

Ontology Design Patterns as the next step in Web Semantics



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Foundations of Semantic Web
Technologies

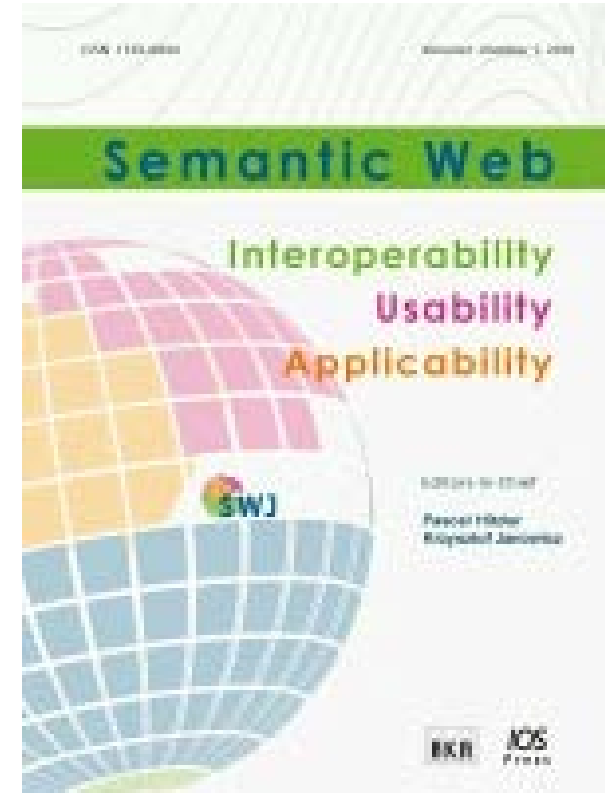
Chapman & Hall/CRC, 2010

**Choice Magazine Outstanding Academic
Title 2010 (one out of seven in Information
& Computer Science)**

<http://www.semantic-web-book.org>



- **EiCs:** Pascal Hitzler
Krzysztof Janowicz
- **Funded 2010**
- **SCImago ranks us 18th worldwide in Computer Science**
- **We very much welcome contributions at the “rim” of traditional Semantic Web research – e.g., work which is strongly inspired by a different field.**
- **Non-standard (open & transparent) review process.**



- **<http://www.semantic-web-journal.net/>**

Data Semantics (DaSe) Lab

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Current focus topics:

ontology modeling

ontology design patterns

ontology and data alignment

data and information integration

use of formal semantics

semantic web languages

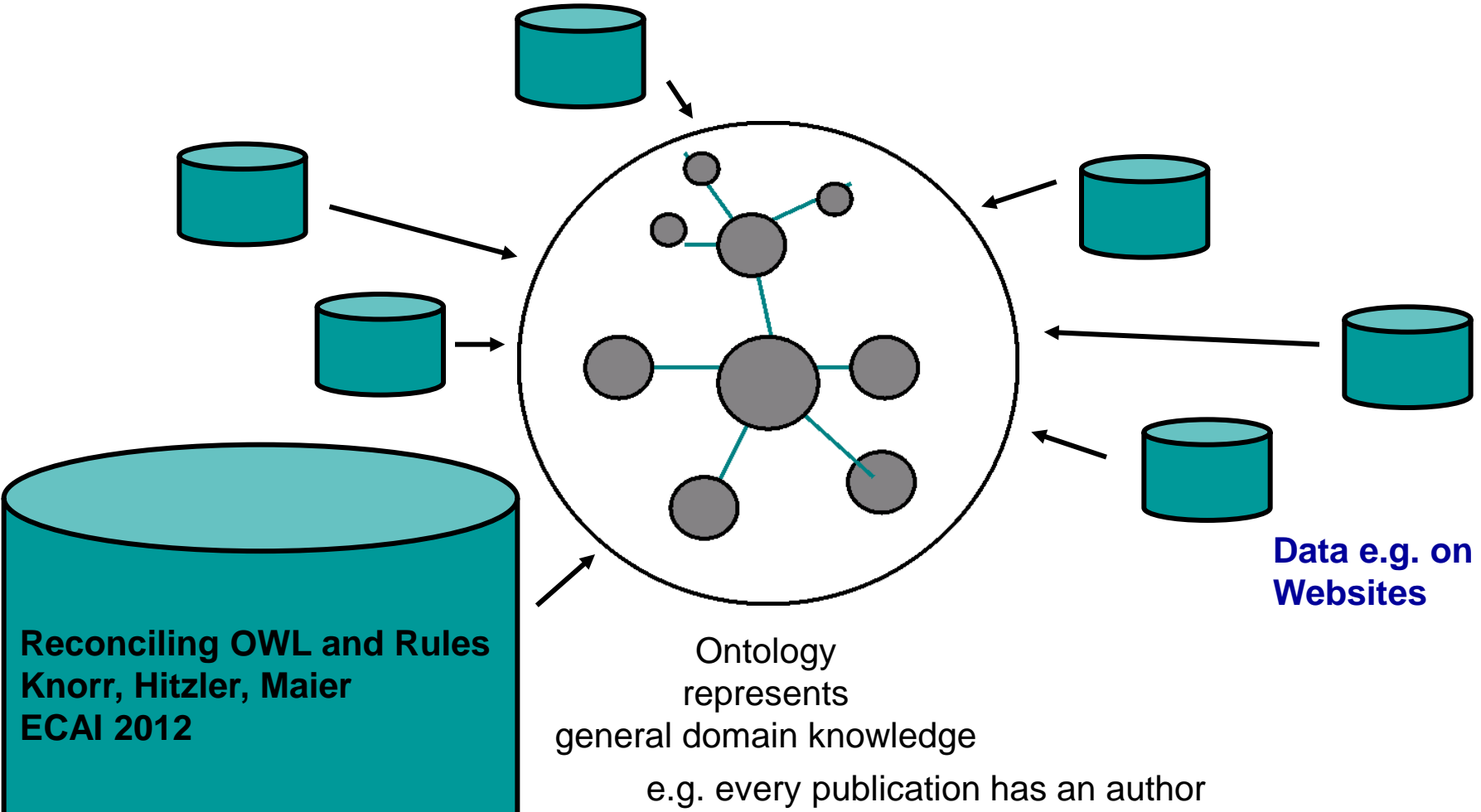
logical foundations

efficient reasoning algorithms

data security

applications in the sciences and elsewhere

Ontologies?



Reconciling OWL and Rules
Knorr, Hitzler, Maier
ECAI 2012

Ontology
represents
general domain knowledge
e.g. every publication has an author

Data e.g. on
Websites

- **Large, well-thought-out ontologies (foundational/domain/etc).**
- **“You just have to get your formal definitions right, and a lot of the rest will just fall into place.”**

- **“You just have to get your formal definitions right, and a lot of the rest will just fall into place.”**
 - **This does not even work for**
 - **scientists**
 - **wanting to share and reuse scientific data**
 - **through well-kept data repositories**
 - **So how is this supposed to work for the web at large?**

- **Try to find a universal definition for**
 - **Forest**
 - **Mountain**
 - **City**
 - **River**

 - **Etc.**

- **The stronger our ontological commitments, the more we lose reusability.**

- **We need to accept that conceptualizations are often very local, resulting in “micro-ontologies”.**

$a:\text{flowsInto} \sqsubseteq a:\text{IsConnected}$ (1)

$a:\text{IrrigationCanal} \sqsubseteq a:\text{Canal}$ (2)

$\exists a:\text{flowsInto}.a:\text{AgriculturalField} \sqsubseteq a:\text{IrrigationCanal}$ (3)

$a:\text{Waterbody} \sqcap a:\text{Land} \sqsubseteq \perp$ (4)

$a:\text{AgriculturalField} \sqsubseteq a:\text{Land}$ (5)

$b:\text{flowsInto} \sqsubseteq b:\text{IsConnected}$ (6)

$b:\text{Canal} \sqsubseteq (\geq 2 b:\text{IsConnected}.b:\text{Waterbody})$ (7)

$b:\text{IrrigationCanal} \equiv (=1 b:\text{IsConnected}.b:\text{Waterbody})$

$\sqcap (=1 b:\text{flowsInto}.b:\text{AgriculturalField})$ (8)

Two ontologies.

Left: transportation domain

Right: agriculture domain

We cannot simply equate $a:\text{Canal}$ and $b:\text{Canal}$!

