

GeoBC Atlas

Integrated Transportation Network

(GBA-ITN)

May 17, 2016

***DRAFT***

Table of Contents

1 Introduction 3

1.1 Program Overview 3

1.2 Document Overview 3

2 Quick Start 4

2.1 How to provide site data 5

3 Data Model 7

3.1 SITE\_POINT 7

3.2 SITE\_LOCATION\_CODE 12

3.3 SITE\_TYPE\_CODE 13

# Introduction

## Program Overview

The GeoBC Atlas program is part of the GeoBC initiative to, in response to new business needs; redefine base mapping products and services in the Province of British Columbia.

Principles of the GeoBC Atlas program are:

* GeoBC Atlas will become the authoritative sources for all baseline spatial data products and services.
* GeoBC Atlas will be responsive to clients’ requirements.
* For partners/data providers the process of providing and retrieving data should be convenient and without cost.
* Through a series of projects, specific service components will be developed as part of GeoBC Atlas to manage mapping; data production and data management effectively.
* Timely sharing the integrated data with partners/data providers to improve the quality and accuracy of the data.
* Use of automated data acquisition techniques to reduce overhead, and improve the timeliness of data updates.
* Use of automated QA rules to validate the data to improve data quality.

## Document Overview

This document describes the Site Point theme of the GeoBC Atlas. A site is a point geometry with attribution for civic addressing (e.g. 1 Main St), site type (e.g. Police Station), and site names (e.g. University of Victoria). Many data providers will use their parcel polygons with civic addressing to create site points.

# Quick Start

This second describes the minimal information required by GeoBC from data providers. The rest of this document describes the model and guidelines in more detail.

The following table shows the basic information required for a SITE\_POINT.

| Field Name | Type | Required | Description |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CUSTODIAN\_SITE\_ID | CHARACTER(30) | Preferred | Persistent identifier for the site within the custodian's database. Don't use an ESRI OBJECTID as that could change if migrated to a different server. |
| FULL\_ADDRESS | CHARACTER(350) | Preferred | The FULL ADDRESS is the full address of this site including the UNIT DESCRIPTOR, CIVIC NUMBER, CIVIC\_NUMBER\_SUFFIX, [STREET\_NAME\_ID.STREET\_NAME] and any FULL ADDRESS from the parent. It does not include the city, province and postal code. |
| UNIT\_DESCRIPTOR | CHARACTER(235) | Optional | The UNIT DESCRIPTOR is a single unit number of an apartment or unit in a multi-tenant site. It can also be a list of units separated by a "," (e.g. 1,2) or a range separated by a "~" (e.g. 1~10, A~F). |
| CIVIC\_NUMBER | NUMBER(10) | Yes | The CIVIC NUMBER is the numeric street address given to a house, building or lot. |
| CIVIC\_NUMBER\_RANGE | CHARACTER(50) | Discouraged | A range or list of civic numbers e.g. 120-130 or 123,124,125. Preference is to have one record per civic number. |
| CIVIC\_NUMBER\_SUFFIX | CHARACTER(5) | Optional | The CIVIC NUMBER SUFFIX is a suffix applied to the CIVIC NUMBER. For example A, B, or 1/2. |
| STREET\_NAME | CHARACTER(100) | Yes | The STREET\_NAME of the street. |
| GEOMETRY | POINT | Yes | The point spatial location. A polygon could be used instead (e.g. from a Parcel). |

The minimum information is the CIVIC\_NUMBER (house number), STREET\_NAME (street name), and geometry (point or polygon).

If specified, the FULL\_ADDRESS will be validated to ensure that it matches the concatenation of the fields as shown below.

1. [UNIT\_DESCERIPTOR]-[CIVIC\_NUMBER][CIVIC\_NUMBER\_SUFFIX] [STREET\_NAME]
2. The '-' character is used between the UNIT\_DESCRIPTOR and CIVIC\_NUMBER if both specified (e.g. 1-200).
3. There is no space between CIVIC\_NUMBER and CIVIC\_NUMBER\_SUFFIX (e.g. 123A) unless CIVIC\_NUMBER\_SUFFIX is a fraction (e.g. 123 1/2).
4. There must be a single space before the STREET\_NAME.

