
Dynamic Aerospace Vehicle Exchange Markup Language (DAVE-ML) Reference

Version 1.8b1

AIAA Simulation Standards Working Group
[<http://www.aiaa.org/portal/index.cfm?GetComm=79&tc=tc>]
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This is a draft version of the eventual reference manual for DAVE-ML syntax and markup. DAVE-ML syntax is specified by the `DAVEfunc.dtd` Document Type Definition file; the version number above refers to the version of the `DAVEfunc.dtd`.

DAVE-ML is an open standard, being developed by an informal team of members of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA). Contact the editor above for more information or comments regarding further refinement of DAVE-ML.

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Changes to this document

Changes since version 1.7b1

- Renamed `<docID>` to `<refID>` so the attribute name is consistent; `<docID>` is deprecated but remains for compatibility with older documents.
- Added `<correlatesWith>` and `<correlation>` subelements of `<uncertainty>` element to allow for multiple-dimensional linear correlation of uncertainty of selected functions and variables.
- Added a new element, `<contactInfo>`, to replace the single `<address>` element. This format supports multiple ways to indicate the means of contacting the author of a document or reference. `<address>` is deprecated but is retained for backwards compatibility. This element also replaces the `email` and `xns` attributes of `<author>`.
- Fixed typographical error in `<ungriddedTableRef>` element: incorrect `gtID` attributed corrected to `utID`.
- Allowed multiple `<author>` elements wherever one was allowed before.
- Added a new tag, `<isStdAIAA/>`, to indicate a `variableDef` refers to one of the standard AIAA variables.
- Removed `<[un]griddedTable[Ref|Def]>` subelements of the `<bounds>` element since this leads to circular logic.
- Changed SYSTEM ID to reflect new `daveml.nasa.gov` domain availability.
- Removed e-mail URLs to protect privacy of individual contributors.
- Added a new attribute, `interpolate`, to the `independentVarPts` element, to indicate whether the table interpolation should be linear or cubic spline in the given dimension.
- Added a new tag, `<isState/>`, to indicate a `variableDef` refers to a state variable in the model.
- Added a new tag, `<isStateDeriv/>`, to indicate a `variableDef` refers to a state derivative variable in the model.

Changes since version 1.6b1

Added `checkData` and associated elements. Added description subelement to reference element.

Changes since version 1.5b3

Added uncertainty elements. Emphasized MathML content markup over presentation markup. Several

grammatical and typographical errors fixed; added figure 1. Added ISO 8601 (Dates and Times) reference.

Changes since version 1.5b2

- Added Bill Cleveland (NASA Ames' SimLab) and Brent York (NAVAIR's Manned Flight Simulator) to the acknowledgements section, to thank them for their pioneering initial trials of DAVE-ML.
- Added `provenanceRef` element and changed all parents of `provenance` elements to be able to use a `provenanceRef` reference instead (these were `function`, `griddedTableDef` and `ungriddedTableDef`) to eliminate duplicate `provenance` elements.

Realization dawned that there was little difference between `griddedTable` and `griddedTableDefs` but the latter was more flexible (ditto `ungriddedTable` and `ungriddedTableDefs`). By making the `gtID` and `utID` attributes "implied" instead of "required," we can use the `Def` versions in both referenced-table and embedded-table functions. Thus the original `griddedTable` and `ungriddedTable` elements have been marked as "Deprecated." They are still supported in this DTD for backwards compatibility but should be avoided in future use; the easiest way to modify older DAVE-ML models would be to rename all `griddedTables` as `griddedTableDefs`.

Changes since version 1.5b

- Fixed typos (thanks, Bill)!
- Added `fileVersion` element to `fileHeader` element, so each version of a particular DAVE-func model can be uniquely identified. Format of the version identifier is undefined.
- Added an email attribute to the `author` element. The eXtensible Name Service ([xns \[http://www.xns.org/pages/xns_ov.html\]](http://www.xns.org/pages/xns_ov.html)) standard doesn't appear to be catching on as rapidly as hoped, so a static e-mail link will have to for now.
- Added a mandatory `varID` attribute to both `independentVarPts` and `dependentVarPts` so these can be associated with an input and output signal name (`variableDef`), respectively.
- Added an optional `extraDocRef` element to the `modificationRecord` element so more than one document can be associated with each modification event; if only one document needs to be referenced, use of the optional `refID` in the `modificationRecord` itself will suffice.

Introduction

This document describes the format for DAVE-ML model definition files. DAVE-ML is a proposed standard method for the interchange of aerospace vehicle flight dynamic models. The intent of DAVE-ML is to significantly expedite the process of "rehosting" a simulation model from one facility to another, as well as an improved method to promulgate changes to a particular model to various facilities.

DAVE-ML is based on the eXtensible Markup Language (XML), a World-Wide Web Consortium (W3C) standard. More information on XML is available [here](#).

Many benefits may be derived from application of XML in general, and DAVE-ML in particular, to the exchange of aerospace vehicle data:

- Human-readable, UNICODE text representation of the model
- Unambiguous machine-readable model description, suitable for conversion into programming language or direct import into object-oriented data structures
- The same source file can be used for computer-aided design and real-time piloted simulation
- Based on open, non-proprietary, standards that are language- and facility-independent
- Statistical properties, such as confidence bounds and uncertainty ranges, can be embedded, suitable for Monte Carlo or other statistical analysis of the model
- Compliant with AIAA draft simulation data standards
- Self-contained, complete, archivable data package, including references to reports, wind-tunnel tests, author contact information, data provenance
- Self-documenting and easily convertible to on-line and hardcopy documentation

A more complete discussion on the benefits and design of DAVE-ML can be found at the DAVE-ML web site: <http://daveml.nasa.gov> [<http://daveml.nasa.gov>]

Purpose

DAVE-ML is intended to convey an entire flight vehicle dynamic simulation package, as is traditionally done with engineering development and flight training simulations. It is intended to allow a programming language independent representation of the aerodynamic, mass/inertia, landing gear, propulsion, and guidance, navigation and control laws for a particular vehicle.

Traditionally, flight simulation data packages are often a combination of paper documents and data files on magnetic or optical media. This collection of information is very much site-specific, and is often incomplete. Many times, the preparing facility makes assumptions about the knowledge the receiving facility has about the way the preparer's simulation environment is structured; these assumptions are not always true. As a result, the "rehosting" of the dynamic flight model can take weeks if not months as the receiving facility staff gets their hands around the contents and arrangement of the data package, the model structure, the various data formats, and then spends additional time running check cases (if they are lucky enough to have received any) and tracking down small differences in implementations.

There are obvious benefits if this tedious, manual process could be somewhat automated. Often, when a paired set of facilities has exchanged one model, the receipt of another model is much faster, since the receiving facility will probably have built some computer scripts and processes to convert the data (both model and checkcase data).

The purpose of DAVE-ML is to define a common exchange format for this data. The advantage gained is that any simulation facility or laboratory, after having written a DAVE-ML import and/or export script, could automatically receive and/or generate such packages (and updates to those packages) extremely quickly from other DAVE-ML-compliant facilities.

To accomplish this goal, the DAVE-ML project is starting with the bulkiest part of the most aircraft simulation packages: the aerodynamic model. This early version of DAVE-ML can be used to transport a complete aerodynamics model, including descriptions of the aerodynamic build-up equations and the data tables, as well as include references to the documentation about the aerodynamic model and checkcase data. This format also lends itself to any static subsystem model (i.e. one that contains no state vector) such as the mass & inertia model, or a weapons loadout model, or perhaps a navigational database. The only requirement is that model outputs can be unambiguously defined in terms of inputs, with no past history information required.

Background

The idea of a universally-understood flight dynamics data package has been discussed for at least two decades, within the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA) technical committees. There have been proposals in the past to standardize on FORTRAN as well as proprietary, vendor-specified modeling packages (including graphical ones). The National Aerospace Plane (NASP) program, under the guidance of Larry Schilling of NASA Dryden, came up with a combination Web- and secure FTP-based system for exchanging NASP subsystem models, as well as a naming convention for variables, file names, and other simulation components. Some simulation standards have been proposed by the AIAA and are under active consideration at this writing.

Existing standards

The AIAA has published a Recommended Practice concerning sign conventions, axes systems, and symbolic notation for flight vehicle models [AIAA92].

The AIAA Modeling & Simulation Technical Committee has prepared a draft standard for the exchange of simulation modeling data. This included a methodology for accomplishing the gradual standardization of simulation model components, a mechanism for standardizing variable names within math models, and proposed HDF as the data format. [AIAA01], [AIAA03]

DAVE-ML proposal

In a 2002 AIAA paper, Jackson and Hildreth proposed using XML to exchange flight dynamic models [Jackson02]. This paper gave outlines for how such a standard could be accomplished, and provided a business justification for pursuing such a goal.

This proposal included several key aspects from the draft standard, including allowing use of the AIAA variable name convention, data table schema, and including traceability for each data point back to a referenced document or change order.

In a subsequent paper, Jackson, Hildreth, York and Cleveland [Jackson04] reported on results of a demonstration of using DAVE-ML to transmit two aerodynamic models between simulation facilities, showing the feasibility of the idea.

Supporting technologies

DAVE-ML relies on MathML, version 2.0, as a means to describe mathematical relationships. MathML is a low-level specification for describing mathematics as a basis for machine to machine communication. It is used in DAVE-ML to describe relationships between variables and function tables and may also be used for providing high-quality typeset documentation from the DAVE-ML source files. More information is available at the MathML home web page, found at <http://www.w3.org/Math/>.

Major Elements

At present, only one major element of DAVE-ML has been defined: the function definition element, or `DAVEfunc`. `DAVEfunc` is used to describe static models such as aerodynamic and inertia/mass models, where an internal state is not included.

Other major elements are envisioned to describe dynamic portions of the vehicle model (such as propulsion, alighting gear, control systems, etc.) and check case data. Ultimately DAVE-ML should be capable of describing a complete flight dynamics model with sufficient data to validate the proper implementation thereof.

The DAVEfunc major element

The DAVEfunc element contains both data tables and equations for a particular vehicle subsystem model, for example, the aerodynamic model or the mass/inertia model. A DAVEfunc element is broken into roughly five components: a file header, variable definitions, breakpoint definitions, table definitions, and function definitions. This decomposition reflects common practice in engineering development flight simulation models in which the aerodynamic database is usually captured in multidimensional, linearly interpolated function tables. The input to these tables are usually state variables of the simulation (such as Mach number or angle-of-attack). The outputs from these interpolated tables are combined to represent forces and moments acting on the vehicle due to aerodynamics.

It is possible, using DAVEfunc and MathML elements, to completely define an aerodynamic model without use of function tables (by mathematical combinations of input variables, such as a polynomial model) but this is not yet common in the American flight simulation industry.

