Foundational Ontology, Conceptual Modeling and Data Semantics

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ontology & conceptual modeling research group

GT OntoGOV (W3C Brazil), São Paulo, Brazil

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Portuquês

ontologies & conceptual modeling research group (nemo)

nemo

Navigation

- About
- Events
- People
- Publications
- Intranet

About

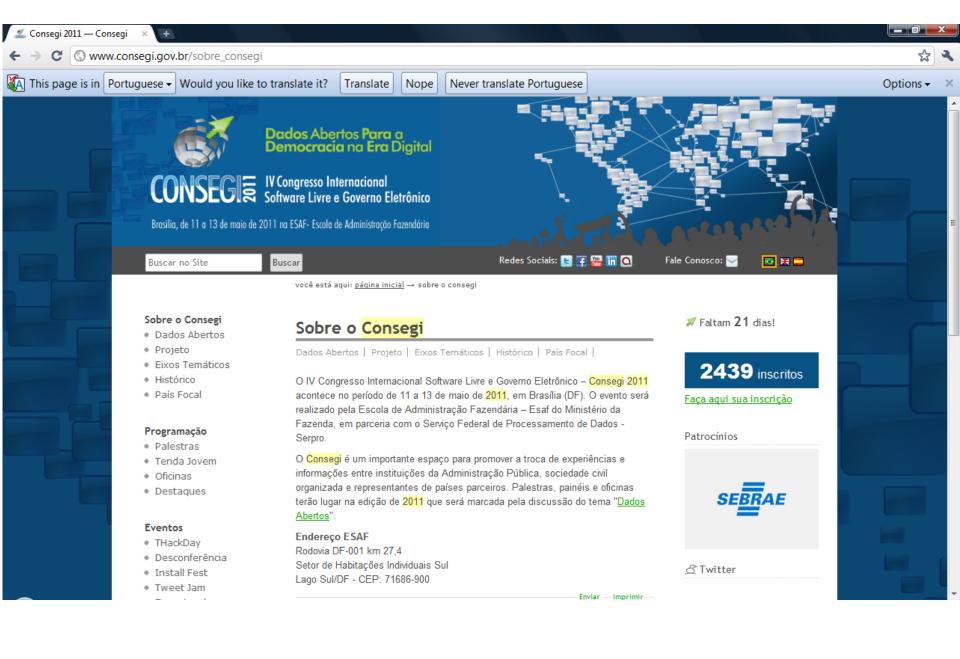
Created in 2006, NEMO (Núcleo de Estudos em Modelagem Conceitual e Ontologias) is a research group devoted to investigating the application of domain and foundational ontologies as well as ontology-based techniques in various aspects of conceptual modeling such as information modeling, enterprise modeling, agent-based systems and semantic web. We have been establishing a productive partnership with industry regarding the application of ontologies in sectors such as domain engineering, software engineering and Energy (Petroleum and Gas). Moreover, in the past three years, NEMO members have been actively participating in the consolidation of the Brazilian Ontology Community by carrying out activities such as the organization of some the first scientific events devoted to ontologies in Brazil.

NEMO has integrated the former LABES (Software Engineering Research Laboratory). LABES was funded in 1999 with the prominent purpose of investigating the application of ontology-based techniques in Software Engineering. In this area, one the key projects conducted inside this laboratory was the ODE (Ontology-Based Development Environment Project). This project investigated the use of domain ontologies for domain engineering and for the systematic development of semantically-aware object-oriented frameworks. This project resulted in a number of formal ontologies for several software engineering sub-domains (e.g., software requirements, software process, software quality, risk analysis, etc.). Once produced, these domain ontologies have been employed for the production of reusable frameworks for each of these domains. Finally, these frameworks were used for the production of a process-centered semantic software engineering integrated environment. Since 2003, the laboratory has also been involved in the development of projects in the use of ontologies (both as a reference framework as a knowledge representation artifact) for providing intelligent support in software engineering knowledge management. Since 2006, the LABES has been integrated to the recently created NEMO (Ontology and Conceptual Modeling Research Group).

Senior members:

- Dr. Giancarlo Guizzardi (Foundational Ontologies, Conceptual Modeling)
- Dr. João Paulo Andrade Almeida (Architectural Design, Enterprise Architecture, Enterprise Modeling, Business Process Modeling)
- Dr. Renata Silva Souza Guizzardi (Multi-Agent Systems, Constructivist Knowledge Management, Goal-Based Modeling)
- Dr. Ricardo de Almeida Falbo (Ontologies in Software Engineering, Ontological Engineering, Software Process and Quality)

http://nemo.inf.ufes.br/



C 🔇 www.sbbd-webmedia2011.inf.ufsc.br/sbbd/index.php/chamadadetrabalhos/chamadadoeventoprincipal?lang=pt-BR



Menu

Ap	res	enta	icão	

Local

Chamada de trabalhos

- Full and Short papers
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- Minicursos
- Sessão de Demos
- WTDBD

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- Tutoriais
- Minicursos
-
- Oficinas
- Inscrições

Contato

Call for papers

(only in English)

Overview

SBBD is the official database event of the Brazilian Computer Society (SBC). It is the largest venue in Latin America for presenting and discussing of research results in the database domain as well in other related areas such as information retrieval, digital libraries, knowledge discovery and data mining. In its 26th edition, the symposium will be held in the city of Florianópolis, Santa Catarina, on October 03-06, 2011. SBBD aggregates researchers, students and practitioners, from Brazil and abroad, for presenting and discussing recent research results related to the main topics in modern database technologies.

Traditionally, SBBD gathers nearly 500 attendees. Besides the technical sessions, the symposium also includes invited talks and tutorials given by distinguished speakers from the international research community. Additionally, SBBD comprises a Thesis Workshop, a Demos Session, a Poster Session and several workshops co-organized with other co-located events. This year, the co-located event will be 17th Brazilian Symposium on Multimedia and the Web - WebMedia.

Important Dates

May 01, 2011 - Paper Registration



Nós temos 2 visitantes online

Últimos Tweets...



Workshop de Teses SBBD Te Dissertação de BD: XVII WebMvdata de submissão até 30 de junho!!!



Chamada de <u>SBBD</u> minicursos. XVII WebM-Submissão: 16/05 http://www.sbbd-

webmedia2011.inf.ufsc.br/sbbd,





In the context of the Cita 2011, we are organizing an

Iberoamerican Meeting on Ontological Research

This event is to be organized in the context of the International Outreach program of the **International Association for Ontologies and Applications** (IAOA). The idea of the event is to promote a scientific gathering for the different groups doing research related to Ontological Engineering and Applications of Ontology in Iberoamerica.

This initiative, in turn, serves the short term goal of increasing the community self-awareness as well as providing a forum for exploring collaboration opportunities.

Moreover, it serves the long term goal of fomenting the creation of a de facto Iberoamerican Community on the topic with its own scientific forums and agenda.

Instead of organizing a regular workshop with the submission of regular scientific papers, we aim with this opportunity to stimulate the submission of position papers that describe the research program of the several iberoamerican groups in the aforementioned areas. These research papers shall be published in Workshop proceedings via the indexed CEUR system and we envisage the possibility of writing a post-workshop collective journal paper detailing a roadmap with the state of the iberoamerican ontology community at hand.

The CITA conference will take place between 16 and 18 May and the workshop will be held in one of the days of that conference (to be defined).

If you are interested in participating in such an event, please send an intention to submit before March, 7th. The deadline for submitting the position papers themselves is March, 31st.

The intention to submit should contain only the name of the research group, the group 's complete affiliation, and a list of the research topics pursued by the group in the aforementioned areas.

The group's research statement (position paper) should have no more than 6 pages (LNCS format) and should contain the following information:

(a) Research Statement (the group's view and focus on the general area of ontologies);

- (b) Main areas of research;
- (c) History of the Group and Members.

Both papers should be submitted directly to gguizzardi@inf.ufes.br and can be written in English, Portuguese or Spanish.

Dates Summary:

- Deadline for Abstracts (Intention to Submit): March, 07th
- Position Papers: March, 31st
- Notification: April, 20th

Organization:

🔹 Dr. Giancarlo Guizzardi 🖉

Ontology and Conceptual Modeling Research Group (NEMO &) Member of the Executive Council of the International Association for Ontologies and Applications (IAOA &) Co-Chair of the IAOA International Outreach Subcommittee

Dr. José Palazzo M. de Oliveira &, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Brazil

http://www.inf.ufrgs.br/cita2011/



Main menu

Home

Home

- Event
- About
- Committees
- Keynote Speakers

Event

- Program
- Call for Papers
- Paper Submission
- Past Editions
- Important Dates
- Tutorials
- Participant
- Registration
- Local
- Hotels
- Tourism

About

Tutorials

Participant

Contact

Important Dates

Ontology is a cross-disciplinary field concerning with the study of concepts and theories that support the building of shared conceptualizations of specific domains. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in the application of ontologies to solve modeling and classification problems in diverse areas such as Computer Science, Information Science, Philosophy, Artificial Intelligence, Linguistic, Knowledge Management and many others.

The Ontology Research Seminar in Brazil foresees an opportunity and scientific environment in which researchers and practitioners from Information Sciences and Computer Science can exchange the theories, methodologies, languages, tools and experience related to the ontology development and application.

Dates Submission: 20 May 2011 Approval: 05 July 2011 Camera-ready: 25 Julho 2011 Conference: 12-14 September 2011

http://www.inf.ufrgs.br/ontobras-most2011/

🎱 IAOA - Executive Council - Mozilla Firefox				
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IAOA - Executive Council	+			-
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	IAOA	The International Association for Ontology and its Applicatio	INS	
	Overview Main Activities Membership and Benefits Mailing List Joining IAOA IAOA Events Ontology Community Executive Council Association Statute Member's Area Contact Interface Credits and Acknowledgement	Public Reports The executive council was elected at the first General Assembly of the May 2010. The IAOA executive council consists of • Nicola Guarino, ISTC-CNR (President) • John Bateman, University of Bremen (Vice-President) • Stefano Borgo, ISTC-CNR • Giancarlo Guizzardi Federal University of Espírito Santo, Brazil • Michael Gruninger, University of Toronto • Riichiro Mizoguchi, Osaka University • Leo Obrst, MITRE • Laure Vieu, IRIT-CNRS and ISTC-CNR (Treasurer) • Peter Yim, Ontolog (Secretary)	Association in	E
	IAOA <u>2010 EC Election.</u> IAOA <u>general mailing list.</u> (members & non-members) Download the <u>Association info</u> <u>flyer</u> . <u>FOIS 2010</u> Sixth International Conference	The Executive Council Meetings and Public Reports can be found <u>here</u> .		Ţ
Concluído	IAOA - Executive Council - Moz	illa Firefox		







Staff and Personnel Mission, Vision, and Goals Presentations NCO/NITRD News Contact Us



Director

Dr. George O. Strawn is the Director of the National Coordination Office (NCO) for the Federal government's multiagency Networking and Information Technology Research and Development (NITRD) Program. He also serves as the Co-Chair of the NITRD Subcommittee of the National Science and Technology Council. The NCO reports to the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) within the Executive Office of the President.

Dr. Strawn is on assignment to the NCO from the National Science Foundation (NSF), where he most recently served as Chief Information Officer (CIO). As the CIO for NSF, he guided the agency in the development and design of innovative information technology, working to enable the NSF staff and the international community of scientists, engineers, and educators to improve



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[Page 76706-76708]
From the Federal Register Online via GPO Access [wais.access.gpo.gov]
[DOCID:fr09de10-38]
COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-63423; File No. 4-620]

ACTION: Request for Comments.

Commission.

