

Project for the Strengthening of Spatial Data Infrastructures in Members States and Territories of the Association of Caribbean States

Geographic Information Metadata

Capacity building programme under the frame of the XVI Informatics Convention and IX Geomatics Congress - La Havana, Cuba

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Catalina Tapia
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14 Marzo 2016



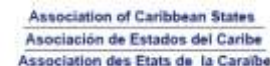
Monday 14, March 2016

Time	Topic
9:00 - 9:30	Opening remarks
9:30 - 9:45	Diagnostic evaluation
9:45 - 10:00	Concepts, Utility and Importance in the context of the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)
10:00 -10:15	Coffee break
10:15 - 11:00	General structure of geographic metadata Metadata standards: FGDC, Dublin Core and ISO Standard ISO 19115 and profiles
11:00 -12:00	Other metadata standards: 19115-2, 19119, 19139 and 19115-1 Technological alternatives to develop Metadata Cases in the world and the Latin American Metadata Profile - LAMP
12:00 - 13:00	Study Case: Developing a product of geographic information and metadata using free software
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch
14:00 - 15:00	Practical recommendations to develop metadata Study Case: Developing a product of geographic information and metadata using free software
15:00 - 15:15	Coffee Break
15:15 - 16:00	Study Case: Developing a product of geographic information and metadata using free software



Diagnostic evaluation

1. Do you know what metadata is?
2. Do you know what a geographic metadata is?
3. Are you familiar with some metadata catalog?
4. Is there such a catalog in your country?
5. Have you ever used a metadata catalog?
6. What information can be found in a metadata record?
7. Does your country or any public organization institution apply metadata standards for GI?
8. Is there a software tool to build metadata in your country or institution?
9. Does the institutions that produce geographic information in your country, develop metadata?
10. How important is metadata for you?
11. Could you mention us some examples of the benefit of using metadata for geographic information?



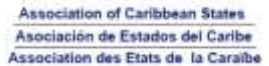
Metadata:

Concepts, Utility and Importance in the context of the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)



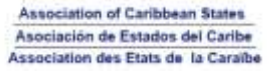
Concepts, Utility and Importance in the context of the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)

Imagine you are alone in the Atacama Desert, Chile
You are very hungry and thirsty



Concepts, Utility and Importance in the context of the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)

You find a magic lamp... and a genie appears....



Concepts, Utility and Importance in the context of the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)

Genius gives you the option to open only one of these 6 cans....



Concepts, Utility and Importance in the context of the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)

beans?

TUNA?

***Without a label
How do you know which open?.....***

Dog food?

Oil for cars?

Water?

Concepts, Utility and Importance in the context of the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)

Metadata are useful because they allow us to *make a good decision*
Metadata is “Information about a resource” (ISO TC 211)



Concepts, Utility and Importance in the context of the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)

Metadata are useful because they allow us to *know the characteristics of the resource*

The purpose of metadata is to describe resources

Resource



Metadata



Ingredients

Address

Phone

Web page

Product name

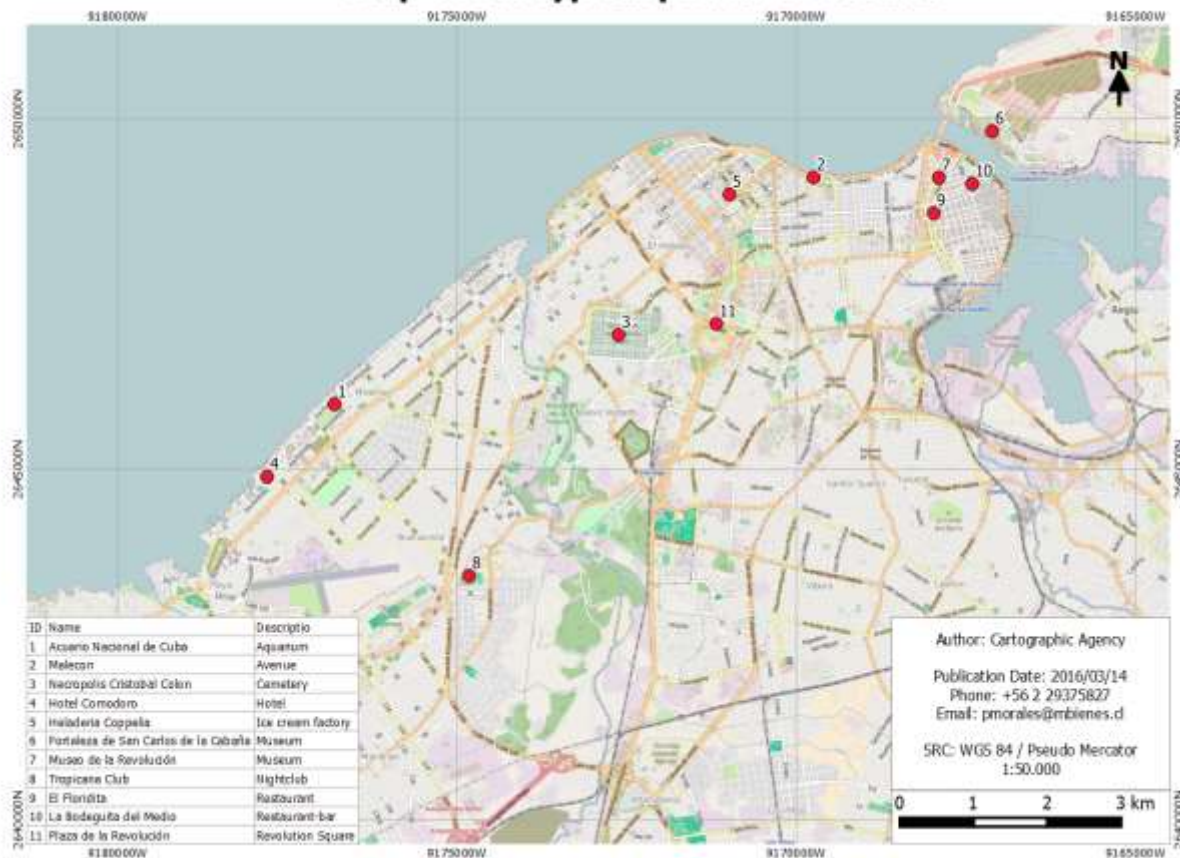
Manufacturer's Name

Concepts, Utility and Importance in the context of the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)

Resource

Metadata

Map of the typical points of Havana



Title: Map of Typical points of Havana

This is the metadata for this.

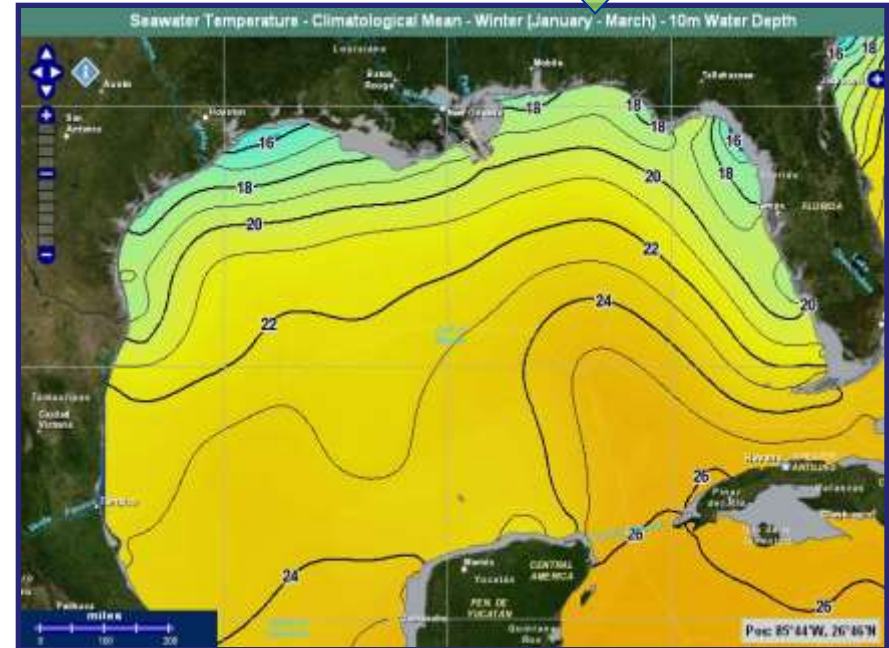


World Ocean Atlas 0.25 degree grid temperature climatologies for the Gulf of Mexico

[Identification Information](#)
[Content Information](#)
[Distribution Information](#)
[Metadata Maintenance Information](#)

Metadata:
File identifier:
373df2e0-92dd-11e1-b0c4-0800200c9a66
Language:
eng; USA
Character set:
Character set code:
utf8
Hierarchy level:
Scope code:
dataset
Metadata author:
Responsible party:
Organisation name:
NOAA/NEED IS/NOEC/NCEDC-National Coastal Data Development Center
Contact info:
Contact:
Phone:
Telephone:
Voice:
866-732-2382
Facsimile:
228-686-2968

a small part of



NOAA

Metadata record



Association of Caribbean States
Asociación de Estados del Caribe
Association des Etats de la Caraïbe

