
D 2.2.3 EUOSME: European Open Source Metadata Editor (revised 2010-12-20)

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These are Dublin Core metadata elements. See for more details and examples <http://www.dublincore.org/>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Introduction	5
1.1	Browser compatibility.....	5
1.2	Starting page	5
1.3	Languages.....	6
1.4	User interface of the application	6
1.4.1	Menu (quick-access functions).....	7
1.4.2	Language Selector	7
1.4.3	Tabs.....	8
1.4.4	Metadata Input Form	8
1.4.5	Tree	9
2	Main functionalities	12
2.1	How to... create a new file.....	12
2.2	How to... load a file from the local file system.....	13
2.3	How to... validate a file.....	14
2.4	How to... save a file.....	16
2.5	How to... find Help.....	16
3	Metadata input form	17
3.1	Metadata on metadata tab.....	17
3.1.1	Metadata point of contact	17
3.1.2	Metadata date.....	20
3.1.3	Metadata language.....	21
3.2	Identification tab	22
3.2.1	Resource title.....	22
3.2.2	Identifier	22
3.2.3	Resource abstract	22
3.2.4	Resource type	23
3.2.5	Resource locator	23
3.2.6	Resource language	24
3.3	Classification tab	24
3.3.1	Topic category	24
3.3.2	Spatial data service type	25
3.4	Keyword tab.....	25
3.4.1	INSPIRE Data theme.....	25
3.4.2	Keyword value	25
3.5	Geographic tab	27
3.5.1	Geographic bounding box	27
3.6	Temporal tab	28
3.6.1	Temporal extent.....	29
3.6.2	Date of publication.....	29
3.6.3	Date of last revision	30
3.6.4	Date of creation	30
3.7	Quality and validity tab	31
3.7.1	Lineage.....	31
3.7.2	Spatial resolution	31
3.8	Conformity tab	32
3.8.1	Specification	32
3.8.2	Date	32
3.8.3	Degree.....	33
3.9	Constraints tab	33

3.9.1	Conditions applying to access and use	33
3.9.2	Limitations on public access	34
3.10	Responsible party tab	34

FIGURES

Figure 1:	Loading	5
Figure 2:	User Interface with sections in relevance	7
Figure 3:	Menu	7
Figure 4:	Language selector	8
Figure 5:	Tabs	8
Figure 6:	Example of disclosure panel (hide function)	9
Figure 7:	Example of disclosure panel used to compose a particular field	9
Figure 8:	Tooltip help button	9
Figure 9:	Example of interaction between the form and the tree	10
Figure 10:	Open/Close button in the tree	11
Figure 11:	Splitter to resize central panels and hide the tree	11
Figure 12:	Mouse pointer over the panel's splitter	11
Figure 13:	Results of central panels resizing	12
Figure 14:	Creation of a new file (menu function)	13
Figure 15:	Open a file (menu function)	13
Figure 16:	Dialog box to open a file	13
Figure 17:	Dialog box to browse a file	14
Figure 18:	The user has selected the file and could submit the request	14
Figure 19:	Validation results	15
Figure 20:	Example of an immediate validation on addition	15
Figure 21:	Save a file (menu function)	16
Figure 22:	Dialog box to open/download saved file	16
Figure 23:	Example of contextual help	17
Figure 24:	Example of adding a metadata point of contact	18
Figure 25:	Example of metadata point of contact naming	19
Figure 26:	Example of selection of a predefined value	19
Figure 27:	Example of adding an email address	20
Figure 28:	Example of deleting an email address	20
Figure 29:	Example of metadata date input	21
Figure 30:	Example of selection of the metadata language	21
Figure 31:	Resource title	22
Figure 32:	Resource identifier	22
Figure 33:	Resource abstract	23
Figure 34:	Resource type	23
Figure 35:	Resource locator	23
Figure 36:	Resource language	24
Figure 37:	Topic category	24
Figure 38:	INSPIRE Data theme	25
Figure 39:	Keyword value (free text)	25
Figure 40:	Example of selection of a keyword from GEMET	26
Figure 42:	Temporal extent	29
Figure 43:	Date of publication	29
Figure 44:	Date of last revision	30
Figure 45:	Date of creation	30
Figure 46:	Lineage	31
Figure 47:	Spatial resolution	31
Figure 48:	Specification title	32

Figure 49: Specification date..... 32
 Figure 50: Degree 33
 Figure 51: conditions apply to the access and use 33
 Figure 52: Example of limitations on public access 34
 Figure 53: Responsible party 35

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Name
EUOSME	European Open Source Metadata Editor
GWT	Google Web Toolkit
XML	Extensible Mark-up Language
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
FF	Mozilla Firefox
IE	Internet Explorer
UI	User Interface

1 INTRODUCTION

The European Open Source Metadata Editor (EUOSME) is a web application written in Java and based on Google Web Toolkit (GWT) libraries¹. Its main purpose is to help create metadata compliant with the INSPIRE Directive (2007/2/EC)¹ and the INSPIRE Metadata Regulation (1205/2008)². More specifically, this implementation allows to describe a spatial data set, a spatial data set series or a spatial data service compliant with the standards ISO 19115:2003 (corrigendum 2003/Cor.1:2006)ⁱⁱ and ISO 19119:2005ⁱⁱⁱ. It is therefore an implementation of the INSPIRE Metadata Technical Guidelines based on these two ISO standards, and published on the INSPIRE web site³. This editor builds on the experience acquired in the development of the INSPIRE Metadata Implementing Rules, and includes the INSPIRE Metadata Validator Service available from the INSPIRE EU Geo-portal (<http://www.inspire-geoportal.eu/>).

This editor is also an Open Source evolution of the one currently available through the eu-geoportal, with extended features on semantic queries. The editor is also available through the Open Source Observatory & Repository Europe (www.osor.eu). This document refers to the implementation of the editor available through the INSPIRE geoportal.

A Developers' Guide is also available from the EuroGEOSS web site (D.2.2.3A) and the OSOR repository to allow developers to extend and customise the metadata editor, and by updating the code and related documentation on OSOR, extend the capabilities of the user community

1.1 Browser compatibility

EUOSME, at the moment, is compatible with FF 3.6 and above and with IE 8.

1.2 Starting page

Open your favourite browser at page: <http://geoportal.jrc.it/EUOSME/>

EUOSME is loaded in few seconds but before the completion of this operation, a "loading" page is shown.

Figure 1: Loading



The application starts with these settings: English language and "Spatial dataset" file type.

¹ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/JOHtml.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:108:SOM:EN:HTML>

² <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32008R1205:EN:NOT>

³ http://inspire.jrc.ec.europa.eu/documents/Metadata/INSPIRE_MD_IR_and_ISO_v1_2_20100616.pdf

The first section proposed for data input is “Metadata on metadata” (see Metadata on metadata tab).

1.3 Languages

EUOSME has been translated into the 22 official languages of the European Union (except Irish because the legislation^{iv} regarding metadata was not translated into this language):

- [Bulgarian](#)
- [Czech](#)
- [Danish](#)
- [Dutch](#)
- [English](#)
- [Estonian](#)
- [Finnish](#)
- [French](#)
- [German](#)
- [Greek](#)
- [Hungarian](#)
- [Italian](#)
- [Latvian](#)
- [Lithuanian](#)
- [Maltese](#)
- [Polish](#)
- [Portuguese](#)
- [Romanian](#)
- [Slovak](#)
- [Slovene](#)
- [Spanish](#)
- [Swedish](#)

1.4 User interface of the application

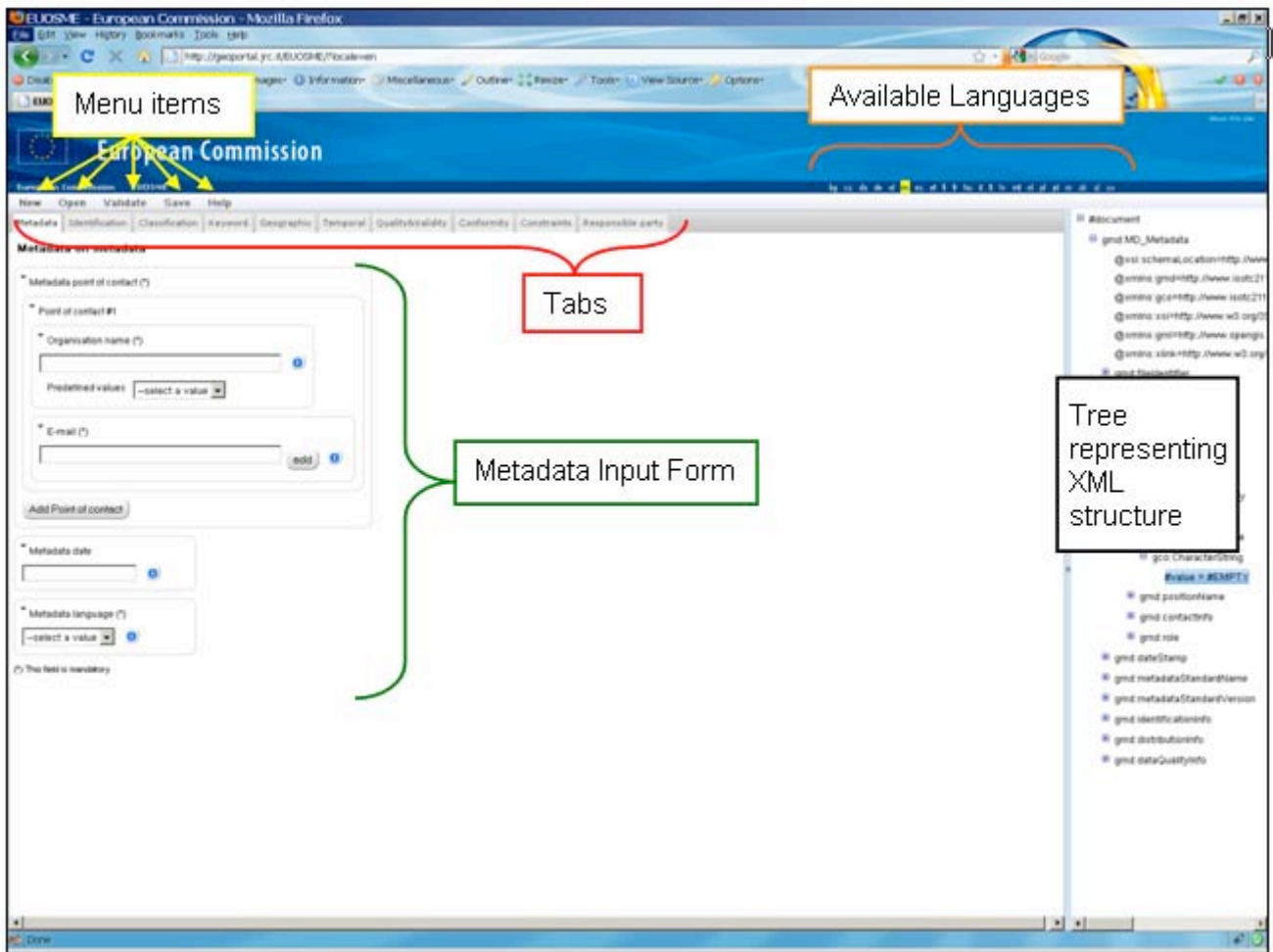
The page is composed by several parts. A header, a central form, and a right side panel.

The header includes a menu to quickly access the functions and a language selector.

The right side of the page shows a tree with the real structure of the XML. This part is resizable (horizontal split panel) so the user could decide to view or to hide the XML tree.

The central part contains the form to edit the XML. It is divided into tabs to permit a more logical grouping of the data (See Figure 2).

Figure 2: User Interface with sections in relevance

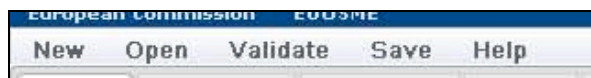


1.4.1 Menu (quick-access functions)

The menu in the header allows the user to quickly access main functions:

- New (see How to... create a new file)
- Open (see How to... load a file from the local file system)
- Validate (see How to... validate a file)
- Save (see How to... save a file)
- Help (see How to... find Help)

Figure 3: Menu



1.4.2 Language Selector

EUOSME has been translated in 22 languages (see Languages). The user can change the interface language, clicking on the correspondent ISO code of the requested language.

