

Vocabulary Management for Multicontext Modelling in UML

Extended MVF- & SKOS-based UML metamodel and profile

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Overview

Context: Automotive cybersecurity & safety

Research question: enterprise capability

Needs: Expert interview study

Key practices in context

Focus: Standards

Multicontext Modelling

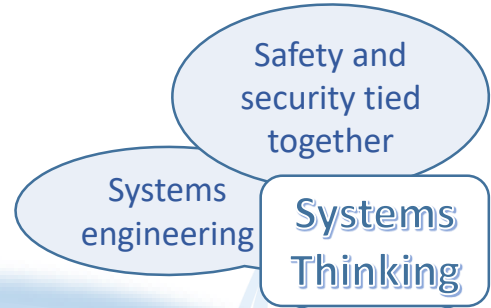
Modelling & mapping standards

Concepts and semantic relations

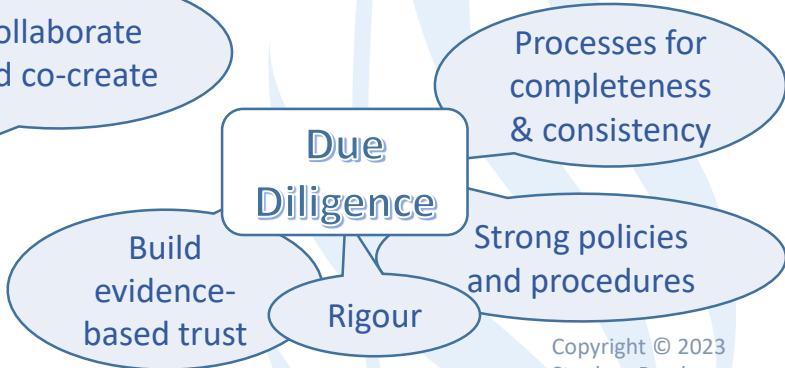
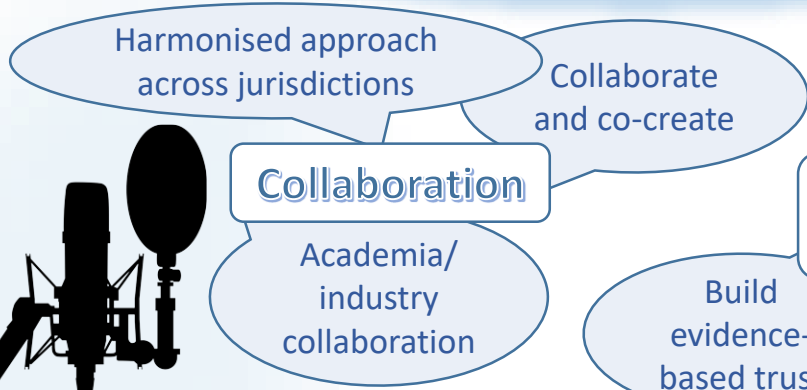
UML metamodel & profile based on MVF

Case study: ISO Harmonization Taskforce





“Which conditions in the enterprise enable connected vehicle security by design & default throughout the lifecycle?”



Focus

Complex systems of systems

- Not business-as-usual
- Unprecedented complexity
- People, vehicles & infrastructure
- Need MBSE **and** semantic capability to handle the complexity
- Integrate engineering models & semantic web

Key standards to harmonise

- ISO/SAE 21434 – Road vehicles – Cybersecurity engineering
- ISO 26262 – Road vehicles – Functional Safety – Part 1: Vocabulary
- ISO 15288 – Systems and software engineering – System life cycle processes
- ASPICE® – Automotive Software Process Improvement & Capability Determination

*Rigour Global
Evidence Connect
Collaborate Harmonise
Standards
Safety & Security Complete
Multidisciplinary Consistent
Systems Engineering*

Multicontext modelling

Different communities (contexts)...

- ... same term to mean different things
- ... different terms to mean the same thing
- ... different ways of viewing the world and its concepts (worldviews & ontological commitments)

Model-Based Ontology Engineering (MBOE)

To connect contexts, models must accommodate all the above

Lays groundwork for digital transformation initiatives that connect enterprise tool(set)s (engineering & knowledge models)

researchgate.net/profile/Stephen-Powley/research



Benefits

- ✓ Resolve issues across different domains
- ✓ Integrating approach for assessments & audits
- ✓ Prelude to harmonising primary life cycle processes
- ✓ Reduce waste, increase reuse
Mappings support collaboration
- ✓ Connect curated engineering models to mass knowledge
Can also guide explainable AI



