

# INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION



## MARINE RADIO SERVICES PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

**IHO Publication S-123**

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## Revision History

Changes to this Product Specification are coordinated by the IHO Nautical Information Provision Working Group (NIPWG). New editions will be made available via the IHO web site. Maintenance of the Product Specification shall conform to IHO Technical Resolution 2/2007 (revised 2010).

<b>Version Number</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
1.0.0 draft 2	2017/07/14	EM	Apply revisions from NIPWG review
1.0.0 Release Candidate 1	2017-08-20	RM	Update datasets, updated application schema according to NIPWG review
1.1.0 draft 1	2025-05-31	Shwu-Jing Chang	Apply NIPWG approved change package of data model revision, and align with S-100 Edition 5.2.0.
1.2.0 draft 1	2025-07-05	Shwu-Jing Chang	Include SAR region, TMAS, Ice Report, NAVDAT to data model. Revise or add generic attributes for encoding radionavigation services.
2.0.0 draft 1	2025-12-10	Shwu-Jing Chang	Update figures and contents to align with renamed items accepted in GI Registry; Correct typo in 10.2.6.3 PT_Locale.
2.0.0 draft 2	2025-12-11	Shwu-Jing Chang	Change one of the theComponent roles to theFuzzyComponent
2.0.0 draft 3	2026-01-19	Shwu-Jing Chang	Refine the document and relax some multiplicity restrictions on discovery metadata.

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## 1 Overview

### 1.1 Introduction

This document has been produced by the IHO Nautical Information Provision Working Group (NIPWG) in response to a requirement to produce a data product that can be used within an Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems (ECDIS). It is based on the IHO S-100 framework specification and the ISO 19100 series of standards. It is a vector product specification primarily intended for encoding the extent and nature of Radio Services, for navigational purposes.

Radio services describe the availability and reliability of radio stations and services offering navigational warnings and weather forecasts. This includes their service areas, services offered and instructions for contacting or utilizing these services.

### 1.2 Scope

This document describes an S-100 compliant Product Specification for Marine Radio Services, which will form an overlay layer for an S-100 based marine navigation system. It specifies the content, structure, and metadata needed for creating a fully compliant S-123 product and for its portrayal within an S-100 system. This Product Specification includes the content model, the encoding, the Feature Catalogue, Portrayal Catalogue, and metadata.

### 1.3 References

IHO S-100	<i>IHO Universal Hydrographic Data Model, Edition 5.2.0</i>
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 code</i>
ISO 8601:2004	<i>Data elements and interchange formats – Information interchange – Representation of dates and times</i>
ISO 19101-1:2014	<i>Geographic information – Reference Model –Part 1: Fundamentals</i>
ISO 19107:2019	<i>Geographic information – Spatial schema</i>
ISO 19109:2015	<i>Geographic information – Rules for application schema</i>
ISO 19115-1:2014	<i>Geographic information – Metadata – Part 1 - Fundamentals</i>
ISO 19115-3:2023	<i>Geographic information - Metadata - XML schema implementation for fundamental concepts</i>
ISO 19117:2012	<i>Geographic information – Portrayal</i>
ISO 19123:2005	<i>Geographic information - Schema for coverage geometry and functions</i>
ISO 19136-1:2020	<i>Geographic information – Geography Markup Language (GML) – Part 1 - Fundamentals</i>
ISO 19136-2:2015	<i>Geographic information – Geography Markup Language (GML) – Part 2 – Extended schemas and encoding rules</i>
ISO/TS 19139-1:2019	<i>Geographic information – XML schema implementation – Part 1 – Encoding rules</i>
ISO 19157:2013	<i>Geographic Information – Data Quality</i>
ISO/IEC 19501:2005	<i>Information technology – Unified Modelling Language (UML), Version 1.4.2</i>

## 1.4 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

### 1.4.1 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.

### 1.4.2 Terms and definitions

The S-100 framework is based on the ISO 19100 series of geographic standards. The terms and definitions provided here are used to standardize the nomenclature found within that framework, whenever possible. They are taken from the references cited in clause 1.3. Modifications have been made when necessary.

**application**

manipulation and processing of data in support of user requirements (ISO 19101)

**application schema**

**conceptual schema** for data required by one or more **applications** (ISO 19101)

**conceptual model**

model that defines concepts of a **universe of discourse** (ISO 19101)

**conceptual schema**

formal description of a **conceptual model** (ISO 19101)

**coverage**

**feature** that acts as a function to return values from its range for any direct position within its spatial, temporal or spatiotemporal **domain** (ISO 19123)

*EXAMPLE Raster image, polygon overlay, digital elevation matrix.*

**data product**

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

**data product specification**

detailed description of a **dataset** or **dataset series** together with additional information that will enable it to be created, supplied to and used by another party

*NOTE: A data product specification provides a description of the universe of discourse and a specification for mapping the universe of discourse to a dataset. It may be used for production, sales, end-use or other purpose.*

**dataset**

identifiable collection of data (ISO 19115)

*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 or feature attribute contained within a larger dataset. A hardcopy map or chart may be considered a dataset.*

**dataset series**

collection of **datasets** sharing the same product specification (ISO 19115)

**domain**

well-defined set (ISO/TS 19103)

*NOTE: Well-defined means that the definition is both necessary and sufficient, as everything that satisfies the definition is in the set and everything that does not satisfy the definition is necessarily outside the set.*

### **feature**

abstraction of real world phenomena (ISO 19101)

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

### **feature association**

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

*NOTE 1: A feature association may occur as a type or an instance. Feature association type or feature association instance is used when only one is meant.*

*NOTE 2: Feature associations include aggregation of features.*

### **feature attribute**

characteristic of a **feature** (ISO 19101)

*NOTE 1: 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 2: A feature attribute type has a name, a data type and a domain associated to it. A feature attribute for a feature instance has an attribute value taken from the domain.*

### **geographic data**

data with implicit or explicit reference to a location relative to the Earth (ISO 19109)

*NOTE: Geographic information is also used as a term for information concerning phenomena implicitly or explicitly associated with a location relative to the Earth.*

### **metadata**

data about data (ISO 19115)

### **model**

abstraction of some aspects of reality (ISO 19109)

### **portrayal**

presentation of information to humans (ISO 19117)

### **quality**

totality of characteristics of a product that bear on its ability to satisfy stated and implied needs (ISO 19101)

### **universe of discourse**

view of the real or hypothetical world that includes everything of interest (ISO 19101)

## **1.4.3 Abbreviations**

This product specification adopts the following convention for symbols and abbreviated terms:

ASCII American Standard Code for Information Interchange

ECDIS Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems

ENC Electronic Navigational Chart

GML Geography Markup Language

IHO International Hydrographic Organization

IMO	International Maritime Organization
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
MRCC	Marine Rescue and Coordination Centre
MRSC	Marine Rescue Sub-Centre
MSI	Maritime Safety Information
NIPWG	Nautical Information Provision Working Group
UML	Unified Modelling Language
URI	Uniformed Resource Identifier
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
WWW	World Wide Web
WGS	World Geodetic System
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
XML	Extensible Markup Language

## 1.5 General data product description

This clause contains general information about the data product.

**Title:** Marine Radio Services

**Abstract:** Marine radio services product specification describe the means to capture availability and reliability of radio stations, radio position fixing systems, radio beacons, services offering navigational warnings and weather forecasts in the maritime domain. This may include details on the service areas, services offered and instructions for contacting or utilizing these services.

**Content:** Datasets conforming to this specification will contain all relevant maritime radio service information for the area of coverage. Additionally, there will be relevant metadata data quality, production authority, data sources and publication date.

**Spatial Extent:** Global coverage of maritime areas.

**Purpose:** Describing radio services in the maritime domain for utilization in ECDIS, and to allow the producer to exchange radio services information with interested stakeholders.

## 1.6 Data product specification metadata

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

**Title:** Marine Radio Services

**S-100 Version:** 5.2.0

**S-123 Version:** 2.0.0

**Date:** December 2025

**Language:** English

**Classification:** Unclassified

**Contact:** International Hydrographic Organization,  
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B.P. 445  
MC 98011 MONACO CEDEX  
Telephone: +377 93 10 81 00  
Fax: + 377 93 10 81 40

**URL:** <http://www.ihc.int>

**Identifier:** S-123

**Maintenance:** Amendments to this specification will be produced on a needs basis. For reporting issues with this specification which need correction, use the contact information.

## 1.7 IHO product specification maintenance

### 1.7.1 Introduction

Changes to S-123 will be released by the IHO as a new edition, a revision, or as a document that includes clarification. These are described below.

### 1.7.2 New Edition

New Editions introduce significant changes. New Editions enable new concepts, such as the ability to support new functions or applications, or the introduction of new constructs or data types. New Editions are likely to have a significant impact on either existing users or future users of S-123.

### 1.7.3 Revisions

Revisions are defined as substantive semantic changes. Typically, revisions will introduce change to correct factual errors; 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 this specification. All cumulative clarifications will be included with the release of approved corrections 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 or portrayal catalogue will result in a revision of this specification.

### 1.7.4 Clarification

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

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

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

### 1.7.5 Version Numbers

The associated version control numbering to identify changes (n) to this specification 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

This product specification describes one data product and therefore requires only one scope which is described below:

<b>Scope ID:</b>	Global scope
<b>Hierarchical level:</b>	MD_ScopeCode - 005
<b>Hierarchical level name:</b>	Dataset
<b>Extent:</b>	EX_Extent.description: Global coverage of maritime areas.

## 3 Data Product Identification

This section describes how to identify data sets that conform to the specification. A dataset that conforms to this Product Specification may be identified by its discovery metadata as defined in clause 10 of this specification. The information identifying the data product may include the following items from S-100 5.2.0 clause 11-6.

<b>title</b>	Marine Radio Services
<b>abstract</b>	Radio Services dataset is a vector dataset containing all maritime navigationally relevant information regarding the radio services within a defined geographical area.
<b>acronym</b>	MRS
<b>topicCategory</b>	utilitiesCommunication
<b>geographicDescription</b>	Areas specific to marine radio services
<b>spatialResolution</b>	All scales
<b>purpose</b>	Describing radio services in the maritime domain for utilization in ECDIS, and to allow the producer to exchange radio services information with interested stakeholders.
<b>language</b>	eng
	Additional values if any. Use CharacterString values (alpha-3 code) from ISO 639-2.
<b>spatialRepresentationType</b>	Vector

## 4 Data Content and Structure

### 4.1 Introduction

The S-123 product is based on the S-100 General Feature Model (GFM), and is a feature-based vector product. All S-123 features and information classes are derived from one of the abstract classes **FeatureType** and **InformationType** defined in the S-123 application schema, which realize the GFM meta-classes S100\_GF\_FeatureType and S100\_GF\_InformationType respectively.

This section contains the Application Schema expressed in UML and an associated Feature Catalogue. The Feature Catalogue provides a full description of each feature type including its attributes, attribute values and relationships in the data product.

The classes comprising the S-123 application schema are divided into packages. The Domain model package contains the features and information types that model the MRS application domain specifically. Meta-features that provide quality and coverage information are contained within their own package. Features used for modeling approximate areas are contained within another package.

Geographic features in all packages use the spatial types from S-100 Part 7, which are imported as-is into the S-123 spatial types package and therefore can be used as types for S-123 spatial attributes. The spatial types package also contains definitions of ‘union types’ (combinations of the S-100 spatial types). S-100 allows features to have different kinds of geometry, however UML does not allow an attribute of a class to have multiple types. The S-123 application schema models spatial attributes as attributes of feature classes.

### 4.2 Application Schema

The UML models shown below are segments of the overall S-123 application schema, and include overviews of the feature classes, information classes, meta features, spatial types, and the relationships between them.

This section contains a general overview of the classes and relationships in the S-123 application schema. Detailed information about how to use the feature types and information types to encode Marine Radio Services information is provided in the S-123 Data Classification and Encoding Guide (DCEG).

The following conventions are used in the UML diagrams depicting the application schema:

- Standard UML conventions for classes, associations, inheritance, roles, and multiplicities apply. These conventions are described in Part 1 of S-100.
- *Italic* font for a class name indicates an abstract class.
- Feature classes are depicted with green background.
- Information type classes are depicted with blue background.
- Association classes are depicted with a white background.
- Complex attributes are depicted with a pink background.
- Enumeration lists and codelists are depicted with a tan background. The numeric code corresponding to each listed value is shown to its right following an ‘=’ sign.
- No significance attaches to the color of associations.

#### 4.2.1 Domain model

The S-123 domain model has two base classes (‘root classes’) from which all the domain-specific geographic features and information type classes are derived. The base classes are shown in Figure 4-1 below. The base class for geographic features is **FeatureType** and the base class for information types is **InformationType**. Each of the two base classes has a set

of attributes which are therefore inherited by all domain-specific features. Both base classes are abstract classes and do not have direct instances in S-123 data – instead, S-123 feature and information type data objects are instantiations of a non-abstract class derived from one of these base classes.

S-123 meta-features are not derived from these base classes – S-123 instead incorporates meta-feature definitions originally prepared for S-101 in the interests of harmonization and interoperability with other S-100-based data products, especially S-101 ENCs.

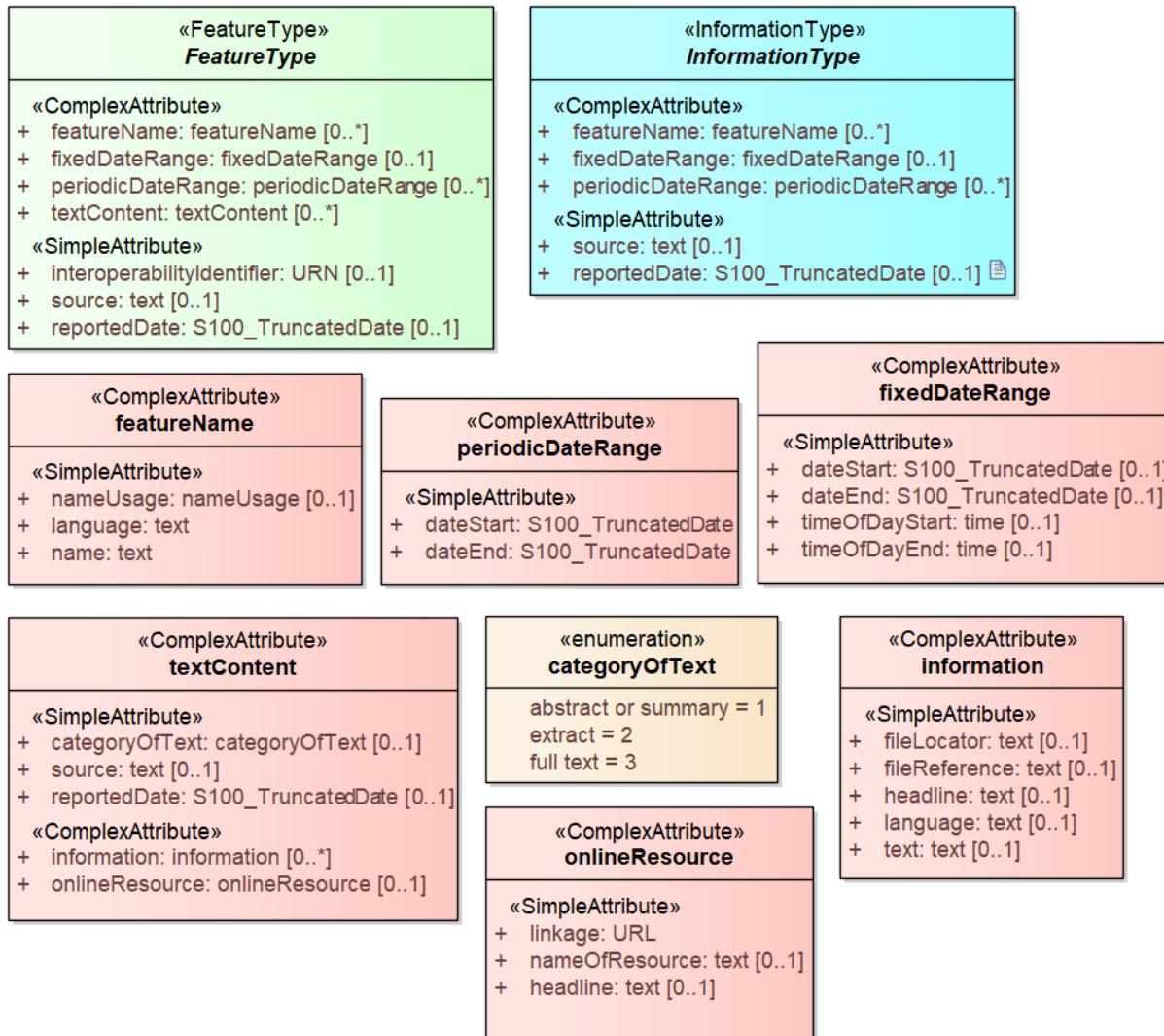


Figure 4-1. Base classes in S-123 and their attributes

#### 4.2.1.1 Overview of domain features and information types

Marine Radio services data products include marine radio stations and services as well as safety and information broadcasts and radiocommunications. The scope of the S-123 domain model therefore includes NAVTEX, weather or ice forecasts and warnings, NAVAREAs and METAREAs defined by IMO and WMO, GMDSS sea areas declared by Coastal States. In addition, radio services providing IP-connectivity coverage are included in the domain model of S-123.

