

WSMO Implementation Workshop 2004

**Woogle
meets
Semantic Web Fred**

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Roadmap ...

- ❑ WSMO and Web Service Discovery
 - ❑ A uniform semantic Modelling Approach
 - ❑ Discovery Process & WSMO
 - ❑ Woogle & a Woogle-Prototype
 - ❑ An Application: Semantic Web Fred
 - ❑ Conclusions & Future work
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Discovery & WSMO

Web Service Discovery

- *Process of identifying web services which can (possibly) help in resolving a user's goal*
 - Web Service **vs.** Service
 - Requires: **Goal** and **Service specification**
- Currently, we plan to support a wide range of techniques ...
- Require **different efforts** for specification
 - Allow for **different degrees of accuracy**
 - Have **different computational complexity**
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Discovery & WSMO (II)

- Three principle approaches ...
 - **Syntactical approaches**
 - Keyword-based search, natural language processing techniques, Controlled vocabularies
 - **Lightweight semantic approaches**
 - Ontologies, Action-Object-Modelling, Coarse-grained semantic description of a service
 - **Heavyweight semantic approaches**
 - Describes the service capability in detail, takes in-out relationship into account, Fine-grained web service description

» Here: we are concerned with **semantic-based approaches!**

WS Discovery: Modelling I

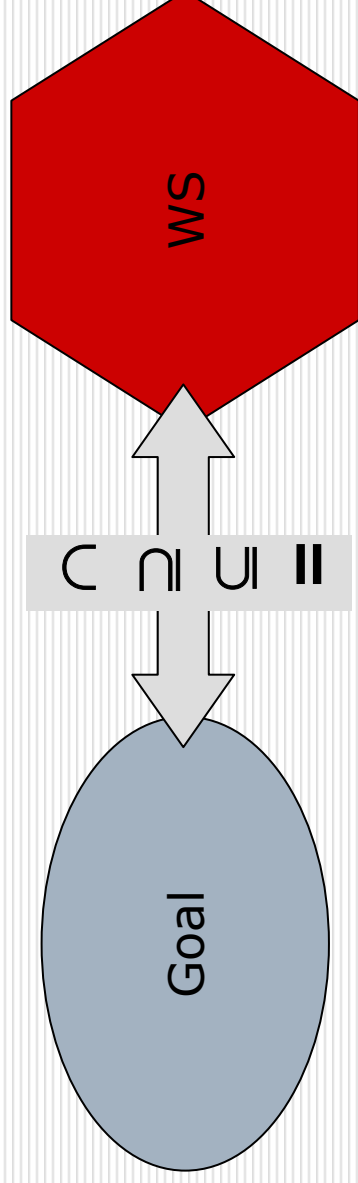
□ DL-Style Modelling

- The world is understood as sets of things
 - Goal = Set of items ; WS = Set of items
 - Checking a **match** means to establish a certain **relationship** between these **sets**
 - Simple and intuitive way to see the world.
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WS Discovery: Modelling Ib

❑ Illustration:

- ❑ **Intersection:** $G \cap WS$ (weak contribution)
- ❑ **Subsumes:** $G \supseteq WS$ (strong contribution)
- ❑ **Plugin:** $G \subsetneq WS$ (coverage)
- ❑ **Equality:** $G = WS$ (exact match)



WS Discovery: Modelling II

- **Extended DL-Style Modelling**
 - **The world is understood as sets of things**
 - Goal = Set of items ; WS = Set of items
 - Match means presence a certain relationship between these sets
 - Intersection, Plugin, Subsumes, Equality
 - **Now:** *The language for defining these sets is very rich (unlike common DLs)*
 - $\text{goal}(\mathbf{x}) \leftrightarrow \varphi(\mathbf{x})$
 - $\text{ws}(\mathbf{x}) \leftrightarrow \psi(\mathbf{x})$

where φ, ψ are **arbitrary WSM-L-FOL** formulas.
 - e.g. Plugin-Match:** $\text{forAll } x (\text{goal}(x) \rightarrow \text{ws}(x))$
-

WS Discovery: Modelling III

□ EDL-style-Modelling with Relations

- The world is understood as sets of things
- Goal = Set of items; WS has inputs $i1, \dots, iN$
- WS delivers a **set of items** for **each tuple of input values** $i1, \dots, iN$ ($WS = \text{relation}$)
- Matching means establishing a certain relationship between these sets **wrt. (hypothesis) executions of a web service**
- **Now: Match can refer to (hypothetical) execution of a web service**

