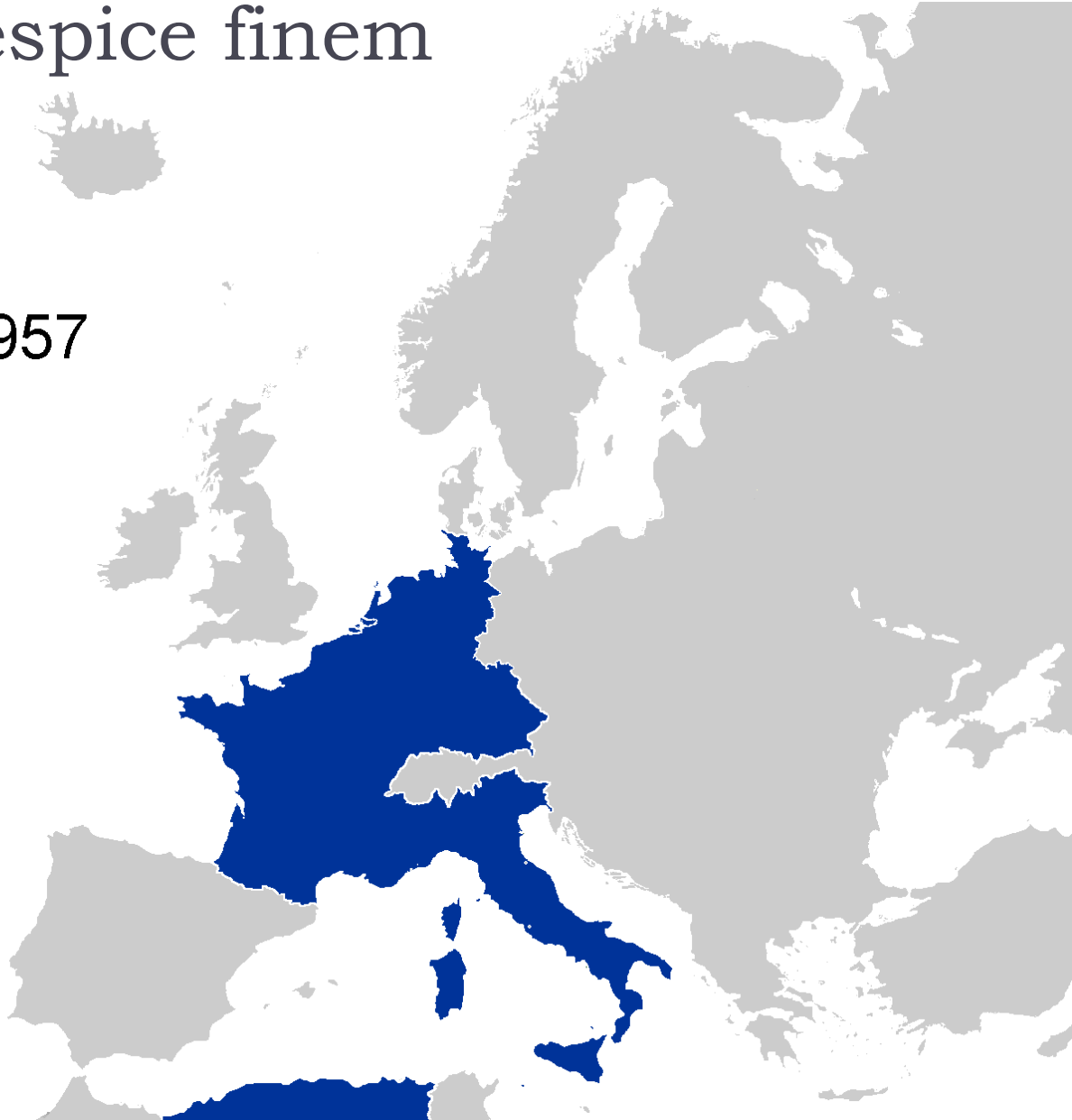


# Towards Semantic Interoperability in an Evolving Environment

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1957



# Requirements for Interoperability Support

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- ▶ Semantic expressiveness
- ▶ Operational scalability
- ▶ Maintainability

# Distributed Information Systems

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- ▶ Today we have the technique to deploy distributed information systems with affordable setup costs.
  - ▶ Web Services: interoperability on the syntactic level.
  - ▶ Emerging semantic interoperability (Semantic Web Services).
  - ▶ Emerging Approaches for formalizing and modeling distributed workflows.
- ▶ Typical problems in enterprise-scale applications:
  - ▶ Very high number of data instances
  - ▶ Demands for efficient computation → Can be a limiting factor for semantic applications.



# Sub-Problem exchange of documents

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- ▶ In an enterprise scenario one major use-case is the exchange of business documents. Due to evolution the content and meaning of such documents can change.
- ▶ Situation today: Transformation of documents with hand-written (tool assisted) scripts (i.e. XSLT).
  - ▶ Task of the programmer:
    - ▶ Error-prone writing of mapping-scripts that map the syntactic and the semantic level.
- ▶ General idea (semi)-automatic transformation between document versions.



