

OGC Web Feature Service 3.0

Part 1 - Core

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i. Abstract

A Web Feature Service (WFS) offers the capability to create, modify and query spatial data on the Web. The WFS standard is a multi-part document. This part specifies the core capabilities that every WFS has to support and is restricted to read-access to spatial data. Additional capabilities that address specific needs will be specified in additional parts. Examples include support for creating and modifying data, more complex data models, richer queries, and additional coordinate reference systems.

By default, every WFS instance provides access to a single dataset. Rather than sharing the data as a complete dataset, WFS offers direct, fine-grained access to the data at the feature (object) level.

Consistent with the architecture of the Web, this version of the WFS standard uses a resource architecture and specifies a RESTful service interface consistent with the IETF HTTP/HTTPS RFCs.

This standard specifies discovery and query operations that are implemented using the HTTP GET method. Support for additional methods (in particular POST, PUT, DELETE, PATCH) will be specified in additional parts.

Discovery operations allow the server to be interrogated to determine its capabilities and retrieve information (metadata) about this distribution of the dataset. This includes the API definition of the server as well as metadata about the feature collections provided by the server.

Query operations allow features or values of feature properties to be retrieved from the underlying data store based upon selection criteria, defined by the client, on feature properties.

This standard defines the resources listed in Table 1. For an overview of the resources, see section [7.1 Overview](#).

Table 1. Overview of resources, applicable HTTP methods and links to the document sections

Resource	Path	HTTP method	Document reference
Landing page	/	GET	7.2 API landing page
API definition	/api	GET	7.3 API definition
Conformance classes	/conformance	GET	7.4 Declaration of conformance classes
Feature collections metadata	/collections	GET	7.11 Feature collections metadata
Feature collection metadata	/collections/{name}	GET	7.12 Feature collection metadata
Feature collection	/collections/{name}/items	GET	7.13 Feature collections
Feature	/collections/{name}/items/{fid}	GET	7.14 Feature

ii. Keywords

The following are keywords to be used by search engines and document catalogues.

ogcdoc, OGC document, web feature service, wfs, feature, property, geographic information, spatial data, spatial things, dataset, distribution, API, openapi, geojson, gml, html

iii. Preface

OGC Declaration

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. The Open Geospatial Consortium Inc. shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Recipients of this document are requested to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent claims or other intellectual property rights of which they may be aware that might be infringed by any implementation of the standard set forth in this document, and to provide supporting documentation.

ISO Declaration

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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iv. Submitting organizations

The following organizations submitted this Document to the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC):

- CubeWerx Inc.
- Hexagon
- interactive instruments GmbH
- Planet Labs

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CAUTION | A list of contributors will be added later.

Chapter 1. Scope

This International Standard specifies the behaviour of a server that provides access to features in a dataset in a manner independent of the underlying data store. This standard specifies discovery and query operations.

Discovery operations allow the server to be interrogated to determine its capabilities and retrieve information (metadata) about this distribution of the dataset. This includes the API definition of the server as well as metadata about the feature collections provided by the server.

Query operations allow features to be retrieved from the underlying data store based upon simple selection criteria, defined by the client.

Chapter 2. Conformance

This standard defines six requirements / conformance classes.

The standardization targets of all conformance classes are "web services".

The main requirements class is:

- [Core](#).

The *Core* specifies requirements that all WFS have to implement.

The *Core* does not mandate a specific encoding or format for representing features or feature collections. Four requirements classes depend on the *Core* and specify representations for these resources in commonly used encodings for spatial data on the web:

- [HTML](#),
- [GeoJSON](#),
- [Geography Markup Language \(GML\), Simple Features Profile, Level 0](#), and
- [Geography Markup Language \(GML\), Simple Features Profile, Level 2](#).

None of these encodings are mandatory and an implementation of the *Core* may also decide to implement none of them, but to implement another encoding instead.

That said, the *Core* requirements class includes recommendations to support where practical [HTML](#) and [GeoJSON](#) as encodings. [Clause 6 \(Overview\)](#) includes a discussion about the recommended encodings.

The *Core* does not mandate any encoding or format for the formal definition of the API either. One option is the OpenAPI 3.0 specification and a requirements class has been specified for OpenAPI 3.0, which depends on the *Core*:

- [OpenAPI specification 3.0](#).

Like with the feature encodings, an implementation of the *Core* requirements class may also decide to use other API definition representations in addition or instead of an OpenAPI 3.0 definition. Examples for alternative API definitions: OpenAPI 2.0 (Swagger), future versions of the OpenAPI specification, an OWS Common 2.0 capabilities document or WSDL.

The *Core* is intended to be the minimal useful service interface for fine-grained access to a spatial dataset.

Additional capabilities such as support for transactions, complex data structures, rich queries, other coordinate reference systems, subscription/notification, returning aggregated results, etc., may be specified in future parts of WFS or as vendor-specific extensions.

Conformance with this standard shall be checked using all the relevant tests specified in Annex A (normative) of this document. The framework, concepts, and methodology for testing, and the criteria to be achieved to claim conformance are specified in the OGC Compliance Testing Policies

and Procedures and the OGC Compliance Testing web site.

Chapter 3. References

The following normative documents contain provisions that, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this document. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies.

- Open API Initiative: **OpenAPI Specification 3.0.1**, <https://github.com/OAI/OpenAPI-Specification/blob/master/versions/3.0.1.md>
- Fielding, R., Gettys, J., Mogul, J., Frystyk, H., Masinter, L., Leach, P., Berners-Lee, T.: IETF RFC 2616, **HTTP/1.1**, <http://tools.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2616.txt>
- Rescorla, E.: IETF RFC 2818, **HTTP Over TLS**, <http://tools.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2818.txt>
- Klyne, G., Newman, C.: IETF RFC 3339, **Date and Time on the Internet: Timestamps**, <http://tools.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3339.txt>
- Nottingham, M.: IETF RFC 5988, **Web Linking**, <http://tools.ietf.org/rfc/rfc5988.txt>
- van den Brink, L., Portele, C., Vretanos, P.: OGC 10-100r3, **Geography Markup Language (GML) Simple Features Profile**, http://portal.opengeospatial.org/files/?artifact_id=42729
- Butler, H., Daly, M., Doyle, A., Gillies, S., Hagen, S., Schaub, T.: IETF RFC 7946, **The GeoJSON Format**, <https://tools.ietf.org/rfc/rfc7946.txt>
- W3C: **HTML5**, W3C Recommendation, <http://www.w3.org/TR/html5/>
- **Schema.org**: <http://schema.org/docs/schemas.html>

Chapter 4. Terms and Definitions

This document uses the terms defined in Sub-clause 5.3 of [OGC 06-121r8], which is based on the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, Rules for the structure and drafting of International Standards. In particular, the word “shall” (not “must”) is the verb form used to indicate a requirement to be strictly followed to conform to this standard.

For the purposes of this document, the following additional terms and definitions apply.

CAUTION | Add link to the informative WFS Guide, once it is available.

4.1. dataset

collection of data, published or curated by a single agent, and available for access or download in one or more formats [DCAT]

NOTE | The use of 'collection' in the definition from [DCAT] is broader than the use of the term collection in this specification. See the definition of 'feature collection'.

4.2. distribution

represents an accessible form of a **dataset** [DCAT]

EXAMPLE: a downloadable file, an RSS feed or a web service that provides the data.

4.3. feature

abstraction of real world phenomena [ISO 19101-1:2014]

NOTE | If you are unfamiliar with the term 'feature', the explanations in the [W3C/OGC Spatial Data on the Web Best Practice document](#) may help, in particular the section on [Spatial Things, Features and Geometry](#).

4.4. feature collection; collection

a set of **features** from a **dataset**

NOTE | In this specification, 'collection' is used as a synonym for 'feature collection'. This is done to make, for example, URI path expressions shorter and easier to understand for those that are not geo-experts.

Chapter 5. Conventions

5.1. Open issues

This is a DRAFT version of WFS 3.0, Part 1. This draft is not complete and there are open issues that are still under discussion. These discussion topics are identified as "CAUTION" annotations with a link to the issue on GitHub and a brief summary of the issue.

The current expectation is to have a stable version of the candidate WFS 3.0, Part 1, standard in 2019. Criteria to move the candidate standard to the next stage in the process are:

- Multiple implementations of each conformance class,
- A conformance test suite for each conformance class,
- Multiple implementations of a generic WFS client,
- Multiple implementations of clients using the OpenAPI definition of a WFS,
- Multiple draft extensions to verify the extensibility, and
- Resolution of comments received on GitHub or in formal reviews in OGC and ISO/TC 211.

5.2. Identifiers

The normative provisions in this draft standard are denoted by the URI <http://www.opengis.net/spec/wfs-1/3.0>.

All requirements and conformance tests that appear in this document are denoted by partial URIs which are relative to this base.

5.3. UML model

UML diagrams are included in this standard to illustrate the conceptual model that underpins Web Feature Service implementations. The UML model is not normative. The UML profile used is specified in ISO 19103:2015.

Resources are modelled as UML interfaces.

5.4. Link relations

To express relationships between resources, [RFC 5988 \(Web Linking\)](#) and [registered link relation types](#) are used.

5.5. Use of HTTPS

For simplicity, this document in general only refers to the HTTP protocol. This is not meant to exclude the use of HTTPS and simply is a shorthand notation for "HTTP or HTTPS". In fact, most servers are expected to use [HTTPS](#), not [HTTP](#).

5.6. API definition

5.6.1. General remarks

Good documentation is essential for every API so that developers can more easily learn how to use the API. In the best case, documentation will be available in HTML and in a format that can be processed by software to connect to the API.

This standard specifies requirements and recommendations for APIs that share feature data and that want to follow a standard way of doing so. In general, APIs will go beyond the requirements and recommendations stated in this standard - or other parts of the Web Feature Service standard series - and will support additional operations, parameters, etc. that are specific to the API or the software tool used to implement the API.

5.6.2. Role of OpenAPI

This document uses OpenAPI 3.0 fragments as examples and to formally state requirements. However, using OpenAPI 3.0 is not required for implementing a WFS 3.0 server.

Therefore, the *Core* requirements class only requires that an API definition is provided at path `/api`.

A separate requirements class is specified for API definitions that follow the [OpenAPI specification 3.0](#). This does not preclude that in the future or in parallel other versions of OpenAPI or other descriptions are provided by a server.

NOTE

This approach is used to avoid lock-in to a specific approach to defining an API as it is expected that the API landscape will continue to evolve.

In this document, fragments of OpenAPI definitions are shown in YAML since YAML is easier to read than JSON and is typically used in OpenAPI editors.

5.6.3. References to OpenAPI components in normative statements

Some normative statements (requirements, recommendations and permissions) use a phrase that a component in the API definition of the server must be "based upon" a schema or parameter component in the OGC schema repository.

In this case, the following changes to the pre-defined OpenAPI component are permitted:

- If the server supports an XML encoding, `xml` properties may be added to the relevant OpenAPI schema components.
- The range of values of a parameter or property may be extended (additional values) or constrained (if a subset of all possible values are applicable to the server). An example for a constrained range of values is to explicitly specify the supported values of a string parameter or property using an enum.
- Additional properties may be added to the schema definition of a Response Object.
- Informative text may be changed or added, like comments or description properties.

For API definitions that do not conform to the [OpenAPI Specification 3.0](#) the normative statement should be interpreted in the context of the API definition language used.

5.6.4. Paths in OpenAPI definitions

All paths in an OpenAPI definition are relative to a base URL of the server.

CAUTION

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Server Ambiguity in OpenAPI

Example 1. URL of the OpenAPI definition

If the OpenAPI Server Object looks like this:

```
servers:  
- url: https://dev.example.org/  
  description: Development server  
- url: https://data.example.org/  
  description: Production server
```

The path `"/mypath"` in the OpenAPI definition of a WFS would be the URL <https://data.example.org/mypath> for the production server.

5.6.5. Reusable OpenAPI components

Reusable components for OpenAPI definitions for a WFS 3.0 server are referenced from this document.

CAUTION

During the development phase, these components use a base URL of `"https://raw.githubusercontent.com/opengeospatial/WFS_FES/master/"`, but eventually they are expected to be available under the base URL `"http://schemas.opengis.net/wfs/3.0/openapi/"`.

Chapter 6. Overview

6.1. Evolution from previous versions of WFS

The previous versions of the WFS standard used a Remote-Procedure-Call-over-HTTP architectural style using XML for any payloads. When the WFS standard was originally designed in the late 1990s and early 2000s this was the state-of-the-art. The WFS 3.0 version specifies a modernized service, that follows the current Web architecture and in particular the [W3C/OGC best practices for sharing Spatial Data on the Web](#) as well as the [W3C best practices for sharing Data on the Web](#).

Beside the general alignment with the architecture of the Web (e.g., consistency with HTTP/HTTPS, hypermedia controls), another goal for this version of the WFS standard is modularization. This goal has several facets:

- Clear separation between core requirements and more advanced capabilities. This document specifies the core requirements that are relevant for almost everyone who wants to share or use spatial data on a fine-grained level. Additional capabilities that several communities are using today will be specified as extensions in additional parts of WFS 3.0.
- Technologies that change more frequently are decoupled and specified in separate modules ("requirements classes" in OGC terminology). This enables, for example, the use/re-use of new encodings for spatial data or API descriptions.
- Modularization is not just about WFS modules, but about providing building blocks for fine-grained access to spatial data that can be used in data APIs in general. In other words, a server supporting WFS 3.0 should not be seen as a standalone WFS service. A corollary of this is that it should be possible to implement a data API that at the same time conforms to conformance classes from WFS 3.0 and from other OGC Web Service standards following a similar approach.

This approach intends to support two types of client developers:

- Those that have never heard about WFS. Developers should be able to create a client using the API definition without the need to read the WFS standard (they may need to learn a little bit about geometry, etc.);
- Those that want to write a "generic" client that can access WFSs, i.e. are not specific for a particular API/server.

As a result of this modernization, WFS 3.0 implementations are not backwards compatible with WFS 2.0 implementations per se. However, a design goal was to define WFS 3.0 in a way so that the WFS 3.0 interface can be mapped to a WFS 2.0 implementation. WFS 3.0 is intended to be simpler and more modern, but still an evolution from the previous versions and their implementations.

The modernization is discussed in more detail [here](#).

CAUTION

Change this link and point to the WFS 3.0 Guide once a draft is available. The Guide will include a mapping between OGC Capabilities and OpenAPI as well as a mapping between WFS 2.0 operations and WFS 3.0.

6.2. Encodings

This standard does not mandate any encoding or format for representing features or feature collections. In addition to HTML as the standard encoding for Web content, rules for commonly used encodings for spatial data on the web are provided (GeoJSON, GML).

None of these encodings is mandatory and an implementation of the *Core* requirements class may implement none of them but implement another encoding instead.

[Support for HTML is recommended](#) as HTML is the core language of the World Wide Web. A server that supports HTML will support browsing the data with a web browser and will enable search engines to crawl and index the dataset.

GeoJSON is a commonly used format that is simple to understand and well supported by tools and software libraries. Since most Web developers are comfortable with using a JSON-based format, this version of the Web Feature Service standard [recommends supporting GeoJSON for encoding feature data](#), if the feature data can be represented in GeoJSON for the intended use.

Some examples for cases that are out-of-scope of GeoJSON are:

- When solids are used a geometries (e.g. in a 3D city model),
- Geometries that include non-linear curve interpolations that cannot be simplified (e.g., use of arcs in authoritative geometries),
- Geometries have to be represented in a coordinate reference system that is not based on WGS 84 longitude/latitude (e.g. an authoritative national reference system),
- Features have more than one geometric property.

In addition to HTML and GeoJSON, a significant volume of feature data is available in XML-based formats, notably GML. GML supports more complex requirements than GeoJSON and does not have any of the limitations mentioned in the above bullets, but as a result GML also more complex to handle for both servers and clients. Conformance classes for GML are, therefore, included in this standard. We expect that these will typically be supported by servers where users are known to expect feature data in XML/GML.

The recommendations for using HTML and GeoJSON reflect the importance of HTML and the current popularity of JSON-based data formats. As the practices in the Web community evolve, the recommendations will likely be updated in future versions of this standard to provide guidance on using other encodings.

This part of the WFS 3.0 standard does not provide any guidance on other encodings. The supported encodings, or more precisely the media types of the supported encodings, can be determined from the API definition. The desired encoding is selected using HTTP content negotiation.

For example, if the server supports [GeoJSON Text Sequences](#) an encoding that is based on JSON text sequences and GeoJSON to support streaming by making the data incrementally parseable, the media type `application/geo+json-seq` would be used.

In addition, HTTP supports compression and therefore the standard HTTP mechanisms can be used to reduce the size of the messages between the server and the client.

6.3. Examples

This document uses a simple example throughout the document: The dataset contains buildings and the server provides access to them through a single feature collection ("buildings") and two encodings, GeoJSON and HTML.

The buildings have a few (optional) properties: the polygon geometry of the building footprint, a name, the function of the building (residential, commercial or public use), the floor count and the timestamp of the last update of the building feature in the dataset.

Chapter 7. Requirement Class "Core"

7.1. Overview

Requirements Class	
http://www.opengis.net/spec/wfs-1/3.0/req/core	
Target type	Web service
Dependency	RFC 2616 (HTTP/1.1)
Dependency	RFC 2818 (HTTP over TLS)
Dependency	RFC 3339 (Date and Time on the Internet: Timestamps)
Dependency	RFC 5988 (Web Linking)

Figure 1 illustrates the resources supported by the *Core* requirements class using UML. Each resource type available through the server is an «interface».

