

# Whose “Fault” is This?

## Untangling Domain Concepts in an Ontology of Resilient Computing

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# Outline

## 1 Introduction

- Ontologies and Ontology Design Patterns (ODPs)

## 2 Motivation

- The ReSIST Network of Excellence
- The Fault Domain Concept

## 3 Characterizing Role and Reusability

- Comparative Analysis of 2 ODPs
- Roles of Domain Concepts in ODPs
- Reusability of Domain Concepts in ODPs
- Role and Reusability of Fault in ReSIST



# Ontology Design Patterns (ODPs)

- **Ontologies** have emerged as one of the key components for the realization of the Semantic Web.
- **Ontology Engineering** involves a broad range of activities focused on the development of ontologies.
- **Ontology Design Patterns (ODPs)** have evolved from the preceding success of design patterns in software engineering, (and known as “*archetypal solutions to design problems in a certain context*”).

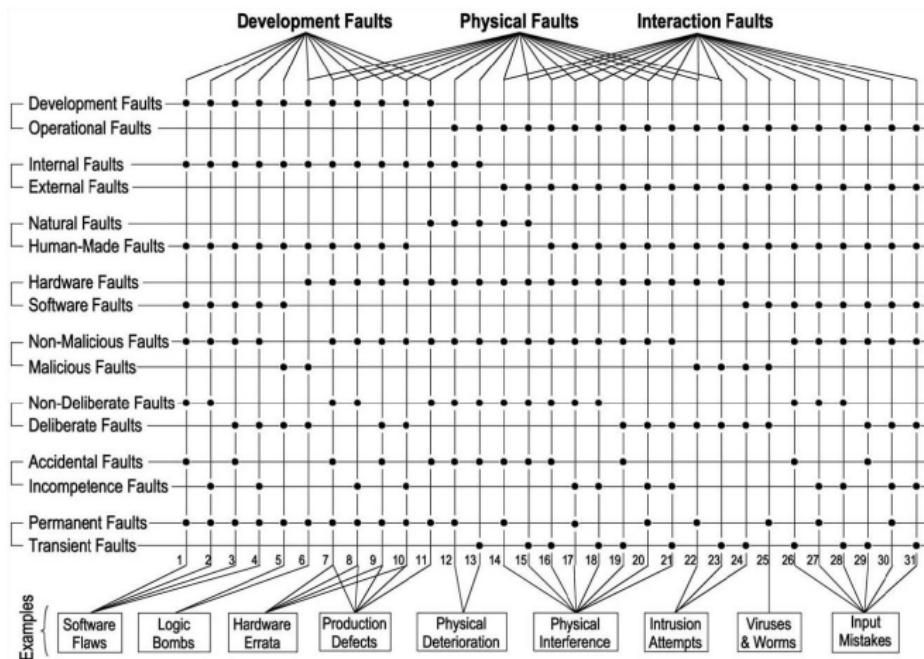


# The ReSIST Project

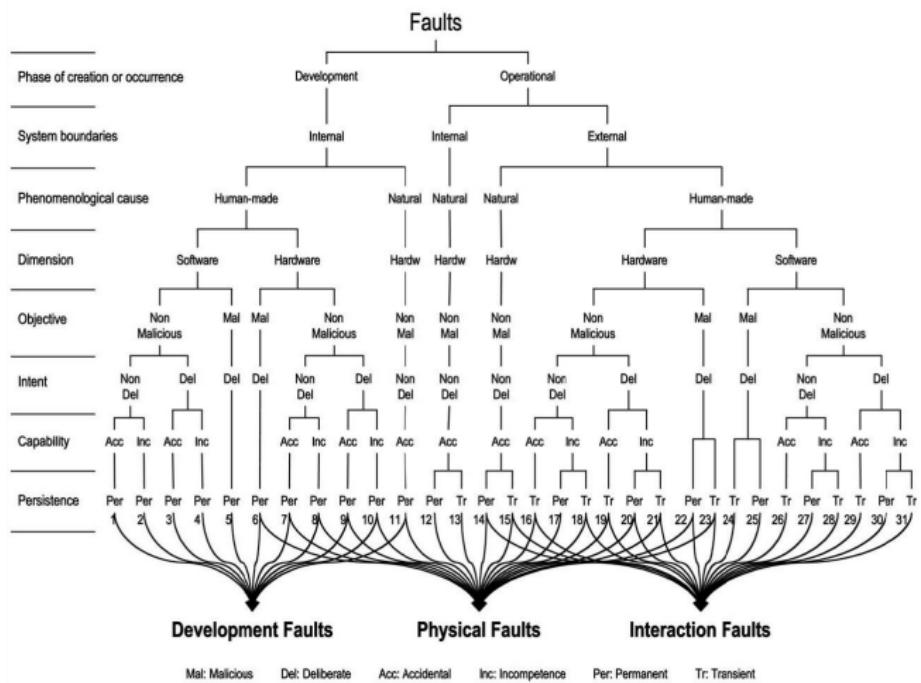
- **The ReSIST Knowledge Base:** an ontologically mediated web portal that enables the end-user to browse and search different type of information in the area of resilient systems.  
(<http://www.rkbexplorer.com/explorer/>)
- The ReSIST Knowledge Base features an **ontology** in the field of **resilient computing**.
- The representation of the **Fault domain concept** in the ontology for ReSIST is challenging due to:
  - The complexity of its **definition**.
  - The **number of roles** that it supports in the ontology.
  - The **relationships** with other domain concepts in the ontology.



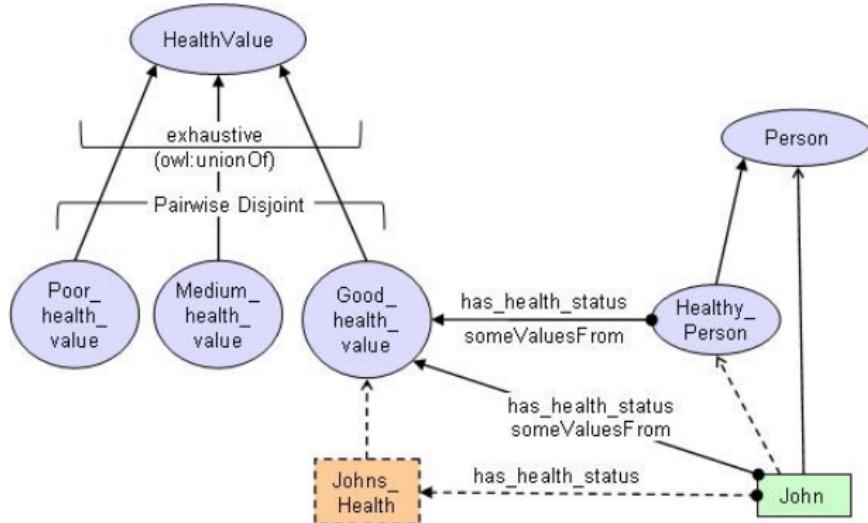
# Matrix representation of Fault from (Avizienis 2004)



