

# Quality Criteria for ISO15926-8 Compliant Installation Descriptions

Martin Giese

8 September 2011



DEPARTMENT OF  
INFORMATICS



UNIVERSITY OF  
OSLO

# Outline

---

- ▶ IOHN
- ▶ RDF Basics
- ▶ ISO15926-8
- ▶ Why do we need quality criteria?
- ▶ Sample Criteria

# Integrated Operations in the High North

---

- ▶ Design, implement, and test a Digital Platform for 2nd generation “Integrated Operations”



# Integrated Operations in the High North

---

- ▶ Design, implement, and test a Digital Platform for 2nd generation “Integrated Operations”
  - ▶ 1st gen: integrate onshore-offshore



# Integrated Operations in the High North

---

- ▶ Design, implement, and test a Digital Platform for 2nd generation “Integrated Operations”
  - ▶ 1st gen: integrate onshore-offshore
  - ▶ 2nd gen: integrate oil company, suppliers, service companies, . . .



# Integrated Operations in the High North

---

- ▶ Design, implement, and test a Digital Platform for 2nd generation “Integrated Operations”
  - ▶ 1st gen: integrate onshore-offshore
  - ▶ 2nd gen: integrate oil company, suppliers, service companies, . . .
- ▶ 2008–2011



# Integrated Operations in the High North

---

- ▶ Design, implement, and test a Digital Platform for 2nd generation “Integrated Operations”
  - ▶ 1st gen: integrate onshore-offshore
  - ▶ 2nd gen: integrate oil company, suppliers, service companies, . . .
- ▶ 2008–2011
- ▶ Lead by Det Norske Veritas (DNV)



# Integrated Operations in the High North

---

- ▶ Design, implement, and test a Digital Platform for 2nd generation “Integrated Operations”
  - ▶ 1st gen: integrate onshore-offshore
  - ▶ 2nd gen: integrate oil company, suppliers, service companies, . . .
- ▶ 2008–2011
- ▶ Lead by Det Norske Veritas (DNV)
- ▶ Partially financed by the Research Council of Norway





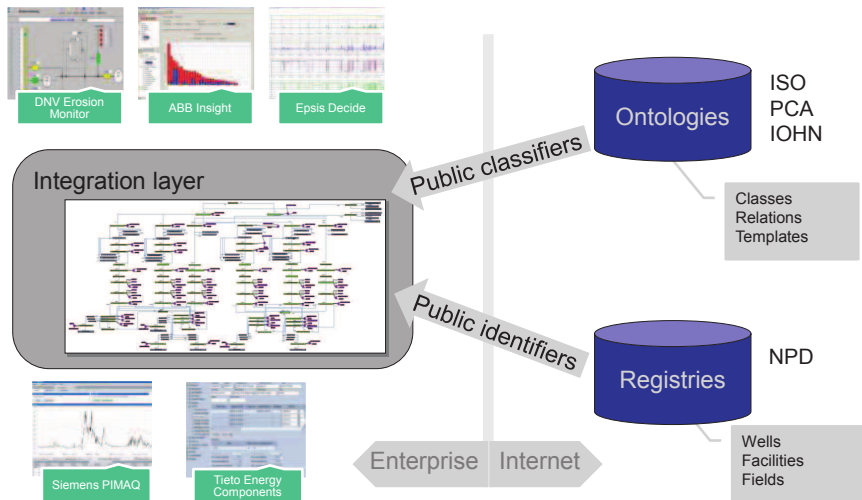
# Integrated Operations in the High North

---

- ▶ Design, implement, and test a Digital Platform for 2nd generation “Integrated Operations”
  - ▶ 1st gen: integrate onshore-offshore
  - ▶ 2nd gen: integrate oil company, suppliers, service companies, . . .
- ▶ 2008–2011
- ▶ Lead by Det Norske Veritas (DNV)
- ▶ Partially financed by the Research Council of Norway
- ▶ Participants: ABB, Abelia, Baker Hughes, Cisco, Computas, Det Norske Veritas, ENI, Epsis, FMC Technologies, FSI, IBM, IO Center, IRIS, National Oilwell Varco, NTNU, OLF, POSC Caesar Association, Petroleum Safety Authority Norway, Siemens, Statoil, Norwegian Defence, University of Oslo, University of Stavanger



# IOHN prototype



©Johan W. Klüwer, DNV

- ▶ Resource Description Framework



- ▶ Resource Description Framework
- ▶ a data model for knowledge representation





- ▶ Resource Description Framework
- ▶ a data model for knowledge representation
- ▶ standardised by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)



- ▶ Resource Description Framework
- ▶ a data model for knowledge representation
- ▶ standardised by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)
- ▶ all information represented as “statements” consisting of



- ▶ Resource Description Framework
- ▶ a data model for knowledge representation
- ▶ standardised by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)
- ▶ all information represented as “statements” consisting of
  - ▶ Subject



- ▶ Resource Description Framework
- ▶ a data model for knowledge representation
- ▶ standardised by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)
- ▶ all information represented as “statements” consisting of
  - ▶ Subject
  - ▶ Predicate





- ▶ Resource Description Framework
- ▶ a data model for knowledge representation
- ▶ standardised by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)
- ▶ all information represented as “statements” consisting of
  - ▶ Subject
  - ▶ Predicate
  - ▶ Object



