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OGC® Geography Markup Language (GML) — Extended schemas and encoding rules

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Foreword

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. The OGC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Recipients of this document are requested to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent claims or other intellectual property rights of which they may be aware that might be infringed by any implementation of the standard set forth in this document, and to provide supporting documentation.

The Geography Markup Language (GML) was originally developed within the Open Geospatial Consortium, (OGC). ISO 19136:2007 was prepared by ISO/TC 211 jointly with OGC.

This version of GML is backwards compatible with the previous version GML 3.2 (OGC document 07-036) which is identical to ISO 19136:2007.

Introduction

Geography Markup Language is an XML grammar written in XML Schema for the description of application schemas as well as the transport and storage of geographic information.

The key concepts used by Geography Markup Language (GML) to model the world are drawn from the ISO 19100 series of International Standards and the OpenGIS Abstract Specification.

A feature is an "abstraction of real world phenomena" (ISO 19101); it is a geographic feature if it is associated with a location relative to the Earth. So a digital representation of the real world may be thought of as a set of features. The state of a feature is defined by a set of properties, where each property may be thought of as a {name, type, value} triple.

The number of properties a feature may have, together with their names and types, is determined by its type definition. Geographic features with geometry are those with properties that may be geometry-valued. A feature collection is a collection of features that may itself be regarded as a feature; as a consequence a feature collection has a feature type and thus may have distinct properties of its own, in addition to the features it contains.

Following ISO 19109, the feature types of an application or application domain is usually captured in an application schema. A GML application schema is specified in XML Schema and can be constructed in two different and alternative ways:

- by adhering to the rules specified in ISO 19109 for application schemas in UML, and conforming to both the constraints on such schemas and the rules for mapping them to GML application schemas specified in this International Standard;
- by adhering to the rules for GML application schemas specified in this International Standard for creating a GML application schema directly in XML Schema.

Both ways are supported by this International Standard. To ensure proper use of the conceptual modelling framework of the ISO 19100 series of International Standards, all application schemas are expected to be modelled in accordance with the General Feature Model as specified in ISO 19109. Within the ISO 19100 series, UML is the preferred language by which to model conceptual schemas.

GML specifies XML encodings, conformant with ISO 19118, of several of the conceptual classes defined in the ISO 19100 series of International Standards and the OpenGIS Abstract Specification. These conceptual models include those defined in:

- ISO/TS 19103 — Conceptual schema language (units of measure, basic types);
- ISO 19107 — Spatial schema (geometry and topology objects);
- ISO 19108 — Temporal schema (temporal geometry and topology objects, temporal reference systems);
- ISO 19109 — Rules for application schemas (features);
- ISO 19111 — Spatial referencing by coordinates (coordinate reference systems);
- ISO 19123 — Schema for coverage geometry and functions;
- ISO 19148 — Linear Referencing.

The aim is to provide a standardized encoding (i.e. a standardized implementation in XML) of types specified in the conceptual models specified by the International Standards listed above. If every application schema were encoded independently and the encoding process included the types from, for example, ISO 19108, then, without unambiguous and completely fixed encoding rules, the XML encodings would be different. Also, since every implementation platform has specific strengths and weaknesses, it is helpful to standardize XML encodings for core geographic information concepts modelled in the ISO 19100 series of International Standards and commonly used in application schemas.

In many cases, the mapping from the conceptual classes is straightforward, while in some cases the mapping is more complex (a detailed description of the mapping is part of this International Standard).

In addition, GML provides XML encodings for additional concepts not yet modelled in the ISO 19100 series of International Standards or the OpenGIS Abstract Specification, for example, dynamic features, simple observations or value objects.

Predefined types of geographic feature in GML include coverages and simple observations.

A coverage is a subtype of feature that has a coverage function with a spatiotemporal domain and a value set range of homogeneous 1- to n -dimensional tuples. A coverage may represent one feature or a collection of features "to model and make visible spatial relationships between, and the spatial distribution of, Earth phenomena" (OGC Abstract Specification Topic 6 [20]) and a coverage "acts as a function to return values from its range for any direct position within its spatiotemporal domain" (ISO 19123).

An observation models the act of observing, often with a camera or some other procedure, a person or some form of instrument (Merriam-Webster Dictionary: "an act of recognizing and noting a fact or occurrence often involving measurement with instruments"). An observation is considered to be a GML feature with a time at which the observation took place, and with a value for the observation.

A reference system provides a scale of measurement for assigning values to a position, time or other descriptive quantity or quality.

A coordinate reference system consists of a set of coordinate system axes that is related to the Earth through a datum that defines the size and shape of the Earth.

A temporal reference system provides standard units for measuring time and describing temporal length or duration.

A reference system dictionary provides definitions of reference systems used in spatial or temporal geometries.

Spatial geometries are the values of spatial feature properties. They indicate the coordinate reference system in which their measurements have been made. The "parent" geometry element of a geometric complex or geometric aggregate makes this indication for its constituent geometries.

Temporal geometries are the values of temporal feature properties. Like their spatial counterparts, temporal geometries indicate the temporal reference system in which their measurements have been made.

Spatial or temporal topologies are used to express the different topological relationships between features.

A units-of-measure dictionary provides definitions of numerical measures of physical quantities, such as length, temperature and pressure, and of conversions between units.

Geographic information — Geography Markup Language (GML) — Extended schemas and encoding rules

1 Scope

The Geography Markup Language (GML) is an XML encoding in compliance with ISO 19118 for the transport and storage of geographic information modelled in accordance with the conceptual modelling framework used in the ISO 19100 series of International Standards and including both the spatial and non-spatial properties of geographic features.

This International Standard defines the XML Schema syntax, mechanisms and conventions that:

- provide an open, vendor-neutral framework for the description of geospatial application schemas for the transport and storage of geographic information in XML;
- allow profiles that support proper subsets of GML framework descriptive capabilities;
- support the description of geospatial application schemas for specialized domains and information communities;
- enable the creation and maintenance of linked geographic application schemas and datasets;
- support the storage and transport of application schemas and datasets;
- increase the ability of organizations to share geographic application schemas and the information they describe.

Implementers may decide to store geographic application schemas and information in GML, or they may decide to convert from some other storage format on demand and use GML only for schema and data transport.

This International Standard builds on GML 3.2, published by ISO as ISO 19136:2007, and extends it with additional schema components and requirements.

NOTE If an ISO 19109 conformant application schema described in UML is used as the basis for the storage and transportation of geographic information, this International Standard provides normative rules for the mapping of such an application schema to a GML application schema in XML Schema and, as such, to an XML encoding for data with a logical structure in accordance with the ISO 19109 conformant application schema.

2 Conformance

This Standard defines XML implementations of concepts used in spatiotemporal datasets. It extends the XML implementations specified in the GML 3.2 (ISO 19136:2007) standard. Requirements and conformance classes specified in GML 3.2 (ISO 19136:2007) apply for this version of GML, too.

XML instances that encode geographic information using one or more of the schemas specified in this document are the standardisation target of the requirements stated in this document.

The implementation is described using the XML Schema language and Schematron.

Conformance classes are specified in Clauses 6 to 12 of this Standard.

3 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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.

ISO 19136:2007, Geographic Information - Geography Markup Language (GML); *same as* OGC Geography Markup Language (GML), Version 3.2, OGC document 07-036

OGC Technical Committee Policies and Procedures: MIME Media Types for GML

NOTE 1 The latest version at the publication of this document is OGC document 09-144r1. The MIME type is currently in the registration process at IETF / IANA. The reference has intentionally been undated so that the reference is to the latest version in case changes to the MIME media type specification are required as part of the registration process.

OGC Abstract Specification Topic 19 - Linear Referencing, OGC document 10-030

NOTE 2 Same as ISO/DIS 19148, *Geographic information — Linear referencing*

ISO 8601:2004, Data elements and interchange formats -- Information interchange -- Representation of dates and times

ISO/IEC 13249-3:2006, Information technology -- Database languages -- SQL multimedia and application packages -- Part 3: Spatial

4 Terms and symbols

4.1 General

For the purposes of this document, the terms and symbols listed in GML 3.2 (ISO 19136:2007), Clause 4 apply.

4.2 Terms and definitions

In addition to the terms listed in GML 3.2 (ISO 19136:2007), the following terms and definitions apply.

4.2.1

grid coordinate reference system

grid CRS

coordinate reference system for the positions in a **grid** that uses a defined **coordinate system** congruent with the coordinate system described by the GridEnvelope and axisLabels of gml:GridType

NOTE A grid CRS uses a defined coordinate system with the same grid point positions and origin as the GridEnvelope, with the same axisLabels, but need not define any limits on the grid size. This coordinate system is sometimes called the internal grid coordinate system.

4.2.2

referenceable grid

grid associated with a transformation that can be used to convert grid **coordinate** values to values of coordinates referenced to an external **coordinate reference system**

[ISO 19123]

NOTE If the coordinate reference system is related to the earth by a datum, the grid is a georeferenceable grid.

4.3 Symbols and abbreviated terms

In addition to the symbols and abbreviated terms listed in GML 3.2 (ISO 19136:2007), the following are used in this document:

LRS Linear Referencing System

5 Conventions

5.1 MIME media types

For exchanging GML instance documents over the internet, the media type "application/gml+xml" is used as specified by the OGC Technical Committee Policies and Procedures: MIME Media Types for GML.

5.2 XML namespaces

The XML namespaces used within this standard are listed in Table 1. For each namespace, the namespace prefix used within this document and the canonical location of the all-components schema document are provided, too.

Table 1 — XML Namespaces

XML Namespace	Name-space prefix	Canonical location of all-components schema document
http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.2	gml	http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.2.1/gml.xsd
http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/xbt	gmlxbt	http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.3/extdBasicTypes.xsd
http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/ce	gmlce	http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.3/geometryCompact.xsd
http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/tin	gmltin	http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.3/tin.xsd
http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lr	gmllr	http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.3/linearRef.xsd
http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lrtr	gmllrtr	http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.3/linearRefTowardsReferent.xsd
http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lro	gmllro	http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.3/linearRefOffset.xsd
http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lrov	gmllrov	http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.3/linearRefOffsetVector.xsd
http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/rgrid	gmlrgrid	http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.3/referencableGrid.xsd
http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/xer	gmlxer	http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.3/extdEncRule.xsd
http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink	xlink	http://schemas.opengis.net/xlink/1.0.0/xlinks.xsd
http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace	xml	http://www.w3.org/2001/xml.xsd
http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema	xs (or default)	n/a

NOTE 1 A GML application schema conforming to this standard will import the GML 3.2 schema plus zero or more additional GML 3.3 schemas as needed.

EXAMPLE 1 The following GML application schema imports both the GML 3.2 schema and the GML 3.3 compact geometry encoding.

```
<schema
  targetNamespace="http://www.some.org/app"
  xmlns:app="http://www.some.org/app"
```

```

xmlns:gmlce="http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/ce"
xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.2"
xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns:xml="http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace"
elementFormDefault="qualified"
version="1.0.0">
  <import namespace="http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.2"
    schemaLocation="http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.2.1/gml.xsd"/>
  <import namespace="http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/ce"
    schemaLocation="http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.3/geometryCompact.xsd"/>
  <!-- ... -->
  <element name="Parcel" substitutionGroup="gml:AbstractFeature"
    type="app:ParcelType"/>
  <complexType name="ParcelType">
    <complexContent>
      <extension base="gml:AbstractFeatureType">
        <sequence>
          <element name="geometry" type="gml:SurfacePropertyType"/>
          <!-- ... -->
        </sequence>
      </extension>
    </complexContent>
  </complexType>
</schema>

```

NOTE 2 A GML instance conforming to this standard will directly or indirectly reference the GML 3.2 schema and zero or more additional GML 3.3 schemas as needed. A schema location attribute in the root element of the document has to include the schema of the namespace of the root element.

EXAMPLE 2 A sample instance for the GML application schema from example 1 as returned from a Web Feature Service. The GML schemas are imported by the GML application schema that is referenced from the instance document:

```

<wfs:FeatureCollection
  timeStamp="2011-04-03T05:40:00Z"
  numberMatched="12"
  numberReturned="12"
  xmlns:wfs="http://www.opengis.net/wfs/2.0"
  xmlns:app="http://www.some.org/app"
  xmlns:gmlce="http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/ce"
  xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.2"
  xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation=" http://www.some.org/app http://www.some.org/app.xsd
    http://www.opengis.net/wfs/2.0 http://schemas.opengis.net/wfs/2.0/wfs.xsd">
  <wfs:member>
    <app:Parcel gml:id="o1">
      <app:geometry>
        <gmlce:SimplePolygon gml:id="g1"
          srsName="http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSG/0/4258">
          <gml:posList>50 6 50 7 51 7 51 6</gml:posList>
        </gmlce:SimplePolygon>
      </app:geometry>
      <!-- ... -->
    </app:Parcel>
  </wfs:member>

```

```
<!-- ... -->
</wfs:FeatureCollection>
```

5.3 Deprecated parts of previous versions of GML

The verb "**deprecate**" provides notice that the referenced portion is being retained for backwards compatibility with earlier versions but may be removed from or superseded in this or a future version.

6 Additional basic types

6.1 Target namespace

All schema components specified in this Clause are in the target namespace:

<http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/xbt>

6.2 Localisable strings

6.2.1 LanguageStringType

The type `gmlxbt:LanguageStringType` adds an optional `xml:lang` attribute to `xs:string`. It is provided as a base type for linguistic text for use within the GML schemas and in GML application schemas.

```
<complexType name="LanguageStringType">
  <simpleContent>
    <extension base="xs:string">
      <attribute ref="xml:lang"/>
    </extension>
  </simpleContent>
</complexType>
```

NOTE The name "LanguageStringType" was selected to align the naming with the equivalent type in the OWS Common standard.

6.2.2 Additional types based on LanguageStringType

The following types from GML 3.2 are defined in the <http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/xbt> schema with the same content model as in GML 3.2 with the exception that `gmlxbt:LanguageStringType` is used in place of `xs:string`:

- `gml:CodeType`,
- `gml:CodeWithAuthorityType`

In addition, the global property elements `gmlxbt:description` and `gmlxbt:remarks` have an optional `xml:lang` attribute in their content model. These elements are in the substitution group of the GML 3.2 property element with the same local name.

- `gmlxbt:description`
- `gmlxbt:remarks`.

6.3 TimePositionUnion

In GML 3.2 the simple type `gml:TimePositionUnion` is a union of XML Schema simple types which instantiate the subtypes for temporal position described in ISO 19108. These are:

- gml:CalDate (union of xs:date, xs:gYearMonth and xs:gYear)
- xs:time
- xs:dateTime
- xs:anyURI
- xs:decimal

ISO 8601:2004 Clause 4.1.2 specifies the Calendar Date and its representations with reduced accuracy (i.e., YYYY-MM and YYYY). gml:CalDate is designed to support their encoding.

ISO 8601:2004 Clause 4.1.3 specifies the Ordinal Date, which is composed from the calendar year and the calendar day of the year (YYYY-DDD).

ISO 8601:2004 Clause 4.1.4 specifies the Week Date, which is composed from the calendar year, the calendar week and the calendar day of the week (YYYY-Www-D). Clause 4.1.4.3 specifies a Week Date representation with reduced accuracy that omits the day of the week component (YYYY-Www).

The ISO 8601:2004 Ordinal Date and Week Date with reduced accuracy are commonly used in some communities (for example, aviation) but are not supported by gml:TimePositionUnion. gml:TimePositionUnion is provided to accommodate representations of these sibling date-representations from ISO 8601:2004 by adding gml:OrdDate and gml:WeekDate to the union.

```
<simpleType name="TimePositionUnion">
  <union memberTypes="gml:CalDate gml:OrdDate gml:WeekDate time dateTime anyURI
decimal"/>
</simpleType>

<simpleType name="OrdDate">
  <restriction base="string">
    <pattern value="-?[0-9]{4}-[0-9]{3}"/>
  </restriction>
</simpleType>

<simpleType name="WeekDate">
  <restriction base="string">
    <pattern value="-?[0-9]{4}-W(0[1-9]|[1-4][0-9]|5[0-3])(-[1-7])?">
  </restriction>
</simpleType>
```

The lexical space of gml:OrdDate consists of finite-length sequences of characters of the form

'-'? yyyy '-' ddd

where:

- '-'? yyyy is a four-or-more digit optionally negative-signed numeral that represents the year; if more than four digits, leading zeros are prohibited, and '0000' is prohibited (note that a plus sign is not permitted);
- the '-' is a separator between parts of the date;
- the ddd is a three-digit numeral that represents the calendar day of the year where the first calendar day of any calendar year is represented by '001' and subsequent calendar days are numbered in ascending sequence.

The lexical space of gml:WeekDate consists of finite-length sequences of characters of the form

'-'? yyyy '-W' ww ('-' d)?

where:

- '?' yyyy is a four-or-more digit optionally negative-signed numeral that represents the year; if more than four digits, leading zeros are prohibited, and '0000' is prohibited (note that a plus sign is not permitted);
- the '-W' is a separator indicating that week-of-year follows;
- the ww is a two-digit numeral that represents the calendar week of the year where the first calendar week of any calendar year is represented by '01' and subsequent calendar weeks are numbered in ascending sequence;
- the '-' d (if present) is a one-digit numeral that represents the calendar day of the week where Monday shall be identified as calendar day '1' of any calendar week, and subsequent calendar days of the same calendar week shall be numbered in ascending sequence to Sunday (calendar day '7').

6.4 Requirements class

Requirements Class	
http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/xbt	
Target type	Data instance
Name	Basic types (extensions)
Dependency	http://www.opengis.net/doc/IS/GML/3.2/clause/2.4
Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/xbt/valid Any XML node whose content model is specified using schema components in the http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/xbt schema SHALL be well-formed and valid.
Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/xbt/iso8601 Any XML node whose content model is specified using gmlxbt:TimePositionUnit, gmlxbt:OrdDate or gmlxbt:WeekDate SHALL conform to ISO 8601:2004.

6.5 Conformance

Conformance Class		
http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/xbt		
Requirements	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/xbt	
Dependency	http://www.opengis.net/doc/IS/GML/3.2/clause/2.4	
Test	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/xbt/valid	
	Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/xbt/valid
	Test purpose	Verify that any XML node whose content model is specified using schema components in the http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/xbt schema is well-formed and valid.
	Test method	Validate the XML document using the XML schema document http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.3/extdBasicTypes.xsd . Pass if no errors reported. Fail otherwise.
	Test type	Basic
Test	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/xbt/iso8601	

	Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/xbt/iso8601
	Test purpose	Verify that any XML node whose content model is specified using gmlxht:TimePositionUnit conforms to ISO 8601:2004.
	Test method	Validate the XML document using the Schematron document http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.3/iso8601.sch . Replace "{nodesOfTypeTimePositionUnion}" in the file with an Xpath expression to all nodes with a content model of gmlxht:TimePositionUnit. Pass if no errors reported. Fail otherwise.
	Test type	Capability

7 Compact Encodings of Commonly Used GML Geometries

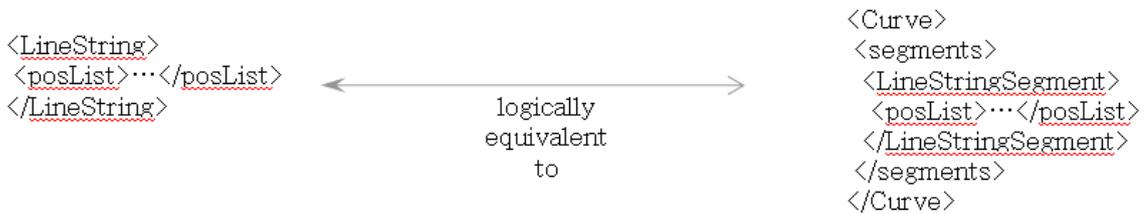
7.1 Target namespace

All schema components specified in this Clause are in the target namespace:

<http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/ce>

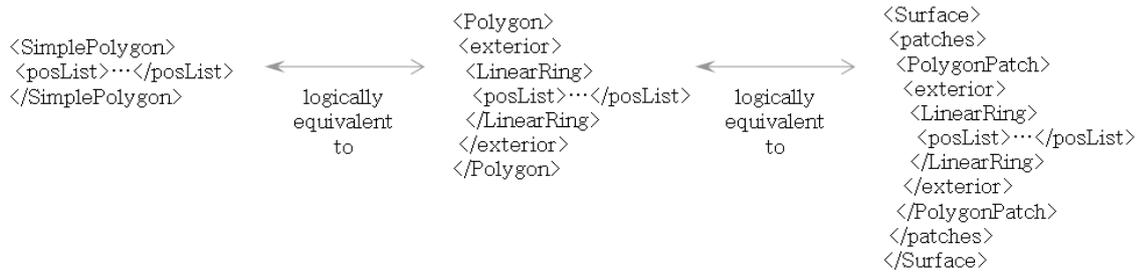
7.2 Introduction

The simplified geometry encodings presented in this Clause conform to the spatial schema (ISO 19107), but are offered as compact encoding alternatives to some of the existing GML geometries specified in GML 3.2. The compact encodings follow the idea of the compact gml:LineString encoding, which represents a curve that is equivalent to the gml:Curve encoding restricted to the use of LineStringSegment elements as depicted in the following diagram.



7.3 SimplePolygon

A gmlce:SimplePolygon is a specialized polygon that has a simplified encoding of the logically equivalent gml:Surface with a single gml:PolygonPatch as its surface patch consisting of a single gml:LinearRing as its exterior boundary and does not have any interior boundary.



NOTE The boundary of a `gmlce:SimplePolygon` is coplanar and the polygon uses planar interpolation in its interior.

