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SOFTWARE FOR THE STANDARD LINEAR FORMAT FOR DIGITAL CARTOGRAPHIC FEATURE DATA

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ABSTRACT

This paper describes application software and programming tools designed for use with the Defense Mapping Agency's (DMA) Standard Linear Format (SLF) for Digital Cartographic Feature Data. The Standard Linear Format (SLF) is briefly described in this report. It was designed as a standard for the exchange of digital cartographic features on magnetic tape. The format specifies descriptive fields about feature data, as well as specifying the representation of the features. The application software described in this report can transfer files or tapes in this format to a relational database maintained under Ingres, graph features in the database, alter the database, and convert the database back to the SLF. The subroutine library utilized by these application programs is also described. These subroutines should make the task of writing additional application software for the SLF much easier.

Acknowledgments: This work was supported in part by the Defense Mapping Agency under contract DMA800-85-C-0010.

August 7, 1986
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1. INTRODUCTION

The Standard Linear Format for Digital Cartographic Feature Data (Draft 2nd ed., 18 March 1985) has been developed by the Defense Mapping Agency as a standard for the exchange of digital cartographic feature data on magnetic tape. The DMA is increasingly involved in the production of digital data. They recognize that a standard exchange and offline storage format for digital data could increase the efficiency of DMA by facilitating sharing between all DMA subsystems regardless of computer system or mission.

Institutions working with the DMA can also benefit from this standard. We at Washington University believe that increasing our ability to exchange data with the DMA should benefit both organizations. The DMA can help us to better understand the problems they are interested in solving and we can provide our results in an accessible format. By improving our communication, this software should help draw our two communities closer together.

The SLF software described in this paper includes the essential application programs to receive, display, edit, and generate SLF data. The library of support routines we have developed provides a resource for future application programs. The SLF software has been incorporated into the Washington University/Defense Mapping Agency (WUDMA) Image Processing Software System. This large software system was initially designed for a training program at Washington University for technical personnel of the DMA. It is currently used for research and other educational programs. It is flexible and easily built upon. It now contains about 200 image processing, analysis, and display programs. One of the primary goals of this system was to incorporate the flexibility to handle many image formats. (See "The WUDMA Image Processing System," by Steve Reichenbach and Andrew Laine, submitted for publication.) The SLF software opens this powerful image processing system for use with SLF data.

Section 2 summarizes the SLF as described by the DMA. This section gives some of the motivations and design considerations of the SLF. The format itself is given in brief. Section 3 outlines the structure of the relational database designed to store the SLF data online. Section 4 describes the SLF software developed at Washington University. Four programs have been written. Each program is described—what it does, how it works, and what options are available. The design of each is also outlined. Section 5 gives the data structures used in the programs and subroutines. Section 6 examines the library of subroutines written for programs using the SLF. The final section makes some brief observations about the SLF, the database, the programs, and the library.

2. THE STANDARD LINEAR FORMAT

Portability, flexibility, and efficiency were major considerations in the design of the SLF. The prime motivation was to provide a standard for many users, so increases in efficiency could not be made at the expense of portability or flexibility. In order to be useful, the SLF had to be efficient, so these demands had to be balanced.

Portability is assured by using the Federal Information and Processing Standards (FIPS) and American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard tape and tape labels and the American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) character set. The physical block size
allows whole word transfers on computers with all common word lengths.

The consistent use of SLF is necessary to insure portability. The SLF document provides several appendices detailing the implementation of specific products (e.g., DFAD). These appendices insure that the SLF maintains the integrity of these products and their portability in the new format.

The SLF is a flexible format. It specifies the structure of a Data Set Record consisting of many fields for descriptive information about the data set. It also allows an optional free-format Text Record. In the Data Set Record, SLF allows specification of different coordinate systems, numbers of dimensions, units and precision of measure, and many other descriptions of the data set. Most applications would not use many of these fields, but they provide the flexibility to handle a variety of applications, products, and data. The Data Set Record also contains a number of additional fields that are unused or reserved. These fields are provided for special uses or later versions. These fields mean that the SLF has room to grow without making older versions incompatible.

The SLF also defines flexible records for feature data. The descriptive feature headers defined by SLF have no fixed length or format. Therefore, each application can specify the header size and format. The features are stored using chain-node encoding. This method stores line "segments" that define a point or linear feature or delineate an areal feature. Segments are held in separate records and can be shared by multiple features.

Chain-node encoding can be more efficient than simply storing the boundary of an areal feature as a polygon. A segment that separates two features and that consists of many points can be stored more efficiently using chain-node encoding. Polygonal storage would require these boundary points to be stored with each feature. The SLF allows each segment to be stored separately and allows each feature to refer to the segments. The chain-node method also avoids the overlaps and gaps that can occur when the boundary of a feature is specified without regard to its neighbors' boundaries. Appendix VI in the SLF document compares chain-node and polygonal structures.

It is not the purpose of this report to fully describe the SLF. A brief description should be enough for an understanding of the SLF software. More information about the SLF can be found in the DMA's publication.

The magnetic tape is FIPS and ANSI standard recorded at 6250 fpi GCR (preferred), 1600 fpi PE, or 800 fpi NRZI (not preferred). The tape file structure and tape label records conform to the FIPS and ANSI level one labels. The first label is a volume label. Each data set is enclosed by header and end-of-file labels. All data are stored as 7-bit ASCII characters in 8-bit bytes. Only single-reel volumes are defined.

The data set is divided into five logical records that are on the tape in the following order: the Data Set Identifier Record (DSI), the Segment Record (SEG), the Feature Record (FEA), and the Text Record (TXT) which is optional. Each logical record consists of one or more physical blocks of 1880 bytes, each byte an ASCII character. Each physical block begins with an eight-byte header consisting of the left-justified, block type (DSI, SEG, FEA, or TXT) and a right-justified, five-digit block sequence number (with blank fill). Each logical record's physical blocks are sequenced separately beginning with one (1) for the first block of each logical record. The remaining 1972 bytes of each physical block is allocated to the storage of the fields of the logical record. Data fields within a logical record may span more than one physical block, but a physical block may not contain data from different logical records. Any unfilled bytes at the end of physical record following the end of a logical record are filled with the ASCII delete character (octal 177). Figure 1 illustrates the organization of the blocks and records.

The Data Set Identifier record (DSI) consists of eight groups of fields. These groups, their fields, and the field lengths are given in brief below. Two of these eight groups are optional—the Data Set Registration Points Group (DSRG) and the Data Set Accuracy Group (DSAG). The fields of the Data Set Variable Field Address Group (DSVG) are used to indicate the the address of the first characters of the DSRG and DSAG if they are present. Subgroups of fields (such as the
FIGURE 1. EXAMPLE OF PHYSICAL BLOCKS AND LOGICAL RECORDS

information about each of the registration points in the Registration Points Group) may be repeated any number of times. In these cases, the field immediately before the repeating fields indicates the number of occurrences of the subgroup.

A. Data Set Identification Group (DSIG)
   1. DSIG Header 4
   2. Product Type 5
   3. Data Set ID 20
   4. Edition 3
   5. Compilation Date 4
   6. Maintenance Date 4
   7. SLF Version Date 6
   8. FACS Version Date 6
   9. DSIG Reserve 28

B. Data Set Security Group (DSSG)
   1. DSSG Header 4
   2. Security Classification 1
   3. Security Release 2
   4. Downgrading/Reclassification Date 6
   5. Security Handling 21
   6. DSSG Reserve 40

C. Data Set Parameter Group (DSPG)
   1. DSPG Header 4
   2. Data Type 3
   3. Horizontal Units of Measure 3
   4. Horizontal Resolution Units 5
   5. Geodetic Datum 3
   6. Ellipsoid 3
   7. Vertical Units of Measure 3
   8. Vertical Resolution Units 5
   9. Vertical Reference System 4
  10. Sounding Datum 4
  11. Latitude of Origin 9
  12. Longitude of Origin 10
  13. X Coordinate of Origin 10
  14. Y Coordinate of Origin 10
  15. Z Coordinate of Origin 10
16. Latitude of SW Corner 9
17. Longitude of SW Corner 10
18. Latitude of NE Corner 9
19. Longitude of NE Corner 10
20. Total Number of Features 6
21. Number of Point Features 6
22. Number of Linear Features 6
23. Number of Areal Features 6
24. Total Number of Segments 6
25. DSPG Reserve 40

D. Data Set Map Group (DSMP)
1. DSMP Header 4
2. Projection 2
3. Projection Parameter 1 10
4. Projection Parameter 2 10
5. Projection Parameter 3 10
6. Projection Parameter 4 10
7. Scale 9
8. DSMP Reserve 40

E. Data Set History Group (DSHG)
1. DSHG Header 4
2. Edition Code 3
3. Product Specification 15
4. Specification Date 4
5. Specification Amendment Number 3
6. Producer 8
7. Digitizing System 10
8. Processing System 2
9. Absolute Horizontal Accuracy 4
10. Absolute Vertical Accuracy 4
11. Relative Horizontal Accuracy 4
12. Relative Vertical Accuracy 4
13. Height Accuracy 4
14. Data Generalization 1
15. North Match/Merge Number 1
16. East Match/Merge Number 1
17. South Match/Merge Number 1
18. West Match/Merge Number 1
19. North Match/Merge Date 4
20. East Match/Merge Date 4
21. South Match/Merge Date 4
22. West Match/Merge Date 4
23. Date of Earliest Source 4
24. Date of Latest Source 4
25. Data Collection Code 1
26. Data Collection Criteria 3
27. DSHG Reserve 28

F. Data Set Variable Field Address Group (DSVG)
1. DSVG Header 4
2. Registration Points Address 5
3. Accuracy Subset Address 5
4. DSVG Reserve

G. Data Set Registration Points Group (DSRG) (optional)
   1. DSRG Header 4
   2. Number of Registration Points
      (Number of repetitions of the following seven fields) 3
      a. Point ID 6
      b. Latitude 9
      c. Longitude 10
      d. Elevation 8
      e. X-Coordinate 6
      f. Y-Coordinate 6
      g. Z-Coordinate 6

H. Data Set Accuracy Group (DSAG) (optional)
   1. DSAG Header 4
   2. Multiple Accuracy Outline Count
      (Number of repetitions of the following fields) 2
      a. Absolute Horizontal Accuracy 4
      b. Absolute Vertical Accuracy 4
      c. Relative Horizontal Accuracy 4
      d. Relative Vertical Accuracy 4
      e. Number of Coordinates
         (Number of repetitions of the following two fields) 2
         i. Latitude 9
         ii. Longitude 10

The chain-node encoding of features is implemented in two records. The Segment Record (SRG) specifies the line segments that separate features. Each boundary segment is encoded only once and the feature(s) refer to the segments. The Feature Count field of the Segment Record tells how many features the segment defines (in the case of point and linear features) or delineates (in the case of areal features). The Point Count specifies how many points make up the segment.

The Feature record (FER) specifies the features. Each feature is described by a header and names the segments that delineate it. The Feature Header Block Count tells how many forty-character blocks there are. The format of these blocks is application dependent. The Segment Count specifies how many Direction of Segment and Segment ID pairs follow.

