







OMiLAB4FoF workshop, June 27 2016, Troyes, France (in conjunction with the 8th IFAC MIM Conference)

The Modelling of Requirements for Mobile Maintenance

- results from the ComVantage FP7 project (http://comvantage.eu)-

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Agenda

• The Context

- The Project: ComVantage
- > The Scenario: Mobile Maintenance

Concepts and Technologies

- > The Modelling Method concept
- The Metamodelling technology: ADOxx
- The Linked Data technology: RDF

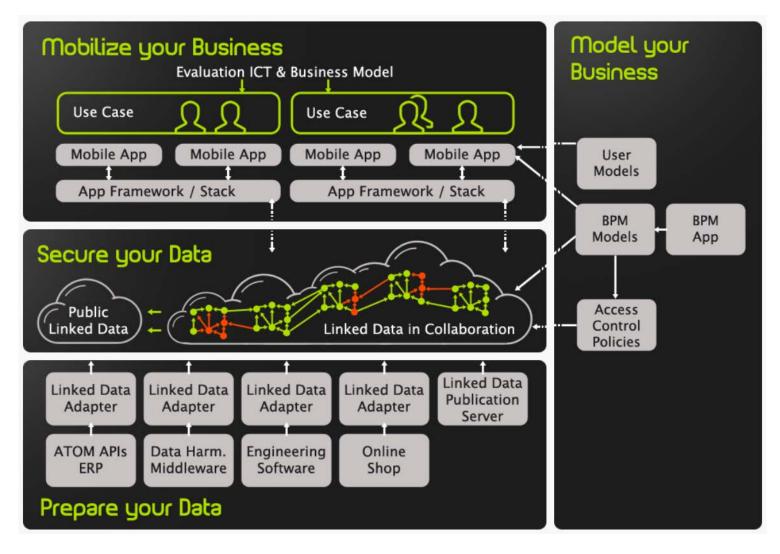
• Approach and Examples

- The ComVantage modelling prototype
- Semantic linking of models
- Metamodelling and Linked Data
- RDF vocabulary for model description
- Demo examples

• Enablers

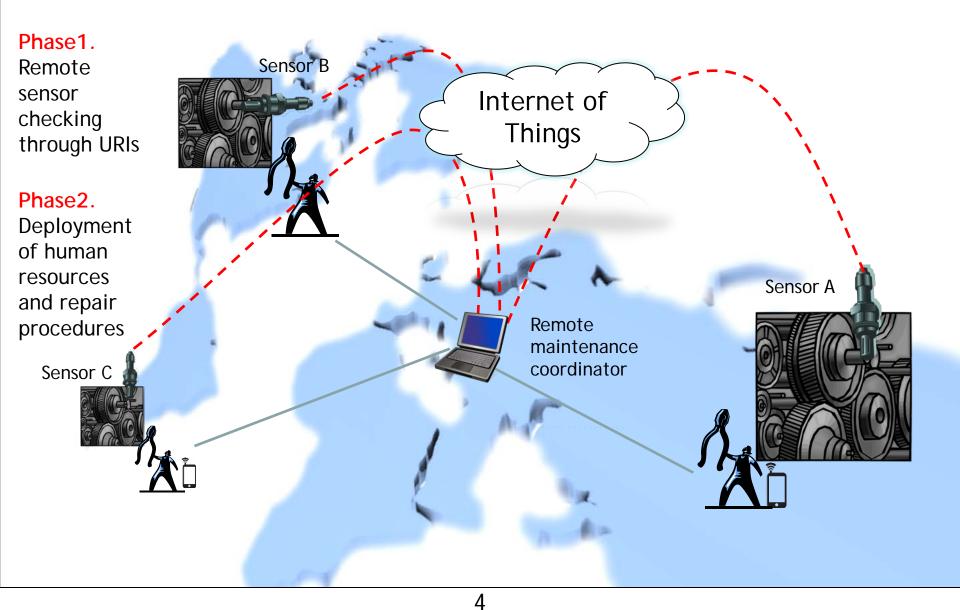
- ➤ The Environment: OMiLAB
- ≻ The Framework: AMME
- Conclusions

