# Environnemental Sensing

## Ilist

Concepts and principles

# 0 – Main

- **Indexed list**
  - 0 - Presentation
- **Objectives**
  - Structure optimization
    - 1 - Structure understanding
    - 2 - Structure optimization
    - 3 - Size optimization
  - Integrate process
    - 4 - Building process
    - 4 - Interface tools
- **Associated tools**
  - 5 - Data format
  - 5 - Exchange format
- **Extension**
  - 6 - Environmental sensing
  - 6 - Sensor acquisition

# 0 - Ilist (Indexed list)

## What is Ilist ?

**List of values :**

\+ Age : [12, 28, 39, 58]

**List of indexes :**

Name : [Paul, John, Lea, Cat]

City : [Paris, Metz, Rennes, Bollène]

….

| Name | city | Age |
|---|---|---|
| Paul | Paris | 12 |
| John | Metz | 28 |
| Lea | Rennes | 39 |
| Cat | Bollène | 58 |

*Example : csv file, measurement, log, matrix*

## Why Ilist ?

- The majority of work processes are underpinned by Sheets
- The main Open-data format is CSV
- Existing tools process data but not data structures

***Such tool daesn't exist !***

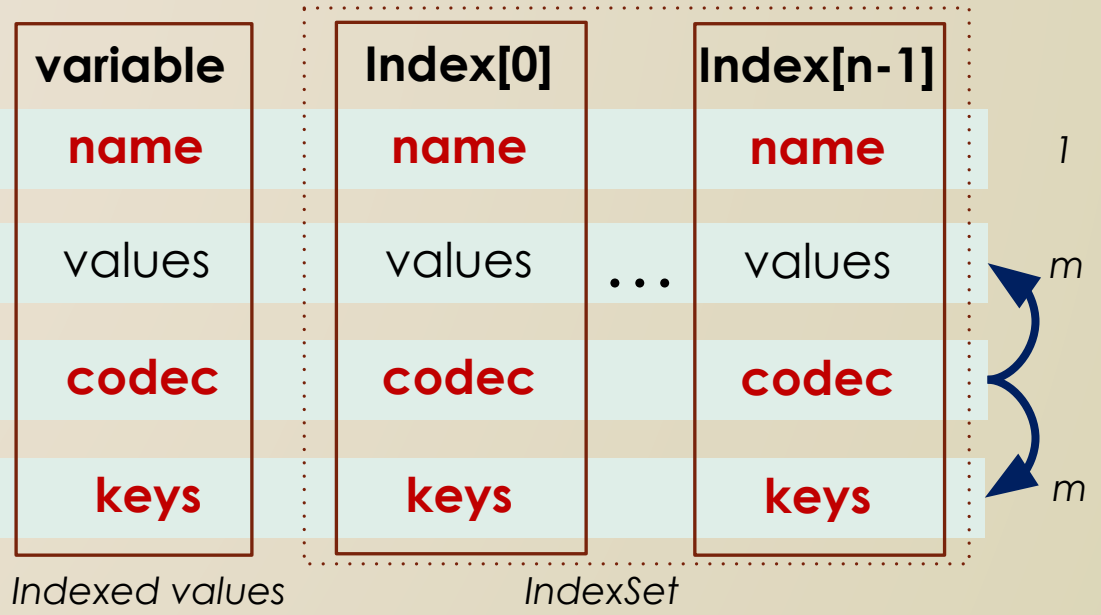
# 0 – llist structure

## Two levels

- **External values**
  *(every kind of object)*
- **Internal keys**
  (no duplication)

**Red** : *static value*
Black : *dynamic value*

*n : number of indexes*
*m : number of values*




## Example

*variable*

*indexes*

| score |
|---|
| name |
| age |
| subject |

***name***

*External*

| 10 | 12 | 15 |
|---|---|---|
| Paul | Lea | Lea |
| 16 | 15 | 15 |
| math | math | english |

***values***

## Structure analysis

*Internal*

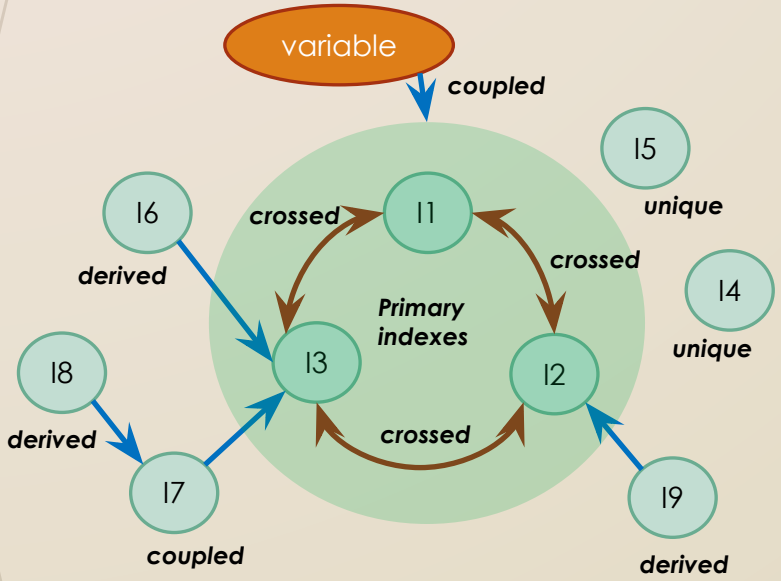
codec

| 0 | 1 | 2 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |

***keys***

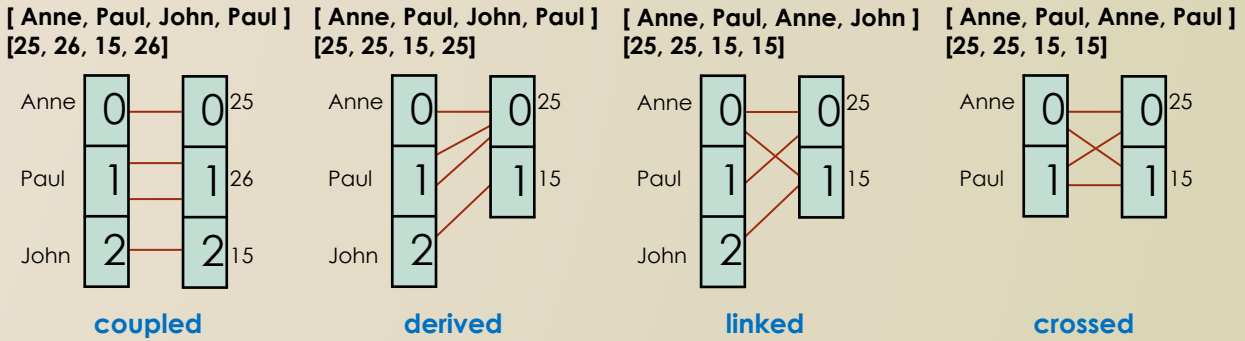
# 1 – Structure understanding

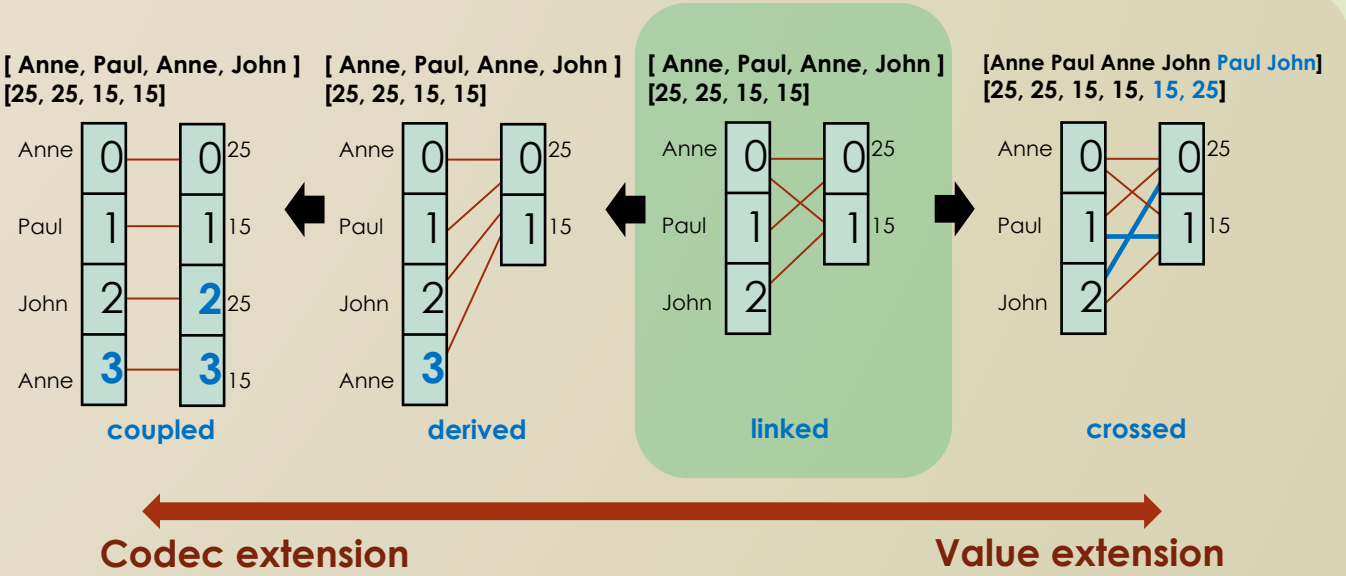
- **Relationship analysis**
  - Index qualification
  - Index relationship
- **Data structuration**
  - Canonical format
  - Convergence