Segment Record
   1. Segment ID 6
   2. Feature Count (Number of repetitions of the following two fields) 2
      a. Feature ID 6
      b. Feature Orientation 1
   3. Point Count (Number of repetitions of the following fields) 5
      a. X-Value 6
      b. Y-Value 6
      c. Z-Value (optional) 6

Feature Record
1. Feature ID 6
2. Feature Type 1
3. Feature Header Block Count (Number of repetitions of the following field) 2
   a. Feature Header Block 40
4. Segment Count (Number of repetitions of the following two fields) 3
   a. Direction of Segment 1
   b. Segment ID 6

Figure 2 illustrates how these records store the chain-node encoding for a simple example. For a fuller discussion of chain-coding of segments refer to Appendix VI of the DMA specification.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
(16,16) \\
\text{Segment 1} \quad \text{Segment 2} \quad \text{Segment 3} \\
(0,8) \\
\text{Feature 1} \quad \text{Feature 2} \\
(16,0) \quad (32,8)
\end{array}
\]

SEGMENTS (ID, Feature Count, (ID, Orientation), Point Count, (X, Y))

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccccccc}
1 & 1 & 1 & R & 3 & 16 & 16 & 0 & 8 & 16 & 0 \\
2 & 2 & 1 & L & 2 & R & 10 & 16 & 0 & 16 & 1 & \ldots & 15 & 15 & 16 & 16 \\
3 & 1 & 1 & L & 3 & 16 & 0 & 32 & 8 & 16 & 16 \\
\end{array}
\]

FEATURES (ID, Type, Header Count, (Header), Segment Count, (Direction, ID))

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccccccc}
1 & A & 1 & xxx \ldots xxx & 2 & F & 1 & F & 2 \\
2 & A & 1 & xxx \ldots xxx & 2 & R & 2 & F & 3 \\
\end{array}
\]

FIGURE 2. EXAMPLE OF CHAIN-NODE ENCODING

The Text record (TXT) is an optional free-format block of up to 1968 characters.

Text Record (TXT) (optional)

1. Character Count 4
2. Text 1968

It is not within the scope of this report to detail the possible values for all of the fields of the SLF. The DMA report contains general information about each of the fields and detailed appendices about some of them. Appendix I defines codes and parameters for the Projection Group fields of the DSI Record. Appendix II lists the codes for Geodetic Datum, Sounding Datum, and Vertical Reference System. Appendix III lists the abbreviations for units of measure. Appendix IV gives the codes for the Grid System. Appendix V contains a short glossary.
3. THE DATABASE DESIGN

The SLF is an exchange and storage structure not well-suited to processing. The Ingres relational database system is designed to maintain databases online and provides many tools for manipulating the database and for processing the data in it. Ingres can enforce security, ensure the integrity of the data, synchronize access, and protect the data against machine crashes. It supports a data manipulation language named QUEL (QUEry Language). A form of this language called EQUEL (Embedded QUEry Language) can be embedded in programs written in the high-level programming language C.

Our first task was to specify the structure or scheme of the Ingres database to hold the SLF data. We decided that this structure should closely parallel the structure of the SLF since it must hold the same data. Therefore, all of attributes of the relations in the Ingres database consist of ASCII character strings, just as the fields in the SLF are all character strings. Most of the attributes in the database correspond directly to a SLF field, have the same length, and are named with abbreviated forms of the SLF field name.

The SLF DSI Record is divided into eleven (11) relations. Eight of the relations correspond to the Data Set Groups defined in SLF. These relations have the same names as the SLF abbreviations: dsgi, dssg, dsph, dsmpl, dshg, dsyg, dsrg, and dsgg. In addition to these, three relations have been added to store the repeating subgroups: the registration points (dsrg_pts), the multiple accuracy outlines (mao), and the coordinates of the multiple accuracy outlines (mao_coords). The data set group headers have been omitted because they are redundant. Some attributes have been added to facilitate access. All of the relations have an attribute to identify the data set (ds_dsgg, ds_dsg, ds_dsmpl, ds_dshg, and so on). The dsrg_pts relation has a dsrg_order attribute to distinguish each registration point. The mao relation has a mao_id attribute for the same purpose. The mao_coords relation has a mao_coords_id attribute to identify the multiple accuracy outline to which the coordinate belongs and a coord_id attribute to order the coordinate in the outline.

The database relations for the DSI Record of the SLF are defined as follows.

```sql
create dsg
  prod_type = c5,
  ds_id = c20,
  ds_ed = c3,
  comp_date = c4,
  maint_date = c4,
  slf_ver = c6,
  facs_ver = c6,
  dsg_rsv = c28
)

create dssg
  ds_dssg = c20,
  sec_class = c1,
  sec_rel = c2,
  down_date = c6,
  handling = c21,
  dssg_rsv = c40
)

create dsgg
  ds_dsgg = c20,
  data_type = c3,
  hor_units = c3,
  hor_res = c5,
```
geod_data = c3,
ellipsoid = c3,
ver_units = c3,
ver_res = c5,
ver_ref = c4,
sounding = c4,
lat_orig = c9,
long_orig = c10,
x_orig = c10,
y_orig = c10,
z_orig = c10,
lat_sw = c8,
long_sw = c10,
lat_ne = c9,
long_ne = c10,
n_fea = c6,
n_pt_fea = c6,
n_ln_fea = c6,
n_ar_fea = c6,
n_seg = c6,
dspg_rsv = c40
)

create dsmp (ds_dsmp = c20,
prjetn = c2,
parm1 = c10,
parm2 = c10,
parm3 = c10,
parm4 = c10,
scale = c9,
dspm_rsv = c40)

create dshg (ds_dshg = c20,
dshg_ed = c3,
prod_spec = c15,
spec_date = c4,
amend_no = c3,
producer = c8,
dig_sys = c10,
proc_sys = c10,
grid_sys = c2,
abs_h_acc = c4,
abs_v_acc = c4,
rel_h_acc = c4,
rel_v_acc = c4,
ht_acc = c4,
data_gen = c1,
n_mm_no = c1,
e_mm_no = c1,
s_mm_no = c1,
w_mm_no = c1,
n_mm_date = c4,
e_mm_date = c4,
s_mm_date = c4,
w_mm_date = c4,
early_src = c4,
late_src = c4,
coll_code = c1,
coll_crit = c3,
dshg_rsv = c28
}
create dsvg {
    ds_dsvg = c20,
    reg_pt_add = c5,
    acc_addr = c5,
    dsvg_rsv = c40
}
create dsrg {
    ds_dsrg = c20,
    no_reg_pt = c3
}
create dsrg_pts {
    ds_dsrg_pts = c20,
    dsrg_ord = c3,
    pt_id = c8,
    lat = c9,
    lng = c10,
    elev = c8,
    x_coord = c6,
    y_coord = c6,
    z_coord = c6
}
create dsag {
    ds_dsag = c20,
    no_mao = c2
}
create maos {
    ds_maos = c20,
    mao_id = c2,
    mao_abs_h = c4,
    mao_abs_v = c4,
    mao_rel_h = c4,
    mao_rel_v = c4,
    no_coord = c2
}
create mao_coord {
    ds_mao_coord = c20,
    mao_coord_id = c2,
    coord_id = c2,
mao_lat = c9,
mao_long = c10

Three feature and three segment relations are used to store the data from the SLF Segment and Feature Records. In addition to a segment (seg) relation and a feature (fea) relation, relations are defined for the repeating groups of fields in the Segment and Feature Records. Each Segment Record contains a reference to each of the features it defines or delineates. These fields, the Feature ID and the Feature Orientation, are repeated for each feature of the segment. In the database, they are stored in the features of the segment (fos) relation. Likewise, the coordinates of points in the segment are listed in the Segment Record. They are recorded in the points of the segment (pts) relation. Both these relations also contain an attribute for the segment ID. The Feature Header blocks are stored in a separate relation (fhd). The Feature Record names all of its segments in repeated fields specifying the Segment Direction and the Segment ID. These fields are recorded in the segments of the feature (sof) relation. Both of these feature relations contain an attribute for the Feature ID. All of these segment and feature relations contain an attribute to order the tuples.

These records tend to be very long, with perhaps hundreds of thousands of segments or features and their constituent points. The Ingres system is not lightening fast so this would definitely present a problem if the segment and feature relations were to contain more than one data set. The solution to this problem was to define separate segment and feature relations for each data set. Each data set has six segment and feature relations whose names are formed by concatenating the three-letter relation type with the data set ID. For example, a data set with the ID WUTEST1 would have relations named SEGWUTEST1, FOSWUTEST1, PTSWUTEST1, FEAWUTEST1, FHDWUTEST1, and SOFWUTEST1.

The six relations given below would be defined to hold the SLF Segment and Feature Records for each data set.

```sql
create segrel (
    seg_id = c6,
    fca_cnt = c2,
    pt_cnt = c5
);

create fosrel (
    seg_no = c6,
    ord_fos = c2,
    fos_id = c6,
    fca_orient = c1
);

create ptsrel (
    sop_no = c6,
    ord_pt = c5,
    x_val = c6,
    y_val = c6,
    z_val = c6
);

create fearel (
    fca_id = c6,
    fca_type = c1,
    fca_hdr_cnt = c2,
    seg_cnt = c3
)
```
create fhrel {
    hdr_fea_id = c6,
    ord_hdr = c2,
    block = c40
}

create sofrel {
    fea_no = c6,
    ord_sof = c8,
    direction = c1,
    sof_id = c6
}

The limit on the size of a field in Ingres is 255 characters, so the SLF Text Record has to be broken up into blocks. The character count is stored in an attribute of all of the tuples. This is a small redundancy. Other attributes are used to order the blocks of the text and to identify the data set. The relation is created with the following Ingres command.

create txt {
    ds_txt = c20,
    txt_cnt = c4,
    ord_txt = c1,
    text = c255
}

In order to speed processing, these relations are modified for indexed-sequential access. This is only done for the relations for the segment and feature data, because they are the only relations whose size presents a problem. The segment relation is indexed on the segment ID. The features of the segment relation is indexed on the segment ID and the order of the tuple. The points of the segment relation is indexed on the segment ID and the order of the tuple. The feature relation is indexed on the feature ID. The feature header relation is indexed on the feature ID and the order of the tuple. The segments of the feature relation is indexed on the feature ID and the order of the tuple.

4. THE APPLICATION PROGRAMS

We wanted software that would allow us to input, process, and output SLF data. We wanted software that would enable us to receive SLF tapes and add the data to our database. We wanted to be able to display the data in the database. We wanted to be able to alter the data in the database and to be able to create new data. Finally, we wanted to be able to generate SLF tapes. Our need was not for a production system, but for a smaller-scale research tool. Therefore the software does not contain as many error checks as would be desirable in a production environment. We do not anticipate handling a large number of data sets and our results are usually well-scrutinized. A production system would show a greater concern for speed than our needs dictate. Little emphasis has been placed on the need for optimizing the algorithms. The Ingres relational database system has been used because it is available and familiar. A hierarchical or network database system might be better suited for the SLF.

The application programs described in the section are all written in the high-level programming language C. All of them contain embedded queries in EQUEL. Manual pages are available for all four commands. These pages are written in the standard UNIX† manual page form. They

† UNIX is a trademark of Bell Laboratories.
provide the user with the syntax of the command and a general description of the program and its use. These manual pages are included in section one of the Washington University/Defense Mapping Agency (WUDMA) Image Processing Manual.

