



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*

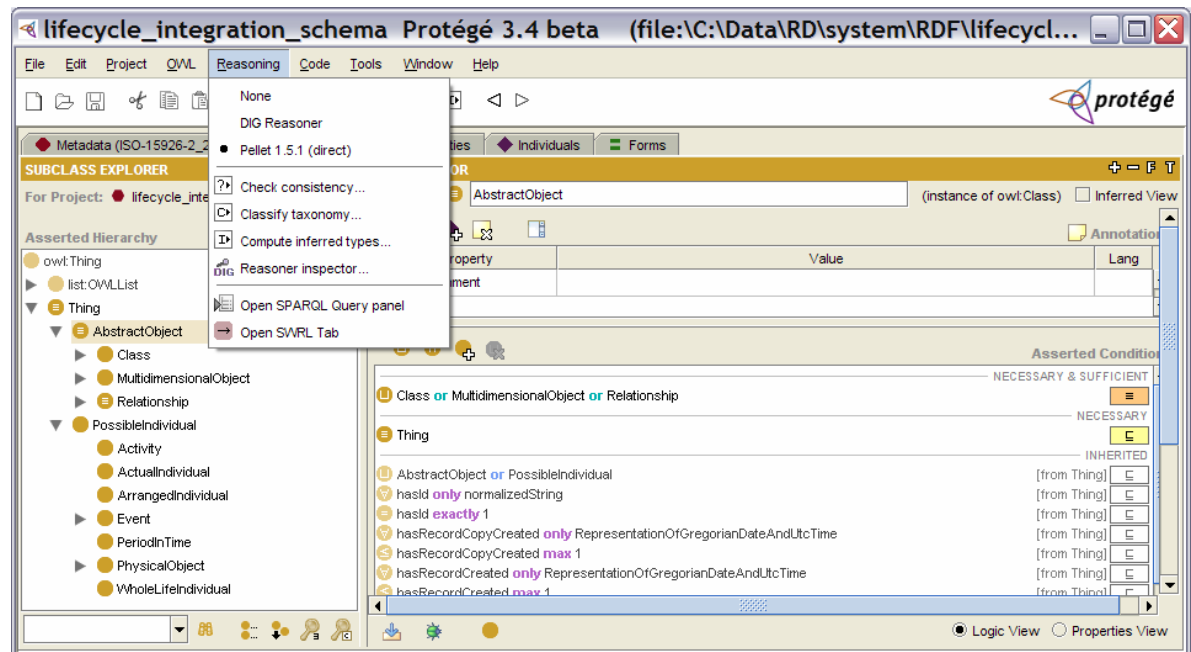
- Reference Data Editor
- Compliant with ISO 15926-2
- Available at rds.posccaesar.com



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

Current practice and tools III: *Protégé*

- 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

- 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*

- 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

- 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

- 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

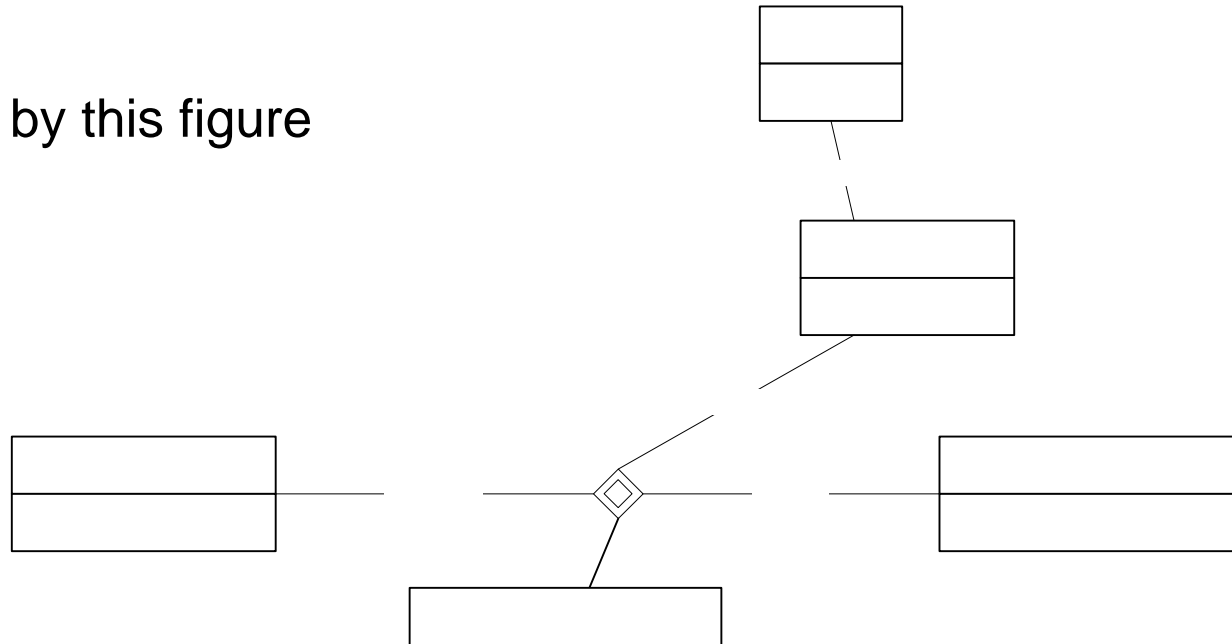
Parts-at-least (C, D, i)

means that

Any C has at least *i* D's as parts ”

Template example I

- 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

- 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

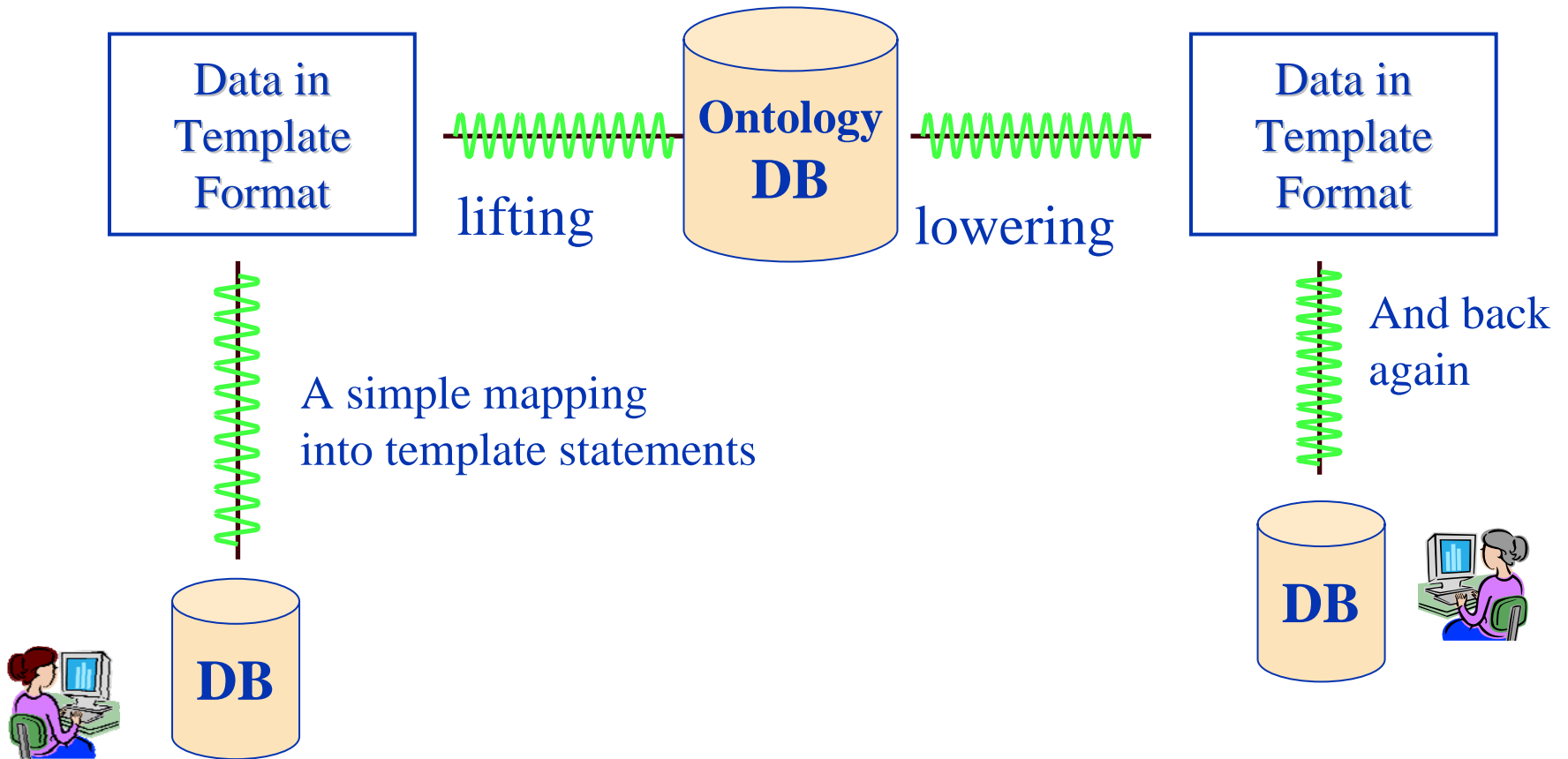
- Correctness of the generated ontology structure can be checked using generic ontology tools

And this can be used for ...

MANAGING RISK



Translation by means of templates



Template example II



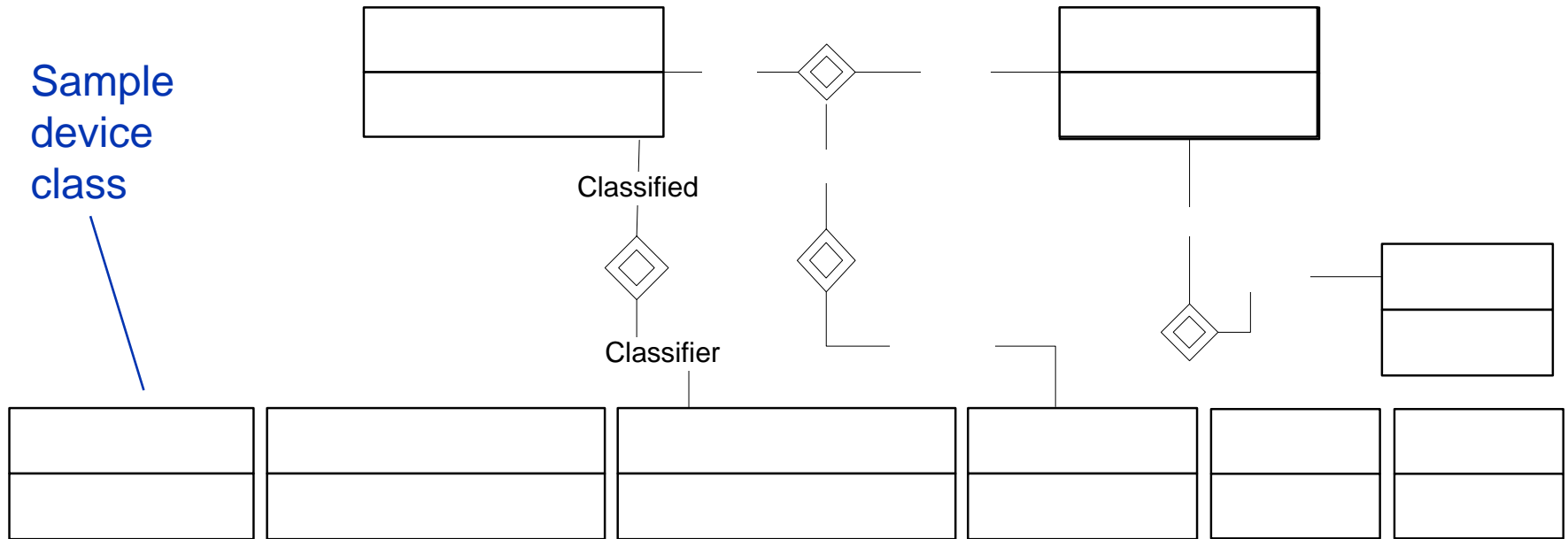
- A fairly complex claim (from IDS prototype)

“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”