*Model
many
worlds!*

MVF Core Structure

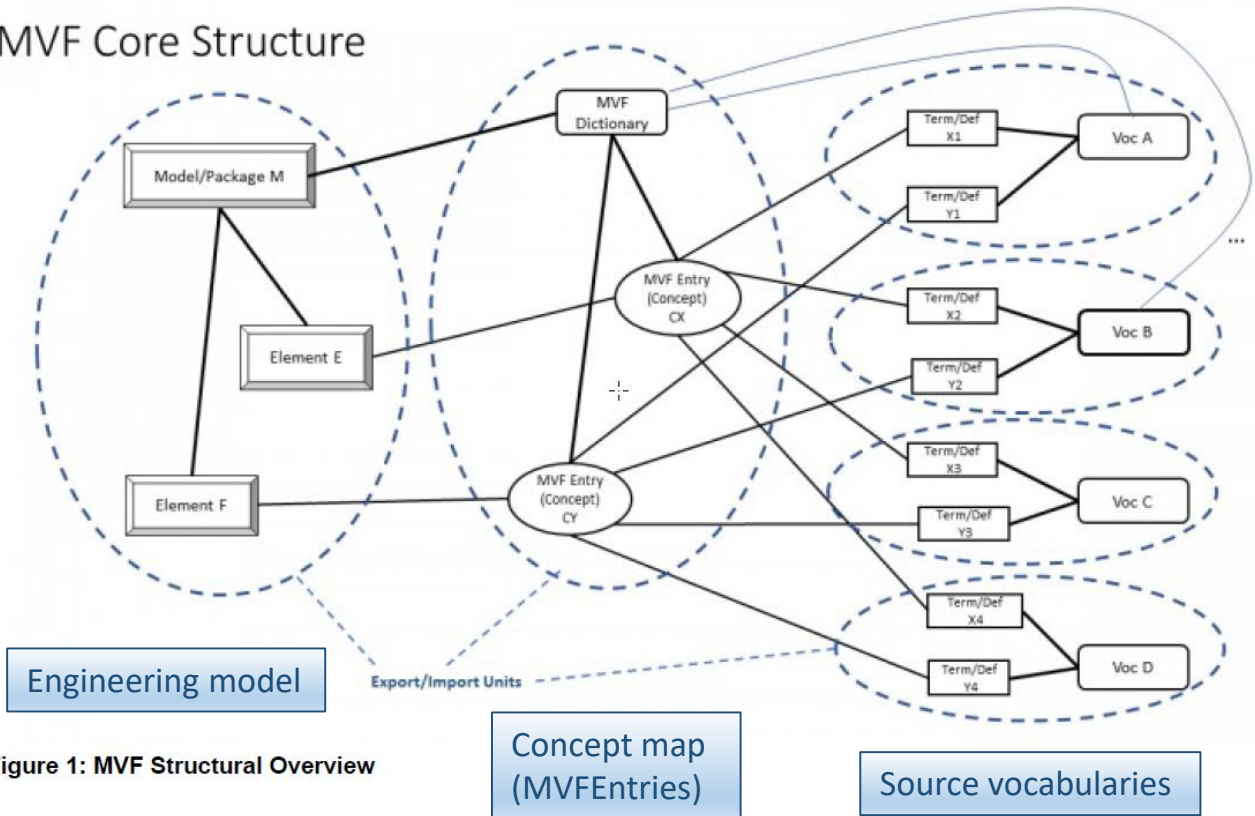
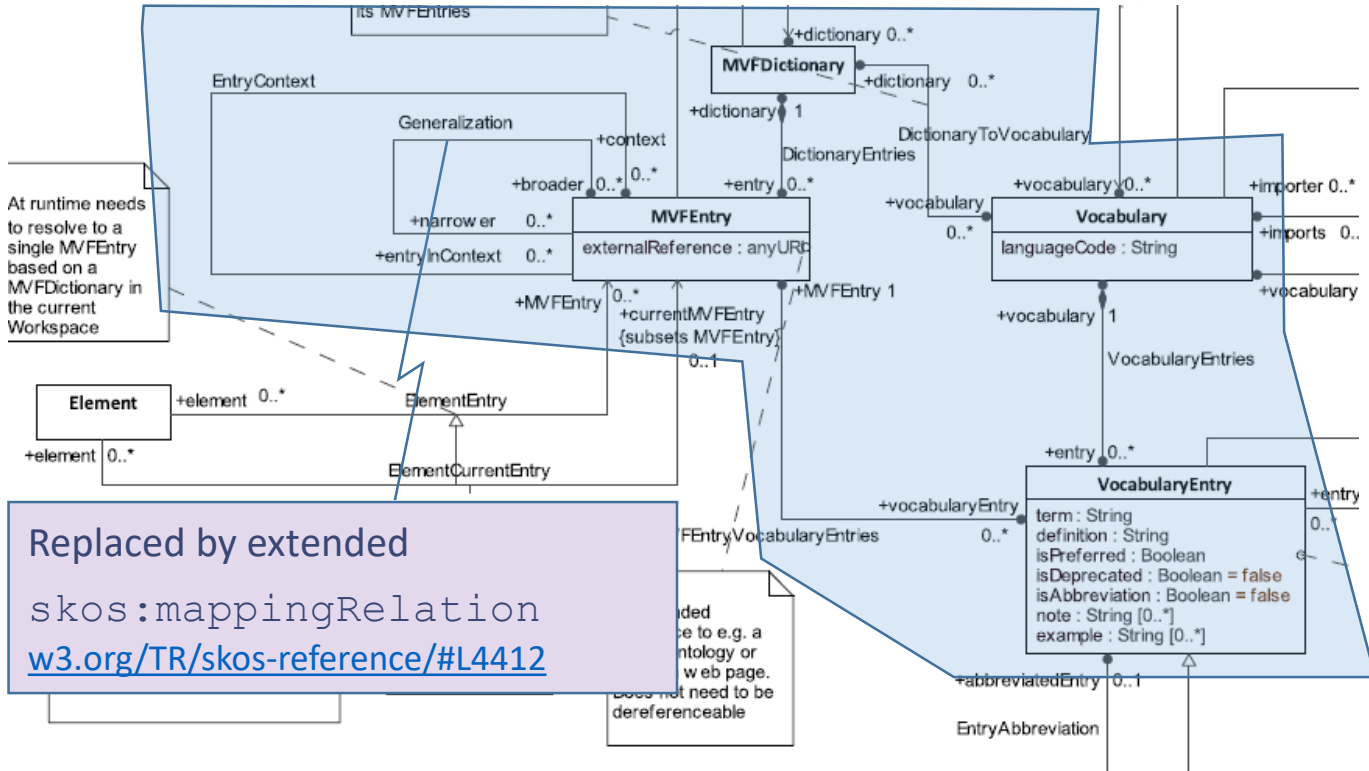