A fileHeader element is included to give background and reference data for the represented model.

Variables, or more properly *signals*, are used to route inputs, calculations and outputs through the subsystem model. Each variable is defined with a variableDef element. Variables can be thought of as parameters in a computer program, or signal paths on a block diagram. They can be inputs to the subsystem model, constant values, outputs of the model, and/or the results of intermediate calculations. Variables must be defined for each input and output for any function elements as well as any input or output of the subsystem represented. MathML [<http://www.w3.org/Math>] *content* markup can be used to define constant, intermediate, or output variables as mathematical combination of constant values, function table outputs, and other variables. MathML *presentation* markup can also be used to define the symbol to use in documentation for each defined variable. Variables also represent the current value of a function (the dependentVariableDef in a function definition) so the output of functions can be used as inputs to other variables or functions.

Breakpoint definitions, captured in breakpointDef elements, consist of a list of monotonically-increasing floating-point values separated by commas. These sets are referenced by "gridded" function table definitions and may be referenced by more than one function definition.

Function table definitions, described by griddedTableDef and ungriddedTableDef elements, generally contain the bulk of data points in an aero model, and typically represent a smooth hypersurface representing the value of some aerodynamic non-dimensional coefficient as a function of one or more vehicle states (typically Mach number, angle of attack, control surface deflection, and/or angular body rates). These function tables can be either "gridded," meaning the function has a value at every intersection of each dimension's breakpoint, or "ungridded," meaning each data point has a specified coordinate location in n-space. The same table can be reused in several functions, such as a left- and right-aileron moment contribution.

Function definitions (described by function elements) connect breakpoint sets and data tables to define how an output signal (or dependent variable) should vary with one or more input signals (or independent variables). The valid ranges of input signal magnitudes, along with extrapolation requirements for out-of-range inputs, can be defined. There is no limit to the number of independent variables, or function dimensionality, of the function.

Check case data (described by checkData elements) can be included to provide information to automatically verify the proper implementation of the model by the recipient. Multiple check cases can be specified, as well as optional internal signal values within the model to assist in debugging an instantiation of the model by the recipient.

Figure 1 contains excerpts from an example model, showing the major parts of a DAVE-ML file.

Figure 1. Excerpts from an example DAVE-ML file

A simpler version of a `function` is available in which the dependent variable breakpoint values and dependent output values are specified directly inside the `function` body. This may be preferred for models that do not reuse function or breakpoint data.

A third form of `function` is to give the gridded table values or ungridded table values inside the `function` body, but refer to externally defined breakpoint sets. This allows reusability of the breakpoint sets by other functions, but keeps the table data private.

Schematic overview of DAVEfunc

Shown below are schematic overviews of the various elements currently available in DAVEfunc. Each element is described in detail in appendix A. The following key is used to describe the elements and associated attributes.

Key:

```
elementname : mandatory_attributes, [optional_attributes]
mandatory_single_sub-element
optional_single_sub-element?
[ choice_one_sub-element | choice_two_sub-element ]
zero_or_more_sub-elements*
one_or_more_sub-elements+
(character data) implies Unicode text information
```

The DAVEfunc element has six possible sub-elements:

```
DAVEfunc :
  fileHeader
  variableDef+
  breakpointDef*
  griddedTableDef*
  ungriddedTableDef*
  function*
  checkData?
```

DAVEfunc sub-elements:

`fileHeader` This mandatory element contains information about the origin and development of this model.

`variableDef` Each DAVEfunc model must contain at least one signal path (such as a constant output value). Each signal used within the model must be specified in a separate `variableDef`.

A signal can have only a single origin (an input block, a calculation, or a function output) but can be used (referenced) more than once as an input to one or more functions, signal calculations, and/or as a model output.

The `variableDefs` should appear in calculation order; that is, a `variableDef` should not appear before the definitions of variables upon which it is dependent. If a variable depends upon a function it can be assumed that dependence has been met, since functions are defined later in the DAVEfunc element.

<code>breakpointDef</code>	<p>A <code>DAVEfunc</code> model can contain zero, one or more breakpoint set definitions. These definitions can be shared among several gridded function tables. Breakpoint definitions can appear in any order.</p>
<code>griddedTableDef</code>	<p>A <code>DAVEfunc</code> model can contain zero, one, or more gridded nonlinear function table definitions. Each table must be used by at least one but can be used by more than one <code>function</code> definition if desired for efficiency. Alternatively, some or all <code>functions</code> in a model can specify their tables internally with an embedded <code>griddedTableDef</code> element.</p> <p>A gridded function table contains dependent values, or data points, corresponding to the value of a function at the intersection of one or more breakpoint sets (one for each dimension of the table). The independent values (coordinates, or breakpoint sets) are not stored within the gridded table definition but are referenced by the parent function. This allows a function table to be supported by more than one set of breakpoint values (such as left and right aileron deflections).</p>
<code>ungriddedTableDef</code>	<p>A <code>DAVEfunc</code> model can contain zero, one, or more ungridded nonlinear function table definitions. Unlike a rectangularly-gridded table, an ungridded table specifies data points as individual sets of independent and dependent values. Each table must be used by at least one but can be used by more than one function definition if necessary for efficiency. Or all functions can retain their tables internally with a <code>ungriddedTable</code> element without sharing the table values with other functions.</p> <p>Ungridded table values are specified as a single (unsorted) list of independent variable (input) values and associated dependent variable (output) values. While the list is not sorted, the order of the independent variable values is important and must match the order given in the using function. Thus, functions that share an ungridded table must have the same ordering of independent variables.</p> <p>The method of interpolating the ungridded data is not specified.</p>
<code>function</code>	<p>A <code>function</code> ties together breakpoint sets (for gridded-table nonlinear functions), function values (either internally or by reference to table definitions), and the input- and output-variable signal definitions, as shown in figure 1. Functions also include provenance, or background history, of the function data such as wind tunnel test or other source information.</p>
<code>checkData</code>	<p>This optional element contains information allowing the model to be automatically verified after implementation by the receiving party.</p>

An example of each of these sub-elements is described further below. Complete descriptions of each element is given in detail in appendix A.

The header element

The `fileHeader` element contains information about the source of the data contained within the `DAVEfunc` major element, including the author, creation date, description, reference information, and a modification history.

```
fileHeader : [name]  
            author : name, org
```



```
contactInfo* :
fileCreationDate : date
fileVersion? :
    (version identification, character data)
description? :
    (description of model, character data)
reference* : refID, author, title, date, [accession, href]
description? :
    (description of reference, character data)
modificationRecord* : modID, [refID]
    author : name, org, [xns, email]
    address? :
        (address character data)
description? :
    (description of modification, character data)
extraDocRef? : refID
```

fileHeader sub-elements:

author	Name, organization, and optional XNS ID and mailing address of the author
fileCreationDate	Creation date of this file. See the "Additional DAVE-ML conventions" section later in this document for the recommended format.
fileVersion	A string that indicates the version of the document. No convention is specified for the format, but best practices would include an automated revision number from a configuration control process.
description	Optional but recommended text description: what does this DAVE-ML file represent?
reference	A list of zero or more references with a document-unique ID (must begin with alpha character), author, title, date, and optional accession and URL of the reference. Can include a description of the reference.
modificationRecord	An optional list of modifications with optional reference pointers, as well as author information and descriptions for each modification record. These modifications are referred to by individual function tables and/or data points, using the AIAA modification letter convention. If more than one document is associated with the modification, multiple sub-element extraDocRefs may be used in place of the modificationRecord's refID attribute.

Example 1. An example of a fileHeader element

```
<!-- ===== --> ❶
<!-- ===== FILE HEADER ===== -->
<!-- ===== -->

<fileHeader> ❷
  <author name="Bruce Jackson" org="NASA Langley Research Center"
    xns="@bjax" email="nosspam@nasa.gov">
```

```
<address>MS 132 NASA, Hampton, VA 23681</address>
</author>
<fileCreationDate date="2003-03-18"/> ❸

<fileVersion>${Revision: 1.24 }</fileVersion> ❹

<description>
Version 2.0 aero model for HL-20 lifting body, as described in
TM-107580. This aero model was used for HL-20 approach and
landing studies at NASA Langley Research Center during 1989-1995
and for a follow-on study at NASA Johnson Space Center in 1994
and NASA Ames Research Center in 2001. This DAVE-ML version
created 2003 by Bruce Jackson to demonstrate DAVE-ML.
</description>

<reference refID="REF01" ❺
  author="Jackson, E. Bruce; Cruz, Christopher I. & and Ragsdale, W. A."
  title="Real-Time Simulation Model of the HL-20 Lifting Body"
  accession="NASA TM-107580"
  date="1992-07-01"
/>

<reference refID="REF02"
  author="Cleveland, William B. <nospam@mail.arc.nasa.gov>"
  title="Possible Typo in HL20_aero.xml"
  accession="email"
  date="2003-08-19"
/>

<modificationRecord modID="A" refID="REF02"> ❻
  <author name="Bruce Jackson" org="NASA Langley Research Center"
    xns="@bjax" email="nospam@nasa.gov">
    <address>MS 132 NASA, Hampton, VA 23681</address>
  </author>
  <description>
Revision 1.24: Fixed typo in CLRUD0 function description which
gave dependent signal name as "CLRUD1." Bill Cleveland of NASA
Ames caught this in his xml2ftp script. Also made use of 1.5b2
fileHeader fields and changed date formats to comply with
convention.
  </description>
</modificationRecord>

</fileHeader>
```

- ❶ Use of comments makes these big files more readable by humans.
- ❷ Start of fileHeader element.
- ❸ See the note regarding date format convention below.
- ❹ In this example, the revision number is automatically inserted by CVS or RCS, an automated versioning system.
- ❺ All documents referenced by notation throughout the file should be described here, in reference elements.
- ❻ All modifications made to the contents of this file should be given here for easy reference in separate modificationRecord elements.

The variable definition element

The variableDef element is used to define each constant, parameter, or variable used within or generated by the defined subsystem model. It contains attributes including the variable name (used for documentation), an XML-unique varID identifier (used for automatic code generation), the units of meas-

ure of the variable, and optional axis system, sign convention, alias, and symbol declarations. Optional sub-elements include a written text description and a mathematical description, in MathML 2 content markup, of the calculations needed to derive the variable from other variables or function table outputs. An optional sub-element, `isOutput`, serves to indicate an intermediate calculation that should be brought out to the rest of the simulation. Another optional sub-element, `isStdAIAA`, indicates the variable name is defined in the AIAA simulation standards document. A final sub-element, `uncertainty`, captures the statistical properties of a (normally constant) parameter.