The usage of the term 'simple' here refers to a specialized polygon with a *simplified* encoding, which is *simply* connected (no interior rings) and uses a *simple* closed curve (no self-crossings) to represent its single boundary ring. The schema element declaration and corresponding type definition is as follows:

```
<element name="SimplePolygon"
  type="gmlce:SimplePolygonType"
  substitutionGroup="gmlce:AbstractSimplePolygon"/>

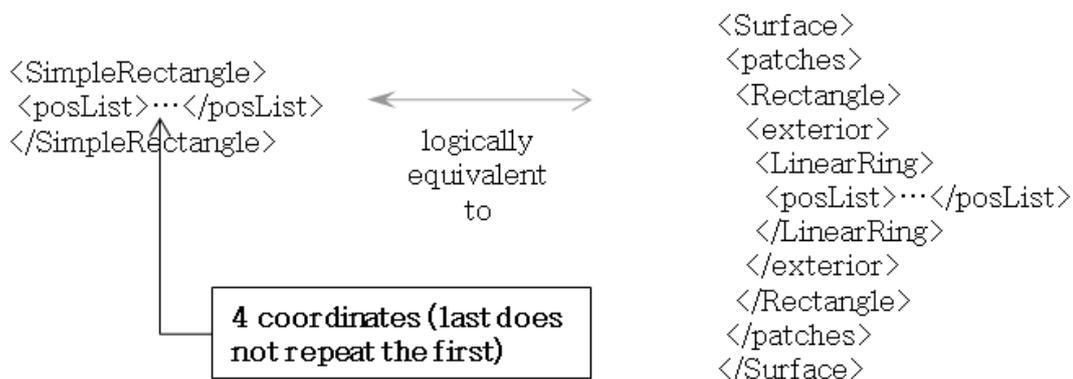
<element name="AbstractSimplePolygon" type="gml:AbstractSurfaceType"
  substitutionGroup="gml:AbstractSurface"/>

<complexType name="SimplePolygonType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gml:AbstractSurfaceType">
      <sequence>
        <choice>
          <choice minOccurs="3" maxOccurs="unbounded">
            <element ref="gml:pos"/>
            <element ref="gml:pointProperty"/>
          </choice>
          <element ref="gml:posList"/>
        </choice>
      </sequence>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

The last coordinate does not have to repeat the first coordinate in this simplified encoding, so only three control points are required to specify a simple polygon. For this reason, the inner choice declaration above has the corresponding occurrence constraint `minOccurs="3"`.

7.4 SimpleRectangle

A `SimpleRectangle` is the special case of a simple polygon, which has exactly 4 control points in its boundary encoding representing the 4 corners of the rectangle.



NOTE The boundary of a `gmlce:SimpleRectangle` is coplanar and the polygon uses planar interpolation in its interior.

The schema element declaration and corresponding type definition is as follows:

```

<element name="SimpleRectangle" type="gmlce:SimpleRectangleType"
substitutionGroup="gmlce:AbstractSimplePolygon"/>

```

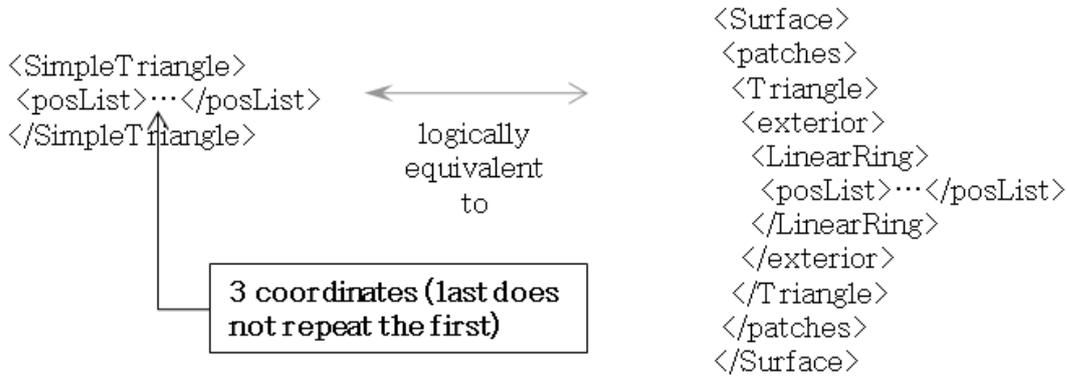
```

<complexType name="SimpleRectangleType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gml:AbstractSurfaceType">
      <sequence>
        <choice>
          <choice minOccurs="4" maxOccurs="4">
            <element ref="gml:pos"/>
            <element ref="gml:pointProperty"/>
          </choice>
          <element ref="gml:posList"/>
        </choice>
      </sequence>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>

```

7.5 SimpleTriangle

A `SimpleTriangle` is the special case of a simple polygon, which has exactly 3 control points in its boundary encoding representing the 3 corners of the triangle.



The schema element declaration and corresponding type definition is as follows:

```

<element name="SimpleTriangle" type="gmlce:SimpleTriangleType"
substitutionGroup="gmlce:AbstractSimplePolygon"/>

<complexType name="SimpleTriangleType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gml:AbstractSurfaceType">
      <sequence>
        <choice>
          <choice minOccurs="3" maxOccurs="3">
            <element ref="gml:pos"/>
            <element ref="gml:pointProperty"/>
          </choice>
          <element ref="gml:posList"/>
        </choice>
      </sequence>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>

```

EXAMPLE

```

<gmlce:SimpleTriangle gml:id="ID000"
  srsName="http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSSG/0/4326">
  <gml:posList>50 10 49 10 49.5 11</gml:posList>
</gmlce:SimpleTriangle>

```

7.6 SimpleArcString

A SimpleArcString is a specialized curve that has a simplified encoding of the logically equivalent GML 3.2 Curve with one or more GML 3.2 Arc segments. The schema element declaration and corresponding type definition is as follows:

```

<element name="SimpleArcString" type="gmlce:SimpleArcStringType"
  substitutionGroup="gmlce:AbstractSimpleArcString"/>

<element name="AbstractSimpleArcString" type="gml:AbstractCurveType"
  substitutionGroup="gml:AbstractCurve"/>

<complexType name="SimpleArcStringType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gml:AbstractCurveType">

```

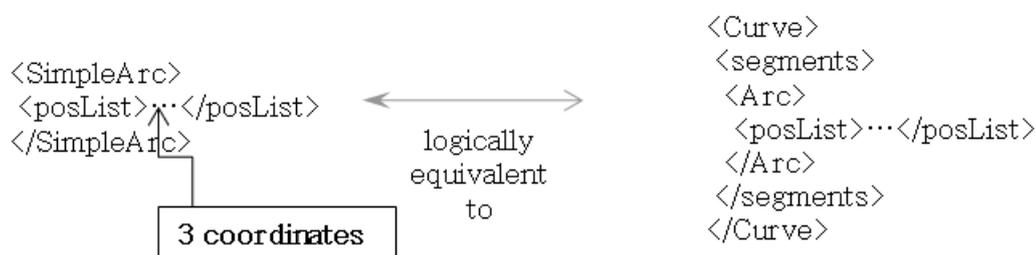
```

<sequence>
  <choice>
    <choice minOccurs="3" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <element ref="gml:pos"/>
      <element ref="gml:pointProperty"/>
    </choice>
    <element ref="gml:posList"/>
  </choice>
</sequence>
<attribute name="interpolation" type="gml:CurveInterpolationType"
fixed="circularArc3Points"/>
<attribute name="numArc" type="integer"/>
</extension>
</complexContent>
</complexType>

```

7.7 SimpleArc

A SimpleArc is a specialized curve that has a simplified encoding of the logically equivalent GML 3.2 Curve with a single GML 3.2 ArcString segment.



The schema element declaration and corresponding type definition is as follows:

```

<element name="SimpleArc" type="gmlce:SimpleArcType"
  substitutionGroup="gmlce:AbstractSimpleArcString"/>

<complexType name="SimpleArcType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gml:AbstractCurveType">
      <sequence>
        <choice>
          <choice minOccurs="3" maxOccurs="3">
            <element ref="gml:pos"/>
            <element ref="gml:pointProperty"/>
          </choice>
          <element ref="gml:posList"/>
        </choice>
      </sequence>
      <attribute name="interpolation" type="gml:CurveInterpolationType"
fixed="circularArc3Points"/>
      <attribute name="numArc" type="integer" fixed="1"/>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>

```

7.8 SimpleArcByCenterPoint

A `SimpleArcByCenterPoint` is a specialized curve that has a simplified encoding of the logically equivalent GML 3.2 Curve with a single GML 3.2 `ArcByCenterPoint` segment. As with the GML 3.2 `ArcByCenterPoint`, this representation can be used only in 2D. The schema element declaration and corresponding type definition is as follows:

```
<element name="SimpleArcByCenterPoint" type="gmlce:SimpleArcByCenterPointType"
  substitutionGroup="gmlce:AbstractSimpleArcString"/>

<complexType name="SimpleArcByCenterPointType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gml:AbstractCurveType">
      <sequence>
        <choice>
          <choice>
            <element ref="gml:pos"/>
            <element ref="gml:pointProperty"/>
          </choice>
          <element ref="gml:posList"/>
        </choice>
        <element name="radius" type="gml:LengthType"/>
        <element name="startAngle" type="gml:AngleType"/>
        <element name="endAngle" type="gml:AngleType"/>
      </sequence>
      <attribute name="interpolation" type="gml:CurveInterpolationType"
fixed="circularArcCenterPointWithRadius"/>
      <attribute name="numArc" type="integer" use="required" fixed="1"/>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

NOTE Start and end angle are mandatory in this encoding unlike `gml:ArcByCentrePoint`.

7.9 SimpleArcStringByBulge

A `SimpleArcStringByBulge` is a specialized curve that has a simplified encoding of the logically equivalent GML 3.2 Curve with one or more GML 3.2 `ArcByBulge` segments. The schema element declaration and corresponding type definition is as follows:

```
<element name="SimpleArcStringByBulge" type="gmlce:SimpleArcStringByBulgeType"
  substitutionGroup="gmlce:AbstractSimpleArcString"/>

<complexType name="SimpleArcStringByBulgeType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gml:AbstractCurveType">
      <sequence>
        <choice>
          <choice minOccurs="2" maxOccurs="unbounded">
            <element ref="gml:pos"/>
            <element ref="gml:pointProperty"/>
          </choice>
          <element ref="gml:posList"/>
        </choice>
        <element name="bulge" type="double" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        <element name="normal" type="gml:VectorType" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </sequence>
      <attribute name="interpolation" type="gml:CurveInterpolationType"
```

```

fixed="circularArc2PointWithBulge"/>
  <attribute name="numArc" type="integer"/>
</extension>
</complexContent>
</complexType>

```

7.10 SimpleArcByBulge

A SimpleArcStringByBulge is a specialized curve that has a simplified encoding of the logically equivalent GML 3.2 Curve with one GML 3.2 ArcByBulge segment. The schema element declaration and corresponding type definition is as follows:

```

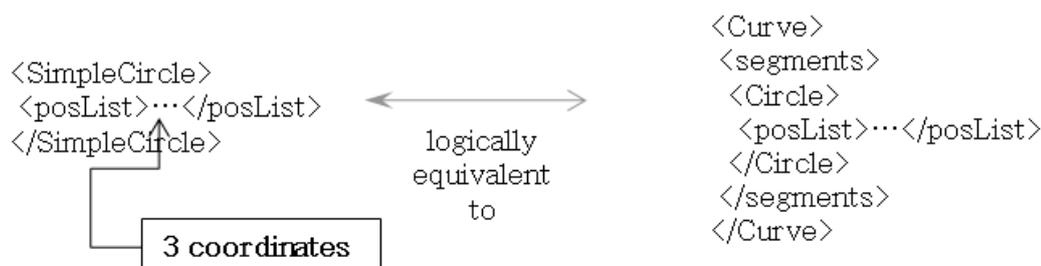
<element name="SimpleArcByBulge" type="gmlce:SimpleArcByBulgeType"
  substitutionGroup="gmlce:AbstractSimpleArcString"/>

<complexType name="SimpleArcByBulgeType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gml:AbstractCurveType">
      <sequence>
        <choice>
          <choice minOccurs="2" maxOccurs="2">
            <element ref="gml:pos"/>
            <element ref="gml:pointProperty"/>
          </choice>
          <element ref="gml:posList"/>
        </choice>
        <element name="bulge" type="double" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        <element name="normal" type="gml:VectorType" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </sequence>
      <attribute name="interpolation" type="gml:CurveInterpolationType"
fixed="circularArc2PointWithBulge"/>
      <attribute name="numArc" type="integer" fixed="1"/>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>

```

7.11 SimpleCircle

A SimpleCircle is a specialized curve that has a simplified encoding of the logically equivalent GML 3.2 Curve with a single GML 3.2 Circle segment.



Consistent with GML 3.2 Circle, a SimpleCircle is an arc whose ends coincide to form a simple closed loop. The three control points shall be distinct non-co-linear points for the circle to be unambiguously defined. The arc is simply extended past the third control point until the first control point is encountered.

The schema element declaration and corresponding type definition is as follows:

```
<element name="SimpleCircle" type="gmlce:SimpleArcType"
  substitutionGroup="gmlce:AbstractSimpleArcString"/>
```

7.12 SimpleCircleByCenterPoint

A SimpleCircleByCenterPoint is a specialized curve that has a simplified encoding of the logically equivalent GML 3.2 Curve with a single GML 3.2 CircleByCenterPoint segment. As with the GML 3.2 CircleByCenterPoint, this representation can be used only in 2D. The schema element declaration and corresponding type definition is as follows:

```
<element name="SimpleCircleByCenterPoint"
  type="gmlce:SimpleArcByCenterPointType"
  substitutionGroup="gmlce:AbstractSimpleArcString"/>
```

Start and end angles are mandatory and should not be identical; they should differ by 360 degrees..

7.13 SimpleMultiPoint

`gml:SimpleMultiPoint` implements, and provides a simplified encoding for, ISO 19107 GM_MultiPoint (see ISO 19107:2003, 6.5.4). A `gml:SimpleMultiPoint` consists of a list of DirectPositions.

```
<complexType name="SimpleMultiPointType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gml:AbstractGeometricAggregateType">
      <sequence>
        <element ref="gml:posList"/>
      </sequence>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

```
<element name="SimpleMultiPoint" type="gmlce:SimpleMultiPointType"
  substitutionGroup="gml:AbstractGeometricAggregate" />
```

7.14 MultiPointPropertyType

A property that has a collection of points as its value domain may either be an appropriate geometry element encapsulated in an element of this type or an XLink reference to a remote geometry element (where remote includes geometry elements located elsewhere in the same document). The rules stated in GML 3.2, 7.2.3.4 apply.

```
<complexType name="MultiPointPropertyType">
  <choice minOccurs="0">
    <element ref="gml:MultiPoint"/>
    <element ref="gmlce:SimpleMultiPoint"/>
  </choice>
  <attributeGroup ref="gml:AssociationAttributeGroup"/>
  <attributeGroup ref="gml:OwnershipAttributeGroup"/>
</complexType>
```

7.15 Requirements class

Requirements Class	
http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/ce	
Target type	Data instance
Name	Compact Geometry Encoding
Dependency	http://www.opengis.net/doc/IS/GML/3.2/clause/2.4
Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/ce/valid Any XML node whose content model is specified using schema components in the http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/ce schema SHALL be well-formed and valid.

7.16 Conformance

Conformance Class		
http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/ce		
Requirements	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/ce	
Dependency	http://www.opengis.net/doc/IS/GML/3.2/clause/2.4	
Test	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/ce/valid	
	Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/ce/valid
	Test purpose	Verify that any XML node whose content model is specified using schema components in the http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/ce schema is well-formed and valid.
	Test method	Validate the XML document using the XML schema document http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.3/geometryCompact.xsd . Pass if no errors reported. Fail otherwise.
	Test type	Basic

8 Triangulated Irregular Networks

8.1 Target namespace

All schema components specified in this Clause are in the target namespace:

<http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/tin>

8.2 Introduction

The support for Triangulated Irregular Networks (TIN) in GML 3.2 is consistent with the OGC Geometry Abstract Specification, ISO 19107:2003 Spatial schema and the OGC Simple Feature Common Architecture. However, three areas of concern of the TIN model in these standards are addressed by the new schema components to support typical civil engineering practice:

- Need for more robust set of "TIN elements"
- Need for a simpler triangle encoding
- Need for a by-reference encoding of the triangulated surface

8.3 TriangulatedSurface

```
<element name="TriangulatedSurface" type="gml:SurfaceType"
substitutionGroup="gml:Surface"/>
```

`gmltin:TriangulatedSurface` implements ISO 19107 GM_TriangulatedSurface (see D.2.3.4 and ISO 19107:2003, 6.4.37).

A triangulated surface is a polyhedral surface that is composed only of triangles. There is no restriction on how the triangulation is derived.

`gml:patches` encapsulates the triangles of the triangulated surface. All patches shall be simple triangle patches.

8.4 SimpleTrianglePatch

```
<complexType name="SimpleTrianglePatchType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gml:AbstractSurfacePatchType">
      <sequence>
        <choice>
          <choice minOccurs="3" maxOccurs="3">
            <element ref="gml:pos"/>
            <element ref="gml:pointProperty"/>
          </choice>
          <element ref="gml:posList"/>
        </choice>
      </sequence>
      <attribute name="interpolation"
        type="gml:SurfaceInterpolationType"
        fixed="planar"/>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

```
<element name="SimpleTrianglePatch" type="gmltin:SimpleTrianglePatchType"
substitutionGroup="gml:AbstractSurfacePatch"/>
```

`gmltin:SimpleTrianglePatch` is based upon the pattern used in the GML 3.3 SimpleTriangle, rather than the GML 3.2 Triangle.

A `gmltin:SimpleTrianglePatch` is a surface patch that is defined by a set of three points. The points shall be coplanar and the resultant simple triangle uses planar interpolation in its interior. The boundary of simple triangle patch can be obtained by constructing a `gml:LinearRing`, defined by four coordinate tuples representing the three points such that the first point is repeated as the last point, with linear interpolation between the points.

`interpolation` is fixed to "planar", i.e. an interpolation shall return points on a single plane. The boundary of the patch shall be contained within that plane.

8.5 TIN

```
<complexType name="TINType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gml:SurfaceType">
      <sequence>
```

```

        <element name="tinElement" type="gmltin:TINElementPropertyType"
            minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        <element name="maxLength" type="gml:LengthType"
            minOccurs="0"/>
    </sequence>
</extension>
</complexContent>
</complexType>

<element name="TIN" type="gmltin:TINType"
    substitutionGroup="gmltin:TriangulatedSurface"/>

```

`gmltin:TIN` is a triangulated surface that uses the Delaunay algorithm or a similar algorithm complemented with consideration of constraints defined by TIN Elements (`gmltin:tinElements`) and possibly a maximum length of triangle sides (`gmltin:maxLength`).

The set of the positions (three or more) used as posts for this TIN (corners of the triangles in the TIN) are specified either in TIN Element control points or group spots.

`gmltin:TIN` implements ISO/IEC 13249-3 ST_TIN (see ISO/IEC FCD 13249-3 8.6.1 ST_TIN Type) which extends ISO 19107 (see ISO 19136:2007 D.2.3.4 and ISO 19107:2003, 6.4.37).

8.6 TINElement

```

<complexType name="TINElementType">
    <complexContent>
        <extension base="gml:AbstractFeatureType">
            <sequence>
                <element name="elementType"
                    type="gmltin:TINElementTypeType"/>
                <element name="elementID" type="integer" minOccurs="0"/>
                <element name="elementTag" type="string" minOccurs="0"/>
                <element name="elementGeometry"
                    type="gml:GeometryPropertyType"/>
            </sequence>
        </extension>
    </complexContent>
</complexType>

<element name="TINElement" type="gmltin:TINElementType"
    substitutionGroup="gml:AbstractObject"/>

```

`gmltin:TINElement` implements ISO/IEC 13249-3 ST_TINElement (see ISO/IEC FCD 13249-3 15.1.1 ST_TINElement Type). It specifies elements associated with a TIN which can be:

- 1) constraints (boundary, break line, soft break, control contour, break void, drape void, void, hole, stop line) applied to a TIN surface after the initial Delaunay triangulation which modify the surface,
- 2) points (random points, group spots) which are the vertices of simple triangles that define the TIN surface or vertices of constraints, or
- 3) user-defined.

The `gmltin:elementType` property specifies the type of TIN element. Allowable values are specified by the `gmltin:TINElementTypeType` codelist.

The `gmltin:elementID` property allows for an optional integer value to numerically identify the TIN element.

The `gmltin:elementTag` property allows for an optional string value to alphanumerically identify the TIN element.

The `gmltin:elementGeometry` property specifies the geometry of the TIN element. The allowable geometry type is dependent upon the value of the `gmltin:elementType`:

- random points and group spot TIN elements shall have a 3D `gml:MultiPoint` geometry
- boundary, break void and void TIN elements shall have a 3D `gml:Polygon` geometry
- drape void and hole TIN elements shall have a 2D or 3D `gml:Polygon` geometry
- break line, soft break and control contour TIN elements shall have a 3D `gml:LineString` geometry
- stop line TIN elements shall have a 2D or 3D `gml:LineString` geometry
- for a user-defined TIN element, the choice of `gml:GeometryPropertyType` shall be user-defined.

8.7 TINElementPropertyType

```
<complexType name="TINElementPropertyType">
  <sequence minOccurs="0">
    <element ref="gmltin:TINElement"/>
  </sequence>
  <attributeGroup ref="gml:AssociationAttributeGroup"/>
</complexType>
```

A property that has a TIN element as its value domain may either be an appropriate TIN element encapsulated in an element of this type or an XLink reference to a remote TIN element (where remote includes TIN elements located elsewhere in the same document). Either the reference or the contained element shall be given, but neither both nor none.

8.8 TINElementTypeType

```
<simpleType name="TINElementTypeType">
  <union>
    <simpleType>
      <restriction base="string">
        <enumeration value="randomPoints"/>
        <enumeration value="groupSpot"/>
        <enumeration value="boundary"/>
        <enumeration value="breakline"/>
        <enumeration value="softBreak"/>
        <enumeration value="controlContour"/>
        <enumeration value="breakVoid"/>
        <enumeration value="drapeVoid"/>
        <enumeration value="void"/>
        <enumeration value="hole"/>
        <enumeration value="stopLine"/>
      </restriction>
    </simpleType>
    <simpleType>
      <restriction base="string">
        <pattern value="other:\w{2,}"/>
      </restriction>
    </simpleType>
  </union>
</simpleType>
```

```

        </restriction>
    </simpleType>
</union>
</simpleType>

```

`gmltin:TINElementType` is a codelist which is the union of an enumeration of pre-defined TIN element types and a pattern for specifying a user-defined TIN type.

A TIN element of type 'random points' (`gmltin:randomPoints`) represents points on the surface of known elevation from which triangles can be generated or which represent linestring points contained in other TIN element geometries.

A TIN element of type 'group spot' (`gmltin:groupSpot`) represents a collection of related points on the surface of known elevation from which triangles can be generated or which represent linestring points contained in other TIN element geometries.

A TIN element of type 'boundary' (`gmltin:boundary`) is used to specify the boundary of the TIN surface. As a constraint applied to a TIN surface after the initial Delaunay triangulation, it causes the surface to be clipped to the boundary TIN element's `gml:Polygon` geometry value. This may result in the elimination or addition of points contained in the initial random points or group spots TIN elements. It may also result in localized re-triangulation at the boundary. It is implementation-defined whether interior boundaries are supported.

A TIN element of type 'breakline' (`gmltin:breakline`) is used to represent a local ridge or depression in the TIN surface. When a breakline is specified for a TIN surface, simple triangle patches must be adjusted so that no triangle is crossed by the breakline. Part or all of the breakline becomes an edge of two or more triangles. The elevation along the breakline takes precedence over the elevation of the original triangulated surface for the entire length of the breakline.

A TIN element of type 'soft break' (`gmltin:softBreak`) behaves as a 'breakline' (see above) except that contour lines generated for the surface can be smoothed where they cross soft breaks.

A TIN element of type 'control contour' (`gmltin:controlContour`) behaves as a 'breakline' (see above). The z coordinate values must be identical for all points in the 'control contour' `gml:LineString` geometry. Triangles within the vicinity of a control contour need to be assessed during re-triangulation to insure that they are not zero slope triangles (all three vertices fall on the same control contour).

Voids enclose a voided area of the TIN surface. They can be represented by either break, drape or (regular) void types of TIN element. Void geometry is of type `gml:Polygon`, which might include interior boundaries. Triangles within a void still exist in the TIN surface but are considered to be void. Triangles inside of the `gml:Polygon` interior boundary are in the exterior of the `gml:Polygon` and therefore not in the void: these triangles are therefore not considered to be void.

For a void TIN element of type 'break void' (`gmltin:breakVoid`) the boundary linestrings (`gml:LineString`) of the 3D `gml:Polygon` behave as breaklines in that triangles in the simple triangle patch collection must be adjusted so that no triangle is crossed by the break void boundary. Part or all of the break void boundary becomes an edge of two or more triangles. The elevation of this break void boundary takes precedence over the elevation of the original triangulated surface for the entire length of the boundary.

For a void TIN element of type 'drape void' (`gmltin:drapeVoid`) the boundary linestrings (`gml:LineString`) of the 2D or 3D `gml:Polygon` behave as breaklines in that triangles in the simple triangle patch collection must be adjusted so that no triangle is crossed by the drape void boundary. Part or all of the drape void boundary becomes an edge of two or more triangles. However, for drape voids, the elevation of the original triangulated surface takes precedence over the elevation of the drape void boundary.

For a void TIN element of type (regular) 'void' (`gmltin:void`) the boundary linestrings (`gml:LineString`) of the 3D `gml:Polygon` behave as breaklines in that triangles in the simple triangle patch collection must be

adjusted so that no triangle is crossed by the void boundary. Part or all of the void boundary becomes an edge of two or more triangles. However, for regular voids, only the elevations of the void boundary vertices take precedence over the elevation of corresponding points on the original surface. That is, these vertices are treated as points for triangulating. The regular void boundaries between these vertices are handled as drape void boundaries - elevations from the original surface take precedence.

A hole is an area of a TIN surface, defined by a 2D or 3D `gml:Polygon`, which is to be treated as a hole in the surface in that the triangles within this area still exist but are considered to be part of the hole. The difference between a void and a hole is realized when two TIN surfaces are merged. When merging TIN surface A with TIN surface B, a void in surface A will take precedence over what is in the same area in B, the result being retention of the voided A triangles. A hole in surface A results in that part of surface B showing through the hole and becoming part of the resultant merged surface. Though GML does not support merging of TINs, it is necessary to persist the distinction between voids and holes to make this information available to applications which do.

Hole boundaries are different than an interior boundary of a surface. The hole is still part of the interior of the surface since the triangles still exist. They are merely considered as being in the hole so applications know how to deal with them in a visibility context. This also allows for "islands" to exist inside the holes (if the hole polygon has interior rings): here the triangles exist and are not hole triangles. Had the triangles in the hole been eliminated, islands could not be supported in a single surface.

