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Addressing – Digital interchange models

THE CALENDARING AND SCHEDULING CONSORTIUM
TC VCARD

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CALCONNECT STANDARD

WORKING DRAFT

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FOREWORD

The Calendaring and Scheduling Consortium (“CalConnect”) is a global non-profit organization with the aim to facilitate interoperability of collaborative technologies and tools through open standards.

CalConnect works closely with international and regional partners, of which the full list is available on our website (<https://www.calconnect.org/about/liaisons-and-relationships>).

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the CalConnect Directives.

In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of CalConnect documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the CalConnect Directives.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CalConnect shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be provided in the Introduction.

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee *VCARD*.

INTRODUCTION

Addresses are among the most commonly exchanged information on the Internet, and the interchange of them is crucial to a number of Internet applications, such as electronic commerce, contact exchange, non-postal deliveries, as well as location scheduling.

Yet, addresses can mean much more than just geolocation information:

- As an identity, such as an office address
- As reference points (waypoints) in routing information
- As a delivery point

The interchange of addresses require a common structure of address data. For instance of a software application in need of user input of address information, users need assistance from the application to enter the correct format and structure of the address for it to be machine readable and interoperable among different machines or systems which process the address data.

This document focuses on enabling software applications the digital interchange of address profiles, address instances and instructions for their input and display, together with model definitions and a registry mechanism to ensure they are publicly available.

This standard complements the other parts in the family of ISO 19160 standards:

- [ISO 19160-1](#) describes conceptual models for addressing that allow specification of international address profiles. This International Standard further provides methods to utilize these models in a way suitable for electronic interchange.
- [ISO 19160-4](#) defines key terms for postal addressing, postal address components and constraints on their use. It focuses on use cases for postal applications, specifying the methods to write or detect addresses on mail items. This International Standard adapts models from [ISO 19160-1](#) as address interchange models, to facilitate interchange and interaction of addresses between humans and applications, and between applications, and for applications to interact and interchange international addresses, while supporting human input and human-machine interaction, without loss of fidelity.
- ISO 19160-5 describes how to represent addresses on different devices. It targeted on all addresses but was concluded to be too complex. This standard, ISO 19160-6, therefore, focuses on providing a standard way of interchanging profiles of addresses, resulting in compliant addresses to be interoperable among humans, devices and systems. This standard further defines an interchange profile for addresses suitable for interchange, so that compliant addresses can be input and display in a standard way among different applications which use the address data.

The lifecycle of an address entry exchanged on the Internet typically starts with manual input of a human actor. This data, structured or unstructured, is then submitted to an Internet-connected application, and the application may in turn transmit this information

to other applications or external parties on behalf of the user who provided the address. This transmission is usually performed to fulfil service delivery to the user. Within the process, there may be machine-human interactions that require display of the address in human-readable form, as well as machine-to-machine interactions on the address, such as for data validation.

Additional caution shall be placed on the accuracy (or lack thereof) of human input addresses. While an address specified by a human actor may unambiguously distinguish a location, there may be intention or unintentional omissions or additions to an “official” address (if there was one).

Addressability, and features provided within the object which the address points to, is not described in this document. Specifically, the `AddressableObject` from [ISO 19160-1](#) is considered out of scope. The `AddressableObject` model is considered orthogonal to models in this document, but can easily be used together, for example, in a navigation map where an address points to an addressable object, which in turn provides a list of its extant facilities.

1. SCOPE

This document specifies a set of data models suitable for machine encoding of the digital storage and transmission of address information, called the “Address Interchange Object” (“AXO”) models, and describes the usage of them.

Specifically, this document provides:

- data models for the interchange of address profiles conforming to [ISO 19160-1](#) (*Addressing – Part 1: Conceptual model*)
- data models for the interchange of address instances conforming to a specific profile of [ISO 19160-1](#), *Addressing – Part 1: Conceptual model*
- data models for entry and display templates for entering and displaying address instances conforming to the profile and encoding rules above; and
- the management and operations of a register of address profiles conforming to [ISO 19160-1](#), *Addressing – Part 1: Conceptual model*.

2. NORMATIVE REFERENCES

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 19160-1, *Addressing – Part 1: Conceptual model*
- ISO 19103, *Geographic information – Conceptual schema language*
- ISO 19106, *Geographic information – Profiles*
- ISO 19115-1, *Geographic information – Metadata – Part 1: Fundamentals*
- ISO 19157, *Geographic information – Data quality*
- ISO 19135-1, *Geographic information – Procedures for item registration – Part 1: Fundamentals*

3. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in [ISO 19160-1](#) and the following apply.

3.1. lineage

provenance, source(s) and production process(es) used in producing a resource

[SOURCE: [ISO 19115-1](#), [Clause 4.9](#)]

3.2. locale

definition of the subset of a user's environment that depends on language and cultural conventions

[SOURCE: [ISO/IEC/IEEE 9945](#), [Clause 4.211](#), modified – The notes given in [ISO/IEC/IEEE 9945](#) for this entry have been omitted.]

3.3. profile

set of one or more base standards or subsets of base standards, and, where applicable, the identification of chosen clauses, classes, options and parameters of those base standards, that are necessary for accomplishing a particular function

[SOURCE: [ISO 19106](#), [Clause 4.5](#)]

3.4. provenance

organization or individual that created, accumulated, maintained and used records

3.5. data type

specification of a value domain with operations allowed on values in this domain

[SOURCE: [ISO 19103](#), [Clause 4.14](#)]

3.6. primitive data type

A data type that has no super type. The primitive data type of a data type is the data type itself, if the data type has no super type, and otherwise the primitive data type of the super type of the data type.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 10179, Clause 4.23]

3.7. interchange address

an address compliant to an interchange address class profile

3.8. address feature

marking on a profile-compliant address to indicate what it is capable of

3.9. address layout template

specification of layout and positioning of address components for interchange addresses

3.10. address display template

address layout template (Clause 3.9) for the display of interchange addresses

3.11. address form template

address layout template (Clause 3.9) of an input form for the entry of interchange addresses

3.12. address processor

entity that processes profile-compliant addresses

3.13. address profile distributor

entity that distributes address profiles

3.14. signature

the string of bits resulting from the signature process

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14888-3, Clause 4.15]

3.15. signature key

a secret data item specific to an entity and usable only by this entity in the signature process

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14888-3, Clause 4.18]

3.16. verification key

a data item which is mathematically related to an entity's *signature key* (Clause 3.15) and which is used by the verifier in the verification process

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14888-3, Clause 4.15]

3.17. object identifier

oid

a value (distinguishable from all other such values) which is associated with an object

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15961, Clause 3.1.16]

3.18. language identifier

language symbol

symbol that uniquely identifies a particular language

[SOURCE: ISO 639-3, Clause 3.3]

3.19. script

set of graphic characters used for the written form of one or more languages

[SOURCE: ISO 15924, Clause 3.7]

3.20. script code

combination of characters used to represent the name of a *script* (Clause 3.19)

[SOURCE: ISO 15924, Clause 3.8]

3.21. URI

uniform resource identifier

[SOURCE: ISO 19103, Clause 5.3]

4. CONFORMANCE

4.1. General

This part of ISO 19160-6 defines four classes of requirements and conformance. [Appendix A](#) specifies how conformance with these classes shall be tested.

4.2. Address profile register

To conform to this standard, an address profile register shall satisfy all of the requirements specified for a register in [ISO 19135-1](#). See [Appendix A.2](#).

4.3. AddressProfile

Any machine-readable description of an ISO 19160-6 AddressProfile for which conformance is claimed shall pass all the requirements described in the abstract test suite in [Appendix A.3](#).

4.4. AddressClassProfile

Any machine-readable description of an ISO 19160-6 AddressClassProfile for which conformance is claimed shall pass all the requirements described in the abstract test suite in [Appendix A.4](#).

4.5. AddressComponentProfile

Any machine-readable description of an ISO 19160-6 AddressComponentProfile for which conformance is claimed shall pass all the requirements described in the abstract test suite in [Appendix A.5](#).

4.6. ProfileCompliantAddress

Any machine-readable description of an ISO 19160-6 ProfileCompliantAddress for which conformance is claimed shall pass all the requirements described in the abstract test suite in [Appendix A.6](#).

4.7. ProfileCompliantAddressComponent

Any machine-readable description of an ISO 19160-6 ProfileCompliantAddressComponent for which conformance is claimed shall pass all the requirements described in the abstract test suite in [Appendix A.7](#).

4.8. InterchangeAddressClassProfile

Any machine-readable description of an ISO 19160-6 InterchangeAddressClassProfile for which conformance is claimed shall pass all the requirements described in the abstract test suite in [Appendix A.8](#).

4.9. FormTemplate

Any FormTemplate in Interchange Address Profile model for which FormTemplate conformance is claimed shall pass the requirements described in the abstract test suite in [Appendix A.9](#).

4.10. DisplayTemplate

Any DisplayTemplate in Interchange Address Profile model for which DisplayTemplate conformance is claimed shall pass the requirements described in the abstract test suite in [Appendix A.10](#).

5. ADDRESS PROFILE REGISTRY

5.1. General

The ISO address profile registry will be managed with version control software, publicly available with an API and/or a graphical user interface, such as a web-based interface, to satisfy both programatic and human use for the dissemination, display and management of the registry.

The ISO address profile register is a non-hierarchical register. References to principal registers and sub registers are excluded from this document.

This address profile registry follows the requirements specified in [ISO 19135-1](#), and additional requirements specified in this standard.

Rules for managing a register of geographical information items, including the submission of information, are found in [ISO 19135-1, Clause 6](#).

NOTE Reference to the [ISO 19135-1](#) requirement is denoted by η (i.e. [η 2] = Requirement 2).

5.2. Roles and responsibilities in the management of an address profile registry

The roles and responsibilities of the register owner, register manager, submitting organizations, control body, registry manager and register user are set out in [ISO 19135-1](#).