There must be a single `variableDef` for each and every input, output or intermediate constant or variable within the `DAVEfunc` model.

```
variableDef+ : name, varID, units, [axisSystem, sign, alias, symbol, initialValu
  description? :
    (description character data)
  calculation? :
    math (defined in MathML2.0 DTD) :
  isOutput? :
  isStdAIAA? :
  uncertainty? : effect
    (normalPDF : numSigmas | uniformPDF : symmetry )
```

variableDef attributes:

<code>name</code>	A UNICODE name for the variable (may be same as the <code>varID</code>).
<code>varID</code>	An XML-legal name that is unique within the file.
<code>units</code>	The units-of-measure for the signal.
<code>axisSystem</code>	An optional indicator of the axis system (body, inertial, etc.) in which the signal is measured. See Conventions below for best recommended practice for nomenclature.
<code>sign</code>	An optional indicator of which direction is considered positive (+RWD, +UP, etc.). See the section on Conventions below, for best recommended practice for abbreviations.
<code>symbol</code>	A UNICODE Greek symbol for the signal [to be superseded with more formal MathML or TeX element in a later release].
<code>initialValue</code>	An optional initial value for the parameter. This is normally specified for constant parameters only.

variableDef sub-elements:

<code>description</code>	An optional text description of the variable.
<code>calculation</code>	An optional container for the MathML content markup that describes how this variable is calculated from other variables or function table outputs. This element contains a single <code>math</code> element which is defined in the MathML 2 markup language [http://www.w3.org/Math].
<code>isOutput</code>	This optional element, if present, identifies this variable needs to be passed

as an output. How this is accomplished is up to the implementer. Unless specified by this element, a variable is considered an output only if it is the result of a calculation or function AND is not used elsewhere in this DAVE-func model.

isStdAIAA	This optional element, if present, signifies that this variable is one of the standard AIAA simulation variable names that are defined in the (draft) AIAA Simulation Standard Variable Names [AIAA01]. Such identification should make it easier for the importing application to hook up this variable (probably an input or output of the model) to the appropriate importing facility's signal.
uncertainty	This optional element, if present, describes the uncertainty of this parameter. See the section on Statistics below for more information about this element. Note that the uncertainty sub-element makes sense only for constant parameters (e.g., those with no calculation element but with an initialValue specified).

Example 2. Two examples of `variableDef` elements defining input signals

```

<!-- ===== -->
<!-- ===== VARIABLE DEFINITIONS ===== -->
<!-- ===== -->

    <!-- ===== -->
    <!-- Input variables -->
    <!-- ===== -->

<variableDef name="MachNumber" ❶ varID="XMACH" ❷ units="" symbol="M">
  <description> ❸
    Mach number (dimensionless)
  </description>
</variableDef>

<variableDef name="dbfl" varID="DBFLL" units="deg" ❹ sign="ted" ❺
  symbol="&#x3B4;bfll" ❻>
  <description>
    Lower left body flap deflection, deg, +TED (so deflections are
    always zero or positive).
  </description>
  <isStdAIAA/> ❼
</variableDef>

```

- ❶ The name attribute is intended for humans to read, perhaps as the signal name in an automated wiring diagram. Note that "MachNumber" is a standard simulation parameter name.
- ❷ The varID attribute is intended for the processing application to read. This must be an XML-valid identifier and must be unique within this model.
- ❸ The description element may be used in an automated data dictionary entry associated with the name attribute.
- ❹ The optional units attribute describes the units of measure of the variable. See the section on Conventions below for a recommended list of units-of-measure abbreviations.
- ❺ The optional sign attribute describes the sign convention that applies to this variable. In this case, the lower-left body-flap is positive with trailing-edge-down deflection. See the section on Conventions below for a recommended list of sign abbreviations.

- ⑥ The optional `symbol` attribute allows a UNICODE character string that might be used for this variable in a symbols listing.
- ⑦ The optional `isStdAIAA` sub-element indicates this signal is one of the predefined standard variables that most simulation facilities define in their equations of motion code. The `name` attribute should correspond to the standard AIAA parameter name from [AIAA01] or subsequent standards document

In the example above, two input variables are defined: `XMACH` and `DBFLL`. These two variables are inputs to a table lookup function shown in example 8 below.

Example 3. A simple local variable

```
<!-- ===== -->
<!-- Local variables -->
<!-- ===== -->

<!-- PRELIMINARY BUILDUP EQUATIONS -->

<!-- LOWER LEFT BODY FLAP CONTRIBUTIONS -->

<!-- table output signal -->
<variableDef name="Cldbfl1_0" varID="CRBFLL0" units="">
  <description>
    Output of CRBFLL0 function; rolling moment contribution of
    lower left body flap deflection due to alpha^0 (constant
    term).
  </description>
</variableDef>
```

This example defines `CRBFLL0` which is the "independent variable" output from the table lookup function shown in example 8 below.

Example 4. A more complete example using a calculation element

```
<!-- lower left body flap lift buildup -->
<variableDef name="CLdbfl1" varID="CLBFLL" units="">
  <description>
    Lift contribution of lower left body flap deflection
    CLdbfl1 = CLdbfl1_0 + alpha*(CLdbfl1_1 + alpha*(CLdbfl1_2
    + alpha*CLdbfl1_3)) ❶
  </description>
  <calculation> ❷
    <math>
      <apply> ❸
        <plus/>
        <ci>CLBFLL0</ci>
        <apply>
          <times/>
          <ci>ALP</ci>
          <apply>
            <plus/>
            <ci>CLBFLL1</ci>
            <apply>
```

```

</times/>
<ci>ALP</ci>
<apply>
  <plus/>
  <ci>CLBFLL2</ci>
  <apply> ❶
    <times/>
    <ci>ALP</ci>
    <ci>CLBFLL3</ci>
  </apply> <!-- a*c3 ---> ❷
</apply> <!-- (c2 + a*c3) --->
</apply> <!-- a*(c2 + a*c3) --->
</apply> <!-- (c1 + a*(c2 + a*c3)) --->
</apply> <!-- a*(c1 + a*(c2 + a*c3)) --->
</apply> <!-- c0 + a*(c1 + a*(c2 + a*c3)) --->
</math>
</calculation>
</variableDef>

```

- ❶ This FORTRANish equation is simply for human readers and is not parsed by the processing application.
- ❷ A calculation element always embeds a MATHML-2 math element.
- ❸ Each apply tag pair surrounds a math operation (in this example, a plus) operator) and the arguments to that operation (in this case, a variable CLBFLL defined elsewhere is added to the results of the nested apply operation).
- ❹ Inner-most apply multiplies variables ALP and CLBFLL3.
- ❺ The comments here are useful for humans to understand how the equation is being built up; the processing application doesn't use these comments.

Here the local variable CLBFLL is defined as a calculated quantity, based on several other input or local variables (not shown). Note the description element is used to describe the equation, in FORTRANish human-readable text. The calculation element describes this same equation in MathML 2 content markup syntax; this portion should be used by parsing applications to create either source code, documentation, or run-time calculation structures.

Example 5. An output variable based on another calculation element

```

<!-- ===== -->
<!-- Output variables -->
<!-- ===== -->

<variableDef name="CL" varID="CL" units="" sign="up" symbol="CL">
  <description>
    Coefficient of lift
    CL = CL0 + CLBFUL + CLBFUR + CLBFLL + CLBFRL +
          CLWFL + CLWFR + CLRUD + CLGE + CLLG
  </description>
  <calculation>
    <math>
      <apply> ❶
        <plus/>
        <ci>CL0</ci>
        <ci>CLBFUL</ci>
        <ci>CLBFUR</ci>
        <ci>CLBFLL</ci>
        <ci>CLBFRL</ci>

```

```
<ci>CLWFL</ci>
<ci>CLWFR</ci>
<ci>CLRUD</ci>
<ci>CLGE</ci>
<ci>CLLG</ci>
</apply>
</math>
</calculation>
<isOutput/> ❷
</variableDef>
```

- ❶ Here `<apply>` simply sums the value of these variables, referenced by their `varIDs`.
- ❷ The `isOutput` element signifies to the processing application that this variable should be made visible to models external to this DAVEfunc.

This is an example of how an output variable (CL) might be defined from previously calculated local variables (in this case, CL0, CLBFL, etc.).

The breakpoint set definition element

The breakpoint set definition element, `breakpointDef`, is used to define a list of comma-separated values that define the coordinate values along one axis of a gridded linear function value table. It contains a mandatory `bpID`, a file-unique XML identifier attribute, an optional name and units-of-measure attributes, an optional text `description` element and the comma-separated list of floating-point values in the `bpVals` element. This list must be monotonically increasing in value.

```
breakpointDef* : bpID, [name, units]
                description? :
                bpVals :
                    (character data of comma-separated breakpoints)
```

breakpointDef attributes:

`bpID` An XML-legal name that is unique within the file.

`name` A UNICODE name for the set (may be same as `bpID`).

`units` The units-of-measure for the breakpoint values. See the section on Conventions below.

breakpointDef sub-elements:

`description` An optional text description of the breakpoint set.

`bpVals` A comma-separated, monotonically-increasing list of floating-point values.

Example 6. Two examples of breakpointDef elements

```
<!-- ===== -->
<!-- ===== BREAKPOINT SETS ===== -->
<!-- ===== -->

<breakpointDef name="Mach" bpID="XMACH1_PTS" units=""> ❶
  <description>
    Mach number breakpoints for all aero data tables
  </description>
  <bpVals>
    0.3, 0.6, 0.8, 0.9, 0.95, 1.1, 1.2, 1.6, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0 ❷
  </bpVals>
</breakpointDef>

<breakpointDef name="Lower body flap" bpID="DBFL_PTS" units="deg">
  <description>Lower body flap deflections breakpoints for tables</description>
  <bpVals>0., 15., 30., 45., 60.</bpVals>
</breakpointDef>
```

- ❶ This `breakpointDef` element describes a Mach breakpoint set uniquely identified as `XMACH1_PTS` with no associated units of measure.
- ❷ The breakpoint values are given as a comma-separated list and must be in monotonically increasing order.

Two breakpoint sets are defined which are used in the function element given below (example 8). Breakpoint sets `XMACH1_PTS` and `DBFL_PTS` contain values for Mach and lower body flap deflection, respectively, which are used to look up function values in several gridded function tables; one example is given below in example 7.

The gridded table definition element

The `griddedTableDef` element defines a multi-dimensional table of values corresponding with the value of an arbitrary function at the intersection of a set of specified independent inputs. The coordinates along each dimension are defined in separate `breakpointDef` elements that are referenced within this element by `bpRefs`, one for each dimension.

The data contained within the data table definition are a comma-separated set of floating-point values. This list of values represents a multidimensional array whose size is inferred from the length of each breakpoint vector. For example, a two-dimensional table that is a function of an eight-element Mach breakpoint set and a ten-element angle-of-attack breakpoint set is expected to contain 80 comma-separated values.

