Ontology-related data and reengineering Design by Re-engineering

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Course Outline

- Ontologies and the Semantic Web
- Ontology Design and Ontology Design Patterns
- Content Ontology Design Patterns
- Design by Re-Engineering





Reengineering OPs

Definition

- Reengineering OPs are transformation rules applied in order to create a new ontology (target model) starting from elements of a source model
- The target model is an ontology, while the source model can be either an ontology, or a non-ontological resource
 - e.g., a thesaurus concept, a data model pattern, a UML model, a linguistic structure, etc.

Two types:

- Schema reengineering OPs are rules for transforming a non-OWL DL metamodel into an OWL DL ontology
- Refactoring OPs provide designers with rules for transforming, i.e. "refactoring", an existing OWL DL "source" ontology into a new OWL DL "target" ontology
 - E.g. a guideline to reengineer a piece of an OWL ontology in presence of a requirement change, as when moving from individuals to classes, or from object properties to classes. See also N-ary relation tranformation pattern





Ontology-related data: knowledge resource types

Modeling Languages

- E/R, UML, XSD, Petri Nets, ebXML, BPEL4WS
- Conceptual models
 - Database schemas, UML diagrams, XSD schemas, etc.
- Informal Data Structures
 - Spreadsheets, tables, etc.
- Lexical resources
 - WordNet, FrameNet, Oxford Dictionary, etc.
- Concept Schemes
 - Thesauri, classifications, nomenclatures, etc.
- Open tag systems
 - Flickr, Wikipedia, MySpace, ...
- Linked Open Data
 - DBpedia, Microformats, RDFa, etc.
- Text extractors
 - Text2Onto, TermExtractor, SST, Frame Detector, ...



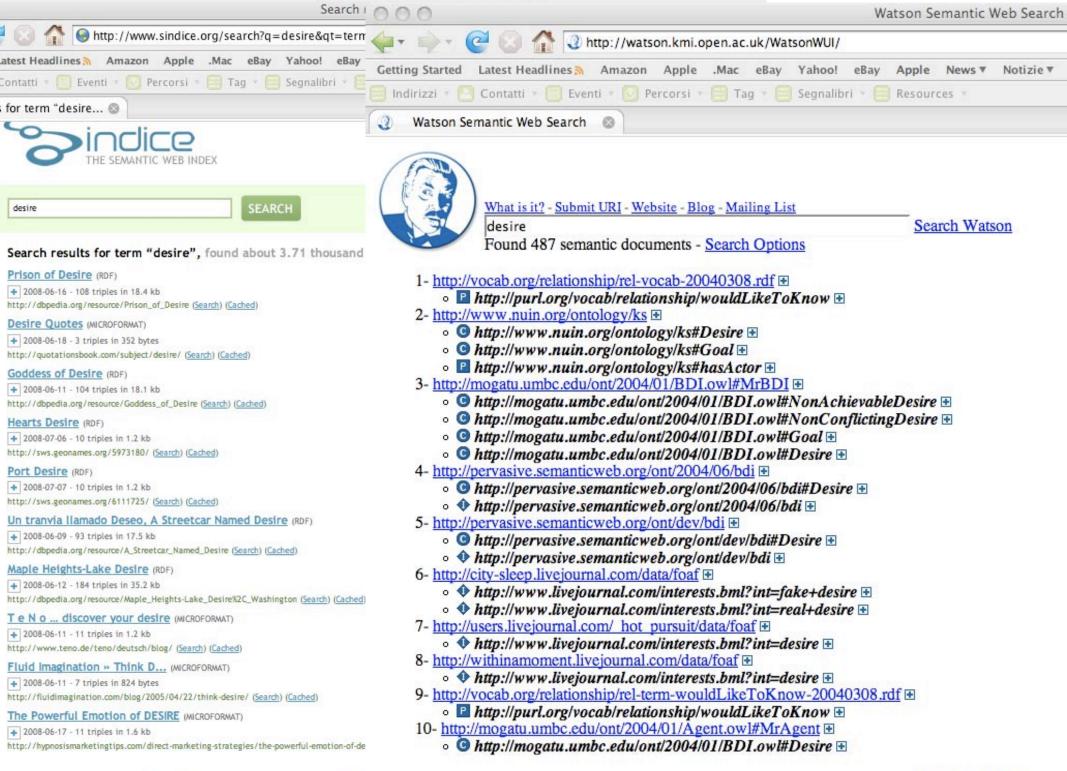


Searching and using ontologies, on-the-fly data reengineering

- Watson and the NeOn Toolkit
- Sindice
- Yago
- Umbel
- Freebase
- OpenLink Data Explorer over Linked Open Data
- GRDDL, RDFa and Microformats







Integrated knowledge search

YAGO-query:



Search Results

Narrow Results



Freebase

Items 1 - 30 of 60+

Desire



Song, Composition

Tobsire' is the lead single from U2's 1988 album, Rattle and Hum. It was also their first #1 single in the UK. It reached #3 on the Billboard Hot 100 in the US, and reached #1 on both the Mainstream and Modern Rock Tracks charts, the first song to reach the top of both of these charts. Toesire' debuted live on the first night of the Lovetown Tour on 21 September 1988, and appeared at almost every concert on that tour its segued into a cover of 80 by Jain's "All Along the Watchtower," and the...

