

INLAND ENC HARMONIZATION GROUP

IEHG INLAND ELECTRONIC NAVIGATIONAL CHART PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

October 2019

DRAFT IEHG Publication S-401
Inland Electronic Navigational Chart Product Specification

NOTE: S-401 has various components that are in development. Therefore until it is at a final draft stage various items such as the main document, feature catalogue and encoding guide are not fully harmonized.

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Introduction

S-401 is the Electronic Navigational Chart Product Specification, produced by the Inland ENC Harmonization Group. S-401 is designed to allow content, content definition (Feature Catalogues) and presentation (Portrayal Catalogues) to be updateable without breaking system implementations.

Based on the IHO Universal Hydrographic Data Model S-100, S-401 includes all the necessary pieces for all chart producers to produce Inland Electronic Navigational Charts (IENC) and OEMs to be able to ingest and properly display them. This Product Specification is designed to be flexible with the introduction of machine readable Feature and Portrayal Catalogues that will allow for managed change and will enable the introduction of new navigationally significant features and their portrayal using a “just in time” methodology.

1 Overview

1.1 Scope

This document describes an S-100 compliant product specification for Inland Electronic Navigational Charts, which will form the base navigation layer for an S-100 based Inland ECDIS or ECS. It specifies the content, structure, and metadata needed for creating a fully compliant S-401 IENC and for its portrayal within an S-100 Inland ECDIS or ECS. This product specification includes the content model, the encoding, the feature catalogue, portrayal catalogue, metadata, implementation guidance for developers.

1.2 References

S-100 IHO Universal Hydrographic Data Model

FIPS 186 Federal Information Processing Standards – Digital Signature Standard

1.3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

1.3.1 Use of Language

Within this document:

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

1.3.2 Terms and Definitions

<<Terms and Definitions will be continually modified and finalized towards the end of the development of the S-401 Product Specification>>

Accuracy

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

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

Aggregation

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

Alarm

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

Alert

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

Application Schema

Conceptual schema for data required by one or more applications

Association

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

Attribute

(1) Named property of an entity.

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

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

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

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

Boundary

Set that represents the limit of an entity.

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

Caution

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

Class

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

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

Classification

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

Coordinate

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

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

Coordinate Reference System

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

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

Coordinate Tuple

Ordered list of **coordinates**.

Curve

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

NOTE The boundary of a curve is the set of points at either end of the curve. If the curve is a cycle, the two ends are identical, and the curve (if topologically closed) is considered to not have a boundary. The first point is called the start point, and the last is the end point. Connectivity of the curve is guaranteed

by the "continuous image of a line" clause. A topological theorem states that a continuous image of a connected set is connected.

Curve Segment

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

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

Data Product

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

Data Quality

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

Data Type

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

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

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

EXAMPLES: Integer, Real, Boolean, String, DirectPosition and Date

Dataset

An identifiable collection of data

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

Datum

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

Display Priority

Hierarchy to determine which **feature** 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.

ECDIS Chart 1

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

ECS

An electronic charting system

Emergency Alarm

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

ENC

The dataset, standardized as to content, structure and format, issued for use with ECDIS by or on the authority of a Government authorized Hydrographic Office or other relevant government institution, and conform 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** of an enumerated type may only take values from this list.

Feature

Abstraction of real world phenomena.

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

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

Feature Association

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

Feature Attribute

Characteristic of a **feature**.

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

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

NOTE In a **feature catalogue**, a feature **attribute** may include a value domain but does not specify **attribute** values for feature instances.

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

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

Feature Catalogue

A catalogue containing definitions and descriptions of the **feature** types, **feature attributes**, and **feature associations** occurring in one or more sets of geographic data.

Geometric Primitive

A plain point, a plain curve, a plain surface as defined in geometry (That is without any meaning attached).

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

Indication

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

Instance

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

NOTE See **feature**.

Inland ECDIS

An Electronic Chart Display and Information System for inland navigation, displaying selected information from a Inland System Electronic Navigational Chart (Inland SENC) and optionally, information from other navigation sensors.

IENC

The dataset, standardized as to content, structure and format, for use with inland electronic chart display and / or information systems operated onboard of vessels transiting inland waterways. An IENC is issued by or on the authority of a competent government agency, and conforms to standards initially developed by the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) and refined by the Inland ENC Harmonization Group. An IENC contains all the chart information necessary for safe navigation on inland waterways and may contain supplementary information in addition to that contained in the paper chart (for example sailing directions, machine-readable operating schedules, etc.) which may be considered necessary for safe navigation and voyage planning. [IENC Encoding Guide, Edition 2.2, Feb 2010]

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 A semantically complete abstraction of a system.

Multiplicity

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

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

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**, representing a position.

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

Portrayal Catalogue

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

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

Radar Priority

The IMO ECDIS Performance Standard requires that radar can be switched off with a "single action control" in order to see SENC and Skippers info clearly. However certain other info, such as planned route, safety contour, coastline should always be written over the radar.

Radar Transparency

A method of varying the transparency of radar in a continuous progression from no radar to a totally opaque radar overlay, by merging the radar colour with the colour of the feature it overlays at each pixel

Record

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

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

Relationship

Semantic connection among model elements.

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

Scale Minimum

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

SENC

In **ECDIS** means a database, in the manufacturer's internal Inland ECDIS or ECS format, resulting from the loss-less transformation of the entire **IENC** contents and its updates. It is this database that is accessed by Inland ECDIS or ECS for the display generation and other navigational functions, and is equivalent to an up-to-date paper chart. The SENC may also contain information added by the skipper and information from other sources.

Skin of the Earth

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

Surface

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

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

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.

Temporal Reference System

Reference system against which time is measured.

Text Label

A textual description of an **feature**. Can be formatted to include standard text as well as **feature attribute** 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 for condition requiring immediate attention, but no immediate action by the bridge team. Warnings are presented for precautionary reasons to make the bridge team aware of changed conditions which are not immediately hazardous, but may become so if no action is taken.

1.3.3 Abbreviations

CRS	Coordinate Reference System
DCEG	Data Classification and Encoding Guide
ECDIS	Electronic Chart Display and Information System
ECS	Electronic Chart System
EPSG	European Petroleum Survey Group
ENC	Electronic Navigational Chart
GFM	General Feature Model
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IENC	Inland Electronic Navigational Chart
IEHG	Inland ENC Harmonization Group
Inland ECDIS	Inland Electronic Chart Display and Information System
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
SSVS	Skippers Selected Viewing Scale
SENC	System Electronic Navigational Chart
SOLAS	Safety of Life at Sea
SVG	Scalable Vector Graphics
S-100WG	IHO S-100 Working Group
TIFF	Tagged Image File Format
UML	Unified Modelling Language
URL	Universal Resource Locator
XML	Extensible Markup Language

1.4 S-401 General Data Product Description

NOTE This information contains general information about the data product.

Title: **Inland** Electronic Navigational Chart

Abstract: An Inland Electronic Navigational Chart (IENC) is a vector chart produced on the authority of a regional or national waterway authority. Its primary purpose is for use within an Inland Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems (ECDIS) or an Electronic Chart System (ECS) . The IENC contains an extraction of real world information necessary for the safe navigation of vessels on inland waterways.

Content: The Product Specification defines all requirements to which IENC data products must conform. Specifically it defines the data product content in terms of features and attributes within the feature catalogue. The display of features is defined by the symbols and rule sets contained in the portrayal catalogue. The Encoding Guide for Inland ENCs provides guidance on how data product content must be captured. (Annex A) In addition, Annex C will provide implementation guidance for developers.

Spatial Extent:

Description: Areas specific to inland navigation.

East Bounding Longitude: 180°

West Bounding Longitude: -180°

North Bounding Latitude: 90°

South Bounding Latitude: -90°

Purpose: The purpose of an IENC dataset is to provide official navigational data to an Inland Electronic Chart Display and Information System (Inland ECDIS) or an Electronic Chart System (ECS) for the safe passage and route planning of vessels between destinations on inland waterways.

1.5 Data product specification metadata

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

Title: The Inland ENC Harmonization Group (IEHG) Inland Electronic Navigational Chart Product Specification

S-100 Version: 4.0.0

S-401 Version: 1.0.0

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URL: <http://ienc.openecdis.org>

Identifier: S-401

Maintenance: Changes to the Product Specification S-401 are coordinated by the Inland ENC Harmonization Group and must be made available via <http://ienc.openecdis.org>. Maintenance of the Product Specification must conform to the Terms of Reference of IEHG.

The IEHG submits Inland ENC standards for formalization to:

- Interested international organizations like IHO, the European Commission (EC), the Central Commission for Navigation on the Rhine (CCNR), the Danube Commission (DC), the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UN/ECE), the Mekong River Commission,
- National competent authorities.

1.5.1 IEHG Product Specification Maintenance

1.5.1.1 Introduction

Changes to S-401 will be released as a new edition, revision, or clarification by the different regional organizations.

1.5.1.2 New Edition

New Editions of S-401 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-401. All cumulative *revisions* and *clarifications* must be included with the release of approved New Editions.

1.5.1.3 Revisions

Revisions are defined as substantive semantic changes to S-401. Typically, revisions will change S-401 to correct factual errors; introduce necessary changes that have become evident as a result of practical experience or changing circumstances. A *revision* must not be classified as a clarification. *Revisions* could have an impact on either existing users or future users of S-401. 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 or portrayal catalogue will result in a revision of S-401.

1.5.1.4 Clarification

Clarifications are defined as non-substantive changes to S-401. Typically, clarifications: remove ambiguity; correct grammatical and spelling errors; amend or update cross references; and insert improved graphics. A clarification must not cause any substantive semantic change to S-401.

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

1.5.1.5 Version Numbers

The associated version control numbering to identify changes (n) to S-401 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 Scopes

Scope ID: Global

Level: 006- series

Level name: IENC Dataset

3 Dataset Identification

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

Title: Inland Electronic Navigational Chart

Alternate Title: IENC

Abstract: S-401 ENCs must be produced in accordance with the rules defined in the S-401 Product Specification. The S-401 Product specification contains all the information necessary to enable chart producers to produce a consistent IENC, and manufacturers to use that data efficiently within Inland ECDIS or ECS.

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

Geographic Description: Areas specific to inland waterway navigation.

Spatial Resolution: An IENC dataset and **Data Coverage** must carry a value for maximum display scale. Each **Data Coverage** must also carry a value for minimum display scale. Values must be taken from the following table:

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

1:2,000	1:3,000
1:1,000	1:2,000
1:100	

Table 1- IENC Minimum Display and Maximum Display Scales

Purpose:	Inland Electronic Navigational Chart for use in Inland Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems or Electronic Chart Systems.
Language:	English (Mandatory), other (Optional)
Classification:	Data may be classified as one of the following: Unclassified Restricted Confidential Secret Top Secret Sensitive but Unclassified For Official Use Only Protected Limited Distribution
Spatial Representation Type:	Vector
Point of Contact:	Producing Agency
Use Limitation:	Not to be used for navigation on land.

4 Data Content and structure

4.1 Introduction

An S-401 IENC is a feature-based product. The content information is described in terms of a general Feature Model and a Feature Catalogue.

4.2 Application Schema

S-401 conforms to the General Feature Model (GFM) from S-100 Part 3. The GFM is the conceptual model and the implementation is defined in the Feature Catalogue. The S-401 Application Schema is realised in the feature catalogue and the product specification only contains specific examples.

4.3 Feature Catalogue

4.3.1 Introduction

The S-401 Feature Catalogue describes the feature types, information types, attributes, attribute values, associations and roles which may be used in an IENC.

The S-401 Feature Catalogue is available in an XML document which conforms to the S-100 XML Feature Catalogue Schema and can be downloaded from the IHO website. S-401 Annex A – Encoding Guide, constitutes a human readable interpretation of the Feature Catalogue.

4.3.2 Feature Types

4.3.2.1 Geographic

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

4.3.2.1.1 Skin of the Earth

Each area covered by a meta-feature **Data Coverage** must be totally covered by a set of geo features of geometric primitive type surface that do not overlap each other (the Skin of the Earth). Feature types that comprise the Skin of the Earth are listed below:

Depth Area

Dredged Area

Land Area

Unsurveyed Area

Dock Area

Lock Basin

The geometry of coincident boundaries between Skin of the Earth features in a dataset must not be duplicated.

4.3.2.2 Meta

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

4.3.2.3 Cartographic

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

4.3.3 Feature Relationship

A feature relationship links instances of one feature type with instances of the same or a different feature type. There are four types of defined feature relationships in S-401 as described in the following sub clauses.

4.3.3.1 Information Association

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

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

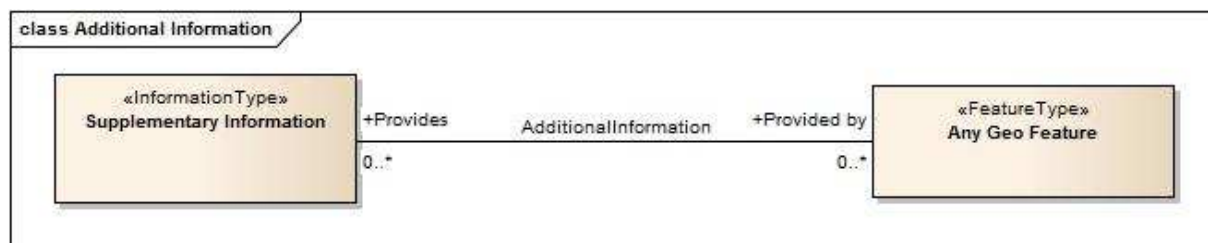


Figure 1 - Information Association

4.3.3.2 Feature Association

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

EXAMPLE A **Light** feature provides additional information to the **bridge** feature. An association named **Bridge Association** is used to relate the features; roles are used to convey the meaning of the relationship.

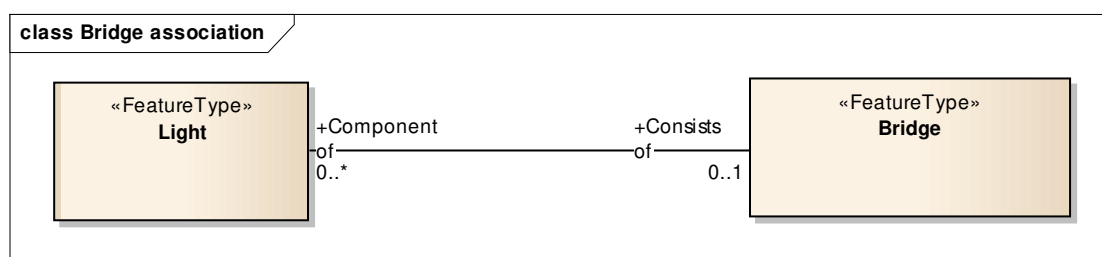


Figure 2 – Feature Association

4.3.3.3 Aggregation

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

EXAMPLE An **Bridge** feature may be composed of multiple **Span Fixed** features .

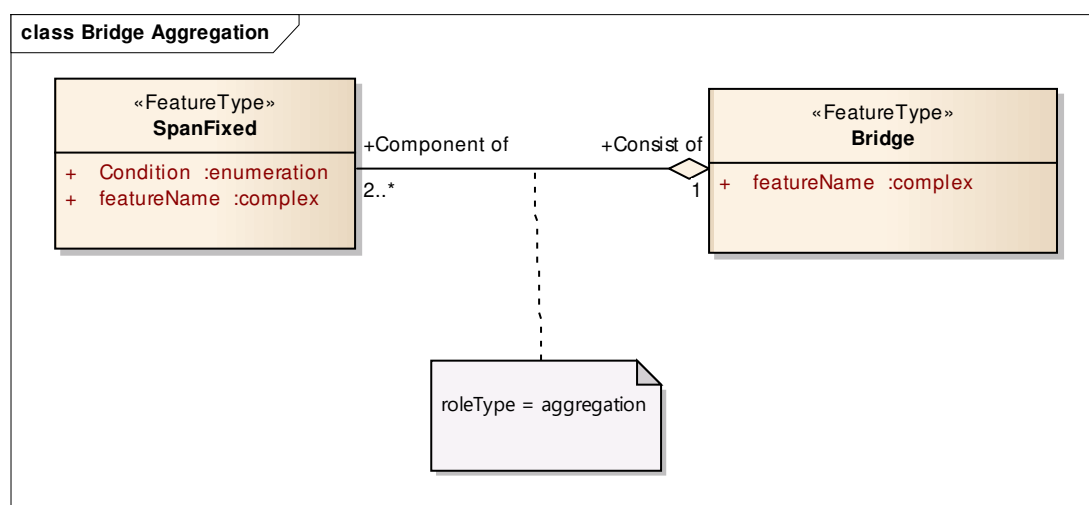


Figure 3 - Aggregation

4.3.3.4 Composition

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

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



Figure 4 - Composition

4.3.4 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.