- ▶ Resource Description Framework
- ▶ a data model for knowledge representation
- ▶ standardised by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)
- ▶ all information represented as “statements” consisting of
  - ▶ Subject
  - ▶ Predicate
  - ▶ Object
- ▶ S,P,O are “resources” identified by URIs



- ▶ Resource Description Framework
- ▶ a data model for knowledge representation
- ▶ standardised by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)
- ▶ all information represented as “statements” consisting of
  - ▶ Subject
  - ▶ Predicate
  - ▶ Object
- ▶ S,P,O are “resources” identified by URIs
- ▶ objects can also be “literals”



- ▶ Resource Description Framework
- ▶ a data model for knowledge representation
- ▶ standardised by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)
- ▶ all information represented as “statements” consisting of
  - ▶ Subject
  - ▶ Predicate
  - ▶ Object
- ▶ S,P,O are “resources” identified by URIs
- ▶ objects can also be “literals”
  - ▶ Like strings, but can carry indication of language or data type.

# Types

---

- ▶ RDF has a standardised predicate `rdf:type` to assign a type to a resource

# Types

---

- ▶ RDF has a standardised predicate `rdf:type` to assign a type to a resource
- ▶ `:s4711 rdf:type :PressureSensor`

# Types

---

- ▶ RDF has a standardised predicate `rdf:type` to assign a type to a resource
- ▶ `:s4711 rdf:type :PressureSensor`
- ▶ Possible to declare type hierarchies:
  - `:PressureSensor rdfs:subClassOf :Sensor`
  - `:TemperatureSensor rdfs:subClassOf :Sensor`
  - `:Sensor rdfs:subClassOf :Instrument`

# Types

---

- ▶ RDF has a standardised predicate `rdf:type` to assign a type to a resource
- ▶ `:s4711 rdf:type :PressureSensor`
- ▶ Possible to declare type hierarchies:
  - `:PressureSensor rdfs:subClassOf :Sensor`
  - `:TemperatureSensor rdfs:subClassOf :Sensor`
  - `:Sensor rdfs:subClassOf :Instrument`
- ▶ using OWL, more complex relations between predicates and classes can be expressed (Modelling)



# Types

---

- ▶ RDF has a standardised predicate `rdf:type` to assign a type to a resource
- ▶ `:s4711 rdf:type :PressureSensor`
- ▶ Possible to declare type hierarchies:
  - `:PressureSensor rdfs:subClassOf :Sensor`
  - `:TemperatureSensor rdfs:subClassOf :Sensor`
  - `:Sensor rdfs:subClassOf :Instrument`
- ▶ using OWL, more complex relations between predicates and classes can be expressed (Modelling)
- ▶ Models can allow to compute new types (inferred types)
  - `:s4711 rdf:type :Sensor`
  - `:s4711 rdf:type :Instrument`

- ▶ RDF has a standardised predicate `rdf:type` to assign a type to a resource
- ▶ `:s4711 rdf:type :PressureSensor`
- ▶ Possible to declare type hierarchies:
  - `:PressureSensor rdfs:subClassOf :Sensor`
  - `:TemperatureSensor rdfs:subClassOf :Sensor`
  - `:Sensor rdfs:subClassOf :Instrument`
- ▶ using OWL, more complex relations between predicates and classes can be expressed (Modelling)
- ▶ Models can allow to compute new types (inferred types)
  - `:s4711 rdf:type :Sensor`
  - `:s4711 rdf:type :Instrument`
- ▶ Rich models can derive more unexpected inferred types

- ▶ Only binary relations in RDF. Often need for  $n$ -ary relations.

- ▶ Only binary relations in RDF. Often need for  $n$ -ary relations.
- ▶ Use of RDF encoding for ISO15926 vocabulary complicated.

# ISO15926 part 7

---

- ▶ Only binary relations in RDF. Often need for  $n$ -ary relations.
- ▶ Use of RDF encoding for ISO15926 vocabulary complicated.
- ▶ ISO15926 part 7 introduces *templates*

# ISO15926 part 7

---

- ▶ Only binary relations in RDF. Often need for  $n$ -ary relations.
- ▶ Use of RDF encoding for ISO15926 vocabulary complicated.
- ▶ ISO15926 part 7 introduces *templates*
- ▶ Template *instance*:

$$T(a_1, a_2, \dots a_n)$$

- ▶ Only binary relations in RDF. Often need for  $n$ -ary relations.
- ▶ Use of RDF encoding for ISO15926 vocabulary complicated.
- ▶ ISO15926 part 7 introduces *templates*
- ▶ Template *instance*:

$$T(a_1, a_2, \dots a_n)$$

- ▶ Template *definitions*  $\approx$  macro expansion

$$T(x, y, z) \leftrightarrow C(x) \wedge R(x, y) \wedge S(y, z) \wedge D(z)$$

# ISO15926 part 8

---

- ▶ Part 8: Representation of *template instances* as RDF.



# ISO15926 part 8

---

- ▶ Part 8: Representation of *template instances* as RDF.
- ▶ Template instance

$$T(a_1, a_2, \dots a_n)$$

# ISO15926 part 8

---

- ▶ Part 8: Representation of *template instances* as RDF.

