



# Ontology Driven Software Development with Mercury

Michel Vanden Bossche, Peter Ross, Ian MacLarty, Bert Van Nuffelen, Nikolay Pelov

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Based on SWESE '07 paper "Ontology Driven Software Engineering for Real Life Applications"

# Outline



1. Motivation and History
2. Architecture Overview
3. OWL
4. Mercury
5. OWL → Mercury (Hedwig)
6. Use Case: eInsurance Application

# The Company at a Glance



## ► **Mission Critical**

What	Software Consultancy Firm
Who	Software Engineers with a formal CS background (MSc, PhD)
When	Founded in 1993
Where	<b>Brussels</b> (Belgium) and <b>Melbourne</b> (Australia)
Origins	Logic Programming (BIM Prolog) and Open Systems
Vision	<b>Much better CQFT<sup>1</sup></b> requires a <b>Paradigm Shift</b> in SE
Products	<b>Business-Critical Customer-Facing</b> Applications
Customers	<b>Information Intensive</b> Companies

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<sup>1</sup> Cost, Quality, Flexibility, Time

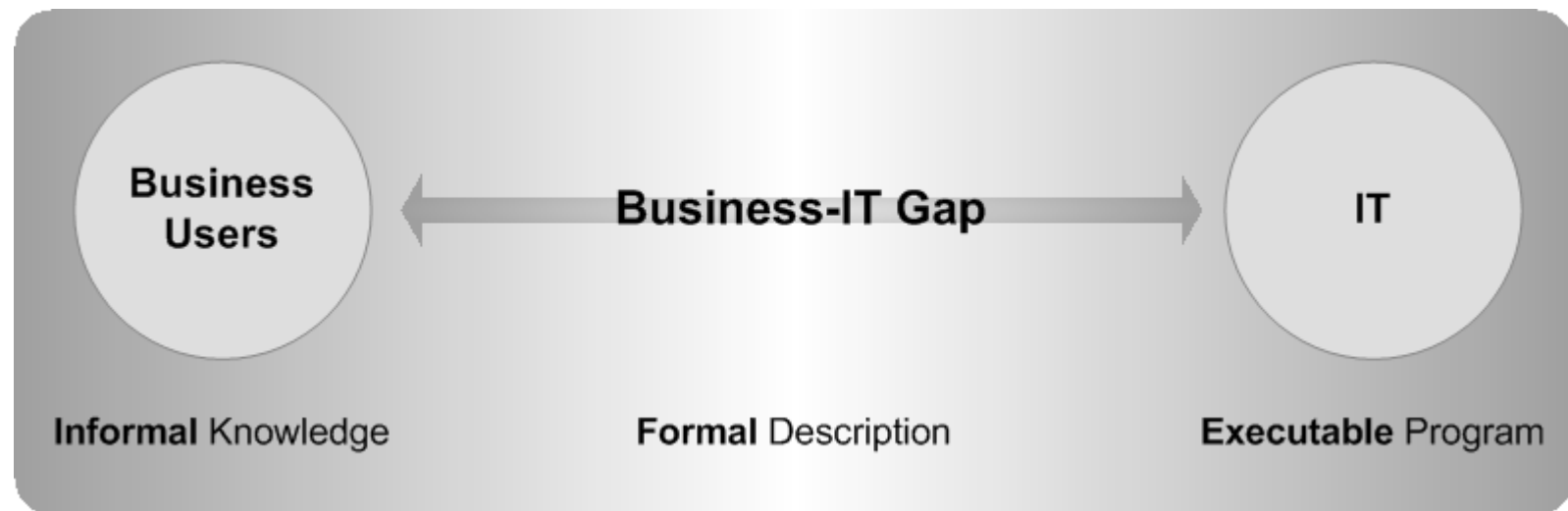
# Motivation



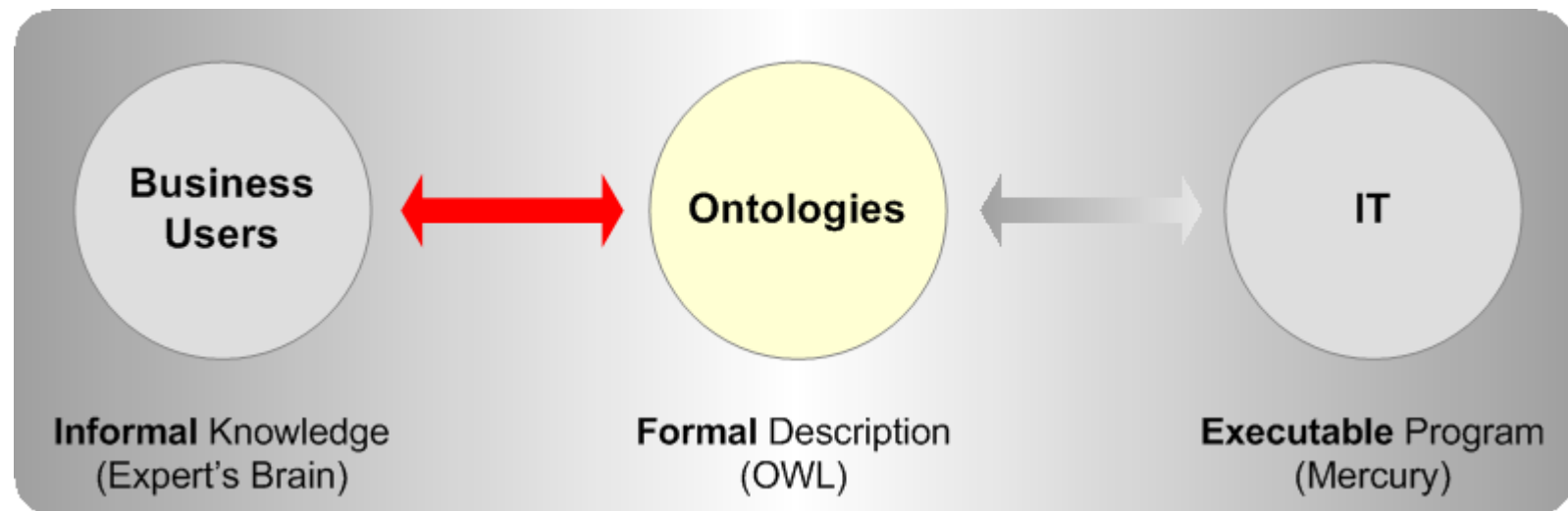
## ▶ **Software Development Hard**

- Hard to write correct software
- Often a difference between what the client wants and what the programmer thinks the client wants
- Hard to maintain software as specs change
- Hard to deliver software predictably in terms of cost and time