Desire



Desire is singer-songwriter Bob Dylan's 17th studio album, released by Columbia Records in 1976. It is one of Dylan's most collaborative efforts, featuring the same caravan of musicians from the accidined Rolling Thunder Revue tours the previous year (later documented on The Bootleg Series Vol. 5). Most of the album was coo-written by Jacques Leve, and is composed of lengthy story-songs, two of which quickly generated controversy: the over 11-minute long 'Joey', which is seen as glorifying the...

Desire



V Program

Desire is an American telenovela which debuted at 8 p.m. ET/7 p.m. CT on September 5, 2006, on the American network MyNetworkTV, and ended on December 5. It was produced by Twentieth Television. The program starred Sofia Milos, Michelle Belegrin, Nate Haden, Kelly Albanese, Zack Silva, Jessie Ward, Tanisha Harper, Haden and Silva played two brothers on the run from the Gamarras, a New Jersey crime family. They run from Bayonne to Los Angeles and become restaurateurs. Along the way, the pair...

Desire

Comic Book Character, Fictional Characte

Desire is one of the Endless, a fictional character from Neil Gaiman's comic book series, The Sandman. Desire is the third youngest of the Endless and the twin of Despair. It is a strikingly beautiful figure whose gender is mutable, becoming male, female, both, or neither as the situation warrants. It is often referred to as "sister-brother" by its siblings, particularly Dream. Desire blends in effortlessly with whatever environment it finds itself in. It lives in the heart of a massive flesh...

Desire

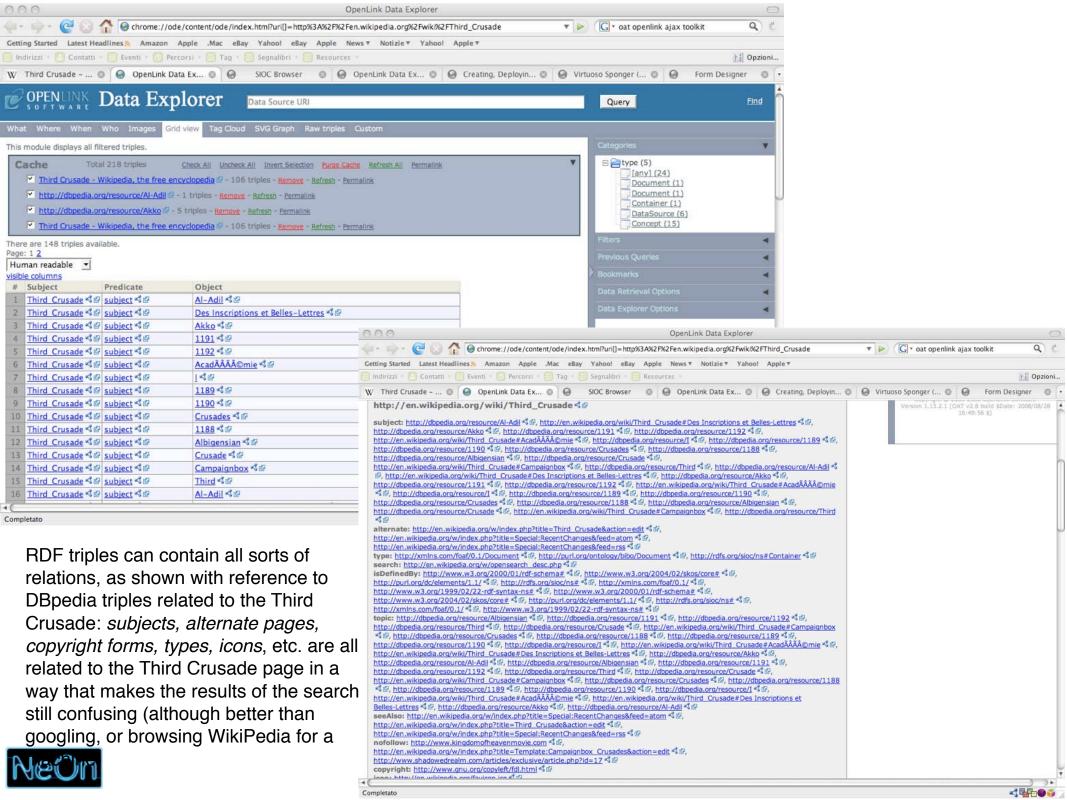


"Desire" is a song recorded by Swedish singer Darin. It was released as the third single (and first digital only) from Darin's third studio album Break the News in Sweden on May 7 2007. In Germany and selected other European countries, it was released as the album's second single on December 7 2007. Darin performed the song on the finale of the German Popstars on December 6 2007. "Desire" debuted in Germany at number fifty-three in the last week of 2007.

everything based on a centralized ontology ... of mixed quality

STLab

The Semantic Technology Lab
ISTC-CHR Rome



How Linked Data Materialize on the Web

Generated "on the fly" via RDF middleware from:

Existing Web Pages (POSH, Microformats, eRDF, RDFa, GRDDL)

Web 2.0 Data Spaces (Social Networks, Blogs, Wikis, Bookmarks, Online Discussions / Conversations etc)

Web Services (SOAP and REST)

