MANAGING RISK

ISO 15926 Templates

Building a rich ontology on the basis of ISO 15926 Part 2

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ISO 15926 and Semantic Web technologies, Sogndal , September 12, 2008

Current practice and tools I: *RDE*

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- Reference Data Editor
- Compliant with ISO 15926-2
- Available at **rds.posccaesar.com**

- A tool for ISO 15926 experts, not so much for Oil & Gas domain experts

Current practice and tools II: *MS Excel*

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- Spreadsheets are still in wide use for defining reference data
- Advantage: Domain experts tend to like tables
- Disadvantage: Complete lack of support for building correct structures

- Creating a good ontology using spreadsheets is practically impossible

Current practice and tools III: *Protégé*

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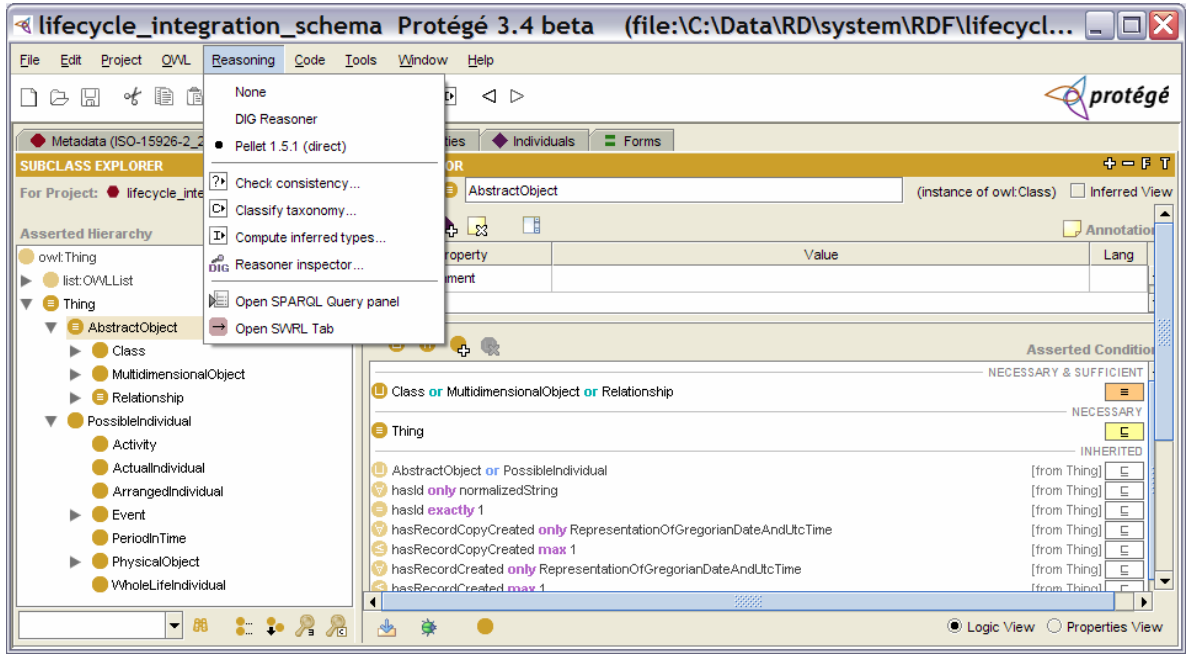
- A generic ontology editor
- Supports loading ISO 15926 Part 2 in OWL format
- Supports loading reference data in OWL format



- Like the RD Editor, an expert tool

Wanted: A simple, compliant interface

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- Standardized modelling practice
- Tools that are familiar to domain experts
  - Protégé, RDE are out
- Tools that support the user and check correctness
  - Excel is out
- Tools that provide for working at a suitable level of abstraction
  - Most ontology editors expose the user to too much ”assembly code”

Building domain ontologies with *templates*

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- An ontology is used to record *statements.* That's semantics.
- To build the RDL, we need to represent facts about a given domain using the language of ISO 15926
- Ideally, a domain expert states the facts, and the machine interprets the facts automatically

A template is a pattern for stating facts

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- A Template for ISO 15926 is a *predicate*, a *statement form*, a *pattern for facts*
- A template has a *signature* defining the form of a statement
  - What arguments need to be given
  - What are their types
- Each template has an *interpretation rule* that interprets facts that fit the pattern
  - Reducing a complex statement into simpler ones
  - Eventually, to atomic statements in ISO 15926
  - Yielding an expression of the fact in the ontology language
- Current prototype developed in the Intelligent Data Sets (IDS) project

Template example I

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- Constraint: A car has 3 or more wheels
- Express the constraint with a suitable template

  Parts-at-least (Car, Wheel, 3) *!*

- Rules generate a set of ISO 15926 statements

" The statement

Parts-at-least (C, D, i)

means that

Any *C* has at least *i D's* as parts "

Template example I

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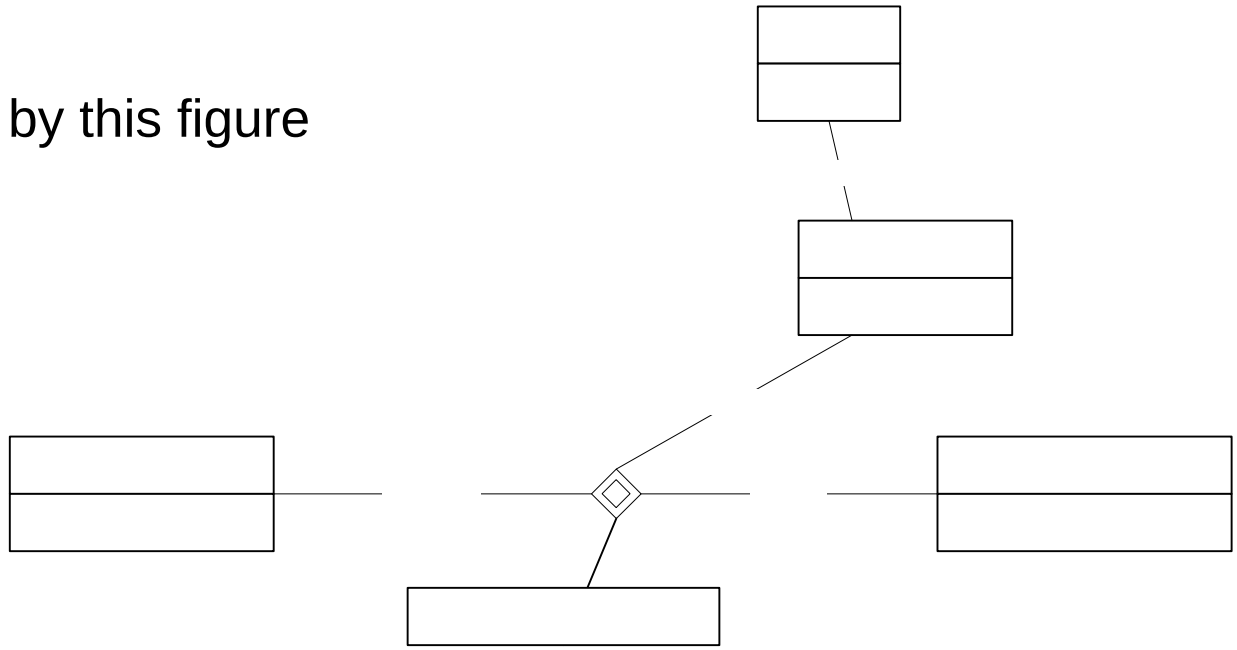
- Assume that any car has 3 or more wheels
- Expressed with a suitable template *Parts*

  Parts-at-least (Car, Wheel, 3) *!*

- Rules generate a set of ISO 15926 statements

- … as illustrated by this figure



A familiar interface

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- Making the statement

  Parts-at-least (Car, Wheel, 3)

  requires no detailed knowledge about modelling

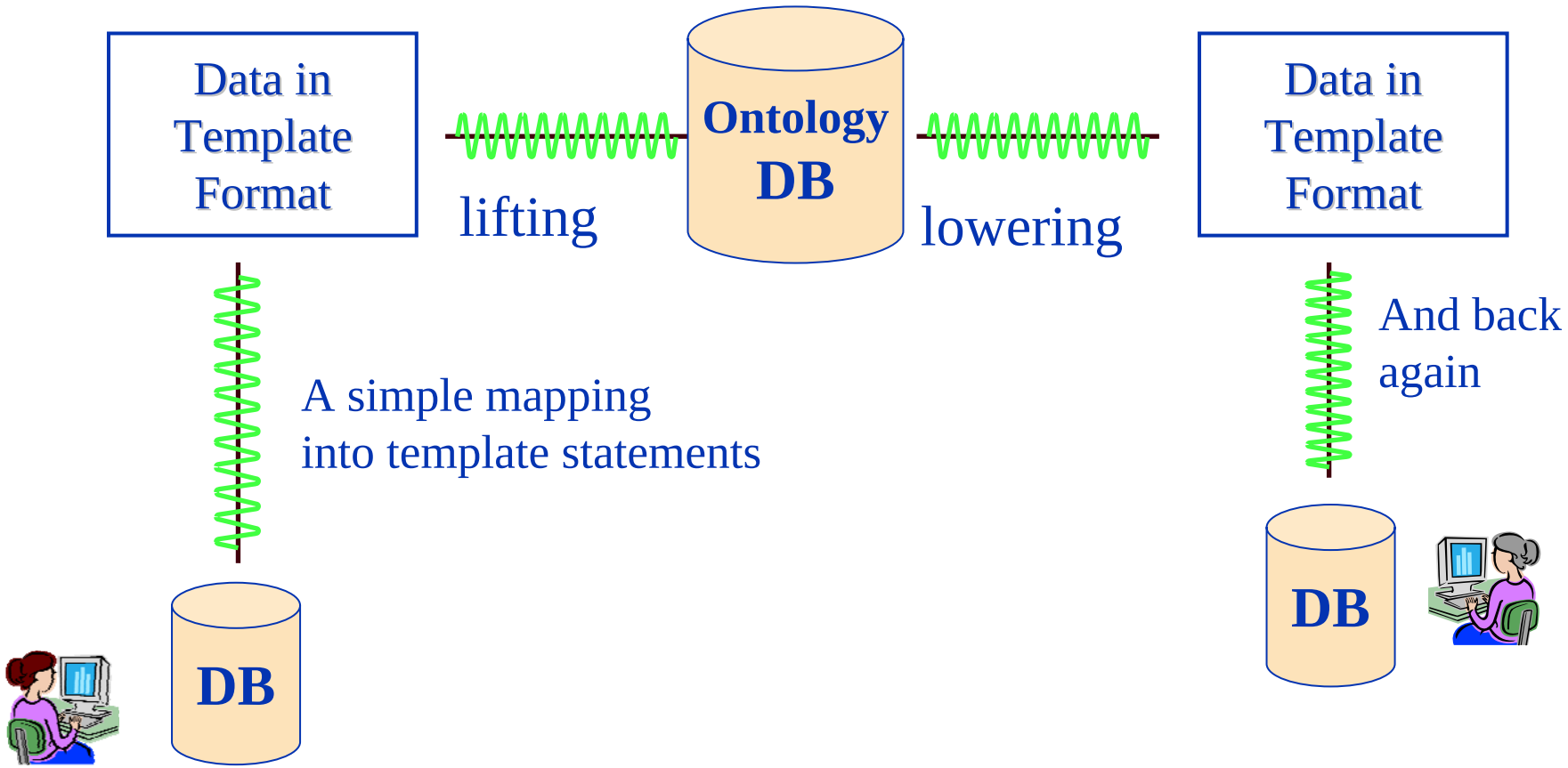
- A list of arguments can easily be stored in a table (Excel!)