Requirement 1 [η 1]: The register owner shall set terms and conditions regarding different levels of access to the register and making the contents available to the public. In addition, the register owner shall specify the time period in which the approval process shall be completed.

Requirement 2 [η 2]: The register owner shall appoint a register manager. A register owner may serve as the register manager for any register that it has established or it may appoint another organization to serve as the register manager.

Requirement 3 [η 3]: The register owner shall decide whether a control body is required for the register and if so appoint the control body. The register owner may serve as the control body for any register that it has established or it may delegate that role to a subgroup within the organization or to the register manager.

Requirement 4 [η 4]: A register owner shall specify the criteria that determine which organizations may act as submitting organizations.

Requirement 5 [η 5]: The register owner shall clarify the process for a submitting organization to appeal decisions of the control body (if such a body is appointed). The

register owner may establish a procedure for such a process. The specification of this procedure shall include appropriate time limits for completion of the process. An alternative solution may be for a submitting organization to resubmit a new proposal with changes or a better justification.

Requirement 6 [η6]: A register manager shall manage a register in conformance with [ISO 19135-1, Clause 6](#).

Requirement 7 [η7]: Upon request, the register manager shall distribute an information package containing a description of the register and how to submit proposals for changes to the content of the register. The information package shall describe what proposed changes to the content may be considered to be substantive.

Requirement 8 [η8]: The register manager shall accept proposals from submitting organizations and manage the proposals as specified in [ISO 19135-1, Clause 6.4](#). The register manager shall pass proposals to the control body for decisions as to acceptability and shall serve as the point of contact between the control body and the submitting organization for negotiations regarding changes to the proposal.

Requirement 9 [η9]: The register manager shall determine whether a submitting organization is qualified in accordance with the criteria established by the register owner.

Requirement 10 [η10]: If a control body is appointed, it shall accept proposals from the register manager and render a decision regarding each proposal within the time limits specified by the register owner.

Requirement 11 [η11]: A registry manager shall ensure the integrity of any register held in the registry and shall provide means for electronic access to the registry for register managers, control body members, and register users.

Requirement 12 [η12]: Register managers shall consider the requirements of different categories of users in selecting methods for publishing the content of a register.

Requirement 13: The ISO address profile register shall have a publicly available record of changes where historical content shall remain publicly available.

Submitting organizations for the ISO address profile register consist of organizations and/or persons responsible for defining and maintaining address profiles.

5.3. Unmodified ISO 19135-1:2015 requirements

The unmodified [ISO 19135-1](#) requirements are as follows:

Requirement 14 [η13]: Every register shall have a technical document describing the item classes to be registered.

NOTE For the ISO address profile register that technical document is this document.

Requirement 15 [η14]: Items shall be individually managed, moving through a set of well-defined states. Information about the temporal history of each item shall be maintained.

Requirement 16 [η16]: A clarification shall not cause any substantive semantic or technical change to a registered item.

Requirement 17 [η17]: Clarification shall be accomplished by updating the existing item in the register. The clarification shall be recorded with a justification of the change and the date on which the register transaction was made.

Requirement 18 [η19]: Retirement shall be accomplished by leaving the item in the register, having its status changed to retired, and including the date on which the register transaction was made.

Requirement 19 [η21]: The register manager shall review proposals received from third parties for completeness and return proposals to the submitting organization if the proposal is incomplete or if the submitting organization is not qualified, else initiate the approval process.

Requirement 20 [η22]: The approval process shall be completed within the time period specified by the register owner.

Requirement 21 [η23]: A registry manager shall ensure that information about valid, invalidated, superseded, or retired items in the register is readily available to users.

5.4. Modified ISO 19135-1:2015 requirements

The [ISO 19135-1](#) requirements modified for this document are as follows:

Requirement 22 [η15]: If an item is superseded by another item, the date the succession occurred shall be captured, along with references to and from the item that superseded it. At any given time, only one item in the series should be “valid”.

NOTE 1 The requirement that only one item in the series is “valid” is removed.

Requirement 23 [η20]: If a register item is deemed to be no longer suitable for the use in the production of new data and has been superseded by a new register item, the original item shall remain in the register, shall have its status changed to superseded, have a reference to the item(s) that superseded it, including the date on which the register transaction was made.

NOTE 2 The option of removing a superseded item from the register is removed.

Requirement 24 [η18]: If an item in a register is found to have substantive error, it shall be left in the register, have its status changed to invalid, have a reference to the item(s) that replaced it, and have the date when the register transaction was made.

NOTE 3 The option of removing an invalidated item from the register is removed.

5.5. Specific requirements

Requirement 25: The ISO address profile registry shall follow [ISO 19160-1, Clause 6](#) in the management of address profiles, including the submission of information.

5.6. Content requirements from ISO 19135-1:2015

The ISO address profile register shall conform to the core register schema in [ISO 19135-1, Clause 7](#). This clause sets out specific requirements as follows:

NOTE Reference to the [ISO 19135-1](#) requirement is denoted by η (i.e. [η 2] = Requirement 2).

Requirement 26 [η 24]: The core register shall conform to the register schema as specified in UML in [ISO 19135-1, Clause 7](#).

Requirement 27 [η 25]: The attribute identifier that designates an item class held in a register that conforms to [ISO 19135-1, Clause 7](#), shall uniquely denote the item class within the context of the register.

Requirement 28 [η 26]: The attribute `itemIdentifier` is represented as a `CharacterString` that is used to uniquely denote that item within an item class and is intended for information processing. Once a value has been assigned, it shall not be reused. The class/identifier union shall be unique within the register.

6. PROCESS OF ADDRESS PROFILE AND ADDRESS INTERCHANGE

Practical usage of AXO models rely on establishment of an address profile registry.

This clause sets out specific requirements in relation with [ISO 19135-1](#).

NOTE Reference to the [ISO 19135-1](#) requirement is denoted by η (i.e. [η 2] = Requirement 2).

The roles and responsibilities of the register owner, register manager, submitting organizations, control body, registry manager and register user are set out in [ISO 19135-1](#), Clause 5.

6.1. Address profiles

6.1.1. General

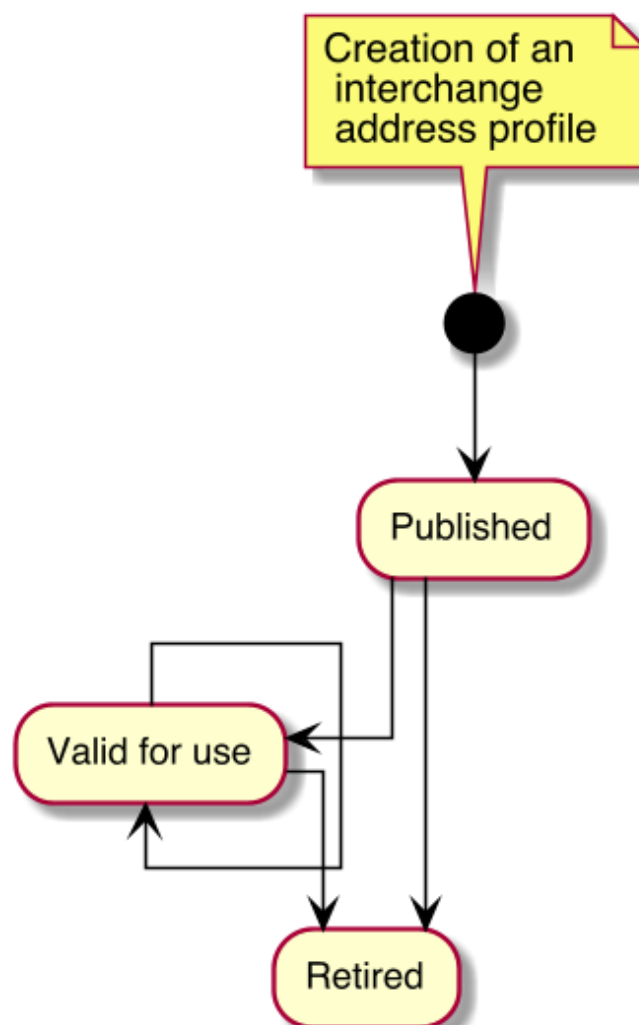


Figure 1 – Lifecycle of an address profile

6.1.2. Creating address profiles and address class profiles

Address class profiles that comply with [ISO 19160-1, Annex B](#), [ISO 19106](#) Conformance class 1, and requirements specified in [Clause 9](#) are created. Address class profiles are created in accordance with requirements specified in [Clause 9](#). Address class profiles are associated with the corresponding address profile in accordance with requirements specified in [Clause 9](#).

6.1.3. Publishing address profiles

Publishers distribute their address profiles to others through direct exchange or through a registry.

6.1.4. Updating address profiles

Publishers can update an address profile and profiles associated with it, and re-distribute it by publishing using a new version number that supersedes the previously published one.

6.1.5. Using address profiles

Applications retrieve suitable address class profiles associated with corresponding address profiles to:

- render address input forms according to the profile-specified form template; or
- display addresses according to the profile-specified display template.

Applications shall consider the validity period of an address class profile, and shall periodically check with the publisher (or a registry that the publisher distributes via) the latest version of the address profile.

6.1.6. Retiring address profiles

Publisher can indicate the validity period of an address class profile in the profile itself, which if the validity end date has passed, would indicate that the profile is retired.

To immediately retire an address class profile, the publisher shall distribute a new version of the address profile with an expired validity period.

