

Lessons-learned from Using DDI- RDF Discovery Vocabulary as Backend Model

EDDI14 – 6th Annual European
DDI User Conference

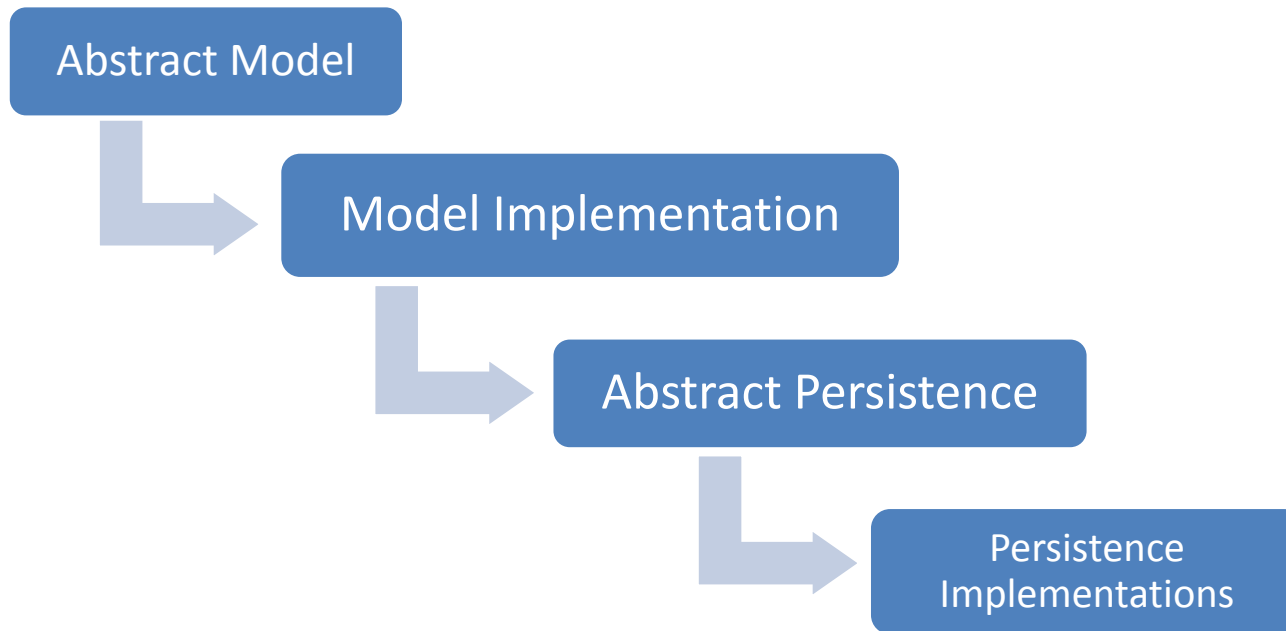
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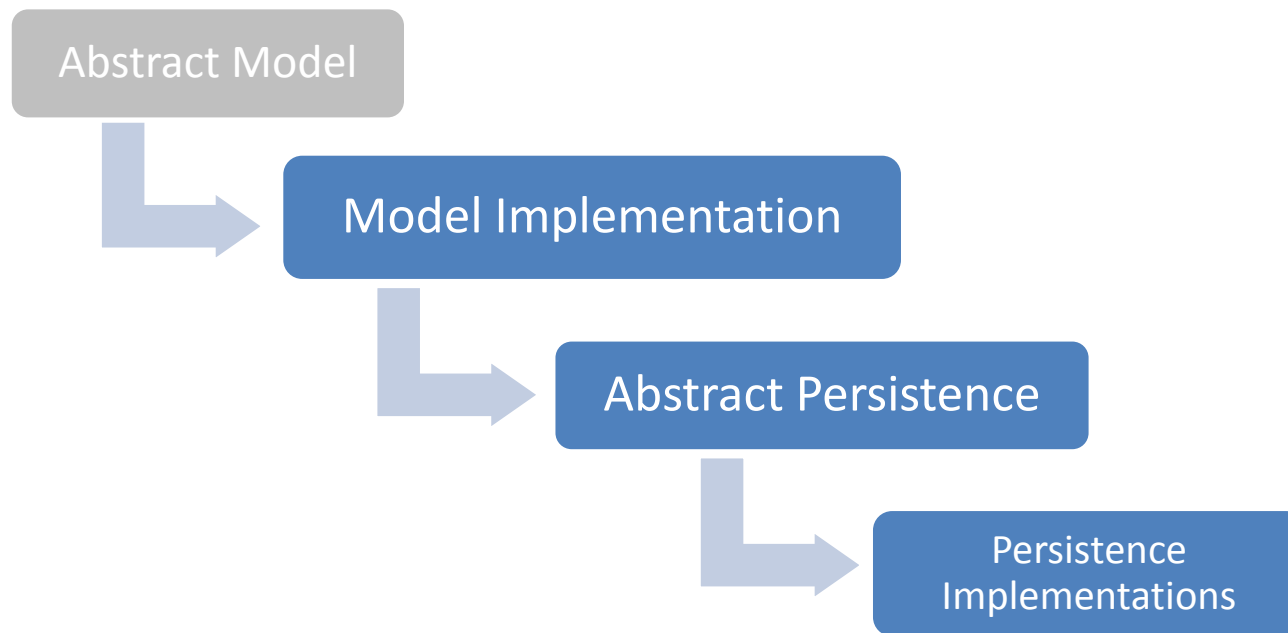
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GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences

Levels of Lessons-learned



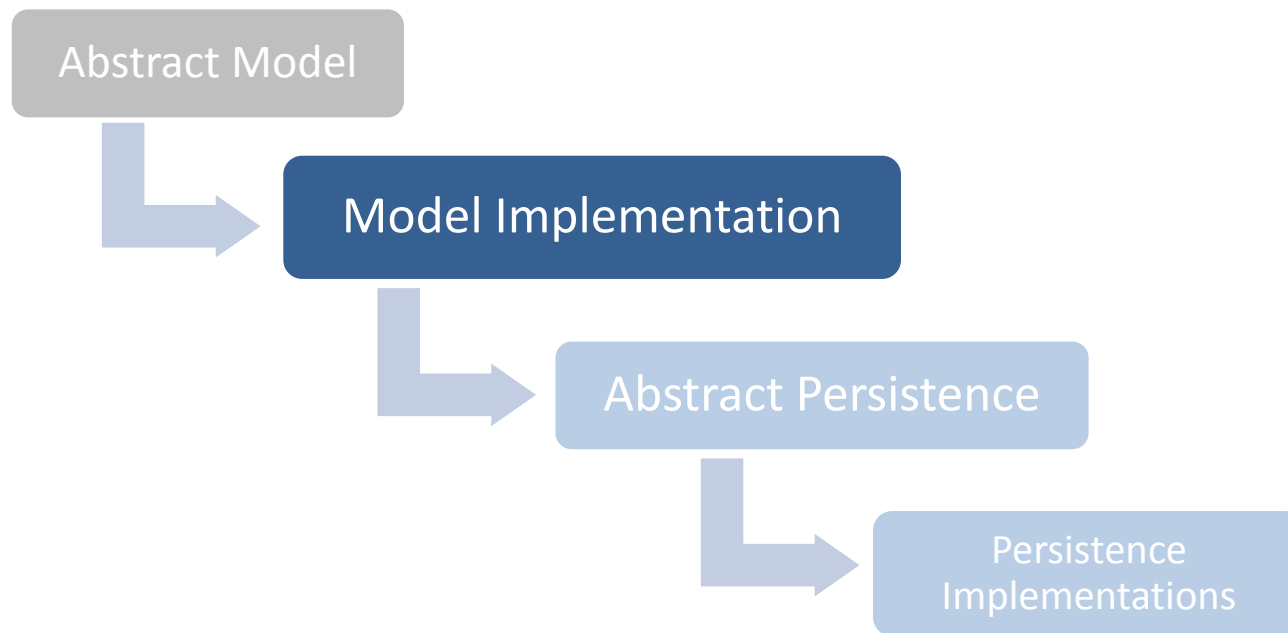
Levels of Lessons-learned



Levels of Lessons-learned

- Levels
- Views on data
- Statistics

Levels of Lessons-learned



About Modeling in General

- Conceptual data model is developed according to a requirements document
- Good practice: use abstract model and extend it to own needs



About Persisting the Model

- The model shouldn't be restricted to a physical persistence type
- Persistence types exchangeable by configuration
- Data model must not be driven by the views of the application on your data



