

Semantics Mediation

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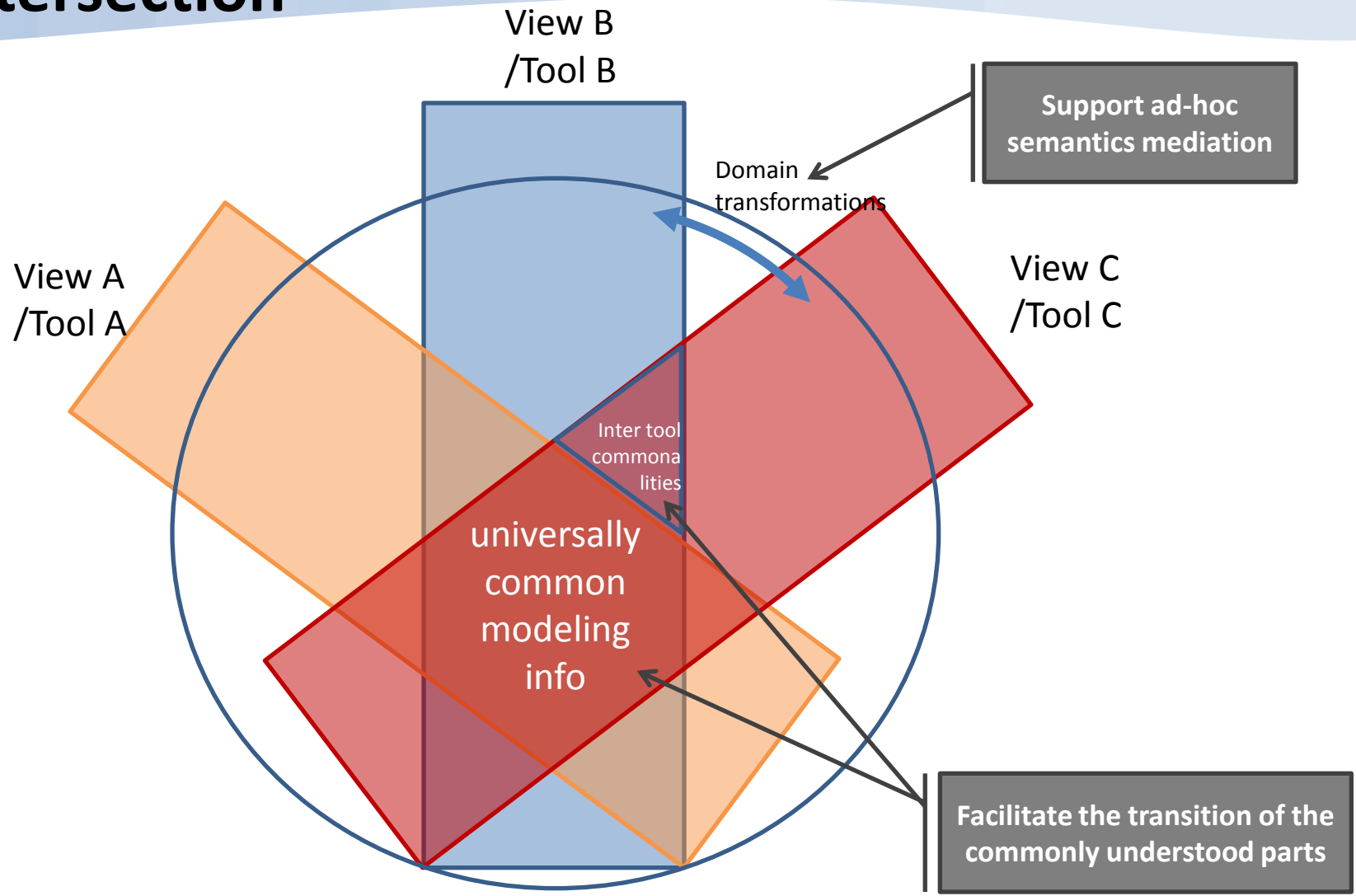
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- SPRINT Use Cases & Challenges
 - Heterogeneous modeling tools, semantics, MOCs
 - Distributed modeling
 - Over the internet design & integration
- State of the Art in the distributed Systems engineering
 - Transformations
 - Heterogeneous model exchange
 - Point-To-Point Integration, Star Integration
 - Common Meta Model (Speeds, Cesar)
 - Transformation Chains (ModelBus, iFest)
 - Comparison
- Knowledge management
 - Open World Assumption (OWA)
 - Closed World Assumption (CWA)
 - Example
- Semantic Mediation
 - Technological approach
- Conclusions