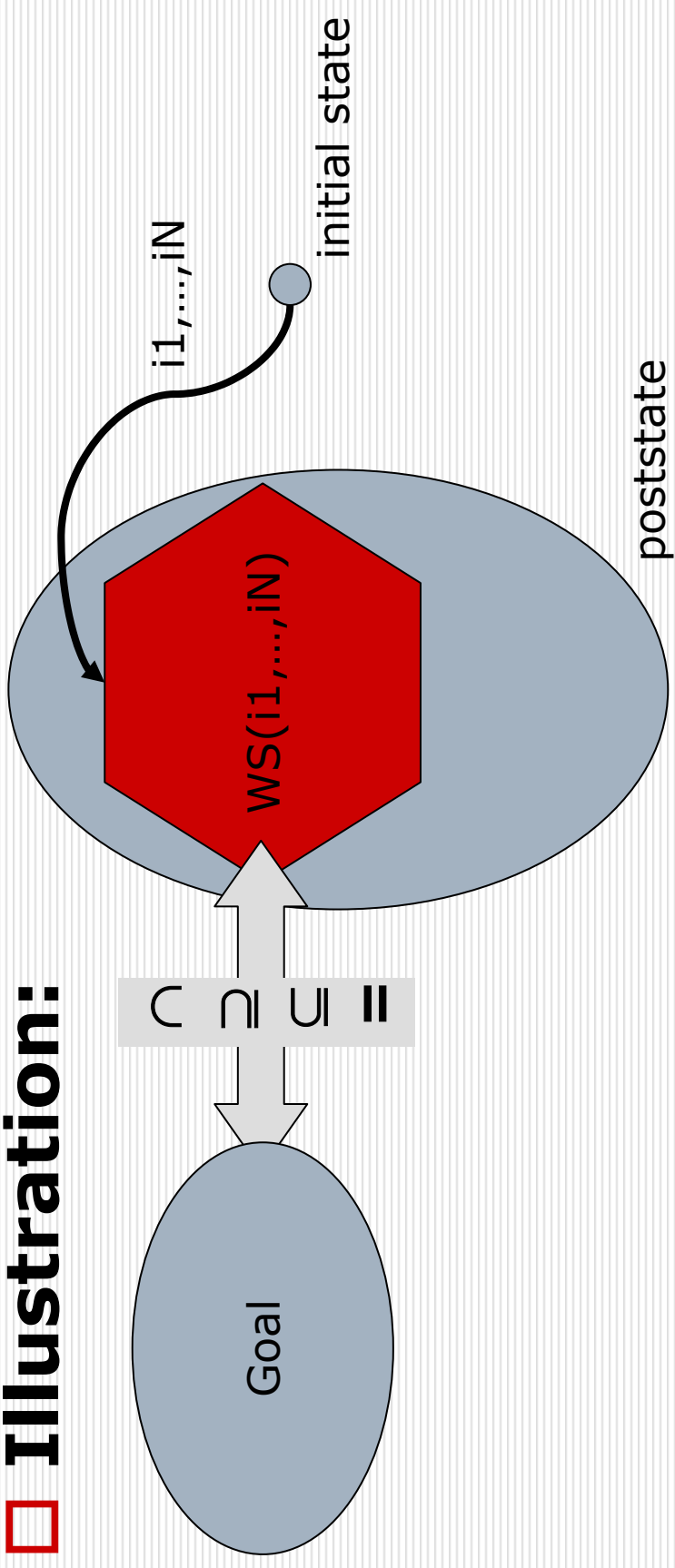
$\text{goal}(\mathbf{x}) \leftrightarrow \varphi(\mathbf{x})$

$\text{ws}(\mathbf{x}, i1, \dots, iN) \leftrightarrow \psi^{\text{pre}}(i1, \dots, iN) \wedge \psi^{\text{post}}(i1, \dots, iN, \mathbf{x})$

where $\varphi, \psi^{\text{pre}}, \psi^{\text{post}}$ are arbitrary **WSML-FOL** formulas

WS Discovery: Modelling IIb

□ Illustration:



WS Discovery: Modelling III

□ Now ...