The Project: ComVantage*

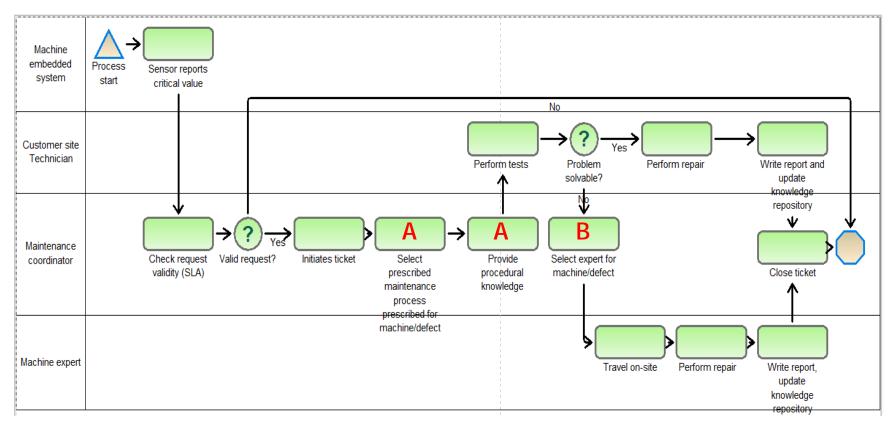


*http://comvantage.eu

The Scenario: Mobile Maintenance



The Scenario: Mobile Maintenance



Challenges:

A. automatically recommend maintenance proceduresB. automatically select & notify relevant technician

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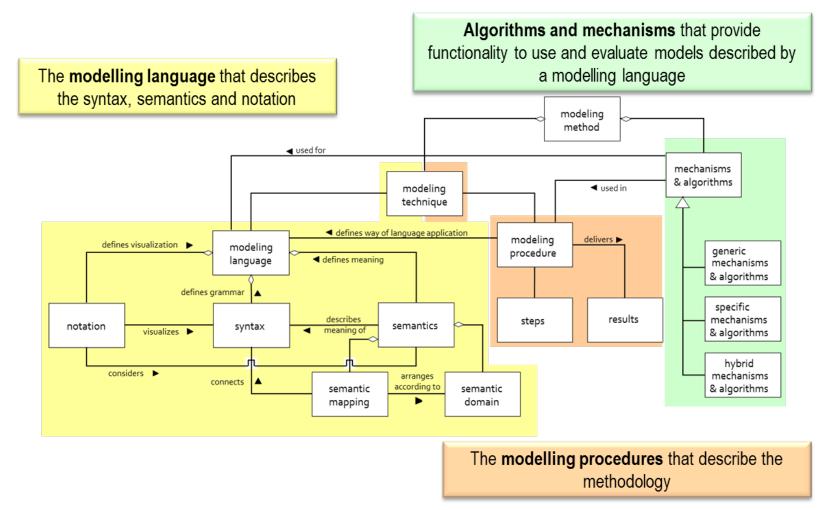
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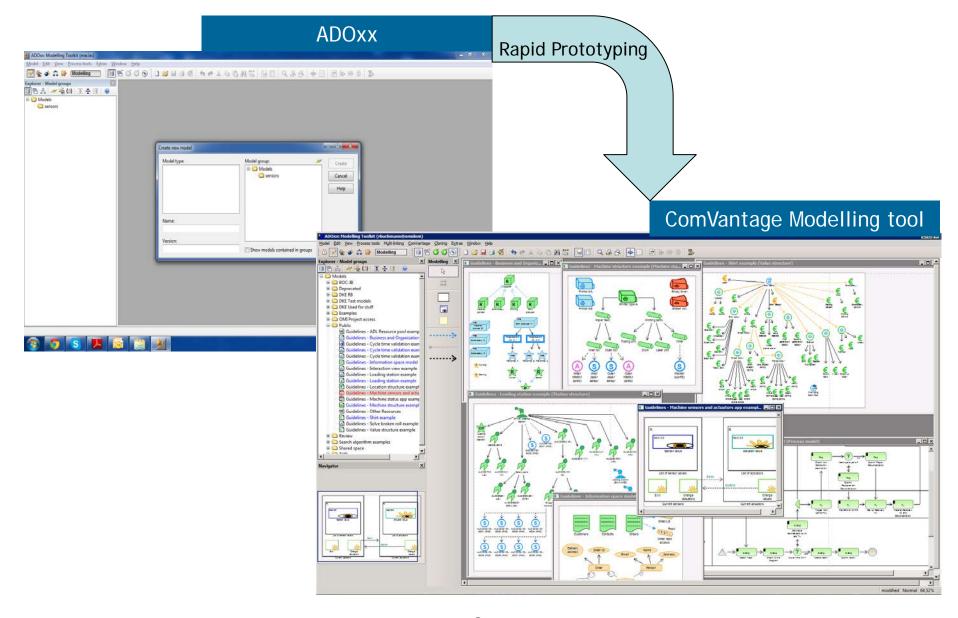
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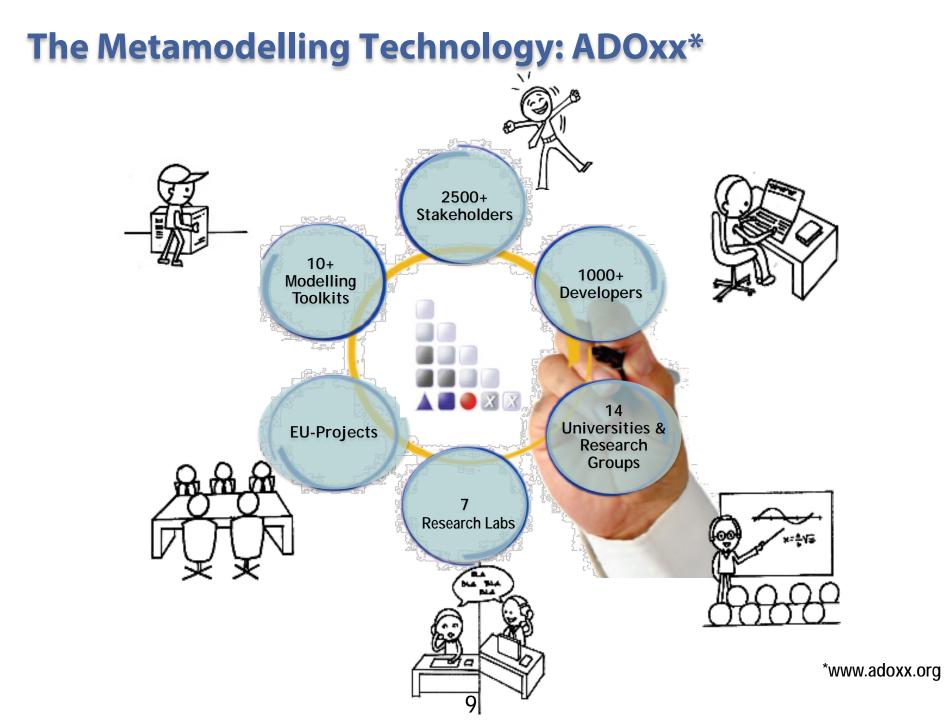
The Modelling Method concept



