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# OGC API - Moving Features Standard



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# Table of Contents

# Chapter 1. Introduction

## i. Abstract

<Insert Abstract Text here>

## ii. Keywords

The following are keywords to be used by search engines and document catalogues.

ogcdoc, OGC document, OGC MovingFeature, MovingFeatures JSON, MovingFeature Access, API, OpenAPI, REST, trajectory

## iii. Preface

| | |
|---|---|
| **NOTE** | Insert Preface Text here. Give OGC specific commentary: describe the technical content, reason for document, history of the document and precursors, and plans for future work. ><br><br>Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. The Open Geospatial Consortium shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.<br><br>Recipients of this document are requested to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent claims or other intellectual property rights of which they may be aware that might be infringed by any implementation of the standard set forth in this document, and to provide supporting documentation. |

## iv. Submitting organizations

The following organizations submitted this Document to the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC):

- Artificial Intelligence Research Center, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology
- Université libre de Bruxelles

## v. Submitters

All questions regarding this submission should be directed to the editor or the submitters:

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| Taehoon KIM | Artificial Intelligence Research Center, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology |
| Mahmoud SAKR | Université libre de Bruxelles |

# Chapter 2. Scope

**NOTE** Insert Scope text here. Give the subject of the document and the aspects of that scope covered by the document.

# Chapter 3. Conformance

This Standard defines XXXX.

Requirements for N standardization target types are considered: * AAAA * BBBB

Conformance with this Standard shall be checked using all the relevant tests specified in Annex A (normative) of this document. The framework, concepts, and methodology for testing, and the criteria to be achieved to claim conformance are specified in the OGC Compliance Testing Policies and Procedures and the OGC Compliance Testing web site.

In order to conform to this OGC® Standard, a software implementation shall choose to implement: * Any one of the conformance levels specified in Annex A (normative). * Any one of the Distributed Computing Platform profiles specified in Annexes TBD through TBD (normative).

All requirements-classes and conformance-classes described in this document are owned by the Standard(s) identified.

# Chapter 4. References

The following normative documents contain provisions that, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this document. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies.

Insert References here. If there are no references, state “There are no normative references”.

References are to follow the Springer LNCS style, with the exception that optional information may be appended to references: DOIs are added after the date and web resource references may include an access date at the end of the reference in parentheses. See examples from Springer and OGC below.

Smith, T.F., Waterman, M.S.: Identification of Common Molecular Subsequences. J. Mol. Biol. 147, 195–197 (1981)

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**NOTE**

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ISO / TC 211: ISO 19157:2013 Geographic information — Data quality (2013)

ISO / TC 211: ISO 19139:2007 Geographic information — Metadata — XML schema implementation (2007)

ISO / TC 211: ISO 19115-3: Geographic information — Metadata — Part 3: XML schemas (2016)

OGC: OGC 15-097 OGC Geospatial User Feedback Standard. Conceptual Model (2016)

OGC: OGC 12-019, OGC City Geography Markup Language (CityGML) Encoding Standard (2012)

OGC: OGC 14-005r3, OGC IndoorGML (2014)

# Chapter 5. Terms and Definitions

This document used the terms defined in OGC Policy Directive 49, which is based on the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, Rules for the structure and drafting of International Standards. In particular, the word “shall” (not “must”) is the verb form used to indicate a requirement to be strictly followed to conform to this standard and OGC documents do not use the equivalent phrases in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

This document also uses terms defined in the OGC Standard for Modular specifications (OGC 08-131r3), also known as the 'ModSpec'. The definitions of terms such as standard, specification, requirement, and conformance test are provided in the ModSpec.

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

**application programming interface (API)**

a formally defined set of types and methods which establish a contract between client code which uses the API and implementation code which provides the API

**coordinate**

one of a sequence of numbers designating the position of a point

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

[source: ISO 19111]

**coordinate reference system (CRS)**

coordinate system that is related to an object by a datum

Note 1 to entry: Geodetic and vertical datums are referred to as reference frames.

Note 2 to entry: For geodetic and vertical reference frames, the object will be the Earth. In planetary applications, geodetic and vertical reference frames may be applied to other celestial bodies.

[source: ISO 19111]

**dataset**

identifiable collection of data

[source: ISO 19115-1]

**datatype**

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

Examples: `Integer`, `Real`, `Boolean`, `String` and `Date`.