A TIN element of type 'hole' (`gmltin:hole`) encloses an area of the TIN surface designated as a hole. When a hole is specified for `gmltin:TINElement`, the boundary linestrings (`gml:LineString`) of the 2D or 3D `gml:Polygon` behave as breaklines in that triangles in the simple triangle patch collection must be adjusted so that no triangle is crossed by the hole boundary. Part or all of the hole boundary becomes an edge of two or more triangles. Hole boundaries are treated like drape void boundaries in that the elevation of the original triangulated surface takes precedence over the elevation of the hole boundary, if present.

A TIN element of type 'stopLine' (`gmltin:stopLine`) is used to specify areas where the local continuity or regularity of the TIN surface is questionable. It is implementation-defined whether triangles in the simple triangle patch collection whose boundaries are (2D) crossed by a stop line are removed from the collection of simple triangle patches or are retained but enclosed within a 'drape void' (`gmltin:drapeVoid`) type of `gmltin:TINElement`.

8.9 Requirements class

Requirements Class	
http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/tin	
Target type	Data instance
Name	Triangulated Irregular Networks
Dependency	http://www.opengis.net/doc/IS/GML/3.2/clause/2.4
Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/tin/valid
	Any XML node whose content model is specified using schema components in the http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/tin schema SHALL be well-formed and valid.

8.10 Conformance

Conformance Class	
http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/tin	
Requirements	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/tin
Dependency	http://www.opengis.net/doc/IS/GML/3.2/clause/2.4
Test	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/tin/valid

	Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/tin/valid
	Test purpose	Verify that any XML node whose content model is specified using schema components in the http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/tin schema is well-formed and valid.
	Test method	Validate the XML document using the XML schema document http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.3/tin.xsd . Pass if no errors reported. Fail otherwise.
	Test type	Basic

9 Linear Referencing

9.1 Target namespaces

Schema components specified in this Clause are in the following target namespaces, based on conformance class:

<http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lr> - Basic linear referencing functionality

<http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lrtr> - Towards referent extension; dependent upon gmllr

<http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lro> - Offset extension; dependent upon gmllr

<http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lrov> - Offset vector extension; dependent upon gmllr and gmlro

9.2 Introduction

GML 3.2 (and other OGC specifications) so far mainly support 2-D and 3-D spatial locations. An alternative location scheme is to use linearly referenced locations, where a location is specified as being at a certain distance along (and perhaps offset from) a linear element. The linear element might be a feature which exhibits linear behaviour (i.e., it is linearly measurable), a curve type of geometry, or a directed edge type of topology.

A significant amount of historical data is currently linearly referenced, especially in the transportation, piping, petroleum and mineral exploration industries. There are advantages of using this scheme over (or in addition to) spatial referencing.

Just as spatial data may utilize a variety of spatial (coordinate) reference systems, linearly referenced locations use a wide variety of Linear Referencing Methods (LRM). A well documented theoretical basis has been developed to support many of the more common LRMs in practice internationally today (ISO/DIS 19148 and OGC Abstract Specification Topic 19).

9.3 Basic Linear Referencing

9.3.1 Target namespace

All schema components specified in this subclause are in the target namespace:

<http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lr>

9.3.2 Introduction

Basic Linear Referencing includes the specification of linearly referenced locations. These are described by a position expression which consists of the linear element being measured, the method of measurement and a measure value specified with a distance expression.

9.3.3 PositionExpression

```
<complexType name="PositionExpressionType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gml:AbstractGMLType">
      <sequence>
        <element name="linearElement" type="gmlr:LinearElementPropertyType"/>
        <element name="lrm" type="gmlr:LinearReferencingMethodPropertyType"/>
        <element name="distanceExpression"
          type="gmlr:DistanceExpressionPropertyType"/>
      </sequence>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>

<element name="PositionExpression" type="gmlr:PositionExpressionType"
substitutionGroup="gml:AbstractGML"/>
```

`gmlr:PositionExpression` implements ISO 19148 LR_PositionExpression (see ISO/DIS 19148, 6.2.2).

A `gmlr:PositionExpression` specifies a position as a linearly referenced location given by the linear element being measured, the method of measurement and a measure value specified by a distance expression.

The element `gmlr:linearElement` specifies the linear element being measured.

The element `gmlr:lrm` specifies the linear referencing method of measurement.

The element `gmlr:distanceExpression` specifies the measured value.

9.3.4 PositionExpressionPropertyType

```
<complexType name="PositionExpressionPropertyType">
  <sequence minOccurs="0">
    <element ref="gmlr:PositionExpression"/>
  </sequence>
  <attributeGroup ref="gml:AssociationAttributeGroup"/>
</complexType>
```

A property that has a position expression as its value domain may either be an appropriate position expression encapsulated in an element of this type or an XLink reference to a remote position expression (where remote includes position expressions located elsewhere in the same document). Either the reference or the contained element shall be given, but neither both nor none.

9.3.5 LinearElement

```
<complexType name="LinearElementType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gml:AbstractGMLType">
      <sequence>
        <choice>
```

```

    <element name="feature"
      type="gml:FeaturePropertyType"/>
    <element name="curve" type="gml:CurvePropertyType"/>
    <element name="edge"
      type="gml:DirectedEdgePropertyType"/>
  </choice>
  <element name="defaultLRM"
    type="gmlr:LinearReferencingMethodPropertyType"/>
  <element name="measure" type="gml:MeasureType"/>
  <element name="startValue" type="gmlr:StartValueType"
    minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</sequence>
</extension>
</complexContent>
</complexType>

```

```

<element name="LinearElement" type="gmlr:LinearElementType"
  substitutionGroup="gml:AbstractGML"/>

```

`gmlr:LinearElement` implements ISO 19148 LR_LinearElement (see ISO/DIS 19148, 6.2.3).

A `gmlr:LinearElement` specifies the underlying linear element upon which the measures in the Linear Referencing System are made. The linear element can be either a feature, a curve geometry or a topological edge.

The element `gmlr:feature` specifies that the linear element is a `gml:AbstractFeature`. `gmlr:feature` includes any feature as defined in ISO 19109:2005 7.3 which can be linearly measured.

The element `gmlr:curve` specifies that the linear element is a `gml:AbstractCurve`. `gmlr:curve` includes any one-dimensional geometry of type `GM_Curve` from ISO 19107:2003 6.3.16 which can be linearly measured. Spatial positions can be projected onto the `gml:AbstractCurve` to determine a corresponding linearly referenced location along the curve and vice versa.

The element `gmlr:edge` specifies that the linear element is a `gml:DirectedEdge`. `gmlr:edge` includes any one-dimensional topology of type `TP_DirectedEdge` from ISO 19107:2003 7.3.15 which can be linearly measured. Directed edges typically have one or more weights associated with them instead of having a length. Measuring along a directed edge therefore entails prorating a weight value. Consequently, the Linear Referencing Method of choice is typically of the interpolative type and unlikely to be of the relative type.

`gmlr:defaultLRM` implements the ISO 19148 LR_ILinearElement::defaultLRM() operation (see ISO/DIS 19148, 6.2.8.2).

The element `gmlr:defaultLRM` specifies the default Linear Referencing Method of the `gmlr:LinearElement`. This is used for all measurements made along the `gmlr:LinearElement` unless specified otherwise in a `gmlr:PositionExpression` or otherwise explicitly overridden.

`gmlr:measure` implements the ISO 19148 LR_ILinearElement::measure(measureAttribute) operation (see ISO/DIS 19148, 6.2.8.3).

The element `gmlr:measure` specifies the value of one of the measure attributes of the `gmlr:LinearElement`. This is usually one of its length attributes or, in the case of `gmlr:edge`, one of its weight attributes. Representing the overall length (or weight) of the `gmlr:LinearElement`, the `gmlr:measure` value is used for all calculations requiring the total linear element length, unless explicitly overridden, for example, when converting from an absolute to an interpolative Linear Referencing Method.

`gmlr:startValue` implements the ISO 19148 LR_ILinearElement::startValue(LRM) operation (see ISO/DIS 19148, 6.2.8.6).

The element `gml:startValue` specifies the measure value at the start of the `gml:LinearElement` for each appropriate Linear Referencing Method. If not provided, a default value of 0 (zero) is assumed for all Linear Referencing Methods.

9.3.6 LinearElementPropertyType

```
<complexType name="LinearElementPropertyType">
  <sequence minOccurs="0">
    <element ref="gml:LinearElement"/>
  </sequence>
  <attributeGroup ref="gml:AssociationAttributeGroup"/>
</complexType>
```

A property that has a linear element as its value domain may either be an appropriate linear element encapsulated in an element of this type or an XLink reference to a remote linear element (where remote includes linear elements located elsewhere in the same document). Either the reference or the contained element shall be given, but neither both nor none.

9.3.7 StartValueType

```
<complexType name="StartValueType">
  <simpleContent>
    <extension base="double">
      <attribute name="uom" type="gml:UomIdentifier"/>
      <attribute name="lrm" type="anyURI" use="required">
        <annotation>
          <appinfo>
            <gml:targetElement>
              gml:LinearReferencingMethod
            </gml:targetElement>
          </appinfo>
        </annotation>
      </attribute>
    </extension>
  </simpleContent>
</complexType>
```

Because the start value is a function of the Linear Referencing Method, the `gml:StartValueType` extends a start value of type `double` with two attributes.

The optional attribute `gml:uom` provides the units of measure for the start value. If none is provided, the `uom` value defaults to the units value of the Linear Referencing Method.

The mandatory attribute `gml:lrm` specifies the Linear Referencing Method for which this start value applies. Though the type is `anyURI`, it is expected that the value will be a reference to an already defined `gml:LinearReferencingMethod` object.

9.3.8 LinearReferencingMethod

```
<complexType name="LinearReferencingMethodType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gml:AbstractGMLType">
      <sequence>
        <element name="name" type="gml:LRMNameType"/>
        <element name="type" type="gml:LRMTypeType"/>
        <element name="units" type="gml:UomIdentifier"/>
        <element name="constraint" type="string" minOccurs="0"/>
      </sequence>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

```

    </sequence>
  </extension>
</complexContent>
</complexType>

```

```

<element name="LinearReferencingMethod" type="gml:LinearReferencingMethodType"
substitutionGroup="gml:AbstractGML"/>

```

`gml:LinearReferencingMethod` implements ISO 19148 LR_LinearReferencingMethod (see ISO/DIS 19148, 6.2.10).

A `gml:LinearReferencingMethod` specifies the manner in which measurements are made along a linear element.

The element `gml:name` specifies the name of the Linear Referencing Method, such as "kilometre-point". Allowable values are specified by the `gml:LRMNameType` codelist.

The element `gml:type` specifies the type of Linear Referencing Method. Allowable values are specified by the `gml:LRMTypeType` codelist.

The element `gml:units` specifies the units of measure used by the Linear Referencing Method as a `gml:UomIdentifier`. This applies to measurements made along the linear element.

The optional element `gml:constraint` allows for optional string values which specify any constraints imposed by the Linear Referencing Method.

9.3.9 LinearReferencingMethodPropertyType

```

<complexType name="LinearReferencingMethodPropertyType">
  <sequence minOccurs="0">
    <element ref="gml:LinearReferencingMethod"/>
  </sequence>
  <attributeGroup ref="gml:AssociationAttributeGroup"/>
</complexType>

```

A property that has a Linear Referencing Method as its value domain may either be an appropriate Linear Referencing Method encapsulated in an element of this type or an XLink reference to a remote Linear Referencing Method (where remote includes Linear Referencing Methods located elsewhere in the same document). Either the reference or the contained element shall be given, but neither both nor none.

9.3.10 DistanceExpressionType

```

<complexType name="DistanceExpressionType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gml:AbstractGMLType">
      <sequence>
        <element name="distanceAlong" type="gml:MeasureType"/>
        <element name="referent" type="gml:AlongReferentPropertyType"
minOccurs="0"/>
      </sequence>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>

<element name="DistanceExpression" type="gml:DistanceExpressionType"
substitutionGroup="gml:AbstractGML"/>

```

`gmlr:DistanceExpression` implements ISO 19148 LR_DistanceExpression (see ISO/DIS 19148, 6.2.12).

A `gmlr:DistanceExpression` specifies the linear referenced measure value. This includes the distance measured along the linear element. If the Linear Referencing Method `gmlr:LRMType` is "relative", the distance expression also includes an along referent to specify where the measuring begins. Otherwise, measuring begins at the start of the linear element. Measuring is in the direction of the linear element, unless a towards referent is provided.

The element `gmlr:distanceAlong` specifies the measure value (usually a distance) of the distance expression. It is of type `gmlr:MeasureType`. `gmlr:MeasureType` is the same as `gml:MeasureType` except that the uom value is optional. If none is provided, the uom value defaults to the units value of the Linear Referencing Method.

If the Linear Referencing Method `gmlr:type` is 'absolute', the distance along is measured from the start of the linear element. If 'relative', it is measured from the along referent's from referent. If 'interpolative', it is based upon the default length or weight of the linear element (`gmlr:measure`).

The optional element `gmlr:referent` specifies the referent associated with the distance expression `gmlr:distanceAlong` value. A referent is only appropriate if the Linear Referencing Method `gmlr:type` is "relative". If the referent is absent, then the position is measured from the start of the linear element.

9.3.11 DistanceExpressionPropertyType

```
<complexType name="DistanceExpressionPropertyType">
  <sequence minOccurs="0">
    <element ref="gmlr:DistanceExpression"/>
  </sequence>
  <attributeGroup ref="gml:AssociationAttributeGroup"/>
</complexType>
```

A property that has a Distance Expression as its value domain may either be an appropriate Distance Expression encapsulated in an element of this type or an XLink reference to a remote Distance Expression (where remote includes Distance Expression located elsewhere in the same document). Either the reference or the contained element shall be given, but neither both nor none.

9.3.12 AlongReferent

```
<complexType name="AlongReferentType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gml:AbstractGMLType">
      <sequence>
        <element name="fromReferent" type="gmlr:ReferentPropertyType"/>
      </sequence>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>

<element name="AlongReferent" type="gmlr:AlongReferentType"
substitutionGroup="gml:AbstractGML"/>
```

`gmlr:AlongReferent` implements ISO 19148 LR_AlongReferent (see ISO/DIS 19148, 6.2.13).

For Linear Referencing Methods having a `gmlr:type` of "relative", the `gmlr:AlongReferent` specifies a from referent.

The element `gml:fromReferent` specifies where along the `gml:LinearElement` measuring begins for the distance expression when the Linear Referencing Method is of type 'relative'.

9.3.13 AlongReferentPropertyType

```
<complexType name="AlongReferentPropertyType">
  <sequence minOccurs="0">
    <element ref="gml:AlongReferent"/>
  </sequence>
  <attributeGroup ref="gml:AssociationAttributeGroup"/>
</complexType>
```

A property that has an along referent as its value domain may either be an appropriate along referent encapsulated in an element of this type or an XLink reference to a remote along referent (where remote includes along referents located elsewhere in the same document). Either the reference or the contained element shall be given, but neither both nor none.

9.3.14 Referent

```
<complexType name="ReferentType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gml:AbstractGMLType">
      <sequence>
        <element name="name" type="gml:CodeType"/>
        <element name="type" type="gml:ReferentTypeType"/>
        <element name="position" type="gml:PointPropertyType"
          minOccurs="0"/>
        <element name="location"
          type="gml:PositionExpressionPropertyType" minOccurs="0"/>
        <element name="ownedBy" type="gml:FeaturePropertyType"/>
      </sequence>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

```
<element name="Referent" type="gml:ReferentType"
substitutionGroup="gml:AbstractGML"/>
```

`gml:Referent` implements ISO 19148 LR_Referent (see ISO/DIS 19148, 6.2.14).

For from and towards referents, `gml:Referent` is used to specify a known location along the `gml:LinearElement`. This can be a reference marker, an intersection, a jurisdictional boundary, or a landmark.

The element `gml:name` specifies the name of the referent, which is of type `gml:CodeType` to allow specification of the authority which created the name.

The element `gml:type` specifies the type of referent. Allowable values are specified by the `gml:ReferentTypeType` codelist.

The optional element `gml:position` specifies the spatial position of the referent, given in some coordinate reference system.

The optional element `gml:location` specifies the location of the referent given as a linearly referenced location (`gml:PositionExpression`) along the feature which owns the referent. The Linear Referencing Method contained within the position expression specifies how this measurement is made: it could be absolute from the start of the element, relative from the previous (or other) referent, or interpolative. The Linear

Referencing Method of the referent location `gmlr:PositionExpression` does not have to be the same as the Linear Referencing Method of the position expression containing the distance expression which uses this referent. There shall be no offset expression in the referent location `gmlr:PositionExpression`; all referents shall lie on the linear feature.

At least one of the attributes `gmlr:position` or `gmlr:location` is usually specified, unless it can be implied. If both are given they shall refer to the same physical location.

The element `gmlr:ownedBy` specifies the feature which owns the referent. Referents are owned by a single feature. For example, the reference markers along Interstate 95 are owned by the feature which represents Interstate 95. The referent representing the intersection with First Avenue along Washington Street is owned by Washington Street if it is used to specify relative linearly referenced locations along Washington Street. The location of this referent will most likely be specified with a position expression along Washington Street. A different referent can represent the intersection with Washington Street along First Avenue. This referent is owned by First Avenue and is used to specify relative linearly referenced locations along First Avenue.

The `gml:AbstractFeature` which owns a `gmlr:Referent` does not have to be the same `gml:AbstractFeature` which is the `gml:LinearElement` for the `gml:PositionExpression` containing that `gmlr:Referent`. For example, if US Interstate Highway 95 is coincident with US Federal Route 1, it is possible to specify locations along Route 1 (the linear element in the position expression) using referents owned by Interstate 95 (reference post 18). In this case, the location of the referent itself most likely would have been made along Interstate 95 as the linear element since the referent is owned by Interstate 95.

9.3.15 ReferentPropertyType

```
<complexType name="ReferentPropertyType">
  <sequence minOccurs="0">
    <element ref="gmlr:Referent"/>
  </sequence>
  <attributeGroup ref="gml:AssociationAttributeGroup"/>
</complexType>
```

A property that has a referent as its value domain may either be an appropriate referent encapsulated in an element of this type or an XLink reference to a remote referent (where remote includes referents located elsewhere in the same document). Either the reference or the contained element shall be given, but neither both nor none.

9.3.16 MeasureType

```
<complexType name="MeasureType">
  <simpleContent>
    <extension base="double">
      <attribute name="uom" type="gml:UomIdentifier"/>
    </extension>
  </simpleContent>
</complexType>
```

`gmlr:MeasureType` is the same as `gml:MeasureType` except that the `uom` value is optional.

9.3.17 LRMNameType

```
<complexType name="LRMNameType">
  <annotation>
    <documentation>
      Informative values from ISO 19148 Annex C
    </documentation>
  </annotation>
</complexType>
```

```

<appinfo>
  <restriction base="string">
    <enumeration value="milepoint"/>
    <enumeration value="trueMileage"/>
    <enumeration value="kilometre-point"/>
    <enumeration value="kilopoint"/>
    <enumeration value="chainage"/>
    <enumeration value="hectometre-point"/>
    <enumeration value="reverseMilepoint"/>
    <enumeration value="reverseKilometre-point"/>
    <enumeration value="milepointWithLateralOffsetsInFeet"/>
    <enumeration value="milepost"/>
    <enumeration value="kilopost"/>
    <enumeration value="kilometre-post"/>
    <enumeration value="referencePost"/>
    <enumeration value="countyMilepoint"/>
    <enumeration value="crossStreet"/>
    <enumeration value="controlSection"/>
    <enumeration value="percentage"/>
    <enumeration value="normalized"/>
    <enumeration value="stationing"/>
    <enumeration value="address"/>
    <enumeration value="mileMeasure"/>
    <enumeration value="kilometreMeasure"/>
  </restriction>
</appinfo>
</annotation>
<simpleContent>
  <extension base="gml:CodeType"/>
</simpleContent>
</complexType>

```

`gmlr:LRMNameType` is a codelist which includes the informative values of Linear Referencing Method names from ISO 19148 Annex C and also allows for extensions of user-defined Linear Referencing Method names. Because there is such a diverse range of Linear Referencing Methods and names, this is offered as informative only. The enumerated names should only be used if their meaning matches that of the so-named Linear Referencing Method in ISO/DIS 19148, Annex C.

In accordance with Linear Referencing Methods having a `gmlr:type` of 'absolute', measurements are made along the linear element from its start, in the direction of the linear element. Commonly used absolute Linear Referencing Methods include milepoint (also known as true mileage), its metric analogue kilometre-point (also known as kilopoint), chainage, hectometer-point, reverse milepoint and its metric equivalent reverse kilometer-point and milepoint with lateral offsets in feet.

An LRM name of 'milepoint' designates a Linear Referencing Method where measurements are made in decimal miles along the linear element from its start, in the direction of the linear element (see ISO/DIS 19148, C.2.2).

An LRM name of 'trueMileage' designates an alternative name for a 'milepoint' Linear Referencing Method (see ISO/DIS 19148, C.2.3).

An LRM name of 'kilometre-point' designates a Linear Referencing Method which is identical to the 'milepoint' Linear Referencing Method except that the `gmlr:units` is kilometre instead of mile and the `gmlr:distanceAlong` is measured in kilometres (see ISO/DIS 19148, C.2.4).

An LRM name of 'kilopoint' designates an alternative name for a 'kilometre-point' Linear Referencing Method (see ISO/DIS 19148, C.2.4).

An LRM name of 'chainage' designates a Linear Referencing Method which is identical to the 'milepoint' Linear Referencing Method except that the `gmlr:units` is metre instead of mile. Though the original British definition of "chainage" might imply measuring in chains, "chainage" was adopted as a consensus term for this Linear Referencing Method by a team of European Road Authority representatives (including British) for ISO 14825 Geographic Data Files (GDF). (see ISO/DIS 19148, C.2.5).

An LRM name of 'hectometre-point' designates a Linear Referencing Method which is identical to the milepoint LRM except that the `gmlr:units` is hectometre (100 metres) instead of mile and the `gmlr:distanceAlong` is measured in hectometres. (see ISO/DIS 19148, C.2.6).

An LRM name of 'reverseMilepoint' designates a Linear Referencing Method where measurements are made in decimal miles along the linear element from its end, in the direction opposite to the direction of the linear element (see ISO/DIS 19148, C.2.7).

An LRM name of 'reverseKilometre-point' designates a Linear Referencing Method which is identical to the 'reverseMilepoint' Linear Referencing Method except that the `gmlr:units` is kilometre instead of mile and the `gmlr:distanceAlong` is measured in kilometres (see ISO/DIS 19148, C.2.7).

Many organizations establish a topological network of links and nodes and then specify linear locations along uniquely identified links as an absolute distance from the start of the link (the begin node location). This International Standard is very specific about separating the linear element (that which is being measured) from the Linear Referencing Method (how it is measured). Therefore, what is typically referred to as "link offset" is actually the application of an absolute Linear Referencing Method (milepoint, kilometre-point) to link linear elements.

In a topological network, links do not have length and cannot be measured. In order to use a milepoint or kilometre-point Linear Referencing Method then, a `gmlr:Curve` geometry is typically associated with each link. Though measurement is actually done along the curve, it is portrayed as being along the associated link. This International Standard also supports the notion of interpolative measurement along a `gmlr:DirectedEdge`, so that a percentage or normalized Linear Referencing Method can be used to specify linear locations along a link. (see ISO/DIS 19148, C.2.8).

Therefore, an LRM name of 'linkOffset' designating a Linear Referencing Method with a fixed linear element type of link is therefore not included in the enumeration.

An LRM name of 'milepointWithLateralOffsetsInFeet' designates a Linear Referencing Method which is an extension of the 'milepoint' Linear Referencing Method. A location is first determined by measuring along the linear element a distance in decimal miles specified by the `gmlr:distanceAlong` value. Then, if a `gmlr:LateralOffsetExpression` is specified, this location is adjusted in accordance with the `gmlr:offsetLateralDistance` given in feet. The metric analogue would be kilometre-point or hectometre-point with offsets in metres. (see ISO/DIS 19148, C.2.9). Support for these Linear Referencing Methods requires a Linear Referencing Method With Offsets (see 9.5).

In accordance with Linear Referencing Methods having a `gmlr:type` of 'relative', measurements are made along the linear element from a specified from referent location, usually in the direction of the linear element unless overridden by a towards referent, in which case the direction from the from referent towards the towards referent. Commonly used relative Linear Referencing Methods include milepost, its metric equivalent kilopost (also known as kilometre-post), reference post, County milepoint, cross street, and Control Section.

