



Multi-agent and Semantic Web Systems: Web Services: Part 2

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 - **a binding for each operation which specifies the allowed protocol and the service endpoints.**

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- OWL-S builds on OWL to provide OWL descriptions of Services.



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 - provides a limited form of **quantification**.

Syntax and Semantics of DL Concepts



Simple Concepts

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Composed Concepts

Brother \sqcup Sister $\{x \mid \text{Brother}(x) \vee \text{Sister}(x)\}$

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Definitional Equivalence

Sibling \doteq Brother \sqcup Sister $\forall x(\text{Sibling}(x) \leftrightarrow \text{Brother}(x) \vee \text{Sister}(x))$

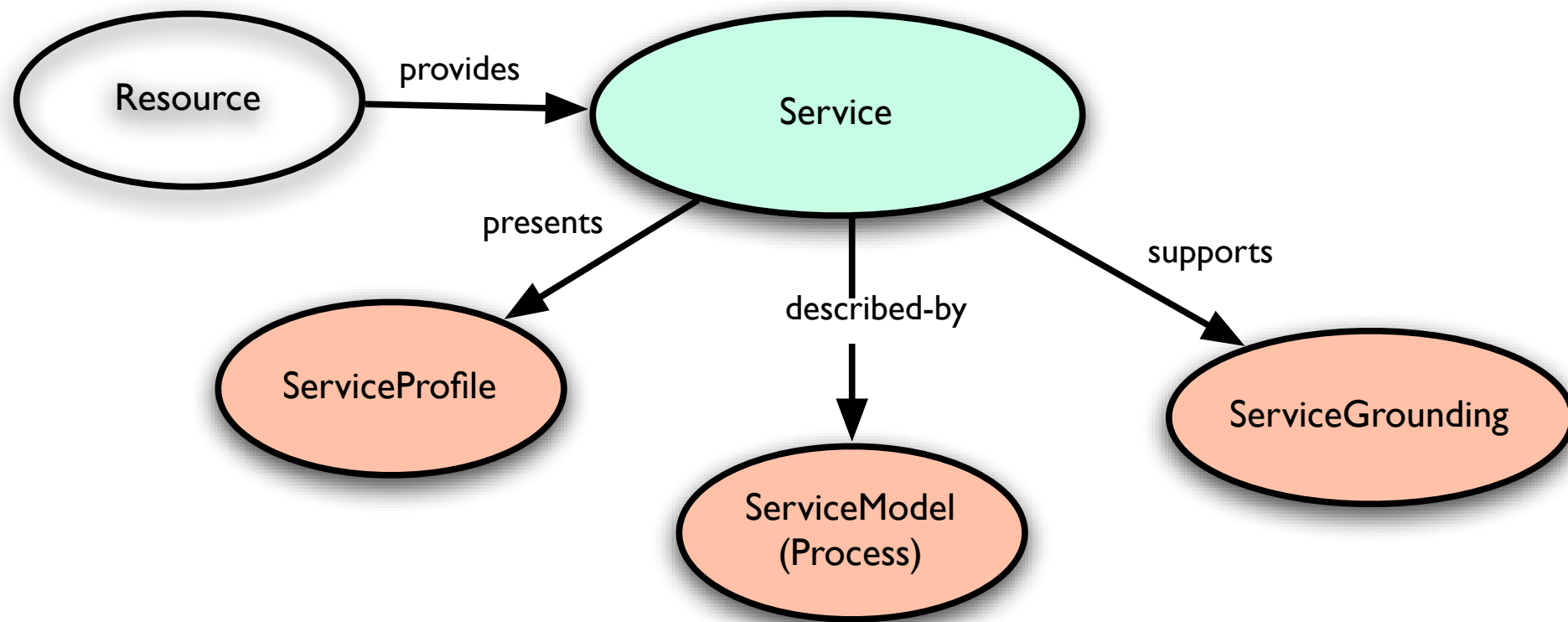
- Based on DAML (Darpa Agent Markup Language) and DAML-S.
- Provides an ontology for web services that consists of three sub-ontologies.

Service Profile: How the service presents itself to the external world.

Service Model: What the service does, and how the client interacts with it.

Service Grounding: How the service is realised — analogous to WSDL binding.

