S-131

IHO Marine Harbour Infrastructure (MHI) Product Specification

Edition 1.0.0 – December 2022

IHO

International
Hydrographic
Organization

Contents

Document History

Changes to this Specification are coordinated by the Nautical Information Provision Working Group, an IHO working group under HSSC. New editions will be made available via the IHO web site. Maintenance of the Specification shall conform to IHO Resolution 2/2007 (as amended).

Version Number	Date	Approved By	Purpose
1.0.0	2022-08-18		Draft 1
1.0.0	2022-08-22		Revised Draft 1
1.0.0	2022-11-25	RM	Daft 2. Applied feedback from NIPWG after NIPWG9; added guidelines for portrayal of schedules and applicability; miscellaneous editorial revisions.
1.0.0	2023-01-10	RM	Added HarbourFacility to Figure 4.14; clarifications for ISO metadata and file naming; version date updated to sync. with other artefacts.

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1   Overview

1.1   Introduction

S-131 is the Marine Harbour Infrastructure (MHI) Product Specification, produced by the International Hydrographic Organization. S-131 is designed to allow content, content definition (Feature Catalogues) and presentation (Portrayal Catalogues) to be updateable without breaking system implementations.

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 as a Nautical Publication Information Overlay (NPIO) 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 that is intended for encoding information relating to port and harbour facilities for facilitating berth-to-berth navigation.

Marine Harbour Infrastructure (MHI) datasets describe the layout of ports and the availability of port services. This includes facility locations, service areas, services offered, and instructions for contacting or utilizing these services. MHI is intended to be a supplement to ENC, and therefore does not describe the geographic information in detail equal to ENC.

1.2   Scope

This document describes an S-100 compliant Product Specification for Marine Harbour Infrastructure, 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-131 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

1.3.1   Normative

[1]   ISO 639-2: Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 2: Alpha-3 code, International Organization for Standardization (https://www.iso.org/standard/4767.html).

[2]   ISO 3166-1: Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 1: Country code, International Organization for Standardization (https://www.iso.org/standard/72482.html).

[3]   M-3 edition 2.0.0: Resolutions of the International Hydrographic Organization, International Hydrographic Organization (https://iho.int/uploads/user/pubs/misc/M3-E-2023%20-%20July.pdf).

[4]   S-62 edition 1.1.0: List of IHO Data Producer Codes, International Hydrographic Organization (http://www.iho-ohi.net/s62/).

[5]   S-97 edition 1.1.0: Operational Procedures for the Organization and Management of the S-100 Geospatial Information Registry, International Hydrographic Organization (http://registry.iho.int/beta/guidance/list.do).

[6]   S-98 edition 1.0.0: Data Product Interoperability in S-100 Navigation Systems, International Hydrographic Organization (http://registry.iho.int/beta/guidance/list.do).

[7]   S-100 edition 5.2.0: IHO Universal Hydrographic Data Model, International Hydrographic Organization (https://iho.int/uploads/user/pubs/standards/s-100/S-100_5.2.0_Final_Clean.pdf).

1.3.2 Informative

[8]   NIST FIPS 186 fpd: Digital Signature Standard (DSS), National Institute of Standards and Technology, (https://csrc.nist.gov/pubs/fips/186/final).

[9]   *Unique Identifiers for Maritime Resources*, Edition 3.0. International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities, June 2021.

[10]   ISO 8601:2004: Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times, International Organization for Standardization (https://www.iso.org/standard/40874.html).

[11]   ISO 19101:2003: Geographic Information — Reference Model, ISO.

[12]   ISO 19103:2005: Geographic Information — Conceptual Schema Language, ISO.

[13]   ISO 19103-2:2005: Geographic Information — Conceptual Schema Language — Part 2, ISO.

[14]   ISO 19108:2002: Geographic information — Temporal schema, International Organization for Standardization (https://www.iso.org/standard/26013.html).

[15]   ISO 19109:2005: Geographic information — Rules for application schema, International Organization for Standardization (https://www.iso.org/standard/39891.html).

[16]   ISO 19110:2005: Geographic information — Methodology for feature cataloguing, International Organization for Standardization (https://www.iso.org/standard/39965.html).

[17]   ISO 19111:2007: Geographic information — Spatial referencing by coordinates, International Organization for Standardization (https://www.iso.org/standard/41126.html).

[18]   ISO 19115-1: Geographic information — Metadata — Part 1: Fundamentals, International Organization for Standardization (https://www.iso.org/standard/53798.html).

[19]   ISO/TS 19115-3: Geographic information — Metadata — Part 3: XML schema implementation for fundamental concepts, International Organization for Standardization (https://www.iso.org/standard/32579.html).

[20]   ISO 19117:2012: Geographic information — Portrayal, International Organization for Standardization (https://www.iso.org/standard/46226.html).

[21]   ISO 19131:2008: Geographic Information — Data Product Specifications, ISO.

[22]   ISO 19157:2013: Geographic information — Data quality, International Organization for Standardization (https://www.iso.org/standard/32575.html).

[23]   ISO/IEC 19501:2005: Information technology — Open Distributed Processing — Unified Modeling Language (UML) Version 1.4.2, International Organization for Standardization and International Electrotechnical Commission (https://www.iso.org/standard/32620.html).

[24]   ISO/IEC 19757-3: Information technology — Document Schema Definition Languages (DSDL) — Part 3: Rule-based validation using Schematron, International Organization for Standardization and International Electrotechnical Commission (https://www.iso.org/standard/74515.html).

[25]   S-44 edition 6.2.0: IHO Standards for Hydrographic Surveys, International Hydrographic Organization (https://iho.int/uploads/user/pubs/standards/s-44/S-44_Edition_6.2.0_adopted.pdf).

[26]   S-58 edition 7.0.0: ENC Validation Checks, International Hydrographic Organization (https://iho.int/uploads/user/pubs/standards/s-58/S-58%20Ed%207.0.0_Final.pdf).

[27]   S-101 edition 2.0.0: ENC Product Specification, International Hydrographic
               Organization (https://registry.iho.int/productspec/view.do?idx=203&product_ID=S-101).

[28]   Port Information Manual for Nautical Data of BIMCO, IAPH, IHMA, IHO, ITPCO

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

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

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

Note 1 to entry: A test result can be from an observation or measurement.

aggregation
Special form of *association* (Clause 1.4.2.6) that specifies a whole-part relationship between the aggregate (whole) and a component part.

alarm
(MSC.302/A) a high-priority *alert* (Clause 1.4.2.4). Condition requiring immediate attention and action by the bridge team, to maintain the safe navigation of the ship.

alert
(MSC.302/A) announcement of abnormal situations and conditions requiring attention. Alerts are divided in four priorities: **emergency alarm**s, *alarms* (Clause 1.4.2.3), *warnings* (Clause 1.4.2.52) and *cautions* (Clause 1.4.2.9). An alert provides information about a defined state change in connection with information about how to announce this event in a defined way to the system and the operator.

application schema
Conceptual schema for data required by one or more applications.

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

attribute
(1) Named property of an entity.

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

Note 1 to entry: Describes a geometrical, topological, thematic, or other characteristic of an entity.

Note 2 to entry: An attribute is semantically equivalent to a composition association; however, the intent and usage is normally different.

Note 3 to entry: "Feature" used in this definition is the UML meaning of the term.

boundary
Set that represents the limit of an entity.

Note 1 to entry: Boundary is most commonly used in the context of geometry, where the set is a collection of points or a collection of objects that represent those points.

caution
(MSC.302/A) lowest priority of an *alert* ([Clause 1.4.2.4](#)). Awareness of a condition which does not warrant an *alarm* ([Clause 1.4.2.3](#)) or warning condition, but still requires attention out of the ordinary consideration of the situation or of given information.

class
Description of a set of objects that share the same *attributes* ([Clause 1.4.2.7](#)), operations, methods, *relationships* ([Clause 1.4.2.45](#)), and semantics.

Note 1 to entry: A class represents a concept within the system being modelled. Depending on the kind of model, the concept may be real-world (for an analysis model), or it may also contain algorithmic and computer implementation concepts (for a design model). A classifier is a generalization of class that includes other class-like elements, such as data type, actor and component.

classification
The process of determining the appropriate *data type* ([Clause 1.4.2.19](#)) within a *feature catalogue* ([Clause 1.4.2.29](#)) for a particular real world feature, including consideration of *data quality* ([Clause 1.4.2.18](#)).

coordinate
One of a sequence of n numbers designating the position of a *point* ([Clause 1.4.2.43](#)) in n-dimensional space.

Note 1 to entry: In a *coordinate reference system* ([Clause 1.4.2.13](#)), the coordinate numbers are qualified by units.

coordinate reference system
Coordinate ([Clause 1.4.2.12](#)) system that is related to an object by a datum.

Note 1 to entry: For geodetic and vertical datums, the object will be the Earth.

coordinate tuple
Ordered list of *coordinates* ([Clause 1.4.2.12](#)).

curve
1-dimensional *geometric primitive* ([Clause 1.4.2.30](#)), representing the continuous image of a line.

Note 1 to entry: The boundary of a curve is the set of points at either end of the curve. If the curve is a cycle, the two ends are identical, and the curve (if topologically closed) is considered to not have a boundary. The first point is called the start point, and the last is the end point. Connectivity of the curve is guaranteed by the "continuous image of a line" clause. A topological theorem states that a continuous image of a connected set is connected.

curve segment
1-dimensional geometric object used to represent a continuous component of a *curve* ([Clause 1.4.2.15](#)) using homogeneous interpolation and definition methods.

Note 1 to entry: The geometric set represented by a single curve segment is equivalent to a curve.

data product
A *dataset* ([Clause 1.4.2.20](#)) or dataset series that conforms to a data product specification.

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

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

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

Note 2 to entry: A data type is identified by a term, for example Integer.

EXAMPLE   Integer, Real, Boolean, String, DirectPosition and Date

dataset
An identifiable collection of data.

Note 1 to entry: A dataset may be a smaller grouping of data which, though limited by some constraint such as spatial extent or feature type,is located physically within a larger dataset. Theoretically, a dataset may be as small as a single feature contained within a larger dataset. A hardcopy map or chart may be considered a dataset.

datum
Parameter or set of parameters that define the position of the origin, the scale, and the orientation of a *coordinate* (Clause 1.4.2.12) system.

display priority
Hierarchy to determine which *feature* (Clause 1.4.2.26) is to be displayed when two features overlap. Priority 2 overwrites 1.

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

enc
The *dataset* (Clause 1.4.2.20), standardized as to content, structure and format, issued for use with ECDIS by or on the authority of a Government authorized Hydrographic Office or other relevant government institution, and conforming to IHO standards. The ENC contains all the chart information necessary for safe navigation and may contain supplementary information in addition to that contained in the paper chart which may be considered necessary for safe navigation.

enumeration
A fixed list of valid identifiers of named literal values. *Attributes* (Clause 1.4.2.7) of an enumerated type may only take values from this list.

feature
Abstraction of real world phenomena.

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

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

feature association
Relationship (Clause 1.4.2.45) that links instances of one *feature* (Clause 1.4.2.26) type with instances of the same or a different *feature* (Clause 1.4.2.26) type.

feature attribute
Characteristic of a *feature* (Clause 1.4.2.26).

Note 1 to entry: A feature *attribute* (Clause 1.4.2.7) may occur as a type or an instance. Feature attribute type or feature attribute instance is used when only one is meant.

Note 2 to entry: A feature *attribute* (Clause 1.4.2.7) type has a name, a *data type* (Clause 1.4.2.19) and a domain associated to it. A feature *attribute* (Clause 1.4.2.7) instance has an attribute value taken from the value domain of the feature *attribute* (Clause 1.4.2.7) type.

Note 3 to entry: In a *feature catalogue* (Clause 1.4.2.29), a feature *attribute* (Clause 1.4.2.7) may include a value domain but does not specify *attribute* (Clause 1.4.2.7) values for feature instances.

EXAMPLE 1   A feature attribute named *communication channel* may have an attribute value *VHF0007* which belongs to the data type *text*

EXAMPLE 2   A feature attribute named *length* may have an attribute value *82.4* which belongs to the data type *real*

feature catalogue
A catalogue containing definitions and descriptions of the *feature* ([Clause 1.4.2.26](#)) types, *feature attributes* ([Clause 1.4.2.28](#))*,* and *feature associations* ([Clause 1.4.2.27](#)) occurring in one or more sets of geographic data.

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

Note 1 to entry: Geometric primitives are non-decomposed objects that present information about geometric configuration. They include points, curves, surfaces, and solids.

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

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

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

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

Note 1 to entry: See *feature* ([Clause 1.4.2.26](#)).

loxodrome
A loxodrome is a line crossing all meridians at the same angle, that is, a path of constant bearing.

machine readable
A representation of information that can be processed by computers.

maximum display scale
The larger value of the ratio of the linear dimensions of features of a dataset presented in the display and the actual dimensions of the features represented (largest scale) of the scale range of the dataset.

metadata
Data about data.

minimum display scale
The smaller value of the ratio of the linear dimensions of features of a dataset presented in the display and the actual dimensions of the features represented (smallest scale) of the scale range of the dataset.

model
Abstraction of some aspects of universe of discourse.

Note 1 to entry: A semantically complete abstraction of a system.

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

EXAMPLE   1..* (one to many); 1 (exactly one); 0..1 (zero or one)

overscale
The viewing scale is larger than the value considered by the data producer to be the largest intended (maximum) display scale for the data.

point
0-dimensional *geometric primitive* (Clause 1.4.2.30), representing a position.

Note 1 to entry: The *boundary* (Clause 1.4.2.8) of a point is the empty set.

portrayal catalogue
Collection of defined portrayals for a *feature catalogue* (Clause 1.4.2.29).

Note 1 to entry: Content of a portrayal catalogue includes portrayal functions, symbols, and portrayal context.

relationship
Semantic connection among model elements.

Note 1 to entry: Kinds of relationships include association, generalization, metarelationship, flow, and several kinds grouped under dependency.

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

surface
Connected 2-dimensional *geometric primitive* (Clause 1.4.2.30), representing the continuous image of a region of a plane.

Note 1 to entry: The boundary of a surface is the set of oriented, closed *curves* (Clause 1.4.2.15) that delineate the limits of the surface.

symbol size
The size is specified in normalized units of 0.01 mm. The minimum dimension is always more than 4 mm. This size applies to display on a standard minimum screen.

text label
A textual description of a *feature* (Clause 1.4.2.26). Can be formatted to include standard text as well as *feature attribute* (Clause 1.4.2.28) values. For example, light descriptions, place names etc.

transparent fill
A method of identifying features of **geometric primitive surface** by covering a given percentage of each 4 pixel square with the fill colour, leaving the remainder "transparent". Used to ensure the information underneath shows through.

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

warning
(MSC.302/A) *alert* (Clause 1.4.2.4) for condition requiring immediate attention, but no immediate action by the bridge team. Warnings are presented for precautionary reasons to make the bridge team aware of changed conditions which are not immediately hazardous, but may become so if no action is taken.

1.4.3 Abbreviated terms

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

CRS	Coordinate Reference System
DCEG	Data Classification and Encoding Guide
ECDIS	Electronic Chart Display and Information System
ENC	Electronic Navigational Chart

EPSG   European Petroleum Survey Group

GFM   General Feature Model

GML   Geography Markup Language

IEC   International Electrotechnical Commission

IHO   International Hydrographic Organization

IMO   International Maritime Organization

ISO   International Organization for Standardization

JPEG   Joint Photographic Experts Group

MHI   Marine Harbour Infrastructure

MRN   Maritime Resource Name

MSVS   Mariners Selected Viewing Scale

NIPWG   Nautical Information Provision Working Group

PNG   Portable Network Graphics

S-100WG   IHO S-100 Working Group

SD   System Database

SENC   System Electronic Navigational Chart

SOLAS   Safety of Life at Sea

SVG   Scalable Vector Graphics

TIFF   Tagged Image File Format

UML   Unified Modelling Language

URI   Uniform Resource Identifier

URL   Uniform Resource Locator

URN   Uniform Resource Name

UTC   Coordinated Universal Time

XML   eXtensible Markup Language

XSD   XML Schema Definition

XSLT   eXtensible Stylesheet Language Transformations

1.5 General data product description

NOTE This information contains general information about the data product.

Title: Marine Harbour Infrastructure

Abstract: Marine Harbour Infrastructure (MHI) datasets describe the layout of port facilities and the availability of port services. MHI is intended to facilitate berth-to-berth navigation and voyage planning. MHI is intended to be a supplement to ENC, and therefore does not describe the geographic information in detail equal to an ENC.

