e perience success

simplify experience | harness data | stay ahead | be efficient

Practical Lessons in Developing an Enterprise-Wide Semantic Application

Craig Hanson
Semtech 2012

Twitter - @craighanson1 Craig.Hanson@amdocs.com

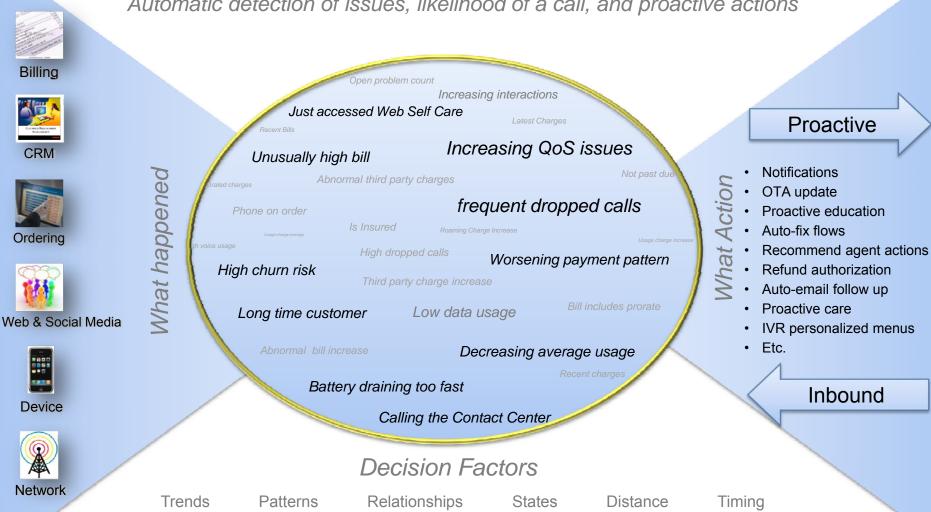


Amdocs Proactive Insight

Absence of occurrence

Real-time Events → Contextual Decisions → Actions

Real Time Enriched Systemic Memory
Automatic detection of issues, likelihood of a call, and proactive actions



Historical patterns

Subjective concepts

Probabilistic assessment

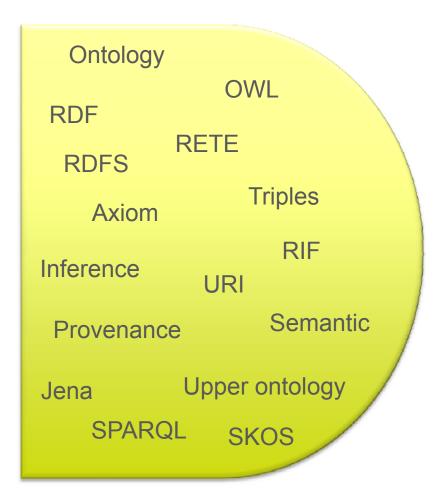
Communicate Business Value

Practical lesson #1

Speak the language of the business

Communicate Business Value

Practical lesson #



- Save dollars
- Complete faster
- Increase sales
- Increase customer satisfaction

What we want to say

What we need to say

Communicate Business Value

Technology	Feature (Technical)	Benefit	Business Value
RDF	Flexible data model	Rapid change	Changes take < 2 weeks
RDF	Flexible data model	No data conversion	Saves \$500k per release
RDF	Linked data	Holistic view	5 new application possible
RDF	Linked Open Data	Use external data	Completed in 3 months with 5x content
RDF	Meaning is in the data	Sharing data	3 new applications leverage the data
RDF	Self describing data	Sharing data	Save 40% when developing new application
Inference Engine	Derived high level concepts	Analysts ready data	Saves 6MM development
Inference Engine	Auto categorization	Analysts ready data	Available real time vs. days
Inference Engine	Model and rules	Changes by Business people	Changes made in days

Enterprises are Closed Minded

Practical lesson #2

Use Open World Assumption only on open world problems

Enterprises are Closed Minded

Practical lesson #2

 Truth of a statement is independent of whether or not it is known

Open World Assumption

Is it possible that Patrick and Craig know each other?

 Any statement that is not known to be true is false

closed World Assumption

Customers payment processed

Phone activated

Technician dispatched

Money transferred

Don't Be a Semantic Purist

Practical lesson #3

Use the semantic tools to solve a problem, bring unique business or technical value

Don't Be a Semantic Purist

Practical lesson #3

- We use RDF to enable flexible, rapidly deployed changes done by people that understand the business
- We choose not to use OWL reasoners