Note 1 to entry: Data types include primitive predefined types and user definable types.

[source: ISO 19103]

**dynamic attribute**

characteristic of a feature in which its value varies with time

[source: OGC 16-140]

**feature**

abstraction of a real world phenomena

Note 1 to entry: A feature can occur as a type or an instance. Feature type or feature instance should be used when only one is meant.

[source: ISO 19109]

**feature attribute**

characteristic of a feature

Note 1 to entry: A feature attribute can occur as a type or an instance. Feature attribute type or feature attribute instance is used when only one is meant.

[source: ISO 19109]

**feature table**

table where the columns represent feature attributes, and the rows represent features

[source: OGC 06-104]

**geographic feature**

representation of real world phenomenon associated with a location relative to the Earth

[source: ISO 19101-2]

**geometric object**

spatial object representing a geometric set

[source: ISO 19107:2003]

**moving feature**

feature whose location changes over time

Note 1 to entry: Its base representation uses a local origin and local coordinate vectors of a geometric object at a given reference time.

Note 2 to entry: The local origin and ordinate vectors establish an engineering coordinate reference system (ISO 19111), also called a local frame or a local Euclidean coordinate system.

**property**

facet or attribute of an object referenced by a name

[source: ISO 19143]

**trajectory**

path of a moving point described by a one parameter set of points

[source: ISO 19141]

# Chapter 6. Conventions

This section provides details and examples for any conventions used in the document. Examples of conventions are symbols, abbreviations, use of XML schema, or special notes regarding how to read the document.

## 6.1. Identifiers

The normative provisions in this Standard are denoted by the URI

http://www.opengis.net/spec/{standard}/{m.n}

All requirements and conformance tests that appear in this document are denoted by partial URIs which are relative to this base.

# Chapter 7. Overview

## 7.1. General

The OGC API standards enable access to resources using the HTTP protocol and its associated operations (GET, PUT, POST, etc.). OGC API-Common defines a set of features which are applicable to all OGC APIs. Other OGC standards extend API-Common with features specific to a resource type. This OGC API-MovingFeatures standard defines an API with two goals:

1. Provide access to ***Moving Features*** conformant to the OGC Moving Features JSON encoding standard.
2. Provide functionality comparable to that of the OGC Moving Features Access standard.