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

Spatial Extent:

Description: Global coverage of port and harbours and their environs.

East Bounding Longitude:	180°
West Bounding Longitude:	-180°
North Bounding Latitude:	90°
South Bounding Latitude:	-90°
Purpose:	The purpose of an MHI dataset is to provide information to mariners for use in berth-to-berth navigation and voyage planning.

1.6 Data Product Specification metadata

NOTE The information in this clause identifies this Product Specification and provides information about its creation and maintenance. Dataset metadata is described in a separate clause.

Title:	The International Hydrographic Organization Electronic Navigational Chart Product Specification
S-100 Version:	5.0.0
S-131 Version:	1.0.0
Date:	December 2022
Language:	English
Classification:	Unclassified
Contact:	International Hydrographic Organization 4b Quai Antoine 1er B.P. 445 MC 98011 MONACO CEDEX Telephone: +377 93 10 81 00 Fax: + 377 93 10 81 40 Email: info@iho.int
URL:	www.iho.int
Identifier:	S-131
Maintenance:	Changes to the Product Specification S-131 are coordinated by the Nautical Information Provision Working Group, a technical group established by the International Hydrographic Organization, and are made available via the IHO web site. Maintenance of the Product Specification must conform to IHO Resolution 2/2007, as amended.

1.7 IHO Product Specification maintenance

1.7.1 Introduction

Changes to S-131 will be released by the IHO as a New Edition, revision, or clarification.

1.7.2 New Edition

New Editions of S-131 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-131. All cumulative *revisions* and *clarifications* must be included with the release of approved New Editions.

1.7.3 Revision

Revisions are defined as substantive semantic changes to S-131. Typically, *revisions* will change S-131 to correct factual errors; or introduce necessary changes that have become evident as a result of practical experience or changing circumstances. A *revision* must not be classified as a clarification. *Revisions* could have an impact on either existing users or future users of S-131. All cumulative *clarifications* must 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 Catalogue will result in a *revision* of S-131.

1.7.4 Clarification

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

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 Product 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

Scope ID: Global

Level: 006 — series

Level name: MHI Dataset

3 Dataset Identification

A dataset that conforms to this Product Specification may be identified by its discovery metadata as defined in [Section 14](#).

Title: Marine Harbour Infrastructure

Alternate Title: MHI

Abstract: S-131 datasets must be produced in accordance with the rules defined in the S-131 Product Specification. The S-131 Product Specification contains all the information necessary to enable producers to produce a consistent MHI dataset; and manufacturers to use that data efficiently within navigation systems.

Topic Category: Transportation ([ISO 19115-1](#) MD_TopicCategoryCode 018)

Geographic Description:	Ports and harbours in areas specific to marine navigation
Spatial Resolution:	An MHI dataset must indicate a value for maximum display scale. Each **Data Coverage** feature must also carry a value for minimum display scale. Recommended values for scales can be found in the S-101 ENC Product Specification. Producers should note that at the smaller scales, geographic details within ports will have no perceptible visual separation on a graphic display, and are therefore encouraged to determine display scales taking into account the content and intended navigation purpose of the dataset.
Purpose:	Information about ports and harbours for use in Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems
Language:	English (Mandatory), other (Optional)
Classification:	Data may be classified as one of the following:

1) Unclassified;
2) Restricted;
3) Confidential;
4) Secret;
5) Top Secret;
6) Sensitive but Unclassified;
7) For Official Use Only;
8) Protected; or
9) Limited Distribution.

Spatial Representation Type:	Vector
Point of Contact:	Producing Agency
Use Limitation:	Not for sole use in navigation; must be used with an ENC.

4 Data Content and Structure

4.1 Introduction

The S-131 product is based on the S-100 General Feature Model (GFM), and is a feature-based vector product. Figure 4-1 shows how the S-131 application schema is realized from the S-100 GFM. All S-131 features and information classes are derived from one of the abstract classes **FeatureType** and **InformationType** defined in the S-131 application schema, which realize the GFM meta-classes S100_GF_FeatureType and S100_GF_InformationType respectively.

Figure 4-1 — Realizations from the S-100 General Feature Model

4.2 Application Schema

S-131 conforms to the General Feature Model (GFM) from S-100 Part 3. This document describes the Application Schema expressed in UML. This document contains only an overview of the S-131 application schema. The S-131 Application Schema types are realised in the Feature Catalogue. The Feature Catalogue is included as a separate Annex (Annex C), and provides a full specification of all types including feature and information types, their attributes, allowed values, and relationships between types in the data product.

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; the dark shade for abstract feature classes and the light shade for ordinary (non-abstract) feature classes.

- Information type classes are depicted with blue background; the dark shade for abstract information type classes and the light shade for ordinary information types.

- 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 colour of associations. (Complex diagrams may use different colours to distinguish associations that cross one another.)

- Where the association role or name is not explicitly shown, the default rules for roles and names apply:
  — The role name is 'the<CLASSNAME>' where <CLASSNAME> is the name of the class to which that association end is linked.
  — The association name is '<CLASSNAME1>_<CLASSNAME2>' where <CLASSNAME1> is the source and <CLASSNAME2> the target. In case of a feature/information association the feature is the source. For feature/feature or information/information associations without explicit names the source/target are indicated by an arrowhead.

- Subclasses inherit the attributes and associations of their superclasses at all levels, unless such inheritance is explicitly overridden in the subclass.

4.2.1 Domain model

The S-131 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 4-2 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. The approximate area features in S-131 are also derived from the geographic feature root class. Both base classes are abstract classes and do not have direct instances in S-131 data — instead, S-131 feature and information type data objects are instantiations of a non-abstract class derived from one of these base classes.

S-131 meta- and cartographic features are not derived from these base classes — S-131 instead incorporates meta- and cartographic 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.
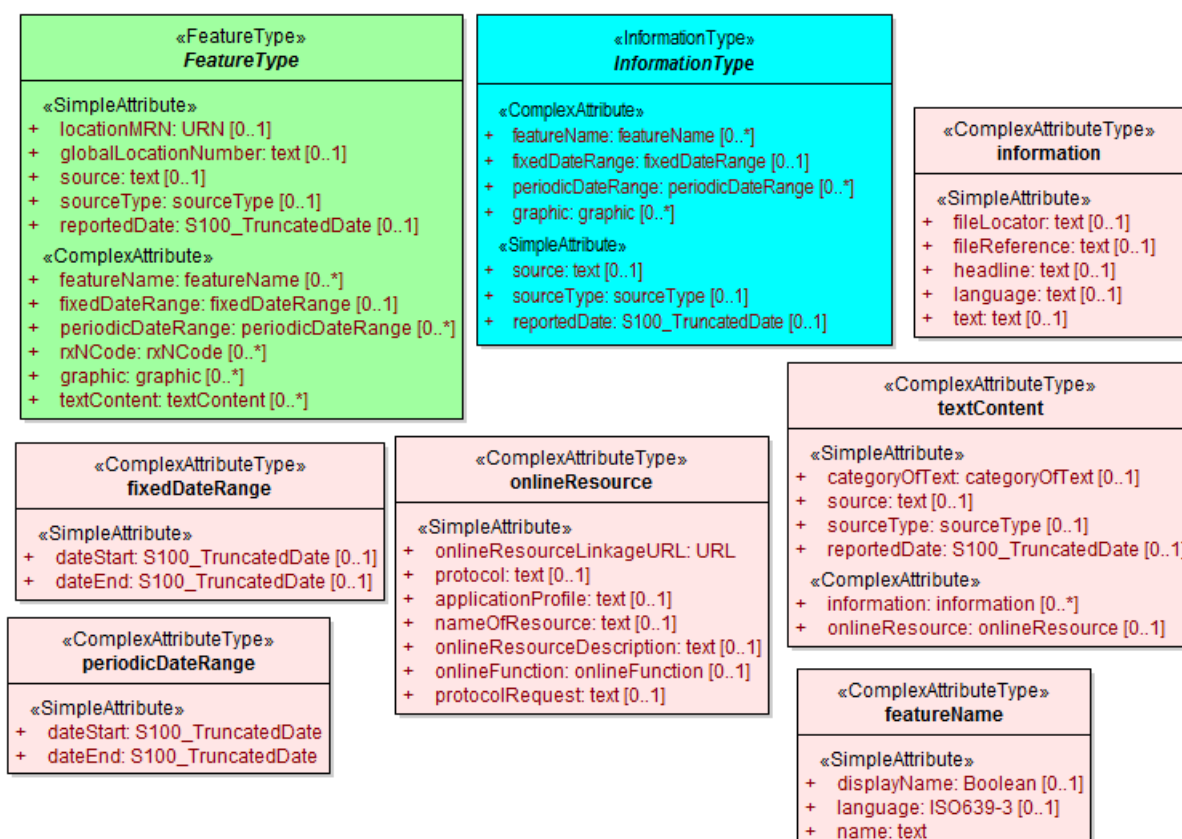
Figure 4-2 — Base classes in S-131

4.2.1.1 Overview of domain features and information types

Marine Harbour Infrastructure data products include harbour facilities, port services and specially designated areas related to ship operations in ports. It does not include protected areas, obstructions

and other physical features, or natural conditions. The broad categories of geographic features and non-geographic information included in the S-131 domain are:

- Harbour layout, including the locations of terminals and berths, and contact information for terminal operators.
- Port services and related features such as waste reception facilities, supplies, fuel, and repair facilities.
- Supporting infrastructure such as the nature of nearby transportation.
- The locations of infrastructure such as dry docks and syncrolifts.
- Specially designated locations relating to manoeuvres, such as fairways and turning basins.

The geographic features are divided into "layout" and "physical infrastructure" classes, which are used as abstract generalizations of the domain feature classes. In addition, the **OrganizationContactArea/ SupervisedArea** hierarchy used in other domain models for nautical publications are used as upper-level generalizations. Figure 4-3 depicts the hierarchy of domain feature classes.

Geographic features use spatial types defined in the geometry package for spatial attributes. Datasets comprised of S-131 features are described by metadata as defined in the S-131 metadata package.

Figure 4-3 — Overview of S-131 domain feature classes

Information types model chunks of information associated to feature types. Information types may be associated to other information types or referenced by associations from feature types. The information types used in S-131 are depicted in Figure 4-4.
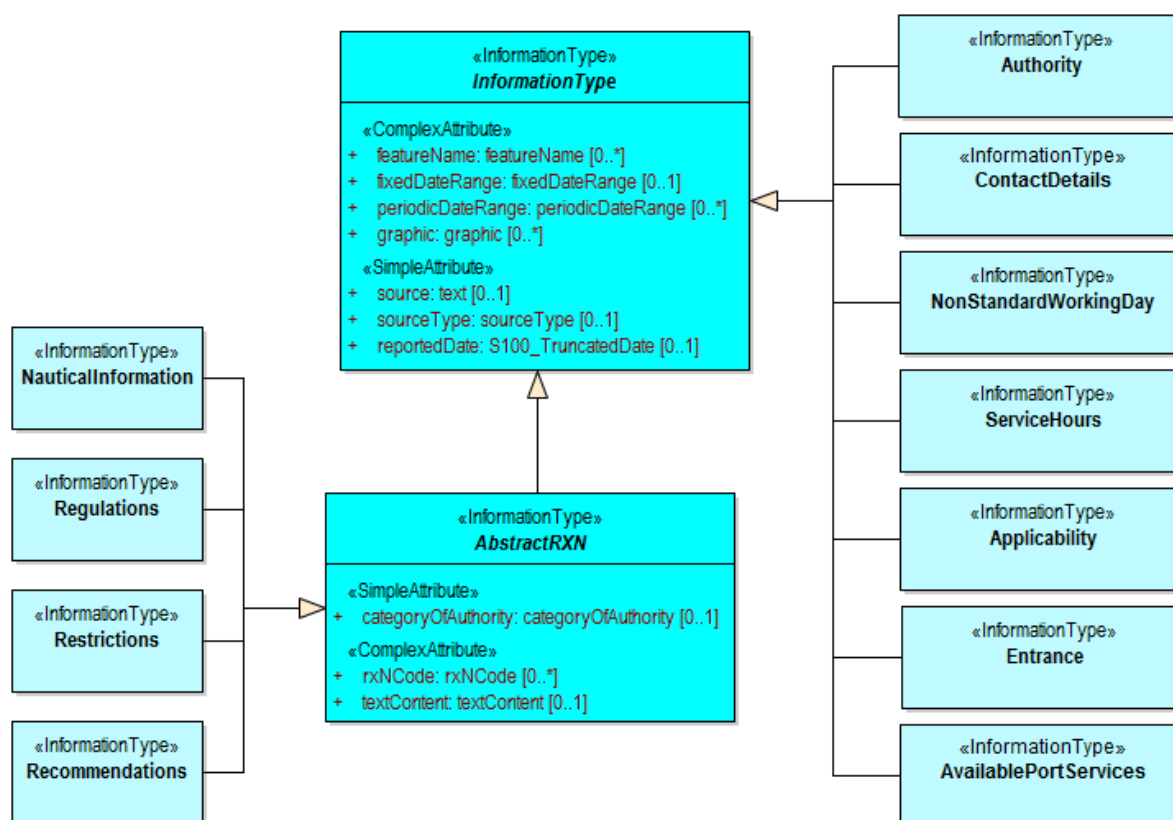
Figure 4-4 — Information types

The abstract class **FeatureType** is an abstract class from which the geographic feature classes in the application schema are derived. (Meta- and cartographic feature classes do not derive from it.) **FeatureType** has attributes for fixed and periodic date ranges indicating the effective dates of the feature, name of the feature, source information, types of regulations, 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-131 geographic feature types. All the attributes in **FeatureType** are optional. A derived class may impose additional constraints, which will be described in the definition of the derived class or the S-131 DCEG. Figure 4-5 depicts **FeatureType** and its attributes.
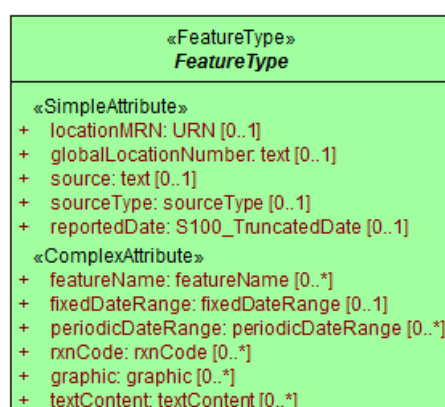
Figure 4-5 — The root class FeatureType

The abstract class **InformationType** is an abstract class from which all the information type classes in the S-131 domain model (except **SpatialQuality**) are derived. **InformationType** has attributes for fixed and periodic date ranges, name associated with the individual information object if any, source information, and a **textContent** attribute that allows text notes or references to be provided for individual instances where appropriate. The attributes defined in **InformationType** are inherited by all S-131 information

type classes. All the attributes of **InformationType** are optional. A derived class may impose additional constraints, which will be described in the definition of the derived class or in the S-131 DCEG. Figure 4-6 depicts **InformationType** and its attributes.
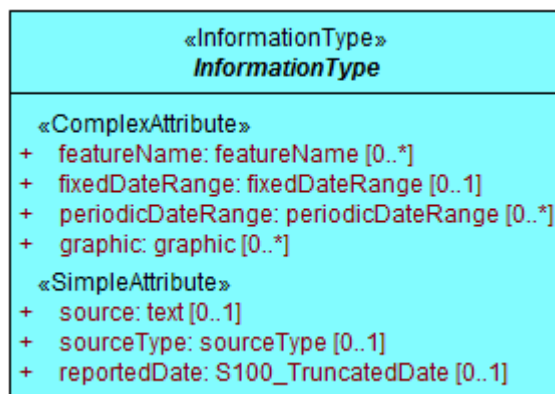
Figure 4-6 — The root class InformationType

4.2.1.2   Layout

Layout features describe the layout of the harbour area. They include terminal, mooring facilities, special areas within the harbour, berths, designation of the positioning of specific berths along a wharf or quay, dock areas, and a **HarbourAreaSection** feature for subdividing harbour areas into sub-sections.

