

BUSINESS RULES IN THE SEMANTIC WEB

are there any, or any they different?

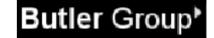
european semantic web conference heraclion 2005 s. spreeuwenberg

RUMOURS SAY



Reference to taxonomies and ontologies by vendors of mainstream enterprise-application-integration (EAI) solutions are becoming commonplace.

The Semantic Web represents a huge potential technology disrupter, enabling new and more flexible approaches to data integration, Web services, and knowledge discovery;





We think the Semantic Web has already started; today we may be using 40% of the potential power we could use to improve man-to-machine interaction and 10% in improving machine-to-machine interactions

Business rules technology can enable rapid changes to be made without programming, and as such is likely to deliver longer term ROI, with reduced development and maintenance costs once the initial phase of capturing rules has been completed.





PRESENTER

Drs. S. Spreeuwenberg has a background in artificial intelligence and many years experience in business rules modeling and application development were rules play an important role. She is the co-founder and director of LibRT. LibRT helps customers to assess and improve the quality of business rules. We believe that focus on quality is necessary to profit of all promises of the business rules approach.

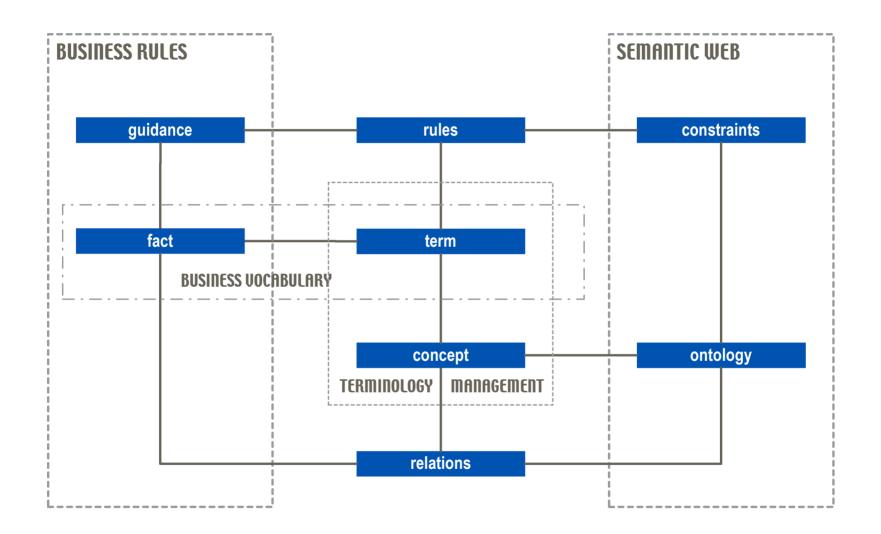
Silvie is involved in the business rules work group of the OMG working on standardization of business rules and is editor of the European section of the Business Rules Community.

LibRT is co-organizer of the European Business Rules

Conference and a member of the REWERSE Network of Excellance.

She can be contacted at: silvie@librt.com







Concept	Concept with definition 'a motorized vehicle'
	has signifier 'car' and 'automobile' for the
	English lanuage
Fact type 1	A car has wheels
Fact type 2	A normal car is a category of an automobile
	where the car has exactly four wheels
Fact type 3	A car drives with a speed
Fact	A mercedes is a 'normal car'
Rule	It is forbidden to drive with a speed greater
	than 100 km. per hour with a three-wheeled-
	car



CREATE UNDERSTANDING





common roots

artificial intelligence

- knowledge representation
- formal logic
- expert systems

offspring

- product vendors decouple themselves from this ancestor
- positioning in business rules management
- positioning in knowledge management.



COMMON ROOTS

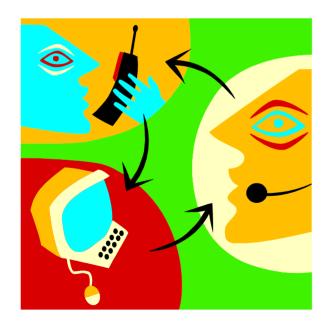
are we on a better way?

- IT-organizations are more mature
 more skills, better infrastructure, finished basic business support
- business rules do not stand on their own
 business rules are positioned in relation to business goals and policies
- there is a need to improve IT performance
 flexibility, agility, time to market, business control, compliance,
 normalization, re-use