$a:\text{hasWife} \sqsubseteq a:\text{hasSpouse}$
 $\text{symmetric}(a:\text{hasSpouse})$
 $\exists a:\text{hasSpouse}.a:\text{Female} \sqsubseteq a:\text{Male}$
 $\exists a:\text{hasSpouse}.a:\text{Male} \sqsubseteq a:\text{Female}$
 $a:\text{hasWife}(a:\text{john}, a:\text{mary})$
 $b:\text{Male}(a:\text{john})$
 $b:\text{Female}(a:\text{mary})$
 $a:\text{Male} \sqcap a:\text{Female} \sqsubseteq \perp$

$\text{symmetric}(b:\text{hasSpouse})$
 $b:\text{hasSpouse}(b:\text{mike}, b:\text{david})$
 $b:\text{Male}(b:\text{david})$
 $b:\text{Male}(b:\text{mike})$
 $b:\text{Female}(b:\text{anna})$

- **Brittle**
 - **Expensive**
 - **Sometimes unintuitive**
 - **Unwieldy**
 - **Single-perspective**
 - **Difficult to reuse**
-
- **Work in some contexts.**
 - **Work if a lot of central control is imposed.**
 - **Need a lot of manpower to create.**

- Large, monolithic ontologies
- Sophisticated ontology languages

Scientific Hypothesis:

These will solve your data and information management problems

Remember that scientific progress is fundamentally about falsification, not verification 😊

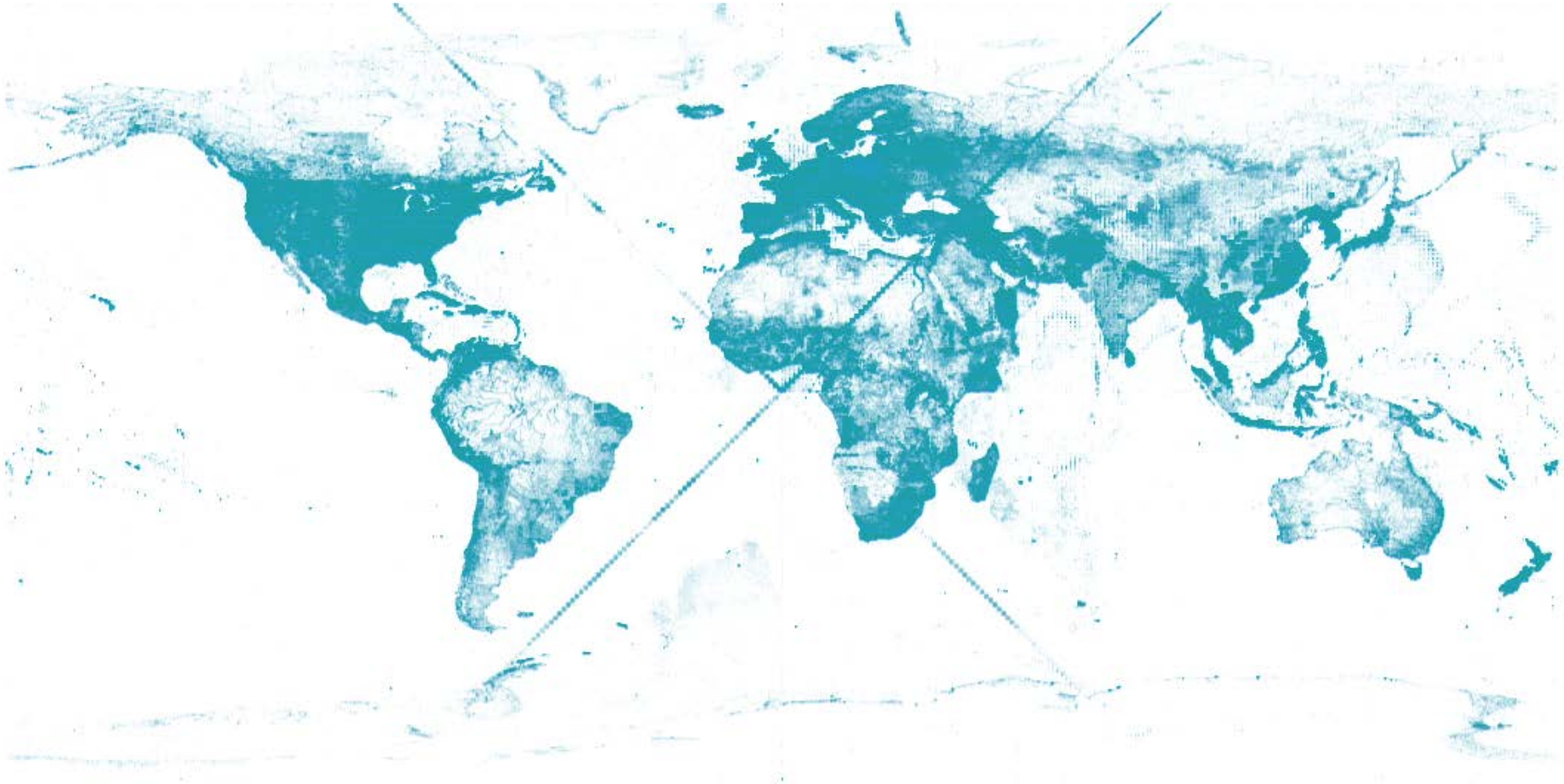
Linked Data?

- “Ontologies don’t work, let’s just link data”
- “Okay, with a little bit of ontologies on top.”
- “The Linked Data Web is the true Semantic Web.”

Linked Data: Volume

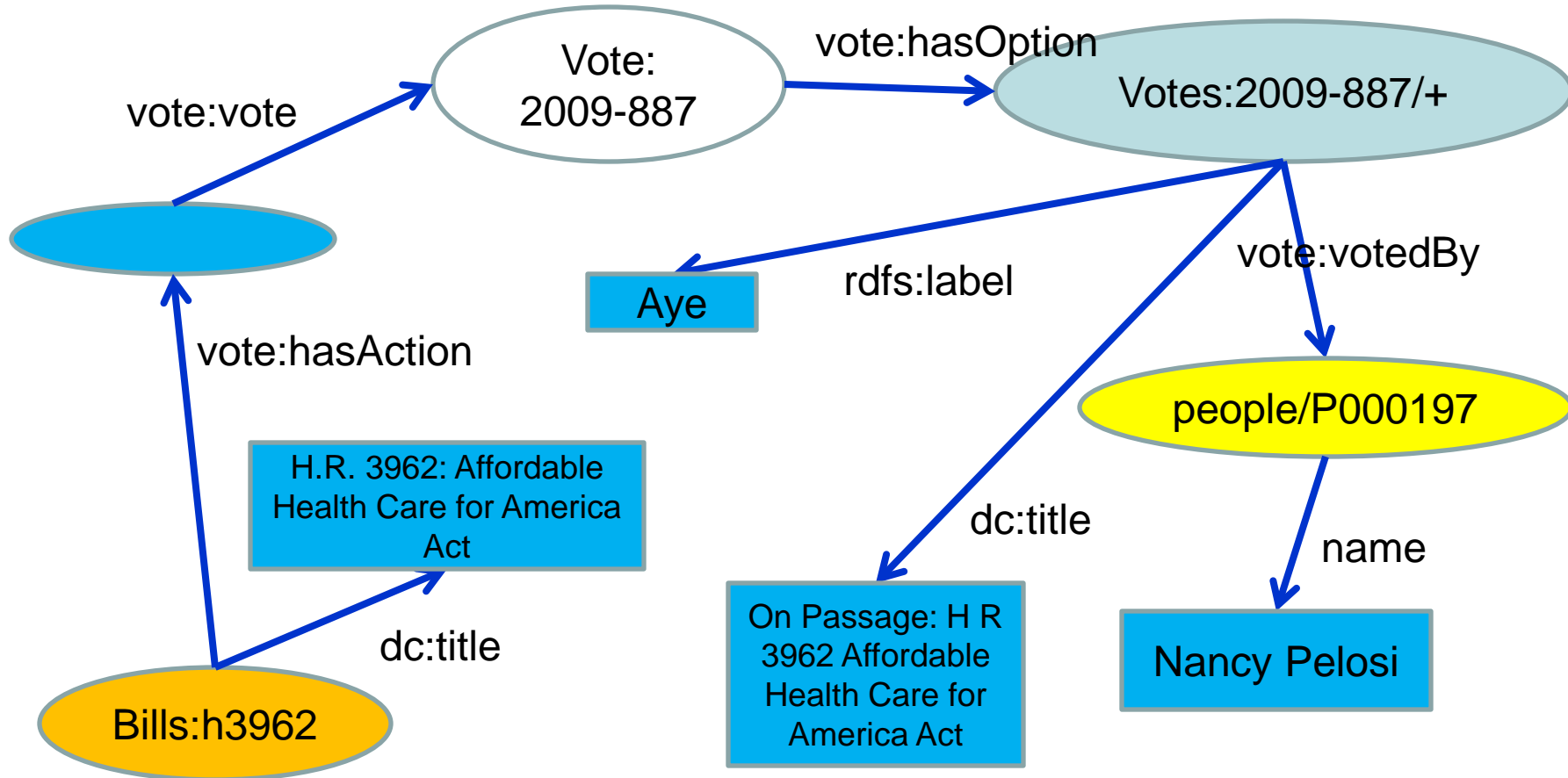
Geoindexed Linked Data – courtesy of Krzysztof Janowicz