Acceptance of Public Submissions on a Study Mandated by the Dodd-

Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Section 719(b)

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission; Securities and Exchange

SUMMARY: The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (``Dodd-Frank Act") was enacted on July 21, 2010. The Dodd-Frank Act,

among other things, mandates that the Commodity Futures Trading

Commission ("CFTC") and the Securities and Exchange Commission

Federal Register

Enforcement Actions

Opinions & Adjudicatory &

CFTC Staff Letters

Dispositions

Orders

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Open Comment Periods

Proposed Rules

Final Rules

Sunshine Act Announcements

Privacy Act Systems of Records Compilation

DUDE INFORMATION OF INCOME

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (``Dodd-Frank Act'') was enacted on July 21, 2010. The Dodd-Frank

Act, among other things, mandates that the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (``CFTC'') and the Securities and Exchange Commission (``SEC'') conduct a study on ``**the feasibility of requiring** the derivatives industry to adopt standardized computer-readable algorithmic descriptions which may be used to describe complex and standardized financial derivatives." These algorithmic descriptions should be designed to ``facilitate computerized analysis of individual derivative contracts and to calculate net **exposures to complex derivatives**." The study also must consider the extent to which the algorithmic description, ``**together with** standardized and extensible legal definitions, may serve as the binding legal definition of derivative contracts."

7. Do you rely on a discrete set of computer-readable descriptions (``**ontologies**'') to define and describe derivatives transactions and positions? If yes, what computer language do you use?

8. If you use one or more **ontologies** to define derivatives transactions and positions, are they proprietary or open to the public? Are they used by your counterparties and others in the derivatives industry?

9. How do you maintain and extend the **ontologies** that you use to define derivatives data to cover new financial derivative products? How frequently are new terms, concepts and definitions added?

10. What is the scope and variety of derivatives and their positions covered by the **ontologies** that you use? What do they describe well, and what are their limitations?

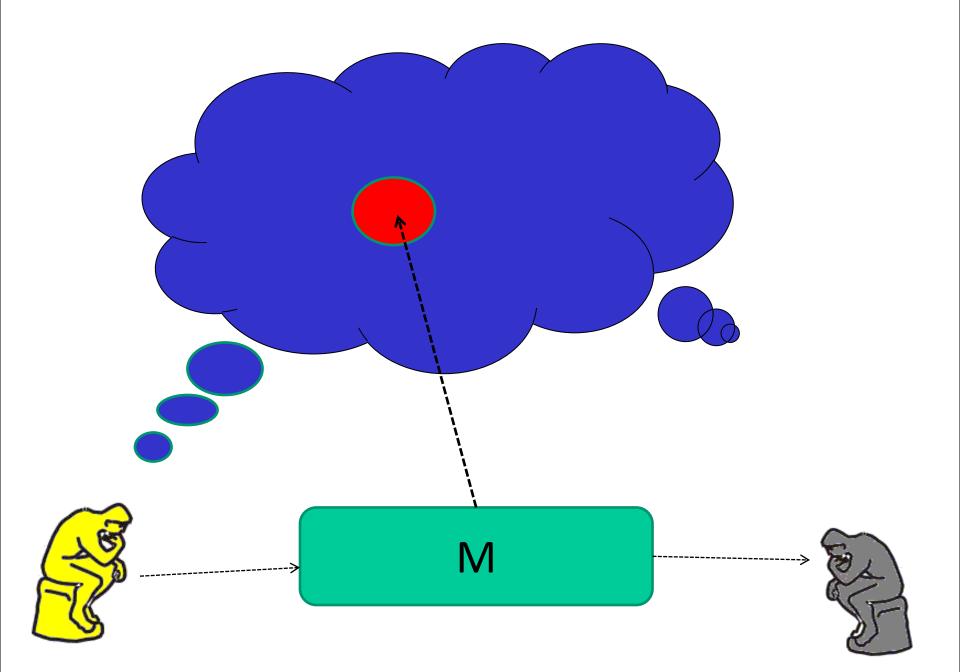


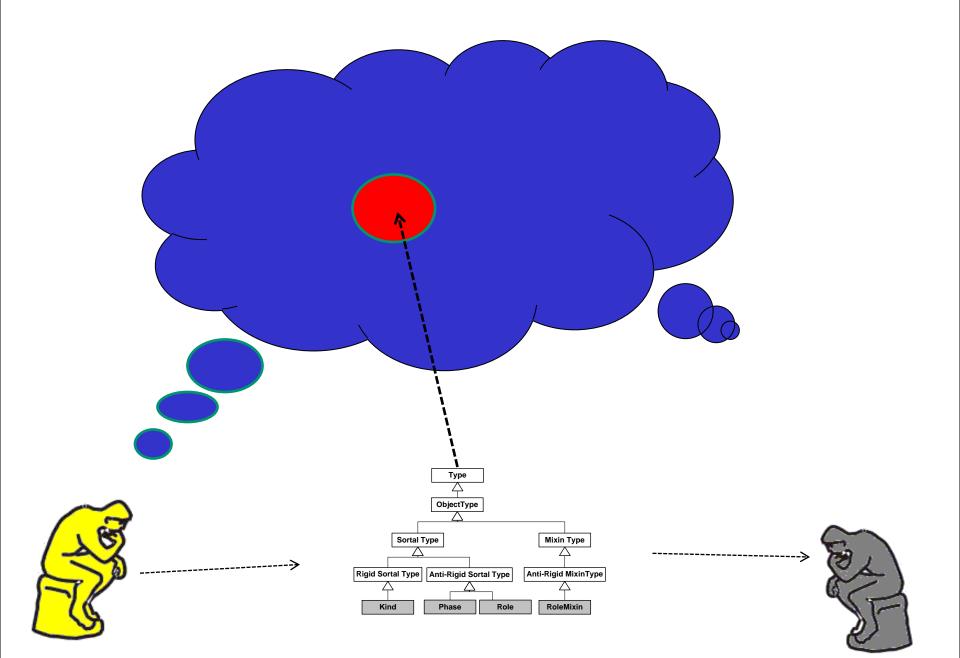
SEMANTIC INTEROPERABILITY: THE PROBLEM

"What are ontologies and why we need them?"

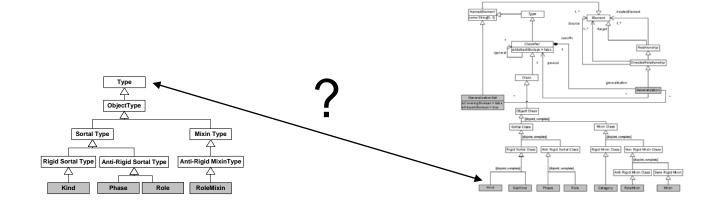


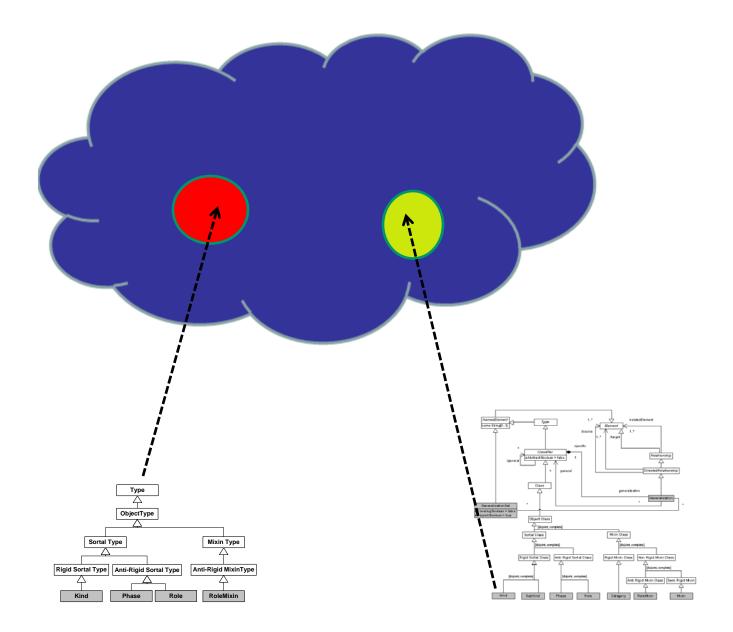
- 1. Reference Model of Consensus to support different types of Semantic Interoperability Tasks
- 2. Explicit, declarative and machine processable artifact coding a domain model to enable efficient automated reasoning