**Canonical structure**

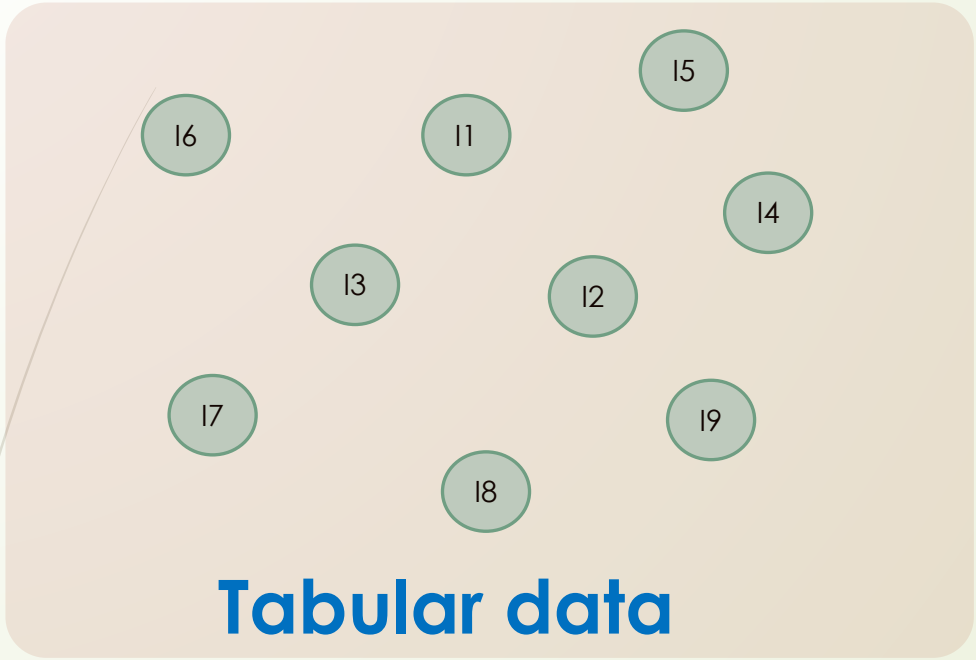
## Index relationship



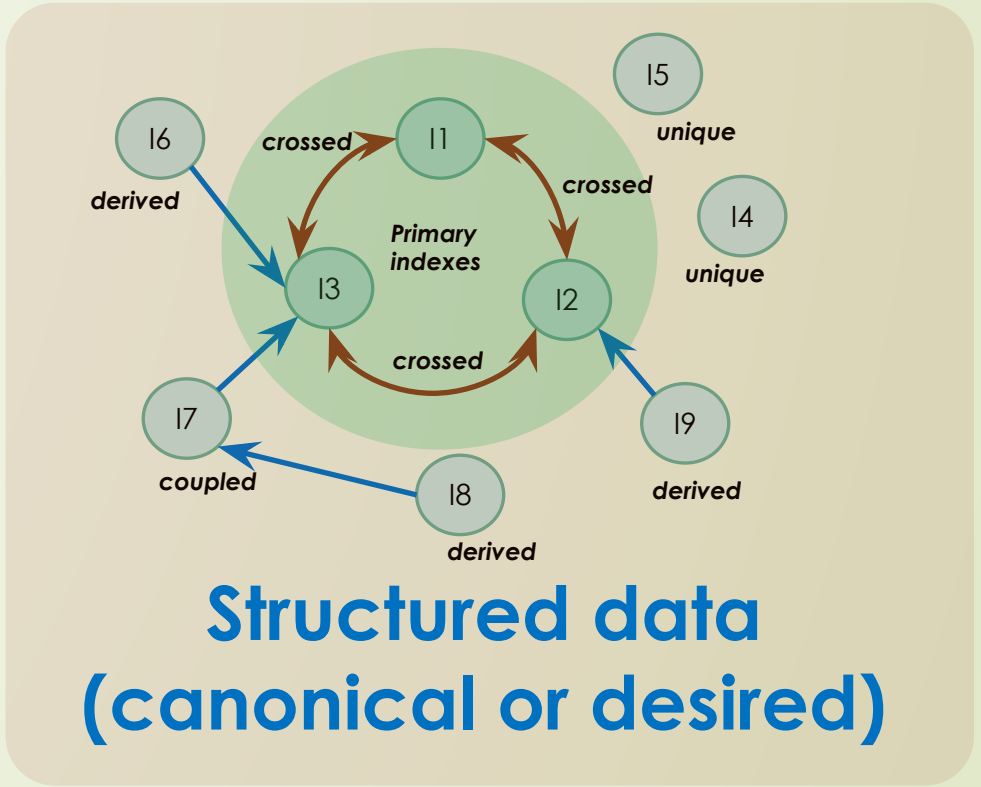




**Convergence**

# 2 – Structure optimization




Tabular data

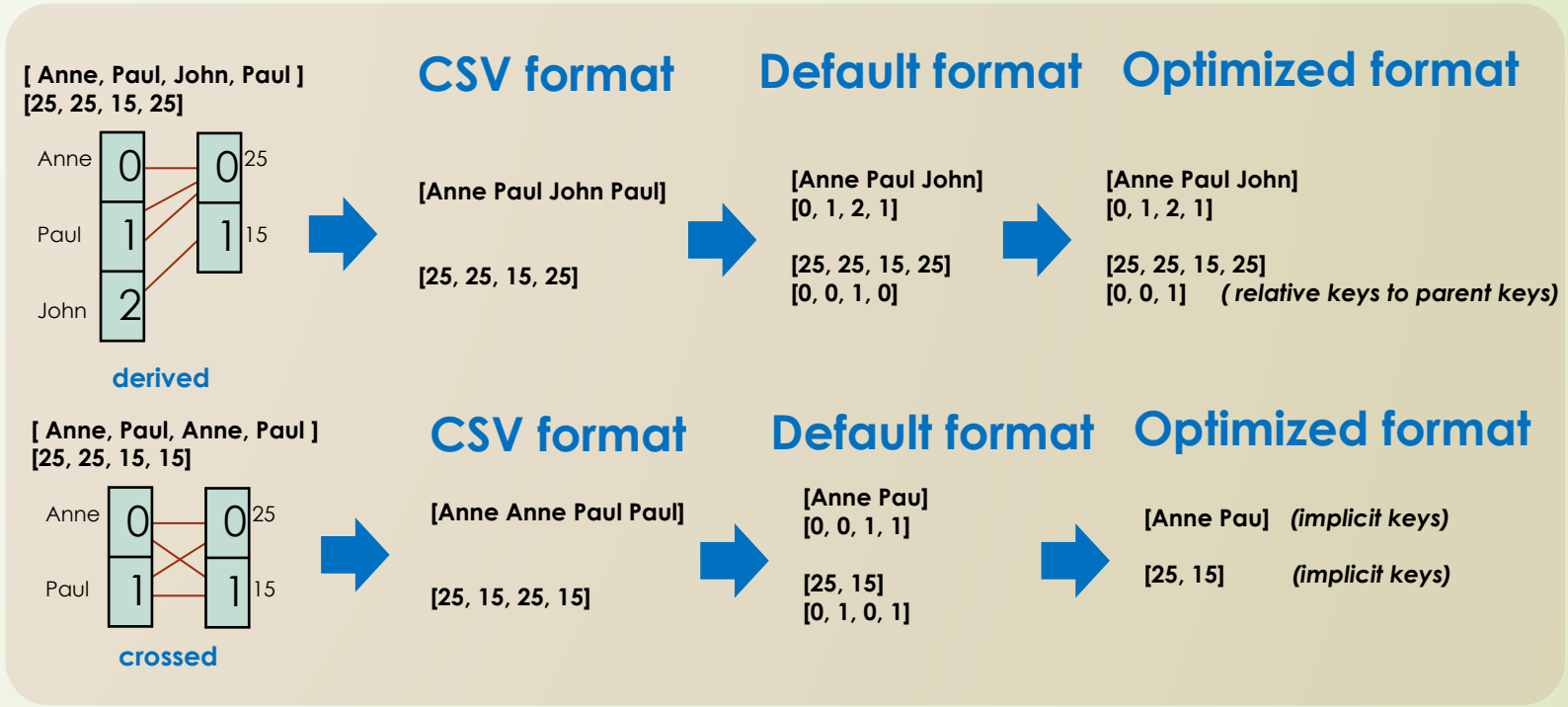



Structured data (canonical or desired)

- **Optimization**
  - minimization of additional data to achieve canonical structure
- **Consistency**
  - identification of additional data to achieve the desired structure

# 3 – Size optimization

- **Canonical structure**
  - Minimal structure
- **Minimal size**
  - No multiple value
  - Keys optimization
- **Exchange format**
  - Text : JSON format
  - Binary : CBOR (RFC 8949)




**Example** : Open-data - french charging point (EVSE)

**7.5 Mo** – 11 000 rows – 49 columns

**Analysis** :

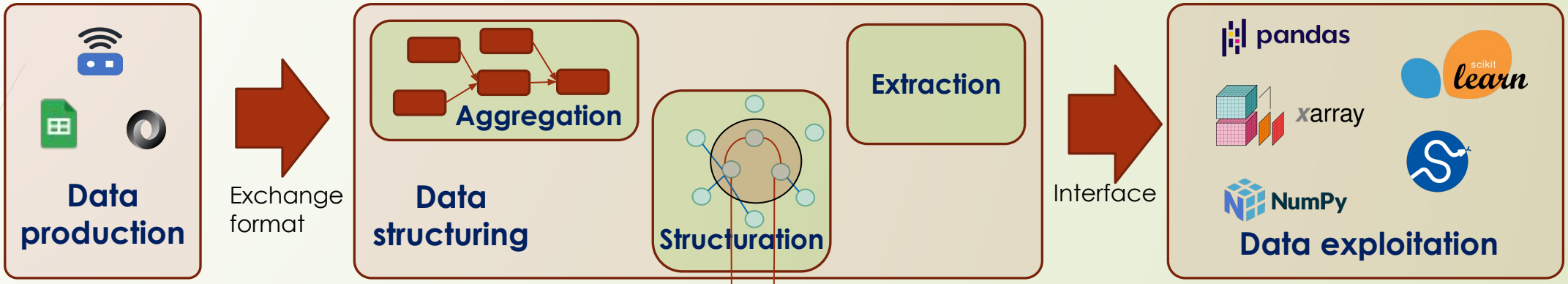
Indexes : 1 coupled, 6 derived, 1 crossed, 41 linked