Enterprise Data Sources

SOA oriented Web Services

XML based Data Warehouses and Views

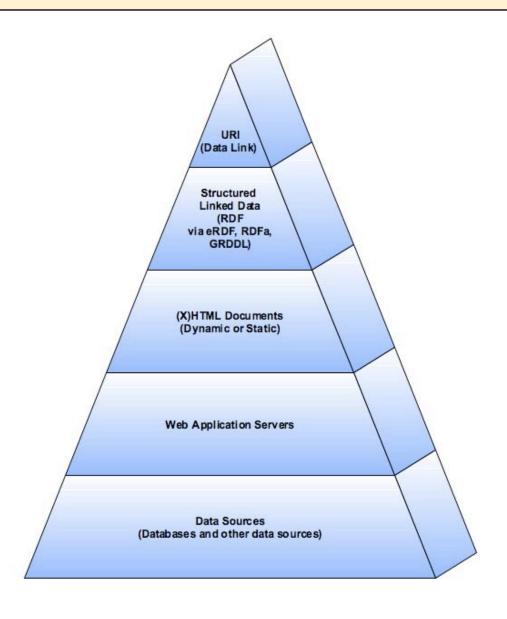
Enterprise Databases (ODBC, JDBC, OLE-DB, ADO.NET, XMLA, Native CLIs)

