|  |
| --- |
| Input contributionUse case |
| Use Case Title:\* | Use case for automatic ontology mapping  |
| Group Name:\* | REQ#36 |
| Source:\* | CMCC, Huawei |
| Contact: | Yawen Niu (niuyawen@chinamobile.com)Yongjing Zhang (zhangyongjing@huawei.com) |
| Date:\* | 2018-06-13 |
| Abstract:\* | Propose to add the use case for automatic ontology mapping. Since the manual creation of mappings is often too labour-intensive for large ontologies, oneM2M system need to automatically discover, create and save the mappings between semantically related ontology entities. This is kind of abilities just like automatic ontology mapping.  |
| Agenda Item:\* |  |
| Work item(s): | WI 0015 - oneM2M Use Case Continuation |
| Document(s) Impacted\* | Technical Specification TR 0001 - oneM2M Use Case Technical Report |
| Intended purpose ofdocument:\* | [x]  Decision[x]  Discussion[ ]  Information[ ]  Other <specify> |
| Decision requested or recommendation:\* | Approval of the Use Case |
| Template Version:23 February 2015 (Dot not modify) |

**oneM2M Notice**

The document to which this cover statement is attached is submitted to oneM2M. Participation in, or attendance at, any activity of oneM2M, constitutes acceptance of and agreement to be bound by terms of the Working Procedures and the Partnership Agreement, including the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Principles Governing oneM2M Work found in Annex 1 of the Partnership Agreement.

## Title

Use case for automatic ontology mapping.

### Description

In M2M applications, reusing of common ontologies (e.g. location, time ontologies, etc.) [plays](file:///D%3A%5CProgram%20Files%5CYoudao%5CDict%5C7.5.0.0%5Cresultui%5Cdict%5C?keyword=play)[an](file:///D%3A%5CProgram%20Files%5CYoudao%5CDict%5C7.5.0.0%5Cresultui%5Cdict%5C?keyword=an)[important](file:///D%3A%5CProgram%20Files%5CYoudao%5CDict%5C7.5.0.0%5Cresultui%5Cdict%5C?keyword=important)[role](file:///D%3A%5CProgram%20Files%5CYoudao%5CDict%5C7.5.0.0%5Cresultui%5Cdict%5C?keyword=role) in developing cost effective and high quality ontologies. It could save the cost and time required for the ontology construction of specific domains.

For example, a user wants to build ontology to provide syntactic and semantic interoperability of the smart home System. He could reuse some existing ontologies (e.g. the oneM2M Base Ontology, sensor ontologies, environment ontologies) and build his own ontology by mapping them.

 Ontology mapping is to find the mapping relationships between different ontologies to reuse ontologies. Ontology mapping can be implemented either by manual approaches or automatic approaches. However, discovering manually mappings is often too labour-intensive, error-prone, and impractical for large heterogeneous ontologies. Therefore, oneM2M system needs to automatically discover, create and save the mappings (equivalent or inherited relationships) between semantically related ontology entities by using industry-proven mapping algorithms, e.g. the edit distance, language-based similarity, structural-based similarity, or external- resources-based similarity etc.

### Source

CMCC, Huawei

###  Actors

* End User: the user who wants to build his own ontology by mapping existing ontologies.
* The ontology is a vocabulary with a structure. It could capture a shared understanding of a domain of interests and provide a formal and machine interpretable model of the domain. It may be mapped to others with the help of ontology mapping function.
* Ontology Mapping Function is responsible for discovering, creating and saving mappings between the ontologies defined in the context of the oneM2M System and/or other external ontologies. It’s a service layer functionality provided by the oneM2M System.
* The ontology mapping file is a RDF document including the mappings between ontologies. It can be saved and managed in the oneM2M System as a resource.

### Pre-conditions

None.

### Triggers

An ontology is required to be mapped to other ontologies automatically.

### Normal Flow

The normal message flow is described as follows:

Application

Ontology mapping function hosting platform

1. request to mapping ontology A and ontology B

2. loading ontology A

4. computing the similarity

5. discovering mapping relationship

6. saving mapping file

Ontology A hosting platform

Ontology B hosting platform

3. loading ontology B

Establish mapping according to mapping method based on description information of ontology mapping function

7. return successful response

Figure 1.1.6-1: Message flow for automatic ontology mapping operation

1. An application (representing the End User) sends a request for mapping ontology A and ontology B to the ontology mapping function in the oneM2M platform.

2. An ontology A is loaded into the ontology mapping function.

3. Another ontology B is is loaded into the ontology mapping function.

4. The similarities between entities (classes, properties, instances.) of ontologies are computed by the ontology mapping function.

5. Mapping discovery is performed based on similarity between entities and other helpful information like synonyms, hypernym-hyponym relations from external knowledge bases by the ontology mapping function.

6. The mapping result between Ontology A and Ontology B is saved as an ontology mapping resource by ontology mapping function.

7. The mapping result (e.g. resource id) is return to the application.

###  Alternative flow

None.

### Post-conditions

None

### High Level Illustration



### Potential requirements

 The oneM2M System shall be able to automatically discover and create semantic mappings between ontologies and save them as resources.