# GAP Between Users and Programmers



# Using Ontologies to Help Bridge the Gap



# Benefits of OWL as a Modelling language



- ▶ Business feels **more involved in project**
- ▶ Makes **requirements explicit**
  - Business people understand better the complexity of their domain
  - Better time and cost estimates
  - Early feedback, helps with project management
- ▶ **Simple Formal semantics**
  - Provide an unambiguous “**contract**” between Business and IT
- ▶ Long Term **Business Asset**
  - **Ontologies** not tied to a particular technology
  - Knowledge **not lost in code**
- ▶ **W3C Standard**

# OWL



- ▶ **Web Ontology Language**
- ▶ **Formal Description of a Domain**

**Classes** (sets of individuals)

- Class Toys

**Individuals** (elements of classes)

- <http://toys.com.au/toys.owl#buzzLightYear> is an element of Toys

**Properties** (binary relations)

- `number_of_batteries(buzzLightYear, 2)`
- `married_to(harry, sally)`

**Datatypes** (XML Schema)

- string, float, int, 1..10



# OWL Classes



- ▶ **SubClass Hierachy (subset relations)**
- ▶ **Union, Intersection, Complement**
- ▶ **Can assert individuals are members of Classes**
- ▶ **Example**
  - Class **ElectronicToys**
  - **ElectronicToys** is a subclass of **Toys**
  - Individual **buzzLightyear** is a member of **ElectronicToys**
  - **AnnoyingElectronicToys** is the intersection of **AnnoyingToys** and **ElectronicToys**

