An RDF Schema/OWL Binding for the DDI Information Model

This document describes a binding of the UML profile defined for DDI 4 to RDF Schema (RDFS) and OWL. It defines a mapping to RDFS/OWL for each modelling construct supported in the UML profile. It also discusses some additional topics, such as the incorporation of mappings to other RDF vocabularies, and the use of Named Graphs for packaging and re-use of instance information.

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# Introduction

This document describes an RDFS/OWL binding of the UML profile developed in the “Future of DDI Lifecycle” workshop. This binding is part of a bigger picture for producing an updated, more modular, multi-target-platform version of the DDI specification. The production process for this specification is intended to include these steps:

* A platform-independent **information model** for DDI is modelled in an UML tool.
* This model conforms to a simplified **UML profile** that constrains the model to the use of a limited set of modelling constructs. For example, modelling constructs such as interfaces or stereotypes are not used.
* The model is exported as an **XMI file**.
* **Additional documentation**, including textual definitions and examples, is provided in another format, in a way that snippets of documentation can be associated with items in the information model via identifiers such as class names.
* **Target specifications** are generated by some scripted conversion process in a number of target formats, including RDFS/OWL, XML Schema, and HTML.

This document describes how the RDFS/OWL target specification can be created from the inputs. The target complies with RDF Schema and with OWL, although the more advanced constructs (in particular cardinalities) are only understandable to an OWL interpreter.

We divide the UML profile into a number of modelling constructs (classes, associations, cardinalities, etc.), and describe the RDF triples that need to be generated for each instance of such a modelling construct in the information model.

The complete RDF output is obtained by merging all the generated RDF triples. Some additional RDF triples may be merged from additional files, to address metadata for the RDF schema itself, mappings to other RDF vocabularies, etc.

# Instance packaging and Named Graphs

Here we will briefly discuss one important difference between this RDF Schema binding and previous versions of DDI-XML.

It is often desirable to package parts of a DDI description, with the intent of re-using it in multiple places, or with the intent of versioning it.

In XML, this is typically done by giving an identifier to a subtree, and by referencing that subtree from all relevant places.

Many elements in DDI-XML exist mainly for the purpose of allowing the grouping of information into such re-usable form, or the referencing of such groups. They do not form part of the domain that DDI describes. They are merely artefacts of the requirement to package bits of DDI information for re-use or versioning.

In RDF, a different approach is used. Information expressed in XML is a tree. Information in RDF is a graph, or more often a *set* of multiple graphs, where each graph is named with a URI. To package parts of an RDF graph, the following approach can be used:

* The triples to be packaged are put into a separate graph.
* This graph is named with a URI under the control of the organization doing the packaging and publishing.
* The items (variables, questions, concepts, etc.) described within that graph are given URIs that *dereference to the named graph*. For example, an organization might publish re-usable concepts in a graph named <http://example.com/concepts>, and one concept described therein may be named <http://example.com/concepts#concept123>.
* Another organization desiring to reference that concept can do so by using that URI. The URI encodes not just the name of the concept, but also the location where the graph defining it can be found.

By using named graphs as a packaging mechanism, and by understanding URIs not just as unique identifiers for items but also as locators for their definitions, the model itself can be kept free of constructs for packaging, and can be focused solely on representing the domain.

# Modules and namespaces

We assume that the DDI Information Model will be organized as a number of *packages*.

We assume here that one RDF Schema file will be produced for each package.

To derive an RDF Schema representation for a package, a namespace URI and mnemonic namespace prefix has to be assigned. For example, let us assume that we will have a module called “DDI Core”. Its namespace information could be:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title** | DDI Core |
| **Namespace URI** | http://rdf-vocabulary.ddialliance.org/core# |
| **Namespace prefix** | ddicore: |

All RDF files that define or use this module will start with a *namespace declaration*:

@prefix ddicore: <http://rdf-vocabulary.ddialliance.org/core#>.

This allows us to reference particular items in the module (e.g., classes) via short prefixed names like ddicore:Scheme.

**Open question**: Do these RDF namespace URIs need to be aligned with XML namespaces used in the XML binding? Should the URIs be made part of the “platform-independent” part of the information model?

# Mapping of modelling constructs to RDFS/OWL

The following subsections will walk through the UML modelling constructs used in the DDI profile, showing how each is translated.

## Skeleton

The following snippet provides some skeleton triples for describing the vocabulary generated from a module:

@prefix ddiex: <http://rdf-vocabulary.ddialliance.org/example#>.

<http://rdf-vocabulary.ddialliance.org/example> a owl:Ontology;

 rdfs:label “DDI Example Vocabulary”;

 rdfs:comment “””This is the DDI Example Vocabulary, an RDF Schema

 vocabulary that serves as an example for mapping from the DDI

 Information Model to RDF Schema and OWL.”””.

## Classes

### Input

A class in a package with a class name

### Output

ns:MyExample a rdfs:Class, owl:Class;

 rdfs:label “my example”@en;

 rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://rdf-vocabulary.ddialliance.org/example>.