Figure 1: MVF Structural Overview

Multiple Vocabulary Facility, v1.0 – beta 1

MVF (per PDF, fragment)



omg.org/spec/MVF opensource.org/licenses/mit

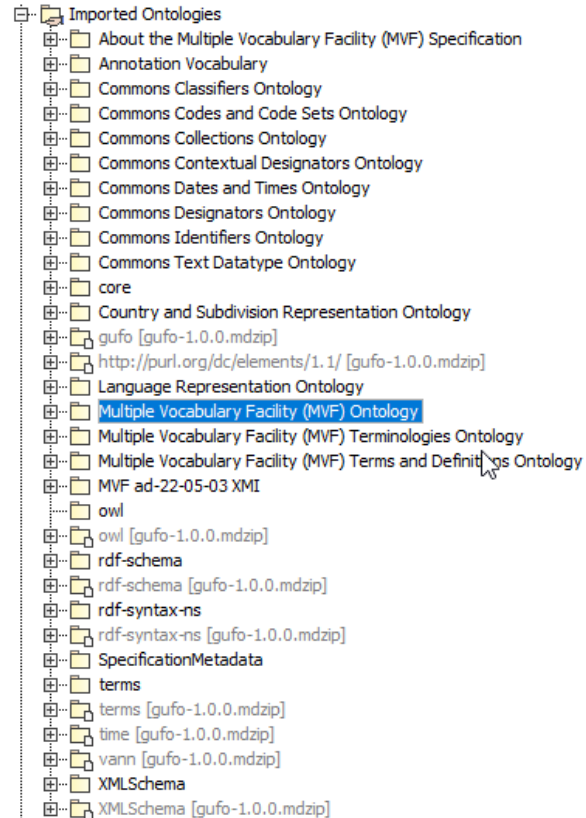
UML Model Mapped to Semantic Web Ontologies

MVF

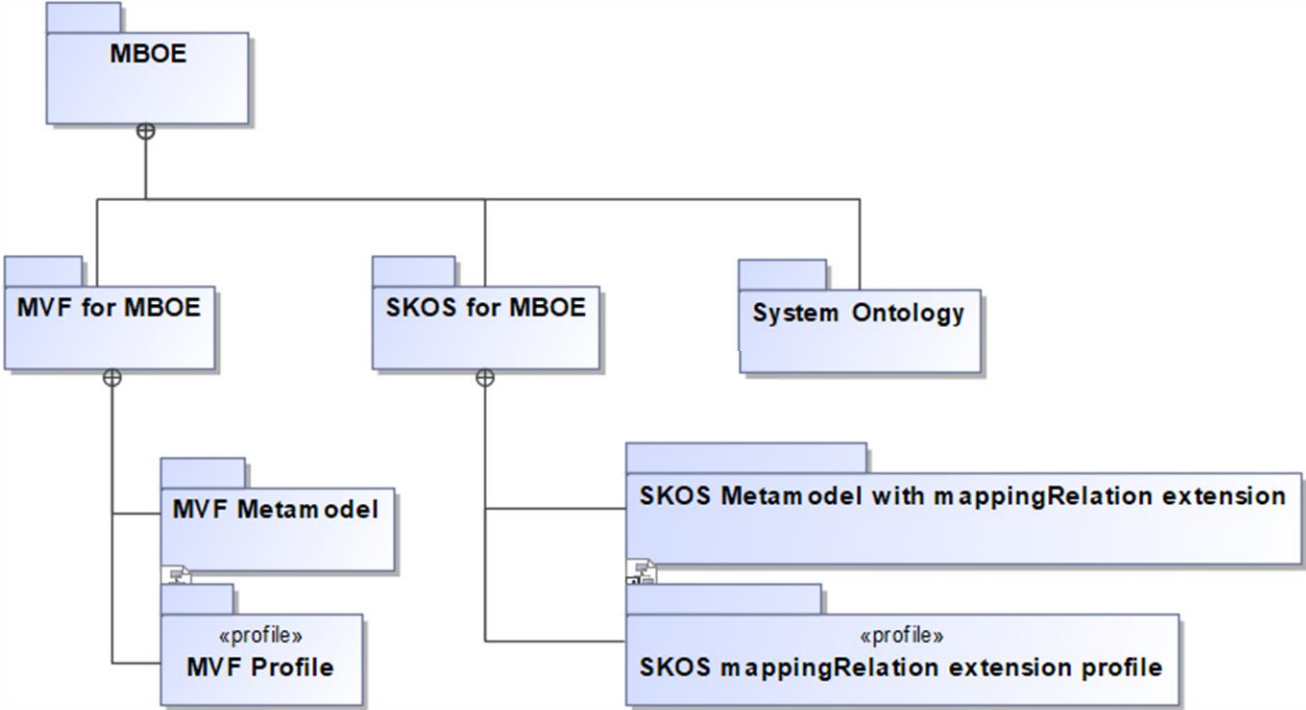
- RDF
- OWL2
- SKOS Core
- Commons Ontology Library
- DC Terms
- MVF Ontology
- MVF Terminologies Ontology (ISO 1087)
- MVF Terms and Definitions Ontology (ISO 1087)

gUFO (gentle Unified Foundation Ontology)