# OWL Properties



- ▶ **Domains must be a class**
- ▶ **Ranges can be a Class or a Datatype**

## Examples

- Property **designer** has domain **Toy** and range **Person**
- Property **number\_of\_batteries** has domain **ElectronicToy** and range **positive integer**

- ▶ **Cardinality constraints**

## Examples

- Each **Toy** should have at least one **designer** (but maybe more)
- Every **ElectronicToy** should have exactly one value for their **number\_of\_batteries** property

# OWL Properties (cont.)



## ▶ Range constraints

Examples

- Any **OldToy** should have a **manufactured\_year** of less than **1960**
- At least one **designer** of a **Toy** should be a member of the class **ImaginativePerson**

## ▶ Transitive, Symmetric, Functional, Inverse Functional, InverseOf

Examples

- **older\_than** is a Transitive property
- **married\_to** is a Symmetric property
- **wife** is the inverse of **husband**

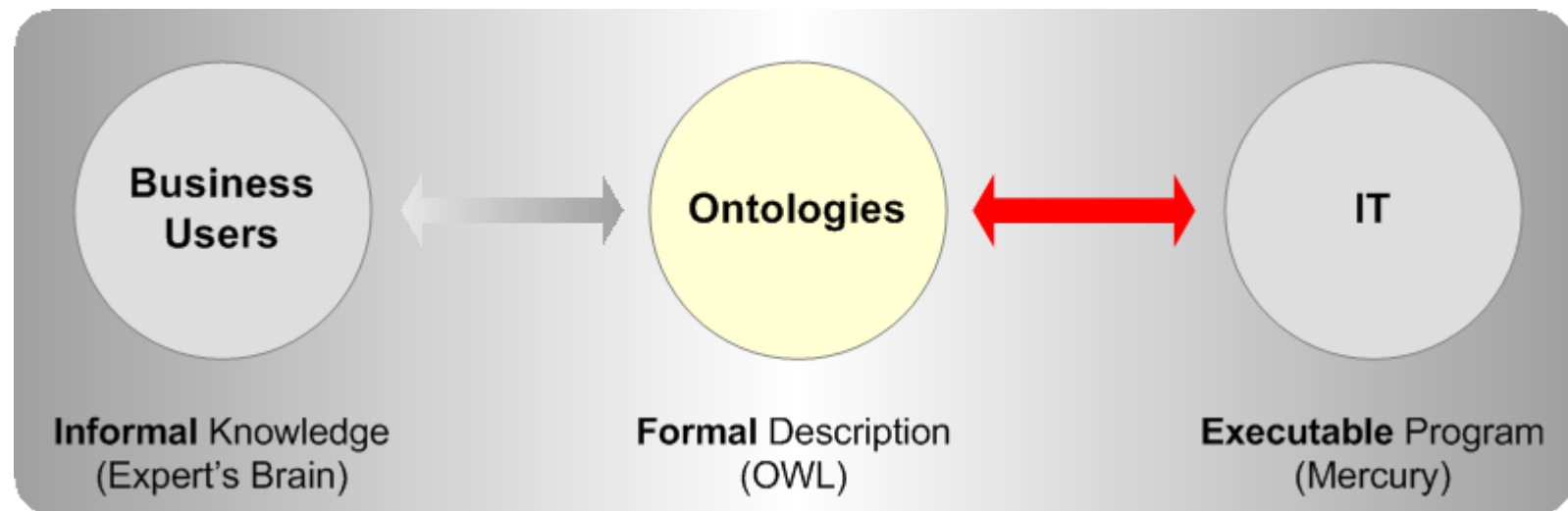


# Limitations of OWL

- ▶ Not wide spread and not well-known (although gaining traction)
- ▶ Open world assumption makes working with negation and aggregation difficult
- ▶ OWL does not assume unique names, which complicates reasoning (we have adopted UNA)
- ▶ Limited expressiveness, although can be extended with SWRL

**So far, expressive enough in practice**

# Using Ontologies to Help Bridge the Gap



# Requirements for a Mercury – OWL API



- ▶ Ontologies should be integrated into the build system for the application. **Should not just be passive documentation.**
- ▶ **Compile-time errors**, not runtime errors (like a lot of RDMS APIs that use SQL query strings).
- ▶ Spec changes → Code changes
- ▶ Mercury has a lot of compile-time checking features which we can exploit.

