



A Data Description Model for Reusing, Sharing and Integrating Geo-Analysis Models

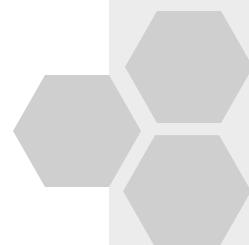
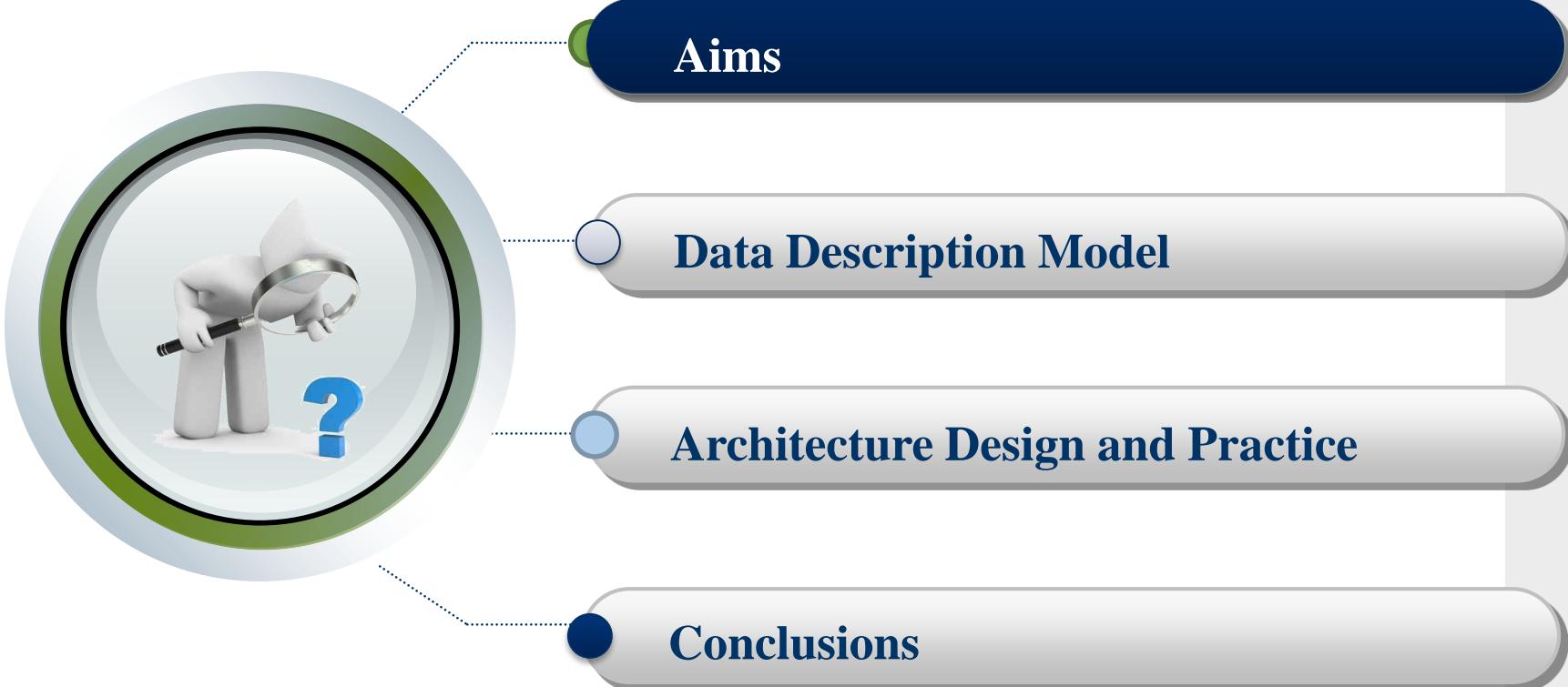


OpenGMS Team

**Key Laboratory of VGE (MOE)
Nanjing Normal University**

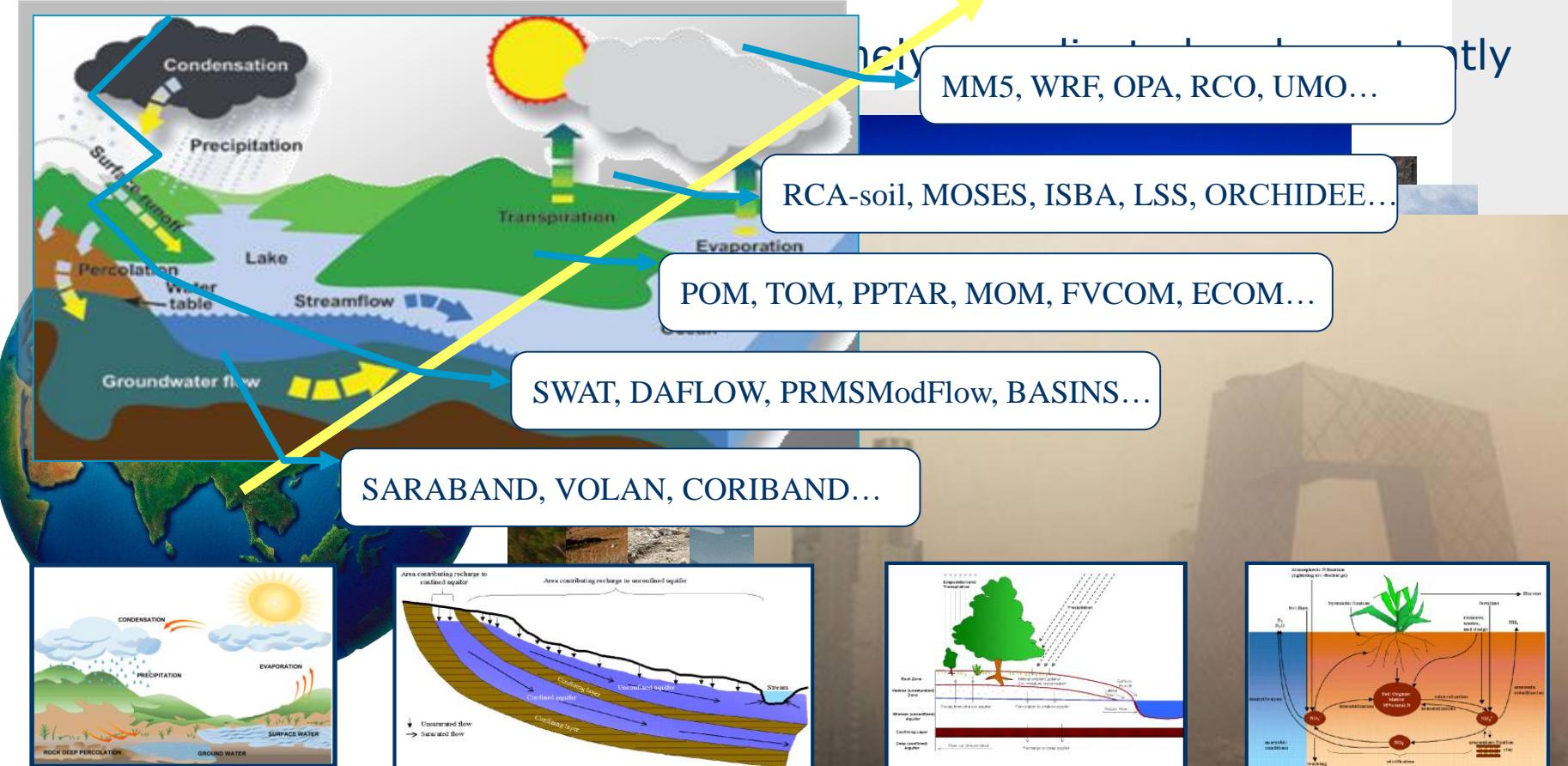


Outline



1. Aims

❖ Geo-analysis Model



Geo-analysis models are widely used to describe geographic phenomena, simulate geo-processes, and depict regular geographic patterns in the environment.

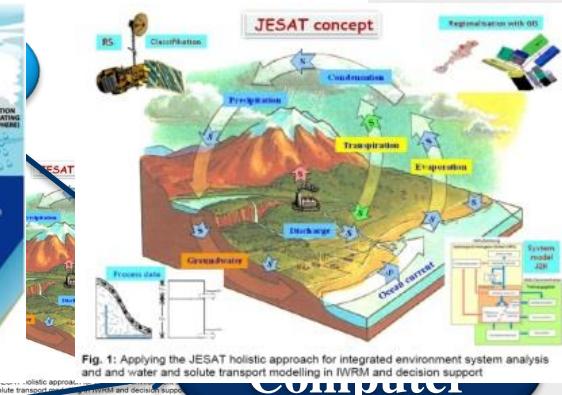
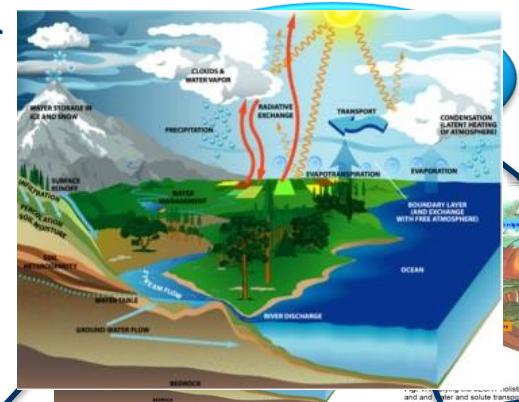
1. Aims

❖ Geo-analysis Model Sharing and Integrating

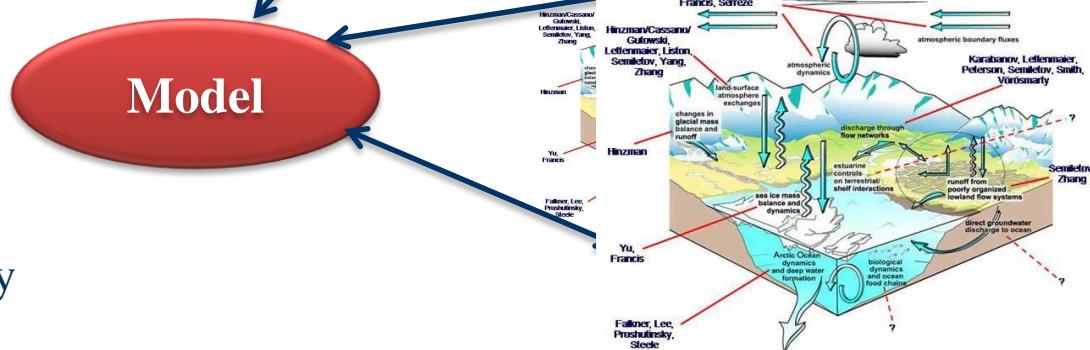
However, to **Simulate synthetic geo-processes** and **Solve complicated environmental problems**, any single study field is inadequate; the **collaboration** of different fields of study is required.

Virtual Geographic Environment (VGE) has been proposed as a new generation of geographic analysis tool to contribute to human understanding of the geographic world and assist in solving geographic problems at a deeper level. (Lin 2012)

Studying, reusing, sharing and integrating geo-analysis models can provide an interactive interface for researchers performing geographical experiment collaboratively in VGE.



