

# INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION



## IHO GUIDELINES FOR CREATING S-100 PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

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#### PART A

#### CONTENT

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### Document History

Changes to this Specification are coordinated by the IHO S-100 Working Group. New editions will be made available via the IHO website. Maintenance of the Specification shall conform to IHO Resolution 2/2007 (as revised).

Version Number	Date	Author	Purpose
0.1	31 Jan 2018	EM, RM	First draft
0.2	31 Aug 2018	EM, RM	Comments from NIPWG and S-100WG; multiple updates to conform to S-100 Edition 4.0.0; miscellaneous editorial updates
1.0.0 RC1	11 Mar 2019	RM; JW	IHO Secretariat editorial changes and styling; S-100 WG4 decisions; references updated following publication of S-100 4.0.0, S-122, S-123
1.0.0	Xxx 2019	S-100WG	First Edition
1.01		JPowell	Editorial Clarifications for readability

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## Part A - Content

### 1 Overview

S-100, the Universal Hydrographic Data Model, is a hydrographic geospatial data standard that can support a wide variety of hydrographic-related digital data sources, and is fully aligned with mainstream international geospatial standards, in particular the ISO 19000 series of geographic standards. This alignment enables easier integration of hydrographic data and applications into geospatial solutions. S-100 is inherently more flexible than S-57 and makes provision for such things as the use of imagery and gridded data types, enhanced metadata and multiple encoding formats. It also provides a more flexible and dynamic maintenance regime for features, attributes and portrayal via a dedicated online registry. S-100 provides a framework of components that enables the building of standardized product specifications for the modeling of hydrographic data, thus providing true interoperability between different data standards and systems.

S-97 is a Guideline intended for developers and maintainers of product specifications that utilize the IHO framework standard S-100 (Universal Hydrographic Data Model).

### 2 Introduction

Developing S-100-based Product Specifications can be a challenge for those with little experience with S-100, especially since S-100 is a framework standard that covers a wide range of applications that may not be utilized in every product specification. S-97 was created by the International Hydrographic Organization to help product specification developers to better understand S-100 and to provide additional guidance on how to create and extend an S-100-based Product Specification.

A core aim of S-97 is to assist in the creation of harmonized product specifications that are used within the e-Navigation eco-system. The term e-Navigation eco-system is meant to encompass all product specifications created for use in IMO-defined e-Navigation systems, both on shore and at sea, such as ECDIS, but S-100 also has a wide range of applications that can extend beyond e-Navigation.

This guideline serves as a cookbook for anyone planning to develop or extend an S-100-compliant Product Specification and consists of three parts:

- Part A is an in-depth description of the various components of an S-100-based Product Specification;
- Part B describes the typical steps and activities involved in creating an S-100-based Product Specification. Part B describes the overall process, specific activities and tasks, and includes hints for solving specific problems while the Product Specification is being developed; and
- Part C describes the data quality measures deemed appropriate for use in S-100-based product specifications.

### 3 References

IHOIB	IHO S-100 Information Brochure, May 2017.
ISO 8211	Specification for a data descriptive file for information interchange structure implementations. ISO/IEC 8211, 1994.
ISO 646	Information technology – ISO 7-bit coded character set for information interchange. ISO/IEC 646, 1991.

ISO 10646	Information technology – Universal Coded Character Set (UCS). ISO/IEC 10646, 2017.
ISO 19103	Geographic information – Conceptual schema language. ISO 19103, 2005.
ISO 19110	Geographic Information – Methodology for feature cataloguing. ISO 19110, 2005.
ISO 19115-1	Geographic information – Metadata – Part 1 – Fundamentals. ISO 19115-1, 2014, as amended by Amendment 1, 2018.
ISO 19136	Geographic information – Geography Markup Language (GML). ISO 19136, 2007. (Also available as OGC 07-036 Geography Markup Language (GML) Encoding Standard. Open Geospatial Consortium Inc., 2007.)
S-57	IHO Transfer Standard for Digital Hydrographic Data, Edition 3.1, November 2000.
S-58	IHO S-58 – ENC Validation Checks, Edition 6.0.0, May 2017.
S-99	IHO S-99 – Operational Procedures for the Organization and Management of the S-100 Geospatial Information Registry, Edition 1.1.0, November 2012.
S-100	IHO S-100 – Universal Hydrographic Data Model, Edition 4.0.0, December 2018.
S-122	IHO S-122 – Marine Protected Areas, Edition 1.0.0, January 2019.
S-123	IHO S-123 – Maritime Radio Services, Edition 1.0.0, January 2019.

Note: In this document, “S-100” means S-100 Edition 4.0.0 unless a different edition is explicitly identified.

## 4 Terms and abbreviations

### 4.1 Terms

#### abstract class

an object class which cannot be **instantiated**, or is designated in an information model as not allowed to be instantiated

NOTE: Subclasses of an abstract class may be either abstract or non-abstract.

#### aggregation

special form of association that specifies a whole-part relationship between the aggregate (whole) and a component part (see **composition**) [ISO 19103]

#### application

manipulation and processing of data in support of user requirements [ISO 19101-1:2014]

#### application schema

**conceptual schema** for data required by one or more **applications** [ISO 19101-1:2014]

#### association

semantic relationship between two or more classifiers that specifies connections among their instances [ISO 19103]

#### attribute

(1) named property of an entity [ISO/IEC 2382-17:1999]

NOTE: Describes a geometrical, topological, thematic or other characteristic of an entity.

(2) UML: feature within a classifier that describes a range of values that instances of the classifier may hold [ISO/IEC 19501:2005 (Adapted)]



(3) XML: name-value pair contained in an element [ISO 19136]

**base64**

an encoding designed to represent arbitrary sequences of octets in a form that allows the use of both upper- and lowercase letters but that need not be human readable [IETF RFC 4648 (restyled)]

**code**

representation of a label according to a specified scheme [ISO 19118:2011]

**codelist**

value domain including a code for a permissible value [ISO 19136]

**codespace**

rule or authority for a code, name, term or category [ISO 19136]

EXAMPLE: Examples of codespaces include dictionaries, authorities, codelists, etc.

**composition**

form of aggregation association with strong ownership and coincident lifetime as part of the whole [ISO 19103]

**conceptual model**

**model** that defines concepts of a universe of discourse [19101-1:2014]

**conceptual schema**

formal description of a **conceptual model** [ISO 19101-1:2014]

**data client**

an end-user receiving encrypted S-100-based data; the data client will be using a software application (for example, ECDIS) to perform many of the operations detailed within the S-100 protection scheme [S-100 Part 15 (adapted)]

EXAMPLE: An ECDIS user.

**data permit**

file containing encrypted product keys required to decrypt the licensed products, normally created specifically for a particular **data client** [S-100 Part 15 (adapted)]

**data server**

an organization producing encrypted data files or issuing **data permits** to **data clients** [S-100 Part 15, (adapted)]

**feature**

abstraction of real world phenomena [ISO 19101:2003]

NOTE: A feature may occur as a type, class, or an instance. Feature type or feature instance should be used when only one is meant. **Feature class** should be used in the context of a model or application schema.

EXAMPLE: The phenomenon named 'Eiffel Tower' may be classified with other phenomena into a feature type 'tower'.

**feature association**

**relationship** that links instances of one feature type with instances of the same or a different feature type [ISO 19110]

**feature attribute**

characteristic of a feature [ISO 19101]

NOTE: A feature attribute type has a name, a data type and a domain associated to it. A feature attribute instance has an attribute value taken from the value domain of the feature attribute type.

EXAMPLE 1: A feature attribute named 'colour' may have an attribute value "green," which belongs to the data type "text."

EXAMPLE 2: A feature attribute named 'length' may have an attribute value "82.4," which belongs to the data type "real."

**feature catalogue**

a catalogue containing definitions and descriptions of the **feature types**, **feature attributes** and **feature associations** occurring in one or more sets of geographic data [ISO 19110]

**feature class**

a class in an **application schema** or **model** that represents a **feature**

**identifier**

a linguistically independent sequence of characters capable of uniquely and permanently identifying that with which it is associated [adapted from ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003]

**information type**

an identifiable unit of information in a dataset with only thematic attribute properties [S-100 3-5.1.2 (adapted)]

EXAMPLE: An information type might be used to carry a Chart Note.

NOTE Information types can also be associated with each other. This could be done where there is further supplementary information that is relevant to the information type or where there is a need to translate the information. For example, a primary information object carrying a Chart Note may contain text in English and an associated supplementary information object may carry the same text in German.

**instantiate**

represent by a concrete instance [Merriam-Webster Online <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/instantiate>]

**interface**

named set of **operations** that characterize the behaviour of an entity [ISO 19119:2005]

**metadata**

information about a **resource** [ISO 19115-1]; data that defines and describes other data [ISO 11179-3:2013]

**model**

abstraction of some aspects of reality [ISO 19109-2015]

**operation**

specification of a transformation or query that an object may be called to execute [ISO 19119:2005]

NOTE: An operation has a name and a list of parameters.

**register**

set of files containing identifiers assigned to items with descriptions of the associated items [ISO 19135]

NOTE: Descriptions may consist of many types of information, including names, definitions and codes.

**registry**

information system on which a **register** is maintained [ISO 19135]

**relationship**

semantic connection among **model** elements [ISO 19103]

**resource**

identifiable asset or means that fulfils a requirement [ISO 19115-1]

EXAMPLES: Dataset, dataset series, service, document, initiative, software, person or organization.

