

A Probabilistic Ontology Development Methodology

*International Command & Control Research &
Technology Symposium
June 16-19, 2014*

Richard J. Haberlin Jr. (EMSolutions)

Paulo C.G. da Costa (George Mason University)

Kathryn B. Laskey (George Mason University)

Background

An ontology is an explicit, formal representation of knowledge about a domain of application. This includes

- Types of entities that exist in the domain;
- Properties of those entities;
- Relationships among entities;
- Processes and events that happen with those entities;

where the term entity refers to any concept (real or fictitious, concrete or abstract) that can be described and reasoned about within the domain of application [Costa, 2005].

“An ontology is an explicit specification of a conceptualization [Gruber, 95].”

- Ontologies provide a hierarchical structure of entity classes and a formal way of expressing their relationships
 - First-order expressivity
 - Supports logical reasoning
- There is significant literature on engineering traditional ontologies
- Ontologies lack built-in, principled support to adequately account for uncertainty
 - Annotating ontologies with simple probability annotations fails to convey structure of probabilistic representation
 - Less expressive probability schemes do not convey ontology structure, and so are inadequate

Probabilistic Ontology Defined

A *probabilistic* ontology is an explicit, formal representation of knowledge about a domain of application. This includes

- Types of entities that exist in the domain;
- Properties of those entities;
- Relationships among entities;
- Processes and events that happen with those entities;
- **Statistical regularities that characterize the domain;**
- **Inconclusive, ambiguous, incomplete, unreliable, and dissonant knowledge related to entities of the domain;**
- **Uncertainty about all the above forms of knowledge;**

where the term entity refers to any concept (real or fictitious, concrete or abstract) that can be described and reasoned about within the domain of application [Costa, 2005].

A probabilistic ontology extends a traditional ontology to represent uncertainty.

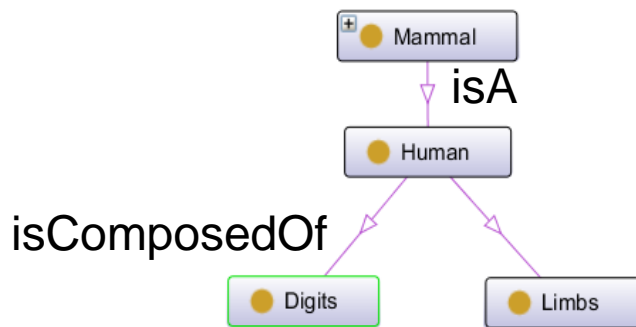
- Integrates inferential reasoning power of probabilistic representations with first-order expressivity of ontologies
- Provides a means to represent and reason with uncertainty
- Limited literature on construction

Comprehensively describes knowledge about a domain and the uncertainty embedded in that knowledge in a principled, structured and sharable way [Brisset, 2003].

“It would be interesting to have a tool guiding the user on the steps necessary to create a probabilistic ontology and link this documentation to its implementation [Carvalho, 2011].”

Why Probabilistic Ontologies?

- Suppose an ontology of organisms contains the following classes and relationships:



- Humans *usually* have:
 - 2 arms & 2 legs
 - 10 fingers & 10 toes
- However, if a man loses a limb....
 - Is he no longer human?

Premise of an argument can be uncertain (e.g. Humans have 2 legs): (in)validity of the argument imposes no condition on the certainty of the conclusion (an amputee is Human).

- The Semantic Technologies (ST) community needed a comprehensive methodology for the development, implementation, and evaluation of probabilistic ontologies
 - Ontology use is on the rise
 - A means to incorporate uncertainty is a necessity
 - Limited literature on production of probabilistic ontologies
- Ontological engineering ensures ontologies developed for knowledge-sharing and reuse are explicit, logical and defensible
- Standard ontological engineering methods provide insufficient support for complexity of probabilistic ontology development