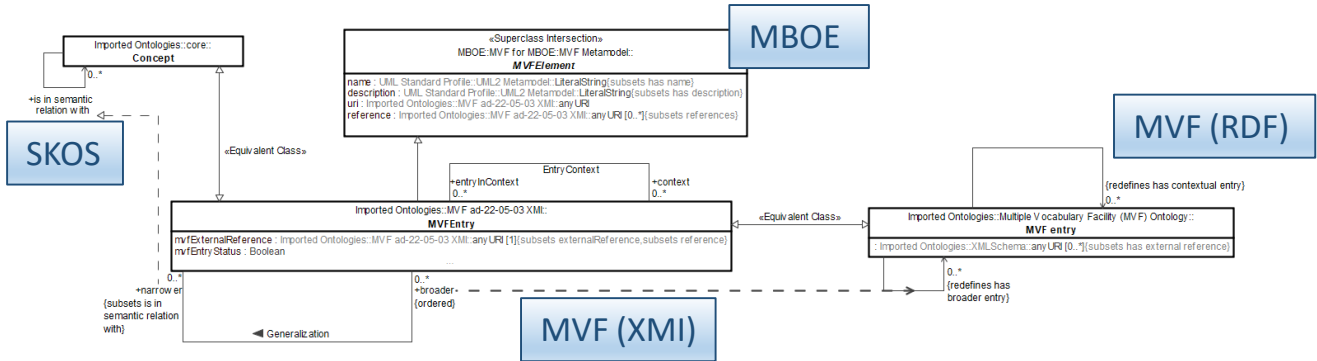
- RDF
- OWL2
- DC Terms
- Time
- Vann (Vocabulary Annotation)