Note that the current model includes some features which would ideally be merged into "categoryOfPortSection" attributes of other features, due to GI Registry conceptual limitations on re-use of concepts.
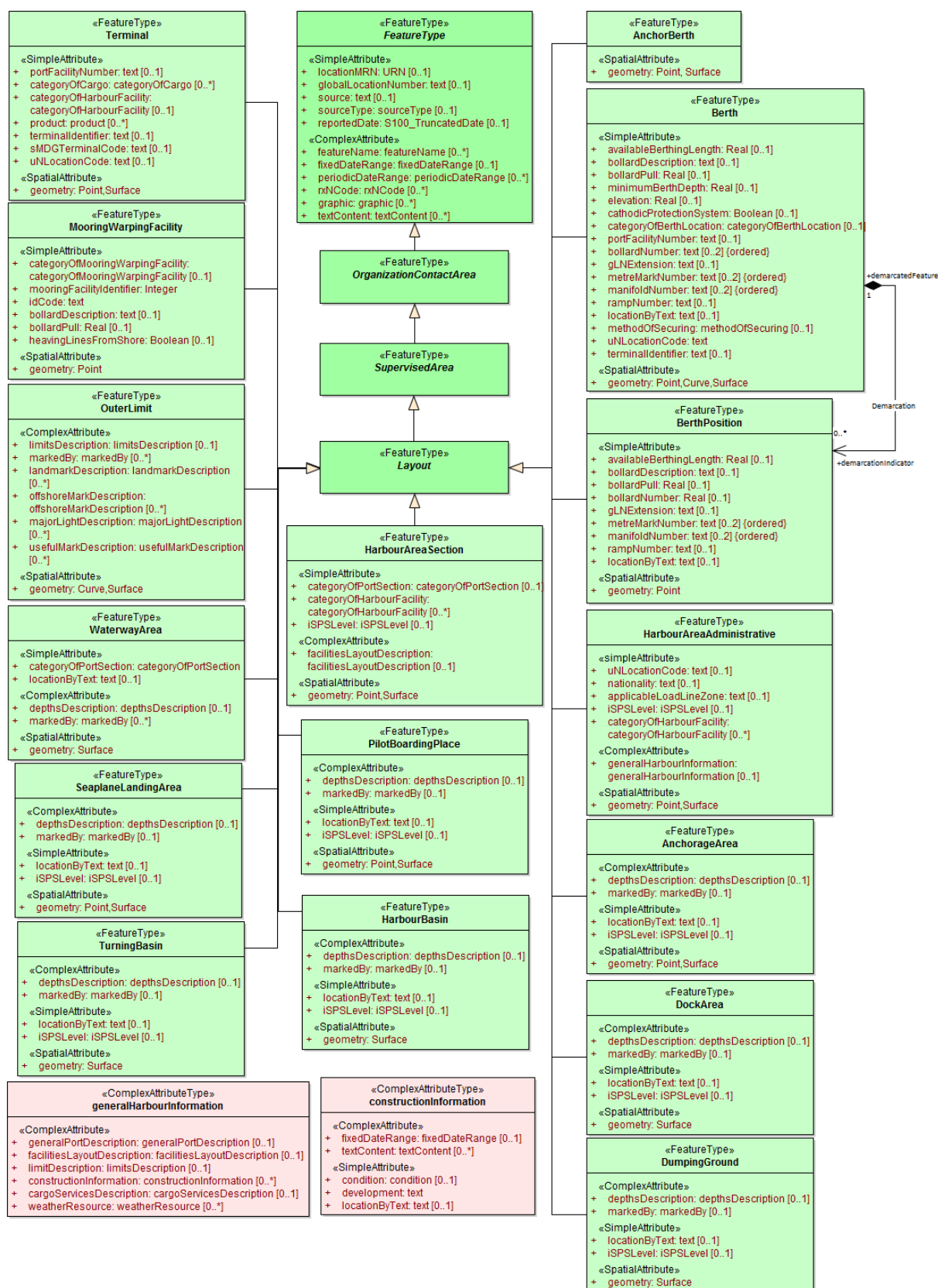
Figure 4-7 — Layout features

4.2.1.3   Physical Infrastructure

Physical infrastructure features include drydock and floating dock facilities, ship lifts, gridirons, and straddle carriers. The features are depicted in Figure 4-8. Note that "ship lift" and "straddle carrier" are

modelled as **HarbourFacility** features with a category attribute, due to current GI Registry conceptual limitations on the use of these concepts.

Figure 4-8 — Physical Infrastructure features

4.2.1.4   Services

Information about the services available in specific areas is modelled by means of an information association from the feature to the **AvailablePortServices** information type. This relationship is depicted in Figure 4-9. This type contains attributes for encoding various types of services. Examples of the service enumerations are depicted in Figure 4-10

Figure 4-9 — Port Services
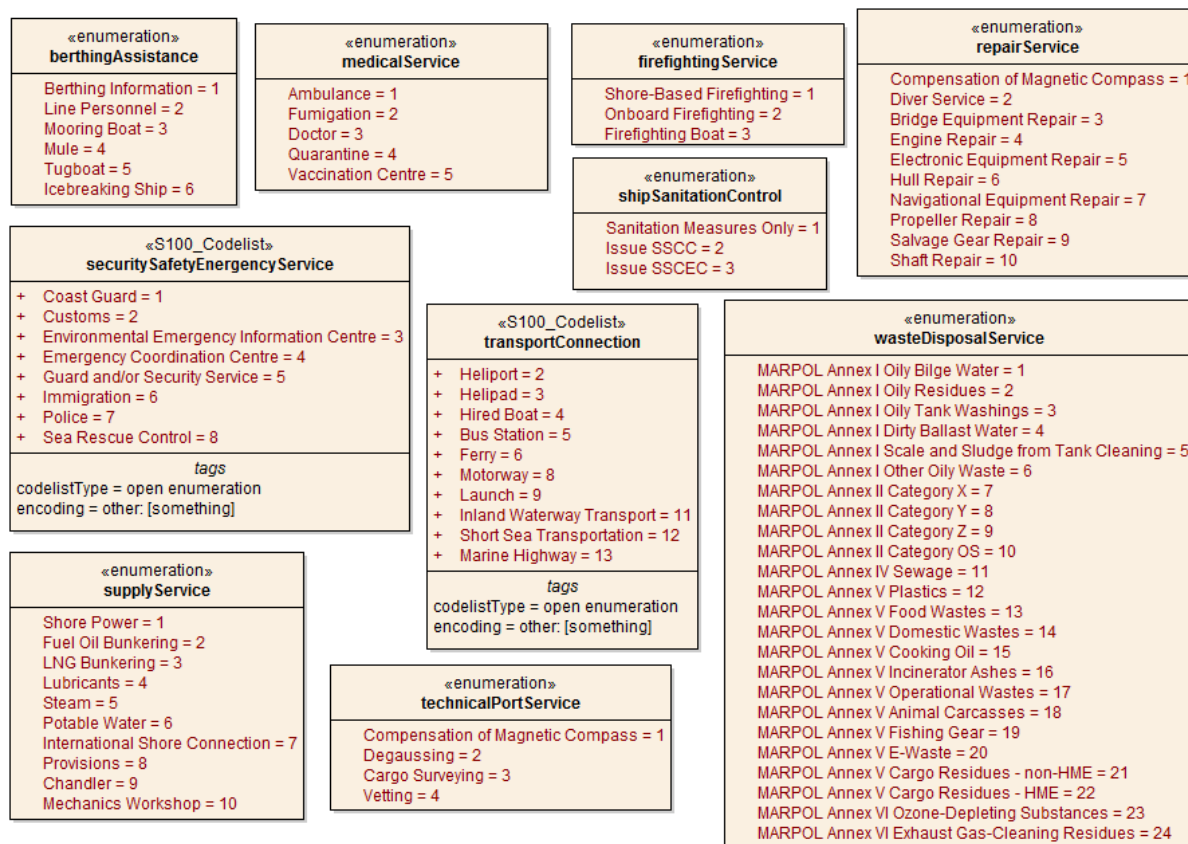
Figure 4-10 — Service Enumerations and Codelists

4.2.1.5   Regulations

There are three main 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 port regulations, rules made by terminal operators, 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-131 this may be recommendations for the orientation of vessels relative to the wharf while docking and similar pieces of information that are either voluntary or have not been issued as formal rules by the port authority or terminal operator.

The fourth class, **NauticalInformation**, is intended for general notes or other information that cannot be categorized as one of the other three classes.

These information types all inherit the attributes of their immediate abstract superclass **AbstractRxN**, which 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. They also inherit the attributes of abstract superclass **InformationType**, which allows encoding of the effective and expiry dates, if any, and the source of information[1], if it is necessary to encode that data.

These classes are intended primarily for encoding textual information, such as that which derives from textual source material such as port handbooks, national or local laws or official publications.

The use of these information types to associate regulatory and other information to individual features is described elsewhere (Clause 4.2.1.8). Figure 4-11 depicts the **Regulations**, **Restrictions**, **Recommendations**, and **NauticalInformation** classes, their class hierarchy, and the attributes of their generalizations **AbstractRxN** and **InformationType** (which are inherited by the classes).

---

[1] Source information is currently broken out into three attributes: source, sourceType, and reportedDate, due to GI Registry issues with the complex attribute sourceIndication.
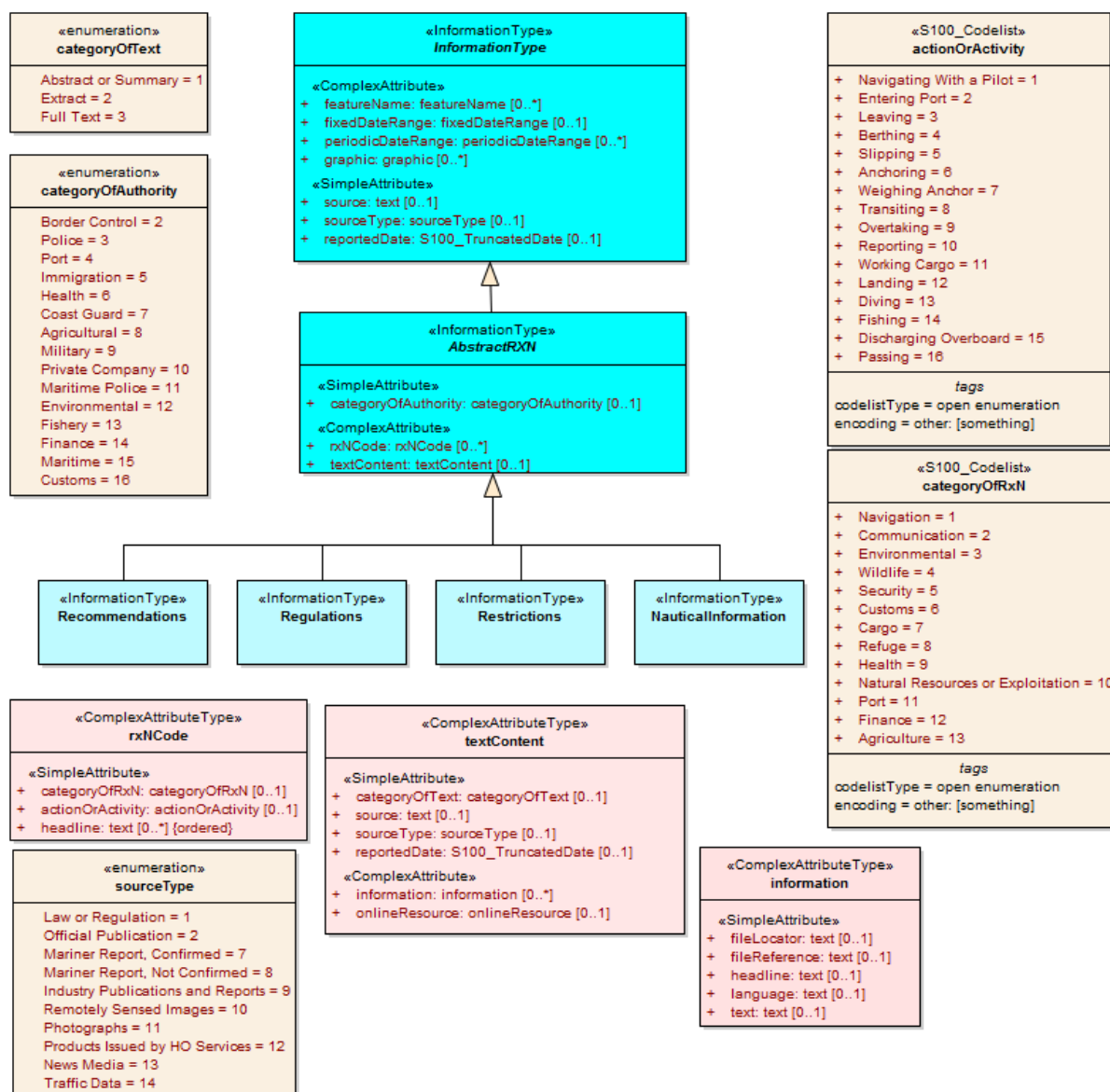
Figure 4-11 — Regulations and other information types for primarily textual information

4.2.1.6   Contact information

The detailed model of contact information is shown in Figure 4-12 below.
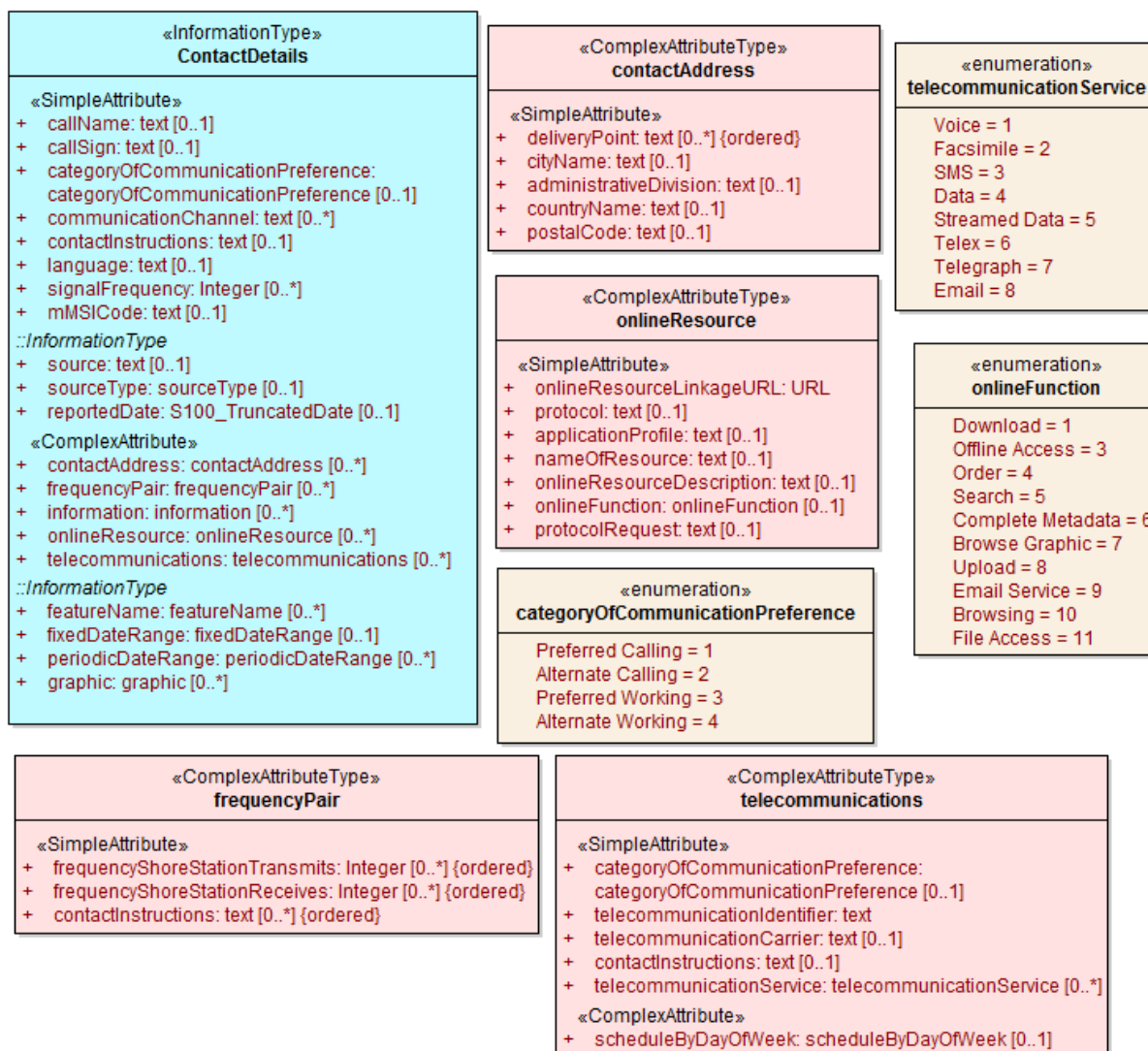
Figure 4-12 — Contact information

Contact information can be associated to an instance of an **Authority** information type as well as to any feature that is a subtype of **OrganizationContactArea**, which means any S-131 geographic feature (meta and cartographic features do not allow this association). Figure 4-13 shows the associations to **ContactInformation**.

