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Definition identifier URNs in OGC namespace

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i. Preface

NOTE The previous version of this document was numbered 05-010, now renumbered 06-023r1 after revision in 2006. This document has been slightly changed to correct the OGC URN scheme reference document number. The correct document number is 04-013r4.

This revised version of this document adds additional allowed “authority” and “objectType” values, plus specifies URNs for data types, as proposed in change requests OGC 05-091r2 and 05-060. In addition, corrections have been made to the XML documents listed in Annex A. The changes made in this version are tracked in the Microsoft Word (.doc) format of this document.

This Best Practices Paper specifies Universal Resource Names (URNs) in the “ogc” URN namespace to be used for identifying definitions. This document specifies the formats used by these URNs, plus a set of specific URNs for specific definitions. These definitions should be used wherever applicable by implementations of various OGC Implementation Specifications, including GML, WMS, WFS, and WCS.

This document does not require or encourage OGC specifications to use only URNs defined in the “ogc” URN namespace. In addition, it does not encourage use of URNs when URLs are appropriate. Furthermore, other OGC documents do and can specify more URNs in the “ogc” URN namespace.

However, OGC specifications should specify that all URI values used with that specification have well-specified formats and meanings, preferably electronically accessible meanings. If well-specified URI values are not available for an OGC specification need, specification of new URNs in the “ogc” URN namespace should be considered (in that specification or elsewhere). If new URNs are being specified in another URN namespace for use with OGC specifications, it would be useful if the same URN structure is used as is used by the OGC.

Suggested additions, improvements, and comments on this specification are welcome and encouraged. Such suggestions may be submitted to the editor by email message. Extensive and/or multiple changes can be suggested by making changes in an edited copy of this document. If you choose to submit suggested changes by editing this document, please make your suggested changes with change tracking on.

ii. Document contributor contact points

All questions regarding this document should be directed to the editor or the contributors:

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iii. Revision history

Date	Release	Editor	Primary clauses modified	Description
2004-12-17	0.0.0	Arliss Whiteside	All	Initial version
2005-01-07	0.0.0	Arliss Whiteside	7.1, 7.2	Adds information on referencing EPSG coordinate axis objects
2005-01-26	1.0.0	Arliss Whiteside	Cover, i, 7.1, 7.2	Removed information on referencing EPSG coordinate axis objects, edited as approved Recommendation Paper
2006-02-13	1.0.1	Arliss Whiteside	Cover, i, 7.1, 7.5, A	Added additional allowed “authority” and “objectType” values, plus URNs for data types
2006-07-04	1.0.2	Simon Cox	v, 6.1, 6.3, 7.1	Add to future work, TBD
2006-07-24	1.1.0	Arliss Whiteside	All	Final editing
2006-08-08	1.1.0	Arliss Whiteside	Various	Correct document number for OGC URN Scheme

iv. Changes to the OGC Abstract Specification

The OGC™ Abstract Specification does not require changes to accommodate the technical contents of this document.

v. Future work

Improvements in this document are desirable to:

- a) Add more and complete existing examples in Clause 7
- b) Specify additional URNs in Clause 8
- c) Specify meanings of additional URNs in Annex A
- d) Replace static list of Authorities with dynamic registry (hosted by OGC Network)
- e) Replace the static list of Object Types with dynamic registry
- f) Point to standard resolution service for OGC URNs

Foreword

This document includes one normative annex: Annex A.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. The Open Geospatial Consortium Inc. shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Introduction

This document specifies Universal Resource Names (URNs) in the “ogc” URN namespace to be used for identifying definitions. These definitions include definitions of Coordinate Reference Systems (CRSs) and related objects, as specified in OGC Abstract Specification Topic 2: Spatial referencing by coordinates, plus a several other resource types for which standard identifiers are useful in OGC Web Services. This document specifies the formats used by these URNs, including formats that can reference definitions recorded in the EPSG database and by other authorities. This document also specifies URNs for some specific definitions for which OGC is the custodian.

Definition identifier URNs in OGC namespace

1 Scope

This document specifies Universal Resource Names (URNs) in the “ogc” URN namespace to be used for identifying definitions. These definitions include definitions of Coordinate Reference Systems (CRSs) and related objects, as specified in OGC Abstract Specification Topic 2: Spatial referencing by coordinates. This document specifies the formats used by these URNs, including formats that can reference any definition recorded in the EPSG database. This document also specifies URNs for some specific definitions.

This document specifies URN formats for several uses, currently including referencing definitions of:

- a) Single objects
- b) Not-completely-specified objects
- c) Combined objects

Most XML attributes and elements with the anyURI data type that reference definitions, in all approved and draft OGC Implementation Specifications, can use a URN value in the “ogc” URN namespace. Such a URN shall be used when a URL cannot be used to electronically access that definition, by all clients and servers that may need to reference that definition.

The “ogc” definition URNs specified here should be used wherever applicable by implementations of all approved and draft OGC Implementation Specifications, including GML, WMS, WFS, and WCS. Additional definition URNs in the “ogc” URN namespace are and will be specified in other OGC documents.

2 Conformance

Conformance with this specification shall be checked using all the relevant tests specified in each separate specification that normatively references this specification, and specifically references the applicable parts of this specification.

3 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this document. For dated references, subsequent

amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies.

European Petroleum Survey Group database: *EPSG Geodesy Parameters*, available through <http://www.epsg.org/>

IETF RFC 2141 (May 1997), *URN Syntax*, R. Moats
<<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2141.txt>>

IETF RFC 2396 (August 1998), *Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI): Generic Syntax*, Berners-Lee, T., Fielding, N., and Masinter, L., eds.,
<<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2396.txt>>

ISO/IEC 18025:2005, *Information technology — Computer graphics and image processing — Environmental Data Coding Specification (EDCS)*

ISO 31:1992, *Quantities and Units*. (13 Parts, with revisions 1998)

ISO 1000:1998, *The International System of Units (SI)*, 7th edition

ISO 19109:2004. *Geographic information - Rules for application schema*

OGC 03-105r1, *OpenGIS Geography Markup Language (GML) Implementation Specification*, Version 3.1.0

OGC 04-013r4, *A URN namespace for the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC)*, draft

OGC 04-024, *Geographic information — Web Map Service interface*, v1.3.0

OGC 04-092r4, *OpenGIS Geography Markup Language (GML) Implementation Specification Schemas*, Version 3.1.1

OGC 05-008, *OGC Web Services Common Specification*, Version 1.0.0

OGC 05-020r4, *Technical Committee Policies and Procedures*

OGC 05-087r2, *Observations and Measurements*

OGC 05-096r1, *GML 3.1.1 grid CRSs profile*

OGC 05-099r2, *GML 3.1.1 simple dictionary profile*

OGC 05-103, *The OpenGIS Abstract Specification, Topic 2: Spatial Referencing by Coordinates*

OGC 05-108r1, *Geographic information — Geography Markup Language (GML)*

W3C Recommendation January 1999, *Namespaces In XML*,
<http://www.w3.org/TR/2000/REC-xml-names>

W3C Recommendation 04 February 2004, *Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0* (Third Edition), <http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml>

W3C Recommendation 2 May 2001: *XML Schema Part 0: Primer*,
<http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xmlschema-0-20010502/>

W3C Recommendation 2 May 2001: *XML Schema Part 1: Structures*,
<http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xmlschema-1-20010502/>

W3C Recommendation 2 May 2001: *XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes*,
<http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xmlschema-2-20010502/>

UCUM, *Unified Code for Units of Measure*, Schadow, G. and McDonald, C. J. (eds.),
<http://aurora.rg.iupui.edu/UCUM>

In addition to this document, this specification includes several normative XML document files. Following approval of this document, these files will be posted online at the URL <http://schemas.openis.net/definitions/>. These XML files are also bundled with the present document. In the event of a discrepancy between the bundled and online versions of the XML files, the online files shall be considered authoritative.

4 Terms and definitions

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

4.1

client

software component that can invoke an **operation** from a **server**

4.2

document type

class or structure of a document, which implies its intended application

NOTE Some document types imply a formal structure or grammar (e.g., schemas, used for document design and validation), while for other document types the structure is more generally defined (e.g., Discussion Papers).

4.3

feature

abstraction of a real world phenomena [ISO 19109]

4.4

feature type

class for all instances of that feature type

NOTE The instances of a class that represents an individual feature type are feature instances.

4.5

interface

named set of operations that characterize the behaviour of an entity [ISO 19119]

4.6

nil

explanation for a void value or other missing information [OGC 05-108r1]

4.7

operation

specification of a transformation or query that an object may be called to execute [ISO 19119]

4.8

parameter

variable whose name and value are included in an operation **request** or **response**

4.9

phenomenon

feature characteristic, the estimation of which is the purpose of an observation [OGC 05-087r2]

NOTE A phenomenon may be a physical property (such as temperature, length, etc), a classification (such as species), frequency or count, or an existence indication.

