

# PROBABILISTIC ONTOLOGIES AND PRAGMATICS FOR COMPLEX SYSTEMS INTEGRATION

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“...The commander is compelled during the whole campaign to reach decisions on the basis of situations which cannot be predicted ... The problem is to grasp, in innumerable special cases, the actual situation which is covered by the mist of uncertainty, to appraise the facts correctly and to guess the unknown elements, to reach a decision quickly and then to carry it out forcefully and relentlessly.”



Helmuth von Moltke, 1800-18

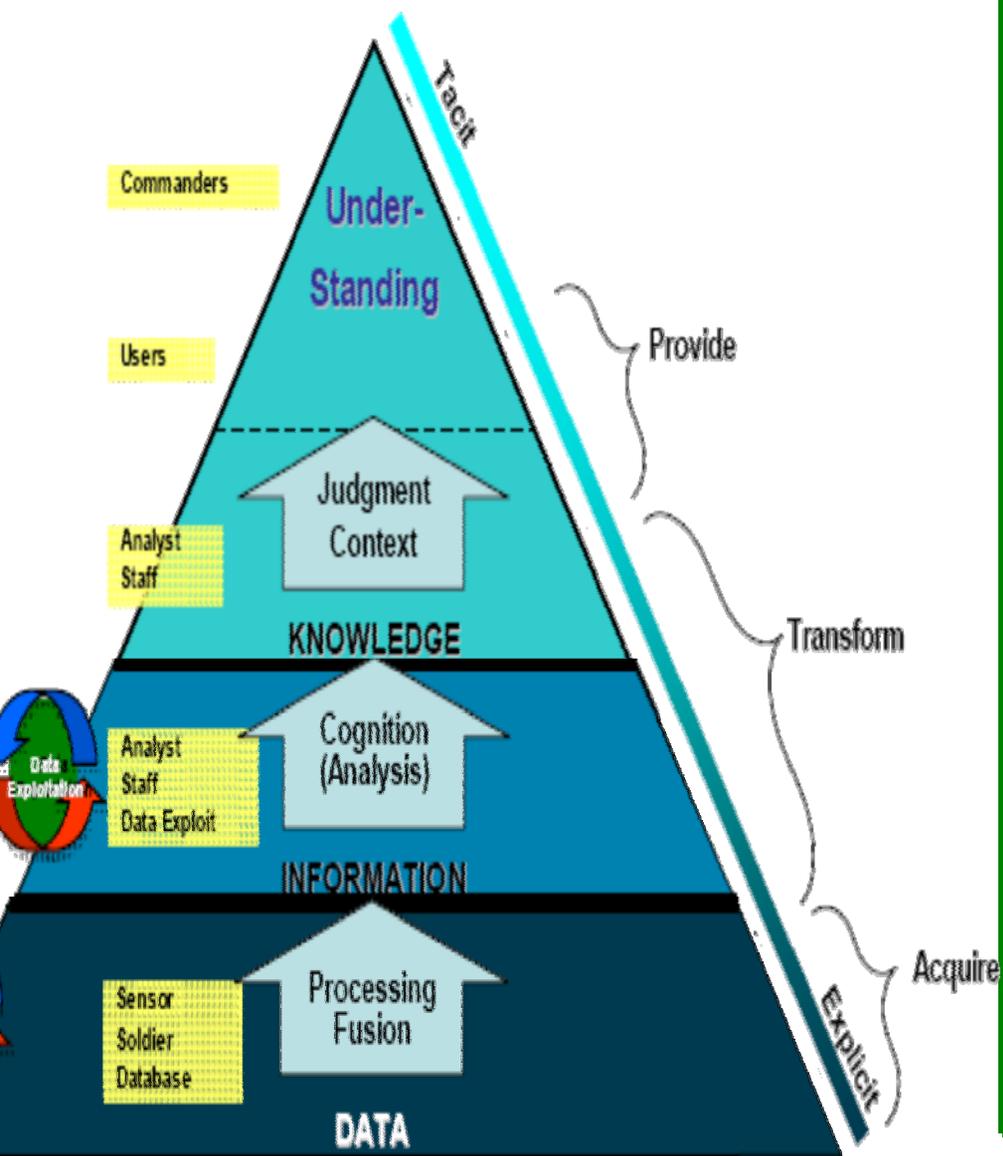
- 
- Knowledge Exchange in  $C^2$
  - Ontologies
  - Probabilistic Ontologies
  - Pragmatic Frames

ability to produce a dynamic, comprehensive, and accurate battlespace picture for the warfighter that integrates tactical data from multiple intelligence sources.

lack of automated techniques to integrate data (geolocation, detection, and identification) from multiple intelligence sources, in a consistent and timely manner.

lack of accurate and timely information about battlespace objects and events to support warfighter decision making in an asymmetric warfare.

ainty



Cognitive Hierarchy

Data Fusion Level	Association Process	Estimation Process	
L3 Impact Assessment	Evaluation (situation to actor's goals)	Game-Theoretic Interaction	E S
L2 Situation Assessment	Relationship (entity-to-entity)	Relation	E S
L1 Object Assessment	Assignment (observation-to-entity)	Attributive State	E E
L0 Signal Assessment	Assignment (observation-to-feature)	Detection	E Si

JDL Data fusion level

# Shortfalls of Current Approaches

cannot achieve fusion levels 2 and above (model), or can do so only in controlled environments (limited scalability and expressivity).

limited ability to cope with uncertainty, typically ignoring or mishandling it.

handle only standardized messages, special-scenarios, and specific sensor types, leading to interoperability issues and less than optimal use of available information.

# The Missing Pieces

Connect reports to situations

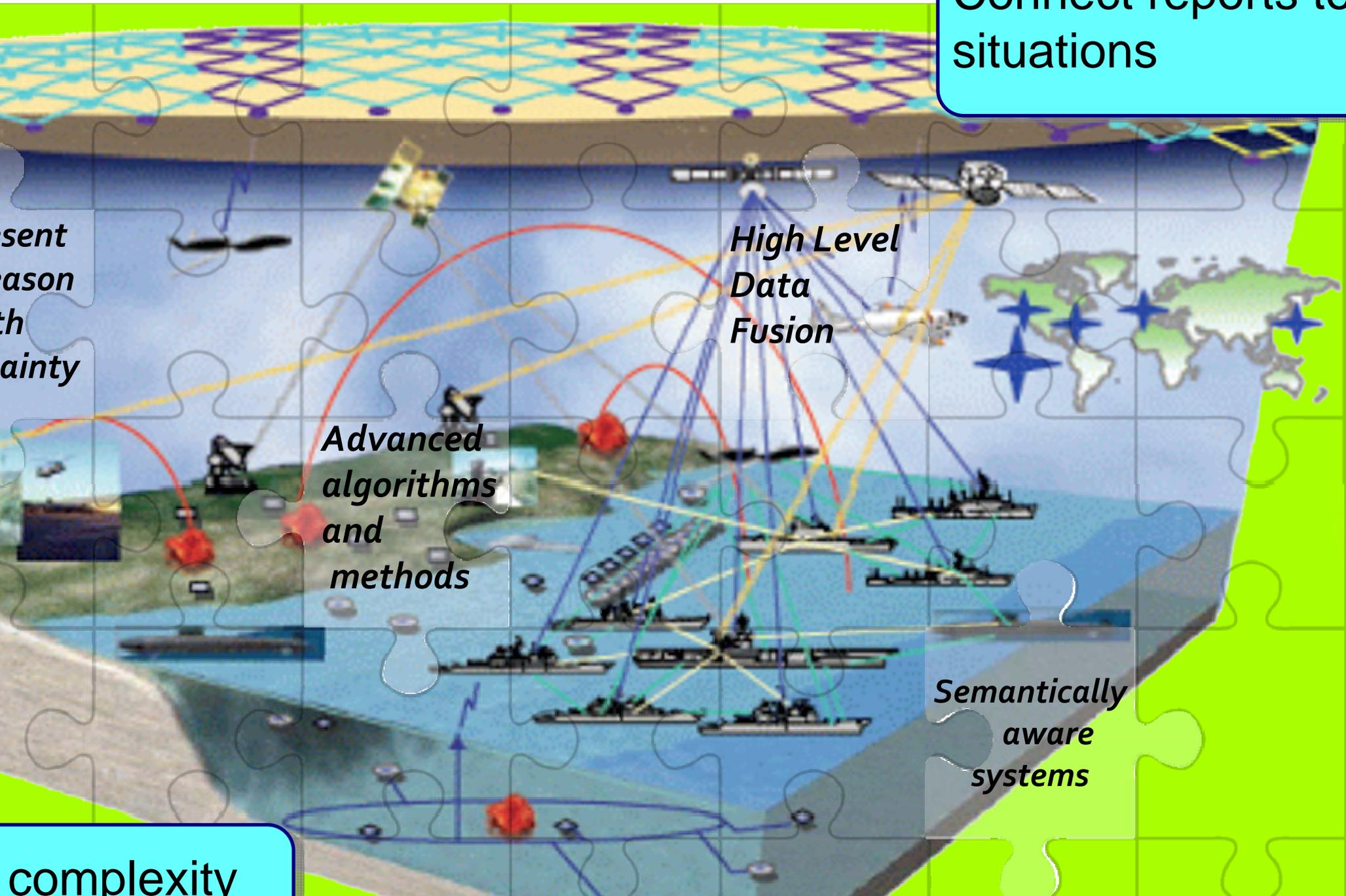
sent  
ason  
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*High Level  
Data  
Fusion*