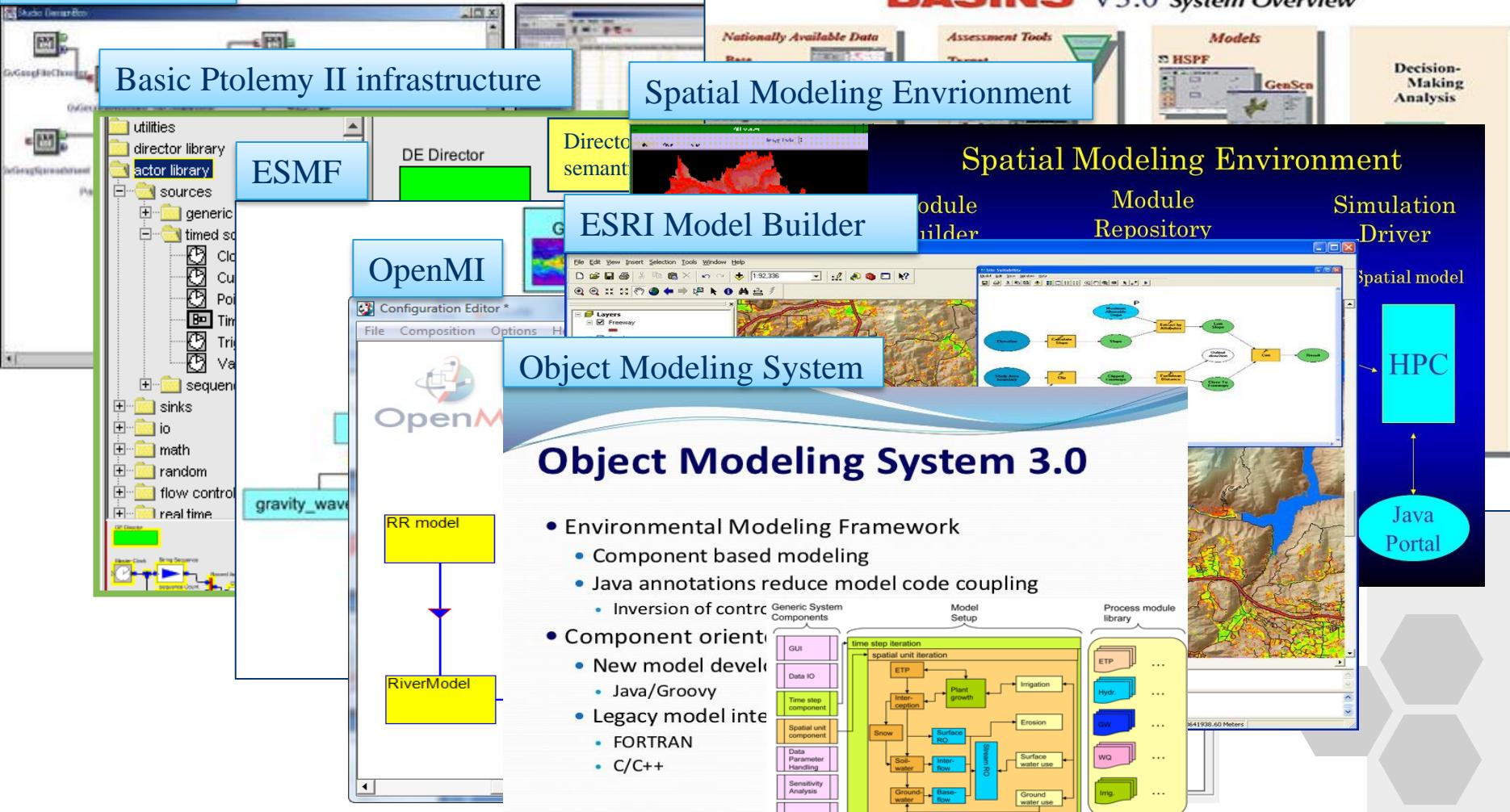
Computer



1. Aims

❖ Research of Model Integration Frameworks

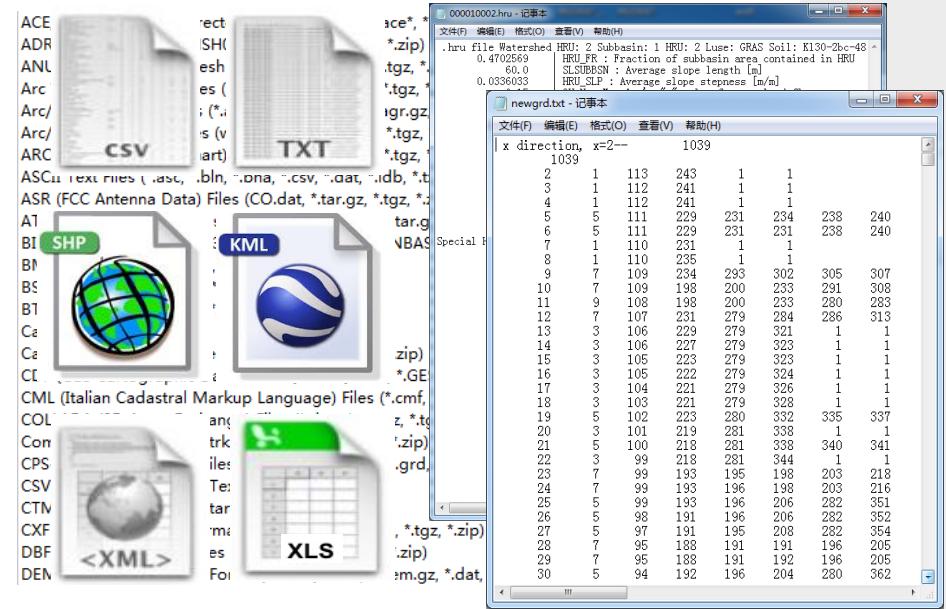
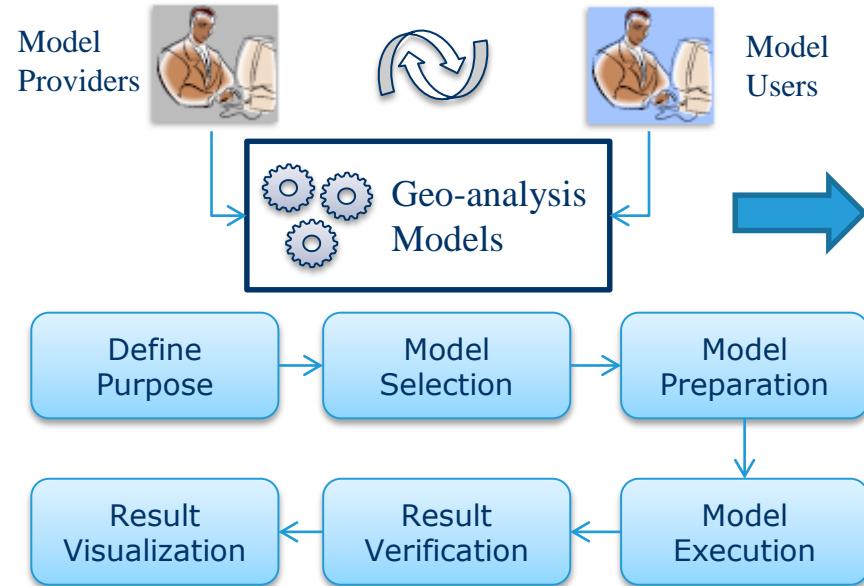
GeoVista



1. Aims

❖ Difficulties in Sharing and Integrating Models

- Data preparation and pre-processing work



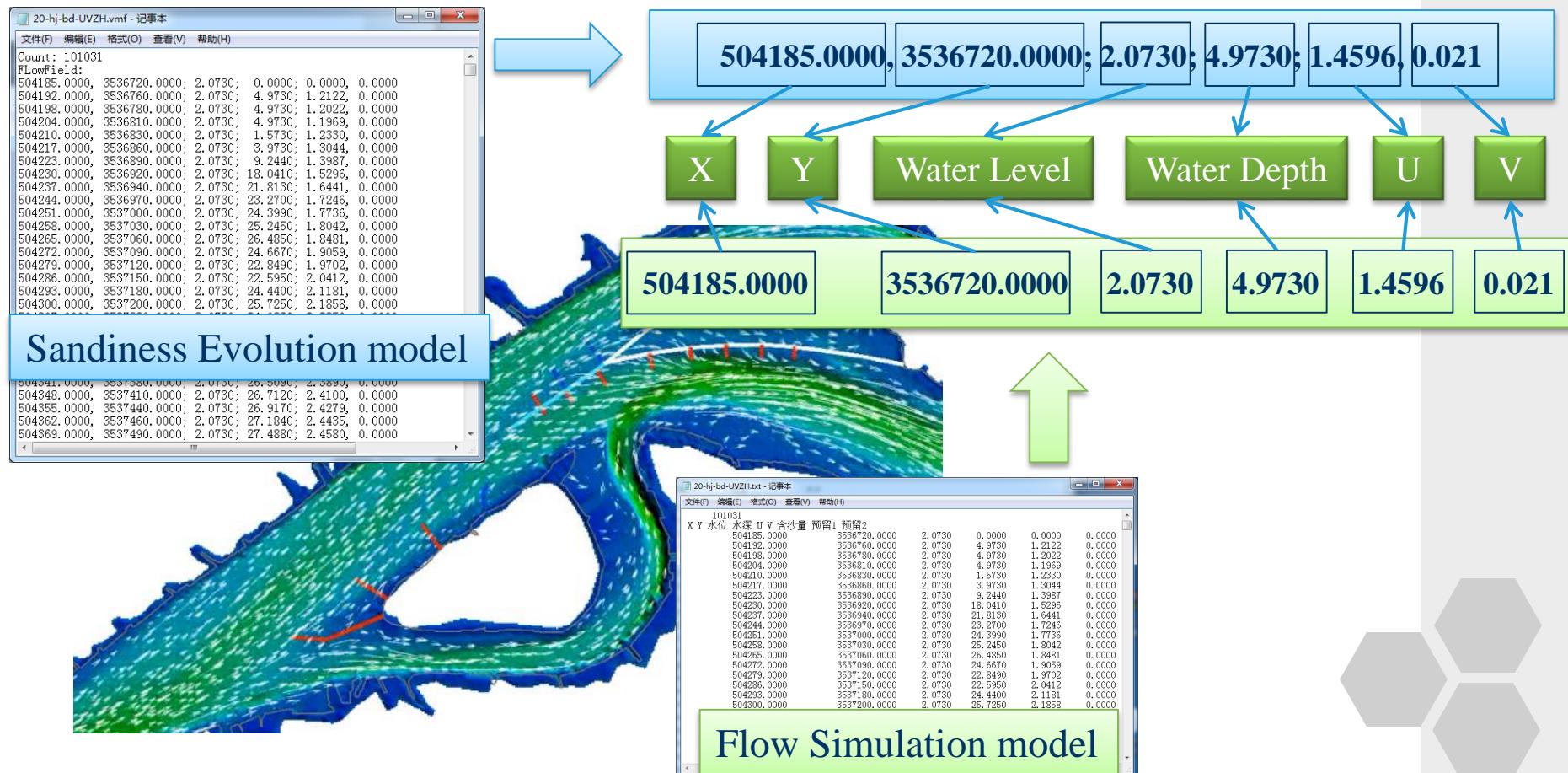
While the integration frameworks of geo-analysis models could permit their practical use, it is essential for model users to **prepare data according to the specific requirements** of the different geo-analysis models.



1. Aims

❖ Difficulties in Sharing and Integrating Models

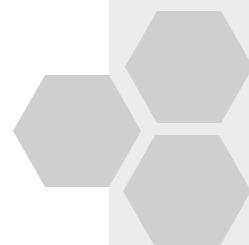
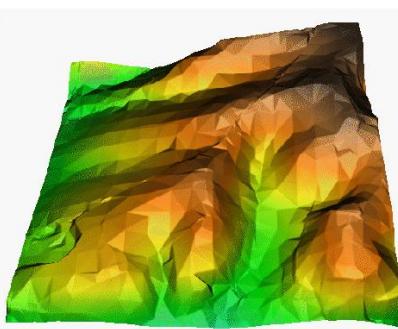
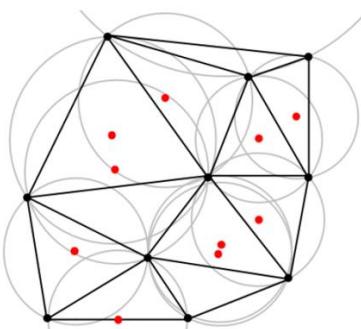
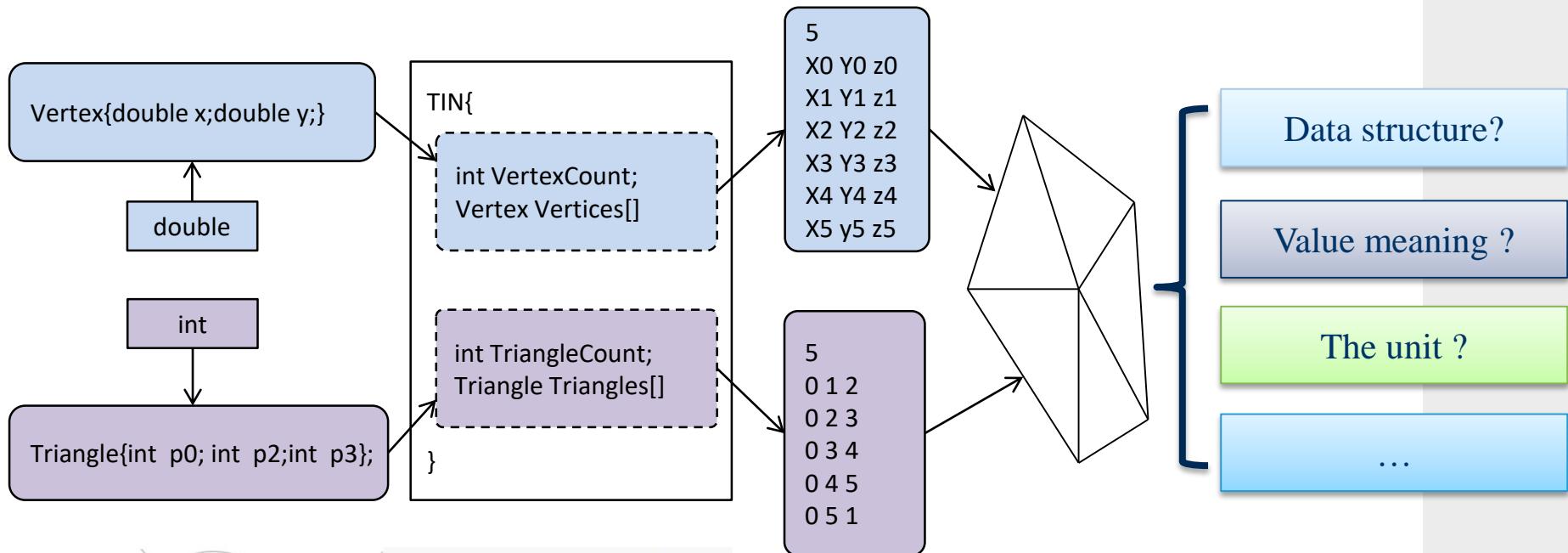
- Data preparation and pre-processing work



1. Aims

❖ Difficulties in Sharing and Integrating Models

- Data preparation and pre-processing work



1. Aims

❖ Difficulties in Sharing and Integrating Models

- Data preparation and pre-processing work

Resampling



圆柱投影



圆锥投影



方位投影

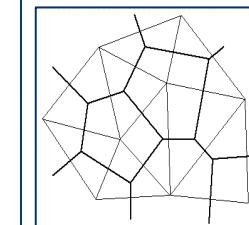


Projection transform

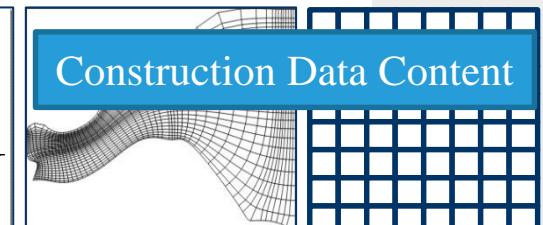
Convert Data Format

bsq	bil	bip
1 4 7	1 4 7	1 4 7
2 5 8	2 5 8	2 5 8
3 6 9	3 6 9	3 6 9
7 8 9	7 8 9	7 8 9

Clip Data



Construction Data Content



.....



1. Aims

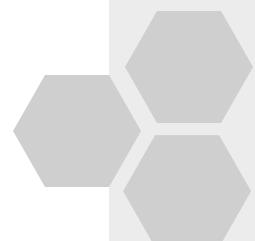
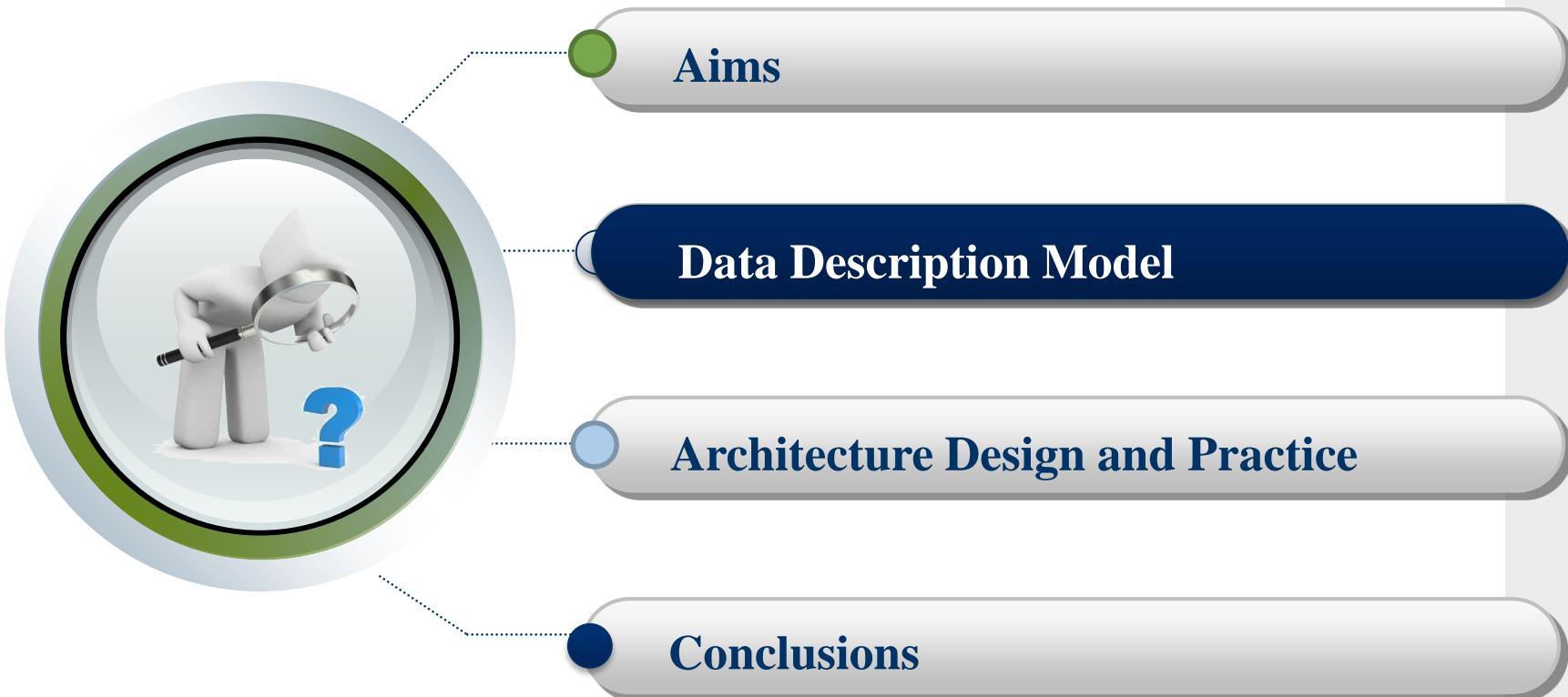
❖ Basic Aim of our study

- The heterogeneities of model data lead to the difficulty in using geo-analysis models.
 - Data preparation and pre-processing work are needed to reuse, share and integrate geo-analysis models, however, the data processing methods can hardly be accumulated to be shared among modelers.
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- ❖ Provide possibility and methods for modelers to **describe model data**, to **constructed model data**, and to **accumulate and share the data processing methods**.
 - ❖ More concerned at modeling logic other than repetitive coding tasks.