Optionally the layer can include the following name fields.

| Field Name | Type | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| PREFIX\_NAME\_DIRECTION | CHARACTER(15) | The direction prefix for the STREET\_NAME (e.g. N, E, S, W). |
| NAME\_PREFIX | CHARACTER(20) | The prefix for the STREET\_NAME (e.g. Rd, Hwy, Rue, Exit). |
| NAME\_BODY | CHARACTER(50) | The body of the name. |
| NAME\_SUFFIX | CHARACTER(20) | The suffix (street type) for the STREET\_NAME (e.g. Cres, Rd, St). Use the Canada Post street type abbreviations in both the NAME\_SUFFIX and STREET\_NAME. |
| SUFFIX\_NAME\_DIRECTION | CHARACTER(15) | The direction suffix for the STREET\_NAME (e.g. N, E, S, W). |
| NAME\_DESCRIPTOR | CHARACTER(20) | The descriptor for the full name (e.g. Tunnel, Bridge, Onramp). |

If specified, the STREET\_NAME will be validated to ensure that it matches the concatenation of the fields in the following order separated by spaces.

1. PREFIX\_NAME\_DIRECTION
2. NAME\_PREFIX
3. NAME\_BODY
4. NAME\_SUFFIX
5. SUFFIX\_NAME\_DIRECTION
6. NAME\_DESCRIPTOR

## How to provide site data

The vision of the GeoBC atlas is that data can be pulled from the various data providers and integrated into the Atlas using automated processes where possible. Manual review would be performed on records that have changed, were removed of failed QA rules. The pulling of data would occur either daily or weekly and a new integrated product exported at the end of each month.

1. The preferred option is to access the data from the data provider who has the data in an ArcGIS database with an ArcGIS REST Web service:
   1. Custom MapServer or FeatureServer definition for GeoBC.
      1. Create a view in the database to rename the columns in your model to the above names.
      2. Map that view to the /GeoBC/MapServer/SITE\_POINT
      3. Provide GeoBC the URL to the http://…./arcgis/rest/service and any username and password required to login. Only read-only access should be provided.
   2. Existing MapServer of Feature Service definition.
      1. If the data is already published via a MapServer or FeatureServer then provide the URL to the http://…./arcgis/rest/service/…/MapServer and the name of the Layer Group (optional) and Layer within that MapServer. GeoBC will then be able to create a mapping from the field names in that layer to the GeoBC field names.
      2. If possible consider adopting a province with naming convention.
2. A similar solution could be implemented using an Open API REST API web service if available. Contact the GeoBC team to discuss options.
3. The second option is to provide a file export (e.g. CSV, Shapefile or FGDB) on an FTP server or HTTP server.
   1. This could be the same file provided to the Integrated Cadastral Information Society for Address BC.
   2. Provide the URL to the file to GeoBC for download.
   3. Provide regular updates to this export file when new sites are added, changed or deleted.

# Data Model

## SITE\_POINT

The SITE\_POINT layer contains at least one record for each addressable site in the province.

The address model follows the Canada Post addressing guidelines[[1]](#footnote-1).

### Street Names

The GeoBC Atlas uses the STRUCTURED\_NAME table for all street names. A structured name has a FULL\_NAME (STREET\_NAME) and the component parts that make up the full name.

The FULL\_NAME should be the the same as the concatenation of the fields in the following order separated by spaces.

1. PREFIX\_NAME\_DIRECTION
2. NAME\_PREFIX
3. NAME\_BODY
4. NAME\_SUFFIX
5. SUFFIX\_NAME\_DIRECTION
6. NAME\_DESCRIPTOR

The following table includes examples of structured names.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Full Name | PREFIX\_  NAME\_  DIRECTION | NAME\_  PREFIX | NAME\_BODY | NAME\_  SUFFIX | SUFFIX\_  NAME\_  DIRECTION | NAME\_DESCRIPTOR |
| Hwy 1 |  | Hwy | 1 |  |  |  |
| Hwy 1 W |  | Hwy | 1 |  | W |  |
| Maple Cres |  |  | Maple | Cres |  |  |
| N 50th Ave | N |  | 50th | Ave |  |  |
| Bluff Rd E |  |  | Bluff | Rd | E |  |
| Massey Tunnel |  |  | Massey |  |  | Tunnel |
| Granville St Bridge |  |  | Granville | St |  | Bridge |
| Parsons W Bridge |  |  | Parsons |  | W | Bridge |

**NOTE:** The PREFIX\_NAME\_DIRECTION and SUFFIX\_NAME\_DIRECTION should only be used to indicate different road locations or directions. If the road name is a compass direction, then include the direction in the NAME\_BODY. For example, North Rd instead of N Rd.