4.3.4.1 Spatial Quality

Spatial quality attributes are carried in an information class called **Spatial quality**. Only points, multipoints and curves can be associated with spatial quality. Currently no use case for associating surfaces with spatial quality attributes is known, therefore this is prohibited. Vertical uncertainty is prohibited for curves as this dimension is not supported by curves.

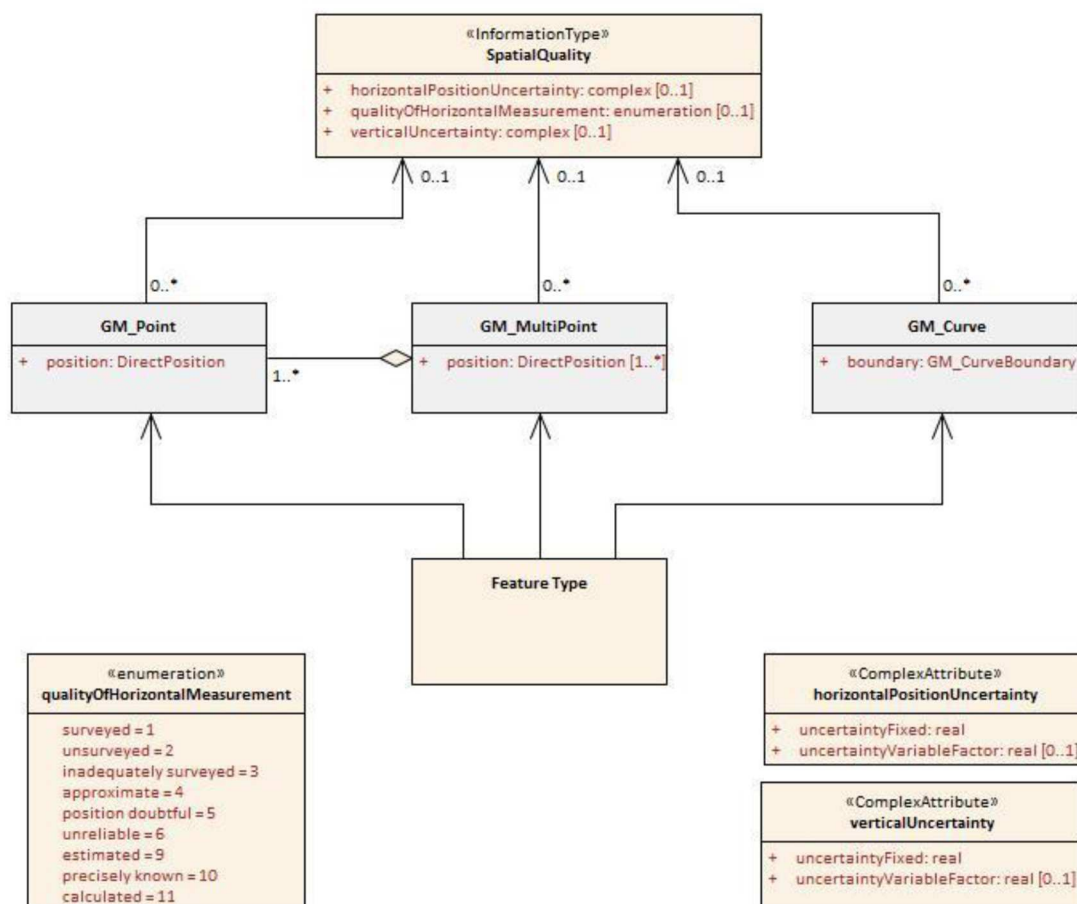


Figure 5 - Spatial Quality Information Type

4.3.5 Attributes

S-401 defines attributes as either simple or complex.

4.3.5.1 Simple Attributes

S-401 uses seven types of simple attributes; they are listed in the following table:

Type	Definition
Boolean	the value is a logical value either 'True' or 'False'
Integer	the value is an integer number
Real	the value is a floating point number
Enumeration	the value is one of a list of predefined values
Text	the value is general text. This is also defined as CharacterString
Truncated Date	the value is a date according to the Gregorian calendar, and allows for partial date to be provided
Time	the value is a 24 hour time, It may contain a time zone

Table 1 - Simple Attribute Types

4.3.5.2 Complex Attributes

Complex attributes are aggregations of other attributes that are either simple or complex. The aggregation is defined by means of attribute bindings. Bindings of complex attributes may be represented in UML by a composition (Figure 6, left, *BuoyLateral/topmark* and *topmark/shapeInformation* compositions) or a local attribute (Figure 6, right, *BuoyCardinal* attributes *topmark* and *featureName*). S-401 uses the convention on the right.

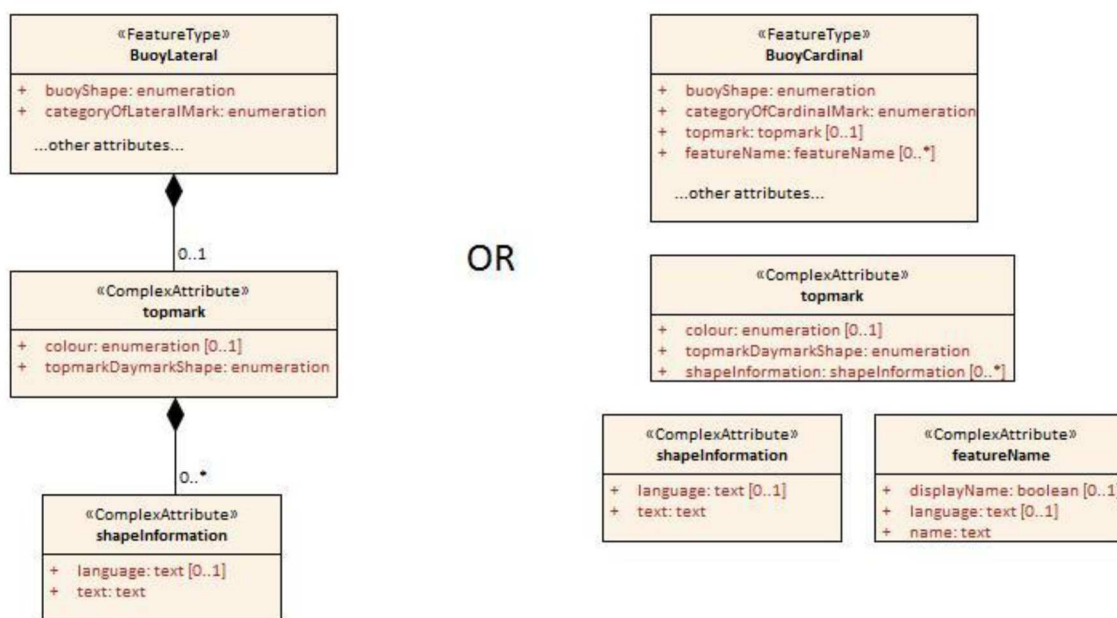


Figure 6 - Complex Attribute

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**.

4.4 Feature Object Identifier

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

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

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

Where a real-world feature is repeated in datasets of different maximum display scale, the FOID should be repeated for each instance of the feature across the maximum display scale range. Where

this occurs, all instances of the geo feature must be identical, that is same feature class and attribute values.

Feature Object Identifiers must not be reused by another feature, even when a feature has been deleted. The same feature can be deleted and added again later using the same FOID.

4.5 Dataset

4.5.1 Introduction

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

4.5.2 Dataset rules

In order to facilitate the efficient processing of IENC 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 IENC update dataset must not change the limit of a **Data Coverage** feature for the base IENC dataset. Where the limit of a **Data Coverage** feature for a base IENC 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.

4.5.3 Data Coverage rules

- All base datasets (new dataset, new edition and re-issue) must contain at least one **Data Coverage** feature.
- The data boundary of the IENC 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** feature.
- The **maximum display scale** is considered to be the equivalent of the compilation scale of the data.

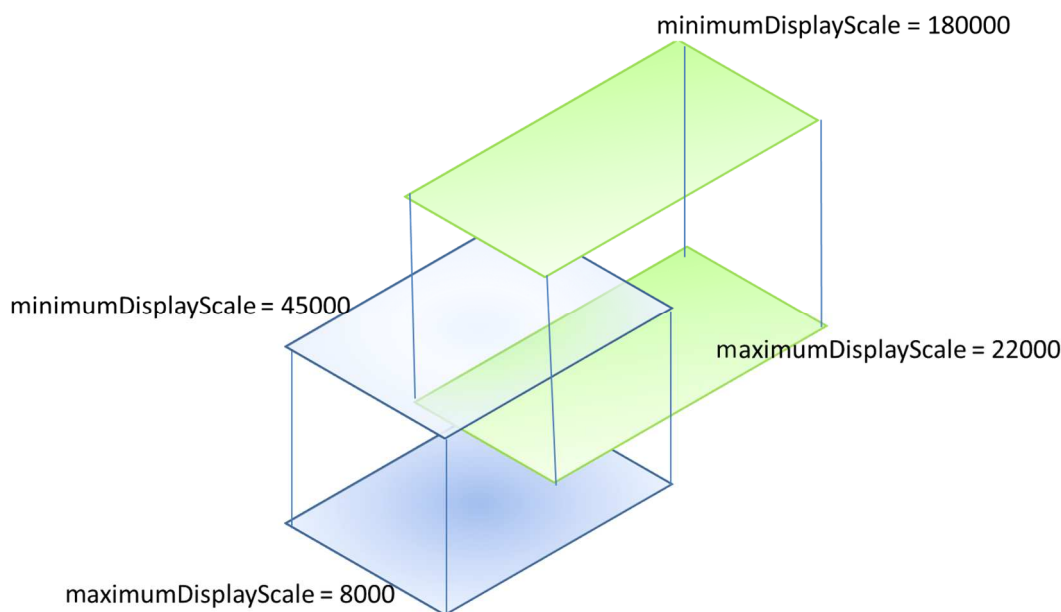


Figure 7 – Data Coverage Rules

4.5.4 Dataset size

Datasets must not exceed 10MB.

Updates should not normally be larger than 1MB and must not be larger than 5 MB.

4.6 Display Scale Range

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

When the systems viewing scale is smaller than the value indicated by **minimum display scale**, features within the **Data Coverage** feature are not displayed, except where the SENC 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**, the overscale indication, in the form of an overscale factor and pattern covering the area that is overscale, must be shown. When own vessel's position is covered by a dataset with a larger **maximum display scale** than the skipper's selected viewing scale (SSVS) an indication is required and should be shown on the same screen as the chart display.

4.7 Dataset Loading and Display Order

A new algorithm based on producer defined dataset display scales (minimum and maximum) for dataset loading and unloading within a navigation system is prescribed in S-401 in order for the appropriate IENC to be viewed at the skipper's selected viewing scale. This will simplify the process for the Inland ECDIS or ECS, giving clear and concise rules on how and when data is loaded and unloaded. The concept of navigation purpose is restricted for use in presenting IENCs in a visual catalogue and must not be used for determining with dataset should be displayed.

4.7.1 Dataset Loading Algorithm

This clause defines the dataset loading and unloading algorithm for use within navigation systems.

In order for systems to properly load and unload data as the skipper is zooming in and out using the skipper's selected viewing scale (SSVS) the following algorithm must be used.

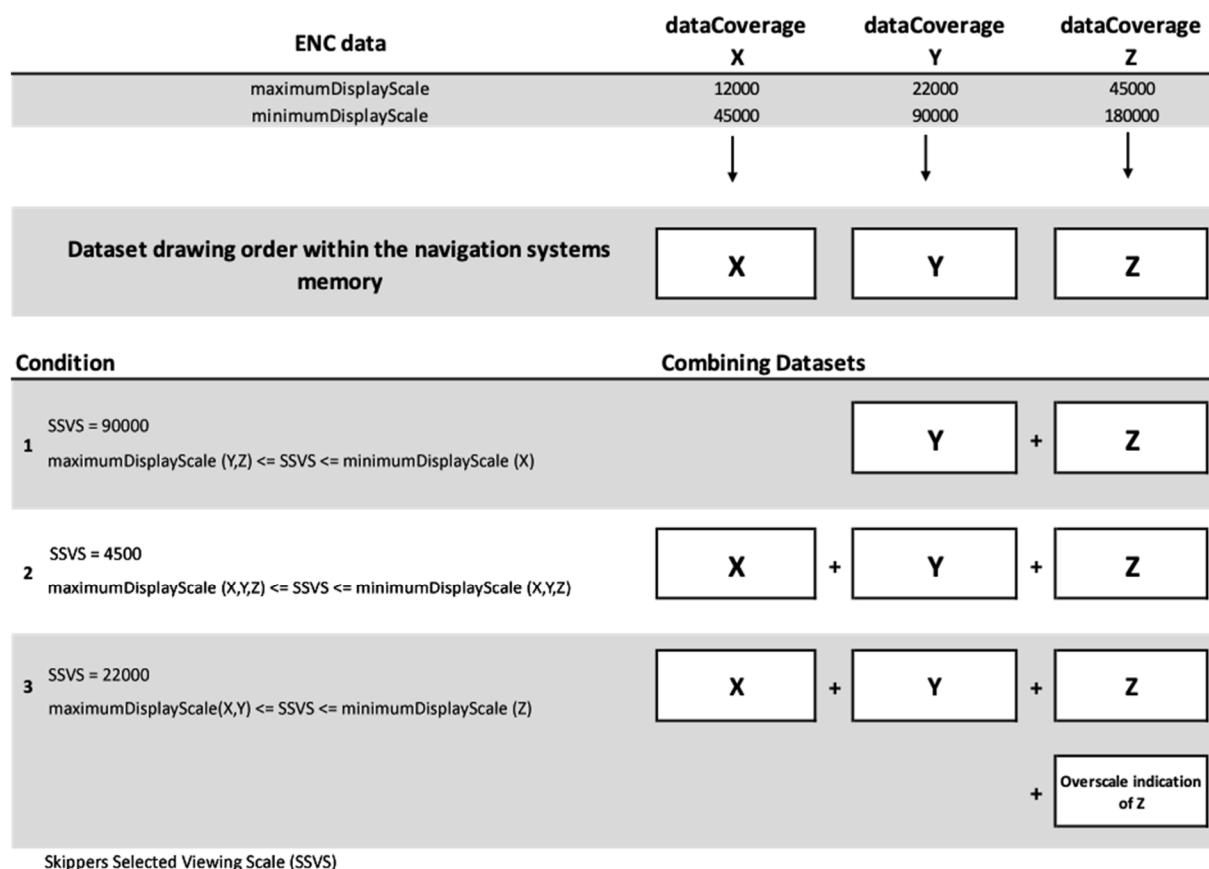


Figure 8 - Data Loading Algorithm

1. Create selection List

- a. All **Data Coverage** areas within the graphics window within scale range (covered by the SSVS) are firstly ordered by **maximum display scale** and secondly by the largest percentage of coverage if **Data Coverage** areas have the same **maximum display scale**
- b. All other smaller scale **Data Coverage** areas within the graphics window are firstly ordered by **maximum display scale** and secondly by the largest percentage of coverage if **Data Coverage** areas have the same **maximum display scale**
- c. The display order is from the smallest **maximum display scale** to the largest **maximum display scale**, that is the **Data Coverage** area with largest **maximum display scale** will be displayed with the highest priority

- d. If adjacent data coverages have the same **maximum display scale** they should be drawn so that all features of a given display priority from the adjacent data coverages are drawn prior to drawing features of the next display priority
2. If the SSVS is larger than the **maximum display scale** of an area within the window, turn on overscale indication.
3. If the skipper selects an individual dataset to load it must be displayed at its **maximum display scale**, that is SSVS is set to the **maximum display scale** of the selected dataset, and then the algorithm is used to fill the graphics window.