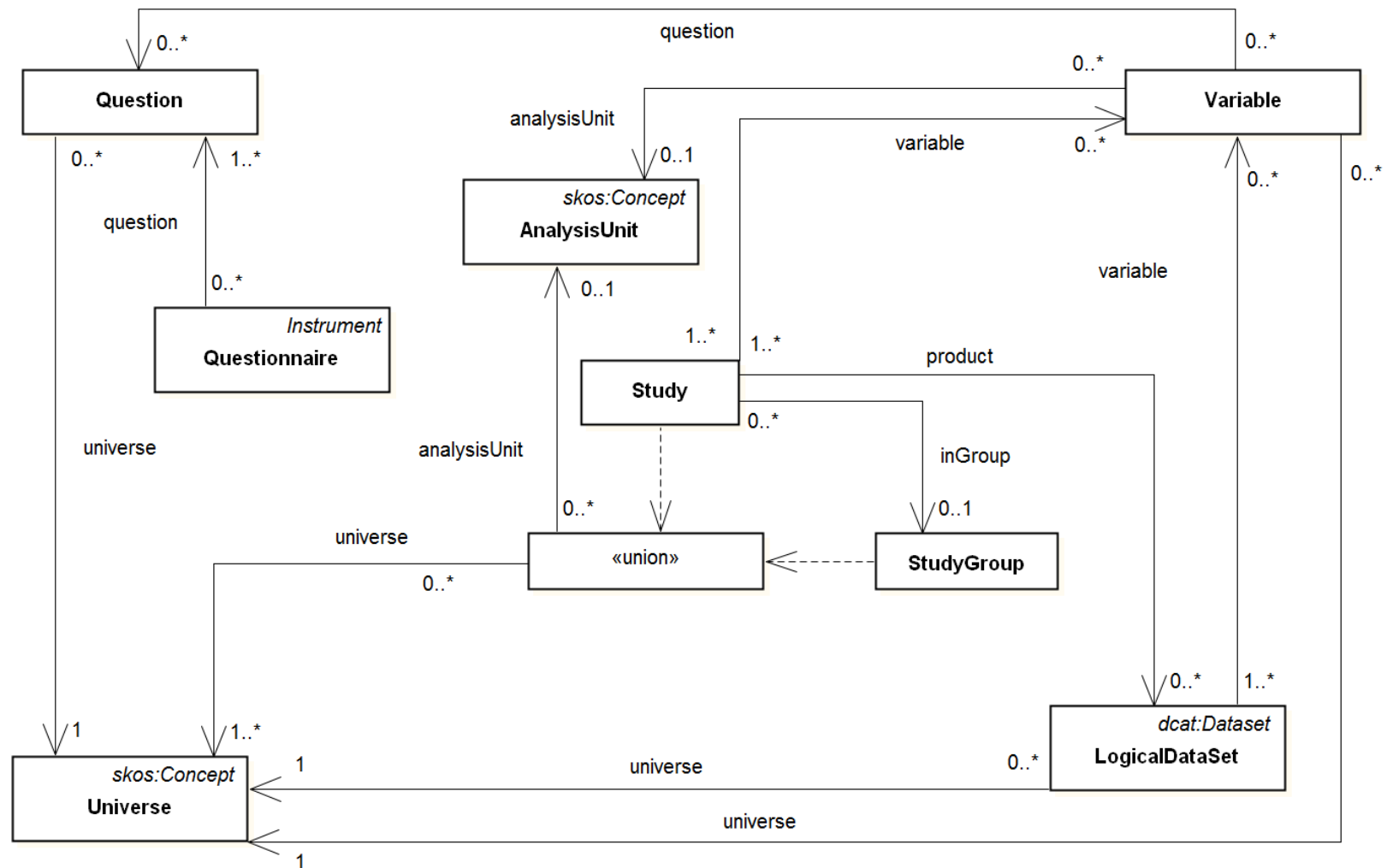
Why we have chosen DDI-RDF Requirements

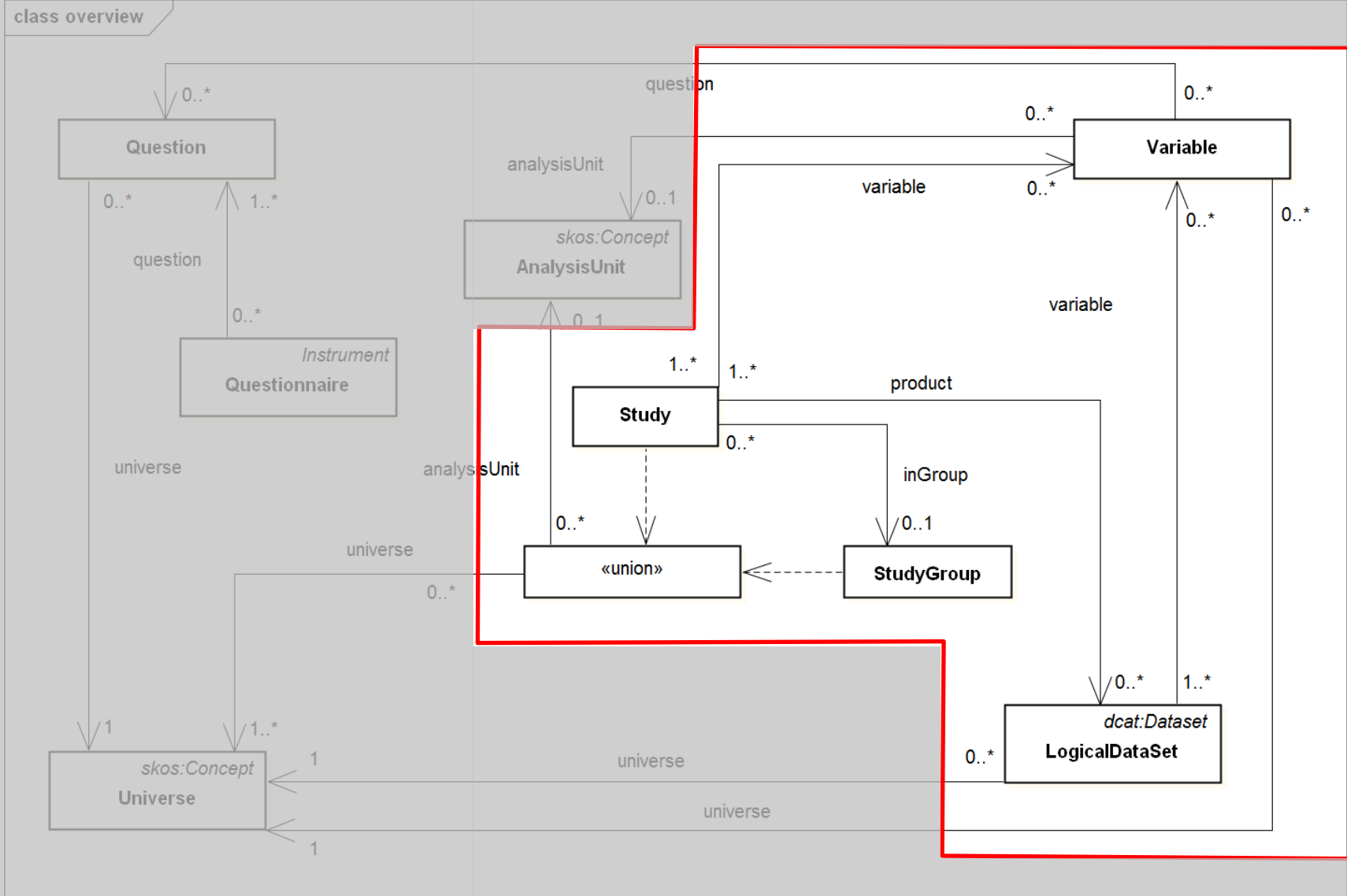
- General enough as “native” application model
- Separate model from application
 - In order to be used in other projects
- Export easy
 - No mapping to the standard schema
 - Iterate through object-structure