6.2. Interchange address

6.2.1. General

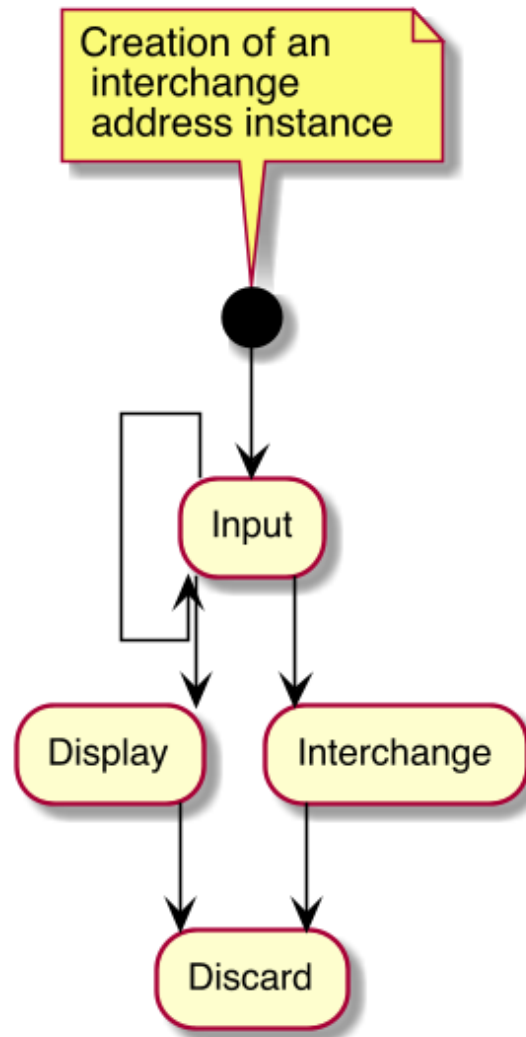


Figure 2 – Lifecycle of an interchange address

6.2.2. Creating a profile-complaint address

This section describes how a profile-compliant address is created. The desired address class profile shall be already retrieved for creating a profile-compliant address that conforms to it.

Typically, a user enters an address through an application interface that implements an input format that conforms to the interchange address class profile's form template, such as an application that runs on an operating system or an Internet application. Such input interface may or may not provide a graphical form.

Conforming applications should not expect general users to be able to input an address with a fully-deduced structure. Immediately after input no features are marked on the interchange address.

6.2.3. Interchange of an interchange address

After a user inputs an address into a structured address form, the user submits this address to the designated recipient, which could be an e-retailer, an electronic business card, or a calendar event.

6.2.4. Displaying an interchange address

The recipient or service that receives an interchange address instance either already has the interchange address class profile or should obtain the interchange address class profile definition. With the interchange address class profile, it could then display the interchange address according to the address class profile's display template.

6.2.5. Adding address features

6.2.5.1. Improving quality of an interchange address

The recipient or service could process the address, such as to further clean up the address by improving the conformance level by fully deducing the address structure, which would add an address feature “<https://standards.iso.org/19160/-6/features/specified>” to the address instance.

To ensure that the resulting interchange address with a fully-specified structure is correct, the processor may wish to confirm with the user the resulting address, such as in the case where the address is used for shipping information. This would add the `AddressFeature` “<https://standards.iso.org/19160/-6/features/confirmed>” to the address instance.

6.2.5.2. Verifying an interchange address

The recipient or service could further validate the address, such as with a postal or addressing authority. This would add the `AddressFeature` “<https://verifyingauthority/verified>” to the interchange address written by the verifying authority.

6.2.6. Adding associated data to an interchange address

A processor of an interchange address could add extra information such as delivery instructions or routes as associated data.

If the user already has a verified, structured address, then the service could save the effort for verifying the address. Custom address features could be added into the interchange address.

6.2.7. Discarding an interchange address

When a service no longer needs the address, it should be disposed of. == Address profile model overview

The address profile model defined in this standard consists of three major layers: the AddressProfile model as a container of profiles of addresses and address components, the profiles of addresses and address components, and the addresses and address components conforming to the profiles of addresses and address components.

The AddressProfile model acts as a container of AddressClassProfiles and AddressComponentProfiles. In general, an AddressProfile contains the AddressClassProfiles and AddressComponentProfiles of a single country or region, which can be represented as country code in [ISO 3166-1](#).

For addresses to conform to this standard, they and their associated address components MUST conform to their corresponding AddressClassProfiles and AddressComponentProfiles. The association between an address and an address components MUST also conform to the AddressComponentSpecification defined in between the AddressClassProfile and AddressComponentProfile. Those conforming addresses and address components are ProfileCompliantAddresses and ProfileCompliantAddressComponents.

As ProfileCompliantAddress and ProfileCompliantAddressComponent extend from Address and AddressComponent respectively, their instances will be compliant to [ISO 19160-1](#) without any compatibility issues.

This standard further defines InterchangeAddressClassProfile for defining AddressClassProfiles which can be claimed as interchangeable. Addresses compliant to InterchangeAddressClassProfile will be interchangeable among humans, devices and systems with interoperability.

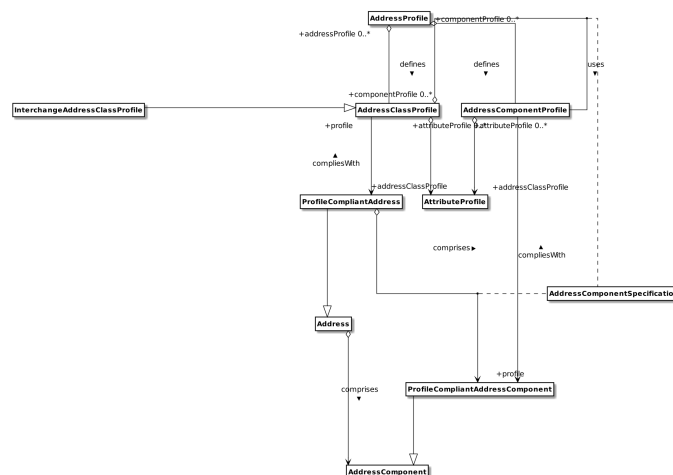


Figure 3 – Address profile model overview in UML

7. DATA TYPES

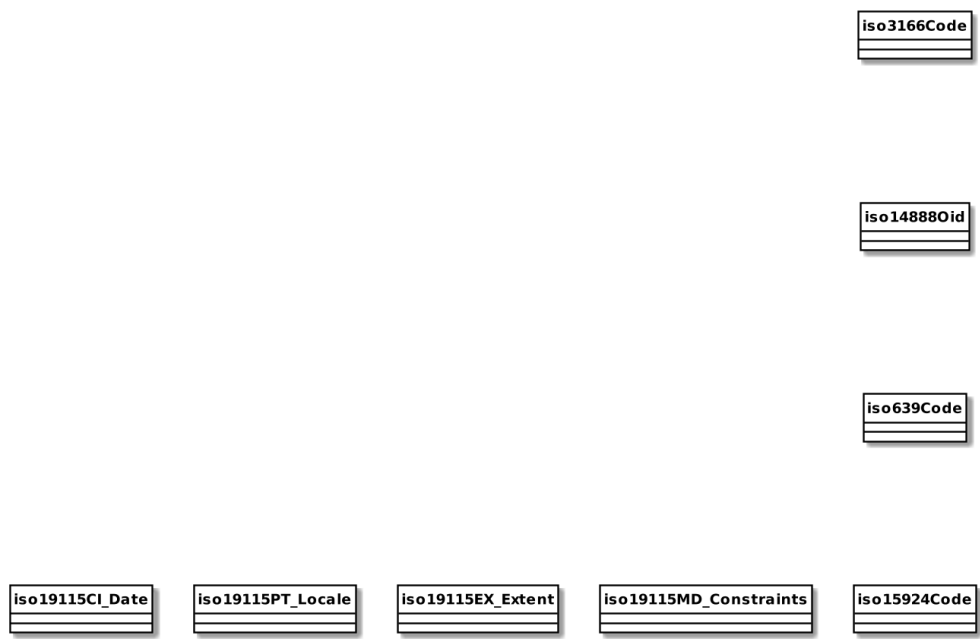


Figure 4 – Data types to be used in this standard

7.1. iso15924Code

The type of written script as defined in [ISO 15924](#).

7.2. iso639Code

This is the value of language code as specified in [ISO 639-3](#).

7.3. iso3166Code

This is the value of country code as specified in [ISO 3166-1](#).

7.4. iso19115CI_Date

The type of CI_Date as defined in [ISO 19115-1](#).

7.5. iso19115PT_Locale

The type of PT_Locale as defined in [ISO 19115-1](#).

7.6. iso19115EX_Extent

The geographic, temporal and vertical information of EX_Extent defined in [ISO 19115-1](#), [Clause 6.6.1](#).

7.7. iso19115MD_Constraints

The constraint information of MD_Constraints as defined in [ISO 19115-1](#).

7.8. iso14888Oid

The public key cryptographic algorithm used for digital signature as defined in [ISO/IEC 14888-3](#).

7.9. Primitive and core data types

These are the common data types used within this document.

Primitive data types (PrimitiveTypes) are defined in [ISO 19103](#), [Clause 7.2](#), including:

- `CharacterString`
- `DateTime`, `Date`, `Time`
- `Number`, `Integer`, `Decimal`, `Real`
- `Vector`
- `Boolean`

Core data types (CoreTypes) are defined in [ISO 19103](#), [Clause A.2](#).