Car	Wheel	3
Bicycle	Wheel	1

- Correctness of the generated ontology structure can be checked using generic ontology tools

And this can be used for ...

Translation by means of templates



Template example II

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- A fairly complex claim (from IDS prototype)

  “The ambient temperature during operation of a 3051CG pressure transmitter should be within -40 and 85 degrees Celsius.”

- Six arguments are required for a precise statement

  “The *body height* of a *human* is a *length* property which varies from *50* to *250* *cm*”

Property with Scale and Quantification

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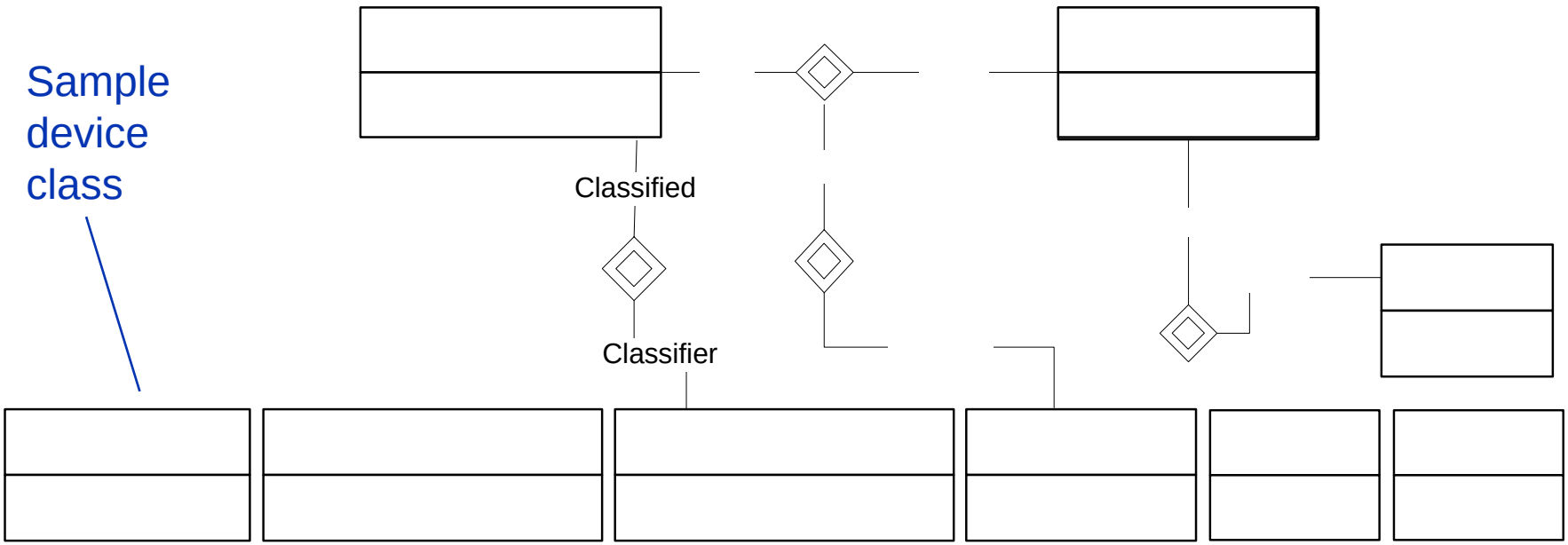
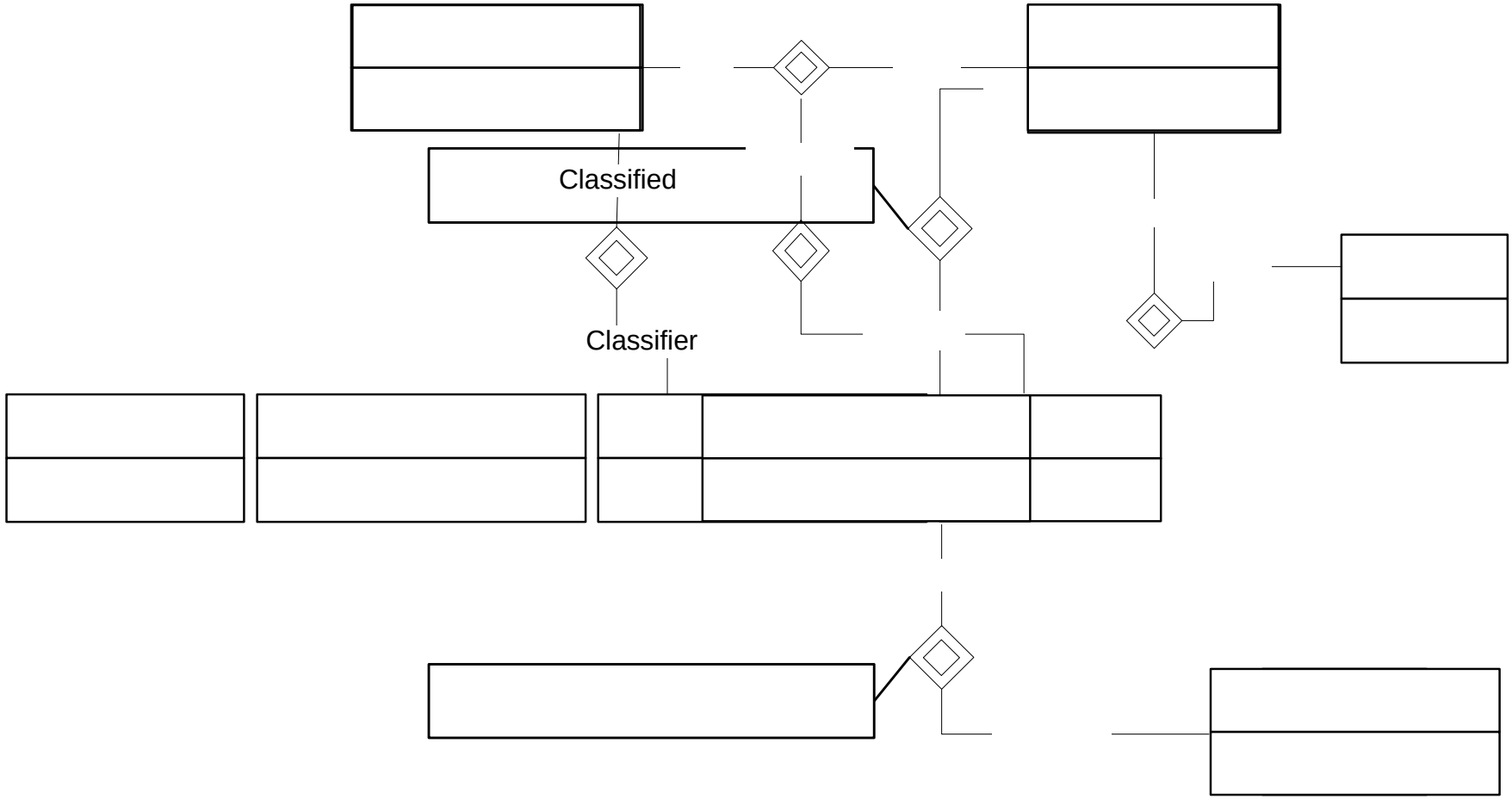


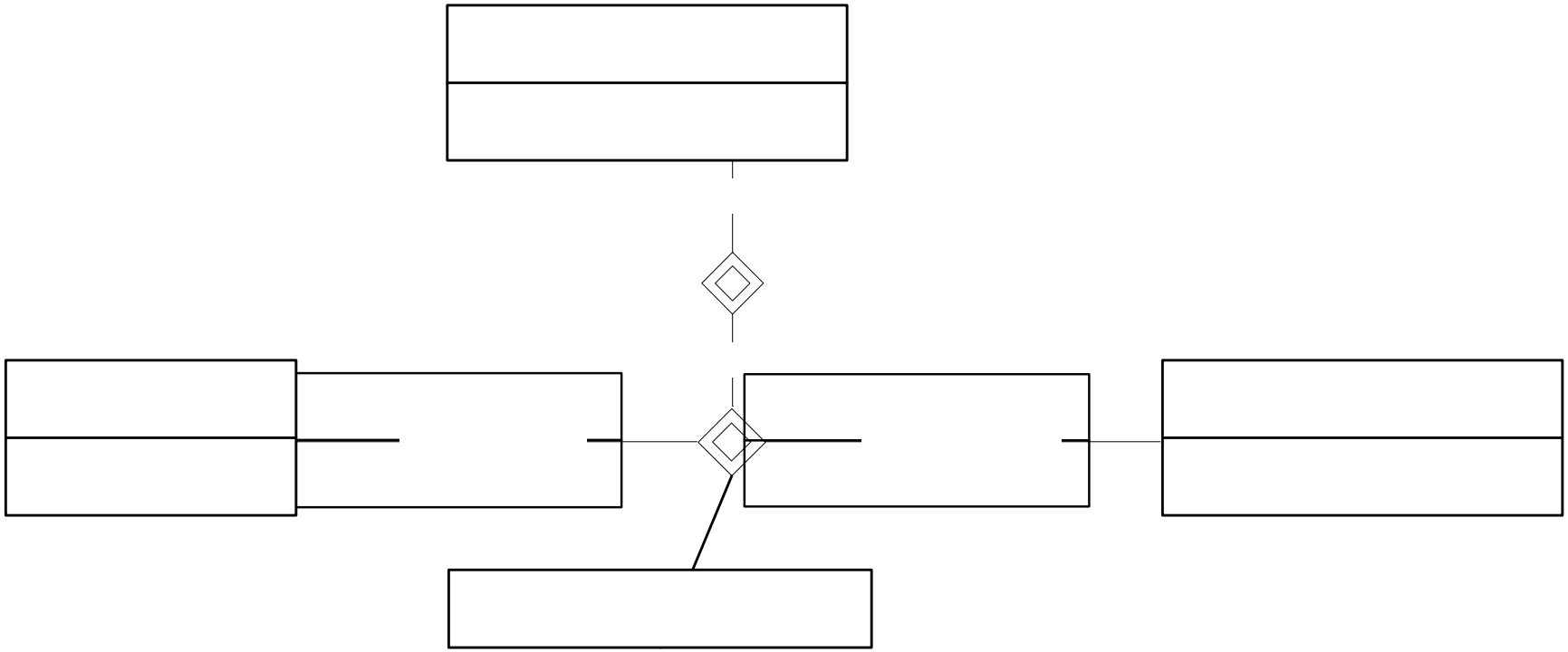
"The ambient temperature during operation of a 3051CG pressure transmitter should be within -40 and 85 degrees Celsius."