OWL-S Service Ontology



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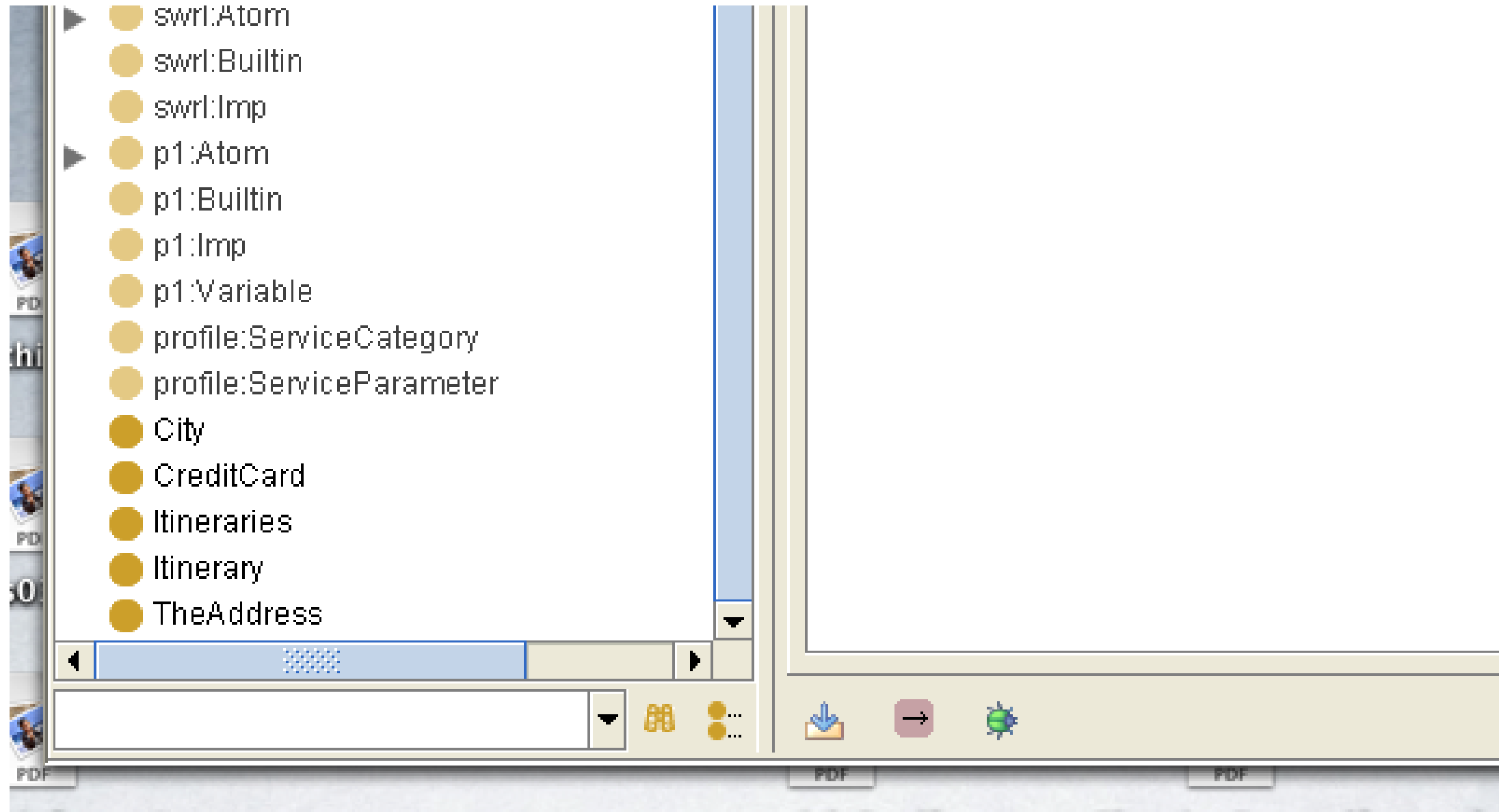
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 - [Input, Output](#) \sqsubset [Parameter](#)
- Parameters are associated with services via property [hasParameter](#):
 - [hasInput, hasOutput](#) sub-properties of [hasParameter](#)

