

# IHO Electronic Navigational Chart (ENC) Product Specification

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**IHO**



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## **Contents**

Introduction .....	1
1 Overview .....	2
1.1 Scope .....	2
1.2 References .....	2
1.3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations .....	3
1.3.1 Use of language .....	3
1.3.2 Terms and definitions .....	3
1.3.3 Abbreviations .....	7
1.4 General S-101 data product description .....	8
1.5 Data Product Specification metadata .....	8
1.6 IHO Product Specification maintenance .....	9
1.6.1 Introduction .....	9
1.6.2 New Edition .....	9
1.6.3 Revision .....	9
1.6.4 Clarification .....	9
1.6.5 Version numbers .....	9
2 Specification Scope .....	10
3 Dataset Identification .....	10
4 Data Content and Structure .....	11
4.1 Introduction .....	11
4.2 Application Schema .....	11
4.3 Feature Catalogue .....	11
4.3.1 Introduction .....	11
4.3.2 Feature types .....	11
4.3.3 Feature relationships .....	12
4.3.4 Information types .....	13
4.3.5 Information relationships .....	13
4.3.6 Attributes .....	13
4.4 Feature Object Identifier .....	14
4.5 Dataset .....	14
4.5.1 Introduction .....	14
4.5.2 Dataset rules .....	14
4.5.3 Data Coverage rules .....	14
4.5.4 Dataset size .....	16
4.6 Display scale range .....	16
4.7 Dataset loading and display order .....	16
4.7.1 Dataset loading algorithm (dataset selection) .....	16
4.7.2 Dataset display order (dataset rendering) .....	16
4.8 Geometry .....	18
4.8.1 S-100 level 3a geometry .....	18
4.8.2 Use of scale properties for feature to geometry relations .....	20
4.8.3 Masking .....	20
5 Coordinate Reference Systems (CRS) .....	21
5.1 Introduction .....	21
5.2 Horizontal Coordinate Reference System .....	21
5.3 Vertical CRS for Soundings .....	21
6 Data Quality .....	23
6.1 Introduction .....	23
6.2 Completeness .....	24
6.2.1 Commission .....	24
6.2.2 Omission .....	24
6.3 Logical consistency .....	24
6.3.1 Conceptual consistency .....	24
6.3.2 Domain consistency .....	24
6.3.3 Format consistency .....	24

6.3.4	Topological consistency .....	25
6.4	Positional uncertainty and accuracy .....	25
6.4.1	Absolute or external accuracy .....	25
6.4.2	Vertical position accuracy .....	25
6.4.3	Horizontal position accuracy .....	25
6.4.4	Relative or internal accuracy .....	25
6.4.5	Gridded data positional accuracy .....	25
6.5	Thematic accuracy .....	25
6.5.1	Thematic classification correctness .....	25
6.5.2	Non-quantitative attribute accuracy .....	25
6.5.3	Quantitative attribute accuracy .....	26
6.6	Temporal quality .....	26
6.6.1	Temporal consistency .....	26
6.6.2	Temporal validity .....	26
6.6.3	Temporal accuracy .....	26
6.7	Aggregation .....	26
6.8	Data compliance and usability .....	26
7	Data Capture and Classification .....	27
8	Maintenance .....	27
8.1	Introduction .....	27
8.2	Maintenance and update frequency .....	27
8.3	Data source .....	27
8.4	Production process .....	27
8.5	Feature and Portrayal Catalogue management .....	27
9	Portrayal .....	28
9.1	Introduction .....	28
9.2	Portrayal Catalogue .....	28
10	Data Product Format (Encoding) .....	29
10.1	Introduction .....	29
10.1.1	Encoding of latitude and longitude .....	29
10.1.2	Encoding of depths as coordinates .....	29
10.1.3	Numeric attribute encoding .....	30
10.1.4	Text attribute values .....	30
10.1.5	Unknown attribute values .....	30
11	Data Product Delivery .....	30
11.1	Introduction .....	30
11.2	Exchange Set .....	30
11.3	Dataset .....	30
11.3.1	Datasets .....	30
11.3.2	Dataset file naming .....	31
11.3.3	New Editions, re-issues, updates and cancellations .....	31
11.4	Support files .....	31
11.4.1	Support file Naming .....	32
11.4.2	Support file management .....	32
11.5	Associated XML Metadata file .....	34
11.6	S-101 Exchange Catalogue .....	35
11.7	Data integrity and encryption .....	35
12	Metadata .....	35
12.1	Introduction .....	35
12.1.1	S100_ExchangeCatalogue .....	37
12.1.2	S100_DatasetDiscoveryMetadata .....	38
12.1.3	S100_SupportFileDiscoveryMetadata .....	46
12.1.4	S100_CatalogueDiscoveryMetadata .....	48
12.2	Language .....	51
ANNEX A - Data Classification and Encoding Guide .....		53
ANNEX B (Normative) - Data Product format (encoding) .....		55

Introduction .....	55
ANNEX C - S-101 Validation Checks .....	75
ANNEX D – Dataset Loading Algorithm (Dataset Selection).....	77

## Document History

Changes to this Specification are coordinated by the S-101 Project Team (S-101PT), a Project Team under the IHO S-100 Working Group (S-100WG). New editions will be made available via the IHO web site. Maintenance of the Specification shall conform to IHO Resolution 2/2007 (as amended).

Version Number	Date	Approved By	Purpose
Phase 1	May 2009	J. Powell	Initial Draft.
Phase 1	June 2010	J. Powell	Merged all the phases back into a single document.
Phase 1	July 2010	J. Powell	Added comments from AHO.
Phase 1	September	J. Powell	Revised based on FG discussions.
Phase 1	December 2010	J. Powell	Revised based on TSMAD 21.
Phase 1	February 2011	J.Powell	Revised based on comments to phase 1 from 2J, FR, AU.
Phase 2	April 2011	J.Powell	Revised based on comments from TSMAD22. Changed version to 0.1.0 to reflect movement to phase 2.
Phase 2	November 2011	J.Powell	Revisions made based on comments from discussion papers circulated post TSMAD 22.
Phase 3	February	J.Powell	Revisions made based on TSMAD23 decisions.
Phase 3	May 2012	J.Powell	Added TSMAD24 Decisions into document.
Phase 4	August 2012	J.Powell	Edited document to reflect TSMAD24 decisions.
Phase 4	November 2012	J.Powell	Added comments from October 2012 round of TSMAD comments.
Initial Draft	March 2013	J.Powell	Added comments from January 2013 round of TSMAD comments.
Initial Draft	June 2013	J.Powell	Added decisions from TSMAD26.
Initial Draft	December 2013	J.Powell	Added in decisions from TSMAD27.
Draft 0.0.0	April/May 2014	S-100WG	Included S-101 portrayal. Most of the portrayal is covered by the catalogue, so much of the old S-52 guidance goes into the implementation guidance annex.
Draft 0.0.1	February 2015	S-100WG	Added adjudicated comments from TSMAD29.
Draft 0.0.2	January 2016	S-100WG	Incorporated editorial issues that were noted in draft 0.0.1. Also includes a revised metadata section.
Draft 0.0.2	July 2017	S-100WG	Incorporated the decisions from S101PT1 and updated some editorial issues. Numbering remained the same to be consistent with the DCEG numbering.
Draft 1.0.0	October 2018	S-100WG	Editorial S-101PT review and clean-up in preparation for final approval to publish as Edition 1.0.0.
Draft 1.1.0	December 2022	S-100WG	New version for implementation and testing, updated to align with S-100 Edition 5.0.0.
Draft 1.2.0	November 2023	S-100WG	New version for implementation and testing, updated to align with S-100 Edition 5.1.0.

## Summary of Substantive Changes in Edition 1.2.0

**Bold** references in the Clauses Affected column indicate the principle sections/clauses that are impacted by the described change.

Change Summary	Clauses Affected
Terms and definitions consolidated to include missing terms included in Annex A (Data Classification and Encoding Guide).	<b>1.3.2</b>
New term and definition for ENDS added.	<b>1.3.2</b>
Definitions for terms Maximum Display Scale and Overscale amended.	<b>1.3.2</b>
New term and definition Optimum Display Scale added.	<b>1.3.2</b>
New abbreviation for ENDS added.	<b>1.3.3</b>
Amended specification to include introduction of <b>optimum display scale</b> .	3, 4.4, 4.5.2, 4.5.3, <b>4.6</b> , 12.1.2.2. D-1, D-2
Reference to MSC.232(82) amended to MSC.530(106).	<b>4.7</b>
Figures 4-11 – 4-15 re-numbered to 4-10 – 4-14 (missing Figure number 4-10).	<b>4.8</b>
New clause 4.8.2 added to specify that the scale properties for geometry are not utilised in S-101. Applied corresponding changes to ISO 8211 encoding specifications.	<b>4.8.2</b> , B-5.1.31, B-6.1.30
Data Quality section completely revised/restructured to conform to the Data Quality Template.	<b>6</b>
Amended guidance for the population of the Producer Code component of dataset file names.	<b>11.3.2</b>
Metadata tables updated as required to comply with S-100 Edition 5.1.0.	<b>12</b>
Table S-100_DatasetDiscoveryMetadata, attributes replacedData and dataReplacement, amended (reference to new Note) to mandate replacedData = <i>True</i> if attribute purpose is set to value 5 (cancellation) and dataReplacement mandatory if replacedData = <i>True</i> .	<b>12.1.2</b>
Added new Note to Table S-100_DatasetDiscoveryMetadata related to attributes replacedData and dataReplacement.	<b>12.1.2</b>
Amended cardinality of the C3IL subfields of the MRID field from [0..*] to [1..*].	<b>B-5, B-6</b>
Standardised syntax throughout.	<b>Annex D</b>

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## Introduction

S-101 is the Electronic Navigational Chart (ENC) Product Specification, produced by the International Hydrographic Organization. S-101 is designed to allow content, content definition (Feature Catalogues) and presentation (Portrayal Catalogues) to be updateable as “Plug and Play” system implementations.

Based on the IHO Universal Hydrographic Data Model S-100, S-101 includes all the necessary components for both Hydrographic Offices to produce Electronic Navigational Charts (ENCs); and marine navigation systems (principally Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems (ECDIS)) to be able to ingest and properly display them. This Product Specification is designed to be flexible with the introduction of machine-readable Feature and Portrayal Catalogues that will allow for managed change; and will enable the introduction of new navigationally significant features and their portrayal using a “just in time” methodology.

# 1 Overview

## 1.1 Scope

This document describes an S-100 compliant Product Specification for Electronic Navigational Charts, which will form the base navigation layer for an S-100 based marine navigation system. It specifies the content, structure, and metadata needed for creating a fully compliant S-101 ENC and for its portrayal within an S-100 system. This Product Specification includes the content model, the encoding, the Feature Catalogue, Portrayal Catalogue, metadata, and implementation guidance for developers.

## 1.2 References

S-52	<i>IHO Specifications for Chart Content and Display Aspects of ECDIS</i> , Edition 6.1(.1) – October 2014, with Clarifications up to June 2015
S-100	<i>IHO Universal Hydrographic Data Model</i> , Edition 5.0.0
ISO 639-2/T	<i>Codes for the representation of names of languages – Part 2: Alpha-3 code</i>
ISO 3166-1	<i>Codes for the Representation of Names of Countries and their Subdivisions – Part 1: Country Codes</i>
ISO/IEC 8211:1994	<i>Specification for a Data Descriptive File for Information Interchange Structure Implementations</i>
ISO 8601:2004	<i>Data Elements and Interchange Formats – Information Interchange – Representation of Dates and Times</i>
ISO 19101:2003	<i>Geographic Information – Reference Model</i>
ISO 19103:2005	<i>Geographic Information – Conceptual Schema Language</i>
ISO 19103-2:2005	<i>Geographic Information – Conceptual Schema Language – Part 2</i>
ISO 19105:2000	<i>Geographic Information – Conformance and Testing</i>
ISO 19107:2003	<i>Geographic Information – Spatial Schema</i>
ISO 19108:2002	<i>Geographic Information – Temporal Schema</i>
ISO 19109:2005	<i>Geographic Information – Rules for Application Schema</i>
ISO 19110:2005	<i>Geographic Information – Methodology for Feature Cataloguing</i>
ISO 19111:2007	<i>Geographic Information – Spatial Referencing by Coordinates</i>
ISO 19113:2002	<i>Geographic Information – Quality Principles</i>
ISO 19115-1	<i>Geographic information – Metadata – Part 1 - Fundamentals</i> . As amended by Amendment 01 (2018)
ISO/TS 19115-3	<i>Geographic information - Metadata - XML schema implementation for fundamental concepts</i>
ISO 19117:2012	<i>Geographic Information – Portrayal</i>
ISO 19118:2005	<i>Geographic Information – Encoding</i>
ISO 19131:2008	<i>Geographic Information – Data Product Specifications</i>
ISO/TS 19138:2006	<i>Geographic Information – Data Quality Measures</i>
ISO 19157:2013	<i>Geographic Information – Data Quality</i>
ISO/IEC 19501:2005	<i>Information Technology – Unified Modelling Language (UML)</i> , Version 1.4.2
FIPS 186	<i>Federal Information Processing Standards – Digital Signature Standard</i>

## 1.3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

### 1.3.1 Use of language

Within this document:

- “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.

### 1.3.2 Terms and definitions

#### Accuracy

Closeness of agreement between a test result and the accepted reference values.

NOTE: A test result can be from an observation or measurement.

#### Aggregation

Special form of **association** that specifies a whole-part relationship between the aggregate (whole) and a component part (see **composition**).

#### Alarm

(MSC.302/A) a high-priority **alert**. Condition requiring immediate attention and action by the bridge team, to maintain the safe navigation of the ship.

#### Alert

(MSC.302/A) announcement of abnormal situations and conditions requiring attention. Alerts are divided in four priorities: **emergency alarms**, **alarms**, **warnings** and **cautions**. An alert provides information about a defined state change in connection with information about how to announce this event in a defined way to the system and the operator.

#### Application Schema

Conceptual schema for data required by one or more applications.

#### Association

Semantic relationship between two or more classifiers that specifies connections among their **instances**.

NOTE: A binary association is an association among exactly two classifiers (including the possibility of an association from a classifier to itself)

#### Attribute

(1) Named property of an entity.

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

(2) Feature within a classifier that describes a range of values that **instances** of the classifier may hold.

NOTE: An attribute is semantically equivalent to a composition association; however, the intent and usage is normally different.

NOTE: “Feature” used in this definition is the UML meaning of the term.

#### Boundary

Set that represents the limit of an entity.

NOTE: Boundary is most commonly used in the context of geometry, where the set is a collection of points or a collection of objects that represent those points.

#### Caution

(MSC.302/A) lowest priority of an **alert**. Awareness of a condition which does not warrant an **alarm** or warning condition, but still requires attention out of the ordinary consideration of the situation or of given information.

#### Class

Description of a set of objects that share the same **attributes**, operations, methods, **relationships**, and semantics.

NOTE: A class represents a concept within the system being modelled. Depending on the kind of model, the concept may be real-world (for an analysis model), or it may also contain algorithmic and computer implementation concepts (for a design model). A classifier is a generalization of class that includes other class-like elements, such as data type, actor and component.

**Classification**

The process of determining the appropriate **data type** within a **feature catalogue** for a particular real world feature, including consideration of **data quality**.

**Composition**

Form of **aggregation association** with strong ownership and coincident lifetime as part of the whole.

NOTE: Parts with non-fixed multiplicity may be created after the composite itself, but once created they live and die with it (that is, they share lifetimes). Such parts can also be explicitly removed before the death of the composite. Composition may be recursive. Synonym: Composite aggregation.

**Coordinate**

One of a sequence of  $n$  numbers designating the position of a **point** in  $n$ -dimensional space.

NOTE: In a **coordinate reference system**, the coordinate numbers are qualified by units.

**Coordinate Reference System**

**Coordinate** system that is related to an object by a datum.

NOTE: For geodetic and vertical datums, the object will be the Earth.

**Coordinate Tuple**

Ordered list of **coordinates** where the number and order of coordinates is identical to the axes of the **coordinate reference system**.

**Curve**

1-dimensional **geometric primitive**, representing the continuous image of a line.

NOTE: The boundary of a curve is the set of points at either end of the curve. If the curve is a cycle, the two ends are identical, and the curve (if topologically closed) is considered to not have a boundary. The first point is called the start point, and the last is the end point. Connectivity of the curve is guaranteed by the "continuous image of a line" clause. A topological theorem states that a continuous image of a connected set is connected.

**Curve Segment**

1-dimensional geometric object used to represent a continuous component of a **curve** using homogeneous interpolation and definition methods.

NOTE: The geometric set represented by a single curve segment is equivalent to a curve.

**Data Product**

A **dataset** or dataset series that conforms to a data product specification.

**Data Quality**

A set of elements describing aspects of quality, including a measure of quality, an evaluation procedure, a quality result, and a scope.

**Data Type**

Specification of a value domain with operations allowed on values in this domain.

NOTE: Data types include primitive predefined types and user-definable types.

NOTE: A data type is identified by a term, for example Integer.

EXAMPLES: Integer, Real, Boolean, CharacterString, DirectPosition and S\_100\_TruncatedDate

**Dataset**

An identifiable collection of data.

NOTE: A dataset may be a smaller grouping of data which, though limited by some constraint such as spatial extent or feature type, is located physically within a larger dataset. Theoretically, a dataset may be as small as a single feature contained within a larger dataset. A hardcopy map or chart may be considered a dataset.

**Datum**

Parameter or set of parameters that define the position of the origin, the scale, and the orientation of a **coordinate** system.

**Display Priority**

Display priorities control the order in which the output of the portrayal functions is processed by the rendering engine. Priorities with smaller numerical values will be processed first. Instructions which have equal display priority must be ordered so that area instructions are rendered first, followed by line instructions, then point instructions, and lastly text instructions. If the display priority is equal among the

same type of instruction (area, line, point, or text) some other neutral criterion must be used to order the instructions.

### **ECDIS**

A navigation information system which with adequate back-up arrangements can be accepted as complying with the up-to-date chart required by regulations V/19 and V/27 of the 1974 SOLAS Convention, as amended, by displaying selected information from a System Electronic Navigational Chart (System Database) with positional information from navigation sensors to assist the Mariner in route planning and route monitoring, and if required display additional navigation-related information.

### **ECDIS Chart 1**

An ECDIS version of INT 1, including all symbols, line styles and colour coding used for chart presentation. Intended for the Mariner for both familiarization with ECDIS and to look up specific symbols.

### **Emergency Alarm**

(MSC.302/A) highest priority of an **alert**. A condition presenting an immediate danger to human life or to the ship and its machinery exists and that immediate action must be taken.

### **ENC**

The **dataset**, standardized as to content, structure and format, issued for use with **ECDIS** by or on the authority of a Government authorized Hydrographic Office or other relevant government institution, and conforming to IHO standards. The ENC contains all the chart information necessary for safe navigation and may contain supplementary information in addition to that contained in the paper chart which may be considered necessary for safe navigation.

### **ENDS**

A special-purpose database compiled from nautical chart and nautical publication data, standardized as to content, structure and format, issued for use with **ECDIS** by or on the authority of a Government, authorized Hydrographic Office or other relevant government institution, and conforming to IHO standards; and, which is designed to meet the requirement of marine navigation and the nautical charts and nautical publications carriage requirements in SOLAS regulations V/19 and V/27. The navigational base layer of ENDS is the Electronic Navigational Chart (**ENC**).

### **Enumeration**

A fixed list of valid identifiers of named literal values. **Attributes** of an enumerated type may only take values from this list.

### **Feature**

Abstraction of real world phenomena.

NOTE: A feature may occur as a type or an instance. Feature type or feature instance should be used when only one is meant.

EXAMPLE: The phenomenon named 'London Eye' may be classified as a feature instance with other phenomena into a feature type 'landmark'

### **Feature Association**

**Relationship** that links instances of one **feature** type with instances of the same or a different **feature** type.

### **Feature Attribute**

Characteristic of a **feature**.

NOTE: A feature attribute may occur as a type or an instance. Feature attribute type or feature attribute instance is used when only one is meant.

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.

NOTE: In a Feature Catalogue, a feature attribute may include a value domain but does not specify attribute values for feature instances.

EXAMPLE 1: A feature attribute named *communication channel* may have an attribute value *VHF0007* 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.

**Geometric Primitive**

Geometric object representing a single, connected, homogeneous element of geometry.

NOTE: Geometric primitives are non-decomposed objects that present information about geometric configuration. They include points, curves, surfaces, and solids.

**Human Readable**

A representation of information that can be naturally read by humans.

**Identifier**

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

**Indication**

Visual indication giving information about the condition of a system or equipment.

**Instance**

Entity to which a set of operations can be applied and which has a state that stores the effects of the operations.

NOTE: See **feature**.

**Machine Readable**

A representation of information that can be processed by computers.

**Maximum Display Scale**

The value considered by the Data Producer to be the maximum (largest) scale at which the data is to be displayed before it can be considered to be “grossly overscaled”.

**Metadata**

Data about data.

**Minimum Display Scale**

The minimum (smallest) scale with which the data is intended to be displayed.

**Model**

Abstraction of some aspects of universe of discourse.

NOTE: A semantically complete abstraction of a system.

**Multiplicity**

Specification of the number of possible occurrences of a property, or the number of allowable elements that may participate in a given relationship.

EXAMPLES: 1..\* (one to many); 1 (exactly one); 0..1 (zero or one)

**Optimum Display Scale**

The maximum (largest) scale with which the data is intended to be displayed.