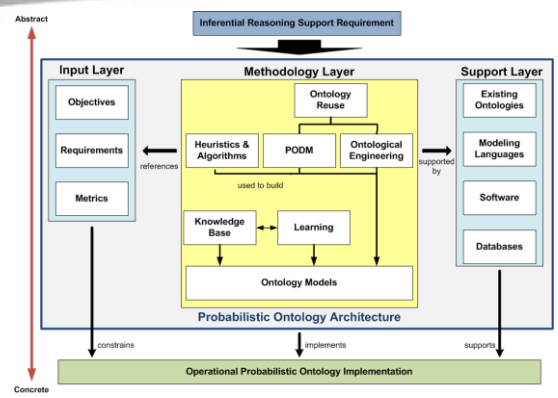
A similar methodology is needed for development of probabilistic ontologies

Create a systematic approach to probabilistic ontology development

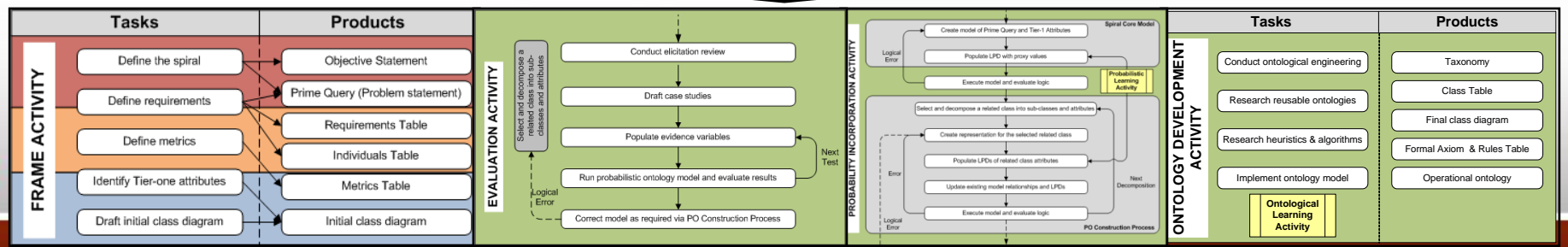
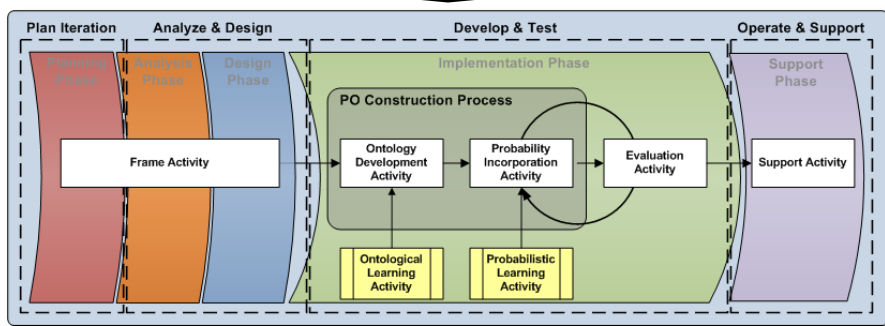
- Facilitated through a reference architecture
 - Formalizes the application of the methodology
 - Extensible to various domains
- Follows an iterative methodology applicable to any Systems Engineering development process
 - Allows continuous expansion and evaluation
 - Simplifies development and logic checking through spiraling
- Ensures the implemented design meets requirements

The Process of Probabilistic Ontology Development

Reference Architecture for PO Development



PO Development Methodology (PODM)



Probabilistic Ontology Development Methodology (PODM)

- PODM addresses evolution of requirements into an ontology that is probabilistically-integrated
 - Explicitly describes the iterative tasks required to produce a PO with in-situ evaluation steps
- Suitable for both spiral and waterfall development processes
- Application of PODM
 - Specific decision problem
 - Grounded in an inclusive ontology representing its entities
 - Incorporates probabilities to represent uncertainty

Establishes a solution grounded in an inclusive ontology representing its entities and incorporation of probabilities to represent uncertainty

PODM in Spiral Development Cycle

Plan Next Spiral
(UP: Inception)

Analyze and Design
(UP: Elaboration)

