

Report Concerning Space Data System Standards

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| Producer-Archive Interface Specification (PAIS)  A Tutorial |

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FOREWORD

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# Introduction

## Purpose And Scope

The purpose of this CCSDS report is to provide a tutorial for the Producer-Archive Interface Specification (PAIS) standard.

[NOTE – this section should be eventually reviewed at the very end of the editing of this document]

## Rationale

[SCOPE – general tutorial based on practical examples; all PAIS XML elements covered]

## Document Structure

This document is broken down as follows:

Section 1 defines the purpose, scope, structure, definitions for terminology and references to standards and external documents used in this CCSDS report;

Section 2 introduces the concept of transfer, the terminology inherited from PAIS and OAIS, and provides an overview and guidelines for building a Model of Objects for Transfer (MOT) and associated SIPs;

Section 3 introduces the PAIS XML descriptors and provides concrete examples covering all XML elements and provides best practices;

Section 4 describes the PAIS implementation of SIPs their generation, ingestion, validation, either as XFDU or non-XFDU packages;

Section 5 provides a series of use cases that enforce the understanding of the PAIS standard through concrete and complete examples

Section 6 introduces a series of existing software tools that may help implement the PAIS standard.

Annexes:

* Annex A contains the complete PAIS descriptors…
* [NOTE – To Be Continued]

## Definitions

### Acronyms and Abbreviations

For the purposes of this document, the following acronyms and abbreviations apply.

**AIP** Archival Information Package

**ASCII** American Standard Code for Information Interchange

**BnF** Bibliographie Nationale Française (French);  
National Library of France (English)

**CCSDS** Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems

**CMC** CCSDS Management Council

**CNES** Centre National d'Études Spatiales

**CoRoT** COnvection ROtation et Transits planétaires (French);  
COnvection ROtation and planetary Transits (English)

**DFDL** DFDL

**DIP** Dissemination Information Package

**EO** Earth Observation

**ERS** European Remote Sensing Satellite

**ESA** European Space Agency

**FITS** Flexible Image Transport System

**GUI** Graphical User Interface

**ISEE** International Sun-Earth Explorer ~~(international cooperative program)~~

**MB** Mega Bytes

**METS** Metadata Encoding and Transmission Standard

**MOT** Model of Objects for Transfer

**NASA** National Aeronautics and Space Administration

**NSSDCA** National Space Flight Data Coordinating Archive

**OAIS** Open Archival Information System

**PAIS** Producer Archive Interface Specification

**PAIMAS** Producer-Archive Interface Methodology Abstract Standard

**PREMIS** Preservation Metadata Implementation Strategies

**SAFE** Standard Archive Format for Europe

**SAR** Synthetic Aperture Radar

**SIP** Submission Information Package

**SLA** Service Level Agreement

**SPAR** Scalable Preservation and Archiving Repository

**TIFF** Tagged Image File Format

**XFDU** XML Formatted Data Unit

**XML** Extensible Markup Language

**ZIP** [TBD]

### Glossary of Terms

PAIS terminology, as defined in reference [1] and reference [4], is used throughout this CCSDS Report. Only brief definitions are provided here.

**Archive**: An organization that intends to preserve information for access and use by a Designated Community.

**Content Information**: The set of information that is the primary target for preservation. It is an Information Object comprised of its Content Data Object and its Representation Information. An example of Content Information could be a single table of numbers representing, and understandable as, temperatures, but excluding the documentation that would explain its history and origin, how it relates to other observations, etc.

**Collection Descriptor**: A set of attributes that describes a view of a single collection of data and that identifies the parent collection of which it is a part.

**Data Object**: Either a Physical Object or a Digital Object.

**Data Object Type**: A set of characteristics describing a Data Object (such as the size of this object and the description of its content). Typically there will be multiple Data Objects conforming to the same Data Object Type.

**Descriptor**: Either a Collection Descriptor or a Transfer Object Type Descriptor.

**Descriptor Model**: A model that defines the mandatory and optional attributes needed for a Collection Descriptor or a Transfer Object Type Descriptor.

**Fixity Information**: The information which documents the authentication mechanisms and provides authentication keys to ensure that the Content Information Object has not been altered in an undocumented manner.

**Formal Definition Phase**: The Formal Definition Phase includes completing the SIP design with precise definitions of the digital objects to be delivered, completing the Submission Agreement with precise contractual transfer conditions such as restrictions on access and establishing the delivery schedule.

**Information**: Any type of knowledge that can be exchanged. In an exchange, it is represented by data. An example is a string of bits (the data) accompanied by a description of how to interpret a string of bits as numbers representing temperature observations measured in degrees Celsius (the Representation Information).

**Information Package**: A conceptual container composed of optional Content Information and optional associated Preservation Description Information. Associated with this Information Package is Packaging Information used to delimit and identify the Content Information and Package Description Information used to facilitate searches for the Content Information.

**Model**: A data entity described independently from any instance in a data product, and corresponding to a re-usable data entity definition, from which other data entities may inherit the attributes and apply some specialization rules.

**Model of Objects for Transfer (MOT)**: The set of all Descriptors for a given Producer-Archive Project. It is used jointly by the Producer and the Archive to provide a common and understandable hierarchical view of the Producer’s Data Objects to be transferred and their organization into collections, and it supports possible additional relationships among them. The hierarchy may be viewed as a tree having leaf and non-leaf nodes. The Data Objects to be transferred, organized as ‘Transfer Objects,’ are represented by the leaves of the MOT. Thus the nodes of the MOT have a different meaning depending on whether they are leaves or not:

* A leaf node corresponds to a single Transfer Object Type and therefore one exists for each Transfer Object Type Descriptor.
* A non-leaf node corresponds to a collection view of Transfer Object Types, or of a collection of collections. A non-leaf node exists for each Collection Descriptor.

**Producer**: The role played by those persons or client systems who provide the information to be preserved. This can include other OAISes or internal OAIS persons or systems.

**Producer-Archive Project**: A Producer-Archive Project is a set of activities and the means used by the information Producer as well as the Archive to ingest a given set of information into the Archive.

**Submission Information Package (SIP)**: An Information Package that is delivered by the Producer to the OAIS for use in the construction or update of one or more AIPs and/or the associated Descriptive Information.

**Transfer Object**: A set of one or more Transfer Object Groups containing at least one Data Object that are to be transferred to the Archive.

**Transfer Object Group**: A set of zero or more Data Objects and zero or more Transfer Object Groups.

**Transfer Object Type**: A set of characteristics describing a Transfer Object (such as the size of this object, the description of its content, and its makeup in terms of one or more Data Object Types). Typically there can be multiple Transfer Objects conforming to the same Transfer Object Type.

**Transfer Object Type Descriptor**: A set of attributes that describes a Transfer Object Type and that identifies the parent collection of which it is a part.

**Transfer Phase**: The Transfer Phase performs the actual transfer of the SIP from the Producer to the Archive and the preliminary processing of the SIP by the Archive, as it is defined in the agreement.

**Validation Phase**: The Validation Phase includes the actual validation processing of the SIP by the Archive and any required follow-up action with the Producer. Different systematic or in-depth levels of validation may be defined. Validations may be performed after each delivery, or later, depending on the validation constraints.

## Conventions

[SCOPE – this section should specify the diagramming conventions selected for this report, e.g., UML like notation, colors, etc., all when stabilized and agreed by the WG]

TOPIC - At least introduce the rules for diagrams e.g. File system components, PAIS descriptors elements, etc.

## References

The following documents are referenced in this Report. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All documents are subject to revision, and users of this Report are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the documents indicated below. The CCSDS Secretariat maintains a register of currently valid CCSDS documents.

[1] *Producer Archive Interface Specification (PAIS)*. Draft Recommendation for Space Data System Standards, CCSDS 651.1-R-1. Red Book. Issue 1. Washington, D.C.: CCSDS, October 2013.

[2] *XML Formatted Data Unit (XFDU) – Structure and Construction Rules*. Recommendation for Space Data System Standards, CCSDS 661.0-B-1. Blue Book. Issue 1. Washington, D.C.: CCSDS, September 2008. [Equivalent to ISO 13527:2010.]

[3] *Producer-Archive Interface Methodology Abstract Standard (PAIMAS)*. Recommendation for Space Data System Standards, CCSDS 651.0-M-1. Magenta Book. Issue 1. Washington, D.C.: CCSDS, May 2004. [Equivalent to ISO 20652:2006.]

[4] *Reference Model for an Open Archival Information System (OAIS)*. Recommendation for Space Data System Standards, CCSDS 650.0-B-1. Blue Book. Issue 1. Washington, D.C.: CCSDS, January 2002. [Equivalent to ISO 14721:2003.]

[5] *Organization and Processes for the Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems*. CCSDS Record, CCSDS A02.1-Y-3. Yellow Book. Issue 3.

[6] *CCSDS Publications Manual*. CCSDS Record, CCSDS A20.0-Y-3. Yellow Book. Issue 3. Washington, D.C.: CCSDS, December 2011.

# PAIS at a Glance

*It will enable the Producer to share with the Archive, by means of a model and its instantiation as XML* files*, a sufficiently precise and unambiguous formal definition of the Digital Objects to be produced and transferred. It will also enable a precise definition of the packaging of these objects in the form of Submission Information Packages (SIPs), including the ability to specify the order in which they should be transferred.*

A transfer, as seen by the PAIS standard, is the movement of Data Objects from a Producer to an Archive. The Data Objects are not transferred as independent plain items but rather grouped and encapsulated in higher level objects known as Submission Information Packages (SIPs), thereby providing better control in term of content types, fixity information, inter-relationships and sequencing as outlined in the following figure 2-1.

651x2g0-figure-2-1

Figure 2‑1: Example of Transfer

The Producer is responsible for the creation of SIPs according to content types agreed with the Archive and for their submission in a sequencing order that may also have been negotiated with the receiving Archive. In the example above, the Producer has generated and submitted four SIPs, one of Content Type A, the second of Content Type B and the remainders of Content Type C. As suggested by their names, the Content Types govern the actual content allowed for a SIP in term of structure and data format.

According to the PAIS standard the contents of the SIPs are decomposed into Transfer Objects (i.e. depicted as colored boxes in the figure 2-1 above) holding one or more trees of Groups (i.e. usually denoting folders) organizing the Data Objects that are the subject of the transfer (i.e. usually a single file or a set of files). A typical example of a Transfer Object could be an Earth Observation product composed of various metadata and data files (i.e. the Data Objects) organized in a tree of folders (i.e. the Groups). The PAIS standard supports the control of these objects through the description of their types, namely the Transfer Object Types, Group Types and Data Object Types.

According to the PAIS, the definition of these SIP Content Types is given by a “SIP Constraints” XML document that specifies the Transfer Object Types and their frequency of occurrence in each SIP Content Type. It can also specify the order in which SIP Content Types are transferred to the Archive. Referring again to Figure 2-1, SIP Content Type A may have specified that only ‘blue type’ Transfer Objects may be present. Content Type B may have specified that both ‘blue and red type’ Transfer Objects may be present. And finally the SIP Content Type C may require an “orange type” Transfer Object and one or more “green type” Transfer Objects. The SIP Constraints document may also have specified that SIPs of type A and type B must be transferred prior to all type C SIPs. Alternatively, there may be no constraints on the order of transfer.

PAIS provides a mechanism, called Transfer Object Descriptors, to formally define Transfer Object Types. These Descriptors are instantiated as XML documents. A Descriptor specifies a content tree comprised of Group Types possibly holding other Group Types and/or Data Object Types. It also supports the specification of occurrences, sizes and association between types.

In addition, the PAIS standard specifies the attributes that must be included in a SIP for the complete typing of all the objects it contains. These attributes link the objects (Transfer Objects, Group Objects, Data Objects) to their specifications within the PAIS descriptors. The PAIS standard also defines a default SIP format based on the CCSDS XFDU recommended standard (see reference [2]). According to the XFDU standard, the SIPs are containers of any type (e.g., usually a ZIP archive or a root folder), that hold the Data Object files organized as an arbitrary number of nested folders. This structure is accompanied by an XFDU Manifest XML document that registers all the Data Objects and, when specialized as defined by the PAIS, uniquely identifies their types within a PAIS Producer-Archive Project (i.e. identifies the PAIS Data Object Types, Group Types, Transfer Object Types, SIP Content Type, etc.)

The list of methods for writing PAIS descriptors is endless and it is likely that none is suitable for all project contexts. Nevertheless, the following workflow gives an overview of the major steps that are usually to be addressed during a Producer Archive Project definition:

651x2g0-figure-xxx-method-overview

Figure 2‑2: Typical steps driving a PAIS Producer-Archive Project definition

In summary, Producer-Archive Projects can increase Archive ingest efficiency and quality control by adopting the PAIS standard. The Producer Archive Project will need to write a set of XML documents according to a formal XML language.to model the transfer. This facilitates validating these descriptors against XML Schema documents provided in the annex of the standard. It also enhances the understanding of the transfer project by both the Producer and the Archive.

If the Producer-Archive Project uses that model and adopts the PAIS standard for packaging the data into SIPs for transfer, they will gain benefits when developing or reusing tools for building, transferring, receiving and validating SIPs.

# Modeling Transfers

The PAIS standard in reference [1] specifies material for the modeling and control of the transfer of Digital Objects from a Producer to an Archive. This material consists of a set of XML language specifications and construction rules supporting the concrete implementation of the Producer-Archive Interface Methodology Abstract Standard (PAIMAS), itself deriving from the Reference Model for an Open Archival Information System (OAIS) (see references [3] and [4]). The XML schemas defined by the PAIS do not intend to implement all aspects of the broad PAIMAS abstract standard but are focused on the specification of the formal model and the associated SIPs during the Formal Definition Phase, the validation and follow-up of the SIPs during the Transfer Phase and the Validation Phase as defined in PAIMAS.

Note: The figures in this section employ UMLmodeling to given an overview of the PAIS modeling using XML based Descriptors.

## Model of Objects for Transfer

The Model of Objects for Transfer (MOT) is a set of PAIS XML descriptors controlling a Producer-Archive Project and is an instantiation of the PAIMAS formal model. The UML diagram in Figure 3-1 shows that the MOT must be composed of at least one Collection Descriptor and one Transfer Object Descriptor

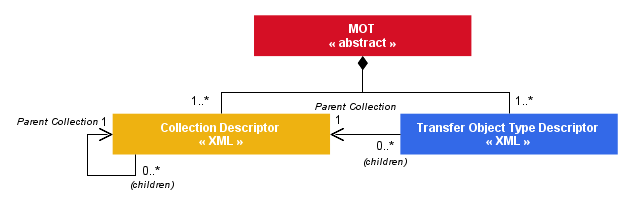


Figure 3‑1: Model of Objects for Transfer (MOT)

Each Transfer Object Type Descriptor models a unit of transfer broken down in a tree of Group Types and sub-Group Types of Data Objects. The Transfer Object Type Descriptor is further described in section 3.1.1.

The Collection Descriptors organize the Transfer Object Types in a logical tree with unlimited levels of parent Collections. The Collection Descriptor is further described in section 3.1.2 below.