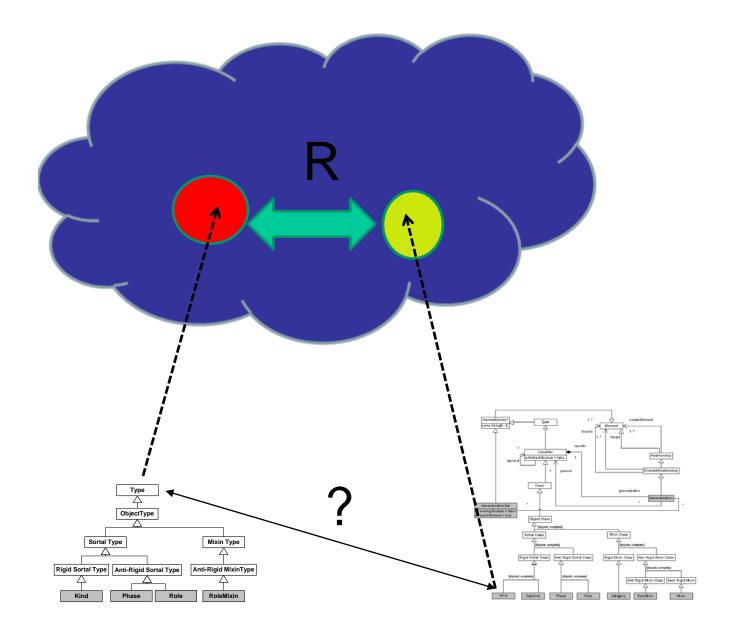


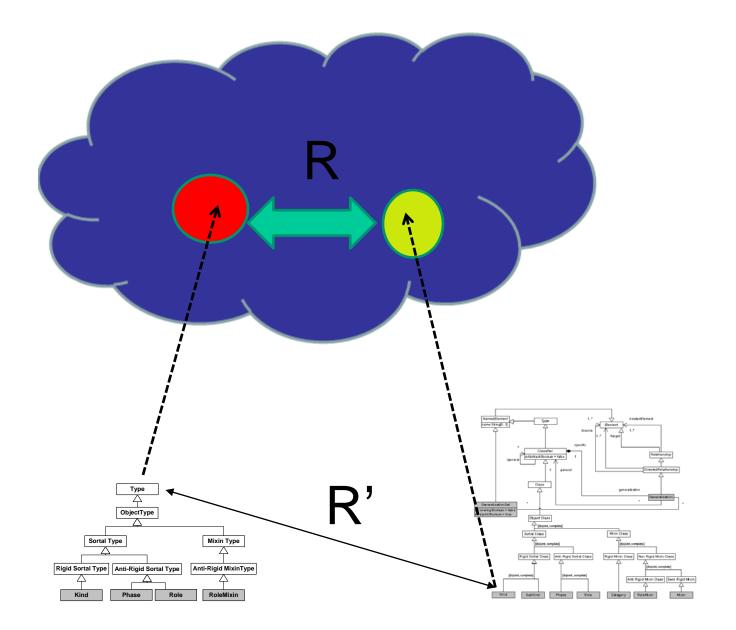


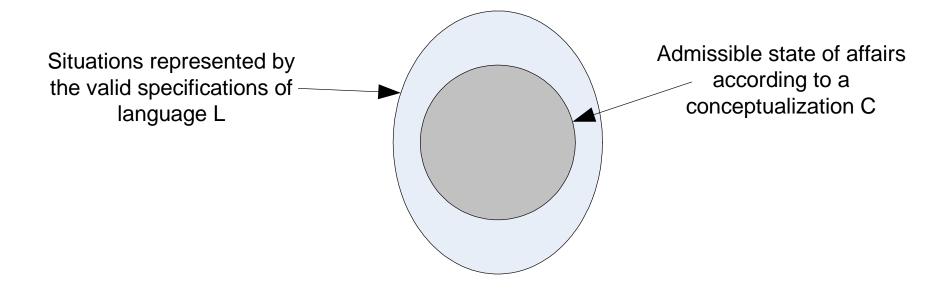


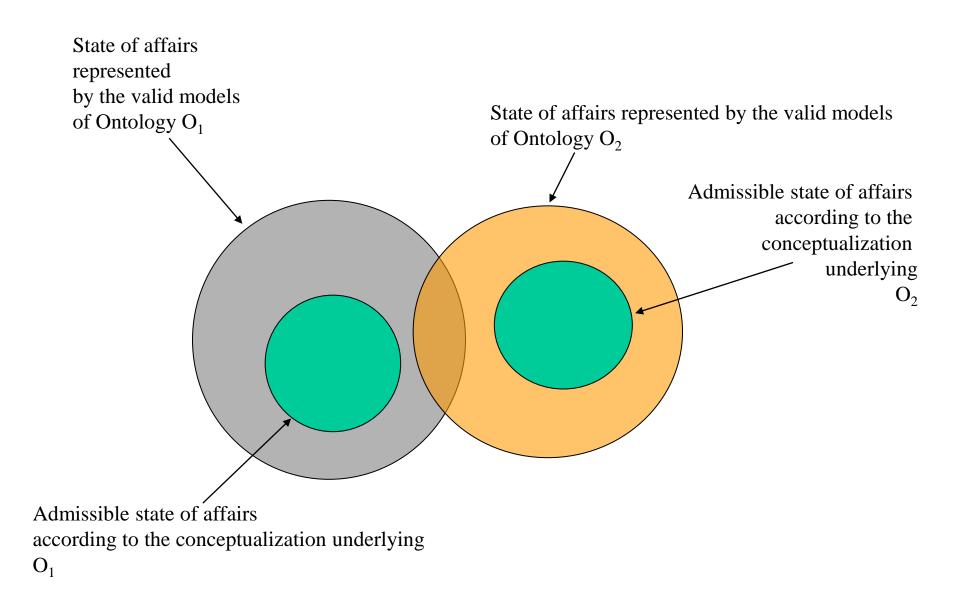


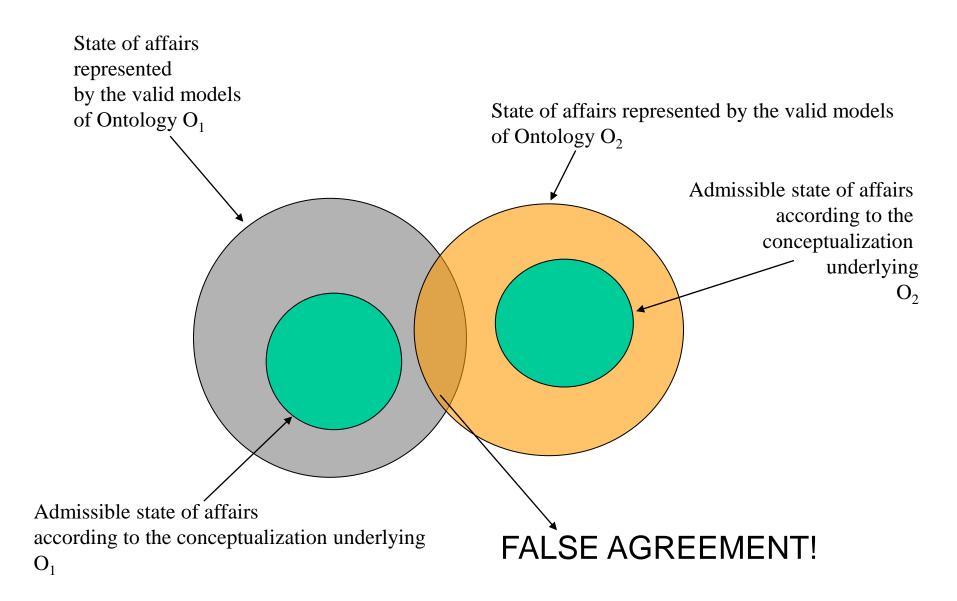












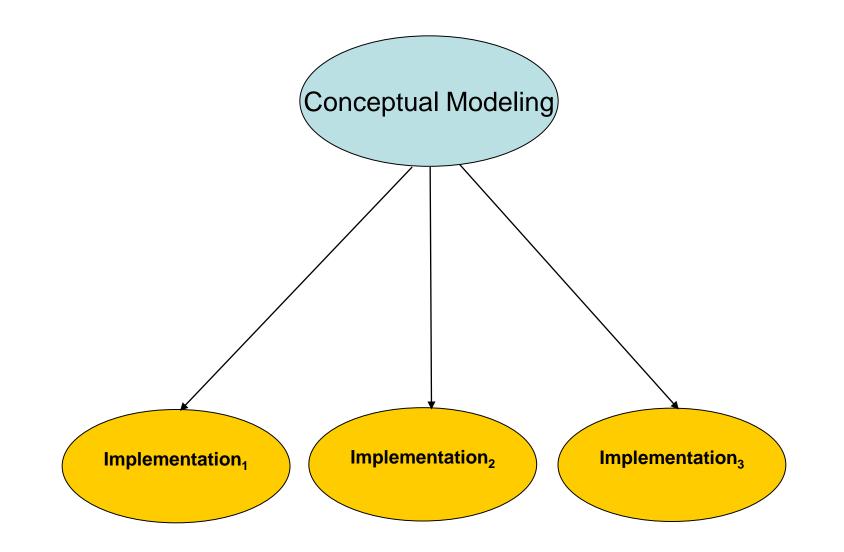
"one of the main reasons that so many online market makers have foundered [is that] the transactions they had viewed as simple and routine actually involved many subtle distinctions in terminology and meaning"

(Harvard Business Review)

1. We need to recognize that *There is not Silver Bullet!* and start seing ontology engineering from an engineering perspective

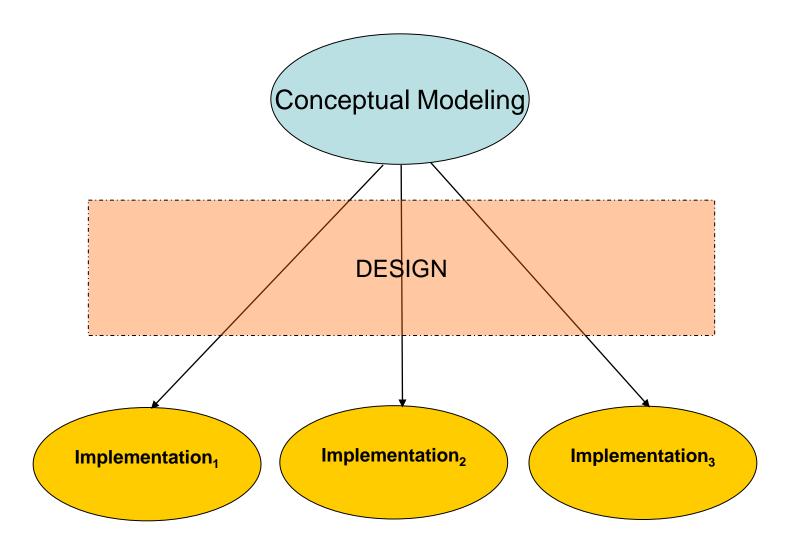
A Software Engineering view...





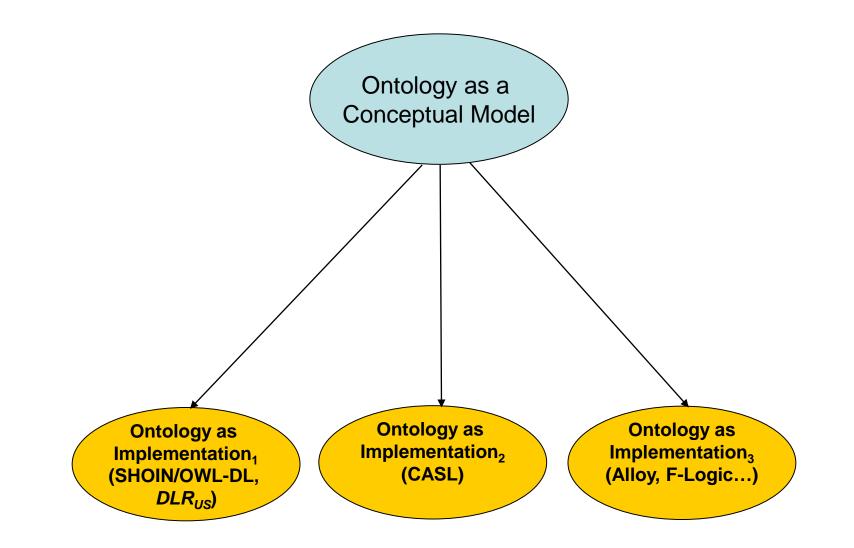
A Software Engineering view...





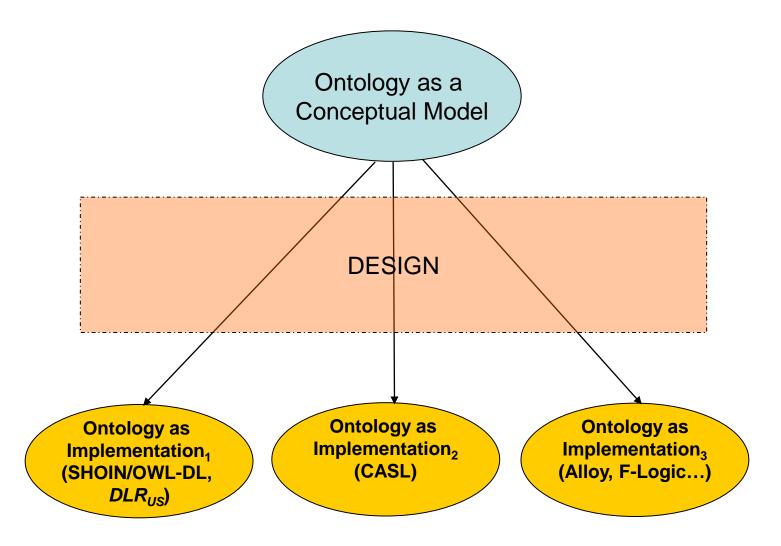
...transported to Ontological Engineering





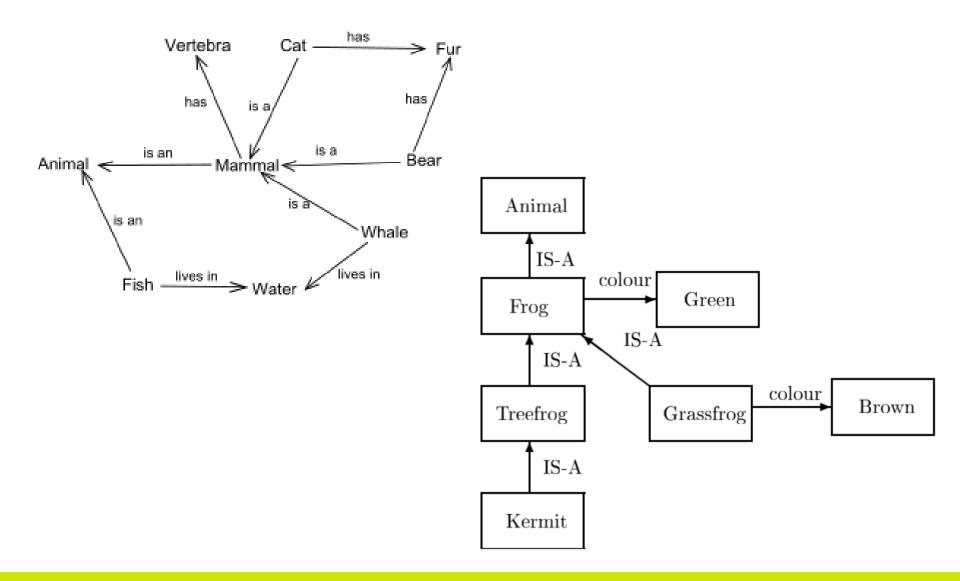
...transported to Ontological Engineering