**scheme administrator**

organization solely responsible for maintaining and coordinating the protection scheme specified by S-100 [S-100 Part 15 (adapted)]

**service**

distinct part of the functionality that is provided by an entity through **interfaces** [ISO 19119:2005]

**spatial object**

object used for representing a spatial characteristic of a feature [ISO 19107:2003]

**stream**

in online data exchange: a continuous sequence of fragmented data to be transported by a communication system [S-100]

**universe of discourse**

view of the real or hypothetical world that includes everything of interest [19101-1:2014]

**vocabulary**

terminological dictionary which contains designations and definitions from one or more specific subject fields [ISO 1087-1:2000]

**4.2 Abbreviations**

AIS	Automatic Identification System
DQWG	Data Quality Working Group
ECDIS	Electronic Chart Display and Information System
ENC	Electronic Navigational Chart

GML	Geography Markup Language
GFM	General Feature Model
GI registry	Geospatial Information registry
HDF	Hierarchical Data Format
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol
HTTPS	HTTP Secure
IALA	International Association of Lighthouse Authorities
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
RENC	Regional ENC Coordinating Centre
REST	Representational State Transfer
SENC	System Electronic Navigational Chart
SOAP	Simple Object Access Protocol
SOS	Sensor Observation Service
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer
SVG	Scalable Vector Graphics
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol
VTs	Vessel Traffic Service
WSDL	Web Services Description Language
WFS	Web Feature Service
XML	eXtensible Markup Language
XSD	XML Schema Definition
XSLT	eXtensible Stylesheet Language Transformations

## 5 S-100 Readiness Levels

A key issue when developing new product specifications within the S-100 framework is the ability to communicate to the wider community the completeness of the specification and its readiness for operational use. This is also further complicated by the many different types of operational settings for product specifications under development, and not all of which require all S-100 components, thus the concept of S-100 Readiness Levels was adopted by the Hydrographic Services and Standards Committee (HSSC).

The readiness levels concept shows a progression from an idea to regular use, and allows the IHO community to gain a clear understanding of whether the specification is ready for endorsement and approval. This will also allow other non-IHO stakeholder organizations who are leveraging the S-100 framework to gauge when their product specifications meet an appropriate readiness level for transition to live operation.

The following table lists the prerequisite components to meet each S-100 Readiness Level. Note that it is required that all S-100-based product specifications conform to S-100 and both the Feature Catalogue and

the Portrayal Catalogue must use the published S-100 infrastructure and process for creation and maintenance.

Required product specification component	Level 1 v1.0.0	Level 2 v1-2.0.0	Level 3 >v2.0.0	Level 4 >v2.0.0	Level 5 >v2.0.0
Main Document (Defines the relevant parts of S-100 that are required for the product specification)	X	X	X	X	X
<i>A Default Encoding</i>	X	X	X	X	X
S-100 Compliant Feature Catalogue	X (draft)	X (updated)	X (final, from registry)	X	X
<i>Data Classification and Encoding Guide</i>	X (draft)	X	X (final)	X	X
S-100 Compliant Portrayal Catalogue NOTE: Not every specification will need a portrayal catalogue – this should be determined as part of the development process and stakeholder feedback.		X	X	X	X
Data Quality Checks		X	X	X	X
Test Data Sets		X	X	X	X
<i>Data Validation (and test datasets)</i>		X	X	X	X
Exchange Catalogue		X	X	X	X
Encryption / Digital Signatures			X	X	X
Interoperability			X* (draft)?	X* (tested)	X*
Alerts and Indications				X*	X*
Operational data					X

Table 5-1- S-100 Readiness Levels

(X\* = ECDIS only)

Level 1: Contains the minimum amount of components needed to commence the development of test datasets and system prototypes. This should be considered the final stage of development before demonstration begins, and would typically be Edition 1.0.0 of a Product Specification.

Level 2: Includes additional items such as data quality checks and test data sets so that the product specification can be demonstrated in prototype environments. This would typically map to Edition 1.n.n - 2.0.0 of a product specification. Depending on the end-user requirements of the product specification, Level 2 can be implemented in an operational context. Subsequent S-100 Readiness Levels are then dependent on operational requirements of the product within navigation systems.

Level 3: Builds on Level 2 and includes a fully featured and documented exchange catalogue and (optionally) an encryption layer for the data and implementing system. At this level, prototype systems, products or processes should be demonstrated in a real-world environment.

Level 4: Intended only for use in vessel navigation systems such as ECS and ECDIS. At this level, the developer of the product specification needs to ensure that documented considerations have been given to interoperability via S-98 and alerts and indications functionality. At this level, there should be a baselined and compliant system, process or product that is shown to operate or function as expected.

Level 5: System, process or product is deployed and used routinely. At this stage, data and compliant systems are readily available for operational use. This stage includes functionality for a machine-based check of up-to-dateness (i.e., automatic warnings and Update Status Reports). The functionality required for up-to-dateness could be provided within individual product specifications or through the S-128 Catalogue of Nautical Products.

## 6 S-100 product specification template and its components

A data Product Specification is a precise technical description that defines a geospatial data product. It describes all the features, attributes and relationships of a given application and their mapping to a dataset. It includes general information for data identification as well as information for the following:

- data content and structure
- reference system
- data quality aspects
- data capture
- portrayal
- maintenance
- delivery
- metadata

Part 11 of S-100 describes how a product specification for geographic data products utilizing S-100 should be formatted. The aim of Part 11 is to provide a clear and similar structure for all S-100-based product specifications. A Product Specification has several components – typically a main document that provides the human-readable documentation, and machine-readable files for information such as the Feature Catalogue and Portrayal Catalogue. An example of a compliant Product Specification is shown in Appendix 11-B of S-100.

### General S-100 concepts important to the readability of the product specification

#### 6.1.1 Mandatory versus optional requirements

In order to be compliant to S-100, product specifications must contain specific mandatory items. For example, inclusion of a feature catalogue is mandatory, while a portrayal catalogue is optional. S-100 utilizes the multiplicity field to aid in determining which elements are mandatory within each product specification. Table 6-1 below is an example of such a table.

Name	Description	Mult	Type
title	Official designation of the data product	1	CharacterString
abstract	Informal description of the data product	1	CharacterString
acronym	Any acronyms for the title of the data product	0..*	CharacterString
content	Textual description of the content of any dataset which conforms to the specification	1	CharacterString
spatialExtent	Description of the spatial extent covered by the data product	1	EX_Extent (ISO 19115-1)
temporalExtent	Description of the temporal extent covered by the data product	0..1	EX_Extent (ISO 19115-1)
specificPurpose	Specific purpose for which the data shall be or has been collected	1	CharacterString

Table 6-1 - Example of S-100 table (Informal Description of the Data Product, S-100 Table 11-1)

In the above example, the Mult (short for “Multiplicity”) column indicates which elements are mandatory and which are optional. S-100 uses the following notation to indicate types of multiplicity:

- 1 – Mandatory
- 0..1 – Either optional or only one
- 0..\* – Either optional or many

### 6.1.2 CamelCase and its use in S-100

S-100 uses camelCase extensively, and is based on principles from ISO 19103. Camel case (stylized as camelCase or CamelCase) is the practice of writing compound words or phrases such that each word or abbreviation in the middle of the phrase begins with a capital letter, with no intervening spaces or punctuation. Common examples include "iPhone," "eBay," "FedEx," "DreamWorks," "HarperCollins," "iCarly," "WordWorld," and "WordGirl." S-100 makes use of camelCase as a method to construct distinct identifiers or names of elements used within S-100 and the GI Registry.

According to S-100 clause 2a-4.2.3, the camelCaseIdentifier must meet these specifications:

- Be compound words in which the words are joined without spaces and are capitalized within the compound.
- Be unique within the registry.
- Conform to ISO 10646<sup>1</sup> with uppercase characters A-Z, 0-9, “\_”, and lowercase characters a-z.

In addition:

- Features and Information types must begin with uppercase A-Z.
- Attributes and enumerated values must begin with lowercase a-z.

EXAMPLE 1: BeaconCardinal is the camelCase identifier for the feature Beacon Cardinal.

EXAMPLE 2: categoryOfLandmark is the camelCase identifier for the attribute Category of Landmark.

## 6.2 Main parts of an S-100 Product Specification

This section provides a highlight of the parts that make up an S-100 Product Specification.

<sup>1</sup> S-100 2a-4.2.3, specify ISO/IEC 646 (ASCII), while elsewhere 10646 (UTF-8) is used. Since it can be problematic to mix UTF-8 and ASCII, this guidance recommends to utilize only UTF-8.

### 6.2.1 The Overview section and its sub-elements

The Overview section of a Product Specification provides a reader with general introductory information about the data product together with Product Specification metadata. S-100 states that the Overview shall include the following parts (except “References” and “Use of Language” but this guidance recommends inclusion of these sections too):

- Introduction
- References
- Terms, definitions and abbreviations
  - Use of Language
  - Terms and Definitions
  - Abbreviations
- General Data Product Description
- Data product specification metadata
- Product Specification Maintenance

The next paragraphs elaborate on each of these parts and their intended use.

#### 6.2.1.1 Introduction

This section gives information about the creation of the Product Specification, which includes the subject matter and intent of the product specification.

#### 6.2.1.2 References

This section should list standards which define integral elements of the Product Specification, or on which implementations depend, such as normative ISO or other standards. Other standards or documents containing useful information which is not an integral part of the product specification may be listed as informative references.

#### 6.2.1.3 Terms and definitions

Terms and definitions are useful references that reflect the content of the specification as well as the context for its intended use.

#### 6.2.1.4 Abbreviations

Any abbreviations used in the specification should be listed with their full meaning in a separate abbreviations section within the introductory parts of the Product Specification.

##### 6.2.1.4.1 Acronyms

It is customary to give an acronym for the name of the data product; for example, AML (Additional Military Layer) or ENC (Electronic Navigational Chart). Acronyms may also be used throughout the specification for a variety of reasons; these should be collected in an acronym paragraph at the beginning of the document to serve as a quick reference for the reader.

#### 6.2.1.5 General data product description

This section is an informal description of the data product, which can read like an abstract of the specification, its purpose and intended use context. See also clause 6.2.4.



