



Puna InterOp 17/10/2011

# Parameter Description Language: describing parameters (and their constraints) within the Virtual Observatory

Carlo Maria Zwölf, Franck Le Petit, Paul Harrison.



Laboratoire d'Etude du Rayonnement  
et de la Matière en Astrophysique



Laboratoire Univers et Théories



The University of Manchester

# Recall the context

- In Naples we presented some ideas for further developments in the UWS

# Recall the context

- In Naples we presented some ideas for further developments in the UWS
- We have start working on a layer we called *Parameter description language*.

# Recall the context

- In Naples we presented some ideas for further developments in the UWS
- We have start working on a layer we called *Parameter description language*.
- It quickly appeared that this layer
  - Could work as an additional (and optional) component of UWS
  - Could be profitable **transversally** into the VO context.
  - Makes interoperability straightforward by checking automatically if two (or more) services could be 'piped' into a given workflow

# Recall the context

- In Naples we presented some ideas for further developments in the UWS
- We have start working on a layer we called *Parameter description language*.
- It quickly appeared that this layer
  - Could work as an additional (and optional) component of UWS
  - Could be profitable **transversally** into the VO context.
  - Makes interoperability straightforward by checking automatically if two (or more) services could be 'piped' into a given workflow
- Our needs comes from the requirements of Theory Group: they would like to deploy online codes with complex sets of in(out)put data making them **interoperable with databases** (Sim-DB, spectra, images,...).

# Building our solution

Our goal is

- Finely describe the set of parameters (**inputs & outputs**) of a given service (in the largest informatics sense) in a way that
  - Could be understood easily by humans
  - Could be interpreted and handled by a computer

# Building our solution

Our goal is

- Finely describe the set of parameters (**inputs & outputs**) of a given service (in the largest informatics sense) in a way that
  - Could be understood easily by humans
  - Could be interpreted and handled by a computer
- Describe complex relations and constraints on and between parameters

# Building our solution

Our goal is

- Finely describe the set of parameters (**inputs & outputs**) of a given service (in the largest informatics sense) in a way that
  - Could be understood easily by humans
  - Could be interpreted and handled by a computer
- Describe complex relations and constraints on and between parameters

Input:

- $p_1$  is a  $m/s$  vector speed and  $\|p_1\| < c$
- $p_2$  is a Kelvin temperature and  $p_2 > 0$
- $p_3$  is a  $kg$  mass and  $p_3 \geq 0$

Output:

- $p_4$  is a Joule Energy and  $p_4 \geq 0$



# Building our solution

Our goal is

- Finely describe the set of parameters (**inputs & outputs**) of a given service (in the largest informatics sense) in a way that
  - Could be understood easily by humans
  - Could be interpreted and handled by a computer
- Describe complex relations and constraints on and between parameters

Input:

- $\mathbb{R} \ni p_1 > 0; p_2 \in \mathbb{N}; p_3 \in \mathbb{R}$
- **if**  $p_1 \in ]0, \pi/2]$  **then**  
 $p_2 \in \{2; 4; 6\}, p_3 \in [-1, +1]$  **and**  $(|\sin(p_1)^{p_2} - p_3|)^{1/2} < 3/2.$
- **if**  $p_1 \in ]\pi/2, \pi]$  **then**  
 $0 < p_2 < 10, p_3 > \log(p_2)$  **and**  $(p_1 \cdot p_2)$  **must belong to**  $\mathbb{N}.$

Output:

- $p_4, p_5 \in \mathbb{R}^3$
- **Always**  $\frac{\|p_5\|}{\|p_4\|} \leq 0.01.$

# Building our solution

Our goal is

- Finely describe the set of parameters (**inputs & outputs**) of a given service (in the largest informatics sense) in a way that
  - Could be understood easily by humans
  - Could be interpreted and handled by a computer
- Describe complex relations and constraints on and between parameters



Existing products (ex. Apache Wadl) do not have this fine required descriptive capabilities.

# Building our solution

Our goal is

- Finely describe the set of parameters (**inputs & outputs**) of a given service (in the largest informatics sense) in a way that
  - Could be understood easily by humans
  - Could be interpreted and handled by a computer
- Describe complex relations and constraints on and between parameters



Existing products (ex. Apache Wadl) do not have this fine required descriptive capabilities.



**Our ideas lead to a working solution fitting our requirements.**

# The working solution

- The grammar and syntax for building parameters description are fixed in a XML schema:

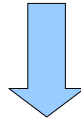
<http://code.google.com/p/vo-param/source/browse/trunk/model/src/schema/UWS2-V1.1.xsd>

# The working solution

- The grammar and syntax for building parameters description are fixed in a XML schema:

<http://code.google.com/p/vo-param/source/browse/trunk/model/src/schema/UWS2-V1.1.xsd>

- In practice:
  - Service providers (unless they want) don't need to handle directly the XSD file



A GUI and an *ad hoc* command line framework will be provided for composing the service description in few clicks

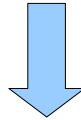
(This development is a part of a course that will take place during the first half 2012)

# The working solution

- The grammar and syntax for building parameters description are fixed in a XML schema:

<http://code.google.com/p/vo-param/source/browse/trunk/model/src/schema/UWS2-V1.1.xsd>

- In practice:
  - Service providers (unless they want) don't need to handle directly the XSD file



A GUI and an *ad hoc* command line framework will be provided for composing the service description in few clicks

(This development is a part of a course that will take place during the first half 2012)

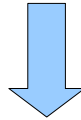
- With our protocol, one could easy express
  - All the possible mathematical expressions involving parameters
  - All the possible conditional sentences (provided they have a logical sense)

# The working solution

- The grammar and syntax for building parameters description are fixed in a XML schema:

<http://code.google.com/p/vo-param/source/browse/trunk/model/src/schema/UWS2-V1.1.xsd>

- In practice:
  - Service providers (unless they want) don't need to handle directly the XSD file



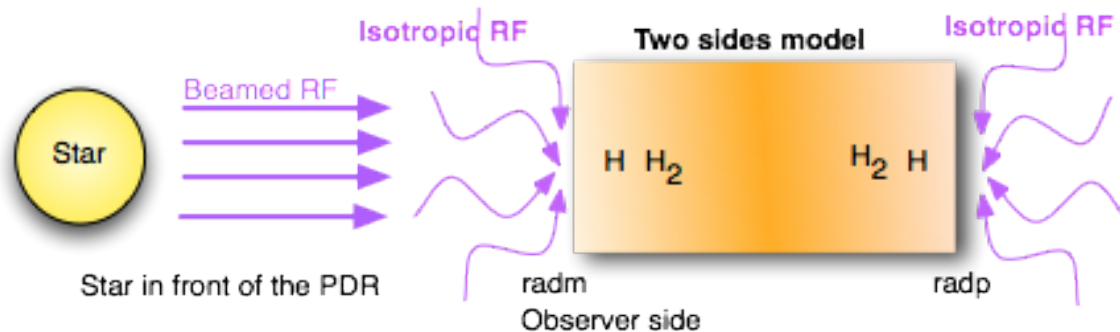
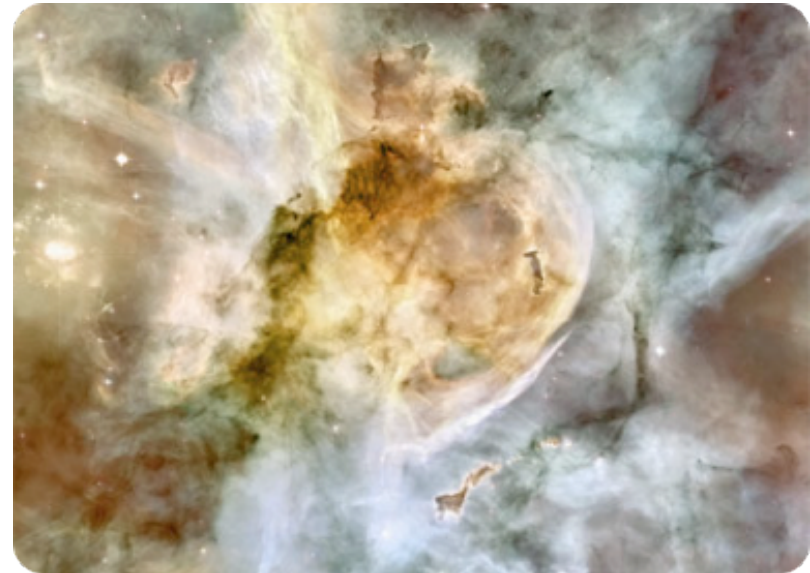
A GUI and an *ad hoc* command line framework will be provided for composing the service description in few clicks

(This development is a part of a course that will take place during the first half 2012)

- With our protocol, one could easy express
  - All the possible mathematical expressions involving parameters
  - All the possible conditional sentences (provided they have a logical sense)
- All the following examples are automatically generated from Java code using the JAXB Api.

# A working example : the PDR code

- Code modeling the micro-physics of interstellar clouds (used to interpret HERSCHEL observations)
- Already Implemented in Astrogrid (CEA) in 2007.



- Incident radiation field
- observer and back side
- ISRF intensity
- Type of stellar spectrum
- distance of the star
- ...

- State equation
- isochore (density)
- isobare (pressure)
- specific user density profile
- ...

- Grains properties
- R min and max
- Extinction properties
- ...

Non trivial relationships between parameters



```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<UWS_Service xmlns="http://www.ivoa.net/xml/Parameter/v0.1"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.ivoa.net/xml/Parameter/v0.1 UWS2-
V1.1.xsd">
  <ServiceId>PDR_ONLINE</ServiceId>
  <serviceName>PDR-1D</serviceName>
  <Description>Description layer of the PDR code</Description>
  <ParameterList>
    <parameter>
      <Name>F_ISRF</Name>
      <ParameterType>integer</ParameterType>
      <Unit>None</Unit>
      <Precision>0</Precision>
    </parameter>
    <parameter>
      <Name>radm</Name>
      <ParameterType>real</ParameterType>
    </parameter>
    <parameter>
      <Name>radp</Name>
      <ParameterType>real</ParameterType>
    </parameter>
    <parameter>
      <Name>d_sour</Name>
      <ParameterType>real</ParameterType>
    </parameter>
    <parameter>
      <Name>srcpp</Name>
      <ParameterType>string</ParameterType>
    </parameter>
    <parameter>
      <Name>srcpp_spectrum</Name>
      <ParameterType>Spectrum</ParameterType>
    </parameter>
    ...
  </ParameterList>
</UWS_Service>

```

## Parameter list

```

<ParameterGroup>
  <Name>RadiationFieldAndGeometry</Name>
  <parameterRef parameterName="F_ISRF" />
  <parameterRef parameterName="radm" />
  <parameterRef parameterName="radp" />
  <parameterRef parameterName="d_sour" />
  <parameterRef parameterName="srcpp" />
  <parameterRef parameterName="srcpp_spectrum" />
</ParameterGroup>