4.10

request

invocation of an **operation** by a **client**

4.11

response

result of an **operation**, returned from a **server** to a **client**

4.12

server

service instance

a particular instance of a **service** [ISO 19119 edited]

4.13

service

distinct part of the functionality that is provided by an entity through interfaces [ISO 19119]

capability which a service provider entity makes available to a service user entity at the interface between those entities [ISO 19104 terms repository]

4.14**version**

version of an Implementation Specification (document) and XML Schemas to which the requested operation conforms

5 Conventions**5.1 Symbols (and abbreviated terms)**

CRS	Coordinate Reference System
EDCS	Environmental Data Coding Standard
EPSG	European Petroleum Survey Group
GML	Geography Markup Language
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
OGC	Open Geospatial Consortium
OWS	OGC Web Service, or Open Web Service
SI	The International System of Units
TBD	To Be Determined
UCUM	Unified Code for Units of Measure
URI	Universal Resource Identifier
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
URN	Universal Resource Name
WCS	Web Coverage Service
WFS	Web Feature Service
WMS	Web Map Service
XML	Extensible Markup Language
1D	One Dimensional
2D	Two Dimensional
3D	Three Dimensional

5.2 Document terms and definitions

The following specification terms and definitions are used in this document:

- a) shall – verb form used to indicate a requirement to be strictly followed to conform to this specification, from which no deviation is permitted

- b) should – verb form used to indicate desirable ability or use, without mentioning or excluding other possibilities
- c) may – verb form used to indicate an action permissible within the limits of this specification
- d) can – verb form used for statements of possibility
- e) informative – a part of a document that is provided for explanation, but is not required
- f) normative – a part of a standards document that is required
- g) annex – an auxiliary part of a document, called an “appendix” in United States English
- h) clause – a major part of a document, called a “section” or “paragraph” in United States English
- i) subclause – a secondary part of a clause or annex, called a “subsection” in United States English

6 Background

6.1 Definition identifiers

The OGC URN scheme is defined in OGC Document 04-013r4. It specifies a family of identifiers for resources of interest in OGC Web Services, mostly resources provided or defined by the OGC.

The “def” branch of the OGC URN scheme is defined in this document. This branch provides standard identifiers for many concepts and definitions. These definitions include coordinate reference systems and related components, units of measure, nils, and various object types and definitions. These include definitions and concepts maintained by OGC and by other authorities who do not provide URNs for their concepts, but which are of importance in OGC Web Services and encodings.

The URN syntax is useful because (a) it provides persistent identifiers that are independent of resource location, while (b) being part of the URI scheme, and thus compatible with referencing in a web context. A uniform identification scheme is useful for interoperability, allowing use of short identifiers for concepts. These identifiers allow suitable software to make rapid comparisons, and to obtain values from a local cache when available, in preference to accessing definitions from a remote service.

6.2 Use for Coordinate Reference Systems

One frequent use is referencing the CRS for an OWS server input or output; another use is referencing the CRS for a feature geometry or bounding box. These URNs are used to identify the referenced CRS, not to transfer a definition of that CRS. Most of this material

is also applicable to referencing CRS components and Coordinate Operations and their components, often referred to as objects.

NOTE 1 Subclause C.14 of [OGC 05-008] summarizes many of the requirements considered when specifying how to reference CRSs.

Document [OGC 05-108] specifies that each specific OWS shall always reference a CRS by using a XML attribute or element with the type anyURI. Such an anyURI value can be used to reference a CRS whether the definition of that CRS is included in the same data transfer, is NOT included in the same data transfer, cannot be electronically accessed, or can be electronically accessed.

NOTE 2 In XML Schemas, the anyURI data type is the standard way to briefly reference (or cite) something specified elsewhere. XML attributes with the type anyURI include the GML defined attributes named gml:srsName, gml:uom, xlink:href, and gml:codeSpace.

When using a XML attribute or element with the type anyURI to reference a CRS, CRS-related, or other object, that URI shall have a value which uses one of two alternative URI formats:

- a) Universal Resource Locator (URL), with standard form. The URL format should be used whenever the referenced definition is known to be electronically available using this standard URL.
- b) Universal Resource Name (URN), with a specified form. The URN format shall be used whenever the referenced definition is not, or might not be, available using a URL. This URN shall reference data that is specified by some “authority” and is “well-known” to both client and server software, including multiple clients and multiple servers.

NOTE 3 Two widely-used forms of URI are URL and URN. We are specifying using URNs as the way of citing CRS-related definitions that are “well-known” but are not adequately electronically available using a URL.

Subclause 10.3.2 of the OWS Common specification [OGC 05-108] specifies when and how to use URLs to reference a CRS or CRS-related object. Use of URNs is expected to be more common than use of URLs, and specific OWS Implementation Specifications are expected to specify many standard URN values.

6.3 Relationships to other identification schemes

6.3.1 URN and URL

URNs [IETF RFC 2141] are a kind of URI [IETF RFC 2396], and may be used as the value of references where a URI is required. This is often the case in GML-based encodings (e.g., the standard XML attributes xlink:href, xlink:role, xlink:arcrole, srsName, uom, codeSpace) and in OGC Web Services (OWS) operation requests and responses.

A URN serves as an identifier of a resource or concept. A detailed description of the resource may also be available online, with a resource locator (URL) providing an access point. In general, there is no direct mapping or algorithm to obtain a URL for the resource designated by a URN. URNs are intended to be more persistent than URLs, so that they remain valid even if a resource description is relocated. However, a resolution service or resolver may provide a URL corresponding to a URN.

NOTE In the future it is expected that the OGC Network will provide a resolution service for URNs in the OGC scheme.

6.3.2 URN and schema component designators

In a few places in OWS interfaces, an identifier for an XML component is required. In these cases, it is important that the identifier reference the actual schema definition, which may then be used as the template for an OWS request or response.

A number of options are available for identification of schema components. The W3C XML Schema recommendation provides QName (qualified name – see XML Schema Part 2, clause 3.2.18). A QName has the lexical form *ns:name* where “ns” is an XML namespace prefix for which a namespace declaration is in scope. The QName thus corresponds with an identifier tuple {namespace, local name} where “namespace” is the fully scoped identifier for the XML namespace. In contrast, a URN identifier is complete, and does not depend on context for resolution of the namespace prefix.

NOTE The W3C XML activity is currently considering a more complete scheme for identification of schema components, documented in the working draft XML Schema: Component Designators [8].

In OWS interfaces, XML components are generally identified using a QName.

While there is some overlap of the meaning of schema component designators with the OGC URN scheme used for dataTypes (clause 8.5) and featureTypes, it should be understood that a URN identifies the concept, and not just its XML and XML Schema implementation. Of course, the concepts denoted by identifiers from the featureType branch generally have XML Schema implementations, so direct mappings are implied. Note that the mapping may be one-to-many, for example to manage versioning of the XML schema implementation independent of versioning of the concept.

Table 10 in Subclause 8.5 provides definitions in the dataType branch, together with mappings to a QName designation of equivalent XML schema components. That subclause provides the complete definition of URNs in the dataType branch, since “OGC” is the only authority recognised for this branch.

For the featureType branch, it is expected that many authorities will have an interest in using the “def” branch of the OGC URN scheme to provide feature type identifiers. It is incumbent on each authority to indicate the mapping from the URN form of identifier to other schema component designators, such as a QName, so that the use of these in OWS interfaces is unambiguous.

7 OGC URN scheme for definitions

7.1 OGC URN scheme

The OGC URN scheme is defined in OGC Document 04-013r4. It specifies a family of identifiers for resources of interest in the context of OGC Web Services, mostly concerning resources provided or defined by OGC. The OGC scheme has the form

```
urn:ogc:{category.label}:{resource.group}:{resource.type}{-
resource.subtype}?{[doc.id]}?:{[resource.label]}?:{[release]}?:{[parameters]}
```

The category.label must be one of “specification”, “service”, “def” or “tc”. This document specifies the “def” branch.

7.2 URNs for single objects

To identify the definition of a single object, the URN shall have the form:

```
urn:ogc:def:objectType:authority:version:code
```

The “urn”, “ogc”, “def”, and six “:” parts of this URN are fixed. The “ogc” part shall be the registered namespace authority for all URNs used by the OGC. The “def” part shall be the fixed category label which identifies all the OGC URNs that reference object definitions. The “objectType” part shall be an OGC-specified unique-identifier of the type of the referenced definition.

NOTE 1 The “ogc” part denotes the namespace authority in a URN, and the value used should be registered with IANA. Pending the official registration of the OGC scheme with IETF/IANA, the value “x-ogc” should be used, where the “x” denotes an experimental namespace. The “def” part is a value for the {resource.group} part as specified in [OGC 04-013r4]. This “authority” part is an implementation of the {resource.type} part specified in [OGC 04-013r4]. The {resource.subtype} in [OGC 04-013r4] is not used. This “authority” part is an implementation of the (doc.id) specified in [OGC 04-013r4]. This “version” part is an implementation of the (release) specified in [OGC 04-013r4]. This “code” part is an implementation of the (resource.label) specified in [OGC 04-013r4]. The “value1:value2” parts specified in Subclause 7.3 is an implementation of the (parameters) specified in [OGC 04-013r4].