According to this definition, the minimal MOT is composed of two XML files and defines one Transfer Object Type as a part of one Collection.

### Transfer Object Type Descriptor

A Transfer Object Type Descriptor defines a Transfer Object Type. Objects conforming to the Descriptor can be transferred from the Producer to the Archive. Each Descriptor defines one and only one Transfer Object Type and it has to be part of a Collection.

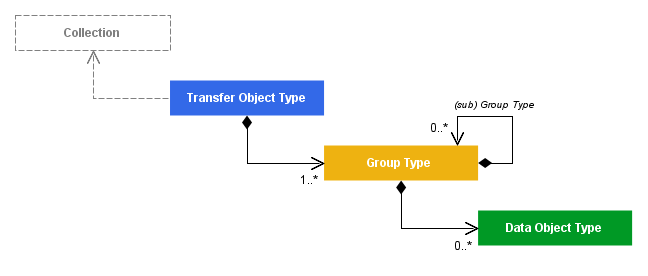


Figure 3‑2: Transfer Object Descriptor

A Transfer Object Type is uniquely identified across the overall Producer-Archive Project and decomposes the object into one or more trees of Group Type nodes and Data Object Type leaves. A Transfer Object Type defines the minimal and maximal number of objects, or instances, of this type that could occur in the overall project. It may optionally define the minimal and maximal size of each object of this type. The complete specification of the Transfer Object Type is provided in section 3.2 of PAIS standard (see reference [1]) and illustrated throughout the section 4 of this report.

A Transfer Object Type must contain at least one Group Type, all accepting as many sub-group types as required up to the Data Object Type leaves. The Group Type definition specifies the minimal and maximum number of occurrences expected within its parent Group or its parent Transfer Object. The Group Types may correspond to directories or ZIP entries, or they may simply represent the concept of a set or sequence. It is important to note that when there are nested groups with multiple occurrences, the order in which the group instances should be instantiated is ambiguous. This should be addressed by specifying the order semantically in the text description that is a part of each group specification. It could also be addressed by incorporating one or more user defined attributes into the Transfer Object Descriptor. This issue is addressed further in section x and the ISEE use case of section 6.1.

The Data Object Type is the lowest level of description of the MOT and usually corresponds to a single file type. It may also represent multiple files if this set of files can be considered as a single Data Object at the transfer level. This feature enables the avoidance of overly detailed Descriptor specifications. For example, it may be convenient to consider an Earth Observation product as a single Data Object although it is composed of multiple files. The modeling of the header files, the image bands and other auxiliary files composing this product may not be of interest if they are never disjoint and never referenced individually during the transfer. The Data Object Type specifies the minimal and maximal number of occurrences expected within its instance of parent Group Type. It is also possible to control the minimal and maximal number of ccfiles composing a Data Object.

Any of the Transfer Object Types, Group Types and Data Object Types can be interrelated and/or associated to a Collection. The semantics of an associations are unconstrained by PAIS and are to be agreed between the Producer and the Archive during the Project definition. Typical semantics include the data/metadata relationship or the association with a representation information that may support the cataloguing and the validation activity on the Archive side. These relations are further discussed in section 4.5 of this report.

### Collection Descriptor

Each Collection Descriptor defines one Collection that references a single parent Collection and that can be referenced as a parent by zero or more other Collections and any number of Transfer Object Types. The parent Collection of the top level Collection has the value ‘none’. Thus the set of Collections defined in a MOT forms a tree.

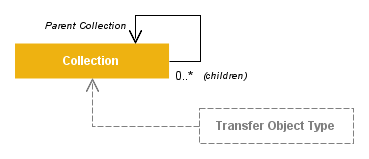


Figure 3‑3: Collection Descriptor

A Collection is a logical grouping concept whose semantics are to be determined by the Producer and the Archive. For example, the Collection may support Archive behavior in terms of cataloguing, validation means or storage. Typical Collections could distinguish project documentation from data production, could group products according to their processing levels, the production phases, etc. The complete specification of Collection is provided in section 3.3 of PAIS standard (see reference [1]) and illustrated throughout the section 4 of this report.

## Submission Information Package (SIP)

The Submission Information Package (SIP) is the actual physical unit of transfer that can hold one or more Transfer Objects. The PAIS standard defines a SIP Constraints file and various rules for specifying and controlling the SIP contents based on the MOT elements introduced in the sections above.

### SIP Constraints

The SIP Constraints file is an XML document defining all the SIP Content Types that may occur in a Producer-Archive Project. At least one SIP Content Type must be defined for the project. If more than one

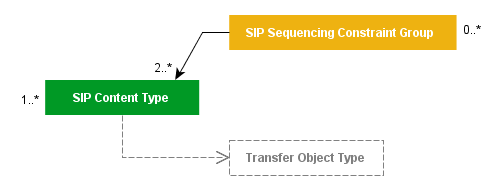


Figure 3‑4: SIP Constraints

Each SIP Content Type specifies the Transfer Object Types authorized for this type of SIP and, optionally, their minimal and maximal numbers of occurrences allowed for each SIP instance.

The SIP Constraints file may also define one or more SIP Sequencing Constraint Groups that impose a sequencing order between two or more SIP Content Types. This feature may be convenient to secure, for example, the prior transfer of representation information required for the validation of the successive packages.

### SIP Model

The PAIS standard defines an abstract SIP Model that has to be followed by any PAIS compliant SIP. Unless specified otherwise, any reference to SIP in this report is supposed compliant to the PAIS SIP Model.

According to this SIP Model, a SIP is composed of one mandatory SIP Global Information section and optional Transfer Objects to Delete and Transfer Object sections as outlined in the figure 2-6 below. At least one of the two sections is mandatory.

Description: 651x2g0-figure-2-6.emf

Figure 3‑5: SIP Model

The SIP Global Information includes the identification of the SIP with respect to the Producer-Archive Project, the actual source that has generated this SIP and, in particular, a reference to the SIP Content Type it instantiates. The SIP Global Information may also include a sequence number necessary for disambiguation when the MOT descriptors do not provide fixed occurrence values.

The Transfer Objects are instances of Transfer Object Types of the Producer-Archive Project’s MOT. A Transfer Object in a SIP must be of a Transfer Object Type authorized by the SIP Content Type referenced by the SIP Global Information. Similarly, the number of Transfer Objects of an authorized type must be within the range defined in the SIP Content Type.

Following the type hierarchy, the Transfer Objects are composed of Transfer Object Groups, that are instances of Group Types, and Data Objects, that are instances of Data Object Types. The actual instances must explicitly reference the corresponding MOT types (i.e., Descriptor specifications) to allow the formal validation of the SIP structure at ingestion.

Finally, the Data Objects reference one or more Byte Streams typically instantiated as physical files.

## A Methodology for Modeling a Transfer

As introduced in the section 2 above, there are probably countless methods that could apply for the implementation of PAIS descriptors, but it is likely that none is suitable for all project contexts. However, the following workflow diagram introduces a typical methodology illustrating major steps that most implementers could follow.

651x2g0-figure-3-6

Figure 3‑6: A Methodology for Modeling a Transfer

The workflow steps can be summarized as follows:

* **Define Project Context**: according to PAIMAS standard (see reference [3]), this step represents a preliminary phase that can be long during which the Producer and the Archive converge towards a common project of transfer. At the PAIS level, the critical outputs are the Producer-Archive Project identifier and the potential Producer Source identifiers that will be necessary in the header of all SIPs;
* **Define Content Information**: at this step the Producer and the Archive agree on what kind of Digital Objects are to be transferred. From this step, the workflow forks in two branches involving the Producer and the Archive separately;
* **Estimate the Data Volumes**: at this step the Producer determines the volumes of each type of Digital Objects. This may depend on the variety of formats, of data sources, etc.
* **Assess AIPs/DIPs**: at this step the Archive has to consider how and where it will host/store the Digital Objects in term of Archival Information Packages (AIPs). A preliminary analysis of the Dissemination Information Packages (DIPs) is usually a good practice for the proper design of AIPs. This step may also identify the validation procedures that will be required at ingestion to populate the archive and ensure adequate quality;
* **Identify Project Constraints**: this steps consists in merging the information collected during the two previous parallel steps and ensuring that all parties can handle the planned transfer e.g. network resources, hardware, manpower. The objective is to identify the project constraints that can influence the modeling of the objects to be transferred in terms of grouping, sizing and sequencing;
* **MOT Design**: at this step, all the project information (e.g. data objects, formats, collections etc.) and constraints are known and it becomes possible to model the transfer and write the PAIS descriptors for the transfer project i.e. the Collection descriptors and the Transfer Object Type descriptors. It is recommended at this step to model only the elements that are actually required or justified for the transfer. For example, the PAIS does not require Descriptors that may serve as complete Representation Information outside the context of a transfer. Thus, modeling all files directories because they are there may be more cumbersome than useful and should not be considered as a good practice;
* **Model SIP Constraints**: this step consists in writing the SIP Constraints XML document that defines the SIP Content Types allowed in the transfer and potentially the sequencing constraints e.g. SIPs holding data specifications or auxiliary data may be required first to allow the validation or the reprocessing of the primary data;
* **Validate MOT and Constraints**: at this decision step the PAIS descriptors and the SIP Constraints XML documents are validated. They have to be well-formed according to the XML recommendation and validated against the PAIS XML Schemas provided in the annex of the standard. It is recommended to complete this automatic validation with reviews involving both the Producer and the Archive and to simulate the transfer of all potential SIP Content Types in an environment as close as possible to the target operational one. In case of failure, the workflow must be reiterated from the “MOT Design” step.

# Writing XML Descriptors And SIP Constraints

This section describes the XML descriptors composing the MOT (Collections and Transfer Object Descriptors). Basic understanding of the MOT concepts introduced in the section 3.1 above is required. This section uses POLDER Data Set, described section 4.1.1.

## Structures and Construction Rules

### POLDER – a high level description

This case is used to highlight typical points in the tutorial. This section describes it at a high level without further details (for the same reason the descriptors and SIP constraints are not provided).

POLDER (POLarization and Directionality of the Earth's Reflectances) was developped by the French space agency, CNES.

POLDER is a wide field of view imaging radiometer that has provided the first global, systematic measurements of spectral, directional and polarized characteristics of the solar radiation reflected by the Earth/atmosphere system. Its original observation capabilities have opened up new perspectives for discriminating the radiation scattered in the atmosphere from the radiation actually reflected by the surface.

The schematic of the MOT for the POLDER use case, as shown in Figure 6-2, involves two Collection Descriptors –one for the raw data called “L0”, one for the upper level product called “L1”, and one Transfer Object Descriptor for the documentation.

The L0 collection contains a Transfer Object Descriptor for the raw data “L0DATA”, the associated Representation Information “L0REPINFO” and the auxiliary data “AUXDATA”, used to build the upper level products “L1”. For the example only 3 products are modelled.

The L1 collection contains three Transfer Object Descriptors, one for the L1 products “LIG1DATA”, one for the associated browses “L1GB1DATA”, one for the L1 products Representation Information.

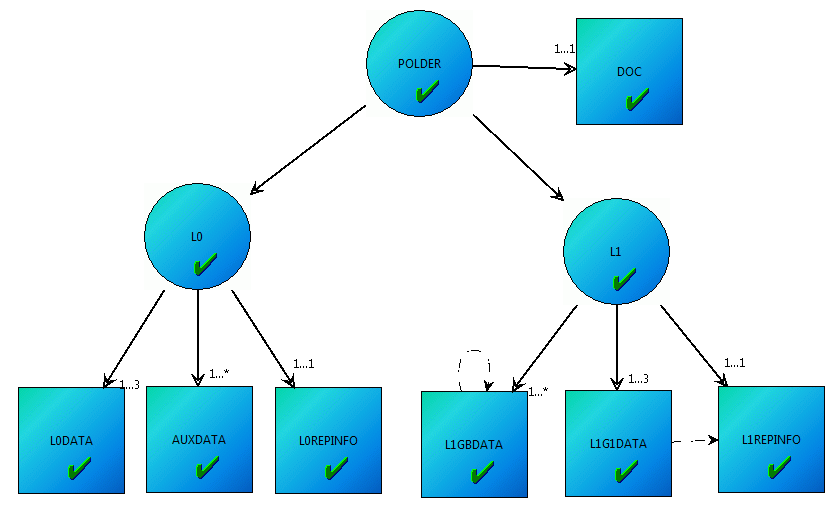


Figure 4‑1: POLDER MOT

### Organization Of XML Documents

The physical organization of XML documents is basically free e.g. as files or database entry, in the same directory or in separate ones.

Figure 4-1 shows an example of a set of XML files grouped in a directory. Files are named using the naming convention of

<project-id>-pais-<type>[-<id>].xml

Where:

<type> can either be collection, transfer-object or sip-constraints;

[-<id>] is either the descriptorId of the Collection or Transfer Object Descriptors or nothing for SIP Constraints files that is unique.

├── polder-pais-collection-l0.xml

├── polder-pais-collection-l1.xml

├── polder-pais-collection-polder.xml

├── polder-pais-sip-constraints.xml

├── polder-pais-transfer-object-auxdata.xml

├── polder-pais-transfer-object-l0data.xml

├── polder-pais-transfer-object-l0repinfo.xml

├── polder-pais-transfer-object-l1g1data.xml

├── polder-pais-transfer-object-l1gbdata.xml

├── polder-pais-transfer-object-l1repinfo.xml

└── polder-pais-transfer-object-doc.xml

Figure 4‑2: Example of PAIS XML documents in a directory

### XML Namespace

PAIS descriptors are standard XML 1.0 documents that may begin with a standard XML prolog:

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

XML Namespaces provide a method to avoid element name conflicts. A so-called **namespace** must be defined. The namespace is defined by the **xmlns attribute** in the start tag of an element. Any sub-element inherits the xmlns attribute – and so the namespace). The namespace declaration has the following syntax. xmlns[:prefix]="URI" (prefix is optional).

The current version of the PAIS produces elements in the “urn:ccsds:schema:pais:1” namespace:

Xmlns[:pais]="urn:ccsds:schema:pais:1"

#### Default namespace

As for any XML document, the “urn:ccsds:schema:pais:1” namespace could be used as the **default namespace** i.e. non-prefixed PAIS elements:

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<collectionDescriptor **xmlns**="urn:ccsds:schema:pais:1">

<identification>

<descriptorModelID>CCSD0015</descriptorModelID>

[…]

</collectionDescriptor>

In this example, the collectionDescriptor and all sub-elements *implicitely* belongs to the urn:ccsds:schema:pais:1 namespace - even if not prefixed.

#### Namespace prefix

The “urn:ccsds:schema:pais:1” namespace also could be used with explicit **namespace prefix** i.e. preference to “pais” prefix but any other token would work (this may be useful to distinguish PAIS elements from other from different namespaces - only valid for extended PAIS descriptors):

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<**pais**:collectionDescriptor **xmlns:pais**="urn:ccsds:schema:pais:1">

<**pais**:identification>

<**pais**:descriptorModelID>CCSD0015</**pais**:descriptorModelID>

[…]

</**pais**:collectionDescriptor>

In this example, the collectionDescriptor *explicitely* belongs to the urn:ccsds:schema:pais:1 namespace.