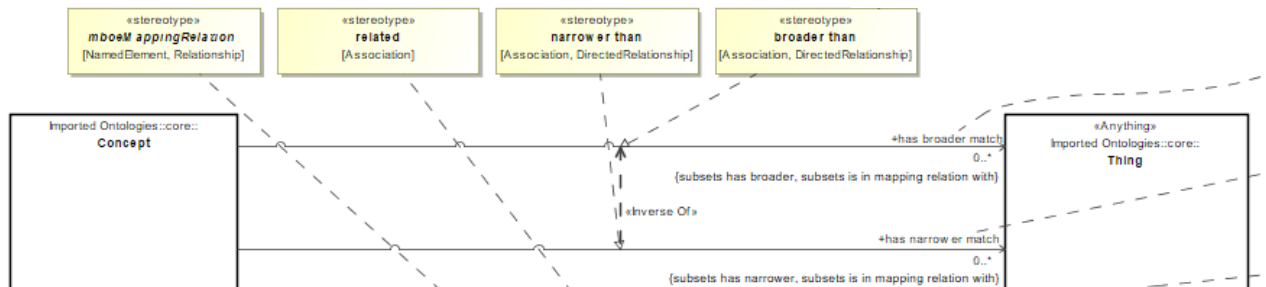
UML model structure



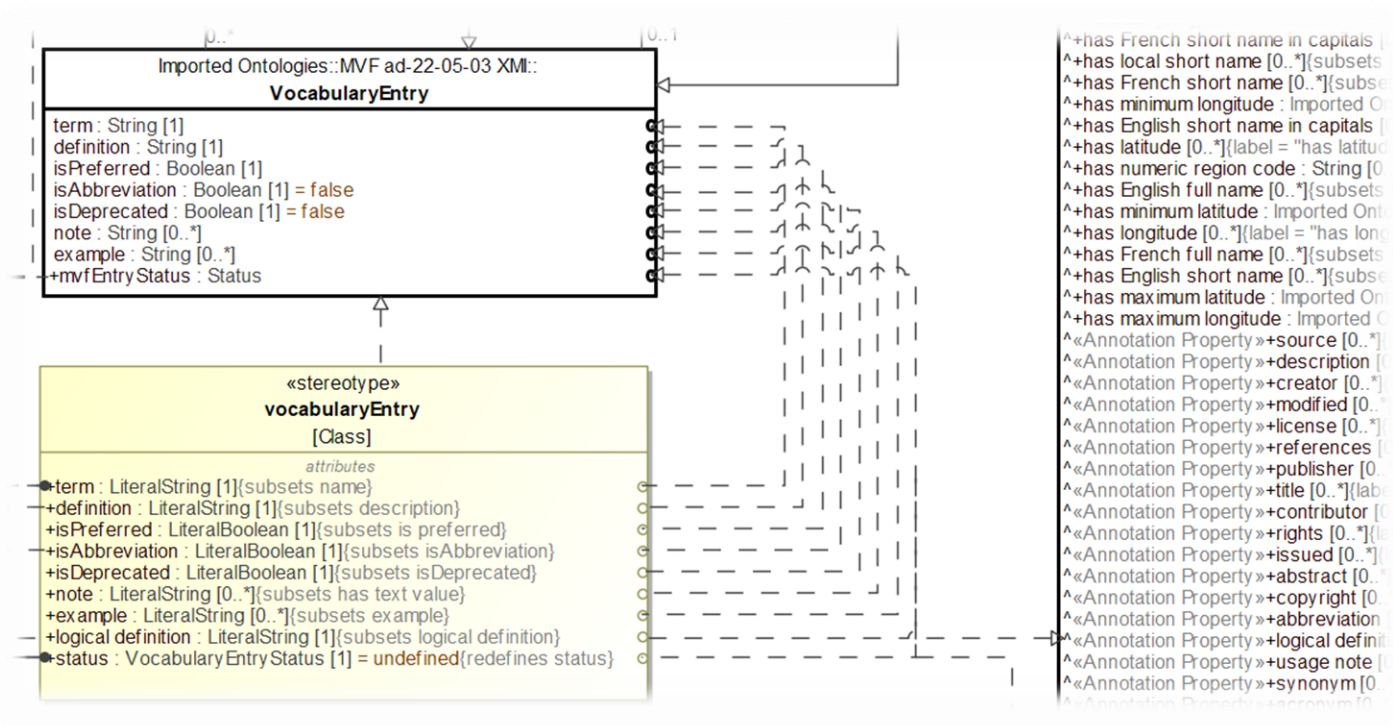
Equivalency & superclass assertions



RDF to UML profile mapping



Tagged value definition stereotypes



skos:semanticRelation

+ skos:related

+ skos:relatedMatch

+ skos:broaderTransitive

+ skos:broader

+ skos:broadMatch

+ skos:narrowerTransitive

+ skos:narrower

+ skos:narrowMatch

+ skos:mappingRelation

+ skos:closeMatch

+ skos:exactMatch

+ skos:relatedMatch

+ skos:broadMatch

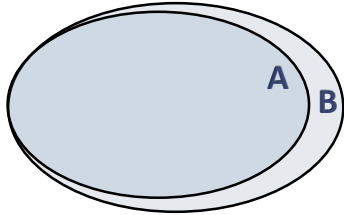
+ skos:narrowMatch

skos:semanticRelation
w3.org/TR/skos-reference/#L4160

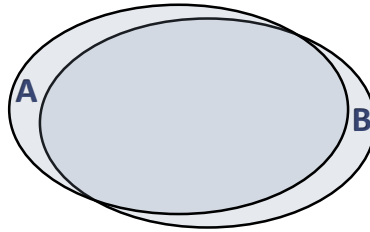
skos:mappingRelation
w3.org/TR/skos-reference/#L4412



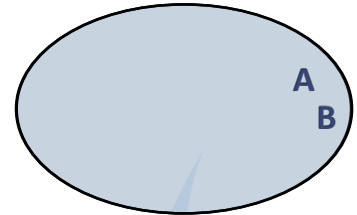
Extended SKOS Mapping Relations



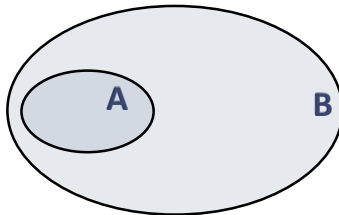
A close match narrower than B
B close match broader than A



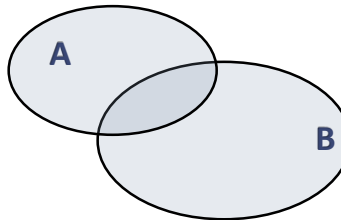
A close match overlaps B
B close match overlaps A



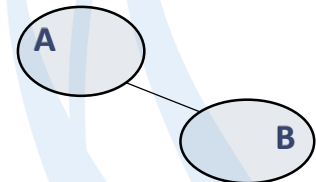
A exact match B
B exact match A



A loose match narrower than B
B narrow match broader than A



A loose match overlaps B
B loose match overlaps A



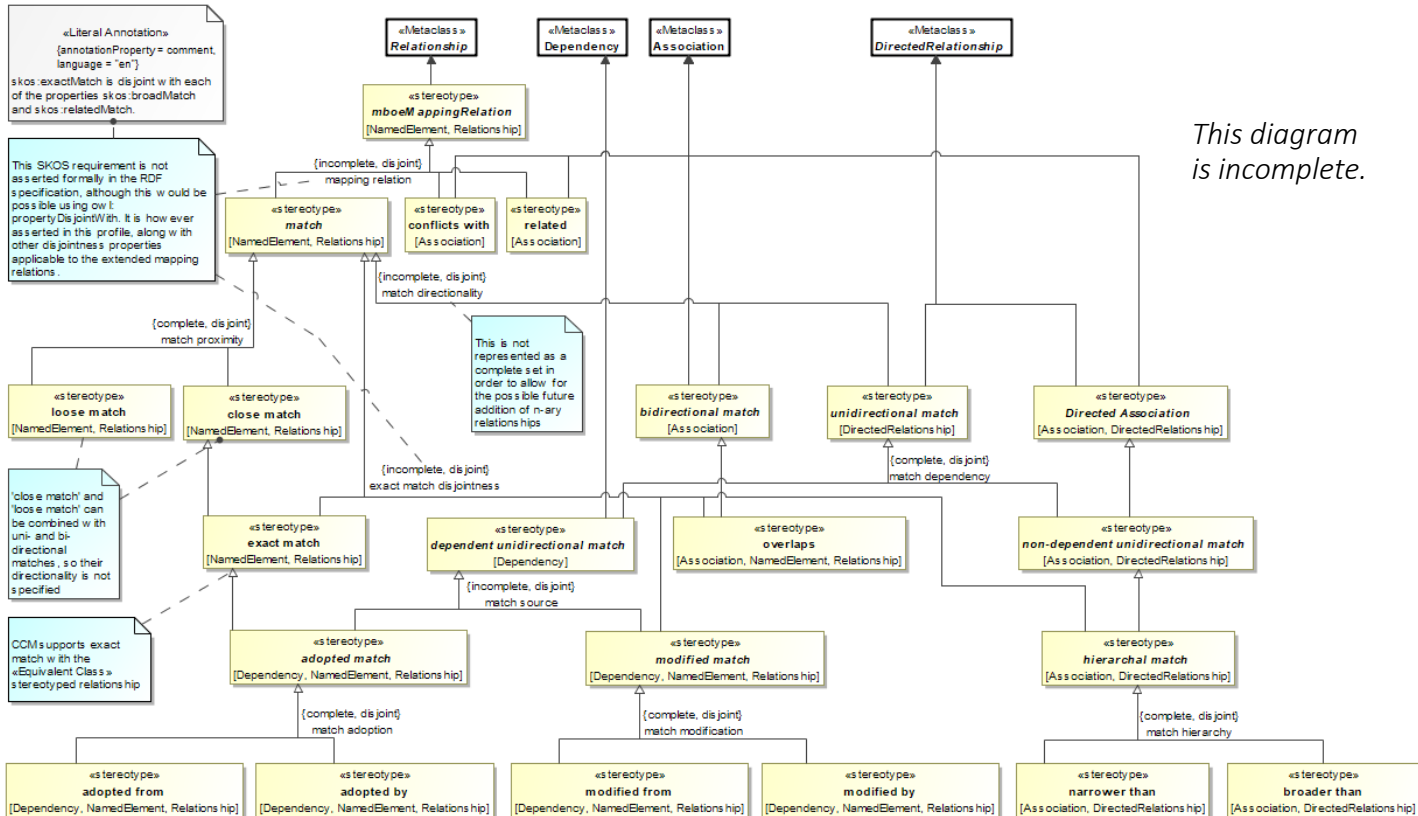
A related to B
(specify nature of relation)