```

## Parameter groups

```

<conditionalStatement xsi:type="IfThenConditionalStatement">
  <if>
    <Criterion xsi:type="Criterion">
      <expression xsi:type="AtomicParameterExpression">
        <parameterRef parameterName="d_sour" />
      </expression>
      <conditionType xsi:type="ValueDifferentOf">
        <Value>0</Value>
      </conditionType>
      <logicalConnector xsi:type="and">
        <Criterion xsi:type="Criterion">
          <expression xsi:type="AtomicParameterExpression">
            <parameterRef parameterName="srcpp" />
          </expression>
          <conditionType xsi:type="BelongToSet">
            <Value>spectro1</Value>
            <Value>spectro2</Value>
            <Value>spectroN</Value>
          </conditionType>
        </Criterion>
      </logicalConnector>
    </Criterion>
  </if>
  <then>
    <Criterion xsi:type="Criterion">
      <expression xsi:type="AtomicParameterExpression">
        <parameterRef parameterName="srcpp_spectrum" />
      </expression>
      <conditionType xsi:type="IsNull" />
    </Criterion>
  </then>
</conditionalStatement>

```

## Constraints

# About the interoperability

Let

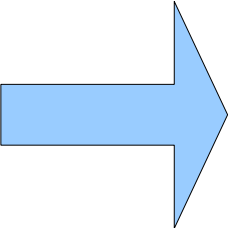
- $S_1$  and  $S_2$  be two services.
- $p^j(S_i)$  be the  $j$ th parameter of  $S_i$ .
- $\mathcal{I}(S_i)$  (resp.  $\mathcal{O}(S_i)$ ) be the set of input (resp. output) parameters of  $S_i$ .
- $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}(S_i)}^{p^j}$  (resp.  $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{O}(S_i)}^{p^j}$ ) the set of all constraints on  $\mathcal{I}(S_i)$  (resp.  $\mathcal{O}(S_i)$ ) involving  $p^j$ .

# About the interoperability

Let

- $S_1$  and  $S_2$  be two services.
- $p^j(S_i)$  be the  $j$ th parameter of  $S_i$ .
- $\mathcal{I}(S_i)$  (resp.  $\mathcal{O}(S_i)$ ) be the set of input (resp. output) parameters of  $S_i$ .
- $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}(S_i)}^{p^j}$  (resp.  $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{O}(S_i)}^{p^j}$ ) the set of all constraints on  $\mathcal{I}(S_i)$  (resp.  $\mathcal{O}(S_i)$ ) involving  $p^j$ .

$S_2$  could follow  $S_1$  into a workflow iff  $\forall p^k(S_2) \in \mathcal{I}(S_2) \exists p^l(S_1) \in \mathcal{O}(S_1)$  such that:

- 
- $p^k(S_2) = p^l(S_1)$
  - $p^l(S_1)$  satisfies  $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{O}(S_1)}^{p^l} \implies p^k(S_2)$  satisfies  $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}(S_2)}^{p^k}$

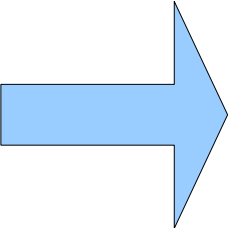
- ◆ The equality is in the sense that parameters have same
  - ◆ UCDS
  - ◆ UTypes
  - ◆ SkossConcepts
  - ◆ Units

# About the interoperability

Let

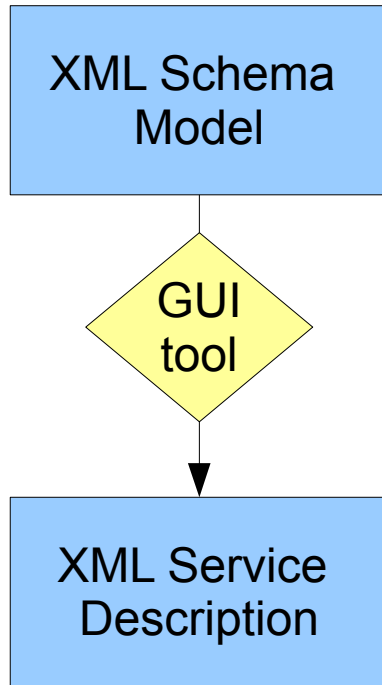
- $S_1$  and  $S_2$  be two services.
- $p^j(S_i)$  be the  $j$ th parameter of  $S_i$ .
- $\mathcal{I}(S_i)$  (resp.  $\mathcal{O}(S_i)$ ) be the set of input (resp. output) parameters of  $S_i$ .
- $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}(S_i)}^{p^j}$  (resp.  $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{O}(S_i)}^{p^j}$ ) the set of all constraints on  $\mathcal{I}(S_i)$  (resp.  $\mathcal{O}(S_i)$ ) involving  $p^j$ .

$S_2$  could follow  $S_1$  into a workflow iff  $\forall p^k(S_2) \in \mathcal{I}(S_2) \exists p^l(S_1) \in \mathcal{O}(S_1)$  such that:

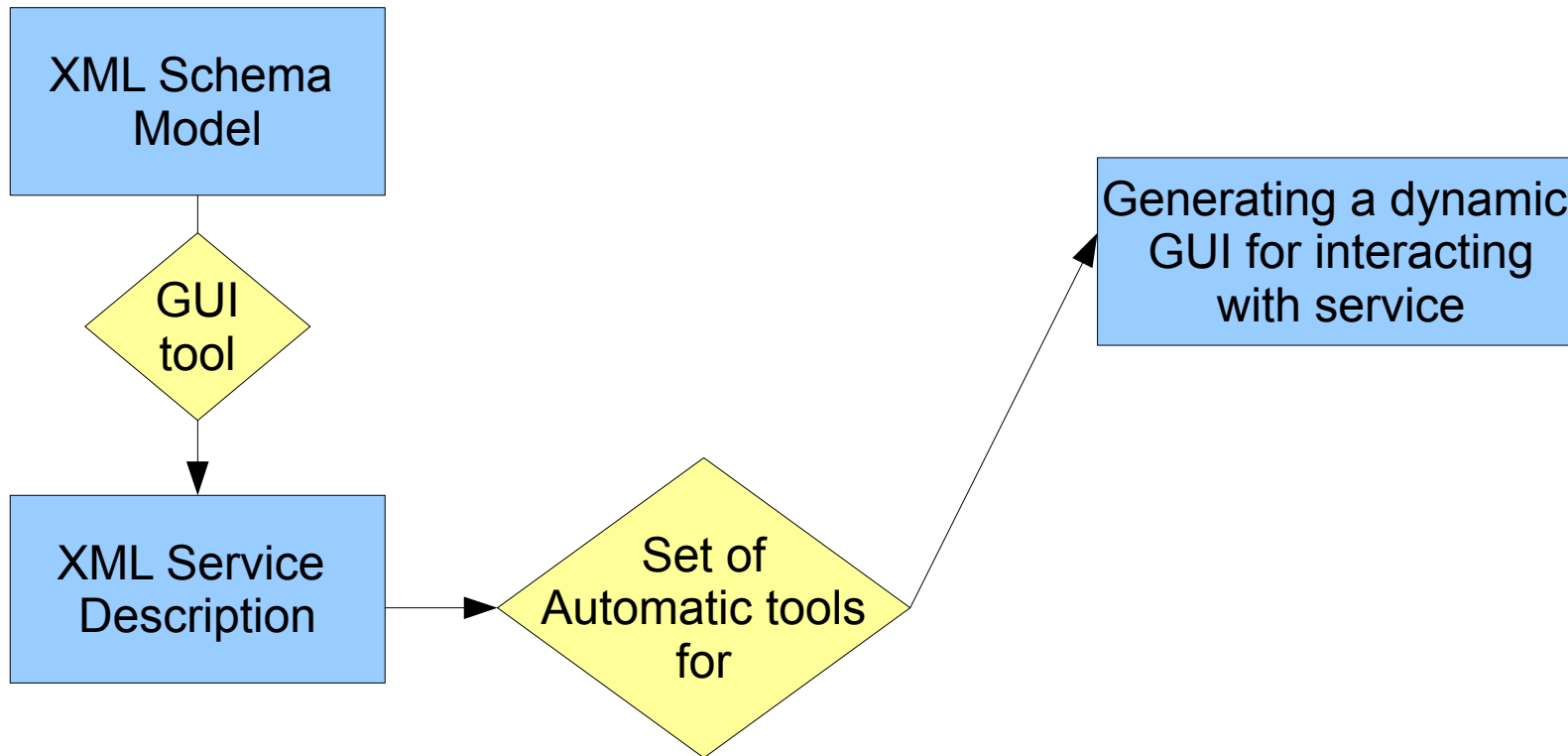
- 
- $p^k(S_2) = p^l(S_1)$
  - $p^l(S_1)$  satisfies  $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{O}(S_1)}^{p^l} \implies p^k(S_2)$  satisfies  $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{I}(S_2)}^{p^k}$

- ◆ The equality is in the sense that parameters have same
  - ◆ UCDS
  - ◆ UTypes
  - ◆ SkossConcepts
  - ◆ Units
- ◆ If the difference is on units, the services are still **compatibles**: we can build a third service performing the unit change, making interoperability possible.

