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**Geographic information — Registry  
of representations of geographic  
point location**

*Information géographique — Registre de représentations de  
localisation de point géographique*

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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

ISO 19145 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 211, *Geographic information/Geomatics*.

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## Introduction

ISO 6709:2008 standardizes the mechanisms for the interoperability of geographic point location representations. However, the representation of geographic point locations takes various schemes (e.g. ISO 6709:1983, DCMI Point encoding scheme, KML, GeoVRML, Natural Area Coding System, ISO 8211, GML Point Profile) depending of the application in which they are used. Accordingly, ISO 6709:2008 recognizes and supports flexibility in the representation of geographic point locations and the requirement for universal interpretation. In order to support the use of a variety of geographic point location representations, ISO 6709:2008 introduces the requirement of a registry of geographic point location representations. A registry of representations of geographic point location gives access to the description of the format in which a geographic point location is encoded and also identifies conversion services to transform the representation of the geographic point location to another representation. As such, knowing in which format a geographic point location is encoded and the format in which it must be encoded for its use by a specific application, it can be possible to perform the appropriate transformation of the representation of a geographic point location. However, this requires that encoding formats and their descriptions need to be made accessible either as part of the geographic point location representation itself or from a registry of representations of geographic point locations. As such, the definition of a standard structure for a registry of representations of geographic point location is required. Such a registry will support the required flexibility identified in ISO 6709:2008 for efficient syntactic interoperability of geographic point location information.

This International Standard defines a standard structure of a register in Unified Modelling Language (UML) that supports the description of geographic point location representation ([Clause 7](#)). It also defines the XML implementation of the register's UML structure by extending ISO/TS 19135-2, [Annex A](#). Although the structure for the description of geographic point location representation takes its roots in ISO 19135, it extends that International Standard with specific requirements to an extent that it goes beyond the definition of a profile of ISO 19135.

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# Geographic information — Registry of representations of geographic point location

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the process for establishing, maintaining and publishing registers of representation of geographic point location in compliance with ISO 19135. It identifies and describes the information elements and the structure of a register of representations of geographic point location including the elements for the conversion of one representation to another.

This International Standard also specifies the XML implementation of the required XML extension to ISO/TS 19135-2, for the implementation of a register of geographic point location representations.

A registry of geographic point location representations differs from a coordinate reference system (CRS) registry as it is not intended to describe the parameters of a CRS including datum, projections, units of measure, and order of coordinates but is concerned by the manner a geographic point location according to ISO 6709 is physically represented in a record or part of it.

## 2 Conformance

To conform to this International Standard, a register of geographic point location representations shall satisfy all of the conditions specified in the abstract test suite ([Annex B](#)).

## 3 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/TS 19103:2005, *Geographic information — Conceptual schema language*

ISO 19115:2003, *Geographic information — Metadata*

ISO 19118:2011, *Geographic information — Encoding*

ISO 19135:2005, *Geographic information — Procedures for item registration*

ISO/TS 19135-2:2012, *Geographic information - Procedures for item registration — Part 2: XML schema implementation*

ISO/TS 19139:2007, *Geographic information — Metadata — XML schema implementation*

W3C XMLName, *Namespaces in XML 1.0 (Second Edition)*. W3C Recommendation (16 August 2006)

W3C XMLSchema-1, *XML Schema Part 1: Structures Second Edition*. W3C Recommendation (28 October 2004)

W3C XMLSchema-2, *XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes Second Edition*. W3C Recommendation (28 October 2004)

W3C XML, *Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 (Fourth Edition)*, W3C Recommendation (16 August 2006)

W3C XLink, *XML Linking Language (XLink) Version 1.0*. W3C Recommendation (27 June 2001)

## 4 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

### 4.1 Terms and definitions

#### 4.1.1

##### **compression**

technique used for the reduction of space used by data

#### 4.1.2

##### **compression service**

*service* (4.1.16) that accomplishes *compression* (4.1.1)

#### 4.1.3

##### **conversion**

transformation from one *format* (4.1.9) to another

#### 4.1.4

##### **conversion service**

*service* (4.1.16) that invokes a *converter* (4.1.5)

#### 4.1.5

##### **converter**

resource that performs *conversion* (4.1.3)

Note 1 to entry: The resource can be a device or software.

#### 4.1.6

##### **coordinate**

one of a sequence of  $n$  numbers designating the position of a point in  $n$ -dimensional space

Note 1 to entry: In a coordinate reference system, the coordinate numbers are qualified by units.

[SOURCE: ISO 19111:2007, 4.5]

#### 4.1.7

##### **coordinate tuple**

*tuple* (4.1.18) composed of a sequence of *coordinates* (4.1.6)

Note 1 to entry: In a coordinate reference system, the coordinate numbers are qualified by units.

[SOURCE: ISO 19111:2007, 4.12, modified — Note 1 to entry has been added.]

#### 4.1.8

##### **dynamic conversion**

online and real time *conversion* (4.1.3) of data

#### 4.1.9

##### **format**

language construct that specifies the representation, in character form, of data objects in a record, file, message, storage device, or transmission channel

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 2382-15:1999, 15.04.35]

#### 4.1.10

##### **geographic information**

information concerning phenomena implicitly or explicitly associated with a location relative to the Earth

[SOURCE: ISO 19101:2002, 4.16]

#### 4.1.11

##### **geographic point location**

well defined geographic place described by one *coordinate tuple* (4.1.7)

**4.1.12****geographic point location representation**

syntactic description of a *geographic point location* (4.1.11) in a well known *format* (4.1.9)

**4.1.13****identifier**

linguistically independent sequence of characters capable of uniquely and permanently identifying that with which it is associated

[SOURCE: ISO 19135:2005, 4.1.5]

**4.1.14****register**

set of files containing *identifiers* (4.1.13) assigned to items with descriptions of the associated items

[SOURCE: ISO 19135:2005, 4.1.9]

**4.1.15****registry**

information system on which a *register* (4.1.14) is maintained

[SOURCE: ISO 19135:2005, 4.1.13]

**4.1.16****service**

distinct part of the functionality that is provided by an entity through interfaces

[SOURCE: ISO 19119:2005, 4.1]

**4.1.17****static conversion**

offline process to perform a global *conversion* (4.1.3) of a large amount of data

**4.1.18****tuple**

ordered list of values

[SOURCE: ISO 19136:2007, 4.1.63]

## 4.2 Abbreviations

CRS	coordinate reference system
DCMI	Dublin Core Metadata Initiative
GeoVRML	Geo- Virtual Reality Modelling Language
GIS	geographic information system
GML	Geography Markup Language
GPL	geographic point location
GPLR	geographic point location representation
KML	Keyhole Markup Language
RFID	radio frequency identification
UML	Unified Modelling Language
XML	eXtensible Markup Language

## 5 Role of a register of representations of geographic point location

### 5.1 Overview

The exchange of geographic point locations (GPLs) described by coordinates might use various representations or formats. To use such information properly in applications, a GPL must be clear about the representation with which it complies. Then, conversion mechanisms can be applied to transform exchanged GPLs into systems' internal representations for their appropriate usage assuming that the internal representation is also registered and services are available.

Registers give the flexibility to manage geographic point location representations (GPLRs). Registers of GPLRs made publicly available as a file or web service enhance the interoperability of GPLs by clearly identifying how one GPL is represented and how it can be converted in another representation.

This clause highlights the role of registers of GPLRs for geographic information interoperability, especially for the conversion of one GPLR into another through different environments, including static vs. dynamic.

### 5.2 User's environment and registers

The role of a register invoked by a user's environment is depicted in [Figure 1](#). In a user's environment, a GIS application typically gets its input data from an *external data repository*. Usually, that data needs to be converted into the internal representation of the user's GIS environment. This is made possible through a *geographic point location converter* service, which first searches in a register environment for possible transformation (i.e. *search for specifications*) and requests to the register environment the required information to transform the GPLR into the user's GIS environment (i.e. *request for specification*). To this end, the *geographic point location converter* service passes the identification of the GPLR from the external data source to the register's environment.