### 6.2.1.6 Use of language

Although optional, it can be beneficial to add a Use of Language section to elaborate the intended meaning of specific words used within the Product Specification documentation, including appendices and annexes. The purpose is to remove as much ambiguity as possible so that the specification is clear regarding what is a mandatory requirement, what is highly recommended and what is optional. Within S-100, the following has been adopted for use of language:

- “Must” indicates a mandatory requirement.
- “Should” indicates an optional requirement that is the recommended process to be followed, but is not mandatory.
- “May” means “allowed to” or “could possibly,” and is not mandatory.

### 6.2.1.7 Product specification maintenance

Changes to a Product Specification issued by the IHO will be released as a New Edition, a Revision, or as a document that includes Clarifications. Which level is used depends on the nature of the change. It is likely that other issuing authorities will follow IHO’s example. Generally, this text follows the guidance given in S-100 Part 12, where three types of change are described: New Edition, Revision and Clarification. These changes are defined in the following clauses.

#### 6.2.1.7.1 New Editions

New Editions introduce significant changes. New Editions enable new concepts, such as the ability to support new functions or applications, or the introduction of new constructs or data types. New Editions are likely to have a significant impact on either existing users or future users of a Product Specification.

#### 6.2.1.7.2 Revisions

Revisions are defined as substantive semantic changes. Typically, Revisions will introduce changes to correct factual errors or introduce necessary changes that have become evident as a result of practical experience or changing circumstances. A Revision must not also be classified as a Clarification. Revisions could have an impact on either existing users or future users of the specification. All accumulated Clarifications will be included with the release of approved Revisions.

Changes in a Revision ensure backward compatibility with the previous versions within the same Edition. Newer Revisions, for example, introduce new features and attributes. Within the same Edition, a dataset of one version could always be processed with a later version of the feature and portrayal catalogues. In most cases a new feature or portrayal catalogue will result in a Revision of this specification.

#### 6.2.1.7.3 Clarifications

Clarifications are non-substantive changes. Typically, Clarifications remove ambiguity; correct grammatical and spelling errors; amend or update cross references; and/or insert improved graphics, spelling, punctuation and grammar. Clarifications must not cause any substantive semantic changes.

Changes in a Clarification are minor and ensure backward compatibility with the previous versions within the same Edition. Within the same Edition, a dataset of one Clarification version could always be processed with a later version of the feature and portrayal catalogues, and a portrayal catalogue can always rely on earlier versions of the feature catalogues.

### 6.2.2 Version numbers

The associated version control numbering to identify changes (n) in S-100 and derived specifications generally follows this format:

- New Editions denoted as n.0.0
- Revisions denoted as n.n.0
- Clarifications denoted as n.n.n

The same format for versioning has also being adopted for most of IHO's other Standards.

### 6.2.3 Specification scopes

Specification scopes indicate the applicability of designated portions of the Product Specification to either the entire product or to parts of the product. For example, a coordinate reference system will generally apply to the complete product, while maintenance regimes may be different for navigational features versus contextual features. This difference would be described using specification scopes. Depending on the type of Product Specification, the scope may include items in Table 6-2.

Name	Description	Mult	Type
scopeIdentification	Specific identification of the scope	1	CharacterString
Level	Hierarchical level of the data specified by the scope	0..1	MD_ScopeCode (ISO 19115-1)
levelName	Name of the hierarchy level	0..1	CharacterString
levelDescription	Detailed description about the level of the data specified by the scope	0..1	CharacterString
Coverage	Subtype of a feature that represents real world phenomena as a set of attributes	0..1	CharacterString
Extent	Spatial, vertical and temporal extent of the data	0..1	EX_Extent (ISO 19115-1)

Table 6-2 - Specification Scope Information (S-100 Table 11-3)

If a specification is homogeneous across the whole data product, it is only necessary to define a general scope (root scope) to which each section of the Product Specification applies. This general scope may look something like the following example:

Scope identification:	Global scope
Level:	006- series
Level name:	Dataset
Level description:	Level applies globally to all ENC datasets
Coverage:	All features in the ENC feature catalogue
Extent:	EX_GeographicBoundingBox
	westBoundLongitude: -180
	eastBoundLongitude: 180
	southBoundLatitude: -90
	northBoundLatitude: 90

The Level attribute is a codelist found in ISO 19115-1 called MD\_ScopeCode comprising the major components of a specification. The Extent attribute is a class that can be any combination of the following: description string, a geographical extent (like the example above), vertical extent or temporal extent.

The Product Specification may specify a partitioning of the data content of the product on the basis of one or more criteria. Such partitioning may be different for different parts of the Product Specification. Each part of the data content is described by a specification scope that may inherit or override the general scope specification. In principle, any or all of the remaining sections of the Product Specification may have variants that apply to the scopes within the product. Each variant must identify the scope(s) to which it applies.

EXAMPLE: Data products to support navigation often contain two sets of feature types: those that provide navigation information that changes rapidly and whose presence is essential for safety of navigation; and those that provide background reference information. Maintenance and delivery information would be partitioned on the basis of these groupings; essential information would be maintained and delivered whereas reference system information would not.

#### **6.2.4 Dataset identification**

In addition to the informal description of the data product (see also section 6.2.1.5), S-100 also calls for a section that describes information that uniquely identifies any dataset as being created in accordance with a specific Product Specification series.

Different from the general information about the data product, the dataset identification is for the individual dataset. For example, the value contained in the Purpose attribute may be common among all datasets created from a particular specification. Other attributes may benefit from following a common model or schema, while other attributes are codelist types that are defined elsewhere, such as in ISO 19115-1. These attributes are limited to the values given in those codelists and there may be cases where it is beneficial to restrict the codelists to a subset of values.

This information is stored in the metadata that is associated with the dataset. Therefore, it is important to ensure that appropriate metadata attributes are available, and to harmonize this section with the metadata section.

Some product specifications have merged the informal description of the data product with the dataset identification section, into a common section. This is an allowed option.

#### **6.2.5 Data content and structure (Application Schema)**

An Application Schema defines the data content and structure of products under S-100. Application Schemas are expressed using the Unified Modeling Language (UML) as described in S-100 Part 1 (Conceptual Schema Language) and allow developers to implement S-100 product specifications in a consistent and maintainable way. The General Feature Model of S-100 (Part 3) specifies the rules for developing an Application Schema, which includes the conceptual model for features and their characteristics and associations.

The S-100 Product Specification Template stipulates that specifications that have large application schemas need contain only specific examples in UML in the specification document, since the Application Schema is realized in full in the Feature Catalogue. Because application schemas generally become too big to remain easily readable in one page, it may be beneficial for overall readability to split up the Application Schema into sections based on functions and elements.

### 6.2.5.1 Feature-based data content structure

The data content of a geographic application is defined with a view of real world features and the requirements of a particular application. The content is structured in terms of objects. S-100 considers two types of objects or features, which are defined in Part 3 clause 5.1. They are defined as follows:

- 1) Features – Features are defined together with their properties. Features are abstract representations of real world phenomena. The word ‘feature’ can be used in two senses: feature type and feature instance. A feature type is a class and is defined in the Feature Catalogue. A feature instance is a single occurrence of the feature type and is represented as an object in a data set.
- 2) Information – Information types are used to share information among features and other information types. An information type is a class of object that is defined in the Feature Catalogue. An instance of an information type is an identifiable unit of information in a data set. Information types have only thematic attribute properties. An instance of an information type may be associated with one or more feature instances or one or more instances of other information types. Information types can be thought of as shared attributes.

The General Feature Model (GFM) provides a conceptual model for these objects. The definitions for feature types are held in the Feature Catalogue. The GFM also acts as a conceptual model for the Feature Catalogue. Spatial information is defined in S-100 Part 7, Spatial Schema, and consists of simple geometry, which can be expressed in multiple configurations. The Application Schema must define the spatial components used in a Product Specification and the relationship to the feature classes.

### 6.2.5.2 Coverage-based data content structure

S-100 also defines imagery, gridded and coverage data as feature-oriented data. In the simplest form, an image or any set of gridded data can be considered as a single feature. Thus, Application Schema rules for feature data also apply to imagery and gridded data. However, care must be taken to ensure that the Application Schema accurately defines the Imagery and Gridded Data Spatial Schema in accordance with S-100 Part 8, clause 8-6; and the Gridded Data Spatial Referencing as defined in clause 8-8. If the product contains a series or set of images or gridded data sets, then the Application Schema defining the spatial relationships should be defined as specified in S-100 Part 8, clause 8-7.

### 6.2.6 Data product format

S-100-based product specifications define the format (encoding) in which each scope within the data product is delivered. This includes a description of file structures and formats where applicable, or the format of a data stream if so applicable. The encoding structure could be specified completely in the specification, or by reference to a separate profile or standard. Currently, S-100 includes profiles of three encodings: ISO 8211 binary encoding, GML (ISO 19136) encoding, and HDF5 encoding. A product specification may reference these profiles along with a description of how to use them within the specific Product Specification. For example, a given product would have a specific GML application schema, expressed in one or more XML Schema Definition Language files.

Specialized products may use other encodings by specifying the whole encoding within the Product Specification (or by referencing an established external standard, or an appropriate combination of the two). It should be noted that in such cases, implementation costs may be higher than for systems using the standard S-100 encodings.

A brief description of the S-100 profiled encodings is provided in the following clauses.

### 6.2.6.1 ISO 8211

The ISO/IEC 8211 Specification is a data descriptive file format for information interchange. S-100 Part 10a specifies the structure of an exchange set at the record and field levels. It further specifies the contents of the physical constructs required for their implementation as ISO/IEC 8211 data records, fields, and subfields. The grouping of records into ISO/IEC 8211 files is considered application specific and, therefore, must be described in the relevant Product Specification. Table 6-1 depicts an example of such a description. In S-100 only the binary ISO/IEC 8211 format is used.