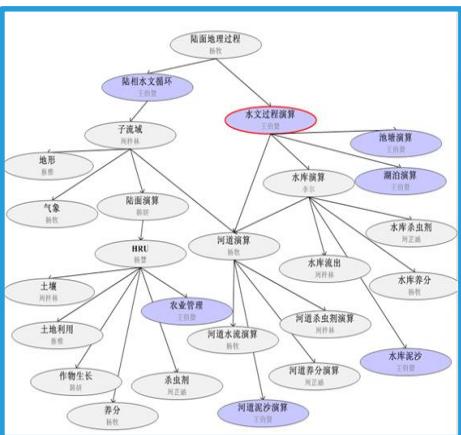


Outline

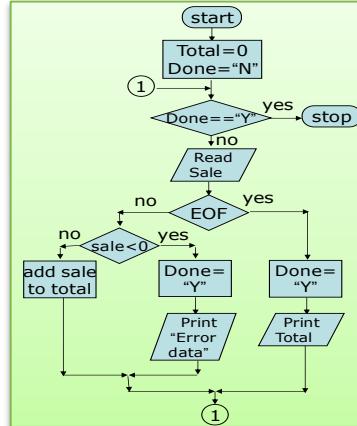


2. Data Description Model

- Geo-analysis models should be implemented by programming codes, all model data are converted into variables of the employed program languages.
- Using a series of basic variable types and the combination of these variable types, a flexible data description model (**Universal Data eXchange model, UDX**) is proposed to reduce the heterogeneity of model data.



Basic concept design
of model



Design of
program logic



RSZWD.EXT - 记事本
文件(F) 编辑(E) 格式(O) 查看(V) 帮助(H)
2
-9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00
-9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00
-9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00
-9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -6.00
-3.00 -1.50 0.00 1.50 3.00 3.50 4.00 5.00 6.00 6.60 7.20
8.00 8.80 8.90 9.00 10.30 11.60 12.00 11.00 11.00 8.60 7.60 9.00
11.00
3
-9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00
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-9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -6.00
-3.00 -1.50 0.00 1.50 3.00 3.50 4.00 5.00 6.00 6.60 7.20
8.60 9.00 9.50 10.00 10.75 11.50 11.80 8.60 8.60 8.50 11.60
13.00
4
-9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -3.00
-9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00
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-9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -6.30
-2.90 -1.45 0.00 1.70 3.40 4.70 6.00 6.75 7.50 8.05 8.60
8.80 9.00 10.30 11.60 11.80 12.00 9.00 6.00 6.00 7.60 9.00 12.60
13.00
5
-9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00
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-9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -9.00 -6.30 -3.60 -3.30
-3.00 -1.50 0.00 2.50 5.00 5.75 6.50 7.25 8.00 8.40 8.80
9.65 10.50 11.55 12.60 11.80 11.00 5.00 5.00 9.00 11.80 13.00
14.00



RS StreamLine - Microsoft Visual Studio (管理员)
文件(F) 编辑(E) 视图(V) VAssist(X) 工具(W) 生成(B) 测试(D) 团队(M) 数据(A) 工具(I) 系统(C) 帮助(S)
C/C++
Python
R Language

```
74 "Python Shell"  
File Edit Shell Debug Options Windows Help  
Python 2.7.3 (default, Apr 15 2013, 15:00:32) [MSC v.1500 32 bit (Intel)] on win32  
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.  
>>> import web  
import sys  
  
urls = ("/Service/hello","hello")  
app = web.application(urls,globals())  
  
class hello:  
    def GET(self):  
        return 'Hello,world!'  
if __name__=="__main__":  
    app.run()
```

```
R (64-bit)  
文件 编辑 任务栏 帮助  
R Console  
R (64-bit)  
C:\Hengyi\Crime_R_Temp\surveillance>  
if(FALSE){  
  #A lot of code really needed, but can be handy when writing tests  
  "RUnit"  
}  
  
#Generate example data with changepoint and tau-tau  
t1 <- 100  
kappa <- 0.4  
tau <- 100  
mu0 <- exp(base) + kappa  
tau <- exp(base + kappa)  
  
#Generate data (set.seed has problems with RUnit)  
set.seed(42)  
x <- rbinom(length(t), mu=mu0*(exp(kappa)*(t>tau)), size=1/alpha)
```

```
#include "stdafx.h"  
#include "GridAnimator.h"  
#include "scatdata.h"  
#include "xpanbd.h"  
#include "seGraphics.h"
```

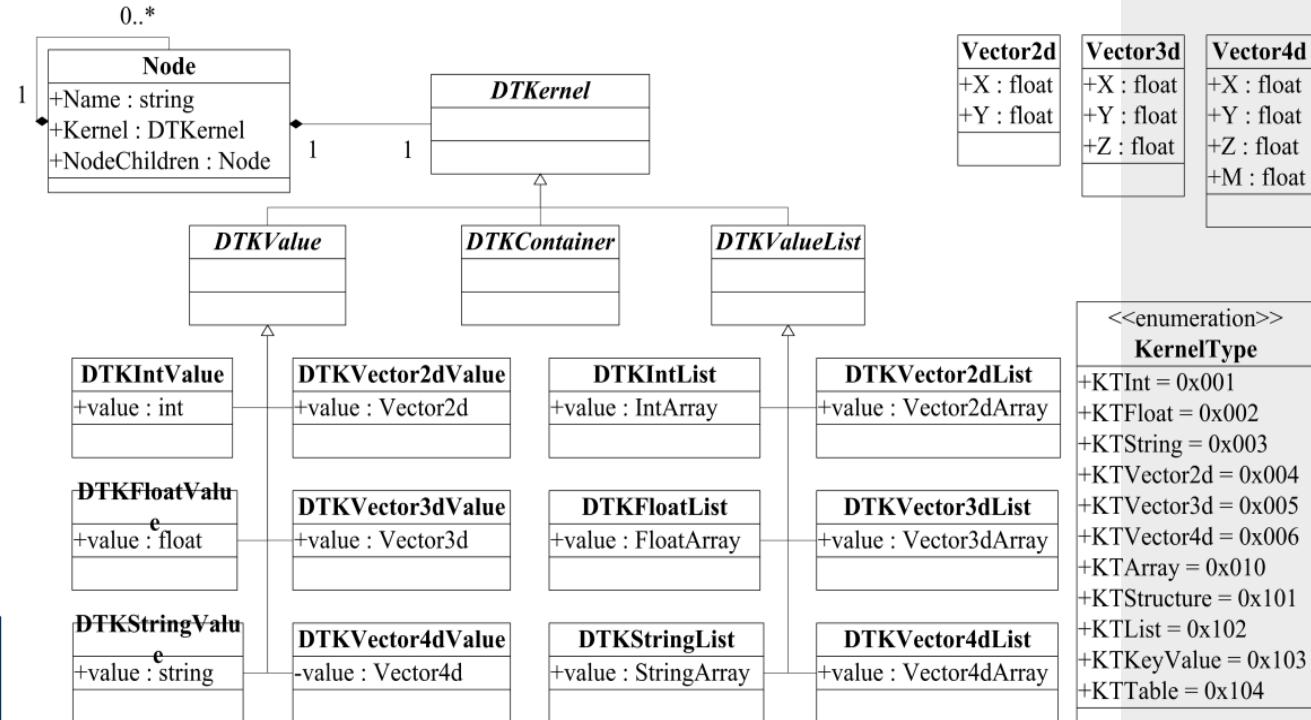
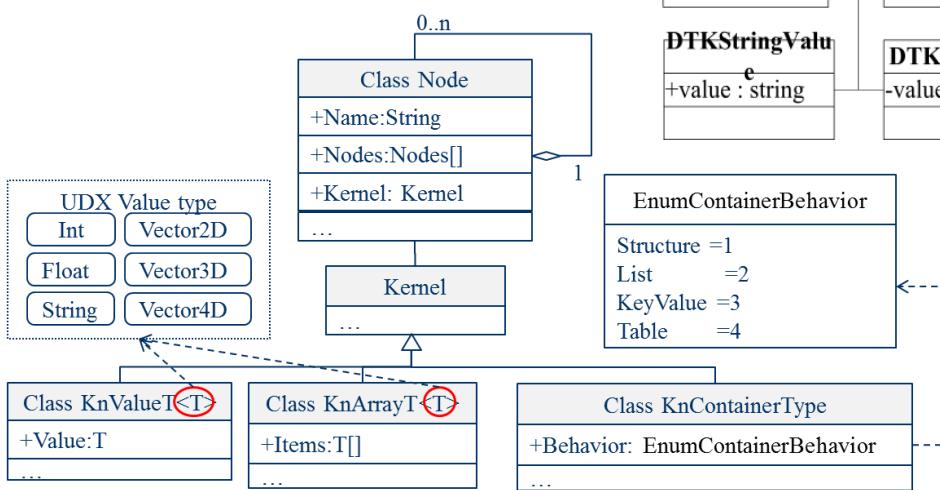
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tau <- 100  
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x <- rbinom(length(t), mu=mu0*(exp(kappa)*(t>tau)), size=1/alpha)
```

2. Data Description Model

❖ Basic Design of UDX Model

- (1) Simple variables and variable sets are the most common basic elements.
- (2) A hierarchical structure and a two-dimensional table structure are the most general forms of data organisation.



- (3) Naming is the simplest way to distinguish data contents.
- (4) The meaning of a data structure generally relies on its explanation.

2. Data Description Model

Name=Watershed
KernelType=KTStructure

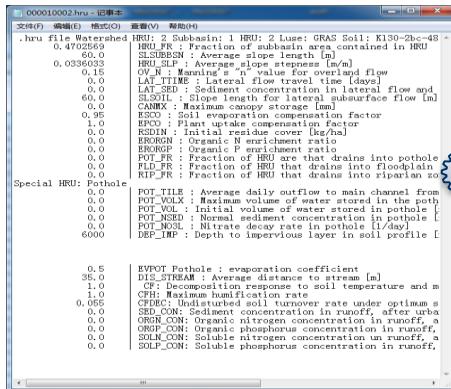
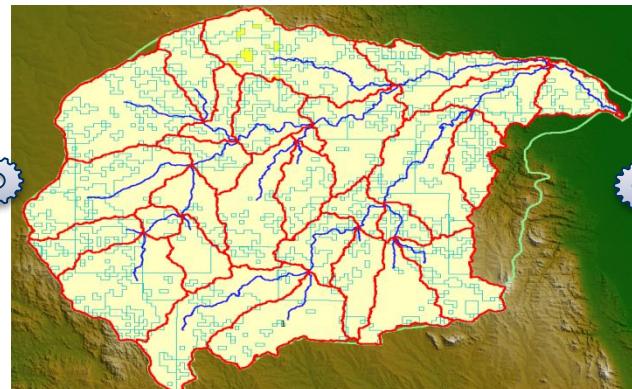
- Name=Watershed_Name
KernelType=KTStringValue
- Name=Watershed_Area
KernelType=KTFloatValue
- Name=Watershed_Boundary
KernelType=KTVector2dList
- Name=SubbasinList
KernelType=KTList
- ...
- ...

Name=Subbasin_Item
KernelType=KTStructure

- Name=Subbasin_ID
KernelType=KTIntValue
- Name=Subbasin_Area
KernelType=KTFloatValue
- Name=Subbasin_Boundary
KernelType=KTVector2dList
- Name=Subbasin_Attribute
KernelType=KTTable
- ...
- ...

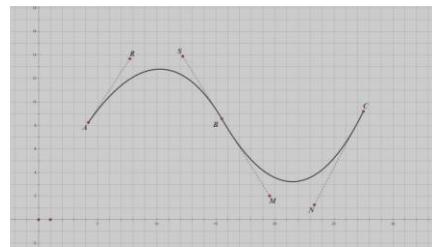
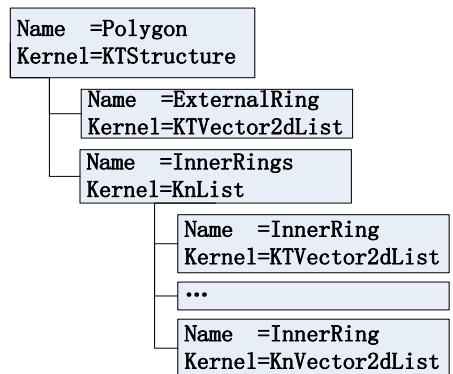
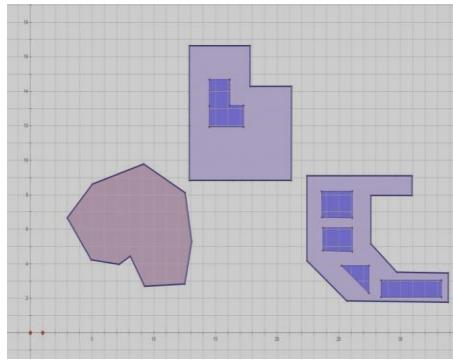
Name=Subbasin_Attribute
KernelType=KTTable

- Name=HRU_ID
KernelType=KTIntList
- Name=HRU_Fraction
KernelType=KTFloatList
- Name=HRU_SlopeLength
KernelType=KTFloatList
- Name=HRU_AverageSlope
KernelType=KTFloatList
- ...

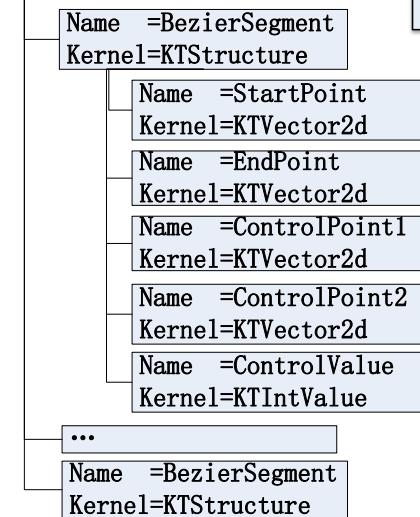


LSIN	LANDUSE	SOIL	SLOPE_BAND	AREA (ha)	NSUBBASIN	HRUSIS
CRDY	Lf91-3-ab-781	0-244	2309.72037	3.81991501	NA	
CRDY	Lf88-3-b-778	0-244	5979.86632	9.86974388	NA	
CRWD	Lf91-3-ab-781	0-244	14919.4325	24.6743999	NA	
CRWD	Lf88-3-b-778	0-244	7963.86251	13.1710118	NA	
SAVA	Lf91-3-ab-781	0-244	7552.07729	12.4699506	NA	
SAVA	I-Bc-e-644	0-244	2587.49793	4.27931549	NA	
SAVA	Lf88-3-b-778	0-244	19152.7624	31.6756632	000010001	
CRDY	Lf91-3-ab-781	0-244	9937.49205	49.1361086	000020001	
CRWD	Lf91-3-ab-781	0-244	3148.60859	15.5689556	NA	
SAVA	Lf91-3-ab-781	0-244	7137.49429	35.2929057	NA	
CRDY	Lf91-3-ab-781	0-244	41286.7725	70.03864	000030001	
CRDY	F675-2-3-a-534	0-244	575.693983	0.97660391	NA	
CRWD	Lf91-3-ab-781	0-244	9.72221444	0.0164927	NA	

2. Data Description Model

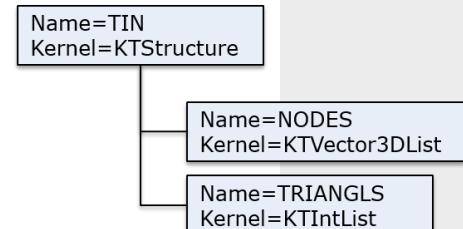
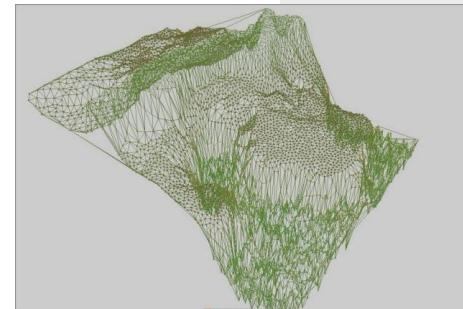
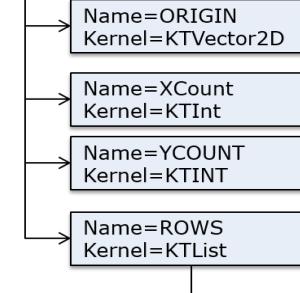


Name =BezierCurve
Kernel=KTStructure



1	1	2	3	5	5	6	5
1	1	2	3	5	5	6	6
0	0	4	3	7	7	7	7
0	0	4	4	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9

Name=GRID
Kernel=KTStructure



(a) Simple feature class

(b) Parameter curve

(c) Grid data

(d) TIN data

2. Data Description Model



Road_7 - 记事本

文件(F) 编辑(E) 格式(O) 查看(V) 帮助(H)

