

# PR-OWL 2 Case Study: A Maritime Domain Probabilistic Ontology

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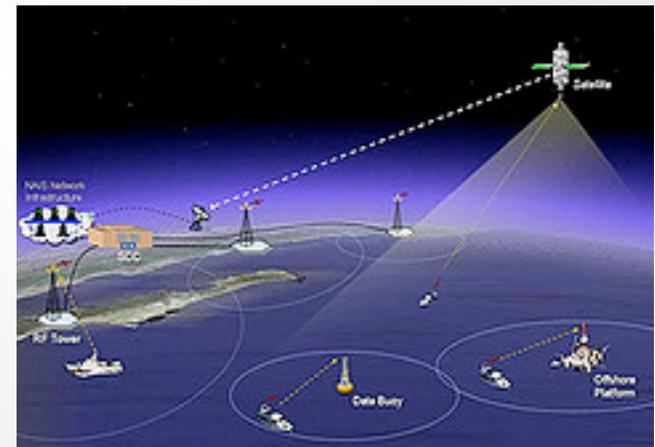
STIDS 2011

16 November 2011



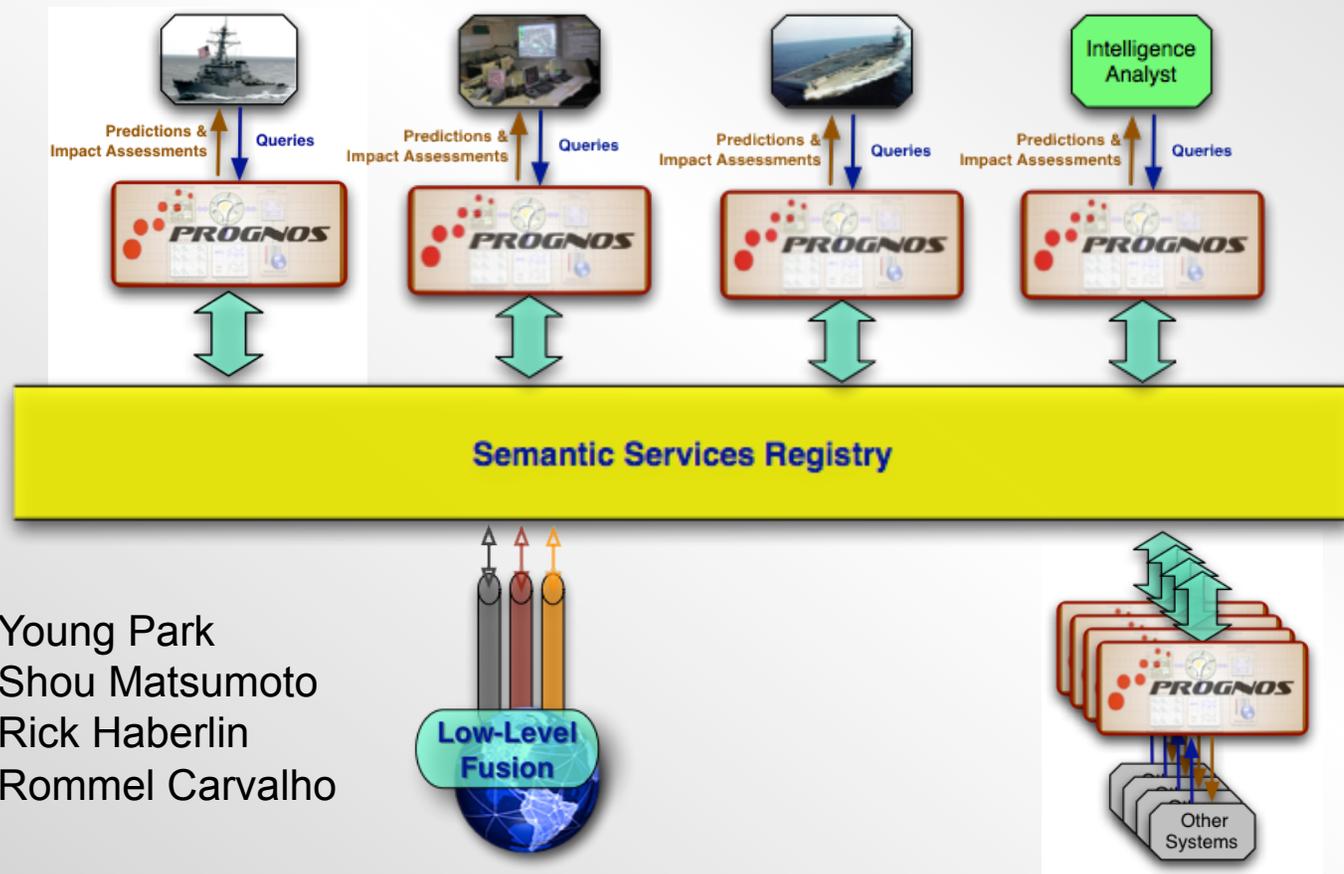
# Maritime Domain Awareness

- “Effective understanding of anything associated with the maritime domain that could impact the security, safety, economy or environment”
  - National Plan to Achieve Maritime Domain Awareness
    - ★ *Current technology uses stovepiped systems to provide low-level fusion*
    - ★ *Humans are responsible for high-level fusion*
    - ★ *Cognitive overload limits effectiveness*