*Advanced  
algorithms  
and  
methods*

*Semantically  
aware  
systems*

complexity



# The Way Forward

...s mathematical foundation and efficient algorithms to  
...e data from diverse sources for reliable predictive  
...n assessment

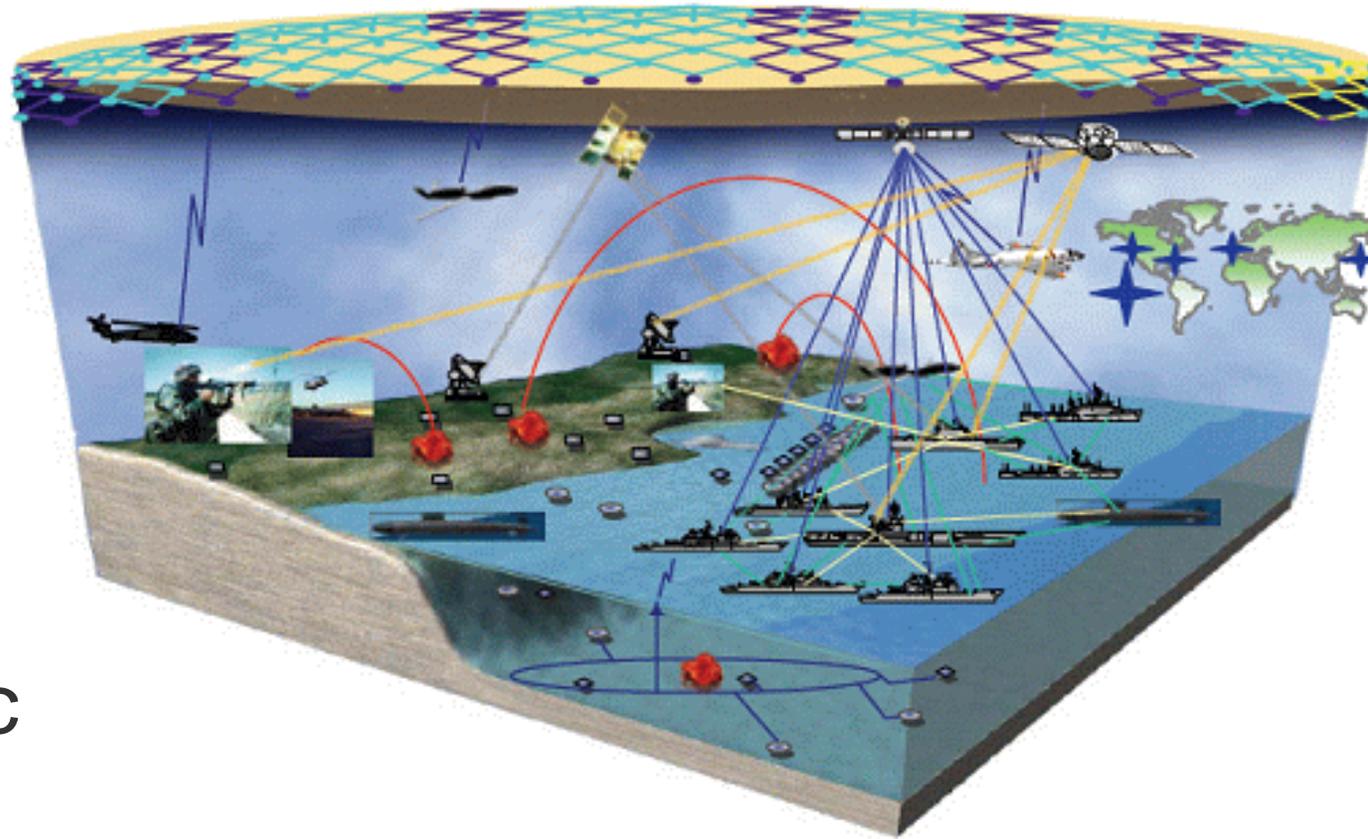
...ted techniques to reduce warfighter's information  
...ing load and provide timely actionable knowledge to  
...n makers

...erable methodologies for propagating uncertainty  
...the integration process to characterize and distinguish  
...nal conditions for predictive analysis and impact  
...ment under various behaviors and environments

...ically aware systems for interoperability in net-centric  
...ment

# Center's Multi-Disciplinary Approach

Developing interoperable  
technologies based  
on Entity Bayesian  
Networks, Probabilistic  
Models, and pragmatic  
support Net Centric  
Operations



Developing mathematically rigorous and computationally  
efficient algorithms based on Spatio-Temporal Hypothesis  
Testing and Efficient Hybrid Inference to provide  
robust predictive situational awareness Developing formal  
models and tools to represent command intent and to

# Cooperation vs. Integration

Cooperation of systems

remain autonomous and

are soft coded and

vocabularies and ontologies for  
persist

on via mediation

data transfer

Integration of systems

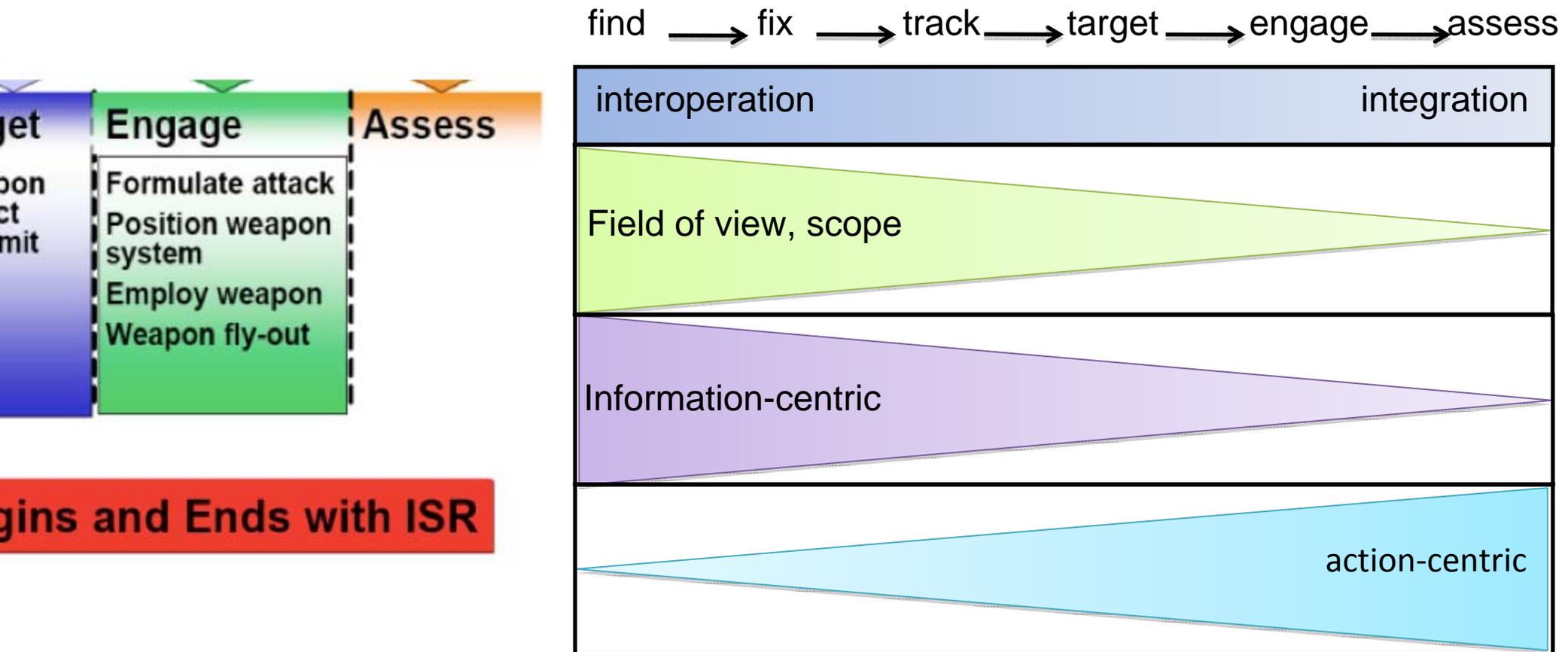
- participants are assimilated into whole, losing autonomy and independence
- tightly coupled
- interaction rules are hard coded and co-dependent
- global data vocabulary and ontology for interpretation adopted
- share information conforming to strict standards
- synchronous data transfer