**NOTE:** The Canada Post guidelines specify that the street direction should be used in the SUFFIX\_NAME\_DIRECTION and placed after the NAME\_SUFFIX. Therefore, when assigning new road names use the SUFFIX\_NAME\_DIRECTION as opposed to PREFIX\_NAME\_DIRECTION. The GeoBC atlas supports the PREFIX\_NAME\_DIRECTION for legacy names. Avoid using both a PREFIX\_NAME\_DIRECTION and SUFFIX\_NAME\_DIRECTION.

#### Highway Names

The following shows examples of highway names. Note the use of Hwy instead of Highway. The only exception if Highway as the NAME\_BODY (e.g. Old Highway Rd or Highway Cres).

* Hwy 1
* Hwy 1 Frtg
* Hwy 5 N
* Hwy 3A
* Hwy 7 Offramp
* Mountain Hwy

### Civic Address & Unit Descriptors

The following rules apply to unit descriptors, civic numbers and civic number suffixes within the GeoBC site layer.

* CIVIC\_NUMBER must be numeric.
* The CIVIC\_NUMBER can't be a range. Each CIVIC\_NUMBER must have its own site point. If the sites provided by the source data provider include address ranges they should be included in a CIVIC\_NUMBER\_RANGE field. **NOTE: This is discouraged.** This field indicates that a range is specified rather than a single CIVIC\_NUMBER. The range can be a simple range 120-140 or a list 121,123,125. For a range a SITE\_POINT will be created for the start/end of the range. For a list a SITE\_POINT will be created for each CIVIC\_NUMBER.
* A CIVIC\_NUMBER\_SUFFIX maybe included after the CIVIC\_NUMBER without a space for A-Z (e.g. 123A) or with a space for fractions (e.g. 123 1/2).
* Any other descriptor must be included in the UNIT\_DESCRIPTOR (e.g. unit number, unit number range, or building letter + unit number.
* The UNIT\_DESCRIPTOR is placed before the CIVIC\_NUMBER in the FULL\_ADDRESS separated by a '-' character (e.g. 1-123 Maple Cres).
* The UNIT\_DESCRIPTOR must not include a unit designator (e.g. 1 not UNIT 1).
* The UNIT\_DESCIPTOR can be a range 1~10. Note the use of the '~' character instead of '-'. This helps distinguish between the range and the separator in the FULL\_ADDRESS.
* The UNIT\_DESCRIPTOR may also use ',' to separate a list of values (e.g. A,C or 1~9,20~29,30~39 or A~B,D~F).

### Parent/Child Sites

Physical sites such as a strata complex may have multiple site point records. The strata complex would have one SITE\_POINT for the complex with the CIVIC\_NUMBER and then multiple SITE\_POINT records for each

For a physical site (e.g. a park) there

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ID | PARENT\_ID | FULL\_ADDRESS | UNIT\_DESCRIPTOR | CIVIC\_NUMBER | STREET\_NAME\_ID[[2]](#footnote-2) |
| 230 | - | 123 Maple Cres | - | 123 | Maple Cres |
| 231 | 230 | 1-123 Maple Cres | 1 | 123 | Maple Cres |
| 231 | 230 | 2-123 Maple Cres | 2 | 123 | Maple Cres |

The spatial layer TRANSPORT LINE NODE POINT is a non-multipart point feature that represents the point location of a geographic site. Sites can be nested using the PARENT SITE ID.