Project Planning

Analysis Phase

Design Phase

SDLC Phase			
PODM Activity	Waterfall	Spiral	Unified Process
Frame	Planning Analysis Design	Plan Analyze & Design	Inception Elaboration
Ontology Development Probability Incorporation Refinement Evaluation	Implementation	Develop & Test	Construction
Operation	Support	Operate & Support	Transition

elements
s
attributes
class diagram

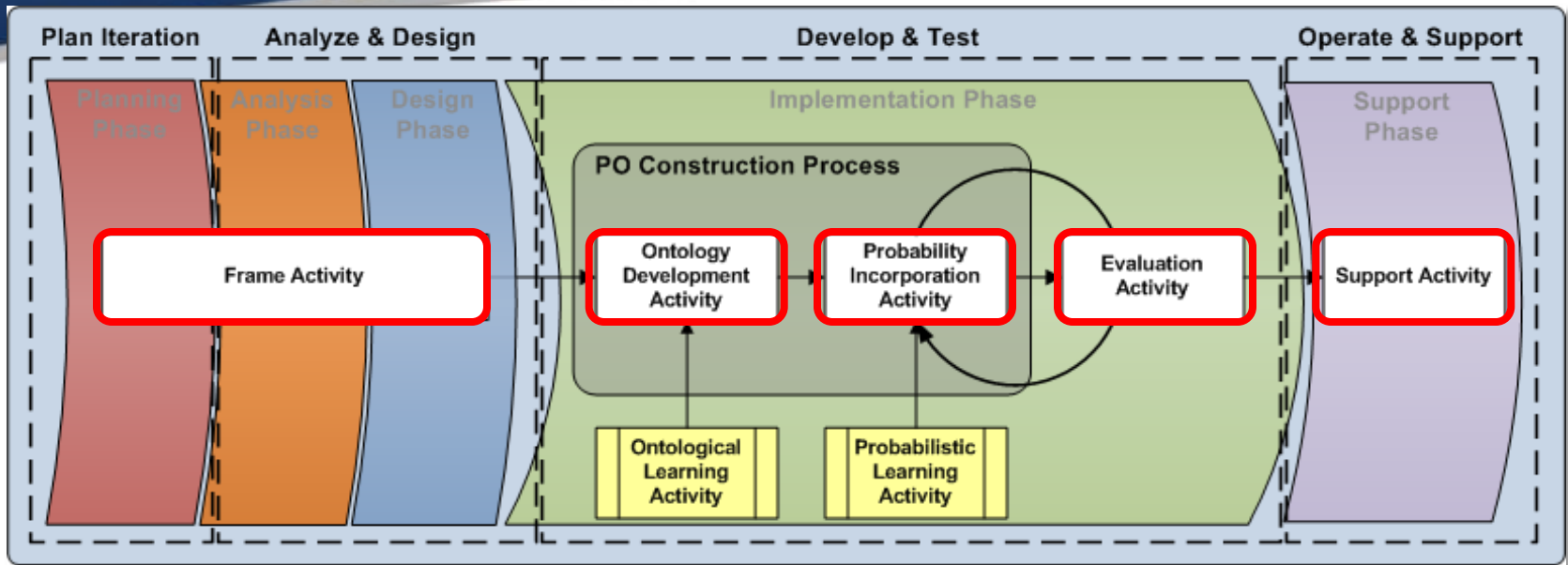
- Maintain system
- Upgrade system
- Support users

- Ontology development
- Probability incorporation
- Refinement
- Evaluation

Operate and Support
(UP: Transition)

Develop and Test Model
(UP: Construction)