The example below works through four scenarios and uses four different types of **Data Coverage** with different **maximum display scale** and **minimum display scale**. They are denoted as areas A, B, C and D.

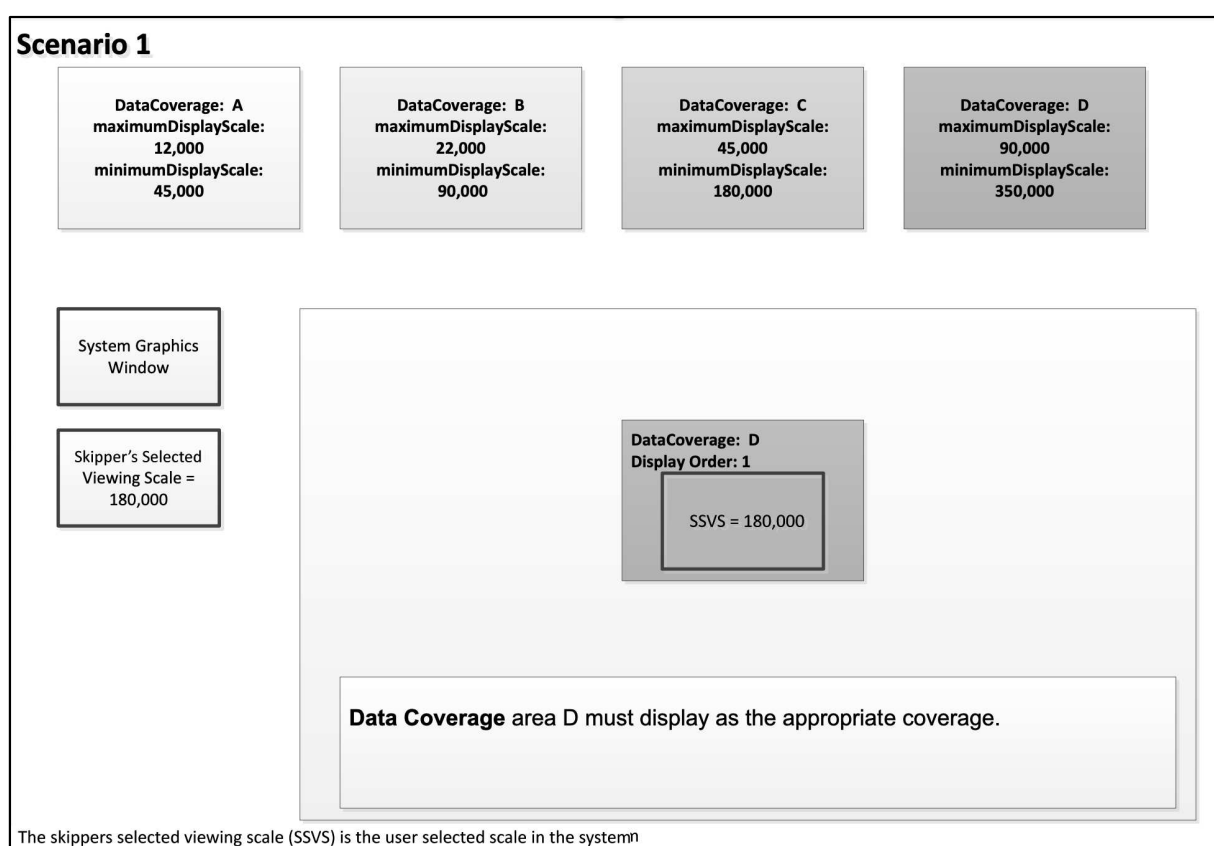
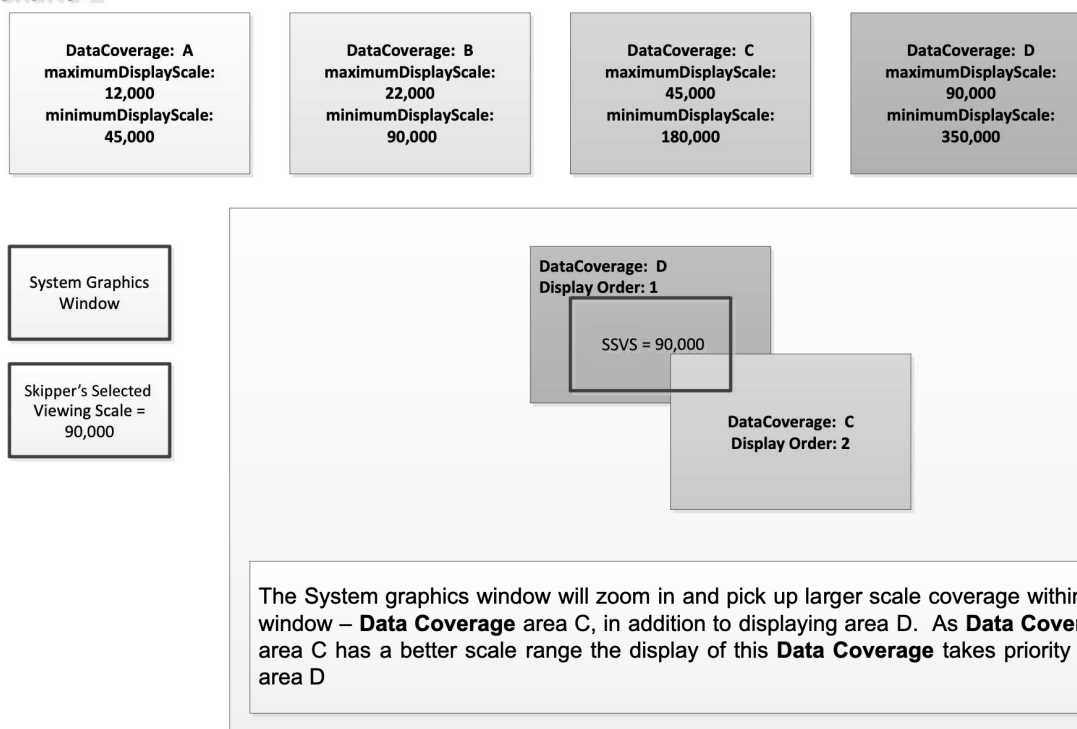


Figure 9 – Scenario 1: Simple Data Coverage Display

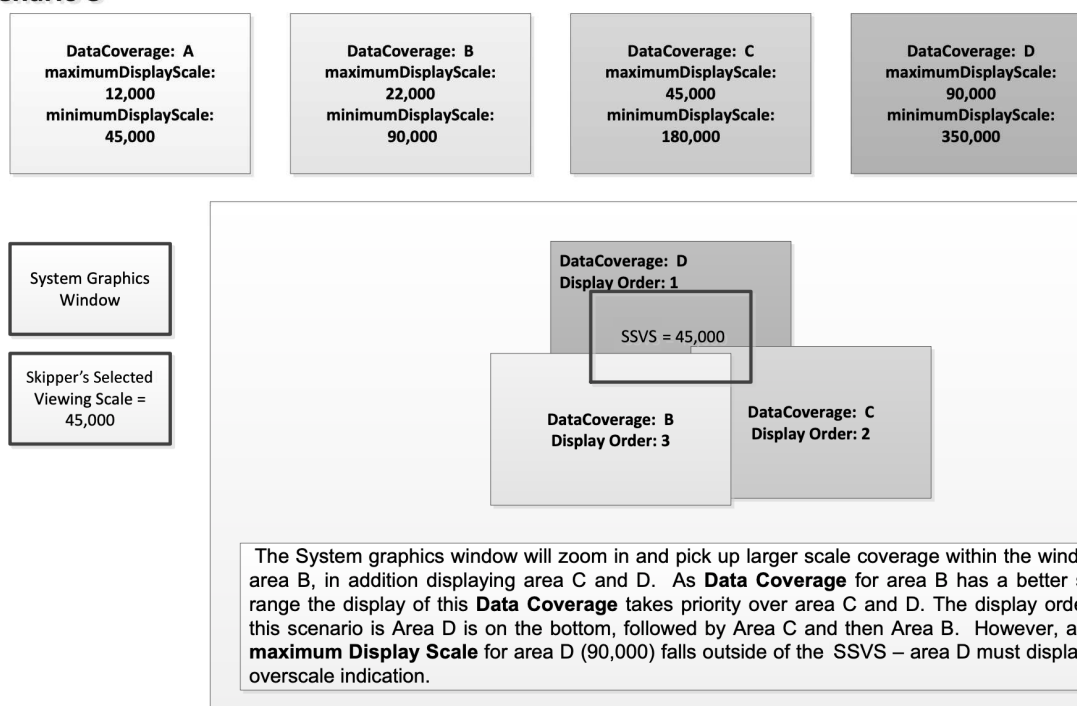
Scenario 2



The skipper's selected viewing scale (SSVS) is the user selected scale in the system

Figure 10 - Scenario 2: Display of two different overlapping Data Coverages

Scenario 3



The skipper's selected viewing scale (SSVS) is the user selected scale in the system

Figure 11 - Scenario 3: Display of three different overlapping Data Coverages

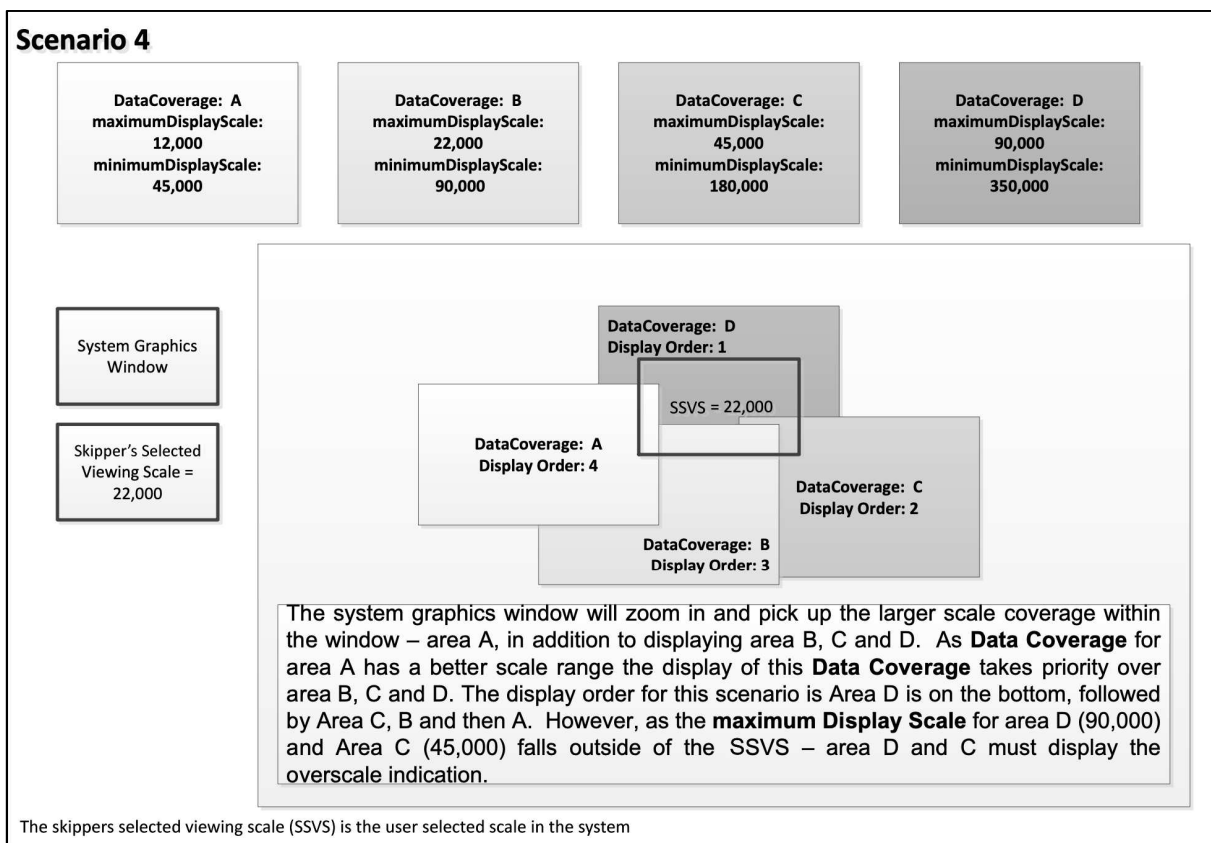


Figure 12 - Scenario 4: Display of four different overlapping coverages

4.8 Geometry

4.8.1 S-100 Level 3a Geometry

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

Level 3a is described by the following constraints:

- Each curve must reference a start and end point (they may be the same).
- Curves must not self intersect. See Figure 13.
- Areas are represented by a closed loop of curves beginning and ending at a common point.
- In the case of areas with holes, all internal boundaries must be completely contained within the external boundary and the internal boundaries must not intersect each other or the external boundary. Internal boundaries may touch other internal boundaries or the external boundary tangentially (That is at one point) as shown in Figure 14.
- The outer boundary of a surface must be in a clockwise direction (surface to the right of the curve) and the curve orientation positive. The inner boundary of a surface must be in a counter-clockwise direction (surface to the right of the curve) and the curve orientation negative. See Figure 15.

S-401 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 segments contains the geographic coordinates as control points and defines an interpolation method between them. The distance between two consecutive control points must not exceed 0.3 mm at the maximum display scale.

The following exception applies to S-401:

- The use of coordinates is restricted to two dimensions, except in the case of soundings which use GM_Point or GM_Multipoint with three dimensional coordinates.