- ▶ Template instance

$$T(a_1, a_2, \dots a_n)$$

- ▶ Representation:

# ISO15926 part 8

---

- ▶ Part 8: Representation of *template instances* as RDF.
- ▶ Template instance

$$T(a_1, a_2, \dots a_n)$$

- ▶ Representation:

`_:x rdf:type T;`

`$R_{T,1}$   $a_1$ ;`

`...`

`$R_{T,n}$   $a_n$ .`

# ISO15926 part 8

---

- ▶ Part 8: Representation of *template instances* as RDF.

- ▶ Template instance

$$T(a_1, a_2, \dots a_n)$$

- ▶ Representation:

`_:x rdf:type T;`

`$R_{T,1}$  a1;`

`...`

`$R_{T,n}$  an.`

- ▶ RDF-predicates  $R_{T,i}$  for each  $T$  also described in RDF

# ISO15926 part 8

---

- ▶ Part 8: Representation of *template instances* as RDF.
- ▶ Template instance

$$T(a_1, a_2, \dots a_n)$$

- ▶ Representation:

```
_:x rdf:type T;  
    RT,1 a1;  
    ...  
    RT,n an.
```

- ▶ RDF-predicates  $R_{T,i}$  for each  $T$  also described in RDF
- ▶ Final RDF model for part 8 representation contains:

# ISO15926 part 8

---

- ▶ Part 8: Representation of *template instances* as RDF.
- ▶ Template instance

$$T(a_1, a_2, \dots a_n)$$

- ▶ Representation:

```
_:x rdf:type T;  
    RT,1 a1;  
...  
    RT,n an.
```

- ▶ RDF-predicates  $R_{T,i}$  for each  $T$  also described in RDF
- ▶ Final RDF model for part 8 representation contains:
  - ▶ ISO15926 part 2 reference model

# ISO15926 part 8

---

- ▶ Part 8: Representation of *template instances* as RDF.
- ▶ Template instance

$$T(a_1, a_2, \dots a_n)$$

- ▶ Representation:

```
_:x rdf:type T;  
    RT,1 a1;  
    ...  
    RT,n an.
```

- ▶ RDF-predicates  $R_{T,i}$  for each  $T$  also described in RDF
- ▶ Final RDF model for part 8 representation contains:
  - ▶ ISO15926 part 2 reference model
  - ▶ Declaration of vocabulary for template declarations

- ▶ Part 8: Representation of *template instances* as RDF.
- ▶ Template instance

$$T(a_1, a_2, \dots a_n)$$

- ▶ Representation:

```
_:x rdf:type T;  
    RT,1 a1;  
...  
    RT,n an.
```

- ▶ RDF-predicates  $R_{T,i}$  for each  $T$  also described in RDF
- ▶ Final RDF model for part 8 representation contains:
  - ▶ ISO15926 part 2 reference model
  - ▶ Declaration of vocabulary for template declarations
  - ▶ Declaration of concrete templates used



- ▶ Part 8: Representation of *template instances* as RDF.
- ▶ Template instance

$$T(a_1, a_2, \dots a_n)$$

- ▶ Representation:

```
_:x rdf:type T;  
    RT,1 a1;  
...  
    RT,n an.
```

- ▶ RDF-predicates  $R_{T,i}$  for each  $T$  also described in RDF
- ▶ Final RDF model for part 8 representation contains:
  - ▶ ISO15926 part 2 reference model
  - ▶ Declaration of vocabulary for template declarations
  - ▶ Declaration of concrete templates used
  - ▶ Representation of template instances

# Why Quality Criteria?

---

- ▶ RDF is a very generic data model

# Why Quality Criteria?

---

- ▶ RDF is a very generic data model
- ▶ Could say within one document:

# Why Quality Criteria?

---

- ▶ RDF is a very generic data model
- ▶ Could say within one document:
  - ▶ Parts A and B are connected by some “Connector”

# Why Quality Criteria?

---

- ▶ RDF is a very generic data model
- ▶ Could say within one document:
  - ▶ Parts A and B are connected by some “Connector”
  - ▶ The type “Connector” has been defined by John Smith in 2009.

# Why Quality Criteria?

---

- ▶ RDF is a very generic data model
- ▶ Could say within one document:
  - ▶ Parts A and B are connected by some “Connector”
  - ▶ The type “Connector” has been defined by John Smith in 2009.
  - ▶ “Screw” and “Nail” are subclasses of “Connector”

# Why Quality Criteria?

---

- ▶ RDF is a very generic data model
- ▶ Could say within one document:
  - ▶ Parts A and B are connected by some “Connector”
  - ▶ The type “Connector” has been defined by John Smith in 2009.
  - ▶ “Screw” and “Nail” are subclasses of “Connector”
- ▶ Vagueness and inhomogeneity useful e.g. for data integration

# Why Quality Criteria?

---

- ▶ RDF is a very generic data model
- ▶ Could say within one document:
  - ▶ Parts A and B are connected by some “Connector”
  - ▶ The type “Connector” has been defined by John Smith in 2009.
  - ▶ “Screw” and “Nail” are subclasses of “Connector”
- ▶ Vagueness and inhomogeneity useful e.g. for data integration
  - ▶ In particular for a “semantic web” scenario!



