

UTYPES

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Data Model fields

- A data model consists of a bunch of information (attributes) and a structure organizing them (classes)
- If we ignore the structure, we get a long checklist of all the information data providers need or might need to describe their data
- Each piece of information and each grouping (class) is called a data model field, and is given a name which we call a utype:
 - Example: `Spectrum.Target.Name`

Utypes and VOTABLE

- VOTABLE is an XML document with a fixed header+table schema; to infer a data model structure we must impose it with extra clues
- The UTYPE attribute was introduced to do this
 - `<PARAMETER name="foo" utype="Spectrum.Target.Name" value="3C 273"/>`
- UTYPE then became useful outside the VOTABLE context.

UTYPE syntax

- Basic syntax is tokens separated by periods as **token.token.token**
- Leftmost is the highest level containing class, rightmost is the actual item in question
- Implies a “has-a” hierarchy: Spectrum.Target has a field whose 'simple utype' is Name and whose 'fully qualified utype' is Spectrum.Target.Name
- Case-insensitive, but recommend CamelCase style

UTYPE uniqueness

- Utypes are unique within a **model** but not within an **instance**
- In VOTABLE can use GROUP for local scope

Utypes and XML

- In an XML Schema based document instance, the information is represented in two ways:
 - The contents of elements or attributes
 - `<answer>42</answer>`
 - `<distance unit="furlongs">100</distance>`
 - The names of the elements themselves
 - `<SpatialAxis>` versus `<Axis type="Spatial">`

Utypes and XML -2

- Each data model field corresponds to an element in the schema (with a few exceptions)
- It makes sense to just use the field names (utypes) to build the XSD element names
- Limitations of XSD and XML, and implementation issues, result in some deviations of the XSD from the abstract model
 - Example: forcing automatic checking in STC

UTYPES and FITS

- Introduce new TUTYPn keyword convention
 - TTYPE4 = 'WAVE_ERR'
 - TUTYP4 =
'Spectrum.Data.SpectralAxis.Accuracy.StatErr'
- Allows you to use arbitrary column names and map them to the data model
- No equivalent for header keywords, these must be hardcoded for now

Namespaces and Scope

- If I see a utype 'Target.Name' what is Target?
 - Which Data Model defines Target?
 - What version of that data model?
- In XML the natural thing is to define a namespace
 - `xmlns:foo="http://ivoa.net/xml/SpectrumModel/spec1.01.xsd"`
and use a namespace prefix
 - `utype="foo:Target.Name"`

Namespaces contd.

- Another option is to have one IVOA namespace and declare certain public classes Spectrum, Char, Target etc.: all utypes must begin with one of this list. (A. Micol: utype searching should be simple with no parsing)

Scope in VOTABLE

- In VOTABLE, I argued that it was natural to use GROUP to provide local scope and let utypes inherit context from the parent group:
 - `<GROUP utype="Target">`
 - `<PARAMETER utype="Name">`
 - `</GROUP>`
- Some opposition to this. Currently using fully qualified utypes in VOTABLE

Combining DMs

- In defining one DM we may want to refer to another.
Example in Char:
 - Char.CharacterizationAxis.Coverage.Location
- Is the utype of an object of type STCCoordinate. The unit of the coord within this might have a utype
 - Coordinate.CValue.Unit
- How do we express the fact that this particular coord is in the Char DM with a specific meaning?

Combining DMs-2

- We could say that since Location is of type Coordinate, it inherits Coordinate's utype substructure:
 - Char.CharacterizationAxis.Coverage.Location.CValue.Unit
- We could take the UCD approach and treat the higher level utype as an adjective:
 - Coordinate.CValue.Unit;Char.CharacterizationAxis.Coverage.Location
- Any other suggestions?

Querying Utypes

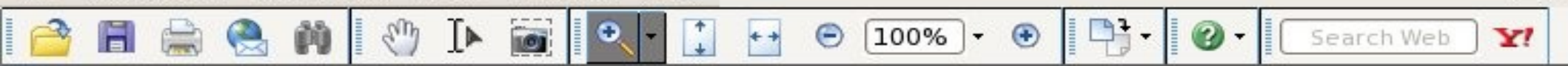
- Francois Bonnarel has argued for a query language form in which (similar to XPATH?) one could distinguish multiple instances of the same utype within a document by specifying the values of attributes of the relevant element or containing elements, e.g.
 - `utype=token1.token2[attribute1=val1].token3.token4`



