

Introduction

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Workflow Systems and Technologies

Interoperability SS 2023

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Interoperability

Interoperability is “... *the ability of two or more systems or components to **exchange information** and to **use the information** that has been exchanged.*”
(IEEE Standard Computer Dictionary)

“... *interoperability means that two (or more) **systems work together unchanged** even though they weren't necessarily designed to work together ...*” (B. Woolf, IBM)

Motivation

- Need for data **exchange** among different systems.
- Ability to **query** across **multiple autonomous** and **heterogeneous** data sources [1].
- Enabled by **common protocols, interfaces** and *standards* [2].
- Adoption of *open standards* has been key for the expansion of **www** and **facilitation** of interoperability.
 - Prominent examples of organisations overseeing open standards include W3C and IETF.
 - Examples: *DTD, XML, HTML, XSLT, XQUERY, HTTP, SOAP, REST, JSON, RDF, SPARQL, ...*



Challenges

- Querying data from **heterogeneous sources**
- **Integrating** collected data into a unified representation
 - Data matching and mapping to a schema
 - Data transformation
 - Data validation
- Exposing data using **common** protocols and interfaces
- Annotation of data for enhanced semantics and improved ‘query-ability’.

**Note: In this course you will work on
selected aspects of all the mentioned challenges!**

References

- [1] Halevy, Alon, Anand Rajaraman, and Joann Ordille. "Data integration: The teenage years." Proceedings of the 32nd international conference on Very large data bases. 2006.
- [2] https://computersciencewiki.org/index.php/Interoperability_and_open_standards, Computer Science Wiki, last accessed: 08.03.2023