## 7.2. Moving Features JSON Encoding Schema

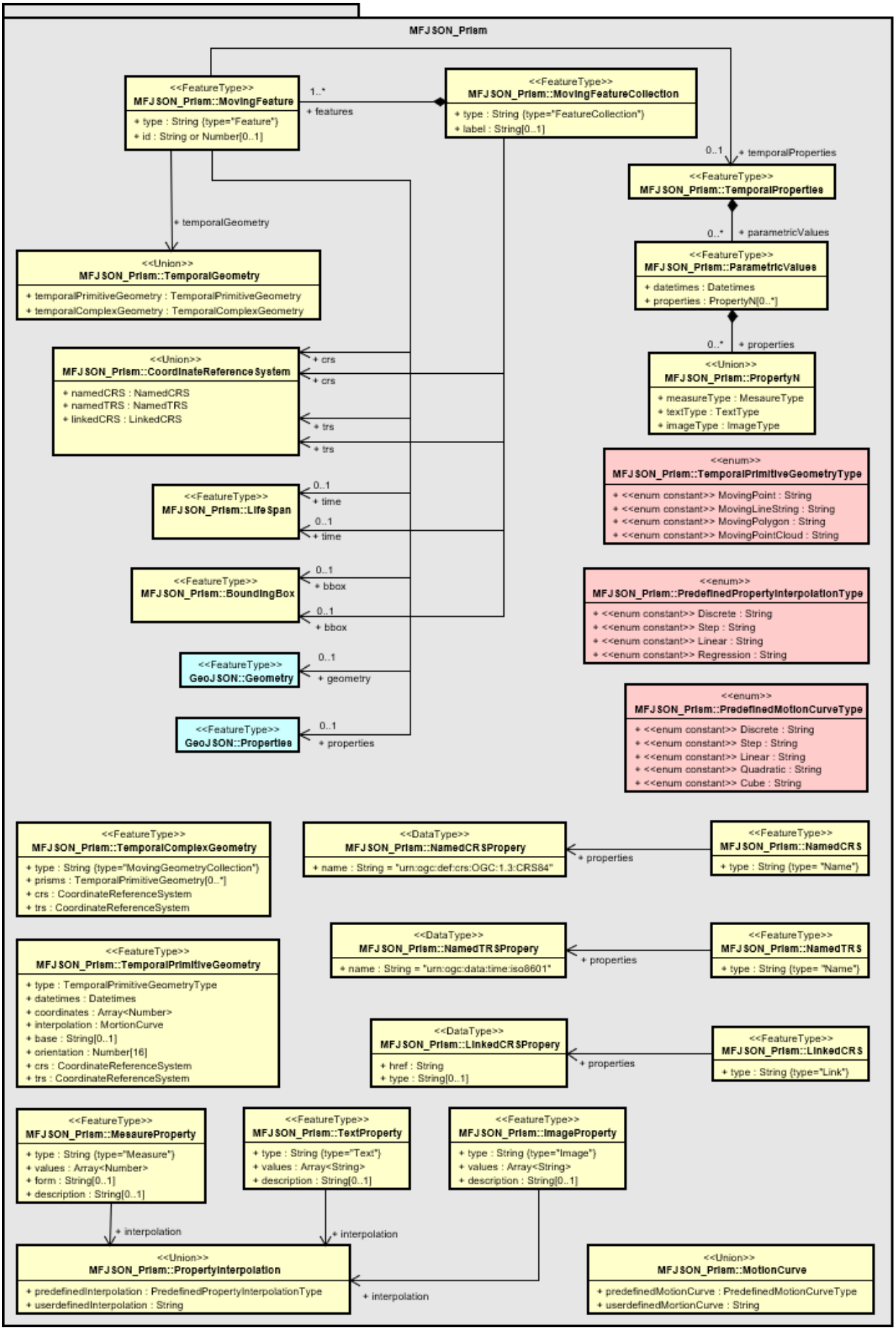


*Figure 1. Class diagram for MF-JSON Prism*

## 7.3. Moving Features Schema

The following table lists the properties that may be included in a moving feature.

*Table 1. Table of the properties related to the moving feature*

| Property | Description |
|---|---|
| id | An identifier for the resource assigned by an external entity. |
| type | A feature type of GeoJSON (i.e., one of 'Feature' or 'FeatureCollection'). |
| geometry | A projective geometry of the moving feature. |
| properties | A set of property of GeoJSON. |
| temporalGeometry | A TemporalGeometry object. |
| temporalProperties | A set of TemporalProperty object. |
| bbox | A bounding box information for the moving feature. |
| time | A life span information for the moving feature. |
| crs | A coordinate reference system used for spatial-temporal values. |
| trs | A temporal coordinate reference system used for spatial-temporal values. |

## 7.4. Temporal Geometry Schema

## 7.5. Temporal Property Schema

## 7.6. Moving Feature Collection Schema

A moving feature collection is an object that groups and describes a set of related Moving Feature. The collection object is the primary access point from which a deployed set of moving features can be accessed.

Depending on the deployment pattern, the collection may provide a link to each individual moving feature of the collection or a link to a search access point for retrieving sub-sets of moving features.

Table 2 list the *core* set of properties that may be used to describe a moving feature collection.

*Table 2. Additional collection information properties*

| Property | Description |
|---|---|
| ***id*** | A unique identifier for the collection |
| ***title*** | A human-readable name given to the collection. |
| ***description*** | A description of the members of the collection. |
| ***attribution*** | An attribution for the collection. |

| Property | Description |
|---|---|
| ***links*** | A list of references to other documents include one link per record that is part of this collection. |
| ***extent*** | The spatio-temporal coverage of the resources aggregated by this collection. |
| ***itemType*** | An indicator about the type of the items in the collection. |
| ***crs*** | A list of coordinate reference system used for spatial-temporal values. |
| updateFrequency | A time interval of sampling location. |
| keywords | A list of keywords or tag associated with the collection. |

**NOTE** The properties in bold are inherited from OGC API Common and OGC API Features.

It is anticipated that this set of properties will be extended to enrich the information content of the collection metadata to suit specific needs.

