# Standardization of digital geographic information (ISO/TC 211 and OGC)

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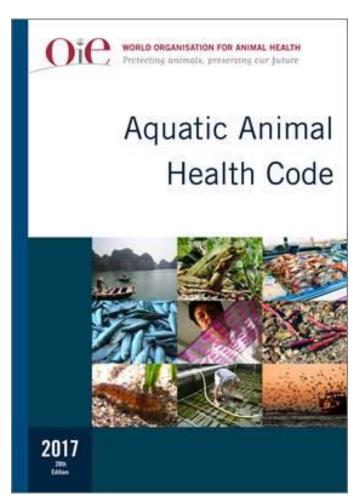
#### What is a Standard?

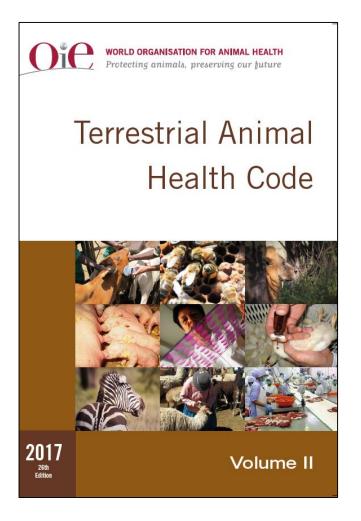
Standards are defined by ISO as documented agreements containing technical specifications or other precise criteria to be used consistently as rules, guidelines or definitions, to ensure that materials, products, processes and services are fit for their purpose



## **Examples of Standards**

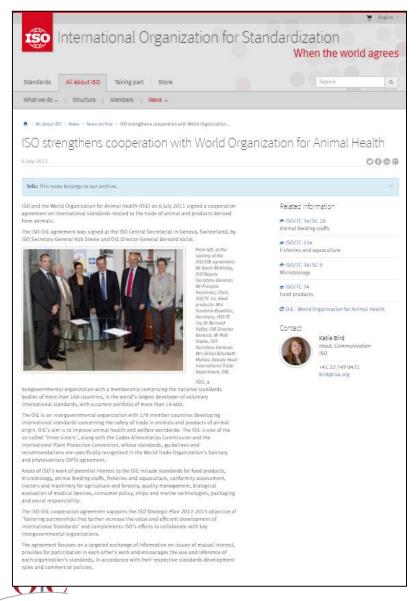
Standards for Animal diseases

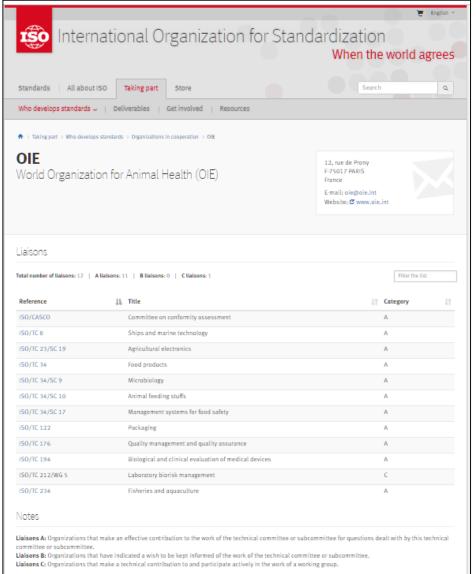






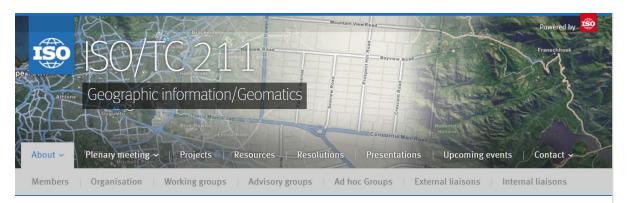
### Cooperation agreement on international standards related to the trade of animal and products derived from animals.





## Standards in digital geographic information?

https://committee.iso.org/home/tc211



#### Scope

Standardization in the field of digital geographic information.

This work aims to establish a structured set of standards for information concerning objects or phenomena that are directly or indirectly associated with a location relative to the Earth.

These standards may specify, for geographic information, methods, tools and services for data management (including definition and description), acquiring, processing, analyzing, accessing, presenting and transferring such data in digital/electronic form between different users, systems and locations.

The work shall link to appropriate standards for information technology and data where possible, and provide a framework for the development of sector-specific applications using geographic data.



Chair and Secretariat at Standards for the SDGs in Geneva



## Field of reference Geomatic:

SOITC 211

discipline of gathering, storing, processing, and delivering geographic information or spatially referenced information



## Scope

- Standardization in the field of digital geographic information.
- Establish a structured set of standards for information concerning objects or phenomena that are directly or indirectly associated with a location relative to the Earth.
- Standards may specify, for geographic information, methods, tools and services for data management (including definition and description), acquiring, processing, analyzing, accessing, presenting and transferring such data in digital/electronic form.



