



OGC STYLES AND SYMBOLLOGY MODEL AND ENCODINGS - PART 1: CORE

STANDARD
Implementation

CANDIDATE SWG DRAFT

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ABSTRACT

This OGC *Styles and Symbology* Standard defines a Conceptual Model, a Logical Model and Encodings for describing symbology rules for the portrayal of geographical data. The targets of this Standard are symbology encodings and cartographic rendering engines.

The Standard is modularized into multiple requirements classes, with a minimal core describing an extensible framework, with clear extension points, for defining styles consisting of styling rules selected through expressions and applying symbolizers configured using properties.

The Standard defines a number of additional conformance classes covering a large number of essential portrayal use cases for symbolizing both vector data and coverage data.

Finally, the Standard defines two encodings for the logical model: one based on JSON which can be readily parsed by JSON parsers, as well as a more expressive encoding better suited for hand-editing inspired from Web Cartographic Styled Sheets (CSS) and related cartographic symbology encodings.

Additional encodings can be defined that can conform to the logical model, and existing encodings can be mapped fully or partially to the conceptual model defined in this Standard.

The granularity of the requirements classes facilitates conformance for encodings and rendering engines based on their supported capabilities.

Future parts may extend this Standard by defining additional symbolizer properties, system identifiers, or new types of expressions.

KEYWORDS

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

ogcdoc, OGC document, style, symbology, conceptual, core, modular, neutral, portrayal

Preface: This Standard is intended as a successor to the Symbology Encoding standard (SE 1.1) and the OGC Symbology Core Conceptual Model ("SymCore" 1.0). This Standard focuses primarily on describing symbology rules to be applied by a rendering engine to symbolize geospatial data. It also features a rich and extensible selector expression system which determines whether a particular symbology rule is to be applied or not by the rendering engine. In particular, it introduces a "system identifier" which can be mapped to concepts such as a particular layer, feature type or collection. Such concepts are used in OGC Web Services (including the Web Mapping Service (WMS) Style Layer Descriptor profile (SLD)), Web API Standards such as OGC API – Maps to render the data, and OGC API – Styles to provide styles, as well as data stores such as OGC GeoPackage (in which styles could also be stored using a portrayal extension). This Standard therefore follows the same motivation that split up SLD 1.0 (SLD 1.1 and SE 1.1) and defines requirements that are not specific to any service (e.g., Web Map Service), are independent, and allow the concepts to be reused by other Standards willing to address aspects related to cartography. A general and portable symbology model is defined for use across the broad OGC Standards baseline, to be applied to geospatial datasets as well as online geospatial data and mapping services.

An important goal of this Standard is to enable richer symbology capabilities. This can be achieved through modularity which comes with extensibility. SE 1.1 is not modular per se, while this Standard is designed to be so by defining multiple requirements classes and the ability to conform with them at either the conceptual level or at the logical model. It also defines requirements classes for two encodings conforming to both the logical model and the conceptual model. The core conformance class covers the basic mechanics of defining a Style with StylingRules applying a Symbolizer, as well as how Expressions can be used to select whether a rule should be applied or not (Selectors). This provides two extension mechanisms that can be used by the additional requirements classes defined in this Standard as well as those introduced in future extension parts: new properties can be added to the Symbolizer class while defining their associated behavior, while new types of Expressions or System Identifiers can also be defined to be used within a Selector Expression or a ParameterValue Expression.

In contrast to the OGC Symbology Core Conceptual Model version 1.0, this version is clarified to not only be defining a conceptual model, but also a specific logical model. This newer version also defines a conceptual and logical model for expressions, which provides one specific mechanism for extension. This Standard clarifies that requirements classes extending this Standard can define additional properties for the Symbolizer class, providing the second extension mechanism. This Standard also includes symbology requirements classes covering the most common use cases for portraying both vector feature data as well as coverage data. Finally, this Standard defines two encodings conforming to the logical model. The more concrete nature of this standard better reflects the fact that it is an OGC Implementation Standard, and recognizes that for rendering engines to implement this Standard and for new or existing encodings to be mapped to the conceptual model of this Standard, the Standard needs to at least cover the essential portrayal use cases. This is demonstrated in a map gallery annex illustrating the various requirements classes coming into play for different use cases of varying complexity. The included encodings for the logical model readily allow to express all of the

symbology capabilities defined in this Standard and should greatly facilitate interoperability and encourage implementation.

In summary, this Standard offers a consistent approach to:

- provide the flexibility required to achieve adequate symbology rules for a variety of information communities; e.g., aviation symbols, weather symbols, thematic maps, etc.; and
- achieve high-level styling interoperability without encoding dependencies, by allowing to define multiple encodings of the same logical model, as well as providing a framework to map the logical models used by other encodings to the one defined in this Standard through the conceptual model that this Standard also defines.

Potential implementations of SymCore are expected to enhance OGC Standards such as the OGC API family of Standards, GeoPackage, the Web Map Service (WMS), Web Feature Service (WFS), and others. By sharing a common core, and using an extension mechanism, integration of these Standards for the purposes of cartographic representation can be greatly simplified.

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No security considerations have been made for this document.

SUBMITTING ORGANIZATIONS

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

- HEIG-VD (School of Management and Engineering Vaud)
- CNRS (National Center for Scientific Research)
- Strategic ACI
- IGN
- Ecere

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1

SCOPE

SCOPE

This Standard presents the requirements that define version 2.0 of the *Styles and Symbology Model and Encodings – Part 1: Core* ("SymCore 2.0"). A Model for the portrayal of geographic data is defined at both the conceptual and logical levels, in a modular manner through the use of separate requirements classes and specific extension points. The requirements classes defined by this first part cover the most common use cases for portraying geospatial vector features and coverages. Several scenarios of varying complexity and the associated requirements classes enabling them are illustrated in an annex. Two encodings are defined by this Standard: one based on JSON which can be readily parsed with a JSON parser, and another more expressive encoding inspired from Web Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) better suited for hand-editing style sheets. Future parts to this Standard may further extend the portrayal capabilities by defining additional requirements classes.

The *Styles and Symbology Model* is a new approach (Bocher E., Ertz O., 2018, see bibliography):

- to provide the flexibility required to achieve adequate cartographic styling and fill the needs of a variety of information communities; e.g., aviation symbols, weather symbols, thematic maps, etc.; and
- to achieve high level styling interoperability without encoding dependencies.

2

CONFORMANCE

CONFORMANCE

The OGC Styles and Symbology Model and Encodings defines multiple requirements classes and their associated conformance classes.

The standardization target for all conformance classes except the conformance classes defining encodings are both Encodings and Rendering engines. The standardization target for encodings are Rendering Engines and other applications accepting styles as input, as well as applications generating styles (e.g., style editors or converters).

The conformance of all Rendering engines with all conformance classes except the conformance classes defining encodings is with the conceptual model that will result in the expected visual output. The conformance of all Encodings with the conformance classes targeting them can be either at a conceptual level or at a logical level. Conformance at the logical level implies conformance at the conceptual level as well. An Encoding conforms to the logical model if a Style can be encoded using the classes and property names defined in this Standard with only a simple consistent set of rules mapping them to the encoding. An Encoding can conform to the conceptual model of any conformance class either partially (if it can only preserve some of the information) or fully (if it losslessly preserves all information).

The goal is to allow different encodings to have equivalent content and semantics so that they can be interoperable, by establishing a clear mapping from an encoding to the logical and/or conceptual model defined in this Standard. The granularity of conformance classes provides a mechanism to clearly indicate which portrayal capabilities are interoperable with other encodings or rendering engines implementing this Standard. Most Encodings and Rendering engines are expected to easily conform to the requirements classes for basic portrayal.

This document establishes a core requirements class with a URI of <http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/core>.

Requirements and conformance test URIs defined in this document are relative to <http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0>.

2.1. Requirements classes for basic portrayal

Requirements Class “Core” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/core>)

The Core Requirements Class specifies requirements that all encodings and rendering engines must support if claiming conformance with this Standard. The Core class defines how a Style is defined as a list of StylingRules consisting of a Symbolizer and an optional Selector expression, as well as a minimal set Symbolizer properties applicable to all types of geospatial data.

Requirements Class “Basic Vector Features Styling” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/vector>)

The Basic Vector Features Styling Requirements Class specifies requirements for styling vector features data, including referencing feature properties, specifying a fill and stroke to style vector geometry, as well as defining image, text or dot markers to symbolize points.

Requirements Class “Basic Coverage Styling” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/coverage>)

The Basic Coverage Styling Requirements Class specifies requirements for styling coverage data, including referencing coverage range values (e.g., bands), mapping them to color channels as well as defining colormaps.

Requirements Class “Basic Labeling” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/labels>)

The Basic Labeling Requirements Class specifies requirements for defining labels to be managed by a placement engine and rendered as a final pass on top of the map.

2.2. Requirements classes for common portrayal capabilities

Requirements Class “Hill Shading” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/hillshading>)

The Hill Shading Requirements Class specifies requirements for styling elevation coverage data with a hill-shaded style.

Requirements Class “Font Outlines” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/fontoutlines>)

The Font Outlines Requirements Class specifies requirements for displaying fonts with outlines so that text can be legible on any background.

Requirements Class “Hatches, Gradients and Stipples” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/hatchesgradientsstipples>)

The Hatches, Gradients and Stipples Requirements Class specifies requirements for defining fills using hatches, gradients or stipples

Requirements Class “Shape Graphics” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/shapegraphics>)

The Shape Graphics Requirements Class specifies requirements for defining geometric shapes which can be used for markers, labels (with Basic Labeling), or as patterns for stroke (with Pattern Strokes) or for fills (with Pattern Fills).

Requirements Class “Dashes” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/dashes>)

The Dashes Requirements Class specifies requirements for defining dashed strokes.

Requirements Class “Casing and Centerline” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/casing>)

The Casing and Centerline Requirements Class specifies requirements for defining strokes with built-in casing and centerline.

2.3. Requirements classes for additional expression capabilities

Requirements Class “Parameter Values” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/parametervalues>)

The Parameter Values Requirements Class specifies requirements for using an Expression to define any property of a Symbolizer.

Requirements Class “Right-hand Identifiers” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/righthand>)

The Right-hand Identifiers Requirements Class specifies requirements for defining operation expressions with identifiers on the right-hand side.

Requirements Class “Conditional Expressions” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/conditional>)

The Conditional Expressions Requirements Class specifies requirements for defining conditional operation using a ternary [if] ? [then] : [else] structure.

Requirements Class “Variables” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/variables>)

The Variables Requirements Class specifies requirements for defining variables which can be mapped to a dynamic value controlled by an application, or used to facilitate customizing a style.

Requirements Class “Arithmetic Operators” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/arithmetic>)

The Arithmetic Operators Requirements Class specifies requirements for defining arithmetic operation expressions.

Requirements Class “Bitwise Operators” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/bitwise>)

The Bitwise Operators Requirements Class specifies requirements for defining bitwise operation expressions.

Requirements Class “Text Relation Operators” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/textrelation>)

The Text Relation Operators Requirements Class specifies requirements for defining text relation operation expressions.

Requirements Class “Function Expressions” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/functions>)

The Functions Requirements Class specifies requirements for defining function call expressions.

Requirements Class “Math Functions” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/rc-math>)

The Math Functions Requirements Class specifies requirements for defining math functions to be used with numeric properties.

Requirements Class “Spatial Relation Functions” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/spatial>)

The Spatial Relation Requirements Class specifies requirements for standardized spatial relation functions to be used with feature geometry.

Requirements Class “Temporal Relation Functions” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/temporal>)

The Temporal Relation Requirements Class specifies requirements for standardized temporal relation functions to be used with temporal properties.

Requirements Class “Array Relation Functions” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/arrayrelations>)

The Array Relation Requirements Class specifies requirements for standardized array relation functions to be used with array properties.

Requirements Class “Text Manipulation Functions” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/textmanipulation>)

The Text Manipulation Requirements Class specifies requirements for standardized text manipulation functions to be used with text properties.

Requirements Class “Geometry Manipulation Functions” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/geometrymanipulation>)

The Geometry Manipulation Requirements Class specifies requirements for standardized geometry manipulation functions to be used with feature geometry.

Requirements Class Aggregation (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/rc-aggregation>)

The Aggregation Requirements Class specifies requirements for defining aggregation functions to be used with numeric properties.

2.4. Requirements classes for advanced stroke and fills

Requirements Class “Joins and Caps” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/joinscaps>)

The Joins and Caps Requirements Class specifies requirements for defining a particular type of join and/or cap on strokes.

Requirements Class “Pattern Strokes” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/patternstrokes>)

The Pattern Strokes Requirements Class specifies requirements for defining pattern strokes using Graphics.

Requirements Class “Pattern Fills” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/patternfills>)

The Pattern Strokes Requirements Class specifies requirements for defining pattern fills using Graphics.

2.5. Requirements classes for additional portrayal capabilities

Requirements Class “Shape Outlines” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/shapeoutlines>)

The Shape Outlines Requirements Class specifies requirements for displaying shapes with outlines so that they stand out on any background.

Requirements Class “MultiGraphics and Transforms” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/transforms>)

The MultiGraphics and Transforms Requirements Class specifies requirements for building vector graphic hierarchy, including support for arbitrary transforms (translation, rotation and scaling).

Requirements Class “3D Models and Transforms” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/threedim>)

The 3D Models and Transforms Requirements Class specifies requirements for defining 3D model Graphics and 3D transformations.

2.6. Requirements classes defining encodings

Requirements Class “JSON Styles and Symbology” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/json>)

Requirements Class “Cascading Cartographic Symbology Style Sheets” (<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/ccsss>)

2.7. Declaration of conformance

Conformance with this Standard shall be checked using all the relevant tests specified in Annex A (normative) of this document conformance to the respective conformance class is declared using the URIs listed in Table 1. A rendering engine accessible as a Web API can declare conformance to this Standard in its Conformance Declaration response.

The framework, concepts, and methodology for testing, and the criteria to be achieved to claim conformance are specified in the OGC Compliance Testing Policies and Procedures ([OGC 08-134r11](#)) and the [OGC Compliance Testing website](#).

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

Full conformance at the conceptual level but not at the logical level, which can losslessly preserve all information of the conceptual model defined in a particular requirements class but necessitates defining a custom mapping and cannot be automated from a simple consistent set of encoding rules, is declared by appending -concept to the conformance URI.

Partial conformance at the conceptual level which can preserve some but not all information of the conceptual model defined in a particular requirements class is declared by appending -partial-concept to the conformance URI.

Table 1 – Conformance class URIs

CONFORMANCE CLASS	URI
Core	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/core
Basic Vector Features Styling	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/vector
Basic Coverage Styling	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/coverage
Basic Labeling	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/labels

CONFORMANCE CLASS	URI
Hill Shading	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/hillshading
Font Outlines	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/fontoutlines
Hatches and Gradients, Stipples	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/hatchesgradientsstipples
Shape Graphics	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/shapegraphics
Dashes	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/dashes
Casing and Centerline	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/casing
Parameter Values	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/parametervalues
Function Expressions	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/functions
Math Functions	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/rc-math
Spatial Relation Functions	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/spatial
Temporal Relation Functions	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/temporal
Array Relation Functions	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/arrayrelations
Text Manipulation Functions	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/textmanipulation
Geometry Manipulation Functions	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/geometrymanipulation
Aggregation	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/rc-aggregation
Arithmetic Operators	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/arithmetic
Bitwise Operators	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/bitwise
Text Relation Operators	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/textrelation
Any right-hand operands	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/righthand
Conditional Expressions	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/conditional
Variables	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/variables

CONFORMANCE CLASS	URI
Joins and Caps	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/joinscaps
Pattern Strokes	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/patternstrokes
Pattern Fills	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/patternfills
Shape Outlines	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/shapeoutlines
Multi Graphics and Transforms	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/transforms
3D Graphics, Models and Transforms	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/threedim
JSON Styles and Symbology	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/json
Cascading Cartographic Symbology Style Sheets	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/ccsss

3

NORMATIVE REFERENCES

NORMATIVE REFERENCES

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

Jeff de La Beaujardiere: OGC 06-042, *OpenGIS Web Map Service (WMS) Implementation Specification*. Open Geospatial Consortium (2006).

Markus Lupp: OGC 05-078r4, *OpenGIS Styled Layer Descriptor Profile of the Web Map Service Implementation Specification*. Open Geospatial Consortium (2007).

Dr. Markus Mueller: OGC 05-077r4, *OpenGIS Symbology Encoding Implementation Specification*. Open Geospatial Consortium (2007).

Panagiotis (Peter) A. Vretanos: OGC 09-026r2, *OGC Filter Encoding Standard – With Corrigendum*. Open Geospatial Consortium (2014). <http://www.opengis.net/doc/IS/fes/2.0.3>.

Policy SWG: OGC 08-131r3, *The Specification Model – Standard for Modular specifications*. Open Geospatial Consortium (2009).

A. Phillips, M. Davis: IETF RFC 4646, *Tags for Identifying Languages*. RFC Publisher (2006). <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc4646>.

ISO: ISO 19117:2012, *Geographic information – Portrayal*. International Organization for Standardization, Geneva (2012). . ISO (2012).

The Unified Code for Units of Measure (UCUM), 2017 <http://unitsofmeasure.org/ucum.html>

W3C: W3C css-fonts-3, *CSS Fonts Module Level 3*. World Wide Web Consortium <https://www.w3.org/TR/css-fonts-3/>.

Panagiotis (Peter) A. Vretanos: OGC Common Query Language (CQL2) (Draft). OGC 21-065, Open Geospatial Consortium, <http://docs.ogc.org/DRAFTS/21-065.html>

4

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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This document used the terms defined in Policy Directive 492, which is based on the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, Rules for the structure and drafting of International Standards. In particular, the word "shall" (not "must") is the verb form used to indicate a requirement to be strictly followed to conform to this standard and OGC documents do not use the equivalent phrases in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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

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

4.1. Portrayal

Presentation of information to humans (Note 1 to entry: Within the scope of this International Standard, portrayal is restricted to the portrayal of geographic information). [SOURCE: ISO 19117:2012, 4.20]

4.2. Layer

Abstraction of reality specified by a geographic data model (feature, coverage...). A layer may be represented using a set of symbols (Style). A layer contributes to a single geographic subject and may be a theme.

4.3. Style

A sequence of rules of symbolizing instructions to be applied by a rendering engine on one or more features and/or coverages.

4.4. Rendering engine

Automated process that produces graphics using a pipeline of layers and styles as inputs.

4.5. Render

Conversion of digital graphics data into visual form (EXAMPLE Generation of an image on a video display) [SOURCE: ISO 19117:2012, 4.27]

5

CONVENTIONS

CONVENTIONS

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

5.1. Abbreviated terms

The abbreviated terms clause gives a list of the abbreviated terms necessary for understanding this document.

IETF Internet Engineering Task Force, <https://ietf.org/>

ISO International Organization for Standardization, <https://www.iso.org>

OGC Open Geospatial Consortium, www.opengeospatial.org

UML Unified Modeling Language, <http://www.uml.org/>

6

OVERVIEW

This Standard defines conformance classes for:

- a core symbology conceptual and logical model based on Styles as a list of StylingRules consisting of a Symbolizer and optional Selector Expression (Section 7),
- additional conformance classes extending this core model with:
 - basic portrayal capabilities of vector features (Section 8),
 - portrayal capabilities of coverage data (Section 9),
 - label placement and font outlines capabilities (Section 10),
 - shape graphics capabilities including circles, ellipses, arcs, rectangles (including rounded rectangles) and paths (polylines and polygons), with the ability to use outlines (Section 11),
 - vector graphic hierarchy capabilities, including full 2D transforms (Section 12),
 - advanced strokes capabilities, including specific joins and caps, dashed lines, casing and centerlines, and graphic patterns (Section 13),
 - advanced fill capabilities, including graphic patterns, hatches, gradients and stipbles (Section 14),
 - using expressions as parameter values for any symbolizer properties (Section 15),
 - using identifiers in the right side of operation expressions, conditional expressions and variables (Section 16),
 - arithmetic, bitwise and text relation operators (Section 17),
 - function call expressions and standardized functions for spatial, temporal and array relations, as well as text and geometry manipulation (Section 18), and
 - using 3D model graphics and 3D transforms (Section 19),
- two encodings for the logical and conceptual model covering all of these conformance classes:
 - an encoding based on JSON that can be readily parsed by JSON parser (Section 20), and
 - a more expressive encoding based on Web CSS which is better suited to hand-edit styles (Section 21).

In addition, the following annexes are included:

- a normative Abstract Test Suite for the conformance classes (Annex A),
- an informative mapping of SLD/SE and notable vendor extensions to the conceptual model and requirements classes (Annex B),
- an informative map gallery of practical use cases alongside the styles used to generate the maps encoded in the *Cascading Cartographic and Symbology Style Sheets* encoding (Annex C), and
- an informative revision history (Annex D).

7

REQUIREMENTS CLASS “CORE”

REQUIREMENTS CLASS “CORE”

7.1. Overview

The requirements described in this section define the symbology core requirement class. The following UML diagram (Figure 1) shows the fundamental concepts of the Symbology Conceptual and Logical Model:

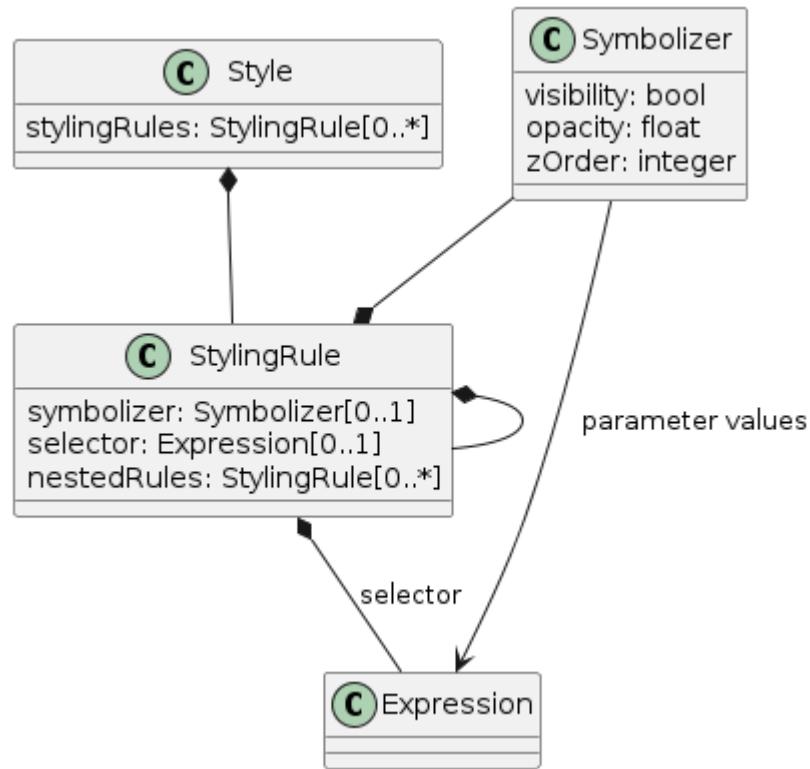


Figure 1 – Symbology Core Classes UML Diagram

7.1.1. Styles

A Style is the root concept of the Styles and Symbology Conceptual Model and consists of an ordered list of StylingRules. The StylingRules are to be applied in order so that rules selected later override earlier ones. This allows to compose styles in a cascading manner by inheriting from a base style then overriding some specific portrayal behaviors.

Table 2 – Style class

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
stylingRules	Styling rules defining the style	StylingRule	0..*

7.1.2. Styling Rules

A StylingRule specifies that a particular Symbolizer (defining how to portray data) should be applied if the rule is selected based on a Selector expression (e.g., feature-property conditions or map scales). A StylingRule can contain nested rules, which will only be applied if the parent rule's Selector is evaluated to true, and whose Symbolizers will inherit from and override the parent StylingRule's Symbolizer.

Table 3 – StylingRule

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
name	A name for the rule (useful for generating legends)	string	0..1
selector	Selector defining the condition to apply the rule's symbolizer	Expression	0..1
symbolizer	Symbolizer to apply by the rendering engine	Symbolizer	0..1
nested Rules	Additional styling rules to consider if this rule is selected partially overriding this rule's symbolizer	StylingRule	0..*

The selector (also sometimes called a *filter*), for the rule is defined as a predicate expression evaluating to either true or false.

Example – Example showcasing a Style made of StylingRules using CCSSS encoding

```

Landuse    // Selector for this first rule
{
    // Symbolizer properties to be set if this rule is selected
    visibility: false;
}

Roads      // Selector for this second rule
{
    // Symbolizer properties to be set if this rule is selected
    visibility: false;

    // Nested rule only considered if this parent rule is selected
    [viz.sd < 200000] // Selector for this nested rule
    {
        // Symbolizer properties to be set if this nested rule is selected
        visibility: true;
    }
}

```

7.1.3. Symbolizers

A Symbolizer describes how to portray geographic data (e.g., vector features or gridded coverage data) based on a set of properties. This core requirements class only defines three basic properties relevant to most portrayal use cases. Separate requirements classes and later parts will extend this Symbolizer class with additional properties to provide more advanced portrayal capabilities.

Table 4 – Symbolizer class

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
visibility	Whether to display the data	bool	0..1
opacity	Degree of opacity	float	0..1
zOrder	Specify a rendering order	int	0..1

Example – CCSSS Example showcasing the limited symbolization possible with this Core requirements class

```
{  
    visibility: false;  
  
    Landuse  
    {  
        opacity = 0.5;  
        zOrder = 1;  
        visibility = true;  
    }  
  
    Buildings  
    {  
        opacity = 0.8;  
        zOrder = 2;  
        visibility = true;  
    }  
}
```

7.1.4. Expressions

Expressions are a syntactic entity that may be evaluated to determine its value (from [Wikipedia](#)). The concept has similar meaning to Expressions as defined in the OGC Filter Encoding 2.0 standard, and can also be implemented with the OGC Common Query Language (CQL2), with the caveat that the Expressions defined here are not restricted to evaluate to a boolean value as is the case for the first version of CQL2.

Expressions can be used in two places according to this Styles & Symbology conceptual model: as a Selector defining the condition whether to apply a StylingRule or not, as well as to define the values of Symbolizer properties.

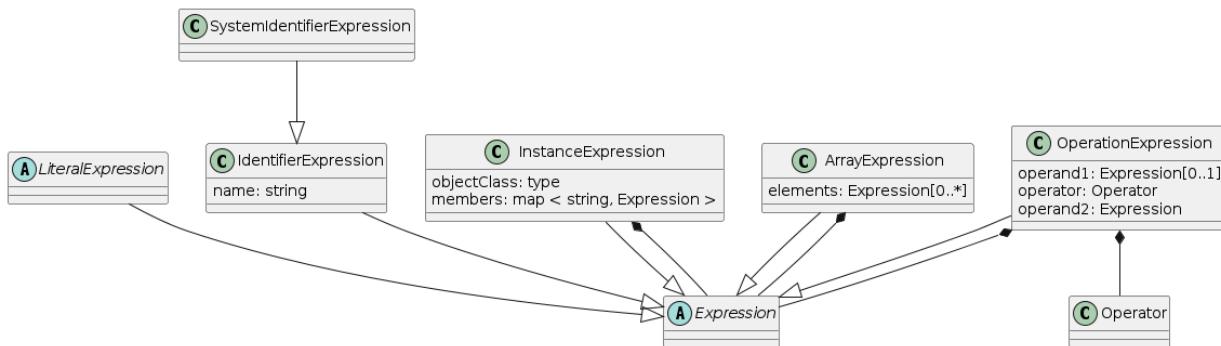


Figure 2 – Expression Classes UML Diagram

7.1.4.1. Parameter Values

The use of an expression as a Symbolizer property is called a *Parameter Value*, where an Expression can be substituted where a particular data type is expected, in which case the Expression will be resolved to that expected data type. Conceptually, all Symbolizer properties can be specified using any type of expression *Parameter Value*, but this is not required by this core conformance class, and specific requirements classes such as the “Symbolizer Parameter Value Expressssions” requirements class enable this behavior. Without a requirements class specifying otherwise, only Literal Expressions compatible with the expected data type are allowed as *Parameter Values*.

7.1.4.2. Identifier Expressions

An Identifier Expression is represented by a textual property that gets resolved at runtime.

Typical example of identifier expressions include feature properties (e.g., population) and coverage range values (e.g., a particular imagery band B8).

7.1.4.2.1. System Identifiers

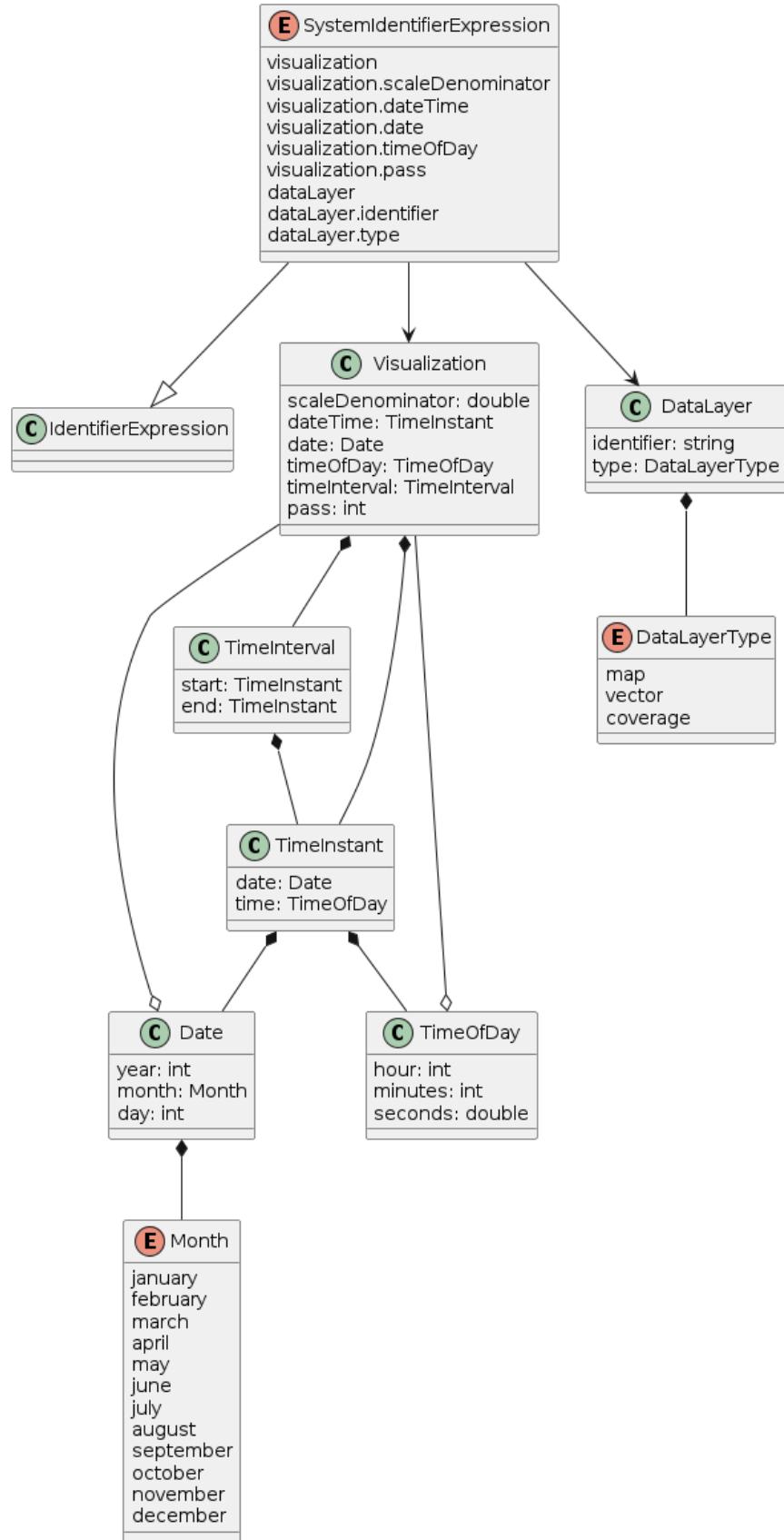


Figure 3 – System Identifiers UML Diagram

One specific type of identifier expressions use System Identifiers. A System Identifier refers to an internal state of the system, or a particular aspect of the data being portrayed.

The following System Identifiers are defined by this conformance class:

Table 5 – Visualization System Identifiers

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE
visualization.scaleDenominator	Current visualization scale denominator	float
visualization.dateTime	Current visualization date and time	DateTime
visualization.date	Current visualization date	Date
visualization.timeOfDay	Current visualization time of day	Time
visualization.timeInterval	Current visualization time of day	TimeInterval
visualization.pass	Current visualization rendering pass	int

Example 1 – CCSSS Example showcasing scale-dependent selector using system identifiers

```
Roads
{
    visibility: false;

    [viz.sd < 200000] // Roads will only be visible at scale 1:200,000 and
closer
    {
        visibility: true;
    }
}
```

Visualization Rendering Passes

Setting up symbolization rules for a selector on a visualization pass allows to render all data of the map using different set of symbolizers. A later pass will only begin after all data layers and their features / coverage cells have been rendered with the symbolizers set for earlier visualization passes.

See also the *feature pass* introduced in Basic Vector Styling requirements class, which allows to render the same feature multiple times with different symbolizers before rendering the next feature.

Table 6 – Styles & Symbology Visual Ordering Constructs

CONSTRUCT	CONSTRUCT TYPE	DATA TYPE	BEHAVIOR DESCRIPTION
zOrder	Symbolizer property	float	In a single pass, modify default order of features / layers
visualization.pass	System identifier for selector	integer	Render all selected geometry features / coverage cells of data layers more than once with different symbolization, or after whole map drawn in previous pass
feature.pass	System identifier for selector	integer	Render feature geometry / coverage cell more than once potentially with different symbolization before rendering next data point.

Table 7 – Month enumeration

NAME
january
february
march
april
may
june
july
august
september
october
november
december

Table 8 – Date class

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
year		int	1
month		Month	1
day		int	1

Table 9 – TimeOfDay class

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
hour		int	1
minutes		Month	1
seconds		int	1

Table 10 – Class TimelInstant

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
date		Date	1
time		TimeOfDay	1

Table 11 – TimelInterval class

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
start	start of the interval	TimelInstant	1
end	end of the interval	TimelInstant	1

Example 2 – CCSSS Example showcasing visualization time-dependent selector using system identifiers

```

Landuse
{
  visibility: false;

  // Landuse will only be visible when visualization date is later than
  January 1, 2020

```

```

[viz.date > DATE('2020-01-01')]
{
    visibility: true;
}

```

Table 12 – Layer System Identifiers

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE
dataLayer.identifier	Identifier of data layers	string
dataLayer.type	Data type of data layers	enumeration: vector, coverage, ...

Example 3 – CCSSS Example showcasing selectors depending on layer identifiers and data type using system identifiers

```

[dataLayer.type = vector]
{
    // Display vector layers at 60% opacity by default
    opacity: 0.6;

    [dataLayer.identifier = 'Landuse']
    {
        // Except for Landuse that should show at 80% opacity
        opacity: 0.8;
    }

    // In CCSSS, the <layerid> syntax is equivalent
    // to [dataLayer.identifier = '<layerid>']
    Roads
    {
        opacity = 1.0; // and roads at 100% opacity
    }
}

```

7.1.4.3. Literal Expressions

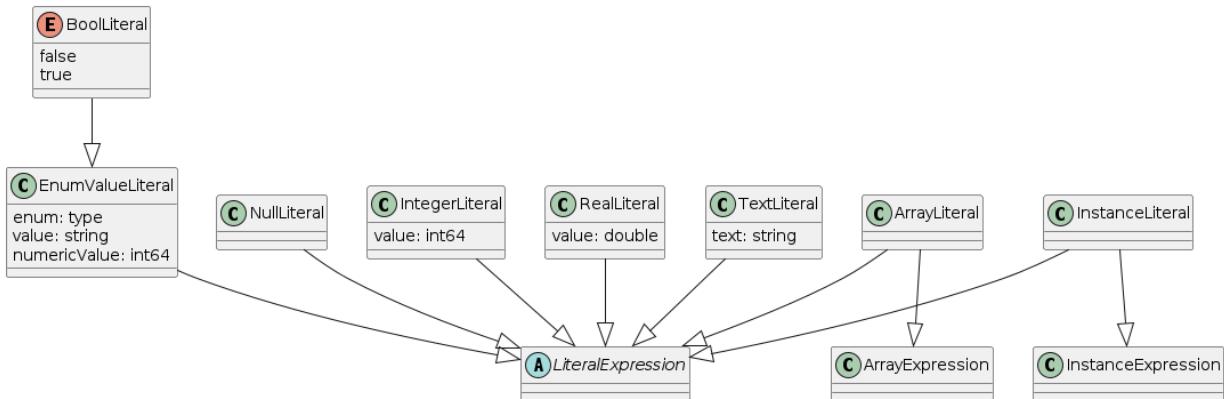


Figure 4 – Literal Classes UML Diagram

A literal expression is an expression that has a fixed value in the encoding of the style. A similar literal class concept was originally defined in the OGC Filter Encoding 2.0 standard section 7.5.1.