Field Tag: <b>DSID</b>		[Upd] *	Field Name: Data Set Identification
Subfield name	Label	Format	Subfield content and specification
Record name	RCNM	b11	{10} **)
Record identification number	RCID	b14	Range: 1 to 2 <sup>32</sup> -2
Encoding specification	ENSP	A()	Encoding specification that defines the encoding
Encoding specification edition	ENED	A()	Edition of the encoding specification
Product identifier	PRSP	A()	Unique identifier for the data product as specified in the product specification
Product edition	PRED	A()	Edition of the product specification
Application profile	PROF	A()	Identifier that specifies a profile within the data product
Data set name	DSNM	A()	The name of the data set
Edition number	EDTN	b12	The edition number of the data set
Update number	UPDN	b12	The update number of the data set
Issue date	ISDT	A(8)	The issue date Format: YYYYMMDD according to ISO 8601

Figure 6-1 - Example of Field Tables

### 6.2.6.2 GML

The Geography Markup Language (GML) is an XML grammar defined by the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC)/ISO 19136 to express geographical features. GML serves as a modelling language for geographic systems as well as an open interchange format for geographic transactions on the Internet. It should be noted that the concept of feature in GML is a very general one and includes not only conventional "vector" or discrete objects, but also coverages and sensor data. The ability to integrate all forms of geographic information is the key to the utility of GML.

S-100 Part 10b specifies a profile of GML that is used as a basis for the development of GML application schemas for S-100-based data products. The GML Application Schema for each data product defines a file format for the machine-to-machine exchange of information structured in conformance with the Application Schema for the data product, as defined in the appropriate Product Specification.

The S-100 GML profile defines the core GML components that are used in GML encodings for S-100-based data products. This profile defines a restricted subset of XML and GML types that excludes GML features not required by S-100 GML datasets. This subset of GML is then used to create the specific GML encoding for a product specification. This approach is described in Figure 6-2.

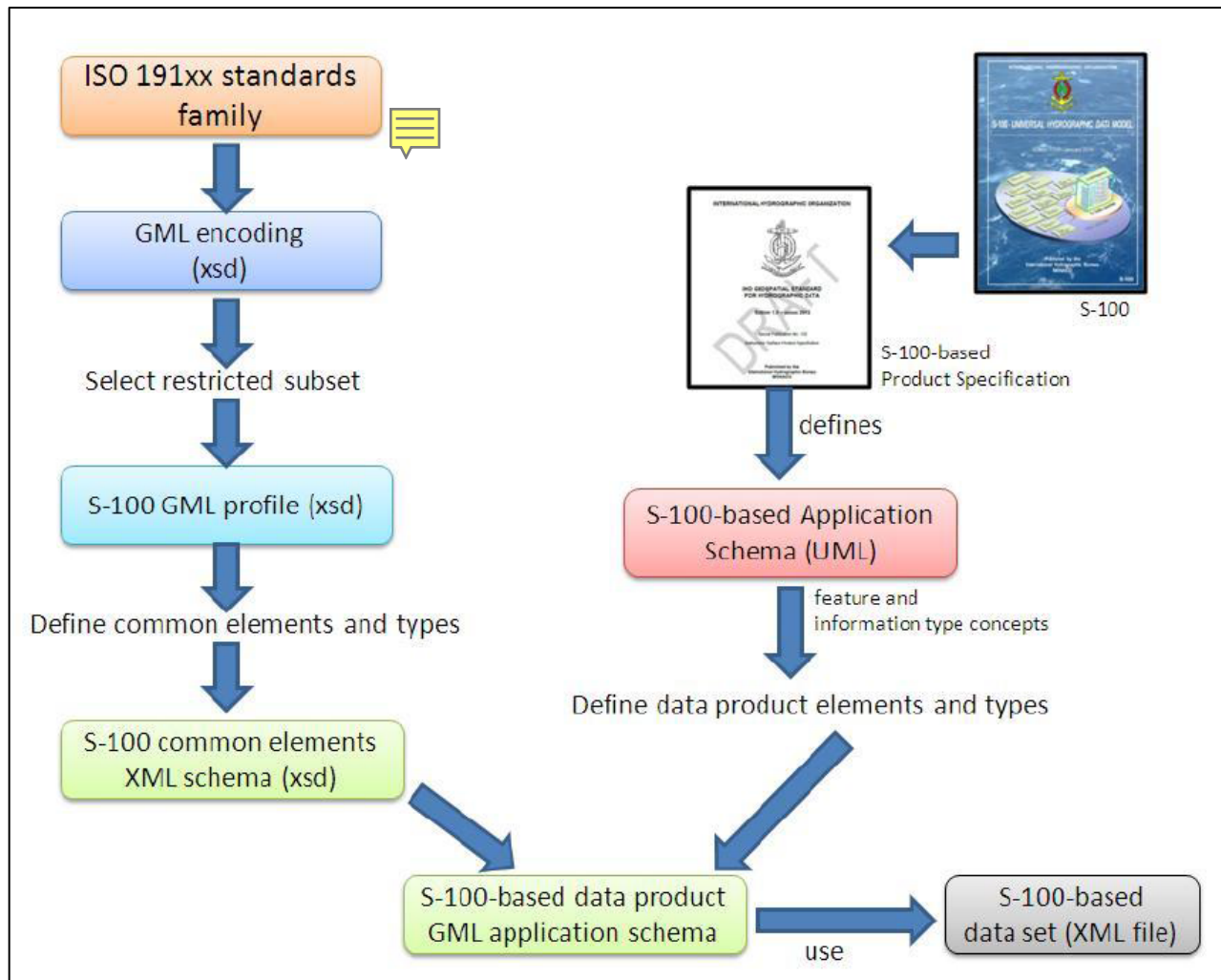


Figure 6-2 - Derivation of the GML profile and its use by a data product

### 6.2.6.3 HDF5

The Hierarchical Data Format 5 (HDF5) HDF has been developed by The HDF Group as a file format for the transfer of data that is used for imagery and gridded data. HDF5 is particularly good at dealing with data where complexity and scalability are important. Data of virtually any type or size can be stored in HDF5, including complex data structures and data types. Figure 6-3 depicts the structure of a typical HDF5 file.

S-100 Part 10c specifies a profile of HDF5 that is adopted for S-100. It specifies how to use HDF5 in a way that is compliant with the GFM and how to consistently specify the data formats for the types of coverages and point sets supported by S-100.

values at /SurfaceCurrent/SurfaceCurrent.01/Group\_001/ [S111US\_20170829.0100\_W078.N44\_F2\_loofs\_type2.h5 in C:\Users\kurt.hess\Documents\A\_Kurts\...

Table

0-based

	0	1	2	3	4	5
	surfaceCu...	surfaceCur...	surfaceCu...	surfaceCur...	surfaceCu...	surfaceCur...
0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
1	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	225.7
2	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	0.02	330.2
3	-1.0	-1.0	160.4	0.06	8.8	0.1
4	-1.0	-1.0	160.9	0.12	7.1	0.28
5	-1.0	-1.0	217.4	0.1	309.4	0.24
6	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	229.6	0.08
7	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	228.3
8	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	176.3
9	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	209.4
10	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
11	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
12	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
13	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
14	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
15	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
16	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
17	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
18	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
19	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
20	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
21	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
22	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
23	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0

axisNames

Figure 6-3 - Image showing (left side) the structure of the file and (right side) the two-dimensional compound array of values for regularly gridded data

#### 6.2.6.4 Other encodings and encoding profiles

When the encodings in S-100 as profiled are not sufficient for the intended use of a Product Specification, a different encoding may be specified within the specification itself. If an encoding that is not part of S-100 is used, then sufficient detail should be given to permit implementers an easy understanding of the chosen encoding.

NOTE: If a non S-100-based encoding is chosen, then systems that support S-100 may not be able to handle data products that utilize this encoding (e.g., ECDIS). An alternative is to request additional encoding profiles be added to S-100, which then can be added to systems that comply with S-100.

If a non S-100 encoding is used, then the metadata must be correctly encoded to indicate that the Product Specification contains the encoding format for the data product. This is done using the Undefined value of the S100\_DataFormat attribute in the discovery metadata of every compliant data product. See S-100 Part 4a for further details.

#### 6.2.7 Data Content and Structure

This section describes the different type of data model elements that are used within a Product Specification. S-100 defines a variety of different elements, but it is up to the individual specification to specify which elements are allowed to be used. The following is an example of how a subset of elements would be defined within a product specification.

*Example:*

Feature Types



<The following clauses describe the different feature types that may be used in the Feature Catalogue.>

### Geographic

<Geographic (geo) feature types form the principle content of the dataset and are fully defined by their associated attributes and information types.>

### Meta

<Meta features contain information about other features within a data set. Information defined by meta features override the default metadata values defined by the data set descriptive records. Meta features must be used to their maximum extent to reduce meta attribution on individual features.>

### Feature Relationship

<A feature relationship links instances of one feature type with instances of the same or a different feature type. There are three common types of feature relationship: Association, Aggregation and Composition. >

### Information Types

<Information types are identifiable pieces of information in a dataset that can be shared between other features. They have attributes but have no relationship to any geometry; information types may reference other information types.>

An additional option to describe the model elements included in a Product Specification is to group elements according to some logical scheme, and then describe those groupings. This method allows a combination of the type description and at the same time links it with the usage within the specification. Figure 6-4 shows an example of this method, describing all information types in a specific Product Specification.