Canonical format : 1 crossed, 48 derived

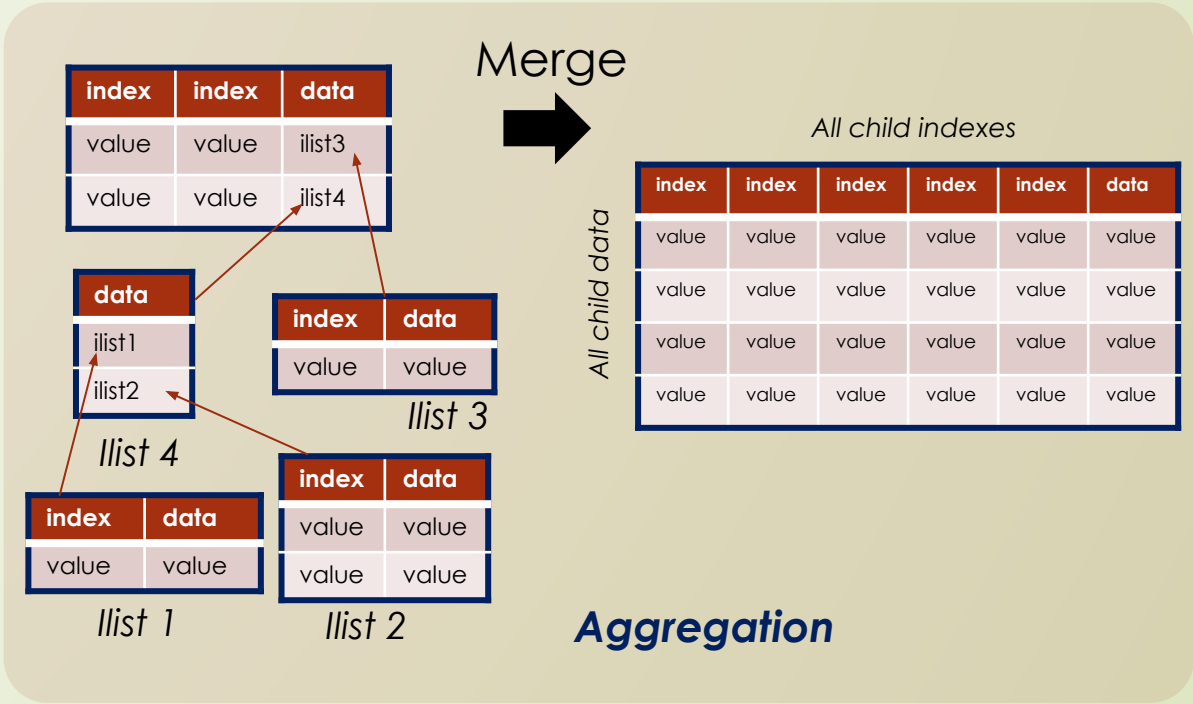
**File size** :

| | |
|---|---|
| Default : | 3.7 Mo |
| Optimized : | 2.5 Mo |
| CBOR optimized : | **1.7 Mo (gain : 77% !)** |

# 4 – Integrate process

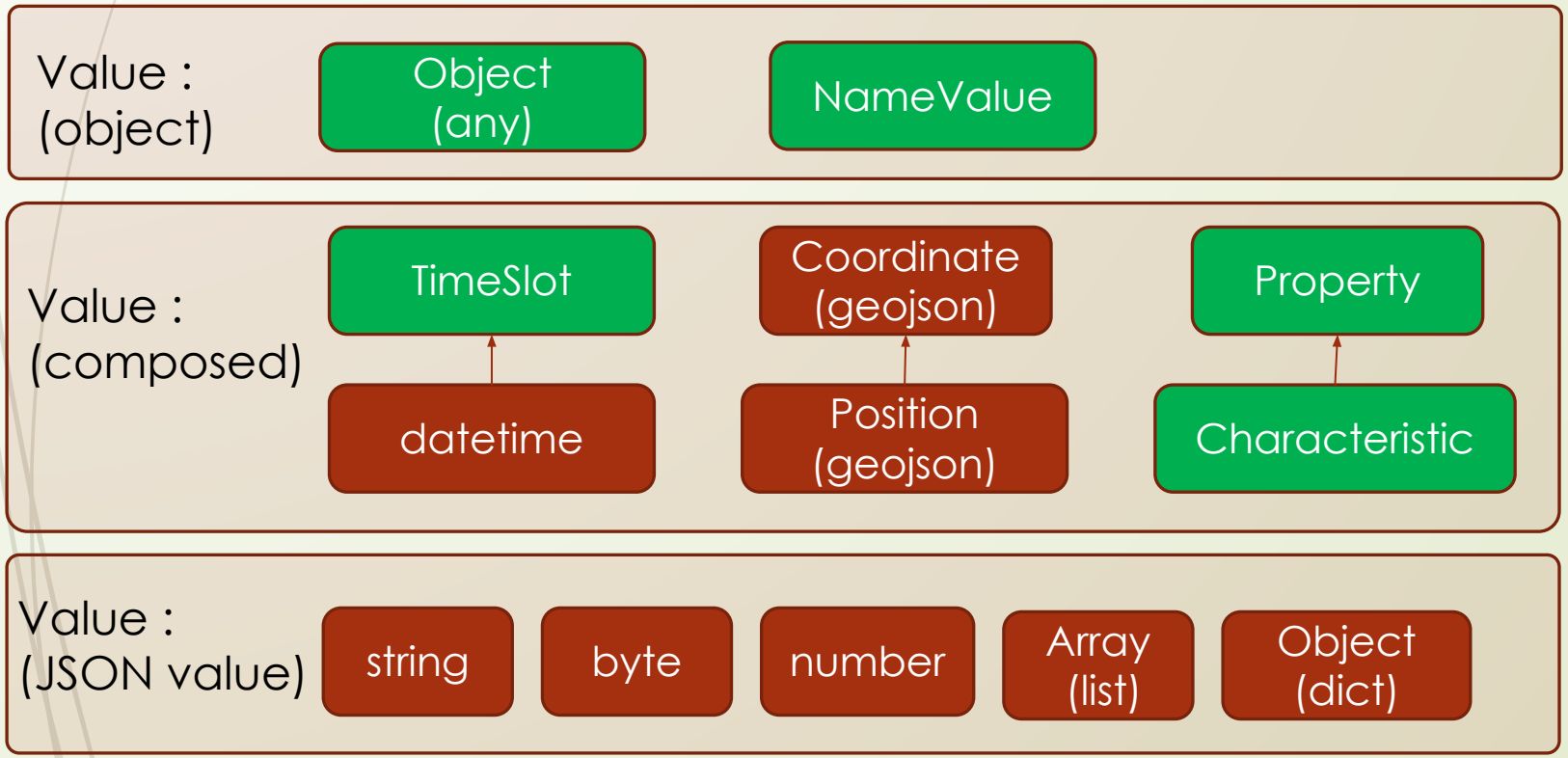


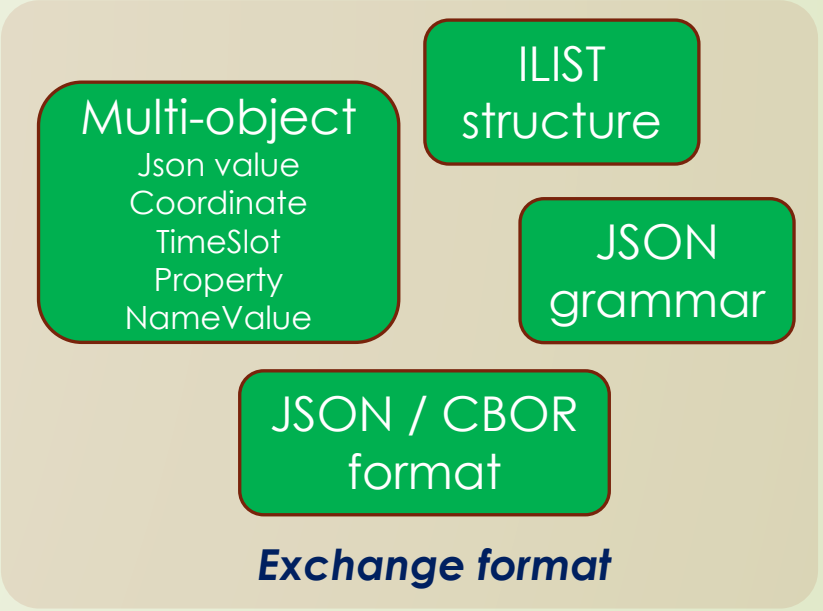

- **Data production interface**
  - Exchange format (Json, Bluetooth, CSV)
- **Aggregation / merge functions**
  - Adapted to projects / organizations
  - Add information without altering
- **Export to analysis tools**
  - Canonical structure compatibility



# 5 – Data format

- **Large set of objects**
  - New format (timeslot, property)
- **JSON representation**
  - Exchange format



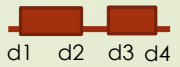

**NameValue**

{ 'Paris' : [2,4, 48,9] }

**Object**

{'object name': object value }

**TimeSlot**




[ [ [d1,d2] ], [ [d3,d4] ] ]

**Property**

{'char':'PM10, 'unit': 'kg/m3', …}

*(Char -> i. e. BLE characteristic)*

# 6 – Ilist extension

- **Observation**
  - Ilist specialization with three main indexes :
    - Datation index (Timeslot), Location index (coordinate), Property
  - Conformance with ISO 19156 : Observation & Measurement

- **Sensor acquisition**
  - Integration of Bluetooth Environmental Sensing Profile (extension in 2021)
  - Reduced exchange format for micro-controlers

- **Open-data**
  - Tool to define data structuring (tabular data)
  - Consistency measurement tool (tabular data)