The “objectType” part shall be the OGC-specified token for the type of concept identified by the URN.

NOTE 2 The set of object types denoted by the OGC URN scheme is currently specified normatively in Table 2 in this document and revisions. In future it is expected that this mechanism will be replaced by a dynamic registry.

The “authority” part shall be the OGC-specified abbreviation for the authority organization that specified the referenced definition.

NOTE 3 The set of authorities recognised for the purposes of the OGC URN scheme is currently specified normatively in Table 1 in this document. In future it is expected that this mechanism will be replaced by a dynamic registry.

The optional “version” part shall be the version of the authority or code for the referenced definition. The “code” part shall be a unique identifier of the referenced definition, as

specified by the referenced authority. The “code” part can be human-understandable, provided that it is unique for that authority, version, and objectType. In this use, all textual parts of URN values shall be case-insensitive.

The “version” part of these URNs can be omitted when the referenced definition does not have a version, and the referenced definition is not specific to an authority version. When included, the “version” shall be recorded in the format specified by the authority. The version format is sometimes “N.N.N” or “N.N”, where each “N” stands for an integer. If no other version identification is provided by the authority, a year or other date can be used. No “v” or other version prefix shall be included.

The required “authority” part identifies an authority recognized by the OGC, and the allowed “authority” values shall include those listed in Table 1.

Table 1 — “authority” values for definitions in OGC URN namespace

“authority” value	Referenced authority	Reference to specification	Use for “code” value	Use for “version” value
EDCS	Environmental Data Coding Specification ^a	ISO/IEC 18025:2005	Label or Code column value ^f	2005
EPSG	EPSG database ^b	http://www.epsg.org/	EPSG numeric identifier value	Database version
OGC	Open Geospatial Consortium ^c	Clause 8 ^g	Values specified in Clause 8 ^g	Values specified in Clause 8 ^g
SI	International System of Units ^d	ISO 1000:1992, http://www.bipm.fr/en/si/	Values from Symbol column of tables ^h	2000
UCUM	Unified Code for Units of Measure ^e	http://aurora.regenstrief.org/UCUM	“Case sensitive” form of code ⁱ	none
<p>a The Environmental Data Coding Specification (EDCS) is recognized as an authority that specifies a vocabulary of phenomena in its Attributes dictionary (“EAs”).</p> <p>b The EPSG database is now maintained by the OGP Surveying and Positioning Committee, and is recognized as an authority that specifies many CRS-related definitions.</p> <p>c The Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) recognizes itself as one or more authorities, here using “OGC” as the one current authority abbreviation.</p> <p>d The International System of Units (SI) is recognized as an authority that specifies basic units of measure and a limited selection of derived units.</p> <p>e The Unified Code for Units of Measure (UCUM) is recognized as an authority that specifies symbols for denoting a large set of basic units of measure and a grammar that defines combinations of these that correspond with symbols that are commonly used in commerce, scientific and engineering applications.</p> <p>f Values from the Label or Code columns of the attribute Tables 6.5 – 6.30 of ISO/IEC 18025:2005.</p> <p>g The OGC shall explicitly specify each “code” and “version” value defined by the “OGC” authority. Clause 8 of this document specifies some of these codes and versions. Additional OGC codes and versions are now specified in Clause 10 of OGC 05-096r1, and more can be specified in future OGC Implementation Specifications and Best Practices Papers.</p> <p>h Plus combinations of symbols as defined in the SI specification. Note that some symbols include elements that are not available on a standard character entry device (e.g. ™, °C). For these units, it is recommended that the UCUM symbol and URN be used in preference. See also footnote i.</p> <p>i UCUM specifies code values or symbols using the reduced character set universally available on character entry devices (“7-bit ascii”), and combinations of these generated using the grammar described in the UCUM specification. For this reason the use of UCUM codes is preferred to those specified in ISO 31:1992 [7], as the latter specifies the use of superscripts and non-latin symbols for certain units. While these are <i>in principle</i> supported by Unicode, for practical reasons the reduced character-set encoding is preferred for use in the URN syntax.</p>				

The required “objectType” part identifies the type of the referenced definition, and the allowed “objectType” values shall include those listed in Table 2.

Table 2 — “objectType” values for definitions in OGC URN namespace

“objectType” value	URN references	Object type defined in
axis	coordinate system axe definition	9.3 in OGC 05-103
axisDirection	axis direction code definition	9.4 in OGC 05-103
coordinateOperation	coordinate operation definition	11.1 in OGC 05-103
crs	coordinate reference system definition	8.2 in OGC 05-103
cs	coordinate system definition	9.2 in OGC 05-103
datum	datum definition	10.1 in OGC 05-103
dataType	data type definition	D.1 in OGC 05-007r4
derivedCRSType	derived CRS type code definition	8.3 in OGC 05-103
documentType	document type definition	4. in OGC 05-020r4
ellipsoid	ellipsoid definition	10.2.2 in OGC 05-103
featureType	feature type definition	as specified in an application schema (ISO 19109)
group	operation parameter group definition	11.2 in OGC 05-103
meaning	parameter meaning definition	D.1 in OGC 05-007r4
meridian	prime meridian definition	10.2.1 in OGC 05-103
method	operation method definition	11.2 in OGC 05-103
nil	explanations for missing information	8.2.3.1 in OGC 05-108r1
parameter	operation parameter definition	11.2 in OGC 05-103
phenomenon	observable property definition	6.2 in OGC 05-087r2
pixelInCell	Pixel in cell code definition	10.3 in OGC 05-103
rangeMeaning	range meaning code definition	9.4 in OGC 05-103
referenceSystem	value reference system definition	D.1 in OGC 05-007r4
uom	unit of measure definition	
verticalDatumType	vertical datum type code definition	10.3 in OGC 05-103

Specializing the above, the URN value for an anyURI that references one object in the European Petroleum Survey Group (EPSG) database shall have the form:

`urn:ogc:def:objectType:EPSG:version:code`

In this case, the “authority” part of a URN shall be “EPSG”. The “code” part of a URN should be the EPSG “code” unique identifier of the referenced definition. Alternately, the “code” part of a URN can be the EPSG “name” unique identifier. The “version” part shall be included in this case, since the EPSG sometimes deprecates and replaces existing definitions.

NOTE 2 The EPSG does not make any substantive changes to existing entries. However, if a record is found to be incorrect, that record is deprecated and replaced. When this is done, the deprecation field of the deprecated record is changed from “no” to “yes”. (In some implementations, “no” may be “0” or “false”,

and "yes" may be "1" or "true"). If we do not include the EPSG dataset version and the record has been deprecated, you will not know whether the reference relates to the record before or after it was deprecated.

Example 1 The URN value for CRS 26986 specified by version 6.3 of the EPSG database is:

```
urn:ogc:def:crs:EPSG:6.3:26986
```

Example 1 The URN value for the "WGS 84 longitude-latitude" CRS specified in Subclause B.3 of WMS 1.3 (previously referenced as "CRS:84") is:

```
urn:ogc:def:crs:OGC:1.3:CRS84
```

7.3 URNs for not-completely-specified objects

A URN can also be used to denote a not-completely-specified object, which is specified without the values of a few identified parameters. In this case, the URN value includes the values for each identified parameter. To identify an object with two unspecified parameters, the URN shall have the form:

```
urn:ogc:def:objectType:authority:version:code:value1:value2
```

NOTE 1 Not-completely-specified objects are very useful when many similar objects are needed, especially when the possible values of the distinguishing parameters cannot be enumerated.

EXAMPLE 1 Subclause 6.7.3.4 and Annex B of WMS 1.3.0 specify five not-completely-specified map projections, where the parameters specify the central meridian, etc.

EXAMPLE 2 Clause 7 of [OGC 05-096r1] specifies two not-completely-specified unrectified image CRSs, where the single parameter specifies the image identifier.

In this URN form, the values for the previously-identified parameters are added to the URN form for a single object, as specified above. The obvious variations on the URI form can be used when one or three parameters are unspecified. The object identified by the "authority", "version", and "code" must be completely specified with the exception of the values for a few clearly identified parameters. Whenever such a parameter value requires a unit of measure (uom), the uom for that parameter shall be specified by the referenced not-completely-specified object.

EXAMPLE 3 The URN value for the Auto Orthographic CRS 42003 specified in Subclauses 6.7.3.4 and B.9 of WMS 1.3.0 is:

```
urn:ogc:def:crs:OGC:1.3:AUTO42003:1:-100:45
```

NOTE 2 Additional examples of not-completely-specified objects are specified in Subclauses B.7, B.8, B.10, and B.11 of WMS 1.3.0, and in Subclauses 10.1 through 10, 3 of [OGC 05-096r1].