An LRM name of 'milepost' designates a Linear Referencing Method where measurements are made in decimal miles along the linear element from the closest, preceding milepost. Measuring is done in the direction of increasing mileposts which is usually the direction of the linear element.

In some States in the US, a single set of mileposts are used for both carriageways of a divided highway. Mileposts are usually numbered in the north or east predominant direction of the highway. Even if separate linear elements are defined for each carriageway, the along measuring is always done in the direction of

increasing mileposts, even though this is opposite the direction of the westbound and southbound carriageway linear elements.

Mileposts are one mile apart. Sometimes reconstruction of a part of a roadway may change its overall length. To maintain the milepost spacing of exactly one mile, all posts within as well as those beyond the area of reconstruction must be relocated. This is not always feasible or desirable, especially if the road is hundreds of miles in length and the reconstruction occurs near the beginning of the road. Many times the State will only relocate mileposts within the reconstructed area, prorating the reconstructed distance between the number of mileposts affected. The consequence is that they are no longer one mile apart. This means that the Linear Referencing Method henceforth becomes a reference post Linear Referencing Method, requiring knowledge of the inter-post spacings.

Mileposts are owned by a `gmlr:Feature` linear element. The milepost location, if specified, shall be specified using a `gmlr:PositionExpression`. The linear element of this `gmlr:PositionExpression` will be the owning linear element. The Linear Referencing Method of this `gmlr:PositionExpression` does not have to be milepost. A milepoint Linear Referencing Method would allow locating the milepost a certain number of miles from the start of the linear element (for example, milepost 3 would have a distance along equal to 3.0). Alternatively, a milepost Linear Referencing Method could be used to specify the location of the milepost relative to the previous one (here milepost 3 would have a from referent of milepost 2 and a distance along of 1.0). Since all mileposts would have a distance along of 1.0 from the previous milepost and since they are named by their mileage from the start of the linear element, the location does not have to be persisted; it can be implied (milepost 3 is 3.0 miles from the start of the linear element that owns it). (see ISO/DIS 19148, C.3.2).

An LRM name of 'kilopost' designates a Linear Referencing Method which is identical to the 'milepost' Linear Referencing Method except that the `gmlr:units` is kilometre instead of mile and the `gmlr:distanceAlong` is measured in kilometres. Kiloposts are exactly one kilometre apart. If not, it is actually a kilometre reference post Linear Referencing Method. Kilopost locations would be specified by using a metric Linear Referencing Method such as kilopoint or kilopost, or would be implicitly inferred by the kilopost name. (see ISO/DIS 19148, C.3.3).

An LRM name of 'kilometre-post' designates an alternative name for a 'kilopost' Linear Referencing Method (see ISO/DIS 19148, C.3.4).

An LRM name of 'referencePost' designates a Linear Referencing Method which is similar to the milepost Linear Referencing Method except that the reference posts are not necessarily exactly one mile apart. It is therefore necessary to explicitly specify the location (or possibly position) of each reference post. This can be done with a milepoint Linear Referencing Method, specifying their absolute distance along from the beginning of the owning `gmlr:Feature`. Alternatively, they can be located using a relative reference post Linear Referencing Method, locating each reference post a distance along from the previous reference post. Then, if reconstruction occurs, only those reference posts in the reconstruction area which are moved would have to have their distance along updated (see ISO/DIS 19148, C.3.5).

An LRM name of 'countyMilepoint' designates a Linear Referencing Method which allows the milepoint value to be reset to zero when a highway enters a new County. If the linear element along which locations are to be linearly referenced is a single highway which traverses through many Counties, then this Linear Referencing Method is used. Linearly referenced locations are specified as a distance in miles from where the highway enters the County (the from referent).

If however, the highway changes its identity when it enters the new County (for example, it becomes County Route 42) and locations are to be linearly referenced along Route 42, then Route 42 is the linear element and a simple milepoint (absolute) Linear Referencing Method is appropriate, since it already starts at zero at the County line (see ISO/DIS 19148, C.3.6).

An LRM name of 'crossStreet' designates a Linear Referencing Method which allows a location to be specified at a distance along a linear element, measured in miles from the intersection of one street with the linear

element in a direction towards the intersection of another street with the linear element (see ISO/DIS 19148, C.3.7). Support for this Linear Referencing Method requires support for Towards Referents (see 9.4).

An LRM name of 'controlSection' designates a Linear Referencing Method which allows the measure value to be reset to zero when a highway enters a new Control Section. If the linear element along which locations are to be linearly referenced is a single highway which traverses through multiple Control Sections that are defined according to agency specific business rules, then this Linear Referencing Method is used. Linearly referenced locations are specified as a distance in the specified measurement unit from where the highway enters the Control Section (the from referent or starting Control Section Anchor Point).

The philosophy behind the establishment of Control Sections is to distinguish between significant differences in road physical characteristics (for example, change from an undivided highway section to a divided highway section or vice versa) and/or to limit the length of a measured section of road in order to minimize accumulative measure value errors. Control Section begin/end points (Control Section Anchor Points) may be established either at topological nodes or at points where the linear element intersects a stable administrative boundary (for example, a County boundary).

If each Control Section is a separate linear element, then any of the absolute Linear Referencing Methods (milepoint, kilometre-point) should be used instead (see ISO/DIS 19148, C.3.8).

In accordance with Linear Referencing Methods having a `gml:lr:type` of 'interpolative', measurements are interpolated in accordance with the default length of the linear element (`gml:lr:measure`). Commonly used interpolative Linear Referencing Methods include percentage and normalized. Interpolative Linear Referencing Methods are the only ones which are likely to be used for linear elements of type `gml:DirectedEdge`.

An LRM name of 'percentage' designates a Linear Referencing Method where measurements are made along the linear element from its start and are expressed as the percentage that this is of the total length (or weight) of the linear element (see ISO/DIS 19148, C.4.2).

An LRM name of 'normalized' designates a Linear Referencing Method which is identical to the percentage Linear Referencing Method except that the measured values range from 0 (zero) to 1 (one) instead of 0 (zero) to 100. A measured value of 0 (zero) represents a location at the start of the linear element and 1 (one) represents a location at the end of the linear element.

Two other Linear Referencing Methods commonly used are stationing and address, though neither is addressed in ISO/DIS 19148.

An LRM name of 'stationing' designates the simplest stationing Linear Referencing Method. It has a `gml:lr:type` of absolute and `gml:lr:units` of feet. A plus sign, "+", is often interjected between the hundreds place and the tens place (1+00 is 100 feet). If station equations are supported, the Linear Referencing Method `gml:lr:name` should instead be "stationingWithStationEquations", with a `gml:lr:type` of relative; the location of each station equation should be a `gml:lr:Referent`. There would also be metric equivalents, such as "metricStationing" with, for example, 1+000 representing 1 kilometre.

An LRM name of 'address' designates the simplest addressing Linear Referencing Method. It has a `gml:lr:type` of interpolative. Here the `gml:lr:distanceAlong` would be an address number. This would be interpolated against the minimum and maximum address numbers held by the linear element (typically a block). So, if the block goes from address number 101 through 199, a `gml:lr:distanceAlong` address of 150 would be half way down the block $((150-101)/(199-101) = 0.5)$. More sophisticated address methods might accommodate independent address numbering on each side of the street but might require splitting the street into two linear elements.

Linear referencing by address is very approximate and only works for simple addressing schemes. Complications such as address numbers containing alpha suffixes, addressing around cul-de-sacs, apartment complex addressing, addresses which differ by building floor and addresses assigned in date order preclude the use of an address Linear Referencing Method.

In accordance with Linear Referencing Methods having a `gmlr:type` of 'localInterpolative', measurements are interpolated locally along a segment of a curve type of linear element bounded by two control points having *m* coordinate values bracketing the distance along measure value. Commonly used local interpolative Linear Referencing Methods include mile measure and kilometre measure. Support for these Linear Referencing Methods requires a linear element of type 'curve' (see 9.3.5).

NOTE Measured ("M") coordinates are described in ISO 19133 (Tracking and navigation), sub-clause 6.5 ("Measured Coordinates").

An LRM name of 'mileMeasure' designates a Linear Referencing Method where the `gmlr:distanceAlong` measurement is expressed as miles along the linear element. The exact location is determined by finding the two control points along the linear element which have *M* coordinate values which bracket the `gmlr:distanceAlong` value and then interpolating between these two points based on the length of the curve segment between them.

An LRM name of 'kilometreMeasure' designates a Linear Referencing Method where the `gmlr:distanceAlong` measurement is expressed as kilometres along the linear element. The exact location is determined by finding the two control points along the linear element which have *M* coordinate values which bracket the `gmlr:distanceAlong` value and then interpolating between these two points based on the length of the curve segment between them.

Specification of the above defined Linear Referencing Methods is provided in informative Annex A.

9.3.18 LRMTYPE

```
<complexType name="LRMTYPE">
  <annotation>
    <documentation>
      Normative values from ISO 19148
    </documentation>
    <appinfo>
      <restriction base="string">
        <enumeration value="absolute"/>
        <enumeration value="relative"/>
        <enumeration value="interpolative"/>
        <enumeration value="localInterpolative"/>
      </restriction>
    </appinfo>
  </annotation>
  <simpleContent>
    <extension base="gml:CodeType"/>
  </simpleContent>
</complexType>
```

`gmlr:LRMTYPE` implements ISO 19148 LR_LRMTYPE (see ISO/DIS 19148, 6.2.11).

`gmlr:LRMTYPE` is a codelist which includes the normative values of Linear Referencing Method types from ISO 19148 and also allows for extensions of user-defined Linear Referencing Method type. Pre-defined Linear Referencing Methods types include 'absolute' (see ISO/DIS 19148, C.2), 'relative' (see ISO/DIS 19148, C.3), 'interpolative' (see ISO/DIS 19148, C.4) or 'localInterpolative' which is common in Geographic Information Systems supporting *m* coordinate values.

An LRM type of 'absolute' designates a Linear Referencing Method where measurements are made from the start of the linear element being measured, in the direction of the linear element.

An LRM type of 'relative' designates a Linear Referencing Method where measurements are made from the specified from referent location, in the direction of the linear element unless overridden by a towards referent in which case the direction is from the from referent towards the towards referent.

An LRM type of 'interpolative' designates a Linear Referencing Method where measurements are interpolated in accordance with the default length or weight (`gml11r:measure`) of the linear element.

An LRM type of 'localInterpolative' designates a Linear Referencing Method where measurements are interpolated locally along a segment of a curve type linear element bounded by two control points having m coordinate values bracketing the distance along measure value.

9.3.19 ReferentTypeType

```
<simpleType name="ReferentTypeType">
  <restriction base="string">
    <enumeration value="referenceMarker"/>
    <enumeration value="intersection"/>
    <enumeration value="boundary"/>
    <enumeration value="landmark"/>
  </restriction>
</simpleType>
```

`gml11r:ReferentTypeType` implements ISO 19148 LR_ReferentType (see ISO/DIS 19148, 6.2.15).

`gml11r:ReferentTypeType` is a codelist which is the union of an enumeration of pre-defined referent types and a pattern for specifying a user-defined referent type. Allowable types are typically dependent upon the Linear Referencing Method.

A referent type of 'referenceMarker' indicates that the referent is a reference marker typically physically located in the right of way of the road, rail or other transportation system. Usually reference markers are initially spaced at a uniform distance along the linear element being measured, though subsequent re-alignments may result in uneven spacing between the markers. Specifying their location with a relative Linear Referencing Method a distance from the preceding marker minimizes the impact of such changes.

A referent type of 'intersection' indicates that the referent is the location of an intersection specified by the referent name. The intersection location is typically taken as the location of the intersection of the reference lines of the streets comprising the intersection and is therefore not necessarily precise or deterministic. Physical markers may be installed to remedy this. The Linear Referencing System should include specific rules about how intersection locations are determined if this type of referent is to be permitted.

A referent type of 'boundary' indicates that the referent represents where an administrative or maintenance boundary crosses the linear element being measured. This is typically the first time the boundary crosses the linear element. If the boundary runs along the linear element, it would be the point at which they first become collinear. The Linear Referencing System should include specific rules about how boundaries are handled if this type of referent is to be permitted. If the linear element changes at the boundary as for a County route beginning at the County boundary, then the Linear Referencing method is more correctly categorized as absolute.

A referent type of 'landmark' indicates that the referent is the location of a physical landmark visible in the field.

9.3.20 LinearSRS

```
<complexType name="LinearSRSType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gml:IdentifiedObjectType">
      <sequence>
        <element name="linearElement" />
      </sequence>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

```

        type="gmlr:LinearElementPropertyType"/>
        <element name="lrm"
            type="gmlr:LinearReferencingMethodPropertyType"/>
    </sequence>
</extension>
</complexContent>
</complexType>

<element name="LinearSRS" type="gmlr:LinearSRSType"
    substitutionGroup="gml:Definition"/>

```

`gmlr:LinearSRS` specifies a Linear Spatial Reference System as a combination of a linear element and a Linear Referencing Method, the first two components of a `gmlr:PositionExpression`.

The element `gmlr:linearElement` specifies the linear element being measured.

The element `gmlr:lrm` specifies the linear referencing method of measurement.

This combination of a linear element and a Linear Referencing Method, identifiable by a `gml:id`, can be used as an SRS. For example:

```

<gml:Point gml:id="p1" srsName="#LSRS123">
  <gml:pos>15.5</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>

```

defines a Point geometry as a distance along (15.5) the linear element encapsulated in LSRS123, measured in accordance with the Linear Referencing Method which is also encapsulated in LSRS123:

```

<gmlr:LinearSRS gml:id="LSRS123">
  <gmlr:linearElement>
    <gml:LineString srsName="..." srsDimension="3" gml:id="LS_BH18">
      <gml:posList>407829 268621 23.93 407415 268600 8.43</gml:posList>
    </gml:LineString>
  </gmlr:linearElement>
  <gmlr:lrm>
    <gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod gml:id="LRM001">
      <gmlr:name>chainage</gmlr:name>
      <!--chainage = measurement in metres -->
      <gmlr:type>absolute</gmlr:type>
      <!--absolute = measure from start of linear element -->
      <gmlr:units uom="m"/>
    </gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod>
  </gmlr:lrm>
</gmlr:LinearSRS>

```

Because `gml:pos` only allows values of type double, relative Linear Referencing Methods would be precluded from this short-hand encoding since the distance along would require inclusion of a `gmlr:referent`.

9.3.21 LinearSRSPROPERTYTYPE

```

<complexType name="LinearSRSPROPERTYTYPE">
  <sequence minOccurs="0">
    <element ref="gmlr:LinearSRS"/>
  </sequence>
  <attributeGroup ref="gml:AssociationAttributeGroup"/>
</complexType>

```

9.4 Linear Referencing Towards Referent

9.4.1 Target namespace

All schema components specified in this subclause are in the target namespace:

<http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lrtr>

9.4.2 Introduction

Linear Referencing Towards Referent includes the specification of linearly referenced locations which can have a towards referent in their distance expressions.

9.4.3 DualAlongReferent

```
<complexType name="DualAlongReferentType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gmlr:AlongReferentType">
      <sequence>
        <element name="towardsReferent" type="gmlr:ReferentPropertyType"
          minOccurs="0"/>
      </sequence>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

```
<element name="DualAlongReferent" type="gmlrtr:DualAlongReferentType"
substitutionGroup="gmlr:AlongReferent"/>
```

`gmlrtr:DualAlongReferent` implements ISO 19148 LRTR_DualAlongReferent (see ISO/DIS 19148, 6.3.3).

For Linear Referencing Methods having a `gmlrtr:type` of "relative", the `gmlrtr:DualAlongReferent` specifies an optional towards referent.

The optional element `gmlrtr:towardsReferent` specifies a second location along the `gmlr:LinearElement` to help disambiguate the `gmlr:fromReferent` and the direction in which the measurement is made. The `gmlrtr:towardsReferent` overrides the directional sense of the `gmlr:LinearElement`, and may influence the offset direction if an offset is included. When a `gmlrtr:towardsReferent` is part of a distance expression, the `gmlr:distanceAlong` value is measured along the `gmlr:LinearElement`, beginning at the location specified by the `gmlr:fromReferent` in the direction towards the `gmlrtr:towardsReferent`. A `gmlrtr:towardsReferent` is only appropriate for Linear Referencing Method with towards referent, for example, the "cross-street" Linear Referencing Method.

9.4.4 DualAlongReferentPropertyType

```
<complexType name="DualAlongReferentPropertyType">
  <sequence minOccurs="0">
    <element ref="gmlrtr:DualAlongReferent"/>
  </sequence>
  <attributeGroup ref="gml:AssociationAttributeGroup"/>
</complexType>
```

A property that has a dual along referent as its value domain may either be an appropriate dual along referent encapsulated in an element of this type or an XLink reference to a remote dual along referent (where remote

includes dual along referents located elsewhere in the same document). Either the reference or the contained element shall be given, but neither both nor none.

9.5 Linear Referencing Offset

9.5.1 Target namespace

All schema components specified in this subclause are in the target namespace:

<http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lro>

9.5.2 Introduction

Linear Referencing Offset includes the specification of linearly referenced locations which can have lateral and vertical offsets in their distance expressions.

9.5.3 LRMWithOffset

```
<complexType name="LRMWithOffsetType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gmlr:LinearReferencingMethodType">
      <sequence>
        <element name="offsetUnits" type="gml:UomIdentifier"/>
        <element name="positiveLateralOffsetDirection"
          type="gmlro:LateralOffsetDirectionType" default="right"
          minOccurs="0"/>
        <element name="positiveVerticalOffsetDirection"
          type="gmlro:VerticalOffsetDirectionType" default="up"
          minOccurs="0"/>
      </sequence>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

```
<element name="LRMWithOffset" type="gmlro:LRMWithOffsetType"
  substitutionGroup="gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod"/>
```

`gmlro:LRMWithOffset` implements ISO 19148 LRO_LRMWithOffset (see ISO/DIS 19148, 6.4.2).

A `gmlro:LRMWithOffset` specifies the manner in which measurements are made along (and optionally laterally offset from) a linear element.

The element `gmlro:offsetUnits` specifies the offset units of measure used by the Linear Referencing Method as a `gml:UomIdentifier`. It is mandatory for Linear Referencing Methods that allow offsets.. This applies to measurements made laterally, vertically or along a vector from the linear element to an offset location.

The optional element `gmlro:positiveLateralOffsetDirection` gives the `gmlro:LateralOffsetDirectionType` value used as the positive direction for the Linear Referencing Method for lateral measures perpendicular to the linear element. It is only applicable to Linear Referencing Methods that allow offsets. Allowable values are specified by the `gmlro:LateralOffsetDirectionType` codelist. The default value is "right".

The optional element `gmlro:positiveVerticalOffsetDirection` gives the `gmlro:VerticalOffsetDirectionType` value used as the positive direction for the Linear Referencing Method for vertical measures perpendicular to the linear element. It is only applicable to Linear Referencing

Methods that allow offsets. Allowable values are specified by the `gml:VerticalOffsetDirectionType` codelist. The default value is "up".

9.5.4 LRMWithOffsetPropertyType

```
<complexType name="LRMWithOffsetPropertyType">
  <sequence minOccurs="0">
    <element ref="gml:LRMWithOffset"/>
  </sequence>
  <attributeGroup ref="gml:AssociationAttributeGroup"/>
</complexType>
```

A property that has a LRM With Offset as its value domain may either be an appropriate LRM With Offset encapsulated in an element of this type or an XLink reference to a remote LRM With Offset (where remote includes LRMs With Offset located elsewhere in the same document). Either the reference or the contained element shall be given, but neither both nor none.

9.5.5 LateralOffsetDistanceExpressionType

```
<complexType name="LateralOffsetDistanceExpressionType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gml:DistanceExpressionType">
      <sequence>
        <element name="lateralOffsetExpression"
          type="gml:LRMWithOffsetPropertyType" minOccurs="0"/>
        <element name="verticalOffsetExpression"
          type="gml:VerticalOffsetExpressionType" minOccurs="0"/>
      </sequence>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

```
<element name="LateralOffsetDistanceExpression"
type="gml:LRMWithOffsetPropertyType"
substitutionGroup="gml:DistanceExpression"/>
```

`gml:LRMWithOffsetPropertyType` implements ISO 19148 LRO_LateralOffsetDistanceExpression (see ISO/DIS 19148, 6.4.5).

A `gml:LRMWithOffsetPropertyType` specifies a linear referenced measure value which may contain a lateral offset value. It extends the `gml:DistanceExpressionType` with lateral offsets.

Lateral offsets extend the definition of a position expression to accommodate locations which do not lie directly on the linear element, but instead are located some distance horizontally or vertically (or both) from the linear element. The horizontal and vertical distances are measured along a perpendicular from the linear element or from an offset referent.

The optional element `gml:lateralOffsetExpression` specifies the laterally offset distance of the distance expression. If absent, the position is not displaced laterally left or right of the `gml:LinearElement`. A lateral offset expression is only appropriate if the Linear Referencing Method allows lateral offsets.

The optional element `gml:verticalOffsetExpression` specifies the vertically offset distance of the distance expression. If absent, the position is not displaced vertically above or below the `gml:LinearElement`. A vertical offset expression is only appropriate if the Linear Referencing Method allows vertical offsets.

9.5.6 LateralOffsetExpressionType

```

<complexType name="LateralOffsetExpressionType">
  <simpleContent>
    <extension base="double">
      <attribute name="uom" type="gml:UomIdentifier"/>
      <attribute name="lateralOffsetReferent" type="string"/>
      <attribute name="featureGeometry" type="anyURI">
        <annotation>
          <documentation>
            The featureGeometry attribute value should
            reference a Geometry object
          </documentation>
          <appinfo>
            <gml:targetElement>
              gmlr:AbstractGeometry
            </gml:targetElement>
          </appinfo>
        </annotation>
      </attribute>
    </extension>
  </simpleContent>
</complexType>

```

`gmlr:LateralOffsetExpressionType` implements ISO 19148 LRO_LateralOffsetExpression (see ISO/DIS 19148, 6.4.6) and LRO_LateralOffsetReferent (see ISO/DIS 19148, 6.4.7).

`gmlr:LateralOffsetExpressionType` is used to describe the lateral offset for a linearly referenced location.

The lateral offset distance is the measure of the lateral offset of the distance expression. This is the distance left or right of the lateral offset referent (or left or right of the linear element being measured if no lateral offset referent is specified) to the position being specified. A positive (+) value is measured in the direction specified by the positive lateral offset direction of the Linear Referencing Method. A value of 0 (zero) is to be interpreted as not having a lateral displacement from the lateral offset referent (or the linear element being measured if no lateral offset referent is specified). The lateral offset distance is a `double` value extended with three attributes.

The optional attribute `gmlr:uom` specifies the units of measure of the `double` value. It is of type `gml:UomIdentifier`. If none is provided, the `uom` value defaults to the `offsetUnits` value of the Linear Referencing Method.

The optional attribute `gmlr:lateralOffsetReferent` indicates the base line for the lateral offset measure.

`gmlr:lateralOffsetReferent` specifies the lateral offset referent as a character string. Having only a value of "back of curb" for example, allows a location to be specified as 5 feet behind the back of the curb. This aides in locating the position in the field without having to measure from the linear element. The value can be a conventional value, such as -L1 or RE from XSP (see ISO/DIS 19148, C.5.2).

If the curb is represented as a Feature with a spatial representation, the distance that the curb is from the linear element being measured is determinate and therefore the exact spatial position of the position expression can be calculated. Because the Feature can have multiple spatial representations, the `gml:AbstractGeometry`, rather than the Feature, is specified.

The optional attribute `gmlr:featureGeometry` is the geometry of a Feature. Though the type is `anyURI`, it is expected that the value will be a reference to an already defined `gml:AbstractGeometry` object.

EXAMPLE The following Linear Referencing Method is Milepoint with lateral offsets measured in feet ("milepointWithLateralOffsetInFeet" from Annex A). The distance expression:

```
<gmlr:distanceExpression>
  <gmlro:LateralOffsetDistanceExpression gml:id="DE002">
    <gmlr:distanceAlong>25</gmlr:distanceAlong>
    <gmlro:lateralOffsetExpression lateralOffsetReferent="back of curb">
      5
    </gmlro:lateralOffsetExpression>
  </gmlro:LateralOffsetDistanceExpression>
</gmlr:distanceExpression>
```

would specify a location that is 25 miles along the linear element then offset 5 feet behind the back of curb.

