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Abstract

This document describes the Data Access Layer Interface (DALI). DALI defines the base web service interface common to all Data Access Layer (DAL) services. This standard defines the behaviour of common resources, the meaning and use of common parameters, success and error responses, and DAL service registration. The goal of this specification is to define the common elements that are shared across DAL services in order to foster consistency across concrete DAL service specifications and to enable standard re-usable client and service implementations and libraries to be written and widely adopted.

Status of This Document

This is a working draft internal to the DAL-WG.

This is an IVOA Proposed Recommendation made available for public review. It is appropriate to reference this document only as a recommended standard that is under review and which may be changed before it is accepted as a full recommendation.

A list of [current IVOA Recommendations and other technical documents](http://www.ivoa.net/Documents/) can be found at <http://www.ivoa.net/Documents/>.

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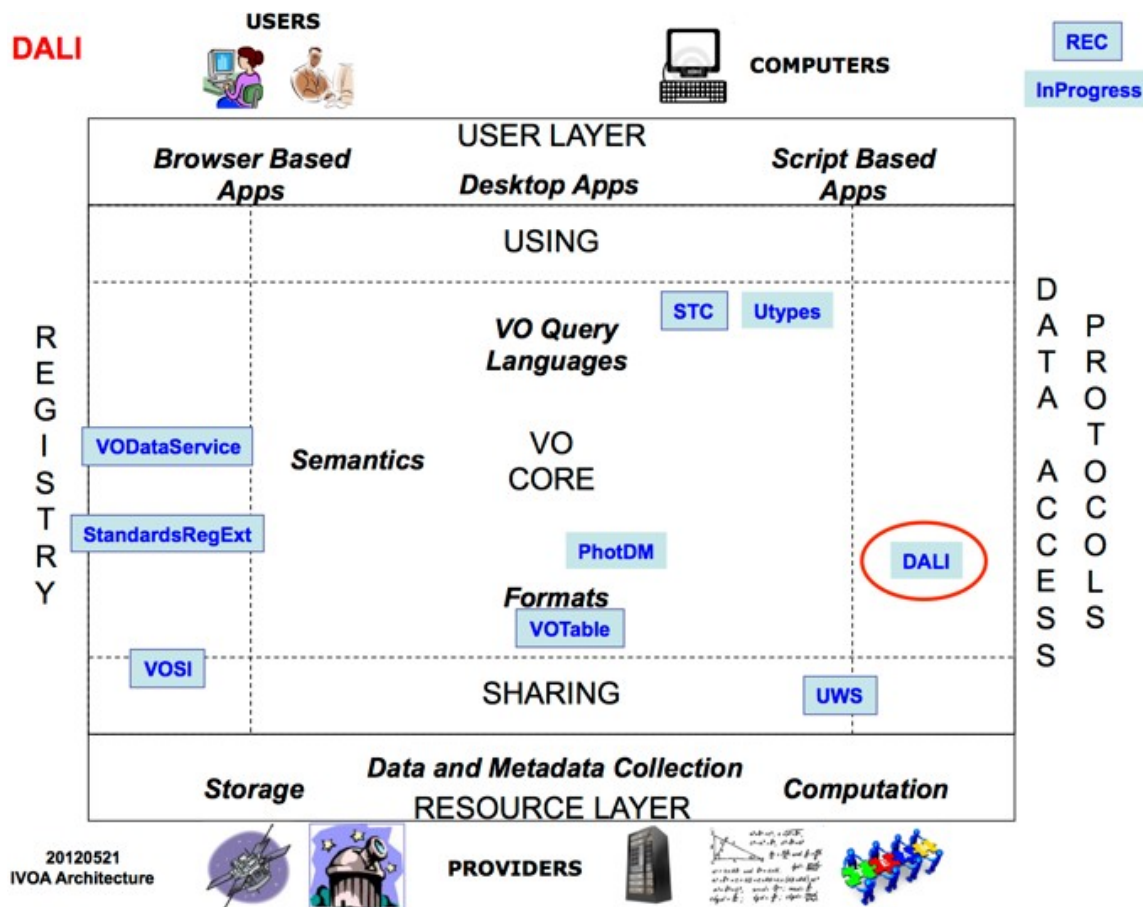
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1 Introduction

The Data Access Layer Interface (DALI) defines resources, parameters, and responses common to all DAL services so that concrete DAL service specifications need not repeat these common elements.

1.1 The Role in the IVOA Architecture

DALI defines how DAL service specifications use other IVOA standards as well as standard internet designs and protocols.



DALI services use the Universal Worker Service (UWS) pattern for asynchronous requests. All DALI services include Virtual Observatory Support Interfaces (VOSI) resources. DALI services generally use VOTable as the default output format for successful tabular output and to return error documents.