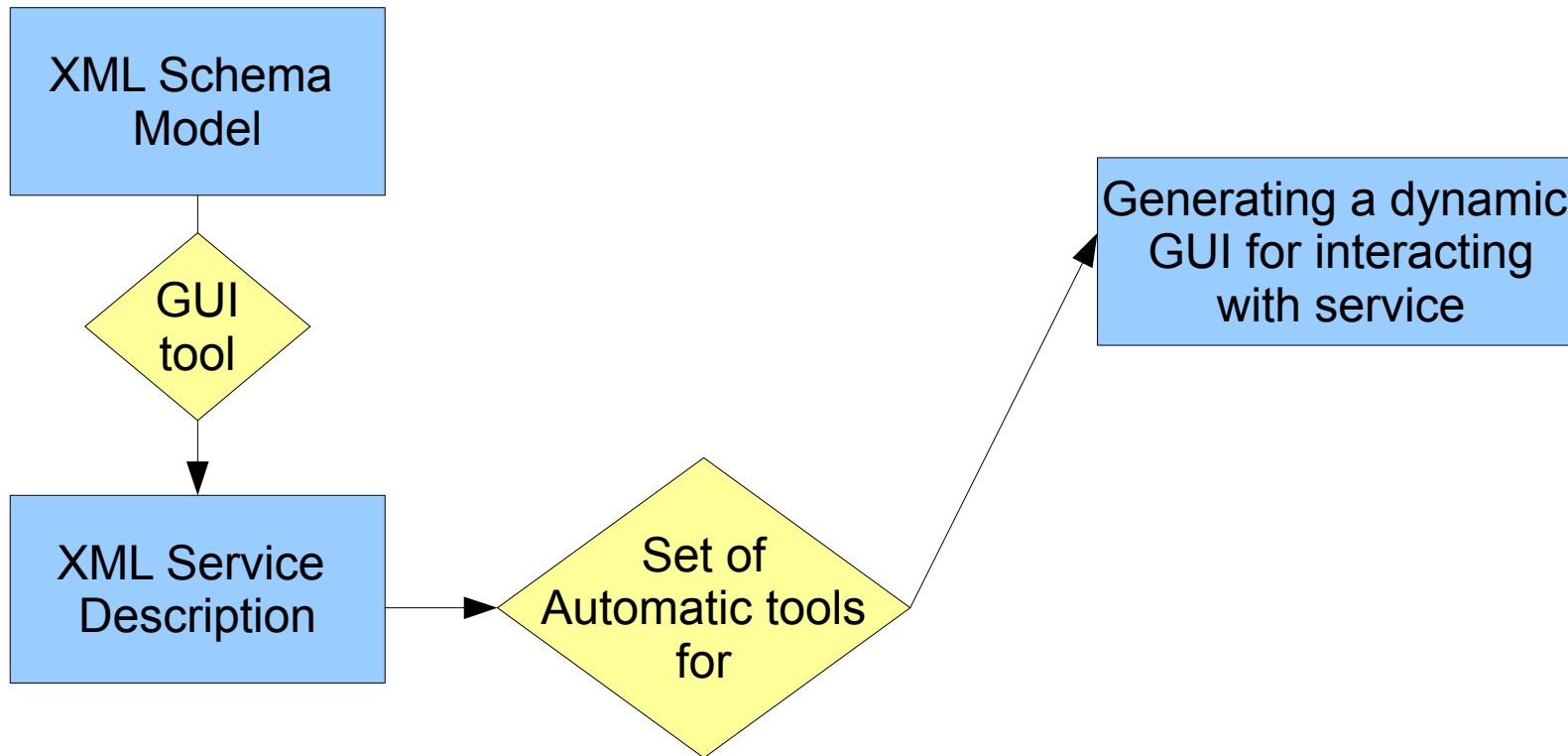
# Sketch of the integral solution



# Sketch of the integral solution



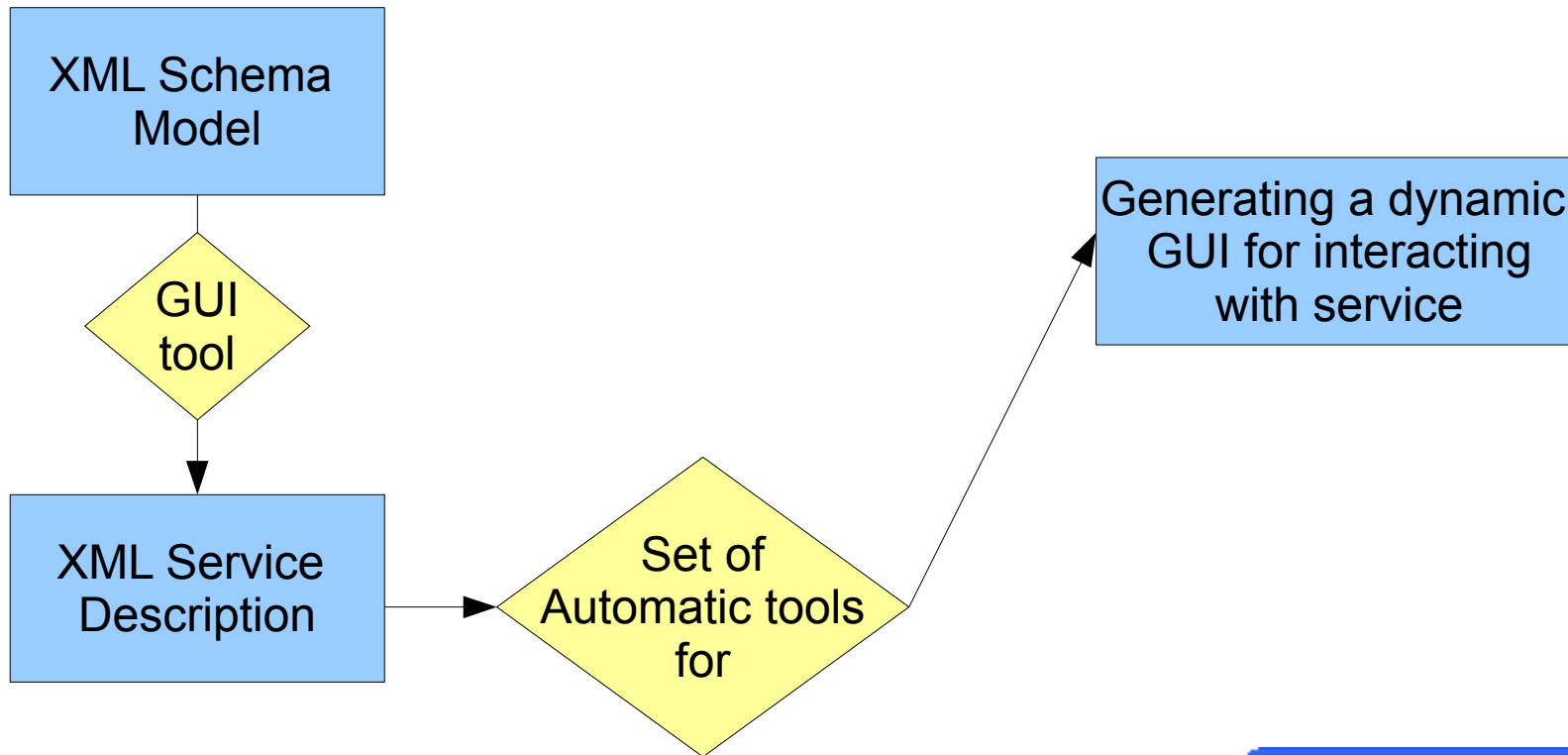
# Sketch of the integral solution



Service description:

- $p_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $p_2 \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $p_3$  is boolean.
- if  $p_1 > 0 \implies p_2 \in \{2; 4; 6\}$  and  $p_3$  must be false.
- if  $p_1 < 0 \implies p_3$  must be true.