The following types of literals are defined:

- An integer literal represents a whole numeric value (CCSSS example: 123)
- A real literal represents a real number (integer, fractional or irrational number) (CCSSS example: 0.85)
- Text literals are Unicode character strings (CCSSS example: 'København')
- A null literal represents an unset value (CCSSS example: null)
- Enumeration value literals allow to refer by name to a set of pre-defined values associated with the context where they are used (CCSSS example: vector)
- Boolean literals are a specialized type of enumeration literals which are either true or false (CCSSS example: false)
- Array literals (see Array Expressions) (CCSSS example: (1, 2, 3))
- Instance literals (see Instance Expressions) (CCSSS examples: Color(20, 100, 80) or Color(r: 20, g: 100, b: 80))

7.1.4.4. Operation Expressions

An Operation Expression performs an operation specified by an Operator on one, two or three operand expressions, depending on whether they unary, binary or ternary operators. This core requirements class defines only Logical and Relational operators. Implementations are also required to support prioritizing operations (typically encoded using parentheses: ()). Other requirements classes introduce support for additional operators for arithmetic, text and bitwise operations. Without support for the *Any right-hand operand* requirements class, the right-hand operands of RelationExpressions are limited to LiteralExpressions.

Table 13 – OperationExpression class

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
operand1	First operand	Expression	0..1
operator	Operator	Operator	1
operand2	Second operand	Expression	1

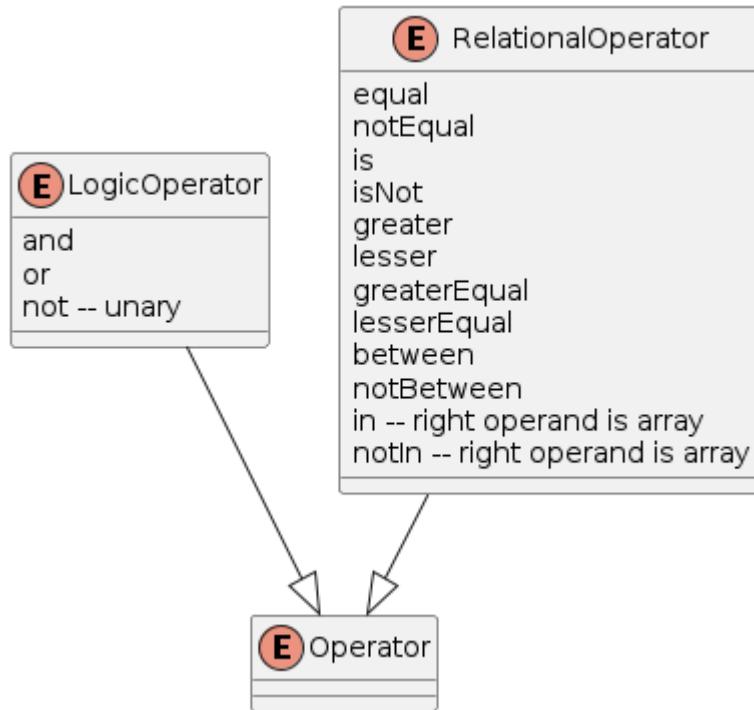


Figure 5 – Core Logic and Relational Operators UML Diagram

This requirements class defines the following Logical Operators :

Table 14 – Logical Operators

NAME	CCSSS EXAMPLE	TYPE	DEFINITION
not	not	unary	True if and only if the operand is false
and	and	binary	True if and only if both operands are true
or	or	binary	True if and only if either or both of the operands is true

This requirements class defines the following Relational Operators:

Table 15 – Relational Operators

NAME	CCSSS EXAMPLE	TYPE	DEFINITION
equal	=	binary	The first operand is equal to the second one
notEqual	<>	binary	The first operand is not equal to the second one

NAME	CCSSS EXAMPLE	TYPE	DEFINITION
is (null)	is	binary	Only used with null literal for second operand (the first operand is null)
isNot (null)	is not	binary	Only used with null literal for second operand (the first operand is not null)
lesser	<	binary	The first operand is smaller than the second one
greater	>	binary	The first operand is greater than the second one
lesserEqual	<=	binary	The first operand is smaller than or equal to the second one
greaterEqual	>=	binary	The first operand is greater than or equal to the second one
in (array)	in	binary	Only used with an array for second operand (the first operand is one of the elements of the array)
notIn (array)	not in	binary	Only used with an array for second operand (the first operand is not one of the elements of the array)
between	between ... and	ternary	The first operand is between the second and third operands (inclusively)
notBetween	not between ... and	ternary	The first operand is not between the second and third operands (inclusively)

Example – CCSSS Example showcasing the use of logical and relational operators in a selector

```
Roads
{
  visibility: false;

  // Roads will be visible between scales 1:20,000 and 1:200,000
  [viz.sd > 20000 and viz.sd < 200000]
  {
    visibility: true;
  }
}
```

7.1.4.5. Array Expressions

An array expression defines zero, one, or more element expressions forming an ordered set.

CCSSS example: (123.0, viz.sd).

An *array literal* is a special type of array expression whose elements are all literals.

7.1.4.6. Instance Expressions

An instance expression instantiates an object of a class while optionally specifying values for member components. The default values for any member if not explicitly overridden can be specified by the class member definitions.

CCSSS examples:

- `DateTime(year: 2022, month: april, day: 6)`
- `Color(r: 20, g: 100, b: 80))`

An *instance literal* is a special type of instance expression assigning only literal expressions to its member components.

A Symbolizer may either set an object property with a complete new instance, or specifically override a particular member of that object property. This capability is particularly useful when using nested StylingRules, where a nested rule can inherit the Symbolizer from the parent StylingRule.

Example – CCSSS Example showcasing the use of logical and relational operators in a selector

```
Roads
{
    // Default to a gray stroke (completely replace stroke property)
    stroke: { gray };
    // For scales closer than 1:200,000 ...
    [viz.sd < 200000]
    {
        stroke.width: 5px; // inherit gray color, but modify the width to be 5
        pixels.

        // For scales closer than 1:10,000, replace the stroke completely with a
        5 meters blue stroke
        [viz.sd < 10000] { stroke: { blue, width: 5m } }
    }
}
```

7.1.5. Default class member values

The following default values are defined by this encoding.

Table 16 – Symbolizer

NAME	DEFAULT VALUE
visibility	true
opacity	1

NAME	DEFAULT VALUE
zOrder	1
fill	default Fill
stroke	default Stroke
marker	default Marker
alphaChannel	1
colorChannels	For multi-field coverage: fields[0], fields[1], fields[2]
singleChannel	For single-field coverage: fields[0]

Table 17 – Stroke class default values

NAME	DEFAULT VALUE
opacity	1
width	1 px
color	black

Table 18 – Fill class default values

NAME	DEFAULT VALUE
opacity	1
color	white

Table 19 – Marker class default values

NAME	DEFAULT VALUE
elements	Single default Dot

Table 20 – Dot class default values

NAME	DEFAULT VALUE
size	10 px
color	white

7.2. Requirements

7.2.1. Core

REQUIREMENTS CLASS 1: CORE	
IDENTIFIER	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/core
TARGET TYPE	Style encodings and Renderers

7.2.1.1. Style `stylingRules` property

REQUIREMENT 1	
IDENTIFIER	/req/core/rules
A	An Encoding SHALL support individually storing and preserving the order of each StylingRule constituting a Style.
B	A Renderer SHALL support considering in order each individual StylingRule constituting a style.
C	The Symbolizer properties specified in a StylingRule appearing later in a Style's list of rules and whose Selector evaluates to true SHALL be interpreted as overriding all Symbolizer properties set by earlier rules.

7.2.1.2. StylingRule `nestedRules` property

REQUIREMENT 2

IDENTIFIER /req/core/nested

A An Encoding SHALL support ...

B A Renderer SHALL support ...

7.2.1.3. Identifier Expressions

REQUIREMENT 3

IDENTIFIER /req/core/expressions

A An Encoding SHALL support ...

B A Renderer SHALL support ...

7.2.1.4. StylingRule selector property

REQUIREMENT 4

IDENTIFIER /req/core/selector

A An Encoding SHALL support ...

B A Renderer SHALL support ...

7.2.1.5. StylingRule symbolizer property

REQUIREMENT 5

IDENTIFIER /req/core/symbolizer

A An Encoding SHALL support ...

REQUIREMENT 5

B A Renderer SHALL support ...

7.2.1.6. Symbolizer properties Parameter Values

REQUIREMENT 6

IDENTIFIER /req/core/parameters

A An Encoding SHALL support ...

B A Renderer SHALL support ...

7.2.1.7. Symbolizer visibility property

REQUIREMENT 7

IDENTIFIER /req/core/visibility

A An Encoding SHALL support ...

B A Renderer SHALL support ...

7.2.1.8. Symbolizer opacity property

REQUIREMENT 8

IDENTIFIER /req/core-opacity

A An Encoding SHALL support ...

B A Renderer SHALL support ...

7.2.1.9. Symbolizer zOrder property

REQUIREMENT 9

IDENTIFIER /req/core/zorder

A An Encoding SHALL support ...

B A Renderer SHALL support ...

7.2.1.10. Literal Expressions

REQUIREMENT 10

IDENTIFIER /req/core/literals

A An Encoding SHALL support ...

B A Renderer SHALL support ...

7.2.1.11. Identifier Expressions

REQUIREMENT 11

IDENTIFIER /req/core/identifiers

A An Encoding SHALL support ...

B A Renderer SHALL support ...

7.2.1.12. Visualization Scale Denominator System Identifiers

REQUIREMENT 12

IDENTIFIER /req/core/scale

A An Encoding SHALL support ...

B A Renderer SHALL support ...

7.2.1.13. Visualization Time System Identifiers

REQUIREMENT 13

IDENTIFIER /req/core/time

A An Encoding SHALL support ...

B A Renderer SHALL support ...

7.2.1.14. Data Layer System Identifiers

REQUIREMENT 14

IDENTIFIER /req/core/layers

A An Encoding SHALL support ...

B A Renderer SHALL support ...

7.2.1.15. Operation Expressions

REQUIREMENT 15

IDENTIFIER /req/core/operations

A An Encoding SHALL support defining operation expressions consisting of operands and an operator for unary, binary and ternary operators.

REQUIREMENT 15

- B An Encoding SHALL support defining the priority of expressions using multiple operators (e.g., using parentheses: ()).
- C A Renderer SHALL support evaluating operation expressions while respecting the priority of operations.

7.2.1.16. Logical Operation Expressions

REQUIREMENT 16

- IDENTIFIER /req/core/logical
- A An Encoding SHALL support ...
- B A Renderer SHALL support ...

7.2.1.17. Relational Operation Expressions

REQUIREMENT 17

- IDENTIFIER /req/core/relational
- A An Encoding SHALL support ...
- B A Renderer SHALL support ...

7.2.1.18. Array Expressions

REQUIREMENT 18

- IDENTIFIER /req/core/arrays
- A An Encoding SHALL support ...
- B A Renderer SHALL support ...

7.2.1.19. Instance Expressions

REQUIREMENT 19

IDENTIFIER	/req/core/instances
A	An Encoding SHALL support ...
B	A Renderer SHALL support ...

7.2.2. Default class member values

REQUIREMENT 20

IDENTIFIER	/req/core/default-values
A	An Encoding SHALL support ...
B	A Renderer SHALL support ...

8

REQUIREMENTS CLASS “BASIC VECTOR FEATURES STYLING”

REQUIREMENTS CLASS “BASIC VECTOR FEATURES STYLING”

8.1. Overview

This requirements class adds support for defining how to Fill and render the Stroke of vector geometry. In addition, it defines the ability to specify a Marker consisting of one or more Graphic, to be rendered at the exact location of point geometry, at the centroid of polygon geometry, or at each point of line geometry.

8.1.1. Symbolizer extension for vector features

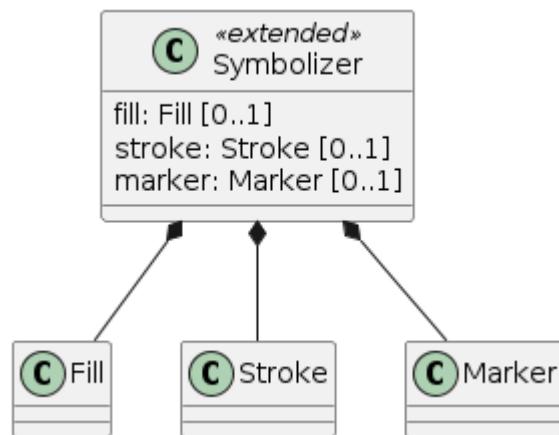


Figure 6 – Basic Vector Features Extended Symbolizer Class UML Diagram

The following three new Symbolizer properties are defined by this requirements class:

Table 21 – Symbolizer class (vector features extension)

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
fill	Fill to fill inside of geometries	Fill	0..1
stroke	Stroke to render geometry outlines	Stroke	0..1
marker	Marker to render at geometries points or centroid (for polygons)	Marker	0..1

8.1.2. Extended Identifiers for vector features

This requirements class defines as valid identifiers all of the accessible properties for a feature being portrayed with the name of those properties being the text of the identifier. Those identifiers are to be resolved with the value of that property. An encoding must support an escaping mechanism in cases where the name of a feature property might clash with a syntactic element.

8.1.2.1. Extended System Identifiers

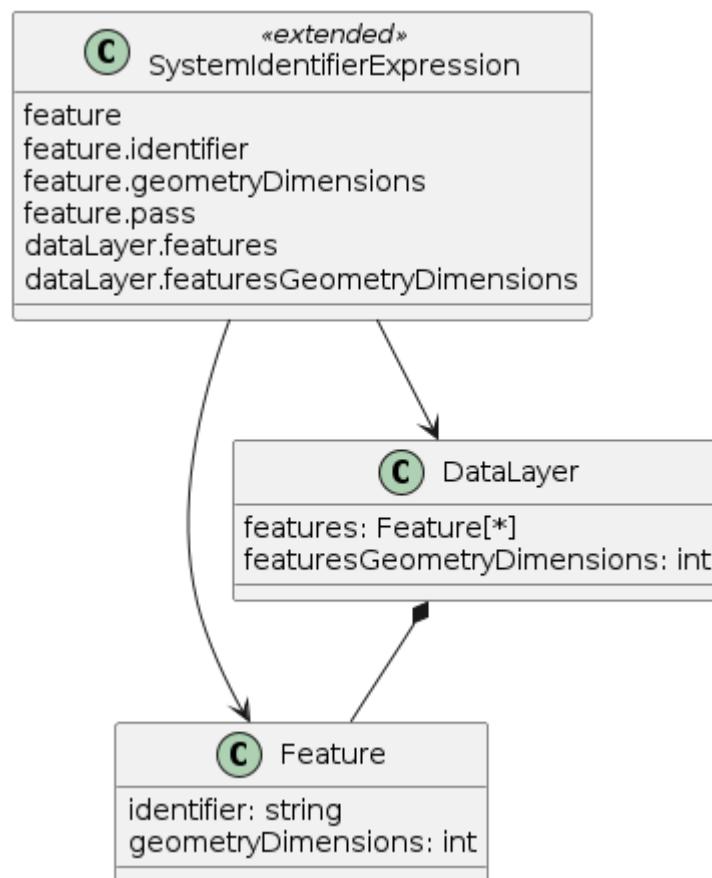


Figure 7 – Vector Features System Identifiers UML Class Diagram

In addition, the following new System Identifiers are defined by this requirements class:

Table 22 – System identifiers for vector features

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE
feature.identifier	Identifier of a particular feature	string or number

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE
feature.geometryDimensions	Dimension of geometry for a particular feature	0 (points), 1 (lines), 2 (polygons), 3 (polyhedrons)
feature.pass	Current rendering pass for the same feature	int
dataLayer.featuresGeometry Dimension	Dimension of feature geometry (if same for all features)	0 (points), 1 (lines), 2 (polygons), 3 (polyhedrons), null (mixed)

8.1.2.1.1. Feature Rendering Passes

This requirements class adds support for rendering vector geometry or coverage cells with multiple times with different symbolizer properties, as well as for re-ordering the rendering order so that either a single feature or an entire data layer is rendered after previous rendering passes have been completed.

See also the *visualization pass* defined in Core requirements class, which allows to render all data layers entire map with different symbolizers.

8.1.3. Colors



Figure 8 — RGB Color class UML Diagram

Table 23 — RGB Color class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
r	Red component	float	1
g	Green component	float	1
b	Blue component	float	1

8.1.4. Fills

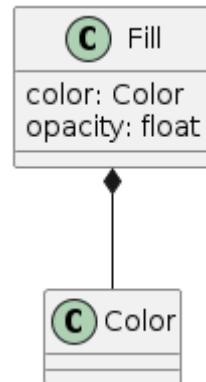


Figure 9 – UML Class Diagram of the Symbology Fill

A Fill defines the graphical symbolizing parameters required to draw the filling of a two-dimensional shape such as a polygon. Separate conformance classes can extend this Fill class with additional properties.

Table 24 – Fill class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
color	Color of the fill	Color	0..1
opacity	Opacity of the fill	float	0..1

8.1.5. Strokes

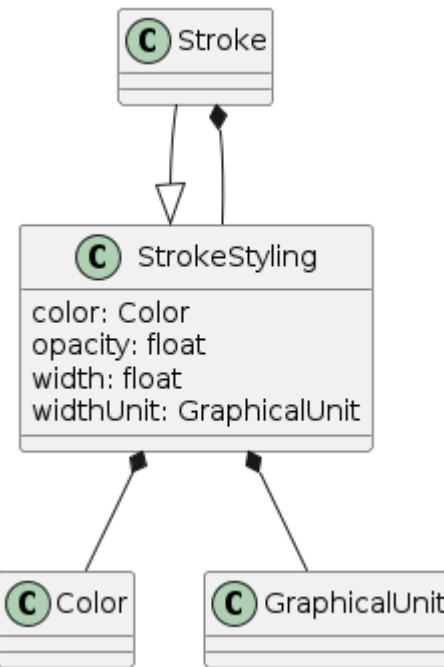


Figure 10 – Stroke Class UML Diagram

A Stroke defines the graphical symbolizing parameters for drawing an outline (e.g., for linear geometries or the exterior of a polygon geometry). As an abstract class and part of the base of the core graphical concepts, **StrokeClass** is a global point of extension to specify concrete ways to draw outlines (e.g., the **PenStroke** and **GraphicStroke** extensions). The **StrokeClass** properties are documented in the following table.

A Stroke object inherits from a base **StrokeStyling** class, which is re-used in a separate requirements class for defining more complex strokes:

Table 25 – StrokeStyling class

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
color	Color of the stroke	Color	0..1
width	Width of the stroke	float (uom-qualified)	0..1

8.1.5.1. Graphical Units of Measure

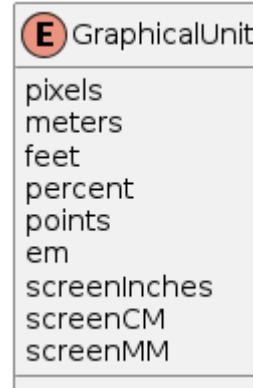


Figure 11 – Graphical Units Enumeration UML Diagram

For styling parameters that define sizing and positioning of graphical objects (width, displacement, etc.), a specific unit of measure needs to be provided for the rendering engine. Therefore, properties where a unit of measure is relevant can be qualified with a particular uom codes.

Below is the list of allowed units of measure as per UCUM (except for pixel):

- portrayal units: pixel, millimeter, inch, percentage; and
- ground units: meter, foot.

The portrayal unit “pixel” is the default unit of measure. If available, the pixel size depends on the viewer client resolution, otherwise it is equal to 0.28mm x 0.28mm (~ 90 DPI).

8.1.6. Markers

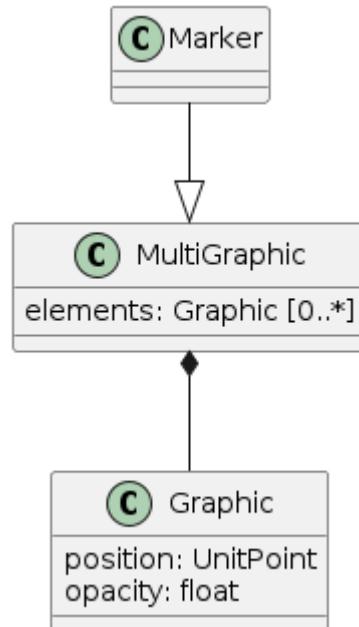


Figure 12 – Marker Class UML Diagram

A Marker inherits from a MultiGraphic which can contain multiple graphical elements:

Table 26 – MultiGraphic class

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
elements	Children elements	Graphic	1..*

Without support for the *Multi Graphics and Transforms* requirements class, a MultiGraphic cannot contain another MultiGraphic.

A MultiGraphic itself inherits from a Graphic allowing to specify an opacity and a 2D position:

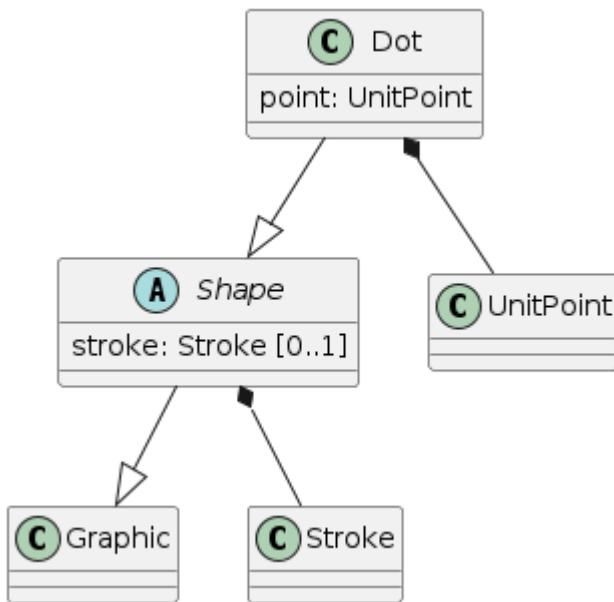
Table 27 – Graphic class

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
opacity	Opacity	float	0..1
position	Position	UnitPoint	0..1

Table 28 – UnitPoint class

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
x	Horizontal position	float (uom-qualified)	1
y	Vertical position	float (uom-qualified)	1

8.1.6.1. Dot Graphics

**Figure 13 – Dot Class UML Diagram**

A round Dot is one type of Graphic defined by this requirements class that can be used as part of a Marker.

A Dot inherits from a Shape class allowing to define a stroke which controls the color and size of the dot (with the stroke's width property).

Table 29 – Shape

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
stroke	Stroke with which to render the shape outline	Stroke	0..1

8.1.6.2. Image Graphics

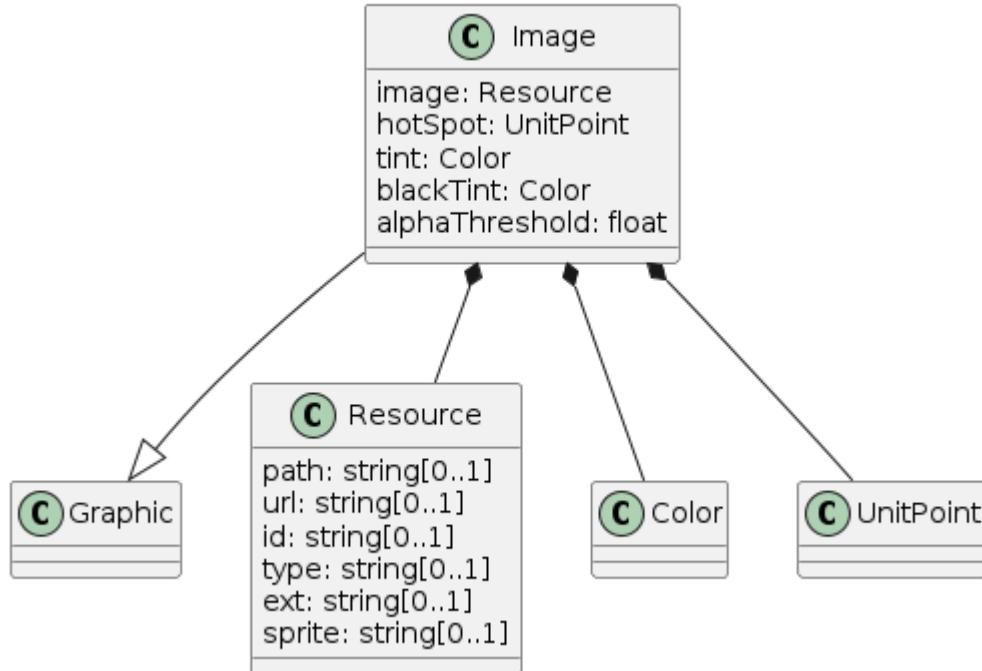


Figure 14 – Image Class UML Diagram

An Image is one type of graphic defined by this requirements class that can be used as part of a Marker.

Table 30 – Image

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
image	The image to use	Resource	1
hotSpot	0,0 position in the image	UnitPoint (uom-qualified)	1
tint	Tint (multiplying white)	Color	1
blackTint	Black tint (used for black)	Color	1
alphaThreshold	Alpha value considered pickable	float	1

The actual image content is defined by a Resource, which can be specified by one or multiple properties:

Table 31 – Resource class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
url	URL for online resource	string	0..1
path	(preferably relative) path to local file	string	0..1
id	ID within a database table or a sprite	string	0..1
type	Selected media type for the resource	string	0..1
ext	File extension to build paths/URL with id	string	0..1
sprite	Name of source sprite file	string	0..1

8.1.6.3. Text Graphics

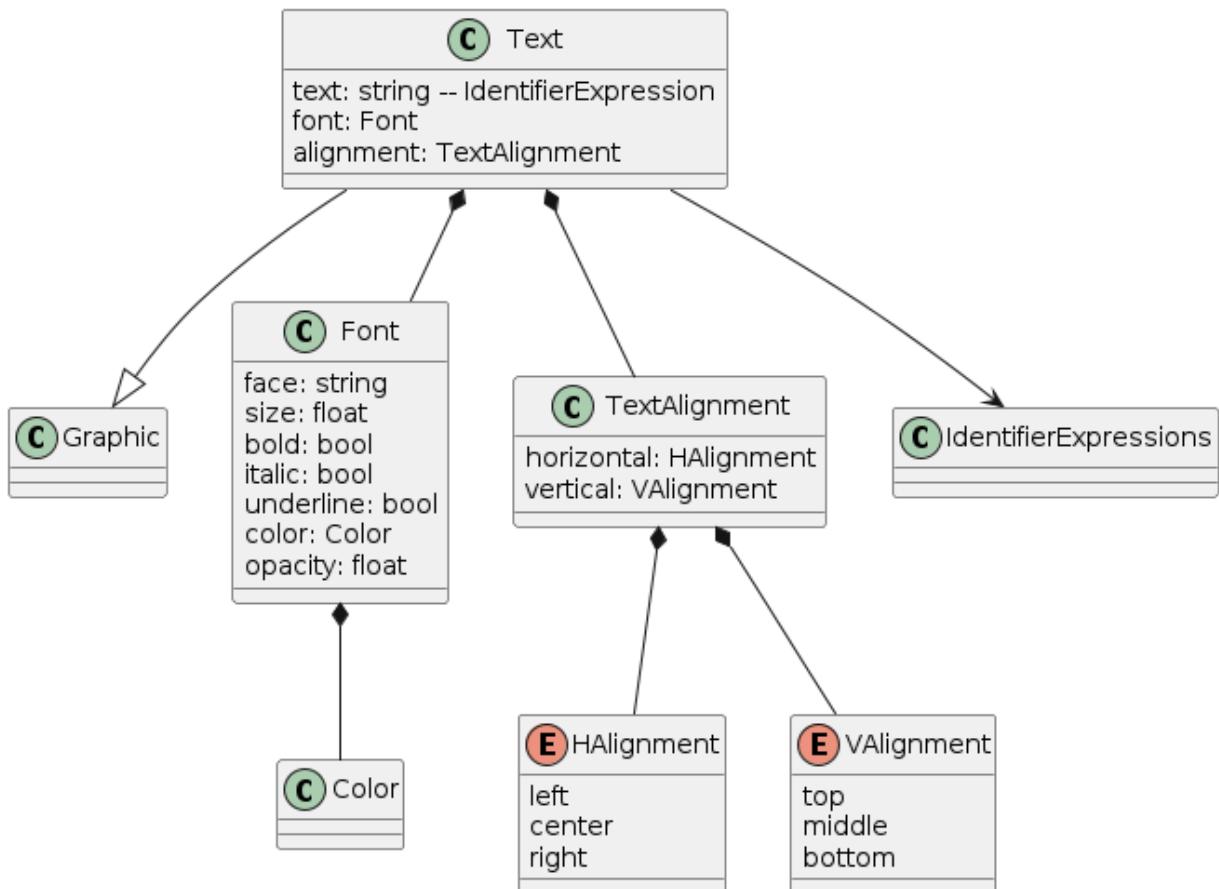


Figure 15 – Text Class UML Diagram

A Text is one type of Graphic defined by this requirements class that can be used as part of a Marker.

Table 32 – Text

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
text	The character string for the text	string (unicode)*	1
font	The font to use for the text	Font	0..1
alignment	The alignment to use for the text	TextAlignment	0..1

This requirements class requires support for identifier parameter value expression for the text property without any additional requirements class. This allows to display the value of feature properties with a Text Marker.

Table 33 – TextAlignment

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
horzAlignment	Horizontal alignment	HAlignment	0..1
vertAlignment	Vertical alignment	VAlignment	0..1

Table 34 – HAlignment enumeration

NAME	DEFINITION
left	Left alignment
center	Center alignment
right	Right alignment

Table 35 – VAlignment enumeration

NAME	DEFINITION
top	Top alignment
middle	Middle alignment

NAME	DEFINITION
bottom	Bottom alignment

The font property of a Text Graphic is defined uses the following *Font* class:

Table 36 – Font class

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
face	Face name	string	0..1
size	Size of the font (pt)	float	0..1
bold	Use bold style	bool	0..1
italic	Use italic style	bool	0..1

8.2. Requirements

8.2.1. Basic Vector Features Styling

REQUIREMENTS CLASS 2: BASIC VECTOR FEATURES STYLING	
IDENTIFIER	http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/vector
TARGET TYPE	Style encodings and Renderers
PREREQUISITE	Requirements class 1: http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/core

8.2.1.1. Symbolizer gamma property

REQUIREMENT 21
IDENTIFIER /req/vector/gamma

REQUIREMENT 21

A An Encoding SHOULD support defining a gamma Symbolizer property as a float.

B A Renderer SHOULD support ...

8.2.1.2. Symbolizer gradient property

REQUIREMENT 22

IDENTIFI /req/vector/gradient

A An Encoding SHALL support defining a gradient Symbolizer property as an object including a type and a stops array of color stops.

B A Renderer SHALL support filling vector geometry based on a gradient property specifying a type and a stops array of color stops.

8.2.1.3. Gradient type property

REQUIREMENT 23

IDENTIFI /req/vector/gradient/type

A An Encoding SHALL support defining a type property of a gradient Symbolizer as a string with a value of linear or radial.

B A Renderer SHALL support filling vector geometry based on a gradient property specifying a type of linear or radial.

8.2.1.4. Gradient stops property

REQUIREMENT 24

IDENTIFI /req/vector/gradient/stops

A An Encoding SHALL support defining a stops property of a gradient Symbolizer as an array of color stops.

B A Renderer SHALL support filling vector geometry based on a gradient property specifying a stops array of color stops.

8.2.1.5. Symbolizer **fill** property

REQUIREMENT 25

IDENTIFI /req/vector/fill

- A An Encoding SHALL support defining a **fill** Symbolizer property as an object including a **color** and an **opacity**.
- B A Renderer SHALL support filling vector geometry based on a **fill** property specifying a **color** and an **opacity**.

8.2.1.6. Symbolizer **stroke** property

REQUIREMENT 26

IDENTIFI /req/vector/stroke

- A An Encoding SHALL support defining a **stroke** Symbolizer property as an object including a **color** and a units of measure-qualified ("uom-qualified") **width**.
- B A Renderer SHALL support drawing the stroke of vector geometry based on a **stroke** property specifying a **color** and a uom-qualified **width**.

8.2.1.7. Graphical Units of Measure

REQUIREMENT 27

IDENTIFI /req/vector/units

- A An Encoding SHALL support qualifying distance properties identified as "uom-qualified" with a unit of measure (pixel, millimeter, inch, percentage, meter, foot).
- B A Renderer SHALL support applying the appropriate unit transformation when rendering elements specifying a uom-qualified distances.

8.2.1.8. Symbolizer **marker** property

REQUIREMENT 28

IDENTIFI /req/vector/marker

- A An Encoding SHALL support defining a marker Symbolizer property as an array of graphical elements (Graphics).
- B A Renderer SHALL support drawing the graphical elements of a marker at the points of vector geometry (for points and line strings) and at the centroid of polygons.

8.2.1.9. Graphics

REQUIREMENT 29

IDENTIFI /req/vector/graphics

- A An Encoding SHALL support defining graphical elements (graphics) specifying a uom-qualified 2D real position offsetting the graphic from its original position.
- B A Renderer SHALL support drawing the Graphics at the specified uom-qualified 2D position offset relative to its original position.

8.2.1.10. Dot Graphics

REQUIREMENT 30

IDENTIFI /req/vector/dot

- A An Encoding SHALL support defining a Dot Graphic inheriting from a base Shape class specifying a stroke, from which the color and the size of the point is inferred.
- B A Renderer SHALL support drawing the Graphics as a round dot using the width of its Stroke as the point size and in the color of the Stroke.

8.2.1.11. Image Graphics

REQUIREMENT 31

IDENTIFI /req/vector/image

- A An Encoding SHALL support defining an Image Graphic inheriting from a base Shape class specifying a stroke, from which the color and the size of the point is inferred.

REQUIREMENT 31

- B A Renderer SHALL support drawing the Graphics as a round dot using the width of its Stroke as the point size and in the color of the Stroke.

8.2.1.12. Text Graphics

REQUIREMENT 32

IDENTIFI /req/vector/text

- A An Encoding SHALL support defining a Text Graphic with a text unicode string content, a font, and an alignment with a horizontal (horzAlignment: left, right or center) and vertical component (vertAlignment: top, middle, bottom).
- B A Renderer SHALL support drawing the text of a Text Graphic using the font and the alignment specified.

8.2.1.13. Fonts

REQUIREMENT 33

IDENTIFI /req/vector/fonts

- A An Encoding SHALL support defining Fonts with a face property indicating the face name (also known as the font family), a size specified in points, a bold flag indicating to use a bold weight if true, and an italic flag indicating to use an italic style if true.
- B A Renderer SHALL support drawing text using the fonts specified.

9

REQUIREMENTS CLASSES FOR COVERAGE STYLING

REQUIREMENTS CLASSES FOR COVERAGE STYLING

9.1. Requirements Class “Basic Coverage Styling”

9.1.1. Overview

This requirements class adds support for defining how to portray coverage data by mapping values from the range (e.g., individual imagery bands) to color channels or to a single channel, as well as providing an option to apply a color and/or opacity map based on the values.