By convention, the `breakpointRefs` are listed in order such that the last breakpoint set varies most rapidly in the associated data table listing.

An optional `uncertainty` element may be provided that represents the statistical variation in the values presented. See the section on Statistics below for more information about this element.

```
griddedTableDef* : [gtID, name, units]
  description? :
    (description character data)
  provenance? :
    author : name, org, [xns, email]
    address? :
      (address character data)
  functionCreationDate :
```



```
(date in YYYY-MM-DD format, character data)
  documentRef* : docID
  modificationRef* : modID
breakpointRefs :
  bpRef+ : bpID
uncertainty? : effect
  (normalPDF : numSigmas | uniformPDF : symmetry )
dataTable
  (character data)
```

griddedTableDef attributes:

`gtID` An XML-legal name that is unique within the file.

`name` A UNICODE name for the table (may be same as `gtID`).

`units` The units-of-measure for the table's output signal. See the section on Conventions below.

griddedTableDef sub-elements:

`description` The optional `description` element allows the author to describe the data contained within this `griddedTable`.

`provenance` The optional `provenance` element allows the author to describe the source and history of the data within this `griddedTable`.

`breakpointRefs` The mandatory `breakpointRefs` element contains separate `bpRef` elements, each pointing to a separately-defined `breakpointDef`. Thus, the independent coordinates associated with this function table are defined elsewhere and only a reference is given here. The order of appearance of the `bpRefs` is important; see the text above.

`uncertainty` This optional element, if present, describes the uncertainty of this parameter. See the section on Statistics below for more information about this element.

`dataTable` The numeric values of the function at the function vertices specified by the breakpoint sets are contained within this element, in a single comma-separated list. Parsing this list and storing it in the appropriate array representation is up to the implementor. By convention, the last breakpoint value increases most rapidly.

Example 7. An example of a `griddedTableDef` element

```
<!-- ===== --> ❶
<!-- Lower Body Flap Tables (definitions) -->
<!-- ===== -->

<griddedTableDef name="CLBFL0" gtID="CLBFL0_table"> ❷
  <description> ❸
    Lower body flap contribution to lift coefficient,
```

```

    polynomial constant term
  </description>
  <provenance> ❶
    <author name="Bruce Jackson" org="NASA Langley Research Center" xns="@bjax"/>
    <functionCreationDate date="2003-01-31"/>
    <documentRef docID="REF01"/>
  </provenance>
  <breakpointRefs> ❷
    <bpRef bpID="DBFL_PTS"/>
    <bpRef bpID="XMACH1_PTS"/>
  </breakpointRefs>
  <dataTable> <!-- last breakpoint changes most rapidly --> ❸
<!-- CLBFL0 POINTS -->
<!-- DBFL =      0.0 -->
0.00000E+00 , 0.00000E+00 , 0.00000E+00 , 0.00000E+00 , 0.00000E+00 ,
0.00000E+00 , 0.00000E+00 , 0.00000E+00 , 0.00000E+00 , 0.00000E+00 ,
0.00000E+00 , 0.00000E+00 , 0.00000E+00 ,
<!-- DBFL =      15.0 --> ❹
-0.86429E-02 , -0.10256E-01 , -0.11189E-01 , -0.12121E-01 , -0.13520E-01 ,
-0.86299E-02 , -0.53679E-02 , 0.76757E-02 , 0.11300E-01 , 0.62992E-02 ,
0.51902E-02 , 0.38813E-02 , 0.37366E-02 ,
<!-- DBFL =      30.0 -->
0.22251E-01 , 0.26405E-01 , 0.28805E-01 , 0.31206E-01 , 0.34806E-01 ,
0.31321E-01 , 0.28996E-01 , 0.19698E-01 , 0.18808E-01 , 0.12755E-01 ,
0.10804E-01 , 0.98493E-02 , 0.83719E-02 ,
<!-- DBFL =      45.0 -->
0.29416E-01 , 0.34907E-01 , 0.38080E-01 , 0.41254E-01 , 0.46014E-01 ,
0.42215E-01 , 0.39681E-01 , 0.29547E-01 , 0.28211E-01 , 0.19132E-01 ,
0.16206E-01 , 0.14774E-01 , 0.12558E-01 ,
<!-- DBFL =      60.0 -->
0.63779E-01 , 0.75685E-01 , 0.82566E-01 , 0.89446E-01 , 0.99767E-01 ,
0.85587E-01 , 0.76127E-01 , 0.38301E-01 , 0.36569E-01 , 0.24800E-01 ,
0.21007E-01 , 0.19151E-01 , 0.16278E-01
  </dataTable>
</griddedTableDef>

```

- ❶ Comments are a good idea for human readers
- ❷ name is used for documentation purposes; gtID is intended for automatic wiring (autocode) tools.
- ❸ Descriptions are a good idea whenever possible - Here we explain the contents of the function represented by the data points.
- ❹ provenance is the story of the origin of the data.
- ❺ These bpRefs are in the same order as the table is wrapped (see text above) and must be reflected in the referencing function in the same order. In this example, the referencing function must list the independentVarRefs such that the signal that represents delta body flap (DBFL) must precede the reference to the signal that represents Mach number (XMACH).
- ❻ The points listed within the dataTable element are given as if the last bpRef varies most rapidly. See the discussion above.
- ❼ Embedded comments are a good idea.

This non-linear function table is used by a subsequent function in example 8 to specify an output value based on two inputs values - body flap deflection and Mach number. This table is defined outside of a function element because this particular function table is used by two functions - one for the left lower body flap and one for the right lower body flap; thus, their actual independent (input) variable values might be different at.

The ungridded table definition element

The ungriddedTableDef element defines a set of non-orthogonal data points, along with their in-

dependent values (coordinates), corresponding with the dependent value of an arbitrary function.

An optional `uncertainty` element may be provided that represents the statistical variation in the values presented. See the section on Statistics below for more information about this element.

```
ungriddedTableDef* : [utID, name, units]
  description? :
    (description character data)
  provenance? :
    author : name, org, [xns, email]
    address? :
      (address character data)
  functionCreationDate :
    (date in YYYY-MM-DD format, character data)
  documentRef* : docID
  modificationRef* : modID
  uncertainty? : effect
    (normalPDF : numSigmas | uniformPDF : symmetry )
  dataTable+ :
```

ungriddedTableDef attributes:

`utID` A mandatory XML-legal name that is unique within the file

`name` An optional UNICODE name for the table (may be same as `gtID`).

`units` Optional units-of-measure for the table's output signal.

ungriddedTableDef sub-elements:

<code>description</code>	The optional description element allows the author to describe the data contained within this <code>ungriddedTable</code> .
<code>provenance</code>	The optional provenance element allows the author to describe the source and history of the data within this <code>ungriddedTable</code> .
<code>uncertainty</code>	This optional element, if present, describes the uncertainty of this parameter. See the section on Statistics below for more information about this element.
<code>dataPoint</code>	One or more sets of coordinate and output numeric values of the function at various locations within it's input space. This element includes one coordinate for each function input variable. Parsing this information into a usable interpolative function is up to the implementor. By convention, the coordinates are listed in the same order that they appear in the using function.

The function definition element

The `function` element connects breakpoint sets (for gridded tables), independent variables, and data tables to their respective output variable.

```
function* : name
```

```
description? :
provenance? :
  author : name, org, [xns, email]
  address?
    (address character data)
  functionCreationDate :
  extraDocRef* : docID
  modificationRef* : modID
EITHER
{
  independentVarPts+ : varID, [name, units, sign, extrapolate]
    (input values as character data)
  dependentVarPts : varID, [name, units, sign]
    (output values as character data)
}
OR
{
  independentVarRef+ : varID, [min, max, extrapolate]
  dependentVarRef : varID
  functionDefn : [name]
  CHOICE OF
  {
    CHOICE OF
    {
      griddedTableRef : gtID
    OR
      griddedTableDef : [name]
      breakpointRefs
        bpRef+ : bpID
      confidenceBound? : value
      dataTable
        (gridded data table as character data)
    }
  }
OR
{
  CHOICE OF
  {
    ungriddedTableRef : utID
  OR
    ungriddedTableDef : [name]
    confidenceBound? : value
    dataPoint+
      (coordinate/value sets as character data)
  }
}
}
```

function attributes:

name A UNICODE name for the function.

function sub-elements:

description The optional description element allows the author to describe the data contained within this function.

provenance	The optional provenance element allows the author to describe the source and history of the data within this function.
independentVarPts	If the author chooses, [he she] can express a linearly-interpolated functions by specifying the independent (breakpoint) values sets as one or more <code>independentVarPts</code> which are comma-separated, monotonically increasing floating-point coordinate values corresponding to the <code>dependentVarPts</code> given next. In the case of multiple dimensions, more than one <code>independentVarPts</code> must be specified, one for each dimension. The mandatory <code>varID</code> attribute is used to connect each <code>independentVarPts</code> with an input variable.
dependentVarPts	This element goes along with the previous element to specify a function table. Only one <code>dependentVarPts</code> may be specified. If the function is multidimensional, the convention is the last breakpoint dimension changes most rapidly in this comma-separated list of floating-point output values. The mandatory <code>varID</code> attribute is used to connect this table's output to an output variable.
independentVarRef	One or more of these elements refer to separately-defined <code>variableDefs</code> . For multidimensional tables, the order of specification is important and must match the order in which breakpoints are specified or the order of coordinates in ungridded table coordinate/value sets.
dependentVarRef	One <code>dependentVarRef</code> must be specified to connect the output of this function to a particular <code>variableDef</code> .
functionDefn	This element identifies either a separately-specified data table definition or specifies a private table, either gridded or ungridded.
griddedTableRef	If not defining a simple function table, the author may use this element to point to a separately-specified <code>griddedTableDef</code> element.
griddedTable	As an alternative to reutilization of a previously defined table, this element may be used to define a private output gridded table. See the writeup on <code>griddedTableDef</code> for more information. [Deprecated: use of this element is discouraged and will not be supported in future DAVE-ML versions. Use a <code>griddedTableDef</code> instead.]
ungriddedTableRef	If not using a simple function table, the author may use this element to point to separately-specified <code>ungriddedTableDef</code> element.
ungriddedTable	As an alternative to reuse of a previously defined table, this element may be used to define a private output ungridded table. See the writeup on <code>ungriddedTableDef</code> for more information. [Deprecated: use of this element is discouraged and will not be supported in future DAVE-ML versions. Use an <code>griddedTableDef</code> instead.]