Probabilistic Ontology Development Methodology

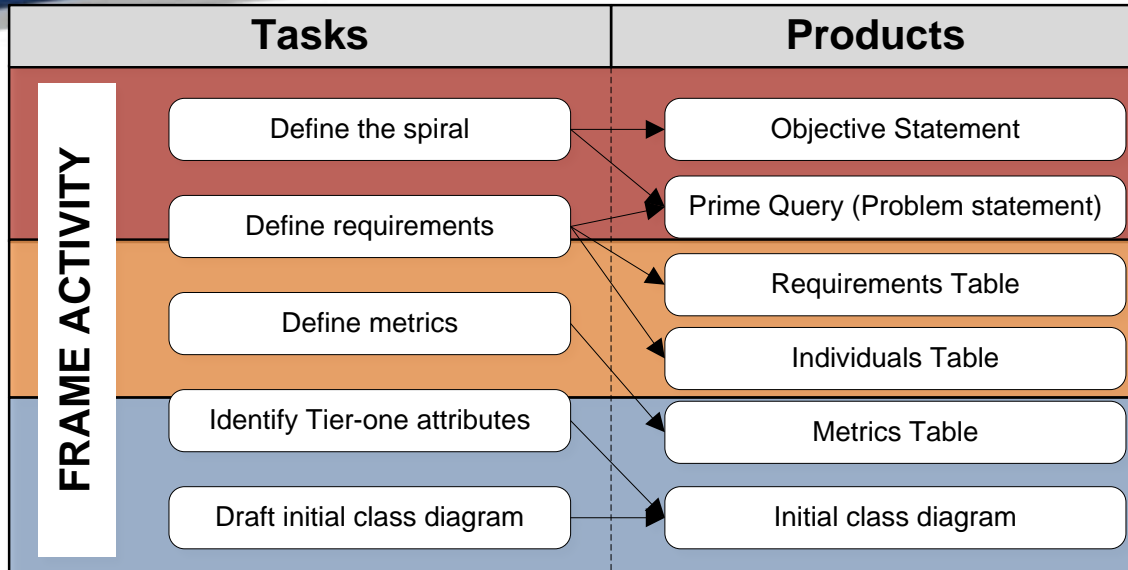


Maintenance, improvement and operational support tasks to maintain currency on the current build and support user operation.

processes

- Ensures interim steps evaluated for valid relationships and correct logic

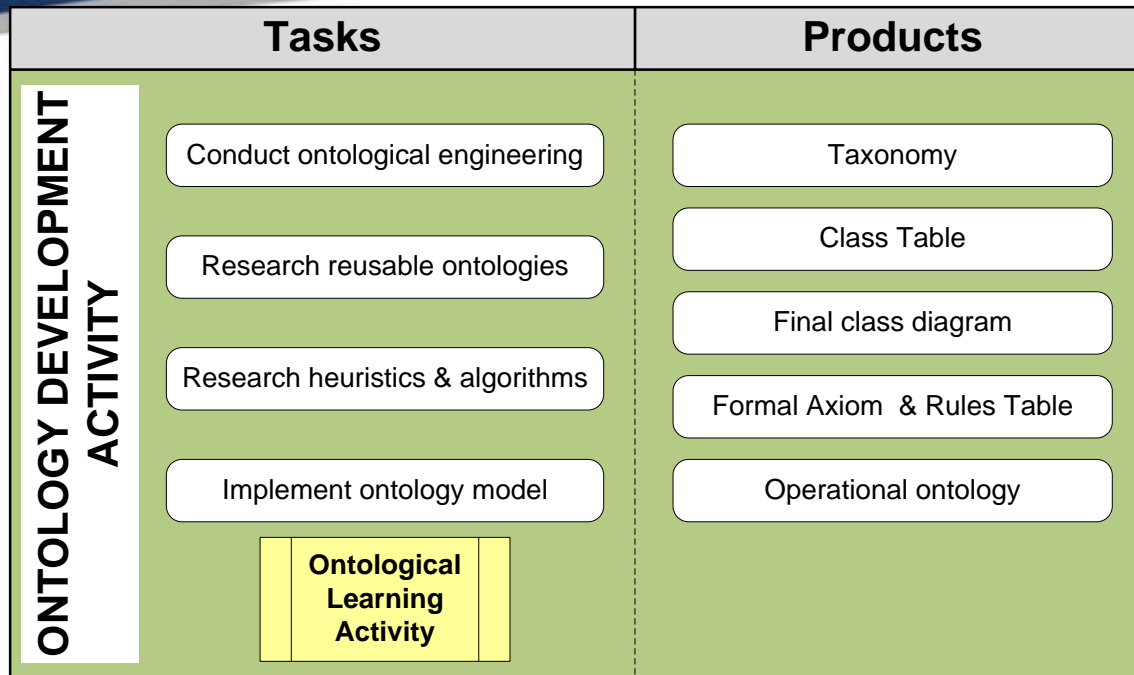
Frame Activity



- Based on the Overarching and Spiral Objective Statements
- Defines the Spiral Core Model
 - Prime Queries
 - Tier-one Attributes
- Scopes the spiral with the stakeholder's requirements and constraints