OWL-S Plugin for Protégé: Domain Ontology



OWL-S Plugin for Protégé: OWL-S Service



The screenshot shows the Protégé 3.1.1 OWL-S Editor interface. The window title is "BATutorial Protégé 3.1.1 (file:/Users/ewan/Desktop/tutorial_example/BATutorial.pprj, OWL Files (.owl or .rdf))". The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, Project, OWL, Code, Window, Tools, Help), a toolbar, and a tabbed interface with "OWL-S Editor" selected. The main area is divided into several panes:

- INDIVIDUAL EDITOR**: For Individual **BravoAir_ReservationAgent** (instance of service:Service). It includes tabs for Name, SameAs, and DifferentFrom. The Name field contains "BravoAir_ReservationAgent". There is also an "rdfs:comment" field.
- Annotations**: A table with columns Property, Value, and Lang.
- service:describedBy**: Contains **BravoAirFlightReservation**.
- service:presents**: Contains **BravoAir_Profile**.
- service:providedBy**: Contains <http://www.bravoairticket.com>.
- service:supports**: Contains **BravoAir_Grounding**.

A left-hand pane shows a hierarchy of OWL classes:

- service:Service**
 - BravoAir_ReservationAgent**
- profile:Profile**
 - BravoAir_Profile**
- process:Process**
 - BravoAirFlightReservation** ^c
 - MakeReservation** ^a
 - SearchFlight** ^a
 - SelectFlight** ^a
- grounding:WsdIGrounding**
 - BravoAir_Grounding**

Service Model: Participants



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 - **TheServer**—principal element of the service that the client deals with.



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Before invoking Amazon: your net assets are £999.00.

After invoking Amazon: your net assets are £000.00, but you are now the proud owner of a Widescreen Plasma TV.

Preconditions and Effects



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Example Preconditions

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valid(creditcard, t0)  $\wedge$  limit(creditcard)  $\geq$  £999.00
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IOPEs

IOPE = Input, Output, Precondition and Effect.

Expressing Preconditions and Effects



Expressing Truths about the World

Preconditions and effects need to be stated in terms of a reasonably expressive logical language. By themselves, RDF and OWL do not provide a good basis for such a language. (Why?)

Embedding Logic in OWL-S



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- In OWL-S, expressions from these languages can be embedded as RDF literals.

- OWL-S divides processes into
 - atomic, and
 - composite.
- Various constructors are provided for assembling composite processes out of component ones, e.g.,
 - sequence,
 - choice,
 - iterate, etc.
- A composite process represents behaviour a client can perform by sending and receiving messages.
- Inputs of an standalone atomic process must come directly from client;
- Inputs of components of a composite process may come from preceding steps.

