Applied **Ontology** & Conceptual **Modeling**

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"Conceptual Modeling is the activity of **representing the** physical or social **world for** the purposes of communication, problem-solving and meaning negotiation among **humans**"

(Guarino, Mylopoulos & Guizzardi, 2020) Philosophical Foundations for Conceptual Modeling

Conceptual Model \approx

Interface between Reality and Cognition

Conceptual Modeling ≠

Commitment to **Conceptualism** or Representation of **Epistemic** Issues



Another look at data

by GEORGE H. MEALY Computer Consultant Scituate, Massachusetts

INTRODUCTION

particular ontology, we can avoid a quarrel by adopt-

"data are fragments of a **theory of the real world**, and data processing juggles **representations** of these fragments of theory..."

them in a somewhat new form may prove to be at least suggestive.

To begin on a philosophical plane, let us note that we usually behave as if there were three realms of interest in data processing: the real world itself, ideas about it existing in the minds of men, and symbols on paper or some other storage medium. The latToward a theory of data

Relations

To fix our ideas, consider the following example of genealogical data, taken from Reference 2:

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INTRODUCTION

particular ontology, we can avoid a quarrel by adopt-

"data are fragments of a theory of the real world, and data processing juggles representations of these fragments of theory...**The issue is ontology, or the question of what exists.**"

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The opposite of Ontology is not Non-Ontology is Bad Ontology!

<u>ontology</u> \approx

A theory about the kinds of entities and their ties that are assumed to exist by an given description of reality

















Why is this important?

Conceptual Model \approx

Meaning Contract representing a worldview

Verification = "Did we build the model right?"

Validation = "Did we build the right model?"



Possible Interpretations of a Model

Possible Interpretations of a Model

Α

Intended Interpretations of that Model

B























<u>Ontology</u> \approx

An area devoted to developing these domain-independent "toolboxes" with "tools" for supporting ontological analysis

Ontology-Driven Conceptual Model



A model representing the result of an ontological analysis over a given domain



Unified Foundational Ontology

Object Types, Identity and Taxonomic Structures, Part-Whole Relations, Intrinsic and Relational Properties, Weak Entities, Attributes and Datatypes, Events, Multi-Level Modeling,...












Kinds



Roles and Phases



Roles and Phases



Rigid MIXINS



Dynamic MIXINS



Dynamic MIXINS





















What does that buy us?

ODCM Engineering

- Language which primitives reflect a rich system of ontological distinctions and grammar reflects ontological rules
- methodology reflecting ontological metaproperties





<u>In 1950</u>



<u>In 1970</u>



<u>In 1994</u>



<u>In 2020</u>



Solution

- 1. Characterizing the difference between:
 - NATURAL TYPE/KIND (e.g., **PERSON**) = **RIGID SORTAL**
 - ROLE (e.g., MINISTER OF SPORTS, FOOTBALL PLAYER, ACTOR, HUSBAND) = DYNAMIC + RELATIONALLY DEPENDENT SORTAL
 - PHASE (e.g., LIVING PERSON, ADULT MAN) = DYNAMIC
 + RELATIONALLY INDEPENDENT SORTAL
 - MIXIN (e.g., CULTURAL HERITAGE ENTITY, PHYSICAL ENTITY, INSURABLE ITEM)? = MIXIN









Person?

Person?

- 1. Human Being?
- 2. Legally Recognized Human Being?
- 3. Cognitively Capable Human Being?
- 4. Legal Person?

Person?

- 1. Human Being? KIND
- 2. Legally Recognized Human Being? **ROLE**
- 3. Cognitively Capable Human Being? **PHASE**
- 4. Legal Person? MIXIN


















Role

- All instances of a given ROLE are of the same KIND (e.g., all Students are Person)
- All instances of a ROLE instantiate that type only contingently (e.g., no Student is necessarily a Student)
- Instances of a KIND instantiate that ROLE when participating in a certain RELATIONAL CONTEXT (e.g., instances of Person instantiate the Role Student when enrolled in na Educational Institution)
- A ROLE cannot be a supertype of a Rigid Type





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na	OntoLIMI
, y	ONCOUNE





[2020-12-16 22:13:13.445] ERROR: Every sortal class must specialize a unique ultimate sortal. The class Employer must specialize (directly or indirectly) a unique class decorated as one of the following: «kind», «collectiv [2020-12-16 22:13:13.445] ERROR: Missing 'allowed' natures meta-property. The class Employer is missing the 'allowed' natures meta-property.