DDI-RDF and JPA

- Implemented abstract model as Java classes
- Annotated with JPA
 - Persistence model for object-relational mappings
 - Can be used with any implementation of JPA
 - Creates entity types on physical layer
 - Should be a matter of configuration
- Focus on API design and code reuse

class overview





```

15 @Entity
16 @Inheritance( strategy = InheritanceType.JOINED )
17 public class Resource extends PersistableResource
18 {
19     @Column
20     private String versionInfo;
21
22     @OneToOne
23     private LangString prefLabel;
24

```

```

18 @Entity
19 @Inheritance( strategy = InheritanceType.JOINED )
20 public class Study extends Union_StudyGroupStudy
21 {
22     // relations
23
24     @ManyToOne
25     private StudyGroup inGroup;
26
27     @ManyToMany
28     private List<Variable> variable;
29
30     @ManyToMany
31     private List<LogicalDataSet> product;
32

```

```

18 @MappedSuperclass
19 public abstract class Union_StudyGroupStudy extends Resource
20 {
21     @ManyToOne
22     private Concept kindOfData;
23
24     @ManyToMany
25     private List<AnalysisUnit> analysisUnit;
26
27     @ManyToMany
28     private List<Universe> universe;
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16 @Entity
17 @Inheritance( strategy = InheritanceType.JOINED )
18 public class Variable extends Concept
19 {
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21     protected LangString description;
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23     @ManyToOne
24     protected Concept concept;
25
26     @ManyToMany
27     protected List<Question> question;
28

```

```

13 @Entity( name = "Missy_Study" )
14 public class Study extends org.gesis.discovery.Study
15 {
16     @Lob
17     private String note;
18
19     @Lob

```

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19 @Entity( name = "Missy_Variable" )
20 public class Variable extends org.gesis.discovery.Variable
21 {
22     @Column
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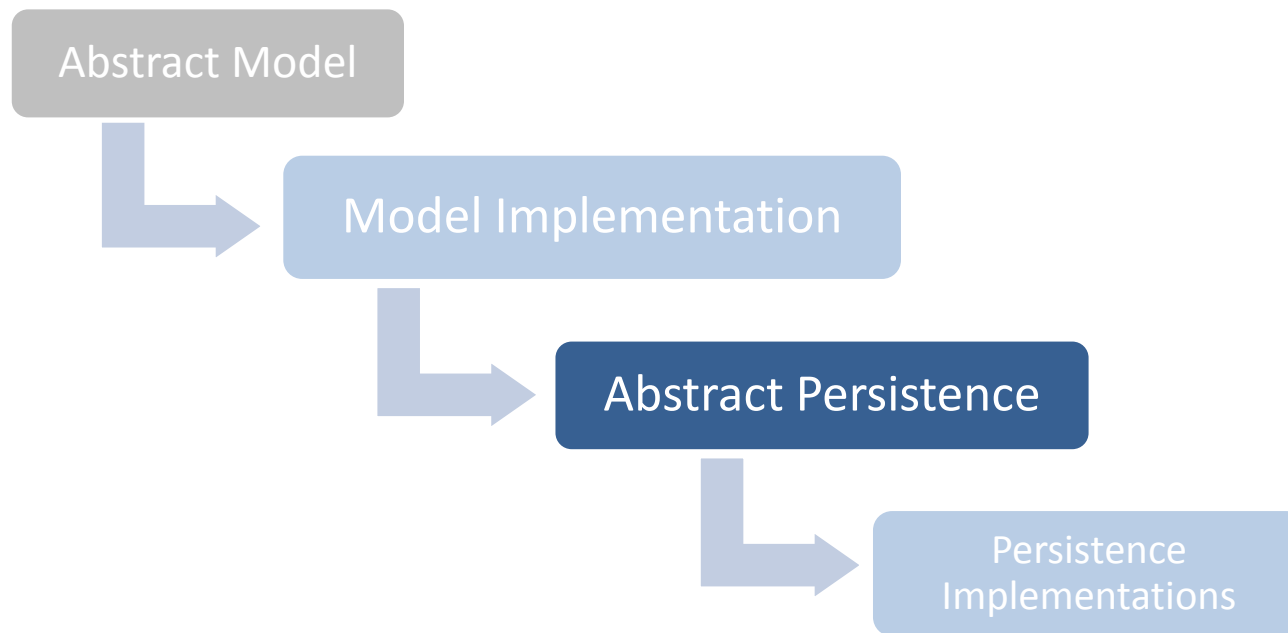
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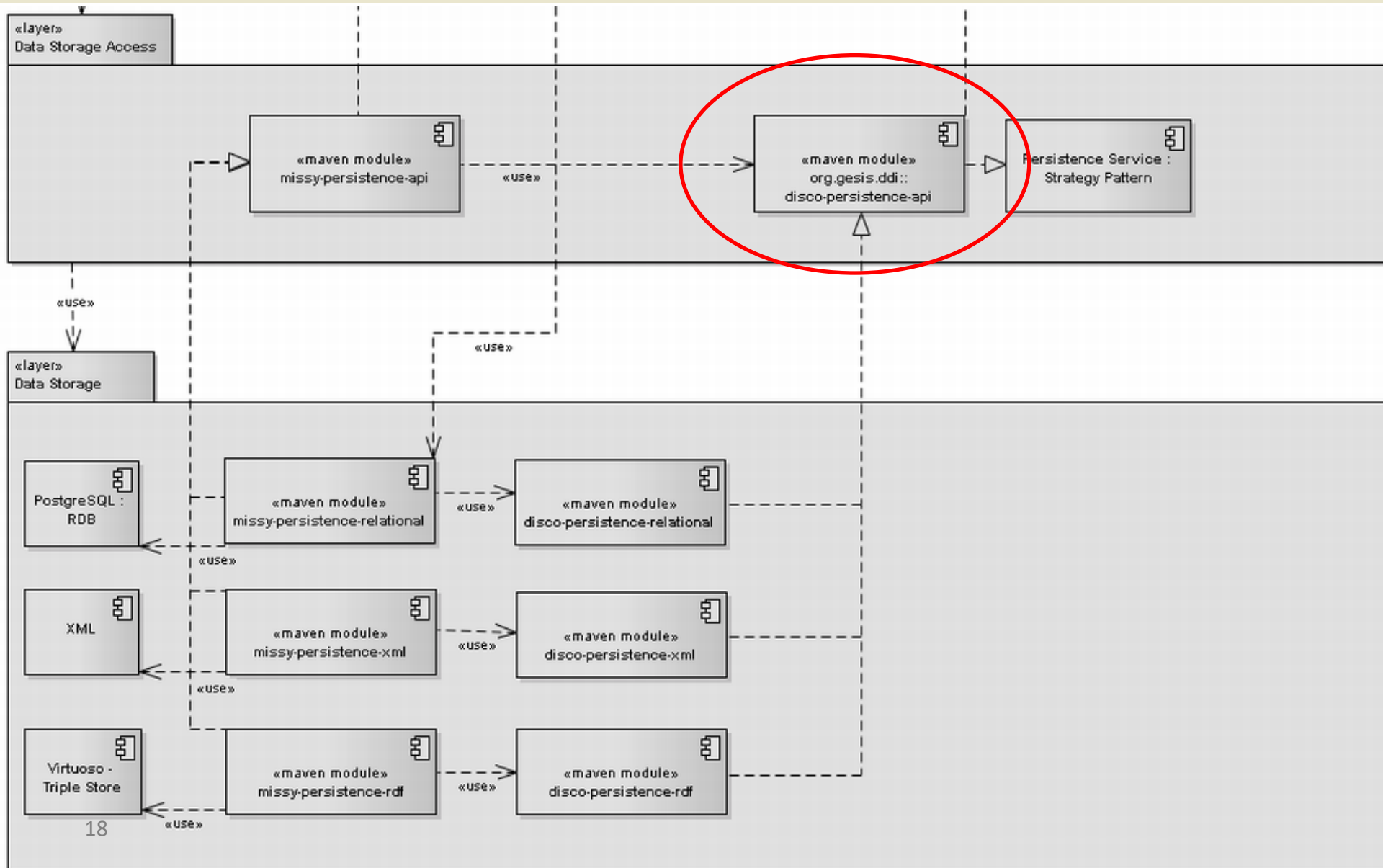
Levels of Lessons-learned

