

**Revised Civic Location Format for PIDF-LO  
draft-ietf-geopriv-revised-civic-lo-03.txt**

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Abstract

This document defines an XML format for the representation of civic location. This format is designed for use with PIDF Location Object (PIDF-LO) documents. The format is based on the civic address definition in PIDF-LO, but adds several new elements based on the civic types defined for DHCP, and adds a hierarchy to address complex road identity schemes. The format also includes support for the xml:lang language tag and restricts the types of elements where appropriate.

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## **1. Introduction**

Since the publication of the original PIDF-LO civic specification, in [[RFC4119](#)], it has been found that the specification is lacking a number of additional parameters that can be used to more precisely specify a civic location. These additional parameters have been largely captured in [[I-D.ietf-geopriv-dhcp-civil](#)].

This document revises the GEOPRIV civic form to include the additional civic parameters captured in [[I-D.ietf-geopriv-dhcp-civil](#)]. The document also introduces a hierarchical structure for thoroughfare (road) identification which is employed in some countries. New elements are defined to allow for even more precision in specifying a civic location.



## **2. Terminology**

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [[RFC2119](#)].

The term "thoroughfare" is used in this document to describe a road or part of a road or other access route along which a final point is identified. This is consistent with the definition used in [UPU-S42].

### 3. Changes from PIDF-LO

#### 3.1. Additional Civic Address Types

[I-D.ietf-geopriv-dhcp-civil] provides a full set of parameters that may be used to describe a civic location. Specifically [I-D.ietf-geopriv-dhcp-civil] lists several civic address types (CAtypes) that require support in the formal PIDF-LO definition that are not in [\[RFC4119\]](#).

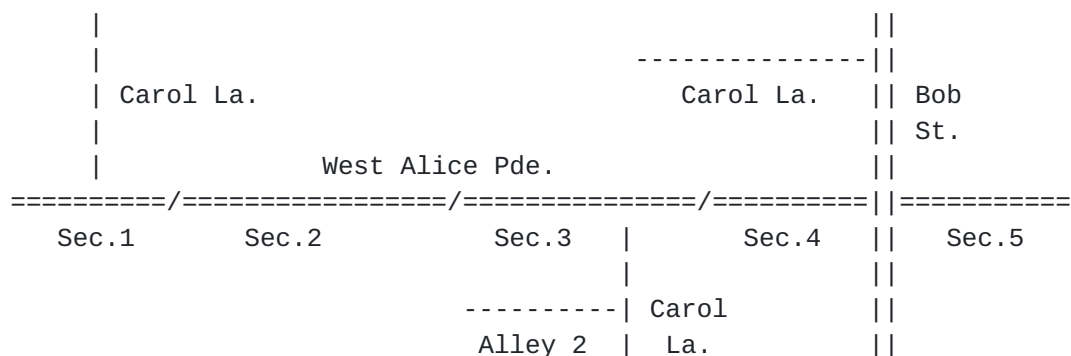
These changes include and new elements that are required to support more complex structures for naming street addresses, this is described in more detail in [Section 3.2](#).

New Civic Field	CAtype	Description	Example
BLD	25	Building (structure)	Hope Theatre
UNIT	26	Unit (apartment, suite)	12a
ROOM	28	Room	450F
PLC	29	Place-type	office
POBOX	31	Post office box (P.O. box)	U40
ADDCODE	32	Additional Code	13203000003
SEAT	33	Seat (desk, cubicle, workstation)	WS 181
RD	34	Primary road or street	Broadway
RDSEC	35	Road section	14
RDBR	36	Road branch	Lane 7
RDSUBBR	37	Road sub-branch	Alley 8
PRM	38	Road pre-modifier	Old
POM	39	Road post-modifier	Extended

Table 1: New Civic PIDF-LO Types









|

||

### **3.2.1. Street Numbering**

The introduction of new thoroughfare elements affects the interpretation of several of more specific civic address data. In particular, street numbering (the "HNO" element) applies to the most specific road element specified. That is, the first specified element from: "RDSUBBR", "RDBR", "RDSEC", or "RD".

### **3.2.2. Directionals and other Qualifiers**

The "PRM", "POM", "PRD", "POD" and "STS" elements always apply to the value of the "RD" element only. If road branches or sub-branches require street suffixes or qualifiers, they **MUST** be included in the "RDBR" or "RDSUBBR" element text.

### **3.3. Country Element**

The "country" element differs from that defined in [[RFC4119](#)] in that it now restricts the value space of the element to two upper case characters, which correspond to the alpha-2 codes in [[ISO.3166-1](#)].