9.5.7 VerticalOffsetExpressionType

```
<complexType name="VerticalOffsetExpressionType">
  <simpleContent>
    <extension base="double">
      <attribute name="uom" type="gml:UomIdentifier"/>
      <attribute name="verticalOffsetReferent" type="string"/>
      <attribute name="featureGeometry" type="anyURI">
        <annotation>
          <appinfo>
            <gml:targetElement>
              gmlr:AbstractGeometry
            </gml:targetElement>
          </appinfo>
        </annotation>
      </attribute>
    </extension>
  </simpleContent>
</complexType>
```

`gmlr:VerticalOffsetExpressionType` implements ISO 19148 LRO_VericalOffsetExpression (see ISO/DIS 19148, 6.4.8) and LRO_VericalOffsetReferent (see ISO/DIS 19148, 6.4.9).

`gmlr:VerticalOffsetExpressionType` is used to describe the vertical offset for a linearly referenced location.

The vertical offset distance is the measure of the vertical offset of the distance expression. This is the distance above or below the vertical offset referent (or above or below the linear element being measured if no vertical offset referent is specified) to the position being specified. A positive (+) value is measured in the direction specified by the positive vertical offset direction of the Linear Referencing Method. A value of 0 (zero) is to be interpreted as not having a vertical displacement from the vertical offset referent (or the linear element being measured if no vertical offset referent is specified). The vertical offset distance is a `double` value extended with three attributes.

The optional attribute `gmlr:uom` specifies the units of measure of the `double` value. It is of type `gml:UomIdentifier`. If none is provided, the `uom` value defaults to the `offsetUnits` value of the Linear Referencing Method.

The optional attribute `gmlr:verticalOffsetReferent` indicates the base line for the vertical offset measure.

`gmlr:verticalOffsetReferent` specifies the vertical offset referent as a character string. Having only a value of "existing ground at lateral offset" for example, allows a location to be specified as 5 feet above the existing ground at the lateral offset (for example, back of the curb). This aides in locating the position in the field without having to measure from the linear element.

If the curb is represented as a Feature with a spatial representation, the height of the curb is determinate and therefore the exact spatial position of the position expression can be calculated. Because the Feature can have multiple spatial representations, the `gml:Geometry`, rather than the Feature, is specified.

The optional attribute `gmlr:featureGeometry` is the geometry of a Feature. Though the type is `anyURI`, it is expected that the value will be a reference to an already defined `gml:AbstractGeometry` object.

9.5.8 LateralOffsetDirectionType

```
<simpleType name="LateralOffsetDirectionType">
  <restriction base="string">
    <enumeration value="left"/>
    <enumeration value="right"/>
  </restriction>
</simpleType>
```

`gmlr:LateralOffsetDirectionType` implements ISO 19148 LRO_LateralOffsetDirection (see ISO/DIS 19148, 6.4.3).

`gmlr:LateralOffsetDirectionType` is an enumeration of pre-defined lateral offset directions.

The lateral offset direction is as viewed from above the linear element facing in the direction of increasing measure. If a from referent and a towards referents have both been specified, then the offset direction is as viewed from above the from referent facing in the direction of the towards referent.

9.5.9 VerticalOffsetDirectionType

```
<simpleType name="VerticalOffsetDirectionType">
  <restriction base="string">
    <enumeration value="up"/>
    <enumeration value="down"/>
  </restriction>
</simpleType>
```

`gmlr:VerticalOffsetDirectionType` implements ISO 19148 LRO_VerticalOffsetDirection (see ISO/DIS 19148, 6.4.4).

`gmlr:VerticalOffsetDirectionType` is an enumeration of pre-defined vertical offset directions.

The vertical offset direction is as viewed from above the linear element facing in the direction of increasing measure. If a from referent and a towards referents have both been specified, then the offset direction is as viewed from above the from referent facing in the direction of the towards referent.

9.5.10 LateralOffsetLinearSRS

```
<complexType name="LateralOffsetLinearSRSType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gml:IdentifiedObjectType">
      <sequence>
```

```

        <element name="linearElement"
            type="gml:LinearElementPropertyType"/>
        <element name="lrm"
            type="gml:LRMWithOffsetPropertyType"/>
    </sequence>
</extension>
</complexContent>
</complexType>

<element name="LateralOffsetLinearSRS"
    type="gml:LRMWithOffsetPropertyType"
    substitutionGroup="gml:Definition"/>

```

`gml:LRMWithOffsetPropertyType` specifies a Linear Spatial Reference System as a combination of a linear element and a Linear Referencing Method With Offset, the first two components of a `gml:PositionExpression`.

The element `gml:linearElement` specifies the linear element being measured.

The element `gml:lrm` specifies the linear referencing method of measurement.

This combination of a linear element and a Linear Referencing Method, identifiable by a `gml:id`, can be used as an SRS. Lateral and vertical offsets can be accommodated with the following assumptions:

- 1) the Linear Referencing Method type is either "absolute" or "interpolative"
- 2) the Linear Referencing Method supports offsets
- 3) the first double value in `gml:pos` is the distance along
- 4) the second double value in `gml:pos`, if present, is the offset lateral distance
- 5) if an offset vertical distance is present, it is the third double value in `gml:pos`, thus requiring the presence of a (possibly zero valued) offset lateral distance
- 6) if multiple positions are required (e.g., for defining a `gml:LineString`), multiple `gml:pos` are used instead of a `gml:posList`.

EXAMPLE 1

```

<gml:Point gml:id="p2" srsName="#LSRS234">
  <gml:pos>25 30 5</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>

```

defines a Point geometry as a distance along (25), an offset lateral distance (30) and an offset vertical distance (5) from the linear element encapsulated in LSRS234, measured in accordance with the Linear Referencing Method which is also encapsulated in LSRS234:

```

<gml:LRMWithOffsetPropertyType gml:id="LSRS234">
  <gml:linearElement>
    <gml:LinearElement gml:id="LE005">
      <gml:curve>
        <gml:LineString gml:id="LS001">
          <gml:posList>407829 268621 23.93
            407415 268600 8.43</gml:posList>
        </gml:LineString>
      </gml:curve>
    </gml:LinearElement>
  </gml:linearElement>
</gml:LRMWithOffsetPropertyType>

```

```

    <gml:defaultLRM>
      <gml:LinearReferencingMethod gml:id="LM001">
        <gml:name>milepoint</gml:name>
        <gml:type>absolute</gml:type>
        <gml:units>mile</gml:units>
      </gml:LinearReferencingMethod>
    </gml:defaultLRM>
    <gml:measure uom="mile">100</gml:measure>
    <gml:startValue lrm="LRM001">0</gml:startValue>
  </gml:LinearElement>
</gmlro:linearElement>
<gmlro:lrm>
  <gmlro:LRMWithOffset gml:id="LRM002">
    <gml:name>chainage</gml:name>
    <!--chainage = measurement in metres -->
    <gml:type>absolute</gml:type>
    <!--absolute = measure from start of linear element -->
    <gml:units>metre</gml:units>
    <gmlro:offsetUnits>metre</gmlro:offsetUnits>
    <!--positiveLateralOffsetDirection defaults to
    "right" -->
    <!--positiveVerticalOffsetDirection defaults to "up" -->
  </gmlro:LRMWithOffset>
</gmlro:lrm>
</gmlro:LateralOffsetLinearSRS>

```

EXAMPLE 2

```

<gml:LineString gml:id="fence101" srsName="#LSRS345">
  <gml:pos>15.5 35</gml:pos>
  <gml:pos>16.2 37</gml:pos>
</gml:LineString>

```

defines a line string geometry for a fence relative to a road centerline. The road is the locating feature linear element encapsulated in LSRS345. The absolute Linear Referencing Method With Offset called "milepoint with offsets in feet", also encapsulated in LSRS345, specifies units for distance along in miles, units for offsets in feet, and positive offset measures to the right. The fence is therefore 35 feet right of the road centerline at a location 15.5 miles along the road measured from the start of the road. The fence continues to a point which is 37 feet right of the road centerline at a location 16.2 miles along the road.

9.5.11 LateralOffsetLinearSRSPROPERTYTYPE

```

<complexType name="LateralOffsetLinearSRSPROPERTYTYPE">
  <sequence minOccurs="0">
    <element ref="gmlro:LateralOffsetLinearSRS"/>
  </sequence>
  <attributeGroup ref="gml:AssociationAttributeGroup"/>
</complexType>

```

9.6 Linear Referencing Offset Vectors

9.6.1 Target namespace

All schema components specified in this subclause are in the target namespace:

<http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lrov>

9.6.2 Introduction

Linear Referencing Offset Vector includes the specification of linearly referenced locations which can have a vector offset in their distance expression.

9.6.3 VectorOffsetDistanceExpressionType

```
<complexType name="VectorOffsetDistanceExpressionType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gmlr:DistanceExpressionType">
      <sequence>
        <element name="vectorOffsetExpression"
          type="gmlrov:VectorOffsetExpressionType" minOccurs="0"/>
      </sequence>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>

<element name="VectorOffsetDistanceExpression"
  type="gmlrov:VectorOffsetDistanceExpressionType"
  substitutionGroup="gmlr:DistanceExpression"/>
```

`gmlrov:VectorOffsetDistanceExpressionType` implements ISO 19148 LROV_VectorOffsetDistanceExpression (see ISO/DIS 19148, 6.5.2).

A `gmlrov:VectorOffsetDistanceExpressionType` specifies a linear referenced measure value which may contain a vector offset value. It extends the `gmlr:DistanceExpressionType` with vector offsets.

As an alternative to lateral offsets, vector offsets extend the definition of a position expression to accommodate locations which do not lie directly on the linear element, but instead are located some distance from the linear element specified by a vector.

The optional element `gmlrov:VectorOffsetExpression` specifies the vector offset expression of the distance expression. If absent, the position is not displaced from the `gmlr:LinearElement`. A vector offset expression is only appropriate for Linear Referencing Method With Offset. If a distance expression has either a lateral or vertical offset expression, it cannot also have a vector offset expression.

9.6.4 VectorOffsetExpressionType

```
<complexType name="VectorOffsetExpressionType">
  <sequence>
    <element name="offsetVector" type="gml:VectorType"/>
  </sequence>
</complexType>
```

`gmlrov:VectorOffsetExpressionType` implements ISO 19148 LROV_VectorOffsetExpression (see ISO/DIS 19148, 6.5.3) with a minor extension - the cardinality of the `offsetVector` attribute has been increased from [1] to [1..3] to enable the offset direction to be defined in terms of up to three component base offset vectors.

`gmlrov:VectorOffsetExpressionType` is used to describe the vector offset for a linearly referenced location.

The element `gmlrov:offsetVector` is the offset vector of the distance expression. This specifies the distance and direction of the offset from the linear element being measured to the position being specified. A 0 (zero) length vector is to be interpreted as not having a vector displacement from the linear element being measured.

The attribute `srsName`, inherited from `gml:VectorType` specifies the offset vector Coordinate Reference System.

9.6.5 VectorOffsetLinearSRS

```
<complexType name="VectorOffsetLinearSRSType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gml:LinearSRSType">
      <sequence>
        <element name="linearElement"
          type="gml:LinearElementPropertyType"/>
        <element name="lrm" type="gml:LRMWithOffsetPropertyType"/>
        <element name="offsetVector" type="gml:VectorType"
          maxOccurs="3"/>
      </sequence>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>

<element name="VectorOffsetLinearSRS" type="gml:VectorOffsetLinearSRSType"
  substitutionGroup="gml:LinearSRS"/>

<complexType name="VectorType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gml:VectorType">
      <attribute name="offsetUom" type="gml:UomIdentifier"/>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

`gml:VectorOffsetLinearSRS` specifies a Linear Spatial Reference System as a combination of a linear element and a Linear Referencing Method With Offset, the first two components of a `gml:PositionExpression`. It also contains one or more offset vectors to specify the offset reference frame (examples are provided below).

The element `gml:linearElement` specifies the linear element being measured.

The element `gml:lrm` specifies the linear referencing method of measurement.

The element `gml:offsetVector` specifies the offset vector, that is, the direction in which the offset distance will be measured.

The attribute `srsName`, inherited from `gml:VectorType`, specifies the offset vector Coordinate Reference System.

The `gml:VectorType` extends `gml:VectorType` with an optional attribute `gml:offsetUom`, which specifies the units of measure of the vector distance. It is of type `gml:UomIdentifier`. If none is provided, the `uom` value defaults to the `offsetUnits` value of the Linear Referencing Method With Offset.

This combination of a linear element, a Linear Referencing Method, an offset vector and an optional vector CRS referenced by the `srsName` attribute on the `offsetVector` element, can be used as an SRS. Vector offsets can be accommodated in `gml:pos` or `gml:posList` expressions with the following assumptions:

- 1) the Linear Referencing Method type is either "absolute" or "interpolative"
- 2) the Linear Referencing Method supports offsets

- 3) the first double value in `gml:pos` (or `gml:posList`) is the distance along the linear element
- 4) subsequent double values in `gml:pos` (or `gml:posList`), if present, correspond to the component distance along the offset vector elements in document order as specified in the `gml:rov:VectorOffsetLinearSRSType`.

EXAMPLE 1 Single Offset Vector

A single offset vector can be used to describe the positions P1 to P11 relative to a linear element in the direction of the offset vector **v** as illustrated in Figure 1.

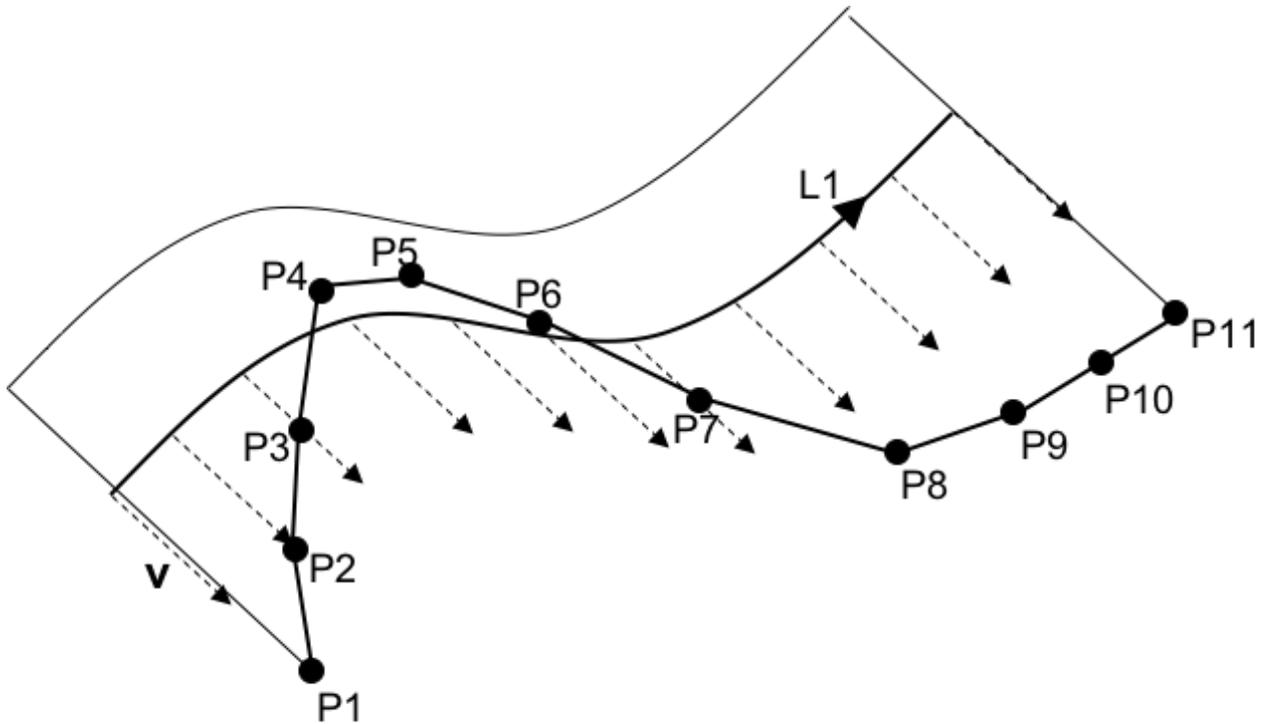


Figure 1 – Single offset vector

Sample `gml:Point` encodings of the positions P1 to P11 are shown as follows, where the first ordinate in each `gml:pos` element corresponds to distance along the linear element L1 and the second ordinate in each `gml:pos` element corresponds to the distance (in units specified by `offsetUom`) in the direction of the offset vector **v**.

```

<gml:Point gml:id="P1" srsDimension="2" srsName="#volsrs001">
  <gml:pos>0 1.7</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
<gml:Point gml:id="P2" srsDimension="2" srsName="#volsrs001">
  <gml:pos>1 1</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
<gml:Point gml:id="P3" srsDimension="2" srsName="#volsrs001">
  <gml:pos>2 0.6</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
<gml:Point gml:id="P4" srsDimension="2" srsName="#volsrs001">
  <gml:pos>3 -0.3</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>

```

```

<gml:Point gml:id="P5" srsDimension="2" srsName="#volsrs001">
  <gml:pos>4 -0.3</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
<gml:Point gml:id="P6" srsDimension="2" srsName="#volsrs001">
  <gml:pos>5 -0.1</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
<gml:Point gml:id="P7" srsDimension="2" srsName="#volsrs001">
  <gml:pos>6 0.7</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
<gml:Point gml:id="P8" srsDimension="2" srsName="#volsrs001">
  <gml:pos>7 1.5</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
<gml:Point gml:id="P9" srsDimension="2" srsName="#volsrs001">
  <gml:pos>8 1.7</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
<gml:Point gml:id="P10" srsDimension="2" srsName="#volsrs001">
  <gml:pos>9 1.8</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
<gml:Point gml:id="P11" srsDimension="2" srsName="#volsrs001">
  <gml:pos>10 1.9</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>

<gml:rov:VectorOffsetLinearSRS gml:id="volsrs001"
  xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.2">
  <gml:identifier codeSpace="...">...</gml:identifier>
  <gml:linearElement xlink:href="#L1"
    xlink:title="LinearElement"/>
  <gml:lrml xlink:href="#lrml0001"
    xlink:title="LinearReferencingMethod"/>
  <gml:rov:offsetVector
    srsName="http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSSG/0/7405"
    offsetUom="m">0 1 0</gml:rov:offsetVector>
</gml:rov:VectorOffsetLinearSRS>

<gml:lrml:LinearReferencingMethod gml:id="lrml0001"
  xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lr">
  <gml:name>chainage</gml:name>
  <gml:type>absolute</gml:type>
  <gml:units>m</gml:units>
</gml:lrml:LinearReferencingMethod>

```

EXAMPLE 2 Two Offset Vectors

A basis of two offset vectors **v1** and **v2** can be used to describe the positions S1 to S11 relative to a linear element L2 in the offset reference frame as illustrated in Figure 2. Sample `gml:Point` encodings of the positions S1 to S11 are shown adjacent to the diagram below, where the first ordinate in each `gml:pos` element corresponds to distance along the linear element L2, the second ordinate in each `gml:pos` element corresponds to the component distance along the direction of offset vector **v1** and the third ordinate in each `gml:pos` element corresponds to the component distance along the direction of the offset vector **v2**.

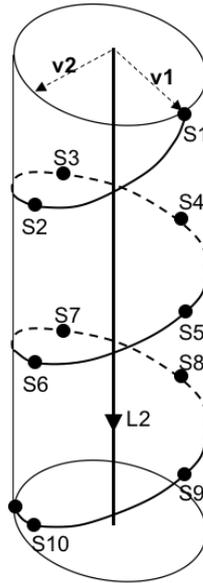


Figure 2 – Two offset vectors

```

<gml:Point gml:id="S1" srsDimension="3" srsName="#volsrs002">
  <gml:pos>0 1 0</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
<gml:Point gml:id="S2" srsDimension="3" srsName="#volsrs002">
  <gml:pos>1 0 1</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
<gml:Point gml:id="S3" srsDimension="3" srsName="#volsrs002">
  <gml:pos>2 -1 0</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
<gml:Point gml:id="S4" srsDimension="3" srsName="#volsrs002">
  <gml:pos>3 0 -1</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
<gml:Point gml:id="S5" srsDimension="3" srsName="#volsrs002">
  <gml:pos>4 1 0</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
<gml:Point gml:id="S6" srsDimension="3" srsName="#volsrs002">
  <gml:pos>5 0 1</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
<gml:Point gml:id="S7" srsDimension="3" srsName="#volsrs002">
  <gml:pos>6 -1 0</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
<gml:Point gml:id="S8" srsDimension="3" srsName="#volsrs002">
  <gml:pos>7 0 -1</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
<gml:Point gml:id="S9" srsDimension="3" srsName="#volsrs002">
  <gml:pos>8 1 0</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
<gml:Point gml:id="S10" srsDimension="3" srsName="#volsrs002">
  <gml:pos>9 0 1</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>
<gml:Point gml:id="S11" srsDimension="3" srsName="#volsrs002">
  <gml:pos>9.3 -0.45 0.89</gml:pos>
</gml:Point>

```

```

<gml:VectorOffsetLinearSRS gml:id="volsrs002"
  xmlns:gml:lr="http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lr"
  xmlns:gml:rov="http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/rov"
  xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.2">
  <gml:identifier codeSpace="...">...</gml:identifier>
  <gml:lr:linearElement xlink:href="#L2"
    xlink:title="LinearElement"/>
  <gml:lr:lr xlink:href="#lrm0001"
    xlink:title="LinearReferencingMethod"/>
  <gml:rov:offsetVector
    srsName="http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSG/0/7405"
    offsetUom="m">0 1 0</gml:rov:offsetVector>
  <gml:rov:offsetVector
    srsName="http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSG/0/7405"
    offsetUom="m">0 0 1</gml:rov:offsetVector>
</gml:VectorOffsetLinearSRS>

```

9.6.6 VectorOffsetLinearSRSPropertyType