In the register's environment, it is the *register* service that receives the request. Using the identification of the GPLR passed by the conversion service, it gets the specification of the representation from the register (i.e. *database of geographic point location representation*) including the possible conversions into other representations and replies to the conversion service. Finally, the conversion service gets the description information (i.e. *geographic point location specifications*) of the representation including

known conversions to other representation and the *geographic point location converter* service will decide which one best fits the user's GIS environment.

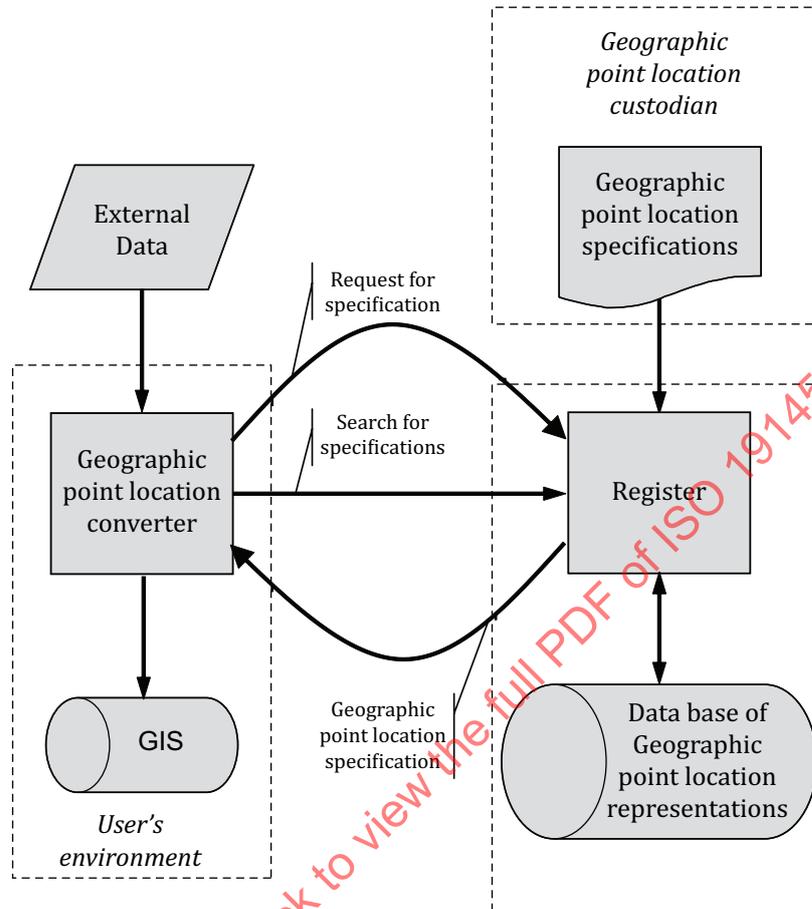


Figure 1 — User's environment and register

### 5.3 Static and dynamic data conversion

Two types of data conversion mechanism are recognized: static conversion and dynamic conversion.

Static data conversion consists usually in an offline process to perform a global conversion of a large amount of data. One such conversion is performed in batch conversion of static geographic data sets such as digital maps from one format to another. Another consists in the fusion process that integrates multiple geographic data sets represented by various formats in a common data set under a unique format.

Dynamic data conversion refers to an online and real-time processing mechanism. This means that a GPL can be imported or exported through a wireless network, converted, and used by a mobile terminal such as in telematics. For example, the location of moving features can be tracked globally by RFID sensors passing through the distributed RFID gateways where the various GPL may be managed in and converted from various coordinate systems and representations.

Consequently, a register of representations of geographic point locations serves in static and dynamic conversions as a resource to identify the representation format in which a GPL is encoded, to support the decoding of the GPL by the application (online or offline), and to support the encoding process in another format representation as required.

## 6 Management of registries and registers

Several actors are needed in the maintenance of registers, each one playing specific roles. ISO 19135 identifies and describes the following actors:

- Control body;
- Register manager;
- Register owner;
- Registry manager;
- Submitting organization.

The management of registries and registers shall be as specified in ISO 19135.

## 7 Schema of the register

### 7.1 Context

[Clause 7](#) specifies the content and structure of the register of GPLR in a UML schema (see [Annex C](#) for a summary of UML notation). The schema includes only one package but refers to classes from the ISO/TS 19103 Conceptual Schema Language package, the ISO 19115 Metadata package, and the ISO 19135 Procedures for registration package ([Figure 2](#)). It includes information about the register itself and information about representations of geographic point locations ([Figure 3](#)).