### **3.4. A1 Element**

The "A1" element is used for the top level subdivision within a country. In the absence of a country-specific guide on how to use the A-series of elements, the second part of the ISO 3166-2 code [[ISO.3166-2](#)] for a country subdivision **SHOULD** be used. The ISO 3166-2 code is a formed of a country code and hyphen plus a code of one, two or three characters or numerals. For the "A1" element, the leading country code and hyphen are omitted and only the subdivision code is included.

For example, the codes for Canada include CA-BC, CA-ON, CA-QC; Luxembourg has just three single character codes: LU-D, LU-G and LU-L; Australia uses both two and three character codes: AU-ACT, AU-NSW, AU-NT; France uses numerical codes for mainland France and letters for territories: FR-75, FR-NC. This results in the following fragments:

```
<country>CA</country><A1>ON</A1>
```

```
<country>LU</country><A1>L</A1>
```

```
<country>AU</country><A1>ACT</A1>
```



```
<country>FR</country><A1>75</A1>
```

### **3.5. Languages and Scripts**

The XML schema defined for civic addresses allows for the addition of the "xml:lang" attribute to all elements except "country" and "PLC", which both contain enumerated values.

The "script" field defined in [[I-D.ietf-geopriv-dhcp-civil](#)] is omitted in favour of using the "xml:lang" attribute.

It is RECOMMENDED that each "civicAddress" element use one language only, or a combination of languages that is consistent. Where a civic location is represented in multiple languages multiple "civicAddress" elements SHOULD be included in the PIDF-LO document. For civic addresses that form a complex to describe the same location, these SHOULD be inserted into the same tuple.

#### **3.5.1. Converting from the DHCP Format**

The DHCP format for civic addresses [[I-D.ietf-geopriv-dhcp-civil](#)] permits the inclusion of an element multiple times with different languages or scripts. However, this XML form only permits a single instance of each element. Multiple "civicAddress" elements are required if any element is duplicated with different languages. If the same language and script is used for all elements, or no elements are duplicated, the format can be converted into a single civic address.

Where there are duplicated elements in different languages, a "civicAddress" element is created for each language that is present. All elements that are in that language are included. Elements that are language independent, like the "country" and "PLC" elements, are added to all "civicAddress" elements.

#### **3.5.2. Combining Multiple Elements Based on Language Preferences**

If the receiver of the XML representation is known, and that receiver has indicated language preferences, a single XML format can be constructed using those preferences. For example, language preferences can be indicated by the "Accept-Language" header in the SIP or HTTP protocols.

All elements that have only one value, irrespective of language, are used. Where multiple values exist, each value is assigned a weighting based on the language preferences. The value with the highest weighting is selected. An arbitrary value is selected if two values have the same preference, if there is no preference for the



available languages, or if there are conflicting values with the same language.

### **3.6. Whitespace**

The XML schema [[W3C.REC-xmlschema-2-20041028](#)] defined in [Section 4](#) uses a base type of "token" instead of "string" as used in [[RFC4119](#)].

The "token" type ensures that whitespace within instance documents is normalized and collapsed before being passed to a processor. This ensures that the following fragments are considered equivalent by XML processors:

```
<A4>North Wollongong</A4>
```

```
<A1>North  
  Wollongong</A1>
```

```
<A1>  
  North    Wollongong  
</A1>
```

Whitespace may still be included in values by using character references, such as "&#x20;".





#### 4. Civic Address Schema

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<xs:schema
  targetNamespace="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:pidf:geopriv10:civicAddr"
  xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xmlns:ca="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:pidf:geopriv10:civicAddr"
  xmlns:xml="http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace"
  elementFormDefault="qualified" attributeFormDefault="unqualified">

  <xs:import namespace="http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace"
    schemaLocation="http://www.w3.org/2001/xml.xsd"/>

  <xs:simpleType name="iso3166a2">
    <xs:restriction base="xs:token">
      <xs:pattern value="[A-Z]{2}"/>
    </xs:restriction>
  </xs:simpleType>

  <xs:complexType name="caType">
    <xs:simpleContent>
      <xs:extension base="xs:token">
        <xs:attribute ref="xml:lang" use="optional"/>
      </xs:extension>
    </xs:simpleContent>
  </xs:complexType>

  <xs:element name="civicAddress" type="ca:civicAddress"/>
  <xs:complexType name="civicAddress">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="country" type="ca:iso3166a2" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:element name="A1" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:element name="A2" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:element name="A3" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:element name="A4" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:element name="A5" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:element name="A6" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:element name="PRM" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:element name="PRD" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:element name="RD" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:element name="STS" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:element name="POD" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:element name="POM" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:element name="RDSEC" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:element name="RDBR" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:element name="RDSUBBR" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:element name="HNO" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:element name="HNS" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>
</xs:schema>
```