http://stko.geog.ucsb.edu/location_linked_data



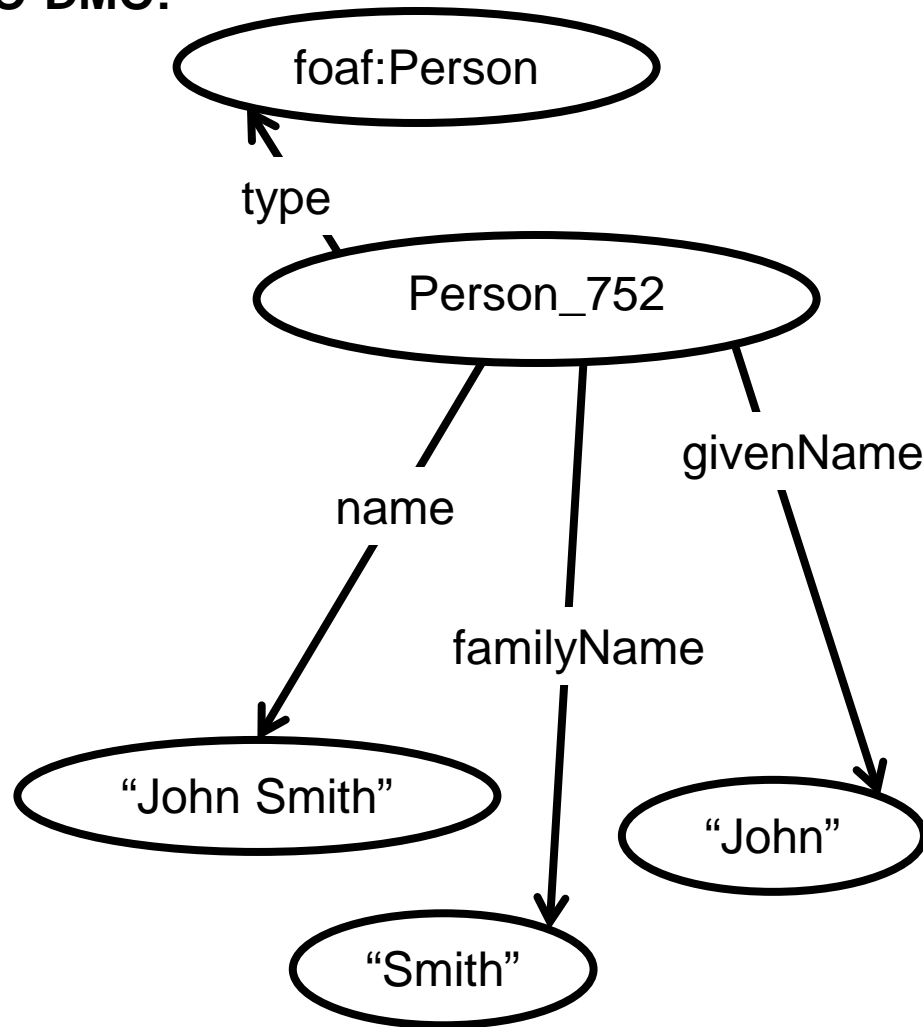
Using Linked Data is tricky

“Nancy Pelosi voted in favor of the Health Care Bill.”

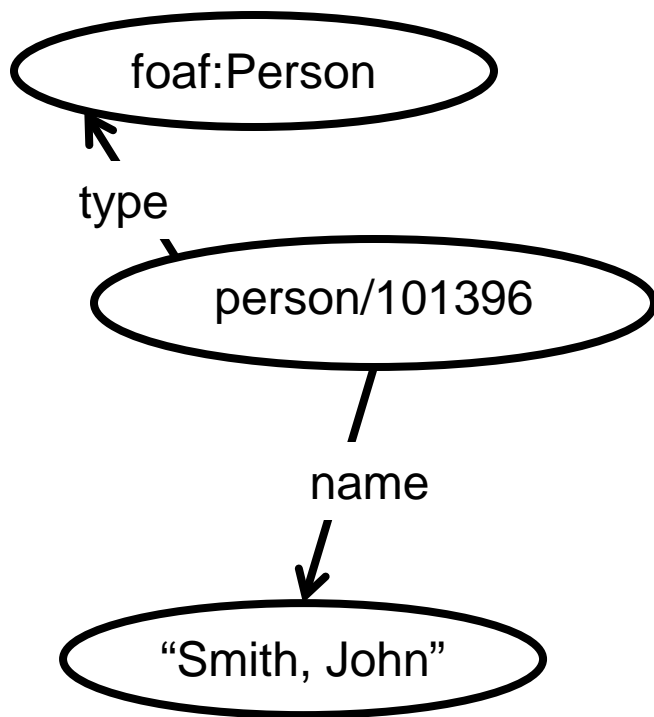


Alignment? Integration?

BCO-DMO:

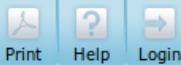


R2R:



Absence of schema?

Copernicus lunar crater located on earth – courtesy of Krzysztof Janowicz http://stko.geog.ucsb.edu/location_linked_data (missing reference coordinate system)



Copernicus (lunar crater)

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[View](#) [Revisions](#)

Copernicus is a [lunar impact crater](#) named after the astronomer [Nicolaus Copernicus](#), located in eastern [Oceanus Procellarum](#). It is estimated to be about 800 million years old, and typifies craters that formed during the [Copernican period](#) in that it has a prominent [ray system](#).

Contents

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- [Names](#)
- [Satellite craters](#)
- [See also](#)
- [References](#)
- [External links](#)

Characteristics

Copernicus is visible using [binoculars](#), and is located slightly northwest of the center of the Moon's Earth-facing hemisphere. South of the crater is the [Mare Insularum](#), and to the south-south west is the crater [Reinhold](#). North of Copernicus are the [Montes Carpatus](#), which lie at the south edge of [Mare Imbrium](#). West of Copernicus is a group of dispersed lunar hills. Due to its relative youth, the crater has remained in a relatively pristine shape since it formed.

The circular rim has a discernible hexagonal form, with a [terraced](#) inner wall and a 30 km wide, sloping [rampart](#) that descends nearly a kilometer to the surrounding [mare](#). There are three distinct terraces visible, and arc-shaped [landslides](#) due to slumping of the inner wall as the crater debris subsided.

Most likely due to its recent formation, the crater floor has not been flooded

Location of Copernicus.



Location of Copernicus.