The selected language appears highlighted (in the example below, English is the selected language).

Figure 4: Language selector



1.4.3 Tabs

The data input is simplified using tabs.

The grouping of the fields follows the pattern of the INSPIRE Metadata Regulation.

Figure 5: Tabs

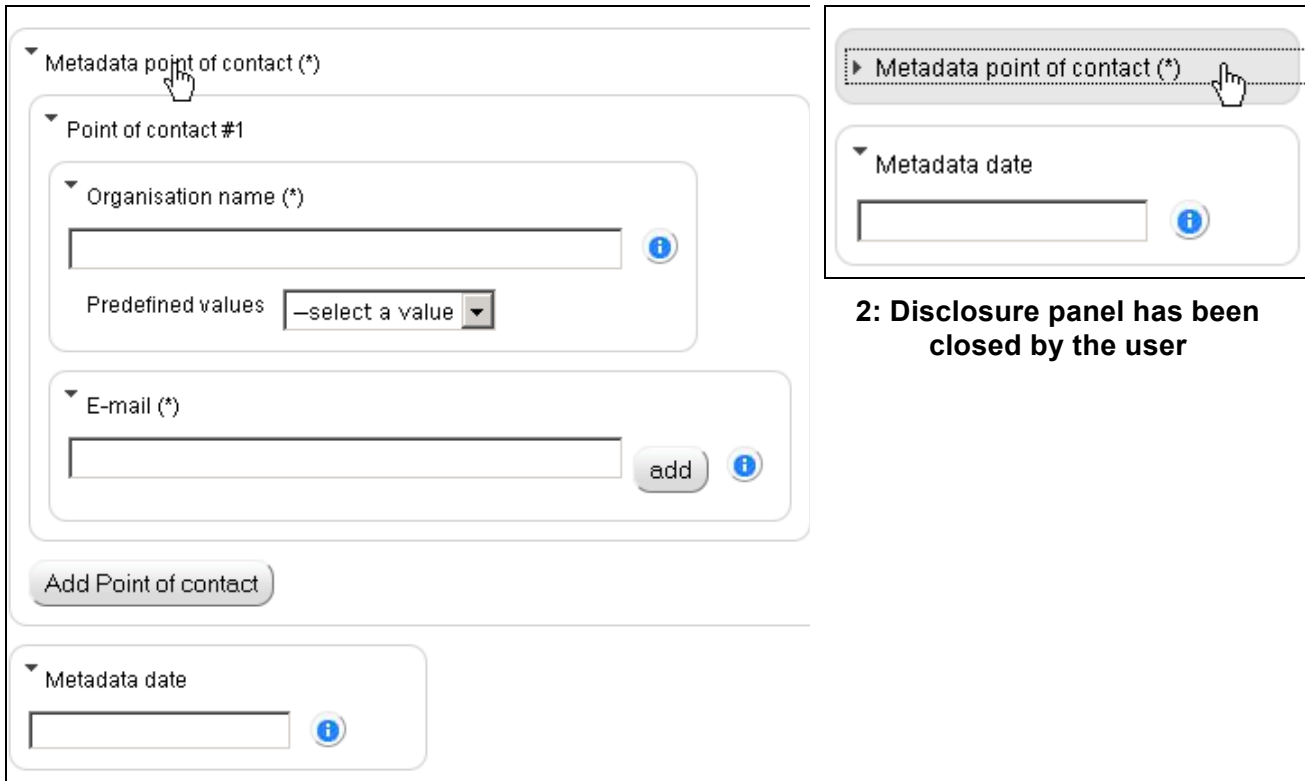


1.4.4 Metadata Input Form

Each form contains the corresponding metadata elements. Each type of metadata element has its own interface but there are some basics:

- A disclosure panel that consists of an header and a content panel that discloses the content when a user clicks on the header/title (see Figure 6)
- The disclosure panel is also used to group all the elements used to compose a particular field, such as e-mail address that may occur once or more (see Figure 7)
- Another use of disclosure panel is the grouping of all elements relative to another metadata element. For example the metadata point of contact is composed by these mandatory elements: organisation name and e-mail addresses (see Figure 6)
- Link to the help near each element (see Figure 8)
- If the metadata element can occur more than once (for example Metadata point of contact), the button to add a new element is shown in the footer of its panel (in Figure 6 see for example the button "Add Point of contact")

Figure 6: Example of disclosure panel (hide function)



1: Disclosure panel is open and the user clicks on the header

2: Disclosure panel has been closed by the user

Figure 7: Example of disclosure panel used to compose a particular field

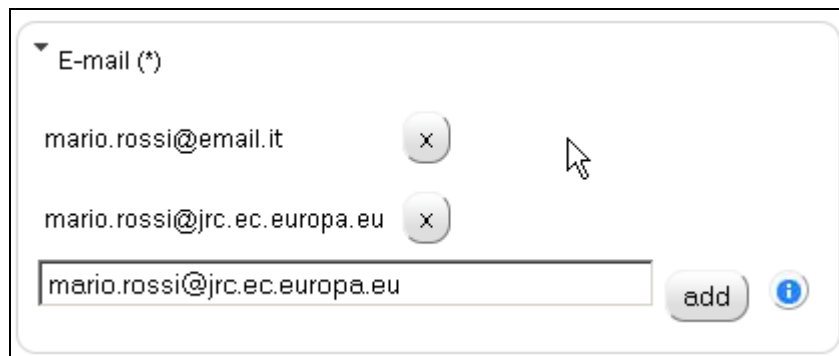


Figure 8: Tooltip help button

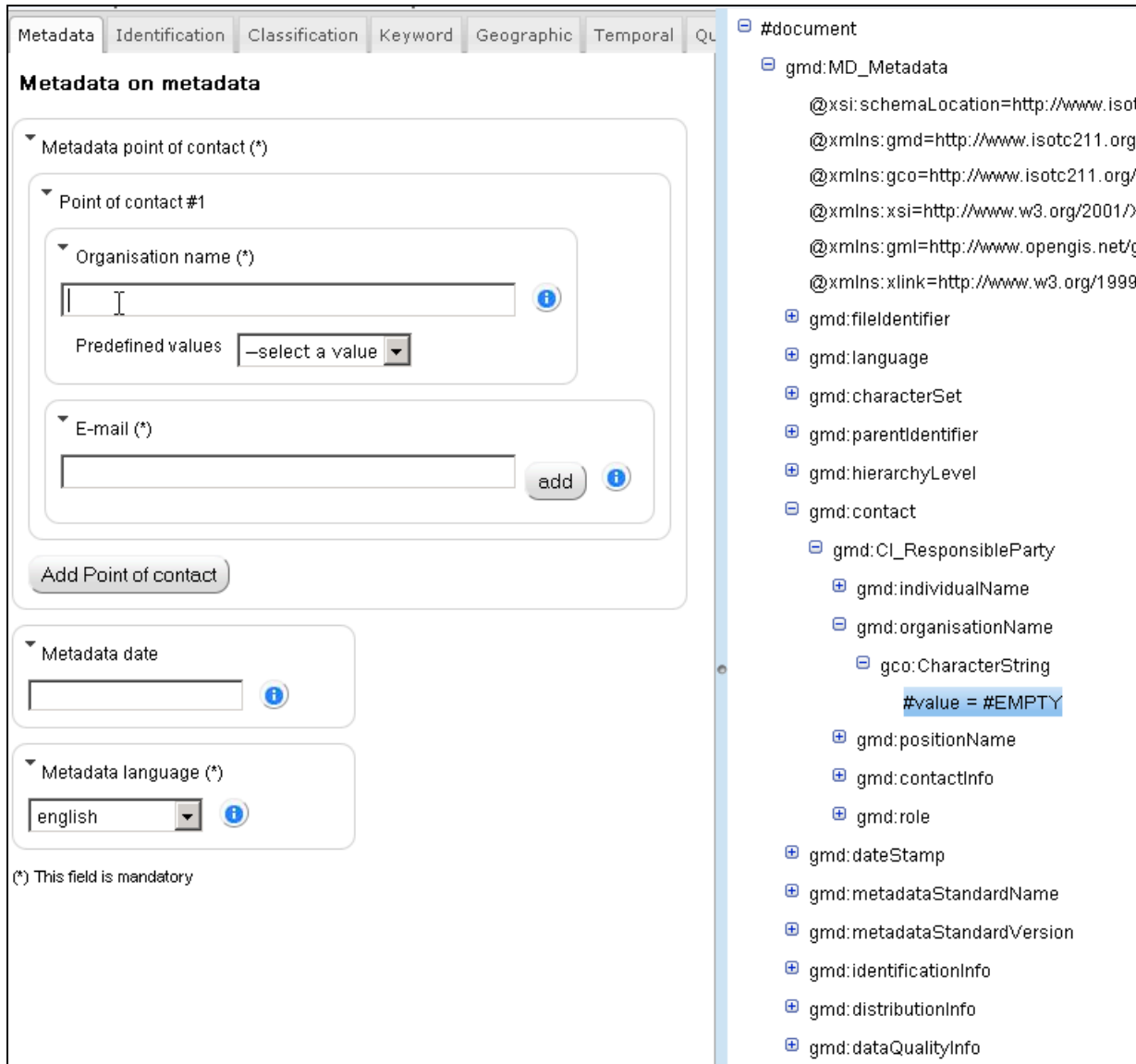


1.4.5 Tree

The XML file created by EUOSME is also visible in the tree on the right side. This representation of the file could be useful for experts that in this way could check the real structure of resulting XML.

When the user is moving from one field to another, the related tree child elements are shown. For example, if you are entering organisation name of the metadata point of contact, the application automatically shows the element `gmd:MD_Metadata > gmd:contact > gmd:CI_ResponsibleParty > gmd:organisationName > gco:CharacterString` (see below).

Figure 9: Example of interaction between the form and the tree



The tree always starts with a root element, named `#document`.

XML attributes are represented by “@” followed by the name of the attribute, an equal sign (=) and the corresponding value.

XML elements with children are the tree items with sub-branches and an open/close button (see Figure 10)

Text elements are represented by a tree item with the title “#value” and the text of the XML element.

Figure 10: Open/Close button in the tree



How to... resize central panels and hide the tree structure

If the user wants to hide the tree, it is possible to resize the window and more specifically the form panel. See the Figure 11, where the panel's splitter is highlighted. Position the mouse over the splitter, the mouse pointer changes (see Fig 12), click the left mouse button and drag the splitter, release the button as the desired dimension.

