

# Semantic Interoperability Community Of Practice (SICoP) Semantic Interoperability Conference 2006

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# **Knowledge Broker Semantic Integration Prototype**

#### Ray Piasecki

BAE Systems Inc. E&IS Fellow Technical Director, CFT/TCS Knowledge Systems (858) 592-5104 ray.piasecki@baesystems.com

# **Topics**



- Research Performed
- Semantic Integration Architecture
- Research Observations
- Prototype Demonstration

### **Knowledge Broker Prototype**

➤ A prototype evaluating the application of knowledge representation technologies to perform systems of systems integration.

# 1. Created a Reference Architecture Model that mapped KR, Ell and UIM technologies across enterprise platforms and information tiers.

Captured core architectural constructs and key technologies.

#### 2. Ran several focused technology studies.

 Examined functional capability and breadth of several ontology platforms and analytics engines to study elements of the reference architecture.

#### 3. Developed a large scale prototype to simulate an information enterprise.

- Enterprise knowledge portal with advanced search and link analysis tools.
- Federated Geospatial data systems.
- Unstructured data stores.

### 4. Analyzed phase-1 results and re-factored into spiral-2 prototype.

- Examined the practicality of knowledge representation platforms as evident in existing academic and COTS products.
- Evaluated the robustness and stability of supporting standards.

#### **Technical Studies**



#### - Platform Analysis

Ontology: SnoBase, Jena2, TM4J

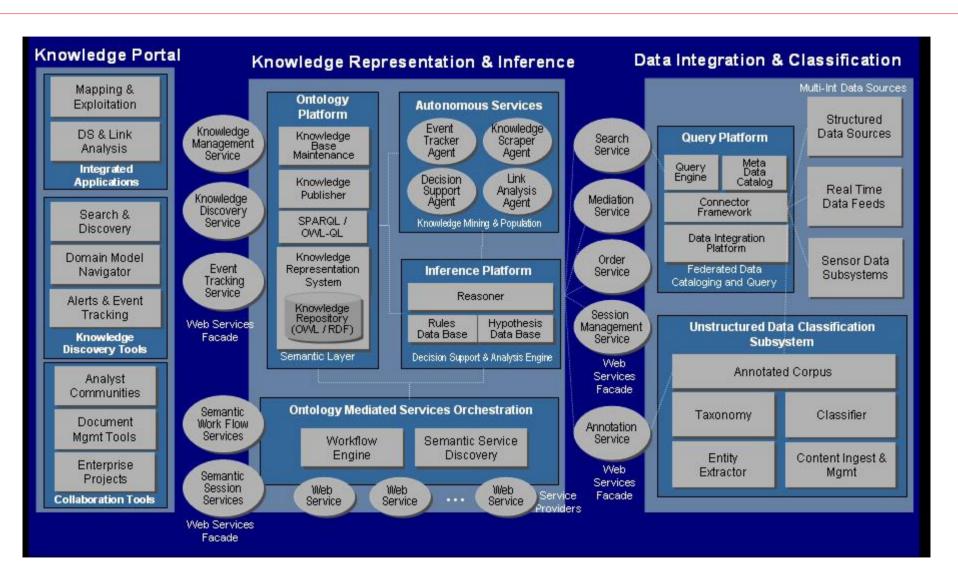
EII: MetaMatrix, LiquidDataAnalytics: Gate, UIMA SDK

#### Integration Analysis

- Semantic Integration: Used the semantic layer as an integration construct. Mapping a domain vocabulary across the structured and unstructured data sets. (KR to EII connection)
- Structured Data Systems: Federated queries against enterprise metamodel for access to data stores
- Unstructured Data Systems: Performed an entity extraction and classification on data sets and posted annotations to populate ontological instances