### All Fields

The following table includes the definitions of all fields. Fields in **bold** are managed by GeoBC and will be ignored in any update files.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Required | Data Type | Description |
| **SITE\_ID** | Yes | NUMBER(10) | The SITE ID is a unique identifier for the SITE\_POINT. This will not change unless the site is deleted and replaced with a new site. |
| **PARENT\_SITE\_ID** | No | NUMBER(10) | The PARENT\_SITE\_ID is the SITE\_ID of the parent site. For example a unit within a strata complex would have a parent site for the whole strata complex. |
| CUSTODIAN\_SITE\_ID | No | CHARACTER(30) | Persistent identifier for the site within the custodian's database. |
| FULL\_ADDRESS | Yes | CHARACTER(350) | The FULL ADDRESS is the full address of this site including the UNIT DESCRIPTOR, CIVIC NUMBER, CIVIC\_NUMBER\_SUFFIX, [STREET\_NAME\_ID.FULL\_NAME] and any FULL ADDRESS from the parent. It does not include the city, province and postal code. |
| SITE\_TYPE\_CODE | No | CHARACTER(7) | The SITE TYPE CODE is a unique code that indicates the type of site (civic service, recreation, building type). For example AIR\_HLI=Air Heliport, AMB\_STN=Ambulance Station, COM\_IND=Commercial Industrial, PRL\_MNI=Park Municipal, RES\_SFH=Residential Single Family, TRL\_TRH=Trail Head. |
| SITE\_LOCATION\_CODE | Yes | CHARACTER(1) | The SITE LOCATION CODE is a unique code that indicates the conceptual location of the point geometry in relation to the site. For example A=Access, B=Back Door, F=Front Door, P=Parcel, R=Rooftop. |
| TRANSPORT\_LINE\_ID | No | NUMBER(10) | The TRANSPORT LINE ID is a unique surrogate identifier for the object TRANSPORT LINE that the UNIT DESCRIPTOR or CIVIC NUMBER is used for the house number ranges. Allowed only if USE IN ADDRESS RANGE IND=Y. |
| LOCALITY\_ID | Yes | NUMBER(10) | The LOCALITY ID is a unique surrogate identifier for the object LOCALITY POLY. |
| REGIONAL\_DISTRICT\_ID | Yes | CHARACTER(5) | The REGIONAL DISTRICT ID is a unique surrogate identifier for the object REGIONALDISTRICT POLY. |
| COMMUNITY\_ID | No | NUMBER(10) | The COMMUNITY ID is a unique surrogate identifier for the object COMMUNITY POLY. |
| UNIT\_DESCRIPTOR | No | CHARACTER(235) | The UNIT DESCRIPTOR is a single unit number of an apartment or unit in a multi-tenant site. It can also be a list of units separated by a "," (e.g. 1,2) or a range separated by a "~" (e.g. 1~10, A~F). |
| CIVIC\_NUMBER | No | NUMBER(10) | The CIVIC NUMBER is the numeric street address given to a house, building or lot. |
| CIVIC\_NUMBER\_SUFFIX | No | CHARACTER(5) | The CIVIC NUMBER SUFFIX is a suffix applied to the CIVIC NUMBER. For example A, B, or 1/2. |
| STREET\_NAME\_ID | No | NUMBER(10) | The STRUCTURED NAME ID is a unique surrogate identifier for the object STRUCTURED NAME. |
| STREET\_NAME\_ALIAS\_1\_ID | No | NUMBER(10) | The STRUCTURED NAME ID is a unique surrogate identifier for the object STRUCTURED NAME. |