# PROGNOS

ONR-sponsored research project to provide high-level fusion for predictive situational awareness in maritime domains

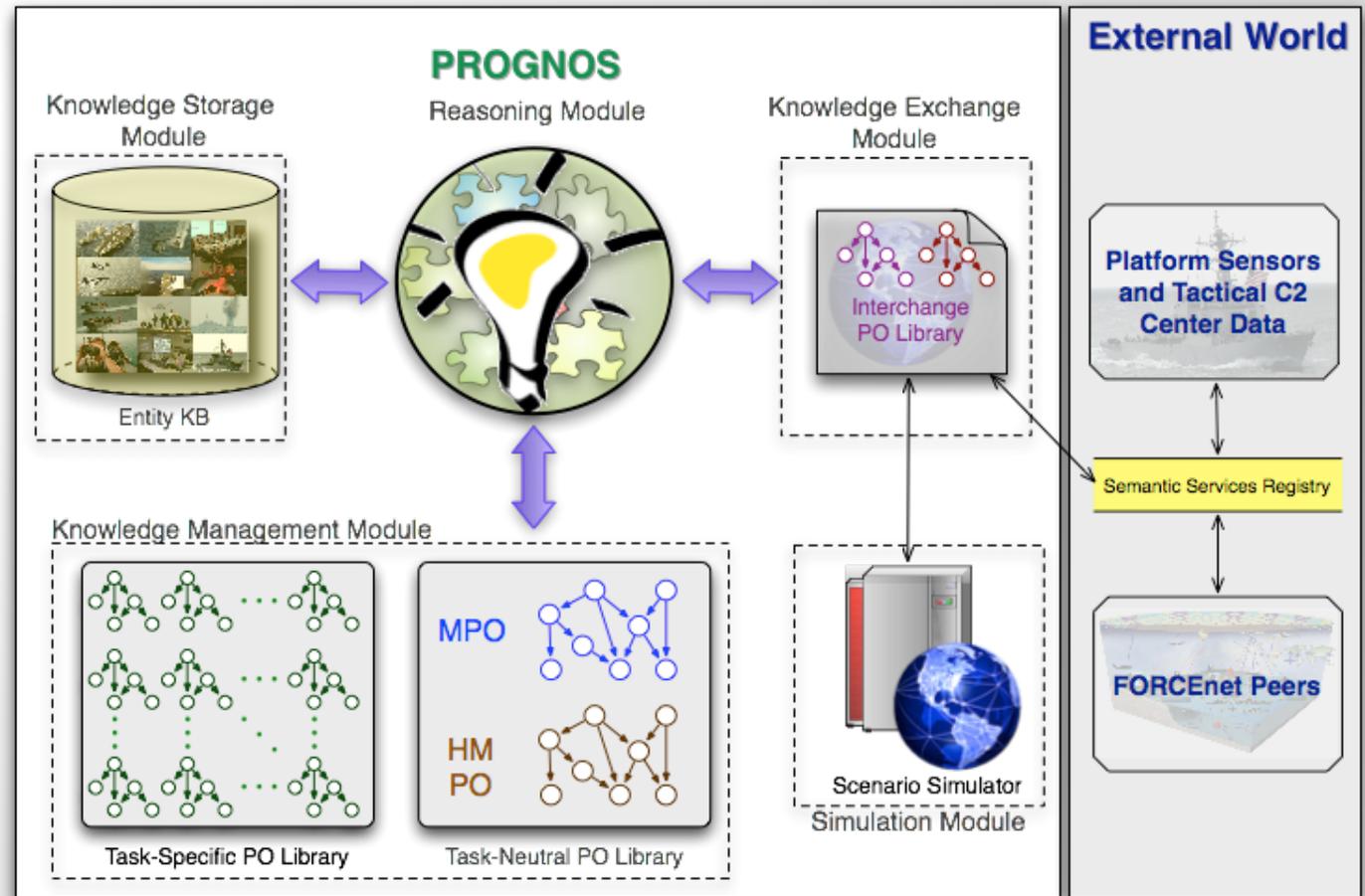


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# Architecture Components

- \* Interchange POs to provide interoperability with FORCENet and external systems
- \* Reasoning module to accrue evidence and perform fusion
- \* Internal entity storage module in FORCENet format
- \* Task-specific POs for optimal mission-based inferences
- \* Domain-agnostic PO library in support to general reasoning and hypothesis management.
- \* Simulation module for both system training and evaluation



# Uncertainty is Ubiquitous

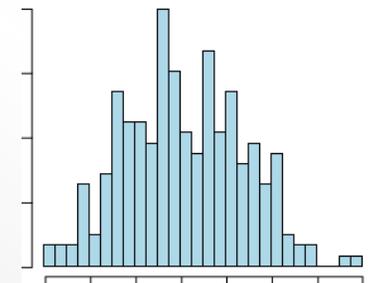
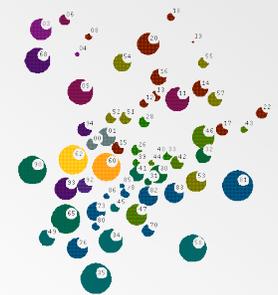
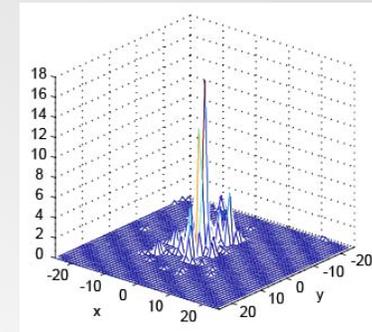
- There are many kinds of uncertainty, including:
  - Noise in sensors
  - Intrinsic unpredictability of complex processes
  - Incorrect, incomplete, deceptive intelligence reports
  - Poor understanding of cause and effect relationships
- Representing and reasoning with uncertainty is essential
- Traditional semantic technology provides no support for uncertainty management