```
Noise Road Infomation
ID = 7
Name = 庐山路
Width = 10.00000
Length = 279.210086860904
CLL = 1000.00000
ZXCB = 10.0000
QXCCSXZ = 40.000000
ZXCCSXZ = 80.0000000
GLQGD = 4.00000
GLQJL = 8.000000
GLQCL = False
LMXZ = 0.0000000
PDXZ = 0.000000
```

(e) Text data

Name=Road Info
Kernel=KTStructure

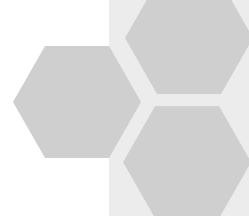
- Name=ID
Kernel=KTStringValue
- Name=Name
Kernel=KTStringValue
- Name=Width
Kernel=KTFloatValue
- Name=Length
Kernel=KTFloatValue
- Name=CLL
Kernel=KTFloatValue
- Name=ZXCB
Kernel=KTFloatValue
- Name=QXCCSXZ
Kernel=KTFloatValue
- Name=ZXCCSZ
Kernel=KTFloatValue
- Name=GLQGD
Kernel=KTFloatValue
- Name=GLQJL
Kernel=KTFloatValue
- Name=GLQCL
Kernel=KTStringValue
- Name=LMXZ
Kernel=KTFloatValue
- Name=PDXZ
Kernel=KTFloatValue

A1	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		
	monSta_num	monSta_latitude	monSta_longitude	monSta_altitude	weather_date	mean_temp	max_temp	min_temp	air_pressure	vapo
1	58013	34.72	116.92	35.8	2008-8-17	22.8	26.7	21.8	997.7	
2	58013	34.72	116.92	35.8	2008-8-18	24.3	29.9	20.2	1001.6	
3	58013	34.72	116.92	35.8	2008-8-19	27	31.8	22.6	1003.2	
4	58013	34.72	116.92	35.8	2008-8-20	27.5	30.7	25.1	1002.8	
5	58013	34.72	116.92	35.8	2008-8-21	24.8	27.3	24.2	997.3	
6	58013	34.72	116.92	35.8	2008-8-22	23.9	28.4	21.7	997.7	
7	58013	34.72	116.92	35.8	2008-8-23	25.8	32.8	20.6	1001.3	
8	58013	34.72	116.92	35.8	2008-8-24	26.3	30.6	22.8	1004.7	
9	58013	34.72	116.92	35.8	2008-8-25	26.3	30.7	23.5	1005.8	
10	58013	34.72	116.92	35.8	2008-8-26	25.4	28.4	22.7	1006.5	
11	58013	34.72	116.92	35.8	2008-8-27	26.2	30.1	22.8	1006.3	
12	58013	34.72	116.92	35.8	2008-8-28	26.8	30.8	23.9	1006.6	
13	58013	34.72	116.92	35.8	2008-8-29	25.9	30	23.1	1006.1	
14	58013	34.72	116.92	35.8	2008-8-30	21.5	25.6	19.7	1004.5	
15	58013	34.72	116.92	35.8	2008-8-31	23	28.3	19	1004.2	
16	58013	34.72	116.92	35.8	2008-9-1	23.1	29.1	18.1	1005.3	
17	58013	34.72	116.92	35.8	2008-9-2	24.1	29.4	18.5	1007.1	
18	58013	34.72	116.92	35.8	2008-9-3	24.2	26.9	20.9	1007.4	
19	58013	34.72	116.92	35.8	2008-9-4	24.2	29.4	20.2	1006.3	
20	58013	34.72	116.92	35.8	2008-9-5	24.7	30	20.1	1007.4	
21	58013	34.72	116.92	35.8	2008-9-6	25.2	29.8	20.5	1011.6	
22	58013	34.72	116.92	35.8	2008-9-7	25.3	29.6	20.9	1012.9	
23	58013	34.72	116.92	35.8	2008-9-8	24.3	28.1	22.1	1012.7	
24	58013	34.72	116.92	35.8	2008-9-9	24.9	29.9	21.1	1009.3	
25	58013	34.72	116.92	35.8	2008-9-10	22.5	26	20.3	1008.4	
26	58013	34.72	116.92	35.8	2008-9-11	22.6	27	19.5	1007.9	
27	58013	34.72	116.92	35.8	2008-9-12	24.3	30.2	18.7	1007.1	

Name=Jiangsu Weather Info
Kernel=KTStructure

- Name=monSta_num
Kernel=KTIntValue
- Name=monSta_latitude
Kernel=KTStringValue
- Name=monSta_longitude
Kernel=KTFloatValue
- Name=monSta_altitude
Kernel=KTFloatValue
- Name=weather_data
Kernel=KTFloatValue
- Name=mean_temp
Kernel=KTFloatValue
- Name=max_temp
Kernel=KTFloatValue
- Name=min_temp
Kernel=KTFloatValue
- Name=air_temp
Kernel=KTFloatValue
- Name=air_pressure
Kernel=KTFloatValue
- Name=vapor_pressure
Kernel=KTStringValue
- Name=wind_speed
Kernel=KTFloatValue
- Name=sunshine_hours
Kernel=KTFloatValue
- Name=sunshine_hours
Kernel=KTFloatValue

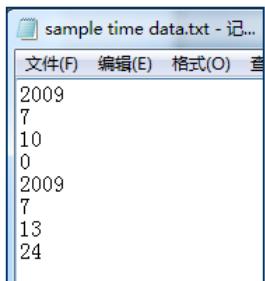
(f) Structural data (excel file)



2. Data Description Model

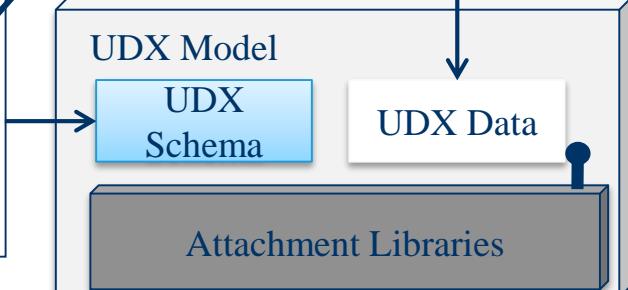
❖ UDX Data & UDX Schema

Derived from the UDX model: UDX Data and UDX Schema.



```
<UDXDeclaration name="CSTM_Input"
                 description="China Sea Tide Simualtion Model Input Data">
    <UDXNode>
        <UDXNode name="Start_Time" type="DTKT_ANY"
                 description="Start time for the simualtion">
            <UDXNode name="year" type="DTKT_INT" description="年" />
            <UDXNode name="month" type="DTKT_INT" description="月" />
            <UDXNode name="day" type="DTKT_INT" description="日" />
            <UDXNode name="hour" type="DTKT_INT" description="小时" />
        </UDXNode>
        <UDXNode name="End_Time" type="DTKT_ANY"
                 description="End time for the simualtion">
            <UDXNode name="year" type="DTKT_INT" description="年"/>
            <UDXNode name="month" type="DTKT_INT" description="月"/>
            <UDXNode name="day" type="DTKT_INT" description="日"/>
            <UDXNode name="hour" type="DTKT_INT" description="小时"/>
        </UDXNode>
        <UDXNode name="Time_Step" type="DTKT_INT"
                 description="Time span for the simulation"/>
    </UDXNode>
</UDXDeclaration>
```