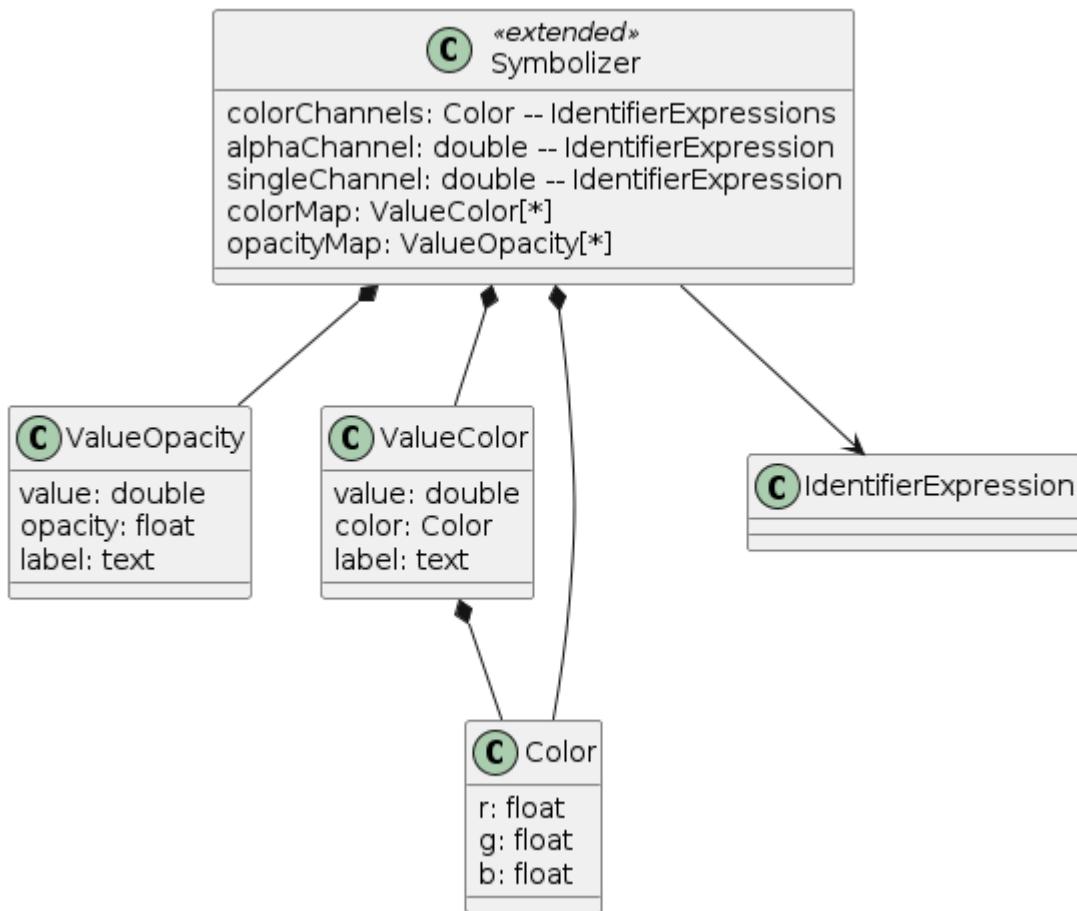


Figure 16 – Basic Coverage Symbolizer Class UML Diagram

9.1.1.1. Extended Identifiers

This requirements class defines as valid identifiers all of the accessible properties (the values of its range, as defined by the range type) for a coverage being portrayed with the name of those properties being the text of the identifier. Those identifiers are to be resolved with the value of that property. An encoding must support an escaping mechanism in cases where the name of a feature property might clash with a syntactic element.

9.1.1.2. Extended Symbolizer

Table 37 – Extended Symbolizer properties

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
colorChannels	Value of the Red, Green and Blue color channels	Color	0..1
alphaChannel	Value of the alpha (opacity) channel	float	0..1
singleChannel	Value of a single (gray-scale) output channel	float	0..1
colorMap	Color map to be applied based on singleCannel	ValueColor	0..*
opacityMap	Opacity map to be applied based on singleCannel	ValueOpacity	0..*

This requirements class requires support for identifier parameter value expression for the red (r), green (g) and blue (b) components of the `colorChannels`, `alphaChannel` and `singleChannel` properties without any additional requirements class.

This allows to map the range values of a coverage to the output color channels.

The color map is defined with a Value/Color pair object:

Table 38 – ValueColor properties

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
value	Key value for selecting this color	float	1
color	Color associated with this value	Color	1
name	Label to use for this value when generating a legend	string	0..1

Similarly, the opacity map is defined with a Value/Opacity pair object:

Table 39 – ValueOpacity properties

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
value	Key value for selecting this color	float	1
color	Color associated with this value	Color	1
name	Label to use for this value when generating a legend	string	0..1

9.1.1.3. Colors

Both the `colorChannels` and the `colorMap` properties use a `Color` class, specified using red, green and blue components. The ability to define Colors in other spaces (e.g., Lab, CMYK) is defined in separate requirements classes and applies wherever this basic RGB Color class is used.

Table 40 – Color

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
r	Red	float	1
g	Green	float	1
b	Blue	float	1

9.1.2. Requirements

REQUIREMENTS CLASS 3: BASIC COVERAGE STYLING

IDENTIFIER <http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/coverage>

TARGET TYPE Style encodings and Renderers

PREREQUISITE Requirements class 1: <http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/core>

9.1.2.1. Symbolizer `colorChannels` property

REQUIREMENT 34

IDENTIFIE /req/coverage/color-channels

- A An Encoding SHALL support defining a `colorChannels` Symbolizer property as a Color object.
- B A Renderer SHALL support ...

9.1.2.2. Symbolizer `alphaChannel` property

REQUIREMENT 35

IDENTIFI~~E~~ /req/coverage/alpha-channel

- A An Encoding SHALL support defining a `alphaChannel` Symbolizer property as a float.
- B A Renderer SHALL support ...

9.1.2.3. Symbolizer `singleChannel` property

REQUIREMENT 36

IDENTIFI~~E~~ /req/coverage/single-channel

- A An Encoding SHALL support defining a `singleChannel` Symbolizer property as a float.
- B A Renderer SHALL support ...

9.1.2.4. Symbolizer `colorMap` property

REQUIREMENT 37

IDENTIFIER /req/coverage/color-map

- A An Encoding SHALL support defining a colorMap Symbolizer property as an array of value (float) and color (Color) pairs which can be tagged with a name.
- B A Renderer SHALL support ...

9.1.2.5. Symbolizer opacityMap property

REQUIREMENT 38

IDENTIFIER /req/coverage/opacity-map

- A An Encoding SHALL support defining a opacityMap Symbolizer property as an array of value (float) and opacity (float) pairs which can be tagged with a name.
- B A Renderer SHALL support ...

9.1.2.6. Symbolizer gamma property

REQUIREMENT 39

IDENTIFIER /req/coverage/gamma

- A An Encoding SHOULD support defining a gamma Symbolizer property as a float.
- B A Renderer SHOULD support ...

9.1.2.7. Symbolizer gradient property

REQUIREMENT 40

IDENTIFIER /req/coverage/gradient

- A An Encoding SHALL support defining a gradient Symbolizer property as an object including a type and a stops array of color stops.

REQUIREMENT 40

- B A Renderer SHALL support filling vector geometry based on a gradient property specifying a type and a stops array of color stops.

9.1.2.8. Gradient type property

REQUIREMENT 41

IDENTIFI /req/coverage/gradient/type

- A An Encoding SHALL support defining a type property of a gradient Symbolizer as a string with a value of linear or radial.
- B A Renderer SHALL support filling vector geometry based on a gradient property specifying a type of linear or radial.

9.1.2.9. Gradient stops property

REQUIREMENT 42

IDENTIFI /req/coverage/gradient/stops

- A An Encoding SHALL support defining a stops property of a gradient Symbolizer as an array of color stops.
- B A Renderer SHALL support filling vector geometry based on a gradient property specifying a stops array of color stops.

9.2. Requirements Class “Hill Shading”

9.2.1. Overview

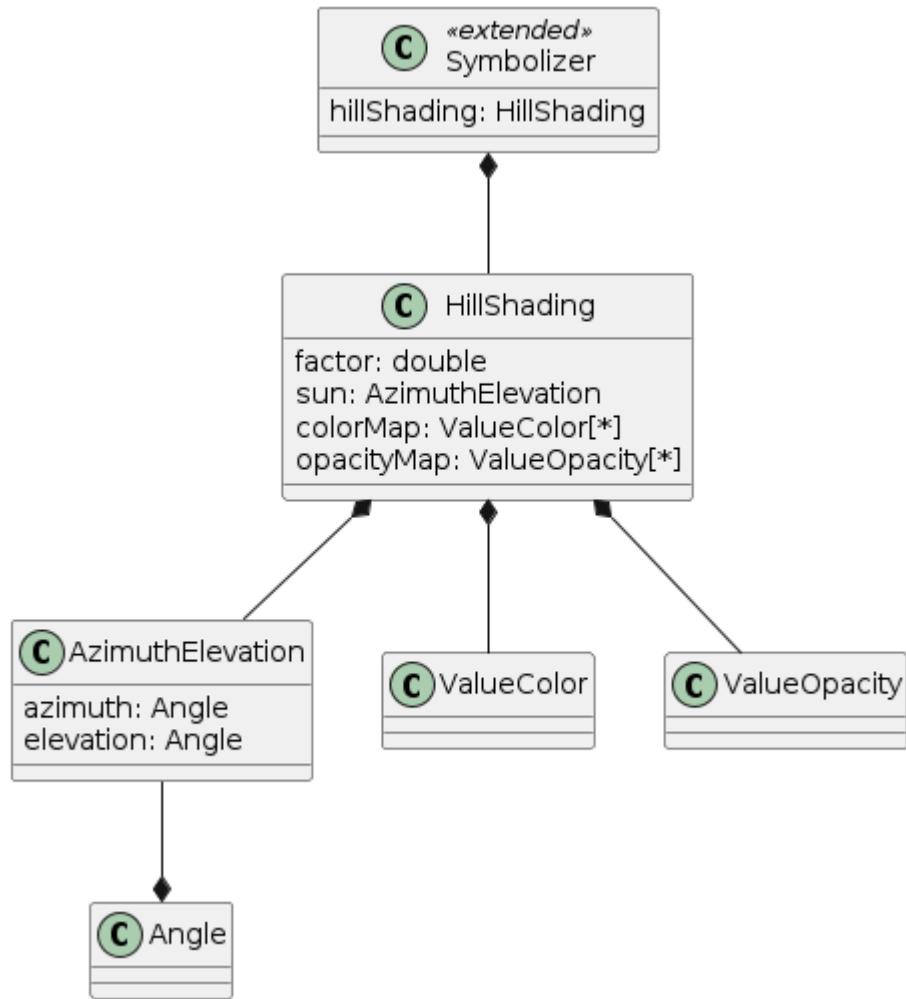


Figure 17 – HillShading Symbolizer Class UML Diagram

This requirements class adds the capability to portray elevation coverages with a hill shading style. It depends on the *Basic Coverage Styling* requirements class.

9.2.1.1. Extended Symbolizer

Table 41 – Extended Symbolizer properties

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
hillShading	Hill shading parameters	HillShading	0..1

Table 42 – HillShading properties

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
factor	Factor controlling the intensity of the shading	float	0..1
sun	Orientation of the sun	AzimuthElevation	0..1
colorMap	Color map to be applied based on calculated shade	ValueColor	0..*
opacityMap	Opacity map to be applied based on calculated shade	ValueOpacity	0..*

The sun property is specified using this AzimuthElevation class:

Table 43 – AzimuthElevation properties

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
azimuth	Azimuth angle relative to North	Angle	0..1
elevation	Elevation angle relative to the ground	Angle	0..1

9.2.2. Requirements

REQUIREMENTS CLASS 4: HILL SHADING

IDENTIFIER <http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/hillshading>

TARGET TYPE Style encodings and Renderers

PREREQUISITE Requirements class 3: <http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/req/coverage>

9.2.2.1. Symbolizer hillShading property

REQUIREMENT 43

IDENTIFIER /req/hillshading/hillshading

- A An Encoding SHALL support defining a hillshading Symbolizer property as an object including factor, sun, colorMap and opacityMap properties.
- B A Renderer SHALL support ...

9.2.2.2. HillShading factor property

REQUIREMENT 44

IDENTIFIER /req/hillshading/factor

- A An Encoding SHALL support defining a factor HillShading property as a float.
- B A Renderer SHALL support ...

9.2.2.3. HillShading sun property

REQUIREMENT 45

IDENTIFIER /req/hillshading/sun

- A An Encoding SHALL support defining a sun HillShading property as an object consisting of azimuth and elevation angle members representing the orientation of the sun relative to the terrain.
- B A Renderer SHALL support ...

9.2.2.4. HillShading colorMap property

REQUIREMENT 46

IDENTIFI /req/hillshading/color-map

- A An Encoding SHALL support defining a colorMap HillShading property as an array of value (float) and color (Color) pairs.
- B A Renderer SHALL support ...

9.2.2.5. HillShading opacityMap property

REQUIREMENT 47

IDENTIFI /req/hillshading/opacity-map

- A An Encoding SHALL support defining a opacityMap HillShading property as an array of value (float) and opacity (float) pairs.
- B A Renderer SHALL support ...

9.3. Requirements Class “Coverage as points”

9.3.1. Overview

This requirements class adds the capability to render a coverage as individual points, as if it were a MultiPoint vector feature, using a marker.

This requirements class adds the capability to transform a coverage into a feature collection.

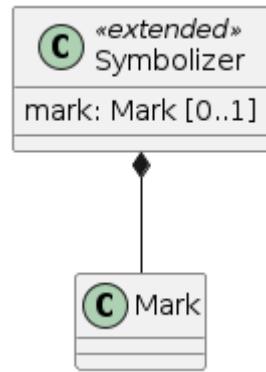


Figure 18 – Symbolizer class UML Diagram (extended for rendering coverages as markers)

Table 44 – Coverages as points Symbolizer properties

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
mark	Marker to render at every point of the coverage	Marker	0..1

9.3.2. Requirements

9.4. Requirements Class “Coverage as contours”

9.4.1. Overview

This requirements class adds the capability to render a coverage as contours, as if it were a MultiLineString or MultiPolygon vector feature, using a fill and/or stroke.

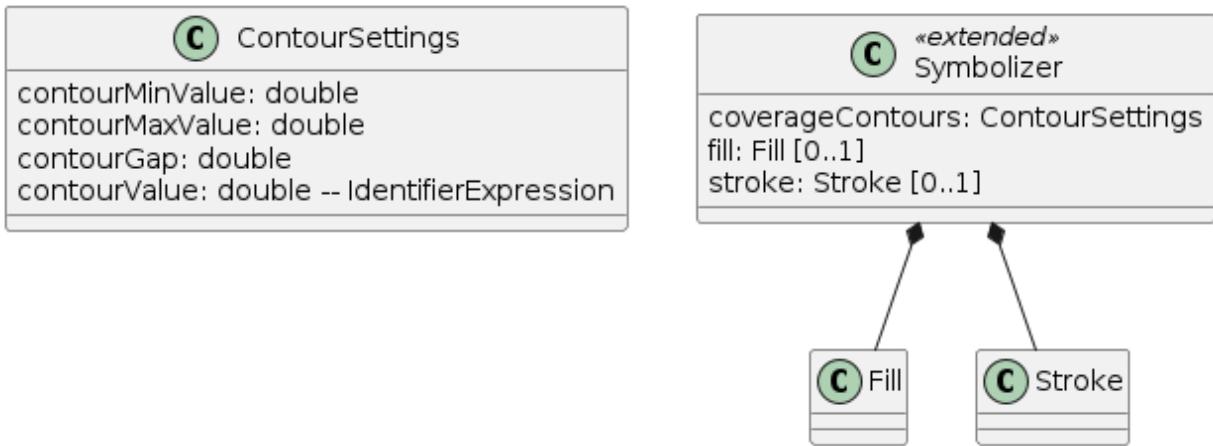


Figure 19 – Symbolizer class UML Diagram (extended for transforming coverages to contours)

Table 45 – ContourSettings properties

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
contourMinValue	Minimum value for which to start drawing contours	double	1
contour.MaxValue	Maximum value for which to end drawing contours	double	0..1
contourGap	Gap in values for drawing contours	double	1
contourValue	Value for which to draw contours	double	1

Table 46 – Coverages as contours Symbolizer properties

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
coverageContours	Settings for styling coverage as contours	ContourSettings	0..1

9.4.2. Requirements

9.5. Requirements Class “Contrast Enhancement”

9.5.1. Overview



Figure 20 – Symbolizer class UML Diagram (extended for contrast enhancement)

Table 47 – Contrast enhancement Symbolizer properties

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
contrast Enhancement	Contrast enhancement to apply to the coverage	Contrast Enhancement	0..1

Table 48 – ContrastEnhancement enumeration

NAME	DEFINITION
none	No contrast enhancement
normalize	Stretches the contrast so that the dimmest color is stretched to black and the brightest color is stretched to white, with all colors in between stretched out linearly
histogram	Stretches the contrast based on a histogram of how many colors are at each brightness level on input, with the goal of producing equal number of pixels in the image at each brightness level on output

9.5.2. Requirements

9.6. Requirements Class “Hue, Saturation, Value Modifier”

9.6.1. Overview

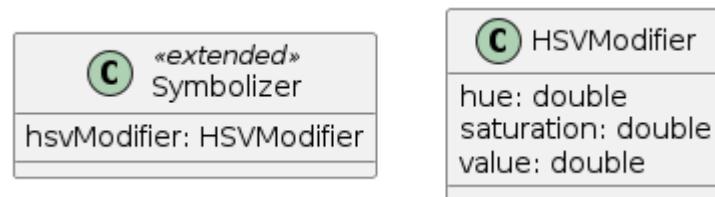


Figure 21 – Symbolizer class UML Diagram (extended HSV modifier)

Table 49 – HSV modifier Symbolizer properties

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
hsv Modifier	Hue, Saturation, Value modifier to apply to the coverage	HSVModifier	0..1

Table 50 – HSVModifier properties

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
hue	Hue modifier to apply to the coverage. Values range from -360 to 360 (degrees).	double	0..1
saturation	Saturation modifier to apply to the coverage (multiplication factor)	double	0..1
value	Value modifier to apply to the coverage (multiplication factor)	double	0..1

9.6.2. Requirements

10

REQUIREMENTS CLASSES FOR LABELING

10.1. Requirements Class “Basic Labeling”

10.1.1. Overview

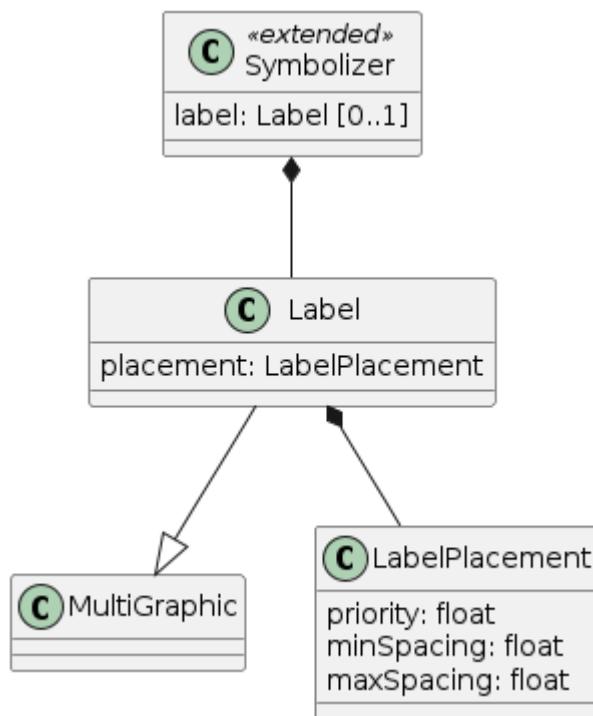


Figure 22 – Label Class UML Diagram

This requirements class adds support for labels that are placed using a placement algorithm (and may not always be placed) drawn as a separate pass on top of styled vector features and coverages. Like Markers, Labels inherit from the MultiGraphic class and may contain multiple graphical elements.

Table 51 – Extended Symbolizer Class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
label	Graphic placed and drawns	Label	0..1

10.1.2. Requirements

10.2. Requirements Class “Font Outlines”

10.2.1. Overview

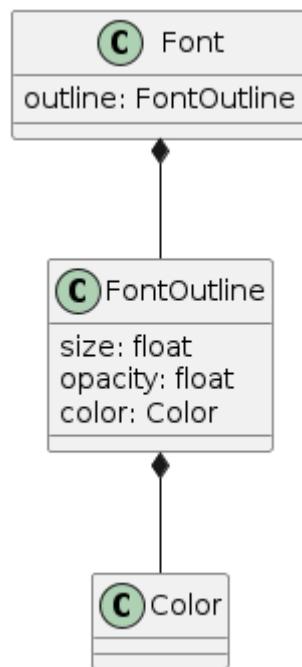


Figure 23 – Font outlines UML Diagram

This requirements class adds support for Text font outlines to improve readability on any background.

10.2.1.1. Font Outlines

Table 52 – Extended Text Class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
outline	Outline for the text	FontOutline	0..1

Table 53 – FontOutline class

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
size	Size of the outline	float	0..1
opacity	Opacity of the outline	float	0..1
color	Color of the outline	Color	0..1

10.2.2. Requirements

10.3. Requirements Class “Image Outlines”

10.3.1. Image Outlines

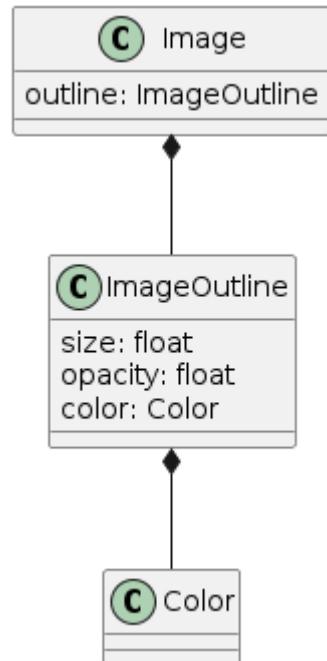


Figure 24 – ImageOutline UML Diagram

This requirements class adds support for Image outlines to improve readability on any background.

Table 54 – ImageOutline class

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
size	Size of the outline	float	0..1
opacity	Opacity of the outline	float	0..1
color	Color of the outline	Color	0..1

10.3.2. Requirements

11

REQUIREMENTS CLASSES FOR SHAPES

11.1. Requirements Class “Shape Graphics”

11.1.1. Overview

This requirements class adds support for vector shape graphics.

11.1.1.1. Rectangles, Circles, and Ellipses

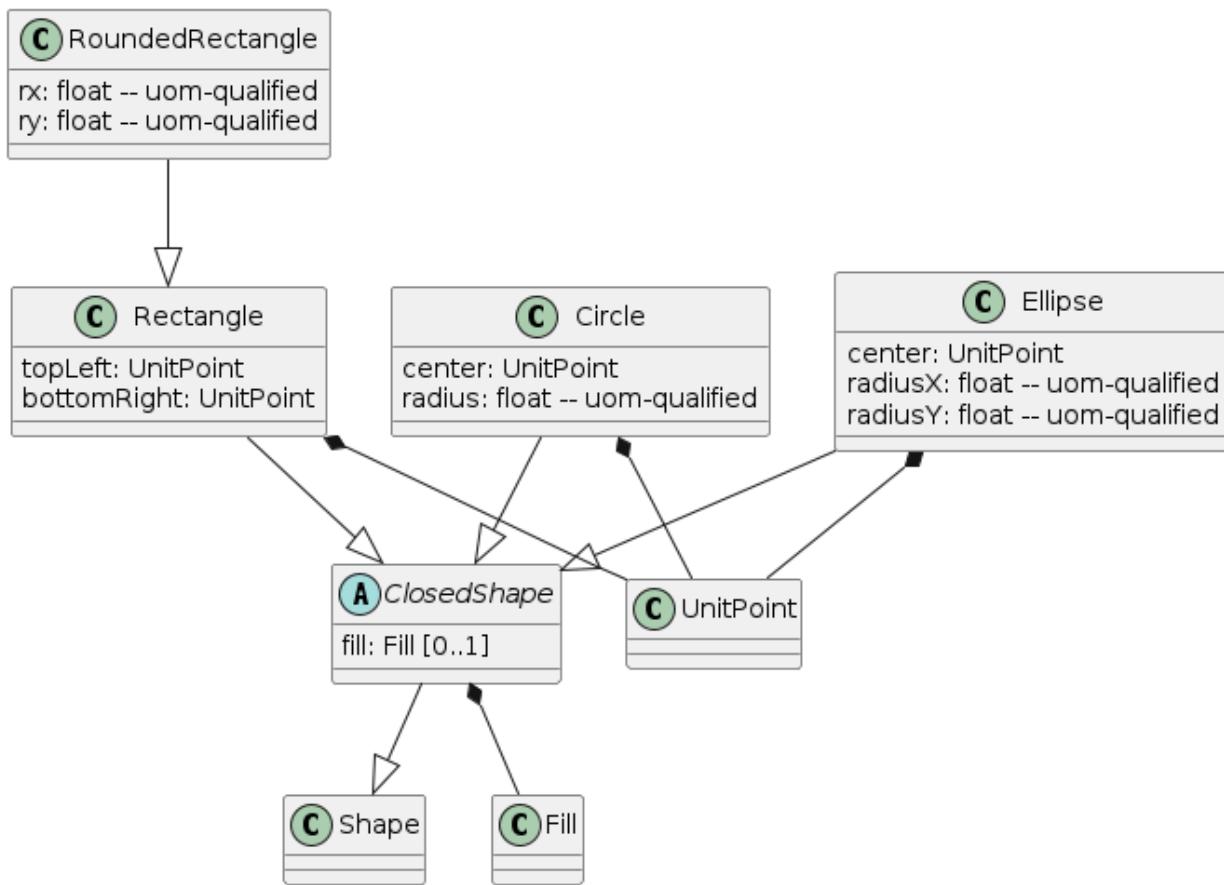


Figure 25 – Rectangles, Circles and Ellipses Classes UML Diagram

Table 55 – Class ClosedShape

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
fill	Fill of the shape	Fill	1

11.1.1.1.1. Rectangles

Table 56 – Rectangle

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
topLeft	Top left corner of the rectangle	UnitPoint	1
bottomRight	Bottom right corner of the rectangle	UnitPoint	1

11.1.1.1.2. Rounded Rectangles

Table 57 – Class RoundRectangle

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
rx	Horizontal radius of the rounded corners	float (uom-qualified)	1
ry	Vertical radius of the rounded corners	float (uom-qualified)	1

11.1.1.1.3. Circles

Table 58 – Class Circle

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
center	Center of the circle	UnitPoint	1
radius	Radius of the circle	float (uom-qualified)	1

11.1.1.1.4. Ellipses

Table 59 – Class Ellipse

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
center	Center of the ellipse	UnitPoint	1
radiusX	Horizontal radius	float (uom-qualified)	1
radiusY	Vertical radius	float (uom-qualified)	1

11.1.1.2. Arcs

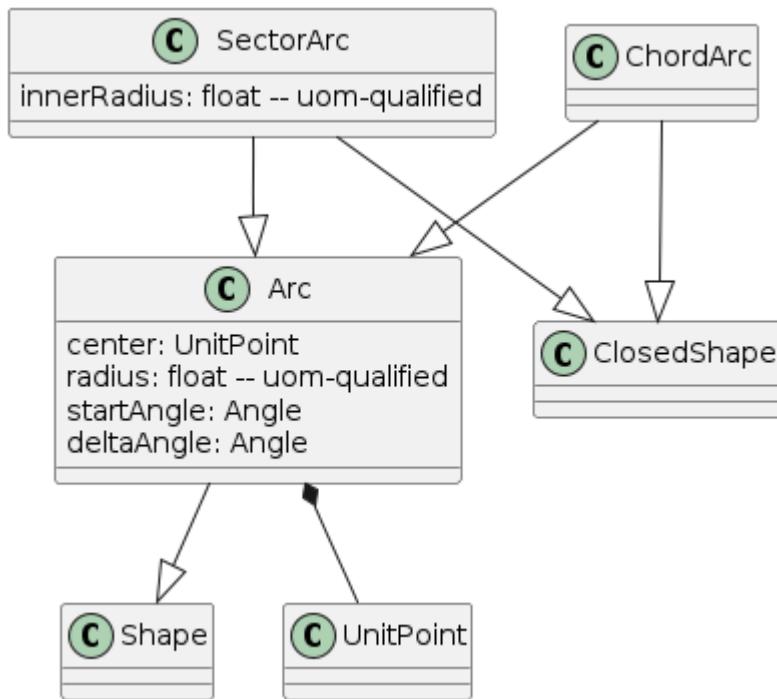


Figure 26 – Arc Classes UML Diagram

Table 60 – Arc class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
center	Center	UnitPoint	1

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
radius	Radius	float (uom-qualified)	1
startAngle	Start angle	Angle	1
deltaAngle	Delta angle	Angle	1

Table 61 – SectorArc class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
innerRadius	Inner radius	float (uom-qualified)	1

Table 62 – ChordArc class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
(no additional members)			

11.1.1.3. Paths

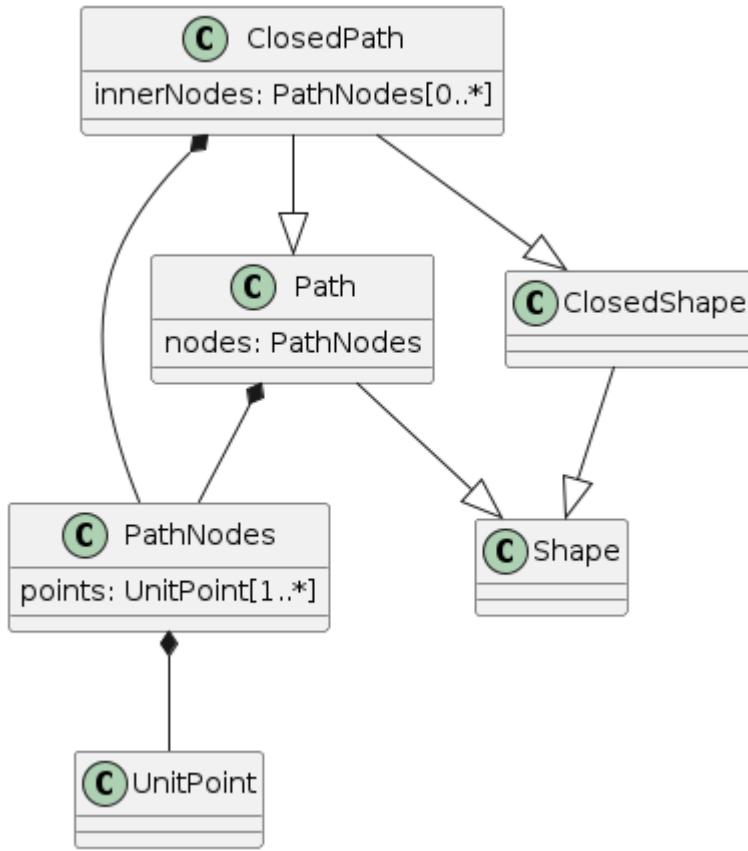


Figure 27 – Path Classe UML Diagram

Table 63 – Path class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
nodes	Nodes of the path	PathNodes	1

11.1.1.3.1. Closed Paths

A closed path is a **ClosedShape** that can be filled, and can optionally contain inner nodes to create holes, like polygon interior rings.

Table 64 – ClosedPath class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
innerNodes	Inner nodes of the path	PathNodes	0..*

11.1.2. Requirements

11.2. Requirements Class “Shape Outlines”

11.2.1. Overview

Table 65 – ShapeOutline class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
color	Color of the outline	Color	0..1
opacity	Opacity of the outline	float (0..1)	0..1
thickness	Thickness of the outline	float (uom-qualified)	0..1

Table 66 – Extended Shape class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
outline	Shape outline	ShapeOutline	0..1

11.2.2. Requirements

12

REQUIREMENTS CLASS “MULTI GRAPHICS AND TRANSFORMS”

REQUIREMENTS CLASS “MULTI GRAPHICS AND TRANSFORMS”

12.1. Overview

This requirements class adds support for vector graphic hierarchies and transformations.

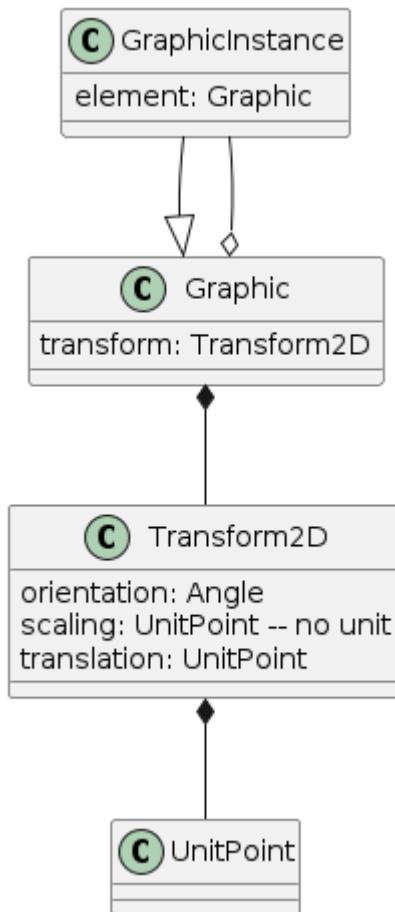


Figure 28 – MultiGraphic and Transforms UML Diagram

12.1.1. Graphic and MultiGraphic Extensions

This requirements class removes the restriction on MultiGraphics containing other MultiGraphics.

Table 67 – Extended Graphic class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
transform	2D transformation	Transform2D	1

The `transform.translation` is equivalent to the Graphic's position property.

Table 68 – Transform2D class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
orientation	Orientation	Angle	1
scaling	Scaling	UnitPoint (no unit)	1
translation	Translation	UnitPoint	1

12.1.2. Graphic Instances

The `GraphicInstance` class allows instantiating multiple instances of a single Graphic definition object, with each instance having a different transformation applied.

Table 69 – GraphicInstance class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
element	Instantiated graphic	Graphic	1

12.2. Requirements

13

REQUIREMENTS CLASSES FOR ADVANCED STROKES

REQUIREMENTS CLASSES FOR ADVANCED STROKES

13.1. Requirements Class “Joins and Caps”

13.1.1. Overview

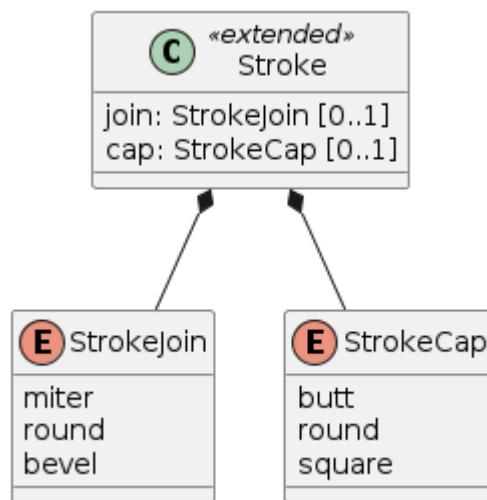


Figure 29 – Joins and Caps classes UML diagram

This requirements class adds support for Strokes rendered with additional join and cap types.

Table 70 – Extended Stroke class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
join	Join	StrokeJoin	0..1
cap	Cap	StrokeCap	0..1

Table 71 – StrokeJoin enumeration

NAME	DEFINITION
miter	Miter join
round	Round join
bevel	Bevel join

Table 72 – StrokeCap enumeration

NAME	DEFINITION
butt	Butt cap
round	Round cap
square	Square cap

13.1.2. Requirements

13.2. Requirements Class “Dashes”

13.2.1. Overview

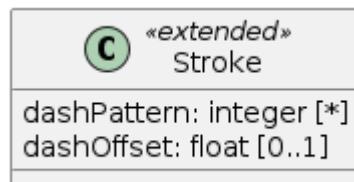


Figure 30 – Dashed strokes class UML diagram

This requirements class adds support for dashed Strokes.