Our first program was written to receive a tape in the SLF and add the data to our database. This program, named slftoingres, relies on several sets of subroutines to carry out its primary tasks. The user must specify the SLF file name and the Ingres database name. The database must already exist. The design hierarchy of slftoingres is pictured in figure 3.

```
\begin{center}
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \node (root) {slftoingres};
  \node[below of=root, node distance=1.5cm] (readslf) {readslf};
  \node[below of=readslf] (appendslf) {appendslf};
  \node[below of=appendslf] (create_slf) {create_slf};
  \node[below of=create_slf, node distance=1.5cm] (slftape) {slftape};
  \draw[->] (root) -- (readslf);
  \draw[->] (readslf) -- (appendslf);
  \draw[->] (appendslf) -- (create_slf);
  \draw[->] (create_slf) -- (slftape);
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{center}
```

FIGURE 3. DESIGN OF SLFTOINGRES

The tape should first be read into a file (using dd(1) for example). Slftoingres reads the file and puts the information into the database. The slftape(5) subroutines are used for the low-level input from the SLF file. These functions are called directly by slftoingres as well as indirectly using the readslf(5) subroutines. The readslf(5) subroutines read specific groups of fields corresponding to the DSI groups of the subgroups of the Segment or Feature Records. These subroutines verify the group header, but also rely on the slftape(5) functions to perform low-level input.

Slftoingres alternates between calls to the readslf(5) subroutines and the appendslf(5) subroutines. The appendslf(5) subroutines add a group of SLF fields to the database by appending a new tuple to the relation. Slftoingres makes a call to a readslf(5) subroutine and a call to a appendslf(5) subroutine for each group of SLF fields (and database attributes). As explained in the section describing the database, each data set has six of its own segment and feature relations. Slftoingres calls on create_rel(5) to create these relations.

The command that performs the inverse task, creating a SLF file from data in the database, is named ingrestoSLF. The user must specify the Ingres database name and the ID of the data set. The data set ID should be specified in capital letters since the SLF data is in capital letters.

The output is directed to the standard output. The design hierarchy of ingrestoSLF is illustrated in figure 4. This program must retrieve data from the database and write it in the SLF to a file. IngrestoSLF uses two sets of subroutines to accomplish these tasks. The retrievesl(5) subroutines retrieve groups of fields from the database, keying on the data set ID. Because of the structure of the SLF, the segment and feature data is retrieved directly by the program. The reasons for this are explained in detail in the retrievesl(5) manual page.

The data is written to a file in SLF using the printslf(5) subroutines. This group of subroutines builds the block structures, complete with block headers and delete character (ASCII 177) fill, defined in the SLF. A parameter to these routines is available to override construction of the
SLF blocks. This option allows the user to dump the data in a format suitable for display (on the terminal or printer) complete with brief descriptions of the fields.

The command graphfe4 displays features from the database. The user must specify the Ingres database name and the ID of the data set. Output can be generated for several display devices as well as in a generic form. Command options exist to display all of the features of the data set (default is to prompt the user for feature ID's), to erase the screen before displaying the features (default is to display the features over what is there), and to set the logical feature space (default is (0,0) to (511,511)).

Graphfe4 relies on two sets of subroutine to do its work—get the feature data and display it. Its design hierarchy is given in figure 5. The retrieveslf/9 subroutine have already been described. Graphfe4, like ingresoslf and for the same reasons, retrieves the segment and feature data directly. The subroutines of the UNIX plot/9 library are called to actually plot the data. This means that graphfe4 can be immediately used with any device that has a set of plot subroutines written for it. Several new plot/9 "flavors" have been written at Washington University. We can display features on the DeAnza IP8500, Vectrix 385 graphics devices, and the Ergo and Graphion graphics terminals. Of course, files of the plot/5 format can also be created. Refer to the UNIX documentation for more information about plot.

The fourth command, access.slf, allows a user to update selected fields of the database. The user must specify the Ingres database name and the data set ID. If a data set of that name does not already exist in the database, then a default data set is created. The existing data set or the default data set, if one is created, can then be altered by the user. The program is menu-driven and provides prompts that include the current data.
Using the program, the user can change data in the Data Set Identification Group (except the data set ID), Security Group, Parameter Group, Map Projection Group, and History Group, as well as in the Text Record. In the current version, changes can not be made in the Variable Field Address Group, the Registration Points Group, or the Accuracy Group. The user may also append features to the data set (but not alter existing segments or features). At this time, only additional point features are allowed and the user may specify only the point's coordinates and not its feature ID, segment ID, or header. The segment and feature ID's are assigned unused numbers ID's and a default header is used.

Access.slf uses many subroutines. Its design hierarchy is pictured in figure 6. If the data set ID specified by the user identifies one of the data sets, then the retrieveslf(8) subroutines are used to get the data from the existing database. If no such data set is found, then the defaultlf(8), appendslf(8), and create_rel(8) subroutines are used to create a default data set. The appendslf(8) and create_rel(8) subroutines have already been described. The default(8) subroutines are used to give default values to groups of the SLF fields before they are appended to the relations. These values are given in the defaultslf(8) manual page in section 3 of the manual.

The Data Set Identifier record (DSI) consists of eight groups.

The keyinslf(8) subroutines are called upon to allow the user to specify changes. The keyin(8) subroutines print a field description and the current contents of the field and ask the user to specify a new value or indicate that the current data is to be left unchanged. Once a group of fields has been "keyed in," the replaceslf(8) subroutines are used to replace the old tuple in the database with the new. These subroutines use the data set ID to key the tuples to be replaced.

Point features can be added to a data set. Access.slf uses the findmax(8) subroutines to select segment and feature ID's greater than any existing ID's and the appendslf(8) subroutines to add these features (with all their data) to the database. The user specifies the features coordinates and the defaultslf(8) subroutines are used to assign all of the other attributes.

These commands have been incorporated into the WUDMA Image Processing Software System. The source code, manual pages, and executable modules have been integrated into this UNIX subsystem. The programs are maintained under the UNIX make facility so that the versions can be easily kept up to date and regenerating the executable modules is simple.
5. THE SLF DATA STRUCTURES

Data structures in the high-level programming language C are used in the application programs and subroutines. These structures closely correspond to the SLF described by DMA. These structures have fields of the DMA standard that are not included in the database (the data set group headers) and attributes of the database relations that are not defined in SLF (the identifying and ordering attributes). The field names are the same as the database attribute names. This means that the Equel programs must use the non-referencing operator (♯) for all database attribute references, but having the names the same makes them easier to remember. The length of the structure fields is one character longer than the fields of the SLF and the attributes of the database because the strings used with Equel require an extra character for the null-terminator.

Eighteen structures are defined—one for each of the relations in the database. The data set and text structures have the same names, but in capital letters, as the corresponding relations: DSIG, DSSG, DSPG, DSMG, DSHG, DSVG, DSRC, DSRC_PTS, DSAS, MA0S, MAO_COORD, and TXT. The segment and feature structures are named with the three-letter type in capitals: SEG, FOS, PTS, FEA, FHD, and SOF. These structure definitions are contained in the header files slf_q.h and slf_c.h and can be found in the INCLUDE subdirectory. Slf_c.h is generated by the Equel preprocessor from slf_q.h. These structures are described more fully in slfstruct(5).

Section 5 of the manual describes special formats and files.

6. THE SLF LIBRARY

A library of subroutines facilitates access to SLF files and the database. There are seven main sets of subroutines and several miscellaneous routines. The main sets provide the ability to append tuples containing SLF fields to the database, create default groups of SLF fields, keyin groups of SLF fields, print groups of SLF fields, read sets of fields from a SLF file, replace tuples in a database, and retrieve tuples from a SLF database. The other functions provide additional capabilities to the application programmer. Manual pages are provided for all of the functions are included in section 3 of the manual. A summary of the SLF library is given in slf(3).

The appendslf routines add the data in a SLF structure to a relation in the database by appending a tuple. Their is a subroutine for each type of relation. The subroutine is named by concatenating append with the relation type. For example, appendizt is used to append data to the izz relation. The database must already be opened under Equel. Because these routines contain embedded queries in Equel, they must be linked to the Equel library using -Iq with the compiler.

Most of the appendslf functions require only the address of the SLF structure as a parameter. The functions appendseg(3), appendfoo(3), appendspe(3), appendfpa(3), appendfhd(3), and appendtof(3), require an additional parameter to identify the relation. (Recall that each data set has its own segment and feature relations.)


Most of the fields are blank or zero. The data set ID must be passed as well as the structure address. The group headers are given the specified values. (For example, dssgrec->ds_dsg is set to "DSSG".) The map group and variable field group contain only null fields. No functions exist for the the registration points group, and accuracy subset group because they are optional. The default text record has a length of zero. The non-null fields of the remaining fields of the Data Set Identification Record are:

```c

dsigrec->prod_type:       "DFAD2"
dsigrec->ds_ed:          "1"
```
dsigrec->maint_date: "0000"
dsigrec->slf_ver: "850315"
dsigrec->facs_ver: "0000000"

dssgrec->sec_class: "U"
dssgrec->handling: "DISTRIBUTION LIMITED"

dspgrec->data_type: "GEO"
dspgrec->hor_units: "SEC"
dspgrec->hor_res: "0.100"
dspgrec->geod_data: "WGC"
dspgrec->ellipsoid: "WGC"
dspgrec->lat_orig: "000000000S"
dspgrec->long_orig: "0000000000W"
dspgrec->lat_sw: "0000000000S"
dspgrec->long_sw: "0000000000W"
dspgrec->lat_ne: "0000000000N"
dspgrec->long_ne: "0000000000E"
dspgrec->n_fea: "0"
dspgrec->n_pt_fea: "0"
dspgrec->n_ln_fea: "0"
dspgrec->n_ar_fea: "0"
dspgrec->n_seg: "0"

dshgrec->prod_spec: "SPXDLMS2"
dshgrec->spec_date: "8304"
dshgrec->amend_no: "000"
dshgrec->producer: "USWASHU"

Default features can be created using defaultseg, defaultfes, defaultpts, defaultfes, defaultfhd, and defaultsof. The feature ID and segment ID, as well as the relation name and structure address, must be parameters to these functions. The default feature is a point with coordinates (0,0,0). The default field values are:

segreg->fea_cnt: "1"
segreg->pt_cnt: "1"

forserc->ord_fes: "1"
forserc->fea_orient: "C"

ptsrec->ord_pt: "1"
ptsrec->x_val: "0"
ptsrec->y_val: "0"
ptsrec->z_val: "0"

fearec->fea_type: "P"
fearec->fea_hdr_cnt: "1"
fearec->seg_cnt: "1"

fhdrec->ord_hdr: "1"
fhdrec->block: All but the first character of the feature ID followed by 
               "010 0 0 0 09013868 0 0 "

sofrec->ord_sof: "1"
The keyin subroutines allow the user to specify data to be placed in the fields of SLF structures. The function keyin prompts the user with a field description and the field's current value. The user can change the value or leave it unchanged. Keyin checks the length of the new value, and if necessary justifies the value and blank fills. Usually, the function keyin is used indirectly to perform these tasks. The user typically calls one of the subroutines that handles an entire structure such as appendseg and that routine would call keyin for each of the fields of the DSSG structure. The only parameter necessary for the routines to key in a structure is the structures address. Keyin requires the prompt, string address, length of the field, and justification. The justification may be "F" meaning the field must be filled, "L" for left justification, or "R" for right justification. The justifications are not specified for all fields in the Defense Mapping Agency's Standard Linear Format for Digital Cartographic Feature Data (Draft 2nd ed., 18 March 1985), so in some cases the choices are speculative. There are no subroutines to key in the segment and feature structures.