NOTE: Optimum Display Scale may be considered to be the compilation scale for the data, and is the reference for the overscale indication. When the Mariners Selected Viewing Scale (MSVS) is set to a scale that is larger than Optimum Display Scale, this triggers the overscale indication in the end user system.

**Overscale**

The viewing scale is larger than the value considered by the Data Producer to be the largest intended (optimum) display scale for the data.

**Point**

0-dimensional **geometric primitive**, representing a position.

NOTE: The boundary of a point is the empty set.

**Pointset**

Definition required

**Portrayal Catalogue**

Collection of defined portrayals for a **feature catalogue**.

NOTE: Content of a portrayal catalogue includes portrayal functions, symbols, and portrayal context.

**Record**

Finite, named collection of related items (objects or values).

NOTE: Logically, a record is a set of pairs <name, item >.

**Relationship**

Semantic connection among model elements.

NOTE: Kinds of relationships include association, generalization, metarelationship, flow, and several kinds grouped under dependency.

**Scale Minimum**

The smallest scale at which a feature is intended to be displayed (for example, a minor light, with a scale minimum of 1:45,000, would not normally be displayed at a scale of 1:90,000).

**Skin of the Earth**

A defined set of non-overlapping geographic features of geometric primitive surface, completely covering an area equivalent to that of meta-features **Data Coverage**.

**Surface**

Connected 2-dimensional **geometric primitive**, representing the continuous image of a region of a plane.

NOTE: The boundary of a surface is the set of oriented, closed curves that delineate the limits of the surface.

**System Database**

A database, in the manufacturer's internal ECDIS format, resulting from the lossless transformation of the Electronic Navigational Data Service (ENDS) contents and its updates. It is this database that is accessed by ECDIS for the display generation and other navigational functions, and is equivalent to up-to-date ENDS.

**Temporal Reference System**

Reference system against which time is measured.

**Vertical Datum**

Datum describing the relation of gravity-related heights or depths to the Earth.

**Viewing Scale**

The value of the ratio of the linear dimensions of **features** of a **dataset** presented in the display and the actual dimensions of the **features** represented of the **dataset**.

**Warning**

(MSC.302/A) **alert** for condition requiring immediate attention, but no immediate action by the bridge team. Warnings are presented for precautionary reasons to make the bridge team aware of changed conditions which are not immediately hazardous, but may become so if no action is taken.

**1.3.3 Abbreviations**

CRS	Coordinate Reference System
DCEG	Data Classification and Encoding Guide
ECDIS	Electronic Chart Display and Information System
ENC	Electronic Navigational Chart
ENDS	Electronic Navigational Data Service
EPSG	European Petroleum Survey Group
GFM	General Feature Model
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
MSVS	Mariners Selected Viewing Scale

SOLAS	Safety of Life at Sea
SVG	Scalable Vector Graphics
S-100WG	IHO S-100 Working Group
S-101PT	S-100WG – S-101 Project Team
TIFF	Tagged Image File Format
UML	Unified Modelling Language
URL	Universal Resource Locator
XML	Extensible Markup Language

## 1.4 General S-101 data product description

NOTE: This information contains general information about the data product.

**Title:** Electronic Navigational Chart

**Abstract:** An Electronic Navigational Chart (ENC) is a vector chart produced on the authority of a government authorized Hydrographic Office or other relevant government institution. Its primary purpose is for use within an Electronic Chart Display and Information System (ECDIS) to meet International Maritime Organization (IMO) and Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) chart carriage requirements; however it may also be used as the base dataset in other S-100 based marine navigation systems. The ENC contains an extraction of real world information necessary for the safe navigation of vessels.

**Content:** The Product Specification defines all requirements to which ENC data products must conform. Specifically it defines the data product content in terms of features and attributes within the Feature Catalogue. The display of features is defined by the symbols and rule sets contained in the Portrayal Catalogue. The Data Classification and Encoding Guide (DCEG) provides guidance on how data product content must be captured. (Annex A.)

**Spatial Extent:**

**Description:** Areas specific to marine navigation.

**East Bounding Longitude:** 180°

**West Bounding Longitude:** -180°

**North Bounding Latitude:** 90°

**South Bounding Latitude:** -90°

**Purpose:** The purpose of an ENC dataset is to provide official navigational data for navigation systems for the safe passage and route planning of vessels between destinations.

## 1.5 Data Product Specification metadata

NOTE: This information uniquely identifies this Product Specification and provides information about its creation and maintenance. For further information on dataset metadata see clause 12.

**Title:** The International Hydrographic Organization Electronic Navigational Chart Product Specification

**S-100 Version:** 5.1.0

**S-101 Version:** 1.2.0

**Date:** November 2023

**Language:** English



**Classification:** Unclassified

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**URL:** [www.iho.int](http://www.iho.int)

**Identifier:** S-101

**Maintenance:** Changes to the Product Specification S-101 are coordinated by the S-101 Project Team (S-101PT), a Project Team under the IHO S-100 Working Group (S-100WG), and must be made available via the IHO web site. Maintenance of the Product Specification must conform to IHO Resolution 2/2007, as amended.

## 1.6 IHO Product Specification maintenance

### 1.6.1 Introduction

Changes to S-101 will be released by the IHO as a New Edition, revision, or clarification.

### 1.6.2 New Edition

*New Editions* of S-101 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 S-101. All cumulative *revisions* and *clarifications* must be included with the release of approved New Editions.

### 1.6.3 Revision

*Revisions* are defined as substantive semantic changes to S-101. Typically, *revisions* will change S-101 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 be classified as a clarification. *Revisions* could have an impact on either existing users or future users of S-101. All cumulative *clarifications* must be included with the release of approved revisions.

Changes in a *revision* are minor and 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 Catalogue or Portrayal Catalogue will result in a *revision* of S-101.

### 1.6.4 Clarification

*Clarifications* are defined as non-substantive changes to S-101. Typically, *clarifications*: remove ambiguity; correct grammatical and spelling errors; amend or update cross references; and insert improved graphics. A *clarification* must not cause any substantive semantic change to S-101.

Changes in a *clarification* are minor and ensure backward compatibility with the previous versions.

### 1.6.5 Version numbers

The associated version control numbering to identify changes (n) to S-101 must be as follows:

New Editions denoted as **n.0.0**

Revisions denoted as n.**n.0**

Clarifications denoted as n.n.**n**

## 2 Specification Scope

**Scope ID:** Global  
**Level:** 006 - series  
**Level name:** ENC Dataset

## 3 Dataset Identification

A dataset that conforms to this Product Specification may be identified by its discovery metadata as defined in clause 12.

**Title:** Electronic Navigational Chart

**Alternate Title:** ENC

**Abstract:** ENCs must be produced in accordance with the rules defined in the S-101 Product Specification. The S-101 Product Specification contains all the information necessary to enable Hydrographic Offices to produce a consistent ENC; and manufacturers to use that data within navigation systems.

**Topic Category:** Transportation (ISO 19115-1 MD\_TopicCategoryCode 018)

**Geographic Description:** Areas specific to marine navigation

**Spatial Resolution:** An ENC dataset and **Data Coverage** features must carry a value for optimum display scale. Each **Data Coverage** feature must also carry a value for maximum and minimum display scale. Values must be taken from the following Table:

**Table 3-1 – ENC Minimum Display, Optimum Display and Maximum Display Scales**

Scale
NULL (only allowed on minimum display scale where the optimum display scale = 10,000,000; and on maximum display scale where the optimum display scale = 1,000)
1:10,000,000
1:3,500,000
1:1,500,000
1:700,000
1:350,000
1:180,000
1:90,000
1:45,000
1:22,000
1:12,000
1:8,000
1:4,000
1:3,000
1:2,000

1:1,000 (only allowed on optimum and maximum display scale)

<b>Purpose:</b>	Electronic Navigational Chart for use in Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems
<b>Language:</b>	English (Mandatory), other (Optional)
<b>Classification:</b>	Data may be classified as one of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Unclassified;</li> <li>2) Restricted;</li> <li>3) Confidential;</li> <li>4) Secret;</li> <li>5) Top Secret;</li> <li>6) Sensitive but Unclassified;</li> <li>7) For Official Use Only;</li> <li>8) Protected; or</li> <li>9) Limited Distribution.</li> </ol>
<b>Spatial Representation Type:</b>	Vector
<b>Point of Contact:</b>	Producing Agency
<b>Use Limitation:</b>	Not to be used for navigation on land

## 4 Data Content and Structure

### 4.1 Introduction

An S-101 ENC is a feature-based product. The content information is described in terms of a General Feature Model and a Feature Catalogue.

### 4.2 Application Schema

S-101 conforms to the General Feature Model (GFM) from S-100 Part 3. The GFM is the conceptual model and the implementation is defined in the Feature Catalogue. The S-101 Application Schema is realised in the Feature Catalogue and the Product Specification only contains specific examples.

### 4.3 Feature Catalogue

#### 4.3.1 Introduction

The S-101 Feature Catalogue describes the feature types, information types, attributes, attribute values, associations and roles which may be used in an ENC.

The S-101 Feature Catalogue is available in an XML document which conforms to the S-100 XML Feature Catalogue Schema and can be downloaded from the IHO website. S-101 Annex A – Data Classification and Encoding Guide, constitutes a human readable interpretation of the Feature Catalogue.

#### 4.3.2 Feature types

Details of feature types can be found in Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*, clause 2.1 and Sections 3-23.

##### 4.3.2.1 Geographic

Geographic (geo) feature types form the principal content of the ENC and are fully defined by their associated attributes and information types.

Details of geographic feature types can be found in Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*, clause 2.1 and Sections 4-22.

#### 4.3.2.1.1 Skin of the Earth

Details of features comprising the Skin of the Earth can be found in Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*, clause 2.5.1.1.

#### 4.3.2.2 Metadata features

Details of metadata feature types can be found in Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*, clause 2.1 and Section 3.

#### 4.3.2.3 Cartographic

Details of cartographic feature types can be found in Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*, clause 2.1 and Section 23.

### 4.3.3 Feature relationships

A feature relationship links instances of one feature type with instances of the same or a different feature type. There are three types of defined feature relationships in S-101 as described in the following sub clauses.

#### 4.3.3.1 Feature association

A feature association is used to describe a relationship between two feature types that involves connections between their instances.

EXAMPLE: A **Caution Area** feature provides additional caution information to the **Archipelagic Sea Lane** feature. An association named **Caution Area Association** is used to relate the two features; roles are used to convey the meaning of the relationship.

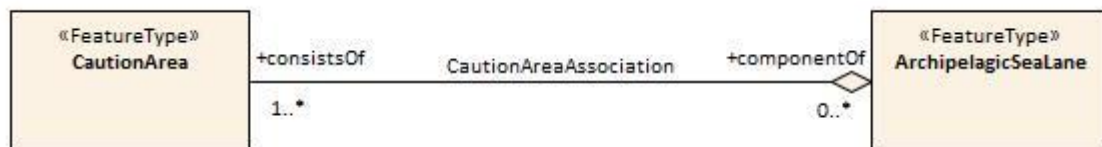


Figure 4-1 – Feature association

#### 4.3.3.2 Aggregation

An aggregation is a relationship between two or more feature types where the aggregation is made up of component features.

EXAMPLE: An **Island Group** feature may be composed of multiple **Land Area** features to indicate the name of a group of islands.

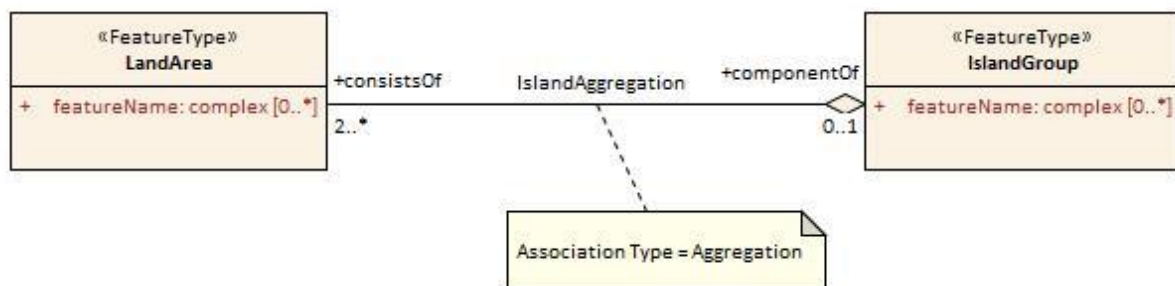


Figure 4-2 – Aggregation

#### 4.3.3.3 Composition

A composition is a strong aggregation. In a composition, if a container feature is deleted then all of its containee features are deleted as well.

EXAMPLE: If a feature type that is considered a structure feature, such as a beacon, is deleted, then all of its component feature types that make up the equipment composition, such as lights and fog signals must be deleted as they make up the **Structure/Equipment** Composition.

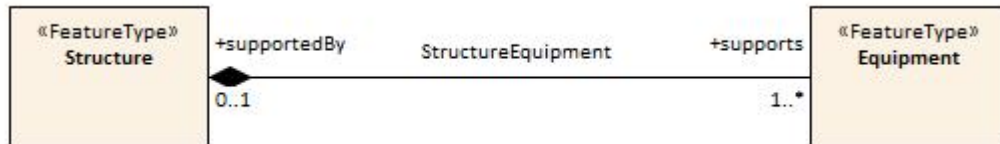


Figure 4-3 – Composition

#### 4.3.4 Information types

Details of information types can be found in Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*, clauses 2.3, 2.4.7 and Section 24.

##### 4.3.4.1 Spatial quality

Spatial quality attributes are carried in an information class called **Spatial Quality**. Details of spatial quality can be found in Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*, clauses 2.4.7 and 24.5.

#### 4.3.5 Information relationships

An information relationship links instances of an information type with instances of a feature type, spatial object, or information type. Just as with feature relationships, the relationship may take the form of an association, aggregation, or composition.

##### 4.3.5.1 Information association

An information association is used to describe a relationship between a feature type, spatial object, or information type on one side and an information type on the other side.

EXAMPLE: A **Nautical Information** information type provides additional information to any geo feature using an information association called **additional information**.

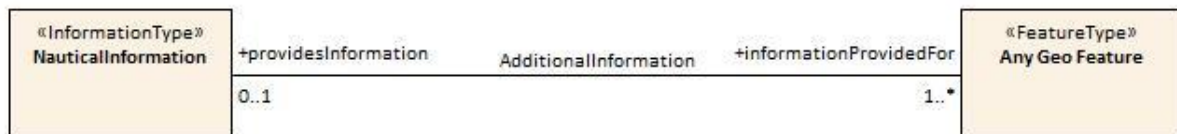


Figure 4-4 – Information association

##### 4.3.5.2 Spatial associations

The information association “Spatial association” provides the binding between spatial objects and spatial quality. It is noted here because the S-100 Feature Catalogue model is incapable of describing this relationship.

Any spatial type other than surface may be associated with spatial quality (no use case for associating surfaces with spatial quality attributes has been identified). Vertical uncertainty is prohibited for curves as this dimension is not supported by curves.

#### 4.3.6 Attributes

S-101 defines attributes as either simple or complex.

##### 4.3.6.1 Simple attributes

S-101 uses seven types of simple attributes; these types are listed in Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*, clause 2.4.2. Descriptions of the simple attributes included in S-101 can be found in Annex A, Sections 27, 28 and 30.

##### 4.3.6.2 Complex attributes

Complex attributes are aggregations of other attributes that are either simple or complex. The aggregation is defined by means of attribute bindings. Examples of modelling complex attributes can be found in S-100 Part 2a, Appendix 2a-A. Descriptions of the complex attributes included in S-101 can be found in Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*, Section 29.

## 4.4 Feature Object Identifier

Each real world feature within an ENC must have a unique universal Feature Object Identifier. This identifier is formed by the binary concatenation of the contents of the subfields of the “Feature Object Identifier” [FOID] field. Information types must not have a FOID.

The FOID may be used to identify that the same feature has instances in separate datasets. For example, the same feature included in different optimum display scale datasets or a feature being split by the ENC dataset limits within the same optimum display scale.

FOIDs must not be repeated in a dataset. Where a real-world feature has multiple parts within a single ENC dataset due to ENC dataset limit truncations, the feature will reference each spatial part of the feature within the dataset. This is accomplished in the ISO/IEC 8211 encoding by including a Spatial Association for each disjoint component. When a feature’s geometry is split each component must be represented by a separate spatial feature that the feature refers to.

Where a real-world feature is repeated in multiple datasets of different optimum display scale, the FOID should be repeated for each instance of the feature. Where this occurs, all instances of the geo feature must be identical, that is same feature class and attribute values.

## 4.5 Dataset

### 4.5.1 Introduction

A dataset is a grouping of features, attributes, geometry and metadata which comprises a specific coverage.

### 4.5.2 Dataset rules

In order to facilitate the efficient processing of ENC data the geographic coverage of a given **optimum display scale** may be split into multiple datasets (see clause 4.5.4).

The discovery metadata of a dataset must list all the **Data Coverage** features contained within that dataset and their assigned scale attributions.

An ENC update dataset must not change the limit of a **Data Coverage** feature for the base ENC dataset. Where the limit of a **Data Coverage** feature for a base ENC dataset is to be changed, this must be done by issuing a New Edition of the dataset.

A dataset must not cross the 180° meridian.

### 4.5.3 Data Coverage rules

- All base datasets (new dataset, new edition and re-issue) must contain at least one **Data Coverage** feature.
- The data boundary of the base dataset is defined by the extent of the **Data Coverage** features and must be contained within the bounding box.
- **Data Coverage** features from different datasets covering the same geographical area must have non-overlapping display scale ranges (see clause 4.6). The scale ranges should, as much as possible, be continuous.

[Exception: At areas of agreed national data limits, where, if it is difficult to achieve a perfect join, an overlapping buffer zone of up to 5 metres may be used. For this situation, there must be no gaps in data between the adjoining datasets.]

Data Producers should develop consistent S-101 ENC schemes carefully and try to avoid complex situations, using a regional approach where possible.

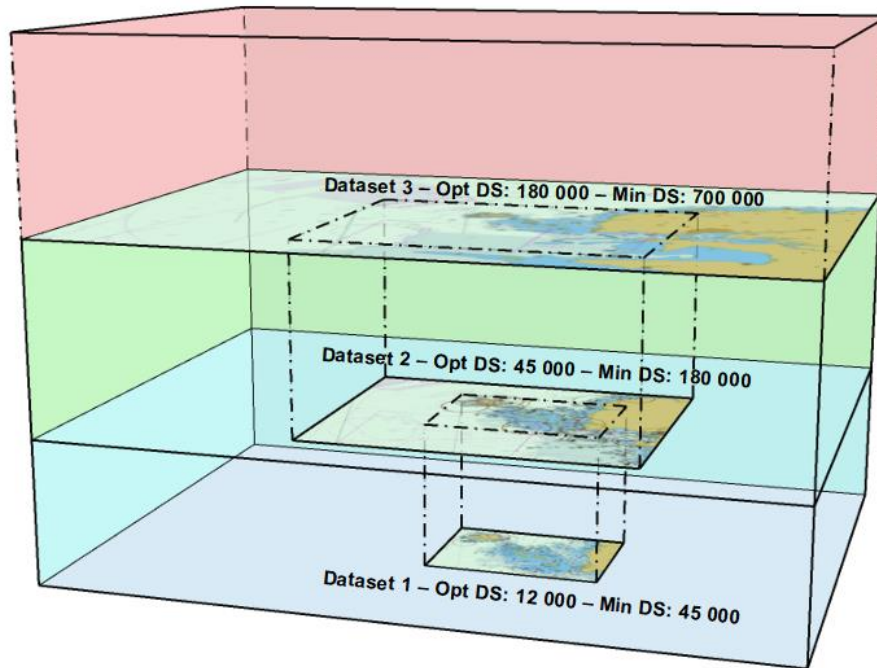


Figure 4-5 – Example of Datasets with single Data Coverage feature

- When a dataset has multiple **Data Coverage** features:
  - a. The **minimum display scales** must all be the same
  - b. The **optimum display scales** may be different; and
  - c. The **maximum display scales** may be different.
- When a dataset has multiple **Data Coverage** features then the **optimum display scale** of the dataset must be equal to the largest **optimum display scale** of the **Data Coverage** features.

