B.155) based on an **ellipsoid** (B.154) “degenerated” into a sphere.

[ISO 19111:2007]

B.450

start node

node (B.323) in the **boundary** (B.27) of an **edge** (B.151) that corresponds to the **start point** (B.451) of that edge as a **curve** (B.99) in a valid **geometric realization** (B.221) of the **topological complex** (B.486) in which the edge is used

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.451

start point

first **point** (B.352) of a **curve** (B.99)

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.452

state

⟨of an object⟩ persistent **data** (B.103) **object** (B.326) reflecting the internal **values** (B.515) of all the member **attributes** (B.18) or measurable descriptions of an object at a given time

NOTE State is usually associated to an object by its **identity** (B.240) and to a time by a **timestamp** (B.484).

[ISO 19132:2007]

B.453

stereotype

⟨UML⟩ new **type** (B.503) of modeling **element** (B.153) that extends the semantics of the **metamodel** (B.311)

NOTE Stereotypes must be based on certain existing types or **classes** (B.40) in the metamodel. Stereotypes may extend the semantics, but not the structure of pre-existing types and classes. Certain stereotypes are predefined in the UML, others may be **user** (B.512) defined. Stereotypes are one of three extensibility mechanisms in UML. The others are **constraint** (B.77) and **tagged value** (B.464).

[ISO/TS 19103:2005 – adapted from ISO/IEC 19501]

B.454

strong substitutability

ability for any **instance** (B.253) of a **class** (B.40) that is a descendant under **inheritance** (B.252) or **realization** (B.384) of another class, **type** (B.503) or **interface** (B.260) to be used in lieu of an instance of its ancestor in any context

NOTE The weaker forms of substitutability make various restrictions on the context of the implied substitution.

[ISO 19107:2003]

B.455

subcomplex

complex all of whose **elements** (B.153) are also in a larger complex

NOTE Since the **definitions** (B.126) of **geometric complex** (B.217) and **topological complex** (B.486) require only that they be closed under **boundary** (B.27) **operations** (B.332), the **set** (B.433) of any primitives of a particular dimension and below is always a subcomplex of the original, larger complex. Thus, any full **planar topological complex** (B.351) contains an **edge-node graph** (B.152) as a subcomplex.

[ISO 19107:2003]