```
<Dataset name="CSTM_Input" kernelType="structure">
    <XDO name="Start_Time" kernelType="structure">
        <XDO name="year" kernelType="int" value="2009" />
        <XDO name="month" kernelType="int" value="7" />
        <XDO name="day" kernelType="int" value="10" />
        <XDO name="hour" kernelType="int" value="0" />
    </XDO>
    <XDO name="End_Time" kernelType="structure">
        <XDO name="year" kernelType="int" value="2009" />
        <XDO name="month" kernelType="int" value="7" />
        <XDO name="day" kernelType="int" value="13" />
        <XDO name="hour" kernelType="int" value="24" />
    </XDO>
    <XDO name="Time_Step" kernelType="int" value="450" />
</Dataset>
```



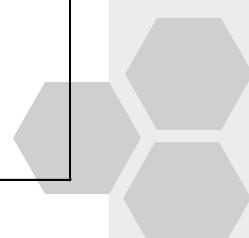
UDX Data is designed to interchange model data in *original format* and *UDX model*.

UDX Schema is designed to provide the skeleton frame information of model data, which should keep tightly consistent with the corresponding UDX Data.



2. Data Description Model

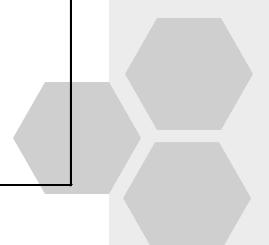
Group	Kernel Type	Example
<i>DTKValue</i>	<i>KTInt</i> ➔ (a.1) <i>KTFloat</i> ➔ (a.2) <i>KTString</i> ➔ (a.3) <i>KTVector2d</i> ➔ (a.4) <i>KTVector3d</i> ➔ (a.5) <i>KTVector4d</i> ➔ (a.6)	(a.1) <XDO name="Analysis_Window_Size" kernelType="int" value="3" /> (a.2) <XDO name="Flow_Accumulation_Threshold" kernelType="float" value="7200.0" /> (a.3) <XDO name="Landuse_Type" kernelType="string" value="Grass" /> (a.4) <XDO name="Watershed_Pour_Out" kernelType="vector2d" value="512312.4323,412332.2989" /> (a.5) <XDO name="Sample_Point_Depth" kernelType="vector3d" value="542166.19,3546342.10,0.67" /> (a.6) <XDO name="Sample_Point_Velocity" kernelType="vector4d" value="542166.19,3546342.10,0.845,0.263" />
<i>DTKValueList</i>	<i>KTIntList</i> ➔ (b.1) <i>KTFloatList</i> ➔ (b.2) <i>KTStringList</i> ➔ (b.3) <i>KTVector2dList</i> ➔ (b.4) <i>KTVector3dList</i> ➔ (b.5) <i>KTVector4dList</i> ➔ (b.6)	(b.1) <XDO name="Feature_ID" kernelType="int list" value="0,1,2,3,4" /> (b.2) <XDO name="Watershed_Area" kernelType="float list" value="103.212,453.235,1018.14,763.213" /> (b.3) <XDO name="Landuse_Code" kernelType="string list" value="URMD,CRDY,CRIR,GRAS" /> (b.4) <XDO name="Boundary_Line" kernelType="vector2d list" value="3876.676,2722.342; 4175.325,2816.684; 4473.974,2911.024; 4683.389,3098.370; 4978.841,3195.912; 3876.676,2722.342; ..." /> (b.5) <XDO name="Section_Depth" kernelType="vector3d list" value="166.191,6342.109,0.667; 266.191,6342.109,0.721; 366.191,6342.109,0.721; ..." /> (b.6) <XDO name="Section_Velocity" kernelType="vector4d list" value="166.191,6342.109,0.845,0.263; 266.191,6342.109,0.333,0.606; 366.191,6342.109,0.915,-0.116; ..." />





2. Data Description Model

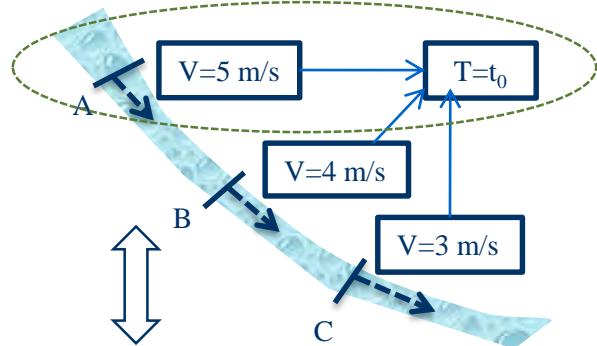
Group	Kernel Type	Example
<i>DTKContainer</i>	<p><i>KTStructure</i> → (c.1)</p> <p><i>KTList</i> → (c.2)</p> <p><i>KTKeyValue</i> → (c.3)</p> <p><i>KTTable</i> → (c.4)</p>	<pre>(c.1) <XDO name="Watershed_Info" kernelType="structure"> <XDO name="name" kernelType="string" value="" /> <XDO name="area" kernelType="float" value="" /> <XDO name="perimeter" kernelType="float" value="" /> <XDO name="boundary" kernelType="vector2d list" value=" 3876.676,2722.342; 4175.325,2816.684; ... " /> </XDO> (c.2) <XDO name="Subbasin_Information" kernelType="list"> <XDO name="subbasin_1" kernelType="structure"> <XDO name="id" kernelType="int" value="1" /> <XDO name="area" kernelType="float" value="419643.843" /> <XDO name="perimeter" kernelType="float" value="353265" /> </XDO> <XDO name="subbasin_2" kernelType="structure"> <XDO name="id" kernelType="int" value="2" /> <XDO name="area" kernelType="float" value="329113.923" /> <XDO name="perimeter" kernelType="float" value="212314" /> </XDO> </XDO> (c.3) <XDO name="Monitor_Station" kernelType="keyvalue"> <XDO name="key" kernelType="int" value="1" /> <XDO name="value" kernelType="structure"> <XDO name="wind_speed" kernelType="float" value="321.59" /> <XDO name="air_monisture" kernelType="float" value="1.242" /> <XDO name="air_pressure" kernelType="float" value="98.32" /> </XDO> </XDO> (c.4) <XDO name="Basin_Feature" kernelType="table"> <XDO name="id_column" kernelType="int list" value="0,1,2,3,..." /> <XDO name="area_column" kernelType="float list" value="77.514, 51.514, 224.96, 169.4, ..." /> <XDO name="flow_in_column" kernelType="float list" value="5.636, 3.915, 27.48, 14.15, ..." /> <XDO name="flow_out_column" kernelType="float list" value="5.632, 3.915, 27.43, 14.13, ..." /> </XDO></pre>



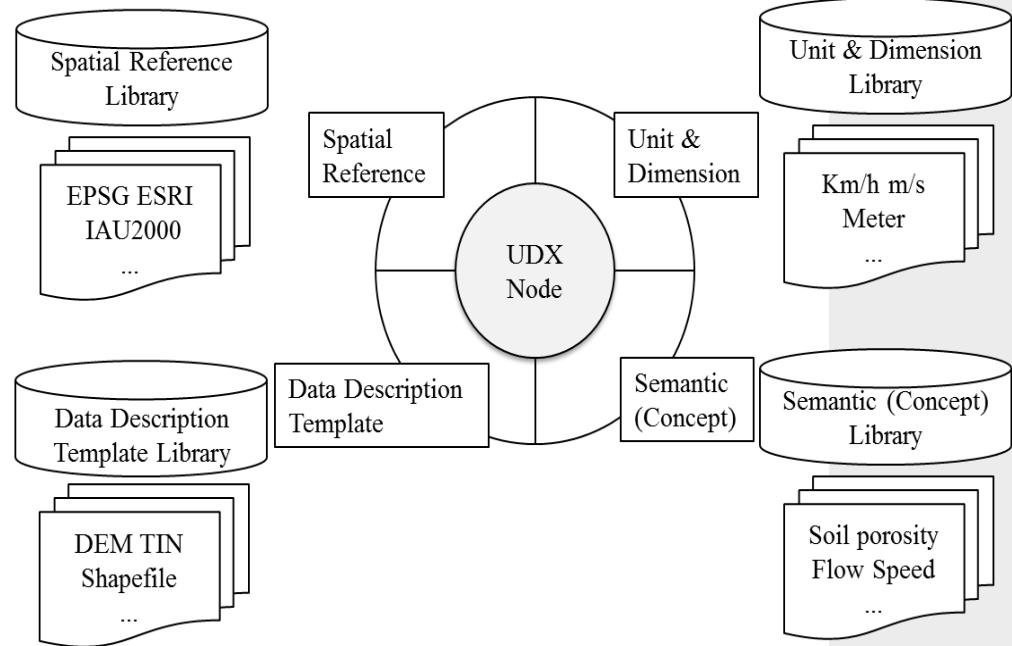
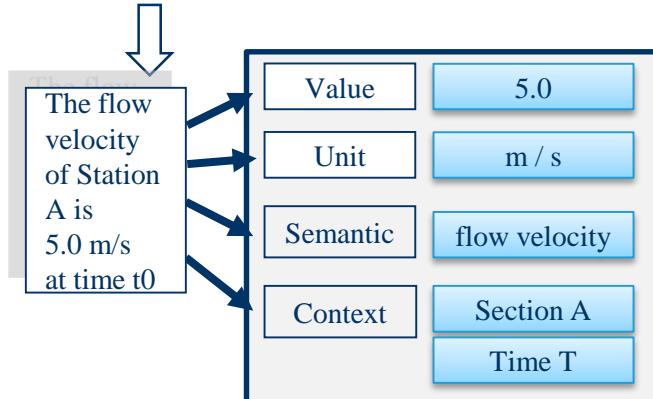
2. Data Description Model

❖ UDX Schema

■ Attachment Libraries



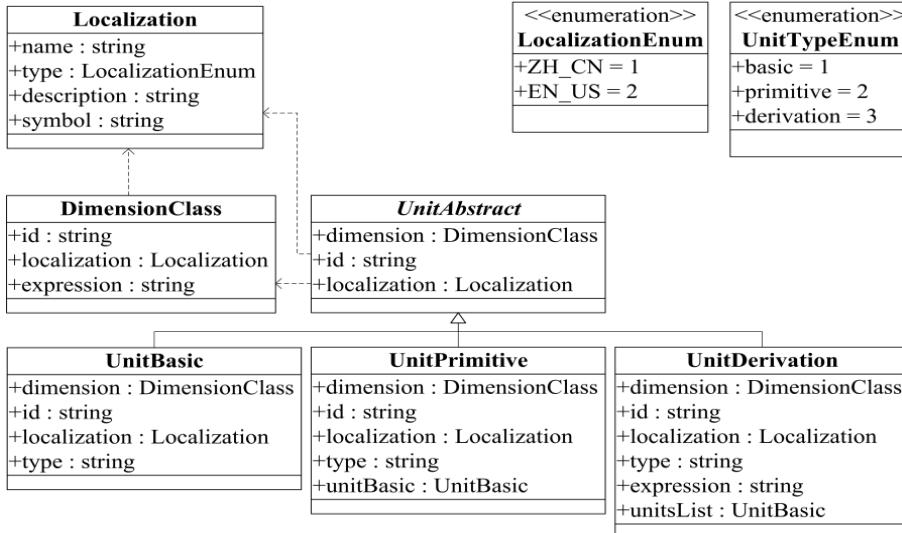
T	A	B	C
t0	5	4	3
t1	--	--	--



❖ By embedding the semantic information into the UDX model, the UDX model can be formed and employed to represent both data values and semantics.

2. Data Description Model

❖ Unit & Dimension Library



<Dimension id="L" type="basic">
 <Localization local="ZH-CN" name="长度" description="就是长度，距离，高度"/>
 <Localization local="EN-US" name="Length" description="length height"/>
 </Dimension>
 <Dimension id="T" type="basic">
 <Localization local="ZH-CN" name="时间" description="时间"/>
 <Localization local="EN-US" name="Time" description="Time"/>
 </Dimension>
 <Dimension id="SPEED" type="compound" expression="L/T">
 <Localization local="ZH-CN" name="速度" description="距离与时间之比"/>
 <Localization local="EN-US" name="Speed" description="Length divided by Time"/>
 </Dimension>

Dimension

<Unit id="M" type="basic" dimension="L">
 <Localization local="ZH-CN" name="米" description="米,国际单位" symbol="米"/>
 <Localization local="EN-US" name="Meter" description="Meter, International Unit" symbol="m"/>
 </Unit>

Basic

<Unit id="S" type="basic" dimension="T">
 <Localization local="ZH-CN" name="秒" description="秒, 国际单位" symbol="秒"/>
 <Localization local="EN-US" name="second" description="Second,International Unit" symbol="s"/>
 </Unit>

<Unit id="KM" type="primitive" dimension="L" expression="1000*M">
 <Localization local="ZH-CN" name="千米" description="千米 , 公里 距离单位" symbol="千米"/>
 <Localization local="EN-US" name="kilometre" description="kilometre" symbol="km"/>
 </Unit>

Primitive

<Unit id="HOUR" type="primitive" dimension="T" expression="3600">
 <Localization local="ZH-CN" name="小时" description="小时" symbol="小时"/>
 <Localization local="ZH-CN" name="hour" description="hour" symbol="h"/>
 </Unit>

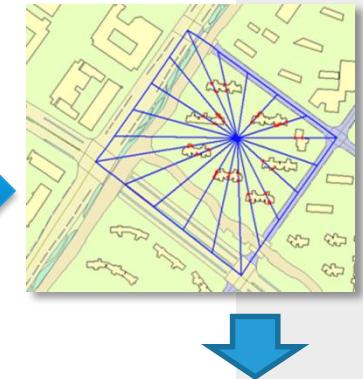
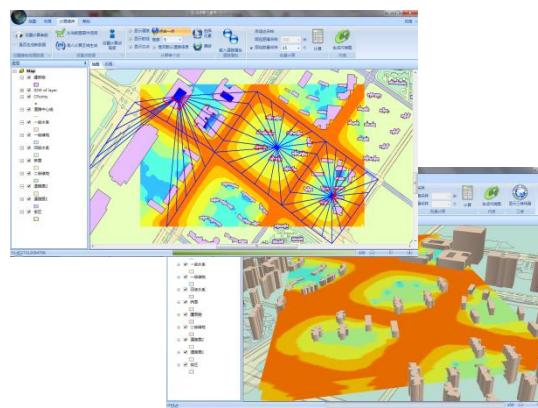
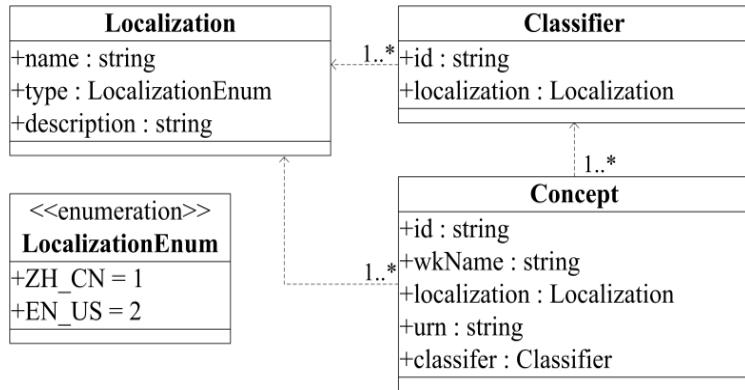
<Unit id="METRE_PRE_SECOND" type="derivation" dimension="SPEED">
 <Localization local="ZH-CN" name="米每秒" description="米每秒" symbol="米/秒"/>
 <Localization local="EN-US" name="m/s" description="metre per second" symbol="m/s"/>
 <Dimensions>
 <Dimension dimension="L" unit="M"/>
 <Dimension dimension="T" unit="S"/>
 </Dimensions>
 </Unit>

Derivation

<Unit id="KILOMETRE_PRE_HOUR" type="derivation" dimension="SPEED">
 <Localization local="ZH-CN" name="千米每小时" description="千米每小时" symbol="千米/小时"/>
 <Localization local="EN-US" name="KM/H" description="kilometre per hour" symbol="km/h"/>
 <Dimensions>
 <Dimension dimension="L" unit="KM"/>
 <Dimension dimension="T" unit="HOUR"/>
 </Dimensions>
 </Unit>

2. Data Description Model

❖ Semantic (Concept) Library



City Main Road

```
<Concept id="GIS.DIGITAL ELEVATION MODEL" wkName="DEM"
    urn="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_elevation_model">
    <Localizations>
        <Localization local="ZH-CN" name="数字高程模型"
            description="用网格离散的方式表达地形的高度" />
        <Localization local="EN-US" name="Digital Elevation Model"
            description="3D representation of a terrain's surface" />
    </Localizations>
```

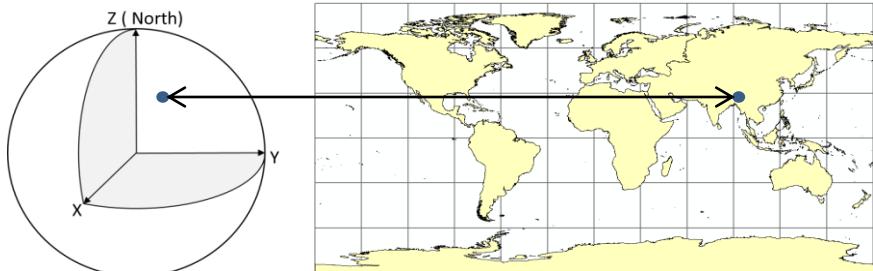
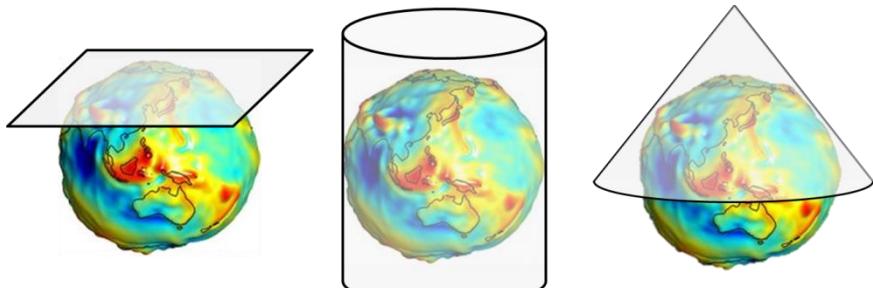
```
<Concept id="RegularRiver" wkname="常流河"
    urn="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/#regularriver">
    <Localizations>
        <Localization local="ZH-CN" name="常流河"
            description="一年四季一直流动的河流" />
        <Localization local="EN-US" name="RegularRiver"
            description="River flow all around a year" />
    </Localizations>
</Concept>
```

```
<Concept id="Road.CityMainRoad" wkname="MainRoad"
    urn="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/#road">
    <Localizations>
        <Localization local="ZH-CN" name="城市主干道"
            description="城市中机动车行驶的主干道" />
        <Localization local="EN-US" name="Main road in city"
            description="The main road in city" />
    </Localizations>

    <Classifiers>
        <Classifier id="Length">
            <Localizations>
                <Localization local="ZH-CN" name="宽度"
                    description="按照宽度进行分类" />
                <Localization local="EN-US" name="Length"
                    description="Classify Road Based on the Width" />
            </Localizations>
        </Classifier>
        <Classifier id="Material">
            <Localizations>
                <Localization local="ZH-CN" name="路面材质"
                    description="按照路面材质进行分类" />
                <Localization local="EN-US" name="Material"
                    description="Classify Road Based on the Material" />
            </Localizations>
        </Classifier>
    </Classifiers>
</Concept>
```

2. Data Description Model

❖ Spatial Reference Library



WGS 84: 93.9154, 30.5076 decimal degrees

World Mercator: 10454.6154, 3547.2713 km

World Cylindrical Equal Area: 10454.6154, 3219.9029 km