Astronomical coordinate values accepted and returned by DALI services use a string representation of the Space-Time Coordinates (STC) data model. Other data models maybe describe the content of a specific DALI service; in such cases, the Utypes in the response will be those specified by the data model.

A registry extension schema, usually extending VODataService, is needed to describe the capabilities of a DAL service. This schema is used within the VOSI-capabilities resource and in registry records for the service.

1.2 Example Usage of DALI Specification

The DALI specification defines common elements that make up Data Access Layer (DAL) services. DAL service specifications will refer to the sections in this document by name rather than include all the explanatory text. For example, suppose a document defines a service that stacks FITS images asynchronously. The specification could say that the service has the following resources:

- a DALI-async resource that accepts one or more UPLOAD parameters (3.2.5) where the resources are FITS images; the resource could also define a fixed set of error messages for anticipated failure modes
- a VOSI-availability resource (2.4)
- a VOSI-capabilities resource (2.5) conforming to a specified registry extension schema

and would have to define the registry extension schema to be used to register services and to implement the VOSI-capabilities resource. Most of the service specification would be in defining the semantics (possibly controllable via additional input parameters) of the computations to be performed and in defining the extension schema to describe service functionality and limits (e.g. maximum input or result image sizes, result retention time and policies). The registry extension schema may be part of the service specification or a separate document.

2 Resources

DAL services are implemented as HTTP REST [18] web services. The primary resource in a DAL service is a job. A DAL job is defined by parameters (see 3) and can be executed either synchronously or asynchronously. A concrete service specification defines the job parameters and the manner of execution is defined by separate resources below.

In addition to job list resources, DAL services also implement several Virtual Observatory Support Interface (VOSI) resources to describe service availability, capabilities, and content.

A concrete DAL service must define at least one DALI-async or DALI-sync resource. It may define both with the same job semantics (e.g. TAP-1.0 [13]) or it may define one with one kind of job and the other with a separate kind of job (a service that does some things synchronously and others asynchronously).

resource type	resource name	required
DALI-async	service specific	service specific
DALI-sync	service-specific	service specific
DALI-examples	/examples	no
VOSI-availability	/availability	yes
VOSI-capabilities	/capabilities	yes
VOSI-tables	/tables	service specific

A simple query-only DAL service like ConeSearch can be easily described as having a single DALI-sync resource where the job is a query and the response is the result of the query.

2.1 Asynchronous Execution: DALI-async

Asynchronous resources are resources that represent a list of asynchronous jobs as defined by the Universal Worker Service (UWS) pattern [10]. Requests can create, modify, and delete jobs in the job list. Special requests to modify the phase of the job cause the job to execute or abort.

As specified in UWS, a job is created by using the HTTP POST method to modify the job list. The response will always be an HTTP redirect (status code 303) and the Location (HTTP header) will contain the URL to the job (a child resource of the job list).

```
POST http://example.com/base/async-jobs
```

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```
< HTTP/1.1 303 See Other
< Location: http://example.com/base/async-jobs/123
```

The job description (an XML document defined by the UWS schema) can always be retrieved by accessing the job URL with the HTTP GET method:

```
GET http://example.com/base/async-jobs/123

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<uws:job
xmlns:uws="http://www.ivoa.net/xml/UWS/v1.0"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink">
  <uws:jobId>123</uws:jobId>
  <uws:runId>test</uws:runId>
  <uws:ownerId xsi:nil="true" />
  <uws:phase>PENDING</uws:phase>
  <uws:quote>2013-01-01T12:34:56</uws:quote>
  <uws:startTime/>
  <uws:endTime/>
  <uws:executionDuration>600</uws:executionDuration>
  <uws:destruction>2013-02-01T00:00:00</uws:destruction>
  <uws:parameters>
    <uws:parameter id="LANG">ADQL</uws:parameter>
    <uws:parameter id="REQUEST">doQuery</uws:parameter>
    <uws:parameter id="QUERY">select * from tab</uws:parameter>
  </uws:parameters>
  <uws:results/>
</uws:job>
```

In addition to the UWS job metadata, DAL jobs are defined by a set of parameter-value pairs. The client may add new parameters by modifying the current list of parameters via the HTTP POST method:

```
POST F00=bar http://example.com/base/async-jobs/123/parameters
```

The UWS standard allows parameters to be POSTed along with the initial job-creation request, or POSTed to the job URL, or POSTed to the parameter list (the parameters child resource) directly (as in the above example). This is easily implemented by simply applying all UWS-specific parameters to the UWS job itself and putting all remaining parameters into the parameter list. Job parameters may only be POSTed while the job is in the PENDING phase; once execution has been requested and the job is in any other phase, job parameters may not be modified.

A concrete DAL service specification will specify one or more asynchronous job-list resources and whether they are mandatory or optional. It may mandate a specific resource name to support simple client use, or it can allow the resource name to be described in the service metadata (see 2.5).

2.2 Synchronous Execution: DALI-sync

Synchronous resources are resources that accept a request (a DAL job description) and return the response (the result) directly. Synchronous requests can be made using either the HTTP GET or POST method. The parameters used to specify the job are the same for synchronous and asynchronous DAL jobs. A synchronous job is created by a GET or POST request to a synchronous job list, executed automatically, and the result returned in the response. The web service is permitted to split the operation of a synchronous request into multiple HTTP requests as long as it is transparent to standard clients. This means that the service may use HTTP redirects (status code 302 or 303) and the Location header to execute a synchronous job in multiple steps. For example, a service may

- immediately execute and return the result in the response, or
- the response is an HTTP redirect (status code 303) and the Location (HTTP header) will contain a URL; the client accesses this URL with the HTTP GET method to execute the job and get the result

Clients must be prepared to get redirects and follow them (using normal HTTP semantics) in order to complete requests.

A concrete DAL service specification will specify one or more synchronous job-list resources and whether they are mandatory or optional. It may mandate a specific resource name to support simple client use, or it can allow the resource name to be described in the service capability metadata (see 2.5).

2.3 Examples: DALI-examples

The DALI-examples resource returns a document with usage examples or similar material to the user. In DAL services, this resource is always accessed as a resource named *examples* that is a child of the base URL for the service. The following specification is intended to make sure the content is both usable for machines and humans. As such, the DALI-examples resource contains additional markup conforming to the RDFa 1.1 Lite [19] specification, which defines the following attributes: vocab, typeof, property, resource, and prefix (although we do not include any use of the prefix attribute).

DAL services should implement the */examples* resource; if they do not, retrieving its URL must yield a 404 HTTP error code.

The document at */examples* MUST be well-formed XML. This restriction is

imposed in order to let clients parse the document using XML parsers rather than the much more complex SGML parsers. It is therefore advisable to author it in XHTML, although this specification does not prescribe any document types.

The document should be viewable with "common web browsers". Javascript or CSS must not be necessary to find and interpret the elements specified below. Apart from that, service operators are free to include whatever material or styling they desire in addition and within the example elements defined here.

The elements containing examples MUST be descendants of an element that has a *vocab* attribute with the value <http://purl.org/astronomy/vocab/examples#>; no other *vocab* attributes are allowed in the document, for example:

```
<div vocab="http://purl.org/astronomy/vocab/examples#">
...
</div>
```

Each example resides in an element that has a *typeof* attribute with the value *example*. All such elements MUST have an *id* attribute to allow external referencing via fragments and a *resource* attribute with a reference pointing to the element itself. As an example,

```
<div id="x" resource="#x" typeof="example"> ... </div>
```

located inside the first element (the one with the *vocab* attribute) would indicate the presence of a single example. The *div* element is a suitable HTML element to hold an *example*.

The content of the example is expressed using the *property* attribute. For DALI-examples, we define the following values for the *property* attribute: *name*, *base-url*, *http-action*, *generic-parameter*, and *continuation*. Each example must include one *name*, *base-url*, and *http-action*. The value of the property is the content of the element. For the *generic-parameter*, we also define a value for the *typeof* attribute (see below) as the content of the element has a defined structure.

In principle, any element permitted by the document type can include the RDFa attributes, so authors may re-use existing markup intended for display. Alternatively, the *span* element is a good choice when the example values are included in surrounding text and the author does not want any special rendering to be applied by the machine-readable additions.

2.3.1 *name property*

The content of this element should be suitable for display within a space-limited label in user interface and still give some idea about the meaning of the example. In XHTML, a head element (*h2*, say) would usually be a good choice for the example name, for example:

```
<h2 property="name">Synchronous TAP query</h2>
```

2.3.2 *base-url property*

In order to make each example self-contained, the example must contain one element with a *property* attribute with the value *base-url* that specifies the target of the request, for example:

```
<span property="base-url">http://example.com/tap/sync</span>
```

This property allows the example writer to tell the client which web service resource is to be used to execute the example request.

2.3.3 *http-action property*

In some cases, the base-url for the example may behave differently for different HTTP actions. For example, the UWS job list creates a new job for a POST and returns a list of jobs for a GET. The example must specify which type of request is intended, for example:

```
<span property="http-action">GET</span>
```

2.3.4 *generic-parameter property*

Request parameters are included within the example by using the *generic-parameter* property. The element must also be assigned a *typeof* attribute with value of *keyval*. Within this element, the document must include a pair of elements with a property named *key* and *value*, where the plain-text content are the parameter name and value respectively. Multiple *generic-parameter*(s) are permitted, for example:

```
<span property="generic-parameter" typeof="keyval">
  <span property="key">REQUEST</span>
  <span property="value">doQuery</span>
</span>
<span property="generic-parameter" typeof="keyval">
  <span property="key">LANG</span>
  <span property="value">ADQL</span>
</span>
<span property="generic-parameter" typeof="keyval">
  <span property="key">QUERY</span>
  <span property="value">SELECT * from tap_schema.tables</span>
</span>
```

2.3.5 *continuation property*

If the examples are spread over multiple linked documents, the links to documents with additional examples must be within the parent element defining the *vocab* attribute and the link elements must contain the following additional attributes: a *property* attribute with the value *continuation*, a *resource* attribute with an empty value (referring to the current document), and the *href* attribute with the URL of another document formatted as above (i.e. another collection of examples that clients should read to collect the full set of examples).

```
<div vocab="http://purl.org/astronomy/vocab/examples#">
  <div id="x" resource="#x" typeof="example">
    <h2 property="name">Synchronous TAP query</h2>
    <p property="base-url">http://example.com/tap/sync</p>
    <p property="http-action">GET</p>
    <p property="generic-parameter" typeof="keyval">
      <span property="key">REQUEST</span>=<span
        property="value">doQuery</span>
    </p>
    <p property="generic-parameter" typeof="keyval">
      <span property="key">LANG</span>=<span
        property="value">ADQL</span>
    </p>
    <p property="generic-parameter" typeof="keyval">
      <span property="key">QUERY</span>=<span
        property="value">SELECT * from tap_schema.tables</span>
    </p>
  </div>

  <a property="continuation" typeof="more"
    href="simple_examples.html">Simple examples</a>
  <a property="continuation" typeof="more"
    href="fancy_examples.html">Fancy examples</a>
</div>
```

In the above example, the two linked documents would also contain some element with a *vocab* and examples as described above. If present, links back to a parent examples document must not be marked up with *continuation* attributes as this would create a loop.

2.4 Availability: VOSI-availability

VOSI-availability [9] defines a simple web resource that reports on the current ability of the service to perform. In DAL services, this resource is always accessed as a resource named *availability* that is a child of the base URL for the service.

All DAL services must implement the */availability* resource, which responds with a dynamically generated document describing the current state of the service operation, e.g.:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<vosi:availability
  xmlns:vosi="http://www.ivoa.net/xml/VOSIAvailability/v1.0">
  <vosi:available>true</vosi:available>
  <vosi:note>service is accepting queries</vosi:note>
</vosi:availability>
```

2.5 Capabilities: VOSI-capabilities

VOSI-capabilities [9] defines a simple web resource that returns an XML document describing the service. In DAL services, this resource is always accessed as a resource named *capabilities* that is a child of the base URL for the service. The VOSI-capabilities should describe all the resources exposed by the service, including which standards each resource implements.

All DAL services must implement the */capabilities* resource. The following capabilities document shows the three VOSI resources and a TAP base resource:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<vosi:capabilities
  xmlns:vosi="http://www.ivoa.net/xml/VOSICapabilities/v1.0"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:vod="http://www.ivoa.net/xml/VODataService/v1.1">
  <capability standardID="ivo://ivoa.net/std/VOSI#capabilities">
    <interface xsi:type="vod:ParamHTTP" version="1.0">
      <accessURL use="full">
        http://example.com/tap/capabilities
      </accessURL>
    </interface>
```

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```
</capability>
<capability standardID="ivo://ivoa.net/std/VOSI#availability">
  <interface xsi:type="vod:ParamHTTP" version="1.0">
    <accessURL use="full">
      http://example.com/tap/availability
    </accessURL>
  </interface>
</capability>
<capability standardID="ivo://ivoa.net/std/VOSI#tables">
  <interface xsi:type="vod:ParamHTTP" version="1.0">
    <accessURL use="full">
      http://example.com/tap/tables
    </accessURL>
  </interface>
</capability>
<capability xmlns:tr="http://www.ivoa.net/xml/TAPRegExt/v1.0"
  standardID="ivo://ivoa.net/std/TAP" xsi:type="tr:TableAccess">
  <interface xsi:type="vod:ParamHTTP" role="std" version="1.0">
    <accessURL use="full">
      http://example.com/tap/
    </accessURL>
  </interface>
  <!-- service details from TAPRegExt go here -->
</capability>
</vosi:capabilities>
```

Note that while this example shows the use of a registry extension schema (the inline `xmlns:tr="http://www.ivoa.net/xml/TAPRegExt/v1.0"` in the last capability element) this is not required; services may be registered and described without such an extension.

2.6 Content: VOSI-tables

VOSI-tables [9] defines a simple web resource that returns an XML document describing the content of the service. In DAL services which include it, this resource is always accessed as a resource named *tables* that is a child of the base URL for the service. The document format is defined by the VODataService-1.1 [12] standard and allows the service to describe their content as a tableset: schemas, tables, and columns.