## Tree representation of Fault from (Avizienis 2004)



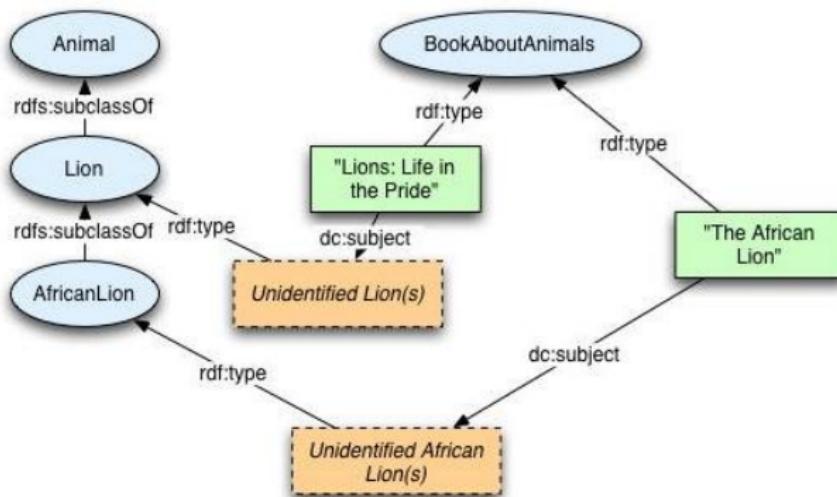
# ODP1: Pattern 2-Variant 2 in (Rector 2005)



Representing Specified Values in OWL: “value partitions” and “value sets”



## ODP2: Approach 4 in (Noy 2005)



Representing Classes As Property Values on the Semantic Web



# Similarities between the 2 ODPs examined

- Both use a **hierarchy of classes** to provide **anonymous individuals** as **property values** for other concepts in the ontology
  - In Pattern 2-Variant 2 from (Rector 2005) the hierarchy is used as a representation of **features, attributes, or modifiers** that describe other concepts in the ontology.
  - In Approach 5 from (Noy 2005) the hierarchy is used as a **subject index** to annotate other domain concepts in the ontology.
- Both keep ontology expressivity within **OWL-DL**

# Differences between the 2 ODPs examined

- Regarding the **hierarchy of classes**:
  - In Pattern 2-Variant 2 (Rector 2005) it conforms to the definition of **value partition**.
  - In Approach 4 (Noy 2005) it does **not** and classes could be organized in any hierarchical structure.
- Regarding the **anonymous individuals**:
  - In Pattern 2-Variant 2 (Rector 2005) they are of the **same type** of the other individuals in the class.
  - In Approach 4 (Noy 2005) they are of **different type** of the other individuals in the class. Anonymous individuals are subjects while the others are actual animals.

# A Terminology for Roles of Domain Concepts I

- **Generic Class Hierarchy (GCH):** refers to a set of classes organized in any hierarchical structure (e.g. a single class or a set of classes organized in a list, a tree or a directed acyclic graph).
- **Domain Class Hierarchy (DCH):** refers to any GCH that contains the classes corresponding to the domain concepts that the ontology is intended to represent.
- **Value Class Hierarchy (VCH):** refers to any GCH that is used to provide anonymous individuals as values to properties for other domain concepts in the ontology.