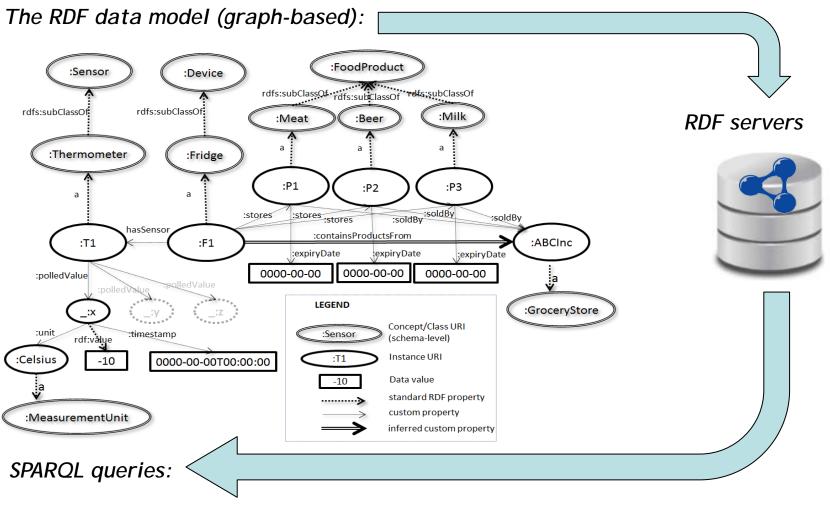
cf. Karagiannis, D., Kühn, H.: Metamodelling platforms. In: Bauknecht, K., Tjoa, A.M., Quirchmayr, G. (eds.), Proceedings of the Third International Conference EC-Web 2002 – DEXA 2002. LNCS 2455, pp 182, Springer (2002)