Vs.

fit-to-purpose  
responsiveness

NOT Polar Opposites!

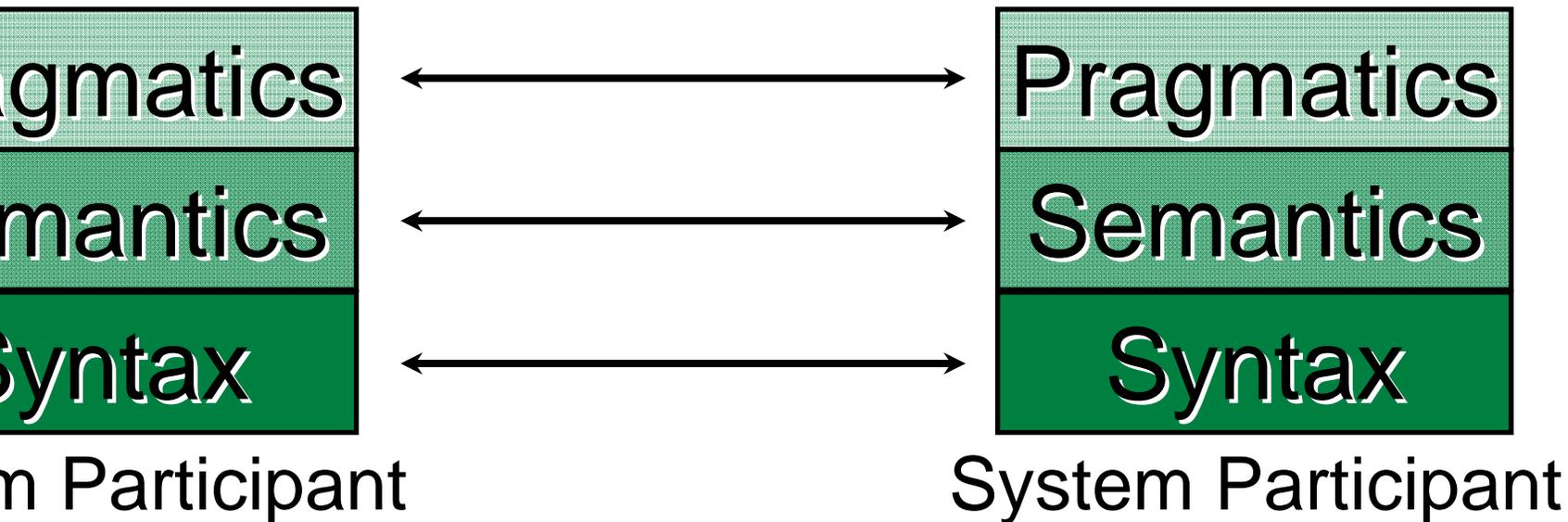
# Example: Kill chain



illustrates the co-existence of interoperation and integration component interaction.

activities in the chain are characterized by larger field of view and information-centric functions than do later activities. They need coupling and flexibility of interoperation.

# Linguistic Levels of Information change and Interoperability



Linguistic Level of Information Exchange	A System of Systems interoperates at this level if :
Syntax	The receiver re-acts to the message in a manner that the sender intends (assuming non-hostility in the collaboration).
Semantics	The receiver assigns the same meaning as the sender did to the message.

# Agenda

Knowledge Exchange in  $C^2$

Ontologies

Probabilistic Ontologies

Pragmatic Frames

# Ontologies

Philosophy: the study of nature of being and knowing

Information Systems: many definitions

Information on how to  
represent concepts, and other  
relationships among  
things to exist in some  
relationships among  
(www.whatism.com)

an ontology is a set of concepts - such as  
things, events, and relations - that are  
specified in some way (such as specific natural  
language) in order to create an agreed-upon  
vocabulary for exchanging information.  
(whatism.com)

An Ontology formally defines a common  
set of terms that are used to describe and  
represent a domain. Ontologies can be  
used by automated tools to power  
advanced services such as more accurate  
Web search, intelligent software agents  
and knowledge management. (Owl Use  
Cases)

Ontology is the  
formulate an  
conceptual schema  
is typically a  
containing all the  
relationships and  
(wikipedia.org).

Is a formal specification of a  
conceptualization (Gruber)

An ontology models the vocabulary and  
meaning of domains of interest: the objects  
(things) in domains; the relationships among  
those things; the properties, functions, and  
processes involving those things; and  
constraints on and rules about those things  
(DaConta et al., 2003)

A partial specification of a conceptual  
vocabulary to be used for formulating  
knowledge-level theories about a domain of  
discourse. The fundamental role of an  
ontology is to support knowledge sharing and  
reuse. (The Internet Reasoning Services  
project - IRS)

# Semantics in Data Fusion

Information in the battlefield comes from reports from diverse sources, in distinct syntax, and with different meanings.

Effective interoperability requires understanding the relationship between reports from different systems and the events reported upon.

Semantically aware systems are essential to distributed knowledge fusion.

Technologies are a means to semantic awareness

# Asserted vs. Inferred

pizza.owl Protégé 3.4 (file:/Users/pcesar/Applications/Protege\_3.4/examples/pizza/pizza.owl.pprj, OWL / RDF Files)



Metadata(pizza.owl) OWLClasses Properties Individuals Forms

CLASS EDITOR for RealltalianPizza (instance of owl:Class)

For Class: <http://www.co-ode.org/ontologies/pizza/2005/10/18/pizza.owl#RealltalianPizza>  Inferred View

Annotations

Property	Value	Lang
rdfs:comment	This defined class has conditions that are part of the definition: ie any Pizza that has the country of origin, Italy is a RealltalianPizza. It also has conditions that merely describe the members - that all RealltalianPizzas must only have ThinAndCrispy bases.	en
rdfs:label	PizzaltalianaReal	pt

Asserted Conditions

Pizza		NECESSARY & SUFFICIENT
hasCountryOfOrigin	has Italy	
hasBase	only ThinAndCrispyBase	NECESSARY
hasBase	some PizzaBase	INHERITED [from Pizza]

Disjoints

# Ontologies vs. OO

## Ontologies

Logical reasoners to  
relationships and  
membership

format that adapts  
structure as new  
information is learned

Open World Assumption /  
Well suited for open

## Databases / OO

- Rigidly defined classes that govern the system behavior
- All instances are created as members of some class.
- Changing a class affects all of its instances
- Closed World Assumption / Well suited for top down governance

