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| E46 Section Definition | use E41 Appellation | ID: **0000049**  Page Link: <https://vocabs.dariah.eu/bbt/Concept/0000049>  **geometric extents** (hierarchy name) | **BBT Note**: This term classifies kinds of designations and definitions of spatial extents based on either geometric expressions or spatial properties of observable features -like mountains, lakes, buildings, cities, etc. -and social constructs -referring to the spatial extent of territories that fall within the jurisdiction of some geopolitical or other administrative unit. NOTE: The terms listed as Geometric extents can be coordinated with the suitable type of phenomenal place, in the sense of CRMgeo, classified accordingly under Physical Features, Built Environment or Geopolitical Units. |
| ID: **0000050**  Page Link: <https://vocabs.dariah.eu/bbt/Concept/0000050>  **points** (geometric extents (hierarchy name)) | BBT Note: This term classifies zero-dimensional geometric primitives, representing the position [1] of the centroid of a particular feature, on a given surface –irrespective of its actual spatial extent –depending on the scale of the representation (the smaller the scale, the more likely it is for a feature to be thus represented), convenience and the type of feature the points stand for [2]. [1] The OpenGIS; Abstract Specification; Topic 5: Features [2] https://docs.qgis.org/2.8/en/docs/gentle\_gis\_introduction/vector\_data.html#figure-geometry-point NOTE: The terms listed as points can be coordinated with the suitable type of phenomenal place -in the sense of CRMgeo [1] -classified under the hierarchies of Physical Features, Built Environment or Geopolitical Units. |
| ID: **0000053**  Page Link: <https://vocabs.dariah.eu/bbt/Concept/0000053>  **linear extents** (geometric extents (hierarchy name)) | **BBT Note**: This term classifies one-dimensional shapes on a surface that are either straight or curved and can be defined by a connected series of unique x,y coordinate pairs/points forming a continuous path. The said points are all contained in it [1], [2]. Linear extents can be used to show the geometry of linear features such as roads, rivers, contours, footpaths, flight paths and so on. NOTE: The kind of physical feature, built environment or geopolitical unit -or part thereof, f.i. a mountain range, a road, a border between two countries -providing the linear extent can be specified by coordinating this term with the suitable feature type, such as “linear extents of physical features/ built environments/ geopolitical units”. [1] https://docs.qgis.org/2.8/en/docs/gentle\_gis\_introduction/vector\_data.html#figure-geometry-polyline [2] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Line\_(geometry) |
| ID: **0000051**  Page Link: <https://vocabs.dariah.eu/bbt/Concept/0000051>  **surface areas** (geometric extents (hierarchy name)) | **BBT Note:** The term classifies quantities expressing the extent of a two-dimensional feature, figure or shape defined by a connected sequence of x,y coordinate pairs/points, where the first and last coordinate pair/points are the same and all others are unique, thus forming a polygon. The latter can have a shared geometry, i.e. boundaries that are in common with a neighboring polygon. Surface areas can be seen as contiguous projections onto some reference space. Examples of such areas are enclosed spaces like dams, islands, country boundaries and so on. NOTE: The kind of Physical feature, Built environment or Geopolitical unit providing the geometric extent -i.e. a lake, a stadium, a prefecture -can be specified by coordinating this term with the suitable feature type, such as “surface areas of Physical features/ Built environments/ Geopolitical units”. |
| ID: **0000052**  Page Link: <https://vocabs.dariah.eu/bbt/Concept/0000052>  **3d-volumes** (geometric extents (hierarchy name)) | **BBT Note:** This term characterizes physical features or material objects extending in three dimensions/ defined along three axes of a Euclidean space . They can –but need not –be solid and can be reduced to three dimensional polyhedra. NOTE: The kind of Physical feature, Built environment or Geopolitical unit providing the geometric extent -i.e. the bed of a lake filled with water, the volume occupied by a building, or the Exclusive Economic Zone of a sovereign state represented in terms of a 3D volume -can be specified by coordinating this term with the suitable feature type, such as “surface areas of Physical features/ Built environments/ Geopolitical units”. |