The Emerging Role Pattern







Fig 1. Representing the possibility of change for Endurants

This model of figure 1 is represented in a conceptual modeling language termed toUML [9]. This language has been design to reflect the ontological distinctions axiomatization put forth by the Unified Foundational Ontology (UFO) [9,13]. In ticular, this language has as modeling primitives those that represent ontological tinctions between all the aforementioned sorts of types (e.g., kinds, phase, roles, mixins, relators). Figure 1 represents the possibility of change, i.e., how things c possibly be for the entities that are assumed to exist in this domain (i.e., people ganizations, cars and car rentals). In this approach, the OntoUML model of figure and the automatically translated to knowledge representation languages such as C











































$\forall x Supplier(x) \rightarrow ActiveOrganization(x)$ $\forall x Supplier(x) \rightarrow \Diamond \neg Supplier(x)$ $\Box (\forall x Supplier(x) \rightarrow \exists y Customer(y) \land contractsWith(y, x))$

















The Emerging Anti-Pattern: Relation Between Overlapping Types (**RelOver**)



Relation Specialization (RS)



(a)

(b)





Anti-Pattern Catalogue

- Association Cycle
- Binary Relation Between Over. Types
- Deceiving Intersection
- Free Role Specialization
- Imprecise Abstraction
- Multiple Relational Dependency
- Part Composing Over. Roles
- Whole Composed by Over. Parts
- Relator Mediating Over. Types
- Relation Composition
- Relator Mediating Rigid Types
- Relation Specialization
- Repeatable Relator Instances

- Relationally Dependent Phase
- Generalization Set With Mixed Rigidity
- Heterogeneous Collective
- Homogeneous Functional Complex
- Mixin With Same Identity
- Mixin With Same Rigidity
- Undefined Formal Association
- Undefined Phase Partition





 $M = \{ \forall x Woman(x) \rightarrow Person(x), \forall x Man(x) \rightarrow Person(x) \}$







 $M = \{ \forall x Woman(x) \to Person(x), \forall x Man(x) \to Person(x) \}$

 $M^{R} = \{M, \forall x \operatorname{Person}(x) \to (Woman(x) \lor Man(x)), \forall x \operatorname{Man}(x) \to \neg Woman(x)\}$

Take Away Messages

- conceptual modeling is about defining the <u>ontology of the domain</u>
- conceptual modeling (domain ontology engineering) is about representing the result of ontological analysis over that domain
- All conceptual modeling (domain ontology engineering) should be <u>Ontology-driven</u>

No ontology without Ontology!

By Achille Varzi

References

- All papers can be dowloaded from:
 - tinyurl.com/3a8s4f7z
- Tools:
 - <u>https://github.com/OntoUML/ontouml-vp-plugin</u>
 - https://nemo-ufes.github.io/gufo/
- Some starting points are:
 - Guizzardi, G., Bernasconi, A., Pastor, O., Storey, V., <u>Ontological Unpacking as Explanation: The Case of the Viral</u> <u>Conceptual Model</u>, 40th International Conference on Conceptual Modeling (ER 2021), St. John's, Canada, 2021.
 - GUARINO, N., GUIZZARDI, G., MYLOPOULOS, J., <u>On the Philosophical Foundations of Conceptual Models</u>, Frontiers in Artificial Intelligence and Applications, Information Modelling and Knowledge Base, Vol. 31, Selected Revised Papers of the 29th International Conference on Information Modeling and Knowledge Bases (EJC'19), Lappeenranta, Finland, 2020.
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 - GUIZZARDI, G., <u>Ontological Patterns, Anti-Patterns and Pattern Languages for Next-Generation Conceptual Modeling</u>, invited companion paper to the Keynote Speech delivered at the 33rd International Conference on Conceptual Modeling (ER 2014), Atlanta, USA.
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