#### - Ontology Analysis

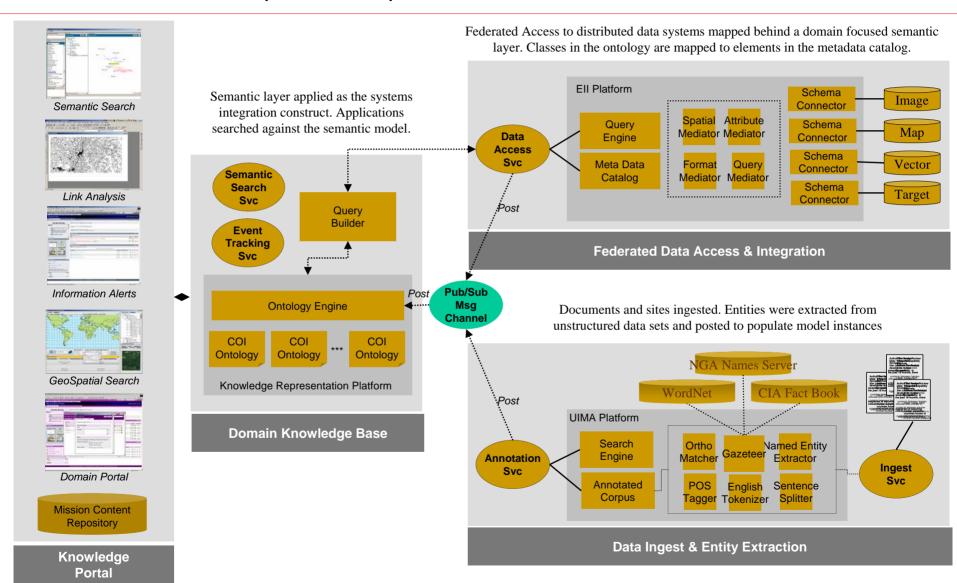
- Applied a suite of ontology's built for individual communities of interest (COI) rather then a complex and overly generic cross domain vocabulary
- Experimented with model size to determine the practicality of reasoning against varied model complexities
- Compared the end-user "application capability" enabled through a hierarchical taxonomy provided in a topic map against deeper semantic relationships facilitated in OWL/RDF



# **Knowledge Broker Systems Integration Prototype**



# **Spiral-1 Components**



#### **Technical Observations**



#### - Platform technical issues were faced with even pragmatic prototyping

- Encountered memory and performance issues persisting OWL statements when trying to create a model robust enough to do some practical level of reasoning.
- A modest owl model can be 500K statements. Our tests run with 90K OWL statements hosted on the Jena platform took hours to return a query.

#### Established a semantically rich interface to support discovery of enterprise data.

- A semantic layer was developed for a domain specific community of interest not as a unifying ontology for cross domain unification or as an enterprise-wide common vocabulary.
- A universal semantic layer is not seen as practical nor semantically rich.

#### Model Instantiation

- Populating the ontological model with all instances of information across a large-scale enterprise does not appear to be feasible. The model quickly becomes impractically large.
- Instead of implicit model population a query approach was used.
- Classes in the ontology were mapped against entities in the enterprise metamodel. Attributes of the classes were mapped against metamodel properties. Upon request a class was populated using a query against the metamodel.
- Complex integration code is required to interface the ontology layer and the back end data integration layer.
- Evolving COTS products that move to incorporate both traditional EII and Semantic Markup engines in a single platform will significantly reduce integration glue code (i.e Metamatrix match-it).
- Significant complexity is associated with creating an ontological model abstracting Temporal and Geospatial types