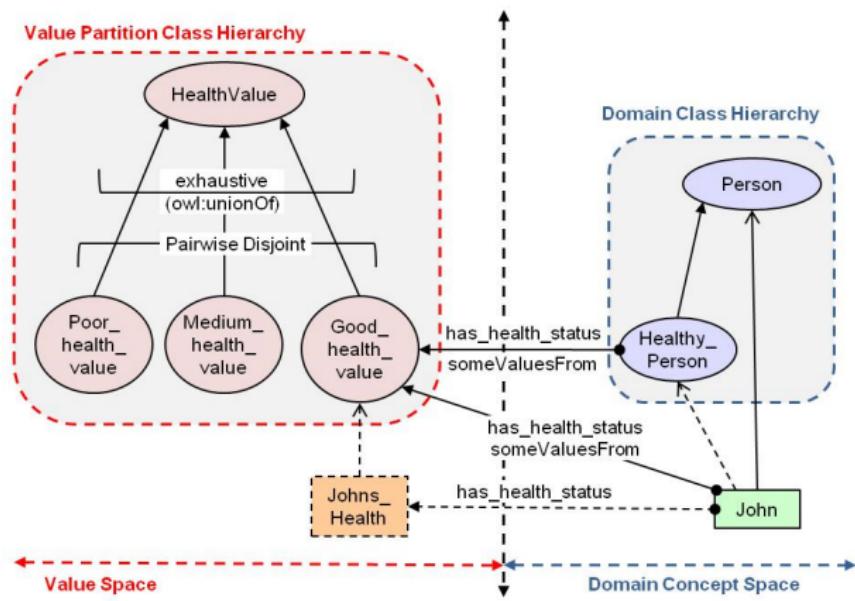


# A Terminology for Roles of Domain Concepts II

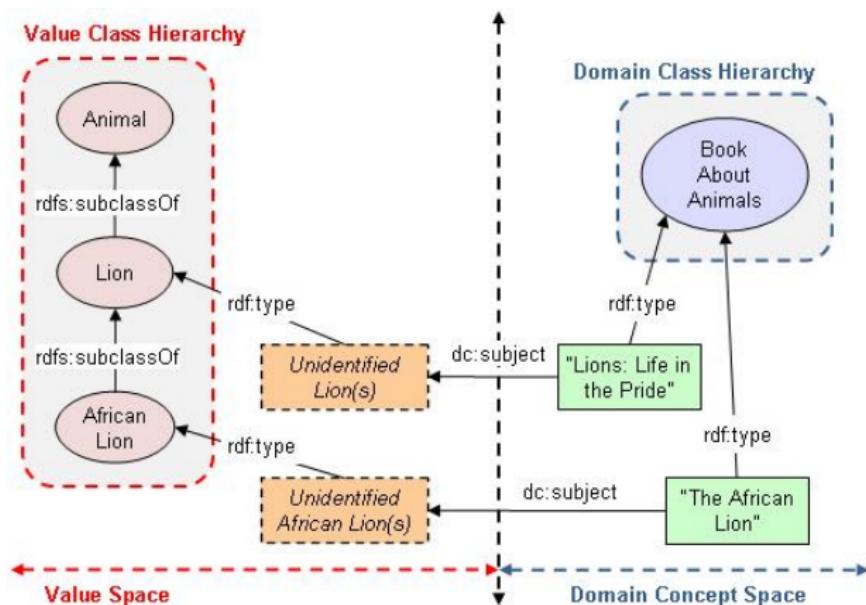
- **Value Partition Class Hierarchy (VPCH):** refers to a GCH that: **a)** is a Value Class Hierarchy and **b)** conforms to the definition of a value partition
- **Domain Concept Space (DCS):** identifies the subset of the ontology model that contains all the classes that belong to a Domain Class Hierarchy.
- **Value Space (VS):** identifies the subset of the ontology model that contains all the classes that belong to a Value Class Hierarchy or Value Partition Class Hierarchy.