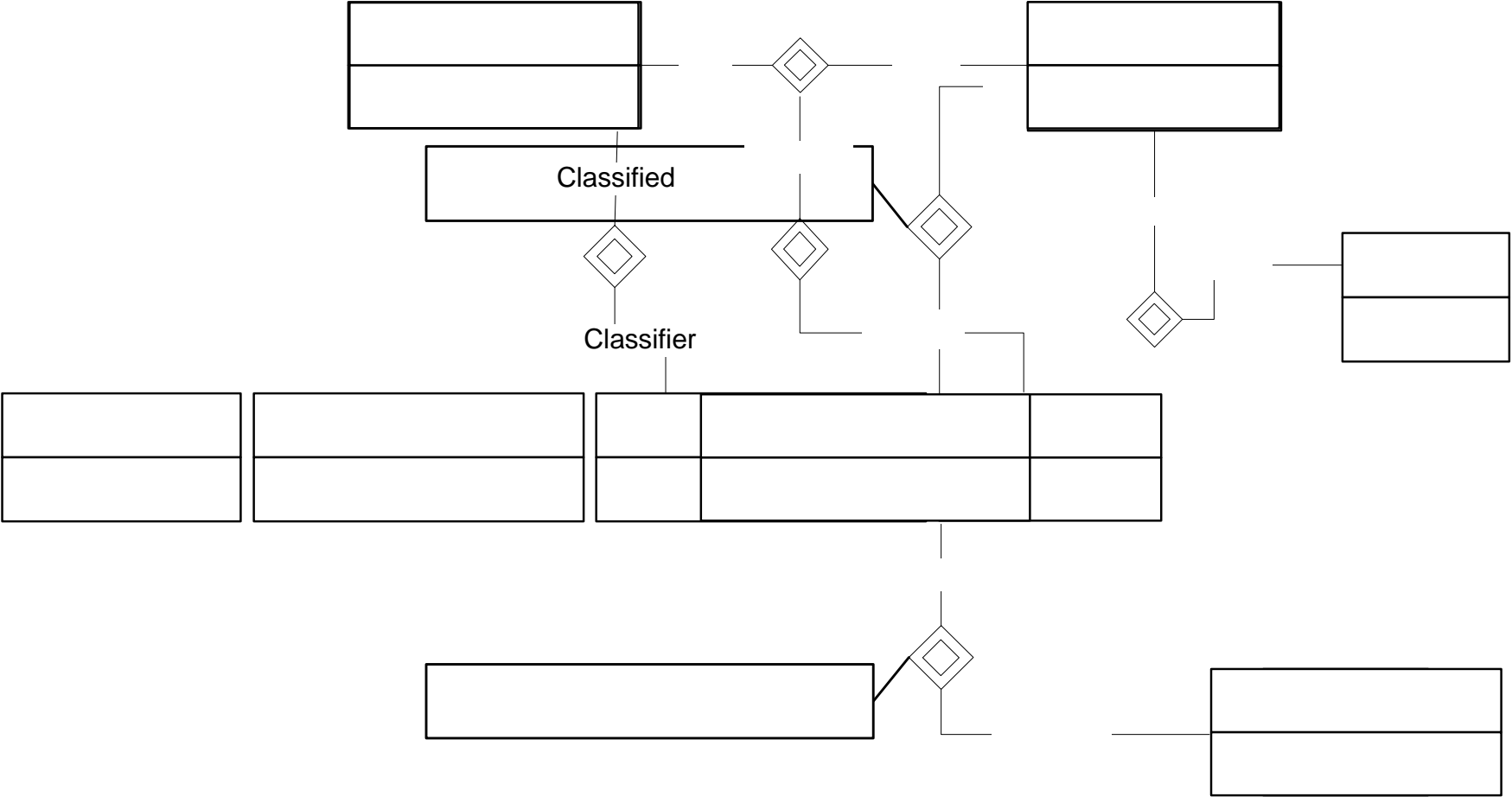
Property with Scale and Quantification



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

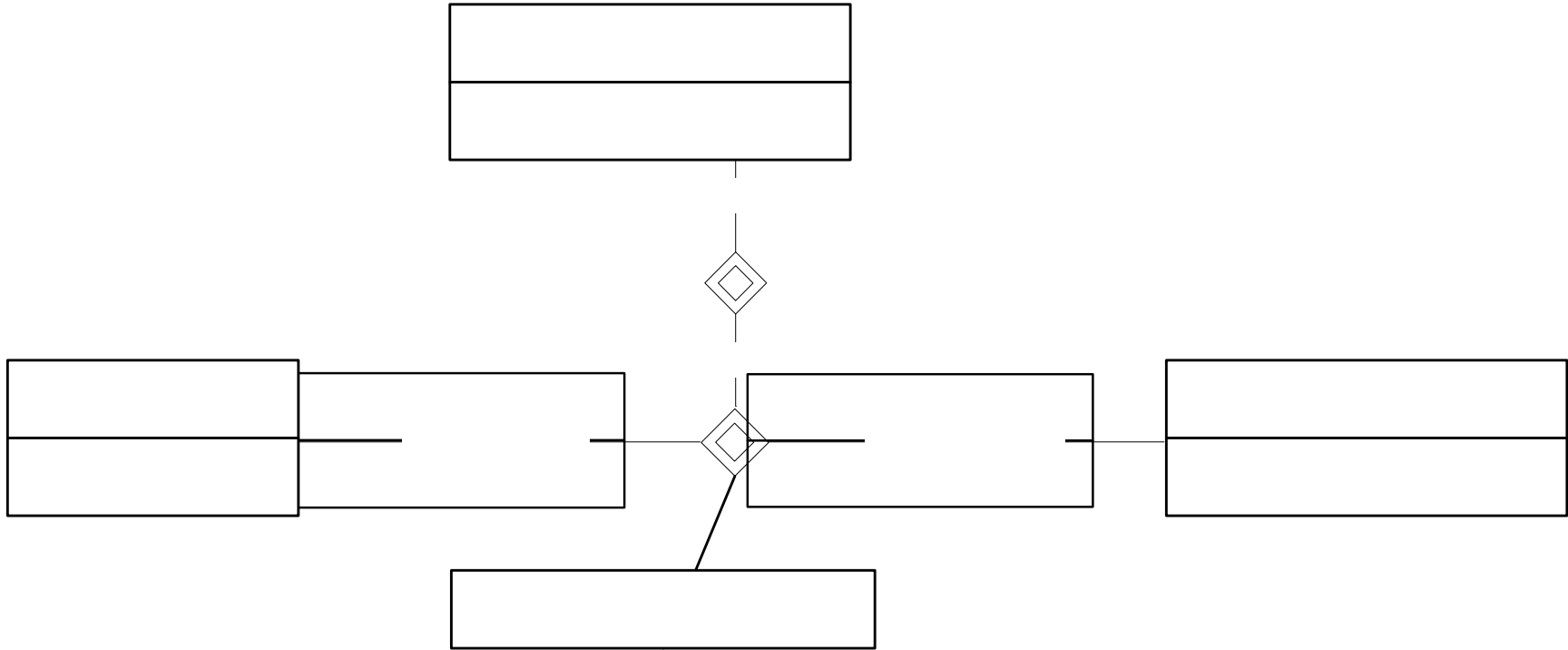
Ter

Property Range

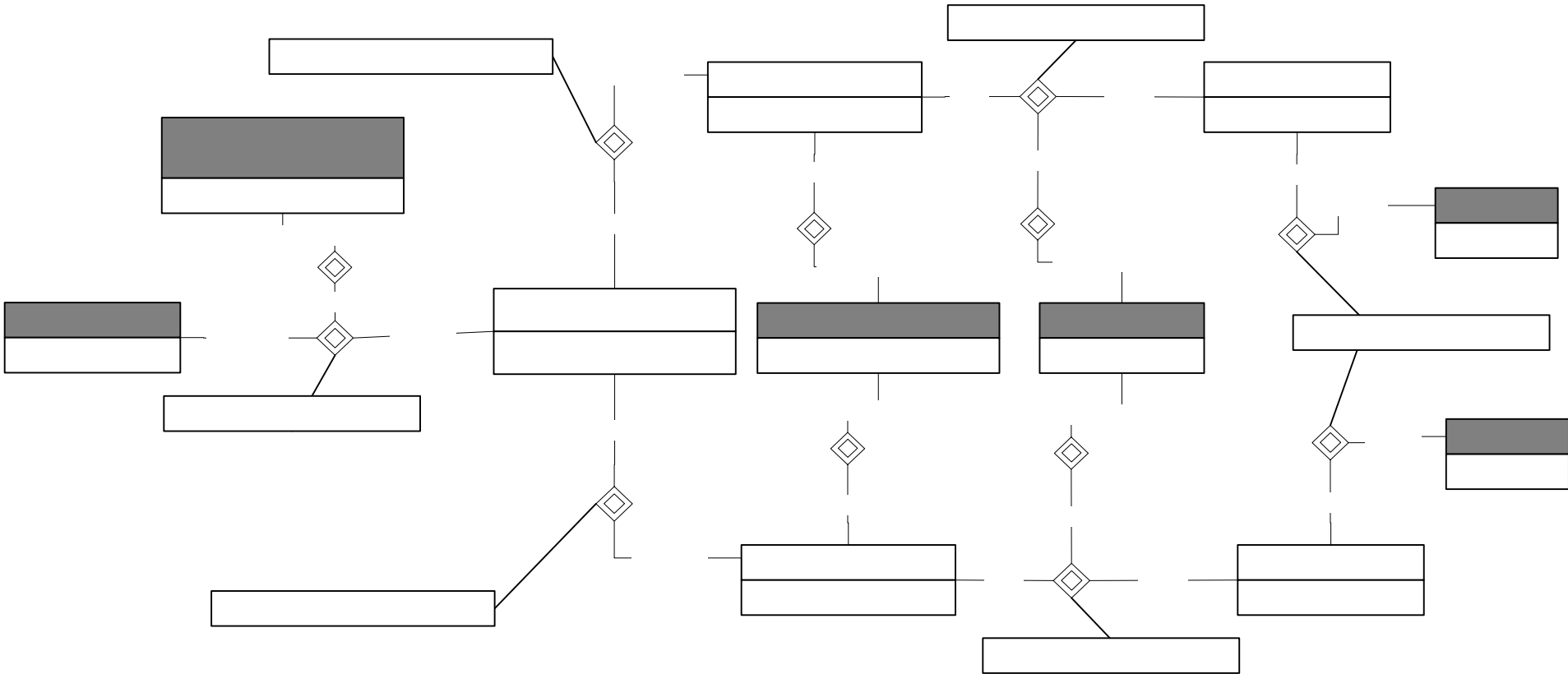


Ter

Property Range Restriction



Model: Ambient Temperature Range



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

Upper Bound Of Pro

Templates for ontology development

- 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*

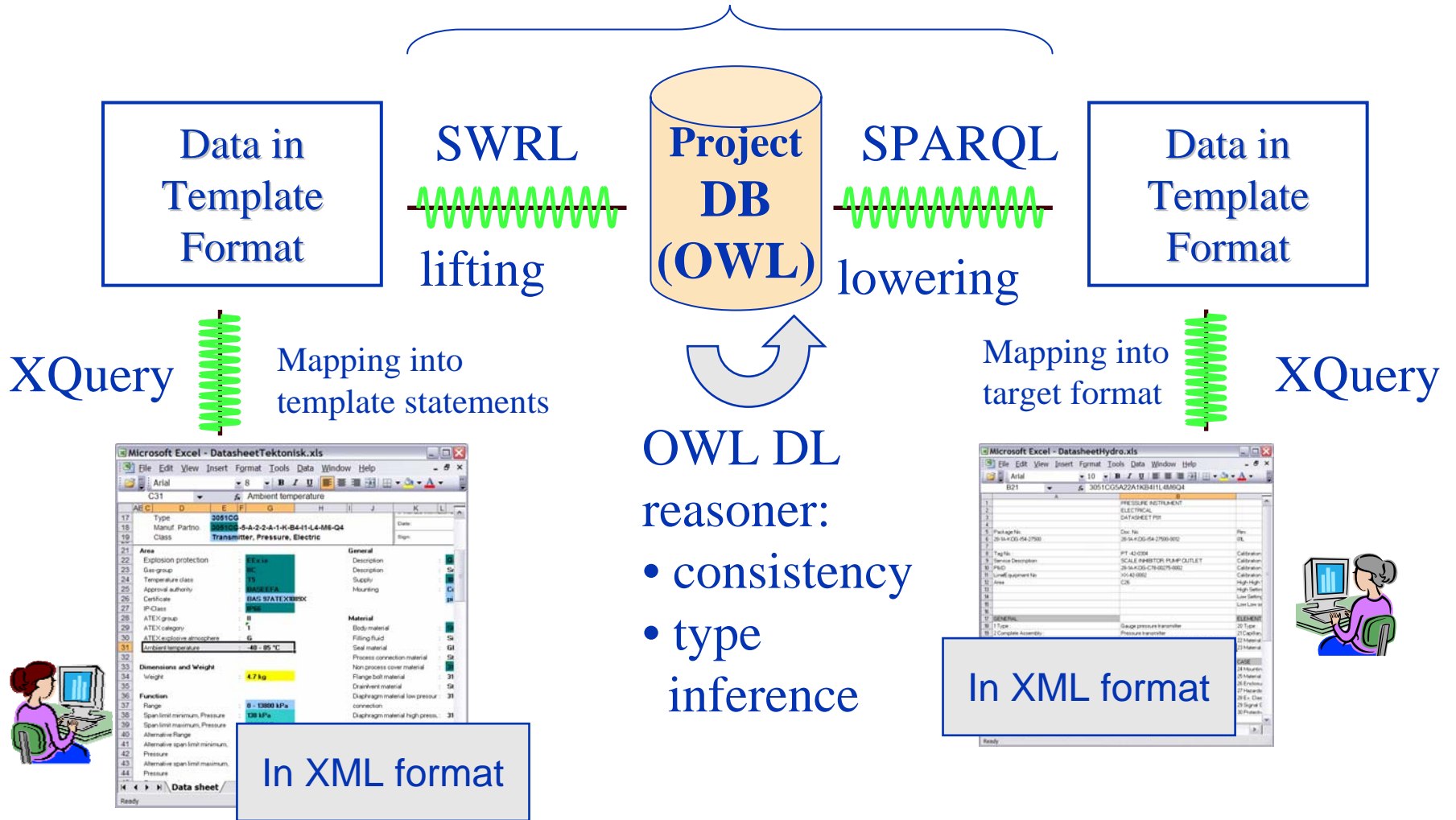
**i.e., experimental verification*

And we have even tried it out ...