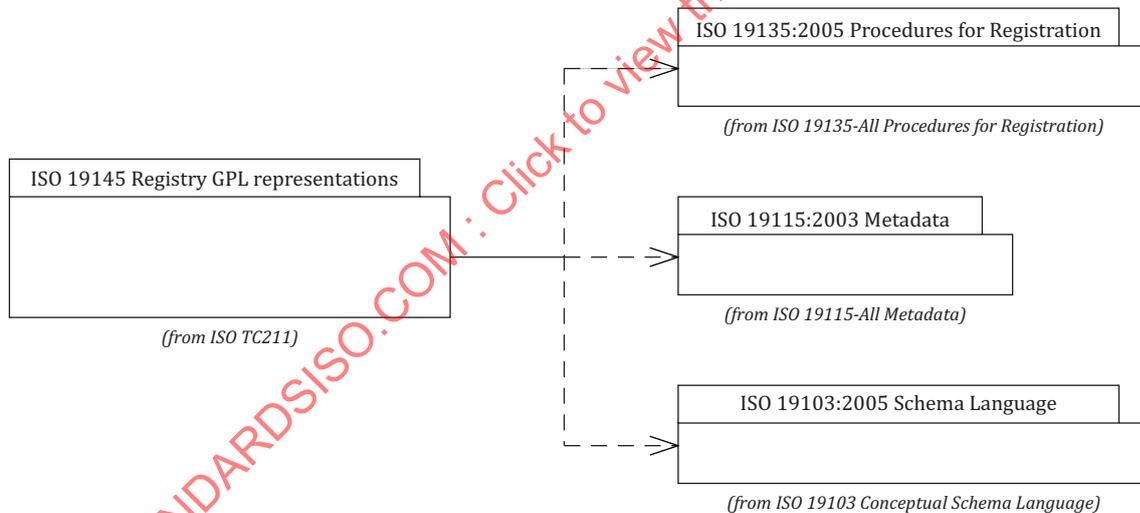


Figure 2 — GPLR package dependencies

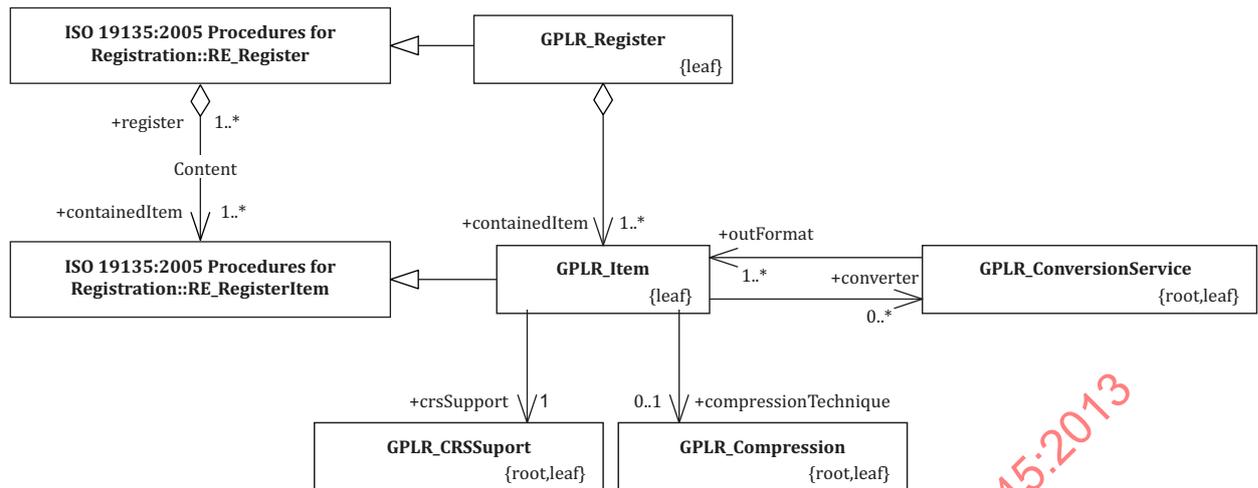


Figure 3 — Overview of the UML GPLR register's schema

## 7.2 GPLR\_Register

### 7.2.1 Semantics

The class *GPLR\_Register* (Figure 4) specifies information about a register of geographic point location representations. The *GPLR\_Register* class is essentially a subclass of *RE\_Register* from ISO 19135 and as such inherits all its properties, relations, and behaviours (see ISO 19135:2005, 8.2).

### 7.2.2 Content

The association *Content* aggregates *GPLR\_Items* that are parts of the *GPLR\_Register*. This association is essentially the counterpart of the *Content* association between *RE\_Register* and *RE\_RegisterItem* of ISO 19135.

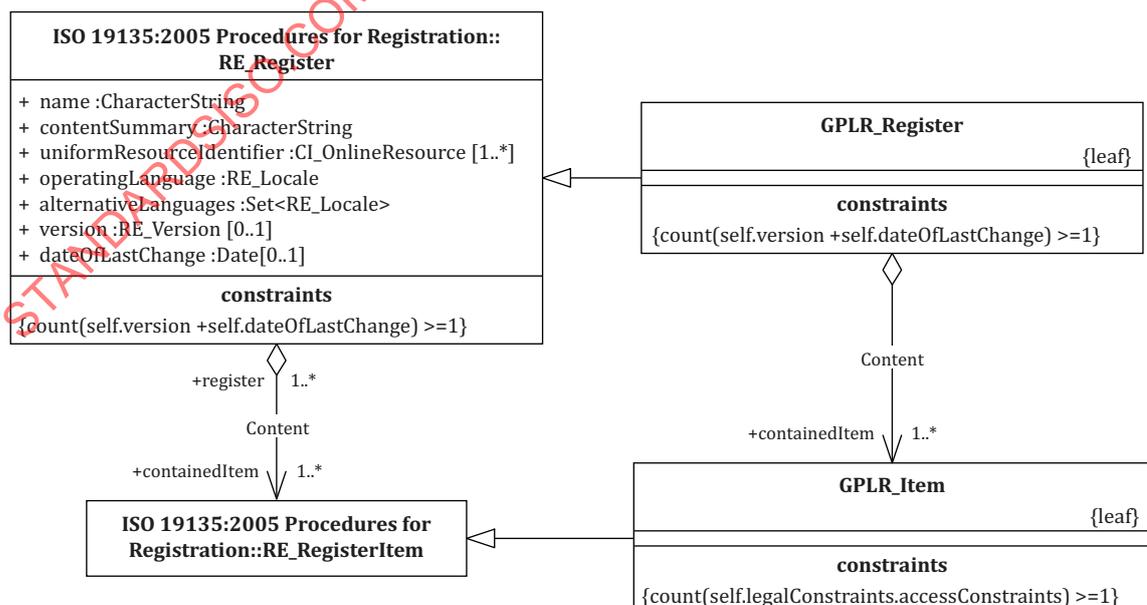


Figure 4 — GPLR\_Register

## 7.3 GPLR\_Item

### 7.3.1 Semantics

The class *GPLR\_Item* (Figure 5) specifies information that describes geographic point location representations. The *GPLR\_Item* class is essentially a subclass of *RE\_RegisterItem* from ISO 19135 and as such inherits all its properties, relations, and behaviours (see ISO 19135:2005, 8.8). It adds five attributes and three association roles: *gplrID*, *specificationName*, *version*, *legalConstraints*, *type*, *crsSupport*, *converter*, and *compressionTechnique*. This information provides the details on how a geographic point location is rendered, compressed, and can be converted into another representation.

### 7.3.2 gplrID

The mandatory attribute *gplrID* consists in a designator that uniquely distinguishes from others a specific geographic point location representation within the context of the register. It is intended to be used for information processing. It is represented by a *CharacterString* (see ISO/TS 19103).

### 7.3.3 specificationName

The mandatory attribute *specificationName* designates a specific geographic point location representation. A specific geographic point location representation is represented by a *CI\_Citation* (see ISO 19115). In *CI\_Citation*, the attribute *title* identifies the specific name of the geographic point location representation and the attribute *citedResponsibleParty* provides the details of the resources related to the geographic point location representation. In the context of this International Standard, these two attributes are mandatory.

### 7.3.4 version

The mandatory attribute *version* provides information about the specific release of the geographic point location representation. It is represented by a *GPLR\_Version*.