Table 73 – Extended Stroke class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
dashPattern	Dash pattern	int	0..*
dashOffset	Dash offset	UnitValue	0..1

13.2.2. Requirements

13.3. Requirements Class “Casing and Centerline”

13.3.1. Overview

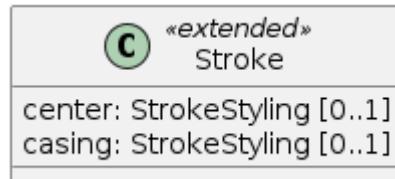


Figure 31 – Casing and centerline strokes class UML diagram

This requirements class adds support for Strokes with a casing and centerline.

Table 74 – Extended Stroke class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
casing	Style of stroke casing	StrokeStyling	0..1
center	Style of stroke center line	StrokeStyling	0..1

13.3.2. Requirements

13.4. Requirements Class “Pattern Strokes”

13.4.1. Overview

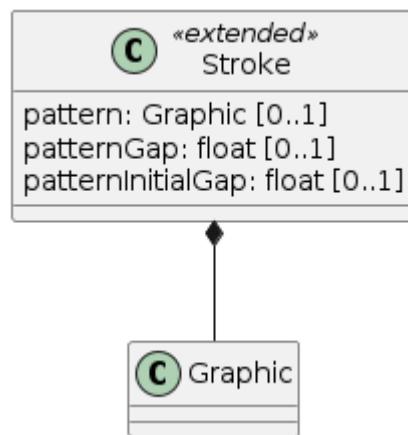


Figure 32 – Pattern strokes class UML Diagram

This requirements class adds support for Strokes with a pattern defined by a Graphic.

Table 75 – Extended Stroke class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
pattern	Pattern graphic	Graphic	0..1
patternGap	Gap between instances of pattern graphic	float	0..1
patternInitialGap	Initial gap before first pattern graphic	float	0..1

13.4.2. Requirements

14

REQUIREMENTS CLASSES FOR ADVANCED FILLS

REQUIREMENTS CLASSES FOR ADVANCED FILLS

14.1. Requirements Class “Pattern Fills”

14.1.1. Overview

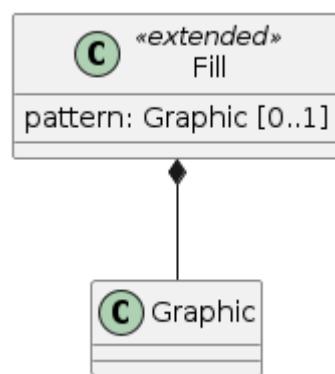


Figure 33 – Pattern Fill UML Diagram

This requirements class adds support for defining how to fill a shape with a pattern.

Table 76 – Extended Fill class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
pattern	Graphic to repeat in pattern	Graphic	0..1

14.1.2. Requirements

14.2. Requirements Class “Hatches and Gradients, Stipples”

14.2.1. Overview

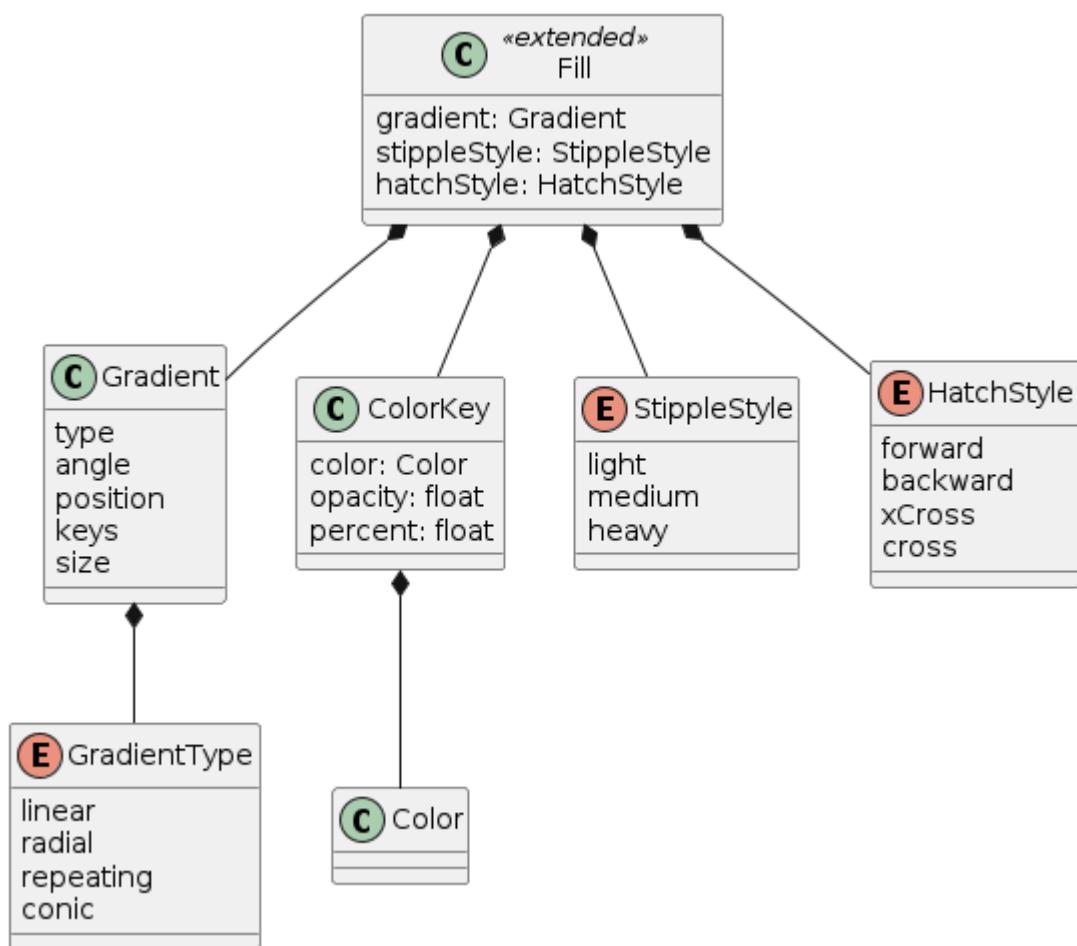


Figure 34 – Hatches, Gradients and Stipple Fills UML Diagram

This requirements class adds support for hatch, stipple and gradient fills. A hatch fill is a pattern of lines, and a stipple fill is a pattern of dots. A gradient fill is a gradual transition between two or more colors.

Table 77 – Extended Fill class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
hatchStyle	Hatch style	HatchStyle	0..1
stippleStyle	Stipple style	StippleStyle	0..1
gradient	Gradient	Gradient	0..*

14.2.1.1. Gradients

Table 78 – ColorKey class

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
color	Color	Color	1
opacity	Opacity	float	0..1
percent	Percent	float	0..1

Table 79 – GradientType enum

NAME	DEFINITION
linear	Linear gradient
radial	Radial gradient
repeating	Repeating gradient
conic	Conic gradient

Table 80 – Gradient class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
type	Type of gradient	GradientType	1
angle	Angle of gradient	float	1

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
position	Position of gradient	Position	1
keys	Percent	ColorKey	0..*
size	Size of gradient	Size	1

14.2.1.2. Stipples

Table 81 – StippleStyle class

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
light	Light	float	1
medium	Medium	float	1
heavy	Heavy	float	1

14.2.1.3. Hatches

Table 82 – HatchStyle class

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
forward	Forward	float	1
backward	Backward	float	1
xCross	X-Cross	float	1
cross	Cross	float	1

14.2.2. Requirements

15

REQUIREMENTS CLASS “SYMBOLIZER PARAMETER VALUE EXPRESSIONS”

REQUIREMENTS CLASS “SYMBOLIZER PARAMETER VALUE EXPRESSIONS”

15.1. Overview

This requirements class adds support for using **ParameterValues** i.e., arbitrary **Expressions** (not only literals), for all **Symbolizer** properties.

15.2. Requirements

16

REQUIREMENTS CLASSES FOR ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

REQUIREMENTS CLASSES FOR ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

16.1. Requirements Class “Any right-hand operands”

16.1.1. Overview

This requirements class removes the restriction that right-hand side operands of RelationExpressions are limited to LiteralExpressions. For expressions encoded using CQL2, it is analogous to the *CQL2 Property-Property comparison* requirements class.

16.1.2. Requirements

16.2. Requirements Class “Conditional Expressions”

16.2.1. Overview

16.2.2. Conditional expressions

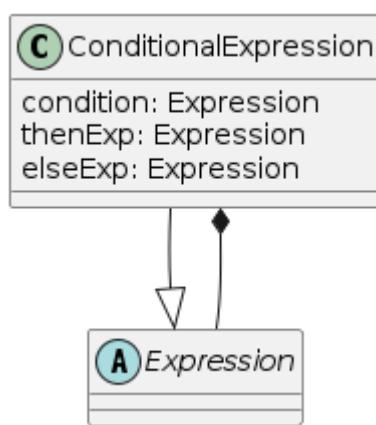


Figure 35 – Conditional Expressions UML Class Diagram

Table 83 – ConditionalExpression class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
condition	Condition	Expression	1
thenExp	Expression resolving to when condition is true	Expression	1
elseExp	Expression resolving to when condition is false	Expression	1

16.2.3. Requirements

16.3. Requirements Class “Variables”

16.3.1. Overview

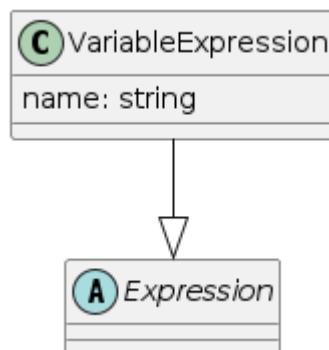


Figure 36 – Variable Expressions UML Class Diagram

This requirements class adds support for defining variables that can be used to facilitate re-use of definitions in encodings, as well as to provide configurable elements that can be associated with application control such as a slider or drop-down control.

16.3.1.1. Variable expressions

Table 84 – VariableExpression class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
name	Name of the variable	string	1

16.3.2. Requirements

17

REQUIREMENTS CLASSES FOR ADDITIONAL OPERATORS

REQUIREMENTS CLASSES FOR ADDITIONAL OPERATORS

17.1. Requirements Class “Arithmetic Operators”

17.1.1. Overview

This requirements class adds support for arithmetic operations.

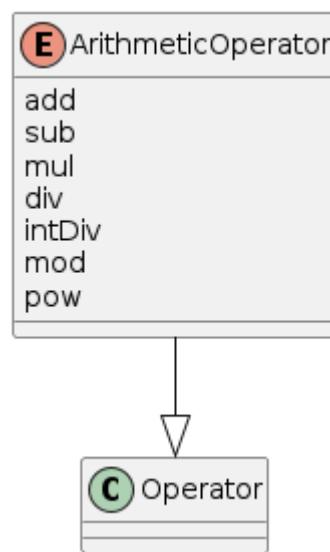


Figure 37 – Arithmetic Operators UML Diagram

Table 85 – arithmetic

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
add	Addition	Numeric	1..1
sub	Subtraction	Numeric	1..1
mul	Multiplication	Numeric	1..1
div	Division	Numeric	1..1

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
intDiv	Integer Division	Numeric	1..1
mod	Modulus	Numeric	1..1
pow	Power	Numeric	1..1

17.1.2. Requirements

17.2. Requirements Class “Bitwise Operators”

17.2.1. Overview

This requirements class adds support for operations on individual bits.

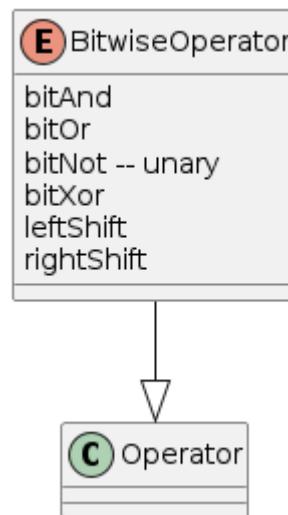


Figure 38 – Bitwise Operators UML Diagram

Table 86 – bitwise

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
bitAnd	Bitwise AND	Integer	1..1
bitOr	Bitwise OR	Integer	1..1

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
bitNot	Bitwise NOT	Integer	1..1
bitXor	Bitwise XOR	Integer	1..1
leftShift	Left Shift	Integer	1..1
rightShift	Right Shift	Integer	1..1

17.2.2. Requirements

17.3. Requirements Class “Text Relation Operators”

17.3.1. Overview

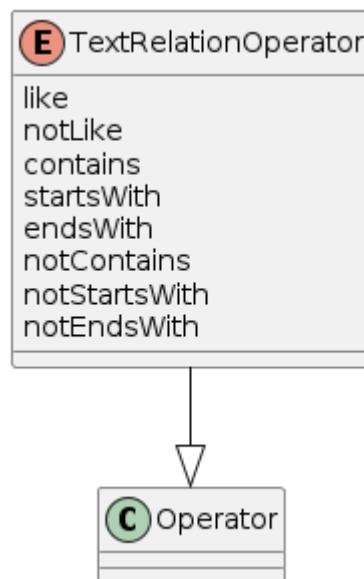


Figure 39 – TextRelation Operators UML Diagram

This requirements class adds more advanced support for evaluating the relation between text values, including the *like* operator, *starts with*, *contains*, *ends with*, as well as *not* variants for all these.

Table 87 – comparison

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
like	Like	Text	1..1
notLike	Not Like	Text	1..1
contains	Contains	Text	1..1
startsWith	Starts With	Text	1..1
endsWith	Ends With	Text	1..1
notContains	Does Not Contain	Text	1..1
notStartsWith	Does Not Start With	Text	1..1
notEndsWith	Does Not End With	Text	1..1

17.3.2. Requirements

18

REQUIREMENTS CLASSES FOR FUNCTIONS

18.1. Requirements Class “Function Expressions”

18.1.1. Overview

This requirements class adds support for function call expressions.

18.1.1.1. Function call expressions

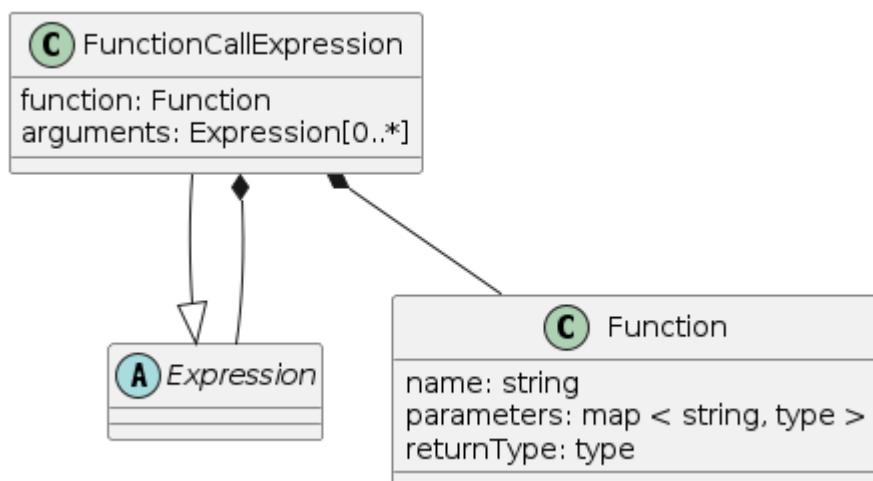


Figure 40 – Functions UML Class Diagram

Table 88 – FunctionCallExpression class

NAME	TYPE	DEFINITION	MULTIPLICITY
function	Function	Function to be called	1
arguments	Expression	Arguments to the function	0..*

Table 89 – Function class

NAME	TYPE	DEFINITION	MULTIPLICITY
name	string	Name	1
parameters	map < string, type >	Parameters	1
returnType	type	Return type	1

18.1.1.2. Standard functions

A standard function is a Function with a pre-determined set of parameters, return value and behavior that may be registered with a URI. Requirements class in this section defines standard functions.

Table 90 – Standard functions URI mapping

KEY	VALUE	DEFINITION
uri	Function	A URI allows to identify standard functions, even if identical function names are used in different encoding, extension or implementations for different behaviors.

18.1.2. Requirements

18.2. Requirements Class “Math Functions”

18.2.1. Overview

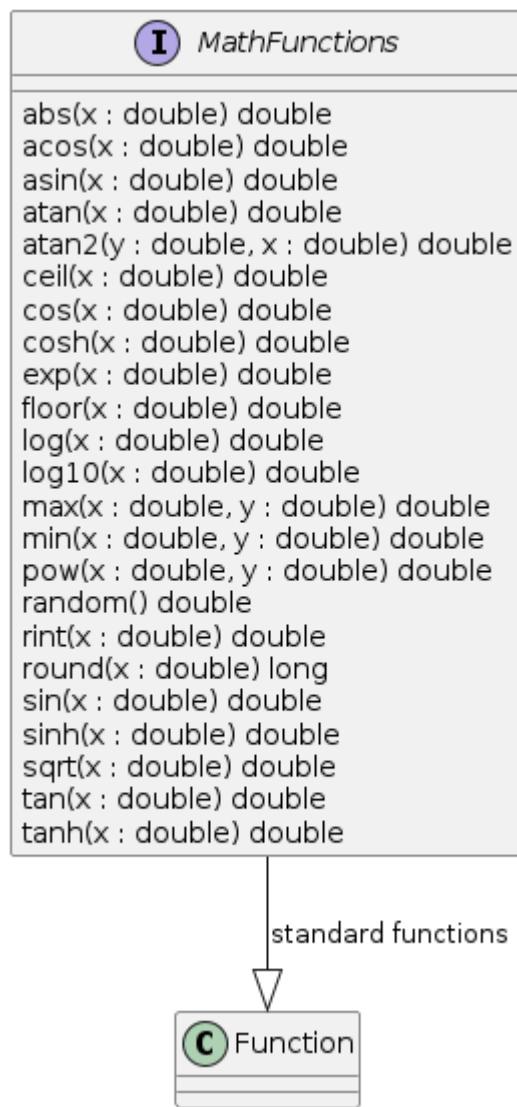


Figure 41 – Math Functions UML Diagram

18.2.2. Requirements

18.3. Requirements Class “Spatial Relation Functions”

18.3.1. Overview

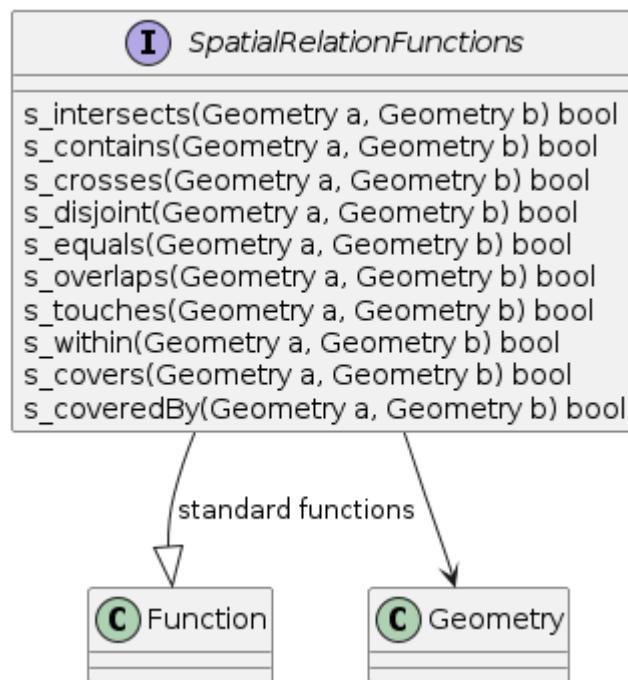


Figure 42 – Spatial Relation Functions UML Diagram

Table 91 – Spatial relation functions

NAME	PARAMETERS	RETURN TYPE	DEFINITION
<code>s_intersects</code>	<code>s_intersects(Geometry a, Geometry b)</code>	bool	
<code>s_contains</code>	<code>s_contains(Geometry a, Geometry b)</code>	bool	
<code>s_crosses</code>	<code>s_crosses(Geometry a, Geometry b)</code>	bool	
<code>s_disjoint</code>	<code>s_disjoint(Geometry a, Geometry b)</code>	bool	

NAME	PARAMETERS	RETURN TYPE	DEFINITION
s_equals	s_equals(Geometry a, Geometry b)	bool	
s_overlaps	s_overlaps(Geometry a, Geometry b)	bool	
s_touches	s_touches(Geometry a, Geometry b)	bool	
s_within	s_within(Geometry a, Geometry b)	bool	
s_covers	s_covers(Geometry a, Geometry b)	bool	
s_coveredBy	s_coveredBy(Geometry a, Geometry b)	bool	

NOTE: Although `s_covers()` and `s_coveredBy()` are not defined in *Simple Features Access (SFA)*, they are part of the *Dimensionally Extended-9 Intersection Model (DE-9IM)*. `covers()` is a more inclusive relation than `contains()` that does not distinguish between points in the boundary vs. in the interior of geometries, and for most situations is the correct relation to use. `coveredBy()` is a more inclusive relation than `within()`, and similarly is the correct relation to use for most situations. These relations are already implemented in several backends, but they can also be implemented using the `relate()` method defined in SFA using the following masks:

```

covers(a, b):
    relate(a, b, T*****FF*) or
    relate(a, b, *T****FF*) or
    relate(a, b, ***T**FF*) or
    relate(a, b, ****T*FF*)

coveredBy(a, b):
    relate(a, b, T*F**F***) or
    relate(a, b, *TF**F***) or
    relate(a, b, **FT*F***) or
    relate(a, b, **F*TF***)

```

Figure 43

18.3.1.1. Geometry System Identifiers

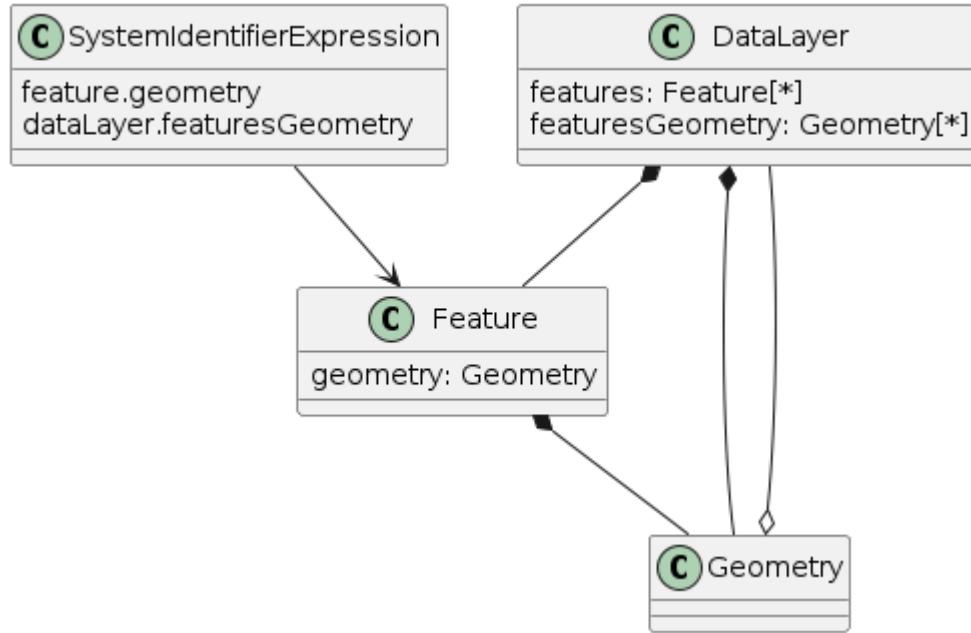


Figure 44 – Geometry System Identifiers UML Class Diagram

SpatialRelationFunctions are defined in the [OGC Simple Feature Access – Part 1: Common Architecture](#) specification and listed in the following table. They involve operations on geometries.

18.3.1.2. Geometry

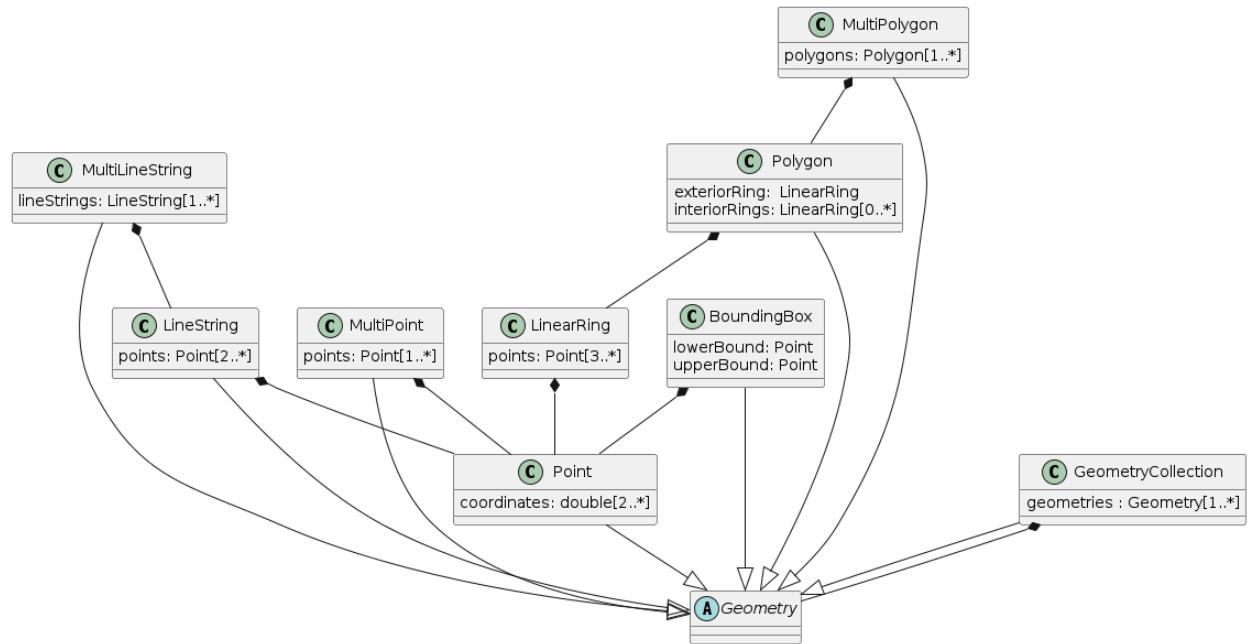


Figure 45 – Geometry Classes UML Diagram

18.3.1.2.1. Bounding boxes

Although not a feature geometry per se, a bounding box is a valid Geometry argument for the spatial relation and geometry manipulation functions, and can describe the envelope of a Geometry.

Table 92 – BoundingBox class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
lowerBound	Point with smallest value for each coordinate	Point	1
upperBound	Point with greatest value for each coordinate	Point	1

18.3.1.2.2. Points

A Point is a 0-dimensional geometric object and represents a single location in coordinate space. A Point has an x-coordinate value, a y-coordinate value. If called for by the associated Spatial Reference System, it may also have coordinate values for z and m.

Table 93 – Point class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
coordinates	coordinates	double	2..*

The boundary of a Point is the empty set.

A MultiPoint is a geometry made of one or more Points.

The elements of a MultiPoint are restricted to Points. The Points are not connected or ordered in any semantically important way (see the discussion at GeometryCollection). A MultiPoint is simple if no two Points in the MultiPoint are equal (have identical coordinate values in X and Y). Every MultiPoint is spatially equal to a simple Multipoint. The boundary of a MultiPoint is the empty set.

Table 94 – MultiPoint class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
points	points	Point	2..*

18.3.1.2.3. Lines

A LineString is a curve with linear interpolation between Points. Each consecutive pair of Points defines a line segment.

Table 95 – LineString class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
points	Points in this LineString	Point	2..*

A MultiLineString is a geometry made up of one or more LineStrings.

Table 96 – MultiLineString class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
lineStrings	Line strings in this MultiLineString	LineString	1..*

18.3.1.2.4. Polygons

A Polygon is a planar surface defined by 1 exterior boundary and 0 or more interior boundaries.

Each interior boundary defines a hole in the Polygon.

Table 97 – Polygon class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
exteriorRing	Exterior ring of the polygon	LinearRing	1
interiorRings	Interior rings of the polygon	LinearRing	0..*

The exterior boundary LinearRing defines the “top” of the surface which is the side of the surface from which the exterior boundary appears to traverse the boundary in a counter clockwise direction. The interior LinearRings will have the opposite orientation, and appear as clockwise when viewed from the “top”.

The assertions for Polygons (the rules that define valid Polygons) are as follows:

- a) Polygons are topologically closed;
- b) The boundary of a Polygon consists of a set of LinearRings that make up its exterior and interior boundaries;
- c) No two Rings in the boundary cross and the Rings in the boundary of a Polygon may intersect at a Point but only as a tangent i.e.,

$$\forall P \in \text{Polygon}, \forall c1, c2 \in P.\text{Boundary}(), c1 \neq c2, \\ \forall p, q \in \text{Point}, p, q \in c1, p \neq q, \\ [p \in c2] \Rightarrow [\exists \delta > 0 \ni [|p-q| < \delta] \Rightarrow [q \notin c2]];$$

Figure 46

NOTE: This last condition says that at a point common to the two curves, nearby points cannot be common. This forces each common point to be a point of tangency.

- d) A Polygon may not have cut lines, spikes or punctures i.e.,

$$\forall P \in \text{Polygon}, P = P.\text{Interior.Closure};$$

Figure 47

- e) The interior of every Polygon is a connected point set;
- f) The exterior of a Polygon with 1 or more holes is not connected. Each hole defines a connected component of the exterior.

In the above assertions, interior, closure and exterior have the standard topological definitions. The combination of (a) and © makes a Polygon a regular closed Point set. Polygons are simple geometric objects.

A Polygon is made of an exterior ring and zero or more interior rings.

A MultiPolygon is a Geometry made up of one or more Polygons.

Table 98 – MultiPolygon class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
polygons	Polygons of the multipolygon	Polygon	1..*

The assertions for MultiPolygons are as follows.

- a) The interiors of 2 Polygons that are elements of a MultiPolygon may not intersect.

$$\forall M \in \text{MultiPolygon}, \forall P_i, P_j \in M.\text{Geometries}(), i \neq j, \\ \text{Interior}(P_i) \cap \text{Interior}(P_j) = \emptyset;$$

Figure 48

- b) The boundaries of any 2 Polygons that are elements of a MultiPolygon may not “cross” and may touch at only a finite number of Points.

$$\forall M \in \text{MultiPolygon}, \forall P_i, P_j \in M.\text{Geometries}(), \\ \forall c_i, c_j \in \text{Curve } c_i \in P_i.\text{Boundaries}(), c_j \in P_j.\text{Boundaries}() \\ \exists k \in \text{Integer} \ni c_i \cap c_j = \{ p_1, \dots, p_k \mid p_m \in \text{Point}, 0 < m < k \};$$

Figure 49

Note: Crossing is prevented by assertion (a) above.

- c) A MultiPolygon is defined as topologically closed.
- d) A MultiPolygon may not have cut lines, spikes or punctures, a MultiPolygon is a regular closed Point set:

$$\forall M \in \text{MultiPolygon}, M = \text{Closure}(\text{Interior}(M))$$

Figure 50

- e) The interior of a MultiPolygon with more than 1 Polygon is not connected; the number of connected components of the interior of a MultiPolygon is equal to the number of Polygons in the MultiPolygon.

The boundary of a MultiPolygon is a set of closed curves corresponding to the boundaries of its element Polygons. Each curve in the boundary of the MultiPolygon is in the boundary of exactly

1 element Polygon, and every curve in the boundary of an element Polygon is in the boundary of the MultiPolygon.

18.3.1.2.5. Geometry collections

A GeometryCollection is a geometric object that is a collection of some number of geometric objects. All the elements in a GeometryCollection shall be in the same Spatial Reference System (the Spatial Reference System for the GeometryCollection).