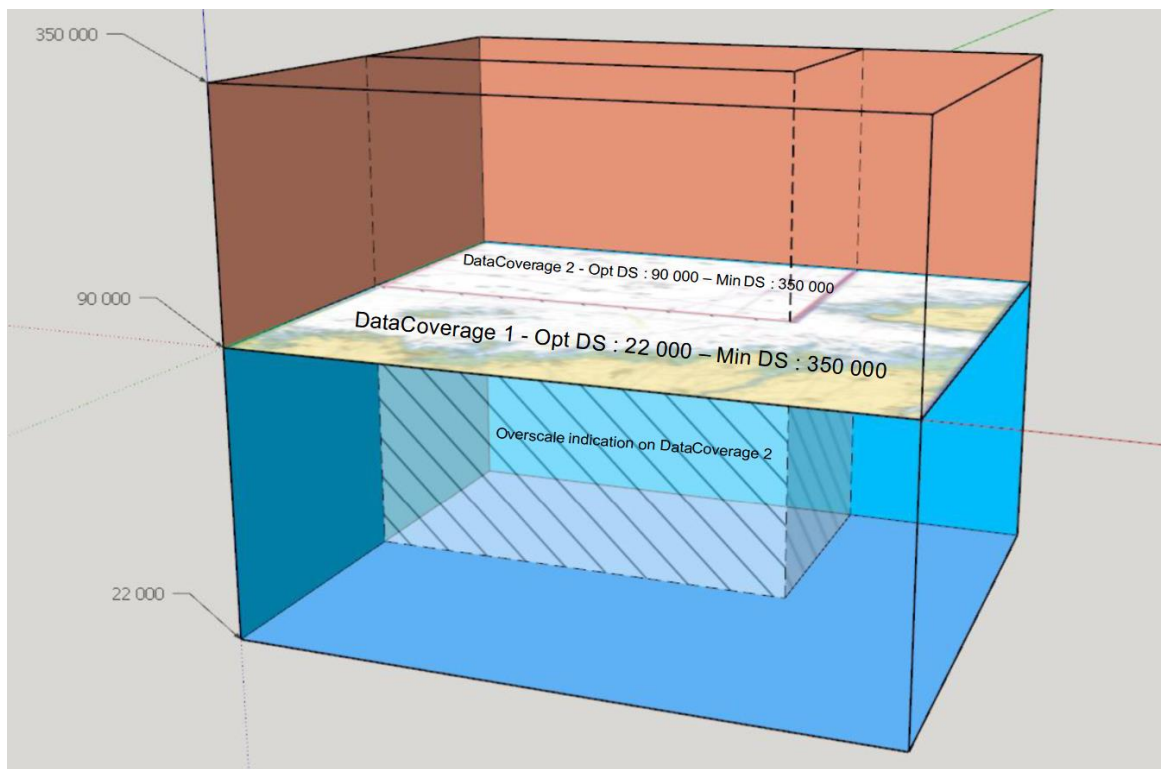


Figure 4-6 – Dataset with multiple Data Coverage features

#### 4.5.4 Dataset size

Datasets must not exceed 10 MB.

Update datasets should not normally be larger than 50 kb and must not be larger than 200 kb.

#### 4.6 Display scale range

A scale range of a dataset is used to indicate a range of scales between which a producer considers the data is intended for use. (See clause 4.7 for how datasets are to be loaded and unloaded within a navigation system.) The smallest scale is defined by the **minimum display scale** and the largest scale by the **optimum display scale**. The **maximum display scale** indicates the scale that the Data Producer considers that the “grossly overscaled” warning should be triggered. These scales must be set at one of the scales specified in clause 3 (spatial resolutions).

There must not be overlapping scale ranges (that is, overlaps between values of **optimum display scale** and **minimum display scale**) between datasets covering the same geographical area.

When the mariner’s selected viewing scale (MSVS) is smaller than the value indicated by **minimum display scale**, features within the **Data Coverage** feature are not displayed, except where the System Database does not contain a dataset covering the area at a smaller scale, in which case the dataset will be continuously displayed.

When the MSVS is larger than the value indicated by **optimum display scale**, the overscale indication, in the form of an overscale factor covering the area that is overscale, must be shown. When at own ship’s position a dataset with a larger **optimum display scale** than the MSVS is available, an indication is required and must be shown on the same screen as the chart display.

When the MSVS is larger than the value indicated by **maximum display scale**, the overscale indication, in the form of an overscale factor and, additionally, a pattern covering the area that is overscale, must be shown to indicate that the data is “grossly overscaled”.

Within ENC schemes it is preferable that the scale ranges for different datasets covering the same geographical area to be continuous (see clause 4.5.3). However, where the scale ranges are non-continuous, the ECDIS will display the larger scale dataset until the MSVS is equal to or at smaller scale than the **optimum display scale** of the next smaller scale dataset.

#### 4.7 Dataset loading and display order

A new algorithm for dataset loading and unloading within a navigation system is prescribed in S-101 in order for the appropriate ENC to be viewed at the mariner’s selected viewing scale. This will simplify the process for navigation systems, giving clear and concise rules on how and when data is loaded and unloaded. The concept of navigation purpose is restricted for use in presenting ENCs in a visual catalogue and must not be used for determining which dataset should be displayed.

Details of the dataset loading and data display algorithms are available in Annex D – *Dataset Loading Algorithm (Dataset Selection)*.

Note 1: The algorithms only address loading and display related to visualization within the system graphics window. The application may need to load other datasets to satisfy requirements related to alerts processing, such as MSC.530(106) A11.2.

Note 2: Light sectors. It should be possible, on request, for the mariner to be capable of identifying the colour of the sectors affecting the ship, even if the lights involved are off the display.

##### 4.7.1 Dataset loading algorithm (dataset selection)

See Annex D – *Dataset Loading Algorithm (Dataset Selection)*.

##### 4.7.2 Dataset display order (dataset rendering)

To assist implementers, an algorithm describing how the selected datasets must be drawn will be prepared for S-101 Edition 1.2.0.

Figures 4-7 to 4-9 below are intended to assist in understanding how the datasets should be displayed



in the system graphics window:

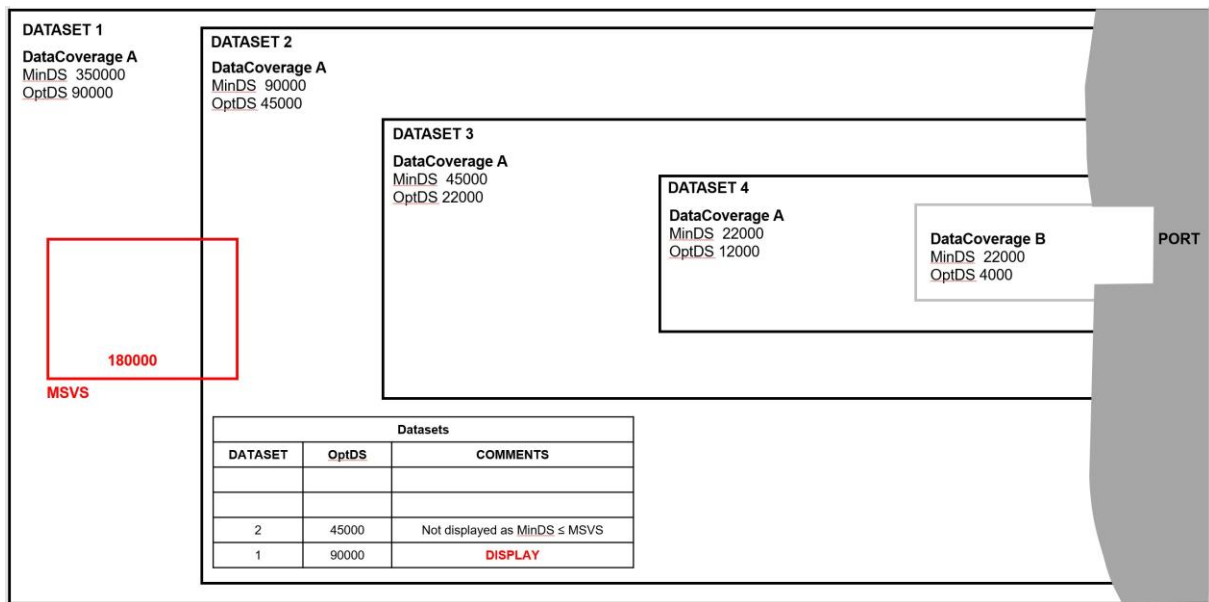


Figure 4-7 – Dataset loading – scenario 1

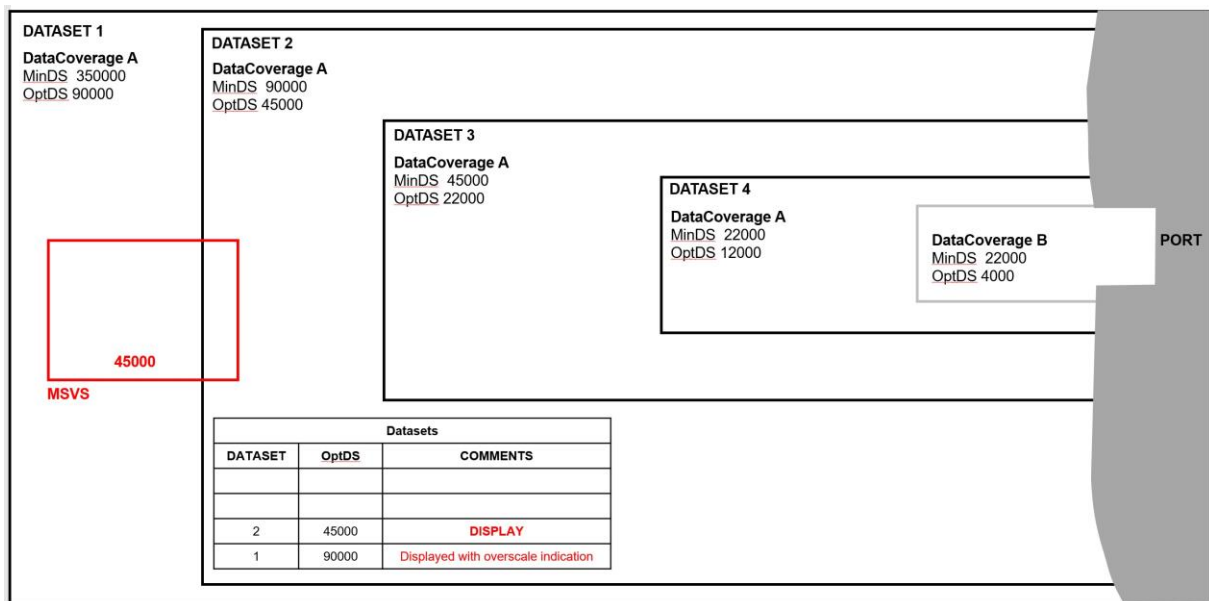


Figure 4-8 – Dataset loading – scenario 2

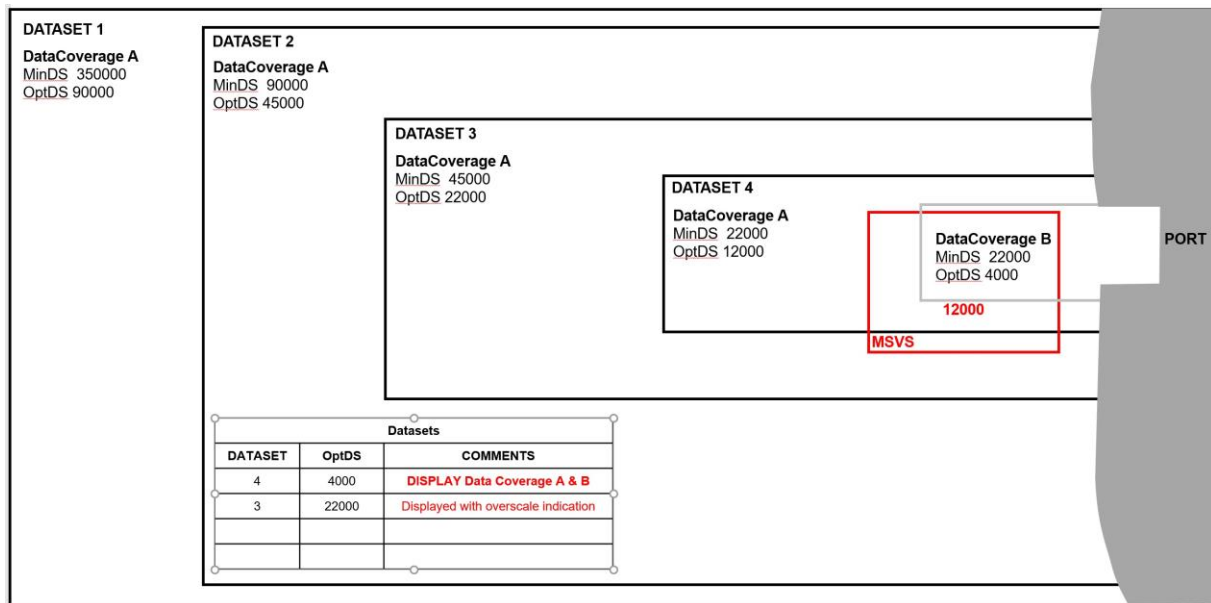


Figure 4-9 – Dataset loading – scenario 3

## 4.8 Geometry

### 4.8.1 S-100 level 3a geometry

The underlying geometry of an ENC is constrained to level 3a which supports 0, 1 and 2 dimensional features (points, curves and surfaces) as defined by S-100 Part 7 – *Spatial Schema*.

Level 3a is described by the following constraints:

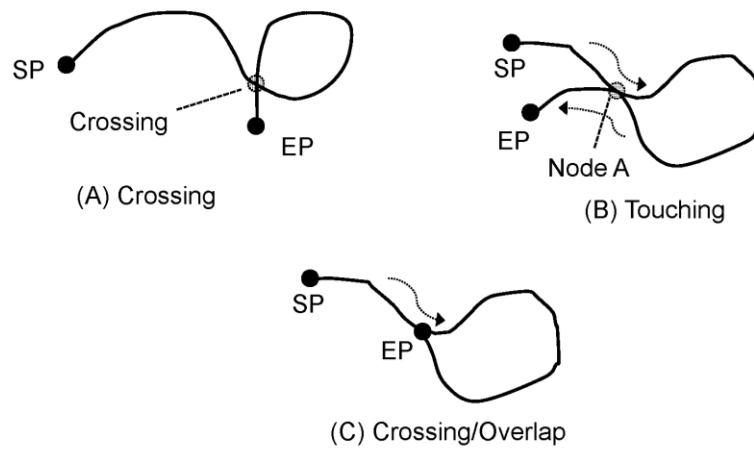
- Each curve must reference a start and end point (they may be the same).
- Curves must not self intersect. See Figure 4-10.
- Areas are represented by a closed loop of curves beginning and ending at a common point.
- In the case of areas with holes, all internal boundaries must be completely contained within the external boundary and the internal boundaries must not intersect each other or the external boundary. Internal boundaries may touch other internal boundaries or the external boundary tangentially (that is at one point) as shown in Figure 4-11.
- The outer boundary of a surface must be in a clockwise direction (surface to the right of the curve) and the curve orientation positive. The inner boundary of a surface must be in a counter-clockwise direction (surface to the right of the curve) and the curve orientation negative. See Figure 4-12.

S-101 further constrains Level 3a with the following:

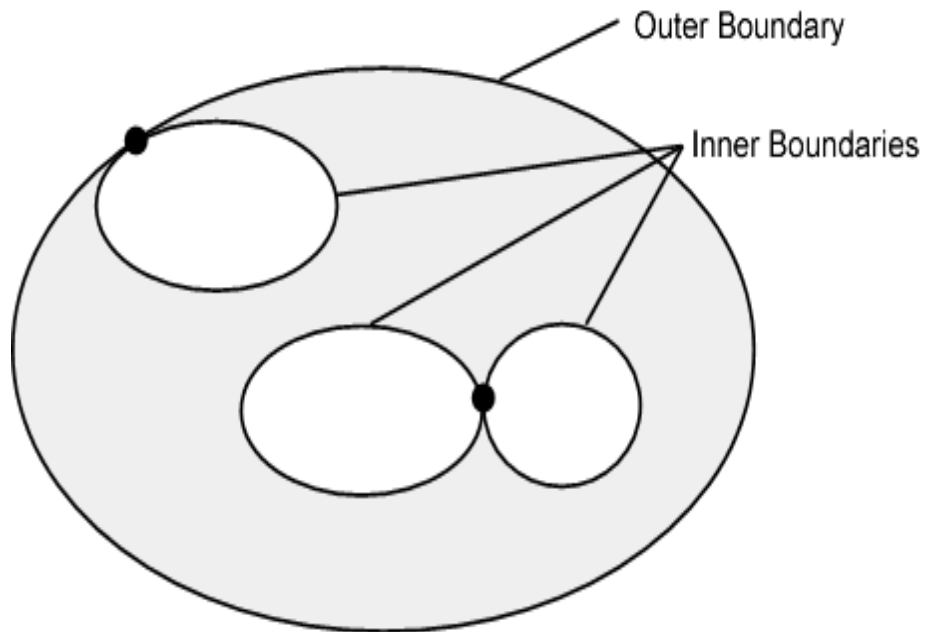
- Coincident linear geometry must be avoided when there is a dependency between features.
- The interpolation of GM\_CurveSegment must be loxodromic.
- Linear geometry is defined by curves which are made of curve segments. Each curve segment contains the geographic coordinates as control points and defines an interpolation method between them. The distance between two consecutive control points must not be less than 0.3 mm at the optimum display scale of the data.

The following exception applies to S-101:

- The use of coordinates is restricted to two dimensions, except in the case of features encoded using GM\_Point (point) and GM\_Multipoint (pointSet) which may have three dimensional coordinates.



**Figure 4-10 – Self intersect examples**



**Figure 4-11 – Area Holes**

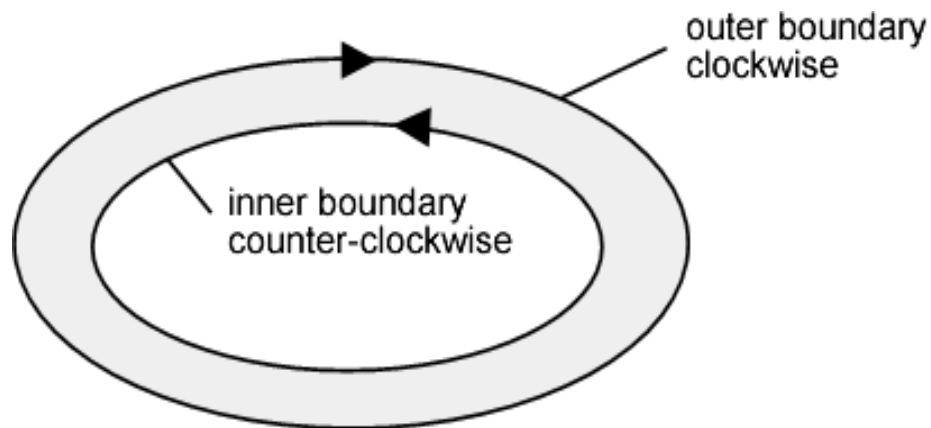


Figure 4-12 – Boundary direction

#### 4.8.2 Use of scale properties for feature to geometry relations

The attributes *scaleMinimum* and *scaleMaximum* of class S100\_GF\_SpatialAttributeType are not used. Therefore, the encoding must always encode the values 'Not Applicable'.

Scale dependent depiction for the end user system is controlled by the thematic attribute **scale minimum** for the feature type only.

#### 4.8.3 Masking

In certain circumstances, the symbolisation of a curve may need to be suppressed. This is done using the Masked Spatial Type [MASK] field of the Feature Type record. The Mask Update Instruction [MUIN] must be set to {1} and Referenced Record Name [RRNM] and Referenced Record Identifier [RRID] fields must be populated with the values of the referenced spatial record. The Mask Indicator [MIND] subfield must be set to either {1} or {2} (see Annex B – clause B-5.1.33).

Figure 4-13 is an example without masking and Figure 4-14 is an example of a masked edge between **River** and **Depth Area** features, where the seaward edge of the **River** should be masked. In this example MIND is set to {2} – suppress portrayal.



Figure 4-13 – Example without masking

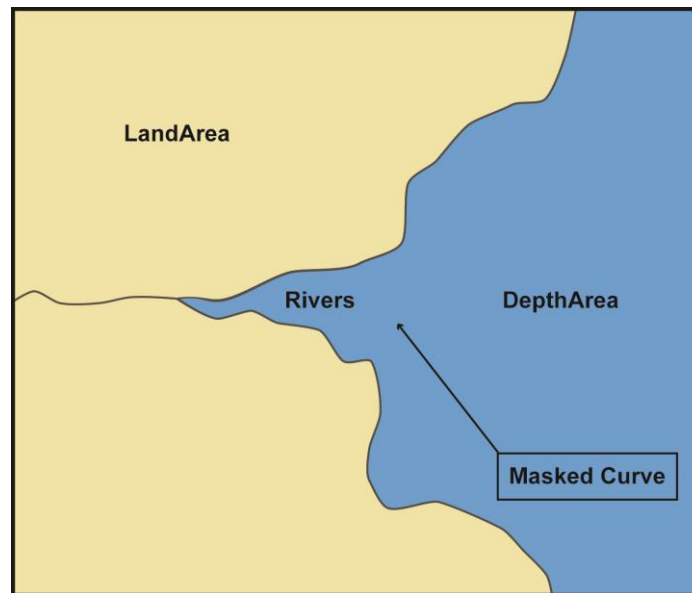


Figure 4-14 – Example with masking

## 5 Coordinate Reference Systems (CRS)

### 5.1 Introduction

An ENC dataset must define at least one compound CRS, which must be composed of one geodetic CRS and one vertical CRS. All compound CRSs within the same dataset must use the same geodetic CRS.

### 5.2 Horizontal Coordinate Reference System

For ENC the horizontal CRS must be EPSG:4326 (WGS84). The full reference to EPSG:4326 can be found at [www.epsg-registry.org](http://www.epsg-registry.org).

**Horizontal Coordinate Reference System:** EPSG:4326 (WGS84)

**Projection:** None

**Temporal reference system:** Gregorian calendar

**Coordinate Reference System registry:** [EPSG Geodetic Parameter Registry](http://www.epsg-registry.org)

**Date type (according to ISO 19115):** 002- publication

**Responsible party:** International Organisation of Oil and Gas Producers (IOGP)

**URL:** <http://www.iogp.org>

### 5.3 Vertical CRS for Soundings

For ENC the vertical CRS must be in metres. Depths are represented by positive values, while negative values indicate intertidal (drying) soundings.