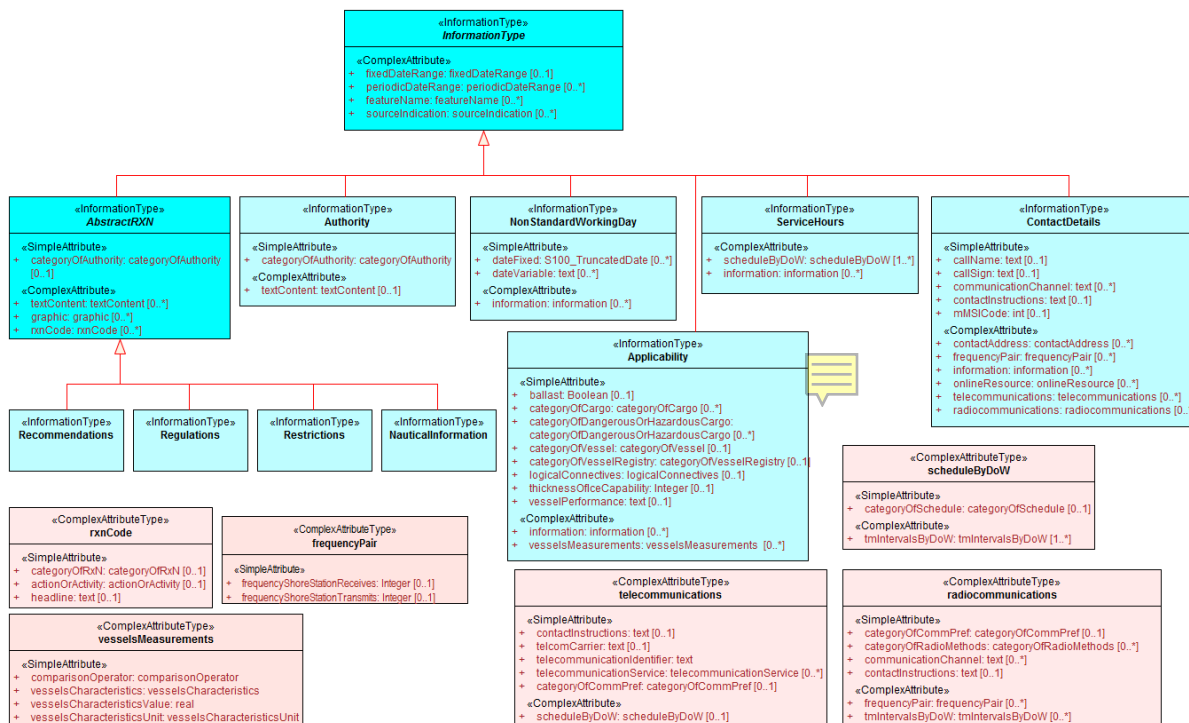


Figure 6-4 - Example of an overview of S-Information Types, from S-123.



### 6.2.8 Feature Catalogue

ISO 19110 defines a Feature Catalogue as a catalogue that contains definitions and descriptions of the feature types, feature attributes and feature associations occurring in one or more sets of geographic data. Therefore, the Feature Catalogue acts as a machine-readable representation of the Application Schema, and gives a system the means to describe the elements of a dataset that conforms to the Feature Catalogue.

When a data model is too big to be fully reproduced in UML within a Product Specification, the Feature Catalogue in combination with specific subsets of the overall UML application schema can serve as a substitute to the requirement of full application schema being described in the product specification.

Product Specifications that are endorsed by the IHO under the S-1XX numbering system must use the IHO's Feature Catalogue Builder to ensure compliance to S-100. It is possible to create feature catalogues external to the IHO Feature Catalogue Builder (FCB); however, the Feature Catalogue should then be validated against the S-100 Feature Catalogue schema.

### 6.2.9 Dataset

This section specifies rules for the dataset. Types of rules may be related to dataset size limitations or types of data coverage and if the data may or may not overlap each other.

#### 6.2.10 Dataset loading and unloading

If datasets have multiple representations at different scales, then a loading and unloading strategy should be considered. There should be sufficient details to give system implementers enough information to know how to create or load datasets in the correct manner. For example, any rules regarding dataset loading can be described using visual instructions like in Figure 6-5.

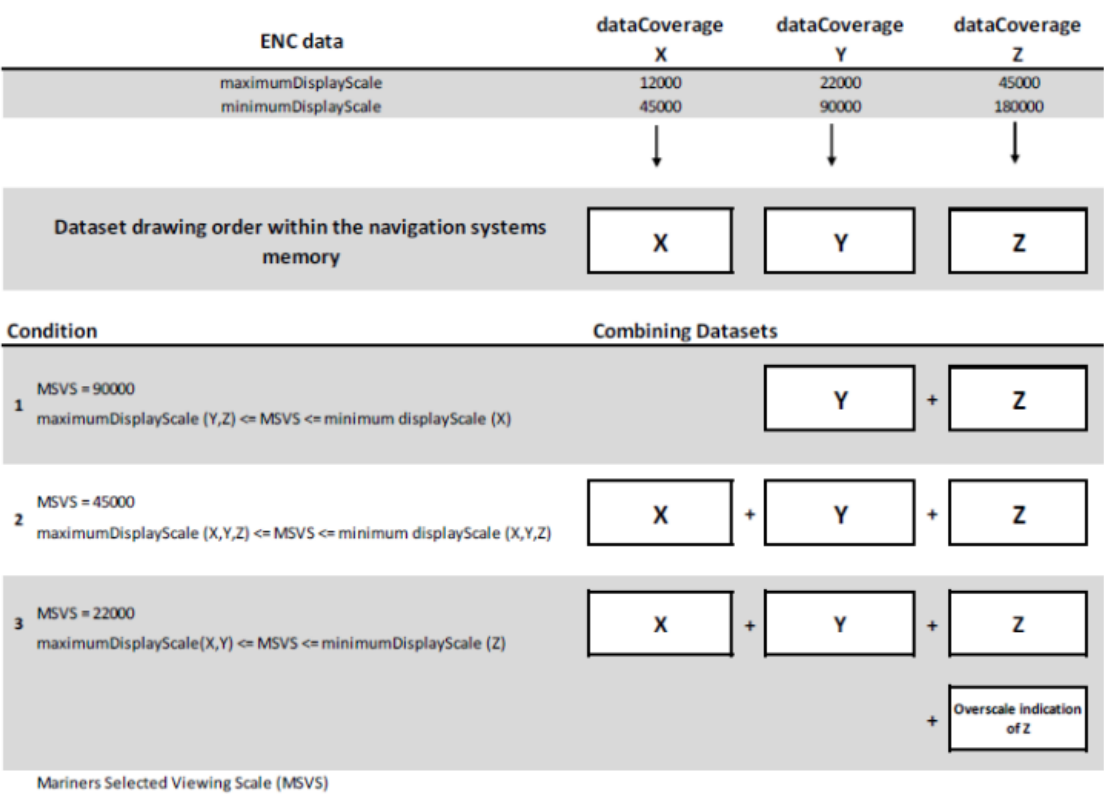


Figure 6-5 - Example from S-101 data loading rules

6.2.11 Geometry

This section describes the geometry rules that apply within a given Product Specification. For vector data, the description should include which S-100 Level of Geometry is used, as well as any exceptions to the rules as stated in S-100 Part 7, clause 7-4.3. For coverage data, there should be a description of which spatial model and grid from S-100 Part 8 is used. Any grid, point set or TIN (Triangulated Irregular Network) structure rules and characteristics should be included, such as shown in the example in Table 6-3.

Attribute	Value	Remarks
<b>S100_Grid Coverage</b>		
dimension	2	
origin	gridOriginLongitude, gridOriginLatitude	Values from Carrier Metadata
axisNames	'Longitude','Latitude'	
offsetVectors	gridSpacingLongitudinal, gridSpacingLatitudinal	Values from Carrier Metadata
extent: low	'0, 0'	
extent: high	'numROW-1, numCOL-1'	Values from Carrier Metadata
sequencingRule: type	'linear'	
sequencingRule: startSequence	'0, 0'	
commonPointRule	'average'	
interpolationType	'discrete'	There is no spatial interpolation for surface currents
rangeType	name:data type	Pairs which describes an attribute type included in the range of the coverage: e.g., 'surfaceCurrentSpeed: real'
<b>S100_Point Coverage</b>		
domainExtent	EX_GeographicExtent (ISO 19115)	Envelope based on all longitudes and all latitudes.
axisNames	'Longitude','Latitude'	
rangeType	name:data type	Pairs which describes an attribute type included in the range of the coverage
metadata	URI	Link to metadata
commonPointRule	'average'	
geometry	GM_Point	
value	Real number	Corresponds to speed and direction values

Table 6-3 - Example of attributes and their values for S100\_Grid Coverage and S100\_Point Coverage.

### 6.2.12 Reference systems

All S-100-based product specifications that include georeferenced information will have a horizontal reference system, while vertical reference systems are for specifications that yield data products that include height information or bathymetry. A Product Specification may include more than one vertical reference system, such as one for sounding data and one for height data.

Part 6 of S-100 provides information on how to describe and specify a reference system. The more common method of simply referencing an already-specified reference system is generally done by establishing a convention in the Product Specification by stating the reference system, or list of references systems, used, and then by adding the information in the metadata of the resulting dataset. Figure 6-6 below is an example from the S-100 Product Specification Template.

horizontalDatumReference	Reference to the register from which the horizontal datum value is taken	1	characterString	EPSG
horizontalDatumValue	Horizontal Datum of the entire dataset	1	Integer	4326
verticalDatum	Vertical Datum of the entire dataset	1	S100_VerticalAndSounding Datum	

Figure 6-6 Example of Reference Systems references

As noted in the example in Figure 6-6, the EPSG Register is a useful Register of horizontal datums. The codelist value for WGS84, the most commonly used horizontal datum, is 4326. For vertical datums and sounding datums, S-100 includes an enumerated list named S100\_VerticalAndSoundingDatum. The most commonly used vertical and sounding datums are included in this list. The enumerated list can be extended by requesting the IHO S-100 Working Group to include additional values.