# Appendix

Concepts and principles

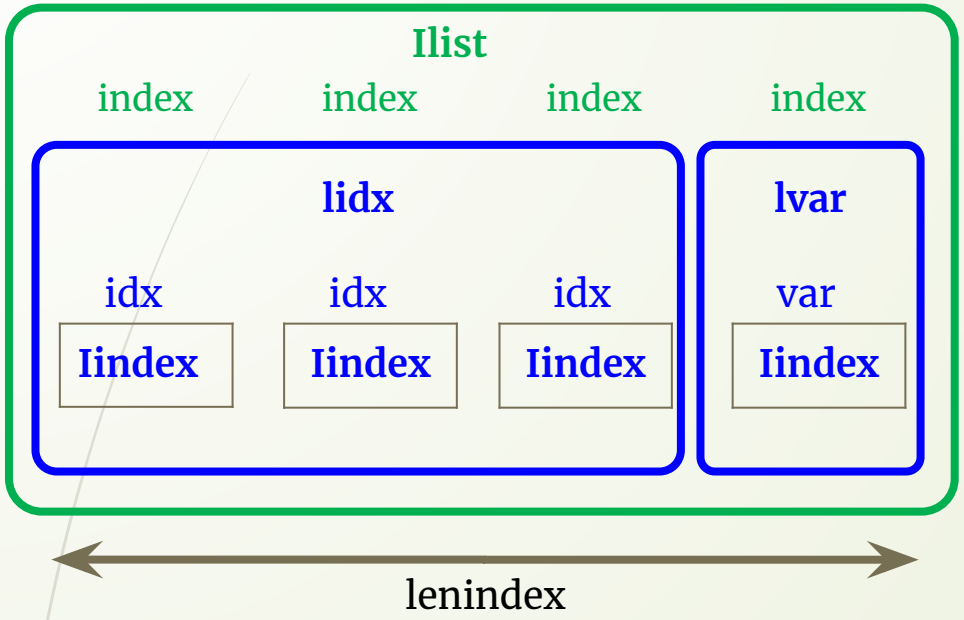
1 - Index analysis

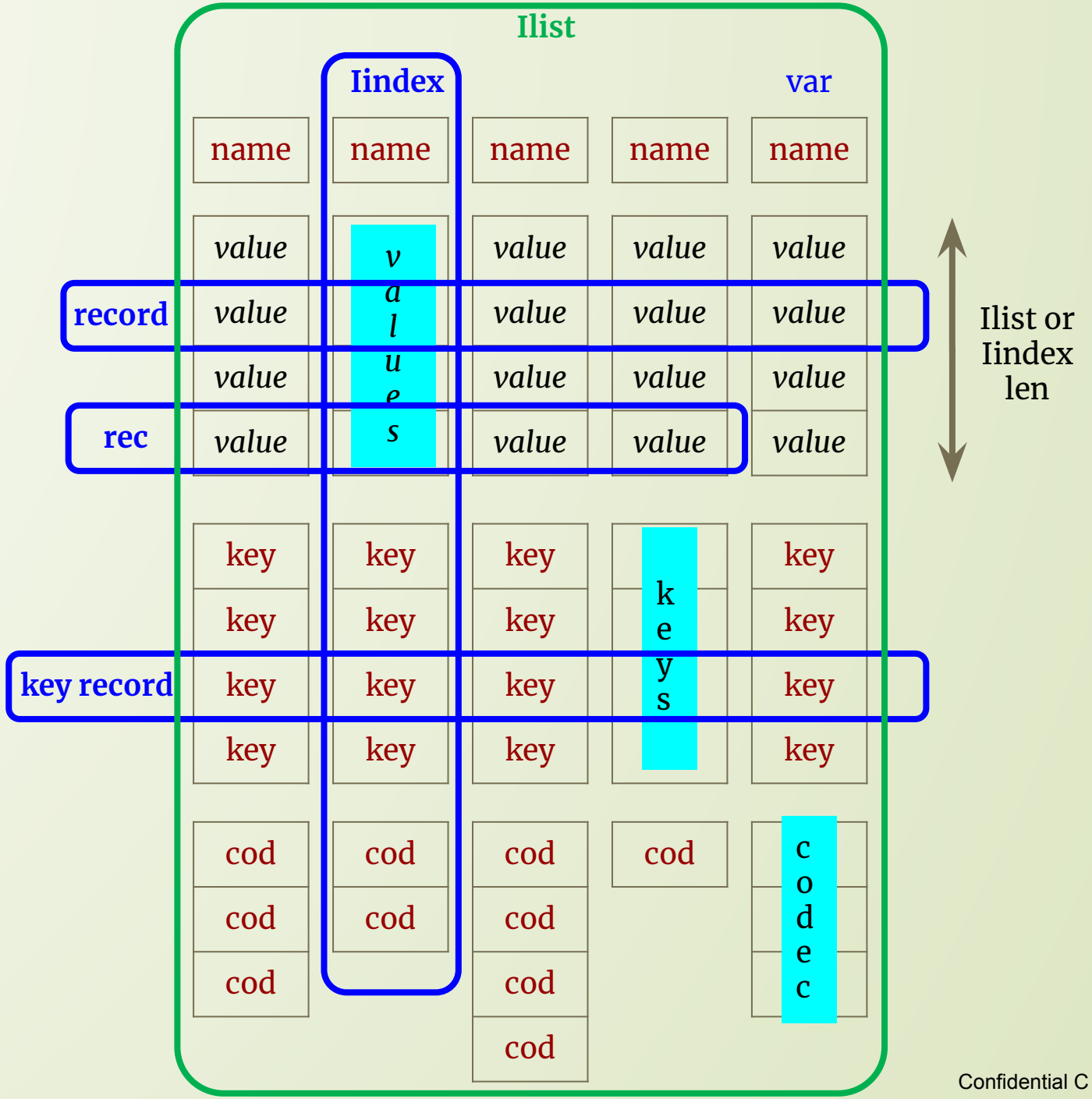
2 - Matrix generation

3 - Aggregation

4 – Format, storage

# 0 – Terminology




val : external json representation of internal value

*Italic: dynamic value*

# 1 - Index categories

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Values** | **[ Anne, Paul, Anne]** | **[ Anne, Anne, Anne]** | **[ Anne, Paul, Anne]** |
| **Length** (number of values) | **3** | **3** | **3** |
| **Codec** (row) | 0<br>1<br>2 | 0 | 0<br>1 |
| **Type codec** | *full* | *unique* | *default* |
| **Property** | Rate : 1<br>Disttomax : 0 | Rate : 0<br>Disttomin : 0 | Rate : 0<br>Disttomin : 0 |
| **Representation** | **Codec :[Anne, Paul, Anne]**<br>**Keys: implicit (full keys)** | **Codec :[Anne]**<br>**Keys: implicit** | **Codec :[Anne, Paul ]**<br>**Keys: [ 0, 1, 1 ]** |

**Definition :**

**Default codec :**
list of different values
**Full codec :**
list of values

**Indicators :**

**M = len(values)**
**m = len(set(values))**
**x = len(codec)**

**Rate : (M – x) / (M – m)**
**Dist to min : x - m**
**Dist to max : M - x**

- **Properties**
  - Any index have a default codec and a full codec
  - Default are the shortest codec, full are the longest codec

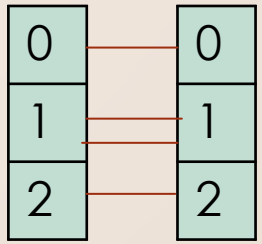
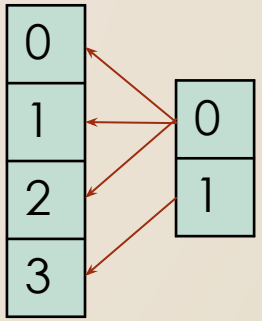
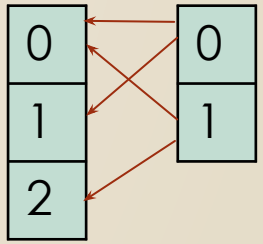
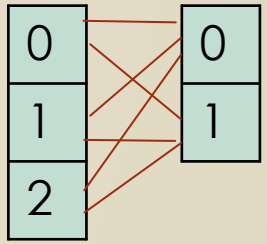
| | |
|---|---|
| M = 0 | null |
| m = 1 | unique |
| m = M > 1 | complete |
| m < M = x | full |
| x = m < M | default |
| m < x < M | mixed |

*A codec defines the correspondence between values and keys (e.g.) :*
- *1 : Anne*
- *0 : Paul*
- *2 : John*

*A codec may not be bijective (e.g.) :*
- *0 : Anne*
- *1 : Paul*
- *2 : Anne*

c

# 1 - Relationship categories

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Values** | A [ Anne, Paul, John, Paul ]<br>B [25, 26, 15, 26] | [ Anne, Paul, John, Lea ]<br>[25, 25, 25, 12 ] | [ Anne, Paul, Anne, Lea ]<br>[25, 25, 12, 12 ] | [Anne, Anne, Anne, Paul, Paul, Paul]<br>[25, 12, 25, 12, 25, 12 ] |
| **Codec (row)** |  <br>A B |  <br>B derived from A<br>A derive B |  <br>B linked from A<br>A link B |  <br>A B |
| **Type** | coupled | derived<br>(asymmetrical) | linked<br>(asymmetrical) | crossed |
| **Property** | Rate : 0<br>Disttomin : 0<br>diff : 0 | Rate : 0<br>Disttomin : 0<br>0 < diff < min | 0 < Rate < 1<br>min < dist < Max<br>0 <= diff < min | Rate : 1<br>Disttomax : 0<br>0 <= diff < min |
| **Keys** B | Relative<br>(equal Keys A) | Relative<br>to keys A | Absolute | Matrix order |
| | **Codec :[25, 26, 15, 35]**<br>**Keys: implicit** | **Codec :[25, 12]**<br>**Keys: relative**<br>**[0,0,0,1]** | **Codec :[25, 12]**<br>**Keys: absolute**<br>**[0,0,1,1]** | **Codec :[25, 12]**<br>**Keys: implicit**<br>***([0,1,0,1,0,1])*** |

## Indicators :

**Max = len(i1) * len(i2)**
**min = max(len(i1), len(i2)**
**diff = abs(len(i1) – len(i2))**
**x = len(index(v1, v2))**

**Rate : (x – m) / (M – m)**
**Dist to min : x – m**
**Dist to coup : 2x - 2m + diff**
**Dist to max : M - x**

## *Relative derived keys :*

*Length:*
- *length(parent.codec)*

*Values:*
- Keyder(parent.key(i)) = key(i)