# Why Quality Criteria?

---

- ▶ RDF is a very generic data model
- ▶ Could say within one document:
  - ▶ Parts A and B are connected by some “Connector”
  - ▶ The type “Connector” has been defined by John Smith in 2009.
  - ▶ “Screw” and “Nail” are subclasses of “Connector”
- ▶ Vagueness and inhomogeneity useful e.g. for data integration
  - ▶ In particular for a “semantic web” scenario!
- ▶ In a description of a concrete installation:

# Why Quality Criteria?

---

- ▶ RDF is a very generic data model
- ▶ Could say within one document:
  - ▶ Parts A and B are connected by some “Connector”
  - ▶ The type “Connector” has been defined by John Smith in 2009.
  - ▶ “Screw” and “Nail” are subclasses of “Connector”
- ▶ Vagueness and inhomogeneity useful e.g. for data integration
  - ▶ In particular for a “semantic web” scenario!
- ▶ In a description of a concrete installation:
  - ▶ not needed or useful

# Why Quality Criteria?

---

- ▶ RDF is a very generic data model
- ▶ Could say within one document:
  - ▶ Parts A and B are connected by some “Connector”
  - ▶ The type “Connector” has been defined by John Smith in 2009.
  - ▶ “Screw” and “Nail” are subclasses of “Connector”
- ▶ Vagueness and inhomogeneity useful e.g. for data integration
  - ▶ In particular for a “semantic web” scenario!
- ▶ In a description of a concrete installation:
  - ▶ not needed or useful
  - ▶ make further processing more difficult than necessary

# Why Quality Criteria?

---

- ▶ RDF is a very generic data model
- ▶ Could say within one document:
  - ▶ Parts A and B are connected by some “Connector”
  - ▶ The type “Connector” has been defined by John Smith in 2009.
  - ▶ “Screw” and “Nail” are subclasses of “Connector”
- ▶ Vagueness and inhomogeneity useful e.g. for data integration
  - ▶ In particular for a “semantic web” scenario!
- ▶ In a description of a concrete installation:
  - ▶ not needed or useful
  - ▶ make further processing more difficult than necessary
- ▶ Design quality criteria to ensure that representation is:

# Why Quality Criteria?

---

- ▶ RDF is a very generic data model
- ▶ Could say within one document:
  - ▶ Parts A and B are connected by some “Connector”
  - ▶ The type “Connector” has been defined by John Smith in 2009.
  - ▶ “Screw” and “Nail” are subclasses of “Connector”
- ▶ Vagueness and inhomogeneity useful e.g. for data integration
  - ▶ In particular for a “semantic web” scenario!
- ▶ In a description of a concrete installation:
  - ▶ not needed or useful
  - ▶ make further processing more difficult than necessary
- ▶ Design quality criteria to ensure that representation is:
  - ▶ precise

# Why Quality Criteria?

---

- ▶ RDF is a very generic data model
- ▶ Could say within one document:
  - ▶ Parts A and B are connected by some “Connector”
  - ▶ The type “Connector” has been defined by John Smith in 2009.
  - ▶ “Screw” and “Nail” are subclasses of “Connector”
- ▶ Vagueness and inhomogeneity useful e.g. for data integration
  - ▶ In particular for a “semantic web” scenario!
- ▶ In a description of a concrete installation:
  - ▶ not needed or useful
  - ▶ make further processing more difficult than necessary
- ▶ Design quality criteria to ensure that representation is:
  - ▶ precise
  - ▶ homogeneous

# Why Quality Criteria?

---

- ▶ RDF is a very generic data model
- ▶ Could say within one document:
  - ▶ Parts A and B are connected by some “Connector”
  - ▶ The type “Connector” has been defined by John Smith in 2009.
  - ▶ “Screw” and “Nail” are subclasses of “Connector”
- ▶ Vagueness and inhomogeneity useful e.g. for data integration
  - ▶ In particular for a “semantic web” scenario!
- ▶ In a description of a concrete installation:
  - ▶ not needed or useful
  - ▶ make further processing more difficult than necessary
- ▶ Design quality criteria to ensure that representation is:
  - ▶ precise
  - ▶ homogeneous
  - ▶ ... keeping the *required* generality

# Models and Instance Data

---

- ▶ Information in RDF can be divided in:



# Models and Instance Data

---

- ▶ Information in RDF can be divided in:
  - ▶ modelling information, talking about types and relations (vocabulary description)

# Models and Instance Data

---

- ▶ Information in RDF can be divided in:
  - ▶ modelling information, talking about types and relations (vocabulary description)
  - ▶ instance data

# Models and Instance Data

---

- ▶ Information in RDF can be divided in:
  - ▶ modelling information, talking about types and relations (vocabulary description)
  - ▶ instance data
- ▶ Nice to be able to mix this, e.g. for semantic web applications

# Models and Instance Data

---

- ▶ Information in RDF can be divided in:
  - ▶ modelling information, talking about types and relations (vocabulary description)
  - ▶ instance data
- ▶ Nice to be able to mix this, e.g. for semantic web applications
  - ▶ Inhomogeneity!