7.4 URNs for combined objects

7.4.1 Overview

In some cases, it is useful to reference two or more well-known objects that are combined, where the combination is specified at run time. Such combining of two or more well-known objects shall only be used when all of the following conditions are true:

- a) The objects being combined are correct for the combination being formed, as these objects are specified in [OGC 05-103] for CRS-related objects.
- b) This combination of objects is not an existing well-known object, such as specified in the EPSG database.

NOTE 1 If combining two or more well-known objects, please ask if this combination will be frequently used. If combining only EPSG codes because EPSG has not populated this combination, please send a request for this combination to the EPSG if this combination is likely to be frequently used. Similarly, if combining OGC codes, by themselves or with EPSG codes, please suggest that this combination be added to the OGC codes, if this combination is likely to be frequently used.

- c) The objects being combined are all in the “ogc” URN namespace, preferably all defined by the same authority (e.g., EPSG or OGC).

NOTE 2 If objects specified by different authorities are combined, there is higher risk that these objects are not compatible. For example, some authorities might specify objects different from [OGC 05-103].

- d) Using a URN for the combination is desirable, since it is not convenient to combine these objects in an XML document based on GML, and then reference this document using a URL (as specified in Subclauses 10.3.1 and 10.3.2 of [OGC 05-TBD]).

A URN that identifies a definition that is itself defined by combining two or more objects shall be constructed by concatenating the URNs of the two individual objects into one URN, as follows:

```
urn:ogc:def:objectType,objectType:authority:version:code,
objectType:authority:version:code
```

Similarly, an identifier can concatenate the URNs of the three individual objects, using the URN form:

```
urn:ogc:def:objectType,objectType:authority:version:code,
objectType:authority:version:code,objectType:authority:version:
:code
```

NOTE 3 When URNs are concatenated like this, the combined object is implicitly defined, and is not assigned a single object “code”. That is, the defined object is has no single code.

In a concatenated URN, the first “objectType” is the type of the combined object. Combined references in a URN can be used for defining several types of objects, as specified by specific Implementation Specifications, including for:

- a) Compound coordinate reference systems
- b) Concatenated operations
- c) Projected and derived coordinate reference systems
- d) Combining a datum and a coordinate system into a coordinate reference system
- e) Objects defined by specific Implementation Specifications

The first four combinations listed above are described in the following subclauses.

7.4.2 URN combined references for compound coordinate reference systems

A URN reference to combined objects can be allowed for any compound coordinate reference system (CompoundCRS) that combines two or three well-known CRSs. In this case, the URN shall concatenate the URNs of the two or three individual well-known CRSs. This combining is allowed only when all the conditions specified in Subclause 7.3.1 are met.

The URNs of the individual well-known CRSs shall be listed in the same order in which the individual coordinate tuples are combined to form the CompoundCRS coordinate tuple. All the “objectType” values shall be “crs”.

EXAMPLE The URN value for combining the EPSG 27700 and EPSG 5701 CRSs is:

```
urn:ogc:def:crs,crs:EPSG:6.3:27700,crs:EPSG:6.3:5701
```

7.4.3 URN combined references for concatenated operations

A URN reference to combined objects can be allowed for any concatenated coordinate operation (ConcatenatedOperation) that combines two or more well-known coordinate operations. In this case, the URN shall concatenate the URNs of the two or more well-known coordinate operations. This combining is allowed only when all the conditions specified in Subclause 7.3.1 are met.

NOTE 1 In particular, the coordinate operations concatenated must meet the stated constraint: The sequence of operations is constrained by the requirement that the source coordinate reference system of step (n+1) must be the same as the target coordinate reference system of step (n). The source coordinate reference system of the first step and the target coordinate reference system of the last step are the source and target coordinate reference system associated with the concatenated operation.

NOTE 2 In a well-known dataset, a CoordinateOperation may be registered only in one direction, with the reverse operation being implied. This means that the roles of source and target CRS may have to be swapped if an implied-reverse CoordinateOperation is included in a ConcatenatedOperation. In this case, the swapped source and target CRS shall satisfy the above constraint.

The URNs of the individual coordinate operations shall be concatenated in the order of coordinate operation application. The “objectType” values shall all be “coordinateOperation”.

EXAMPLE The URN value for combining the EPSG XXXX and EPSG YYYY coordinate operations is:

```
urn:ogc:def:coordinateOperation,coordinateOperation:EPSG:6.3:XXXX,coordinateOperation:EPSG:6.3:YYYY
```

7.4.4 URN combined references for projected or derived CRSs

A URN reference to combined objects can be allowed for any projected coordinate reference system (ProjectedCRS) that combines a well-known GeographicCRS and a well-known (defined by) Conversion. In this case, the URN shall concatenate the URNs of the one well-known CRS, one well-known Conversion, and one well-known CartesianCS. This combining is allowed only when all the conditions specified in Subclause 7.3.1 are met.

Similarly, a URN reference to combined objects can be allowed for any derived coordinate reference system (DerivedCRS) that combines a well-known base CRS, a well-known CoordinateSystem, and a well-known (defined by) Conversion.

The URNs of the individual components of the projected or derived CRS shall be listed in the order of GeographicCRS, CS, and then Conversion. The four “objectType” values shall be “crs”, “crs”, “cs”, and “coordinateOperation”.

EXAMPLE The URN value for combining the EPSG XXXX CRS, EPSG YYYY CS, and EPSG ZZZZ Conversion to define a custom projected or derived CRS is:

```
urn:ogc:def:crs,crs:EPSG:6.3:XXXX,cs:EPSG:6.3:YYYY,coordinateOperation:EPSG:6.3:ZZZZ
```

7.4.5 URN combined references for datum and coordinate system

A URN reference to combined objects can be allowed for a coordinate reference system that combines a well-known datum with a well-known coordinate system. In this case, the URN shall concatenate the URNs of one well-known datum and one well-known coordinate system. This combining is allowed only when all the conditions specified in Subclause 7.3.1 are met.

The URNs of the individual components shall be listed in the order of datum and then coordinate system. The three “objectType” values shall be “crs”, “datum” and “cs”.

EXAMPLE The URN value for combining the EPSG XXXX datum and EPSG YYYY coordinate system to define a custom CRS is:

```
urn:ogc:def:crs,datum:EPSG:6.3:XXXX,cs:EPSG:6.3:YYYY
```

8 URN values for definitions and concepts in ogc namespace

8.1 Introduction

This clause provides the normative specification and URNs for some specific object definitions defined by the OGC. Additional definitions in the “ogc” URN namespace will be specified in other OGC documents. For example, more URNs are specified in Subclause 7.1 of the GML grid CRSs profile [OGC 05-096r1].

NOTE Many examples of “ogc” URN use for object definitions are contained in the GML examples in Annex A of this document, in Clause 7 of [OGC 05-096r1], and in Clause 6 of [OGC 05-095r1].

8.2 CRS definitions

The definitions of Coordinate Reference Systems (CRSs) defined by the OGC shall use the URNs listed in Table 3. The URN parts shown as “99” and “8888” represent numbers that shall be substituted for the specified parameter values. All of these CRSs are defined in Annex B of WMS 1.3 [OGC 04-024].

Table 3 — URNs for CRSs defined by OGC

URN	CRS name	Definition reference
urn:ogc:def:crs:OGC:1.3:CRS1	Map CS	B.2 in OGC 04-024
urn:ogc:def:crs:OGC:1.3:CRS84	WGS 84 longitude-latitude	B.3 in OGC 04-024
urn:ogc:def:crs:OGC:1.3:CRS83	NAD27 longitude-latitude	B.4 in OGC 04-024
urn:ogc:def:crs:OGC:1.3:CRS27	NAD83 longitude-latitude	B.5 in OGC 04-024
urn:ogc:def:crs:OGC:1.3:CRS88	NAVD 88	B.6 in OGC 04-024
urn:ogc:def:crs:OGC:1.3:AUTO42001:99:8888	Auto universal transverse mercator	B.7 in OGC 04-024
urn:ogc:def:crs:OGC:1.3:AUTO42002:99:8888	Auto transverse mercator	B.8 in OGC 04-024
urn:ogc:def:crs:OGC:1.3:AUTO42003:99:8888	Auto orthographic	B.9 in OGC 04-024
urn:ogc:def:crs:OGC:1.3:AUTO42004:99:8888	Auto equiarectangular	B.10 in OGC 04-024
urn:ogc:def:crs:OGC:1.3:AUTO42005:99	Auto Mollweide	B.11 in OGC 04-024

8.3 CRS code list values definitions

The definitions of the standard values for the five CodeList stereotyped classes specified in Tables 9, 31, 32, 37, and 39 of OGC Abstract Specification Topic 2 [OGC 05-103] shall use the URNs listed in Tables 2 through 6. The definitions of these values shall be as specified in the XML documents in Subclauses A.2 through A.6.