# 1 - relationship properties

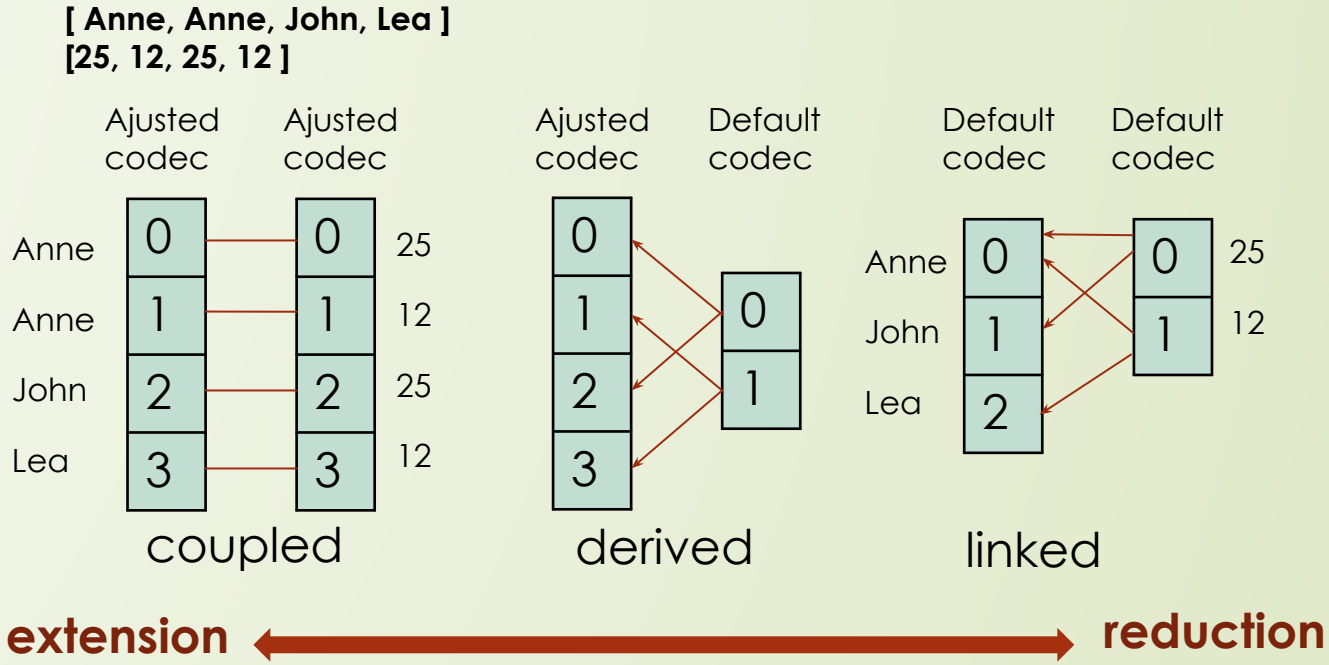
- Type and Indicators are independant of Values (order or value) and dependant of Codec and Keys
- If one index is complete, all the indexes are derived or coupled from it
- If one index is unique, it is derived from all other indexes
- If A is derived (coupled) from B and B is derived (coupled) from C, A is derived (coupled) from C
- If A is coupled to B, all the relationships with other indexes are identical
- **Keys can be deduced with coupled or crossed relationship**

# 1 – Relationship adjustement

- **Codec reduction / extension**
  - Codec changed
  - Values unchanged

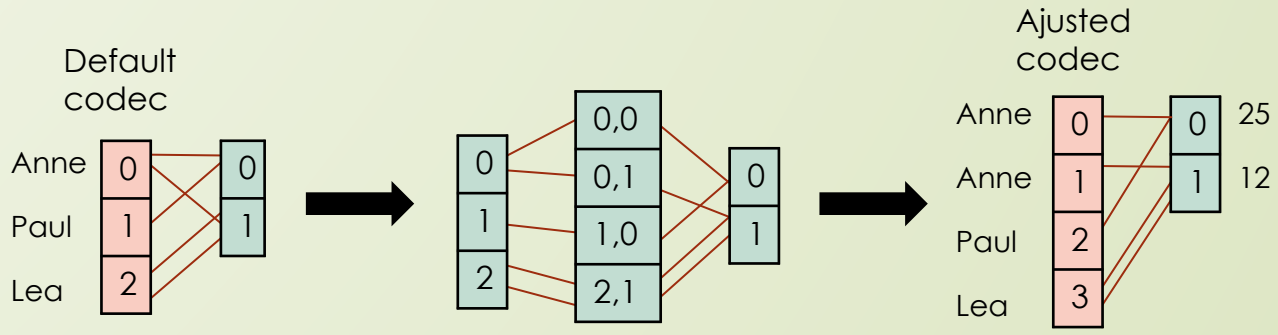
**Reduction is usefull to minimize codec size**

**Extension is usefull to increase values readibility (like csv data)**




- **Codec adjustement**
  - Codec is ajusted to the other codec
  - Other index is derived or coupled to the ajusted index
  - If A is derived from B and if B is adjusted to C, A is still derived from B

**Keys can be deduced from keys parent**

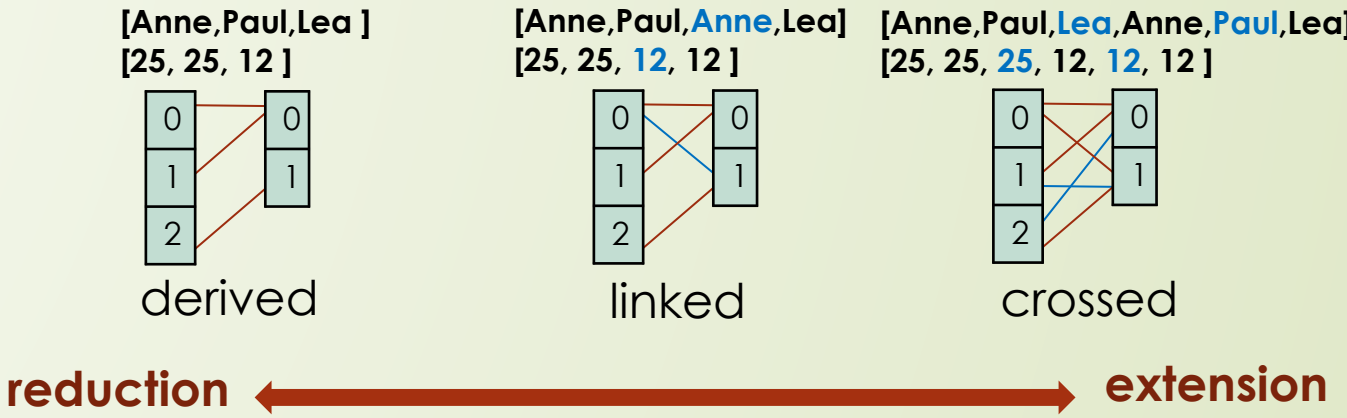


# 1 – Relationship adjustement

- **Values reduction / extension**
  - Codec unchanged
  - Values changed

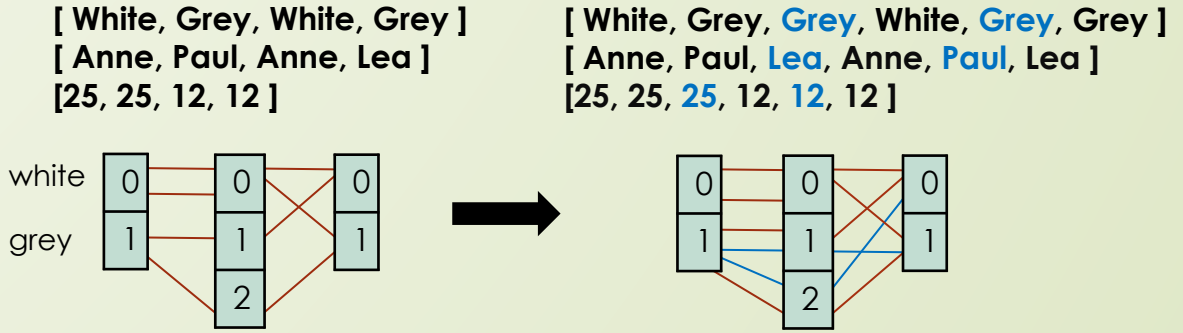
**Extension is usefull to generate matrix**

**Reduction is usefull to increase codec readibility**




- **Propagation**
  - Values reduction / extension can be propagated to derived ou coupled indexes

**Extension can't be propagated to crossed or linked Indexes.**



# 1 – Representation

- **Codec representation**
  - List of values (or dict key/value)
  - List of unique value + list of keys
- **Keys representation**
  - Absolute : List of integer (index of codec value)
  - Relative : List of integer (index of other keys)
  - Implicit : Automatic list (i.e. with full codec)
- **lindex /variable Formats**
  - Simple format (codec)
  - Complete format (codec + keys)
  - Coupled format (codec + parent)
  - Derived format (codec + parent + keys)
    - Keys = index of parent keys

## Json Example

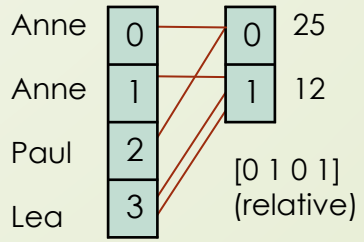
**[ 'Anne', 'Anne', 'John', 'Paul' ]**
**[ [ 'Anne', 'John', 'Paul'], [0, 0, 1, 2 ] ]**

**[ 2, 2, 3 ]** ➡ **['John', 'John', 'Paul' ]**

**[ 0, 1, 2, 3 ]** ⬅ **if full codec**

**[ 'Anne', 'Anne', 'John', 'Paul', 'John']** *(full)*
**[ 'Anne', 'John', 'Paul']** *(default)*
**[ [ 'Anne', 'John', 'Paul'], [0, 0, 1, 2, 1 ] ]**
**[ [ 'Anne', 'John', 'Paul'], parent ]**
**[ [ 'Anne', 'John', 'Paul'], parent, [0, 0, 1, 2, 1 ] ]**

[ Anne,Anne, Lea, Paul, Lea ]
[ 12, 25, 12, 25, 12 ]




Derived lindex : [ [ 25, 12 ], parent, [0, 1, 0, 1] ] *(derived)*
Parent index : [ Anne, Anne, Paul, Lea ], [0, 1, 3, 2, 3]] *(complete)*

*or*

Parent index : [ [Anne, Paul, Lea ], [0,0,1,2] ], [0, 1, 3, 2, 3]] *(complete)*

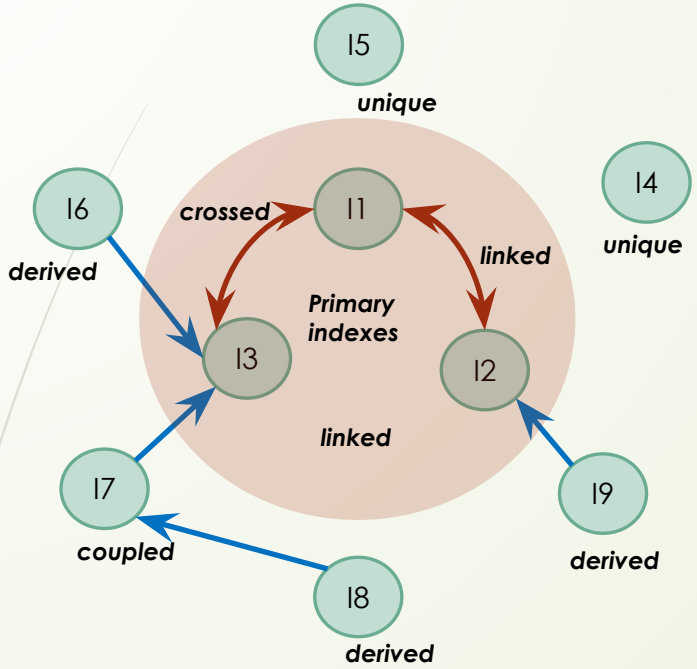
# 2 – IndexSet (list of indexes with same length)