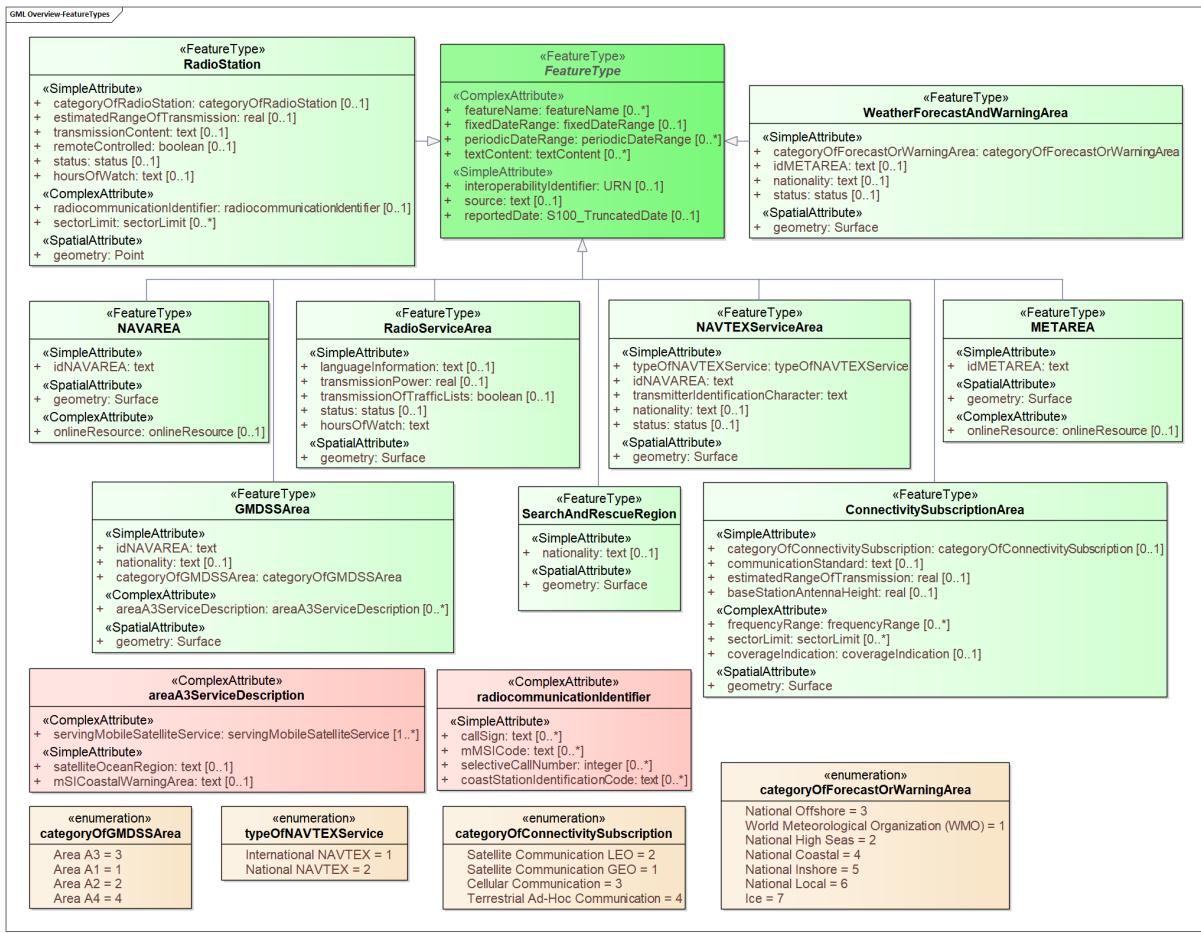


Figure 4-2. Overview of S-123 Feature Types

The abstract class **FeatureType** is an abstract class from which the geographic feature classes in the application schema are derived. **FeatureType** has attributes for fixed and periodic date ranges indicating the effective dates of the feature, name of the feature, source information, and a **textContent** attribute that allows text notes or references to be provided for individual feature instances where appropriate. The attributes defined in **FeatureType** are inherited by all S-123 geographic feature types. All the attributes in **FeatureType** are optional.

Geographic features use spatial types defined in the geometry package for spatial attributes. Datasets comprised of S-123 features are described by metadata as defined in the S-123 metadata package. Metadata uses selected spatial types (specifically, it uses the polygon type to describe the coverage of a dataset).

The S-123 application schema also includes modeling of locations where the availability of a service is intermittent or uncertain, usually dependent on atmospheric and weather conditions. This modeling is currently provided by aggregating areas of different reliabilities using a feature association to an aggregation feature.

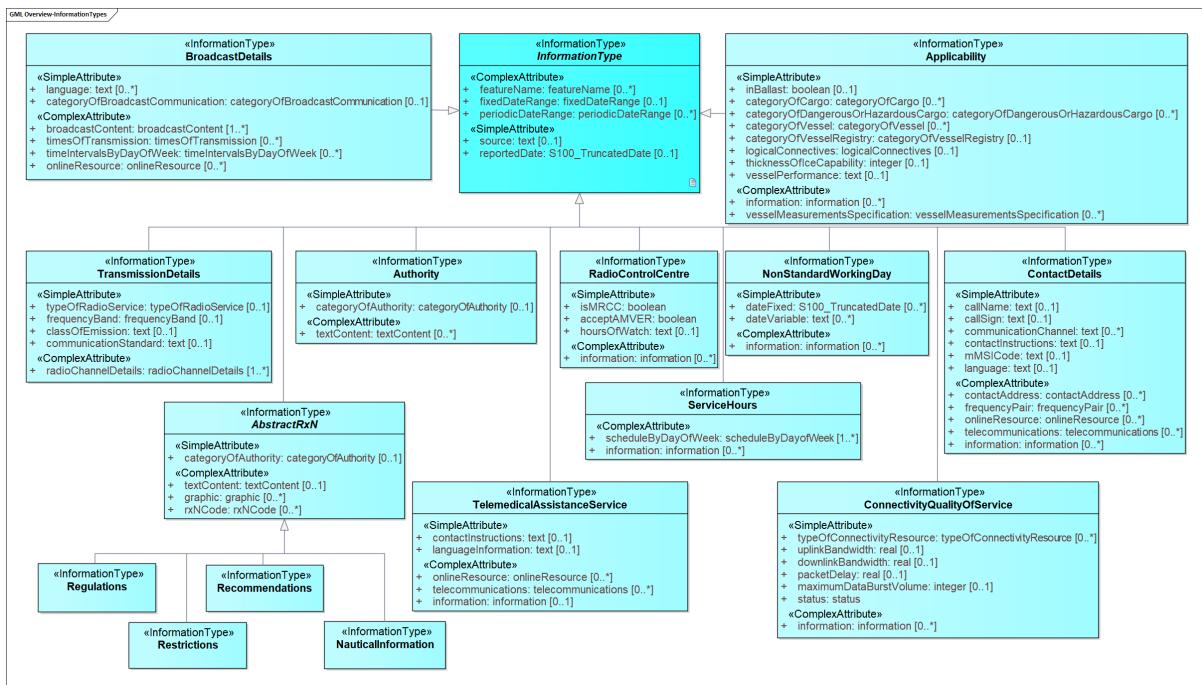


Figure 4-3. Overview of S-123 Information Types

The abstract class **InformationType** is an abstract class from which the information type classes in the S-123 domain model are derived. **InformationType** has attributes for fixed and periodic date ranges, name associated with the individual information object if any, and source information. The attributes defined in **InformationType** are inherited by all S-123 information type classes. All the attributes of **InformationType** are optional.

#### 4.2.1.2 Radio stations and services

Marine radio stations and service areas are in general modeled by the **RadioStation** and **RadioServiceArea** features. MRCCs and MRSCs are modeled by the Boolean attribute **isMRCC** of **RadioControlCenter** information type.

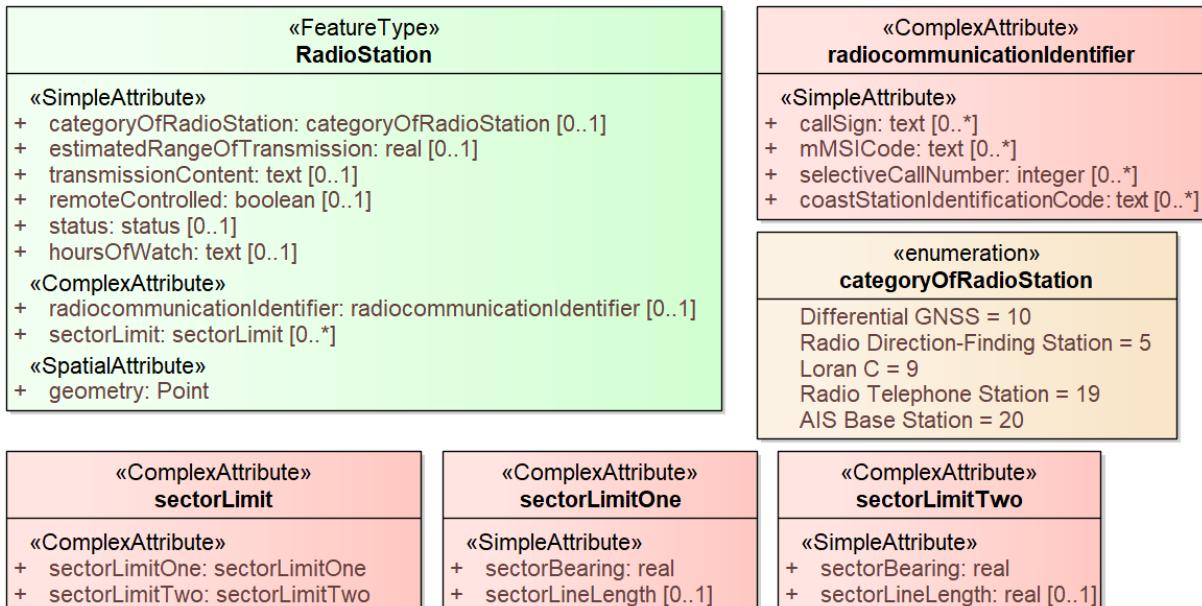


Figure 4-4. The RadioStation feature type

The IHO definition for the **RadioStation** feature type is “a place equipped to transmit radio waves..., and may also be provided with a radio receiver”. A radio station could be remote controlled, which is modeled by using the boolean type attribute **remoteControlled** of the **RadioStation** feature type and an association to a **RadioControlCenter** information object.

Detailed description of the radiocommunication service provision with respect to the radio method and radio channels is modeled by an associated **TransmissionDetails** information type (see Figure 4-5). Description of the content and schedule of the service using broadcast technology of radiocommunications is modeled by an associated **BroadcastDetails** information type (see Figure 4-6).

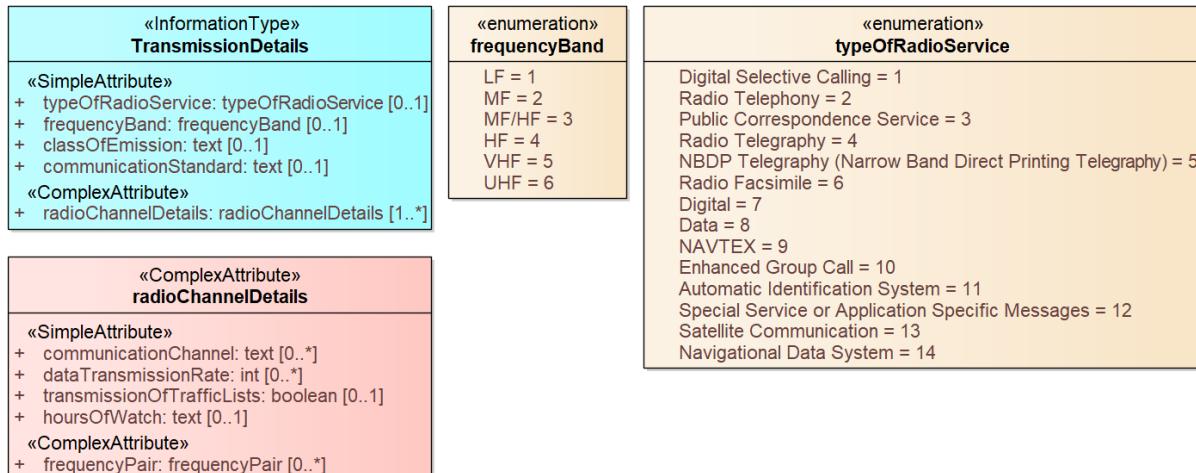


Figure 4-5. The **TransmissionDetails** information type

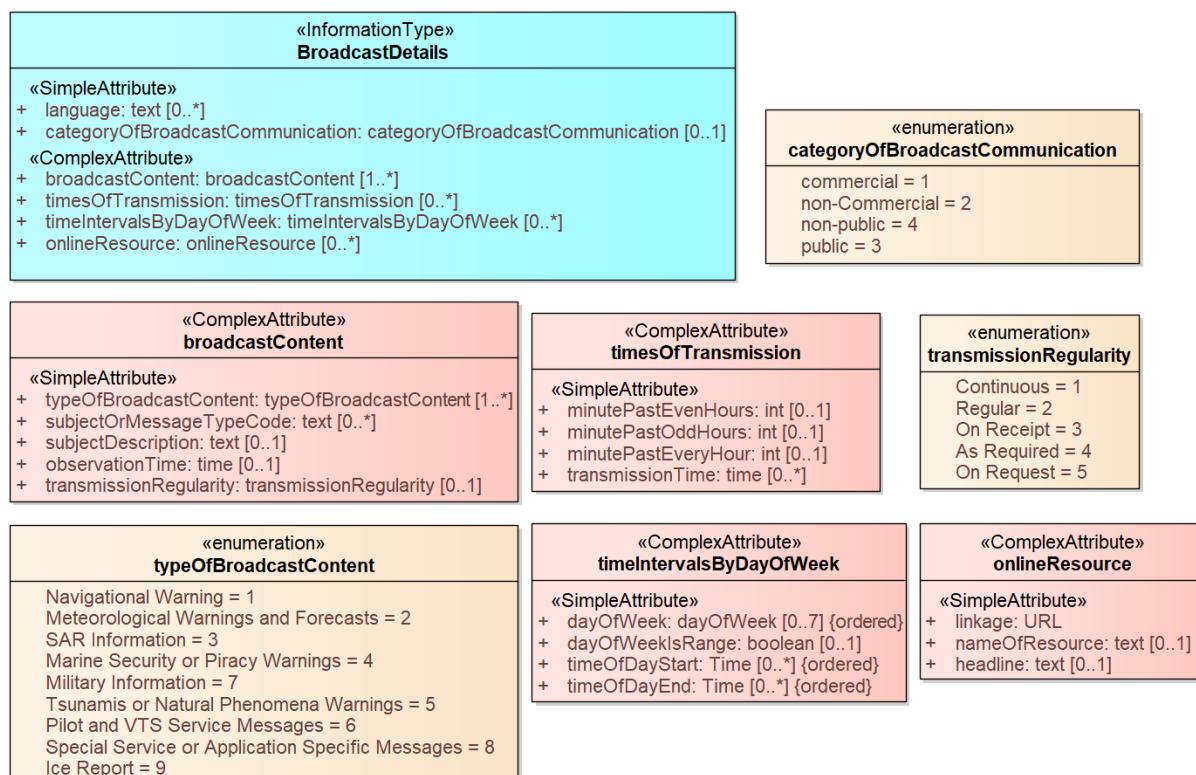


Figure 4-6. The **BroadcastDetails** information type

The S-123 model allows a radio service area to be encoded with or without the station from which the service is provided, and vice versa.

If a radio station and its service area(s) are both encoded, the relationship between them is modeled by the *serviceProvisionArea* feature association.

Additional information about the service operating schedule for the station or service as a whole is modeled by a *locationHours* association between the feature and a **ServiceHours** object. Similarly, contact information for the operator, control center or responsible authority of the station or service area as a whole is modeled using a *srvContact* association to a **ContactDetails** object.

Figure 4-7 shows the services which may have service times and operator/controller contact details encoded.

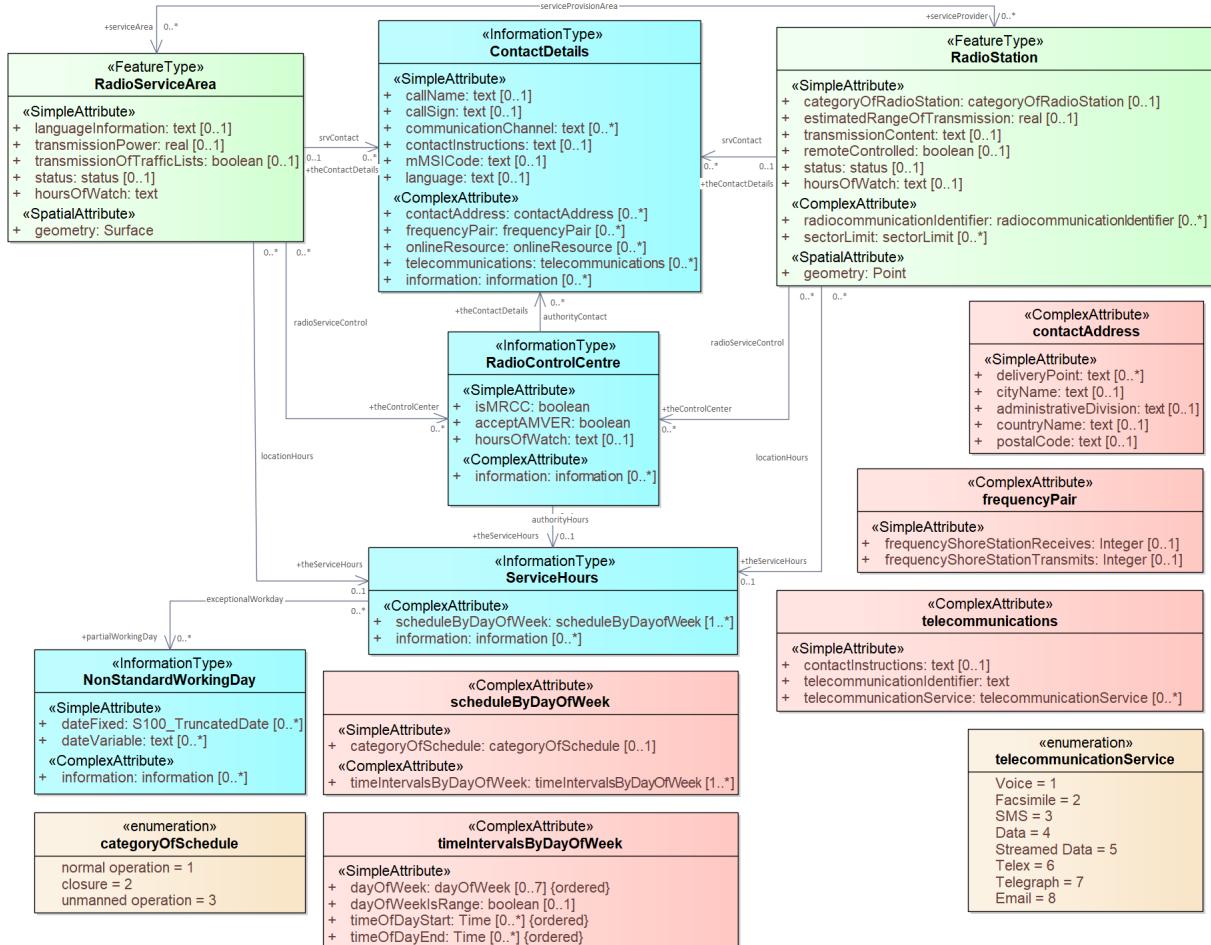


Figure 4-7 S-123 Radio service features with contact information and service hours

The **ContactDetails** class contains attributes describing the contact methods and identifiers for various contact methods for the operating or controlling authority, ranging from radiocommunications, to postal addresses. It is linked to the relevant instance of **RadioServiceArea**, **RadioStation** by the *srvContact* association, and to the **RadioControlCenter** by the *authorityContact* association.

**ContactDetails** may be repeated if an agency or office has more than one call name, call sign, or MMSI code. Other attributes such as communication channel, contact address, and telecommunications may be repeated within the same instance, e.g., if the contact could be made via multiple telecommunication services such as email, voice, and facsimile. Further instructions may be provided in the attribute **contactInstructions**.

If an operating schedule for the station or service area as a whole is to be encoded, it is done using an associated **ServiceHours** class, linked to the service feature by the *locationHours* association. Schedules that are specific to particular broadcasts from a radio station or within a single service area are modeled by means of attributes, e.g., **timesOfTransmission** and **timeIntervalsByDayOfWeek**, of associated **BroadcastDetails** information objects.