Table 4 — URNs for derivedCRSType values

URN	Value	Brief definition
urn:ogc:def:derivedCRSType:OGC:1.0:geographic	geographic	A coordinate reference system based on an ellipsoidal approximation of the geoid.
urn:ogc:def:derivedCRSType:OGC:1.0:vertical	vertical	A coordinate reference system used for recording of heights or depths.
urn:ogc:def:derivedCRSType:OGC:1.0:geocentric	geocentric	A coordinate reference system with the origin at the centre of mass of the earth.
urn:ogc:def:derivedCRSType:OGC:1.0:engineering	engineering	A contextually local coordinate reference system.
urn:ogc:def:derivedCRSType:OGC:1.0:image	image	An engineering coordinate reference system applied to locations in images.
urn:ogc:def:derivedCRSType:OGC:1.0:temporal	temporal	A reference system used for the recording of time.

Table 5 — URNs for verticalDatumType values

URN	Value	Brief definition
urn:ogc:def:verticalDatumType:OGC:1.0:geoidal	geoidal	Zero value of vertical axis approximates a constant potential surface, usually the geoid.
urn:ogc:def:verticalDatumType:OGC:1.0:depth	depth	Zero value of vertical axis has meaning for purpose which measurements are used for
urn:ogc:def:verticalDatumType:OGC:1.0:barometric	barometric	Atmospheric pressure is basis for the definition of origin of vertical axis
urn:ogc:def:verticalDatumType:OGC:1.0:otherSurface	otherSurface	Other variations to above three vertical datum types.

NOTE The verticalDatumType existed in the previous version of OGC Abstract Specification Topic 2 [OGC 04-046r3], but has been removed in the new version [OGC 05-103]. The verticalDatumType is thus included in GML 3.1.1, but not in GML 3.2 [OGC 05-108r1].

Table 6 — URNs for pixelInCell values

URN	Value	Definition
urn:ogc:def:pixelInCell:OGC:1.0:cellCenter	cellCenter	The origin of the image coordinate system is at the centre of a grid cell or image pixel.
urn:ogc:def:pixelInCell:OGC:1.0:cellCorner	cellCorner	The origin of the image coordinate system is at the corner of a grid cell, or half-way between the centres of adjacent image pixels.

Table 7 — URNs for rangeMeaning values

URN	Value	Brief definition
urn:ogc:def:rangeMeaning:OGC:1.0:exact	exact	Any value between and including minimumValue and maximumValue is valid.
urn:ogc:def:rangeMeaning:OGC:1.0:wraparound	wraparound	The axis is continuous with values wrapping around at the minimumValue and maximumValue.

Table 8 — URNs for axisDirection values

URN	Value	Brief definition
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:north	north	Axis positive direction is north.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:northNorthEast	northNorthEast	Axis positive direction is approximately north-north-east.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:northEast	northEast	Axis positive direction is approximately north-east.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:eastNorthEast	eastNorthEast	Axis positive direction is approximately east-north-east.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:east	east	Axis positive direction is $\pi/2$ radians clockwise from north.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:eastSouthEast	eastSouthEast	Axis positive direction is approximately east-south-east.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:southEast	southEast	Axis positive direction is approximately south-east.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:southSouthEast	southSouthEast	Axis positive direction is approximately south-south-east.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:south	south	Axis positive direction is π radians clockwise from north.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:southSouthWest	southSouthWest	Axis positive direction is approximately south-south-west.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:southWest	southWest	Axis positive direction is approximately south-west.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:westSouthWest	westSouthWest	Axis positive direction is approximately west-south-west.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:west	west	Axis positive direction is $3\pi/2$ radians clockwise from north.

URN	Value	Brief definition
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:westNorthWest	westNorthWest	Axis positive direction is approximately west-north-west.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:northWest	northWest	Axis positive direction is approximately north-west.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:northNorthWest	northNorthWest	Axis positive direction is approximately north-north-west.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:up	up	Axis positive direction is up relative to gravity.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:down	down	Axis positive direction is down relative to gravity.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:geocentricX	geocentricX	Axis positive direction is in the equatorial plane from centre of modelled earth towards intersection of equator with prime meridian.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:geocentricY	geocentricY	Axis positive direction is in equatorial plane from centre of the modelled earth towards intersection of equator and meridian $\pi/2$ radians eastwards from prime meridian.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:geocentricZ	geocentricZ	Axis positive direction is from centre of modelled earth parallel to its rotation axis and towards its north pole.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:future	future	Axis positive direction is towards the future.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:past	past	Axis positive direction is towards the past.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:columnPositive	columnPositive	Axis positive direction is towards higher pixel column.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:columnNegative	columnNegative	Axis positive direction is towards lower pixel column.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:rowPositive	rowPositive	Axis positive direction is towards higher pixel row.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:rowNegative	rowNegative	Axis positive direction is towards lower pixel row.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:displayRight	displayRight	Axis positive direction is right in display.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:displayLeft	displayLeft	Axis positive direction is left in display.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:displayUp	displayUp	Axis positive direction is towards top of approximately vertical display surface.
urn:ogc:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:displayDown	displayDown	Axis positive direction is towards bottom of approximately vertical display surface.

8.4 Unit-of-measure (uom) definitions

The definitions of some units-of-measure which are defined by the OGC shall use the URNs listed in Table 9. The definitions of these units shall be as specified in the XML document in Subclause A.7. Most of these units are also specified by the EPSG, as listed.

Table 9 — URNs for units-of-measure

OGC URN	Meaning	Quantity type	EPSG URN
urn:ogc:def:uom:OGC:1.0:degree	Angular degree	angle	urn:ogc:def:uom:EPSG:6.3:9102
urn:ogc:def:uom:OGC:1.0:radian	Angular radian	angle	TBD
urn:ogc:def:uom:OGC:1.0:metre	Length metre	length	urn:ogc:def:uom:EPSG:6.3:9001
urn:ogc:def:uom:OGC:1.0:unity	unitless ratio of two quantities with the same units	scale factor	urn:ogc:def:uom:EPSG:6.3:8805

8.5 Data type definitions

URNs are useful to identify data types in multiple OGC Implementation Specifications. These uses include in the `ows:DataType` (metadata) element in the `ows:DomainType` in a future version of the OWS Common Implementation Specification [OGC 05-008]. The OGC-specified URNs that can be used for identifying data types (expected to be used in multiple OGC Implementation Specifications) shall include those listed in Table 10. The left column lists each URN specified here, and the centre column lists the definition which shall be used for that URN.

Use of these URNs is not limited to data encoded in XML, or even to use of these URNs in XML-encoded documents. When data is encoded in XML, the right column in this table lists an XML Schema (XSD) or Geometry Markup Language (GML) version 3.1.1 identifier that can be used to encode that data type. More complete definitions of some of these data types are specified in the XML document in Subclause A.8.

Table 10 — URNs for data types

OGC URN	Brief definition	XSD/GML data type ^a
urn:ogc:def:dataType:OGC:1.1:crsURI	URI used to reference a Coordinate Reference System (CRS)	xsd:anyURI
urn:ogc:def:dataType:OGC:1.1:anyURI	URI used for any other purpose	xsd:anyURI
urn:ogc:def:dataType:OGC:1.1:measure	General numeric value of a quantity, with its associated unit of measure	gml:MeasureType
urn:ogc:def:dataType:OGC:1.1:length	Value of a length (or distance) quantity, with its units	gml:LengthType
urn:ogc:def:dataType:OGC:1.1: scale	Value of a scale factor (or ratio) that has no physical unit	gml:ScaleType
urn:ogc:def:dataType:OGC:1.1: time	Value of a time or temporal quantity, with its units	gml:TimeType
urn:ogc:def:dataType:OGC:1.1:gridLength	Value of a length (or distance) quantity in a grid, where the grid spacing does not have any associated physical units, or does not have a constant physical spacing ^b	gml:GridLengthType

OGC URN	Brief definition	XSD/GML data type ^a
urn:ogc:def:dataType: OGC:1.1:angle	Value of an angle quantity, with its units	gml:AngleType
urn:ogc:def:dataType: OGC:1.1:lengthOrAngle	Value of a length or angle quantity, with its units, sometimes used for horizontal ground coordinates	gml:MeasureType
urn:ogc:def:dataType: OGC:1.1:string	String value a quantity ^c	xsd:string
urn:ogc:def:dataType: OGC:1.1:positiveInteger	Positive integer value of a quantity, usually used for a count ^c	xsd:positiveInteger
urn:ogc:def:dataType: OGC:1.1:nonNegativeInteger	Zero or positive integer values of a quantity ^c	xsd:nonNegativeInteger
urn:ogc:def:dataType: OGC:1.1:boolean	Boolean value of a quantity ^c	xsd:boolean
urn:ogc:def:dataType: OGC:1.1:measureList	Ordered sequence of two or more numeric values of a list of general measures ^d	gml:MeasureListType
urn:ogc:def:dataType: OGC:1.1:lengthList	Ordered sequence of two or more numeric values of a list of Length measures ^d	gml:MeasureListType
urn:ogc:def:dataType: OGC:1.1:scaleList	Ordered sequence of two or more numeric values of a list of Scale measures	gml:MeasureListType
urn:ogc:def:dataType: OGC:1.1:angleList	Ordered sequence of two or more numeric values of a list of Angle measures ^d	gml:MeasureListType
urn:ogc:def:dataType: OGC:1.1:timeList	Ordered sequence of two or more numeric values of a list of Time measures ^d	gml:MeasureListType
urn:ogc:def:dataType: OGC:1.1:gridLengthList	Ordered sequence of two or more numeric values of a list of Grid Length measures ^d	gml:MeasureListType
urn:ogc:def:dataType: OGC:1.1:integerList	Ordered sequence of two or more integer values of a list, usually used for counts	gml:integerList
urn:ogc:def:dataType: OGC:1.1:positiveIntegerList	Ordered sequence of two or more positive integer values of a list, usually used for counts ^c	gml:integerList
urn:ogc:def:dataType: OGC:1.1:valueFile	URN reference to file or part of a file containing one or more parameter values, each numeric value with its associated unit of measure	gml:valueFile
urn:ogc:def:dataType: OGC:1.1:anyCRS	Definition of any Coordinate Reference System	Any concrete element in substitution group headed by gml:AbstractCoordinateReferenceSystem