Figure 11: Splitter to resize central panels and hide the tree

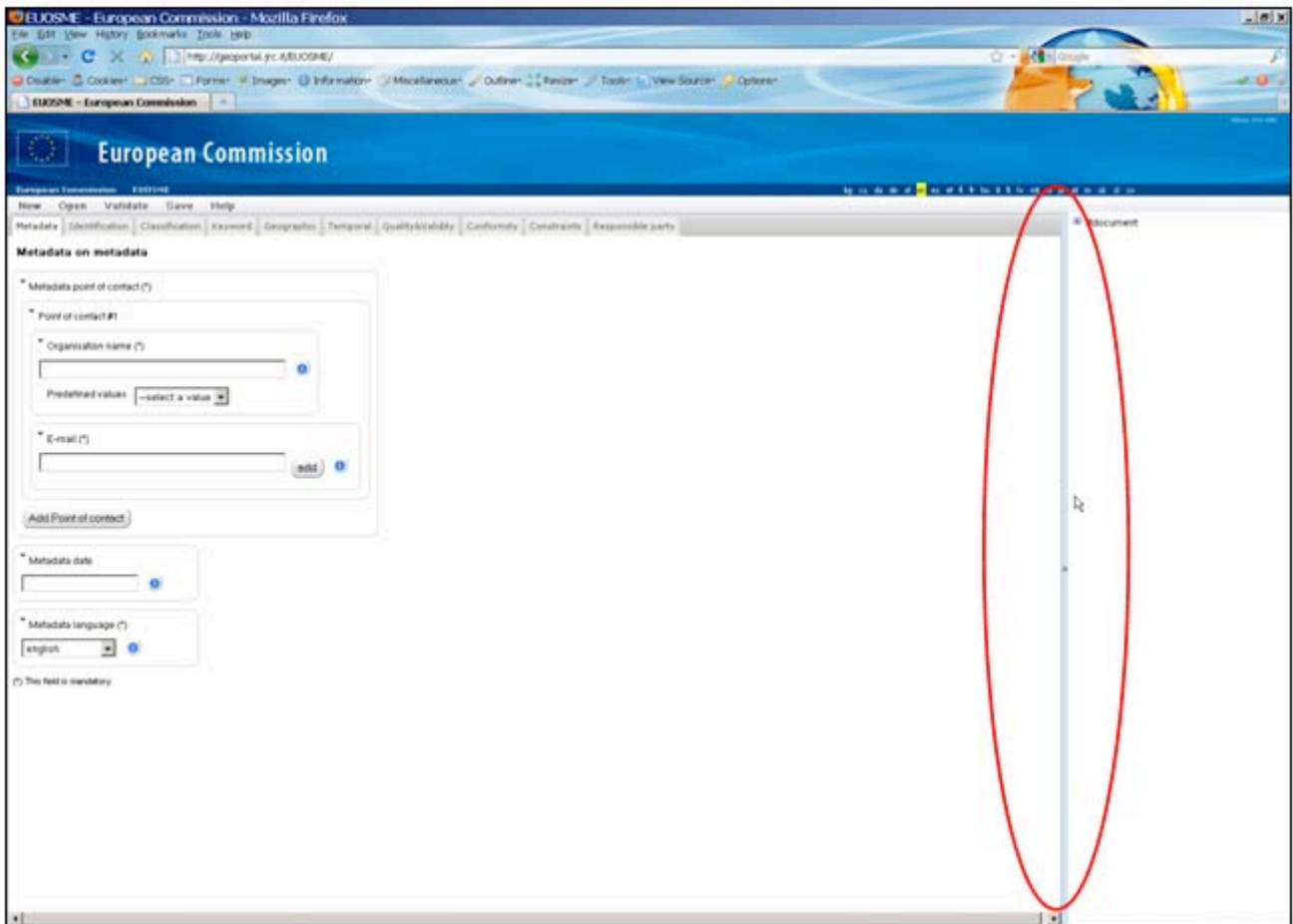


Figure 12: Mouse pointer over the panel's splitter

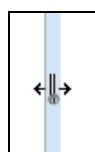
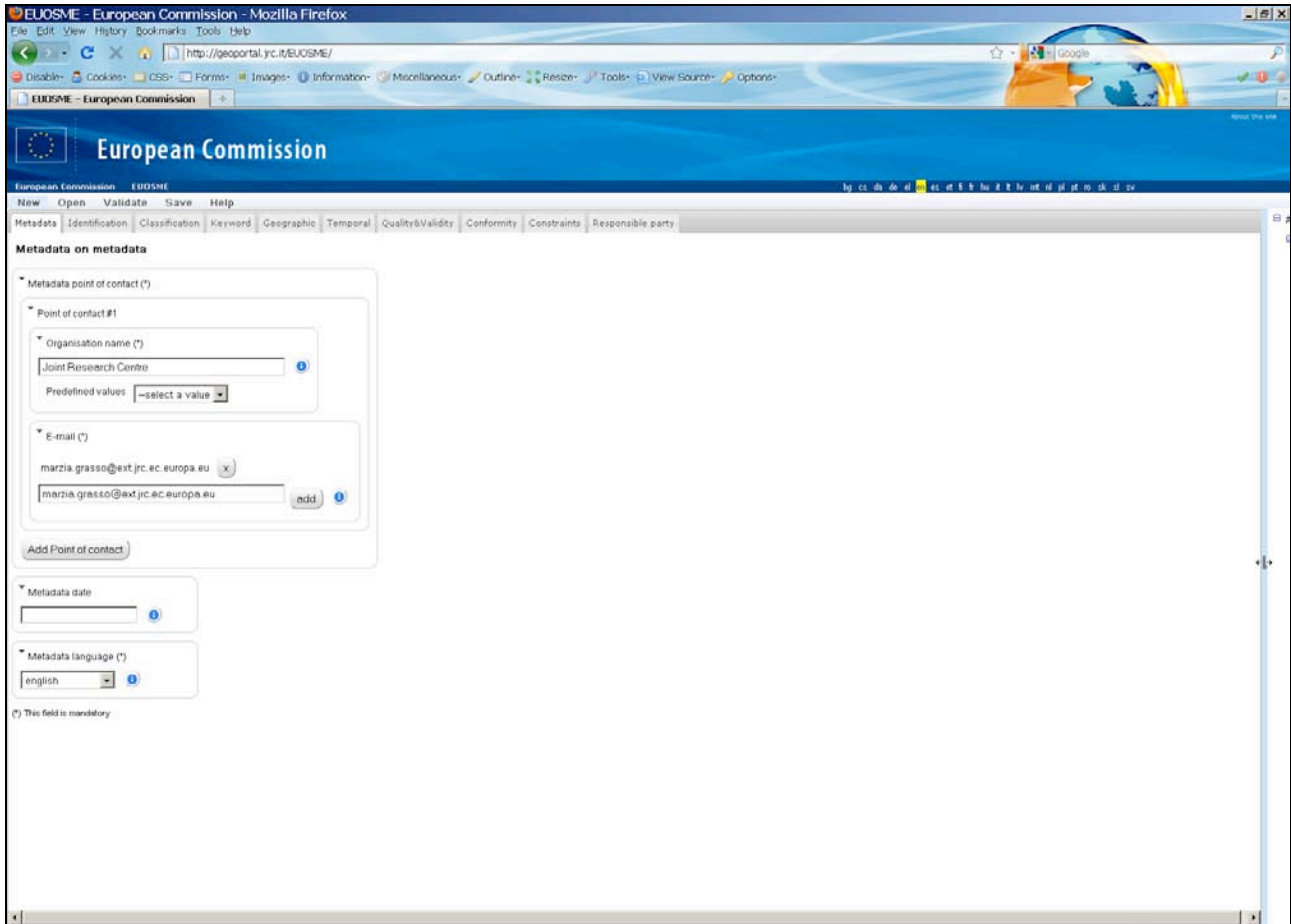


Figure 13: Results of central panels resizing



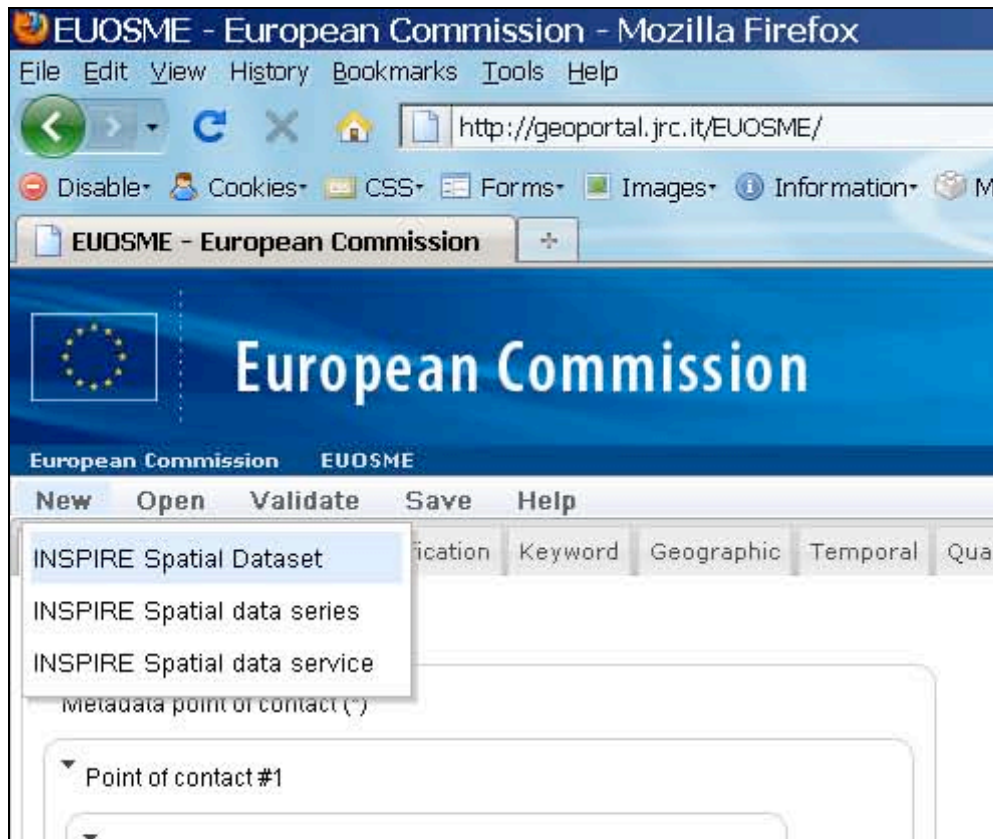
2 MAIN FUNCTIONALITIES

2.1 How to... create a new file

If you have to create metadata for a spatial dataset, you could fulfil the form that appears accessing the application.

Otherwise, to create a new file, click on "New" in the menu and then click on the preferred type of metadata among "INSPIRE Spatial Dataset", "INSPIRE Spatial Data Series" and "INSPIRE Spatial Data Service".

Figure 14: Creation of a new file (menu function)



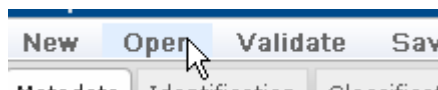
When the user create a new file, the application reloads the form (grouped by tabs) and the tree structure, starting from “Metadata” tab which allows the user to fill information regarding Metadata on metadata (metadata point of contact, metadata language and metadata date).

2.2 How to... load a file from the local file system

To load an xml file saved in your local machine, follow these steps:

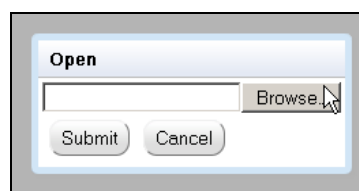
1. click on “Open” in the menu;

Figure 15: Open a file (menu function)



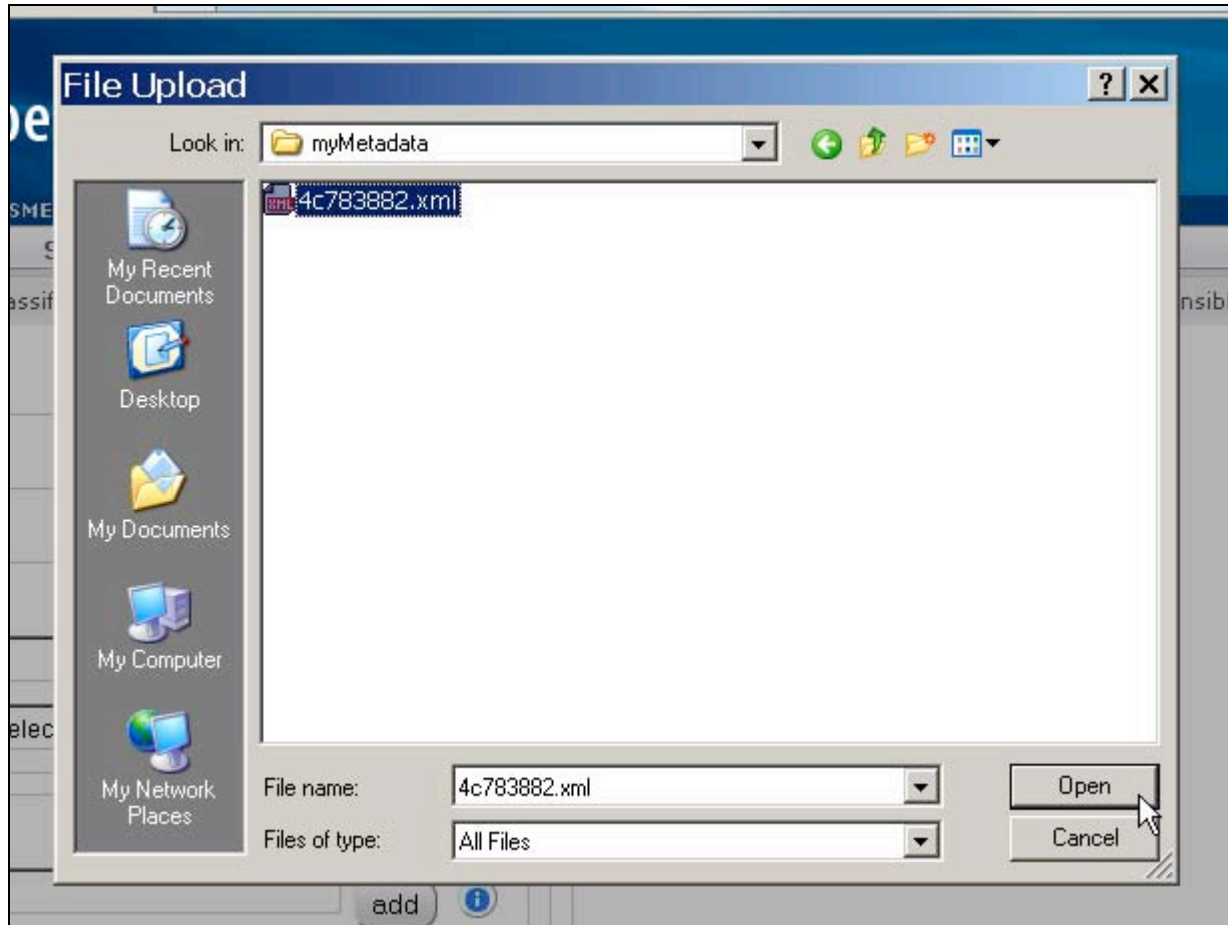
2. a dialog box is shown, click on “Browse” button;