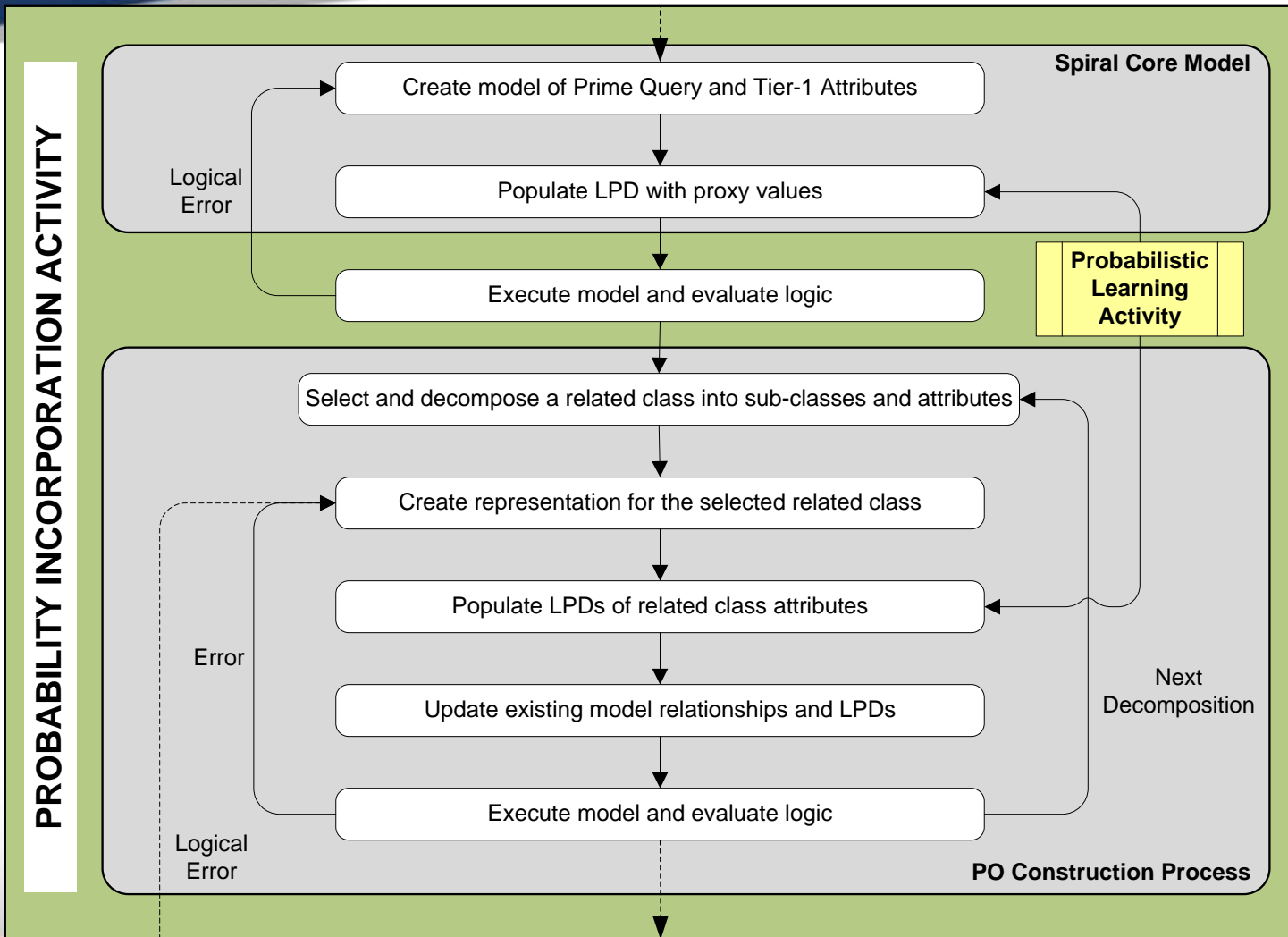
The Prime Queries and their associated Tier-one attributes define the spiral Core Model iterated in the construction cycle to create the necessary PO for inferential reasoning