- **Index definition**
  - An index is **secondary** if it's derived or coupled from at least one other index
  - An Index is **primary** if it's not secondary
  - If the index is secondary, the **parent** index is the first index with the lowest disttomin in the list of coupling or derivating indexes
  - If the index is primary, the **parent** index is the first index with the lowest disttomin in the list of primary indexes (or itself if the index is the first crossed primary)
  - The **precursor** index is the first Primary index in the indexing tree

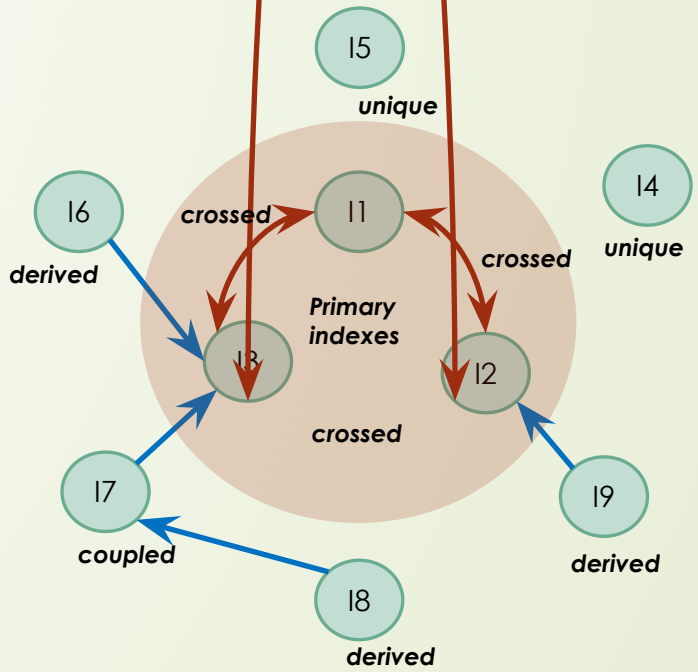
- **IndexSet definition**
  - **Dimension** : number of primary indexes
  - **Complete** : An indexSet is complete if all the primary indexes are crossed with each other primary index

- **Properties**
  - **The number of values of a full indexset is the product of the primary indexes length**
  - **A complete IndexSet can be transformed in a Matrix with the dimension of the indexset**
  - **Keys data is unnecessary in a complete indexset whithout derived codec**
  - **Dimension can be reduced by codec extension**
  - **Dimension can be increased by values extension**

# 2 – Structure

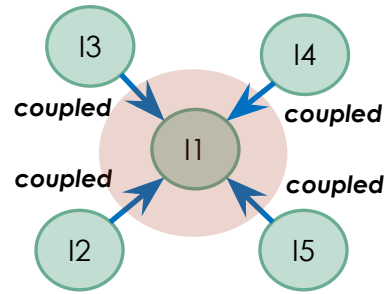



Canonical structure
(default codec)




Complete structure
(adjusted codec and values)

**In a complete format, Keys are:**
- **Implicit for Primary, Unique and Coupled indexes**
- **Relative for Derived indexes**




**CSV format**

- **Properties**
  - Each indexset has a **canonical structure** (at least one primary index)
  - **Complete data** is obtained by crossing all the primary indexes (values extension)
  - Complete indexset can be transformed in **Matrix** (full codec for secondary indexes)
  - **CSV format** is a canonical structure with one primary index and any coupled indexes, all indexes have full codec

# 2 - Example

## 3 columns are linked
- Full name
- Course
- Examen

## 3 columns are derived
- First name
- Last name
- Group

## 1 column is coupled
- Surname

## 1 column is unique
- Year

## ratio
- Name – Course : 37,5 %
- Name – Examen : 62,5 %
- Course – Examen : 83,7 %

IndexSet

37% almost derived or coupled

83% almost crossed

Data

| first name | last name | full name | surname | group | course | year | examen | score |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anne | White | Anne White | skyler | gr1 | math | 2021 | t1 | 11 |
| Anne | White | Anne White | skyler | gr1 | math | 2021 | t2 | 13 |
| Anne | White | Anne White | skyler | gr1 | math | 2021 | t3 | 15 |
| Anne | White | Anne White | skyler | gr1 | english | 2021 | t2 | 10 |
| Anne | White | Anne White | skyler | gr1 | english | 2021 | t3 | 12 |
| Philippe | White | Philippe White | heisenberg | gr2 | math | 2021 | t1 | 15 |
| Philippe | White | Philippe White | heisenberg | gr2 | english | 2021 | t2 | 8 |
| Camille | Red | Camille Red | saul | gr3 | software | 2021 | t3 | 17 |
| Camille | Red | Camille Red | saul | gr3 | software | 2021 | t2 | 18 |
| Camille | Red | Camille Red | saul | gr3 | english | 2021 | t1 | 2 |
| Camille | Red | Camille Red | saul | gr3 | english | 2021 | t2 | 4 |
| Philippe | Black | Philippe Black | gus | gr3 | software | 2021 | t3 | 18 |
| Philippe | Black | Philippe Black | gus | gr3 | english | 2021 | t1 | 6 |

coupled

derived

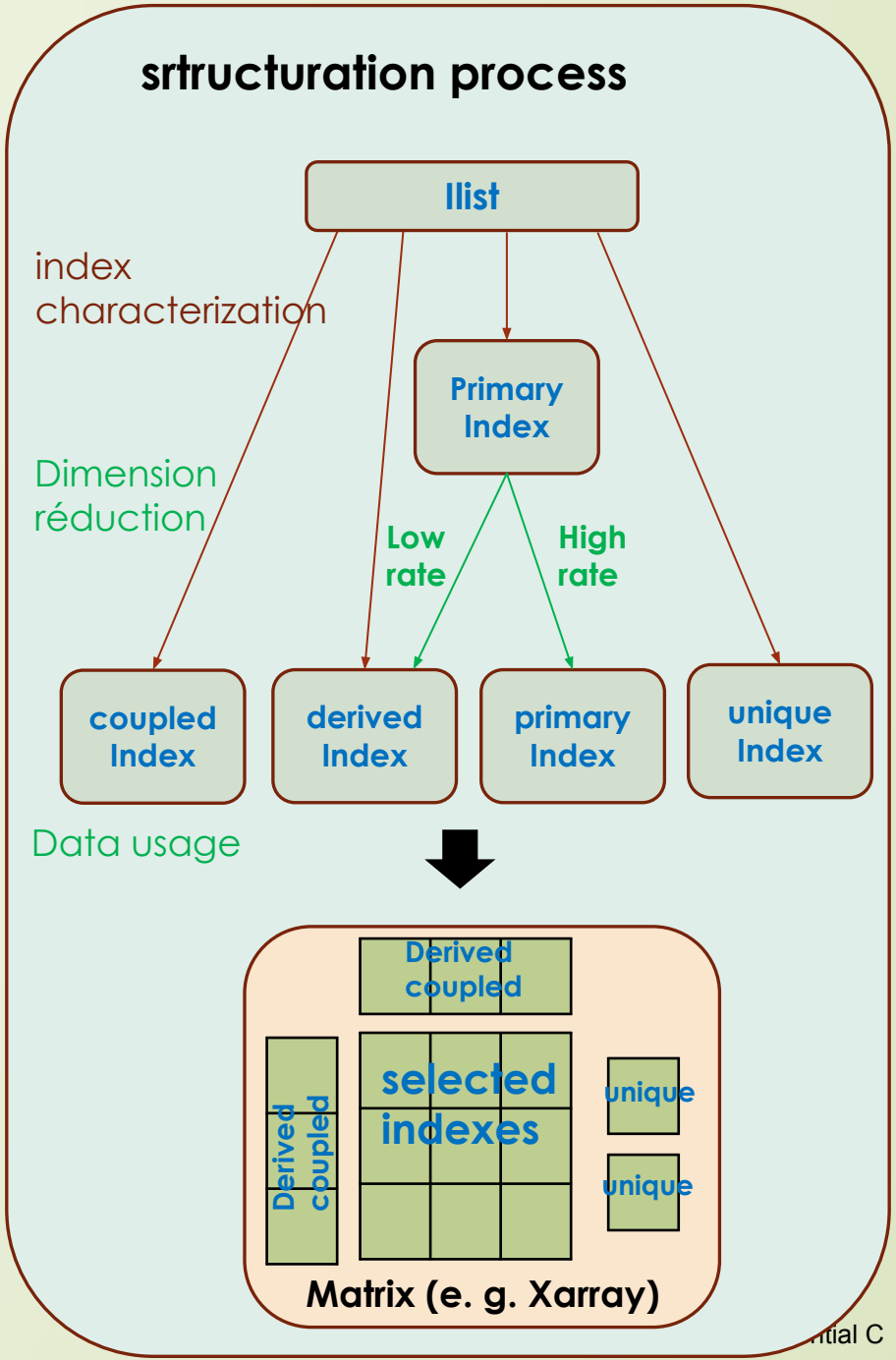
unique

# 2 – Structuration process

- **Objectives**
  - Data understanding
  - Unconsistent data identification
  - Size reduction
  - Tranfer to analysis tools (e.g. Pandas, Xarray)

- **Analysis**
  - **Index characterization**
    - Identification of primary indexes
    - Association of secondary indexes to primary indexes
  - **Linked indexes analysis**
    - Low rate (i.e. < 0,1) = almost derived index
      -> transform to derived index (codec extension)
      -> or values correction
    - High rate (i.e. > 0,9) = almost crossed index
      -> transform to crossed index
      -> or values correction

- **Data usage**
  - **Dimension reduction (if necessary)**
    - Primary index merging (rather low rate)
  - **Export**
    - Matrix generation
    - Storage