8. COMMON MODELS

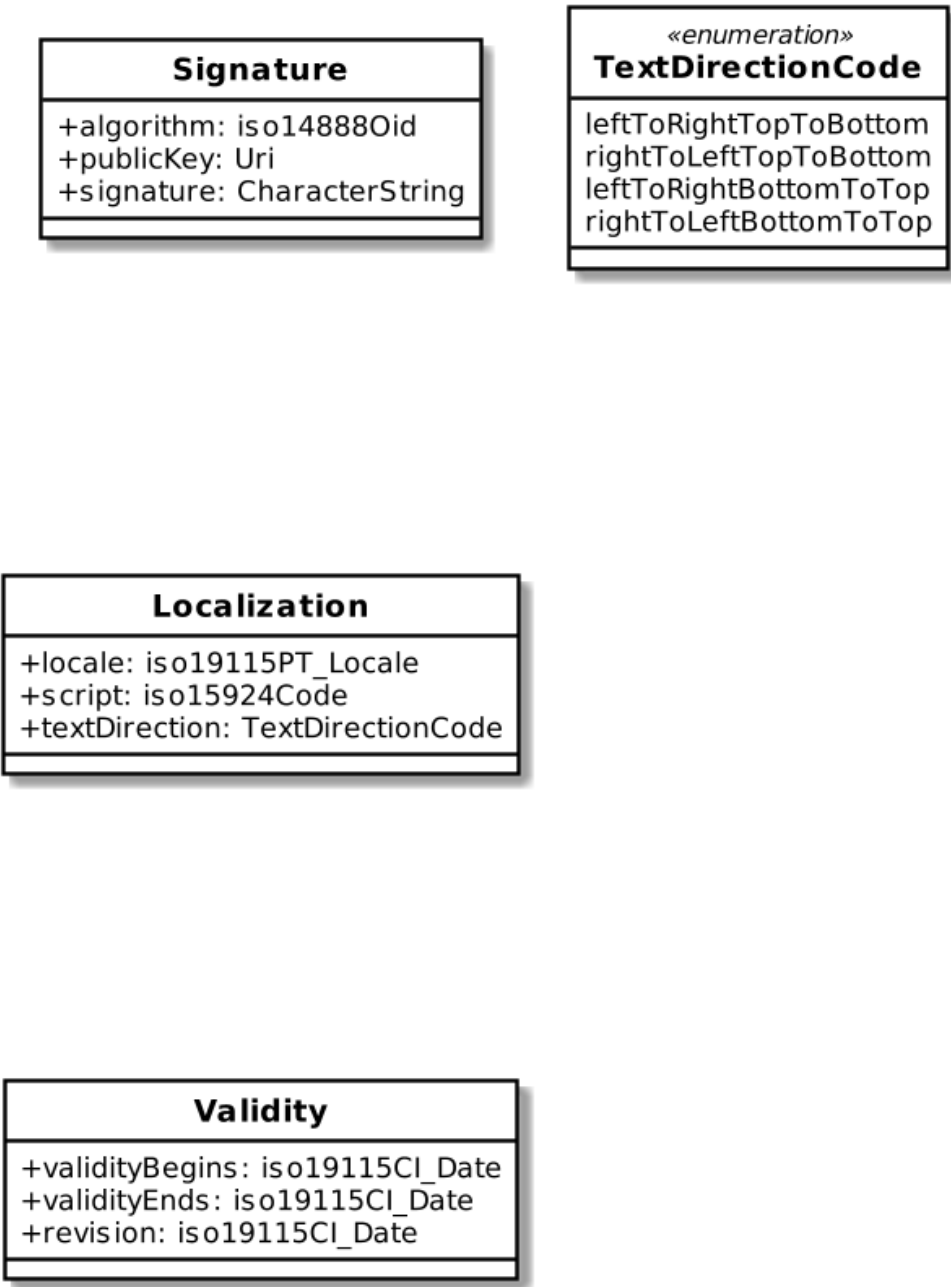


Figure 5 – Common models to be used in this standard

8.1. Localization

The language and script used within the parent object.

Represented by the `PT_Locale` object defined in [ISO 19115-1](#) and an [ISO 15924](#) script code.

Table 1 – Localization attributes

Name	Definition	Mandatory/ Optional/ Conditional	Max Occur	Data Type
locale	The locale of the parent object.	M	1	iso19115PT_Locale
script	The type of written script used in the parent object.	M	1	iso15924Code
textDirection	Indicating in which direction the text of the parent should be read.	M	1	TextDirectionCode

C.3. Validity

The time interval where this interchange address profile is determined valid, and the revision number (represented as a date).

Table 2 – Validity attributes

Name	Definition	Mandatory/ Optional/ Conditional	Max Occur	Data Type
validityBegins	The date and time when this object becomes valid.	M	1	iso19115CI_Date
validityEnds	The date and time when this object becomes invalid.	M	1	iso19115CI_Date
revision	Issuance date/time of this object.	M	1	iso19115CI_Date

C.6. Signature

A cryptographic signature used to determine data integrity and validity of the object it belongs to.

Table 3 – Signature attributes

Name	Definition	Mandatory/ Optional/ Conditional	Max Occur	Data Type
algorithm	The public key cryptographic algorithm used for this digital signature.	M	1	iso148880id
publicKey	A reference to the actual public key used to verify the digital signature, a URI where the public key of the signer used for this signature is found.	M	1	Uri

signature	The actual digital signature value encoded in Base64 format.	M	1	CharacterString
-----------	--	---	---	-----------------

8.4. TextDirectionCode

An enumeration value of TextDirectionCode represents the reading direction of textual data whether it is from left to right or right to left, and from top to bottom or bottom to top.

Table 4 – TextDirectionCode values

Name	Definition
leftToRightTopToBottom	Indicating that text should be read left to right, and top to bottom.
rightToLeftTopToBottom	Indicating that text should be read right to left, and top to bottom.
leftToRightBottomToTop	Indicating that text should be read left to right, and bottom to top.
rightToLeftBottomToTop	Indicating that text should be read right to left, and bottom to top.

9. ADDRESS PROFILE

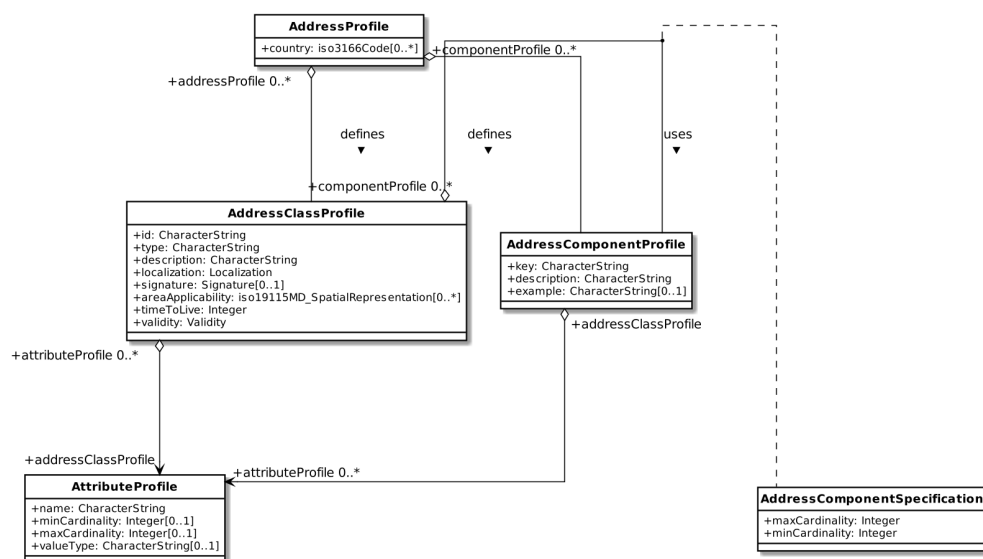


Figure 6 – Address profile data model

9.1. AddressProfile

Table 5 – AddressProfile attributes

Name	Definition	Mandatory/ Optional/ Conditional	Max Occur	Data Type
country	The country of which this AddressProfile represents.	O	N	iso3166Code

9.2. AddressClassProfile

An AddressClassProfile represents a profile of a ProfileCompliantAddress, which is extended from the Address model defined in [ISO 19160-1](#).

It represents additional attributes and restrictions to the Address model of a ProfileCompliantAddress. It also represents metadata for the use of the profile.

Table 6 – AddressClassProfile attributes

Name	Definition	Mandatory/ Optional/ Conditional	Max Occur	Data Type
id	Unique identifier of	M	1	CharacterString

	this AddressClassProfile.			
type	Intended usage of this profile.	M	1	CharacterString
description	Textual description of this profile.	M	1	CharacterString
localization	The language and script used within this profile.	M	1	Localization
signature	The digital signature to verify the integrity of this profile, and the identity of the publishing authority.	O	1	Signature
areaApplicability	The geographic representation of which this AddressClassProfile applies to. Overlapping geographic areas are allowed across different profiles.	O	N	iso19115MD_SpatialRepresentation
timeToLive	The maximum time interval between refreshing of this profile via an authoritative source, in seconds.	M	1	Integer
validity	The period of date and time that this profile should be considered as valid.	M	1	Validity

9.3. AddressComponentProfile

An `AddressComponentProfile` represents a profile of a `ProfileCompliantAddressComponent`, which is extended from the `AddressComponent` model defined in [ISO 19160-1](#).

It represents additional attributes and restrictions to the `Address` model of a `ProfileCompliantAddress`. It also represents metadata for the use of the profile.

Table 7 – AddressComponentProfile attributes

Name	Definition	Mandatory/ Optional/ Conditional	Max Occur	Data Type
key	An identifier of this <code>AddressComponentProfile</code> , shall be unique within the <code>AddressProfile</code> .	M	1	<code>CharacterString</code>
description	Textual description of this component.	M	1	<code>CharacterString</code>
example	A textual example to demonstrate the correct use of this component.	O	1	<code>CharacterString</code>

9.4. AddressComponentSpecification

An `AddressComponentSpecification` specifies the cardinalities between a `ProfileCompliantAddress` and `ProfileCompliantAddressComponents`.

A `ProfileCompliantAddress` MUST conform to this `AddressComponentSpecification` to specifies its components.

Table 8 – AddressComponentSpecification attributes

Name	Definition	Mandatory/ Optional/ Conditional	Max Occur	Data Type
maxCardinality	The maximum number of instances of the specific <code>ProfileCompliantAddressComponent</code> of a <code>ProfileCompliantAddress</code> .	M	1	<code>Integer</code>
minCardinality	The minimum number of instances of the specific <code>ProfileCompliantAddressComponent</code> of a <code>ProfileCompliantAddress</code> .	M	1	<code>Integer</code>

9.5. AttributeProfile

An `AttributeProfile` represents name, cardinalities and value type of an attribute in a model that complies with a profile that includes this `AttributeProfile`.