Community driven extraction efforts

DBpedia, Bio2RDF, and many other Linking Open Data projects

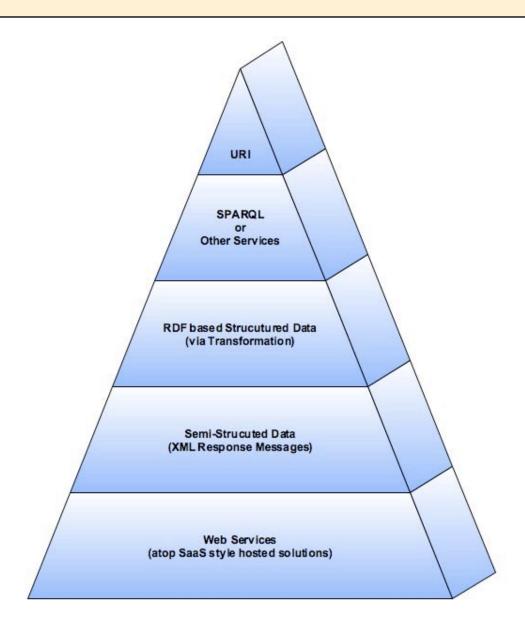


Reengineering dynamic web content



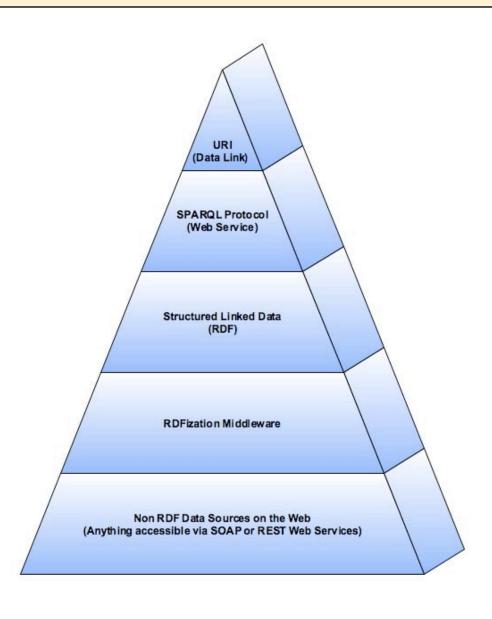


Reengineering web service content



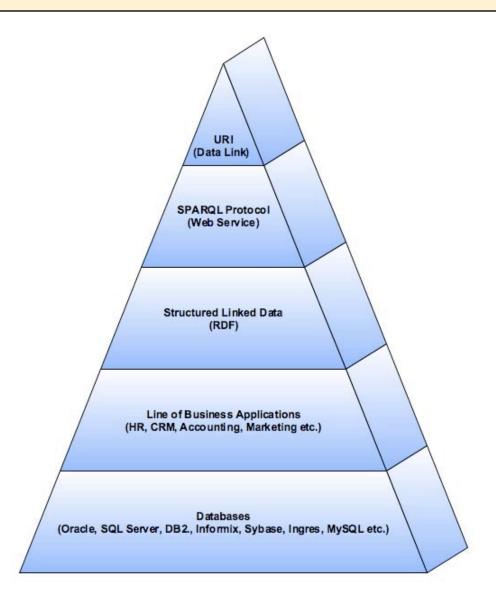


Reengineering web content



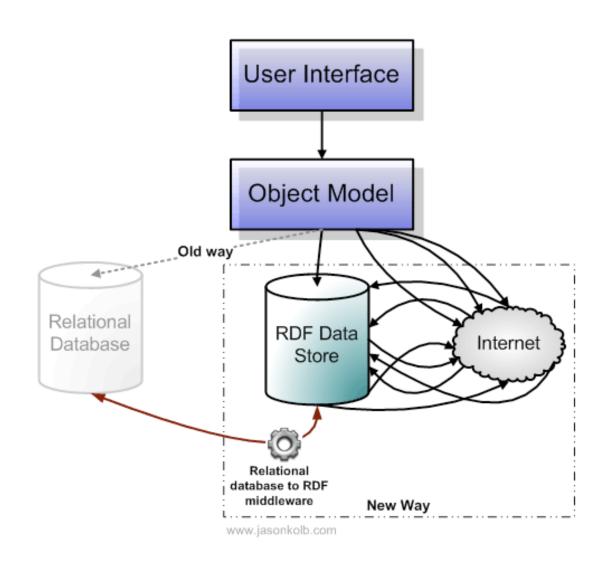


Reengineering enterprise data

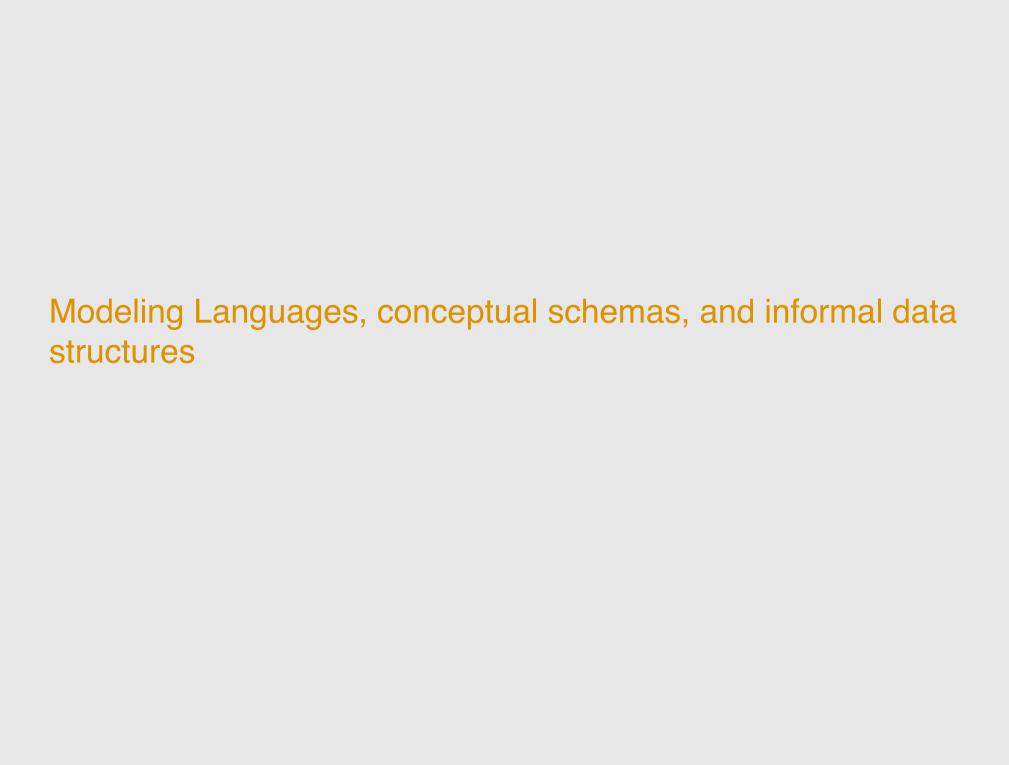




Reengineering relational databases







Example: Sales/Order Process 1/2

Credit check Request for order Record order Natural language Sales/Order Processing (SOP) reliable customer not reliable customer Reengineered from IBM WebSphere web site Inventory availability check UML use case and activity diagram Reject order goods not available goods available Configuration of products Order Fulfillment Fullfill order Request for order Customer Send order to BOS Record order Inventory availability check Configuration of products



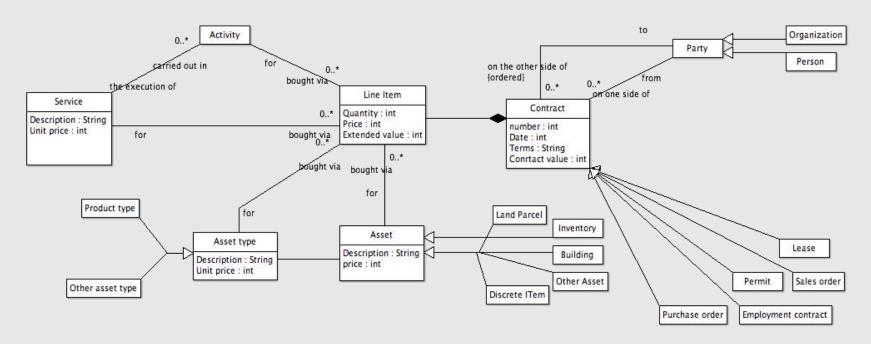


Credit check

Example: Sales/Order Process 2/2

Data model patterns

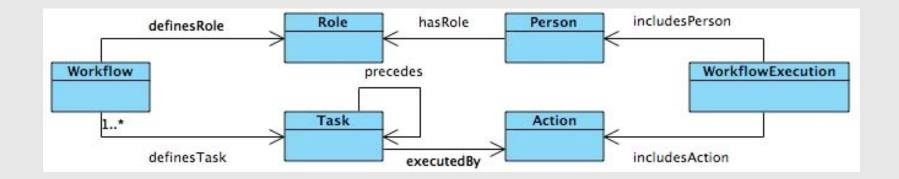
- Kinds of Contracts
- re-engineered from 'Data Model Patterns' (D.C. Hay. 96) Workflow patterns







