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

GB/T 33184-2016

**Geographic information -- Rights expression language for
geographic information**

地理信息 地理信息权限表达语言

(English Translation)

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Reference

Foreword

This standard is drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard uses the translation method equivalent to ISO 19149.:2011 (E) "Geographic information geographic information authority expression language".

This standard has been modified as follows.

--- in 5.1 to add the MPEG, GML, TR, WMS, XSD and other original standard missing five abbreviations;

- Added information on Appendix NA "Terms and Definitions". To facilitate the understanding and application of this standard, from ISO/IEC 21000-5 as well as the terminology and definitions of the two basic standards of ISO 19153, extract 10 terms and definitions that are closely related to this standard, and the definition of individual terms has been modified, added;

--- add information to the Appendix NB "class name and acronym in English and Chinese table";

--- Added information Appendix NC "ISO/IEC 21000 (MPEG-21) parts of the standard list";

- The international documents cited in the reference are replaced by our documents with a consistent correspondence.

This standard is proposed by the National Geographic Information Bureau.

This standard is under the jurisdiction of the National Geographic Information Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC230).

The drafting of this standard. Fujian Normal University, Institute of Remote Sensing and Digital Earth, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences Geography and Resources Institute, Institute of Environmental and Ecological Sciences, China Environmental Science Research Institute, Beijing Shanhai Kechuang Information Technology Co., Ltd., Ministry of Land and Resources Information Center, Beijing Normal University, Beijing Zhongke Digital Information Technology Co., Ltd., Eurasian System Science Research Association.

Introduction

In geographic information applications, the use of ubiquitous computational processing is often influenced by owners' rights, data owners, and other knowledge the obstruction of the legal stakeholders of the property rights. Once data or other resources are made available in an unrestricted or unprotected environment, theoretically these potential data can be obtained from other sources, resulting in lower value of holding data or resources. Multimedia industry created through Create a generic digital rights protection model to solve this problem, and develop a model that may be used in the model the example language is described in the language, which is ISO/IEC 21000-5 in the permission expression language (ISO RightsExpression Language, ISO REL). This language is used in conjunction with the digitalrightsmanagement (DRM) system Compliance with the licensing system, credit and enforcement (legal or special provisions), allowing data to be distributed, while still protecting data the value of.

This standard extends the ISO REL to cover geographic data and service resource holders, so that their concerns are fairly protected.

This will not only meet the needs of intellectual property protection, but also can make the operation of the geographic information market is the least limited.

There are two main sources of this standard. Source.

The first source is ISO/IEC 21000, which consists of a number of sub-standards, from the general sense of the provisions of multimedia digital rights management. To the ground Management of information and service resources have their own special needs, or do not extend this resource authority to express and enforce the basic standards.

The second source is an abstract specification of ISO 19153 (formerly the Open Geospatial Information Consortium), which lists geographic information Domain rights management to provide the use of generic geographic information terminology to ISO/IEC 21000 work with the spatial data field standard A complete reference model that is linked together.

With these two basics, the purpose of this standard is to extend the ISO REL, consistent with the extended conditions given by ISO/IEC 21000-5, and eventually covers all the special scenarios listed in ISO 19153.

Geographic Information Geographic Information Permission Expression Language

1 Scope

This standard defines an XML-based vocabulary or language that is used to express geographic information authority for geographic information and its related services Create a digital license. The Geographic Information Authorization Language (GeoREL) is the authority expression language defined in the ISO/IEC 21000-5 standard.

An extension that is used to build a digital license. Each digital license will unambiguously express the owner of the geographic information resource (or its agent) Some specific rights which can be given to the licensee. Only the digital rights management system that uses these licenses will be able to use all of these resources the source provides prior (prior) protection.

Note: Proper use of GeoREL, including the protection of permissions when data is accessed according to the rules described in the license. So, both in public and private in the field, once the data is protected, the protection will take effect in the respective fields as long as the permission is permitted.

Geographic information and services in the field of such "authority", copyright law is not covered, and copyright law is usually between the individual on the specific, Allow the use of resources to achieve the results of the contract. The copyright litigation associated with it is an ex post facto measure, not a pre-existing protective measure.

This standard should not be interpreted as a reflection or extension of copyright law.

ISO/IEC 21000 has provided for the protection of contractual rights and enforcement mechanisms, this standard is neither a substitute nor a redefine that but rather to use these mechanisms as already standardized content.

2 Consistency

The vocabulary of this license language is expressed as an XML schema, with the aim of extending ISO/IEC 21000-5REL. Consistent license form should be a good structure and a complete XML document (or its equivalent), the term used to express the semantics described in this standard, and through ISO/IEC 21000 specifies and describes mechanisms that ensure that they are not changed.

Compliance with this standard shall be related to the ISO/IEC 21000-5XML model and the requirements of this standard (see Chapter 6) the XML schema is consistent.

Software systems conforming to this standard shall be consistent with the semantics expressed in ISO/IEC 21000 and the abstract test suite in Appendix A Means to interpret any claims that are consistent with the agreement.