Indications about the specific controlling or responsible authority for a specific radio service area are provided by means of associations from the service feature to the **Authority** information type. All the service features in S-123 can be associated to a controlling or operating organization, i.e., an **Authority** object, using the *controlAuthority* association. The authority should be encoded only if its presence in the dataset conveys information that is useful to the end user.

If required, service hours and contact details of the authority may be provided by binding corresponding **ServiceHours** and **ContactDetails** information objects via the *authorityHours* association and *authorityContact* association, respectively. This is analogous to the case of **RadioControlCenter** illustrated in Figure 4-7.

#### 4.2.1.3 Daily schedules and business hours

Operating schedules and business hours of organizations are modeled by associating the **ServiceHours** class to an **Authority** or **RadioControlCenter**. The **ServiceHours** class is a container for the complex attribute describing daily schedules for different weekdays (**scheduleByDayOfWeek**). This complex attribute contains another complex attribute for time intervals and the days to which they apply, and category sub-attribute to model whether the schedule describes opening hours, closures, etc. Exceptions to the schedule such as fixed or movable holidays are modeled by a **NonStandardWorkingDay** class with attributes allowing indication of the dates or days which are holidays or exceptions.

Working times and schedules for service features are modeled by an analogous association from the feature object (association *locationHours*). When a **ServiceHours** is thus linked to a service feature, the service hour information applies to the feature as a whole (e.g., all services offered by a **RadioStation** or in a **RadioServiceArea**). (See Figure 4-7)

The attribute **hoursOfWatch** is a simplified alternative to the ServiceHour information binding for common situations such as a 24 hour service. Attribute binding of **hoursOfWatch** is included in **RadioStation**, **RadioServiceArea**, and the **radioChannelDetails** attribute of **TransmissionDetails**.

#### 4.2.1.4 Specific service area types

Figure 4-8 shows more specific types of service areas in S-123 domain model. Table 4.1 indicates the aspects of the service areas modelled in S-123.

To allow encoding of radio stations pertaining to more specific types of radio services, the *serviceProvisionArea* association is also permitted between more specific service area types and **RadioStation**. Both **TransmissionDetails** and **BroadcastDetails** information types may be associated not only to the radio station(s) but also to the various types of service area(s).

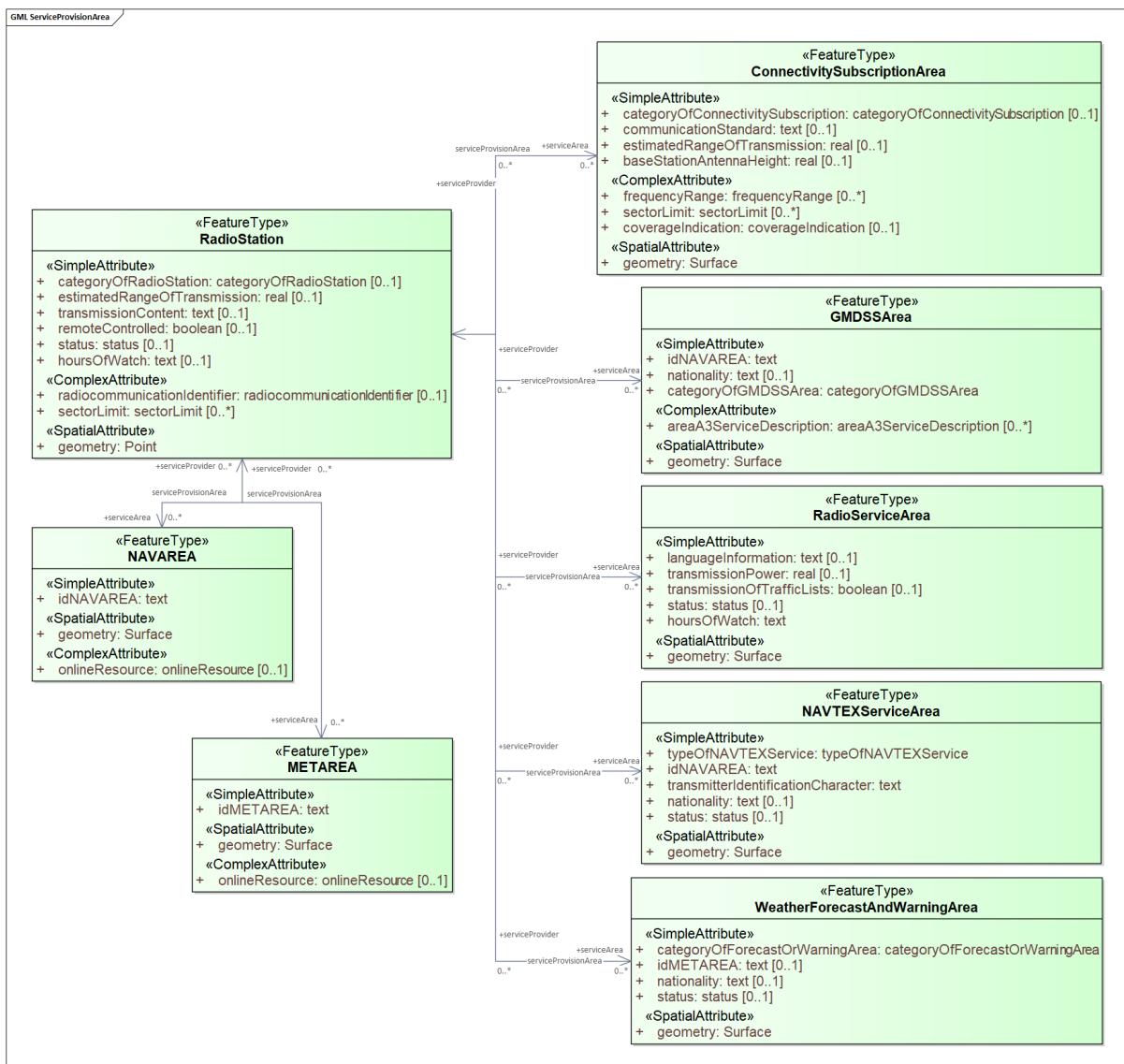


Figure 4-8 Service areas and provider(s)

Table 4.1 – Aspects of service areas modelled in S-123

S-123 Feature type	Responsible, intended, or declared service area	Radio coverage	Content coverage
RadioServiceArea	✓✓	✓	✓
GMDSSArea	✓		
NAVAREA	✓✓		✓
METAREA	✓✓		✓
NAVTEXServiceArea	✓		✓
WeatherForecastAndWarningArea	✓		✓✓
ConnectivitySubscriptionArea	✓	✓	

**RadioServiceArea** is a general-purpose service feature. With combination of attributes as well as associated **BoardcastDetails** and **TransmissionDetails**, **RadioServiceArea** may be used to encode radio services of various types and characteristics. (See Figure 4-9)

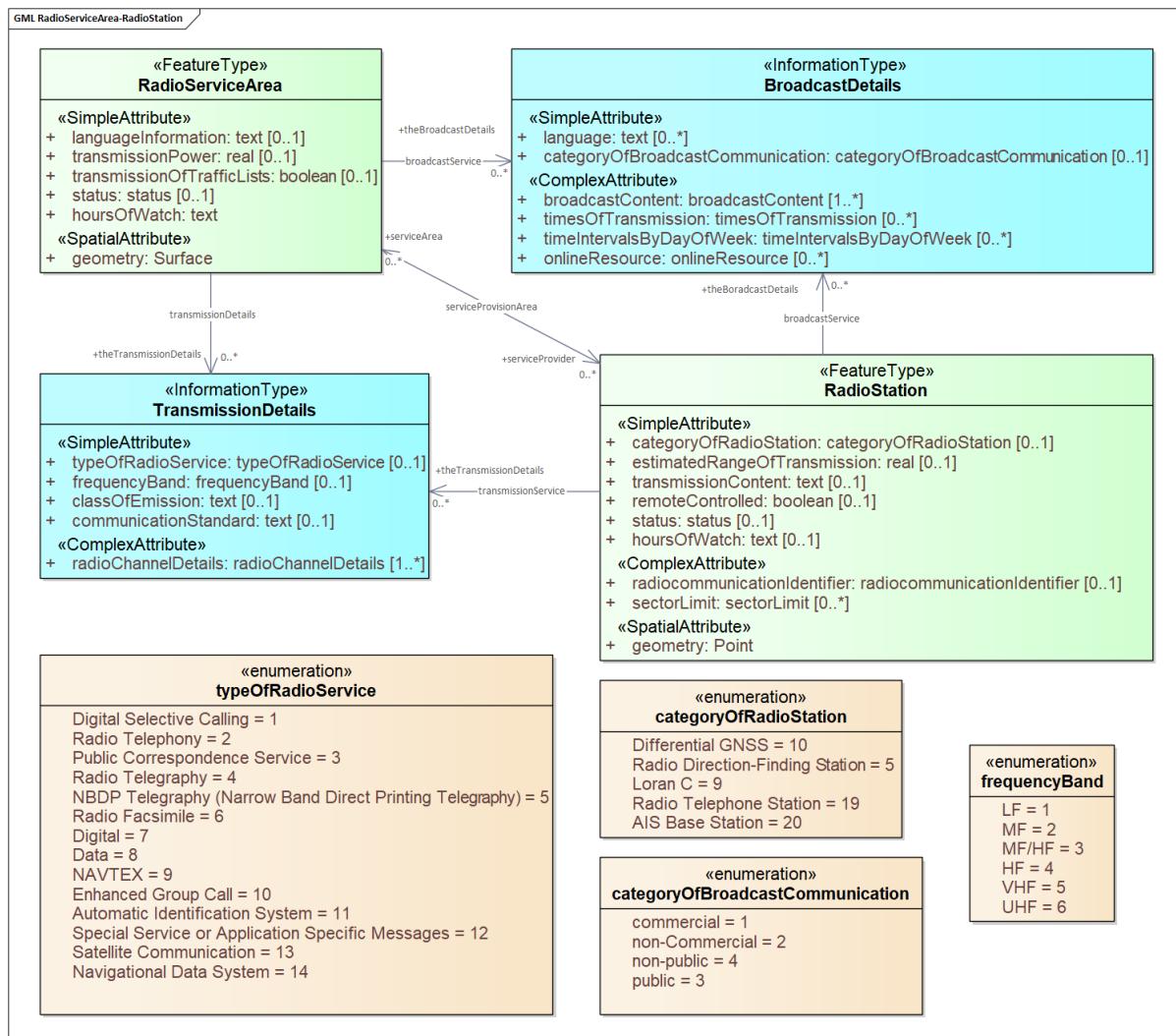


Figure 4-9 RadioServiceArea for encoding various type of services

When it is impractical to encode the radio coverage, e.g., in HF band, extent of the radio service may be encoded by using **estimatedRangeOfTransmission** attribute of **RadioStation**. Then, if required, encode the intended coverage area as a **RadioServiceArea** associated with the **RadioStation**, both features sharing the **TransmissionDetails** and **BroadcastDetails**. Maximum power (in Watt) the radio service uses or is authorized to use for radio transmission is encoded in the **transmissionPower** attribute of **RadioServiceArea**.

**GMDSSArea** is for encoding the GMDSS sea areas defined or designated by the government and where the government has established radiocommunication services for the GMDSS. (See Figure 4-10)

GMDSS sea areas also serve the purpose of defining the requirement of GMDSS radio installations onboard SOLAS vessels. The definition of sea area A3 in SOLAS convention has been revised (MSC.496(105)) as “an area, excluding sea areas A1 and A2, within the coverage of a recognized mobile satellite service (RMSS) supported by the ship earth station carried on board, in which continuous alerting is available.” Such mobile satellite service for sea area A3

may be encoded by using **areaA3ServiceDescription** attribute, in which satellite ocean region and MSI coastal warning areas (if applicable) may also be included with their identifiers.

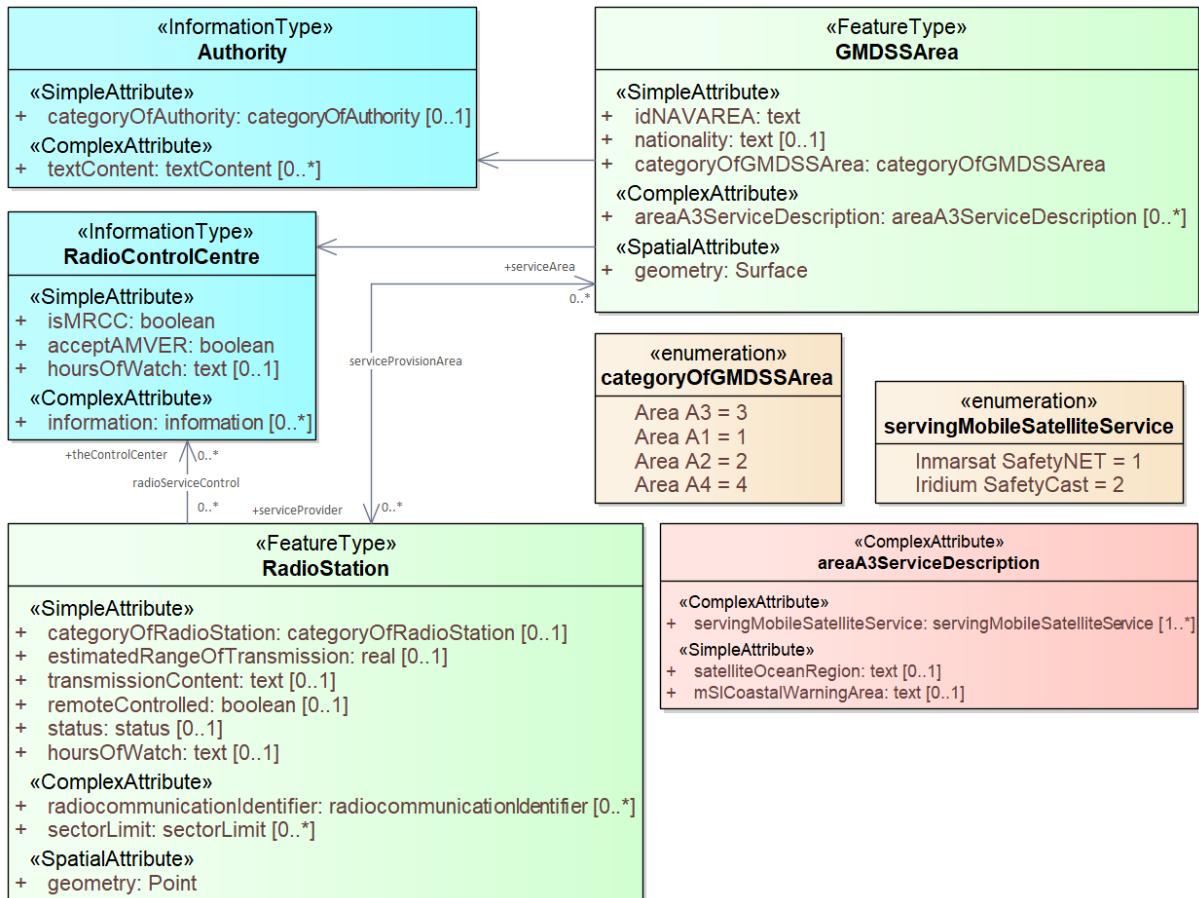


Figure 4-10 GMDSS sea areas and services

**NAVAREA** feature type is for encoding the NAVAREAs defined by IMO. NAVAREA link to the navigation warnings on the web may be provided using the **onlineResource** attribute.

In addition to **idNAVAREA** attribute, **featureName** (inherited from the abstract **FeatureType**) should also be encoded for identification of sub-area, such as Baltic Sea sub-Area.

NAVAREA or sub-area coordinator is encoded by associating **Authority** to **NAVAREA**. **ContactDetails** may be associated directly to **NAVAREA**. (See Figure 4-11)

Analogous to the case of NAVAREAs, **METAREA** feature type is for encoding the METAREAs defined by WMO. (See Figure 4-12)

**WeatherForecastAndWarningArea** feature type (see Figure 4-13) is for encoding an area for which weather forecasts and warnings are provided. Such areas may be defined by WMO or nationally by governments, thus categorized based on source of warnings and forecasts.

The area name may be encoded in the **featureName** (inherited from abstract **FeatureType**). The code or number of (NAVTEX or SafetyNET) forecast areas, to be referred to in MSI messages, should be encoded in **forecastArealdentifier** attribute.

Details of the service may be provided by using **Authority**, **RadioStaion**, **BroadcastDetails** and **TransmissionDetails** associated to the **WeatherForecastAndWarningArea** feature.

