

# **DDI3 Uniform Resource Names: Locating and Providing the Related DDI3 Objects**

Part of Session: DDI 3 Tools: Possibilities for Implementers  
IASSIST Conference, Cornell University, June 1-4, 2010

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# Overview

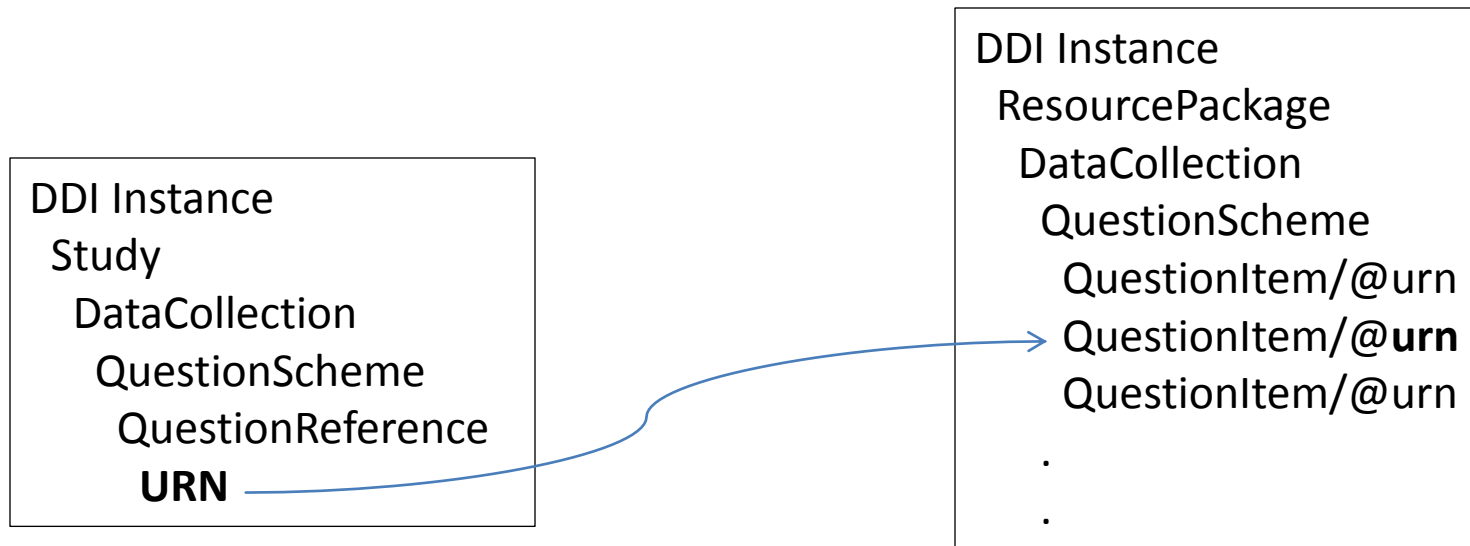
- Introduction
  - Background in DDI
  - Relationship URI / URN / URL
- URN Resolution
  - DNS-based approach
- Query Protocol Proposal

# Introduction: Background in DDI

- DDI is expressed in XML
- 120 elements/objects can be identified by IDs
- This adds reusability of these objects to the hierarchical structure of a DDI instance
- The IDs have a local scope, often related to a DDI scheme
- A DDI scheme is an list of items which is maintained by a DDI agency
  - altogether 31 maintainable objects, the most important ones are 14 DDI schemes
- The IDs and the information about the maintainable object build the basis to construct DDI URNs
- URNs are globally unique identifiers and can be seen as persistent identifiers
- DDI URNs add reusability of DDI objects in a network of DDI instances

# Use cases of distributed DDI resources

- Examples of possible main usage as reusable resource package
  - Question bank
  - Standard demographic variables



# DDI URN Example

urn:ddi:de.gesis:VariableScheme.vs1786.4.2.3:Variable.age.1.0.0

- The DDI element Variable with the ID “age” and the version “1.0.0”
- is contained in the VariableScheme with the ID “vs1786” and the version “4.2.3”
- which is maintained by the DDI agency identified by “de.gesis”
- in the URN namespace “ddi”

# Relationship URI / URN / URL

- The Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) identifies a name or a resource on the Internet
- The Uniform Resource Name (URN) defines an item's identity
- An URN is a persistent, location-independent resource identifier
- The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) specifies where an identified resource is available and the mechanism for retrieving it.