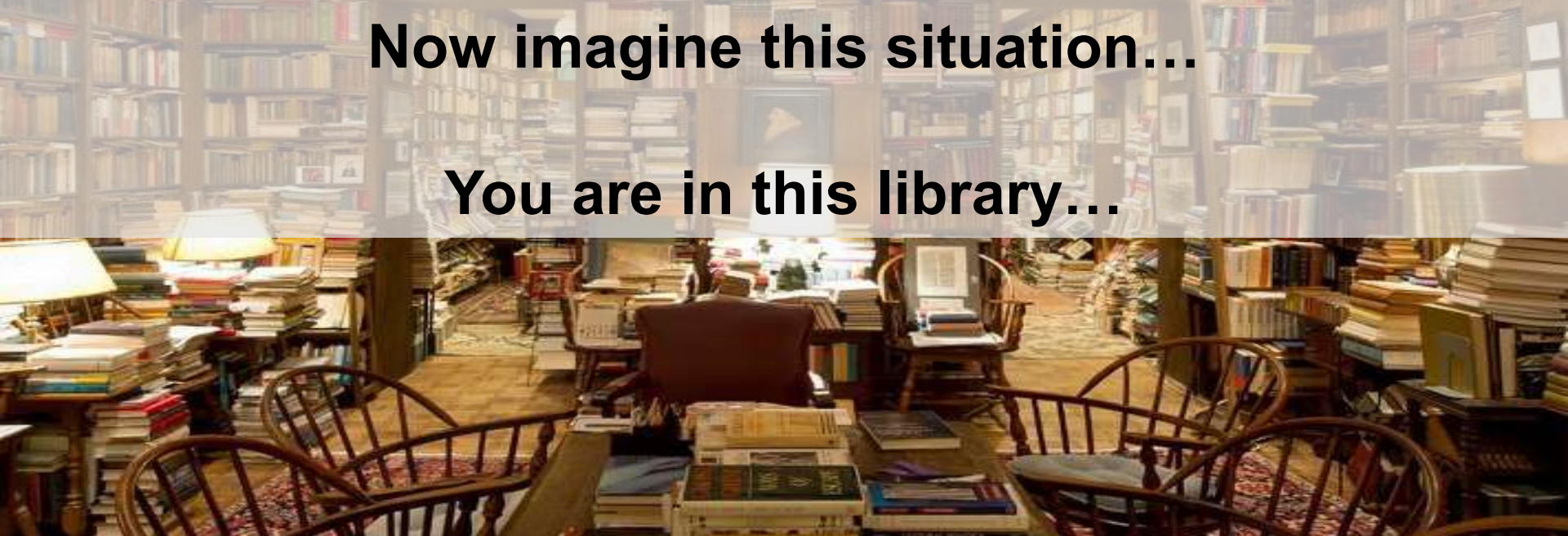


Concepts, Utility and Importance in the context of the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)



Now imagine this situation...

You are in this library...



Concepts, Utility and Importance in the context of the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)



You need to find a book here...



Without a metadata catalog no possibility



Concepts, Utility and Importance in the context of the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)



A catalog of metadata lets us know that information is available



A catalog of metadata allows us to look for resources in an efficient manner



Library Card Catalogs



Concepts, Utility and Importance in the context of the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)



As in a large library....



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Association des Etats de la Caraïbe



Concepts, Utility and Importance in the context of the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)

Municipalities

Ministry of
Agriculture

Local
Governments

Ministry of
Defence

The countries have a lot of information, which is divided into multiple institutions

Ministry of
Education

Ministry of
Justice

Ministry of
Health

Concepts, Utility and Importance in the context of the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)

Municipalities

Ministry of Agriculture

Local Governments

Ministry of Defence

Without a national catalog of geographic information, the information is scattered in public institutions and it is very difficult to find and access

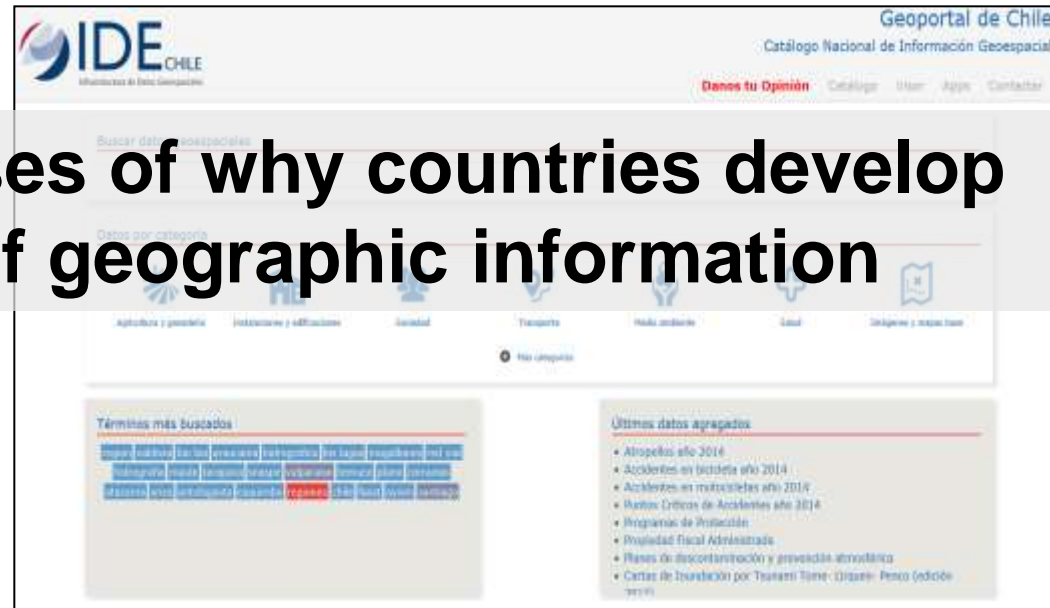
Ministry of Education

Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Health

Concepts, Utility and Importance in the context of the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)

This is one of the causes of why countries develop national catalogs of geographic information



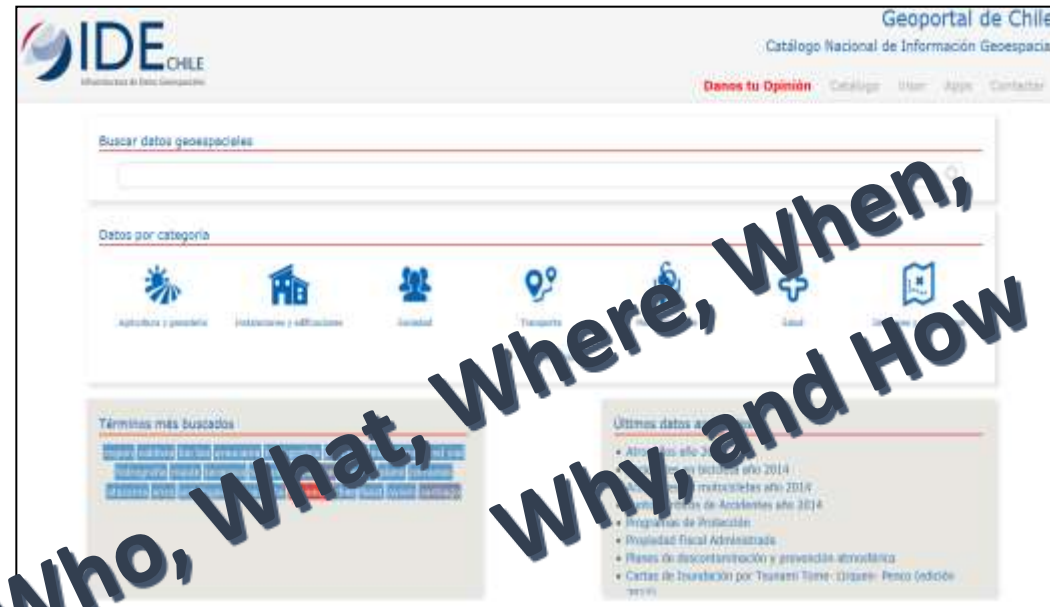
<http://www.geoportal.cl/geoportal/catalog/main/home.page>

Concepts, Utility and Importance in the context of the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)

Metadata catalog for Geographic Information

Functions...

- Discovery (Search)
- Access (Download)
- Documentation
- Metadata management



Concepts, Utility and Importance in the context of the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)

A **Metadata catalog** for Geographic Information is a basic technological component of Spatial Data Infrastructures (SDI).

An SDI according to one of its first and most classic definition is::

Federal Register Vol. 59, No. 71 Wednesday, April 13, 1994	Presidential Documents
Title 3— The President	Executive Order 12906 of April 11, 1994 Coordinating Geographic Data Acquisition and Access: The National Spatial Data Infrastructure

Section 1. Definitions. (a) "National Spatial Data Infrastructure" ("NSDI") means the technology, policies, standards, and human resources necessary to acquire, process, store, distribute, and improve utilization of geospatial data.

goals of the National Information Infrastructure; and to avoid wasteful duplication of effort and promote effective and economical management of resources by Federal, State, local, and tribal governments, it is ordered as follows:

Section 1. Definitions. (a) "National Spatial Data Infrastructure" means the technology, policies, standards, and human resources necessary to acquire, process, store, distribute, and improve utilization of geospatial data.