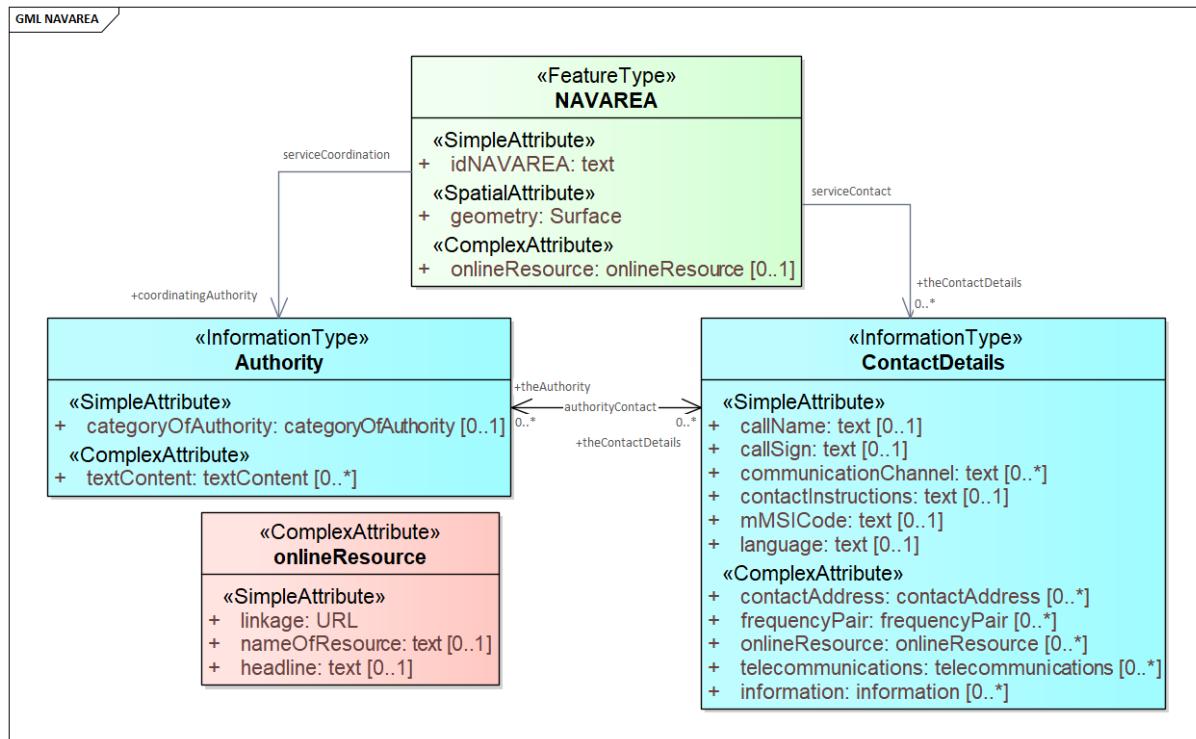


Figure 4-11 NAVAREA and the coordinator

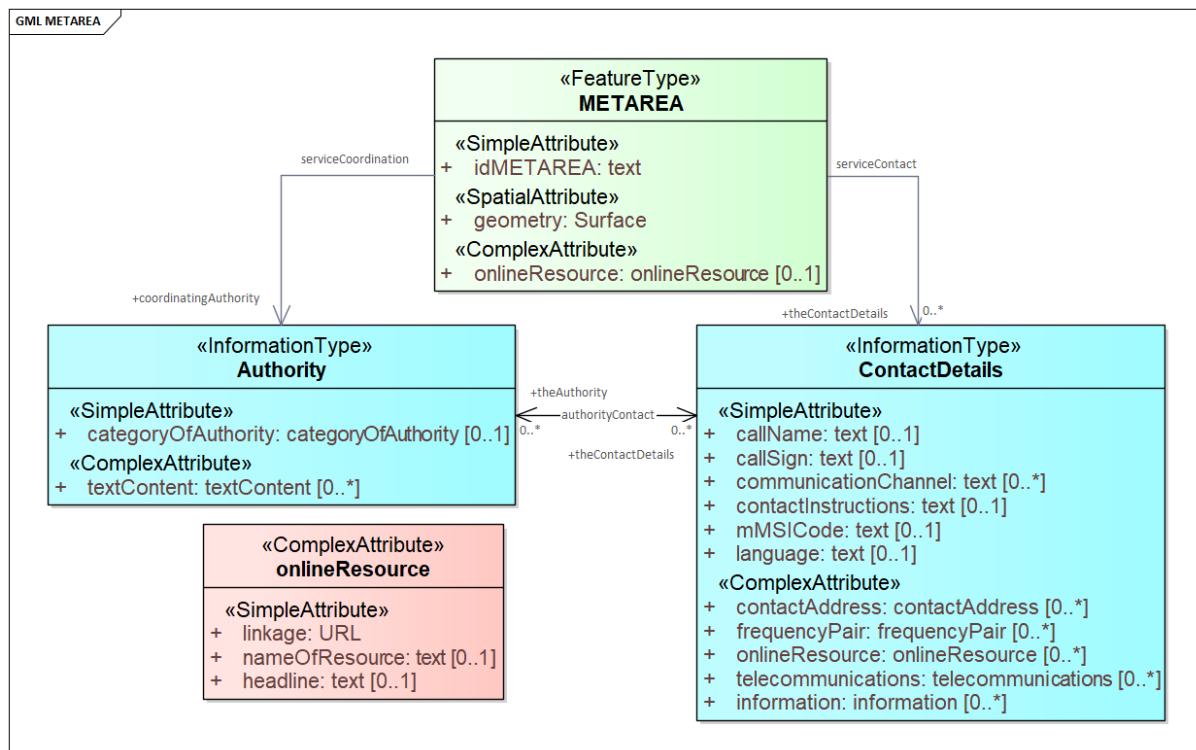


Figure 4-12 METAREA and the coordinator

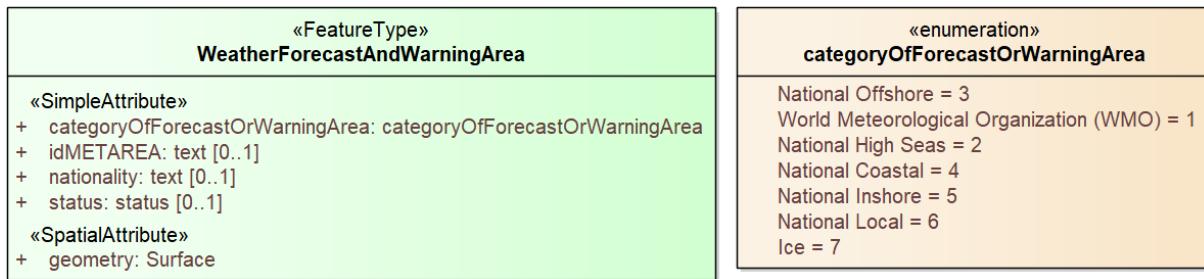


Figure 4-13 Weather forecast and warning area

S-123 models NAVTEX service based on definitions in the Joint IMO/IHO/WMO Manual on Maritime Safety Information (MSC.1/Circ.1310/Rev.2 or IHO S-53), as follows:

- “NAVTEX service area means a unique and precisely defined sea area, wholly contained within the NAVTEX coverage area, for which maritime safety information is provided from a particular NAVTEX transmitter.”.
- “NAVTEX coverage area means an area defined by an arc of a circle having a radius from the transmitter calculated according to the method and criteria given in IMO resolution A.801(19), as amended.”.
- “Broadcast times for NAVTEX are defined by the (allocated) B1 transmitter identification character of the station.”

**NAVTEXServiceArea** uses **idNAVAREA** and **transmitterIdentificationCharacter** to uniquely identify a NAVTEX service area and allocated time slots (for transmission from the associated **RadioStation**). Schedule of different types of broadcast content may be encoded in the associated **BroadcastDetails**. Encoding of national NAVTEX service in national language and different radio channel is also supported by using **typeOfNAVTEXService**, **nationality**, **radioChannelDetails**, and **language**. (See Figure 4-14)

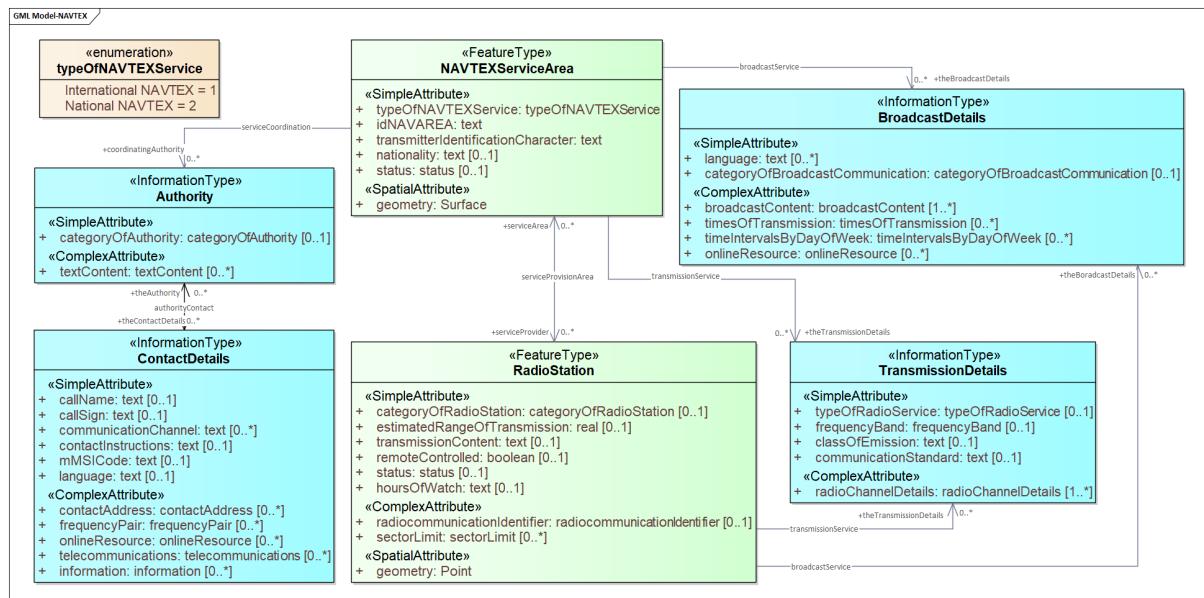


Figure 4-14 NAVTEX service area

NAVTEX coverage area is indicated by the associated **RadioStation** and its **estimatedRangeOfTransmission** attribute. If required, **RadioServiceArea** may also be used to define the radio coverage area of NAVTEX service. **BroadcastDetails** and **TransmissionDetails** (with **typeOfRadioService**=9 (NAVTEX)), should be shared by relevant features.

**ConnectivitySubscriptionArea** feature type is for encoding an area of connectivity coverage available for the subscription of IP-connectivity service. Provide relevant information in the associated **ConnectivityQualityOfService**, **Authority** and **ContactDetails**. Name of the service or company should be entered in the **featureName** (inherited attribute) of relevant objects. (See Figure 4-15)

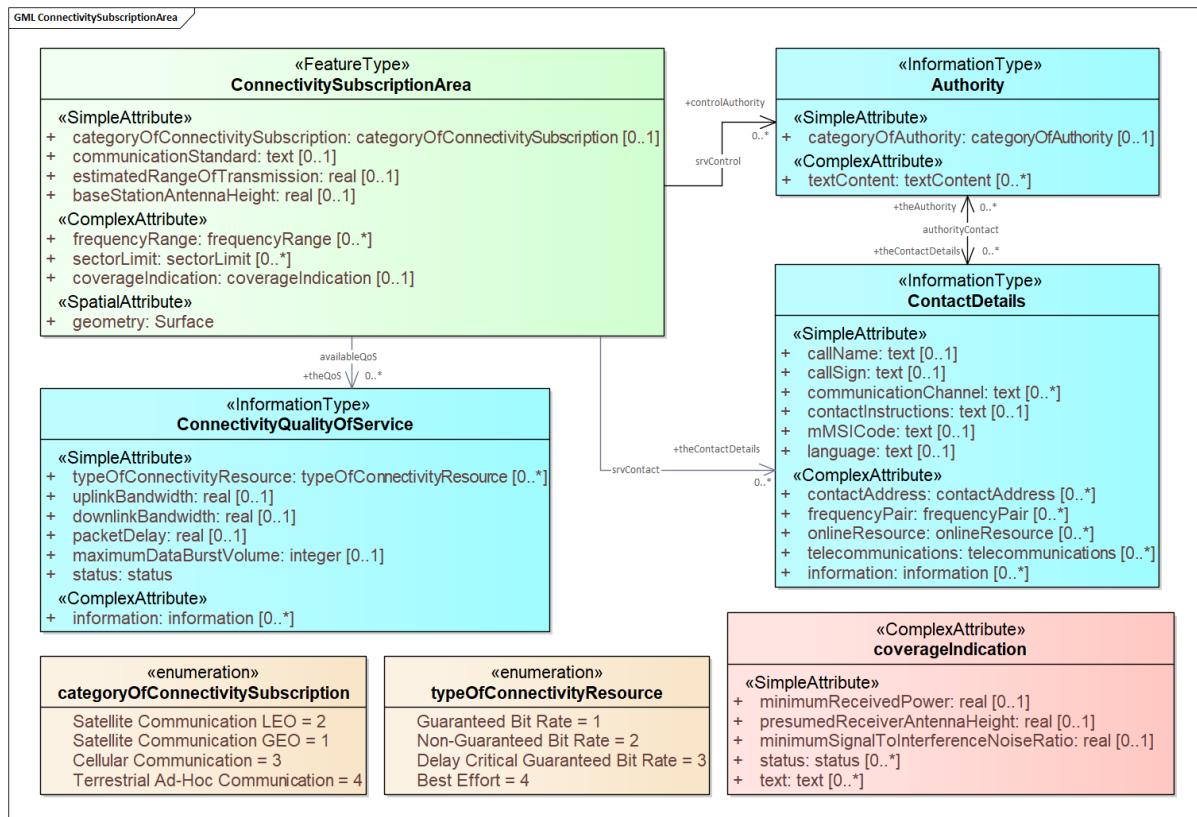


Figure 4-15 Connectivity subscription area

#### 4.2.1.5 SAR and Telemedical Assistance Service

**SearchAndRescueRegion** feature type and **TelemedicalAssistanceService** information type are for encoding the Search and Rescue (SAR) responsibility regions or sub-regions, the associated Rescue Coordination Center (Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre or sub-Centre), as well as the available Telemedical Assistance Service (TMAS) and SAR service. (See Figure 4-16)

#### 4.2.1.6 Radionavigation Service such as DGNSS

In this edition of S-123, radionavigation services are modelled in a generic way mainly by using **RadioStation**, **TransmissionDetails**, **BroadcastDetails**. A **RadioServiceArea** may also be associated, if the coverage geometry is required.

For a beacon DGNSS station, the transmitting station ID should be encoded in the sub-attribute **coastStationIdentificationCode** of **radiocommunicationIdentifier**. The transmission frequency, frequencyBand (MF), **dataTransmissionRate**, **communicationStandard** (ITU-R M.823-3), **classOf Emission** (G1D) may be encoded in the associated **TransmissionDetails**. Transmitted DGNSS message types may be described in the **transmissionContent** attribute of **RadioStation** or encoded by using the **subjectOrMessageTypeCode** of an associated **BroadcastDetails**. (See 4.2.1.2 for related data models)

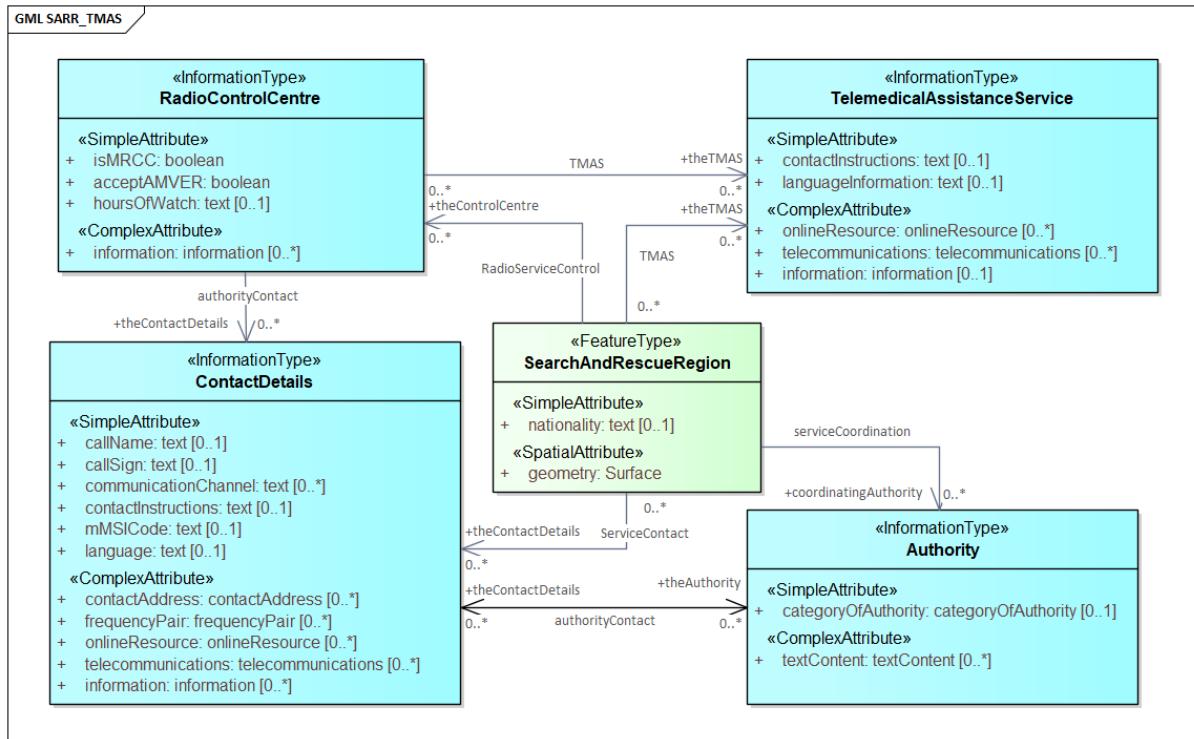


Figure 4-16 Search and Rescue Region and Telemedical Assistance Service

#### 4.2.1.7 Regulations, information notes, etc.

There are three information types which represent regulations, restrictions, and recommendations respectively, and a fourth information type for general or unclassifiable information.

- The **Regulations** class represents information derived from laws, national shipping regulations, navigation rules, etc.
- Class **Restrictions** is intended for restrictions that are not derived from regulatory sources.
- Class **Recommendations** is intended for information that is recommendatory in nature; in S-123 this may be recommendations for maintenance of listening watches, AMVER reporting, etc., that are either voluntary or have not been issued as formal regulations.
- The fourth class, **NauticalInformation**, is intended for general notes or other information that cannot be categorized as one of the other three classes.

These four information types will hereafter be referred to collectively as RxN, which all inherit the attributes of their immediate abstract superclass **AbstractRxN**. **AbstractRxN** provides attributes **textContent** and **graphic** for textual and pictorial material respectively. The sub-attributes of its complex attribute **rxNCode** allow optional classification of the material encoded in **textContent/graphic** according to the type of material and the kind of nautical activity affected by it. RxN information types also inherit attributes of abstract superclass **InformationType**, which allows encoding of the effective and expiry dates, if any, and source of information, if it is necessary to encode that data. (See Figure 4-16)

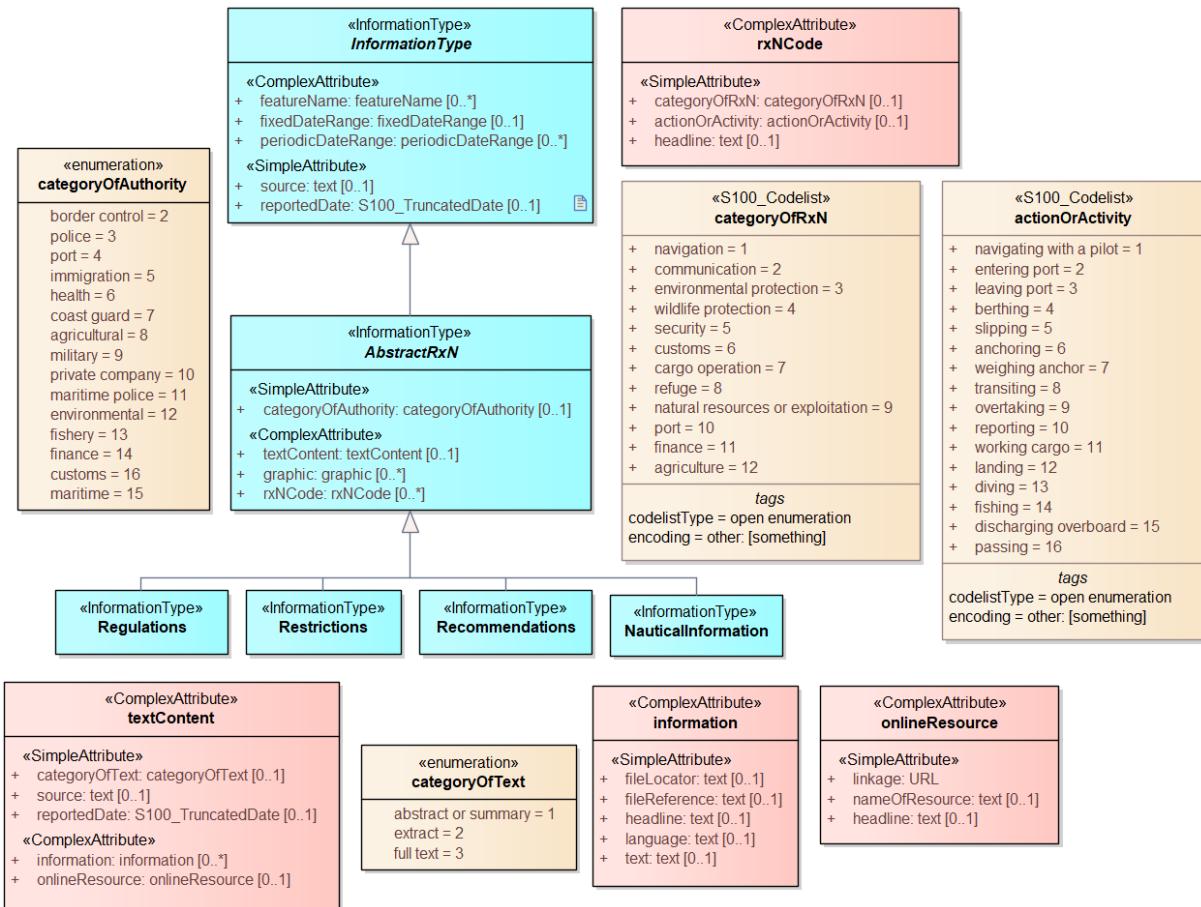


Figure 4-17. Structure of regulations and note information types

#### 4.2.1.8 Regulations applying in specific geographic features

RxN classes are intended primarily for encoding text information, such as that derived from textual source material, e.g., national or local laws or official publications. Where specific attributes such as the simple attribute **restriction** are permitted, they must be used. For example, if a geographic feature class has the **restriction** attribute, it should be used instead (explanations, details, paragraphs from regulations, etc., can be provided in an associated RxN object).

