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Geographic information — Services

AMENDMENT 1: Extensions of the service metadata model

Information géographique — Services

AMENDEMENT 1: Extensions du modèle de métadonnées du service



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Foreword

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

Amendment 1 to ISO 19119:2005 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 211, *Geographic information/Geomatics*.

Amendment 1 to ISO 19119:2005 focuses on extensions of the service metadata model, concerning a more detailed description of associated dataset of a service instance.

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Geographic information — Services

AMENDMENT 1: Extensions of the service metadata model

Page 19, 7.4.1, Para 3 (starting with “A service instance may be tightly coupled with a dataset instance, ...”)

Add the following.

A single service instance may have both kinds of data associated, loosely and tightly coupled. In this case, the instance is “mixed coupled”. The coupling type is formalised by the *SV_CouplingType* class.

Page 20, Figure 8

Replace with the following UML model.

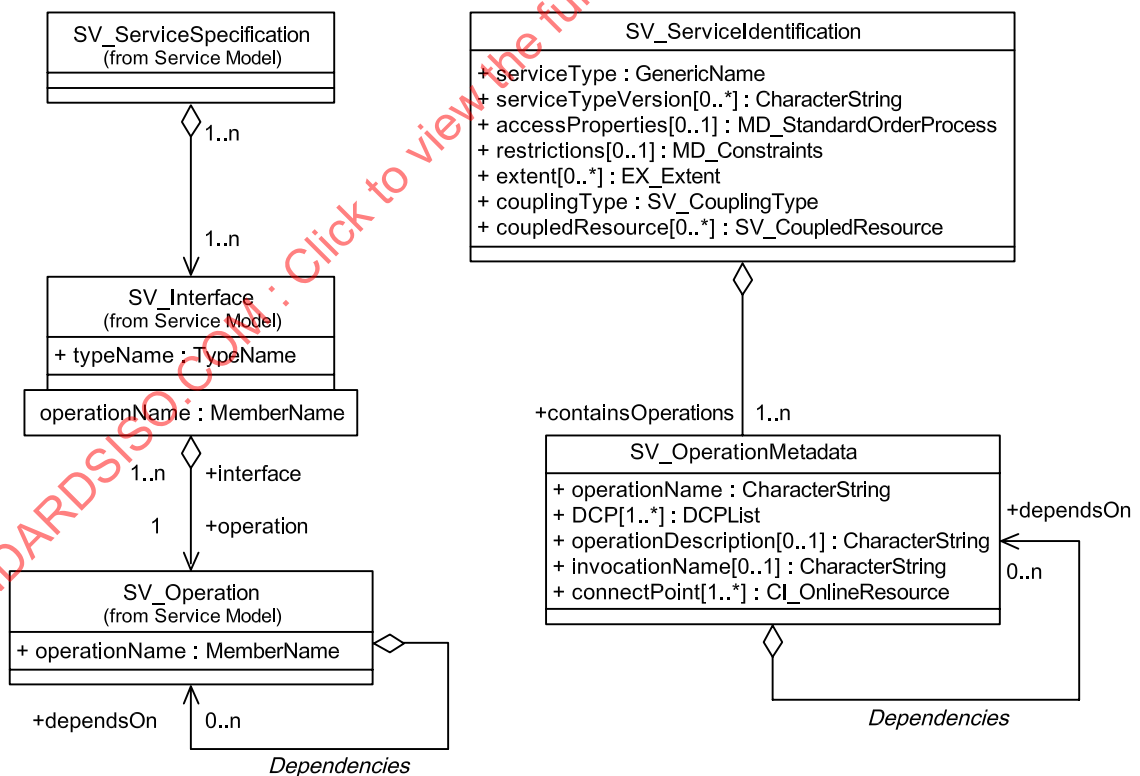


Figure 8 — Services and service metadata

Replace with the following UML model.