MANAGING RISK



IDS converter



In XML format

In XML format

- OWL DL reasoner:
- consistency
 - type inference

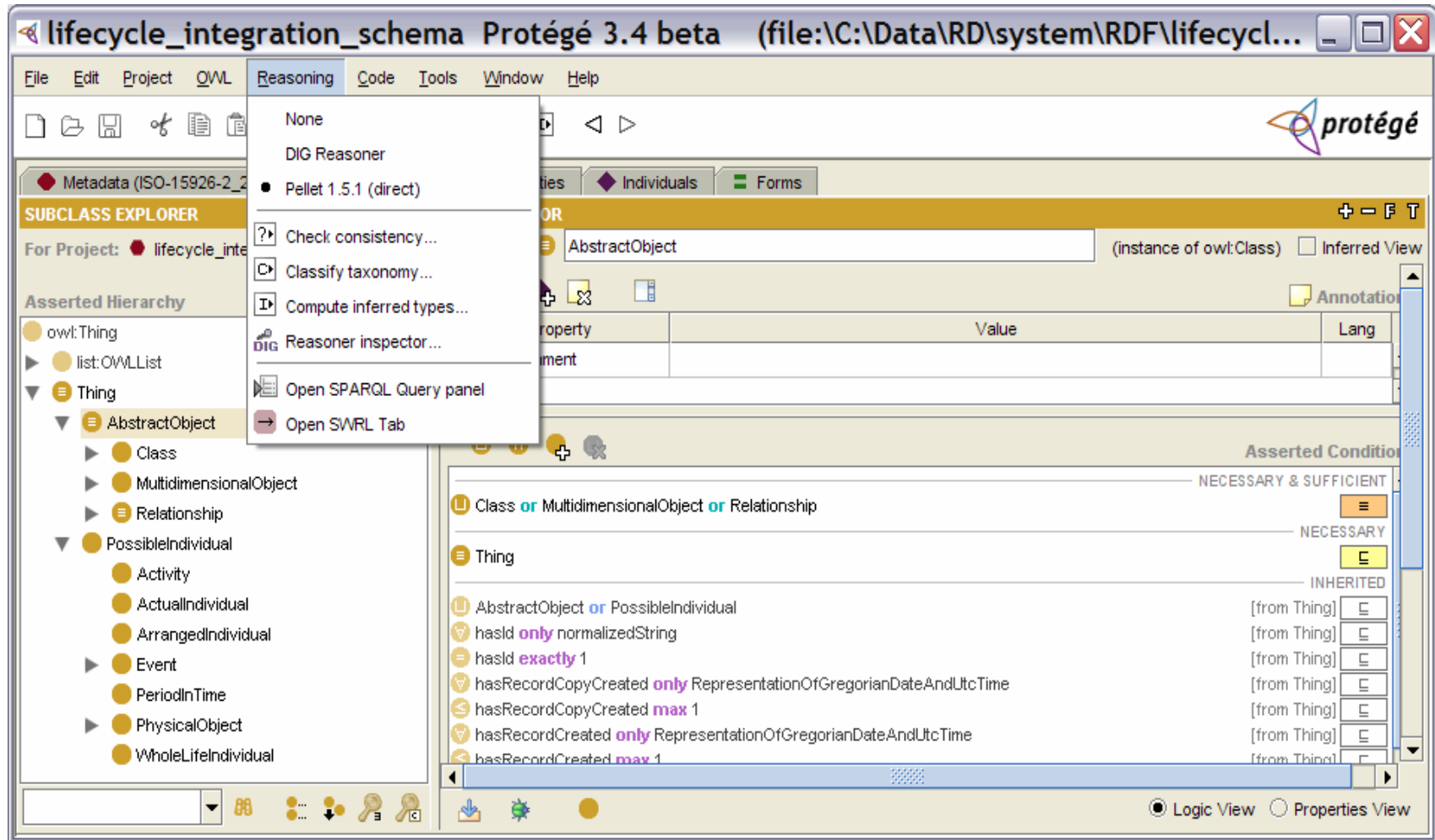
Microsoft Excel - DatasheetTektonisk.xls

Area	Value	General
Type	3051CG	
Manuf. Partno.	3051CG	
Class	S-A-2-0-A-1-K-04-11-L4-M8-Q4	
Area	Transmitter, Pressure, Electric	
Explosion protection	EX-nc	Description
Gas group	IC	Description
Temperature class	T3	Supply
Approval authority	BAUVECCA	Mounting
Certificate	8AG-9ATEX000C	
IP-Class	IP66	Material
ATEX group	II	Body material
ATEX category	1	Filling fluid
ATEX explosive atmosphere	II	Seal material
Outdoor temperature	-40 - 85 °C	Process connection material
Dimensions and Weight		Non-process cover material
Weight	4.7 kg	Flange bolt material
Functions		Draught material
Range	0 - 1300 kPa	Draught material low pressure connection
Span limit minimum, Pressure	130 kPa	Draught material high pressure
Span limit maximum, Pressure		
Alternative Flange		
Alternative span limit minimum, Pressure		
Alternative span limit maximum, Pressure		

Microsoft Excel - DatasheetHydro.xls

Item	Description	Unit	Value	Material
1	PRESSURE RESTRICTION			
2	ELECTRICAL			
3	DATE/KEY PNR			
4	Partage No.	Doc. No.		
5	20-14020-04-2700	20-14020-04-2700-002		08
6	Tag No.	PT-40306	Calibration	
7	Service Description	SCALE INHIBITOR PLAMP OUTLET	Calibration	
8	PNR	20-14020-04-2700-002	Calibration	
9	Low/Equipment No.	00400002	High/High	
10	Area	CIS	High/Low	
11			Low/Low	
12	Complete Assembly	Stage pressure transmitter	20 Type	
		Pressure transmitter	02 Material	

Our Protégé-OWL laboratory



The screenshot shows the Protégé 3.4 beta interface with the Reasoning menu open. The menu options are:

- None
- DIG Reasoner
- Pellet 1.5.1 (direct)
- Check consistency...
- Classify taxonomy...
- Compute inferred types...
- Reasoner inspector...
- Open SPARQL Query panel
- Open SWRL Tab

The Subclass Explorer on the left shows the hierarchy for the project 'lifecycle_inte':

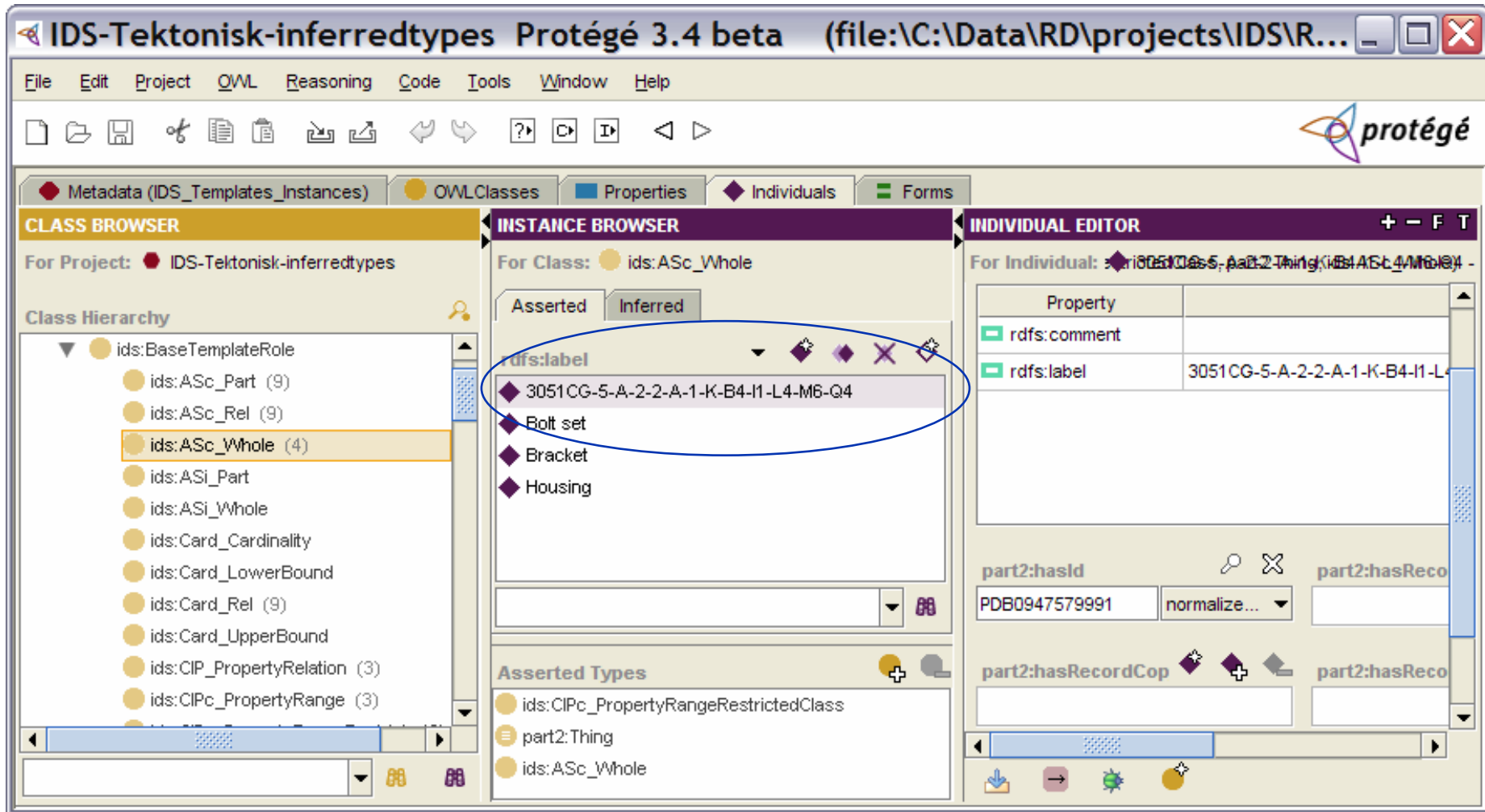
- owl:Thing
 - list:OWLList
 - Thing
 - AbstractObject
 - Class
 - MultidimensionalObject
 - Relationship
 - PossibleIndividual
 - Activity
 - ActualIndividual
 - ArrangedIndividual
 - Event
 - PeriodInTime
 - PhysicalObject
 - WholeLifeIndividual

The main workspace displays the 'AbstractObject' class in Logic View. The asserted conditions are:

- Class **or** MultidimensionalObject **or** Relationship (NECESSARY & SUFFICIENT)
- Thing (NECESSARY)
- AbstractObject **or** PossibleIndividual (INHERITED)
- hasId **only** normalizedString [from Thing]
- hasId **exactly** 1 [from Thing]
- hasRecordCopyCreated **only** RepresentationOfGregorianDateAndUtcTime [from Thing]
- hasRecordCopyCreated **max** 1 [from Thing]
- hasRecordCreated **only** RepresentationOfGregorianDateAndUtcTime [from Thing]
- hasRecordCreated **max** 1 [from Thing]

The interface also shows the 'SUBCLASS EXPLORER' and 'Asserted Conditions' panels. The bottom status bar indicates 'Logic View' is selected.