Table 99 – GeometryCollection class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
geometries	geometries in the collection	Geometry	1..*

18.3.2. Requirements

18.4. Requirements Class “Temporal Relation Functions”

18.4.1. Overview

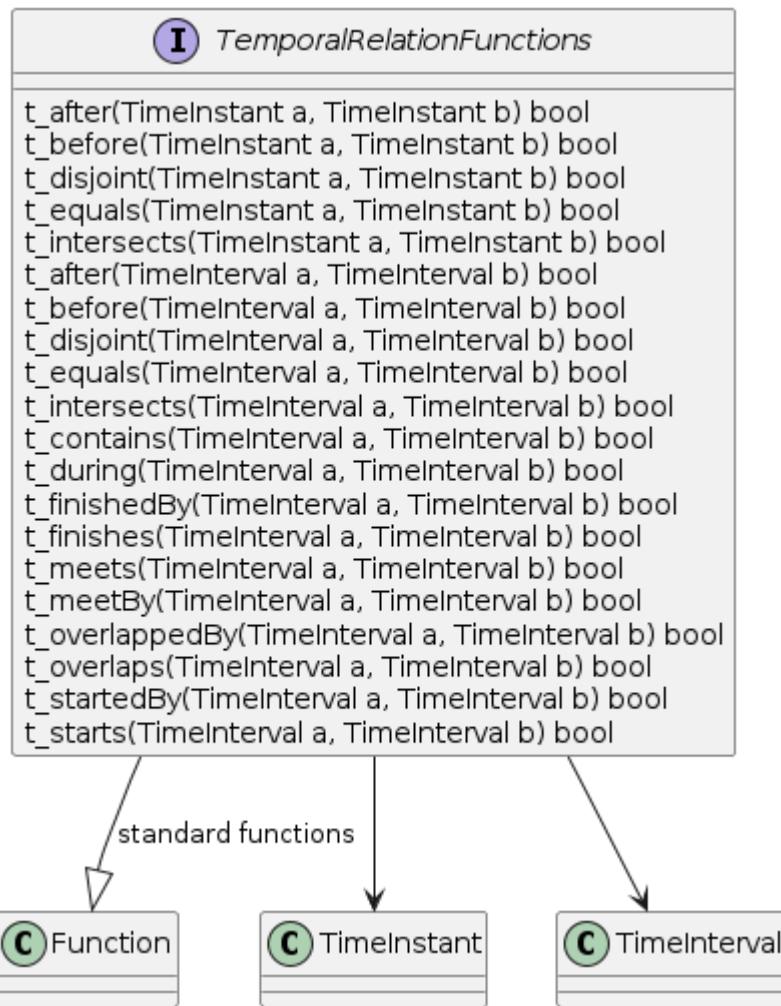


Figure 51 – Temporal Relation Functions UML Diagram

Table 100 – Temporal relation functions acting on time instants

NAME	PARAMETERS	RETURN TYPE	DEFINITION
t_after	(TimeInstant a, TimeInstant b)	bool	
t_before	(TimeInstant a, TimeInstant b)	bool	
t_disjoint	(TimeInstant a, TimeInstant b)	bool	
t_equals	(TimeInstant a, TimeInstant b)	bool	
t_intersects	(TimeInstant a, TimeInstant b)	bool	

Table 101 – Temporal relation functions acting on time intervals

NAME	PARAMETERS	RETURN TYPE	DEFINITION
t_after	(TimeInterval a, TimeInterval b)	bool	
t_before	(TimeInterval a, TimeInterval b)	bool	
t_disjoint	(TimeInterval a, TimeInterval b)	bool	
t_equals	(TimeInterval a, TimeInterval b)	bool	
t_intersects	(TimeInterval a, TimeInterval b)	bool	
t_contains	(TimeInterval a, TimeInterval b)	bool	
t_during	(TimeInterval a, TimeInterval b)	bool	
t_finishedBy	(TimeInterval a, TimeInterval b)	bool	
t.finishes	(TimeInterval a, TimeInterval b)	bool	
t_meets	(TimeInterval a, TimeInterval b)	bool	
t_meetBy	(TimeInterval a, TimeInterval b)	bool	
t_overlappedBy	(TimeInterval a, TimeInterval b)	bool	
t_overlaps	(TimeInterval a, TimeInterval b)	bool	

NAME	PARAMETERS	RETURN TYPE	DEFINITION
t_startedBy	(TimeInterval a, TimeInterval b)	bool	
t_starts	(TimeInterval a, TimeInterval b)	bool	

18.4.2. Requirements

18.5. Requirements Class “Array Relation Functions”

18.5.1. Overview

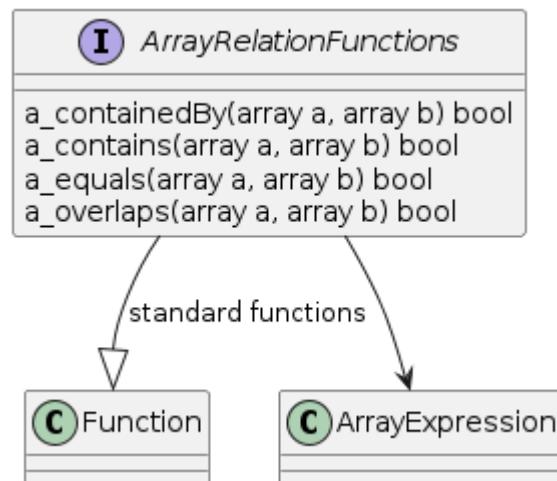


Figure 52 – Array Relation Functions UML Diagram

Table 102 – Array relation functions

NAME	PARAMETERS	RETURN TYPE	DEFINITION
a_containedBy	(array a, array b)	bool	
a_contains	(array a, array b)	bool	
a_equals	(array a, array b)	bool	
a_overlaps	(array a, array b)	bool	

18.5.2. Requirements

18.6. Requirements Class “Text Manipulation Functions”

18.6.1. Overview

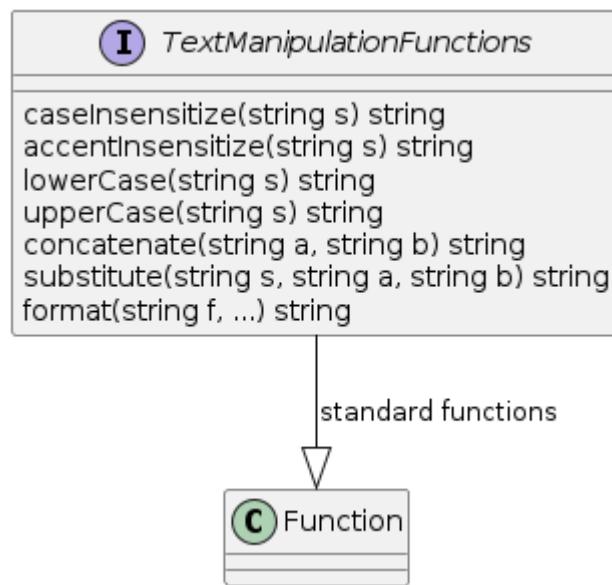


Figure 53 – Text Manipulation Functions UML Diagram

Table 103 – Text manipulation functions

NAME	PARAMETERS	RETURN TYPE	DEFINITION
caselnsensitize	(string s)	string	
accentlnsensitize	(string s)	string	
lowerCase	(string s)	string	
upperCase	(string s)	string	
concatenate	(string a, string b)	string	
substitute	(string s, string a, string b)	string	

NAME	PARAMETERS	RETURN TYPE	DEFINITION
format	(string f, ...)	string	

18.6.2. Requirements

18.7. Requirements Class “Geometry Manipulation Functions”

18.7.1. Overview

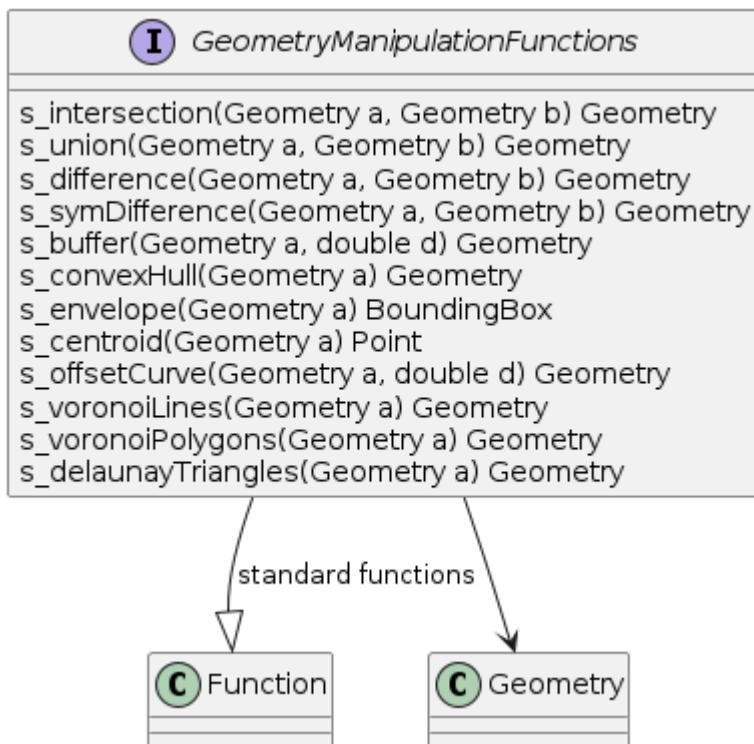


Figure 54 – Geometry Manipulation Functions UML Diagram

Table 104 – Geometry manipulation functions

NAME	PARAMETERS	RETURN TYPE	DEFINITION
<code>s_intersection</code>	(Geometry a, Geometry b)	Geometry	

NAME	PARAMETERS	RETURN TYPE	DEFINITION
s_union	(Geometry a, Geometry b)	Geometry	
s_difference	(Geometry a, Geometry b)	Geometry	
s_symDifference	(Geometry a, Geometry b)	Geometry	
s_convexHull	(Geometry a)	Geometry	
s_buffer	(Geometry a, double d)	Geometry	
s_envelope	(Geometry a)	BoundingBox	
s_centroid	(Geometry a)	Point	
s_offsetCurve	(Geometry a, double d)	Geometry	
s_voronoiLines	(Geometry a)	Geometry	
s_voronoiPolygons	(Geometry a)	Geometry	
s_delaunayTriangles	(Geometry a)	Geometry	

18.7.2. Requirements

18.8. Requirements Class “Recoding Function”

18.8.1. Overview

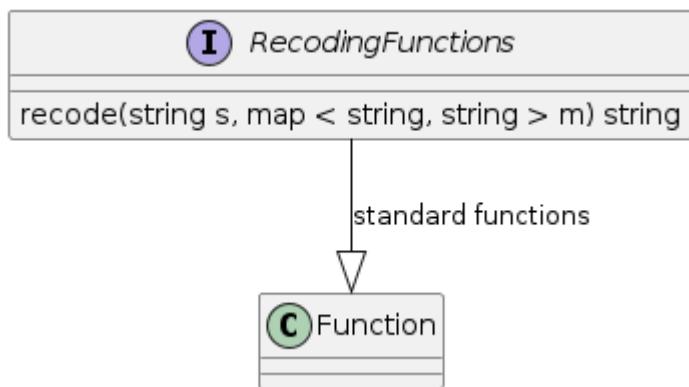


Figure 55 – Recoding Functions UML Diagram

Table 105 – Recoding functions

NAME	PARAMETERS	RETURN TYPE	DEFINITION
recode	(string s, map < string, string > m)	string	

18.8.2. Requirements

18.9. Requirements Class “Aggregation”

18.9.1. Overview

Aggregate(expression to aggregate, aggregation method, array of dimensions to aggregate upon).

The following aggregation methods are supported: min, max, average, sum, first, last, median, stdDev.

Basic example use of aggregate function to compute the minimum NDVI over time dimension:

```
Aggregate((B08-B04)/(B08+B04), 'min', ['time'])
```

Example use in CartoSym-CSS of to compute a minimum EVI over time dimension:

```
.title 'EVI Sentinel-2 Style'  
.abstract 'Applying a color map to an aggregated minimal Enhanced Vegetation  
Index (EVI)_ of sentinel-2 data'  
{  
    singleChannel: Aggregate(2.5 * (B08/10000 - B04/10000) / (1 + B08/10000 + 6  
* B04/10000 + -7.5 * B02/10000), 'min', ['time']);  
    colorMap:  
    [  
        { -2.0, black }, { -1.1, #BFBFBF }, { -0.2, #DBDBDB },  
        { -0.1, #FFFFFF }, { 0.0, #FFFACC }, { 0.025, #EDE8B5 },  
        { 0.05, #DED99C }, { 0.075, #CCC782 }, { 0.1, #FB86B },  
        { 0.125, #B0C261 }, { 0.15, #A3CC59 }, { 0.175, #91BF52 },  
        { 0.2, #80B347 }, { 0.25, #70A340 }, { 0.3, #619636 },  
        { 0.35, #4F8A2E }, { 0.4, #407D24 }, { 0.45, #306E1C },  
        { 0.5, #216112 }, { 0.55, #F540A }, { 0.6, #004500 }  
    ];  
}
```

Figure 56

Example use in CartoSym-CSS of to use average of RGB bands over time dimension:

```
.title 'Average Sentinel-2 imagery over time'  
.abstract ''  
{  
    colorChannels.r: Aggregate(B04, 'average', ['time']);  
    colorChannels.g: Aggregate(B03, 'average', ['time']);  
    colorChannels.b: Aggregate(B02, 'average', ['time']);  
}
```

Figure 57

Example use in CartoSym-CSS of to use latest RGB bands over time dimension:

```
.title 'Use the latest Sentinel-2 imagery'  
.abstract ''  
{  
    colorChannels.r: Aggregate(B04, 'last', ['time']);  
    colorChannels.g: Aggregate(B03, 'last', ['time']);  
    colorChannels.b: Aggregate(B02, 'last', ['time']);  
}
```

Figure 58

18.9.2. Requirements

19

REQUIREMENTS CLASS “3D GRAPHICS, MODELS AND TRANSFORMS”

REQUIREMENTS CLASS “3D GRAPHICS, MODELS AND TRANSFORMS”

19.1. Overview

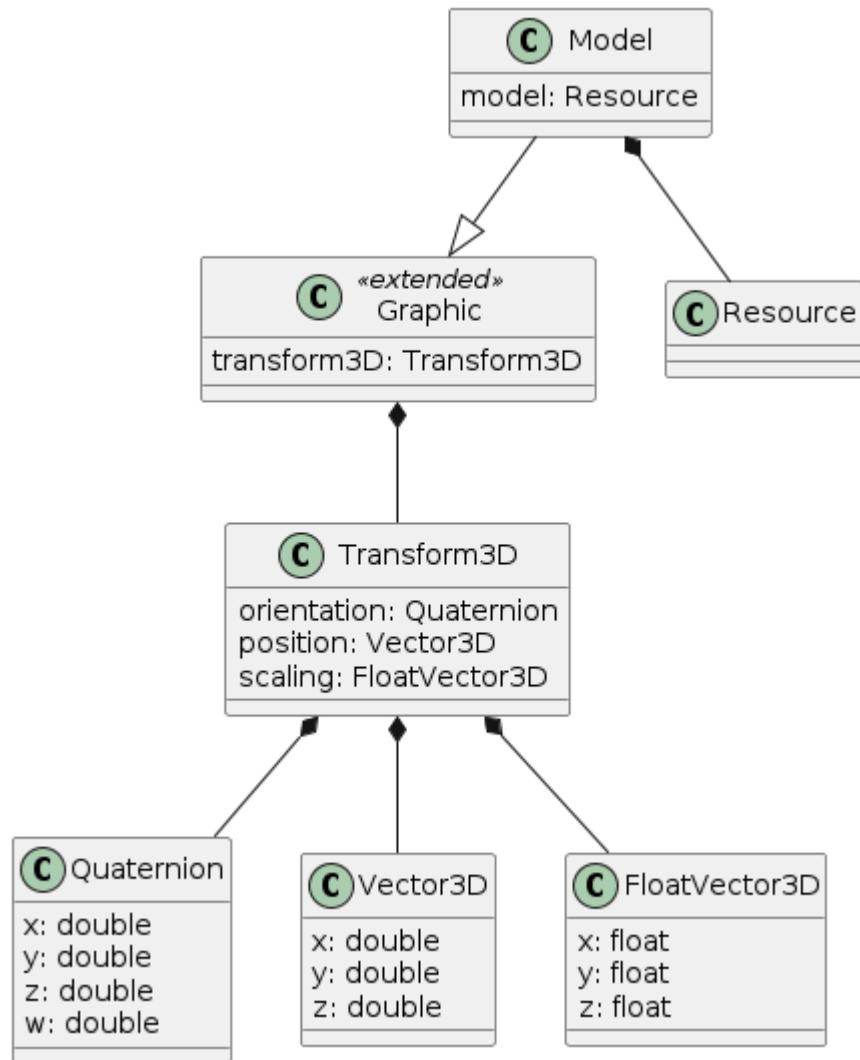


Figure 59

This requirements class adds support for 3D model Graphics as well as 3D transformations (position, orientation, and scaling) for Graphics.

Table 106 – Extended Graphic class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
transform3D	3D Transformation	Transform3D	0..1

NOTE: The 2D position, orientation and scaling properties defined in the *MultiGraphics* and *Transform* requirements class correspond to their equivalent components in the 3D transformation.

Table 107 – Model class

NAME	DEFINITION	TYPE	MULTIPLICITY
model	Resource for 3D model	Resource	1

Table 108 – Transform3D class

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
orientation	orientation	Quaternion	1
position	position	Vector3D	1
scaling	scaling	FloatVector3D	1

Table 109 – Vector3D class

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
x	x coordinate	double	1
y	y coordinate	double	1
z	z coordinate	double	1

Table 110 – FloatVector3D class

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
x	x coordinate	float	1

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
y	y coordinate	float	1
z	z coordinate	float	1

Table 111 – Quaternion class

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
x	x coordinate	double	1
y	y coordinate	double	1
z	z coordinate	double	1
w	w coordinate	double	1

19.1.1. Symbolizer extension for “3D Extrusion”

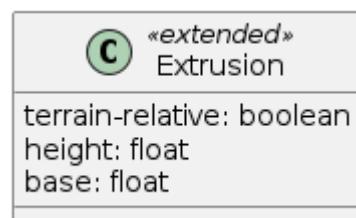


Figure 60

Table 112 – Extrusion class

NAME	DEFINITION	DATA TYPE AND VALUE	MULTIPLICITY
terrain-relative	terrain-relative	boolean	1
height	height	float	1
base	base	float	1

19.2. Requirements

20

REQUIREMENTS CLASS “JSON STYLES AND SYMOLOGY”

REQUIREMENTS CLASS “JSON STYLES AND SYMOLOGY”

20.1. Overview

This requirements class defines a JSON encoding for the Styles and Symbology Logical Model. The primary objective of this encoding is to be readily parsable and writable by machines using a standard JSON parser. Styles encoded with this encoding are not easily hand-edited by cartographers.

The encoding of expressions for both selectors and symbolizer parameter values in this encoding is based on the CQL2-JSON encoding.

In order to represent a partial update to an object property of a symbolizer, an object with all the modified properties is specified, as well as setting the “alter” property to true. For example, the following is equivalent to the *CartoSym* CSS representation of `fill.color.r: 100`, and will preserve the values of the other fill properties as well as the green and blue component of the fill color set by earlier rules or specified by defaults:

```
“fill”: {
    “alter”: true,
    “color”: {
        “alter”: true,
        “r”: 100
    }
}
```

Figure 61

A similar mechanism is also defined to modify only some elements of an array by using an object with “index” set to the zero-based array index, and “value” set to new value with which to update that array element. This mechanism can be combined with the partial update of objects to only modify some properties of an object array element, or to partially modify an array inside of an object property. For example, the following is equivalent to the *CartoSym* CSS representation of `marker.elements[1]: Text { text: “Marker” }`:

```
“marker”: {
    “alter”: true,
    “elements”: [
        {
            “index”: 1,
            “value”: { “type”: “Text”, “text”: “Marker” }
        }
    ]
}
```

Figure 62

Variables are encoded as JSON Pointer to a top-level “\$variables” section in the same source file, or in an included file e.g., { “\$ref”: “#/variables/myVariable” }. Base style sheets

can be included using an “\$include” property in the top-level object followed by either a single relative file path string or an array of relative file path strings to include. The styling rules from the included files will be included before any styling rules defined by the current file, allowing to override the symbolization fully or partially.

20.1.1. Example

The following example demonstrates the CartoSym JSON encoding for the same example Basic Vector Styling for polygons equivalent to the one seen in the following CartoSym CSS section (Example 1 in 21.1.8.1. Basic Vector Styling).

```
{
  "metadata": {
    "title": "Styling polygon vector features",
    "abstract": "Basic vector features styling (polygons)"
  },
  "stylingRules": [
    {
      "selector": {
        "op": "and",
        "args": [
          { "op": "=", "args": [ { "sysId": "dataLayer.id" }, "Landuse" ] },
          { "op": "=", "args": [ { "sysId": "dataLayer.type" }, "vector" ] },
          { "op": "=", "args": [ { "sysId": "dataLayer.featuresGeometryDimensions" }, 2 ] }
        ]
      },
      "symbolizer": {
        "$comment": "Do not show Landuse layer by default",
        "visibility": false
      },
      "nestedRules": [
        {
          "$comment": "Show land use if zoomed in more than 1:200,000 for data valid within visualization's selected time range",
          "selector": {
            "op": "and",
            "args": [
              { "op": "<", "args": [ { "sysId": "vis.id" }, 200000 ] },
              { "op": ">=", "args": [ { "property": "validDate" } ], {
                "sysId": "vis.timeInterval.start.date"
              } ],
              { "op": "<=", "args": [ { "property": "validDate" }, {
                "sysId": "vis.timeInterval.end.date"
              } ] }
            ]
          },
          "symbolizer": {
            "visibility": true,
            "opacity": 0.8,
            "zOrder": 1,
            "fill": { "color": "gray", "opacity": 0.5 },
            "stroke": { "color": "gray", "width": { "px": 2.0 } },
            "opacity": 1.0
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

```

        },
        "nestedRules": [
            {
                "$comment": "Select different fill and stroke color based
on FunctionCode property",
                "selector": { "op": "=", "args": [ { "property":
"FunctionCode" }, "parking" ] },
                "symbolizer":
                {
                    "fill": { "alter": true, "color": "darkGray" },
                    "stroke": { "alter": true, "color": [ 32, 32, 32 ] }
                }
            },
            {
                "selector": { "op": "=", "args": [ { "property":
"FunctionCode" }, "park" ] },
                "symbolizer":
                {
                    "fill": { "alter": true, "color": "darkGreen" },
                    "stroke": { "alter": true, "color": "green" }
                }
            },
            {
                "selector": { "op": "=", "args": [ { "property":
"FunctionCode" }, "commercial" ] },
                "symbolizer":
                {
                    "fill": { "alter": true, "color": "lightGray" },
                    "stroke": { "alter": true, "color": "lightGray" }
                }
            },
            {
                "$comment": "If zoomed in more than 1:10,000",
                "selector": { "op": "<", "args": [ { "sysId": "vis.sd" },
10000 ] },
                "symbolizer":
                {
                    "$comment": "Change stroke width to 4 pixels and add a
text marker (positioned at centroid + horizontal offset) showing FunctionTitle
property",
                    "stroke": { "alter": true, "width": { "px": 4.0 } },
                    "marker": {
                        "elements": [
                            {
                                "type": "Text",
                                "position": [ 20, 0 ],
                                "$comment": "Offset 20 pixels to the right",
                                "text": { "property": "FunctionTitle" },
                                "alignment": [ "left", "top" ],
                                "font": {
                                    "face": "Arial",
                                    "size": 14,
                                    "bold": true,
                                    "italic": true,
                                    "opacity": 1.0,
                                    "color": [ 0, 0, 0 ]
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                },
                "nestedRules": [
                    {

```

```

        "$comment": "Add icons at centroid based on land
use function code property",
        "selector": { "op": "=", "args": [ { "property":
"FunctionCode" }, "parking" ] },
        "symbolizer":
        {
            "marker": {
                "alter": true,
                "elements": {
                    {
                        "index": 1,
                        "value": {
                            "type": "Image",
                            "image": {
                                "uri": "http://example.com/
parkingIcon",
                                "path": "parkingIcon.png",
                                "id": "parking",
                                "type": "image/png",
                                "ext": "png"
                            },
                            "hotSpot": [ { "pc": 50 }, { "pc": 50 }
],
                            "tint": "white",
                            "blackTint": "blue",
                            "alphaThreshold": 0.1
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "$comment": "Add icons at centroid based on land
use function code property",
            "selector": { "op": "=", "args": [ { "property":
"FunctionCode" }, "park" ] },
            "symbolizer":
            {
                "marker": {
                    "alter": true,
                    "elements": {
                        "index": 1,
                        "value": {
                            "type": "Image",
                            "image": {
                                "uri": "http://example.com/park",
                                "path": "park.png",
                                "id": "park",
                                "type": "image/png",
                                "ext": "png"
                            },
                            "hotSpot": [ { "pc": 50 }, { "pc": 50 }
],
                            "tint": "white",
                            "blackTint": "blue",
                            "alphaThreshold": 0.1
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        "$comment": "Add icons at centroid based on land
use function code property",
        "selector": { "op": "=", "args": [ { "property": "FunctionCode" }, "commercial" ] },
        "symbolizer":
        {
            "marker": {
                "alter": true,
                "elements": {
                    "index": 1,
                    "value": {
                        "type": "Image",
                        "image": {
                            "uri": "http://example.com/commercial",
                            "path": "commercial.png",
                            "id": "commercial",
                            "type": "image/png",
                            "ext": "png"
                        }
                    },
                    "hotSpot": [ { "pc": 50 }, { "pc": 50 } ],
                    "tint": "white",
                    "blackTint": "blue",
                    "alphaThreshold": 0.1
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}

```

20.1.2. JSON Schema

The following JSON Schema describes the encoding.

```
{
    "$schema": "https://json-schema.org/draft/2019-09/schema",
    "$ref": "#/$defs/style",
    "$defs": {
        "style": {
            "type": "object",
            "required": [ "stylingRules" ],
            "properties": {
                "$comment": { "type": "string" },
                "$include": {
                    "oneOf": [
                        { "type": "string" },
                        { "type": "array", "items": { "type": "string" }, "minItems": 1
                    ]
                },
                "metadata": {
                    "type": "object",

```

```

    "properties":
    {
        "$comment": { "type": "string" },
        "title": { "type": "string" },
        "abstract": { "type": "string" },
        "authors": { "type": "array", "items": { "type": "string" } },
        "geoDataClasses": { "type": "array", "items": { "type": "string", "format": "uri" } }
    }
},
"stylingRules": {
    "type": "array",
    "items": { "$ref": "#/$defs/stylingRule" }
},
"$variables": { "type": "object" }
},
"stylingRule": {
    "type": "object",
    "properties":
    {
        "$comment": { "type": "string" },
        "selector": { "$ref": "#/$defs/boolExpression" },
        "symbolizer": { "$ref": "#/$defs/symbolizer" },
        "nestedRules":
        {
            "type": "array",
            "items": { "$ref": "#/$defs/stylingRule" }
        }
    }
},
"symbolizer": {
    "type": "object",
    "properties":
    {
        "$comment": { "type": "string" },
        "visibility": { "$ref": "#/$defs/boolExpression" },
        "opacity": { "$ref": "#/$defs/zeroToOne" },
        "zOrder": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
        "fill": { "$ref": "#/$defs/fill" },
        "stroke": { "$ref": "#/$defs/stroke" },
        "marker": { "$ref": "#/$defs/marker" },
        "label": { "$ref": "#/$defs/label" },
        "colorChannels": { "$ref": "#/$defs/color0to1" },
        "alphaChannel": { "$ref": "#/$defs/zeroToOne" },
        "singleChannel": { "$ref": "#/$defs/zeroToOne" },
        "colorMap": { "$ref": "#/$defs/colorMap" },
        "opacityMap": { "$ref": "#/$defs/opacityMap" },
        "hillShading": { "$ref": "#/$defs/hillShading" }
    }
},
"fill":
{
    "oneOf": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression" },
        {
            "type": "object",
            "properties": {
                "alter": { "type": "boolean" },

```

```

        "color": { "$ref": "#/$defs/color" },
        "opacity": { "$ref": "#/$defs/zeroToOne" },
        "pattern": { "$ref": "#/$defs/graphic" },
        "gradient": { "$ref": "#/$defs/gradient" },
        "stippleStyle": { "$ref": "#/$defs/stippleStyle" },
        "hatchStyle": { "$ref": "#/$defs/hatchStyle" }
    }
}
],
},
"gradient": {
    "oneOf": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression" },
        {
            "type": "object",
            "properties": {
                "alter": { "type": "boolean" },
                "type": { "type": "string", "enum": [ "linear", "radial" ] },
                "keys": {
                    "oneOf": [
                        {
                            "type": "array",
                            "items": { "$ref": "#/$defs/colorKey" }
                        },
                        {
                            "type": "object",
                            "required": [ "index", "value" ],
                            "properties": {
                                "index": { "type": "integer", "minimum": 0 },
                                "value": { "$ref": "#/$defs/colorKey" }
                            }
                        }
                    ]
                }
            }
        }
    ]
},
"colorKey": {
    "type": "object",
    "properties": {
        "alter": { "type": "boolean" },
        "percent": { "$ref": "#/$defs/percent" },
        "color": { "$ref": "#/$defs/color" },
        "opacity": { "$ref": "#/$defs/zeroToOne" }
    }
},
"stippleStyle": {
    "oneOf": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression" },
        { "type": "string", "enum": [ "light", "medium", "heavy" ] }
    ]
},
"hatchStyle": {
    "oneOf": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression" },
        { "type": "string", "enum": [ "forward", "backward", "xCross", "cross" ] }
    ]
}
]
}

```

```

},
"stroke": {
  "oneOf": [
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression" },
    {
      "allOf": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/strokeStyling" },
        {
          "type": "object",
          "properties": {
            "casing": { "$ref": "#/$defs/strokeStyling" },
            "centerLine": { "$ref": "#/$defs/strokeStyling" },
            "join": { "$ref": "#/$defs/strokeJoin" },
            "cap": { "$ref": "#/$defs/strokeCap" },
            "dashPattern": { "$ref": "#/$defs/dashPattern" },
            "pattern": { "$ref": "#/$defs/graphic" }
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
},
"dashPattern": {
  "oneOf": [
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression" },
    {
      "type": "array",
      "items": {
        "type": "integer",
        "minimum": 0
      }
    },
    {
      "type": "object",
      "required": [ "index", "value" ],
      "properties": {
        "index": { "type": "integer", "minimum": 0 },
        "value": { "type": "integer", "minimum": 0 }
      }
    }
  ]
},
"strokeJoin": {
  "oneOf": [
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression" },
    { "type": "string", "enum": [ "miter", "round", "bevel" ] }
  ]
},
"strokeCap": {
  "oneOf": [
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression" },
    { "type": "string", "enum": [ "butt", "round", "square" ] }
  ]
},
"marker": { "$ref": "#/$defs/multiGraphic" },
"label": {
  "allOf": [

```

```

    {
      "$ref": "#/$defs/multiGraphic" },
      {
        "type": "object",
        "properties":
        {
          "placement": { "$ref": "#/$defs/labelPlacement" }
        }
      }
    ]
  },
  "multiGraphic": {
    "oneOf": [
      {
        "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression" },
      {
        "allOf": [
          {
            "$ref": "#/$defs/abstractGraphic" },
          {
            "type": "object",
            "required": [ "elements" ],
            "properties":
            {
              "elements": { "$ref": "#/$defs/graphicArray" }
            }
          }
        ]
      }
    ]
  },
  "graphicArray": {
    "oneOf": [
      {
        "$ref": "#/$defs/arrayExpression" },
      {
        "type": "array",
        "items": { "$ref": "#/$defs/graphic" }
      },
      {
        "type": "object",
        "required": [ "index", "value" ],
        "properties": {
          "index": { "type": "integer", "minimum": 0 },
          "value": { "$ref": "#/$defs/graphic" }
        }
      }
    ]
  },
  "abstractGraphic": {
    "type": "object",
    "properties": {
      "alter": { "type": "boolean" },
      "position": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitPoint" },
      "opacity": { "$ref": "#/$defs/zeroToOne" },
      "transform": { "$ref": "#/$defs/transform2D" },
      "transform3D": { "$ref": "#/$defs/transform3D" }
    }
  },
  "transform2D": {
    "type": "object",
    "properties": {
      "alter": { "type": "boolean" },
      "orientation": { "$ref": "#/$defs/angle" },
      "scaling": { "$ref": "#/$defs/scale2D" },
      "translation": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitPoint" }
    }
  }
}

```

```

},
"transform3D": {
  "type": "object",
  "properties": {
    "alter": { "type": "boolean" },
    "orientation": { "$ref": "#/$defs/orientation3D" },
    "scaling": { "$ref": "#/$defs/scale3D" },
    "translation": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitPoint" }
  }
},
"scale2D": {
  "oneOf": [
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression" },
    {
      "type": "array",
      "minItems": 2,
      "maxItems": 2,
      "items": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" }
    },
    {
      "type": "object",
      "properties": {
        {
          "x": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
          "y": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
          "alter": { "type": "boolean" }
        }
      }
    }
  ]
},
"scale3D": {
  "oneOf": [
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression" },
    {
      "type": "array",
      "minItems": 3,
      "maxItems": 3,
      "items": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" }
    },
    {
      "type": "object",
      "properties": {
        {
          "x": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
          "y": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
          "z": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
          "alter": { "type": "boolean" }
        }
      }
    }
  ]
},
"orientation3D": {
  "oneOf": [
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression" },
    {
      "type": "array",
      "minItems": 4,
      "maxItems": 4,
      "items": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" }
    },
    {
      "type": "array"
    }
  ]
}

```

```

{
  "type": "object",
  "properties":
  {
    "w": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
    "x": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
    "y": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
    "z": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
    "alter": { "type": "boolean" }
  }
},
{
  "type": "object",
  "properties":
  {
    "yaw": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
    "pitch": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
    "roll": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
    "alter": { "type": "boolean" }
  }
}
]
},
"graphic": {
  "oneOf": [
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/image" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/shape" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/text" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/model" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/multiGraphic" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/graphicInstance" }
  ]
},
"graphicInstance": {
  "allOf": [
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/abstractGraphic" },
    {
      "type": "object",
      "required": [ "type", "element" ],
      "properties":
      {
        "type": { "type": "string", "enum": [ "GraphicInstance" ] },
        "element": { "$ref": "#/$defs/graphic" }
      }
    }
  ]
},
"image": {
  "allOf": [
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/abstractGraphic" },
    {
      "type": "object",
      "required": [ "type", "image" ],
      "properties":
      {
        "type": { "type": "string", "enum": [ "Image" ] },
        "image": { "$ref": "#/$defs/resource" },
        "hotSpot": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitPoint" },
        "tint": { "$ref": "#/$defs/color" },
        "blackTint": { "$ref": "#/$defs/color" },
        "alphaThreshold": { "$ref": "#/$defs/zeroToOne" }
      }
    }
  ]
}
}

```

```

        }
    ],
},
"model": {
    "allOf": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/abstractGraphic" },
        {
            "type": "object",
            "required": [ "type", "model" ],
            "properties": {
                "type": { "type": "string", "enum": [ "Model" ] },
                "model": { "$ref": "#/$defs/resource" }
            }
        }
    ]
},
"text": {
    "allOf": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/abstractGraphic" },
        {
            "type": "object",
            "required": [ "type", "text" ],
            "properties": {
                "type": { "type": "string", "enum": [ "Text" ] },
                "text": { "$ref": "#/$defs/characterExpression" },
                "font": { "$ref": "#/$defs/font" },
                "alignment": { "$ref": "#/$defs/textAlignment" }
            }
        }
    ]
},
"textAlignment": {
    "oneOf": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression" },
        {
            "type": "array",
            "minItems": 2,
            "maxItems": 2,
            "prefixItems": [
                { "$ref": "#/$defs/hAlignment" },
                { "$ref": "#/$defs/vAlignment" }
            ]
        },
        {
            "type": "object",
            "properties": {
                "hAlignment": { "$ref": "#/$defs/hAlignment" },
                "vAlignment": { "$ref": "#/$defs/vAlignment" },
                "alter": { "type": "boolean" }
            }
        }
    ]
},
"hAlignment": {
    "oneOf": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression" },
        {
            "type": "string",
            "enum": [ "left", "center", "right" ]
        }
    ]
}
}

```

```

        ]
    },
    "vAlignment": {
        "oneOf": [
            {
                "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression"
            },
            {
                "type": "string",
                "enum": [ "top", "middle", "bottom" ]
            }
        ]
    },
    "font": {
        "oneOf": [
            {
                "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression"
            },
            {
                "type": "object",
                "properties": {
                    "alter": { "type": "boolean" },
                    "face": { "$ref": "#/$defs/characterExpression" },
                    "size": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
                    "bold": { "$ref": "#/$defs/boolExpression" },
                    "italic": { "$ref": "#/$defs/boolExpression" },
                    "underline": { "$ref": "#/$defs/boolExpression" },
                    "color": { "$ref": "#/$defs/color" },
                    "opacity": { "$ref": "#/$defs/zeroToOne" },
                    "outline": { "$ref": "#/$defs/fontOutline" }
                }
            }
        ]
    },
    "fontOutline": {
        "oneOf": [
            {
                "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression"
            },
            {
                "type": "object",
                "properties": {
                    "alter": { "type": "boolean" },
                    "size": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
                    "opacity": { "$ref": "#/$defs/zeroToOne" },
                    "color": { "$ref": "#/$defs/color" }
                }
            }
        ]
    },
    "shapeOutline": {
        "oneOf": [
            {
                "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression"
            },
            {
                "type": "object",
                "properties": {
                    "alter": { "type": "boolean" },
                    "thickness": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitValue" },
                    "opacity": { "$ref": "#/$defs/zeroToOne" },
                    "color": { "$ref": "#/$defs/color" }
                }
            }
        ]
    },
    "abstractShape": {
        "allOf": [
            {
                "$ref": "#/$defs/abstractGraphic"
            },
            {
                "type": "object",

```

```

        "required": [ "type" ],
        "properties": {
          "type": { "type": "string" },
          "stroke": { "$ref": "#/$defs/stroke" },
          "outline": { "$ref": "#/$defs/shapeOutline" }
        }
      }
    ]
  },
  "shape": {
    "oneOf": [
      { "$ref": "#/$defs/dot" },
      { "$ref": "#/$defs/arc" },
      { "$ref": "#/$defs/path" },
      { "$ref": "#/$defs/rectangle" },
      { "$ref": "#/$defs/circle" },
      { "$ref": "#/$defs/ellipse" },
      { "$ref": "#/$defs/sectorArc" },
      { "$ref": "#/$defs/chordArc" },
      { "$ref": "#/$defs/closedPath" }
    ]
  },
  "closedShape": {
    "allOf": [
      { "$ref": "#/$defs/abstractShape" },
      {
        "type": "object",
        "properties": {
          "fill": { "$ref": "#/$defs/fill" }
        }
      }
    ]
  },
  "dot": {
    "allOf": [
      { "$ref": "#/$defs/abstractShape" },
      {
        "type": "object",
        "required": [ "type" ],
        "properties": {
          {
            "type": { "type": "string", "enum": [ "Dot" ] }
          }
        }
      }
    ]
  },
  "abstractArc": {
    "allOf": [
      { "$ref": "#/$defs/abstractShape" },
      {
        "type": "object",
        "required": [ "startAngle", "deltaAngle", "radius" ],
        "properties": {
          {
            "center": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitPoint" },
            "radius": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitValue" },
            "startAngle": { "$ref": "#/$defs/angle" },
            "deltaAngle": { "$ref": "#/$defs/angle" }
          }
        }
      }
    ]
  },
  "arc": {

```