## 7.7. Moving Features Access Schema

## 7.8. Resource Paths

Table 3 summarizes the access paths and relation types defined in this standard.

*Table 3. Moving Features API Paths*

| Path Template | Relation | Resource |
|---|---|---|
| **Common** | | |
| {root}/ | none | Landing page for this dataset distribution |
| {root}/api | `service-desc` or `service-doc` | API Description (optional) |
| {root}/conformance | `conformance` | Conformance Classes |
| **Collections** | | |
| {root}/collections | `data` | Metadata describing the MovingFeatureCollection of data available from this API. |
| {root}/collections/{collectionId} | | Metadata describing the MovingFeatureCollection of data which has the unique identifier `{collectionId}` |
| **Moving Features** | | |
| {root}/collections/{collectionId}/mfeatures | `items` | Retrieve metadata about available items |

| Path Template | Relation | Resource |
|---|---|---|
| {root}/collections/{collectionId}/mfeatures/{mFeatureId} | item | |
| {root}/collections/{collectionId}/mfeatures/{mFeatureId}/temporalGeometry | items | |
| {root}/collections/{collectionId}/mfeatures/{mFeatureId}/temporalGeometry/{tGeometryId} | item | |
| {root}/collections/{collectionId}/mfeatures/{mFeatureId}/temporalProperties | items | |
| {root}/collections/{collectionId}/mfeatures/{mFeatureId}/temporalProperties/{tPropertyName} | item | |
| **Processes** | | |

Where:

- `{root}` = Base URI for the API server
- `{collectionId}` = an identifier for a specific MovingFeatureCollection of data
- `{mFeatureId}` = an identifier for a specific MovingFeatures of a specific MovingFeatureCollection of data
- `{tGeometryId}` = an identifier for a specific TemporalGeometry of a specific MovingFeatures of data
- `{tPropertyName}` = an identifier for a specific TemporalProperty of a specific MovingFeatures of data

### 7.8.1. API Behavior Model

### 7.8.2. Search

The core search capability is based on OGC API-Common and thus supports:

- bounding box searches,
- time instant or time period searches,
- and equality predicates (i.e. *property=value*).

OGC API-MovingFeatures extends these core search capabilities to include:

- keyword searches.

### 7.8.3. Dependencies

# Chapter 8. Requirements Classes for Moving Features

## 8.1. Requirements Class "MovingFeatureCollection"

## 8.2. Requirements Class "MovingFeatures"

## 8.3. Requirements Class "TemporalGeometry"

## 8.4. Requirements Class "TemporalProperties"

# Chapter 9. Query and Information Resources

# Chapter 10. General Requirements

# Annex A: Requirements Detail

| NOTE | Ensure that there is a conformance class for each requirements class and a test for each requirement (identified by requirement name and number) |
|---|---|

## A.1. Conformance Class A

### A.1.1. Requirement 1

| | |
|---|---|
| **Test id:** | /conf/conf-class-a/req-name-1 |
| **Requirement:** | /req/req-class-a/req-name-1 |
| **Test purpose:** | Verify that… |
| **Test method:** | Inspect… |

### A.1.2. Requirement 2

# Annex B: Abstract Test Suite (Normative)

# Annex C: Examples (Informative)

# Annex D: Relationship with other OGC/ISO standards (Informative)

This specification is built upon the following OGC/ISO standards. The geometry concept is presented first, followed by the feature concept. Note that a feature is *not* a geometry, but a feature often contains a geometry as one of its attributes. However it is legal to build features without geometry attribute, or with more than one geometry attributes.

## D.1. Static geometries, features and accesses

The following standards define static objects, without time-varying properties.

### D.1.1. Geometry (ISO 19107)

The ISO 19107, *Geographic information — Spatial schema* standard defines a `GM_Object` base type which is the root of all geometric objects. Some examples of `GM_Object` subtypes are `GM_Point`, `GM_Curve`, `GM_Surface` and `GM_Solid`. A `GM_Object` instance can be regarded as an infinite set of points in a particular coordinate reference system. The standard provides a `GM_CurveInterpolation` code list to identify how those points are computed from a finite set of points. Some interpolation methods listed by ISO 19107 are (non-exhaustive list):

**linear**

Positions on a straight line between each consecutive pair of control points.