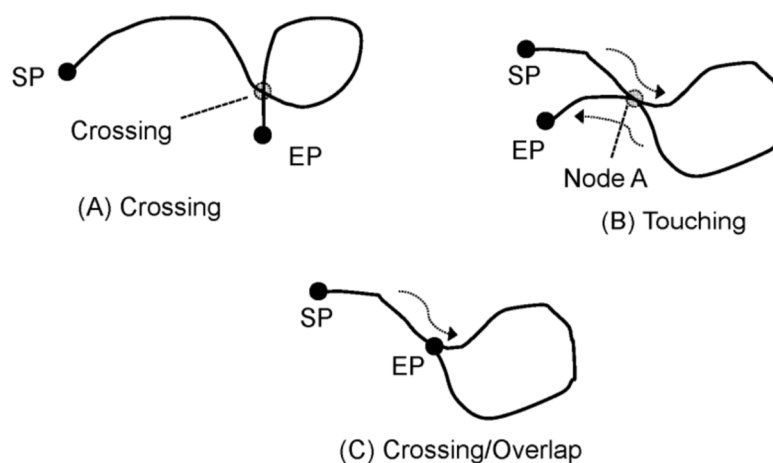


Figure 13 - Self Intersect Example

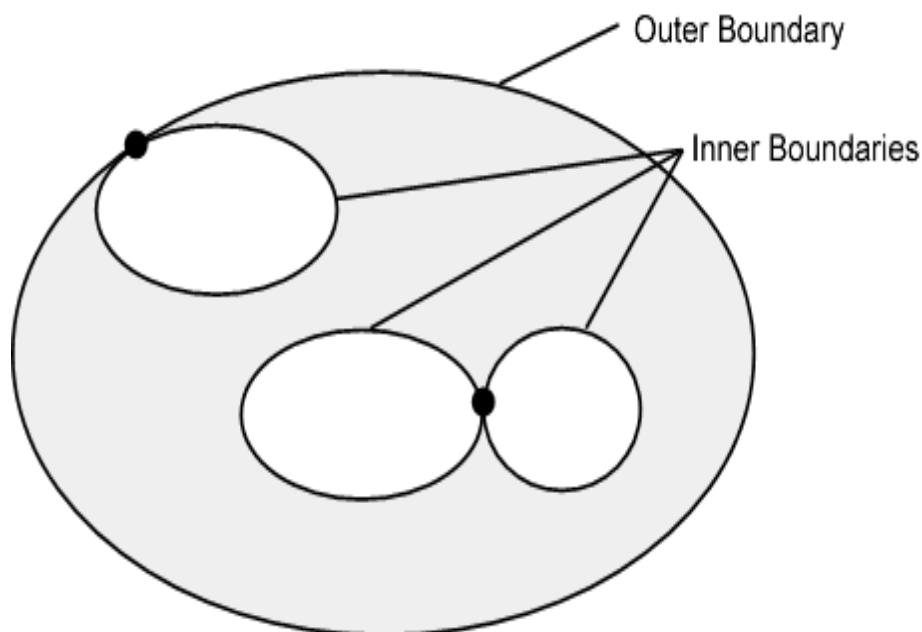


Figure 14 - Area Holes

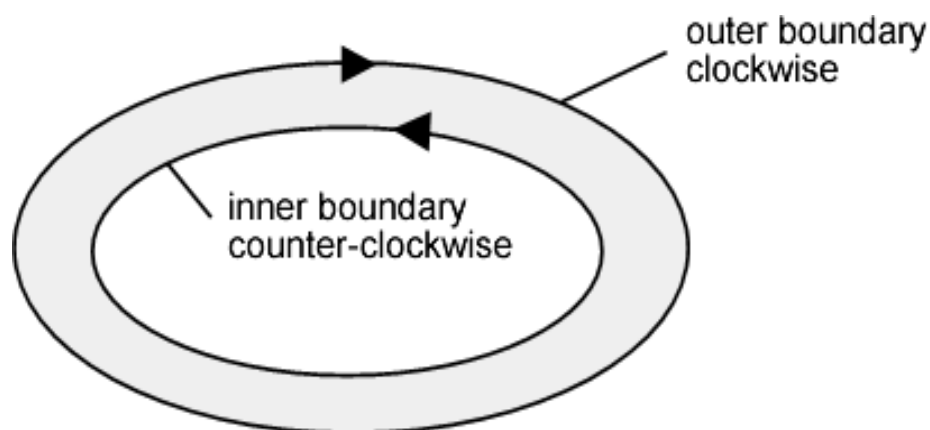


Figure 15 - Boundary Direction

4.8.2 Masking

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

Figure 16 is an example without masking and Figure 17 is an example of a masked edge between **River** and **Depth Area** features, where the River should be masked. In this example MIND is set to {2} – suppress portrayal.



Figure 16 - Example without masking

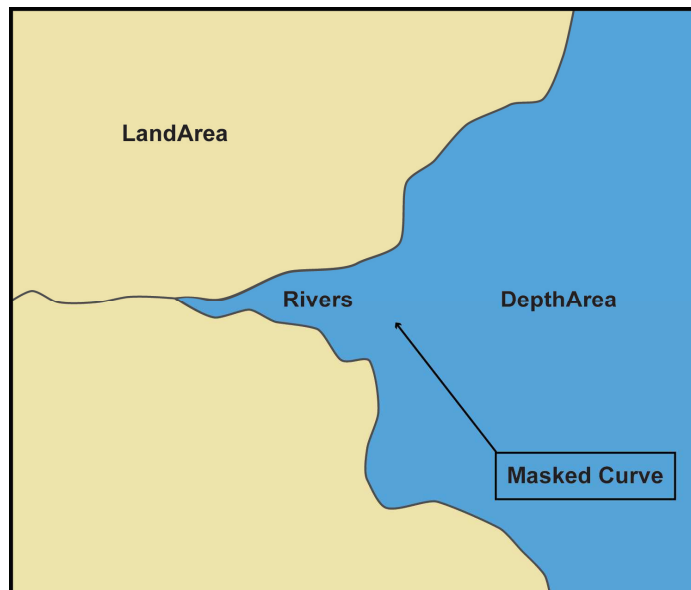


Figure 17 - Example with masking

5 Coordinate Reference Systems (CRS)

5.1 Introduction

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

5.2 Horizontal Coordinate Reference System

For IENC 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](http://www.epsg-registry.org)

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

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

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

5.3 Vertical CRS for Soundings

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

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

The encoding of the Coordinate Reference System record will be demonstrated with the following examples. The first example specifies a compound CRS. The first component of the first example is a 2D Geographic CRS (WGS84). The second component of the first example is a Vertical CRS for depth using the Vertical Datum: Mean High Water.

Field	Subfield	Value	Description
CSID			Coordinate Reference System Record Identifier
	RCNM	15	Record Name (15 = Coordinate Reference System Identifier)
	RCID	1	Record Identification Number
	NCRC	2	Number of CRS Components
CRSH			Coordinate Reference System Header
	CRIX	1	CRS Index
	CRST	1	CRS Type (1 = 2D Geographic)
	CSTY	1	Coordinate System Type (1 = Ellipsoidal CS)
	CRNM	WGS84	CRS Name
	CRSI	4326	CRS Identifier
	CRSS	2	CRS Source (2 = EPSG)
	SCRI		CRS Source Information (omitted)
CRSH			Coordinate Reference System Header
	CRIX	2	CRS Index
	CRST	5	CRS Type (5 = Vertical)

	CSTY	3	Coordinate System Type (3 = Vertical)
	CRNM	Depth - mean high water	CRS Name
	CRSI		CRS Identifier (omitted)
	CRSS	255	CRS Source (255 = Not Applicable)
	SCRI		CRS Source Information (omitted)
CSAX			Coordinate System Axes
	AXTY	12	Axis Type (12 = Gravity Related Depth)
	AXUM	4	Axis Unit of Measure (4 = Metres)
VDAT			Vertical Datum
	DTNM	mean high water	Datum Name
	DTID	16	Datum Identifier (16 = Mean High Water)
	DTSR	2	Datum Source (2 = Feature Catalogue)
	SCRI		Datum Source Information (omitted)

The second example is similar to the first except that its second component is encoded with the Vertical Datum: Mean Sea Level.

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

6 Data Quality

6.1 Introduction

Data quality allows users and user systems to assess fitness for use of the provided data. Data quality measures and the associated evaluation are reported as metadata of a data product. This metadata improves interoperability with other data products and provides 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-401 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;
 - Specific tests for compliance against the S-401 data model.

For S-401 data quality is divided into two parts – data compliance, usability and integrity against all requirements of S-401; and bathymetric data quality.

6.1.1 Data Compliance and Usability

All S-401 datasets must be validated against the above data quality elements using conformance checks that are located in Annex C – IENC Validation Checks. As a minimum requirement, all datasets must conform to all checks that are categorized as “Critical” in Annex C.

S-401 datasets must conform to all mandatory elements of Annex A – Encoding Guide, where the word ‘must’ is used.

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

- Intended user requirements in regard to coverage, scale and specific content requirements as defined by the Producing Agency and key stakeholders;
- Conformance to established maintenance processes (see Section 8); and
- Overall compliance with the S-401 Product Specification, including context-specific evaluation of individual encoding instances for requirement of conformance to checks classified as “Error” and “Warning” in Annex C – IENC Validation Checks.

For dataset integrity requirements, see clause 11.6.

6.1.2 Bathymetric Data Quality

Bathymetric data quality comprises the following:

completeness of data (For example, waterway coverage).
 currency of data (For example, temporal degradation);
 uncertainty of data;
 source of data;

Data quality can be encoded at three different metadata levels (dataset, feature, feature instance). All positional (2D), vertical (1D), horizontal distance (1D) and orientation (1D) uncertainty attributes concern

the 95% confidence level of the variation associated with all sources of measurement, processing and visualization error. Uncertainty due to temporal variation should not be included in these attributes.

The meta feature for Bathymetric data quality is: **Quality Of Bathymetric Data**,

6.1.3 Non Bathymetric Data Quality

The meta feature **Quality Of Nonbathymetric Data** allows for data quality to be expressed for non bathymetric items.

6.1.4 Survey Data Quality

Quality of the surveys that originated from which charted features are derived can be further expressed using the meta feature **Quality Of Survey**. **Quality Of Survey** can apply to bathymetry (For example, underwater rock), non-bathymetry (For example, navigational aids) and a combination of these (For example, lidar survey).

7 Data Capture and Classification

7.1 Introduction

The S-401 IENC Encoding Guide (DCEG) for Inland ENCs describes how data describing the real world should be captured using the types defined in the S-401 Feature Catalogue. This Guide is located in Annex A.

8 Maintenance

8.1 Introduction

This clause describes the requirements 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 system.

8.2 Maintenance and Update Frequency

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

8.3 Data Source

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

8.4 Production Process

Data Producers should follow their established production processes for maintaining and updating datasets. Data is produced against the Encoding Guide for Inland ENCs, checked against Recommended Validation Checks for Inland ENCs and encapsulated in ISO/IEC 8211.

Only maintained datasets that conform to the mandatory requirements outlined in S-401 will be considered an IENC.

8.5 Feature and Portrayal Catalogue Management

For each new version of the S-401 Product Specification a new feature and portrayal catalogue will be released. The end user system must be able to manage datasets and their catalogues that are created on different versions of the S-401 product specification.

NOTE: During the testing phase of S-401, two different types of catalogue options are being tested. Option 1 is to create a feature and portrayal catalogues that contain cumulative changes. Option 2 is that the system will maintain multiple catalogues, where each catalogue is tied to a specific version of S-401.

9 Portrayal

9.1 Introduction

S-401 portrayal is intended to contribute to the safe operation of an S-100 based system by:

- Ensuring a base and supplementary levels of display for IENC data; standards of symbols, colours and their standardized assignment to features. Ensuring the display is clear and unambiguous,
- establishing an accepted pattern for presentation that becomes familiar to skippers and so can be recognized instantly without confusion,
- utilizing the S-100 portrayal model to ensure interoperability.

S-401 portrayal is covered by the portrayal model as defined in S-100. This model reflects how the portrayal catalogue is defined for use in systems. The portrayal catalogue defines symbology and the portrayal rules for each feature attribute combination contained in the feature catalogue.

9.2 Portrayal Catalogue

Citation information for the Portrayal Catalogue is provided in Table 5 below.

No.	ISO class or attribute	Type	Value
--	CI_Citation	Class	--
1	title	CharacterString	S-401 Portrayal Catalogue
2	date	CI_Date (class)	--
2.1	date	DateTime	2018-12-31T00:00:00
2.2	dateType	CI_DateTypeCode (ISO codelist)	publication
3	edition	CharacterString	1.0.0
4	editionDate	DateTime	2018-12-31T00:00:00
5	citedResponsibleParty	CI_Responsibility (class)	--
5.1	role	CI_RoleCode (ISO codelist)	publisher
5.2	party	CI_Organisation (class)	--
5.2.1	name	CharacterString	IEHG
6	otherCitationDetails	CharacterString	(Replace with website navigation instructions, etc.. ISO 19115-1 defines this attribute as "other information required to complete the citation that is not recorded elsewhere.")
7	onlineResource	CI_OnlineResource (class)	--
7.1	linkage	CharacterString (URL)	http://registry.iho.int
7.2	name	CharacterString	S-401 portrayal catalogue
7.3	description	CharacterString	XML portrayal catalogue accompanied by related files for symbols, colour profiles, rules, etc.

Table 5 – S-401 Portrayal Catalogue

The portrayal catalogue contains the mechanisms for the system to portray information found in S-401 IENCs. The S-401 portrayal catalogue contains the following types of mechanisms and structures:

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

The portrayal catalogue model is defined in S-100 Part 9.

The S-401 Portrayal Catalogue will be available in an XML document which conforms to the S-100 XML Portrayal Catalogue Schema and is structured as follows:

Root ---- (contains the catalogue named "**portrayal_catalogue.xml**")

```

|
|-- Pixmaps (contains XML files describing pixmaps)
|
|-- ColorProfiles (contains XML files with colour profiles and CSS2 style sheets)
|
|-- Symbols (contains SVG files with symbols)
|
|-- LineStyles (contains XML files with line styles)
|
|-- AreaFills (contains XML files area fills)
|

```

```
|-- Fonts (contains TrueType font files)
|
|-- Rules (contains files with rules which map features to drawing instructions)
```

10 Data Product format (encoding)

10.1 Introduction

This clause specifies the encoding for S-4101 datasets. See Annex B for a complete description of the data records, fields and subfields defined in the encoding.

Format Name: ISO/IEC 8211

Character Set: ISO 10646 Base Multilingual Plane

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

10.1.1 Encoding of Latitude and Longitude

Coordinates are stored as integers. Latitude and longitude are converted to integers using a multiplication factor held in the Dataset Structure Information field under [CMFX] and [CMFY] (see Annex B – clause B1.6.3).

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

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

10.1.2 Encoding of Depths

Depths are converted from decimal metres to integers by means of the [CMFZ] (see Annex B – clause B1.6.3). This product limits the resolution to two decimal places and therefore the [CMFZ] must be set to {100}.

EXAMPLE: A depth = 4.2 is converted in $Z = \text{depth} * \text{CMFZ} = 4.2 * 100 = 420$

10.1.3 Numeric Attribute Encoding

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

10.1.4 Text Attribute Values

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

10.1.5 Unknown Attribute Values

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

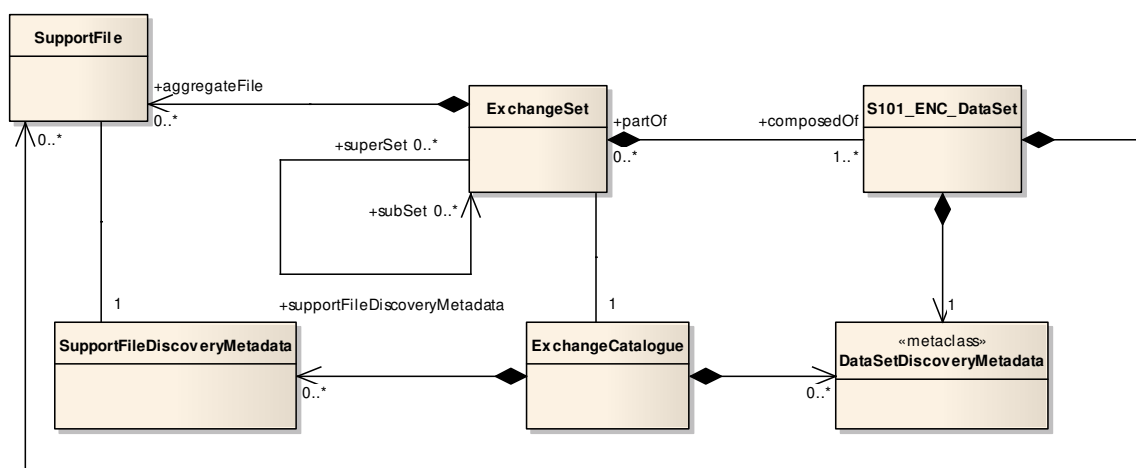
In an update dataset, when an attribute code is present but the attribute value is missing it means:

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

11 Data Product Delivery

11.1 Introduction

This clause specifies the encoding and delivery mechanisms for an S-401 ENC. Data which conforms to this product specification must be delivered by means of an exchange set.