# Models and Instance Data

---

- ▶ Information in RDF can be divided in:
  - ▶ modelling information, talking about types and relations (vocabulary description)
  - ▶ instance data
- ▶ Nice to be able to mix this, e.g. for semantic web applications
  - ▶ Inhomogeneity!
- ▶ Different representation norms

# Models and Instance Data

---

- ▶ Information in RDF can be divided in:
  - ▶ modelling information, talking about types and relations (vocabulary description)
  - ▶ instance data
- ▶ Nice to be able to mix this, e.g. for semantic web applications
  - ▶ Inhomogeneity!
- ▶ Different representation norms
  - ▶ ISO15926-8 applies to instance data, not to vocabulary description

# Models and Instance Data

---

- ▶ Information in RDF can be divided in:
  - ▶ modelling information, talking about types and relations (vocabulary description)
  - ▶ instance data
- ▶ Nice to be able to mix this, e.g. for semantic web applications
  - ▶ Inhomogeneity!
- ▶ Different representation norms
  - ▶ ISO15926-8 applies to instance data, not to vocabulary description
- ▶ Different quality requirements

# Models and Instance Data

---

- ▶ Information in RDF can be divided in:
  - ▶ modelling information, talking about types and relations (vocabulary description)
  - ▶ instance data
- ▶ Nice to be able to mix this, e.g. for semantic web applications
  - ▶ Inhomogeneity!
- ▶ Different representation norms
  - ▶ ISO15926-8 applies to instance data, not to vocabulary description
- ▶ Different quality requirements
  - ▶ One thing to talk about a particular screw, another to talk about all "Connectors".



# Models and Instance Data

---

- ▶ Information in RDF can be divided in:
  - ▶ modelling information, talking about types and relations (vocabulary description)
  - ▶ instance data
- ▶ Nice to be able to mix this, e.g. for semantic web applications
  - ▶ Inhomogeneity!
- ▶ Different representation norms
  - ▶ ISO15926-8 applies to instance data, not to vocabulary description
- ▶ Different quality requirements
  - ▶ One thing to talk about a particular screw, another to talk about all "Connectors".
- ▶ Best to separate them for installation descriptions.

# A Sample Requirement

---

# A Sample Requirement

---

## **Requirement 2.1.1**

There is a clear separation of the set of RDF statements into

# A Sample Requirement

---

## Requirement 2.1.1

There is a clear separation of the set of RDF statements into

- ▶ a vocabulary description, and

# A Sample Requirement

---

## Requirement 2.1.1

There is a clear separation of the set of RDF statements into

- ▶ a vocabulary description, and
- ▶ instance data.

# A Sample Requirement

---

## Requirement 2.1.1

There is a clear separation of the set of RDF statements into

- ▶ a vocabulary description, and
- ▶ instance data.

# A Sample Requirement

---

## Requirement 2.1.1

There is a clear separation of the set of RDF statements into

- ▶ a vocabulary description, and
- ▶ instance data.

This separation might be effected through the storage in different files, in different graphs underlying a SPARQL endpoint, etc. In any case, it must be possible to say which part a given triple belongs to.

- ▶ Rationale

# A Sample Requirement

---

## Requirement 2.1.1

There is a clear separation of the set of RDF statements into

- ▶ a vocabulary description, and
- ▶ instance data.

This separation might be effected through the storage in different files, in different graphs underlying a SPARQL endpoint, etc. In any case, it must be possible to say which part a given triple belongs to.

- ▶ Rationale
  - ▶ different rules apply to vocab. description and instance data



# A Sample Requirement

---

## Requirement 2.1.1

There is a clear separation of the set of RDF statements into

- ▶ a vocabulary description, and
- ▶ instance data.

This separation might be effected through the storage in different files, in different graphs underlying a SPARQL endpoint, etc. In any case, it must be possible to say which part a given triple belongs to.

- ▶ Rationale
  - ▶ different rules apply to vocab. description and instance data
- ▶ Implementation

# A Sample Requirement

---

## Requirement 2.1.1

There is a clear separation of the set of RDF statements into

- ▶ a vocabulary description, and
- ▶ instance data.

This separation might be effected through the storage in different files, in different graphs underlying a SPARQL endpoint, etc. In any case, it must be possible to say which part a given triple belongs to.

- ▶ Rationale
  - ▶ different rules apply to vocab. description and instance data
- ▶ Implementation
  - ▶ RDF data will have to be presented in separate parts to tools testing other criteria

# Generic vs. Specific Types

---

- ▶ RDF is a general knowledge representation mechanism

# Generic vs. Specific Types

---

- ▶ RDF is a general knowledge representation mechanism
- ▶ Useful to be able to say that `:s4711` is a `PhysicalObject` when nothing more is known.

# Generic vs. Specific Types

---

- ▶ RDF is a general knowledge representation mechanism
- ▶ Useful to be able to say that `:s4711` is a `PhysicalObject` when nothing more is known.
  - ▶ Vagueness!

# Generic vs. Specific Types

---

- ▶ RDF is a general knowledge representation mechanism
- ▶ Useful to be able to say that :s4711 is a PhysicalObject when nothing more is known.
  - ▶ Vagueness!
- ▶ When describing a concrete installation, more *is* known and should be represented.

# Generic vs. Specific Types

---

- ▶ RDF is a general knowledge representation mechanism
- ▶ Useful to be able to say that `:s4711` is a `PhysicalObject` when nothing more is known.
  - ▶ Vagueness!
- ▶ When describing a concrete installation, more *is* known and should be represented.
- ▶ Tools extracting information about e.g. all pressure sensors in the description need to rely on specific type information

# What is Specific?

---

- ▶ A type `PressureSensor` might be concrete enough in one situation, while in another, one needs to have e.g. `AirPressureSensor`.