# Ontologies and Uncertainty

There are many kinds of uncertainty, e.g.:

faulty sensors

limited, incomplete, deceptive human intelligence

limited understanding of cause and effect mechanisms in the world

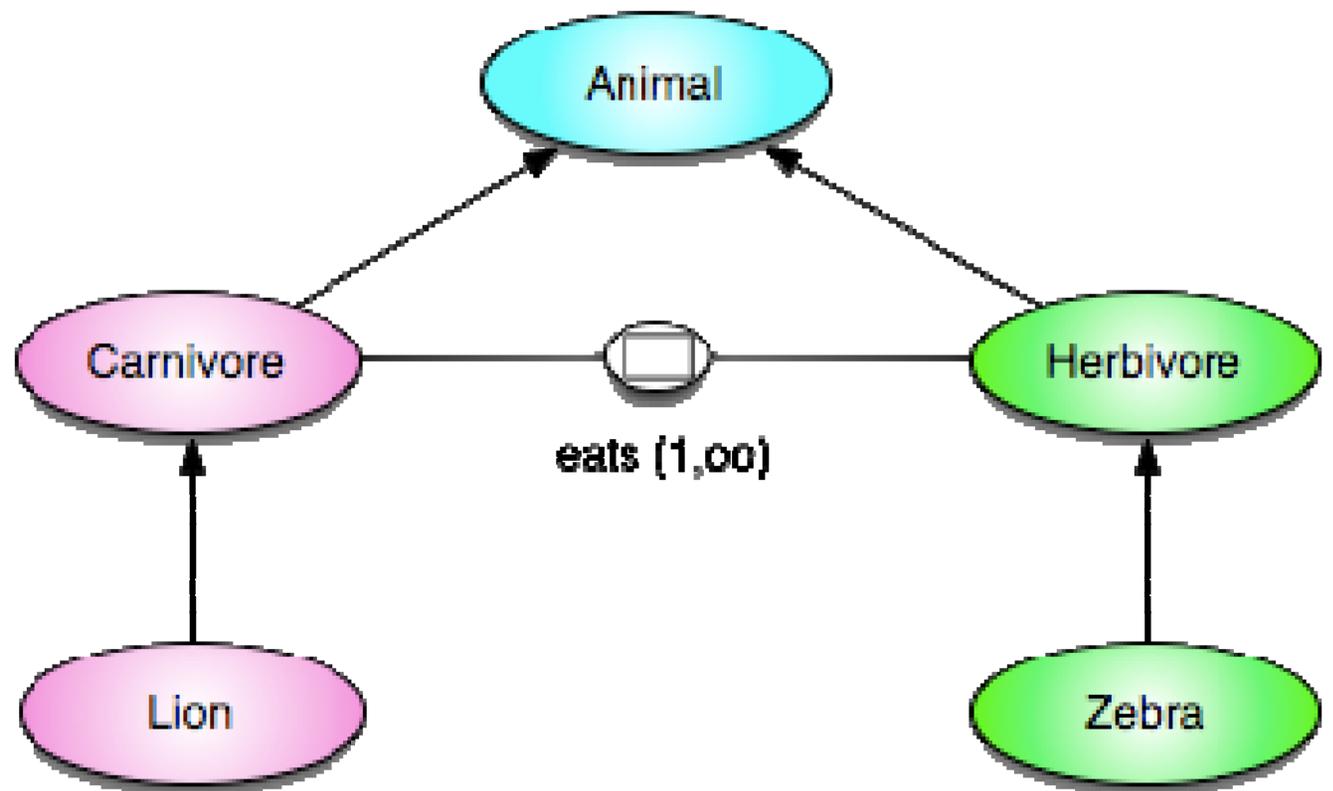
Working with uncertainty is essential

Traditional ontological Engineering methods  
provide no support for representing and

# Deterministic Reasoning

re, herbivore

animal  
animal  
herbivore  
ore  
ivore



# Agenda

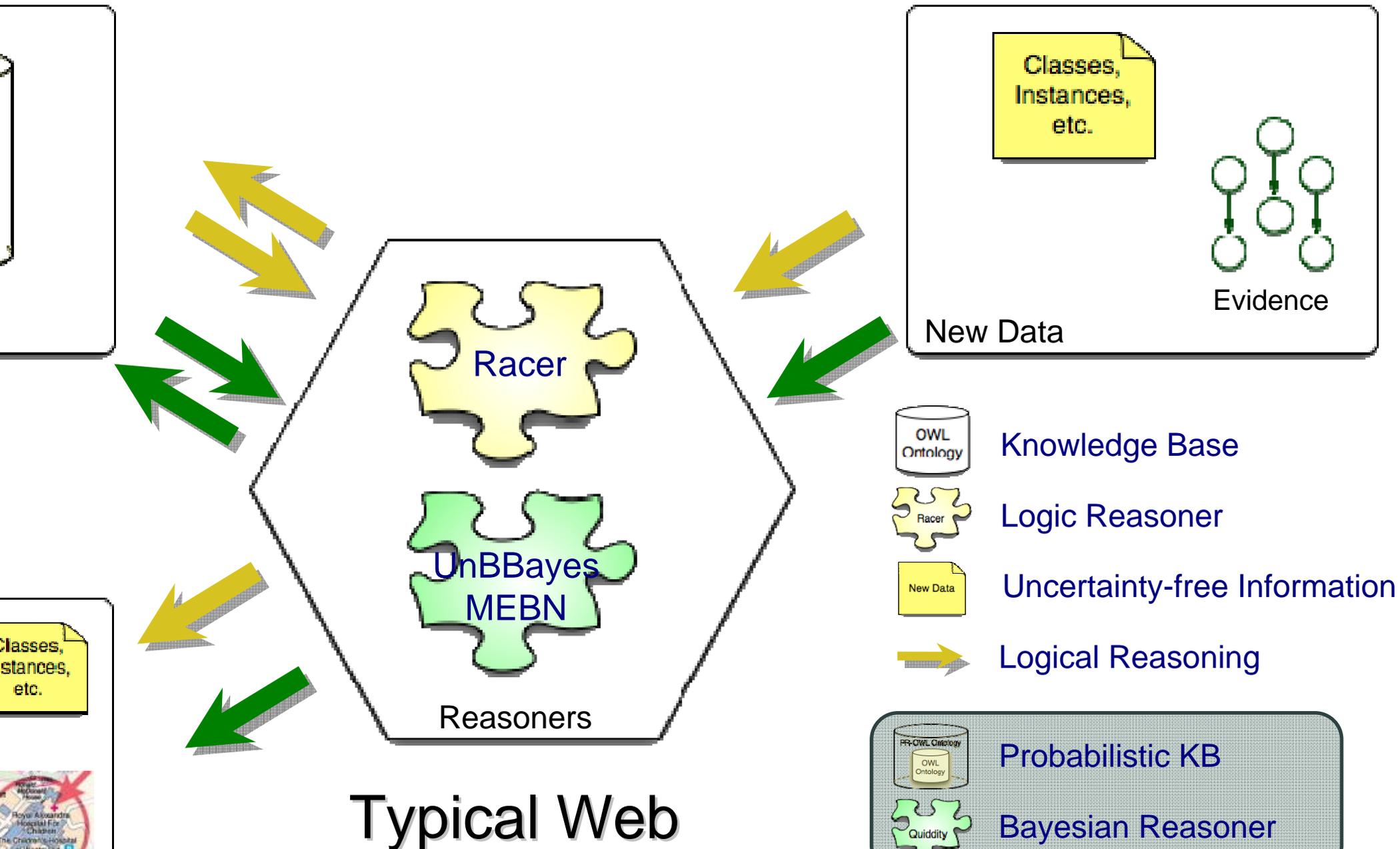
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# A Pragmatic View