# Evolution an different levels

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## **Schema change without ontology change**

$S \rightarrow S'$ ;  $O = O'$  (Change on the syntactic level)

Example: Rename of XML-tag

## **Ontology change without schema-change**

$S \rightarrow S$ ;  $O \rightarrow O'$  (Change on the semantic level)

Example: Data gets new meaning: ICD-code version, German zip-code in 1993.

## **Combination of schema and ontology-change**

$S \rightarrow S'$ ;  $O \rightarrow O'$  (Changes on both levels)

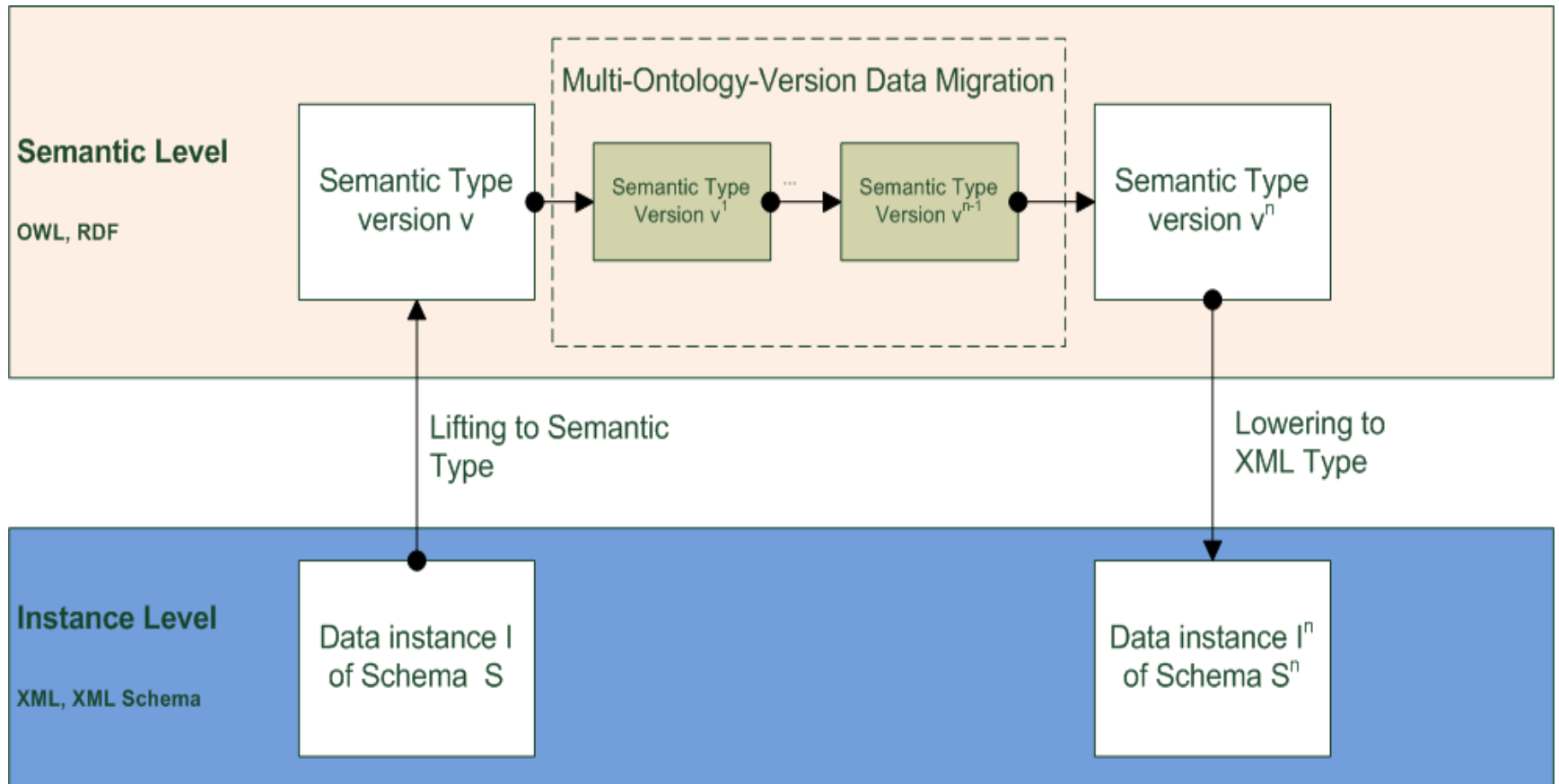
Often schema-change induced by ontology change.

Introduction of a new attribute.