A server that implements the WFS API provides access to the features in a dataset. In other words, the API is a distribution of that dataset. A file download, for example, would be another distribution.

More specifically, each WFS has a single **LandingPage** (path `/`) that provides links to

- the **APIDefinition** (path `/api`),
- the **Conformance** statements (path `/conformance`),
- the **DatasetDistribution** metadata (path `/collections`).

The **APIDefinition** describes the capabilities of the server that can be used by clients to connect to the server or by development tools to support the implementation of servers and clients. Accessing the **APIDefinition** using HTTP GET returns a description of the API.

Accessing the **Conformance** using HTTP GET returns a list of URIs of requirements classes implemented by the WFS server.

The distribution consists of a set of feature collections. This standard does not include any requirements about how the features in the dataset have to be aggregated into collections. A typical approach is to aggregate by feature type but any other approach that fits the dataset or the applications using this distribution may also be used.

Accessing the **DatasetDistribution** using HTTP GET returns a **DatasetDistributionResponse**. This response includes a link to each **Collection** in the distribution along with metadata about each collection including:

- A local identifier for the collection that is unique for the server;
- A list of coordinate reference systems (CRS) in which geometries may be returned by the server. The first CRS is the default coordinate reference system (in the *Core*, the default is always WGS 84 with axis order longitude/latitude);

- An optional title and description for the collection;
- An optional extent that can be used to provide an indication of the spatial and temporal extent of the collection - typically derived from the data.

Each **Collection** (path `/collections/{collection-name}/items`) consists of the features in the collection where each feature in the distribution is part of exactly one collection.

CAUTION

[ISSUE 30](#)

Allow also features that do not belong to any collection?

CAUTION

[ISSUE 66](#)

Support features that do belong to multiple collections?

Accessing a **Collection** using HTTP GET returns a **CollectionResponse**. This response basically consists of features in the collection. The features included in the response are determined by the server based on parameters of the request.

A **bbox** or **time** parameter may be used to select only a subset of the features in the collection (the features that are located in the bounding box or time period).

The **limit** parameter may be used to request only a subset of the selected features and to indicate that the client wants to page through the selected features of the collection.

The **CollectionResponse** may include metadata about the number of selected and returned features (**numberMatched** and **numberReturned**) as well as links to simplify paging (**next** and **prev**).

Each **Feature** (path `/collections/{collection-name}/items/{feature-id}`) is also a separate resource and may be requested individually using HTTP GET.

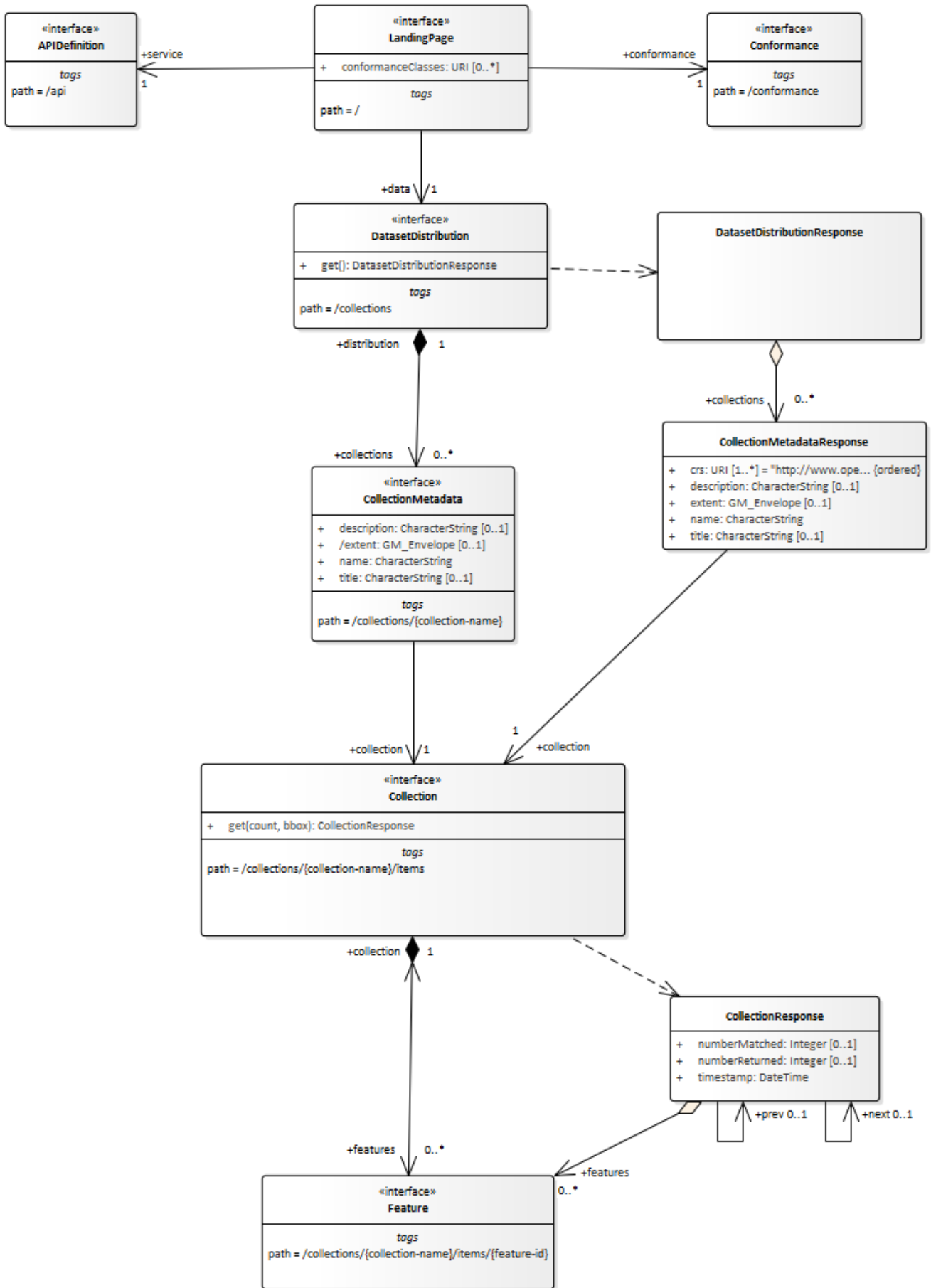


Figure 1. Resources in the Core requirements class

CAUTION**ISSUE 90**

More flexible path structure under [/collections?](#)

7.2. API landing page

7.2.1. Operation

Requirement 1	<code>/req/core/root-op</code> The server SHALL support the HTTP GET operation at the path <code>/</code> .
----------------------	--

7.2.2. Response

Requirement 2	<code>/req/core/root-success</code> A successful execution of the operation SHALL be reported as a response with a HTTP status code <code>200</code> . The content of that response SHALL be based upon the OpenAPI 3.0 schema <code>root.yaml</code> and include at least links to the following resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>/api</code> (relation type 'service')• <code>/conformance</code> (relation type 'conformance')• <code>/collections</code> (relation type 'data')
----------------------	---

CAUTION**ISSUE 101**

Landing page: Can we reuse existing relation types instead of 'conformance' and 'data'?

Schema for the landing page

```
type: object
required:
  - links
properties:
  links:
    type: array
    items:
      $ref:
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/opengeospatial/WFS_FES/master/core/openapi/schemas/link.yaml
```

Example 2. Landing page response document

```
{
  "links": [
    { "href": "http://data.example.org/",
      "rel": "self", "type": "application/json", "title": "this document" },
    { "href": "http://data.example.org/api",
      "rel": "service", "type": "application/openapi+json;version=3.0", "title":
"the API definition" },
    { "href": "http://data.example.org/conformance",
      "rel": "conformance", "type": "application/json", "title": "WFS 3.0
conformance classes implemented by this server" },
    { "href": "http://data.example.org/collections",
      "rel": "data", "type": "application/json", "title": "Metadata about the
feature collections" }
  ]
}
```

7.2.3. Error situations

See [HTTP status codes](#) for general guidance.

7.3. API definition

7.3.1. Operation

Every WFS provides an API definition that describes the capabilities of the server and which can be used by developers to understand the API, by software clients to connect to the server, or by development tools to support the implementation of servers and clients.

Requirement 3	<code>/req/core/api-definition-op</code> The server SHALL support the HTTP GET operation at the path <code>/api</code> .
----------------------	---

7.3.2. Response

Requirement 4	<code>/req/core/api-definition-success</code> A successful execution of the operation SHALL be reported as a response with a HTTP status code <code>200</code> . The server SHALL return an API definition document.
----------------------	--

<p>Recommendation 1</p>	<p>/rec/core/api-definition-oas</p> <p>If the API definition document uses the OpenAPI Specification 3.0, the document SHOULD conform to the OpenAPI Specification 3.0 requirements class.</p>
-------------------------	--

If multiple API definition formats are supported by a server, use content negotiation to select the desired representation.

The API definition document describes the API. In other words, there is no need to include the `/api` operation in the API definition itself.

The idea is that any WFS can be used by developers that are familiar with the API definition language(s) supported by the server. For example, if an OpenAPI definition is used, it should be possible to create a working client using the OpenAPI definition. The developer may need to learn a little bit about geometry data types, etc., but it should not be required to read this standard to access the data via the API.

7.3.3. Error situations

See [HTTP status codes](#) for general guidance.

7.4. Declaration of conformance classes

7.4.1. Operation

To support "generic" clients for accessing Web Feature Services in general - and not "just" a specific API / server, the server has to declare the requirements classes it implements and conforms to.

<p>Requirement 5</p>	<p>/req/core/conformance-op</p> <p>The server SHALL support the HTTP GET operation at the path /conformance.</p>
-----------------------------	--

7.4.2. Response

<p>Requirement 6</p>	<p>/req/core/conformance-success</p> <p>A successful execution of the operation SHALL be reported as a response with a HTTP status code 200.</p> <p>The content of that response SHALL be based upon the OpenAPI 3.0 schema req-classes.yaml and list all WFS 3.0 requirements classes that the server conforms to.</p>
-----------------------------	--

```
type: object
required:
  - conformsTo
properties:
  conformsTo:
    type: array
    items:
      type: string
```

Example 3. Requirements class response document

This example response in JSON is for a server that supports OpenAPI 3.0 for the API definition and HTML and GeoJSON as encodings for features.

```
{
  "conformsTo": [
    "http://www.opengis.net/spec/wfs-1/3.0/req/core",
    "http://www.opengis.net/spec/wfs-1/3.0/req/oas30",
    "http://www.opengis.net/spec/wfs-1/3.0/req/html",
    "http://www.opengis.net/spec/wfs-1/3.0/req/geojson"
  ]
}
```

7.4.3. Error situations

See [HTTP status codes](#) for general guidance.

7.5. HTTP 1.1

Requirement 7	<p>/req/core/http</p> <p>The server SHALL conform to HTTP 1.1.</p> <p>If the server supports HTTPS, the server SHALL also conform to HTTP over TLS.</p>
----------------------	---

This includes the correct use of status codes, headers, etc.

CAUTION

ISSUE 115

Currently, the Core only requires support for the GET method. Support for HEAD and OPTIONS for all resources should be considered, too.

7.5.1. HTTP status codes

Table 2 lists the main HTTP status codes that clients should be prepared to receive.

This includes, for example, support for specific security schemes or URI redirection.

In addition, other error situations may occur in the transport layer outside of the server.

Table 2. Typical HTTP status codes

Status code	Description
200	A successful request.
304	An entity tag was provided in the request and the resource has not been changed since the previous request.
400	The server cannot or will not process the request due to an apparent client error. For example, a query parameter had an incorrect value.
401	The request requires user authentication. The response includes a <code>WWW-Authenticate</code> header field containing a challenge applicable to the requested resource.
403	The server understood the request, but is refusing to fulfill it. While status code 401 indicates missing or bad authentication, status code 403 indicates that authentication is not the issue, but the client is not authorised to perform the requested operation on the resource.
404	The requested resource does not exist on the server. For example, a path parameter had an incorrect value.
405	The request method is not supported. For example, a POST request was submitted, but the resource only supports GET requests.
406	The <code>Accept</code> header submitted in the request did not support any of the media types supported by the server for the requested resource.
500	An internal error occurred in the server.

More specific guidance is provided for each resource, where applicable.

Permission 1	<p><code>/per/core/additional-status-codes</code></p> <p>Servers MAY support other capabilities of the HTTP protocol and, therefore, MAY return other status codes than those listed in Table 2, too.</p>
--------------	---

7.6. Web caching

Entity tags are a mechanism for web cache validation and for supporting conditional requests to reduce network traffic. Entity tags are specified by [HTTP/1.1 \(RFC 2616\)](#).

Recommendation 2	<p>/rec/core/etag</p> <p>The service SHOULD support entity tags and the associated headers as specified by HTTP/1.1.</p>
------------------	--

CAUTION [ISSUE 38](#) More detail / examples on caching. Add an example OpenAPI operation (headers, response codes) - here or in clause 9.

7.7. Support for cross-origin requests

Access to data from a HTML page is by default prohibited for security reasons, if the data is located on another host than the webpage ("same-origin policy"). A typical example is a web-application accessing feature data from multiple distributed datasets.

Recommendation 3	<p>/rec/core/cross-origin</p> <p>If the server is intended to be accessed from the browser, cross-origin requests SHOULD be supported. Note that support can also be added in a proxy layer on top of the server.</p>
------------------	---

Two common mechanisms to support cross-origin requests are:

- [Cross-origin resource sharing \(CORS\)](#)
- [JSONP \(JSON with padding\)](#)

7.8. Encodings

While the WFS 3.0 standard does not specify any mandatory encoding, we recommend the following encodings. See [Clause 6 \(Overview\)](#) for a discussion.

Recommendation 4	<p>/rec/core/html</p> <p>To support browsing a WFS with a web browser and to enable search engines to crawl and index a dataset, implementations SHOULD consider to support an HTML encoding.</p>
------------------	---

Recommendation 5	<p>/rec/core/geojson</p> <p>If the feature data can be represented for the intended use in GeoJSON, implementations SHOULD consider to support GeoJSON as an encoding for features and feature collections.</p>
------------------	---

[Requirement /req/core/http](#) implies that the encoding of a server response is determined using

content negotiation as specified by the HTTP RFC.

The section [Media Types](#) includes guidance on media types for [encodings](#) that are specified in this document.

Note that any server that supports multiple encodings will have to support a mechanism to mint encoding-specific URIs for resources in order to express links, for example, to alternate representations of the same resource. This document does not mandate any particular approach how this is supported by the server.

As clients simply need to dereference the URI of the link, the implementation details and the mechanism how the encoding is included in the URI of the link are not important. Developers interested in the approach of a particular implementation, for example, to manipulate ("hack") URIs in the browser address bar, can study the API definition.

Two common approaches are:

NOTE

- an additional path for each encoding of each resource (this can be expressed, for example, using format specific suffixes like ".html");
- an additional query parameter (for example, "accept" or "f") that overrides the Accept header of the HTTP request.

7.9. Coordinate reference systems

As discussed in Chapter 9 of the [W3C/OGC Spatial Data on the Web Best Practices document](#), how to express and share the location of features in a consistent way is one of the most fundamental aspects of publishing geographic data and it is important to be clear about the coordinate reference system that coordinates are in.

For the reasons discussed in the Best Practices, Web Feature Service 3.0 uses WGS84 longitude and latitude as the default coordinate reference system.

Requirement 8	<p>/req/core/crs84</p> <p>Unless the client explicitly requests a different coordinate reference system, all spatial geometries SHALL be in the coordinate reference system http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84 (WGS84 longitude/latitude).</p>
----------------------	---

The implementations compliant with the Core are not required to support publishing feature geometries in coordinate reference systems other than <http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84>. The Core also does not specify a capability to request feature geometries in a different coordinate reference system than the native one of the published features. Such a capability will be specified in another part(s) of the WFS 3.0 series.

7.10. Link headers

Recommendation 6	<p>/rec/core/link-header</p> <p>Links included in payload of responses SHOULD also be included as Link headers in the HTTP response according to RFC 5988, Clause 5.</p> <p>This recommendation does not apply, if there are a large number of links included in a response or a link is not known when the HTTP headers of the response are created.</p>
------------------	--

7.11. Feature collections metadata

7.11.1. Operation

Requirement 9	<p>/req/core/fc-md-op</p> <p>The server SHALL support the HTTP GET operation at the path /collections.</p>
----------------------	---

7.11.2. Response

Requirement 10	<p>/req/core/fc-md-success</p> <p>A successful execution of the operation SHALL be reported as a response with a HTTP status code 200.</p> <p>The content of that response SHALL be based upon the OpenAPI 3.0 schema content.yaml.</p>
-----------------------	--


```
type: object
required:
  - links
  - collections
properties:
  links:
    type: array
    items:
      $ref:
        https://raw.githubusercontent.com/opengeospatial/WFS_FES/master/core/openapi/schemas/link.yaml
  collections:
    type: array
    items:
      $ref:
        https://raw.githubusercontent.com/opengeospatial/WFS_FES/master/core/openapi/schemas/collectionInfo.yaml
```

Requirement 11

/req/core/fc-md-links

A **200**-response SHALL include the following links in the **links** property of the response:

- a link to this response document (relation: **self**),
- a link to the response document in every other media type supported by the server (relation: **alternate**).

All links SHALL include the **rel** and **type** link parameters.

Recommendation 7

/rec/core/fc-md-descriptions

If external schemas or descriptions for the dataset exist that provide information about the structure or semantics of the data, a **200**-response SHOULD include links to each of those resources in the **links** property of the response (relation: **describedBy**).

The **type** link parameter SHOULD be provided for each link.