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A concrete DAL service specification will specify if the */tables* resource is mandatory or optional.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<vos:tableset
  xmlns:vosi="http://www.ivoa.net/xml/VOSITables/v1.0"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:vod="http://www.ivoa.net/xml/VODataService/v1.1">
  <schema>
    <table type="output">
      <name>ivoa.ObsCore</name>
      <column>
        <name>dataprodct_type</name>
        <description>type of product</description>
        <ucd>meta.id;class</ucd>
        <utype>obscore:Obs.dataProductType</utype>
        <dataType xsi:type="vod:TAPType" size="128">
          VARCHAR</dataType>
        </column>
        <column>
          <name>calib_level</name>
          <description>calibration level (0,1,2,3)</description>
          <ucd>meta.id;class</ucd>
          <utype>obscore:Obs.calibLevel</utype>
          <dataType xsi:type="vod:TAPType">
            INTEGER</dataType>
          </column>
          ...
        </table>
      </schema>
```

Note that the ellipsis (...) in the above example is not valid XML; it simply implies more column elements would be included there.

3 Parameters

A DAL job is defined by a set of parameter-value pairs. Some of these parameters have a standard meaning and are defined here, but most are defined by the service specification or another related standard.

3.1 General Rules

3.1.1 Case Sensitivity

Parameter names are not case sensitive; a DAL service must treat upper-, lower-, and mixed-case parameter names as equal. Parameter values are case sensitive unless a concrete DAL service specification explicitly states that the values of a specific parameter are to be treated as case-insensitive. For example, the following are equivalent:

```
F00=bar  
Foo=bar  
foo=bar
```

Unless explicitly stated by the service specification, these are not equivalent:

```
F00=bar  
F00=Bar  
F00=BAR
```

In this document, parameter names are typically shown in upper-case for typographical clarity, not as a requirement.

3.1.2 Literal Values: Numbers, Boolean, Date, and Time

Integer numbers **must** be represented in a manner consistent with the specification for integers in *XML Schema Datatypes* [4].

Real numbers **must** be represented in a manner consistent with the specification for double-precision numbers in *XML Schema Datatypes* [4]. This representation allows for integer, decimal and exponential notations.

Boolean values must be represented in a manner consistent with the specification for Boolean in *XML Schema Datatypes* [10]. The values *0* and *false* are equivalent. The values *1* and *true* are equivalent.

```
F00=1  
F00=true  
  
BAR=0  
BAR=false
```


Date and time values must be represented as ISO 8601 formatted strings with a T character separating the date and time components. The time component is optional, in which case the T separator is not used. Fractions of a second are permitted but not required. For example:

```
2000-01-02T15:20:30.456  
2001-02-03T04:05:06  
2002-03-04
```

are all legal date or date plus time values. Values never include a time zone indicator and are always interpreted as UTC [17].

In cases where values may be expressed using Julian Date (JD) or Modified Julian Date (MJD), these follow the rules for double precision numbers above and may have additional metadata as described in 4.4 .

3.1.3 Multiple Values

Parameters may be assigned multiple values with multiple parameter=value pairs using the same parameter name. Whether or not multiple values are permitted and the meaning of multiple values is specified for each parameter by the specification that defines the parameter. For example, the UPLOAD parameter (3.2.5) permits multiple occurrences of the specified pair (table,uri), e.g.:

```
UPLOAD=foo,http://example.com/foo  
UPLOAD=bar,http://example.com/bar
```

Services must respond with an error if the request includes multiple values for parameters defined to be single-valued.

3.2 Standard Parameters

3.2.1 REQUEST

The REQUEST parameter specifies the type of the DAL job at the highest level. In many cases, a service will have only one possible value. This parameter is still used in such cases so that future versions or non-standard (site-specific) features may support additional values.

A service must respond with an error if the REQUEST parameter is missing or the value is not recognised.

The REQUEST parameter is always single-valued.

3.2.2 VERSION

The VERSION parameter is used so the client can specify which version of the service standard they are using to make the request. This allows implementers to

support multiple versions of a standard in a single web service and with a single resource for the DAL job list. If the client does not specify a value for the VERSION, the service must interpret the request using the rules and semantics of the latest recommended version supported by the service. For example, if a TAP service supports version 1.0 and 1.1 then the client may make requests with VERSION=1.0 or VERSION=1.1; if the VERSION is not specified in the client request, the behaviour must be the same as VERSION=1.1). If version 1.2 of the standard exists and is supported by the service but is not a recommendation, the default is still VERSION=1.1 but the caller can include VERSION=1.2 to have the request interpreted according to the draft specification.

The value of the version advertised by the service and requested by the client must follow the IVOA version number scheme [14]. Standards at the Working Draft (WD) or Proposed Recommendation (PR) stage include the publication date with the version number. For the purposes of this specification, these date tags are not supported, i.e. services only accept VERSION without dates. Clients can thus not request the behaviour of a specific WD or PR. This is intentional since implementation against unstable standards are not supposed to be stable.

A service must respond with an error if the caller requests an unsupported version using the VERSION parameter.

The VERSION parameter is always single-valued.

3.2.3 RESPONSEFORMAT

The RESPONSEFORMAT parameter is used so the client can specify the format of the response (e.g. the output of the job). For DALI-sync requests, this is the content-type of the response. For DALI-async requests, this is the content-type of the result resource(s) the client can retrieve from the UWS result list resource; if a DALI-async job creates multiple results, the RESPONSEFORMAT should control the primary result type, but details can be specific to individual service specifications. While the list of supported values are specific to a concrete service specification, the general usage is to support values that are content-types (mimetypes) for known formats as well as shortcut symbolic values.

table type	MIME type(s)	short form
VOTable	application/x-votable+xml text/xml	votable
comma separated values	text/csv	csv
tab separated values	text/tab-separated-values	tsv
FITS file	application/fits	fits
pretty-printed text	text/plain	text
pretty-printed Web page	text/html	html

In some cases, the specification for a specific format may be parameterised (e.g. the *mimetype* may include optional semi-colon and additional key-value parameters). A DAL service **must** accept a *RESPONSEFORMAT* parameter indicating a format that the service supports and **should** fail (4.2) where the *RESPONSEFORMAT* parameter specifies a format not supported by the service implementation.

A concrete DAL service specification will specify any mandatory or optional formats as well as new formats not listed above; it may also place limitations on the structure for formats that are flexible. For example, a resource that responds with tabular output only may impose a limitation that FITS files only contain FITS tables, possibly only of specific types (ascii or binary).

If a client requests a format by specifying the *mimetype* (as opposed to one of the short forms), the response that delivers that content must set that *mimetype* in the Content-Type header. This is only an issue when a format has multiple acceptable *mimetypes* (e.g. *VOTable*).

Individual DAL services (not just specifications) are free to support custom formats by accepting non-standard values for the *RESPONSEFORMAT* parameter.

The *RESPONSEFORMAT* parameter should not be confused with the *FORMAT* parameter used in many DAL services. The latter is generally used as a query parameter to search for data in the specified format; only in the case of TAP-1.0 are *FORMAT* and *RESPONSEFORMAT* equivalent.

The *RESPONSEFORMAT* parameter is always single-valued.

3.2.4 MAXREC

For resources performing discovery (querying for an arbitrary number of records), the resource **must** accept a *MAXREC* parameter specifying the maximum number of records to be returned. If *MAXREC* is not specified in a request, the service **may** apply a default value or **may** set no limit. If the size of the result exceeds this value, the service **must** only return the requested number of rows. If the result set is truncated in this fashion, it must include an overflow indicator as specified in 4.4.1 .

The service **must** support the special value of *MAXREC=0*. This value indicates that, in the event of an otherwise valid request, a valid response be returned containing metadata, no results, and an overflow indicator as above. The service is not required to execute the request and the overflow indicator does not necessarily mean that there is at least one record satisfying the query. The service **may** perform validation and may try to execute the request, in which case a *MAXREC=0* request can fail.

The MAXREC parameter is always single-valued.

3.2.5 UPLOAD

The *UPLOAD* parameter is used to reference read-only external resources (typically files) via their URI, to be uploaded for use as input resources to the query. The value of the *UPLOAD* parameter is a resource name-URI pair. For example:

```
UPLOAD=table1,http://example.com/t1
```

would define an input named *table1* at the given URI. Resource names must be simple strings made up of alphabetic, numeric, and the underscore characters only and must start with an alphabetic character.

Services that implement *UPLOAD* **must** support *http* as a URI scheme (e.g. must support treating an *http* URI as a URL). A VOSpace URI (*vos:<something>*) is a more generic example of a URI that requires more service-side functionality; support for the *vos* scheme is optional.

To upload a resource inline, the caller must specify the *UPLOAD* parameter (as above) using a special URI scheme “param”. This scheme indicates that the value after the colon will be the name of the inline content. The content type used is *multipart/form-data*, using a “file” type input element. The “name” attribute must match that used in the *UPLOAD* parameter.

For example, in the POST data we would have this parameter:

```
UPLOAD=table3,param:t3
```

and this content:

```
Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=AaB03
[...]
--AaB03x
Content-disposition: form-data; name="t3"; filename="t3.xml"
Content-type: application/x-votable+xml
[...]
--AaB03x
[...]
```

If inline upload is used by a client, the client **must** POST both the *UPLOAD* parameter and the associated inline content in the same request. Services that implement table upload **must** support the *param* scheme for inline uploads.

In principle, any number of resources can be uploaded using the *UPLOAD* parameter (see for details) and any combination of URI schemes supported by

the service as long as they are assigned unique names in the request. For example:

```
UPLOAD=table1, http://example.com/t1.xml
UPLOAD=image1, vos://example.authority!tempSpace/foo.fits
UPLOAD=table3, param:t3
```

Services may limit the size and number of uploaded resources; if the service refuses to accept the upload, it **must** respond with an error as described in 4.2 . Specific service specifications must specify how uploaded resources are referenced in other request parameters (for example, in a query), and interpreted.

3.2.6 *RUNID*

The service **should** implement the *RUNID* parameter, used to tag service requests with the identifier of a larger job of which the request may be part. The *RUNID* value is a string with a maximum length of 64 characters.

For example, if a cross match portal issues multiple requests to remote services to carry out a cross-match operation, all would receive the same *RUNID*, and the service logs could later be analysed to reconstruct the service operations initiated in response to the job. The service **should** ensure that *RUNID* is preserved in any service logs and **should** pass on the *RUNID* value in calls to other services made while processing the request.

The *RUNID* parameter is always single-valued.

4 Responses

All DAL service requests eventually result in one of three kinds of responses: successful HTTP status code (200) and a service- and resource-specific representation of the results, an HTTP status code (??) and an unspecified error document, or a redirect HTTP status code (302 or 303) with a URL in the HTTP header.

4.1 Successful Requests

Successfully executed requests should result in a response with HTTP status code 200 (OK) and a response in the format requested by the client (see 3.2.3) or in the default format for the service. The service should set the following HTTP headers to the correct values where possible.

Content-Type	mimetype of the response
Content-Encoding	encoding/compression of the response
Content-Length	size of the response in bytes (generally not known for dynamically generated and streamed response)
Last-Modified	timestamp when the resource was last changed (not applicable to dynamically generated response)

For jobs executed using a DALI-async resource, the result(s) **must** be made available as child resources of the result list and directly accessible there. For jobs that inherently create a fixed result, service specifications may specify the name of the result explicitly. For example, TAP-1.0 has a single result and it **must** be named *result* in the result list and be directly accessible by that name, e.g.:

GET <http://example.com/base/joblist/123/results/result>

For concrete DAL service specifications where multiple result files may be produced, the specification may dictate the names or it may leave it up to implementations to choose suitable names.

4.2 Errors

If the service detects an exceptional condition, it **must** return an error document with an appropriate HTTP-status code. DAL services distinguish three classes of errors:

- Errors in the use of the HTTP protocol

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- Errors in the use of the specific DAL protocol, including an invalid request
- Errors caused by a failure of the service to complete a valid request

Error documents for HTTP-level errors are not specified since responses to these errors may be generated by service containers and cannot be controlled by service implementations. There are several cases where a DAL service could return an HTTP error. First, a DALI-async resource return a 404 (not found) error if the client accesses a job within the UWS job list that does not exist, or accesses a child resource of the job that does not exist (e.g. the error resource of a job that has not run and failed, or a specific result resource in the result list that does not exist). Second, access to a resource could result in an HTTP 401 (not authorized) response if authentication is required or an HTTP 403 (forbidden) error if the client is not allowed to access the requested resource. Although UWS is currently specified for HTTP transport only, if it were to be extended for use via other transport protocols, the normal mechanisms of those protocols should be used.

An error document describing errors in use of the DAL service protocol **may** be a VOTable document as described in [11] or a plain text document. The content of VOTable error documents is described in 4.4.2 below. Service specifications will enumerate specific text to be included. For plain text error documents the required text would be included at the start of the document; for VOTable error documents, the required (and optional) text would be included as content of the INFO element described in 4.4.2. In either case, DAL services will allow service implementers to add additional explanatory text after the required text (on the same line or on subsequent lines). In all cases, these are errors that occur when the job is executed and do not override any error behaviour for a UWS resource which specifies the behaviour and errors associated with interacting with the job itself.

If the invalid job is being executed using a DALI-async resource, the error document must be accessible from the <DALI-async>/<jobid>/error resource (specified by UWS) and when accessed via that resource it must be returned with an HTTP status code 200, e.g.:

```
GET http://example.com/base/joblist/123/error
```

For DALI-async errors, services should recommend and may mandate that required text be included in the error summary field of the UWS job in addition to the error document; this permits generic UWS clients to consume the standard part of the error description.

If the error document is being returned directly after a DALI-sync request, the service should use a suitable status codes (e.g. 4xx or 5xx for HTTP transport) to describe the failure and include the error document in the body of the response. The Content-Type header will tell the client the format of the error

document that is included in the body of the response. For transport protocols other than HTTP, the normal error reporting mechanisms of those protocols should be used.

4.3 Redirection

A concrete DAL service specification may require that HTTP redirects (302 or 303) be used to communicate the location of an alternate resource which should be accessed by the client via the HTTP GET method. For example, the UWS pattern used for DALI-async (2.1) requires this behaviour. Even when not required, concrete DAL service specifications must allow implementers to use redirects and clients must be prepared to follow these redirects using normal HTTP semantics [5].

4.4 Use of VOTable

VOTable is a general format. In DAL services we require that it be used in a particular way. The result VOTable document **must** comply with VOTable v1.2 or greater [11].

The VOTable format permits table creators to add additional metadata to describe the values in the table. For columns containing coordinate values, the coordinate system metadata should be provided as described in [15]. For columns containing photometric values (including fluxes), the system should be described using Utypes as specified in the appropriate data model (most likely [16]).

For resources where the job is a query, the VOTable **must** contain a *RESOURCE* element identified with the attribute *type="results"*, containing a single *TABLE* element with the results of the query. Additional *RESOURCE* elements may be present, but the usage of any such elements is not defined here. The *RESOURCE* element **must** contain, before the *TABLE* element, an *INFO* element with attribute *name = "QUERY_STATUS"*. The *value* attribute **must** contain one of the following values:

OK	the query executed successfully and the result is included in the resource
ERROR	an error was detected at the level of the protocol, the job failed to execute, or an error occurred while writing the table data
OVERFLOW	the query executed successfully, the result is included in the resource, and the result was truncated at MAXREC rows

The content of the INFO element conveying the status **should** be a message suitable for display to the user describing the status.

```
<INFO name="QUERY_STATUS" value="OK"/>
```

```
<INFO name="QUERY_STATUS" value="OK">Successful query</INFO>
```

```
<INFO name="QUERY_STATUS" value="ERROR">  
value out of range in POS=45,91  
</INFO>
```

4.4.1 Overflow

If an overflow occurs (result exceeds MAXREC), the service must include an INFO element in the RESOURCE with *name*="QUERY_STATUS" and the value="OVERFLOW". If the initial info element (above) specified the overflow, no further elements are needed, e.g.:

```
<RESOURCE type="results">  
<INFO name="QUERY_STATUS" value="OVERFLOW"/>  
...  
<TABLE>...</TABLE>  
</RESOURCE>
```

If the initial info element specified a status of OK then the service must append an INFO element for the overflow after the table, e.g.:

```
<RESOURCE type="results">  
<INFO name="QUERY_STATUS" value="OK"/>  
...  
<TABLE>...</TABLE>  
<INFO name="QUERY_STATUS" value="OVERFLOW"/>  
</RESOURCE>
```

In the above examples, the TABLE should have exactly MAXREC rows.

4.4.2 Errors

If an error occurs, the service must include an INFO element with *name*="QUERY_STATUS" and the value="ERROR". If the initial info element (above) specified the error, no further elements are needed, e.g.:

```
<RESOURCE type="results">  
<INFO name="QUERY_STATUS" value="ERROR"/>  
...  
<TABLE>...</TABLE>
```

```
</RESOURCE>
```

If the initial info element specified a status of OK then the service must append an INFO element for the overflow after the table, e.g.:

```
<RESOURCE type="results">
<INFO name="QUERY_STATUS" value="OK"/>
...
<TABLE>...</TABLE>
<INFO name="QUERY_STATUS" value="ERROR">
unexpected IO error while converting something
</INFO>
</RESOURCE>
```

The use of trailing INFO element allows a service to stream output and still report overflows or errors to the client. The content of these trailing INFO elements is optional and intended for users; client software **should not** depend on it.

4.4.3 Additional Information

Additional *INFO* elements **may** be provided, e.g., to echo the input parameters back to the client in the query response (a useful feature for debugging or to self-document the query response), but clients **should not** depend on these. For example:

```
<RESOURCE type="results">
...
<INFO name="standardID" value="ivo://ivoa.net/TAP"/>
<INFO name="standardVersion" value="1.0"/>
...
</RESOURCE>
```

The following names for INFO elements should be used if applicable, but this list is not definitive.

name	meaning
standardID	IVOA standardID for the service specification
standardVersion	Version number used to interpret the request (3.2.2)
citation	Reference to a publication that can/should be referenced if the result is used

For citations, the INFO element should also include a *ucd* attribute with the value *meta.bib* (if the value is a free-text reference) or *meta.bib.bibcode* (if the value is

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a bibcode). If other meta.bib UCDs are added to the vocabulary in future, they may also be used to describe the value.

5 Changes

5.1 WD-DALI-1.0-20130212

Simplified DALI-examples to conform to RDFa-1.1 Lite in usage of attributes.

6 References

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