The Metamodelling Technology: ADOxx





The Linked Data Technology



Retrieval query: SELECT ?d WHERE {:F1 :stores/:expiryDate ?d}

Rule query: CONSTRUCT {?x :containsProductsFrom ?y} WHERE {?x :stores/:soldBy ?y}

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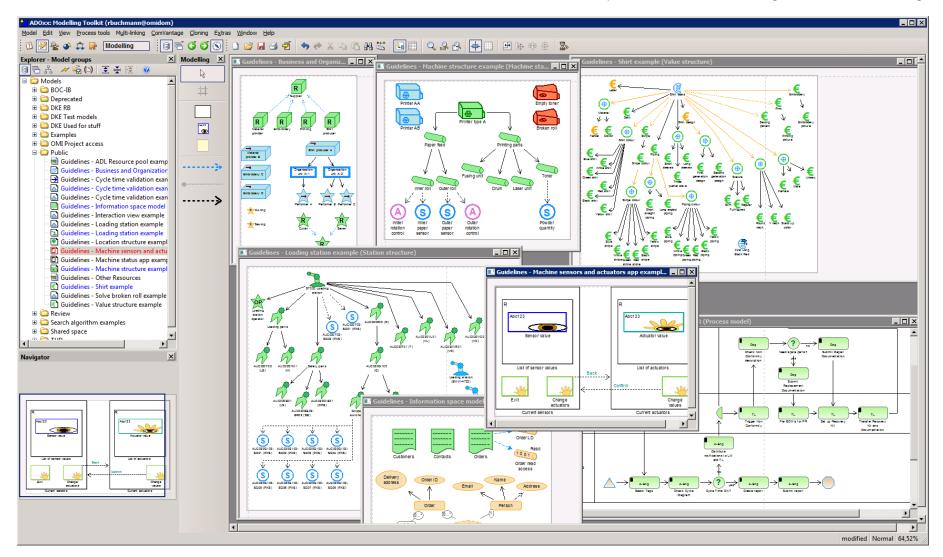
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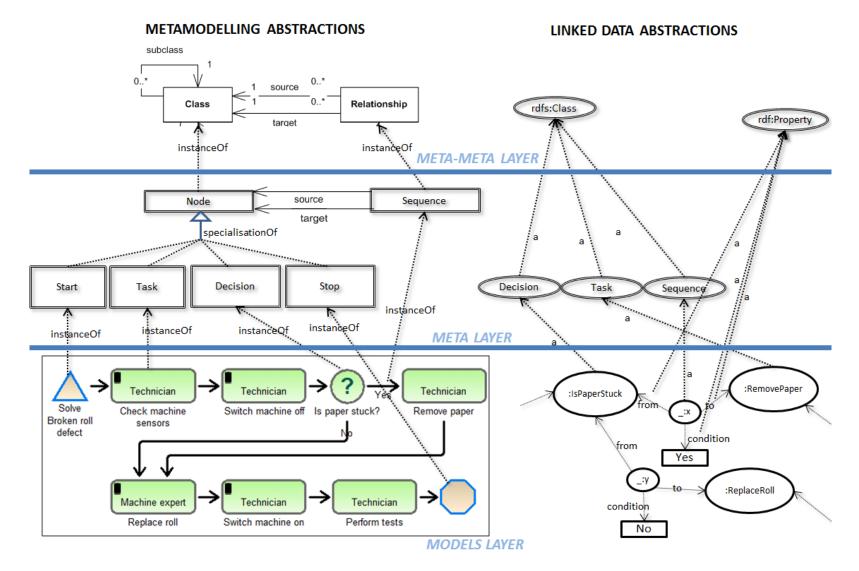
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The ComVantage modelling prototype*