This applies to resources that describe to the whole dataset. For resources that describe the contents of a feature collection, the links SHOULD be set in the **links** property of the appropriate object in the **collections** resource.

Examples for descriptions are: XML Schema, Schematron, JSON Schema, RDF Schema, OWL, SHACL, a feature catalogue, etc.

CAUTION**ISSUE 56**

Lack of DescribeFeatureType request

CAUTION**ISSUE 102**

Add a recommendation about a link to the dataset metadata (for example, in DCAT). Which link relation type?

Requirement 12

/req/core/fc-md-items

For each feature collection in this distribution of the dataset, an item SHALL be provided in the property **collections**.

Requirement 13

/req/core/fc-md-items-links

For each feature collection in this distribution of the dataset, the **links** property of the collection SHALL include an item for each supported encoding with a link to the collection resource (relation: **item**).

All links SHALL include the **rel** and **type** properties.

CAUTION**ISSUE 103**

Can/should we make use of the new **Link Object** in OpenAPI 3.0?

Requirement 14

/req/core/fc-md-extent

For each feature collection, the **extent** property, if provided, SHALL be a bounding box that includes all spatial and temporal geometries in this collection.

If a feature has multiple properties with spatial or temporal information, it is the decision of the server whether only a single spatial or temporal geometry property is used to determine the extent or all relevant geometries.

```
type: object
required:
  - name
  - links
properties:
  name:
    description: identifier of the collection used, for example, in URIs
    type: string
  title:
    description: human readable title of the collection
    type: string
  description:
    description: a description of the features in the collection
    type: string
  links:
    type: array
    items:
      $ref:
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/opengeospatial/WFS\_FES/master/core/openapi/schemas/link.yaml
  extent:
    $ref:
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/opengeospatial/WFS\_FES/master/core/openapi/schemas/extent.yaml
  crs:
    description: the list of coordinate reference systems supported by the service;
    the first item is the default coordinate reference system
    type: array
    items:
      type: string
  default:
    - http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84
```

NOTE | The `crs` property is not used by this conformance class, but reserved for future use.

Example 4. Feature collection metadata response document

This feature collection metadata example response in JSON is for a dataset with a single collection "buildings". It includes links to the collection resource in all formats that are supported by the service ([link relation type](#): "item").

Representations of the metadata resource in other formats are referenced using [link relation type](#) "alternate".

Additional links to a GML application schema for the building data and to a web page that has additional information about buildings are provided using [link relation type](#) "describedBy".

Coordinate reference system information is not provided as the service provides geometries only in the default system (WGS84 longitude/latitude).

```
{
  "links": [
    { "href": "http://data.example.org/collections.json",
      "rel": "self", "type": "application/json", "title": "this document" },
    { "href": "http://data.example.org/collections.html",
      "rel": "alternate", "type": "text/html", "title": "this document as HTML" },
    { "href": "http://schemas.example.org/1.0/foobar.xsd",
      "rel": "describedBy", "type": "application/xml", "title": "XML schema for
Acme Corporation data" }
  ],
  "collections": [
    {
      "name": "buildings",
      "title": "Buildings",
      "description": "Buildings in the city of Bonn.",
      "extent": {
        "spatial": [ 7.01, 50.63, 7.22, 50.78 ],
        "temporal": [ "2010-02-15T12:34:56Z", "2018-03-18T12:11:00Z" ]
      },
      "links": [
        { "href": "http://data.example.org/collections/buildings/items",
          "rel": "item", "type": "application/geo+json",
          "title": "Buildings" },
        { "href": "http://example.org/concepts/building.html",
          "rel": "describedBy", "type": "text/html",
          "title": "Feature catalogue for buildings" }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

7.11.3. Error situations

See [HTTP status codes](#) for general guidance.

7.12. Feature collection metadata

7.12.1. Operation

Requirement 15	<p>/req/core/sfc-md-op</p> <p>The server SHALL support the HTTP GET operation at the path <code>/collections/{name}</code>.</p> <p>The parameter <code>name</code> is each property of the same name in the feature collections metadata (JSONPath: <code>\$.collections[*].name</code>).</p>
-----------------------	---

7.12.2. Response

Requirement 16	<p>/req/core/sfc-md-success</p> <p>A successful execution of the operation SHALL be reported as a response with a HTTP status code <code>200</code>.</p> <p>The content of that response SHALL be the same as the content for this feature collection in the <code>/collections</code> response.</p>
-----------------------	--

7.12.3. Error situations

See [HTTP status codes](#) for general guidance.

If the parameter `name` does not exist on the server, the status code of the response will be `404` (see [Table 2](#)).

7.13. Feature collections

7.13.1. Operation

<p>Requirement 17</p>	<p>/req/core/fc-op</p> <p>For every feature collection identified in the metadata about the feature collection (path /), the server SHALL support the HTTP GET operation at the path <code>/collections/{name}/items</code>.</p> <p>The parameter <code>name</code> is each property of the same name in the feature collections metadata (JSONPath: <code>\$.collections[*].name</code>).</p>
------------------------------	--

7.13.2. Parameter limit

<p>Requirement 18</p>	<p>/req/core/fc-limit-definition</p> <p>Each feature collection operation SHALL support a parameter <code>limit</code> with the following characteristics (using an OpenAPI Specification 3.0 fragment):</p> <pre> name: limit in: query required: false schema: type: integer minimum: 1 maximum: 10000 default: 10 style: form explode: false </pre>
------------------------------	--

<p>Permission 2</p>	<p>/per/core/fc-limit-default-maximum</p> <p>The values for <code>maximum</code> and <code>default</code> in requirement <code>/req/core/fc-limit-definition</code> are only examples and MAY be changed.</p>
---------------------	---

<p>Requirement 19</p>	<p>/req/core/fc-limit-response-1</p> <p>The response SHALL not contain more features than specified by the optional <code>limit</code> parameter. If the API definition specifies a maximum value for <code>limit</code> parameter, the response SHALL not contain more features than this maximum value.</p> <p>Only items are counted that are on the first level of the collection. Any nested objects contained within the explicitly requested items SHALL not be counted.</p>
------------------------------	---

Permission 3	<p>/per/core/fc-limit-response-2</p> <p>The server MAY return less features than requested (but not more).</p>
--------------	--

A template for the definition of the parameter in YAML according to OpenAPI 3.0 is available at [limit.yaml](#).

7.13.3. Parameter bbox

Requirement 20	<p>/req/core/fc-bbox-definition</p> <p>Each feature collection operation SHALL support a parameter bbox with the following characteristics (using an OpenAPI Specification 3.0 fragment):</p> <pre> name: bbox in: query required: false schema: type: array minItems: 4 maxItems: 6 items: type: number style: form explode: false </pre>
----------------	---

Requirement 21	<p>/req/core/fc-bbox-response</p> <p>Only features that have a spatial geometry that intersects the bounding box SHALL be part of the result set, if the <code>bbox</code> parameter is provided.</p> <p>The bounding box is provided as four or six numbers, depending on whether the coordinate reference system includes a vertical axis (height or depth):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower left corner, coordinate axis 1 • Lower left corner, coordinate axis 2 • Lower left corner, coordinate axis 3 (optional) • Upper right corner, coordinate axis 1 • Upper right corner, coordinate axis 2 • Upper right corner, coordinate axis 3 (optional) <p>The coordinate reference system of the values SHALL be interpreted as WGS84 longitude/latitude (http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84) unless a different coordinate reference system is specified in a parameter <code>bbox-crs</code>.</p>
-----------------------	--

"Intersects" means that the rectangular area specified in the parameter `bbox` includes a coordinate that is part of the (spatial) geometry of the feature. This includes the boundaries of the geometries (e.g. for curves the start and end position and for surfaces the outer and inner rings).

This standard does not specify requirements for the parameter `bbox-crs`. Those requirements will be specified in an additional part of the WFS 3.0 series.

For WGS84 longitude/latitude the bounding box is in most cases the sequence of minimum longitude, minimum latitude, maximum longitude and maximum latitude. However, in cases where the box spans the anti-meridian the first value (west-most box edge) is larger than the third value (east-most box edge).

Example 5. The bounding box of the New Zealand Exclusive Economic Zone

The bounding box of the New Zealand Exclusive Economic Zone in WGS84 (from 160.6°E to 170°W and from 55.95°S to 25.89°S) would be represented in JSON as [160.6, -55.95, -170, -25.89] and in a query as `bbox=160.6,-55.95,-170,-25.89`.

A template for the definition of the parameter in YAML according to OpenAPI 3.0 is available at [bbox.yaml](#).

7.13.4. Parameter time

<p>Requirement 22</p>	<p>/req/core/fc-time-definition</p> <p>Each feature collection operation SHALL support a parameter time with the following characteristics (using an OpenAPI Specification 3.0 fragment):</p> <pre> name: time in: query required: false schema: type: string style: form explode: false </pre>
------------------------------	--

<p>Requirement 23</p>	<p>/req/core/fc-time-response</p> <p>Only features that have a temporal geometry that intersects the timestamp or time period SHALL be part of the result set, if the time parameter is provided.</p> <p>The temporal information is either a date-time or a period string that adheres to RFC 3339.</p> <p>If a feature has multiple temporal properties, it is the decision of the server whether only a single temporal property is used to determine the extent or all relevant temporal properties.</p>
------------------------------	---

"Intersects" means that the time (instant or period) specified in the parameter **time** includes a timestamp that is part of the temporal geometry of the feature (again, a time instant or period). For time periods this includes the start and end time.

Example 6. A date-time

<p>February 12, 2018, 23:20:52 GMT:</p> <p>time=2018-02-12T23%3A20%3A50Z</p>

For features with a temporal property that is a timestamp (like **lastUpdate** in the building features), a date-time value would match all features where the temporal property is identical.

For features with a temporal property that is a date or a time period, a date-time value would match all features where the timestamp is on that day or within the time period.

Example 7. A period using a start and end time

February 12, 2018, 00:00:00 GMT to March 18, 2018, 12:31:12 GMT:

```
time=2018-02-12T00%3A00%3A00Z%2F2018-03-18T12%3A31%3A12Z
```

Example 8. A period using start time and a duration

A duration of 1 month, 6 days, 12 hours, 31 minutes and 12 seconds from February 12, 2018, 00:00:00 GMT:

```
time=2018-02-12T00%3A00%3A00Z%2FP1M6DT12H31M12S
```

For features with a temporal property that is a timestamp (like `lastUpdate` in the building features), a time period would match all features where the temporal property is within the period.

For features with a temporal property that is a date or a time period, a time period would match all features where the values overlap.

A template for the definition of the parameter in YAML according to OpenAPI 3.0 is available at [time.yaml](#).

7.13.5. Parameters for filtering on feature properties

Recommendation 8	<p data-bbox="434 1093 676 1126"><code>/rec/core/fc-filters</code></p> <p data-bbox="434 1167 1318 1451">If features in the feature collection include a feature property that has a simple value (for example, a string or integer) that is expected to be useful for applications using the service to filter the features of the collection based on this property, you SHOULD support a parameter with the name of the feature property and with the following characteristics (using an OpenAPI Specification 3.0 fragment):</p> <div data-bbox="440 1487 1318 1697" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px;"><pre data-bbox="466 1525 687 1671">in: query required: false style: form explode: false</pre></div> <p data-bbox="434 1740 1318 1816">The <code>schema</code> property SHOULD be the same as the definition of the feature property in the response schema.</p>
------------------	--

Example 9. An additional parameter to filter buildings based on their function

```
name: function
in: query
description: >-
  Only return buildings of a particular function.\

  Default = return all buildings.
required: false
schema:
  type: string
  enum:
    - residential
    - commercial
    - public use
style: form
explode: false
example: 'function=public+use'
```

Example 10. An additional parameter to filter buildings based on their name

```
name: name
in: query
description: >-
  Only return buildings with a particular name. Use '*' as a wildcard.\

  Default = return all buildings.
required: false
schema:
  type: string
style: form
explode: false
example: 'name=A*'
```

For string-valued properties, servers could support wildcard searches. The example included in the OpenAPI fragment would search for all buildings with a name that starts with "A".

CAUTION

ISSUE 20

Query parameter name collisions.

7.13.6. Response

Requirement 24	<p>/req/core/fc-response</p> <p>A successful execution of the operation SHALL be reported as a response with a HTTP status code 200.</p> <p>The response SHALL only include features selected by the request.</p>
-----------------------	--

The number of features returned depends on the server and the parameter **limit**:

- The client can request a limit it is interested in.
- The server likely has a default value for the limit, and a maximum limit.
- If the server has any more results available than it returns (the number it returns is less than or equal to the requested/default/maximum limit) then the server will include a link to the next set of results.

So (using the default/maximum values of 10/10000 from the OpenAPI fragment in requirement [/req/core/fc-limit-definition](#)):

- If you ask for 10, you will get 0 to 10 (as requested) and if there are more a **next** link;
- If you don't specify a limit, you will get 0 to 10 (default) and if there are more a **next** link;
- If you ask for 50000, you might get up to 10000 (server-limited) and if there are more a **next** link;
- If you follow the next link from the previous response, you might get up to 10000 additional features and if there are more a **next** link.

Requirement 25	<p>/req/core/fc-links</p> <p>A 200-response SHALL include the following links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a link to this response document (relation: self), • a link to the response document in every other media type supported by the service (relation: alternate).
-----------------------	---

Recommendation 9	<p>/rec/core/fc-next-1</p> <p>A 200-response SHOULD include a link to the next "page" (relation: next), if more features have been selected than returned in the response.</p>
-------------------------	--

Recommendation 10	<p>/rec/core/fc-next-2</p> <p>Dereferencing a next link SHOULD return additional features from the set of selected features that have not yet been returned.</p>
--------------------------	---

<p>Recommendation 11</p>	<p>/rec/core/fc-next-3</p> <p>The number of features in a response to a next link SHOULD follow the same rules as for the response to the original query and again include a next link, if there are more features in the selection that have not yet been returned.</p>
--------------------------	--

This document does not mandate any specific implementation approach for the **next** links.

An implementation could use opaque links that are managed by the server. It is up to the server to determine how long these links can be de-referenced. Clients should be prepared to receive a 404 response.

Another implementation approach is to use an implementation-specific parameter like the **startIndex** parameter that was used in previous versions of WFS (and which may be added again in an extension to this specification).

<p>Permission 4</p>	<p>/per/core/fc-prev</p> <p>A response to a next link MAY include a prev link to the resource that included the next link.</p>
---------------------	---

Providing **prev** links supports navigating back and forth between pages, but depending on the implementation approach it may be too complex to implement.

<p>Requirement 26</p>	<p>/req/core/fc-rel-type</p> <p>All links SHALL include the rel and type link parameters.</p>
------------------------------	---

<p>Requirement 27</p>	<p>/req/core/fc-timeStamp</p> <p>If a property timeStamp is included in the response, the value SHALL be set to the time stamp when the response was generated.</p>
------------------------------	--

<p>Requirement 28</p>	<p>/req/core/fc-numberMatched</p> <p>If a property numberMatched is included in the response, the value SHALL be identical to the number of features in the feature collections that match the selection parameters like bbox, time or additional filter parameters.</p> <p>A server MAY omit this information in a response, if the information about the number of matching features is not known or difficult to compute.</p>
------------------------------	---

Requirement 29	<p>/req/core/fc-numberReturned</p> <p>If a property <code>numberReturned</code> is included in the response, the value SHALL be identical to the number of features in the response.</p> <p>A server MAY omit this information in a response, if the information about the number of features in the response is not known or difficult to compute.</p>
-----------------------	---

- CAUTION** Related to [ISSUE 8](#)
Define these as headers or include them in the payload? `timeStamp`, for example, may not be needed given the 'Date' HTTP header. For `numberMatched` and `numberReturned` headers do not seem to be a good idea as, for example, `numberReturned` can only be included at the end, if streaming is used.
- NOTE** The representation of the links and the other properties in the payload depends on the encoding of the feature collection.

Example 11. Links

If the request is to return building features and "10" is the default `limit`, the links in the response could be (in this example represented as link headers and using an additional parameter `startIndex` to implement `next` links - and the optional `prev` links):

```
Link: <http://data.example.org/collections/buildings/items.json>; rel="self";
type="application/geo+json"
Link: <http://data.example.org/collections/buildings/items.html>; rel="alternate";
type="text/html"
Link: <http://data.example.org/collections/buildings/items.json?startIndex=10>;
rel="next"; type="application/geo+json"
```

Following the `next` link could return:

```
Link: <http://data.example.org/collections/buildings/items.json?startIndex=10>;
rel="self"; type="application/geo+json"
Link: <http://data.example.org/collections/buildings/items.html?startIndex=10>;
rel="alternate"; type="text/html"
Link: <http://data.example.org/collections/buildings/items.json?startIndex=0>;
rel="prev"; type="application/geo+json"
Link: <http://data.example.org/collections/buildings/items.json?startIndex=20>;
rel="next"; type="application/geo+json"
```

If an explicit `limit` of "50" is used, the links in the response could be:

```
Link: <http://data.example.org/collections/buildings/items.json?limit=50>;
rel="self"; type="application/geo+json"
Link: <http://data.example.org/collections/buildings/items.html?limit=50>;
rel="alternate"; type="text/html"
Link:
<http://data.example.org/collections/buildings/items.json?limit=50&startIndex=50>;
rel="next"; type="application/geo+json"
```

Following the **next** link could return:

```
Link:
<http://data.example.org/collections/buildings/items.json?limit=50&startIndex=50>;
rel="self"; type="application/geo+json"
Link:
<http://data.example.org/collections/buildings/items.html?limit=50&startIndex=50>;
rel="alternate"; type="text/html"
Link:
<http://data.example.org/collections/buildings/items.json?limit=50&startIndex=0>;
rel="prev"; type="application/geo+json"
Link:
<http://data.example.org/collections/buildings/items.json?limit=50&startIndex=100>;
rel="next"; type="application/geo+json"
```

7.13.7. Error situations

See [HTTP status codes](#) for general guidance.

If the path parameter **name** does not exist on the server, the status code of the response will be **404**.

A **400** will be returned in the following situations:

- If query parameter **limit** is not an integer or not between minimum and maximum;
- if query parameter **bbox** does not have 4 (or 6) numbers or they do not form a bounding box;
- if parameter **time** is not a valid time stamp or time period.

7.14. Feature

7.14.1. Operation

Requirement 30	<p>/req/core/f-op</p> <p>For every feature in a feature collection (path <code>/collections/{name}/items</code>), the service SHALL support the HTTP GET operation at the path <code>/collections/{name}/items/{id}</code>.</p> <p>The parameter <code>name</code> is each property of the same name in the feature collections metadata (JSONPath: <code>\$.collections[*].name</code>). <code>id</code> is a local identifier of the feature.</p>
-----------------------	---

Permission 5	<p>/per/core/f-id</p> <p>The Core requirements class only requires that the feature URI is unique. Implementations MAY apply stricter rules and, for example, use unique <code>id</code> values per dataset or collection.</p>
--------------	--

CAUTION [ISSUE 47](#)
 There are two types of feature identifiers and we need to make sure we distinguish between them.

7.14.2. Response

Requirement 31	<p>/req/core/f-success</p> <p>A successful execution of the operation SHALL be reported as a response with a HTTP status code <code>200</code>.</p>
-----------------------	---

Requirement 32	<p>/req/core/f-links</p> <p>A <code>200</code>-response SHALL include the following links in the response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a link to the response document (relation: <code>self</code>), • a link to the response document in every other media type supported by the service (relation: <code>alternate</code>), and • a link to the feature collection that contains this feature (relation: <code>collection</code>). <p>All links SHALL include the <code>rel</code> and <code>type</code> link parameters.</p>
-----------------------	--

NOTE The representation of the links in the payload will depend on the encoding of the feature.

Example 12. Links

The links in a feature could be (in this example represented as link headers):

```
Link: <http://data.example.org/collections/buildings/items/123.json>; rel="self";  
type="application/geo+json"  
Link: <http://data.example.org/collections/buildings/items/123.html>;  
rel="alternate"; type="text/html"  
Link: <http://data.example.org/collections/buildings/items.json>;  
rel="collection"; type="application/geo+json"
```

7.14.3. Error situations

See [HTTP status codes](#) for general guidance.

If the path parameter `name` or the path parameter `id` does not exist on the server, the status code of the response will be `404`.

Chapter 8. Requirements classes for encodings

8.1. Overview

This clause specifies four pre-defined requirements classes for encodings to be used by a WFS implementation. These encodings are commonly used encodings for spatial data on the web:

- [HTML](#)
- [GeoJSON](#)
- [Geography Markup Language \(GML\), Simple Features Profile, Level 0](#)
- [Geography Markup Language \(GML\), Simple Features Profile, Level 2](#)

None of these encodings are mandatory and an implementation of the [Core](#) requirements class may also implement none of them but implement another encoding instead.

The [Core](#) requirements class includes recommendations to support [HTML](#) and [GeoJSON](#) as encodings, where practical. [Clause 6 \(Overview\)](#) includes a discussion about recommended encodings.

8.2. Requirement Class "HTML"

Geographic information that is only accessible in formats like GeoJSON or GML has two issues:

- The data is not discoverable using the most common mechanism for discovering information, that is the search engines of the Web;
- The data can not be viewed directly in a browser - additional tools are required to view the data.

Therefore, sharing data on the Web should include publication in HTML. To be consistent with the Web, it should be done in a way that enables users and search engines to access all data.

This is discussed in detail in [Best Practice 2: Make your spatial data indexable by search engines \[SDWBP\]](#). This standard therefore [recommends supporting HTML as an encoding](#).

Requirements Class	
http://www.opengis.net/spec/wfs-1/3.0/req/html	
Target type	Web service
Dependency	WFS 3.0 Core
Dependency	HTML5
Dependency	Schema.org

Requirement 33	/req/html/definition Every 200-response of an operation of the server SHALL support the media type <code>text/html</code> .
Requirement 34	/req/html/content Every 200-response of the server with the media type "text/html" SHALL be a HTML 5 document that includes the following information in the HTML body: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all information identified in the schemas of the Response Object in the HTML <code><body/></code>, and • all links in HTML <code><a/></code> elements in the HTML <code><body/></code>.
Recommendation 12	/rec/html/schema-org A 200-response with the media type <code>text/html</code> , SHOULD include Schema.org annotations.

8.3. Requirement Class "GeoJSON"

GeoJSON is a commonly used format that is simple to understand and well supported by tools and software libraries. Since most Web developers are comfortable with using a JSON-based format supporting GeoJSON is recommended, if the feature data can be represented in GeoJSON for the intended use.

Requirements Class	
http://www.opengis.net/spec/wfs-1/3.0/req/geojson	
Target type	Web service
Dependency	WFS 3.0 Core
Dependency	GeoJSON

Requirement 35	/req/geojson/definition 200-responses of the server SHALL support the following media types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>application/geo+json</code> for feature collections and features, and • <code>application/json</code> for all other resources.
-----------------------	---

<p>Requirement 36</p>	<p><code>/req/geojson/content</code></p> <p>Every <code>200</code>-response with the media type <code>application/geo+json</code> SHALL be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a GeoJSON FeatureCollection Object for feature collections, and • a GeoJSON Feature Object for features. <p>The links specified in the requirements <code>/req/core/fc-links</code> and <code>/req/core/f-links</code> SHALL be added in a extension property (foreign member) with the name <code>links</code>.</p> <p>The schema of all responses with the media type <code>application/json</code> SHALL conform with the JSON Schema specified for the resource in the requirements class WFS 3.0 Core.</p>
------------------------------	---

Templates for the definition of the schemas for the GeoJSON responses in OpenAPI definitions are available at [featureCollectionGeoJSON.yaml](#) and [featureGeoJSON.yaml](#). These are generic schemas that do not include any application schema information about specific feature types or their properties.

Example 13. A GeoJSON FeatureCollection Object response

In the example below, only the first and tenth feature is shown. Coordinates are not shown.

```

{
  "type" : "FeatureCollection",
  "links" : [ {
    "href" : "http://data.example.com/collections/buildings/items/?f=json",
    "rel" : "self",
    "type" : "application/geo+json",
    "title" : "this document"
  }, {
    "href" : "http://data.example.com/collections/buildings/items/?f=html",
    "rel" : "alternate",
    "type" : "text/html",
    "title" : "this document as HTML"
  }, {
    "href" :
"http://data.example.com/collections/buildings/items/?f=json&startIndex=10&limit=10",
    "rel" : "next",
    "type" : "application/geo+json",
    "title" : "next page"
  } ],
  "timestamp" : "2018-04-03T14:52:23Z",
  "numberMatched" : 123,
  "numberReturned" : 10,
  "features" : [ {
    "type" : "Feature",
    "id" : "123",
    "geometry" : {
      "type" : "Polygon",
      "coordinates" : [ ... ]
    },
    "properties" : {
      "function" : "residential",
      "floors" : "2",
      "lastUpdate" : "2015-08-01T12:34:56Z"
    }
  }, { ...
  }, {
    "type" : "Feature",
    "id" : "132",
    "geometry" : {
      "type" : "Polygon",
      "coordinates" : [ ... ]
    },
    "properties" : {
      "function" : "public use",
      "floors" : "10",
      "lastUpdate" : "2013-12-03T10:15:37Z"
    }
  } ]
}

```

In the example below, coordinates are not shown.

```
{
  "type" : "Feature",
  "links" : [ {
    "href" : "http://data.example.com/collections/buildings/items/123/?f=json",
    "rel" : "self",
    "type" : "application/geo+json",
    "title" : "this document"
  }, {
    "href" : "http://data.example.com/collections/buildings/items/123/?f=html",
    "rel" : "alternate",
    "type" : "text/html",
    "title" : "this document as HTML"
  }, {
    "href" : "http://data.example.com/collections/buildings/items",
    "rel" : "collection",
    "type" : "application/geo+json",
    "title" : "the collection document"
  } ],
  "id" : "123",
  "geometry" : {
    "type" : "Polygon",
    "coordinates" : [ ... ]
  },
  "properties" : {
    "function" : "residential",
    "floors" : "2",
    "lastUpdate" : "2015-08-01T12:34:56Z"
  }
}
```

8.4. Requirement Class "Geography Markup Language (GML), Simple Features Profile, Level 0"

In addition to HTML and GeoJSON, a significant volume of feature data is available in XML-based formats, notably GML. Therefore, this standard specifies requirement classes for GML. The Simple Features Profile, Level 0, is the simplest profile of GML and is typically supported by tools. The GML Simple Features Profile is restricted to data with 2D geometries supported by most tools. In addition, the Level 0 profile is limited to features that can be stored in a tabular data structure.

Requirements Class	
http://www.opengis.net/spec/wfs-1/3.0/req/gmlsf0	
Target type	Web service

Dependency	WFS 3.0 Core
Dependency	Geography Markup Language (GML), Simple Features Profile, Level 0

Requirement 37	<p>/req/gmlsf0/definition</p> <p>200-responses of the server SHALL support the following media types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>application/gml+xml; version=3.2; profile=http://www.opengis.net/def/profile/ogc/2.0/gml-sf0</code> for feature collections and features, • <code>application/xml</code> for all other resources.
-----------------------	--

Requirement 38	<p>/req/gmlsf0/content</p> <p>Table 3 specifies the XML document root element that the server SHALL return in a 200-response for each resource.</p> <p>Every feature in a feature collection or feature resource SHALL conform to the GML Simple Features Profile, Level 0 and be substitutable for <code>gml:AbstractFeature</code>.</p> <p>The schema of all responses with a root element in the <code>wfs</code> namespace SHALL validate against the WFS 3.0 Core XML Schema.</p>
-----------------------	--

Table 3. Media types and XML elements for each resource

Resource	Path	XML root element
Landing page	/	<code>wfs:LandingPage</code>
Conformance classes	/conformance	<code>wfs:ConformsTo</code>
Feature collections metadata	/collections	<code>wfs:Collections</code>
Feature collection metadata	/collections/{name}	<code>wfs:Collections</code> , with just one entry for the collection <code>name</code>
Feature collection	/collections/{name}/items	<code>wfs:FeatureCollection</code>
Feature	/collections/{name}/items/{fid}	substitutable for <code>gml:AbstractFeature</code>

The namespace prefixes used above and in the WFS 3.0 Core XML Schema are:

- `wfs`: <http://www.opengis.net/wfs/3.0>
- `gml`: <http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.2>
- `atom`: <http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom>
- `xlink`: <http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink>

The API definition resource at path `/api` is not included in [Table 3](#). This requirements class does not prescribe any API definition approach.

The mapping of the content from the responses specified in the [Core requirements class](#) to the XML is straightforward. All links are encoded using `atom:link` elements except in GML features where simple Xlinks are used.

[Annex C](#) has example responses in XML.

NOTE The `wfs:FeatureCollection` element deliberately goes beyond the permitted content specified in the [GML Simple Features Profile](#), section 8.4.2. This is necessary to support the hypermedia controls and other relevant content for a Web Feature Service API.

8.5. Requirement Class "Geography Markup Language (GML), Simple Features Profile, Level 2"

The difference between this requirement class and the [Level 0](#) requirements class is that non-spatial feature properties are not restricted to atomic values (strings, numbers, etc.).

Requirements Class	
http://www.opengis.net/spec/wfs-1/3.0/req/gmlsf2	
Target type	Web service
Dependency	WFS 3.0 Core
Dependency	Geography Markup Language (GML), Simple Features Profile, Level 2

Requirement 39	<p><code>/req/gmlsf2/definition</code></p> <p>200-responses of the server SHALL support the following media types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>application/gml+xml; version=3.2; profile=http://www.opengis.net/def/profile/ogc/2.0/gml-sf2</code> for feature collections and features, <code>application/xml</code> for all other resources.
-----------------------	---

Requirement 40

/req/gmlsf2/content

The [requirement /req/gmlsf0/content](#) applies, too, with the following changes:

- All references to media type `application/gml+xml; version=3.2; profile=http://www.opengis.net/def/profile/ogc/2.0/gml-sf0` are replaced by `application/gml+xml; version=3.2; profile=http://www.opengis.net/def/profile/ogc/2.0/gml-sf2`.
- All references to "GML Simple Features Profile, Level 0" are replaced by "GML Simple Features Profile, Level 2".

Chapter 9. Requirements class "OpenAPI 3.0"

9.1. Basic requirements

Servers conforming to this requirements class define their API by an [OpenAPI Document](#).

Requirements Class	
http://www.opengis.net/spec/wfs-1/3.0/req/oas30	
Target type	Web service
Dependency	WFS 3.0 Core
Dependency	OpenAPI Specification 3.0.1

Requirement 41	<code>/req/oas30/oas-definition-1</code> The service SHALL provide an OpenAPI definition in JSON and HTML at the path <code>/api</code> using the media type <code>application/openapi+json;version=3.0</code> .
-----------------------	---

CAUTION [ISSUE 117](#)
The OpenAPI media type has not been registered yet with IANA and will likely change. We need to update the media type after registration.

Requirement 42	<code>/req/oas30/oas-definition-2</code> The JSON representation SHALL conform to the OpenAPI Specification, version 3.0 .
-----------------------	---

CAUTION Related to [ISSUE 90](#)
If we have a rigid path pattern there seems to be no need to add requirements for fixed operationId values. However, if the path pattern would be flexible, maybe we should require specific operationIds for selected resources?

Two example OpenAPI documents are included in [Annex B](#).

Requirement 43	<code>/req/oas30/oas-impl</code> The server SHALL implement all capabilities specified in the OpenAPI definition.
-----------------------	--

ISSUE 46

CAUTION

Currently, no tool is known to validate that a server implements the API specified in its OpenAPI definition.

9.2. Complete definition

Requirement 44	<code>/req/oas30/completeness</code> The OpenAPI definition SHALL specify for each operation all HTTP Status Codes and Response Objects that the server uses in responses. This includes the successful execution of an operation as well as all error situations that originate from the server.
-----------------------	---

Note that servers that, for example, are access-controlled (see [Security](#)), support web cache validation, CORS or that use HTTP redirection will make use of additional HTTP status codes beyond regular codes such as `200` for successful GET requests and `400`, `404` or `500` for error situations. See [HTTP status codes](#).

Clients have to be prepared to receive responses not documented in the OpenAPI definition. For example, additional errors may occur in the transport layer outside of the server.

9.3. Exceptions

Requirement 45	<code>/req/oas30/exceptions-codes</code> For error situations that originate from the server, the API definition SHALL cover all applicable HTTP Status Codes.
-----------------------	---

CAUTION

ISSUE 45

Listing of all applicable HTTP Status Codes

Example 15. An exception response object definition