# Example 1: Roles of Domain Concepts in (Rector 2005)



## Example 2: Roles of Domain Concepts in (Noy 2005)



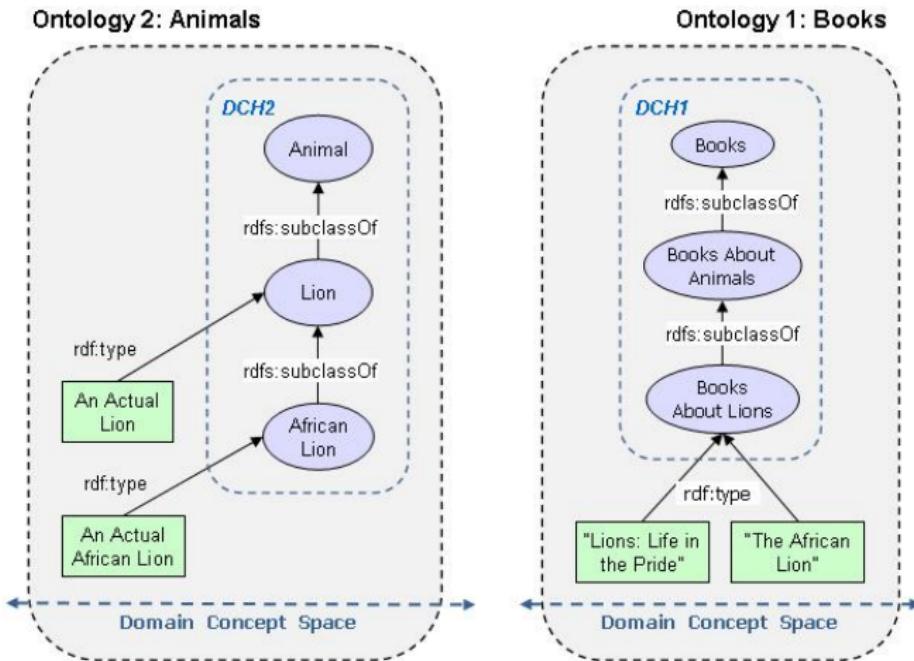
# Scenario 1

## Scenario 1:

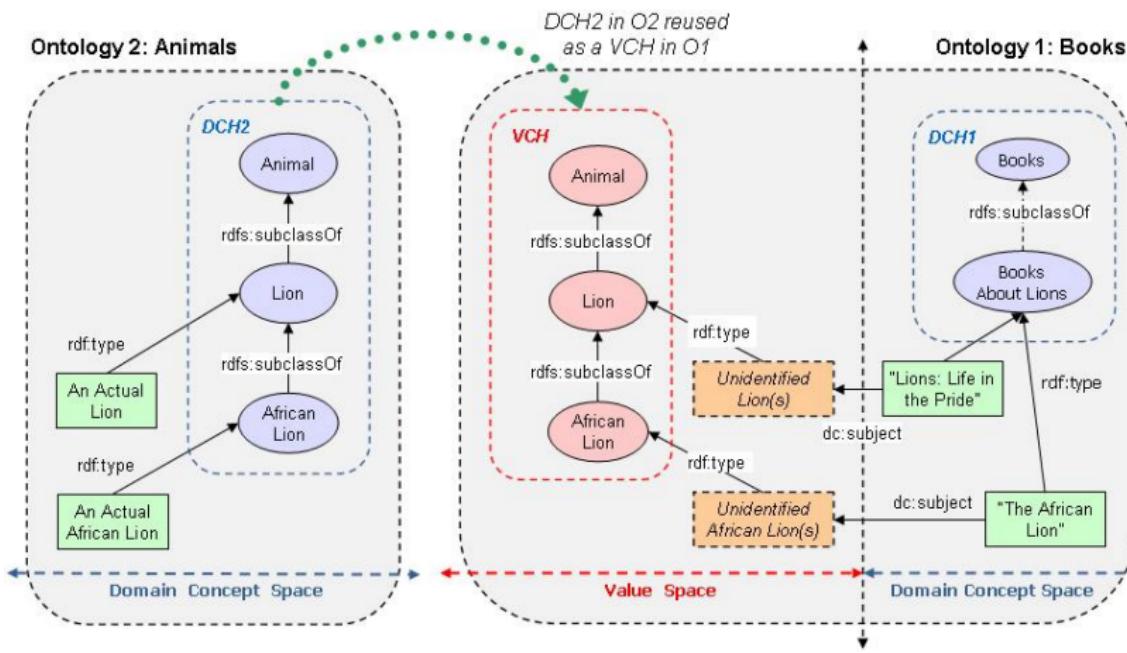
- Let us consider two ontologies  $O_1$  and  $O_2$ , with two Domain Class Hierarchies  $DCH_1$  and  $DCH_2$  in their Domain Concept Space respectively.
- In the context of (Noy 2005) and (Rector 2005) we can **reuse**  $DCH_2$  from  $O_2$  to support the role of a Value Class Hierarchy in ontology  $O_1$ .