```

"allOf" : [
  {
    "$ref": "#/$defs/abstractArc" ,
    "type": "object",
    "required": [ "type" ],
    "properties":
    {
      "type": { "type": "string", "enum": [ "Arc" ] }
    }
  }
],
"sectorArc": {
  "allOf" : [
    {
      "$ref": "#/$defs/closedShape" ,
      "$ref": "#/$defs/abstractArc" ,
      "type": "object",
      "required": [ "type" ],
      "properties":
      {
        "type": { "type": "string", "enum": [ "SectorArc" ] }
      }
    }
  ]
},
"chordArc": {
  "allOf" : [
    {
      "$ref": "#/$defs/closedShape" ,
      "$ref": "#/$defs/abstractArc" ,
      "type": "object",
      "required": [ "type" ],
      "properties":
      {
        "type": { "type": "string", "enum": [ "ChordArc" ] }
      }
    }
  ]
},
"circle": {
  "allOf" : [
    {
      "$ref": "#/$defs/closedShape" ,
      "type": "object",
      "required": [ "type" ],
      "properties":
      {
        "type": { "type": "string", "enum": [ "Circle" ] },
        "center": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitPoint" },
        "radius": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitValue" }
      }
    }
  ]
},
"ellipse": {
  "allOf" : [
    {
      "$ref": "#/$defs/closedShape" ,
      "type": "object",
      "required": [ "type", "radii" ],
      "properties":
      {
        "radii": { "type": "array", "minItems": 2, "maxItems": 2, "items": { "type": "number" } }
      }
    }
  ]
}

```

```

    "type": { "type": "string", "enum": [ "Ellipse" ] },
    "center": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitPoint" },
    "radii": {
      "oneOf": [
        {
          "type": "array",
          "minItems": 2,
          "maxItems": 2,
          "items": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitValue" }
        },
        {
          "type": "object",
          "properties": {
            "x": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitValue" },
            "y": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitValue" },
            "alter": { "type": "boolean" }
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  },
  "rectangle": {
    "allOf": [
      { "$ref": "#/$defs/closedShape" },
      {
        "type": "object",
        "required": [ "type", "topLeft", "bottomRight" ],
        "properties": {
          "type": { "type": "string", "enum": [ "Rectangle" ] },
          "topLeft": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitPoint" },
          "bottomRight": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitPoint" }
        }
      }
    ]
  },
  "roundedRectangle": {
    "allOf": [
      { "$ref": "#/$defs/closedShape" },
      {
        "type": "object",
        "required": [ "type", "topLeft", "bottomRight" ],
        "properties": {
          "type": { "type": "string", "enum": [ "RoundedRectangle" ] },
          "topLeft": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitPoint" },
          "bottomRight": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitPoint" },
          "radii": {
            "oneOf": [
              {
                "type": "array",
                "minItems": 2,
                "maxItems": 2,
                "items": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitValue" }
              },
              {
                "type": "object",
                "properties": {
                  "x": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitValue" },
                  "y": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitValue" }
                }
              }
            ]
          }
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}

```

```

        "x": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitValue" },
        "y": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitValue" },
        "alter": { "type": "boolean" }
    }
}
]
}
],
},
"abstractPath": {
    "allOf": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/abstractShape" },
        {
            "type": "object",
            "required": [ "nodes" ],
            "properties": {
                {
                    "nodes": { "$ref": "#/$defs/pathNodes" }
                }
            }
        }
    ]
},
"path": {
    "allOf": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/abstractPath" },
        {
            "type": "object",
            "required": [ "type" ],
            "properties": {
                {
                    "type": { "type": "string", "enum": [ "Path" ] }
                }
            }
        }
    ]
},
"closedPath": {
    "allOf": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/abstractPath" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/closedShape" },
        {
            "type": "object",
            "properties": {
                {
                    "type": { "type": "string", "enum": [ "ClosedPath" ] },
                    "innerNodes": {
                        {
                            "anyOf": [
                                { "$ref": "#/$defs/arrayExpression" },
                                {
                                    "type": "array",
                                    "items": { "$ref": "#/$defs/pathNodes" }
                                },
                                {
                                    "type": "object",
                                    "required": [ "index", "value" ],
                                    "properties": {
                                        "index": { "type": "integer", "minimum": 0 },
                                        "value": { "$ref": "#/$defs/pathNodes" }
                                    }
                                }
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}

```

```

        }
    }
},
"pathNodes": {
    "oneOf": [
        {
            "$ref": "#/$defs/arrayExpression" },
        {
            "type": "array",
            "minItems": 1,
            "items": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitPoint" }
        },
        {
            "type": "object",
            "required": [ "index", "value" ],
            "properties": {
                "index": { "type": "integer", "minimum": 0 },
                "value": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitPoint" }
            }
        }
    ]
},
"resource": {
    "type": "object",
    "properties": {
        "alter": { "type": "boolean" },
        "uri": { "$ref": "#/$defs/characterExpression" },
        "path": { "$ref": "#/$defs/characterExpression" },
        "id": { "$ref": "#/$defs/characterExpression" },
        "type": { "$ref": "#/$defs/characterExpression" },
        "ext": { "$ref": "#/$defs/characterExpression" },
        "sprite": { "$ref": "#/$defs/characterExpression" }
    }
},
"labelPlacement": {
    "oneOf": [
        {
            "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression" },
        {
            "type": "object",
            "properties": {
                "alter": { "type": "boolean" },
                "priority": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
                "minSpacing": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
                "maxSpacing": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" }
            }
        }
    ]
},
"strokeStyling": {
    "oneOf": [
        {
            "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression" },
        {
            "type": "object",
            "properties": {
                "alter": { "type": "boolean" },
                "color": { "$ref": "#/$defs/color" },
                "opacity": { "$ref": "#/$defs/zeroToOne" },
                "width": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitValue" }
            }
        }
    ]
}
}

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        }
    ],
},
"angle":
{
    "oneOf": [
        {
            "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
        {
            "type": "object", "properties": { "deg": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" } }, "required": [ "deg" ] },
        {
            "type": "object", "properties": { "rad": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" } }, "required": [ "rad" ] }
    ]
},
"unitValue":
{
    "oneOf": [
        {
            "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
        {
            "type": "object", "properties": { "px": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" } }, "required": [ "px" ] },
        {
            "type": "object", "properties": { "mm": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" } }, "required": [ "mm" ] },
        {
            "type": "object", "properties": { "cm": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" } }, "required": [ "cm" ] },
        {
            "type": "object", "properties": { "in": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" } }, "required": [ "in" ] },
        {
            "type": "object", "properties": { "pt": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" } }, "required": [ "pt" ] },
        {
            "type": "object", "properties": { "em": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" } }, "required": [ "em" ] },
        {
            "type": "object", "properties": { "pc": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" } }, "required": [ "pc" ] },
        {
            "type": "object", "properties": { "m": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" } }, "required": [ "m" ] },
        {
            "type": "object", "properties": { "ft": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" } }, "required": [ "ft" ] }
    ]
},
"unitPoint":
{
    "oneOf": [
        {
            "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression" },
        {
            "type": "array",
            "minItems": 2,
            "maxItems": 3,
            "items": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitValue" }
        },
        {
            "type": "object",
            "properties": {
                "x": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitValue" },
                "y": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitValue" },
                "z": { "$ref": "#/$defs/unitValue" },
                "alter": { "type": "boolean" }
            }
        }
    ]
},
"percent":
{
    "anyOf": [

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        {
            "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
            { "type": "number", "minimum": 0.0, "maximum": 100.0 }
        ]
    },
    "zeroToOne":
    {
        "anyOf": [
            {
                "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
                { "type": "number", "minimum": 0, "maximum": 1 }
            ]
    },
    "colorComponent0to255":
    {
        "anyOf": [
            {
                "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
                { "type": "integer", "mininum": 0, "maximum": 255 }
            ]
    },
    "webColorName":
    {
        "type": "string",
        "enum": [
            "black",
            "dimGray",
            "dimGrey",
            "gray",
            "grey",
            "darkGray",
            "darkGrey",
            "silver",
            "lightGray",
            "lightGrey",
            "gainsboro",
            "whiteSmoke",
            "white",
            "rosyBrown",
            "indianRed",
            "brown",
            "fireBrick",
            "lightCoral",
            "maroon",
            "darkRed",
            "red",
            "snow",
            "mistyRose",
            "salmon",
            "tomato",
            "darkSalmon",
            "coral",
            "orangeRed",
            "lightSalmon",
            "sienna",
            "seaShell",
            "chocolate",
            "saddleBrown",
            "sandyBrown",
            "peachPuff",
            "peru",
            "linen",
            "bisque",
            "darkOrange",
            "burlyWood",
            "tan",
        ]
    }
}

```

```
"antiqueWhite",
"navajoWhite",
"blanchedAlmond",
"papayaWhip",
"moccasin",
"orange",
"wheat",
"oldLace",
"floralWhite",
"darkGoldenrod",
"goldenrod",
"cornsilk",
"gold",
"khaki",
"lemonChiffon",
"paleGoldenrod",
"darkKhaki",
"beige",
"lightGoldenRodYellow",
"olive",
"yellow",
"lightYellow",
"ivory",
"oliveDrab",
"yellowGreen",
"darkOliveGreen",
"greenYellow",
"chartreuse",
"lawnGreen",
"darkSeaGreen",
"forestGreen",
"limeGreen",
"lightGreen",
"paleGreen",
"darkGreen",
"green",
"lime",
"honeyDew",
"seaGreen",
"mediumSeaGreen",
"springGreen",
"mintCream",
"mediumSpringGreen",
"mediumAquaMarine",
"aquamarine",
"turquoise",
"lightSeaGreen",
"mediumTurquoise",
"darkSlateGray",
"darkSlateGrey",
"paleTurquoise",
"teal",
"darkCyan",
"aqua",
"cyan",
"lightCyan",
"azure",
"darkTurquoise",
"cadetBlue",
"powderBlue",
"lightBlue",
"deepSkyBlue",
"skyBlue",
```

```

    "lightSkyBlue",
    "steelBlue",
    "aliceBlue",
    "dodgerBlue",
    "slateGray",
    "slateGrey",
    "lightSlateGray",
    "lightSlateGrey",
    "lightSteelBlue",
    "cornflowerBlue",
    "royalBlue",
    "midnightBlue",
    "lavender",
    "navy",
    "darkBlue",
    "mediumBlue",
    "blue",
    "ghostWhite",
    "slateBlue",
    "darkSlateBlue",
    "mediumSlateBlue",
    "mediumPurple",
    "blueViolet",
    "indigo",
    "darkOrchid",
    "darkViolet",
    "mediumOrchid",
    "thistle",
    "plum",
    "violet",
    "purple",
    "darkMagenta",
    "magenta",
    "fuschia",
    "orchid",
    "mediumVioletRed",
    "deepPink",
    "hotPink",
    "lavenderBlush",
    "paleVioletRed",
    "crimson",
    "pink",
    "lightPink"
  ]
},
"color":
{
  "oneOf": [
    {
      "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression"
    },
    {
      "type": "object",
      "properties": {
        "r": { "$ref": "#/$defs/colorComponent0to255" },
        "g": { "$ref": "#/$defs/colorComponent0to255" },
        "b": { "$ref": "#/$defs/colorComponent0to255" },
        "alter": { "type": "boolean" }
      }
    },
    {
      "type": "array",
      "items": { "$ref": "#/$defs/colorComponent0to255" },
      "minItems": 3,
      "maxItems": 6
    }
  ]
}

```

```

        "maxItems": 3
    },
    {
        "$ref": "#/$defs/webColorName"
    }
],
},
"color0to1":
{
    "oneOf": [
        {
            "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression"
        },
        {
            "type": "object",
            "properties": {
                "r": { "$ref": "#/$defs/zeroToOne" },
                "g": { "$ref": "#/$defs/zeroToOne" },
                "b": { "$ref": "#/$defs/zeroToOne" },
                "alter": { "type": "boolean" }
            }
        },
        {
            "type": "array",
            "items": { "$ref": "#/$defs/zeroToOne" },
            "minItems": 3,
            "maxItems": 3
        }
    ],
    {
        "$ref": "#/$defs/webColorName"
    }
],
},
"colorMap":
{
    "oneOf": [
        {
            "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression"
        },
        {
            "type": "array",
            "items": {
                "type": "array",
                "minItems": 2,
                "maxItems": 3,
                "prefixItems": [
                    { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
                    { "$ref": "#/$defs/color" },
                    { "type": "string" }
                ]
            },
            "minItems": 1
        }
    ]
},
"opacityMap":
{
    "oneOf": [
        {
            "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression"
        },
        {
            "type": "array",
            "items": {
                "type": "array",
                "minItems": 2,
                "maxItems": 3,
                "prefixItems": [
                    { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
                    { "$ref": "#/$defs/zeroToOne" },
                    {
                        "type": "array",
                        "minItems": 2,
                        "maxItems": 3,
                        "prefixItems": [
                            { "$ref": "#/$defs/zeroToOne" }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
]
```

```

                { "type": "string" }
            ],
        },
        "minItems": 1
    }
],
},
"hillShading": {
    "oneOf": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression" },
        {
            "type": "object",
            "properties": {
                "factor": { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
                "sun": { "$ref": "#/$defs/azimuthElevation" },
                "colorMap": { "$ref": "#/$defs/hsColorMap" },
                "opacityMap": { "$ref": "#/$defs/hsOpacityMap" },
                "alter": { "type": "boolean" }
            }
        }
    ]
},
"azimuthElevation": {
    "oneOf": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression" },
        {
            "type": "object",
            "properties": {
                "azimuth": { "$ref": "#/$defs/angle" },
                "elevation": { "$ref": "#/$defs/angle" },
                "alter": { "type": "boolean" }
            }
        }
    ]
},
"hsColorMap": {
    "oneOf": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression" },
        {
            "type": "array",
            "items": {
                "type": "array",
                "minItems": 2,
                "maxItems": 3,
                "prefixItems": [
                    { "$ref": "#/$defs/zeroToOne" },
                    { "$ref": "#/$defs/color" },
                    { "type": "string" }
                ],
                "minItems": 1
            }
        }
    ]
},
"hsOpacityMap": {
    "oneOf": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/idOrFnExpression" },
        {
            "type": "array",
            "items": {

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```

    {
      "type": "array",
      "minItems": 2,
      "maxItems": 3,
      "prefixItems": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/zeroToOne" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/zeroToOne" },
        { "type": "string" }
      ]
    },
    "minItems": 1
  }
],
},
"idOrFnExpression": {
  "anyOf": [
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/systemIdentifier" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/propertyRef" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/functionCall" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/conditionalExpression" }
  ]
},
"anyExpression": {
  "anyOf": [
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/systemIdentifier" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/scalarExpression" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/geomExpression" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/temporalExpression" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/array" },
    { "type": null }
  ]
},
"systemIdentifier": {
  "type": "object",
  "required": [ "sysId" ],
  "properties": {
    "sysId": {
      "type": "string",
      "enum": [
        "dataLayer",
        "dataLayer.id",
        "dataLayer.type",
        "dataLayer.features",
        "dataLayer.featuresGeometry",
        "dataLayer.featuresGeometryDimensions",
        "feature",
        "feature.id",
        "feature.geometry",
        "feature.geometryDimensions",
        "vis",
        "vis.sd",
        "vis.date",
        "vis.date.day",
        "vis.date.month",
        "vis.date.year",
        "vis.dateTime",
        "vis.dateTime.date",
        "vis.dateTime.date.day",
        "vis.dateTime.date.month",
        "vis.dateTime.date.year",
        "vis.dateTime.time",
        "vis.dateTime.time.hour",
        "vis.dateTime.time.minute",
        "vis.dateTime.time.second"
      ]
    }
  }
}
]
}

```

```

        "vis.dateTime.time.minutes",
        "vis.dateTime.time.seconds",
        "vis.timeInterval",
        "vis.timeInterval.start",
        "vis.timeInterval.start.date",
        "vis.timeInterval.start.date.day",
        "vis.timeInterval.start.date.month",
        "vis.timeInterval.start.date.year",
        "vis.timeInterval.start.time",
        "vis.timeInterval.start.time.hour",
        "vis.timeInterval.start.time.minutes",
        "vis.timeInterval.start.time.seconds",
        "vis.timeInterval.end",
        "vis.timeInterval.end.date",
        "vis.timeInterval.end.date.day",
        "vis.timeInterval.end.date.month",
        "vis.timeInterval.end.date.year",
        "vis.timeInterval.end.time",
        "vis.timeInterval.end.time.hour",
        "vis.timeInterval.end.time.minutes",
        "vis.timeInterval.end.time.seconds",
        "vis.timeOfDay",
        "vis.timeOfDay.hour",
        "vis.timeOfDay.minutes",
        "vis.timeOfDay.seconds"
    ]
}
},
"boolExpression": {
    "$dynamicAnchor": "boolExpression",
    "oneOf": [
        {
            "$ref": "#/$defs/andOrExpression" },
        {
            "$ref": "#/$defs/notExpression" },
        {
            "$ref": "#/$defs/comparisonPredicate" },
        {
            "$ref": "#/$defs/spatialPredicate" },
        {
            "$ref": "#/$defs/temporalPredicate" },
        {
            "$ref": "#/$defs/arrayPredicate" },
        {
            "$ref": "#/$defs/functionCall" },
        {
            "$ref": "#/$defs/conditionalExpression" },
        {
            "type": "boolean" }
    ]
},
"andOrExpression": {
    "type": "object",
    "required": [ "op", "args" ],
    "properties": {
        "op": {
            "type": "string",
            "enum": [ "and", "or" ] },
        "args": {
            "type": "array",
            "minItems": 2,
            "items": {
                "$dynamicRef": "#boolExpression" }
        }
    }
},
"notExpression": {
    "type": "object",

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    "required": [ "op", "args" ],
    "properties": {
        "op": {
            "type": "string",
            "enum": [ "not" ]
        },
        "args": {
            "type": "array",
            "minItems": 1,
            "maxItems": 1,
            "items": {
                "$dynamicRef": "#boolExpression"
            }
        }
    }
},
"comparisonPredicate": {
    "oneOf": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/binaryComparisonPredicate" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/isLikePredicate" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/textOpPredicate" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/isBetweenPredicate" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/isInListPredicate" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/isNullPredicate" }
    ]
},
"binaryComparisonPredicate": {
    "type": "object",
    "required": [ "op", "args" ],
    "properties": {
        "op": {
            "type": "string",
            "enum": [ "=", "<>", "<", ">", "<=", ">=" ]
        },
        "args": {
            "$ref": "#/$defs/scalarOperands"
        }
    }
},
"scalarOperands": {
    "type": "array",
    "minItems": 2,
    "maxItems": 2,
    "prefixItems": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/scalarExpression" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/scalarExpression" }
    ]
},
"scalarExpression": {
    "oneOf": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/characterExpression" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
        { "$dynamicRef": "#boolExpression" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/temporalInstantExpression" }
    ]
},
"temporalInstantExpression": {
    "oneOf": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/instantInstance" },

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        {
            "$ref": "#/$defs/propertyRef" },
            "$ref": "#/$defs/systemIdentifier" },
            "$ref": "#/$defs/functionCall" },
            "$ref": "#/$defs/conditionalExpression" }
        ],
    },
    "isLikePredicate": {
        "type": "object",
        "required": [ "op", "args" ],
        "properties": {
            "op": {
                "type": "string",
                "enum": [ "like" ]
            },
            "args": {
                "$ref": "#/$defs/isLikeOperands"
            }
        }
    },
    "isLikeOperands": {
        "type": "array",
        "prefixItems": [
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/characterExpression" },
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/patternExpression" }
        ],
        "additionalItems": false
    },
    "textOpPredicate": {
        "type": "object",
        "required": [ "op", "args" ],
        "properties": {
            "op": {
                "type": "string",
                "enum": [ "contains", "startsWith", "endsWith" ]
            },
            "args": {
                "type": "array",
                "prefixItems": [
                    { "$ref": "#/$defs/characterExpression" },
                    { "$ref": "#/$defs/characterExpression" }
                ],
                "additionalItems": false
            }
        }
    },
    "patternExpression": {
        "oneOf": [
            {
                "type": "object",
                "required": [ "op", "args" ],
                "properties": {
                    "op": { "type": "string", "enum": [ "casei" ] },
                    "args": {
                        "type": "array",
                        "items": { "$ref": "#/$defs/patternExpression" },
                        "minItems": 1,
                        "maxItems": 1
                    }
                }
            },
            {
                "type": "object",

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    "required": [ "op", "args" ],
    "properties": {
        "op": { "type": "string", "enum": [ "accenti" ] },
        "args": {
            "type": "array",
            "items": { "$ref": "#/$defs/patternExpression" },
            "minItems": 1,
            "maxItems": 1
        }
    }
},
{ "type": "string" }
]
},
"isRequired": {
    "type": "object",
    "required": [ "op", "args" ],
    "properties": {
        "op": { "type": "string", "enum": [ "between" ] },
        "args": { "$ref": "#/$defs/isBetweenOperands" }
    }
},
"isBetweenOperands": {
    "type": "array",
    "minItems": 3,
    "maxItems": 3,
    "items": {
        "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression"
    },
    "additionalItems": false
},
"numericExpression": {
    "oneOf": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/arithmeticExpression" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/bitwiseLogical" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/bitwiseShift" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/bitwiseNot" },
        { "type": "number" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/propertyRef" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/systemIdentifier" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/functionCall" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/conditionalExpression" }
    ]
},
"isInListPredicate": {
    "type": "object",
    "required": [ "op", "args" ],
    "properties": {
        "op": {
            "type": "string",
            "enum": [ "in" ]
        },
        "args": {
            "$ref": "#/$defs/inListOperands"
        }
    }
},
"inListOperands": {
    "type": "array",
    "prefixItems": [
        {
            "$ref": "#/$defs/scalarExpression"

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```

        },
        {
          "type": "array",
          "items": {
            "$ref": "#/$defs/scalarExpression"
          }
        }
      ],
      "additionalItems": false
    },
    "isNullPredicate": {
      "type": "object",
      "required": [ "op", "args" ],
      "properties": {
        "op": {
          "type": "string",
          "enum": [ "isNull" ]
        },
        "args": {
          "$ref": "#/$defs/isNullOperand"
        }
      }
    },
    "isNullOperand": {
      "oneOf": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/characterExpression" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/boolExpression" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/geomExpression" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/temporalExpression" }
      ]
    },
    "spatialPredicate": {
      "type": "object",
      "required": [ "op", "args" ],
      "properties": {
        "op": {
          "type": "string",
          "enum": [
            "s_contains",
            "s_crosses",
            "s_disjoint",
            "s_equals",
            "s_intersects",
            "s_overlaps",
            "s_touches",
            "s_within",
            "s_covers",
            "s_coveredBy"
          ]
        },
        "args": { "$ref": "#/$defs/spatialOperands" }
      }
    },
    "spatialOperands": {
      "type": "array",
      "prefixItems": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/geomExpression" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/geomExpression" }
      ],
      "additionalItems": false
    }
  }
}

```

```

},
"geomExpression": {
  "oneOf": [
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/spatialInstance" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/propertyRef" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/systemIdentifier" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/functionCall" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/conditionalExpression" }
  ]
},
"temporalPredicate": {
  "type": "object",
  "required": [ "op", "args" ],
  "properties": {
    "op": {
      "type": "string",
      "enum": [
        "t_after",
        "t_before",
        "t_contains",
        "t_disjoint",
        "t_during",
        "t_equals",
        "t_finishedBy",
        "t_finishes",
        "t_intersects",
        "t_meets",
        "t_metBy",
        "t_overlappedBy",
        "t_overlaps",
        "t_startedBy",
        "t_starts"
      ]
    },
    "args": { "$ref": "#/$defs/temporalOperands" }
  }
},
"temporalOperands": {
  "type": "array",
  "prefixItems": [
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/temporalExpression" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/temporalExpression" }
  ],
  "additionalItems": false
},
"temporalExpression": {
  "oneOf": [
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/temporalInstance" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/propertyRef" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/systemIdentifier" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/functionCall" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/conditionalExpression" }
  ]
},
"arrayPredicate": {
  "type": "object",
  "required": [ "op", "args" ],
  "properties": {
    "op": {
      "type": "string",
      "enum": [

```

```

        "a_containedBy",
        "a_contains",
        "a_equals",
        "a_overlaps"
    ]
},
"args": { "$ref": "#/$defs/arrayArguments" }
}
},
"arrayArguments": {
    "type": "array",
    "minItems": 2,
    "maxItems": 2,
    "items": {
        "oneOf": [
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/array" },
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/propertyRef" },
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/systemIdentifier" },
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/functionCall" },
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/conditionalExpression" }
        ]
    }
},
"arrayExpression": {
    "type": "array",
    "items": {
        "oneOf": [
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/array" },
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/propertyRef" },
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/systemIdentifier" },
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/functionCall" },
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/conditionalExpression" }
        ]
    }
},
"array": {
    "type": "array",
    "items": {
        "oneOf": [
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/characterExpression" },
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
            { "$dynamicRef": "#boolExpression" },
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/geomExpression" },
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/temporalExpression" },
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/array" }
        ]
    }
},
},
"arithmeticExpression": {
    "type": "object",
    "required": [ "op", "args" ],
    "properties": {
        "op": {
            "type": "string",
            "enum": [ "+", "-", "*", "/", "^" ]
        },
        "args": {
            "$ref": "#/$defs/arithmeticOperands"
        }
    }
},
"arithmeticOperands": {

```

```

    "type": "array",
    "minItems": 2,
    "maxItems": 2,
    "items": [
        "oneOf": [
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/arithmeticExpression" },
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/bitwiseLogical" },
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/bitwiseShift" },
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/bitwiseNot" },
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/propertyRef" },
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/systemIdentifier" },
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/functionCall" },
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/conditionalExpression" },
            { "type": "number" }
        ]
    ]
},
"hexNumber": {
    "type": "string",
    "pattern": "^( [a-fA-F0-9])+"
},
"bitwiseLogical": {
    "type": "object",
    "required": [ "op", "args" ],
    "properties": {
        "op": {
            "type": "string",
            "enum": [ "bitAnd", "bitOr", "bitXor" ]
        },
        "args": {
            "type": "array",
            "minItems": 2,
            "maxItems": 2,
            "items": {
                "$ref": "#/$defs/bitwiseOperand"
            }
        }
    }
},
"bitwiseNot": {
    "type": "object",
    "required": [ "op", "args" ],
    "properties": {
        "op": {
            "type": "string",
            "enum": [ "bitNot" ]
        },
        "args": {
            "type": "array",
            "minItems": 1,
            "maxItems": 1,
            "items": {
                "$ref": "#/$defs/bitwiseOperand"
            }
        }
    }
},
"bitwiseShift": {
    "type": "object",
    "required": [ "op", "args" ],
    "properties": {
        "op": {
            "type": "string",
            "enum": [ "bitLeft", "bitRight" ]
        },
        "args": {
            "type": "array",
            "minItems": 2,
            "maxItems": 2,
            "items": {
                "$ref": "#/$defs/bitwiseOperand"
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        "type": "string",
        "enum": [ "<<", ">>" ]
    },
    "args": {
        "type": "array",
        "minItems": 2,
        "maxItems": 2,
        "items": {
            "$ref": "#/$defs/bitwiseOperand"
        }
    }
}
},
"bitwiseOperand": {
    "oneOf": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/arithmeticExpression" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/bitwiseLogical" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/bitwiseShift" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/bitwiseNot" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/propertyRef" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/systemIdentifier" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/functionCall" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/conditionalExpression" },
        { "type": "integer" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/hexNumber" }
    ]
},
"propertyRef": {
    "type": "object",
    "required": [ "property" ],
    "properties": {
        "property": { "type": "string" }
    }
},
"casei": {
    "type": "object",
    "required": [ "op", "args" ],
    "properties": {
        "op": { "type": "string", "enum": [ "casei" ] },
        "args": {
            "type": "array",
            "items": { "$ref": "#/$defs/characterExpression" },
            "minItems": 1,
            "maxItems": 1
        }
    }
},
"accenti": {
    "type": "object",
    "required": [ "op", "args" ],
    "properties": {
        "op": { "type": "string", "enum": [ "accenti" ] },
        "args": {
            "type": "array",
            "items": { "$ref": "#/$defs/characterExpression" },
            "minItems": 1,
            "maxItems": 1
        }
    }
}
}

```

```

"lowerUpperCase": {
  "type": "object",
  "required": [ "op", "args" ],
  "properties": {
    "op": {
      "type": "string",
      "enum": [ "lowerCase", "upperCase" ]
    },
    "args": {
      "type": "array",
      "items": { "$ref": "#/$defs/characterExpression" },
      "minItems": 1,
      "maxItems": 1
    }
  }
},
"concatenate": {
  "type": "object",
  "required": [ "op", "args" ],
  "properties": {
    "op": {
      "type": "string",
      "enum": [ "concatenate" ]
    },
    "args": {
      "type": "array",
      "items": { "$ref": "#/$defs/characterExpression" },
      "minItems": 2
    }
  }
},
"substitute": {
  "type": "object",
  "required": [ "op", "args" ],
  "properties": {
    "name": {
      "type": "string",
      "enum": [ "substitute" ]
    },
    "args": {
      "type": "array",
      "items": { "$ref": "#/$defs/characterExpression" },
      "minItems": 3,
      "maxItems": 3
    }
  }
},
"format": {
  "type": "object",
  "required": [ "op", "args" ],
  "properties": {
    "name": {
      "type": "string",
      "enum": [ "format" ]
    },
    "args": {

```

```

    "type": "array",
    "items": {
      "oneOf": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/characterExpression" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
        { "$dynamicRef": "#boolExpression" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/geomExpression" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/temporalExpression" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/array" }
      ]
    },
    "prefixItems": [
      { "$ref": "#/$defs/characterExpression" }
    ],
    "minItems": 1
  }
},
"characterExpression": {
  "oneOf": [
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/casei" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/accents" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/lowerUpperCase" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/concatenate" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/substitute" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/format" },
    { "type": "string" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/propertyRef" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/systemIdentifier" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/functionCall" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/conditionalExpression" }
  ]
},
"geometryManipulationBinary": {
  "type": "object",
  "required": [ "op", "args" ],
  "properties": {
    "name": {
      "type": "string",
      "enum": [ "s_intersection", "s_union", "s_difference", "s_symDifference" ]
    },
    "args": {
      "type": "array",
      "items": { "$ref": "#/$defs/spatialInstance" },
      "minItems": 2,
      "maxItems": 2
    }
  }
},
"geometryManipulationUnary": {
  "type": "object",
  "required": [ "op", "args" ],
  "properties": {
    "name": {
      "type": "string",
      "enum": [ "s_convexHull", "s_envelope" ]
    }
  }
}

```

```

    "args": {
      "type": "array",
      "items": { "$ref": "#/$defs/spatialInstance" },
      "minItems": 1,
      "maxItems": 1
    }
  },
  "geometryBuffer": {
    "type": "object",
    "required": [ "op", "args" ],
    "properties": {
      "name": {
        "type": "string",
        "enum": [ "s_buffer" ]
      },
      "args": {
        "type": "array",
        "prefixItems": [
          { "$ref": "#/$defs/spatialInstance" },
          { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" }
        ],
        "minItems": 2,
        "maxItems": 2
      }
    }
  },
  "conditionalExpression": {
    "type": "object",
    "required": [ "op", "args" ],
    "properties": {
      "op": { "type": "string", "enum": [ "?:" ] },
      "args": {
        "type": "array",
        "minItems": 3,
        "maxItems": 3,
        "prefixItems": [
          { "dynamicRef": "#boolExpression" },
          { "$ref": "anyExpression" },
          { "$ref": "anyExpression" }
        ]
      }
    }
  },
  "functionCall": {
    "type": "object",
    "required": [ "op", "args" ],
    "properties": {
      "op": { "type": "string" },
      "args": {
        "type": "array",
        "items": {
          "oneOf": [
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/characterExpression" },
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/numericExpression" },
            { "dynamicRef": "#boolExpression" },
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/geomExpression" },
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/temporalExpression" },
            { "$ref": "#/$defs/array" }
          ]
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

        }
    },
},
"scalarLiteral": {
    "oneOf": [
        { "type": "string" },
        { "type": "number" },
        { "type": "boolean" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/instantInstance" }
    ]
},
"spatialInstance": {
    "oneOf": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/geometryLiteral" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/bboxLiteral" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/geometryManipulationBinary" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/geometryManipulationUnary" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/geometryBuffer" }
    ]
},
"geometryLiteral": {
    "oneOf": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/point" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/linestring" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/polygon" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/multipoint" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/multilinestring" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/multipolygon" }
    ]
},
"point": {
    "title": "GeoJSON Point",
    "type": "object",
    "required": [ "type", "coordinates" ],
    "properties": {
        "type": {
            "type": "string",
            "enum": [ "Point" ]
        },
        "coordinates": {
            "type": "array",
            "minItems": 2,
            "items": {
                "type": "number"
            }
        },
        "bbox": {
            "type": "array",
            "minItems": 4,
            "items": {
                "type": "number"
            }
        }
    }
},
"linestring": {
    "title": "GeoJSON LineString",
    "type": "object",
    "required": [ "type", "coordinates" ],
    "properties": {

```

```

    "type": {
      "type": "string",
      "enum": [ "LineString" ]
    },
    "coordinates": {
      "type": "array",
      "minItems": 2,
      "items": {
        "type": "array",
        "minItems": 2,
        "items": {
          "type": "number"
        }
      }
    },
    "bbox": {
      "type": "array",
      "minItems": 4,
      "items": {
        "type": "number"
      }
    }
  }
},
"polygon": {
  "title": "GeoJSON Polygon",
  "type": "object",
  "required": [ "type", "coordinates" ],
  "properties": {
    "type": {
      "type": "string",
      "enum": [ "Polygon" ]
    },
    "coordinates": {
      "type": "array",
      "items": {
        "type": "array",
        "minItems": 4,
        "items": {
          "type": "array",
          "minItems": 2,
          "items": {
            "type": "number"
          }
        }
      }
    },
    "bbox": {
      "type": "array",
      "minItems": 4,
      "items": {
        "type": "number"
      }
    }
  }
},
"multipoint": {
  "title": "GeoJSON MultiPoint",
  "type": "object",
  "required": [ "type", "coordinates" ],
  "properties": {
    "type": {
      "type": "string",

```

```

        "enum": [ "MultiPoint" ]
    },
    "coordinates": {
        "type": "array",
        "items": {
            "type": "array",
            "minItems": 2,
            "items": {
                "type": "number"
            }
        }
    },
    "bbox": {
        "type": "array",
        "minItems": 4,
        "items": {
            "type": "number"
        }
    }
}
},
"multilinestring": {
    "title": "GeoJSON MultiLineString",
    "type": "object",
    "required": [ "type", "coordinates" ],
    "properties": {
        "type": {
            "type": "string",
            "enum": [ "MultiLineString" ]
        },
        "coordinates": {
            "type": "array",
            "items": {
                "type": "array",
                "minItems": 2,
                "items": {
                    "type": "array",
                    "minItems": 2,
                    "items": {
                        "type": "number"
                    }
                }
            }
        },
        "bbox": {
            "type": "array",
            "minItems": 4,
            "items": {
                "type": "number"
            }
        }
    }
},
"multipolygon": {
    "title": "GeoJSON MultiPolygon",
    "type": "object",
    "required": [ "type", "coordinates" ],
    "properties": {
        "type": {
            "type": "string",
            "enum": [ "MultiPolygon" ]
        },
        "coordinates": {

```

```

    "type": "array",
    "items": {
        "type": "array",
        "items": {
            "type": "array",
            "minItems": 4,
            "items": {
                "type": "array",
                "minItems": 2,
                "items": {
                    "type": "number"
                }
            }
        }
    }
},
"bbox": {
    "type": "array",
    "minItems": 4,
    "items": {
        "type": "number"
    }
}
},
"bboxLiteral": {
    "type": "object",
    "required": [
        "bbox"
    ],
    "properties": {
        "bbox": {
            "$ref": "#/$defs/bbox"
        }
    }
},
"bbox": {
    "type": "array",
    "oneOf": [
        { "minItems": 4, "maxItems": 4 },
        { "minItems": 6, "maxItems": 6 }
    ],
    "items": { "type": "number" }
},
"temporalInstance": {
    "oneOf": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/instantInstance" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/intervalInstance" }
    ]
},
"instantInstance": {
    "oneOf": [
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/dateInstant" },
        { "$ref": "#/$defs/timestampInstant" }
    ]
},
"dateInstant": {
    "type": "object",
    "required": [ "date" ],
    "properties": {
        "date": { "$ref": "#/$defs/dateString" }
    }
}

```