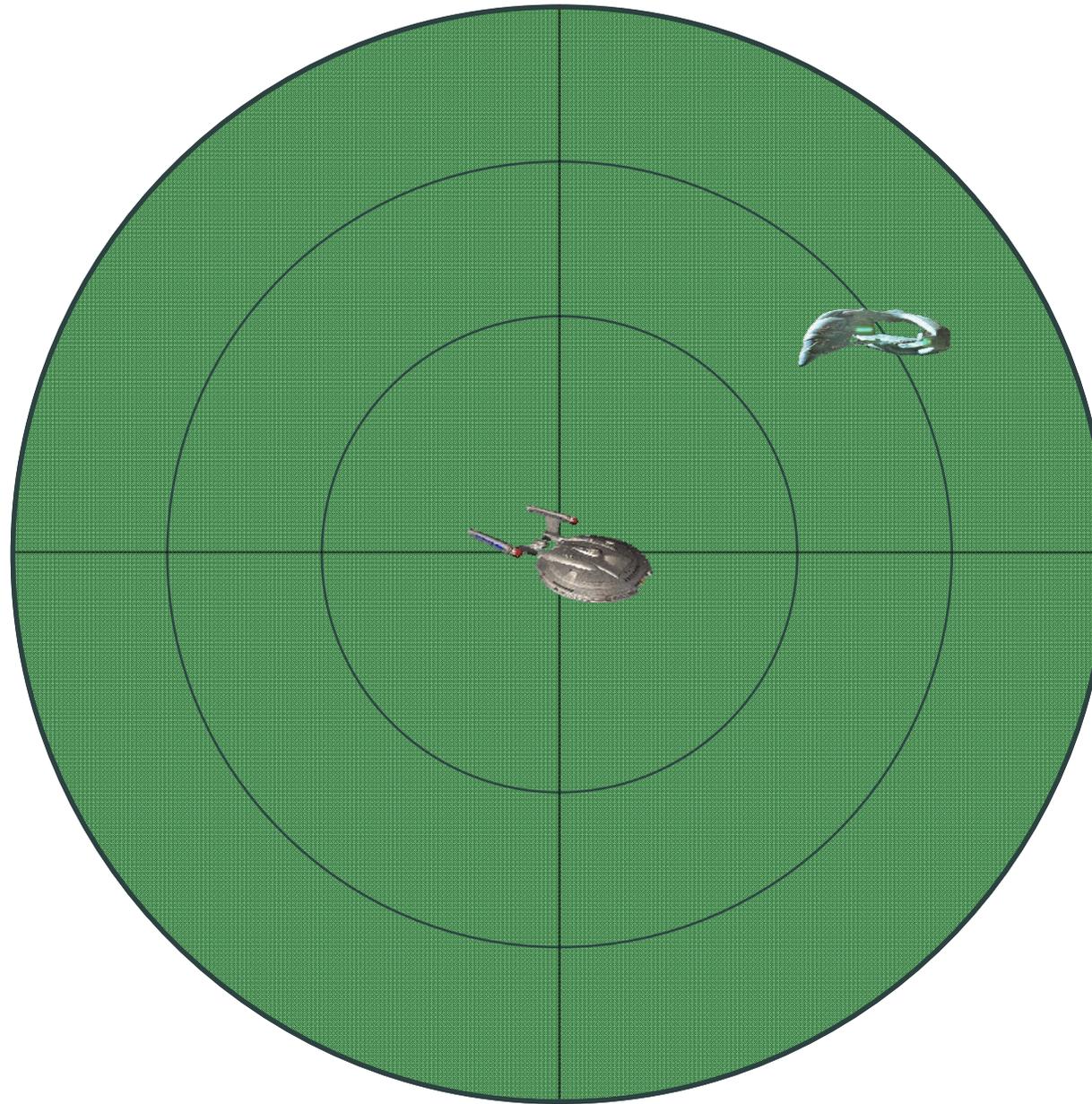
# How about Bayesian Networks?

**Bayesian Reasoning:**  
Prior beliefs as  
evidence. All new  
evidence to be considered

Zone Nature	
DeepSpace	0
PlanetarySystems	0
Starship	100

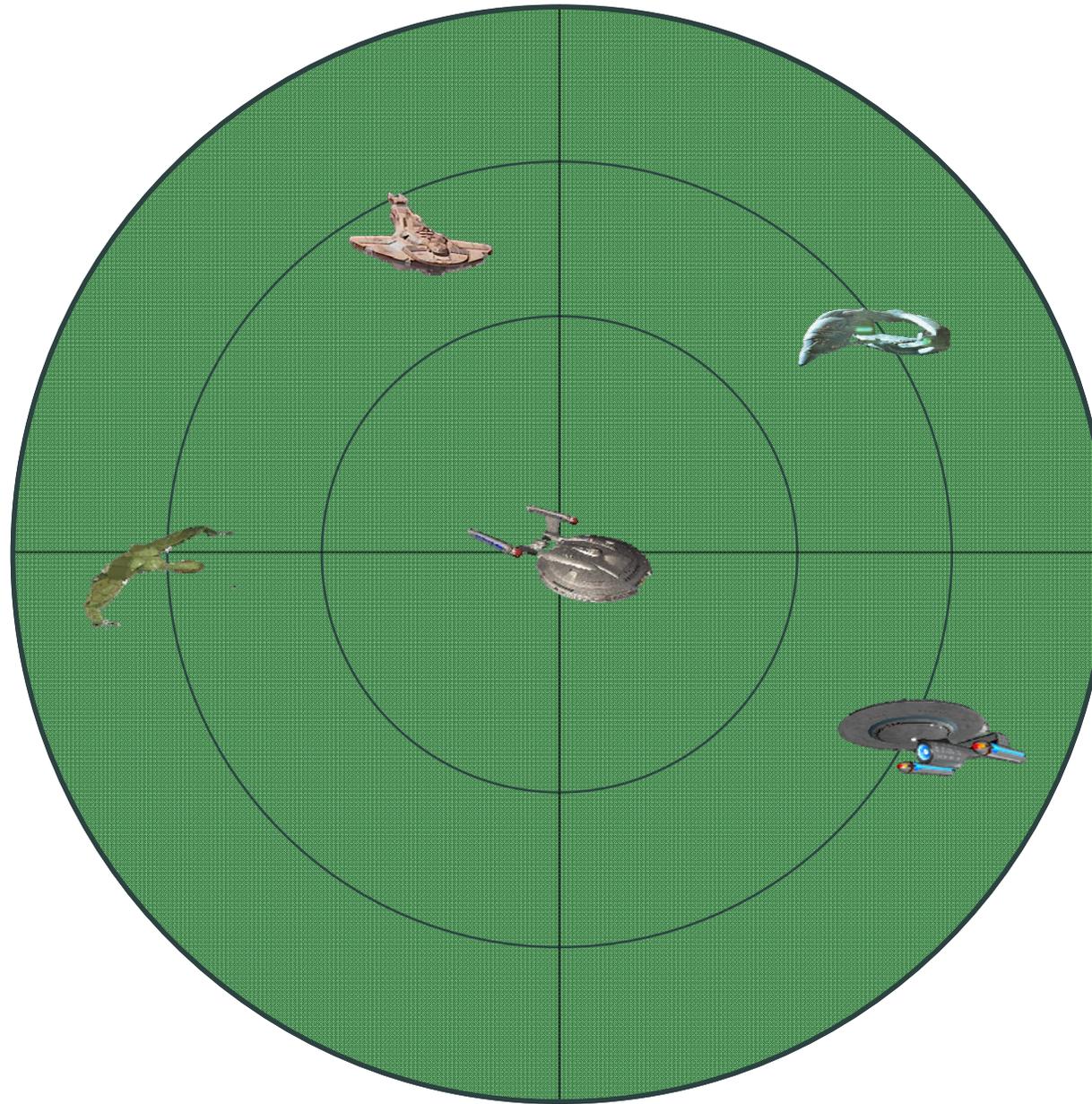
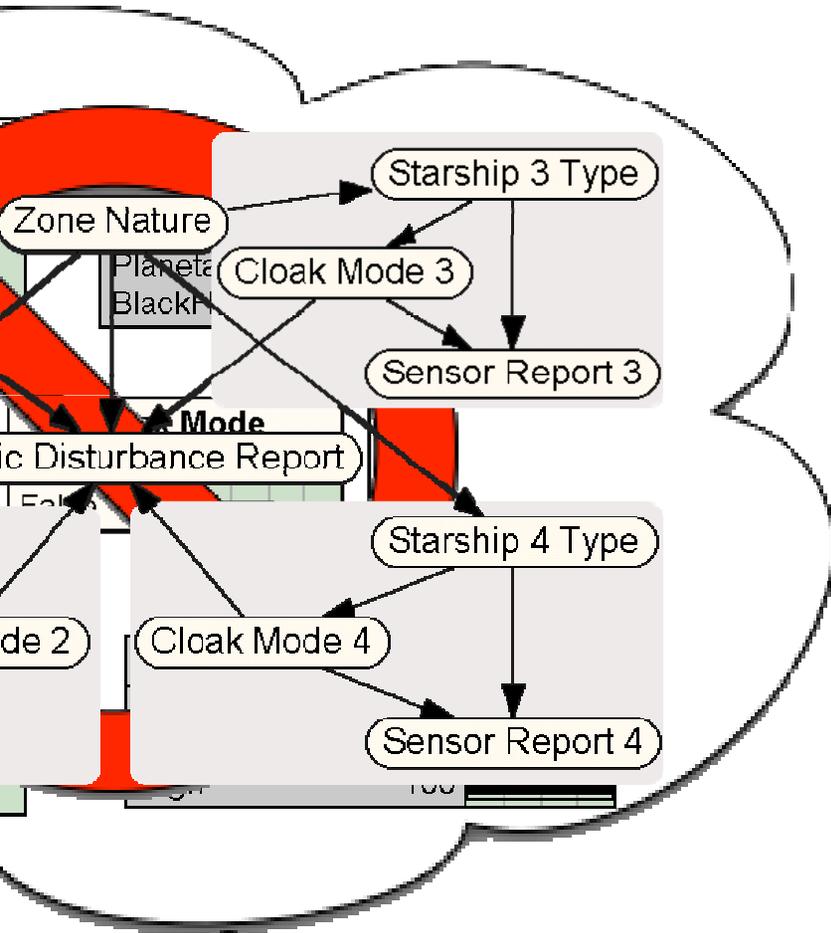
Cloak Mode	
True	46.0
False	54.0