Figure 4-13 — Associations to contact information

4.2.1.7   Supervising organizations and their service hours

The **SupervisedArea** class models areas which may have an associated organization (government or private) that exercises some kind of control or supervision over the area.

Operating schedules and business hours of organizations are modelled by associating the **ServiceHours** class to an **Authority**. 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 modelled by a **NonStandardWorkingDay** class with attributes allowing indication of the dates or days which are holidays or exceptions.

Working times and schedules for particular features are modelled 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 for a **Terminal**). Note that since working hours do not apply to all features in the model, the associations are to individual features instead of abstract supertypes.

Working times of 24 hours/day may be explicitly encoded (from 00:00:00 to 24:00:00 hrs., in accordance with ISO 8601 conventions for midnight at the beginning and end of a day).

The model for both kinds of schedules is shown in Figure 4-13.
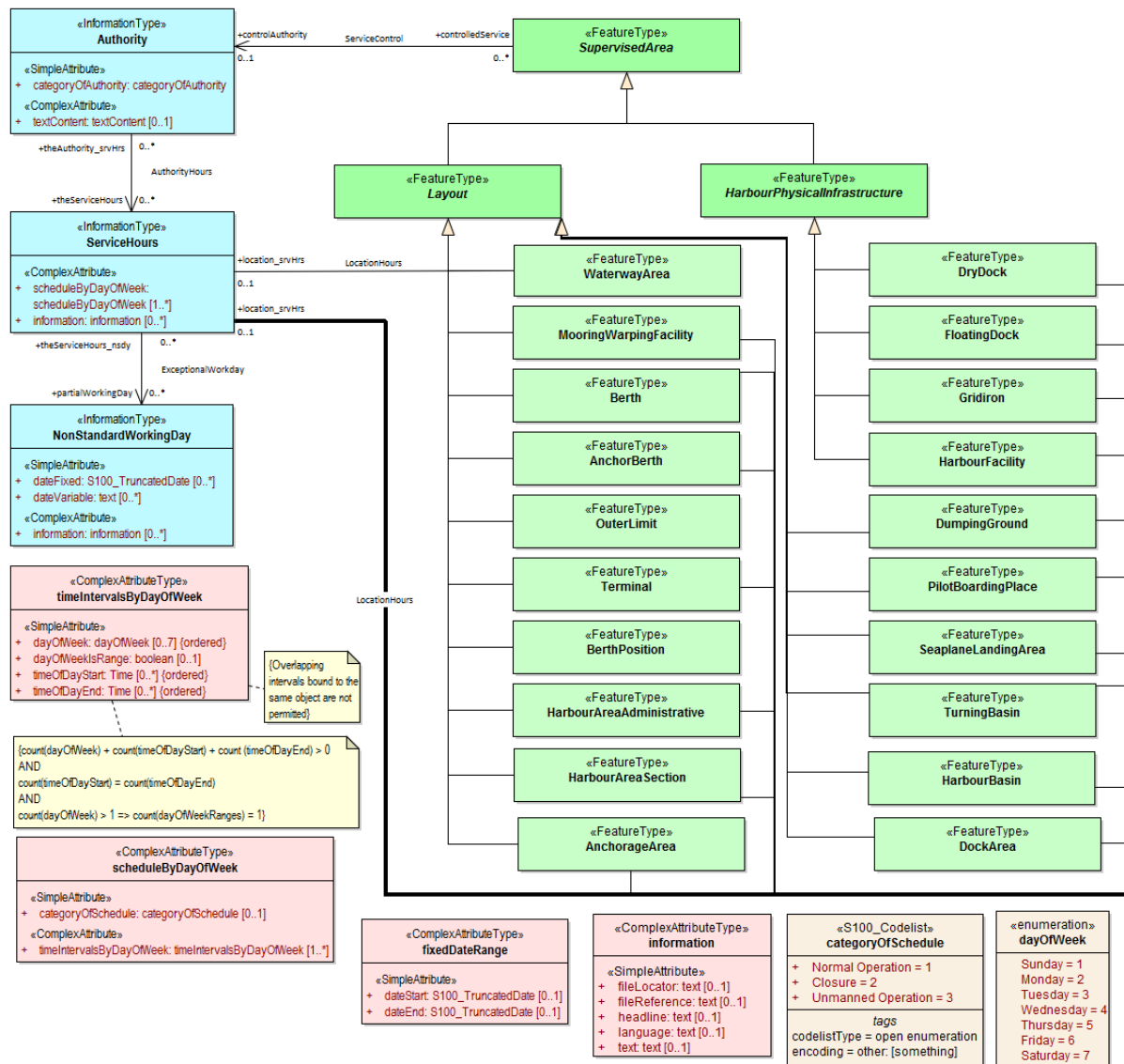
Figure 4-14 — Working times and schedules

The authority should be encoded only if its presence in the dataset conveys information that is useful to the end user. In S-131 this is expected to be the general case, but there may be exceptions, such as when the authority is open for business but a particular location under its jurisdiction is closed at certain times of day.

Since **Authority** also has an information association to **ContactDetails** (Figure 4-13), it is in principle possible to link a location to both an **Authority** and **ContactDetails** as well as linking the location to the same **ContactDetails**. Such linking is permissible but will generally be redundant and should, if possible, be avoided as unnecessary duplication. It may be done in situations where contact details for an operating authority are different from contact details for the service it operates.

Figure 4-13 also shows associations between service features and **Authority**. **Authority**-**ContactDetails** associations are omitted to reduce clutter.

4.2.1.8   Regulations applying in specific locations

The **AssociatedRxN** association between a feature type and a **Regulations**, **Restrictions**, **Recommendations**, or **NauticalInformation** object (see Figure 4-14) 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 4-15 — Regulations, etc., applying 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 modelled 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):

Table 4-1 — Conditions relating to vessel dimensions

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

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 modelling 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. Multiple instances of Applicability associated to the same feature or information type are interpreted as alternatives (inclusive OR).

Figure 4-15 depicts the classes and attributes that can be used to define subsets of vessels according to specified characteristics.

Figure 4-16 — Vessel subsets characterised by cargo, dimensions and capabilities

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. Figure 4-16 depicts the use of vessel subsets in **PermissionType** or **InclusionType** associations.

The association classes **PermissionType** and **InclusionType** basically characterize the relationship. For example:

1) A specified set of vessels is COVERED by a regulation and another set of vessels is EXEMPT from the regulation.

2) Vessels with specified cargo and dimensions MUST use a specified berth, vessels of smaller dimensions are RECOMMENDED to use the berth, and naval transports are EXEMPT from using the berth.

"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.
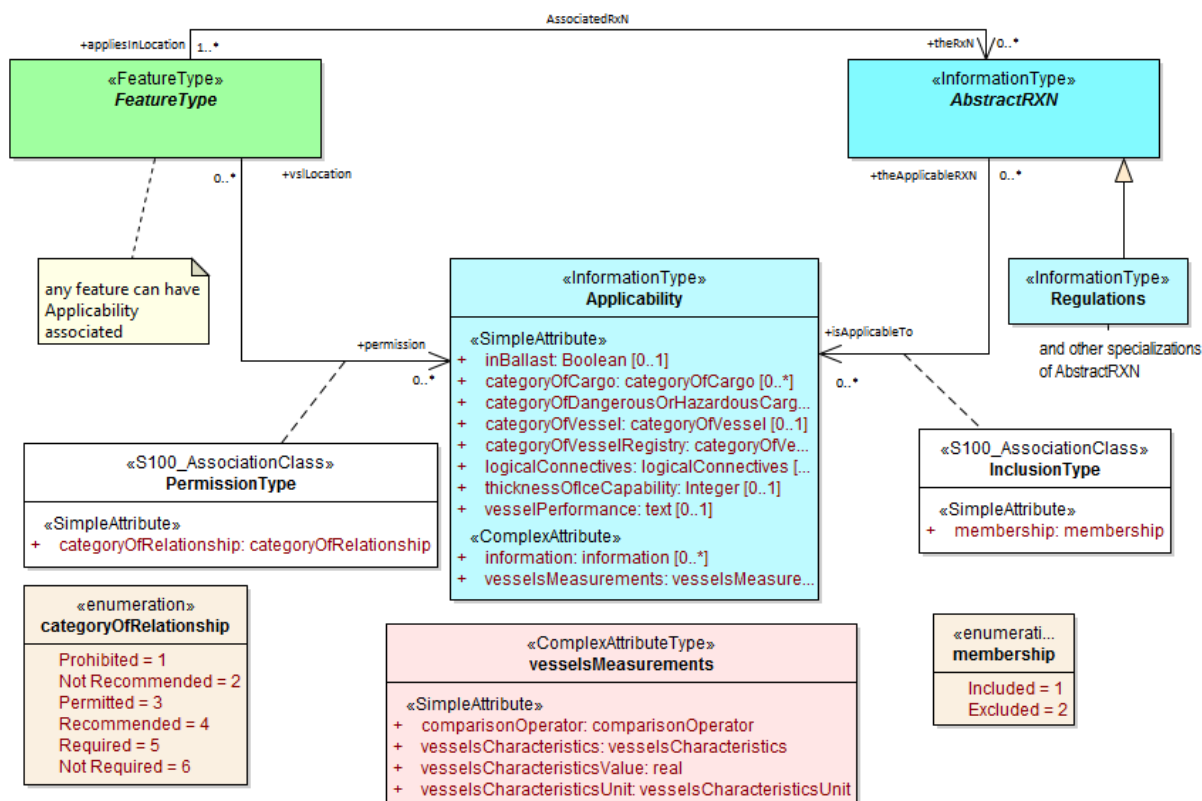
Figure 4-17 — Applicability of rules, etc., to vessel categories

PermissionType links a feature to an **Applicability**, and models a requirement, recommendation or prohibition on entry into a feature, by the specified subset of vessels.

Inclusion 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 whether it explicitly does not apply (membership=excluded).

Informally:

1) **Applicability** describes the set of vessels: i.e., who

2) **Regulations** provides the text of the regulation: i.e., what

3) The association class **InclusionType** describes the relationship between who and what. That is, who "must (or can)" / "need not" do what.

And:-

4) A geographic feature defines a location or physical facility: i.e., where

5) The association class PermissionType describes the relationship between who and where. That is, who can / must / should / need not use (or sail) where.

4.2.1.10   Other uncategorized supplementary 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 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. See Figure 4-17.

Figure 4-18 — Attachment of uncategorizable information to any feature or information type

4.2.1.11   "Wrapper" complex attributes

S-131 provides a general method for encoding some kinds of information using "wrapper" attributes that are basically a named type of text content. The information is encoded in narrative form in a **textContent** sub-attribute, which provides a general way to encode textual information. Figure 4-18 depicts the wrapper attributes.

Figure 4-19 — Wrapper Attributes

4.2.1.12   Feature relationships

Feature relationships in S-131 are depicted in Figure 4-19. The feature relationships can be generally characterized as follows:

HarbourAreaAdministrative is the main feature that covers the whole port area. It is subdivided into zero or more sections modelled by **HarbourAreaSection** features (the **LayoutDivision**) aggregation. **HarbourAreaSection** can be further subdivided into **WaterwayArea**, **Terminal**, **Berth**, **AnchorageArea**, **DockArea**, etc. The **Terminal** feature can also be subdivided into **Berth** features using the same association.

HarbourAreaSection can also be subdivided into further features of the same class (the **SubUnit** self-association).

Nominal positions of berths can be indicated by associating a **BerthPosition** feature to **Berth** using the **Demarcation** association.

Berth positions and Anchor berths can be linked to a mooring facility using the **PrimaryAuxiliaryFacility** association.

Physical infrastructure features in a Terminal or **HarbourAreaSection** feature should be linked to its container **Terminal** or **HarbourAreaSection** by an **Infrastructure** association. If there is an hierarchy of features containing the infrastructure only the feature at the lowest level of the hierarchy should be linked to the infrastructure feature.

The outer limit of the whole harbour area can be associated to **HarbourAreaAdministrative** feature using a **JurisdictionalLimit** association.
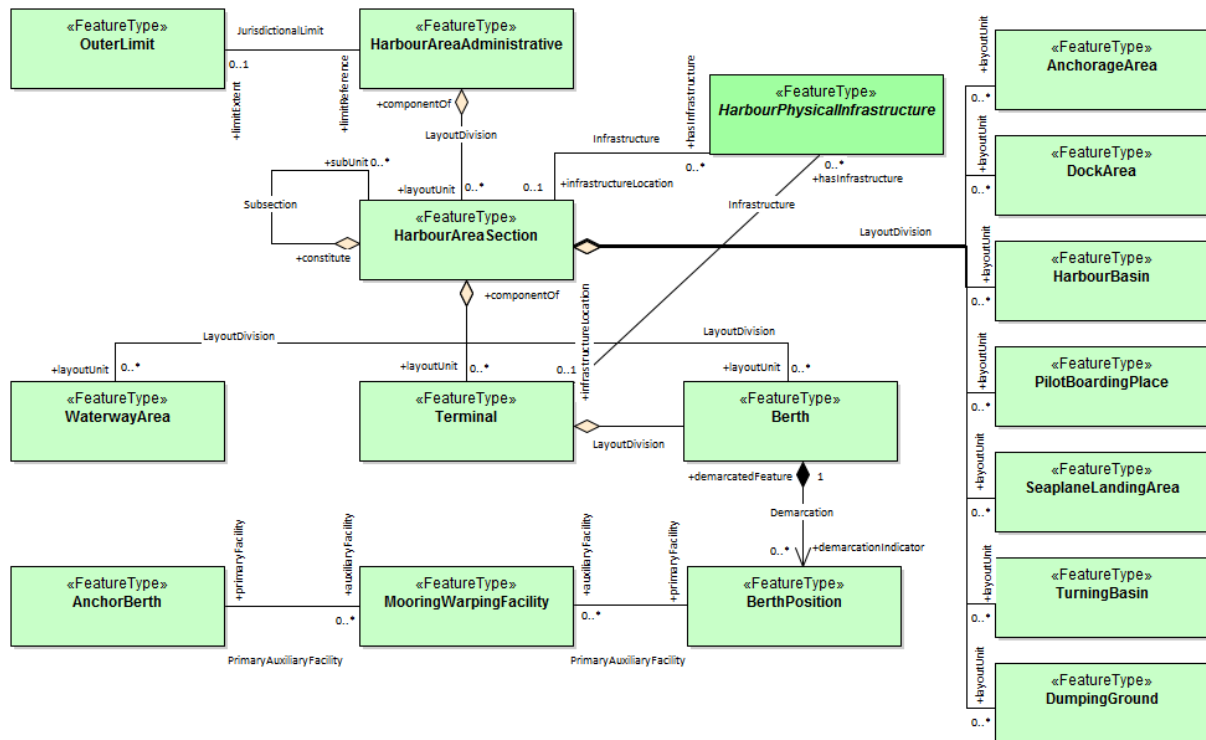
Figure 4-20 — Relationships between geographic features

4.2.2 Meta Features

S-131 provides four meta-features:

- **DataCoverage** for describing areas in the cell that are populated with data. If the cell must include distant areas that are not part of the port area, such areas will generally be excluded from the **DataCoverage** feature(s).
- **QualityOfNonbathymetricData** for encoding quality information.
- **SoundingDatum** and **VerticalDatum** for encoding information about the datums for depths and elevations respectively.