| **ADDRESS\_COMMENT** | No | CHARACTER(4000) | The ADDRESS COMMENT is a free form field to provide an additional comment about the addressing on the site. This should only be used if there is something odd about the addressing. |
| **USE\_IN\_ADDRESS\_RANGE\_IND** | Yes | CHARACTER(1) | The USE IN ADDRESS RANGE IND is the true (Y), false (N) indicator that the CIVIC NUMBER or UNIT DESCRIPTOR (strata addresses) should be used in the house number range for a TRANSPORT LINE. |
| FEATURE\_STATUS\_CODE | Yes | CHARACTER(1) | The FEATURE STATUS CODE is a unique code that indicates the status of a spatial feature (record). For example (A=Active,P=Planned,R=Retired). |
| **EMERGENCY\_MANAGEMENT\_SITE\_IND** | Yes | CHARACTER(1) | The EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SITE IND is the true (Y), false (N) indicator that the site is to be included in the emergency management site export. |
| USE\_SITE\_NAME\_IN\_ADDRESS\_IND | Yes | CHARACTER(1) | The USE\_SITE\_NAME\_IN\_ADDRESS\_IND is the true (Y), false (N) indicator that the SITE NAME 1 is to be used in the FULL ADDRESS. For example this could be to include a building name. |
| SITE\_NAME\_1 | No | CHARACTER(100) | The SITE NAME 1 is the first name for the site. For example a building name or police station name. |
| SITE\_NAME\_2 | No | CHARACTER(100) | The SITE NAME 2 is the second name for the site. |
| SITE\_NAME\_3 | No | CHARACTER(100) | The SITE NAME 3 is the third name for the site. |
| **CREATE\_PARTNER\_ORG\_ID** | Yes | NUMBER(10) | The PARTNER ORGANIZATION ID is a unique surrogate identifier for the object PARTNER ORGANIZATION. |
| **MODIFY\_PARTNER\_ORG\_ID** | Yes | NUMBER(10) | The PARTNER ORGANIZATION ID is a unique surrogate identifier for the object PARTNER ORGANIZATION. |
| **CUSTODIAN\_PARTNER\_ORG\_ID** | No | NUMBER(10) | The CUSTODIAN\_PARTNER\_ORG\_ID is the PARTNER\_ORGANIZATION that is the custodian of the addressing or data describing the site. For example the locality or regional district. |
| CAPTURE\_DATE | No | TIMESTAMP | The CAPTURE DATE is the date the geometry was originally captured in the field (e.g. GPS date). |
| **EXTENDED\_DATA** | No | CHARACTER(4000) | The EXTENDED DATA is a JSON encoded object or key=value pairs for any additional data describing the site. This provides an extension mechanism for the model. |
| **EXCLUDED\_RULES** | No | CHARACTER(4000) | The EXCLUDED RULES is the list of rules and parameters for those rules that are excluded for this record. This allows overriding rules in specific cases. |
| **CREATE\_INTEGRATION\_SESSION\_ID** | Yes | NUMBER(10) | The INTEGRATION SESSION POLY ID is a unique surrogate identifier for the object INTEGRATION SESSION POLY. |
| **MODIFY\_INTEGRATION\_SESSION\_ID** | Yes | NUMBER(10) | The INTEGRATION SESSION POLY ID is a unique surrogate identifier for the object INTEGRATION SESSION POLY. |
| GEOMETRY | Yes | POINT | The GEOMETRY is the spatial point location of the feature. |