# DDI URN Resolution

- A DDI object is identified by a DDI URN
- The DDI URN is a globally unique identifier
- The DDI URN must be resolved to an URL to find the identified object on the Internet
- A DDI object with an unique URN can have multiple locations identified by multiple URLs

# URN Resolution Service

## Different approaches

- Specialized resolution services for persistent identifiers
  - Examples Handle, DOI, PURL
  - Not URN compliant, can only be used by application on top of it
  - Dependency from additional framework, possible costs
- DNS-based resolution
  - hierarchical naming system for computers on the Internet, "phone book" for the Internet
  - existing, well maintained infrastructure



# DNS-based URN Resolution Service

- Approach focuses on simplicity and uses existing infrastructure
- DNS can be used for URN resolution with additional preparation steps
  - No out-of-the-box resolution for URNs available
- Assumption: all DDI objects of a DDI agency or sub-agency are provided by services with a single entry point
  - Example: HTTP-based service

# DNS-based URN Resolution Service Structure

urn:ddi:de.gesis:VariableScheme.vs1786.4.2.3:Variable.age.1.0.0

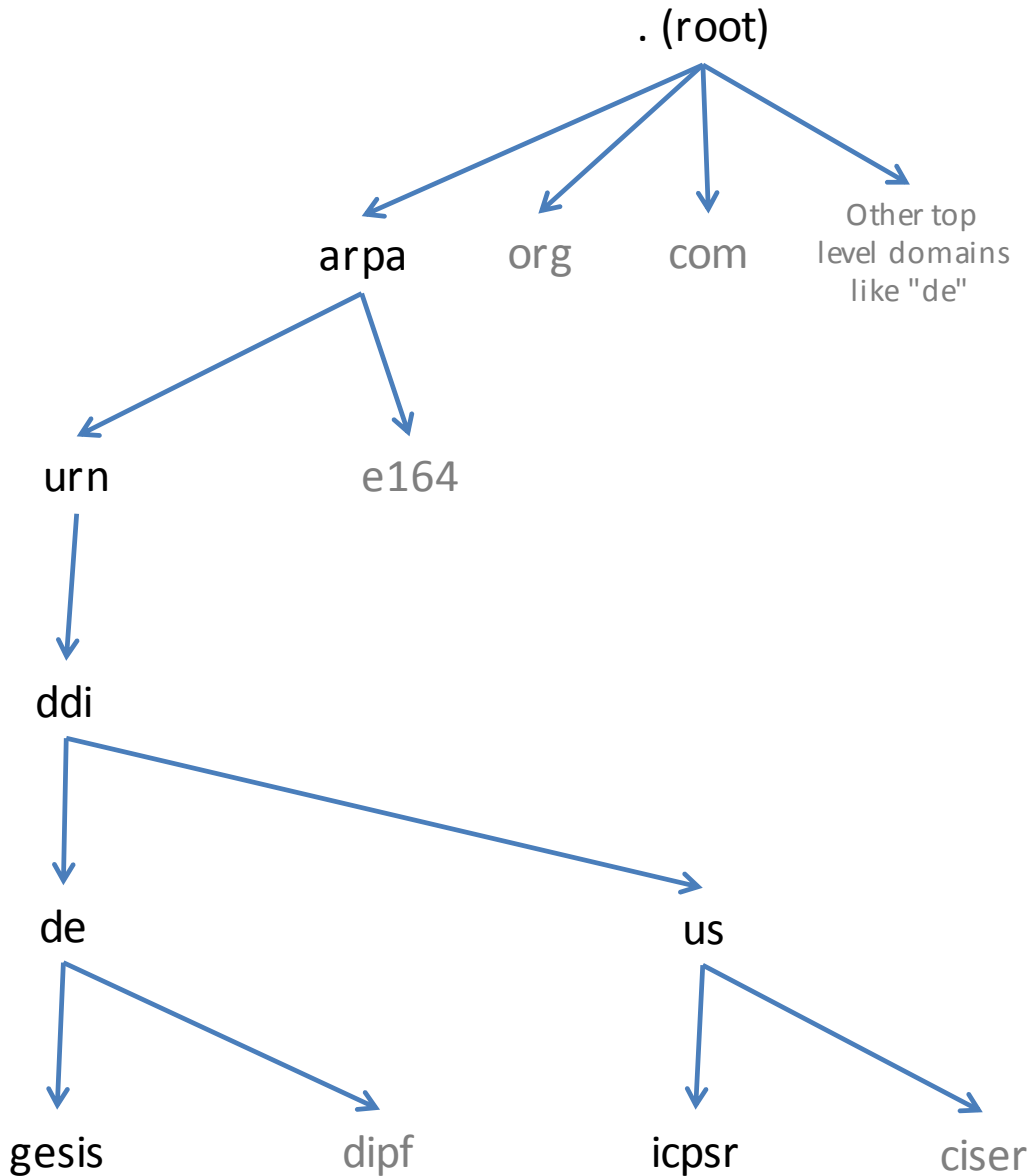
- Focusing just on the agency id
- Application queries DNS: which services are available for DDI objects maintained by a specific agency?
- Response from DNS: list of available services for this agency
- Application selects a service (e.g. a DDI repository) and queries this service
  - <http://ddirepository.gesis.org/>
  - <http://ddirepository.gesis.org/?URN=urn:ddi:de.gesis:VariableScheme.vs1786.4.2.3:Variable.age.1.0.0>