Field	Meaning	Req	Default
Coordinate system metadata fields			
CoordSys.ID	ID for this CoordSys	R	None
CoordFrame.Name	Name of CoordFrame	R	None
CoordFrame.ID	ID for this CoordFrame	R	None
CoordFrame.UCD	UCD for this CoordFrame	O	None
CoordFrame.ReferencePosition.Type	Origin of CoordFrame	R	None
CoordFrame.StdRefPos.Ephem	Planetary ephemeris used	O	N/A
CoordFrame.GenRefPos.GenCoordinate	Origin for custom frame	O	N/A
CoordFrame.CustomRefPos.Coordinate	Origin for custom frame	O	N/A
CoordFrame.CoordFlavor.Type	Cartesian, polar, etc.	R	
CoordFrame.CoordFlavor.Naxes	Number of axes	O	2
CoordFrame.CoordFlavor.healpix_H	HEALPIX H	O	4
CoordFrame.CoordFlavor.healpix_K	HEALPIX K	O	3
CoordFrame.CoordRefFrame.Type	RefFrame type	R	
CoordFrame.GeodRefFrame.radius	Geodetic radius	O	
CoordFrame.GeodRefFrame.inv_flat	Inverse flattening	O	
CoordFrame.GeodRefFrame.radius_unit	Unit for radius	O	m
CoordFrame.FKRefFrame.equinox	B1950 or J2000, etc	O	
CoordFrame.SphericalRefFrame.ID	ID for reference frame	O	
CoordFrame.SphericalRefFrame.Frame	Same as CoordFrame.Name?	O	
CoordFrame.SphericalRefFrame.Pole_Zaxis	Pole coords in ref system	O	
CoordFrame.SphericalRefFrame.Xaxis	O		
CoordFrame.CartRefFrame.ID	Pole coords in ref system	O	
CoordFrame.CartRefFrame.ProjectionType	Projection type	O	
CoordFrame.CartRefFrame.Transform	(transform parameters)		
PixelFrame.ReferencePixel	(pixel coords)		
PixelFrame.AxisOrder	Axis number of this frame		



Field	UCD1+	Meaning
Resolution fields		
Coordinate.Resolution.C1		
Coordinate.Resolution.C2		
Coordinate.Resolution.C3		
Coordinate.Resolution.TimeUnit		
Coordinate.Resolution.C1.unit		
Coordinate.Resolution.C2.unit		
Coordinate.Resolution.C3.unit		
Coordinate.Resolution.PosAngle.Value		
Coordinate.Resolution.PosAngle.unit		
Coordinate.Resolution.PosAngle.Convention		
Coordinate.Resolution.PosAngle2.Value		
Coordinate.Resolution.PosAngle2.unit		
Coordinate.Resolution.PosAngle2.Convention		
Coordinate.Resolution.Matrix.M11		
Coordinate.Resolution.Matrix.M12		
Coordinate.Resolution.Matrix.M13		
Coordinate.Resolution.Matrix.M21		
Coordinate.Resolution.Matrix.M22		
Coordinate.Resolution.Matrix.M23		
Coordinate.Resolution.Matrix.M31		
Coordinate.Resolution.Matrix.M32		
Coordinate.Resolution.Matrix.M33		



Pages

Attachments

Comments

Field	UCD1+	Meaning
Region fields		
CoordArea.Region.note		
CoordArea.Region.coord_system_id		
CoordArea.Region.RegionArea.Value		value of area
CoordArea.Region.RegionArea.Unit		
CoordArea.Region.RegionArea.Valid		
CoordArea.Region.Operation.Type		Union, Shape, etc
CoordArea.Region.Operation.Region1		Ref to region
CoordArea.Region.Operation.Region2		Ref to region
CoordArea.Region.Shape.Type		Ellipse, Box, etc.
CoordArea.Region.Shape.Center.C1		Center X
CoordArea.Region.Shape.Center.C2		Center Y
CoordArea.Region.Shape.Center.unit		
CoordArea.Region.Shape.Size.Value		
CoordArea.Region.Shape.Size.Unit		
CoordArea.Region.Shape.Size2.Value		
CoordArea.Region.Shape.Size2.Unit		
CoordArea.Region.Shape.PosAngle.Value		
CoordArea.Region.Shape.PosAngle.unit		
CoordArea.Region.Shape.PosAngle.Convention		
CoordArea.Region.Shape.PosAngle2.Value		
CoordArea.Region.Shape.PosAngle2.unit		
CoordArea.Region.Shape.PosAngle2.Convention		
CoordArea.Region.Shape.Vertex.C1		
CoordArea.Region.Shape.Vertex.C2		
CoordArea.Region.Shape.Vertex.unit		
CoordArea.Region.Shape.Vertex.Pole.C1		
CoordArea.Region.Shape.Vertex.Pole.C2		
CoordArea.Region.Shape.Vertex.Pole.unit		
CoordArea.Region.Shape.Point.C1		