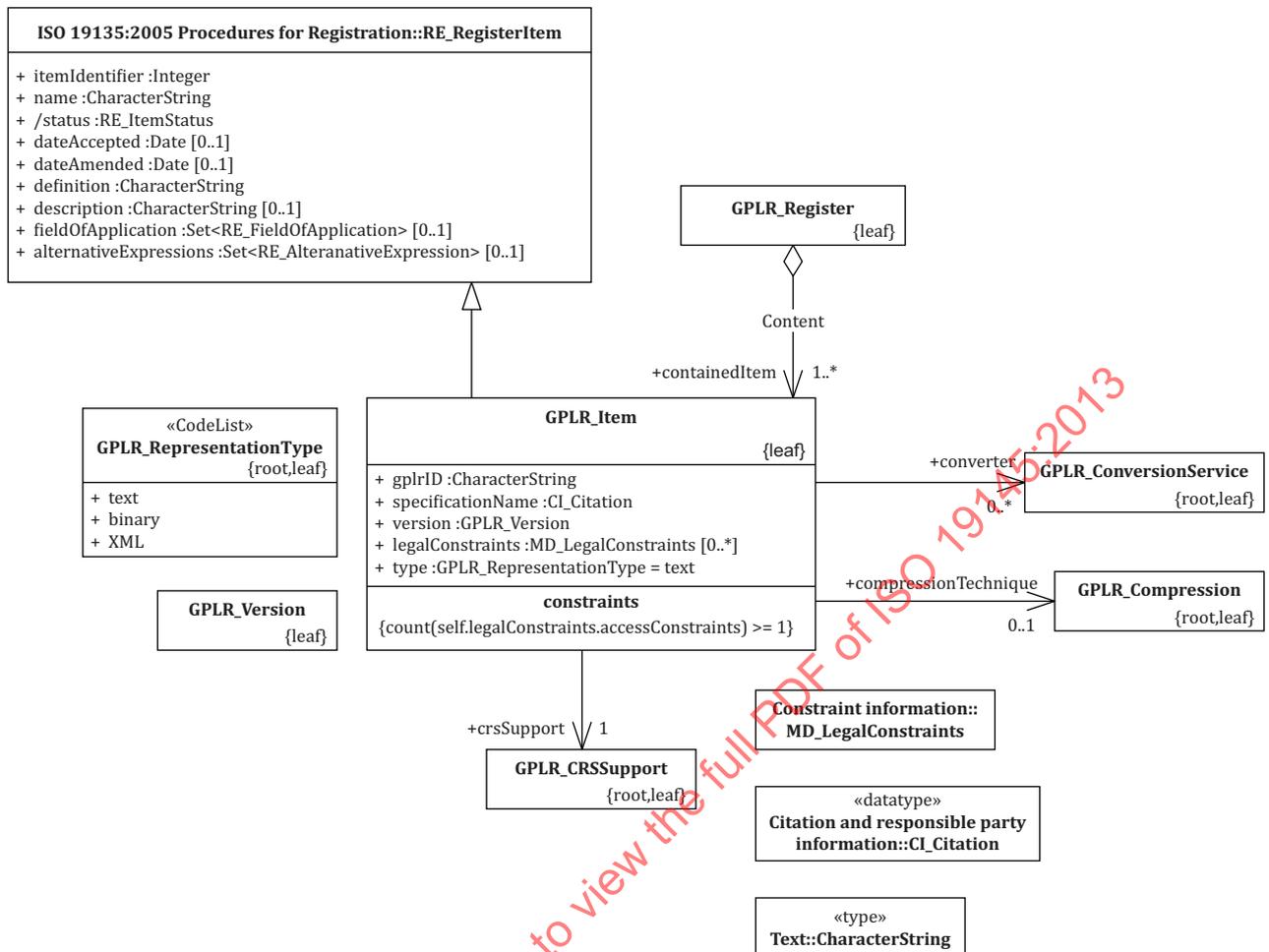


Figure 5 — GPLR\_Item

### 7.3.5 legalConstraints

The optional attribute *legalConstraints* identifies whether or not the geographic point location representation can be used only under legal rights, restrictions, and prerequisites. It shall use an MD\_LegalConstraints type as specified in ISO 19115. When a legal constraint is documented, at least *accessConstraints* must be documented.

### 7.3.6 type

The mandatory attribute *type* provides the encoding type of a geographic point location representation. It uses the code lists GPLR\_RepresentationType. Accordingly, a GPL representation can be encoded as *text*, *binary*, or *XML*.

### 7.3.7 compressionTechnique

The optional association role *compressionTechnique* identifies the mechanism used to reduce the size of the geographic point location representation. It is described by a GPLR\_Compression.

### 7.3.8 converter

The optional association role *converter* identifies the conversion tools or services that can transform this geographic point location representation into another one. It uses a GPLR\_ConversionService.

7.3.9 crsSupport

The mandatory association role *crsSupport* identifies if the geographic point location representation provides support to coordinate reference systems. It is described by a GPLR\_CRSSupport.

7.4 Geographic Point Location Representation Object

A geographic point location register is simple, i.e. it contains a single item class. Accordingly, the register has one unique *containedItem* of the type of RE\_ItemClass, which is *Geographic Point Location Representation*. The GPLR\_Register and all *containedItems* of the GPLR\_Item class refer to this *Geographic Point Location Representation*. This is illustrated in [Figure 6](#).

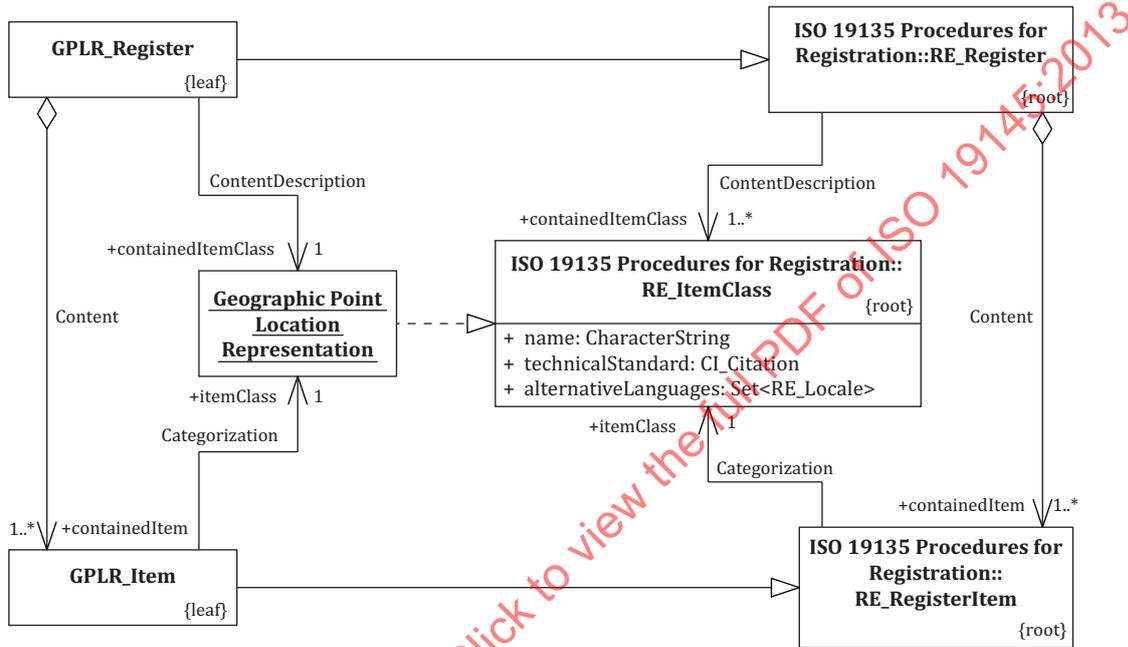


Figure 6 — Geographic Point Location Representation Object

7.5 GPLR\_CRSSupport

7.5.1 Semantics

The class *GPLR\_CRSSupport* ([Figure 7](#)) specifies information about the support of coordinate reference systems by the register using two attributes and one association role: *supported*, *fixed*, and *crs*.

7.5.2 supported

The mandatory derived attribute *supported* identifies whether or not the geographic point location representation supports at least one coordinate reference system. It shall use a Boolean type as specified in ISO/TS 19103. If a *crs* instance is associated with a *GPLR\_CRSSupport* instance, then the attribute *supported* is set to *true*, otherwise it is set to *false*.

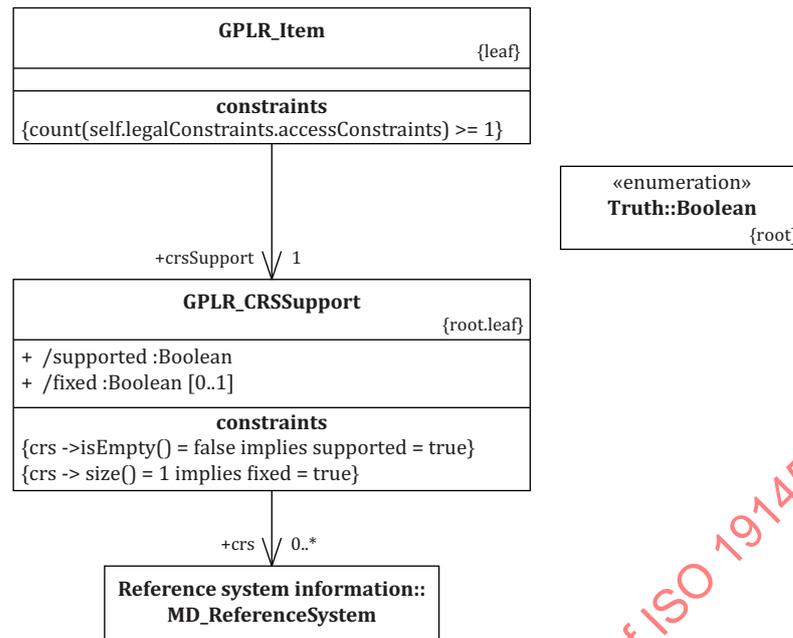


Figure 7 — GPLR\_CRSSupport

### 7.5.3 fixed

If coordinate reference system is supported, the optional derived attribute *fixed* when set to *true* identifies that the geographic point location representation supports only one coordinate reference system, and when set to *false* identifies that the geographic point location representation supports multiple coordinate reference systems. It uses a Boolean type (see ISO/TS 19103).