### 6.2.13 Object identifiers

It is recommended that rules for persistent global identifiers for feature and information objects are included within a Product Specification. Identifiers may be omitted where the physical realities dictate otherwise or it is known that a reference to the object will not be needed. For example, identifiers need not be defined for cartographic objects.

Identifiers of instances should utilize the Maritime Resource Name (MRN) concept and namespace. The MRN namespace is administered by International Association of Lighthouse Authorities (IALA) through the website <http://mrnregistry.org>, which also contains references to the full set of rules that apply to the MRN concept. The topmost namespace urn:mrn remains fixed, with subsequent name spaces separated by colons, and available through the application process explained on the website. Any organization wishing to issue MRN conformant identifiers should apply for a name space from IALA, or from an organization that already has a namespace registered, such as IHO. S-100 Part 11, Appendix E contains additional details about the MRN concept.

Guidance should be included on persevering persistent global identifiers on objects throughout their lifecycle, including when they are reused in other products. Maintaining persistent global identifiers between products can help with interoperability and assist users and systems in identifying identical features between data products.

### 6.2.14 Data quality

All S-100-based product specifications should include comprehensive ways of capturing information about the quality of the data. Part C of this guideline includes comprehensive guidance on how to address aspects of data quality.

### 6.2.15 Data capture and encoding instructions

Any S-100-based Product Specification should provide information on how data conforming to the Product Specification is to be captured. This information should be as detailed and specific as necessary. To this end, the S-100 Product Specification Template recommends the development of a Data Classification and Encoding Guide (DCEG). The DCEG is used to link real world examples to the data model. For example, the DCEG can explain how different types of underwater rock are to be encoded using a specific data model, including which feature class should be used, what attributes, and their expected values that correspond to the different types of underwater rock.

The data capture guide is mostly used by the data producers and serves as a collective instructional document of globally common rules on how to create data according to a specific Product Specification. The document will grow with experience as more special cases get resolved into a globally agreed-upon process. This also improves overall consistency among producers and products, leading to more stable user systems as all stakeholders gain a common understanding of how to use the data products.

### 6.2.16 Maintenance

Generally, data created from an S-100-based Product Specification will not remain valid indefinitely. Therefore, it is necessary to specify how data created in accordance with a Product Specification shall be maintained, including the updating of datasets and support files.

There are two main types of updating routines:

- As needed: Datasets are updated when there is a need to do so, and are to be considered current information until there is a further update. Electronic Navigational Charts and Nautical Publications are two types of data that are generally maintained in this manner.
- By schedule: Datasets are updated on a fixed schedule or interval, and users can always anticipate when new datasets become available. Surface current and water level information are two types of data that are generally maintained in this manner.

Once updating routines have been established for products, it is necessary to establish the means by which to achieve these updates. Again, there are two main options: incremental updates and whole dataset replacement, both of which are elaborated upon in the next two sections.

#### 6.2.16.1 Incremental update

This type of updating method is when a previously issued dataset is partially updated by inserting new or modifying information. This method is useful where there are bandwidth considerations and the changes are relatively minor within the scope of the whole dataset.

An example can be the addition of two features to a dataset that contains thousands of other features; the incremental update would then be a much smaller dataset that contains only the revision instructions to the main product data, or base dataset. Once the revision instructions are applied, the updated dataset would include the additional two objects.

It should be noted that with incremental updates there may come a point when there are so many changes that it makes sense to re-issue the dataset. This will include all of the changes applied previously via incremental update, thereby replacing the original base dataset with a new, fully updated base dataset, and from there issue any changes as new incremental changes. In S-100 Edition 4, ISO 8211 and HDF5 encodings support this type of updating. GML encoding does not yet support this type of encoding.

#### 6.2.16.2 Whole dataset update

This type of updating is a method of updating a previously issued dataset by replacing it wholesale with a new dataset. This method makes most sense when the replacement data alters all or a sufficiently large portion of the previous dataset – for example, when forecasted data of a certain natural phenomenon is replaced with updated forecast data and the update data invalidates the replaced data by virtue of being more recent. All encodings in S-100 support this method of updating.

#### 6.2.16.3 Support file maintenance

Updating support files in S-100-based product specifications is done through the metadata that goes with the support files. The issue date and management information is included in the discovery metadata file that is part of the exchange set. Below is an example of instructions for updating support files.

*Example:*



### 6.2.17.1 Services and data streams

S-100 includes an alternative distribution method called online data exchange, which is described in Part 14. This method can be used for a set of data or data that have a continuous nature. The latter is also known as “streaming data” and is used where the circumstances requires a more dynamic information flow to be available, such as monitoring of ship movement in a VTS setting.

Online data exchange between applications or devices can follow different communication patterns to support the variety of maritime operational needs. Multiple clients can interact with a service to interchange data that is modelled with S-100 and can be distinguished between unidirectional message streams like AIS and interactive information exchange like a web feature service (WFS). Context for a communication can be given by using the concept of session-oriented communication, which is when the communication between distinguished communication partners is assigned to a logical entity – a session. This permits metadata to be defined for the interactions assigned to the session.

The means of communication for the use of a service should be defined in a communication stack. Specifying a communication stack ensures that communication for the service is harmonized and makes implementation easier.

The communication is organized by a stack as defined by the ISO-OSI Reference Model:

- Session protocols (for example, WSDL, SOAP, REST, SOS) to define message types;
- Encoding and compression (for example, GML, XML, ISO 8211, HDF, ....) to serialize data;
- Communication protocol (for example, HTTP) with encryption (for example, HTTPS) to define interaction between gateways; and
- Transportation Layer (for example, TCP/IP) with encryption (for example, SSL) to define the transportation node between gateways.

The stack is depicted in Figure 6-8.

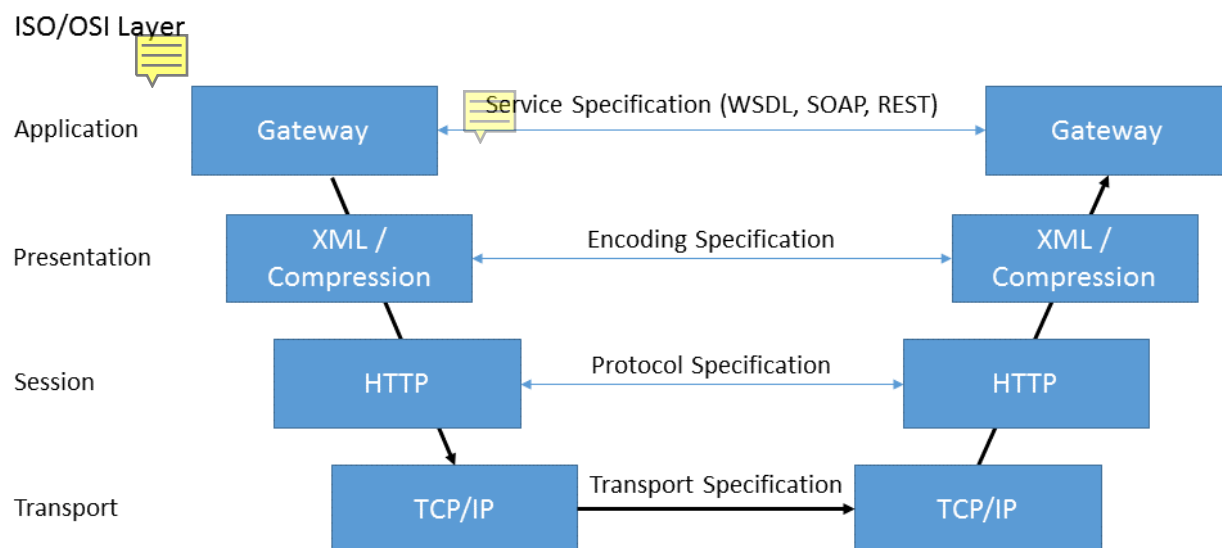


Figure 6-8 - Communication Stack

S-100 Part 14 only addresses the concepts in the application and presentation layers. The lower layers are out of scope of S-100.

Product specifications that use the online exchange method must describe the concepts that are used to structure a session, and must explain how the data is transferred within sessions. A session-oriented service typically contains three components, each handling different types of data:

- Session component: Describing the handling of the session data (service request, service response, login, login response, logout)
- Service component: Describing the information to maintain the service (for example, keep alive messages, service status)
- Data component: Describing the data itself (for example, Vessel Traffic Image data [objects]).

Any Metadata required for each component should be detailed in the Product Specification.

### 6.2.18 Dataset naming rules

Dataset naming should follow a standard pattern to give implementers greater predictability of incoming datasets. All dataset naming conventions are recommended to follow these rules as much as possible.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXX is the product code (for example, 123 is for Maritime Radio Service; 101 for ENC)

YYYY is the producer code according to the Producer Code Register

XXXX is an arbitrary length unique code in alphanumeric characters

If useful, the Product Specification can include a differentiating character or code (for example, the underscore [ \_ ] character) in the 'XXXX' space of the file name.

Support files should follow a similar naming convention.

### 6.2.19 Metadata

Metadata is data about data. In S-100, the primary purpose of metadata is to provide information about the identification, spatial and temporal extent, quality, application schema, spatial reference system; and distribution of digital geographic data. Metadata is applicable to the cataloguing of datasets, clearinghouse activities, and the full description of geographic and non-geographic resources.

Metadata can satisfy a number of uses: data discovery, distribution and online references (URL) for online viewing, data use, details of data creation, data fitness, data sharing, data management, etc. Figure 6-9 depicts some typical purposes audiences for metadata.