*http://www.omilab.org/web/comvantage

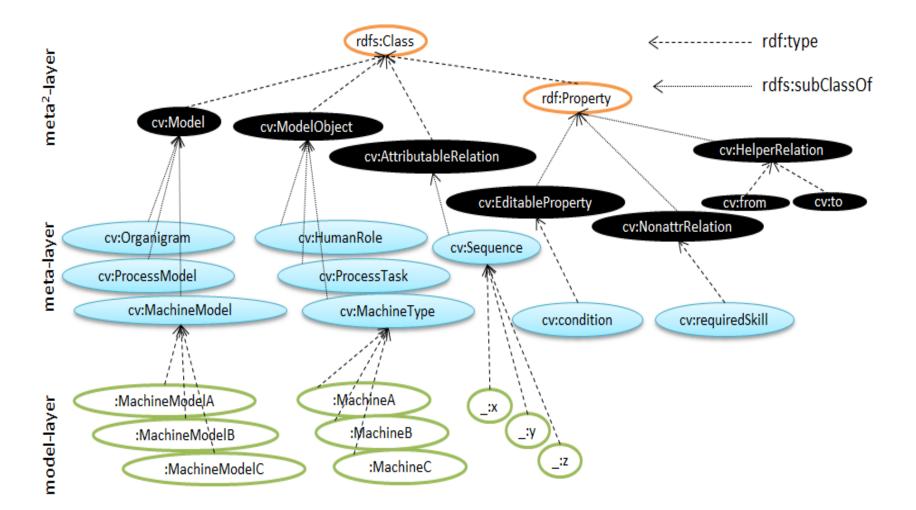


Approach: Conversion of diagrammatic models to RDF graphs

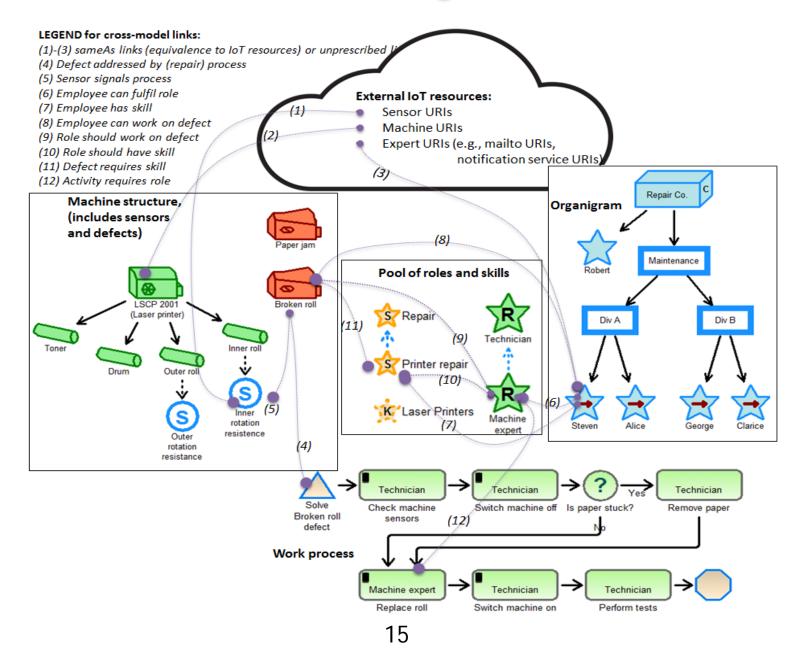


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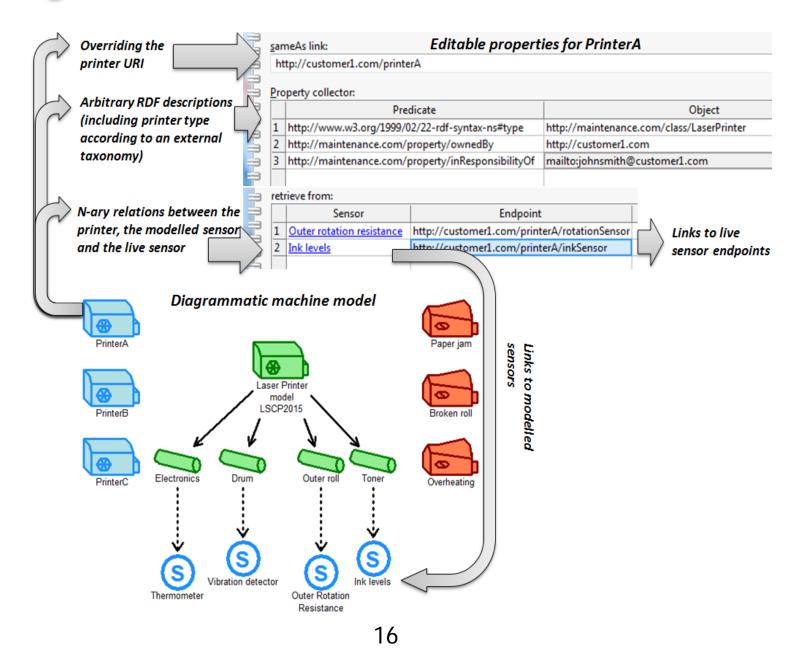
RDF vocabulary for Model Description