*close =
high degree of confidence defined terms could
be used interchangeably in most contexts*

*loose =
slightly similar, could be considered
similar in limited contexts*

Extended mapping relations profile

This diagram is incomplete.



Vocabulary mapping: ISO domain standards

Important to get involved

- Not as difficult as you might think to participate, but time consuming

Don't underestimate value of access to experts

- Those involved in authoring the standards understand intent

Ambiguity might be deliberate

- Can provide an alternative to consensus making

Consistency, adequacy & completeness of definitions not required

- Tendency to rely on 'dictionary definitions' as much as possible, but five different dictionaries permitted and not always checked

Conceptual models very useful to address the above

- **Sound logical basis for amendments, not easily dismissed**

Concepts

ISO/SAE 21434:2021

component

part that is logically and technically separable

ISO 15288:2015

system element

member of a set of elements that constitutes a system

EXAMPLE Hardware, software, data, humans, processes, procedures, facilities, materials, and naturally occurring entities or any combination.

Note 1 to entry: A system element is a discrete part of a system that can be implemented to fulfil specified requirements.

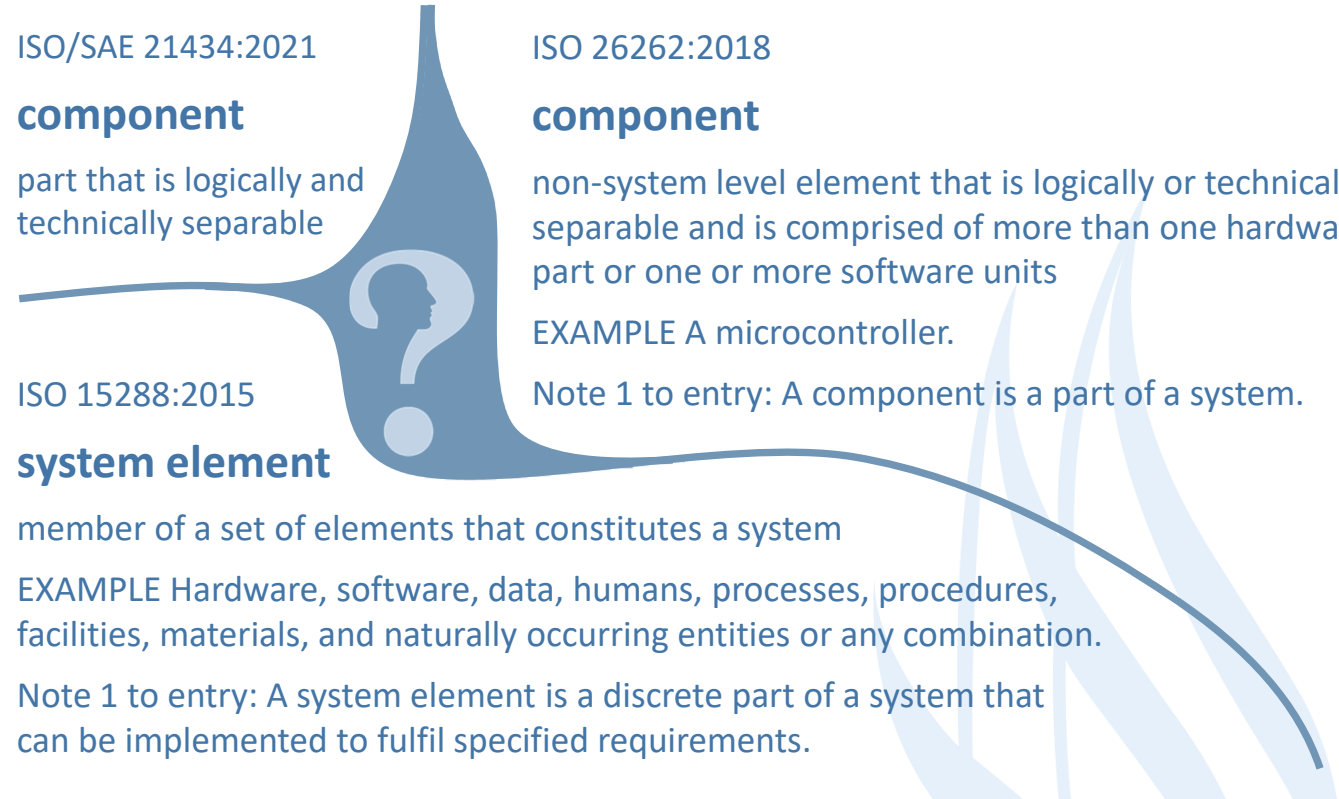
ISO 26262:2018

component

non-system level element that is logically or technically separable and is comprised of more than one hardware part or one or more software units

EXAMPLE A microcontroller.