# What is Specific?

---

- ▶ A type `PressureSensor` might be concrete enough in one situation, while in another, one needs to have e.g. `AirPressureSensor`.
- ▶ This dichotomy can be observed for almost any concept

# What is Specific?

---

- ▶ A type `PressureSensor` might be concrete enough in one situation, while in another, one needs to have e.g. `AirPressureSensor`.
- ▶ This dichotomy can be observed for almost any concept
- ▶ The divide between the generic and the specific is dependent on the context of the description.

# What is Specific?

---

- ▶ A type `PressureSensor` might be concrete enough in one situation, while in another, one needs to have e.g. `AirPressureSensor`.
- ▶ This dichotomy can be observed for almost any concept
- ▶ The divide between the generic and the specific is dependent on the context of the description.

# What is Specific?

---

- ▶ A type `PressureSensor` might be concrete enough in one situation, while in another, one needs to have e.g. `AirPressureSensor`.
- ▶ This dichotomy can be observed for almost any concept
- ▶ The divide between the generic and the specific is dependent on the context of the description.

## Requirement 2.1.2

There is a clear separation of the vocabulary definition into

# What is Specific?

---

- ▶ A type `PressureSensor` might be concrete enough in one situation, while in another, one needs to have e.g. `AirPressureSensor`.
- ▶ This dichotomy can be observed for almost any concept
- ▶ The divide between the generic and the specific is dependent on the context of the description.

## Requirement 2.1.2

There is a clear separation of the vocabulary definition into

- ▶ an application specific vocabulary

# What is Specific?

---

- ▶ A type `PressureSensor` might be concrete enough in one situation, while in another, one needs to have e.g. `AirPressureSensor`.
- ▶ This dichotomy can be observed for almost any concept
- ▶ The divide between the generic and the specific is dependent on the context of the description.

## Requirement 2.1.2

There is a clear separation of the vocabulary definition into

- ▶ an application specific vocabulary
- ▶ a generic vocabulary

# What is Specific?

---

- ▶ A type `PressureSensor` might be concrete enough in one situation, while in another, one needs to have e.g. `AirPressureSensor`.
- ▶ This dichotomy can be observed for almost any concept
- ▶ The divide between the generic and the specific is dependent on the context of the description.

## Requirement 2.1.2

There is a clear separation of the vocabulary definition into

- ▶ an application specific vocabulary
  - ▶ a generic vocabulary
- ▶ E.g.:

# What is Specific?

---

- ▶ A type `PressureSensor` might be concrete enough in one situation, while in another, one needs to have e.g. `AirPressureSensor`.
- ▶ This dichotomy can be observed for almost any concept
- ▶ The divide between the generic and the specific is dependent on the context of the description.

## Requirement 2.1.2

There is a clear separation of the vocabulary definition into

- ▶ an application specific vocabulary
  - ▶ a generic vocabulary
- ▶ E.g.:
- ▶ Generic vocabulary: "Physical Thing", "Connector"



# What is Specific?

---

- ▶ A type `PressureSensor` might be concrete enough in one situation, while in another, one needs to have e.g. `AirPressureSensor`.
- ▶ This dichotomy can be observed for almost any concept
- ▶ The divide between the generic and the specific is dependent on the context of the description.

## Requirement 2.1.2

There is a clear separation of the vocabulary definition into

- ▶ an application specific vocabulary
  - ▶ a generic vocabulary
- 
- ▶ E.g.:
    - ▶ Generic vocabulary: "Physical Thing", "Connector"
    - ▶ Specific vocabulary: "air pressure sensor", "M8 wood screw"

# Requiring Specific Types

---

# Requiring Specific Types

---

## Requirement 2.3.1

Any resource mentioned in the instance data should have a type, either explicitly given with `rdf:type`, or inferable, that is declared in the specific vocabulary.

# Requiring Specific Types

---

## Requirement 2.3.1

Any resource mentioned in the instance data should have a type, either explicitly given with `rdf:type`, or inferable, that is declared in the specific vocabulary.

- ▶ May require inference to find a specific type.

# Requiring Specific Types

---

## Requirement 2.3.1

Any resource mentioned in the instance data should have a type, either explicitly given with `rdf:type`, or inferable, that is declared in the specific vocabulary.

- ▶ May require inference to find a specific type.
- ▶ Given: `:s4711 rdf:type :Sensor`  
Given: `:s4711 rdf:type :PneumaticInstrument`  
Infer: `:s4711 rdf:type :AirPressureSensor`

# Requiring Specific Types

---

## Requirement 2.3.1

Any resource mentioned in the instance data should have a type, either explicitly given with `rdf:type`, or inferable, that is declared in the specific vocabulary.

- ▶ May require inference to find a specific type.
- ▶ Given: `:s4711 rdf:type :Sensor`  
Given: `:s4711 rdf:type :PneumaticInstrument`  
Infer: `:s4711 rdf:type :AirPressureSensor`
- ▶ Reasoning can be expensive

# Requiring Specific Types

## Requirement 2.3.1

Any resource mentioned in the instance data should have a type, either explicitly given with `rdf:type`, or inferable, that is declared in the specific vocabulary.

- ▶ May require inference to find a specific type.
- ▶ Given: `:s4711 rdf:type :Sensor`  
Given: `:s4711 rdf:type :PneumaticInstrument`  
Infer: `:s4711 rdf:type :AirPressureSensor`
- ▶ Reasoning can be expensive
- ▶ Required when

# Requiring Specific Types

## Requirement 2.3.1

Any resource mentioned in the instance data should have a type, either explicitly given with `rdf:type`, or inferable, that is declared in the specific vocabulary.