```

<complexType name="VectorOffsetLinearSRSPropertyType">
  <sequence minOccurs="0">
    <element ref="gml:VectorOffsetLinearSRS"/>
  </sequence>
  <attributeGroup ref="gml:AssociationAttributeGroup"/>
</complexType>

```

9.7 Requirements classes

Requirements Class	
http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/lr	
Target type	Data instance
Name	Linear Referencing Systems
Dependency	http://www.opengis.net/doc/IS/GML/3.2/clause/2.4
Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/lr/valid Any XML node whose content model is specified using schema components in the http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lr schema SHALL be well-formed and valid.

Requirements Class	
http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/lrtr	
Target type	Data instance
Name	Linear Referencing Towards Referents
Dependency	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/lr
Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/lrtr/valid Any XML node whose content model is specified using schema components in the http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lrtr schema SHALL be well-formed and valid.

Requirements Class	
http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/lro	
Target type	Data instance
Name	Linear Referencing Offsets
Dependency	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/lr

Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/lro/valid Any XML node whose content model is specified using schema components in the http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lro schema SHALL be well-formed and valid.
--------------------	--

Requirements Class	
http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/lrov	
Target type	Data instance
Name	Linear Referencing Vector Offsets
Dependency	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/lro
Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/lrov/valid Any XML node whose content model is specified using schema components in the http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lrov schema SHALL be well-formed and valid.

9.8 Conformance

Conformance Class									
http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/lr									
Requirements	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/lr								
Dependency	http://www.opengis.net/doc/IS/GML/3.2/clause/2.4								
Test	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/lr/valid								
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;">Requirement</td> <td>http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/lr/valid</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;">Test purpose</td> <td>Verify that any XML node whose content model is specified using schema components in the http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lr schema is well-formed and valid.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;">Test method</td> <td>Validate the XML document using the XML schema document http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lr.xsd. Pass if no errors reported. Fail otherwise.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;">Test type</td> <td>Basic</td> </tr> </table>	Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/lr/valid	Test purpose	Verify that any XML node whose content model is specified using schema components in the http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lr schema is well-formed and valid.	Test method	Validate the XML document using the XML schema document http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lr.xsd . Pass if no errors reported. Fail otherwise.	Test type	Basic
Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/lr/valid								
Test purpose	Verify that any XML node whose content model is specified using schema components in the http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lr schema is well-formed and valid.								
Test method	Validate the XML document using the XML schema document http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lr.xsd . Pass if no errors reported. Fail otherwise.								
Test type	Basic								

Conformance Class							
http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/lrtr							
Requirements	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/lrtr						
Dependency	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/lr						
Test	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/lrtr						
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;">Requirement</td> <td>http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/lrtr/valid</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;">Test purpose</td> <td>Verify that any XML node whose content model is specified using schema components in the http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lrtr schema is well-formed and valid.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;">Test method</td> <td>Validate the XML document using the XML schema document http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lrtr.xsd. Pass if no errors reported. Fail otherwise.</td> </tr> </table>	Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/lrtr/valid	Test purpose	Verify that any XML node whose content model is specified using schema components in the http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lrtr schema is well-formed and valid.	Test method	Validate the XML document using the XML schema document http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lrtr.xsd . Pass if no errors reported. Fail otherwise.
Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/lrtr/valid						
Test purpose	Verify that any XML node whose content model is specified using schema components in the http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lrtr schema is well-formed and valid.						
Test method	Validate the XML document using the XML schema document http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lrtr.xsd . Pass if no errors reported. Fail otherwise.						

	Test type	Capability
--	-----------	------------

Conformance Class		
http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/lro		
Requirements	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/lro	
Dependency	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/lr	
Test	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/lro	
	Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/lro/valid
	Test purpose	Verify that any XML node whose content model is specified using schema components in the http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lro schema is well-formed and valid.
	Test method	Validate the XML document using the XML schema document http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lro.xsd . Pass if no errors reported. Fail otherwise.
	Test type	Capability

Conformance Class		
http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/lrov		
Requirements	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/lrov	
Dependency	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/lro	
Test	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/lrov	
	Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/lrov/valid
	Test purpose	Verify that any XML node whose content model is specified using schema components in the http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lrov schema is well-formed and valid.
	Test method	Validate the XML document using the XML schema document http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.3/lrov.xsd . Pass if no errors reported. Fail otherwise.
	Test type	Capability

10 ReferencableGrid

10.1 Target namespace

All schema components specified in this Clause are in the target namespace:

<http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/rgrid>

10.2 Clarifications to the OGC Abstract Specification Topic 6 and ISO 19123:2006

Clause 8.10, and the CV_ReferenceableGrid class in Figure 17, of OGC Topic 6 (ISO 19123:2006) assume the existence of a coordinate transformation operation, as defined by ISO 19111:2003, by which the CV_ReferenceableGrid is referenced. However, this grid may be, and often is, referenced by a concatenated coordinate operation, as defined by ISO 19111:2003.

Of course, multiple coordinate transformations or concatenated operations may exist for the same image, that are referenced to more than one other CRS, and/or are referenced to the same other CRS by multiple Transformation versions (with different accuracy characteristics). However, Clause 5.3.10 of Topic 6 requires that if a coverage domain is defined in a different coordinate reference system, the domain is different so the coverage shall be different. Therefore, if multiple coordinate transformation or concatenated operations exist for the same image range values, these are encoded as different grid coverages.

10.3 AbstractReferenceableGrid

A referenceable grid is associated with a transform between grid coordinates and coordinates in an external coordinate reference system. Unlike a rectified grid, this transformation is usually not characterised through an affine transformation. The grid curves in the external coordinate reference system need not be straight or orthogonal, but they should retain a grid topology (i.e. the sets of curves defining the grid network should not intersect within themselves). Grid cells may be of different shapes and sizes.

NOTE 1 Notwithstanding some ambiguity in ISO 19123, a `gml:Grid` represents a geometry, and is always associated with an 'internal' grid coordinate system (with integer coordinates and a zero origin). A grid that is also defined in terms of an 'external' coordinate reference system is a rectified grid (GML 3.2 19.2.3), if there is an affine relationship between the internal and external coordinates, or a referenceable grid as specified in this sub-clause otherwise. The external coordinate reference system for both these subclasses is provided through the inherited `gml:SRSReferenceGroup` (including the `srsName` attribute). The use of `gml:SRSReferenceGroup` for `gml:Grid` is not defined since it has no analogue in ISO 19123.

In ISO 19123, the external coordinate reference system for a CV_ReferenceableGrid is defined (ISO 19123 8.10.2) through an explicit association *Coordinate Reference System* with role name *crs* to an ISO 19111 SC_CRS coordinate reference system object. For a CV_RectifiedGrid, it is defined implicitly (ISO 19123 8.9.2) as the coordinate reference system of the origin.

NOTE 2 A grid topology is retained automatically through the affine transformation of a RectifiedGrid.

EXAMPLE Figure 3 shows an example of a referenceable grid.

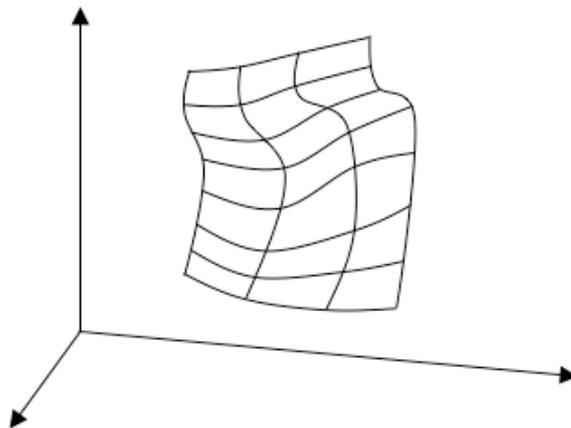


Figure 3 - ReferenceableGrid example

The transformation between grid coordinates and 'external' coordinates is usually non-affine and may take different forms. It may be described analytically (e.g. through parametrised mathematical image rectification

models); or it may be provided in a table, for instance, relating the grid points to coordinates in the external coordinate reference system [ISO 19123, 8.2.1]. The method of transformation is an implementation detail not specified by ISO 19123.

The encoding of CV_ReferenceableGrid therefore uses an abstract element, `gmlrgrid:AbstractReferenceableGrid`, as the head of a substitution group that may include various concrete implementations of the transformation.

```
<complexType abstract="true" name="AbstractReferenceableGridType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gml:GridType">
      <sequence>
        <element ref="gmlrgrid:gridCRS" minOccurs="0"/>
      </sequence>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>

<element abstract="true" name="AbstractReferenceableGrid"
  substitutionGroup="gml:Grid"
  type="gmlrgrid:AbstractReferenceableGridType"/>
```

The attribute group `gml:SRSReferenceGroup` inherited from `gml:AbstractGeometry` shall link the referenceable grid to the external coordinate reference system to which it is referenceable (represented in ISO 19123 as an explicit association *Coordinate Reference System* with role name *crs* to an ISO 19111 SC_CRS coordinate reference system object).

The optional `gridCRS` property is a composition association to the definition of the grid CRS for this `AbstractReferenceableGrid`. This definition should be included here when not otherwise known to all data receivers, especially when extended by `ReferenceableGridByTransformation` which uses a coordinate Transformation or Concatenated Operation that references a `gridCRS`.

A property type for the `gmlrgrid:AbstractReferenceableGrid` is also defined:

```
<complexType name="ReferenceableGridPropertyType">
  <sequence>
    <element ref="gmlrgrid:AbstractReferenceableGrid"/>
  </sequence>
  <attributeGroup ref="gml:AssociationAttributeGroup"/>
  <attributeGroup ref="gml:OwnershipAttributeGroup"/>
</complexType>

<element name="referenceableGridProperty"
  type="gmlrgrid:ReferenceableGridPropertyType"/>
```

10.4 ReferenceableGridByArray

The `gmlrgrid:ReferenceableGridByArrayType` defines a referenceable grid by listing an array of grid point locations explicitly, as a sequence of direct positions in a defined sequence order over the grid. It is defined as follows:

```
<complexType name="ReferenceableGridByArrayType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gmlrgrid:AbstractReferenceableGridType">
      <sequence>
        <group ref="gml:geometricPositionListGroup"/>
        <element name="sequenceRule" type="gml:SequenceRule"/>
      </sequence>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

```

        type="gml:SequenceRuleType"/>
      </sequence>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>

<element name="ReferenceableGridByArray"
  substitutionGroup="gmlrgrid:AbstractReferenceableGrid"
  type="gmlrgrid:ReferenceableGridByArrayType"/>

```

The element group `gml:geometricPositionListGroup` specifies the array of grid point locations in the external coordinate reference system (through either a `gml:posList` element, or a sequence of `gml:pos` elements or `gml:Point` objects). The `gml:sequenceRule` element specifies the sequence order of these grid point locations over the grid.

EXAMPLE The referenceable grid of Figure 4 can be represented by specifying an array of grid point locations explicitly as follows (note that coordinates are specified as (Lat, Long) in EPSG 4326):

```

<gmlrgrid:ReferenceableGridByArray gml:id="ex" dimension="2"
  srsName="http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSSG/0/4326">
  <gml:limits>
    <gml:GridEnvelope>
      <gml:low>0 0</gml:low>
      <gml:high>4 3</gml:high>
    </gml:GridEnvelope>
  </gml:limits>
  <gml:axisLabels>x y</gml:axisLabels>
  <gml:posList>
    2 8 3 10 6 12 8 14 10 18
    4 6 6 8 8 12 10 14 12 16
    6 2 7 4 9 6 10 8 13 12
    8 2 8 3 10 5 11 8 13 10
  </gml:posList>
  <gml:sequenceRule axisOrder="+1 +2">Linear</gml:sequenceRule>
</gmlrgrid:ReferenceableGridByArray>

```

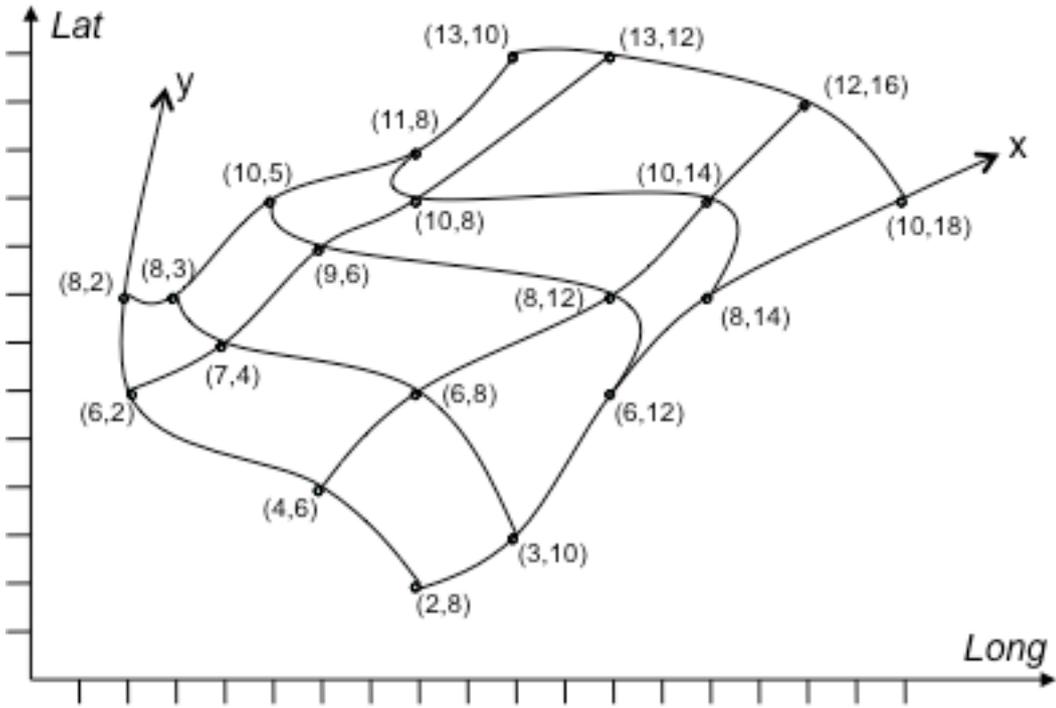


Figure 4 — ReferenceableGridByArray – grid point locations listed explicitly

10.5 ReferenceableGridByVectorsType, ReferenceableGridByVectors

The gmlrgrid:ReferenceableGridByVectorsType defines a referenceable grid by specifying an origin and offset vectors, with coefficients that may vary over the grid. This generalises the mechanism used for the RectifiedGrid (GML 3.2 19.2.3), which uses offset vectors with implicit scalar (unit) coefficients.

In fact, a hierarchy of grid types may be represented using this mechanism (Figure 5). A RectifiedGrid corresponds to offset vectors with scalar (unit integer) coefficients; an irregular but rectilinear grid corresponds to real-valued coefficient vectors; while a completely irregular (curvilinear) grid corresponds to coefficient arrays.

NOTE 1 The latter two cases are both examples of an ISO 19123 CV_ReferenceableGrid.

NOTE 2 The conceptual hierarchy of Figure 5 is not required by the model presented here, and is different to ISO 19123, where CV_RectifiedGrid is not regarded as a specialisation of CV_ReferenceableGrid. There may be merit in revisiting the relationship between these classes in any future revision of ISO 19123.

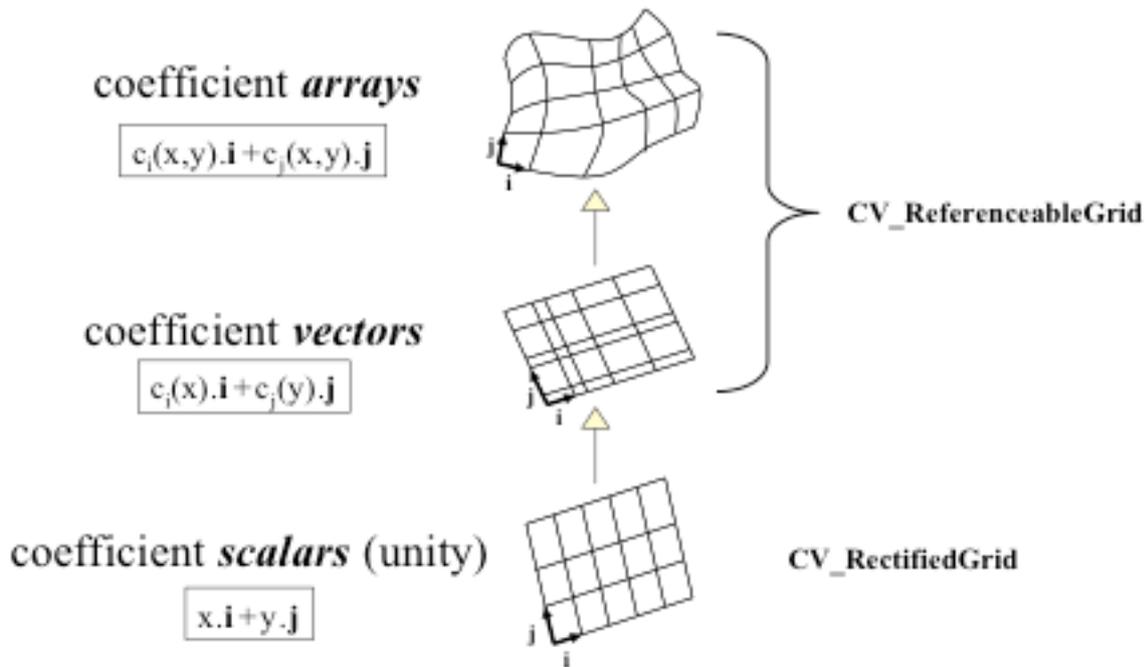


Figure 5 — Hierarchy of grids with different offset vector coefficients (x and y range over the integer grid point indices)

The `gml:ReferenceableGridByVectorsType` is defined as follows:

```

<complexType name="ReferenceableGridByVectorsType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gmlrgrid:AbstractReferenceableGridType">
      <sequence>
        <element name="origin" type="gml:PointPropertyType"/>
        <element maxOccurs="unbounded" name="generalGridAxis"
          type="gmlrgrid:GeneralGridAxisPropertyType"/>
      </sequence>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>

<element name="ReferenceableGridByVectors"
substitutionGroup="gmlrgrid:AbstractReferenceableGrid"
  type="gmlrgrid:ReferenceableGridByVectorsType"/>

```

The element `gmlrgrid:origin` represents the origin of the referenceable grid in the external coordinate reference system.

The set of `gmlrgrid:generalGridAxis` elements provide offset vectors (with corresponding coefficients) that together span the (sub-)space containing the convex hull of the referenceable grid. A grid point location in the external coordinate reference system is calculated from the sum of the offset vectors from all `gmlrgrid:generalGridAxis` elements weighted by their respective coefficients for the grid point concerned.

The `gmlrgrid:GeneralGridAxisType` specifies an offset vector and array of coefficients over all grid points. Both an element and property-type are defined in order to allow the GML by-reference pattern (GML 3.2, 7.2.3.3):

```

<complexType name="GeneralGridAxisType">
  <sequence>
    <element name="offsetVector" type="gml:VectorType"/>
    <element name="coefficients" type="gml:doubleList"/>
    <element name="gridAxesSpanned" type="gml:NCNameList"/>
    <element name="sequenceRule" type="gml:SequenceRuleType"/>
  </sequence>
</complexType>

<element name="GeneralGridAxis" type="gmlrgrid:GeneralGridAxisType"/>

<complexType name="GeneralGridAxisPropertyType">
  <sequence minOccurs="0">
    <element ref="gmlrgrid:GeneralGridAxis"/>
  </sequence>
  <attributeGroup ref="gml:AssociationAttributeGroup"/>
  <attributeGroup ref="gml:OwnershipAttributeGroup"/>
</complexType>

```

The element `gmlrgrid:offsetVector` specifies a vector in the external coordinate reference system. The element `gmlrgrid:coefficients` specifies a corresponding set of weighting coefficients over the grid points. In some cases these coefficients will be uniform along one or more axes of the grid, and for efficiency reasons the coefficients need only be specified along those axes on which they vary. The grid axes over which the coefficients vary is indicated with the `gmlrgrid:gridAxesSpanned` element, and the order of the coefficients over those grid axes is indicated using the `gmlrgrid:sequenceRule` element.

NOTE 1 A referenceable grid with each 'general grid axis' having unit coefficients over one grid axis is equivalent to a `RectifiedGrid`.

NOTE 2 A referenceable grid with each 'general grid axis' having a coefficient vector (i.e. coefficients varying over just one axis of the grid) is 'rectilinear' (i.e. parallel grid lines in the external coordinate reference system).

NOTE 3 Any referenceable grid may be embedded within a space of dimension greater than, or equal to, its grid dimension. For example, a two-dimensional grid may be embedded within a three-dimensional volume – either by lying in an oblique plane (Figure 6), or by lying in a surface curved within three dimensions (Figure 7). The latter case is defined by specifying three offset vectors. In general, the following constraints apply for any referenceable grid (analogous to those for rectified grids, ISO 19123 §8.9.6):

$$(\text{grid dimension}) \leq (\text{number of offset vectors}) \leq (\text{CRS dimension})$$

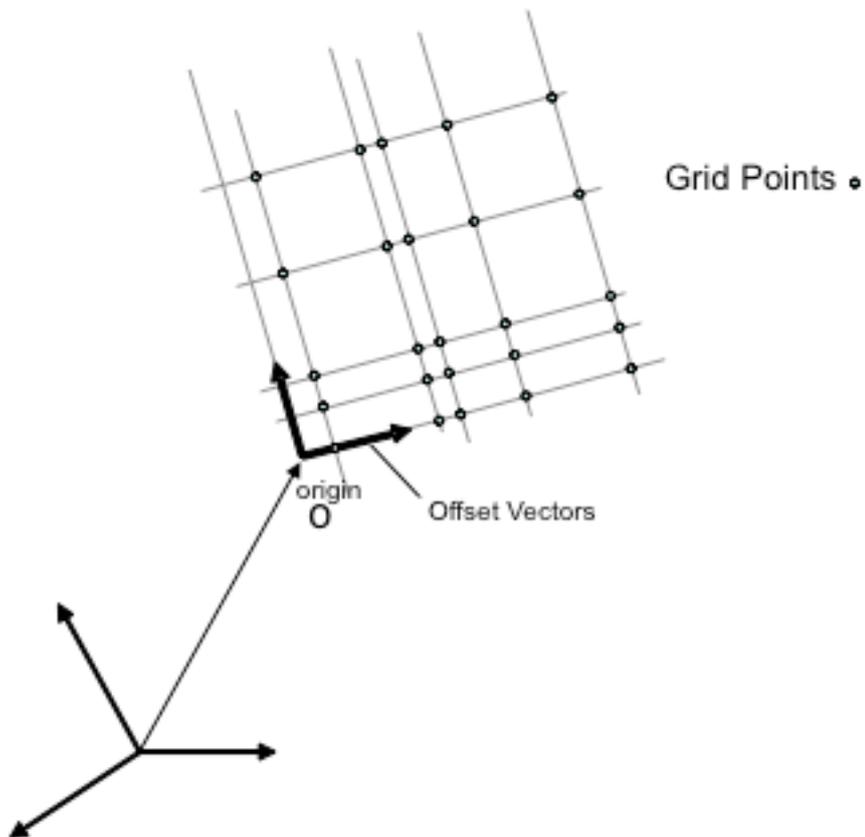


Figure 6 — ReferenceableGrid embedded in oblique plane (two offset vectors)

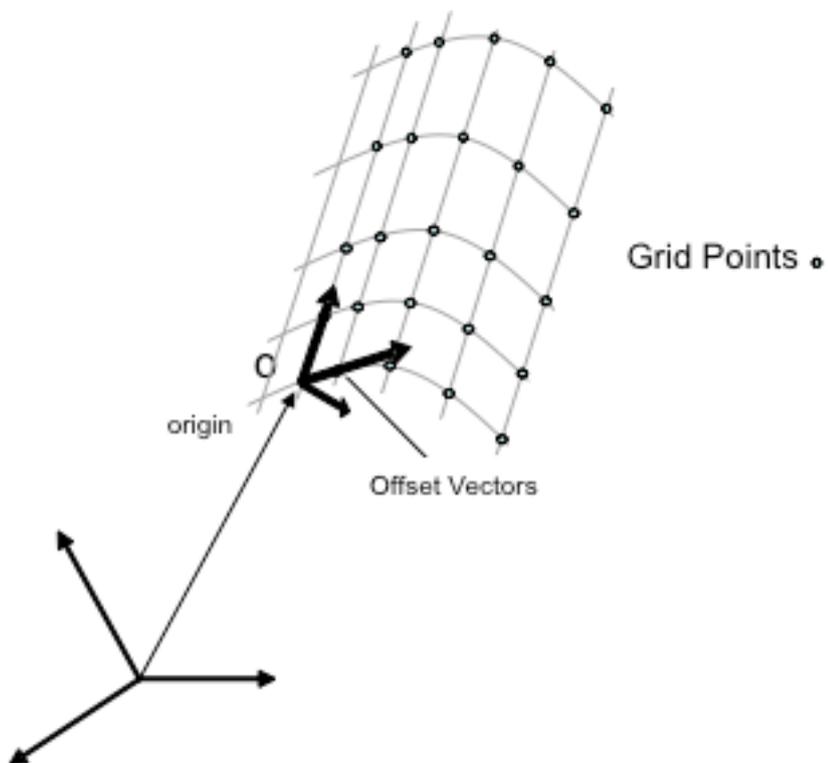


Figure 7 — ReferenceableGrid embedded in curved surface (three offset vectors)

EXAMPLE 1 The (rectilinear) referenceable grid of Figure 8 requires coefficient vectors along each grid axis. It is represented as follows:

```

<ReferenceableGridByVectors gml:id="ex1" dimension="2"
srsName="http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSG/0/4326">
  <limits>
    <GridEnvelope>
      <low>0 0</low>
      <high>4 3</high>
    </GridEnvelope>
  </limits>
  <axisLabels>x y</axisLabels>
  <origin>
    <gml:Point gml:id="o1.1">
      <pos>2 8</pos>
    </gml:Point>
  </origin>
  <generalGridAxis>
    <GeneralGridAxis>
      <offsetVector>1 2</offsetVector>
      <coefficients>0 1 3 6 7</coefficients>
      <gridAxesSpanned>x</gridAxesSpanned>
      <sequenceRule axisOrder="+1">Linear</sequenceRule>
    </GeneralGridAxis>
  </generalGridAxis>
  <generalGridAxis>
    <GeneralGridAxis>
      <offsetVector>1 -1</offsetVector>
      <coefficients>0 1 4 6</coefficients>
      <gridAxesSpanned>y</gridAxesSpanned>
      <sequenceRule axisOrder="+1">Linear</sequenceRule>
    </GeneralGridAxis>
  </generalGridAxis>
</ReferenceableGridByVectors>