### 7.5.4 crs

The optional association role *crs* identifies the coordinate reference systems that are supported by the geographic point location representation. It uses an MD\_ReferenceSystem type (see ISO 19115).

## 7.6 GPLR\_ConversionService

### 7.6.1 Semantics

The class *GPLR\_ConversionService* (Figure 8) specifies information about converters to transform a geographic point location representation into another. The class uses four attributes and two association roles: *name*, *description*, *uniformResourceIdentifier*, *conversionType*, *invocationInterface* and *outFormat*.

### 7.6.2 name

The mandatory attribute *name* contains a human readable designator that denotes a conversion tool or a conversion service. A conversion service name shall be unique within a register. It is represented by a *CharacterString* (see ISO/TS 19103).

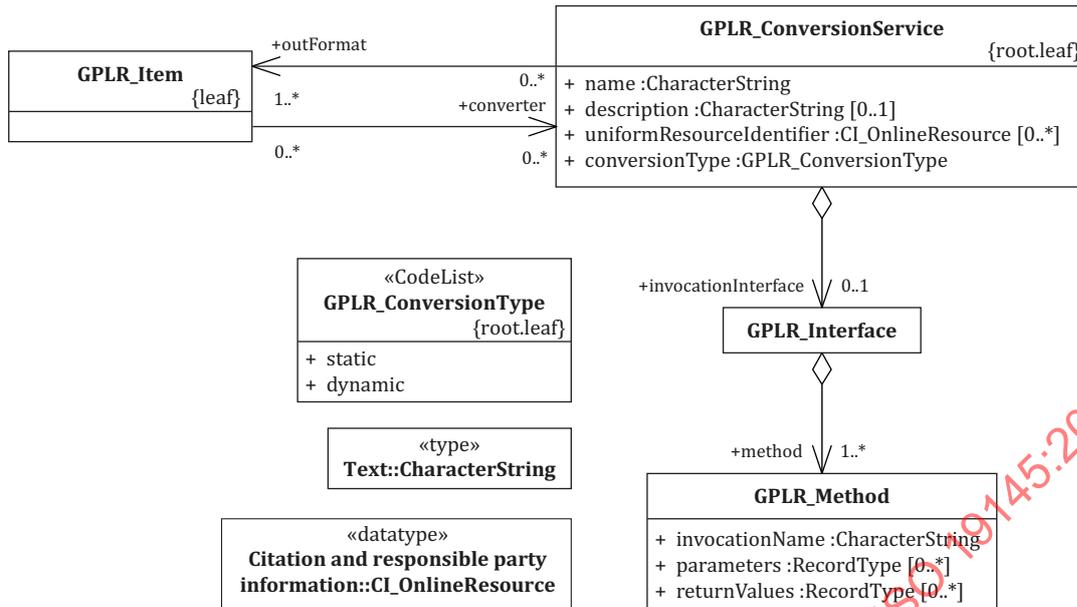


Figure 8 — GPLR\_ConversionService

### 7.6.3 description

The optional attribute *description* provides a narrative overview or brief explanation of the conversion tool or conversion service. The description shall inform on the various processes that are involved in the conversion. It uses a *CharacterString* (see ISO/TS 19103).

### 7.6.4 uniformResourceIdentifier

The optional attribute *uniformResourceIdentifier* provides URLs to online references of resources associated with the conversion tool or conversion service. It is represented by a *CI\_OnlineResource* (see ISO 19115).

### 7.6.5 conversionType

The mandatory attribute *conversionType* identifies whether the conversion is processed online or offline in batch mode for example. It uses the *GPLR\_ConversionType* code list. Accordingly, a *GPLR\_ConversionService* can be identified *static* or *dynamic*.

### 7.6.6 invocationInterface

The optional association role *invocationInterface* describes the interaction mechanism by which the conversion service can be invoked. An invocation interface is documented by a *GPLR\_Interface*.

### 7.6.7 outFormat

The mandatory association role *outFormat* identifies the various geographic point location representations that the conversion tool or conversion service can generate. Each *outFormat* instance is described by a *GPLR\_Item*.

## 7.7 GPLR\_Interface

### 7.7.1 Semantics

The class *GPLR\_Interface* (Figure 8) specifies the methods that compose the invocation interface of the conversion.

### 7.7.2 method

The mandatory association role *method* identifies the various methods that are included in a *GPLR\_Interface*. A method is described by a *GPLR\_Method*.

## 7.8 GPLR\_Method

### 7.8.1 Semantics

The class *GPLR\_Method* (Figure 8) specifies the elements that describe a method of an interface. It has three attributes: *invocationName*, *parameters*, and *returnValues*.

### 7.8.2 invocationName

The mandatory attribute *invocationName* is a human readable designator that denotes the method. A method name shall be unique within an interface. It is represented by a *CharacterString* (see ISO/TS 19103).

### 7.8.3 parameters

The optional attribute *parameters* describe the input values involved in the method. Parameters are represented by a *RecordType* that specifies names and types of the parameters involved (see ISO/TS 19103).

### 7.8.4 returnValues

The optional attribute *returnValues* describes the output values returned by the method. *returnValues* are represented by a *RecordType* that specifies names and types of the elements returned (see ISO/TS 19103).

## 7.9 GPLR\_Compression

### 7.9.1 Semantics

The class *GPLR\_Compression* (Figure 9) specifies information about the compression technique that a specific geographic point location representation uses. It has four attributes: *name*, *description*, *version*, and *compressionService*.

### 7.9.2 name

The mandatory attribute *name* designates a specific compression mechanism. It is represented by a *CI\_Citation* (see ISO 19115). In *CI\_Citation*, the attribute *title* identifies the specific name of the compression mechanism and the attribute *citedResponsibleParty* provides details about resources related to the compression mechanism.

### 7.9.3 description

The optional attribute *description* provides a narrative overview or brief explanation of the compression technique. It uses a *CharacterString* (see ISO/TS 19103).

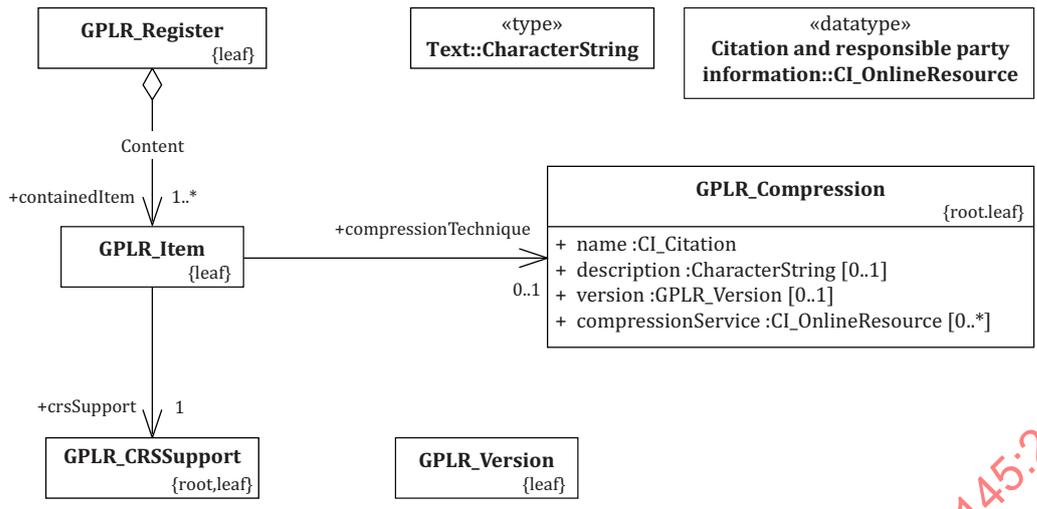


Figure 9 — GPLR\_Compression

7.9.4 version

The optional attribute *version* provides information about the release of the compression technique. It is represented by a GPLR\_Version.