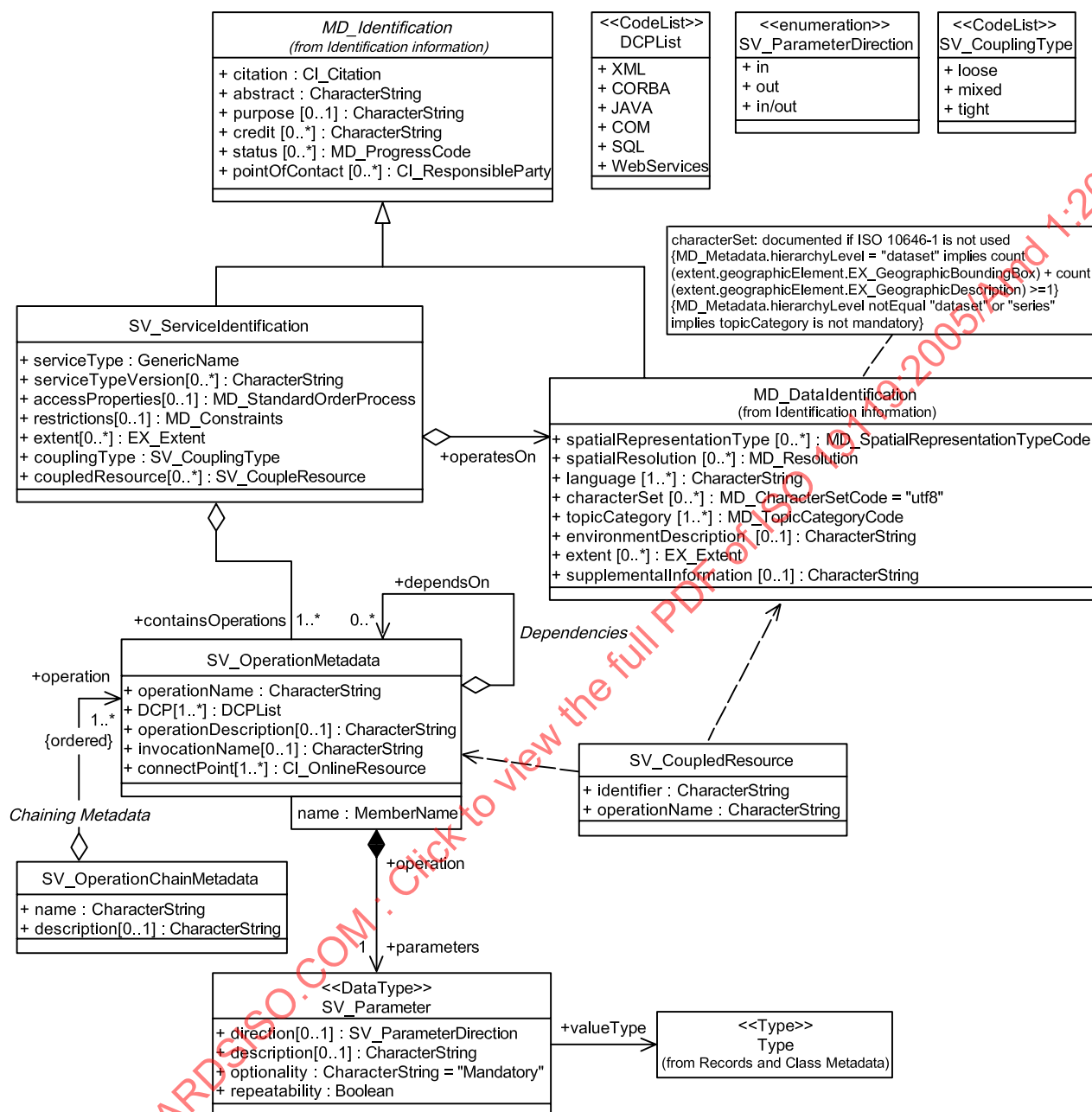


Figure 9 — Service metadata class diagram

Page 51, Table C.1

Add the following to Table C.1 “Data dictionary for SV_ServiceIdentification”.

Table C.1 — Data dictionary for SV_ServiceIdentification

	Attribute name/Role name	Definition	Obligation/ Condition	Maximum occurrence	Data type
1.	extent	the geographic/temporal region where the service is valid, including the bounding box, bounding polygon, vertical, or temporal extent of the service	C/ if couplingType equals “mixed” or “tight” either extent.geographicElement.EX_GeographicBoundingBox or extent.geographicElement.EX_GeographicDescription is required	N	EX_Extent
2.	coupledResource	further description of the data coupling in the case of tightly coupled services	O	N	SV_CoupledResource
3.	couplingType	type of coupling between service and associated data (if exists)	M	1	SV_CouplingType

Pages 52 and 53

Delete C.2.4. and renumber C.2.5, C.2.6 and C.2.7 as C.2.4, C.2.5 and C.2.6, and Tables C.4 and C.5 as C.3 and C.4 respectively.

Add the following subclauses after C.2.6.

Page 53

C.2.7 Data dictionary for SV_CoupledResource

SV_CoupledResource links a given operationName (mandatory attribute of SV_OperationMetadata) with a data set identified by an “identifier”, as shown in Table C.5.

Table C.5 — Data dictionary for SV_CoupledResource

	Attribute name/Role name	Definition	Obligation/ Condition	Maximum occurrence	Data type
1.	operation name	name of the service operation	M	1	CharacterString
2.	identifier	name of the identifier of a given tightly coupled dataset	M	1	CharacterString

SV_CoupledResource requires that a given operationName or identifier shall refer to an existing operationName given by SV_OperationMetadata.operationName or an identifier given by _MD_Identification.citation.identifier.code, respectively.

C.2.8 Data dictionary for SV_CouplingType

The data dictionary for SV_CouplingType is provided in Table C.6.

Table C.6 — Data dictionary for SV_CouplingType <<CodeList>>

	Name	Domain code	Definition
1	SV_CouplingType	CouplingTypeCd	class of information to which the referencing entity applies
1.	loose	001	service instance is loosely coupled with a data instance, i.e. no MD_DataIdentification class has to be described
2.	mixed	002	service instance is mixed coupled with a data instance, i.e. MD_DataIdentification describes the associated data instance and additionally the service instance might work with other external data instances
3.	tight	003	service instance is tightly coupled with a data instance, i.e. MD_DataIdentification class MUST be described

C.2.9 Data dictionary for SV_ParameterDirection

The data dictionary for SV_ParameterDirection is provided in Table C.7.

Table C.7 — Data dictionary for SV_ParameterDirection <<Enumeration>>

	Name	Domain code	Definition
1	SV_ParameterDirection	ParameterDirectionCd	class of information to which the referencing entity applies
1.	in	001	the parameter is an input parameter to the service instance
2.	out	002	the parameter is an output parameter to the service instance
3.	in/out	003	the parameter is both an input and output parameter to the service instance