Ontology Development Activity



- Summarizes engineering tasks required to produce a working ontology
- Selection of an ontological engineering methodology is context dependent
- Fidelity of the ontological model is context dependent
- There are tasks and products common to each of these processes

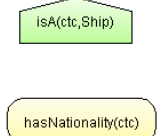
Probability Incorporation Activity



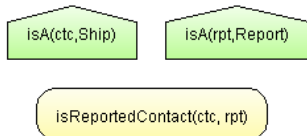
Prime Query + Tier-1 Attributes = Spiral Core Model

Completed Military Ship PO

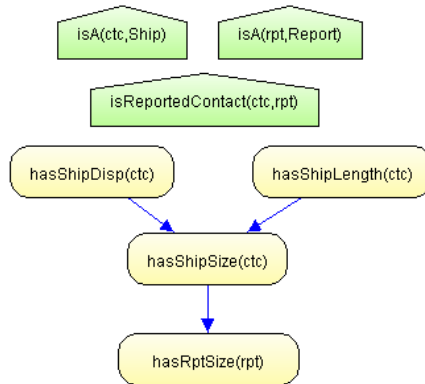
Nationality



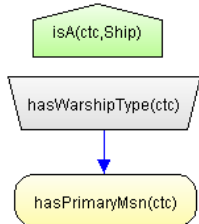
Ship



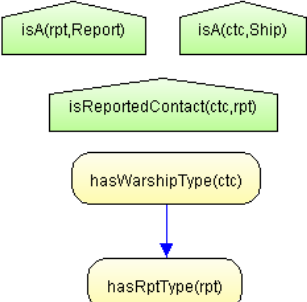
ShipSize



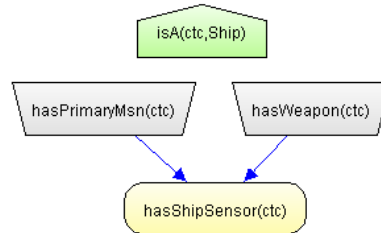
Mission



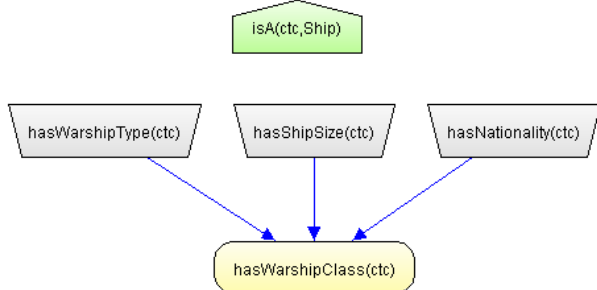
WarshipType



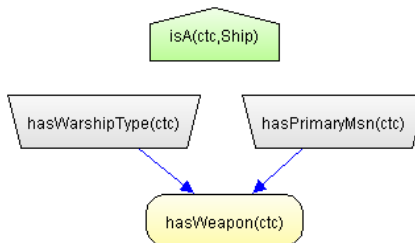
Sensor



Warship Class



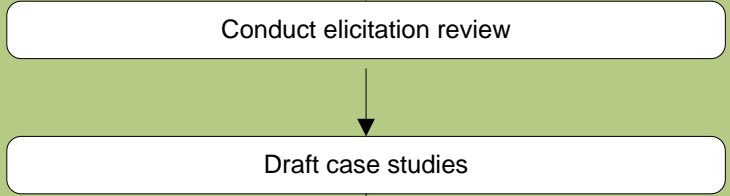
Weapon



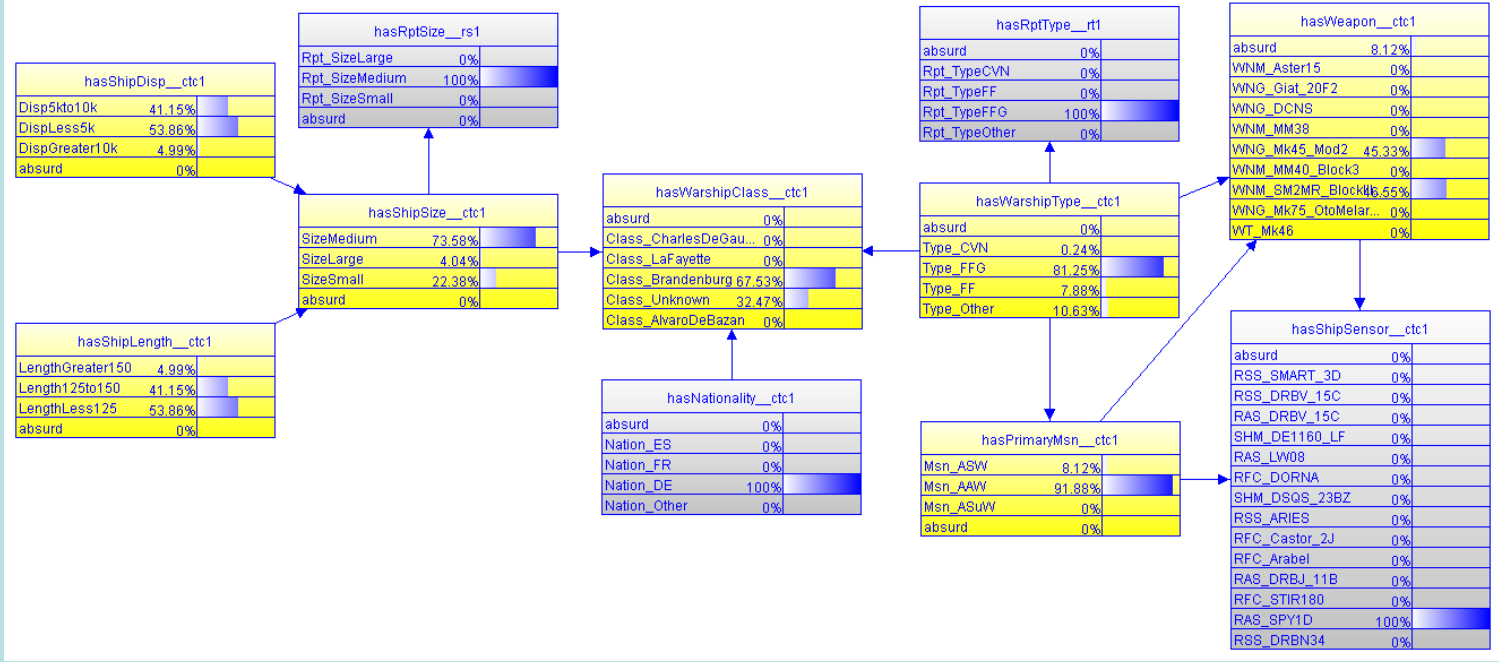
From an AOR-specific library (ontology), the MilShip PO infers the warship class of an unknown contact based on limited or conflicting reports of varying pedigrees (uncertainty) .

EVALUATION ACTIVITY

Select and decompose a related class into sub-classes and attributes



Evidence Table Case 4	
Variable	Evidence
rs1	hasRptSize(rs1(Report))=Rpt_SizeMedium
ctc1, rs1	isReportedContact(ctc1(Ship), rs1(Report))=true
rt1	hasReportedType(rt1(Report))=Rpt_TypeFFG
ctc1, rt1	isReportedContact(ctc1(Ship), rt1(Report))=true
ctc1	hasSensor(ctc1(Ship))=RAS_SPY1D
ctc1	hasNationality(ctc1((Ship))=Nation_DE



- Elicitation
- Case studies
 - Cases
 - Type
 - Errors

Test cases ensure model meets requirements specified by objective

Problem

- Ontological engineering methodologies are unsuitable for production of probabilistic ontologies.
- The literature on probabilistic ontology development is extremely limited.

Solution

- Reference Architecture for Probabilistic Ontology Development
- Probabilistic Ontology Development Methodology

A Probabilistic Ontology Development Methodology

Richard Haberlin
Paulo Costa
Kathy Laskey