# Algorithm

- Input is complete URN. Example:  
urn:ddi:de.gesis:VariableScheme.vs1786.4.2.3:Variable.age.1.0.0
- Extraction of the maintaining agency id. Example: de.gesis
- Transformation of the agency id to an Internet domain name.  
Example: gesis.de.ddi.urn.arpa. (URN is below "arpa")
- Sending the agency id (in this format) as request to the DNS.
- The DNS response is a list of available services for DDI objects of this agency. Example: DDI repository providing DDI objects by a RESTful interface.
- The response should be cached by the resolution middleware.
- The application selects an appropriate service from the list of services.
- The application queries the service.

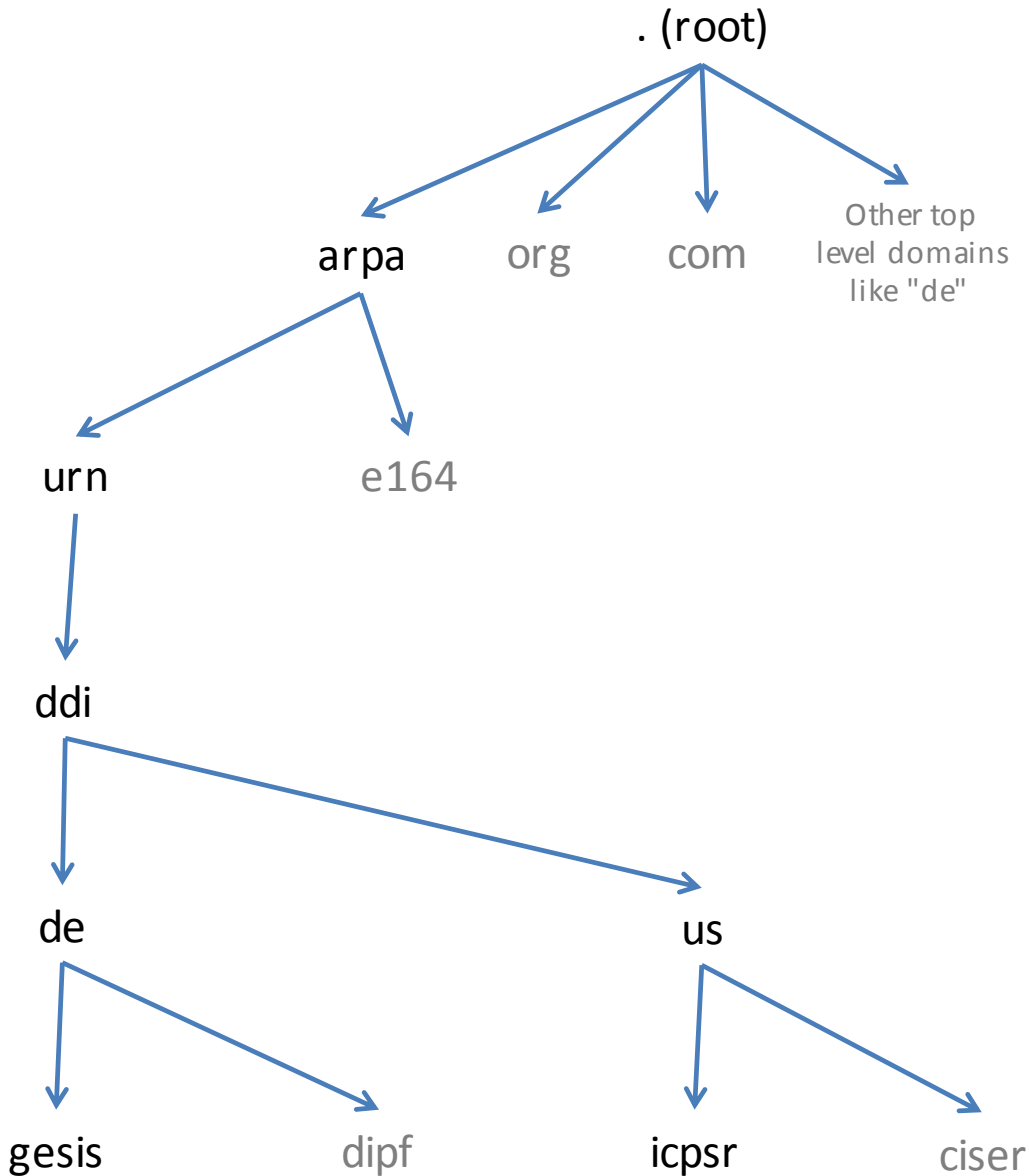
# DNS Delegation and Resolution for DDI URNs