```
description: An error occurred.
content:
  application/json:
    schema:
      $ref:
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/opengeospatial/WFS_FES/master/core/openapi/schemas/exception.yaml
  text/html:
    schema:
      type: string
```

9.4. Security

Requirement 46	<code>/req/oas30/security</code> For cases, where the operations of the server are access-controlled, the security scheme(s) SHALL be documented in the OpenAPI definition.
-----------------------	--

The OpenAPI specification currently supports the following [security schemes](#):

- HTTP authentication,
- an API key (either as a header or as a query parameter),
- OAuth2's common flows (implicit, password, application and access code) as defined in RFC6749, and
- OpenID Connect Discovery.

CAUTION	ISSUE 41 How does a client determine which security protocols/standards/etc. a server supports?
----------------	---

9.5. Features

Recommendation 13	<code>/rec/oas30/f-key-properties</code> The schema for the Response Objects of the HTTP GET operation for features SHOULD include key feature properties of the features in that feature collection. This is in particular helpful, if filter parameters are defined for the collection (see recommendation <code>/rec/core/fc-filters</code>).
--------------------------	---

Chapter 10. Media Types

JSON media types that would typically be used in a WFS that supports JSON are

- `application/geo+json` for feature collections and features, and
- `application/json` for all other resources.

XML media types that would typically occur in a WFS that supports XML are

- `application/gml+xml;version=3.2` for any GML 3.2 feature collections and features,
- `application/gml+xml;version=3.2;profile=http://www.opengis.net/def/profile/ogc/2.0/gml-sf0` for GML 3.2 feature collections and features conforming to the GML Simple Feature Level 0 profile,
- `application/gml+xml;version=3.2;profile=http://www.opengis.net/def/profile/ogc/2.0/gml-sf2` for GML 3.2 feature collections and features conforming to the GML Simple Feature Level 2 profile, and
- `application/xml` for all other resources.

The typical HTML media type for all "web pages" in a WFS would be `text/html`.

The media type for an OpenAPI definition in JSON is `application/openapi+json;version=3.0`.

CAUTION

ISSUE 117

The OpenAPI media type has not been registered yet with IANA and will likely change. We need to update the media type after registration.

Annex A: Abstract Test Suite (Normative)

ISSUE 112

CAUTION

The Abstract Test Suite is work-in-progress. Currently, only a draft for the Core conformance class is available. The other five conformance classes (HTML, GeoJSON, GML-SF0, GML-SF2, OpenAPI 3.0) are not yet covered.

A.1. Overview

WFS 3.0 is not a Web Service in the traditional sense. Rather, it defines the behavior and content of a set of RESTful micro-services exposed through an Application Programming Interface (API). Compliance testing for WFS 3.0 and similar standards must answer three questions:

1. Are the capabilities advertised through the API Description compliant with the standard?
2. Do the micro-services implement those capabilities as advertised?
3. Do the resources returned by the micro-services meet the structure and content requirements of the standard?

Further complicating the issue, an API may expose micro-services in addition to those defined by the standard. A test engine must be able to traverse the API description document, identify test points, and ignore micro-services which are not to be tested. The process for identifying test points is provided in Section A.4.3.

A.2. Conventions

The following conventions apply to this Abstract Test Suite:

A.2.1. Path Templates

Path templates are used throughout these test suites. Path templating refers to the usage of curly braces “{}” to mark a section of a URL path that can be replaced using path parameters. The terms used to describe portions of these templates are based on the URL syntax described in RFC 3986.

- scheme: http | https
- authority: DNS name of the server with optional port number
- path: The slash delimited identifier for a resource on the server
- query: query parameters following the “?” character
- fragment: identifies an element within the resource. Preceded by the “#” character

A.2.2. API

Description Document

The WFS 3.0 standard does not mandate a standard format for the API Description Document. However, some form of standard is needed if tests are to be accurately described and implemented.

Therefore, this Abstract Test Suite assumes that the API Description document is compliant with OpenAPI 3.0. This Test Suite will be updated if and when an alternative is commonly adopted.

A.2.3. Processing

Security Objects

OpenAPI does not provide a standard way to associate a security requirement with a single server URI. Therefore, WFS 3.0 compliance tests will have to make that association through the runtime challenge-response transaction. At this time the role of the Security Objects should be considered advisory.

Security Requirements can be defined at both the OpenAPI root level and at the Operation Object level. The following rules should be followed to understand the scope of a Security Requirement:

- The Security Requirements defined at the root level are the default requirements for all operations and servers.
- If Security Requirements are defined at the Operation level, then those Requirements, and not the ones defined at the OpenAPI level, shall be used with that operation.
- An empty set of Security Requirements at the Operation level indicates that there are no security requirements for that operation.

Note: this allows operations to opt-out of security requirements defined at the OpenAPI level.

A.2.4. Parameters

The following observations apply for WFS 3.0 parameters:

1. WFS 3.0 does not use cookies.
2. Query parameters follow common Web practice
3. Header parameters are restricted to custom headers
4. For path parameters, the name of the parameter must match the name of the variable in the path template in the path object

Parameters are defined at the Path Item and Operation level. Parameters defined at the Path Item level must apply to all operations under that Path item. These parameters may be modified at the Operation level but they may not be removed.

A.2.5. Testable Paths

A testable path is a path which corresponds to one of the paths defined in the WFS 3.0 specification. There are three alternatives for making this determination:

1. The path URI matches – this is the simplest approach but may be subject to error
2. Use mandatory tags in the tags field of the Operation Object
3. Use standardized operation ids for the operationId field of the Operation Object

A testable path is validated against the rules for that path. At a minimum that includes:

1. Building a list of all parameters which are defined in the standard
2. Validate that the mandatory parameters are present and required
3. Validate type, format, etc. for each parameter in the list.
4. Validate that there are no mandatory parameters which are not on the list.

A.3. Requirements Trace Matrix

Requirement 1: API Landing Page Operation

The server SHALL support the HTTP GET operation at the path /.

Tests: A.4.2.1

Requirement 2: API Landing Page Response

A successful execution of the operation SHALL be reported as a response with a HTTP status code 200. The content of that response SHALL be based upon the OpenAPI 3.0 schema root.yaml and include at least links to the following resources:

- /api (relation type 'service')
- /conformance (relation type 'conformance')
- /collections (relation type 'data')

Tests: A.4.2.2

Requirement 3: API Definition Operation

The server SHALL support the HTTP GET operation at the path /api.

Tests: A.4.2.3

Requirement 4: API Definition Response

A successful execution of the operation SHALL be reported as a response with a HTTP status code 200. The server SHALL return an API definition document.

Tests: A.4.2.3, A.4.2.4

Requirement 5: Conformance Class Operation

The server SHALL support the HTTP GET operation at the path /conformance.

Tests: A.4.4.2

Requirement 6: Conformance Class Response

A successful execution of the operation SHALL be reported as a response with a HTTP status code 200. The content of that response SHALL be based upon the OpenAPI 3.0 schema req-classes.yaml and list all WFS 3.0 requirements classes that the server conforms to.

Tests: A.4.4.3

Requirement 7: HTTP 1.1

The server SHALL conform to HTTP 1.1.

If the server supports HTTPS, the server SHALL also conform to HTTP over TLS.

Tests: A.4.1.1

Requirement 8: Coordinate Reference Systems

Unless the client explicitly requests a different coordinate reference system, all spatial geometries SHALL be in the coordinate reference system <http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84> (WGS84 longitude/latitude)

Tests: A.4.1.2

Requirement 9: Feature Collections Metadata Operation

The server SHALL support the HTTP GET operation at the path /collections.

Tests: A.4.4.4

Requirement 10: Feature Collections Metadata Response

A successful execution of the operation SHALL be reported as a response with a HTTP status code 200. The content of that response SHALL be based upon the OpenAPI 3.0 schema content.yaml.

Tests: A.4.4.5

Requirement 11: Feature Collections Metadata Links

A 200-response SHALL include the following links in the links property of the response:

- a link to this response document (relation: self),
- a link to the response document in every other media type supported by the server (relation: alternate).

All links SHALL include the rel and type link parameters.

Tests: A.4.4.5

Requirement 12: Feature Collections Metadata Items

For each feature collection in this distribution of the dataset, an item SHALL be provided in the property collections.

Tests: A.4.4.5, A.4.4.6

Requirement 13: Feature Collections Metadata Items Links

For each feature collection in this distribution of the dataset, the links property of the collection SHALL include an item for each supported encoding with a link to the collection resource (relation: item).

All links SHALL include the rel and type properties.

Tests: A.4.4.6

Requirement 14: Feature Collections Metadata Extent

For each feature collection, the extent property, if provided, SHALL be a bounding box that includes all spatial and temporal geometries in this collection.

If a feature has multiple properties with spatial or temporal information, it is the decision of the server whether only a single spatial or temporal geometry property is used to determine the extent or all relevant geometries.

Tests: A.4.4.6

Requirement 15: Feature Collection Metadata Operation

The server SHALL support the HTTP GET operation at the path /collections/{name}. name is the property of the same name in the feature collections metadata.

Tests: A.4.4.7

Requirement 16: Feature Collection Metadata Response

A successful execution of the operation SHALL be reported as a response with a HTTP status code 200. The content of that response SHALL be the same as the content for this feature collection in the /collections response.

Tests: A.4.4.8

Requirement 17: Feature Collection Operation

For every feature collection identified in the metadata about the feature collection (path /), the server SHALL support the HTTP GET operation at the path /collections/{name}/items where {name} is the property of the same name in the feature collections metadata.

Tests: A.4.4.9

Requirement 18: Feature Collection Operation Limit Parameter

Each feature collection operation SHALL support a parameter limit with the following characteristics (using an OpenAPI Specification 3.0 fragment):

Tests: A.4.4.11

Requirement 19: Feature Collection Operation Limit Parameter Response

The response SHALL not contain more features than specified by the optional limit parameter. If the API definition specifies a maximum value for limit parameter, the response SHALL not contain more features than this maximum value.

Only items are counted that are on the first level of the collection. Any nested objects contained within the explicitly requested items SHALL not be counted.

Tests: A.4.4.11

Requirement 20: Feature Collection Operation BoundingBox Parameter

Each feature collection operation SHALL support a parameter bbox with the following characteristics (using an OpenAPI Specification 3.0 fragment):

Tests: A.4.4.12

Requirement 21: Feature Collection Operation BoundingBox Parameter Response

Only features that have a spatial geometry that intersects the bounding box SHALL be part of the result set, if the bbox parameter is provided.

The bounding box is provided as four or six numbers, depending on whether the coordinate reference system includes a vertical axis (height or depth):

- Lower left corner, coordinate axis 1
- Lower left corner, coordinate axis 2
- Lower left corner, coordinate axis 3 (optional)
- Upper right corner, coordinate axis 1
- Upper right corner, coordinate axis 2
- Upper right corner, coordinate axis 3 (optional)

The coordinate reference system of the values SHALL be interpreted as WGS84 longitude/latitude (<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84>) unless a different coordinate reference system is specified in a parameter bbox-crs.

Tests: A.4.4.12

Requirement 22: Feature Collection Operation Time Parameter

Each feature collection operation SHALL support a parameter time with the following characteristics (using an OpenAPI Specification 3.0 fragment):

Tests: A.4.4.13

Requirement 23: Feature Collection Operation Time Parameter Response

Only features that have a temporal geometry that intersects the timestamp or time period SHALL be part of the result set, if the time parameter is provided.

The temporal information is either a date-time or a period string that adheres to RFC3339.

If a feature has multiple temporal properties, it is the decision of the server whether only a single temporal property is used to determine the extent or all relevant temporal properties.

Tests: A.4.4.13

Requirement 24: Feature Collection Response

A successful execution of the operation SHALL be reported as a response with a HTTP status code 200.

Tests: A.4.4.10

Requirement 25: Feature Collection Response Links

A 200-response SHALL include the following links:

- a link to this response document (relation: self),
- a link to the response document in every other media type supported by the service (relation: alternate).

Tests: A.4.4.10

Requirement 26: Feature Collection Response Links Parameters

All links SHALL include the rel and type link parameters.

Tests: A.4.4.10

Requirement 27: Feature Collection Response timeStamp

If a property timeStamp is included in the response, the value SHALL be set to the time stamp when the response was generated.

Tests: A.4.4.10

Requirement 28: Feature Collection Response numberMatched

If a property numberMatched is included in the response, the value SHALL be identical to the number of features in the feature collections that match the selection parameters like bbox, time or additional filter parameters.

A server MAY omit this information in a response, if the information about the number of matching features is not known or difficult to compute.

Tests: A.4.4.10

Requirement 29: Feature Collection Response numberReturned

If a property numberReturned is included in the response, the value SHALL be identical to the number of features in the response.

A server MAY omit this information in a response, if the information about the number of features in the response is not known or difficult to compute.

Tests: A.4.4.10

Requirement 30: Feature Operation

For every feature in a feature collection (path /collections/{name}/items), the service SHALL support the HTTP GET operation at the path /collections/{name}/items/{id} where {name} is the property of the same name in the feature collection metadata and {id} is a local identifier of the feature.

Tests: A.4.4.14

Requirement 31: Feature Operation Response

A successful execution of the operation SHALL be reported as a response with a HTTP status code 200.

Tests: A.4.4.15

Requirement 32: Feature Operation Response Links

A 200-response SHALL include the following links in the response:

- a link to the response document (relation: self),
- a link to the response document in every other media type supported by the service (relation: alternate), and
- a link to the feature collection that contains this feature (relation: collection).

All links SHALL include the rel and type link parameters.

Tests: A.4.4.15

A.4. Abstract Test

The Test Approach used in the WFS 3.0 Abstract Test Suite includes four steps:

1. Identify the test points
2. Verify that API descriptions of the test points comply with the WFS 3.0 standard
3. Verify that the micro-services at each test point behave in accordance with the WFS 3.0 standard.

4. Verify that the resources returned at each test point are in accordance with the WFS 3.0 standard and any referenced content standard.

Identification of test points is a new requirement with WFS 3.0. Since an API is not a Web Service, there may be RESTful endpoints advertised which are not intended to be targets of the compliance testing. Section A.4.2 describes the process for crawling the API Description document and extracting those URLs which should be tested as well as the path(s) they should be tested with. The concatenation of a Server URL with a path forms a test point.

Section A.4.3 describes how the test points are exercised to determine compliance with the WFS 3.0 standard.

A.4.1. General Tests

A.4.1.1. HTTP 1.1

a) Test Purpose:

Validate that the WFS services advertised through the API conform with HTTP 1.1.

b) Pre-conditions:

none

c) Test Method:

1. Build all requests using the HTTP 1.1 protocol.
2. Validate that all responses comply with the HTTP 1.1 protocol

d) References:

Requirement 7

A.4.1.2. Coordinate Reference Systems

a) Test Purpose:

Validate that all spatial geometries provided through a WFS service are in the CRS84 spatial reference system unless otherwise requested by the client.

b) Pre-conditions:

none

c) Test Method:

1. Do not specify a coordinate reference system in any request. All spatial data should be in the CRS84 reference system.
2. Validate retrieved spatial data using the CRS84 reference system.

d) References:

Requirement 8

A.4.2. Retrieve the API Description

A.4.2.1. Landing Page Retrieval

a) Test Purpose:

Validate that a landing page can be retrieved from the expected location.

b) Pre-conditions:

- A URL to the server hosting the landing page is known.
- The test client can authenticate to the server.
- The test client has sufficient privileges to access the landing page.

c) Test Method:

1. Issue an HTTP GET request to the URL {root}/
2. Validate that a document was returned with a status code 200
3. Validate the contents of the returned document using test A.4.2.2

d) References:

Requirement 1

A.4.2.2. Landing Page Validation

a) Test Purpose:

Validate that the landing page complies with the require structure and contents.

b) Pre-conditions:

- The landing page has been retrieved from the server

c) Test Method:

1. Validate the landing page against the root.yaml schema
2. Validate that the landing page includes a “service” link to API Definition
3. Validate that the landing page includes a “conformance” link to the conformance class document
4. Validate that the landing page includes a “data” link to the WFS contents.

d) References:

Requirement 2

A.4.2.3. OpenAPI Document Retrieval

Note: The URI for the API definition is provided through the landing page. However, that does not mean that the API definition resides on the same server as the landing page. Test clients should be prepared for a WFS 3.0 implementation which is distributed across multiple servers.

a) Test Purpose:

Validate that the API Definition document can be retrieved from the expected location.

b) Pre-conditions:

- A URL to the server hosting the API Definition document is known.
- The test client can authenticate to the server.
- The test client has sufficient privileges to assess the API Definition document.

c) Test Method:

1. Issue an HTTP GET request to the URL {server}/api
2. Validate that a document was returned with a status code 200
3. Validate the contents of the returned document using test A.4.2.4

d) References:

Requirements 3 and 4

A.4.2.4. API Definition Validation

a) Test Purpose:

Validate that the API Definition page complies with the require structure and contents.

b) Pre-conditions:

- The API Definition document has been retrieved from the server

c) Test Method:

1. Validate the API Definition document against the OpenAPI 3.0 schema
2. Identify the Test Points as described in test A.4.3
3. Process the API Definition document as described in test A.4.4

d) References:

Requirement 4

A.4.3. Identify the Test Points

Identification of the test points is a pre-condition to performing a compliance test. This process starts with A.4.3.1.

A.4.3.1. Identify Test Points:

a) Purpose:

To identify the test points associated with each Path in the OpenAPI document

b) Pre-conditions:

- An OpenAPI document has been obtained
- A list of URLs for the servers to be included in the compliance test has been provided
- A list of the paths specified in the WFS 3.0 specification

c) Method:

FOR EACH paths property in the OpenAPI document If the path name is one of those specified in the WFS 3.0 specification Retrieve the Server URIs using A.4.3.2. FOR EACH Server URI Concatenate the Server URI with the path name to form a test point. Add that test point to the list.

d) References:

None

A.4.3.2. Identify Server URIs:

a) Purpose:

To identify all server URIs applicable to an OpenAPI Operation Object

b) Pre-conditions:

- Server Objects from the root level of the OpenAPI document have been obtained
- A Path Item Object has been retrieved
- An Operation Object has been retrieved
- The Operation Object is associated with the Path Item Object
- A list of URLs for the servers to be included in the compliance test has been provided

c) Method:

1) Identify the Server Objects which are in-scope for this operation

- IF Server Objects are defined at the Operation level, then those and only those Server Objects apply to that Operation.
- IF Server Objects are defined at the Path Item level, then those and only those Server Objects apply to that Path Item.
- IF Server Objects are not defined at the Operation level, then the Server Objects defined for the parent Path Item apply to that Operation.
- IF Server Objects are not defined at the Path Item level, then the Server Objects defined for the root level apply to that Path.

- IF no Server Objects are defined at the root level, then the default server object is assumed as described in the OpenAPI specification.

2) Process each Server Object using A.4.3.3.

3) Delete any Server URI which does not reference a server on the list of servers to test.

d) References:

None

A.4.3.3. Process Server Object:

a) Purpose:

To expand the contents of a Server Object into a set of absolute URIs.

b) Pre-conditions:

- A Server Object has been retrieved

c) Method:

Processing the Server Object results in a set of absolute URIs. This set contains all of the URIs that can be created given the URI template and variables defined in that Server Object.

1. If there are no variables in the URI template, then add the URI to the return set.
2. For each variable in the URI template which does not have an enumerated set of valid values:
 - generate a URI using the default value,
 - add this URI to the return set,
 - flag this URI as non-exhaustive
3. For each variable in the URI template which has an enumerated set of valid values:
 - generate a URI for each value in the enumerated set,
 - add each generated URI to the return set.
4. Perform this processing in an iterative manner so that there is a unique URI for all possible combinations of enumerated and default values.
5. Convert all relative URIs to absolute URIs by rooting them on the URI to the server hosting the OpenAPI document.

d) References:

None

A.4.4. Processing the OpenAPI Document

A.4.4.1. Validate /api path

a) Test Purpose:

Validate the /api path

b) Pre-conditions:

- Path = /api
- An API Definition document has been retrieved from the server
- A /api path in the OpenAPI document advertises an additional OpenAPI document which may contain additional information about the API.

c) Test Method:

An OpenAPI document may contain a /api path for a number of reasons including:

- The path points back to this document
- The path indicates an alternate encoding of the API Description
- The path indicates an access point controlled by another authentication scheme.

At this point, none of those cases are addressed through this test suite.

d) References:

none

A.4.4.2. Validate Conformance Operation

a) Test Purpose:

Validate that Conformance Operation behaves as required.

b) Pre-conditions:

- Path = /conformance

c) Test Method:

DO FOR each /conformance test point

- Issue an HTTP GET request using the test point URI
- Go to test A.4.4.3.

d) References:

Requirement 5

A.4.4.3. Validate Conformance Operation Response

a) Test Purpose:

Validate the Response to the Conformance Operation.

b) Pre-conditions:

- Path = /conformance
- A Conformance document has been retrieved

c) Test Method:

1. Validate the retrieved document against the classes.yaml schema.
2. Record all reported compliance classes and associate that list with the test point. This information will be used in latter tests.

d) References:

Requirement 6

A.4.4.4. Validate the Feature Collections Metadata Operation

a) Test Purpose:

Validate that the Feature Collections Metadata Operation behaves as required

b) Pre-conditions:

- Path = /collections

c) Test Method:

DO FOR each /collections test point

- Issue an HTTP GET request using the test point URI
- Go to test A.4.4.5

d) References:

Requirement 9

A.4.4.5. Validate the Feature Collections Metadata Operation Response

a) Test Purpose:

Validate that response to the Feature Collection Metadata Operation.

b) Pre-conditions:

- A Feature Collection Metadata document has been retrieved

c) Test Method:

1. Validate the retrieved document against the content.yaml schema.
2. Validate that the retrieved document includes links for:
 - Itself
 - Alternate encodings of this document in every other media type as identified by the compliance classes for this server.
3. Validate that each link includes a rel and type parameter
4. Validate that the returned document includes a collections property for each collection in the dataset.
5. For each collections property, validate the metadata for that collection using test A.4.4.6

d) References:

Requirements 10, 11, and 12

A.4.4.6. Validate a Collections Metadata document

a) Test Purpose:

Validate a Collections Metadata document.

b) Pre-conditions:

- A Collection metadata document has been retrieved.

c) Test Method:

1. Validate the collection metadata against the collectionInfo.yaml schema
2. Validate that the collection metadata document includes links for:
 - Itself
 - Alternate encodings of this document in every other media type as identified by the compliance classes for this server.
3. Validate that each link includes a rel and type parameter
4. Validate the extent property if it is provided
5. Retrieve the collection using the name property and test A.4.4.7.

d) References:

Requirement 12, 13, 14

A.4.4.7. Validate the Feature Collection Metadata Operation

a) Test Purpose:

Validate that the Feature Collection Metadata Operation behaves as required

b) Pre-conditions:

- A feature collection name is provided by test A.4.4.6
- Path = /collections/{name}

c) Test Method:

DO FOR each /collections{name} test point

- Issue an HTTP GET request using the test point URI
- Go to test A.4.4.8

d) References:

Requirement 15

A.4.4.8. Validate the Feature Collection Metadata Operation Response

a) Test Purpose:

Validate that response to the Feature Collection Metadata Operation.

b) Pre-conditions:

- A Feature Collection Metadata document has been retrieved

c) Test Method:

1. Validate the retrieved document against the collectionInfo.yaml schema.
2. Validate that this is the same document as that processed in Test A.4.4.6

d) References:

Requirement 16

A.4.4.9. Validate the Get Features Operation

a) Test Purpose:

Validate that the Get Features Operation behaves as required.

b) Pre-conditions:

- A feature collection name is provided by test A.4.4.6
- Path = /collections/{name}/items

c) Test Method:

DO FOR each /collections{name}/items test point

- Issue an HTTP GET request using the test point URI

- Go to test A.4.4.10

d) References:

Requirement 17

A.4.4.10. Validate the Get Features Operation Response

a) Test Purpose:

Validate the Get Feature Operation Response.

b) Pre-conditions:

- A collection of Features has been retrieved

c) Test Method:

1. Validate the structure of the response as follows:
 - For HTML use TBD
 - For GeoJSON use featureCollectionGeoJSON.yaml
 - For GML use featureCollectionGML.yaml
2. Validate that the following links are included in the response document:
 - To itself
 - Alternate encodings of this document in every other media type as identified by the compliance classes for this server.
3. Validate that each link includes a rel and type parameter.
4. If a property timeStamp is included in the response, validate that it is close to the current time.
5. If a property numberReturned is included in the response, validate that the number is equal to the number of features in the response.
6. If a property numberMatched is included in the response, iteratively follow the next links until no next link is included and count the aggregated number of features returned in all responses during the iteration. Validate that the value is identical to the numberReturned stated in the initial response.

d) References:

Requirements 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29

A.4.4.11. Limit Parameter

a) Test Purpose:

Validate the proper handling of the limit parameter.

b) Pre-conditions:

- Tests A.4.4.9 and A.4.4.10 have completed successfully.

c) Test Method:

1. Verify that the OpenAPI document correctly describes the limit parameter for the Get Features operation.
2. Repeat Test A.4.4.9 using different values for the limit parameter.
3. For each execution of Test A.4.4.9, repeat Test A.4.4.10 to validate the results.

d) References:

Requirements 18 and 19

A.4.4.12. Bounding Box Parameter

a) Test Purpose:

Validate the proper handling of the bbox parameter.

b) Pre-conditions:

- Tests A.4.4.9 and A.4.4.10 have completed successfully.

c) Test Method:

1. Verify that the OpenAPI document correctly describes the bbox parameter for the Get Features operation.
2. Repeat Test A.4.4.9 using different values for the bbox parameter. These should include test cases which cross the meridian, equator, 180^o longitude, and polar regions.
3. For each execution of Test A.4.4.9, repeat Test A.4.4.10 to validate the results.

d) References:

Requirements 20 and 21

A.4.4.13. Time Parameter

a) Test Purpose:

Validate the proper handling of the time parameter.

b) Pre-conditions:

- Tests A.4.4.9 and A.4.4.10 have completed successfully.

c) Test Method:

1. Verify that the OpenAPI document correctly describes the time parameter for the Get Features operation.

2. Repeat Test A.4.4.9 using different values for the time parameter.
3. For each execution of Test A.4.4.9, repeat Test A.4.4.10 to validate the results.

d) References:

Requirements 22 and 23

A.4.4.14. Get Feature Operation

a) Test Purpose:

Validate that the Get Feature Operation behaves as required.

b) Pre-conditions:

- A feature collection name is provided by test A.4.4.6
- A feature identifier is provided by test A.4.4.10
- Path = /collections/{name}/items/{id} where {id} = the feature identifier

c) Test Method:

DO FOR each /collections{name}/items/{id} test point

- Issue an HTTP GET request using the test point URI
- Go to test A.4.4.15

d) References:

Requirement 30

A.4.4.15. Validate the Get Feature Operation Response

a) Test Purpose:

Validate the Get Feature Operation Response.

b) Pre-conditions:

- The Feature has been retrieved from the server.

c) Test Method:

1. Validate the structure of the response as follows:
 - For HTML use TBD
 - For GeoJSON use featureGeoJSON.yaml
 - For GML use featureGML.yaml
2. Validate that the following links are included in the response document:
 - To itself

- To the Feature Collection which contains this Feature
- Alternate encodings of this document in every other media type as identified by the compliance classes for this server.

d) References:

Requirements 31 and 32

Annex B: OpenAPI definition example (Informative)

B.1. Overview

This annex includes two complete examples of an OpenAPI definition for a WFS.

The first example ([Generic OpenAPI definition](#)) is a generic example that uses path parameters to describe all feature collections and all features. This OpenAPI definition does not provide any details on the collections or the feature content. This information is only available from the feature collection metadata.

The second example ([OpenAPI definition with details on the collection and its features](#)) does not use a path parameter for the collections and explicitly provides information about the feature collection 'buildings' (paths `/collections/buildings` etc.), the schema of the building features (schema `buildingGeoJSON`) and a filter parameter for building features (parameter `function`).

B.2. Generic OpenAPI definition