Transmitter 3051CG



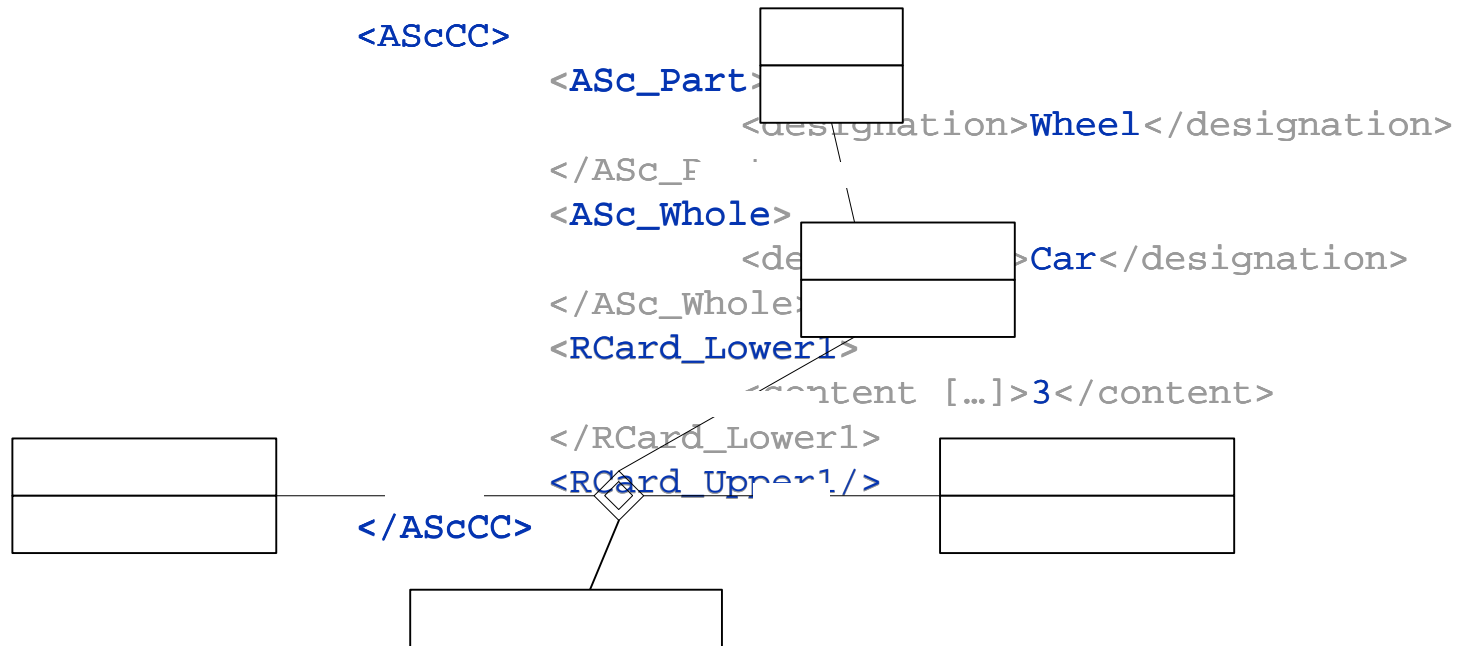
The screenshot displays the Protégé 3.4 beta interface for the project "IDS-Tektonisk-inferredtypes". The main window is divided into three panes:

- CLASS BROWSER:** Shows a class hierarchy for "ids:BaseTemplateRole". The selected class is "ids:ASc_Whole (4)".
- INSTANCE BROWSER:** Shows instances for the class "ids:ASc_Whole". The "Asserted" tab is active, listing instances: "3051CG-5-A-2-2-A-1-K-B4-I1-L4-M6-Q4" (circled in blue), "Bolt set", "Bracket", and "Housing".
- INDIVIDUAL EDITOR:** Shows the editor for the selected instance "3051CG-5-A-2-2-A-1-K-B4-I1-L4-M6-Q4". It displays a table of properties and values:

Property	Value
rdfs:comment	
rdfs:label	3051CG-5-A-2-2-A-1-K-B4-I1-L4-M6-Q4

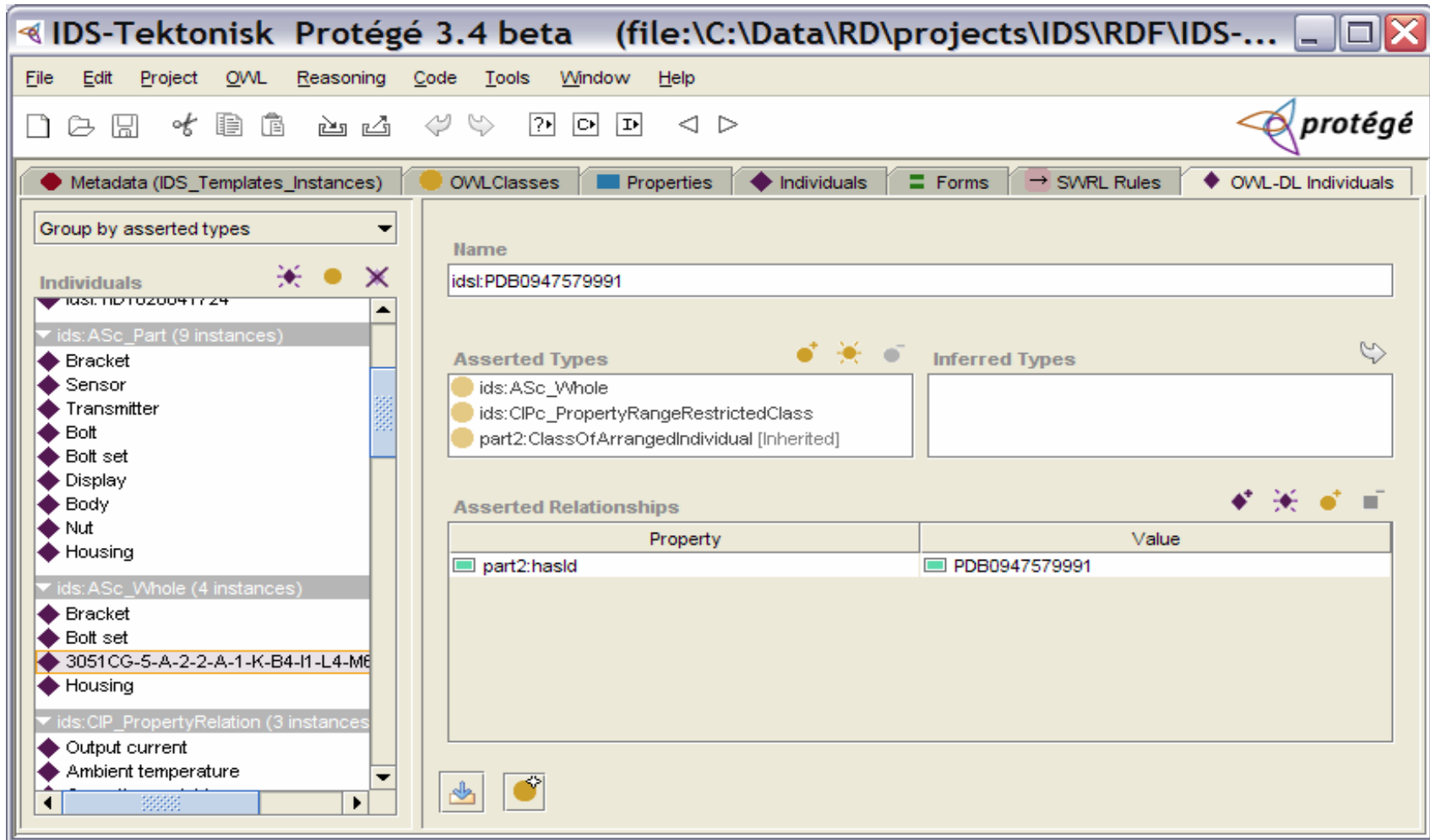
Below the table, there are input fields for properties like "part2:hasId" (value: PDB0947579991) and "part2:hasRecordCop".

Input in a straightforward XML format



A car has at least three wheels.

Input data in Protege

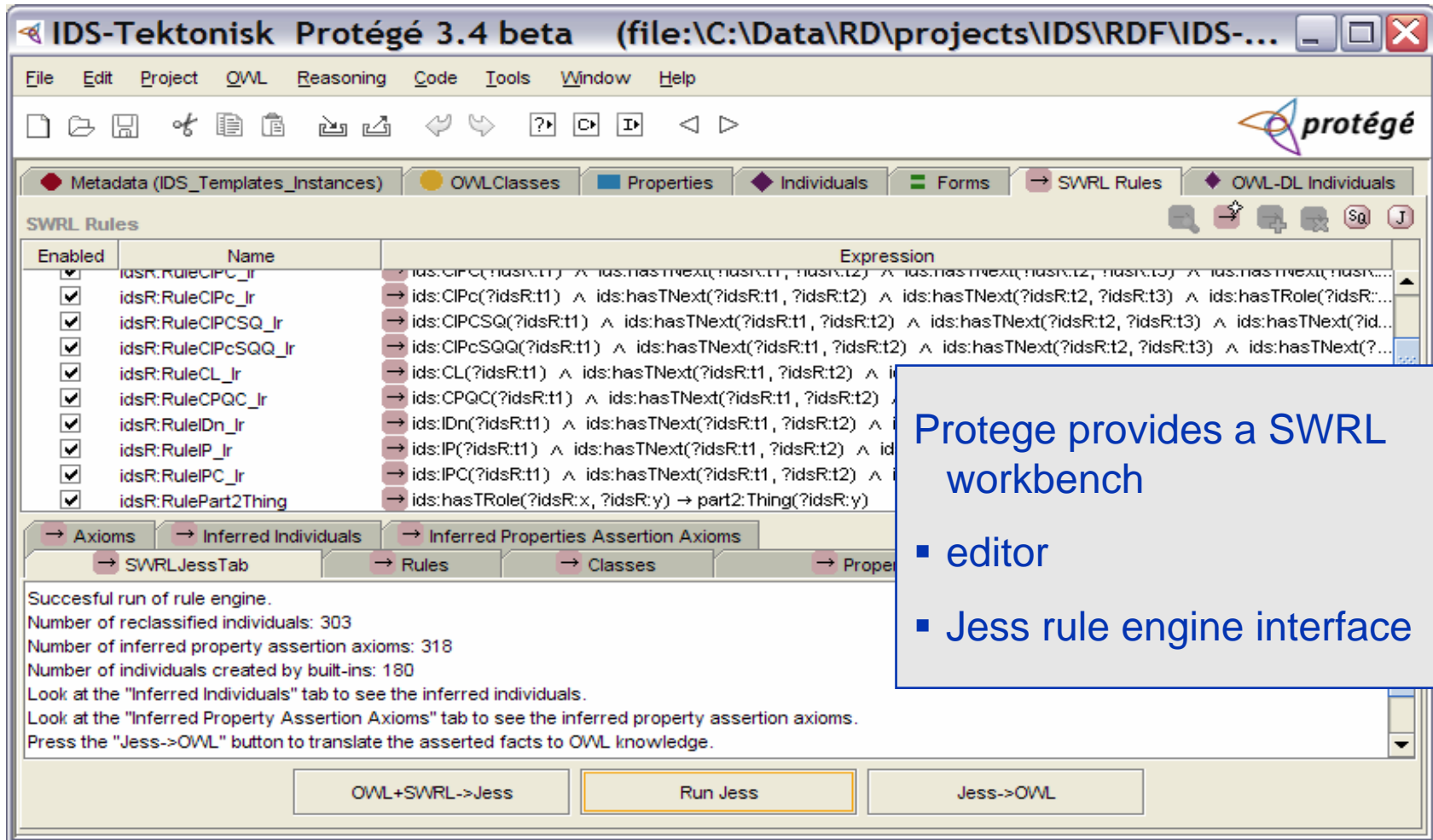


The screenshot shows the Protege 3.4 beta interface. The title bar reads "IDS-Tektonisk Protégé 3.4 beta (file:\C:\Data\RD\projects\IDS\RDF\IDS-...)". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Project, OWL, Reasoning, Code, Tools, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations and navigation. The main workspace is divided into several panes:

- Metadata (IDS_Templates_Instances):** A tree view showing a hierarchy of classes. Under "ids:ASc_Part (9 instances)", the class "3051CG-5-A-2-2-A-1-K-B4-I1-L4-M6" is selected.
- OWLClasses:** A pane showing the selected class's details. The "Name" field contains "idst:PDB0947579991".
- Asserted Types:** A list of types associated with the selected class, including "ids:ASc_Whole", "ids:CIPc_PropertyRangeRestrictedClass", and "part2:ClassOfArrangedIndividual [Inherited]".
- Asserted Relationships:** A table showing relationships between the class and its instances.

