Open Ontology Repository: Architecture and Interfaces

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Outline

- Requirements
- Architecture
- ◆ Interfaces
- Data Model
- ◆ Future Work

Requirements

- ◆ Goals
- Nonfunctional requirements
- Use case descriptions
- → Wiki page: http://ontolog.cim3.net/cgi-bin/wiki.pl?OpenOntologyRepository Requirement

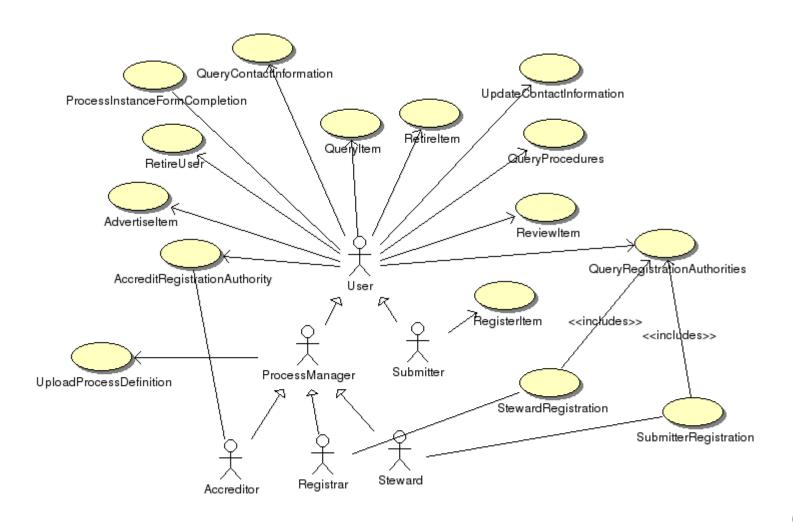
OOR Goals

- A well-maintained persistent store (with high availability and performance) where ontological work can be stored, shared and accessed consistently;
- Mechanisms for registering and "governing" ontologies, with provenance and versioning, made available (logically) in one place so that they can be browsed, discovered, queried, analyzed, validated and reused;
- Services across disparate ontological artifacts supporting cross-domain interoperability, mapping, application and inferencing; and
- Registration of semantic services to support peer OORs

Nonfunctional Requirements

- The repository architecture shall be scalable.
- The repository shall be distributed.
- The specification of the repository shall be sufficiently detailed and platform independent to allow multiple implementations.
- The repository shall be capable of supporting ontologies in languages that have reasoners [supporting inferencing].
- The repository architecture shall support distributed repositories.
- The repository architecture shall not require a hierarchical structure.

Use Cases



Architecture

- ◆ Goals
- Modularity Targets
- Proposed Architecture

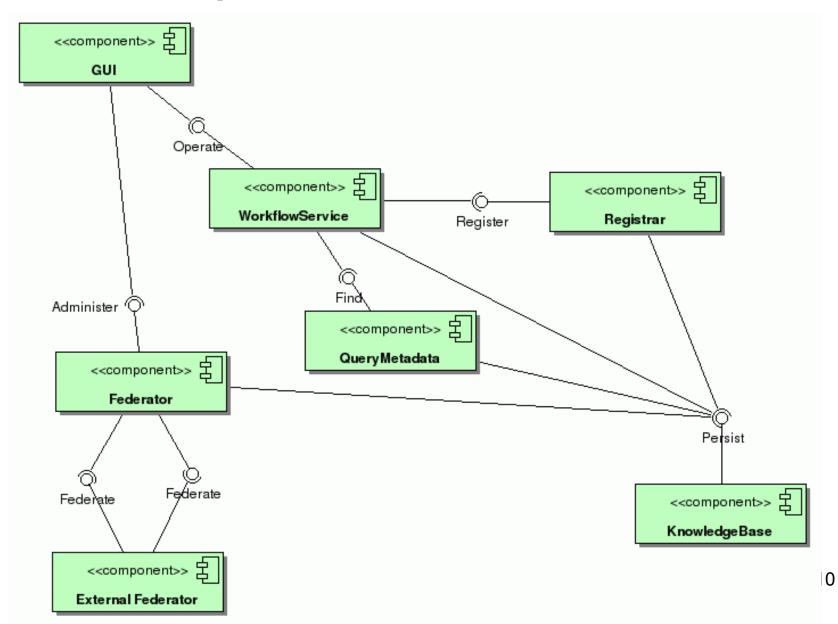
Architecture Goals

- OOR requires an open and well documented architecture to
 - Allow multiple communities and organizations to participate in the OOR
 - Produce standard OOR functionalities and behaviors.
- OOR Architectural Principles
 - Decoupling of responsibilities To support multiple knowledge representations/languages
 - Implementation/Platform independence To support acceptance, multiple instances, and evolution
 - Ontologically driven To allow for evolution of the OOR and reduce overall development costs

Modularity Targets

- Registry functions
- Repository functions
- KR languages
- Gatekeeping policies
- Intellectual Property Rights policies
- Federation mechanisms
- Value-added services

Proposed Architecture



Interfaces

WADL (REST)

- Uses URL formatting of parameters
- Parameters are strings of various kinds: path, query, form, matrix, header, cookie

WSDL (SOAP)

- Uses XML format for parameters and return values
- Maps operations to methods
- Maps XML parameters to objects

WADL/REST

- BioPortal core was refactored to use JAX-RS
- URL mapping specified by annotations
- WADL generated from the JAX-RS resource classes
- Resource methods call the WSDL/SOAP methods.
- Refactored OOR core runs in Tomcat.