```
openapi: 3.0.1
info:
  title: A sample API conforming to the OGC Web Feature Service standard
  version: 0.0.1
  description: >-
    This is a sample OpenAPI definition that conforms to the OGC Web Feature
    Service specification (conformance classes: "Core", "GeoJSON", "HTML" and
    "OpenAPI 3.0").
  contact:
    name: Acme Corporation
    email: info@example.org
    url: 'http://example.org/'
  license:
    name: CC-BY 4.0 license
    url: 'https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/'
servers:
  - url: 'https://dev.example.org/'
    description: Development server
  - url: 'https://data.example.org/'
    description: Production server
paths:
  '/':
    get:
      summary: landing page of this API
      description: >-
        The landing page provides links to the API definition, the Conformance
        statements and the metadata about the feature data in this dataset.
      operationId: getLandingPage
```

```

tags:
  - Capabilities
responses:
  '200':
    description: links to the API capabilities
    content:
      application/json:
        schema:
          $ref: '#/components/schemas/root'
      text/html:
        schema:
          type: string
'/conformance':
  get:
    summary: information about standards that this API conforms to
    description: >-
      list all requirements classes specified in a standard (e.g., WFS 3.0
      Part 1: Core) that the server conforms to
    operationId: getRequirementsClasses
    tags:
      - Capabilities
    responses:
      '200':
        description: the URIs of all requirements classes supported by the server
        content:
          application/json:
            schema:
              $ref: '#/components/schemas/req-classes'
      default:
        description: An error occurred.
        content:
          application/json:
            schema:
              $ref: '#/components/schemas/exception'
'/collections':
  get:
    summary: describe the feature collections in the dataset
    operationId: describeCollections
    tags:
      - Capabilities
    responses:
      '200':
        description: Metadata about the feature collections shared by this API.
        content:
          application/json:
            schema:
              $ref: '#/components/schemas/content'
          text/html:
            schema:
              type: string
      default:

```

```

description: An error occurred.
content:
  application/json:
    schema:
      $ref: '#/components/schemas/exception'
  text/html:
    schema:
      type: string
'/collections/{collectionId}':
  get:
    summary: 'describe the {collectionId} feature collection'
    operationId: describeCollection
    tags:
      - Capabilities
    parameters:
      - $ref: '#/components/parameters/collectionId'
    responses:
      '200':
        description: 'Metadata about the {collectionId} collection shared by this
API.'
        content:
          application/json:
            schema:
              $ref: '#/components/schemas/collectionInfo'
          text/html:
            schema:
              type: string
    default:
      description: An error occurred.
      content:
        application/json:
          schema:
            $ref: '#/components/schemas/exception'
        text/html:
          schema:
            type: string
'/collections/{collectionId}/items':
  get:
    summary: 'retrieve features of feature collection {collectionId}'
    description: >-
      Every feature in a dataset belongs to a collection. A dataset may
      consist of multiple feature collections. A feature collection is often a
      collection of features of a similar type, based on a common schema.\

      Use content negotiation to request HTML or GeoJSON.
    operationId: getFeatures
    tags:
      - Features
    parameters:
      - $ref: '#/components/parameters/collectionId'
      - $ref: '#/components/parameters/limit'

```

```

- $ref: '#/components/parameters/bbox'
- $ref: '#/components/parameters/time'
responses:
  '200':
    description: >-
      Information about the feature collection plus the first features
      matching the selection parameters.
    content:
      application/geo+json:
        schema:
          $ref: '#/components/schemas/featureCollectionGeoJSON'
      text/html:
        schema:
          type: string
    default:
      description: An error occurred.
      content:
        application/json:
          schema:
            $ref: '#/components/schemas/exception'
        text/html:
          schema:
            type: string
'/collections/{collectionId}/items/{featureId}':
  get:
    summary: retrieve a feature; use content negotiation to request HTML or GeoJSON
    operationId: getFeature
    tags:
      - Features
    parameters:
      - $ref: '#/components/parameters/collectionId'
      - $ref: '#/components/parameters/featureId'
    responses:
      '200':
        description: A feature.
        content:
          application/geo+json:
            schema:
              $ref: '#/components/schemas/featureGeoJSON'
          text/html:
            schema:
              type: string
        default:
          description: An error occurred.
          content:
            application/json:
              schema:
                $ref: '#/components/schemas/exception'
            text/html:
              schema:
                type: string

```

components:

parameters:

limit:

name: limit

in: query

description: |

The optional limit parameter limits the number of items that are presented in the response document.

Only items are counted that are on the first level of the collection in the response document. Nested objects contained within the explicitly requested items shall not be counted.

* Minimum = 1

* Maximum = 10000

* Default = 10

required: false

schema:

type: integer

minimum: 1

maximum: 10000

default: 10

style: form

explode: false

bbox:

name: bbox

in: query

description: >

Only features that have a geometry that intersects the bounding box are selected.

The bounding box is provided as four or six numbers, depending on whether the coordinate reference system includes a vertical axis (elevation or depth):

* Lower left corner, coordinate axis 1

* Lower left corner, coordinate axis 2

* Lower left corner, coordinate axis 3 (optional)

* Upper right corner, coordinate axis 1

* Upper right corner, coordinate axis 2

* Upper right corner, coordinate axis 3 (optional)

The coordinate reference system of the values is WGS84 longitude/latitude (<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84>) unless a different coordinate reference system is specified in the parameter `bbox-crs`.

For WGS84 longitude/latitude the values are in most cases the sequence of minimum longitude, minimum latitude, maximum longitude and maximum latitude. However, in cases where the box spans the antimeridian the first value (west-most box edge) is larger than the third value (east-most box edge).

If a feature has multiple spatial geometry properties, it is the decision of the

server whether only a single spatial geometry property is used to determine the extent or all relevant geometries.

required: false

schema:

type: array

minItems: 4

maxItems: 6

items:

type: number

style: form

explode: false

time:

name: time

in: query

description: >-

Either a date-time or a period string that adheres to RFC 3339. Examples:

* A date-time: "2018-02-12T23:20:50Z"

* A period: "2018-02-12T00:00:00Z/2018-03-18T12:31:12Z" or "2018-02-12T00:00:00Z/P1M6DT12H31M12S"

Only features that have a temporal property that intersects the value of `time` are selected.

If a feature has multiple temporal properties, it is the decision of the server whether only a single temporal property is used to determine the extent or all relevant temporal properties.

required: false

schema:

type: string

style: form

explode: false

collectionId:

name: collectionId

in: path

required: true

description: Identifier (name) of a specific collection

schema:

type: string

featureId:

name: featureId

in: path

description: Local identifier of a specific feature

required: true

schema:

type: string

schemas:

exception:

type: object

required:

- code

```

properties:
  code:
    type: string
  description:
    type: string
root:
  type: object
  required:
    - links
  properties:
    links:
      type: array
      items:
        $ref: '#/components/schemas/link'
      example:
        - href: 'http://data.example.org/'
          rel: self
          type: application/json
          title: this document
        - href: 'http://data.example.org/api'
          rel: service
          type: application/openapi+json;version=3.0
          title: the API definition
        - href: 'http://data.example.org/conformance'
          rel: conformance
          type: application/json
          title: WFS 3.0 conformance classes implemented by this server
        - href: 'http://data.example.org/collections'
          rel: data
          type: application/json
          title: Metadata about the feature collections
req-classes:
  type: object
  required:
    - conformsTo
  properties:
    conformsTo:
      type: array
      items:
        type: string
      example:
        - 'http://www.opengis.net/spec/wfs-1/3.0/req/core'
        - 'http://www.opengis.net/spec/wfs-1/3.0/req/oas30'
        - 'http://www.opengis.net/spec/wfs-1/3.0/req/html'
        - 'http://www.opengis.net/spec/wfs-1/3.0/req/gejson'
link:
  type: object
  required:
    - href
  properties:
    href:

```

```

    type: string
  rel:
    type: string
    example: prev
  type:
    type: string
    example: application/geo+json
  hreflang:
    type: string
    example: en
content:
  type: object
  required:
    - links
    - collections
  properties:
    links:
      type: array
      items:
        $ref: '#/components/schemas/link'
    example:
      - href: 'http://data.example.org/collections.json'
        rel: self
        type: application/json
        title: this document
      - href: 'http://data.example.org/collections.html'
        rel: alternate
        type: text/html
        title: this document as HTML
      - href: 'http://schemas.example.org/1.0/foobar.xsd'
        rel: describedBy
        type: application/xml
        title: XML schema for Acme Corporation data
    collections:
      type: array
      items:
        $ref: '#/components/schemas/collectionInfo'
collectionInfo:
  type: object
  required:
    - name
    - links
  properties:
    name:
      description: 'identifier of the collection used, for example, in URIs'
      type: string
      example: buildings
    title:
      description: 'human readable title of the collection'
      type: string
      example: Buildings

```