Property	Value
part2:hasId	PDB0947579991

Executing template rules



The screenshot shows the Protégé 3.4 beta interface with the SWRL Rules editor active. The window title is "IDS-Tektonisk Protégé 3.4 beta (file:\C:\Data\RD\projects\IDS\RDF\IDS-...". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Project, OWL, Reasoning, Code, Tools, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations and reasoning. The main workspace is divided into tabs: Metadata (IDS_Templates_Instances), OWLClasses, Properties, Individuals, Forms, SWRL Rules (selected), and OWL-DL Individuals. The SWRL Rules table is as follows:

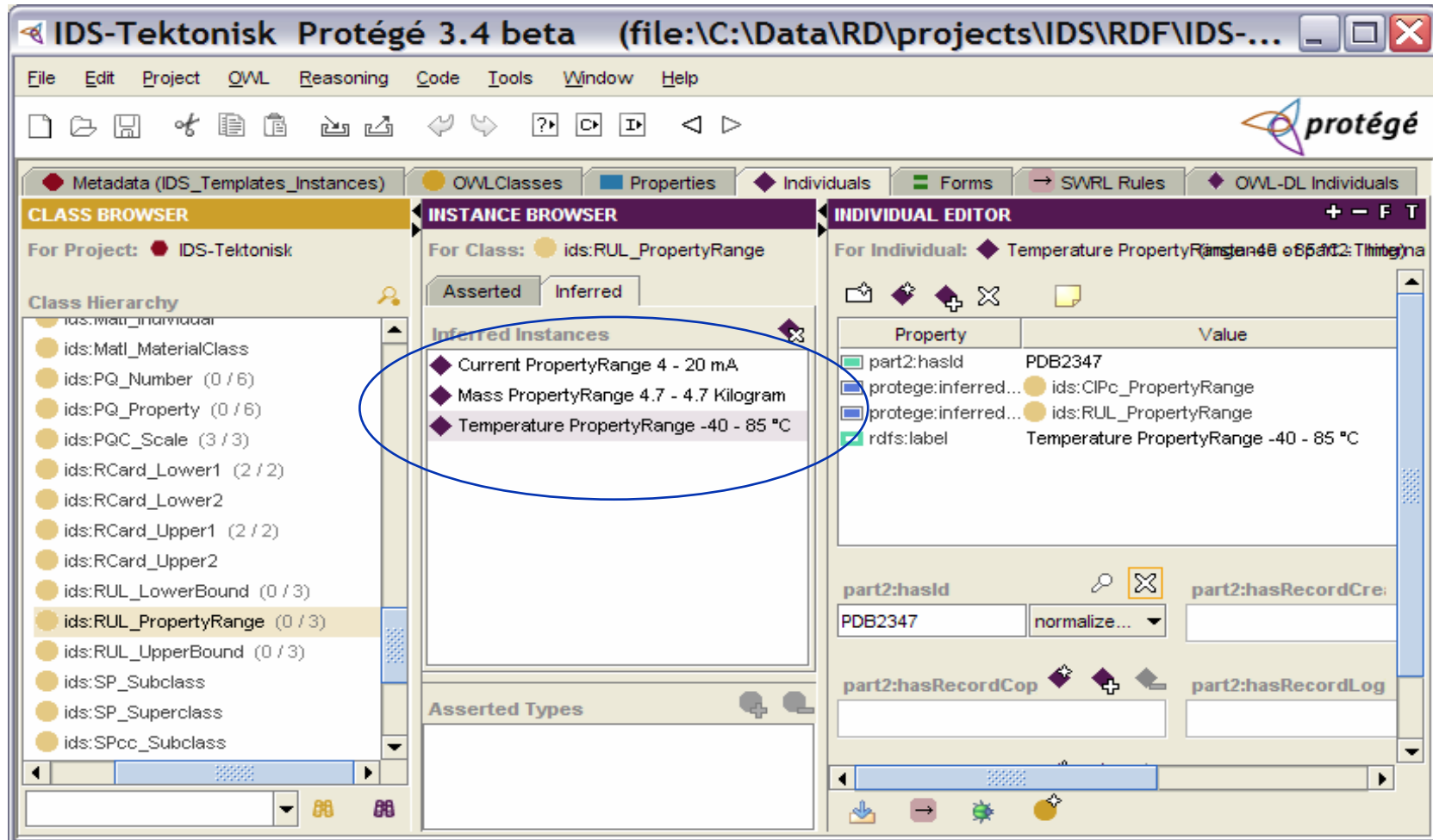
Enabled	Name	Expression
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	idsR:RuleCIPc_lr	$\rightarrow \text{ids:CIPc}(\text{?idsR:t1}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t1}, \text{?idsR:t2}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t2}, \text{?idsR:t3}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t3}, \text{?idsR:t4}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t4}, \text{?idsR:t5})$
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	idsR:RuleCIPc_lr	$\rightarrow \text{ids:CIPc}(\text{?idsR:t1}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t1}, \text{?idsR:t2}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t2}, \text{?idsR:t3}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t3}, \text{?idsR:t4}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t4}, \text{?idsR:t5})$
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	idsR:RuleCIPcSQ_lr	$\rightarrow \text{ids:CIPcSQ}(\text{?idsR:t1}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t1}, \text{?idsR:t2}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t2}, \text{?idsR:t3}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t3}, \text{?idsR:t4}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t4}, \text{?idsR:t5})$
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	idsR:RuleCIPcSQQ_lr	$\rightarrow \text{ids:CIPcSQQ}(\text{?idsR:t1}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t1}, \text{?idsR:t2}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t2}, \text{?idsR:t3}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t3}, \text{?idsR:t4}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t4}, \text{?idsR:t5})$
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	idsR:RuleCL_lr	$\rightarrow \text{ids:CL}(\text{?idsR:t1}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t1}, \text{?idsR:t2}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t2}, \text{?idsR:t3}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t3}, \text{?idsR:t4}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t4}, \text{?idsR:t5})$
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	idsR:RuleCPQC_lr	$\rightarrow \text{ids:CPQC}(\text{?idsR:t1}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t1}, \text{?idsR:t2}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t2}, \text{?idsR:t3}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t3}, \text{?idsR:t4}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t4}, \text{?idsR:t5})$
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	idsR:RuleIDn_lr	$\rightarrow \text{ids:IDn}(\text{?idsR:t1}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t1}, \text{?idsR:t2}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t2}, \text{?idsR:t3}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t3}, \text{?idsR:t4}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t4}, \text{?idsR:t5})$
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	idsR:RuleIP_lr	$\rightarrow \text{ids:IP}(\text{?idsR:t1}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t1}, \text{?idsR:t2}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t2}, \text{?idsR:t3}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t3}, \text{?idsR:t4}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t4}, \text{?idsR:t5})$
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	idsR:RuleIPC_lr	$\rightarrow \text{ids:IPC}(\text{?idsR:t1}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t1}, \text{?idsR:t2}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t2}, \text{?idsR:t3}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t3}, \text{?idsR:t4}) \wedge \text{ids:hasTNext}(\text{?idsR:t4}, \text{?idsR:t5})$
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	idsR:RulePart2Thing	$\rightarrow \text{ids:hasTRole}(\text{?idsR:x}, \text{?idsR:y}) \rightarrow \text{part2:Thing}(\text{?idsR:y})$

Below the table, there are tabs for Axioms, Inferred Individuals, Inferred Properties Assertion Axioms, SWRLJessTab, Rules, Classes, and Properties. The SWRLJessTab is selected, showing a message: "Successful run of rule engine. Number of reclassified individuals: 303. Number of inferred property assertion axioms: 318. Number of individuals created by built-ins: 180. Look at the "Inferred Individuals" tab to see the inferred individuals. Look at the "Inferred Property Assertion Axioms" tab to see the inferred property assertion axioms. Press the "Jess->OWL" button to translate the asserted facts to OWL knowledge." At the bottom, there are three buttons: "OWL+SWRL->Jess", "Run Jess", and "Jess->OWL".

Protege provides a SWRL workbench

- editor
- Jess rule engine interface

Individuals from rules and inference



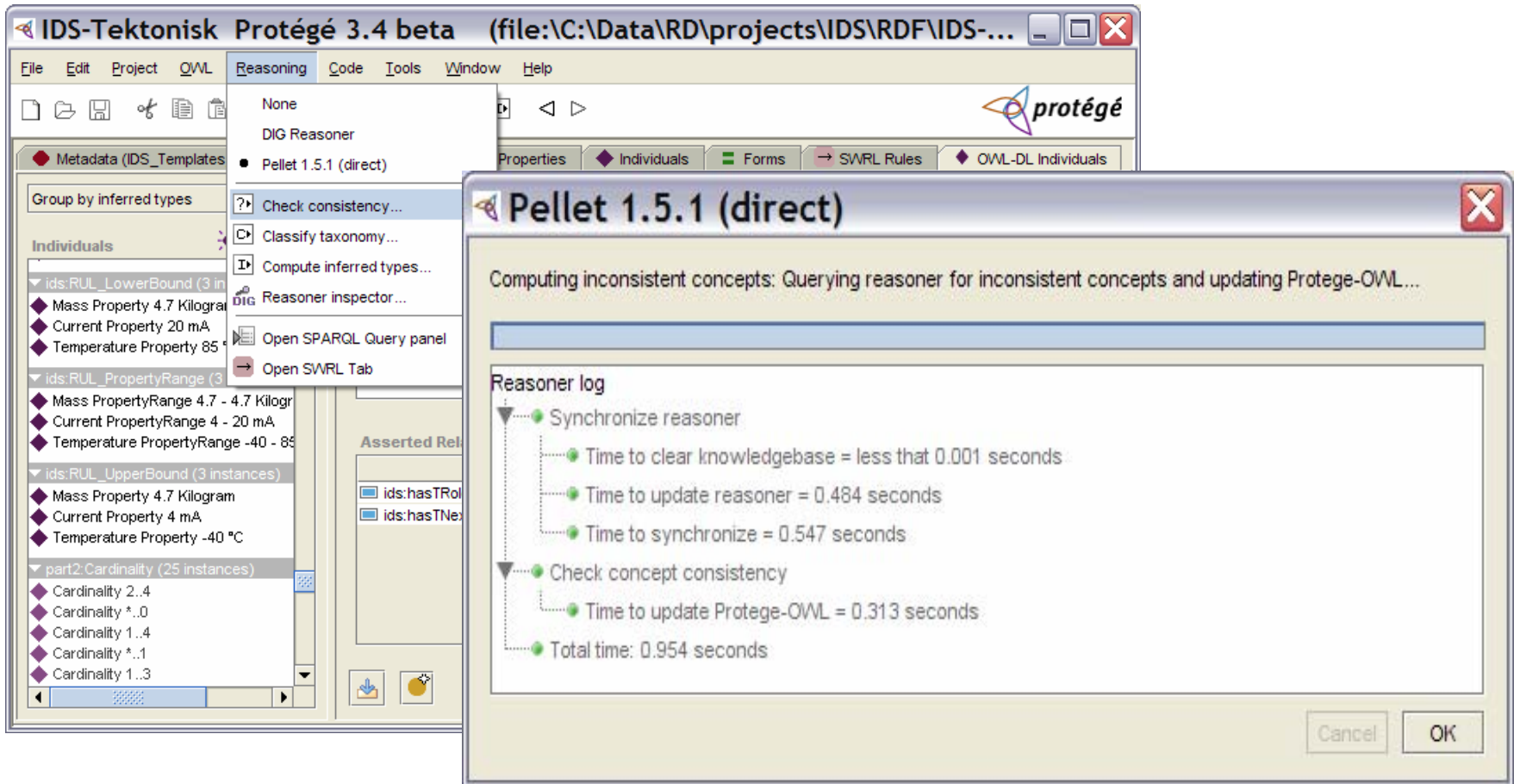
The screenshot shows the Protégé 3.4 beta interface. The main window is titled "IDS-Tektonisk Protégé 3.4 beta (file:\C:\Data\RD\projects\IDS\RDF\IDS-...". The interface is divided into several panes:

- CLASS BROWSER:** Shows a class hierarchy for the project "IDS-Tektonisk". The class "ids:RUL_PropertyRange (0 / 3)" is selected.
- INSTANCE BROWSER:** Shows inferred instances for the class "ids:RUL_PropertyRange". A blue oval highlights the following instances:
 - Current PropertyRange 4 - 20 mA
 - Mass PropertyRange 4.7 - 4.7 Kilogram
 - Temperature PropertyRange -40 - 85 °C
- INDIVIDUAL EDITOR:** Shows the details for the selected individual "Temperature PropertyRange -40 - 85 °C". It displays a table of properties and values:

Property	Value
part2:hasId	PDB2347
protege:inferred...	ids:CIPc_PropertyRange
protege:inferred...	ids:RUL_PropertyRange
rdfs:label	Temperature PropertyRange -40 - 85 °C

Below the table, there are input fields for "part2:hasId" (containing "PDB2347") and "part2:hasRecordCre:". There are also buttons for "normalize..." and "part2:hasRecordCop".

A consistency check



The screenshot shows the Protégé 3.4 beta interface with the 'Reasoning' menu open and the 'Check consistency...' option selected. A dialog box titled 'Pellet 1.5.1 (direct)' is displayed, showing the progress of a consistency check. The dialog box contains the following text:

Computing inconsistent concepts: Querying reasoner for inconsistent concepts and updating Protege-OWL...