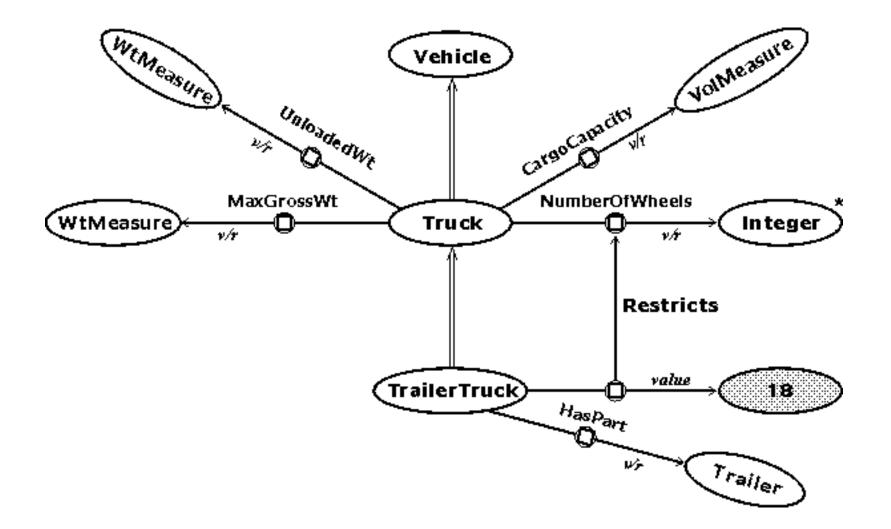


Semantic Networks (Collins & Quillian, 1967)



KL-ONE (Brachman, 1979)





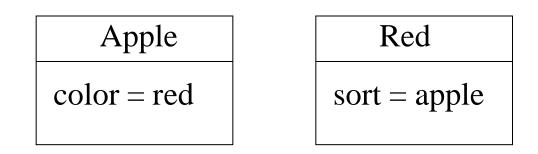
The Logical Level

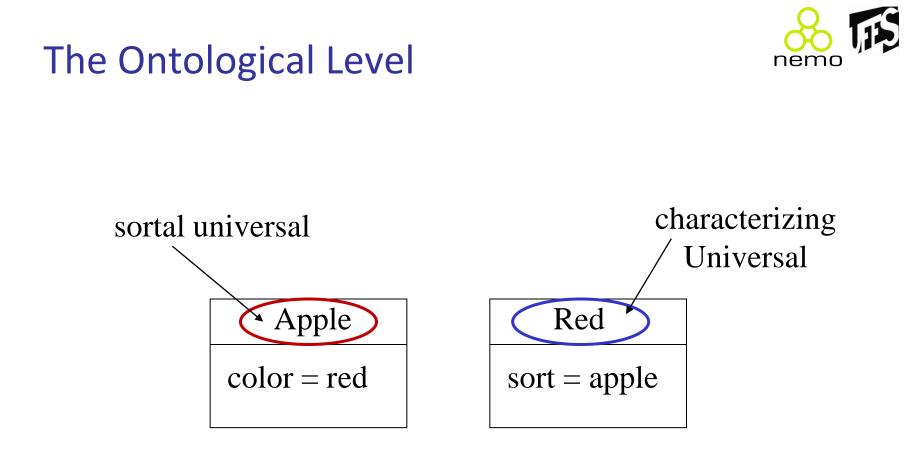


 $\exists x \text{ Apple}(x) \land \text{Red}(x)$

The Epistemological Level









Formal Ontology

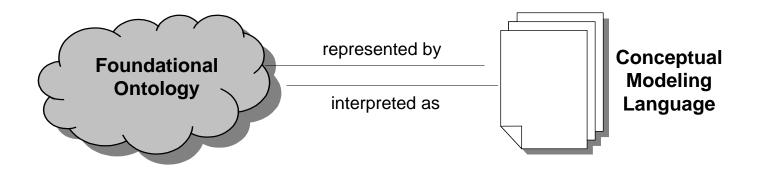
- To uncover and analyze the general categories and principles that describe reality is the very business of philosophical Formal Ontology
- Formal Ontology (Husserl): a discipline that deals with formal ontological structures (e.g. theory of parts, theory of wholes, types and instantiation, identity, dependence, unity) which apply to all material domains in reality.



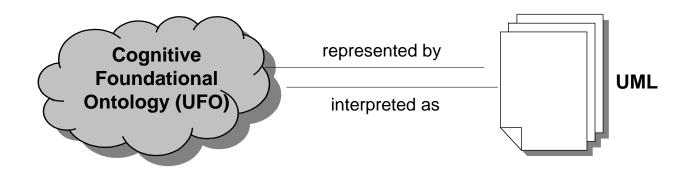
Foundational Ontology

- We name a foundational ontology the product of the discipline of formal ontology in philosophy
- A foundational ontology is a formal framework of generic (i.e. domain independent) real-world concepts that can be used to talk about material domains.





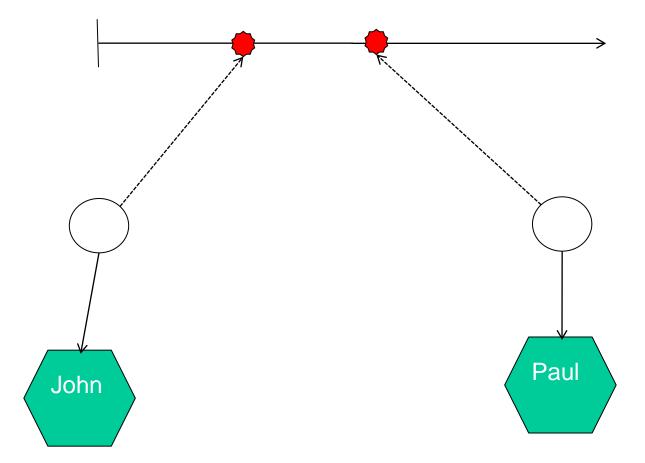




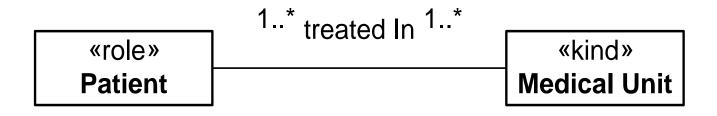
2. We need ontology representations languages which are based on *Truly Ontological Distinctions*

Formal Relations











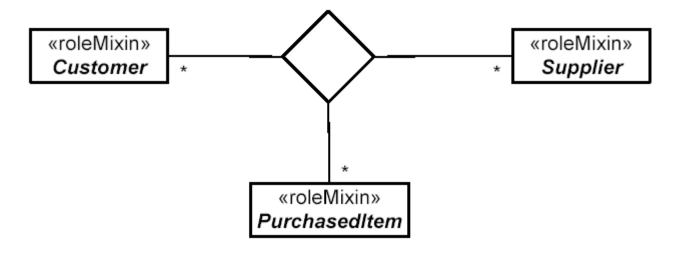
. . .

How are these cardinality constraints to be interpreted ?

- In a treatment, a patient is treated by several medical units, and a patient can participate in many treatments
- In a treatment, a patient is treated by several medical units, but a patient can only participate in one treatment
- In a treatment, several patients can be treated by one medical unit, and a medical unit can participate in many treatments
- In a treatment, a patient is treated by one medical unit, and a patient can participate in many treatments



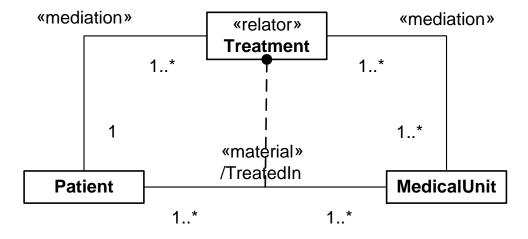
The problem is even worse in n-ary associations (with n > 2)





- In a given purchase, a Customer participates by buying many items from many Suppliers and a customer can participate in several purchases;
- In a given purchase, many Customers participate by buying many items from many Suppliers, and a customer can participate in only one purchase;
- In given purchase, a Customer participates by buying many items from a Supplier, and a customer can participate in several purchases;
- In given purchase, many Customers participate by buying many items from a Supplier, and a customer can participate in several purchases;







As seen before from a relator and mediation relation we can derive several material relations
Asides from all the benefits previously mentioned, perhaps the most important contribution of explicitly considering relations is to force the

modeler to answer the fundamental question of what is *truthmaker* of that relation



Yet another example:

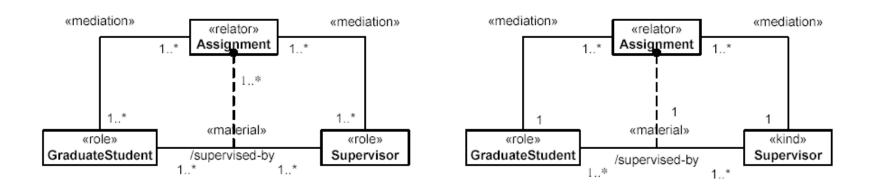
Modeling that a graduate student have one or more supervisors and a supervisor can supervise one or more students



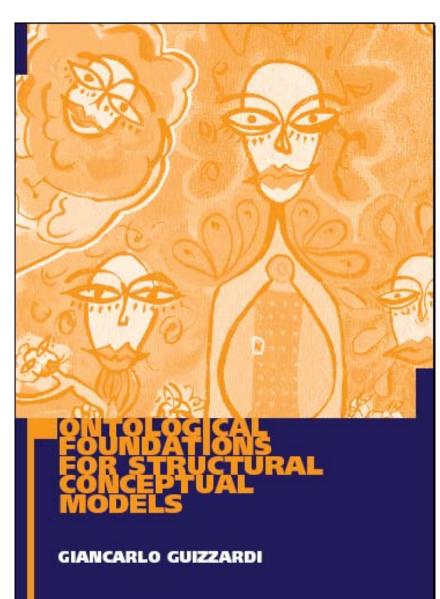


Yet another example:

Modeling that a graduate student have one or more supervisors and a supervisor can supervise one or more students







Unified Foundational Ontology (UFO)

UFO-C (SOCIAL ASPECTS)

(Agents, Intentional States, Goals, Actions, Norms, Social Commitments/Claims, Social Dependency Relations...)

UFO-A (STRUCTURAL ASPECTS)

Objects, their types, their parts/wholes, the roles they play, their intrinsic and relational properties Property value spaces...)

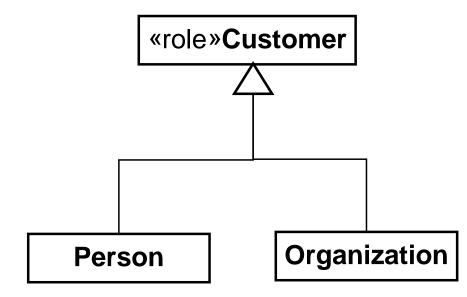
UFO-B (DYNAMIC ASPECTS)

(Events and their parts, Relations between events, Object participation in events, Temporal properties of entities, Time...)

