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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 21336-2008

Replacing GB/T 21336-2008, GB/T 21337-2008

**Geographic information - Data quality - Part 1: General
requirements
(English Translation)**

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Reference

Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part 1: Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents" Drafting:

This document is Part 1 of GB/T 21336 "Geographic Information Data Quality": GB/T 21336 has released the following parts:

---Part 1: General requirements:

This document replaces GB/T 21336-2008 "Geographical Information Quality Evaluation Process" and GB/T 21337-2008 "Geographical Information Quality in principle": Compared with GB/T 21336-2008 and GB/T 21337-2008, in addition to structural adjustments and editorial changes, the main technical changes transformed as follows:

---Changed the components of data quality (see 8.1, 5:1 of GB/T 21337-2008), deleted the data quality quantification elements, Relevant expressions of quantified sub-elements of data quality and non-quantified elements of data quality (see Chapter 5 of GB/T 21337-2008);

---Added the concept of extended data quality information model (see 8.4);

---Changed the data quality element descriptor (see 8.5, 5:2:3, 6:1:6 of GB/T 21337-2008);

---Added the method of generating data quality evaluation results (see 10.3), and the relevant provisions for report derivation (see 11.2:2 and Appendix D);

--- Added XML encoding requirements for data quality definitions (see Chapter 12 and Appendix H):

This document is modified to adopt ISO 19157-1:2023 "Geographical Information Data Quality Part 1: General Requirements":

The following editorial changes have been made to this document:

---Corrected printing errors: changed "Chapter 4" in 6:2 to "Chapter 5"; changed "See E:5:3 for examples of meta-quality evaluation" in 8:5:5 Change it to "See D:5:3 for examples of

meta-quality evaluation"; change "6:5:2" in note C:1:6 to "7:2"; add some instructions to "E:5" in D:1 Change "Example" to "D:5 Supplementary Examples"; change "Logical Consistency" in D:3:5:2 to "Logical Consistency"; Note to Table D:3 Change the "actual number of unit products included" in explanation a to "the excess number of unit products"; change the "see" in line 7 of Table D:14 E:4:2" is changed to "See D:4:2"; "Topological measurement absolute position accuracy" in D:5:3 is changed to "Topographic measurement absolute position" Accuracy";

---Modified Table C:2: Added "measure" association for quality elements (see row 6 of Table C:2), subsequent classes, class attributes and relationships the line numbers of the couplets are extended sequentially;

---Change some examples to cases that are in line with my country's national conditions: In Figures D:1~D:4 and D:3:5:1, change the road names and household names:

Change it to the Chinese name; in the E:4:3:2 example, change "UTM" to "Gauss-Krüger projection"; in F:3:3, change the the price unit "\$" is changed to RMB "\$"; in F:4:1:2 Example 1, the data set range is changed to "England" and "Scotland" "Hebei Province" and "Dezhou City"; in F:4:1:3, change "England and Wales" to "Dezhou City";

---Deleted Appendix I (informative) "Backward compatibility compared with ISO 19157:2013":

Please note that some content in this document may be subject to patents: The publisher of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents:

Introduction

Geographical data is increasingly being shared, exchanged and used for purposes far beyond the purposes intended by the data producers: Because the value of data is Quality is directly related: In the process of selecting geographic data, geographic data quality information is crucial: For geographical data users, it is possible to There may be multiple data sets for them to choose from, and users can determine the data set that best meets their needs by comparing the quality of the data sets:

The purpose of describing geographic data quality is to facilitate comparison and selection of data sets that best suit application needs: A complete description of the quality of the data set can Facilitate the sharing, exchange and application of data sets: Geographic data quality information enables data producers to evaluate their datasets against product specifications degree of compliance and help data users evaluate the product's ability to meet their specific application requirements: In order to evaluate the quality of the data set, it is necessary to the approach uses clearly defined evaluation procedures:

To facilitate comparison, express quality reporting results in comparable ways and achieve consensus on the data quality metrics used: These Data quality metrics provide descriptors