

# Investigating the Role of Ontologies in Computer Simulation

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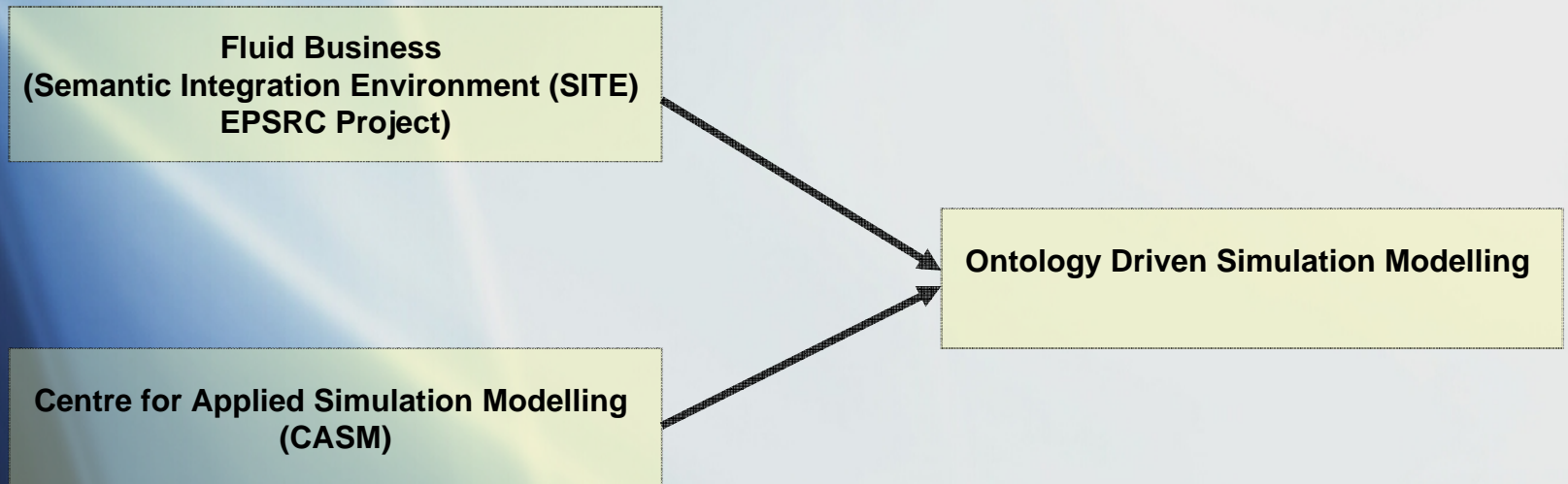
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# Overview

- Background
- Ontologies and semantic modelling
- Deriving semantic content
- Ontologies and simulation
- Future work

# Background



# Ontologies and Semantics

- Ontology is a term originally coined by philosophers to refer to the study of being or what exists
- In computer science ontology has been adopted by the Artificial Intelligence (AI) community as a means to produce shared conceptual models
- More recently the Semantic Web community is applying the outcomes of the work carried out in AI, however research continues

# Definition of Ontology

- A couple of definitions help to clarify what is meant by ontology:
  - Formal specification of a shared conceptualisation (Gruber 1993)
  - The set of things that a system or theory commits to existing (Lowe 1996)
- Hence,
  - Formal model of shared knowledge
  - Mapping to things that exist (ontological commitments)
  - Such mapping identifies the meaning or semantics of model representations

# Deriving Semantic Content

- Ontology development and evolution requires method
- Ontologies should be grounded by empirical data
  - Data contained in models (software, simulation, etc.)
  - This serves as a means for ensuring a certain level of confidence of how the ontological representations map to the real world (system)
  - Ontologies can be derived from the interpretation and semantic improvement of existing models
- A semantic transformation process underlies the derivation of semantic content from existing models

# Semantic Transformation: An Example Applied to Web Services

- The table summarises the main phases of a semantic transformation process applied to descriptions of web services.

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Input Artifacts</b>	<b>Output Artifacts</b>
Service interpretation	A service description is broken down into its fundamental parts (e.g., name, input and output parameters). Each part is interpreted in order to represent its ontic commitment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Web service descriptions (e.g., WSDL code)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Individual service ontic commitment models</li></ul>
Concept scoping	The concepts represented in the service ontic commitment models are either mapped to pre-existing ontologies or assigned to newly developed ones.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Service ontic commitment models</li><li>▪ Domain ontologies</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Objects incorporated or mapped to ontological domain models</li></ul>
Harmonization	Services are represented within ontological models and related to other domain objects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Service ontic commitment models</li><li>▪ Domain ontologies</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Extended or specialized domain ontology</li><li>▪ Service ontology</li></ul>

# Ontologies and Simulation

- The development of ontologies for simulation modelling is difficult (Miller and Baramidze 2005):
  - Simulation models are not domain limited
  - Founded on mathematics, probability and statistics which need to be rigorous (in this case ontologies should serve as a foundation)

# Ontologies and Simulation

- The Discrete-event Modelling Ontology (DeMO) provides a precise vocabulary for simulation (Miller and Baramidze 2005)
- The DESC ontology provides a language for simulation components (referencing the domain in which they reside)
- Transforming Simulation Components (SC) in a DESC/DeMO based ontology provides an improved platform for component selection and integration

# Research in Progress

- The work being carried out at Brunel is aimed at:
  - Deriving semantic content from existing simulation models
  - Representing such content in domain ontologies
  - Enabling reuse of simulation models and interoperability between COTS simulation packages

# Further Work

- Our work is progressing in the following interrelated directions
  - Semantic discovery for simulation modelling
    - Adaptation and specialisation of the semantic transformation process to simulation models
    - Discovery of extendible semantic models for simulation
  - Service-oriented simulation (SOS)
    - Based on the ontological models discovered
    - Methodologies for SOS
    - Architectures for SOS