Although all coordinates in a dataset must refer to the same geodetic CRS, different Vertical Datums can be used for the depth component of a coordinate tuple. Therefore the vertical CRS can be repeated. For each vertical CRS a unique identifier is defined. Those identifiers will be used to indicate which Vertical CRS is used.

The encoding for the Coordinate Reference System record fields can be found at Annex B, clauses B-5.1.9 to B-5.1.12; and is demonstrated with the following examples. The example at Table 5-1 specifies a compound CRS. The first component is a 2D Geographic CRS (WGS84). The second component is

a Vertical CRS for depth using the Vertical Datum: Lowest Astronomical Tide.

**Table 5-1 – Compound CRS (WGS84 and Lowest Astronomical Tide)**

Field	Subfield	Value	Description
<b>CSID</b>			<b>Coordinate Reference System Record Identifier</b>
	RCNM	15	Record Name (15 = Coordinate Reference System Identifier)
	RCID	1	Record Identification Number
	NCRC	2	Number of CRS Components
<b>CRSH</b>			<b>Coordinate Reference System Header</b>
	CRIX	1	CRS Index
	CRST	1	CRS Type (1 = 2D Geographic)
	CSTY	1	Coordinate System Type (1 = Ellipsoidal CS)
	CRNM	WGS84	CRS Name
	CRSI	4326	CRS Identifier
	CRSS	2	CRS Source (2 = EPSG)
	SCRI		CRS Source Information (omitted)
<b>CRSH</b>			<b>Coordinate Reference System Header</b>
	CRIX	2	CRS Index
	CRST	5	CRS Type (5 = Vertical)
	CSTY	3	Coordinate System Type (3 = Vertical)
	CRNM	Depth - lowest astronomical tide	CRS Name
	CRSI		CRS Identifier (omitted)
	CRSS	255	CRS Source (255 = Not Applicable)
	SCRI		CRS Source Information (omitted)
<b>CSAX</b>			<b>Coordinate System Axes</b>
	AXTY	12	Axis Type (12 = Gravity Related Depth)
	AXUM	4	Axis Unit of Measure (4 = Metres)
<b>VDAT</b>			<b>Vertical Datum</b>
	DTNM	lowest astronomical tide	Datum Name
	DTID	23	Datum Identifier (23 = Lowest Astronomical Tide)
	DTSR	2	Datum Source (2 = Feature Catalogue)
	SCRI		Datum Source Information (omitted)

The example at Table 5-2 is similar to the above except that its second component is encoded with the Vertical Datum: Mean Sea Level.

**Table 5-2 – Compound CRS (WGS84 and Mean Sea Level)**

Field	Subfield	Value	Description
<b>CSID</b>			<b>Coordinate Reference System Record Identifier</b>
	RCNM	15	Record Name (15 = Coordinate Reference System Identifier)
	RCID	1	Record Identification Number
	NCRC	2	Number of CRS Components

<b>CRSH</b>			<b>Coordinate Reference System Header</b>
	CRIX	1	CRS Index
	CRST	1	CRS Type (1 = 2D Geographic)
	CSTY	1	Coordinate System Type (1 = Ellipsoidal CS)
	CRNM	WGS84	CRS Name
	CRSI	4326	CRS Identifier
	CRSS	2	CRS Source (2 = EPSG)
	SCRI		CRS Source Information (omitted)
<b>CRSH</b>			<b>Coordinate Reference System Header</b>
	CRIX	2	CRS Index
	CRST	5	CRS Type (5 = Vertical)
	CSTY	3	Coordinate System Type (3 = Vertical)
	CRNM	Depth - mean sea level	CRS Name
	CRSI		CRS Identifier (omitted)
	CRSS	255	CRS Source (255 = Not Applicable)
	SCRI		CRS Source Information (omitted)
<b>CSAX</b>			<b>Coordinate System Axes</b>
	AXTY	12	Axis Type (12 = Gravity Related Depth)
	AXUM	4	Axis Unit of Measure (4 = Metres)
<b>VDAT</b>			<b>Vertical Datum</b>
	DTNM	mean sea level	Datum Name
	DTID	3	Datum Identifier (3 = Mean Sea Level)
	DTSR	2	Datum Source (2 = Feature Catalogue)
	SCRI		Datum Source Information (omitted)

## 6 Data Quality

### 6.1 Introduction

Data quality allows users and user systems to assess fitness for use of the provided data. Data quality measures and the associated evaluation are reported as metadata of a data product. This metadata improves interoperability with other data products and provides scope for usage by user groups that the data product was not originally intended for. The secondary users can make assessments of the data product usefulness in their application based on the reported data quality measures.

For S-101 the following data quality elements have been included:

- Conformance to this Product Specification;
- Intended purpose of the data product;
- Completeness of the data product in terms of coverage;
- Logical consistency;
- Depth uncertainty and accuracy;
- Positional uncertainty and accuracy;
- Thematic accuracy;
- Temporal quality;
- Aggregation measures;

- Validation checks or conformance checks including:
  - General tests for dataset integrity; and
  - Specific tests for compliance against the S-101 data model.

In addition to conformance to the Data Quality elements detailed in clause 6.2 below, additional quantitative information may be provided to the user using relevant metadata features and attribution. The hierarchy of metadata provided at Table X-X in clause X.X describes this further. For S-101 it is not relevant to provide a Data Quality Report to end users.

## 6.2 Completeness

### 6.2.1 Commission

Commission is applicable for S-101. Data Producers must verify that no excess items have been included in the dataset. This includes duplicate items, which must be removed.

S-101 Annex C – *S-101 Validation Checks*, includes data validation check(s) intended to identify excess and/or duplicate items.

If no excess or duplicate items are present the dataset PASSES this test.

### 6.2.2 Omission

Omission is applicable for S-101. Data Producers must verify that no items that should have been included in the dataset have been missed. This includes missing features specified as mandatory in S-101; and missing support files referenced by the dataset.

S-101 Annex C – *S-101 Validation Checks*, includes data validation check(s) intended to detect missing items.

If no items have been omitted the dataset PASSES this test.

## 6.3 Logical consistency

### 6.3.1 Conceptual consistency

Conceptual Consistency is applicable for S-101 and follows the guidelines from S-100 Part 1.

Data Producers must verify that the dataset conforms to the S-100 General Feature Model. S-101 Annex C – *S-101 Validation Checks*, provides validation checks which verify this conformance.

If no conceptual consistency checks classified as Critical in S-101 Annex C are reported the dataset PASSES this test.

### 6.3.2 Domain consistency

Domain consistency is applicable for S-101 and follows the guidelines from S-100 Part 5.

Data Producers must verify that the dataset conforms to the S-101 Feature Catalogue and rules described in the S-101 Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*. S-101 Annex C – *S-101 Validation Checks*, provides validation checks which verify this conformance.

If no domain consistency checks classified as Critical in S-101 Annex C are reported the dataset PASSES this test.

### 6.3.3 Format consistency

Format Consistency is applicable for S-101 and follows the guidelines from S-100 Part 10a.

Data Producers must verify that the dataset conforms to S-101 Annex B – *Data Product format (encoding)*. S-101 Annex C – *S-101 Validation Checks*, provides validation checks which verify this conformance.

If no format consistency checks classified as Critical in S-101 Annex C are reported the dataset PASSES this test.



#### **6.3.4 Topological consistency**

Topological consistency is applicable for S-101 and follows the guidelines from S-100 Part 7.

Data Producers must verify that the dataset conforms to the requirements for topology set out in Section 4 of this document. S-101 Annex C – *S-101 Validation Checks*, provides validation checks which verify this conformance.

If no topological consistency checks classified as Critical in S-101 Annex C are reported the dataset PASSES this test.

### **6.4 Positional uncertainty and accuracy**

#### **6.4.1 Absolute or external accuracy**

Absolute or external accuracy is applicable for S-101 and follows the guidelines from S-100 Part 4c.

Data Producers must verify the absolute accuracy of S-101 datasets and ensure that they achieve an adequate accuracy. Additionally the relevant metadata features and attributes as described in S-101 Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*, must be populated where applicable.

#### **6.4.2 Vertical position accuracy**

Vertical position accuracy is applicable for S-101 and follows the guidelines from S-100 Part 4c.

Data Producers must verify the vertical position accuracy of S-101 datasets and ensure that they achieve an adequate accuracy. The relevant metadata features and attributes as described in S-101 Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*, should be populated to reflect the vertical position accuracy.

#### **6.4.3 Horizontal position accuracy**

Horizontal position accuracy is applicable for S-101 and follows the guidelines from S-100 Part 4c.

Data Producers must verify the horizontal position accuracy of S-101 datasets and ensure that they achieve an adequate accuracy. The relevant metadata features and attributes as described in S-101 Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*, should be populated to reflect the horizontal position accuracy.

#### **6.4.4 Relative or internal accuracy**

Relative or internal accuracy is applicable for S-101 and follows the guidelines from S-100 Part 4c.

Data Producers must verify the relative or internal accuracy of S-101 datasets and ensure that they achieve an adequate accuracy.

#### **6.4.5 Gridded data positional accuracy**

Gridded data positional accuracy is not applicable for S-101.

### **6.5 Thematic accuracy**

#### **6.5.1 Thematic classification correctness**

Thematic classification correctness is applicable for S-101 and follows the guidelines from S-100 Part 4c.

Data Producers must verify that features have been encoded correctly when included in the S-101 dataset. Encoded features must conform to the S-101 Feature Catalogue and the rules described in the S-101 Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*. S-101 Annex C – *S-101 Validation Checks*, provides validation checks which verify this conformance.

If no thematic classification correctness checks classified as Critical in S-101 Annex C are reported the dataset PASSES this test.

#### **6.5.2 Non-quantitative attribute accuracy**

Non-quantitative attribute accuracy is applicable for S-101 and follows the guidelines from S-100 Part 4c.

Data Producers must verify that non-quantitative attributes have been populated correctly when included in the S-101 dataset. Non-quantitative attributes must conform to the S-101 Feature Catalogue and the rules described in the S-101 Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*. S-101 Annex C – *S-101 Validation Checks*, provides validation checks which verify this conformance.

If no non-quantitative attribute checks classified as Critical in S-101 Annex C are reported the dataset PASSES this test.

### **6.5.3 Quantitative attribute accuracy**

Quantitative attribute accuracy is applicable for S-101 and follows the guidelines from S-100 Part 4c.

Data Producers must verify that quantitative attributes have been populated correctly when included in the S-101 dataset. Quantitative attributes must conform to the S-101 Feature Catalogue and the rules described in the S-101 Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*. Relevant metadata features and attributes must be used to indicate the accuracy where applicable. S-101 Annex C – *S-101 Validation Checks*, provides validation checks which verify this conformance.

If no quantitative attribute checks classified as Critical in S-101 Annex C are reported the dataset PASSES this test.

## **6.6 Temporal quality**

### **6.6.1 Temporal consistency**

Temporal consistency is applicable for S-101 and follows the guidelines from S-100 Part 4c.

Data Producers must verify that the dataset conforms to rules described in the S-101 Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*. S-101 Annex C – *S-101 Validation Checks*, provides validation checks which verify this conformance.

If no temporal consistency checks classified as Critical in S-101 Annex C are reported the dataset PASSES this test.

### **6.6.2 Temporal validity**

Temporal validity is applicable for S-101 and follows the guidelines from S-100 Part 4c.

Data Producers must verify that the dataset conforms to rules described in the S-101 Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*. S-101 Annex C – *S-101 Validation Checks*, provides validation checks which verify this conformance.

If no temporal validity checks classified as Critical in S-101 Annex C are reported the dataset PASSES this test.

### **6.6.3 Temporal accuracy**

Temporal accuracy is applicable for S-101 and follows the guidelines from S-100 Part 4c.

The Data Producer must verify the temporal accuracy of the S-101 dataset.

## **6.7 Aggregation**

Aggregation is applicable for S-101. The aggregated data quality result provides a result if the dataset has passed conformance to the Product Specification.

Data Producers must ensure that all applicable data quality aspects are checked and only if all of these checks are PASSED can the dataset be considered a valid S-101 dataset. This is indicated by the Data Producer signing the dataset.

## **6.8 Data compliance and usability**

All S-101 datasets must be validated against the above data quality elements using conformance checks that are located in Annex C – *ENC Validation Checks*. As a minimum requirement, all datasets must conform to all checks that are categorized as “Critical” in Annex C.

S-101 datasets must conform to all mandatory elements of Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*, where the word ‘must’ is used.

In addition to the above, dataset usability must be assessed against:

- Intended user requirements in regard to coverage, scale and specific content requirements as defined by the Producing Agency and key stakeholders;
- Conformance to established maintenance processes (see Section 8 below); and
- Overall compliance with the S-101 Product Specification, including context-specific evaluation of individual encoding instances for requirement of conformance to checks classified as “Error” and “Warning” in Annex C – *ENC Validation Checks*.

For dataset integrity requirements, see clause 11.6.

## **7 Data Capture and Classification**

The S-101 ENC Data Classification and Encoding Guide (DCEG) describes how data describing the real world should be captured using the types defined in the S-101 Feature Catalogue. This Guide is located at Annex A.

## **8 Maintenance**

### **8.1 Introduction**

This clause describes the requirement to adequately maintain datasets; use of newly acquired source data; maintenance requirements within the overall production process; and how Feature and Portrayal Catalogues are to be managed within an S-100 based marine navigation system.

### **8.2 Maintenance and update frequency**

Datasets must be maintained as needed; and the overall production process must include mechanisms for ENC updating designed to meet the needs of the mariner regarding safety of navigation.

### **8.3 Data source**

Data Producers must use all available and applicable sources, as evaluated against a robust data assessment process, to maintain and update ENC datasets as required.

### **8.4 Production process**

Data Producers should follow their established production processes for maintaining and updating datasets. Data must be maintained against S-101 Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*, checked against S-101 Annex C – *ENC Validation Checks*, and encapsulated in ISO/IEC 8211.

Only maintained datasets that conform to the mandatory requirements outlined in S-101 will be considered to be an ENC satisfying the SOLAS chart carriage requirements for use in an ECDIS.

### **8.5 Feature and Portrayal Catalogue management**

For each new version of the S-101 Product Specification a new Feature and/or Portrayal Catalogue may be released. The management of Feature and Portrayal Catalogues in end user systems is described in IHO Publication S-98 – *Data Product Interoperability in S-100 Navigation Systems*.

## 9 Portrayal

### 9.1 Introduction

S-101 portrayal is intended to contribute to the safe operation of an S-100 based marine navigation system by:

- Ensuring base and supplementary levels of display for ENC data; standards of symbols, colours and their standardized assignment to features; scale limitations of data presentation; and appropriate compatibility with paper chart symbols as standardized in the Chart Specifications of the IHO (IHO Publication S-4);
- Ensuring the display is clear and unambiguous;
- Establishing an accepted pattern for presentation that becomes familiar to mariners and so can be recognized instantly without confusion; and
- Utilizing the S-100 portrayal model to ensure interoperability.

To ensure that presentation remains intuitive, including where S-101 ENCs are used in conjunction with S-57 ENCs, the following principles must be followed when changes are made to the S-101 Portrayal Catalogue:

- S-101 may extend the Portrayal Catalogue with new symbols, however they must follow IHO Publication S-4 - *Regulations of the IHO for International (INT) Charts and Chart Specifications of the IHO*, including conventions on colour; and be designed to be intuitive to the user;
- S-101 may modify existing symbols, however key aspects such as shape and colour should be retained in order to ensure that the symbol remains identifiable;
- S-101 must maintain equivalence in terms of alerts and indications functionality in ECDIS;
- The S-101 Portrayal Catalogue should be modified by extension. Symbols and Portrayal rules should be retained for items that have been superseded in the current version of S-101. This ensures that S-101 data produced to previous versions can be displayed using the latest Portrayal Catalogue.

S-101 portrayal is covered by the portrayal model as defined in S-100. This model reflects how the Portrayal Catalogue is defined for use in marine navigation systems. The Portrayal Catalogue defines symbology and the portrayal rules for each feature/attribute combination contained in the Feature Catalogue.

S-101 uses the portrayal process defined in S-100 Part 9A.

Items included in an S-101 Portrayal Catalogue must be registered in the IHO Geospatial Information (GI) Registry.

### 9.2 Portrayal Catalogue

Citation information for the Portrayal Catalogue is provided in Table 9-1 below.

**Table 9-1 – S-101 Portrayal Catalogue**

No.	ISO class or attribute	Type	Value
--	CI_Citation	Class	--
1	title	CharacterString	S-101 Portrayal Catalogue
2	date	CI_Date (class)	--
2.1	date	DateTime	2024-xx-xxT00:00:00
2.2	dateType	CI_DateTypeCode (ISO codelist)	publication
3	edition	CharacterString	1.2.0
4	editionDate	DateTime	2024-xx-xxT00:00:00

5	citedResponsibleParty	CI_Responsibility (class)	--
5.1	role	CI_RoleCode (ISO codelist)	publisher
5.2	party	CI_Organisation (class)	--
5.2.1	name	CharacterString	International Hydrographic Organization
6	otherCitationDetails	CharacterString	(Replace with website navigation instructions, etc.. ISO 19115-1 defines this attribute as "other information required to complete the citation that is not recorded elsewhere.")
7	onlineResource	CI_OnlineResource (class)	--
7.1	linkage	CharacterString (URL)	<a href="https://registry.iho.int/">https://registry.iho.int/</a>
7.2	name	CharacterString	S-101 Portrayal Catalogue
7.3	description	CharacterString	XML Portrayal Catalogue accompanied by related files for symbols, colour profiles, rules, etc

The Portrayal Catalogue contains the mechanisms for the system to portray information found in S-101 ENC's. The S-101 Portrayal Catalogue contains the following types of mechanisms and structures:

- Set of portrayal rules;
- Set of pixmaps, symbols, complex line styles, area fills, fonts and colour profiles.

The Portrayal Catalogue model is defined in S-100 Part 9, clause 9-13.

The S-101 Portrayal Catalogue is available in an XML document which conforms to the S-100 XML Portrayal Catalogue Schema. The structure for the Portrayal Catalogue is described in S-100 Part 9, clause 9-13.2.

## 10 Data Product Format (Encoding)

### 10.1 Introduction

This clause specifies the encoding for S-101 datasets. See Annex B for a complete description of the data records, fields and subfields defined in the encoding.

**Format Name:** ISO/IEC 8211

**Character Set:** ISO 10646 Base Multilingual Plane

**Specification:** S-100 profile of ISO/IEC 8211 (S-100 Part 10A)

#### 10.1.1 Encoding of latitude and longitude

Coordinates are stored as integers. Latitude and longitude are converted to integers using a multiplication factor held in the Dataset Structure Information field under [CMFX] and [CMFY] (see Annex B – clause B-5.1.2).

These coordinate multiplication factors must be set to {10000000} ( $10^7$ ) for all datasets.

EXAMPLE: A longitude = 42.0000 is converted into  $X = \text{longitude} * \text{CMFX} = 42.0000 * 10000000 = 420000000$ .

#### 10.1.2 Encoding of depths as coordinates

Depths are converted from decimal metres to integers by means of the [CMFZ] (see Annex B – clause B-5.1.2). This Product Specification limits the resolution to one decimal place and therefore the [CMFZ] must be set to {10}.

EXAMPLE: A depth = 4.2 is converted in  $Z = \text{depth} * \text{CMFZ} = 4.2 * 10 = 42$

Note: This does not apply to depth encoded as attributes.

### 10.1.3 Numeric attribute encoding

Floating point and integer attribute values must not contain leading zeros. Floating point attribute values must not contain non-significant trailing zeros.

### 10.1.4 Text attribute values

Character strings must be encoded using the character set defined in ISO 10646-1, in Unicode Transformation Format-8 (UTF-8).

### 10.1.5 Unknown attribute values

In a Base dataset, when an attribute code is present, but the attribute value is missing, it means that the producer wishes to indicate that this attribute value is unknown.

In an Update dataset, when an attribute code is present, but the attribute value is missing it means:

- that the value of this attribute is to be replaced by an empty (null) value if it was present in the original dataset; or
- that an empty (null) value is to be inserted if the attribute was not present in the original dataset.

## 11 Data Product Delivery

### 11.1 Introduction

This clause specifies the encoding and delivery mechanisms for an S-101 ENC. Data which conforms to this Product Specification must be delivered by means of an Exchange Set.

The S-100 Exchange Set structure is described in S-100 Part 17, clause 17-4.1.

### 11.2 Exchange Set

S-101 datasets are grouped into Exchange Sets. Each Exchange Set consists of one or more ENC datasets with a single Exchange Catalogue XML file containing metadata. Optionally, an associated XML Metadata file (S100\_ResourcePurpose (ISOMetadata) – see S-100 Part 17, clause 17-4.5) may be included (see clause 11.5). It may also include one or more support files. The S-101 Exchange Set structure is the same as that described in S-100 Part 17, clause 17-4.1.

<b>Units of Delivery:</b>	Exchange Set
<b>Transfer Size:</b>	Unlimited
<b>Medium Name:</b>	Digital data delivery

#### Other Delivery Information:

Each Exchange Set has a single Exchange Catalogue which contains the discovery metadata for each dataset and references to any support files. See S-100 Part 17, clauses 17-4.4 and 17-4.5.

### 11.3 Dataset

#### 11.3.1 Datasets

Four types of dataset files may be produced and contained within an Exchange Set:

- New dataset and New Edition of a dataset (Base dataset): Including new information which has not been previously distributed by updates. Each New Edition of a dataset must have the same name as the dataset that it replaces. A New Edition can also be ENC data that has previously been produced for this area and at the same optimum display scale. The encoding structure is located in Annex B – clause B-5.
- Update: Changing some information in an existing dataset. Each Update dataset file must have the same name as the original base cell file, with an extension number greater than or equal to

001 (see EEE in clause 11.3.2 below). They must not extend the geographical area covered by the base cell file to which they apply (see clause 4.5.2). The encoding structure for an Update is located in Annex B – clause B-6.