OWL-S Plugin for Protégé: Process I



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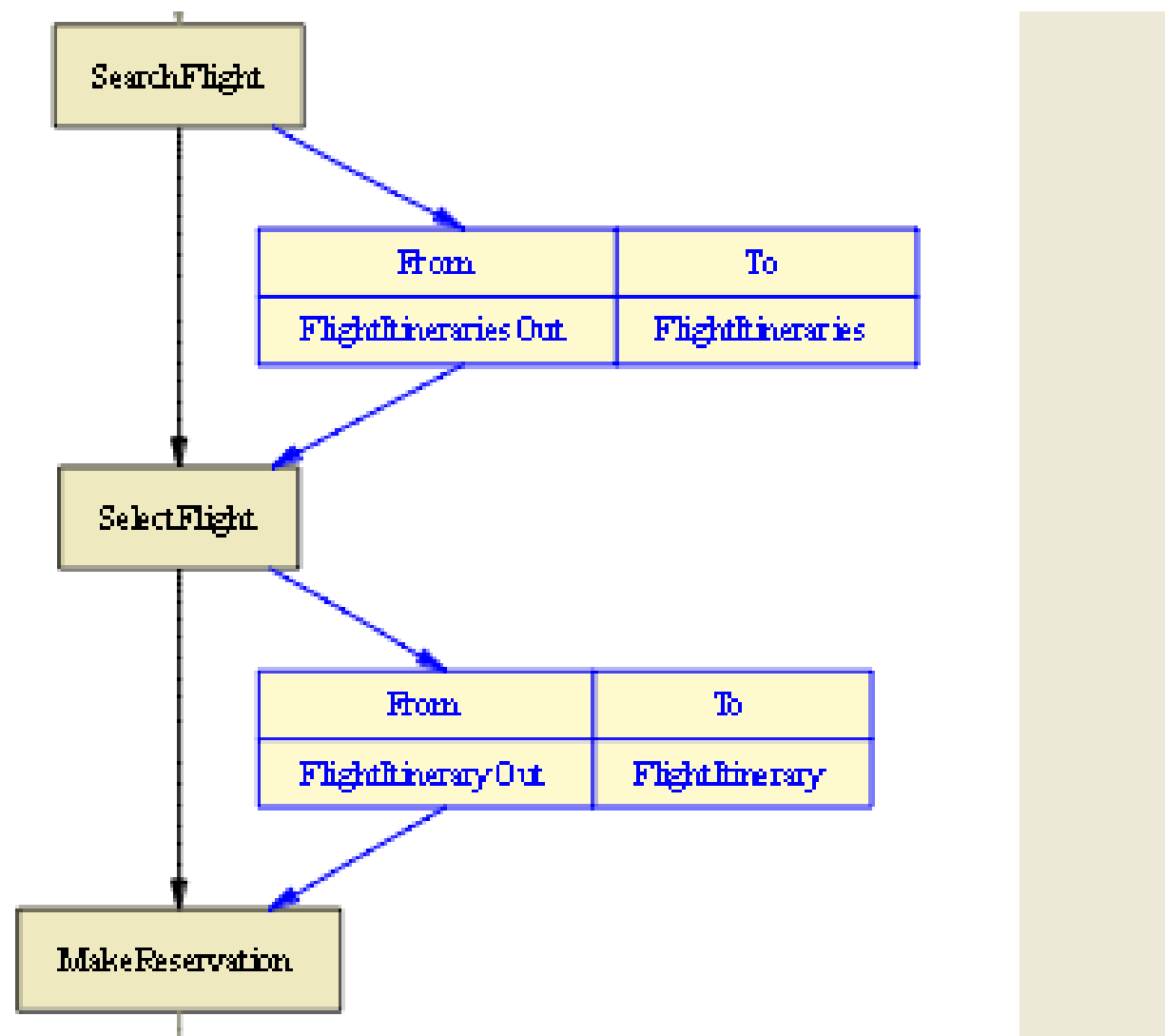
- Left Pane:** Contains a tree view of the ontology. It shows a `service:Service` named `BravoAir_ReservationAgent`, a `profile:Profile` named `BravoAir_Profile`, a `process:Process` named `BravoAirFlightReservation` with sub-processes `MakeReservation`, `SearchFlight`, and `SelectFlight`, and a `grounding:WsdIGrounding` named `BravoAir_Grounding`.
- Visual Editor:** Shows a `Sequence` process with three steps: `Perform SearchFlight`, `Perform SelectFlight`, and `Perform MakeReservation`.
- Process graph:** A flowchart illustrating the process flow. It starts with `Start/In`, followed by `SearchFlight`, `SelectFlight`, and `MakeReservation`, ending with `Finish/Out`. Two tables are shown as data outputs from the `SearchFlight` and `SelectFlight` steps.

The `SearchFlight` and `SelectFlight` steps are represented by tables:

From	To
FlightItineraries Out	FlightItineraries

From	To
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OWL-S Plugin for Protégé: Process 2



Abstracting over Composite Processes



- Composite processes can be viewed at a higher level of abstraction, as **simple** processes.
- Allows layering, i.e. composite processes can be incorporated as simple processes into further composites.

- Description of the service that can be used by registry or broker.
- Once a client has chosen to engage with a service, uses the Service Model, not the Profile.
- By default, Profile uses same IOPEs as the Model, but this is not mandatory.
- Can also include information such as Service Category and Quality of Service (QoS).

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- referenced from within a WSDL `operation` definition using an `owl-s-parameter` attribute.

- <http://www.w3.org/Submission/OWL-S>
- <http://www.daml.org/services/owl-s/1.0/>

Bringing Semantics to Web Services with OWL-S

David Martin et al. (2007) *2007 World Wide Web Journal*, Volume 10, Number 3, pp. 243–277.

Unifying Reasoning and Search to Web Scale

Dieter Fensel and Frank van Harmelen (2007) *Internet Computing*, IEEE Volume 11, Issue 2, March-April, pp. 96–95

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- Service **Grounding** is realised in terms of a mapping to WSDL.