WSDL/SOAP

- Derived from the BioPortal Service classes
- WSDL generated using JWS
- There are 126 methods:
 - Ontology Registration (6)
 - Find Ontologies (25)
 - Search and Navigation within one ontology (18)
 - Differences between ontologies (5)
 - Evaluations and Metrics (16)
 - Notification and Subscriptions (8)
 - Generation of RDF (5)
 - Ontology Development (22)
 - Administration (21)

WSDL/SOAP

- WSDL and SOAP SEI available at <u>OOR</u> <u>Interface</u>
- Examples:

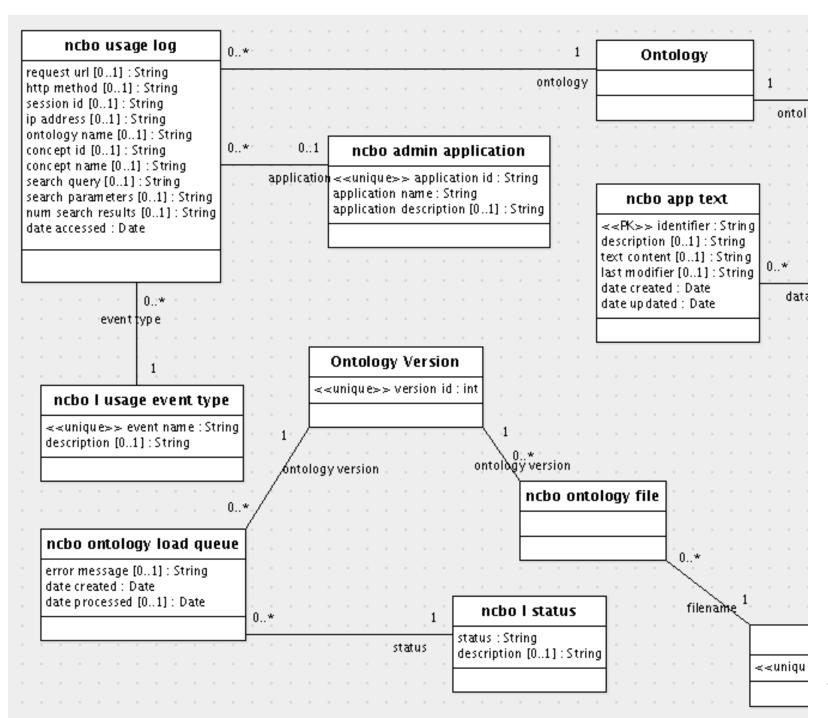
```
public List<OntologyBean>
  findLatestActiveOntologyViewVersions() throws
  Exception;
```

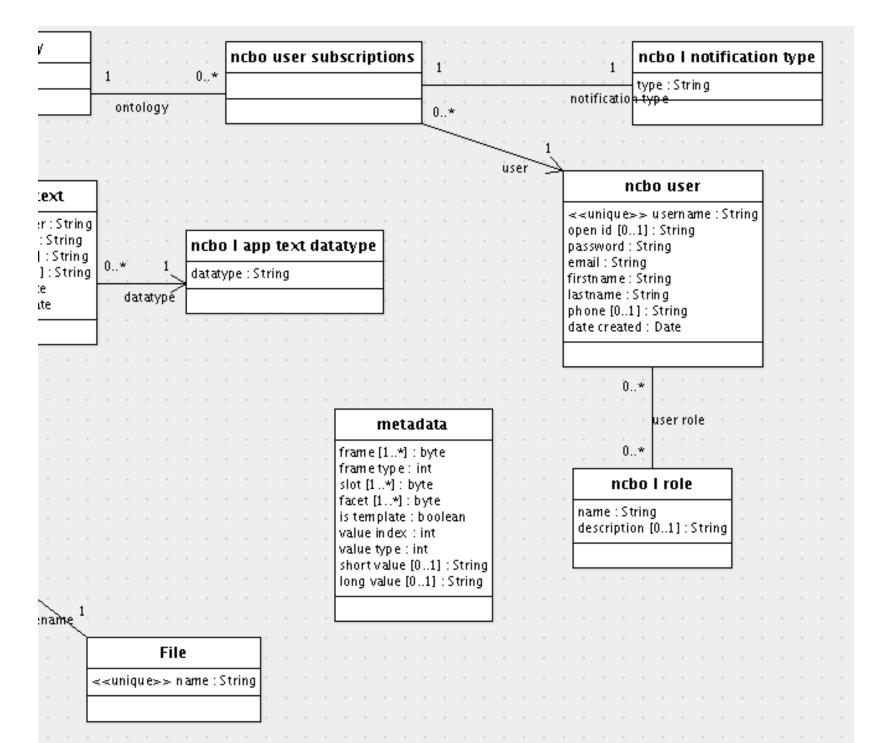
public Page<SearchBean> executeQuery1(String expr, boolean includeProperties, boolean isExactMatch, Integer pageSize, Integer pageNum, Integer maxNumHits) throws Exception;

public Page<SearchBean> executeQuery2(String expr, boolean includeProperties, boolean isExactMatch, Integer maxNumHits) throws Exception;

Data Model

- Data stored in MySQL
- UML class diagram shown on next two slides.





Suggestions for Future Work

- Refactor database component
- Split core into two components
- Integrate the gatekeeper
- Develop and integrate the federator