7.9.5 compressionService

The optional attribute *compressionService* provides URLs to online services or downloadable tools that perform the compression. Each instance of compressionService is represented by a CI\_OnlineResource (see ISO 19115).

7.10 GPLR\_Version

7.10.1 Semantics

The class *GPLR\_Version* (Figure 10) specifies information about the release of a resource. It inherits from RE\_Version (see ISO 19135) and adds to the two RE\_Version attributes one additional attribute to include a possible amendment to a given version. Therefore the class uses three attributes: *versionNumber*, *versionDate* and *amendmentNumber*.

7.10.2 versionNumber

The mandatory attribute *versionNumber* contains a constrained CharacterString (see ISO/TS 19103) that identifies the version and consists of a < first positive integer > < . > < second positive integer > < letters > :

- a) < first positive integer > : major version designation
- b) < . > : delimiter
- c) < second positive integer > : optional minor version designation
- d) < letters > : optional minor sub-version designation

EXAMPLE 2.1a

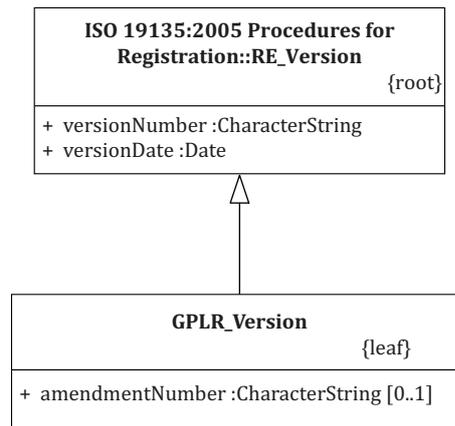


Figure 10 — GPLR\_Version

### 7.10.3 versionDate

The mandatory attribute *versionDate* specifies the date of the release. It is represented by a Date (see ISO/TS 19103).

### 7.10.4 amendmentNumber

The optional attribute *amendmentNumber* contains a CharacterString (see ISO/TS 19103) that denotes a specific amendment associated with the resource version.

## 7.11 GPLR\_RepresentationType

*GPLR\_RepresentationType* is a code list that specifies the encoding method used for the representation of the geographic point location.

**Table 1 — Encoding method used for the representation of the geographic point location**

Value	Semantics
text	The geographic point location is represented in text format other than XML, but using a text encoding method such as in ISO/IEC 10646.
binary	The geographic point location is represented in binary format, i.e. not using a text encoding method.
XML	The geographic point location is represented in XML format.

## 7.12 GPLR\_ConversionType

*GPLR\_ConversionType* is a code list that specifies the processing mechanism used to convert geographic point location representations.

**Table 2 — Processing mechanism used to convert geographic point location representations**

Value	Semantics
static	Offline process to perform a global conversion of a large amount of data. <sup>a</sup>
dynamic	Online and real-time processing mechanism.

<sup>a</sup> It includes batch conversion of static geographic data sets from one format to another and integration of multiple geographic data sets from various formats in one common data set in a unique format.

## Annex A (normative)

# XML extensions required for registry of representations of geographic point location

### A.1 XML schema implementation

A register of items of representation of geographic point location is described in UML as one specific package and has dependencies with other packages (see [Clause 7](#)). This annex provides an XML implementation for the encoding of ISO 19145 compliant registers, which extends on the XML implementation of ISO 19135, defined in ISO/TS 19135-2. The XML schema defined in this annex shall conform to the rules outlined in ISO 19118 and ISO/TS 19139.

The XML implementation of this International Standard defines the namespace <http://www.isotc211.org/2005/gplr> ([Figure A.1](#)) where the namespace prefix gplr stands for Geographic Point Location Representation.

The details of the XML description of all the parts that form an ISO 19145 XML register are provided in B.2.

### A.2 XML Schema of the registry of representations of geographic point location

#### A.2.1 Geographic point location representation item

##### A.2.1.1 Introduction

A.2.1 documents the XML schema of the classes that are included in the description of the register of representation of geographic point location.

[Figure A.1](#) shows the namespace used to implement ISO 19145 along with its dependencies on the namespaces defined in ISO/TS 19135-2 and ISO/TS 19139, used to implement ISO 19135 and ISO 19115 and the related standards, respectively.

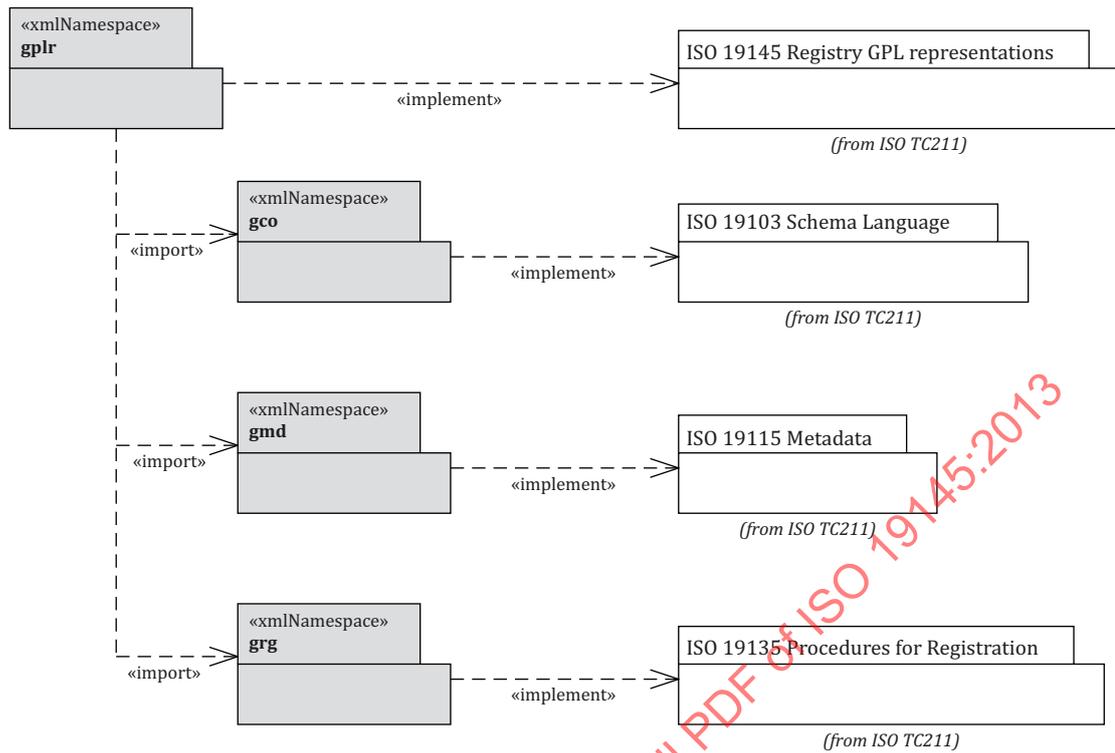


Figure A.1 — XML namespaces

For the XML schema element definition hereafter, the following illustrates the typical schema header:

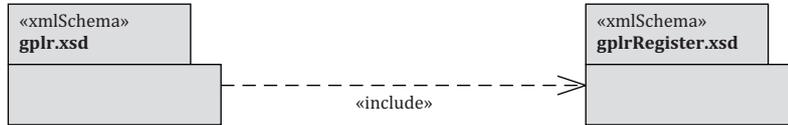
```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" xmlns:xlink="http://www.
w3.org/1999/xlink"
  xmlns:gco="http://www.isotc211.org/2005/gco" xmlns:gmd="http://www.isotc211.
org/2005/gmd"
  xmlns:grg="http://www.isotc211.org/2005/grg" xmlns:gplr="http://www.isotc211.
org/2005/gplr"
  targetNamespace="http://www.isotc211.org/2005/gplr" elementFormDefault="qualified"
  version="0.1">
<!-- ===== Annotation ===== -->
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>This file was generated from ISO 19145 UML class diagrams</
xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
<!-- ===== Imports & Includes ===== -->
  <xs:import namespace="http://www.isotc211.org/2005/gco"
    schemaLocation="http://standards.iso.org/ittf/
PubliclyAvailableStandards/ISO_19139_Schemas/
gco/gco.xsd"/>
  <xs:import namespace="http://www.isotc211.org/2005/gmd"
    schemaLocation="http://standards.iso.org/ittf/
PubliclyAvailableStandards/ISO_19139_Schemas/
gmd/gmd.xsd"/>
  <xs:import namespace="http://www.isotc211.org/2005/grg"
    schemaLocation="http://standards.iso.org/ittf/
PubliclyAvailableStandards/ISO_19135-
2_Schemas/grg.xsd"/>
</xs:schema>

```

**A.2.1.2 Namespace organization**

The namespace `gplr` contains the implementation of the schema of the register of representations of geographic point location. The root of this namespace is `gplr.xsd`. [Figure A.2](#) shows the organization of the `gplr` namespace. `gplrRegister` shall include the element definitions described in A.2.1.3 to A.2.1.11 and A.2.2.



**Figure A.2 — gplr namespace**

**A.2.1.3 GPLR\_Item**

The following XML schema defines the `GPLR_Item_Type` complex type, the `GPLR_Item` element and the `GPLR_Item_PropertyType` complex type. These definitions correspond to the `GPLR_Item` class of the UML model.

```
<xs:complexType name="GPLR_Item_Type">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>Element of information recorded in the register</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:complexContent>
    <xs:extension base="grg:RE_RegisterItem_Type">
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="gplrID" type = "gco:CharacterString_PropertyType"/>
        <xs:element name="specificationName" type = "gmd:CI_Citation_PropertyType"/>
        <xs:element name="version" type = "gplr:GPLR_Version_PropertyType"/>
        <xs:element name="legalConstraints" type = "gmd:MD_LegalConstraints_PropertyType"
minOccurs="0"
          maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        <xs:element name="type" type="gplr:GPLR_RepresentationType_PropertyType"/>
        <xs:element name="crsSupport" type="gplr:GPLR_CRSSupport_PropertyType"/>
        <xs:element name="converter" type="gplr:GPLR_ConversionService_PropertyType" minOc-
curs="0"
          maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        <xs:element name="compressionTechnique" type="gplr:GPLR_Compression_PropertyType"
minOccurs="0"/>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:extension>
  </xs:complexContent>
</xs:complexType>
<!-- ..... ->
<xs:element name="GPLR_Item" type = "gplr:GPLR_Item_Type"
  substitutionGroup="grg:RE_RegisterItem"/>
<!-- ..... ->
<xs:complexType name="GPLR_Item_PropertyType">
  <xs:sequence minOccurs="0">
    <xs:element ref="gplr:GPLR_Item"/>
  </xs:sequence>
  <xs:attributeGroup ref="gco:ObjectReference"/>
  <xs:attribute ref="gco:nilReason"/>
</xs:complexType>
```

**A.2.1.4 GPLR\_CRSSupport**

The following XML schema defines the `GPLR_CRSSupport_Type` complex type, the `GPLR_CRSSupport` element, and the `GPLR_CRSSupport_PropertyType` complex type. These definitions correspond to the `GPLR_CRSSupport` class of the UML model.

```
<xs:complexType name="GPLR_CRSSupport_Type">
  <xs:annotation>
```

```

    <xs:documentation>Information about the support of a coordinate reference system</
xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:complexContent>
    <xs:extension base="gco:AbstractObject_Type">
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="supported" type="gco:Boolean_PropertyType"/>
        <xs:element name="fixed" type="gco:Boolean_PropertyType" minOccurs="0"/>
        <xs:element name="crs" type="gmd:MD_ReferenceSystem_PropertyType" minOccurs="0"
          maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:extension>
  </xs:complexContent>
</xs:complexType>
<!-- .....
<xs:element name="GPLR_CRSSupport" type="gplr:GPLR_CRSSupport_Type"/>
<!-- .....
<xs:complexType name="GPLR_CRSSupport_PropertyType">
  <xs:sequence minOccurs="0">
    <xs:element ref="gplr:GPLR_CRSSupport"/>
  </xs:sequence>
  <xs:attributeGroup ref="gco:ObjectReference"/>
  <xs:attribute ref="gco:nilReason"/>
</xs:complexType>

```

#### A.2.1.5 GPLR\_Method

The following XML schema defines the GPLR\_Method\_Type complex type, the GPLR\_Method element, and the GPLR\_Method\_PropertyType complex type. These definitions correspond to the GPLR\_Method class of the UML model.

```

<xs:complexType name="GPLR_Method_Type">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>Elements that describe a method of an interface</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:complexContent>
    <xs:extension base="gco:AbstractObject_Type">
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="invocationName" type="gco:CharacterString_PropertyType"/>
        <xs:element name="parameters" type="gco:RecordType_PropertyType" minOccurs="0"
          maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        <xs:element name="returnValues" type="gco:RecordType_PropertyType" minOccurs="0"
          maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:extension>
  </xs:complexContent>
</xs:complexType>
<!-- .....
<xs:element name="GPLR_Method" type="gplr:GPLR_Method_Type"/>
<!-- .....
<xs:complexType name="GPLR_Method_PropertyType">
  <xs:sequence minOccurs="0">
    <xs:element ref="gplr:GPLR_Method"/>
  </xs:sequence>
  <xs:attributeGroup ref="gco:ObjectReference"/>
  <xs:attribute ref="gco:nilReason"/>
</xs:complexType>

```

#### A.2.1.6 GPLR\_Interface

The following XML schema defines the GPLR\_Interface\_Type complex type, the GPLR\_Interface element, and the GPLR\_Interface\_PropertyType complex type. These definitions correspond to the GPLR\_Interface class of the UML model.

```

<xs:complexType name="GPLR_Interface_Type">
  <xs:annotation>

```

```

    <xs:documentation>Methods that compose the invocation interface</xs:documentation>
</xs:annotation>
<xs:complexContent>
  <xs:extension base="gco:AbstractObject_Type">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="method" type="gplr:GPLR_Method_PropertyType" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:extension>
</xs:complexContent>
</xs:complexType>
<!-- ..... →
<xs:element name="GPLR_Interface" type="gplr:GPLR_Interface_Type"/>
<!-- ..... →
<xs:complexType name="GPLR_Interface_PropertyType">
  <xs:sequence minOccurs="0">
    <xs:element ref="gplr:GPLR_Interface"/>
  </xs:sequence>
  <xs:attributeGroup ref="gco:ObjectReference"/>
  <xs:attribute ref="gco:nilReason"/>
</xs:complexType>