- ▶ May require inference to find a specific type.
- ▶ Given: `:s4711 rdf:type :Sensor`  
Given: `:s4711 rdf:type :PneumaticInstrument`  
Infer: `:s4711 rdf:type :AirPressureSensor`
- ▶ Reasoning can be expensive
- ▶ Required when
  - ▶ checking the requirement



# Requiring Specific Types

## Requirement 2.3.1

Any resource mentioned in the instance data should have a type, either explicitly given with `rdf:type`, or inferable, that is declared in the specific vocabulary.

- ▶ May require inference to find a specific type.
- ▶ Given: `:s4711 rdf:type :Sensor`  
Given: `:s4711 rdf:type :PneumaticInstrument`  
Infer: `:s4711 rdf:type :AirPressureSensor`
- ▶ Reasoning can be expensive
- ▶ Required when
  - ▶ checking the requirement
  - ▶ processing the data

# Types and Reasoning

---

- ▶ Vary amount of inferred triples in representation. . .

# Types and Reasoning

---

- ▶ Vary amount of inferred triples in representation. . .
- ▶ Can require representation to include all inferred types

# Types and Reasoning

---

- ▶ Vary amount of inferred triples in representation. . .
- ▶ Can require representation to include all inferred types
  - ▶ large model

# Types and Reasoning

---

- ▶ Vary amount of inferred triples in representation. . .
- ▶ Can require representation to include all inferred types
  - ▶ large model
  - ▶ in general expensive to check requirements

# Types and Reasoning

---

- ▶ Vary amount of inferred triples in representation. . .
- ▶ Can require representation to include all inferred types
  - ▶ large model
  - ▶ in general expensive to check requirements
  - ▶ convenient for further processing

# Types and Reasoning

---

- ▶ Vary amount of inferred triples in representation. . .
- ▶ Can require representation to include all inferred types
  - ▶ large model
  - ▶ in general expensive to check requirements
  - ▶ convenient for further processing
- ▶ Can restrict to simpler, less expensive reasoning.

# Types and Reasoning

---

- ▶ Vary amount of inferred triples in representation. . .
- ▶ Can require representation to include all inferred types
  - ▶ large model
  - ▶ in general expensive to check requirements
  - ▶ convenient for further processing
- ▶ Can restrict to simpler, less expensive reasoning.
  - ▶ E.g. restrict expressivity of models.



# Types and Reasoning

---

- ▶ Vary amount of inferred triples in representation. . .
- ▶ Can require representation to include all inferred types
  - ▶ large model
  - ▶ in general expensive to check requirements
  - ▶ convenient for further processing
- ▶ Can restrict to simpler, less expensive reasoning.
  - ▶ E.g. restrict expressivity of models.
  - ▶ smaller model

# Types and Reasoning

---

- ▶ Vary amount of inferred triples in representation. . .
- ▶ Can require representation to include all inferred types
  - ▶ large model
  - ▶ in general expensive to check requirements
  - ▶ convenient for further processing
- ▶ Can restrict to simpler, less expensive reasoning.
  - ▶ E.g. restrict expressivity of models.
  - ▶ smaller model
  - ▶ checking requirements affordable

# Types and Reasoning

---

- ▶ Vary amount of inferred triples in representation. . .
- ▶ Can require representation to include all inferred types
  - ▶ large model
  - ▶ in general expensive to check requirements
  - ▶ convenient for further processing
- ▶ Can restrict to simpler, less expensive reasoning.
  - ▶ E.g. restrict expressivity of models.
  - ▶ smaller model
  - ▶ checking requirements affordable
  - ▶ affordable inference needed for further processing

# Types and Reality

---

## Requirement 2.3.6

All types any resource *belongs to* are explicitly given or can be inferred.

## Requirement 2.3.6

All types any resource *belongs to* are explicitly given or can be inferred.

- ▶ What types does an object actually belong to?

## Requirement 2.3.6

All types any resource *belongs to* are explicitly given or can be inferred.

- ▶ What types does an object actually belong to?
  - ▶ :s4711 may be an “air pressure sensor” even if that is not stated or inferable.

## Requirement 2.3.6

All types any resource *belongs to* are explicitly given or can be inferred.

- ▶ What types does an object actually belong to?
  - ▶ :s4711 may be an “air pressure sensor” even if that is not stated or inferable.
- ▶ Can't check mechanically that all relevant aspects of reality were accurately represented.



## Requirement 2.3.6

All types any resource *belongs to* are explicitly given or can be inferred.