Figure 16: Dialog box to open a file



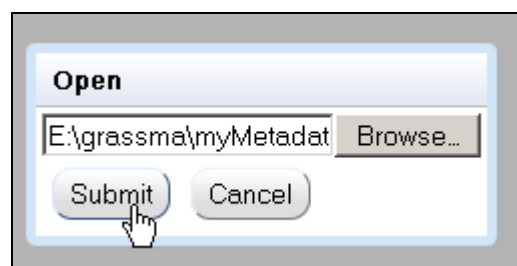
3. select the XML file to load and then click on “Open”;

Figure 17: Dialog box to browse a file



4. click on “Submit” and wait: metadata elements of requested are loaded into the page.

Figure 18: The user has selected the file and could submit the request.



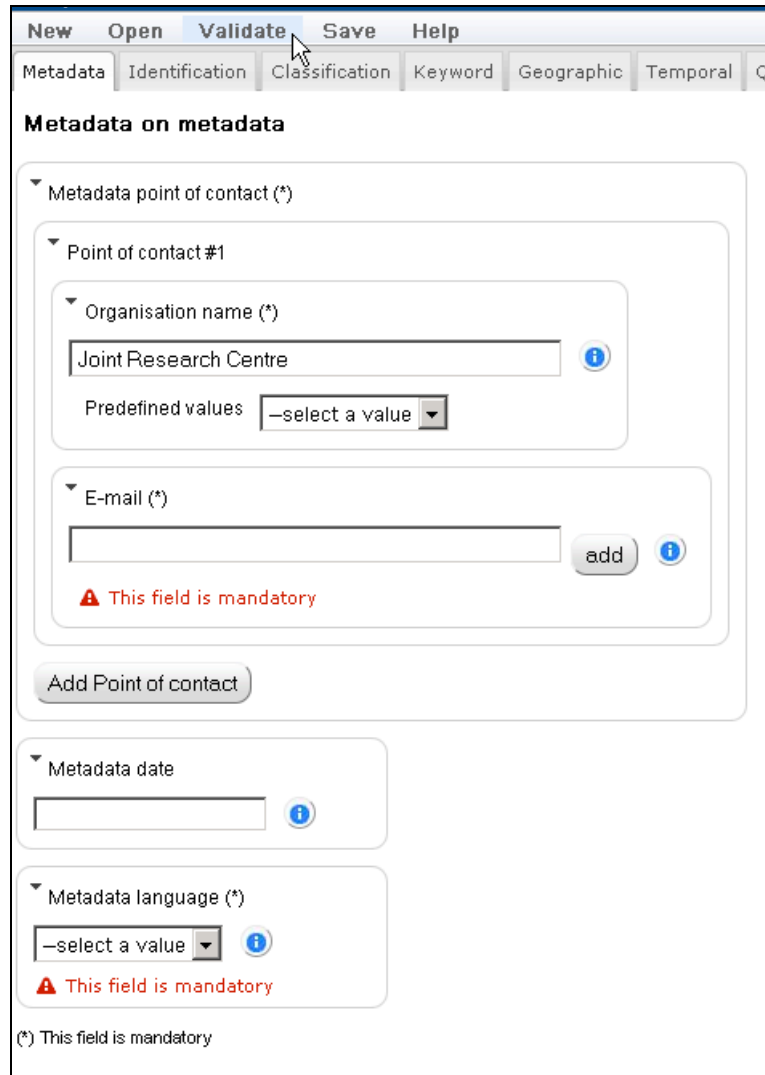
2.3 How to... validate a file

The validation is available only against loaded files, for this reason it is necessary to be sure to have loaded the file before using this function.

To validate entered data and check mandatory fields, click on “Validate” in the menu.

The errors will appear under each “wrong” element.

Figure 19: Validation results



The screenshot shows the 'Validate' tab of the EuroGEOSS Metadata Editor. The 'Metadata on metadata' section is expanded, showing several fields with validation errors:

- Metadata point of contact (*)**
 - Point of contact #1**
 - Organisation name (*)**: Input field contains 'Joint Research Centre'. A red warning icon is present.
 - E-mail (*)**: Input field is empty. A red warning icon is present. Below the field, a red warning message reads: 'This field is mandatory'. An 'add' button is visible to the right of the field.
 - Metadata date**: Input field is empty. A red warning icon is present.
 - Metadata language (*)**: Input field contains '-select a value'. A red warning icon is present. Below the field, a red warning message reads: 'This field is mandatory'.

A legend at the bottom indicates: (*) This field is mandatory.

If you move across the form using the tab key, or, if you enter an incorrect value, an error will be shown immediately.

Figure 20: Example of an immediate validation on addition



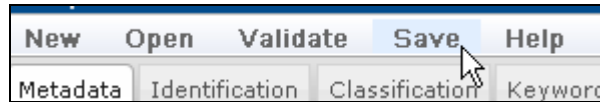
The screenshot shows a close-up of the 'E-mail (*)' field. The input field contains '@wrong.email.address'. A red warning icon is present to the right of the field. Below the field, a red warning message reads: 'Invalid mail address'. An 'add' button is visible to the right of the field.

2.4 How to... save a file

If you want to save entered data:

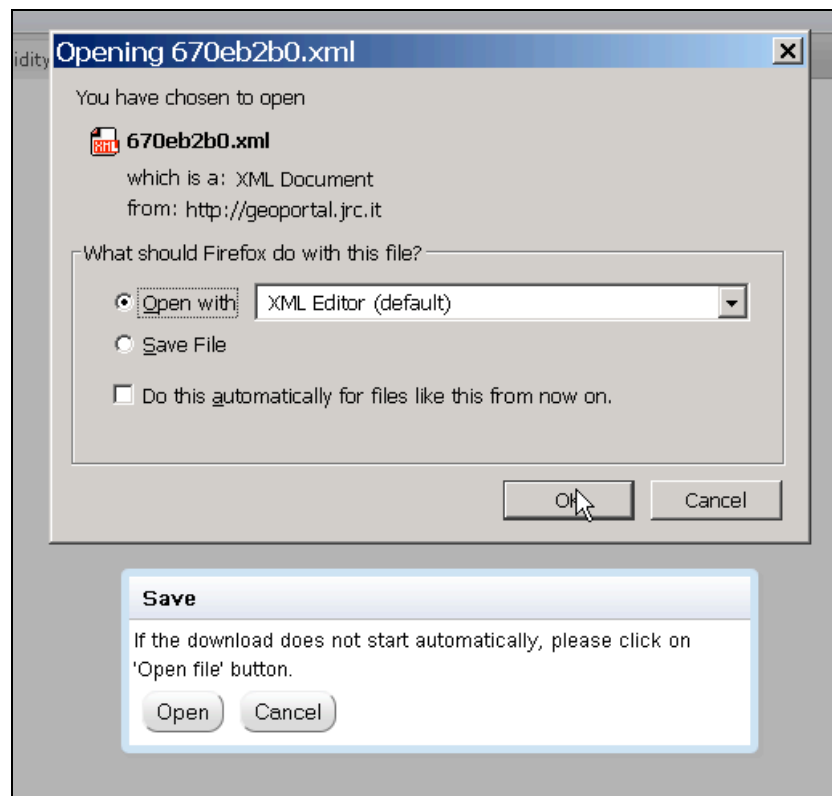
1. click on "Save" in the menu;

Figure 21: Save a file (menu function)



2. a popup window may be shown immediately to download saved file. If it does not happen (for browser security issues) the user can open the file through button "Open" (see the dialog box at the bottom, in the figure below).

Figure 22: Dialog box to open/download saved file



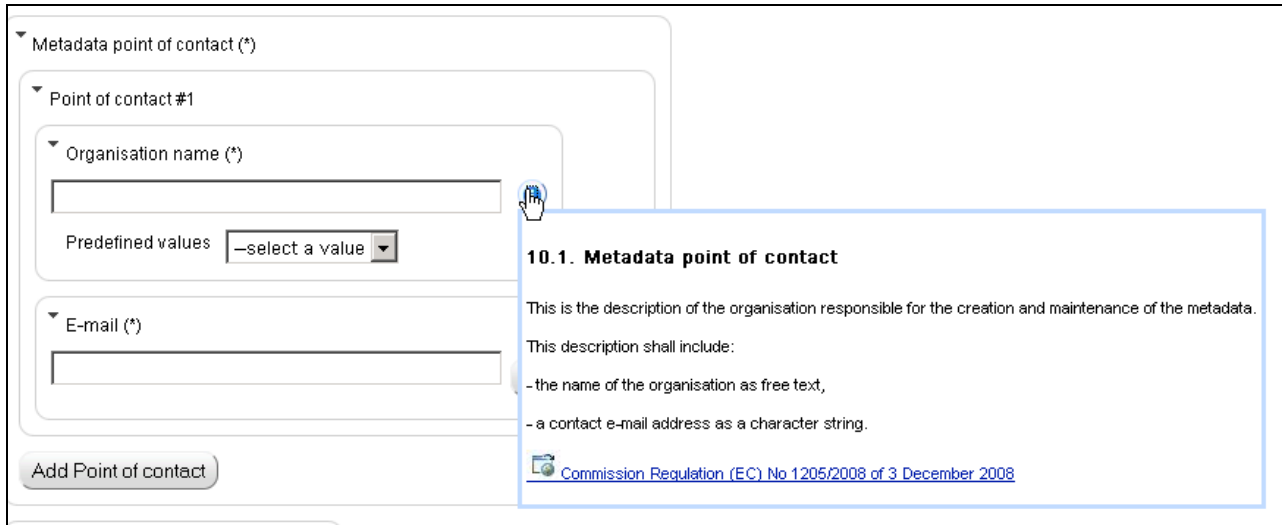
The naming convention for the created files is a random sequence (numbers or letters) of 8 characters. You will find this values in the metadata file identifier (gmd:MD_Metadata>gmd:fileIdentifier). When you open an existing file, its identifier is maintained.

2.5 How to... find Help

The help function, accessible from the menu, opens a popup window with the legislation translated in the selected language.

Near each element in the form there is a button (see Figure 8: Tooltip help button), used to show a contextual help.

Figure 23: Example of contextual help



3 METADATA INPUT FORM

As written before, the editor is based on the Commission Regulation No 1205/2008^{iv}. In this way the grouping of metadata elements has been done following the rules explained in the document mentioned above.