different target audience

business rules



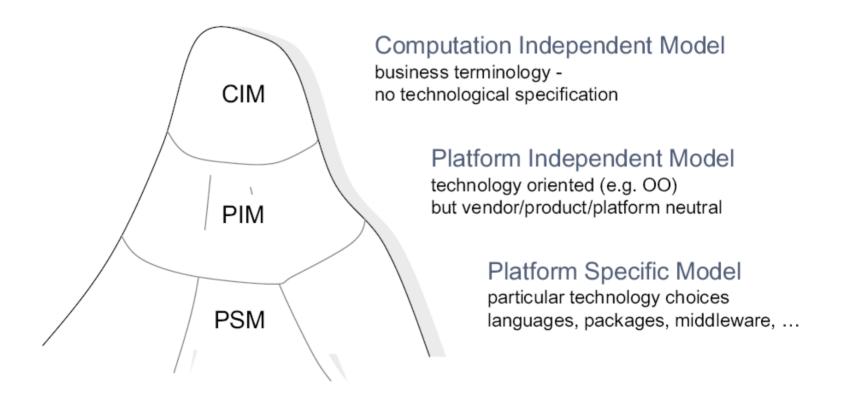
semantic web





DIFFERENT TARGET AUDIENCE

positioning in MDA



DIFFERENT TARGET AUDIENCE

positioning in MDA

business rules

- independent of implementation in IT systems
- improve human communication
- positioned in CIM
- transformation to several runtime platforms possible

ontology model

- used in a run-time environment
- support communication between objects
- run time positioned in PSM
- edit time positioned in PIM



DIFFERENT TARGET AUDIENCE

tools

survey among ontology tool builders

- decrease complexity of building an ontology
- support ontology building by domain experts
 this sentiment echoes back a few decades to when practitioners were trying to use expert system shells productively
- training in formal logic or computer programming not needed
- support standards (in a standard way)



same goal

business rules



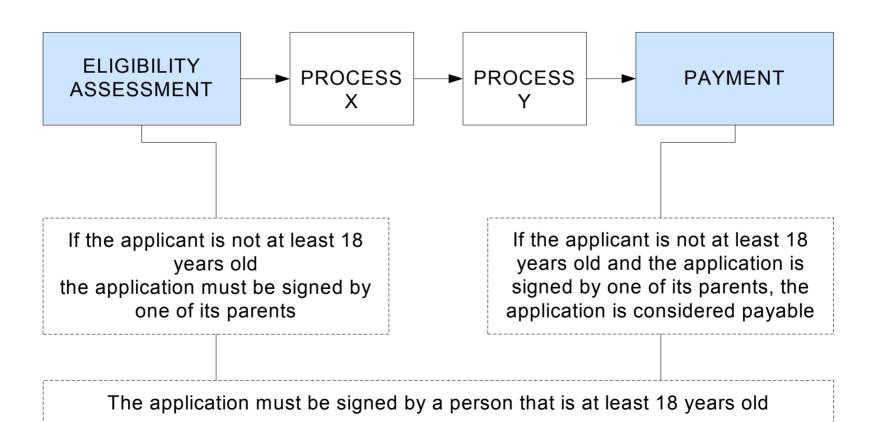
semantic web





SAME GOAL

re-use





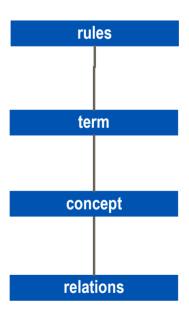
similar form

business rules

 human readable descriptions to specify meaning

semantic web

machine readable descriptions to specify meaning



SIMILAR FORM

example

business rules

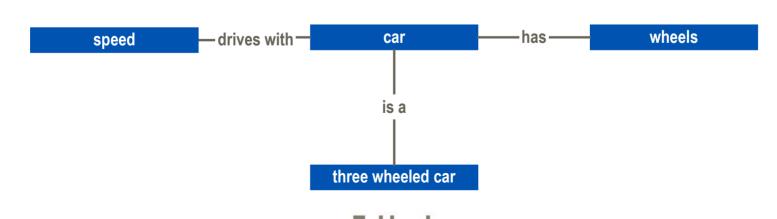
It is forbidden to drive with a speed that is more than 100 km. per hour with a three wheeled car

semantic web (human readable syntax)