Matching criteria can distinguish between single executions of a WS and an arbitrary number of such executions

■ *Plugin-Match*

- $\text{goal}(\mathbf{x}) \leftrightarrow \varphi(\mathbf{x})$
 - $\text{ws}(\mathbf{x}, i_1, \dots, i_N) \leftrightarrow \psi^{\text{pre}}(i_1, \dots, i_N) \wedge \psi^{\text{post}}(i_1, \dots, i_N, \mathbf{x})$
 - **with single execution**
 - exists i_1, \dots, i_N (forAll x (goal(x) \rightarrow ws(x, i_1, \dots, i_N)))
 - **with an arbitrary number of executions**
 - forAll x (exists i_1, \dots, i_N (goal(x) \rightarrow ws(x, i_1, \dots, i_N)))
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From Web Service Discovery to Service Discovery

- **First**

Only this is part of WSMO Discovery

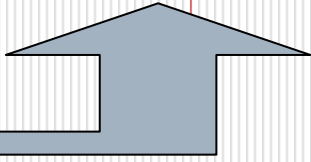
- **Second step**

This part is up to applications

- **Note ...**

By using „heavyweight“ modelling, one can in principle have an intermediate step between (1) and (2), where a web service is executed solely on a logical level (not in reality)

WOOGLE!



An Example ... (I)

- A goal ...
- *„I want to know about all sports events in Frankfurt in the period of Sept 29th to Oct 14th 2004“*

```
goal(x) ↔ exists ?D (  
  x[where hasValue frankfurt,  
    when hasValue ?D] memberOf SportsEvent  
  and date-after-eq(?D, 29.09.2004)  
  and date-before-eq(?D, 14.10.2004) )
```

An Example ... (II)

- A web service description
- *„The service delivers all events for a given day in the current year in a given region in Germany“*

```
ws(x, ?iDay, ?iRegion) ↔  
exists ?C(  
  x[where hasValue ?C,  
  when hasValue ?iDay] memberOf Event and  
  located-in(?C, ?iRegion) and  
  year-of-date(?iDay, currentYear) and  
  located-in(?iRegion, germany)
```

An Example ... (III)

NO MATCH!

- **The proofobligation ...**
- User selects Plugin-Match (coverage) with single invocation

```
exists ?iDay, iRegion (forall x (  
  exists ?D ( x[where hasValue frankfurt,  
  when hasValue ?D] memberOf SportsEvent  
  and date-after-eq(?D, 29.09.2004)  
  and date-before-eq(?D, 14.10.2004))
```

->

```
exists ?C(  
  x[where hasValue ?C,  
  when hasValue ?iDay] memberOf Event and  
  located-in(?C, ?iRegion) and  
  located-in(?iRegion, germany) and  
  year-of-date(?iDay, currentYear)  
))
```

An Example ... (IV)

MATCH!

- **The proofobligation ...**
- User selects Plugin-Match (coverage) with multiple invocation

```
forall x (exists ?iDay, iRegion (  
  exists ?D( x[where hasValue frankfurt,  
  when hasValue ?D] memberOf SportsEvent  
  and date-after-eq(?D, 29.09.2004)  
  and date-before-eq(?D, 14.10.2004)
```

->

```
exists ?C(  
  x[where hasValue ?C,  
  when hasValue ?iDay] memberOf Event and  
  located-in(?C, ?iRegion) and  
  located-in(?iRegion, germany) and  
  year-of-date(?iDay, currentYear)  
))
```

```
?iRegion = Hessen  
?iDay = ?D  
?C = frankfurt
```

Woogle:

A prototypical implementation ...

- ❑ **Translation-based Approach**
 - Supports full WSMML-FOL
 - Translate WSMML-FOL to First-order Logic
 - ❑ **Main inference engine**
 - First-order Logic Theorem Prover (with Equality)
 - Currently: TPTP format for loose coupling with prover
 - ❑ **Does it scale ?**
 - Sorry, we don't know ... **... yet :- (!**
 - Interesting approach: Tuple-space-based architecture
 - Preprocessing techniques to extract relevant axioms
 - Exploit Template/Instance Scenario if possible (SWF)
-

A prototypical implementation ...

□ **Pros ...**

- Supports full WSM_L-FOL
- Generality gives Flexibility
- Prover can be reused for different tasks

□ **Cons ...**

- Full First-order Logic Theorem Prover
 - Scalability is a concern
 - Perhaps WSM_L-FOL too heavy for many applications ?
-

A WSMO-enabled Application: Semantic Web Fred

What is **Semantic Web Fred**?

- **Not a weird Internet junkie ;-)**
- **But ...**

*An agent-based system that supports **automated goal-resolution** in a **cooperative** environment*

A **WSMO-enabled** software system

■ **It combines techniques from ...**

- Agent community,*
 - Semantic Web and*
 - Web Services*
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Conclusions & Future Work

Currently

- General framework for Service Discovery has been outlined
- We are in the process of implementing a prototype implementation
- Implementation is used in SWF project

Future work

- Evaluation of modelling approach
 - Evaluation of the Woogole prototype
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