Image

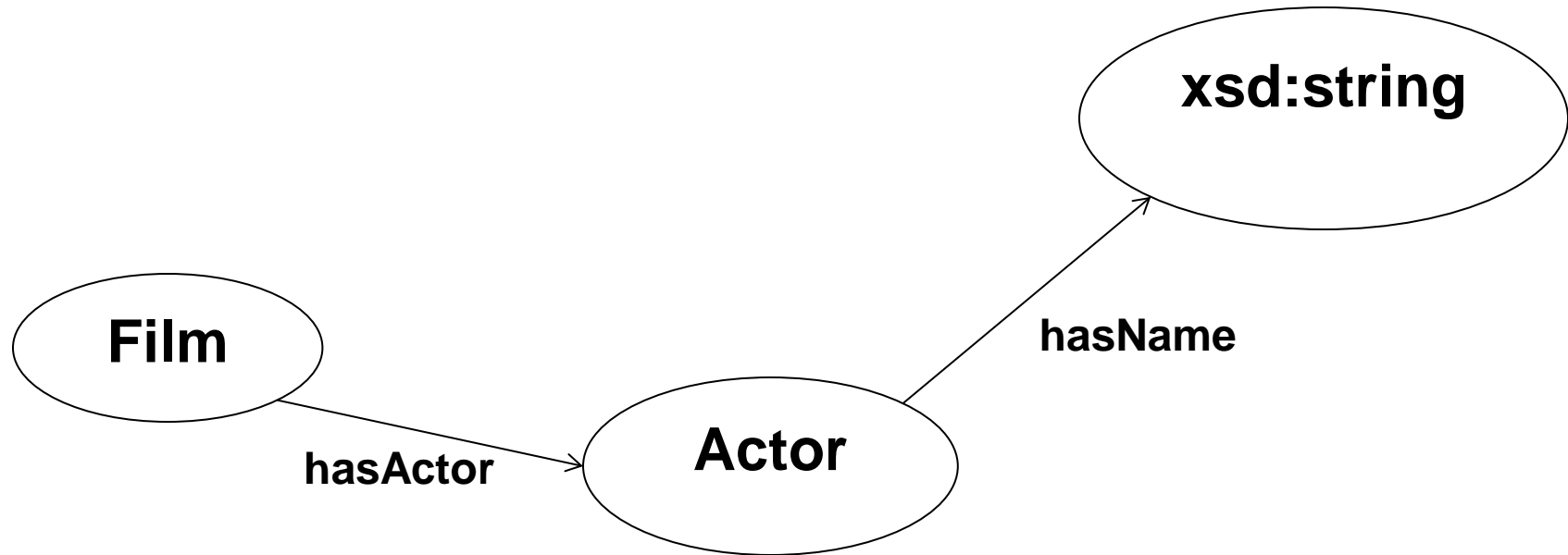


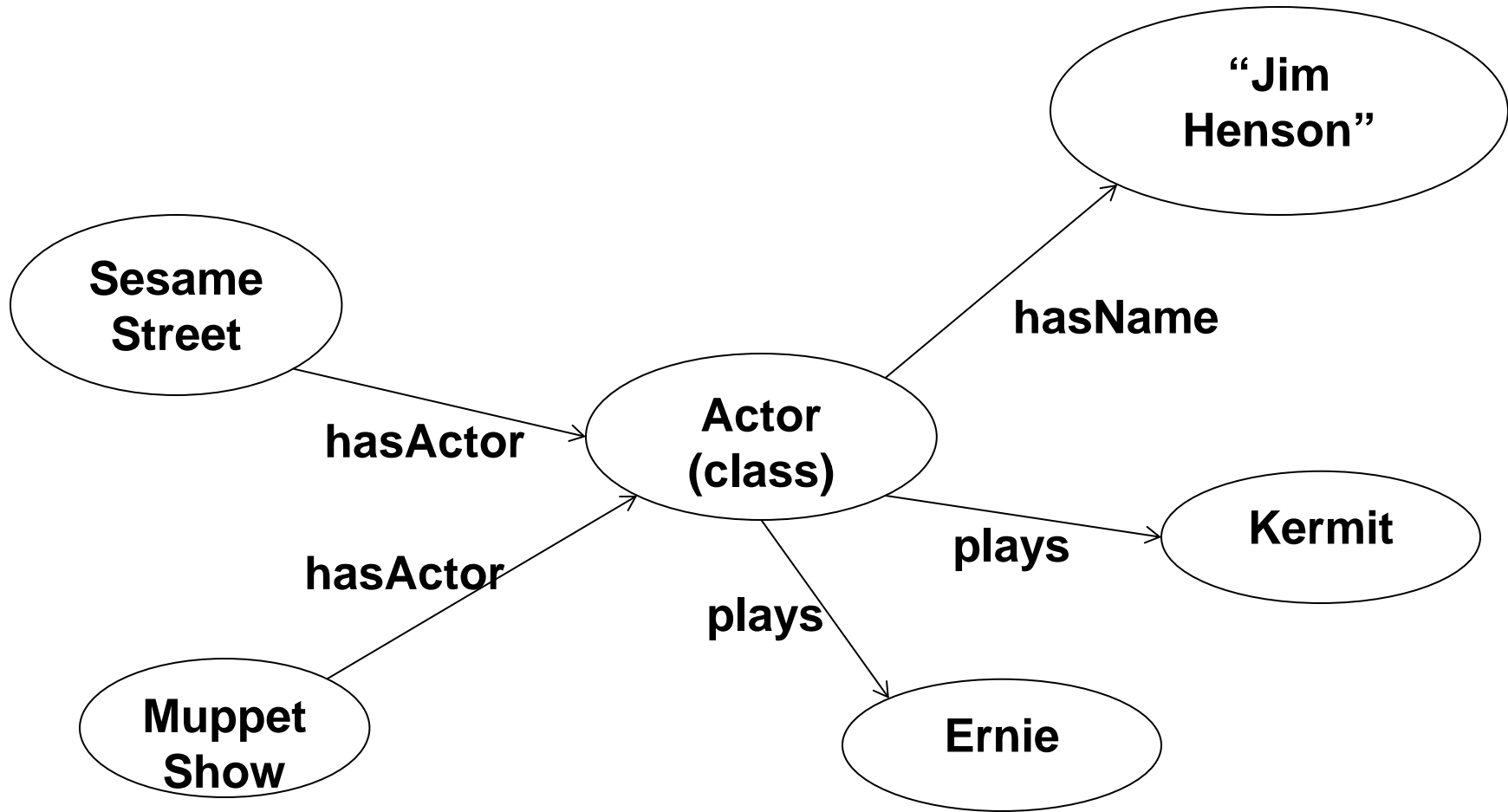
Google Map



Krzysztof Janowicz, Pascal Hitzler, Benjamin Adams, Dave Kolas, Charles Vardeman II, Five Stars of Linked Data Vocabulary Use. Semantic Web 5 (3), 2014, 173-176.

- **Quality of schema and documentation.**
- **Level of reuseability.**





- “Ontologies don’t work, let’s just link data”
- “Okay, with a little bit of ontologies on top.”
- But then we don’t even know how to effectively query over multiple linked datasets (without using a lot of manpower to manually integrate them).
- It seems rather obvious that we need to get ontologies into the picture, but how to do it while avoiding the drawbacks of strong ontological commitments?

So What Now?

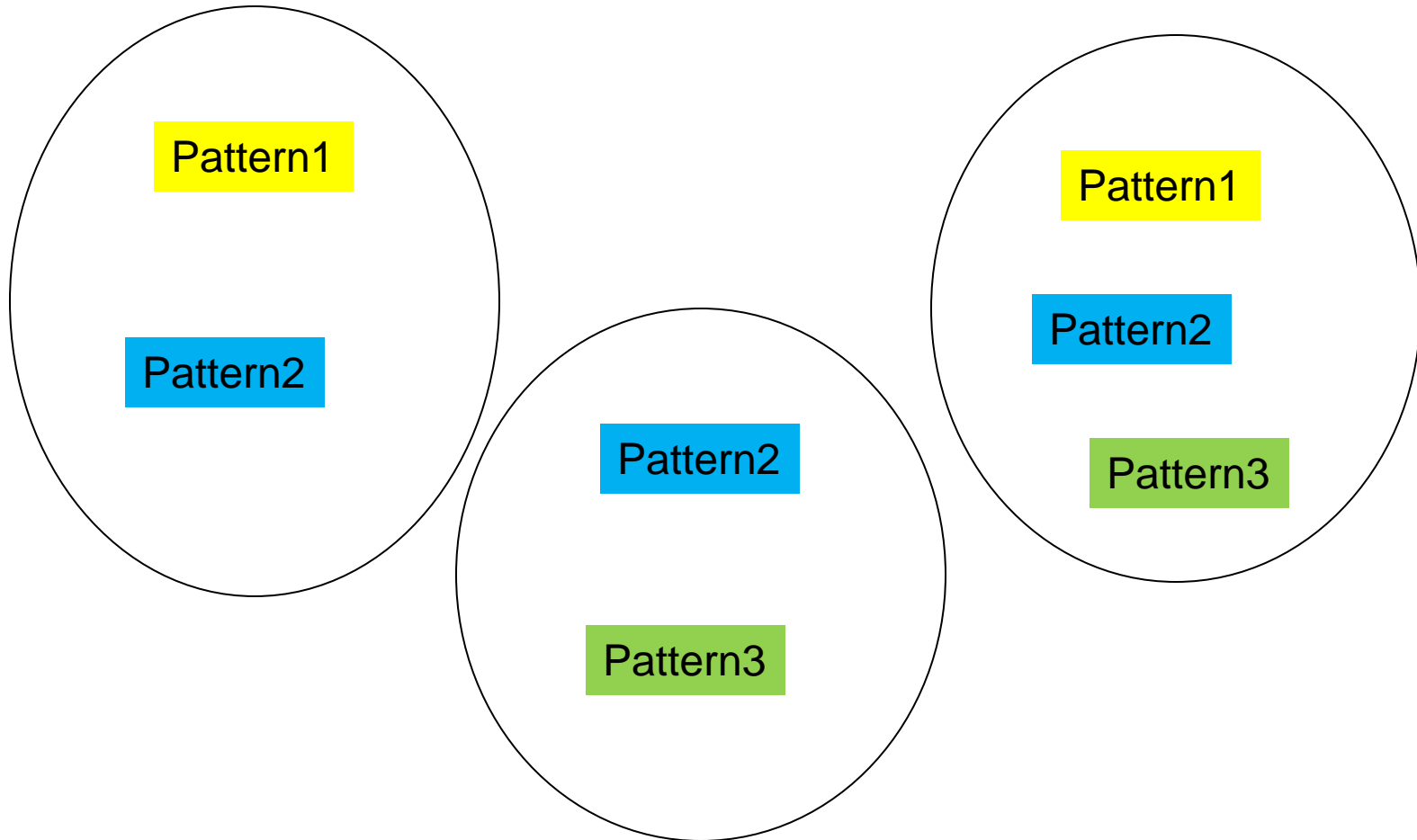
How to establish a flexible conceptual architecture using data and ontological modeling?

“An ontology design pattern is a reusable successful solution to a recurrent modeling problem.”

So-called *content patterns* usually encode specific abstract notions, such as process, event, agent, etc.

- **Bottom-up homogenization of data representation.**
- **Avoidance of strong ontological commitments.**
- **Avoidance of standardization of specific modeling details.**
- **Well thought-out patterns can be very strong and versatile, thus serve many needs.**

We are currently establishing many geo-patterns in a series of hands-on workshops, the GeoVoCamps, see <http://vocamp.org/>



“Horizontal” alignment via patterns

Example: The NSF GeoLink Project

EarthCube:

Developing a Community-Driven Data and Knowledge Environment for the Geosciences

“concepts and approaches to create integrated data management infrastructures across the Geosciences.”

“EarthCube aims to create a well-connected and facile environment to share data and knowledge in an open, transparent, and inclusive manner, thus accelerating our ability to understand and predict the Earth system.”

Targeting data sharing and discovery in the Earth Sciences.