Figure 4-21 depicts the meta-features and their attributes.
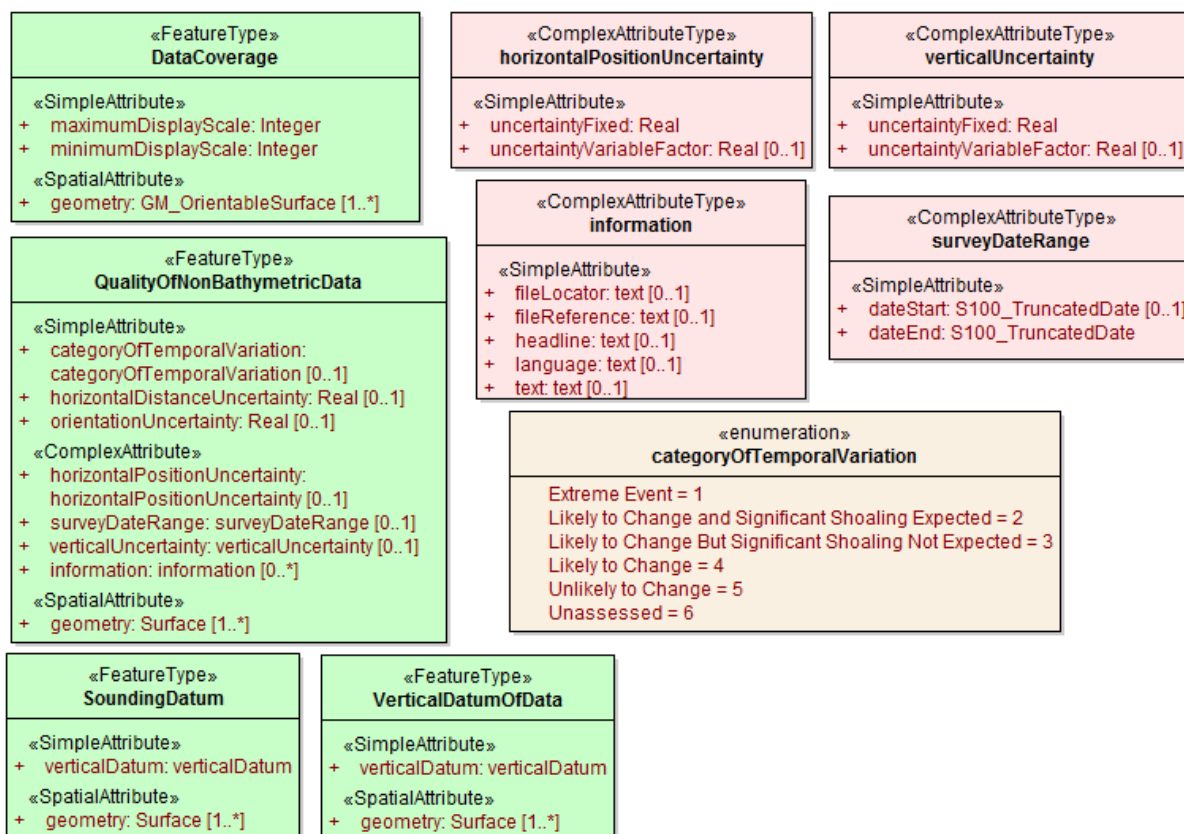
Figure 4-21 — Meta-feature classes

4.2.3 Spatial Quality Information Type

S-131 spatial quality of spatial primitives is encoded in the SpatialQuality information type, which is associated to spatial objects. The modelling is the same as in S-101. The attributes describe qualitative and quantitative horizontal quality. See Figure 4-22.
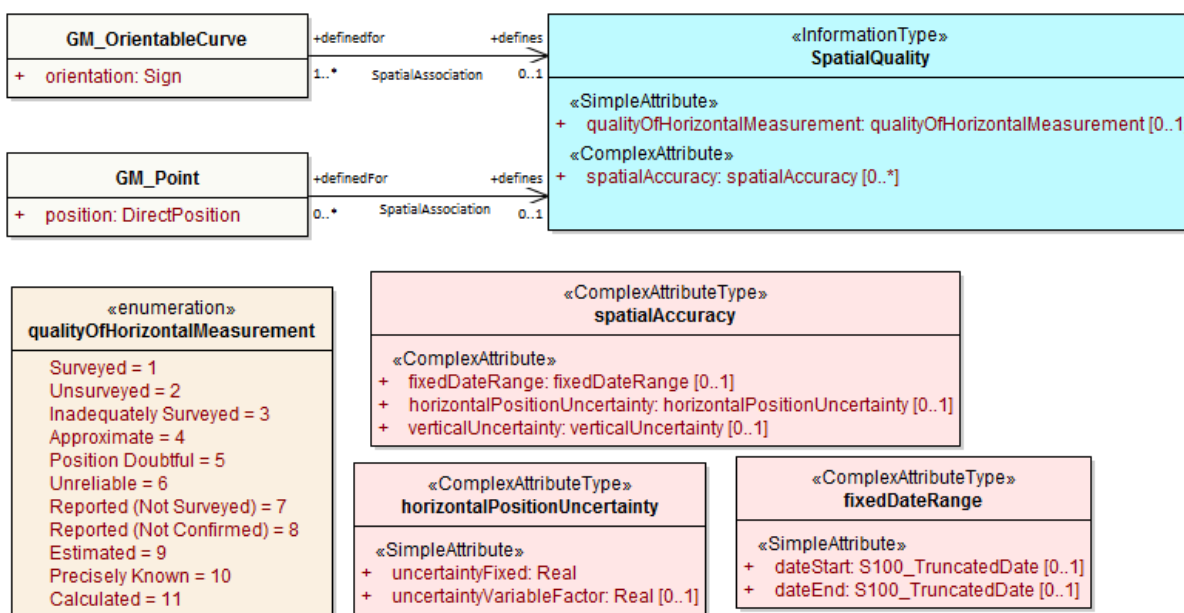
Figure 4-22 — Spatial Quality

4.2.4 Cartographic Features

S-131 utilizes a single cartographic feature called TextPlacement that is to optimise text positioning, such as at smaller scales to prevent cluttering. This feature can be associated to any geographic feature and gives the location of a text string relative to the location of the feature. The modelling and use are the same as in S-101. See Figure 4-23.
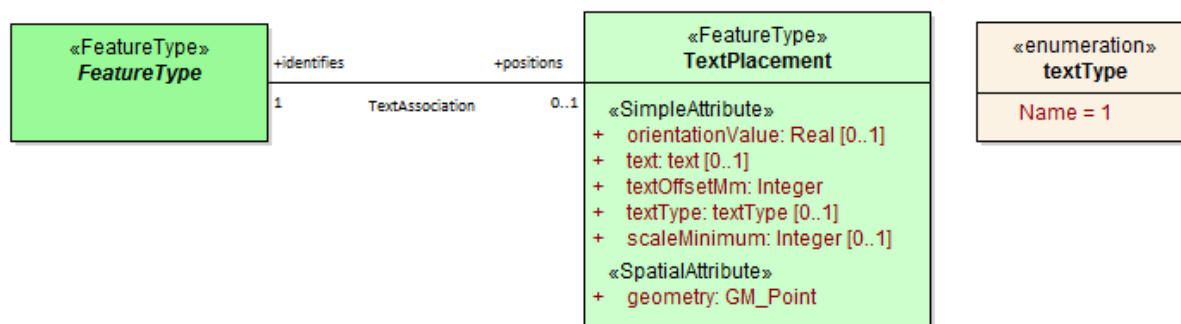
Figure 4-23 — Text Placement

5 Feature Catalogue

5.1 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-131 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 Geospatial Information Registry website (https://registry.iho.int/).

5.2 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.

5.2.1 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.

5.2.2 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.

5.2.3 Cartographic

Cartographic features contain information about the cartographic representation (including text) of real world entities.

5.3 Information types

Information types define identifiable pieces of information in a dataset that can be shared using information associations. They have attributes but have no geometry.

5.3.1 Spatial quality

Spatial quality attributes are carried in an information class called **SpatialQuality** ([Figure 4-21](#)) Only points and curves can be associated with spatial quality. Currently no use case for associating surfaces with spatial quality attributes has been identified, therefore this is prohibited. Vertical uncertainty is prohibited for curves as this dimension is not supported by curves.

5.4 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.

5.5 Attributes

S-131 defines attributes as either simple or complex.

5.5.1 Simple attributes

S-131 uses seven types of simple attributes; they are listed in the following Table:

Table 5-1 — Simple attribute types

Type	Definition
Boolean	A logical value, either 'True' or 'False'
Integer	An integer number
Real	A floating point number
Enumeration	One of a list of predefined values
Text or CharacterString	General text.
Date	A date gives values for year, month and day according to the Gregorian Calendar. In XML formats including S-131, the XML Schema standard type should be used instead of the ISO 8601 basic representation (which is not a standard type in XML). EXAMPLE 1: 1998-09-18
Truncated Date	A S100_TruncatedDate allows a date or partial date to be given. At least one of the year/month/day components must be present. Since S-131 uses XML formats for both dataset and metadata, the XML encoding of truncated dates must be used (i.e., the ISO 8601 basic format is not used in S-131). Components:YYYY Year integer between 0000 and 9999MM Month integer between 01 — 12 (inclusive)DD Day integer between 01 and 28, 29, 30, or 31 (inclusive), consistent with year and month values if these are specifiedThis type can be used to encode recurring instants (see S-100 Part 3, clause 3-8). EXAMPLE 2: The appropriate XML Schema type should be used:—12-17 representing 17 December of any year (conforming to the XML type gMonthDay)S-100 Part 10b provides further details about encoding in GML datasets.
Time	A 24-hour time, it may contain a time zone. Since S-131 uses XML formats for both datasets and metadata, the XML encoding must be used. In XML formats (including S-131), the XML Schema standard type should be used instead of the ISO 8601 basic representation (which is not a standard type in XML). EXAMPLE 3: 18:30:59Z (local time in UTC); 18:30:59+01:00 (local time with given offset);

Type	Definition
	18:30:59 (local time without an offset to UTC).
Codelist	A type of flexible enumeration. A code list type is a list of literals which may be extended only in conformance with specified rules.
URI	A uniform resource identifier as defined in RFC 3986. Character encoding of a URI shall follow the syntax rules defined in RFC 3986. EXAMPLE 4: http://registry.iho.int
URL	A uniform resource locator (URL) is a URI that provides a means of locating the resource by describing its primary access mechanism (RFC 3986). EXAMPLE 5: http://registry.iho.int
URN	A persistent, location-independent, resource identifier that follows the syntax and semantics for URNs specified in RFC 2141. EXAMPLE 6: urn:iho:s101:1:0:0:AnchorageArea

5.5.2 Complex attributes

Complex attributes are aggregations of other attributes that are either simple or complex. The aggregation is defined by means of attribute bindings. Bindings of complex attributes are represented in the S-131 UML diagrams by a local attribute (Figure 5-1, **HarbourAreaAdministrative** / *generalHarbourInformation* attribute, *generalHarbourInformation/weatherResource* attribute as well as other complex attributes whose internal details are not shown in this figure).
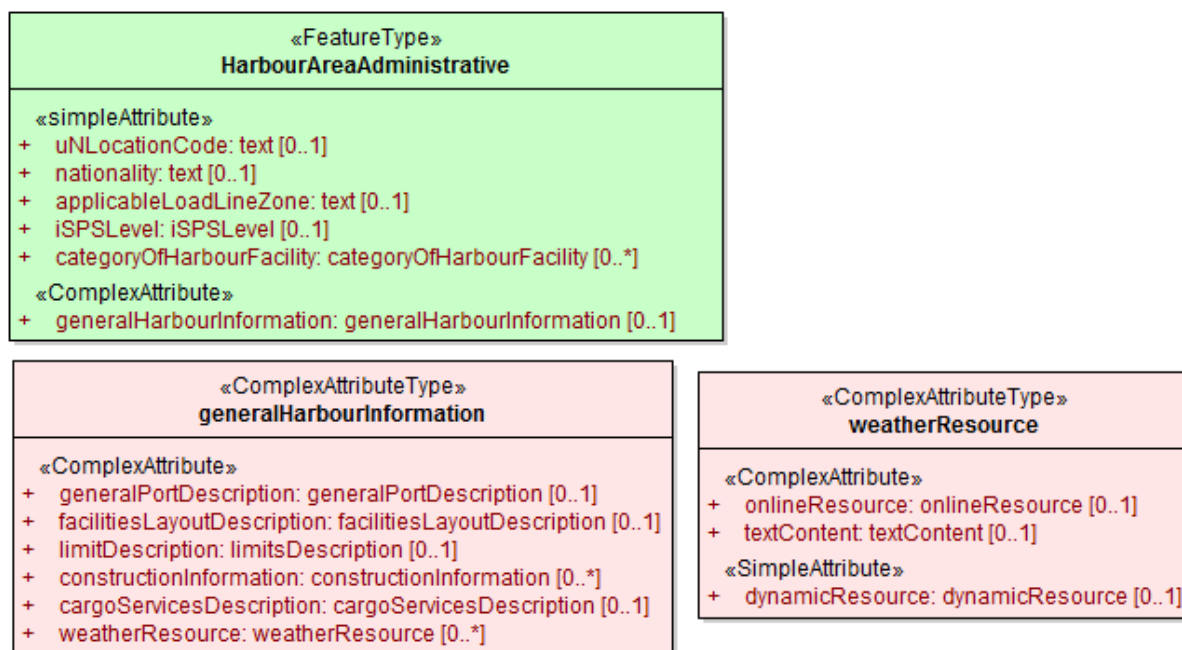
Figure 5-1 — Complex attribute

EXAMPLE: In the left example the complex attribute **topmark** has three sub attributes, one of which (**shape information**) is itself complex. The **Buoy Lateral** feature may optionally include one instance of **topmark**. In the right example the **Buoy Cardinal** feature may optionally include one instance of **topmark** (as for the left example) and one or more instances of **feature name**.

5.6　Units of measure

The following units of measure are used in Marine Harbour Infrastructure datasets;

- Orientation is given in decimal degrees
- Radio frequency is given in hertz
- Uncertainty is given in metres
- Distances are given in metres or nautical miles
- Depths are given in metres.

The feature catalogue specifies the unit of measure for each attribute for which a unit is needed.

6　Coordinate Reference Systems (CRS)

6.1　Introduction

An MHI dataset must define one geodetic CRS and one vertical CRS each for depths and elevations.

6.2　Horizontal Coordinate Reference System

The horizontal CRS must be EPSG:4326 (WGS84). The full reference to EPSG: 4326 can be found at www.epsg-registry.org.

Horizontal Coordinate Reference System:	EPSG:4326 (WGS84)
Projection:	None
Temporal reference system:	Gregorian calendar
Coordinate Reference System registry:	EPSG Geodetic Parameter Registry
Date type (according to ISO 19115):	002- publication
Responsible party:	International Organisation of Oil and Gas Producers (IOGP)
URL:	http://www.iogp.org

6.3　Vertical CRS for Depths and Elevations

The vertical CRS must be in metres. Depths are represented by positive values, while negative values indicate intertidal (drying) soundings (for depths).

Depths and elevations may be referenced to different vertical datums. The vertical datum for each must be encoded in a meta-feature (**SoundingDatum** for depths and **VerticalDatum** for elevations). There should be only one vertical datum for all depths and only one for all elevations.

6.4　Projections

MHI datasets are un-projected.

6.5　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

7 Datasets

7.1 Introduction

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

7.1.1 Dataset rules

In order to facilitate the efficient processing of MHI data the geographic coverage of a given **maximum display scale** may be split into multiple datasets.

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

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

Datasets must not cross the 180° meridian; this includes both the **Data Coverage** features and the bounding box for the dataset.

7.1.2 Data Coverage rules

- All base datasets (new dataset, new edition and re-issue) must contain at least one **Data Coverage** feature.
- The data boundary of the base dataset is defined by the extent of the **Data Coverage** features and must be contained within the bounding box.
- The **Data Coverage** features within a dataset must not overlap, however **Data Coverage** features from different datasets may overlap if they have differing maximum display scales.
- Datasets may overlap, however there must be no overlapping **Data Coverage** features of the same **maximum display scale**, except at the agreed adjoining national data limits, where, if it is difficult to achieve a perfect join, a 5 metre overlapping buffer zone may be used; and for this situation, there must be no gaps in data.
- When a dataset has multiple **Data Coverage** features, then the **minimum display scale** must be the same for all **Data Coverage** features within the dataset. The **maximum display scale** for multiple **Data Coverage** features within a dataset may be different.
- When a dataset has multiple **Data Coverage** features then the **maximum display scale** of the dataset must be equal to the largest **maximum display scale** of the **Data Coverage** features.
- The **maximum display scale** is considered to be the equivalent of the compilation scale of the data.

7.2 Display scale range

A scale range of a dataset is used to indicate a range of scales between which a producer considers the data is intended for use. The smallest scale is defined by the **minimum display scale** and the largest scale by the **maximum display scale**. These scales must be set at one of the scales specified elsewhere in this product specification.