## Hierarchy and Example Configuration



# DNS Delegation and Resolution for DDI URNs

## Hierarchy and Example Configuration



**a.iana-servers.net**

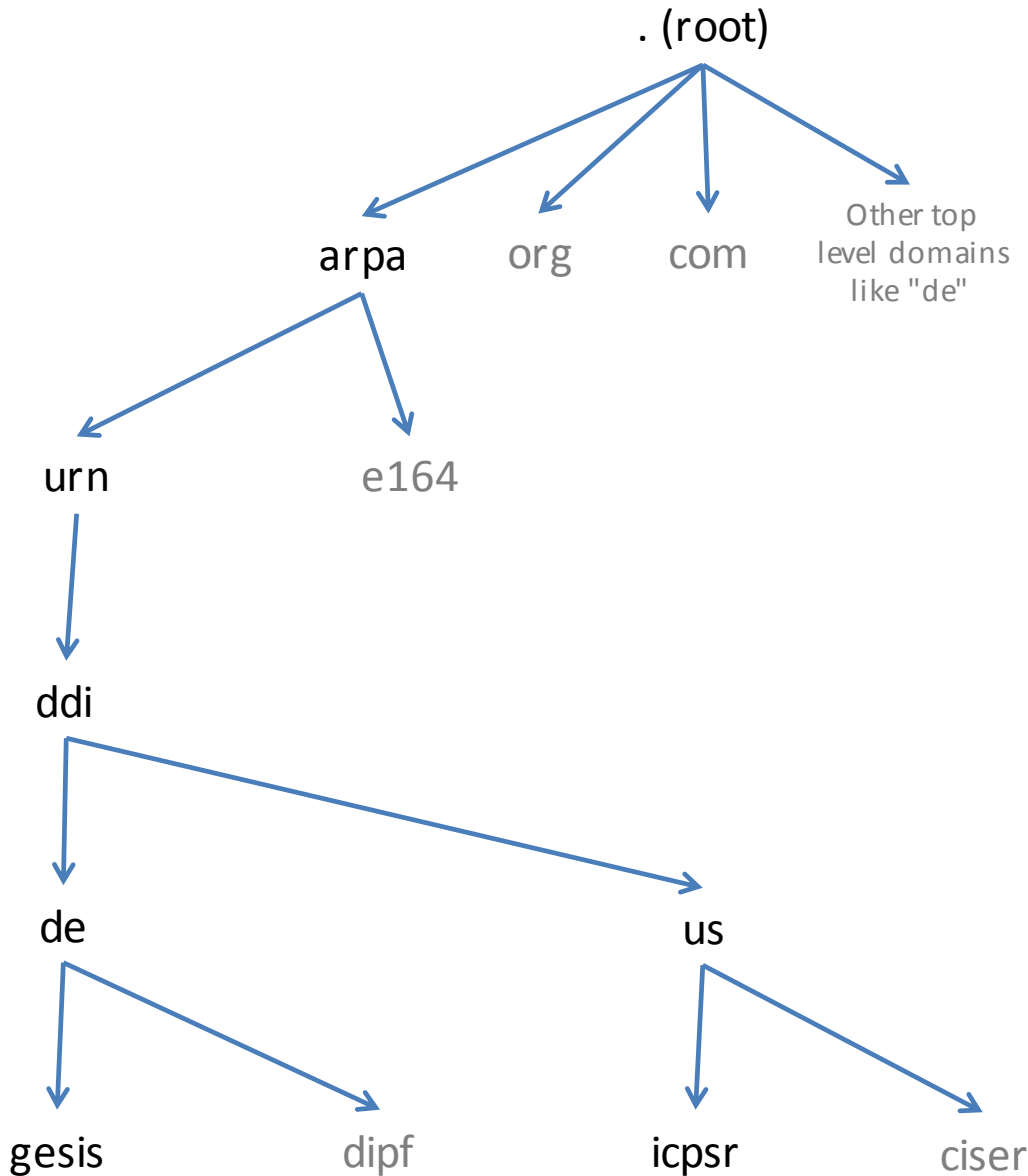
**Delegation**

ddi.urn.arpa.

→ dns.dialliance.org.

# DNS Delegation and Resolution for DDI URNs

## Hierarchy and Example Configuration



### **a.iana-servers.net**

#### **Delegation**

ddi.urn.arpa.

→ dns.ddialliance.org.

### **dns.ddialliance.org**

#### **Delegation**

gesis.de.ddi.urn.arpa.

→ dns.gesis.org.

icpsr.us.ddi.urn.arpa.

→ dns.icpsr.umich.edu.

