

Container Model*

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Abstract

Considering documentation systems like HTML, Latex or MS Word a document consists of a not necessarily contiguous sequence of characters and structural, probably also typographical mark-ups. Removing mark-ups produces a plain text. Removing punctuation and also whitespaces a sequence of non-whitespace characters remains. Inserting mark-ups, punctuation or whitespace characters into a plain text or pure character string a kind of document or structured text arises. We face some analogue also in programming: e.g. the complex value of a particular C-structure typed variable in the executable appears as a contiguous sequence of bytes which holds information neither on the C -structure nor its components' types.

In Container Model two structural operations namely composing finite-length tuples and composing finite-length sequences, further on a set \mathcal{U} whose elements are all finite-length tuples and sequences recursively composed from non-negative integers are considered. In addition, we consider finite-length sequences of bytes, called raw data. Any non-negative integer is mapped to shortest raw datum that represents its binary scaled value, and any particular $u \in \mathcal{U}$ is mapped to the raw datum that is composed from the raw data of its components by putting them after each other in the order of appearance. The mapping above induces a partition over \mathcal{U} whose elements are called containers. An arbitrary structure-expression of a raw datum using the structural operations above identifies some subset of the container the raw datum identifies. Correlations between relationships among structure-expressions and those among the corresponding container subsets are detected.

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