**geodesic**

Positions on a geodesic curve between each consecutive pair of control points. A geodesic curve is a curve of shortest length. The geodesic shall be determined in the coordinate reference system of the curve.

**circularArc3Points**

For each set of three consecutive control points, a circular arc passing from the first point through the middle point to the third point. Note: if the three points are co-linear, the circular arc becomes a straight line.

**elliptical**

For each set of four consecutive control points, an elliptical arc passing from the first point through the middle points in order to the fourth point. Note: if the four points are co-linear, the arc becomes a straight line. If the four points are on the same circle, the arc becomes a circular one.

**cubicSpline**

The control points are interpolated using initial tangents and cubic polynomials, a form of degree 3 polynomial spline.

The UML below shows the `GM_Object` base type with its operations (e.g. `distance(⋯)` for computing the distance between two geometries). `GM_Curve` (not shown in this UML) is a subtype of

GM_Primitive. All operations assume static objects, without time-varying coordinates or attributes.

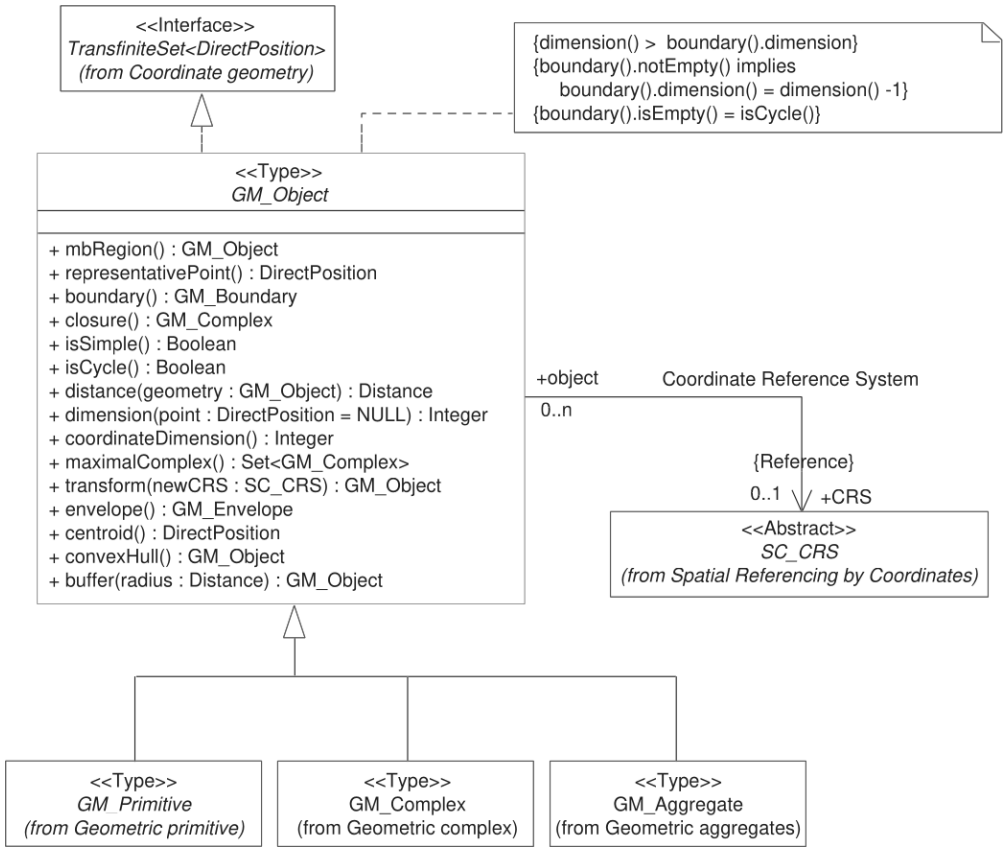


*Figure 2. GM_Object from ISO 19107:2003 figure 6*

**TODO:** above discussion is based on ISO 19107:2003. It needs to be updated for latest revisions.

**TODO:** provide a simplified version of this UML.

Geometry, topology and temporal-objects (GM_Object, TP_Object, TM_Object) are not abstractions of real-world phenomena. These types can provide types for feature properties as described in the next section, but cannot be specialized to features.