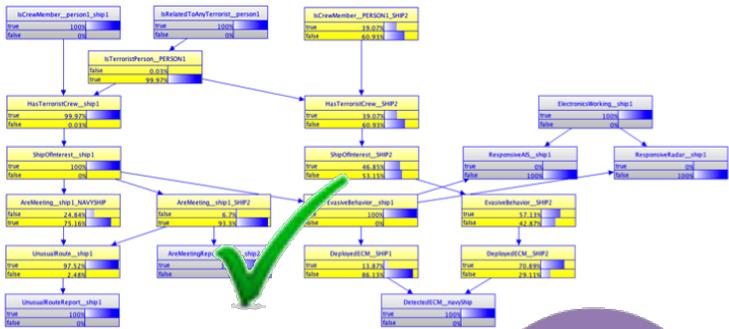
*“Traditional or deductive logic admits only three attitudes to any proposition: definite proof, disproof, or blank ignorance.” - Jeffreys*

# Probability and Ontologies

- A computational ontology (little o) represents
  - Types of objects
  - Relationships among objects
  - Properties of objects
  - Processes and events involving objects
- A *probabilistic ontology*\*
  - Assigns probabilities in a way that respects the domain semantics
  - Make use of knowledge that falls short of proof
  - Support evidential accrual
  - Provide built-in learning theory
- Technology for semantically aware uncertainty management is a powerful innovation



*\*Some object to using the word “ontology” for probabilistic knowledge. Regardless of label, there is a need for semantically aware uncertainty management*



Goal: Identify whether a ship is a ship of interest

Query: Does the ship have a terrorist crew member?

Evidence: Crew member related to terrorist or associated with terrorist organization

Goals

- Queries
- Evidence

Entities

- Attributes
- Relationships

Ship  
Person  
Organization  
isTerroristPerson  
hasCrewMember  
isRelatedTo

Rules

- Deterministic
- Stochastic

IF a crew member is related to a terrorist THEN it is more likely that he is also a terrorist

# PO

# Modeling Cycle

Evaluation

- Verification
- Validation
- Requirement
- Behavior
- Scenario

LPD

- Distribution
- Constraints
- Default

Mapping

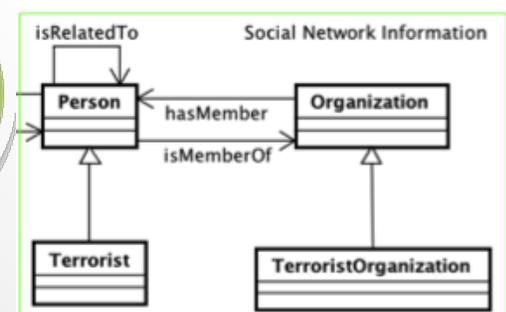
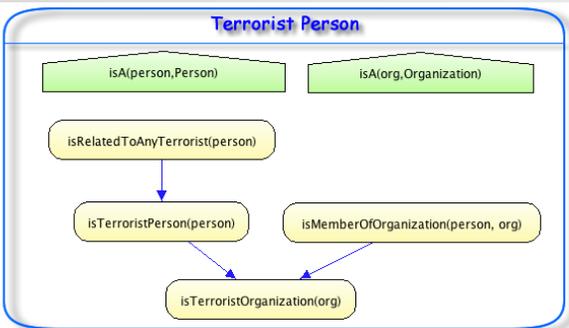
- Entities
- MFRag
- Nodes
- Relations