```
<xs:element name="LMK" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
<xs:element name="LOC" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
<xs:element name="FLR" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
<xs:element name="NAM" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
<xs:element name="PC" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
<xs:element name="BLD" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
<xs:element name="UNIT" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
<xs:element name="ROOM" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
<xs:element name="SEAT" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
<xs:element name="PLC" type="xs:token" minOccurs="0"/>
<xs:element name="POBOX" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
<xs:element name="ADDCODE" type="ca:caType" minOccurs="0"/>
<xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax"
    minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</xs:sequence>
<xs:attribute ref="xml:lang" use="optional"/>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:schema>
```



## 5. Example

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<civicAddress xml:lang="en-AU"
  xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:pidf:geopriv10:civicAddr">
  <country>AU</country>
  <A1>NSW</A1>
  <A3>      Wollongong
</A3><A4>North Wollongong
</A4>
  <RD>Flinders</RD><STS>Street</STS>
  <RDBR>Campbell Street</RDBR>
  <LMK>
    Gilligan's Island
  </LMK> <LOC>Corner</LOC>
  <NAM> Video Rental Store </NAM>
  <PC>2500</PC>
  <ROOM> Westerns and Classics </ROOM>
  <PLC>store</PLC>
  <POBOX>Private Box 15</POBOX>
</civicAddress>
```



## **6. Security Considerations**

The XML representation described in this document is designed for inclusion in a PIDF-LO document. As such, it is subject to the same security considerations as are described in [[RFC4119](#)]. Considerations relating to the inclusion of this representation in other XML documents are outside the scope of this document.

## **7. IANA Considerations**

### **7.1. URN sub-namespace registration for**

'urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:pidf:geopriv10:civicAddr'

This document calls for IANA to register a new XML namespace, as per the guidelines in [[RFC3688](#)].

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:pidf:geopriv10:civicAddr

Registrant Contact: IETF, GEOPRIV working group (geopriv@ietf.org),  
Martin Thomson (martin.thomson@andrew.com).

XML:

```
BEGIN
  <?xml version="1.0"?>
  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
  <html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en">
    <head>
      <title>GEOPRIV Civic Address</title>
    </head>
    <body>
      <h1>Format for Distributing Civic Address in GEOPRIV</h1>
      <h2>urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:pidf:geopriv10:civicAddr</h2>
      [[NOTE TO IANA/RFC-EDITOR: Please update RFC URL and replace XXXX
        with the RFC number for this specification.]]
      <p>See <a href="[[RFC URL]]">RFCXXXX</a>.</p>
    </body>
  </html>
END
```

### **7.2. XML Schema Registration**

This section registers an XML schema as per the procedures in [[RFC3688](#)].

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:schema:pidf:geopriv10:civicAddr

Registrant Contact: IETF, GEOPRIV working group, (geopriv@ietf.org),  
Martin Thomson (martin.thomson@andrew.com).

The XML for this schema can be found as the entirety of [Section 4](#) of this document.





## **8. References**

### **8.1. Normative References**

- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", [BCP 14](#), [RFC 2119](#), March 1997.
- [W3C.REC-xmlschema-2-20041028]  
Biron, P. and A. Malhotra, "XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes Second Edition", World Wide Web Consortium Recommendation REC-xmlschema-2-20041028, October 2004, <<http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028>>.
- [I-D.ietf-geopriv-dhcp-civil]  
Schulzrinne, H., "Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCPv4 and DHCPv6) Option for Civic Addresses Configuration Information", [draft-ietf-geopriv-dhcp-civil-09](#) (work in progress), January 2006.
- [ISO.3166-1]  
International Organization for Standardization, "Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions - Part 1: Country codes", ISO Standard 3166-1:1997, 1997, <<http://www.iso.org/iso/en/prods-services/iso3166ma/>>.
- [ISO.3166-2]  
International Organization for Standardization, "Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions - Part 2: Country subdivision code", ISO Standard 3166-2:1998, 1998, <<http://www.iso.org/iso/en/prods-services/iso3166ma/>>.

### **8.2. Informative References**

- [RFC3688] Mealling, M., "The IETF XML Registry", [BCP 81](#), [RFC 3688](#), January 2004.
- [RFC4119] Peterson, J., "A Presence-based GEOPRIV Location Object Format", [RFC 4119](#), December 2005.
- [UPU-S42] Universal Postal Union (UPU), "International Postal Address Components and Templates", UPS SB42-4, July 2004.



## [Appendix A](#). Acknowledgements

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