3.1 Metadata on metadata tab

3.1.1 Metadata point of contact

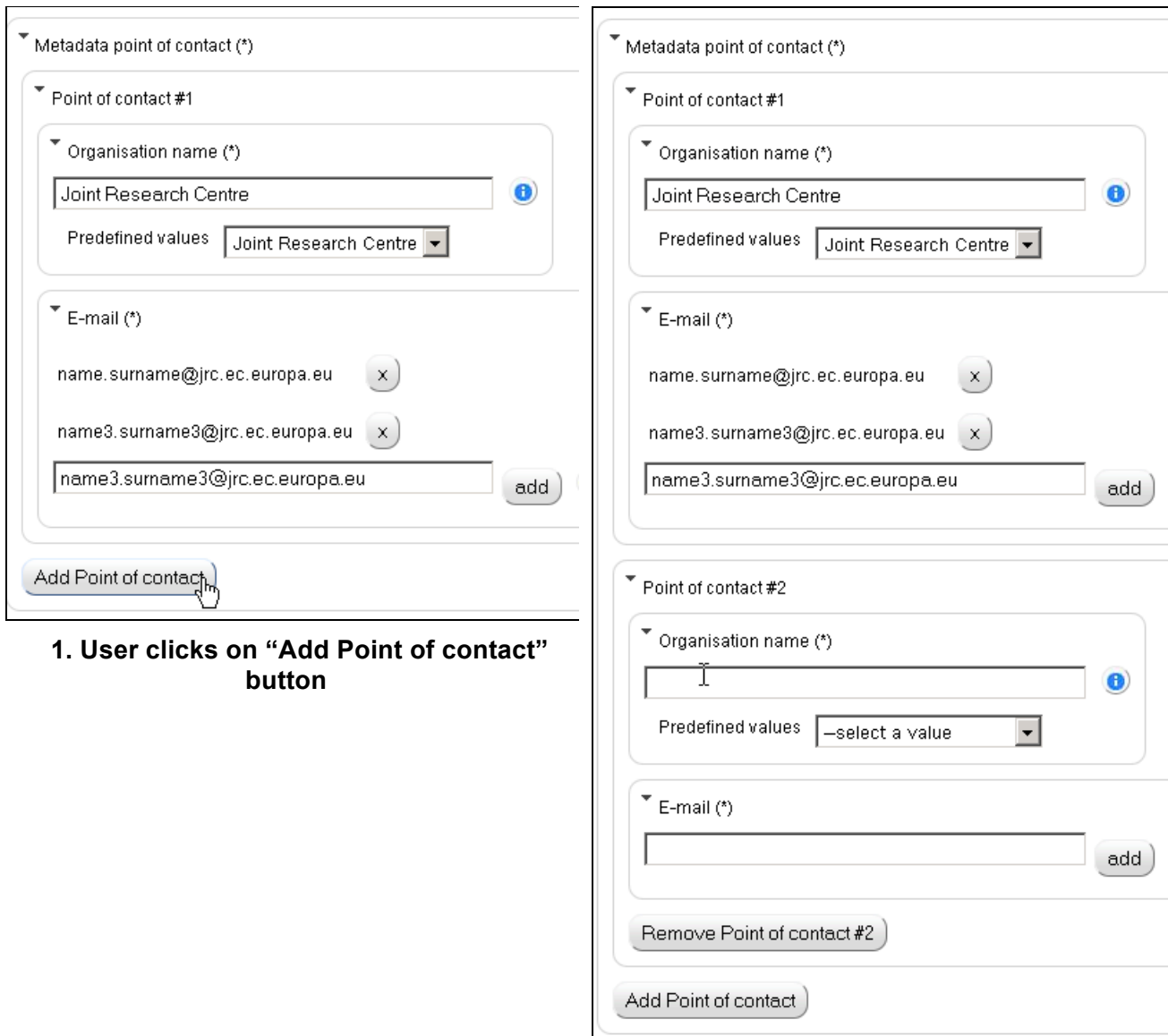
This is the description of the organisation responsible for the creation and maintenance of the metadata.

This description shall include:

- the organisation name;
- one or more contact e-mail addresses.

The user could add one or more metadata point of contacts clicking on “Add Point of contact” button.

Figure 24: Example of adding a metadata point of contact



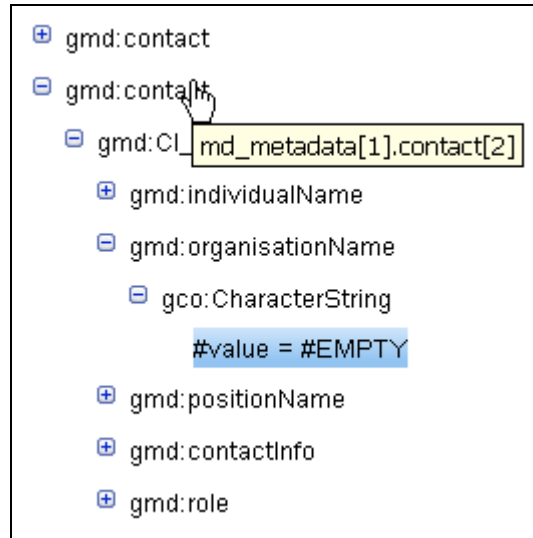
The figure consists of two side-by-side screenshots of a web-based metadata editor interface. The left screenshot shows a single 'Point of contact #1' with fields for 'Organisation name' (filled with 'Joint Research Centre') and 'E-mail' (filled with 'name3.surname3@jrc.ec.europa.eu'). A mouse cursor is clicking the 'Add Point of contact' button at the bottom. The right screenshot shows two points of contact. The first is identical to the first screenshot. The second, 'Point of contact #2', has an empty 'Organisation name' field and an empty 'E-mail' field. A 'Remove Point of contact #2' button is visible below the second point of contact, and the 'Add Point of contact' button is at the bottom.

**1. User clicks on “Add Point of contact”
button**

**2. New point of contact has been added
after the first one**

The new point of contact has its own number that identifies the ordering in the structure. In fact the new element is a child of metadata point of contact and newest elements are added at the bottom. In the example below there is one point of contact and the user has added another one. The new one is named “Point of contact #2” and it is added after the first one not only in the browser (see figure above) but also in the XML (gmd:md_Metadata > gmd:contact).

Figure 25: Example of metadata point of contact naming



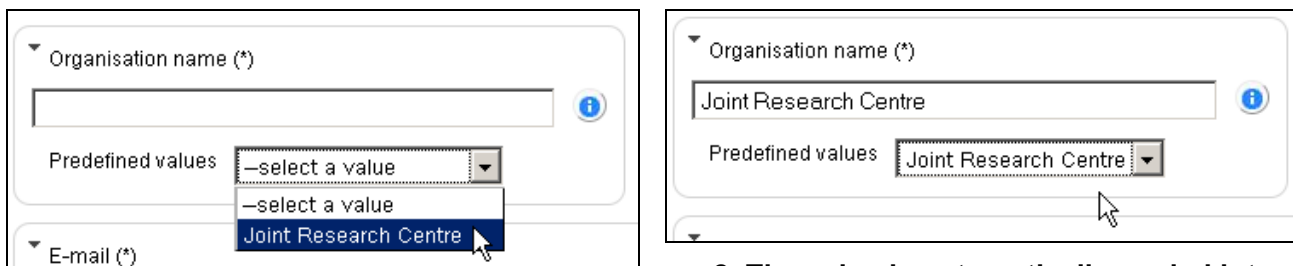
To delete a point of contact previously added, click on “Remove point of contact #...”.

Organisation name

Organisation name is mandatory. Please, type a free text or choose an item from the predefined values list.

If you choose a predefined value, your selection is automatically copied into organisation name input textbox.

Figure 26: Example of selection of a predefined value



1. User selects a predefined value

2. The value is automatically copied into the textbox

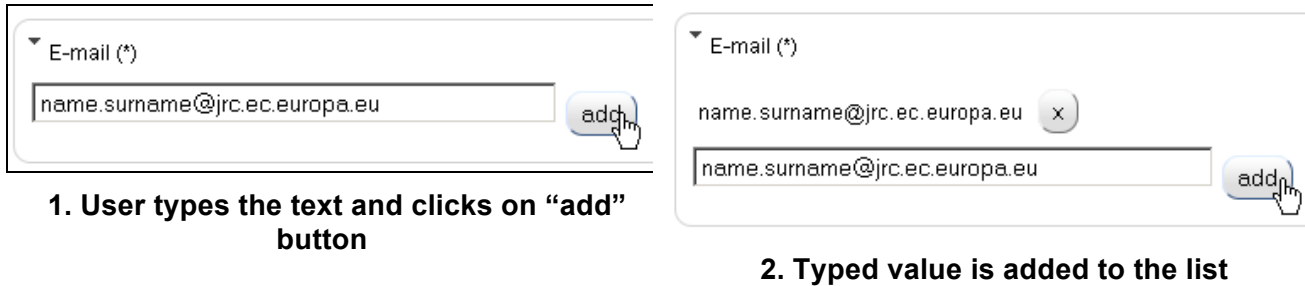
E-mail address

To add an e-mail address:

1. type the value in the input textbox (see Figure 27)
2. click on “add” button

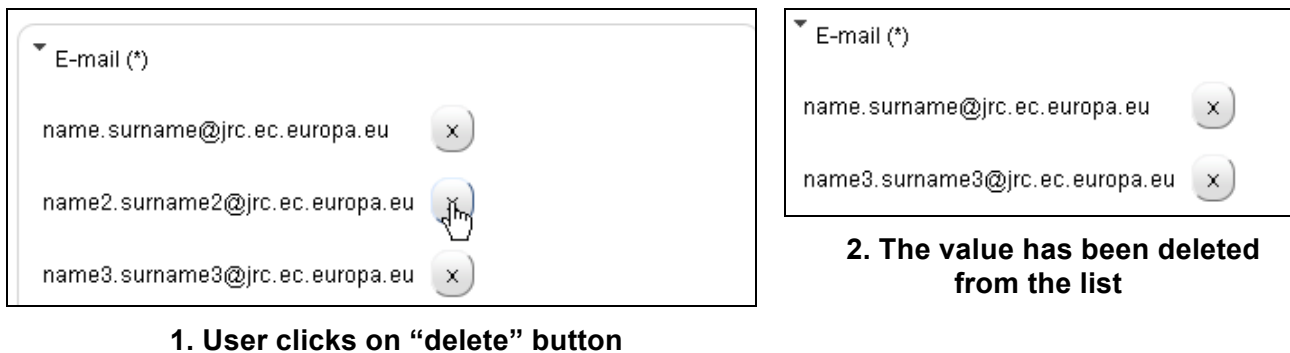
The value is shown in the list above the input textbox.

Figure 27: Example of adding an email address



To delete an e-mail address from the list, click on “X” button near the interested item.

Figure 28: Example of deleting an email address



You cannot edit directly an e-mail address previously added. To make this operation, you have to:

1. delete the wrong e-mail address from the list, clicking on “X” button near the item to delete
2. add the correct e-mail address.

3.1.2 Metadata date

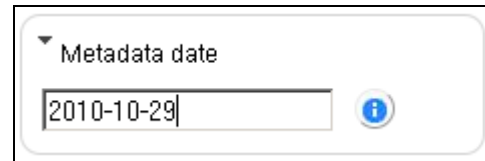
The date which specifies when the metadata record was created or updated. A widget helps user to input this field.

The date format allowed is “yyyy-mm-dd”; where yyyy indicates the four digits of the year, mm indicates the two digits of the month and dd indicates the two digits of the day. In the example below, user has selected October 29 of 2010 and the resulting date is “2010-10-29”.

Figure 29: Example of metadata date input



1. User focuses on date box, date widget appears and user selects a day

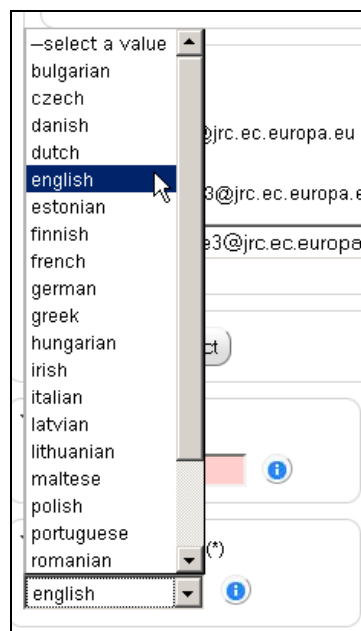


2. Selected date is automatically copied into textbox

3.1.3 Metadata language

This is the language in which the metadata elements are expressed. The value domain of this metadata element is limited to the official languages of the Community expressed in conformity with ISO 639-2. The list of languages is obtained using a code list service.