## D.1.2. Features (ISO 19109)

The ISO 19109, *Geographic information — Rules for application schema* standard defines types for the definition of features. A feature is an abstraction of a real-world phenomena. The terms “feature type” and “feature instance” are used to separate the following concepts of “feature”:

**Feature type**

The whole collection of real-world phenomena classified in a concept. For example the “bridge” feature type is the abstraction of the collection of all real-world phenomena that is classified into the concept behind the term “bridge”.

**Feature instance**

A certain occurrence of a feature type. For example “Tower Bridge” feature instance is the abstraction of a certain real-world bridge in London.

In object-oriented modelling, feature types are equivalent to classes and feature instances are equivalent to objects,

The UML below shows the General Feature Model. `FeatureType` is a metaclass that is instantiated as classes that represent individual feature types. A `FeatureType` instance contains the list of properties (attributes, associations and operations) that feature instances of that type can contain. Geometries are properties like any other, without any special treatment. All properties are static, without time-varying values.

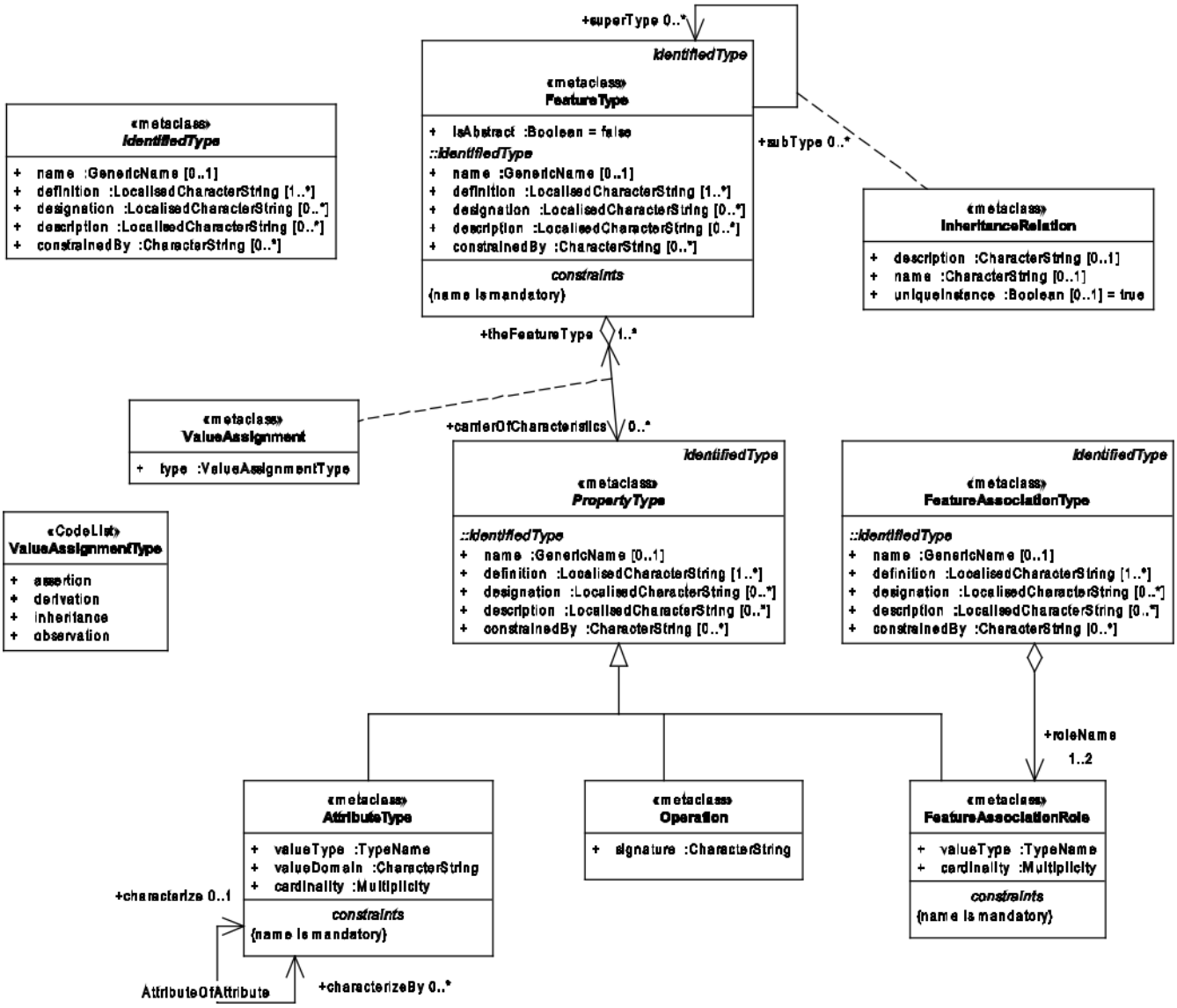


*Figure 3. General Feature Model from ISO 19109:2009 figure 5*