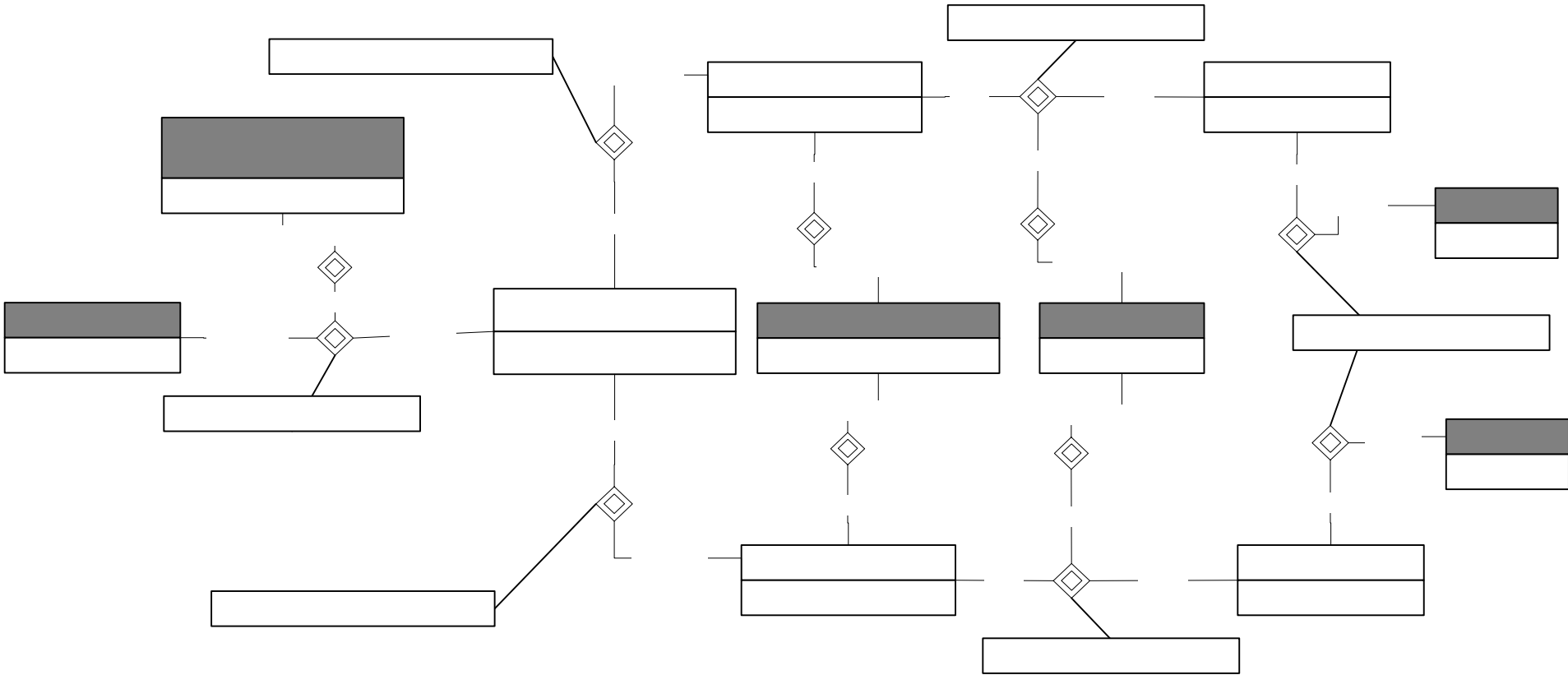
Reasoner log

- Synchronize reasoner
 - Time to clear knowledgebase = less that 0.001 seconds
 - Time to update reasoner = 0.484 seconds
 - Time to synchronize = 0.547 seconds
- Check concept consistency
 - Time to update Protege-OWL = 0.313 seconds
- Total time: 0.954 seconds

Buttons for 'Cancel' and 'OK' are visible at the bottom right of the dialog box.

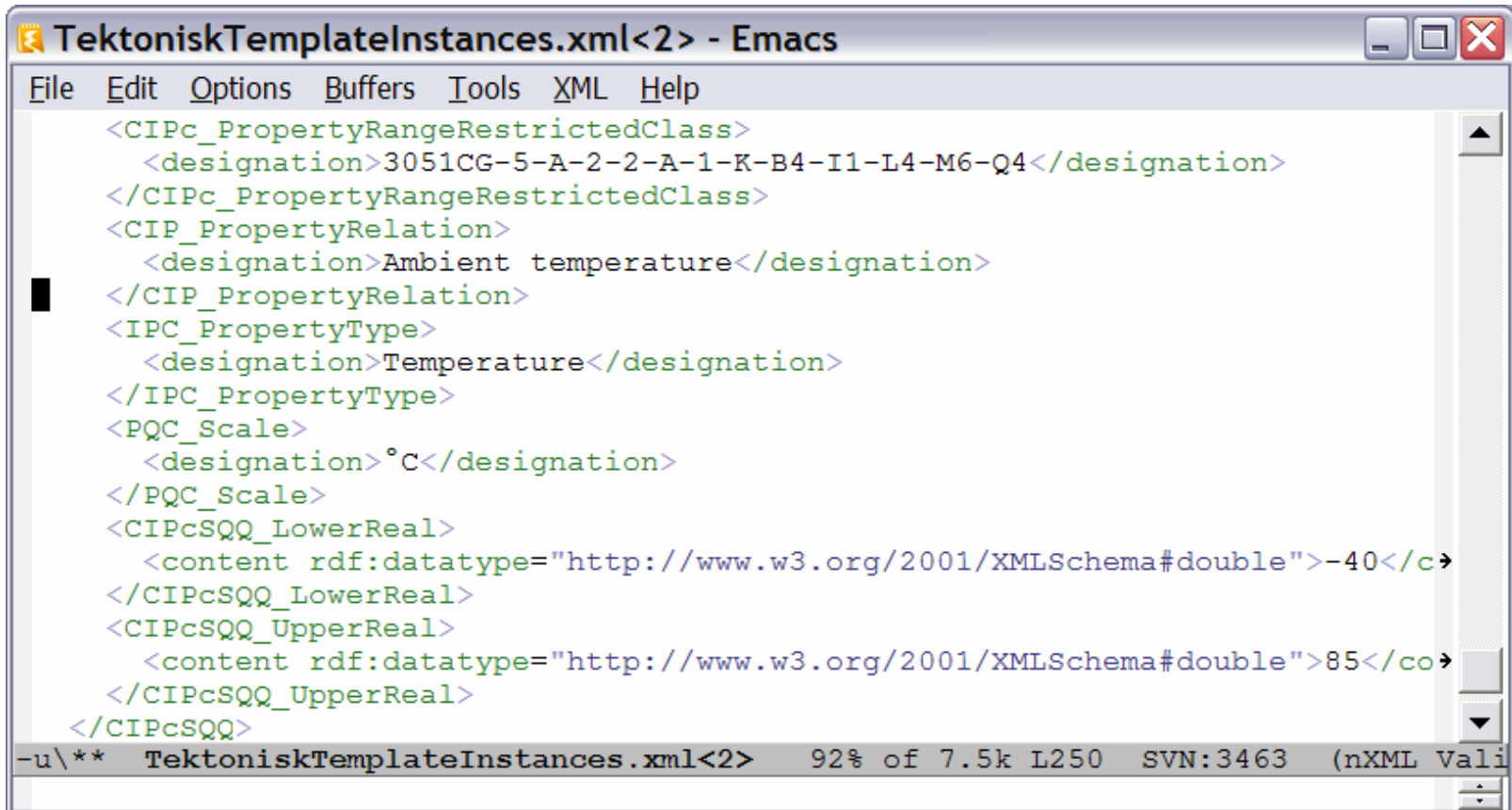
**i.e., experimental verification*

Example: Temperature range, once more



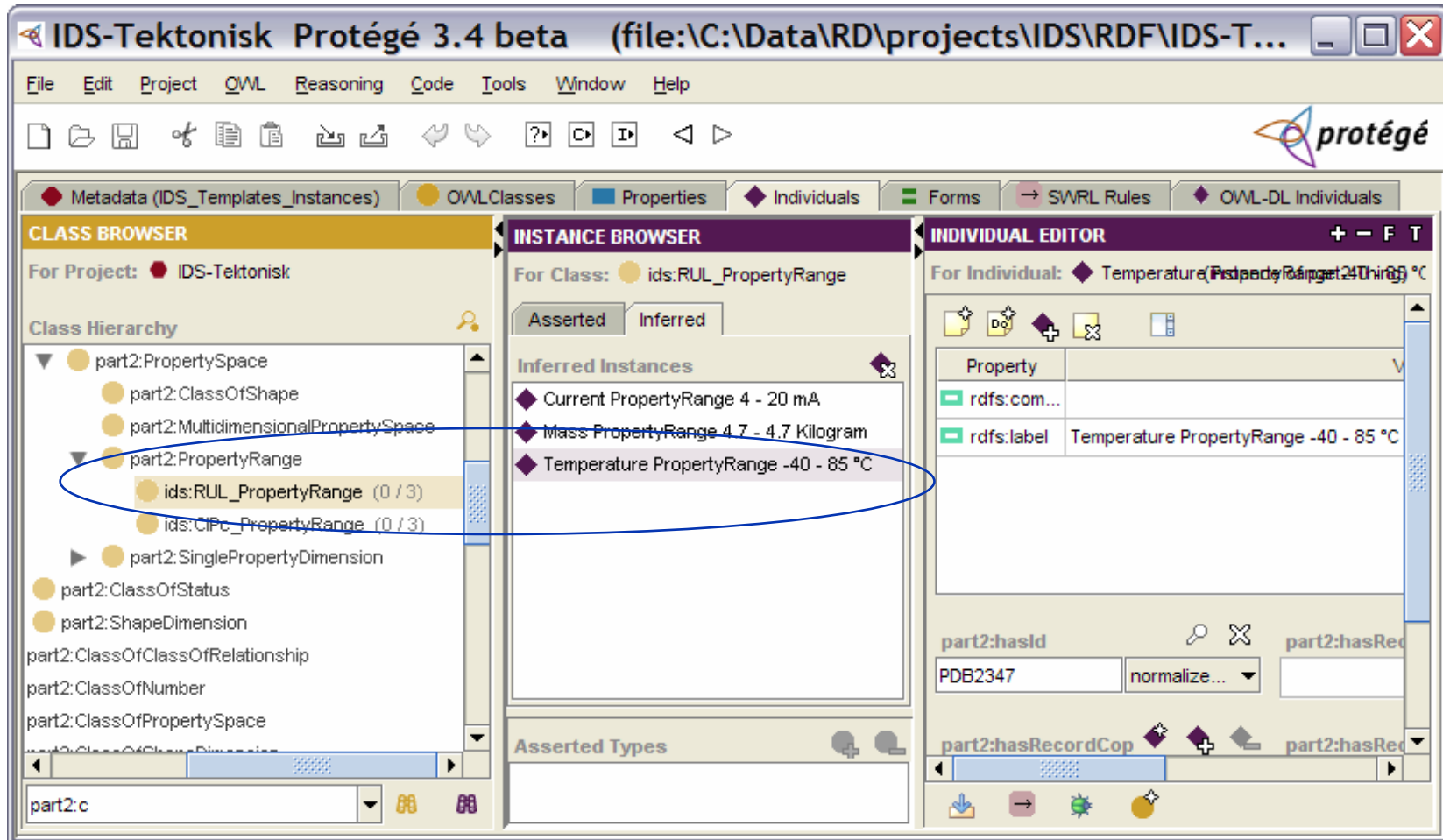
Upper Bound Of Pro

Mapped into an XML template

A screenshot of the Emacs text editor window. The title bar reads 'TektoniskTemplateInstances.xml<2> - Emacs'. The menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'Options', 'Buffers', 'Tools', 'XML', and 'Help'. The main text area contains XML code for defining property ranges and relations. The status bar at the bottom shows the file path '-u** TektoniskTemplateInstances.xml<2>', progress '92% of 7.5k L250', and version 'SVN:3463 (nXML Vali'.

```
<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>
```

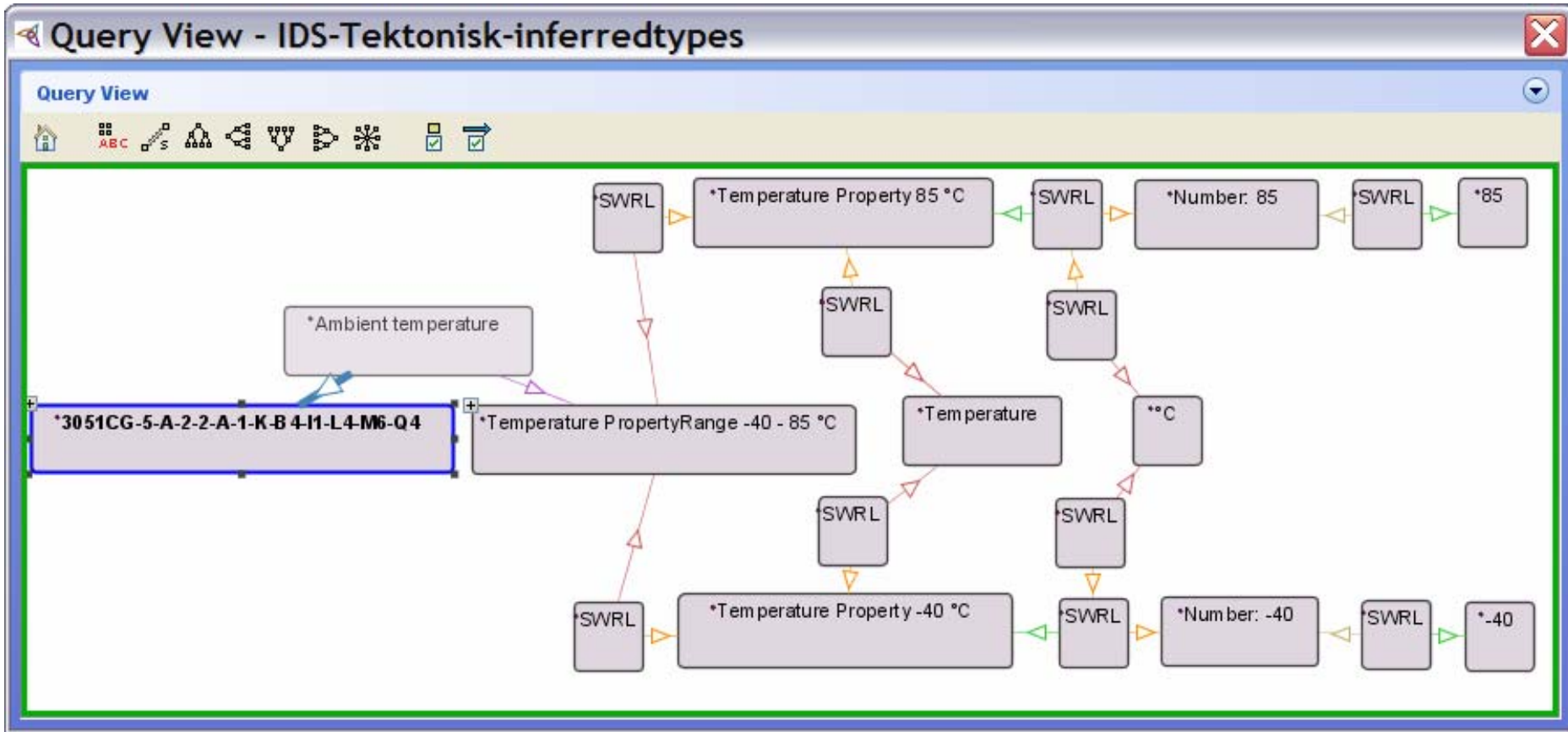
The range as an ISO 15926 Property Range