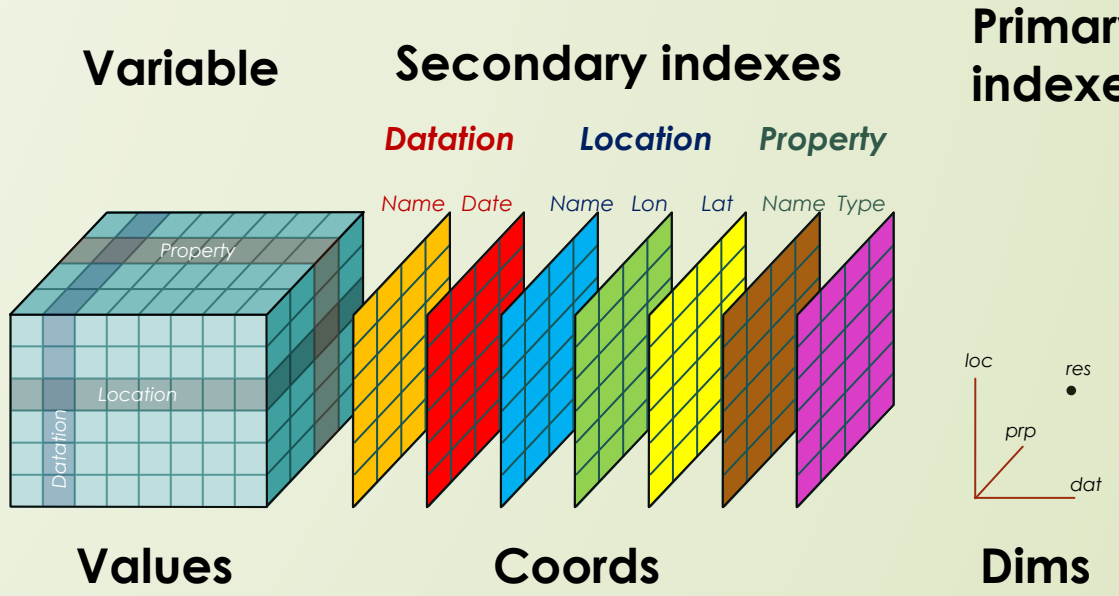
# Example : Xarray – mapping

## > Xarray

- Values : data matrix(ex. numpy ndarray)
- Coords : list of indexes: (dims, data, attrs)
- Dims : names of dimensions
- Attrs : attribut dictionnary (data or coord)
- Name

## > Ilist Mapping

- Dims : Primary indexes
- Values : Variable values
- Coords : Secondary indexes
- Attrs : Unique indexes
- Name : Ilist name



# 2 - Example

*to_xarray* function :

- Primary crossed (values extension)
- Secondary coupled (full codec)

| first name | last name | full name | surname | group | course | year | examen | score |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anne | White | Anne White | skyler | gr1 | english | 2021 | t1 | - |
| Anne | White | Anne White | skyler | gr1 | english | 2021 | t2 | 10 |
| Anne | White | Anne White | skyler | gr1 | english | 2021 | t3 | 12 |
| Anne | White | Anne White | skyler | gr1 | math | 2021 | t1 | 11 |
| Anne | White | Anne White | skyler | gr1 | math | 2021 | t2 | 13 |
| Anne | White | Anne White | skyler | gr1 | math | 2021 | t3 | 15 |
| ***Anne*** | ***White*** | ***Anne White*** | ***skyler*** | ***gr1*** | ***software*** | ***2021*** | ***t1*** | - |
| ***Anne*** | ***White*** | ***Anne White*** | ***skyler*** | ***gr1*** | ***software*** | ***2021*** | ***t2*** | - |
| ***Anne*** | ***White*** | ***Anne White*** | ***skyler*** | ***gr1*** | ***software*** | ***2021*** | ***t3*** | - |

completed

derived

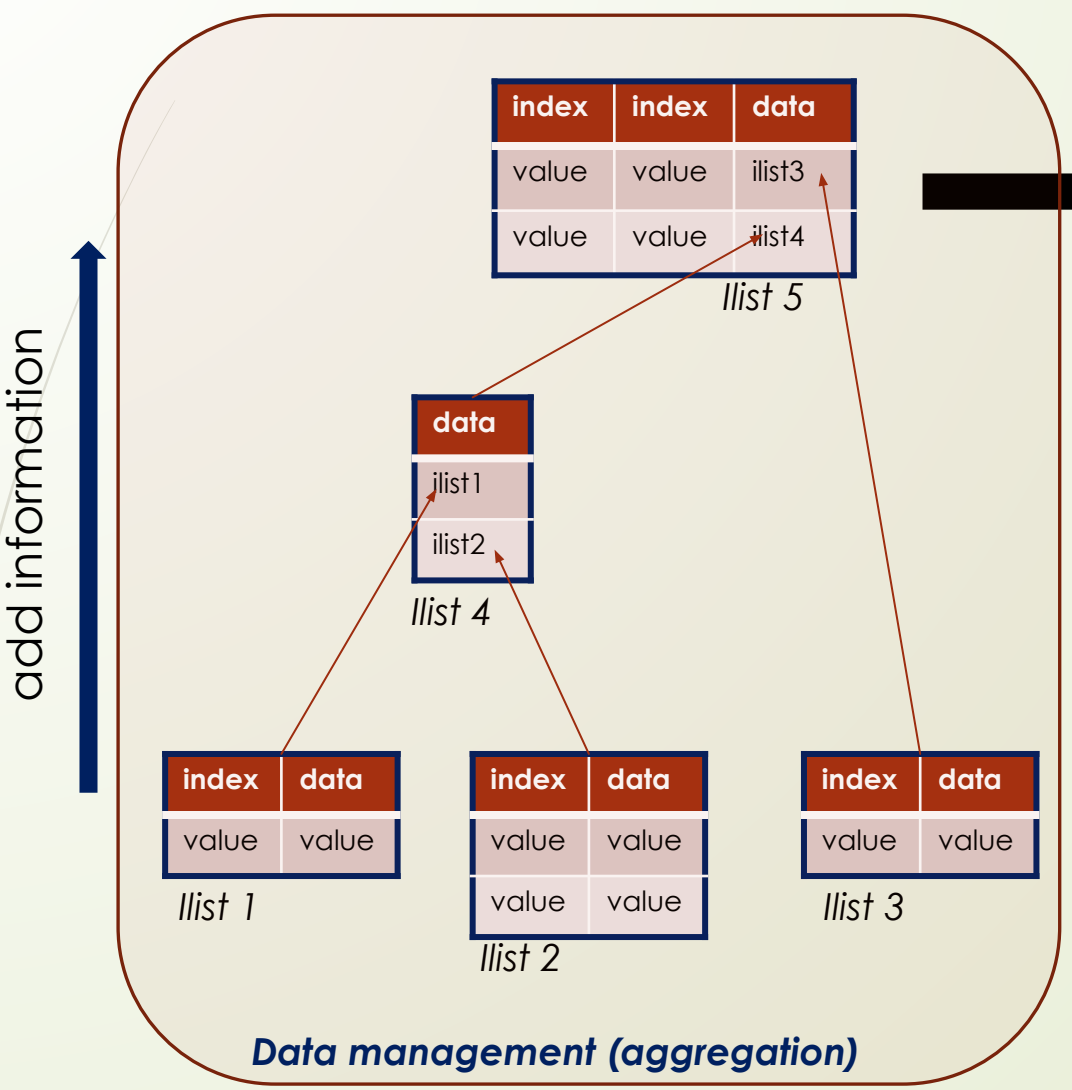
coupled

unique

```
In [367]: cours.to_xarray(axes=cours.axesmin)
Out[367]:
<xarray.DataArray 'Ilist' (full name: 4, course: 3, examen: 3)>
array([[['?', '10', '12'],
        ['11', '13', '15'],
        ['?', '?', '?']],

       [['2', '4', '?'],
        ['?', '?', '?'],
        ['?', '18', '17']],

       [['6', '?', '?'],
        ['?', '?', '?'],
        ['?', '?', '18']],

       [['?', '8', '?'],
        ['15', '?', '?'],
        ['?', '?', '?']]], dtype='<U2')
```

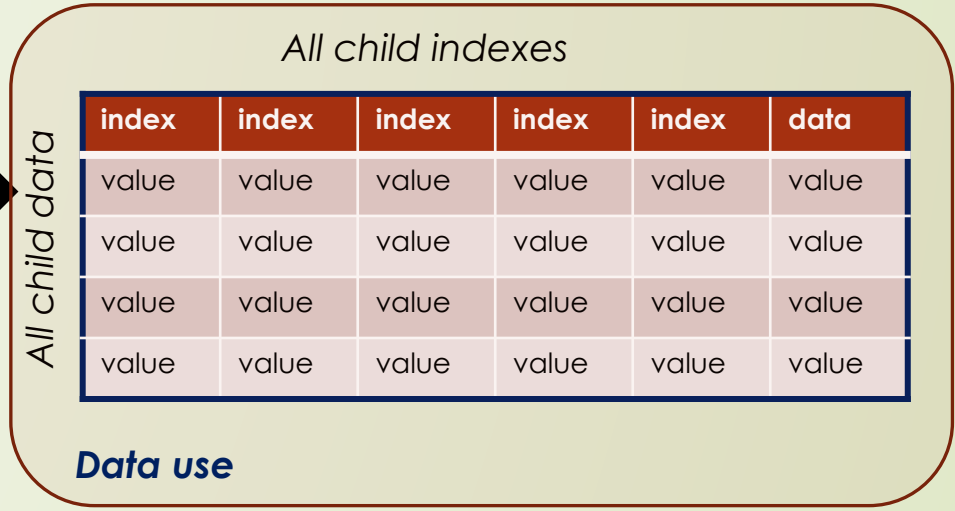
```
Coordinates:
    ï»¿first name  (full name) <U8 'Anne' 'Camille' 'Philippe' 'Philippe'
    last name      (full name) <U5 'White' 'Red' 'Black' 'White'
  * full name      (full name) <U14 'Anne White' ... 'Philippe White'
    surname        (full name) <U10 'gus' 'heisenberg' 'saul' 'skyler'
    group          (full name) <U3 'gr1' 'gr3' 'gr3' 'gr2'
  * course         (course) <U8 'english' 'math' 'software'
  * examen         (examen) <U2 't1' 't2' 't3'
```

# 3 - Building process




Merge

*(recursive function)*




- **Process adapted to organizations**
- **Add information without altering**
- **Separation of management and use**

# 3 - Example

IndexSet | Data

**aw**

| course | year | examen | score |
|---|---|---|---|
| math | 2021 | t1 | 11 |
| math | 2021 | t2 | 13 |
| math | 2021 | t3 | 15 |
| english | 2021 | t2 | 10 |
| english | 2021 | t3 | 12 |

**pw**

| course | year | examen | score |
|---|---|---|---|
| math | 2021 | t1 | 15 |
| english | 2021 | t2 | 8 |

**cr**

| course | year | examen | score |
|---|---|---|---|
| software | 2021 | t3 | 17 |
| software | 2021 | t2 | 18 |
| english | 2021 | t1 | 2 |
| english | 2021 | t2 | 4 |