#### OWL & RDF tests

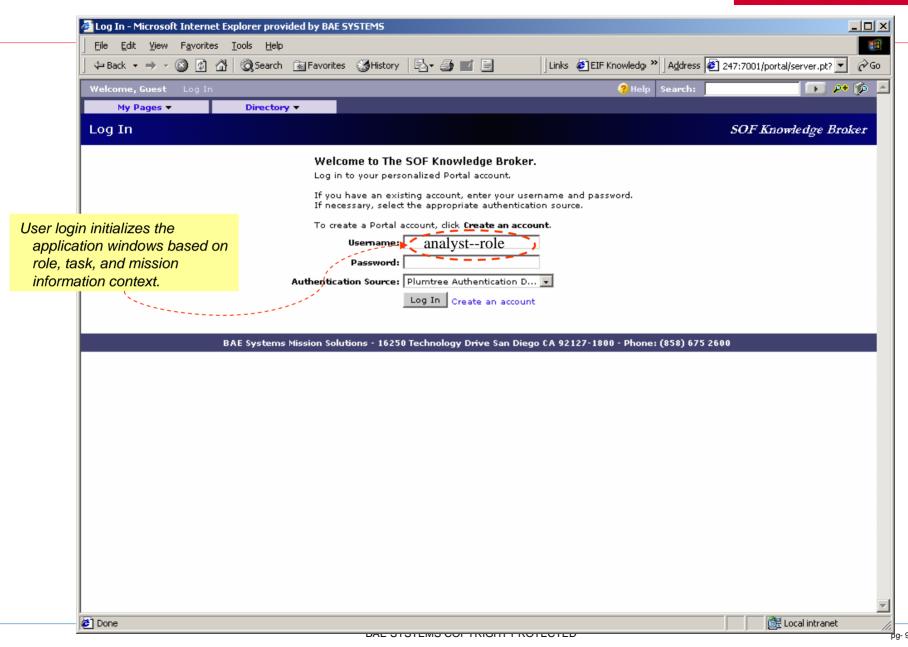
- Although OWL adds ability to specify richer semantic relationships, available platforms and query languages don't offer a corresponding semantic query capability to leverage that information (i.e. Jena with RDF query).
- Until OWL-QL arrives one is still operating at the level of extracting an element from a taxonomic hierarchy as
  opposed to querying for richer semantic constructs such as typed class relationships, cardinality, equality, etc.