If it represents an attribute that has been previously defined, e.g. an attribute in Address model defined in [ISO 19160-1](#), it extends the definition of the attribute by redefining the name, cardinalities and value type.

Table 9 – AttributeProfile attributes

Name	Definition	Mandatory/	Max	Data Type
------	------------	------------	-----	-----------

		Optional/ Conditional	Occur	
name	The name of the attribute represented by this AttributeProfile.	M	1	CharacterString
minCardinality	The minimum number of occurrences of the attribute represented by this AttributeProfile.	0	1	Integer
maxCardinality	The maximum number of occurrences of the attribute represented by this AttributeProfile.	0	1	Integer
valueType	The data type of values of the attribute represented by this AttributeProfile.	0	1	CharacterString

10. PROFILE COMPLIANT ADDRESS

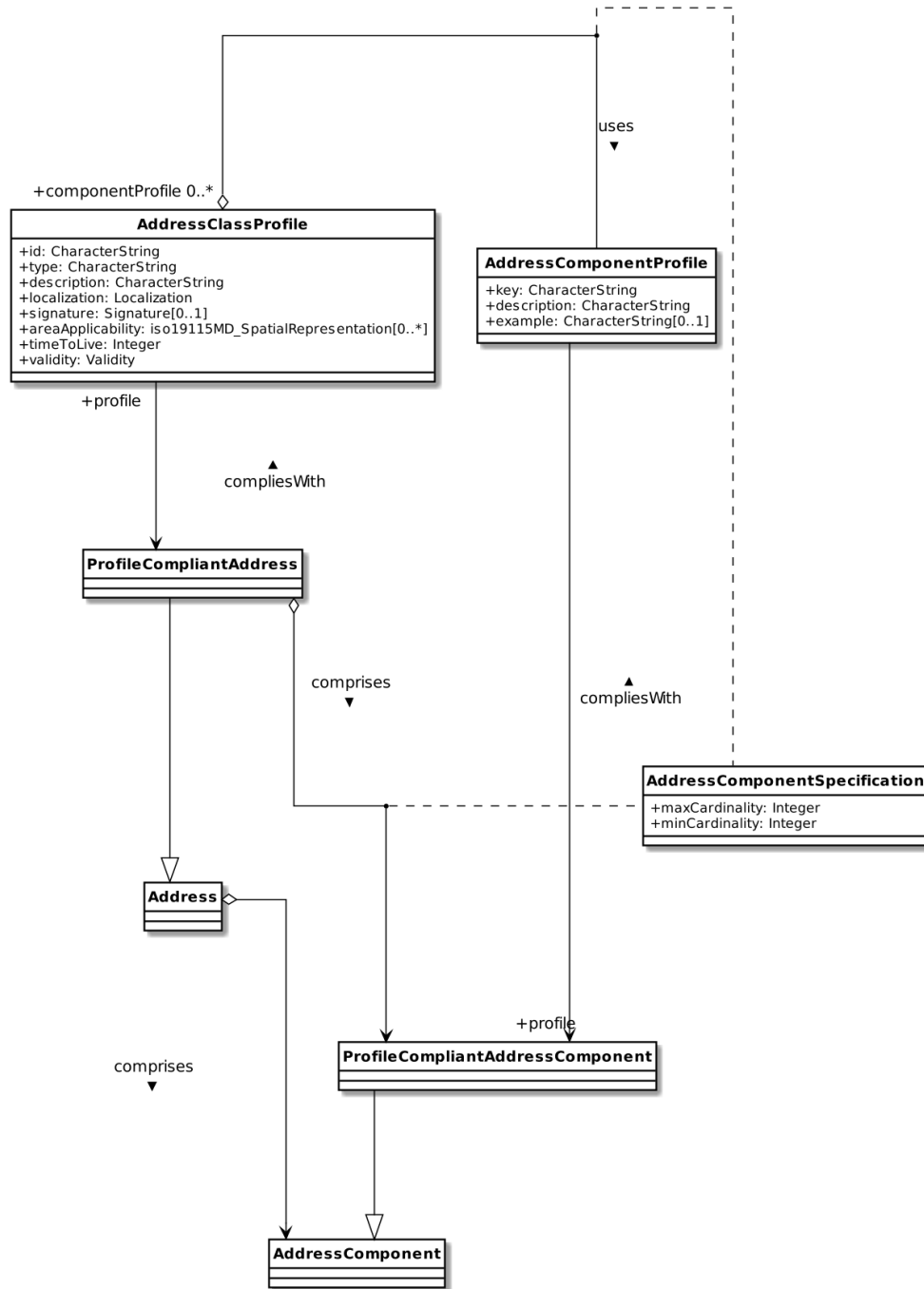


Figure 7 – Profile compliant address data model

10.1. ProfileCompliantAddress

ProfileCompliantAddress extends from the Address model defined in ISO 19160-1 to represent an Address complying with an AddressClassProfile.

A ProfileCompliantAddress MUST conform to the constraints and requirements specified in AddressClassProfile, and its associated profiles and specifications.

10.2. ProfileCompliantAddressComponent

ProfileCompliantAddressComponent extends from the AddressComponent model defined in [ISO 19160-1](#) to represent an Address complying with an AddressClassProfile.

A ProfileCompliantAddressComponent MUST conform to the constraints and requirements specified in AddressComponentProfile, and its associated profiles and specifications.

11. INTERCHANGEADDRESSCLASSPROFILE OVERVIEW

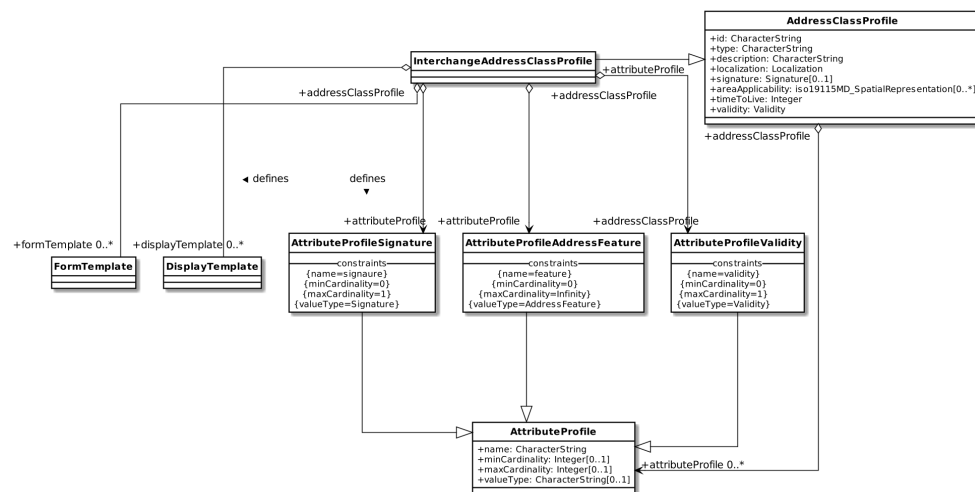


Figure 8 – InterchangeAddressClassProfile model

11.1. InterchangeAddressClassProfile

This `InterchangeAddressClassProfile` extends from `AddressClassProfile` to enforce the existence of several subclasses of `AttributeProfile` for interchange.

It also introduces `FormTemplate` and `DisplayTemplate` which help input and render of interchange `ProfileCompliantAddress` (address instance complying with an `InterchangeAddressClassProfile`).

C.14. DisplayTemplate

The display template is used for displaying an interchange address instance belonging to an interchange address class. Generally, one address class is represented by just one display template.

16.1. FormTemplate

This section shows how an input form can be rendered according to the interchange address class.

The form template should use should also provide an example for display purposes in input (e.g., Help section).

The form template is used for displaying an input form for entry of address data into an interchange address instance. Generally, one address class is represented by just one input template.

NOTE this part has no equivalence in PATDL.

11.4. AttributeProfileSignature

AttributeProfileSignature extends from AttributeProfile to represent the signature attribute of the object it belongs to.

11.5. AttributeProfileAddressFeature

AttributeProfileAddressFeature extends from AttributeProfile to represent the feature attribute of the object it belongs to.

11.6. AttributeProfileValidity

AttributeProfileValidity extends from AttributeProfile to represent the validity attribute of the object it belongs to.

12. ADDRESS FEATURE

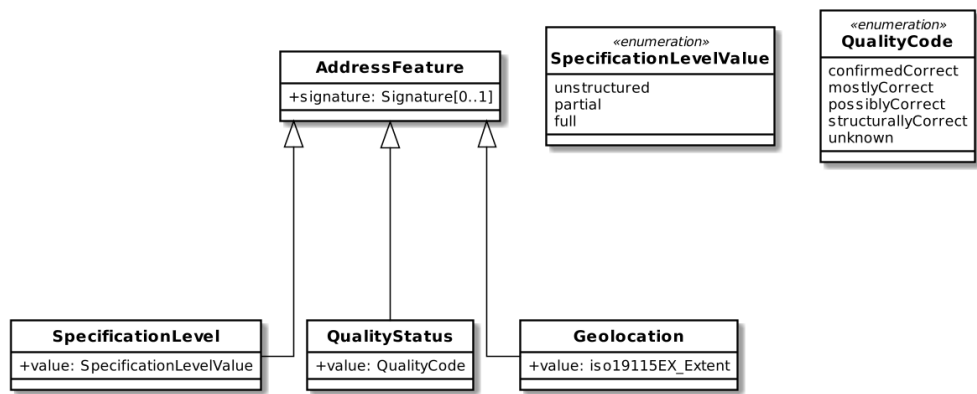


Figure 9 – Address feature data model

C.13. AddressFeature

Address feature represents the status of a particular aspect of an interchange address instance, as determined by an address processor. Each of the aspects may be differentiated by multiple statuses.