```

description:
  description: 'a description of the features in the collection'
  type: string
  example: Buildings in the city of Bonn.
links:
  type: array
  items:
    $ref: '#/components/schemas/link'
  example:
    - href: 'http://data.example.org/collections/buildings/items'
      rel: item
      type: application/geo+json
      title: Buildings
    - href: 'http://example.org/concepts/building.html'
      rel: describedBy
      type: text/html
      title: Feature catalogue for buildings
extent:
  $ref: '#/components/schemas/extent'
crs:
  description: >-
    The coordinate reference systems in which geometries
    may be retrieved. Coordinate reference systems are identified
    by a URI. The first coordinate reference system is the
    coordinate reference system that is used by default. This
    is always "http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84", i.e.
    WGS84 longitude/latitude.
  type: array
  items:
    type: string
  default:
    - 'http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84'
extent:
  type: object
  properties:
    crs:
      description: >-
        Coordinate reference system of the coordinates in the spatial extent
        (property `spatial`).
        In the Core, only WGS84 longitude/latitude is supported. Extensions may
        support additional
        coordinate reference systems.
      type: string
      enum:
        - 'http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84'
      default: 'http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84'
  spatial:
    description: >-
      West, north, east, south edges of the spatial extent. The minimum and
      maximum values apply to the coordinate reference system WGS84
      longitude/latitude

```

that is supported in the Core. If, for example, a projected coordinate reference

system is used, the minimum and maximum values need to be adjusted.

type: array

minItems: 4

maxItems: 6

items:

type: number

example:

- -180

- -90

- 180

- 90

trs:

description: >-

Temporal reference system of the coordinates in the temporal extent (property `temporal`).

In the Core, only the Gregorian calendar is supported. Extensions may support additional

temporal reference systems.

type: string

enum:

- 'http://www.opengis.net/def/uom/ISO-8601/0/Gregorian'

default: 'http://www.opengis.net/def/uom/ISO-8601/0/Gregorian'

temporal:

description: Begin and end times of the temporal extent.

type: array

minItems: 2

maxItems: 2

items:

type: string

format: dateTime

example:

- '2011-11-11T12:22:11Z'

- '2012-11-24T12:32:43Z'

featureCollectionGeoJSON:

type: object

required:

- type

- features

properties:

type:

type: string

enum:

- FeatureCollection

features:

type: array

items:

\$ref: '#/components/schemas/featureGeoJSON'

links:

type: array

```

    items:
      $ref: '#/components/schemas/link'
  timeStamp:
    type: string
    format: dateTime
  numberMatched:
    type: integer
    minimum: 0
  numberReturned:
    type: integer
    minimum: 0
  featureGeoJSON:
    type: object
    required:
      - type
      - geometry
      - properties
    properties:
      type:
        type: string
        enum:
          - Feature
      geometry:
        $ref: '#/components/schemas/geometryGeoJSON'
      properties:
        type: object
        nullable: true
    id:
      oneOf:
        - type: string
        - type: integer
  geometryGeoJSON:
    type: object
    required:
      - type
    properties:
      type:
        type: string
        enum:
          - Point
          - MultiPoint
          - LineString
          - MultiLineString
          - Polygon
          - MultiPolygon
          - GeometryCollection
  tags:
    - name: Capabilities
      description: >-
        Essential characteristics of this API including information about the
        data.

```

- name: Features
description: >-
Access to data (features).

B.3. OpenAPI definition with details on the collection and its features

```
openapi: 3.0.1
info:
  title: A sample API conforming to the OGC Web Feature Service standard
  version: 0.0.1
  description: >-
    This is a sample OpenAPI definition that conforms to the OGC Web Feature
    Service specification (conformance classes: "Core", "GeoJSON", "HTML" and
    "OpenAPI 3.0").\

    The API provides access to a single feature collection: buildings. The
    buildings have a few (optional) properties: the polygon geometry of the
    building footprint, a name, the function of the building (residential,
    commercial or public use), the floor count and the timestamp of the
    last update of the building feature in the dataset.
  contact:
    name: Acme Corporation
    email: info@example.org
    url: 'http://example.org/'
  license:
    name: CC-BY 4.0 license
    url: 'https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/'
servers:
  - url: 'https://dev.example.org/'
    description: Development server
  - url: 'https://data.example.org/'
    description: Production server
paths:
  '/':
    get:
      summary: landing page of this API
      description: >-
        The landing page provides links to the API definition, the Conformance
        statements and the metadata about the feature data in this dataset.
      operationId: getLandingPage
      tags:
        - Capabilities
      responses:
        '200':
          description: links to the API capabilities
          content:
            application/json:
```

```

        schema:
          $ref: '#/components/schemas/root'
      text/html:
        schema:
          type: string
'/conformance':
  get:
    summary: information about standards that this API conforms to
    description: >-
      list all requirements classes specified in a standard (e.g., WFS 3.0
      Part 1: Core) that the server conforms to
    operationId: getRequirementsClasses
    tags:
      - Capabilities
    responses:
      '200':
        description: the URIs of all requirements classes supported by the server
        content:
          application/json:
            schema:
              $ref: '#/components/schemas/req-classes'
      default:
        description: An error occurred.
        content:
          application/json:
            schema:
              $ref: '#/components/schemas/exception'
'/collections':
  get:
    summary: describe the feature collections in the dataset
    operationId: describeCollections
    tags:
      - Capabilities
    responses:
      '200':
        description: Metadata about the feature collections shared by this API.
        content:
          application/json:
            schema:
              $ref: '#/components/schemas/content'
          text/html:
            schema:
              type: string
      default:
        description: An error occurred.
        content:
          application/json:
            schema:
              $ref: '#/components/schemas/exception'
          text/html:
            schema:

```

```

        type: string
'/collections/buildings':
  get:
    summary: 'describe the buildings feature collection'
    operationId: describeCollection
    tags:
      - Capabilities
    responses:
      '200':
        description: 'Metadata about the buildings collection shared by this API.'
        content:
          application/json:
            schema:
              $ref: '#/components/schemas/collectionInfo'
          text/html:
            schema:
              type: string
        default:
          description: An error occurred.
          content:
            application/json:
              schema:
                $ref: '#/components/schemas/exception'
            text/html:
              schema:
                type: string
'/collections/buildings/items':
  get:
    summary: 'retrieve features of buildings feature collection'
    description: >-
      Every feature in a dataset belongs to a collection. A dataset may
      consist of multiple feature collections. A feature collection is often a
      collection of features of a similar type, based on a common schema.\

      Use content negotiation to request HTML or GeoJSON.
    operationId: getFeatures
    tags:
      - Features
    parameters:
      - $ref: '#/components/parameters/limit'
      - $ref: '#/components/parameters/bbox'
      - $ref: '#/components/parameters/time'
      - $ref: '#/components/parameters/function'
    responses:
      '200':
        description: >-
          Information about the feature collection plus the first features
          matching the selection parameters.
        content:
          application/geo+json:
            schema:

```

```

        $ref: '#/components/schemas/featureCollectionGeoJSON'
      text/html:
        schema:
          type: string
    default:
      description: An error occurred.
    content:
      application/json:
        schema:
          $ref: '#/components/schemas/exception'
      text/html:
        schema:
          type: string
'/collections/buildings/items.json':
  get:
    summary: 'retrieve features of buildings feature collection in GeoJSON'
    description: >-
      Every feature in a dataset belongs to a collection. A dataset may
      consist of multiple feature collections. A feature collection is often a
      collection of features of a similar type, based on a common schema.\

      This operation returns GeoJSON.
    operationId: getFeaturesJSON
    tags:
      - Features
    parameters:
      - $ref: '#/components/parameters/limit'
      - $ref: '#/components/parameters/bbox'
      - $ref: '#/components/parameters/time'
      - $ref: '#/components/parameters/function'
    responses:
      '200':
        description: >-
          Information about the feature collection plus the first features
          matching the selection parameters.
        content:
          application/geo+json:
            schema:
              $ref: '#/components/schemas/featureCollectionGeoJSON'
    default:
      description: An error occurred.
    content:
      application/json:
        schema:
          $ref: '#/components/schemas/exception'
'/collections/buildings/items/{featureId}':
  get:
    summary: retrieve a feature; use content negotiation to request HTML or GeoJSON
    operationId: getFeature
    tags:
      - Features

```

```

parameters:
- $ref: '#/components/parameters/featureId'
responses:
  '200':
    description: A feature.
    content:
      application/geo+json:
        schema:
          $ref: '#/components/schemas/buildingGeoJSON'
      text/html:
        schema:
          type: string
default:
  description: An error occurred.
  content:
    application/json:
      schema:
        $ref: '#/components/schemas/exception'
    text/html:
      schema:
        type: string
'/collections/buildings/items/{featureId}.json':
get:
  summary: retrieve a feature in GeoJSON
  operationId: getFeatureJSON
  tags:
  - Features
  parameters:
  - $ref: '#/components/parameters/featureId'
  responses:
    '200':
      description: A feature.
      content:
        application/geo+json:
          schema:
            $ref: '#/components/schemas/buildingGeoJSON'
      default:
        description: An error occurred.
        content:
          application/json:
            schema:
              $ref: '#/components/schemas/exception'
components:
  parameters:
    limit:
      name: limit
      in: query
      description: |
        The optional limit parameter limits the number of items that are
        presented in the response document.

```


Only items are counted that are on the first level of the collection in the response document. Nested objects contained within the explicitly requested items shall not be counted.

- * Minimum = 1
- * Maximum = 10000
- * Default = 10

required: false

schema:

type: integer
minimum: 1
maximum: 10000
default: 10

style: form

explode: false

bbox:

name: bbox

in: query

description: >

Only features that have a geometry that intersects the bounding box are selected.

The bounding box is provided as four or six numbers, depending on whether the coordinate reference system includes a vertical axis (elevation or depth):

- * Lower left corner, coordinate axis 1
- * Lower left corner, coordinate axis 2
- * Lower left corner, coordinate axis 3 (optional)
- * Upper right corner, coordinate axis 1
- * Upper right corner, coordinate axis 2
- * Upper right corner, coordinate axis 3 (optional)

The coordinate reference system of the values is WGS84 longitude/latitude (<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84>) unless a different coordinate reference system is specified in the parameter `bbox-crs`.

For WGS84 longitude/latitude the values are in most cases the sequence of minimum longitude, minimum latitude, maximum longitude and maximum latitude. However, in cases where the box spans the antimeridian the first value (west-most box edge) is larger than the third value (east-most box edge).

If a feature has multiple spatial geometry properties, it is the decision of the server whether only a single spatial geometry property is used to determine the extent or all relevant geometries.

required: false

schema:

type: array
minItems: 4
maxItems: 6
items:
type: number

```

style: form
explode: false
time:
  name: time
  in: query
  description: >-
    Either a date-time or a period string that adheres to RFC 3339. Examples:

    * A date-time: "2018-02-12T23:20:50Z"
    * A period: "2018-02-12T00:00:00Z/2018-03-18T12:31:12Z" or "2018-02-
12T00:00:00Z/P1M6DT12H31M12S"

    Only features that have a temporal property that intersects the value of
    `time` are selected.

    If a feature has multiple temporal properties, it is the decision of the
    server whether only a single temporal property is used to determine
    the extent or all relevant temporal properties.
required: false
schema:
  type: string
style: form
explode: false
function:
  name: function
  in: query
  description: >-
    Only return buildings of a particular function.\

    Default = return all buildings.
required: false
schema:
  type: string
  enum:
    - residential
    - commercial
    - public use
style: form
explode: false
example: 'function=public+use'
featureId:
  name: featureId
  in: path
  description: Local identifier of a specific feature
  required: true
  schema:
    type: string
schemas:
  exception:
    type: object
    required:

```

```

- code
properties:
  code:
    type: string
  description:
    type: string
root:
  type: object
  required:
    - links
  properties:
    links:
      type: array
      items:
        $ref: '#/components/schemas/link'
  example:
    - href: 'http://data.example.org/'
      rel: self
      type: application/json
      title: this document
    - href: 'http://data.example.org/api'
      rel: service
      type: application/openapi+json;version=3.0
      title: the API definition
    - href: 'http://data.example.org/conformance'
      rel: conformance
      type: application/json
      title: WFS 3.0 conformance classes implemented by this server
    - href: 'http://data.example.org/collections'
      rel: data
      type: application/json
      title: Metadata about the feature collections
req-classes:
  type: object
  required:
    - conformsTo
  properties:
    conformsTo:
      type: array
      items:
        type: string
      example:
        - 'http://www.opengis.net/spec/wfs-1/3.0/req/core'
        - 'http://www.opengis.net/spec/wfs-1/3.0/req/oas30'
        - 'http://www.opengis.net/spec/wfs-1/3.0/req/html'
        - 'http://www.opengis.net/spec/wfs-1/3.0/req/gejson'
link:
  type: object
  required:
    - href
  properties:

```

```

href:
  type: string
rel:
  type: string
  example: prev
type:
  type: string
  example: application/geo+json
hreflang:
  type: string
  example: en
content:
  type: object
required:
  - links
  - collections
properties:
  links:
    type: array
    items:
      $ref: '#/components/schemas/link'
    example:
      - href: 'http://data.example.org/collections.json'
        rel: self
        type: application/json
        title: this document
      - href: 'http://data.example.org/collections.html'
        rel: alternate
        type: text/html
        title: this document as HTML
      - href: 'http://schemas.example.org/1.0/foobar.xsd'
        rel: describedBy
        type: application/xml
        title: XML schema for Acme Corporation data
  collections:
    type: array
    items:
      $ref: '#/components/schemas/collectionInfo'
collectionInfo:
  type: object
required:
  - name
  - links
properties:
  name:
    description: 'identifier of the collection used, for example, in URIs'
    type: string
    example: buildings
  title:
    description: 'human readable title of the collection'
    type: string

```

```

    example: Buildings
  description:
    description: 'a description of the features in the collection'
    type: string
    example: Buildings in the city of Bonn.
  links:
    type: array
    items:
      $ref: '#/components/schemas/link'
    example:
      - href: 'http://data.example.org/collections/buildings/items'
        rel: item
        type: application/geo+json
        title: Buildings
      - href: 'http://example.org/concepts/building.html'
        rel: describedBy
        type: text/html
        title: Feature catalogue for buildings
  extent:
    $ref: '#/components/schemas/extent'
  crs:
    description: >-
      The coordinate reference systems in which geometries
      may be retrieved. Coordinate reference systems are identified
      by a URI. The first coordinate reference system is the
      coordinate reference system that is used by default. This
      is always "http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84", i.e.
      WGS84 longitude/latitude.
    type: array
    items:
      type: string
    default:
      - 'http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84'
  extent:
    type: object
  properties:
    crs:
      description: >-
        Coordinate reference system of the coordinates in the spatial extent
        (property `spatial`).
        In the Core, only WGS84 longitude/latitude is supported. Extensions may
        support additional
        coordinate reference systems.
      type: string
      enum:
        - 'http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84'
      default: 'http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84'
  spatial:
    description: >-
      West, north, east, south edges of the spatial extent. The minimum and
      maximum values apply to the coordinate reference system WGS84

```

```

Longitude/latitude
  that is supported in the Core. If, for example, a projected coordinate
reference
  system is used, the minimum and maximum values need to be adjusted.
type: array
minItems: 4
maxItems: 6
items:
  type: number
example:
  - -180
  - -90
  - 180
  - 90
trs:
  description: >-
    Temporal reference system of the coordinates in the temporal extent
(property `temporal`).
    In the Core, only the Gregorian calendar is supported. Extensions may
support additional
    temporal reference systems.
  type: string
  enum:
    - 'http://www.opengis.net/def/uom/ISO-8601/0/Gregorian'
  default: 'http://www.opengis.net/def/uom/ISO-8601/0/Gregorian'
temporal:
  description: Begin and end times of the temporal extent.
  type: array
  minItems: 2
  maxItems: 2
  items:
    type: string
    format: dateTime
  example:
    - '2011-11-11T12:22:11Z'
    - '2012-11-24T12:32:43Z'
featureCollectionGeoJSON:
  type: object
  required:
    - type
    - features
  properties:
    type:
      type: string
      enum:
        - FeatureCollection
  features:
    type: array
    items:
      $ref: '#/components/schemas/featureGeoJSON'
links:

```

```

    type: array
    items:
      $ref: '#/components/schemas/link'
  timeStamp:
    type: string
    format: dateTime
  numberMatched:
    type: integer
    minimum: 0
  numberReturned:
    type: integer
    minimum: 0
  featureGeoJSON:
    type: object
    required:
      - type
      - geometry
      - properties
    properties:
      type:
        type: string
        enum:
          - Feature
      geometry:
        $ref: '#/components/schemas/geometryGeoJSON'
      properties:
        type: object
        nullable: true
    id:
      oneOf:
        - type: string
        - type: integer
  geometryGeoJSON:
    type: object
    required:
      - type
    properties:
      type:
        type: string
        enum:
          - Point
          - MultiPoint
          - LineString
          - MultiLineString
          - Polygon
          - MultiPolygon
          - GeometryCollection
  buildingGeoJSON:
    type: object
    required:
      - type

```

```

- geometry
- properties
properties:
  type:
    type: string
    enum:
      - Feature
  geometry:
    $ref: '#/components/schemas/geometryGeoJSON'
  properties:
    type: object
    nullable: true
    properties:
      name:
        type: string
      function:
        type: string
        enum:
          - residential
          - commercial
          - public use
      floors:
        type: integer
        minimum: 1
      lastUpdate:
        type: string
        format: dateTime
tags:
- name: Capabilities
  description: >-
    Essential characteristics of this API including information about the
    data.
- name: Features
  description: >-
    Access to data (features).

```


Annex C: XML examples (Informative)

C.1. Overview

This annex includes examples of XML/GML responses to illustrate how the OpenAPI fragments used to define the requirements for the [Core requirements class](#) are expressed in XML using the [WFS 3.0 Core XML Schema](#).

C.2. A Landing page

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<LandingPage
  service="WFS"
  version="3.0.0"
  xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/wfs/3.0"
  xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/wfs/3.0 ../wfs.xsd">
  <atom:link rel="self"
    type="application/json"
    title="This Document"
    href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs?f=application%2Fjson"/>
  <atom:link rel="alternate"
    type="application/xml"
    title="This Document as XML"
    href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs?f=application%2Fxml"/>
  <atom:link rel="alternate"
    type="text/html"
    title="This Document as HTML"
    href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs?f=text%2Fhtml"/>
  <atom:link rel="service"
    type="application/json"
    title="API definition for this endpoint as JSON"
    href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/api?f=application%2Fjson"/>
  <atom:link rel="service"
    type="application/vnd.ogc_wfs+xml"
    title="API definition for this endpoint as XML"
    href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/api?f=application%2Fvnd.ogc_wfs%2Bxml"/>
  <atom:link rel="conformance"
    type="application/json"
    title="Conformance Declaration as JSON"
    href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/conformance?f=application%2Fjson"/>
  <atom:link rel="conformance"
    type="application/xml"
    title="Conformance Declaration as XML"
    href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/conformance?f=application%2Fxml"/>
  <atom:link rel="conformance"
```

```

        type="text/html"
        title="Conformance Declaration as HTML"
        href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/conformance?f=text%2Fhtml"/>
<atom:link rel="collections"
        type="application/json"
        title="Collections Metadata as JSON"
        href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections?f=application%2Fjson"/>
<atom:link rel="collections"
        type="application/xml"
        title="Collections Metadata as XML"
        href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections?f=application%2Fxml"/>
<atom:link rel="collections"
        type="text/html"
        title="Collections Metadata as HTML"
        href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections?f=text%2Fhtml"/>
</LandingPage>

```

C.3. Conformance statements

This server conforms to the recommended requirements classes, plus the GML Simple Features Profile, Level 0.