OGC URN	Brief definition	XSD/GML data type ^a
<p>a This data type is stated as a qualified name (QName). The two namespaces used here are: xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml" xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"</p> <p>b This grid length will often be used in a digital image grid, where the base units are likely to be pixel spacings.</p> <p>c Does not have an associated unit of measure.</p> <p>d Each value shall have the same associated unit of measure. An element of this type contains a space-separated list of double values with one associated unit of measure.</p> <p>e An element of this type contains a space-separated list of integer values, without an associated unit of measure.</p>		

Annex A (normative)

GML dictionaries of OGC definitions

A.1 Introduction

This annex provides XML documents that specify the definitions of some of the objects assigned “ogc” URN values in Clause 8. Except for units-of-measure, these definitions are encoded in XML using the GML 3.1.1 simple dictionary profile [OGC 05-099r2]. The unitsDictionary is encoded in XML using coordinateReferenceSystems.xsd from GML 3.1.1.

NOTE All of these definitions also could be encoded using the gml:Dictionary element from dictionary.xsd in GML 3.1.1. The XML documents could be identical except for referencing dictionary.xsd in GML 3.1.1 instead of referencing the GML 3.1.1 simple dictionary profile.

These XML-encoded document files are bundled in a zip file with this document. These XML files will be posted online at the URL

<http://schemas.opengespatial.net/definitions/>, in a lower level directory used for this Version of this document. In the event of a discrepancy between the bundled and online versions of these XML files, the online files shall be considered authoritative.

A server may reference an exact copy of these documents located elsewhere, as long as they are readily accessible by clients. For example, it may be desirable to place the referenced documents on the same network server as an OWS instance, since that decreases the number of points of possible network failure. Such local copies should be organized into directories similar to <http://schemas.opengespatial.net/>. The server owner shall insure that any such local copies are kept up-to-date with respect to the authoritative files at <http://schemas.opengespatial.net/>.

A.2 Definitions of derivedCRSType values

The definitions of the derivedCRSType standard values used in defining DerivedCRSs shall be the same as can be XML encoded in the GML 3.1.1 simple dictionary profile:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Dictionary xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/gml"
xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml"
xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/gml
gml\3.1.1\Profiles\SimpleDictionary\1.0.0\gmlSimpleDictionaryProfile.xsd"
gml:id="DerivedCRSTypeDictionary">
  <!-- Primary editor: Arliss Whiteside. Last updated 2006-02-13 -->
  <name>Derived CRS type standard values</name>
```

```

<!-- ===== -->
<dictionaryEntry>
  <Definition gml:id="geographic">
    <description>A coordinate reference system based on an
    ellipsoidal approximation of the geoid; provides an accurate
    representation of the geometry of geographic features for a large
    portion of the earth's surface. </description>
    <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">">urn:ogc:def:derivedCRSType:OGC:1.0:geographic</name>
  </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<dictionaryEntry>
  <Definition gml:id="vertical">
    <description>A coordinate reference system used for recording
    of heights or depths. Vertical CRSs make use of the direction of
    gravity to define the concept of height or depth, but the relationship
    with gravity may not be straightforward. </description>
    <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:derivedCRSType:OGC:1.0:vertical</name>
  </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<dictionaryEntry>
  <Definition gml:id="geocentric">
    <description>A coordinate reference system with the origin at
    the centre of mass of the earth. A geocentric CRS deals with the
    earth's curvature by taking a 3D spatial view. </description>
    <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:derivedCRSType:OGC:1.0:geocentric</name>
  </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<dictionaryEntry>
  <Definition gml:id="engineering">
    <description>A contextually local coordinate reference system;
    which can be divided into two broad categories:
    - earth-fixed systems applied to engineering activities on or near the
    surface of the earth;
    - CRSs on moving platforms such as road vehicles, vessels, aircraft, or
    spacecraft. </description>
    <name
codeSpace="urn:ogc:def:derivedCRSType:OGC:OGC:1.0:">engineering</name>
  </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<dictionaryEntry>
  <Definition gml:id="image">
    <description>A derived CRS used like an engineering coordinate
    reference system applied to locations in images. </description>
    <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:derivedCRSType:OGC:1.0:image</name>
  </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<dictionaryEntry>
  <Definition gml:id="temporal">
    <description>A reference system used for the recording of
    time. </description>
    <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:derivedCRSType:OGC:1.0:temporal</name>
  </Definition>

```

```

    </dictionaryEntry>
</Dictionary>

```

A.3 Definitions of verticalDatumType values

The definitions of the verticalDatumType standard values used in defining VerticalDatums shall be the same as can be XML encoded in the GML 3.1.1 simple dictionary profile:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Dictionary xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/gml"
xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/gml
gml\3.1.1\Profiles\SimpleDictionary\1.0.0\gmlSimpleDictionaryProfile.xsd"
gml:id="VerticalDatumType">
  <!-- Primary editor: Arliss Whiteside. Last updated 2006-02-13 -->
  <name>Vertical Datum Type standard values</name>
  <!-- ===== -->
  <dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="geoidal">
      <description>The zero value of the associated vertical
coordinate system axis is defined to approximate a constant potential
surface, usually the geoid. Such a reference surface is usually
determined by a national or scientific authority, and is then a well-
known, named datum. </description>
      <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:docbpb:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:pixelInCell:OGC:1.0:geoidal</name>
    </Definition>
  </dictionaryEntry>
  <dictionaryEntry>
    <!-- ===== -->
    <Definition gml:id="depth">
      <description>The zero point of the vertical axis is defined by
a surface that has meaning for the purpose which the associated
vertical measurements are used for. For hydrographic charts, this is
often a predicted nominal sea surface (i.e., without waves or other
wind and current effects) that occurs at low tide. </description>
      <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:docbpb:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:pixelInCell:OGC:1.0:depth</name>
    </Definition>
  </dictionaryEntry>
  <!-- ===== -->
  <dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="barometric">
      <description>Atmospheric pressure is the basis for the
definition of the origin of the associated vertical coordinate system
axis. </description>
      <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:docbpb:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:pixelInCell:OGC:1.0:barometric</name>
    </Definition>
  </dictionaryEntry>
  <dictionaryEntry>
    <!-- ===== -->

```

```

    <Definition gml:id="otherSurface">
      <description>In some cases, e.g. oil exploration and
production, a geological feature, such as the top or bottom of a
geologically identifiable and meaningful subsurface layer, is used as a
vertical datum. Other variations to the above three vertical datum
types may exist and are all included in this type. </description>
      <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:ogc:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:pixelInCell:OGC:1.0:otherSurface</name>
    </Definition>
  </dictionaryEntry>
</Dictionary>

```

A.4 Definitions of pixelInCell values

The definitions of the pixelInCell standard values used in defining ImageDatums shall be the same as can be XML encoded in the GML 3.1.1 simple dictionary profile:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Dictionary xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/gml"
xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/gml
gml/3.1.1/Profiles/SimpleDictionary/1.0.0/gmlSimpleDictionaryProfile.xsd"
gml:id="PixelInCellDictionary">
  <!-- Primary editor: Arliss Whiteside. Last updated 2006-02-13 -->
  <name>PixelInCell standard values</name>
  <!-- ===== -->
  <dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="cellCenter">
      <description>The origin of the image coordinate system is at
the centre of a grid cell or image pixel. </description>
      <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:ogc:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:pixelInCell:OGC:1.0:cellCenter</name>
    </Definition>
  </dictionaryEntry>
  <dictionaryEntry>
    <!-- ===== -->
    <Definition gml:id="cellCorner">
      <description>The origin of the image coordinate system is at
the corner of a grid cell, or half-way between the centres of adjacent
image pixels. </description>
      <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:ogc:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:pixelInCell:OGC:1.0:cellCorner</name>
    </Definition>
  </dictionaryEntry>
</Dictionary>

```

A.5 Definitions of rangeMeaning values

The definitions of the rangeMeaning standard values used in defining CoordinateAxes shall be the same as can be XML encoded in the GML 3.1.1 simple dictionary profile:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