The printslf routines are used to print SLF structures to the standard output file. Cprint(9) is used to create the blocks [size 1980 characters] defined in the SLF. This subroutine requires the address of the string to be printed, the number of characters printed in the current block, the block type, and the block sequence number. There is an additional parameter that can be used to override the block formatting. If this parameter is set, then the string is printed followed by an end-of-line.

There are individual subroutines to print each of the SLF Data Set and Text structures. For example, printseg would be used to print the DSSG structure and would call cprint to print each of its fields. These routines have the same parameters as cprint. If the option for overriding the block formatting is set, then a field description is given with each field value.

The functions printseg, printtext, printpts, printarea, printjhd, and printasof are somewhat different. Because the slf specification mandates that the segment and field records are not contiguous, generation of slf output requires that portions of the segment and field records be delayed. This and the fact that there are usually many tuples in these relations (indicating the need for speed) and the fact that there are few fields in the records (which means printing the fields individually is relatively easy) led to the decision in implementing ingestosf to print these records directly rather than via calls to these functions. The functions remain as a debugging aid, but are not used by any of the existing application programs. If they were to be used similarly to the other routines, it would be desirable to add the $p$ parameter and use cprint(9).

The readslf routines read groups of fields from a SLF file. They verify the group header (if appropriate), but rely on the sfltape functions to do the low-level input and verify the record type. The only parameter is the address of the structure. There are functions for all of the eighteen field groups corresponding to database relations.

Due to the structure of the SLF, the field for number of points in a segment is not contiguous with the rest of the data for the segment record and the field for the number of segments in a feature is not contiguous with the rest of the feature record. For this reason, the read for these two fields is not accomplished during the readseg and readtext calls and must be done after reading the intervening data.

The replaceaslf functions replace tuples in a database. The address of the structure containing the new data and the data set ID to be used as the replacement key are required parameters. If there are multiple records with the same data set ID, then all such records are replaced. If no record with the proper key is found, then no change is made to the relation. Only subroutines to replace tuples in the dseg, dseg, dxy, dmp, dxy, and ttx are provided. The functions return an integer equal to the number of records replaced. The database must already be opened Equel and because these routines contain embedded queries they must be linked to the Equel library (-1q).
The `retrieveslf` functions key on the data set ID requested to retrieve a data from the database. The data set ID and the address of the structure to return the data are parameters. Most of the functions use only the data set ID to key the relation, but `retrievedarg_pts` also uses the order of the registration point, `retrievedmaos` also uses the order of the multiple accuracy outline, and `retrievedmao_coord` also uses the order of the multiple accuracy outline and the order of the coordinate. The functions set the value of the structure to that of the last tuple found in the relation. If no record with the key(s) is found, the record parameter is unchanged. The functions return an integer equal to the number of records with the key(s) in the relation. The database must already be opened under Equel and because these routines contain embedded queries they must be linked to the Equel library (-lq).

The functions to retrieve feature and segment data are not currently used by any of the application programs. These relations tend to be very large, but easy to access because they have few fields. Nested queries are the most natural way to access this data, but one limitation of our version of Equel is that it does not allow nested queries. Therefore these calls can not be nested since they contain queries.

Several subroutines provide the low-level interface to read the block structure of the SLF. There are several variables (hereafter referred to as the static tape variables) that are global to these four routines. They maintain information about the SLF file being read. `Initialize_tape` opens a file, initializes the static tape variables about the file, and reads the first block. This function should always be called first in order to set-up things for the other functions. It requires only the file name as a parameter. `Readblock` is an internal routine used to fetch new blocks and maintain the static tape variables. It needs no `readtape` compares the type of record requested with the type of the block which is being read. If they are different an error occurs. Otherwise, it copies a number of bytes from the current block into a buffer. This string is terminated with the null character. If during the process of reading, a block is exhausted, another is read (using `readblock`) and the `readtape` process continues. `Readtape` requires parameters specifying the type of record desired, the number of bytes to be read, and the buffer address. `Unread(8)` is a kludge to "unread" what may have been mistakenly read from a block. There are better ways to look ahead.

`Findmaxfea(8)` examines a feature relation and returns the largest feature ID. `Findmaxseg(8)` examines a segment relation and returns the largest segment ID. The relation name is the only parameter. These subroutines assume ID's must be greater than zero. The database must already be opened under Equel. Because these routines contain embedded queries in Equel, they must be linked to the Equel library (-lq).

`Create_rel(8)` creates the `seg`, `fseg`, `pts`, `fma`, `fhd`, and `saf` relations for a given data set (whose ID is given as a parameter). These relations are maintained separately for each data set because they can be quite large. The relations are named by the string created by appending the data set ID to the relation type. These relations would be modified to indexed sequential access mode using the keys described above. The database must already be opened under Equel. Because these routines contain embedded queries in Equel, they must be linked to the Equel library (-lq).

These functions should provide useful tools for future application programmers. The sources and manual pages are located in the WUDMA Image Processing Software. The archive is located in the `lib` subdirectory and can be linked using `-lslf` with the compiler.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The SLF should provide useful standard for transmitting feature data. The SLF is designed to meet DMA's needs. It is bulkier than we would need, it is limited to two or three dimensional data, and features must be specified using chain-node encoding. We can discard unneeded data and we usually work with two and three dimensional data. We have not solved the problems involved with automated generation of the chain-node encoding. This is an area that we hope to work on soon.
The database might work better for some applications if some of the attributes were stored as integers rather than strings. This would involve more processing when creating or dumping the data, but would save time in some computations. Our experience at this time is insufficient to gauge our use of the database and the balance of the tradeoffs. The modular design of the SLF software should make modifications to the programs relatively simple. Such changes would involve minor changes in some of the subroutines.

Currently only point features can be added under program control. Also, these features can only be given a default header. Because this is not a production site and because the data that feature headers can contain are so diverse, tools to create feature headers will probably be written as needed. The ability to create linear and areal feature data should be a high priority in improving this package.

Our research goal is to develop a semi-automated photograph interpretation system. We hope that our system will automate much of what must now be done by hand. If we are to be successful, it is important that we understand the DMA's needs. Communication is an important condition for success. Using the SLF has already helped us better understand the task of the photo-interpreter and the kind of products that are generated. Using the SLF, our results should be immediately accessible to the DMA. We believe that the ability to easily exchange data will benefit us in automating photo-interpretation.
APPENDIX A
MANUAL PAGES
NAME
access_slf — updates a slf database under ingres

SYNOPSIS
access_slf <database> <DATASET>

DESCRIPTION
Access_slf allows a user to update selected fields of an slf database maintained under the Ingres relational database system. This database is modeled on the Defense Mapping Agency's Standard Linear Format for Digital Cartographic Feature Data (Draft 2nd ed., 18 March 1985). The user specifies the Ingres database name as database and the data set ID as DATASET (in capital letters). If a data set of that name does not already exist in the database, then a default data set is created (see default(2)). This default data set can then be altered by the user. If the data set already exists, any subsequent changes are made on the existing database.

The program is menu-driven and provides prompts for the user. The fields in the data set identification group (except the data set ID), security group, parameter group, map projection group, and history group may be specified by the user. For example, a user can change the maintenance date. The user may also append features to the data set. At this time, only additional point features are allowed and the user may specify only the point's coordinates (and not its feature ID, segment ID, or header).

SEE ALSO
graphsea(1), ingrestosl(1), slftoingres(1), slf(3), slf(5)

AUTHOR
Steve Reichenbach 2/86
NAME
    graphfea — graphs features from an ingres database

SYNOPSIS
    graphfea <-Ttermtype> [options] <database> <DATASET>

DESCRIPTION
    
    Graphfea graphs features in the Ingres database named database and the relation feaDATASET. This database is based on the Defense Mapping Agency's Standard Linear Format for Digital Cartographic Feature Data (Draft 2nd ed., 18 March 1985). The user must specify the database name and the data set ID in the command line. The data set ID should be in capital letters. The user must also specify the terminal type for display. Current choices are:

    -Tdz  DeAnza.
    -Tvx  Vectrix.
    -Tgr  Graphon.
    -Tplot  Plot(5) output.

    If any type but the DeAnza is specified, then the output from graphfea is produced on standard output.

    Options:

    -a  Display all features. Default is to prompt for individual features where the user must give the feature ID.
    -e  Erase previous graphics before display.
    -s  zmin ymin zmax ymax
        Defines the space for the features.

SEE ALSO
    access_slf(1), ingestoslf(1), slfingres(1), slf(3), slf(5)

AUTHOR
    Steve Reichenbach 8/85
NAME
  ingestoslf — writes a slf file from an ingres database

SYNOPSIS
  ingestoslf [-p] <database> <DATASET>

DESCRIPTION
  *Ingestoslf* writes the data for a particular data set from a database maintained under the Ingres relational database system to the standard output file. *Database* specifies the Ingres database name. *DATASET*, the data set ID, is used as the key and should be specified in capital letters. The default is to create output formatted according to the Defense Mapping Agency's *Standard Linear Format for Digital Cartographic Feature Data* (Draft 2nd ed., 18 March 1985). If the -p option is specified, output suitable for viewing (and accompanied with explanatory notes for each field) is generated.

SEE ALSO
  access_slf(1), graphsea(1), slftoingres(1), slf(3), slf(5)

AUTHOR
  Steve Reichenbach 12/85
NAME
slftoingres — reads a slf file into an ingres database

SYNOPSIS
slftoingres <filename> <database>

DESCRIPTION
Slftoingres reads the data from a file of the form of the Defense Mapping Agency’s Standard Linear Format for Digital Cartographic Feature Data (Draft 2nd ed., 18 March 1985) and puts it into a database maintained under the Ingres relational database system. Filename specifies the location of the slf file. Database specifies the Ingres database name.

SEE ALSO
access_slf(1), graphfea(1), ingrestosl(1), slf(3), slf(5)

AUTHOR
Steve Reichenbach 8/85
NAME

slf — introduction to the slf library functions

DESCRIPTION

This section of the manual describes the slf library functions. These functions are provided to facilitate access to slf format files and slf databases maintained under the Ingres relational database system. In addition to several miscellaneous routines, there are seven groups of files that manipulate slf files, slf databases, and the slf records described in slf(5). These groups provide the ability to append records to a slf database, create default slf records, keyin slf records, print slf records, read records from a slf file, replace records in a slf database, and retrieve records from a slf database. The other functions provide additional capabilities to the application programmer. Manual pages are provided for all of the functions.