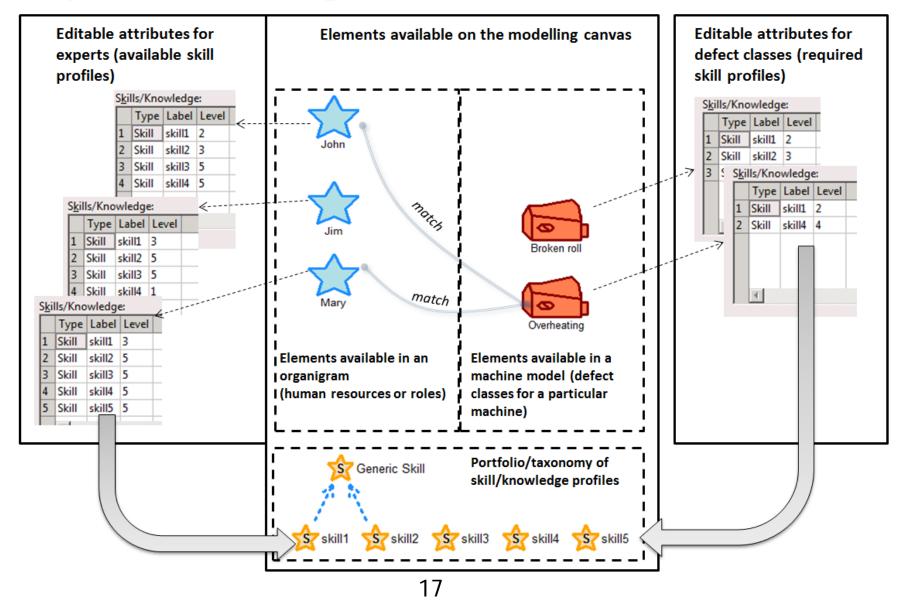
Cross-model Semantic Linking



Linking Models to live Sensor Networks



Minimal running example: Skill profile matching



SPARQL* query to perform the match

SELECT ?def ?reqCount ?perf (COUNT(?avaSkill) AS ?avaCount)

WHERE {

The inner query counts how many skills are required by the defect class

{

SELECT ?def (COUNT(?reqSkill) AS ?reqCount) WHERE {

The BIND statement provides (in the ?def variable) the URI of the defect class that requires an expert with matching skills (higher than the required ones)

BIND (<http://test.org#MachineType-365603-Machine_1> AS ?def)

?def cv:SkillsKnowledge ?reqList .

?reqList rdf:rest*/rdf:first ?reqSkill .

```
}
```

GROUP BY ?def

}

The next lines find what specific skills are required by the defect class

Notice that the skill table is captured as an RDF ordered list of records

?def cv:SkillsKnowledge ?reqList .
?reqList rdf:rest*/rdf:first ?reqSkill .
?reqSkill cv:Type ?reqSkillTyp .
?reqSkill cv:Label ?reqSkillLab .
?reqSkill cv:Level ?reqSkillLev .

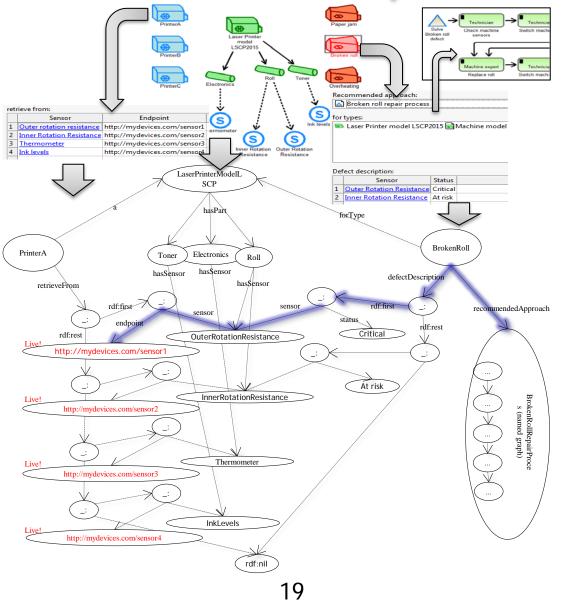
The next lines find the experts with matching skills (skill levels higher than those required)