When the system's viewing scale is smaller than the value indicated by **minimum display scale**, features within the **Data Coverage** feature are not displayed, except where the System Database does not contain a dataset covering the area at a smaller scale, in which case the dataset will be displayed at all smaller scales. When the viewing scale is larger than the value indicated by **maximum display scale**, an overscale indication must be shown.

7.3 Geometry

7.3.1 S-131 geometry

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

Level 3a is described by the following constraints:

- Each curve must reference a start and end point (they may be the same).
- Curves must not self intersect. See 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-131 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-131:

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

7.3.2 Masking

In certain circumstances, the symbolisation of a curve may need to be suppressed. This is done using the *maskReference* XML tag described in S-100 10b-10.1.7.

7.3.3 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 identified using the URI convention for SRS specified by OGC, which is http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSG/0/4326"/> (Quote S-100 Ed.5.0.0 10b-11.7.). The axis order is latitude/longitude.

8 Data Quality

8.1 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-131 the following data quality elements have been included:

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

- Temporal quality;
- Aggregation measures;
- Validation checks or conformance checks including:
- General tests for dataset integrity; and
- Specific tests for compliance against the S-131 data model.

8.2 Quality measure elements

The data quality measures recommended in S-97 (Part C) and their applicability in S-131 are indicated in Table 8-1 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-131 datasets.

Table 8-1 — Quality measure elements

No.	Data quality element and sub element	Definition	DQ measure / description	Evaluation scope	Scope in S-131
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/ dataset series	All features and info 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/ dataset series	All features and info 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/ dataset series/ spatial object type	All features and info 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 info types
6	Logical Consistency / Format Consistency	Degree to which data is	physicalStructureConflictsNumber / This data quality measure is a count of all items in the dataset	dataset/ dataset series	All features

No.	Data quality element and sub element	Definition	DQ measure / description	Evaluation scope	Scope in S-131
		stored in accordance with the physical structure of the data set, as described by the scope	that are stored in conflict with the physical structure of the dataset.		and info 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	Features with curve geometry; spatial objects of curve types
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	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	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

No.	Data quality element and sub element	Definition	DQ measure / description	Evaluation scope	Scope in S-131
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
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
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-131 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.
16	Positional Accuracy / Gridded Data Position Accuracy	Closeness of reported coordinative values	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-131 does not have features with

No.	Data quality element and sub element	Definition	DQ measure / description	Evaluation scope	Scope in S-131
		to values accepted as or being true.			gridded geometry
17	Temporal Quality / Temporal Consistency	Consistency with time.	Correctness of ordered events or sequences, if reported.	dataset/ dataset 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 19157:2013] 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/ dataset 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/ dataset 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/ dataset series/ spatial object type	Dataset as a whole

8.3   Test methods for data compliance and usability

Test methods for evaluating data compliance consist of executing the relevant tests from the Validation Checks (Annex D) for each quality element in Table 8-1 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-131 dataset to the source material by visual means (e.g., for measures 17 and 18). 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.

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

Maximum RMSE (horizontal) = E / 10000

Where:

E = Denominator of intended scale of mapping

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

● Intended user requirements in regard to coverage, scale and specific content requirements as defined by the Producing Agency and key stakeholders;

● Conformance to established maintenance processes (see Clause X.X); and

● Overall compliance with the S-131 Product Specification, including context-specific evaluation of individual encoding instances for requirement of conformance to checks classified as "Error" and "Warning" in Annex D — Validation Checks.

For dataset integrity requirements, see Clause 13.8.

8.4   Data quality testing and reporting

S-131 products must be tested with the S-131 specific checks prior to release by the data producer. The data producer must review the check results and address any issues to ensure sufficient quality of the data products. The checks are a mix of data format validation checks, conformance to standard checks and logical consistency checks. The checks are listed in a separate Annex D.

Production and certification processes for S-131 data may include a standalone quality report which provides full information on the original results (with evaluation procedures and measures applied). This report may be included in the exchange set as a support file (discovery metadata for data quality reports should indicate the datasets to which they apply and resource purpose "*other*" (*ISOMetadataFile* if the report is in ISO format).

Alternatively, a quality report distributed with the exchange set may describe only the aggregated results along with a reference to a location where the full results may be obtained.

Data Quality Measure Aggregation results should be computed to indicate if the dataset/dataset series have passed the Product Specifications. The elements which must be included are described in Table 8-2 below.

Table 8-2 — Elements of data quality aggregated report (extract from S-97 Part C checklist)

Data quality element and sub element	Definition	DQ measure / description	Evaluation scope	Applicable to spatial representation types
Aggregation Measures / AggregationMeasures	In a data product specification, several requirements are set up for a product to conform	DataProductSpecificationPassed / This data quality measure is a boolean indicating that all requirements in the referred data product specification are fulfilled.	dataset	All features and information types of the dataset

Data quality element and sub element	Definition	DQ measure / description	Evaluation scope	Applicable to spatial representation types
	to the specification.			
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	All features and information types of the dataset

9   Data Capture and Classification

The S-131 MHI Data Classification and Encoding Guide (DCEG) describes how data describing the real world should be captured using the types defined in the S-131 Feature Catalogue. This Guide is provided as Annex A.

10   Maintenance

10.1   Introduction

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

10.2   Maintenance and update frequency

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

10.3   Data Source

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

10.4   Production Process

Data Producers should follow their established production processes for maintaining and updating datasets. Data must be maintained against S-131 Annex A — *Data Classification and Encoding Guide*, checked against S-131 Annex D — *Validation Checks*, and encapsulated in GML conforming to the S-131 GML schema.

10.5 Feature and Portrayal Catalogue management

For each new version of the S-131 Product Specification a new Feature and Portrayal Catalogue will be released. The end user system must be able to manage datasets and their corresponding Catalogues that are created using different versions of the S-131 Product Specification.

11 Portrayal

11.1 Introduction

S-131 portrayal is intended to provide a way to visualize the contents of S-131 information either in isolation or in combination with an S-101 ENC.

S-131 portrayal is covered by the portrayal model as defined in S-100. The Portrayal Catalogue defines symbology and the portrayal rules for each feature/attribute combination contained in the Feature Catalogue.

S-131 uses the portrayal process defined in S-100 Part 9A.

11.2 Portrayal Catalogue

Citation information for the Portrayal Catalogue is provided in Table 11-1 below.

Table 11-1 — S-131 Portrayal Catalogue

No.	ISO class or attribute	Type	Value
—	CI_Citation	Class	—
1	title	CharacterString	S-131 Portrayal Catalogue
2	date	CI_Date (class)	—
2.1	date	DateTime	2022-12-31 (or later — see note)
2.2	dateType	CI_DateTypeCode (ISO codelist)	publication
3	edition	CharacterString	1.0.0
4	editionDate	DateTime	2022-12-31 (or later — see note)
5	citedResponsibleParty	CI_Responsibility (class)	—
5.1	role	CI_RoleCode (ISO codelist)	publisher
5.2	party	CI_Organisation (class)	—
5.2.1	name	CharacterString	International Hydrographic Organization
6	otherCitationDetails	CharacterString	(reserved)
7	onlineResource	CI_OnlineResource (class)	—
7.1	linkage	CharacterString (URL)	https://registry.iho.int/
7.2	name	CharacterString	S-131 Portrayal Catalogue

No.	ISO class or attribute	Type	Value
7.3	description	CharacterString	XML Portrayal Catalogue accompanied by related files for symbols, colour profiles, rules, etc

NOTE As of the preparation of this document, development tools and viewers for S-100 GML datasets using S-100-conformant portrayal catalogues are not available. The portrayal catalogue may therefore need to be updated and later builds with later dates may become available as development tools and viewers are updated.

11.3 General rules and guidelines

11.3.1 The attribute *language*

The attribute *language* is intended to allow the portrayal implementation to select instances of information types or complex attributes according to the user's preferred language. Implementers should use *language* values to structure the display according to the language settings, for example to display feature names (from the *featureName* complex attribute) in the preferred language or link to support files in the preferred language (as indicated by the *language* attribute of complex attribute *information*).

If there is no preferred language set by the display or there is no instance in the preferred language, the default instance (designated by the absence of a *language* attribute or with *language* attribute indicating English) should be displayed.

The specification of the *language* attribute in the IHO GI registry states "The language is encoded by a 3 character code following ISO 639-2/T." These codes and the corresponding language names for display purposes may be obtained from the codelist *S100_MD_LanguageCode* in the S-100 codelists file, which is part of the S-100 schemas distribution[2].

11.3.2 Structured text in displays

Sailing directions may provide information in structured form (tables, bulleted or numbered lists, etc.), which may be taken as guidance for online display of the S-131 equivalents, since mariners may be familiar with the structure of similar information in printed or digital publications.

11.4 Schedules

Schedule information is encoded in the **ServiceHours** and **NonStandardWorkingDay** information types. Schedules should be displayed as tabulations according to the day of the week. A template for the tabulation is shown in Table 11-2. The objects and attributes from which the displayed information is derived are shown in italics. Implementers may deviate from the layout shown provided the resulting display shows at least the information specified in the table (for example, exceptions from **NonStandardWorkingDay** may be placed in an additional column instead of a separate row, or merged into the *Notes* column).

Table 11-2 — General layout of schedules display

Operations	Days	Times	Notes
(Table sub-header, from *featureName* if present — omit this row if *featureName* is not present)Links to other unusual attributes like source and graphic can be included here.			
Normal, Closed, Unmanned OR other: abcde Attribute *categoryOfSchedule*	(Day(s) of week) DoW (single day) OR	(Times of day) hh:mm–hh:mm hh:mm–hh:mm …	(Additional information) *complex attribute information*

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[2] Available from https://schemas.s100dev.net. The XML and human-readable versions of the codelists file for S-100 Edition 5.0.0 are located at https://schemas.s100dev.net/schemas/S100/5.0.0/resources/Codelists/cat/codelists.xml and https://schemas.s100dev.net/schemas/S100/5.0.0/resources/Codelists/cat/codelists.html respectively.

Operations	Days	Times	Notes
From *ServiceHours* Date ranges *fixedDataRange, periodicDateRange*	DoW — DoW (if *dayOfWeekIsRange = true*) OR DoW, DoW (if *dayOfWeekIsRange =* false)	*timeOfdayStart, timeOfDayEnd*	
(repeat according to multiplicity of scheduleByDayOfWeek)			
Exceptions *NonStandardWorkingDay* associated to the above *ServiceHours*	(fixed and variable date(s) from *dateFixed* or *dateVariable*)		(Additional information)*complex attribute information*
(repeat both rows above, according to multiplicity of ServiceHours associated to the feature or information type)			

NOTE
1) The "Normal, Closed, …" row represents information from **ServiceHours**, the "Exceptions" row from **NonStandardWorkingDay** associated to that **ServiceHours**.
2) If there is more than one **ServiceHours** instance associated to the same feature or information type, the rows are repeated. This might be the case if there are different schedules for different types of operations (normal, unmanned, etc.).
3) DoW represents *scheduleByDayOfWeek.timeIntervalsByDayOfWeek.dayOfWeek*.
4) Times must be ordered according to the sequence of *timeOfDaystart* and *timeOfDayEnd* attributes in the dataset (this allows for encoding multiple periods in the day if needed, for example 08:00 — 12:00 and 13:00 — 17:00).
5) The "Notes" column contains the content of the information attribute of **ServiceHours** or **NonStandardWorkingDay** (either the content of the text sub-attribute or a link to the text, as appropriate).
6) Inclusion of the header row(s) is left to implementer discretion.
7) Other attributes (for example, *graphic*) are not expected to be used for encoding schedule information, but if populated should be accessible via the "Notes" column or in header or trailer rows.

Since S-100 Edition 5.0.0 portrayal does not provide for specifying templates for text formatting, the implementation of tabular forms must be left to implementers for this edition. As a provisional alternative, information may be displayed in text form, with rows of Table 11-2 converted to phrases:

Normal operation: (date range) DoW-DoW, hh:mm-hh:mm, (additional information/link)

Exceptions: (fixed/variable dates), (additional information/link)

11.5 Limitations based on vessel dimensions and other characteristics

The information type **Applicability** may be displayed in either text or tabular form. Of the attributes of Applicability, all but *logicalConnectives* express a conditional phrase, while *logicalConnectives* encodes how the separate conditional phrases are linked.

Multiple values of attributes which allow more than one value (*categoryOfCargo* and *categoryOfDangerousOrHazardousCargo*) should be treated as "inclusive OR" (i.e., if *categoryOfCargo*=1 and 2, then it means vessels with either bulk or container cargo, or both).

Text form means natural language phrases generated from the attributes and their values. The suggested method is to generate a text phrase from each attribute (except *logicalConnectives*) and its value, and use *logicalConnectives* to add connectives. For example, a single **Applicability** object encoding all the three conditions in Table 4-1 and *logicalConnectives*=AND can be converted as the condition:

"length overall greater than 50 metres AND less than 90 metres, AND breadth greater than 20 metres"

or into a bulleted list:

- length overall greater than 50 metres, and

- length overall less than 90 metres, and
- breadth greater than 20 metres.

The text so generated should be linked or otherwise related to the feature or information type to which it applies depending on the nature (and attributes, if any) of the association between **Applicability** and the feature or information type to which it is associated. For example, the text generated might be preceded by the text of the linked **Regulation** (for **InclusionType** associations), or the text generated from **Applicability** appear in a hover box linked to a geographic feature (for **PermissionType** associations).

Tabular display or mixed tabular/text display of conditions is also allowable. The design of tabular forms is left to implementers in this edition since S-100 portrayal in Edition 5.0.0 does not provide for the specification of table templates.

12   Data Product format (encoding)

12.1   Format specification

The format for datasets must conform to the S-131 GML schema specified below. See S-100 Part 10b and the S-131 GML schema documentation for a complete description of the data records, fields and subfields defined in the encoding.

Table 12-1 — Format specification information

Name	ISO 19131 Elements	Value
Format name	DPS_DeliveryInformation.deliveryFormat > DPS_DeliveryFormat.formatName	GML
Version	DPS_DeliveryInformation.deliveryFormat > DPS_DeliveryFormat.version	3.2.1
Specification description	DPS_DeliveryInformation.deliveryFormat > DPS_DeliveryFormat.specification	S-100 profile of GML (S-100 Part 10b)
Language	DPS_DeliveryInformation.deliveryFormat > DPS_DeliveryFormat.language	English
Character set	DPS_DeliveryInformation.deliveryFormat > DPS_DeliveryFormat.characterSet > MD_CharacterSetCode	004 — utf8
Additional Information	DPS_DeliveryInformation.additionalInformation > DPS.AdditionalInformation.additionalInformation	GML schema for S-131 Edition 1.0.0 (https://schemas.s100dev.net)

12.2   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).

12.3   Encoding of depths

Depths are encoded in the format and precision specified in the feature catalogue for the corresponding attribute. Positive values indicate distances below the applicable datum reference.

12.4   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.

12.5   Text attribute values

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

12.6   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 and summarised in the Data Classification and Encoding Guide.

12.7   Unknown attribute values

When an attribute code is present but the attribute value is missing, it means that the producer wishes to indicate that this attribute value is unknown.

12.8   Object identifiers

Feature records must have a unique world-wide identifier. When an MRN naming scheme is finalised by IHO, the identifier must be derived from the MRN of the feature by a reversible 1/1 mapping (i.e., each identifier must map to a corresponding unique MRN and each MRN must map to a corresponding unique feature identifier).

MRN identifiers are not included in this version due to ongoing development of the IHO guidelines in the use of MRN for product specifications.

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 or another dataset.

12.9   Data coverage

All areas 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.

12.10   Data overlap

S-131 datasets must not overlap other S-131 datasets of the same scale range.

12.11   Data quality meta-features

One or more **QualityOfNonBathymetricData** features must cover the dataset.

12.12   Data extent

Datasets must not cross the 180° meridian of longitude.

12.13   Sequence of objects

The following sequence of objects is recommended:

Spatial records for by-reference geometries
    Point
    Multi point
    Curve
    Composite Curve
    Surface
Information objects
Feature objects
    Meta features
    Geo features

12.14   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).

Feature and information type instances are deleted without replacement by setting the **fixedDateRange**.**dateEnd** attribute of the instance to the date of deletion, which will usually be the issue date of the update.

12.15   Datum coverage

All features in a dataset with depth or elevation attributes must be covered by **SoundingDatum** and **VerticalDatumOfData** meta-features respectively.

12.16 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.