LDEO: Robert Arko, Suzanne Carbotte, Kerstin Lehnert

**WHOI: Cynthia Chandler, Peter Wiebe, Lisa Raymond,
Adam Shepherd**

**UCSB: Mark Schildhauer, Krzysztof Janowicz, Matt Jones,
Yingjie Hu**

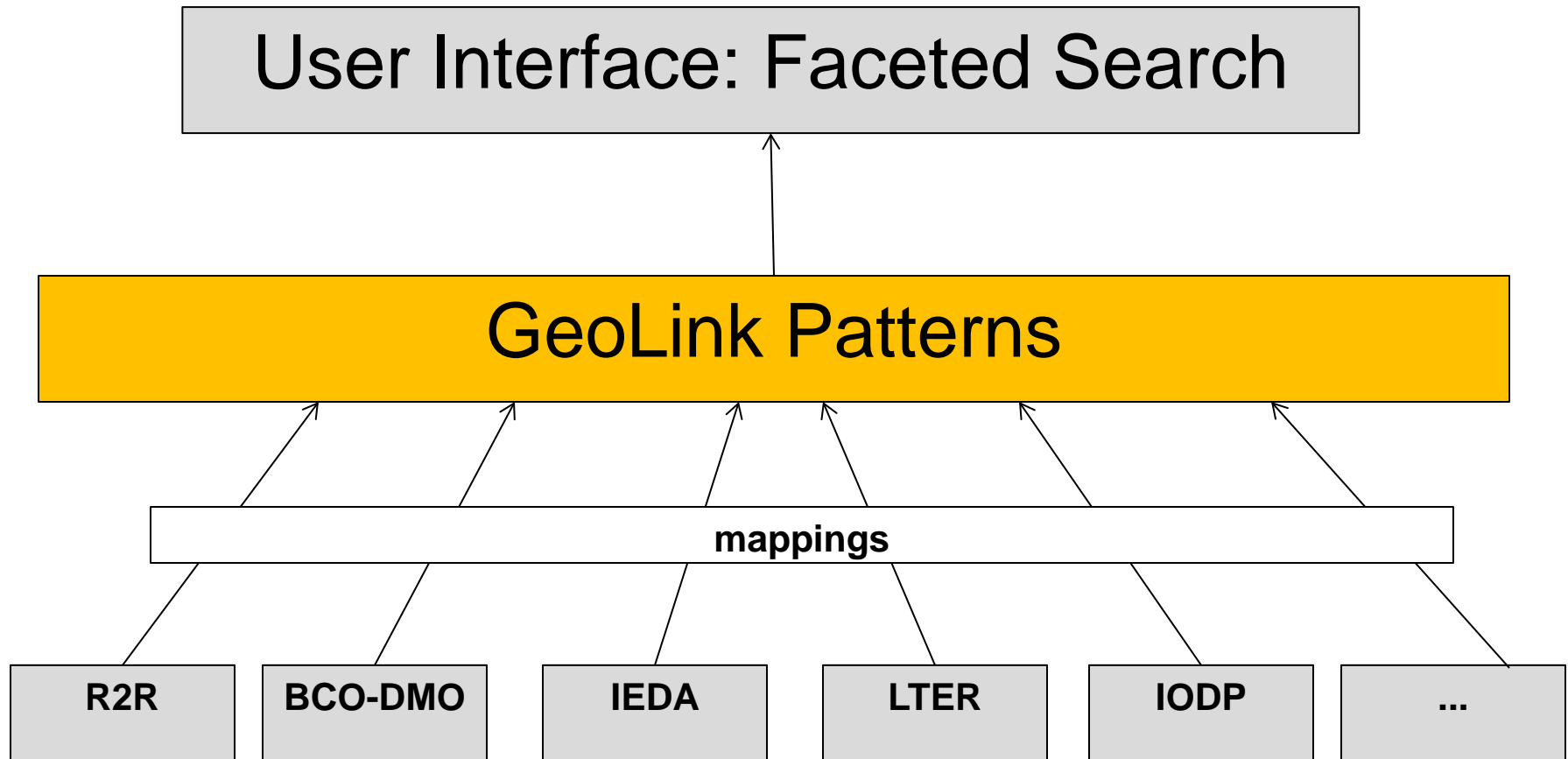
Ocean Leadership: Douglas Fils

Marymount Univ: Thomas Narock

WSU: Pascal Hitzler, Michelle Cheatham, Adila Krisnadhi

UMBC: Tim Finin

~\$1.9M, 2 years duration



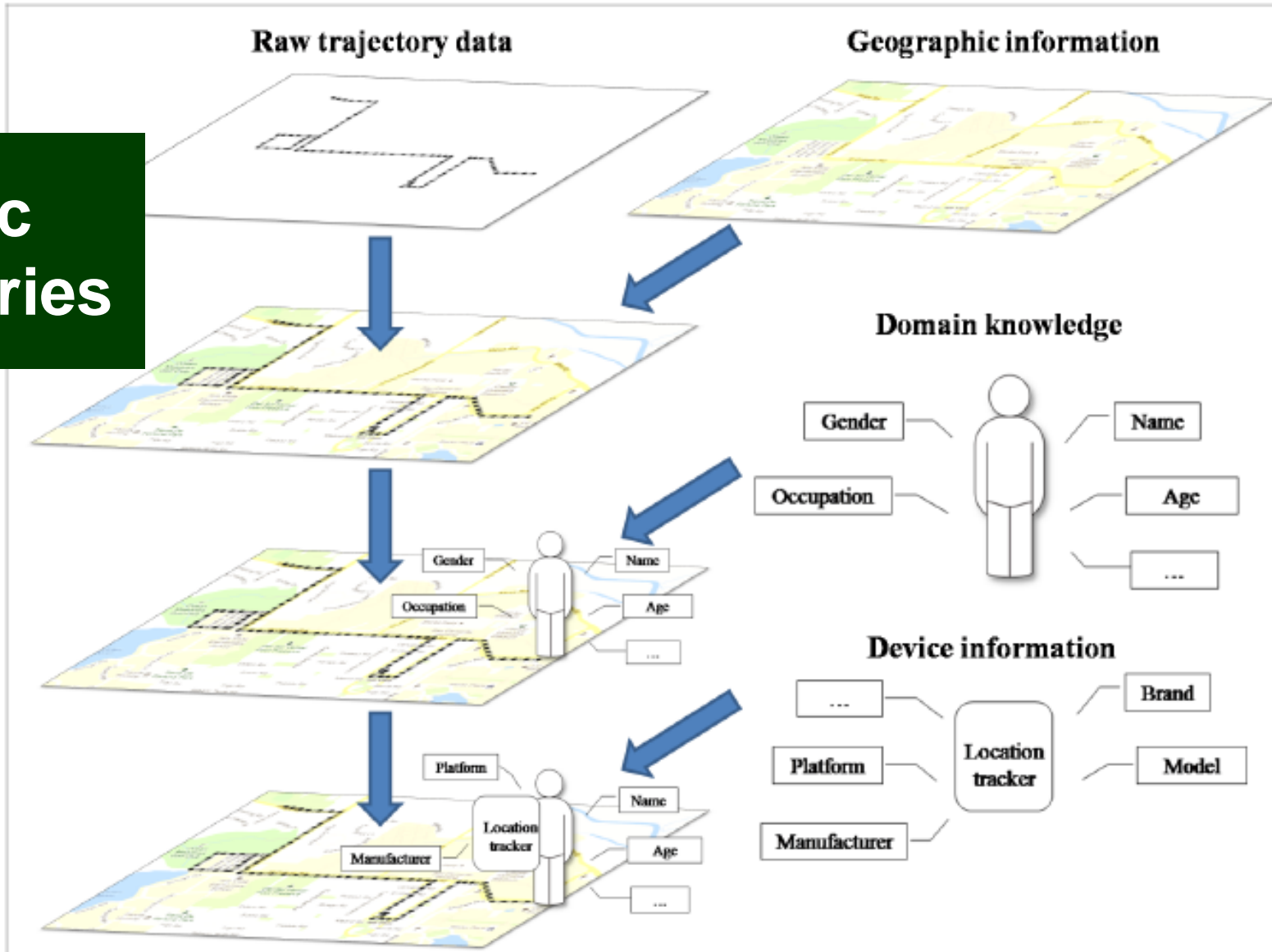
“An ontology design pattern is a reusable successful solution to a recurrent modeling problem.”

So-called *content patterns* usually encode specific abstract notions, such as process, event, agent, etc.