Example 8. An example of a function which refers to a previously defined `griddedTableDef`

```
<!-- ===== -->  
<!-- Lower left body flap functions -->  
<!-- ===== -->
```

```
<function name="CLBFLL0">
  <description>
    Lower left body flap lookup function for lift, polynomial constant term.
  </description>
  <independentVarRef varID="DBFLL" min="0.0" max="60." extrapolate="neither"/> ❶
  <independentVarRef varID="XMACH" min="0.3" max="4.0" extrapolate="neither"/>
  <dependentVarRef varID="CLBFLL0"/> ❷
  <functionDefn name="CLBFLO_fn">
    <griddedTableRef gtID="CLBFLO_table"/> ❸
  </functionDefn>
</function>
```

- ❶ The independent variables must be given in the order of least-rapidly-changing to most-rapidly-changing values in the function table. The processing application needs to pay attention to the `extrapolate` attribute, which details how to treat a variable whose value exceeds the stated limits on input.
- ❷ The dependent variable (XML name `CLBFLL0`) is the output variable for this function. `CLBFLL0` must have been declared previously with a `variableDef` element.
- ❸ This is a reference to the previously declared `griddedTableDef`.

This example ties the input variables `DBFLL` and `XMACH` into output variable `CLBFLL0` through a function called `CLBFLO_fn`, which is represented by the linear interpolation of the gridded table defined by the `CLBFLO_table` `griddedTableDef` (see example 7 above).

Example 9. A function that has an internal table

```
<!-- ===== -->
<!-- Rudder functions -->
<!-- ===== -->

<!-- The rudder functions are only used once, so their table
definitions are internal to the function definition.
--> ❶

<function name="CLRUD0">
  <description>
    Rudder contribution to lift coefficient,
    polynomial multiplier for constant term.
  </description>
  <provenance> ❷
    <author name="Bruce Jackson" org="NASA Langley Research Center" xns="@bjax"/>
    <functionCreationDate date="2003-01-31"/>
    <documentRef docID="REF01"/>
  </provenance>
  <independentVarRef varID="abs_rud" min="0.0" max="15." extrapolate="neither"/>
  <independentVarRef varID="XMACH" min="0.3" max="4.0" extrapolate="neither"/>
  <dependentVarRef varID="CLRUD0"/>

  <functionDefn name="CLRUD0_fn">
    <griddedTableDef name="CLRUD0_table"> ❸
      <breakpointRefs>
        <bpRef bpID="DRUD_PTS"/>
        <bpRef bpID="XMACH1_PTS"/>
      </breakpointRefs>
      <dataTable> <!-- last breakpoint changes most rapidly -->
    </griddedTableDef>
  </functionDefn>
</function>

<!-- CLRUD0 POINTS -->
```

```

<!-- RUD = 0.0 -->
0.00000E+00 , 0.00000E+00 , 0.00000E+00 , 0.00000E+00 , 0.00000E+00 ,
0.00000E+00 , 0.00000E+00 , 0.00000E+00 , 0.00000E+00 , 0.00000E+00 ,
0.00000E+00 , 0.00000E+00 , 0.00000E+00 ,
<!-- RUD = 15.0 -->
-0.13646E-01 , 0.26486E-01 , 0.16977E-01 , -0.16891E-01 , 0.10682E-01 ,
0.75071E-02 , 0.53891E-02 , -0.30802E-02 , -0.59013E-02 , -0.95733E-02 ,
0.00000E+00 , 0.00000E+00 , 0.00000E+00 ,
<!-- RUD = 30.0 -->
-0.12709E-02 , 0.52971E-01 , 0.33953E-01 , -0.33782E-01 , 0.21364E-01 ,
0.15014E-01 , 0.10778E-01 , -0.61604E-02 , -0.11803E-01 , -0.19147E-01 ,
0.00000E+00 , 0.00000E+00 , 0.00000E+00
    </dataTable>
  </griddedTable>
</functionDefn>
</function>

```

- ❶ This comment helps humans understand the reason for an embedded table.
- ❷ The provenance element is required by the AIAA standard.
- ❸ This example has an embedded gridded table.

In this example, the function CLRUD0 returns, in the variable CLRUD0, the value of function CLRUD0_fn represented by gridded table CLRUD0_table. The inputs to the function are `abs_rud` and `XMACH` which are used to normalize breakpoint sets `DRUD_PTS` and `XMACH1_PTS` respectively. The input variables are limited between 0.0 to 15.0 and 0.3 to 4.0, respectively.

Example 10. A simple one-dimensional function

```

<function name="CL">
  <independentVarPts varID="alpdeg"> ❶
    -4.0, 0., 4.0, 8.0, 12.0, 16.0
  </independentVarPts>
  <dependentVarPts varID="c1"> ❷
    0.0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.8, 1.0, 1.2
  </dependentVarPts>
</function>

```

- ❶ Breakpoints in angle-of-attack are listed here.
- ❷ Values of `c1` are given, corresponding to the angle-of-attack breakpoints given previously.

The checkData element

The `checkData` element contains an input/output vector pair (and optionally a dump of internal values) for the encoded model to assist in verification and debugging of the implementation.

```

checkData :
  staticShot* : name [refID]
  checkInputs :
    signal* :
      signalName
      [signalUnits]
      signalValue
  [ internalValues :

```

```
    signal* :  
      signalID  
      signalValue ]  
  checkOutputs :  
    signal* :  
      signalName  
      [signalUnits]  
      signalValue  
      tol
```

checkData sub-elements:

staticShot	One or more check case data sets
checkInputs	A vector of input variables & values
internalValues	A vector of internal signal values [optional]
checkOutputs	A vector of output variables, including values & required matching tolerances

Example 11. An example of a checkcase data set for a simple model

```
<checkData>  
  <staticShot name="Nominal" refID="NOTE1"> ❶  
    <checkInputs> ❷  
      <signal> ❸  
        <signalName>True_Airspeed_f_p_s</signalName>  
        <signalUnits>ft/sec</signalUnits>  
        <signalValue> 300.000</signalValue>  
      </signal>  
      <signal>  
        <signalName>Angle_of_Attack_deg</signalName>  
        <signalUnits>deg</signalUnits>  
        <signalValue> 5.000</signalValue>  
      </signal>  
      <signal>  
        <signalName>s_Body_Pitch_Rate_rad_p_s</signalName>  
        <signalUnits>rad/sec</signalUnits>  
        <signalValue> 0.000</signalValue>  
      </signal>  
      <signal>  
        <signalName>delta_elevator</signalName>  
        <signalUnits>deg</signalUnits>  
        <signalValue> 0.000</signalValue>  
      </signal>  
      <signal>  
        <signalName>Xcg</signalName>  
        <signalUnits>fract</signalUnits>  
        <signalValue> 0.250</signalValue>  
      </signal>  
    </checkInputs>  
    <checkOutputs> ❹  
      <signal> ❺  
        <signalName>CX</signalName>
```



```

        <signalValue>-0.00400000000000</signalValue>
        <tol>0.000001</tol>
    </signal>
    <signal>
        <signalName>CZ</signalName>
        <signalValue>-0.41600000000000</signalValue>
        <tol>0.000001</tol>
    </signal>
    <signal>
        <signalName>CLM</signalName>
        <signalValue>-0.04660000000000</signalValue>
        <tol>0.000001</tol>
    </signal>
</checkOutputs>
</staticShot>
<staticShot name="Positive pitch rate"> ⑥
    <checkInputs>
        .
        .      (similar input and output signal information omitted)
        .
    </checkOutputs>
</staticShot>
<staticShot name="Positive elevator">
    <checkInputs>
        .
        .      (similar input and output signal information omitted)
        .
    </checkOutputs>
</staticShot>
</checkData>

```

- ① This first check case refers to a note given in the file header; this is useful to document the source of the check case values.
- ② The checkInputs element defines the input variable values, by variable name, as well as units (so they can be verified).
- ③ Multiple variable values are given, constituting the input "vector."
- ④ The checkOutputs element defines output variable values corresponding to the input vector.
- ⑤ Note the included tolerance value, within which the output values must match the checkcase data values.
- ⑥ Multiple check cases may be specified; this one differs from the previous checkcase due to an increase in the pitching rate input.

Example 12. A second checkData example with internalValues specified

```

<checkData>
  <staticShot name="Skewed inputs">
    <checkInputs>
      <signal>
        <signalName>True_Airspeed_f_p_s</signalName>
        <signalUnits>ft/sec</signalUnits>\
        <signalValue> 300.000</signalValue>
      </signal>
      <signal>
        <signalName>Angle_of_Attack_deg</signalName>
        <signalUnits>deg</signalUnits>
        <signalValue> 16.200</signalValue>
      </signal>
    </checkInputs>
  </staticShot>
</checkData>

```

```
<signalName>s_Body_Pitch_Rate_rad_p_s</signalName>
<signalUnits>rad/sec</signalUnits>
<signalValue> -0.760</signalValue>
</signal>
<signal>
<signalName>delta elevator</signalName>
<signalUnits>deg</signalUnits>
<signalValue> 4.567</signalValue>
</signal>
<signal>
<signalName>Xcg</signalName>
<signalUnits>fract</signalUnits>
<signalValue> 0.123</signalValue>
</signal>
</checkInputs>
<internalValues> ❶
<signal>
<signalID>vt</signalID>
<signalValue>300.0</signalValue>
</signal>
<signal>
<signalID>alpha</signalID>
<signalValue>16.2</signalValue>
</signal>
<signal>
<signalID>q</signalID>
<signalValue>-0.76</signalValue>
</signal>
.
.      (similar internal values omitted)
.
</internalValues>
<checkOutputs>
<signal>
<signalName>CX</signalName>
<signalValue> 0.04794994533333</signalValue>
<tol>0.000001</tol>
</signal>
<signal>
<signalName>CZ</signalName>
<signalValue>-0.72934852554344</signalValue>
<tol>0.000001</tol>
</signal>
<signal>
<signalName>CLM</signalName>
<signalValue>-0.10638585796503</signalValue>
<tol>0.000001</tol>
</signal>
</checkOutputs>
</staticShot>
</checkData>
```

- ❶ A dump of all model-defined variable values is included in this example to aide in debugging the implementation by the recipient.

Statistical information encoding

Statistical measures of variation of certain parameters and functions can be embedded in a DAVE-ML

model. This information is captured in a `uncertainty` element, which can be referenced by `variableDef`, `griddedTableDef` and `ungriddedTableDef` elements.

Uncertainty in the value of a parameter or function is given in one of two ways, depending on the appropriate probability distribution function (PDF): as a Gaussian or normal distribution (bell curve) or as a uniform (evenly spread) distribution. One of these distributions is selected by including either a `normalPDF` or a `uniformPDF` element within the `uncertainty` element.