#### Default namespace VS Namespace prefix

As much as possible, it is recommended to use the **default namespace** (especially because this form is easier to read by humans).

The prolog and namespace declarations will not be repeated along the examples of this section. Tabular representation is preferred.

### CollectionS

One XML document per Collection Descriptor must be created.

Any Transfer Object must have a parent Collection, so each Transfer Object Type Descriptor will include a single parentCollection element.

Table 4-1 shows a snippet of the contents of an example of a root collection descriptor: POLDER Collection. You can identify that this is the root collection since the value of the parentCollection element is “NONE” as is shown at **➋** in the table.

Table 4-1: Example of a Descriptor for a Root Collection

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Sample Value** |
| **collectionDescriptor ➊** |  |
| identification |  |
| descriptorModelID | CCSD0015 |
| descriptorModelVersion | V1.0 |
| descriptorID | POLDER |
| description |  |
| collectionTitle | POLDER 1 and 2 Products |
| collectionDescription | POLarization and Directionnality of the Earth's Reflectance |
| Relation |  |
| **parentCollection ➋** | **NONE** |

All elements in the table are mandatory. This example corresponds to the minimal set of elements required for a collection. Collection Descriptors accept a few more optional elements but this example would fit most use cases.

The descriptorModelID and descriptorModelVersion uniquely identify the model on which this Descriptor is based. It may be the Descriptor model as given in the PAIS standard, in which case the values are CCSD0015 and V1.0 respectively as shown in Table 4-1. However the Descriptor model can be specialized, either by CCSDS within a revised standard in which case one or both of the elements will be given new values, or by the Archive in which case the values and specifications need to be managed by the Archive and agreed by the Producer.

The CCSDS will update only the descriptorModelVersion when the updated schema is backward compatible with the original schema (i.e., changes are simply restrictions of semantics or syntax). Otherwise CCSDS will update the descriptorModelID. In order to maintain unambiguous responsibility for model ownership, only CCSDS is allowed to update the desciptorModelVersion value in association with the CCSDS defined descriptorModelD values of the form CCSDxxxx.

Should an Archive decide to make any changes to the schema as given by the PAIS standard, it must use a new value for the descriptorModelID that is not of the form CCSDxxxx. It is recommended that the Archive use the same rule of backward compatibility in the management of their schema’s model identifier and version values.

Note: All identifiers of the form CCSDxxxx, along with their specification and meaning, can be found in CCSDS standards.

The descriptorModelID and descriptorModelVersion are defined in the PAIS XML Schema as unrestricted xsd:string allowing empty strings, tabs etc. A good practice would be to restrict these elements to the values expected for the Producer-Archive project as described in section 4.7 below.

The descriptorID uniquely identifies the Collection within the Producer-Archive project.

The descriptorID is defined in the XML Schema as an xsd:string which authorizes empty strings or whatever content of any length. As for descriptorModelID, a recommended practice is to restrict the string to a controlled space, for example through a pattern or an enumeration valid for the overall project. It should reject empty strings. See section 4.7.

The collectionTitle and collectionDescription can greatly help the understanding of the purpose and scope of the Collection and should be written with care. Empty strings or the duplication of the Collection identifier is to be considered as a poor practice. Formal projects could allow restriction of the PAIS XML Schemas to prevent those situations.

Table 4-2 presents an example of a child collection. Its descriptorID value is L0 and it can be referred to as the L0 collection. As shown at **➊,** the relation/parentCollection element identifies the parent Collection through its descriptorID - POLDER.

Table 4-2: Example of Child Collection

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Sample Value** |
| **collectionDescriptor** |  |
| **Identification** |  |
| **descriptorID** | L0 |
| *… removed for brevity …* |  |
| Relation |  |
| **parentCollection ➊** | **POLDER** |

Only a single parentCollection can be defined. However other associations can also be defined. A collection can be associated with other collections or other PAIS entities. Additional discussion of object relationships can be found in section 4.5.

Collections are logical entities that by default do not have a physical representation in the actual transfer. They are simply referenced by Transfer Objects that are part of the collection in order for the receiving archive to understand which piece of the transfer they are receiving.

### Transfer Objects

One XML document per Transfer Object Type Descriptor must be created.

Unlike with Collection Descriptors, Transfer Object Type Descriptors also serve as type definitions for the instantiation of one or more Transfer Objects that are to be incorporated into SIPs and sent to an Archive. Each such Transfer Object within a SIP will include a pointer whose value is the descriptorID of the corresponding Transfer Object Type Descriptor, thus linking each Transfer Object in the SIP to its type definition and allowing the recipient of the SIP to understand the Transfer Objects. This is discussed in more detail in section 5.1.1.

Table 4-3 is an example of a Transfer Object Type Descriptor for POLDER Level 0 products consisting of 1 to 3 Transfer Objects.

**Table 4-3: Example of Transfer Object Type for a series of L0 Products**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Sample Value** |
| **transferObjectTypeDescriptor ➊** |  |
| identification |  |
| descriptorModelID | CCSD0014 |
| descriptorModelVersion | V1.0 |
| producerSourceID | CNES |
| descriptorID | L0DATA |
| description |  |
| transferObjectTypeTitle | POLDER Level 0 Transfer Object |
| transferObjectTypeDescription | A single POLDER Level 0 product (TAR) |
| transferObjectTypeOccurrence |  |
| minOccurrence | 1 |
| maxOccurrence | 3 |
| *namePreservationRule* | *Use the Source names* |
| relation |  |
| parentCollection | L0 |
| groupType |  |
| groupTypeID | L0GROUP |
| groupTypeStructureName | directory |
| groupTypeOccurrence |  |
| minOccurrence | 1 |
| maxOccurrence | 1 |
| dataObjectType |  |
| dataObjectTypeID | L0DATAOBJECT |
| dataObjectTypeOccurrence |  |
| minOccurrence | 1 |
| maxOccurrence | 1 |

The identification section is the same as for the Collection identification section described previously except for the additional optional element producerSourceID.

The producerSourceID uniquely identifies an entity of the Producer that has provided the Transfer Object.. When used, an XML restriction to an enumeration may be defined to ensure that only valid values are provided. This identification allows the Archive to uniquely identify the sending Producer entity should the need for communication arise.

The description section is similar to the corresponding section in the Collection for the collectionTitle and collectionDescription. However because the Transfer Object Type Descriptor is a type definition, the additional transferObjectTypeOccurrence element controls the number of occurrences of the Transfer Objects of this type **within the overall Producer-Archive project**. Refer to section 4.3 for further explanations about occurrences.

The optional namePreservationRule is provided to allow a statement as to how the Producer and the Archive should treat the names used in the Transfer Objects. In the example of Table 4-3, the element’s value is the statement ‘Use the Source Names’. Since the Transfer Object is a directory structure (see groupTypeStructureName = directory), this means the Producer will use the directory names found in the Producer’s environment when instantiating the Transfer Objects and the receiving Archive must preserve the directory names in the received Transfer Objects.

The namePreservationRule is defined in the XML schema as xsd:string..

The relation/parentCollection element identifies the parent Collection through its descriptorID. The example in Table 4-3 states that there is a parent Collection Descriptor whose descriptorID is L0, which is the example child collection of Table 4-2.

The parentCollection is defined in the XML schema as xsd:string.

The relation section can also contain other elements that allow this Transfer Object Type to be associated with other Transfer Object Types and with other Collections. Refer to section 4.5 for further explanations about relations.

As noted in section 3.1.1, a Transfer Object Type is broken down into a tree of groupTypes and dataObjectTypes. It contains at least one groupType.

The goupType element and its children are described in the following section 4.1.5.

The dataType element and its children are described in the following section 4.1.6.

### Transfer Objects – Group

Every Transfer Object Type Descriptor must have at least one groupType element. Each groupType element may contain any number of additional groupType elements and an unlimited number of dataObjectType elements. These elements are convenient for modeling hierarchies such as directory structures.

The groupType is specified in the XML schema and is of type transferObjectGroupType.

Table 4-4: Example of Group Type

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Sample Value** |
| transferObjectTypeDescriptor |  |
| *… removed for brevity …* |  |
| **groupType ➊** |  |
| groupTypeID | L0GROUP |
| *groupTypeDescription* | *Level 0 Group Type* |
| groupTypeStructureName ➋ | directory |
| groupTypeOccurrence |  |
| minOccurrence | 1 |
| maxOccurrence | 1 |
| ***groupType*** ➌ |  |
| *… removed for brevity …* |  |
| ***dataObjectType*** ➍ |  |
| *… removed for brevity …* |  |
| ***dataObjectType*** ➎ |  |
| *… removed for brevity …* |  |

Table 4-4 provides an example of groupType for the POLDER example.

The groupTypeID is required and uniquely identifies the group, within the scope of the Producer-Archive Project, for reference purposes and is given as L0GROUP in this example.

The groupTypeID is defined in the XML schema as xsd:string.

The optional groupTypeDescription provides the ability to have a meaningful description as to what the group means or how it is being used.

The groupTypeDescription is defined in the XML schema as xsd:string.

The groupTypeStructureName is required and provides a semantic identification as to how the structure of the group is organized.

Although groupTypeStructureName is defined in the XML schema as xsd:string, it is recommended that it be restricted to a limited enumeration. The standard has predefined the four values of ‘directory’, ‘set’, ‘sequence’, and ‘undefined’, and it is recommended that they be lowercase for interoperability purposes. Their meanings are as follows:

Directory: A groupTypeStructureName with the value ‘directory’ is understood to be a directory structure with a name, corresponding to a physical file system folder or equivalent as folders in a ZIP or Tar. All instances of dataObjectTypes (i.e, Data Objects) and other groups at the same level within this groupType, are understood to be within this directory. Table 4-4 shows that the POLDER Transfer Object is viewed as a directory structure.

Set: A groupTypeStructureName with a value of ‘set’ is understood to state that the groupType holds an unordered grouping of all the instances of dataObjectTypes (i.e., Data Objects) and all the instances of groups at the same level, and nested immediately within, this groupType. A ‘set’ may or may not have a name. For example, the Data Objects could be several files related to observations of an event and there could be an included groupType, also specified as a ‘set’, holding additional files related to calibration of the observing instrument.

Sequence: A groupTypeStructureName with a value of ‘sequence’ is understood to state that the groupType holds an ordered grouping of either all the instances of dataObjectTypes (i.e., Data Objects) or all the instances of groups at the same level, and nested immediately within, this groupType. It is not permitted to mix groups and Data Objects under the same sequence and therefore, for example, a groupType with a groupTypeStructureName of ‘set’ and containing a dataObjectType can not also contain a groupType. As an explicit example, the Data Objects could be a images of solar eruptions taken over 20 years and ordered by the size of the eruption from smallest to largest. It is recommended that the optional groupTypeDescription be used to specify how the ordering is to be recognized. As an example for a sequence of Data Objects, they may be named alphabetically in the defined order.

Undescribed: A groupTypeStructureName with a value of ‘undescribed’ is understood to state that the detailed modeling of the groupType and all data structures instantiated under this groupType in the SIP have intentionally been left undescribed. Such a groupType is not allowed to contain any dataObjectTypes or other groupTypes, although all other elements of groupType may be present. This allows the modeling of Transfer Objects of complex structure to be terminated when the PAIS formal modeling effort become impractical or other modeling specifications already exist. For example, if the Transfer Object is a complex directory structure, it may be sufficient to model only the first directory level and to treat nested groupTypes as ‘undescribed’ because specifications for the directory structure exist elsewhere. This could give an Archive sufficient information to recognize and partially validate the receipt of an expected Transfer Object without requiring an onerous modeling effort by the Producer. The Producer must select, when creating the Transfer Object for incorporation into a SIP, the data that is to be included in the ‘undescribed’ groupType. Upon receipt of the SIP and encountering a Transfer Object with an ‘undescribed’ groupType, the Archive is expected to preserved all data found to be associated with this groupType, and to maintain its relationship with the rest of the Transfer Object.

The PAIS puts only two constraints on the mixing of groupTypeStructureName values that may be incorporated into a hierarchy of groupTypes within a Transfer Object. One exception is the use of ‘sequence’ for Data Objects that stops any further hierarchy under this groupType and therefore any further groupTypeStructureName values. The other exception is the use of ‘undescribed’ in a groupType that stops any further modeling of possible hierarchy under this groupType and therefore any further groupTypeStructureName values. This modeling flexibility is available to describe the Transfer Object as it will appear in a SIP. It should be noted that it may or may not correspond to a physical entity in the Producer environment and it does not require that the described representation be maintained as a physical organization in the Archive environment. In other words, the structures described are the structures to be used for the SIP transfers and need not be the same as the physical implementations at either the Producer or the Archive site. For example, the tree of groups may be interleaved with groups not present in the Producer environment’s physical structure. The tree of groups may also skip some levels of the Producer environment’s physical structure. This was discussed briefly in section 3.3 and is present in the use case example of section 6.1. However for convenience, the structures used for transfer may, if desired, correspond to the physical structure at the Producer’s site, or may, if desired, match the expected organization at the Archive.

As noted in section 3.1, there is ambiguity in the order of instantiation when a tree of groups includes multiple instances of the groups. This can be resolved by incorporating the needed semantics within the groupTypeDescription. See also section 6.1 for a use case example.

The groupTypeOccurrence is required and specifies the number of instances of this groupType that should be present in the Transfer Object. This may be expressed as one, or more, or as a range of values. This number may not be known at the time of specification. In the case of a unique value, the minimal occurrence and the maximal occurrence values will be the same.

The groupTypeOccurrence is defined in the XML schema as type occurrenceType and is a complexType with the three elements minOccurrence of type xsd:nonnegativeInteger, maxOccurrence of type xsd:nonNegativeInteger, and maxUnknown of type anySimpleType.

Table 4-4 shows an occurrence of the groupType of exactly one. A more complete discussion is presented in section 4.3

Table 4-4 does not show all the PAIS defined elements that may be present in a groupType. The Transfer Object data associated with the groupType may be encoded, such as via a compression algorithm. It may be used iteratively to describe possible nested encodings, in which case they are described in the order of application. The result of encoding is a single Data Object instantiated as a single file in the Transfer Object. The possible presence of Data Object (dataObjectType) and any additional groupType specifications under this groupType specification is understood to comprise a detailed model of this group after the encoding has been reversed. With the use of this encoding element, validation of the encoded content may not be possible because the resulting data structure will not carry any of the identifiers associated with the detailed modeling of this group. Encoding of groups is supported using the complex element groupTypeEncoded of type pais:encodingType as defined in the XML schema. Details are provided in section 4.4 below.

A groupType may also establish a relation with other entities within the Producer-Archive project. For example, it could be of interest to establish the relation ‘described by’ between the top level POLDER directory and a document describing the directory structure, provided in a different POLDER Collection. (Note: not actually true for the POLDER use case) This is supported using the complex element groupTypeAssociation of type associationType as defined in the XML schema. Details are provided in section 4.5 below.