Maintenance Disturbance Frequency	
Low	0
Medium	0
High	100

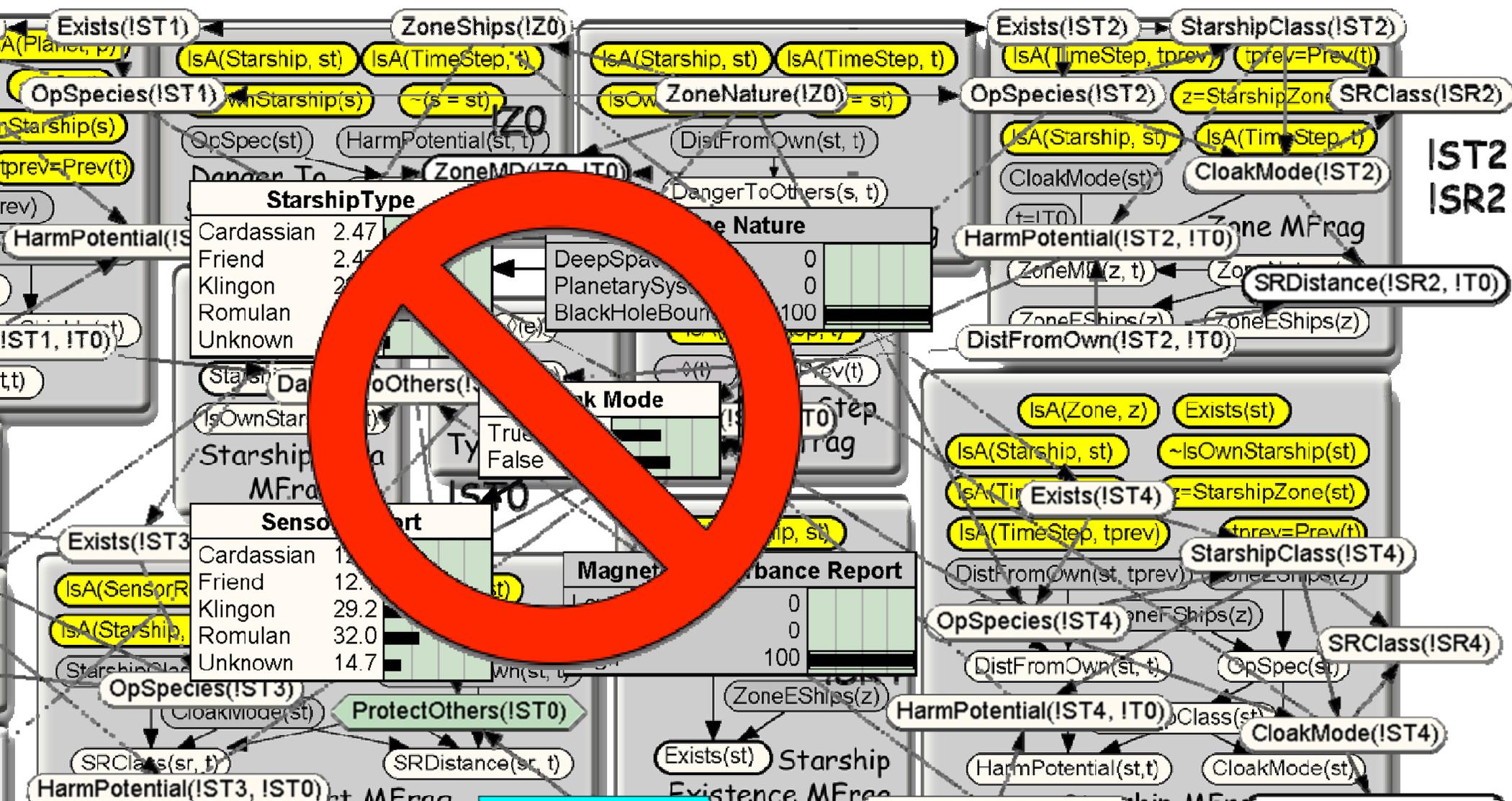


The Star Trek Problem: Discriminating Starships and making

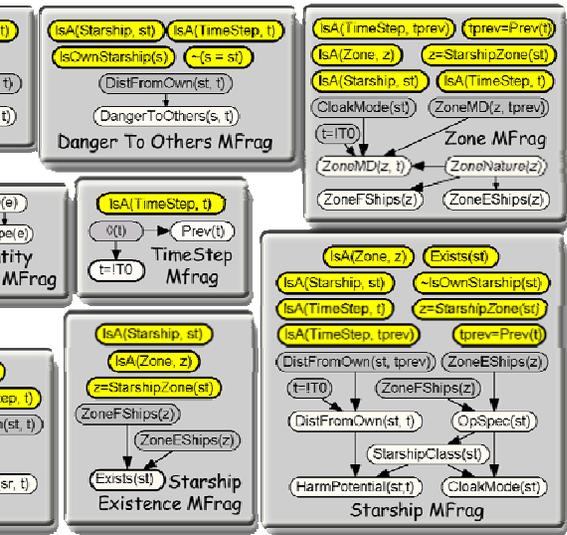
# Why not BNs?