Transmission Audio Ultimate

Audio Laboratory BP1 Dual Mono Power Amp

Audio Laboratory BC1 Pre Amp

Twelve 500 Watt speakers

Fourty 15 inch subwoofers

Twenty Four 8 inch woofers

Ribbon technology for high - mid range

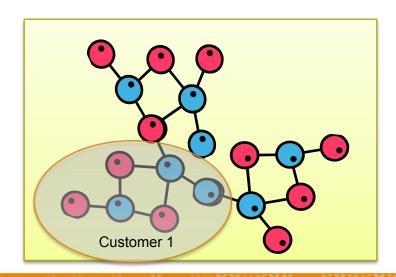
Your combination will be different

Practical lesson #4

Make Performance a Priority

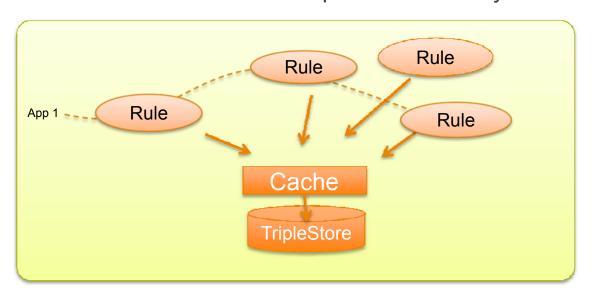
- Practice Software Performance Engineering (SPE)
 - Design for the <u>performance</u> you need <u>at scale</u>.
- Budget based performance
- Set Architectural Tenets based on scale and performance
- Establish performance test as a part of development
 - Examine both throughput and resource demand
- Work directly with the vendors
- Purchase a real database server with plenty of memory

- Off the shelf inference engines
 - Computational overhead not appropriate for real time system
 - Rules trigger other rules explosion of rule executions
 - Well known problem of forward chaining rule engines
 - Limit our language
 - Rete setup
 - At scale constructing the rete network too great
- Deal with scope of inference
 - Fire the rules for only one customer



Practical lesson #4

- Database access pattern
 - We specify our application in separate sets of rules
 - Rules are self contained performing their own queries
 - Applications string together their unique sequence of rules
 - The engine chains the rules
 - The sheer number of queries are chatty



Query and work from cache

or

Create custom super query

- Duplicate triples
 - RDF doesn't define it, but it's a reality
 - You have to do it yourself
 - The functionality in the Databases comes at a cost
- Strings
 - Control the use of strings
 - Use them for readability not for computations
 - Don't overload meaning in strings

Practical lesson #5

Know what the language is good at and what it is not

- The modeling languages (RDF, RDFS,...)
 - Great for managing data
 - Linked Data
 - Describe any concept
 - Things that are alike
 - Things that are not alike
 - Flexible data model
 - RDF is a dynamic schema (so its built in!)

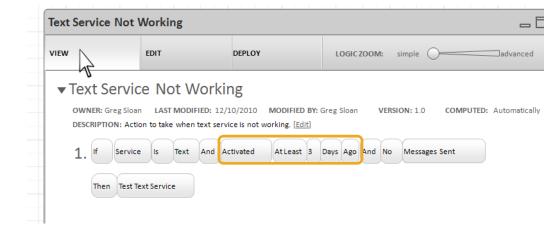
Practical lesson #5

- OWL
 - Its great for classification

Our business problem isn't about

classification

- First order logic
- Need solutions for nonclassification logic
 - Time reasoning
 - Arithmetic logic
 - Counting items a collection



Practical lesson #5

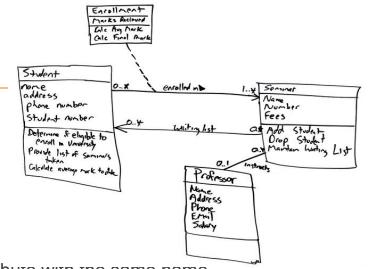
- The semantic stack lacks a capable language for describing enterprise business logic
 - OWL is great for classification
 - SPARQL is not programming language
 - There is no stored procedure language
 - Choose a database that has a stored procedure language
- You have to find a solution
 - SPIN?
 - Prolog?
 - Existing rule engine?

The key is expressivity of your business problem

Practical lesson #6

Create simple, consistent models Use patterns

- Don't start over
 - Import your entities and fix them
 - Output as UML
 - Convert the UML to ontology's
 - In your UML model two classes might have an attribute with the same name
 - Top braid names it status 1, status 2
 - Want separate properties with different ranges and values
 - Change them in the Model
 - customer status customer account status
- In Enterprise applications you are modeling an object model
 - RDF basics cover everything you will likely need
 - Properties stand alone, can be used across classes.
 - Different range they are different things
 - Allows a property to be an A or B
 - Share properties across classes
 - Example -Name



Practical lesson #6

Strings

- Don't do operations on the string
 - Subject is string
 - Contains Type, Region, ID
 - Since Its overloaded processing is complex
 - Select every triple and filter



Patterns are critical

- History order date
- List of values
 - Natural thing in RDF
- Ordering collections
- Finding the latest one
- Keeping history of changes



- Namespaces
 - Create your namespace organization
 - Built in support allows for customizations preserving the core
 - Natural mechanism for in field customization
- Use the graph (if your DB supports it)
 - If you have a high number of queries
 - Specify the graph for each instance
 - History graph (graph per month)
 - Drop graph as a delete strategy
 - Contemporary

- Keep the ontology simple with low levels of indirection
- Good engineering for triples
 - Keep ontology simple
 - Add triples to create a natural relationship
 - Use types
 - If you have datatypes it Allows range queries
 - Enriched your data with annotations
 - In our system annotations drive the behavior of the system
 - Transient or persistent, Automatic or on-demand computation,...
 - Use a human readable label for your last part of the triple
 - For very important queries us custom indexes

It's a Real Project

Practical lesson #7

Execute it like it's a an enterprise project

It's a Real Project

- Far too many semantic projects begin and end in the lab
- Use all of the project discipline
 - Define success
 - Train the team
 - Develop the requirements
 - Plan the iterations
 - Test the functionality
 - Test the performance and scalability