This is an abstract class. To represent specific features, this class should be extended upon.

Table 10 – AddressFeature attributes

Name	Definition	Mandatory/ Optional/ Conditional	Max Occur	Data Type
signature	Cryptographic signature used to ensure that the feature is marked by an address process trusted for verification of this feature. The signature generated shall incorporate the id attribute of the interchange address instance that owns it.	O	1	Signature

12.2. SpecificationLevel

When an address is first manually entered by a common person, it is unrealistic to expect this person to fully adhere to the defined structure.

The allowed values of specification levels are:

- Fully structured, all components are accurately separated and cannot be further split.

- Partially structured, some components may be structurally correct, but some other components are still unstructured.
- Unstructured, the user has entered free-form text with no regard of structuring them.

EXAMPLE 1

Digital addresses entered on e-commerce sites and address books are often partially structured, with defined country, region and city, but with street addresses often unstructured.

EXAMPLE 2

Digital addresses for utility installations (e.g. electricity, water supplies) are often fully structured.

Therefore, an organization who accepts these addresses may wish to re-structure them or fill in any missing address components.

Table 11 – SpecificationLevel attributes

Name	Definition	Mandatory/ Optional/ Conditional	Max Occur	Data Type
value	Indicating the extent of specification of an address instance on its structure.	M	1	SpecificationLevelValue

12.3. QualityStatus

An address entered may not have been validated for correctness. An address processor, such as a postal handling entity, may decide to validate the address to a certain degree in order to determine the correctness of the address.

Table 12 – QualityStatus attributes

Name	Definition	Mandatory/ Optional/ Conditional	Max Occur	Data Type
value	Indicating the quality of an address instance.	M	1	QualityCode

12.4. Geolocation

An address is commonly linked to one or more geolocations. The value of a location is given by EX_Extent defined in [ISO 19115-1, Clause 6.6.1](#), which supports geographic, temporal and vertical specification.

Table 13 – Geolocation attributes

Name	Definition	Mandatory/ Optional/ Conditional	Max Occur	Data Type
value	The geographic, temporal and vertical information of the location defined in ISO 19115-1, Clause 6.6.1 .	M	1	iso19115EX_Extent

12.5. SpecificationLevelValue

Table 14 – SpecificationLevelValue values

Name	Definition
unstructured	The user has entered free-form text with no regard of structuring them.
partial	Some components may be structurally correct, but some other components are still unstructured.
full	All components are accurately separated and cannot be further split.

12.6. QualityCode

Table 15 – QualityCode values

Name	Definition
confirmedCorrect	Indicating that the address is confirmed to be correct to the best of knowledge of the address processor.
mostlyCorrect	Indicating with high confidence that the address is correct.
possiblyCorrect	Indicating with confidence that the address is correct.
structurallyCorrect	Indicating that the address components have the correct value types.
unknown	Indicating that this address has not been validated in any way, and it cannot be assigned a quality.

13. LAYOUT TEMPLATE

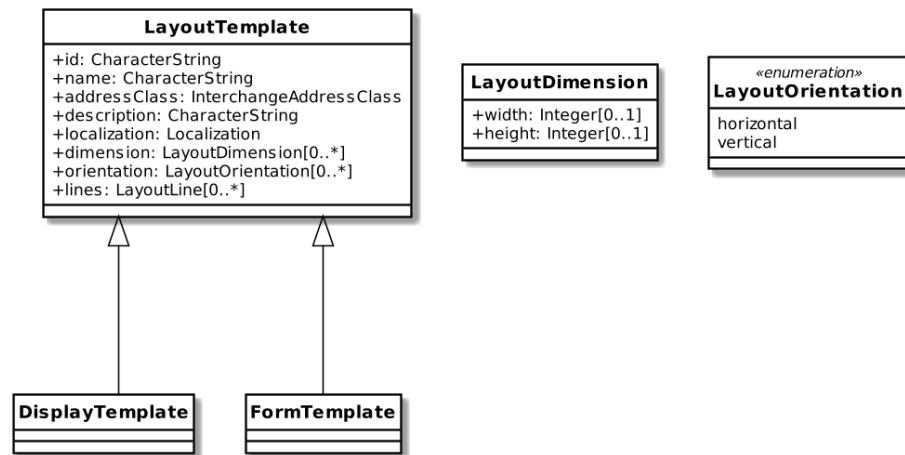


Figure 10 – Layout template data model

13.1. LayoutTemplate

The interchange layout template serves as the basis of the interchange display template and the interchange form template.

A layout template is designed to present an interchange address instance in the case of a display template, or present an input form for entry of an interchange address instance in the case of an interchange form template.

The interchange layout template is based on the following assumptions:

- the resulting layout is displayed in a bounded rectangular area
- the entire template is in the same script and locale.

The action of inserting components from a given interchange address instance into a layout template is called “render”.

EXAMPLE

A postal mail label can be considered an interchange address instance rendered according to a layout template.

Table 16 – LayoutTemplate attributes

Name	Definition	Mandatory/ Optional/ Conditional	Max Occur	Data Type
id	Unique identifier for the layout template.	M	1	CharacterString
name	Descriptive name of the layout template.	M	1	CharacterString
addressClass	Specifying the InterchangeAddressClass that this LayoutTemplate will be used for rendering of an InterchangeAddressInstance.	M	1	InterchangeAddressClass
description	Textual description of the layout template.	M	1	CharacterString
localization	Locale and script information of the layout template.	M	1	Localization
dimension	Physical dimensions of the rectangular bounding box for the rendered layout output.	O	N	LayoutDimension
orientation	Horizontal or vertical of the text orientation.	O	N	LayoutOrientation
lines	The constituent parts of this LayoutTemplate.	O	N	LayoutLine

13.2. LayoutDimension

Physical dimensions of the rectangular bounding box for the rendered layout output.

Table 17 – LayoutDimension attributes

Name	Definition	Mandatory/ Optional/ Conditional	Max Occur	Data Type
width	The horizontal length of the rectangular bounding box for the rendered layout output.	O	1	Integer
height	The vertical length of the rectangular bounding box for the rendered layout output.	O	1	Integer

13.3. LayoutOrientation

The enumeration value to indicate the orientation of the address rendered by the LayoutTemplate.

Table 18 – LayoutOrientation values

Name	Definition
horizontal	Indicating that the address will be rendered from left to right or right to left.
vertical	Indicating that the address will be rendered from top to bottom or bottom to top.

14. LAYOUTLINE

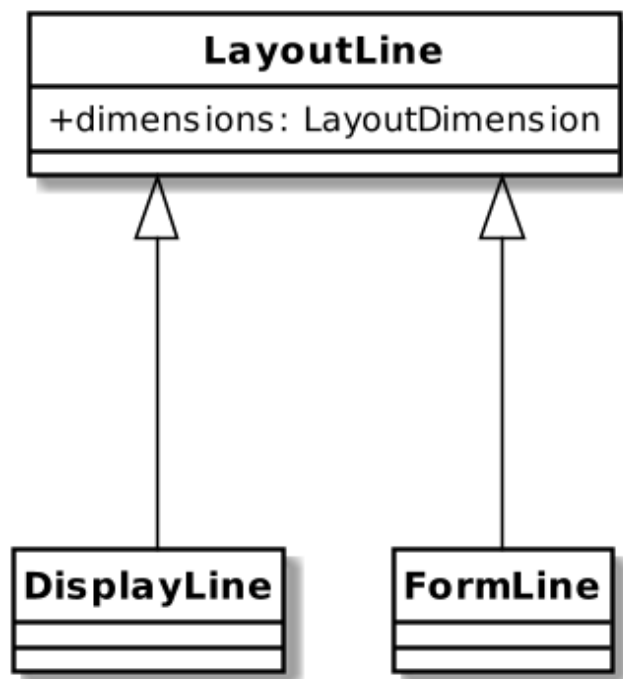


Figure 11 – Layout line data model

14.1. LayoutLine

A layout line represents a line in a rendered address display or an address input form.

It forms the basis of the address display line and address form line.

Table 19 – LayoutLine attributes

Name	Definition	Mandatory/ Optional/ Conditional	Max Occur	Data Type
dimensions	Physical dimensions of the rectangular bounding box for the rendered Line.	M	1	LayoutDimension

15. DISPLAY TEMPLATE

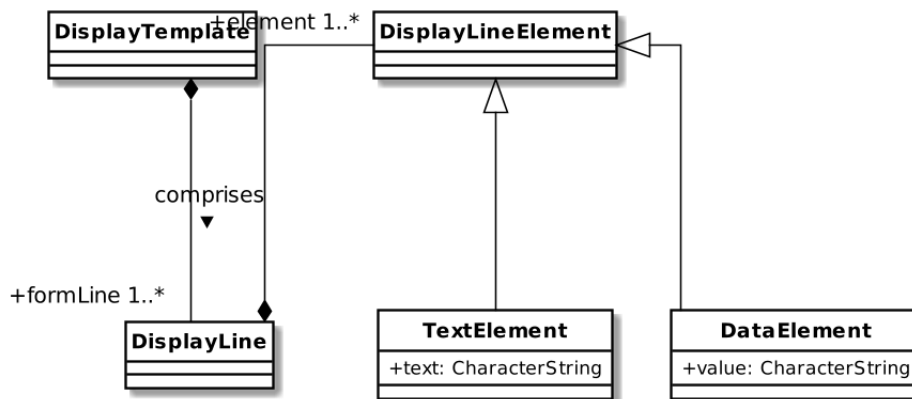


Figure 12 – Display template data model

C.14. DisplayTemplate

The display template is used for displaying an interchange address instance belonging to an interchange address class. Generally, one address class is represented by just one display template.

15.2. DisplayLine

A display line represents a line within a display layout.

15.3. DisplayLineElement

This represents an element within a display line.