?perf rdf:type cv:Performer .
?perf cv:SkillsKnowledge ?avaList .
?avaList rdf:rest*/rdf:first ?avaSkill .
?avaSkill cv:Type ?avaSkillTyp .
?avaSkill cv:Label ?avaSkillLab .
?avaSkill cv:Level ?avaSkillLev .
FILTER(?avaSkillTyp = ?reqSkillTyp)
FILTER(?avaSkillLab = ?reqSkillLab)
FILTER(?avaSkillLev >= ?reqSkillLev)
}
GROUP BY ?perf ?def ?reqCount

HAVING (COUNT(?avaSkill) = ?reqCount)

The last line keeps only the results where the number of required skills is equal to the count of matching skills (from experts)

Traversing the RDF graph from live sensor to maintenance procedure



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The Environment: OMiLAB

- Physical and virtual research laboratory for the conceptualisation, development and deployment of modelling methods and the models designed with them.
- Project space for Associated Organisations interested in the engineering ot modelling methoc and tools
- Community of researchers and practitioners sharin
 a common understanding about model value
- Repository of reusable resources for AMME

Organization:

University of Vienna, Faculty of Computer Science

Research Group:

Knowledge Engineering

OMLAB[®] www.omilab.org



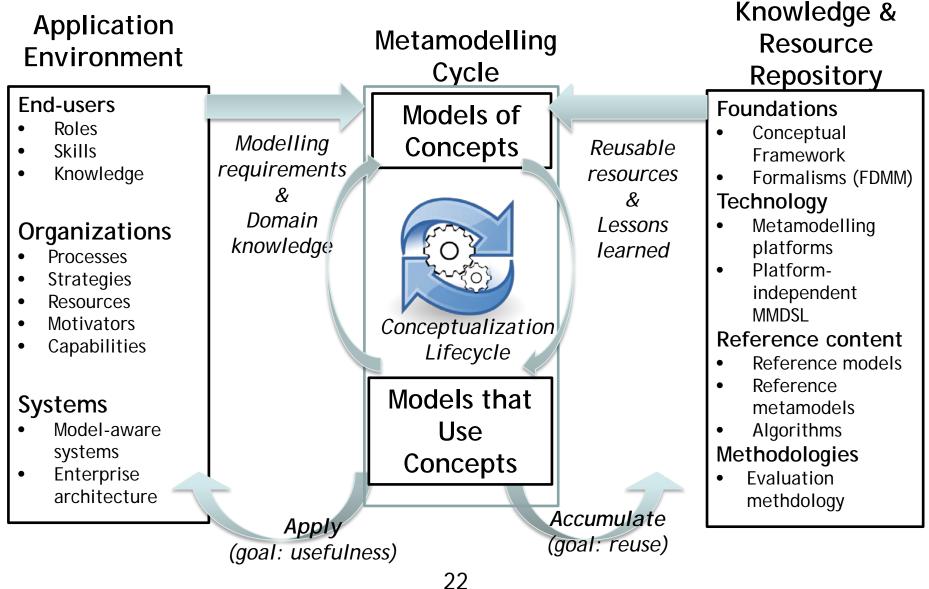




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The Framework: Agile Modelling Method Engineering*

*cf. Karagiannis, D.: Agile Modeling Method Engineering. In: Proceedings of PCI 2015, Athens Greece, p. 5-10, ACM (2015)



Conclusions

- The proposal enriches run-time data with design-time diagrammatic semantics (requirements models may drive execution)
- Exporting diagrammatic models as RDF semantic graphs opens a wide array of opportunities for mashing-up data and model information (even in the absence of fully-fledged ontologies)
- The iterative application of AMME will evolve the modelling language semantics to fit requirements propagating from "model-aware clients"