**TODO:** provide a simplified version of this UML.

### D.1.3. Simple Features SQL

The Simple Feature Access — Part 2: SQL Option standard describes a feature access implementation in SQL based on a profile of ISO 19107. This standard defines *feature table* as a table where the columns represent feature attributes, and the rows represent feature instances. The geometry of a feature is one of its feature attributes.

### D.1.4. Filter Encoding (ISO 19143)

The ISO 19143, *Geographic information — Filter encoding* standard (also OGC standard) provides types for constructing queries. These objects can be transformed into a SQL “SELECT … FROM …

WHERE … ORDER BY …” statement to fetch data stored in a SQL-based relational database. Similarly, the same objects can be transformed into an XQuery expression in order to retrieve data from XML document. The UML below shows the objects used for querying a subset based on spatial operations such as “contains” or “intersects”.

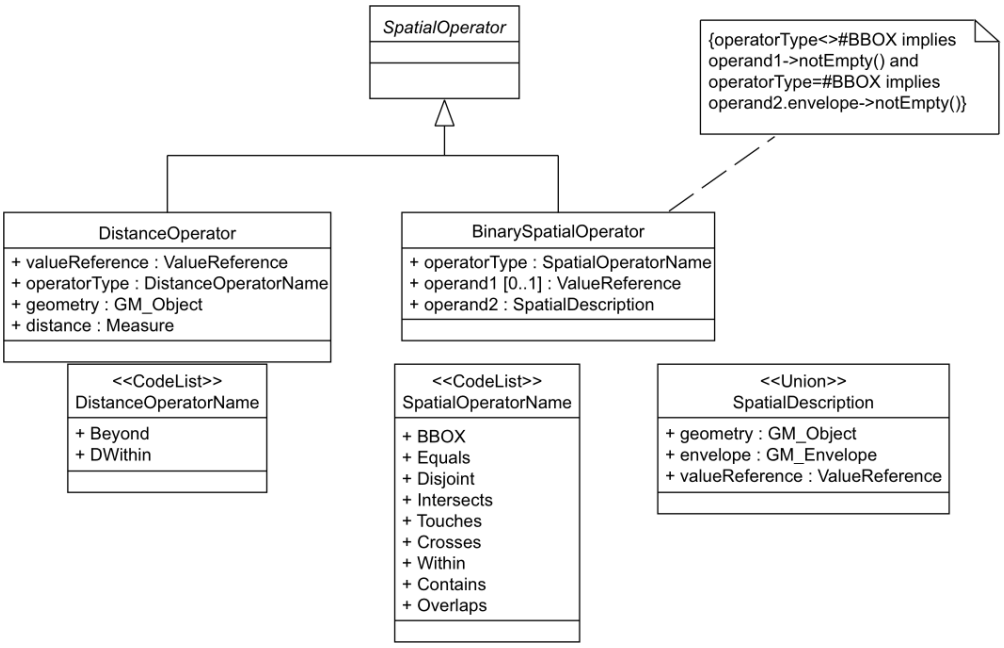


*Figure 4. Spatial operators from ISO 19143 figure 6*

### D.1.5. Features web API

The OGC 17-069, *Features — Part 1: Core* standard specifies the fundamental building blocks for interacting with features using Web API. This base standards allow to get all features available on a server, or to get feature instances by their identifier.

### D.1.6. Features Filtering web API

The OGC TBD, *Features — Part 3: Filtering and the Common Query Language (CQL)* standard extends the Feature web API with capabilities to encode more sophisticated queries. The conceptual model is close to ISO 19143.