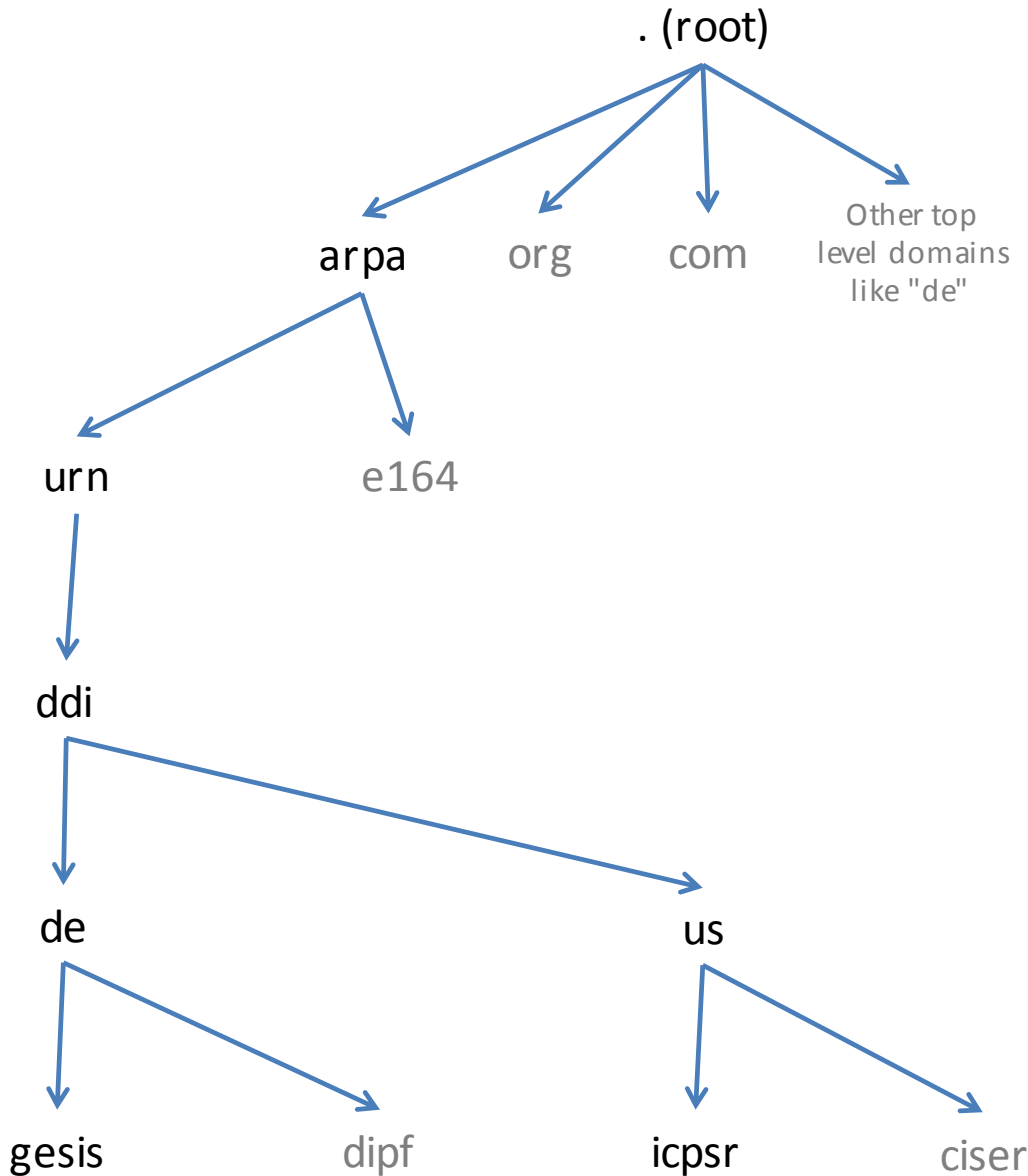
#### **Resolution**

\*.ddi.urn.arpa.

→ <http://centralrepository.ddialliance.org/>

# DNS Delegation and Resolution for DDI URNs

## Hierarchy and Example Configuration



### **a.iana-servers.net**

#### **Delegation**

ddi.urn.arpa.

→ dns.ddialliance.org.

### **dns.ddialliance.org**

#### **Delegation**

geis.de.ddi.urn.arpa.

→ dns.geis.org.

icpsr.us.ddi.urn.arpa.

→ dns.icpsr.umich.edu.

#### **Resolution**

\*.ddi.urn.arpa.