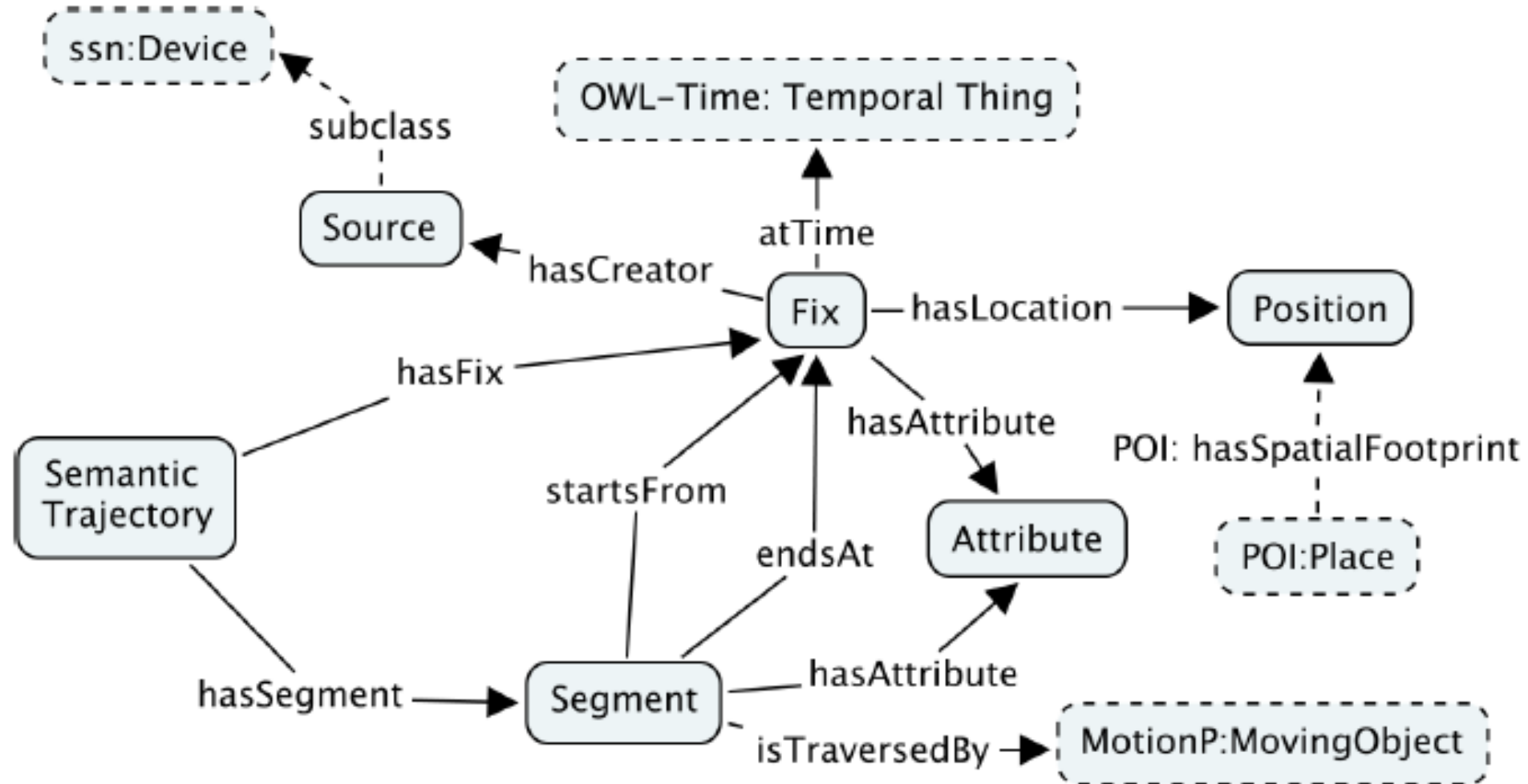
Patterns provide modular, reusable, replaceable, pieces.

By agreeing on **reuse of generic patterns** (but **leaving the relationships** between the patterns to a specific assembly **for a special purpose**), we can have **reuse while preserving heterogeneity**.

Semantic Trajectories



[Hu, Janowicz, Carral, Scheider, Kuhn, Berg-Cross, Hitzler, Dean, COSIT2013]



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fix} \sqsubseteq & \exists \text{atTime.OWL-Time:Temporal Thing} \sqcap \exists \text{hasLocation.Position} \\ & \sqcap \exists \text{hasFix}^- .\text{SemanticTrajectory} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Segment} \sqsubseteq \exists \text{startsFrom.Fix} \sqcap \exists \text{endsAt.Fix} \quad (2)$$

$$\top \sqsubseteq \leq 1 \text{startsFrom.}\top \quad (3)$$

$$\top \sqsubseteq \leq 1 \text{endsAt.}\top \quad (4)$$

$$\text{Segment} \sqsubseteq \exists \text{hasSegment}^- .\text{SemanticTrajectory} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{startsFrom}^- \circ \text{endsAt} \sqsubseteq \text{hasNext} \quad (6)$$

$$\text{hasNext} \sqsubseteq \text{hasSuccessor} \quad (7)$$

$$\text{hasSuccessor} \circ \text{hasSuccessor} \sqsubseteq \text{hasSuccessor} \quad (8)$$

$$\text{hasNext}^- \sqsubseteq \text{hasPrevious} \quad (9)$$

$$\text{hasSuccessor}^- \sqsubseteq \text{hasPredecessor} \quad (10)$$

$$Fix \sqcap \neg \exists endsAt.Segment \sqsubseteq StartingFix \quad (11)$$

$$Fix \sqcap \neg \exists startsFrom.Segment \sqsubseteq EndingFix \quad (12)$$

$$Segment \sqcap \exists startsFrom.StartingFix \sqsubseteq StartingSegment \quad (13)$$

$$Segment \sqcap \exists endsAt.EndingFix \sqsubseteq EndingSegment \quad (14)$$

$$SemanticTrajectory \sqsubseteq \exists hasSegment.Segment \quad (15)$$

$$hasSegment \circ startsFrom \sqsubseteq hasFix \quad (16)$$

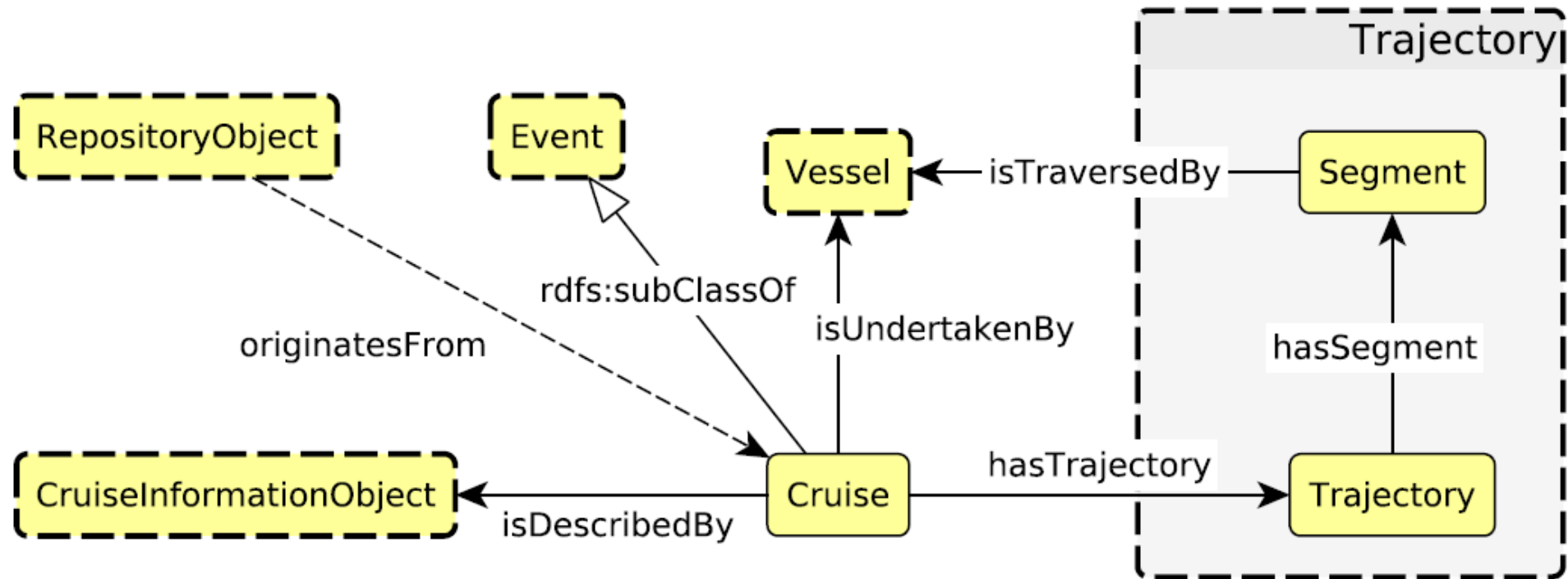
$$hasSegment \circ endsAt \sqsubseteq hasFix \quad (17)$$