## D.2. Temporal geometries and moving Features

### D.2.1. Moving Features (ISO 19141)

The ISO 19141, *Geographic information — Schema for moving features* standard extends the ISO 19107 spatial schema for addressing features whose locations change over time. Despite the “Moving Features” name, that standard is more about “Moving geometries”. The UML below shows how the `MF_Trajectory` type extends the “static” types from ISO 19107.

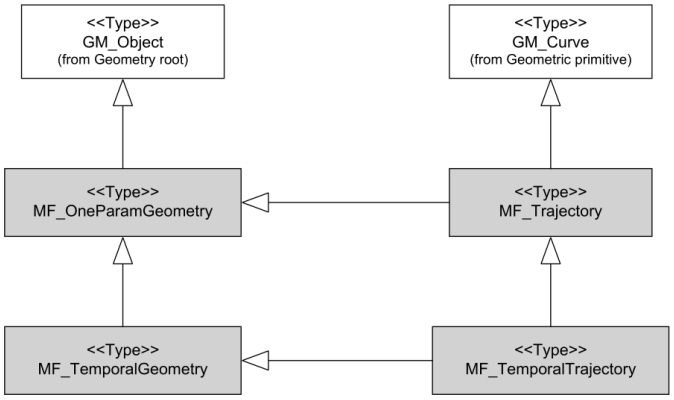


*Figure 5. Trajectory type from ISO 19141 figure 3*

Trajectory inherits some operations shown below. Those operations are in addition to the operations inherited from `GM_Object`. For example the `distance(⋯)` operation from ISO 19107 is now completed by a `nearestApproach(⋯)` operation.

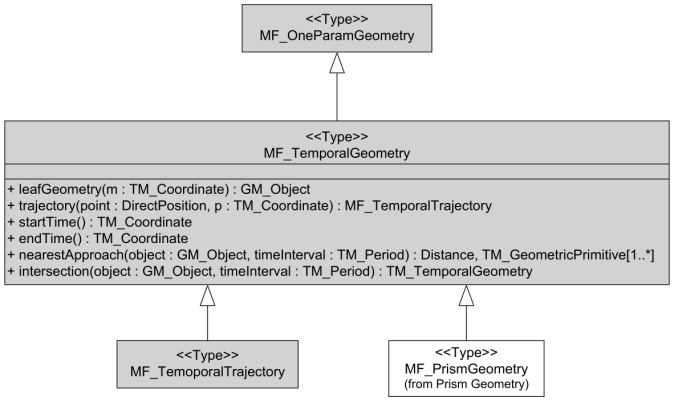


*Figure 6. Temporal geometry from ISO 19141 figure 6*

## D.2.2. Moving Features XML encoding (OGC 18-075)

The OGC 18-075 *Moving Features Encoding Part I: XML Core* standard takes a subset of ISO 19141 specification and encodes it in XML format. But that standard also completes ISO 19141 by allowing to specify attributes whose value change over time. This extension to above *General Feature Model* is shown below:

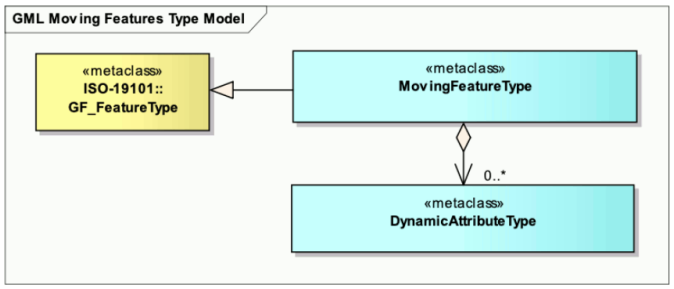


*Figure 7. Dynamic attribute from OGC 18-075 figure 3*

## D.2.3. Moving Features JSON encoding (OGC 19-045)

The OGC 19-045 *Moving Features Encoding Extension — JSON* standard takes a subset of ISO 19141 specification and encodes it in JSON format. The specification provides various UML diagrams summarizing ISO 19141.

### D.2.4. Moving Feature Access

The OGC 16-120, *Moving Features Access* standard (TODO)

# Annex E: Revision History

| Date | Release | Editor | Primary clauses modified | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021-07-06 | 0.01 | Taehoon Kim | all | initial version (dummy) |

# Annex F: Bibliography

[1] OGC: OGC Testbed 12 Annex B: Architecture. (2015).