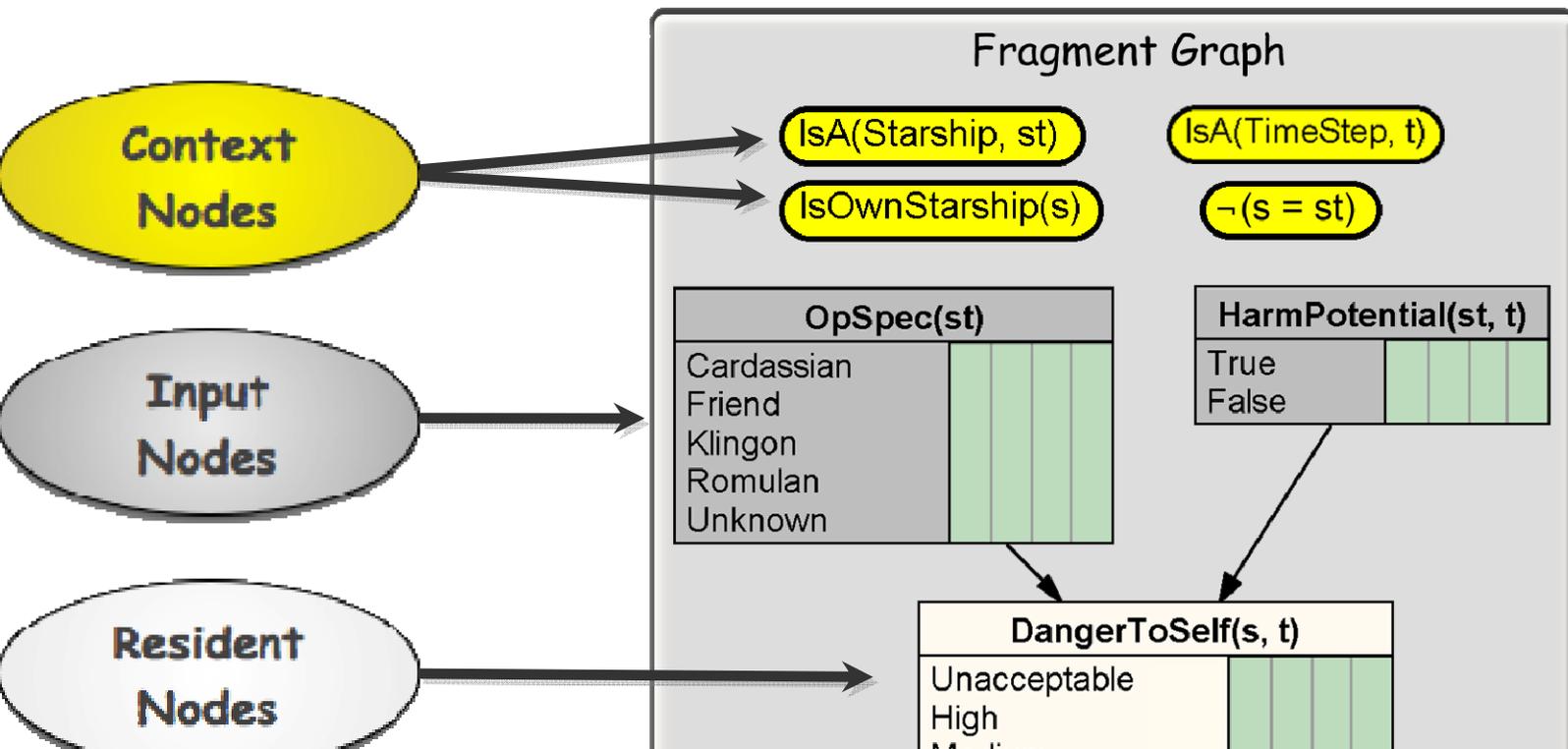
# Multi-Entity Bayesian Networks



# MEBN Fragments



- Building blocks that collectively form a model (MTheory)
- Each one stores a specific "Chunk of knowledge"



# Probabilistic Ontology Language

ontology written in W3C-recommended OWL ontology

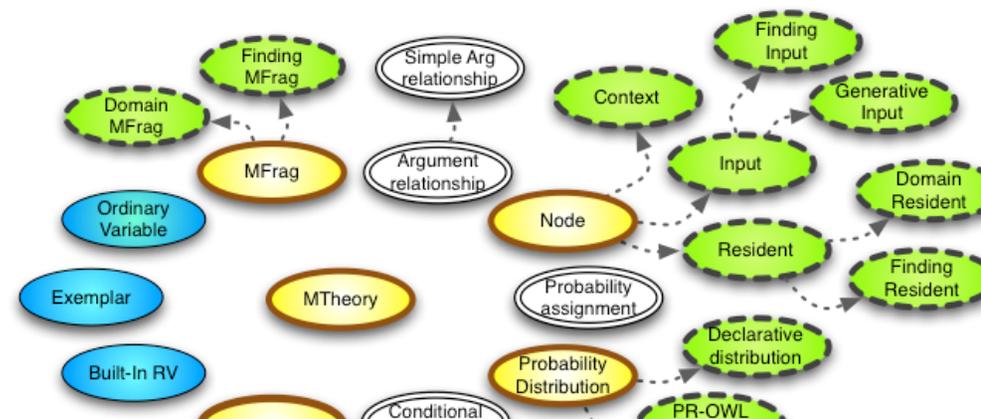
nts probabilistic knowledge in XML-compliant format.

n MEBN, a probabilistic logic with first-order  
ve power

urce, freely available solution for representing  
ge and associated uncertain

er under development  
oration with University

a



# R-OWL Representation

<none>

prevPrevT\_context

prevPrevT\_inner\_prevT

SZZoneST\_context

SZZoneST\_inner\_SZZoneST

CloakMode\_input

ZoneMD\_input

equalTO\_inpu

ZoneMD

ZoneNature

ZoneFShips

ZoneEShips

calRVStates (16)

tp, tprev)

tprev=Prev(t)

z=StarshipZone(st)

, st)

IsA(TimeStep, t)

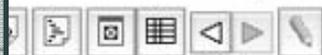
st)

ZoneMD(z, tprev)

Zone MFrag

# PR-OWL vs. OWL

beta (file:/Users/pc/Documents/Academia/Ontologies/Starship.pprj, OWL Files (.owl or .rdf))



OWLClasses Properties Forms Individuals Metadata

BROWSER

INDIVIDUAL EDITOR

pr-owl:Domain\_M... For Individual ◆ Zone\_MFrag (instance of pr-owl:Domain\_MFrag)