- ▶ What types does an object actually belong to?
  - ▶ :s4711 may be an “air pressure sensor” even if that is not stated or inferable.
- ▶ Can't check mechanically that all relevant aspects of reality were accurately represented.
- ▶ Checking requires human action like e.g. code review

# Further Criteria

---

- ▶ Literals: typed or with a language

# Further Criteria

---

- ▶ Literals: typed or with a language
- ▶ Consistency: description must not contain contradictions

# Further Criteria

---

- ▶ Literals: typed or with a language
- ▶ Consistency: description must not contain contradictions
- ▶ ISO15926 Part 8 compliance
- ▶ :

# Further Criteria

---

- ▶ Literals: typed or with a language
- ▶ Consistency: description must not contain contradictions
- ▶ ISO15926 Part 8 compliance
- ▶ ⋮
- ▶ Currently, 14 formulated requirements

# Implementability of Criteria

---

- ▶ Different implementability status of criteria:

# Implementability of Criteria

---

- ▶ Different implementability status of criteria:
  - ▶ undecidable

# Implementability of Criteria

---

- ▶ Different implementability status of criteria:
  - ▶ undecidable
  - ▶ algorithm not known to us



# Implementability of Criteria

---

- ▶ Different implementability status of criteria:
  - ▶ undecidable
  - ▶ algorithm not known to us
  - ▶ algorithm known but non-standard

# Implementability of Criteria

---

- ▶ Different implementability status of criteria:
  - ▶ undecidable
  - ▶ algorithm not known to us
  - ▶ algorithm known but non-standard
  - ▶ implemented by standard reasoning tools

# Implementability of Criteria

---

- ▶ Different implementability status of criteria:
  - ▶ undecidable
  - ▶ algorithm not known to us
  - ▶ algorithm known but non-standard
  - ▶ implemented by standard reasoning tools
  - ▶ implementable as a set of SPARQL queries that can be computed from the domain ontology

# Implementability of Criteria

---

- ▶ Different implementability status of criteria:
  - ▶ undecidable
  - ▶ algorithm not known to us
  - ▶ algorithm known but non-standard
  - ▶ implemented by standard reasoning tools
  - ▶ implementable as a set of SPARQL queries that can be computed from the domain ontology
  - ▶ implementable as static SPARQL queries, independent of the domain vocabulary.

# Implementability of Criteria

---

- ▶ Different implementability status of criteria:
  - ▶ undecidable
  - ▶ algorithm not known to us
  - ▶ algorithm known but non-standard
  - ▶ implemented by standard reasoning tools
  - ▶ implementable as a set of SPARQL queries that can be computed from the domain ontology
  - ▶ implementable as static SPARQL queries, independent of the domain vocabulary.
- ▶ choice of requirements to apply will depend on

# Implementability of Criteria

---

- ▶ Different implementability status of criteria:
  - ▶ undecidable
  - ▶ algorithm not known to us
  - ▶ algorithm known but non-standard
  - ▶ implemented by standard reasoning tools
  - ▶ implementable as a set of SPARQL queries that can be computed from the domain ontology
  - ▶ implementable as static SPARQL queries, independent of the domain vocabulary.
- ▶ choice of requirements to apply will depend on
  - ▶ application context

# Implementability of Criteria

---

- ▶ Different implementability status of criteria:
  - ▶ undecidable
  - ▶ algorithm not known to us
  - ▶ algorithm known but non-standard
  - ▶ implemented by standard reasoning tools
  - ▶ implementable as a set of SPARQL queries that can be computed from the domain ontology
  - ▶ implementable as static SPARQL queries, independent of the domain vocabulary.
- ▶ choice of requirements to apply will depend on
  - ▶ application context
  - ▶ available resources

# Implementability of Criteria

---

- ▶ Different implementability status of criteria:
  - ▶ undecidable
  - ▶ algorithm not known to us
  - ▶ algorithm known but non-standard
  - ▶ implemented by standard reasoning tools
  - ▶ implementable as a set of SPARQL queries that can be computed from the domain ontology
  - ▶ implementable as static SPARQL queries, independent of the domain vocabulary.
- ▶ choice of requirements to apply will depend on
  - ▶ application context
  - ▶ available resources
- ▶ Implementation of a validation tool is underway at DNV and UiO



# Conclusion

---

- ▶ Investigated use of RDF for installation descriptions

# Conclusion

---

- ▶ Investigated use of RDF for installation descriptions
- ▶ Features of RDF not required in this context:

# Conclusion

---

- ▶ Investigated use of RDF for installation descriptions
- ▶ Features of RDF not required in this context:
  - ▶ Inhomogeneity (e.g. mixing model and data)

# Conclusion

---

- ▶ Investigated use of RDF for installation descriptions
- ▶ Features of RDF not required in this context:
  - ▶ Inhomogeneity (e.g. mixing model and data)
  - ▶ Vagueness (e.g. generic type information)

# Conclusion

---

- ▶ Investigated use of RDF for installation descriptions
- ▶ Features of RDF not required in this context:
  - ▶ Inhomogeneity (e.g. mixing model and data)
  - ▶ Vagueness (e.g. generic type information)
- ▶ Identified 14 requirements for RDF used in this context

# Conclusion

---

- ▶ Investigated use of RDF for installation descriptions
- ▶ Features of RDF not required in this context:
  - ▶ Inhomogeneity (e.g. mixing model and data)
  - ▶ Vagueness (e.g. generic type information)
- ▶ Identified 14 requirements for RDF used in this context
- ▶ Requirements have widely differing computational status

# Conclusion

---

- ▶ Investigated use of RDF for installation descriptions
- ▶ Features of RDF not required in this context:
  - ▶ Inhomogeneity (e.g. mixing model and data)
  - ▶ Vagueness (e.g. generic type information)
- ▶ Identified 14 requirements for RDF used in this context
- ▶ Requirements have widely differing computational status
- ▶ Implementation of requirement checking tool is ongoing