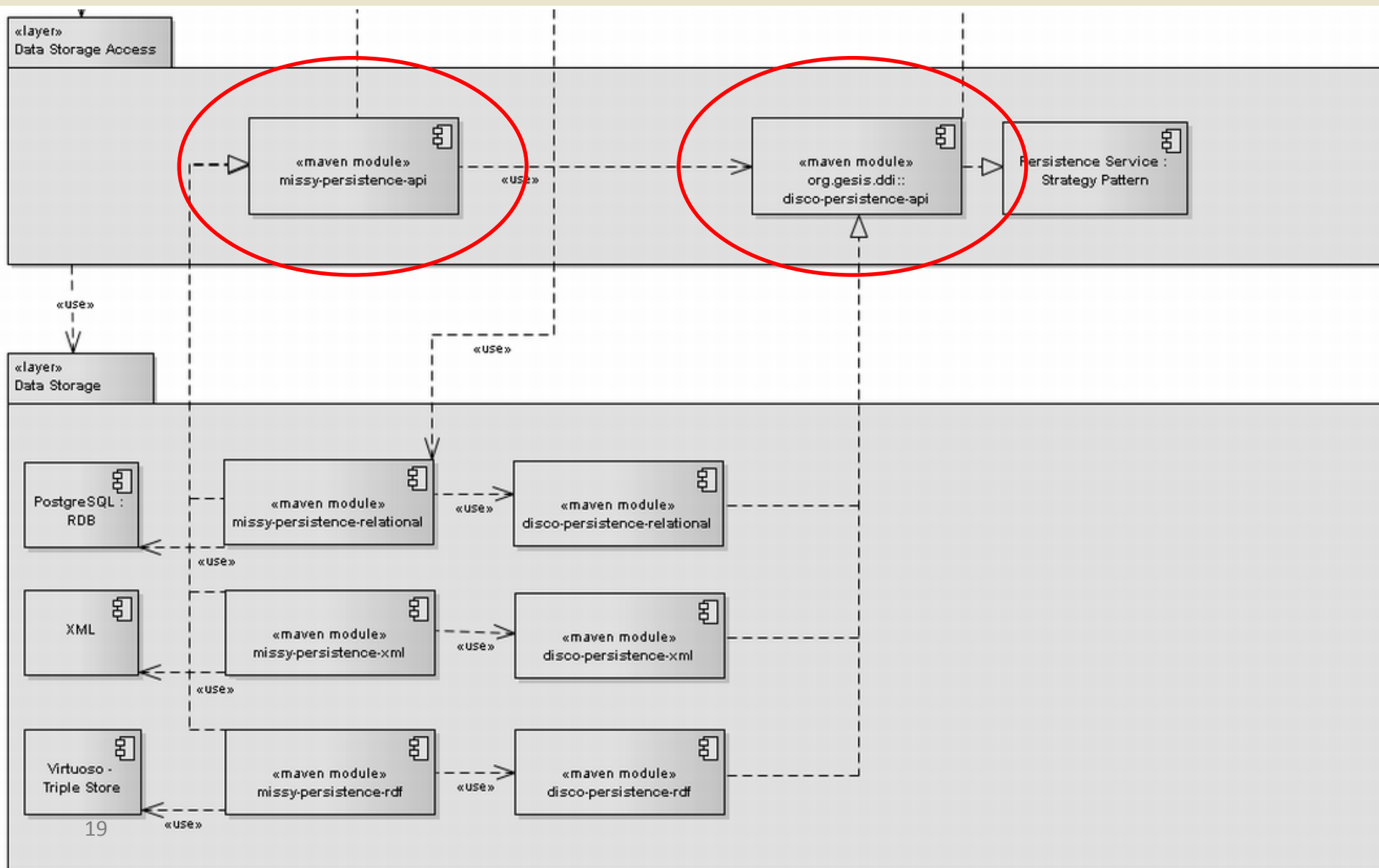


Persistence Level

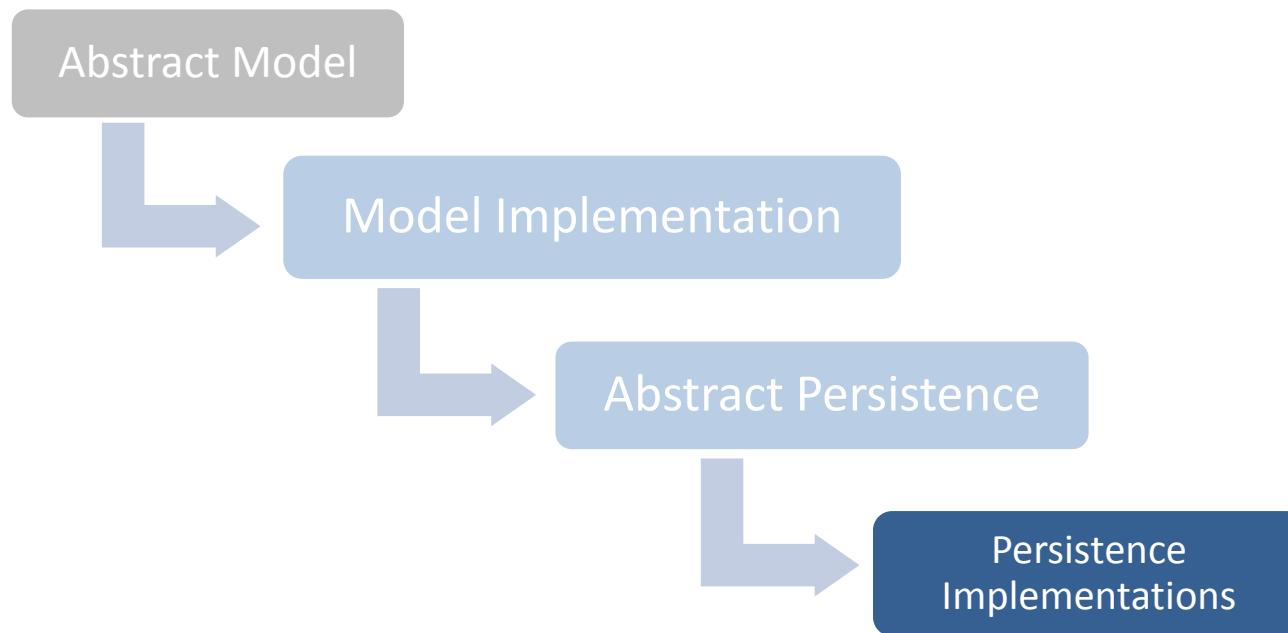
- Architecture you want to access your data through
- Good practice to abstract *method access* away from *how you access data*
- Business Level does not need to know *how* the data is stored







Levels of Lessons-learned



DDI-RDF and JPA

- JPA annotations
 - Can be used with any implementation of JPA to materialize the model