three_wheeled_car $(X) \land drive(X)$

 \Rightarrow

driving_speed (X) <= 100



SIMILAR FORM

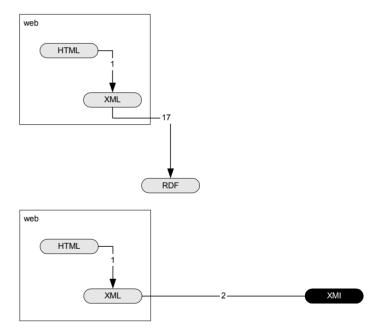
ontology and rules standards evolution

semantic web standards

- follow HTML, XML, RDF evolution
- a lot of variants

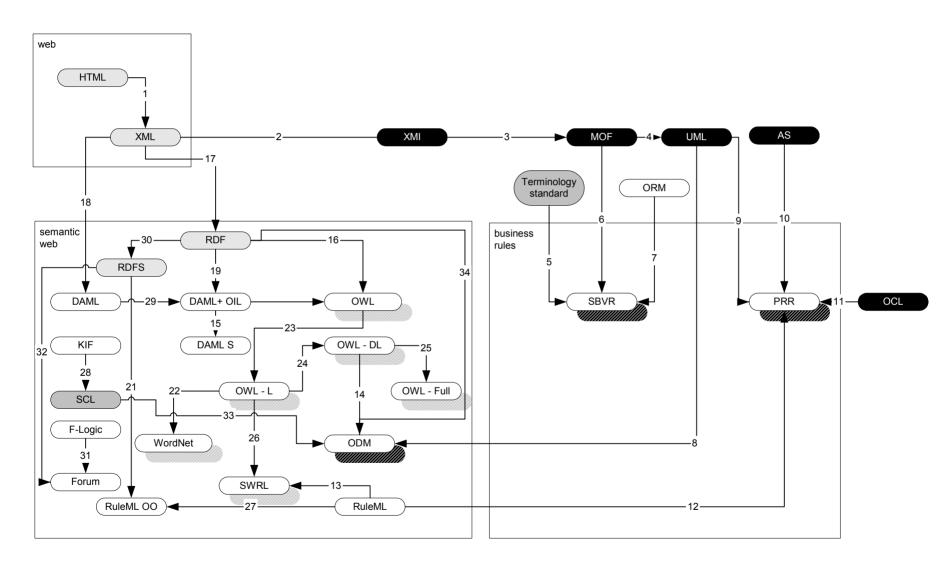
business rules standards

- follow HTML, XML, XMI evolution
- limited number of initiatives









different expression power

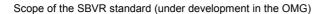
semantic web

- open world assumption
- horn clause logic / description logic

business rules

- closed world assumption
- higher order logic
- predicate / deontic logic

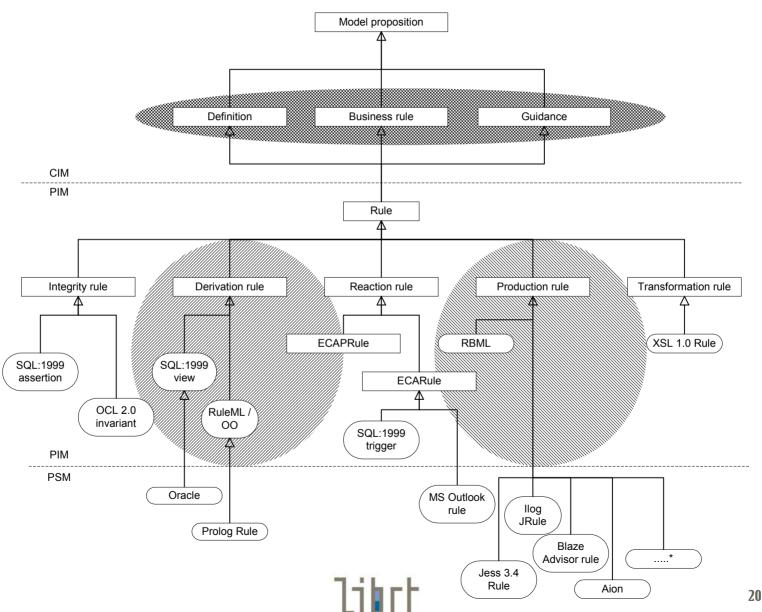








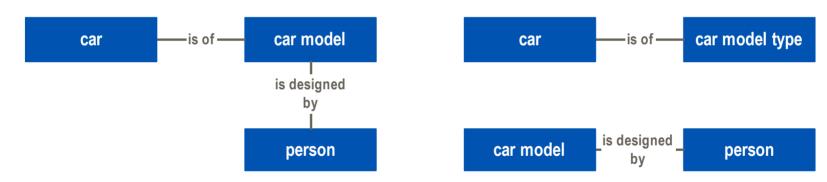
Scope of theODM standard under development in the OMG and the developments including ruleML in the W3C



DIFFERENT EXPRESSION POWER

higher order

why do business people need higher order?







conclusion

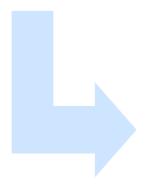
- researchers and practitioners should work more closely together to explore fundamental issues at the level of capturing the semantics of real world domains
- process is already started
 - W3C workshop on rules (April 2005, Washington) http://www.w3.org/2004/12/rules-ws/
 - EBRC05 workshop on rules (speakers from ISO, W3C and OMG) www.eurobizrules.org
- process will be driven by tool builders



challenges

business rules

- should be automated
- natural language
- closed world





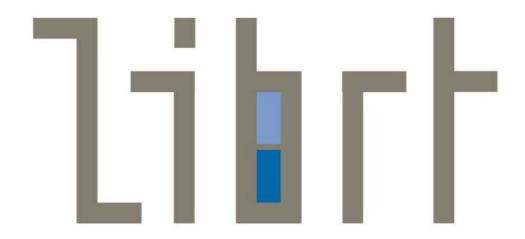


semantic web

- are executed
- formal language
- open world







QUESTIONS?

silvie spreeuwenberg www.librt.com silvie@librt.com with thanks to the help of Rik Gerrits