- Distributed, over the cloud design & integration
- Heterogeneous design
 - Different tools
 - Different semantics (Multi domain, aspect, MoC modeling)
- Continuous design (design teams all over the globe: 24/7 availability)
- Support data-model evolution
 - Flexibility on the data representation
 - Data migration of the evolving data representations
- Assert models & data consistency

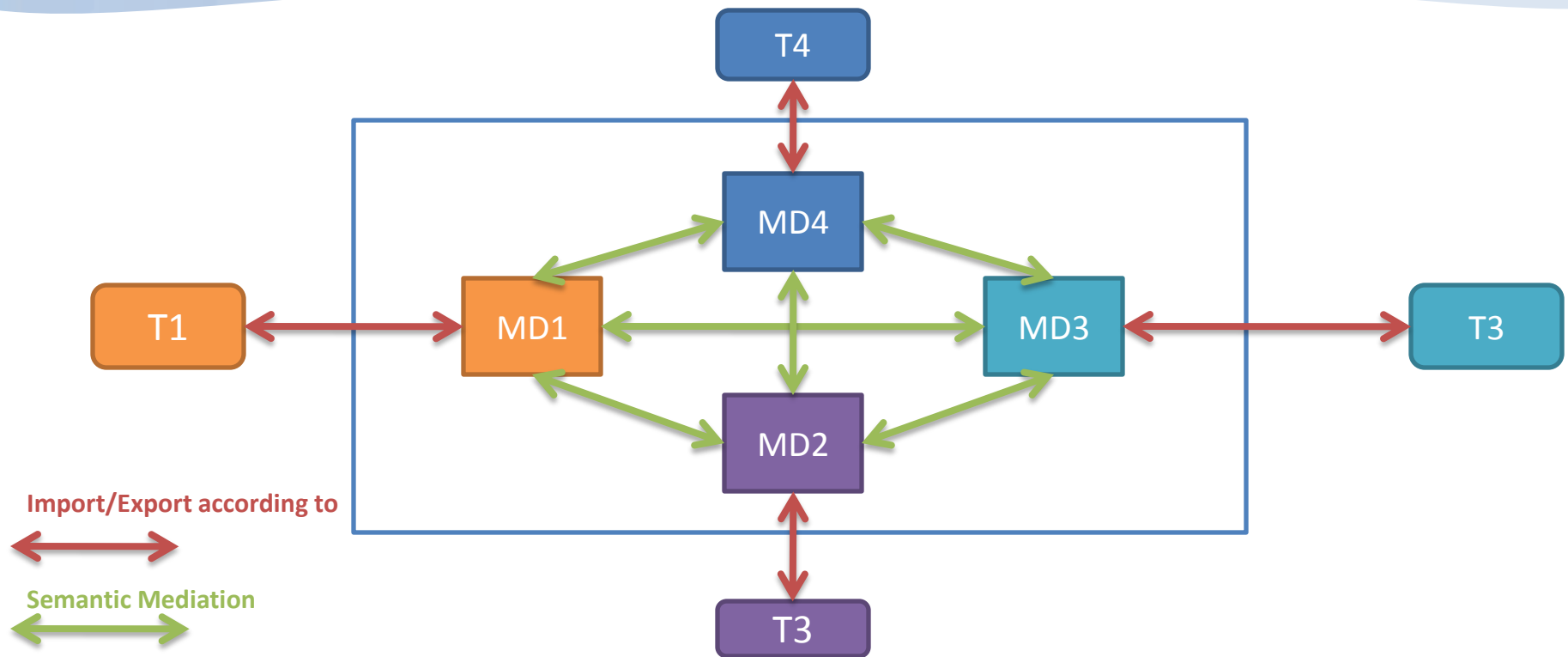
- Represent information to the user in his format of choice
 - Avoid introduction of additional tooling (extra skills & costs)
 - Data has to be mediated and not just link tools