**Executive Order 12906
1994**

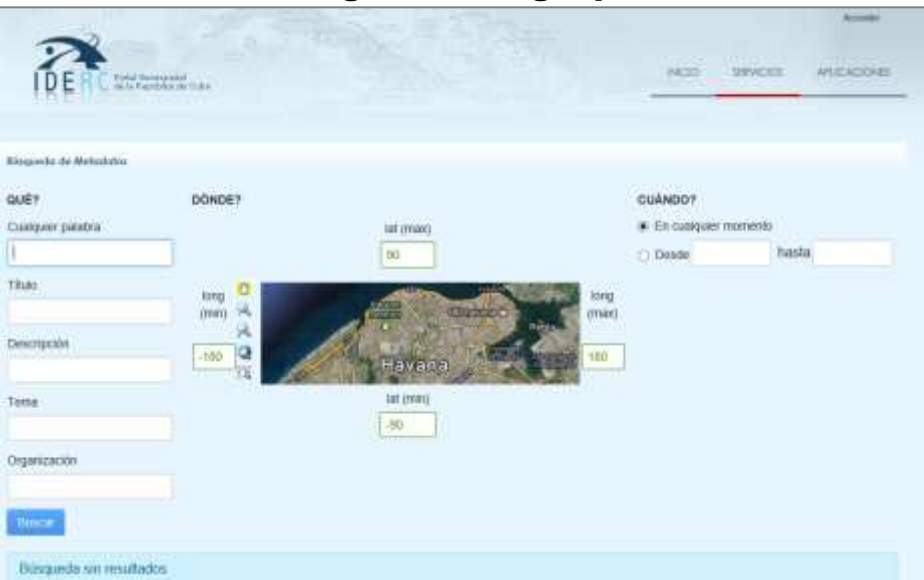
Link: <http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/executive-orders/pdf/12906.pdf>



Concepts, Utility and Importance in the context of the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)

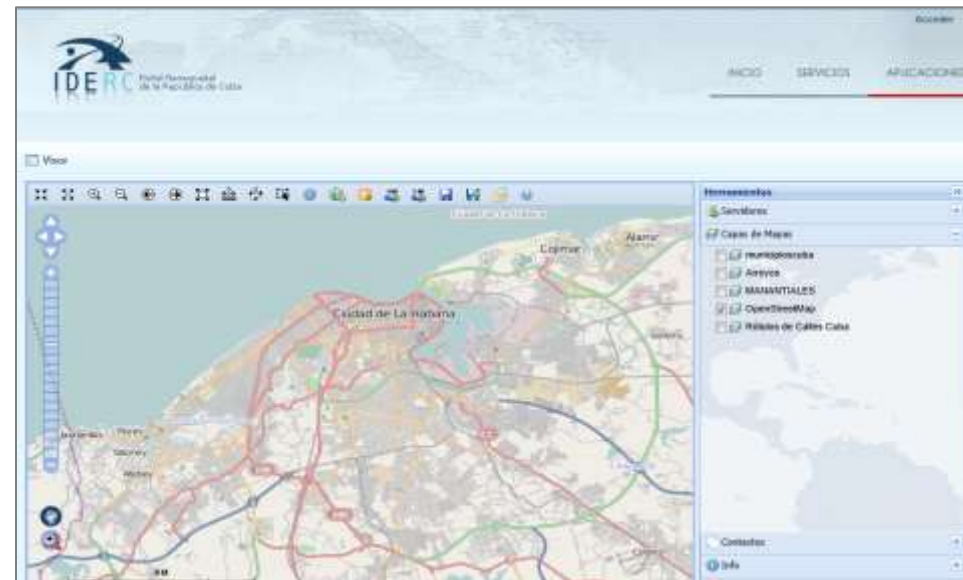
The basic technological components of an SDI

Metadata catalog for Geographic Information



<http://www.iderc.cu/web/iderc/catalogo-de-metadatos/>

Web map viewer



<http://www.iderc.cu/web/iderc/visor>



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Importance in the context of the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)

It is estimated that between 70 and 80% of the expenditure of any GIS project is due to the purchase of data and maintenance of your information.¹

In a scenario without SDI, the data are bought by different agencies "n" times (on occasion by the same agency)



Duplication of information and spending

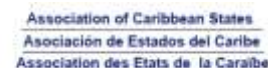
1- "Curso de Doctorado Infraestructuras de Datos Espaciales ..." 2011. 4 Mar. 2016 <http://redgeomatica.rediris.es/CURSO_IDE_2004-05/documentos/1.Conceptos_IDE/Lecture_1.2.ppt>

Metadata perspectives

Why it's more important now?

- **Expansion in the use of Geographic Information**
 - Proliferation of data
 - Non-geographers using geospatial data
 - The producer is not the user
- **Geospatial data is imperfect**
 - A model, a “point of view”
 - Assumptions, limitations, approximations, simplifications
- **Expensive**
 - Reuse
 - Data management

David Danko



General structure of geographic metadata

Metadata standards: FGDC, Dublin Core and ISO

Standard ISO 19115 and profiles



General structure of geographic metadata

This is the metadata for this.

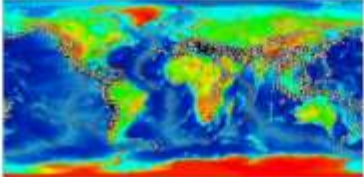


Global Significant Earthquake Database, 2150 BC to present

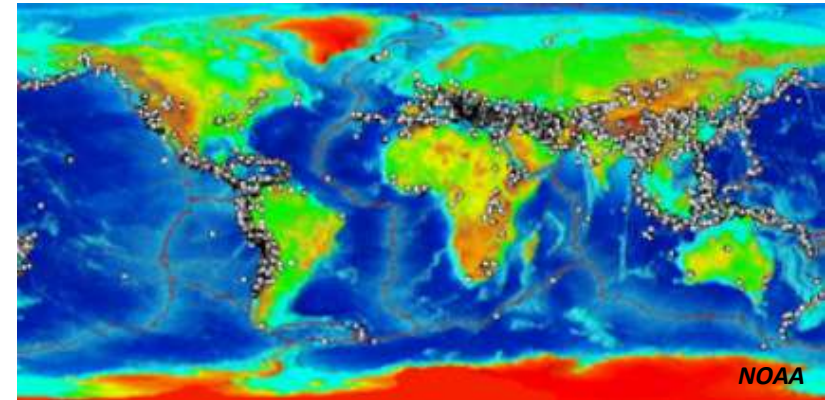
General Information
File Identifier: gov.noaa.ngdc.mgg.hazards:G012153
Metadata Language: eng: USA
Metadata Date Stamp: 2015-10-01

Identification Information
Title: Global Significant Earthquake Database, 2150 BC to present
Dataset
Publication 1972-01-01
Date:
Dataset Language: eng: USA
Abstract: The Significant Earthquake Database is a global listing of over 5,700 earthquakes from 2150 BC to the present. A significant earthquake is classified as one that meets at least one of the following criteria: caused deaths, caused moderate damage (approximately \$1 million or more), magnitude 7.5 or greater, Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) X or greater, or the earthquake generated a tsunami. The database provides information on the date and time of occurrence, latitude and longitude, focal depth, magnitude, maximum MMI intensity, and socio-economic data such as the total number of casualties, injuries, houses destroyed, and houses damaged, and \$ damage estimates. References, political geography, and additional comments are also provided for each earthquake. If the earthquake was associated with a tsunami or volcanic eruption, it is flagged and linked to the related tsunami event or significant volcanic eruption.
Constraints Cite as: National Geophysical Data Center / World Data Service (NGDC/WDS): Global Significant Earthquake Database. National Geophysical Data Center, NOAA. doi:10.7289/V5TD9V7K [access data]

Browse Graphic
Browse Graphic URL: <http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/hazard/icons/sigeqsm.jpg>



a small part of



Metadata record



General structure of geographic metadata

✓ General Information

✓ Identification Information

✓ Browse Graphic

NGDC/WDS Global Historical Tsunami Database, 2100 BC to present

General Information

File Identifier: gov.noaa.ngdc.mgg.hazards:G02151
Metadata Language: eng; USA
Metadata Date Stamp: 2015-10-01

Identification Information

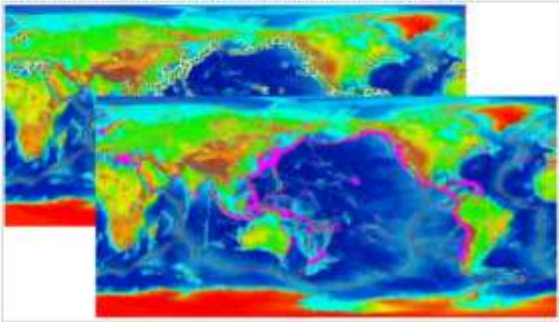
Title: NGDC/WDS Global Historical Tsunami Database, 2100 BC to present
Dataset
Publication 1974-01-01
Date:
Dataset eng; USA
Language:

Abstract: The Global Historical Tsunami Database provides information on over 2,400 tsunamis from 2100 BC to the present in the the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans; and the Mediterranean and Caribbean Seas. The database includes two related files. The first file includes information on the tsunami source such as the date, time, and location of the source event; cause and validity of the source, tsunami magnitude and intensity; maximum water height; the total number of fatalities, injuries, houses destroyed, and houses damaged; and total damage estimate (in U.S. dollars). The second related file contains information on the runups (the locations where tsunami waves were observed by eyewitnesses, reconnaissance surveys, tide gauges, and deep-ocean sensors) such as name, location, arrival time, maximum water height and inundation distance, and socio-economic data (deaths, injuries, damage) for the specific runup location.