Figure 30: Example of selection of the metadata language



3.2 Identification tab

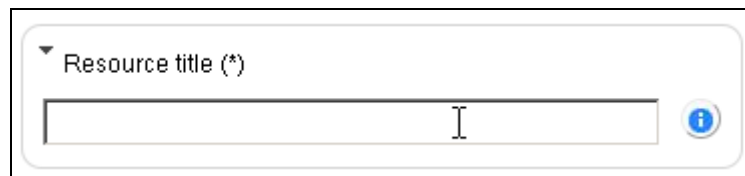
The following metadata elements shall be provided:

- Resource title
- Unique resource identifier
- Resource abstract
- Resource type
- Resource locator (optional)
- Resource language

3.2.1 Resource title

This is a characteristic, and often unique, name by which the resource is known. The value domain of this metadata element is free text.

Figure 31: Resource title



The screenshot shows a metadata field for 'Resource title (*)'. It consists of a text input box with a cursor inside, a dropdown arrow on the left, and an information icon on the right.

3.2.2 Identifier

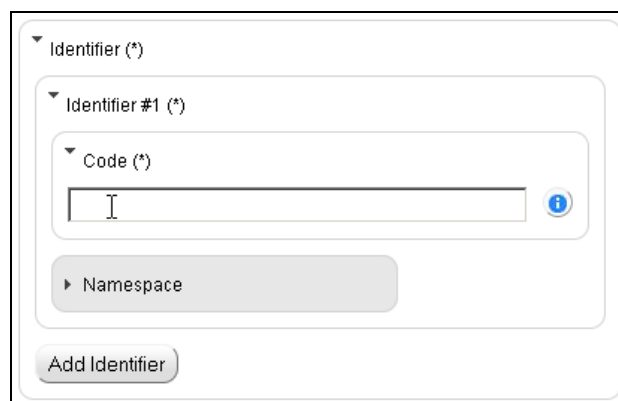
This is the value uniquely identifying the resource. This is made of two elements:

- Code that is a mandatory character string code
- Namespace that uniquely identifying the context of the identifier code (optional)

The user could add more than one identifier, clicking on “Add Identifier” button.

You can delete only the added identifier (number #2 and above). You cannot delete the first one because almost one identifier is mandatory.

Figure 32: Resource identifier




The screenshot shows a metadata field for 'Identifier (*)'. It contains a sub-field for 'Identifier #1 (*)' which includes a 'Code (*)' text input box and a 'Namespace' button. Below this sub-field is an 'Add Identifier' button.

3.2.3 Resource abstract

This is a brief narrative summary of the content of the resource.

Figure 33: Resource abstract



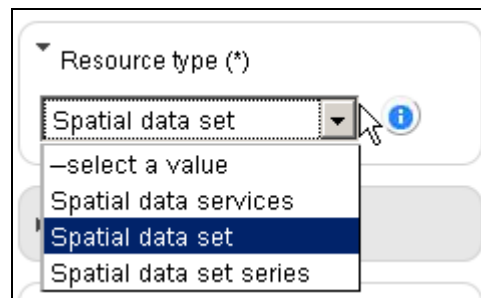
The screenshot shows a form field titled "Resource abstract (*)". It contains a large, empty text area with a vertical cursor (I) in the center. To the right of the text area is a small blue information icon (i).

3.2.4 Resource type

This is the type of resource being described by the metadata.

The application automatically selects the right value depending on the first selection done when the user has created the new file.

Figure 34: Resource type



The screenshot shows a dropdown menu for "Resource type (*)". The current selection is "Spatial data set". The dropdown list is open, showing the following options: "Spatial data set", "-select a value", "Spatial data services", "Spatial data set", and "Spatial data set series". A mouse cursor is pointing at the dropdown arrow. To the right of the dropdown is a small blue information icon (i).

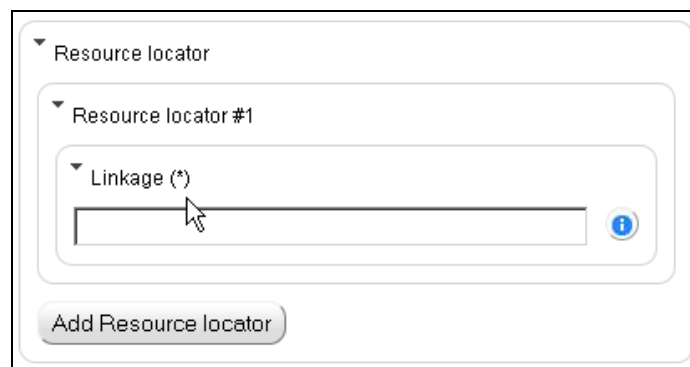
3.2.5 Resource locator

The resource locator defines the link(s) to the resource and/or the link to additional information about the resource.

The user could add more than one link, clicking on "Add Resource locator" button.

You can delete only the links added through the button (second link and above). You cannot delete the first one. Empty the textbox to definitely delete the value.

Figure 35: Resource locator



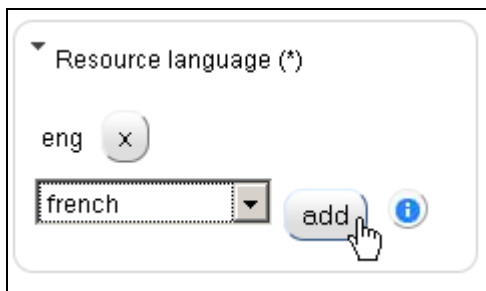
The screenshot shows a form titled "Resource locator". It contains a sub-section "Resource locator #1" with a "Linkage (*)" dropdown menu. The dropdown menu is open, showing a text input field with a vertical cursor (I) and a small blue information icon (i). Below the dropdown menu is a button labeled "Add Resource locator".

3.2.6 Resource language

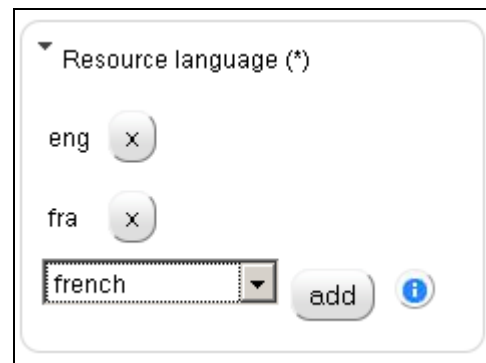
This is the language(s) used within the resource. The value domain of this metadata element is limited to the languages defined in ISO 639-2.

You cannot edit directly this element, you have to choose from a list and then click to add. To delete a language from the list of selected resource languages, click on "X" button near the interested item.

Figure 36: Resource language



1. User adds French in the list of resource languages



2. French has been added to the list

3.3 Classification tab

This tab differs from a metadata type to another:

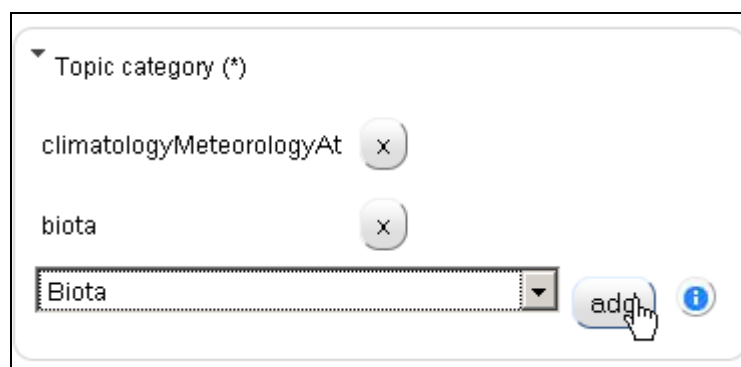
- topic category, is used for spatial dataset and spatial data series;
- spatial data service type, is used for spatial data service

3.3.1 Topic category

The topic category is a high-level classification scheme to assist in the grouping and topic-based search of available spatial data resources.

The user can choose across a list of categories.

Figure 37: Topic category



3.3.2 Spatial data service type

This is a classification to assist in the search of available spatial data services. You can select an item from the list, which is the one included in the INSPIRE Metadata Regulation, and comes from the typology developed for ISO.

3.4 Keyword tab

If the resource is a spatial data service, at least one keyword shall be provided.

If a resource is a spatial data set or spatial data set series, at least one keyword shall be provided from the general environmental multilingual thesaurus (GEMET) describing the relevant spatial data theme as defined in Annex I, II or III to Directive 2007/2/EC.

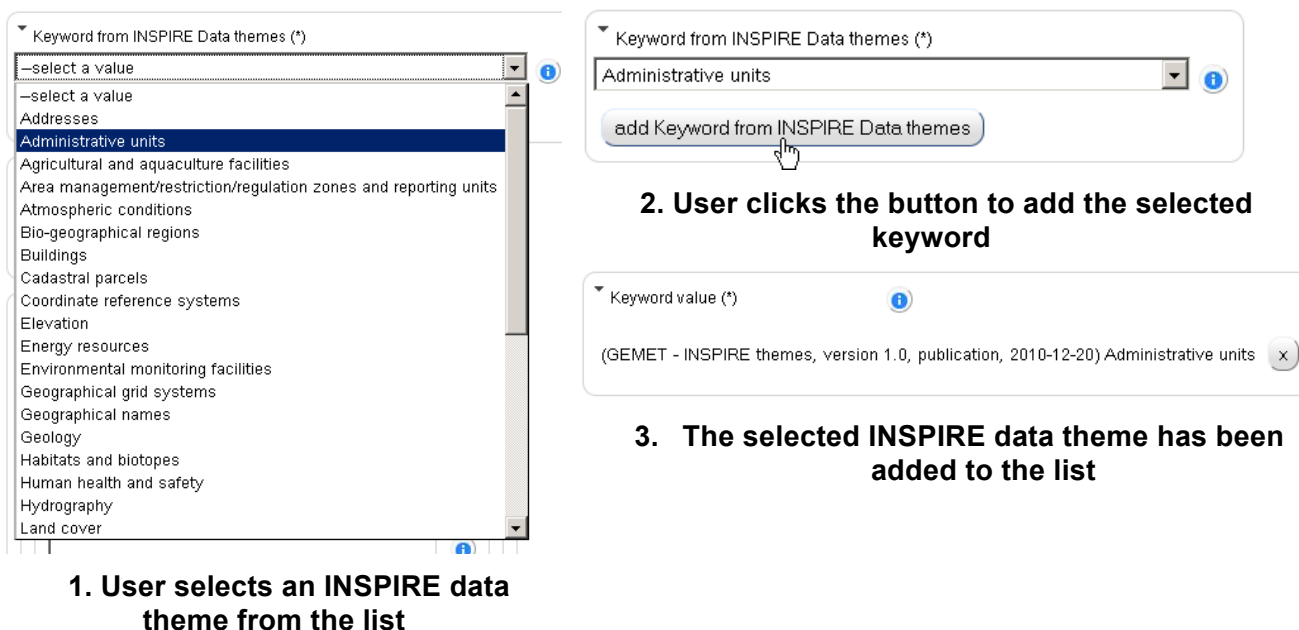
For each keyword, the following metadata elements shall be provided:

- Keyword value (at least an INSPIRE data theme)
- Originating controlled vocabulary

3.4.1 INSPIRE Data theme

To ensure that the metadata is INSPIRE compliant, please select an INSPIRE data theme from the list proposed.