These requirements are phrased as recommendations in Edition 1.0 in order to facilitate the phased development of datasets. Future editions may strengthen them as appropriate.

13   Data Product Delivery

Data which conforms to this Product Specification must be delivered by means of an Exchange Set.

13.1   Exchange set components

S-131 uses the same exchange set components and metadata as S-100. Figure 13-1 depicts the exchange set components (datasets and feature/portrayal catalogues) and exchange set metadata. This figure is derived from Figure 17-2 in S-100 Edition 5.0.0. Note also that the link between S100_Dataset and S100_CatalogueMetadata is implicit by means of the S-131 version to which the feature catalogue, portrayal catalogue, and dataset conform, which must have the same edition and revision components.


**Figure 13-1 — Components and associated metadata
for the S-131 exchange set (S-100 5.0.0 Figure 17-2)**

The rules governing the presence and roles of the exchange set components depicted in Figure 13-1 are given below.

1) Every exchange set must contain an Exchange Catalogue, represented by **S100_ExchangeCatalogue** in Figure 13-1.

2) Dataset discovery metadata (**S100_DatasetDiscoveryMetadata**) must be provided in the exchange catalogue for each S-131 dataset in the exchange set.

3) Catalogue metadata (**S100_CatalogueDiscoveryMetadata**) must be provided in the exchange catalogue for any feature and portrayal catalogues included in the exchange set.

4) S-131 allows exchange sets to include the following types of support files:

   a) Text and picture support files referenced by datasets (**S100_SupportFile**).

   b) Language packs (**S100_SupportFile**).

   c) ISO metadata files (**ISOMetadataFile**).

5) Text and picture support files referenced in a dataset must be included in the exchange set.

6) The inclusion of language packs and ISO metadata files in exchange sets is optional.

7) The file represented by the class **ISOMetadataFile** is an XML file conforming to ISO 19115 3 format as specified in the ISO 19115-3 XML schemas supplied by the ISO. Each ISO metadata file, if present, must correspond to an S-131 dataset in the exchange catalogue.

8) Producers must not depend on ISO metadata files to convey information for ECDIS application processing, since processing these files is not an ECDIS requirement. All information necessary for ECDIS processing must be in CATALOG.XML. ISO metadata may be provided in exchange sets intended for dual-purpose use on ECDIS and another (ISO-aware) application such as some GIS.

9) Language packs are described in S-100 Part 18 and provide translations of feature catalogues.

10) If an ISO metadata file or a language pack is included, a support file discovery metadata block (**S100_SupportFileDiscoveryMetadata**) describing the file must be included in the exchange catalogue. The *supportFileSpecification* field in the discovery block must specify the applicable ISO standard. The ISO metadata file may repeat information in the discovery blocks in the S-100 exchange catalogue. ISO metadata files are not required unless it is necessary to provide S-131 datasets for tools which require metadata in the ISO 19115-1 format.

11) A signature file for the exchange catalogue must also be included in the exchange set (**S100_CatalogueSignature**).

The tangible representations of the structure classes in Figure 13-1 within actual exchange sets are the digital files or folders containing the exchange set, dataset(s), catalogue(s), and support files. The tangible representations of their roles as depicted in Figure 13-1 are the inclusion of the respective components within the exchange set. Documentation tables for the structure classes are not provided since the exchange set structure is described in this clause.

The metadata classes in Figure 13-1 are represented by XML files or XML blocks and are documented in Clause 14.2.

Each Exchange Set consists of one or more MHI datasets with an associated XML metadata file and a single Exchange Catalogue XML file containing metadata. It may also include one or more support files (or no support files). The Exchange Set structure is the same as that described in S-100 Clause 17-4.2.

13.2 Encapsulation

Each dataset must be contained in a physically separate, uniquely identified file on the transfer medium.

An Exchange Set is encapsulated into a form suitable for transmission as packages (such as ZIP archives or files organised within a file system folder/directory structure), containing both the exchange catalogue and one or more data products (of possibly different S-100 types), with each product covering a specific geographic region and specific period of time.

The contents of an Exchange Set are :

- Mandatory elements
  — Exchange Catalogue — the XML encoded description of the content of the Exchange Set (discovery metadata).

- Optional elements
  — S-131 datasets — 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, datasets are an optional component of S-131 exchange sets.

— Supplementary files — These are contained within the Exchange Set as files. If the exchange set contains a dataset, the support files referenced in the dataset must be included.

— S-131 Feature Catalogue — If it is necessary to deliver the latest Feature Catalogue to the end user it may be done using the S-131 Exchange Set mechanism for datasets.

— S-131 Portrayal Catalogue — If it is necessary to deliver the latest Portrayal Catalogue to the end user it may be done using the S-131 Exchange Set mechanism for datasets.

13.3 Dataset

13.3.1 Types of Datasets

Table 13-1 lists the types of datasets which may be produced and contained within an exchange set. The corresponding value of the dataset discovery metadata "purpose" field and the format are also described.

Table 13-1 — Types of datasets

Dataset Type	Explanation	Encoding Format	"purpose" field
New dataset	Data for an area different (in coverage and/or extent) from existing datasets.	Section 12	*newDataset*
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	*reissue*
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 and should have the same spatial extents. The edition number in the dataset discovery metadata must increment up by one from the previous edition.	As for new dataset	*newEdition*
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 12.14.	*update*
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.	*cancellation*

13.3.2 Dataset file naming

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 (Clause 13.3.1).

S-131 dataset files for new, reissue, new editions, and cancellation datasets are named according to the specifications given below:

131CCCCXXXXXXXXXX.GML

The main part forms an identifier where:

• The first three characters are always "131" and identify the dataset as an S-131 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 (i.e., the IHO is identified as "AA", not "1810"). Where the agency code consists of fewer than four characters, sufficient zeros must be suffixed to make the length exactly four characters (e.g., "AA00US00" instead of "US" — note that the 4-character code for IHO is exceptionally "00AA" based on current information about plans for 4-character codes)[3].

Suffixing zeros is a temporary expedient pending conversion of the IHO producer code registry to 4-character codes. When 4-character IHO producer codes are published, they must be used.

- 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).

13.3.3   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-131 update dataset files are named according to the specifications given below:

131CCCCXXXXXXXXXX_XXX.GML

The main part forms an identifier where:

- The first character up to the final underscore characters are the same as the dataset being updated and therefore conform to the rules described in Clause 13.3.2.
- 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.

13.3.4   New Editions, re-issues, updates and cancellations

This section defines the sequencing of S-131 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:

Edition number	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.
Update number	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.

Update comment	Comment for describing the change introduced by an update.
Issue date	Date up to which the Data Producer has incorporated all applicable changes. The issue date must be greater than the previous issue date of the dataset.

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

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[3] Suffixing zeros is a temporary expedient pending conversion of the IHO producer code registry to 4-character codes. When 4-character IHO producer codes are published, they must be used.

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.

13.3.5 Exchange set structure

The structure of an S-131 exchange set must be according to the structure described below, which is based on S-100 Clause 17-4.2. The S-131 exchange set structure is depicted in Figure 13-2.

1) All content must be placed inside a top root folder named S100_ROOT. This is the only top level root folder in an exchange set containing only S-100 products.

2) The S100_ROOT folder must contain a subfolder for S-131 which holds content specific to S-131.

3) An S-131 exchange set must contain an exchange set catalogue, CATALOG.XML, its digital signature CATALOG.SIGN and may contain any number of S-131 conformant dataset files and catalogue files.

4) The S-131 subfolder must contain subfolders for the component dataset files (DATASET_FILES), support files (SUPPORT_FILES), and catalogues (CATALOGUES) as required:

   a) The DATASET_FILES subfolder is required if and only if the exchange set contains an S-131 dataset.

   b) The CATALOGUES subfolder is required if and only if the exchange set contains a feature, interoperability, or portrayal catalogue.

   c) The SUPPORT_FILES folder is required if and only if the exchange set contains at least one S-131 support file.

5) The DATASET_FILES folder must contain a subfolder named according to the producer code.

6) Individual data files must be placed under the producer subfolder, either directly in the producer folder, or within a lower-level subfolder hierarchy. Individual data files may be optionally placed in their own subfolders or grouped with other data files.

7) An exchange set may carry feature and portrayal catalogues in different versions, which should also be grouped together in the CATALOGUES folder.

8) If a portrayal catalogue is included in the exchange set, it may be packaged as either a ZIP archive containing all portrayal catalogue files, or a filesystem structure of folders and files. The structure of portrayal catalogues is described in S-100 Part 9 Clause 9-13.2.

9) Except for the signature of the exchange catalogue file (CATALOG.XML), which is in the CATALOG.SIGN file, all digital signatures are included within their corresponding resource metadata records in CATALOG.XML.

10) Dataset and catalogue file and/or folder names should be such as to avoid inadvertent overwriting of files.

11) Digital signatures for exchange sets conforming to Edition 1.0.0 of S-131 may be dummy values (values that conform to the format requirements but are not actual signatures). Proper digital signatures will be mandatory when S-131 reaches Readiness Level 3 (cf. S-97 1.1.0 Clause A-5).
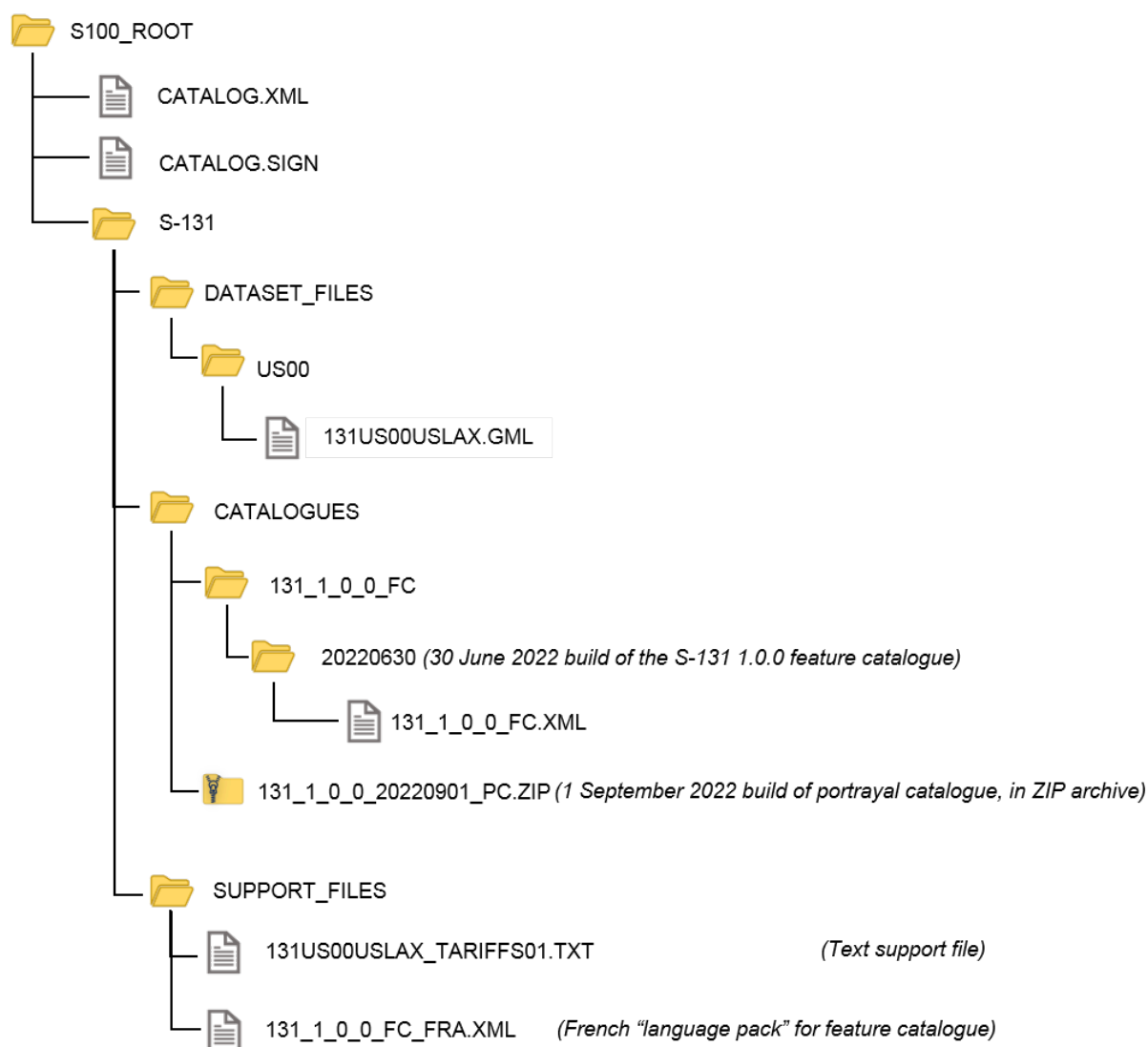
Figure 13-2 — Typical Exchange Set structure

13.4 Support files

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

- Plain text files must contain only general text as defined by this standard (text consisting only of printable characters and without HTML, XML, or other markup). 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 character set 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 13-2 — Support file formats and extensions

File Types	Extensions	Comment
Text	TXT	Plain-text files
	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.

File Types	Extensions	Comment
	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.

13.4.1 Support File Naming

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:

131CCCCØØØØØØØØØØ.EEE

The main part forms an identifier where:

- 131 — the first 3 characters identify the support file as applicable to an S-101 dataset (mandatory).
- CCCC — the fourth to seventh characters identify the Producer Code of the issuing agency (mandatory). Where the Producer Code is derived from a 2 or 3 character format (for instance when converting S-57 ENCs), the missing characters of the Producer Code must be populated with zeros ("00" or "0" respectively) for the sixth and seventh characters of the support file name, as required.
- ØØØØØØØØØØ — 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.

13.4.2 Support file management

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

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

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

Support files must be stored in a separate folder within the Exchange Set, refer to Figure 13-2 — Typical Exchange Set structure.

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 either HTML "anchors" (i.e., bookmarks) or 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.

13.5 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-131 Exchange Catalogue are described in Section 14.

13.6 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.

13.6.1 New editions

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 follows the same rule as above.

13.7 Dataset size

MHI datasets must not exceed 20MB.

Update datasets must not exceed 500KB.

13.8 Data integrity and encryption

Out of scope for S-131 Edition 1.0.0. Under development by S-100WG and will be included for Edition 2.0.0.

14 Metadata

14.1 Introduction

For information exchange, there are several categories of metadata required:
- metadata about the overall exchange set and catalogue;
- discovery metadata about each of the datasets contained in the catalogue; and
- discovery metadata about the support files that make up the package.

The discovery metadata classes have numerous attributes which enable important information about the datasets and accompanying support files to be examined without the need to process the data, for example, decrypt, decompress, load, etc.

Discovery metadata for each dataset is given in an XML block within the exchange set catalogue file, and can be accessed without opening the GML dataset file. Discovery metadata is described in Clause 14.2.

Since S-131 does not add product-specific metadata attributes, the S-100 metadata classes and schema are used in S-131 exchange sets without extension. The constraints S-131 imposes on generic S-100 metadata are included in Clause 14.2, generally as remarks describing the extra conditions and restrictions imposed by S-131 (such as making an optional attribute mandatory).

The S-131 product specification package includes an implementation of the S-131 constraints on metadata attributes) as Schematron rules in files available from the IHO schema server. The generic S-100 schemas distribution includes a similar implementation of "sanity checks" and S-100 constraints However, neither S-100 not S-131 mandate use of Schematron processors or the distributed Schematron rule files in implementations. Implementers may substitute any implementation method to apply or check constraints instead of using a Schematron-capable processor, including re-encoding the constraints in any suitable implementation-specific language.

This clause defines the mandatory and optional metadata needed for S-131. 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.

14.2 Discovery metadata

An outline of the overall concept of an S-131 exchange set for the interchange of geospatial data and its relevant metadata is explained in Section 13. The place of metadata in the exchange set is summarised in Clause 13.1.

Figure 14-1 depicts the structure of the exchange catalogue and its component discovery metadata blocks.

Figure 14-1 — Relationship between exchange catalogue, discovery metadata, and dataset (from S-100 5.0.0 Figure 17-6).

The detailed structure of the S-131 exchange catalogue is depicted in Figure 14-2. This figure is derived from Figure 17-7 in S-100 Edition 5.0.0, with the following restriction:

- Elements that are optional in the generic S-100 catalogue model but not used in S-131 are not shown; for example, the ISO 8211 and HDF5 formats in **S100_EncodingFormat**.