Linear correlation between the randomness of two or more variables or functions can be specified. Although the correlation between parameters do not have a dependency direction (that is, the statistical uncertainty of either parameter is specified in terms of the other one so the calculation order doesn't matter) correlation is customarily specified as a dependency of one random variable on the value of another random variable. `correlatesWith` identifies variables or functions whose uncertainty 'depends' on the current value of this variable or parameter; the `correlation` subelement specifies the correlation coefficient and identifies the (previously calculated) random variable or function on which the correlation depends.

These correlation subelements only apply to normal (Gaussian) probability distribution functions.

Each of these distribution description elements contain additional information, as described below.

```
uncertainty : effect=['additive'|'multiplicative'|'percentage'|'absolute']
            EITHER
              normalPDF : numSigmas=['1', '2', '3', ...]
                        bounds :
                          [correlatesWith : varID]
                          [correlation : varID, corrCoef]
            OR
              uniformPDF : symmetric=['yes'|'no']
                         bounds [, bounds]
```

uncertainty attributes:

`effect` Indicates, by choice of four enumerated values, how the uncertainty is modeled: as an additive, multiplicative, or percentage variation about the nominal value, or an specific number (absolute).

uncertainty sub-elements:

`normalPDF` If present, the uncertainty in the parameter value has a probability distribution that is Gaussian (bell-shaped). A single parameter representing the additive (+/- some value), percentage (+/- some %) of variation from the nominal value in terms of 1, 2, 3, or more standard deviations (sigmas) is specified. Note here multiplicative and absolute bounds don't make much sense.

`uniformPDF` If present, the uncertainty in the parameter or function value has a uniform likelihood of taking on any value between symmetric or asymmetric boundaries, which are specified in terms of additive (either +/-x or +x/-y), multiplicative, percentage, or absolute variations. The specified range of values must bracket the nominal value. For this element, the `bounds` sub-element may contain one or two values in which case the boundaries are symmetric or asymmetric.

Uncertainty modeling examples

TBD

Additional DAVE-ML conventions

To facilitate the interpretation of DAVE-ML packages, the following conventions are proposed. Failure to follow any of these should be noted prominently in the data files and any cover documentation.

Locus of action of moments

It is recommended that all force and moments be considered to act around a defined reference point, given in aircraft coordinates. It is further recommended that all subsystem models (aerodynamic, propulsive, alighting gear) provide total forces & moments about this reference point and leave the transfer of moments to the center of mass to the equations of motion.

Decomposition of flight dynamic subsystems

It is recommended that a vehicle's flight dynamic reactions be modeled, at least at the highest level, as aerodynamic, propulsive, and landing/arresting/launch gear models. This is common practice in most aircraft simulation environments we've seen.

Date format in DAVE-ML

The recommended way of representing dates in DAVE-ML documentation, especially date attribute and creation date elements, is numerically in the order YYYY-MM-DD. Thus, July 15, 2003 is given as 2003-07-15. This is to conform to ISO-8601 regarding date and time formats.

Common sign convention notation

The following list of sign convention notation is recommended for adoption. Note the sign convention for most quantities is already fixed by the AIAA Recommended Practice [AIAA92], so this is actually a list of abbreviations for typical sign conventions:

Common DAVE-ML sign convention notation

Acronym: +AFT

Meaning: Positive aft

Acronym: +ANR

Meaning: Positive aircraft nose right

Acronym: +ANU

Meaning: Positive aircraft nose up

Acronym: +CWFN

Meaning: Positive clockwise from north

Acronym: +DN

Meaning: Positive down

Acronym: +E

Meaning: Positive eastward

Acronym: +FWD

Meaning: Positive forward

Acronym: +LFT

Meaning: Positive left

Acronym: +N

Meaning: Positive northward

Acronym: +OUT

Meaning: Positive outward

Acronym: +POS
Meaning: Always positive
Acronym: +RCL
Meaning: Positive right of centerline
Acronym: +RT
Meaning: Positive right
Acronym: +RWD
Meaning: Positive right wing down
Acronym: +TED
Meaning: Positive trailing edge down
Acronym: +TEL
Meaning: Positive trailing edge left
Acronym: +THR
Meaning: Positive beyond threshold
Acronym: +UP
Meaning: Positive up

Lots more to identify

[FIXME: more conventions are lurking]

...like how to define units-of-measure notation

Planned major elements

Additional major elements will have to be defined to support the goal of rapid exchange of simulation models, including

- Validation check case definitions & data files
- Dynamic elements

Further information

Further information, background, the latest `DAVEfunc.dtd` and example models of some aircraft data packages can be found at the DAVE-ML web site: <http://daveml.nasa.gov>

References

[Jackson04] : Jackson, E. Bruce; Hildreth, Bruce L.; York, Brent W.; and Cleveland, Williams : *Evaluation of a Candidate Flight Dynamics Model Simulation Standard Exchange Format* [<http://dcb.larc.nasa.gov/Papers/aiaa-04-5038-DAVEdemo1.pdf>] . AIAA 2004-5038, presented at the AIAA Modeling and Simulation Technologies Conference, 17 August 2004, Providence, Rhode Island.

[Jackson02] : Jackson, E. Bruce; and Hildreth, Bruce L.: *Flight Dynamic Model Exchange using XML* [<http://techreports.larc.nasa.gov/ltrs/PDF/2002/aiaa/NASA-aiaa-2002-4482.pdf>] . AIAA 2002-4482, presented at the AIAA Modeling and Simulation Technology Conference, 5 August 2002, Monterey, California.

[AIAA92] : American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics: *American National Standard: Recommended Practice for Atmospheric and Space Flight Vehicle Coordinate Systems*. ANSI/AIAA

R-004-1992

[AIAA01] : AIAA Flight Simulation Technical Committee: “ Standard Simulation Variable Names [http://daveml.nasa.gov/SimParNames_Dec2001.pdf] ”, Preliminary Draft, December 2001

[AIAA03] : AIAA Modeling and Simulation Technical Committee: “ Standards for the Exchange of Simulation Modeling Data [http://daveml.nasa.gov/SimDataExchange_Jan2003.pdf] ”, Preliminary Draft, Jan 2003

[ISO8601] : International Organization for Standards: “ Data elements and interchange formats - Information interchange - Representation of dates and times [http://www.iso.ch/iso/en/prods-suervices/popstds/datesandtime] ” ISO 8601:2000, 2000

A. Element references and descriptions

Name

address -- Street address or other contact information of an author [Deprecated.]

address

Content model

address :
(#PCDATA)

Attributes

.

Possible parents

author

Allowable children

NONE

Future plans for this element

This element has been subsumed by the contactInfo element below.

Name

author -- Gives name and contact information for originating party of the associated data

author

Content model

```
author : name, org, [xns], [email]
        (address* | contactInfo*)
```

Attributes

name

org

xns

email

Description

author includes alternate means of identifying author using XNS or normal e-mail/address. The address subelement is to be replaced with the more complete contactInfo subelement.

Possible parents

fileHeader
modificationRecord
provenance

Allowable children

address
contactInfo

Future plans for this element

Both the xns and email attributes are deprecated and will be removed. XNS was a proposed internet technology (eXtensible Name Service) to reduce spam that didn't catch on. It is replaced with the 'iname' subelement as a single means to identify an individual or corporation in lieu of typical (and quickly dated) e-mail, phone, or address information. The author element itself is deprecated and should be replaced with the contactInfo element

Name

bounds -- Describes limits or standard deviations of statistical uncertainties

bounds

Content model

```
bounds :  
    (dataTable | variableDef | variableRef)*
```

Attributes

.

Description

This element contains some description of the statistical limits to the values the citing parameter element might take on. This can be in the form of a scalar value, a[n] [un]griddedTableRef reference to an existing table definition, or a private [un]griddedTableDef, or a private table. In the case of formal table references or definitions, these tables define their own dependency, independent of the underlying random variable (whose nominal value is probably specified in a parent table definition). In the more common instance, this element will either be a scalar constant value or a simple table, whose dimensions must match the parent nominal function table and whose independent variables are identical to the nominal table. It is also possible that this limit be determined by an independent variable.

Possible parents

```
normalPDF  
uniformPDF
```

Allowable children

```
dataTable  
variableDef  
variableRef
```

Name

bpRef -- Reference to a breakpoint list

bpRef

Content model

bpRef : bpID
EMPTY

Attributes

bpID

Description

The bpRef element provides references to breakpoint lists so breakpoints can be defined separately from, and reused by, several data tables.

Possible parents

breakpointRefs

Allowable children

NONE

Name

bpVals -- String of comma-separated values of breakpoints

bpVals

Content model

```
bpVals :  
    (#PCDATA)
```

Attributes

.

Description

bpVals is a set of breakpoints; that is, a set of independent variable values associated with one dimension of a gridded table of data. An example would be the Mach or angle-of-attack values that define the coordinates of each data point in a two-dimensional coefficient value table.

Possible parents

breakpointDef

Allowable children

NONE

Name

breakpointDef -- Defines breakpoint sets to be used in model

breakpointDef

Content model

```
breakpointDef : [name], bpID, [units]
                (description?, bpVals)
```

Attributes

name

bpID

units

Description

A breakpointDef is where gridded table breakpoints are given. Since these are separate from function data, may be reused.

Possible parents

DAVEfunc

Allowable children

description
bpVals

Name

breakpointRefs -- Reference to a breakpoint definition

breakpointRefs

Content model

breakpointRefs :
 bpRef+

Attributes

.

Description

The breakpointRefs elements tie the independent variable names for the function to specific breakpoint values defined earlier.

Possible parents

griddedTableDef
griddedTable

Allowable children

bpRef

Name

calculation -- Used to delimit a MathML v2 calculation

calculation

Content model

```
calculation : xmlns:mathml2  
             mathml2:math
```

Attributes

```
xmlns:mathml2
```

Description

Optional calculation element is MathML 2 content markup describing how the signal is calculated.

Possible parents

```
variableDef
```

Allowable children

```
mathml2:math
```

Name

checkData -- Gives verification data for encoded model.

checkData

Content model

```
checkData :  
    (staticShot*)
```

Attributes

.

Description

This top-level element is the placeholder for verification data of various forms. It will include static check cases, trim shots, and dynamic check case information.

Possible parents

DAVEfunc

Allowable children

staticShot

Name

checkInputs -- Lists input values for check case

checkInputs

Content model

```
checkInputs :  
  signal+
```

Attributes

.

Description

Specifies the contents of the input vector for the given check case.

Possible parents

staticShot

Allowable children

signal

Name

checkOutputs -- Lists output values for check case

checkOutputs

Content model

```
checkOutputs :  
  signal+
```

Attributes

.

Description

Specifies the contents of the output vector for the given check case.