# Sketch of the integral solution



Service description:

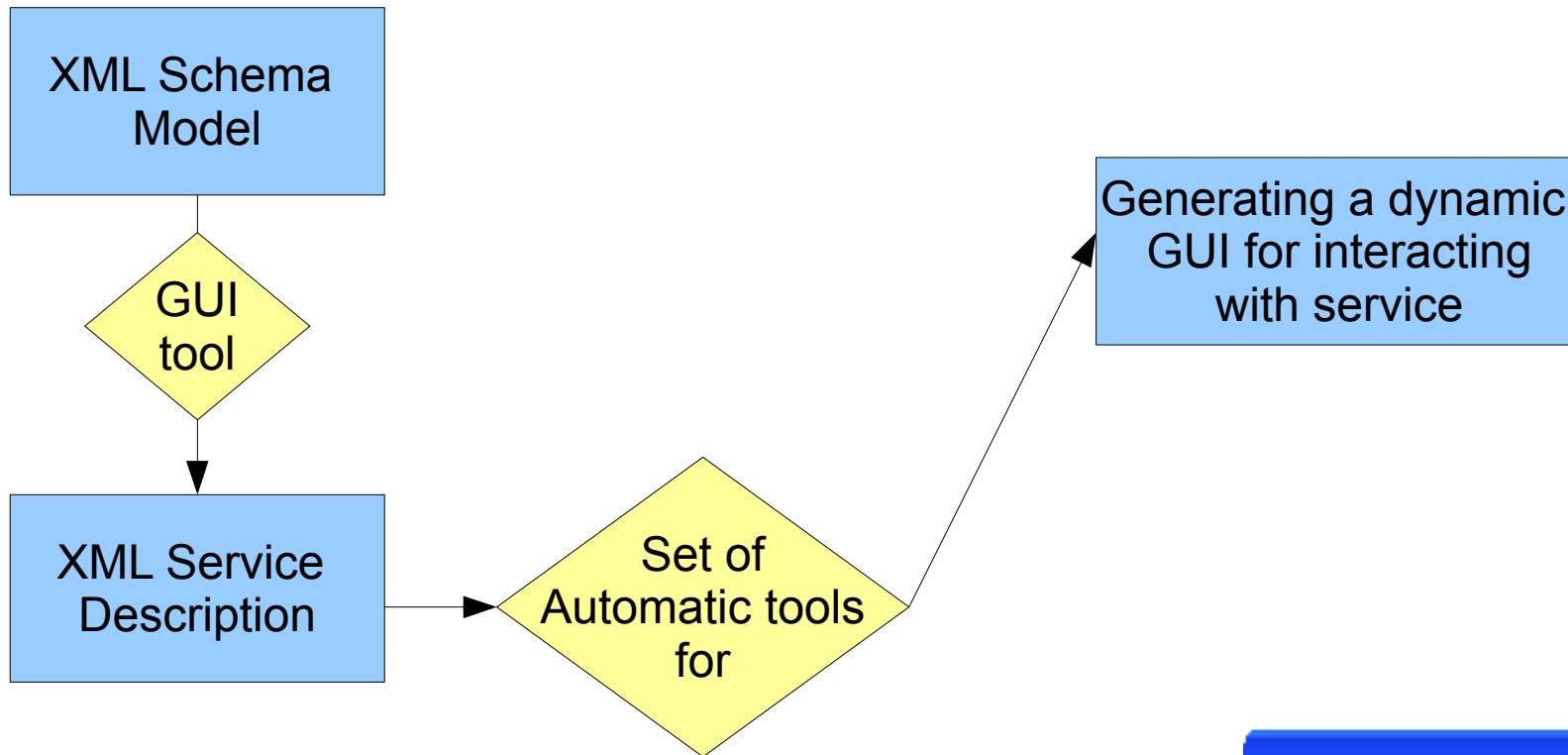
- $p_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $p_2 \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $p_3$  is boolean.
- if  $p_1 > 0 \implies p_2 \in \{2; 4; 6\}$  and  $p_3$  must be false.
- if  $p_1 < 0 \implies p_3$  must be true.

Automatically Generated Client

P1	<input type="text"/>
P2	<input type="text"/>
P3	<input type="checkbox"/>



# Sketch of the integral solution



Service description:

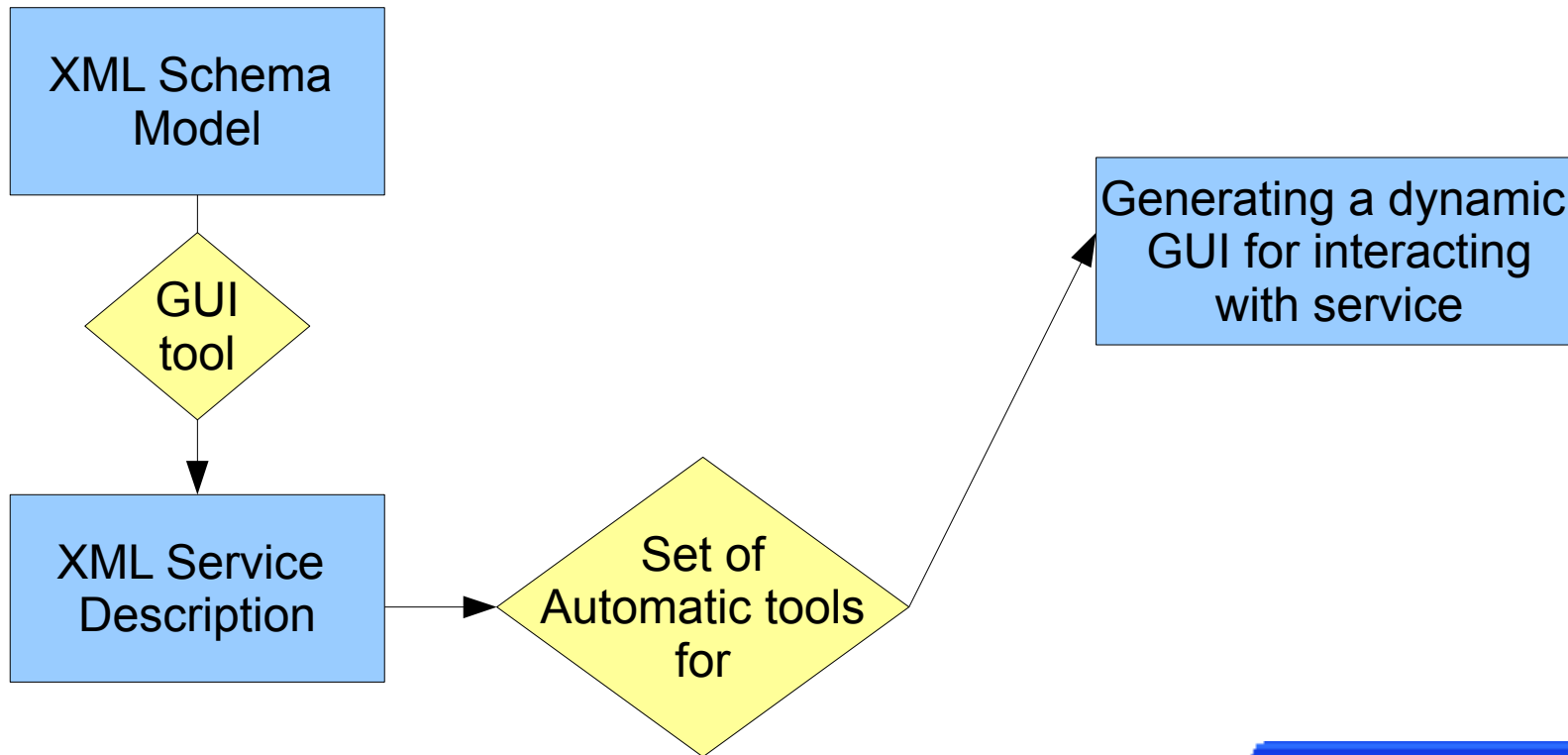
- $p_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $p_2 \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $p_3$  is boolean.
- if  $p_1 > 0 \implies p_2 \in \{2; 4; 6\}$  and  $p_3$  must be false.
- if  $p_1 < 0 \implies p_3$  must be true.

Automatically Generated Client

P1	<input type="text" value="1"/>
P2	<input type="list" value="2, 4, 6"/>
P3	<input type="checkbox"/>

The screenshot shows a window titled "Automatically Generated Client" with three parameters: P1 (a text input field containing "1"), P2 (a list box containing "2", "4", and "6"), and P3 (a checkbox).

# Sketch of the integral solution



Service description:

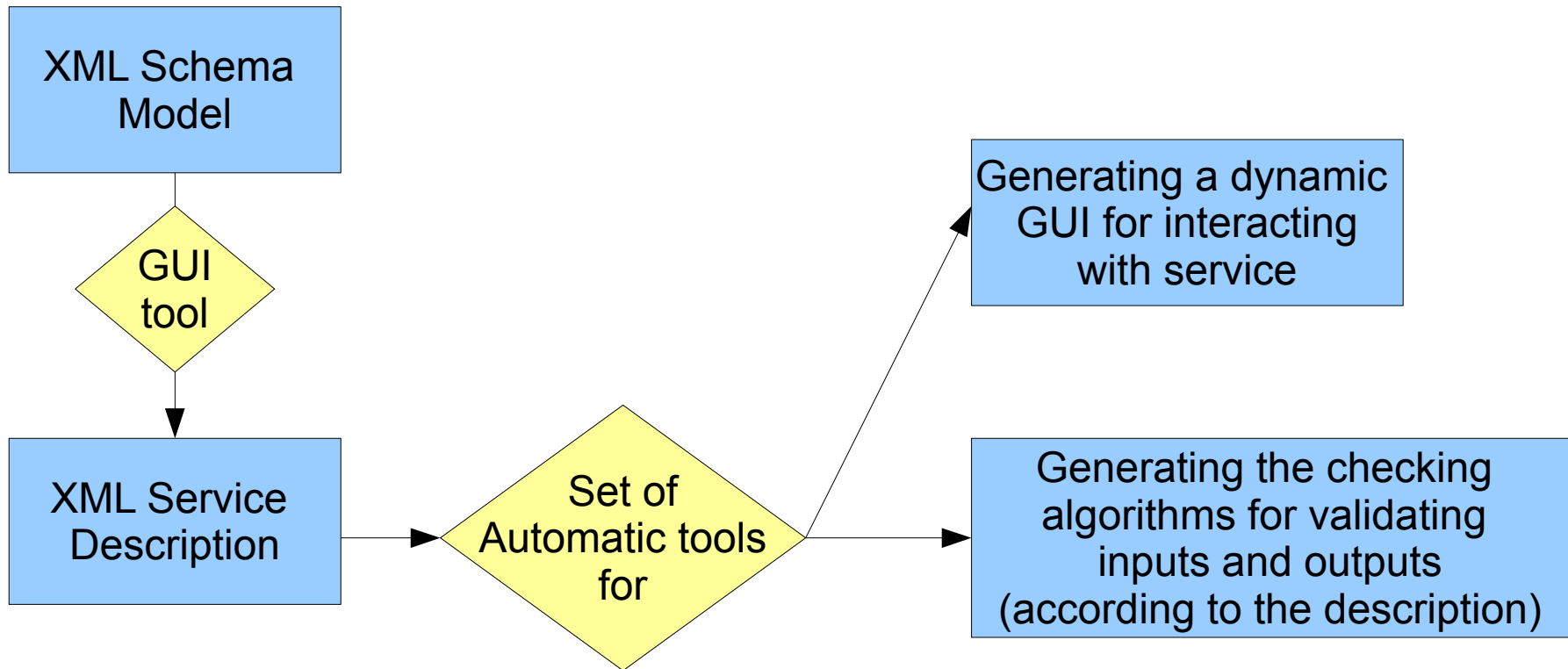
- $p_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $p_2 \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $p_3$  is boolean.
- if  $p_1 > 0 \implies p_2 \in \{2; 4; 6\}$  and  $p_3$  must be false.
- if  $p_1 < 0 \implies p_3$  must be true.