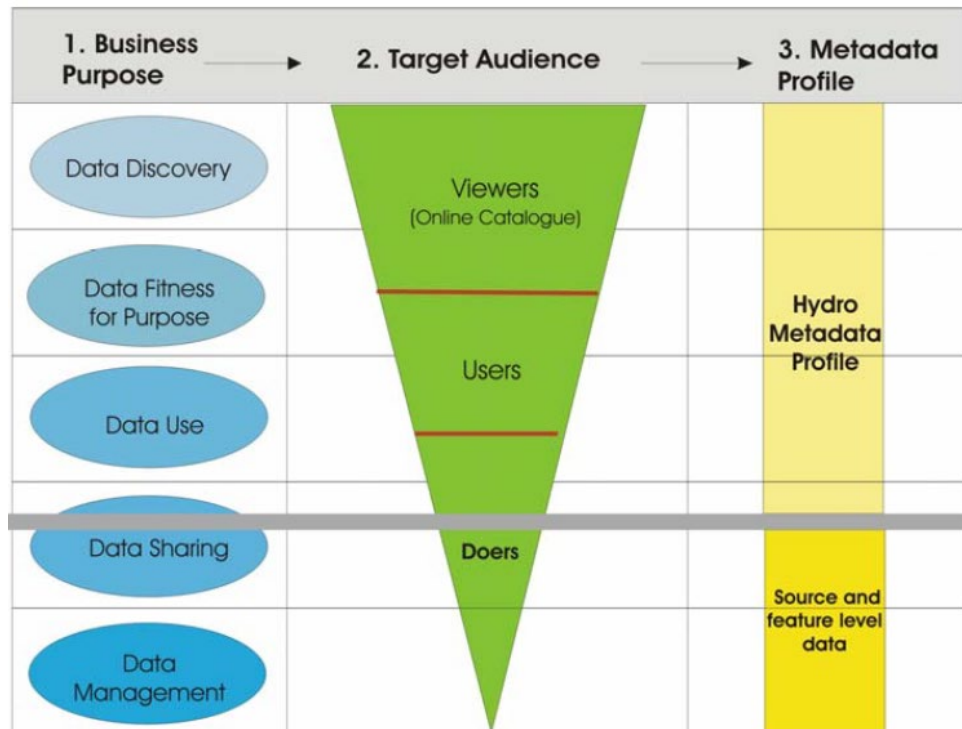


Figure 6-9 - Example levels of metadata

S-100 Part 4 (Metadata) specifies the minimum metadata elements that must be included with a conformant data product. Moreover, S-100 requires that Discovery and Quality metadata are structured as per S-100 Parts 4a and 4c, respectively. Any additional metadata items required for a particular Product Specification must be documented in the data Product Specification, and these should be defined using ISO 19115-1 and ISO 19115-3, with extensions or restrictions if required. S-100 Part 4, Appendix 4a-E contains the rules that apply when extending or restricting the minimum metadata.

The Product Specification Application Schema shall specify how metadata is packaged in conformant datasets. This information shall be specified for each identified scope within the Product Specification. Furthermore, where the resulting data product is intended for a standardized user environment, like ECDIS, it should be noted that any significant deviation (for example, addition or reduction to the standard metadata) may not be readily useable in the system depending on how the standard S-100 schemas have been implemented. Caution is therefore urged when developing the metadata for a Product Specification and it is highly recommended to stay within the S-100 metadata scope.

#### 6.2.19.1 Discovery Metadata

For information exchange, there are several categories of metadata required: metadata about the overall exchange catalogue, metadata about each of the datasets contained in the catalogue, and metadata about the support files that make up the package. These are called Discovery Metadata in S-100 and they are used within the exchange set to enable users to learn about the content without having to open each dataset or support file.

#### **6.2.19.1.1 Discovery Metadata for datasets**

S-100 specifies that Discovery Metadata for datasets is contained within an external XML file created in accordance with the S-100 metadata schema. This metadata set complies with the minimum metadata and extends it in a few places to provide more details (for example, about reference datums and issue dates of the data). More information about Discovery Metadata for datasets can be found in S-100 normative Appendix 4a-D, Discovery Metadata for Information Exchange Catalogues.

#### **6.2.19.1.2 Discovery Metadata for support files**

S-100 specifies that Discovery Metadata for support files is contained within an external XML file created in accordance with the S-100 metadata schema. This metadata set complies with the minimum metadata and extends it to provide information about the management of support files in order for them to be updated. More details can be found in the S-100 normative Appendix 4a-D, Discovery Metadata for Information Exchange Catalogues.

#### **6.2.19.1.3 Metadata for streamed data and services**

Metadata for streamed data or services is described in the S-100 normative Appendix 4a-D, Discovery Metadata for Information Exchange Catalogues. S-100 Part 14 specifies additional and other metadata. As of Edition 4.0.0, Appendix 4a-D and Part 14 have yet to be reconciled. Product Specification developers should, at this time, use the metadata from Part 14, and according to need, supplement with metadata from Part 4, including using the principles of metadata extension detailed in Part 4, Appendix 4a-E.

### **6.2.20 Portrayal**

Portrayal is an optional part of a Product Specification. However, if consistent portrayal across all user platforms is important to an S-100-based data product, then specifying how portrayal is done becomes mandatory. Within S-100 product specifications, this is done by including a Portrayal Catalogue. The Portrayal Catalogue is a collection of defined portrayal instructions for a Feature Catalogue, and includes portrayal functions, symbols and portrayal context.

Two types of portrayal catalogues are possible in S-100: XSLT and Lua. Part 9 of S-100 provides instructions for how a Product Specification can include an input Schema derived from the abstract schema provided, a set of mapping rules (defined in XSLT or Lua), a set of symbols (defined in SVG format), line styles, colours, etc., and makes it available for use with product datasets. Portrayal catalogues can be created in a variety of ways, including manually and by using a Portrayal Catalogue Builder (see clause 7.4 of this document for more details).

Portrayal catalogues can be provided, for example, in an exchange set and may be combined with a Feature Catalogue and datasets. The exact method for distribution should be defined in the Product Specification, but consideration should be given to efficient distribution and the aim of reducing data volume wherever possible. It may therefore be beneficial to consider some form of central distribution of portrayal catalogues.

The Product Specification should include instructions for implementers in the use of the Portrayal Catalogue, including context for the use of the data.

Many of the IHO product specifications will be used in systems that have some degree of type approval requirements (for example, ECDIS). Instructions for the classification society conducting the type approval should be added to product specifications where appropriate. These instructions should include guidance on tolerances for minor deviations and definitions of what constitutes a minor deviation.

### 6.2.21 Additional information

The Product Specification should contain all information at a sufficient level of detail for easy implementation by the intended stakeholders. However, there may be additional considerations that impact implementers, users and other stakeholders. These additional considerations can be added to a section or appendix called an Implementation Guide, or another appropriate title. Such a section can be used to give context of intended use, or used to elaborate on special circumstances that impact stakeholders, and so forth.

## 7 IHO S-100 infrastructure

This section describes IHO Infrastructure that has been developed to support the S-100 framework and the e-Navigation concept.

### 7.1 GI Registry

A Registry is the entire information system (or location) in which a collection of registers is located. A Register is a collection of tables in a database containing identifiers assigned to items with descriptions of the associated items. Descriptions may consist of many types of information, including names, definitions and codes.

In the case of S-100, the IHO is hosting an online registry engine called S-100 Geospatial Information (GI) Registry. It can be accessed at <http://registry.iho.int>. This Registry provides the facility to access and maintain the various S-100 Registers. The S-100 GI Registry contains subordinate Registers, depicted in Figure 7-1.

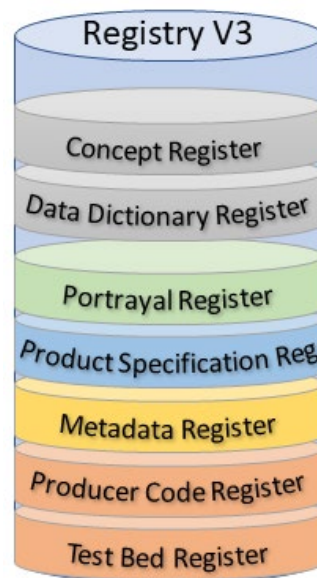


Figure 7-1 - Registry (Version 3)

Each Register type can be further sub-divided into Domains (for example, Hydrographic, Inland ENC, AtoN, etc.). The administration of the Registry is governed by the IHO Publication S-99 – Operational Procedures for the Organization and Management of the S-100 Geospatial Information Registry.

A major benefit of the Registry and Register concept is its flexibility, which allows multiple versions of similar entries in the Concept Register using unique identification and classification. An entry is classified as being either:

- valid (latest version);
- superseded (previous versions);
- retired (no longer recommended for use); or
- not valid (proposed but not accepted or no longer acceptable).

Due to this classification and time stamps, a version of a Feature Catalogue references items that will always be legitimate even if a newer version of the referenced item is registered at a later date. This means that if a new item is registered or an existing item is amended, a new version of a Product Specification is not automatically required as a consequence. The category of “not valid” items is included in the Registers specifically to help identify the inappropriate reintroduction of previously rejected proposals.

## 7.2 Feature Catalogue Builder

A Feature Catalogue is a machine-readable expression of the data model for a Product Specification. It can either be constructed with off-the-shelf XML editors or by a Feature Catalogue Builder (FCB). Either case must comply with the structure of S-100 Part 5 and the S-100 Feature Catalogue Schema. There is an FCB available from IHO for anyone wishing to utilize it in the creation of a Feature Catalogue for an S-100-based Product Specification. The software interacts with the IHO GI Registry and provides a mechanism for binding elements available in the Registry together to form features and attributes; enumerated lists with their available values; and so forth. Figure 7-2 illustrates the concept of the IHO FCB.