Constraints Cite as: National Geophysical Data Center / World Data Service (NGDC/WDS): Global Historical Tsunami Database. National Geophysical Data Center, NOAA. doi:10.7289/V5PN93H7 [access date]

Browse Graphic

Browse Graphic URL: <http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/hazard/icons/tsunamis.jpg>



Browse Graphic Caption: Maps showing tsunami events and tsunami runups and locations.
Browse Graphic Type: jpg

General structure of geographic metadata

✓ Data Theme


✓ Spatial Domain

✓ Data Quality Information

✓ Contact Information

Data Theme
Theme Topics: Oceans and Estuaries, Geological and Geophysical

Spatial Domain
West Bounding Longitude: -180
South Bounding Latitude: -63
East Bounding Longitude: 180
North Bounding Latitude: 71



Beginning Date: -2000-00-00

Data Quality Information
Scope (quality information applies to): repository

Contact Information
Organization: DOC/NOAA/NESDIS/NCEI > National Centers for Environmental Information, NESDIS, NOAA, U.S. Department of Commerce
Address: 325 Broadway, Mail Code E/GC4
City: Boulder
State: CO
Postal Code: 80305-3328
Country: USA
Email: Paula.Dunbar@noaa.gov
Telephone: (303) 497-6084
Fax: (303) 497-6513

General structure of geographic metadata


- ✓ Distribution Information
- ✓ Metadata Reference Information

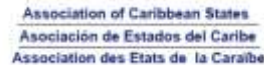
Distribution Information

Format Name: ASCII
Distribution Link: <http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/nndc/struts/form?t=101650&s=70&d=7>
Distribution Link Function: Search

Metadata Reference Information

Metadata Standard Name: ISO 19115-2 Geographic Information - Metadata - Part 2: Extensions for Imagery and Gridded Data
Metadata Standard Version: ISO 19115-2:2009(E)

 NGDC/WDS Global Historical Tsunami Database, 2100 BC to present
The Global Historical Tsunami Database provides information on over 2,400 tsunamis from 2100 BC to the present in the the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans; and the Mediterranean and Caribbean Seas. The database includes two related files. The first fi...
[Website](#) [Details](#) [Metadata](#)



General structure of geographic metadata

Metadata applications that enables users to:

1. Locate

- Find
- Discover

2. Evaluate

- Restrictions
- Quality
- Reputation

3. Extract

- Order
- Download

4. Employ

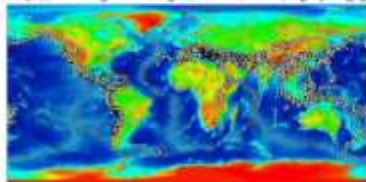
- Apply
- Use

Global Significant Earthquake Database, 2150 BC to present

General Information
File Identifier: gov.noaa.ngdc.mgg.hazards:G012153
Metadata Language: eng: USA
Metadata Date Stamp: 2015-10-01

Identification Information
Title: Global Significant Earthquake Database, 2150 BC to present
Dataset
Publication 1972-01-01:
Date:
Dataset
Language: eng: USA
Abstract: The Significant Earthquake Database is a global listing of over 5,700 earthquakes from 2150 BC to the present. A significant earthquake is classified as one that meets at least one of the following criteria: caused deaths, caused moderate damage (approximately \$1 million or more), magnitude 7.5 or greater, Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) X or greater, or the earthquake generated a tsunami. The database provides information on the date and time of occurrence, latitude and longitude, focal depth, magnitude, maximum MMI intensity, and socio-economic data such as the total number of casualties, injuries, houses destroyed, and houses damaged, and \$ dollar damage estimates. References, political geography, and additional comments are also provided for each earthquake. If the earthquake was associated with a tsunami or volcanic eruption, it is flagged and linked to the related tsunami event or significant volcanic eruption.
Constraints Cite as: National Geophysical Data Center / World Data Service (NGDC/WDS): Global Significant Earthquake Database. National Geophysical Data Center, NOAA. doi:10.7289/V5TD9V7K [access date]

Browse Graphic
Browse Graphic URL: <http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/hazard/icons/sigeasm.jpg>



Distribution Information
Format Name: ASCII
Distribution Link: <http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/nndc/struts/form?t=101650&s=70&d=7>
Distribution Link Function: Search

Metadata standards: Dublin Core, FGDC and ISO

¿October 31, 2002?

02-10-31*

Not is October 2, 1931

Why should it be standardized?

Provide an understanding of data – around the Globe and across information communities

2002-10-31 ✓

Metadata standards: Dublin Core, FGDC and ISO

Metadata standards

Schemes to describe the dataset

Dublin Core

The Dublin Core is used to describe a wide range of resources

FGDC

US national standard for geographic information metadata

ISO (19115)

International standard for geographic information metadata



Metadata standard: Dublin Core

- ✓ **Dublin Core Metadata Element Set** is a vocabulary of fifteen properties for use in resource description
- ✓ *The Dublin Core is used to describe a wide range of resources*



- ✓ *The name “Dublin “ is due to its origin at a 1995 invitational workshop in Dublin, Ohio; “Core” because its elements are broad and generic usable for describing a wide range of resources*

<http://dublincore.org/>

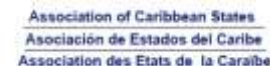


Metadata standard: Dublin Core

The Dublin Core contains 15 Simple Metadata Elements:

1. Title
2. Creator
3. Subject
4. Description
5. Publisher
6. Contributors
7. Date
8. Type
9. Format
10. Identifier
11. Source
12. Language
13. Relation
14. Coverage
15. Rights

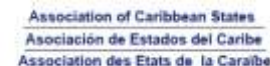
<http://dublincore.org/documents/dces/>



Metadata standard: Dublin Core

1. **Title:** A name given to the resource.
2. **Creator:** An entity primarily responsible for making the resource.
3. **Subject:** The topic of the resource. (Typically, the subject will be represented using keywords, key phrases, or classification codes. Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary).
4. **Description:** An account of the resource.
5. **Publisher:** An entity responsible for making the resource available.
6. **Contributor:** An entity responsible for making contributions to the resource.
7. **Date:** A point or period of time associated with an event in the lifecycle of the resource.

<http://dublincore.org/documents/dces/>



Metadata standard: Dublin Core

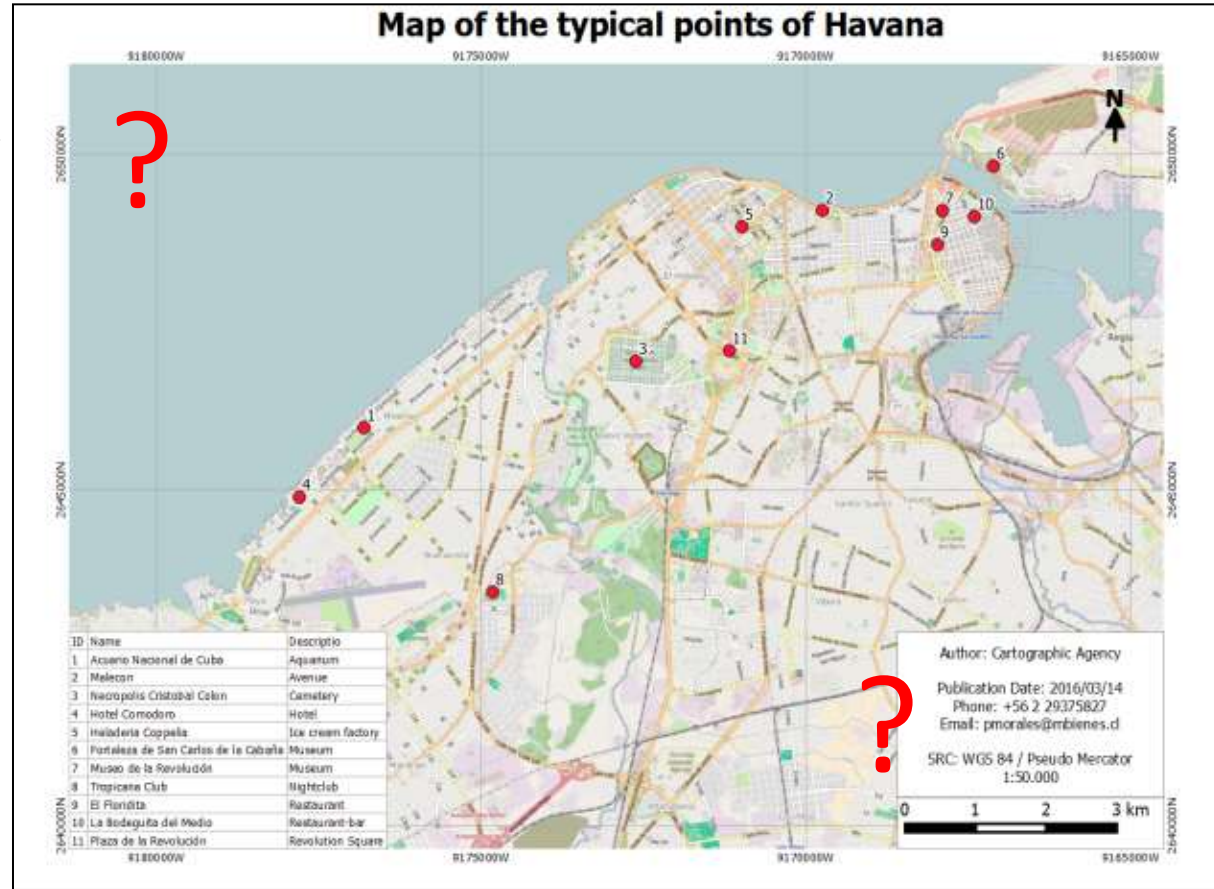
8. **Type:** The nature of the resource.
9. **Format :** The file format, physical medium, or dimensions of the resource
10. **Identifier:** An unambiguous reference to the resource within a given context.
11. **Source:** A related resource from which the described resource is derived.
12. **Language:** A language of the resource.
13. **Relation:** A related resource
14. **Coverage:** The spatial or temporal topic of the resource, the spatial applicability of the resource, or the jurisdiction under which the resource is relevant.
15. **Rights:** Information about rights held in and over the resource.

