Data Models in the VO

Status - Purpose - Prospects

What is a Data Model

• Formal description of the quantities used by the experts in a domain

- What does the human knowledge (common sense) say:
 - A measurement is a value with a given unit that is valid in a given frame
- The Model gives a formal representation of that knowledge
 - The model defines the quantity classes, the names, the vocabulary and
 The relationships between those elements



Design Process for VO Models



Models Recommended by the VO

STC	1.33	2007	Explain and document the design and implementation of the Space-Time (and related coordinate axes) metadata for the Virtual Observatory.
Characterization	1.13	2008	Characterisation is intended to define and organize all the metadata necessary to describe how a dataset occupies multidimensional space
SSLDM	1	2010	a simple framework, both for atomic and molecular line databases, as well as for databases of observed lines in all energy ranges, or for VO-tools,
Spectrum	1.1	2011	Representio of single 1-dimensional spectrum
Obscore	1	2011	Obscore addresses the problem of an astronomer posing a world-wide query for scientific data discovery
SimDM	1	2012	The goal of this model to support discovery of simulations by describing those aspects of them that scientists might wish to query on, i.e. it is a model for meta-data describing simulations
PhotDM	1	2013	This document outlines a photometry data model to describe photometric measurements in a standard way.
Obscore	1.1	2017	See V1 above

What Are VO Data Models Used For

• Documentation

- Developer guideline
 - Developers work with the DM standard on the table
 - Client, server, validator
- DAL protocol design
 - Designing protocol where data responses are retrospectively compliant with a model

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• Interoperability

- Different data mapped on the same model can be combined or compared to each other
 - Data discovery (Obscore)
 - Stacked plots
 - Cross-match

Documentation: Binding DAL protocols with models



Responses are all VOTables VOTable fields and params are defined by the DAL protocol They match the model by construction

• VOTables are containers

- A generic VOTable schema can validate the XML structure of the container
- It cannot validate the the content of the container

• VOTable schema useless to process models

- Cannot say how data in a VOTable are mapped on a model
- Cannot even say whether data in a VOTable match a given model

• Not a problem for VOtables delivered by simple DAL protocols

• The VOTable structure is defined by the protocol

• Big problem for VOTable containing native data

- Vizier, TAP
- How to bind native data with a given model
- This is a key point for interoperability

Validating VOTables with models

```
<MODEL> (informal)
<POSITION>
Something named ra [0 360]
Something named dec [-90 +90]
<POSITION>
</MODEL>
```

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```
<VOTABLE>

<TABLE>

<FIELDS name="ra"/>

<FIELDS name="dec"/>

<DATA>

<TD>12.34</TD>

<TD>-78.65</TD>

</TR>

</DATA>

</TABLE>

</VOTABLE>
```

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Both VOTables are valid against the VOTable schema One is not compliant with a (trivial) model for sky position Not generic tool in the VO-DM landscape to achieve this semantic validation

Actual solution : Annotating Data with UTypes



Both VOTables are valid against the VOTable schema Both are compliant with a (trivial) model for sky position Semantic can be checked against model tags (UTypes)

Suitable approach, Allow to check that all quantities needed to build a model instance are available

Utype Weakness

• No common way to describe models

- Model are not machine readable
- No standard set of modeling features supported by the VO

Data annotation based on Utypes not totally satisfactory

- No common rule for UTypes definition
- No common rule for parsing UTypes
 - The way to parse UTypes is model-specific
- Possible duplication of UTypes
 - E.g. Positions in the same model (source location + image center)



VO-DML: a VO Meta-model (lead by G. Lemson)

• VO-DML: a formal way to specify any VO models

- VO-DML is a meta-model
 - Restricted set of model features
 - No multiple inheritances
 - No object aggregation
 - No multiple compositions
- Models serialized in XML files
 - Validation by a schema
- VO-DMLized models are machine readable
 - Possibility of applying XML style sheets to VO-DML files
 - Doc generation (part of the actual workflow)
 - Data template
 - Code generation
 - Possibility of formally import models
 - Possibility of developing common library and tools

• VO-DML is a Recommendation since September 2018

- Any new model must be published as a VO-DML file
- Former models must be serialized in VO-DML to be used in new models
 - This might require some changes in the model

VO-DML : An Uniform Way to Formalize Models



VO-DML Aware Client

- Only sees the mapping block
- No need to search annotations within tables
- The model knowledge is sufficient to process any table instance
 - Model knowledge means a generic piece of code





- A mapping block inserted on the top of the VOTable
- The mapping block is pure XML with a specific schema
- The mapping block reproduces the hierarchy of the model elements
- Model elements contain references to the table columns or to literal values
- This makes possible to build model instances from VOTable data
- Model mapping can be ignored

• There is a working draft

- Tested on a various models
- Rather chatty and complicated
- Hackathon in Victoria (May 2018)
 - https://wiki.ivoa.net/twiki/bin/view/IVOA/InterOpMay2018VODML
- Tools
 - Graphical mapper (G. Lemson)
 - Model specific API in Python (O. Laurino)
 - MAST prototype (T. Donaldson)
- No big momentum in the community to use it yet

• There is a proposal for a simplified syntax

- By myself
 - https://github.com/Imichel/vodml-lite-mapping
- Tested on the TimeSeries model draft
- Model-agnostic API in JAVA
- No big momentum in the community to contribute

Using Models for Interoperability

• Data annotation with UTypes

- Data elements refer to model leaves
- Data response kinked to models by a key mechanisim



Using Models for Interoperability

Data annotation with UTypes

- Data elements refer to model leaves 0
- Data response kinked to models by a key mechanisim Ο



works well

Data annotation with VO-DML mapping

- Data response comes with a whole description of the Ο model they refer to.
- The client has enough material to build model Ο instance from the data.



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Embedding models in client code

Client code is enable to interpret (properly display 0 e.g.) data just by analysing a model



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rather a dream

Ongoing Work





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Data Validation Against Models