SEE ALSO

access_sl(1), graphfs(1), slftoingres(1), slf(3), slf(5)

FILES

/usr/lib/libself.a

SEE ALSO

access_sl(1), graphfs(1), ingrestoosl(1), slftoingres(1)

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>keyin</td>
<td>key in a slf record field</td>
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<td>keyindsag</td>
<td>key in a dsg record</td>
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<td>keyindsbg</td>
<td>key in a dshg record</td>
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<td>keyindsig</td>
<td>key in a dsig record</td>
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<tr>
<td>keyindsmp</td>
<td>key in a dsmp record</td>
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<tr>
<td>keyindspg</td>
<td>key in a dspg record</td>
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<td>key in a dsrg record</td>
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<td>printdsig</td>
<td>print a dsig record</td>
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<td>print a dsmpl record</td>
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<td>printdsgp</td>
<td>print a dspgp record</td>
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<td>printdssg</td>
<td>print a dssg record</td>
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<td>printdsrv</td>
<td>print a dsvr record</td>
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<td>printfeax</td>
<td>print a feax record</td>
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<td>printfos</td>
<td>print a fos record</td>
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<td>printmao Coord</td>
<td>print a maaco Coord record</td>
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<td>printmaos</td>
<td>print a maos record</td>
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<td>printpts</td>
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<td>printseg</td>
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<td>readdshg</td>
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<tr>
<td>readdsig</td>
<td>read a dsig record from a slf file</td>
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<tr>
<td>readdsmpl</td>
<td>read a dsmpl record from a slf file</td>
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<tr>
<td>readdsgp</td>
<td>read a dspgp record from a slf file</td>
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<td>readdssg</td>
<td>read a dssg record from a slf file</td>
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<td>readseg</td>
<td>read a seg record from a slf file</td>
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<td>readssof</td>
<td>read a sof record from a slf file</td>
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<td>readtape</td>
<td>read from a slf file</td>
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<td>readtxt</td>
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<td>replacesig</td>
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<td>replace a dsmo record in a slf relation</td>
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<td>replacedspg</td>
<td>replace a dspg record in a slf relation</td>
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<tr>
<td>replacedssg</td>
<td>replace a dssg record in a slf relation</td>
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<td>replacetxt</td>
<td>replace a txt record in a slf relation</td>
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<td>retrievesig</td>
<td>retrieve a dsig record from a slf relation</td>
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<td>retrievesmp</td>
<td>retrieve a dsmo record from a slf relation</td>
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<td>retrievespg</td>
<td>retrieve a dspg record from a slf relation</td>
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<td>retrieve a dssg record from a slf relation</td>
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<td>retrieveetxt</td>
<td>retrieve a txt record from a slf relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unread</td>
<td>unread a characters in a slf block</td>
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Image Processing Software
NAME
  appenddsig, appenddssg, appenddspg, appenddsmp, appenddshg, appenddsvg, appenddsg, appenddsg__pts, appenddsag, appendmaos, appendmao__coord, appendseg, appendfos, appendpts, appendsea, appendfhd, appendsof, appendtxt — append a slf record to a slf relation

SYNOPSIS
  #include "slf.q.h"  /* Needed for all appendslf functions */

  appenddsig(dsigrec)
  struct DSIG *dsigrec;

  appenddssg(dssgrec)
  struct DSSG *dssgrec;

  appenddspg(dspgrec)
  struct DSPG *dspgrec;

  appenddsmp(dsmprec)
  struct DSMG *dsmprec;

  appenddshg(dshgrec)
  struct DSHG *dshgrec;

  appenddsvg(dsvgrec)
  struct DSVG *dsvgrec;

  appenddsg(dsgrec)
  struct DSRG *dsgrec;

  appenddsg__pts(dsg__ptsrec)
  struct DSRG_PTS *dsg__ptsrec;

  appenddsag(dsgagrec)
  struct DSAG *dsgagrec;

  appendmaos(maosrec)
  struct MAOS *maosrec;

  appendmao__coord(mao__coordrec)
  struct MAOCOORD *mao__coordrec;

  appendseg(rename, segrec)
  char *rename;
  struct SEG *segrec;

  appendfos(rename, fosrec)
  char *rename;
  struct FOS *fosrec;

  appendpts(rename, ptsrec)
  char *rename;
  struct PTS *ptsrec;
appendfea(rename, fearec)
char *rename;
struct FEA *fearec;

appendfhd(rename, fndrec)
char *rename;
struct FHD *fndrec;

appendsof(rename, sofrec)
char *rename;
struct SOF *sofrec;

appendtxt(txtrec)
struct TXT *txtrec;

DESCRIPTION
These routines append a slf record to a relation in a slf database maintained under Ingres. The database must already be opened under Equel. Because these routines contain embedded queries in Equel, they must be linked to the Equel library (-lq). These routines are used whenever a new record is added to a slf relation. If a tuple is to be replaced then the functions of replaceslf(3) should be used. These functions are used in application programs access_slf(1) and slf/ingres(1).

The functions appendslf(3), appendpos(3), appendpts(3), appendtea(3), appendfhd(3), and appendsof(3), require an additional parameter to identify the relation. These relations tend to be very large and therefore each data set is given its own relation. See slf(5) for a further explanation.

SEE ALSO
access_slf(1), ingrestoslf(1), slf(3), replaceslf(3), slf(5)

AUTHOR
Steve Reichenbach 8/85
NAME
create_rel — create slf feature and segment relations

SYNOPSIS
create_rel(dataset_id)
char *dataset_id;

DESCRIPTION
Create_rel[] creates the seq, foe, pts, fia, fhd, and sof relations for a given data set (whose ID is
given by dataset_id). These relations are maintained separately for each data set because they
can be quite large. (See slf(5) for a further explanation.) The relations are named by the string
created by appending the data set ID to the relation type. For example, a call to create_rel with
a data set ID of "DTEST1" would generate relations named "SEGDTEST1", "FOSDTEST1",
and so on. These relations would be modified to indexed sequential access mode keyed on the
fields as described in slf(5). The database must already be opened under Equel. Because these
routines contain embedded queries in Equel, they must be linked to the Equel library (-1q).

AUTHOR
Steve Reichenbach 1/86
NAME
defaultdsig, defaultdssg, defaultdspg, defaultdsmpl, defaultdsig, defaultdsvg, defaultseg,
defaultfos, defaultpts, defaultfesw, defaultfsdh, defaultfsfo, defaulttxt — return a default slf record

SYNOPSIS
#include "slf.q.h"                        /* Needed for all defaultslf functions */
#include <sys/time.h>                      /* Needed for defaultdsig only */
defaultdsig(dsigrec, ds)
struct DSIG *dsigrec;
char *ds;

defaultdssg(dssgrec, ds)
struct DSSG *dssgrec;
char *ds;

defaultdspg(dspgrec, ds)
struct DSPG *dspgrec;
char *ds;

defaultdsmpl(dsmprec, ds)
struct DSMG *dsmprec;
char *ds;

defaultdshg(dshgrec, ds)
struct DSHG *dshgrec;
char *ds;

defaultdsvg(dsvgrec, ds)
struct DSVG *dsvgrec;
char *ds;
defaultseg(segrec, sid)
struct SEG *segrec;
char *sid;

defaultfos(fosrec, sid, fid)
struct FOS *fosrec;
char *sid, *fid;

defaultpts(ptsrec, sid)
struct PTS *ptsrec;
char *sid;

defaultfesw(feswrec, fid)
struct FESW *feswrec;
char *fid;

defaultfsdh(fsdhrec, fid)
struct FSDH *fsdhrec;
char *fid;

defaultfsfo(fsforec, fid, sid)
struct FSFO *fsforec;
char *fid, *sid;

defaulttxt(txtrec, ds)
struct TXT *txtrec;
char *ds;

DESCRIPTION


Most of the fields are blank or zero. The data set ID must be passed as the parameter ds. The group headers are the specified values. (For example, dssgrec->ds_dssg is set to "DSSG".) The map group and variable field group contain only null fields. No functions exist for the the registration points group, and accuracy subset group because they are optional. The default text record has a length of zero. The non-null fields of the remaining groups are:

dsigrec->prod_type: "DFAD2"
dsigrec->ds_ed: "1"
dsigrec->maint_date: "0000"
dsigrec->slf_ver: "850315"
dsigrec->facr_ver: "000000"

dssgrec->sec_class: "U"
dssgrec->handling: "DISTRIBUTION LIMITED"

dspgrec->data_type: "GEO"
dspgrec->hor_units: "SEC"
dspgrec->hor_res: "0.100"
dspgrec->geod_data: "WGC"
dspgrec->ellipsoid: "WGC"
dspgrec->lat_orig: "00000000S"
dspgrec->long_orig: "000000000W"
dspgrec->lat_sw: "00000000S"
dspgrec->long_sw: "000000000W"
dspgrec->lat_ne: "00000000N"
dspgrec->long_ne: "000000000E"
dspgrec->n_fea: "0"
dspgrec->n_pt_fea: "0"
dspgrec->n_la_fea: "0"
dspgrec->n_ar_fea: "0"
dspgrec->n_seg: "0"

dshgrec->prod_spec: "SPEXDLMS2"
dshgrec->spec_date: "8304"
dshgrec->amend_no: "000"
dshgrec->producer: "USWASHU"

Default features can also be created using defaultseg(3), defaultfos(3), defaultpts(3), defaultfea(3), defaultid(3), and defaultseg(3). The feature (fid) and segment (sid) ID's must be parameters to these functions. The default feature is a point with coordinates (0,0,0). The default field values are:

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segrec->feu_cnt:    "1"
segrec->pt_cnt:     "1"

fosrec->ord_fos:    "1"
fosrec->fsc_orient: "C"

ptsrec->ord_pt:     "1"
ptsrec->x_val:      "0"
ptsrec->y_val:      "0"
ptsrec->z_val:      "0"

fearec->feu_type:   "P"
fearec->feu_hdr_cnt: "1"
fearec->seg_cnt:    "1"

fhdr->ord_hdr:      "1"
fhdr->block:        All but the first character of the feature ID followed by
                    "010 0 0 0 09013603 0 0 "

sofrec->ord_sof:    "1"
sofrec->direction:  "F"

These functions are used by access_slf(1) to create a default data set and the default structure of new features.

SEE ALSO
access_slf(1), s1f(3), s1f(5)

AUTHOR
Steve Reichenbach 1/86
NAME
findmaxfa, findmaxseg — find maximum feature or segment id

SYNOPSIS
#include "slf.q.h"  /* Needed for both findmaxfa and findmaxseg */

findmaxfa(rename)
char *rename;

findmaxseg(rename)
char *rename;

DESCRIPTION
Findmaxfa(5) examines a feature relation and returns the largest feature ID. Findmaxseg(5) examines a segment relation and returns the largest segment ID. The relation name is passed by rename. Both functions search only for ID's greater than zero. The database must already be opened under Equel. Because these routines contain embedded queries in Equel, they must be linked to the Equel library (-lq).