A groupType may include any number of other groupTypes. Table 4-4 shows that the POLDER Transfer Object has nested groupTypes consistent with a directory structure.

A groupType may also have any number of dataObjectTypes. A dataObjectType is used to describe a single file, or a few files that are typically used together such as in a standard format. Table 4-4 shows that each groupType includes at least one dataObjectType. The dataObjectType is described in detail in section 4.1.6 below.

### Transfer Objects – Data Objects

A Data Object is the lowest level of modeling in the Transfer Object Descriptor and is typically instantiated as files or groups of files.

Data Objects may be physically transferred, or may be referenced by URLs.

Each Data Object must have a parent groupType .

The Data Object is specified in the XML schema and is of type dataObjectType.

Table 4-5: Example of Data Object Type

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Content** |
| transferObjectTypeDescriptor |  |
| *… removed for brevity …* |  |
| **groupType ➋** |  |
| *… removed for brevity …* |  |
| **dataObjectType ➊** |  |
| dataObjectTypeID | L0DATAOBJECT |
| *dataObjectDescription* | *Level 0 Data Object* |
| dataObjectTypeOccurrence |  |
| minOccurrence | 1 |
| maxOccurrence | 1 |

Table 4-5 provides an example of dataObjectType for the POLDER example.

The dataObjectTypeID and the dataObjectTypeOccurrence are the two required elements for the Data Object Type description:

* The dataObjectTypeID uniquely identifies the group, within the scope of the Producer-Archive Project, for reference purposes and is given as L0DATAOBJECT in this example. It is defined in the XML schema as xsd:string.
* The dataObjectTypeOccurrence is required and specifies the number of instances of this DataObjectType that should be present in the Group (TBC). This may be expressed as one, or more, or as a range of values.  This number may not be known at the time of specification.  In the case of a unique value, the minimal occurrence and the maximal occurrence values will be the same.

As for the groupTypeOccurrence, it is defined in the XML schema as type occurrenceType (see section 4.1.5 before).

Table 4-5 shows an occurrence of the groupType of exactly one.  A more complete discussion is presented in section 4.3

The optional dataObjectTypeDescription provides the ability to have a meaningful description as to what the Data Object means. It is defined in the XML schema as xsd:string.

Table 4-5 does not show all the PAIS defined elements that may be present in a dataObjectType.

The Data Objects may be encoded (the description is the same as for the group encoding, see section 4.1.5), may be related to other elements in the MOT (see section 4.5.2 for Association Type description).

The optional format dataObjectTypeFormat **➌** may also be described (see example Table 4-5). This information could be used on the Archive side to perform validation for example.

If the Data Object is composed of different types of files (for example a header along with a set of measures), then the dataObjectTypeFileOccurrence **➍** may be used. The example Table 4-5 expressed that each L0 Data Object is made up of two related and different files, a header file and a data file.

## Management of MOT Identifiers

MOT identifiers are all elements which name ends with “ID” (e.g. descriptorModelID, descriptorID, dataObjectTypeID…) The only exception is producerSourceID which is not a MOT identifier – but a reference to an external producer identifier.

**All MOT identifiers have to be unique across the overall Producer-Archive project and therefore across all XML descriptors composing a MOT**.

This is a mandatory constraint because the IDs shall be referenced **from** **outside** **the MOT** and especially from the SIPs. The ID references from outside the MOT shall uniquely identify the target resource independently from its semantic.

MOT IDs are typed xs:string. There is no recommendation about ID names. User is free to create any ID, as far as he keeps uniqueness of IDs in the MOT.User should use any methodology for verifying the uniqueness of these ID in the MOT. All platforms and free solution should be preferred.

TOPIC – Discuss linkage/usage of MOT identifiers to their use with SIPs *(Mathias: don’t have enough knowledge on PAIS to detail this TOPIC)*

## Objects Occurrences and Sizes

This section describes how to control the occurrences of the Transfer Objects, Transfer Object Groups, Data Objects and Files of Data Objects. It also covers the control of the Transfer Objects size.

### Occurrence Type

The occurrence type is a common type that is used by Transfer Objects, Transfer Object Groups, Data Objects and the Files of Data Objects. Its use is the same regardless of the object type. It allows the user to describe the expected number of objects allowed within the immediate parent grouping. It does NOT define the total number of objects allowed within the SIP. The transferObjectOccurrence, transferObjectGroupOccurrence, and dataObjectOccurrence are required elements and dataObjectFileOccurrence is an optional element.

If an occurrence element is supplied for an object, it will include

* a minOccurrence and a maxOccurrence or
* a minOccurrence and a maxUnknown

Table -: Definition of Occurrence Type

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Type** |
| occurrenceType |  |
| **minOccurrence** | **xsd:nonNegativeInteger** ➊ |
| ➌ **maxOccurrence** | **xsd:nonNegativeInteger** |
| ***maxUnknow*** | *- empty when used -* ➋ |

A minOccurrence shall have a value of zero or a positive integer defined by xsd:nonNegativeInteger (as shown at ➊ in Table 4.6 above). The value represents the minimum number of occurrences allowed for the objects. A zero value for minOccurrence indicates that this is an optional object.

**Implementation Note:** Within the users computing environment it may be desirable to restrict nonNegativeInteger to a maximum suitable for computer. Basically the same as xsd:int or xsd:integer . See section 4.7.3 for more information about how to restrict types.

The maxOccurrence shall have a value of zero or positive integer. However that value must be greater than or equal to the minOccurrence value.

A zero value may be confusing and could correspond to a situation where the objects of this type are unexpected, disabled or denied. This may help during the development of the PAIS descriptors or during some ad hoc situations.

**Implementation Note:** Within the users computing environment it may be desirable to restrict nonNegativeInteger to a maximum suitable for computer. Basically the same as xsd:int or xsd:integer. This also applies if the local community decides to restrict the use of zero as a maxOccurrence value.

If it is used, maxUnknown is an empty element as shown at ➋ in the table above.. It expresses that number of occurrences is variable and that there is no upper limit on the number of objects or that the limit is unknown.

The maxOccurrence and maxUnknown are mutually exclusive (as indicated at ➌ in the table above) so only one should be specified in the same parent element.

#### Occurrence Control Use Cases

A number of occurrence examples will be presented in the following tables.

Table 4-7: A bounded number of Transfer Objects

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Value** |
| transferObjectTypeOccurrence |  |
| **minOccurrence** | **26** ➊ |
| **maxOccurrence** | **53** ➋ |

For the example in Table 4-7, a variable number of objects between 26 (as shown at ➊) and 53 (as shown at ➋) objects inclusive are required to appear in the parent group. If you were taking measurement every week or two for a year and you knew that you would take a measurement at least every 2 weeks, you would expect between 26 and 53 sets of measurements over the year.

Table 4-8: An unlimited number of Groups

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Value** |
| groupTypeOccurrence |  |
| minOccurrence | 444 |
| **maxUnkown** | *- none -* ➊ |

For the example in Table 4-8, a minimum of 444 (as shown at ➊) objects inclusive are required to appear in the parent group and the maximum number of object is unknown (as shown at ➋).

Table 4-9: A fixed number of Data Objects

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Value** |
| dataObjectTypeFileOccurrence |  |
| **minOccurrence** | **2** ➊ |
| **maxOccurrence** | **2** ➋ |

Table 4-9 provides an example where a fixed number of objects appear in the parent group. This is indicated by a minimum value (as shown at ➊) being equal to the maximum value (as shown at ➋). A fixed number of Data Objects might be used if you were receiving readings from 2 spacecraft. For this particular mission and the particular science needs, readings from both spacecraft are needed and readings from a single spacecraft would not be useful. If you only received information from a single spacecraft, it should be discarded. So you want to require that you received two data objects.

Table -10: An optional Transfer Object

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Value** |
| transferObjectTypeOccurrence |  |
| **minOccurrence** | **0** ➊ |
| **maxOccurrence** | **1** ➋ |

The example in Table 4-10 represents a single optional transfer object appearing in the parent group. This is defined by a minimum value of 0 (as shown at ➊) and a maximum value of 1 (as shown at ➋).

Table -11: A denied Data Object

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Value** |
| **dataObjectTypeOccurrence** |  |
| **minOccurrence** | 0 ➊ |
| **maxOccurrence** | **0** ➋ |

The example in Table 4-11 is a special case. Although a denied object is allowed by the standard, we expect that it will rarely be used. This case will likely be used primarily to document that an object exists and to document that it is not intended for transfer to the Archive. A denied object is identified by having a zero value for both the minimum value (as shown at ➊) and the maximum value (as shown at ➋). A possible use for this construct would be to model data on the Producer’s site where a file exists that records user access to the set of data and where the Producer wants to ensure that the file is not transferred in order to protect the privacy of the users.

Table 4-12: Invalid Occurrence – Attempted Negative Bound

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Value** |
| dataObjectTypeFileOccurrence |  |
| **minOccurrence** | **-1** ➊ |
| **maxOccurrence** | **2** |

The example in Table 4-12 shows a case that should never exist. Providing a negative value (as shown at ➊) for either the minimum value or the maximum value is an error.

Table -13: Invalid Occurrence – Attempted Maximum Value Less Than Minimum Value

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Value** |
| dataObjectTypeFileOccurrence |  |
| **minOccurrence** | **5** ➊ |
| **maxOccurrence** | **2** ➋ |

The example in Table 4-13 shows another case that should never exist. The maximum value should never be less than the minimum value. In this case an attempt is made to define the minimum value as 5 (as shown at ➊) while defining the maximum value as 2 (as shown at ➋) which is less than the minimum value and therefore is an error.

### Transfer Object Sizes

The Transfer Object Type Size is a type that provides an optional element that provides an indication of the total size range for Transfer Objects. The size range may not be known at the time of descriptor creation and therefore the corresponding element may be omitted.

Table -14 Definition of Transfer Object Type Size

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Type** |
| transferObjectTypeSize |  |
| **minSize** | **xsd:float** ➊ |
| **maxSize** | **xsd:float** ➋ |
| **unitsType** | **xsd:String** ➌  xsd:enumeration value="**KB**"  xsd:enumeration value="**MB**"  xsd:enumeration value="**GB**"  xsd:enumeration value="**TB**"  xsd:enumeration value="**PB**" |

A unitsType shall have a value that, as shown at ➌ in Table 4.14, is one of the strings “KB”, “MB”, “GB”, “TB”, or “PB” which indicates that the size values provided are in kilobytes, megabytes, gigabytes, terabytes, or petabytes respectively.

**Implementation Note:** The PAIS Standard does not indicate whether the prefixes represent multiples of 1000 bytes or 1024 bytes. The Producer and Archive should come to an agreement on the meaning of this for the specific Producer-Archive Project.

A minSize shall have a value defined by xsd:float (as shown at ➊ in Table 4.14 above). A maxSize shall have a value defined by xsd:float (as shown at ➋). However the minSize value must be less than or equal to the maxSize value. If the minSize value equals the maxSize value, then the size of the Transfer Object must be the given size. In both cases the value represents the size in units defined by unitsType.

**Implementation Note:** The xsd:float Type allows both positive and negative numbers. Since the PAIS Standard does not define the meaning of negative sizes, it may be desirable to restrict xsd:float to a non-negative values. See section 4.7.3 for more information about how to restrict types.

## Objects Encodings

This section addresses how to describe the encoding of Transfer Object Groups and Data Objects.

When applied to a Transfer Object Group, using the element groupTypeEncoded of type encodedType, it is applied to all the data associated with all contained Data Objects and all contained Transfer Object Groups. It results in a single file in the Transfer Object.

When applied to a Data Object, using the element dataObjectTypeEncoded of type encodedType, it is applied to all the files associated with the Data Object and the result is a single file in the Transfer Object.

### encoded Type

The encodedType is specified in the XML schema. It is a complex type consisting of two elements, encodingName of type xsd:string and encodingDescription of type xsd:string, as shown in Table 4-15.

Table -15: Definition of Encoded Type

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Type** |
| encodedType |  |
| **encodingName** | **xsd:string** |
| **encodingDescription** | **xsd:string** |

#### Encoded Type with Groups

As an example, the top level groupType of Table 4-4 has been altered to include two groupTypeEncoded elements. When there are multiple encodings such as this, they are to be performed in the order given. Therefore the directory structure associated with the various groupTypes will be maintained by the tar function, and the data files associated with the various dataObjectTypes will be incorporated accordingly. Once the tar file has been generated, it will be gzip encoded into another file for inclusion in the Transfer Object in a SIP. While it is not a requirement, for this example the names and descriptions follow the mime type expressions.

Table -16: Example of Group Type with Encoding

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Sample Value** |
| transferObjectTypeDescriptor |  |
| identification |  |
| descriptorID | LODATA |
| *… removed for brevity …* |  |
| **groupType ➊** |  |
| groupTypeID | L0GROUP |
| *groupTypeDescription* | *Level 0 Group Type* |
| groupTypeStructureName ➋ | directory |
| groupTypeOccurrence |  |
| minOccurrence | 1 |
| maxOccurrence | 1 |
| groupTypeEncoded |  |
| encodingName | tar |
| encodingDescription | application/x-tar |
| groupTypeEncoded |  |
| encodingName | gzip |
| encodingDescription | application/x-gzip |
| ***groupType*** ➌ |  |
| *… removed for brevity …* |  |
| ***dataObjectType*** ➍ |  |
| *… removed for brevity …* |  |
| ***dataObjectType*** ➎ |  |
| *… removed for brevity …* |  |

Note that upon receipt by an Archive, the associated Transfer Object will include an identifier pointing to LODATA and therefore the Archive can associate this Descriptor with the encoded data file. However upon unpacking the encoded data file, which is to be performed in reverse order to that given in the groupType, the resulting directory structure will not include any identifiers of the nested groupTypes or dataObjectTypes that have been modeled. Therefore it may not be possible to make much use of the modeling that was done for groupTypes under the groupType having the encoding elements. Section 5 discusses the instantiation of Transfer Objects within a SIP in more detail.

#### Encoded Type with Data Objects

As an example, the transferObjectTypeDescriptor of Table 4-4 has been altered to include a dataObjectTypeEncoded element under the dataObjectType element of the first nested groupType.

Table -17: Example of Data Object Type with Encoding

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Sample Value** |
| transferObjectTypeDescriptor |  |
| identification |  |
| descriptorID | LODATA |
| *… removed for brevity …* |  |
| **groupType ➊** |  |
| groupTypeID | L0GROUP |
| *groupTypeDescription* | *Level 0 Group Type* |
| groupTypeStructureName ➋ | directory |
| groupTypeOccurrence |  |
| minOccurrence | 1 |
| maxOccurrence | 1 |
| ***groupType*** ➌ |  |
| groupTypeStructureName | directory |
| *… removed for brevity …* |  |
| ***dataObjectType*** ➍ |  |
| dataObjectTypeID | L0DATAOBJECT | |
| *dataObjectDescription* | *Level 0 Data Object* | |
| dataObjectTypeOccurrence |  | |
| minOccurrence | 1 | |
| maxOccurrence | 1 | |
| dataObjectTypeEncoded |  |
| encodingName | compress |
| encodingDescription | LZW compression |
| dataObjectTypeFormat |  |
| mimeType | PDF |
| registrationInformation | Application/pdf |
| ***dataObjectType*** ➎ |  |
| *… removed for brevity …* |  |

It states that the data of this dataObjectType, shown to be a single PDF file, is to be encoded using the LZW compression algorithm before being instantiated into the Transfer Object within a SIP.The instantiated Transfer Object will reflect the directory structure of this transferObjectTypeDescriptor, having a top level directory with a single dataObjectType (details not provided for brevity) and a sub-directory with a compressed PDF data file. Section 5 discusses the instantiation of Transfer Objects within a SIP in more detail.