→ http://centralrepository.ddialliance.org/

### **dns.geis.org**

#### **Resolution**

geis.de.ddi.urn.arpa.

→ http://repository.geis.org/

\*.de.ddi.urn.arpa.

→ http://centralrepository.geis.org/

# DNS Details

- Delegation to name servers of DDI agencies by NS records
- Resolution of an DDI agency id to a DDI service by
  - NAPTR records (base URL can be specified)
  - Combination of NAPTR and SRV records (flexible protocol specification)
- Properties of DDI service can be specified in a detailed way
  - host name, Internet protocol, port, base URL, type of service, priority, replication of services, load balancing



# Requirements for DNS-based DDI URN Resolution

- Application for the URN namespace “ddi” by a formal Request for Comments (RFC) document
- DNS servers at [ddialliance.org](http://ddialliance.org) as central entry point for DDI URN resolution. Few configuration records (ca. 3) for each DDI agency
- DNS configuration for DDI services in DNS server of each DDI agency

# Extensibility

- Delegation to DNS servers of sub-agencies is possible
  - For DDI objects below urn:ddi:project1.de.gesis:  
dns.gesis.org can delegate to dns.project1.gesis.org
- An additional delegation level can be introduced on the country level, when the amount of DDI agencies increases
  - Agency ids must have a country code like “de.gesis”, international organizations use “int”.
- For specific purposes, a resolution for the URN of single DDI objects can be configured
  - The planned DNS-based resolution is actually providing services for DDI objects of a DDI agency, it is not a URN resolution

# DNS-based DDI URN Resolution

## Summary

- Lightweight approach
- Main focus is the level of the DDI agency
- Can point to different DDI services in a flexible way
- Existing DNS infrastructure is used
- Efficient processing possible, because DNS cache structure is used, and the resolution middleware can additionally cache the query results.
- Extension possible: additional delegation on country level, resolution for single DDI objects

# DDI Services

- Different DDI services will be available
- Simple repository serving DDI objects
- Full registry with index and search
- Major use case is probably the simple DDI repository
  - Standard query protocol should be available

# Query Protocol Proposal

- REST-based approach, i.e. an URL represents a DDI object
  - REpresentational State Transfer (REST) can be understood as a “simple web service”
  - REST is an architecture style not a standard
- Query uses only HTTP GET and the HTTP error codes, e.g. “404 not found”
- REST is strong in infrastructure reusability
  - HTTP Framework with features like access control, encryption, compression, response caching

# Query Protocol: Structure

- <URL of service> (like <http://ddirepos.gesis.org/>)
- Usage of query parameters for all properties of requested object
  - Name/value pairs are robust, no positional parameters like in a path
  - Query parameters have exact meaning, no ambiguity like with HTTP content negotiation
  - Query parameters can be easily processed by client and server software.
  - Query String is extensible, additional parameters can be added in future

# Query Protocol: Parameters

## Single DDI object

- urn: URN of the requested object in DDI URN syntax
- ddiVersion: <Version of DDI>
- resolveReferences: yes | no | asIs
- view: complete, index, ...
- mimeType: <MIME type of output format>  
(can make sense for proxy service)

# Query Protocol: Response

- DDI instance wrapped in DDIInstance
- Valid DDI
  - At least valid according to DDI XML Schemas
  - Preferable valid according to secondary validation tools
  - DDI instance is valid according to a DDI profile related to a specific purpose



# Query Protocol: Parameters

## Repository-specific

- Parameters for indexing and harvesting purposes (loosely related to OAI-PMH)
  - repository:
    - listObjects (list of available DDI objects)
    - listVersions (list of available DDI versions)
  - elementType: <DDI element name>
- Response can be represented as a DDI instance with the answer items as variables and the data (list of items) as DataSet in-line

# Acknowledgements

- Peter Koch from DENIC (central registry for all domains under the top level Domain .de)
- Ad-hoc group at IASSIST 2009 in Tampere
- Dan Smith from Algenta