$$\exists hasSegment.Segment \sqsubseteq SemanticTrajectory \quad (18)$$

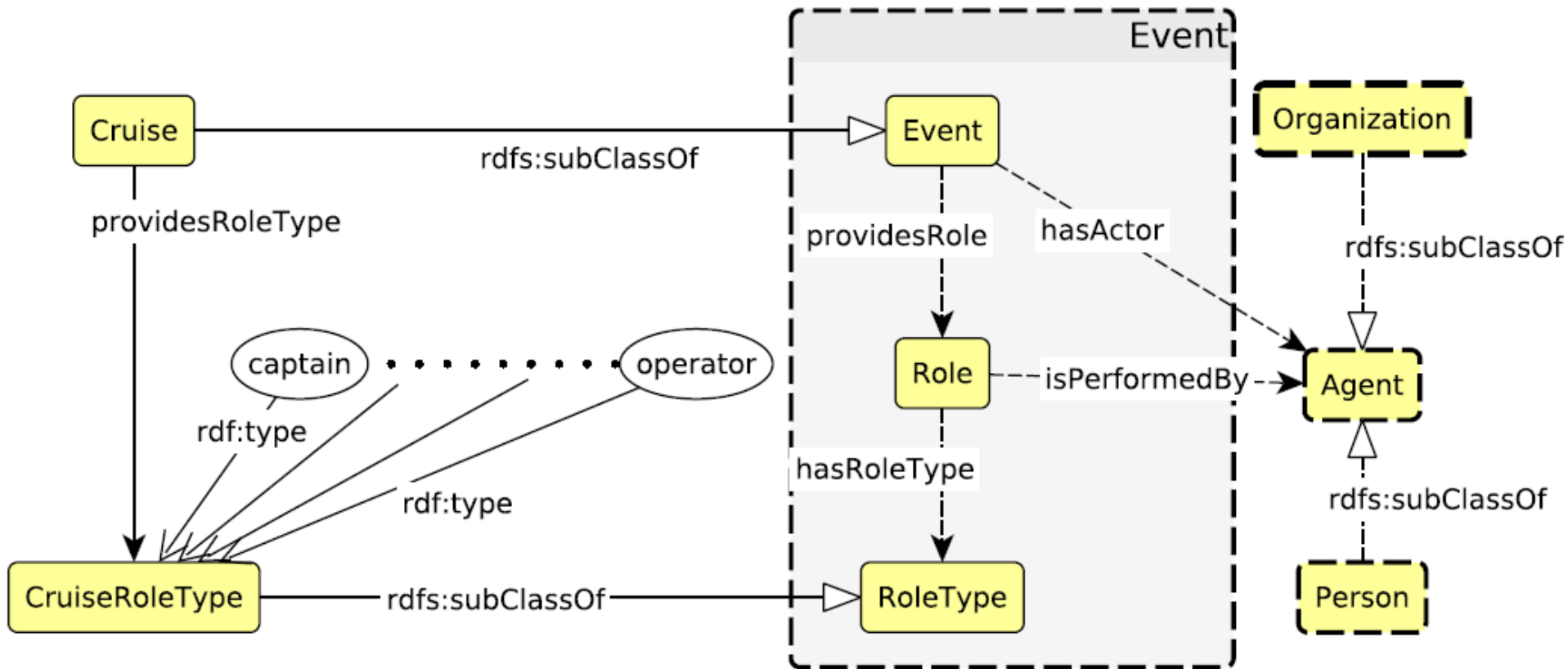
$$\exists hasSegment^- .SemanticTrajectory \sqsubseteq Segment \quad (19)$$

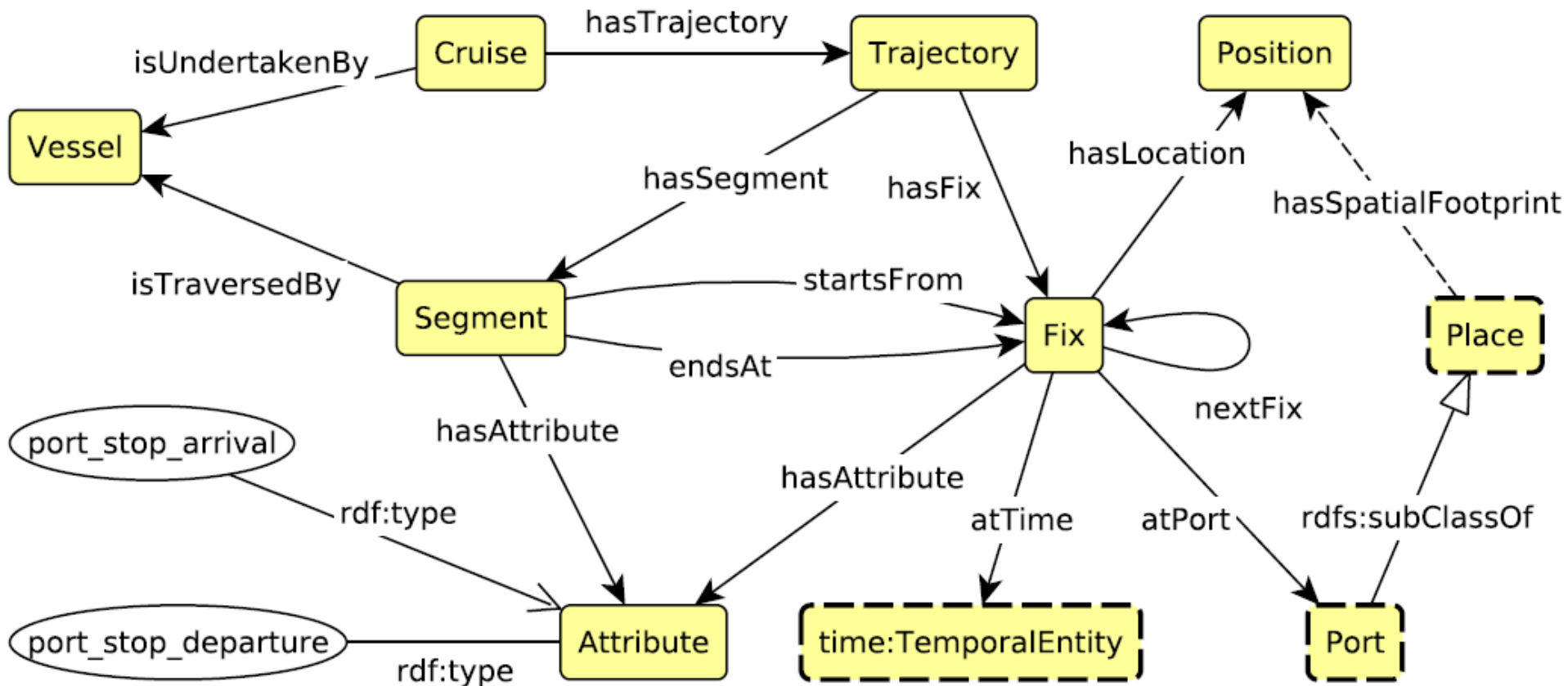
$$\exists hasFix.Segment \sqsubseteq SemanticTrajectory \quad (20)$$

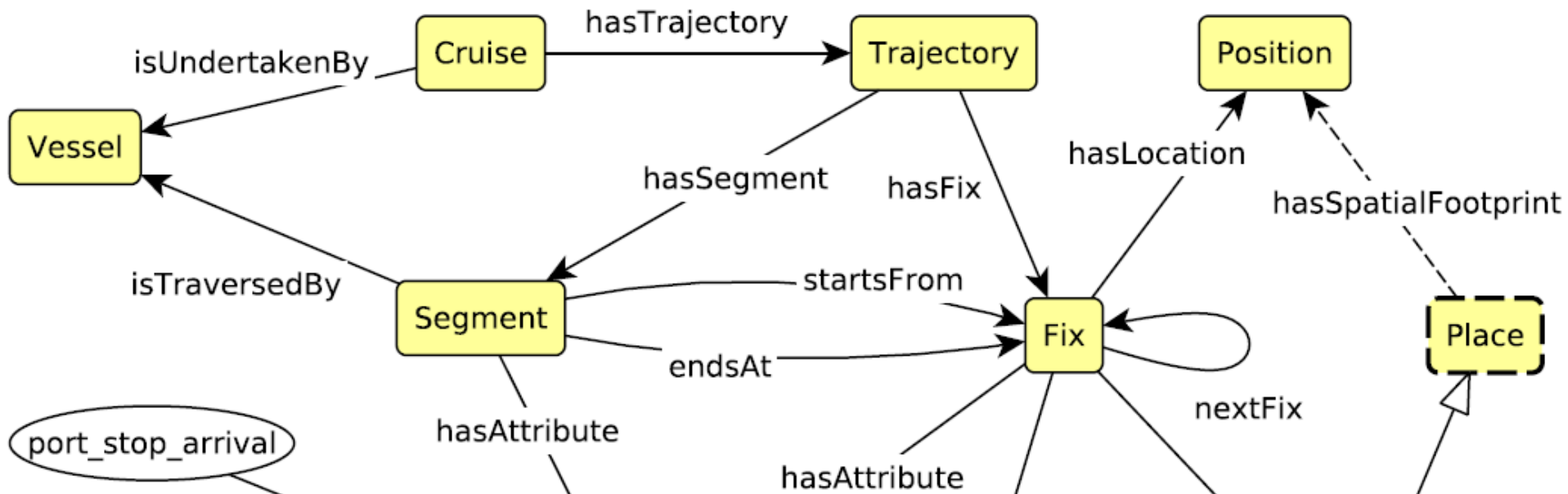
$$\exists hasFix^- .SemanticTrajectory \sqsubseteq Fix \quad (21)$$



Roles (Cruise as Event)