16.6. DataElement

Representing a variable data value that is contained in the interchange address component, such as the PO box number following the phrase “PO Box”.

Table 20 – DataElement attributes

Name	Definition	Mandatory/ Optional/ Conditional	Max Occur	Data Type
value	Representing a variable data value that is contained in the interchange address component, such as the PO box number following the phrase “PO Box”. This element indicates that a form field is required, and the data values accepted shall adhere to the data value type defined in its associated interchange address component (through FormLine).	M	1	CharacterString

15.5. TextElement

Representing static text, such as the phrase “PO Box” preceding the actual PO box number, for display layouts for PO boxes.

Table 21 – TextElement attributes

Name	Definition	Mandatory/ Optional/ Conditional	Max Occur	Data Type
text	The actual value of the TextElement.	M	1	CharacterString

16. FORM TEMPLATE

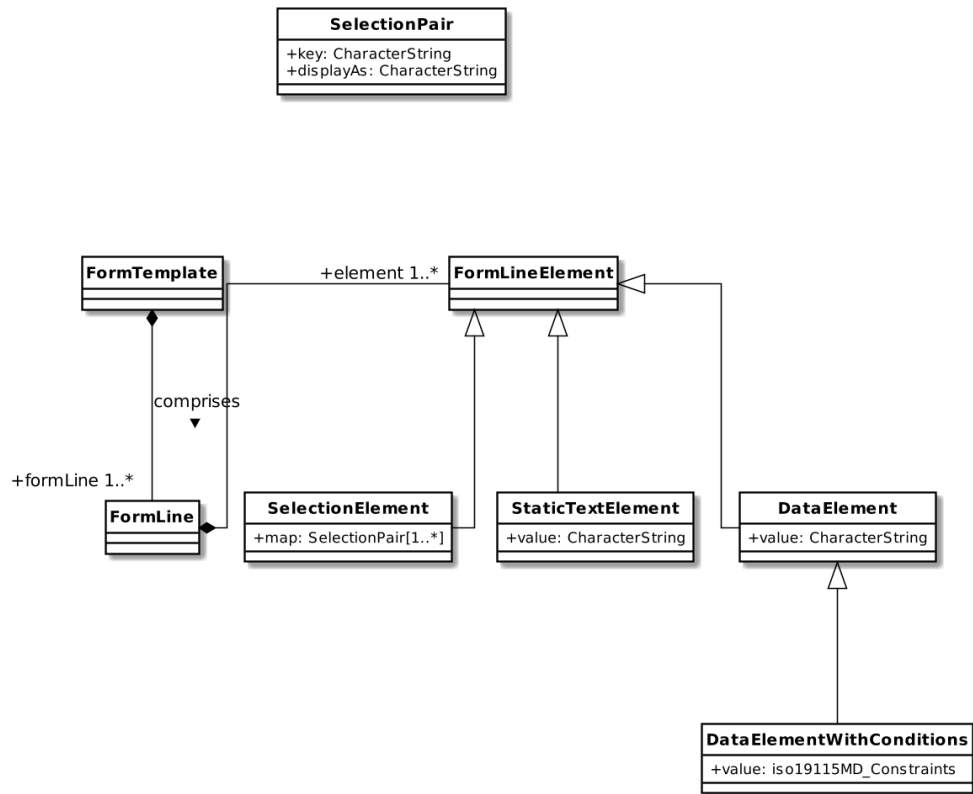


Figure 13 – Form template data model

16.1. FormTemplate

This section shows how an input form can be rendered according to the interchange address class.

The form template should use should also provide an example for display purposes in input (e.g., Help section).

The form template is used for displaying an input form for entry of address data into an interchange address instance. Generally, one address class is represented by just one input template.

NOTE this part has no equivalence in PATDL.

16.2. FormLine

A form line represents a line within a form layout.

It extends from the `LineElementReference` model, and takes a set of elements that contain form line element references (`FormLineElementReference`).

16.3. FormLineElement

This represents an element within a form line.

In an empty form with fields generated from data elements, if the `example` values of the associated interchange address component are specified, such values should be used as “placeholders” for form input.

16.4. SelectionPair

Representing a key value pair of a selection, e.g. in the case of the US States, “Rhode Island” is represented as the `displayAs` attribute and the postal code “RI” is represented as the `key` attribute.

Table 22 – SelectionPair attributes

Name	Definition	Mandatory/ Optional/ Conditional	Max Occur	Data Type
key	The mapping key as a unique identifier of the key value pair of this SelectionPair.	M	1	CharacterString
displayAs	The display value of the key value pair of this SelectionPair.	M	1	CharacterString

16.5. SelectionElement

Representing a selectable mapping between display string to code, e.g. in the case of the US States, “Rhode Island” the state name is mapped to the “RI” postal code. Represented by `SelectionElement` and within `SelectionPair`.

Table 23 – SelectionElement attributes

Name	Definition	Mandatory/ Optional/ Conditional	Max Occur	Data Type
map	Mapping between a display string to code for each instance of SelectionPair.	M	N	SelectionPair

16.6. DataElement

Representing a variable data value that is contained in the interchange address component, such as the PO box number following the phrase “PO Box”.

Table 24 – DataElement attributes

Name	Definition	Mandatory/ Optional/ Conditional	Max Occur	Data Type
value	Representing a variable data value that is contained in the interchange address component, such as the PO box number following the phrase “PO Box”. This element indicates that a form field is required, and the data values accepted shall adhere to the data value type defined in its associated interchange address component (through FormLine).	M	1	CharacterString

16.7. StaticTextElement

Static text that can be a constituent part of an ProfileCompliantAddress that complies with an InterchangeAddressClassProfile.

Table 25 – StaticTextElement attributes

Name	Definition	Mandatory/ Optional/ Conditional	Max Occur	Data Type
value	Representing static text, such as the phrase “PO Box” preceding the actual PO box number, for form layouts for PO boxes. This element is meant to be shown in the form but not allow modification.	M	1	CharacterString

16.8. DataElementWithConditions

DataElementWithConditions extends from DataElement to represent DataElement with additional constraints.

Table 26 – DataElementWithConditions attributes

Name	Definition	Mandatory/ Optional/	Max Occur	Data Type
------	------------	-------------------------	--------------	-----------

		Conditional		
value	The constraint information of MD_Constraint as defined in ISO 19115-1 .	M	1	iso19115MD_Constraints

APPENDIX A (INFORMATIVE) ABSTRACT TEST SUITES

A.1. Introduction

The abstract test suites for the conformance classes defined by this part of ISO 19160-6 are presented in [Appendix A.3](#) to [Appendix A.10](#).

A.2. Conformance class: Address profile register

Refer to [ISO 19135-1](#) for requirements.

A.3. Conformance class: AddressProfile

Table A.1 – AddressProfile test 1: Associations

Test purpose	Check that the model contains the associations as specified.
Test method	Inspect the model
Reference	Clause 9
Test type	Basic

Table A.2 – AddressProfile test 2: Attributes

Test purpose	For each instance in the class, check that the instance appropriately includes the mandatory, optional and conditional attributes.
Test method	Inspect the model
Reference	Clause 9
Test type	Basic

A.4. Conformance class: AddressClassProfile

Table A.3 – AddressClassProfile test 1: Associations

Test purpose	Check that the model contains the associations as specified.
Test method	Inspect the model
Reference	Clause 9
Test type	Basic

Table A.4 – AddressClassProfile test 2: Attributes

Test purpose	For each instance in the class, check that the instance appropriately includes the mandatory, optional and conditional attributes.
Test method	Inspect the model
Reference	Clause 9
Test type	Basic

A.5. Conformance class: AddressComponentProfile

Table A.5 – AddressComponentProfile test 1: Associations

Test purpose	Check that the model contains the associations as specified.
Test method	Inspect the model
Reference	Clause 9
Test type	Basic

Table A.6 – AddressComponentProfile test 2: Attributes

Test purpose	For each instance in the class, check that the instance appropriately includes the mandatory, optional and conditional attributes.
Test method	Inspect the model
Reference	Clause 9
Test type	Basic

A.6. Conformance class: ProfileCompliantAddress

Table A.7 – ProfileCompliantAddress test 1: Associations

Test purpose	Check that the model contains the associations as specified.
Test method	Inspect the model
Reference	Clause 10
Test type	Basic

Table A.8 – ProfileCompliantAddress test 2: Attributes

Test purpose	For each instance in the class, check that the instance appropriately includes the mandatory, optional and conditional attributes.
Test method	Inspect the model

Reference	Clause 10
Test type	Basic

A.7. Conformance class: ProfileCompliantAddressComponent

Table A.9 – ProfileCompliantAddressComponent test 1: Associations

Test purpose	Check that the model contains the associations as specified.
Test method	Inspect the model
Reference	Clause 10
Test type	Basic

Table A.10 – ProfileCompliantAddressComponent test 2: Attributes

Test purpose	For each instance in the class, check that the instance appropriately includes the mandatory, optional and conditional attributes.
Test method	Inspect the model
Reference	Clause 10
Test type	Basic

A.8. Conformance class: InterchangeAddressClassProfile

Table A.11 – InterchangeAddressClassProfile test 1: Associations

Test purpose	Check that the model contains the associations as specified.
Test method	Inspect the model
Reference	Clause 11
Test type	Basic

Table A.12 – InterchangeAddressClassProfile test 2: Attributes

Test purpose	For each instance in the class, check that the instance appropriately includes the mandatory, optional and conditional attributes.
Test method	Inspect the model
Reference	Clause 11
Test type	Basic

A.9. Conformance class: FormTemplate

Table A.13 – FormTemplate test 1: Attributes

Test purpose	For each class and type in the model, check that the model appropriately includes the mandatory, optional and conditional attributes.
Test method	Inspect the model
Reference	Clause 16
Test type	Basic

A.10. Conformance class: DisplayTemplate

Table A.14 – DisplayTemplate test 1: Attributes

Test purpose	For each class and type in the model, check that the model appropriately includes the mandatory, optional and conditional attributes.
Test method	Inspect the model
Reference	Clause 15
Test type	Basic

APPENDIX B (INFORMATIVE) USAGE

B.1. Accuracy and Verification

An authority, such as the local post office, could “verify” a structured address that it is confirmed that this address instance is a “deliverable address” through an AddressFeature.