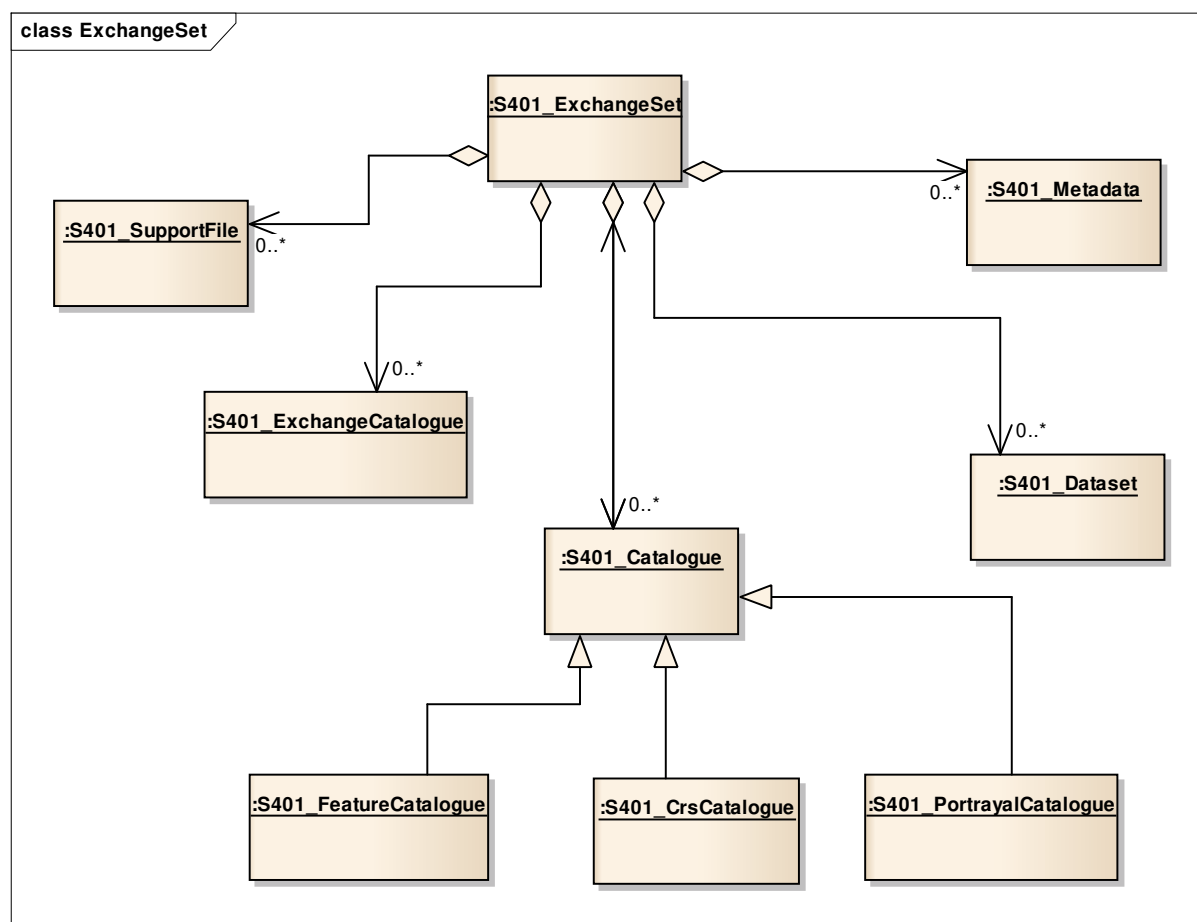


Figure 18 - Exchange Set Structure

11.2 Exchange Set

S-401 datasets are grouped into exchange sets. Each exchange set consists of one or more IENC 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. The S-401 exchange set structure is the same as that described in S-100.

Units of Delivery:	Exchange Set
Transfer Size:	Unlimited
Medium Name:	Digital data delivery

Other Delivery Information:

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

Each exchange set has a single exchange catalogue which contains the discovery metadata for each dataset and references to any support files.

Support files are supplementary information which are linked to the features by the complex attribute **information**, sub-attribute **file reference**; and by the simple **pictorial representation**.

An exchange set is encapsulated into a form suitable for transmission by a mapping called an encoding. An encoding translates each of the elements of the exchange set into a logical form suitable for writing to media and for transmission online. An encoding may also define other elements in addition to the

The file name forms a unique S-401 identifier where:

- 401 - the first 3 characters identify the dataset as an S-401 dataset (mandatory).
- CCCC - the fourth to seventh characters identify the producer code of the issuing agency (mandatory for S-401). Where the producer code is derived from a 2 or 3 character format (for instance when converting S-57 ENC's), the missing characters of the producer code must be populated with zeros ("00" or "0" respectively) for the sixth and seventh characters of the dataset file name, as required.
- 000000000000 –
 - The eighth character indicates the navigational purpose (specificUsage).
 - The letter "A" (in the position "specificUsage") indicates, that the cell is displayed as overlay over other cells within a range of usages.

<<NOTE: Since there is no intended usage subfield anymore in S-401 which indicates the range of usages of overlay cells, this is temporarily deleted. If during the testing phase the necessity of this indication has been proven, a solution will be worked out. >>

- The ninth to thirteenth characters (XXXXX) identify the waterway and the waterway distance.
- For waterways with a length of more than 999 km: for example D1923
- For waterways with a length of more than 99 km: for example RH123
- For waterways with a length of more than 9 km: for example DCC23

The use of the ninth to thirteenth characters is only a recommendation. In Brazilian waterways they identify the equivalent paper chart number.

The ninth to seventeenth characters are optional and may be used in any way by the producer to provide the unique file name. The following characters are allowed in the dataset name, A to Z, 0 to 9 and the special character _ (underscore).

- .EEE – new datasets and new editions use 000, updates start at 001 and increment until a limit of 999 (mandatory). Re-issues use the same number as the last Update applied to the dataset. Cancellations use the next sequential number from the previous Update applied to the dataset.

11.3.3 New Editions, Re-Issues, Updates and Cancellations

This section defines the sequencing of S-401 datasets for New Editions, Updates and Re-issues. In order to ensure that feature type updates are incorporated into an end user Inland ECDIS or ECS 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 consecutive 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 Base dataset file. Where a dataset is cancelled and its name is reused at a later date, the issue date must be greater than the issue date of the cancelled dataset. When the dataset is cancelled it must be removed from the system.

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

11.4 Support Files

Dataset support files offer supplementary information that can be included in an IENC exchange set.

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

File Types	Extensions	Comment
Text	TXT	
	HTM	HTML files must only include inline or embedded Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) information and must not embed Javascript or other dynamic content for example, DHTML, Flash etc.
	XML	XML documents must only be included in accordance with guidance provided within the Encoding Guide (S-401 Annex A). This may include a schema for the validation of XML documents.
Picture	TIF	Baseline TIFF 6.0
	JPG	JPEG2000

Table 62 - Support file extensions

11.4.1 Support File Naming

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

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

401CCCC00000000000.FEE

The main part forms an identifier where:

- 401 - the first 3 characters identify the support file as applicable to an S-401 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.
- 000000000000 - the eighth to the maximum seventeenth characters are optional and can be used in any way by the producer to provide the unique support file name. The following characters are allowed in the support file name: A to Z, 0 to 9 and the special character (underscore).

US: Format is AARRMMXNN.EXT where:

AA = 2-character Producer Code

RR = 2-character river code

MMM = 3-digit river mile or river km, 000-999

X = tenth of river mile/km; preceding decimal point implied; use zero if river mile/km known only to the nearest mile.

NN = 01-99; unique identifier for text file at the particular river mile/km.

For example, if three TXTDSC files exist at the same river mile/km, 01, 02, and 03 would be used.

EXT = 3-character file extension for Hypertext Metafile (HTM), ASCII text (TXT), or Standardized External XML file with communication information.

EU: The ISRS Location Code can be used for the file name of the external XML files, for example DEXXX039000000005023.XML.

- .EEE – support file extension. (TXT, HTM, XML or TIF).

11.4.2 Support File Management

When a support file is created or a subsequent version is issued it must carry its own issue date and it may 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 Inland ECDIS or ECS software must check to see whether any other feature referenced the same file, before that file is deleted.

Each support file required must be used only once in the exchange set.

Support files should be stored in a separate folder within the exchange set, refer to Figure 25 – S-401 Exchange Set.

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

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

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

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

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

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

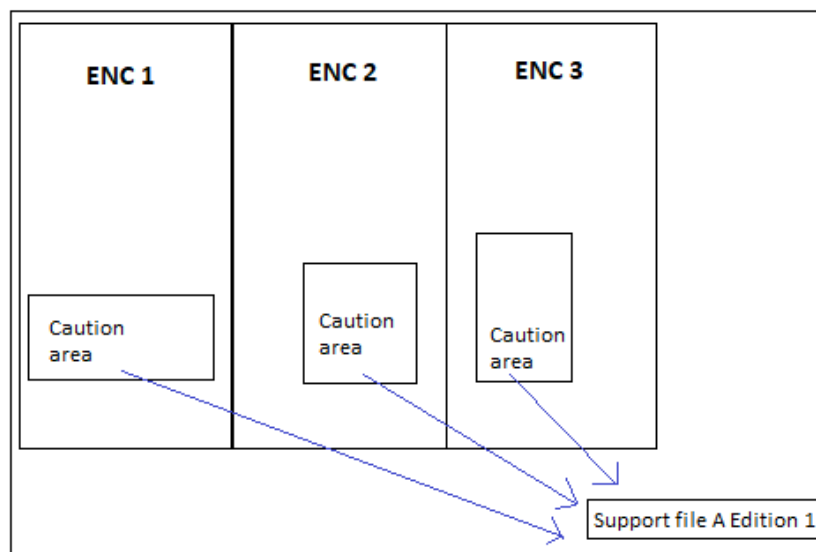


Figure 19 – Reference to new support file

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

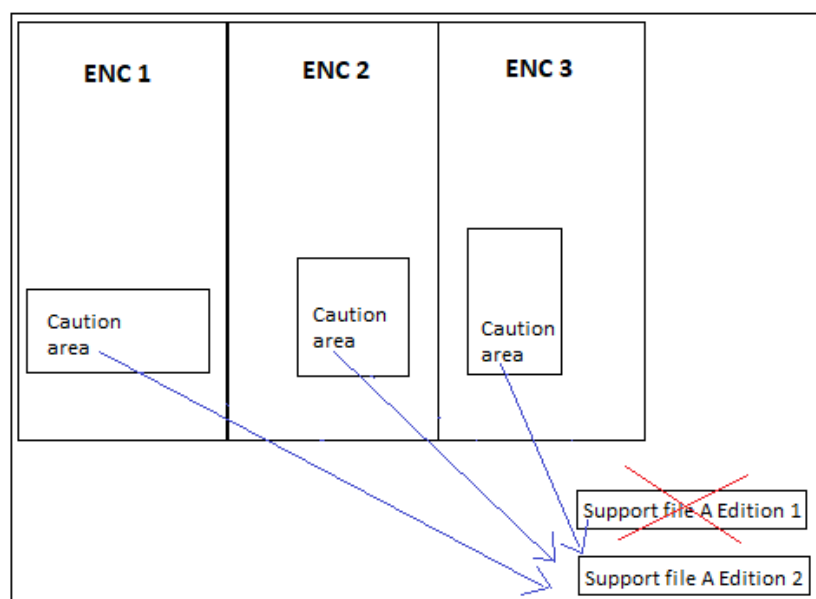


Figure 20 – Reference to new edition of a support file

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

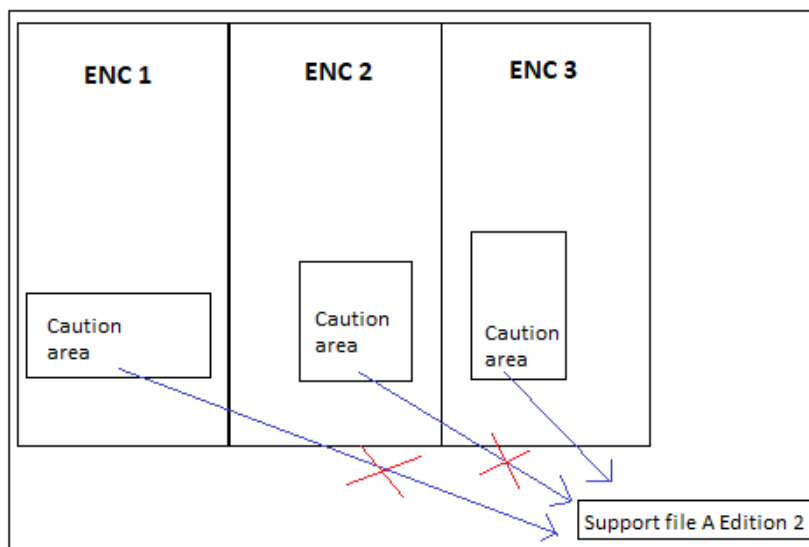


Figure 21 – Changes to support file affecting limited referenced features

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

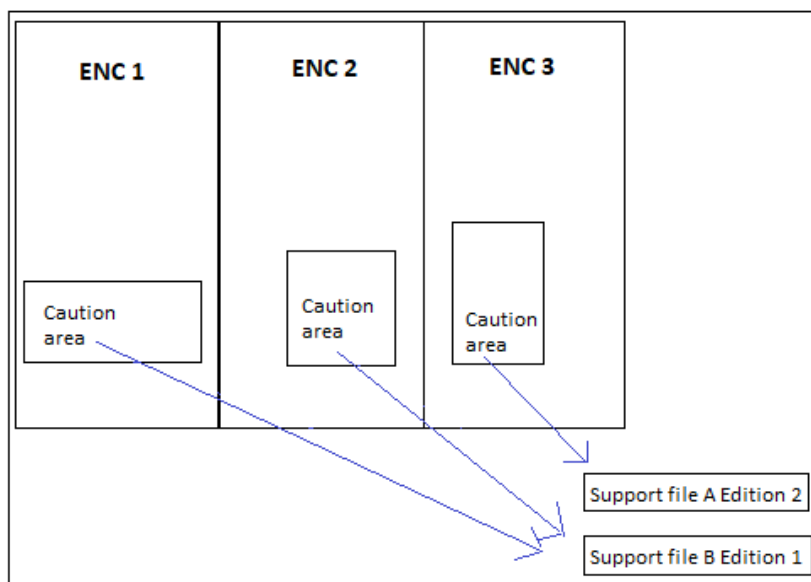


Figure 22 – New support file affecting limited referenced features

11.5 S-401 Exchange Catalogue

The S-401 exchange catalogue acts as the table of contents for the S-100 exchange set. The catalogue file of the exchange set must be named CATALOG.XML. No other file in the exchange set may be named CATALOG.XML. The contents of the S-401 exchange catalogue are described in Clause 12.

11.6 Data integrity and encryption

Out of scope for S-01 Edition 1.0.0. Under development by S-100WG and will be included for Edition 2.0.0.

12 Metadata

12.1 Introduction

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

Figures 23 to 26 outline the overall concept of an S-401 exchange set for the interchange of geospatial data and its relevant metadata. Figure 23 depicts the realization of the ISO 19115-1 and 19115-3 classes which form the foundation of the exchange set. The overall structure of S-401 metadata for exchange sets is the same as S-100 metadata, which is modelled in Figures 24 and 25. More detailed information about the various classes is shown in Figure 26 and a textual description in the tables at clauses 12.1.1 to 12.1.4.