Imported Inferred

Name SameAs DifferentFrom

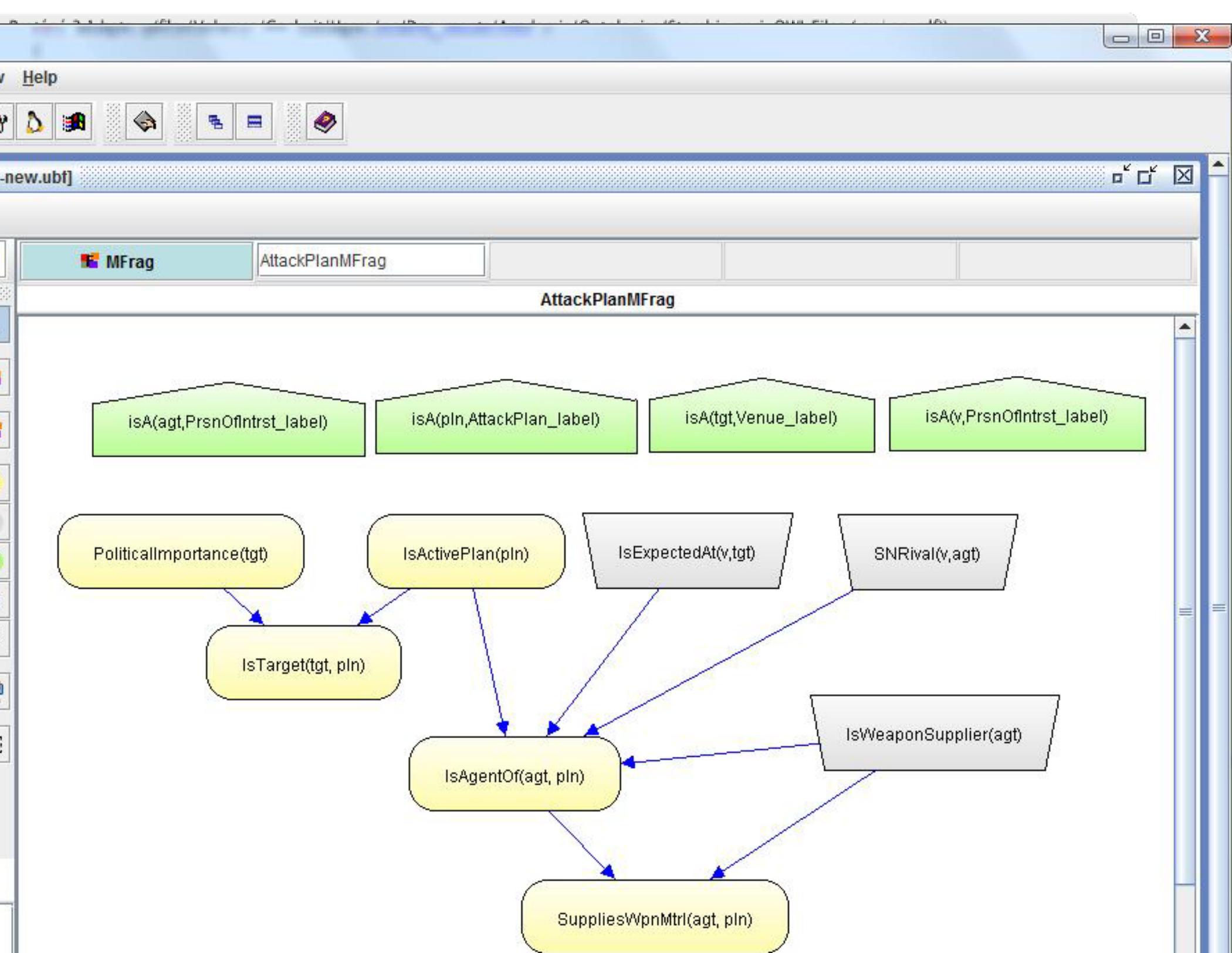
Zone\_MFrag

rdfs:comment

Annotations

Property	Value	Lang
----------	-------	------

- 1 pr-owl:isMFragOf ◆ Starship\_MTheory
- 2 pr-owl:hasNode ◆ Z\_TprevPrevT\_context ◆ Z\_ZSZoneST\_context ◆ Z\_TprevPrevT\_inner\_prevT ◆ Z\_ZSZoneST\_inner\_SZZoneST ◆ Z\_TequalTO\_input ◆ Z\_ZoneMD\_input ◆ Z\_CloakMode\_input ◆ Z\_ZoneNature ◆ Z\_ZoneEShips
- 3 pr-owl:hasOVariable ◆ Z\_st ◆ Z\_tprev ◆ Z\_z ◆ Z\_t
- 4 pr-owl:hasSkolem
- 5 pr-owl:hasResidentNode ◆ Z\_ZoneNature ◆ Z\_ZoneEShips ◆ Z\_ZoneFShips ◆ Z\_ZoneMD
- 6 pr-owl:hasInputNode ◆ Z\_TequalTO\_input
- 7 pr-owl:hasContextNode ◆ Z\_TprevPrevT\_context ◆ Z\_ZSZoneST\_context ◆ Z\_TprevPrevT\_inner\_prevT ◆ Z\_ZSZoneST\_inner\_SZZoneST



# Sources - PR-OWL Website

PR-OWL Home

http://www.pr-owl.org/

Bancários ▾ News ▾ Health ▾ Services ▾ Cacau ▾ Research ▾ GMU ▾ Apple ▾ Ações ▾ Movie ▾

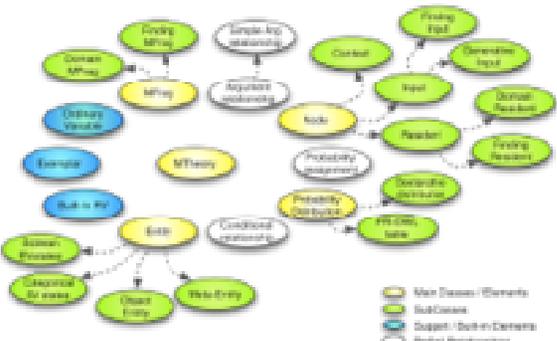
CSS ▾ Forms ▾ Images ▾ Information ▾ Miscellaneous ▾ Outline ▾ Resize ▾ Tools ▾ View Source ▾ Options ▾

## Bayesian extension to the OWL Ontology Language

Bayesian Networks | UnBBayes

### PR-OWL

#### A Bayesian Framework for Probabilistic Ontologies



What is PR-OWL?

PR-OWL is an open research work aimed to extend the [OWL](#) ontology Web language so it can represent probabilistic ontologies. In other words, it is a probabilistic extension to OWL that provides a framework for authoring probabilistic ontologies and is based on the Bayesian first-order logic called Multi-Entity Bayesian Networks (MEBN).

#### A More Detailed Explanation

Uncertainty is ubiquitous. Any representation scheme intended to model real-world actions and processes must be able to cope with the effects of uncertain phenomena.

A major shortcoming of existing [Semantic Web](#) technologies is their inability to represent and reason about uncertainty in a sound and principled manner. This not only hinders the realization of the [original vision](#) for the Semantic Web, but also raises an unnecessary barrier to the development of new, powerful features for general knowledge applications.

The overall goal of our research is to establish a Bayesian framework for probabilistic ontologies, providing a basis for plausible reasoning services in the Semantic Web. As an initial effort towards this broad objective, this dissertation introduces a probabilistic extension to the [Web ontology language OWL](#), thereby creating a crucial enabling technology for the development of probabilistic ontologies.

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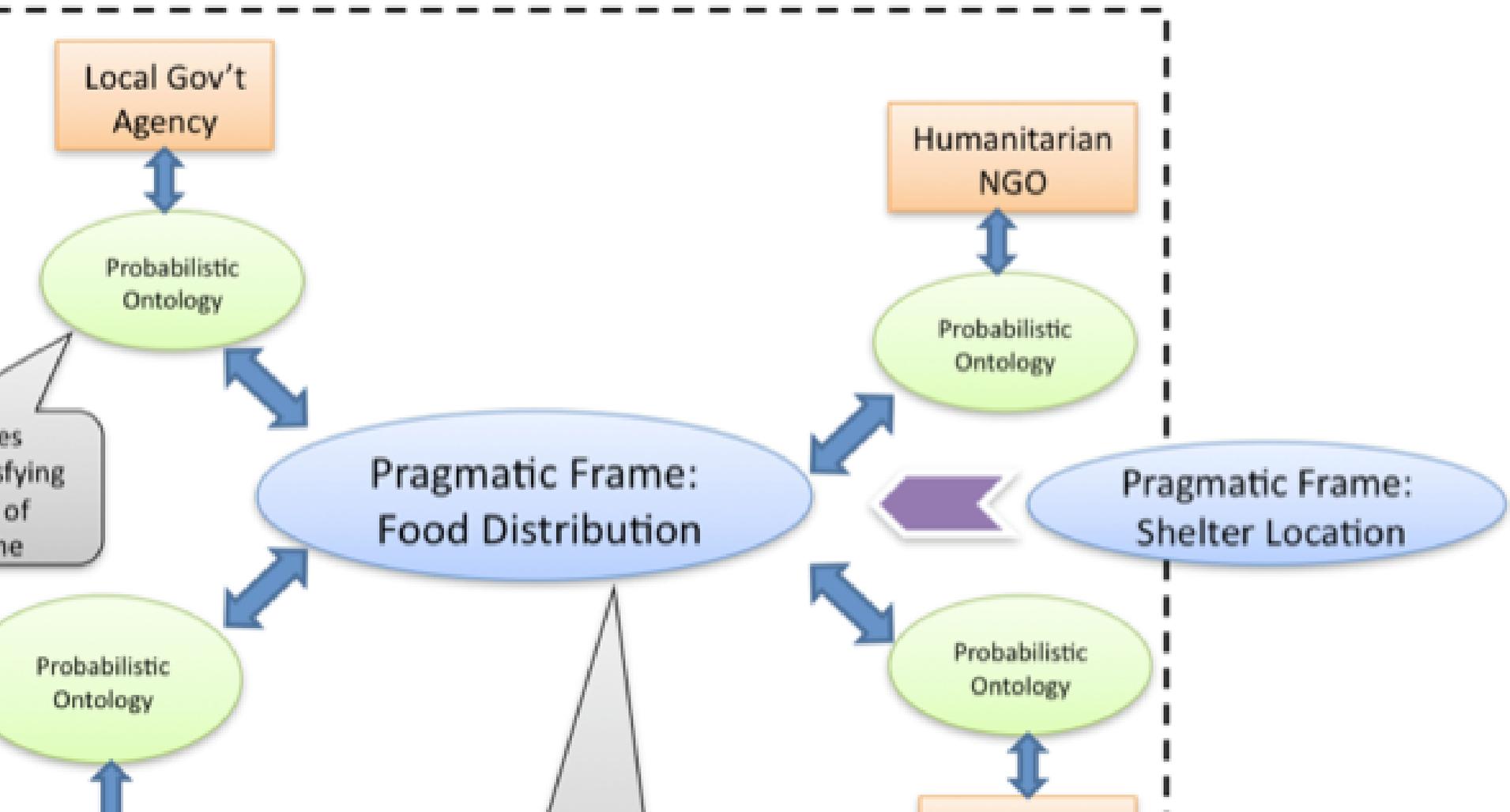
# Binding Context to Semantics

Pragmatics be seen as the use of context information to disambiguate meaning

Pragmatic frames are a means to convey pragmatics through an ontological network

ontology supports (or is applicable to) pragmatic frame if the world states (or changes) that it can describe include

# Example: Disaster Relief Operations



# Thanks for your Attention!!!