```

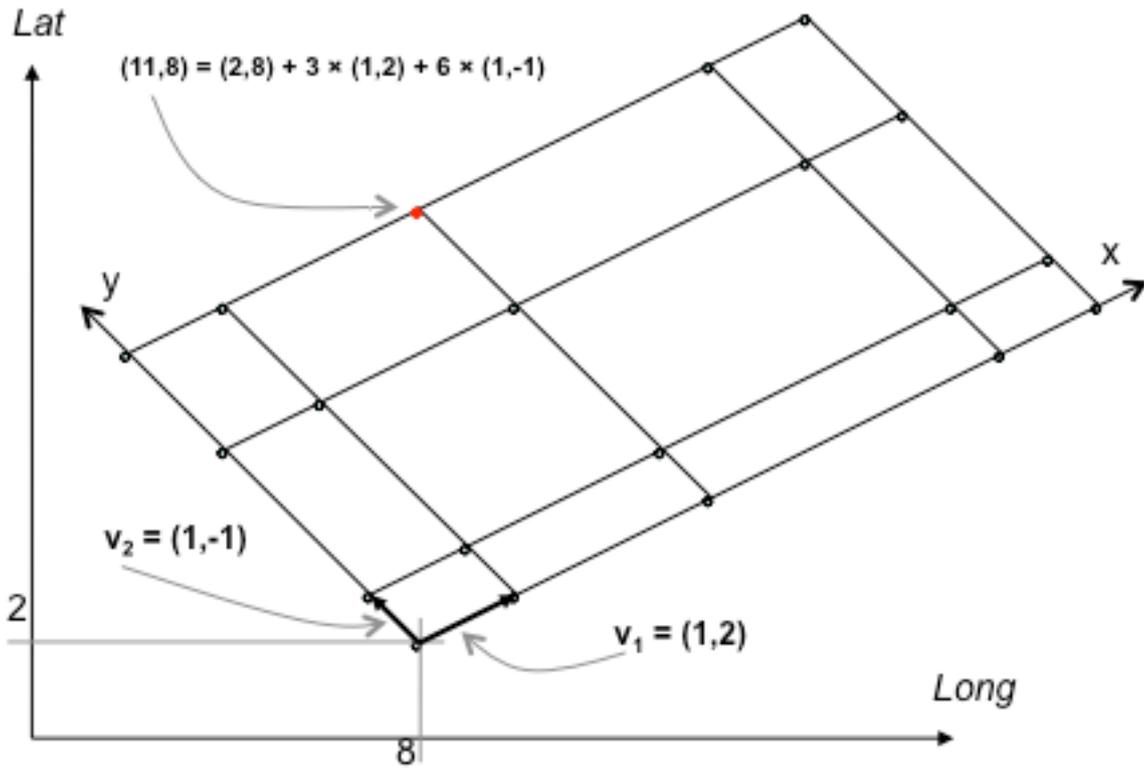


Figure 8 — ReferenceableGridByVectors – rectilinear grid with coefficient vectors

EXAMPLE 2 The (curvilinear) referenceable grid of Figure 4 earlier may be specified using coefficient arrays across both axes of the grid. It is represented as follows (Figure 9):

```

<ReferenceableGridByVectors gml:id="ex2" dimension="2"
srsName="http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSG/0/4326">
  <limits>
    <GridEnvelope>
      <low>0 0</low>
      <high>4 3</high>
    </GridEnvelope>
  </limits>
  <axisLabels>x y</axisLabels>
  <origin>
    <gml:Point gml:id="o1.2">
      <pos>2 8</pos>
    </gml:Point>
  </origin>
  <generalGridAxis>
    <GeneralGridAxis>
      <offsetVector>0.333 0.667</offsetVector>
      <coefficients>
        0 3 8 12 18
        0 4 10 14 18
        -2 1 5 8 15
        0 1 5 9 13
      </coefficients>
      <gridAxesSpanned>x y</gridAxesSpanned>
      <sequenceRule axisOrder="+1 +2">Linear</sequenceRule>
    </GeneralGridAxis>
  </generalGridAxis>
</ReferenceableGridByVectors>

```

```

    </GeneralGridAxis>
  </generalGridAxis>
  <generalGridAxis>
    <GeneralGridAxis>
      <offsetVector>0.667 -0.667</offsetVector>
      <coefficients>
        0 0 2 3 3
        3 4 4 5 6
        7 7 8 8 9
        9 8.5 9.5 9 10
      </coefficients>
      <gridAxesSpanned>x y</gridAxesSpanned>
      <sequenceRule axisOrder="+1 +2">Linear</sequenceRule>
    </GeneralGridAxis>
  </generalGridAxis>
</ReferenceableGridByVectors>

```

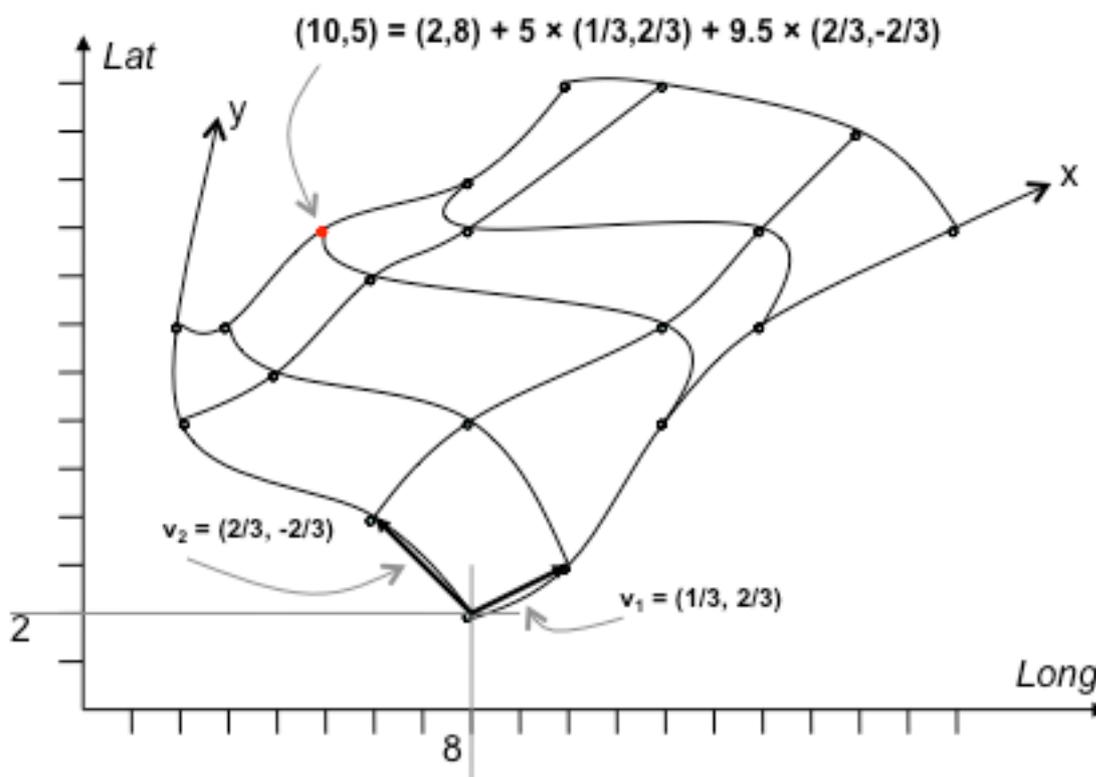


Figure 9 — ReferenceableGridByVectors – curvilinear grid with coefficient arrays

10.6 ReferenceableGridByTransformation

```

<element name="ReferenceableGridByTransformation"
type="gmlrgrid:ReferenceableGridByTransformationType"
substitutionGroup="gmlrgrid:AbstractReferenceableGrid"/>

```

```

<complexType name="ReferenceableGridByTransformationType">
  <complexContent>
    <extension base="gmlrgrid:AbstractReferenceableGridType">
      <choice>
        <element name="transformation" type="gml:TransformationPropertyType"/>
      </choice>
    </extension>
  </complexContent>
</complexType>

```

```

                <element name="concatenatedOperation"
type="gml:ConcatenatedOperationPropertyType"/>
            </choice>
        </extension>
    </complexContent>
</complexType>

```

ReferenceableGridByTransformation encodes one type of CV_ReferenceableGrid as defined in ISO 19123, using a gml:Transformation or gml:ConcatenatedOperation to specify the relationship between positions in the grid and corresponding positions in another CRS.

The choice in ReferenceableGridByTransformation encodes an association to a coordinate Transformation or Concatenated Operation that (geo)references this ReferenceableGrid. This Transformation or Concatenated Operation shall reference the grid CRS for this gml:AbstractReferenceableGrid, as either its sourceCRS or targetCRS. If a grid is referenced to more than one other CRS, or is referenced to the same other CRS by multiple Transformation versions, different grids and different coverages shall be used.

10.7 gridCRS

```

<element name="gridCRS" type="gmlrgrid:GridCRSPropertyType"/>

<complexType name="GridCRSPropertyType">
    <sequence>
        <element ref="gml:AbstractCRS"/>
    </sequence>
</complexType>

```

A grid coordinate reference system for positions in a ReferenceableGrid that uses a defined coordinate system congruent with the coordinate system described by the GridEnvelope and axisLabels of gml:GridType. That is, this defined coordinate system shall have the same grid axis positions and origin as the GridEnvelope, with the same axisLabels, but need not define the same or any limits on the grid size. In addition to this defined coordinate system, a gridCRS shall have a defined datum, whose origin may be a specific grid point in a specific quadrilateral grid coverage that uses this gridCRS.

The gridCRS is a composition association to the definition of the CRS for this AbstractReferenceableGrid. This CRS may be a DerivedCRS, EngineeringCRS, ImageCRS, or CompoundCRS.

NOTE The proposed OGC Best Practices Paper 09-085r1 recommends that this gridCRS always be a DerivedCRS.

10.8 Coverages using ReferencableGrid

The OGC standard "GML Application Schema – Coverages", version 1.0, OGC document 09-146r1, provides an element ReferenceableGridCoverage as a GML implementation of CV_DiscreteGridPointCoverage where the domain is one of the GML implementations of CV_ReferenceableGrid specified in this clause. Since such an element is provided already in that GML application schema for coverages, no new coverage element is provided in this standard.

Table 2 extends GML 3.2 Table D.8 of clause D.2.11 to include ISO 19123 CV_ReferenceableGrid:

Table 2 - Description of the profile of ISO 19123 (GML 3.3 extension)

ISO 19123 construct	GML construct
CV_ReferenceableGrid	ReferenceableGrid
coordTransform (operation)	GridPointList and GeneralGridAxis

10.9 Requirements class

Requirements Class	
http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/grids	
Target type	Data instance
Name	Referencable Grids
Dependency	http://www.opengis.net/doc/IS/GML/3.2/clause/2.4
Requirement	<p>http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/grids/srs</p> <p>In <code>gml:Grid</code> the attribute group <code>gml:SRSReferenceGroup</code> inherited from <code>gml:AbstractGeometry</code> SHALL not be used.</p> <p>In <code>gml:RectifiedGrid</code> the attribute group <code>gml:SRSReferenceGroup</code> inherited from <code>gml:AbstractGeometry</code> SHALL link the rectified grid to the external coordinate reference system to which it is referenceable (identified in ISO 19123 through the coordinate reference system of the origin).</p> <p>For consistency with ISO 19123, the <code>gml:SRSReferenceGroup</code> of <code>gml:RectifiedGrid</code> MAY be omitted in favour of providing it with the <code>gml:origin</code>. If both are supplied, then they SHALL be identical.</p>
Requirement	<p>http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/grids/gridcov</p> <p><code>gml:GridCoverage</code> SHALL not be used.</p>

Requirements Class	
http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/rgrid	
Target type	Data instance
Name	Referencable Grids
Dependency	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/grids
Requirement	<p>http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/rgrid/valid</p> <p>Any XML node whose content model is specified using schema components in the http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/rgrid schema SHALL be well-formed and valid.</p>

10.10 Conformance

Conformance Class	
http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/grids	
Requirements	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/grids
Dependency	http://www.opengis.net/doc/IS/GML/3.2/clause/2.4
Test	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/grids/srs
Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/grids/srs
Test purpose	Inspect the XML instance to verify that all requirements are met.
Test method	If the XML document contains a <code>gml:Grid</code> element verify that no attribute of the attribute group <code>gml:SRSReferenceGroup</code> including <code>srsName</code> is provided.

		If the XML document contains a <code>gml:RectifiedGrid</code> element verify that the attribute <code>@srsName</code> or <code>gml:origin/*/@srsName</code> is provided. Verify that the value identifies the external coordinate reference system to which it is referenceable. If both are provided, verify that the values are identical.
	Test type	Capability
Test		http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/grids/gridcov
	Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/grids/gridcov
	Test purpose	Inspect the XML instance to verify that all requirements are met.
	Test method	Verify that the XML document does not contains a <code>gml:GridCoverage</code> element.
	Test type	Capability

Conformance Class		
	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/rgrid	
Requirements	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/rgrid	
Dependency	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/grids	
Test	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/rgrid/valid	
	Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/rgrid/valid
	Test purpose	Verify that any XML node whose content model is specified using schema components in the http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/rgrid schema is well-formed and valid.
	Test method	Validate the XML document using the XML schema document http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.3/referencableGrids.xsd . Pass if no errors reported. Fail otherwise.
	Test type	Basic

11 Code lists, dictionaries and definitions

11.1 Overview

Definition and Dictionary encoding is part of the GML schema as a stop-gap, pending the availability of a suitable general purpose dictionary model. Since the GML Dictionary schema was developed, standards on this topic within the semantic web community have emerged and matured. In particular best-practice is to generally use URIs for referring to items in vocabularies, and RDF (OWL, SKOS) for encoding their

descriptions. The GML dictionary schemas for units of measures and reference systems are implementations of specific dictionaries and unaffected by the changes described in this Clause.

Within GML 3.2 `gml:ReferenceType` and `gml:CodeType` are both used to refer to an external item. Furthermore, the pattern for using `gml:CodeType` to refer to a resource identified by URI is not standardized: in particular the two-component value `codeSpace/value` is not consistent with contemporary web practice which is to use the URI for referencing. In the context of GML 3.3, the scope of `gml:CodeType` is clarified to be name assignment, not cross-referencing.

Table 3 lists all clarifications on the use of `gml:CodeType` in the context of this standard. In the context of the GML 3.2 (ISO 19136:2007) conformance classes, `gml:CodeType` may still be used as specified in that standard.

Table 3 – Clarifications for code list values and definitions

Sub-clause in GML 3.2 (ISO 19136:2007)	Clarification in the context of the conformance class specified in this Clause
8.2.3.5 <code>CodeType</code> , <code>CodeWithAuthorityType</code>	<p><code>gml:CodeType</code> is a generalized type to be used for <i>assigning</i> a term, keyword or name.</p> <p>NOTE Elements with <code>type='gml:CodeType'</code> are used to assign a name to a feature or other resource. <code>gml:ReferenceType</code> is used to hold a reference to another resource. The use of <code>CodeType</code> to reference code list entries is deprecated.</p>
8.2.4.2 <code>CodeListType</code> , <code>CodeOrNilReasonListType</code>	These types are deprecated.
15.1 Overview 15.2.4 Using definitions and dictionaries 21.10 Schemas defining dictionaries and definitions	<p>Certain types of definition are specifically required to support geographic information. GML provides encodings for the following: coordinate operations and dependent objects (GML 3.2, Clause 12), coordinate reference systems and dependent objects (GML 3.2, Clause 12), temporal reference systems (GML 3.2, Clause 14), and units of measure (GML 3.2, Clause 16). The elements <code>gml:Definition</code> and <code>gml:Dictionary</code> provide a common basis for the GML definition types and collections.</p> <p>The GML Schema for definitions and dictionaries was previously used for generic definitions and code lists but is now deprecated for these purposes.</p> <p>NOTE Definitions provided by external authorities may already be packaged for delivery in various ways, both online and offline. In order that they may be referred to from GML documents it is merely necessary that a URI be available to identify for each definition. Applications that do not have existing dictionaries, vocabularies or ontologies may choose any suitable encoding. Semantic web representations based on the RDF model should be considered for new dictionaries, or to encode existing dictionaries in a form compatible with contemporary web technologies.</p>

11.2 Requirements class

Requirements Class	
http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/definitions	
Target type	Data instance
Name	Code lists, dictionaries and definitions
Dependency	http://www.opengis.net/doc/IS/GML/3.2/clause/2.4

Requirement	<p>http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/definitions/codetype</p> <p>Property elements with a content model of <code>gml:CodeType</code> SHALL only occur to assign a name to an object, not for references to another resource.</p> <p>Property elements with a content model of <code>gml:CodeListType</code> or <code>gml:CodeOrNilReasonListType</code> SHALL not occur.</p>
Requirement	<p>http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/definitions/definition</p> <p><code>gml:Definition</code> SHALL not occur in the instance document.</p>

11.3 Conformance

Conformance Class	
http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/definitions	
Requirements	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/definitions
Dependency	http://www.opengis.net/doc/IS/GML/3.2/clause/2.4
Test	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/definitions/codetype
Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/definitions/codetype
Test purpose	Inspect the XML instance to verify that all requirements are met.
Test method	<p>Verify using the schemas directly or indirectly referenced from the XML document that no property element of the XML document is of type <code>gml:CodeType</code> unless the documentation of the schema clarifies that this property is used to assign a name to an object, not to reference another resource.</p> <p>Verify using the schemas directly or indirectly referenced from the XML document that no property element of the XML document is of type <code>gml:CodeListType</code> or <code>gml:CodeOrNilReasonListType</code>.</p>
Test type	Capability
Test	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/definitions/definition
Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/definitions/definition
Test purpose	Inspect the XML instance to verify that all requirements are met.
Test method	Verify that the XML document does not contains a <code>gml:Definition</code> element.
Test type	Capability

12 Encoding rule

12.1.1 Target namespace

All schema components specified in Sub-clause 12.4 are in the target namespace:

<http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.3/exr>

12.2 Improved conversion rule

12.2.1 Conversion rule changes

The conversion rule in GML 3.2 (ISO 19136:2007), Subclause E.2.4, is improved as specified in Table 4.

Table 4 – Amendments to the encoding rule for code lists

Sub-clause in GML 3.2 (ISO 19136:2007)	Clarification in the context of the conformance class specified in this Clause
Table E.1 — Schema encoding overview	<p>A <<CodeList>> is by default converted to an external dictionary, within which each item is identified by a URI. An alternative mapping is a union of an enumeration and a pattern.</p> <p>NOTE This changes the default conversion for code lists.</p>
E.2.4.9 UML classes (code lists)	<p>The conversion of a UML class with stereotype <<CodeList>> and with a tagged value "asDictionary" with the value "false" is unchanged.</p> <p>If a UML class with stereotype <<CodeList>> is without a tagged value "asDictionary", or carries a tagged value "asDictionary" with the value "true", the code list shall be represented by an external dictionary, vocabulary or ontology, using any suitable syntax or encoding.</p> <p>EXAMPLE The code list "ParcelUsage" from Figure E.3 may be represented in RDF (Turtle syntax) as:</p> <pre>@prefix skos: <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#>. <http://www.someorg.de/cl/ParcelUsage> a skos:ConceptScheme; skos:prefLabel " Parcel Usage"; skos:hasTopConcept <http://www.someorg.de/cl/ParcelUsage/1>; skos:hasTopConcept <http://www.someorg.de/cl/ParcelUsage/2>; skos:hasTopConcept <http://www.someorg.de/cl/ParcelUsage/3>; skos:hasTopConcept <http://www.someorg.de/cl/ParcelUsage/4>; skos:hasTopConcept <http://www.someorg.de/cl/ParcelUsage/5>. <http://www.someorg.de/cl/ParcelUsage/1> a skos:Concept; skos:prefLabel "factory"; skos:inScheme <http://www.someorg.de/cl/ParcelUsage>.</pre>

	<pre> <http://www.someorg.de/cl/ParcelUsage/2> a skos:Concept; skos:prefLabel "road"; skos:inScheme <http://www.someorg.de/cl/ParcelUsage>. <http://www.someorg.de/cl/ParcelUsage/3> a skos:Concept; skos:prefLabel "residential"; skos:inScheme <http://www.someorg.de/cl/ParcelUsage>. <http://www.someorg.de/cl/ParcelUsage/4> a skos:Concept; skos:prefLabel "offices"; skos:inScheme <http://www.someorg.de/cl/ParcelUsage>. <http://www.someorg.de/cl/ParcelUsage/5> a skos:Concept; skos:prefLabel "sea, river"; skos:inScheme <http://www.someorg.de/cl/ParcelUsage>. </pre> <p>In an instance document the reference would then be encoded (using gml:ReferenceType as the content model, see GML 3.2, E.2.4.11) for example as:</p> <pre> <usage xlink:href="http://www.someorg.de/cl/ParcelUsage/1"/> </pre> <p>The value of the <code>xlink:href</code> attribute is the URI for the dictionary item.</p>
<p>E.2.4.11 UML attributes and association roles</p>	<p>A UML attribute whose type is a class stereotyped <<Enumeration>> is mapped to an element with a string value (value domain: values of the enumeration).</p> <p>EXAMPLE 6 The enumeration "BuildingStatus" would be represented as:</p> <pre> <element name="condition" type="ex:BuildingStatusType"/> </pre> <p>Depending on the encoding of the class (GML 3.2, E.2.4.9), a UML attribute whose type is a class stereotyped <<CodeList>> is mapped to an element with either a reference to the corresponding dictionary entry (type gml:ReferenceType) or a string value (value domain: values of the code list). A value for the name of the code list may be provided using an appinfo annotation element gml:targetCodeList.</p> <pre> <element name="targetCodeList" type="string"/> </pre> <p>EXAMPLE 7 The code list "BuildingType" would be represented as:</p> <pre> <element name="type" type="gml:ReferenceType"> <annotation> <appinfo> </pre>

	<pre> <gml:targetCodeList>BuildingType</gml:targetCodeList > </appinfo> </annotation> </element> if asDictionary="true" or <element name="type" type="ex:BuildingTypeType"/> if asDictionary="false". </pre>
F.2.1.2.9 Code lists	Code-list-valued properties may be qualified with an appInfo annotation (element gml:targetCodeList) specifying that the referenced item in an xlink:href attribute of the property is a value in an external code list dictionary. The value of the annotation element is the name of the code list.

12.2.2 Requirements class

Requirements Class	
http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/uml2gml	
Target type	GML application schema
Name	Improved conversion rule
Dependency	http://www.opengis.net/doc/IS/GML/3.2#clause-E except for the requirements related to UML classes with stereotype <<CodeList>>
Requirement	<p>http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/uml2gml/notAsDictionary-type</p> <p>A UML class with stereotype <<CodeList>> and with a tagged value "asDictionary" with the value "false" SHALL be mapped like an enumeration, but with the following differences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A facet "<pattern value='other: \w{2,}'/>" shall be added that allows for any text value beside the predefined values; these free values are prefixed with "other: ". - If a code is specified for a code list value, only the code shall be represented as an enumeration facet. - An encoded code value shall be qualified with an appinfo annotation with a gml:description element specifying the text value of the enumerated value.
Requirement	<p>http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/uml2gml/asDictionary-type</p> <p>If a UML class with stereotype <<CodeList>> is without a tagged value "asDictionary", or carries a tagged value "asDictionary" with the value "true", the code list shall be represented by an external dictionary, vocabulary or ontology, using any suitable syntax or encoding.</p>
Requirement	<p>http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/uml2gml/notAsDictionary-property</p> <p>A UML attribute whose type is a class stereotyped <<CodeList>> with a tagged value "asDictionary" with the value "false" shall be mapped to an element with a type as specified by http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/uml2gml/notAsDictionary-type or a type derived from such a type.</p> <p>EXAMPLE A derived type has to be used, if the property is nillable and it is desired that the content type includes a nilReason attribute. For such a conversion an extended</p>

	encoding rule is required.
Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/uml2gml/asDictionary-property <p>A UML attribute whose type is a class stereotyped <<CodeList>> without a tagged value "asDictionary", or which carries a tagged value "asDictionary" with the value "true", shall be mapped to an element with a content model of gml:ReferenceType or a type derived from gml:ReferenceType.</p>

12.2.3 Conformance

Conformance Class		
http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/uml2gml		
Name	GML application schemas converted from an ISO 19109 application schema in UML (GML 3.3) NOTE This conformance class improves GML 3.2, A.1.2.	
Requirements	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/uml2gml http://www.opengis.net/doc/IS/GML/3.2#clause-E except for the requirements amended by http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/uml2gml	
Dependency	http://www.opengis.net/doc/IS/GML/3.2#clause-A.1.1	
Test	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/uml2gml/1	
	Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/doc/IS/GML/3.2#clause-E.2.1
	Test purpose	If the GML application schema is mapped from an ISO 19109 Application Schema in UML, verify that the UML application schema satisfies the requirements of the UML profile.
	Test method	Check the conformance of the UML application schema with ISO 19109 and check that the UML application schema has been constructed in accordance with GML 3.2 E.2.1.
	Test type	Capability
Test	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/uml2gml/2	
	Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/doc/IS/GML/3.2#clause-E.2.4
	Test purpose	If the ISO 19109 Application Schema in UML satisfies the test http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/uml2gml/1 , verify that the GML application schema has been derived from the UML application schema correctly.
	Test method	Compare both descriptions of the application schema and check whether the conversion from UML to XML Schema is in accordance with the conversion rules in GML 3.2 E.2.4 with the exception of code list classes.
	Test type	Capability
Test	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/uml2gml/type	

	Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/uml2gml/notAsDictionary-type http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/uml2gml/asDictionary-type
	Test purpose	Verify the conversion of a code list.
	Test method	Check each schema document of the GML application schema and verify that each classifier with the stereotype <<CodeList>> in the application schema is converted as specified. In case of a code list with asDictionary=false, identify the XML Schema components generated for the class and verify that these are according to the requirement. In case of a code list with asDictionary=true, verify that no XML Schema component has been created for the code list. Inspect the documentation of the GML application schema where the external code list dictionary can be found and verify that it exists and is accessible by all target users of the GML application schema.
	Test type	Capability
Test		http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/uml2gml/property
	Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/uml2gml/notAsDictionary-property http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/uml2gml/asDictionary-property
	Test purpose	Verify the conversion of a code-list-valued property.
	Test method	Check each schema document of the GML application schema and verify that each property of the application schema where the value type has the stereotype <<CodeList>> is converted as specified. In case of a code list with asDictionary=false, verify that the property element has a type that is based on the code list type. In case of a code list with asDictionary=true, verify that the property element has a type that is based on gml:ReferenceType.
	Test type	Capability

12.3 Association class conversion rule

12.3.1 Overview

Standard UML modelling allows for an association to have properties, in the form of an association class. These can be converted into an "intermediate" class, which may then be serialized using the standard UML-to-GML encoding rule.