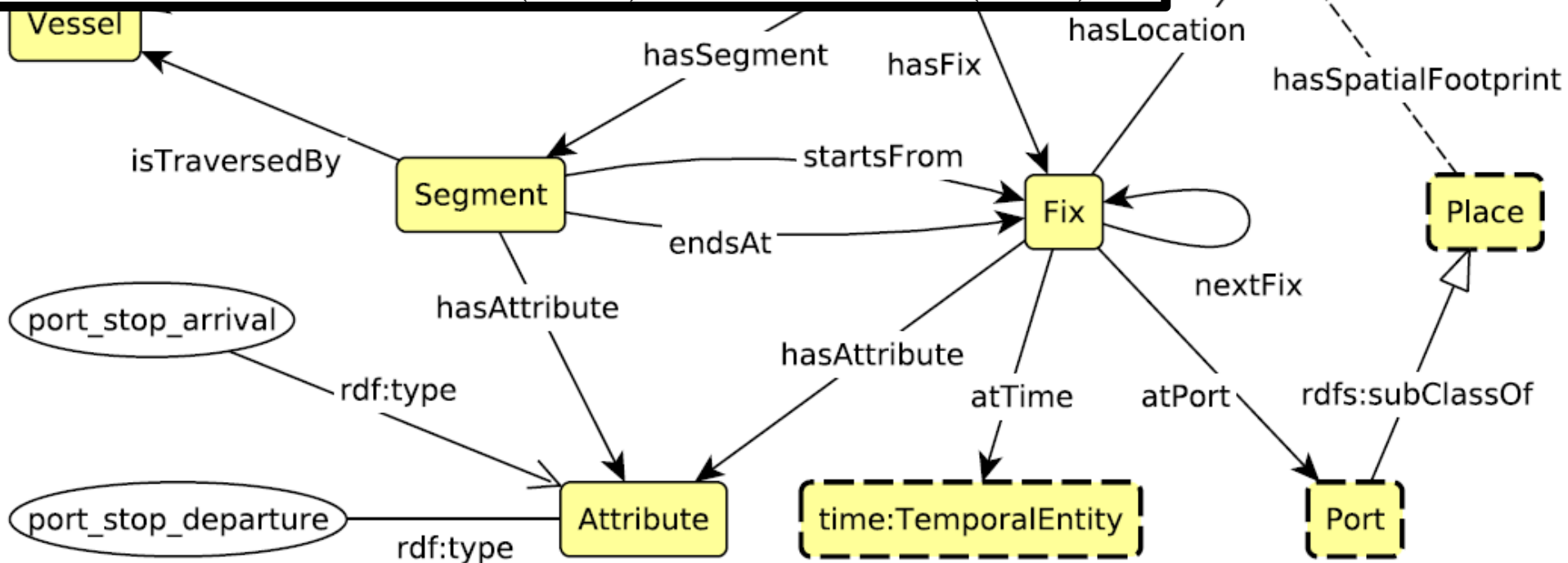




$$\text{Cruise}(x) \wedge \text{hasTrajectory}(x, y)$$
$$\wedge \text{hasSegment}(y, z) \wedge \text{isTraversedBy}(z, v)$$
$$\rightarrow \text{isUndertakenBy}(x, v)$$

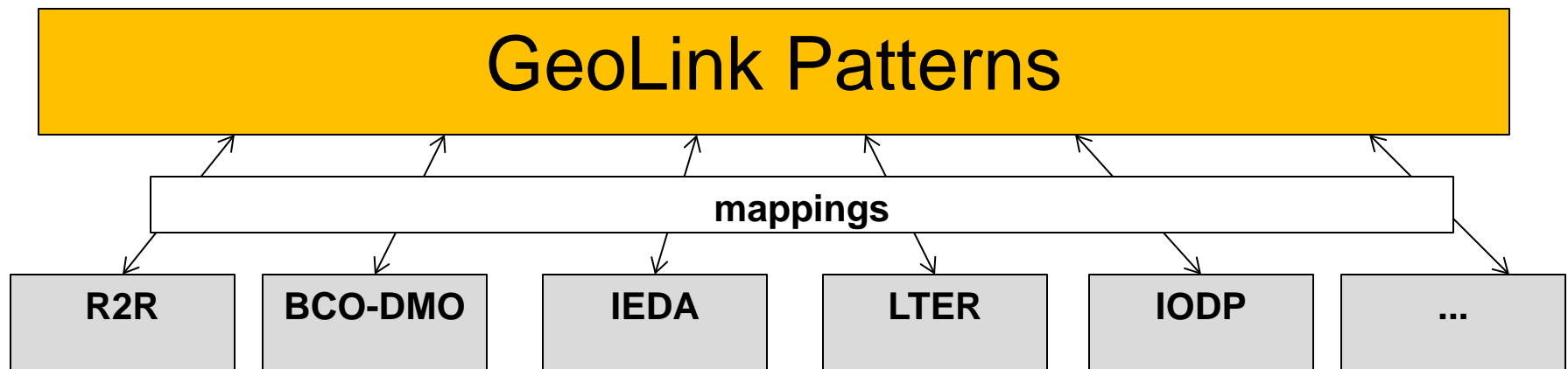
$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Cruise}(x) \wedge \text{hasTrajectory}(x, y) \\ & \quad \wedge \text{hasSegment}(y, z) \wedge \text{isTraversedBy}(z, v) \\ & \quad \rightarrow \text{isUndertakenBy}(x, v) \end{aligned}$$
$$\text{Cruise} \equiv \exists \text{cruise.Self}$$
$$\begin{aligned} & \text{cruise} \circ \text{hasTrajectory} \circ \text{hasSegment} \circ \text{isTraversedBy} \\ & \quad \sqsubseteq \text{isUndertakenBy} \end{aligned}$$

$\text{Fix}(x) \wedge \text{hasAttribute}(x, \text{portStopArrival})$
 $\wedge \text{atPort}(x, y) \wedge \text{hasSpatialFootprint}(y, z)$
 $\wedge \text{hasLocation}(x, w) \rightarrow \text{locatedIn}(w, z)$



$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Fix}(x) \wedge \text{hasAttribute}(x, \text{portStopArrival}) \\ & \quad \wedge \text{atPort}(x, y) \wedge \text{hasSpatialFootprint}(y, z) \\ & \quad \wedge \text{hasLocation}(x, w) \rightarrow \text{locatedIn}(w, z) \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fix} \wedge \exists \text{hasTrajectory}.\{\text{portStopArrival}\} & \equiv \exists \text{fixps}.\text{Self} \\ & \quad \text{hasLocation}^- \circ \text{fixps} \circ \text{atPort} \circ \text{hasSpatialFootprint} \\ & \quad \sqsubseteq \text{locatedIn} \end{aligned}$$

- Aggregated data can be “pulled back” along the same mappings, if desired.
- Since the patterns are very generic, there is no loss of information by using them as interchange format.

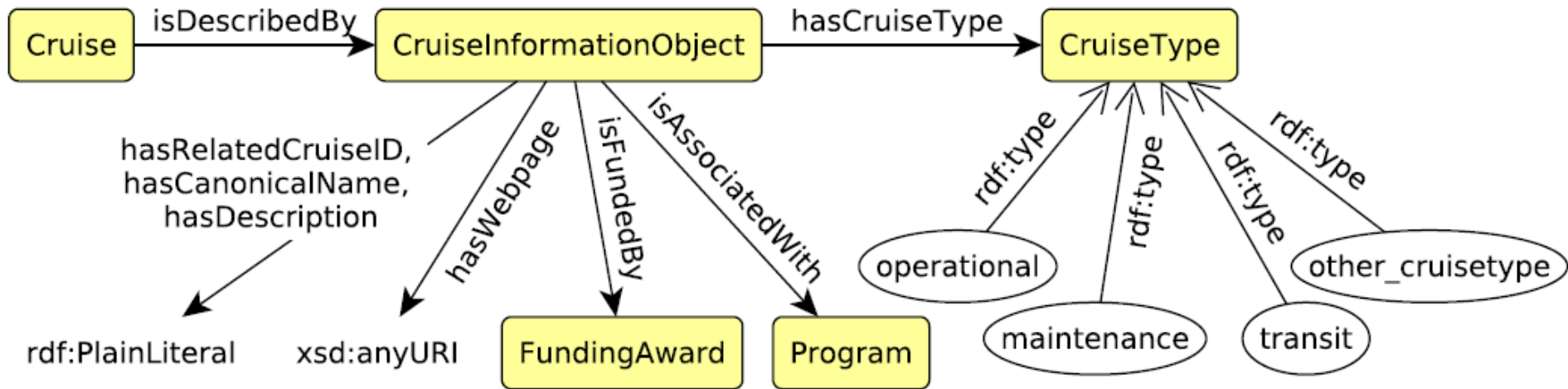


- **Establish a flexible conceptual architecture using data and ontological modeling.**
- **A principled use of patterns, including**
 - **the development of a theory of patterns and**
 - **the provision of a critical amount of central patterns****may provide a primary path forward.**

- **ODPs as subject of study**
- **Understanding generic versus specific modeling in patterns.**
- **Developing pattern languages and tools**
- **Understanding and formalizing relationships between patterns, and making systematic use of it: ecosystems of patterns**
- **Evaluating the added value of patterns for ontology-based tasks or applications, e.g. ontology alignment, linked data visualization, information integration, ...**

Thanks!

www.oceanlink.org
www.geo-link.org



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