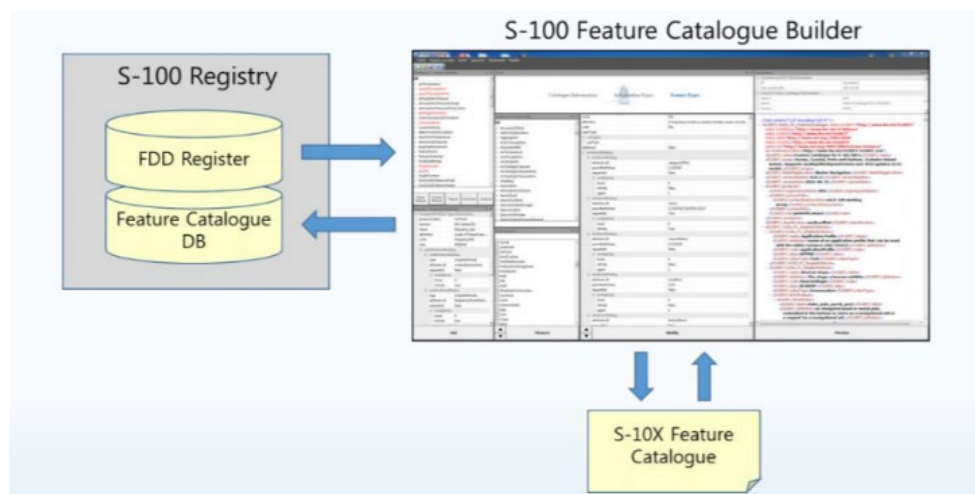


Figure 7-2 - S-100 Feature Catalogue Builder

The FCB also contains a function for working with proposals that have yet to be added to the Registry.

## 7.3 DCEG Builder

To simplify the creation of the Data Classification and Encoding Guide (DCEG) for a Product Specification, a DCEG Builder has been created. This tool utilizes the Feature Catalogue to create the bindings and inputs for the DCEG tables. It is then a manual process to add images and specific text to the encoding part of the DCEG tables. Figure 7-3 below shows a high-level overview of the process to create a DCEG via the DCEG

Builder. An Application Schema is required to make the Feature Catalogue, which equates to an XML representation of the Application Schema. The use of the Feature Catalogue can be described in the DCEG.

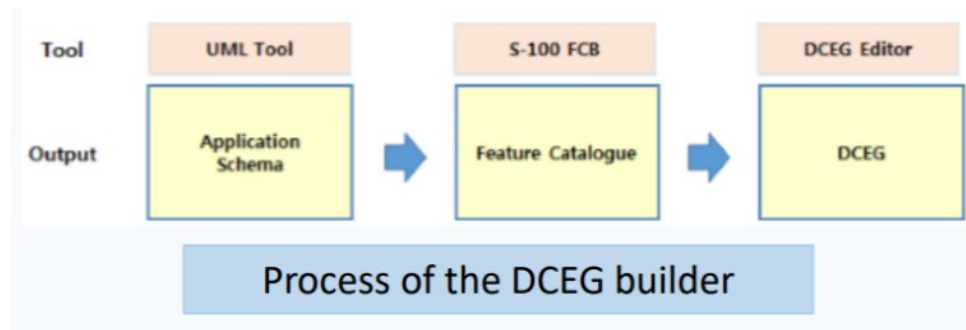


Figure 7-3 - Process of creating a DCEG using the DCEG Builder

Use of the DCEG Builder is optional in the preparation of the Product Specification. Any S-100-based Product Specification must include sufficient instructions for how to encode information in a manner that conforms to the Specification, but these instructions do not have to follow a specific DCEG style. However, the DCEG style is simple to understand and by utilizing the DCEG builder, it is also easy to create tables<sup>2</sup> of feature and information types, attributes, associations and encoding instructions; and to ensure that these tables are consistent with the Feature Catalogue. The IHO-style feature tables (or equivalent) can be prepared and maintained using ordinary office word processing software, but experience shows that ensuring initial and continued conformance to the XML Feature Catalogue may be a significant task requiring much effort to maintain and keep current. Figure 7-4 below shows how the DCEG builder is connected to the GI Registry, and shows how the DCEG builder is integrated in the process of creating a Feature Catalogue. Using the Builder can greatly simplify the development process and increase consistency with the Feature Catalogue. It should be noted that the DCEG Builder is dependent on the Feature Catalogue being registered within the Feature Catalogue Database.



<sup>2</sup> A suggested format for such tables is described in the IHO S-100 Production Specification Template, which is referenced in S-100 Part 11, Appendix 11-D and available from the IHO website.

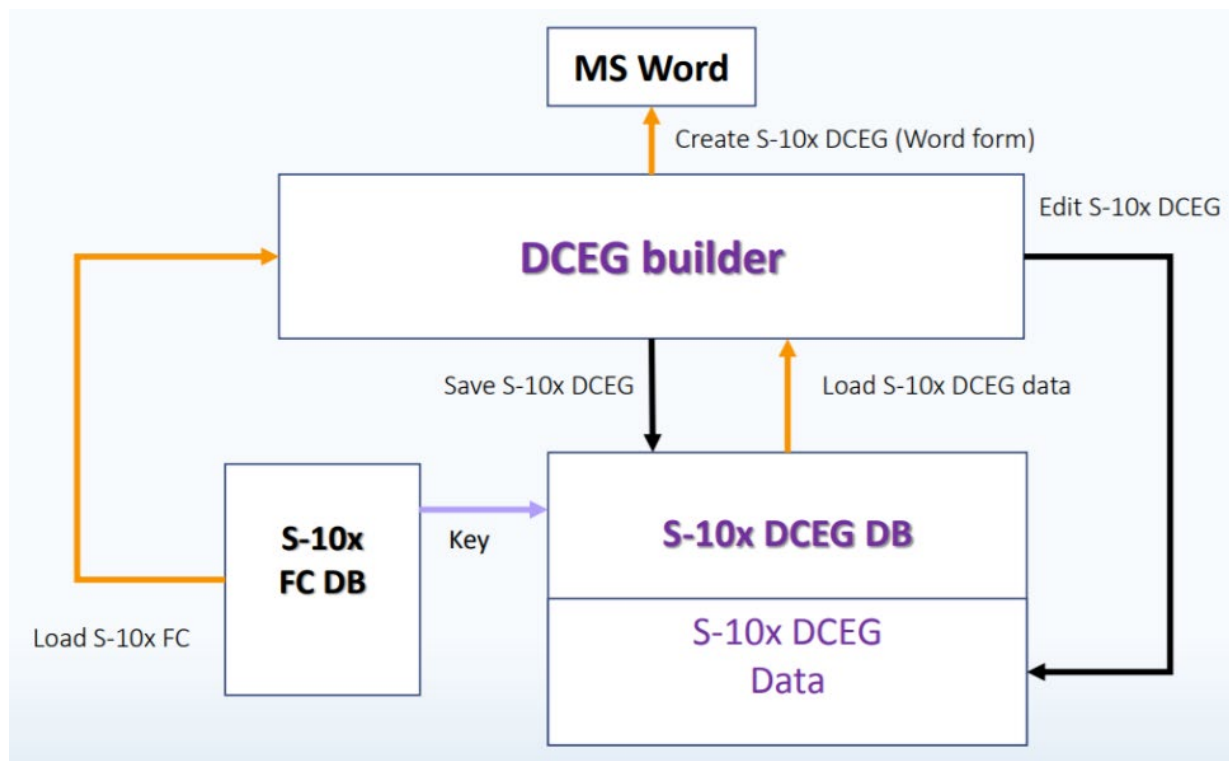


Figure 7-4 - DCEG Builder architecture

## 7.4 Portrayal Catalogue Builder

Portrayal catalogues are machine-readable instructions for how to portray data compliant with a specific data model for a specific version of a Product Specification. They can either be constructed manually or by a Portrayal Catalogue Builder (PCB). In either case, they must comply with the structure specified in S-100 Part 9 and the S-100 Portrayal Catalogue Schema. The IHO infrastructure includes a PCB for XSLT for any Product Specification development team wishing to utilize it in the creation of a Portrayal Catalogue for an S-100-based Product Specification.

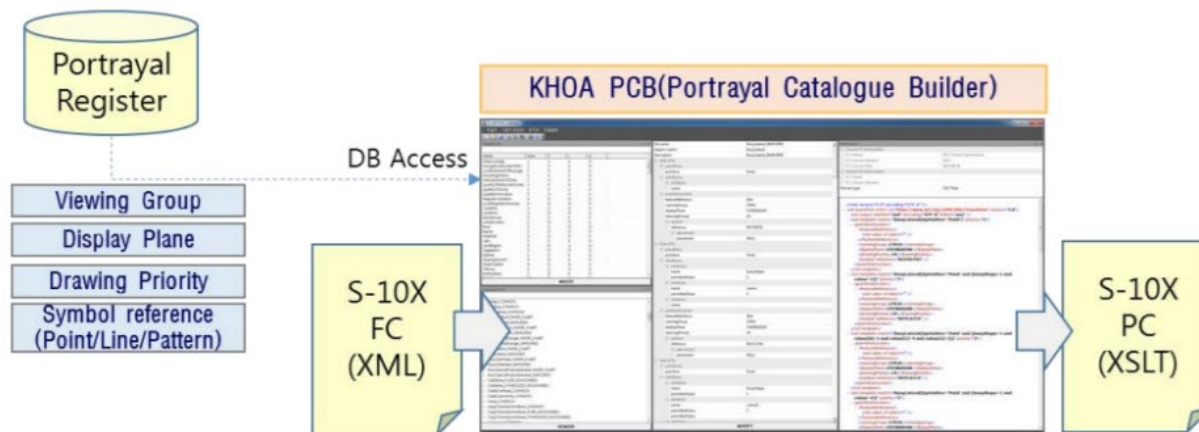


Figure 7-5 - Portrayal Catalogue Builder

The software interacts with the Portrayal Register in the IHO GI Registry and the Feature Catalogue, and provides an interface for binding elements available in the registry together to form symbols, line styles and area patterns for the desired elements in the Feature Catalogue. Figure 7-5 illustrates the PCB concept.

A PCB for Lua Portrayal Catalogues is planned for the future.