## Objects Relations

The PAIS standard supports directed, binary, relationships expressed between entities in the MOT using the complex element relation, and it sub-elements, as defined in the XML schema. This element is mandatory in both Transfer Object Descriptors and Collection Descriptors. It contains the mandatory element parentCollection and the optional elements association and any as shown in Table 4-18. The any element allows users of the PAIS to define new relation elements. Details on the use of any are discussed in section 4.7.

Table -18: Definition of Relation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Type** |
| relation |  |
| **parentCollection** | **xsd:string** |
| ***association*** | **pais:associationType** |
| ***any*** | **pais:extensionType** |

### parent collection relation

A Descriptor’s mandatory parentCollection element supports an aggregate view of the Collection to which this Descriptor belongs. It is of type xsd:string as defined in the XML schema.

The value of parentCollection must be the identifier of the single Collection to which the Descriptor (be it Transfer Object Descriptor or Collection Descriptor) belongs. In other words, the value must be the descriptorID value of the Parent Collection. The top level Collection, of which there is only one, must have a parentCollection whose value is none.

Figure 4-1 provides a schematic view of a MOT, consisting of stylized XML Descriptors, with the parentCollection relations identified.

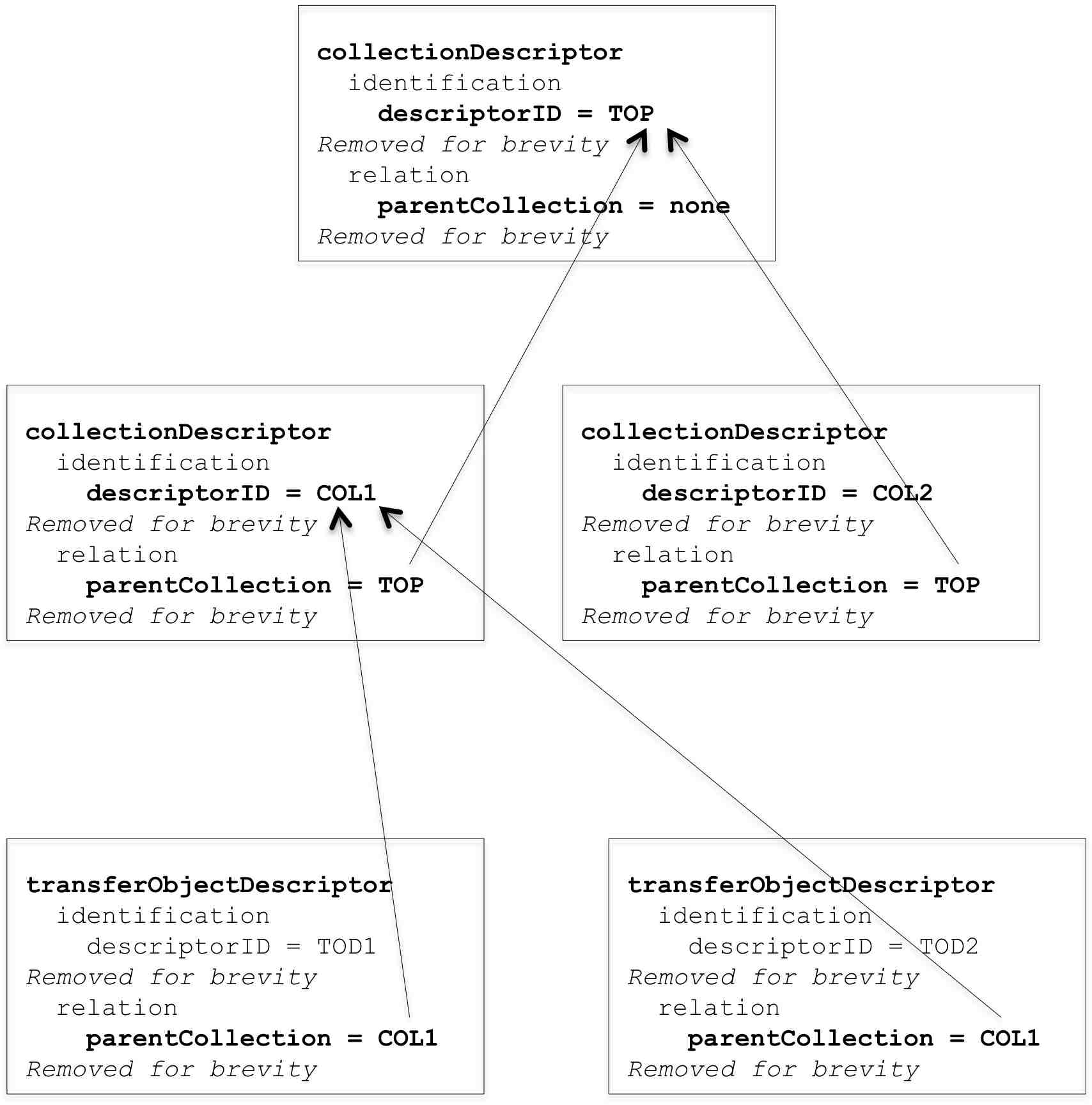


Figure 4-1: Snippet of MOT with Parent Collection Relations Identified

### association TYPE relation

The pais:associationType is a complex common type as defined in the XML schema and shown in Table 4-19. It is the type assigned to three elements: association, groupTypeAssociation, and dataObjectTypeAssociation. While each is optional, each may be used as often as needed to establish all the relationships that are to be modeled.

Table -19: Definition of associationType Relation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Type** |
| associationType |  |
| **targetID** | **xsd:string** |
| **relationDescription** |  |
| **relationType** | **xsd:string** |
| ***relationTextualDescription*** | **xsd:string** |

The element association establishes a relationship from the Descriptor (i.e., Transfer Object Descriptor (Transfer Object Type) or Collection Descriptor) in which it is found **toward** a target Descriptor or target entity within a Descriptor. The target entity within a Descriptor is either a Transfer Object Group Type or a Data Object Type.

The element groupTypeAssociation establishes a relationship from the Transfer Object Descriptor’s Group Type in which it is found toward a target Descriptor or target entity within a Descriptor. The target entity within a Descriptor is either a Transfer Object Group Type or a Data Object Type.

The element dataObjectTypeAssociation establishes a relationship from the Transfer Object Descriptor’s Data Object Type in which it is found toward a target Descriptor or target entity within a Descriptor. The target entity within a Descriptor is either a Transfer Object Group Type or a Data Object Type.

As the Transfer Object Descriptor is also a type definition, the relationships also apply to the instantiated Transfer Objects, Transfer Object Groups, and Data Objects as applicable.

The targetID element has the type xsd:string as defined in the XML schema. The value of targetID must be a valid identifier of one of the allowed targets, either descriptorID, groupTypeID, or dataObjectTypeID.

The complex relationDescription element is defined in the XML schema. It is composed of the mandatory relationType element and the optional relationTextualDescription element.

Table 4-20 shows a partial expansion of the Transfer Object Descriptor TOD1 from the MOT of Figure 4-1 and it highlights the use of the association type of relationships for the three elements association, groupTypeAssociation and dataObjectTypeAssociation.

Table -20: Example of Transfer Object Type with Associations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Sample Value** |
| transferObjectTypeDescriptor |  |
| identification |  |
| **descriptorID** | **TOD1** |
| *… removed for brevity …* |  |
| relation |  |
| parentCollection | COL1 |
| **association** |  |
| **targetID** | **COL2** |
| **relationDescription** |  |
| **relationType** | **Data described by** |
| **relationTextualDescription** | **Data described by targeted collection of documentation** |
| *… removed for brevity …* |  |
| groupType |  |
| groupTypeID | L0GROUP |
| **groupTypeAssociation** |  |
| **targetID** | **COL2TO-1** |
| **relationDescription** |  |
| **relationType** | **Data related to** |
| **relationTextualDescription** | **Data from instrument has targeted instrument description** |
| **groupTypeAssociation** |  |
| **targetID** | **COL2TO-2** |
| **relationDescription** |  |
| **relationType** | **Data related to** |
| **relationTextualDescription** | **Data from mission as targeted mission description** |
| *… removed for brevity …* |  |
| *dataObjectType* |  |
| dataObjectTypeID | L0DATAOBJECT | |
| **dataObjectTypeAssociation** |  |
| **targetID** | **COL2TO-3** |
| **relationDescription** |  |
| **relationType** | **Data formatted as** |
| **relationTextualDescription** | **Data whose format is targeted format description** |
| *… removed for brevity …* |  |

Under the relation element, the complex association element shows a targetID value of COL2. This states that the relationship is being established from this Transfer Object Descriptor to the Collection Descriptor whose collectionID value is COL2. This Collection Descriptor is shown in Figure 4-1. The relationship direction is always from the entity holding the described relationship toward the targeted entity. The relationType is stated to be Data described by and the optional relationTextualDescription is given as Data described by targeted collection of documentation. Although not shown in Figure 4-1, Table 4-20 assumes that the Collection COL2 has three Transfer Object Descriptors as children and that they are describing different types of documentation related to the data described by Transfer Object Descriptor TOD1.

Under groupType, there are two different groupTypeAssociation elements. The first states that this groupType is related via the targetID to an entity whose ID is COL2TO-1. Although not shown, this is the descriptorID of a Transfer Object Descriptor under the COL2 collection. This Descriptor describes text documentation about the instrument used to generate the data associated with the TOD1 Descriptor. The relationType is given as Data related to and the optional relationTextualDescription is given as Data from instrument has targeted instrument description. More precisely it is the modeling of the data that is being related to the modeling of the instrument documentation by the use of the Descriptor, but the relationships carries through to their respective Transfer Objects.

The second groupTypeAssociation element is much like the first, however its targetID refers to a different Transfer Object Descriptor whose descriptorID is COL2TO-2. This also is not shown in Figure 4-1 due to space limitations. This Descriptor describes text documentation about the mission under which the instrument was used to generate the data associated with Transfer Object Desccriptor TOD1.

Under dataObjectType, there is one complex dataObjectTypeAssociation element. Using the targetID element, it establshes a realtionship from the Descriptor’s dataObjectType specification to an entity with the identifier COL2TO-3. This is the descriptorID value of a Transfer Object Descriptor (not shown) that is also a child under the COL2 Collection. This Descriptor describes a text document specifying the format of the data for the Data Object Type shown in Table 4-20. The relationType is given as Data formatted as and the optional relationTextualDescription is given as Data whose format is targeted format description.

Figure 4-2 is a partial expnsion of the MOT snippet of Figure 4-1. It shows some of the parentCollection relationships (solid arrows), an association relationship (dotted arrow), and a groupTypeAssociation relationship (dotted arrow).

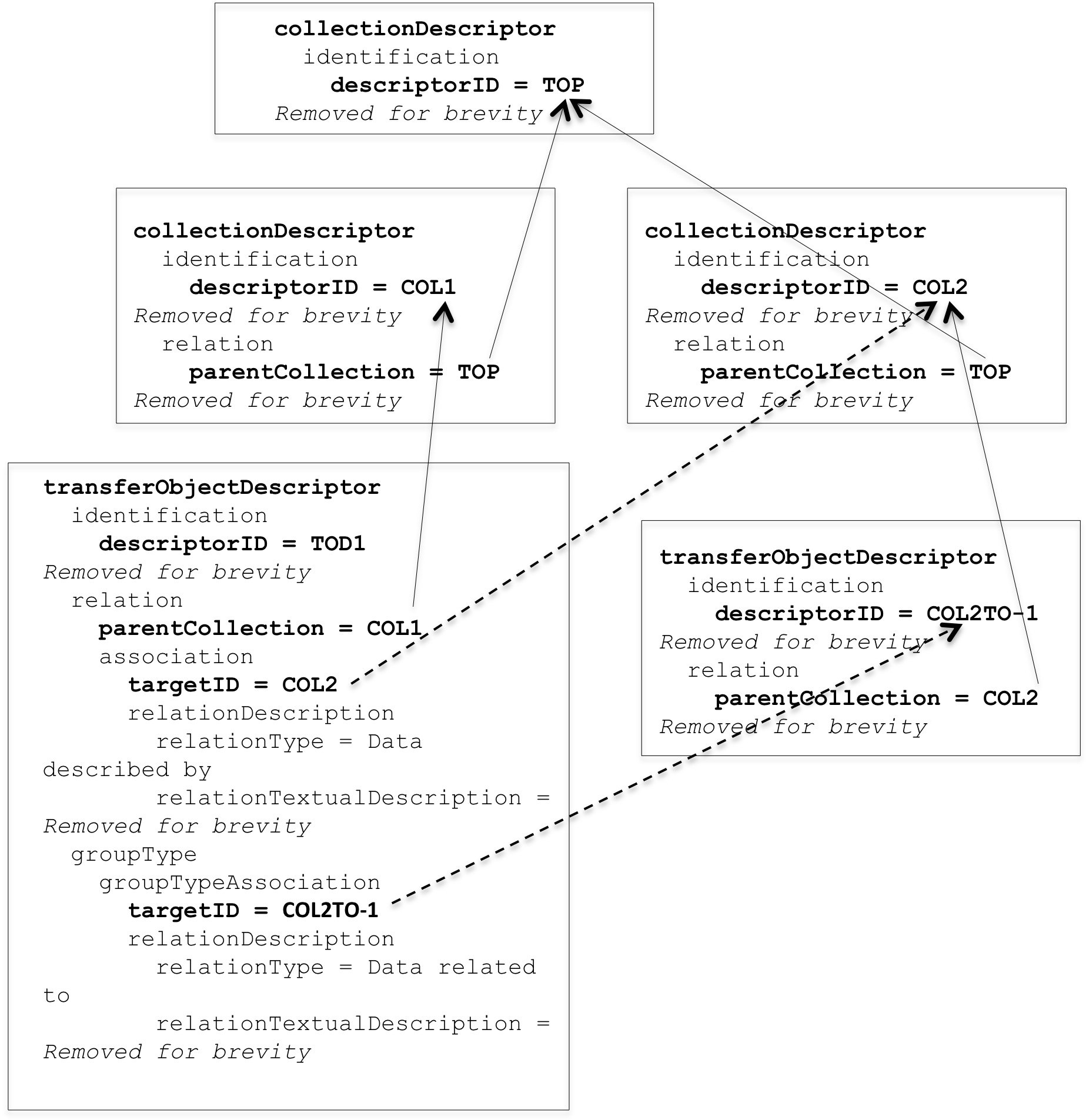


Figure 4-1: Snippet of MOT showing parent and association relationships

In summary, the association type relation can be used between any two pairs of the following four Descriptor entities: Transfer Object Descriptor, Collection Descriptor, Group Type, and Data Object Type. Pairings involving Group Type and Data Object Type may even be within the same Transfer Object Descriptor. When the relation involves a Transfer Object Descriptor or one of its sub-entities, the relation extends to the Descriptor’s instantiated Transfer Objects.