Group

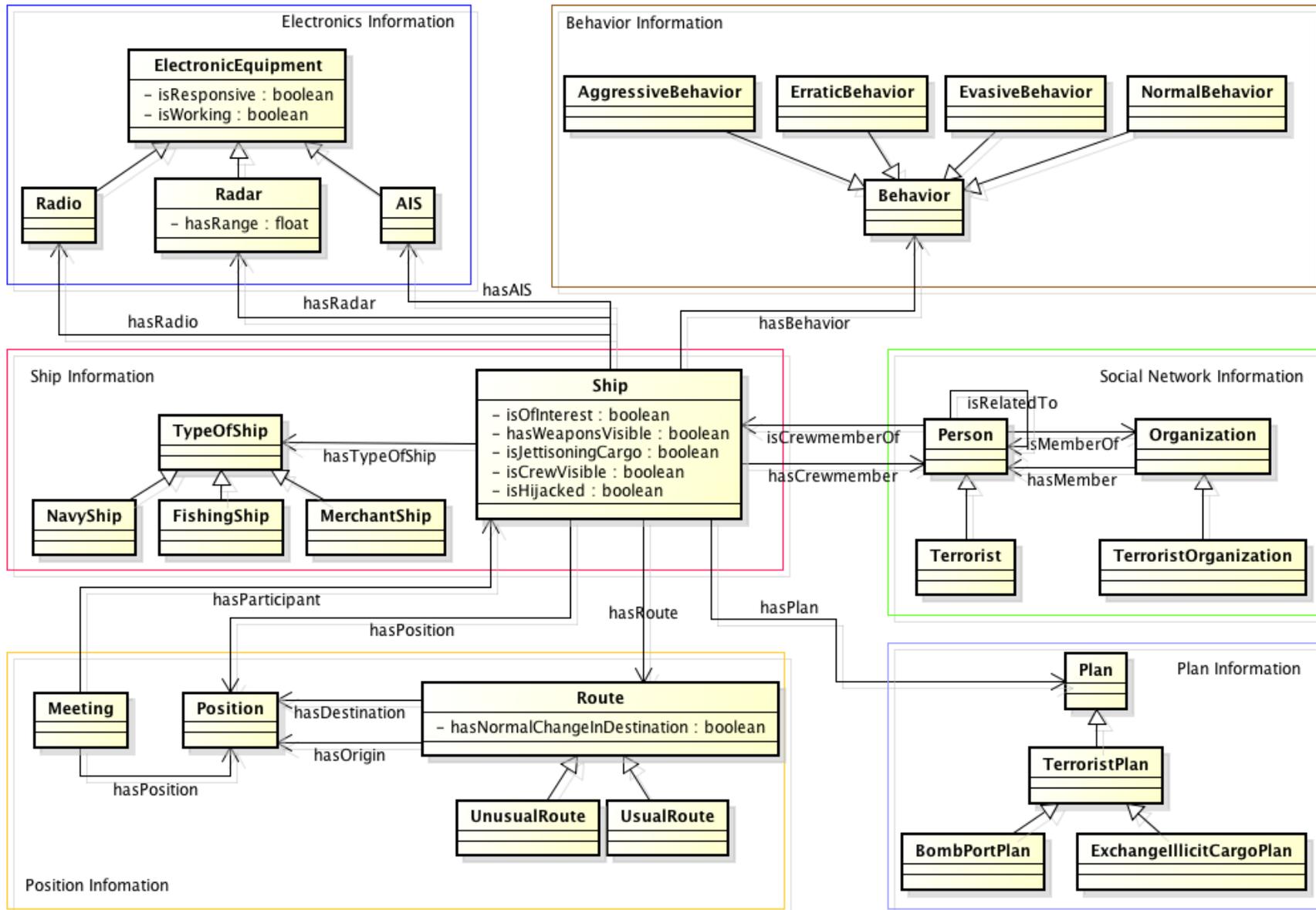
- Entities
- Rules
- Dependencies

```

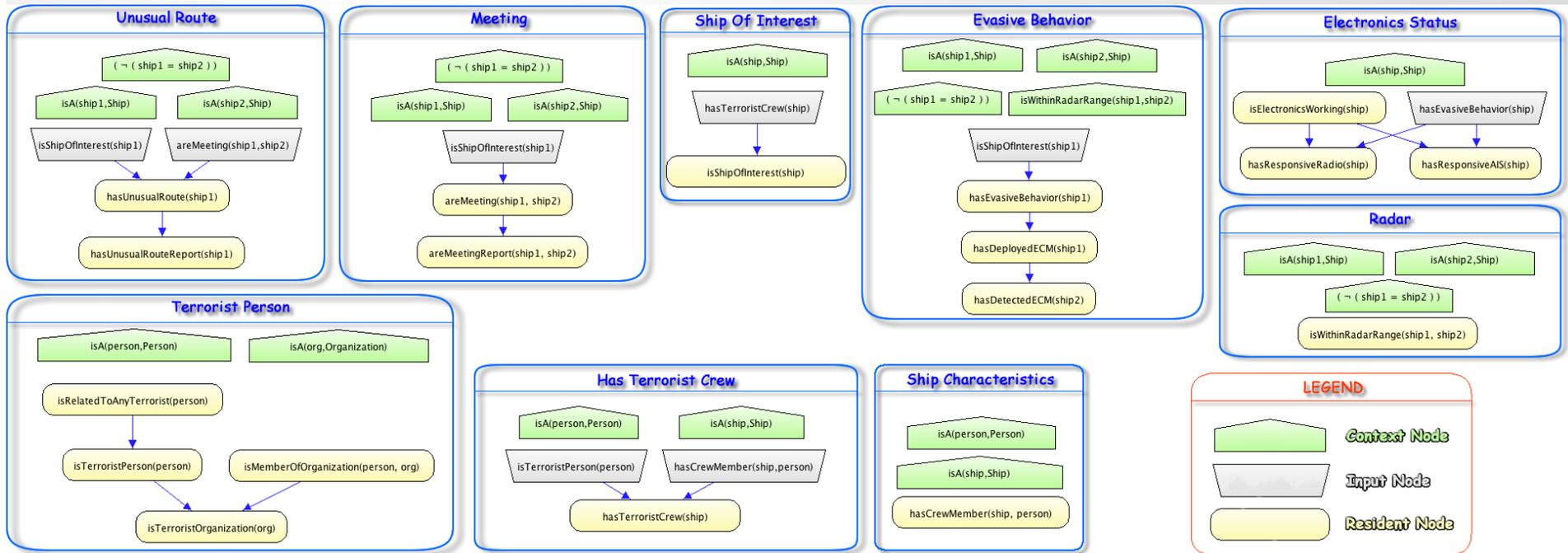
IsTerroristOrganization
if any   if all   else   default   =   clear
&   |   ~   max   min   card
if any person have ( IsTerroristPerson = true ) [
  if any person.org have ( IsMemberOfOrganization = true ) [
    true = .9,
    false = .1
  ] else [
    true = .001,
    false = .999
  ]
] else [
  true = .001,
  false = .999
]
  