Note 1 to entry: A component is a part of a system.



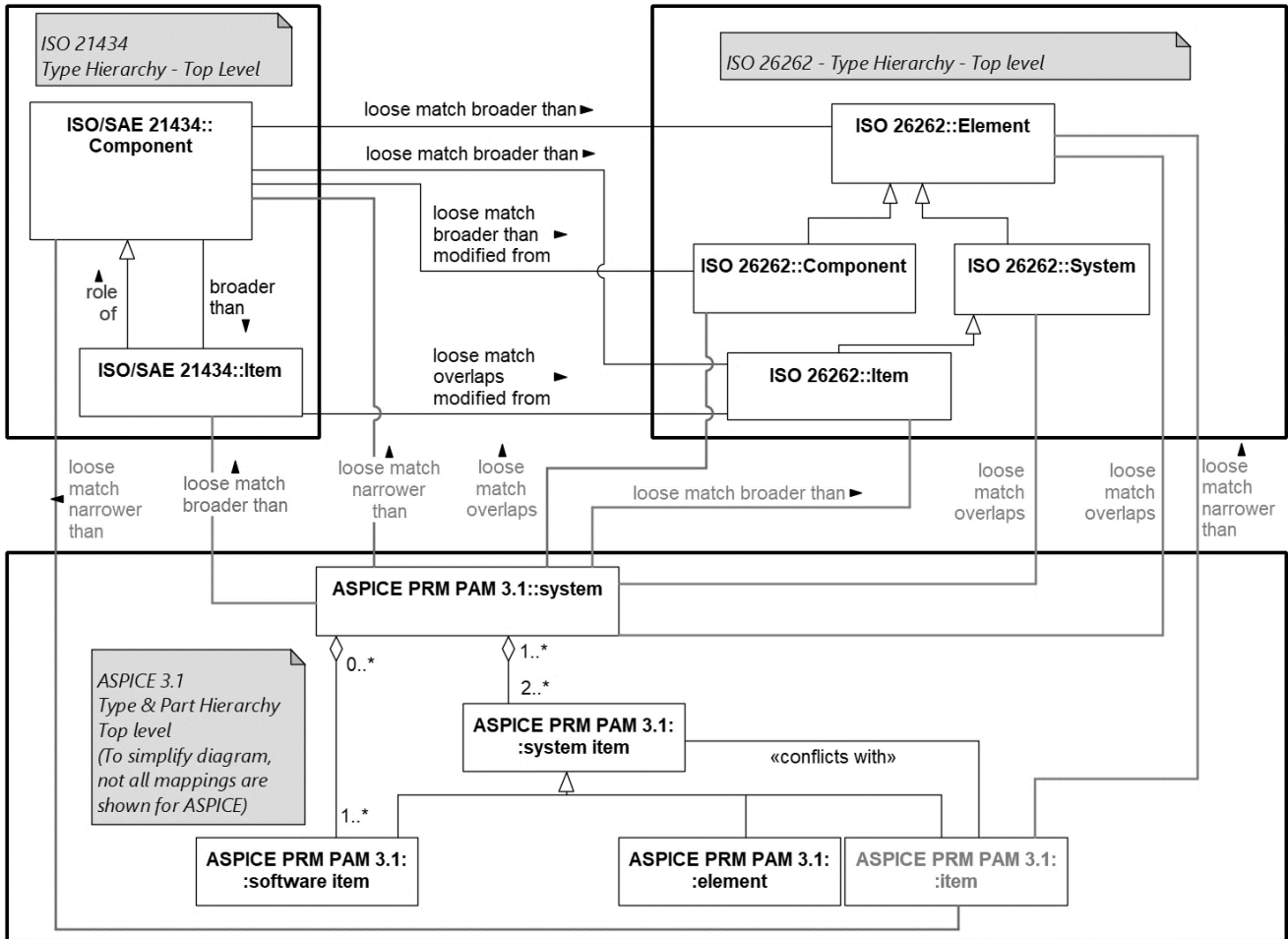
Excel tool to build mappings

- Interface for non-UML users
- Guided process
- Automatically populates terms and descriptions (3 standards)

Instructions: Complete pale blue sections with defined terms from the reference works you wish to compare. Complete pale yellow sections to describe relationships. You may have multiple rows for the same subject and object with different relationships. Tips appear when you click in a cell.