Heterogeneous modeling “intersection”



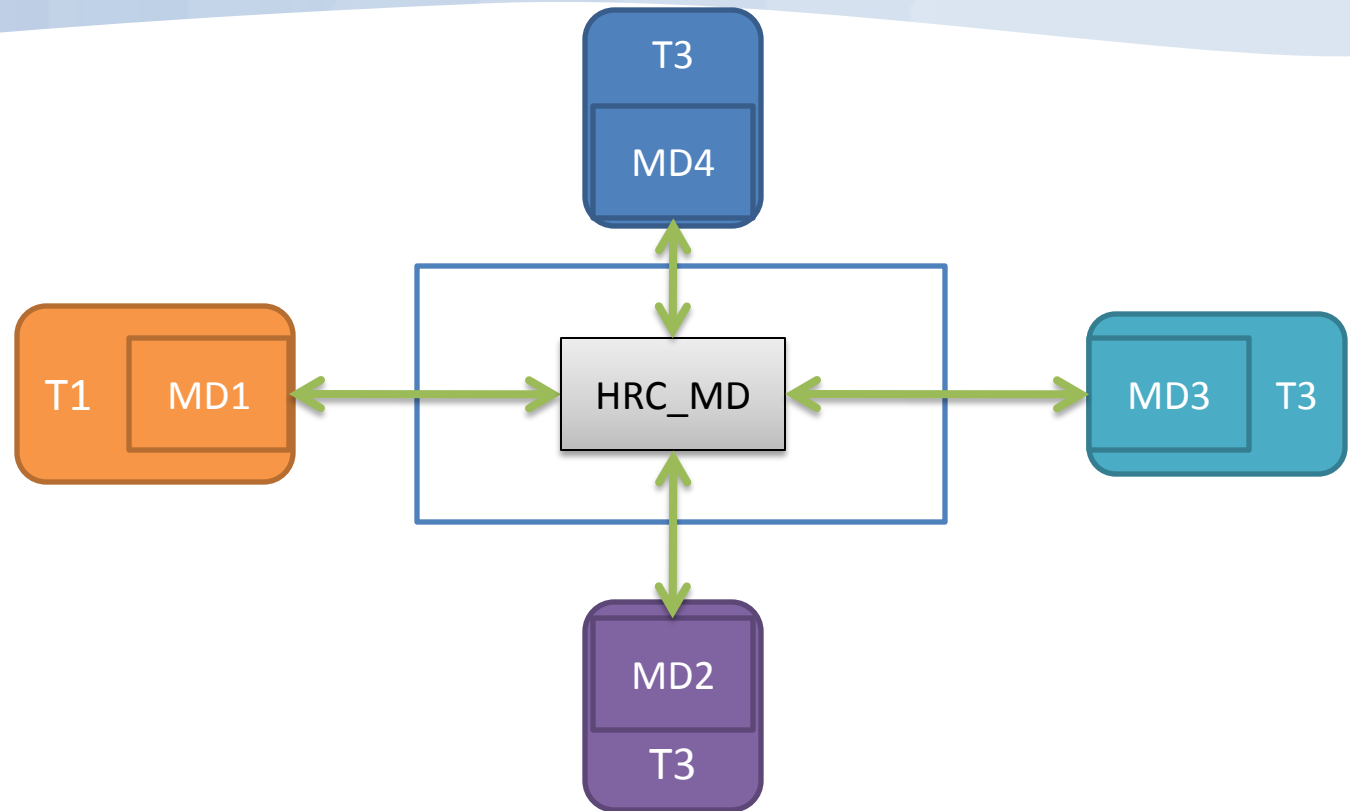
- Transformations
 - Important Characteristics
 - Multidirectional
 - Incremental
 - Conservative (no duplication on subsequent transformations)
 - Traceability capability
 - Model Transformation Languages
 - ATL
 - QVT
- Heterogeneous models-information integration
 - Point-To-Point Integration, Star Integration
 - Common Meta Model (Speeds, Cesar)
 - Transformation Chains (ModelBus, iFest)