```

```

<Dictionary xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/gml"
xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/gml
gml\3.1.1\Profiles\SimpleDictionary\1.0.0\gmlSimpleDictionaryProfile.xsd"
gml:id="RangeMeaningDictionary">
  <!-- Primary editor: Arliss Whiteside. Last updated 2006-02-13 -->
  <name>Range Meaning standard values</name>
  <!-- ===== -->
  <dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="exact">
      <description>Any value between and including minimumValue and
maximumValue is valid. </description>
      <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:rangeMeaning:OGC:1.0:exact</name>
    </Definition>
  </dictionaryEntry>
  <!-- ===== -->
  <dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="wraparound">
      <description>The axis is continuous with values wrapping
around at the minimumValue and maximumValue. Values with the same
meaning repeat modulo the difference between maximumValue and
minimumValue. </description>
      <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:rangeMeaning:OGC:1.0:wraparound</name>
    </Definition>
  </dictionaryEntry>
</Dictionary>

```

A.6 Definitions of axisDirection values

The definitions of the axisDirection standard values used in defining CoordinateAxes shall be the same as can be XML encoded in the GML 3.1.1 simple dictionary profile:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Dictionary xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/gml"
xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/gml
gml\3.1.1\Profiles\SimpleDictionary\1.0.0\gmlSimpleDictionaryProfile.xsd"
gml:id="AxisDirectionDictionary">
  <!-- Primary editor: Arliss Whiteside. Last updated 2006-02-13 -->
  <name>Axis Direction standard values</name>
  <!-- ===== -->
  <dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="north">
      <description>Axis positive direction is north. In a geographic
or projected CRS, north is defined through the geodetic datum. In an
engineering CRS, north may be defined with respect to an engineering
object rather than a geographical direction. </description>
      <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:north</name>
    </Definition>
  </dictionaryEntry>
</Dictionary>

```

```

    </Definition>
  </dictionaryEntry>
  <!-- ===== -->
  <dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="northNorthEast">
      <description>Axis positive direction is approximately north-
north-east. </description>
      <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:northNorthEast</name>
    </Definition>
  </dictionaryEntry>
  <!-- ===== -->
  <dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="northEast">
      <description>Axis positive direction is approximately north-
east. </description>
      <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:northEast</name>
    </Definition>
  </dictionaryEntry>
  <!-- ===== -->
  <dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="eastNorthEast">
      <description>Axis positive direction is approximately east-
north-east. </description>
      <name codeSpace="urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:"/>
    </Definition>
  </dictionaryEntry>
  <!-- ===== -->
  <dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="east">
      <description>Axis positive direction is pi/2 radians clockwise
from north. </description>
      <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:east</name>
    </Definition>
  </dictionaryEntry>
  <!-- ===== -->
  <dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="eastSouthEast">
      <description>Axis positive direction is approximately east-
south-east. </description>
      <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:eastSouthEast</name>
    </Definition>
  </dictionaryEntry>
  <!-- ===== -->
  <dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="southEast">
      <description>Axis positive direction is approximately south-
east.</description>
      <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:southEast</name>
    </Definition>
  </dictionaryEntry>

  <!-- ===== -->

```

```

<dictionaryEntry>
  <Definition gml:id="southSouthEast">
    <description>Axis positive direction is approximately south-
south-east. </description>
    <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:southSouthEast</name>
  </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<!-- ===== -->
<dictionaryEntry>
  <Definition gml:id="south">
    <description>Axis positive direction is pi radians clockwise
from north. </description>
    <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:south</name>
  </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<!-- ===== -->
<dictionaryEntry>
  <Definition gml:id="southSouthWest">
    <description>Axis positive direction is approximately south-
south-west. </description>
    <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:southSouthWest</name>
  </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<!-- ===== -->
<dictionaryEntry>
  <Definition gml:id="southWest">
    <description>Axis positive direction is approximately south-
west. </description>
    <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:southWest</name>
  </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<!-- ===== -->
<dictionaryEntry>
  <Definition gml:id="westSouthWest">
    <description>Axis positive direction is approximately west-
south-west. </description>
    <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:westSouthWest</name>
  </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<!-- ===== -->
<dictionaryEntry>
  <Definition gml:id="west">
    <description>Axis positive direction is 3pi/2 radians
clockwise from north. </description>
    <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:west</name>
  </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<!-- ===== -->
<dictionaryEntry>
  <Definition gml:id="westNorthWest">

```

```

        <description>Axis positive direction is approximately west-
north-west. </description>
        <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:westNorthWest</name>
    </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<!-- ===== -->
<dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="northWest">
        <description>Axis positive direction is approximately north-
west.</description>
        <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:northWest</name>
    </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<!-- ===== -->
<dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="northNorthWest">
        <description>Axis positive direction is approximately north-
north-west. </description>
        <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:northNorthWest</name>
    </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<!-- ===== -->
<dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="up">
        <description>Axis positive direction is up relative to
gravity. </description>
        <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:up</name>
    </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<!-- ===== -->
<dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="down">
        <description>Axis positive direction is down relative to
gravity. </description>
        <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:down</name>
    </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<!-- ===== -->
<dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="geocentricX">
        <description>Axis positive direction is in the equatorial
plane from the centre of the modelled earth towards the intersection of
the equator with the prime meridian. </description>
        <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:geocentricX</name>
    </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<!-- ===== -->
<dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="geocentricY">

```

```

        <description>Axis positive direction is in the equatorial
plane from the centre of the modelled earth towards the intersection of
the equator and the meridian  $\pi/2$  radians eastwards from the prime
meridian. </description>
        <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:geocentricY</name>
    </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<!-- ===== -->
<dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="geocentricZ">
        <description>Axis positive direction is from the centre of the
modelled earth parallel to its rotation axis and towards its north
pole. </description>
        <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:geocentricZ</name>
    </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<!-- ===== -->
<dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="future">
        <description>Axis positive direction is towards the future.
</description>
        <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:future</name>
    </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<!-- ===== -->
<dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="past">
        <description>Axis positive direction is towards the past.
</description>
        <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:past</name>
    </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<!-- ===== -->
<dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="columnPositive">
        <description>Axis positive direction is towards higher column
numbers. </description>
        <name
codeSpace="urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:1.0:">columnPositive</name>
    </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<!-- ===== -->
<dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="columnNegative">
        <description>Axis positive direction is towards lower pixel
column numbers. </description>
        <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:columnNegative</name>
    </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<!-- ===== -->
<dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="rowPositive">

```

```

        <description>Axis positive direction is towards higher row
numbers. </description>
        <name
codeSpace="urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:1.0:">rowPositive</name>
        </Definition>
    </dictionaryEntry>
    <!-- ===== -->
    <dictionaryEntry>
        <Definition gml:id="rowNegative">
            <description>Axis positive direction is towards lower pixel
row numbers. </description>
            <name codeSpace="urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:"/>
            </Definition>
        </dictionaryEntry>
        <!-- ===== -->
        <dictionaryEntry>
            <Definition gml:id="displayRight">
                <description>Axis positive direction is right in display.
</description>
                <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:displayRight</name>
                </Definition>
            </dictionaryEntry>
            <!-- ===== -->
            <dictionaryEntry>
                <Definition gml:id="displayLeft">
                    <description>Axis positive direction is left in display.
</description>
                    <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:displayLeft</name>
                    </Definition>
                </dictionaryEntry>
                <!-- ===== -->
                <dictionaryEntry>
                    <Definition gml:id="displayUp">
                        <description>Axis positive direction is towards top of
approximately vertical display surface.
</description>
                        <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:displayUp</name>
                        </Definition>
                    </dictionaryEntry>
                    <!-- ===== -->
                    <dictionaryEntry>
                        <Definition gml:id="displayDown">
                            <description>Axis positive direction is towards bottom of
approximately vertical display surface.
</description>
                            <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:opengis:def:axisDirection:OGC:1.0:displayDown</name>
                            </Definition>
                        </dictionaryEntry>
                    </Dictionary>

```

A.7 Definitions of units-of-measure

The definitions of the some commonly used unit-of-measure (uom) values shall be the same as can be XML encoded in the GML 3.1.1 dictionary:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Dictionary xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/gml"
xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/gml
gml/3.1.1/base/coordinateReferenceSystems.xsd"
gml:id="UnitsDictionary">
  <!-- Primary editor: Arliss Whiteside. Last updated 2006-02-13 -->
  <description>Example GML Dictionary of unit
definitions.</description>
  <name>Units Dictionary</name>
  <dictionaryEntry>
    <ConventionalUnit gml:id="degree">
      <name>degree</name>
      <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:def:parameter:EPSG:6.3:">9102</name>
      <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:uom:OGC:1.0:degree</name>
      <quantityType>angle</quantityType>
      <conversionToPreferredUnit uom="#radian">
        <factor>1.74532925199433E-02</factor>
      </conversionToPreferredUnit>
    </ConventionalUnit>
  </dictionaryEntry>
  <dictionaryEntry>
    <BaseUnit gml:id="radian">
      <name>radian</name>
      <quantityType>angle</quantityType>
      <unitsSystem xlink:href="urn:ogc:ToBeSupplied"/>
    </BaseUnit>
  </dictionaryEntry>
  <dictionaryEntry>
    <BaseUnit gml:id="metre">
      <name>metre</name>
      <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:def:parameter:EPSG:6.3:">9001</name>
      <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:uom:OGC:1.0:metre</name>
      <quantityType>length</quantityType>
      <unitsSystem xlink:href="urn:ogc:SI"/>
    </BaseUnit>
  </dictionaryEntry>
  <dictionaryEntry>
    <BaseUnit gml:id="unity">
      <name>unity</name>
      <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:def:uom:EPSG:6.3:">8805</name>
      <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:uom:OGC:1.0:unity</name>
      <quantityType>scale factor</quantityType>
      <unitsSystem xlink:href="urn:ogc:ToBeSupplied"/>
    </BaseUnit>
  </dictionaryEntry>
```

```
</Dictionary>
```