Figure 38: INSPIRE Data theme



1. User selects an INSPIRE data theme from the list

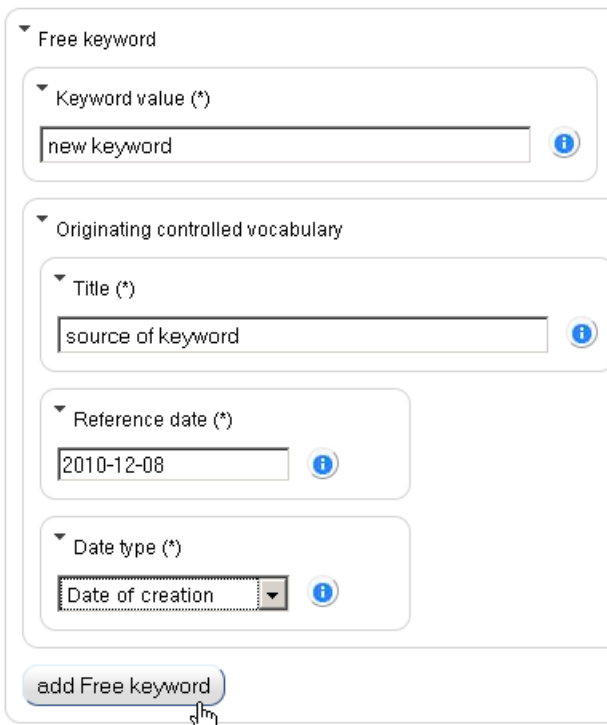
2. User clicks the button to add the selected keyword

3. The selected INSPIRE data theme has been added to the list

3.4.2 Keyword value

You can enter a free text and then click on “add” button or search a keyword from GEMET. When you click on a keyword, it will be added in the list.

Figure 39: Keyword value (free text)

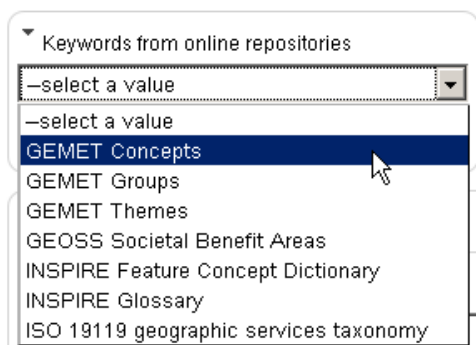


1. User types a new keyword in the textbox and completes the mandatory fields related to the originating controlled vocabulary and clicks “add” button

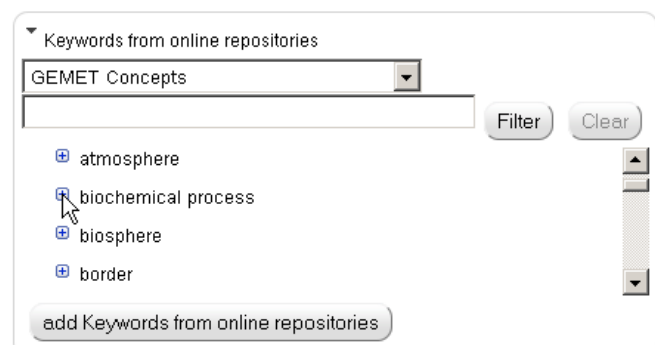


2. New value has been added to the list

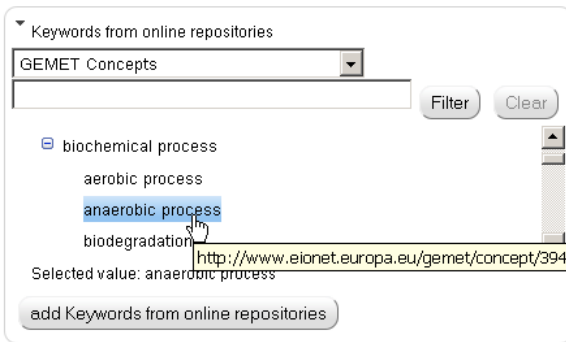
Figure 40: Example of selection of a keyword from GEMET



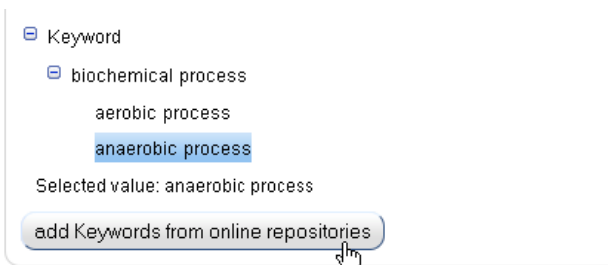
1. User selects a repository



2. The list of keywords is proposed and user expands a preferred keyword



3. The list of narrower is proposed and the user clicks on a keyword



5. And the user clicks on add



4. Or, the user types some letters to filter results



6. Selected keyword is added to the list of keyword values

3.5 Geographic tab

The requirement for geographic location referred to in Article 11(2)(e) of Directive 2007/2/EC shall be expressed with the metadata element geographic bounding box.

3.5.1 Geographic bounding box

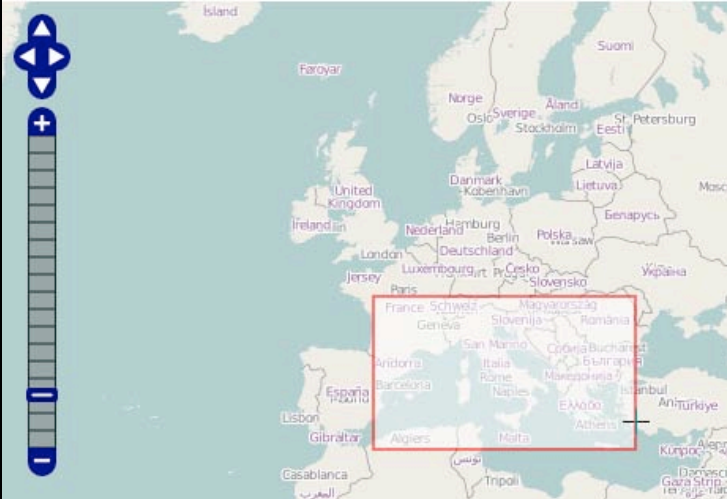
This is the extent of the resource in the geographic space, given as a bounding box. The bounding box shall be expressed with westbound and eastbound longitudes, and southbound and northbound latitudes in decimal degrees, with a precision of at least two decimals.

The OpenLayers map helps the user to enter these values. You can choose a geographic location (the application automatically fills the bounding box values) and then click the “add” button.

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Geographic bounding box (*)

North Bound	East Bound	South Bound	West Bound
Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>



1. User draws a bounding box

Geographic bounding box (*)

North Bound	East Bound	South Bound	West Bound
Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
53.355830647193734	57.593894988610245	27.096354282447457	-30.296710974825626

<input style="width: 90%;" type="text" value="53.35583064"/>	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text" value="57.59389498"/>	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text" value="27.09635428"/>	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text" value="-30.29671097"/>
--	--	--	---

2. Bounding box latitudes and longitudes are automatically added to the input boxes. If the user clicks on add, these values are added to the list of geographic bounded boxes

To delete a bounding box previously added, click on “X” button.
If you want to see the related map of a bounding box, click on “Go” button.

3.6 Temporal tab

This metadata element addresses the requirement to have information on the temporal dimension of the data as referred to in Article 8(2)(d) of Directive 2007/2/EC.
The value domain of the metadata elements referred to a set of dates. Each date could be filled using the date widget.

3.6.1 Temporal extent

The temporal extent defines the time period covered by the content of the resource. This time period may be expressed as any of the following:

- an individual date,
- an interval of dates expressed through the starting date and end date of the interval,
- a mix of individual dates and intervals of dates.

Figure 41: Temporal extent

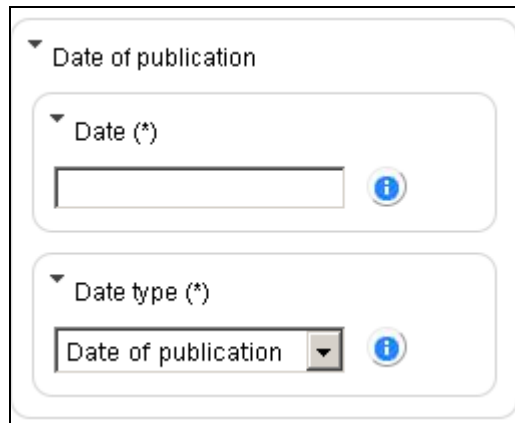


The screenshot shows a web form for defining temporal extent. It features a main container with a dropdown arrow and the text 'Temporal extent'. Inside, there is a sub-section 'Temporal extent #1' with another dropdown arrow. This sub-section contains two input fields: 'Starting date (*)' and 'Ending date (*)', each with a text box and an information icon (i). At the bottom of the sub-section is a button labeled 'Add Temporal extent'.

3.6.2 Date of publication

This is the date of publication of the resource when available, or the date of entry into force. There may be more than one date of publication.

Figure 42: Date of publication

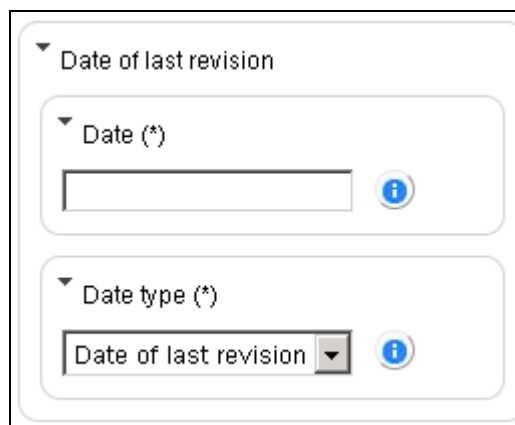


The screenshot shows a metadata editor interface for 'Date of publication'. It features a main title 'Date of publication' with a dropdown arrow. Below it, there are two sub-sections: 'Date (*)' with a text input field and an information icon, and 'Date type (*)' with a dropdown menu currently set to 'Date of publication' and an information icon.

3.6.3 *Date of last revision*

This is the date of last revision of the resource, if the resource has been revised. There shall not be more than one date of last revision.

Figure 43: Date of last revision

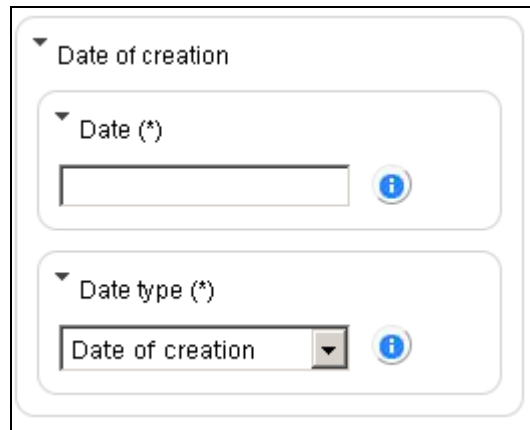


The screenshot shows a metadata editor interface for 'Date of last revision'. It features a main title 'Date of last revision' with a dropdown arrow. Below it, there are two sub-sections: 'Date (*)' with a text input field and an information icon, and 'Date type (*)' with a dropdown menu currently set to 'Date of last revision' and an information icon.

3.6.4 *Date of creation*

This is the date of creation of the resource. There shall not be more than one date of creation.

Figure 44: Date of creation



3.7 Quality and validity tab

The elements that compose the information related to the quality and validity are the lineage and the spatial resolution.

3.7.1 Lineage

This is a statement on process history and/or overall quality of the spatial data set. Where appropriate it may include a statement whether the data set has been validated or quality assured, whether it is the official version (if multiple versions exist), and whether it has legal validity. The value domain of this metadata element is free text.

Figure 45: Lineage



3.7.2 Spatial resolution

Spatial resolution refers to the level of detail of the data set. It shall be expressed as a set of zero to many resolution distances (typically for gridded data and imagery-derived products) or equivalent scales (typically for maps or map-derived products).