# **Prototype Demonstration**

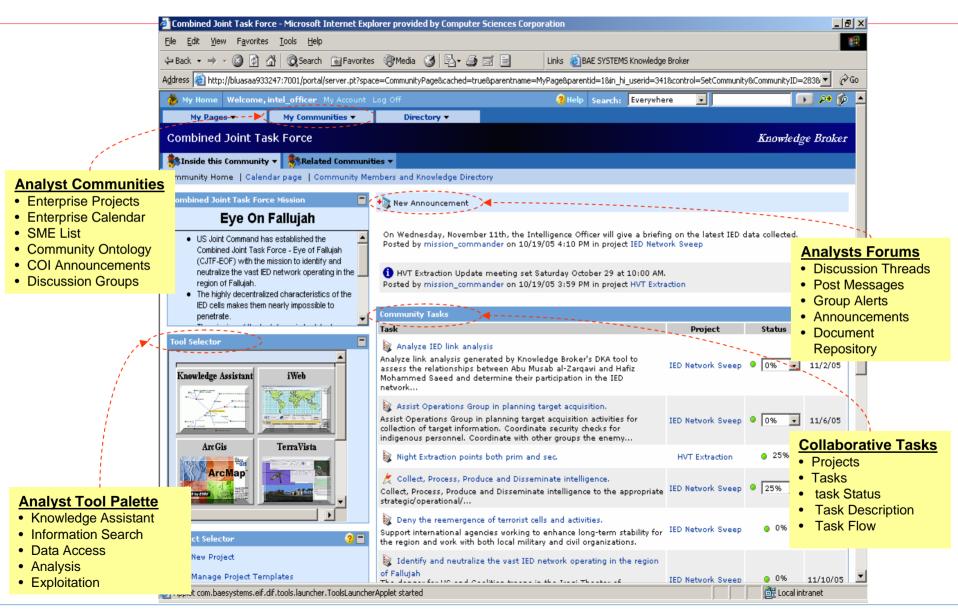
# **Role Based Login**





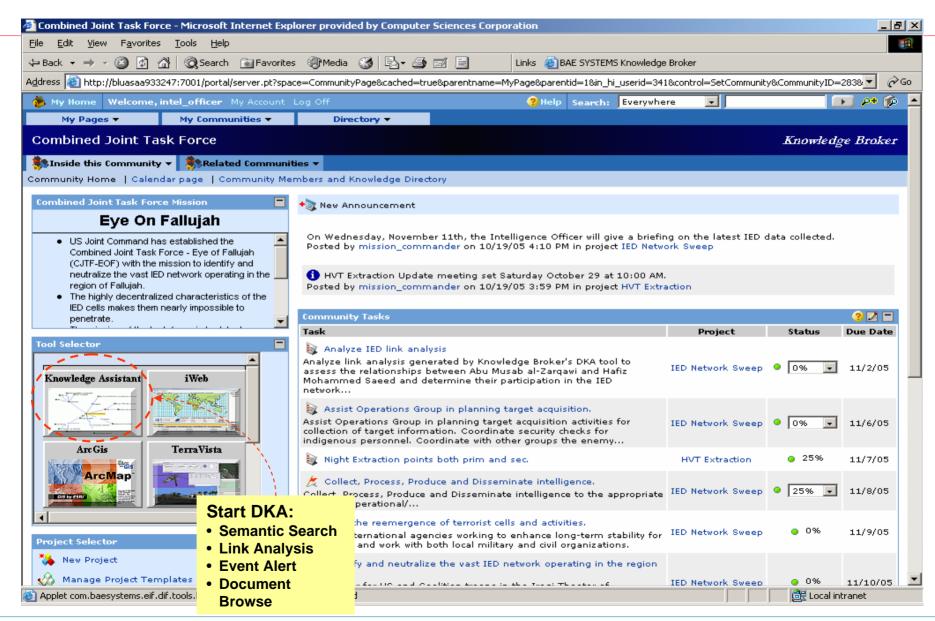
# **Collaborative Knowledge Portal**





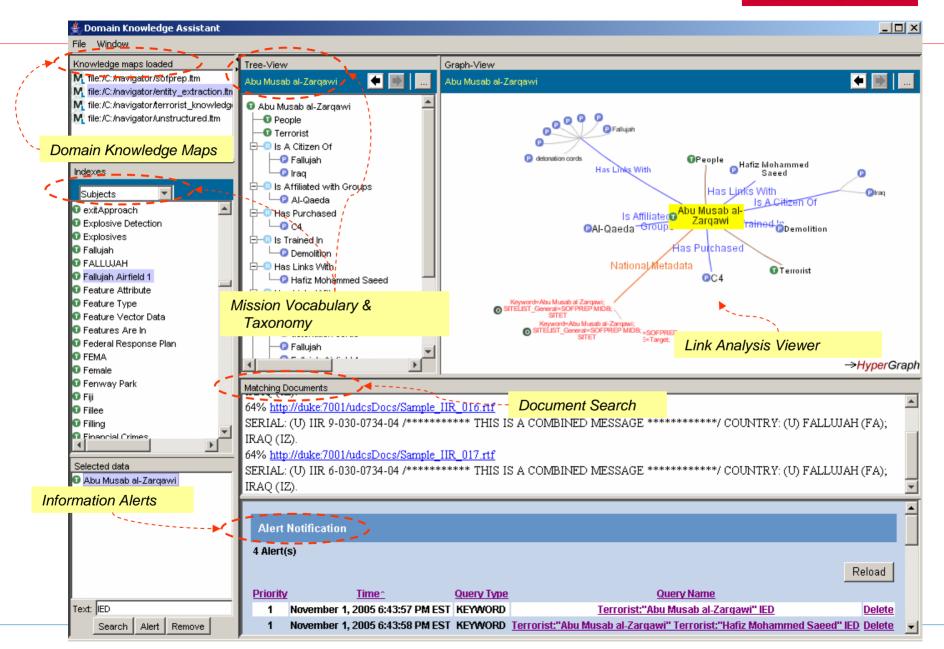
# **Integrated Tool Palette**

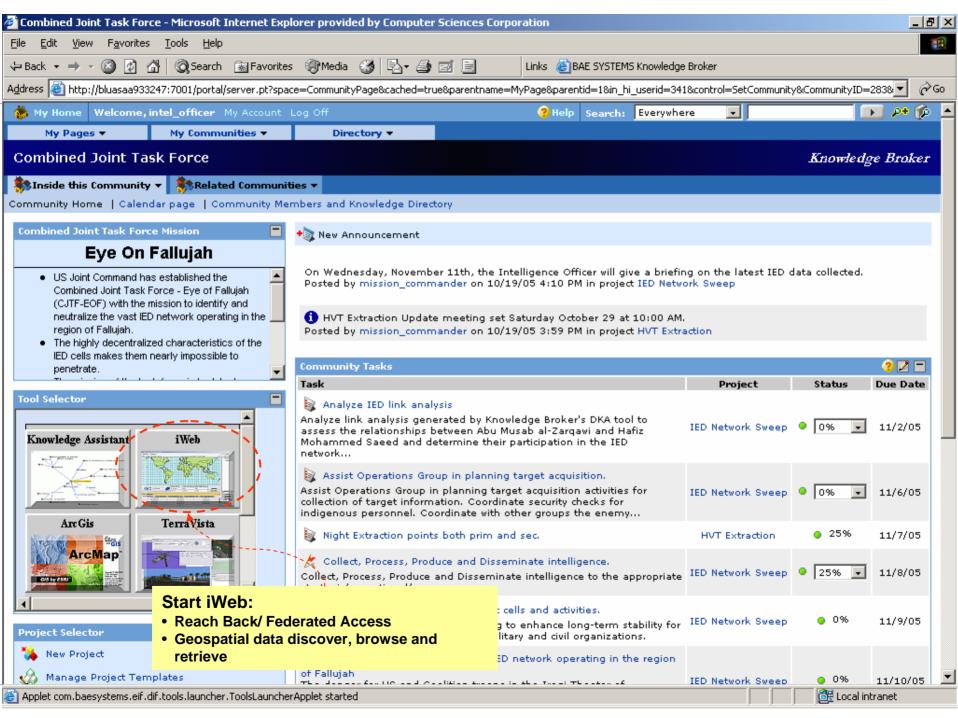