Ter

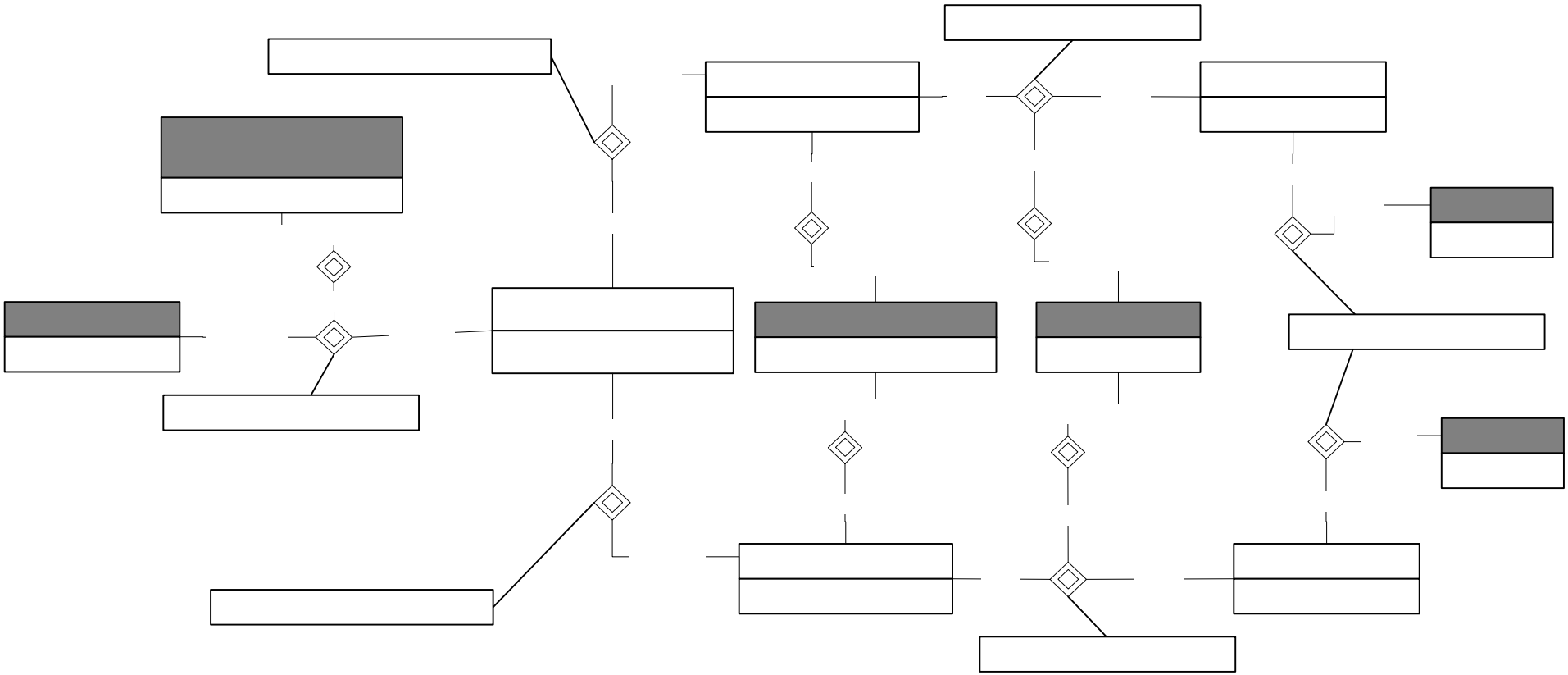
Property Range



Property Range Restriction



Model: Ambient Temperature Range



3051CG ambient temperature: -40°C – 85°C

Templates for ontology development

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- A flexible and precise language for ontology building
- Let the compiler handle the “assembly language”
- Creating rich semantic structure becomes practical
- Standardization of templates makes standardized modelling patterns possible
- Results can be consistency checked using automated reasoning*

**i.e., experimental verification*

And we have even tried it out ...

Translation in practice

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IDS converter

Data in Template Format

SWRL

lifting

Project DB (OWL)

SPARQL

lowering

Data in Template Format

XQuery

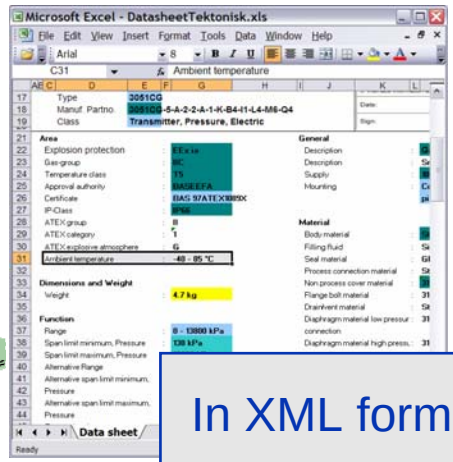
Mapping into template statements

OWL DL reasoner:

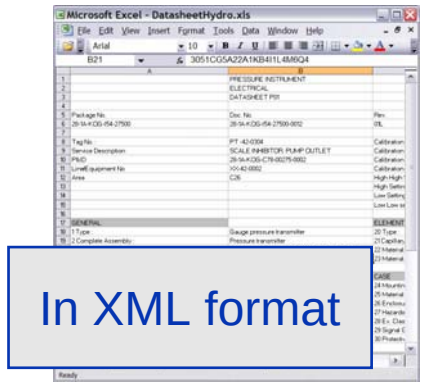
- consistency
- type inference

Mapping into target format

XQuery



In XML format



In XML format

Our Protégé-OWL laboratory

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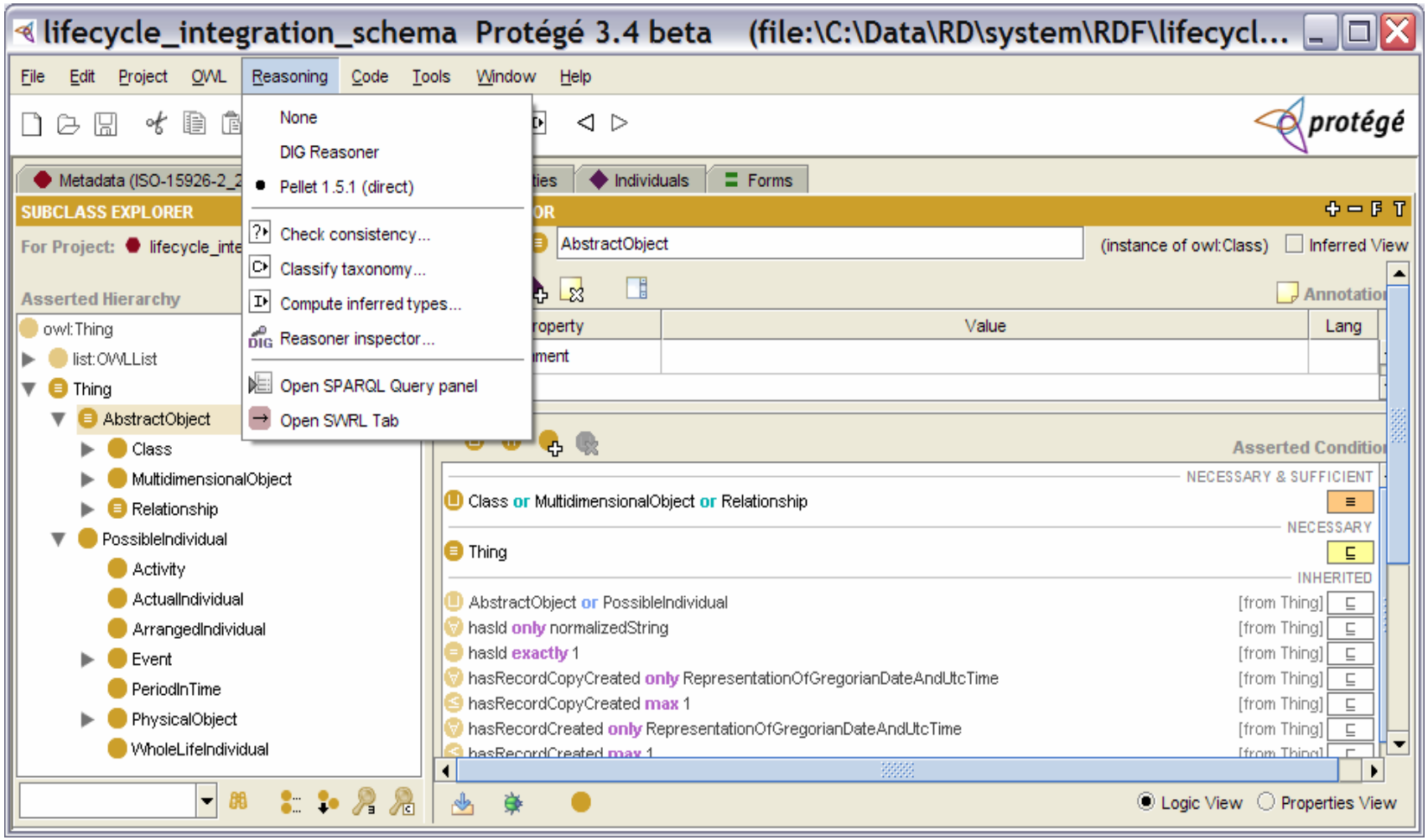