# Example Scenario 1: Premise



# Example Scenario 1: Conclusion



## Scenario 2

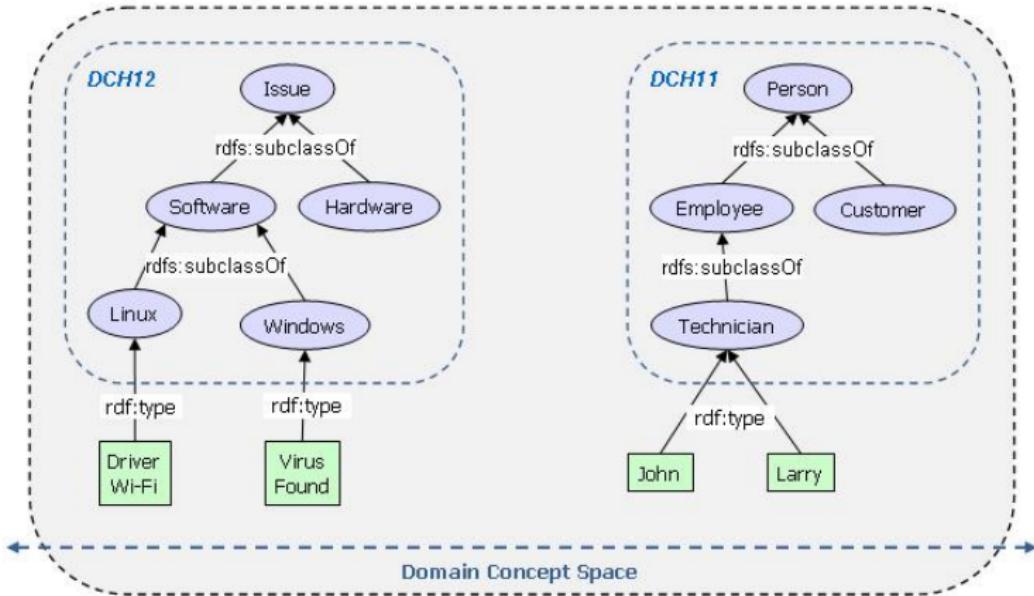
### Scenario 2:

- Let us consider a single ontology  $O_1$ , with two Domain Class Hierarchies  $DCH_{11}$  and  $DCH_{12}$  in its Domain Concept Space.
- In the context of (Noy 2005) and (Rector 2005) we can **reuse**  $DCH_{12}$  to support the role of a Value Class Hierarchy for  $DCH_{11}$  in  $O_1$ .