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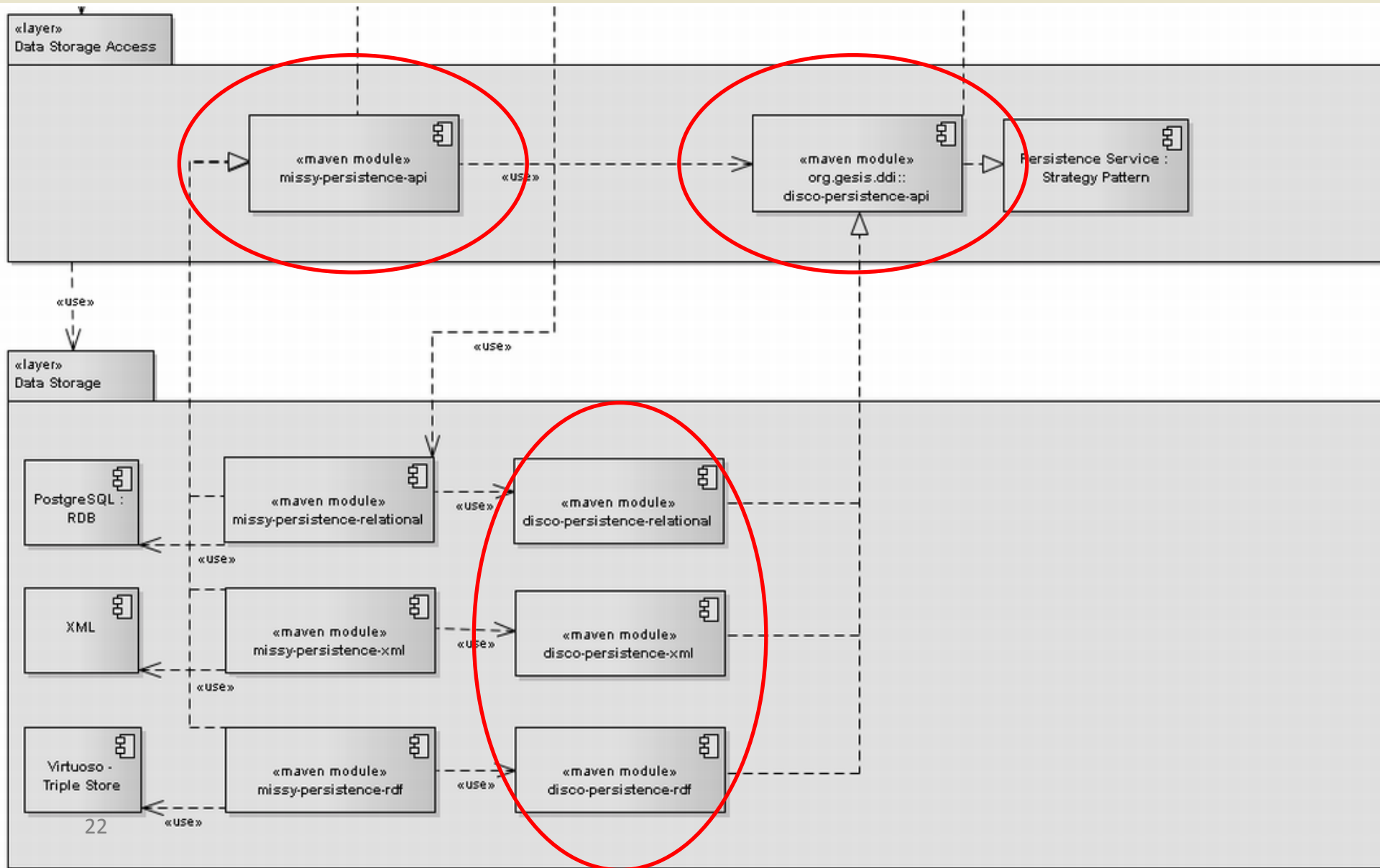


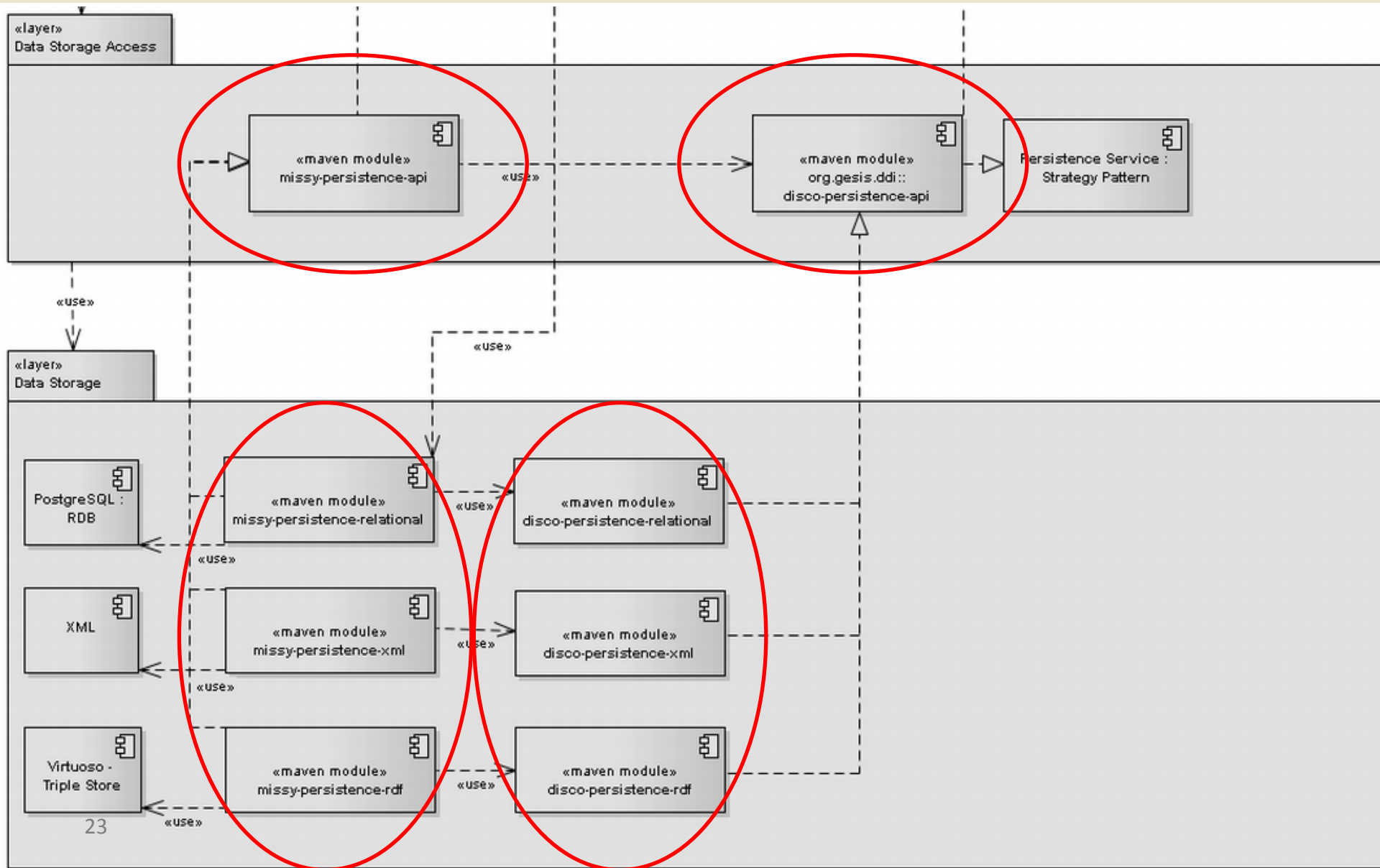
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Storage Types