- Re-issue of a dataset: Including all the updates applied to the original dataset up to the date of the reissue. A Re-issue is intended to avoid unnecessary loading of the Base cell and all applicable updates individually for new users of the dataset, therefore does not contain any new information additional to that previously issued by updates, and can be issued at any time. The encoding structure is located in Annex B – clause B-5.
- Cancellation: The dataset is cancelled and is deleted from the system. The encoding structure for a Cancellation file is located in Annex B – clause B-7.

### 11.3.2 Dataset file naming

101CCCC0000000000.EEE

The file name forms a unique S-101 identifier where:

- 101 – the first 3 characters identify the dataset as an S-101 dataset (mandatory).
- CCCC – the fourth to seventh characters identify the Producer Code of the issuing agency (mandatory for S-101). Producer Codes must be registered in the IHO Geospatial Information (GI) Registry, Producer Code Register; and conform to its rules. Where the Producer Code is derived from a 2 or 3 character format (for instance when converting S-57 ENC's), the missing characters of the Producer Code may be populated with zeros ("00" or "0" respectively), as required.
- 0000000000 – the eighth to the maximum seventeenth characters are optional and may be used in any way by the producer to provide the unique file name. The following characters are allowed in the dataset name: A to Z (upper case characters only), 0 to 9 and the special character \_ (underscore). It is not required to use all the available characters, however at least one character must be used.
- .EEE – new datasets and New Editions use 000, updates start at 001 and increment until a limit of 999 (mandatory). Re-issues use the same number as the last Update applied to the dataset. Cancellations use the next sequential number from the previous Update applied to the dataset.

### 11.3.3 New Editions, re-issues, updates and cancellations

This section defines the sequencing of S-101 datasets for New Editions, updates and re-issues. In order to ensure that feature type updates are incorporated into an end user system in the correct sequence without any omission, a number of parameters encoded in the data are used in the following way:

<b>Edition number</b>	When a dataset is initially created (Base dataset), the Edition number 1 is assigned to it. The Edition number is increased by 1 at each New Edition.
<b>Update number</b>	Update number 0 is assigned to a new dataset and a New Edition. The first update dataset file associated with this new dataset must have update number 1. The update number must be increased by one for each subsequent update, until a New Edition is released.  A re-issue of a dataset must have the update number of the last update applied to the dataset, and use the same Edition number.
<b>Issue date</b>	Date up to which the Data Producer has incorporated all applicable changes. The issue date must be greater than the previous issue date of the dataset.

In order to cancel a dataset, an update dataset file is created for which the Edition number must be set to 0. This method is only used to cancel a Base dataset file. Where a dataset is cancelled and its name is reused at a later date, the issue date must be greater than the issue date of the cancelled dataset. When the dataset is cancelled it must be removed from the system.

An Exchange Set may contain Base dataset files and update dataset files for the same datasets. Under these circumstances the update dataset files must follow on in the correct sequential order from the last update applied to the Base dataset file.

## 11.4 Support files

Dataset support files offer supplementary information that can be included in an ENC Exchange Set.

- Text files must contain only general text as defined by this standard (text consisting only of printable characters and without HTML, XML, or other markup). Extensible mark-up language (XML) supports UTF-8 character encoding. **(TXT)**, **(XML)**, **(HTM)**.
- Picture files must be in TIFF (6.0 specification) **(TIFF)**.

**Table 11-1 – Support file extensions**

File Types	Extensions	Comment
<b>Text</b>	TXT	
	HTM	HTML files must only include inline or embedded Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) information and must not contain embedded Javascript or other dynamic content, for example DHTML, Flash etc.
	XML	XML documents must only be included in accordance with guidance provided within the Data Classification and Encoding Guide (S-101 Annex A). This may include a Schema for the validation of XML documents.
<b>Picture</b>	TIF	Baseline TIFF 6.0.

#### 11.4.1 Support file Naming

All support files must have unique universal file identifiers. The file identifier of support information should not be used to describe the physical content of the file. The support file metadata that accompanies the file will inform the user of the name and purpose of the file (that is new, replacement and deletion).

In this encoding the support files are named according to the specifications given below:

101CCCC00000000000000.EEE

The main part forms an identifier where:

- 101 – the first 3 characters identify the support file as applicable to an S-101 dataset (mandatory).
- CCCC – the fourth to seventh characters identify the Producer Code of the issuing agency (mandatory). Where the Producer Code is derived from a 2 or 3 character format (for instance when converting S-57 ENCs), the missing characters of the Producer Code may be populated with zeros (“00” or “0” respectively) for the sixth and seventh characters of the support file name, as required.
- 000000000000 – the eighth to the maximum seventeenth characters are optional and can be used in any way by the Producer to provide the unique support file name. The following characters are allowed in the support file name: A to Z (upper case characters only), 0 to 9 and the special character \_ (underscore). It is not required to use all the available characters, however at least one character must be used.
- .EEE – support file extension. (TXT, HTM, XML or TIF).

#### 11.4.2 Support file management

When a support file is created or a subsequent version is issued it must carry its own issue date and be supported with a digital signature which authenticates it against the Producer’s public key included in the Exchange Set metadata.

The type of support file is indicated in the “purpose” field of the discovery metadata. Three types: new, replacement and deletion are defined. Support files carrying the “deletion” flag must be removed from the system. When a feature pointing to a text, picture or application file is deleted or updated so that it no longer references the file, the system software must check to see whether any other feature references the same file, before that file is deleted.

Each support file required must be included only once in the Exchange Set.

Support files must be stored in a separate folder within the Exchange Set, refer to Figure 12-3 – S-101 Exchange Set.

Re-use of a support file name after a deletion period is possible only if the support file edition number is higher than the previous edition number before deletion.



Only the latest edition of a support file can be used. As soon as a New Edition is created and installed, the older version is retired and can no longer be used by any feature.

If a support file is associated with multiple features in one or several datasets, a New Edition of the file will immediately be used by all associated features.

If a New Edition of a support file contains changes not applicable to all previous associated features, a completely new file must be created instead. This is to maintain the support file information in the associated features not effected by the last changes. The associations to the old file must then be removed and new associations created for the new support file. Features where changes were not applicable will continue to use the old support file.

The following scenario demonstrates the rules related to versioning and issuing of new support files:

Figure 11-1: Three Caution areas are encoded within three different ENC's. All of them references the same support file A:

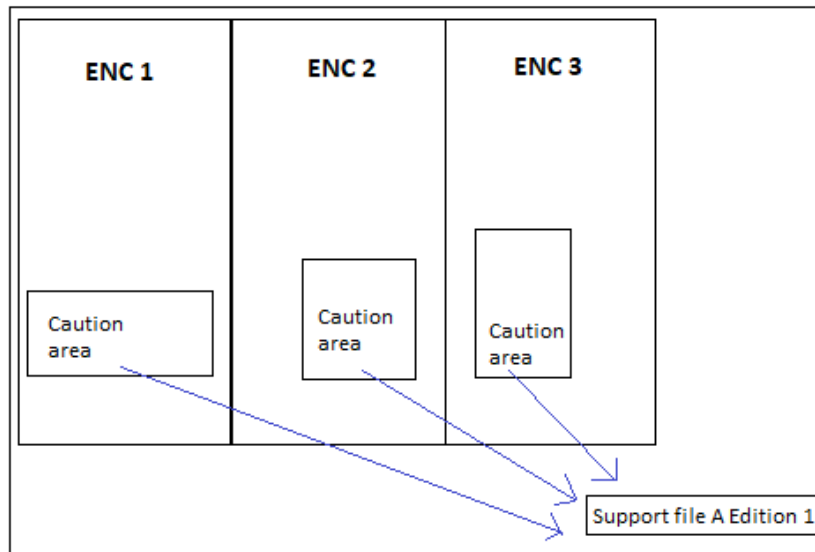
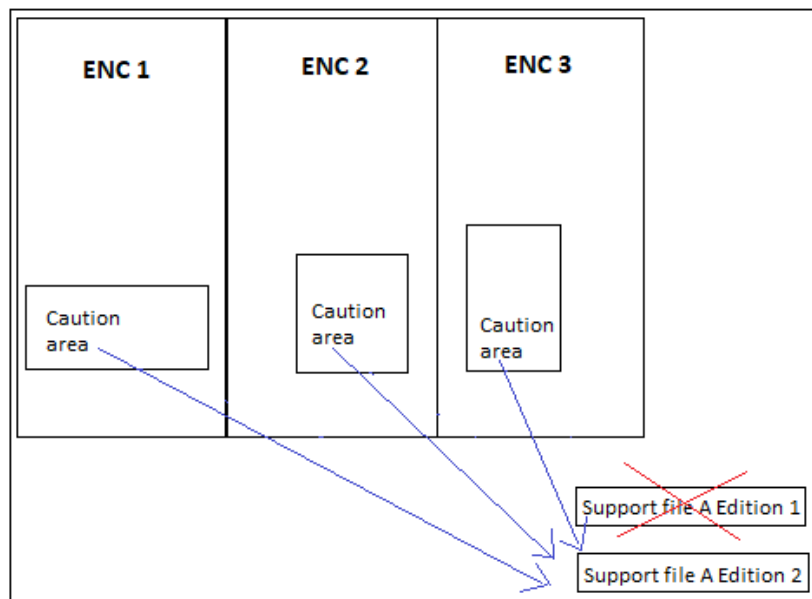


Figure 11-1 – Reference to new support file

Figure 11-2: Changes occur making it necessary to issue a New Edition of support file A. Edition 1 is no longer valid, and all 3 caution areas refer to the New Edition of support file A (Edition 1 of the support file is deleted from the system if referenced by no features):



**Figure 11-2 – Reference to New Edition of a support file**

Figure 11-3: Changes occur that are only applicable to the Caution areas in ENC 1 and ENC 2. Consequently, these ENCs can no longer refer to support file A Edition 2:

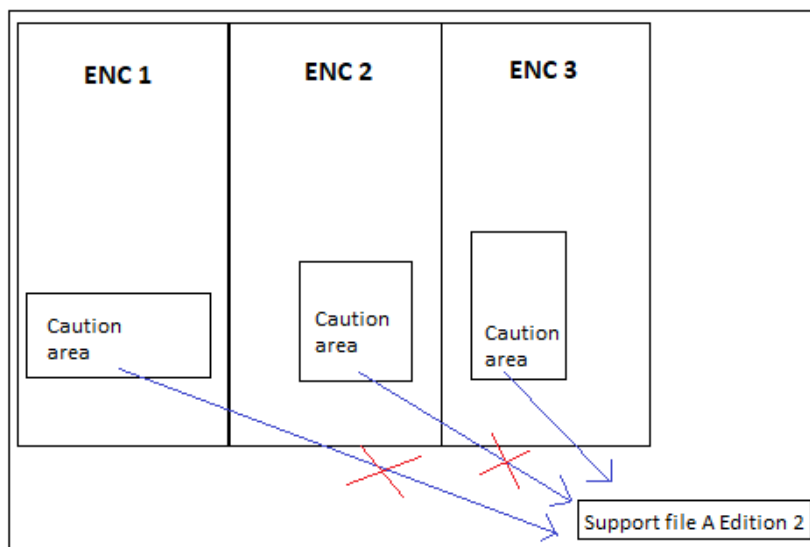
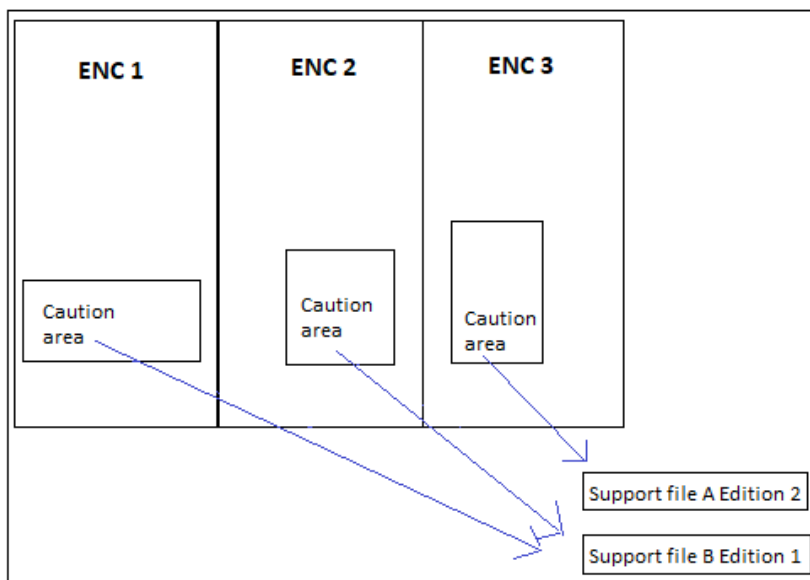
**Figure 11-3 – Changes to support file affecting limited referenced features**

Figure 11-4: A new support file B must be created for ENC 1 and ENC 2 to use as reference:

**Figure 11-4 – New support file affecting limited referenced features**

## 11.5 Associated XML Metadata file

An associated XML Metadata file is expected to carry information specific to producing authorities' internal production procedures, and is not intended for use within the end user systems.

If used, all associated XML Metadata files must have unique names. The name of the associated XML Metadata file should not be used to describe the physical content of the file.

The associated XML Metadata file must be named according to the specification given below:

MD\_<data file base name>.XML

## 11.6 S-101 Exchange Catalogue

The S-101 Exchange Catalogue acts as the table of contents for the S-100 Exchange Set. The Catalogue file of the Exchange Set must be named CATALOG.XML. No other file in the Exchange Set may be named CATALOG.XML. The contents of the S-101 Exchange Catalogue are described in Clause 12.

## 11.7 Data integrity and encryption

See S-100 Parts 15 and 17.

# 12 Metadata

## 12.1 Introduction

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.

S-100 Part 17, Figures 17-1, 17-6 and 17-7 outline the overall concept of an S-100 Exchange Set for the interchange of geospatial data and its relevant metadata. Figure 17-1 depicts the realization of the ISO 19115-1 and 19115-3 classes which form the foundation of the Exchange Set. The overall structure of S-101 metadata for Exchange Sets is the same as S-100 metadata. Figure 17-6 depicts the structure of the Exchange Set Catalogue and the structure of the Exchange Set as included in S-100 part 17, Figure 17-1 is also described in clause 11.2 above. More detailed information about the various classes is shown in Figure 17-7 and a textual description in the Tables is included at clauses 12.1.1 to 12.1.4 below.

The discovery metadata classes have numerous attributes which enable important information about the datasets and accompanying support files to be examined without the need to process the data, for example decrypt, decompress, load etc. Other Catalogues can be included in the Exchange Set in support of the datasets such as Feature and Portrayal. The attribute “purpose” of the support file metadata provides a mechanism to update support files more easily.

The following clauses define the mandatory and optional metadata needed for S-101. In some cases the metadata may be repeated in a national language. If this is the case it is noted in the Remarks column.

In the following clauses, wherever S-101 makes an optional S-100 metadata attribute mandatory (that is, restricts multiplicity from 0.. to 1..), the restricted multiplicity is shown in place of the multiplicity given in S-100 Part 17, and a comment noting the restricted multiplicity has been included in the Remarks column.

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### 12.1.1 S100\_ExchangeCatalogue

The Exchange Catalogue inherits the dataset discovery metadata and support file discovery metadata from S-100 Part 17 with additional S-101-specific restrictions.

Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
S100_ExchangeCatalogue	An Exchange Catalogue contains the discovery metadata about the exchange datasets and support files	-		-
identifier	Uniquely identifies this Exchange Catalogue	1	S100_ExchangeCatalogueIdentifier	0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-101
contact	Details about the issuer of this Exchange Catalogue	1	S100_CataloguePointOfContact	0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-101
productSpecification	Details about the Product Specifications used for the datasets contained in the Exchange Catalogue	1..*	S100_ProductSpecification	The Exchange Catalogue may contain datasets from Product Specifications other than S-101 0..* multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1..* in S-101
defaultLocale	Default language and character set used for all metadata records in this Exchange Catalogue	1	PT_Locale	All datasets conforming to S-101 Product Specification must use English language as default locale 0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-101
otherLocale	Other languages and character sets used for the localized metadata records in this Exchange Catalogue	0..*	PT_Locale	Required if any localized entries are present in the Exchange Catalogue
exchangeCatalogueDescription	Description of what the Exchange Catalogue contains	0..1	CharacterString	
exchangeCatalogueComment	Any additional Information	0..1	CharacterString	
certificates	Signed public key certificates referred to by digital signatures in the Exchange Set	0..*	S100_SE_CertificateContainerType	Content defined in S-100 Part 15. All certificates used, except the SA root certificate (installed separately by the implementing system) shall be included
dataServerIdentifier	Identifies the data server for the permit	0..1	CharacterString	
datasetDiscoveryMetadata	Exchange Catalogues may include or reference discovery metadata for the datasets in the Exchange Set	0..*	Aggregation S100_DatasetDiscoveryMetadata	
catalogueDiscoveryMetadata	Metadata for Catalogue	0..*	Aggregation S100_CatalogueDiscoveryMetadata	Metadata for the Feature, Portrayal, and Interoperability Catalogues, if any
supportFileDiscoveryMetadata	Exchange Catalogues may include or reference discovery metadata for the support files in the Exchange Set	0..*	Aggregation S100_SupportFileDiscoveryMetadata	

### 12.1.1.1 S100\_ExchangeCatalogueIdentifier

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Class	S100_ExchangeCatalogueIdentifier	An Exchange Catalogue contains the discovery metadata about the exchange datasets and support files	-	-	The concatenation of identifier and dateTime form the unique name
Attribute	identifier	Uniquely identifies this Exchange Catalogue	1	CharacterString	<S100XC:identifier>US_101_20200101_120101_01</S100XC:identifier>
Attribute	dateTime	Creation date and time of the Exchange Catalogue, including time zone	1	DateTime	Format: yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ssZ

### 12.1.1.2 S100\_CataloguePointOfContact

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Class	S100_CataloguePointOfContact	Contact details of the issuer of this Exchange Catalogue	-	-	-
Attribute	organization	The organization distributing this Exchange Catalogue	1	CharacterString	This could be an individual producer, value added reseller, etc
Attribute	phone	The phone number of the organization	0..1	CI_Telephone	
Attribute	address	The address of the organization	0..1	CI_Address	

### 12.1.2 S100\_DatasetDiscoveryMetadata

Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
S100_DatasetDiscoveryMetadata	Metadata about the individual datasets in the Exchange Catalogue	-	-	-
fileName	Dataset file name	1	URI	See S-100 Part 1, clause 1-4.6
description	Short description giving the area or location covered by the dataset	0..1	CharacterString	For example, a harbour or port name, between two named locations etc
datasetID	Dataset ID expressed as a Marine Resource Name	0..1	URN	The URN must be an MRN
compressionFlag	Indicates if the resource is compressed	1	Boolean	<i>True</i> indicates a compressed dataset resource <i>False</i> indicates an uncompressed dataset resource

Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
dataProtection	Indicates if the data is encrypted	1	Boolean	<i>True</i> indicates an encrypted dataset resource <i>False</i> indicates an unencrypted dataset resource
protectionScheme	Specification of method used for data protection	0..1	S100_ProtectionScheme	
digitalSignatureReference	Specifies the algorithm used to compute digitalSignatureValue	1	S100_SE_DigitalSignatureReference (see S-100 Part 15)	
digitalSignatureValue	Value derived from the digital signature	1..*	S100_SE_DigitalSignature (see S-100 Part 15)	The value resulting from application of digitalSignatureReference. Implemented as the digital signature format specified in S-100 Part 15
copyright	Indicates if the dataset is copyrighted	1	Boolean	<i>True</i> indicates the resource is copyrighted <i>False</i> indicates the resource is not copyrighted
classification	Indicates the security classification of the dataset	1	Class MD_SecurityConstraints>MD_ClassificationCode (codelist)	1. unclassified 2. restricted 3. confidential 4. secret 5. top secret 6. sensitive but unclassified 7. for official use only 8. protected 9. limited distribution 0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-101
purpose	The purpose for which the dataset has been issued	1	S100_Purpose	0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-101
notForNavigation	Indicates the dataset is not intended to be used for navigation	1	Boolean	<i>True</i> indicates the dataset is not intended to be used for navigation <i>False</i> indicates the dataset is intended to be used for navigation
specificUsage	The use for which the dataset is intended	0..1	MD_USAGE>specificUsage (character string)	
editionNumber	The Edition number of the dataset	1	Integer	When a dataset is initially created, the Edition number 1 is assigned to it. The Edition number is increased by 1 at each New Edition. Edition number remains the same for update and re-issue 0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-101

Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
updateNumber	Update number assigned to the dataset and increased by one for each subsequent update	1	Integer	Update number 0 is assigned to a new dataset 0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-101
updateApplicationDate	This date is only used for the base cell files (that is new data set, re-issue and new edition), not update cell files. All updates dated on or before this date must have been applied by the producer	0..1	Date	
referenceID	Reference back to the datasetID	0..1	URN	Update metadata refers to the datasetID of the dataset metadata. This is used if and only if the dataset is an update The URN must be an MRN
issueDate	Date on which the data was made available by the Data Producer	1	Date	
issueTime	Time of day at which the data was made available by the Data Producer	0..1	Time	The S-100 datatype Time
boundingBox	The extent of the dataset limits	1	EX_GeographicBoundingBox	0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-101
temporalExtent	Specification of the temporal extent of the dataset	0..1	S100_TemporalExtent	The temporal extent is encoded as the date/time of the earliest and latest data records (in coverage datasets) or date/time ranges (in vector datasets)  If there is more than one feature in a dataset, the earliest and latest time values of records in all features are used, which means the earliest and latest values may be from different features  If date/time information for a feature is not encoded in the dataset, it is treated for the purposes of this attribute as extending indefinitely in the appropriate direction on the time axis, limited by the issue date/time or the cancellation or supersession of the dataset  This attribute is encoded if and only if at least one of the start and end of the temporal extent is known
productSpecification	The Product Specification used to create this dataset	1	S100_ProductSpecification	



Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
producingAgency	Agency responsible for producing the data	1	CI_Responsibility>CI_Organisation	See S-100 Part 17, Table 17-3
producerCode	The official IHO Producer Code from S-62	1	CharacterString	0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-101
encodingFormat	The encoding format of the dataset	1	S100_EncodingFormat	For S-101 datasets must be ISO/IEC 8211
dataCoverage	Provides information about data coverages within the dataset	1..*	S100_DataCoverage	0..* multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1..* in S-101
comment	Any additional information	0..1	CharacterString	
defaultLocale	Default language and character set used in the dataset	0..1	PT_Locale	In absence of defaultLocale the language is English, UTF-8
otherLocale	Other languages and character sets used in the dataset	0..*	PT_Locale	
metadataPointOfContact	Point of contact for metadata	0..1	CI_Responsibility>CI_Individual or CI_Responsibility>CI_Organisation	Only if metadataPointOfContact is different to producingAgency
metadataDateStamp	Date stamp for metadata	0..1	Date	Metadata creation date, which may or may not be the dataset creation date
replacedData	Indicates if a cancelled dataset is replaced by another data file(s)	0..1	Boolean	See Note
dataReplacement	Dataset name	0..*	CharacterString	A dataset may be replaced by 1 or more datasets See Note
navigationPurpose	Classification of intended navigation purpose (for Catalogue indexing purposes)	1	S100_NavigationPurpose	0..3 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-101
resourceMaintenance	Information about the frequency of resource updates, and the scope of those updates	0..1	MD_MaintenanceInformation	S-100 restricts the multiplicity to 0..1 and adds specific restrictions on the ISO 19115 structure and content. See clause MD_MaintenanceInformation later in this Part Format: PnYnMnDTnHnMnS (XML built-in type for ISO 8601 <i>duration</i> ). See S-100 Part 17, clause 17-4.9

NOTE: replacedData and dataReplacement: The attribute replacedData is mandatory if the attribute purpose (see clause 12.1.2.3) is set to value 5 (cancellation). The attribute dataReplacement is mandatory if replacedData = *True*.