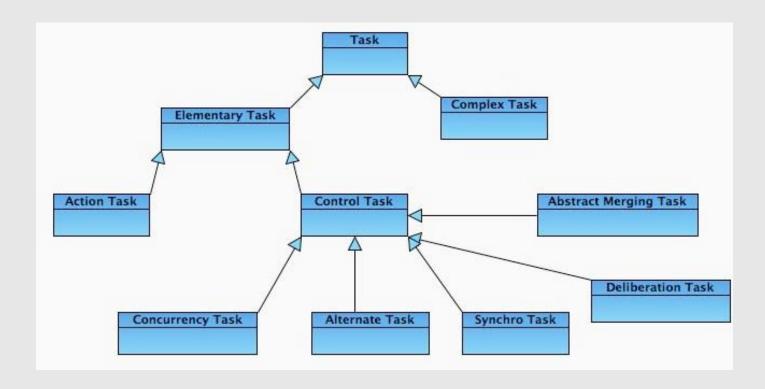
Workflow: CP specialization







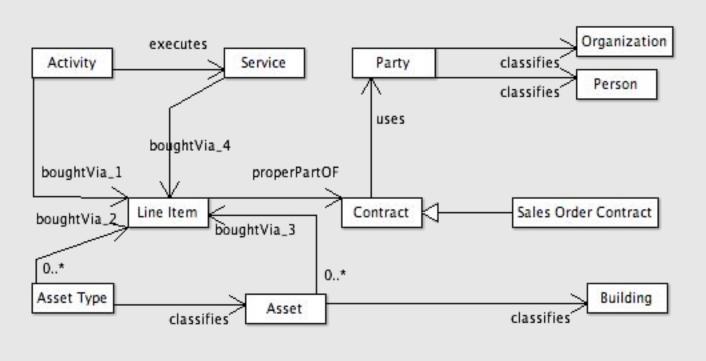
Some workflow patterns (re-engineered from van der Aalst)

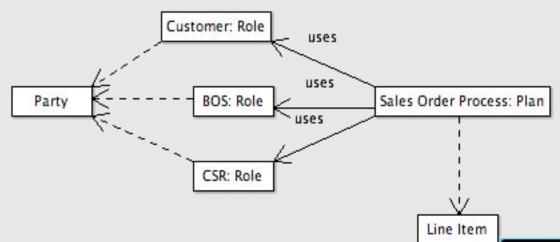






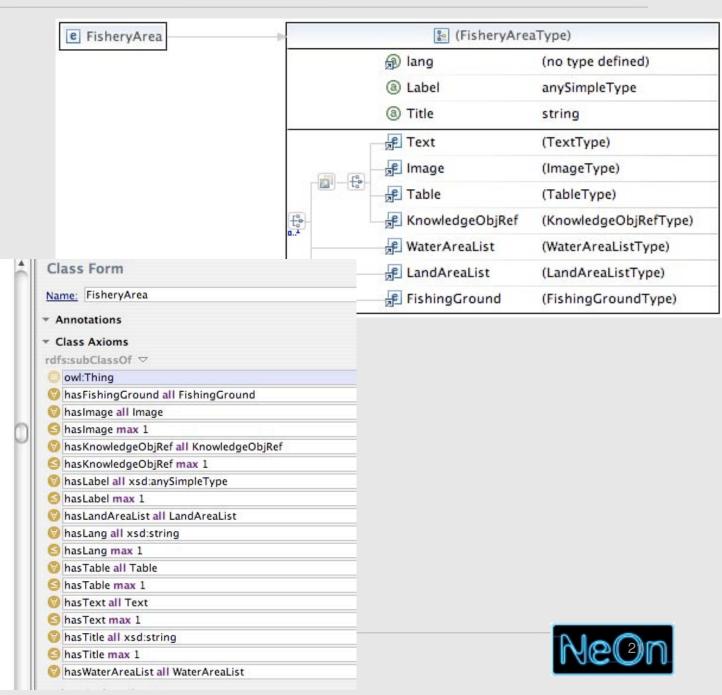
Merging data models and workflow patterns in OWL CPs





STLab

An example from a DTD-based XSD





FisheryActivityEntry

FishervAncestor

FisheryExploit

FisheryHistory

FisheryIndicator

FisheryOverview

FisheryStatusTrend

FisheryStruct

FishingActivityRef

Fisheryldent

FisheryKeys

FisheryRef

FisheryArea

FishEquipContext

FishEquipFeature

Spreadsheet2RDF (e.g. rdf123)