- Implementation of model classes is highly hierarchical
- How does the storage type save the data?

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Storage Types

- Relational Database – Tables
 - Use InheritanceType.JOINED
 - Use InheritanceType.SINGLE_TABLE
- Graph Database – Nodes
- RDFStore – Triples

Example: Relational Database

- One table for each @Entity
 - Clean database
 - Many (unnecessary) tables involved in query
 - Updates affect several tables

FROM

```
missy_variable, variable, concept, resource,
missy_logicalDataSet, logicalDataSet, resource, logicalDataSet_variable
missy_study, study, resource, study_logicalDataSet
```

Levels of Lessons-learned

- Levels
- Views on data
- Statistics

Variable name	DB040 ?	
Variable label	Region (NUTS 1 or 2)	?
Classification	NUTS ▼	?
Reference Period	constant ▼	?
Description Target Variable	Refers to the region of the residence of the household at the date of interview.	?
Country Specific Comments		?
Other Comments		?
Thematic Classification	Region (NUTS 1 or 2)	?
Filter	household	?
Is ad-hoc module variable	<input type="checkbox"/> ?	
Is derived variable type	<input type="checkbox"/> ?	
Question Text		
Question Wording	UK technical item	?
Comment		?

Views on data

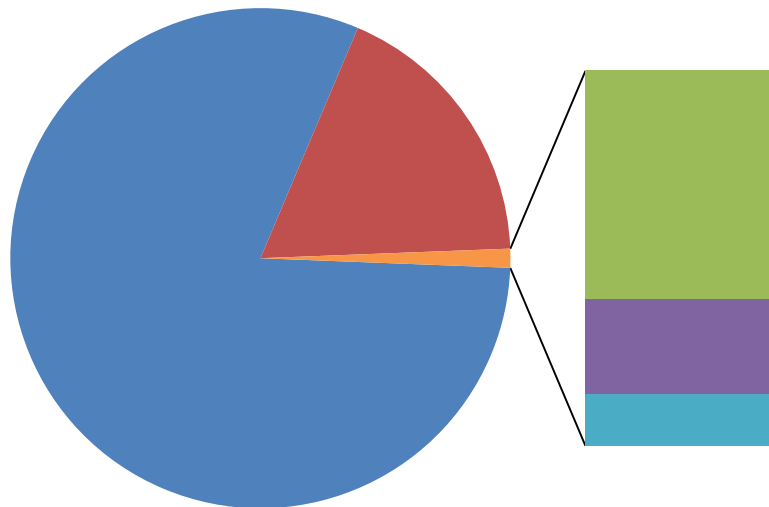
- Specific parts of a model
 - Project specific
 - Use case specific

- Good practice: create views on the physical level with the introduction of new entities

Levels of Lessons-learned

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Functional Statistics



- StudyGroup 5
- Study 50
- LogicalDataSet 90
- Countries 33

- CategoryStatistics 1,3M
- SummaryStatistics 290 TSD
- Variable 12 TSD
- Document 5 TSD
- Question 2,7 TSD

Technical Statistics

- Intel XEON 2,6Mhz, 2GB RAM, 40GB HDD
- MySQL default installation on Debian 6
- 1GB HDD space usage by MySQL
- 150 Tables



Conclusions DDI-RDF

- DDI-RDF after standardisation, is ready to be implemented
 - As back-end model in different projects
 - With different persistence types
- Open Source frameworks provide many ways to get your data persisted
- It is possible to generate a framework for disco that may be extended

Conclusions Code-Reusage

- Do not create isolated, project specific software
- Create (software) pieces that are reusable
- Reuse other software pieces and/or customize it to your own needs

Contribute and Share

- Go to 
- Download  [missy-project / disco-model-impl](#)
- Discuss and Contribute

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