### 12.1.2.1 S100\_NavigationPurpose

Item	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Enumeration	S100_NavigationPurpose	The purpose of the dataset	-	
Value	port	For port and near shore operations	1	-
Value	transit	For coast and planning purposes	2	-
Value	overview	For ocean crossing and planning purposes	3	-

### 12.1.2.2 S100\_DataCoverage

Name	Mult	Value	Type	Remarks
S100_DataCoverage	-	-	-	-
boundingPolygon	1		EX_BoundingPolygon	
temporalExtent	0..1		S100_TemporalExtent	The remarks for <i>temporalExtent</i> in the dataset discovery block (S100_DatasetDiscoveryMetadata) apply, except that their scope is the individual coverage and not the dataset as a whole
optimumDisplayScale	1		Integer	Must be one of the following values: 1000 2000 3000 4000 8000 12000 22000 45000 90000 180000 350000 700000 1500000 3500000 10000000 0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-101

maximumDisplayScale	1		Integer	<p>Must be one of the following values:</p> <p>NULL 1000 2000 3000 4000 8000 12000 22000 45000 90000 180000 350000 700000 1500000 3500000 10000000</p> <p>0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-101</p>
minimumDisplayScale	1		Integer	<p>Must be one of the following values:</p> <p>2000 3000 4000 8000 12000 22000 45000 90000 180000 350000 700000 1500000 3500000 10000000 NULL</p> <p>0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-101</p>

### 12.1.2.3 S100\_Purpose

Item	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Enumeration	S100_Purpose	The purpose of the dataset	-	
Value	newDataset	Brand new dataset	1	No data has previously been produced for this area
Value	newEdition	New edition of the dataset or Catalogue	2	Includes new information which has not been previously distributed by updates

Item	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Value	update	Dataset update	3	Changing some information in an existing dataset
Value	reissue	Dataset that has been re-issued	4	Includes all the updates applied to the original dataset up to the date of the re-issue. A re-issue does not contain any new information additional to that previously issued by updates
Value	cancellation	Dataset or Catalogue that has been cancelled	5	Indicates the dataset or Catalogue should no longer be used and can be deleted

#### 12.1.2.4 S100\_TemporalExtent

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Class	S100_TemporalExtent	Temporal extent	--		At least one of the timeInstantBegin and timeInstantEnd attributes must be populated; if both are known, both must be populated. The absence of either begin or end indicates indefinite validity in the corresponding direction, limited by the issue date/time or the cancellation or supersession of the dataset
Attribute	timeInstantBegin	The instant at which the temporal extent begins	0..1	DateTime	
Attribute	timeInstantEnd	The instant at which the temporal extent ends	0..1	DateTime	

#### 12.1.2.5 S100\_EncodingFormat

Item	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Enumeration	S100_EncodingFormat	The encoding format	-	Values listed in S-100 Part 17 but not mentioned in this table are not allowed
Value	ISO/IEC 8211	The ISO 8211 data format as defined in S-100 Part 10a	1	

#### 12.1.2.6 S100\_ProductSpecification

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Class	S100_ProductSpecification	The Product Specification contains the information needed to build the specified product	-	-	-

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Attribute	name	The name of the Product Specification used to create the datasets	1	CharacterString	Electronic Navigational Chart 0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-101
Attribute	version	The version number of the Product Specification	1	CharacterString	1.2.0 0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-101
Attribute	date	The version date of the Product Specification	1	Date	0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-101
Attribute	productIdentifier	Machine readable unique identifier of a product type	1	CharacterString (Restricted to Product ID values from the IHO Product Specification Register, in the IHO Geospatial Information (GI) Registry)	"S-101" (without quotes)
Attribute	number	The number (registry index) used to lookup the product in the Product Specification Register	1	Integer	From the Product Specification Register in the IHO Geospatial Information (GI) Registry
Attribute	complianceCategory	The level of compliance of the Product Specification to S-100	1	S100_ComplianceCategory	0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-101. Needed for S-98 interoperability

#### 12.1.2.7 S100\_ComplianceCategory

Item	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Enumeration	S100_ComplianceCategory		-	All S-101 products fully conforming to this Product Specification would be category3 or category4. (S-101 is expected to be category4, but the requirements for harmonized display are being determined, so category3 is provisionally retained to allow for potential divergences between S-101 and those requirements while both specifications are being finalised. In the absence of specific guidance to the contrary from the S-101 project team use category4)
Value	category3	IHO S-100 compliant with standard encoding	3	
Value	category4	IHO S-100 and IMO harmonized display compliant	4	

#### 12.1.2.8 S100\_ProtectionScheme

Item	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
------	------	-------------	------	---------

Enumeration	S100_ProtectionScheme	Data protection schemes	-	-
Value	S100p15	IHO S-100 Part 15	1	See S-100 Part 15

### 12.1.3 S100\_SupportFileDiscoveryMetadata

Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
S100_SupportFileDiscoveryMetadata	Metadata about the individual support files in the Exchange Catalogue	-	-	-
fileName	Name of the support file	1	URI	See S-100 Part1, clause 1-4.6
revisionStatus	The purpose for which the support file has been issued	1	S100_SupportFileRevisionStatus	For example new, replacement, etc
editionNumber	The Edition number of the support file	1	Integer	When a data set is initially created, the Edition number 1 is assigned to it. The Edition number is increased by 1 at each new Edition. Edition number remains the same for a re-issue
issueDate	Date on which the data was made available by the Data Producer	0..1	Date	
supportFileSpecification	The specification used to create this file	1	S100_SupportFileSpecification	0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-101
dataType	The format of the support file	1	S100_SupportFileFormat	
comment	Optional comment	0..1	CharacterString	Any additional Information
compressionFlag	Indicates if the resource is compressed	1	Boolean	<i>True</i> indicates a compressed resource <i>False</i> indicates an uncompressed resource
digitalSignatureReference	Specifies the algorithm used to compute digitalSignatureValue	1	S100_SE_DigitalSignatureReference (see Part 15)	
digitalSignatureValue	Value derived from the digital signature	1..*	S100_SE_DigitalSignature (see Part 15)	The value resulting from application of digitalSignatureReference Implemented as the digital signature format specified in S-100 Part 15
defaultLocale	Default language and character set used in the support file	0..1	PT_Locale	A support file is expected to use only one as locale. Additional support files can be created for other locales
supportedResource	Identifier of the resource supported by this support file	0..*	CharacterString	Conventions for identifiers are detailed in S-100 Part 15. S-100 allows file URI, digital signature or cryptographic hash checksums to be used
resourcePurpose	The purpose of the supporting resource	0..1	S100_ResourcePurpose	Identifies how the supporting resource is used

NOTE: The optional S-100 field *otherDataTypeDescription* is not allowed in S-101.

#### 12.1.3.1 S100\_SupportFileFormat

Item	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Enumeration	S100_SupportFileFormat	The format used for the support file	-	Values listed in S-100 Part 17 but not mentioned in this table are not allowed
Value	TXT UTF8	UTF-8 text excluding control codes	1	Text
Value	JPEG2000	JPEG2000 format	2	ISO 15444
Value	HTML	Hypertext Markup Language	3	
Value	XML	Extensible Markup Language	4	
Value	TIFF	Tagged Image File Format	7	

#### 12.1.3.2 S100\_SupportFileRevisionStatus

Item	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Enumeration	S100_SupportFileRevisionStatus	The reason for inclusion of the support file in this exchange set	-	-
Value	new	A file which is new	1	Signifies a new file
Value	replacement	A file which replaces an existing file	2	Signifies a replacement for a file of the same name
Value	deletion	Deletes an existing file	3	Signifies deletion of a file of that name

#### 12.1.3.3 S100\_SupportFileSpecification

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Class	S100_SupportFileSpecification	The standard or specification to which a support file conforms	-	-	-
Attribute	name	The name of the specification used to create the support file	1	CharacterString	
Attribute	version	The version number of the specification	0..1	CharacterString	
Attribute	date	The version date of the specification	0..1	Date	

### 12.1.3.4 S100\_ResourcePurpose

Item	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Enumeration	S100_ResourcePurpose	Defines the purpose of the supporting resource	-	-
Value	supportFile	A support file	1	
Value	ISO Metadata	Dataset metadata in ISO format	2	
Value	Language Pack	A Language pack	3	
Value	GML Schema	GML Application Schema	4	
Value	other	A type of resource not otherwise described	100	

### 12.1.4 S100\_CatalogueDiscoveryMetadata

This is an optional element that allows for the delivery of S-101 Feature and Portrayal Catalogues within the Exchange Set.

Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
S100_CatalogueDiscoveryMetadata	Class for S-100 Catalogue metadata	-	-	-
fileName	The name for the Catalogue	1	URI	See S-100 Part 1, clause 1-4.6
purpose	The purpose for which the Catalogue has been issued	0..1	S100_Purpose	The values must be one of the following: 2. new edition 5. cancellation Default is new edition
editionNumber	The Edition number of the Catalogue	1	Integer	Initially set to 1 for a given productSpecification.number Increased by 1 for each subsequent New Edition Uniquely identifies the version of the Catalogue
scope	Subject domain of the Catalogue	1	S100_CatalogueScope	
versionNumber	The version identifier of the Catalogue	1	CharacterString	Human readable version identifier
issueDate	The issue date of the Catalogue	1	Date	
productSpecification	The Product Specification used to create this file	1	S100_ProductSpecification	
digitalSignatureReference	Specifies the algorithm used to compute digitalSignatureValue	1	S100_SE_DigitalSignatureReference (see Part 15)	Reference to the appropriate digital signature algorithm



digitalSignatureValue	Value derived from the digital signature	1..*	S100_SE_DigitalSignature (see Part 15)	The value resulting from application of digitalSignatureReference Implemented as the digital signature format specified in Part 15
compressionFlag	Indicates if the resource is compressed	1	Boolean	<i>True</i> indicates a compressed resource <i>False</i> indicates an uncompressed resource
defaultLocale	Default language and character set used in the Catalogue	1	PT_Locale	0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-101
otherLocale	Other languages and character sets used in the Catalogue	0..*	PT_Locale	

#### 12.1.4.1 S100\_CatalogueScope

Item	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Enumeration	S100_CatalogueScope	The scope of the Catalogue	-	-
Value	featureCatalogue	S-100 Feature Catalogue	1	
Value	portrayalCatalogue	S-100 Portrayal Catalogue	2	
Value	interoperabilityCatalogue	S-100 Interoperability Catalogue	3	

#### 12.1.4.2 MD\_MaintenanceInformation

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Class	MD_MaintenanceInformation	Information about the scope and frequency of updating	-	-	S-100 restricts the ISO 19115-class to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>prohibit maintenanceScope, maintenanceNote, and contact attributes;</li> <li>define restrictions on maintenanceAndUpdateFrequency, maintenanceDate, and userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency attributes</li> </ul>
Attribute	maintenanceAndUpdateFrequency	Frequency with which changes and additions are made to the resource after the initial resource is completed	0..1	MD_MaintenanceFrequencyCode (codelist)	Must be populated if userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency is not present, otherwise optional. See Table MD_MaintenanceFrequencyCode in this Part for values allowed in S-100 metadata

Attribute	maintenanceDate	Date information associated with maintenance of the resource	0..1	CI_Date	Exactly one of maintenanceDate and userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency must be populated Allowed value for dateType: nextUpdate
Attribute	userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency	Maintenance period other than those defined	0..1	TM_PeriodDuration	Exactly one of maintenanceDate and userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency must be populated Only positive durations allowed

#### 12.1.4.3 MD\_MaintenanceFrequencyCode

S-100 uses a subset of the values allowed in ISO 19115-1.

Item	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Enumeration	MD_MaintenanceFrequencyCode	Frequency with which modifications and deletions are made to the data after it is first produced	-	S-100 is restricted to only the following values from the ISO 19115-1 codelist. The conditions for the use of a particular value are described in its Remarks
Value	asNeeded	Resource is updated as deemed necessary	1	Use only for datasets which normally use a regular interval for update or supersession, but will have the next update issued at an interval different from the usual Allowed if and only if userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency is not populated
Value	irregular	Resource is updated in intervals that are uneven in duration	2	Use only for datasets which do not use a regular schedule for update or supersession Allowed if and only if userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency is not populated

#### 12.1.4.4 PT\_Locale

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Class	PT_Locale	description of a locale	-	-	From ISO 19115-1
Value	language	designation of the locale language	1	LanguageCode	ISO 639-2 3-letter language codes.
Value	country	designation of the specific country of the locale language	0..1	CountryCode	ISO 3166-2 2-letter country codes
Value	characterEncoding	designation of the character set to be used to encode the textual value of the locale	1	MD_CharacterSetCode	UTF-8 is used in S-100

The class PT\_Locale is defined in ISO 19115-1. LanguageCode, CountryCode, and MD\_CharacterSetCode are ISO codelists which are defined in a resource file in the S-100 Edition 5.0.0 Schemas distribution.

## 12.2 Language

The exchange language must be English. Other languages may be used as a supplementary option. National geographic names can be left in their original national language using the complex attribute **feature name**.

Character strings must be encoded using the character set defined in ISO 10646-1, in Unicode Transformation Format-8 (UTF-8). A BOM (byte order mark) must not be used.

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## **ANNEX A - Data Classification and Encoding Guide**

The “Data Classification and Encoding Guide” has been developed to provide consistent, standardized instructions for encoding S-100 compliant ENC data. This document has been laid out, as far as possible, along the lines of the IHO publication S-4, Part B “Chart Specifications of the IHO – Medium and Large-Scale National and International (INT) Charts”.

The purpose of the Data Classification and Encoding Guide is to facilitate S-101 encoding to meet IHO standards for the proper display of ENC in an S-100 based marine navigation system such as ECDIS. The document describes how to encode information that the cartographer considers relevant to an ENC. The content of an ENC is at the discretion of the Producing Authority provided that the conventions described within this document are followed. A “Producing Authority” is a Hydrographic Office (HO) or an organization authorized by a government, HO or other relevant government institution to produce ENCs.

The S-101 Data Classification and Encoding Guide can be found in the Standards and Publications page of the IHO web site, <http://www.iho.int>.

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## ANNEX B (Normative) - Data Product format (encoding)

### Introduction

S-101 uses the S-100 profile of ISO/IEC 8211 (refer to S-100 Part 10A) to encapsulate data. This Annex specifies the interchange format to facilitate the moving of files containing data records between computer systems. It defines a specific structure which can be used to transmit files containing data type and data structures specific to S-101.

### B-1 Dataset Files

The order of data records in each base or update dataset file is described below:

Dataset file

- Dataset General Information record
- Dataset Coordinate Reference System record
- Information Type records
- Point records
- Multi Point records
- Curve records
- Composite Curve records
- Surface records
- Feature Type records

For Information Type records, Composite Curve records, and Feature Type records it must be ensured that any record that is referenced is stored before the record that references it.

### B-2 Records

Records and fields that do not appear in the following tree structure diagrams are prohibited. The order of records in the files must be the same as that described in these tree structure diagrams.

The combination of the file name and the “Name” of the record must provide a unique world-wide identifier of the record. The “Name” of the record is the combination of the subfields RCNM and RCID in the appropriate Identifier field of the record.

### B-3 Fields

For base dataset files, some fields may be repeated (indicated by <0..\*> or <1..\*>) and all of their content may be repeated (indicated by \*). In order to reduce the volume of data, the encoder should repeat the sequence of subfields, in preference to creating several fields.

### B-4 Subfields

Mandatory subfields must be filled by a non-null value.

Prohibited subfields must be encoded as missing subfields values. The exact meaning of missing attribute values is defined in Annex A.

In the Tables following the tree structure diagrams, prescribed values are indicated in the “Values” column.

When encoding new base datasets the Record Update Instruction (RUIN) subfield must be set to “Insert”. When encoding updates RUIN may be set to “Insert”, “Modify” or “Delete”.

### B-5 Base Dataset Structure

NOTE: The number contained in parenthesis () is the number of subfields that are contained in the field.

