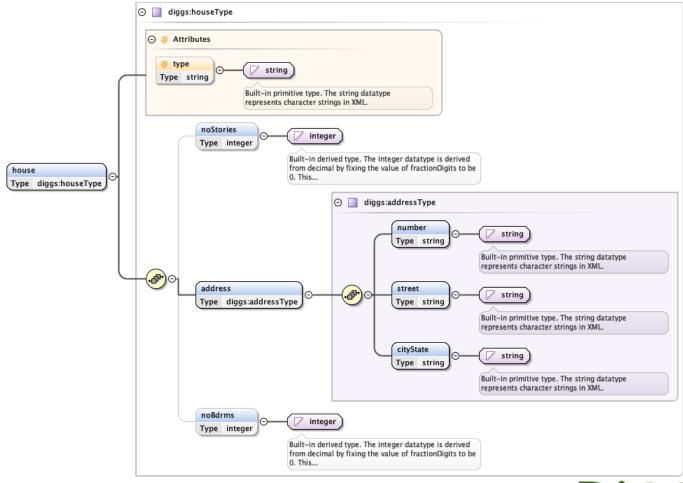


 XML files contain a list of elements and nested elements expressed as tagged text (name/value):

ELEMENT <name attribute="attribute value">value</name>

- An element can have zero or multiple attributes
- The value of an element can be text, another element or series of elements (nesting)

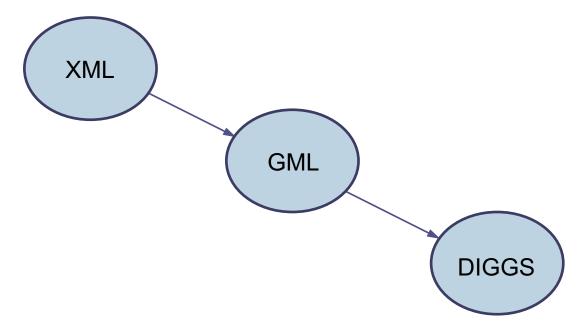
Schema Definition







• Diggs inherits its overall structure from its parent types





- GML nomenclature, definitions, conventions
- GML defines two types of XML elements
 - Object
 - An element of complexType with "identity" that is derived (inherits) from a base "abstract" GML type (UpperCamelCase)
 - Property

```
    An element of simple type or "propertyType" that is contained
within an object (lowerCamelCase)
```

</Borehole>



- GML Object-Property Rule
 - All Object properties must be either of simple type or of "property type" a type that holds a single object.
 - This structure adds some bulk to the XML but maintains object structure and makes reuse, querying and referencing of GML data simpler.

locality is a property of "property type" Eg. it contains a single GML object



- GML Feature A GML object that contains geospatial information (a geometry object) within its properties
- DiGGS has many objects that contain geometry information

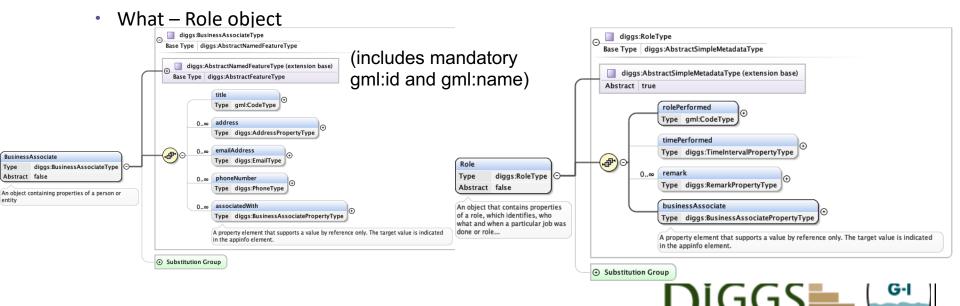
```
<Borehole gml:id="b1">
                                                       EPSG Code for EPSG Code for
   <gml:name>Borehole 1/gml:name>
                                                        UTM Zone 11 NAVD88 height
  <investigationTarget>Natural Ground</investigationTarget>
                                                       (NAD83 datum)
   projectRef xlink:href = "#p1"/>
   <referencePoint>
     <PointLocation gml:id="cpt1" srsName="urn:diggs:def:crs:DIGGS:0.1:26911 5703"
            srsDimension="3">
        <gml:pos>387416.665116977 3742645.12297961 6/gml:pos>
     </PointLocation>
   </referencePoint>
</Borehole>
                                      X
                                                       Ζ
```



- DIGGS objects inherit properties from base types:
 - gml:id (attribute)
 - xml:lang (attribute)
 - gml:description
 - gml:identifier
 - gml:name (unbounded)
 - status
 - remark (unbounded)
 - associatedFile (unbounded)
 - role (unbounded)
 - internalIdentifier



- Objects can be defined once and utilized multiple places within an XML instance
 - Eg. for a borehole, we often record who performs various roles during construction of the hole. Similarly, we record who collected a sample, or what company may have run a test.
 - Who BusinessAssociate object



AND GEOENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALISTS

XML Instance Example

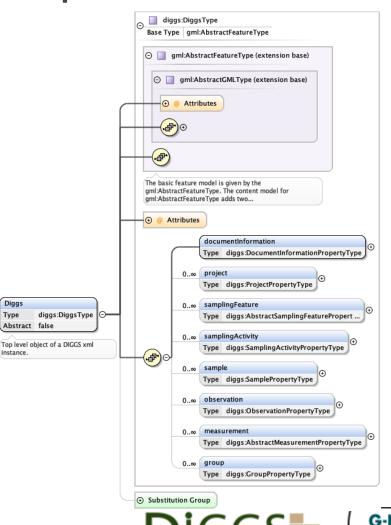
```
<Borehole gml:id = "b1">
     <role>
       <Role>
         <rolePerformed>Driller</rolePerformed>
         <bush
<br/>
<br/>
dusinessAssociate>
           <BusinessAssociate gml:id="ba-abc">
              <gml:name>ABC Drilling/gml:name>
           </BusinessAssociate>
         </businessAssociate>
       </Role>
     </role>
     <role>
                                                        Note how objects can be referenced
       <Role>
         <rolePerformed>Logger</rolePerformed>
         <businessAssociate xlink:href="#ba-abc"/>
       </Role>
     </role>
```

The role object is used in many instances eg. samples, tests, etc.



DIGGS 2.5 Top Level Properties

```
<Diggs gml:id ="QGD">
     <documentInformation/>
     project/>
     <samplingFeature/>
     <samplingActivity/>
     <sample/>
     <observation/>
     <measurement/>
     <group/>
  Diggs>
```



AND GEOENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALISTS