

OML Platform

Maged Elaasar
Software Architect

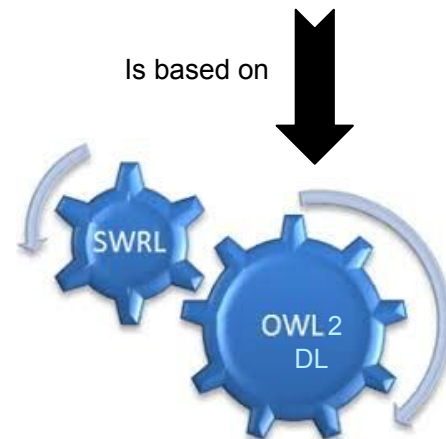


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Ontological Modeling Language

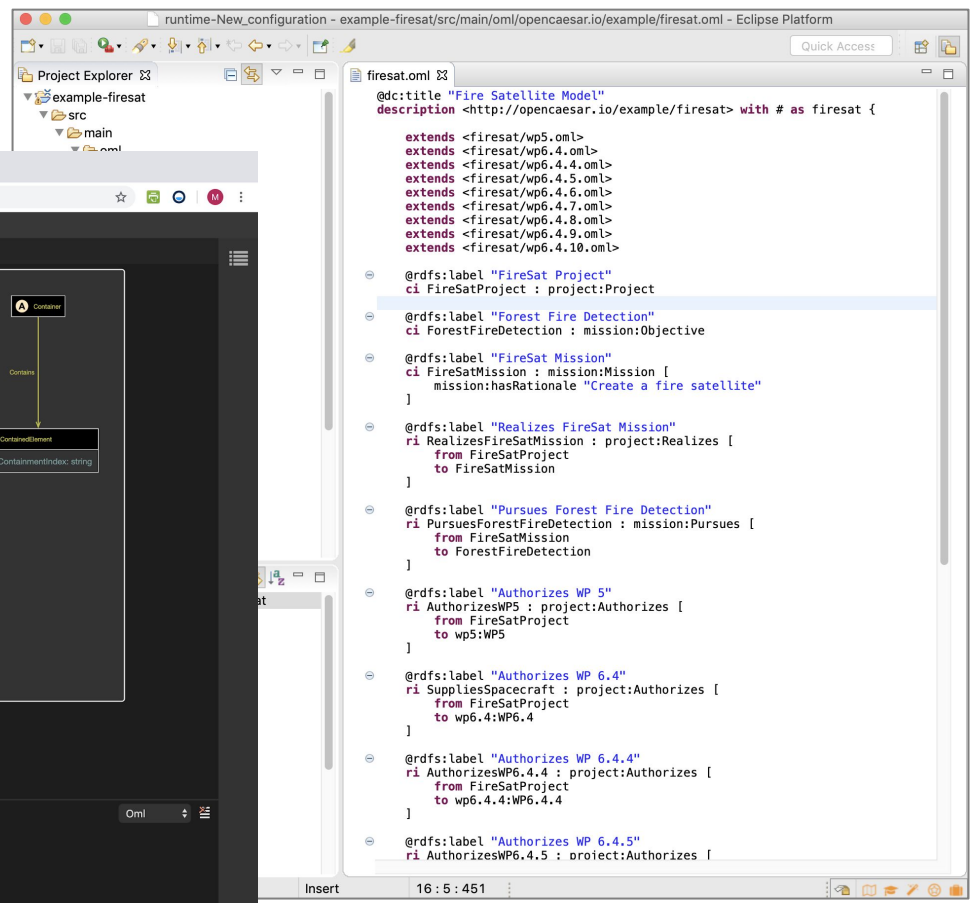
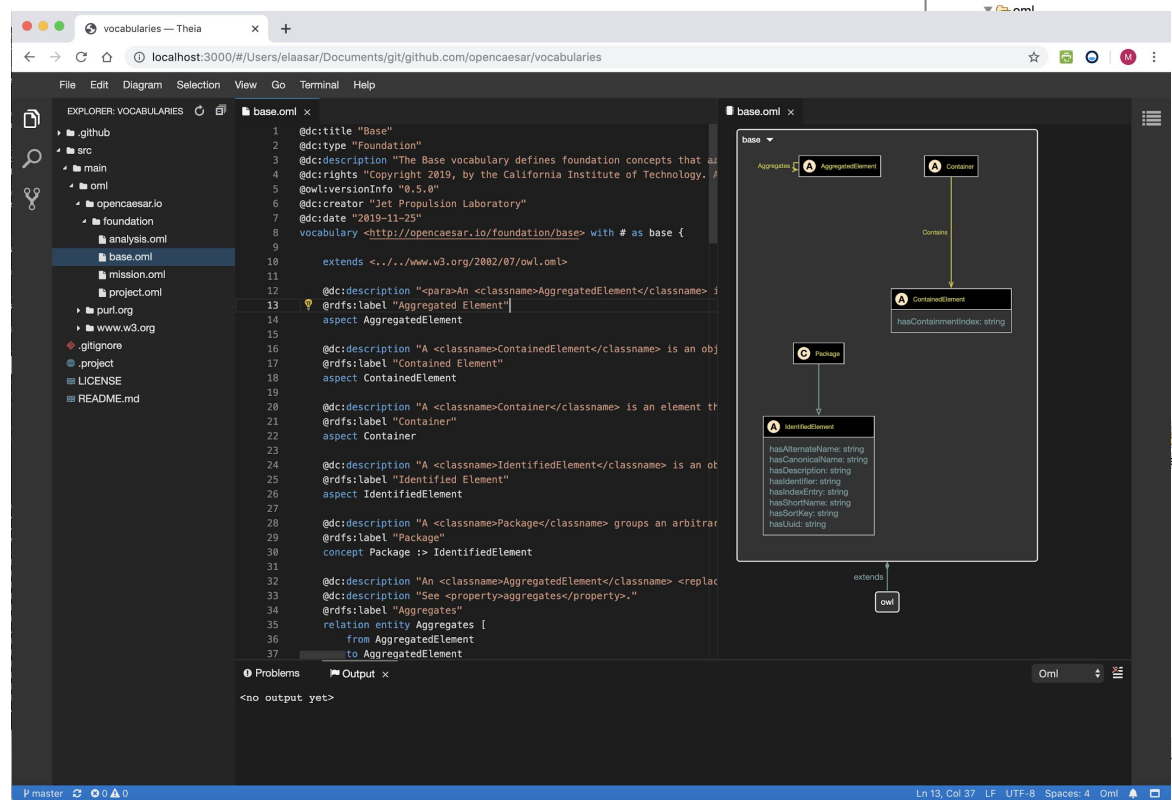
- OML is a language for
 - defining semantic vocabularies for interrelated domains
 - bundling them in a methodological way to enable
 - describing and analyzing complex systems
- OML is inspired by the W3C semantic web standards: OWL2-DL & SWRL
 - OML abstract syntax maps to patterns expressed in a subset of those standards
 - OML concrete syntaxes include a textual grammar and a graphical notation
 - OML semantics is based on Description Logic (DL)



Implementation

- **Abstract syntax** (metamodel) developed using Ecore
- **Java APIs** developed using Ecore and Xtend
- **Textual syntax** (grammar) developed using Xtext
- **Graphical syntax** (notation) developed (*partially*) using Sprouty
- **OML libraries** are packaged as Maven artifacts, p2 update site, & LSP server
- **OML Workbenches** include: desktop (Eclipse, VS Code, Theia), web (Theia)
- **OML interchange formats** include: textual grammar, XML and a Zip
- **OML repositories** include GitHub or any other file/object repositories

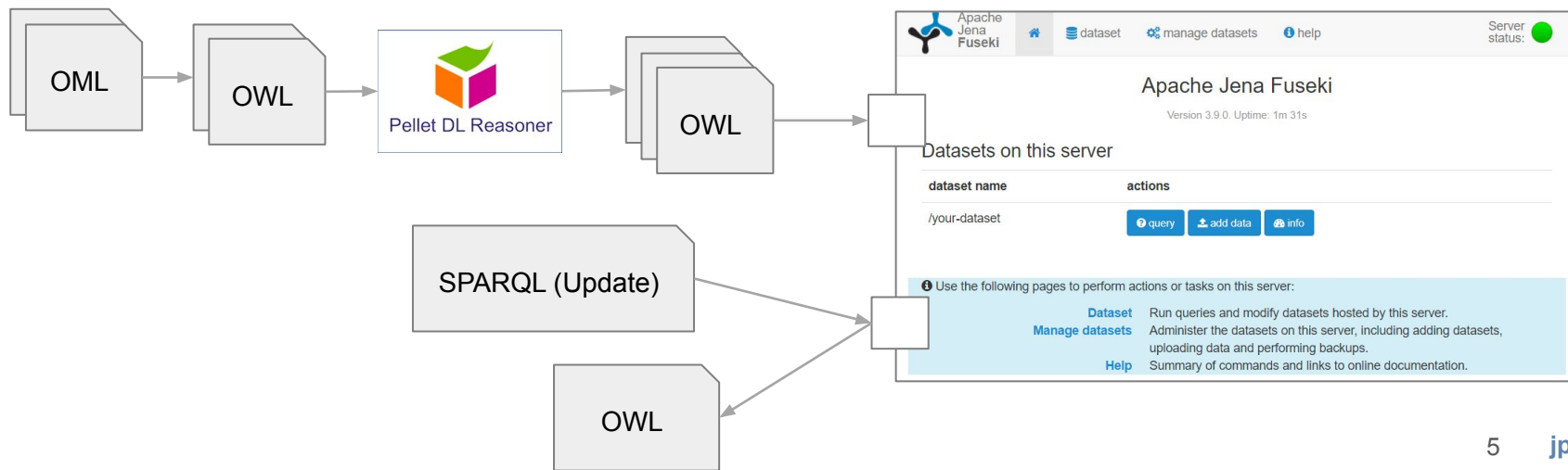
OML Workbenches



VSCoDe Workbench: Luxor (desktop and web)

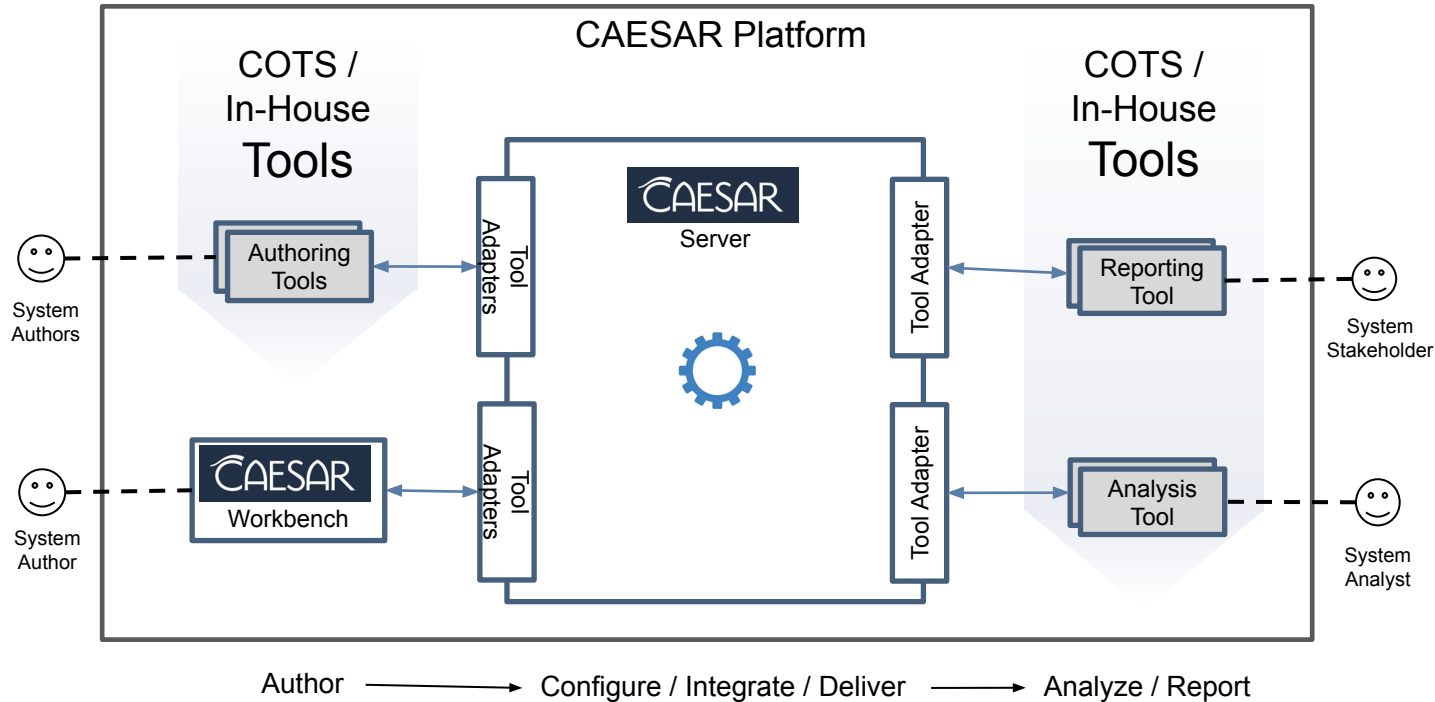
Analysis with Semantic Web Tools

- OML allows analysis with semantic web tools
 - OML supports reasoning (satisfiability analysis, consistency checking) with OWL2-DL reasoners
 - OML supports queries with SPARQL and transformations with SPARQL Update
 - OML supports uploading models to a (triple store) database and querying them using RESTful endpoints
 - OML allows simplification of queries thanks to built-in DL inference semantics and custom-defined inference rules



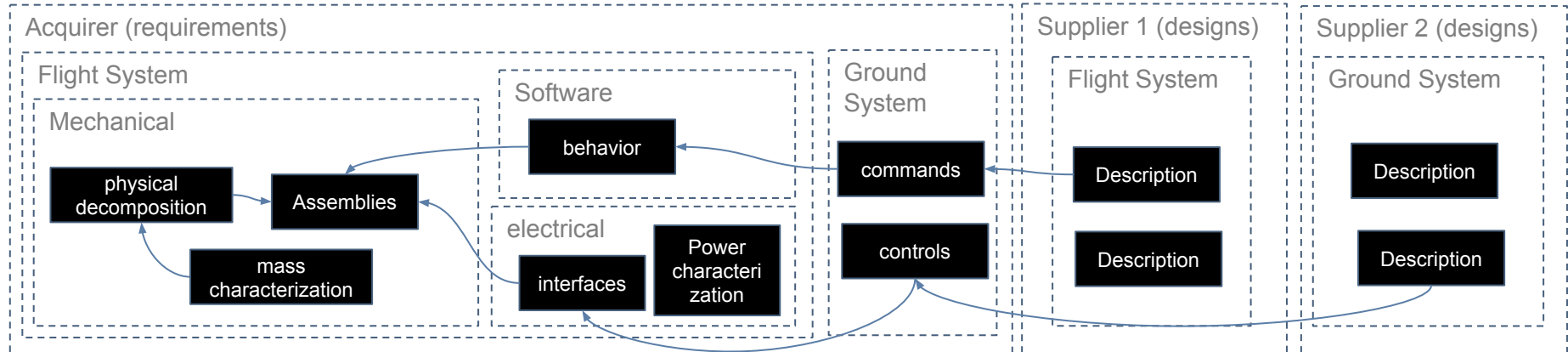
Use Case 1

- The first use case for OML is to use it as an tool-neutral methodology-based integration formalism for systems models that are described in disparate repositories, formalisms and tools



Use Case 2

- The second use case for OML is to use it as a primary system modeling language
 - Allows modeling both vocabularies and user models with the same language
 - Allows modeling with open-world semantics or closed-world semantics
 - Allows componentized, extensible and federated description of vocabularies and user models



OML Specification

- The OML specification is available on:
- <https://opencaesar.github.io/oml/>
- Covers only abstract syntax and textual syntax (other sections are forthcoming)

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the 'Ontological Modeling Language 0.5.0' specification page. The page has a light blue header with the title and a date 'Living Document, 10 January 2020'. On the left, there is a 'TABLE OF CONTENTS' with a list of sections and subsections. The main content area on the right includes links for 'This version', 'Issue Tracking', and 'Editors'. Below this, there is an 'Abstract' section and a '1. Getting Started' section. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'opencaesar.github.io/oml/#References'.

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Ontological Modeling Language 0.5.0
Living Document, 10 January 2020

This version:
<https://github.com/opencaesar/oml>

Issue Tracking:
[GitHub](#)

Editors:
Maged Elaasar (JPL)
Nicolas Rouquette (JPL)

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Abstract

This document specifies the Ontological Modeling Language (OML).

1. Getting Started

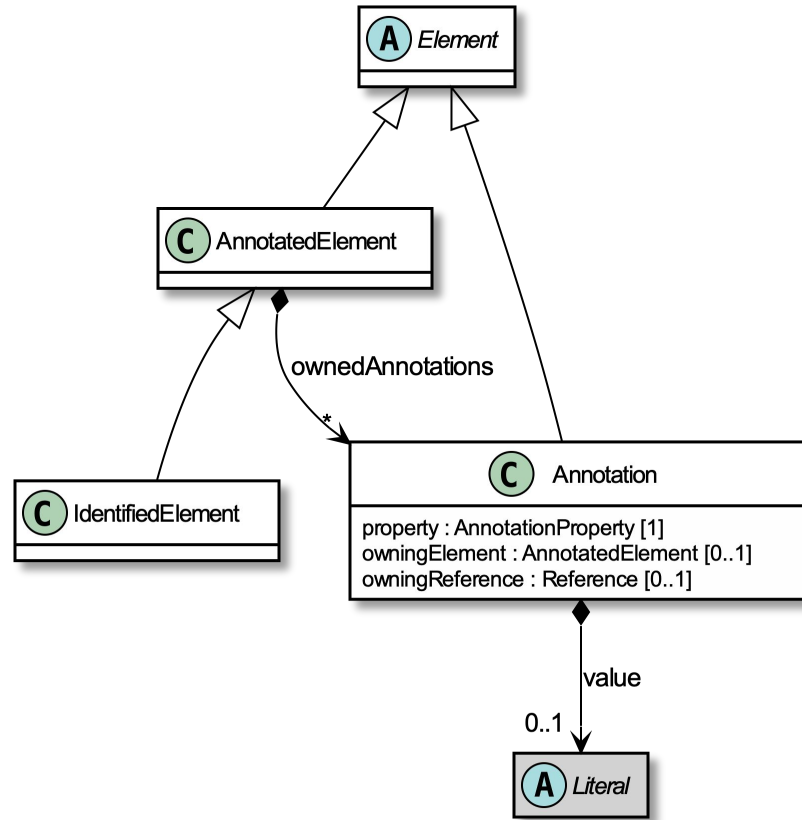
2. Textual Syntax

2.1. Common

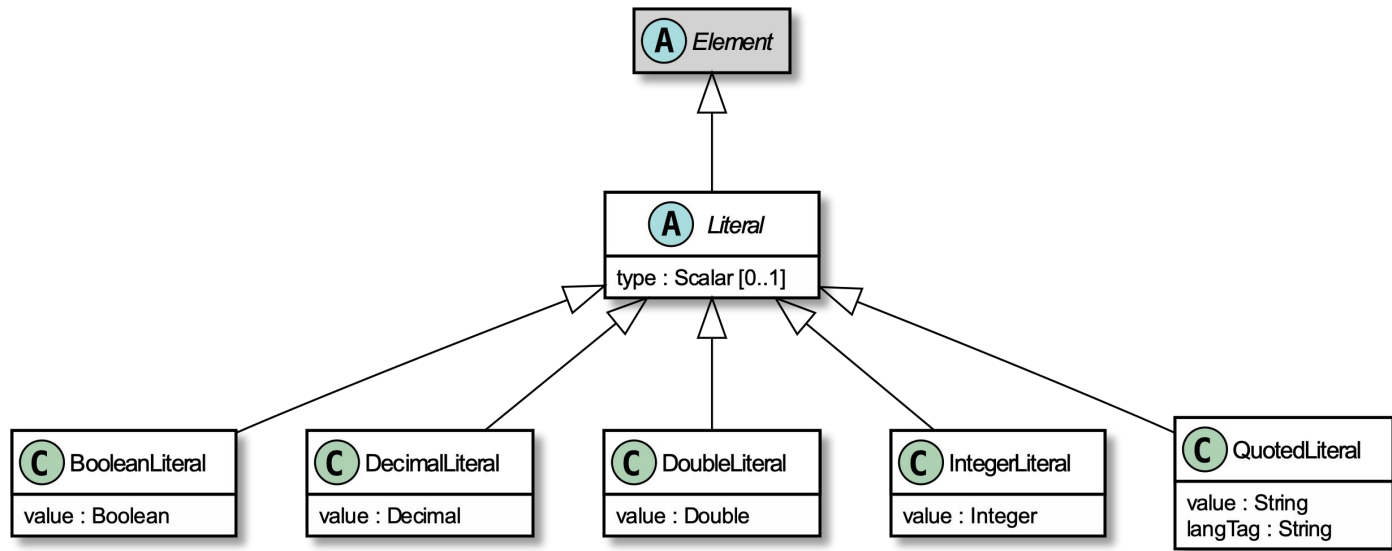
2.1.1. Whitespace

The OML textual language is free-form, meaning that whitespace characters can be freely placed to delimit tokens, but have no other significance.

Elements

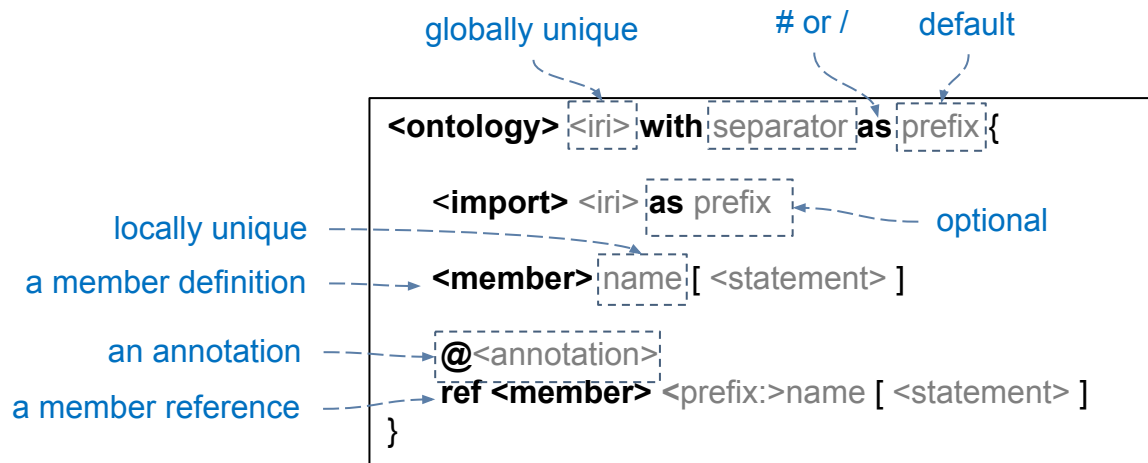


Literals



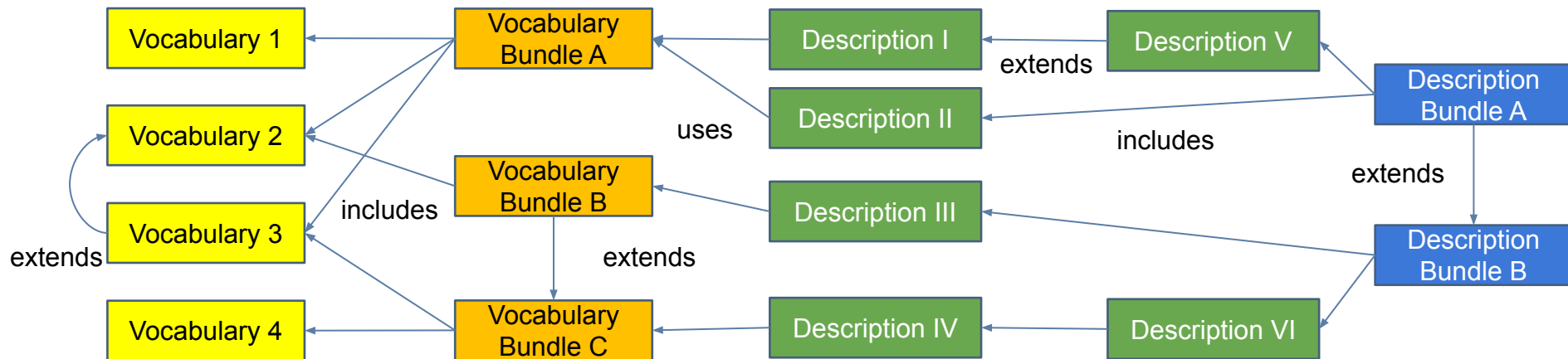
Ontologies

- An ontology has a namespace IRI, separator, and prefix
- An ontology can import (the content of) other ontologies
- An ontology can have statements about its own or imported members
- An ontology, its members, and its statements can have non-semantic annotations

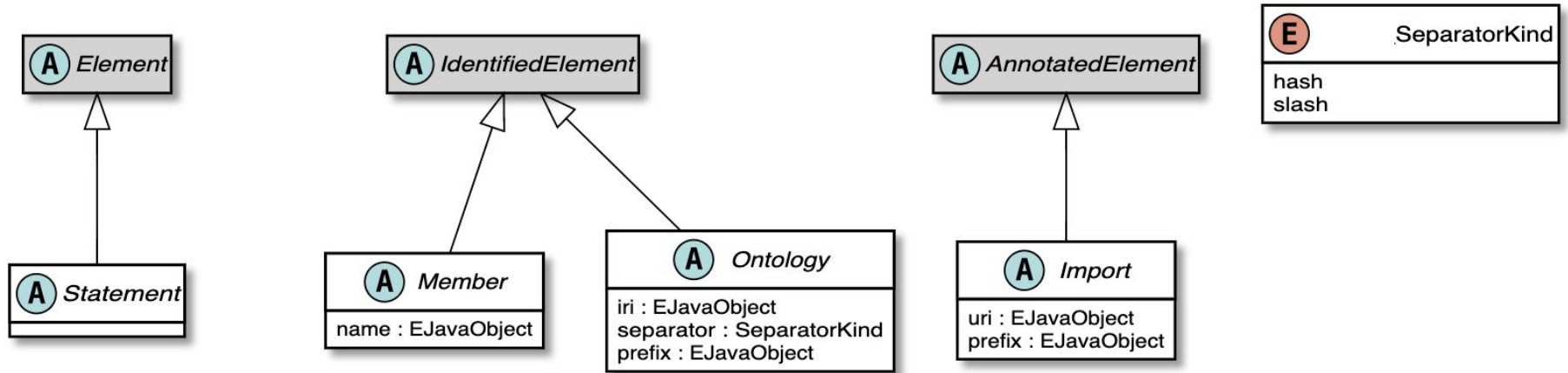


Four Kinds of Ontologies

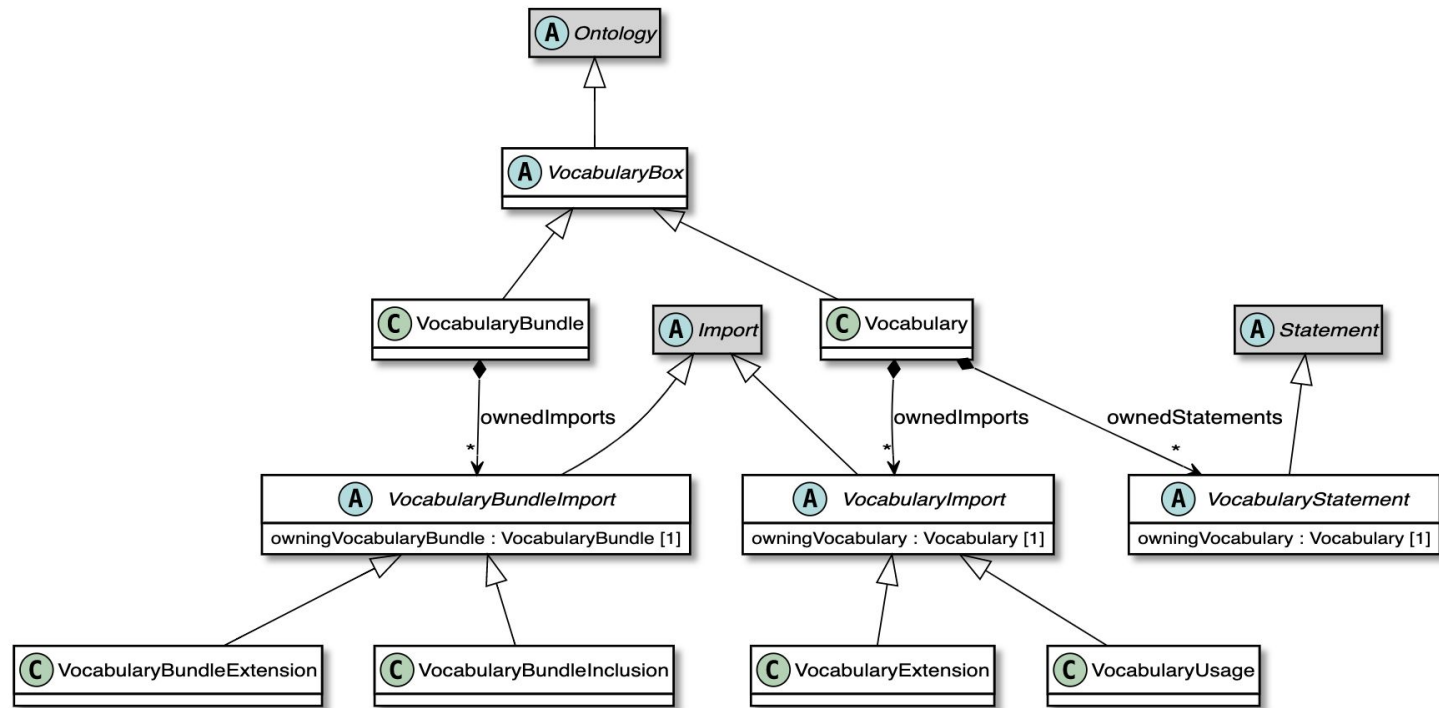
- Vocabularies: ontological terms with open-world semantics
- Vocabulary Bundles: aggregations of vocabularies with closed-world semantics
- Descriptions: systems described using ontological vocabularies / bundles
- Description Bundles: aggregations of descriptions to reason on together



Ontologies and Imports



Vocabularies



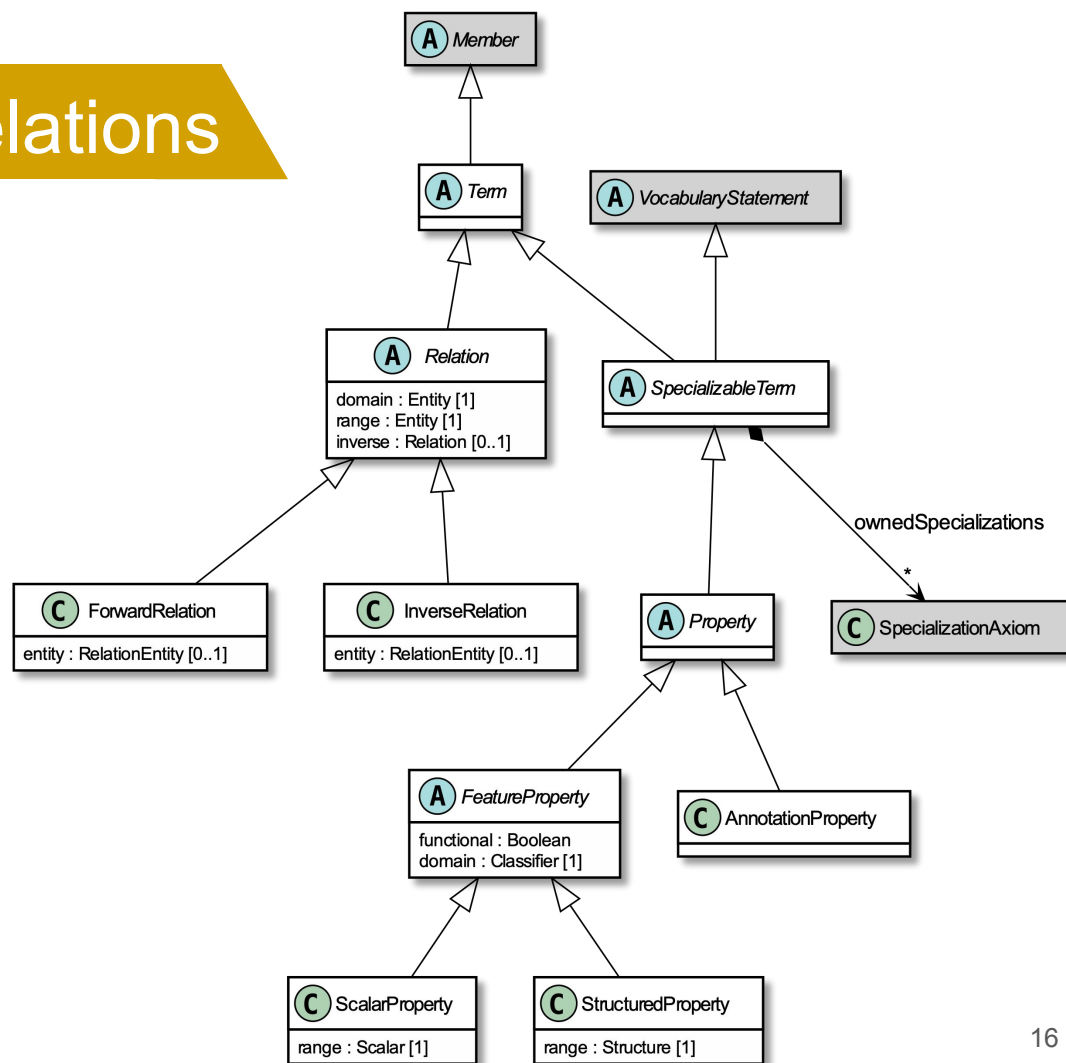
Terms and Rules

- Vocabulary members are terms and rules of a given business domain or concern

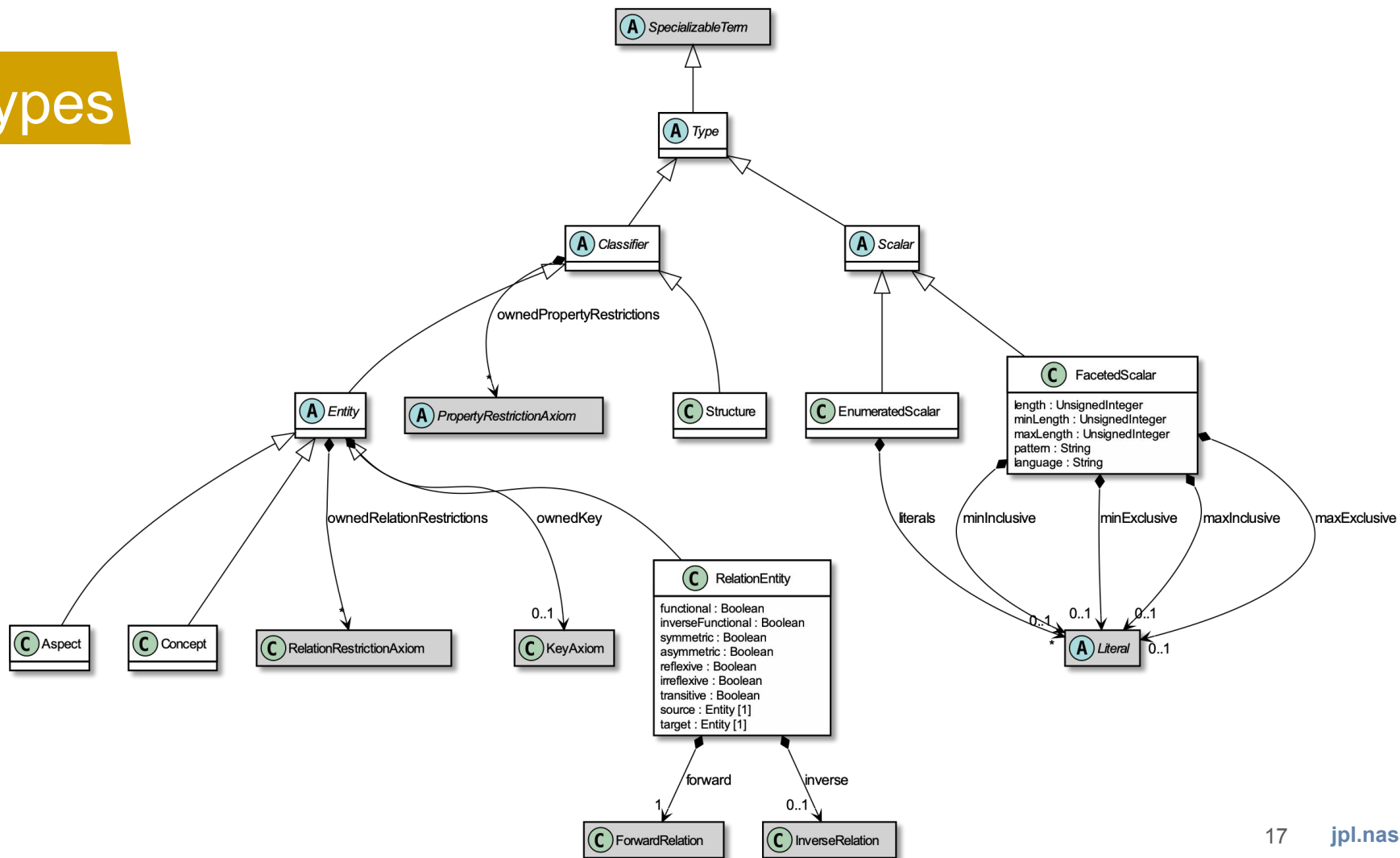
- Term
 - Specializable Term
 - Type
 - Classifier
 - Entity
 - **Aspect**
 - **Concept**
 - **Relation Entity**
 - **Structure**
 - Scalar
 - **Faceted Scalar**
 - **Enumerated Scalar**
 - Property
 - Feature Property
 - **Scalar Property**
 - **Structured Property**
 - **Annotation Property**
 - Relation
 - **Forward Relation**
 - **Inverse Relation**
- Rule

```
vocabulary <http://opencaesar.io/mission> with # as mission {  
  extends <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema>  
  aspect NamedElement  
  aspect PerformingElement :> NamedElement  
  aspect PerformedElement :> NamedElement  
  concept Component :> PerformingElement  
  concept Function :> PerformedElement  
  relation entity Performs [  
    from PerformingElement  
    to PerformedElement  
    forward performs  
    inverse isPerformedBy  
    functional  
  ]  
  scalar property name [  
    domain PerformingElement  
    range xsd:string  
  ]  
  rule R1 [ Leader(X) & performs(X □ Y) => leads(X □ Y) ]  
}
```

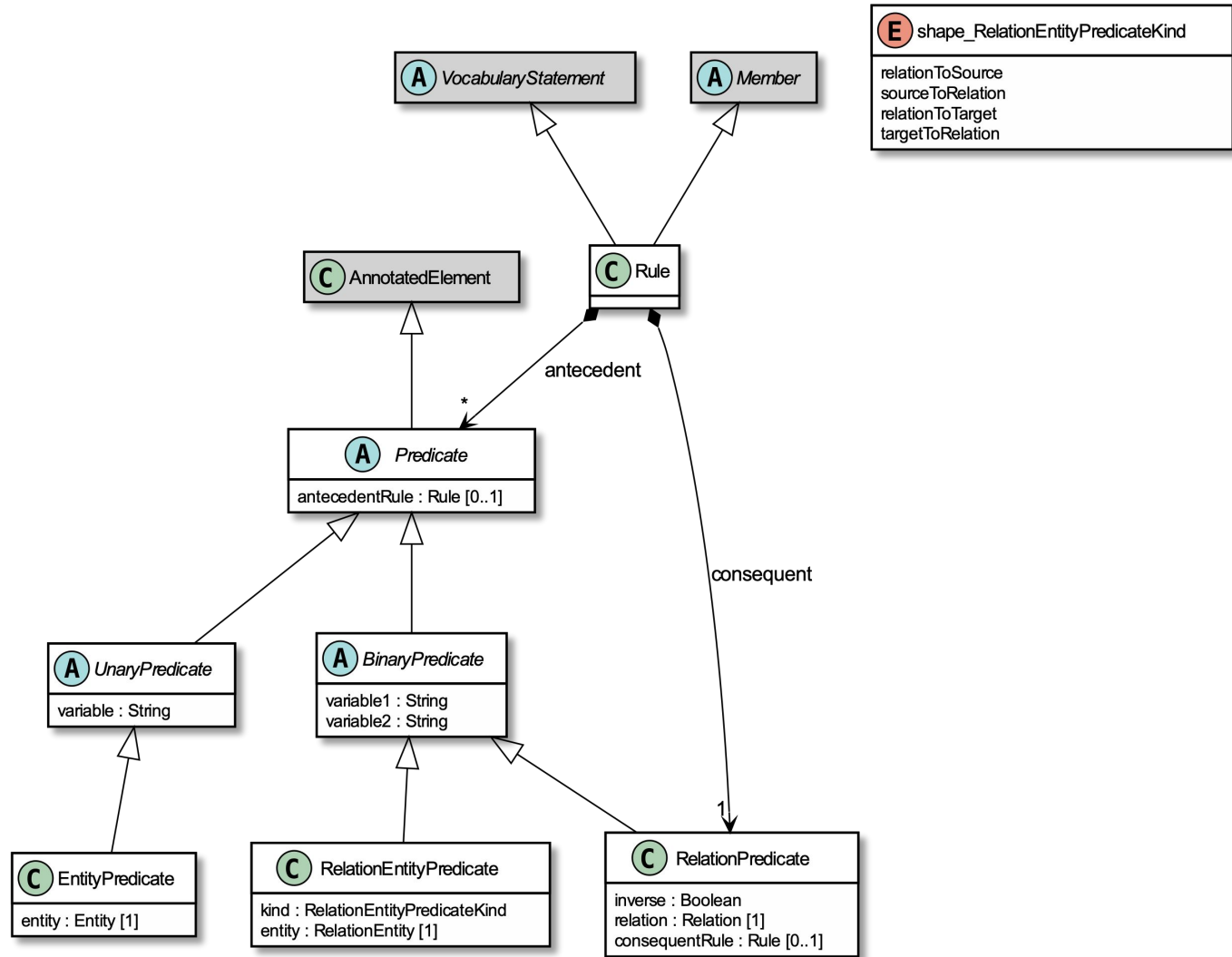
Properties and Relations



Types



Rules

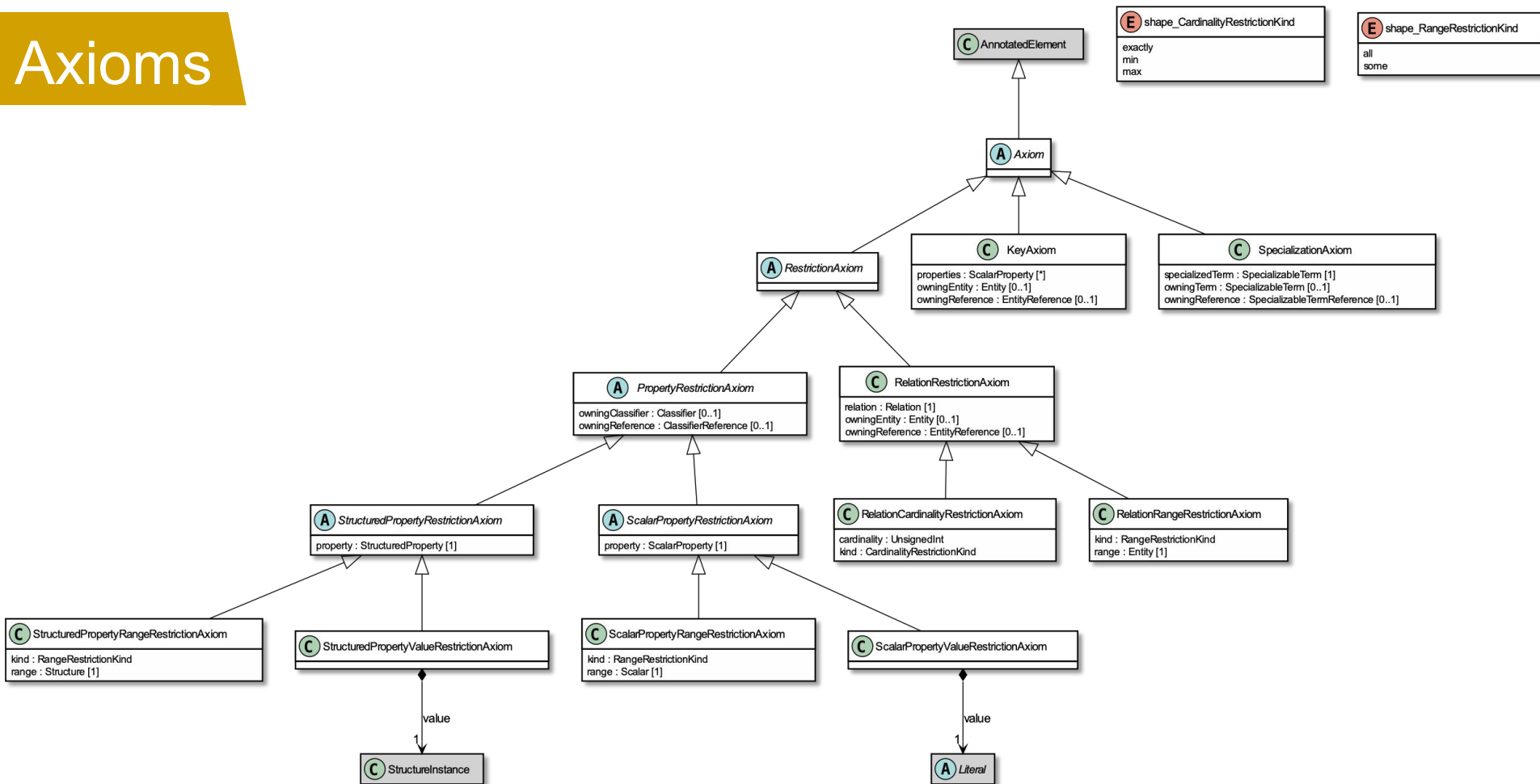


Axioms

- Vocabularies can specify axioms on its own or imported members
 - **Specialization Axiom**
 - Restriction Axiom
 - Property Restriction Axiom
 - Scalar Property Restriction Axiom
 - **Scalar Property Value Restriction Axiom**
 - **Scalar Property Range Restriction Axiom**
 - **Scalar Property Cardinality Restriction Axiom**
 - Structured Property Restriction Axiom
 - **Structured Property Value Restriction Axiom**
 - **Structured Property Range Restriction Axiom**
 - **Structured Property Cardinality Restriction Axiom**
 - Relation Restriction Axiom
 - **Relation Range Restriction Axiom**
 - **Relation Cardinality Restriction Axiom**
 - **Key Axiom**

```
vocabulary <http://opencaesar.io/mission> with # as mission {  
  extends <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema>  
  concept Component :> PerformingElement [  
    restricts relation performs to Function  
    restricts relation performs to min 1  
  ]  
  concept Task :> Function [  
    restricts scalar property name to TaskName  
    key name  
  ]  
  @label "Task Name"  
  scalar TaskName :> xsd:string [  
    min length 10  
    pattern "[0..9]+"  
  ]  
  annotation property label  
}
```

Axioms



Vocabulary Bundles

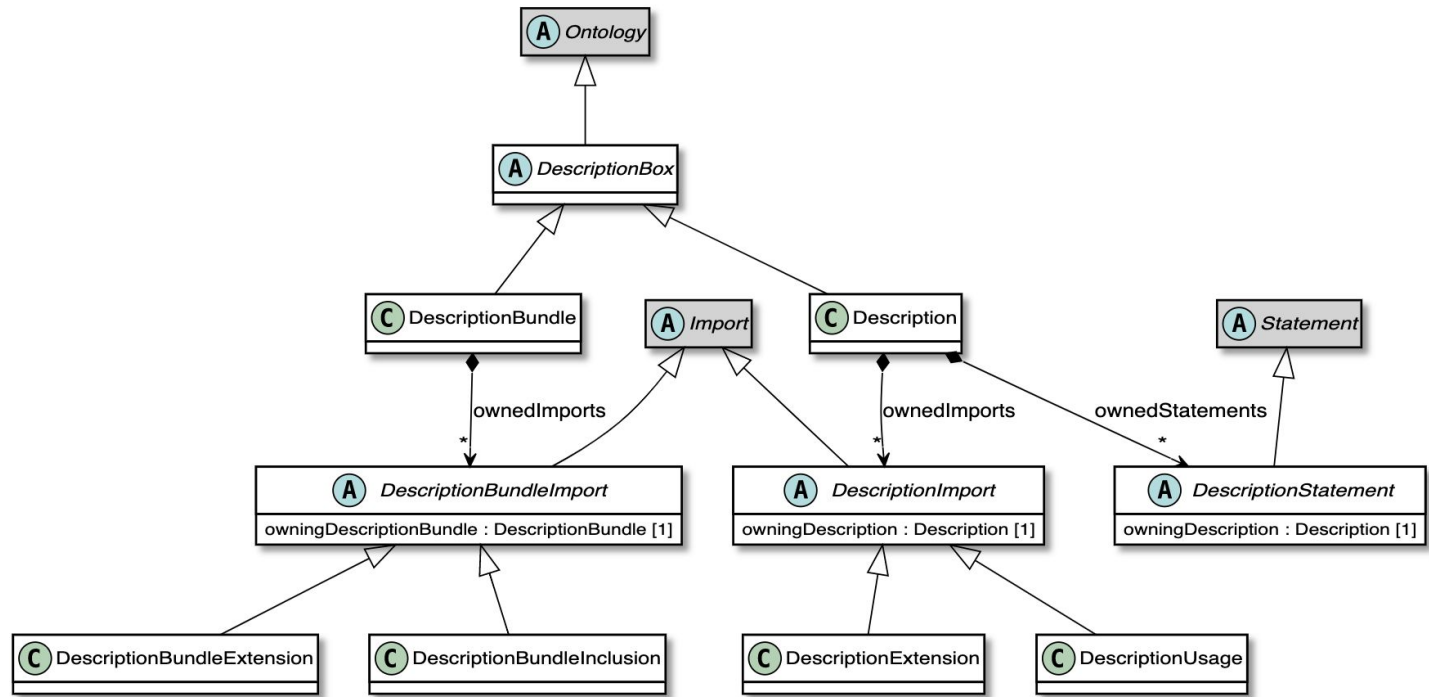
- Vocabulary Bundles includes vocabularies and closes the world on them
 - This means terms without explicit common sub terms become disjoint
 - This means the extent of super terms become the union of those of sub terms
- Vocabulary Bundles can be used to define model kinds in a methodology

```
vocabulary bundle <http://opencaesar.io/uml> with # as uml {  
  includes <http://opencaesar.io/uml/classes>  
  includes <http://opencaesar.io/uml/statecharts>  
  ...  
}
```

```
vocabulary <http://opencaesar.io/sysml/blocks> with # as blocks {  
  extends <http://opencaesar.io/uml/classes>  
}
```

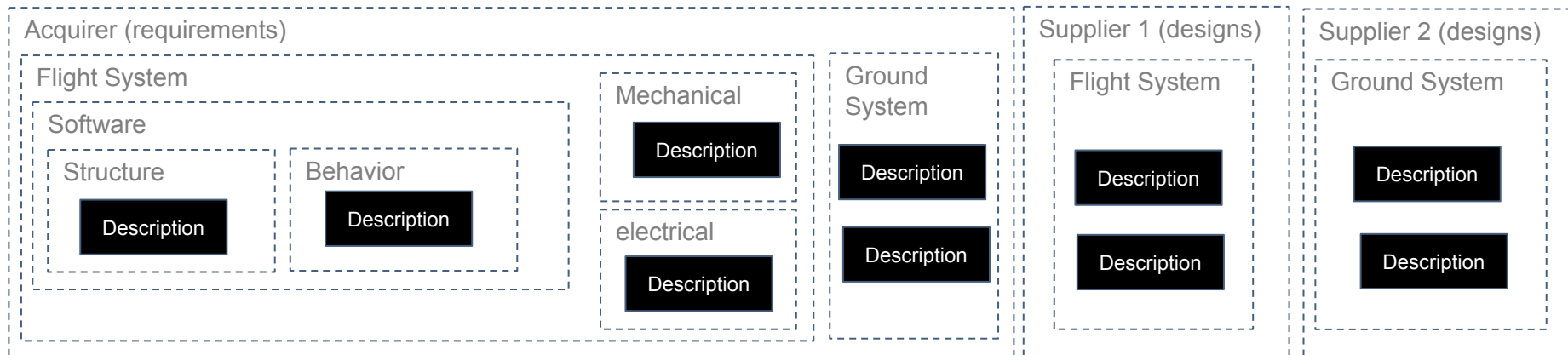
```
vocabulary bundle <http://opencaesar.io/sysml> with # as sysml {  
  extends <http://opencaesar.io/uml>  
  includes <http://opencaesar.io/sysml/blocks>  
  includes <http://opencaesar.io/sysml/requirements>  
  includes <http://opencaesar.io/sysml/parametrics>  
  ...  
}
```

Descriptions



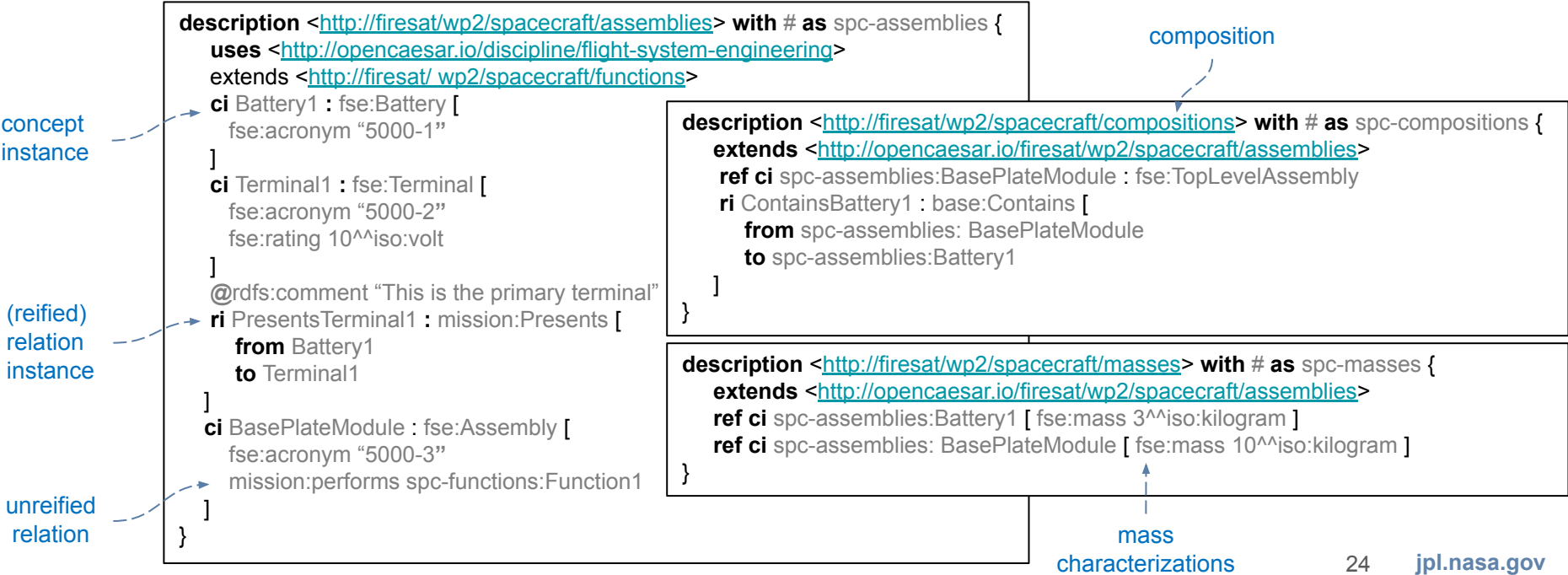
Descriptions

- Description uses vocabularies (or a vocabulary bundles) to describe a system
- Descriptions can be organized across methodological boundaries like
 - Disciplines (e.g., structure, behavior, fault tolerance, V&V, I/T)
 - Domains (e.g., electrical, mechanical, software)
 - Subsystems (e.g., launch vehicle, spacecraft, payload)
 - Organizations (e.g., acquirer, supplier, contractor)

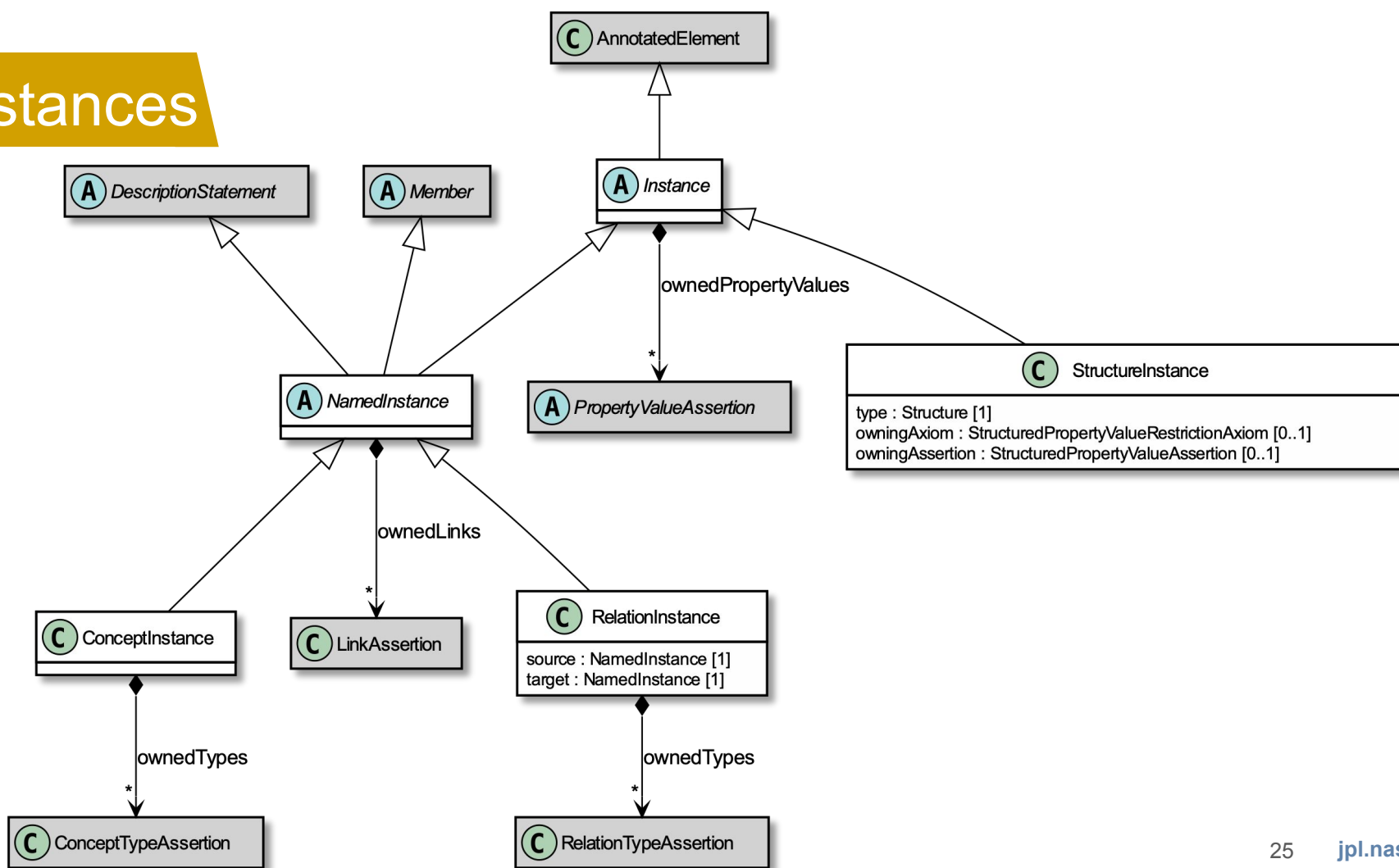


Instances

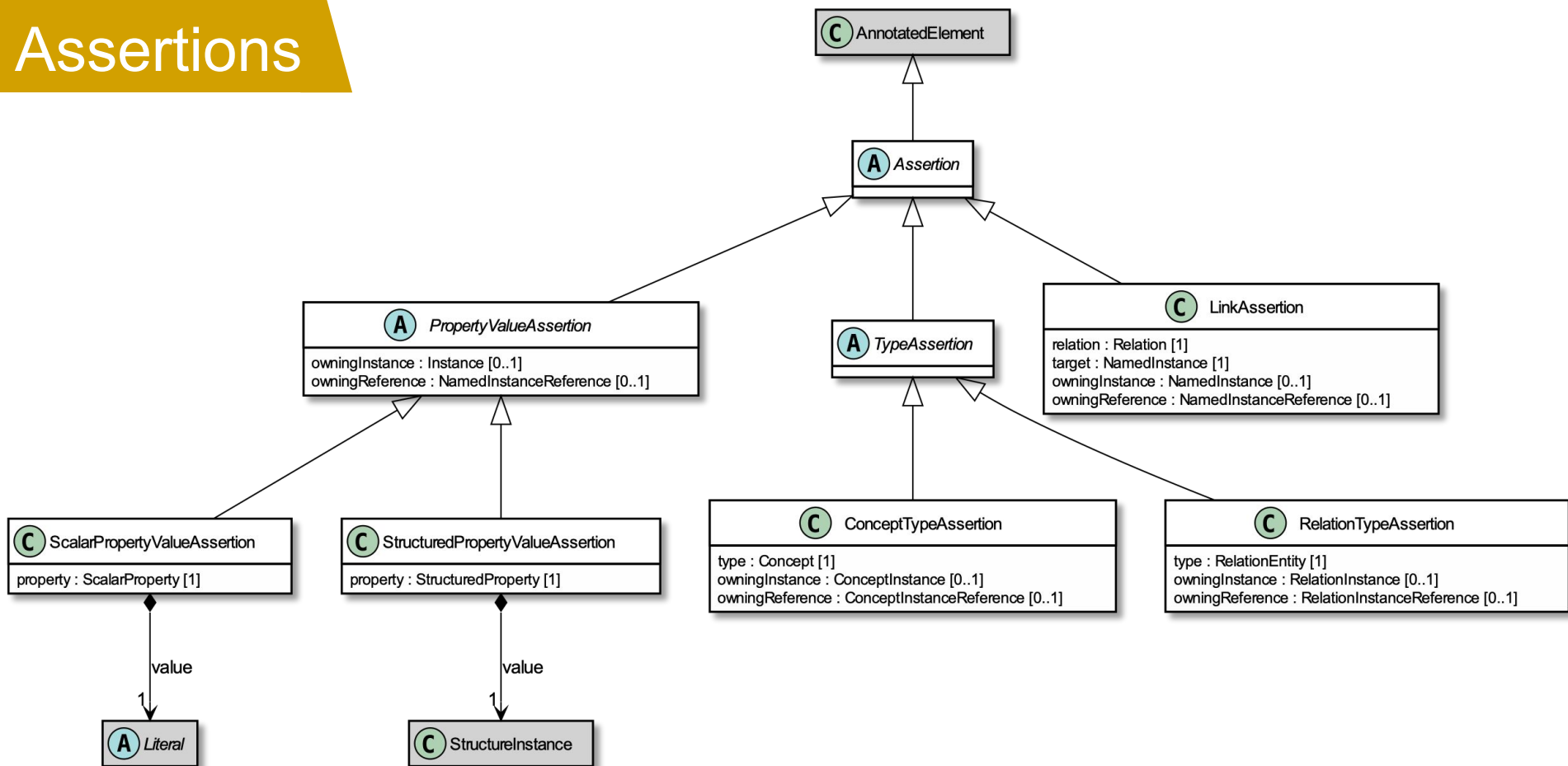
- Description describes a system using a bundle of methodology-specific vocabularies
- Description consists of assertions made on concept and relation instances



Instances



Assertions



Description Bundles

- Description Bundles includes descriptions that can be reasoned on together
 - These bundles can represent a union of fragments, design alternatives, etc.
 - These are the bundles that we will run consistency check on

```
description bundle <http://opencaesar.io/project> with # as project {  
  includes <http://opencaesar.io/project/wbs>  
  includes <http://opencaesar.io/project/system/decomp>  
  includes <http://opencaesar.io/project/system/mass>  
  includes <http://opencaesar.io/project/system/power>  
  ...  
}
```

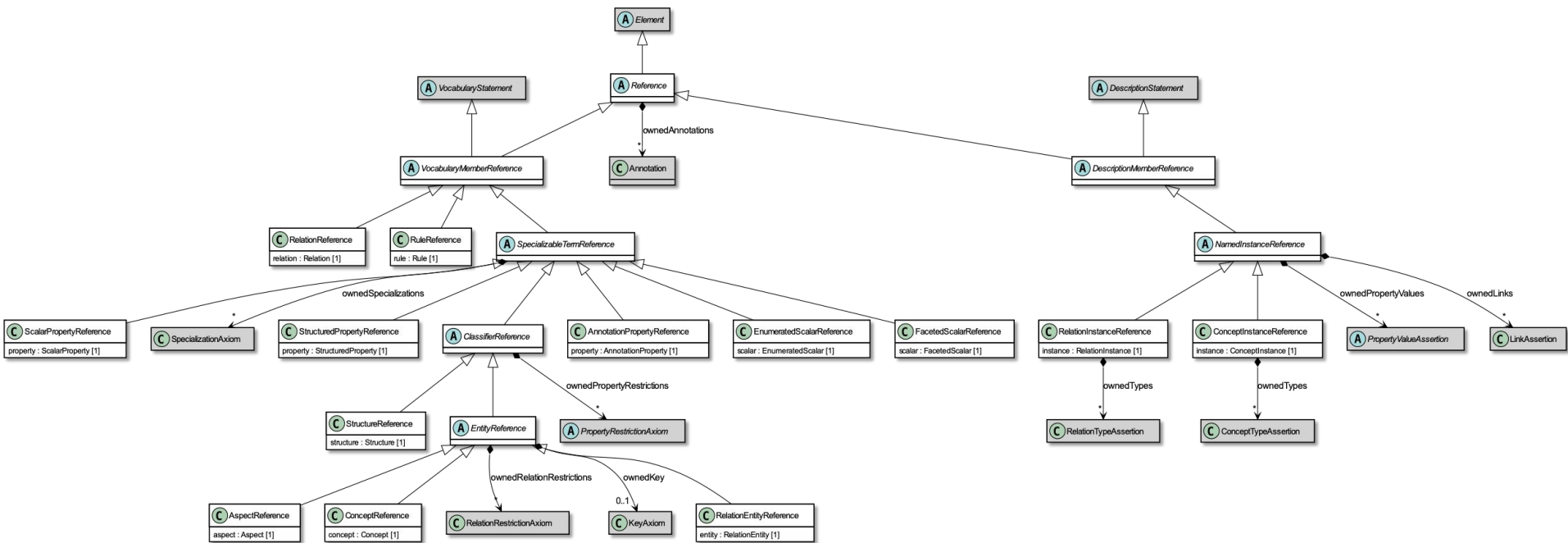
```
description <http://opencaesar.io/project/wbs> with # as wbs {  
  extends <opencaesar.io/project/system/subsystems>  
}
```

```
description <http://opencaesar.io/project/system/decomp> with # as  
decomp {  
  extends <opencaesar.io/project/system/components>  
}
```

```
description <http://opencaesar.io/project/system/mass> with # as mass {  
  extends <opencaesar.io/project/system/components>  
}
```

```
description <http://opencaesar.io/project/system/power> with # as power {  
  extends <opencaesar.io/project/system/components>  
}
```

References



Example

- A set of core vocabularies are available on:
 - <https://github.com/opencaesar/core-vocabularies>
- A set of example SE vocabularies are available on:
 - <https://github.com/modelware/oml-example/vocabularies>
- A set of example project descriptions are available on:
 - <https://github.com/modelware/oml-example/descriptions>

OML Tools

- **OML Tools** (<https://github.com/opencaesar/oml-tools>)
 - **OML Bikeshed**: generates documentation
 - **OML Merge**: merges several OML datasets into one
 - **OML Validate**: validates an OML dataset
- **OWL Adapter** (<https://github.com/opencaesar/owl-adapter>)
 - **OML to OWL**: converts a dataset from OML to OWL
- **OWL Tools** (<https://github.com/opencaesar/owl-tools>)
 - **OWL Close World**: a library of bundle closure algorithms
 - **OWL Fuseki**: starts and stops a headless Fuseki server (triple store)
 - **OWL Diff**: calculates delta between two OWL datasets
 - **OWL Reason**: runs DL reason on an OWL dataset
 - **OWL Load**: loads a dataset to a SPARQL endpoint
 - **OWL Query**: sends a set of SPARQL queries to a triple store
 - **OWL Shacl**: sends a set of Shacl validation rules to a triple store

OML to OWL Adapter

@rdfs:label "Named Element"
aspect NamedElement

scalar property **hasName** [
 domain NamedElement
 range xsd:string]

concept Component :> NamedElement

concept Function :> NamedElement

relation entity Performing [
 from Component
 to Function
 forward performs
 reverse isPerformedBy
 functional]

:NamedElement **rdf:type** owl:Class ;
 rdfs:label "Named Element" .

:hasName **rdf:type** owl:DatatypeProperty ;
 rdfs:domain :NamedElement ;
 rdfs:range xsd:string .

:Component **rdf:type** owl:Class ;
 rdfs:subClassOf :NamedElement .

:Function **rdf:type** owl:Class ;
 rdfs:subClassOf :NamedElement .

:Performs **rdf:type** owl:Class .

:performs **rdf:type** owl:ObjectProperty ;
 rdf:type owl:FunctionalProperty ;
 rdfs:domain :Component ;
 rdfs:range :Function .

:isPerformedBy **rdf:type** owl:ObjectProperty ;
 owl:inverseOf :performs .

:hasPerformsSource **rdf:type** owl:ObjectProperty ;
 rdf:type owl:FunctionalProperty ;
 owl:inverseFunctionalProperty ;
 rdfs:domain :Performs ;
 rdfs:range :Component .

:hasPerformsTarget **rdf:type** owl:ObjectProperty ;
 rdf:type owl:FunctionalProperty ;
 rdfs:domain :Performs ;
 rdfs:range :Function .

[**rdfs:label** "performs derivation" ;
 rdf:type swrl:Imp ;
 swrl:body [...] ;
 swrl:head [...] ;] ;



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