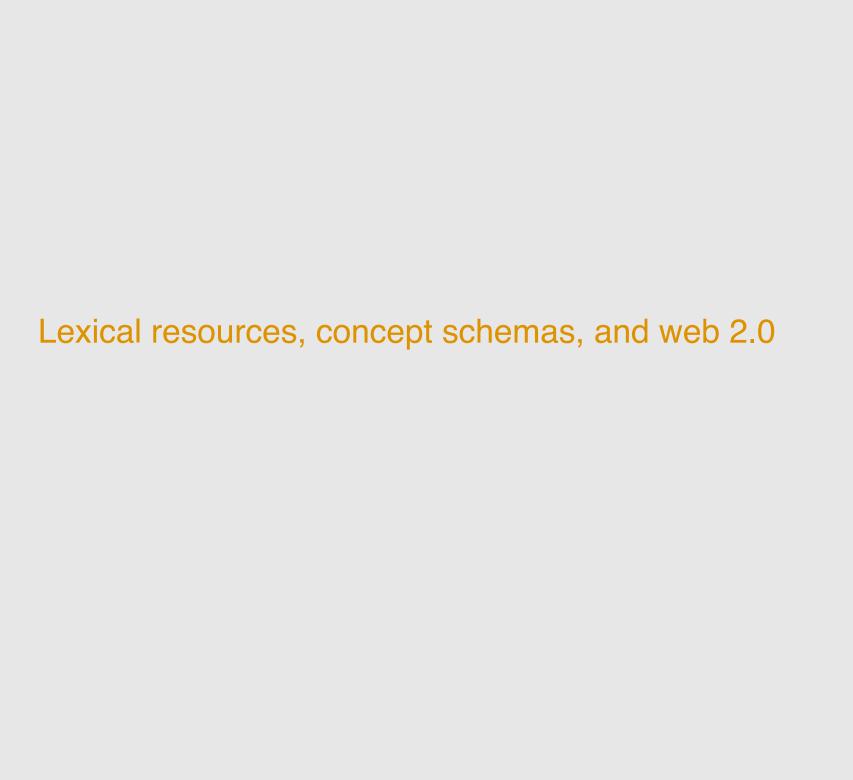
```
@prefix rdfs: <a href="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#">http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>.
rdf123:metadata,....
                                                         @prefix dc: < http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/>.
title, Computing lab members, ......
                                                         @prefix rdf123: <http://rdf123.org/> .
comment,8 June 2007,,,,,,,
row head,true,.....
start row,8.....
                                                         <> a rdf123:ConvertedSpreadsheetInRDF;
type,rdf123:ConvertedSpreadsheetInRDF,,
                                                         dc:title "Computing lab members;
                                                         rdfs:comment "8 June 2007".
NAME, EMAIL, OFFICE, , , , ,
Al Turing, amt@umbc.edu, ITE332,,,,,,
                                                         [] a foaf:Person;
Don Knuth,dek@umbc.edu,ITE332,,,,,,
                                                         foaf:name "Al Turing";
Marvin Minsky, mlm@umbc.edu, ITE442,,,,,,
                                                         foaf:mbox "amt@umbc.edu";
                                                         foaf:offceNumber "ITE332".
```



@prefix rdf: < http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>.

a foaf:Person;

foaf:name "Don Knuth"; ...



Linguistic dictionaries and thesauri

Oxford American Dictionary

 $desire \hspace{.1cm} \lceil \hspace{.1cm} \mathrm{d} \hspace{.1cm} \mathrm{d}$

noun

a strong feeling of wanting to have something or wishing for something to happen: [with infinitive] a desire to work in the dirt with your bare hands.

• strong sexual feeling or appetite: they were clinging together in fierce mutual desire. verb [trans.]

strongly wish for or want (something): he never achieved the status he so desired | [as adj.] (**desired**) it failed to create the desired effect.

- want (someone) sexually: there had been a time, years ago, when he had desired her.
- archaic express a wish to (someone); request or entreat.

ORIGIN Middle English: from Old French desir (noun), desirer (verb), from Latin desiderare (see desiderate).

Thesaurus

desire

noun

1 a desire to see the world wish, want, aspiration, fancy, inclination, impulse; yearning, longing, craving, hankering, hunger; eagerness, enthusiasm, determination; informal yen, itch, jones.

2 his eyes glittered with desire lust, sexual attraction, passion, sensuality, sexuality; lasciviousness, lechery, salaciousness, libidinousness; informal the hots, raunchiness, horniness.

verb

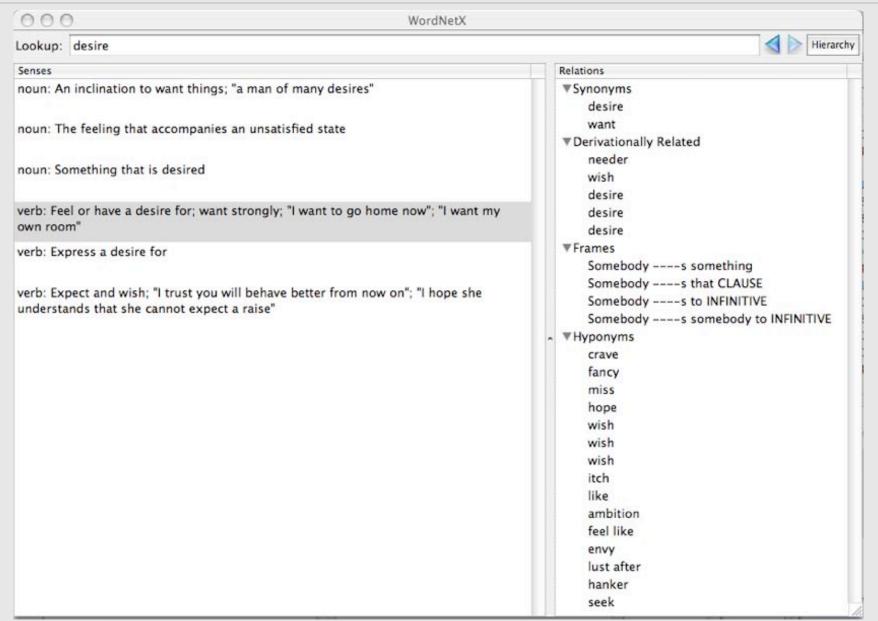
1 they desired peace want, wish for, long for, yearn for, crave, hanker after, be desperate for, be bent on, covet, aspire to; fancy; informal have a yen for, have a jones for, yen for, hanker after/for.