The **associatedRxN** association between a feature type and a **Regulations**, **Restrictions**, **Recommendations**, or **NauticalInformation** object indicates that the Regulation, etc., is applicable within the associated feature. If it is necessary to identify an authority or organization related to a particular regulation (restriction, etc.) object, this may be done using the **relatedOrganisation** association between **Regulations**, etc., and an **Authority** object. This should be included only when the connection to the **Authority** conveys useful information to the end user – it is not intended to encode the issuing or controlling authority for every regulation. Note also that while **Authority** can be associated to geographic features as well as **Regulations**, etc., encoding both associations is not mandatory even when the same **Authority** is associated to a service area as well as a **Regulations** object (or **NauticalInformation**, etc.).

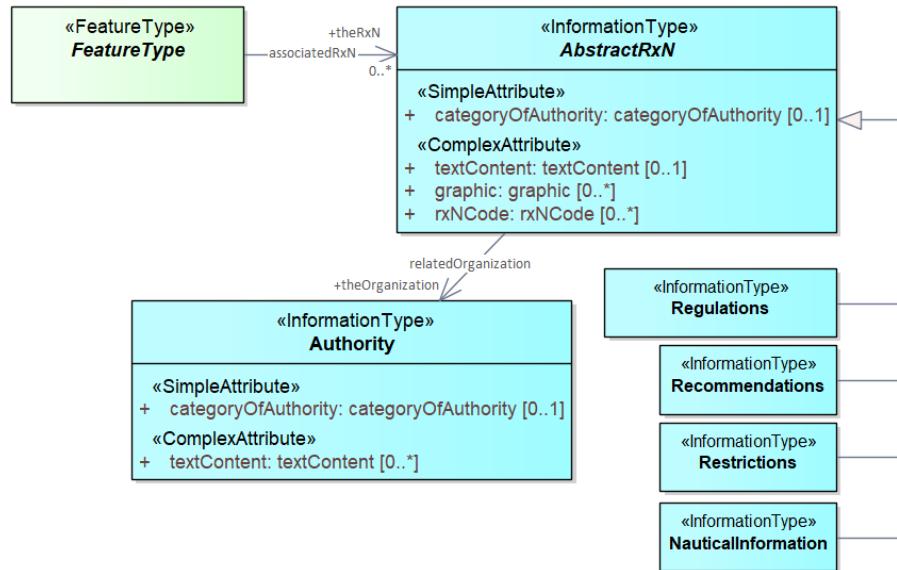


Figure 4-18. Regulations, etc., relevant to specific features

#### 4.2.1.9 Regulations applying only to vessels with specific characteristics or cargoes

Certain regulations apply only to vessels of specified dimensions, types, or carrying specified cargo, etc.

This is modelled by first defining the relevant subset of vessels according to the dimension, type, cargo, etc., and then associating that subset to the appropriate feature or information type. The subset of vessels is modelled using the **Applicability** class, which contains attributes for the most common vessel characteristics used in nautical publications. These include measurements (length, beam, draught), type of cargo, displacement, etc. Constraints which cannot be modeled using the attributes of **Applicability** can be described in plain text in its **information** attribute.

Conditions relating to vessel dimensions are modelled by the complex attribute **vesselsMeasurements**, which has sub-attributes for naming the dimension and indicating the limit (whether the condition applies to a vessel which exceeds or falls below the limit). For example, the combinations below describe the condition “length overall > 50 m” (Condition 1) and “length overall < 90 m” (Condition 2):

	Condition 1	Condition 2	Condition 3
vesselsCharacteristics	length overall	length overall	breadth
vesselsCharacteristicsUnit	metre	metre	metre
comparisonOperator	greater than	less than	greater than
vesselsCharacteristicsValue	50	90	20

Table 4.2 - Conditions relating to vessel dimensions

The **logicalConnectives** attribute is used to indicate how to interpret the case where multiple conditions are encoded using attributes of measurements - whether the conditions described by condition attributes are cumulative (conjunctive, AND) or alternatives (disjunctive, OR). A logicalConnectives=AND combined with Conditions 1 and 2 above describes a vessel of length between 50 and 90 metres; logicalConnectives=OR combined with conditions 1 and 3 describes a vessel of length greater than 50 metres or beam greater than 20 metres.

This modeling cannot represent subsets defined by both AND and OR combinations of conditions, but it is always possible to convert such complex conditions into multiple

combinations each using only AND ('conjunctive normal form') or OR ('disjunctive normal form'), and model the subset using more than one **Applicability** object.

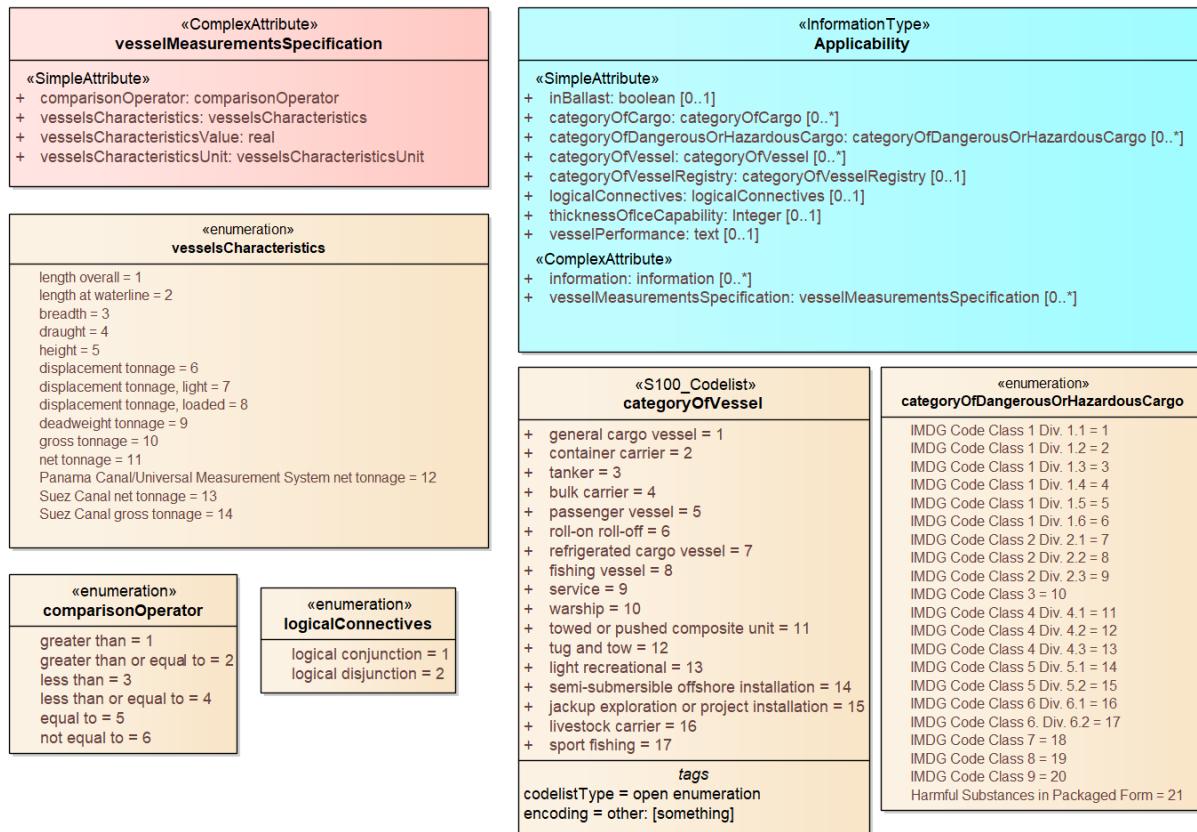


Figure 4-19. Vessel subsets characterized by cargo and dimensions

Given the relevant subset of vessels, it can be associated to the appropriate feature, regulation, or report by a **PermissionType**, or **InclusionType** association. These are association classes, whose single attribute models the nature of the relationship between the vessel subset and feature or information type.

The association classes **PermissionType** and **InclusionType** basically characterize the relationship. For example, a specified set of vessels is COVERED by a regulation and another set of vessels is EXEMPT from the regulation.

"COVERED" and "EXEMPT" are different kinds of relationship between different subsets of vessels characterized by different dimensional limits, etc., and a given regulation.

"MUST use", "RECOMMENDED to use", and "EXEMPT from use" are relationships between different subsets of vessels characterized by different dimensional limits, etc., and a given feature or service.

**PermissionType** links a feature to an **Applicability**, and models a requirement, recommendation or prohibition on using a (service) feature, by the specified subset of vessels.

**InclusionType** links a **Regulation**, **Recommendation**, **Restriction**, or **NauticalInformation** instance to a subset defined by an **Applicability** object, and indicates whether the content of the Regulation, etc., applies to the vessels (*membership=included*), or explicitly does not apply to the vessels (*membership=excluded*).

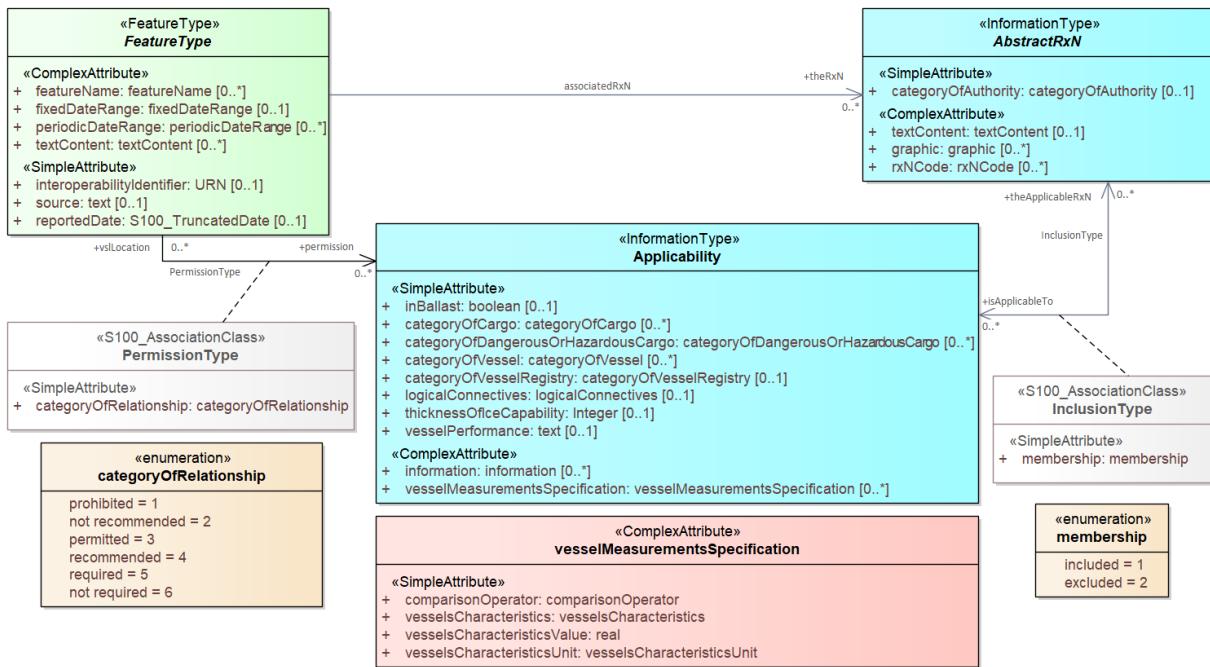


Figure 4-20. Applicability of requirements, rules, etc. to vessel categories

#### 4.2.1.10 Fuzzy areas in the S-123 application schema

Fuzzy areas are areas where the applicability of information described by a specific feature is uncertain, intermittent, or possible. The basic information concept can be the availability of a service, the existence of a natural phenomenon, etc. An example is an area where radio reception cannot be asserted with sufficiently high confidence to encode it as a definitely within the service area, but reception is sometimes or often possible under good conditions. Associating uncertainty values to boundary points is not sufficient for this concept.

Areas of uncertainty are modeled by an **IndeterminateZone** geographic feature. A ‘fuzzy area’ will therefore consist of a ‘core’ feature of the appropriate geographic feature type and the appropriate geometry (e.g., a **RadioServiceArea** area feature) and one or more ‘fuzzy’ Indeterminate Zone features (with surface geometry). Each **IndeterminateZone** feature has a thematic attribute expressing the level of confidence that the service described by the core feature will be available in the region demarcated by its spatial primitive(s). To provide for properties of the collection of core and fuzzy features (e.g., a collective name for the totality of core and fuzzy areas), an abstract aggregation feature is defined, associated to the indeterminate zone features. This abstract aggregation feature is sub-classed by type-specific aggregation features corresponding to the geographic feature types which can be fuzzy. Type-specific attributes for aggregates can be added to these features.

S-123 modeling of fuzzy areas is used for radio service area features. S-123 uses the generic model of fuzzy areas described above and subclasses the abstract **FuzzyAreaAggregate** class into the aggregate class **RadioServiceAreaAggregate**.

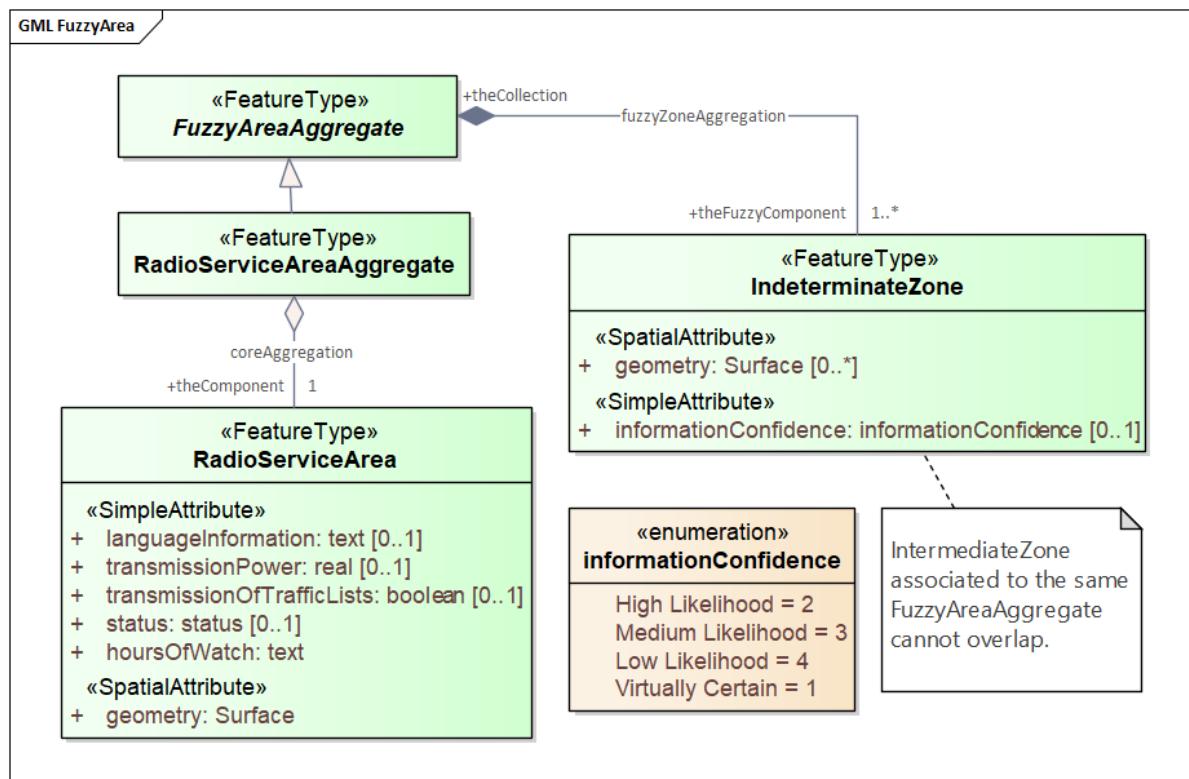


Figure 4-21. Fuzzy areas in S-123

#### 4.2.1.11 Uncategorized additional information

The domain model also provides a method for attaching to any feature or information type data in the form of a text note, graphic, or Internet reference which cannot be categorized using an appropriate specific feature or information type. This consists of defining a **NauticalInformation** object and referencing it from the feature or information type using the **additionalInformation** association.

This method is intended to be a last resort and every effort should be made to use a more specific feature or information type to encode the information to be attached, including splitting the information in question across more than one type of feature or information object as needed and/or using the **associatedRxN** association instead of **additionalInformation**, wherever the nature of the content allows it.

The **additionalInformation** association must not be used to chain **NauticalInformation**, **Regulations**, **Restrictions**, or **Recommendations** objects, whether they are of the same class or different classes.