### Comments

* There is a correspondence between packages and namespace prefixes. In the example, everything in the same package as our class will use the ns: prefix. If we reference terms in other namespaces, they’d get other prefixes. As always in RDF, the prefix stands for some full URI. The mapping between packages, prefixes and full URIs needs to be configured somewhere.
* By convention, class identifiers in RDF start with an uppercase letter.
* The label is intended to be human-readable, therefore the camel-case capitalization is removed. This may either be done algorithmically, or the label could be injected from the

## Abstract classes

### Input

A class flagged as abstract

### Output

ns:MyExample rdfs:label “my example (abstract)”@en.

### Comments

* Neither RDF Schema nor OWL support a notion of abstract classes.
* We will just append “… (abstract)” to the normal label as an indicator for users of the binding that they should not assert this class as a type directly.
* An alternative modelling would be the use of an OWL union instead of a “named” class. We use here what we feel is the simpler alternative.

## Associations

### Input

An association between two classes with an association name

### Output

ns:relatedTo a rdf:Property, owl:ObjectProperty;

 rdfs:label “related to”@en;

 rdfs:domain ns:ClassOne;

 rdfs:range ns:ClassTwo;

 rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://rdf-vocabulary.ddialliance.org/example>.

### Comments

* By convention, property identifiers in RDF start with a lowercase letter.
* See *Classes* above for notes on namespaces and labels

## Compositions

### Input

A composition that relates a parent class to a child class with a composition name

### Output

ns:child a rdf:Property, owl:ObjectProperty;

 rdfs:label “child”@en;

 rdfs:domain ns:Person;

 rdfs:range ns:Person;

 rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://rdf-vocabulary.ddialliance.org/example>.

## Comment

* See *Classes* above for notes on namespaces and labels
* The output is identical to the generated RDF for associations. We do not make a distinction between them.

## Generalization

### Input

A superclass related to a subclass

### Output

ns:Subclass rdfs:subClassOf ns:Superclass.

### Comments

* None

## Source cardinality

### Input

A cardinality for a named association or composition on a given class. Cardinalities can be 1…n, 0…1, 1…1, or in other words “minimum one”, “maximum one”, and “exactly one”.

### Output

ns:MyTargetClass rdfs:subClassOf [

 a owl:Restriction;

 owl:onProperty [ owl:inverseOf ns:myProperty ];

 owl:onClass ns:MySourceClass;

 owl:minCardinality 1;

].

ns:MyTargetClass rdfs:subClassOf [

 a owl:Restriction;

 owl:onProperty [ owl:inverseOf ns:myProperty ];

 owl:onClass ns:MySourceClass;

 owl:maxCardinality 1;

].

ns:MyTargetClass rdfs:subClassOf [

 a owl:Restriction;

 owl:onProperty [ owl:inverseOf ns:myProperty ];

 owl:onClass ns:MySourceClass;

 owl:cardinality 1;

].

### Comments

* No triples are generated for the unconstrained cardinality (0…n).
* **TODO**: Run this by an OWL expert.

## Target cardinality

### Input

A cardinality for a named association or composition between two given classes. Cardinalities can be 1…n, 0…1, 1…1, or in other words “minimum one”, “maximum one”, and “exactly one”.

### Output

ns:MySourceClass rdfs:subClassOf [

 a owl:Restriction;

 owl:onProperty ns:myProperty;

 owl:onClass ns:MyTargetClass;

 owl:minCardinality 1;

].

ns:MySourceClass rdfs:subClassOf [

 a owl:Restriction;

 owl:onProperty ns:myProperty;

 owl:onClass ns:MyTargetClass;

 owl:maxCardinality 1;

].

ns:MySourceClass rdfs:subClassOf [

 a owl:Restriction;

 owl:onProperty ns:myProperty;

 owl:onClass ns:MyTargetClass;

 owl:cardinality 1;

].

### Comments

* No triples are generated for the unconstrained cardinality (0…n).

## Literal properties (UML attributes)

### Input

An attribute associated with a class, consisting of a name and datatype

### Output

ns:numberOfMissingLimbs a rdf:Property, owl:DatatypeProperty;

 rdfs:label “number of missing limbs”@en;

 rdfs:domain ns:OwningClass;

 rdfs:range xsd:integer;

 rdfs:isDefinedBy <http://rdf-vocabulary.ddialliance.org/example>.

### Comments

* See *Classes* above regarding namespaces and comments.
* See the section on *Datatype Mapping* for the supported datatypes.

## Cardinalities on literal properties

See *target cardinality* above.

# Datatype mapping

**TODO**

* See <http://www.w3.org/TR/rdf11-concepts/#xsd-datatypes> and following sections for the default datatypes in RDF; these include a large selection of XML Schema types, as well as rdf:HTML, rdf:XMLLiteral, and rdf:langString.
* Additional user-defined datatypes are possible.