- 3. We need Patterns
 - Design Patterns
- Analysis Patterns
- Transformation Patterns
 - Patterns Languages

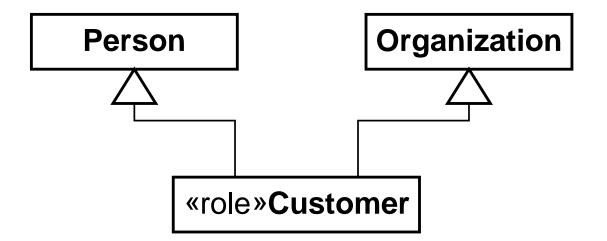
Roles with Disjoint Allowed Types



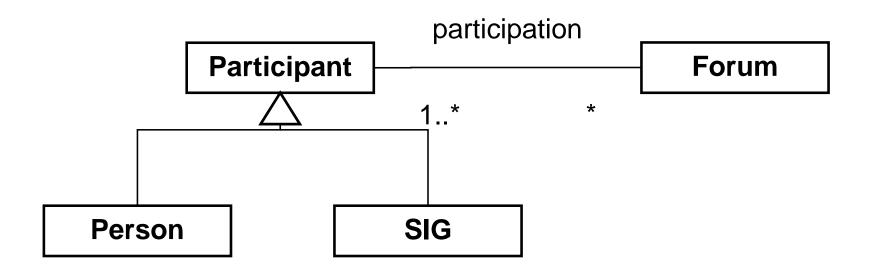


Roles with Disjoint Allowed Types







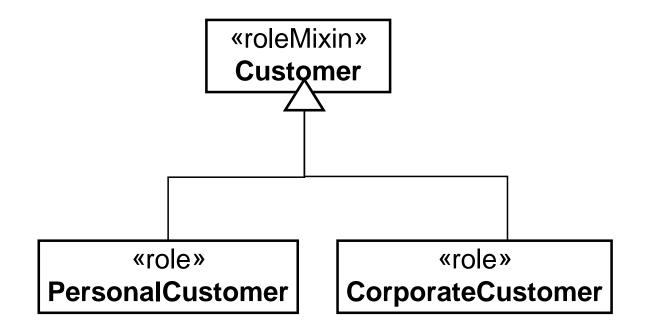


Roles with Disjoint Admissible Types



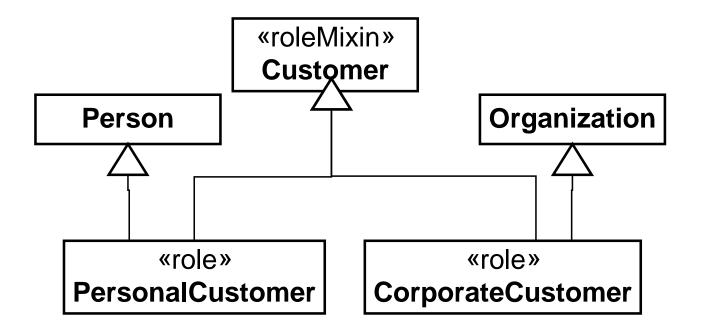
«roleMixin» Customer Roles with Disjoint Allowed Types



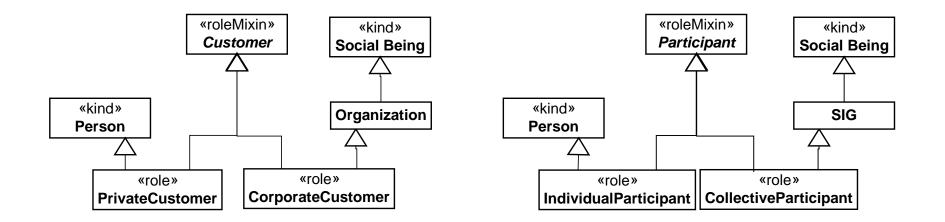


Roles with Disjoint Allowed Types



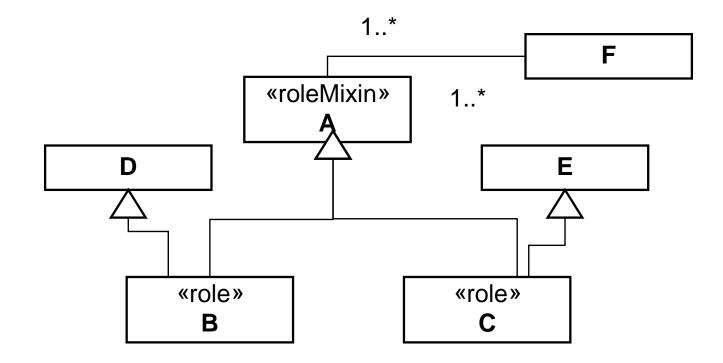






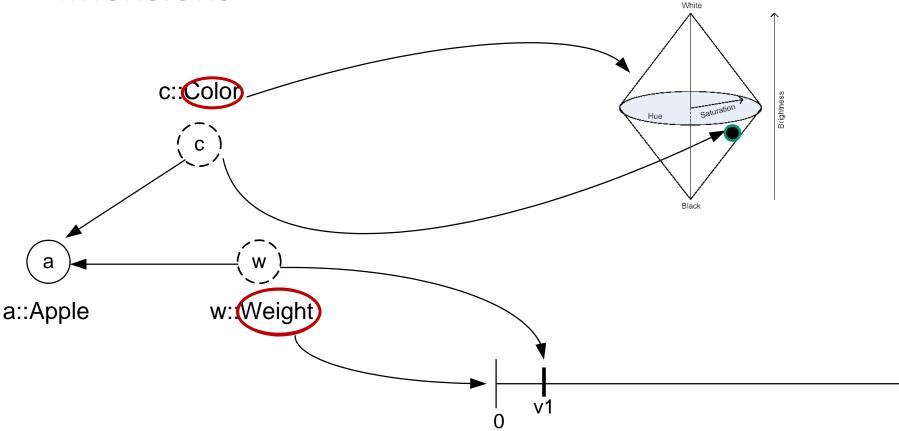
Roles with Disjoint Admissible Types





Quality, Quality Values and Quality Dimensions

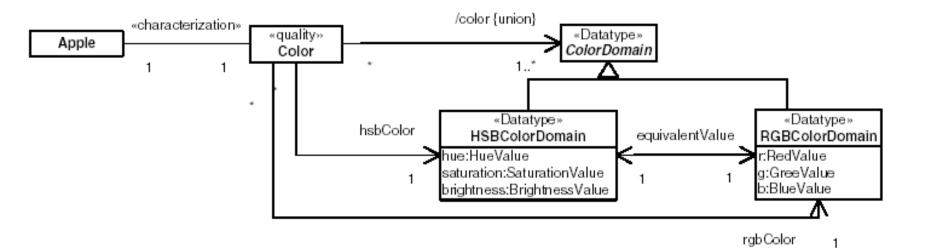




Weight Quality Space

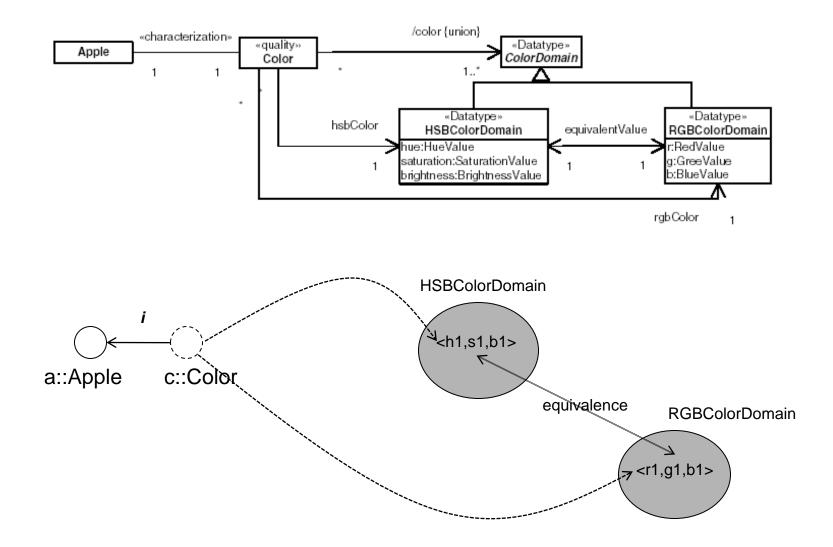


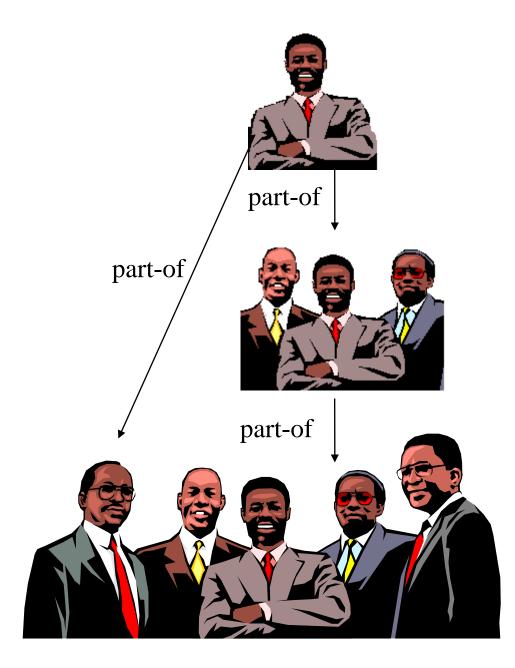
Representing Qualities and Quality Structures Explicitly