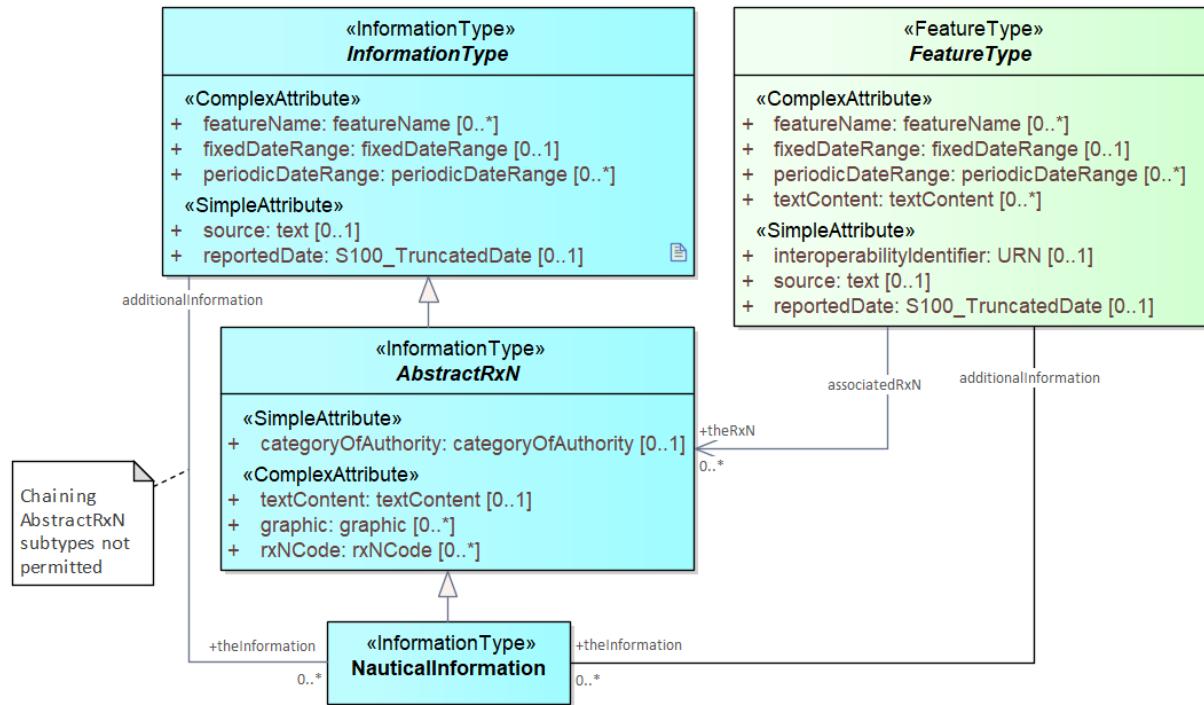


Figure 4-22 Attachment of uncategorized information to any feature or information type

#### 4.2.2 Meta features

S-123 has two meta feature classes. One is **QualityOfNonbathymetricData**, the other is **DataCoverage**.

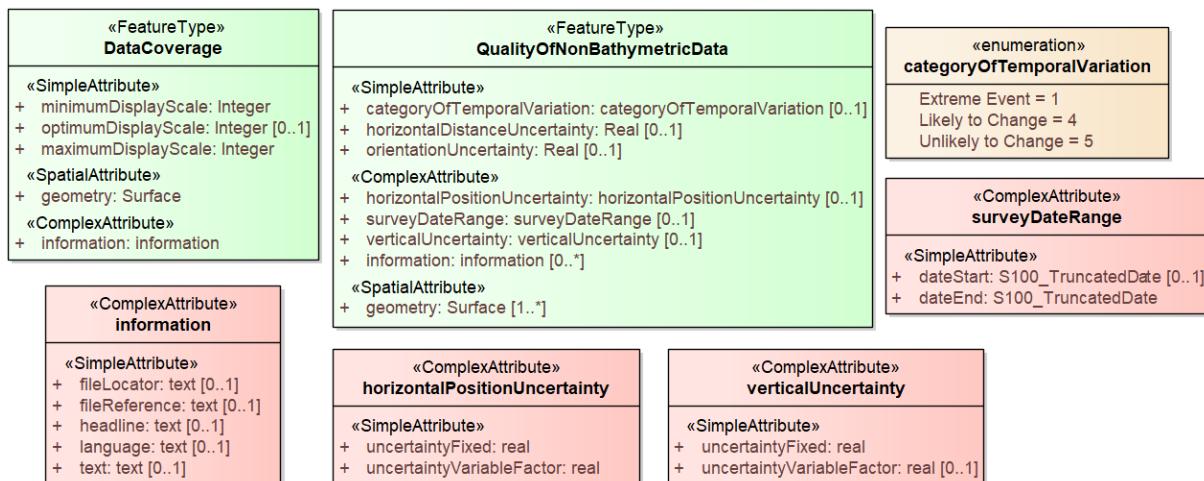


Figure 4-23. Overview of Meta feature classes

#### 4.2.3 Spatial quality information type

S-123 spatial quality attributes are carried in an information type called **SpatialQuality**. The attributes are for qualitative horizontal measurement quality and quantitative spatial accuracy. (See Figure 4-23)

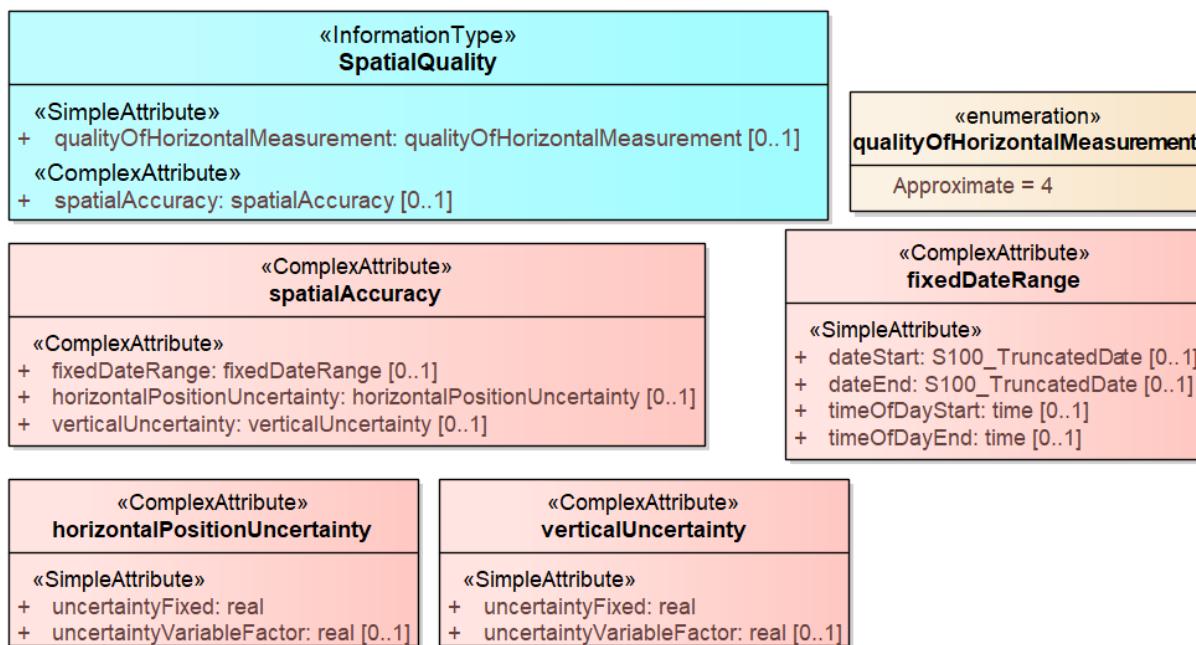


Figure 4-24. Spatial quality

## 4.3 Feature catalogue

### 4.3.1 Introduction

The Feature Catalogue describes the feature types, information types, attributes, attribute values, associations and roles which may be used in the product. The S-123 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 (<http://www.ihonet.org/>).

### 4.3.2 Feature types

Feature types contain descriptive attributes that characterize real-world entities. The word ‘feature’ may be used in one of two senses – feature type and feature instance. A feature type is a class and is defined in a Feature Catalogue. A feature instance is a single occurrence of the feature type and represented as an object in a dataset. A feature instance is located by a relationship to one or more spatial instances. A feature instance may exist without referencing a spatial instance.

#### 4.3.2.1 Geographic

Geographic (geo) feature types carries the descriptive characteristics of a real-world entity (a location or place on the surface of the Earth). In the context of hydrographic products, this includes the adjacent regions from the sea floor to elevations of landforms and structures above the Earth’s surface.

#### 4.3.2.2 Meta

Meta features contain information about other features within a dataset. Information defined by meta features override the default metadata values defined by the dataset descriptive records. Meta attribution on individual features overrides attribution on meta features.

#### 4.3.2.3 Cartographic

Cartographic features contain information about the cartographic representation (including text) of real world entities. Cartographic feature types are not used in S-123.

### 4.3.3 Information Types

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

### 4.3.4 Feature and information relationships

A feature relationship links instances of one feature type with instances of the same or a different feature type.

An information relationship links instances of feature types or information types to instances of information types.

### 4.3.5 Attributes

S-123 defines attributes as either simple or complex.

#### 4.3.5.1 Simple Attributes

The types of simple attributes used in S-123 are listed in Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*. Descriptions of the simple attributes included in S-123 can also be found in Annex A.

#### 4.3.5.2 Complex Attributes

Complex attributes are aggregations of other attributes that are either simple or complex. The aggregation is defined by means of attribute bindings.

## 4.4 Geometric Representation

Geometric representation is the digital description of the spatial component of an object as described in S-100 and ISO 19107. This product specification uses two types of geometries: GM\_Point and GM\_Surface.

## 4.5 Coordinate Reference System (CRS)

### 4.5.1 Horizontal Coordinate Reference System

The coordinate reference system used for this product specification is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84) which is defined by the European Petroleum Survey Group (EPSG) code 4326.

### 4.5.2 Projection

Datasets conforming to this product specification are not projected.

### 4.5.3 Temporal reference system

Time is measured by reference to Calendar dates and Clock time in accordance with ISO 19108:2002 Temporal Schema clause 5.4.4.

## 4.6 Geometry

### 4.6.1 S-123 geometry

Marine Radio Services (MRS) features are encoded as vector entities which conform to S-100 geometry configuration level 3a (S-100 clause 7-4.3).

Level 3a is a set of point, curve and surface primitives with the following constraints:

- Each curve must reference a start and end point (they may be the same).
- Curves must not self-intersect. See S-100 Figure 7-5.
- 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 S-100 Figure 7-6.

- 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 S-100 Figure 7-7.

S-123 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. Coordinate density can have a significant impact on file size and system performance. A rule of thumb is to limit the coordinate density to 0.3 mm at maximum permitted display scale.
- For a scale-less product, the producer should keep in mind the expected scale range for typical use and the density of coordinates needed to suit the needs of the product.

The following exception applies to S-123:

- The use of coordinates is restricted to two dimensions (*DirectPosition* is restricted to two coordinates).

#### 4.6.2 MRS data and scale

MRS data must be compiled in the best applicable scale. The use of the data itself is "scale independent". That means that the data can be used at any scale.

#### 4.6.3 Coordinate encoding in spatial primitives

Geometry may be encoded either inline or by reference to a spatial primitives located elsewhere in the dataset that encodes the actual coordinate values. The GML conventions for references and axis order must be followed.

The CRS shall be EPSG code 4326 and identified using the http URI convention for SRS specified by OGC, which is <http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSG/0/4326>" (Quote S-100 Ed.5.2.0 10b-11.7). The axis order is latitude/longitude.

## 5 Data Quality

### 5.1 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-123 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;
- 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-123 data model.

## 5.2 Quality measure elements

The data quality measures recommended in S-97 (Part C) and their applicability in S-123 are indicated in Table 5.1 below. NA indicates the measure is not applicable. This table reproduces the first 4 columns of the data quality checklist recommended elements and replaces the final column with descriptions of the scope of the element in the context of S-123 datasets.

Table 5.1 - Quality measure elements

No.	Data quality element and sub element	Definition	DQ measure / description	Evaluation scope	Scope in S-123
1	Completeness / Commission	Excess data present in a dataset, as described by the scope.	numberOfExcessItems / This data quality measure indicates the number of items in the dataset, that should not have been present in the dataset.	dataset/data set series	All features and information types
2	Completeness / Commission	Excess data present in a dataset, as described by the scope.	numberOfDuplicateFeatureInstances / This data quality measure indicates the total number of exact duplications of feature instances within the data.	dataset/data set series	All features and information types
3	Completeness / Omission	Data absent from the dataset, as described by the scope.	numberOfMissingItems / This data quality measure is an indicator that shows that a specific item is missing in the data.	dataset/data set series/ spatial object type	All features and information types
4	Logical Consistency / Conceptual Consistency	Adherence to the rules of a conceptual schema.	numberOfInvalidSurfaceOverlaps / This data quality measure is a count of the total number of erroneous overlaps within the data. Which surfaces may overlap and which must not is application dependent. Not all overlapping surfaces are necessarily erroneous.	spatial object / spatial object type	Features with surface geometry; spatial objects of type surface
5	Logical Consistency / Domain Consistency	Adherence of the values to the value domains.	numberOfNonconformantItems / This data quality measure is a count of all items in the dataset that are not in conformance with their value domain.	spatial object / spatial object type	All features and information types
6	Logical Consistency / Format Consistency	Degree to which data is stored in accordance with the physical structure of the data set, as described by the scope	physicalStructureConflictsNumber / This data quality measure is a count of all items in the dataset that are stored in conflict with the physical structure of the dataset.	dataset/data set series	All features and information types
7	Logical Consistency / Topological Consistency	Correctness of the explicitly encoded topological characteristics of the dataset, as described by the scope.	rateOfFaultyPointCurveConnections / This data quality measure indicates the number of faulty link-node connections in relation to the number of supposed link-node connections. This data quality measure gives the erroneous point-curve connections in relation to the total number of point-curve connections.	spatial object / spatial object type	NA S-123 does not use curve type geometry. Features with curve geometry; spatial objects of curve types

No.	Data quality element and sub element	Definition	DQ measure / description	Evaluation scope	Scope in S-123
8	Logical Consistency / Topological Consistency	Correctness of the explicitly encoded topological characteristics of the dataset, as described by the scope.	numberOfMissingConnectionsUndershoots / This data quality measure is a count of items in the dataset within the parameter tolerance that are mismatched due to undershoots.	spatial object / spatial object type	NA S-123 does not use curve type geometry. Features with curve geometry; spatial objects of curve types
9	Logical Consistency / Topological Consistency	Correctness of the explicitly encoded topological characteristics of the dataset, as described by the scope.	numberOfMissingConnectionsOvershoots / This data quality measure is a count of items in the dataset within the parameter tolerance that are mismatched due to overshoots.	spatial object / spatial object type	NA S-123 does not use curve type geometry. Features with curve geometry; spatial objects of curve types
10	Logical Consistency / Topological Consistency	Correctness of the explicitly encoded topological characteristics of the dataset, as described by the scope.	numberOfInvalidSlivers / This data quality measure is a count of all items in the dataset that are invalid sliver surfaces. A sliver is an unintended area that occurs when adjacent surfaces are not digitized properly. The borders of the adjacent surfaces may unintentionally gap or overlap to cause a topological error.	dataset / dataset series	Features with surface geometry; spatial objects of type surface
11	Logical Consistency / Topological Consistency	Correctness of the explicitly encoded topological characteristics of the dataset, as described by the scope.	numberOfInvalidSelfIntersects / This data quality measure is a count of all items in the dataset that illegally intersect with themselves.	spatial object / spatial object type	Features with surface geometry; spatial objects of type surface or curve  S-123 does not use curve type geometry.
12	Logical Consistency / Topological Consistency	Correctness of the explicitly encoded topological characteristics of the dataset, as described by the scope.	numberOfInvalidSelfOverlap / This data quality measure is a count of all items in the dataset that illegally self-overlap.	spatial object / spatial object type	Features with surface geometry; spatial objects of type surface or curve  S-123 does not use curve type geometry
13	Positional Accuracy / Absolute or External Accuracy	Closeness of reported coordinative values to values accepted as or being true.	Root Mean Square Error / Standard deviation, where the true value is not estimated from the observations but known a priori.	spatial object / spatial object type	objects that have coordinative values associated.
14	Positional Accuracy / Vertical Position Accuracy	Closeness of reported coordinative values to values accepted as or being true.	linearMapAccuracy2Sigma / Half length of the interval defined by an upper and lower limit in which the true value lies with probability 95%.	spatial object / spatial object type	N/A S-123 does not use 3-D coordinates..
15	Positional Accuracy / Horizontal Position Accuracy	Closeness of reported coordinative values to values accepted as or being true.	linearMapAccuracy2Sigma / Half length of the interval defined by an upper and lower limit in which the true value lies with probability 95%.	spatial object / spatial object type	objects that have a horizontal coordinate values associated.

No.	Data quality element and sub element	Definition	DQ measure / description	Evaluation scope	Scope in S-123
16	Positional Accuracy / Gridded Data Position Accuracy	Closeness of reported coordinative values to values accepted as or being true.	Root mean square error of planimetry / Radius of a circle around the given point, in which the true value lies with probability P.	spatial object / spatial object type	NA. S-123 does not have features with gridded geometry
17	Temporal Quality / Temporal Consistency	Consistency with time.	Correctness of ordered events or sequences, if reported.	dataset/data set series/ spatial object type	Features with time intervals, fixed/periodic date ranges, schedules.
18	Thematic Accuracy / ThematicClassificationCorrectness	Comparison of the classes assigned to features or their attributes to a universe of discourse.	miscalculationRate / This data quality measure indicates the number of incorrectly classified features in relation to the number of features that are supposed to be there. [Adapted from ISO 19157] This is a RATE which is a ratio, and is expressed as a REAL number representing the rational fraction corresponding to the numerator and denominator of the ratio. For example, if there are 1 items that are classified incorrectly and there are 100 of the items in the dataset then the ratio is 1/100 and the reported rate = 0.01.	dataset/data set series/ spatial object type	All features and info types
19	Aggregation Measures / AggregationMeasures	In a data product specification, several requirements are set up for a product to conform to the specification.	DataProductSpecificationPassed / This data quality measure is a boolean indicating that all requirements in the referred data product specification are fulfilled.	dataset/data set series/ spatial object type	Dataset as a whole
20	Aggregation Measures / AggregationMeasures	In a data product specification, several requirements are set up for a product to conform to the specification.	DataProductSpecificationFailRate / This data quality measure is a number indicating the number of data product specification requirements that are not fulfilled by the current product/dataset in relation to the total number of data product specification requirements.	dataset/data set series/ spatial object type	Dataset as a whole

## 5.2.1 Completeness

### 5.2.1.1 Commission

Commission is applicable for S-123. Data Producers must verify that no excess items have been included in the dataset. This includes duplicate items, which must be removed.

IHO Publications S-158:100 – S-100 Validation Checks and/or S-158:123 – S-123 Validation Checks, include 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.

### 5.2.1.2 Omission

Omission is applicable for S-123. 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-123; and missing support files referenced by the dataset.