Possible parents

staticShot

Allowable children

signal

Name

confidenceBound -- Defines the confidence in a function

confidenceBound

Content model

confidenceBound : value
EMPTY

Attributes

value

Description

The confidenceBound element is used to declare the confidence interval associated with the data table. This is a placeholder and will be removed in a future version of DAVE-ML.

Possible parents

griddedTable
ungriddedTable

Allowable children

NONE

Future plans for this element

Deprecated. Used only in deprecated [un]griddedTable elements. Use uncertainty element instead.

Name

contactInfo -- Provides multiple contact information associated with an author or agency

contactInfo

Content model

```
contactInfo : [contactInfoType], [contactLocation]
              (#PCDATA)
```

Attributes

contactInfoType

address

phone

fax

email

iname

web

contactLocation

professional

personal

mobile

Description

Used to provide contact information about an author. Use contactInfoType to differentiate what information is being conveyed, and contactLocation to denote location of the address.

Possible parents

author

Allowable children

NONE

Name

correlatesWith -- Identifies other functions or variables whose uncertainty correlates with our random value

correlatesWith

Content model

correlatesWith : varID
EMPTY

Attributes

varID

Description

When present, this element indicates the parent function or variable is correlated with the referenced other function or variable in a linear sense. This alerts the application that the random number used to calculate this function or variable's immediate value will be used to calculate another function of variable's value.

Possible parents

normalPDF

Allowable children

NONE

Name

correlation -- Indicates the linear correlation of this function or variable's randomness with a previously computed random variable

correlation

Content model

correlation : varID, corrCoef
EMPTY

Attributes

varID

corrCoef

Description

When present, this element indicates the parent function or variable is correlated with the referenced other function or variable in a linear sense, and gives the correlation coefficient for determining this function's random value based upon the correlating function(s) random value.

Possible parents

normalPDF

Allowable children

NONE

Name

dataPoint -- Defines each point of an ungridded table

dataPoint

Content model

```
dataPoint : [modID]
            (#PCDATA)
```

Attributes

modID

Description

The dataPoint element is used by ungridded tables to list the values of independent variables that are associated with each value of dependent variable. For example: <dataPoint> 0.1, -4.0, 0.2 <!-- Mach, alpha, CL -> </dataPoint> <dataPoint> 0.1, 0.0, 0.6 <!-- Mach, alpha CL -> </dataPoint> Each data point may have associated with it a modification tag to document the genesis of that particular point. No requirement on ordering of independent variables is implied. Since this is a ungridded table, the interpreting application is required to handle what may be unsorted data.

Possible parents

```
ungriddedTableDef
ungriddedTable
```

Allowable children

NONE

Name

dataTable -- Lists the values of a table of function or uncertainty data

dataTable

Content model

```
dataTable :  
    (#PCDATA)
```

Attributes

.

Description

The dataTable element is used by gridded tables where the indep. variable values are implied by break-point sets. Thus, the data embedded between the dataTable element tags is expected to be sorted ASCII values of the gridded table, wherein the last independent variable listed in the function header varies most rapidly. Values are comma or whitespace separated values. A dataTable element can also be used in an uncertainty element to provide duplicate uncertainty bound values.

Possible parents

```
griddedTableDef  
griddedTable  
bounds
```

Allowable children

NONE

Name

DAVEfunc -- Root level element

DAVEfunc

Content model

DAVEfunc :
(fileHeader, variableDef+, breakpointDef*, griddedTableDef*, ungriddedTableDef*, fu

Attributes

.

Description

Root element is DAVEfunc, composed of a file header element followed by 1 or more variable definitions and 0 or more break point definitions, gridded or ungridded table definitions, and function elements.

Possible parents

NONE - ROOT ELEMENT

Allowable children

fileHeader
variableDef
breakpointDef
griddedTableDef
ungriddedTableDef
function
checkData

Name

dependentVarPts -- Defines output breakpoint values

dependentVarPts

Content model

```
dependentVarPts : varID, [name], [units], [sign]  
                (#PCDATA)
```

Attributes

varID

name

units

sign

Description

A dependentVarPts element is a simple of function values and contains a mandatory varID as well as optional name, units, and sign convention attributes. Data points are arranged as single vector with last-specified breakpoint values changing most frequently. Note that the number of dependent values must equal the product of the number of independent values for this simple, gridded, realization. This element is used for simple functions that don't share breakpoint or table values with other functions.

Possible parents

function

Allowable children

NONE

Name

dependentVarRef -- Identifies the signal to be associated with the output of a function

dependentVarRef

Content model

dependentVarRef : varID
EMPTY

Attributes

varID

Description

A dependentVarRef ties the output of a function to a signal name defined previously in a variable definition.

Possible parents

function

Allowable children

NONE

Name

description -- Verbal description of an entity

description

Content model

description :
(#PCDATA)

Attributes

.

Description

optional description is free-form text describing something.

Possible parents

fileHeader
variableDef
breakpointDef
griddedTableDef
ungriddedTableDef
function
reference
modificationRecord

Allowable children

NONE

Name

documentRef -- Reference to an external document

documentRef

Content model

documentRef : [docID], refID
EMPTY

Attributes

docID

refID

Possible parents

provenance

Allowable children

NONE

Future plans for this element

The 'docID' attribute is deprecated; it has been renamed 'refID' to match its use in the 'reference' element. This attribute will be removed in a future version of DAVE-ML.

Name

extraDocRef -- Allows multiple documents to be associated with a single modification event

extraDocRef

Content model

```
extraDocRef : refID  
            EMPTY
```

Attributes

refID

Description

A single modification event may have more than one documented reference. This element can be used in place of the refID attribute in a modificationRecord to record more than one refIDs, pointing to the referenced document.

Possible parents

modificationRecord

Allowable children

NONE

Name

fileCreationDate -- Gives date of creation of entity

fileCreationDate

Content model

```
fileCreationDate : date  
    EMPTY
```

Attributes

date

Description

fileCreationDate is simply a string with a date in it. We follow ISO 8601 and use dates like "2004-01-02" to refer to January 2, 2004.

Possible parents

fileHeader

Allowable children

NONE

Name

fileHeader -- States source and purpose of file

fileHeader

Content model

```
fileHeader : [name]  
            (author+, fileCreationDate, fileVersion?, description?, reference*, modificatio
```

Attributes

name

Description

The header element requires at least one author, a creation date and a version indicator; optional content are description, references and mod records.

Possible parents

DAVEfunc

Allowable children

```
author  
fileCreationDate  
fileVersion  
description  
reference  
modificationRecord  
provenance
```

Name

fileVersion -- Indicates the version of the document

fileVersion

Content model

```
fileVersion :  
  (#PCDATA)
```

Attributes

.

Description

This is a string describing, in some arbitrary text, the version identifier for this function description.

Possible parents

fileHeader

Allowable children

NONE

Name

function -- Defines a function by combining independent variables, breakpoints, and tables.

function

Content model

```
function : name
    (description?,
     (provenance? | provenanceRef?))
    (
        (independentVarPts+, dependentVarPts)
    |
        (independentVarRef+, dependentVarRef, functionDefn)
    )
)
```

Attributes

name

Description

Each function has optional description, optional provenance, and either a simple input/output values or references to more complete (possible multiple) input, output, and function data elements.

Possible parents

DAVEfunc

Allowable children

```
description
provenance
provenanceRef
independentVarPts
dependentVarPts
independentVarRef
dependentVarRef
functionDefn
```

Name

functionCreationDate -- Date of creation of a function table

functionCreationDate

Content model

functionCreationDate : date
EMPTY

Attributes

date

Possible parents

provenance

Allowable children

NONE

Name

functionDefn -- Defines a function by associating a table with other information

functionDefn

Content model

```
functionDefn : [name]  
              (griddedTableRef | griddedTableDef | griddedTable | ungriddedTableRef | ungriddedTable)
```

Attributes

name

Description

A functionDefn defines how function is represented in one of two possible ways: gridded (implies breakpoints), or ungridded (with explicit independent values for each point).

Possible parents

function

Allowable children

```
griddedTableRef  
griddedTableDef  
griddedTable  
ungriddedTableRef  
ungriddedTableDef  
ungriddedTable
```

Name

griddedTable -- Definition of a gridded table; associates breakpoint data with table data.

griddedTable

Content model

```
griddedTable : [name]  
              (breakpointRefs, confidenceBound?, dataTable)
```

Attributes

name

Possible parents

functionDefn

Allowable children

breakpointRefs
confidenceBound
dataTable

Future plans for this element

Deprecated. Use griddedTableDef instead.

Name

griddedTableDef -- Defines an orthogonally-gridded table of data points

griddedTableDef

Content model

```
griddedTableDef : [name], [gtID], [units]
                  (description?,
                   (provenance? | provenanceRef?)
                  , breakpointRefs, uncertainty?, dataTable)
```

Attributes

`name`

`gtID`

`units`

Description

A `griddedTableDef` contains points arranged in an orthogonal (but multi-dimensional) array, where the independent variables are defined by separate breakpoint vectors. This table definition is specified separately from the actual function declaration and requires an XML identifier attribute so that it may be used by multiple functions. The table data point values are specified as comma-separated values in floating-point notation (0.93638E-06) in a single long sequence as if the table had been unraveled with the last-specified dimension changing most rapidly. Line breaks are to be ignored. Comments may be embedded in the table to promote [human] readability.

Possible parents

DAVEfunc
functionDefn

Allowable children

description
provenance
provenanceRef
breakpointRefs
uncertainty
dataTable

Name

griddedTableRef -- Reference to a gridded table definition

griddedTableRef

Content model

griddedTableRef : gtID
EMPTY

Attributes

gtID

Possible parents

functionDefn

Allowable children

NONE

Name

independentVarPts -- Simple definition of independent breakpoints

```
independentVarPts
```

Content model

```
independentVarPts : varID, [name], [units], [sign], [extrapolate], [interpolate]  
                   (#PCDATA)
```

Attributes

`varID`

`name`

`units`

`sign`

`extrapolate`

`neither`

`min`

`max`

`both`

`interpolate`

`linear`

`cubicSpline`

Description

An independentVarPts element is a simple list of breakpoints and contains a mandatory varID identifier as well as optional name, units, and sign convention attributes. An optional extrapolate attribute describes how to extrapolate the output value when the input value exceeds specified values. An optional interpolate attribute indicates how to perform the interpolation within the table (either linear or cubic spline). This element is used for simple functions that don't share breakpoint or table values with other functions.

Possible parents

function

Allowable children

NONE

Name

independentVarRef -- References a predefined signal as an input to a function

independentVarRef

Content model

independentVarRef : varID, [min], [max], [extrapolate], [interpolate]
EMPTY

Attributes

varID

min

max

extrapolate

neither

min

max

both

interpolate

linear

cubicSpline

Description

An independentVarRef more fully describes the input mapping of the function by pointing to a separate breakpoint definition element. An optional extrapolate attribute describes how to extrapolate the output value when the input value exceeds specified values. An optional interpolate attribute indicates how to perform the interpolation within the table (either linear or cubic spline). This allows common breakpoint values for many tables.