Automatically Generated Client

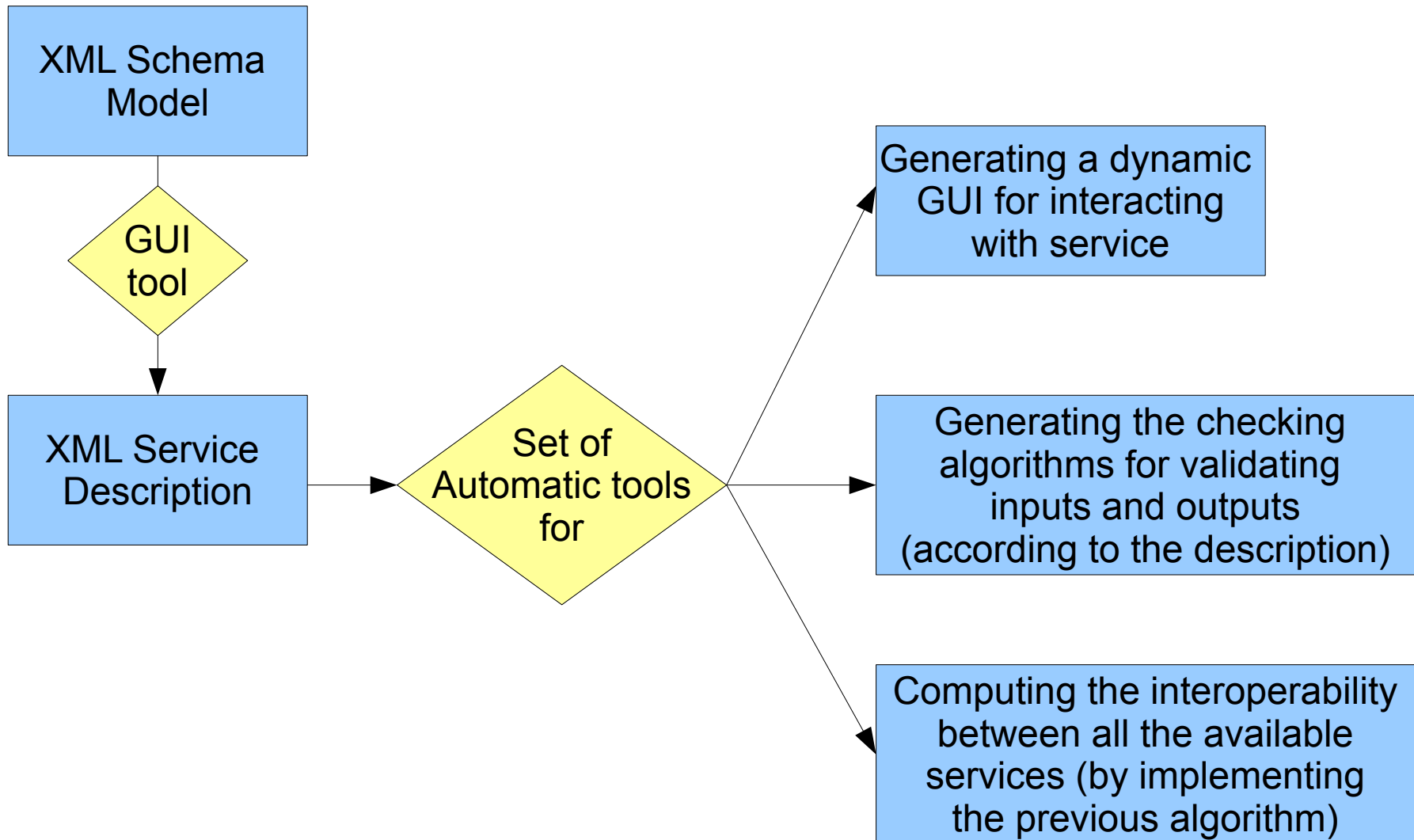
P1	<input type="text" value="-1"/>
P2	<input type="text"/>
P3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The screenshot shows a GUI window titled "Automatically Generated Client". It contains three rows of controls: a button labeled "P1" next to a text input field containing "-1"; a button labeled "P2" next to an empty text input field; and a button labeled "P3" next to a checked checkbox.

# Sketch of the integral solution



# Sketch of the integral solution



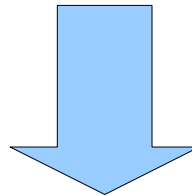
# Concluding remarks

With our formalism:

- Users can easily describe parameters and overall their constraints in a **unified way**
- Descriptions are human readable and could be understood by computers.



Interoperability graphs connecting services can be computed *a priori* automatically



It is a consistent step towards a real and integrated interoperability in the VO.

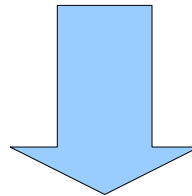
# Concluding remarks

With our formalism:

- Users can easily describe parameters and overall their constraints in a **unified way**
- Descriptions are human readable and could be understood by computers.



Interoperability graphs connecting services can be computed *a priori* automatically



It is a consistent step towards a real and integrated interoperability in the VO.

*Thank you for your kind attention.*