**pb**

| course | year | examen | score |
|---|---|---|---|
| software | 2021 | t3 | 18 |
| english | 2021 | t1 | 6 |

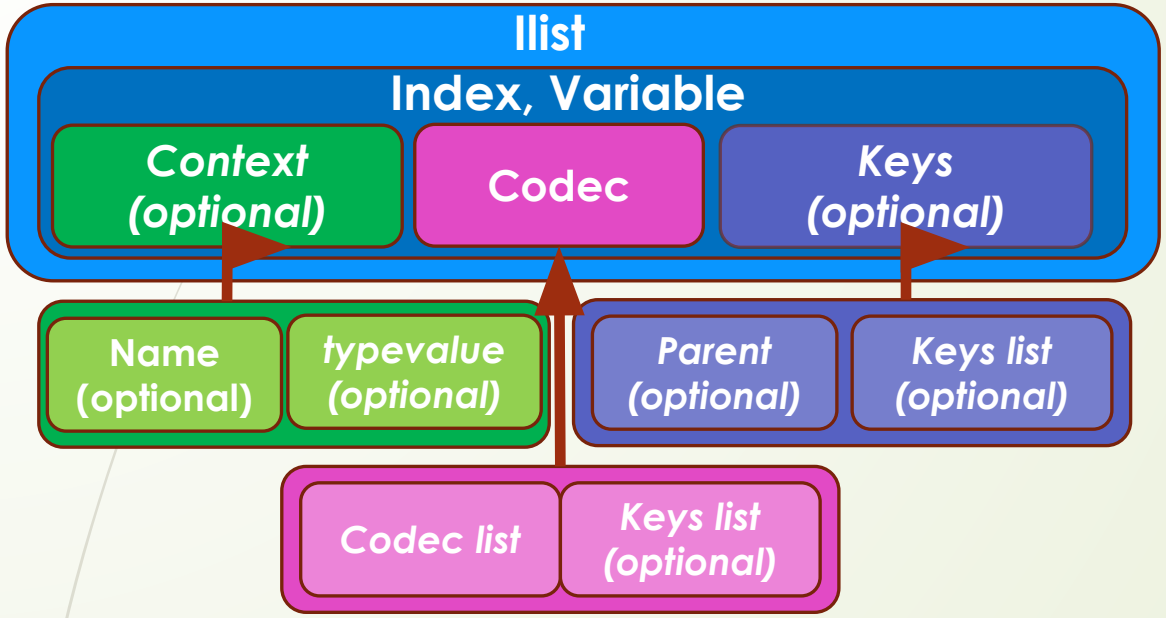
**total**

| first name | last name | full name | surname | group | file |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anne | White | Anne White | skyler | gr1 | aw |
| Philippe | White | Philippe White | heisenberg | gr2 | pw |
| Camille | Red | Camille Red | saul | gr3 | cr |
| Philippe | Black | Philippe Black | gus | gr3 | pb |

**total.merge()**

| first name | last name | full name | surname | group | course | year | examen | score |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anne | White | Anne White | skyler | gr1 | math | 2021 | t1 | 11 |
| Anne | White | Anne White | skyler | gr1 | math | 2021 | t2 | 13 |
| Anne | White | Anne White | skyler | gr1 | math | 2021 | t3 | 15 |
| Anne | White | Anne White | skyler | gr1 | english | 2021 | t2 | 10 |
| Anne | White | Anne White | skyler | gr1 | english | 2021 | t3 | 12 |
| Philippe | White | Philippe White | heisenberg | gr2 | math | 2021 | t1 | 15 |
| Philippe | White | Philippe White | heisenberg | gr2 | english | 2021 | t2 | 8 |
| Camille | Red | Camille Red | saul | gr3 | software | 2021 | t3 | 17 |
| Camille | Red | Camille Red | saul | gr3 | software | 2021 | t2 | 18 |
| Camille | Red | Camille Red | saul | gr3 | english | 2021 | t1 | 2 |
| Camille | Red | Camille Red | saul | gr3 | english | 2021 | t2 | 4 |
| Philippe | Black | Philippe Black | gus | gr3 | software | 2021 | t3 | 18 |
| Philippe | Black | Philippe Black | gus | gr3 | english | 2021 | t1 | 6 |

# 4 – JSON Representation




**Ilist:** JSON Array (or JSON value if only one value)
**Index:** JSON Array (or JSON value if only one value)

**Context**: JSON Object (or JSON string if only one value)
**Codec:** JSON Array (or JSON value if only one value)
**Keys**: JSON Array (or JSON value if only one value)

**Name, Typevalue**: string
**Codec list:** JSON Array
**keys list:** JSON Array
**Parent**: Integer

**Format**

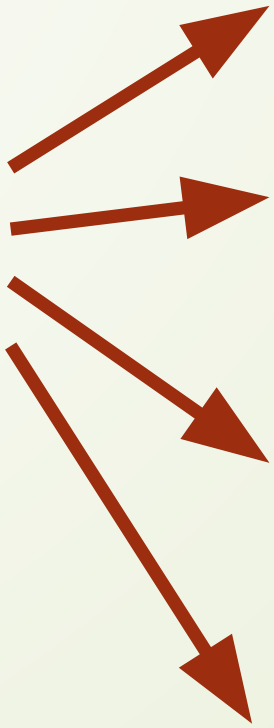
**Text (JSON text), Binary (CBOR)**

**Example Index : Name : 'team1'**
**Values : [ 'Anne', 'Anne', 'John', 'Paul', 'John']**

- **Simple format (without name)**
  **['Anne', 'Anne' 'John', 'Paul', 'John']**
  -> Full codec (e.g. csv format)
- **Simple format (with name)**
  **['team1', ['Anne', 'John', 'Paul']]**
  -> Default codec (e.g. crossed index)
- **Complete format (with name)**
  **['team1', ['Anne', 'John', 'Paul'], [0,0,1,2,1]]**
  -> Default codec, name, absolute keys
- **Coupled format (with name)**
  **['team1', ['Anne', 'John', 'Paul', 'John'], 2 ]**
  -> Adjusted codec, parent id
- **Derived format (with name)**
  **['team1', ['Anne', 'John', 'Paul'], [2, [0,1,2,1]]]**
  -> Default codec, parent id, relative keys
- **Unique format**
  **['team1', ['Anne']]** (with name) **['Anne']** (without name)
  -> Default codec (= full codec)

# 4 – format

- **Ilist format**
  - Dict + Array



- **Tabular format (csv)**
  - Easy to read, duplication data, text only
- **Json format**
  - Easy to read, text only
  - Not duplication data
  - Compatible with NoSQL Database
- **Bson format**
  - Compatible with json format
  - Binary, structured data (eg datetime)
- **Binary format**
  - CBOR (Concise Binary Object Representation)
  - Compatible with json format
  - Binary, numerical, text, structured (eg datetime, coordinates)

# 4 – Ilist size and indicators

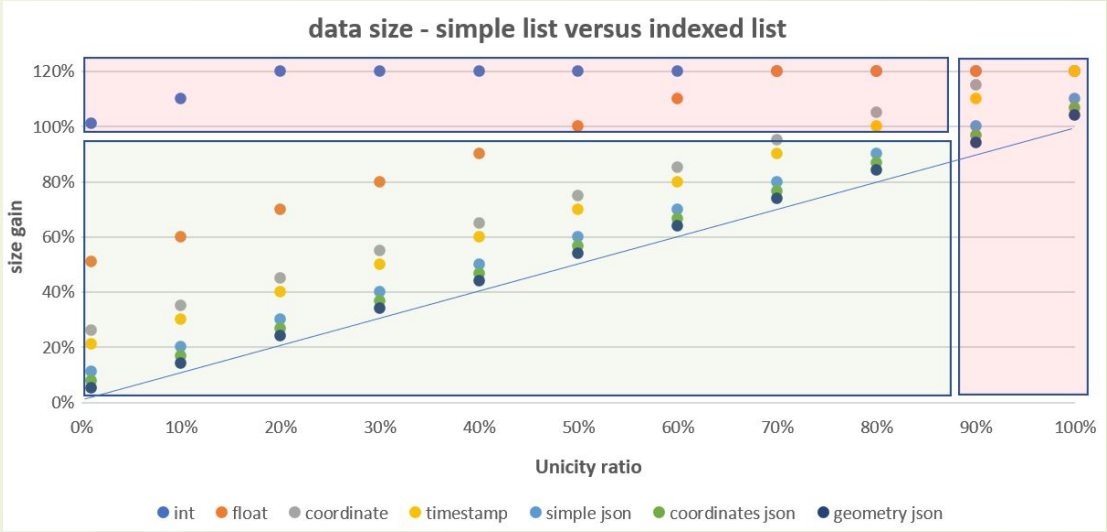
- **Simple list size = nv * sv**
  - nv : number of values
  - sv : mean value size = sizesimple / nv

- **Indexed list size = (nv – nc) * sc + nc * sv**
  - nc : number of different values
  - sc: mean coding size = (size – nc * sv) / (nv – nc)

- **Gain = (Simple size - indexed size) / simple size = (1 – ul) * (1 – ol)**
  - **OL = sc / sv (object lightness) [0, 1] (data complexity)**
  - **UL = nc / nv (unicity level) [0, 1] (data quality)**

- **Properties**
  - If object lightness and unicity level are low, the indexed list size is lower than simple list size
    - e.g. : OL = 0.1 , UL = 0.2 => **Gain = 72 %**

- **In a Ilist with data more complex than numerical data, the json (or binary) format has a smaller size than a tabular format**




| Object lightness | I | OL |
|---|---|---|
| int | 2 | 1,00 |
| float, int32 | 4 | 0,50 |
| coordinate | 8 | 0,25 |
| string(10) (eg. timestamp) | 10 | 0,20 |
| simple json element (eg key/value) | 20 | 0,10 |
| structured json element (eg coordinates) | 30 | 0,07 |
| complex json element (eg geometry) | 50 | 0,04 |

**E.g. previous example :**
- **csv : 2 418 bytes**
- **json : 1 496 bytes**
- **binary (CBOR) : 697 bytes**

# structure

name :
- $xxx: simple (int, obj, str, tuple, bool, list-> tuple, dict-> str)
- xxx: ESValue (from_obj)

lindex:
- default name = $xxx
- default typevalue : NamedValue

from_obj:
- decodevalue -> class, name, val
- decodeval -> classval

decodeval:
- int, bool: NamedValue
- dict : PropertyValue
- list:
  - extraire 1e val
  - float, int : LocationValue
  - date : DatationValue
  - sinon: test Datation sinon Named