# Mappings to other vocabularies

Additional RDF triples may be merged into the resulting RDF file in the process. For example, an additional RDF file could be written with mappings to other RDF vocabularies.

Such mappings could take the following forms (where one term is from a DDI module namespace, the other term from some third-party vocabulary):

ns1:SomeClass rdfs:subClassOf ns2:OtherClass.

ns1:SomeClass owl:equivalentClass ns2:OtherClass.

ns1:someProperty rdfs:subPropertyOf ns2:otherProperty.

ns1:someProperty owl:equivalentProperty ns2:otherProperty.

# Open issues

Here we list some further issues that need to be considered.

* Is there a requirement that the ordering of the values of some compositions or associations is retained? In other words, do we need “ordered collections” or something like that? This would be somewhat awkward to represent in RDF, but in practice, retaining order is sometimes important.

# Appendix 1: Executing the conversion process

**TODO**

* Saxon or xsltproc to convert XMI to RDF/XML
* Jena’s rdfcat to merge generated RDF/XML with the vocabulary mappings and write result to Turtle
* How to merge the definition text, RDF-specific examples, and other extra documentation? Do we need all that in the Turtle?

# Appendix 2: RDF/XML rendering of examples

The examples given above are presented in Turtle for easy readability. An RDF/XML version that pulls the various examples together into a single file is presented below.

The information model will be converted from XMI to RDF, and since the input is XML, using XSLT with RDF/XML as target syntax seems appropriate.

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>

<rdf:RDF

 xml:base="http://rdf-vocabulary.ddialliance.org/example"

 xmlns:ex="http://rdf-vocabulary.ddialliance.org/example#"

 xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"

 xmlns:rdfs="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#"

 xmlns:owl="http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#">

 <!-- Ontology metadata -->

 <owl:Ontology rdf:about="">

 <rdfs:label xml:lang="en">DDI Example Vocabulary</rdfs:label>

 <rdfs:comment xml:lang="en">

 This is the DDI Example Vocabulary, an RDF Schema vocabulary that

 serves as an example for mapping from the DDI Information Model to

 RDF Schema and OWL.

 </rdfs:comment>

 </owl:Ontology>

 <!-- A class -->

 <owl:Class rdf:about="#MyExample">

 <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class"/>

 <rdfs:isDefinedBy rdf:resource=""/>

 <rdfs:label xml:lang="en">my example</rdfs:label>

 </owl:Class>

 <!-- An association or composition -->

 <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="#relatedTo">

 <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#Property"/>

 <rdfs:isDefinedBy rdf:resource=""/>

 <rdfs:label xml:lang="en">related to</rdfs:label>

 <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="#ClassOne"/>

 <rdfs:range rdf:resource="#ClassTwo"/>

 </owl:ObjectProperty>

 <!-- A literal property (UML attribute) -->

 <owl:DatatypeProperty rdf:about="#numberOfMissingLimbs">

 <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#Property"/>

 <rdfs:isDefinedBy rdf:resource=""/>

 <rdfs:label xml:lang="en">number of missing limbs</rdfs:label>

 <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="#ClassOne"/>

 <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer"/>

 </owl:DatatypeProperty>

 <!-- Generalization -->

 <rdf:Description rdf:about="#MySubclass">

 <!-- Note: This could be embedded directly into the class definition. -->

 <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="#MySuperclass"/>

 </rdf:Description>

 <!-- Source cardinality -->

 <rdf:Description rdf:about="#MyTargetClass">

 <!-- Note: This could be embedded directly into the class definition. -->

 <rdfs:subClassOf>

 <owl:Restriction>

 <owl:onProperty>

 <rdf:Description>

 <owl:inverseOf rdf:resource="#myProperty"/>

 </rdf:Description>

 </owl:onProperty>

 <owl:onClass rdf:resource="#MySourceClass"/>

 <!-- 1..n -->

 <owl:minCardinality rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer">1</owl:minCardinality>

 <!-- 0..1 -->

 <owl:maxCardinality rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer">1</owl:maxCardinality>

 <!-- 1..r -->

 <owl:cardinality rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer">1</owl:cardinality>

 </owl:Restriction>

 </rdfs:subClassOf>

 </rdf:Description>

 <!-- Target cardinality -->

 <rdf:Description rdf:about="#MySourceClass">

 <!-- Note: This could be embedded directly into the class definition. -->

 <rdfs:subClassOf>

 <owl:Restriction>

 <owl:onProperty rdf:resource="#myProperty"/>

 <owl:onClass rdf:resource="#MyTargetClass"/>

 <!-- 1..n -->

 <owl:minCardinality rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer">1</owl:minCardinality>

 <!-- 0..1 -->

 <owl:maxCardinality rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer">1</owl:maxCardinality>

 <!-- 1..1 -->

 <owl:cardinality rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer">1</owl:cardinality>

 </owl:Restriction>

 </rdfs:subClassOf>

 </rdf:Description>

</rdf:RDF>