Transmitter 3051CG

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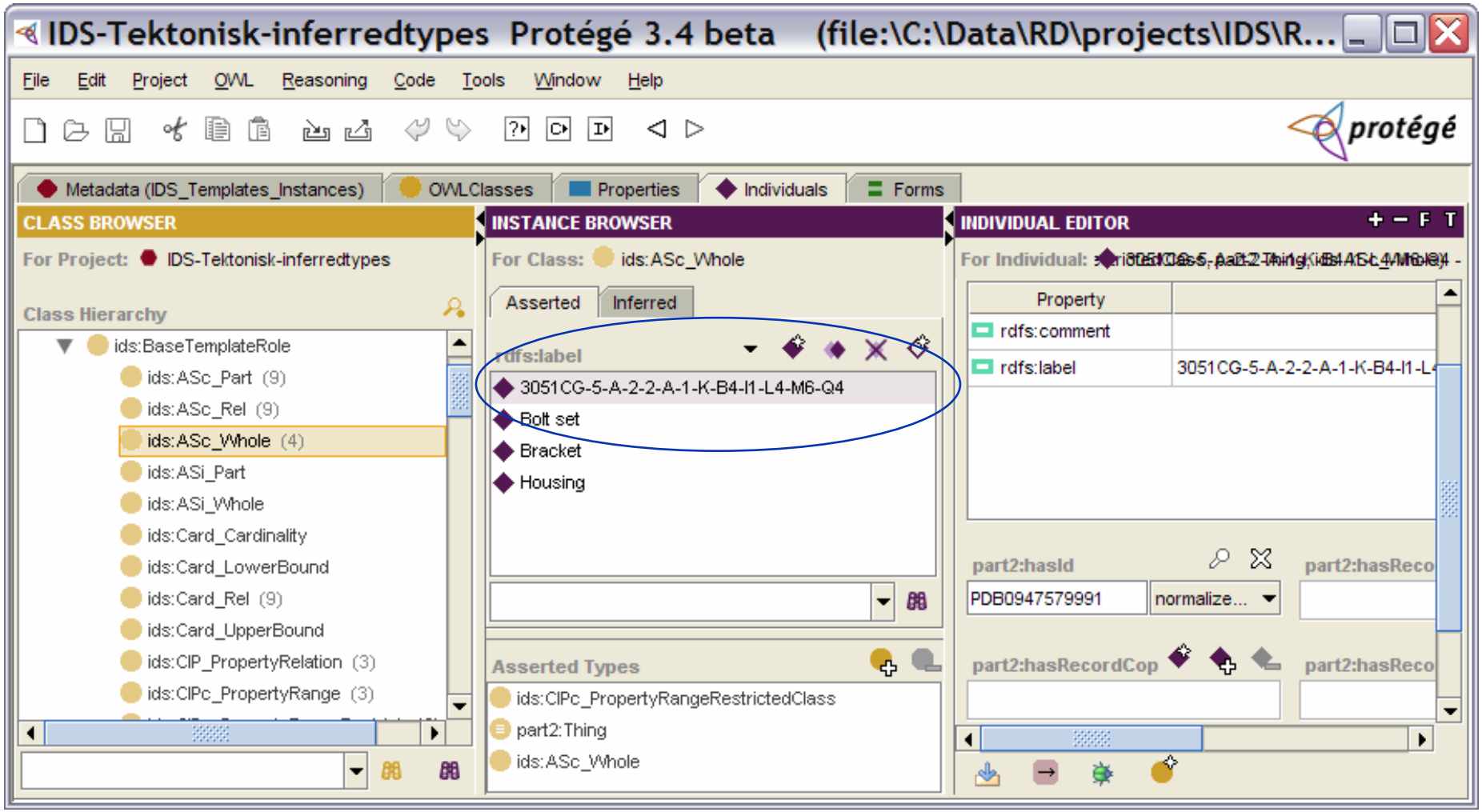

Input in a straightforward XML format

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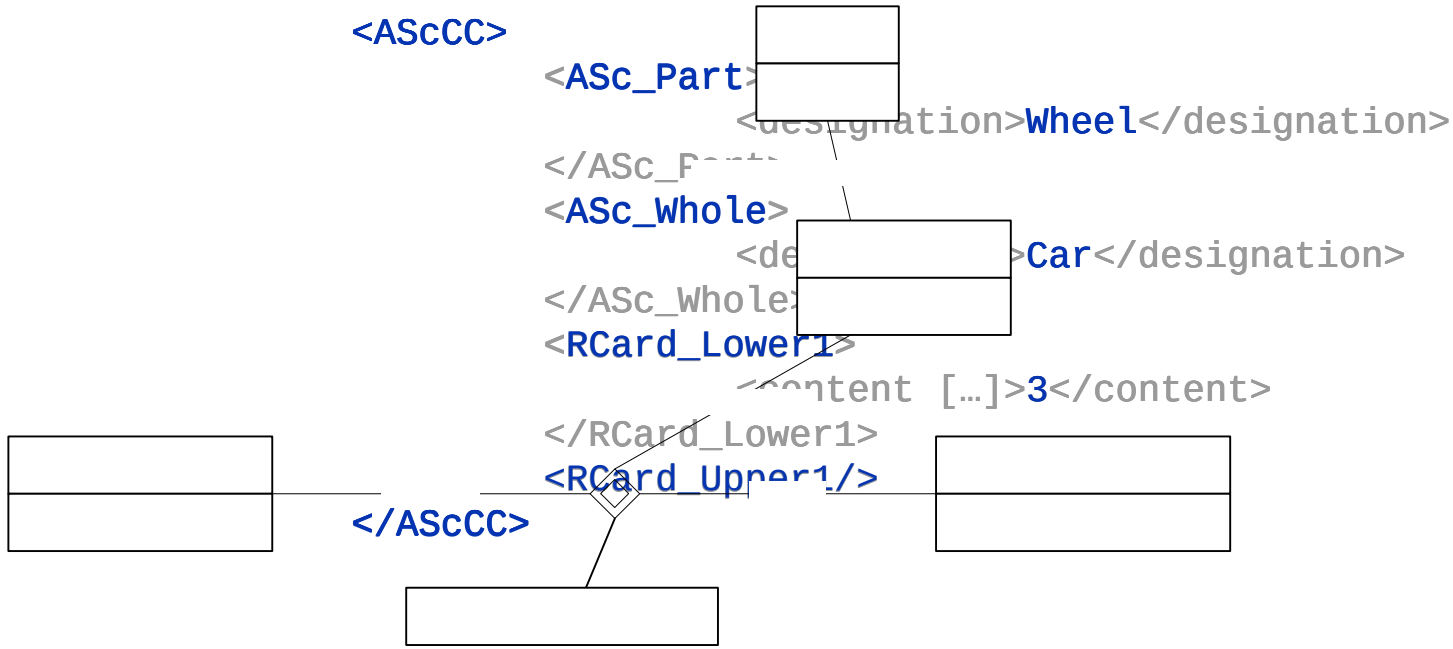

A car has at least three wheels.

Input data in Protege

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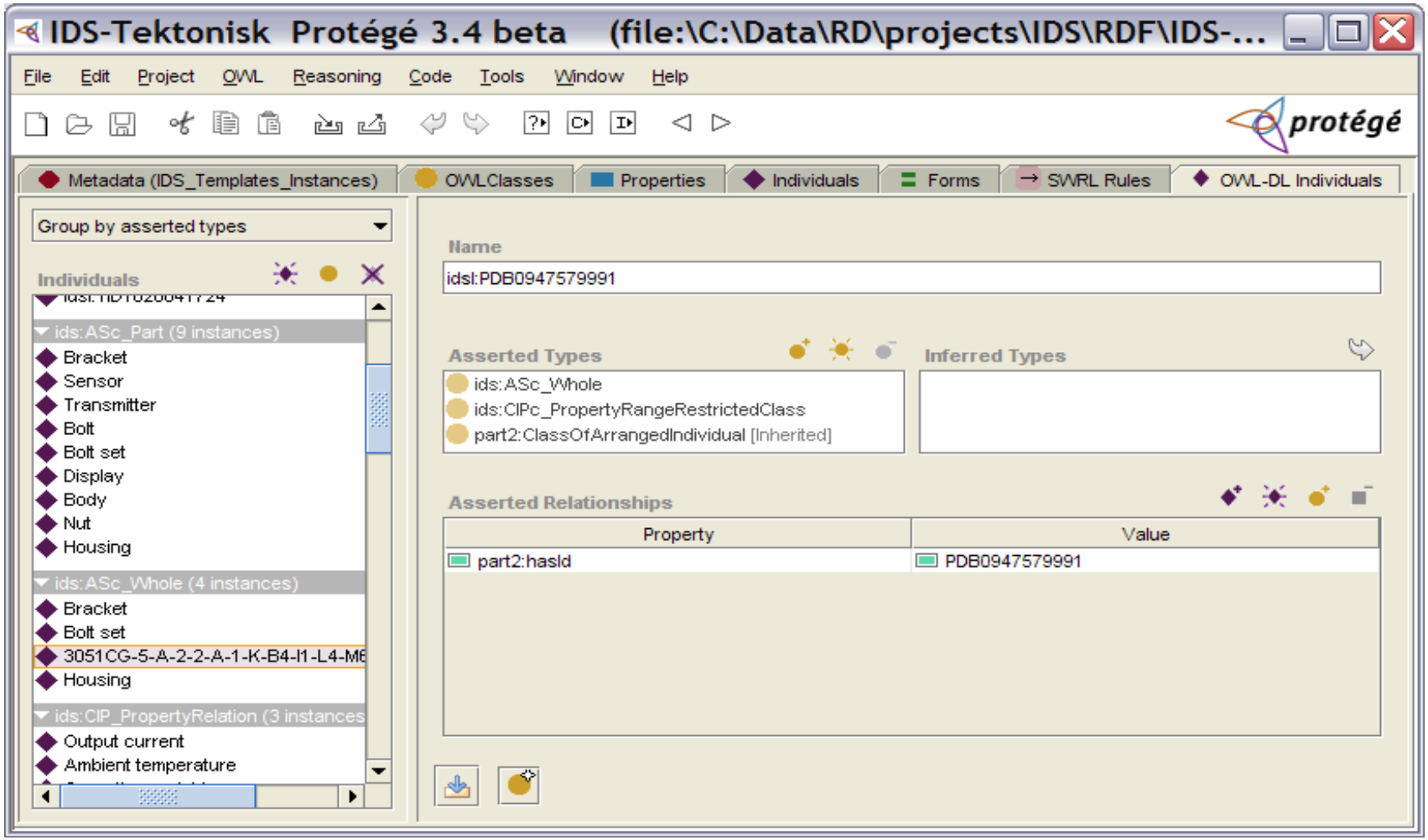