## SIP Constraints

AI: write section SM, or JGG if SM unavailable

There a two types of constraints that apply to the actual SIPs.

1. Defines SIP types and defines what data, i.e. Transfer Object Types, appears in each type of SIP.
2. Defines the order in which SIPs should arrive at the Archive.

An example of when these constraints would be used is a case where the Producer and Archive have agreed that the Producer will send descriptions of the content in SIPs before the Producer sends the primary content in following SIPs.

Table -22: SIP Constraints

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Type** |
| sipConstraints |  |
| **producerArchiveProjectID** | **xsd:string** |
| **sipContentType** |  |
| **sipContentTypeID** | **xsd:string** |
| **authorizedDescriptor** |  |
| **descriptorID** | **xsd:string** |
| **occurrence** | **pais:occurrenceType** |
| **minOccurrence** | **xsd:integer** |
| **maxOccurrence** | **xsd:integer** |
| **maxUnknown** | **xsd:string** |
| **sipSequencingConstraintGroup** |  |
| **groupName** | **xsd:string** |
| **constraintItem** |  |
| **sipContentTypeID** | **xsd:string** |
| **constraintSerialNumber** | **xsd:integer** |
|  |  |
|  |  |

An example of a minimal SIP Constraints file, for which there is only one Content Type and no sequencing constrains, is as follows:

<sipConstraints xmlns="urn:ccsds:schema:pais:1">

<producerArchiveProjectID>MyProject</producerArchiveProjectID>

<sipContentType>

<sipContentTypeID>Content Type A➊</sipContentTypeID>

<authorizedDescriptor>

<descriptorID>Blue Descriptor ID➋</descriptorID>

<occurrence>➌

<minOccurrence>2</minOccurrence>

<maxOccurrence>2</maxOccurrence>

</occurrence>

</authorizedDescriptor>

</sipContentType>

</sipConstraints>

Table 4-23: Example of SIP Constraints Content

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Node** | **Content** |
| **sipConstraints** |  |
| @xmlns | urn:ccsds:schema:pais:1 |
| producerArchiveProjectID | MyProject |
| **sipContentType** |  |
| sipContentTypeID | Content Type A➊ |
| **authorizedDescriptor** |  |
| descriptorID | Blue Descriptor ID➋ |
| **occurrence➌** |  |
| minOccurrence | 2 |
| maxOccurrence | 2 |

The Content Type A accepts only one Transfer Object Type identified as “Blue Descriptor ID” ➋. The example also defines that two and only two objects of this type are expected per SIP of this Content Type ➌.

As a second example of a SIP Constraints file, we present the case were Representation Information is sent to the Archive prior to sending the primary data. The example file is as follows:

<sipConstraints xmlns="urn:ccsds:schema:pais:1">

<producerArchiveProjectID>MyProject2</producerArchiveProjectID>

<sipContentType>

<sipContentTypeID>RepInfo Content Type➊</sipContentTypeID>

<authorizedDescriptor>

<descriptorID>IDRepInfo➋</descriptorID>

<occurrence>➌

<minOccurrence>1</minOccurrence>

<maxOccurrence>1</maxOccurrence>

</occurrence>

</authorizedDescriptor>

</sipContentType>

<sipContentType>

<sipContentTypeID>Raw Data Content Type➊</sipContentTypeID>

<authorizedDescriptor>

<descriptorID>IDRawData➋</descriptorID>

<occurrence>➌

<minOccurrence>12</minOccurrence>

<maxOccurrence>366</maxOccurrence>

</occurrence>

</authorizedDescriptor>

</sipContentType>

<sipSequencingConstraintGroup>

<groupName>My Single Restraint - RepInfo Before Data</groupName>

<constraintItem>

<sipContentTypeID>IDRepInfo</sipContentTypeID>

<constraintSerialNumber>1</constraintSerialNumber>

</constraintItem>

<constraintItem>

<sipContentTypeID>IDRawData</sipContentTypeID>

<constraintSerialNumber>2</constraintSerialNumber>

</constraintItem>

</sipSequencingConstraintGroup

</sipConstraints>

Table 4-24: Example of SIP Constraints Content

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Node** | **Content** |
| **sipConstraints** |  |
| @xmlns | urn:ccsds:schema:pais:1 |
| producerArchiveProjectID | MyProject2 |
| **sipContentType** |  |
| sipContentTypeID | RepInfo Content Type➊ |
| **authorizedDescriptor** |  |
| descriptorID | IDRepInfo➋ |
| **occurrence➌** |  |
| minOccurrence | 1 |
| maxOccurrence | 1 |
| **sipContentType** |  |
| sipContentTypeID | Raw Data Content Type➊ |
| **authorizedDescriptor** |  |
| descriptorID | IDRawData➋ |
| **occurrence➌** |  |
| minOccurrence | 12 |
| maxOccurrence | 366 |
| **sipSequencingConstraintGroup** |  |
| groupName | My Single Constraint – RepInfo Before Raw Data |
| **constraintItem** |  |
| sipContentID | IDRepInfo |
| sequenceNumber | 1 |
| **constraintItem** |  |
| sipContentID | IDRawData |
| sequenceNumber | 2 |
|  |  |

The RepInfo Content Type ➊ accepts only one Transfer Object Type identified as “IDRepInfo” ➋. The example defines that exactly one object of this type is expected in this type of SIP ➌.

The Raw Data Content Type ➊ also accepts only one Transfer Object Type identified as “IDRawData” ➋. Since the Raw Data for the example is a year’s worth of data and it may be collected daily, but it is required that at least one measurement be made every month. The example defines between twelve and three hundred sixty-six objects of this type are expected per SIP of this Content Type ➌.

The single sequencing constraints group specifies that SIPs identified by the “IDRepInfo” ID be delivered before any SIPs identified by the “IDRawData” ID.

## Customization – Extensions and Specializations

AI: write section SM

TOPIC – Explain the interest of specializations i.e. restriction of the .

TOPIC – Address example of multiple formats (as discussed in BnF example)

### PAIS XML Schemas

TBD – This section is necessary for the following but could have been placed at the very beginning of this chapter.

TOPIC – Display the PAIS schemas and their relationship.

TOPIC – Official CCSDS SANA XML Schemas repository: <http://sanaregistry.org/r/daixml>

TBD – Will this repository contain the XML Schemas at the first level or will it be structured with a TBD tree of sub-folders, for example to support multiple versions, or other material e.g. sample code/snipets of this tutorial, copies of software prototype, etc. ?

Right now is just the schemas

### Extensions

TOPIC – This section explains how to deal with the “any” elements.

TOPIC – Remind the goals of the “any” elements.

Table 4-10: Example of Extended Collection

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Content** |
| collectionDescriptor |  |
| Identification |  |
| descriptorModelID | CCSD0015 |
| descriptorModelVersion | V1.0 |
| descriptorID | POLDER |
| […] |  |
| relation |  |
| parentCollection | NONE |
| any ➊ |  |
| myPayload ➋ |  |
| @xmlns ➌ | urn:my:namespace |
| foo |  |
| bar |  |

TOPIC – ➊ Allowed only once and accepts only **one** child ➋ with a namespace ➌ different than the one of the PAIS.

TBD – This example is abstract. Should it be replaced wih a more concrete one? Ok put for example the author, producer collection ID, hardware that produced the collection descriptor, etc.

TBD – Multiple examples could be provided for the “any” elements of the PAIS descriptors. All? Which one?

### XML Schema Type Restrictions – Recommended practice

TOPIC – The easiest means for the customization of the PAIS XML Schemas is to edit copies the originals. However, a free editing makes difficult the verification and validation of the conformity with the genuine definitions. XML Schema provides mechanism for that purpose through the xs:redefine element.

TOPIC – Describe how to restrict types through the xs:redefine directive.

TOPIC – xs:redefine does help for controlling explicit definitions as types or rules, but does not help for implicit ones such as a change of documentation/annotation.

Table 4-11: Example of Restricting XML Schema Declaration

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Content** |
| xs:schema |  |
| @xmlns:xs | http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema |
| @xmlns:pais | urn:ccsds:schema:pais:1 |
| @targetNamespace | urn:ccsds:schema:pais:1 |
| @elementFormDefault | qualified |
| @attributeFormDefault | unqualified |
| xs:redefine ➊ |  |
| @schemaLocation | <somewhere>/ccsds-pais-common-types.xsd |
| *[…]* |  |
| *<restricted types>* ➋ |  |
| *[…]* |  |

TOPIC – xs:redefine ➊ is very similar to xs:include statement.

TOPIC – Only the PAIS original types that need to be changed are to be redefined in ➋, not all.

TOPIC – In XML Schema the restriction is the standard mechanism for sub-typing, or controlling built-in type constraints e.g. pattern, ranges, etc. Restrictions are not dedicated to xs:redefine but are very common for XML Schemas that are not based only on direct reference to the built-in types.

Table 4-12: Example of Restricted Type – Complex Type

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Content** |
| xs:complexType |  |
| @name ➊ | associationType |
| xs:complexContent |  |
| xs:restriction |  |
| @base ➋ | pais:associationType |
| *[…]* |  |
| *<restricted content>* |  |
| *[…]* |  |

Table 4-13: Example of Restricted Type – Simple Type – String Patterns

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Content** |
| xs:element |  |
| @name | targetID |
| xs:simpleType |  |
| xs:restriction |  |
| @base | xs:string |
| xs:pattern ➊ |  |
| @value | POLDER\_.\* |
| xs:minLength ➋ |  |
| @value | 10 |
| xs:whiteSpace ➌ |  |
| @value | preserve |

Table 4-14: Example of Restricted Type – Simple Type – String Patterns

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Content** |
| xs:element |  |
| @name | relationType |
| xs:simpleType |  |
| xs:restriction |  |
| @base | xs:string |
| xs:enumeration ➊ |  |
| @value | representationInformation |
| @value | dependency |

TOPIC – Continue restriction example for numerical values, occurrence control, etc.

TBD – Introduce “open” enumeration technique e.g. an content-free attribute can be restricted to a enumeration including “other”. This specific value would specify that the value is not part of the enumeration but should be found in another attribute, for example an @otherAttribute. This mechanism was successfully used in XFDU and SAFE.

### Restricting XXX

TBD – Describe restrictions at least for all rows of the following table. Any row more should correspond to a new sibling section “Restricting XXX”.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Restrictions** |
| **Collection Descriptor** | |
| descriptorModelID | fixed |
| descriptorModelVersion | fixed |
| descriptorID | pattern recommended, length > 1, space preserve |
| collectionTitle | length > 5, space preserve |
| collectionDescription | length > 5, space collapse |
| unitsType | restrict enum to minimal set e.g. MB or GB |
| relationType | restrict to actually used e.g. representationInformation, dependency, use, etc. |
| **Transfer Object Type Descriptor** | |
| descriptorModelID | fixed |
| descriptorModelVersion | fixed |
| descriptorID | pattern recommended, length > 1, space preserve |
| transferObjectTypeTitle | length > 5, space preserve |
| transferObjectTypeDescription | length > 5, space collapse |
| minOccurrence | restrict xs:nonNegativeInteger to a type applicable for the project and for the target hardware e.g. xs:short, xs:int, etc. May constrain to an actual minimum of minimum. |
| maxOccurrence | restrict xs:nonNegativeInteger to a type applicable for the project and for the target hardware e.g. xs:short, xs:int, etc. May constrain to an actual maximum of maximum |
| maxUnknown | deny if not applicable |
| minSize | Should be positibe or null |
| maxSize | May be restricted to the actual/total Archive capabilities or any intermediaet system that could not handle the size e.g. ZIP. |
| namePreservationRule | deny if not used or restrict to an enumeration |
| dataObjectTypeID | pattern recommended, length > 1, space preserve |
| dataObjectTypeFileOccurrence | deny if not required/supported |
| mimeType | restrict to an agreed set from IETF e.g. text/xml, etc. |
| registrationAuthority | deny if not accepted or restrict to an agreed enumeration |
| registeredID | deny if not accepted or restrict to an agreed enumeration or at a minimum, a pattern (not recommended) |
| To be continued |  |

TOPIC – Introduce a common policy for restricting all ID values among the project e.g. min one char, printable characters, pattern, etc.

# Building and Manipulating SIPs

[SCOPE – all about SIPs]

[NOTE – the structure of this section is to be defined]

Topic: We need to discuss how the data organized in the Producer’s environment is to be filtered through the Transfer Object Descriptor into a Transfer Object within the abstract SIP. For example, this gives the opportunity to discuss how to handle an ‘undefined’ groupType that may or may not also be encoded, as PAIS section 5 specifies constraints. Then this abstract SIP is mapped into a SIP implementation based on a packaging mechanism such as XFDU.

The generation of the MOT, consisting of all the Descriptors for a given Archive Project, together with the XML constraints document, establishes the basis for the generation of the SIPs. This material is used by the Producer, in conjunction with the actual data files in the Producer’s environment, as input to the SIP building process.

The SIP building process needs to take the modeling information, consisting of the MOT and the constraints document, and create a modeling-consistent mapping from the Producer’s data to actual SIPs. This mapping is instantiated, conceptually, by a combination of SIP building software and the information supplied by the agent using the software. This mapping is not explicitly addressed by the PAIS. However the PAIS provides an abstract view of resulting SIPs that incorporate the required Transfer Objects along with other required information, such as a set of global SIP attributes and whether any previously sent Transfer Objects are to be deleted.

The following sub-sections address the abstract SIP (section 5.1), the PAIS specified SIP instantiated using the XFDU packaging mechanism (section 5.2), and the abstract SIP instantiated by a non-PAIS specified packaging mechanism (section 5.3).

## Understanding the PAIS Abstract SIP

The PAIS abstract SIP is a specification that has been registered with the CCSDS and has been given the identifier ‘CCSD0017’. At a minimum, this means that a CCSDS document exists with this defined specification. This is significant because the PAIS allows for the instantiation of SIPs using different SIP packaging mechanisms. While the PAIS specifies the XFDU packaging mechanism and details how this should be adapted, a user-defined specification using some other packaging mechanism should reference the PAIS abstract SIP specification CCSD0017.

As the standard notes, “SIPs carry the data, or pointers to the data, being transferred to an Archive. The abstract SIP, or SIP Model, is an abstraction that puts constraints on all possible SIPs. It conceptually conveys one or more complete Transfer Objects. It also conceptually conveys a number of attributes about the SIP. The framework for this SIP model is based on the concept of containers. The SIP Model is a container that holds any number of internal containers which themselves may have containers, and so on, thus supporting multiple hierarchies of containers. A container may also hold attributes about itself.”