## Overall objectives of ISO/TC 211

- Increase the understanding and usage of geographic information
- Increase the availability, access, integration, and sharing of geographic information
- Promote the efficient, effective, and economic use of digital geographic information and associated hardware and software systems



## Current situation of ISO geographic standards

INFRASTRUCTURE STANDARDS
ISO 19101:2002 Geographic information – Reference Model
ISO/TS 19103:2005 Geographic information – Conceptual Schema Language
ISO/TS 19104:2008 Geographic information – Terminology
ISO 19105:2000 Geographic information – Conformance and testing
ISO 19106:2004 Geographic information – Profiles
DATA MODEL STANDARDS
ISO 19109:2005 Geographic information – Rules for application schema
ISO 19107:2003 Geographic information – Spatial schema
ISO 19123:2005 - Geographic information - Schema for coverage geometry and functions
ISO 19108:2002 Geographic information – Temporal schema
ISO 19141:2008 Geographic information - Schema for moving features
ISO 19137:2007 Geographic information – Core profile of the spatial schema
GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION MANAGEMENT STANDARDS
ISO 19110:2005 Geographic information – Methodology for feature cataloguing
ISO 19111:2007 Geographic information – Spatial referencing by coordinates
ISO 19112:2003 – Geographic information – Spatial referencing by geographic identifiers
ISO 19113:2002 Geographic information – Quality principles
ISO 19114:2003 Geographic information – Quality evaluation procedures
ISO 19115:2003 – Geographic information - Metadata
ISO 19131:2007 Geographic information – Data product specifications
ISO 19135:2005 Geographic information – Procedures for item registration
ISO 19127:2005 Geographic information – Geodetic codes and Parameters
ISO 19138:2006 Geographic information – Data quality measures

#### 79 published

#### 29 under development

ISO/TS 19115-2:2008 Geographic info	rmation – Metadata – Part 2: Extensions for imagery and aridded dat
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	information – Reference model – Part 2: Imagery
ISO 19139:2007 Geographic informati	ion – Metadata – XML schema implementation
ISO 19136:2007 Geographic informati	ion – Geography Markup Language (GML)
	on of geographic location by coordinates
	ion – Encoding
	RDS
ISO 19134:2007 Geographic informati	ion – Location based services – Multimodal routing and navigation
	ion – Location based services – Tracking and navigation
ISO 19132:2007 Geographic informati	ion – Location based services – Reference model
	ion – Web map server interface
	ion – Simple feature access – Part 2: SQL option
	ation – Simple feature access – Part 1: Common architecture
	ion – Portrayal
	ation – Positioning services
	ion – Services
GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICES STANDARL	



## **Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC)**



The Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) is an international no profit organization of over 519 companies committed to making quality **open** standards for the global geospatial community



## **Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC)**

#### 30 standards

The OGC standards baseline comprises more than **30 standards**, including:

- CSW Catalog Service for the Web: access to catalog information
- GML Geography Markup Language:
- KML Keyhole Markup Language:
- O&M Observations and Measurements
- OLS Open Location Service (OpenLS)
- OGC Web Services Context Document
- OWS OGC Web Service Common
- SensorML Sensor Model Language
- SensorThings API
- SFS Simple Features SQL
- SLD Styled Layer Descriptor
- SRID, an identification for spatial coordinate systems

WaterML - model for the representation of hydrological observation data

- WCS Web Coverage Service.
- WCPS Web Coverage Processing Service.
- WFS Web Feature Service: for retrieving or altering feature descriptions
- WMS Web Map Service: provides map images
- WMTS Web Map Tile Service: provides map image tiles
- WPS Web Processing Service: remote processing service
- GeoSPARQL Geographic SPARQL Protocol.
- WTS Web Terrain Service (WTS)



#### ISO and OGC

- ISO/TC211 and the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) established a cooperative agreement in 1998.
- The OGC has adopted several ISO/TC 211 standards on which to base their own work on implementation specifications
- The OGC submit their specifications for ISO standardization via ISO/TC 211.



#### ISO and OGC

- Standards tracks of OGC and ISO fully coordinated
- Often complementary and where they overlap, there is no competition, but common action (e.g. in the geometry model).
- OGC provides fast-paced standard development and promotion of standards adoption.
- ISO is the dominant de jure international standards development organization (SDO)
- Through OGC's cooperative relationship with ISO, many of OGC's OGC Standards either have become ISO standards or are on track to become ISO standards.



### ISO and OGC

## ISO 19142 Geographic information -- Web Feature Service

ISO 19142:2010 specifies the behaviour of a web feature service that provides transactions on and access to geographic features in a manner independent of the underlying data store. It specifies discovery operations, query operations, locking operations, transaction operations and operations to manage stored parameterized query expressions

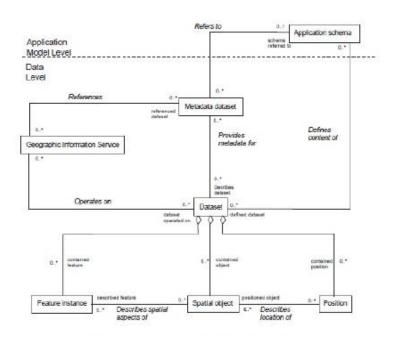
## **OGC - Web Feature Service 2.0 Interface Standard**

This International Standard specifies the behaviour of a service that provides transactions on and access to geographic features in a manner independent of the underlying data store. It specifies discovery operations, query operations, locking operations, transaction operations and operations to manage stored parameterized query expressions.



### ISO 19101 - Reference model

#### Domain reference model



The model describes
the overall
requirements for
standardization and the
fundamental principles
that apply in
developing and using
standards for
geographic information



## Thank you for your attention



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