Executing template rules

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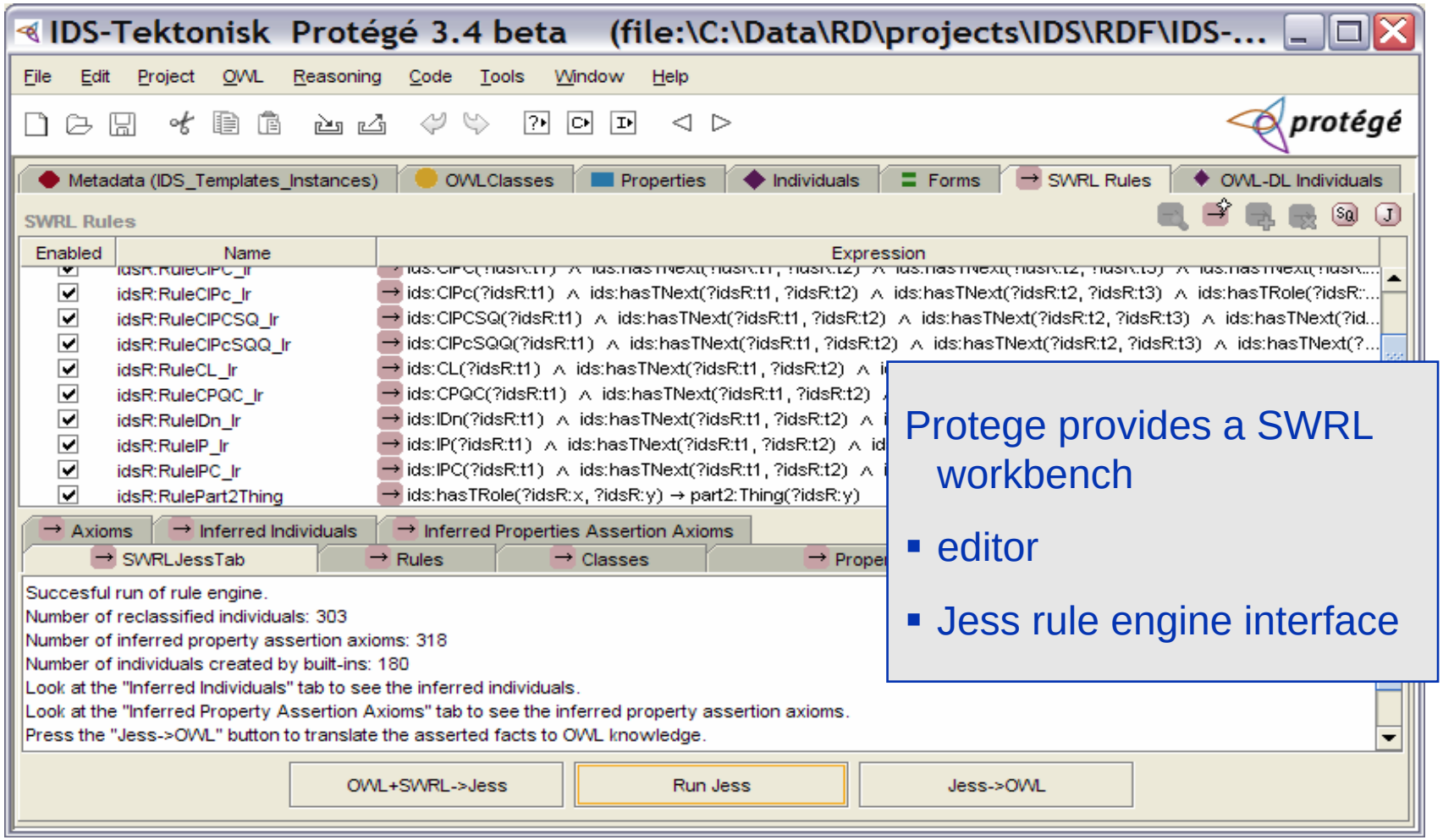
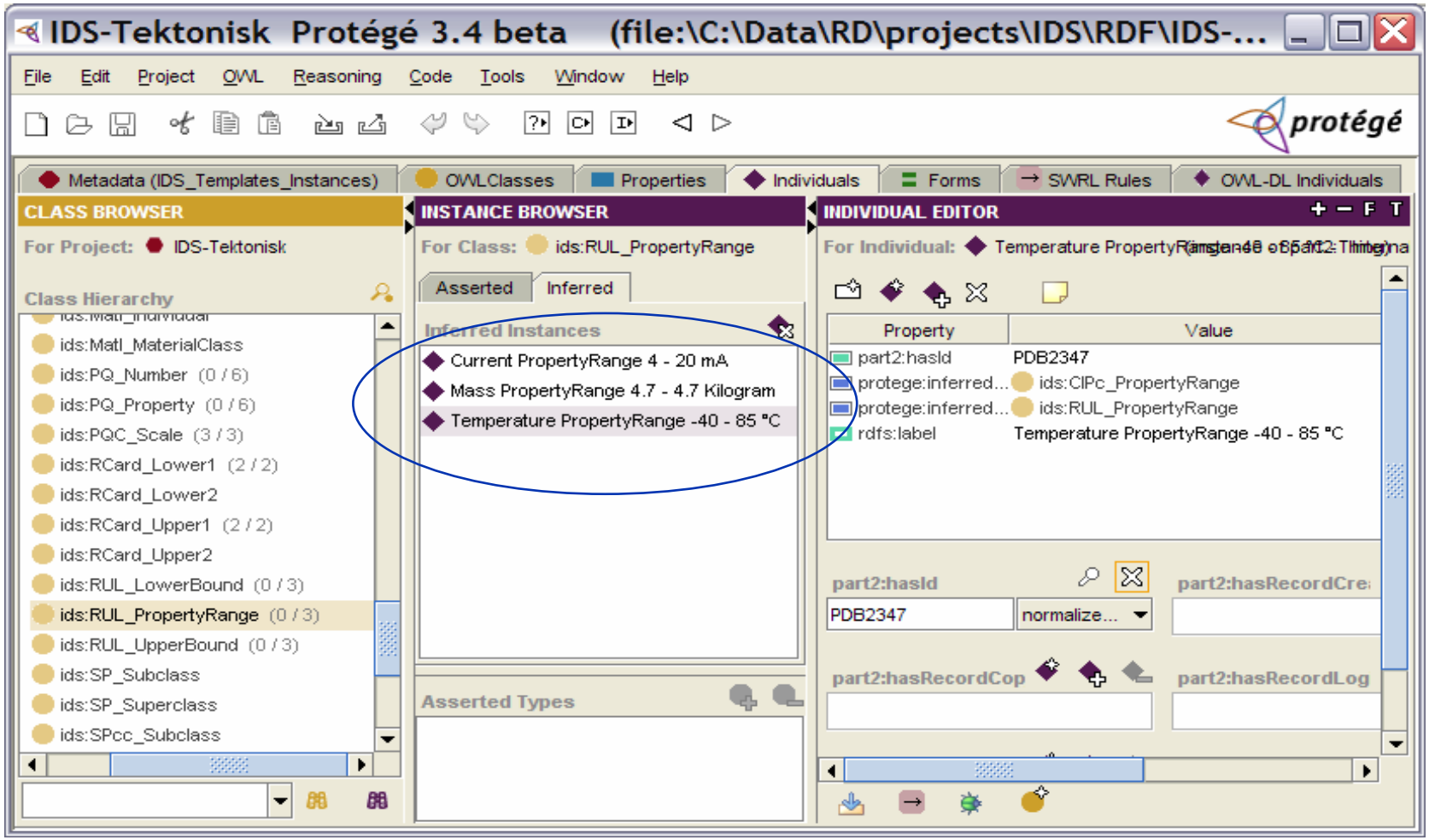


Protege provides a SWRL workbench

- editor
- Jess rule engine interface

Individuals from rules and inference



A consistency check

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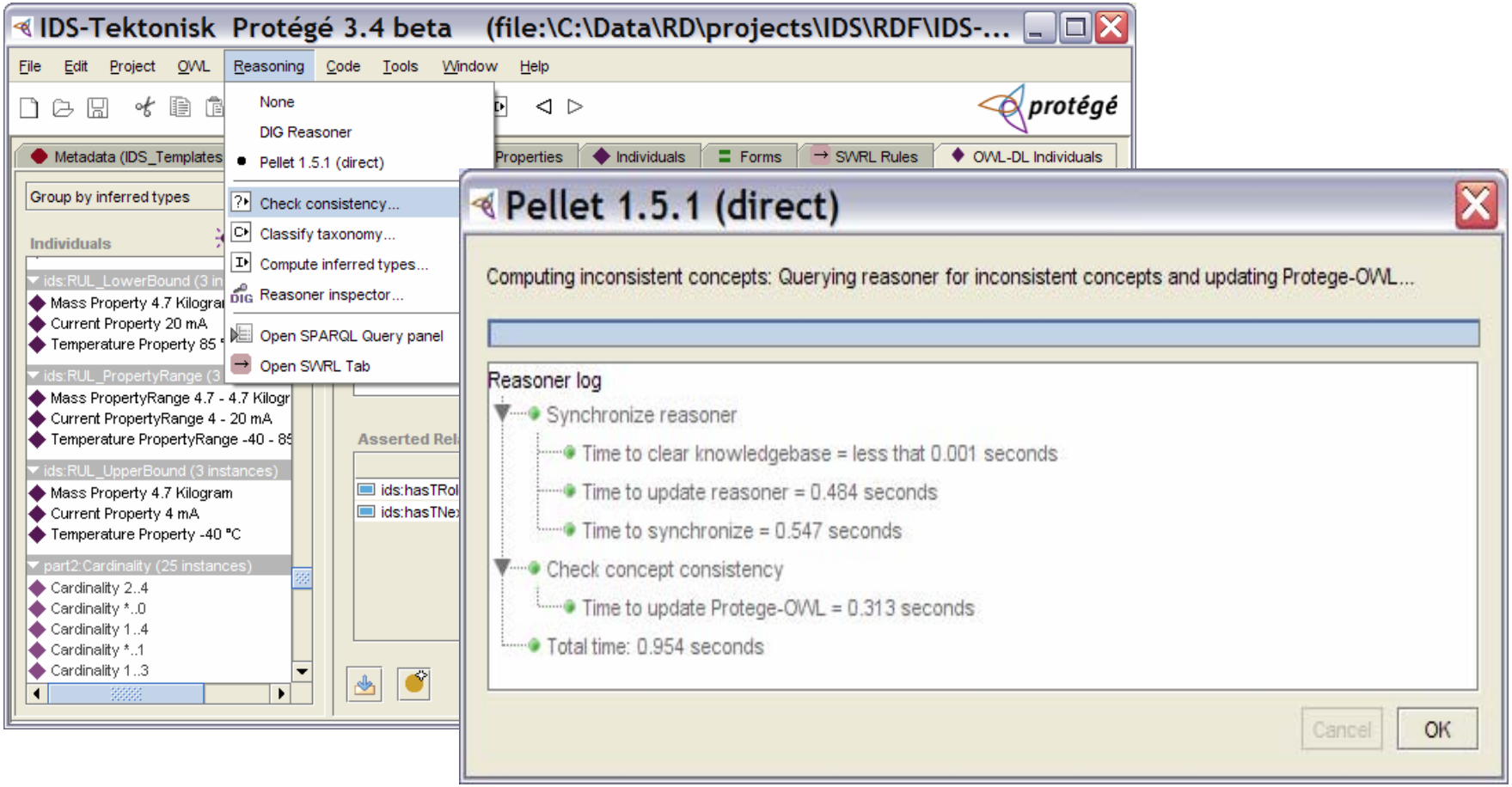
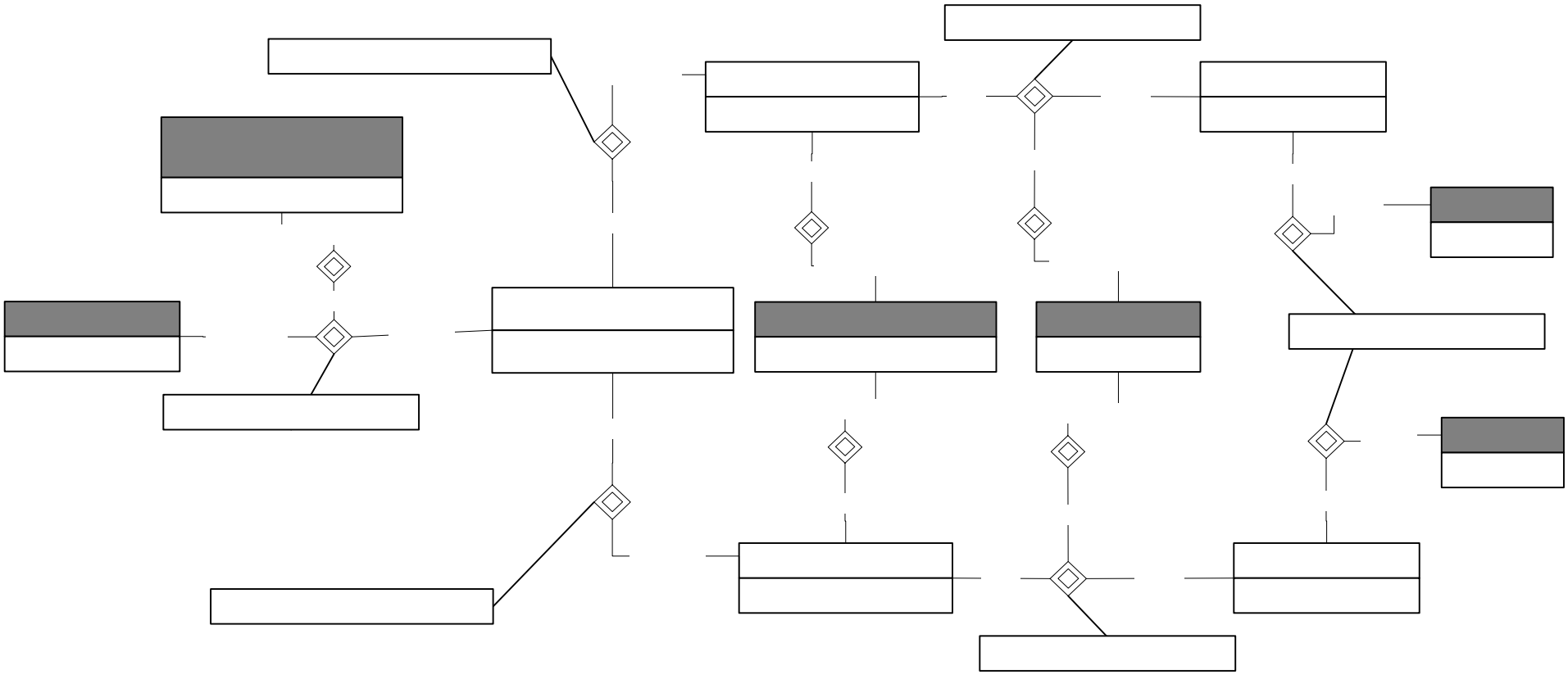