The PAIS provides several diagrams with text detailing the SIP container and the allowed containers within a SIP. These containers are identified as follows:

* SIP container holds:
  + one SIP Global Information container;
  + any number of Transfer Object containers; and
  + any number of Transfer Object To Delete containers.
* Transfer Object container holds:
  + one Transfer Object Identification and Status container; and
  + one or more Transfer Object Group containers.
* Transfer Object Group container holds:
  + Transfer Object Group Identification container;
  + any number of other Transfer Object Group containers; and
  + any number of Data Object containers.
* Data Object container holds:
  + Data Object Identification container; and
  + One or more Byte Stream containers.

A summary diagram from PAIS, presented in Figure 5-1 below, shows the containers and their relationships.

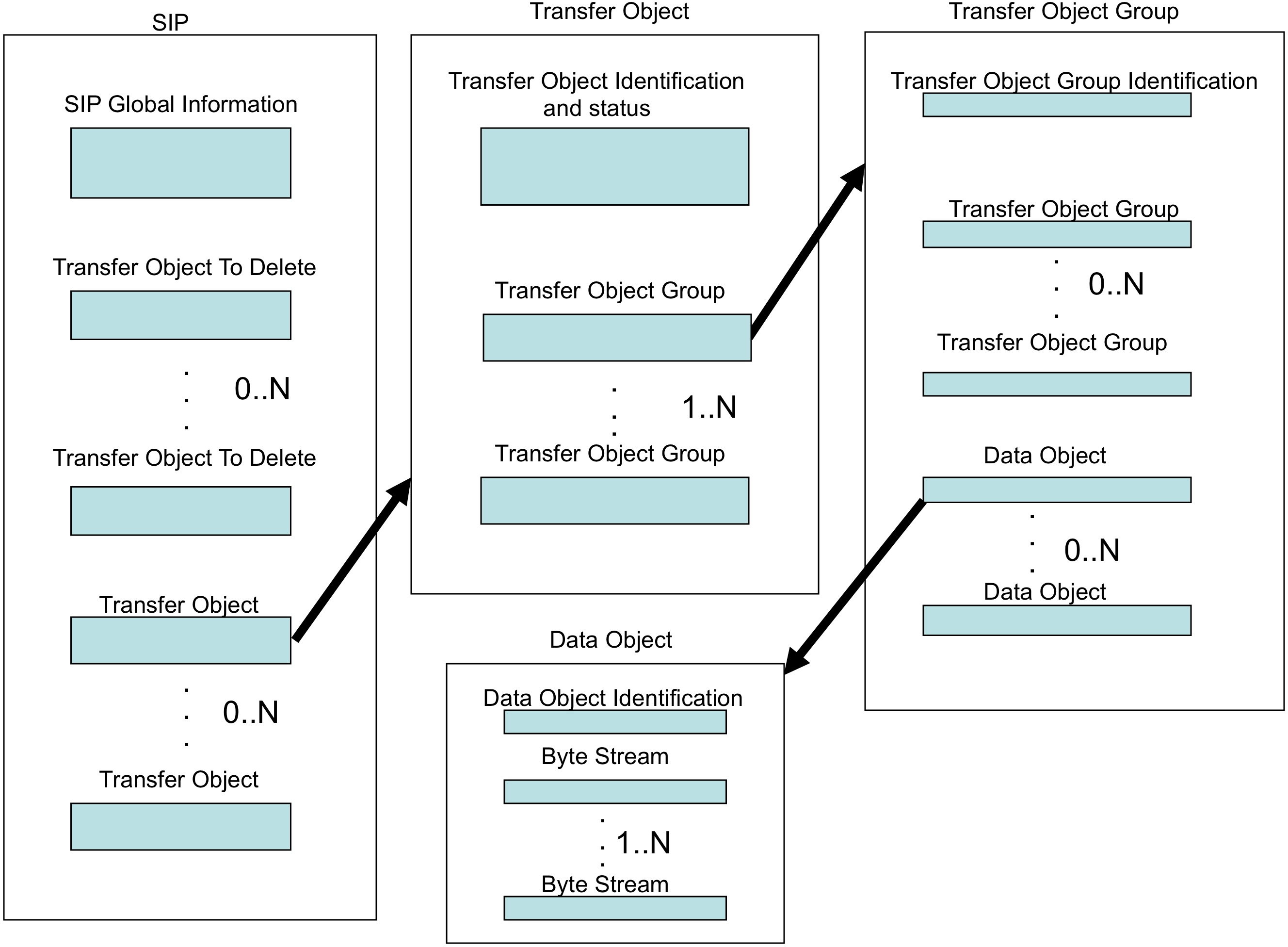


Figure 5-1: Abstract View of SIP, Transfer Object, Transfer Object Group, and Data Object

### SIP container

This container holds any number of Transfer Object containers, any number of Transfer Object to Delete containers and one SIP Global Information container.

#### SIP Global Information

This container holds a number of attributes.

**SIP ID**

The SIP ID is mandatory attribute that must have a unique value across all SIPs with a given Producer-Archive Project. If there is a single entity within the Producer’s environment that is creating and sending SIPs, then this identifier could be simply a sequence number. However if there are multiple entities within the Producer’s environment creating and sending SIPs, then this identifier could be made unique by pre-pending a unique identifier of each sending entity to a sequence number generated by each sending entity. Each sending entity is referred to as a ‘Producer Source’. Both the Producer and Archive need to agree on the form of this identifier.

**Producer Source ID**

The Producer Source ID is a mandatory attribute that uniquely identifies the sending entity within a given Producer-Archive Project. Should the Archive need to contact the sending entity of a given SIP, such as to resolve a problem, this identifier makes clear which of several possible sending entities originated that SIP. Both the Producer and the Archive need to agree on the form of this identifier.

**Producer-Archive Project ID**

The Producer-Archive Project ID is a mandatory attribute assigned by the Archive to ensure uniqueness across all such Producer-Archive Projects involving the Archive. Its presence within a SIP enables the Archive to uniquely identify the project to which a SIP belongs and thus to identify the MOT and constraints document applicable to that SIP.

**SIP Content Type ID**

The SIP Content Type ID is a mandatory attribute that enables the identification, within the constraints document, of the specification as to the types of Transfer Objects allowed in the SIP and their frequency of occurrence. Its value should be checked by the Archive upon receipt of the SIP. It also allows the Archive to check as to whether receipt of the SIP has violated any constraints on the order in which the SIPs are to be received.

**SIP Sequence Number**

The SIP Sequence Number is an optional attribute that indicates the order in which the SIPs have been sent. It must be unique within the context of a give Producer Source. When a given Producer Source is sending Transfer Objects whose Descriptor does not specify the number of Transfer Objects to be sent, this attribute becomes mandatory for all its SIPs to enable the Archive to check that it has not missed any Transfer Objects.

**Any other attributes**

The abstract SIP allows the user to define additional attributes that may be included as Global Information.

#### Transfer Object to Delete

This optional container holds one or more attributes.

**Transfer Object to Delete ID**

The Transfer Object to Delete ID is a mandatory attribute giving the value of the Transfer Object ID for a Transfer Object that should be deleted by the Archive. Any number of such attributes may be present.

**Any other attributes**

The abstract SIP allows the user to define additional attributes that may be included in the Transfer Object to Delete container.

### Transfer Object Container

This container holds one or more of Transfer Object Group containers and one Transfer Object Identification and Status containers.

#### Transfer Object Identification and Status

This container holds a number of attributes.

**Descriptor ID**

**Transfer Object ID**

**Last Transfer Object Flag**

**Replacement Transfer Object ID**

**Any other attributes**

The abstract SIP allows the user to define additional attributes that may be included in the Transfer Object Identification and Status container.

### Transfer Object Group container

This container holds any number of additional Transfer Object Group containers, any number of Data Object containers and one Transfer Object Group Identification container.

For each Transfer Object Group Type described within a Transfer Object Group Type Descriptor that must be one or more Transfer Object Group Type containers. There will be multiple containers when there are multiple instances of the group type. However there are two special cases that are exception, as follows:

Case 1:

Case 2:

#### Transfer Object Group Identification

**Associated Descriptor Group Type ID**

**Transfer Object Group Instance Name**

**Transfer Object Group Preservation Name**

**Any other attributes**

### Data Object container

This container holds one or more Byte Stream containers and a single Data Object Identification container.

#### Data Object Identification

**Associated Descriptor Data ID**

**Data Object Preservation Name**

**Any other attributes**

#### Byte stream

**Byte Stream**

**Byte Stream Checksum**

**Pointer to Byte Stream**

**Any other attributes**

## XFDU SIPs

The PAIS standard proposes one implementation of the recommended SIP Model based on the CCSDS XML Formatted Data Units (XFDU) packaging standard (see reference [2]).

As a brief introduction to the most relevant features of this standard, an XFDU package is a container, usually a ZIP archive file, composed of one Manifest XML file referencing all the other files of the package. The Manifest file consists of a series of sections among which a Package Header containing general information, an Information Package Map providing a logical break-down of the package content in a tree of nested Content Units, and a Data Object Section referencing all the packaged files.

The XFDU PAIS SIP definition makes use of the XFDU extendibility mechanisms to implement the SIP Model introduced in the previous section. This implementation is depicted in the following figure and completely defined in the PAIS standard (see section 6 of reference [1]).

NOTE –MIME types origin (MOT ?)

Description: 651x2g0-figure-2-7.emf

Figure 5‑1: XFDU PAIS SIP

The SIP Global Information is implemented as an extension of the Package Header section of the XFDU Manifest.

The Transfer Objects to Delete are implemented as an extension of a Content Unit of the Information Package Map Section of the XFDU Manifest.

The Transfer Objects and their Transfer Object Groups and Data Objects children are also implemented as extensions of Content Unit of the Information Package Map Section. However, because the XFDU does not authorize the direct references to the packaged files, the Data Objects Content Units make use of so called Data Object Pointers to reference entries of the Data Object Section of the XFDU Manifest. The Byte Streams are then referenced from this latter Data Object Section.

TOPIC – Indicate a single DO is required

TOPIC – Emphasize that elements of the Manifest refer to IDs of the Model e.g. TranferObject/descriptorID, associatedDescriptorGroupTypeID, associatedDescriptorDataObjectTypeID

TOPIC – Explain that SIP/…/transferObjectGroupInstanceName corresponds to the name of the goup (instance of GroupType). The transferObjectGroupInstanceName is mandatory only and only for group has a “directory” structure. The structure of a group is defined by its type’s groupTypeStructureName element in the MOT. It is optional otherwise.

Practical examples of XFDU PAIS SIP implementation are provided an discussed in section 5 below. The section 5 below includes practical examples of XFDU PAIS SIPs that may help figuring out the

TOPIC – Need to explain SIP and its elements and how PAIS schema elements merge with XFDU elements

TOPIC – Address recognition of Last Transfer Object

### Linkage between descriptor IDs and SIP

## Non-XFDU SIPs

[SCOPE – any best practice inherited from a PDS4 study to be done.]

[NOTE – check with WG if this practice should be recommended in this document]

TOPIC – Not reuse SIP model elements as a baseline but start from scratch.

TOPIC – Propose an implementation checklist

TOPIC – Reference to BnF test caseTOPIC – Levels of conformance to PAIS – Conformance with Abstract PAIS vs Conformance with XFDU implementation

# Use Cases

This section registers a series of use cases that were generally elaborated during the development and validation of the PAIS standard. These examples do not claim to provide turnkey solutions for operations. They may, however, improve the understanding of the PAIS standard through concrete cases built from various aspects. They may also help implementers start up their projects with patterns and snippets they can arrange at their discretion.

## ISEE – A Typical Use Case

**[NOTE – Section temporarily moved to 651x2g0-[6.1]-isee.docx document]**

## POLDER – Representation Information Use Case

**[NOTE – Section temporarily moved to 651x2g0-[6.2]-polder.docx document]**

## Planetary Data System – A non-XFDU SIP Implementation

**[NOTE – Section temporarily moved to 651x2g0-[6.3]-pds4.docx document]**

## CoRoT – End of Mission Bulk Transfer

**[NOTE – Section temporarily moved to 651x2g0-[6.4]-corot.docx document]**

## [ESA-SAFE-DATA-TBD] – Transfer of SAFE Products

**[NOTE – Section temporarily moved to 651x2g0-[6.5]-safe.docx document]**

# Software Tools

[SCOPE – this section should introduce the prototypes and libraries. The non-operational status of the described software shall be noticed]

## CNES Prototype

[SCOPE – this section is currently inherited from 651.3y0 record and needs to be integrated, e.g., the description of the PAIS descriptors is redundant in this document. The availability and licensing of this software should be addressed]

The CNES implementation was developed to cover the following functions during the following main phases of a Producer-Archive Project:

* During the Formal Definition Phase:
* MOT creation and visualization:
* MOT structure design;
* Descriptors instantiation and validation with XSD Models, or direct import of Descriptors received from the Producer;
* MOT visualization (see TC1 and TC2 MOT figure 4-6 and 4-7), using an easy GUI;
* SIP specification: SIP content definition, and sequencing constraints between SIPs;
* During the Transfer and Validation Phases (on the Archive side):
* State of the delivered Transfer Objects in the MOT and detailed follow-up (see figure 4-8 and 4-9, where the number of delivered objects can be seen on the window, here 0);
* Using the same graphical visualization;
* Validations performed on the delivered SIPs (integrity, Data Objects occurrences, SIP contents, SIP sequencing constraints). They are applied on the XFDU manifest (not on the attached data).

It is supposed to be installed on the Archive side.

It is implemented in the JAVA programming language. It includes the Open Sources Xample (XML form) and JGraph (graphical design of the MOT).