2 she desired him be attracted to, lust after, burn for, be infatuated by; informal fancy, have the hots for, have a crush on, be mad about, be crazy about.





WordNets







FrameNets

Frame Report (recent data)

| Top of Frame Index | Top of Lexical Unit Index |

Desiring

Definition:

An Experiencer desires that an Event occur. (Note that commonly a resultant state of the Event will stand in for the Event.) In some cases, the Experiencer is an active participant in the Event, and in such cases the Event itself is often not mentioned, but rather some Focal participant which is subordinately involved in the Event.

Generally, the use of a word in this frame implies that the specific Event has not yet happened, but that the Experiencer believes that they would be happier if it did. Sometimes the Time_of_Event, Purpose_of_Event, or the Location_of_Event are mentioned without the explicit mention of the Event.

only WANTED one piece of candy.

The company was EAGER for him to leave as soon as possible

Susan really WISHES that you 'd listen to her

FEs:

Core:

Event [Evnt] The change that the Experiencer would like to see.

Semantic Type

State_of_affairs

Experiencer [Exp] The Experiencer is the person (or sentient being) who wishes for the Exent to occur.

Semantic Type Sentient

Focal_participant (Foc) This is the entity that the Experiencer wishes to be affected by some Event.

Location_of_Event [PEv] The Location_of_Event is the place involved in the desired Event.

I WANT that box on top of the other one.

The prince WISHES you here before matins.





Thesauri: Agrovoc

Agricultural Information I		helping to build a world without hunger Search	
 Interoperability, Reusability 			
Home Partners Discuss		ا لرغيبية 中文 English Français Español	
AGROVOC Concept Server AGROVOC Thesaurus Browse Sub-vocabularies Latest updates Suggest terms Download Webservices V1.5 Copyright information Knowledge Organization Systems	AGROVOC Thesaurus AGROVOC is a multilingual, cover the terminology of al food and related domains (e.	ROVOC is a multilingual, structured and controlled vocabulary designed to ver the terminology of all subject fields in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and and related domains (e.g. environment). Sern more about AGROVOC by browsing: AGROVOC Flyer	
By Type By Subject area Suggest KOS Browse classification schemes AGROVOC in AOS The Concept Server Applied ontologies in FAO Ontology relationships NeOn Glossary Frequently Asked Questions	starting with co EN: Famine FR: Famine ES: Escasez de alimentos AR: อีประ ZH: 如荒 PT: Escassez de alimentos CS: hladomor JA: 剣麓 TH: ความอดยาก SK: hladomor DE: HUNGERSNOT HU: éhínség Term code: 2790 Legend for relationships	BT: Disasters RT: Malnutrition RT: Nutritional status RT: Economic situation RT: Food stocks RT: Agricultural situation RT: Emergency relief RT: Food supply SNX: Hunger (physiology) UF: Hunger (socioeconomic problem)	



IST'C-CNR Rome



How to compare them?

- How to compare descriptions that use different representations and are mostly missing formal semantics?
 - e.g. logic, informal, linguistic, topic-based, ...
- Current trend: meta-modeling
 - e.g. LMM for OWL, WordNet, FrameNet, KOS, LMF





W3C WNET Schema (Lexicon2ABox approach)

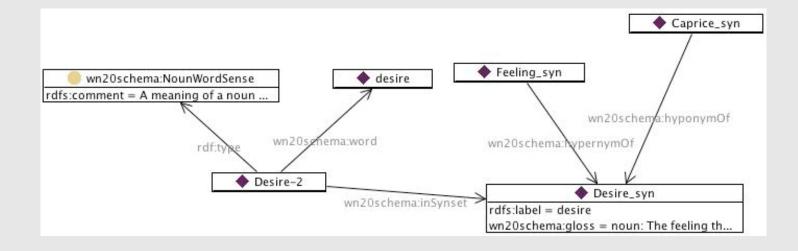
- http://www.w3.org/2006/03/wn/wn20/
- http://www.w3.org/2001/sw/BestPractices/WNET/wn-conversion.html#primer







An example of wordnet in owl (Lexicon2ABox approach)