Point-to-point semantic mediations



- Each tool imports/exports models on its own meta-data
- Semantic mediation relations established between each pair of meta-data
 - ➔ To cover all transformations, we need $(N*(N-1)) / 2$ relations

Common Meta Model (Speeds, Cesar)



Import/Export according to

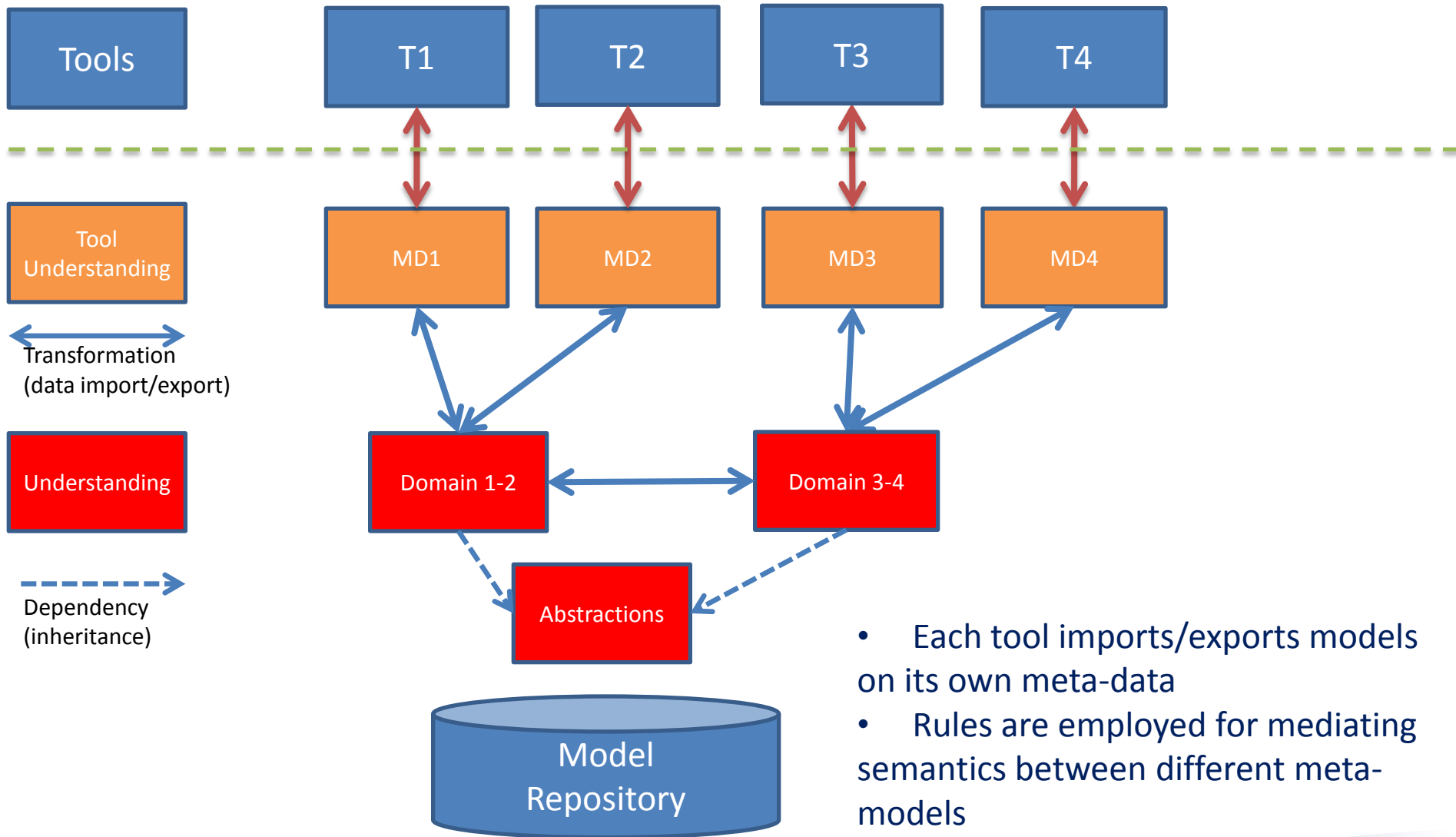


Semantic Mediation



- Each tool imports/exports models on the universal, commonly agreed meta-data
- Semantic mediation is guaranteed by the usage of the unique meta-data for the exchange of models