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

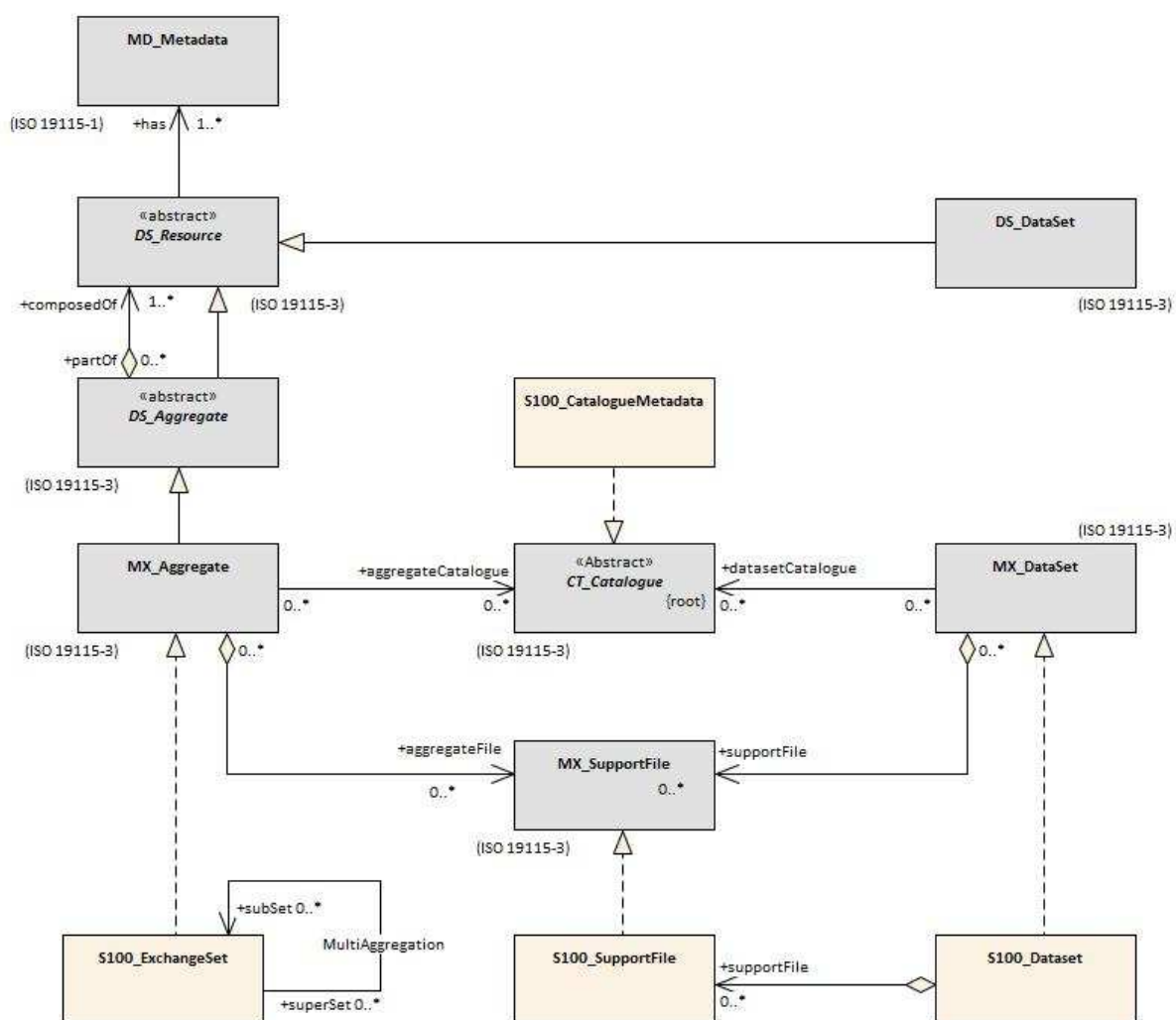


Figure 23 Realization of the Exchange Set Classes

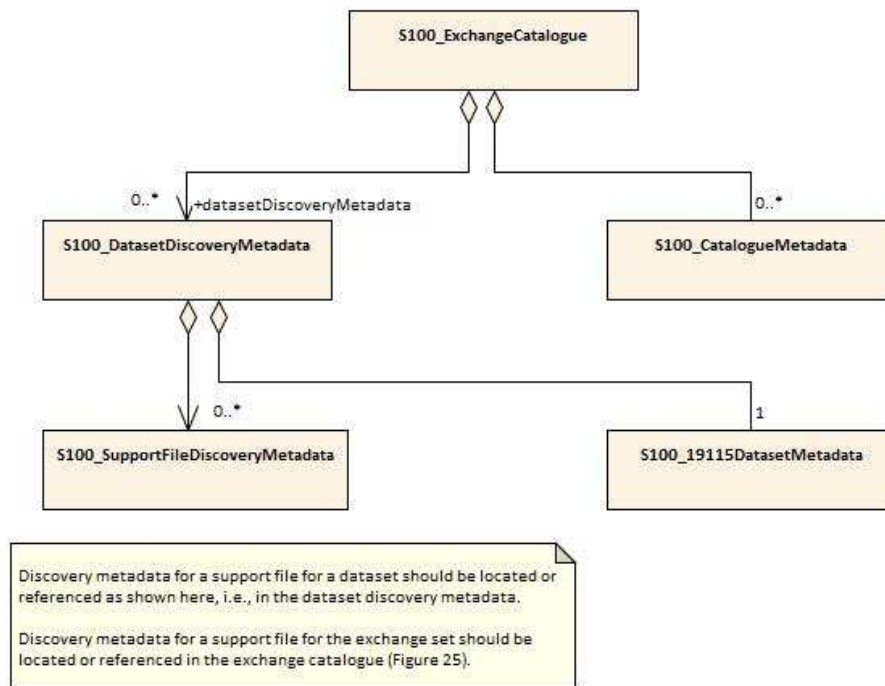


Figure 24 – S-401 ExchangeSet Catalogue

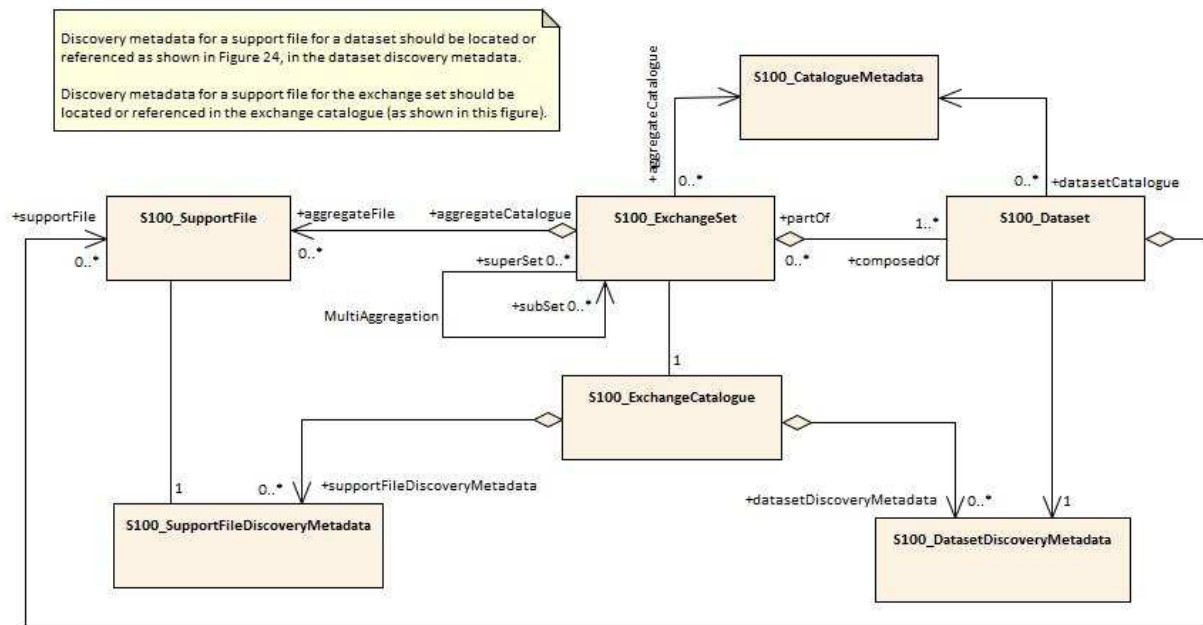


Figure 25 - S-401 Exchange Set

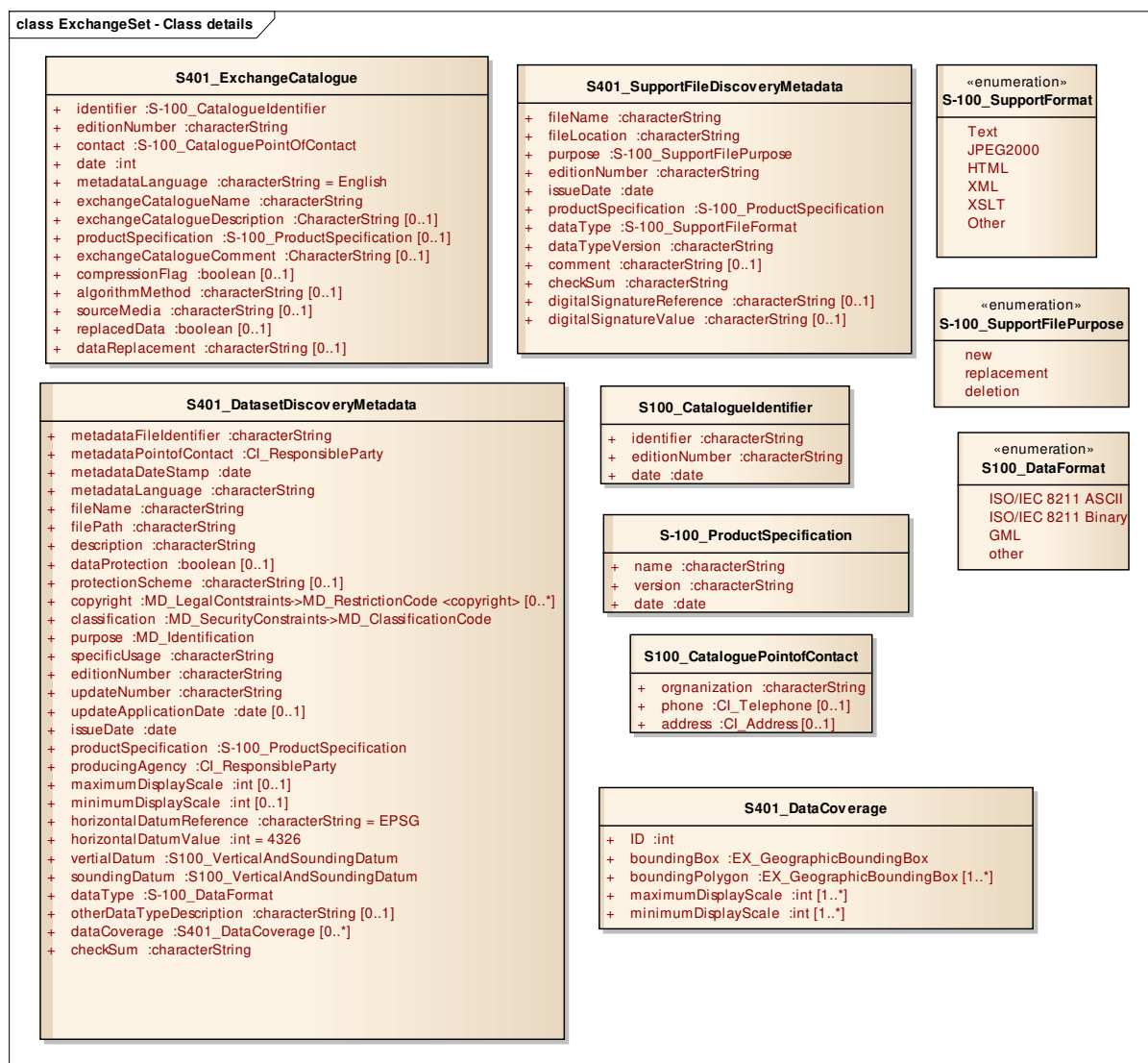


Figure 26 S-401 Exchange Set - Class Details

The following clauses define the mandatory and optional metadata needed for S-401. 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-401 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 4a. These attributes are named in the note in Figure 26. Further, enumerations in Figure 26 and the following clauses show only the values allowed in S-401 exchange catalogues.

12.1.1 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-401-specific restrictions.

Name	Multiplicity	Value	Type	Remarks
S100_ExchangeCatalogue	-			An exchange catalogue contains the discovery metadata about the exchange datasets and support files
identifier	1		S100_CatalogueIdentifier	Uniquely identifies this exchange catalogue
contact	1		S100_CataloguePointofContact	
productSpecification	1		S100_ProductSpecification	
metadataLanguage	1	English	CharacterString	All datasets conforming to S-401 PS must use English language
exchangeCatalogueName	1	CATALOG.XML	CharacterString	Catalogue filename
exchangeCatalogueDescription	1		CharacterString	Description of what the exchange catalogue contains NATIONAL LANGUAGE enabled
exchangeCatalogueComment	0..1		CharacterString	Any additional Information NATIONAL LANGUAGE enabled
compressionFlag	0..1		Boolean	True or False
sourceMedia	1		CharacterString	
replacedData	1		Boolean	If a data file is cancelled is it replaced by another data file
dataReplacement	0..1		CharacterString	Dataset name
datasetDiscoveryMetadata	0..*		Aggregation S100_DatasetDiscoveryMetadata	
--	0..*		Aggregation S100_CatalogueMetadata	Metadata for the feature, portrayal, and interoperability catalogues, if any
supportFileDiscoveryMetadata	0..*		Aggregation S100_SupportFileDiscoveryMetadata	

12.1.1.1 S100_CatalogueIdentifier

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Class	S100_CatalogueIdentifier	An exchange catalogue contains the discovery metadata about the exchange datasets and support files	-	-	-
Attribute	identifier	Uniquely identifies this exchange catalogue	1	CharacterString	The file name must be unique. Each file name must have a MD prefix added to the S-401 file name. Dataset: GB45678.000 Metadata: MD_GB45678_000.xml Update 1: GB45678.001 Metadata: MD_GB45678_001.xml
Attribute	editionNumber	The edition number of this exchange catalogue	1	CharacterString	
Attribute	date	Creation date of the exchange catalogue	1	Date	

12.1.1.2 S100_CataloguePointOfContact

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

12.1.2 S100_DatasetDiscoveryMetadata

Name	Multiplicity	Value	Type	Remarks
S100_DatasetDiscoveryMetadata	-		-	-
fileName	1		CharacterString	Dataset file name
filePath	1		CharacterString	Path to the dataset file, relative to the root directory of the exchange set. The location of the dataset file after the exchange set is unpacked into directory <EXCH_ROOT> will be: <EXCH_ROOT>/<filePath>/<fileName>
description	1		CharacterString	Short description of the area covered by dataset harbour or port name, between two named locations etc. NATIONAL LANGUAGE enabled
dataProtection	1		Boolean	True = Encrypted False = Unencrypted A value of True indicates the presence of encryption. Otherwise, the value must be False 0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-401
protectionScheme	0..1		S100_ProtectionScheme	For example, S-100
digitalSignature	1		S100_DigitalSignature	The value resulting from application of digitalSignatureReference. Implemented as the digital signature format specified in S-100 Part 15
copyright	0..*		MD_LegalConstraints ->MD_RestrictionCode <copyright> (ISO 19115-1)	
classification	1	{1} to {9}	Class MD_SecurityConstraints>MD_ClassificationCode (codelist)	1. unclassified 2. restricted 3. confidential 4. secret 5. top secret 6. sensitive but unclassified 7. for official use only 8. protected

Name	Multiplicity	Value	Type	Remarks
				9. limited distribution
purpose	1	{1} to {5}	CharacterString MD_Identification>purpose (character string)	1. New Dataset 2. New Edition 3. Update 4. Re-issue 5. Cancellation 0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-401
specificUsage	1	{1} to {3}	CharacterString MD_USAGE>specificUsage (character string) MD_USAGE>userContactInfo (CI_ResponsibleParty)	A. Overlay - Overlay cell to be displayed in conjunction with skin cells B. River berthing – Detailed data to aid berthing maneuvering in inland navigation (skin cell). C. River harbor - Navigating within ports and harbours on inland waterways (skin cell). D. River - Navigating the inland waterways (skin cell). 1. Port Entry – A dataset containing data required: for navigating the approaches to ports for navigating within ports, harbours, bays, rivers and canals, for anchorages as an aid to berthing or any combination of the above. 2. Transit – A dataset containing data required for : navigating along the coastline either inshore or offshore navigating oceans, approaching coasts route planning or any combination of the above. 3. Overview – A dataset containing data required: for ocean Crossing route planning 0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-401
editionNumber	1		CharacterString	When a dataset is initially created, the edition number 1 is assigned to it. The edition number is increased by 1 at each new edition. Edition number remains the same for Update and Re-issue. Characters forming the editionNumber must be integers. 0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-401
updateNumber	1		CharacterString	Update number 0 is assigned to a new dataset. Characters forming the updateNumber must be integers.