## Base dataset file

```

|
|--<1>- Dataset General Information record
|
|  |
|  |--<1>-DSID (13\\*1): Dataset Identification field
|
|      |
|      |--<1>-DSSI (13): Dataset Structure Information field
|
|          |
|          |--<0..1>-ATCS (*2): Attribute Codes field
|
|              |
|              |--<0..1>-ITCS (*2): Information Type Codes field
|
|                  |
|                  |--<0..1>-FTCS (*2): Feature Type Codes field
|
|                      |
|                      |--<0..1>-IACS (*2): Information Association Codes field
|
|                          |
|                          |--<0..1>-FACS (*2): Feature Association Codes field
|
|                              |
|                              |--<0..1>-ARCS (*2): Association Role Codes field
|
|
|
|--<1>--Dataset Coordinate Reference System record
|
|  |
|  |--<1>-CSID (3): Coordinate Reference System Record Identifier field
|
|      |
|      |--<1..*>-CRSH (7): Coordinate Reference System Header field
|
|          |
|          |--<0..1>-CSAX (*2): Coordinate System Axes field
|
|              |
|              |--<0..1>-VDAT (4): Vertical Datum field
|
|
|--<0..*>--Information Type record
|
|  |
|  |--<1>-IRID (5): Information Type Record Identifier field
|
|      |
|      |--<0..*>-ATTR (*5): Attribute field
|
|          |
|          |--<0..*>-INAS (5\\*5): Information Association field
|
|
|--<0..*>-- Point record
|
|  |
|  |--<1>-PRID (4): Point Record Identifier field
|
|      |
|      |--<0..*>-INAS (5\\*5): Information Association field
|
|          |
|          | alternate coordinate representations

```



```

|
|
| *-<1>-C2IT (2): 2-D Integer Coordinate Tuple field
|
| *-<1>-C3IT (4): 3-D Integer Coordinate Tuple field
|
|
|--<0..*>-- Multi Point record
|
| |
| | |--<1>-MRID (4): Multi Point Record Identifier field
| |
| | |
| | | |--<0..*>-INAS (5\\*5): Information Association field
| | |
| | | | alternate coordinate representations
| | |
| | | *-<0..*>-C2IL (*2): 2-D Integer Coordinate List field
| | |
| | | *-<1..*>-C3IL (1\\*3): 3-D Integer Coordinate List field
| |
|
|--<0..*>-- Curve record
|
| |
| | |--<1>-CRID (4): Curve Record Identifier field
| |
| | |
| | | |--<0..*>-INAS (5\\*5): Information Association field
| | |
| | | |--<1>-PTAS (*3): Point Association field
| | |
| | | |--<1>-SEGH (1): Segment Header field
| | |
| | | | |--<1..*>-C2IL (*2): 2-D Integer Coordinate List field
| | |
|
|--<0..*>-- Composite Curve record
|
| |
| | |--<1>-CCID (4): Composite Curve Record Identifier field
| |
| | |
| | | |--<0..*>-INAS (5\\*5): Information Association field
| | |
| | | |--<0..*>-CUCO (*3): Curve Component field
| |
|
|--<0..*>-- Surface record
|
| |
| | |--<1>-SRID (4): Surface Record Identifier field
| |
| | |
| | | |--<0..*>-INAS (5\\*5): Information Association field
| | |
| | | |--<1..*>-RIAS (*5): Ring Association Field
| |
|
|--<0..*>-- Feature Type record
|
| |
| | |--<1>-FRID (5): Feature Type Record Identifier field
| |
| | |
| | | |--<1>-FOID (3): Feature Object Identifier field
| | |
| | | |--<0..*>-ATTR (*5): Attribute field
| | |
| | | |--<0..*>-INAS (5\\*5): Information Association field
| | |
| | | |--<0..*>-SPAS (*6): Spatial Association field

```

```

|
| -<0..*>-FASC (5\\*5): Feature Association field
|
| -<0..*>-MASK (*4): Masked Spatial Type field

```

## B-5.1 Field content

### B-5.1.1 Dataset Identification field - DSID

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Record name	RCNM	{10}	b11	{10} – Data Set Identification
Record identification number	RCID	{1}	b14	Only one record
Encoding specification	ENSP	"S-100 Part 10a"	A()	Encoding specification that defines the encoding
Encoding specification edition	ENED	"5.1"	A()	Edition of the encoding specification
Product identifier	PRSP	"INT.IHO .S- 101.1.2"	A()	Unique identifier for the data product as specified in the Product Specification
Product edition	PRED	"1.2"	A()	Edition of the Product Specification
Application profile	PROF	"1"	A()	"1" – Base dataset profile
Dataset file identifier	DSNM		A()	The file identifier including the extension but excluding any path information
Dataset title	DSTL		A()	The title of the dataset
Dataset reference date	DSRD		A(8)	The reference date of the dataset Format: YYYYMMDD according to ISO 8601
Dataset language	DSLGL	"EN"	A()	The (primary) language used in this dataset
Dataset abstract	DSAB	omitted	A()	The abstract of the dataset
Dataset edition	DSED		A()	See clause 11.3.3
Dataset topic category	*DSTC	{14}{18}	b11	A set of topic categories

### B-5.1.2 Dataset Structure Information field - DSSI

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Dataset Coordinate Origin X	DCOX	{0.0}	b48	Shift used to adjust x-coordinate before encoding
Dataset Coordinate Origin Y	DCOY	{0.0}	b48	Shift used to adjust y-coordinate before encoding
Dataset Coordinate Origin Z	DCOZ	{0.0}	b48	Shift used to adjust z-coordinate before encoding
Coordinate multiplication factor for x-coordinate	CMFX	{10 <sup>7</sup> }	b14	Floating point to integer multiplication factor for the x-coordinate or longitude
Coordinate multiplication factor for y-coordinate	CMFY	{10 <sup>7</sup> }	b14	Floating point to integer multiplication factor for the y-coordinate or latitude
Coordinate multiplication factor for z-coordinate	CMFZ	{10}	b14	Floating point to integer multiplication factor for the z-coordinate or depths or height
Number of Information Type records	NOIR		b14	Number of information records in the dataset
Number of Point records	NOPN		b14	Number of point records in the dataset
Number of Multi Point records	NOMN		b14	Number of multi point records in the dataset
Number of Curve records	NOCN		b14	Number of curve records in the dataset
Number of Composite Curve records	NOXN		b14	Number of composite curve records in the dataset
Number of Surface records	NOSN		b14	Number of surface records in the dataset
Number of Feature Type records	NOFR		b14	Number of feature records in the dataset

### B-5.1.3 Attribute Code field structure - ATCS

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Attribute Code	*ATCD		A()	The code as defined in the Feature Catalogue

Attribute Numeric Code	ANCD		b12	The code used within the NATC subfield
------------------------	------	--	-----	--

#### B-5.1.4 Information Type Codes field structure - ITCS

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Information Type Code	*ITCD		A()	The code as defined in the Feature Catalogue
Information Type Numeric Code	ITNC		b12	The code used within the NITC subfield

#### B-5.1.5 Feature Type Codes field structure - FTCS

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Feature Type Code	*FTCD		A()	The code as defined in the Feature Catalogue
Feature Type Numeric Code	FTNC		b12	The code used within the NFTC subfield

#### B-5.1.6 Information Association Codes field structure - IACS

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Information Association Code	*IACD		A()	The code as defined in the Feature Catalogue
Information Association Numeric Code	IANC		b12	The code used within the NIAC subfield

#### B-5.1.7 Feature Association Codes field structure - FACS

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Feature Association Code	*FACD		A()	The code as defined in the Feature Catalogue
Feature Association Numeric Code	FANC		b12	The code used within the NFAC subfield

#### B-5.1.8 Association Role Codes field structure - ARCS

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Association Role Code	*ARCD		A()	The code as defined in the Feature Catalogue
Association Role Numeric Code	ARNC		b12	The code used within the NARC subfield

#### B-5.1.9 Coordinate Reference System Record Identifier field - CSID

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Record Name	RCNM	{15}	b11	{15} - Coordinate Reference System Identifier
Record identification number	RCID	{1}	b14	Only one record
Number of CRS Components	NCRC		b11	{1} - Single CRS (No C3IT or C3IL fields in the dataset) >{1} - Compound CRS

#### B-5.1.10 Coordinate Reference System Header field - CRSH

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
CRS Index	CRIX		b11	1 – for the horizontal CRS >1 – for the vertical CRSs
CRS Type	CRST	{1} or {5}	b11	{1} – 2D Geographic {5} – Vertical
Coordinate System Type	CSTY	{1} or {3}	b11	{1} – Ellipsoidal CS {3} – Vertical CS
CRS Name	CRNM	"WGS84" for horizontal CRS "Depth - *" for vertical CRS where * is the name of the vertical datum	A()	
CRS Identifier	CRSI	"4326" – for horizontal CRS	A()	

		"omitted for vertical CRS		
CRS Source	CRSS	{2} for horizontal CRS {255} for vertical CRS	b11	{2} – EPSG {255} – Not Applicable
CRS Source Information	SCRI	omitted	A()	

#### B-5.1.11 Coordinate System Axes field - CSAX

This field is only used for vertical CRS.

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Axis Type	*AXTY	{12}	b11	{12} – Gravity related depth (orientation down)
Axis Unit of Measure	AXUM	{4}	b11	{4} – Metre

#### B-5.1.12 Vertical Datum field - VDAT

This field is only used for vertical CRS.

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Datum Name	DTNM		A()	Name of the vertical datum
Datum Identifier	DTID		A()	Identifier of the datum in an external source
Datum Source	DTSR	{2}	b11	{2} – Feature Catalogue
Datum Source Information	SCRI	omitted	A()	

#### B-5.1.13 Information Type Identifier field - IRID

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Record Name	RCNM	{150}	b11	{150} – Information Type
Record identification number	RCID		b14	Range: 1 to 2 <sup>32</sup> -2
Numeric Information Type Code	NITC		b12	A valid information type code as defined in the ITCS field of the Dataset General Information Record
Record version	RVER		b12	RVER contains the serial number of the record edition
Record update instruction	RUIN	{1}	b11	{1} – Insert

#### B-5.1.14 Attribute field - ATTR

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Numeric attribute code	*NATC		b12	A valid attribute code as defined in the ATCS field of the Dataset General Information Record
Attribute index	ATIX		b12	Index (position) of the attribute in the sequence of attributes with the same code and the same parent (starting with 1)
Parent index	PAIX		b12	Index (position) of the parent complex attribute within this ATTR field (starting with 1). If the attribute has no parent (top level attribute) the value is 0
Attribute instruction	ATIN	{1}	b11	{1} - Insert
Attribute value	ATVL		A()	A string containing a valid value for the domain of the attribute specified by the subfields above

#### B-5.1.15 Information Association field - INAS

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Subfield content and specification
Referenced Record name	RRNM	{150}	b11	Record name of the referenced record {150} – Information Type
Referenced Record identifier	RRID		b14	Record identifier of the referenced record
Numeric Information Association Code	NIAC		b12	A valid code for the information association as defined in the IACS field of the Dataset General Information Record

Numeric Association Role Code	NARC		b12	A valid code for the role as defined in the ARCS field of the Dataset General Information Record
Information Association Update Instruction	IUIN		b11	{1} – Insert
Numeric attribute code	*NATC		b12	A valid attribute code as defined in the ATCS field of the Dataset General Information Record
Attribute index	ATIX		b12	Index (position) of the attribute in the sequence of attributes with the same code and the same parent (starting with 1)
Parent index	PAIX		b12	Index (position) of the parent complex attribute within this INAS field (starting with 1). If the attribute has no parent (top level attribute) the value is 0
Attribute Instruction	ATIN		b11	{1} – Insert {2} – Delete {3} – Modify
Attribute value	ATVL		A()	A string containing a valid value for the domain of the attribute specified by the subfields above

#### B-5.1.16 Point Record Identifier field - PRID

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Record name	RCNM	{110}	b11	{110} – Point
Record identification number	RCID		b14	Range: 1 to 2 <sup>32</sup> -2
Record version	RVER		b12	RVER contains the serial number of the record edition
Record update instruction	RUIN	{1}	b11	{1} – Insert

#### B-5.1.17 2-D Integer Coordinate Tuple field structure - C2IT

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Coordinate in Y axis	YCOO		b24	Y-coordinate or latitude
Coordinate in X axis	XCOO		b24	X-coordinate or longitude

#### B-5.1.18 3-D Integer Coordinate Tuple field structure - C3IT

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Vertical CRS Id	VCID		b11	Internal identifier of the Vertical CRS
Coordinate in Y axis	YCOO		b24	Y-coordinate or latitude
Coordinate in X axis	XCOO		b24	X-coordinate or longitude
Coordinate in Z axis	ZCOO		b24	Z-coordinate (depth)

#### B-5.1.19 Multi Point Record Identifier field - MRID

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Record name	RCNM	{115}	b11	{115} – Multi Point
Record identification number	RCID		b14	Range: 1 to 2 <sup>32</sup> -2
Record version	RVER		b12	RVER contains the serial number of the record edition
Record update instruction	RUIN	{1}	b11	{1} – Insert

#### B-5.1.20 2-D Integer Coordinate List field structure - C2IL

Subfield name	Label	Format	Subfield content and specification
Coordinate in Y axis	*YCOO	b24	Y-coordinate or latitude
Coordinate in X axis	XCOO	b24	X-coordinate or longitude

**B-5.1.21 3-D Integer Coordinate List field structure - C3IL**

Subfield name	Label	Format	Subfield content and specification
Vertical CRS Id	VCID	b11	Internal identifier of the Vertical CRS
Coordinate in Y axis	*YCOO	b24	Y-coordinate or latitude
Coordinate in X axis	XCOO	b24	X-coordinate or longitude
Coordinate in Z axis	ZCOO	b24	Z-coordinate (depth)

**B-5.1.22 Curve Record Identifier field - CRID**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Record name	RCNM	{120}	b11	{120} – Curve
Record identification number	RCID		b14	Range: 1 to $2^{32}-2$
Record version	RVER		b12	RVER contains the serial number of the record edition
Record update instruction	RUIN	{1}	b11	{1} – Insert

**B-5.1.23 Point Association field - PTAS**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Referenced Record name	*RRNM	{110}	b11	Record name of the referenced record {110} – Point
Referenced Record identifier	RRID		b14	Record identifier of the referenced record
Topology indicator	TOPI		b11	{1} – Beginning point {2} – End point {3} – Beginning & End point

**B-5.1.24 Segment Header field - SEGH**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Interpolation	INTP	{4}	b11	{4} – Loxodromic

**B-5.1.25 Composite Curve Record Identifier field - CCID**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Record name	RCNM	{125}	b11	{125} – Composite Curve
Record identification number	RCID		b14	Range: 1 to $2^{32}-2$
Record version	RVER		b12	RVER contains the serial number of the record edition
Record update instruction	RUIN	{1}	b11	{1} – Insert

**B-5.1.26 Curve Component field - CUCO**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Referenced Record name	*RRNM	{120} or {125}	b11	Record name of the referenced record {120} – Curve {125} – Composite Curve
Referenced Record identifier	RRID		b14	Record identifier of the referenced record
Orientation	ORNT		b11	{1} – Forward {2} – Reverse

**B-5.1.27 Surface Record Identifier field - SRID**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Record name	RCNM	{130}	b11	{130} – Surface

Record identification number	RCID		b14	Range: 1 to 2 <sup>32</sup> -2
Record version	RVER		b12	RVER contains the serial number of the record edition
Record update instruction	RUIN	{1}	b11	{1} – Insert

#### B-5.1.28 Ring Association field - RIAS

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Referenced Record name	*RRNM	{120} or {125}	b11	Record name of the referenced record {120} – Curve {125} – Composite Curve
Referenced Record identifier	RRID		b14	Record identifier of the referenced record
Orientation	ORNT		b11	{1} – Forward {2} – Reverse
Usage indicator	USAG		b11	{1} – Exterior {2} – Interior
Ring Association update instruction	RAUI	{1}	b11	{1} – Insert

#### B-5.1.29 Feature Type Record Identifier field - FRID

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Record name	RCNM	{100}	b11	{100} - Feature type
Record identification number	RCID		b14	Range: 1 to 2 <sup>32</sup> -2
Numeric Feature Type Code	NFTC		b12	A valid feature type code as defined in the FTCS field of the Dataset General Information Record
Record version	RVER		b12	RVER contains the serial number of the record edition
Record update instruction	RUIN	{1}	b11	{1} – Insert

#### B-5.1.30 Feature Object Identifier field - FOID

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Producing agency	AGEN		b12	Agency code
Feature identification number	FIDN		b14	Range: 1 to 2 <sup>32</sup> -2
Feature identification subdivision	FIDS		b12	Range: 1 to 2 <sup>16</sup> -2

#### B-5.1.31 Spatial Association field - SPAS

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Referenced Record name	*RRNM	One of {110} {115} {120} {125} {130}	b11	Record name of the referenced record {110} – Point {115} – Multi Point {120} – Curve {125} – Composite Curve {130} – Surface
Referenced Record identifier	RRID		b14	Record identifier of the referenced record
Orientation	ORNT		b11	{1} – Forward {2} – Reverse {255} – NULL (Not Applicable)
Scale Minimum	SMIN		b14	{2 <sup>32</sup> -1} – NULL (Not Applicable) – (see Note)
Scale Maximum	SMAX		b14	{0} – NULL (Not Applicable) – (see Note)
Spatial Association Update Instruction	SAUI	{1}	b11	{1} – Insert

NOTE: For a correct handling of older data, robust parsers should consider both 0 and 2<sup>32</sup>-1 as 'Not Applicable' for the SMIN and the SMAX sub-field.

**B-5.1.32 Feature Association field – FASC**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Referenced Record name	RRNM	{100}	b11	Record name of the referenced record {100} – Feature Type
Referenced Record identifier	RRID		b14	Record identifier of the referenced record
Numeric Feature Association Code	NFAC		b12	A valid code for the feature association as defined in the FACS field of the Dataset General Information Record
Numeric Association Role Code	NARC		b12	A valid code for the role as defined in the ARCS field of the Dataset General Information Record
Feature Association Update Instruction	FAUI	{1}	b11	{1} – Insert
Numeric Attribute Code	*NATC		b12	A valid attribute code as defined in the ATCS field of the Dataset General Information Record
Attribute index	ATIX		b12	Index (position) of the attribute in the sequence of attributes with the same code and the same parent (starting with 1)
Parent index	PAIX		b12	Index (position) of the parent complex attribute within this FASC field (starting with 1). If the attribute has no parent (top level attribute) the value is 0
Attribute Instruction	ATIN		b11	{1} – Insert
Attribute value	ATVL		A()	A string containing a valid value for the domain of the attribute specified by the subfields above

**B-5.1.33 Masked Spatial Type field - MASK**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Referenced Record name	*RRNM	{120} or {125}	b11	Record name of the referenced record {120} – Curve {125} – Composite Curve
Referenced Record identifier	RRID		b14	Record identifier of the referenced record
Mask Indicator	MIND	{1} or {2}	b11	{1} – Truncated by the data coverage limit {2} – Suppress portrayal
Mask Update Instruction	MUIN	{1}	b11	{1} – Insert



## B-6 Update Dataset Structure

Update dataset file

```

|
|--<1>- Dataset General Information record
|
|  |
|  |--<1>-DSID (13\\*1): Dataset Identification field
|
|    |
|    |--<1>-DSSI (13): Dataset Structure Information field
|
|      |
|      |--<0..1>-ATCS (*2): Attribute Codes field
|
|        |
|        |--<0..1>-ITCS (*2): Information Type Codes field
|
|          |
|          |--<0..1>-FTCS (*2): Feature Type Codes field
|
|            |
|            |--<0..1>-IACS (*2): Information Association Codes field
|
|              |
|              |--<0..1>-FACS (*2): Feature Association Codes field
|
|                |
|                |--<0..1>-ARCS (*2): Association Role Codes field
|
|
|
|--<0..*>--Information Type record
|
|  |
|  |--<1>-IRID (5): Information Type Record Identifier field
|
|    |
|    |--<0..*>- ATTR (*5): Attribute field
|
|      |
|      |--<0..*>- INAS (5\\*5): Information Association field
|
|
|--<0..*>-- Point record
|
|  |
|  |--<1>-PRID (4): Point Record Identifier field
|
|    |
|    |--<0..*>-INAS (5\\*5): Information Association field
|
|      |
|      | alternate coordinate representations
|
|        *-<0..1>-C2IT (2): 2-D Integer Coordinate Tuple field
|
|          *-<0..1>-C3IT (4): 3-D Integer Coordinate Tuple field
|
|--<0..*>-- Multi Point record
|
|  |
|  |--<1>-MRID (4): Multi Point Record Identifier field

```

```

|
|   |
|   | -<0...*>-INAS (5\\*5): Information Association field
|   |
|   | -<0..1>-COCC (3): Coordinate Control field
|   |
|   |   alternate coordinate representations
|   |
|   | *-<0...*>-C2IL (*2): 2-D Integer Coordinate List field
|   |
|   | *-<1...*>-C3IL (1\\*3): 3-D Integer Coordinate List field
|
|
|--<0...*>-- Curve record
|
|   |--<1>-CRID (4): Curve Record Identifier field
|   |
|   |   |
|   |   | -<0...*>-INAS (5\\*5): Information Association field
|   |   |
|   |   | -<0..1>-PTAS (*3): Point Association field
|   |   |
|   |   | -<0..1>-SECC (3): Segment Control field
|   |   |
|   |   | -<0..1>-SEGH (1): Segment Header field
|   |   |
|   |   |   |
|   |   |   | -<0..1>-COCC (3): Coordinate Control Field
|   |   |   |
|   |   |   | -<1...*>-C2IL (*2): 2-D Integer Coordinate List field
|   |   |
|   |
|--<0...*>-- Composite Curve record
|
|   |--<1>-CCID (4): Composite Curve Record Identifier field
|   |
|   |   |
|   |   | -<0...*>-INAS (5\\*5): Information Association field
|   |   |
|   |   | -<0..1>-CCOC (3): Curve Component Control field
|   |   |
|   |   | -<0...*>-CUCO (*3): Curve Component field
|   |
|--<0...*>-- Surface record
|
|   |--<1>-SRID (4): Surface Record Identifier field
|   |
|   |   |
|   |   | -<0...*>-INAS (5\\*5): Information Association field
|   |   |
|   |   | -<0...*>-RIAS (*5): Ring Association Field
|   |
|--<0...*>-- Feature Type record
|
|   |--<1>-FRID (5): Feature Type Record Identifier field
|   |
|   |   |
|   |   | -<1>-FOID (3): Feature Object Identifier field
|   |   |
|   |   | -<0...*>-ATTR (*5): Attribute field
|   |   |
|   |   | -<0...*>-INAS (5\\*5): Information Association field
|   |   |
|   |   | -<0...*>-SPAS (*6): Spatial Association field
|   |

```

```

|-<0..*>-FASC (*5): Feature Association field
|
|-<0..*>-MASK (*4): Masked Spatial Type field

```

## B-6.1 Field content

### B-6.1.1 Dataset Identification field - DSID

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Record name	RCNM	{10}	b11	{10} – Data Set Identification
Record identification number	RCID	{1}	b14	Only one record
Encoding specification	ENSP	"S-100 Part 10a"	A()	Encoding specification that defines the encoding
Encoding specification edition	ENED	"5.1"	A()	Edition of the encoding specification
Product identifier	PRSP	"INT.IHO.S-101.1.2"	A()	Unique identifier for the data product as specified in the Product Specification
Product edition	PRED	"1.2"	A()	Edition of the Product Specification
Application profile	PROF	"2"	A()	"2" – Update dataset profile
Dataset file identifier	DSNM		A()	The file identifier including the extension but excluding any path information
Dataset title	DSTL		A()	The title of the dataset
Dataset reference date	DSRD		A(8)	The reference date of the dataset Format: YYYYMMDD according to ISO 8601
Dataset language	DSLGL	"EN"	A()	The (primary) language used in this dataset
Dataset abstract	DSAB	omitted	A()	The abstract of the dataset
Dataset edition	DSED		A()	[edition number].[update number] for example 4.20
Dataset topic category	*DSTC	{14}{18}	b11	A set of topic categories