Transformation Chains (ModelBus, iFest)



- Each tool imports/exports models on its own meta-data
- Rules are employed for mediating semantics between different meta-models
- Inheritance of rules is possible

- Closed World Assumption (CWA)
 - Everything (currently) not known to be true, is false
 - Assumption: you know everything of relevance and have modeled it
 - Advantages:
 - Easier to compute
 - Quicker to model (less information needed)
 - Disadvantages:
 - Limited expressiveness (“no modeling of the unknown”)
- Open World Assumption (OWA)
 - Adding new knowledge or information never falsifies previous assumptions.
 - Assumption: you don’t know everything of relevance and have to explore and incrementally model
 - Advantages:
 - Easy to extend
 - It is possible to ‘Represent’ unknown knowledge
 - Disadvantages:
 - Hard to retrieve/compute final conclusions/data
 - Adding information may lead to conflicts
 - More information needs to be modeled


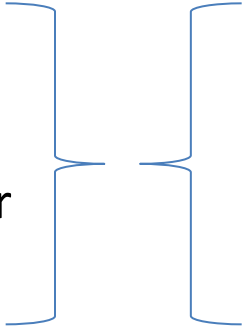
CWA vs. OWA Example



- CWA
 - Knowledge
 - Michael is Swimmer
 - Christian is Swimmer
 - Query
 - is Sandra Swimmer?
 - Answer
 - No!
-
- The diagram consists of two vertical curly braces on the left side, one for the Knowledge list and one for the Query list. A horizontal curly brace connects the two Knowledge lists, and another horizontal curly brace connects the two Query lists. This indicates that the knowledge and query are shared between the two scenarios.
- OWA
 - Knowledge
 - Michael is Swimmer
 - Christian is Swimmer
 - Query
 - is Sandra Swimmer?
 - Answer:
 - Unknown!
- More Computation

CWA vs. OWA Example



- CWA
 - Knowledge
 - Michael is Swimmer
 - Christian is Swimmer
 - Sandra is Swimmer
 - Query
 - is Sandra Swimmer?
 - Answer
 - No-> Yes! 
- 
- OWA
 - Knowledge
 - Michael is Swimmer
 - Christian is Swimmer
 - Sandra is Swimmer
 - Query
 - is Sandra Swimmer?
 - Answer:
 - Unknown -> Yes!

CWA vs. OWA Example



- CWA
 - Knowledge
 - Michael is Swimmer
 - Christian is Swimmer
 - Query
 - is Sandra Swimmer?
 - Answer
 - No!
 - OWA
 - Knowledge
 - Michael is Swimmer
 - Christian is Swimmer
 - Sandra is Non-swimmer
 - Non-swimmer and Swimmer are disjoint
 - Query
 - is Sandra Swimmer?
 - Answer:
 - Unknown -> No!
- More Information