Subject			Relationship				Object			Notes	Calculated relationship description (not editable)	
Reference work	Term	Description	Required Relationship	Optional Similarity	Hierarchy	Origin	Calculated relationship (not editable)	Reference work	Term	Description	Notes	Calculated relationship description (not editable)
			matches/related to/ conflicts w/	loose/ ck	broad/ narrow/ overlap	modified/ exact/ adopted	See Col. M for full description of this relationship				Your notes to explain your choice of relationship. Explain in as much detail as necessary why you have made the choice that you have.	The full description explaining the relationship that you have specified (the full list can be viewed on the "Relationship descriptions" tab).
ISO 15288:2015	system	elements organized to achieve one or more stated purposes Note 1 to entry: A system is sometimes considered as a product or as the services it provides. Note 2 to entry: In practice, the interpretation of its meaning is frequently clarified by the use of an associative noun, e.g. aircraft system. Alternatively, the word "system" is substituted simply by a context-dependent synonym, e.g. aircraft, though this is potentially non-system level element that is logically or technically separable and is comprised of more than one hardware part or one or more software units EXAMPLE A microcontroller. Note 1 to entry: A component is a part of a system.	matches	loose	overlaps with	not known	loose match overlaps	ISO 26262:2018	system	set of components or subsystems that relates at least a sensor, a controller and an actuator with one another Note 1 to entry: The related sensor or actuator can be included in the system, or can be external to the system.	"combination of elements" is similar to "set of elements", "relates... with one another" is similar to "interacting", "overlaps" is used because ISO 26262 is narrower in the sense that any system must contain "a sensor, a controller and an actor", but conversely ISO 15288 is narrower in the sense that a "stated purpose" is required. Loose is selected because the two uses of the term system are only interchangeable in limited contexts	A special type of 'loose match' where subject and object definitions are slightly similar and there is overlap in the way that they are described. For example a car might be defined as a 'vehicle used for carrying 7 or less human occupants' and a tractor 'vehicle used for hauling loads and working the land'.
ISO 26262:2018	component		matches	close	narrower than	modified by	close match narrower than modified by	ISO/SAE 21434:2021	component	part that is logically and technically separable	It seems like the 21434 definition has been modified from the 26262 definition (21434 being the later standard), but this is not recorded in the standard	A special case of 'close match narrower than' where it can be identified that the object term is the source of the definition that has been "modified by" the subject term definition.
	Select a reference work first	#N/A	Select option				Select an option in the Required column (Col. D)		Select a reference work first	#N/A		Select a valid relationship to automatically see the detailed description here

Concepts mapped between contexts



From mapping to harmonisation

- Little direct alignment between concepts, so must find 'common ancestors' (root concepts)
 - Makes the harmonisation task harder because who 'owns' the root term?
 - Scope exceeds remit of a single organisation
- Root concepts for only three standards is limiting

*Beware:
So many standards we need a new standard to rule them all?
That's just one more standard!*
- So develop a common core for a whole suite of standards?
 - Huge modelling and organisational challenges

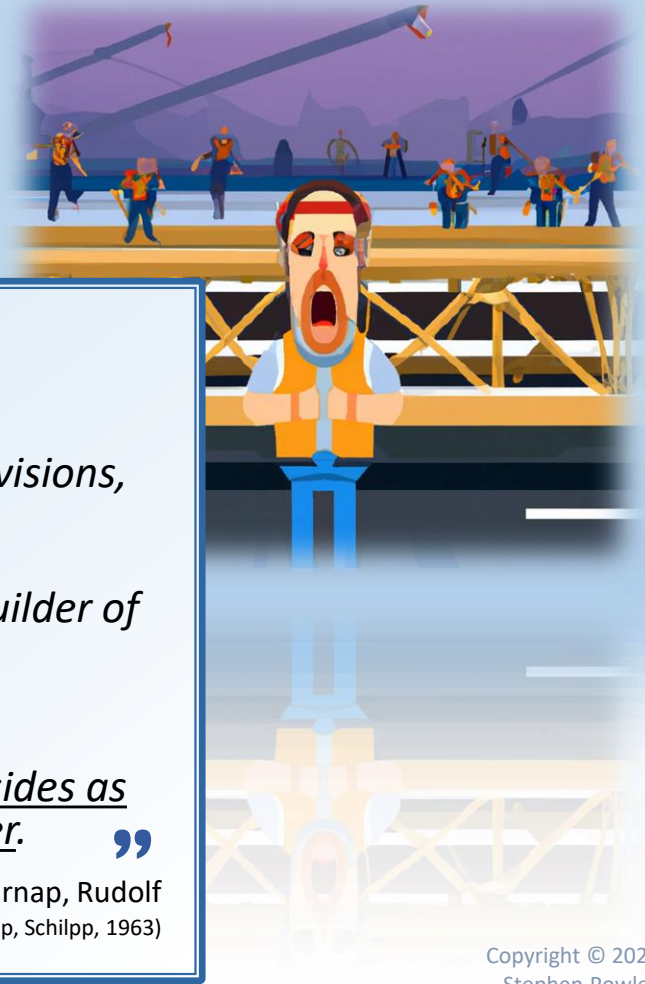


THE CHALLENGE OF HARMONIZATION

“ If one is interested in the relations between fields which, according to customary academic divisions, belong to different departments, then he will not be welcomed as a builder of bridges, as he might have expected, but will rather be regarded by both sides as an outsider and troublesome intruder. ”

Carnap, Rudolf

(in The Philosophy of Rudolf Carnap, Schilpp, 1963)



SUMMARY

- ❑ Context: language, industry, time, location, team, ... (who, where, what, why, when, how)
- ❑ Listen to stakeholders
- ❑ Collaborate, participate & develop talent
- ❑ Semantic web-compatible engineering models
- ❑ Add value with transdisciplinary approach
- ❑ Use MBSE and model multiple contexts
- ❑ Case studies to demonstrate value of methods
- ❑ Influence global standards

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