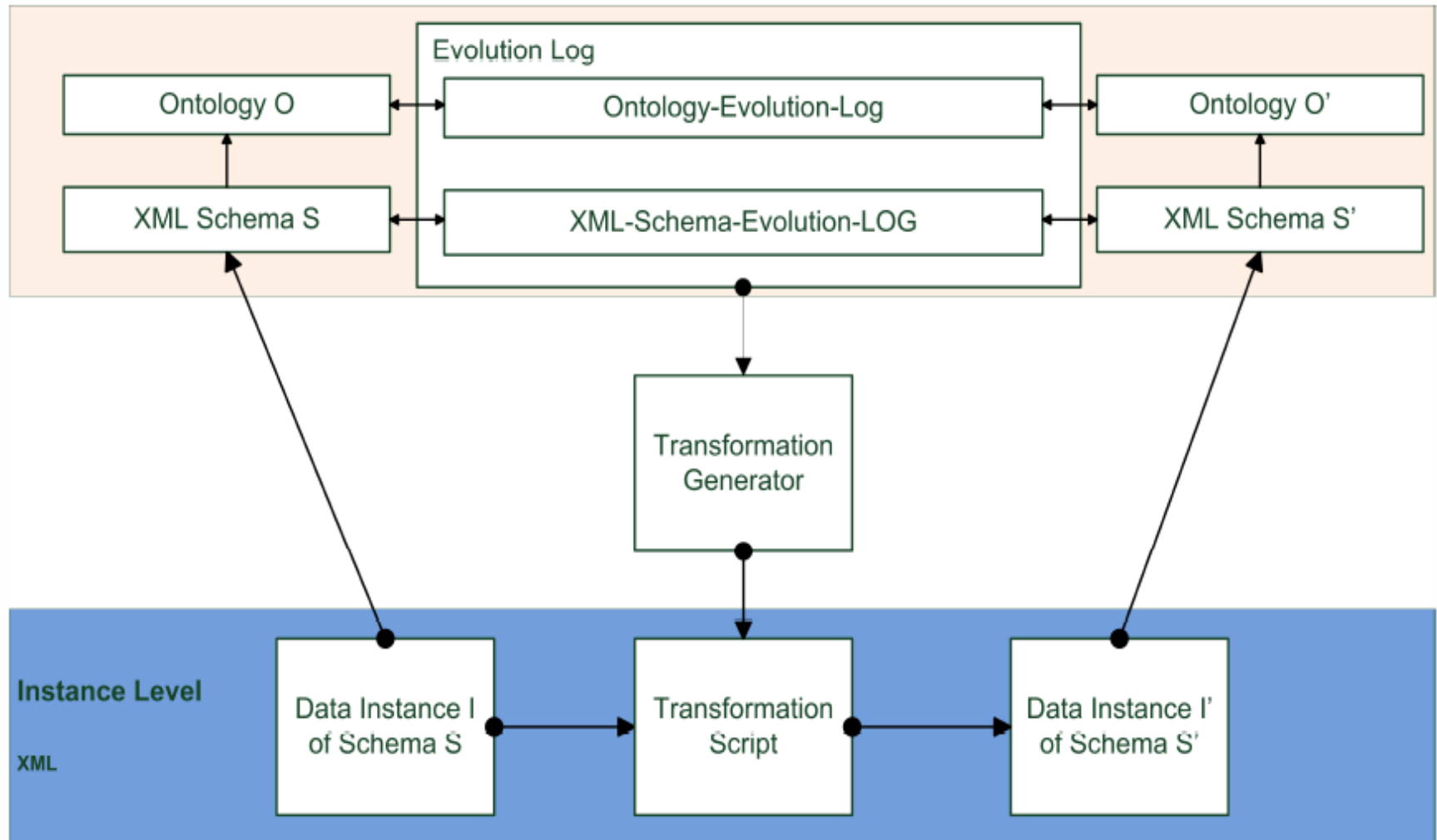
Example: Every invoice must now contain a tax number.



# Possible Solution I



# Possible Solution 2: Proposed architecture





# Scientific Basis for Evolvable Interoperability

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- ▶ Required expressiveness  
→ Ontologies
- ▶ Operational scalability  
→ Fast document transformers
- ▶ Maintainability  
→ Ontology Versioning, Knowledge Compilation

# Need for (semi-)automatic adoption

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1. There is the need for a system or language to record changes in a powerful way.
  - ▶ Goal: Automatic computation of the consequences of changes and decisions for adoption.
  - ▶ Can possibly be fulfilled by powerful semantic web techniques with reasoning capabilities.
2. Need for a highly effective and efficient transformation system which is scalable to support the high throughput expected in enterprise-scale applications.
  - ▶ 1 and 2 stay in conflict.



# Conclusion:

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- ▶ Evolution is a major concern in information systems.
- ▶ Distributed systems make the problem even more complex.
- ▶ There is a need for a system or language to record changes and their consequences in a powerful way. This requires reasoning support.
- ▶ Industrial-scale applications require a very high scalability.
- ▶ Scalability and Reasoning support stay in conflict.
- ▶ We propose “Knowledge Compilation” techniques to overcome this issue.



# Possible Solution 1

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## ▶ Advantages:

- ▶ Full reasoning support for the transformation on the semantic level. Rules can apply on schema and data.

## ▶ Enterprise-Scale Applications:

- ▶ Very high number of instance documents
- ▶ Comparably low number of schemata.

## ▶ Drawbacks:

- ▶ Computation on the semantic level is supposed to be expensive.
- ▶ The transformation is done for every single instance document.