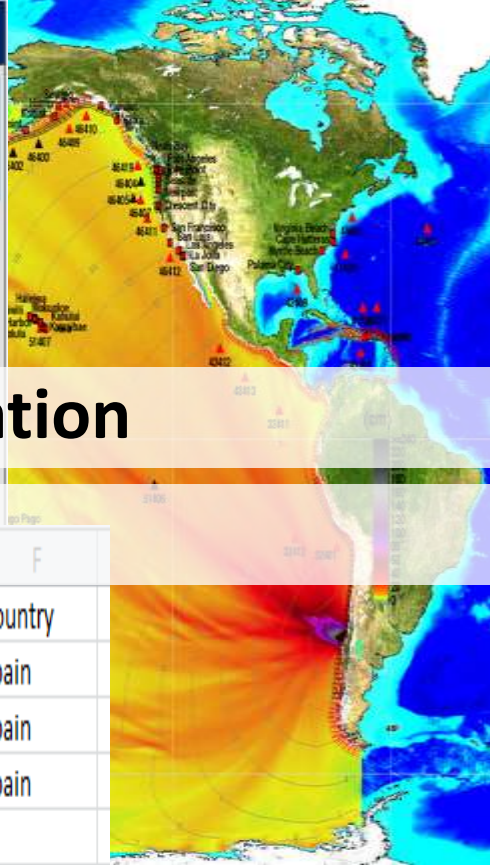
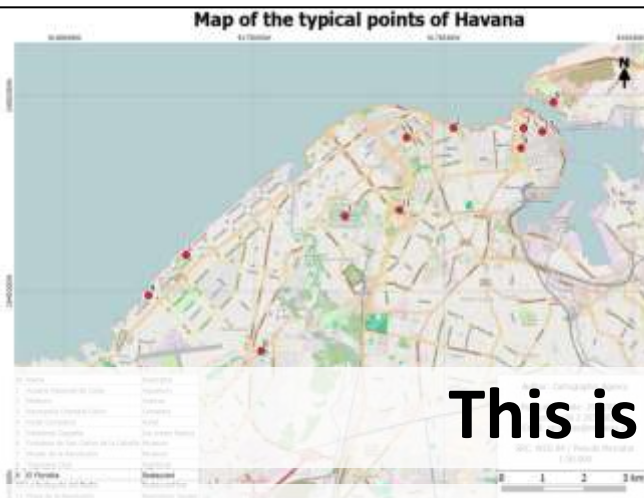
<http://dublincore.org/documents/dces/>



Metadata standard: Dublin Core

1. **Title:** Map of Typical points of Havana
2. **Creator:** Cartographic Agency
3. **Subject:** Culture, travel
4. **Description:** Map of Typical points of Havana, contains the location of museums, Revolution Square, restaurants, bars, etc.
5. **Publisher:** Cartographic Agency
6. **Contributors :** Pablo Morales
7. **Date:** 2016-03-14
8. **Type:** Image
9. **Format:** gif
10. **Identifier :** "Map01"
11. **Source:** "Image from page 54 of the 2016 edition of Caribbean Atlas "
12. **Language:** "en"
13. **Relation:** Developed for training Metadata
14. **Coverage:** Havana, Cuba
15. **Rights:** *Creative Commons* - CC BY





This is a special type of information
It's geographic information

Snippet from the CORREOS CHILE website showing a postal code search interface. It includes the text "Tu Código Postal es: 8930341" and a "Ubicación map" showing a street view of the location.

Postal Code

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	id	nombre	Address	City	State	Country
2	1	Aurelio	Calle del Universo, 3, Valladolid	Valladolid	Castilla y León	Spain
3	2	Diego	Calle de la Constelación, 1, Valladolid	Valladolid	Castilla y León	Spain
4	3	Iker	Calle de la Nebulosa, 7, Valladolid	Valladolid	Castilla y León	Spain
5						



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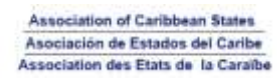
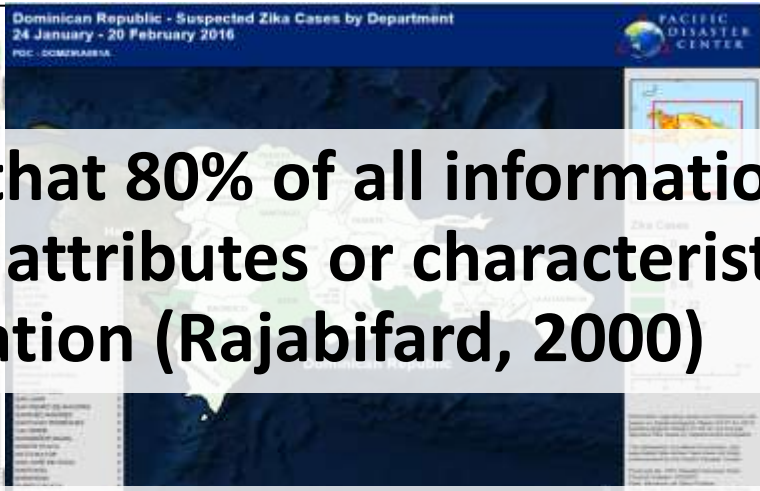
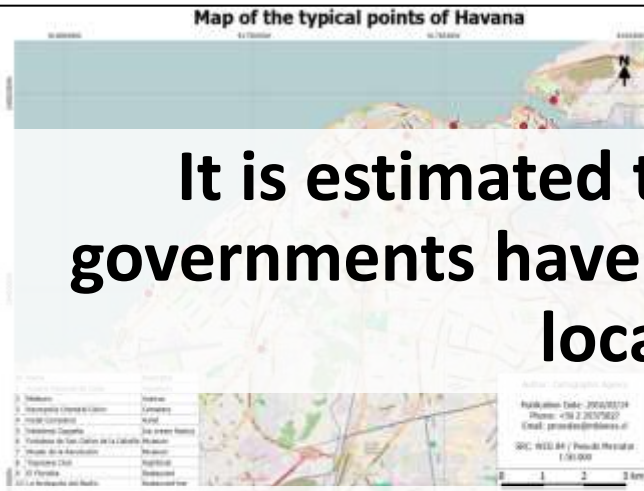
Geographic Information

Information concerning phenomena implicitly or explicitly associated with a location relative to the Earth (ISO TC 211)

It is estimated that 80% of all information used by governments have attributes or characteristics related to location (Rajabifard, 2000)

There are specific standards for developing geographic information metadata ...

1	Country
2 1 Aurelio Calle del universo, 3, Valladolid	Valladolid Castilla y Leon Spain
3 2 Diego Calle de la Constelación, 1, Valladolid	Valladolid Castilla y León Spain
4 3 Iker Calle de la Nebulosa, 7, Valladolid	Valladolid Castilla y León Spain
5	



Metadata standard: FGDC

Formal name: Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata (CSDGM)



Developed by “Federal Geographic Data Committee” (FGDC)



CSDGM Geospatial Metadata Standards (1998):

<http://www.fgdc.gov/metadata/geospatial-metadata-standards#csdgm>

CSDGM Workbook:

https://www.fgdc.gov/metadata/documents/workbook_0501_bmk.pdf









Metadata standard: FGDC

- The standard is designed to describe all possible geospatial data.
- 334 different metadata elements, 75 pages.
- Do not let the length dismay you; the standard is meant to be a reference, not recreational reading.
- Its use allows to evaluate, obtain and use effectively geographic information.
- The standard is organized into 7 main sections and three support sections.
- Distinguish between mandatory, optional and conditional elements.



Using the Graphical Representation

What's Mandatory? What's Not?

