



1
St Petersburg
University



2

Perm State
University



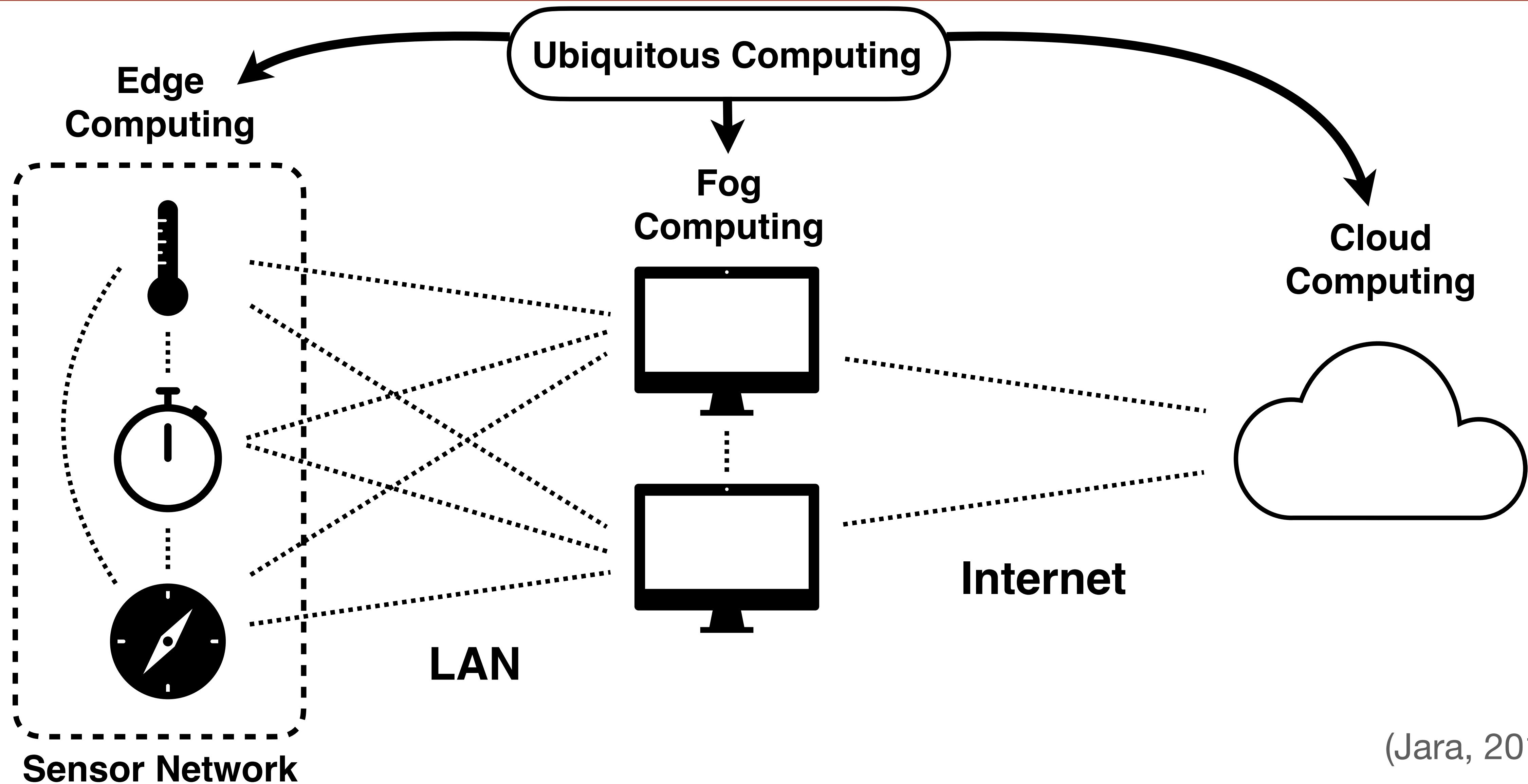
3

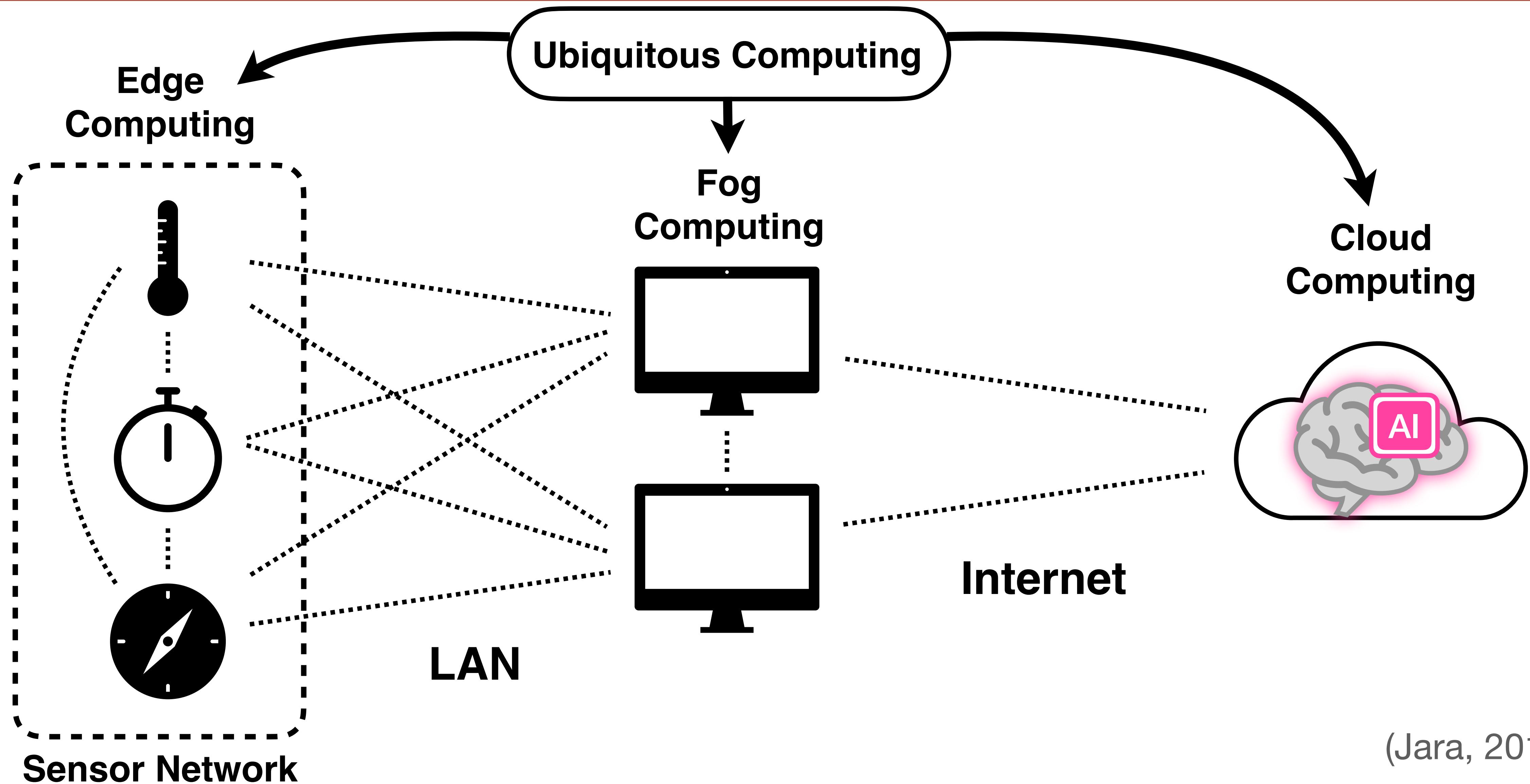
UNIVERSITÄT
HEIDELBERG
ZUKUNFT
SEIT 1386

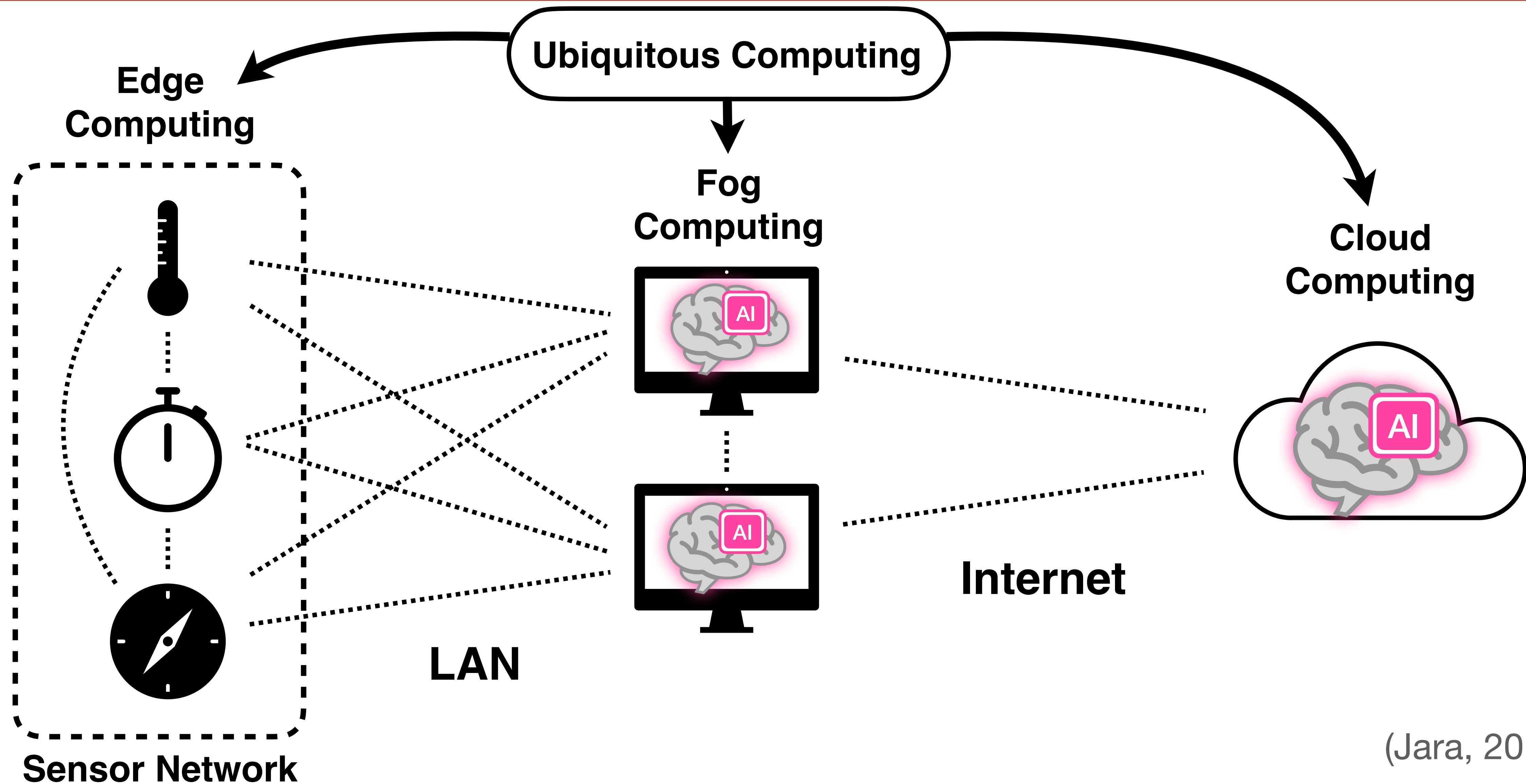
Semantic Hashing to Remedy Uncertainties in Ontology-Driven Edge Computing

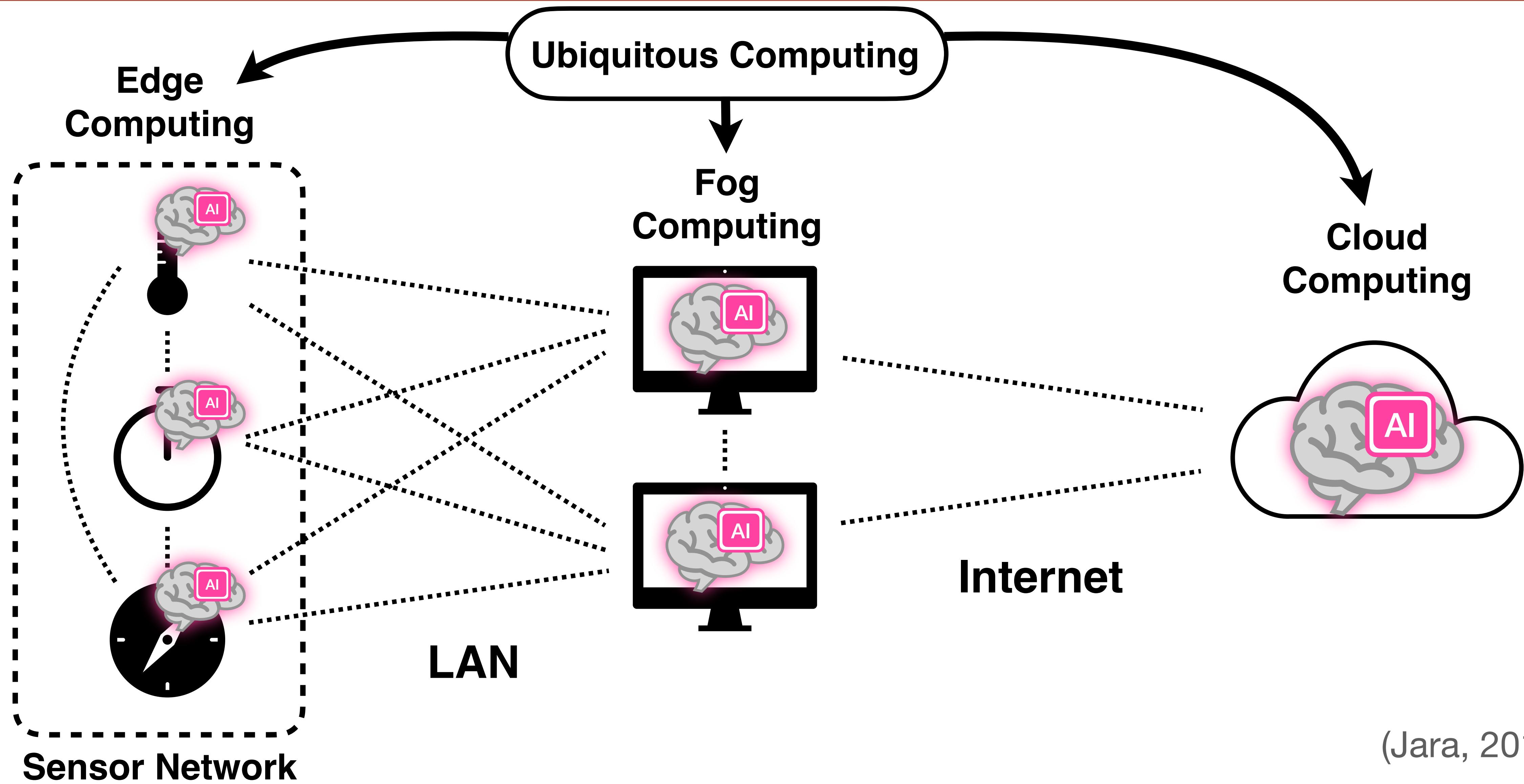
This study is supported by the research grant No. ID92566385 from Saint Petersburg University, "Text processing in L1 and L2: Experimental study with eye-tracking, visual analytics and virtual reality technologies"

Konstantin Ryabinin ^{1,2,3},
kostya.ryabinin@gmail.com
Svetlana Chuprina ²,
chuprinas@inbox.ru





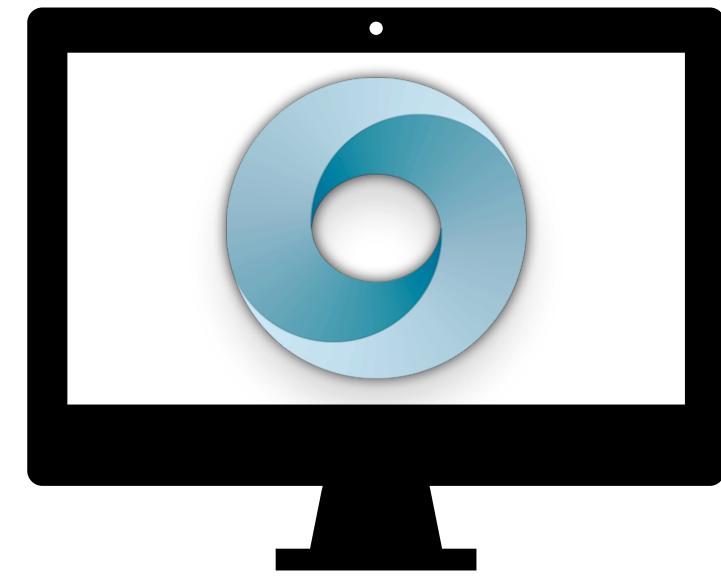




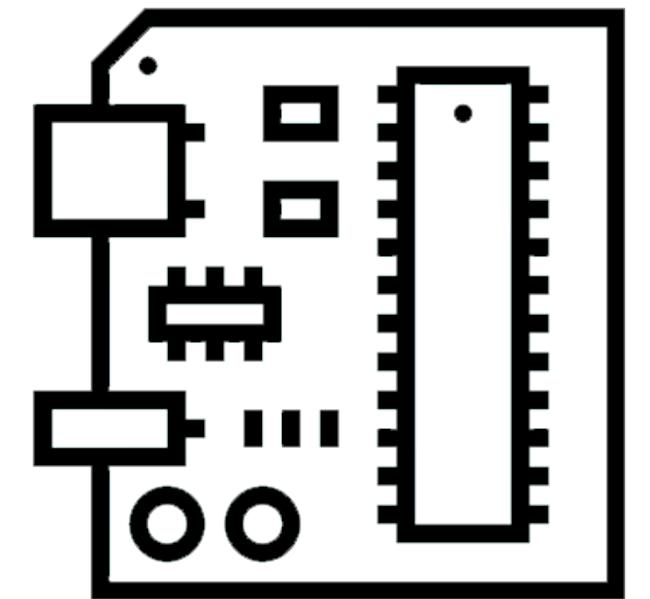
(Jara, 2014)



**Application
Ontology
of Operators**



**SciVi
Platform**

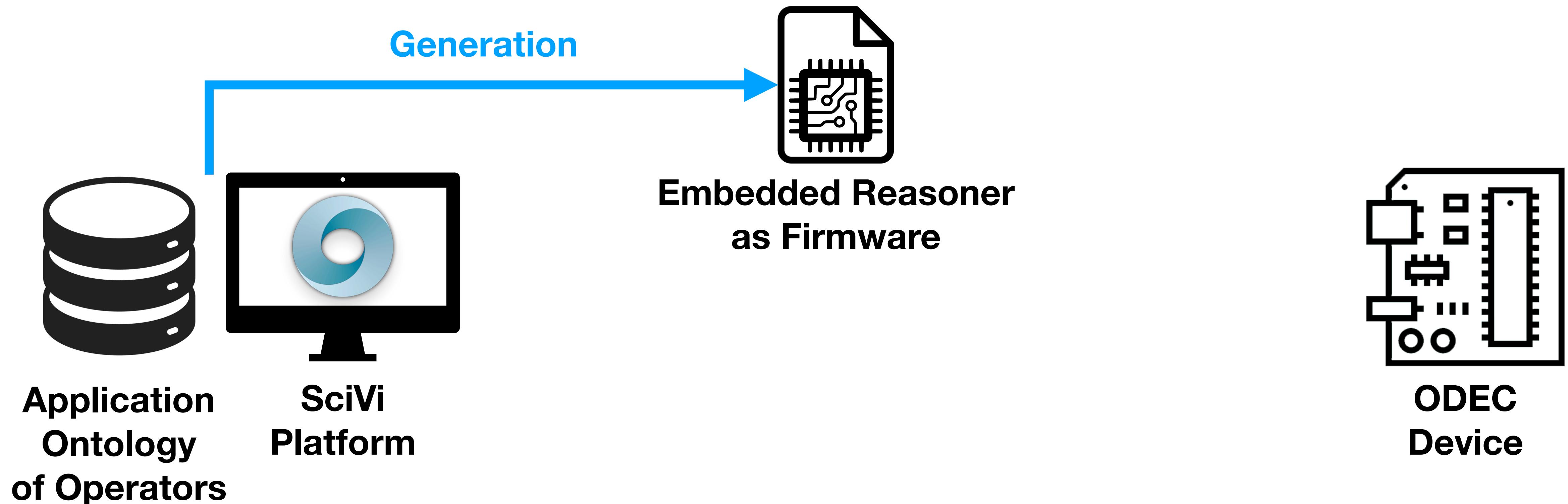


**ODEC
Device**

(Ryabinin, 2020)

Ontology-Driven Edge Computing (ODEC)

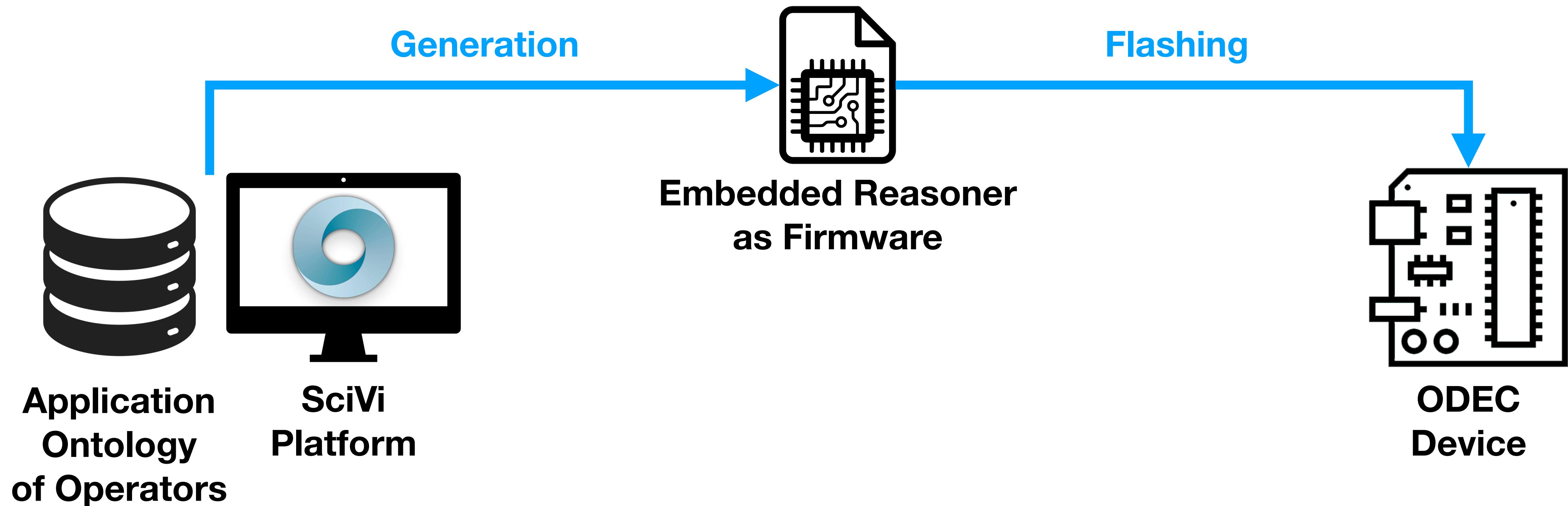
3 / 15



(Ryabinin, 2020)

Ontology-Driven Edge Computing (ODEC)

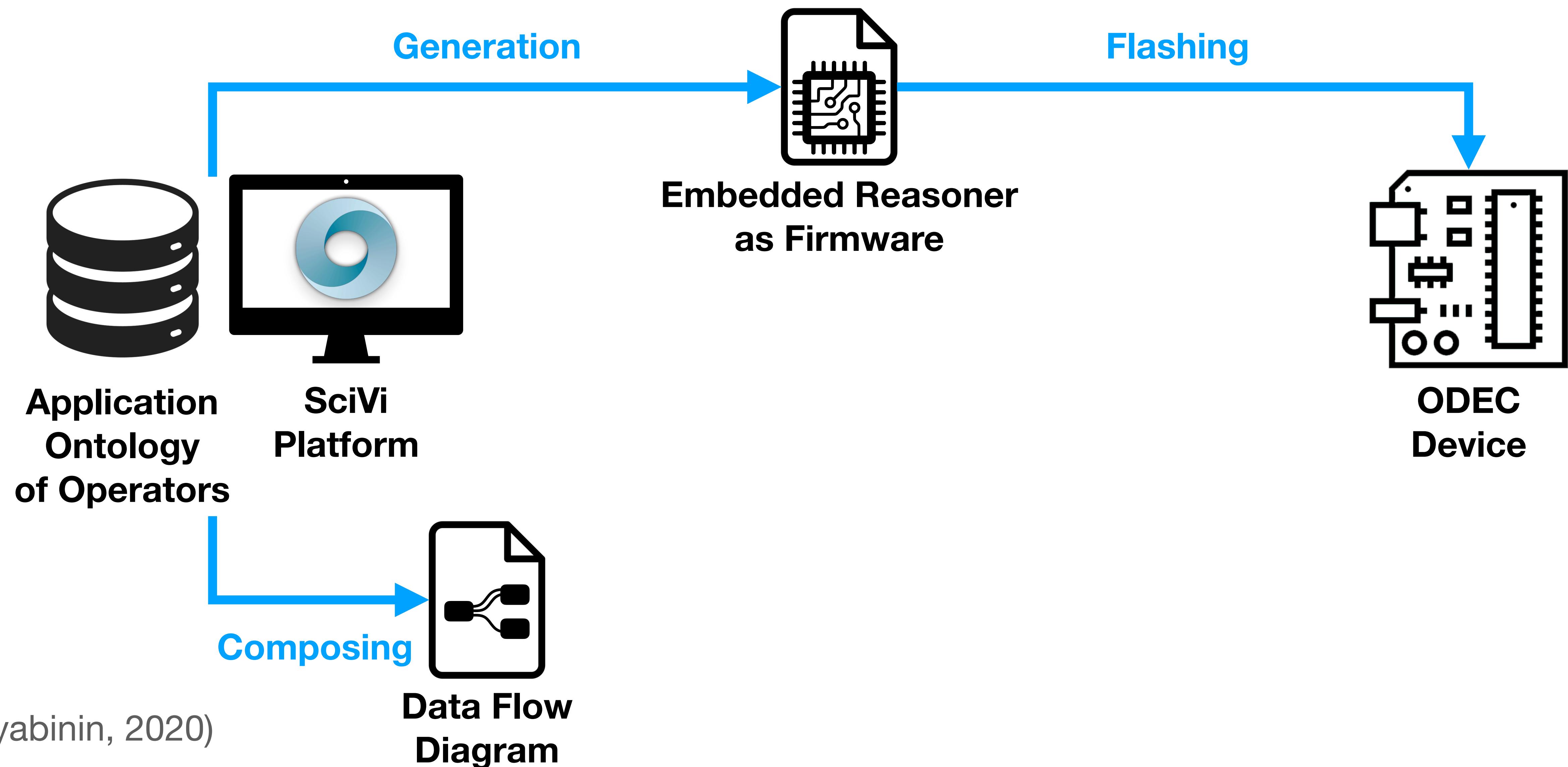
3 / 15



(Ryabinin, 2020)

Ontology-Driven Edge Computing (ODEC)

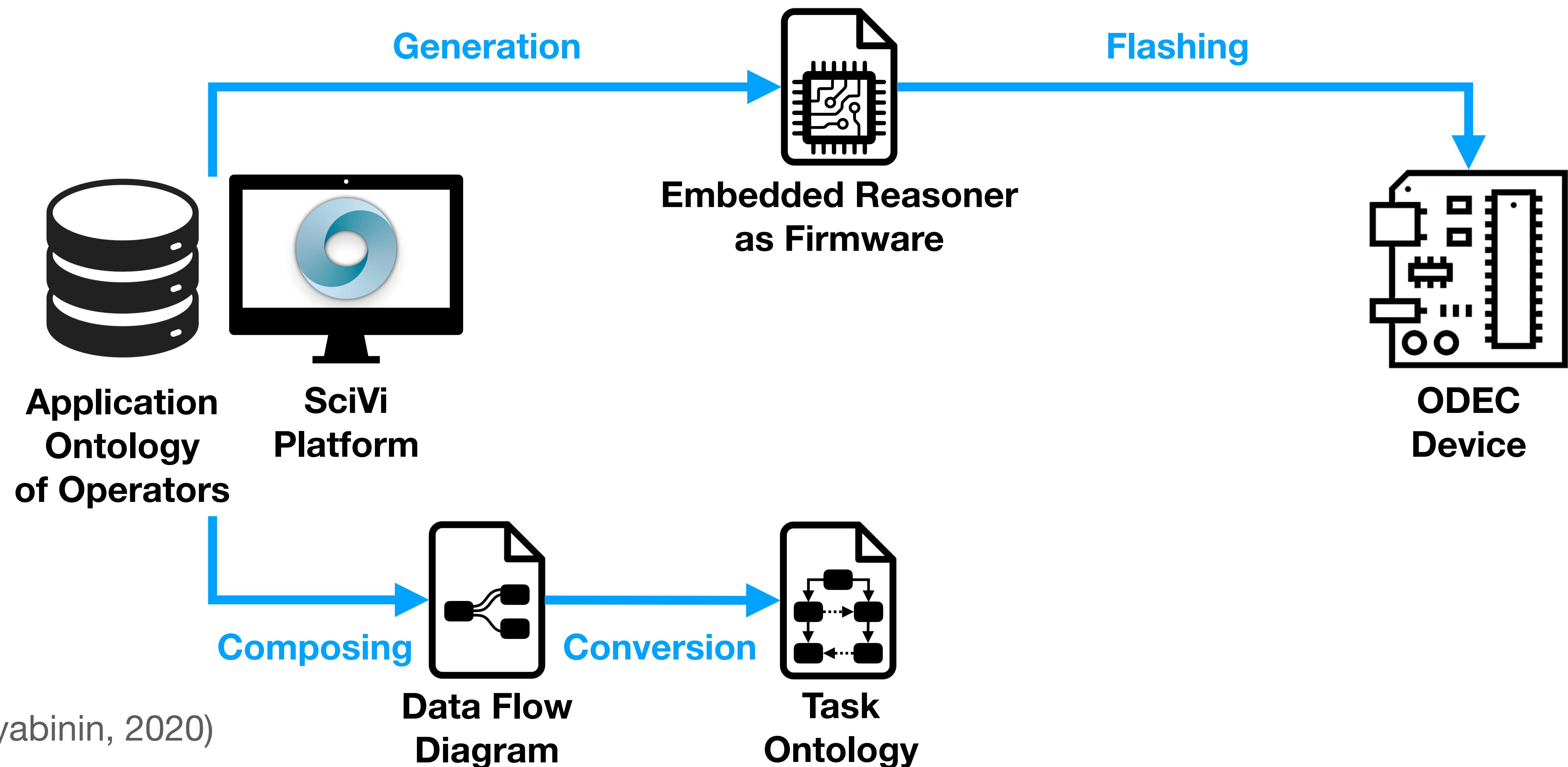
3 / 15



(Ryabinin, 2020)

Ontology-Driven Edge Computing (ODEC)

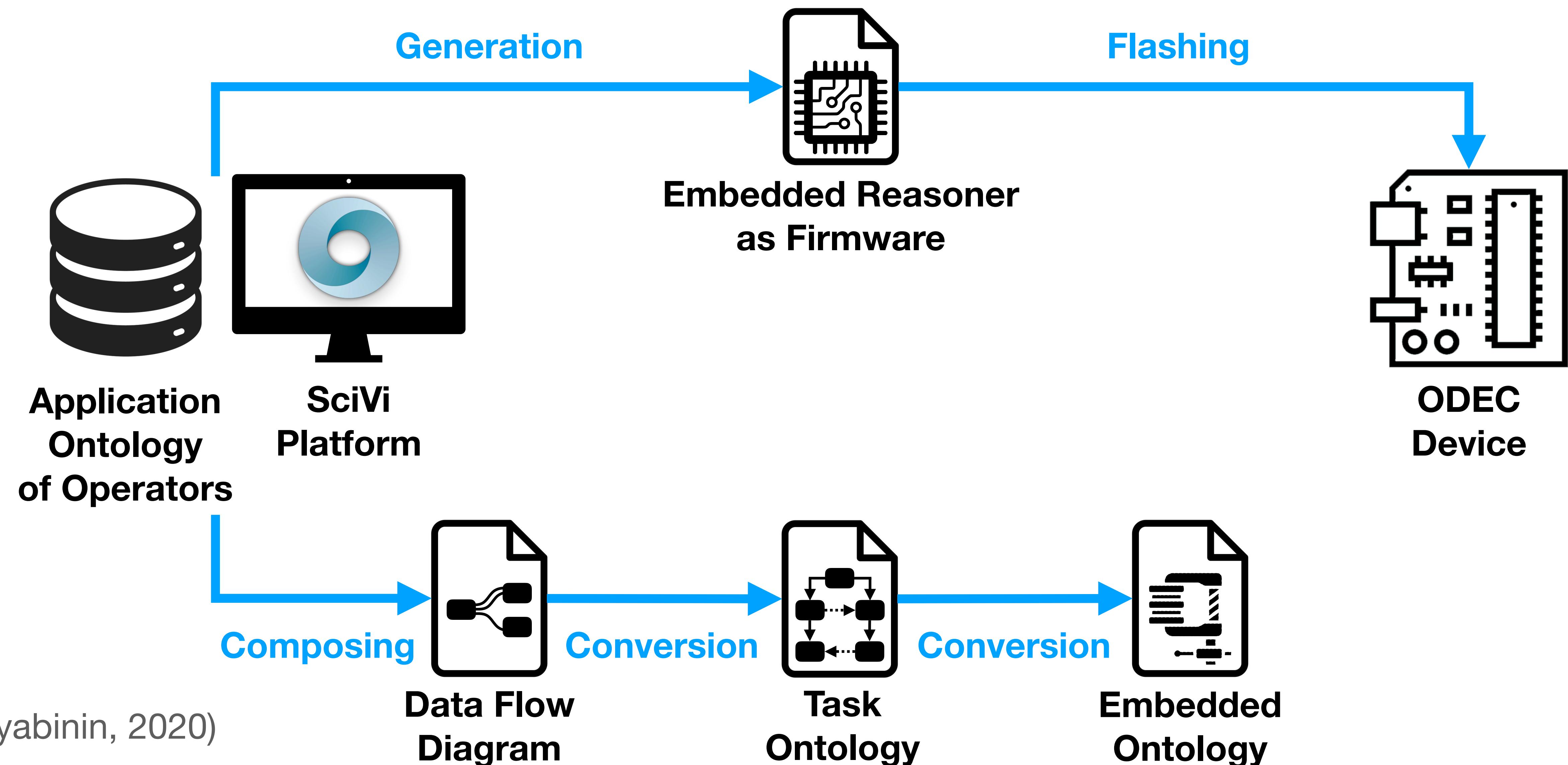
3 / 15



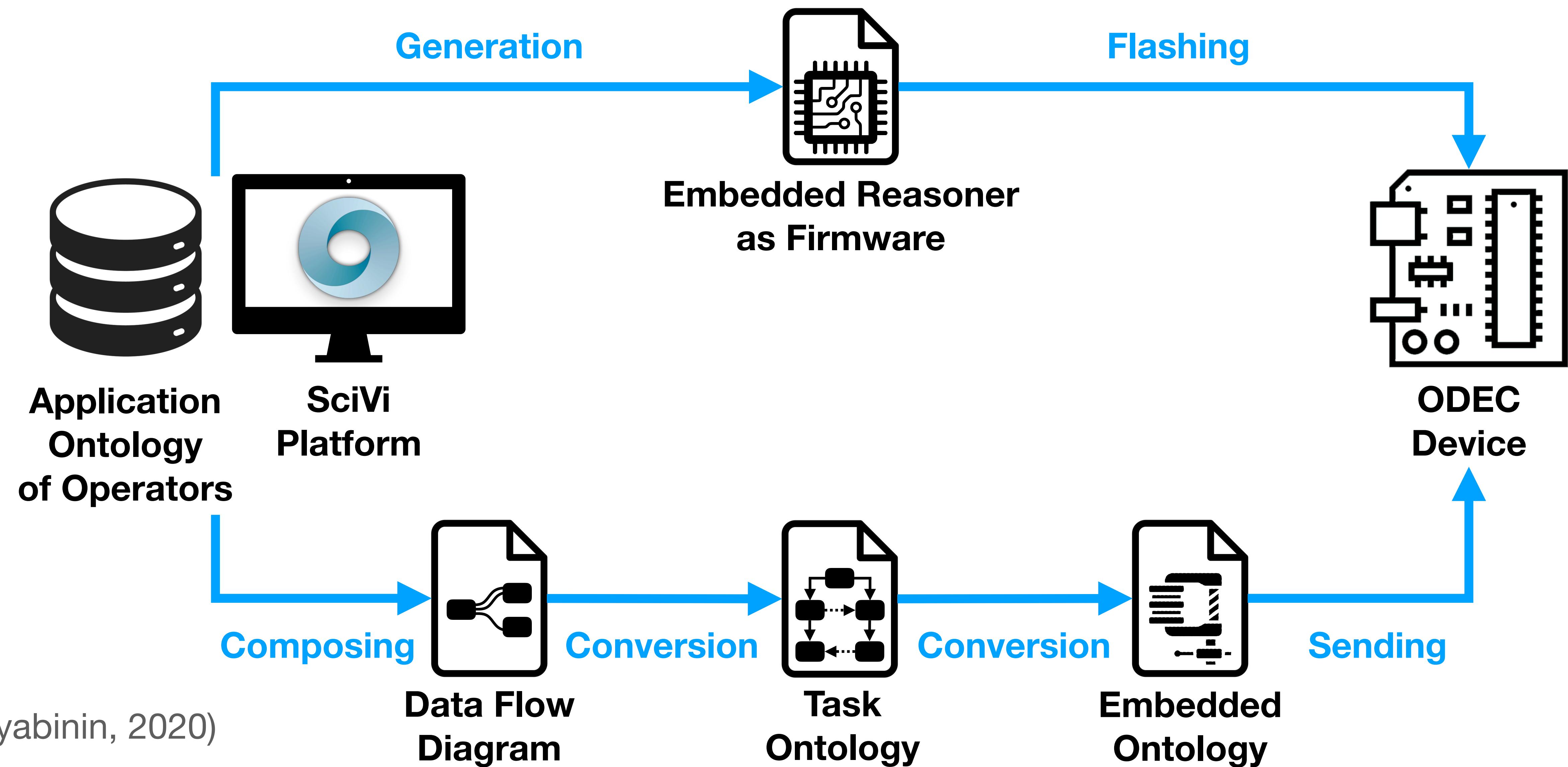
(Ryabinin, 2020)

Ontology-Driven Edge Computing (ODEC)

3 / 15

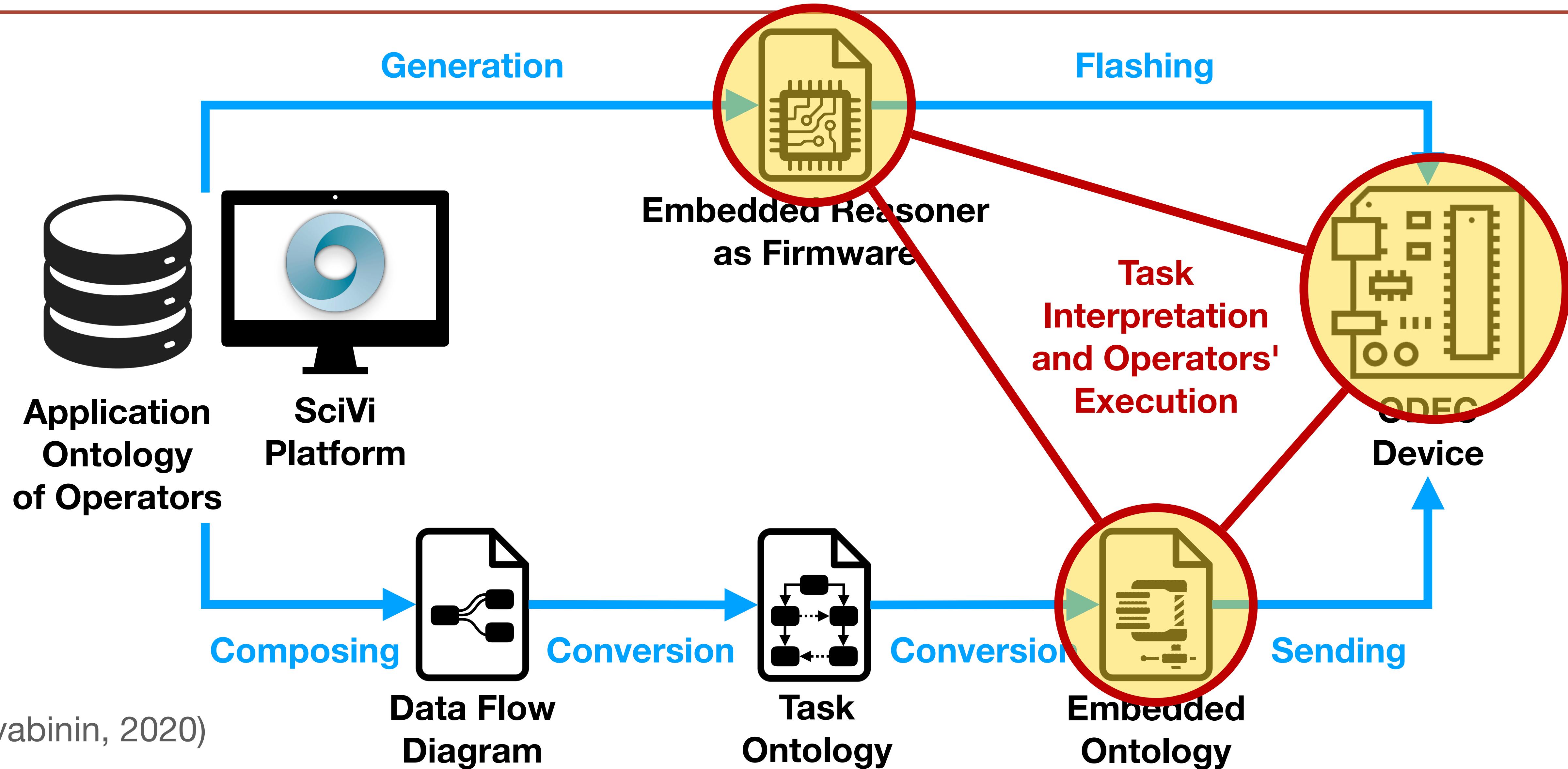


(Ryabinin, 2020)

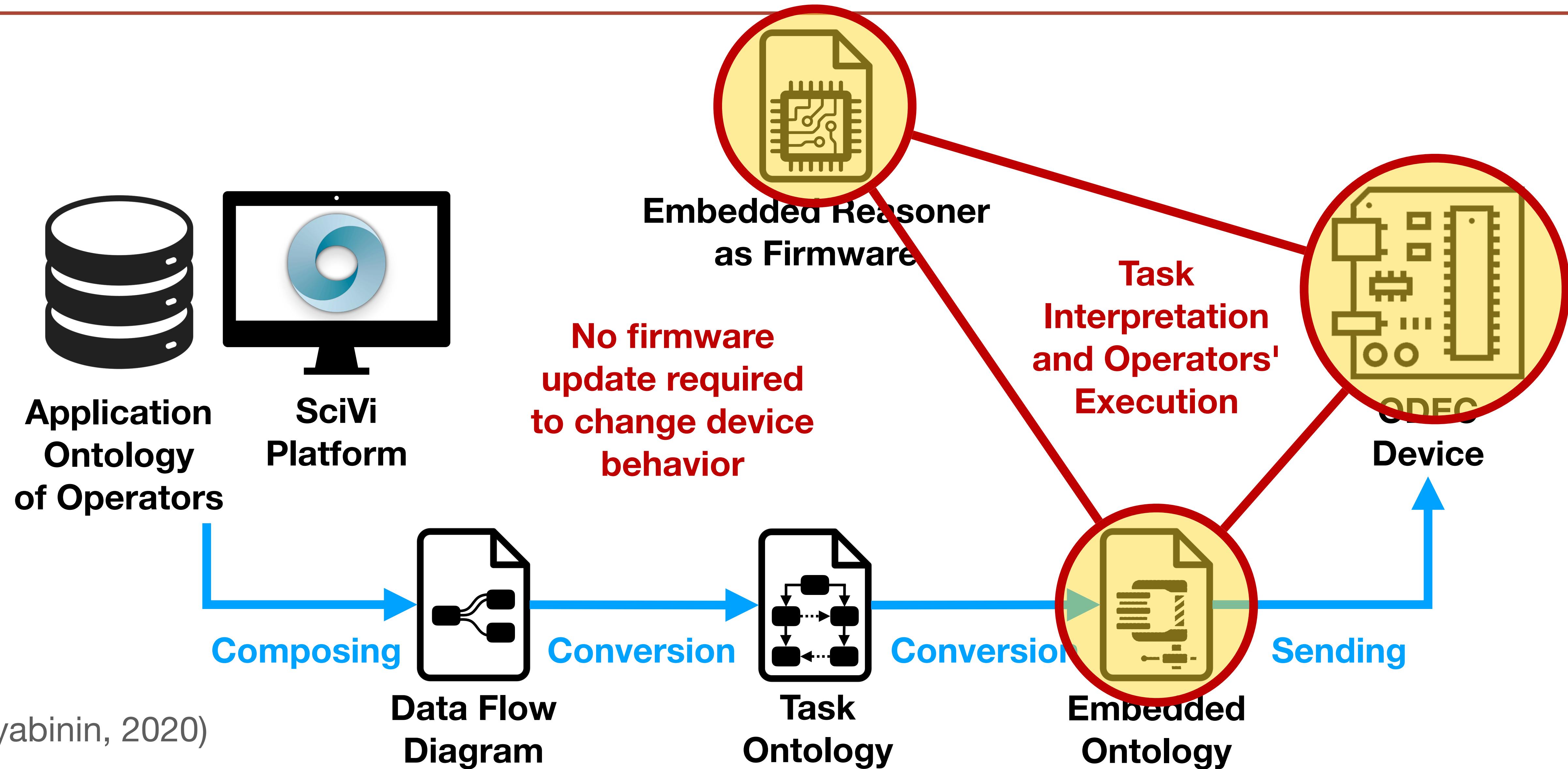


Ontology-Driven Edge Computing (ODEC)

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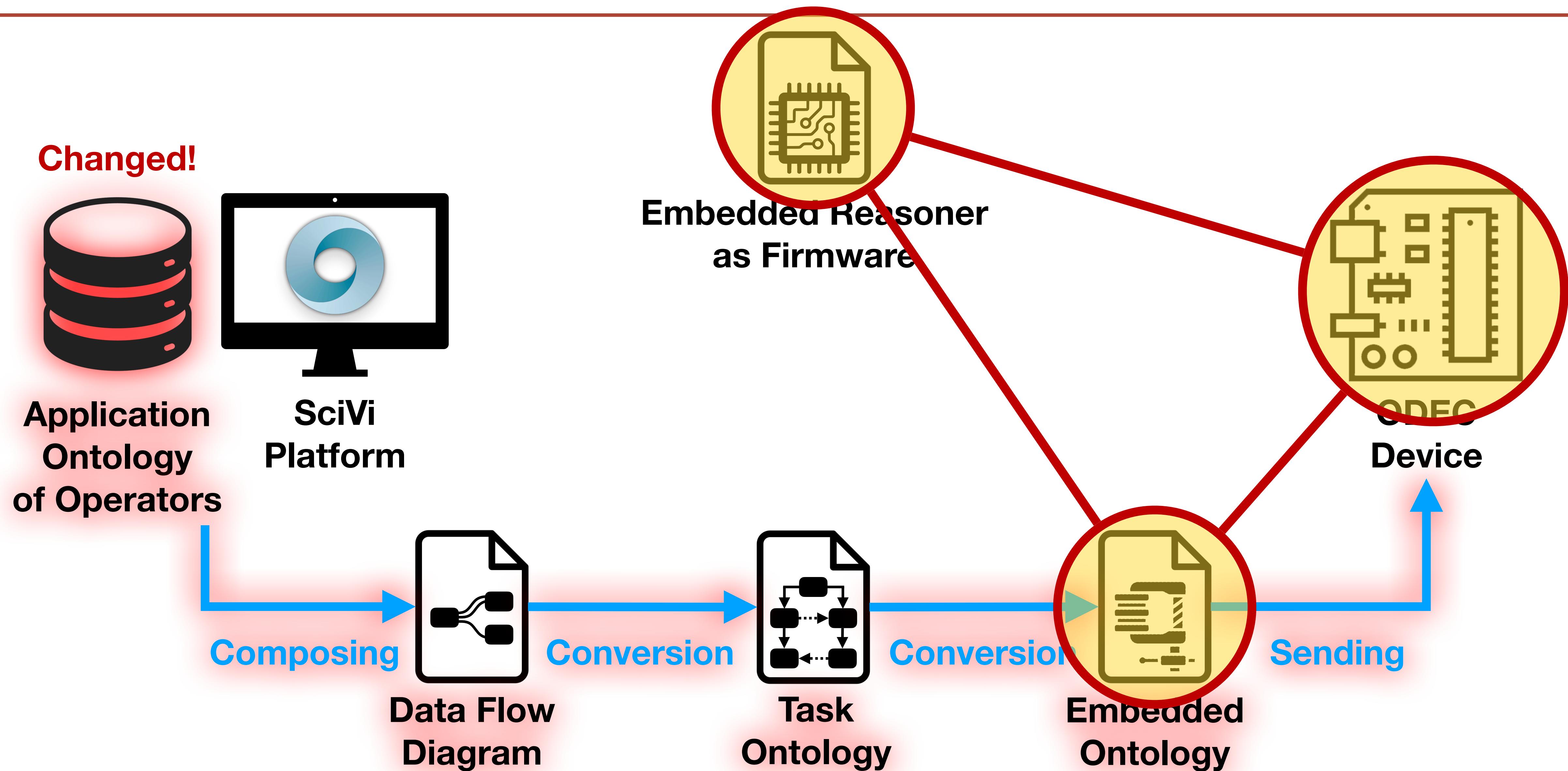
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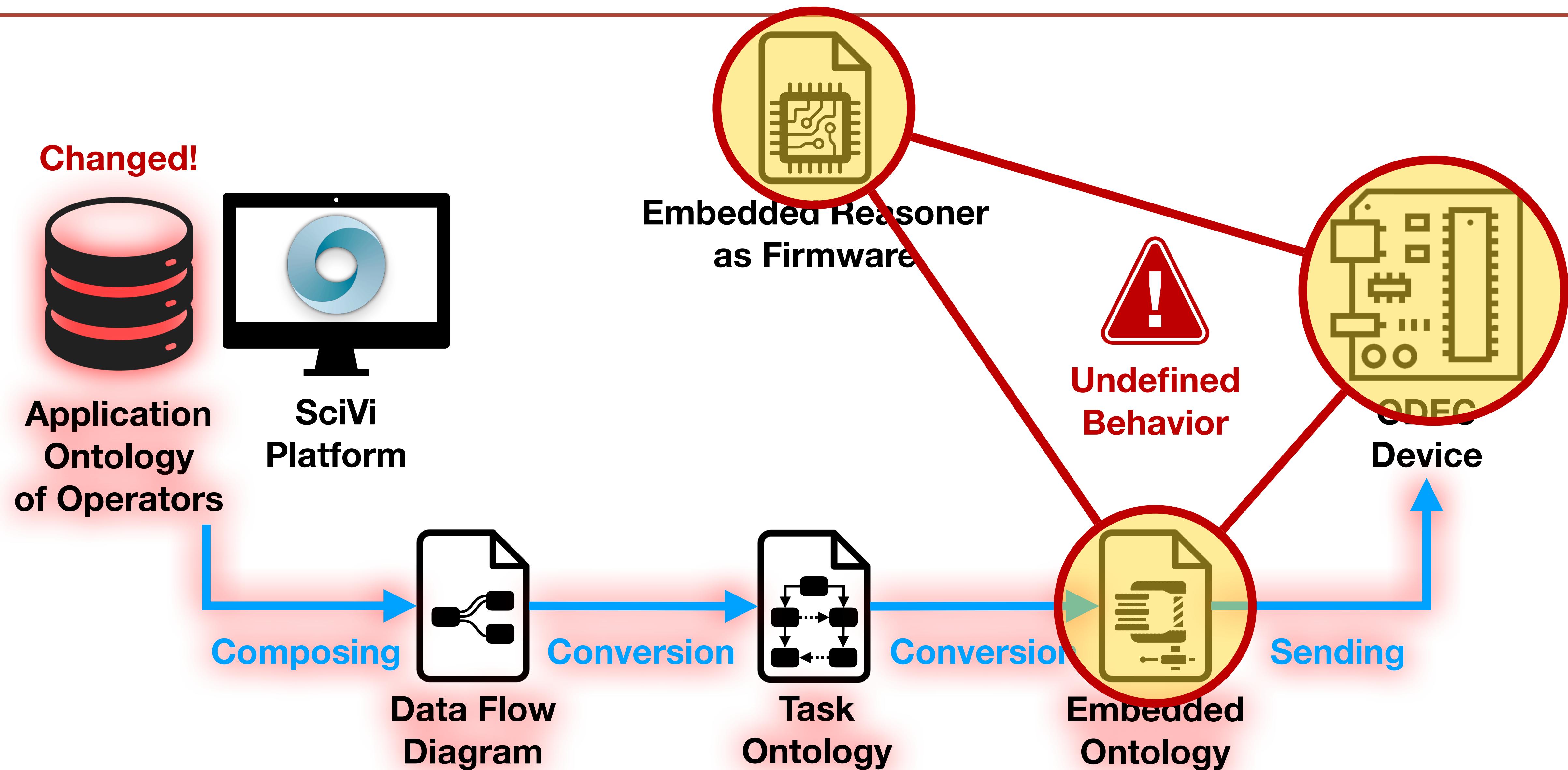
Compatibility Uncertainty

4 / 15



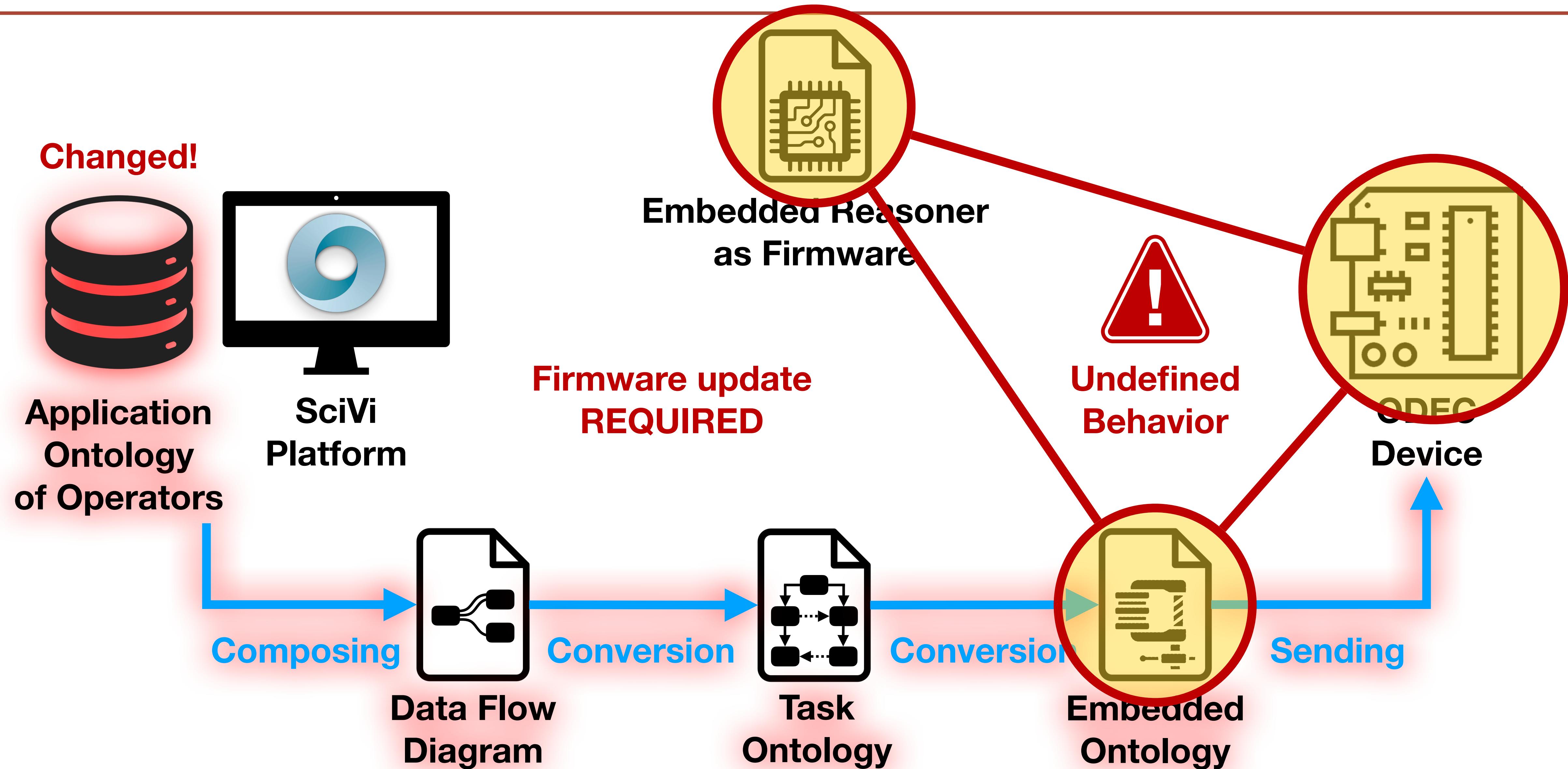
Compatibility Uncertainty

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Compatibility Uncertainty

4 / 15



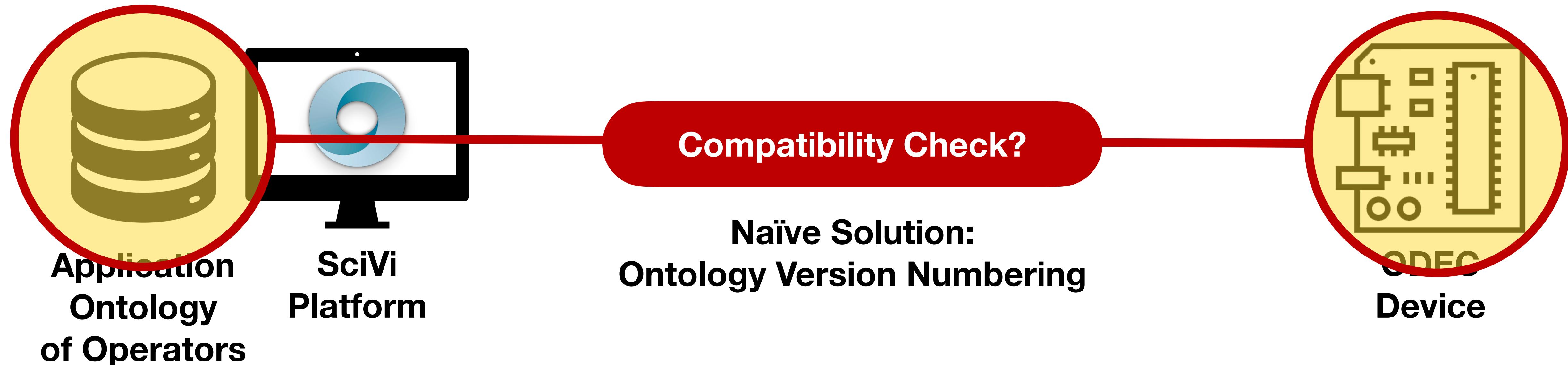
How to Remedy Compatibility Uncertainty?

5 / 15



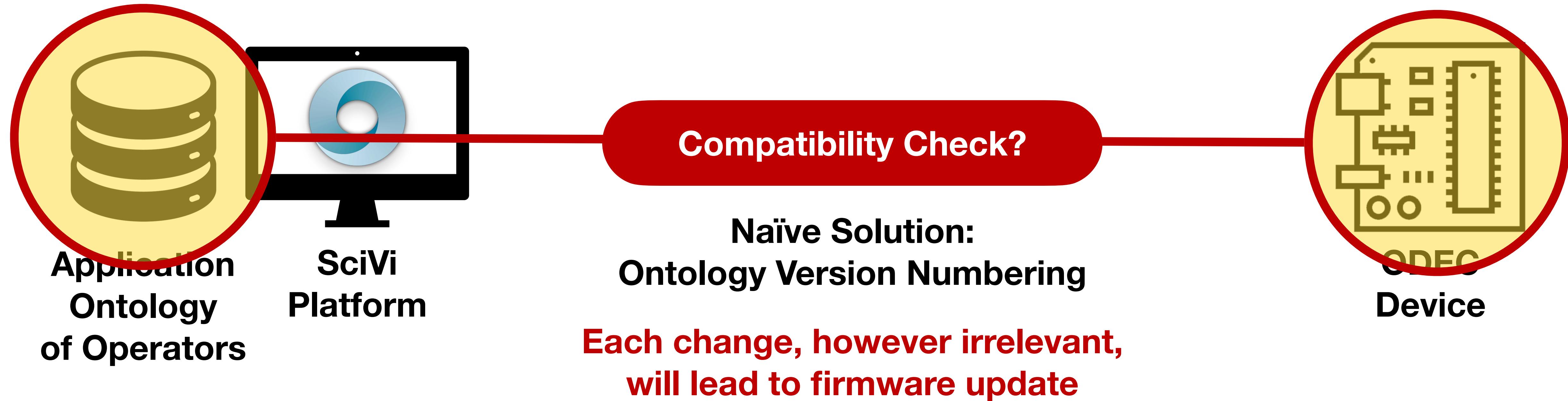
How to Remedy Compatibility Uncertainty?

5 / 15



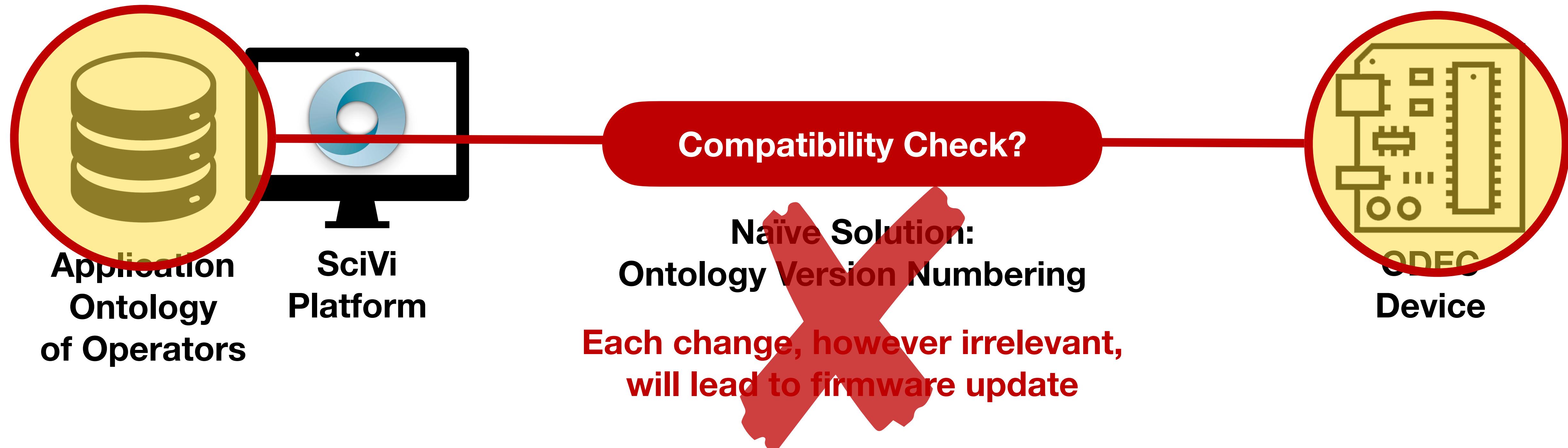
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5 / 15



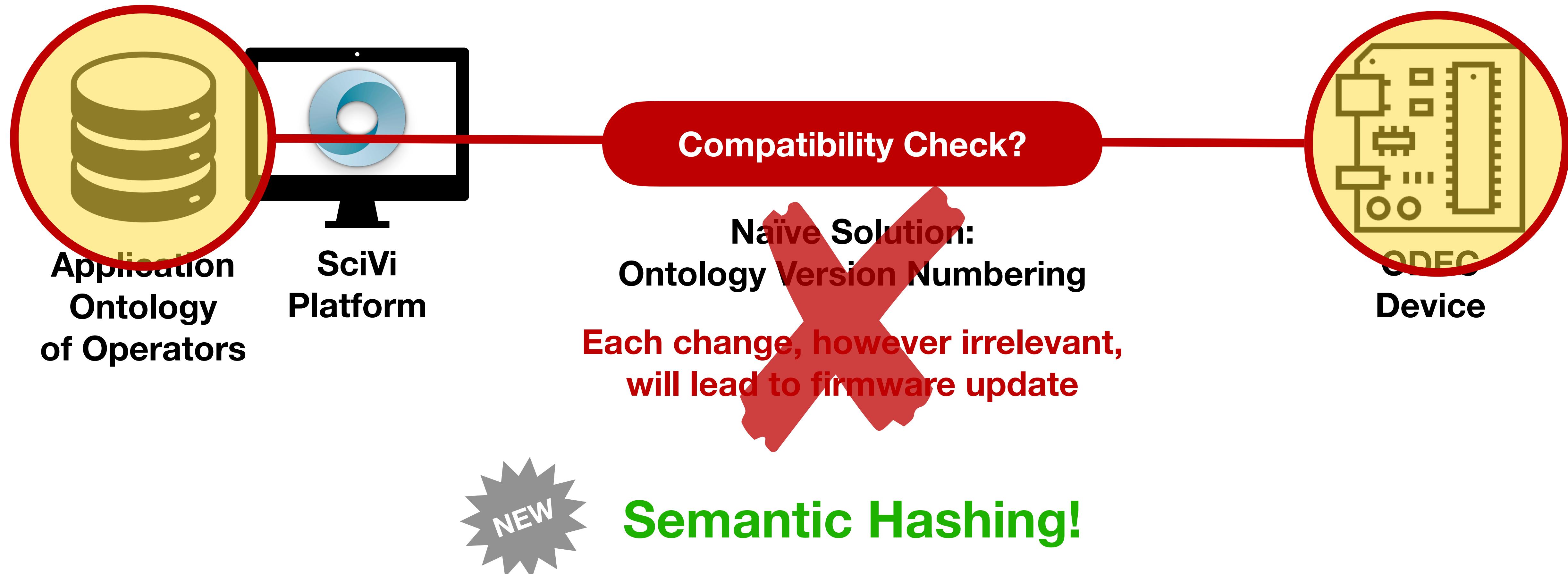
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5 / 15



How to Remedy Compatibility Uncertainty?

5 / 15



Semantic Hashing of an Operator: Signature

6 / 15

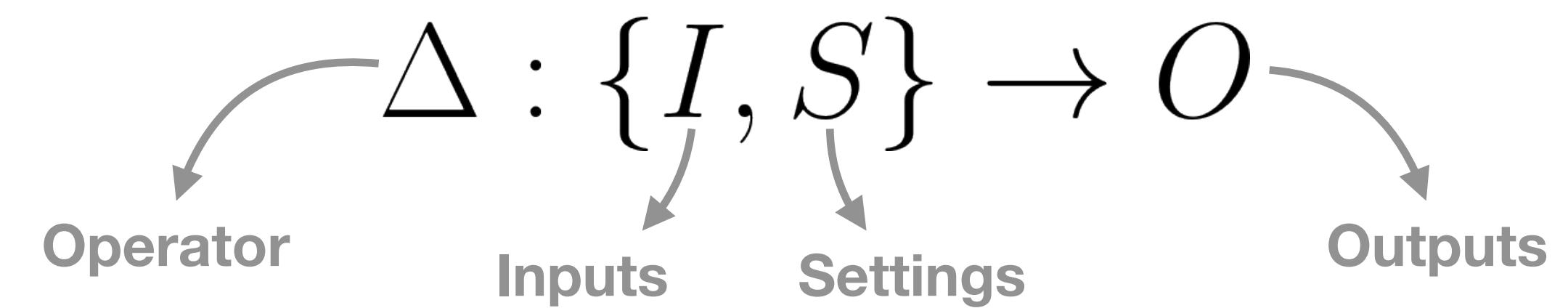
**Math Model
of an Operator**

$$\Delta : \{I, S\} \rightarrow O$$

Semantic Hashing of an Operator: Signature

6 / 15

**Math Model
of an Operator**



Semantic Hashing of an Operator: Signature

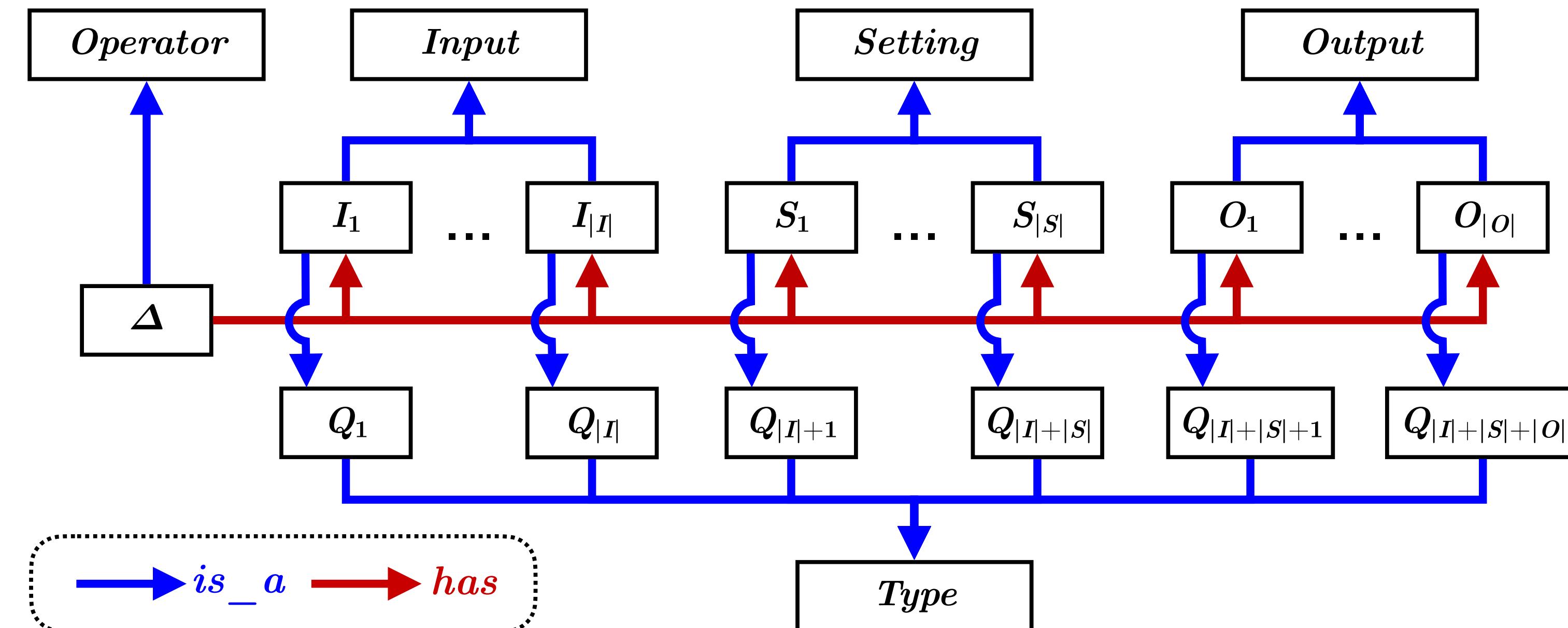
6 / 15

**Math Model
of an Operator**

$$\Delta : \{I, S\} \rightarrow O$$

Operator Inputs Settings Outputs

**Ontological Description
of an Operator**
(equivalence theorem
is proven in the paper)



Semantic Hashing of an Operator: Signature

6 / 15

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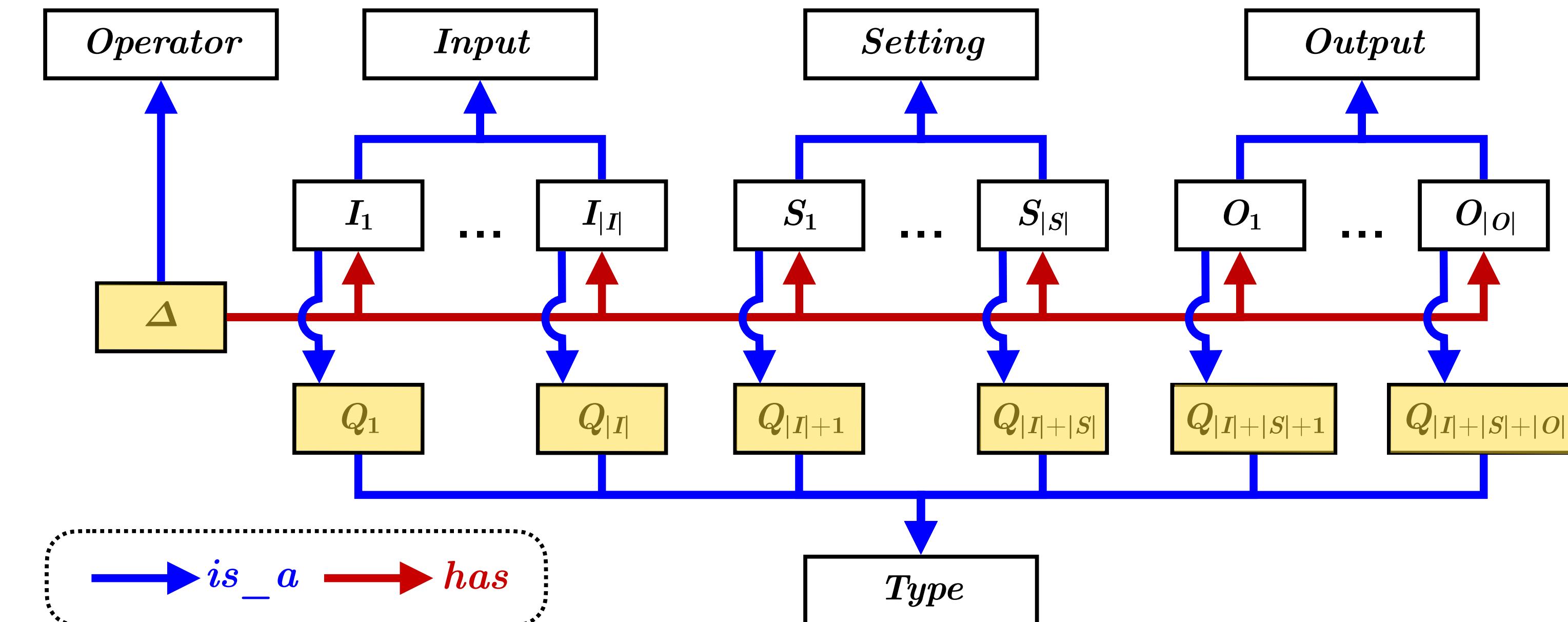
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**Ontological Description
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(equivalence theorem
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**"Signature"
of an Operator**

NEW



Semantic Hashing of an Operator: Signature

6 / 15

**Math Model
of an Operator**

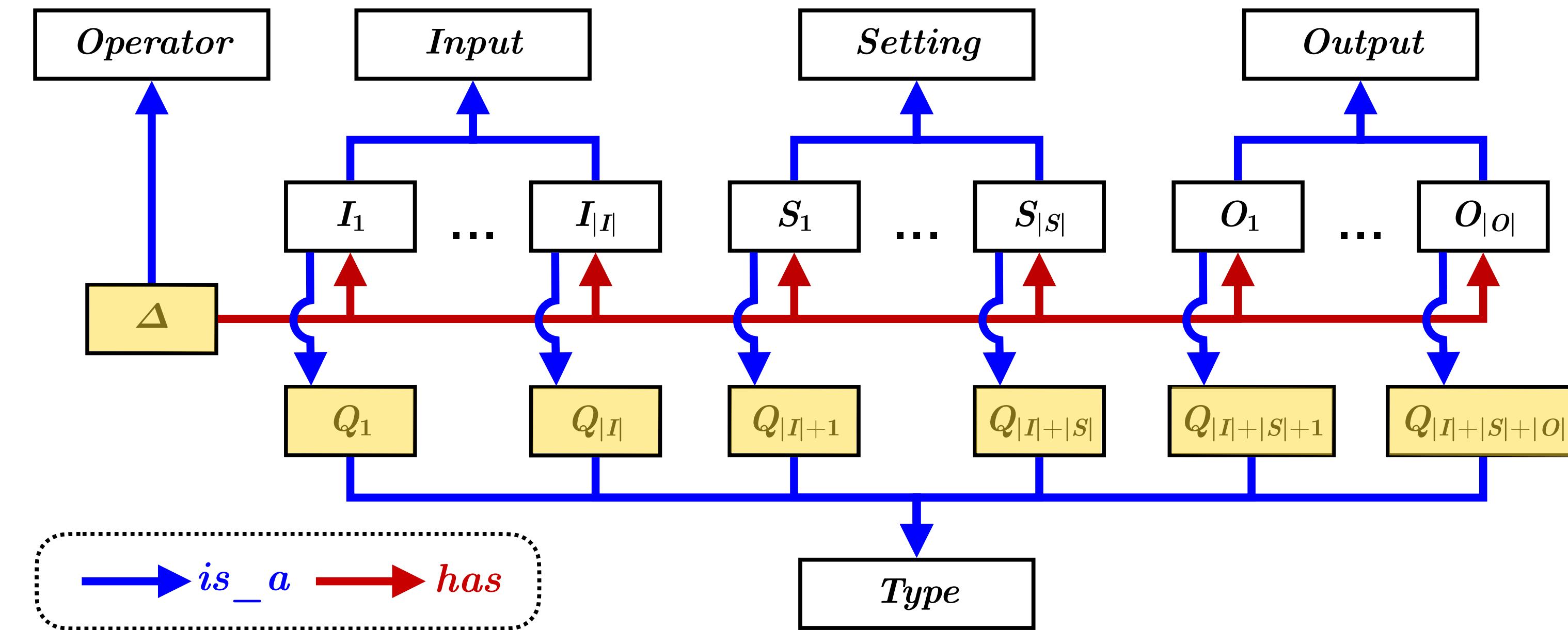
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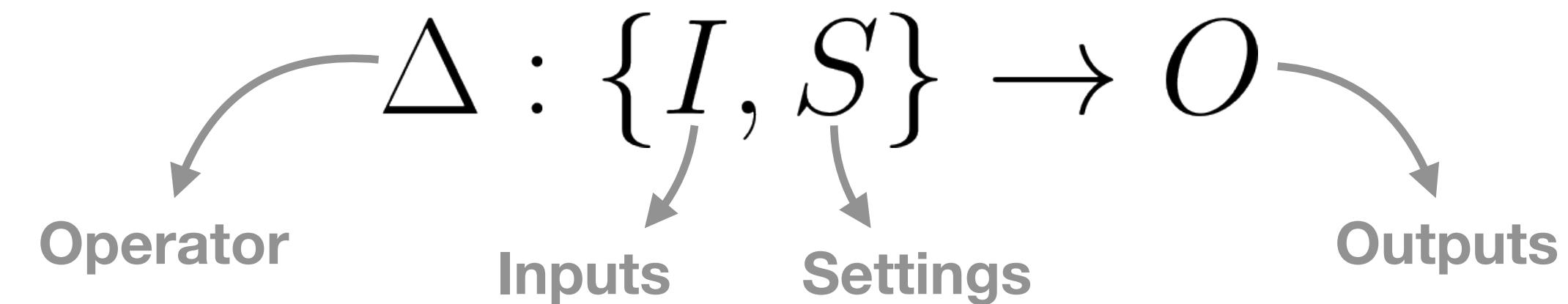
**String Representation
of the "Signature"**

$$\sigma(\Delta) = \text{name}(\Delta) + "@I" + \sum_{i=1}^{|I|} \text{name}(Q_i) + "@S" + \sum_{i=|I|+1}^{|I|+|S|} \text{name}(Q_i) + "@O" + \sum_{i=|I|+|S|+1}^{|I|+|S|+|O|} \text{name}(Q_i)$$

Semantic Hashing of an Operator: Signature

6 / 15

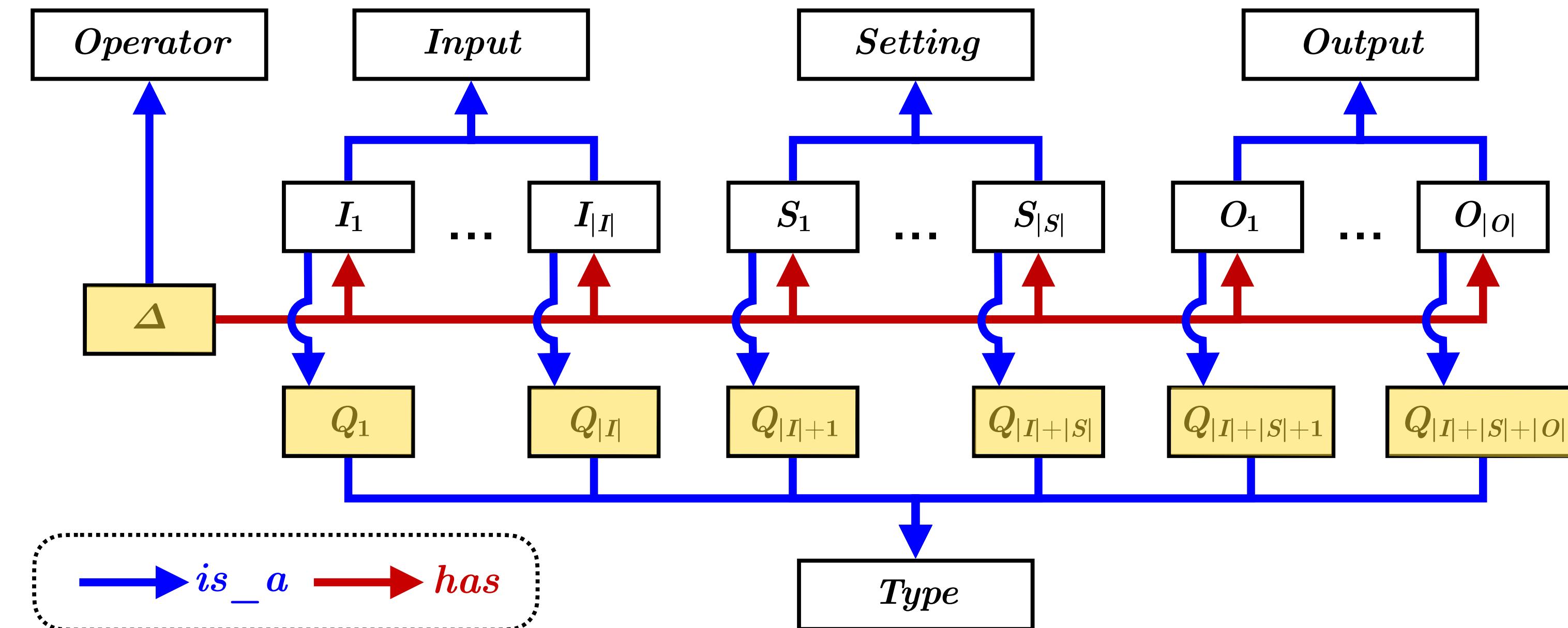
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">"-delimited hierarchy concatenation ":"-delimited string concatenation

Semantic Hashing of an Operator: Signature

6 / 15

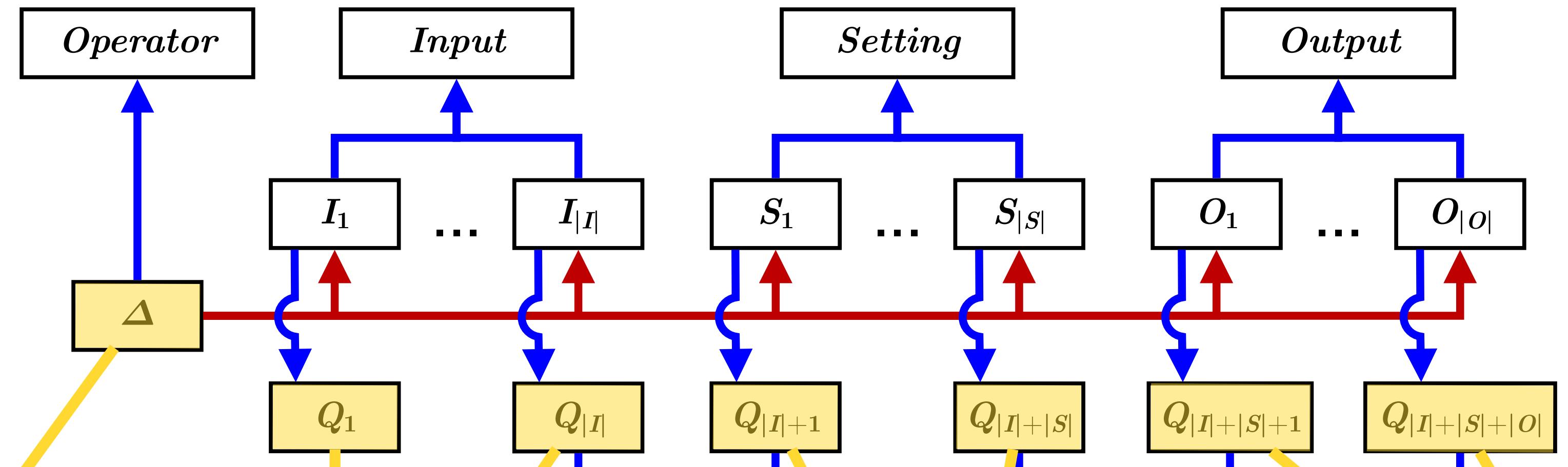
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Semantic Hashing of an Operator: Hash Sum

7 / 15

$$\sigma(\Delta) = \text{name}(\Delta) + "@\text{I}" + \sum_{i=1}^{|I|} \text{name}(Q_i) + "@\text{S}" + \sum_{i=|I|+1}^{|I|+|S|} \text{name}(Q_i) + "@\text{O}" + \sum_{i=|I|+|S|+1}^{|I|+|S|+|O|} \text{name}(Q_i)$$

$\pi(\Delta) = \text{Pearson}(\sigma(\Delta))$

A grey starburst shape containing the word "NEW" in white.

Semantic Hashing of an Operator: Hash Sum

7 / 15

$$\sigma(\Delta) = \text{name}(\Delta) + "@\text{I}" + \sum_{i=1}^{|I|} \text{name}(Q_i) + "@\text{S}" + \sum_{i=|I|+1}^{|I|+|S|} \text{name}(Q_i) + "@\text{O}" + \sum_{i=|I|+|S|+1}^{|I|+|S|+|O|} \text{name}(Q_i)$$



$$\pi(\Delta) = \text{Pearson}(\sigma(\Delta))$$

2-bytes Pearson hash with custom lookup table

Semantic Hashing of an Operator: Hash Sum

7 / 15

$$\sigma(\Delta) = \text{name}(\Delta) + "@\text{I}" + \sum_{i=1}^{|I|} \text{name}(Q_i) + "@\text{S}" + \sum_{i=|I|+1}^{|I|+|S|} \text{name}(Q_i) + "@\text{O}" + \sum_{i=|I|+|S|+1}^{|I|+|S|+|O|} \text{name}(Q_i)$$



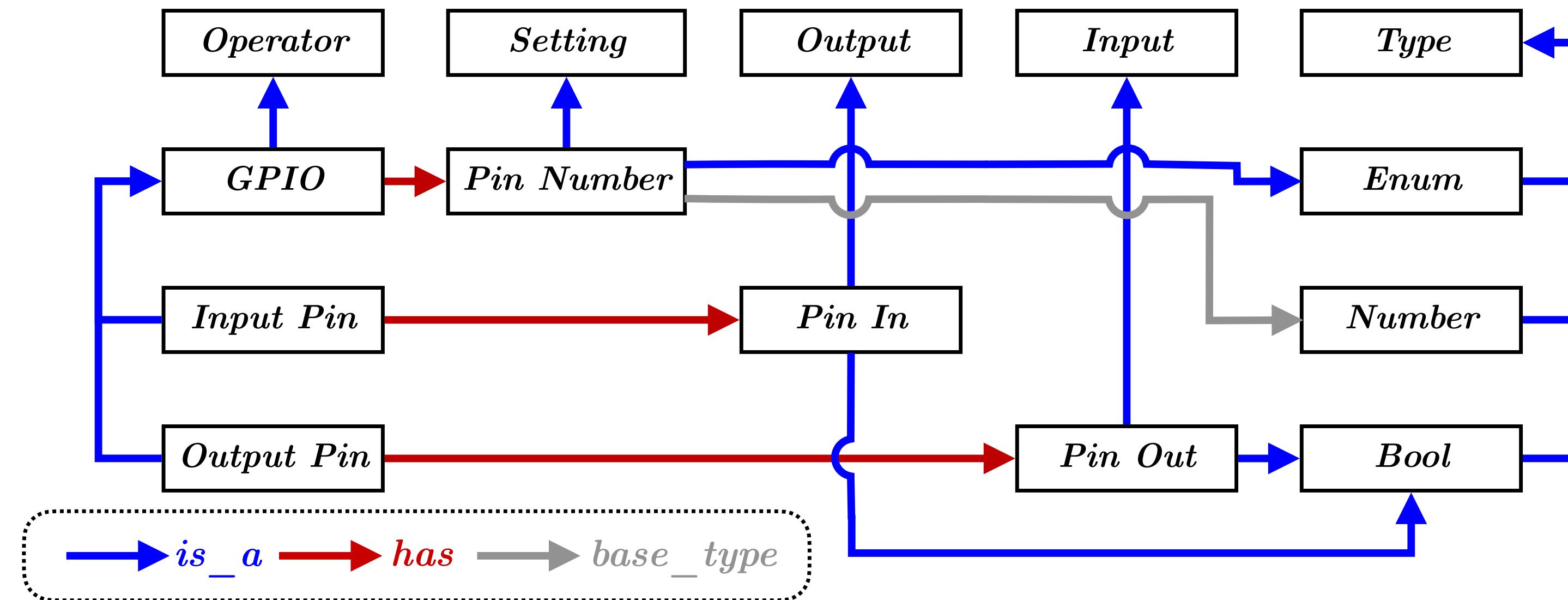
$$\pi(\Delta) = \text{Pearson}(\sigma(\Delta))$$

2-bytes Pearson hash with custom lookup table

```
1  def __init__(self):
2      self.table = [ \
3          29, 186, 180, 162, 184, 218, 3, 141, 55, 0, 72, 98, 226, 108, 220, \
4          158, 231, 248, 247, 251, 130, 46, 174, 135, 170, 127, 163, 109, 229, 36, \
5          45, 145, 79, 137, 122, 12, 182, 117, 17, 198, 204, 212, 39, 189, 52, \
6          200, 102, 149, 15, 124, 233, 64, 88, 225, 105, 183, 131, 114, 187, 197, \
7          165, 48, 56, 214, 227, 41, 95, 4, 93, 243, 239, 38, 61, 116, 51, \
8          90, 236, 89, 18, 196, 213, 42, 96, 104, 27, 11, 21, 203, 250, 194, \
9          57, 85, 54, 211, 32, 25, 140, 121, 147, 171, 6, 115, 234, 206, 101, \
10         8, 7, 33, 112, 159, 28, 240, 238, 92, 249, 22, 129, 208, 118, 125, \
11         179, 24, 178, 143, 156, 63, 207, 164, 103, 172, 71, 157, 185, 199, 128, \
12         181, 175, 193, 154, 152, 176, 26, 9, 132, 62, 151, 2, 97, 205, 120, \
13         77, 190, 150, 146, 50, 23, 155, 47, 126, 119, 254, 40, 241, 192, 144, \
14         83, 138, 49, 113, 160, 74, 70, 253, 217, 110, 58, 5, 228, 136, 87, \
15         215, 169, 14, 168, 73, 219, 167, 10, 148, 173, 100, 35, 222, 76, 221, \
16         139, 235, 16, 69, 166, 133, 210, 67, 30, 84, 43, 202, 161, 195, 223, \
17         53, 34, 232, 245, 237, 230, 59, 80, 191, 91, 66, 209, 75, 78, 44, \
18         65, 1, 188, 252, 107, 86, 177, 242, 134, 13, 246, 99, 20, 81, 111, \
19         68, 153, 37, 123, 216, 224, 19, 31, 82, 106, 201, 244, 60, 142, 94, \
20         255
21     ]
22     def hash_key(self, key) -> int:
23         hashLen = 2
24         result = 0
25         for j in range(hashLen):
26             h = self.table[(ord(key[0]) + j) % 256]
27             for i in range(1, len(key)):
28                 h = self.table[(h ^ ord(key[i])) % 256]
29             h = self.table[(h ^ len(key)) % 256]
30             result = (result << 8) | h
31         return result
```

Semantic Hashing of an Operator: Example

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$$\sigma(\text{Input Pin}) = \text{"Input Pin}@SEnum>Number@0Bool"}$$

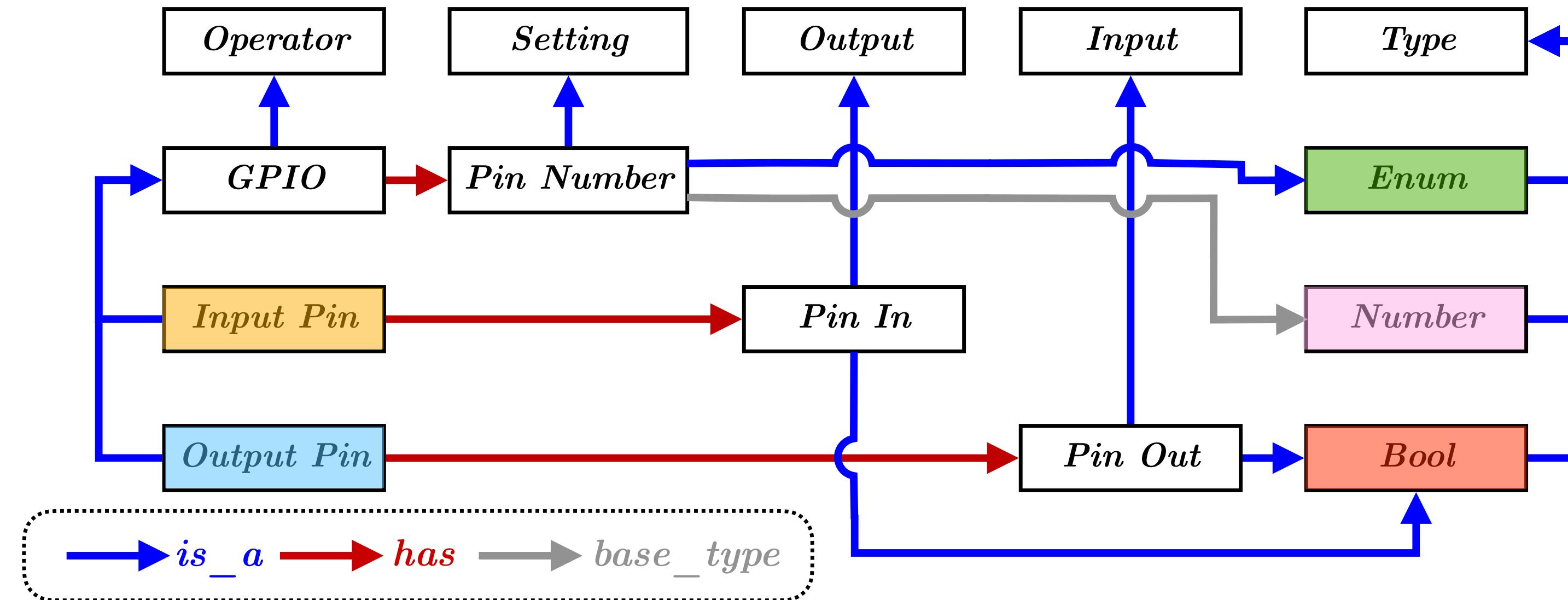
$$\sigma(\text{Output Pin}) = \text{"Output Pin}@IBool@SEnum>Number"}$$

$$\pi(\text{Input Pin}) = 19218$$

$$\pi(\text{Output Pin}) = 57372$$

Semantic Hashing of an Operator: Example

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$$\sigma(\text{Input Pin}) = \text{"Input Pin}@S\text{Enum}>\text{Number}@0\text{Bool}"$$

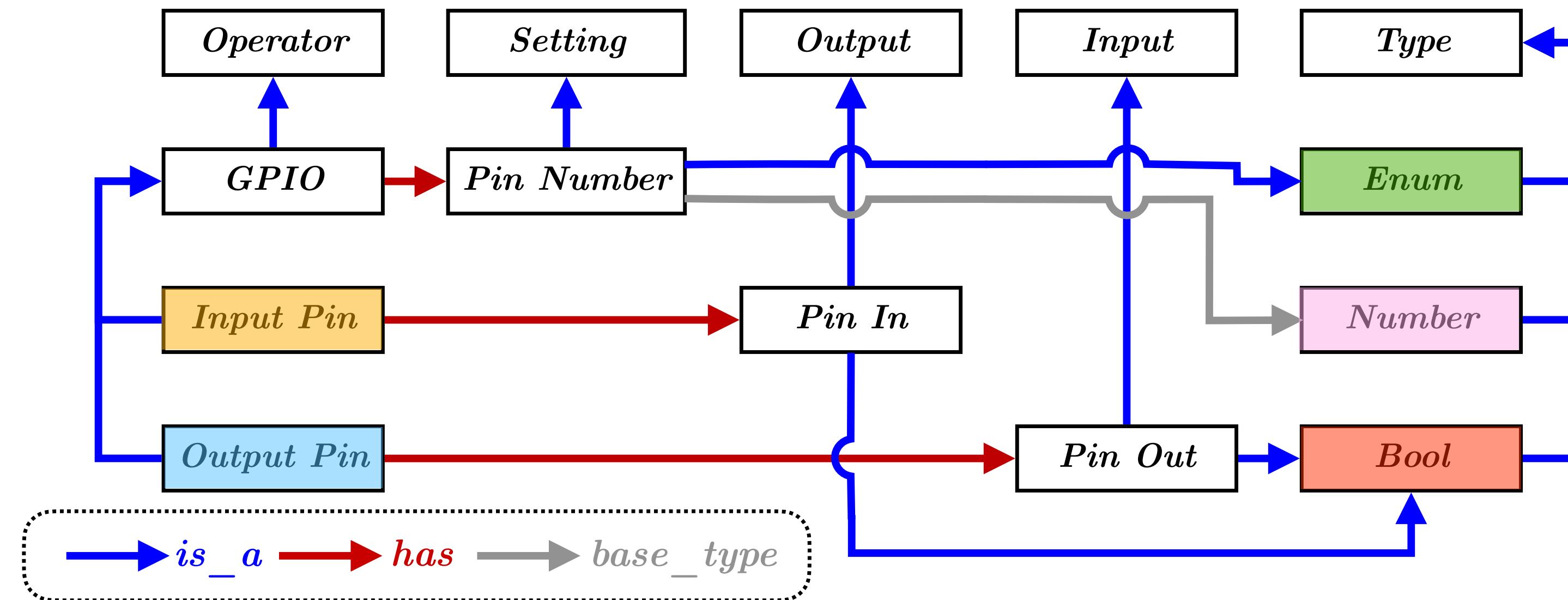
$$\sigma(\text{Output Pin}) = \text{"Output Pin}@I\text{Bool}@S\text{Enum}>\text{Number}"$$

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Semantic Hashing of an Operator: Example

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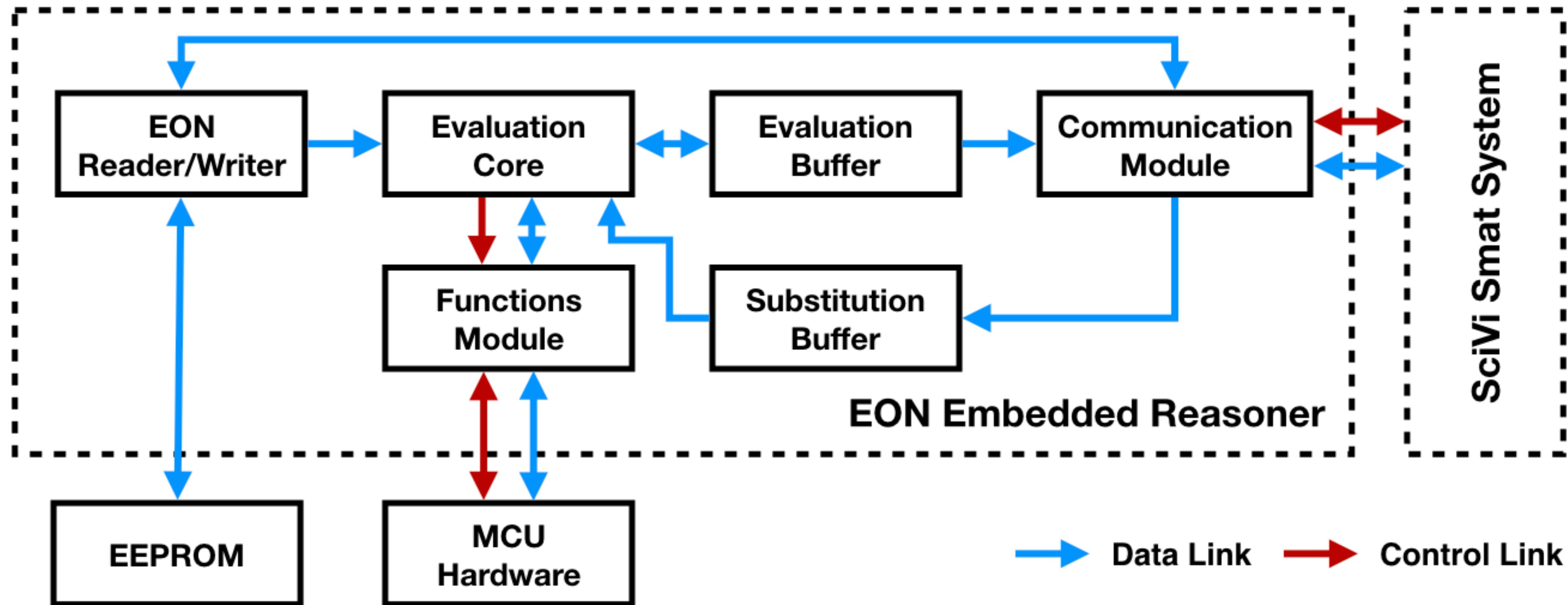


$$\sigma(\text{Input Pin}) = \text{"Input Pin}@S\text{Enum}>\text{Number}@0\text{Bool}"$$

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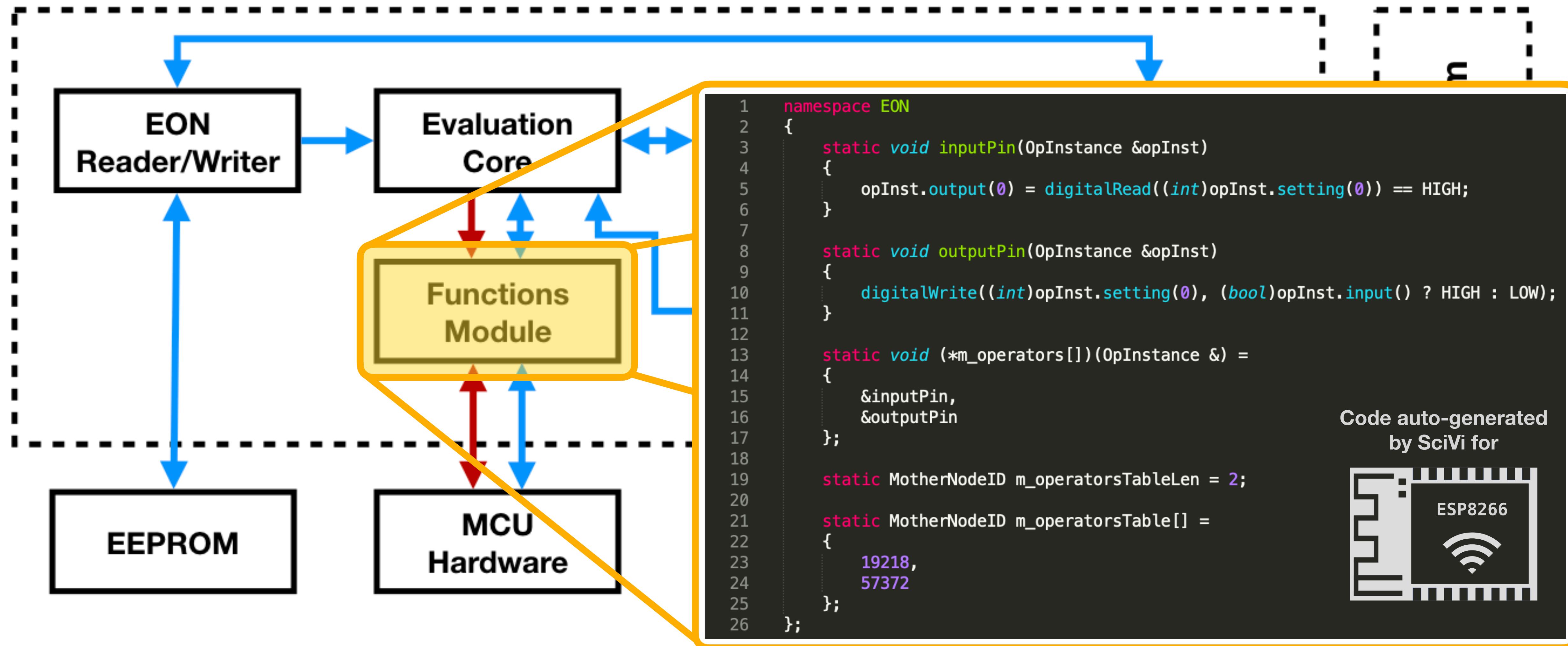
$$\pi(\text{Input Pin}) = 19218 \rightarrow \text{Stored in the embedded reasoner}$$

$$\pi(\text{Output Pin}) = 57372 \rightarrow \text{and referenced in the task ontology}$$



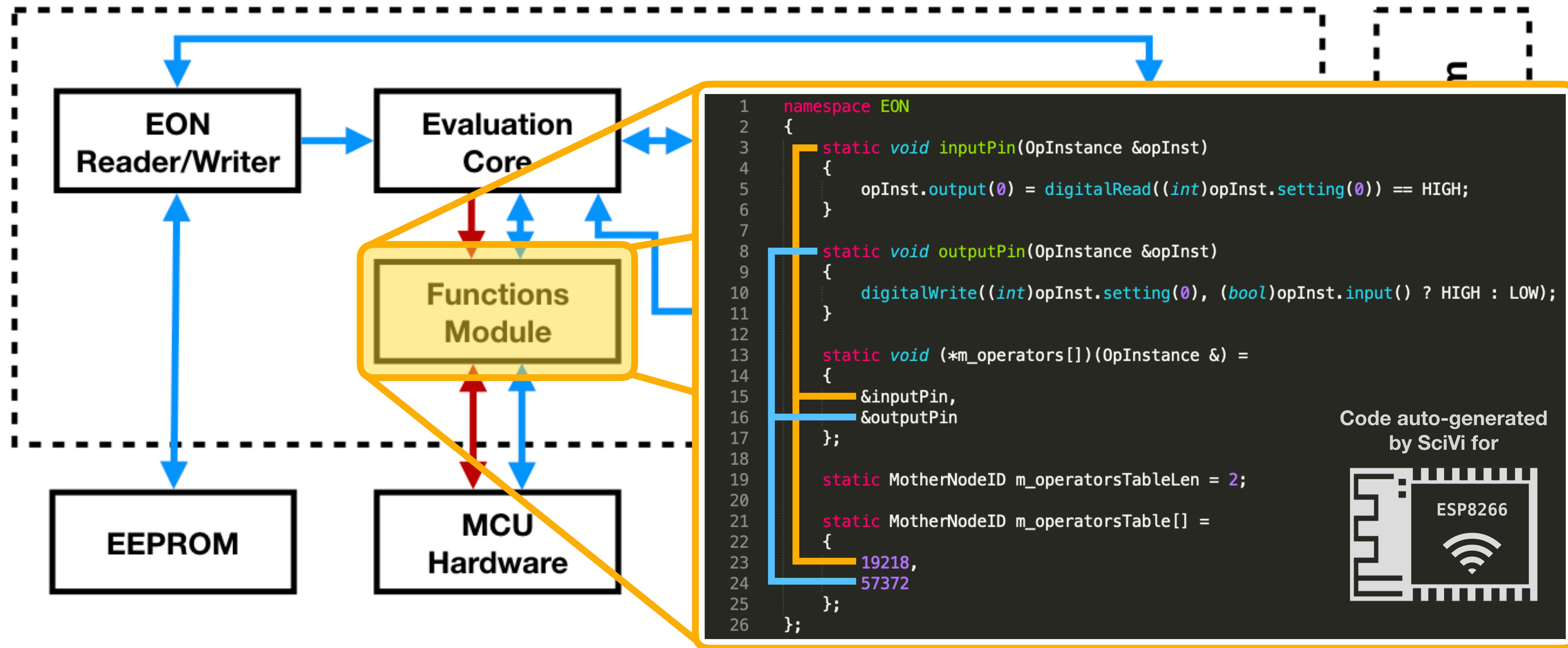
Generation of Embedded Reasoner

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Generation of Embedded Reasoner

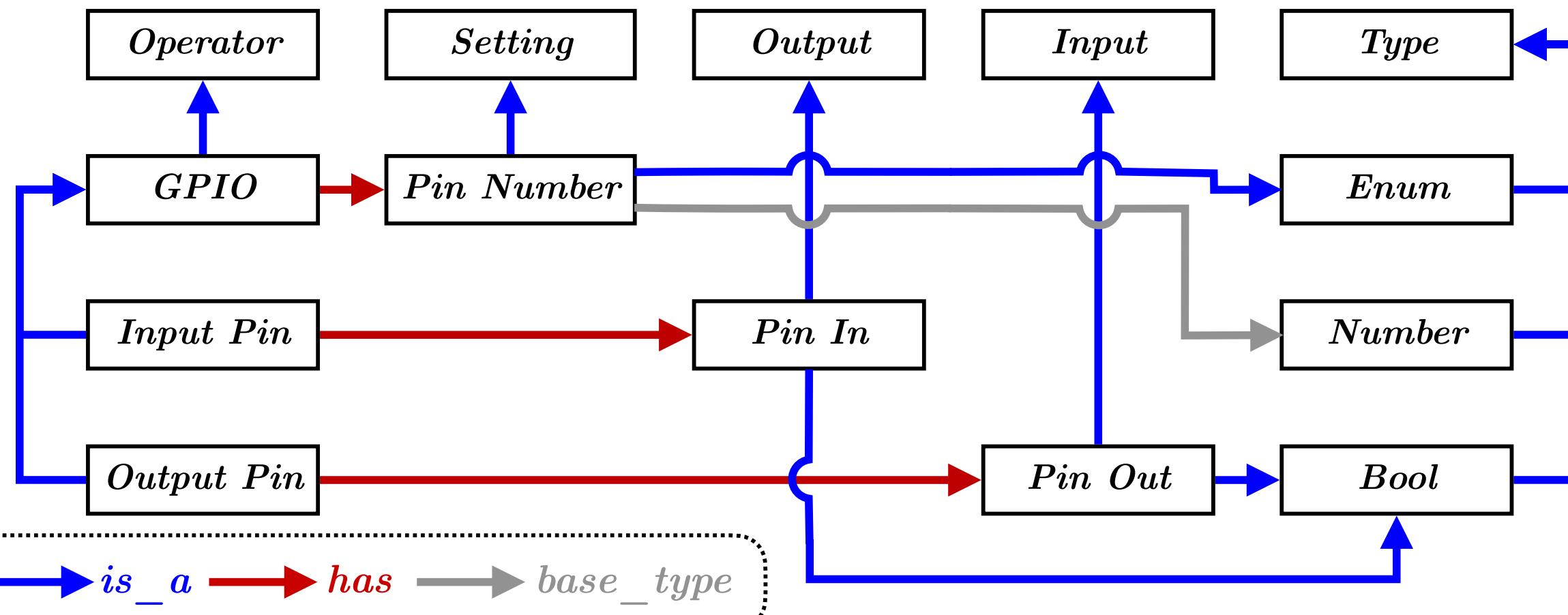
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Generation of Task Ontology

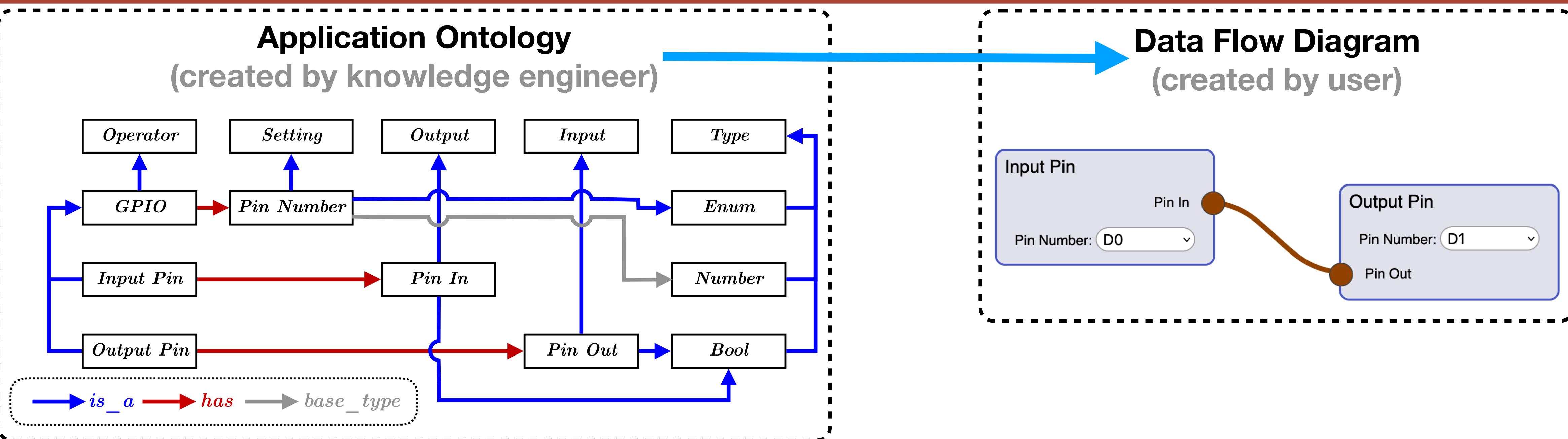
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Application Ontology (created by knowledge engineer)



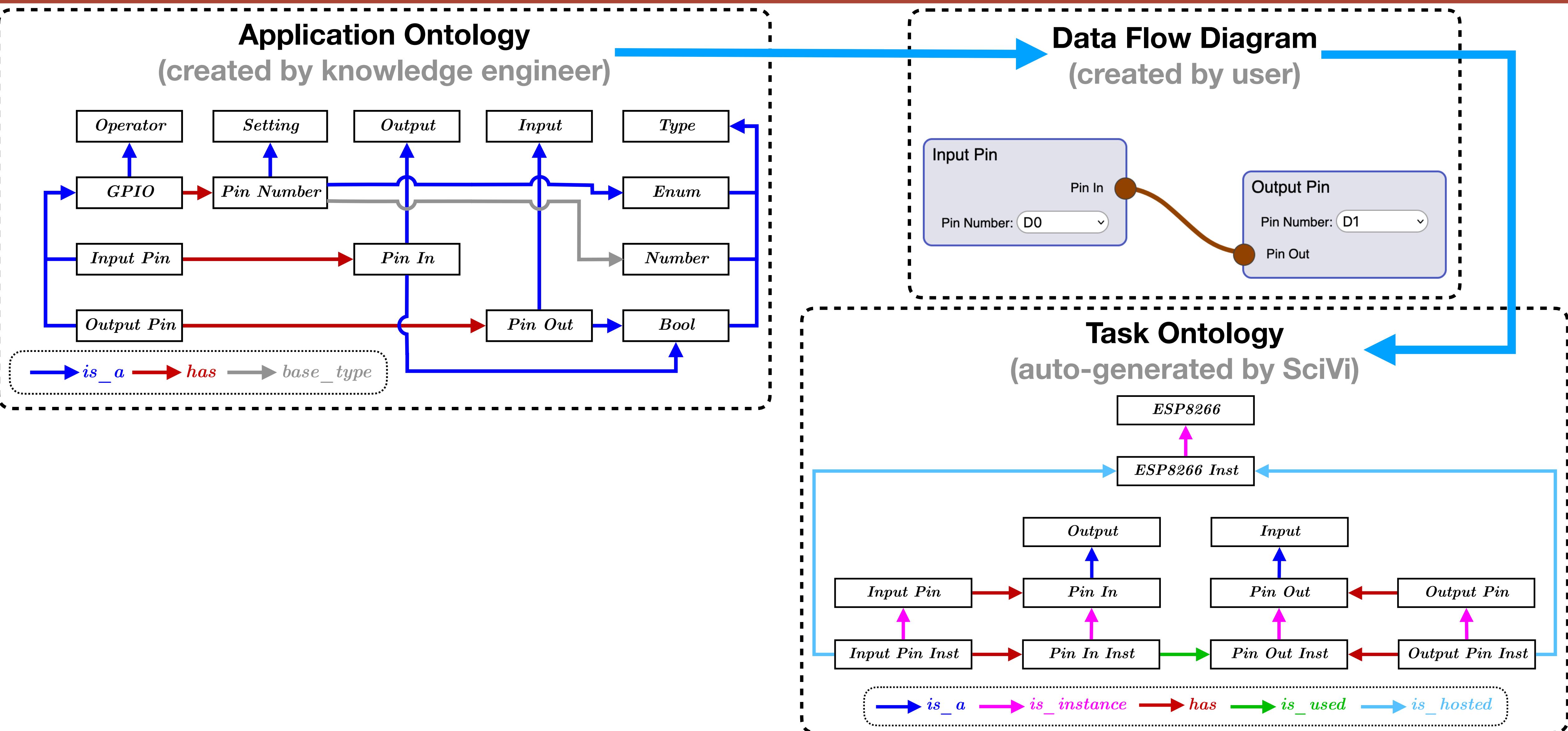
Generation of Task Ontology

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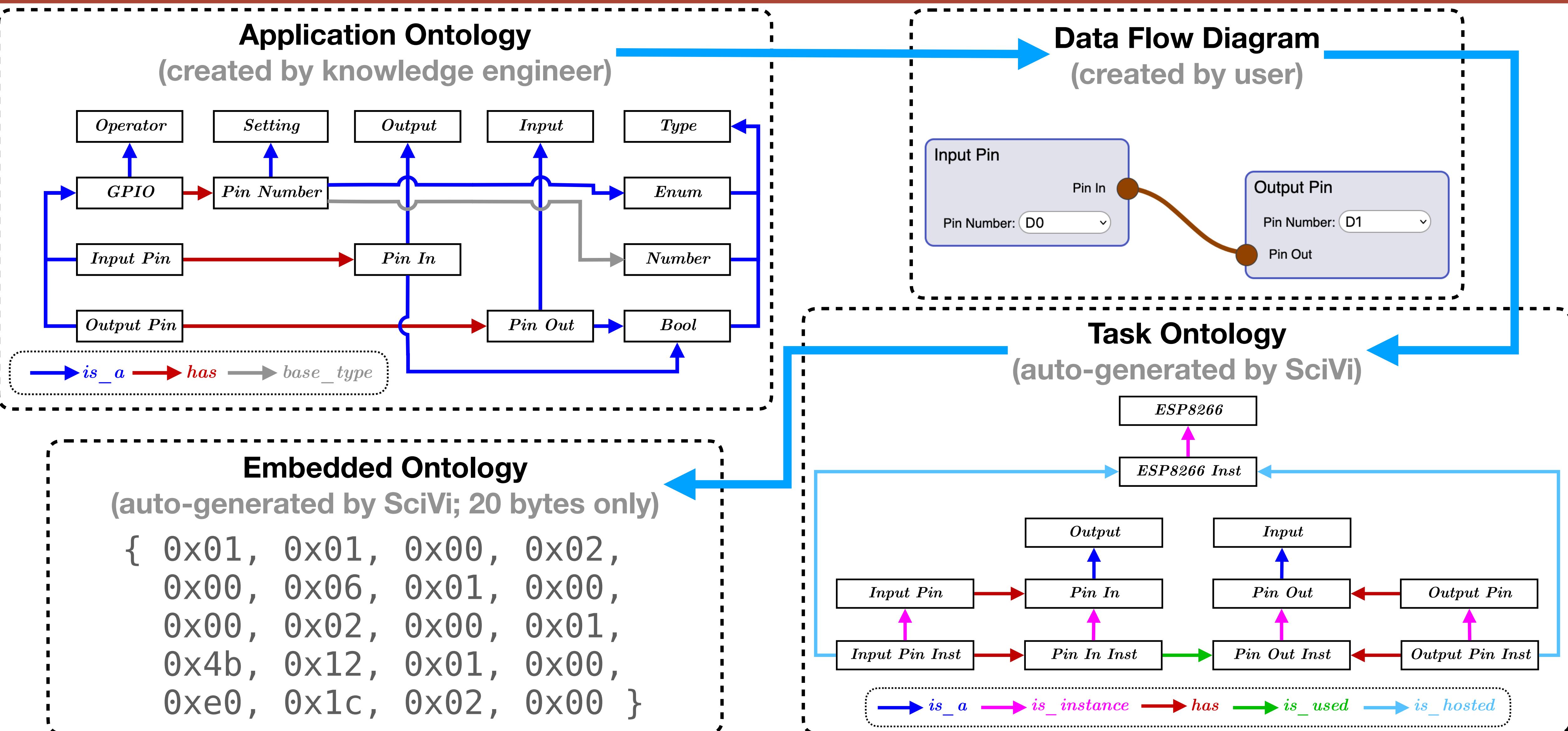
Generation of Task Ontology

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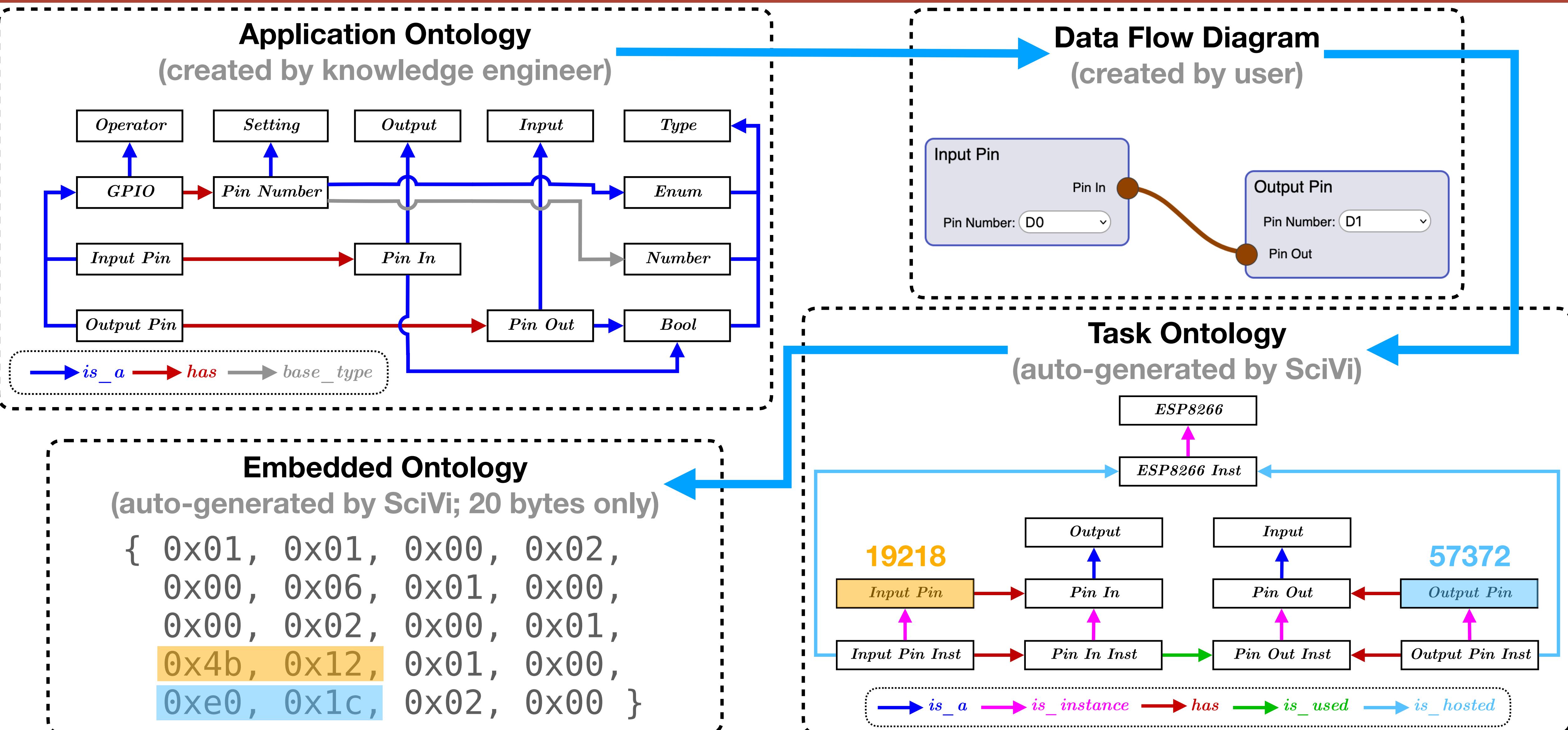
Generation of Task Ontology

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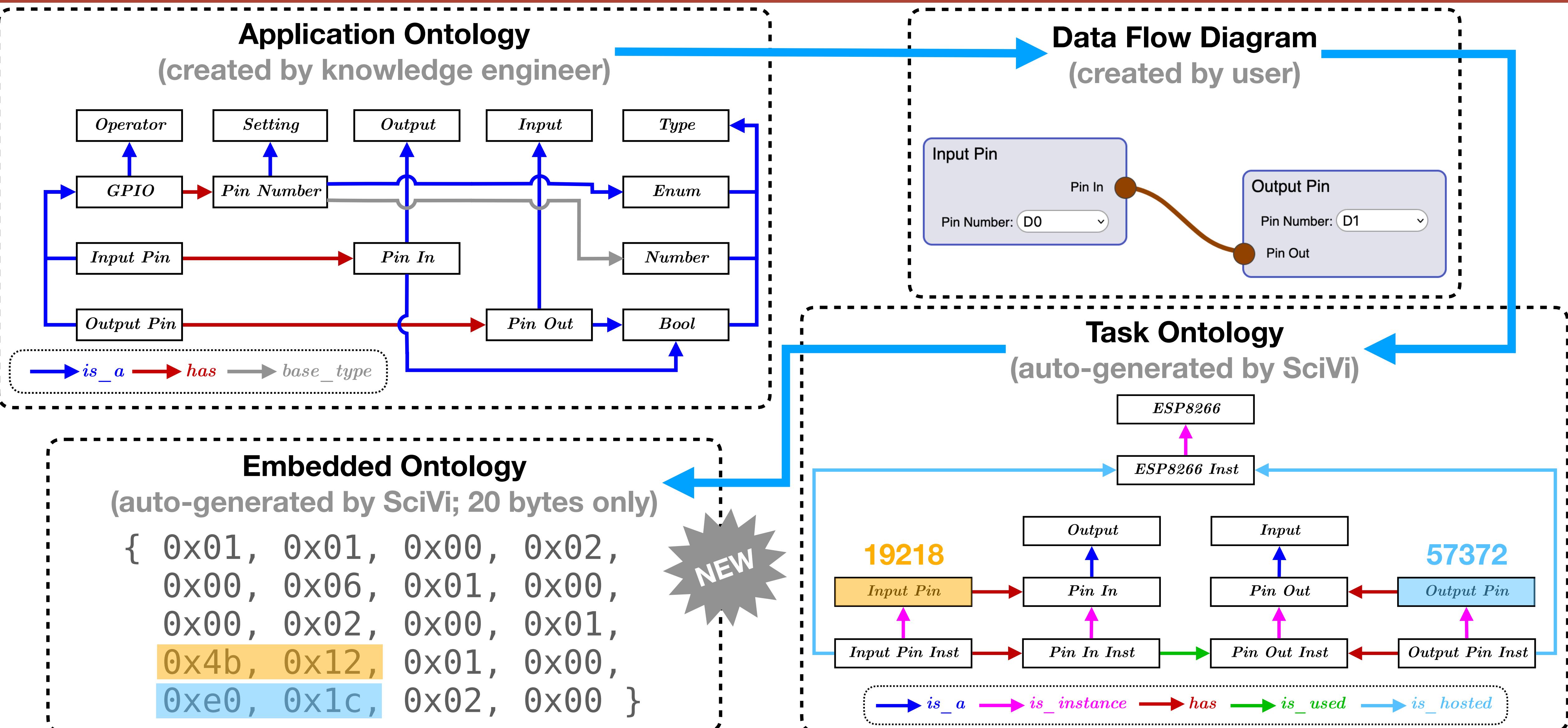
Generation of Task Ontology

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Generation of Task Ontology

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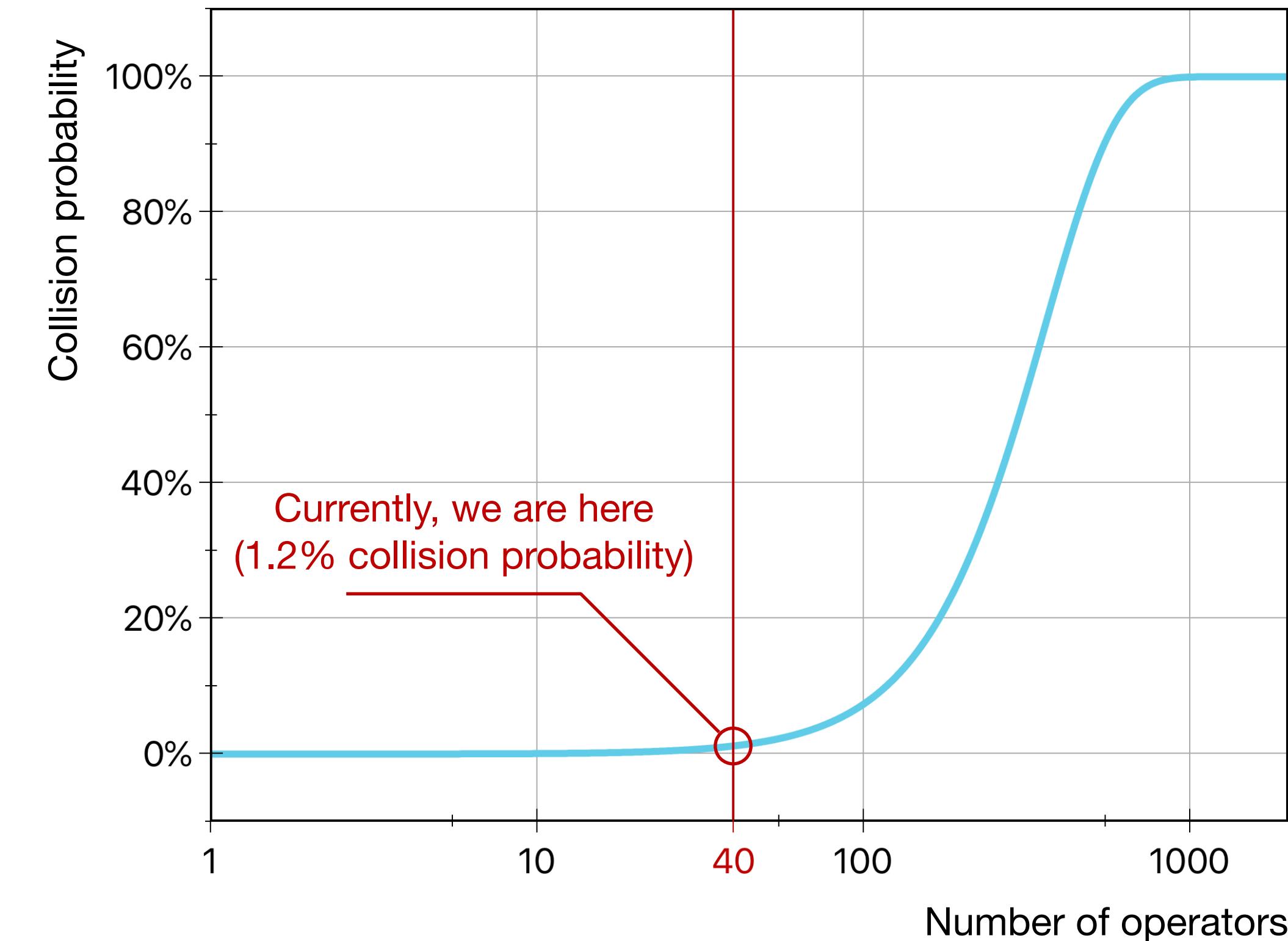
Collision Danger:
2-Bytes Hash

Collisions of Semantic Hash

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Collision Danger:
2-Bytes Hash

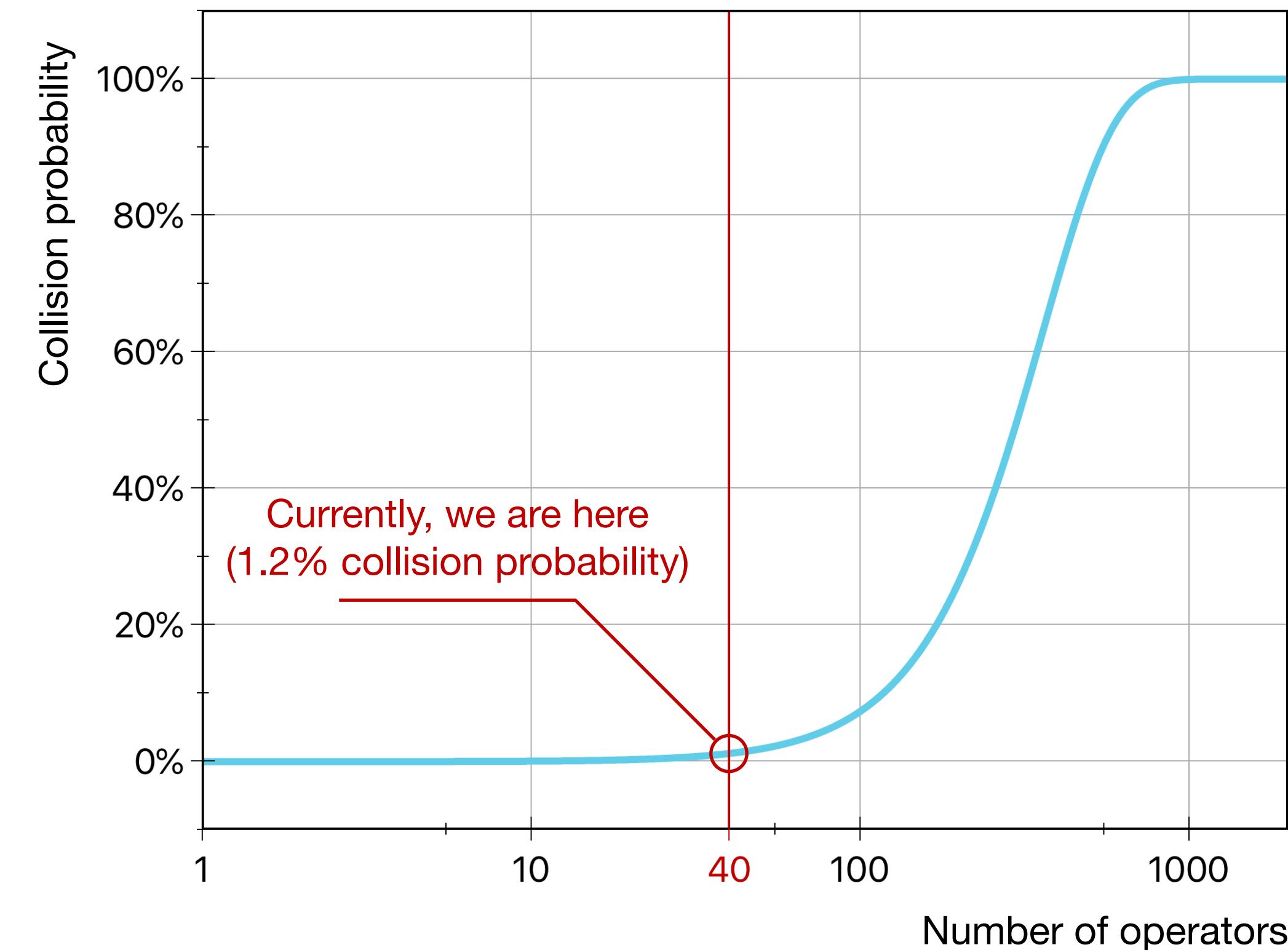


Collisions of Semantic Hash

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**Collision Danger:
2-Bytes Hash**



$$\mu = \text{MD5} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \sigma(\Delta_i) \right)$$

Collisions of Semantic Hash

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**Collision Danger:
2-Bytes Hash**

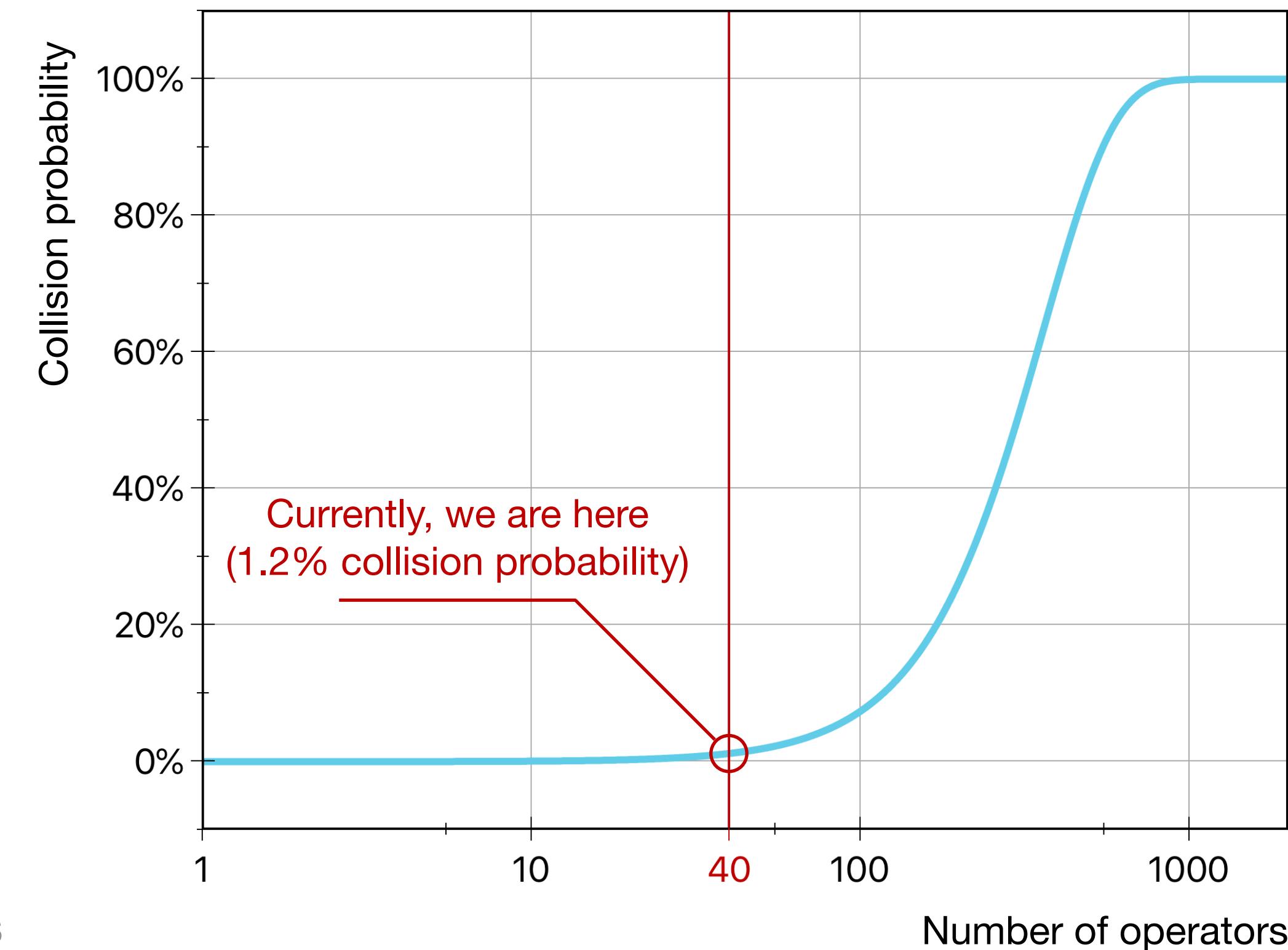
$$\mu = \text{MD5} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \sigma(\Delta_i) \right)$$

number of operators
in the embedded reasoner

signature of operator

";" - delimited string concatenation

The equation shows the computation of a semantic hash μ using MD5. The input is a sum of m terms, where each term is the signature σ of an operator Δ_i , followed by a semicolon-delimited string concatenation of all operator signatures.





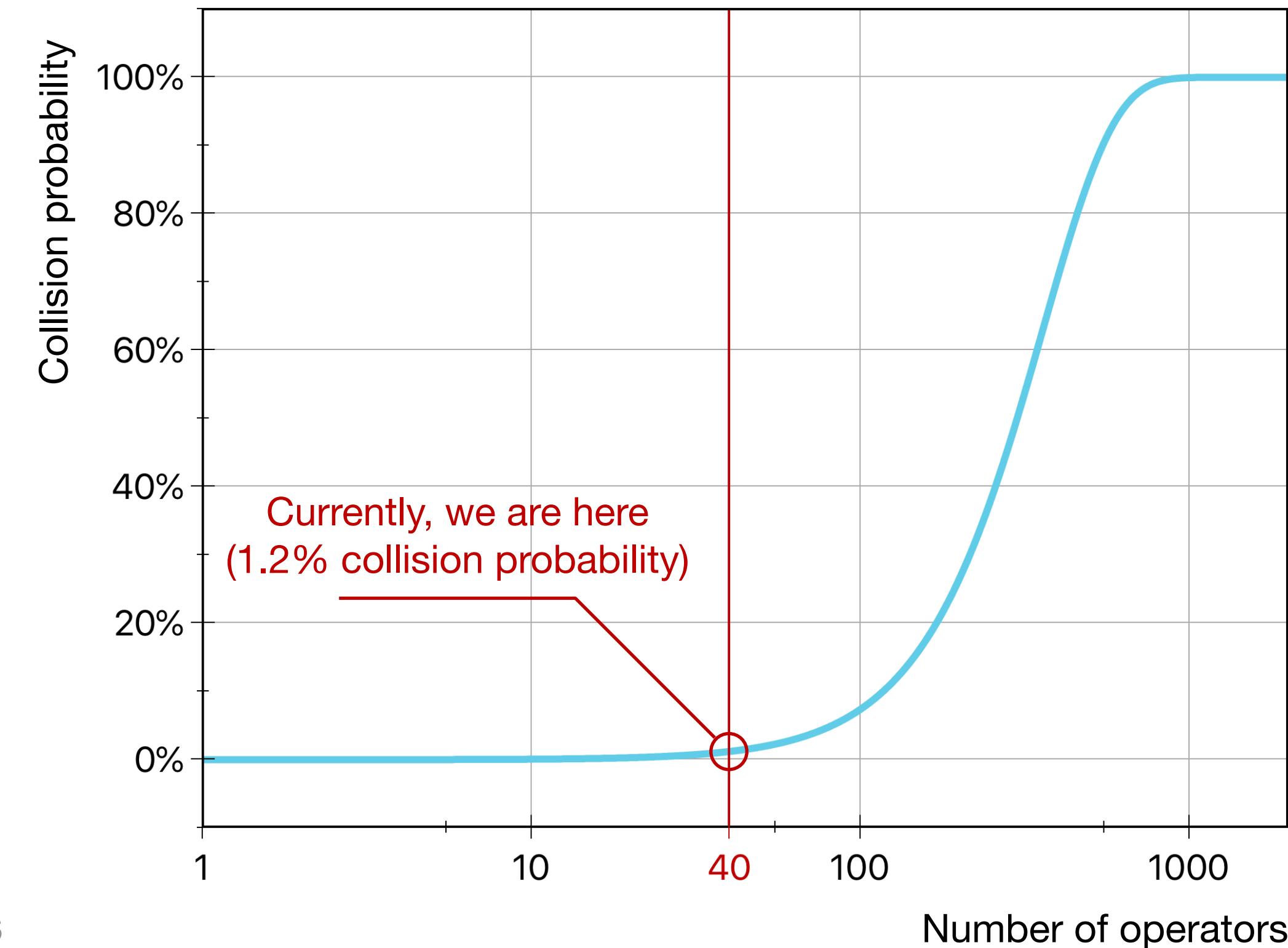
**Collision Danger:
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number of operators
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**This MD5 hash is stored
in the embedded reasoner
(taking 16 bytes)**

- 1. Reasoner sends its operators' lookup table
(set of Pearson-hased signatures of operators)
and MD5 hash**

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- 4. Else, SciVi server reconstructs MD5 hash by the application ontology
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- 5. If MD5 hashes do not match, compatibility check is failed**

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and compares it with the one received from reasoner**
- 5. If MD5 hashes do not match, compatibility check is failed**
- 6. Else, compatibility check is passed**

Testing environment:

Testing environment:

- SciVi server: MacBook Pro 2.3 GHz 8-Core Intel Core i9 CPU, 16 Gb RAM

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- **SciVi server: MacBook Pro 2.3 GHz 8-Core Intel Core i9 CPU, 16 Gb RAM**
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Testing results:

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- SciVi server: MacBook Pro 2.3 GHz 8-Core Intel Core i9 CPU, 16 Gb RAM
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Testing results:

- Semantic hash calculation time: 2.15 ms / operator (average)

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- Firmware memory footprint: 16 bytes

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- Semantic hash calculation time: 2.15 ms / operator (average)
- Firmware memory footprint: 16 bytes
- Device behavior updating time:

Testing environment:

- SciVi server: MacBook Pro 2.3 GHz 8-Core Intel Core i9 CPU, 16 Gb RAM
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3 times faster

7512 ms

Result:

New level of ODEC maturity by mitigating the compatibility uncertainty with semantic hashing:

1. Average performance boost: x3
2. Memory footprint: 16 bytes per firmware
3. Implementation available on GitHub: <https://github.com/scivi-tools/>

Future plan:

Further development of ODEC by creating an ontology-driven bus for joining hardware components of edge devices on plug-and-play principles



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