Name	Multiplicity	Value	Type	Remarks
				0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-401
updateApplicationDate	0..1		Date	This date is only used for the base dataset files (That is new datasets, re-issue and new edition), not update dataset files. All updates dated on or before this date must have been applied by the producer
issueDate	1		Date	Date on which the data was made available by the data producer.
issueTime	0..1		Time	The S-100 datatype Time
productSpecification	1		S100_ProductSpecification	
producingAgency	1		CI_Responsibility>CI_Organisation or CI_Responsibility>CI_Individual	Agency responsible for producing the data. See Part 4a Tables 4a-2 and 4a-3
maximumDisplayScale	1		Integer	Must be one of the following values: 100 1000 2000 3000 4000 8000 12000 22000 45000 90000 180000 350000 700000 1500000 3500000 10000000 0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-101
horizontalDatumReference	1	EPSG	CharacterString	
horizontalDatumValue	1	4326	Integer	WGS84
epoch	0..1		CharacterString	For example, G1762 for the 2013-10-16 realization of the geodetic datum for WGS84
verticalDatum	1	{1} to {43}	S100_VerticalAndSoundingDatum	0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-401
soundingDatum	1	{1} to {43}	S100_VerticalAndSoundingDatum	0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-401
dataType	1	ISO/IEC 8211	S100_DataFormat	
otherDataTypeDescription	0..1		CharacterString	
dataCoverage	1..3		S401_DataCoverage	Provides information about data coverages within the dataset
comment	0..1		CharacterString	

12.1.2.1 S100_DataCoverage

Name	Multiplicity	Value	Type	Remarks
S100_DataCoverage	-	-	-	-
ID	1		Integer	Uniquely identifies the coverage
boundingBox	1		EX GeographicBoundingBox	
boundingPolygon	1..*		EX BoundingPolygon	
maximumDisplayScale	1		Integer	<p>Must be one of the following values:</p> <p>100 1000 2000 3000 4000 8000 12000 22000 45000 90000 180000 350000 700000 1500000 3500000 10000000</p> <p>0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-401</p>
minimumDisplayScale	1		Integer	<p>Must be one of the following values:</p> <p>2000 3000 4000 8000 12000 22000 45000 90000 180000 350000 700000 1500000 3500000 10000000 NULL</p> <p>0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-401</p>

12.1.2.2 S100_VerticalAndSoundingDatum

Role Name	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Enumeration	S100_VerticalAndSoundingDatum	Allowable vertical and sounding datums	-	-
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	
Value	meanHigherHighWater		21	(MHHW)
Value	equinoctialSpringLowWater		22	
Value	lowestAstronomicalTide		23	(LAT)
Value	localDatum		24	

Role Name	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Value	internationalGreatLakesDatum1985		25	
Value	meanWaterLevel		26	
Value	lowerLowWaterLargeTide		27	
Value	higherHighWaterLargeTide		28	
Value	nearlyHighestHighWater		29	
Value	highestAstronomicalTide		30	(HAT)
Value	localLowWaterReferenceLevel		31	
Value	localHighWaterReferenceLevel		32	
Value	localMeanWaterReferenceLevel		33	
Value	equivalentHeightOfWater		34	(German GIW)
Value	highestShippingHeightOfWater		35	(German HSW)
Value	referenceLowWaterLevelAccordingToDanubeCommission		36	
Value	highestShippingHeightOfWaterAccordingToDanubeCommission		37	
Value	dutchRiverLowWaterReferenceLevel		38	(OLR)
Value	russianProjectWaterLevel		39	
Value	russianNormalBackwaterLevel		40	
Value	ohioRiverDatum		41	
Value	dutchHighWaterReferenceLevelForShipping		43	(MHWS)
Value	balticSeaChartDatum2000		44	

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*, since the registry does not at present (20 June 2018) contain entries for exchange set metadata and dataset metadata attributes.

12.1.2.3 S100_DataFormat

Role Name	Name	Description	Code	Remarks
Class	S100_DataFormat	The encoding format	-	Values listed in S-100 Part 4a but not mentioned in this table are not allowed
Value	ISO/IEC 8211	The ISO 8211 data format as defined in S-100 Part 10a	-	-

12.1.2.4 S100_ProductSpecification

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Class	S100_ProductSpecification	The Product Specification contains the information needed to build the specified product	-	-	-
Attribute	name	The name of the product specification used to create the datasets	1	CharacterString	S401 Inland Electronic Navigational Charts
Attribute	version	The version number of the product specification	1	CharacterString	X.X.X
Attribute	date	The version date of the product specification	1	Date	
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 Registry

12.1.3 S100_SupportFileDiscoveryMetadata

Name	Multiplicity	Value	Type	Remarks
S100_SupportFileDiscoveryMetadata	-		-	-

Name	Multiplicity	Value	Type	Remarks
fileName	1		CharacterString	
fileLocation	1		CharacterString	Full location from the exchange set root directory
purpose	1		S100_SupportFilePurpose	
editionNumber	1		CharacterString	When a dataset is initially created, the edition number 1 is assigned to it. The edition number is increased by 1 at each new edition of the support file. Characters forming the editionNumber must be integers from 0 to 9.
issueDate	1		Date	Date on which the data was made available by the data producer.
supportFileSpecification	1		S100_SupportFileSpecification	
dataType	1		S100_SupportFileFormat	
comment	0..1		CharacterString	Any additional Information NATIONAL LANGUAGE enabled
digitalSignatureReference	0..1		S100_DigitalSignature	
digitalSignatureValue	1	Derived from the digital signature	S100_DigitalSignatureValue	The value resulting from application of digitalSignatureReference Implemented as the digital signature format specified in S-100 Part 15 0..1 multiplicity in S-100 restricted to 1 in S-401
defaultLocale	0..1		PT_Locale	A support file is expected to use only one locale, because other files can be created for other languages

NOTE: The optional S-100 field *otherDataTypeDescription* is not allowed in S-401.

12.1.3.1 S401_SupportFormat

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Class	S100_SupportFormat	The format used in the support file	-	-	-
Value	ASCII		-	-	Text

Value	HTML		-	-	
Value	XML		-	-	
Value	TIFF		-	-	

12.1.3.2 S100_SupportFilePurpose

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Class	S100_SupportFilePurpose	The reason for inclusion of the support file in this exchange set	-	-	-
Value	new	A file which is new	-	-	Signifies a new file.
Value	replacement	A file which replaces an existing file	-	-	Signifies a replacement for a file of the same name
Value	deletion	Deletes an existing file	-	-	Signifies deletion of a file of that name

12.1.4 S401_CatalogueMetadata

This is an optional element that allows for the delivery of S-401 feature and portrayal catalogues to be delivered within the exchange set.

Name	Multiplicity	Value	Type	Remarks
S401_CatalogueMetadata	-		-	-
Filename	1..*		CharacterString	
fileLocation	1..*		CharacterString	Path relative to the root directory of the exchange set. The location of the file after the exchange set is unpacked into directory <EXCH_ROOT> will be <EXCH_ROOT>/<filePath>/<filename>
Scope	1..*		S100_CatalogueScope	
versionNumber	1..*		CharacterString	
issueDate	1..*		Date	

Name	Multiplicity	Value	Type	Remarks
productSpecification	1..*		S100_ProductSpecification	
digitalSignatureReference	1		CharacterString	Reference to the appropriate digital signature algorithm
digitalSignatureValue	1		CharacterString	

12.1.4.1 S100_CatalogueScope

Role Name	Name	Description	Mult	Type	Remarks
Class	S100_CatalogueScope		-	-	-
Value	featureCatalogue				
Value	portrayalCatalogue				

12.2 Language

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

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

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Annex A – Data Classification and Encoding Guide

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

The purpose of the Data Classification and Encoding Guide is to facilitate S-401 encoding to meet IHO standards for the proper display of IENC in an S-100 based navigation system such as Inland ECDIS or ECS. The document describes how to encode information that the cartographer considers relevant to an IENC. The content of an IENC is at the discretion of the producing authority provided that the conventions described within this document are followed. A “producing authority” is a Hydrographic Office (HO) or an organization authorized by a government, HO or other relevant government institution to produce IENCs.

The S-401 Data Classification and Encoding Guide can be found in the Standards and Publications page of the IEHG web site, <http://ienc.openecdis.org>.

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ANNEX B - NORMATIVE

Data Product format (encoding)

Introduction

S-401 uses the S-100 profile of ISO/IEC 8211 (refer to S-100 Part 10A) to encapsulate data. This annex specifies the interchange format to facilitate the moving of files containing data records between computer systems. It defines a specific structure which can be used to transmit files containing data type and data structures specific to S-401.

B1 Dataset files

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

- Dataset file
 - Dataset general information record
 - Dataset structure information field structure
 - Dataset Coordinate Reference System record structure
- Information records
 - Information
- Vector records
 - Point
 - Multi point
 - Curve
 - Composite Curve
 - Surface
- Feature records
 - Meta features
 - Geo features
 - Aggregated features

This order of records will enable the import software to check that the child record exists each time the parent record references it (That is it will already have read the child record so it will know if it exists or not).

B2 Records

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

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

B3 Fields

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


```

--<0..*>-- Point record
|
|  --<1>-PRID (4): Point Record Identifier field
|  |
|  |  --<0..*>-INAS (5\\*5): Information Association field
|  |  |
|  |  |  alternate coordinate representations
|  |  |
|  |  *--<1>-C2IT (2): 2-D Integer Coordinate Tuple field
|  |  |
|  |  *--<1>-C3IT (4): 3-D Integer Coordinate Tuple field
|
|
--<0..*>-- Multi Point record
|
|  --<1>-MRID (4): Multi Point Record Identifier field
|  |
|  |  --<0..*>-INAS (5\\*5): Information Association field
|  |  |
|  |  |  alternate coordinate representations
|  |  |
|  |  *--<0..*>-C2IL (*2): 2-D Integer Coordinate List field
|  |  |
|  |  *--<0..*>-C3IL (1\\*3): 3-D Integer Coordinate List field
|
|
--<0..*>-- Curve record
|
|  --<1>-CRID (4): Curve Record Identifier field
|  |
|  |  --<0..*>-INAS (5\\*5): Information Association field
|  |  |
|  |  |  --<1>-PTAS (*3): Point Association field
|  |  |
|  |  |  --<1>-SEGH (8): Segment Header field
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  --<1..*>-C2IL (*2): 2-D Integer Coordinate List field
|
|
--<0..*>-- Composite Curve record
|
|  --<1>-CCID (4): Composite Curve Record Identifier field
|  |
|  |  --<0..*>-INAS (5\\*5): Information Association field
|  |  |
|  |  |  --<0..*>-CUCO (*3): Curve Component field
|
|
--<0..*>-- Surface record
|
|  --<1>-SRID (4): Surface Record Identifier field
|  |
|  |  --<0..*>-INAS (5\\*5): Information Association field
|  |  |
|  |  |  --<1..*>-RIAS (*5): Ring Association Field
|
|
--<0..*>-- Feature Type record
|
|  --<1>-FRID (5): Feature Type Record Identifier field

```

```

-<1>-FOID (3): Feature Object Identifier field
-<0..*>-ATTR (*5): Attribute field
-<0..*>-INAS (5\\*5): Information Association field
-<0..*>-SPAS (*6): Spatial Association field
-<0..*>-FASC (5\\*5): Feature Association field
-<0..*>-MASK (*4): Masked Spatial Type field

```

B5.1 Field Content

B5.1.1 Dataset Identification field - DSID

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Record name	RCNM	{10}	b11	{10} - Dataset Identification
Record identification number	RCID	{1}	b14	Only one record
Encoding specification	ENSP	'S-100 Part 10a'	A()	Encoding specification that defines the encoding
Encoding specification edition	ENED	"1.1"	A()	Edition of the encoding specification
Product identifier	PRSP	"INT.IHO.S-401.1.0"	A()	Unique identifier for the data product as specified in the product specification
Product edition	PRED	"1.0"	A()	Edition of the product specification
Application profile	PROF	"1"	A()	"1" – EN Profile
Dataset file identifier	DSNM		A()	The file name including the extension but excluding any path information
Dataset title	DSTL		A()	The title of the dataset
Dataset reference date	DSRD		A(8)	The reference date of the dataset Format: YYYYMMDD according to ISO 8601
Dataset language	DSLGL	"EN"	A()	The (primary) language used in this dataset
Dataset abstract	DSAB	omitted	A()	The abstract of the dataset
Dataset edition	DSED		A()	See clause ??
Dataset topic category	*DSTC	{14}{18}	b11	A set of topic categories

B5.1.2 Dataset Structure Information field - DSSI

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Dataset Coordinate Origin X	DCOX	{0.0}	b48	Shift used to adjust x-coordinate before encoding
Dataset Coordinate Origin Y	DCOY	{0.0}	b48	Shift used to adjust y-coordinate before encoding
Dataset Coordinate Origin Z	DCOZ	{0.0}	b48	Shift used to adjust z-coordinate before encoding
Coordinate multiplication factor for x-coordinate	CMFX	{10 ⁷ }	b14	Floating point to integer multiplication factor for the x-coordinate or longitude
Coordinate multiplication factor for y-coordinate	CMFY	{10 ⁷ }	b14	Floating point to integer multiplication factor for the y-coordinate or latitude
Coordinate multiplication factor for z-coordinate	CMFZ	{100}	b14	Floating point to integer multiplication factor for the z-coordinate or depths or height
Number of Information Type records	NOIR		b14	Number of information records in the dataset
Number of Point records	NOPN		b14	Number of point records in the dataset
Number of Multi Point records	NOMN		b14	Number of multi point records in the dataset
Number of Curve records	NOCN		b14	Number of curve records in the dataset
Number of Composite Curve records	NOXN		b14	Number of composite curve records in the dataset
Number of Surface records	NOSN		b14	Number of surface records in the dataset
Number of Feature Type records	NOFR		b14	Number of feature records in the dataset

B5.1.3 Attribute Codes field structure - ATCS

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Attribute Code	ATCD		A	The code as defined in the feature catalogue
Attribute Numeric Code	ANCD		b12	The code used within the NATC subfield

B5.1.4 Information Type Codes field structure - ITCS

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Information Type Code	ITCD		A	The code as defined in the feature catalogue
Information Type Numeric Code	ITNC		b12	The code used within the NITC subfield

B5.1.5 Feature Type Codes field structure - FTCS

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

B5.1.6 Information Association Codes field structure - IACS

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Information Association Code	IACD		A	The code as defined in the feature catalogue
Information Association Numeric Code	IANC		b12	The code used within the NIAC subfield

B5.1.7 Feature Association Codes field structure - FACS

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

B5.1.8 Association Role Codes field structure - ARCS

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Association Role Code	ARCD		A	The code as defined in the feature catalogue
Association Role Numeric Code	ARNC		b12	The code used within the NARC subfield

B5.1.9 Coordinate Reference System Record Identifier field - CSID

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

B5.1.10 Coordinate Reference System Header field - CRSH

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
CRS index	CRIX		b11	1 – for the horizontal CRS >1 – for the vertical CRS's
CRS Type	CRST	{1} or {5}	b11	{1} – 2D Geographic {5} - Vertical
Coordinate System Type	CSTY	{1} or {3}	b11	{1} - Ellipsoidal CS {3} - Vertical CS
CRS Name	CRNM	"WGS84" for horizontal CRS "Depth - *" for vertical CRS where * is the name of the vertical datum	A()	
CRS Identifier	CRSI	"4326" – for horizontal CRS "omitted for vertical CRS	A()	
CRS Source	CRSS	{2} for horizontal CRS {255} for vertical CRS	b11	{2} - EPSG {255} - Not Applicable
CRS Source Information	SCRI	omitted	A()	

B5.1.11 Coordinate System Axes field - CSAX

This field is only used for vertical CRS.

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

B5.1.12 Vertical Datum field – VDAT

This field is only used for vertical CRS.

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Datum Name	DTNM		A()	Name of the enumeration value of the attribute VERDAT
Datum Identifier	DTID		A()	Enumeration value of the attribute VERDAT
Datum Source	DTSR	{2}	b11	{2} - Feature Catalogue
Datum Source Information	SCRI	omitted	A()	

B5.1.13 Information Type Identifier field - IRID

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

B5.1.14 Attribute field - ATTR

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

				parent (top level attribute) the value is 0.
Attribute Instruction	ATIN	{1}	b11	{1} - Insert
Attribute value	ATVL		A()	A string containing a valid value for the domain of the attribute specified by the subfields above.