```
<<enumeration>>
LocalizationEnum
+ZH_CN = 1
+EN_US = 2
```

```
<<enumeration>>
SpatialRefEnum
+Geographic = 1
+Projected = 2
```

Localization
+name : string
+type : LocalizationEnum
+description : string

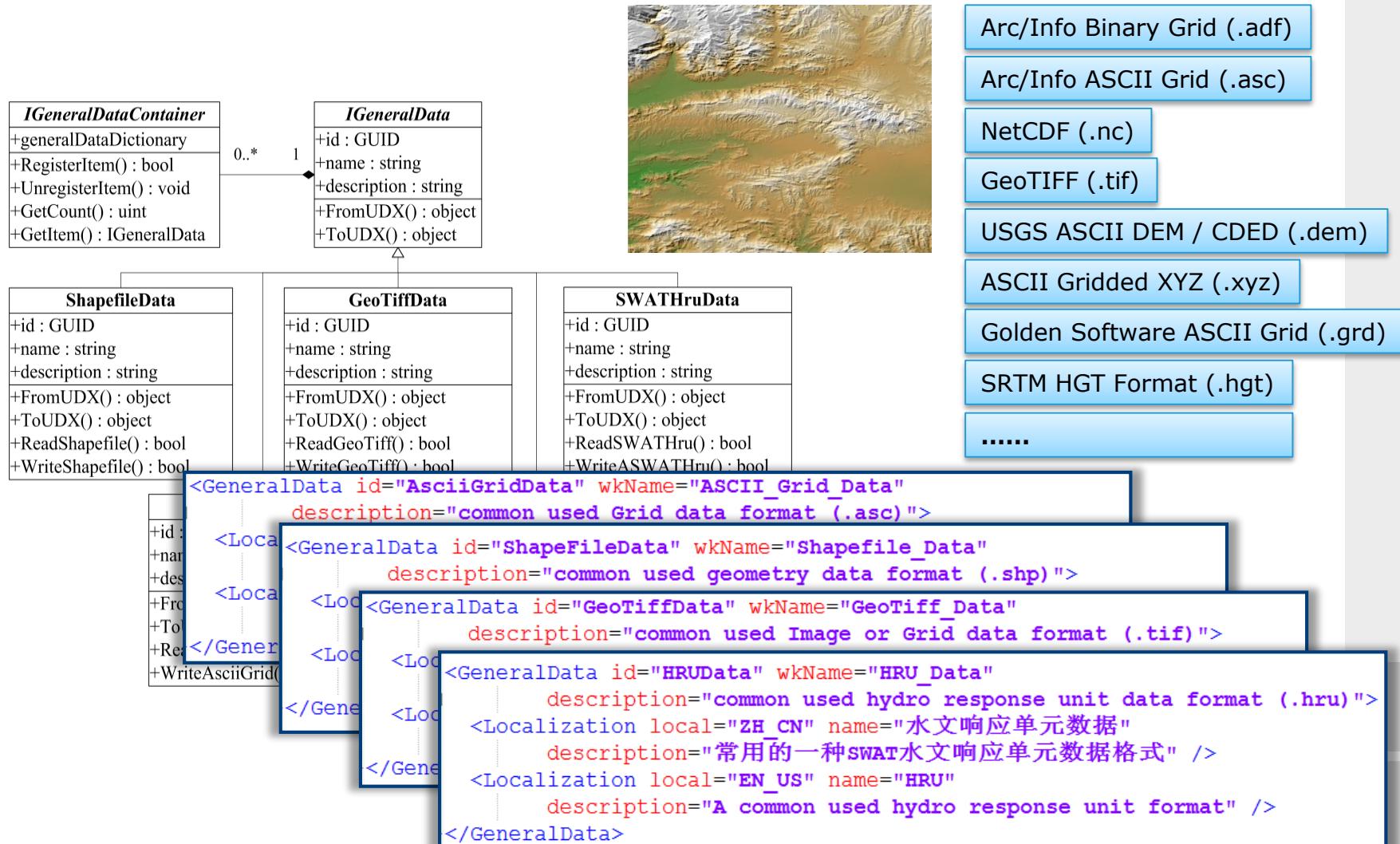
SpatialReference	1..*
	+id : string
	+wkName : string
	+type : SpatialRefEnum
+localization : Localization	