# Mercury



- ▶ Developed at Melbourne University
- ▶ Logic Language with similar semantics and syntax to pure Prolog
- ▶ Added benefits of strong type, mode and determinism systems
- ▶ Module system

# Mercury (cont.)



## ▶ **Pro**

- Good engineering tool for developing large-scale robust applications
- Many compile time-checking features
- Efficient

## ▶ **Cons**

- Not widely known, therefore difficult to sell
- Requires experts to maintain, perceived as risky

## ▶ **Try to ease client's fears by**

- Coding business logic in OWL, a W3C standard
- Writing domain specific interpreters for the ontologies in Mercury



# Mercury API for OWL



- ▶ Generate binary predicates for properties (after inferring all entailed facts from ontology):

```
:- pred number_of_batteries(uri, int).  
number_of_batteries("buzzLightYear", 2).
```

```
:- pred designer(uri, uri).  
designer("buzzLightYear", "janet").  
designer("barbie", "sarah").  
designer("lego", "harry").
```

# Mercury API for OWL (cont.)



- ▶ For each class we generate an inst:

```
:- inst 'Toys'  
    ---> "buzzLightYear"  
    ;    "barbie"  
    ;    "lego".  
  
:- inst 'ElectronicToy'  
    ---> "buzzLightYear".  
  
:- inst 'EducationalToys'  
    ---> "lego".
```

# Mercury API for OWL (cont.)



- ▶ We use these insts in the mode declarations of the predicates.
- ▶ Mode declarations give information about how a predicate can be called.
- ▶ Determinism comes from cardinality restrictions.

```
:- mode number_of_batteries(in('ElectronicToy'), out) is det.
```

```
:- mode designer(in('Toy'), out('Person')) is multi.
```

```
:- mode designer(in('EducationalToy'), out('Teacher')) is det.
```

# Mercury API for OWL (cont.)



- ▶ **For classes we also generate a unary predicate:**

```
:- pred 'Toy' (uri) .
```

```
:- mode 'Toy' (ground >> 'Toy') is semidet.
```

```
:- mode 'Toy' (out('Toy')) is multi.
```

```
'Toy' ("buzzLightYear") .
```

```
'Toy' ("barbie") .
```

```
'Toy' ("lego") .
```

# Example Code



- ▶ Some example code using the API:

```
:- pred fulfill_order(uri::in('Item'), ...) is det.

fulfill_order(Item, ...) :-
    ( if 'Toy'(Item) then
      ( Item = "barbie",
        ... code for ordering barbie ...
      ; Item = "lego",
        ... code for ordering lego ...
      ; Item = "buzzLightYear",
        number_of_batteries(Item, Batteries),
        ... code for ordering buzz with batteries ...
      )
    else
      ... code for ordering other items ...
    ).
```

# Actual API a bit more complex, because...



- ▶ No empty inst in Mercury, so this only works for non-empty classes. Most classes will be empty in initial development stage.
- ▶ Subtype insts not supported very well in Mercury standard library.
- ▶ Some classes and properties may change at runtime.

# Real API



- ▶ Abstract type for each OWL class
- ▶ Typeclass for each OWL class
- ▶ Functions for converting between type and uri of the right inst
- ▶ Casting predicates
- ▶ “snapshot” argument for classes and properties that change at runtime.

```
:- type 'Toy' .  
:- typeclass 'Toy' (T) .  
:- instance 'Toy' ('Toy') .  
:- instance 'Toy' ('ElectronicToy') .  
:- pred designer(T::in, 'Person'::out) is multi <= 'Toy' (T) .
```