B5.1.15 Information Association field - INAS

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

B5.1.16 Point Record Identifier field - PRID

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

B5.1.17 2-D Integer Coordinate Tuple field structure – C2IT

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

B5.1.18 3-D Integer Coordinate Tuple field structure– C3IT

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

B5.1.19 Multi Point Record Identifier field - MRID

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

B5.1.20 2-D Integer Coordinate List field structure – C2IL

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

B5.1.21 3-D Integer Coordinate List field structure – C3IL

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

B5.1.22 Curve Record Identifier field - CRID

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

B5.1.23 Point Association field - PTAS

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

B5.1.24 Segment Header field - SEGH

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Interpolation	INTP	{4}	b11	{4} - Loxodromic
Circle or arc	CIRC	{255}	b11	omitted
Coordinate in Y axis	YCOO		b48	omitted
Coordinate in X axis	XCOO		b48	omitted
Distance	DIST		b48	omitted
Distance unit	DISU	{255}	b11	omitted
Start Bearing Angle	SBRG		b48	omitted
Angular distance	ANGL		b48	omitted

B5.1.25 Composite Curve Record Identifier field - CCID

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

B5.1.26 Curve Component field - CUCO

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Referenced Record name	*RRNM		b11	Record name of the referenced record
Referenced Record identifier	RRID		b14	Record identifier of the referenced record
Orientation	ORNT		b11	{1} - Forward {2} - Reverse

B5.1.27 Surface Record Identifier field - SRID

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Record name	RCNM	{130}	b11	{130} - Surface
Record identification number	RCID		b14	Range: 1 to 2 ³² -2
Record version	RVER		b12	RVER contains the serial number of the record edition
Record update instruction	RUIN	{1}	b11	{1} - Insert

B5.1.28 Ring Association field - RIAS

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

B5.1.29 Feature Type Record Identifier field - FRID

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

B5.1.30 Feature Object Identifier field - FOID

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

B5.1.31 Spatial Association field - SPAS

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Referenced Record name	*RRNM		b11	Record name of the referenced record
Referenced Record identifier	RRID		b14	Record identifier of the referenced record
Orientation	ORNT		b11	{1} Forward {2} Reverse {255} NULL (Not Applicable)
Scale Minimum	SMIN		b14	Denominator of the largest scale for which the feature type can be depicted by the referenced spatial feature. If the value is 0 it does not apply.
Scale Maximum	SMAX		b14	Denominator of the smallest scale for which the feature type can be depicted by the referenced spatial feature. If the value is $2^{32}-1$ it does not apply.
Spatial Association Update Instruction	SAUI	{1}	b11	{1} - Insert

B5.1.32 Feature Association field – FASC

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

B5.1.33 Masked Spatial Type field - MASK

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

B6 Update dataset structure

Update dataset file

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

```

|--<1>-DSSI (13): Dataset Structure Information field
|
|--<0..1>-ATCS (*2): Attribute Codes field
|
|--<0..1>-ITCS (*2): Information Type Codes field
|
|--<0..1>-FTCS (*2): Feature Type Codes field
|
|--<0..1>-IACS (*2): Information Association Codes field
|
|--<0..1>-FACS (*2): Feature Association Codes field
|
|--<0..1>-ARCS (*2): Association Role Codes field
|
--<0..*>--Information record
|
|--<1>-IRID (5): Information Type Record Identifier field
|
|--<0..*>- ATTR (*5): Attribute field
|
|--<0..*>- INAS (5\\*5): Information Association field
|
--<0..*>-- Point record
|
|--<1>-PRID (4): Point Record Identifier field
|
|--<0..*>-INAS (5\\*5): Information Association field
|
|   alternate coordinate representations
|
|--<1>-C2IT (2): 2-D Integer Coordinate Tuple field
|
|--<1>-C3IT (4): 3-D Integer Coordinate Tuple field
|
--<0..*>-- Multi Point record
|
|--<1>-MRID (4): Multi Point Record Identifier field
|
|--<0..*>-INAS (5\\*5): Information Association field
|
|--<0..1>-COCC (3): Coordinate Control field
|
|   alternate coordinate representations
|
|--<0..*>-C2IL (*2): 2-D Integer Coordinate List field
|
|--<0..*>-C3IL (1\\*3): 3-D Integer Coordinate List field
|
--<0..*>-- Curve record
|
|--<1>-CRID (4): Curve Record Identifier field
|
|--<0..*>-INAS (5\\*5): Information Association field
|
|--<1>-PTAS (*3): Point Association field

```

```

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

```

B6.1 Field Content

B6.1.1 Dataset Identification field - DSID

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Record Name	RCNM	{10}	b11	{10} - Dataset Identification
Record Identification number	RCID	{1}	b14	Only one record
Encoding Specification	ENSP	'S-100 Part 10a'	A()	Encoding specification that defines the encoding

Encoding Specification Edition	ENED	"1.1"	A()	Edition of the encoding specification
Product Identifier	PRSP	"INT.IHO.S-101.1.0"	A()	Unique identifier for the data product as specified in the product specification
Product Edition	PRED	"1.0"	A()	Edition of the product specification
Application Profile	PROF	"2"	A()	"2" – Update dataset profile
Dataset File Identifier	DSNM		A()	The file name including the extension but excluding any path information
Dataset Title	DSTL		A()	The title of the dataset
Dataset Reference Date	DSRD		A(8)	The reference date of the dataset Format: YYYYMMDD according to ISO 8601
Dataset Language	DSLGL	"EN"	A()	The (primary) language used in this dataset
Dataset Abstract	DSAB	omitted	A()	The abstract of the dataset
Dataset Edition	DSED		A()	[edition number].[update number] for example 4.20
Dataset Topic Category	*DSTC	{14}{18}	b11	A set of topic categories

B6.1.2 Dataset Structure Information field - DSSI

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Dataset Coordinate Origin X	DCOX	{0.0}	b48	Shift used to adjust x-coordinate before encoding
Dataset Coordinate Origin Y	DCOY	{0.0}	b48	Shift used to adjust y-coordinate before encoding
Dataset Coordinate Origin Z	DCOZ	{0.0}	b48	Shift used to adjust z-coordinate before encoding
Coordinate Multiplication Factor for X-coordinate	CMFX	{10 ⁷ }	b14	Floating point to integer multiplication factor for the x-coordinate or longitude
Coordinate Multiplication Factor for Y-coordinate	CMFY	{10 ⁷ }	b14	Floating point to integer multiplication factor for the y-coordinate or latitude
Coordinate Multiplication Factor for Z-coordinate	CMFZ	{100}	b14	Floating point to integer multiplication factor for the z-coordinate or depths or height
Number of Information Type Records	NOIR		b14	Number of information records in the dataset
Number of Point records	NOPN		b14	Number of point records in the dataset
Number of Multi Point records	NOMN		b14	Number of multi point records in the dataset
Number of Curve records	NOCN		b14	Number of curve records in the dataset
Number of Composite Curve records	NOXN		b14	Number of composite curve records in the dataset
Number of Surface records	NOSN		b14	Number of surface records in the dataset
Number of Feature Type Records	NOFR		b14	Number of feature records in the dataset

B6.1.3 Attribute Code field structure - ATCS

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Attribute Code	ATCD		A	The code as defined in the feature catalogue
Attribute Numeric Code	ANCD		b12	The code used within the NATC subfield

B6.1.4 Information Type Codes field structure - ITCS

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Information Type Code	ITCD		A	The code as defined in the feature catalogue
Information Type Numeric Code	ITNC		b12	The code used within the NITC subfield

B6.1.5 Feature Type Codes field structure - FTCS

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

B6.1.6 Information Association Codes field structure - IACS

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Information Association Code	IACD		A	The code as defined in the feature catalogue
Information Association Numeric Code	IANC		b12	The code used within the NIAC subfield

B6.1.7 Feature Association Codes field structure - FACS

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

B5.1.8 Association Role Codes field structure - ARCS

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Association Role Code	ARCD		A	The code as defined in the feature catalogue
Association Role Numeric Code	ARNC		b12	The code used within the NARC subfield

B6.1.9 Information Type Identifier field - IRID

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Record Name	RCNM	{150}	b11	{150} - Information Type
Record Identification number	RCID		b14	Range: 1 to 2 ³² -2
Numeric Information Type Code	NITC		b12	A valid information type code as defined in the ITCS field of the Dataset General Information Record
Record Version	RVER		b12	RVER contains the serial number of the record edition
Record Update Instruction	RUIN	{1},{2} or {3}	b11	{1} - Insert {2} - Delete {3} - Modify

B6.1.10 Attribute field - ATTR

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Numeric Attribute Code	*NATC		b12	A valid attribute code as defined in the ATCS field of the Dataset General Information Record
Attribute Index	ATIX		b12	Index (position) of the attribute in the sequence of attributes with the same code and the same parent (starting with 1)
Parent Index	PAIX		b12	Index (position) of the parent complex attribute within this ATTR field (starting with 1). If the attribute has no parent (top level attribute) the value is 0
Attribute Instruction	ATIN	{1}, {2} or {3}	b11	{1} - Insert {2} - Delete {3} - Modify
Attribute Value	ATVL		A()	A string containing a valid value for the domain of the

				attribute specified by the subfields above
--	--	--	--	--

B6.1.11 Information Association field - INAS

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

B6.1.12 Point Record Identifier field - PRID

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Record Name	RCNM	{110}	b11	{110} - Point
Record Identification number	RCID		b14	Range: 1 to 2 ³² -2
Record Version	RVER		b12	RVER contains the serial number of the record edition
Record Update Instruction	RUIN	{1},{2} or {3}	b11	{1} - Insert {2} - Delete {3} - Modify

B6.1.13 2-D Integer Coordinate Tuple field structure - C2IT

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

B6.1.14 3-D Integer Coordinate Tuple field structure - C3DI

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

B6.1.15 Multi Point Record Identifier field - MRID

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

B6.1.16 2-D Integer Coordinate List field structure - C2IL

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

B6.1.17 3-D Integer Coordinate List field structure - C3IL

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

B6.1.18 Coordinate Control field - COCC

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

B6.1.19 Curve Record Identifier field - CRID

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

B6.1.20 Point Association field - PTAS

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Referenced Record Name	*RRNM		b11	Record name of the referenced record
Referenced Record Identifier	RRID		b14	Record identifier of the referenced record
Topology Indicator	TOPI		b11	{1} - Beginning point {2} - End point {3} - Beginning & End point

B6.1.21 Segment Control field - SECC

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

B6.1.22 Segment Header field - SEGH

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

B6.1.23 Composite Curve Record Identifier field - CCID

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Record Name	RCNM	{125}	b11	{125} - Composite Curve
Record Identification number	RCID		b14	Range: 1 to $2^{32}-2$
Record Version	RVER		b12	RVER contains the serial number of the record edition
Record Update Instruction	RUIN	{1},{2} or {3}	b11	{1} - Insert {2} - Delete {3} - Modify

B6.1.24 Curve Component Control field - CCOC

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

B6.1.25 Curve Component field - CUCO

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Referenced Record Name	*RRNM		b11	Record name of the referenced record
Referenced Record Identifier	RRID		b14	Record identifier of the referenced record
Orientation	ORNT		b11	{1} - Forward {2} - Reverse

B6.1.26 Surface Record Identifier field - SRID

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Record Name	RCNM	{130}	b11	{130} - Surface
Record Identification number	RCID		b14	Range: 1 to 2 ³² -2
Record Version	RVER		b12	RVER contains the serial number of the record edition
Record Update Instruction	RUIN	{1},{2} or {3}	b11	{1} - Insert {2} - Delete {3} - Modify

B6.1.27 Ring Association field - RIAS

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Referenced Record Name	*RRNM		b11	Record name of the referenced record
Referenced Record Identifier	RRID		b14	Record identifier of the referenced record
Orientation	ORNT		b11	{1} - Forward {2} - Reverse
Usage indicator	USAG		b11	{1} - Exterior {2} - Interior
Ring Association Update Instruction	RAUI	{1} or {2}	b11	{1} - Insert {2} - Delete

B6.1.28 Feature Type Record Identifier field - FRID

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Record Name	RCNM	{100}	b11	{100} - Feature type
Record Identification number	RCID		b14	Range: 1 to 2 ³² -2
Numeric Feature Type Code	NFTC		b12	A valid feature type code as defined in the FTCS field of the Dataset General Information Record
Record Version	RVER		b12	RVER contains the serial number of the record edition

Record Update Instruction	RUIN	{1},{2} or {3}	b11	{1} - Insert {2} - Delete {3} - Modify
---------------------------	------	----------------	-----	--

B6.1.29 Feature Object Identifier field - FOID

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Producing Agency	AGEN		b12	Agency code
Feature Identification Number	FIDN		b14	Range: 1 to 2 ³² -2
Feature Identification Subdivision	FIDS		b12	Range: 1 to 2 ¹⁶ -2

B6.1.30 Spatial Association field - SPAS

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Referenced Record Name	*RRNM	{1} to {5}	b11	Record name of the referenced record {1} - 110 {2} - 115 {3} - 120 {4} - 125 {5} - 130
Referenced Record Identifier	RRID		b14	Record identifier of the referenced record
Orientation	ORNT		b11	{1} Forward {2} Reverse {255} NULL (Not Applicable)
Scale Minimum	SMIN		b14	Denominator of the largest scale for which the feature type can be depicted by the referenced spatial feature. If the value is 0 it does not apply
Scale Maximum	SMAX		b14	Denominator of the smallest scale for which the feature type can be depicted by the referenced spatial feature. If the value is 2 ³² -1 it does not apply
Spatial Association Update Instruction	SAUI	{1} or {2}	b11	{1} - Insert {2} - Delete

B6.1.31 Feature Association field – FASC

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

B6.1.32 Masked Spatial Type field - MASK

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Referenced Record Name	*RRNM		b11	Record name of the referenced record
Referenced Record Identifier	RRID		b14	Record identifier of the referenced record
Mask Indicator	MIND	{1} or {2}	b11	{1} - Truncated by the dataset limit {2} - Suppress portrayal
Mask Update Instruction	MUIN	{1} or {2}	b11	{1} - Insert {2} - Delete

B7 Dataset cancellation structure

Dataset cancellation file

```

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

```

B7.1.1 Field Content

B7.1.2 Dataset Identification field - DSID

Subfield name	Label	Value	Format	Comment
Record name	RCNM	{10}	b11	{10} - Dataset Identification
Record identification number	RCID	{1}	b14	Only one record
Encoding specification	ENSP	'S-100 Part 10a'	A()	Encoding specification that defines the

				encoding
Encoding specification edition	ENED	"1.1"	A()	Edition of the encoding specification
Product identifier	PRSP	"IEHG.S-401.1.0"	A()	Unique identifier for the data product as specified in the product specification
Product edition	PRED	"1.0"	A()	Edition of the product specification
Application profile	PROF	"2"	A()	"2" – ER Profile
Dataset file identifier	DSNM		A()	The file name including the extension but excluding any path information
Dataset title	DSTL		A()	The title of the dataset
Dataset reference date	DSRD		A(8)	The reference date of the dataset Format: YYYYMMDD according to ISO 8601
Dataset language	DSLGL	"EN"	A()	The (primary) language used in this dataset
Dataset abstract	DSAB	omitted	A()	The abstract of the dataset
Dataset edition	DSED	"0"	A()	0 - indicates the cancelation
Dataset topic category	*DSTC	{14}{18}	b11	A set of topic categories

ANNEX C - S-401 Validation Checks

This Annex specifies the minimum checks that producers of S-401 IENC validation tools should include in their validation software. This software must be used by hydrographic offices to help ensure that their IENC data are compliant with the S-401 IENC Product Specification. The checklist has been compiled for the IHO from lists of checks provided by a number of hydrographic offices and software companies. The Annex provides checks for individual IENC cells however additional checks applicable to IENC Exchange Sets are included in part X.X.

The S-401 Validation Checks can be found in the Standards and Publications page of the IEHG web site, ienc.openecdis.org

Annex C – S-52 Checklist

<<NOTE: This Annex contains clauses taken directly from S-52. They are currently here as a checklist until the portrayal catalogue has been built and the S-100 concepts that map to the S-52 concepts have been incorporated into the main body of S-101 and to ensure that certain functionality that is needed for ECDIS is not lost. >>