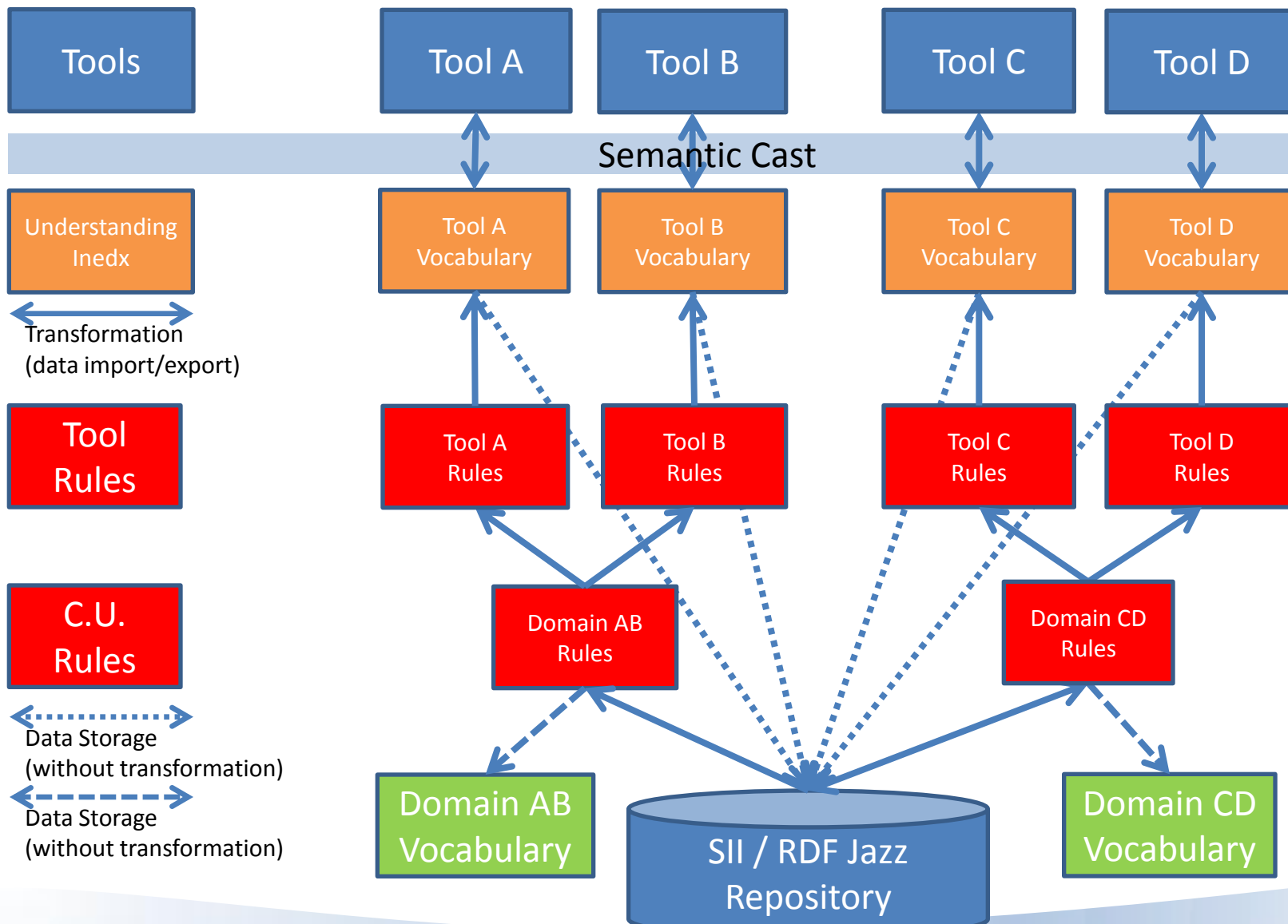
Semantics Mediation

The SPRINT Approach



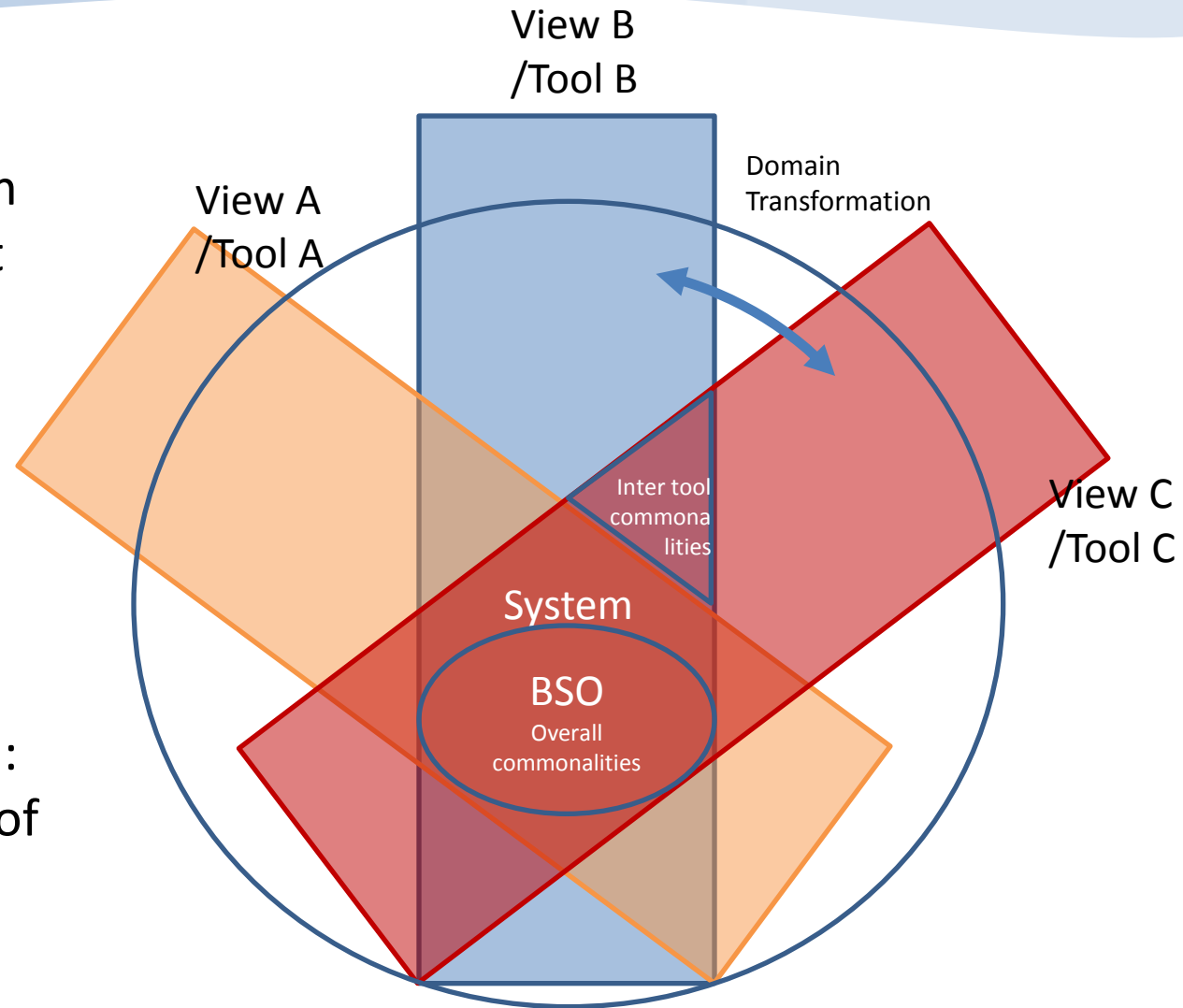
- Main concepts
 - Tools & Tools Vocabularies
 - Authoring/editing information & representing it
 - Domain Vocabularies (tools vocabularies are specific cases of these)
 - Rules relating vocabularies (all permutations of vocabulary types)
 - OWL language (first-order logic formulae) to describe these rules [*ongoing research- stay tuned for concrete examples*]
 - External “classical” point-to-point transformation
- Semantic Mediation application
 - *On demand* application of a rule or a classical transformation
 - Semantic Mediation Delegator to pick which semantic mediation to apply
 - Traceability of Mediations
 - Establishing a relation creates has a pointer to the applied rule
- Knowledge base
 - Populated by tools (commit/publish models)
 - Populated by Semantic Mediation application

Semantic Mediation



Which SM to choose?

- Rule-based description is the OWL: mainly set inclusion
 - ⇒ Simpler rules
 - ⇒ Active research topic
 - ⇒ Exploit the reasoning RDF(S)/OWL capabilities
- Model-transformation: richer expressiveness of the mediation



- Semantic Mediation in SPRINT
 - Enable **distributed, over the internet** authoring, editing & exchanging of models
 - “over the internet” is native in our RDF-based solution
 - Allow the **flexibility of evolution** of data and data representations
 - **Mediating data** in a flexible, reusable fashion
 - Currently vivid research topic
 - *Support the wide-spread and adopted meta-meta-modeling facility EMF Eclipse Framework (dissemination, exploitation & development efficiency)*
- Implementation Plan (*approx. & to be validated by the SPRINT consortium*)
 - EMF \leftrightarrow RDF Mapping Implementation (M14)
 - Definition of the Semantic Services Integration Layer (M17)
 - Semantic Mediation First Prototype Implementation (M19)
 - Semantic Mediation Implementation (M22)
 - Implementation of SSI Layer (M22)

Thank you!

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Questions?

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