```



# Entities, Attributes, Relations



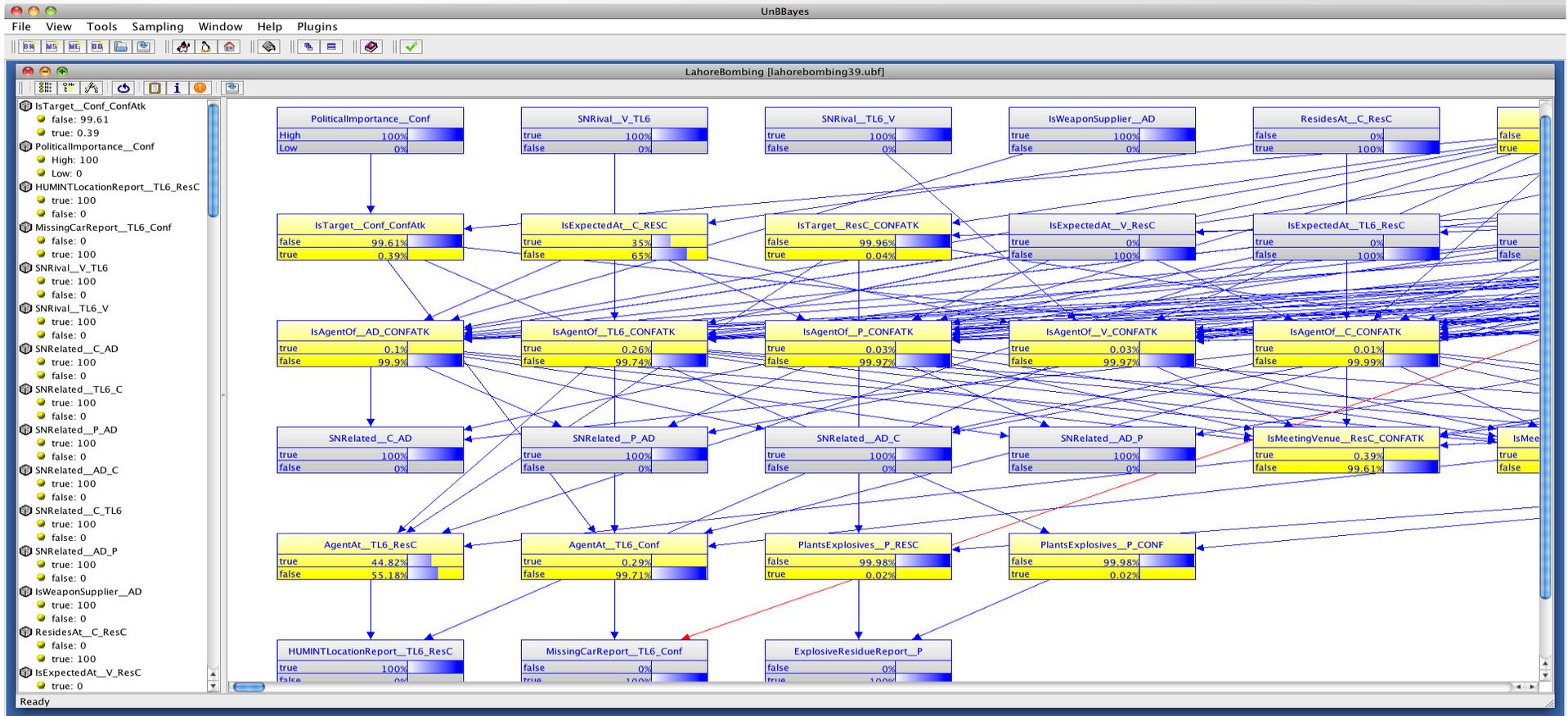
# PO for Identifying Ship-of-Interest



Built in UnBBayes-MEBN  
open source PR-OWL tool

Matsumoto, S.; Carvalho, R.; Ladeira, M.; Costa, P.; Santos, L.; Silva, D., Onishi, M.; and Machado, E. (2011) [UnBBayes: a Java Framework for Probabilistic Models in AI](#), In Java in Academia and Research, Ke Cai (ed.). iConcept Press, Ltd. ISBN 978-0980733082.