SEE ALSO
access_slf(1), slf(3), slf(5)

AUTHOR
Steve Reichenbach 1/86
NAME
keyin, keyindsig, keyindssg, keyindspg, keyindsmp, keyindshg, keyindsvg, keyindsrg,
keyindsrg_pts, keyindsag, keyinmaos, keyinmao_coord, keyintxt — keyin a slf record

SYNOPSIS
keyin(prompt, s, n, fill)
    char *prompt, *s, *fill;
    int n;

    #include "slf.c.h" /* Needed for all keyinslf functions */

keyindsig(dsigrec)
    struct DSIG *dsigrec;

keyindssg(dssgrec)
    struct DSSG *dssgrec;

keyindspg(dspgrec)
    struct DSPG *dspgrec;

keyindsmp(dsmprec)
    struct DSMG *dsmprec;

keyindshg(dshgrec)
    struct DSHG *dshgrec;

keyindsvg(dsvgrec)
    struct DSVG *dsvgrec;

keyindsrg(dsrgrrec)
    struct DSRG *dsrgrrec;

keyindsrg_pts(dsrgr_ptsrec)
    struct DSRG_PTS *dsrgr_ptsrec;

keyindsag(dsaagrec)
    struct DSAG *dsaagrec;

keyinmaos(maosrec)
    struct MAOS *maosrec;

keyinmao_coord(mao_coordrec)
    struct MAO_COORD *mao_coordrec;

keyintxt(txtrec)
    struct TXT *txtrec;

DESCRIPTION
These routines allow values to be placed in the fields of slf records by prompting the user,
reading the new value, checking the length of the value, and if necessary justifying the value
and blank filling. The function keyin(3) is used to perform these tasks. The other routines
provide the necessary parameters to keyin(3).
Keyin(9) expects four parameters: the user prompt (prompt), the string location to be filled (s),
the size of the field (n), and the justification (fill). The justification may be "F" meaning the field
must be filled, "L" for left justification, or "R" for right justification. The justifications are not
specified for all fields in the Defense Mapping Agency's Standard Linear Format for Digital
Cartographic Feature Data (Draft 2nd ed., 18 March 1985), so in some cases I just chose what
made sense to me.

The primary use of these functions is in access_slf(1) where users may specify new values for
data set fields. These routines are used when the fields' values are to be specified without
regard to length or justification and separated by end-of-line markers. When the values are
specified without end-of-line markers and with proper length and justification, the readslf(3)
functions should be used.

SEE ALSO
access_slf(1), slf(3), slf(5)

AUTHOR
Steve Reichenbach 1/85
NAME
n_itoa — convert an integer to a fixed-length character string

SYNOPSIS
n_itoa(s, x, n)
char *s;
int x, n;

DESCRIPTION
N_itoa converts an integer (specified by the parameter x) to a character string (beginning at the location pointed to by s) of a fixed length (of n characters). If the length of the string is less than n, then the string is blank-filled and right justified. If the length of the string is greater than n, then the string is truncated at the left (most significant).

AUTHOR
Steve Reichenbach 8/85
NAME
cprint, printdsig, printdsdg, printdspg, printdsm, printdshg, printdsvg, printdsrc, printdsrc_pts,
printsag, printmaos, printmao_coord, printseg, printfos, printpts, printfna, printfnd, printsol,
printtxf — print a slf record

SYNOPSIS

cprint(p, str, len, pgttype, pgnum)
int p, *len, *pgnum;
char *str, *pgtype;

#include "slf.c.h"   /* Needed for all following printslf functions */

printdsig(p, dsigrec, len, pgttype, pgnum)
int p, *len, *pgnum;
char *pgtype;
struct DSIG *dsigrec;

printdsdg(p, dsgrec, len, pgttype, pgnum)
int p, *len, *pgnum;
char *pgtype;
struct DSSG *dssgrec;

printdspg(p, dspgrec, len, pgttype, pgnum)
int p, *len, *pgnum;
char *pgtype;
struct DSPG *dspgrec;

printdsm(p, dsmrec, len, pgttype, pgnum)
int p, *len, *pgnum;
char *pgtype;
struct DSMG *dsmrec;

printdshg(p, dshgrec, len, pgttype, pgnum)
int p, *len, *pgnum;
char *pgtype;
struct DSHG *dshgrec;

printdsvg(p, dsvgrec, len, pgttype, pgnum)
int p, *len, *pgnum;
char *pgtype;
struct DSVG *dsvgrec;

printdsrc(p, dsrec, len, pgttype, pgnum)
int p, *len, *pgnum;
char *pgtype;
struct DSRC *dsrec;

printdsrc_pts(p, dsrg_ptsrec, len, pgttype, pgnum)
int p, *len, *pgnum;
char *pgtype;
struct DSRG_PTS *dsrg_ptsrec;

printsag(p, dsgrec, len, pgttype, pgnum)
int p, *len, *pgnum;
char *pgtype;
struct DSAG *dsagrec;

printmaos(p, maosrec, len, pgtype, pgnum)
int p, *len, *pgnum;
char *pgtype;
struct MAOS *maosrec;

printmao_coord(p, mao_coordrec, len, pgtype, pgnum)
int p, *len, *pgnum;
char *pgtype;
struct MAO_COORD *mao_coordrec;

printseg(rename, segrec)
char *rename;
struct SEG *segrec;

printfos(rename, fosrec)
char *rename;
struct FOS *fosrec;

printpts(rename, ptsrec)
char *rename;
struct PTS *ptsrec;

printfea(rename, fearec)
char *rename;
struct FEA *fearec;

printfhd(rename, fhdrec)
char *rename;
struct FHD *fhdrec;

printsof(rename, sofrec)
char *rename;
struct SOF *sofrec;

printtxt(p, txtrec, len, pgtype, pgnum)
int p, *len, *pgnum;
char *pgtype;
struct TXT *txtrec;

DESCRIPTION
These routines are used to print slf records to the standard output file. Cprint(3) is used to create the blocks (size 1880 characters) defined in the Defense Mapping Agency's Standard Linear Format for Digital Cartographic Feature Data (Draft 2nd ed., 18 March 1985). If the parameter p is nonzero (TRUE) then string pointed to by str is printed with an end-of-line appended. If the parameter is zero (FALSE) then cprint(3) prints only as many characters from the string as can fit in the block. If the block cannot hold the string, then a new block is begun with the proper page type (pgtype) and page number (pgnum). If a new block is begun, the value of pgnum is incremented. In any case, the length of the block thus far (len) is adjusted accordingly.
The functions `printseg()`, `printfoa()`, `printpta()`, `printfca()`, `printfhd()`, and `printsof()` are different than the remaining functions and are described in more detail in the \textit{BUGS} section below.

For the other functions, if the value of the parameter \( p \) is nonzero (TRUE) then a brief description of each field is attached to the beginning of each field's value. Otherwise, (\( p \) is zero or FALSE) the data is written in block form according to the DMA's specification using `cprint()`. The primary use of these functions is to display the contents of a record or to create an slf tape (see \textit{ingrestoslf(1)}).

\textbf{SEE ALSO}
\ \ `ingrestoslf(1)`, slf(3), slf(5)

\textbf{AUTHOR}
\ \ Steve Reichenbach 8/85

\textbf{BUGS}

The functions `printseg()`, `printfoa()`, `printpta()`, `printfca()`, `printfhd()`, and `printsof()` are somewhat different. Because the slf specification mandates that the segment and field records are not contiguous, generation of slf output requires that portions of the segment and field records be delayed. This and the fact that there are usually many tuples in these relations (indicating the need for speed) and the fact that there are few fields in the records (which means printing the fields individually is relatively easy) led to the decision in implementing \textit{ingrestoslf(1)} to print these records directly rather than via calls to these functions. The functions remain as a debugging aid, but are not used by any of the existing application programs. If they were to be used similarly to the other routines, it would be desirable to add the \( p \) parameter and use `cprint()`. 
NAME
readsig, readssg, readspg, readsmo, readshg, readsvg, readsr, readsr_pts, readssg, readmaos, readmo_coord, readseg, readfos, readpts, readfea, readhd, readsof, readxf — read a record from a slf file

SYNOPSIS
#include "slf.c.h" /* Needed for all readslf functions */

    readsig(dsigrec)
    struct DSIG *dsigrec;

    readssg(dssgrec)
    struct DSSG *dssgrec;

    readspg(dspgrec)
    struct DSPG *dspgrec;

    readsmo(dsmo_rec)
    struct DSMG *dsmo_rec;

    readshg(dshgrec)
    struct DSHG *dshgrec;

    readsvg(dsvgrec)
    struct DSVG *dsvgrec;

    readsr(dsr_rec)
    struct DSRG *dsr_rec;

    readsr_pts(dsr_ptsrec)
    struct DSRG_PTS *dsr_ptsrec;

    readssg(dssgrec)
    struct DSAG *dssgrec;

    readmaos(maosrec)
    struct MAOS *maosrec;

    readmo_coord(mao_coordrec)
    struct MAOCOORD *mao_coordrec;

    readseg(segrec)
    struct SEG *segrec;

    readfos(fosrec)
    struct FOS *fosrec;

    readpts(ptsrec)
    struct PTS *ptsrec;

    readfea(fearc)
    struct FEA *fearc;
readfhd(fhquad)
struct FHD *fhquad;

readsof sofrec)
struct SOF *sofrec;

readtxt(txtrec)
struct TXT *txtrec;

DESCRIPTION
These routines read groups of fields from a file formatted according to the Defense Mapping Agency's Standard Linear Format for Digital Cartographic Feature Data (Draft 2nd ed., 18 March 1985). They verify the group header (if appropriate), but rely on the tape functions (see sftape(5)) to do the low-level I/O and verify the record type. The primary use of these routines is in slftoingres(1), which reads a slf tape into an relational database under Ingres.

SEE ALSO
slftoingres(1), slf(3), sftape(3), slf(5)

AUTHOR
Steve Reichenbach 8/85

BUGS
Due to the structure of the slf tape, the field for number of points in a segment is not contiguous with the rest of the data for the segment record and the field for the number of segments in a feature is not contiguous with the rest of the feature record. For this reason, the read for these two fields is not accomplished during the readsseg(3) and readsfn(3) calls and must be done after reading the intervening data.
NAME
replacedsig, replacedssg, replacedspg, replacedsmp, replacedshg, replacetxt — replace a slf record
in a relation

SYNOPSIS
#include "slf.q.h" /* Needed for all replaceslf functions */

replacedsig(dsigrec, ds)
struct DSIG *dsigrec;
char *ds;

replacedssg(dssgrec, ds)
struct DSSG *dssgrec;
char *ds;

replacedspg(dspgrec, ds)
struct DSPG *dspgrec;
char *ds;

replacedsmp(dsmprec, ds)
struct DSMG *dsmprec;
char *ds;

replacedshg(dshgrec, ds)
struct DSHG *dshgrec;
char *ds;

replacetxt(txtrec, ds)
struct TXT *txtrec;
char *ds;

DESCRIPTION
These functions replace slf records in a slf database. The data set specified by the character
string ds is used to key the record to be replaced. If there are multiple records with the same
data set ID, then all such records are replaced. If no record with the proper key is found, then
no change is made to the relation. The functions return an integer equal to the number of
records replaced. The database must already be opened Equal and because these routines
contain embedded queries they must be linked to the Equal library (-lq). These functions are
used by access_slf(1) to alter the values of fields in the data set.