## SITE\_LOCATION\_CODE

The SITE\_LOCATION\_CODE is a unique code that indicates the conceptual location of the point geometry in relation to the site. Most sites are likely to use Parcel (P) as they are created from parcel polygons.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Code | Label | Description |
| A | Access | Represents an access point (e.g. driveway). |
| B | Back Door | The location of a back door for the building. |
| F | Front Door | The location of a front door for the building. |
| P | Parcel | A location within the parcel polygon (e.g. centroid). |
| R | Rooftop | A location within the roof polygon of the building. |
| V | Virtual | A virtual site used to indicate where addressing would start or end on a street block if there were properties. This is use to help validate roads. |

## SITE\_TYPE\_CODE

The SITE\_TYPE\_CODE is a unique code that indicates the type of site. This is mainly used for sites that are used by emergency management services to indicate important locations.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Code | Label |
| AIR\_AIR | Air Airport |
| AIR\_HLI | Air Heliport |
| AIR\_WTR | Air Waterdrome |
| AMB\_ARE | Ambulance Airevac |
| AMB\_AMB | Ambulance Ambulance |
| AMB\_CRD | Ambulance Coordination |
| AMB\_DSP | Ambulance Dispatch |
| AMB\_STN | Ambulance Station |
| AMB\_XCV | Ambulance Xcover |
| AMB\_PRV | Ambulance Private |
| CIV\_ANA | Civic Arena |
| CIV\_CHR | Civic Church |
| CIV\_CMH | Civic Community Hall |
| CIV\_GOV | Civic Government |
| CIV\_JST | Civic Justice |
| CIV\_LDF | Civic Landfill |
| CIV\_LIB | Civic Library |
| CIV\_MSQ | Civic Mosque |
| CIV\_MUS | Civic Museum |
| CIV\_REC | Civic Rec Centre |
| CIV\_RCY | Civic Recycling |
| CIV\_THR | Civic Theatre |
| CIV\_WTR | Civic Water |
| CST\_STN | Coastguard Station |
| COM\_COM | Commercial Commercial |
| CIV\_FAC | Civic Facility |
| COM\_IND | Commercial Industrial |
| COM\_RET | Commercial Retail |
| COM\_WHS | Commercial Warehouse |
| COR\_PRE | Correctional Pretrial |
| COR\_PRS | Correctional Prison |
| COR\_YTH | Correctional Youth Custody |
| FRM\_BLD | Farm Building |
| FRM\_STB | Farm Stables |
| FIR\_HAL | Fire Hall |
| GOV\_FED | Government Federal |
| GOV\_MNI | Government Municipal |
| GOV\_PRV | Government Provincial |
| HSP\_ADM | Hospital Admin |
| HOS\_AST | Hospital Assisted Living |
| HSP\_CRE | Hospital Care |
| HSP\_DIG | Hospital Diagnostic |
| HSP\_EXT | Hospital Extended |
| HOS\_HOS | Hospital Hospital |
| HOS\_OTP | Hospital Outpatient |
| HOS\_OUT | Hospital Outpost |
| HOS\_PRV | Hospital Private |
| HOS\_RSH | Hospital Rehab |
| HOS\_RSH | Hospital Research |
| PRK\_BLD | Park Building |
| PRK\_FED | Park Federal |
| PRK\_MNI | Park Municipal |
| PRK\_PRK | Park Park |
| PRK\_PRV | Park Private |
| PRK\_REG | Park Regional |
| PRK\_PRV | Park Provincial |
| POL\_COM | Police Community Station |
| POL\_DET | Police Detachment |
| POL\_FST | Police First Nations |
| POL\_HLI | Police Heliport |
| POL\_HWY | Police Highway Patrol |
| POL\_OCC | Police OCC |
| POL\_SNL | Police Seasonal |
| POL\_STN | Police Station |
| PST\_ACD | PostSec Academy |
| PST\_COL | PostSec College |
| PST\_INS | PostSec Institute |
| PST\_PST | PostSec PostSec |
| PST\_UNI | PostSec University |
| REC\_CRL | Recreation Curling |
| REC\_GLF | Recreation Golf |
| REC\_POL | Recreation Pool |
| REC\_SKI | Recreation Ski |
| REC\_S8P | Recreation Skate Park |
| REC\_SNC | Recreation Scenic |
| REC\_FSH | Recreation Fishing Lodge |
| REC\_REC | Recreation Recreation |
| RES\_CND | Residential Condo |
| RES\_DPX | Residential Duplex |
| RES\_SFH | Residential Single Family |
| RES\_TWR | Residential Tower |
| RES\_TNH | Residential Townhome |
| SCH\_ALT | School Alternate |
| SCH\_CNE | School Con Ed |
| SCH\_DOF | School District Office |
| SCH\_IND | School Independent |
| SCH\_LNC | School Learn Centre |
| SCH\_MNT | School Maintenance |
| SCH\_PST | School PostSec |
| SCH\_PRP | School PRP |
| SCH\_STD | School Standard |
| SCH\_YTH | School Youthcustody |
| SCH\_ELY | School Early Learning |
| SCH\_OUT | School Outreach |
| TRL\_TRH | Trail Trailhead |
| TRL\_PDX | Trail Pedestrian Crossing |
| TRN\_FRY | Transit Ferry |
| TRN\_GYH | Transit Greyhound |
| TRN\_RAL | Transit Rail |
| TRN\_REG | Transit Regional |
| TRN\_SKY | Transit Skytrain |
| TRN\_TOL | Transit Toll |
| TRN\_WHS | Transit Weigh Scale |
| VRT\_BLF | Virtual Block From |
| VRT\_BLT | Virtual Block To |
| VRT\_BLS | Virtual Block Split |

1. <https://www.canadapost.ca/tools/pg/manual/PGaddress-e.asp> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. In the example the FULL\_NAME of the STRUCTURED\_NAME is shown. In the database the ID links to the STRUCTURED\_NAME\_ID in the STRUCTURED\_NAME table. When providing data the FULL\_NAME can be specified instead of the ID and will be converted the ID on import. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)