# Situation-Specific Bayesian Network



Constructed using UnBBayes-MEBN

# PR-OWL $\leftrightarrow$ OWL ?

- SuspiciousBehavior
  - AggressiveBehavior
  - ErraticBehavior
  - EvasiveBehavior
- MaritimeTransport
  - Combatant
  - FishingVessel
  - MerchantVessel
  - PersonalWatercraft
  - ShipOfInterest
- Organization

Object property hierarchy: Data property hierarchy

Object property hierarchy: hasBehavior

- hasBehavior
- hasCrewMember
- hasFlagged
- hasMember

Description: ShipOfInterest

Equivalent classes +

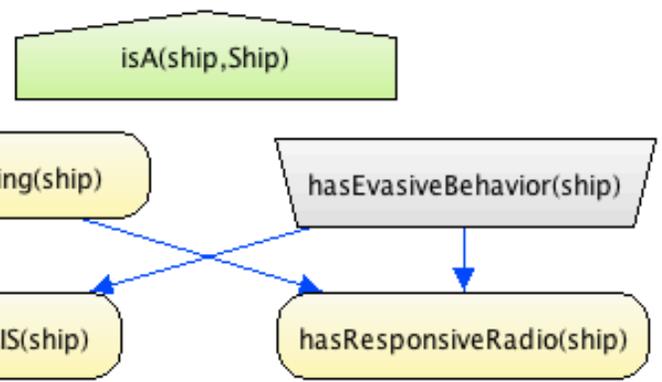
● MaritimeTransport and hasBehavior some SuspiciousBehavior

Superclasses +

● Maritime

Inherited anonymous

- travelsTo
- hasBehavior
- isFlagged
- carriesCar
- hasCrewM
- hasCrewM



Description: ship1

Types +

- MerchantVessel

Same individuals +

Different individuals +

Property assertions: ship1

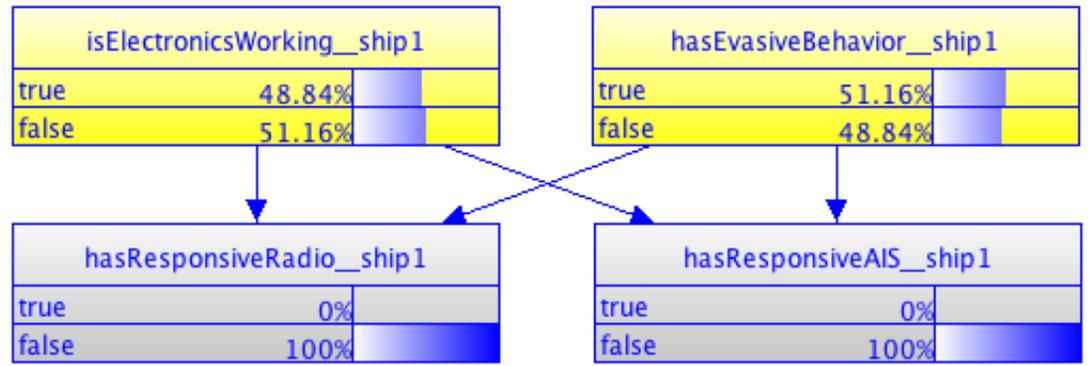
Object property assertions +

Data property assertions +

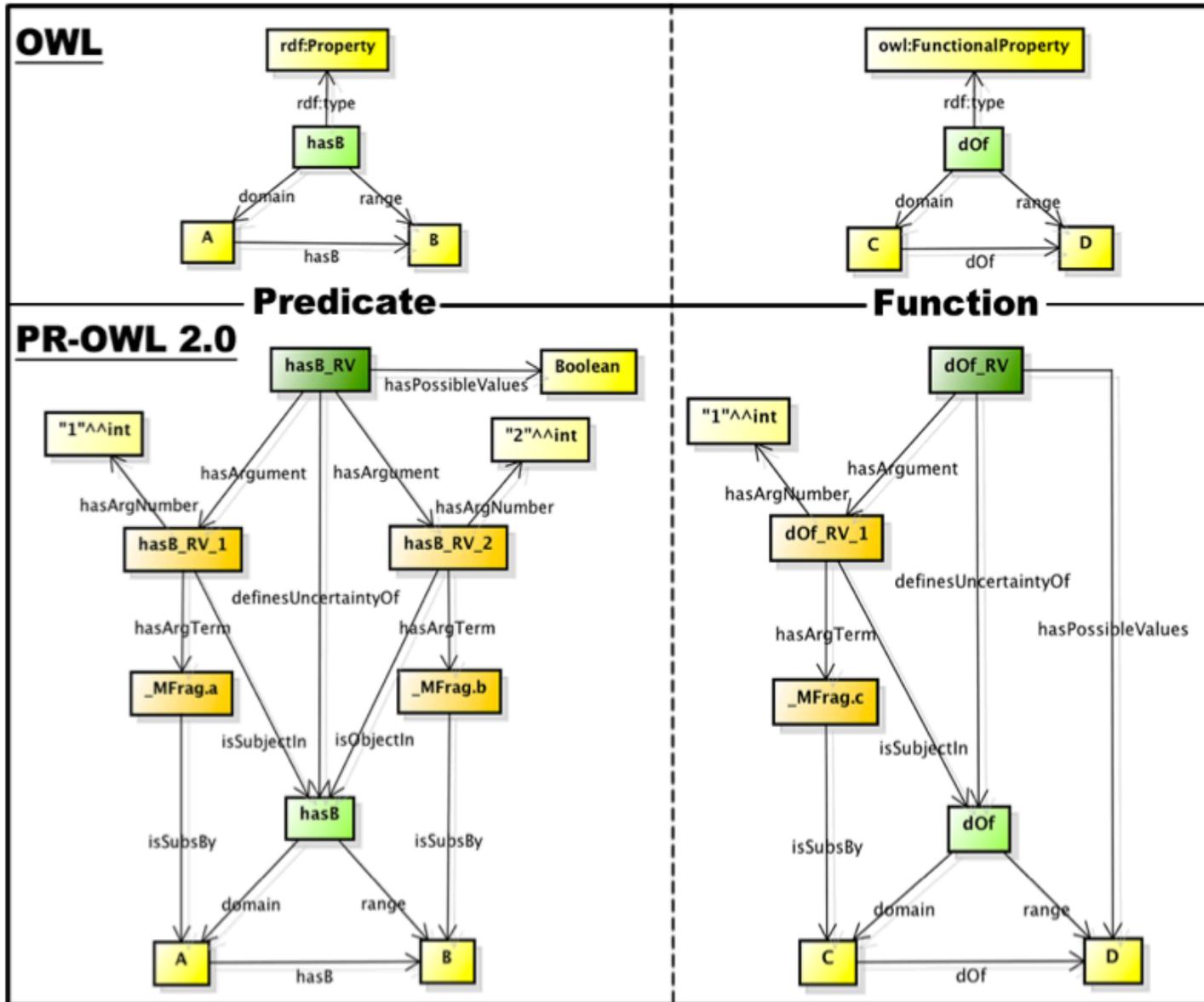
- hasResponsiveAIS false
- hasResponsiveRadio false