Representing Qualities and Quality Structures Explicitly









John

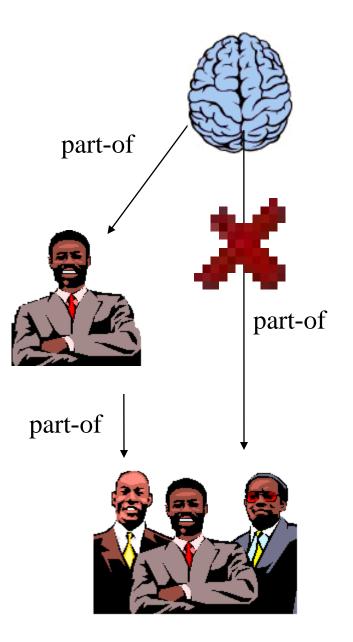




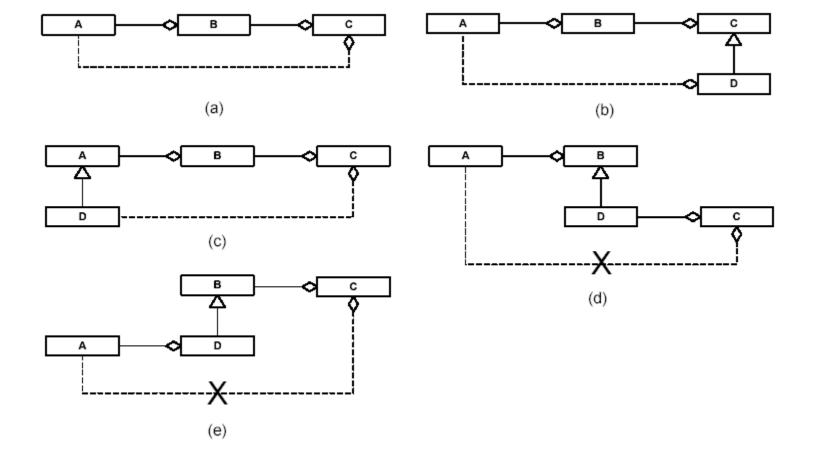
John's Brain

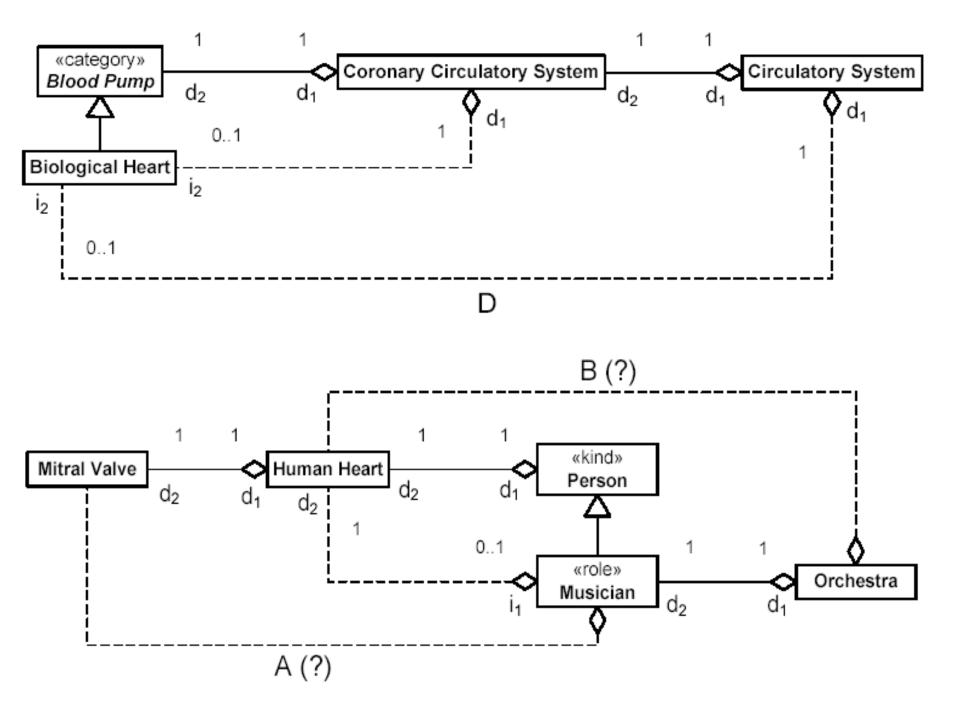




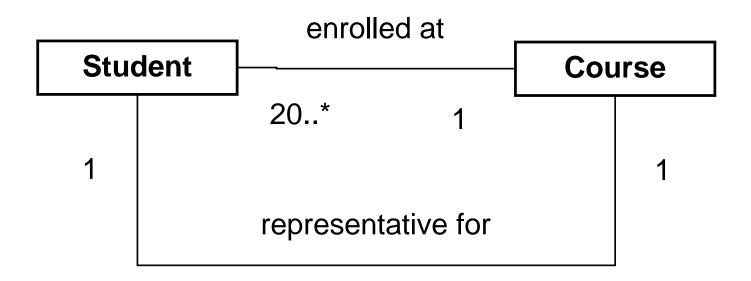




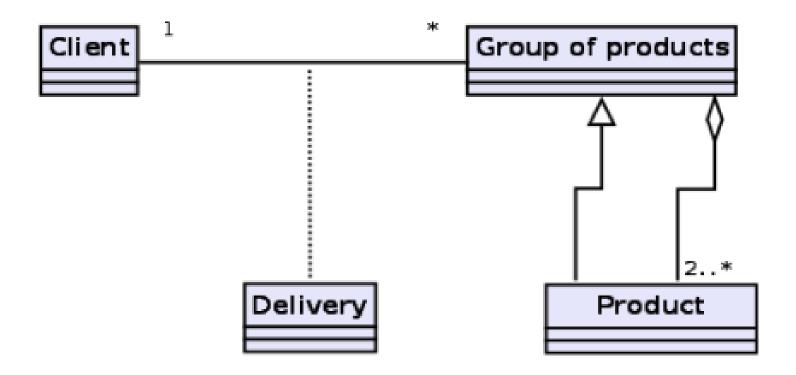




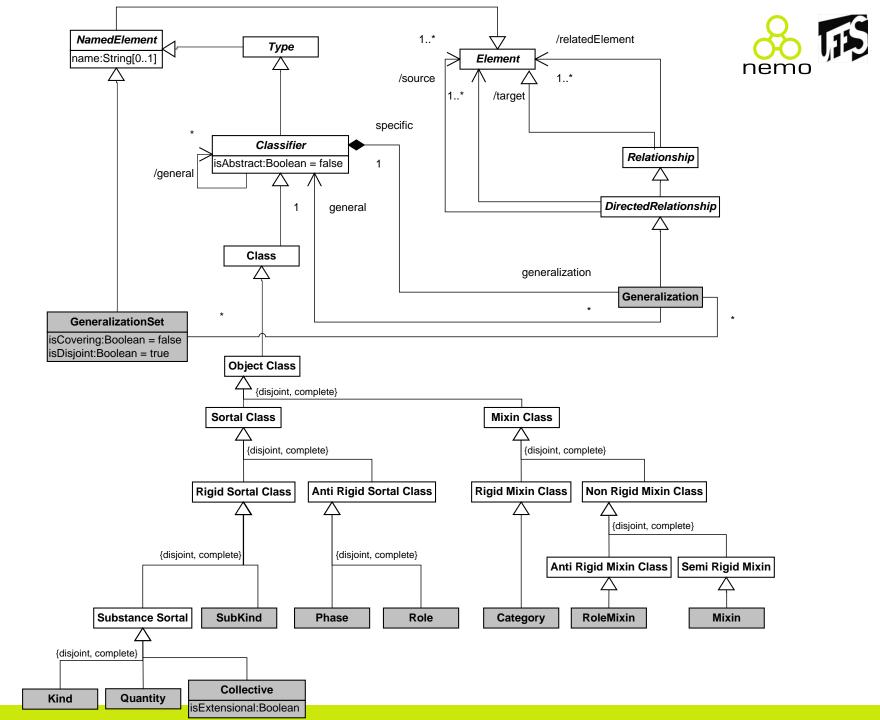


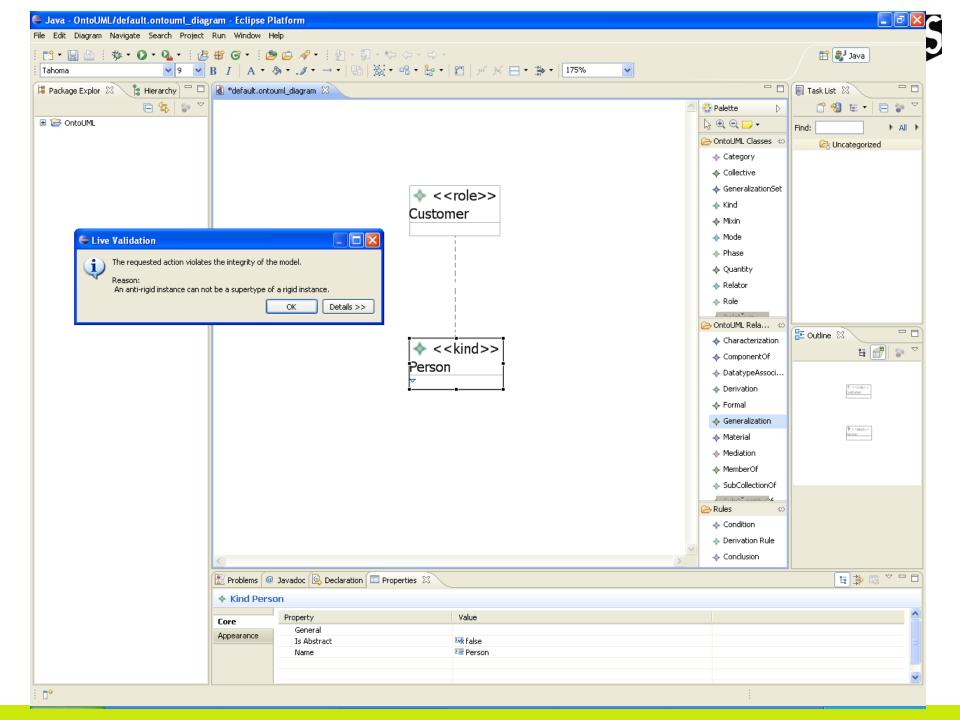




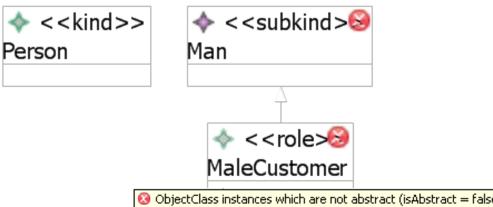


4. We need tools to create, verify, validate and handle the complexity of the produced models









ObjectClass instances which are not abstract (isAbstract = false) and which are not instances of a Kind must have a Kind as supertype
 Role instances must be connected to at least one individual via its characterizing relation