IHO Publications S-158:100 – S-100 Validation Checks and/or S-158:123 – S-123 Validation Checks, include data validation check(s) intended to detect missing items.

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

## 5.2.2 Logical consistency

### 5.2.2.1 Conceptual consistency

Conceptual Consistency is applicable for S-123 and follows the guidelines from S-100 Part 1 - Conceptual Schema Language.

Data Producers must verify that the dataset conforms to the S-100 General Feature Model. IHO Publications S-158:100 – S-100 Validation Checks and/or S-158:123 – S-123 Validation Checks, provide validation checks which verify this conformance.

If no conceptual consistency checks classified as Critical in S-158:100 or S-158:123 are reported the dataset PASSES this test.

### 5.2.2.2 Domain consistency

Domain consistency is applicable for S-123 and follows the guidelines from S-100 Part 5 – Feature Catalogue.

Data Producers must verify that the dataset conforms to the S-123 Feature Catalogue and rules described in S-123 Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*. IHO Publications S-158:100 – S-100 Validation Checks and/or S-158:123 – S-123 Validation Checks, provide validation checks which verify this conformance.

If no domain consistency checks classified as Critical in S-158:100 or S-158:123 are reported the dataset PASSES this test.

### 5.2.2.3 Format consistency

Format Consistency is applicable for S-123 and follows the guidelines from S-100 Part 10b – GML Encoding.

Data Producers must verify that the dataset conforms to S-123 data product format (encoding). IHO Publications S-158:100 – S-100 Validation Checks and/or S-158:123 – S-123 Validation Checks, provide validation checks which verify this conformance.

If no format consistency checks classified as Critical in S-158:100 or S-158:123 are reported the dataset PASSES this test.

### 5.2.2.4 Topological consistency

Topological consistency is applicable for S-123 and follows the guidelines from S-100 Part 7 – Spatial Schema.

Data Producers must verify that the dataset conforms to the requirements for topology set out in Section 4 of this document. IHO Publications S-158:100 – S-100 Validation Checks and/or S-158:123 – S-123 Validation Checks, provide validation checks which verify this conformance.

If no topological consistency checks classified as Critical in S-158:100 or S-158:123 are reported the dataset PASSES this test.

## 5.2.3 Positional accuracy

### 5.2.3.1 Absolute or external accuracy

Absolute or external accuracy is applicable for S-123 and follows the guidelines from S-100 Part 4c - Metadata - Data Quality.

Data Producers must verify the absolute accuracy of S-123 datasets and ensure that they achieve an adequate accuracy. Additionally, the relevant metadata features and attributes as described in S-123 Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*, must be populated where applicable.

Accuracy computations for Positional Accuracy / Absolute or External Accuracy should use the following recommendations:

$$\text{Maximum RMSE (horizontal)} = E / 10000$$

Where  
E = Denominator of intended scale of mapping

### 5.2.3.2 Horizontal position accuracy

Data Producers must verify the horizontal position accuracy of S-123 datasets and ensure that they achieve an adequate accuracy. The relevant metadata features and attributes as described in S-123 Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*, should be populated to reflect the horizontal position accuracy.

## 5.2.4 Thematic accuracy

### 5.2.4.1 Thematic classification correctness

Thematic classification correctness is applicable for S-123 and follows the guidelines from S-100 Part 4c - Metadata - Data Quality.

Data Producers must verify that features have been encoded correctly when included in the S-123 dataset. Encoded features must conform to the S-123 Feature Catalogue and the rules described in the S-123 Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*. IHO Publications S-158:100 – S-100 Validation Checks and/or S-158:123 – S-123 Validation Checks, provide validation checks which verify this conformance.

If no thematic classification correctness checks classified as Critical in S-158:100 or S-158:123 are reported the dataset PASSES this test.

### 5.2.4.2 Non-quantitative attribute accuracy

Non-quantitative attribute accuracy is applicable for S-123 and follows the guidelines from S-100 Part 4c - Metadata - Data Quality.

Data Producers must verify that non-quantitative attributes have been populated correctly when included in the S-123 dataset. Non-quantitative attributes must conform to the S-123 Feature Catalogue and the rules described in the S-123 Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*. IHO Publications S-158:100 – S-100 Validation Checks and/or S-158:123 – S-123 Validation Checks, provide validation checks which verify this conformance.

If no non-quantitative attribute checks classified as Critical in S-158:100 or S-158:123 are reported the dataset PASSES this test.

### 5.2.4.3 Quantitative attribute accuracy

Quantitative attribute accuracy is applicable for S-123 and follows the guidelines from S-100 Part 4c - Metadata - Data Quality.

Data Producers must verify that quantitative attributes have been populated correctly when included in the S-123 dataset. Quantitative attributes must conform to the S-123 Feature Catalogue and the rules described in the S-123 Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*. Relevant metadata features and attributes must be used to indicate the accuracy where applicable. IHO Publications S-158:100 – S-100 Validation Checks and/or S-158:123 – S-123 Validation Checks, provide validation checks which verify this conformance.

If no quantitative attribute checks classified as Critical in S-158:100 or S-158:123 are reported the dataset PASSES this test.

## 5.2.5 Temporal quality

### 5.2.5.1 Temporal consistency

Temporal consistency is applicable for S-123 and follows the guidelines from S-100 Part 4c - Metadata - Data Quality.

Data Producers must verify that the dataset conforms to rules described in the S-123 Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*. IHO Publications S-158:100 – S-100 Validation

*Checks and/or S-158:123 – S-123 Validation Checks*, provide validation checks which verify this conformance.

If no temporal consistency checks classified as Critical in S-158:100 or S-158:123 are reported the dataset **PASSES** this test.

### **5.2.5.2 Temporal validity**

Temporal validity is applicable for S-123 and follows the guidelines from S-100 Part 4c - Metadata - Data Quality.

Data Producers must verify that the dataset conforms to rules described in the S-123 Annex A – *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*. IHO Publications S-158:100 – *S-100 Validation Checks* and/or S-158:123 – *S-123 Validation Checks*, provide validation checks which verify this conformance.

If no temporal validity checks classified as Critical in S-158:100 or S-158:123 are reported the dataset **PASSES** this test.

### **5.2.5.3 Temporal accuracy**

Temporal accuracy is applicable for S-123 and follows the guidelines from S-100 Part 4c - Metadata - Data Quality.

The Data Producer must verify the temporal accuracy of the S-123 dataset.

### **5.2.6 Aggregation**

Aggregation is applicable for S-123 dataset as a whole. 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-123 dataset. This is indicated by the Data Producer signing the dataset.

## **5.3 Data compliance and usability**

All S-123 datasets must be validated against the above data quality elements using conformance checks that are located in IHO Publications S-158:100 – *S-100 Validation Checks* and/or S-158:123 – *S-123 Validation Checks*. As a minimum requirement, all datasets must conform to all checks that are categorized as “Critical” in S-158:100 and S-158:123.

S-123 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; and
- Overall compliance with the S-123 Product Specification, including context-specific evaluation of individual encoding instances for requirement of conformance to checks classified as “Error” and “Warning” in S-158:100 and S-158:123.

Test methods for evaluating data compliance consist of executing the relevant tests from the Validation Checks (S-158:100 and S-158:123) for each quality element in Table 5.1 and counting the number of instances in the dataset which fail the checks for that quality element. Note that in some cases “executing the relevant test” may involve comparing the encoded S-123 dataset to the source material by visual means. For tests requiring visual comparison of encoded data to source material, sampling methods may be used if the volume of data precludes checking all the relevant data objects.

## 6 Data capture and classification

The S-123 MRS Data Classification and Encoding Guide (DCEG) describes how data describing the real world should be captured using the types defined in the S-123 Feature Catalogue. This Guide is located at Annex A.

## 7 Data Product Format (Encoding)

### 7.1 Introduction

The format for datasets must conform to the S-123 GML schema specified. See S-100 Part 10b and the S-123 GML schema documentation for a complete description of the data encoding.

**Table 7.1 - Format specification information**

Name	Value
Format name	GML
Version	3.2.1
Specification description	S-100 profile of GML (S-100 Part 10b)
Language	English
Character set	004 – utf8
Additional Information	GML schema for S-123 Edition 2.0.0 ( <a href="https://schemas.s100dev.net">https://schemas.s100dev.net</a> )

### 7.2 Encoding of latitude and longitude

Values of latitude and longitude must be accurate to 7 decimal places. Coordinates must be encoded as decimals in the format described below.

- Values should be coded as decimal numbers with 7 or fewer digits after the decimal. The normative encoding is in degrees, with an accuracy of  $10^{-7}$  degrees, i.e., 7 digits after the decimal point.
- The decimal point must be indicated by the “.” character.
- Trailing zeroes after the decimal point (and the decimal point itself if appropriate) may be omitted at producer discretion, but the accuracy must still be as indicated (e.g.,  $10^{-7}$  degrees for coordinates of default accuracy).

### 7.3 Numeric Attribute Encoding

Integer attribute values must not contain leading zeros.

Floating point attributes must not contain leading zeros. Values in the interval (-1, 1) may use a single zero before the decimal point.

Floating point attribute values must not contain non-significant trailing zeros exceeding the attribute's precision as specified in the feature catalogue.

### 7.4 Text Attribute Values

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

### 7.5 Mandatory Attribute Values

There are four reasons why attribute values may be considered mandatory:

- They determine whether a feature is in the display base,
- Certain features make no logical sense without specific attributes,
- Some attributes are necessary to determine which symbol is to be displayed,
- Some attributes are required for safety of navigation.

All mandatory attributes are identified in the Feature Catalogue.

If a complex attribute with all its sub-attributes optional (e.g., multiplicity 0,1 or 0,\*) is encoded, at least one of the sub-attributes must be populated.

## 7.6 Unknown Attribute Values

Mandatory attributes in an S-123 dataset are not permitted to contain a nil value. All mandatory attributes must contain meaningful data.

Optional attributes must be omitted altogether if the value is unknown or missing. They must not be “nilled.”

## 7.7 Object identifiers

Features, information types, collection objects, meta features, and geometries (inline or external) are all required by the schema to have a gml:id attribute with a value that is unique within the dataset. The gml:id values must be used as the reference for the object from another object in the same dataset.

## 7.8 Data coverage

All feature geometries of a dataset must be covered by a **DataCoverage** meta feature.

An update dataset must not change the limit of a **DataCoverage** feature for the base dataset. Where the limit of a **DataCoverage** feature for a base dataset is to be changed, this must be done by issuing a new edition of the dataset.

## 7.9 Data overlap

S-123 datasets may overlap other S-123 datasets.

## 7.10 Data quality meta-features

One or more **QualityOfNonbathymetricData** features shall cover the dataset.

## 7.11 Data extent

Datasets must not cross the 180° meridian of longitude.

## 7.12 Content of update datasets

Update datasets can only contain replacements, deletions, and additions of whole feature instances or information instances. This means that when a feature or information instance is updated, the new version must contain all the attributes of the old instance, including any inline spatial attributes (i.e., inline geometry), except those attributes that are being removed.

An association to an instance of a feature or information type is treated as an attribute of the referring instance, and therefore adding or deleting an association means the original referring instance must be replaced with a new version. The instance at the other end of the association needs to be replaced if and only if it contains a reference to the first instance.

Spatial objects that are not inline (i.e., geometry that is encoded as an independent spatial object in the dataset) is treated like any other object, i.e., it needs to be updated if and only if the primitive has changed (e.g., a coordinate is updated).

### 7.13 Attribute multiplicity

In general, if all the sub-attributes of a complex attribute are optional, at least one of them should be present and have a value that is not empty (or white space, for attributes of type “text” or types derived from “text”).

Similarly, if all the attributes of an information type are optional, at least one of them should be present and have a non-empty value.

Note that there is no such general rule for features, though the DCEG may require it for specific features.

## 8 Data Product Delivery

Data which conforms to this Product Specification must be delivered by means of an S-100 Exchange Set. The S-100 Exchange Set is a data container that provides all the elements needed for a reliable and secure exchange of S-100 conformant data. It is intended to be a self-contained entity consisting of data files and metadata records packaged together using applicable data integrity and optional security provisions.

### 8.1 Exchange set

The S-100 Exchange Set structure is described in S-100 Part 17, clause 17-4.1. The conceptual model depicted in Figure 17-2 in S-100 Edition 5.2.0 is very flexible and can be implemented in a variety of ways as virtually all components, except for the S-100\_ExchangeCatalogue, are optional. This level of flexibility is essential to properly support the mainstream use case of exchanging geospatial data, as well as the use cases for releasing dataset and support file cancellation notices or new Catalogue releases without any data files present. This approach ensures that an Exchange Set Catalogue is always included in any S-100 conformant Exchange Set, providing the essential discovery metadata about any included resources and their intended use.

S-123 uses the same exchange set components and metadata as S-100. The Exchange Set structure is the same as that described in S-100 Clause 17-4.2. The required Exchange Set Catalogue XML document instance must be named CATALOG.XML and placed in the S100\_ROOT folder, together with its digital signature (CATALOG.SIGN) file. All other digital signatures are included within their corresponding resource metadata records in the CATALOG.XML.

Since it is possible for an exchange set to contain only a feature or portrayal catalogue, or only a support file which is being updated or delivered as a new file, S-123 datasets are an optional component of S-123 exchange sets. If the exchange set contains a dataset, the support files referenced in the dataset must be included.

### 8.2 Dataset

#### 8.2.1 Types of Datasets

A dataset is a grouping of features, attributes, geometry and metadata which comprises a specific coverage. The following types of MRS dataset may be produced and contained within an exchange set:

Table 8.1 MRS dataset types

Dataset Type	Explanation	Encoding Format	“purpose” field
--------------	-------------	-----------------	-----------------

New dataset	Data for an area different (in coverage and/or extent) from existing datasets.	Clause 7	<i>newDataset</i>
Re-issue	Includes 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, and therefore does not contain any new information additional to that previously distributed by updates. A reissue dataset can be issued at any time.	As for new dataset	<i>reissue</i>
New Edition of a dataset	A re-issue plus 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. The edition number in the dataset discovery metadata must increment up by one from the previous edition.	As for new dataset	<i>newEdition</i>
Update dataset	A delta change of the latest edition of a dataset. If there is more than one update dataset, the subsequent update will be a delta of the base dataset + earlier update datasets.	As for new dataset. See Clause 7.12	<i>update</i>
Cancellation	Used to cancel dataset and any related update datasets. The dataset is cancelled and is deleted from the system. A cancellation dataset must be a pro-forma dataset containing only header information (no instances of spatial objects, information types, or feature types).	As for new dataset, but containing only header information.	<i>cancellation</i>

### 8.2.2 Dataset naming convention

All dataset files will have unique world-wide file identifiers. The file identifier of the dataset should not be used to describe the physical content of the file. The dataset file metadata that accompanies the file will inform the user of the name and purpose of the file.

S-123 dataset files for new, reissue, new editions, and cancellation datasets are named according to the specifications given below:

123CCCCXXXXXXXXXX.GML

The main part forms an identifier where:

- The first three characters are always “123” and identify the dataset as an S-123 dataset.
- The next four characters identify the issuing agency by its alphanumeric agency code in the IHO producer code register in the IHO GI Registry. Where the agency code consists of fewer than four characters, sufficient zeros must be suffixed to make the length exactly four characters.

- The subsequent characters can be used in any way by the producer to provide a unique file name for the dataset. The following characters are allowed in the dataset name, A to Z, 0 to 9 and the special character \_ (underscore).
- The ninth and subsequent characters are optional (i.e., at least one character must be used after the producer code).
- The maximum length of the file name must be 64 characters including the extension and its preceding ‘.’ character. Note that since update datasets must follow the same rule, allowing for updates lowers this limit (e.g., allowing for 999 updates reduces the limit for base datasets by 4 characters).

### 8.2.3 Update dataset naming convention

All update dataset files will have an identical name to the base dataset, aside from the separator and update number sequence.

S-123 update dataset files are named according to the specifications given below:

123CCCCXXXXXXXXX\_XXX.GML

The main part forms an identifier where:

- The first character up to the final underscore character are the same as the dataset being updated.
- The next character must be an underscore “\_”.
- The next three characters must be numerical (0-9) characters to indicate the place of the update dataset in the update sequence.
- The maximum length of the name must be 64 characters including the extension and its preceding “.” character.

### 8.2.4 Dataset size

MRS datasets shall not exceed 20MB. Update datasets shall not exceed 500KB.

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

This section defines the sequencing of S-123 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>Update comment</b>	Comment for describing the change introduced by an update.
<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 addition to fileless dataset cancellation using fields in the Catalogue metadata file (S100\_Purpose = cancelled) a dataset may be cancelled by the Data Producer by the issuing of a cancellation update. In order to cancel a dataset, an update dataset file is created for which the S100\_DatasetDiscoveryMetadata attribute editionNumber must be set to the Edition

number of the product being cancelled; and the attribute purpose must be set to S100\_Purpose value 5 (cancellation). This method is only used to cancel a Base dataset file.

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.

### 8.2.6 Dataset loading

Datasets must always be loaded in the order of base dataset first, then update datasets in the corrected sequential order. Systems are not to load updates out of order, for example if update 1-5 is present, then 6 is missing, update 7 must not be loaded.

When a new edition of a dataset is received, the system must replace the previous edition, along with any updates with the new edition of the dataset. Loading of subsequent updates follow the same rule as above.

## 8.3 Support Files

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

- Plain text files must contain only UTF-8 encoded text as defined by this standard (text consisting only of printable characters and without HTML, XML, or other markup). The extension must be TXT.
- HTML and XML files must contain only text and markup as defined in the relevant W3C standards. Files must use the UTF-8 encoding. References in datasets to HTML and XML support files must treat them as text files (i.e., they should not be referenced using attributes intended for picture files). The extension must be HTM for HTML files and XML for general XML files.
- Picture files must be in TIFF (6.0 specification) and use the extension TIF.

Table 8.2 - Support file formats and extensions

File Types	Extensions	Comment
Text	TXT	Plain-text files (UTF-8 text excluding control codes)
	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 (Annex A). This may include a Schema for the validation of XML documents.
Picture	TIF	Baseline TIFF 6.0.

### 8.3.1 Support File Naming Convention

All support files must have unique file identifiers. 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:

123CCCC000000000000.EEE

The main part forms an identifier where:

- 123 – the first 3 characters identify the support file as applicable to an S-123 dataset (mandatory).
- CCCC – the fourth to seventh characters identify the Producer Code of the issuing agency (mandatory).
- 0000000000 – the eighth and following 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, 0 to 9 and the special character \_ (underscore).
- .EEE – support file extension. (TXT, HTM, XML or TIF).
- The maximum length of the file name (including the extension and preceding ".") is 64 characters.

### 8.3.2 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 issuing type of support file is indicated in the "revisionStatus" 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.

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.

Picture and text files are treated differently with respect to changes not applicable to all features or information types referencing the support file.