# **Domain Knowledge Assistant (DKA)**

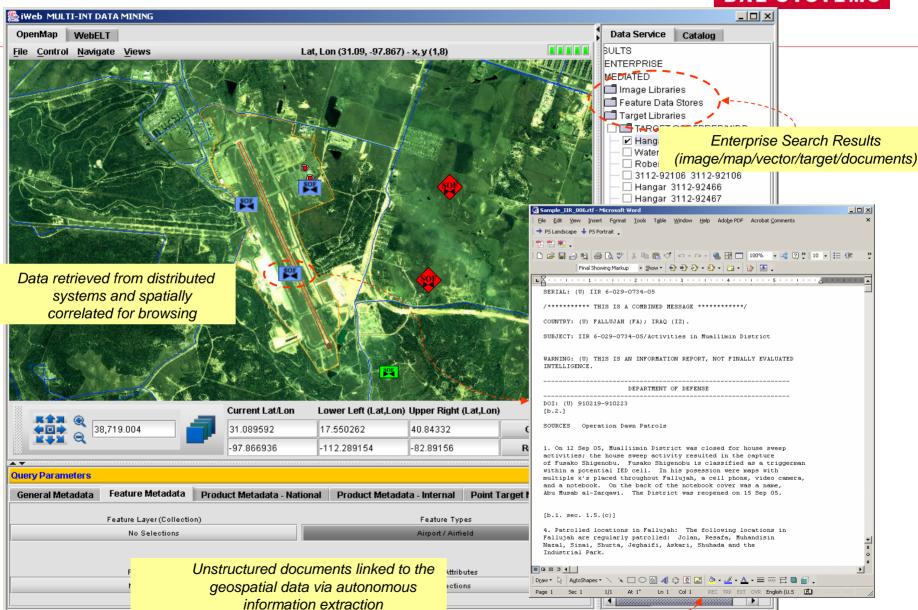
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# **Federated Access To GeoSpatial Data Products**

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# **Questions?**