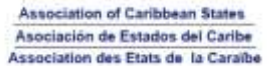
Compound	Element
	
	
	

Mandatory - *must be provided.*

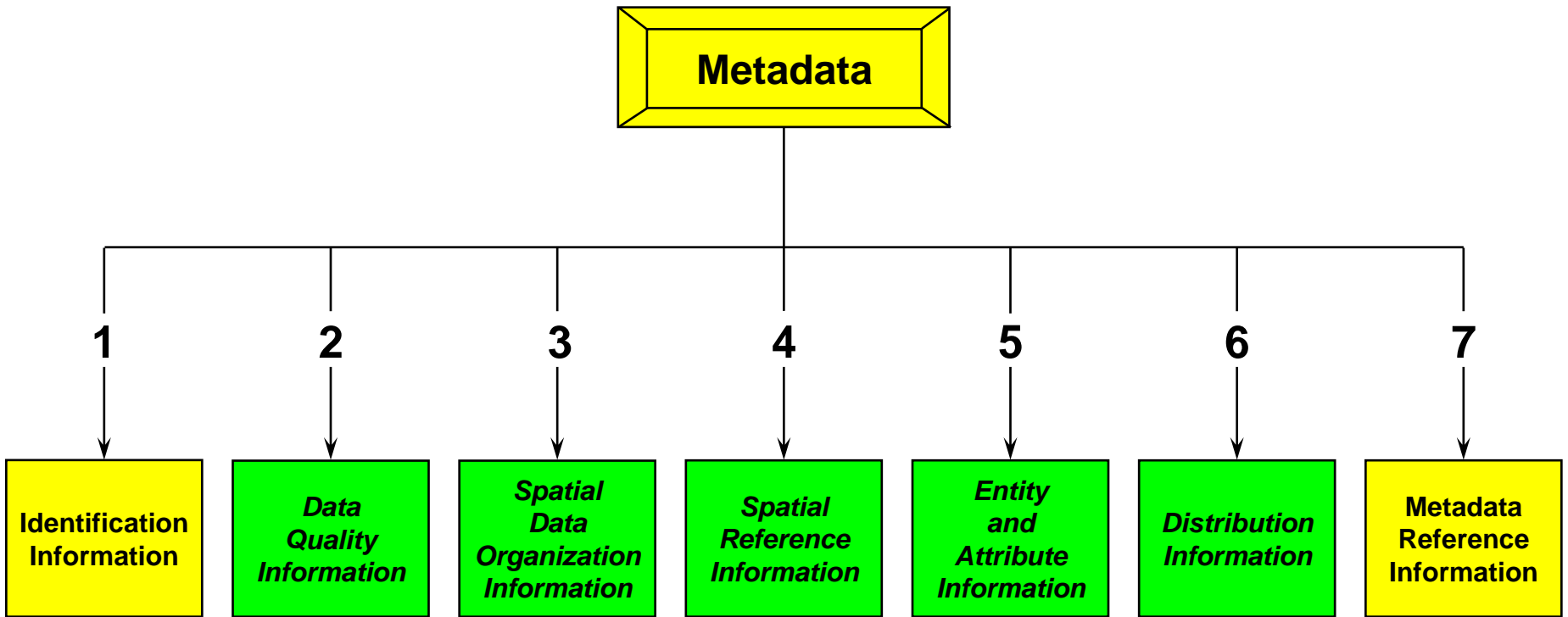
Mandatory if Applicable - must *be provided if the data set exhibits the defined characteristic.*

Example: If a map with coordinates, should indicate the coordinates.

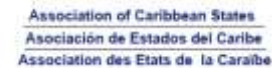
Optional - *provided at the discretion of the data set producer.*



Metadata standard: FGDC



Legend

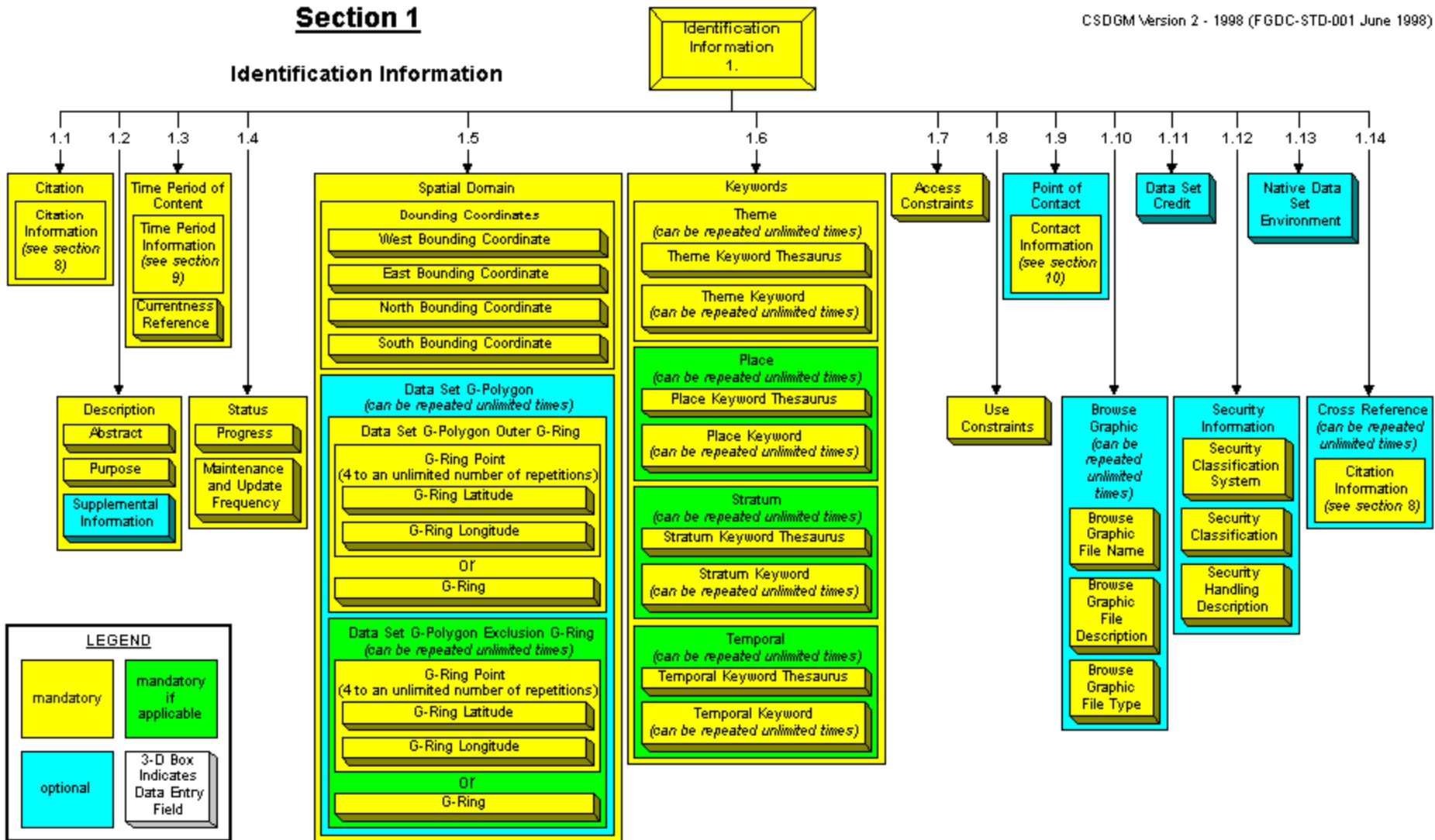


Metadata standard: FGDC

CSDGM Version 2 - 1998 (FGDC-STD-001 June 1998)

Section 1

Identification Information



Metadata standard: FGDC

FGDC: Federal agencies are encouraged to transition to ISO metadata as their agencies are able to do so...