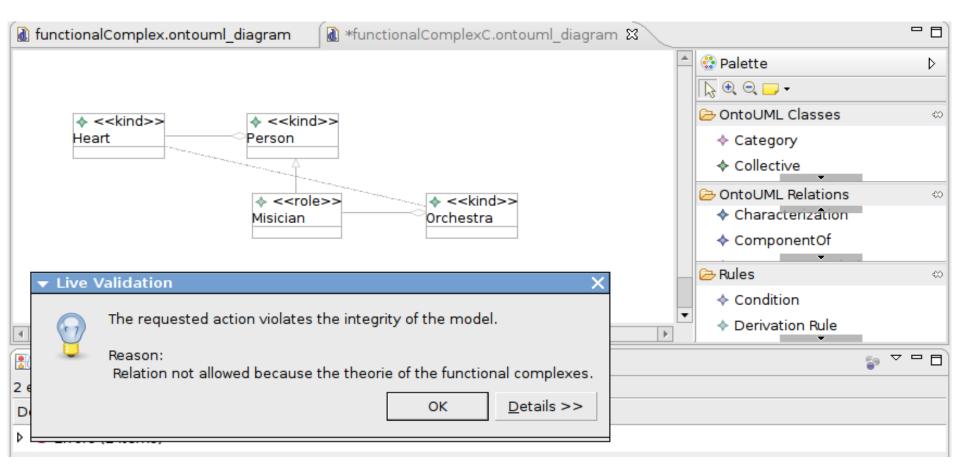
Tool Support

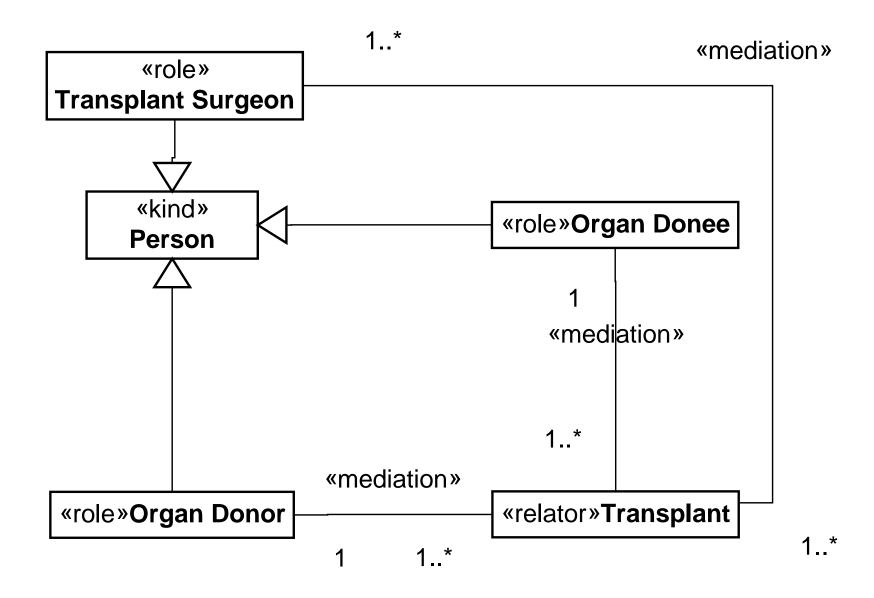


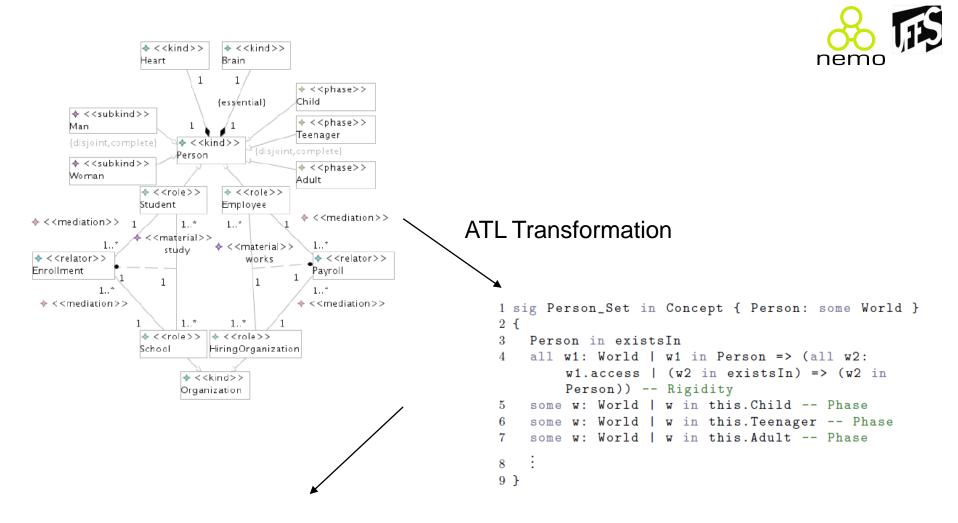
🕼 functionalComplex.ontouml_diagram 🕱			I	- 8
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Image: Problems X @ Javadoc B Declaration E Console E Properties	,	Derivation Pule	a ⊽	- 8
1 error, 0 warnings, 3 others			-	
Description				
▼ i Infos (3 items)				
i This universal inherits the parthood relations from its general universal				
i There is a transitivity in this functional complex due to functional dependence among the instances of the	con	text (between this sourc	e and t	he so
i There is a transitivity in this functional complex due to functional dependence among the instances of the	con	text (between this source	o and t	he to

The underlying algorithm merely has to check structural properties of the diagram and not the content of involved nodes