SEE ALSO
access_slf(1), slf(3), slf(5)

AUTHOR
Steve Reichenbach 1/86
NAME
retrievedsig, retrievedssg, retrievedspg, retrievedsmp, retrievedshg, retrievedsvg, retrievedsrng,
retrievedsrng__pts, retrievedsag, retrievemaos, retrievemaos__coord, retrieveseg, retrievefos,
retrievepts, retrievefea, retrievefd, retrievesof, retrievestxt — retrieve a slf record from a
relation

SYNOPSIS
#include "slf.q.h"  /* Needed for all retrieveslf functions */

retrievedsig(dsigrec, idreq)
struct DSIG *dsigrec;
char *idreq;

retrievedssg(dssgrec, idreq)
struct DSSG *dssgrec;
char *idreq;

retrievedspg(dspgrec, idreq)
struct DSPG *dspgrec;
char *idreq;

retrievedsmp(dsmprec, idreq)
struct DSMG *dsmprec;
char *idreq;

retrievedshg(dshgrec, idreq)
struct DSHG *dshgrec;
char *idreq;

retrievedsvg(dsvgrec, idreq)
struct DSVG *dsvgrec;
char *idreq;

retrievedsrng(dsrngrec, idreq)
struct DSRG *dsrngrec;
char *idreq;

retrievedsrng__pts(dsrng__ptscrc, idreq, no1req)
struct DSRG_PTS *dsrng__ptscrc;
char *idreq, *no1req;

retrievedsag(dssaggrec, idreq)
struct DSAG *dssaggrec;
char *idreq;

retrievemaos(maosrec, idreq, no1req)
struct MAOS *maosrec;
char *idreq, *no1req;

retrievemaos__coord(maos__coordrec, idreq, no1req, no2req)
struct MAO_COORD *maos__coordrec;
char *idreq, *no1req, *no2req;
retrieveseg(rename, segrec)
    char *rename;
    struct SEG *segrec;

retrievesfos(rename, fosrec)
    char *rename;
    struct FOS *fosrec;

retrievespts(rename, ptsrec)
    char *rename;
    struct PTS *ptsrec;

retrievesfa(rename, fearec)
    char *rename;
    struct FEA *fearec;

retrievesfhd(rename, fhdrec)
    char *rename;
    struct FHD *fhdrec;

retrievesof(rename, sofrec)
    char *rename;
    struct SOF *sofrec;

retrievetxt(txtrec, idreq)
    struct TXT *txtrec;
    char *idreq;

DESCRIPTION
These functions key on the data set ID requested to retrieve a record from a slf database. The
data set ID is specified by idreq. Most of the functions use only this one key, but
retrievesfpts also uses the order of the registration point, retrievesmaos also uses the order of
the multiple accuracy outline, and retrievesmao_coord also uses the order of the multiple
accuracy outline and the order of the coordinate.

The functions set the value of the record parameter to that of the last record found in the
relation. If no record with the key(s) is found, the record parameter is unchanged. The
functions return an integer equal to the number of records with the key(s) in the relation.

The database must already be opened under Equel and because these routines contain
embedded queries they must be linked to the Equel library (-lq).

SEE ALSO
access_slf(1), ingrestoslf(1), slf(3), slf(5)

AUTHOR
Steve Reichenbach 8/85

BUGS
The functions to retrieve feature and segment data are not currently used by any of the
application programs. These relations tend to be very large, but easy to access because they
have few fields. Nested queries are the most natural way to access this data, but one limitation
of our version of Equel is that it does not allow nested queries. Therefore these calls can not be
nested since they contain queries.
NAME
   initialize tape, readblock, readtape, unread — low-level access to slf file

SYNOPSIS
   initialize tape(name)
       char *name;

   readblock()

   readtape(recordtype, buf, n)
       char *recordtype, *buf;
       int n;

   unread(n)
       int n;

DESCRIPTION
   These functions provide the low-level interface to the block structure of the Defense Mapping Agency's Standard Linear Format for Digital Cartographic Feature Data (Draft 2nd ed., 18 March 1985). There are several data structures (hereafter referred to as the static tape variables) that are global to these four routines. They maintain information about the slf file being read.

   initialize tape(name) opens the named file (name), initializes the static tape variables about the file, and reads the first block. This function should always be called first in order to set-up things for the other functions.

   readblock() is an internal routine used to fetch new blocks and maintain the static tape variables. It needs no parameters. It checks block types and sequence numbers.

   readtape() compares the type of record requested (recordtype) with the type of the block which is being read. If they are different an error occurs. Otherwise, n bytes are copied from the current block into the buffer specified by the pointer buf. This string is terminated with the null character. If during the process of reading, a block is exhausted, another is read (using readblock()) and the readtape() process continues.

   unread(n) is a kluge to discard what may have been mistakenly read from a block. For example, if the block is read for the presence of an optional group and it turned out that the optional group did not exist, then the characters could be "unread." There are better ways to do this, but that's often true.

SEE ALSO
   slftoingres(1), slf(3), slf(5)

AUTHOR
   Steve Reichenbach 8/85
NAME

slf — introduction to the slf tape format, database organization, and structures

DESCRIPTION

These manual pages describe three separate organizational formats: 1) the Defense Mapping Agency's *Standard Linear Format for Digital Cartographic Feature Data* (Draft 2nd ed., 18 March 1985), 2) the structure of the relational database under Ingres that has been implemented to hold this data, and 3) the C language record structures that are used in the programs dealing with the slf files and databases. Although these pages are extensive, they are by no means a complete description. Because the standard is new (and in draft form), it can be expected that there may be changes or revisions.

Some files that are useful for manipulating the slf database can be found in the INGRES subdirectory. The C structures are defined in the header files *slf.q.h* and *slf.c.h* in the INCLUDE subdirectory.

SEE ALSO

access_slf(1), graphslf(1), ingestoslf(1), slfstoingres(1), slf(3)

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slfdb – ingres relational database for slf data

DESCRIPTION

This relational database was designed under Ingres to receive and maintain data in the SLF. The fields of the relations of the database closely follow DMA’s specification of the format. All of the fields are ascii character strings. Most correspond directly to a SLF field, having an abbreviated name and the same character length.

The DSI record has been broken into eleven (11) relations. Eight of the relations correspond to the Data Set Groups defined in SLF. These relations have the same names as the SLF abbreviations: dsg, dssg, dsgp, dsp, dshg, dsgv, dsg, and dsgg. In addition to these, three relations have been added to store the repeating subgroups: the registration points (dsg_points), the multiple accuracy outlines (maos), and the coordinates of the multiple accuracy outlines (mao_coord). The data set group headers have been omitted because they are redundant. Some fields have been added to facilitate access. All of the relations have a field to identify the data set (dssg_dsgp, dssg_dsp, dssg_dshg, and so on). The dsg_points relation has a dsg_points field to distinguish each registration point. The maos relation has a maos_id field for the same purpose. The mao_coord relation has a mao_coord_id field to identify the multiple accuracy outline to which the coordinate belongs and a coord_id field to order the coordinate in the outline.

These fields are fully described by the Ingres commands used to create them.

```sql
create dsg
    prod_type = c5,
    ds_id = c20,
    ds_ed = c3,
    comp_date = c4,
    maint_date = c4,
    slf_ver = c6,
    faca_ver = c6,
    dsg_rsy = c28
)

create dssg
    ds_dsg = c20,
    sec_class = c1,
    sec_rel = c2,
    down_date = c6,
    handling = c21,
    dssg_rsy = c40
)

create dsgp
    ds_dsgp = c20,
    data_type = c3,
    hor_units = c3,
    hor_res = c5,
    geo_d_data = c8,
    ellipsoid = c8,
    ver_units = c3,
    ver_res = c5,
    ver_ref = c4,
```
```
sounding = c4,
latt_orig = c9,
long_orig = c10,
x_orig = c10,
y_orig = c10,
z_orig = c10,
lat_sw = c9,
long_sw = c10,
lat_ne = c9,
long_ne = c10,
n_fea = c6,
n_pt_fea = c6,
n_ln_fea = c6,
n_ar_fea = c6,
n_seg = c6,
dspg_rsv = c40

create dsmp (  
    ds_dsm = c20,
    prjctn = c2,
    parm1 = c10,
    parm2 = c10,
    parm3 = c10,
    parm4 = c10,
    scale = c9,
    dsmp_rsv = c40
)

create dshg (  
    ds_dshg = c20,
    dshg_ed = c3,
    prod_spec = c15,
    spec_date = c4,
    amend_no = c3,
    producer = c8,
    dig_sys = c10,
    proc_sys = c10,
    grid_sys = c2,
    abs_h_acc = c4,
    abs_v_acc = c4,
    rel_h_acc = c4,
    rel_v_acc = c4,
    ht_acc = c4,
    data_gen = c1,
    n_mm_no = c1,
    e_mm_no = c1,
    s_mm_no = c1,
    w_mm_no = c1,
    n_mm_date = c4,
    e_mm_date = c4,
    s_mm_date = c4,
```

w_mm_date = c4,
early_src = c4,
late_src = c4,
coll_code = c1,
coll_crit = c3,
dshg_rsv = c28
)

create dsrg (  
    ds_dsrg = c20,
    reg_pt_add = c5,
    acc_addr = c5,
    dsrg_rsv = c40
  )

create dsrg_pts (  
    ds_dsrg_pts = c20,
    dsrg_ord = c3,
    pt_id = c6,
    lat = c9,
    lnu = c10,
    elev = c8,
    x_coord = c6,
    y_coord = c6,
    z_coord = c6
  )

create dsag (  
    ds_dsag = c20,
    no_mao = c2
  )

create maos (  
    ds_maos = c20,
    mao_id = c2,
    mao_abs_h = c4,
    mao_abs_v = c4,
    mao_rel_h = c4,
    mao_rel_v = c4,
    no_coord = c2
  )

create mao_coord (  
    ds_mao_coord = c20,
    mao_coord_id = c2,
    coord_id = c2,
    mao_lat = c9,
    mao_long = c9
  )
mao_long = c10

The Segment and Feature records tend to be very long, with perhaps hundreds of thousands segments or features and their constituent points. The Ingres system is not lightening fast so this would definitely present a problem if the database were to contain more than one data set. The solution to this problem was to define six separate relations for each data set's segments and features. The names of these relations are formed by concatenating a three-letter relation type with the data set ID. The relations and their three-letter identifiers are: the segments relation (seg), the features of the segments relation (fse), the points of the segments relation (pts), the features relation (fse), the headers of the features relation (fhdr), and the segments of the features relation (sos). The feature ID's and Segment ID's are used to tie these relations together. Also, some fields were added to maintain the order of the repeated fields. The fos relation uses the order of the feature of the segment (ord_fos). The pts relation uses the order of the point (ord_pt). The fhdr relation uses the order of the header block (ord_hdr). The sos relation uses the order of the segment of the feature (ord_sos). As with the Data Set record, these relations can be described by the Ingres commands to create them, but the relation names would not be known until the data set ID of the data set is known.

create segrel {
    seg_id = c6,
    fea_cnt = c2,
    pt_cnt = c5
}

create fosrel {
    seg_no = c6,
    ord_fos = c2,
    fos_id = c6,
    fea_orient = c1
}

create ptsrel {
    sop_no = c6,
    ord_pt = c5,
    x_val = c6,
    y_val = c6,
    z_val = c6
}

create fearel {
    fea_id = c6,
    fea_type = c1,
    fea_hdr_cnt = c2,
    seg_cnt = c3
}

create fhdrel {
    hdr_fea_id = c6,
    ord_hdr = c2,
    block = c40
}
create sofrel (  
    fea_no = c6,  
    ord_sof = c3,  
    direction = c1,  
    sof_id = c6  
)

The limit on the size of a field in Ingres is 255 characters, so the text record had to be broken up into blocks. The character count is stored in the txt_cnt field of all of the tuples. This is a small redundancy. Another field is used to order the blocks of the text (ord_txt). The relation is created with the following Ingres command.

create txt (  
    ds_txt = c20,  
    txt_cnt = c4,  
    ord_txt = c1,  
    text = c255  
)

In order to speed processing, these relations are modified for indexed-sequential access. This is only done for the Segment and Feature relations, because they are the only relations whose size presents a problem. The following Ingres commands are used to modify these relations.

modify segrel to isam on seg_id  
modify fosrel to isam on seg_no, ord_fos  
modify ptsrel to isam on sop_no, ord_pt  
modify fearel to isam on fea_id  
modify fnrel to isam on hdr_fea_id, ord_hdr  
modify sofrel to isam on fea_no, ord_sof

FILES

Some files useful for manipulating the slf database (delete, modify, create, etc.) can be found in the INGRES subdirectory.