<https://www.fgdc.gov/metadata/geospatial-metadata-standards>



Metadata standard: ISO TC 211

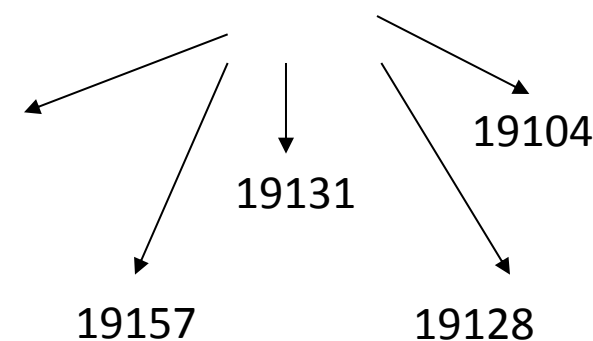


<http://www.isotc211.org/>



**International Standards
Digital Geographic Information
Approximately 58 standards**

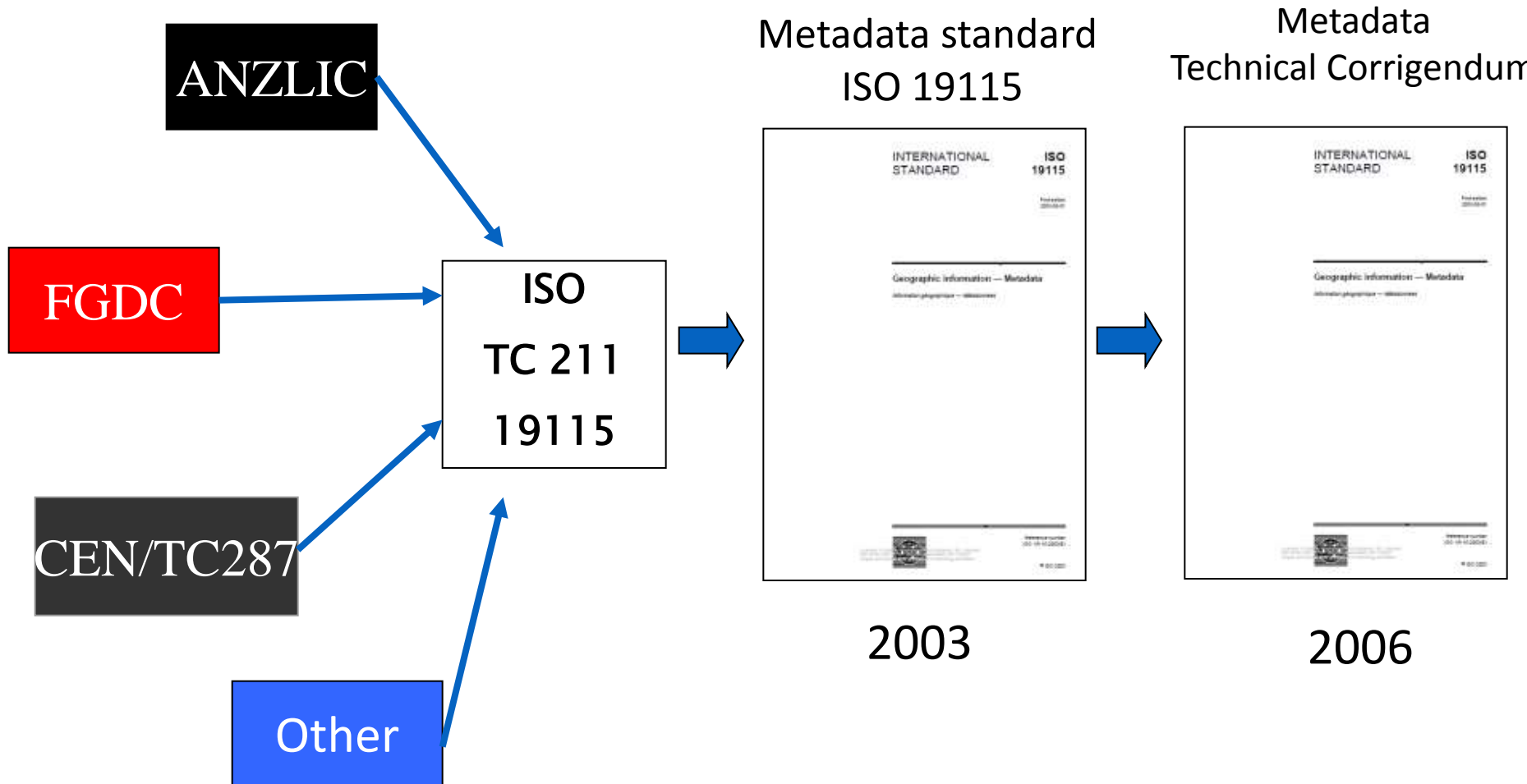
19115
19139
19115-1
19115-2
19119



Association of Caribbean States
Asociación de Estados del Caribe
Association des Etats de la Caraïbe



ISO 19115:2003 Geographic information -- Metadata



ISO 19115:2003 Geographic information -- Metadata

- ✓ Standard that facilitates the search, selection and reuse of data.
- ✓ It is a complex standard
- ✓ It includes a total of 409 elements
- ✓ It has minimal required set of metadata (Core)
- ✓ It has mandatory, optional and conditional elements



ISO 19115:2003 Geographic information -- Metadata

Metadata package data dictionaries

Name / Role name	Short Name	Definition	Obligation / Condition	Maximum occurrence	Data type	Domain
<i>MD_Identification</i>	Ident	basic information required to uniquely identify a resource or resources	Use obligation from referencing object	Use maximum occurrence from referencing object	Aggregated Class (MD_Metadata) <<Abstract>>	Lines 24-35.1
citation	idCitation	citation data for the resource(s)	M	1	Class	CI_Citation (B.3.2) <<DataType>>
abstract	idAbs	brief narrative summary of the content of the resource(s)	M	1	CharacterString	Free text
purpose	idPurp	summary of the intentions with which the resource(s) was developed	O	1	CharacterString	Free text
credit	idCredit	recognition of those who contributed to the resource(s)	O	N	CharacterString	Free text
status	idStatus	status of the resource(s)	O	N	Class	MD_ProgressCode <<CodeList>> (B.5.23)
pointOfContact	idPoC	identification of, and means of communication with, person(s) and organization(s) associated with the resource(s)	O	N	Class	CI_ResponsibleParty (B.3.2) <<DataType>>

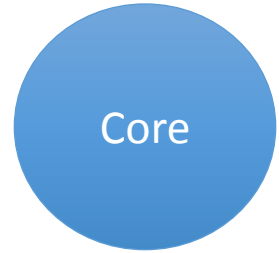
ISO 19115:2003 Geographic information -- Metadata

B.5.23 MD_ProgressCode <<CodeList>>

	Name	Domain code	Definition
1.	MD_ProgressCode	ProgCd	status of the dataset or progress of a review
2.	completed	001	production of the data has been completed
3.	historicalArchive	002	data has been stored in an offline storage facility
4.	obsolete	003	data is no longer relevant
5.	onGoing	004	data is continually being updated
6.	planned	005	fixed date has been established upon or by which the data will be created or updated
7.	required	006	data needs to be generated or updated
8.	underDevelopment	007	data is currently in the process of being created

Dataset title (M) (MD_Metadata > MD_DataIdentification.citation > CI_Citation.title)	Spatial representation type (O) (MD_Metadata > MD_DataIdentification.spatialRepresentationType)
Dataset reference date (M) (MD_Metadata > MD_DataIdentification.citation > CI_Citation.date)	Reference system (O) (MD_Metadata > MD_ReferenceSystem)
Dataset responsible party (O) (MD_Metadata > MD_DataIdentification.pointOfContact > CI_ResponsibleParty)	Lineage (O) (MD_Metadata > DQ_DataQuality.lineage > LI_Lineage)
Geographic location of the dataset (by four coordinates or by geographic identifier) (C) (MD_Metadata > MD_DataIdentification.extent > EX_Extent > EX_GeographicExtent > EX_GeographicBoundingBox or EX_GeographicDescription)	On-line resource (O) (MD_Metadata > MD_Distribution > MD_DigitalTransferOption.onLine > CI_OnlineResource)
Dataset language (M) (MD_Metadata > MD_DataIdentification.language)	Metadata file identifier (O) (MD_Metadata.fileIdentifier)
Dataset character set (C) (MD_Metadata > MD_DataIdentification.characterSet)	Metadata standard name (O) (MD_Metadata.metadataStandardName)
Dataset topic category (M) (MD_Metadata > MD_DataIdentification.topicCategory)	Metadata standard version (O) (MD_Metadata.metadataStandardVersion)
Spatial resolution of the dataset (O) (MD_Metadata > MD_DataIdentification.spatialResolution > MD_Resolution.equivalentScale or MD_Resolution.distance)	Metadata language (C) (MD_Metadata.language)
Abstract describing the dataset (M) (MD_Metadata > MD_DataIdentification.abstract)	Metadata character set (C) (MD_Metadata.characterSet)
Distribution format (O) (MD_Metadata > MD_Distribution > MD_Format.name and MD_Format.version)	Metadata point of contact (M) (MD_Metadata.contact > CI_ResponsibleParty)
Additional extent information for the dataset (vertical and temporal) (O) (MD_Metadata > MD_DataIdentification.extent > EX_Extent > EX_TemporalExtent or EX_VerticalExtent)	Metadata date stamp (M) (MD_Metadata.dateStamp)

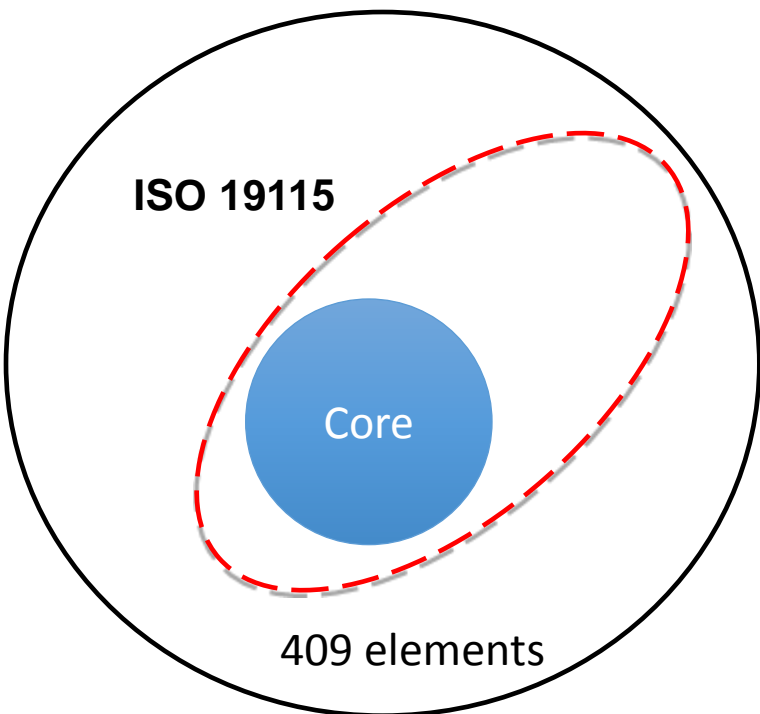
7 (Mandatory)
4 (Conditional)
11 (Optional)



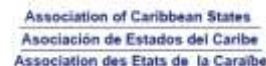
Standard ISO 19115 and profiles

Profiles (19106 - ISO)

Profiles : Set of one or more standards , that are necessary for accomplishing a particular function.