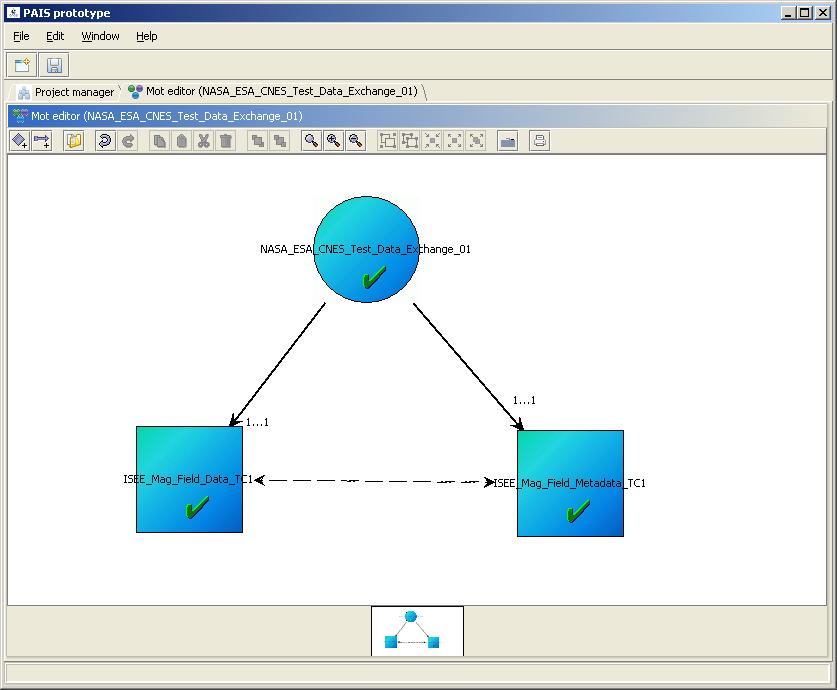


Figure 7‑1: CNES Prototype – TC1 MOT visualization

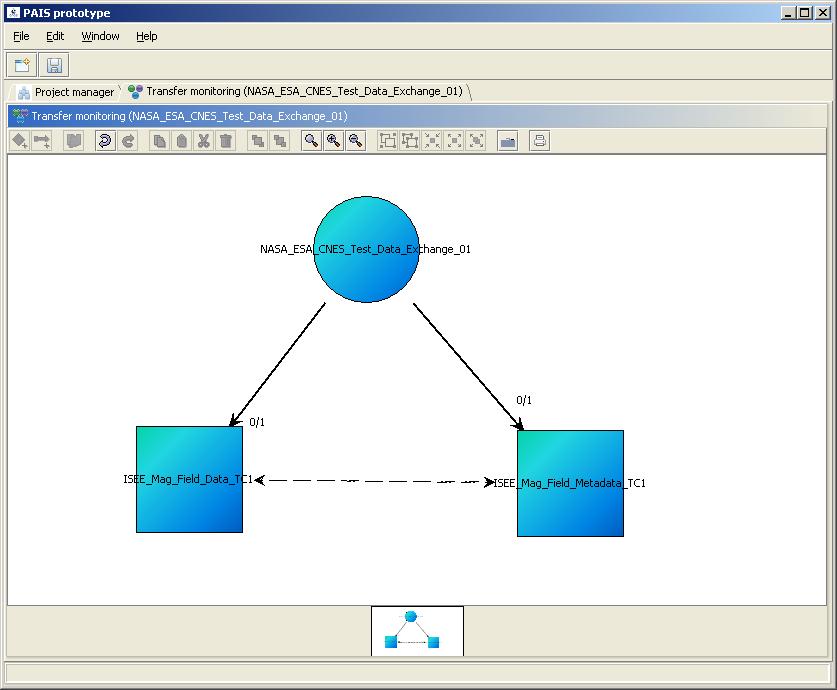


Figure 7‑2: CNES Prototype – TC1 transfer follow up and validation

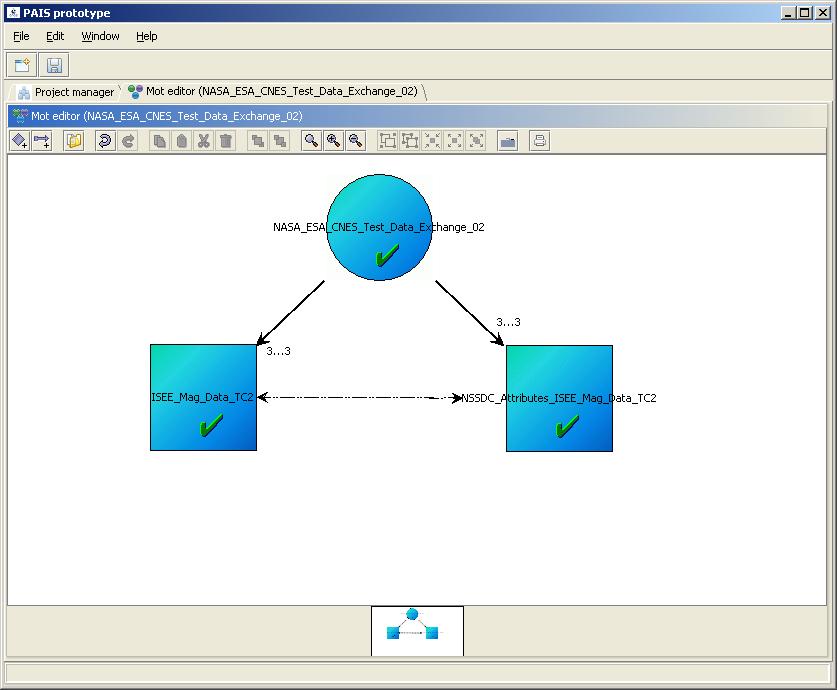


Figure 7‑3: CNES Prototype – TC2 MOT visualization

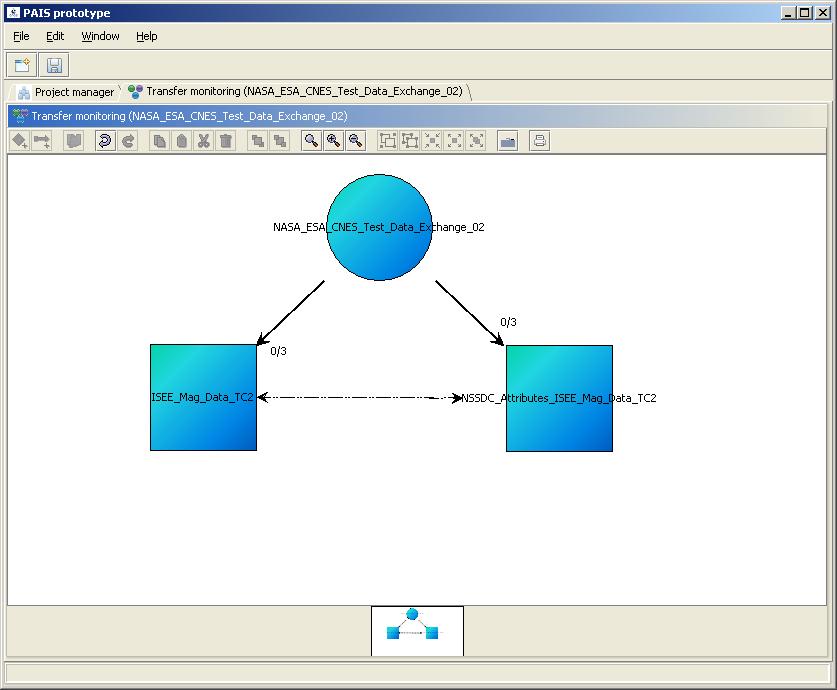


Figure 7‑4: CNES Prototype – TC2 transfer and follow up

## ESA SIP Builder

[SCOPE – this section is currently inherited from 651.3y0 record and needs to be integrated, e.g., the description of the PAIS descriptors is redundant in this document. The availability and licensing of this software should be addressed]

The ESA prototype, also called “ESA SIP Builder”, is a Java command line software dedicated to the generation of SIPs according to the PAIS XFDU SIP Model specified in section 6 of the PAIS Draft Recommended Standard (see reference [1]). The following diagram identifies the main PAIS elements that are critical for the ESA SIP Builder software.

Description: C:\Users\Mbaye\Documents\Professionnel\P288-CNES-SIP-Builder-ADD-SUM\working-document\GAEL-P288-SUM-001-01-Static.emf

*SIP Constraints*

*Transfer Object Descriptors*

Figure 7‑5: Identification of PAIS elements used by the ESA SIP Builder

On top of these standard PAIS definitions, the ESA SIP Builder introduces the concept of so called Collectors responsible for the supply of the actual data files and folders to be conveyed by the output SIPs.

Description: C:\Users\Mbaye\Documents\Professionnel\P288-CNES-SIP-Builder-ADD-SUM\working-document\GAEL-P288-SUM-001-02-Static-Collectors.emf

*Model of Objects for Transfer*

*SIP Builder Project*

*File System Repository*

Figure 7‑6: File and Folder Collectors

The ESA SIP Builder Collectors are attached to a target Group Type or a Data Object Type and hold one or more inclusion or exclusion patterns (file naming rules) that select files and folders in a given file system repository.

The ESA SIP Builder processes the input descriptors and collectors in an internal in-memory tree of objects before any conversion from-to the disk as XFDU packages. For disambiguation with PAIS and XFDU elements or objects, the internal in-memory objects are further prefixed with the term "Logical" e.g. Logical SIP composed of Logical Groups themselves composed of Logical Data Object.

The main steps of the ESA SIP Builder processing are the following:

– **Read and validate** the Collection Descriptors and Transfer Object Descriptors

– **Attach Collectors** to the descriptors Group Types and Data Objects Types

– **Select the SIP Types** to be produced from the SIP Constraints

– **Sort the SIP Types** from the SIP Constraints, if any

– **For each SIP Type**:

**For each authorized descriptor** of the SIP Type:

**For each Group Type** and sub-Group Type of the descriptor:

**Run the attached Collector**, if any

For each collected folder or once if none:

**For each Data Object Type**:

**Run the attached Collector** considering the current Group Type instance name as context location

For each collected file:

**Create a Logical Data Object** of the current Data Object Type

**Create as many Logical Groups as necessary** to hold the created Logical Data Objects or intermediate Logical Groups

**Create as many Logical Transfer Objects as necessary** to hold the created Logical Groups

**Create as many Logical SIPs as necessary** to hold the created **Logical Transfer Objects**

– **Validate the Logical SIPs** against descriptor constraints and limits e.g. occurrences, sizes, etc.

– **Convert the Logical SIPs** to definitive **XFDU** packages

A special attention has to be paid for the three "**as many as**" used in the above processing tree. The general strategy is a top-down analysis of the PAIS elements from the SIP Types to the Data Object Type leaves. However, the ESA SIP Builder Collectors may select more folders or files than allowed for a given Data Object Type or a Group Type cf. maxOccurrence usage in PAIS descriptors and constraints file. The ESA SIP Builder considers that extra instances of the parent Group Types, Transfer Object Types or even SIP Types need to be created. The use of maxOccurrence's is even the only means for building multiple instances of Group Types or Data Object Types in the current implementation. It is not said that this is the best strategy but it seemed reasonable so far, limiting the complexity of configuration to simple patterns. Future improvements could be considered by implementing less "passive" Collectors capable of, for example, expressing grouping rules or more complex mapping.

The following practical example is probably more efficient than any further theory. It derives from a test case elaborated by NASA from data acquired by the International Sun-Earth Explorer (ISEE) first two spacecrafts.

The input data set of about 2 Gb has the following structure with two main directories isee1 and isee2 that share the same layout. The data are broken down in individual directories matching the year of acquisition. Each data file (.asc-gz) corresponds to a day of acquisition and has an associated metadata file (.asc-gz\_att) in an attrib sub directory.

.

├── isee1

│   └── mag

│   └── 60\_sec\_ascii\_gz

│   ├── 1977

│   │   ├── attrib

│   │   │   ├── isee1\_mag\_60s\_0001\_1977\_295.asc-gz\_att

│   │   │   ├── isee1\_mag\_60s\_0002\_1977\_298.asc-gz\_att

│   │   │   ├── isee1\_mag\_60s\_0003\_1977\_300.asc-gz\_att

│   │   │   ├── isee1\_mag\_60s\_0004\_1977\_302.asc-gz\_att

│   │   │   └── ...

│   │   ├── isee1\_mag\_60s\_0001\_1977\_295.asc-gz

│   │   ├── isee1\_mag\_60s\_0002\_1977\_298.asc-gz

│   │   ├── isee1\_mag\_60s\_0003\_1977\_300.asc-gz

│   │   ├── isee1\_mag\_60s\_0004\_1977\_302.asc-gz

│   │   └── ...

│   ├── 1978

│   │   └── ...

│   ├── ...

│   └── 1987

│      └── ...

└── isee2

   └── mag

   └── 60\_sec\_ascii\_gz

   ├── 1979

   │   ├── attrib

   │   │   ├── isee2\_mag\_60s\_0001\_1977\_295.asc-gz\_att

   │   │   └── ...

   │   ├── isee2\_mag\_60s\_0001\_1977\_295.asc-gz

   │   └── ...

   ├── ...

   └── 1987

      └── ...

In order to simulate an archiving project of this data set, NASA has designed a series of PAIS descriptors and SIP constraints files. The detail about these files is out of the scope of the present document but the main elements relevant for the present illustration are summarized in the following diagram.

Description: C:\Users\Mbaye\Documents\Professionnel\P288-CNES-SIP-Builder-ADD-SUM\working-document\GAEL-P288-SUM-001-03-TC1-Static.emf

Figure 7‑7: Example of Collectors supplying TC1 Groups and Data Objects

The descriptors define, among others, a Transfer Object Type identified by ISEE\_...\_Metadata\_TC1. This latter is described has composed of a Satellite\_Group Group Type, itself composed of a Yearly\_Group Group Type that accepts a NSSDC\_Metadata\_ISEE\_Mag\_Data\_File Data Object Type.

This tree of types matches quite well the layout of the data set described earlier where the Satelite\_Group would correspond to the isee1 and isee2 directories, the Yearly\_Group to the 1977, 1978, ... and 1987 directories and finally the NSSDC\_...\_Mag\_Data\_File would represent the metadata files in the attrib sub-directories. Three collectors are necessary to express this mapping to the ESA SIP Builder. They are represented in Yellow in the above diagram.

You may notice that different patterns could have produced the same results. For example, the pattern "isee[12]" could have been replaced by "isee." (any trailing character in regular expression) because only isee1 and isee2 are present in the input data set. Similarly, the "mag" prefix for the Yearly\_Group filters nothing as far as there is no other directory than the mag one for any spacecraft.

More specifically, you may notice that some collecting patterns includes some constraints that limit the file selection to a subset of what is actually available in the input data set. For example the collector attached to the Yearly\_Group type selects only the files under the 1977 directory. Similarly, the ".\*(29[5-9]|300).asc-gz\_att" of the Data Object Type collector filters only those files acquired between the 295th and the 300th days of the year, included. These constraints are derived from the descriptors documentation e.g. a transferObjectTypeDescription element was containing "Selected ISEE 1,2 Magnetic\_Field Metadata grouped by Spacecraft and then by Yearly Directories (1977 only) for days 295-300 inclusive." and thus required specific collector patterns for building SIPs with the right content.

The ESA SIP Builder interpretation of the input descriptors and collection patterns for this example can be summarized by the following diagram where a Transfer Object, on the left, will be generated with two sub-groups, one for each satellite, each containing a single year group containing three files. The tree on the right correspond to the input data set.

Description: C:\Users\Mbaye\Documents\Professionnel\P288-CNES-SIP-Builder-ADD-SUM\working-document\GAEL-P288-SUM-001-04-TC1-Dynamic.emf

*Type Instances*

*File System Repository*

*Collectors*

Figure 7‑8: Collectors mapping from test data to SIP Groups and Data Objects

The configuration of the ESA SIP Builder is provided through a so called project file which is an XML document.

1. PAIS – Full Model

651x2g0-figure-A-1

Figure 7‑9: PAIS – Full Model

1. ISEE Use Case Descriptors

**[NOTE – Annex temporarily moved to 651x2g0-[6.1]-isee.docx document]**

1. POLDER Use Case Descriptors

**[NOTE – Annex temporarily moved to 651x2g0-[6.1]-isee.docx document]**

[SCOPE – at least all PAIS XML element shall be indexed]