*i.e., experimental verification

Example: Temperature range, once more



Upper Bound Of Pr

Mapped into an XML template

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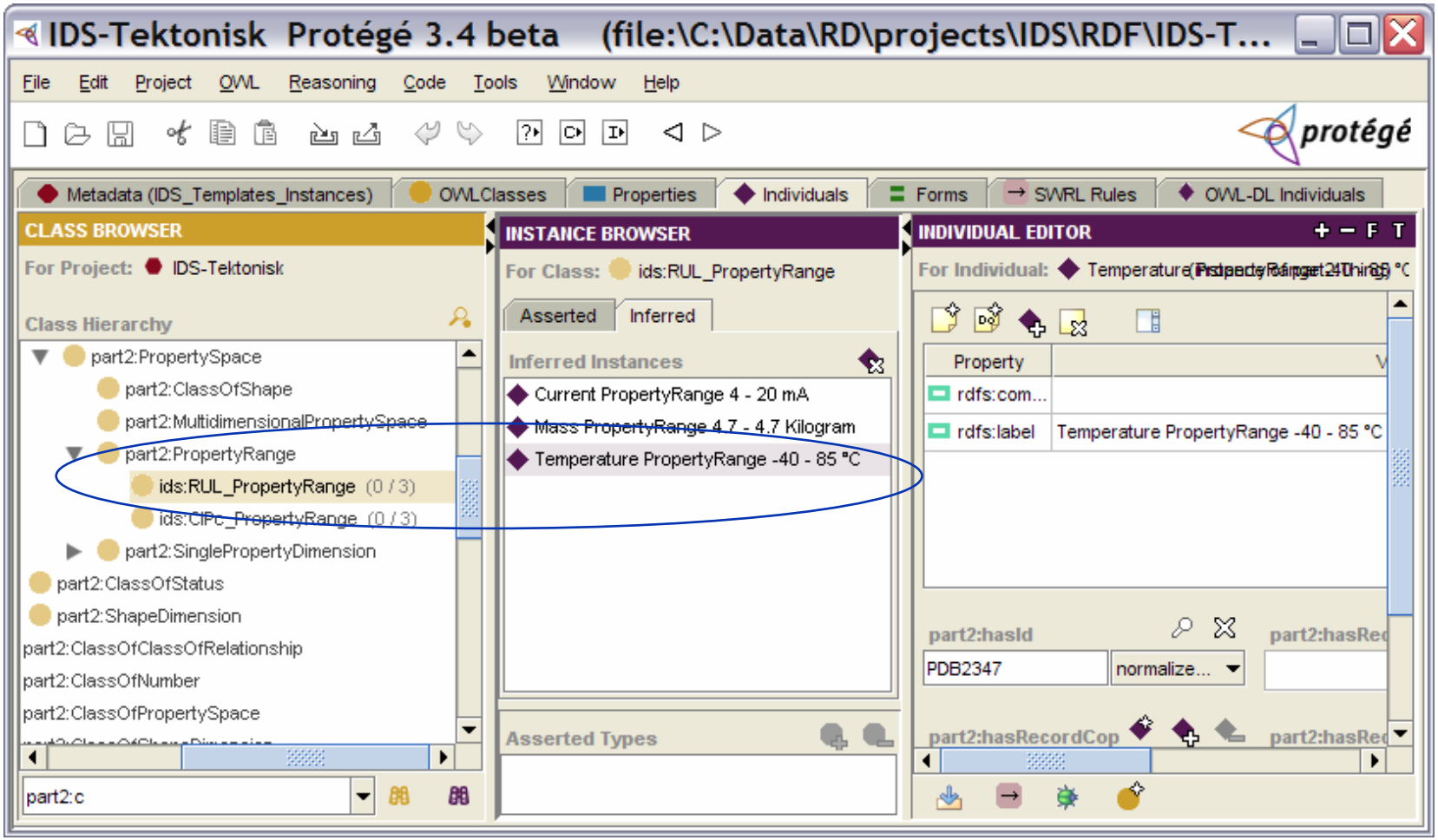
TektoniskTemplateInstances.xml<2> - Emacs

File Edit Options Buffers Tools XML Help

```
    <CIPc_PropertyRangeRestrictedClass>
      <designation>3051CG-5-A-2-2-A-1-K-B4-I1-L4-M6-Q4</designation>
    </CIPc_PropertyRangeRestrictedClass>
    <CIP_PropertyRelation>
      <designation>Ambient temperature</designation>
    </CIP_PropertyRelation>
    <IPC_PropertyType>
      <designation>Temperature</designation>
    </IPC_PropertyType>
    <PQC_Scale>
      <designation>°C</designation>
    </PQC_Scale>
    <CIPcSQQ_LowerReal>
      <content rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#double">-40</c→
    </CIPcSQQ_LowerReal>
    <CIPcSQQ_UpperReal>
      <content rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#double">85</co→
    </CIPcSQQ_UpperReal>
  </CIPcSQQ>
```

-u** TektoniskTemplateInstances.xml<2> 92% of 7.5k L250 SVN:3463 (nXML Vali

The range as an ISO 15926 Property Range



Visualization in Protégé

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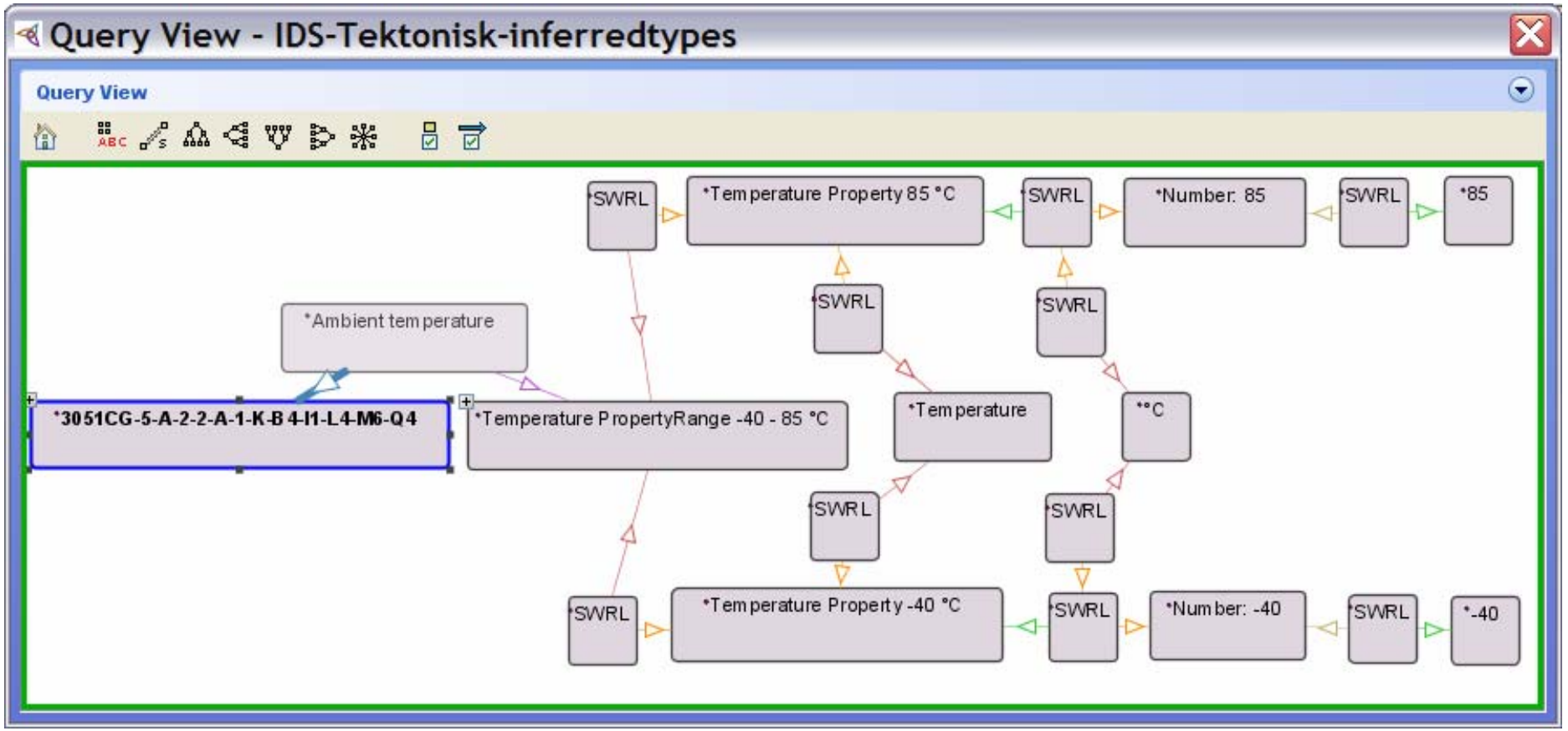