```

},
"timestampInstant": {
  "type": "object",
  "required": [ "timestamp" ],
  "properties": {
    "timestamp": { "$ref": "#/$defs/timestampString" }
  }
},
"instantString": {
  "oneOf": [
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/dateString" },
    { "$ref": "#/$defs/timestampString" }
  ]
},
"dateString": {
  "type": "string",
  "format": "date"
},
"timestampString": {
  "type": "string",
  "format": "date-time"
},
"intervalInstance": {
  "type": "object",
  "required": [ "interval" ],
  "properties": {
    "interval": { "$ref": "#/$defs/intervalArray" }
  }
},
"intervalArray": {
  "type": "array",
  "minItems": 2,
  "maxItems": 2,
  "items": {
    "oneOf": [
      { "$ref": "#/$defs/instantString" },
      { "type": "string", "enum": [ ".." ] },
      { "$ref": "#/$defs/propertyRef" },
      { "$ref": "#/$defs/systemIdentifier" },
      { "$ref": "#/$defs/functionCall" },
      { "$ref": "#/$defs/conditionalExpression" }
    ]
  }
}
}

```

20.2. Requirements

21

REQUIREMENTS CLASS “CASCADING CARTOGRAPHIC SYMOLOGY STYLE SHEETS”

REQUIREMENTS CLASS “CASCADING CARTOGRAPHIC SYMBOLOGY STYLE SHEETS”

21.1. Overview

This requirements class defines an encoding for the Styles and Symbology Logical Model inspired from Web Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and other CSS-like cartographic symbology encodings. The primary objective of this encoding is expressiveness so as to facilitate hand-edition by cartographers. Parsing this encoding requires a custom parser.

21.1.1. Cascading Style Sheets

A style is encoded as a series of styling rules into a *style sheet* document. Symbolizer properties set further down in rules override those set by rules at the same level appearing earlier (higher up).

It is also possible to include another style sheet using the `.include` directive followed by a relative path enclosed within single quotes (' '), separated by a space e.g., `.include './baseStyle.css'.` The `include` directive is replaced by the content of that file in a pre-processing step in a recursive manner, so that style sheets can be *cascaded*.

Because later rules allow to override earlier ones, this cascading allows to apply for example:

- run-time styling preferences over default user styling,
- user styling preferences over default application styling,
- application styling preferences over default data provider styling.

21.1.2. Comments

A style sheet can also contain comments either using C-style multi-line comments (between `/*` and `*/`) or C++-style single-line comments (starting with `//`).

21.1.3. Metadata elements

In addition to styling rules, the style sheet can define metadata elements prefixed by a dot (.) as the first character on a line. The following metadata elements are defined:

Table 113 – Metadata elements

NAME	DEFINITION
title	Short human-readable title for the style
abstract	Detailed description of the style
authors	Authors of the style
geoData Classes	Comma-separated URIs of GeoDataClasses allowing to identify data sources for which the style is suitable

NOTE: We should probably include these metadata elements in Core conceptual model.

21.1.4. Styling Rules and Symbolizers

A styling rule applies zero or more symbolizer properties if its Selector is evaluated to true. A styling rule may also include nested rules that are only evaluated when the parent rule itself is selected. Symbolizer properties set within a nested rule override symbolizer properties set in the parent rule. It is also possible to override only a portion of a property by assigning a value to member of an object, or an element of an array.

The grammar for specifying a rule in this encoding is:

```
<selector>]* '{ [<symbolizer property assignment>]* [<nested rule>]* '}'
```

The grammar for a symbolizer property assignment is:

```
<symbolizer property name> ['. <member> | '[' <index> ']' ]* ':' <expression> ;'
```

21.1.5. Selectors

A selector is either:

- an expression as described in the section below (combined together as a logical AND),
- or a short-hand form for selecting a data layer (combined between them as a logical OR, but combined with other selectors as a logical AND):

<data layer name>

21.1.6. Expressions

21.1.6.1. CQL2-Text encoding

Whether in Selectors or values of property symbolizers, Expressions are encoded using [CQL2-Text](#). However, a number of extensions are introduced to cover the full range of capabilities defined by the styling and symbology conceptual model.

The first such extension is that in the context of a symbolizer property value, expressions are not limited to boolean predicates being evaluated as true or false, but can return any type of values such as numerical, text, or complex values, including geometry.

21.1.6.2. Instance expressions

The concept of an object instance is introduced, with the grammar:

<Class Name> '(' <member initializer list> ')'.
This corresponds somewhat to CQL2 constructs for temporal intervals and WKT geometry for example,

- POLYGON((0 40, 10 40, 10 50, 0 50, 0 40))
- INTERVAL('2021-01-01T00:00:00Z', '2021-12-31T23:59:59Z')

In the first example, POLYGON is the class name, and the array of coordinates is a list of a single member initializer. In the second example, INTERVAL is the class name, and the start and end dates are a list of two member initializers.

In both of these examples, the members being initialized are implied from the order. Due to the heavy use of object instances in the symbology model, the ability to identify specific member to initialize is introduced. The syntax for doing so tries to be consistent with the overall CSS inspiration, and therefore the <member> ':' value is used, and the ';' is added as an alternative way to separate members in the initializer list. As examples, the above instantiations could also be written:

- POLYGON(rings: (0 40, 10 40, 10 50, 0 50, 0 40))
- INTERVAL(start: '2021-01-01T00:00:00Z'; end: '2021-12-31T23:59:59Z')

Another capability introduced is the ability to infer the class from the expected type where the instance expression is used. For example, if a POLYGON object is assigned to a poly property expecting that object type, then the expression can be written simply as:

- (rings: (0 40, 10 40, 10 50, 0 50, 0 40))

In both of these examples, the members being initialized are implied from the order.

When not all members of a class are initialized within an instantiation, a default value is inherited. Those default values are specified in a dedicated section below

NOTE: CartoSym-CSS supports and recommends the use of {} for object instances, and of [] for arrays, but also supports () in these contexts for compatibility with the CQL2-Text and WKT encodings. A CQL2-Text expression (including WKT geometry) can therefore be used directly as an expression in a selector or symbolizer parameter value. However, a CartoSym-CSS expression making use of the curly and/or square brackets will not be a valid CQL2 expression.

21.1.6.3. Tuples and related implications

The concept of a tuple is introduced, corresponding to the CQL2-Text Well-Known Text (WKT) coordinates in the above polygon examples. Based on the logical model, each of those tuples actually correspond to a Point instance. In order to maintain consistency with the CQL2-Text WKT encoding, the logical model as well as the object instance encodings, a number of alternative encoding rules need to be established. A tuple must be able to replace either:

- an array of coordinate values,
- an instance of a class defining a single property being such an array (e.g., Point), or
- a class identified as being replaceable by a tuple.

Therefore, the following equivalent definitions are all valid where a POINT is expected:

- POINT(30 10) – The standard WKT form where the tuple replaces the array of coordinates, implying the *coordinates* member
- POINT((30, 10)) – Using an array of coordinates, implying the *coordinates* member, using the CQL2 square brackets
- POINT{ [30, 10] } – Using an array of coordinates, implying the *coordinates* member, using the CartoSym-CSS square and curly brackets
- POINT{coordinates: 30 10} – The tuple replacing the array of coordinates, explicit *coordinates* member
- POINT{coordinates: [30, 10]} – Using an array of coordinates, explicit *coordinates* member
- {30 10} – Implied class, tuple replacing array of coordinates, implied *coordinates* member
- { [30, 10] } – Implied class, using array of coordinates, implied *coordinates* member
- {coordinates: 30 10} – Implied class, tuple replacing array of coordinates, explicit *coordinates* member
- {coordinates: [30, 10]} – Implied class, using an array of coordinates, explicit *coordinates* member

- 30 10 – Implied class, tuple replacing Point instance

The following are some equivalent examples of valid definitions where a polygon is expected:

- POLYGON((0 40, 10 40, 10 50, 0 50, 0 40))
- POLYGON((POINT(0 40), POINT(10 40), POINT(10 50), POINT(0 50), POINT(0 40)))
- POLYGON((POINT((0, 40)), POINT((10, 40)), POINT((10, 50)), POINT((0, 50)), POINT((0, 40))))
- POLYGON((POINT(coordinates: (0, 40)), POINT(coordinates: (10, 40)), POINT(coordinates: (10, 50)), POINT(coordinates: (0, 50)), POINT(coordinates: (0, 40))))
- POLYGON((POINT(coordinates: 0 40), POINT(coordinates: 10 40), POINT(coordinates: 10 50), POINT(coordinates: 0 50), POINT(coordinates: 0 40)))

The element of tuples can be either numeric literals or identifiers.

The classes defined in this Standard that can be encoded as tuples are:

- *Point* (from WKT)
- *UnitPoint* (defining only coordinate values),
- *TextAlignment* (defining a horizontal and vertical alignment),
- *Color* (defining red, green and blue components),
- *ValueColor* (defining a value and color – note that the color itself can be a tuple),
- *ValueOpacity* (defining a value and an opacity),
- *Quaternion* (defining w, x, y, z components),
- *Vector3D* and *FloatVector3D* (defining x, y, z components) – NOTE: Change to *UnitPoint3D*?

The tuple syntax can also be used to specify the *dashPattern* array of dashed strokes.

The following are equivalent example definitions where a *UnitPoint* is expected allowing each coordinate to be qualified with a unit of measure:

- 50 pc 50 pc
- UnitPoint(x: 50 pc; y: 50 pc;)
- UnitPoint(x: 50 pc, y: 50 pc)

- {50 pc, 50 pc}

The following are equivalent example definitions where a *TextAlignment* is expected:

- left top
- `TextAlignment(left, top)`
- `TextAlignment(horizontal: left; vertical: top)`
- {left, top}

21.1.6.4. Units of measure

The following abbreviations are used, following a value, to qualify it with a unit of measure. These are mainly used for *UnitPoint* coordinates, as well as with distance value such as those specified for Shape graphics e.g., the radius of a circle.

Table 114 – Units of measure abbreviations

UNIT	ABBREVIATION	NOTES
pixels	px	Display unit; not dependent on display resolution
meters	m	Real-world unit (SI unit of length)
feet	ft	Real-world unit (0.3048 m)
percent	pc	Relative value whose meaning depends on context e.g., Image's <i>hotSpot</i> , <i>scaling</i> .
points	pt	One point is equal to 1/72 inch (0.3528 mm).
em	em	One em is equal to the target's selected or default font point size.
screenInches	inch	Display unit (25.4 mm); see OGC API – Maps “Display Resolution” requirements class (mm-per-pixel) which defaults to 0.28 mm/pixel (~90.7142857 pixels/inch).
screenCM	cm	Display unit (10 mm); see OGC API – Maps “Display Resolution” requirements class (mm-per-pixel) which defaults to 0.28 mm/pixel (0.028 cm/pixel).
screenMM	mm	Display unit; see OGC API – Maps “Display Resolution” requirements class (mm-per-pixel) which defaults to 0.28 mm/pixel.
(none)		For relative values like scaling, 100 times less than if <i>pc</i> is specified. For screen-space objects, defaults to pixels.

21.1.6.5. Conditional expressions

As an extension to CQL2-Text, this encoding adds support for conditional expressions using the grammar:

```
<if-expression> '?' <then-expression> ':' <else-expression>
```

21.1.6.6. Enumeration values

As an extension to CQL2-Text, this encoding supports the concept of enumeration values, which do not need to be enclosed in single quotes. For compatibility with CQL2, the same identifier enclosed within single quotes is considered equivalent.

Enumeration values must conform to the CQL2 *identifier* grammar production rule, but may not be enclosed within double-quotes.

In a context where an enumeration is expected, the enumeration value takes precedence over an identifier that may be resolved by the same name. In order to explicitly refer to the identifier, the identifier can be enclosed in double-quotes.

21.1.6.7. Colors

Color values can be expressed using any of the forms allowed for instantiations, or using a tuple:

- `Color(255, 100, 50)`
- `Color{255, 100, 50}`
- `Color(r: 255, g: 100, b: 50)`
- `Color{r: 255, g: 100, b: 50}`
- `{255, 100, 50}`
- `{r: 255; g: 100; b: 50;}`
- `255 100 50`

Colors can also be expressed as a hexadecimal value prefixed by a # symbol, as in Web CSS:

- `#FF6432`

Finally, colors can also be expressed as an enumeration value for [named web colors](#):

- `red`
- `'red'`

Table 115 – Named web color enumeration

NAME	HEXADECIMAL	VALUE (R, G, B)
black	0x000000	0, 0, 0
dimGray	0x696969	105, 105, 105
dimGrey	0x696969	105, 105, 105
gray	0x808080	128, 128, 128
grey	0x808080	128, 128, 128
darkGray	0xa9a9a9	169, 169, 165
darkGrey	0xa9a9a9	169, 169, 165
silver	0xc0c0c0	192, 192, 192
lightGray	0xd3d3d3	211, 211, 211
lightGrey	0xd3d3d3	211, 211, 211
gainsboro	0xdcfdcfc	220, 220, 220
whiteSmoke	0xf5f5f5	245, 245, 245
white	0xffffffff	255, 255, 255
rosyBrown	0xbc8f8f	188, 143, 143
indianRed	0xcd5c5c	205, 92, 92
brown	0xa52a2a	165, 42, 42
fireBrick	0xb22222	178, 34, 34
lightCoral	0xf08080	240, 128, 128
maroon	0x800000	128, 0, 0
darkRed	0x8b0000	139, 0, 0

Name	Hexadecimal	Value (R, G, B)
red	0xff0000	255, 0, 0
snow	0xffffafa	255, 250, 250
mistyRose	0xffe4e1	255, 228, 225
salmon	0xfa8072	250, 128, 114
tomato	0xff6347	255, 99, 71
darkSalmon	0xe9967a	233, 150, 122
coral	0xff7f50	255, 127, 80
orangeRed	0xff4500	255, 69, 0
lightSalmon	0ffa07a	255, 160, 122
sienna	0xa0522d	160, 82, 45
seaShell	0xffff5ee	255, 245, 238
chocolate	0xd2691e	210, 105, 30
saddleBrown	0x8b4513	139, 69, 19
sandyBrown	0xf4a460	244, 164, 96
peachPuff	0xffdab9	255, 218, 185
peru	0xcd853f	205, 133, 63
linen	0xfaf0e6	250, 240, 230
bisque	0xffe4c4	255, 228, 196
darkOrange	0xff8c00	255, 140, 0
burlyWood	0xdeb887	222, 184, 135
tan	0xd2b48c	210, 180, 140

NAME	HEXADECIMAL	VALUE (R, G, B)
antiqueWhite	0xfaebd7	250, 235, 215
navajoWhite	0xffffdead	255, 222, 173
blanchedAlmond	0xffebcd	255, 235, 205
papayaWhip	0xfffffd5	255, 239, 213
moccasin	0xffe4b5	255, 228, 181
orange	0xffa500	255, 165, 0
wheat	0xf5deb3	245, 222, 179
oldLace	0xfdff5e6	253, 245, 230
floralWhite	0xffffaf0	255, 250, 240
darkGoldenrod	0xb8860b	184, 134, 11
goldenrod	0xdaa520	218, 165, 32
cornsilk	0xffff8dc	255, 248, 220
gold	0xffd700	255, 215, 0
khaki	0xf0e68c	240, 230, 140
lemonChiffon	0xffffacd	255, 250, 205
paleGoldenrod	0xeee8aa	238, 232, 170
darkKhaki	0xbdb76b	189, 183, 107
beige	0xf5f5dc	245, 245, 220
lightGoldenRodYellow	0xfafad2	250, 250, 210
olive	0x808000	128, 128, 0
yellow	0xfffff00	255, 255, 0

NAME	HEXADECIMAL	VALUE (R, G, B)
lightYellow	0xffffe0	255, 255, 224
ivory	0xffffff0	255, 255, 240
oliveDrab	0x6b8e23	107, 142, 35
yellowGreen	0x9acd32	154, 205, 50
darkOliveGreen	0x556b2f	85, 107, 47
greenYellow	0xadff2f	173, 255, 47
chartreuse	0x7fff00	127, 255, 0
lawnGreen	0x7cfcc00	124, 252, 0
darkSeaGreen	0x8fbcb8f	143, 188, 139
forestGreen	0x228b22	34, 139, 34
limeGreen	0x32cd32	50, 205, 50
lightGreen	0x90ee90	144, 238, 144
paleGreen	0x98fb98	152, 251, 152
darkGreen	0x006400	0, 100, 0
green	0x008000	0, 128, 0
lime	0x00ff00	0, 255, 0
honeyDew	0xf0ffff0	240, 255, 240
seaGreen	0x2e8b57	46, 139, 87
mediumSeaGreen	0x3cb371	60, 179, 113
springGreen	0x00ff7f	0, 255, 127
mintCream	0xf5ffffa	245, 255, 250

NAME	HEXADECIMAL	VALUE (R, G, B)
mediumSpringGreen	0x00fa9a	0, 250, 154
mediumAquaMarine	0x66cdAA	102, 205, 170
aquamarine	0x7ffffd4	127, 255, 212
turquoise	0x40e0d0	64, 224, 208
lightSeaGreen	0x20b2aa	32, 178, 170
mediumTurquoise	0x48d1cc	72, 209, 204
darkSlateGray	0x2f4f4f	47, 79, 79
darkSlateGrey	0x2f4f4f	47, 79, 79
paleTurquoise	0xafeeee	175, 238, 238
teal	0x008080	0, 128, 128
darkCyan	0x008b8b	0, 139, 139
aqua	0x00ffff	0, 255, 255
cyan	0x00ffff	0, 255, 255
lightCyan	0xe0ffff	224, 255, 255
azure	0xf0ffff	240, 255, 255
darkTurquoise	0x00ced1	0, 206, 209
cadetBlue	0x5f9ea0	95, 158, 160
powderBlue	0xb0e0e6	176, 224, 230
lightBlue	0xadd8e6	173, 216, 230
deepSkyBlue	0x00bfff	0, 191, 255
skyBlue	0x87ceeb	135, 206, 235

NAME	HEXADECIMAL	VALUE (R, G, B)
lightSkyBlue	0x87cefa	135, 206, 250
steelBlue	0x4682b4	70, 130, 180
aliceBlue	0xf0f8ff	240, 248, 255
dodgerBlue	0x1e90ff	30, 144, 255
slateGray	0x708090	112, 128, 144
slateGrey	0x708090	112, 128, 144
lightSlateGray	0x778899	119, 136, 153
lightSlateGrey	0x778899	119, 136, 153
lightSteelBlue	0xb0c4de	176, 196, 222
cornflowerBlue	0x6495ed	100, 149, 237
royalBlue	0x4169e1	65, 105, 225
midnightBlue	0x191970	25, 25, 112
lavender	0xe6e6fa	230, 230, 250
navy	0x000080	0, 0, 128
darkBlue	0x00008b	0, 0, 139
mediumBlue	0x0000cd	0, 0, 205
blue	0x0000ff	0, 0, 255
ghostWhite	0xf8f8ff	248, 248, 255
slateBlue	0x6a5acd	106, 90, 205
darkSlateBlue	0x483d8b	72, 61, 139
mediumSlateBlue	0x7b68ee	123, 104, 238

NAME	HEXADECIMAL	VALUE (R, G, B)
mediumPurple	0x9370db	147, 112, 219
blueViolet	0x8a2be2	138, 43, 226
indigo	0x4b0082	75, 0, 130
darkOrchid	0x9932cc	153, 50, 204
darkViolet	0x9400d3	148, 0, 211
mediumOrchid	0xba55d3	186, 85, 211
thistle	0xd8bfd8	216, 191, 216
plum	0xdda0dd	221, 160, 221
violet	0x40e0d0	238, 130, 238
purple	0x800080	128, 0, 128
darkMagenta	0x8b008b	139, 0, 139
magenta	0xff00ff	255, 0, 255
fuschia	0xff00ff	255, 0, 255
orchid	0xda70d6	218, 112, 214
mediumVioletRed	0xc71585	199, 21, 133
deepPink	0xff1493	255, 20, 147
hotPink	0xff69b4	255, 155, 180
lavenderBlush	0xffff0f5	255, 240, 245
paleVioletRed	0xdb7093	219, 112, 147
crimson	0xdc143c	220, 20, 60
pink	0xffc0cb	255, 192, 203

NAME	HEXADECIMAL	VALUE (R, G, B)
lightPink	0xffb6c1	255, 182, 193

21.1.7. Examples

Example – CCSSS Example encoding style using “Core” requirements class

```
.title 'Styling a land use layer'
.abstract 'Styling land use data with Style & Symbology Core'

Landuse[dataLayer.type = vector]
{
  visibility: false;

  [viz.sd < 200000 and viz.date > DATE('2020-01-01')]
  {
    visibility: true;
    opacity: 0.5;
    zOrder: 1;
  }
}
```

21.1.7.1. Basic Vector Styling

Example 1 – CCSSS Example encoding style for polygon features using “Basic Vector Styling” requirements class

```
.title 'Styling polygon vector features'
.abstract 'Basic vector features styling (polygons)'
Landuse[dataLayer.type = vector and dataLayer.featuresGeometryDimensions = 2]
{
  // Do not show Landuse layer by default
  visibility: false;

  // Show land use if zoomed in more than 1:200,000 for data valid within
  // visualization's selected time range
  [viz.sd < 200000 and validDate >= viz.timeInterval.start.date and validDate
  <= viz.timeInterval.end.date]
  {
    visibility: true;
    opacity: 0.8;
    zOrder: 1;
    fill: {color: gray; opacity: 0.5};
    stroke: {color: gray; width: 2.0 px; opacity: 1.0};

    // Select different fill and stroke color based on FunctionCode property
    [FunctionCode = 'parking']
    {
      fill.color: darkGray;
      stroke.color: #202020;
    }
    [FunctionCode = 'park']
    {
      fill.color: darkGreen;
      stroke.color: green;
```

```

    }
    [FunctionCode = 'commercial']
    {
        fill.color: lightGray;
        stroke.color: lightGray;
    }

    // If zoomed in more than 1:10,000
    [viz.sd < 10000]
    {
        // Change stroke width to 4 pixels
        stroke.width: 4.0 px;
        // Add a text marker (positioned at centroid + horizontal offset)
showing FunctionTitle property
        marker: {elements: [
            Text(
                position: 20 0; // Offset 20 pixels to the right
                text: FunctionTitle;
                alignment: left top;
                font: {
                    face: 'Arial';
                    size: 14;
                    bold: true;
                    italic: true;
                    opacity: 1.0;
                    color: black;
                };
            )
        ]};
        // Add icons at centroid based on land use function code property
        [FunctionCode = 'parking']
        {
            marker.elements[1]:
            Image {
                image: {uri: 'http://example.com/parkingIcon'; path: 'parkingIcon.png'; id: 'parking'; type: 'image/png'; ext: 'png'};
                hotSpot: 50 pc 50 pc; tint: white; blackTint: blue;
alphaThreshold: 0.1;
            };
        }
        [FunctionCode = 'park']
        {
            marker.elements[1]:
            Image {
                image: {uri: 'http://example.com/park'; path: 'park.png'; id: 'park'; type: 'image/png'; ext: 'png'};
                hotSpot: 50 pc 50 pc; tint: white; blackTint: blue;
alphaThreshold: 0.1;
            };
        }
        [FunctionCode = 'commercial']
        {
            marker.elements[1]:
            Image {
                image: {uri: 'http://example.com/commercial'; path: 'commercial.png'; id: 'commercial'; type: 'image/png'; ext: 'png'};
                hotSpot: 50 pc 50 pc; tint: white; blackTint: blue;
alphaThreshold: 0.1;
            };
        }
    }
}

```

Example 2 – CCSSS Example encoding style for line features using “Basic Vector Styling” requirements class

```
.title 'Styling line vector features'
.abstract 'Basic vector features styling (lines)'

Roads[dataLayer.type = vector and dataLayer.featuresGeometryDimensions = 1]
{
    visibility: false;

    [viz.sd < 200000 and validDate >= viz.timeInterval.start.date and validDate
    <= viz.timeInterval.end.date]
    {
        visibility: true;
        opacity: 0.8;
        zOrder: 2;
        stroke: {color: gray; width: 5.0 px; opacity: 1.0};

        // If zoomed in more than 1:10,000
        [viz.sd < 10000]
        {
            // Change stroke width to 8 meters
            stroke.width: 8.0 m;
            // Add Dot at each segment end-point
            marker: { elements: [
                Dot {
                    size: 10 m; // Alias for base Shape class stroke width
                    color: white;
                }
            ] };
        }
    }
}
```

Example 3 – CCSSS Example encoding style for point features using “Basic Vector Styling” requirements class

```
.title 'Styling point vector features'
.abstract 'Basic vector features styling (points)'
Amenities[dataLayer.type = 'vector' and dataLayer.featuresGeometryDimensions =
0]
{
    visibility: false;

    [viz.sd < 200000 and validDate >= viz.timeInterval.start.date and validDate
    <= viz.timeInterval.end.date]
    {
        visibility: true;
        opacity: 0.5;
        zOrder: 3;

        // If zoomed in more than 1:10,000
        [viz.sd < 10000]
        {
            // Add a double-Dot marker (positioned at centroid)
            marker: { elements: [
                Dot { // larger white dot underneath
                    size: 10 px; // Alias for base Shape class stroke width
                    alignment: center middle;
                    color: white;
                },
                Dot { // smaller orange dot in center

```

```
        size: 8 px; // Alias for base Shape class stroke width
        alignment: center middle;
        color: orange;
    }
];
[viz.sd < 5000]
{
    // Add a Text graphic to Marker at 1:5000
    marker.elements[1]:
        Text {
            position: 20 0; // Offset 20 pixels to the right
            text: Name; // Name of Amenity
            alignment: left middle;
            font: {
                face: 'Arial';
                size: 12;
                bold: false;
                italic: false;
                opacity: 1.0;
                color: darkGray;
            }
        };
    }
}
}
```

21.1.7.2. Basic Coverage Styling

Example 1 – CCGSS Example encoding style rendering DEM with a color map using “Basic Coverage Styling” requirements class

```
.title 'DEM with color map'  
.abstract 'Applying a color map to a Digital Elevation Model with Style &  
Symbolology Basic Coverage Styling'  
  
Elevation[dataLayer.type = coverage]  
{  
    visibility: false;  
  
    [viz.sd < 200000]  
    {  
        visibility: true;  
        opacity: 0.8;  
        zOrder: 1;  
  
        singleChannel: elevation; // Use elevation coverage field  
        colorMap: [ 0 96 136 73, 900 226 219 167, 1300 252 197 117, 1900 254 168  
134, 2500 250 250 250 ];  
    }  
}
```

Example 2 – CCSSS Example encoding style rendering sentinel-2 in natural color from 3 bands using “Basic Coverage Styling” requirements class

```
.title 'sentinel-2 natural color'  
.abstract 'Styling a Sentinel-2A coverage with Style & Symbology Basic  
Coverage Styling'  
  
"sentinel2-l2a"[dataLayer.type = coverage]
```

```

{
  visibility: false;

  [viz.sd < 200000]
  {
    visibility: true;
    opacity: 0.8;
    zOrder: 1;

    colorChannels: B04 B03 B02;
    alphaChannel: 1.0;
    [SCL=8] { alphaChannel: 0.5; } // Reduce alpha channel value for
medium cloud probability
    [SCL=9] { alphaChannel: 0.0; } // Zero alpha channel value for high
cloud probability
  }
}

```

21.1.7.3. Arithmetic Operations (with Basic Coverage Styling)

Example – CCSSS Example encoding style rendering NDVI with color map using “Basic Coverage Styling” requirements class

```

.title 'sentinel-2 NDVI'
.abstract 'Styling a Sentinel-2A coverage for NDVI with Style & Symbology
Basic Coverage Styling'

"sentinel2-l2a"[dataLayer.type = coverage]
{
  visibility: false;

  [viz.sd < 200000]
  {
    visibility: true;
    opacity: 0.8;
    zOrder: 1;

    singleChannel: (B08 - B04)/(B08 + B04);
    alphaChannel: 1.0;
    colorMap: [-1.0 saddleBrown,0.0 peru,0.2 goldenrod,0.5 olive,0.6
yellowGreen,0.8 greenYellow,1.0 lime];

    [SCL=8] { alphaChannel: 0.5; } // Reduce alpha channel value for
medium cloud probability
    [SCL=9] { alphaChannel: 0.0; } // Zero alpha channel value for high
cloud probability
  }
}

```

21.1.7.4. Hill Shading

Example 1 – CCSSS Example encoding style rendering DEM with hill-shading and a color map using “Basic Coverage Styling” and “Hill Shading” requirements classes

```

.title 'hill-shaded DEM with color map'
.abstract 'Applying hill-shading and a color map to a Digital Elevation Model
with Style & Symbology Basic Coverage Styling'

```

```

Elevation[dataLayer.type = coverage]
{
    visibility: false;

    [viz.sd < 200000]
    {
        visibility: true;
        opacity: 0.8;
        zOrder: 1;

        singleChannel: elevation; // Use elevation coverage field
        // This color map is mapped from elevation values
        colorMap: [0 96 136 73, 900 226 219 167, 1300 252 197 117, 1900 254 168
134, 2500 250 250 250];
        hillShading: {factor: 56; sun: {azimuth: 45.0; elevation: 60.0}};
    }
}

```

Example 2 – CCSSS Example encoding style rendering DEM with hill-shading using an opacity and shading intensity color map using “Basic Coverage Styling” and “Hill Shading” requirements classes

```

.title 'hill-shaded DEM with opacity and color map for shading intensity'
.abstract 'Applying hill-shading a color map to a Digital Elevation Model with
Style & Symbology Basic Coverage Styling'

// This type of intensity-based hill shading can be overlaid on top of imagery
or vector maps

Elevation[dataLayer.type = coverage]
{
    visibility: false;

    [viz.sd < 200000]
    {
        visibility: true;
        opacity: 0.8;
        zOrder: 1;

        singleChannel: elevation; // Use elevation coverage field
        hillShading: {
            factor: 56;
            sun: {azimuth: 45.0; elevation: 60.0};
            // These colors and opacity are mapped from the 0..1 shading
            intensity rather than elevation values
            colorMap : [0 black, 0.15 gray, 0.35 silver, 0.55 white];
            opacityMap: [0 0.75, 0.15 0.50, 0.35 0.25, 0.55 0.00];
        };
    }
}

```

21.1.8. BNF token definitions

The following token definitions for ANTLR4 can be used to generate a lexer for the encoding.

```

lexer grammar CartoSymCSSLexer;

channels { WHITESPACE, COMMENTS }

```

```

LCBR: '{';
RCBR: '}';
DOT: '.';
SEMI: ';';
LSBR: '[';
RSBR: ']';
LPAR: '(';
RPAR: ')';
COMMA: ',';
EQ: '=';
LT: '<';
LTEQ: '<=';
GT: '>';
GTEQ: '>=';
IN: 'in';
NOT: 'not';
IS: 'is';
LIKE: 'like';
BETWEEN: 'between';
QUESTION: '?';
COLON: ':';
AND: 'and';
OR: 'or';
MUL: '*';
DIV: '/';
IDIV: 'div';
MOD: '%';
POW: '^';
MINUS: '-';
PLUS: '+';

// Numeric Literals

UNIT:
  'px' |
  'm' |
  'ft' |
  'pc' |
  'pt' |
  'em' |
  'inch' |
  'cm' |
  'mm';

HEX_LITERAL :
  '#' ([0-9] | [a-f] | [A-F])++;

NUMERIC_LITERAL :
  ( [0-9]+ ('.' ([0-9]+)? )? |
    '.' [0-9]+ )
  ('E' ('+' | '-')? [0-9]+)?;

// Character Literals

fragment WHITESPACE: '\u0009' // Character tabulation
  |
  '\u000A' // Line feed
  '\u000B' // Line tabulation
  '\u000C' // Form feed
  '\u000D' // Carriage return
  '\u0020' // Space
  '\u0085' // Next line
  '\u00A0' // No-break space
  '\u1680' // Ogham space mark

```

```

'\\u2000' // En quad
'\\u2001' // Em quad
'\\u2002' // En space
'\\u2003' // Em space
'\\u2004' // Three-per-em space
'\\u2005' // Four-per-em space
'\\u2006' // Six-per-em space
'\\u2007' // Figure space
'\\u2008' // Punctuation space
'\\u2009' // Thin space
'\\u200A' // Hair space
'\\u2028' // Line separator
'\\u2029' // Paragraph separator
'\\u202F' // Narrow no-break space
'\\u205F' // Medium mathematical space
'\\u3000'; // Ideographic space

fragment CHARACTER : CHARACTER_NODLBQUOTE | '''' | ESCAPED_QUOTE;
fragment CHARACTER_NODLBQUOTE : ALPHA_NODBLQUOTE | [0-9] T WHITESPACE;

CHARACTER_LITERAL : '\\'' CHARACTER* '\\'';

fragment ESCAPED_QUOTE : '\\'' | '\\\\'';

fragment ALPHA_NODBLQUOTE : '\\u0007'..'\\u0008' // bell, bs
| '\\u0021' // !
| '\\u0023'..'\\u0026' // #, $, %, &
| '\\u0028'..'\\u002F' // (, ), *, +, comma, -, ., /
| '\\u003A'..'\\u0084' // --+
| '\\u0086'..'\\u009F' // |
| '\\u00A1'..'\\u167F' // |
| '\\u1681'..'\\u1FFF' // |
| '\\u200B'..'\\u2027' // +-> :, ;, <, =, >, ?, @, A-Z, [ , \ , ] , ^ , _ , ` , a-z, ...
| '\\u202A'..'\\u202E' // |
| '\\u2030'..'\\u205E' // |
| '\\u2060'..'\\u2FFF' // |
| '\\u3001'..'\\uD7FF' // ---+
| '\\uE000'..'\\uFFFD' // See (CQL2) note 8.
;

// Identifiers

IDENTIFIER: UNQUOTED_IDENTIFIER | '''' CHARACTER_NODLBQUOTE* '''';

fragment UNQUOTED_IDENTIFIER: IDENTIFIER_START IDENTIFIER_PART*;

fragment IDENTIFIER_PART: IDENTIFIER_START
| [0-9] // 0-9
| '\\u0300'..'\\u036F' // combining and diacritical marks
| '\\u203F'..'\\u2040'; // _ and ^

fragment IDENTIFIER_START:
| '\\u005F' // underscore
| '\\u0041'..'\\u005A' // A-Z
| '\\u0061'..'\\u007A' // a-z
| '\\u00C0'..'\\u00D6' // Ä-Ö Latin-1 Supplement Letters
| '\\u00D8'..'\\u00F6' // Ø-ö Latin-1 Supplement Letters
| '\\u00F8'..'\\u02FF' // ø-ÿ Latin-1 Supplement Letters
| '\\u0370'..'\\u037D' // F-ȝ Greek and Coptic (without ';')
| '\\u037F'..'\\u1FFE' // See (CQL2) note 1.
| '\\u200C'..'\\u200D' // zero width non-joiner and joiner
| '\\u2070'..'\\u218F' // See (CQL2) note 2.
| '\\u2C00'..'\\u2FEF' // See (CQL2) note 3.

```

```

    | '\u3001'..'\uD7FF' // See (CQL2) note 4.
    | '\uF900'..'\uFDCE' // See (CQL2) note 5.
    | '\uFDF0'..'\uFFFD' // See (CQL2) note 6.
;

COMMENT
: /*.*? */ -> channel(COMMENTS)
;

LINE_COMMENT
: //~[\r\n]* -> channel(COMMENTS)
;

WS : [ \t\r\n]+ -> channel(WHITESPACE); // skip spaces, tabs, newlines
;
```

21.1.9. BNF grammar definition

The following grammar for ANTLR4 can be used to generate a parser for the encoding.