The owner of the address, such as the tenant of an office, could provide its signed, structured address on an electronic business card. This allows the recipient of the business card to know whether the senders address is authentic. If this address is verified to be a “deliverable address”, the recipient will know that items sent to this address will very likely be deliverable.

Extra steps need to be taken here to allow this.

B.2. Address As Identity

Addresses do not only specify a location, in some cases they are part of the identity. For example, in business cards, an address can mean more than just an address, such as with vanity value.

This document shall support this functionality for it to be useful in contact exchange.

This address represents a complete textual address instance.

Suites 1107-1111,
Floor 11,
Central Building,
1-3 Pedder Street,
Central,
Central & Western District,
Hong Kong Island,
Hong Kong

And this address represents the identical address as above, with a reduction of information that is already implied, which that does not reduce its correctness. This can be achieved by supplying a displayTemplate in the interchange address.

Suite 1109,
1 Pedder Street,
Central,
Hong Kong

B.3. Address As Destination

In certain cases, an address is expected to be reachable either by person and/or post.

An address instance should support being used in conjunction with routing information, acting as a waypoint, and/or supporting a source-defined route.

For example, written instructions on how to deliver to a place that is unambiguous but terribly difficult to locate.

NOTE E.g., some buildings have split floors – rooms may have the same floor identifier, but is actually inaccessible from the same floor.

APPENDIX C (INFORMATIVE) EXAMPLES OF OBJECTS SPECIFIED IN THIS DOCUMENT

Models specified in this document can be represented in various object structures, including in XML [ISO/TS 19139:2007](#) and in JSON.

C.1. IxAddressProfile

```
{  
  
  "id": "http://www.iso.org/tc211/tc211-sample.adp",  
  "type": "iso-19160-address-profile",  
  "publisher": "http://www.iso.org/tc211/",  
  "signature": "...",  
  
  "name": "TC 211 Minimal Address Profile",  
  "localization": {  
    "language": "en",  
    "script": "en"  
  },  
  
  "area": {  
    "countries": ["uk"]  
  },  
  
  "dataTypes": {  
    "addressedObjectIdentifier": {  
      "primitiveType": "Integer"  
    }  
  },  
  "addressComponents": { ... },  
  "addressClasses": { ... }  
}
```

C.2. IxAddressClass

```
"addressClasses": {  
  "streetAddress": {  
    "description": "Street Address",  
    "availableFields": [ (addressComponent) 1..* ... ],  
    "displayTemplate": { ... },  
    "formTemplate": { ... }  
  }  
}
```

C.3. Validity

```
"validity": {  
  "validFrom": "20171129Z000000",  
  "validTo": "20191129Z000000"  
}
```

C.4. PublisherInformation

```
"publisher": {  
  "publisherName": "UK Post Office",  
  "publisherUri": "https://www.postoffice.co.uk"  
}
```

C.5. LocalizationInformation

```
"publisher": {  
  "language": "en",  
  "script": "Latn"  
}
```

C.6. Signature

```
"signature": {  
  "algorithm": "1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9",  
  "publicKey": "https://www.postoffice.co.uk/profile-signature.key",  
  "signature": "BOLVMNoGNM1TLglnlxgm0a9t"  
}
```

C.7. IxAddressClass

```
"addressClassDescription": {  
  "id": "streetAddress",  
  "description": "A typical street address",  
  "addressComponents": [ ... ],  
  "displayTemplate": { ... },  
  "formTemplate": { ... },  
}
```

C.8. User Defined Data Types

```
"dataTypes": [{  
  "name": "addressNumberValue",  
  "coreType": "Integer",  
}
```

```
"constraints": [ ... ],
}]
```

C.9. Data Type Constraints

```
"constraints": [{
  "maxValue": 10000,
  "minValue": 1
}]
```

C.10. IxAddressComponent

```
"addressComponentDescription": {
  "key": "addressNumber",
  "description": "Street number",
  "datatype": "addressNumberValue"
}
```

C.11. IxAddressInstance

```
"addressInstance": {
  "profileId": "https://standards.iso.org/19160/-6/profiles/uk.adp",
  "components": [ ... ],
  "signature": { ... },
  "cap": [ ... ]
}
```

C.12. IxAddressInstanceComponent

```
"addressComponentInstance": {
  "type": "addressNumber",
  "values": [ 1001 ]
}
```

C.13. AddressFeature

```
"addressFeature": {
  "feature": "https://standards.iso.org/19160/-6/features/specified",
  "signature": [ ... ]
}
```

C.14. DisplayTemplate

```
DisplayTemplate: {  
  ...  
}
```

C.15. Form template (FormTemplate)

```
FormTemplate: {  
  ...  
}
```

APPENDIX D (INFORMATIVE) EXAMPLES

D.1. Example of address profiles defined in ISO 19160-1

D.1.1. ISO 19160-1 C2

```
profile = {  
  
  "id": "http://www.iso.org/tc211/tc211-minimal.adp",  
  "type": "iso-19160-address-profile",  
  "publisher": "http://www.iso.org/tc211/",  
  "signature": "...",  
  
  "name": "TC 211 Minimal Address Profile",  
  "locale": {  
    "language": "en",  
    "script": "en",  
  },  
  
  "addressComponents": {  
    "addressLine": {  
      "dataType": "CharacterString",  
      "minCardinality": 1  
    },  
  },  
  
  "addressClasses": {  
    "minimalAddress": {  
      "availableFields": [  
        {  
          "componentType": "addressLine",  
          "min": 1,  
          "description": "One line of this address",  
          "require": true  
        }  
      ],  
      "displayTemplates": [  
        {  
          /* TODO */  
          "orientation": "horizontal",  
          "text": "(\n)*"  
        }  
      ]  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```
}  
}
```

Address Instance

```
addressInstance1 = {  
  "profile": "http://www.iso.org/tc211/tc211-minimal.adp",  
  "components": [  
    {  
      "type": "addressLine",  
      "value": "14 Church Street"  
    },  
    {  
      "type": "addressLine",  
      "value": "Hatfield"  
    },  
    {  
      "type": "addressLine",  
      "value": "South Africa"  
    }  
  ]  
}  
  
addressInstance2 = {  
  "profile": "http://www.iso.org/tc211/tc211-minimal.adp",  
  "components": [  
    {  
      "type": "addressLine",  
      "value": "Statue of Liberty"  
    },  
    {  
      "type": "addressLine",  
      "value": "Liberty Island"  
    },  
    {  
      "type": "addressLine",  
      "value": "New York"  
    },  
    {  
      "type": "addressLine",  
      "value": "NY"  
    }  
  ]  
}
```



```

profile = {

    "id": "http://www.iso.org/tc211/tc211-sample.adp",
    "type": "iso-19160-address-profile",
    "publisher": "http://www.iso.org/tc211/",
    "signature": "...",

    "name": "TC 211 Minimal Address Profile",
    "locale": {
        "language": "en",
        "script": "en",
    },

    "dataTypes": {
        "addressNumberValue": {
            "primitiveType": "Integer",
            "maxValue": 10000,
            "minValue": 1
        },
        "boxNumberValue": {
            "primitiveType": "Integer",
            "maxValue": 100000,
            "minValue": 1
        }
    }

    "addressComponents": {
        "addressNumber": {
            "dataType": "addressNumberValue"
        },
        "boxNumber": {
            "dataType": "boxNumberValue"
        },
        /* Table C.4. Address component type */
        "thoroughfareName": {
            "dataType": "thoroughfareNameValue"
        },
        "localityName": {
            "dataType": "CharacterString"
        },
        "postOfficeName": {
            "dataType": "CharacterString"
        },
        "postCode": {
            "dataType": "CharacterString"
        }
    }
}

```

```
    },
    "countryName": {
      "dataType": "thoroughfareName"
    }
  },
  "addressNumber": {
    "dataType": "addressedObjectIdentifier"
  }
},

"addressClasses": {
  "streetAddress": {
    "description": "Street Address",
    "availableFields": [
      {
        "componentType": "addressNumber",
        "minCardinality": 1,
        "maxCardinality": 1,
        "required": true
      },
      {
        "componentType": "thoroughfareName",
        "minCardinality": 1,
        "maxCardinality": 1,
        "required": true
      },
      {
        "componentType": "placeName",
        "dataType": CharacterString,
        "minCardinality": 1,
        "maxCardinality": 1,
        "required": true
      },
      {
        "componentType": "postCode",
        "minCardinality": 1,
        "maxCardinality": 1,
        "required": true
      },
      {
        "componentType": "countryName",
        "minCardinality": 1,
        "maxCardinality": 1,
        "required": false,
      },
    ],
    "displayTemplates": [
      {
```



```

        "type": "addressNumber",
        "value": "99"
    },
    {
        "type": "thoroughfareName",
        "value": {
            "name": "Lombardy",
            "type": "Street"
        }
    },
    {
        "type": "placeName",
        "value": "The Hills"
    },
    {
        "type": "postCode",
        "value": "0039"
    },
    {
        "type": "countryName",
        "value": "South Africa"
    }
]
}

boxInstance1 = {
    "profile": "http://www.iso.org/tc211/tc211-sample.adp#boxAddress",
    "components": [
        {
            "type": "boxNumber",
            "value": "345"
        },
        {
            "type": "postOfficeName",
            "value": "Orlando"
        },
        {
            "type": "postCode",
            "value": "2020"
        },
        {
            "type": "countryName",
            "value": "South Africa"
        }
    ]
}

```


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