Breakdown using *Parts* template

MANAGING RISK

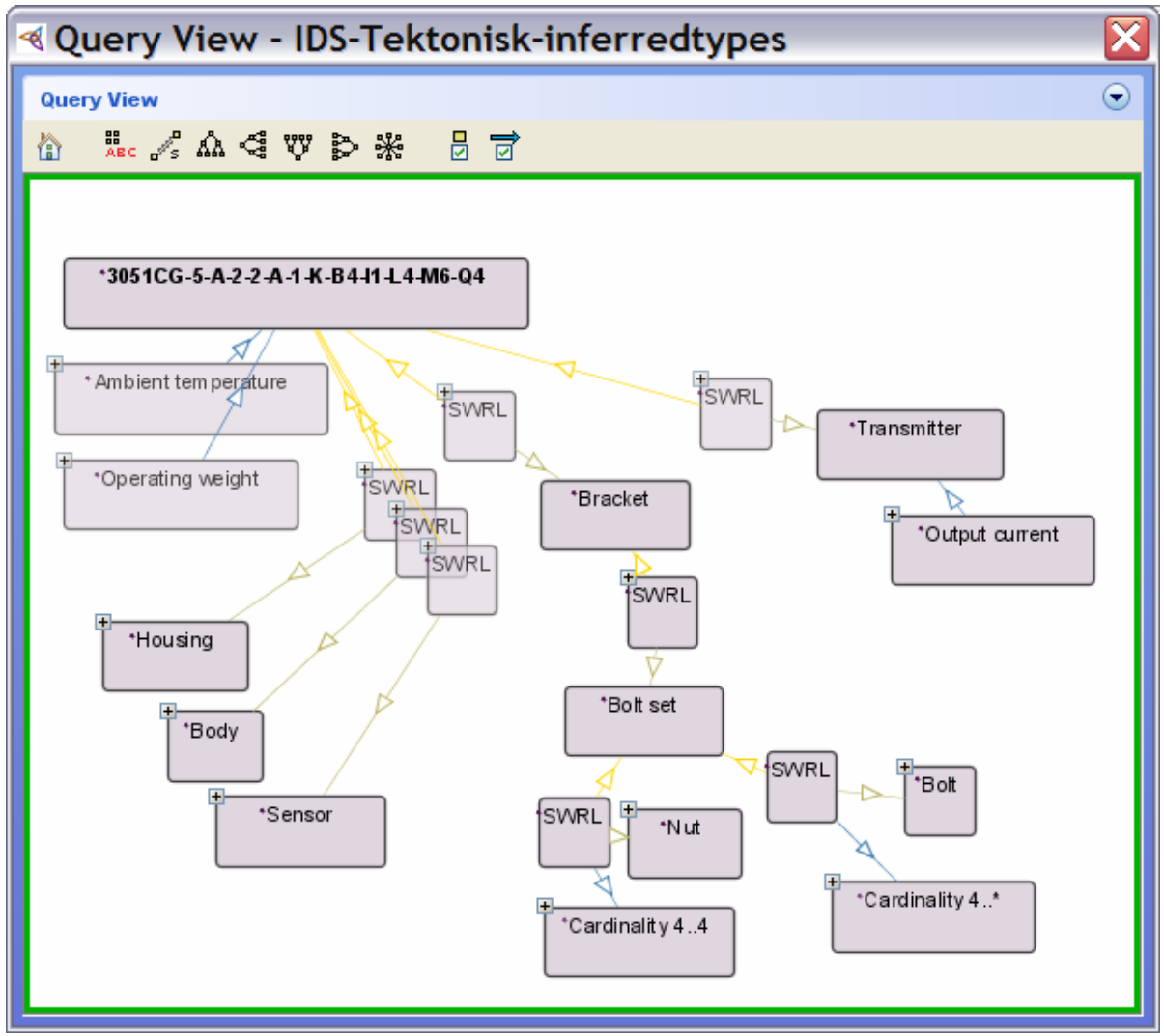
TektoniskTemplateInstances.xml<2> - Emacs

File Edit Options Buffers Tools XML Help

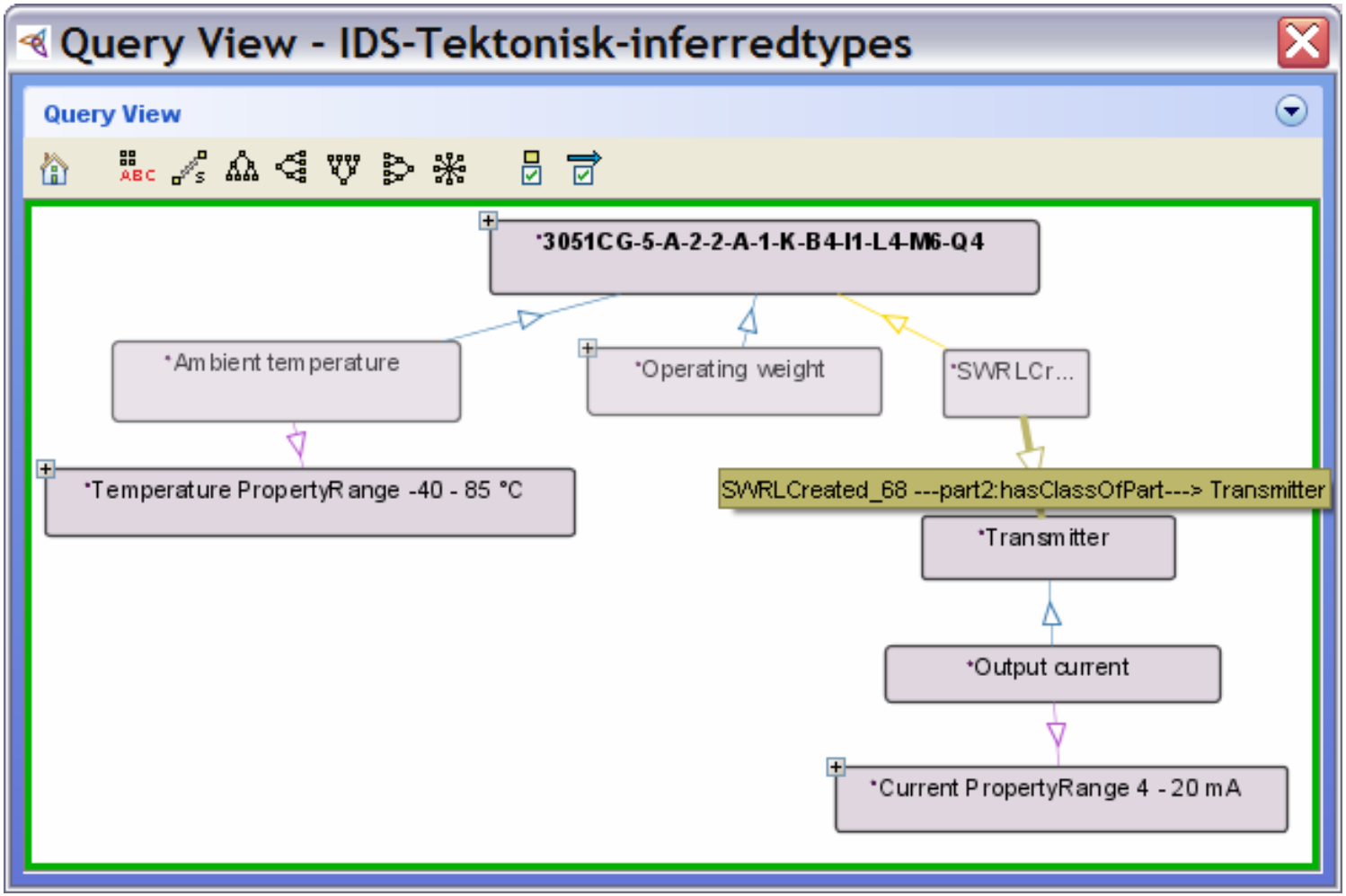
```
  <AScCC>
    <ASc_Part>
      <designation>Transmitter</designation>
    </ASc_Part>
    <ASc_Whole>
      <designation>3051CG-5-A-2-2-A-1-K-B4-I1-L4-M6-Q4</designation>
    </ASc_Whole>
    <RCard_Lower1>
      <content rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#long">1</co
    </RCard_Lower1>
    <RCard_Upper1>
      <content rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#long">1</co
    </RCard_Upper1>
  </AScCC>
  <AScCC>
    <ASc_Part>
      <designation>Housing</designation>
-u\**  TektoniskTemplateInstances.xml<2>   39% of 7.5k L107   SVN:3463   (nXML V
```

Breakdown visualized in Protégé

MANAGING RISK



Ranges of the whole and of parts



So many screenshots. Any moral to this?

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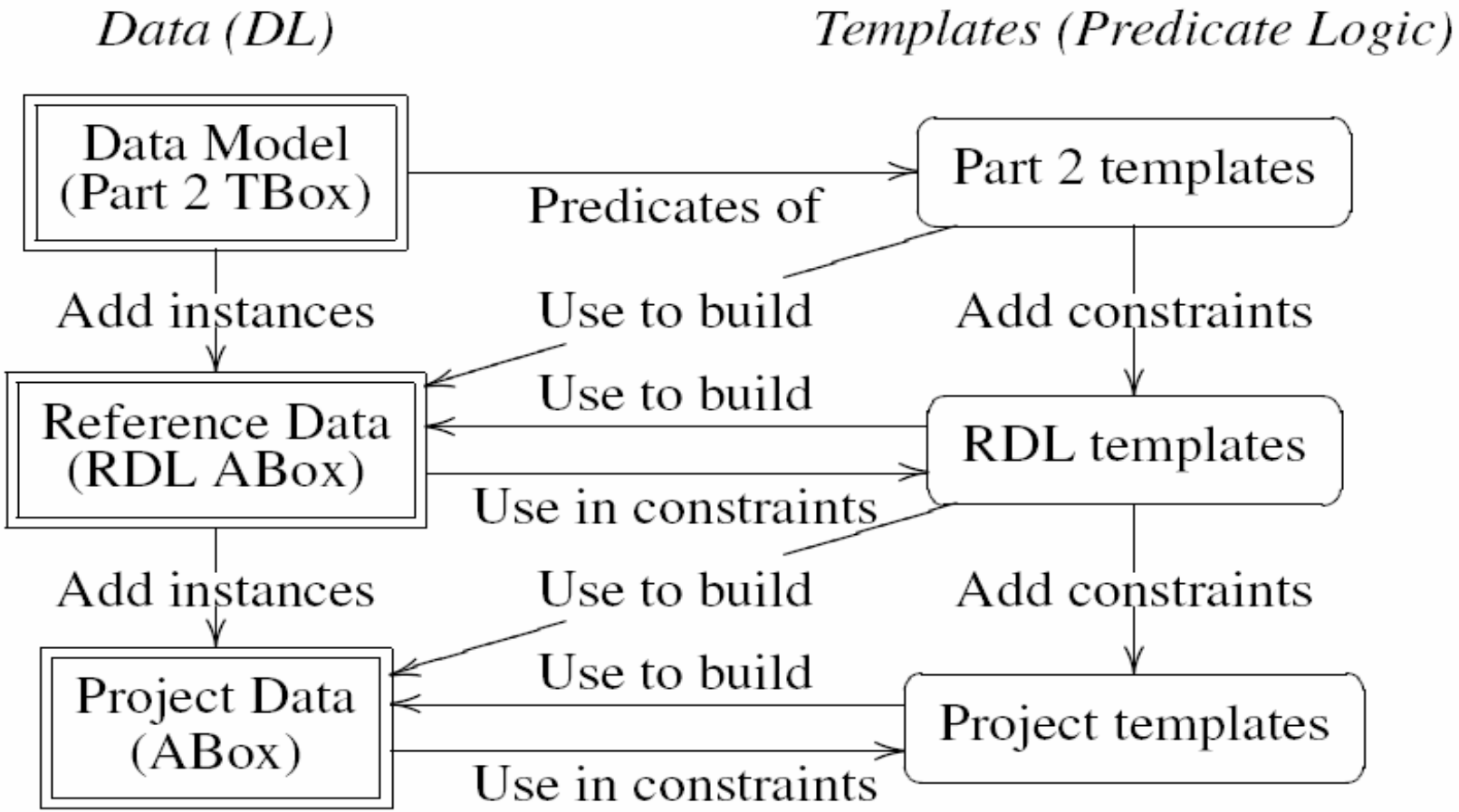
ISO 15926 languages: SW perspective