SEE ALSO

access_slf(1), graphfea(1), ingestosl(1), slftoingres(1), slf(3), slf(5)

AUTHOR

Steve Reichenbach 8/85
NAME

slfstruct — C structures for slf data

DESCRIPTION

The C data structures used to read, write, and process slf data also closely correspond to the SLF described by DMA. These structures have fields of the DMA standard that are not included in the database (the data set group records) and fields of the database relations that are not defined in SLF (the identifying and ordering fields). The field names are the same as the database field names. This means that the Equel programs must use the non-referencing operator (#) for all database field references, but having the names the same makes them easier to remember. The length of the fields is one character longer than the fields of the SLF and the database because the strings used with Equel require an extra character for the null-terminator.

struct DSIG {
    char    dsig_hdr[5];
    char    prod_type[6];
    char    ds_id[21];
    char    ds_ed[4];
    char    comp_date[5];
    char    maint_date[5];
    char    slf_ver[7];
    char    faces_ver[7];
    char    dsig_rsv[29];
};

struct DSSG {
    char    ds_dssg[21];
    char    dssg_hdr[5];
    char    sec_class[2];
    char    sec_rel[3];
    char    down_date[7];
    char    handling[22];
    char    dssg_rsv[41];
};

struct DSPG {
    char    ds_dspg[21];
    char    dspg_hdr[5];
    char    data_type[4];
    char    hor_units[4];
    char    hor_res[6];
    char    geod_data[4];
    char    ellipsoid[4];
    char    ver_units[4];
    char    ver_res[6];
    char    ver_ref[5];
    char    sounding[6];
    char    lat_orig[10];
    char    long_orig[11];
    char    x_orig[11];
    char    y_orig[11];
    char    z_orig[11];
    char    lat_sw[10];
};
char long_sw[11];
char lat_ne[10];
char long_ne[11];
char n_fea[7];
char n_pt_fea[7];
char n_ln_fea[7];
char n_ar_fea[7];
char n_seg[7];
char dspg_rsv[41];

};

struct DSMP {
  char ds_dsmp[21];
  char dsm_p_hdr[5];
  char prjctn[3];
  char parm1[11];
  char parm2[11];
  char parm3[11];
  char parm4[11];
  char scale[10];
  char dsm_p_rsv[41];
};

struct DSHG {
  char ds_dshg[21];
  char dshg_hdr[3];
  char dshg_ed[4];
  char prod_spec[16];
  char spec_date[5];
  char amend_no[4];
  char producer[9];
  char dig_sys[11];
  char proc_sys[11];
  char grid_sys[3];
  char abs_h_acc[5];
  char abs_v_acc[5];
  char rel_h_acc[5];
  char rel_v_acc[5];
  char ht_acc[5];
  char data_gen[2];
  char n_mm_no[2];
  char e_mm_no[2];
  char s_mm_no[2];
  char w_mm_no[2];
  char n_mm_date[5];
  char e_mm_date[5];
  char s_mm_date[5];
  char w_mm_date[5];
  char early_src[5];
  char late_src[5];
  char coll_code[2];
  char coll_crit[4];
}
char dshg_rsv[29];

struct DSVG {
    char ds_dsvg[21];
    char dsvg_hdr[5];
    char reg_pt_add[6];
    char acc_addr[6];
    char dsvg_rsv[41];
};

struct DSRG {
    char ds_dsr2[21];
    char dsr_hdr[5];
    char no_reg_pt[4];
};

struct DSRG_PTRS {
    char ds_dsr2_ptr[21];
    char dsr2_ord[4];
    char pt_id[7];
    char lat[10];
    char lng[11];
    char elev[9];
    char x_coord[7];
    char y_coord[7];
    char z_coord[7];
};

struct DSAG {
    char ds_dsa2[21];
    char dsag_hdr[5];
    char no_mao[3];
};

struct MAOS {
    char ds_maos[21];
    char mao_id[3];
    char mao_abt_h[5];
    char mao_v[5];
    char mao_rel_h[5];
    char mao_rel_v[5];
    char no_coord[3];
};

struct MAO_COORD {
    char ds_mao_coord[21];
    char mao_coord_id[3];
    char coord_id[3];
    char mac_lat[10];
    char mac_long[11];
};
struct SEG {
    char   seg_id[7];
    char   fea_cnt[3];
    char   pt_cnt[6];
}

struct FOS {
    char   seg_no[7];
    char   ord_fos[3];
    char   fos_id[7];
    char   fea_orient[2];
}

struct PTS {
    char   sop_no[7];
    char   ord_pt[6];
    char   x_val[7];
    char   y_val[7];
    char   z_val[7];
}

struct FEA {
    char   fea_id[7];
    char   fea_type[2];
    char   fea_hdr_cat[3];
    char   seg_cnt[4];
}

struct FHD {
    char   hdr_fea_id[7];
    char   ord_hdr[3];
    char   block[41];
}

struct SOF {
    char   fea_no[7];
    char   ord_sof[4];
    char   direction[2];
    char   sof_id[7];
}

struct TXT {
    char   ds_txt[21];
    char   txt_cnt[5];
    char   text[1969];
}

These structure definitions are contained in the header files slf.g.h and slf.c.h. Slf.c.h is generated by the Equel preprocessor from slf.g.h. In addition to these structure definitions, the header file also contains the constant definitions for the sizes of the SLF block and its components (see sf/size(5)) and an error macro.

#define error(msg) {printf(msg); exit(-1);}
FILES
    -include/sf.c.h
    -include/sf.c.h

SEE ALSO
    access_slf(1), graphfed(1), ingestoslf(1), slfingres(1), slf(3), slf(5)

AUTHOR
    Steve Reichenbach 8/85
NAME
slftape – standard linear format definition

DESCRIPTION
The Standard Linear Format (SLF) was designed by the Defense Mapping Agency as a standard for the exchange of digital cartographic features on magnetic tape. The format specifies descriptive fields about feature data, as well as specifying the representation of the features. It represents features as chain-node data structures, by specifying common boundaries between areal features (as well as specifying point and linear features).

The SLF tape is divided into five logical records with the order: the Data Set Identifier record (DSI), the Segment record (SEG), the Feature record (FEA), and the Text Record (TXT) which is optional. The order of the logical records must be that given above. Each logical record consists of one or more physical blocks of 1980 bytes, each byte an ascii character. Each physical block begins with an eight-byte header consisting of the left-justified, block type (DSI, SEG, FEA, or TXT) and a right-justified, five-digit block sequence number (with blank fill). Each logical record’s physical blocks are sequenced separately beginning with one (1) for the first block of each logical record. The remaining 1972 bytes of each physical block is allocated to the storage of the fields of the logical record. Data fields within a logical record may span more than one physical block, but a physical block may not contain data from different logical records. Any unfilled bytes at the end of physical record following the end of a logical record are filled with the ascii delete character (octal 177).

The Data Set Identifier record (DSI) consists of eight groups of fields. These groups, their fields, and the field lengths are given in brief below. Subgroups of fields (such as the information about each of the registration points in the Registration Points Group) may be repeated any number of times. In these cases, the field immediately before the repeating fields indicates the number of occurrences of the subgroup. For more details, consult Standard Linear Format for Digital Cartographic Feature Data (Draft 2nd ed., 18 March 1985).

A. Data Set Identification Group (DSIG)
   1. DSIG Header 4
   2. Product Type 5
   3. Data Set ID 20
   4. Edition 3
   5. Compilation Date 4
   6. Maintenance Date 4
   7. SLF Version Date 6
   8. PACS Version Date 6
   9. DSIG Reserve 28

B. Data Set Security Group (DSSG)
   1. DSSG Header 4
   2. Security Classification 1
   3. Security Release 2
   4. Downgrading/Reclassification Date 6
   5. Security Handling 21
   6. DSSG Reserve 40

C. Data Set Parameter Group (DSPG)
   1. DSPG Header 4
   2. Data Type 3
   3. Horizontal Units of Measure 3
   4. Horizontal Resolution Units 5
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<th>5. Geodetic Datum</th>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Ellipsoid</td>
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<td>Vertical Units of Measure</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Vertical Resolution Units</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Vertical Reference System</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Sounding Datum</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Latitude of Origin</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Longitude of Origin</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>X Coordinate of Origin</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Y Coordinate of Origin</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Z Coordinate of Origin</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Latitude of SW Corner</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Longitude of SW Corner</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Latitude of NE Corner</td>
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<td>Total Number of Features</td>
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<td>21.</td>
<td>Number of Point Features</td>
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<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Number of Linear Features</td>
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<td>23.</td>
<td>Number of Areal Features</td>
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<td>25.</td>
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**D. Data Set Map Group (DSMP)**

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<td>1.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
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**E. Data Set History Group (DSHG)**

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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
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<td>Edition Code</td>
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<td>Product Specification</td>
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<td>Producer</td>
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<td>Absolute Horizontal Accuracy</td>
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<td>Absolute Vertical Accuracy</td>
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<td>Relative Horizontal Accuracy</td>
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<td>North Match/Merge Number</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>East Match/Merge Number</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>South Match/Merge Number</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>West Match/Merge Number</td>
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20. East Match/Merge Date 4
21. South Match/Merge Date 4
22. West Match/Merge Date 4
23. Date of Earliest Source 4
24. Date of Latest Source 4
25. Data Collection Code 1
26. Data Collection Criteria 3
27. DSHG Reserve 28

F. Data Set Variable Field Address Group (DSVG)
1. DSVG Header 40
2. Registration Points Address 5
3. Accuracy Subset Address 5
4. DSVG Reserve 40

G. Data Set Registration Points Group (DSRG) (optional)
1. DSRG Header 40
2. Number of Registration Points 3
   a. Point ID 6
   b. Latitude 9
   c. Longitude 10
   d. Elevation 8
   e. X-Coordinate 6
   f. Y-Coordinate 6
   g. Z-Coordinate 6

H. Data Set Accuracy Group (DSAG) (optional)
1. DSAG Header 40
2. Multiple Accuracy Outline Count 2
   a. Absolute Horizontal Accuracy 4
   b. Absolute Vertical Accuracy 4
   c. Relative Horizontal Accuracy 4
   d. Relative Vertical Accuracy 4
   e. Number of Coordinates 2
      i. Latitude 9
      ii. Longitude 10

The Segment record (SEG) specifies the line segments that separate features. Each boundary segment is encoded only once and the feature(s) it delineates refer to that segment. For a fuller discussion of chain-coding of segments refer to Appendix VI of the DMA specification.

Segment Record
1. Segment ID 6
2. Feature Count 2
   a. Feature ID 6
   b. Feature Orientation 1
3. Point Count 5
   a. X-Value 6
   b. Y-Value 6
   c. Z-Value (optional) 6

The Feature record (FEA) specifies the features. Each feature is described by a header and names the segments that delineate it. The Feature Header Block Count specifies how many forty (40) character blocks follow it. The Segment Count specifies how many Direction of