Negative object property assertions +

Negative data property assertions +



# Mapping PR-OWL $\leftrightarrow$ OWL



# PR-OWL 2 in UnBBayes

The screenshot shows the UnBBayes software interface for editing an ontology. The main window displays a graph of the 'ShipSensor\_MF' ontology. A red dashed arrow labeled 'drag-and-drop' points from the 'hasSensor' property in the left-hand 'MTheory Tree' to the 'hasSensor(ship)' node in the graph. The graph shows a hierarchy of nodes: 'isA(ship,Ship)' at the top, followed by 'hasAAWSensor(ship)', 'hasTowedArraySonar(ship)', 'hasNavRadar(ship)', and 'hasHullSonar(ship)', all of which point to 'hasFCRadar(ship)'. 'hasFCRadar(ship)' and 'hasHullSonar(ship)' both point to 'hasSensor(ship)'.

# PR-OWL 2 Case Study

**Overall Goal:** *Given uncertain or absent attribute information about a specific ship, what is the most likely European warship class that satisfies these attributes?*

**1. Query:** What is the type of warship?

a) **Evidence:** Identify the size of the ship;

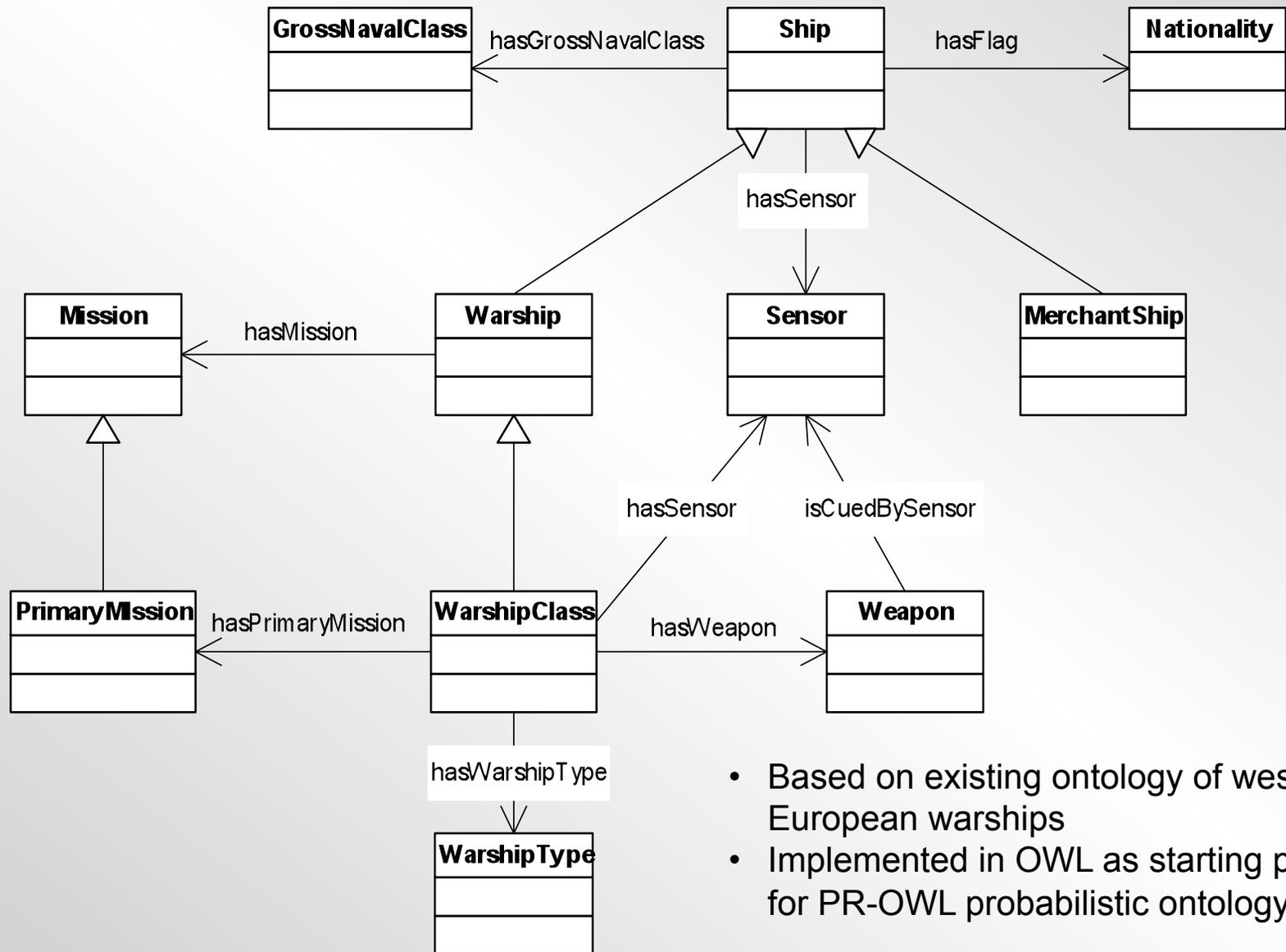
b) **Evidence:** Confirm the ship is a warship;