The template statement is uninterpreted

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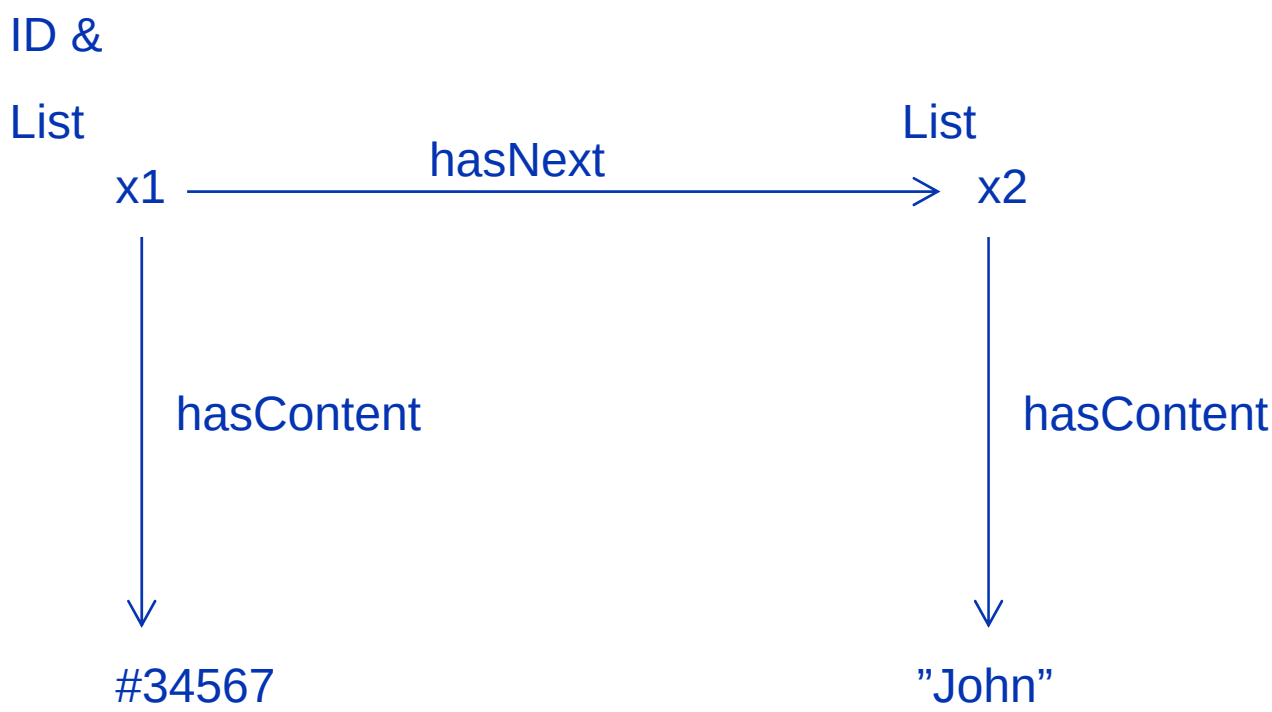
- The signature is just a list of types
- Sample statement *ID(#34567, ”John”):*



Rules encode interpretation patterns

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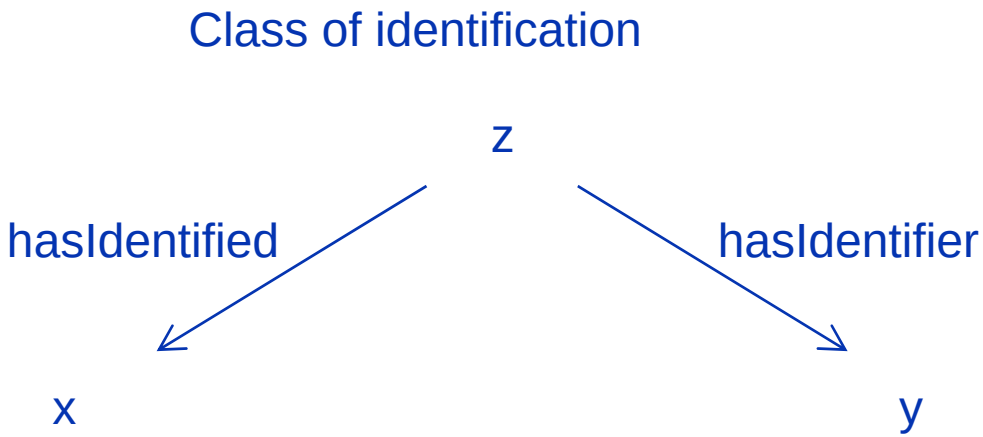
- If ID(x, y),
  - there is some z s.t. z is a ClassOfIdentification relation, with
    - x in the hasIdentified,
    - y in the hasIdentifier role



An interpreted statement

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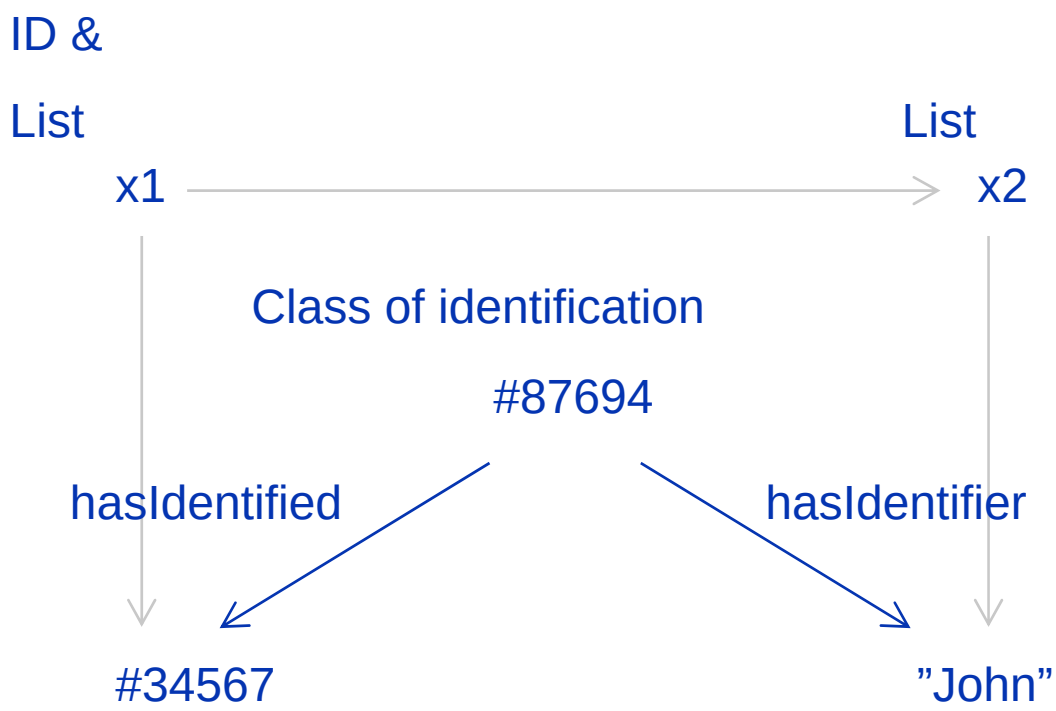
- The rule provides a structure that has interpretation in terms of Part 2



Sample rules

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- coidTriple(x, y, z) iff
  - ClassOfIdentification(x) & hasIdentified(x, y) & hasIdentifier(x, z)
- ID(x, y) iff
  - $\exists$z(coidTriple(z, x, y)
- IDC(x, y, z) iff
  - ID(x, y) & $\forall$u(coidTriple(u, x, y) $\rightarrow$ u $\in$ z
- etc.

- Probably, all this can be expressed in SWRL.*
- *Regular* logic?

**RIF!*

An extended ontology

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- Develop templates to cover the expressive needs
- This provides a theory of industrial notions
- This theory is also reference data
- Templates extend the RDL

- We need appropriate tools and theory to work with this ontology.

Extended ontology, new work to be done

Consistency checking for templates

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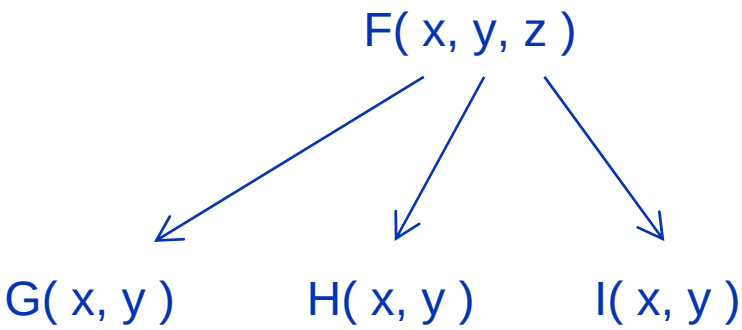
- If F has a rule like the following,



- but other rules (or Part 2 itself) tell us,

G(x, y) iff *not* I(x, y)

- then F is unsatisfiable. A reasoner should be able to discover this.

Consistency checking for templates

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- Experimental checking
  - Make statements in the template language,
  - Execute rules,
  - Run reasoner to check consistency of the result
- Systematic checking
  - Is the template language consistent?
    - *etc.*

Reasoner tasks

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- Satisfiability of templates
- Equivalence between templates
- Subsumption hierarchies (more/less general templates)
- Simplification (of signatures, rules)
- Explanation (why was my statement rejected?)

- Challenge: To provide these not just for Part 2, but for templates as well.