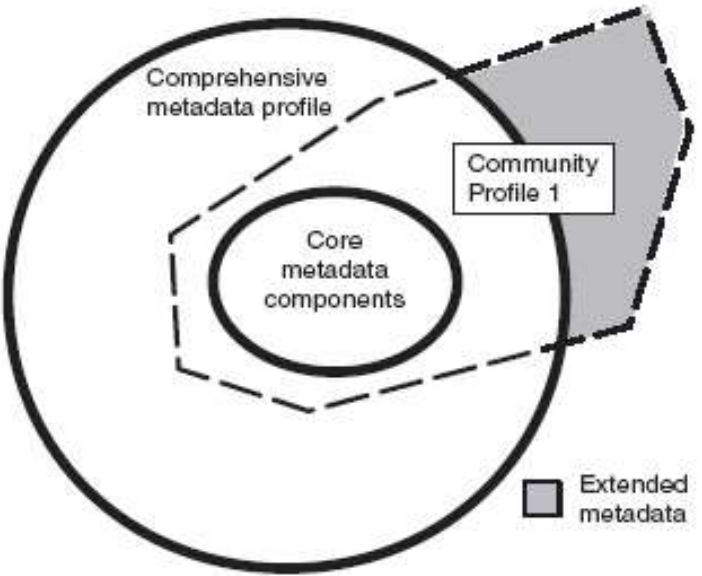


The screenshot shows the NOAA National Geophysical Data Center (NGDC) website. The page title is 'NGDC/WDS Global Historical Tsunami Database, 2100 BC to present'. The page is divided into sections: 'General Information', 'Identification Information', and 'Browse Graphic'. The 'General Information' section includes fields for File Identifier, Metadata Language, Metadata Date, Organization, and Organization Role. The 'Identification Information' section includes fields for Title, Dataset, Publication, Date, Dataset Language, and an Abstract. The 'Browse Graphic' section includes a 'Browse Graphic URL' and a small map showing the global distribution of tsunami events.



Standard ISO 19115 and profiles

North American Profile (NAP) of ISO 19115 Latin America Metadata Profile (LAMP) Chilean Metadata Profile



ISO 19115

Catálogo Nacional de Información Geoespacial

Fotografía aérea del Gran Santiago

Fecha del Metadato:	2015-11-09
Resumen	Fotografía aérea correspondiente al Gran Santiago. Sistema de referencia: Proyección UTM Datum WGS84 Huso 18S
Responsable	Nombre de la Organización: Ministerio de Economía, Fomento y Turismo Teléfono: (+56) 2 2472 3400 Dirección: Región Metropolitana de Santiago, Av. Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins Nº 2448, Santiago Downtown Torre
Categoría	Imágenes y mapas base
Coordenadas	Oeste: -70.9763 Este: -70.478 Norte: -33.2972 Sur: -33.6353

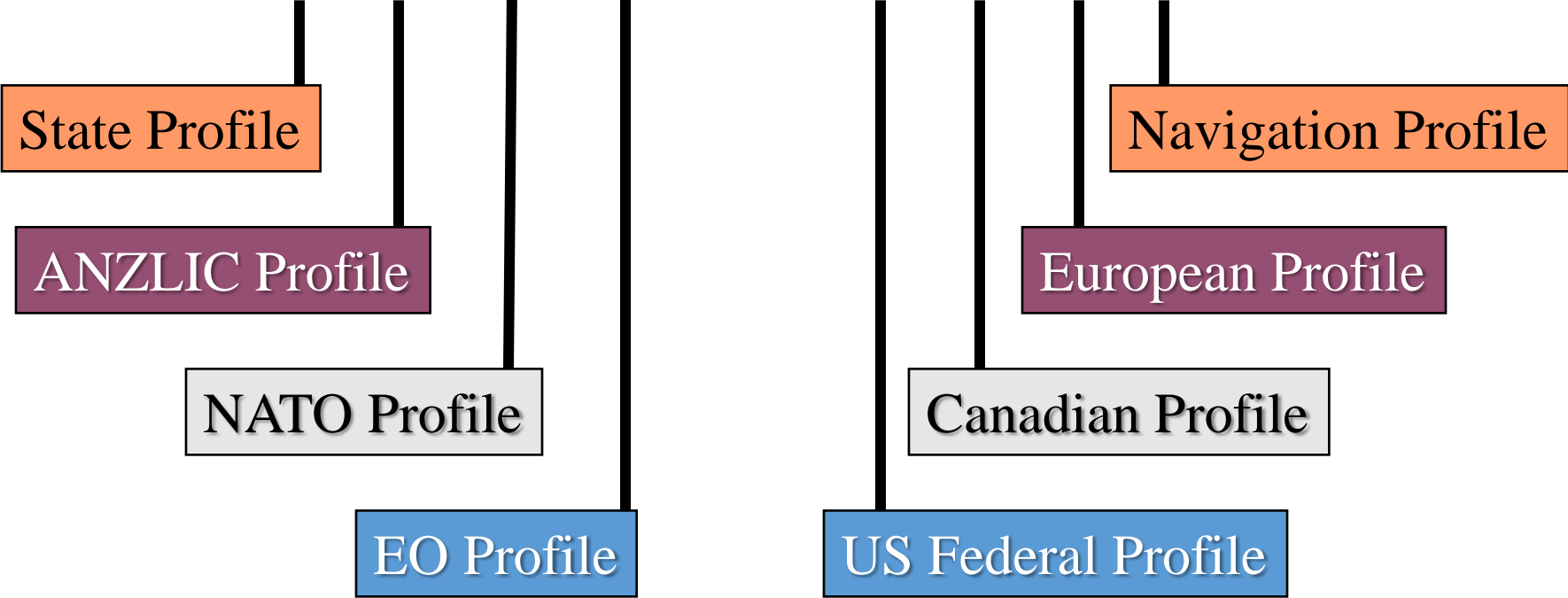


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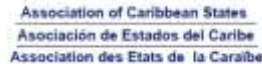


Regional, national, & organizational profiles

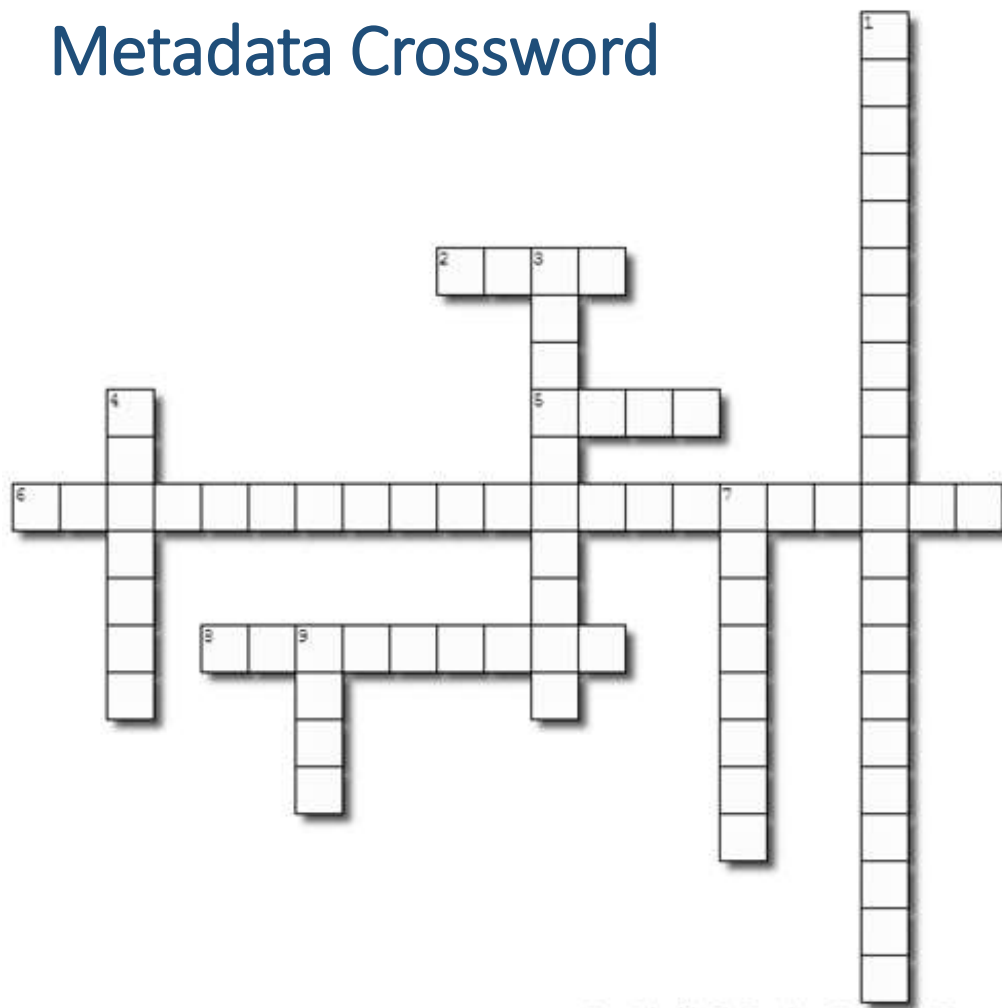
ISO Standard 19115 Geographic Information - Metadata



Profiles Enable Interoperability Between Communities



Metadata Crossword



Created with TheTeachersCorner.net Crosswo

- Mandatory
- Profile
- GeographicInformation
- NSDI
- Metadata
- FGDC
- ConstraintInformation
- DublinCore
- LAMP

Horizontal:

2. Federal Geographic Data Committee.
5. Latin America Metadata Profile.
6. Information concerning phenomena implicitly or explicitly associated with a location relative to the Earth.
8. Must be provided.

Vertical:

1. Restrictions on access and use of a resource or metadata.
3. The name "Dublin" is due to its origin at a 1995 invitational workshop in Dublin, Ohio; "Core" because its elements are broad and generic usable for describing a wide range of resources, is used to describe a wide range of resources.
4. Set of one or more standards, that are necessary for accomplishing a particular function.
7. Information about a resource.
9. Means the technology, policies, standards, and human resources necessary to acquire, process, store, distribute, and improve utilization of geospatial data.