```
<SpatialRef id="EPSG.4326" type="Geographic" wkName="WGS_1984">
  <Localization local="ZH_CN" name="WGS_84"
    description="是为GPS全球定位系统使用而建立的坐标系统" />
  <Localization local="EN_US" name="WGS_84"
    description="World Geodetic System 1984" />
</SpatialRef>
```

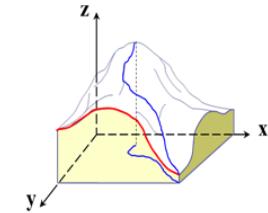
```
<SpatialRef id="EPSG.2327" type="Projection" wkName="Xian1980_Zone13">
  <Localization local="ZH_CN" name="1980西安坐标系"
    description="采用1975国际椭球,
    以JYD 1968.0系统为椭球定向基准,
    大地原点设在陕西省泾阳县永乐镇,
    采用多点定位所建立的大地坐标系....." />
  <Localization local="EN_US" name="Xian1980_Zone13"
    description="Xian Geodetic Coordinate System 1980" />
</SpatialRef>
```

2. Data Description Model

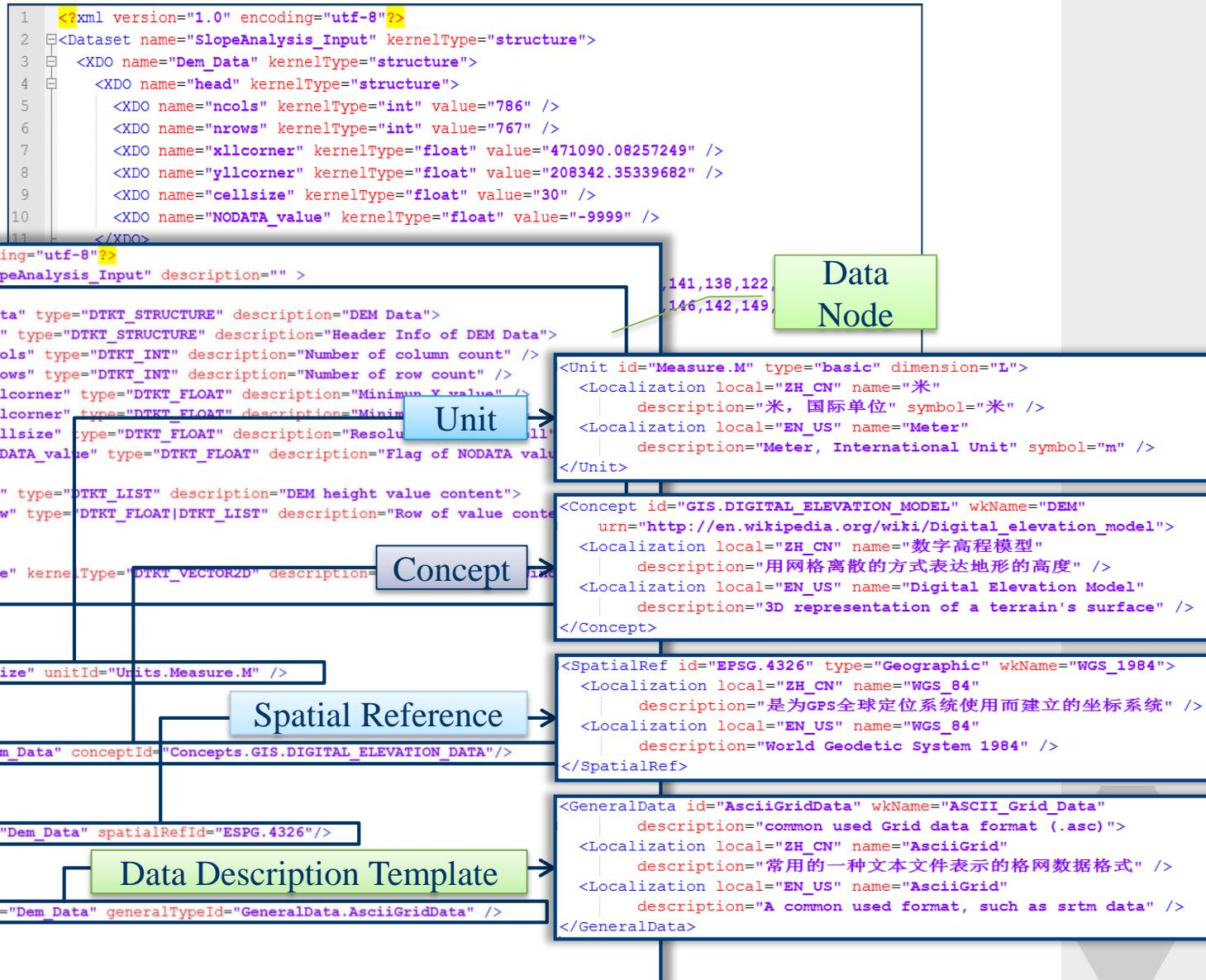
❖ Data Description Template Library



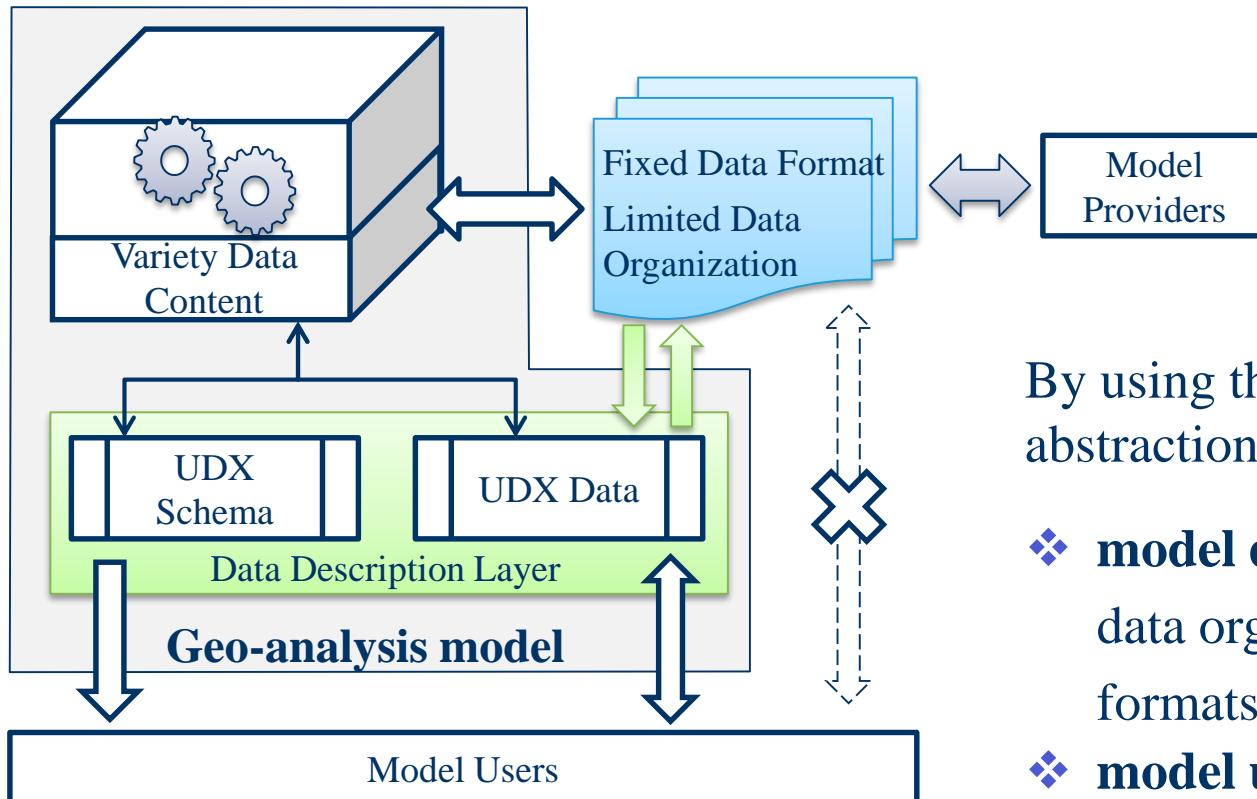
2. Data Description Model



154	149	144	141	138
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----



2. Data Description Model

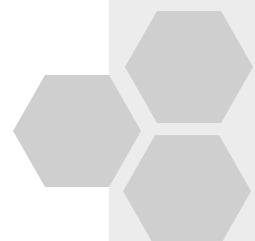
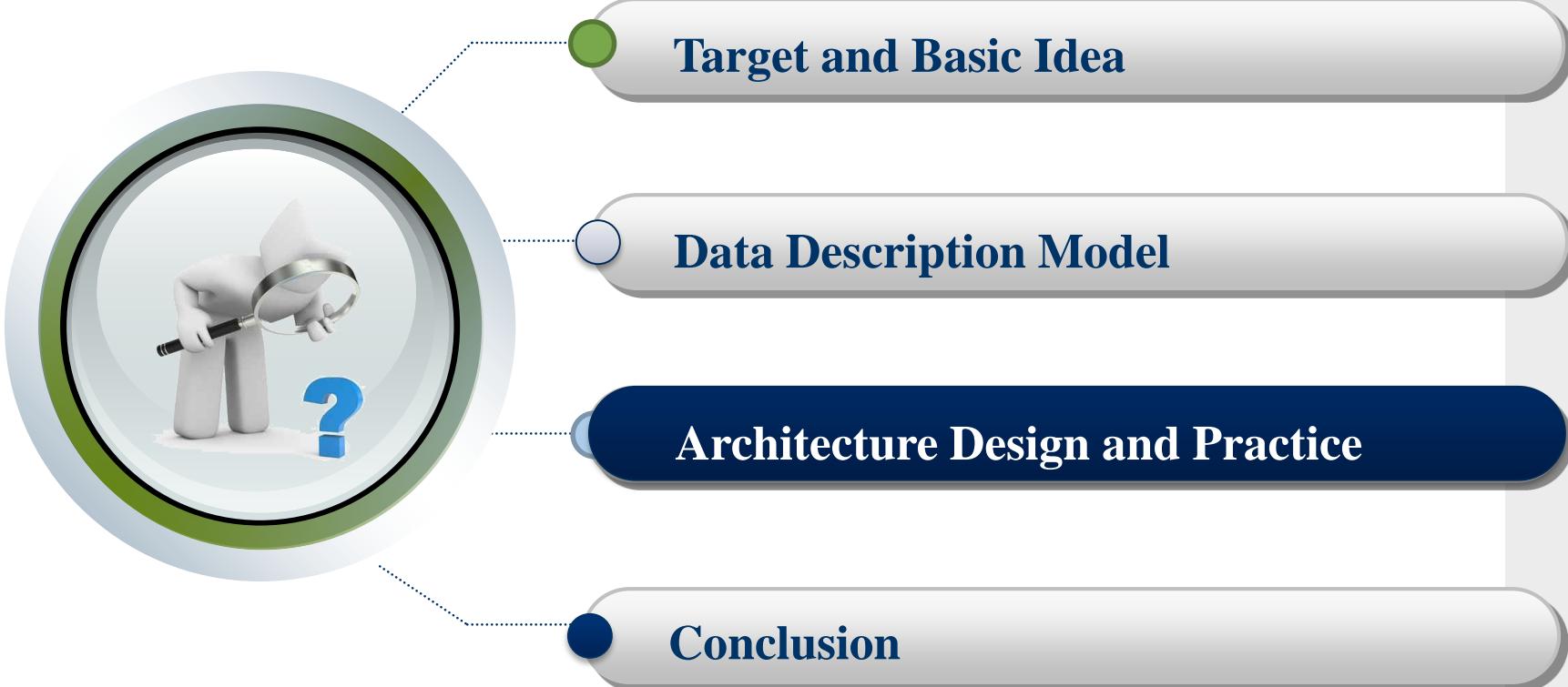


By using the UDX model, a middle abstraction layer is built between:

- ❖ **model data** (which require limited data organizations or fixed data formats)
- ❖ **model users** (who need to understand model data not only the value content but also its semantic information)

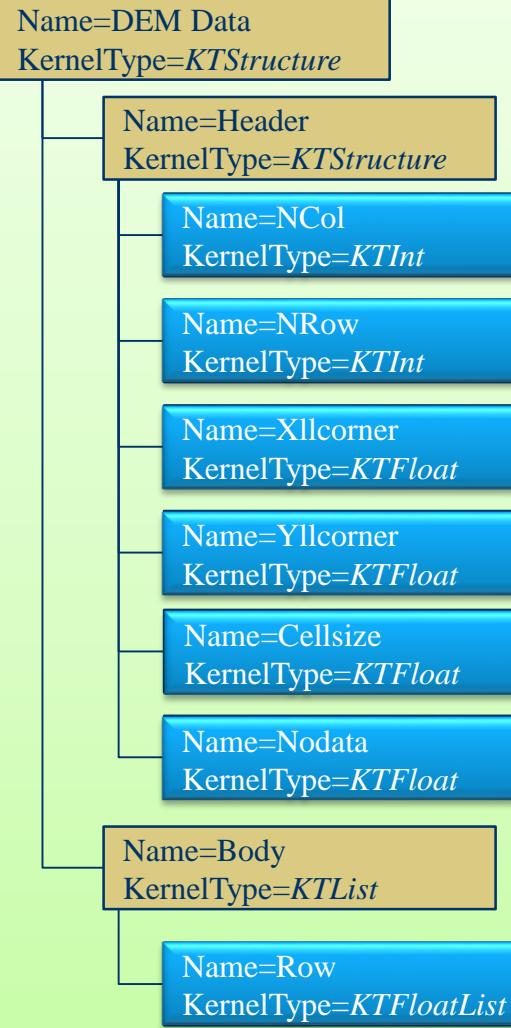


Outline

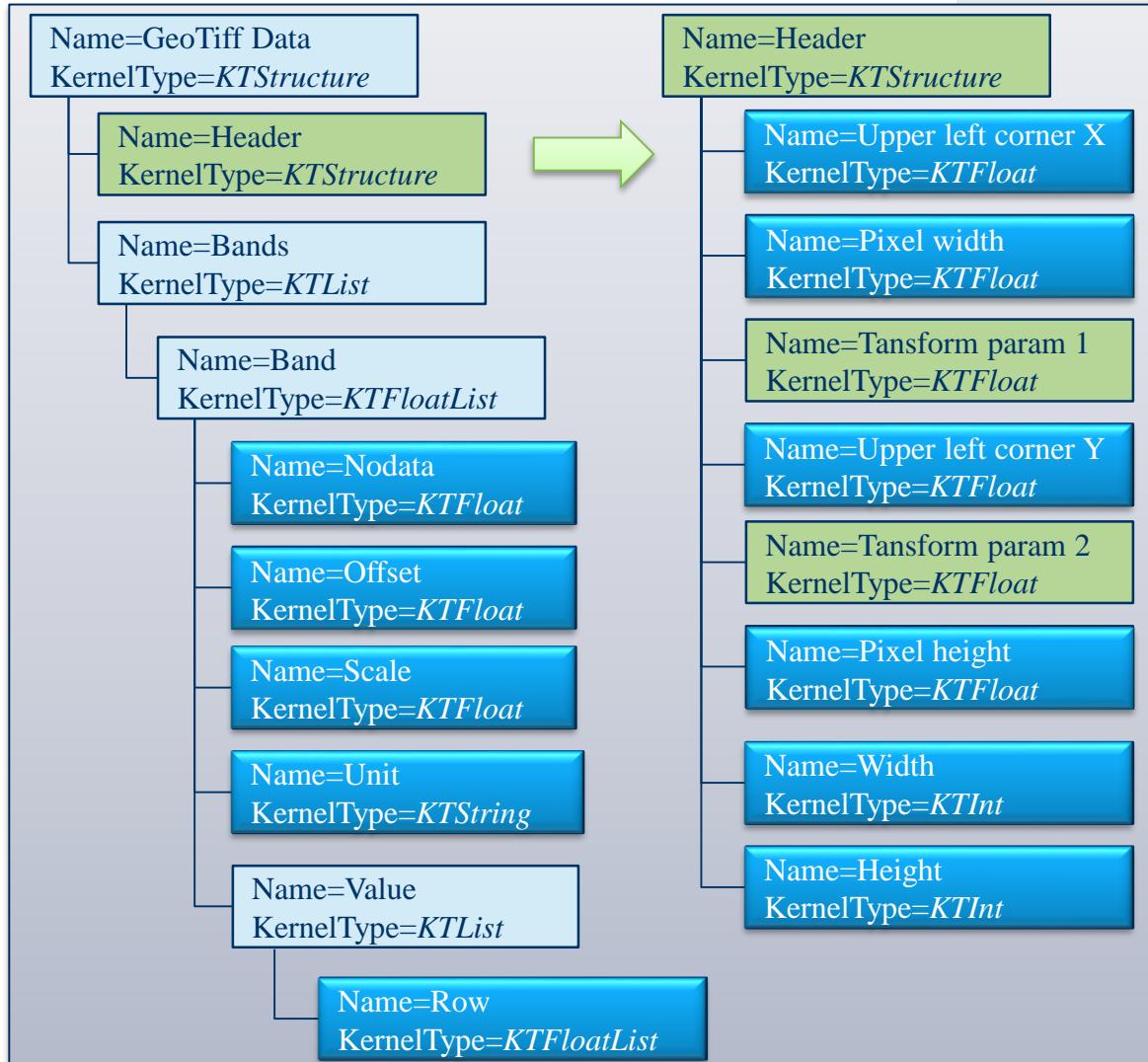


3. Architecture Design and Experiment

Ascii GRID

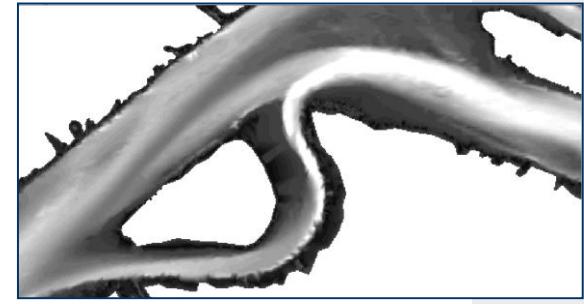
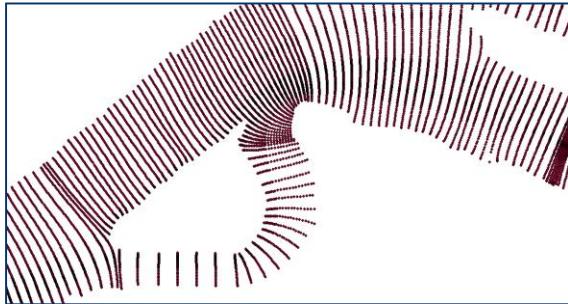


GeoTiff



3. Architecture Design and Experiment

❖ Data Processing With UDX



Name = Curve Grid
Kernel = *KTStructure*

Name = TIN
Kernel = *KTStructure*

Name = Grid
Kernel = *KTStructure*

Name = CurveList
Kernel = *KTList*

Name = Nodes
Kernel = *KTVector3dList*

Name = Origin
Kernel = *KTVector2d*

Name = CurveLine
Kernel = *KTVector2dList*

Name = Triangles
Kernel = *KTIntList*

Name = XCount
Kernel = *KTInt*

Name = YCount
Kernel = *KTInt*

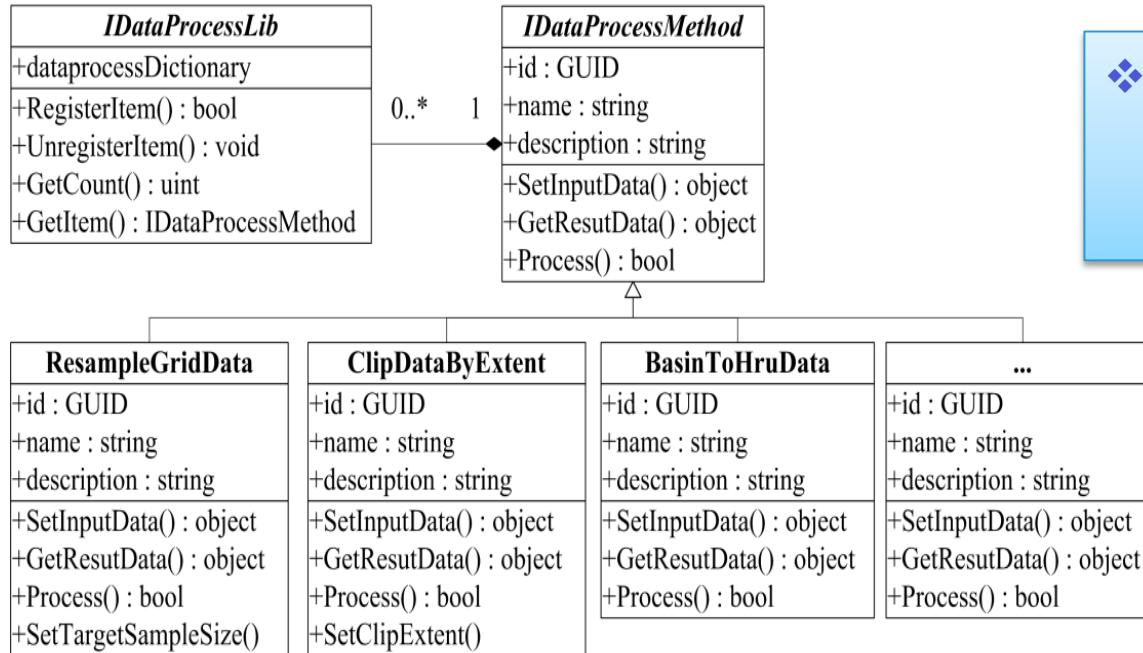
Name = CellSize
Kernel = *KTInt*

Name = Value
Kernel = *KTTable*



3. Architecture Design and Experiment

❖ UDX Data Processing Method Library



❖ An open library, which can be extended by all the geo-analysis modelers

- ❖ The interface ***IDataProcessMethod*** was designed to encapsulate the behavior of actual data process method. And the implemented class of ***IDataProcessMethod***, such as ***ResampleGridData***, ***ClipDataByExtent***, and ***BasinToHruData***, etc., can be registered to the ***IDataProcessLib***.





3. Architecture Design and Experiment

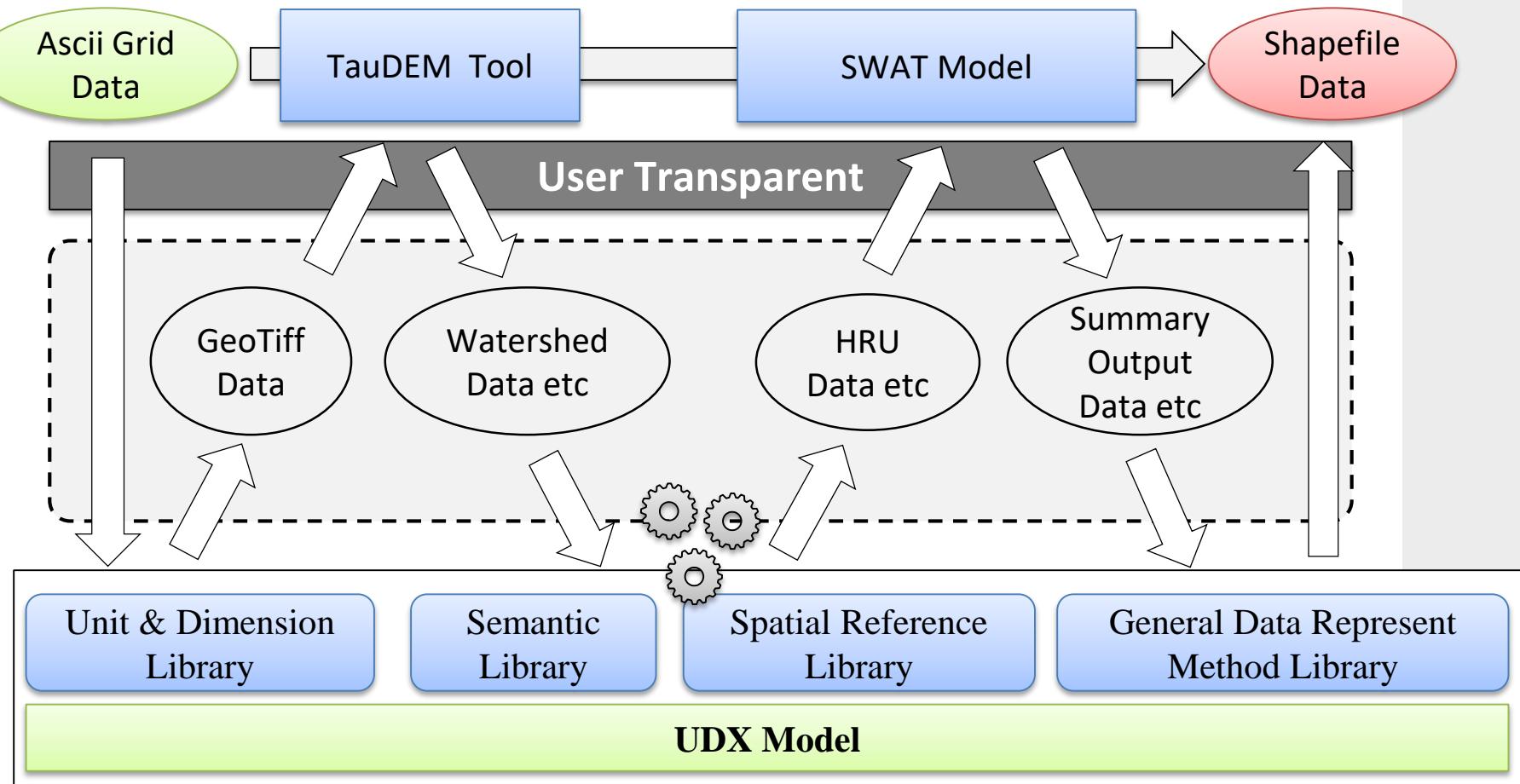
❖ Integration of TauDEM and SWAT

Differences	TauDEM	SWAT
Relevant discipline	Terrain Analysis	Hydrology
Program language	C++	Fortran
Release mode	Source code / executable	Source code / executable
Input data type	Binary File: Geotiff & Shapefile	Plain text File: Hydro-responsive unit data (.hru) Basin data (.sub) Ground water data (.gw) Etc.



3. Architecture Design and Experiment

❖ Integration of TauDEM and SWAT



3. Architecture Design and Experiment

UDX Data Processing Engine

TauDEM Output UDX Data & UDX Schema

```

<Dataset name="Full_Hru" kernelType="structure">
  <Kernel> wkhPolygons
  <Kernel> wkhList
  <Kernel> intList value="4,24"
  <Kernel> stringList value="CROW"
  <Kernel> stringList value="#"
  <Kernel> floatList value="8.3"
  <Kernel> floatList value="0.1"
</Dataset>
    
```

SWAT Input Hru UDX Data & UDX Schema

```

<Dataset name="Hru_Data" kernelType="structure">
  <Kernel> Header
  <Kernel> Watershed_HRU
  <Kernel> Subbasin
  <Kernel> HRU
  <Kernel> Luse
  <Kernel> Soil
  <Kernel> Slope
</Dataset>
    