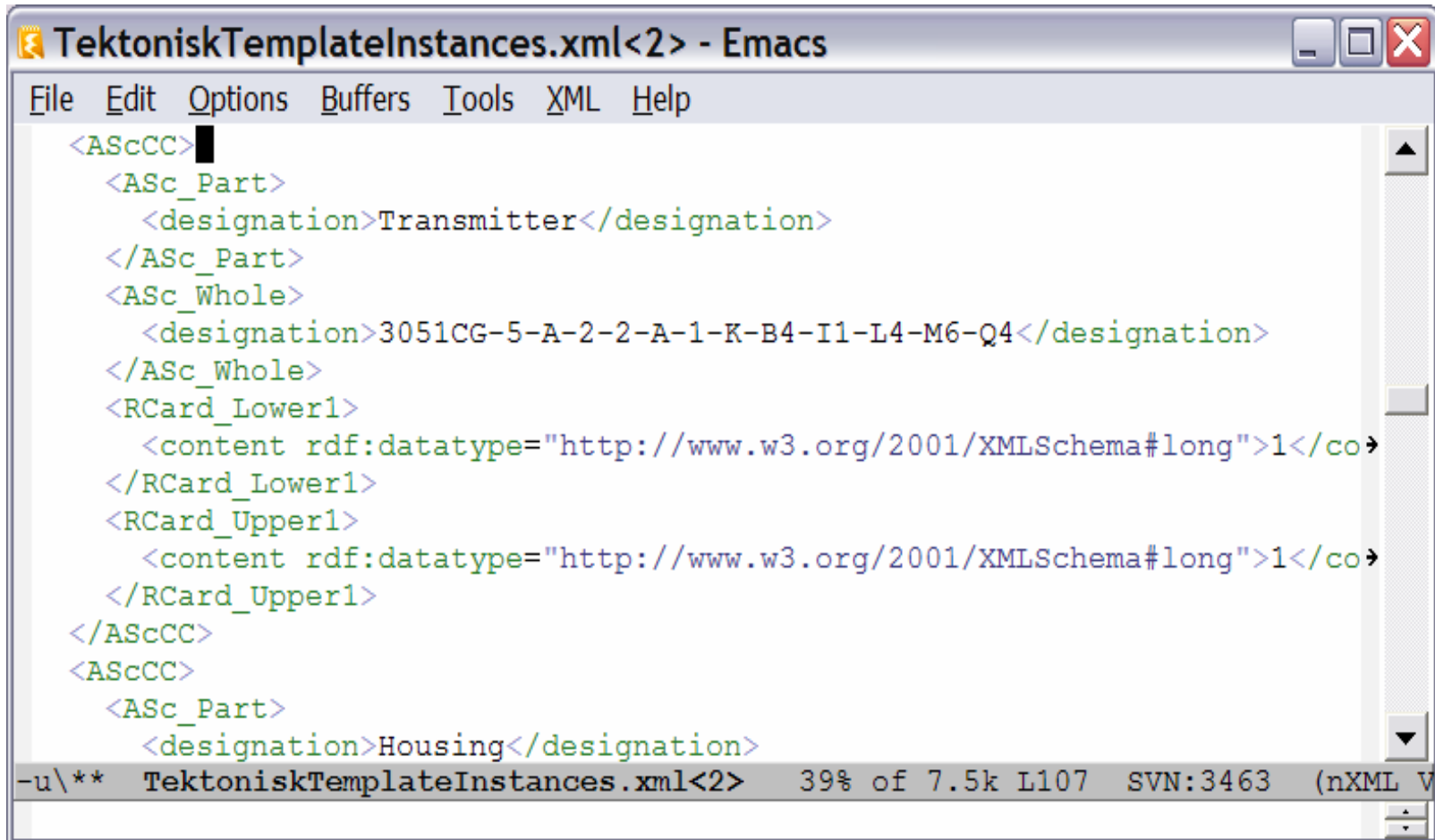
The screenshot shows the Protégé 3.4 beta interface. The main window title is "IDS-Tektonisk Protégé 3.4 beta (file:\C:\Data\RD\projects\IDS\RDF\IDS-T...". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Project, OWL, Reasoning, Code, Tools, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations and navigation. The interface is divided into several panes:

- CLASS BROWSER:** Shows the class hierarchy for the project "IDS-Tektonisk". The class "ids:RUL_PropertyRange (0 / 3)" is selected and circled in blue. Other classes include "part2:PropertySpace", "part2:ClassOfShape", "part2:MultidimensionalPropertySpace", "part2:PropertyRange", "ids:CIPC_PropertyRange (0 / 3)", "part2:SinglePropertyDimension", "part2:ClassOfStatus", "part2:ShapeDimension", "part2:ClassOfClassOfRelationship", "part2:ClassOfNumber", and "part2:ClassOfPropertySpace".
- INSTANCE BROWSER:** Shows the inferred instances for the class "ids:RUL_PropertyRange". The instances listed are:
 - Current PropertyRange 4 - 20 mA
 - Mass PropertyRange 4.7 - 4.7 Kilogram
 - Temperature PropertyRange -40 - 85 °C
- INDIVIDUAL EDITOR:** Shows the editor for the individual "Temperature PropertyRange -40 - 85 °C". The editor displays the property "rdfs:label" with the value "Temperature PropertyRange -40 - 85 °C".