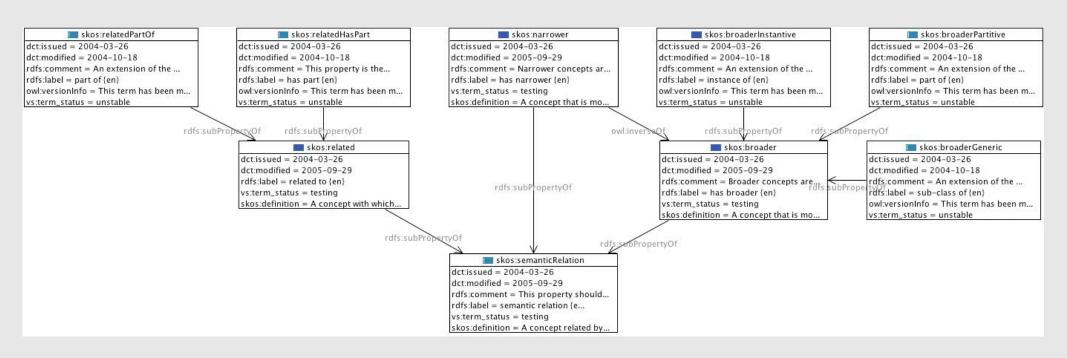


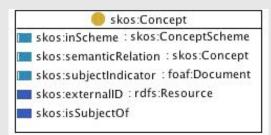


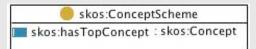


SKOS Vocabulary (KOS2ABox approach)

http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/vocabs





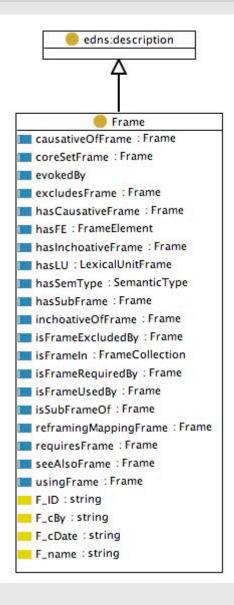






OntoFrameNet (a different Lexicon2ABox approach)

- http://www.loa-cnr.it/ontologies/ FrameNet/ofn.owl
- based on cDnS ontology: http://www.loa-cnr.it/ontologies/
 OFN.owl







From "raw" data to patterns

Moving from "raw" knowledge resources to networked ontologies require:

- Ontology requirement analysis (domain(s), task(s), and sustainability constraints for ontologies to be built/managed)
- Tool/resource requirement analysis (functionalities to be covered by tools, and competences needed)
- Project planning (deciding on knowledge resources, economic resources, team composition and responsibilities, data copyright management, tools)
- Workflow decision (specially for reengineering and argumentation)
- Rationale elicitation ("critiquing" the reengineered data)
- Providing solutions (e.g. based on design patterns, or conveying new ones)

Not one, "best" waterfall methodology

- A project can start spontaneously to solve a rationale elicitation problem, can be planned in order to reengineer knowledge resources, or to reuse existing ontologies or patterns, etc.
- A project can be started either with or without requirement analyses.
- Even the solutions can consist only of a "bulk" reengineering process, without explicit patterns



Legacy *aquaculture* hierarchies from fishery terminology systems

AQUACULTURE (AGROVOC)
NT1 fish culture
NT2 fish feeding
NT1 frog culture
...

rt agripisciculture rt aquaculture equipment

aguad

Fr aquaculture Es acuicultura

AQUACULTURE (ASFA)

NT Brackishwater aquaculture NT Freshwater aquaculture NT Marine aquaculture rt Aquaculture development rt Aquaculture economics rt Aquaculture engineering

rt Aquaculture facilities

Biological entity (FIGIS)

Taxonomic entity

Major group

Order

Family

Genus

Species

Capture species (filter)

Aquaculture species (filter)

Production species (filter)

Tuna atlas spec

SUBJECT (OneFish)

Aquaculture

Aquaculture development

Aquaculture economics @

Aquaculture planning





Sample data model analysis/conversion (KOS2TBox approach)

Term ≠ Concept

Term = String (or Lexical Item)

Concept = Class

BT ≈ subsumption between classes

RT ≈ top-level conceptual relation

 $\{Descriptors\} = \bigcup \{Classes\}, \{Individuals\}$

Individual ∈ Class

Concept ≠ Subject/Topic/Domain





Conversion: effects on translation (1)

- agrovoc_schema:Descriptor
 - agrovoc:River
 - agrovoc:Amazon



- owl:Class(agrovoc:River)
- owl:Individual(agrovoc:Amazon(rdf:type agrovoc:River))





Conversion: effects on translation (2)

- agrovoc:RT
- agrovoc_schema:Descriptor
 - agrovoc:Fishing_vessel
 - agrovoc:Fishing_gear
 - agrovoc:Fishing_vessel,RT,Fishing_gear



Class(agrovoc:Fishing_vessel partial





Ontology evaluation

- Domain: entity types, expertise patterns
 - is the ontology appropriate to context?
- Task: competency questions
 - is the ontology appropriate to support relevant queries?
- Resources: tools and personnel
 - is the ontology (structure, function, annotations) manageable and costeffective?
- Direct measuring of graphs and annotations
- Black-box/glass-box measuring of admissibility wrt conceptualization
- Indirect measuring via user feedback, and correlation
- Principles, diagnosis and trade-offs





Possible theses and research issues at our Lab

- Implementation of reengineering patterns over information resources and linking open data
- Implementation of tools supporting pattern-based design
- Collaborative tools for ontology design
- •





Events: conferences, tutorials, schools

• EKAW2008: 29/9 - 3/10

• <u>SWAP2008</u>: 15/12 - 17/12

• <u>SSSW2009</u>: Early July 2009