Possible parents

function

Allowable children

NONE

Name

internalValues -- An optional dump of internal model values for debugging checkcases.

internalValues

Content model

internalValues :
 signal+

Attributes

.

Description

Provides a set of all internal variable values to assist in debugging recalcitrant implementations of DAVE-ML import tools.

Possible parents

staticShot

Allowable children

signal

Name

isOutput -- Flag to identify non-obvious output signals from model

isOutput

Content model

isOutput :
EMPTY

Attributes

.

Description

Optional isOutput element signals a variable that should be forced to be an output, even if it is used as an input elsewhere. Otherwise, using program should assume a signal defined with no calculation is an input; a signal defined with a calculation but not used elsewhere is an output; and a signal defined as a calculation and used subsequently in the model is an internal signal.

Possible parents

variableDef

Allowable children

NONE

Name

isState -- Flag to identify a state variable within a dynamic model

isState

Content model

isState :
EMPTY

Attributes

.

Description

Option isState element identifies this variable as a state variable in a dynamic model; this tells the implementation that this is the output of an integrator (for continuous models) or a discretely updated state (for discrete models).

Possible parents

variableDef

Allowable children

NONE

Name

isStateDeriv -- Flag to identify a state derivative within a dynamic model

isStateDeriv

Content model

isStateDeriv :
EMPTY

Attributes

.

Description

Option isStateDeriv element identifies this variable as a state derivative variable in a dynamic model; this tells the implementation that this is the output of an integrator (for continuous models only).

Possible parents

variableDef

Allowable children

NONE

Name

isStdAIAA -- Flag to identify standard AIAA simulation variable

isStdAIAA

Content model

isStdAIAA :
EMPTY

Attributes

.

Description

Optional isStdAIAA element identifies this variable is one of the [draft] standard AIAA variable names which should be recognizable exterior to this module, e.g. AngleOfAttack_deg. This flag should assist importing tools determine when an input or output should match a facility-provided signal name without requiring further information.

Possible parents

variableDef

Allowable children

NONE

Name

modificationRecord -- To associate a reference single letter with a modification event

modificationRecord

Content model

```
modificationRecord : modID, [refID]  
    (author+, description?, extraDocRef*)
```

Attributes

modID

refID

Description

A modificationRecord associates a single letter (such as modification "A") with modification author(s), address, and any optional external reference documents, in keeping with the AIAA draft standard.

Possible parents

fileHeader

Allowable children

```
author  
description  
extraDocRef
```


Name

modificationRef -- Reference to associated modification information

modificationRef

Content model

modificationRef : modID
EMPTY

Attributes

modID

Possible parents

provenance

Allowable children

NONE

Name

normalPDF -- Defines a normal (Gaussian) probability density function

```
normalPDF
```

Content model

```
normalPDF : numSigmas  
           (bounds, correlatesWith*, correlation*)
```

Attributes

```
numSigmas
```

Description

In a normally distributed random variable, a symmetrical distribution of given standard deviation is assumed about the nominal value (which is given elsewhere in the parent element). The `correlatesWith` subelement references other functions or variables that have a linear correlation to the current parameter or function. The `correlation` subelement specifies the correlation coefficient and references the other function or variable whose random value helps determine the value of this parameter.

Possible parents

```
uncertainty
```

Allowable children

```
bounds  
correlatesWith  
correlation
```

Name

provenance -- Describes origin or history of the associated information

provenance

Content model

```
provenance : [provID]
             (author+, functionCreationDate, documentRef*, modificationRef*)
```

Attributes

provID

Description

optional provenance describes history or source of data and includes author, date, and zero or more references to documents and modification records.

Possible parents

```
fileHeader
griddedTableDef
ungriddedTableDef
function
```

Allowable children

```
author
functionCreationDate
documentRef
modificationRef
```

Name

provenanceRef -- References a previously defined data provenance description.

provenanceRef

Content model

provenanceRef : provID
EMPTY

Attributes

provID

Description

When the provenance of a set of several data is identical, the first provenance element may be given a provID and referenced by later data elements as a space-saving measure.

Possible parents

griddedTableDef
ungriddedTableDef
function

Allowable children

NONE

Name

reference -- Describes an external document

reference

Content model

reference : xmlns:xlink, xlink:type, refID, author, title, [accession], date,
description?

Attributes

xmlns:xlink

xlink:type

refID

author

title

accession

date

xlink:href

Description

A reference element associates an external document with an ID making use of XLink semantics.

Possible parents

fileHeader

Allowable children

description

Name

signal -- Documents an internal DAVE-ML signal (value, units, etc.)

```
signal
```

Content model

```
signal :  
  (  
    ( (signalName, signalUnits?)  
      | (signalID)  
    )  
    , signalValue, tol?)
```

Attributes

.

Description

This element is used to document the name, ID, value, tolerance, and units of measure for checkcases. When used with checkInputs or checkOutputs, the signalName subelement must be present (since check cases are viewed from "outside" the model); when used in an internalValues element, the signalID subelement should be used to identify the signal by ID (which is the model-unique internal reference for each signal). When used in a checkOutputs vector, the tol element must be present.

Possible parents

```
checkInputs  
internalValues  
checkOutputs
```

Allowable children

```
signalName  
signalUnits  
signalID  
signalValue  
tol
```

Name

signalID -- Gives the XML-valid, model-unique identifier of a varDef

signalID

Content model

signalID :
(#PCDATA)

Attributes

.

Description

Used inside a checkCase element to specify the input or output varID

Possible parents

signal

Allowable children

NONE

Name

signalName -- Gives the external name of an input or output signal

signalName

Content model

signalName :
(#PCDATA)

Attributes

.

Description

Used inside a checkCase element to specify the input or output variable name

Possible parents

signal

Allowable children

NONE

Name

signalUnits -- Gives the unit-of-measure of an input or output variable

```
signalUnits
```

Content model

```
signalUnits :  
  (#PCDATA)
```

Attributes

.

Description

Used inside a checkCase element to specify the units-of-measure for an input or output variable, for verification of proper implementation of a model.

Possible parents

```
signal
```

Allowable children

NONE

Name

signalValue -- Gives the value of a checkcase signal/variable

signalValue

Content model

```
signalValue :  
  (#PCDATA)
```

Attributes

.

Description

Used inside a checkCase element to give the current value of an internal signal or input/output variable, for verification of proper implementation of a model.

Possible parents

signal

Allowable children

NONE

Name

staticShot -- Used to check the validity of the model once instantiated by the receiving facility or tool.

```
staticShot
```

Content model

```
staticShot : name, [refID]  
            (checkInputs, internalValues?, checkOutputs)
```

Attributes

name

r**e**fID

Description

Contains a description of the inputs and outputs, and possibly internal values, of a DAVE-ML model in a particular instant of time.

Possible parents

```
checkData
```

Allowable children

```
checkInputs  
internalValues  
checkOutputs
```

Name

tol -- Specifies the tolerance of value matching for model verification

tol

Content model

tol :
 (#PCDATA)

Attributes

.

Description

This element specifies the allowable tolerance of error in an output value such that the model can be considered verified. It is assumed all uncertainty is removed in performing the model calculations.

Possible parents

signal

Allowable children

NONE

Name

uncertainty -- Describes statistical uncertainty bounds and any correlations for a parameter or function table.

```
uncertainty
```

Content model

```
uncertainty : effect  
             (normalPDF | uniformPDF)
```

Attributes

```
effect
```

```
additive
```

```
multiplicative
```

```
percentage
```

```
absolute
```

Description

This optional element is used in function and parameter definitions to describe statistical variance in the possible value of that function or parameter value. Only Gaussian (normal) or uniform distributions of continuous random variable distribution functions are supported.

Possible parents

```
variableDef  
griddedTableDef  
ungriddedTableDef
```

Allowable children

```
normalPDF  
uniformPDF
```

Name

ungriddedTable -- Definition of an ungridded set of function data

ungriddedTable

Content model

```
ungriddedTable : [name]  
                (confidenceBound?, dataPoint+)
```

Attributes

`name`

Possible parents

functionDefn

Allowable children

confidenceBound
dataPoint

Future plans for this element

Deprecated. Use ungriddedTableDef instead.

Name

ungriddedTableDef -- Defines a table of data, each with independent coordinates

ungriddedTableDef

Content model

```
ungriddedTableDef : [name], [utID], [units]
                   (description?,
                    (provenance? | provenanceRef?)
                   , uncertainty?, dataPoint+)
```

Attributes

`name`

`utID`

`units`

Description

An ungriddedTableDef contains points that are not in an orthogonal grid pattern; thus, the independent variable coordinates are specified for each dependent variable value. This table definition is specified separately from the actual function declaration and requires an XML identifier attribute so that it may be used by multiple functions.

Possible parents

DAVEfunc
functionDefn

Allowable children

description
provenance
provenanceRef
uncertainty
dataPoint

Name

ungriddedTableRef -- Reference to an ungridded table

ungriddedTableRef

Content model

ungriddedTableRef : utID
EMPTY

Attributes

utID

Possible parents

functionDefn

Allowable children

NONE

Name

uniformPDF -- Defines a uniform (constant) probability density function

uniformPDF

Content model

```
uniformPDF : symmetric  
            bounds+
```

Attributes

symmetric

yes

no •

Description

In a uniformly distributed random variable, the value of the parameter has equal likelihood of assuming any value within the (possibly asymmetric) bounds, which must bracket the nominal value (which is given elsewhere in the parent element).

Possible parents

uncertainty

Allowable children

bounds

Name

variableDef -- Defines signals used in DAVE-ML model

variableDef

Content model

variableDef : name, varID, units, [axisSystem], [sign], [alias], [symbol], [initialValue], [description?], [calculation?], [isOutput?], [isState?], [isStateDeriv?], [isStdAIAA?], [uncertainty?]

Attributes

name

varID

units

axisSystem

sign

alias

symbol

initialValue

Description

variableDef elements provide wiring information - that is, they identify the input and output signals used by these function blocks. They also provide MathML content markup to indicate any calculation required to arrive at the value of the variable, using other variables as inputs. The variable definition can include statistical information regarding the uncertainty of the values which it might take on, when measured after any calculation is performed.

Possible parents

DAVEfunc

bounds

Allowable children

description

calculation

isOutput

isState

isStateDeriv

isStdAIAA
uncertainty

Name

variableRef -- Reference to a variable definition

variableRef

Content model

variableRef : varID
EMPTY

Attributes

varID

Possible parents

bounds

Allowable children

NONE