### B-6.1.2 Dataset Structure Information field - DSSI

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Dataset Coordinate Origin X	DCOX	{0.0}	b48	Shift used to adjust x-coordinate before encoding
Dataset Coordinate Origin Y	DCOY	{0.0}	b48	Shift used to adjust y-coordinate before encoding
Dataset Coordinate Origin Z	DCOZ	{0.0}	b48	Shift used to adjust z-coordinate before encoding
Coordinate multiplication factor for x-coordinate	CMFX	{10 <sup>7</sup> }	b14	Floating point to integer multiplication factor for the x-coordinate or longitude
Coordinate multiplication factor for y-coordinate	CMFY	{10 <sup>7</sup> }	b14	Floating point to integer multiplication factor for the y-coordinate or latitude
Coordinate multiplication factor for z-coordinate	CMFZ	{10}	b14	Floating point to integer multiplication factor for the z-coordinate or depths or height
Number of Information Type records	NOIR		b14	Number of information records in the dataset
Number of Point records	NOPN		b14	Number of point records in the dataset
Number of Multi Point records	NOMN		b14	Number of multi point records in the dataset
Number of Curve records	NOCN		b14	Number of curve records in the dataset
Number of Composite Curve records	NOXN		b14	Number of composite curve records in the dataset
Number of Surface records	NOSN		b14	Number of surface records in the dataset
Number of Feature Type Records	NOFR		b14	Number of feature records in the dataset

### B-6.1.3 Attribute Code field structure - ATCS

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Attribute Code	*ATCD		A()	The code as defined in the Feature Catalogue
Attribute Numeric Code	ANCD		b12	The code used within the NATC subfield

**B-6.1.4 Information Type Codes field structure - ITCS**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Information Type Code	*ITCD		A()	The code as defined in the Feature Catalogue
Information Type Numeric Code	ITNC		b12	The code used within the NITC subfield

**B-6.1.5 Feature Type Codes field structure - FTCS**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Feature Type Code	*FTCD		A()	The code as defined in the Feature Catalogue
Feature Type Numeric Code	FTNC		b12	The code used within the NFTC subfield

**B-6.1.6 Information Association Codes field structure - IACS**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Information Association Code	*IACD		A()	The code as defined in the Feature Catalogue
Information Association Numeric Code	IANC		b12	The code used within the NIAC subfield

**B-6.1.7 Feature Association Codes field structure - FACS**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Feature Association Code	*FACD		A()	The code as defined in the Feature Catalogue
Feature Association Numeric Code	FANC		b12	The code used within the NFAC subfield

**B-6.1.8 Association Role Codes field structure - ARCS**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Association Role Code	*ARCD		A()	The code as defined in the Feature Catalogue
Association Role Numeric Code	ARNC		b12	The code used within the NARC subfield

**B-6.1.9 Information Type Identifier field - IRID**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Record name	RCNM	{150}	b11	{150} – Information Type
Record identification number	RCID		b14	Range: 1 to 2 <sup>32</sup> -2
Numeric Information Type Code	NITC		b12	A valid information type code as defined in the ITCS field of the Dataset General Information Record
Record version	RVER		b12	RVER contains the serial number of the record edition
Record update instruction	RUIN	{1},{2} or {3}	b11	{1} – Insert {2} – Delete {3} – Modify

**B-6.1.10 Attribute field - ATTR**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Numeric attribute code	*NATC		b12	A valid attribute code as defined in the ATCS field of the Dataset General Information Record
Attribute index	ATIX		b12	Index (position) of the attribute in the sequence of attributes with the same code and the same parent (starting with 1)
Parent index	PAIX		b12	Index (position) of the parent complex attribute within this ATTR field (starting with 1). If the attribute has no parent (top level attribute) the value is 0

Attribute instruction	ATIN	{1}, {2} or {3}	b11	{1} – Insert {2} – Delete {3} – Modify
Attribute value	ATVL		A()	A string containing a valid value for the domain of the attribute specified by the subfields above

### B-6.1.11 Information Association field - INAS

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Subfield content and specification
Referenced Record name	RRNM	{150}	b11	Record name of the referenced record {150} – Information Type
Referenced Record identifier	RRID		b14	Record identifier of the referenced record
Numeric Information Association Code	NIAC		b12	A valid code for the information association as defined in the IACS field of the Dataset General Information Record
Numeric Association Role code	NARC		b12	A valid code for the role as defined in the ARCS field of the Dataset General Information Record
Information Association Update Instruction	IUIN		b11	{1} – Insert {2} – Delete {3} – Modify
Numeric Attribute code	*NATC		b12	A valid attribute code as defined in the ATCS field of the Dataset General Information Record
Attribute index	ATIX		b12	Index (position) of the attribute in the sequence of attributes with the same code and the same parent (starting with 1)
Parent index	PAIX		b12	Index (position) of the parent complex attribute within this ATTR field (starting with 1). If the attribute has no parent (top level attribute) the value is 0
Attribute instruction	ATIN		b11	{1} – Insert {2} – Delete {3} – Modify
Attribute value	ATVL		A()	A string containing a valid value for the domain of the attribute specified by the subfields above

### B-6.1.12 Point Record Identifier field - PRID

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Record name	RCNM	{110}	b11	{110} – Point
Record identification number	RCID		b14	Range: 1 to 2 <sup>32</sup> -2
Record version	RVER		b12	RVER contains the serial number of the record edition
Record update instruction	RUIN	{1},{2} or {3}	b11	{1} – Insert {2} – Delete {3} – Modify

### B-6.1.13 2-D Integer Coordinate Tuple field structure - C2IT

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Coordinate in Y axis	YCOO		b24	Y-coordinate or latitude
Coordinate in X axis	XCOO		b24	X-coordinate or longitude

### B-6.1.14 3-D Integer Coordinate Tuple field structure - C3DI

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Vertical CRS Id	VCID		b11	Internal identifier of the Vertical CRS
Coordinate in Y axis	YCOO		b24	Y-coordinate or latitude
Coordinate in X axis	XCOO		b24	X-coordinate or longitude
Coordinate in Z axis	ZCOO		b24	Z-coordinate (depth)

**B-6.1.15 Multi Point Record Identifier field - MRID**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Record name	RCNM	{115}	b11	{115} – Multi Point
Record identification number	RCID		b14	Range: 1 to $2^{32}-2$
Record version	RVER		b12	RVER contains the serial number of the record edition
Record update instruction	RUIN	{1},{2} or {3}	b11	{1} – Insert {2} – Delete {3} – Modify

**B-6.1.16 2-D Integer Coordinate List field structure - C2IL**

Subfield name	Label	Format	Subfield content and specification
Coordinate in Y axis	*YCOO	b24	Y-coordinate or latitude
Coordinate in X axis	XCOO	b24	X-coordinate or longitude

**B-6.1.17 3-D Integer Coordinate List field structure - C3IL**

Subfield name	Label	Format	Subfield content and specification
Vertical CRS Id	VCID	b11	Internal identifier of the Vertical CRS
Coordinate in Y axis	*YCOO	b24	Y-coordinate or latitude
Coordinate in X axis	XCOO	b24	X-coordinate or longitude
Coordinate in Z axis	ZCOO	b24	Z-coordinate (depth)

**B-6.1.18 Coordinate Control field - COCC**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Coordinate Update Instruction	COUI	{1},{2} or {3}	b11	{1} – Insert {2} – Delete {3} – Modify
Coordinate Index	COIX		b12	Index (position) of the addressed coordinate tuple within the coordinate field(s) of the target record
Number of Coordinates	NCOR		b12	Number of coordinate tuples in the coordinate field(s) of the update record

**B-6.1.19 Curve Record Identifier field - CRID**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Record name	RCNM	{120}	b11	{120} – Curve
Record identification number	RCID		b14	Range: 1 to $2^{32}-2$
Record version	RVER		b12	RVER contains the serial number of the record edition
Record update instruction	RUIN	{1},{2} or {3}	b11	{1} – Insert {2} – Delete {3} – Modify

**B-6.1.20 Point Association field - PTAS**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Referenced Record name	*RRNM	{110}	b11	Record name of the referenced record {110} – Point
Referenced Record identifier	RRID		b14	Record identifier of the referenced record
Topology indicator	TOPI		b11	{1} – Beginning point {2} – End point {3} – Beginning & End point

**B-6.1.21 Segment Control field - SECC**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Segment update instruction	SEUI	{1},{2} or {3}	b11	{1} – Insert {2} – Delete {3} – Modify
Segment index	SEIX		b12	Index (position) of the addressed segment in the target record
Number of segments	NSEG		b12	Number of segments in the update record

**B-6.1.22 Segment Header field - SEGH**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Interpolation	INTP	{4}	b11	{4} – Loxodromic

**B-6.1.23 Composite Curve Record Identifier field - CCID**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Record name	RCNM	{125}	b11	{125} – Composite Curve
Record identification number	RCID		b14	Range: 1 to 2 <sup>32</sup> -2
Record version	RVER		b12	RVER contains the serial number of the record edition
Record update instruction	RUIN	{1},{2} or {3}	b11	{1} – Insert {2} – Delete {3} – Modify

**B-6.1.24 Curve Component Control field - CCOC**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Curve Component update instruction	CCUI		b11	{1} – Insert {2} – Delete {3} – Modify
Curve Component Index	CCIX		b12	Index (position) of the addressed Curve record pointer within the CUCCO field(s) of the target record
Number of Curve Components	NCCO		b12	Number of Curve record pointer in the CUCCO field(s) of the update record

**B-6.1.25 Curve Component field - CUCCO**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Referenced Record name	*RRNM	{120} or {125}	b11	Record name of the referenced record {120} – Curve {125} – Composite Curve
Referenced Record identifier	RRID		b14	Record identifier of the referenced record
Orientation	ORNT		b11	{1} – Forward {2} – Reverse

**B-6.1.26 Surface Record Identifier field - SRID**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Record name	RCNM	{130}	b11	{130} – Surface
Record identification number	RCID		b14	Range: 1 to 2 <sup>32</sup> -2
Record version	RVER		b12	RVER contains the serial number of the record edition
Record update instruction	RUIN	{1},{2} or {3}	b11	{1} – Insert {2} – Delete {3} – Modify

**B-6.1.27 Ring Association field - RIAS**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Referenced Record name	*RRNM	{120} or {125}	b11	Record name of the referenced record {120} – Curve {125} – Composite Curve
Referenced Record identifier	RRID		b14	Record identifier of the referenced record
Orientation	ORNT		b11	{1} – Forward {2} – Reverse
Usage indicator	USAG		b11	{1} – Exterior {2} – Interior
Ring Association update instruction	RAUI	{1} or {2}	b11	{1} – Insert {2} – Delete

**B-6.1.28 Feature Type Record Identifier field - FRID**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Record name	RCNM	{100}	b11	{100} – Feature type
Record identification number	RCID		b14	Range: 1 to $2^{32}-2$
Numeric Feature Type Code	NFTC		b12	A valid feature type code as defined in the FTCS field of the Dataset General Information Record
Record version	RVER		b12	RVER contains the serial number of the record edition
Record update instruction	RUIN	{1},{2} or {3}	b11	{1} – Insert {2} – Delete {3} – Modify

**B-6.1.29 Feature Object Identifier field - FOID**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Producing agency	AGEN		b12	Agency code
Feature identification number	FIDN		b14	Range: 1 to $2^{32}-2$
Feature identification subdivision	FIDS		b12	Range: 1 to $2^{16}-2$

**B-6.1.30 Spatial Association field - SPAS**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Referenced Record name	*RRNM	One of {110} {115} {120} {125} {130}	b11	Record name of the referenced record {110} – Point {115} – Multi Point {120} – Curve {125} – Composite Curve {130} – Surface
Referenced Record identifier	RRID		b14	Record identifier of the referenced record
Orientation	ORNT		b11	{1} – Forward {2} – Reverse {255} – NULL (Not Applicable)
Scale Minimum	SMIN		b14	$\{2^{32}-1\}$ – NULL (Not Applicable) – (see Note)
Scale Maximum	SMAX		b14	{0} – NULL (Not Applicable) – (see Note)
Spatial Association Update instruction	SAUI	{1} or {2}	b11	{1} – Insert {2} – Delete

NOTE: For a correct handling of older data, robust parsers should consider both 0 and  $2^{32}-1$  as 'Not Applicable' for the SMIN and the SMAX sub-field.



**B-6.1.31 Feature Association field – FASC**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Referenced Record name	RRNM	{100}	b11	Record name of the referenced record {100} – Feature Type
Referenced Record identifier	RRID		b14	Record identifier of the referenced record
Numeric Feature Association Code	NFAC		b12	A valid code for the feature association as defined in the FACS field of the Dataset General Information Record
Numeric Association Role Code	NARC		b12	A valid code for the role as defined in the ARCS field of the Dataset General Information Record
Feature Association Update Instruction	FAUI	{1} ,{2} or {3}	b11	{1} – Insert {2} – Delete {3} – Modify
Numeric Attribute Code	*NATC		b12	A valid attribute code as defined in the ATCS field of the Dataset General Information Record
Attribute index	ATIX		b12	Index (position) of the attribute in the sequence of attributes with the same code and the same parent (starting with 1)
Parent index	PAIX		b12	Index (position) of the parent complex attribute within this ATTR field (starting with 1). If the attribute has no parent (top level attribute) the value is 0
Attribute Instruction	ATIN	{1} ,{2} or {3}	b11	{1} – Insert {2} – Delete {3} – Modify
Attribute value	ATVL		A()	A string containing a valid value for the domain of the attribute specified by the subfields above

**B-6.1.32 Masked Spatial Type field - MASK**

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Referenced Record name	*RRNM	{120} or {125}	b11	Record name of the referenced record {120} – Curve {125} – Composite Curve
Referenced Record identifier	RRID		b14	Record identifier of the referenced record
Mask Indicator	MIND	{1} or {2}	b11	{1} – Truncated by the data coverage limit {2} – Suppress portrayal
Mask Update Instruction	MUIN	{1} or {2}	b11	{1} – Insert {2} – Delete

## B-7 Dataset Cancellation Structure

Dataset cancelation file

```
|
|--<1>- Dataset General Information record
|
|--<1>-DSID (13\\*1): Dataset Identification field
```

### B-7.1 Field content

#### B-7.1.1 Dataset Identification field - DSID

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Record name	RCNM	{10}	b11	{10} – Data Set Identification
Record identification number	RCID	{1}	b14	Only one record
Encoding specification	ENSP	"S-100 Part 10a"	A()	Encoding specification that defines the encoding
Encoding specification edition	ENED	"5.1"	A()	Edition of the encoding specification
Product identifier	PRSP	"INT.IHO.S-101.1.2"	A()	Unique identifier for the data product as specified in the product specification
Product edition	PRED	"1.2"	A()	Edition of the product specification
Application profile	PROF	"2"	A()	"2" – Update dataset profile
Dataset file identifier	DSNM		A()	The file identifier including the extension but excluding any path information
Dataset title	DSTL		A()	The title of the dataset
Dataset reference date	DSRD		A(8)	The reference date of the dataset Format: YYYYMMDD according to ISO 8601
Dataset language	DSLGL	"EN"	A()	The (primary) language used in this dataset
Dataset abstract	DSAB	omitted	A()	The abstract of the dataset
Dataset edition	DSED	"0"	A()	0 – Indicates the cancellation
Dataset topic category	*DSTC	{14}{18}	b11	A set of topic categories

## **ANNEX C - S-101 Validation Checks**

This Annex specifies the minimum checks that producers of S-101 ENC validation tools should include in their validation software. This software must be used by Hydrographic Offices to help ensure that their ENC data are compliant with the S-101 ENC Product Specification. The checklist has been compiled for the IHO from lists of checks provided by a number of Hydrographic Offices and software companies. The Annex provides checks for individual ENC cells however additional checks applicable to ENC Exchange Sets are included in part **X.X**.

The S-101 Validation Checks can be found in the Standards and Publications page of the IHO web site, [www.iho.int](http://www.iho.int).

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## ANNEX D – Dataset Loading Algorithm (Dataset Selection)

### Preconditions

An inventory for each **Data Coverage** contains:

- A geo polygon describing the **Data Coverage**: *polygon(dataCoverage)*;
- A set of scale bands: *scaleBands(dataCoverage)*;
- An associated dataset: *dataset(dataCoverage)*.

A projection *projection* that can:

- Convert geographic polygons *geoPolygon* to device polygons: *projection(geoPolygon)*;
- Convert device polygons *polygon* to geographic polygons: *~projection(polygon)*.

### D-1 Scale Bands

A lists of scale bands will be used for the algorithm. Each scale band is defined by its minimum and optimum scale denominators and will be accessed by an index. Note that the table below contains the denominators of the scale; for example, 22,000 is denominator value associated with the scale 1:22,000. Whenever scales are compared in these algorithms the numerical comparison is based on scales not on scale denominators.

<i>index</i>	<i>minimumScale</i>	<i>optimumScale</i>	<b>Remarks</b>
1	NULL ( $\infty$ )	10,000,000	For all values larger than 10,000,000
2	10,000,000	3,500,000	
3	3,500,000	1,500,000	
4	1,500,000	700,000	
5	700,000	350,000	
6	350,000	180,000	
7	180,000	90,000	
8	90,000	45,000	
9	45,000	22,000	
10	22,000	12,000	
11	12,000	8,000	
12	8,000	4,000	
13	4,000	3,000	
14	3,000	2,000	
15	2,000	1,000	

The following algorithm associates a scale denominator with a scale band:

#### **Algorithm** *GetScaleBand(scale)*

**Input:** A scale

**Output** The index of the scale band

1. **If** *scale* < *optimumScale*[1]
  - a. **Return** 1
2. **For** *index* = 2 to 15
  - a. **If** *minimumScale*[*index*] <= *scale* AND *scale* < *optimumScale*[*index*]
    - i. **Return** *index*
3. **Return** 15

The set of scale bands for a **Data Coverage** with its *minimumDisplayScale* and *optimumDisplayScale* is defined as:

**Algorithm** *scaleBands(dataCoverage)*

**Input:** A **Data Coverage**

**Output:** A set of associated scale band indices *S*

1. *minimumDisplayScale* – The minimum display scale of the coverage (if not defined it is assumed that the scale is  $1:\infty \rightarrow 0$ )  
*optimumDisplayScale* – The optimum display scale of the coverage
2. Create an empty set *S*
3. **If** *minimumDisplayScale* < *optimumScale*[1]
  - a.  $S = S \cup 1$
4. **For** index = 2 to 15
  - a. **If**  $\text{opt}(\text{minimumDisplayScale}, \text{minimumScale}[\text{index}]) < \min(\text{optimumDisplayScale}, \text{optimumScale}[\text{index}])$ 
    - i.  $S = S \cup \text{index}$

## D-2 Dataset Coverage Selection Process

The next algorithm shows the selection process of the **Data Coverage** features.

The idea is to find all **Data Coverage** features for the scale band that contains the scale parameter and select those which overlap the viewport. The viewport should then be modified in a way that it only defines the part that is yet to be covered.

If this part is not empty the algorithm will proceed with the next smaller scale band until the remaining viewport is empty or there is no smaller scale band to investigate.

**Algorithm** *SelectDataCoverages(inventory, scale, viewport, projection)*

**Input:** A inventory of **Data Coverage** features *inventory*

A *scale* for which the **Data Coverage** features will be selected (usually the display scale)

A device-polygon *viewport* describing the device area that should be covered with data

A projection *projection*

**Output:** A set of **Data Coverage** features *S*

1.  $S = \emptyset$
2. *ScaleBand* = *GetScaleBand(scale)*
3. **While** *viewport*  $\neq \emptyset$  **do**
  - a. **For** all *dataCoverage* in *inventory*
    - i. **If**  $\text{ScaleBand} \in \text{scaleBands}(\text{dataCoverage})$  AND  $(\text{projection}(\text{polygon}(\text{dataCoverage})) \cap \text{viewport}) \neq \emptyset$ 
      1.  $S = S \cup \text{dataCoverage}$
      2.  $\text{viewport} = \text{viewport} \setminus \text{projection}(\text{polygon}(\text{dataCoverage}))$
  - b.  $\text{ScaleBand} = \text{ScaleBand} - 1$
  - c. **If**  $\text{ScaleBand} = 0$ 
    - i. **Return** *S*
4. **Return** *S*

Comments:

Row	Description
1.	Create an empty set of inventory <b>Data Coverage</b> features
2.	Get the scale band to which <i>scale</i> belong and assign it to the variable <i>ScaleBand</i>

<b>3.</b>	As long as the <i>viewport</i> area is not empty
<b>3.a</b>	Loop over all <b>Data Coverage</b> features in the inventory
<b>3.a.i</b>	If <i>ScaleBand</i> is an element of the scale bands of the <b>Data Coverage</b> and the projected coverage polygon of the <b>Data Coverage</b> overlaps the <i>viewport</i>
<b>3.a.i.1.</b>	Add the <b>Data Coverage</b> to <i>S</i>
<b>3.a.i.2.</b>	Remove the <b>Data Coverage</b> polygon from the <i>viewport</i> , The <i>viewport</i> will now only define the uncovered part of the original <i>viewport</i>
<b>3.b.</b>	Decrement <i>ScaleBand</i>
<b>3.c.</b>	If <i>ScaleBand</i> equals to zero (no scale band left to investigate)
<b>3.c.i.</b>	Return the collected result
<b>4.</b>	Return the collected result

Note that the algorithm above selects **Data Coverage** features. The system will then load the associated datasets. In the case where multiple selected **Data Coverage** features are associated with the same dataset, this dataset will be loaded only once.

### D-3 Data Display Algorithm

To be defined.

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