# Non-Toy Application



## ▶ What?

- eInsurance, “Non-Life”, Business Transaction at Point of Sales
- 4000+ Brokers, Agents, Partners, Clients
- Key selling point: fully dynamic “Shopper Screen”
- Maximize “Straight Through Processing” ⇒ Many rules
- Dynamic roles, powers, preferences
- Reuse back-ends systems for some back-office functions

## ▶ Key Development Constraint

- Only **35% of requirements** known at kick-off



# Result



- ▶ All requirements accepted (Shopper Screen refused by others)
- ▶ **OWL, RDF, Mercury, DSL Interpreter** (Rules), **AJAX** UI (XUL)...
- ▶ **Semantic Service Broker** based on **OWL-S** for back-ends
- ▶ **Scalable** stateless application engine, < 3 sec response time
- ▶ **Portable**: Windows, Linux, Unix, MacOS
- ▶ Development team: **10** (MC) + **2** (Customer)
- ▶ Completed in **1/3** person-months (p.m) of the next closest quote
- ▶ Completed in **1/3** p.m for a similar application (1.5 MLOC of Java)
- ▶ **45 KLOC** (program), **212 classes** + **40 K instances** (ontology)

# Running Application



MAS  
Fichier Edition Outil Aide Nouvelle fenêtre DeBUGIT MASUnit Aide Fr NL Logout

**TARIFICATION**

Questions Simulations Zoom contrats Grand total: 0,00 €

Calculer les bonifications

Véhicule: 1 - TOYOTA AVENSIS 2.0D4D 85 kW : Total: 0,00 €

Auto - WEA - WinCar			
	Std	Dual	%
<input type="checkbox"/> RC Universal	N/A	N/A	0,00
<input type="checkbox"/> RC Starter	N/A	N/A	0,00
<input type="checkbox"/> RC Junior	N/A	N/A	0,00
<input type="checkbox"/> P.J. Mobilis - Maxi	53,00	N/A	0,00
<input type="checkbox"/> P.J. Mobilis - Standard	35,00	N/A	0,00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Casco complet valeur conv. fr. 3%	2417,35	N/A	0,00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Casco complet valeur conv. fr. 5%	2221,48	N/A	0,00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Casco complet valeur conv. 1 fr. 3%	2489,86	N/A	0,00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Casco complet valeur conv. 1 fr. 5%	2288,12	N/A	0,00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Casco complet valeur réelle fr. 3%	2175,59	N/A	0,00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Casco complet valeur réelle fr. 5%	1999,32	N/A	0,00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Casco partiel valeur conv.	839,48	N/A	0,00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Casco partiel valeur réelle	755,53	N/A	0,00
<input type="checkbox"/> Choses transportées	28,00	N/A	0,00
<input type="checkbox"/> Assistance premier véhicule	65,00	N/A	0,00
<input type="checkbox"/> Assistance second véhicule	44,00	N/A	0,00
<input type="checkbox"/> Conducteur formule forfaitaire : A	27,00	N/A	0,00
<input type="checkbox"/> Conducteur formule forfaitaire : B	46,00	N/A	0,00
<input type="checkbox"/> Conducteur formule forfaitaire : C	68,00	N/A	0,00
<input type="checkbox"/> Vector: tout conducteur	55,00	N/A	0,00
<input type="checkbox"/> Vector: conducteur désigné	55,00	N/A	0,00
<input type="checkbox"/> Formule Vector: ext. garantie IP < 15%	N/A	N/A	0,00
<b>Total prime brute</b>			<b>0,00 €</b>

Divers - LAR - Protection Juridique Pastel 99			
<input type="checkbox"/> Protection Juridique	74,72	0,00	%
<input type="checkbox"/> Conduite de véhicule de tiers non occasionnel	N/A	0,00	%

Divers - LAR - Protection Juridic			
<input type="checkbox"/> Protection Juridique	62,41		
<input type="checkbox"/> Rapatriement du véhicule	4,72		

Erreurs

DROIT AU BONUS-BONUS A LA SOUSCR. ... 0,00 €

sans objet

Droit au Bonus-Bonus à la souscription :

oui

non

OK Annuler



# Questions & Comments