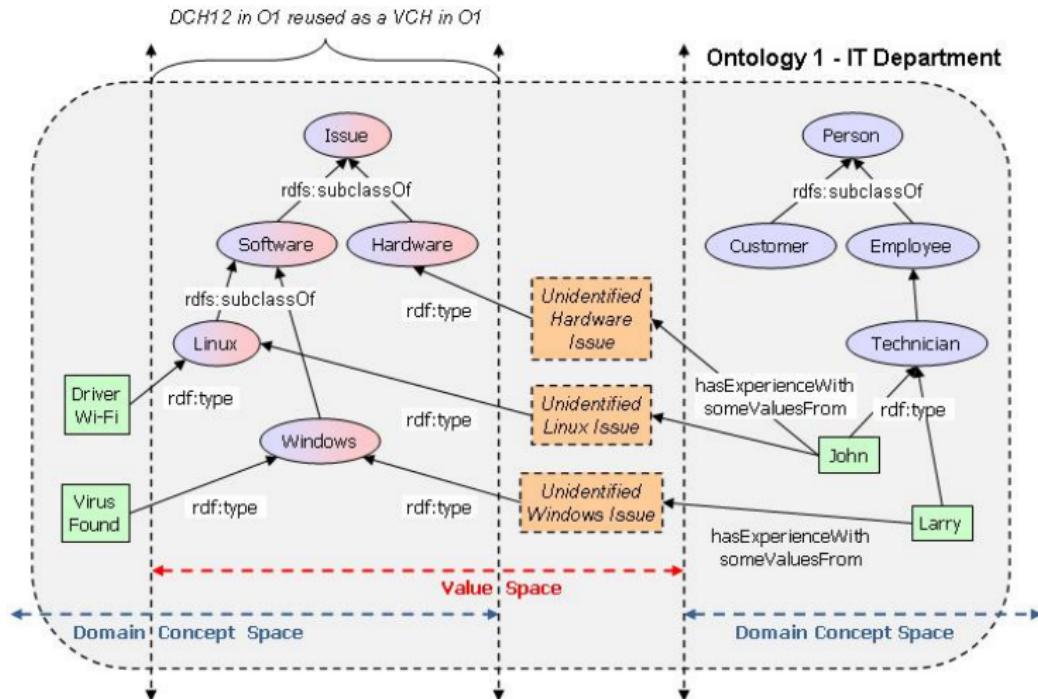


## Example Scenario 2: Premise

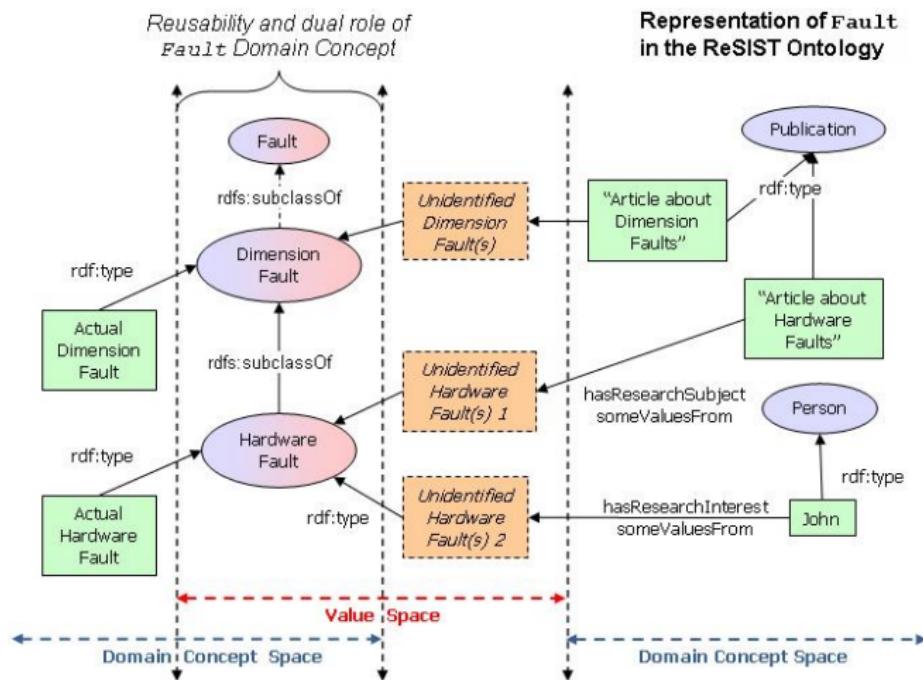
Ontology 1 – IT Department



## Example Scenario 2: Conclusion



# Representation of Fault in ReSIST fits Scenario 2



# Summary

- Performed a **comparative analysis** of 2 ODPs.
- Characterized the **role of domain concepts** in the 2 ODPs examined.
- Characterized two **reusability scenarios** for domain concepts in ODPs.
- Made **explicit** certain potentially **implicit** modeling decisions previously taken in ontology building.
- Applied findings to the representation of the **Fault domain concept** in the ontology for ReSIST.

# Questions



# References I

-  A. Avizienis, J.-C. Laprie, B. Randell, and C. Landwehr. Basic Concepts and Taxonomy of Dependable and Secure Computing. *IEEE Transactions on Dependable and Secure Computing*. 01(1):11–33, 2004.
-  EU Sixth Framework Programme (FP6) The ReSIST Network of Excellence. *Contract: IST 4 026764 NOE, 2005–2008*  
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## References II



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