```

parser grammar CartoSymCSSGrammar;
options { tokenVocab=CartoSymCSSLexer; }
///////////////////////////////
// High level style sheet rules
///////////////////////////////
stylesheet: metadata* stylingRuleList;

metadata:
  '.' IDENTIFIER CHARACTER_LITERAL;

stylingRuleList:
  stylingRule
  | stylingRuleList stylingRule;

stylingRule:
  ( selector )*
  LCBR
  (propertyAssignmentList SEMI)?
  stylingRuleList?
  RCBR;

selector:
  IDENTIFIER
  | LSBR expression RSBR ;
///////////////////////////////
// Expressions

idOrConstant:
  IDENTIFIER
  | expConstant;

tuple:
  idOrConstant idOrConstant
  | tuple idOrConstant;

expression:
  idOrConstant

  | expression DOT IDENTIFIER // Member access
  |
  | expString
  | expCall
;
```

```

| expArray
| expInstance
| LPAR expression RPAR
| expression LSBR expConstant RSBR // Indexing

// Operations
| expression arithmeticOperatorExp expression
| expression arithmeticOperatorMul expression
| expression arithmeticOperatorAdd expression
| expression binaryLogicalOperator expression
| expression relationalOperator expression
| expression betweenOperator expression AND expression
| expression QUESTION expression COLON expression
| unaryLogicalOperator expression
| unaryArithmetiOperator expression

| tuple
;

expConstant: NUMERIC_LITERAL UNIT? | HEX_LITERAL;

expString: CHARACTER_LITERAL;
///////////////////////////////
// Expressions: Instances

expInstance:
  IDENTIFIER?
  LCBR
    propertyAssignmentInferredList?
    SEMI?
  RCBR |
  IDENTIFIER
  LPAR
    propertyAssignmentInferredList?
    SEMI?
  RPAR
;

lhValue:
  IDENTIFIER
  | lhValue DOT IDENTIFIER
  | lhValue LSBR expConstant RSBR ;

propertyAssignment:
  lhValue COLON expression;
propertyAssignmentList:
  propertyAssignment
  | propertyAssignmentList SEMI propertyAssignment;
propertyAssignmentInferred:
  propertyAssignment
  | expression
;
propertyAssignmentInferredList:
  propertyAssignmentInferred
  | propertyAssignmentInferredList SEMI propertyAssignmentInferred
  | propertyAssignmentInferredList COMMA propertyAssignmentInferred
;
///////////////////////////////
// Expressions: Arrays

```

```

expArray:
    LSBR arrayElements? RSBR
    | LPAR arrayElements? RPAR;

arrayElements:
    expression
    | arrayElements COMMA expression ;
/////////////////
// Expressions: Function calls

expCall: IDENTIFIER LPAR arguments RPAR ;

arguments:
    expression
    | arguments COMMA expression;
binaryLogicalOperator: AND | OR ;

unaryLogicalOperator: NOT ;

unaryArithmeticOperator: PLUS | MINUS;

arithmeticOperatorExp:
    POW;

arithmeticOperatorMul:
    MUL
    | DIV
    | IDIV
    | MOD;

arithmeticOperatorAdd:
    MINUS
    | PLUS
;

relationalOperator:
    EQ
    | LT
    | LTEQ
    | GT
    | GTEQ
    | IN
    | NOT IN
    | IS
    | IS NOT
    | LIKE
    | NOT LIKE;

betweenOperator:
    BETWEEN
    | NOT BETWEEN;

```

21.2. Requirements



A

ANNEX A (NORMATIVE) ABSTRACT TEST SUITE

ANNEX A (NORMATIVE) ABSTRACT TEST SUITE

A Symbology Encoding or Rendering Engine implementation shall satisfy at minimum the abstract tests of the “Core” conformance class to be conformant with this specification, and optionally the abstract tests of any number of additional conformance classes.

The root OGC URI identifier for the conformance classes of this Abstract Tests Suite is:

<http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/>

A.1. Conformance Class “Core”

CONFORMANCE CLASS A.1

IDENTIFIER <http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/core>

SUBJECT Requirements Class “Core”

TARGET TYPE Encoding
Rendering engine

ABSTRACT TEST A.1

IDENTIFIER /conf/core/rules

REQUIREMENT Requirement 1: /req/core/rules

TEST PURPOSE Validate the encoding of styling rules

TEST METHOD Given:
When:
Then:

A.2. Conformance Class “Basic Vector Features Styling”

CONFORMANCE CLASS A.2

IDENTIFIER <http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/vector>

SUBJECT Requirements Class “Basic Vector Features Styling”

TARGET Encoding

TYPE Rendering engine

ABSTRACT TEST A.2

IDENTIFIER /conf/vector/stroke

REQUIREMENT Requirement 26: /req/vector/stroke

TEST PURPOSE Validate the encoding of a symbolizer stroke

Given:

TEST METHOD When:

Then:

A.3. Conformance Class “Basic Coverage Styling”

CONFORMANCE CLASS A.3

IDENTIFIER <http://www.opengis.net/spec/symbology-1/2.0/conf/coverage>

SUBJECT Requirements Class “Basic Coverage Styling”

TARGET Encoding

TYPE Rendering engine

ABSTRACT TEST A.3

IDENTIFIER /conf/coverage/color-channels

REQUIREMENT Requirement 34: /req/coverage/color-channels

TEST PURPOSE Validate the encoding of a symbolizer colorChannels

TEST METHOD

Given:
When:
Then:



B

ANNEX B (INFORMATIVE) MAPPING OF SLD/SE AND NOTABLE VENDOR EXTENSIONS TO THE CONCEPTUAL MODEL

ANNEX B (INFORMATIVE)

MAPPING OF SLD/SE AND NOTABLE VENDOR EXTENSIONS TO THE CONCEPTUAL MODEL

This annex maps constructs of the OGC Styled Layer Descriptor (SLD) and Symbology Encoding (SE) 1.1 to the conceptual model and requirements classes defined in this Standard, with the goal of facilitating conformance to this Standard for Rendering engines based on SLD/SE and writing conversion tools that can convert in either or both direction between SLD/SE and the two encodings defined in this Standard.

Table B.1 – Mapping of visual ordering constructs

CONSTRUCT TYPE	GEOCSS EQUIVALENT	SLD EQUIVALENT
zOrder	Symbolizer property	sort-by
viz.pass	System identifier for selector	z-index, sort-by (with sort-by-group)
feature. pass	System identifier for selector	Symbolizer order

Example – SLD Example encoding style using “Core” requirements class

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<sld:StyledLayerDescriptor xmlns:sld="http://www.opengis.net/sld" xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/sld" xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" version="1.1.0" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/sld http://schemas.opengis.net/sld/1.1.0/StyledLayerDescriptor.xsd">
  <sld:NamedLayer>
    <sld:Name>Landuse</sld:Name>
    <sld:UserStyle>
      <sld:Name>Styling a land use layer</sld:Name>
      <sld:Abstract>Styling land use data with Style &#x26; Symbology Core</sld:Abstract>
        <sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
          <sld:MinScaleDenominator>1</sld:MinScaleDenominator>
          <sld:FeatureLayer>
            <sld:Name>Landuse</sld:Name>
            <sld:Visibility>true</sld:Visibility>
          </sld:FeatureLayer>
        </sld:Rule>
```

```

<sld:Name>Scaled visibility</sld:Name>
<sld:MaxScaleDenominator>200000</sld:MaxScaleDenominator>
<sld:Filter>
  <ogc:PropertyIsGreaterThanOrEqualTo>
    <ogc:PropertyName>date</ogc:PropertyName>
    <ogc:Literal>2020-01-01</ogc:Literal>
  </ogc:PropertyIsGreaterThanOrEqualTo>
</sld:Filter>
<sld:PolygonSymbolizer>
  <sld:Fill>
    <sld:CssParameter name="fill">#FF0000</sld:CssParameter>
    <sld:CssParameter name="fill-opacity">0.5</sld:
  CssParameter>
  </sld:Fill>
</sld:PolygonSymbolizer>
</sld:Rule>
</sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
</sld:UserStyle>
</sld:NamedLayer>
</sld:StyledLayerDescriptor>

```

B.1. Basic Vector Styling

Example – SLD Example encoding style using “Basic Vector Styling” requirements class

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<StyledLayerDescriptor version="1.1.0" xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/sld"
  xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc"
  xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.
  org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/sld http://schemas.opengis.net/
  sld/1.1.0/StyledLayerDescriptor.xsd">
  <sld:NamedLayer>
    <sld:Name>Landuse</sld:Name>
    <sld:UserStyle>
      <sld:Name>Styling a land use layer</sld:Name>
      <sld:Abstract>Styling land use data with Style &#x26; Symbology Basic
      Vector Styling</sld:Abstract>
      <sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
        <sld:Rule>
          <sld:Name>parking</sld:Name>
          <sld>Title>parking</sld>Title>
          <ogc:Filter>
            <ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
              <ogc:PropertyName>landuse</ogc:PropertyName>
              <ogc:Literal>parking</ogc:Literal>
            </ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
          </ogc:Filter>
          <sld:MaxScaleDenominator>200000</sld:MaxScaleDenominator>
          <sld:PolygonSymbolizer>
            <sld:Fill>
              <sld:CssParameter name="fill">#FF0000</sld:CssParameter>
              <sld:CssParameter name="fill-opacity">0.5</sld:
  CssParameter>
            </sld:Fill>
            <stroke>
              <CssParameter name="stroke">#000000</CssParameter>
              <CssParameter name="stroke-width">1</CssParameter>
            </stroke>
          </sld:PolygonSymbolizer>
        </sld:Rule>
      </sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
    </sld:UserStyle>
  </sld:NamedLayer>
</StyledLayerDescriptor>

```

```

        </stroke>
    </sld:PolygonSymbolizer>
</sld:Rule>
// other rules go here ...
</sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
</sld:UserStyle>
</sld:NamedLayer>
// styling for next layer goes here ...
</StyledLayerDescriptor>

```

B.2. Basic Coverage Styling

Example 1 – SLD Example encoding style rendering DEM with a color map using “Basic Coverage Styling” requirements class

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<StyledLayerDescriptor version="1.1.0" xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/sld"
xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc"
xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.
org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/sld http://schemas.opengis.net/
sld/1.1.0/StyledLayerDescriptor.xsd">
    <sld:NamedLayer>
        <sld:Name>Elevation</sld:Name>
        <sld:UserStyle>
            <sld:Name>DEM with color map</sld:Name>
            <sld:Abstract>Applying a color map to a Digital Elevation Model with
Style &#x26; Symbolism Basic Coverage Styling</sld:Abstract>
            <sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
                <sld:Rule>
                    <sld:Name>DEM with color map</sld:Name>
                    <sld>Title>DEM with color map</sld>Title>
                    <sld:MaxScaleDenominator>200000</sld:MaxScaleDenominator>
                    <sld:RasterSymbolizer>
                        <sld:Opacity>0.8</sld:Opacity>
                        <sld:ChannelSelection>
                            <sld:GrayChannel>
                                <sld:SourceChannelName>elevation</sld:
SourceChannelName>
                            </sld:GrayChannel>
                        </sld:ChannelSelection>
                        <sld:ColorMap>
                            <sld:ColorMapEntry color="#608849" quantity="0" label="0"/>
                            <sld:ColorMapEntry color="#E2DBA7" quantity="900" label=
"900"/>
                            <sld:ColorMapEntry color="#FCC575" quantity="1300" label=
"1300"/>
                            <sld:ColorMapEntry color="#FCA886" quantity="1900" label=
"1900"/>
                            <sld:ColorMapEntry color="#FAFAFA" quantity="2500" label=
"2500"/>
                        </sld:ColorMap>
                    </sld:RasterSymbolizer>
                </sld:Rule>
            </sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
        </sld:UserStyle>
    </sld:NamedLayer>

```

```
</StyledLayerDescriptor>
```

Example 2 – SLD Example encoding style rendering sentinel-2 in natural color from 3 bands using “Basic Coverage Styling” requirements class

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<StyledLayerDescriptor version="1.1.0" xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/sld"
xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc"
xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.
org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/sld http://schemas.opengis.net/
sld/1.1.0/StyledLayerDescriptor.xsd">
  <sld:NamedLayer>
    <sld:Name>sentinel-2 natural color</sld:Name>
    <sld:UserStyle>
      <sld:Name>sentinel-2 natural color</sld:Name>
      <sld:Abstract>Styling a Sentinel-2A coverage with Style &#x26;
Symbology Basic Coverage Styling</sld:Abstract>
      <sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
        <sld:Rule>
          <sld:Name>sentinel-2 natural color</sld:Name>
          <sld>Title>sentinel-2 natural color</sld>Title>
          <sld:MaxScaleDenominator>200000</sld:MaxScaleDenominator>
          <sld:RasterSymbolizer>
            <sld:Opacity>0.8</sld:Opacity>
            <sld:ChannelSelection>
              <sld:RedChannel>
                <sld:SourceChannelName>B04</sld:SourceChannelName>
              </sld:RedChannel>
              <sld:GreenChannel>
                <sld:SourceChannelName>B03</sld:SourceChannelName>
              </sld:GreenChannel>
              <sld:BlueChannel>
                <sld:SourceChannelName>B02</sld:SourceChannelName>
              </sld:BlueChannel>
            </sld:ChannelSelection>
            <sld:ContrastEnhancement>
              <sld:Normalize/>
            </sld:ContrastEnhancement>
          </sld:RasterSymbolizer>
        </sld:Rule>
      </sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
    </sld:UserStyle>
  </sld:NamedLayer>
</StyledLayerDescriptor>
```

B.3. Arithmetic Operations (with Basic Coverage Styling)

Example 1 – CCSSS Example encoding style rendering NDVI with color map using “Basic Coverage Styling” requirements class

```
.title "sentinel-2 natural color"
.abstract "Styling a Sentinel-2A coverage with Style & Symbology Basic
Coverage Styling"
#Sentinel2L2A[dataLayer.type = coverage]
{
  visibility: false;
```

```

[viz.sd < 200000]
{
    visibility: true;
    opacity: 0.8;
    zOrder: 1;

    singleChannel: (B08 - B04)/(B08 + B04);
    alphaChannel: 1.0;
    [SCL=8] { alphaChannel: 0.5; } // Reduce alpha channel value for
medium cloud probability
    [SCL=9] { alphaChannel: 0.0; } // Zero alpha channel value for high
cloud probability
    colorMap: ((-1.0 saddleBrown),(0.0 peru),(0.2 goldenrod),(0.5 olive),(0.
6 yellowGreen),(0.8 greenYellow),(1.0 lime));
}
}

```

Example 2 – SLD Example encoding style rendering NDVI with color map using “Basic Coverage Styling” requirements class

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<StyledLayerDescriptor version="1.1.0" xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/sld"
xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc"
 xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.
org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
 xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/sld http://schemas.opengis.net/
sld/1.1.0/StyledLayerDescriptor.xsd">
    <sld:NamedLayer>
        <sld:Name>NDVI</sld:Name>
        <sld:UserStyle>
            <sld:Name>NDVI</sld:Name>
            <sld:Abstract>Styling a Sentinel-2A coverage with Style &#x26;
Symbology Basic Coverage Styling</sld:Abstract>
            <sld:FeatureTypeStyle>
                <sld:Rule>
                    <sld:Name>NDVI</sld:Name>
                    <sld>Title>NDVI</sld>Title>
                    <sld:MaxScaleDenominator>200000</sld:MaxScaleDenominator>
                    <sld:RasterSymbolizer>
                        <sld:Opacity>0.8</sld:Opacity>
                        <sld:ChannelSelection>
                            <sld:GrayChannel>
                                <sld:ContrastEnhancement>
                                    <sld:Normalize/>
                                </sld:ContrastEnhancement>
                            <sld:SourceChannelName>
                                <ogc:Function name="Divide">
                                    <ogc:Function name="Subtract">
                                        <ogc:PropertyName>B08</ogc:PropertyName>
                                        <ogc:PropertyName>B04</ogc:PropertyName>
                                    </ogc:Function>
                                    <ogc:Function name="Add">
                                        <ogc:PropertyName>B08</ogc:PropertyName>
                                        <ogc:PropertyName>B04</ogc:PropertyName>
                                    </ogc:Function>
                                </ogc:Function>
                            </sld:SourceChannelName>
                        </sld:GrayChannel>
                    <sld:ChannelSelection>
                        <sld:ColorMap type="intervals" extended="false" >
                            <sld:ColorMapEntry color="#8B4513" quantity="-1.0" label=
"saddleBrown"/>

```

```
"peru"/>                                <sld:ColorMapEntry color="#CD853F" quantity="0.0" label= "goldenrod"/>                                <sld:ColorMapEntry color="#DAA520" quantity="0.2" label= "olive"/>                                <sld:ColorMapEntry color="#556B2F" quantity="0.5" label= "yellowGreen"/>                                <sld:ColorMapEntry color="#9ACD32" quantity="0.6" label= "greenYellow"/>                                <sld:ColorMapEntry color="#ADFF2F" quantity="0.8" label= "lime"/>                                <sld:ColorMapEntry color="#00FF00" quantity="1.0" label= </sld:ColorMap> </sld:RasterSymbolizer> </sld:Rule> </sld:FeatureTypeStyle> </sld:UserStyle> </sld:NamedLayer> </StyledLayerDescriptor>
```



C

ANNEX C (INFORMATIVE) PORTRAYAL USE CASES GALLERY

ANNEX C (INFORMATIVE) PORTRAYAL USE CASES GALLERY

This annex illustrates the capabilities of the different requirements classes defined in this standard with a map gallery of practical use cases alongside the styles used to generate the maps encoded in the *Cascading Styles and Symbology Stylesheets* encoding defined in this Standard.

See supplementary materials for same style sheets encoded using the JSON Styles & Symbology encoding.

C.1. Choropleth (graduated map)

Requirements class used:

- Core
- Basic Vector Features Styling

Data sources used

- A rectangular grid of the fraction of high vegetation.

Example – Style encoded using CCSSS encoding

```
{  
    // Note: The following line is optional as 1 pixel black stroke is the  
    default  
    stroke: { black; width: 1px }  
    [highVegetationFract between 0  and 0.2] { fill: { yellow }; };  
    [highVegetationFract between 0.2 and 0.5] { fill: { orange }; };  
    [highVegetationFract > 0.5]           { fill: { red } };  
}
```

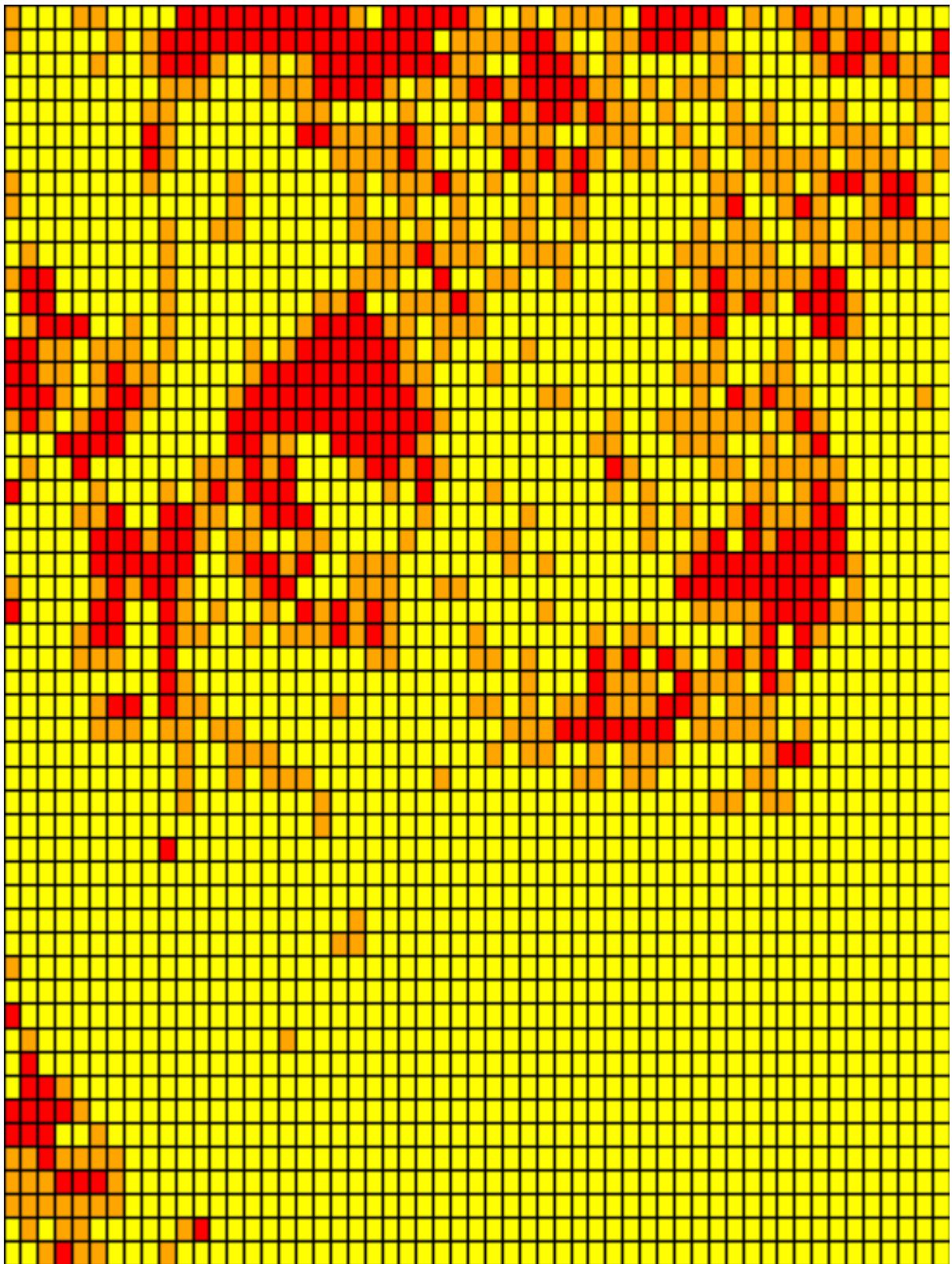


Figure C.1 – Example rendering of the Choropleth map

C.2. Overriding rules

Requirements class used:

- Core
- Basic Vector Features Styling

Data sources used

- Circumpolar distribution and carbon storage of thermokarst landscapes

Citation: Olefeldt, D., Goswami, S., Grosse, G., Hayes, D., Hugelius, G., Kuhry, P., McGuire, A.D., Romanovsky, V.E., Sannel, A.B.K., Schuur, E.A.G., Turetsky, M.R.: Circumpolar distribution and carbon storage of thermokarst landscapes. Nature Communications, 7, 13043. Available at: <https://www.nature.com/articles/ncomms13043#f3> (2016)

Example – Style encoded using CCSSS encoding

```
#Thermokarst
{
  stroke: { width: 0 };

  [TKWP = 'Low' ]{ fill: { #a1ff74 } };
  [TKThLP = 'Low' ]{ fill: { #74b2ff } };
  [TKHP = 'Low' ]{ fill: { #fd846d } };
  [TKWP = 'Low' AND TKHP = 'Low' ]{ fill: { #f7ff7c } };
  [TKWP = 'Low' AND TKThLP = 'Low' ]{ fill: { #beffe9 } };
  [TKWP = 'Low' AND TKThLP = 'Low' AND TKHP = 'Low' ]{ fill: { #9d9d9d } };
  [TKWP = 'Moderate' ]{ fill: { #4de600 } };
  [TKThLP = 'Moderate' ]{ fill: { #0070ff } };
  [TKHP = 'Moderate' ]{ fill: { #fe0001 } };
  [TKWP = 'Moderate' AND TKHP = 'Moderate' ]{ fill: { #eae600 } };
  [TKThLP = 'Moderate' AND TKHP = 'Moderate' ]{ fill: { #ff00c4 } };
  [TKWP = 'Moderate' AND TKThLP = 'Moderate' ]{ fill: { #00e7a9 } };
  [TKWP = 'High' ]{ fill: { #39a60d } };
  [TKThLP = 'High' ]{ fill: { #014da9 } };
  [TKHP = 'High' ]{ fill: { #9a0602 } };
  [TKWP = 'High' AND TKThLP = 'High' ]{ fill: { #00a882 } };
  [TKWP = 'Very High' ]{ fill: { #334d27 } };
  [TKThLP = 'Very High' ]{ fill: { #002674 } };
  [TKWP = 'Very High' AND TKThLP = 'Very High' ]{ fill: { #007f7e } };
}
```

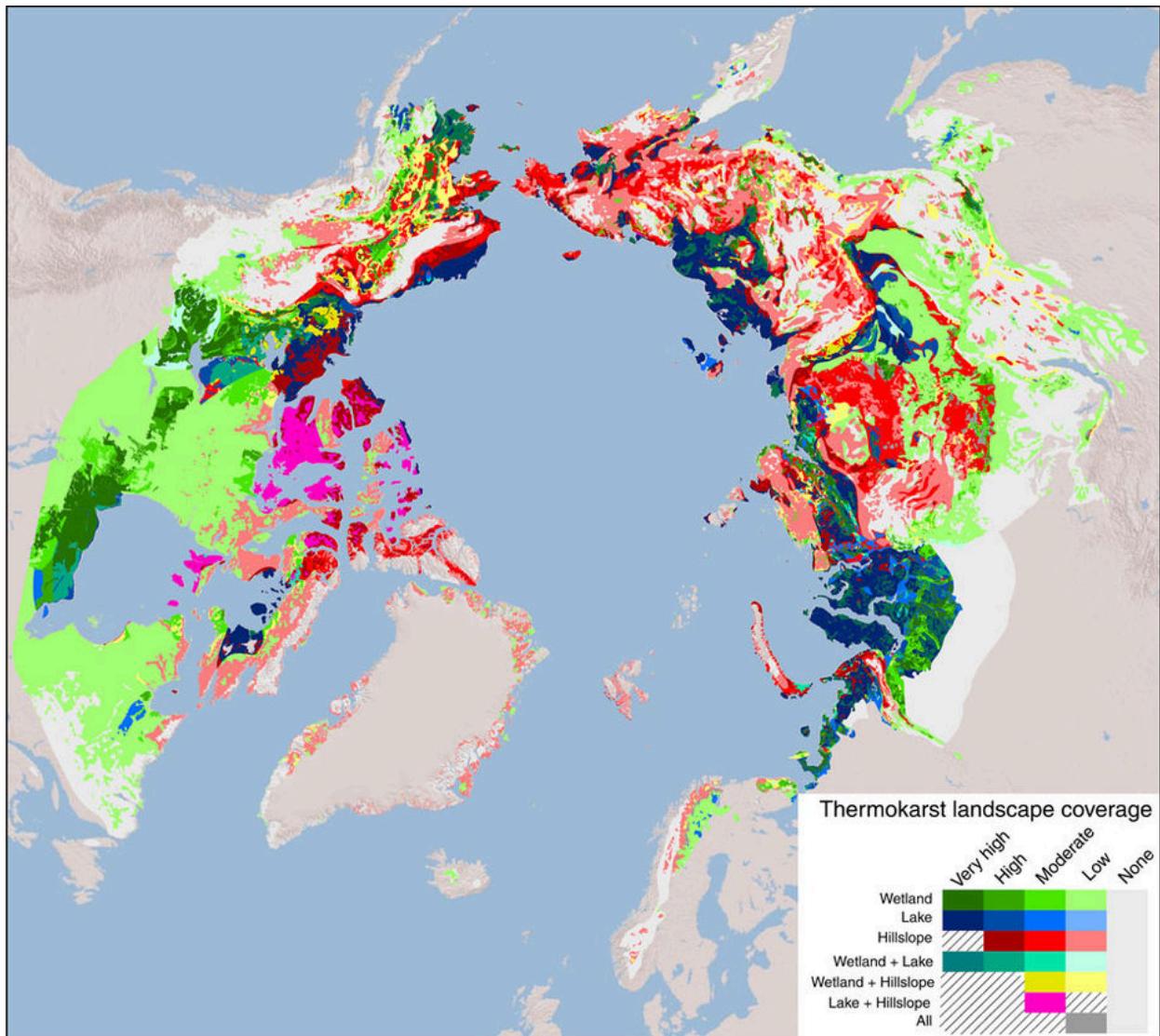


Figure C.2 – Example rendering of the thermokarst landscapes

C.3. Visualization passes

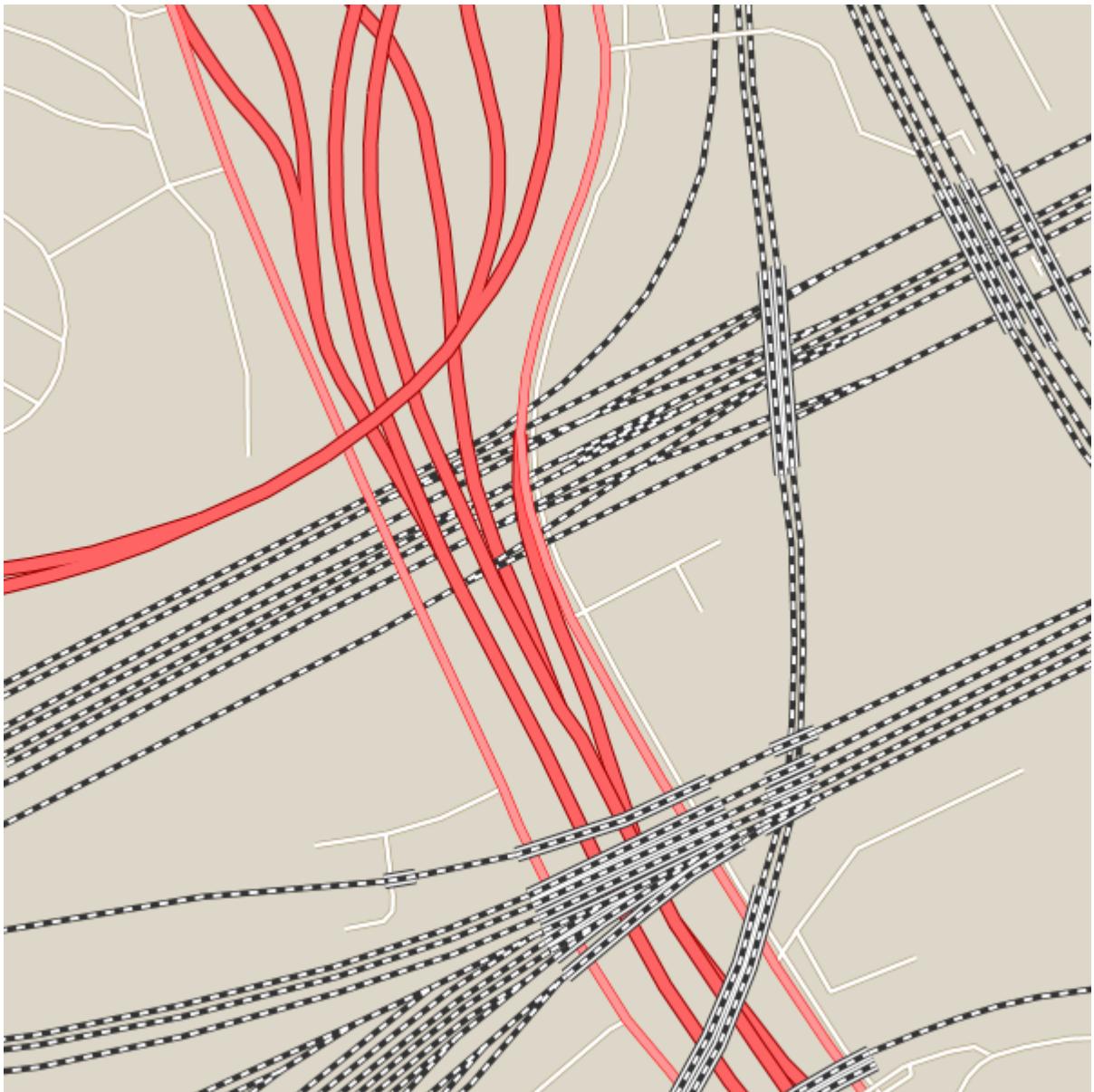


Figure C.3 – Example rendering of complex visual ordering (placeholder from [GeoServer documentation](#))

Example – CCSSS Example showcasing use of `viz.pass` for both casing and ordering based on `z_order` attribute

```
{  
  [viz.pass = 4 * z_order + 0]  
  {  
    [class = 'railways'][bridge = 1] { stroke: { color: #333333; width: 8;  
    }; } [class = 'minorroads'] { stroke: { color: #a69269; width: 3;  
    }; }
```

```

}; } [class = 'mainroads'] { stroke: { color: #ff0000; width: 5;
}; } [class = 'motorways'] { stroke: { color: #990000; width: 8;
}; }
};

[viz.pass = 4 * z_order + 1]
{
  [class = 'railways'][bridge = 1] { stroke: { color: #ffffff; width: 6;
}; }
};

[viz.pass = 4 * z_order + 2]
{
  [class = 'railways'] { stroke: { color: #333333; width: 3; }; }
};

[viz.pass = 4 * z_order + 3]
{
  [class = 'railways'] { stroke: { color: #ffffff; width: 1.5;
dashPattern: 5, 5; }; }
  [class = 'motorways'] { stroke: { color: #ff6666; width: 6; cap:
round; }; }
  [class = 'minorroads'] { stroke: { color: #ffffff; width: 2.5; cap:
round; }; }
  [class = 'mainroads'] { stroke: { color: #ff9999; width: 4; cap:
round; }; }
}
};

```

C.4. Z-ordering and feature rendering passes

Example – CCSSS Example using built-in casing

```

{
  zOrder: z_order;
  [feature.pass = -1][class = 'railways'][bridge = 1]
  {
    stroke: { color: #ffffff; width: 6; casing: { color: #333333; width: 1;
}; };
    [class = 'minorroads'] { stroke: { color: #ffffff; width: 2.5; cap: round;
      casing: { color: #a69269; width: 0.25; }; };
    [class = 'mainroads'] { stroke: { color: #ff9999; width: 4; cap: round;
      casing: { color: #ff0000; width: 0.5; }; };
    [class = 'motorways'] { stroke: { color: #ff6666; width: 6; cap: round;
      casing: { color: #990000; width: 1; }; };
    [class = 'railways'] { stroke: { color: #ffffff; width: 1.5; dashPattern:
5, 5; casing: { color: #333333; width: 0.75; }; };
  }
};

```

D

ANNEX D (INFORMATIVE) REVISION HISTORY

ANNEX D (INFORMATIVE) REVISION HISTORY

Table D.1 — Revision history

DATE	RELEASE AUTHOR	PARAGRAPH MODIFIED	DESCRIPTION
2020-08-27	E. Bocher (CNRS) O. Ertz (HEIG-VD)		Edits considering received and answered comments from TC vote
2019-09-18	E. Bocher (CNRS) O. Ertz (HEIG-VD)		Edits considering received and answered comments (18-067r2)
2019-08-21	E. Bocher (CNRS) O. Ertz (HEIG-VD)		Update abstract to be more comprehensive
2019-03-29	E. Bocher (CNRS) O. Ertz (HEIG-VD)		Edits considering received and answered comments
2018-09-07	E. Bocher (CNRS) O. Ertz (HEIG-VD)		Release for early public comment (18-067)
2018-06-05	E. Bocher (CNRS) O. Ertz (HEIG-VD)		Initial document
2022-12-01	E. Bocher (CNRS) O. Ertz & M. Collombin (HEIG-VD), J. St-Louis (Ecere)		Initial work towards version 2.0
2023-02-23	E. Bocher (CNRS) O. Ertz & M. Collombin (HEIG-VD), J. St-Louis (Ecere)		Progress towards 2.0 in preparation for 125th MM in Frascati



BIBLIOGRAPHY



BIBLIOGRAPHY

This Standard is deeply inspired by the work from the following documents that preceded it:

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2. Jeff Yutzler, Rob Cass: OGC 17-094r1, *OGC Portrayal Concept Development Study*. Open Geospatial Consortium (2018). <http://www.opengis.net/doc/PER/portrayalCDS>.
3. Stephane Fellah: OGC 17-045, *OGC Testbed-13: Portrayal Engineering Report*. Open Geospatial Consortium (2018). <http://www.opengis.net/doc/PER/t13-NG008>.
4. Jérôme Jacovella-St-Louis: OGC 18-025, *OGC Testbed-14: CityGML and AR Engineering Report*. Open Geospatial Consortium (2019). <http://www.opengis.net/doc/PER/t14-D028>.
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