Visualization in Protégé

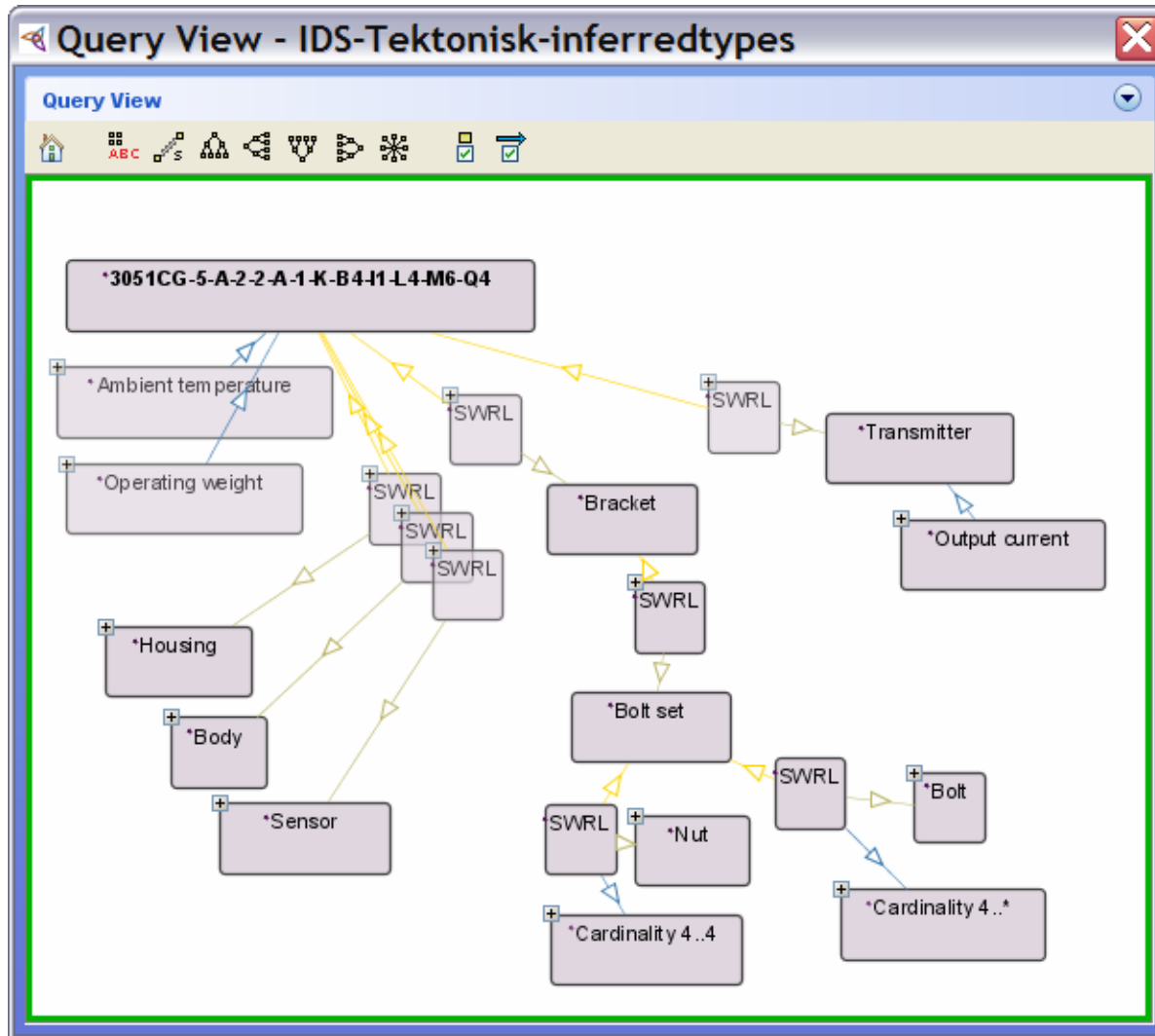


Breakdown using *Parts* template

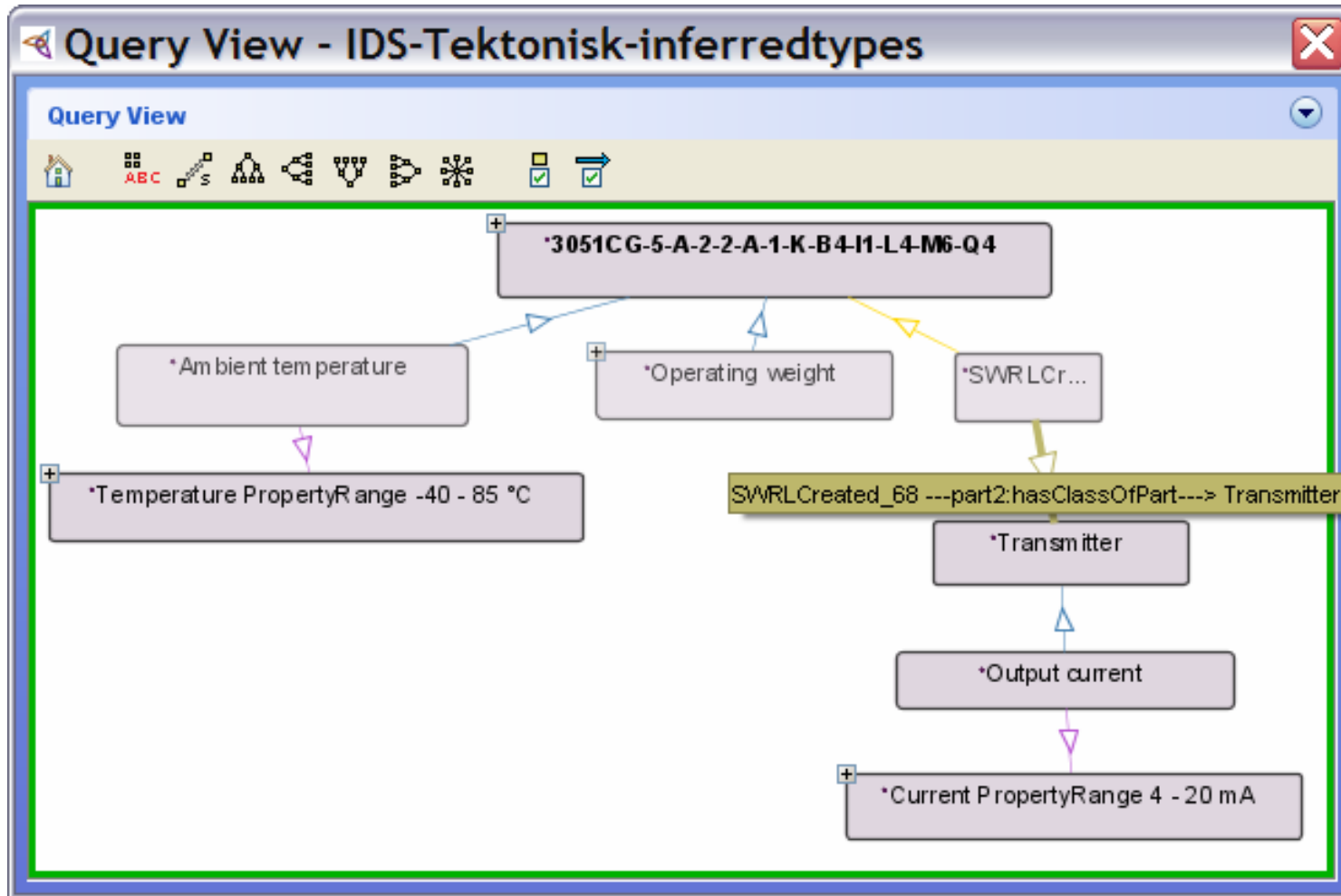


```
TektoniskTemplateInstances.xml<2> - Emacs
File Edit Options Buffers Tools XML Help
<AScCC>
  <ASc_Part>
    <designation>Transmitter</designation>
  </ASc_Part>
  <ASc_Whole>
    <designation>3051CG-5-A-2-2-A-1-K-B4-I1-L4-M6-Q4</designation>
  </ASc_Whole>
  <RCard_Lower1>
    <content rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#long">1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


Breakdown visualized in Protégé



Ranges of the whole and of parts

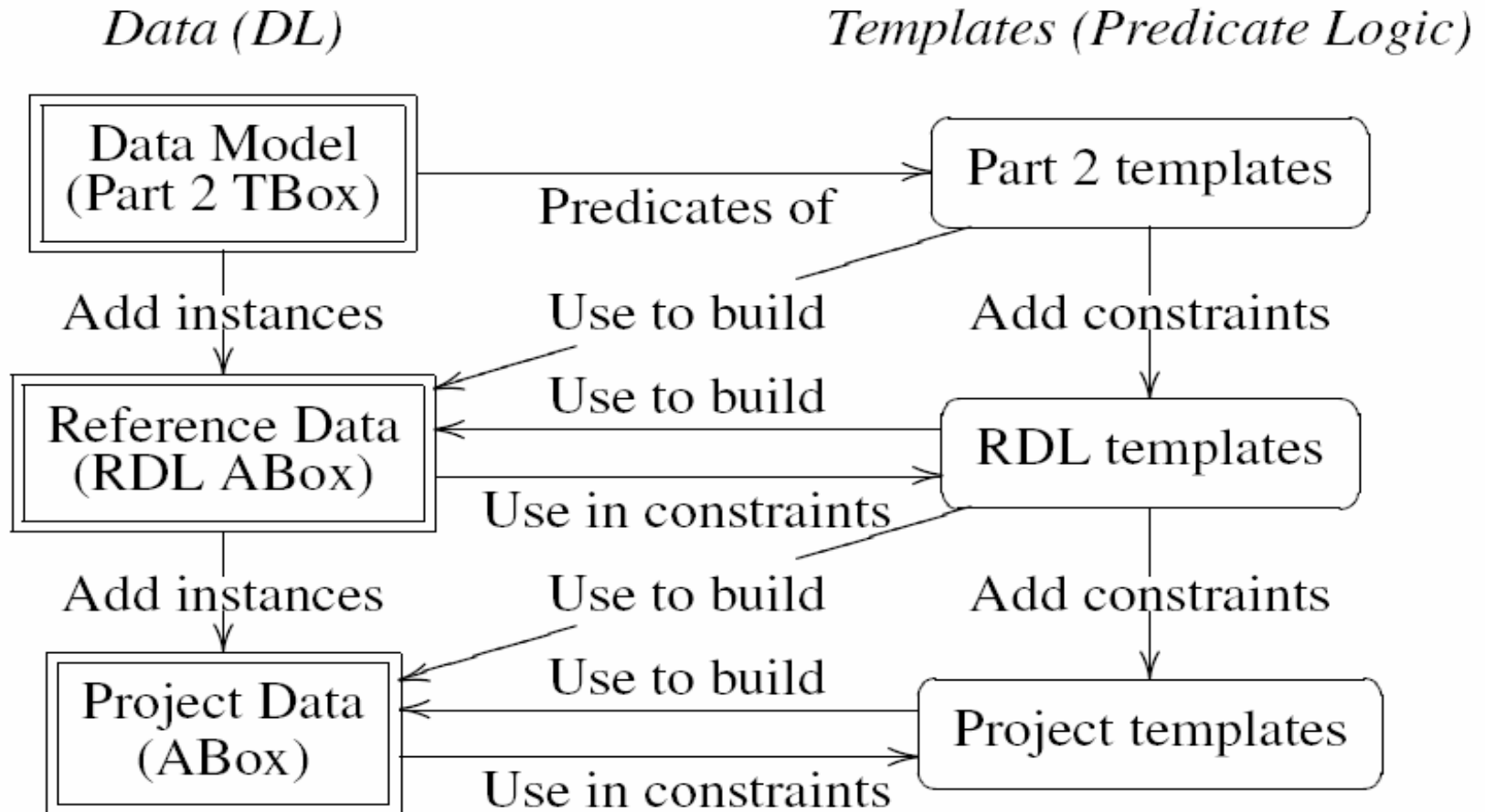


So many screenshots. Any moral to this?

MANAGING RISK



ISO 15926 languages: SW perspective

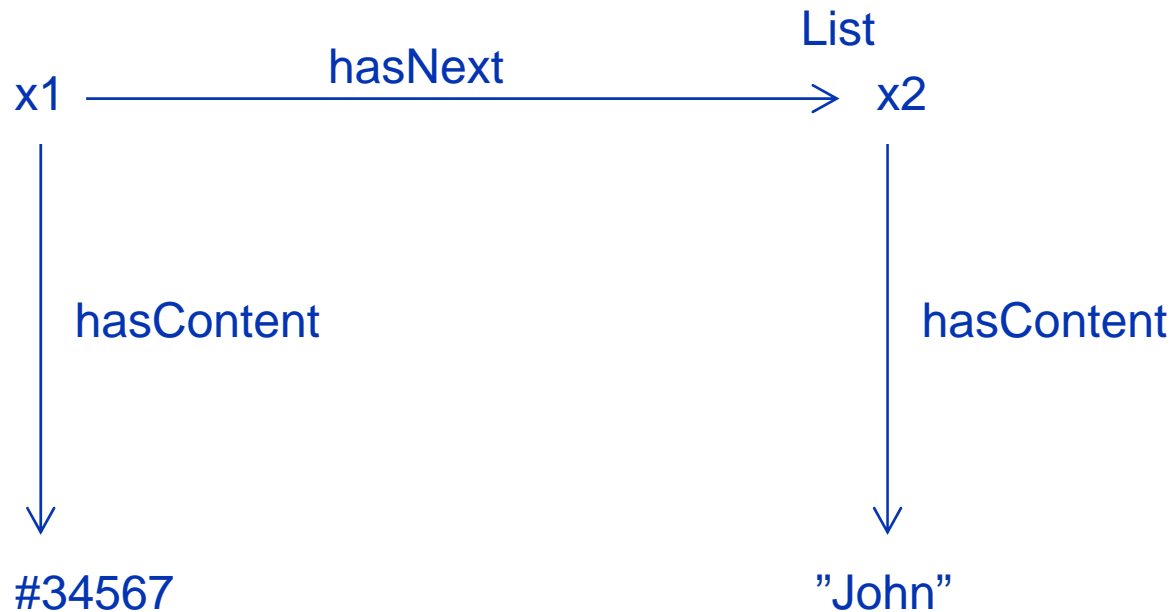


The template statement is uninterpreted

- The signature is just a list of types
- Sample statement $ID(\#34567, \text{"John"})$:

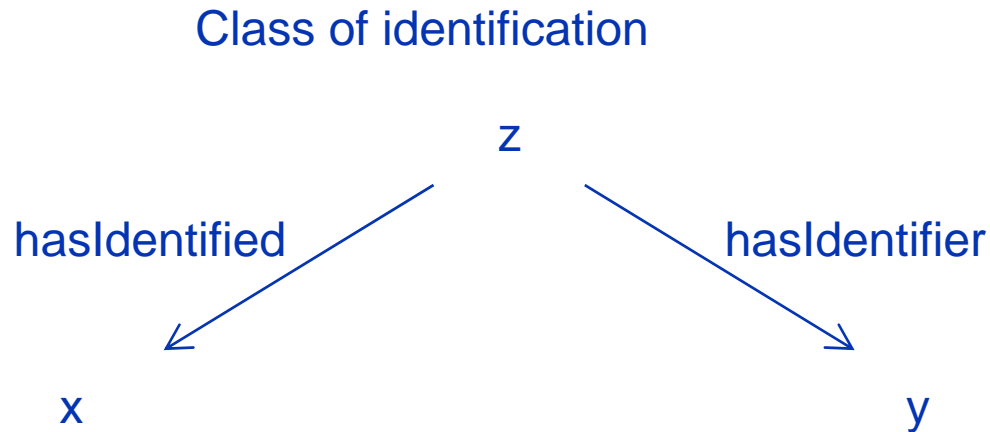
ID &

List



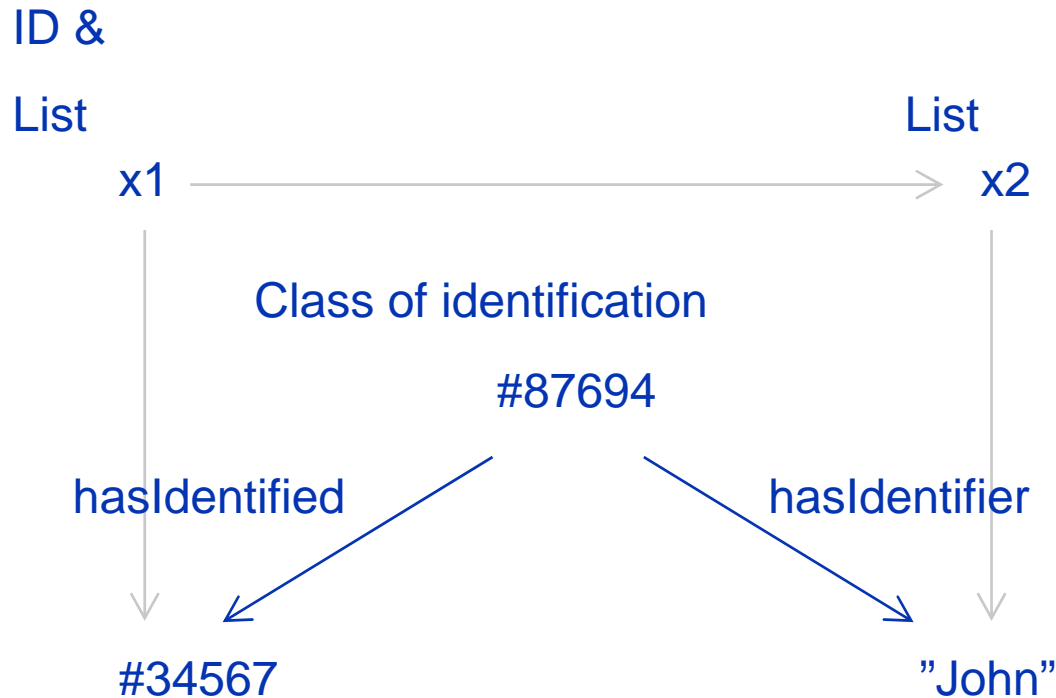
Rules encode interpretation patterns

- 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

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



- $\text{coidTriple}(x, y, z)$ iff
 - $\text{ClassOfIdentification}(x) \ \& \ \text{hasIdentified}(x, y) \ \& \ \text{hasIdentifier}(x, z)$
 - $\text{ID}(x, y)$ iff
 - $\exists z(\text{coidTriple}(z, x, y))$
 - $\text{IDC}(x, y, z)$ iff
 - $\text{ID}(x, y) \ \& \ \forall u(\text{coidTriple}(u, x, y) \rightarrow u \in z)$
 - etc.
-
- Probably, all this can be expressed in SWRL.*
 - *Regular* logic?

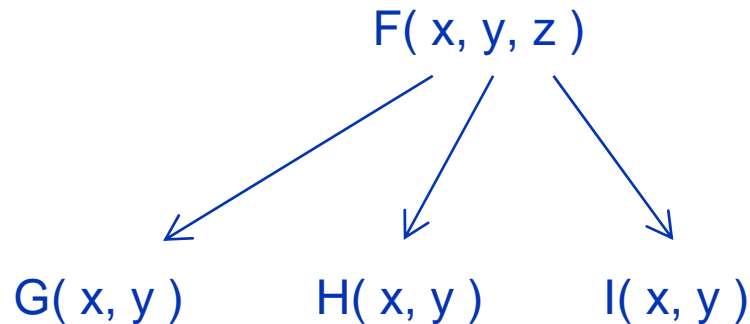
Extended ontology, new work to be done

MANAGING RISK



Consistency checking for templates

- If F has a rule like the following,



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

$$G(x, y) \quad \text{iff not} \quad I(x, y)$$

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

Consistency checking for templates

- 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.*