An association class may be mapped into an equivalent intermediate class. See Figure 10 and Figure 11.

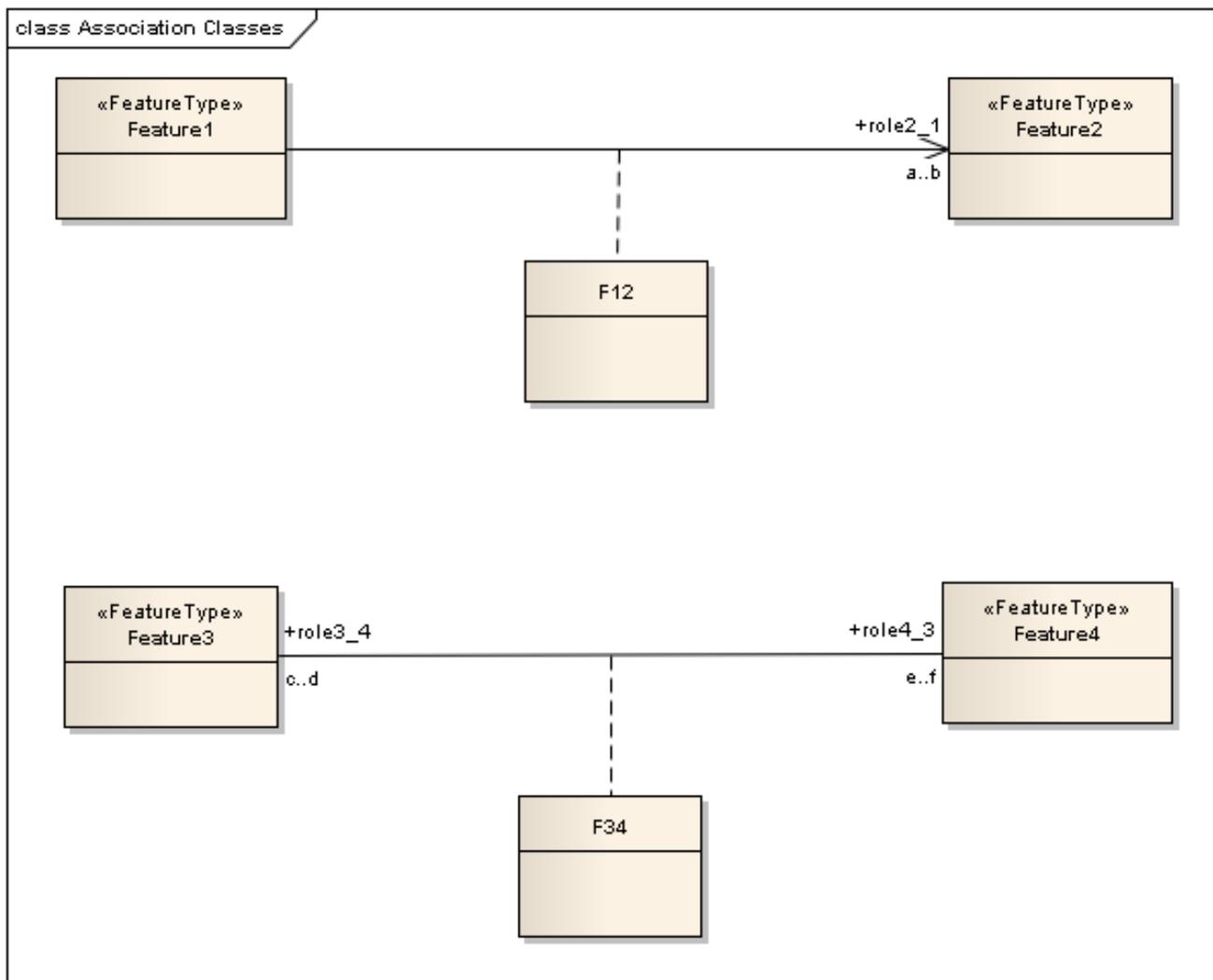


Figure 10 — Model with association classes

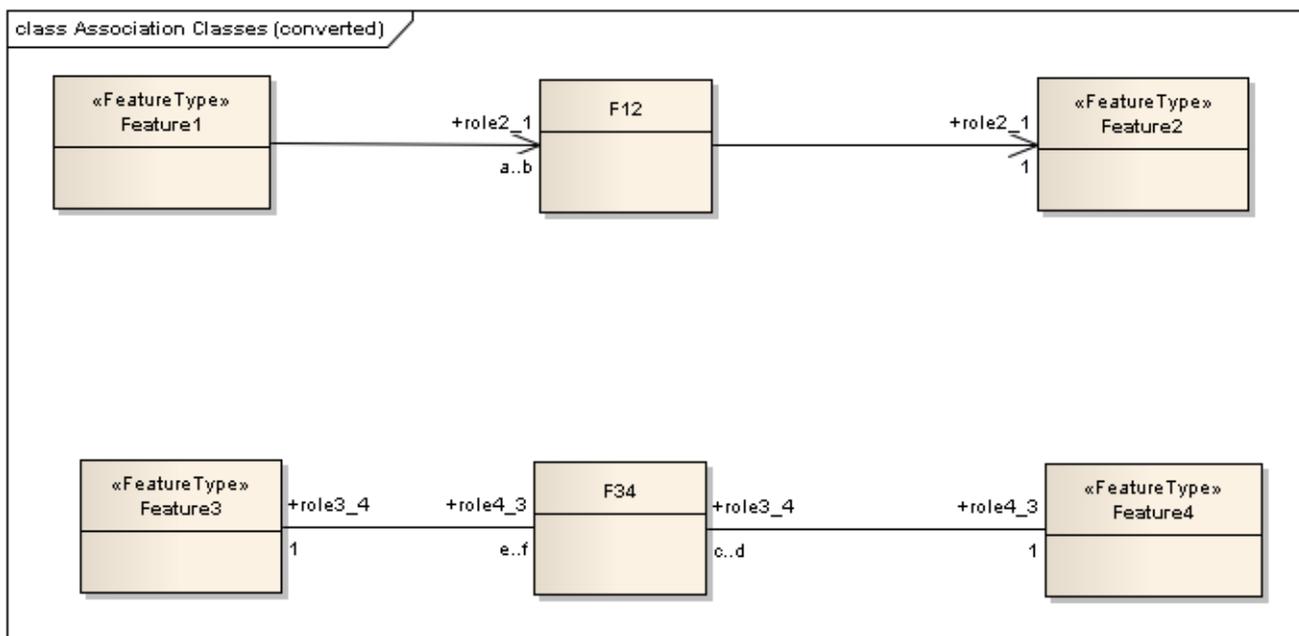


Figure 11 — Conversion of association classes

The encoding rule is to perform the mapping and then encode the model in the standard manner.

12.3.2 Requirements class

Requirements Class	
http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/assocClass	
Target type	GML application schema
Name	Association class conversion rule
Dependency	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/uml2gml
Requirement	<p>http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/assocClass/transform</p> <p>Before applying the GML encoding rule, any UML association class shall be transformed as follows (in the following description the source class of the association is called S and the target class is called T):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The association class A is transformed into a regular class with the same name, stereotype, tagged values, constraints, attributes, relationships. - The association is replaced by two associations, one from S to A ("SA") and one from A to T ("AT"). - The characteristics of the association end (in particular role name, navigability, multiplicity, documentation) of the original association class at T are used for association ends at A of SA and at T of AT with the exception that the multiplicity at the association end at T of association AT is set to 1. - The characteristics of the association end of the original association class at S are used for association ends at S of SA and at A of AT with the exception that the multiplicity at the association end at S of association SA is set to 1.
Requirement	<p>http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/assocClass/stereotype</p> <p>The UML association class shall have either no stereotype or a stereotype <<FeatureType>>.</p>

12.3.3 Conformance

Conformance Class	
http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/assocClass	
Name	GML application schemas converted from an ISO 19109 Application Schema in UML using the code list conversion rule
Requirements	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/assocClass
Dependency	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/uml2gml
Test	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/assocClass/stereotype
Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/assocClass/stereotype
Test purpose	Verify that the association class can be transformed.
Test method	Check the application schema that any association class has a stereotype <<FeatureType>> or no stereotype.
Test type	Basic

Test	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/assocClass/transform	
	Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/assocClass/transform
	Test purpose	Verify the conversion of any association class.
	Test method	Check each schema document of the GML application schema and verify that each association class of the application schema has been converted as specified.
	Test type	Capability

12.4 Encoding rule extensions

12.4.1 Overview

Information communities may have the need to specify extensions to the encoding rule specified in GML 3.2 E.2 to address specific requirements that are not covered by this encoding rule. This sub-clause specifies requirements for such an extended GML encoding rule.

12.4.2 gml:extendedEncodingRule

The gml:extendedEncodingRule element is defined as

```
<element name="extendedEncodingRule" type="anyURI"/>
```

12.4.3 Requirements class

Requirements Class	
http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/exr	
Target type	GML application schema
Name	Extended GML encoding rule
Dependency	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/uml2gml
Requirement	<p>http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/exr/iso19118</p> <p>Any GML application schema converted from an ISO 19109 Application Schema in UML shall be converted using an encoding rule that conforms to ISO 19118 and is documented in accordance with the requirements stated in ISO 19118.</p> <p>NOTE GML 3.2 references ISO 19118:2005 in its normative reference clause. I.e., this is the version of ISO 19118 that is referenced by the references to "ISO 19118" above.</p>
Requirement	<p>http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/exr/appinfo</p> <p>An element gml:extendedEncodingRule with a URL referencing the specification of the extended encoding rule shall be created in an <appinfo> annotation of each <schema> element in the target namespace of the GML application schema created by applying the extended encoding rule.</p>
Requirement	<p>http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/exr/ref</p> <p>Any extended GML encoding rule referenced from a GML application schema shall normatively reference GML 3.2 E.2 and E.4.3 and specify only the extensions to the</p>

	standard encoding rule.
Requirement	<p>http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/exr/ext</p> <p>Any extended GML encoding rule referenced from a GML application schema may extend the standard GML encoding rule with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ A new stereotype in the UML profile associated with a classifier, an attribute, an association role or package. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A new stereotype shall only be introduced, if the concept described by the stereotype is not encoding specific but relevant on the conceptual level. ○ Schema conversion rules shall be specified defining how XML Schema documents shall be derived from UML model elements with the stereotype. □ A new tagged value in the UML profile associated with a classifier, an attribute, an association role or package. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A new tagged value shall describe a concept that is specific to the GML encoding. ○ The name of the tagged value shall use a lowerCamelCase name starting with "gmlexr". ○ Schema conversion rules shall be specified defining how XML Schema documents shall be derived from UML model elements with the tagged value. □ A schema conversion rule for instances of GF_Constraint. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The schema conversion rule shall not convert the constraint to XML Schema, but to a separate language. EXAMPLE Schematron is a language to specify constraints.

12.4.4 Conformance

Conformance Class	
http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/exr	
Name	GML application schemas converted from an ISO 19109 Application Schema in UML using an extended encoding rule
Requirements	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/exr
Dependency	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/uml2gml
Test	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/exr/1
Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/exr/appinfo
Test purpose	Verify existence of a encoding rule.
Test method	Check each schema document of the GML application schema and verify that each contains an element /schema/annotation/appinfo/gmlexr:extendedEncodingRule. Verify that all values are identical and that a document specifying the encoding rule can be retrieved by resolving the URL.
Test type	Basic
Test	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/exr/2

	Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/exr/ref
	Test purpose	Verify that the encoding rule conforms to the requirements in GML 3.2 E.4.2 and E.4.4
	Test method	Verify that the rule retrieved in test http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/exr/1 normatively references GML 3.2 E.2 and E.4.3 and specifies only the extensions to the rule in GML 3.2 E.2 in accordance with GML 3.2 E.4.4.
	Test type	Capability
Test	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/exr/3	
	Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/exr/ref
	Test purpose	Verify that the UML application schema satisfies the requirements of ISO 19109 and the additional requirements of the encoding rule.
	Test method	Check the conformance of the UML application schema with ISO 19109 and check that the UML application schema has been constructed in accordance with the UML profile stated in the encoding rule retrieved in test http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/exr/1 .
	Test type	Capability
Test	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/exr/4	
	Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/exr/iso19118 http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/exr/ext
	Test purpose	Verify that the extended encoding rule is valid.
	Test method	Inspect the encoding rule retrieved in test http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/exr/1 conforms to ISO 19118:2005 and that extensions are limited to those permitted in http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/exr/ext .
	Test type	Capability
Test	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/exr/5	
	Requirement	http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/exr/iso19118 http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/req/exr/ext
	Test purpose	Verify that the GML application schema has been derived from the UML application schema accordig to the conversion rules in the encoding rule.
	Test method	Compare both descriptions of the application schema and check whether the conversion from UML to XML Schema is in accordance with the conversion rules in the encoding rule retrieved in test http://www.opengis.net/spec/GML/3.3/conf/exr/1 .

	Test type	Capability
--	-----------	------------

Annex A Linear referencing method examples (informative)

Overview

This informative annex includes a collection of typical Linear Referencing Methods, many of which are in ISO 19148 Appendix C. The list of methods is taken from the Linear Referencing Methods explained in 9.3.17.

The units are encoded using the Unified Code for Units of Measure (UCUM). The units are:

- "m": metre
- "hm": hectometre
- "km": kilometre
- "[mi_i]": international mile (same as the US mile and the British mile)
- "[ft_i]": international feet (same as US feet and British feet)
- "{addressNumber}": Indicates that the value is an address number, i.e. not a physical unit. In UCUM, text in curly brackets are annotations.

Milepoint

```
<gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod gml:id="milepoint">
  <gmlr:name>milepoint</gmlr:name>
  <gmlr:type>absolute</gmlr:type>
  <gmlr:units>[mi_i]</gmlr:units>
  <gmlr:constraint>"distance along must be greater than or equal to 0.0
miles and less than the length in miles of the linear element"</gmlr:constraint>
</gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod>
```

True mileage

```
<gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod gml:id="trueMileage">
  <gmlr:name>trueMileage</gmlr:name>
  <gmlr:type>absolute</gmlr:type>
  <gmlr:units>[mi_i]</gmlr:units>
  <gmlr:constraint>"distance along must be greater than or equal to 0.0
miles and less than the length in miles of the linear element"</gmlr:constraint>
</gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod>
```

Kilometre point

```
<gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod gml:id="kilometre-point">
  <gmlr:name>kilometre-point</gmlr:name>
  <gmlr:type>absolute</gmlr:type>
  <gmlr:units>km</gmlr:units>
  <gmlr:constraint>"distance along must be greater than or equal to 0.0
kilometres and less than the length in kilometres of the linear
element"</gmlr:constraint>
</gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod>
```

Kilopoint

```
<gmlrms:lrms>
  <gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod gml:id="kilopoint">
    <gmlr:name>kilopoint</gmlr:name>
```

```

    <gmlr:type>absolute</gmlr:type>
    <gmlr:units>km</gmlr:units>
    <gmlr:constraint>"distance along must be greater than or equal to 0.0
kilometres and less than the length in kilometres of the linear
element"</gmlr:constraint>
  </gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod>

```

Chainage

```

<gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod gml:id="chainage">
  <gmlr:name>chainage</gmlr:name>
  <gmlr:type>absolute</gmlr:type>
  <gmlr:units>m</gmlr:units>
  <gmlr:constraint>"distance along must be greater than or equal to 0.0
metres and less than the length in metres of the linear
element"</gmlr:constraint>
</gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod>

```

Hectometre point

```

<gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod gml:id="hectometre-point">
  <gmlr:name>hectometre-point</gmlr:name>
  <gmlr:type>absolute</gmlr:type>
  <gmlr:units>hm</gmlr:units>
  <gmlr:constraint>"distance along must be greater than or equal to 0.0
hectometres and less than the length in hectometres of the linear
element"</gmlr:constraint>
</gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod>

```

Reverse Milepoint

```

<gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod gml:id="reverseMilepoint">
  <gmlr:name >reverseMilepoint</gmlr:name>
  <gmlr:type>absolute</gmlr:type>
  <gmlr:units>[mi_i]</gmlr:units>
  <gmlr:constraint>"distance along must be greater than or equal to 0.0
miles and less than the length in miles of the linear element"</gmlr:constraint>
</gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod>

```

Reverse kilometre point

```

<gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod gml:id="reverseKilometre-point">
  <gmlr:name>reverseKilometre-point</gmlr:name>
  <gmlr:type>absolute</gmlr:type>
  <gmlr:units>km</gmlr:units>
  <gmlr:constraint>"distance along must be greater than or equal to 0.0
kilometres and less than the length in kilometres of the linear
element"</gmlr:constraint>
</gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod>

```

Milepoint with lateral offset In feet

```

<gmlro:LRMWithOffset gml:id="milepointWithLateralOffsetInFeet">
  <gmlr:name>milepointWithLateralOffsetInFeet</gmlr:name>
  <gmlr:type>absolute</gmlr:type>
  <gmlr:units>[mi_i]</gmlr:units>

```

```

    <gml:constraint>"distance along must be greater than or equal to 0.0
miles and less than the length in miles of the linear element"</gml:constraint>
    <gmlro:offsetUnits>[ft_i]</gmlro:offsetUnits>
    <gmlro:positiveLateralOffsetDirection>
        right
    </gmlro:positiveLateralOffsetDirection>
</gmlro:LRMWithOffset>

```

Milepost

```

<gml:LinearReferencingMethod gml:id="milepost">
  <gml:name >milepost</gml:name>
  <gml:type>relative</gml:type>
  <gml:units>[mi_i]</gml:units>
  <gml:constraint>"distance along must be greater than or equal to 0.0
miles and less than 1.0 miles"</gml:constraint>
</gml:LinearReferencingMethod>

```

Kilopost

```

<gml:LinearReferencingMethod gml:id="kilopost">
  <gml:name >kilopost</gml:name>
  <gml:type>relative</gml:type>
  <gml:units>km</gml:units>
  <gml:constraint>"distance along must be greater than or equal to 0.0
kilometres and less than 1.0 kilometres"</gml:constraint>
</gml:LinearReferencingMethod>

```

Kilometre post

```

<gml:LinearReferencingMethod gml:id="kilometre-post">
  <gml:name >kilometre-post</gml:name>
  <gml:type>relative</gml:type>
  <gml:units>km</gml:units>
  <gml:constraint>"distance along must be greater than or equal to 0.0
kilometres and less than 1.0 kilometres"</gml:constraint>
</gml:LinearReferencingMethod>

```

Reference post

```

<gml:LinearReferencingMethod gml:id="referencePost">
  <gml:name>referencePost</gml:name>
  <gml:type>relative</gml:type>
  <gml:units>[mi_i]</gml:units>
  <gml:constraint>"distance along must be greater than or equal to 0.0
miles and less than the distance to the next reference post"</gml:constraint>
</gml:LinearReferencingMethod>

```

County milepoint

```

<gml:LinearReferencingMethod gml:id="countyMilepoint">
  <gml:name>countyMilepoint</gml:name>
  <gml:type>relative</gml:type>
  <gml:units>[mi_i]</gml:units>

```

```

    <gml:constraint>"distance along must be greater than or equal to 0.0
miles and less than the length in miles of the linear element inside the County
boundary"</gml:constraint>
  </gml:LinearReferencingMethod>

```

Cross street

```

  <gml:LinearReferencingMethod gml:id="crossStreet">
    <gml:name>crossStreet</gml:name>
    <gml:type>relative</gml:type>
    <gml:units>[mi_i]</gml:units>
    <gml:constraint>"distance along must be greater than or equal to 0.0
miles and less than the distance in miles along the linear element to the towards
referent"</gml:constraint>
  </gml:LinearReferencingMethod>

```

Control section

```

  <gml:LinearReferencingMethod gml:id="controlSection">
    <gml:name>controlSection</gml:name>
    <gml:type>relative</gml:type>
    <gml:units>[mi_i]</gml:units>
    <gml:constraint>"distance along must be greater than or equal to 0.0
in the defined measurement unit and less than the length of the portion of the
linear element defined by the beginning and ending Control Section Anchor
Points"</gml:constraint>
  </gml:LinearReferencingMethod>

```

Percentage

```

  <gml:LinearReferencingMethod gml:id="percentage">
    <gml:name>percentage</gml:name>
    <gml:type>interpolative</gml:type>
    <gml:units>%</gml:units>
  </gml:LinearReferencingMethod>

```

Normalized

```

  <gml:LinearReferencingMethod gml:id="normalized">
    <gml:name>normalized</gml:name>
    <gml:type>interpolative</gml:type>
    <gml:units>1</gml:units>
  </gml:LinearReferencingMethod>

```

Stationing

```

  <gml:LinearReferencingMethod gml:id="stationing">
    <gml:name>stationing</gml:name>
    <gml:type>absolute</gml:type>
    <gml:units>[ft_i]</gml:units>
  </gml:LinearReferencingMethod>

```

Stationing With Station Equations

```

  <gml:LinearReferencingMethod gml:id="stationingWithStationEquations">

```

```
<gmlr:name >stationingWithStationEquations</gmlr:name>  
<gmlr:type>relative</gmlr:type>  
<gmlr:units>[ft_i]</gmlr:units>  
</gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod>
```

Metric stationing

```
<gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod gml:id="metricStationing">  
<gmlr:name >metricStationing</gmlr:name>  
<gmlr:type>absolute</gmlr:type>  
<gmlr:units>m</gmlr:units>  
</gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod>
```

Address

```
<gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod gml:id="address">  
<gmlr:name >address</gmlr:name>  
<gmlr:type>interpolative</gmlr:type>  
<gmlr:units>{addressNumber}</gmlr:units>  
</gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod>
```

Mile measure

```
<gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod gml:id="mileMeasure">  
<gmlr:name >mileMeasure</gmlr:name>  
<gmlr:type>localInterpolative</gmlr:type>  
<gmlr:units>[mi_i]</gmlr:units>  
<gmlr:constraint>"linear element must be of type curve and must have  
measure (m) coordinate values"</gmlr:constraint>  
</gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod>
```

Kilometre measure

```
<gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod gml:id="kilometreMeasure">  
<gmlr:name >kilometreMeasure</gmlr:name>  
<gmlr:type>localInterpolative</gmlr:type>  
<gmlr:units>km</gmlr:units>  
<gmlr:constraint>"linear element must be of type curve and must have  
measure (m) coordinate values"</gmlr:constraint>  
</gmlr:LinearReferencingMethod>
```

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