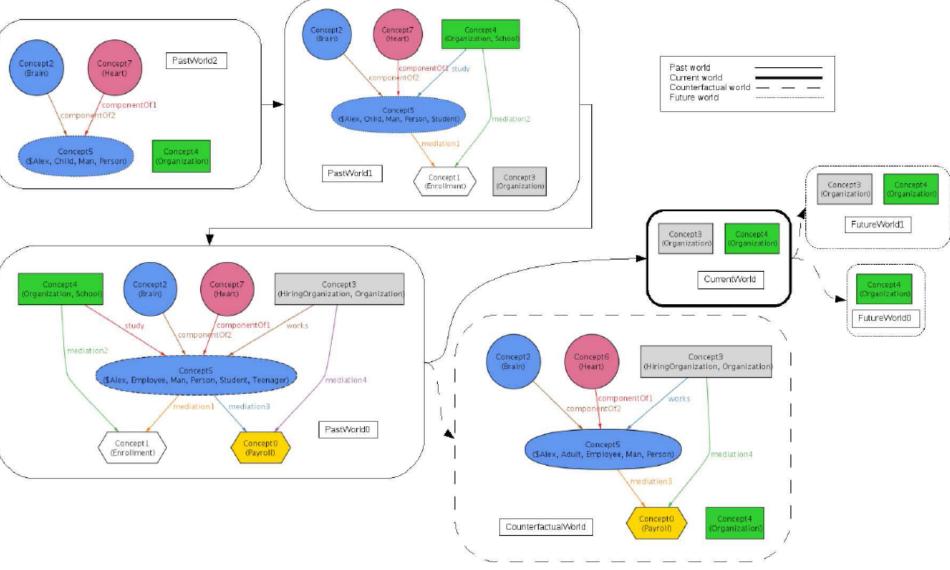




Simulation and Visualization

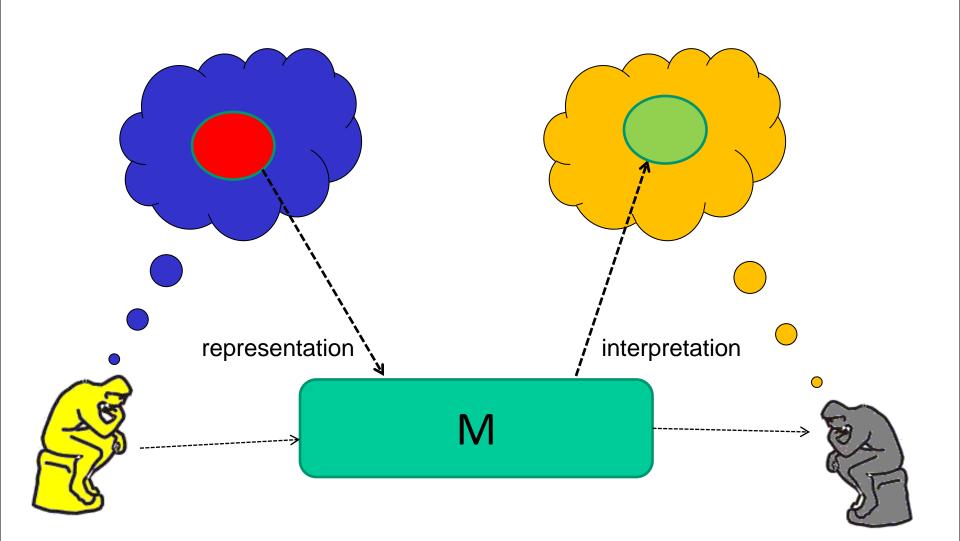
Alloy Analyzer + OntoUML visual Plugin

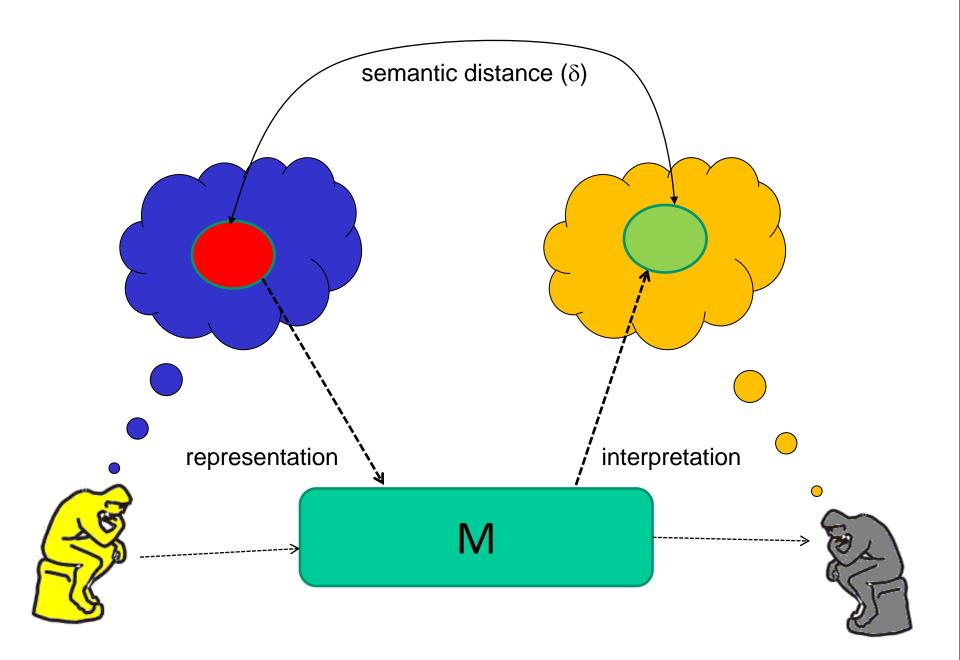


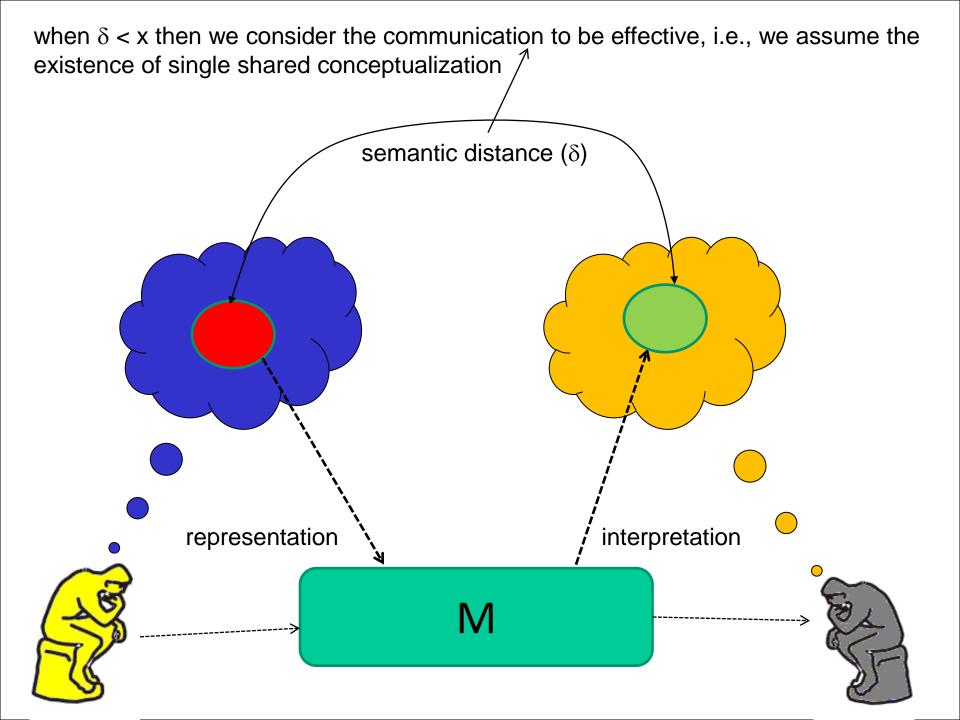


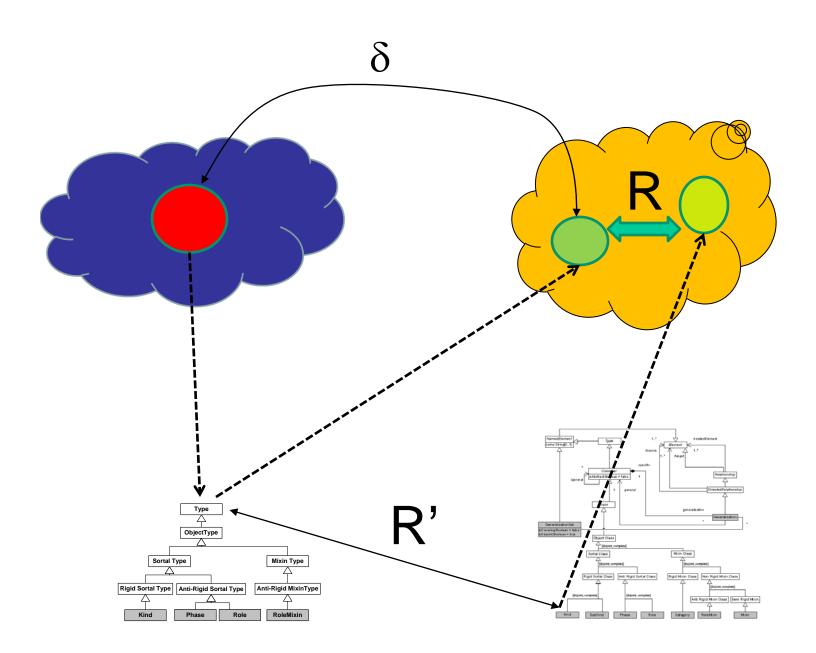


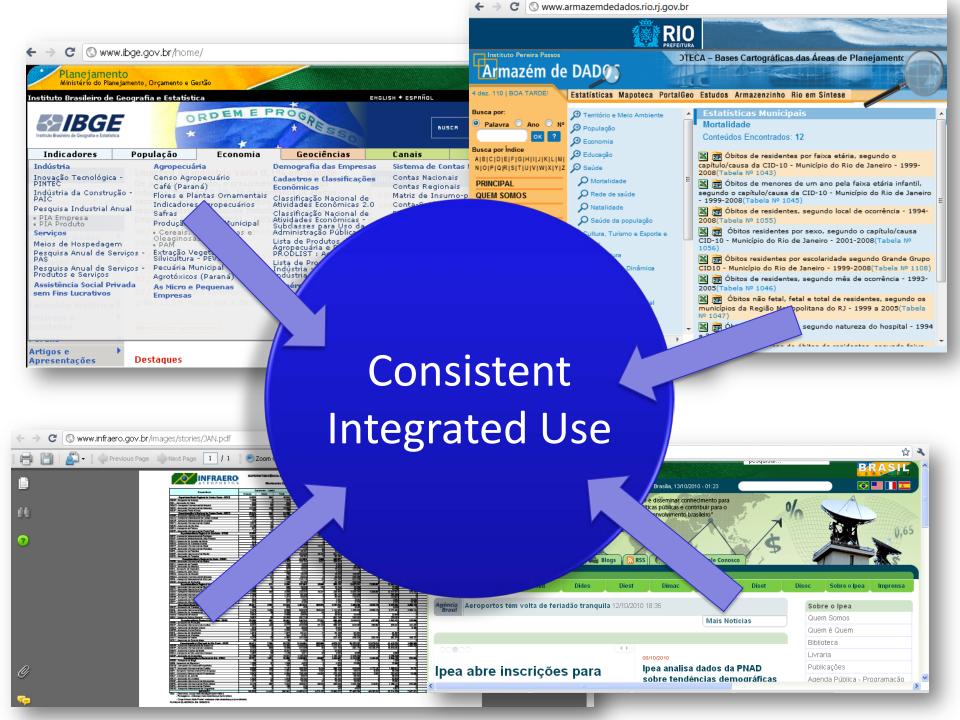
SEMANTIC INTEROPERABILITY: THE PROBLEM REVISITED

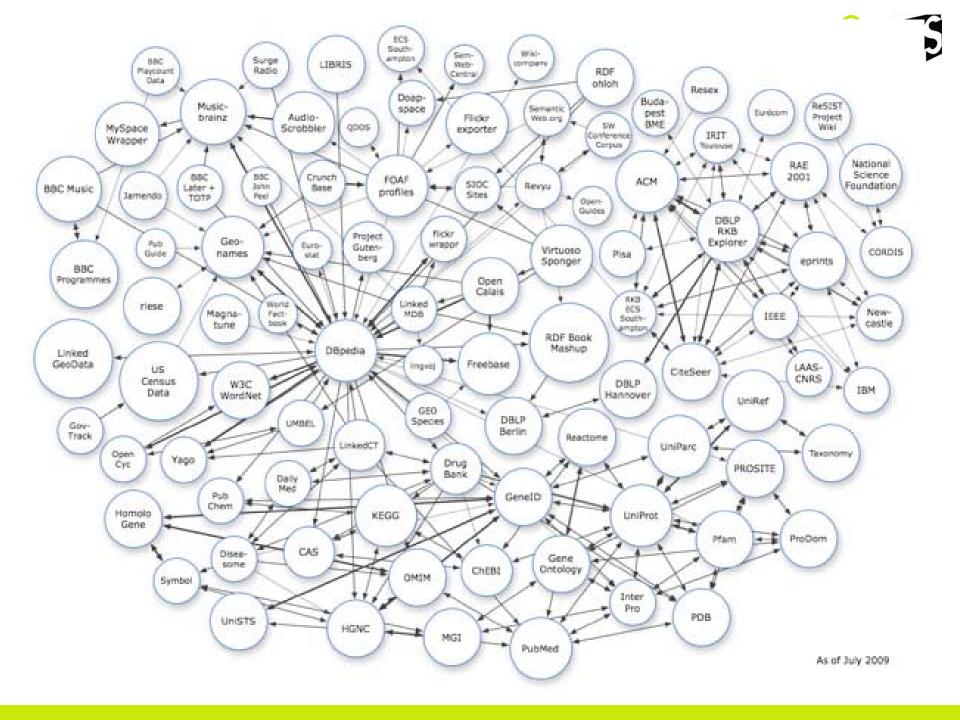




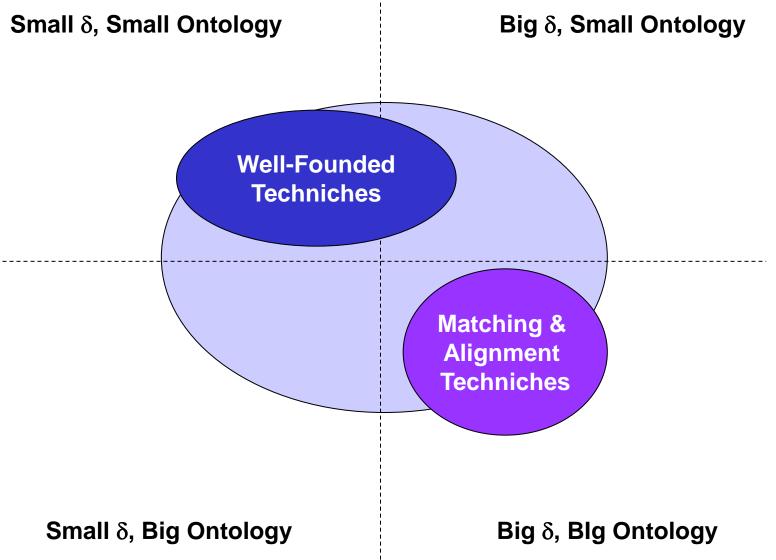


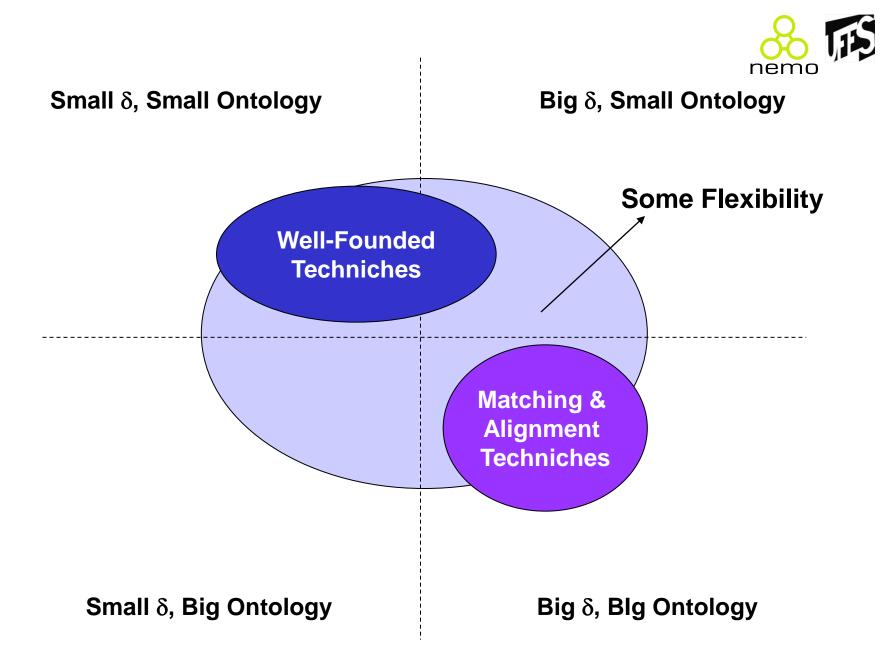


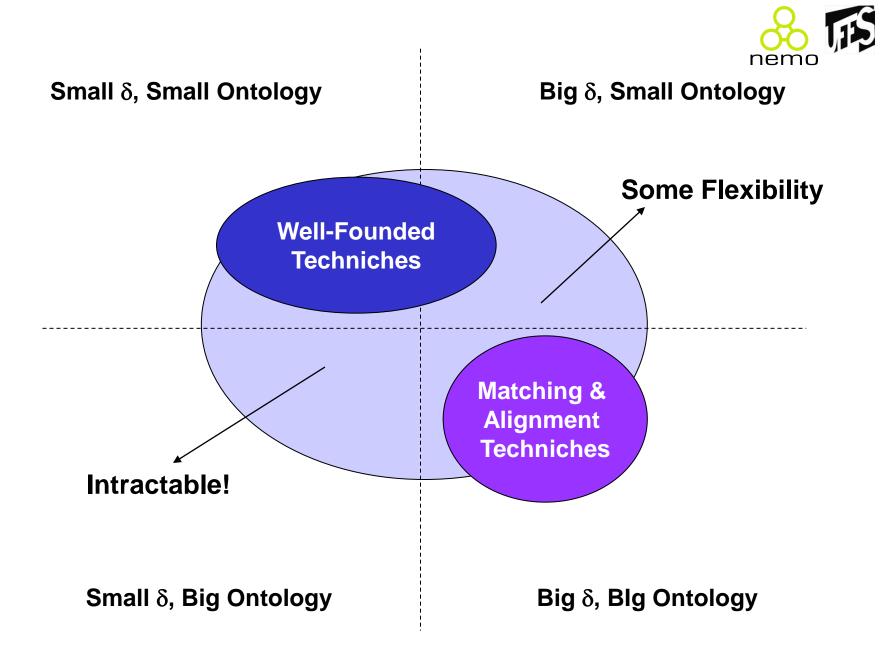


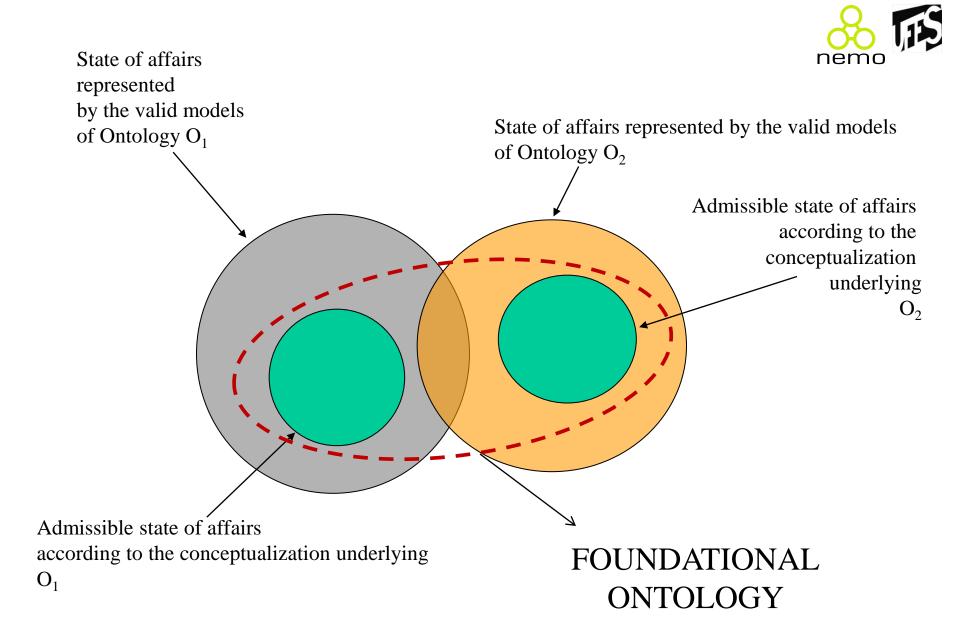




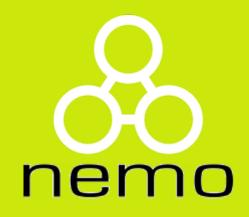








The alternative to ontology is not "non-ontology" but bad ontology!



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