A.8 Definitions of data types

The definitions of the some commonly used data types shall be the same as can be XML encoded in the GML 3.1.1 simple dictionary profile:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Dictionary xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/gml"
xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/gml
gml\3.1.1\Profiles\SimpleDictionary\1.0.0\gmlSimpleDictionaryProfile.xsd"
gml:id="parameterTypeDictionary">
  <!-- Primary editor: Arliss Whiteside. Last updated 2006-02-13 -->
  <name>dataType URN standard values</name>
  <name>Data type of a quantity. Usually refers to a data type defined
in measures.xsd or allowed in the ParameterValueType of
coordinateOperations.xsd. </name>
  <!-- ===== -->
  <dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="measure">
      <description>General numeric value of a quantity, with its
associated unit of measure. </description>
      <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:dataType:OGC:1.1:measure</name>
    </Definition>
  </dictionaryEntry>
  <!-- ===== -->
  <dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="length">
      <description>Value of a length (or distance) quantity, with
its units. Uses the MeasureType with the restriction that the unit of
measure referenced by uom must be suitable for a length, such as metres
or feet. </description>
      <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:dataType:OGC:1.1:length</name>
    </Definition>
  </dictionaryEntry>
  <!-- ===== -->
  <dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="scale">
      <description>Value of a scale factor (or ratio) that has no
physical unit. Uses the MeasureType with the restriction that the unit
of measure referenced by uom must be suitable for a scale factor, such
as one, percent, permil, or parts-per-million. </description>
      <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:dataType:OGC:1.1:scale</name>
    </Definition>
  </dictionaryEntry>
  <!-- ===== -->
  <dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="time">
```

```

        <description>Value of a time or temporal quantity, with its
units. Uses the MeasureType with the restriction that the unit of
measure referenced by uom must be suitable for a time value, such as
seconds or weeks. </description>
        <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:dataType:OGC:1.1:time</name>
    </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<!-- ===== -->
<dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="gridLength">
        <description>Value of a length (or distance) quantity in a
grid, where the grid spacing does not have any associated physical
units, or does not have a constant physical spacing. This grid length
will often be used in a digital image grid, where the base units are
likely to be pixel spacings. Uses the MeasureType with the restriction
that the unit of measure referenced by uom must be suitable for length
along the axes of a grid, such as pixel spacings or grid
spacings.</description>
        <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:dataType:OGC:1.1:gridLength</name>
    </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<!-- ===== -->
<dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="angle">
        <description>Value of an angle quantity, with its units. Uses
the MeasureType with the restriction that the unit of measure
referenced by uom must be suitable for an angle, such as degrees or
radians. </description>
        <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:dataType:OGC:1.1:angle</name>
    </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<!-- ===== -->
<dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="lengthOrAngle">
        <description>Value of a length or angle quantity, where an
angle can be recorded in either degree-minute-second format or single
value format. Often used for horizontal ground coordinates.
</description>
        <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:dataType:OGC:1.1:lengthOrAngle</name>
    </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<!-- ===== -->
<dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="string">
        <description>String value of a quantity. A string value does
not have an associated unit of measure. </description>
        <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:dataType:OGC:1.1:string</name>
    </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<!-- ===== -->
<dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="positiveInteger">

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        <description>Positive integer value of a quantity, usually
used for a count. An integer value does not have an associated unit of
measure. </description>
        <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:dataType:OGC:1.1:positiveInteger</name>
        </Definition>
    </dictionaryEntry>
    <!-- ===== -->
    <dictionaryEntry>
        <Definition gml:id="nonNegativeInteger">
            <description>Zero or positive integer value of a quantity. An
integer value does not have an associated unit of measure.
</description>
            <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:dataType:OGC:1.1:nonNegativeInteger</name>
            </Definition>
        </dictionaryEntry>
        <!-- ===== -->
        <dictionaryEntry>
            <Definition gml:id="boolean">
                <description>Boolean value of a quantity. A Boolean value does
not have an associated unit of measure. </description>
                <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:dataType:OGC:1.1:boolean</name>
                </Definition>
            </dictionaryEntry>
            <!-- ===== -->
            <dictionaryEntry>
                <Definition gml:id="measureList">
                    <description>Ordered sequence of two or more numeric values of
a quantity list, where each value has the same associated unit of
measure. An element of this type contains a space-separated list of
double values. </description>
                    <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:dataType:OGC:1.1:measureList</name>
                    </Definition>
                </dictionaryEntry>
                <!-- ===== -->
                <dictionaryEntry>
                    <Definition gml:id="lengthList">
                        <description>Ordered sequence of two or more numeric values of
a list of Length measures. Each value has the same associated unit of
measure suitable for a length, such as metres or feet. An element of
this type contains a space-separated list of double values.
</description>
                        <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:dataType:OGC:1.1:lengthList</name>
                        </Definition>
                    </dictionaryEntry>
                    <!-- ===== -->
                    <dictionaryEntry>
                        <Definition gml:id="scaleList">
                            <description>Ordered sequence of two or more numeric values of
a list of Scale measures. Each value has the same associated unit of
measure suitable for a scale factor, such as one, percent, permil, or
parts-per-million. An element of this type contains a space-separated
list of double values. </description>

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    <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:dataType:OGC:1.1:scaleList</name>
    </Definition>
</dictionaryEntry>
<!-- ===== -->
<dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="angleList">
        <description>Ordered sequence of two or more numeric values of
a list of Angle measures. Each value has the same associated unit of
measure suitable for an angle, such as degrees or radians. An element
of this type contains a space-separated list of double values.
</description>
        <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:dataType:OGC:1.1:angleList</name>
        </Definition>
    </dictionaryEntry>
    <!-- ===== -->
    <dictionaryEntry>
        <Definition gml:id="timeList">
            <description>Ordered sequence of two or more numeric values of
a list of Time measures, each recorded as a single number. Each value
has the same associated unit of measure suitable for a time value, such
as seconds or days. An element of this type contains a space-separated
list of double values. </description>
            <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:dataType:OGC:1.1:timeList</name>
            </Definition>
        </dictionaryEntry>
        <!-- ===== -->
        <dictionaryEntry>
            <Definition gml:id="gridLengthList">
                <description>Ordered sequence of two or more Grid Length
measures. Each value has the same associated unit of measure suitable
for length along the axes of a grid, such as pixel spacings or grid
spacings. An element of this type contains a space-separated list of
double values. </description>
                <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:dataType:OGC:1.1:gridLengthList</name>
                </Definition>
            </dictionaryEntry>
            <!-- ===== -->
            <dictionaryEntry>
                <Definition gml:id="integerList">
                    <description>Ordered sequence of two or more integer values,
usually used for counts. These integer values do not have an associated
unit of measure. An element of this type contains a space-separated
list of integer values. </description>
                    <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:dataType:OGC:1.1:integerList</name>
                    </Definition>
                </dictionaryEntry>
                <!-- ===== -->
                <dictionaryEntry>
                    <Definition gml:id="positiveIntegerList">
                        <description>Ordered sequence of two or more positive integer
values, usually used for counts. These integer values do not have an

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associated unit of measure. An element of this type contains a space-separated list of integer values. </description>

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    <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:dataType:OGC:1.1:positiveIntegerList</name>
    </Definition>
  </dictionaryEntry>
  <!-- ===== -->
  <dictionaryEntry>
    <Definition gml:id="anyURI">
      <description>Reference to a file or a part of a file
containing one or more parameter values, each numeric value with its
associated unit of measure. When referencing a part of a file, that
file must contain multiple identified parts, such as an XML encoded
document. Furthermore, the referenced file or part of a file can
reference another part of the same or different files, as allowed in
XML documents. </description>
      <name codeSpace="urn:ogc:tc:urn:doc:bpp:06-
023">urn:ogc:def:dataType:OGC:1.1:anyURI</name>
      </Definition>
    </dictionaryEntry>
  </Dictionary>

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