Figure 14-2 — Details of exchange set catalogue classes. (Derived from S-100 Figure 17-7.)

The following clauses define the mandatory and optional metadata needed for S-131. In some cases the metadata may be repeated in a national language. If this is the case it is noted in the Remarks column.

In the following clauses, wherever S-131 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-131 Exchange Catalogues. These differences from the S-100 generic metadata are in red bold font.

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14.2.1 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-131-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	-	-	**The optional S-100 attributes *identifier*, *contact*, and *productSpecification* are mandatory in S-131.**
Attribute	identifier	Uniquely identifies this exchange catalogue	1	S100_ExchangeCatalogueIdentifier	**Mandatory in S-131.**
Attribute	contact	Details about the issuer of this exchange catalogue	1	S100_CataloguePointOfContact	**Mandatory in S-131.**
Attribute	productSpecification	Details about the product specifications used for the datasets contained in the exchange catalogue	1	S100_ProductSpecification	**Mandatory in S-131**.
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_CertificateContainer	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	
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	

14.2.1.1   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	-	-	-
Attribute	identifier	Uniquely identifies this Exchange Catalogue	1	CharacterString	E.g., US00131_<LOCODE> _20200101
Attribute	dateTime	Creation date and time of the Exchange Catalogue, including time zone	1	DateTime	Format: yyyy-mm-ddThh: mm:ssZ

14.2.1.2   S100_CataloguePointOfContact

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Class	S100_ CataloguePointOfContact	Contact details of the issuer of this Exchange Catalogue	-	-	-

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
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	

14.2.2 S100_DatasetDiscoveryMetadata

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Class	S100_ DatasetDiscoveryMetadata	Metadata about the individual datasets in the exchange catalogue	-	-	**The optional S-100 attributes *datasetID*, *editionNumber*, *updateNumber* and *boundingBox* are mandatory in S-131.** **The optional S-100 attribute *temporalExtent* is not used.**
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	E.g. a harbour or port name, between two named locations etc.
Attribute	datasetID	Dataset ID expressed as a Marine Resource Name	**1**	URN	The URN must be an MRN. **Restricted to mandatory in S-131**
Attribute	compressionFlag	Indicates if the resource is compressed	1	Boolean	*true* indicates a compressed dataset resource *false* indicates an uncompressed dataset resource
Attribute	dataProtection	Indicates if the data is encrypted	1	Boolean	*true* indicates an encrypted dataset resource *false* indicates an unencrypted dataset resources
Attribute	protectionScheme	Specification of method used for data protection	0..1	S100_ProtectionScheme	In S-100 Edition 5.0.0 the only allowed value is "S100p15".

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Attribute	digitalSignatureReference	Specifies the algorithm used to compute digitalSignatureValue	1	S100_ DigitalSignatureReference (see S-100 Part 15)	
Attribute	digitalSignatureValue	Value derived from the digital signature	1..*	S100_DigitalSignatureValue (see S-100 Part 15)	The value resulting from application of *digitalSignatureReference*Implemented as the digital signature format specified in Part 15
Attribute	copyright	Indicates if the dataset is copyrighted	1	Boolean	*true* indicates the resource is copyrighted *false* Indicates the resource is not copyrighted
Attribute	classification	Indicates the security classification of the dataset	0..1	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	*true* indicates the dataset is not intended to be used for navigation *false* indicates the dataset is intended to be used for navigation
Attribute	specificUsage	The use for which the dataset is intended	1	MD_USAGE>specificUsage (character string)	Information about specific usage(s) for which the dataset is intended. The string value "general" may be encoded if there is no specific usage.
Attribute	editionNumber	The edition number of the dataset	**1**	CharacterString	**Mandatory in S-131.**

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
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**Made mandatory in S-131.**
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	This date is only used for the base dataset files (that is new dataset, re-issue and new edition), not update dataset files. All updates dated on or before this date must have been applied by the producer
Attribute	referenceID	Reference back to the datasetID	0..1	URN	Update metadata refers to the datasetIDof the dataset metadata. This is used ifand only if the dataset is an updateThe 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	Mandatory when the interval between datasets is shorter than 1 day, such as 6-hourly forecasts.
Attribute	boundingBox	The extent of the dataset limits	**1**	EX_GeographicBoundingBox	**Mandatory in S-131.**
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	**Must be GML**
Attribute	dataCoverage	Area covered by the dataset	**1..***	S100_DataCoverage	**Mandatory in S-131.**
Attribute	comment	Any additional information	0..1	CharacterString	
Attribute	defaultLocale	Default language and character set used in the exchange catalogue	1	PT_Locale	

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Attribute	otherLocale	Other languages and character sets used in the exchange catalogue	0..*	PT_Locale	
Attribute	metadataFileIdentifier	Identifier for metadata file	1	CharacterString	For example, for ISO 19115-3 metadata file
Attribute	metadataPointOfContact	Point of contact for metadata	0..1	CI_Responsibility > CI_Individual or CI_Responsibility > CI_Organisation	Only if metadataPointOfContact isdifferent from producingAgency. See S-100 Tables 17-2 and 17-3.
Attribute	metadataDateStamp	Date stamp for metadata	0..1	Date	May or may not be the issue date of the dataset.
Attribute	replacedData	If a data file is cancelled is it replaced by another data file	0..1	Boolean	
Attribute	dataReplacement	Cell name	0..*	CharacterString	A dataset may be replaced by 1 or more datasets
Attribute	navigationPurpose	Classification of intended navigation purpose (for Catalogue indexing purposes)	0..3	S100_NavigationPurpose	Mandatory when *notForNavigation* = *false*.
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..1and adds specific restrictions on the ISO 19115 structure and content. Seeclause **MD_MaintenanceInformation**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.

14.2.2.1   S100_NavigationPurpose

Role Name	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Enumeration	S100_NavigationPurpose	The purpose of the dataset	-	
Value	port	For port and near shore operations	1	-

Role Name	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Value	transit	For coast and planning purposes	2	-
Value	overview	For ocean crossing and planning purposes	3	-

14.2.2.2   S100_DataCoverage

Name	Description	Multiplicity	Type	Remarks
S100_DataCoverage	A spatial extent where data is provided; and the display scale information for the provided data	-	-	**The optional S-100 attributes *temporalExtent* and *approximateGridResolution* are not used in S-131.**
boundingPolygon	A polygon which defines the actual data limit	1	EX_BoundingPolygon	
optimumDisplayScale	The scale with which the data is optimally displayed	0..1	Integer	Example: A scale of 1:25000 is encoded as 25000
maximumDisplayScale	The maximum scale with which the data is displayed	0..1	Integer	Must be one of the following values: 1000 2000 3000 4000 8000 12000 22000 45000 90000 180000 350000 700000 1500000 3500000 10000000
minimumDisplayScale	The minimum scale with which the data is displayed	0..1	Integer	Must be one of the following values: 2000 3000 4000

Name	Description	Multiplicity	Type	Remarks
				8000 12000 22000 45000 90000 180000 350000 700000 1500000 3500000 10000000

14.2.2.3   S100_Purpose

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

14.2.2.4   S100_VerticalAndSoundingDatum

This is used by the meta-features for sounding and vertical datums. This enumeration is not depicted in Figure 14-2 because it is not used in the exchange catalogue.

Role Name	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Enumeration	S100_VerticalAndSoundingDatum	Allowable vertical and sounding datums	-	**Values listed in S-100 Part 17 but not mentioned in this table are not allowed**
Value	meanLowWaterSprings		1	(MLWS)
Value	meanLowerLowWaterSprings		2	
Value	meanSeaLevel		3	(MSL)
Value	lowestLowWater		4	
Value	meanLowWater		5	(MLW)
Value	lowestLowWaterSprings		6	
Value	approximateMeanLowWaterSprings		7	
Value	indianSpringLowWater		8	
Value	lowWaterSprings		9	
Value	approximateLowestAstronomicalTide		10	
Value	nearlyLowestLowWater		11	
Value	meanLowerLowWater		12	(MLLW)
Value	lowWater		13	(LW)
Value	approximateMeanLowWater		14	
Value	approximateMeanLowerLowWater		15	
Value	meanHighWater		16	(MHW)
Value	meanHighWaterSprings		17	(MHWS)
Value	highWater		18	(HW)
Value	approximateMeanSeaLevel		19	
Value	highWaterSprings		20	

Role Name	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Value	meanHigherHighWater		21	(MHHW)
Value	equinoctialSpringLowWater		22	
Value	lowestAstronomicalTide		23	(LAT)
Value	localDatum		24	
Value	internationalGreatLakesDatum1985		25	
Value	meanWaterLevel		26	
Value	lowerLowWaterLargeTide		27	
Value	higherHighWaterLargeTide		28	
Value	nearlyHighestHighWater		29	
Value	highestAstronomicalTide		30	(HAT)
Value	balticSeaChartDatum2000		44	
Value	internationalGreatLakesDatum2020	The 2020 update to the International Great Lakes Datum, the official reference system used to measure water level heights in the Great Lakes, connecting channels, and the St. Lawrence River system	46	Unlike the previous two IGLDs, this datum update will use a geoid-based vertical datum that will be accessible using global navigation satellite systems (GNSS) such as the Global Positioning System (GPS)
NOTE The numeric codes are the codes specified in the IHO GI Registry for the equivalent listed values of the IHO Hydro domain attribute *Vertical Datum*.				

14.2.2.5   S100_EncodingFormat

Role Name	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Enumeration	S100_ EncodingFormat	The encoding format	-	**Values listed in S-100 Part 17 but not mentioned in this table are not allowed**
Value	GML	The GML data format as defined in S-100 Part 10b		

14.2.2.6 S100_ProductSpecification

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Class	S100_ ProductSpecification	The Product Specification contains the information needed to build the specified product	-	-	**The attribute *compliancyCategory* is made mandatory.**
Attribute	name	The name of the Product Specification used to create the datasets	0..1	CharacterString	Marine Harbour Infrastructure
Attribute	version	The version number of the Product Specification	0..1	CharacterString	1.0.0
Attribute	date	The version date of the Product Specification	0..1	Date	
Attribute	productIdentifier	Machine readable unique identifier of a product type	1	CharacterString(Restricted to Product ID values from the IHO Product Specification Register, in the IHO Geospatial Information (GI) Registry)	"S-131" (without quotes)
Attribute	number	The number (registry index) used to lookup the product in the Product Specification Register	1	Integer	From the Product Specification Register in the IHO Geospatial Information (GI) Registry
Attribute	compliancyCategory	The level of compliance of the Product Specification to S-100	1	S100_CompliancyCategory	Needed for S-98 interoperability.

14.2.2.7 S100_CompiancyCategory

Role Name	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Enumeration	S100_CompliancyCategory		-	**S-131 uses only *category4***
Value	category4	IHO S-100 and IMO harmonized display compliant		

14.2.2.8 S100_ProtectionScheme

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

14.2.3 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	Date on which the support file was made available by its producer.
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	*true* indicates a compressed resource *false* indicates an uncompressed resource

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult.	Type	Remarks
Attribute	digitalSignatureReference	Specifies the algorithm used to compute digitalSignatureValue	1	S100_ DigitalSignatureReference(see Part 15)	
Attribute	digitalSignatureValue	Value derived from the digital signature	1..*	S100_ DigitalSignatureValue(see Part 15)	The value resulting from application of digitalSignatureReferenceImplemented 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-8A 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 still to be developed in S-100. In the interim, S-131 will use the name of the feature catalogue file or the name of the dataset, as appropriate.
Attribute	resourcePurpose	The purpose of the supporting resource	0..1	S100_ResourcePurpose	Identifies how the supporting resource is used

14.2.3.1   S100_SupportFileFormat

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

14.2.3.2 S100_SupportFileRevisionStatus

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

14.2.3.3 S100_SupportFileSpecification

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

14.2.3.4 S100_ResourcePurpose

Role Name	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Enumeration	S100_ResourcePurpose	Defines the purpose of the supporting resource	-	-
Value	dataset	A dataset	1	
Value	featureCatalogue	A Feature Catalogue for an S-100 data product	2	
Value	portrayalCatalogue	A Portrayal Catalogue for an S-100 data product	3	
Value	interoperabilityCatalogue	An Interoperability Catalogue	4	
Value	supportFile	A support file	5	

Role Name	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Value	productVersion	All datasets conforming to a specific version of an S-100 Product Specification	6	
Value	productFamily	All datasets conforming to any active version of an S-100 Product Specification	7	
Value	software	Application software	8	
Value	system	Provides support or common information for a variety of applications and products	9	
Value	exchangeCatalogue	An Exchange Catalogue	10	
Value	ISO Metadata	Dataset metadata in ISO format	11	
Value	Language Pack	A Language pack	12	
Value	GML Schema	GML Application Schema	13	
Value	other	A type of resource not otherwise described	100	

14.2.4 S100_CatalogueDiscoveryMetadata

This is an optional element that allows for the delivery of S-131 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* cancellationDefault is new edition
Attribute	editionNumber	The Edition number of the Catalogue	1	Integer	Initially set to 1 for a given productSpecification. numberIncreased by 1 for each subsequent newEditionUniquely identifies the version of the Catalogue

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
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_ DigitalSignatureReference(see S-100 Part 15)	
Attribute	digitalSignatureValue	Value derived from the digital signature	1..*	S100_DigitalSignatureValue(see S-100 Part 15)	The value resulting from application of *digitalSignatureReference*Implemented as the digital signature format specified in Part 15
Attribute	compressionFlag	Indicates if the resource is compressed	1	Boolean	*true* indicates a compressed resource *false* indicates an uncompressed resource
Attribute	defaultLocale	Default language and character set used in the Catalogue	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 Catalogue	0..*	PT_Locale	

14.2.4.1 S100_CatalogueScope

Role Name	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Enumeration	S100_CatalogueScope	The scope of the Catalogue	-	-
Value	featureCatalogue	S-100 Feature Catalogue	1	

Role Name	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Value	portrayalCatalogue	S-100 Portrayal Catalogue	2	
Value	interoperabilityCatalogue	S-100 Interoperability Catalogue	3	

14.2.5   Miscellaneous metadata types

14.2.5.1   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: • prohibit maintenanceScope, maintenanceNote, and contact attributes; • define restrictions on maintenanceAndUpdateFrequency, maintenanceDate, and userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency attributes
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 populatedAllowed value for dateType: nextUpdate
Attribute	userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency	Maintenance period other than those defined	0..1	TM_PeriodDuration	Exactly one of maintenanceDate and userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency must be populatedOnly positive durations allowed

14.2.5.2   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 usualAllowed 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 supersessionAllowed if and only if userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency is not populated

14.2.5.3   PT_Locale

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

The class PT_Locale is defined in ISO 19115-1. LanguageCode, CountryCode, and MD_CharacterSetCode are ISO codelists which are defined in a resource file in the S-100 5.0 schemas distribution.

14.2.5.4   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

14.2.5.5   EX_BoundingPolygon

From ISO 19115-1.

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Class	EX_ BoundingPolygon	boundary enclosing the dataset, expressed as the closed set of (x,y) coordinates of the polygon (last point replicates first point)	-	-	Defined in ISO 19115-1: enclosing geometric object which locates the resource, expressed as a set of (x,y) coordinate(s)
Attribute	polygon	sets of points defining the bounding polygon	1	GM_ Object	Must be a GM_Polygon(See S-100 Part 7, ISO 19107, ISO 19136)

14.2.6   Types for digital signatures

The types relating to digital signatures:

- S100_SE_CertificateContainer
- S100_SE_DigitalSignatureReference
- S100_SE_DigitalSignatureValue
- S100_SE_SignatureOnData

- S100_SE_SignatureOnSignature
- DataStatus

are defined in S-100 Part 15 and are used in S-131 without modification.

14.3 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.

15 LIST OF ANNEXES

These Annexes are separate files and can be found either in the S-131 Product Specification distribution package or at the locations indicated.

Annex A Data Classification and Encoding Guide. Separate document. IHO Geospatial Information Registry, https://registry.iho.int

Annex B Encoding Format. GML schema, Schematron rule files, and schema documentation. S-100 schema server, https://schemas.s100dev.net.

Annex C Feature catalogue. XML file. IHO Geospatial Information Registry, https://registry.iho.int

Annex D Validation Checks. Separate document. IHO Geospatial Information Registry, https://registry.iho.int

Annex E Portrayal Catalogue. Zip archive of portrayal catalogue. IHO Geospatial Information Registry, https://registry.iho.int