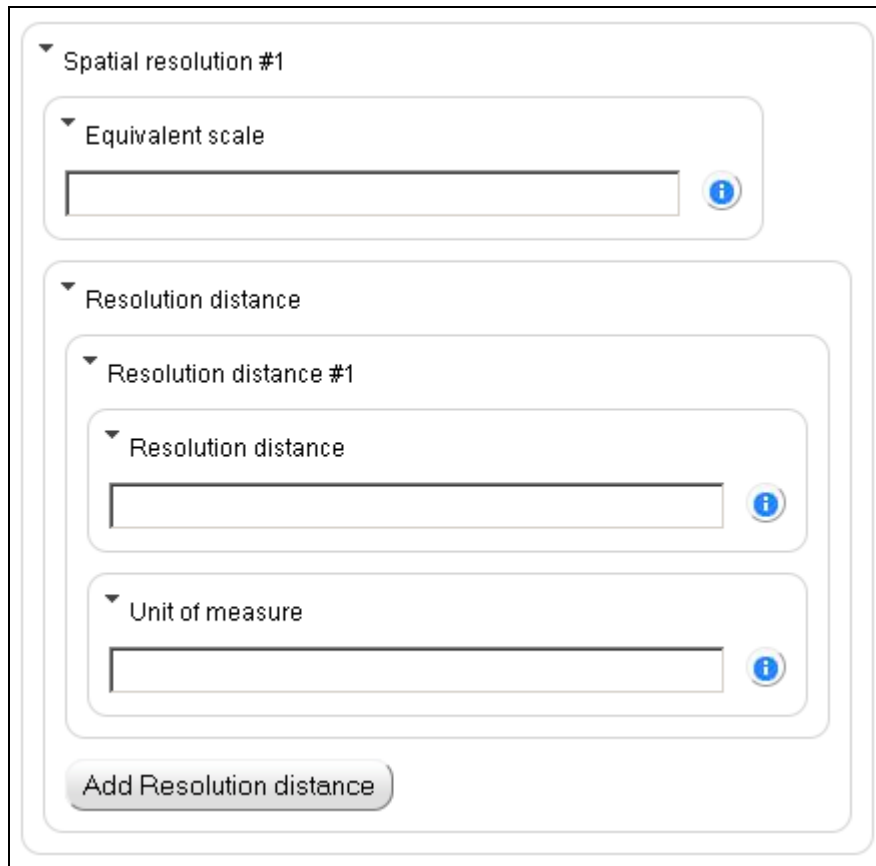
An equivalent scale is generally expressed as an integer value expressing the scale denominator.

A resolution distance shall be expressed as a numerical value and a unit of length.

The user can add more than one spatial resolution, clicking on “Add Spatial resolution”

To delete an inserted spatial resolution click on “delete” of the corresponding item.

Figure 46: Spatial resolution



The screenshot shows a hierarchical form for configuring spatial resolution. It starts with a dropdown menu labeled 'Spatial resolution #1'. Below it is another dropdown menu 'Equivalent scale' with an empty text input field and an information icon. The next level is 'Resolution distance', which contains two sub-sections: 'Resolution distance #1' with a 'Resolution distance' dropdown and an empty text input field, and 'Unit of measure' with an empty text input field. Both sub-sections have information icons. At the bottom of the 'Resolution distance' container is a button labeled 'Add Resolution distance'.

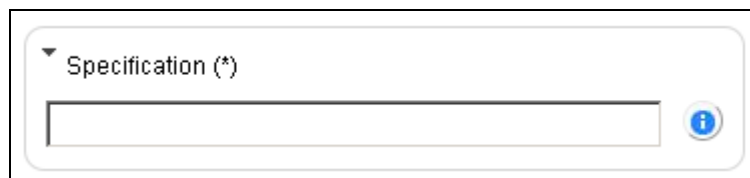
3.8 Conformity tab

The conformity and the degree of conformity are addressed by specification and degree metadata elements.

3.8.1 Specification

This is a citation of the implementing rules adopted under related directives or other specification to which a particular resource conforms. This is a free text.

Figure 47: Specification title

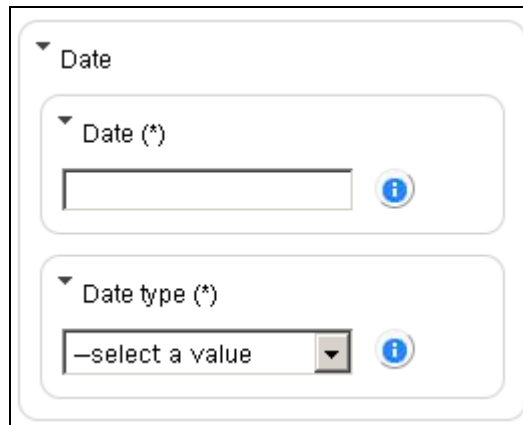


The screenshot shows a single metadata field with a dropdown menu labeled 'Specification (*)' and an empty text input field. An information icon is located to the right of the input field.

3.8.2 Date

This is the reference date and could be a date of publication, date of last revision or of creation.

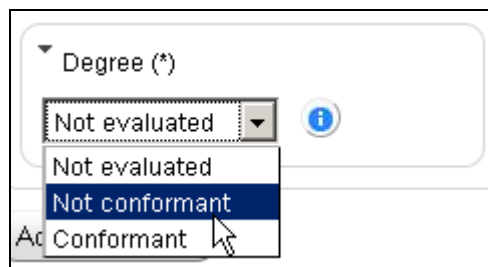
Figure 48: Specification date



3.8.3 Degree

This is the degree of conformity of the resource. The value for this element is chosen from a code list.

Figure 49: Degree



3.9 Constraints tab

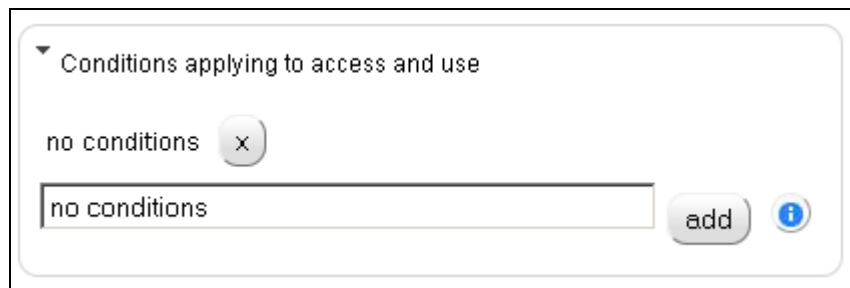
A constraint related to access and use shall be either or both of the following:

- a set of conditions applying to access and use;
- a set of limitations on public access.

3.9.1 Conditions applying to access and use

This metadata element defines the conditions for access and use of spatial data sets and services. It is a free text. If no conditions apply to the access and use of the resource, "no conditions apply" shall be used. If conditions are unknown, "conditions unknown" shall be used.

Figure 50: conditions apply to the access and use



▼ Conditions applying to access and use

no conditions

3.9.2 Limitations on public access

This metadata element shall provide information on the limitations and the reasons for them. If there are no limitations on public access, this metadata element shall indicate that fact. You could select its value from a list but if you want to define your own text, select “otherRestriction” from the list and then type the corresponding input textbox.

Figure 51: Example of limitations on public access



▼ Constraints #1 (*)

▼ Limitations on public access

otherRestrictions

▼ Other restrictions

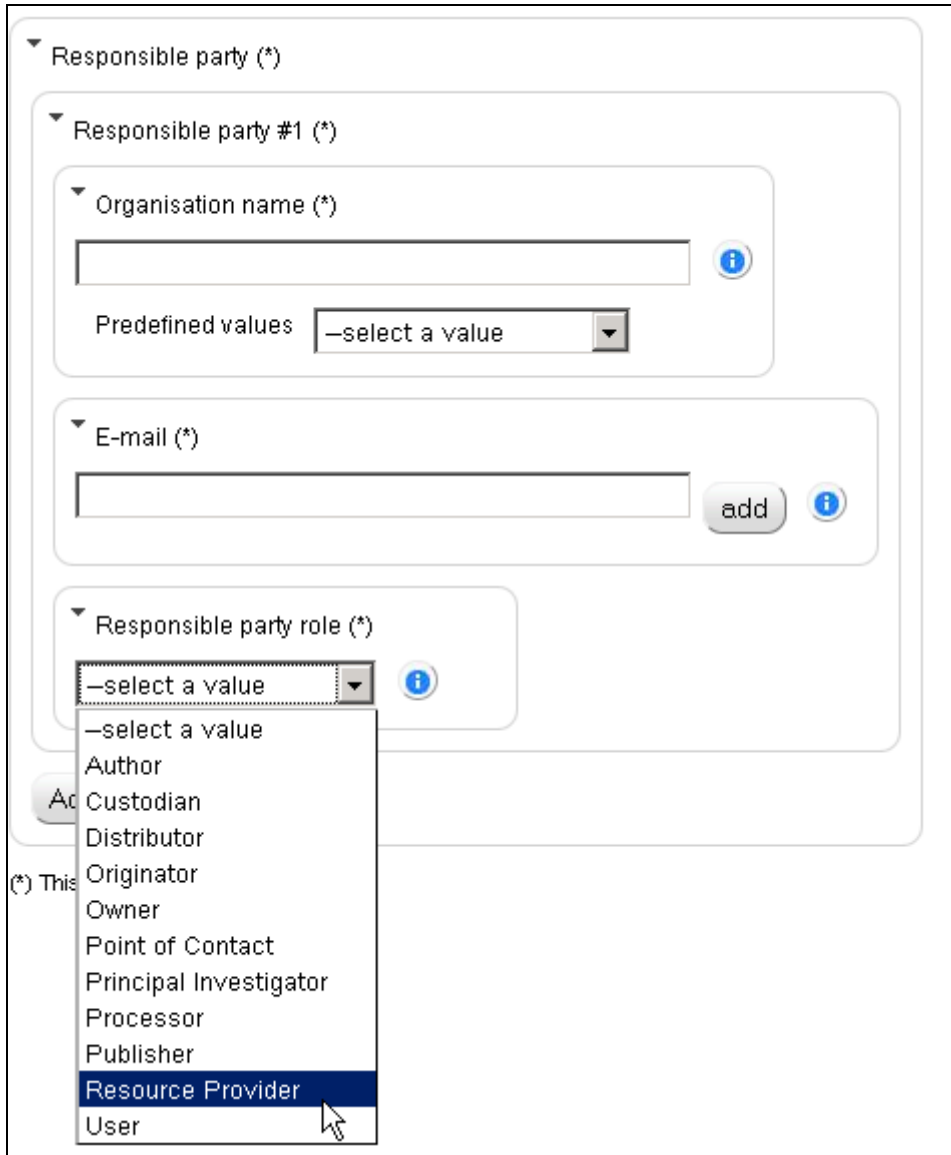
3.10 Responsible party tab

This element has a structure similar to a metadata point of contact but it defines the organisation responsible for the establishment, management, maintenance and distribution of the resource. This description shall include:

- the name of the organisation as free text;
- a contact e-mail address (you can add one or more)
- a role of the responsible organisation.

To add a responsible party, click on the related button.

Figure 52: Responsible party



Responsible party (*)

Responsible party #1 (*)

Organisation name (*)

Predefined values: -select a value

E-mail (*)

add

Responsible party role (*)

-select a value

- select a value
- Author
- Custodian
- Distributor
- Originator
- Owner
- Point of Contact
- Principal Investigator
- Processor
- Publisher
- Resource Provider
- User

This is the end of this document. Further development will be documented through updates together with a Developers' Guide. For any additional information or feedback please contact massimocraglia@jrc.ec.europa.eu

ⁱ Google, Google Web Toolkit version 2.1.0 Milestone 2, at <http://code.google.com/intl/it-IT/webtoolkit/overview.html> [accessed at September 2010]

ⁱⁱ Technical Committee ISO/TC 211, *Geographic information/Geomatics*, 2003-05-08, ISO 19115:2003, *Geographic information – Metadata and Technical Committee ISO/TC 211, Geographic*

information/Geomatics, 2006-07-01, ISO 19115:2003/Cor.1:2006(E), International Standard ISO 19115:2003
Technical corrigendum 1

ⁱⁱⁱ Technical Committee ISO/TC 211, *Geographic information/Geomatics*, 2005-02-10, ISO 19119:2005,
Geographic information – Services

^{iv} European Commission, 2008. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1205/2008 of 3 December 2008
implementing Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards metadata (Text
with EEA relevance), at [http://eur-
lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32008R1205:EN:NOT](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32008R1205:EN:NOT)