- (1) **Picture files:** If a New Edition of a picture support file contains changes not applicable to all features or information type instances that reference the original picture, a completely new picture file must be created. Updates changing the file reference in the feature or information type instances that use the new picture must be generated and distributed as updates to the appropriate datasets.
- (2) **Text files:** The possibility that different feature or information type instances reference different portions of the file (by means of *fileLocator* attributes) must be taken into account.
  - a. For plain-text files (TXT), since users may see additional portions of the file as well as the specific section referenced, the same criteria as picture files must be applied and a new TXT file created if there are objects that still need the old information.

- b. For HTML and XML files, instances may have *fileLocator* attributes that point to specific sections identified by an “id” attribute. If some instances still need to reference the old information, there are two possible solutions:
    - i. An updated support file can be created with the new information added in a new section of the file, identified by a new “HTML anchor” or “id” attribute. Feature and information type instances that need to reference the changed information must have their *fileLocator* values updated to reference the new section or bookmark.
    - ii. A new support file can be created and feature and information type instances that need to reference the new information must have their *fileReference* and *fileLocator* attributes updated.
  - c. If there are no *fileLocator* attributes in referencing instances, a new support file may be created or the existing support file may be updated to add the new information and facilitate locator attributes by adding HTML anchors or XML id attributes. The affected feature or information type instances must be updated accordingly.
- (3) In all cases, the file content must be reviewed and updated to ensure that there is no possibility of reader confusion. For example, if a regulation changes only for some regions, a sentence to the effect that “Revised for regions X, Y, and Z effective from (date)” may be added.

The potential necessity of appropriate changes in referencing instances should also be considered, for example to picture caption or *headline* attributes.

In deciding between options, producers should consider the expected lifetime of support files and the effects on update frequency for both datasets and support files, especially in connection with removal of obsolete information from the system as a whole as well as the removal of obsolete sections within support files.

## **8.4 Exchange catalogue**

The Exchange Catalogue acts as the table of contents for the 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-123 Exchange Catalogue are described in Clause 10.

# **9 Portrayal**

## **9.1 Introduction**

S-123 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. Items included in an S-123 Portrayal Catalogue must be registered in the IHO Geospatial Information (GI) Registry.

## **9.2 Portrayal catalogue**

The Portrayal Catalogue contains the mechanisms for the system to portray information found in S-123 datasets. The Portrayal Catalogue model is defined in S-100 Part 9, clause 9-13.

The S-123 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 Metadata

### 10.1 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.

The MRS metadata description is based on the S-100 metadata document section, which is a profile of the ISO 19115 standard. The S-100 metadata classes and schema are used in S-123 exchange sets without extension. The constraints S-123 imposes on generic S-100 metadata are included in Clause 10.2, generally as remarks describing the extra conditions and restrictions imposed by S-123 (such as making an optional attribute mandatory).

In some cases (if provided by the producer or exchange set packager) the metadata may be repeated in a language other than English. See S-100 Part 17 Clauses 17-4.6 - 17-4.8 for guidance on encoding of metadata in languages other than English.

### 10.2 Discovery metadata

An outline of the overall concept of an S-123 exchange set for the interchange of geospatial data and its relevant metadata is explained in Clause 8.

The following clauses define the mandatory and optional metadata needed for S-123. Wherever S-123 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. When this is done, the Remarks column contains a note about the restriction. Further, enumerations in the figure and the following clauses show only the values allowed in S-123 Exchange Catalogues.

### 10.2.1 S100\_ExchangeCatalogue

The Catalogue file is defined in XML Schema language. The Exchange Catalogue inherits the dataset discovery metadata and support file discovery metadata from S-100 with additional S-123-specific restrictions.

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Class	S100_ExchangeCatalogue	An exchange catalogue contains the discovery metadata about the exchange datasets and support files	-	-	
Attribute	identifier	Uniquely identifies this exchange catalogue	1	S100_ExchangeCatalogueIdentifier	0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-123
Attribute	contact	Details about the issuer of this exchange catalogue	1	S100_CataloguePointOfContact	0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-123
Attribute	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-123 0..* multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1..* in S-123
Attribute	defaultLocale	Default language and character set used for all metadata records in this Exchange Catalogue	0..1	PT_Locale	Default is English and UTF-8
Attribute	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
Attribute	exchangeCatalogueDescription	Description of what the exchange catalogue contains	0..1	CharacterString	
Attribute	exchangeCatalogueComment	Any additional Information	0..1	CharacterString	
Attribute	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

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Attribute	dataServerIdentifier	Identifies the data server for the permit	0..1	CharacterString	
Role	datasetDiscoveryMetadata	Exchange Catalogues may include or reference discovery metadata for the datasets in the Exchange Set	0..*	Aggregation S100_DatasetDiscoveryMetadata	Dataset discovery metadata must be provided in the exchange catalogue for each dataset in the exchange set.
Role	catalogueDiscoveryMetadata	Metadata for Catalogue	0..*	Aggregation S100_CatalogueDiscoveryMetadata	Metadata for the Feature, Portrayal and Interoperability Catalogues, if any
Role	supportFileDiscoveryMetadata	Exchange Catalogues may include or reference discovery metadata for the support files in the Exchange Set	0..*	Aggregation S100_SupportFileDiscoveryMetadata	

#### 10.2.1.1 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	
Attribute	dateTime	Creation date and time of the Exchange Catalogue, including time zone	1	DateTime	Format: yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ssZ

#### 10.2.1.2 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 edition number of this Exchange Catalogue	0..1	CI_Telephone	
Attribute	address	The address of the organization	0..1	CI_Address	

### 10.2.2 S100\_DatasetDiscoveryMetadata

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Class	S100_DatasetDiscoveryMetadata	Metadata about the individual datasets in the exchange catalogue	-	-	<b>The optional S-100 attributes <i>temporalExtent</i> is not used in S-123.</b>
Attribute	fileName	Dataset file name	1	URI	See S-100 Part 1, clause 1-4.6
Attribute	description	Short description giving the area or location covered by the dataset	0..1	CharacterString	
Attribute	datasetID	Dataset ID expressed as a Marine Resource Name	0..1	URN	The URN must be an MRN.
Attribute	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
Attribute	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
Attribute	protectionScheme	Specification of method used for data protection	0..1	S100_ProtectionScheme	In S-100 Edition 5.2.0 the only allowed enumeration value is "S100p15".
Attribute	digitalSignatureReference	Specifies the algorithm used to compute digitalSignatureValue	1	S100_SE_DigitalSignatureReference (see S-100 Part 15)	
Attribute	digitalSignatureValue	Value derived from the digital signature	1..*	S100_SE_DigitalSignature (see S-100 Part 15)	The value resulting from application of <i>digitalSignatureReference</i> Implemented as the digital signature format specified in Part 15
Attribute	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

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Attribute	classification	Indicates the security classification of the dataset	0..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
Attribute	purpose	The purpose for which the dataset has been issued	0..1	S100_Purpose	
Attribute	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
Attribute	specificUsage	The use for which the dataset is intended	0..1	MD_USAGE>specificUsage (character string)	
Attribute	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-123
Attribute	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-123
Attribute	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	

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Attribute	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
Attribute	issueDate	Date on which the data was made available by the data producer	1	Date	
Attribute	issueTime	Time of day at which the data was made available by the data producer	0..1	Time	The S-100 datatype Time
Attribute	boundingBox	The extent of the dataset limits	0..1	EX_GeographicBoundingBox	
Attribute	productSpecification	The product specification used to create this dataset	1	S100_ProductSpecification	
Attribute	producingAgency	Agency responsible for producing the data	1	CI_ResponsibleParty>CI_Organisation	See S-100 Table 17-3
Attribute	producerCode	The official IHO Producer Code from S-62	0..1	CharacterString	
Attribute	encodingFormat	The encoding format of the dataset	1	S100_EncodingFormat	Enumeration value: "GML"
Attribute	dataCoverage	Provides information about data coverages within the dataset	1..*	S100_DataCoverage	0..* multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1..* in S-123
Attribute	comment	Any additional information	0..1	CharacterString	
Attribute	defaultLocale	Default language and character set used in the dataset	0..1	PT_Locale	In absence of defaultLocale the language is English in UTF-8
Attribute	otherLocale	Other languages and character sets used in the dataset	0..*	PT_Locale	
Attribute	metadataPointOfContact	Point of contact for metadata	0..1	CI_Responsibility > CI_Individual or CI_Responsibility > CI_Organisation	Only if metadataPointOfContact is different from producingAgency. See S-100 Tables 17-2 and 17-3.
Attribute	metadataTimeStamp	Date stamp for metadata	0..1	Date	May or may not be the issue date of the dataset.
Attribute	replacedData	Indicate if a cancelled dataset is replaced by another data file(s)	0..1	Boolean	See note

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Attribute	dataReplacement	Dataset name	0..*	CharacterString	A dataset may be replaced by 1 or more datasets. See Note
Attribute	navigationPurpose	Classification of intended navigation purpose (for Catalogue indexing purposes)	0..3	S100_NavigationPurpose	Mandatory when <i>notForNavigation = false</i> .
Role	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 <b>MD_MaintenanceInformation</b> in S-100 Part 17. Format: PnYnMnDTnHnMnS (XML built-in type for ISO 8601 duration). See S-100 clause 17-4.9 for encoding guidance.

NOTE: replacedData and dataReplacement: The intended use of the attributes replacedData and dataReplacement could be, for example, to provide a mechanism for service providers to build automation when providing replacement data sets to customers within existing subscription periods.

### 10.2.3 S100\_NavigationPurpose

Role Name	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Enumeration	S100_NavigationPurpose	The navigational 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	-

### 10.2.4 S100\_DataCoverage

Role Name	Name	Description	Multiplicity	Type	Remarks

Class	S100_DataCoverage	A spatial extent where data is provided; and the display scale information for the provided data	-	-	This is used by user systems as part of the data loading and unloading algorithms. <b>The optional S-100 attributes <i>temporalExtent</i> and <i>approximateGridResolution</i> are not used in S-123.</b>
Attribute	boundingPolygon	A polygon which defines the actual data limit	1	EX_BoundingPolygon	See Note 1
Attribute	optimumDisplayScale	The scale with which the data is optimally displayed	0..1	Integer	Example: A scale of 1:25000 is encoded as 25000
Attribute	maximumDisplayScale	The maximum scale with which the data is displayed	0..1	Integer	
Attribute	minimumDisplayScale	The minimum scale with which the data is displayed	0..1	Integer	

NOTE 1: boundingPolygon is restricted to a single GML Polygon with one exterior and 0 or more interiors expressed as Linear Rings using SRS EPSG code 4326 in http URI format, <http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSC/0/4326>. The exterior and optional interiors shall be composed of a closed sequence of >=4 coordinate positions expressed as a list (<posList>). The GML polygon shall have a valid GML identifier. Coordinate order must always be as per the CRS.

#### 10.2.4.1 S100\_Purpose

Role Name	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Enumeration	S100_Purpose	The purpose of the dataset	-	<b>The value <i>delta</i> is not used in S-123.</b>
Value	newDataset	Brand new dataset	1	No data has previously been produced for this area or there is a significant change from the existing, for example, coverage or extent
Value	newEdition	New edition of the dataset or Catalogue	2	Includes new information which has not been previously distributed by updates
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

#### 10.2.4.2 S100\_EncodingFormat

Role Name	Name	Description	Code	Remarks

Enumeration	S100_EncodingFormat	The encoding format	-	<b>Values listed in S-100 Part 17 but not listed in this table are not allowed</b>
Value	GML	The GML data format as defined in S-100 Part 10b	<b>2</b>	

#### 10.2.4.3 S100\_ProductSpecification

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Class	S100_ProductSpecification	The Product Specification contains the information needed to build the specified product	-	-	
Attribute	name	The name of the Product Specification used to create the datasets	<b>1</b>	CharacterString	"Marine Radio Services" (without quotes)
Attribute	version	The version number of the Product Specification	<b>1</b>	CharacterString	TR 2/2007 specifies versioning of Product Specifications
Attribute	date	The version date of the Product Specification	0..1	Date	
Attribute	productIdentifier	Machine readable unique identifier of a product type	<b>1</b>	CharacterString (Restricted to Product ID values from the IHO Product Specification Register, in the IHO Geospatial Information (GI) Registry)	Must be "S-123" (without quotes)
Attribute	number	The number (registry index) used to lookup the product in the Product Specification Register	<b>1</b>	Integer	Should be taken 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	<b>1</b>	S100_ComplianceCategory	Needed for S-98 interoperability. See S-100 Part 4a, clause 4a-5.5

#### 10.2.4.4 S100\_ComplianceCategory

Role Name	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Enumeration	S100_ComplianceCategory		-	<b>S-123 uses only category4</b>

Value	category4	IHO S-100 and IMO harmonized display compliant	4	
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#### 10.2.4.5 S100\_ProtectionScheme

Role Name	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Enumeration	S100_ProtectionScheme	Data protection schemes	-	-
Value	S100p15	IHO S-100 Part 15	1	See S-100 Part 15

#### 10.2.4.6 S100\_SupportFileDiscoveryMetadata

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult.	Type	Remarks
Class	S100_SupportFileDiscoveryMetadata	Metadata about the individual support files in the Exchange Catalogue	-	-	
Attribute	fileName	Name of the support file	1	URI	See S-100 Part 1, clause 1-4.6
Attribute	revisionStatus	The purpose for which the support file has been issued	1	S100_SupportFileRevisionStatus	For example new, replacement, etc
Attribute	editionNumber	The Edition number of the support file	1	Integer	
Attribute	issueDate	Date on which the data was made available by the Data Producer	0..1	Date	
Attribute	supportFileSpecification	The specification used to create this file	0..1	S100_SupportFileSpecification	May be omitted for language packs.
Attribute	dataType	The format of the support file	1	S100_SupportFileFormat	
Attribute	otherDataTypeDescription	Support file format other than those listed	0..1	CharacterString	
Attribute	comment	Optional comment	0..1	CharacterString	

Attribute	compressionFlag	Indicates if the resource is compressed	1	Boolean	<i>True</i> indicates a compressed resource <i>False</i> indicates an uncompressed resource
Attribute	digitalSignatureReference	Specifies the algorithm used to compute digitalSignatureValue	1	S100_SE_DigitalSignatureReference (see Part 15)	
Attribute	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
Attribute	defaultLocale	Default language and character set used in the support file	0..1	PT_Locale	In absence of defaultLocale the language is English in UTF-8 A support file is expected to use only one as locale. Additional support files can be created for other locales.
Attribute	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
Attribute	resourcePurpose	The purpose of the supporting resource	0..1	S100_ResourcePurpose	Identifies how the supporting resource is used

#### 10.2.4.7 S100\_SupportFileFormat

Role Name	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Enumeration	S100_SupportFileFormat	The format used for the support file	-	<b>Values listed in S-100 Part 17 but not mentioned in this table are not allowed</b>
Value	TXT_UTF-8	UTF-8 text excluding control codes	1	
Value	HTML	Hypertext Markup Language	3	
Value	XML	Extensible Markup Language	4	
Value	TIFF	Tagged Image File Format	7	

#### **10.2.4.8 S100\_SupportFileRevisionStatus**

<b>Role Name</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
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

#### **10.2.4.9 S100\_SupportFileSpecification**

<b>Role Name</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Mult</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
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	

#### **10.2.4.10 S100\_ResourcePurpose**

<b>Role Name</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Enumeration	S100_ResourcePurpose	Defines the purpose of the supporting resource	-	-
Value	supportFile	A support file	1	
Value	ISOMetadata	Dataset metadata in ISO format	2	
Value	languagePack	A Language pack	3	
Value	GMLSchema	GML Application Schema	4	
Value	other	A type of resource not otherwise described	100	

### 10.2.5 S100\_CatalogueDiscoveryMetadata

This is an optional element that allows for the delivery of S-123 Feature and Portrayal Catalogues within the Exchange Set.

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Class	S100_CatalogueDiscoveryMetadata	Class for S-100 Catalogue metadata	-	-	-
Attribute	fileName	The name for the Catalogue	1	URI	See S-100 Part1, clause 1-4.6
Attribute	purpose	The purpose for which the Catalogue has been issued	0..1	S100_Purpose (codelist)	The values must be one of the following: 2 new edition 5 cancellation Default is new edition
Attribute	editionNumber	The Edition number of the Catalogue	1	Integer	Initially set to 1 for a given productSpecification.number Increased by 1 for each subsequent newEdition Uniquely identifies the version of the Catalogue
Attribute	scope	Subject domain of the Catalogue	1	S100_CatalogueScope	
Attribute	versionNumber	The version identifier of the Catalogue	1	CharacterString	Human readable version identifier
Attribute	issueDate	The issue date of the Catalogue	1	Date	
Attribute	productSpecification	The Product Specification used to create this file	1	S100_ProductSpecification	
Attribute	digitalSignatureReference	Specifies the algorithm used to compute digitalSignatureValue	1	S100_SE_DigitalSignatureReference (see S-100 Part 15)	
Attribute	digitalSignatureValue	Value derived from the digital signature	1..*	S100_SE_DigitalSignature (see S-100 Part 15)	The value resulting from application of <i>digitalSignatureReference</i> Implemented as the digital signature format specified in Part 15
Attribute	compressionFlag	Indicates if the resource is compressed	1	Boolean	<i>True</i> indicates a compressed resource <i>False</i> indicates an uncompressed resource

Attribute	defaultLocale	Default language and character set used in the Catalogue	0..1	PT_Locale	In absence of <i>defaultLocale</i> the language is English in UTF-8
Attribute	otherLocale	Other languages and character sets used in the Catalogue	0..*	PT_Locale	

### 10.2.5.1 S100\_CatalogueScope

Role Name	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	

## 10.2.6 Miscellaneous metadata types

### 10.2.6.1 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

### 10.2.6.2 MD\_MaintenanceFrequencyCode

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

Role Name	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

### 10.2.6.3 PT\_Locale

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Class	PT_Locale	description of a locale	-	-	From ISO 19115-1
Attribute	language	designation of the locale language	1	LanguageCode	ISO 639-2/T 3-letter language codes.
Attribute	country	designation of the specific country of the locale language	0..1	CountryCode	ISO 3166-1 2-letter country codes

Attribute	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
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#### 10.2.6.4 EX\_GeographicBoundingBox

From ISO 19115-1.

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Class	EX_GeographicBoundingBox	geographic position of the dataset	-	-	Defined in ISO 19115-1: geographic position of the resource
Attribute	westBoundLongitude	western-most coordinate of the limit of the dataset extent, expressed in longitude in decimal degrees (positive east)	1	Real	Arc degrees
Attribute	eastBoundLongitude	eastern-most coordinate of the limit of the dataset extent, expressed in longitude in decimal degrees (positive east)	1	Real	Arc degrees
Attribute	southBoundLatitude	southern-most coordinate of the limit of the dataset extent, expressed in latitude in decimal degrees (positive north)	1	Real	Arc degrees
Attribute	northBoundLatitude	northern-most, coordinate of the limit of the dataset extent expressed in latitude in decimal degrees (positive north)	1	Real	Arc degrees

### 10.3 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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