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ConformsTo
  service="WFS"
  version="3.0.0"
  xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/wfs/3.0"
  xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/wfs/3.0 ../wfs.xsd">
  <atom:link href="http://www.opengis.net/spec/wfs-1/3.0/req/core"/>
  <atom:link href="http://www.opengis.net/spec/wfs-1/3.0/req/oas30"/>
  <atom:link href="http://www.opengis.net/spec/wfs-1/3.0/req/html"/>
  <atom:link href="http://www.opengis.net/spec/wfs-1/3.0/req/geojson"/>
  <atom:link href="http://www.opengis.net/spec/wfs-1/3.0/req/gmlsf0"/>
</ConformsTo>

```

C.4. Feature collections metadata

This service offers three feature collections (airport facilities, roads, inland water areas).

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Collections
  service="WFS"
  version="3.0.0"
  xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/wfs/3.0"
  xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom"

```

```

xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/wfs/3.0 ../wfs.xsd ">
<atom:link rel="self"
  title="This document"
  type="application/json"
  href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections?f=application%2Fjson"/>
<atom:link rel="alternate"
  title="This document as XML"
  type="text/xml"
  href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections?f=text%2Fxml"/>
<atom:link rel="alternate"
  title="This document as HTML"
  type="text/html"
  href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections?f=text%2Fhtml"/>
<atom:link rel="describedBy"
  title="XML Schema for this dataset"
  type="application/xml"
  href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections/schema"/>
<Collection>
  <Name>aerofacp_1m</Name>
  <Title>Airport Facilities Points</Title>
  <atom:link rel="item"
    title="Airport Facilities Points"
    type="application/geo+json"
    href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections/aerofacp_1m/items?f=application%2Fvnd.geo%2Bjson"/>
  <atom:link rel="item"
    title="Airport Facilities Points"
    type="application/gml+xml;version=3.2;profile=http://www.opengis.net/def/profile/ogc/2.0/gml-sf0"
    href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections/aerofacp_1m/items?f=application%2Fgml%2Bxml%3Bversion%3D3.2%3Bprofile%3Dhttp%3A%2F%2Fwww.opengis.net%2Fdef%2Fprofile%2Fogc%2F2.0%2Fgml-sf0"/>
  <atom:link rel="alternate"
    title="Airport Facilities Points"
    type="text/html"
    href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections/aerofacp_1m/items?f=text%2Fhtml"/>
  <atom:link rel="describedBy"
    title="Schema for Airport Facilities Points"
    type="application/xml"
    href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections/aerofacp_1m/schema"/>
  <Extent>
    <Spatial crs="http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84">
      <LowerCorner>-179.878326416016 -54.9311103820801</LowerCorner>
      <UpperCorner>179.339859008789 79.52944183349609</UpperCorner>
    </Spatial>
    <Temporal trs="http://www.opengis.net/def/uom/ISO-8601/0/Gregorian">

```

```

        <begin>2017-01-01T00:00:00Z</begin>
        <end>2017-12-31T23:59:59Z</end>
    </Temporal>
</Extent>
<DefaultCRS>http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84</DefaultCRS>
</Collection>
<Collection>
    <Name>roadl_1m</Name>
    <Title>Roads</Title>
    <atom:link rel="item"
        title="Roads"
        type="application/geo+json"
href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections/roadl_1m/items?f=application%2Fvnd.geo%2Bjson"/>
    <atom:link rel="item"
        title="Roads"
type="application/gml+xml;version=3.2;profile=http://www.opengis.net/def/profile/ogc/2.0/gml-sf0"
href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections/roadl_1m/items?f=application%2Fgml%2Bxml%3Bversion%3D3.2%3Bprofile%3Dhttp%3A%2F%2Fwww.opengis.net%2Fdef%2Fprofile%2Fogc%2F2.0%2Fgml-sf0"/>
    <atom:link rel="alternate"
        title="Roads"
        type="text/html"
href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections/roadl_1m/items?f=text%2Fhtml"/>
    <atom:link rel="describedBy"
        title="Schema for Roads"
        type="application/xml"
        href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections/roadl_1m/schema"/>
<Extent>
    <Spatial crs="http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84">
        <LowerCorner>-179.999420166016 -54.88802337646479</LowerCorner>
        <UpperCorner>179.9999 74.740592956543</UpperCorner>
    </Spatial>
    <Temporal trs="http://www.opengis.net/def/uom/ISO-8601/0/Gregorian">
        <begin>2017-01-01T00:00:00Z</begin>
        <end>2017-12-31T23:59:59Z</end>
    </Temporal>
</Extent>
<DefaultCRS>http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84</DefaultCRS>
</Collection>
<Collection>
    <Name>inwatera_1m</Name>
    <Title>Inland Water Areas</Title>
    <atom:link rel="item"
        title="Inland Water Areas"
        type="application/geo+json"

```

```

href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections/inwatera_1m/items?f=application%2Fvnd.geo%2Bjson"/>
  <atom:link rel="item"
    title="Inland Water Areas"

type="application/gml+xml;version=3.2;profile=http://www.opengis.net/def/profile/ogc/2.0/gml-sf0"

href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections/inwatera_1m/items?f=application%2Fgml%2Bxml%3Bversion%3D3.2%3Bprofile%3Dhttp%3A%2F%2Fwww.opengis.net%2Fdef%2Fprofile%2Fogc%2F2.0%2Fgml-sf0"/>
  <atom:link rel="alternate"
    title="Inland Water Areas"
    type="text/html"

href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections/inwatera_1m/items?f=text%2Fhtml"/>
  <atom:link rel="describedBy"
    title="Schema for Inland Water Areas"
    type="application/xml"
    href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections/inwatera_1m/schema"/>
<Extent>
  <Spatial crs="http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84">
    <LowerCorner>-179.999420166016 -70.91725158691409</LowerCorner>
    <UpperCorner>179.9999 83.57595062255859</UpperCorner>
  </Spatial>
  <Temporal trs="http://www.opengis.net/def/uom/ISO-8601/0/Gregorian">
    <begin>2017-01-01T00:00:00Z</begin>
    <end>2017-12-31T23:59:59Z</end>
  </Temporal>
</Extent>
  <DefaultCRS>http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84</DefaultCRS>
</Collection>
</Collections>

```

C.5. Feature collection metadata

Only the information for the selected feature collection (roads) is included in the response.

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Collections
  service="WFS"
  version="3.0.0"
  xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/wfs/3.0"
  xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opengis.net/wfs/3.0 ../wfs.xsd ">
  <Collection>
    <Name>roadl_1m</Name>
    <Title>Roads</Title>
    <atom:link rel="item"
      title="Roads"
      type="application/geo+json"
      href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections/roadl_1m/items?f=application%2Fvnd.geo%2Bjson"/>
    <atom:link rel="item"
      title="Roads"
      type="application/gml+xml;version=3.2;profile=http://www.opengis.net/def/profile/ogc/2.0/gml-sf0"
      href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections/roadl_1m/items?f=application%2Fgml%2Bxml%3Bversion%3D3.2%3Bprofile%3Dhttp%3A%2F%2Fwww.opengis.net%2Fdef%2Fprofile%2Fogc%2F2.0%2Fgml-sf0"/>
    <atom:link rel="alternate"
      title="Roads"
      type="text/html"
      href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections/roadl_1m/items?f=text%2Fhtml"/>
    <atom:link rel="describedBy"
      title="Schema for Roads"
      type="application/xml"
      href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections/roadl_1m/schema"/>
    <Extent>
      <Spatial crs="http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84">
        <LowerCorner>-179.999420166016 -54.88802337646479</LowerCorner>
        <UpperCorner>179.9999 74.740592956543</UpperCorner>
      </Spatial>
      <Temporal trs="http://www.opengis.net/def/uom/ISO-8601/0/Gregorian">
        <begin>2017-01-01T00:00:00Z</begin>
        <end>2017-12-31T23:59:59Z</end>
      </Temporal>
    </Extent>
    <DefaultCRS>http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84</DefaultCRS>
  </Collection>
</Collections>

```

C.6. A feature collection

This response contains 2 features of the airport facilities collection and has a link to the next features.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<wfs:FeatureCollection
  timeStamp="2018-04-02T15:14:20-04:00"
  numberReturned="2"
  numberMatched="9335"
  xmlns="http://www.acme.com/namespaces/ns1"
  xmlns:wfs="http://www.opengis.net/wfs/3.0"
  xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.2"
  xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.acme.com/namespaces/ns1
    http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections/aerofacp_1m/schema
    http://www.opengis.net/wfs/3.0 ../wfs.xsd
    http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom
    http://schemas.opengis.net/kml/2.3/atom-author-link.xsd
    http://www.opengis.net/gml/3.2
    http://schemas.opengis.net/gml/3.2.1/gml.xsd">
  <wfs:boundedBy>
    <wfs:Spatial crs="http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84">
      <wfs:LowerCorner>-179.878326416016 -54.9311103820801</wfs:LowerCorner>
      <wfs:UpperCorner>179.339859008789 79.52944183349609</wfs:UpperCorner>
    </wfs:Spatial>
    <wfs:Temporal trs="http://www.opengis.net/def/uom/ISO-8601/0/Gregorian">
      <wfs:begin>2017-01-01T00:00:00Z</wfs:begin>
      <wfs:end>2017-12-31T23:59:59Z</wfs:end>
    </wfs:Temporal>
  </wfs:boundedBy>

  <!-- Link to the next set of features in this result set. -->
  <atom:link rel="next" title="The next set of features in this result set"

type="application/gml+xml;version=3.2;profile=http://www.opengis.net/def/profile/ogc/2
.0/gml-sf0"
  href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/qid8cff81438e943620dd813fd56c"/>

  <!-- Other hypermedia controls -->
  <atom:link rel="service" title="The service that offers these features"
    type="application/json" href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs"/>
  <atom:link rel="collection"
    title="The collection of which these feature are members"
    type="application/json"
    href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections/aerofacp_1m"/>
  <atom:link rel="describedBy" title="The schema for these feature"
    type="application/xml"
    href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections/aerofacp_1m/schema"/>
```

```

<!-- Features in the result set -->
<wfs:member>
  <atom:link rel="self" title="This feature"

type="application/gml+xml;version=3.2;profile=http://www.opengis.net/def/profile/ogc/2
.0/gml-sf0"

href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections/aerofacp_1m/items/1?f=application%2Fgml%
2Bxml%3Bversion%3D3.2%3Bprofile%3Dhttp%3A%2F%2Fwww.opengis.net%2Fdef%2Fprofile%2Fogc%2
F2.0%2Fgml-sf0"/>
  <atom:link rel="alternate" title="This feature as GeoJSON"
    type="application/geo+json"

href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections/aerofacp_1m/items/1?f=application%2Fgeo%
2Bjson"/>
  <atom:link rel="alternate" title="This feature as HTML" type="text/html"

href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections/aerofacp_1m/items/1?f=application%2Ftext
%2Bhtml"/>
  <aerofacp_1m gml:id="F1">
    <geometry>
      <gml:Point gml:id="geom1"
srsName="http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84">
        <gml:pos>-176.466049194336 -43.81286239624023</gml:pos>
      </gml:Point>
    </geometry>
    <id>1455</id>
    <f_code>GB005</f_code>
    <iko>NZCI</iko>
    <nam>CHATHAM ISLANDS</nam>
    <na3>NZ58133</na3>
    <use>999</use>
    <zv3>13</zv3>
    <tile_id>434</tile_id>
    <end_id>1</end_id>
  </aerofacp_1m>
</wfs:member>
<wfs:member>
  <atom:link rel="self" title="This feature"

type="application/gml+xml;version=3.2;profile=http://www.opengis.net/def/profile/ogc/2
.0/gml-sf0"

href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections/aerofacp_1m/items/2?f=application%2Fgml%
2Bxml%3Bversion%3D3.2%3Bprofile%3Dhttp%3A%2F%2Fwww.opengis.net%2Fdef%2Fprofile%2Fogc%2
F2.0%2Fgml-sf0"/>
  <atom:link rel="alternate" title="This feature as GeoJSON"
    type="application/geo+json"

href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections/aerofacp_1m/items/2?f=application%2Fgeo%

```



```

2Bjson"/>
  <atom:link rel="alternate" title="This feature as HTML" type="text/html"
href="http://www.acme.com/3.0/wfs/collections/aerofacp_1m/items/2?f=application%2Ftext%2Bhtml"/>
  <aerofacp_1m gml:id="F2">
    <geometry>
      <gml:Point gml:id="geom2"
srsName="http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84">
        <gml:pos>-149.5207672119141 -23.3629035949707</gml:pos>
      </gml:Point>
    </geometry>
    <id>4421</id>
    <f_code>GB005</f_code>
    <iko>NTAT</iko>
    <nam>TUBUAI</nam>
    <na3>FP67494</na3>
    <use>49</use>
    <zv3>3</zv3>
    <tile_id>397</tile_id>
    <end_id>1</end_id>
  </aerofacp_1m>
</wfs:member>
</wfs:FeatureCollection>

```

Annex D: Revision History

Date	Release	Editor	Primary clauses modified	Description
2017-10-09	3.0.0-SNAPSHOT	C. Portele	all	initial version
2017-10-11	3.0.0-SNAPSHOT	C. Portele	all	changes discussed in SWG/PT call on 2017-10-09
2017-12-13	3.0.0-SNAPSHOT	C. Portele	all	address issues #2 , #5 , #6 , #7 , #8 , #14 , #15 , #19
2018-01-22	3.0.0-SNAPSHOT	C. Portele	7	add description of the UML diagram
2018-02-01	3.0.0-SNAPSHOT	C. Portele	2, 3, 5, 7	add links to recent issues on GitHub; address issues #31 , #32
2018-02-11	3.0.0-SNAPSHOT	C. Portele	2, 6, 7, 8	address issue #25
2018-02-27	3.0.0-SNAPSHOT	C. Portele	all	address issues #3 , #9 , #12 , #22 , #23 , #24 , #44 ; add links to issues #41 , #45 , #46 , #47
2018-03-04	3.0.0-SNAPSHOT	T. Schaub	7, B	JSON schema fixes #54 , #55
2018-03-12	3.0.0-SNAPSHOT (for ISO NWIP)	C. Portele	all	Updates after the WFS 3.0 Hackathon #59 , #61 , #62 , #63 , #64 , #69 , #72 , #77 , #78 ; resolve #4 ; editorial edits
2018-03-15	3.0.0-SNAPSHOT	J. Amara	7	Uniqueness of feature id #83
2018-03-21	3.0.0-SNAPSHOT	I. Rinne	7	Clarified the requirement /req/core/crs84 #92
2018-03-28	3.0.0-SNAPSHOT	C. Portele	3, 4, 7	Temporal support #57 , bbox no longer restricted to CRS84 #60 , clarify 'collection' #86 , clarify feature id constraints #84
2018-04-02	3.0.0-SNAPSHOT	C. Portele	7, B	Clarify 'item' links #81 , clean up OpenAPI example in Annex B
2018-04-03	3.0.0-SNAPSHOT	C. Portele	4 to 9	Clean-up asciidoc #100
2018-04-04	3.0.0-SNAPSHOT	P. Vretanos, C. Portele	8.4, 8.5, C	Clarify XML encoding #58
2018-04-05	3.0.0-SNAPSHOT	C. Heazel	A	Initial version of the Abstract Test Suite #112
2018-04-05	3.0.0-SNAPSHOT	C. Portele	C	Fix axis order in example #113
2018-04-07	3.0.0-SNAPSHOT	C. Portele	7, 9, 10	Add HTTP status code guidance #105 , add warning about OpenAPI media type #117
2018-04-07	3.0.0-SNAPSHOT	C. Reed, C. Portele	all	Edits after review #119
2018-04-07	3.0.0-draft.1	C. Portele	iv, v	First draft release

Annex E: Bibliography

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- W3C: Data on the Web Best Practices, W3C Recommendation 31 January 2017, <https://www.w3.org/TR/dwbp/>
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- IANA: Link Relation Types, <https://www.iana.org/assignments/link-relations/link-relations.xml>