```

**A.2.1.7 GPLR\_ConversionService**

The following XML schema defines the GPLR\_ConversionService\_Type complex type, the GPLR\_ConversionService element, and the GPLR\_ConversionService\_PropertyType complex type. These definitions correspond to the GPLR\_ConversionService class of the UML model.

```

<xs:complexType name="GPLR_ConversionService_Type">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>Information about a conversion service</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:complexContent>
    <xs:extension base="gco:AbstractObject_Type">
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="name" type="gco:CharacterString_PropertyType"/>
        <xs:element name="description" type="gco:CharacterString_PropertyType" minOccurs="0"/>
        <xs:element name="uniformResourceIdentifier" type="gmd:CI_OnlineResource_PropertyType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        <xs:element name="conversionType" type="gplr:GPLR_ConversionType_PropertyType"/>
        <xs:element name="invocationInterface" type="gplr:GPLR_Interface_PropertyType" minOccurs="0"/>
        <xs:element name="outFormat" type="gplr:GPLR_Item_PropertyType" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:extension>
  </xs:complexContent>
</xs:complexType>
<!-- ..... →
<xs:element name="GPLR_ConversionService" type="gplr:GPLR_ConversionService_Type"/>
<!-- ..... →
<xs:complexType name="GPLR_ConversionService_PropertyType">
  <xs:sequence minOccurs="0">
    <xs:element ref="gplr:GPLR_ConversionService"/>
  </xs:sequence>
  <xs:attributeGroup ref="gco:ObjectReference"/>
  <xs:attribute ref="gco:nilReason"/>
</xs:complexType>

```

**A.2.1.8 GPLR\_Compression**

The following XML schema defines the GPLR\_Compression\_Type complex type, the GPLR\_Compression element, and the GPLR\_Compression\_PropertyType complex type. These definitions correspond to the GPLR\_Compression class of the UML model.

```

<xs:complexType name="GPLR_Compression_Type">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>Information about a compression technique</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:complexContent>
    <xs:extension base="gco:AbstractObject_Type">
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="name" type="gmd:CI_Citation_PropertyType"/>
        <xs:element name="description" type="gco:CharacterString_PropertyType" minOccurs="0"/>
        <xs:element name="version" type="gplr:GPLR_Version_PropertyType" minOccurs="0"/>
        <xs:element name="compressionService" type="gmd:CI_OnlineResource_PropertyType"
minOccurs="0"
          maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:extension>
  </xs:complexContent>
</xs:complexType>
<!-- ..... →
<xs:element name="GPLR_Compression" type="gplr:GPLR_Compression_Type"/>
<!-- ..... →
<xs:complexType name="GPLR_Compression_PropertyType">
  <xs:sequence minOccurs="0">
    <xs:element ref="gplr:GPLR_Compression"/>
  </xs:sequence>
  <xs:attributeGroup ref="gco:ObjectReference"/>
  <xs:attribute ref="gco:nilReason"/>
</xs:complexType>

```

#### A.2.1.9 GPLR\_Version

The following XML schema defines the GPLR\_Version\_Type complex type based on the RE\_Version\_Type of the ISO 19135:2005 XML schema, the GPLR\_Version element, and the GPLR\_Version\_PropertyType complex type. These definitions correspond to the GPLR\_Version class of the UML model.

```

<xs:complexType name="GPLR_Version_Type">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>Information about a release of a resource</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:complexContent>
    <xs:extension base="gmd:RE_Version_Type">
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="amendmentNumber" type="gco:CharacterString_PropertyType" minOccurs="0"/>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:extension>
  </xs:complexContent>
</xs:complexType>
<!-- ..... →
<xs:element name="GPLR_Version" type="gplr:GPLR_Version_Type"/>
<!-- ..... →
<xs:complexType name="GPLR_Version_PropertyType">
  <xs:sequence minOccurs="0">
    <xs:element ref="gplr:GPLR_Version"/>
  </xs:sequence>
  <xs:attributeGroup ref="gco:ObjectReference"/>
  <xs:attribute ref="gco:nilReason"/>
</xs:complexType>

```

#### A.2.1.10 GPLR\_RepresentationType

The following XML schema defines the GPLR\_RepresentationType element and the GPLR\_RepresentationType\_PropertyType complex type that correspond to the GPLR\_RepresentationType codelist of the UML model.

```
<xs:element name="GPLR_RepresentationType" type="gco:CodeListValue_Type"
  substitutionGroup="gco:CharacterString"/>
<!-- ..... →
<xs:complexType name="GPLR_RepresentationType_PropertyType">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element ref="gplr:GPLR_RepresentationType" minOccurs="0"/>
  </xs:sequence>
  <xs:attribute ref="gco:nilReason"/>
</xs:complexType>
```

**A.2.1.11 GPLR\_ConversionType**

The following XML schema defines the GPLR\_ConversionType element and the GPLR\_ConversionType\_PropertyType complex type that correspond to the GPLR\_ConversionType codelist of the UML model.

```
<xs:element name="GPLR_ConversionType" type="gco:CodeListValue_Type"
  substitutionGroup="gco:CharacterString"/>
<!-- ..... →
<xs:complexType name="GPLR_ConversionType_PropertyType">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element ref="gplr:GPLR_ConversionType" minOccurs="0"/>
  </xs:sequence>
  <xs:attribute ref="gco:nilReason"/>
</xs:complexType>
```

**A.2.2 Geographic point location representation register**

A.2.2 documents the XML schema of the geographic point location representation register class. It defines the GPLR\_Register\_Type complex type, the GPLR\_Register element, and the GPLR\_Register\_PropertyType complex type that correspond to the GPLR\_Register class of the UML model.

```
<xs:complexType name="GPLR_Register_Type">
  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>Information about and XML structure of the geographic point location
      register</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
  <xs:complexContent>
    <xs:extension base="grg:RE_Register_Type">
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="containedItem" type="gplr:GPLR_Item_PropertyType"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:extension>
  </xs:complexContent>
</xs:complexType>
<!-- ..... →
<xs:element name="GPLR_Register" type="gplr:GPLR_Register_Type"
  substitutionGroup="grg:RE_Register"/>
<!-- ..... →
<xs:complexType name="GPLR_Register_PropertyType">
  <xs:sequence minOccurs="0">
    <xs:element ref="gplr:GPLR_Register"/>
  </xs:sequence>
  <xs:attributeGroup ref="gco:ObjectReference"/>
  <xs:attribute ref="gco:nilReason"/>
</xs:complexType>
```

## Annex B (normative)

### Abstract test suite

#### B.1 Introduction

This normative annex presents the abstract test suite for evaluating conformance to this International Standard. The abstract test suite contains the following test modules: management procedures (B.2), register content (B.3), publication of register contents (B.4), publication of registers in XML (B.5) and by-Value, by reference, gco:nilReason (B.6).

#### B.2 Management procedures

- a) Test Purpose: Verify that the register of geographic point location representations is managed according to the rules specified in this International Standard.
- b) Test Method: Check the procedures described in the information distributed by the registration manager.
- c) Reference: Clause 6 and ISO 19135:2005, Clause 6.
- d) Test Type: Capability.

#### B.3 Register content

- a) Test Purpose: Verify that the register of geographic point location representations contains the minimum specified content.
- b) Test Method: Inspect entries in the register to ensure that they include all elements of information required by this International Standard.
- c) Reference: [Clause 7](#).
- d) Test Type: Capability.

#### B.4 Publication of register contents

- a) Test Purpose: Verify that the contents of the register of geographic point location representations are publicly available.
- b) Test Method: Check the information distributed by the registry manager. Visit the website and inspect the information made available.
- c) Reference: Clause 6 and ISO 19135:2005, 6.4.
- d) Test Type: Capability.

#### B.5 Publication of registers in XML

- a) Test Purpose: Verify that the contents of the XML instance document of the register of geographic point location representations validate without error against the XML schemas.

- b) Test Method: Validate the XML instance document against the XML schemas using a tool that implements a strict interpretation of the W3C XML schema recommendation.
- c) Reference: [Annex A](#).
- d) Test Type: Capability.

### **B.6 By-Value, by-reference, gco:nilReason**

- a) Test Purpose: Verify that the contents of XML elements is either expressed by value (i.e. explicit content described between a start-tag and an end-tag), by reference (i.e. using an attribute that points to the resource), or by a NULL reason.
- b) Test Method: Validate the XML instance document using mechanisms such as XSL transformations and Schematron, or by human inspection.
- c) Reference: [Annex A](#).
- d) Test Type: Capability.

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