```

Source Data → Clip Method → Format Trans → Target Data

Ascii Grid File

TauDEM

Geotif File

SWAT

Source

Unit Trans

Special HRU: Pothole

Ascii Grid File

TauDEM

Geotif File

SWAT

Ascii Grid File

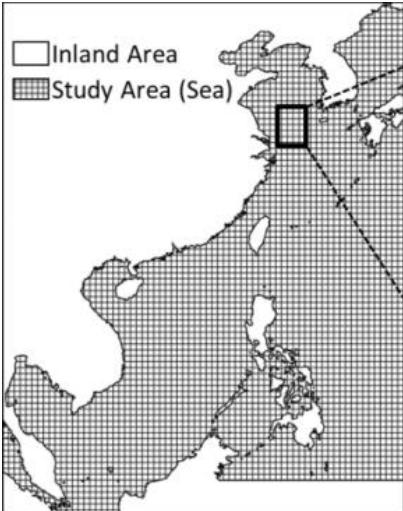
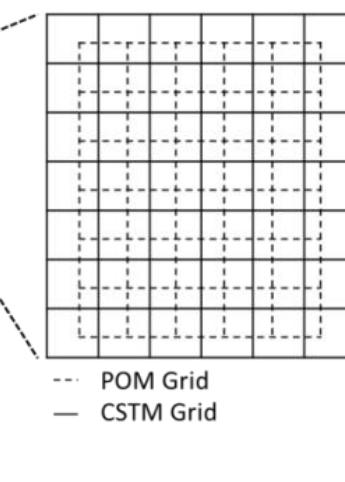
TauDEM

Geotif File

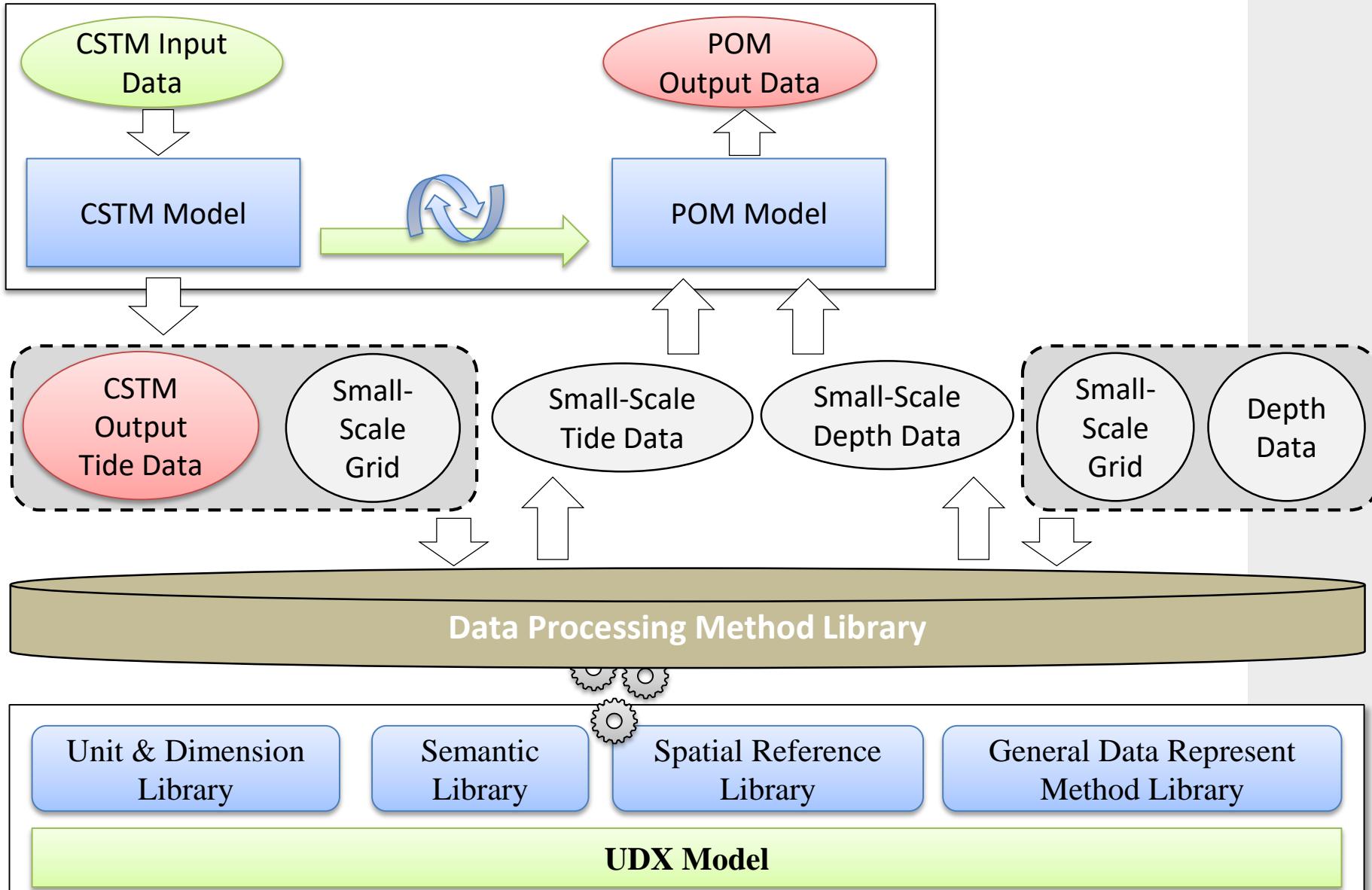
SWAT

3. Architecture Design and Experiment

❖ Integration of CSTM and POM

Differences	CSTM	POM
Relevant discipline	Ocean tide simulation	Ocean circulation
Program language	Fortran	Fortran
Release mode	Executable	Source code / executable
Spatial dimensions	2D	3D
Input data	Plan text file (split by <i>tab</i> char)	Plan text file (split by <i>space</i> char)
		

3. Architecture Design and Experiment



3. Architecture Design and Experiment

❖ Integration of CSTM and POM

The figure illustrates the integration of CSTM and POM through a UDX Data Processing Engine interface. It shows the conversion of CSTM Output UDX Data & UDX Schema into POM Input UDX Data & UDX Schema.

UDX Data Processing Engine:

- Source UDX Data:** CSTM_OUT.xml (highlighted by a red box).

```
<DataSet name="CSTM_OUT" kernelType="structure">
<Interval> kernelType="int" value="2" />
<Int> kernelType="int" value="55196" />
<List> kernelType="list" />
<Data_0> kernelType="structure" />
<Index> kernelType="int" value="j" />
<Coord> kernelType="vector2d" value="0.0" />
<Tide> kernelType="float|list" value="0.0" />
```
- Target UDX Data:** POM_TIDE_INPUT.xml (highlighted by a green box).

```
<DataSet name="POM_TIDE_INPUT" kernelType="structure">
<XDO name="TideData" kernelType="structure" />
<XDO name="TideData_Head" kernelType="structure" />
<XDO name="Time_Interval" kernelType="structure" />
<XDO name="Time_Count" kernelType="structure" />
<XDO name="Point_Count" kernelType="structure" />
<XDO name="TideData_Wave" kernelType="structure" />
<XDO name="row_0" kernelType="float|list" value="0.0" />
<XDO name="row_1" kernelType="float|list" value="0.0" />
```
- Source UDX Schema:** CSTM_Output.udx (highlighted by a blue box).

```
<UDXDeclaration name="CSTM_Output" description="China Sea" />
<UDXNode>
<UDXNode name="Time_Interval" type="DTKT_INT" description="Time Interval" />
<UDXNode name="Time_Count" type="DTKT_INT" description="Time Count" />
<UDXNode name="Point_List" type="DTKT_STRUCTURE | DT" />
<UDXNode name="Grid_Data" type="DTKT_STRUCTURE | DT" />
<UDXNode name="Grid_Index" type="DTKT_INT" description="Grid Index" />
<UDXNode name="Grid_Coord" type="DTKT_VECTOR_2D" />
<UDXNode name="Grid_Tide" type="DTKT_FLOAT | DTK" />
</UDXNode>
</UDXNode>
</UDXNode>
</UDXNode>
</UDXNode>
<SemanticAttachment>
```
- Target UDX Schema:** POM_TIDE_INPUT.udx (highlighted by a blue box).

```
<UDXDeclaration name="POM_TIDE_INPUT" description="POM model" />
<UDXNode>
<UDXNode name="TideData" type="DTKT_STRUCTURE" description="Tide Data" />
<UDXNode name="TideData_Head" type="DTKT_STRUCTURE" />
<UDXNode name="Time_Interval" type="DTKT_FLOAT" />
<UDXNode name="Time_Count" type="DTKT_INT" />
<UDXNode name="Point_Count" type="DTKT_INT" />
<UDXNode name="TideData_Wave" type="DTKT_STRUCTURE" />
<UDXNode name="Grid_Data" type="DTKT_FLOAT | DTK" />
</UDXNode>
</UDXNode>
</UDXNode>
</UDXNode>
</UDXNode>
</UDXNode>
```

Processing Diagram:

Source Data → Resampling Method → Target Data

Model Properties Manager:

- 名称: 中国海潮波模型
- 规范: VGE经典模型库
- 分类: VGE经典模型库
- 常用名称: 中国海潮波模型
- 关键字: 中国海潮波模型
- 摘要: 中国海潮波模型
- 网络连接:
- Localization Info:
 - Wk Name: CSTM Model
 - Key Word: CSTM Model
 - Abstract: A HORIZONTAL 2-D...
 - Wiki:
- 模型信息: 模型数据
- 状态信息: 地图图层
- 状态:

Map Visualization:

A map of the China Sea showing tidal wave models. The map includes latitude and longitude coordinates (e.g., N 38.72019, E 122.90469) and various model parameters represented by colored lines and shaded areas.

CSTM Output File:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
122.19	122.23	122.28	122.32	122.37	122.42	122.46	122.51	122.55	122.60	122.65
38.26	38.26	38.26	38.26	38.26	38.26	38.26	38.26	38.26	38.26	38.26
0.9936	1.0064	1.0214	1.0329	1.0464	1.0592	1.0687	1.0799	1.0939	1.1046	1.1155
1.0849	1.0942	1.1047	1.1124	1.1121	1.1121	1.1141	1.1141	1.1141	1.1141	1.1141
1.1219	1.1273	1.1327	1.1363	1.1379	1.1397	1.1429	1.1438	1.1438	1.1438	1.1438
1.1082	1.1017	1.1023	1.1018	1.1003	1.0974	1.0943	1.0993	1.0993	1.0993	1.0993

POM Input File:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
79.81	80.04	80.02	79.82	79.42	78.1	86.68	86.25	85.49	84.44	83.2	81.6
88.98	88.87	87.45	85.66	83.7	81.24	88.74	87.27	85.34	82.98	80.47	77.1
83.1	81.36	79.16	76.47	73.64	70.05	72.00	71.22	69.99	66.05	63.08	59.1
72.72	71.48	71.76	74.50	77.21	74.27	74.21	74.44	74.27	74.21	74.21	74.21

3. Architecture Design and Experiment



from all various disciplines

Unit & Dimension Library

Data Description Template Library

Concept Library

Model Library

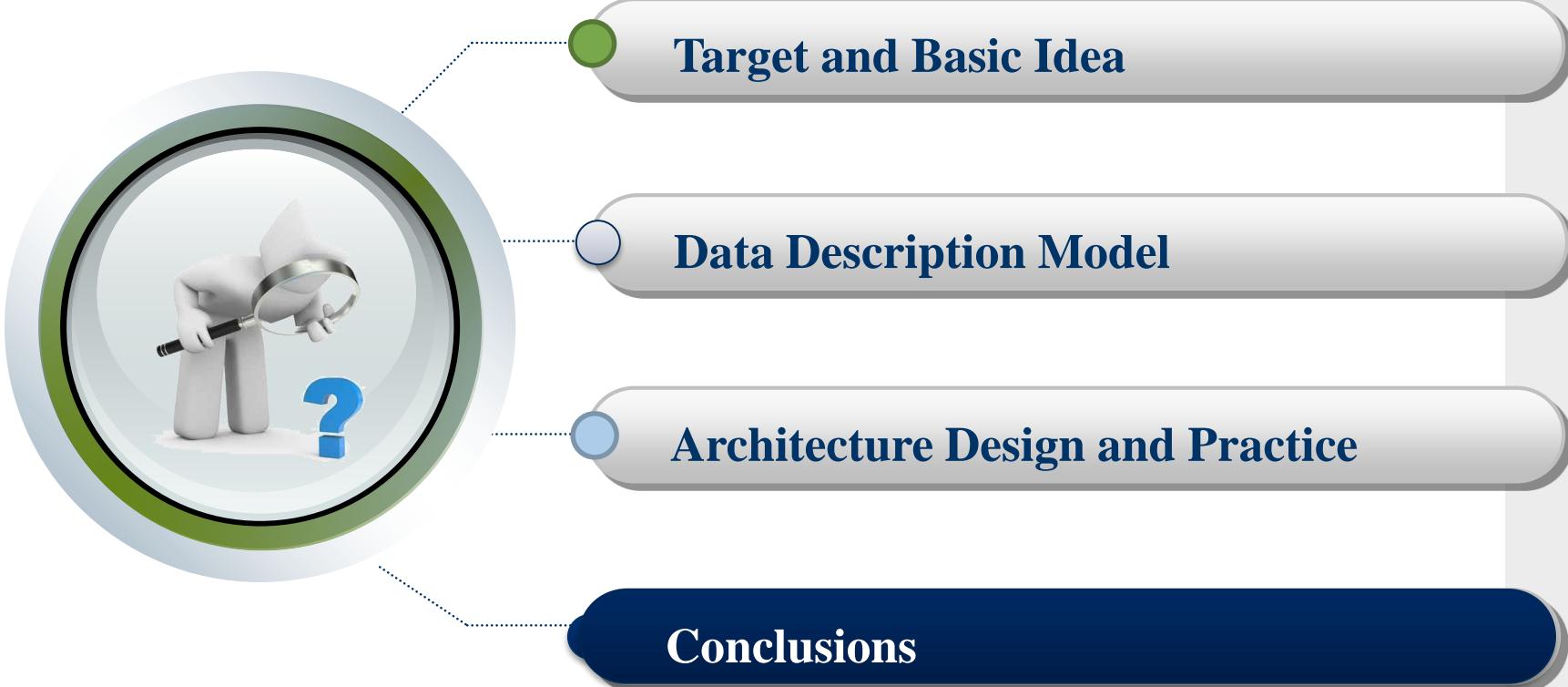
UDX Visualization

Model Library

Model Execution



Outline





5. Conclusions

- ❖ The purpose of this study is to reduce the difficulty of model data preparation and pre-processing work, which is important in reusing, sharing and integrating of geo-analysis models. By taking advantage of the proposed UDX model, model data can be described in a uniform and unambiguous way.
- ❖ With the UDX model, the model data processing method library was designed to accumulate and organize various data processing methods, thus making it more convenient for modelers to reuse, share and integrate heterogeneous geo-analysis models.
- ❖ However, as geo-modeling and geo-model integration research is synthetic work, future research is needed: Transmission control of UDX Data in a network; Import the semantic reasoning method into the UDX model; The design and development of the UDX data operation script language; etc.



This is an ongoing work

<http://geomodeling.njnu.edu.cn>



Thank You !