URI UTypes and RDF

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characterisation utypes

- Defines sample types such as cha:SpatialAxis.accuracy.sysError.ErrorRefval based on a path through the char'n model, with parameters
- "The IVOA needs to define a single and robust rule to define this concept"
- There is danger in inventing new syntax: requires parsers, validation, error recovery, libraries...
- Intended to be a unique UType for each element in a serialisation, but that's not guaranteed. Cue UFIs?



- RDF (Resource Description Framework) is an existing (debugged, well-defined, library-supported) syntax and query language
- It's a framework for describing resources... which sounds good!
- Like UCDs, Char'n UTYPEs appear to be an extended type system
- RDF is about 'explaining' what a field or column is



rdf features

- RDF focuses on *properties*, which necessarily have subject and object (and types)
- Allows distinction between 'Y has calibration status Z' and 'Y has calibration status in the field named Z' (for example)
- <#ra> cha:accuracy [cha:ErrorRefVal [cha:Error
 <#deltara>]].
- Syntax is initially more complicated (more punctuation) than Char'n UTYPEs, but arbitrarily extensible



queries

- SELECT ?r ?v WHERE { ?r phot:mag.r ?v }
- SPARQL can query RDF generally, across multiple resources and multiple structure within them

utype uris

- Here, cha:accuracy and cha:ErrorRefVal are the UTypes, and are URIs
- IVOA Note: http://www.ivoa.net/Documents/latest/utype-uri.html proposes systematic association between UType URIs, documentation, and lightweight semantics for interoperability

other possibilities

For free: flexible description of relation between resources

```
<#e0> a eg:DarkFrame;
dc:created "2008-03-20T00:00:00".
<#e1> a eg:Image;
dc:created "2008-03-20T12:00:00";
eg:darkFrame <#e0>;
eq:errorMap <#e2>;
eg:qualityMap <#e3>;
cha:hasAxis <#a1>, <#a2>.
<#e2> a eg:ErrorMap;
eg:forImageData <#e1>.
<#a1> a cha:SpatialAxis; ...
```