c) **Evidence:** Identify the primary mission of the ship based on its weapons and sensors.

**2. Query:** What nation has flagged the ship?

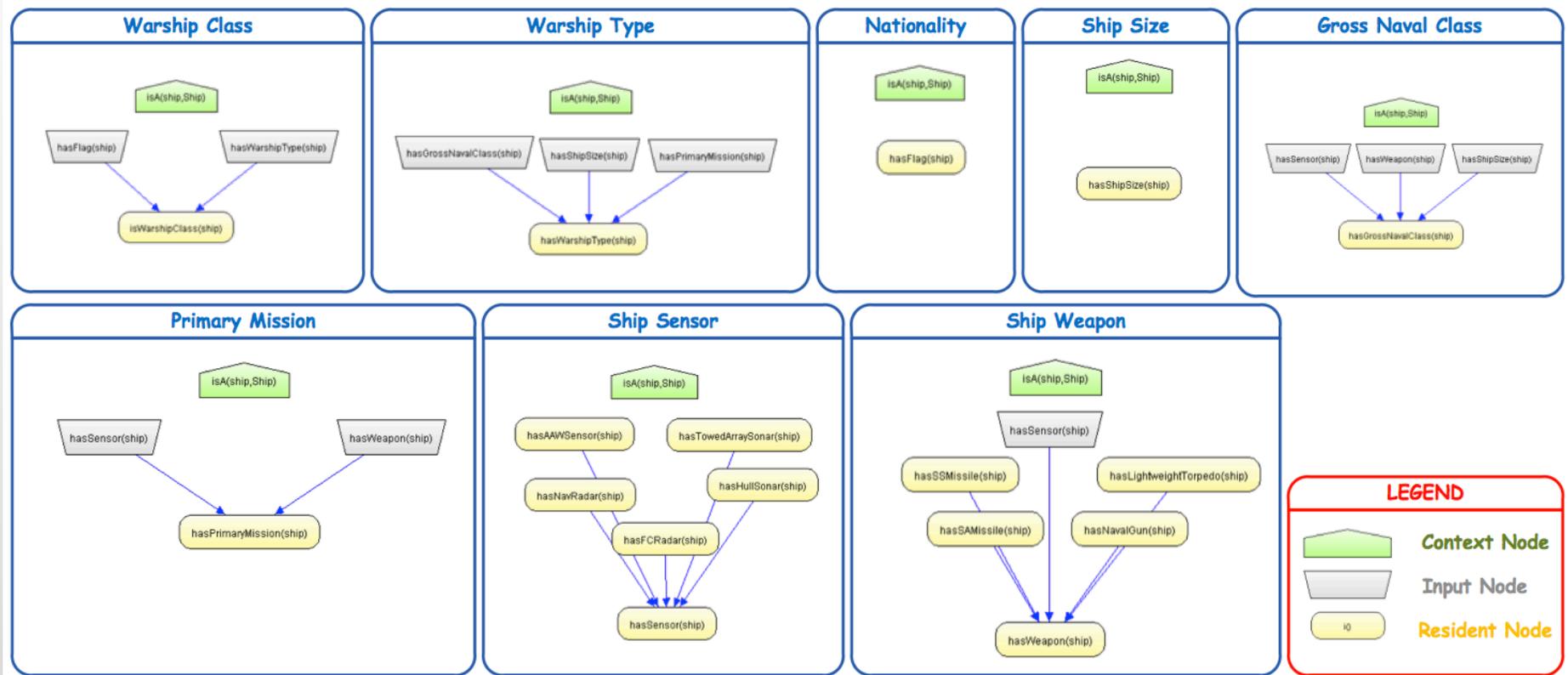
a) **Evidence:** Identify the nation under which the ship is registered.

# Entities and Relationships



- Based on existing ontology of western European warships
- Implemented in OWL as starting point for PR-OWL probabilistic ontology

# PO for Identifying Warship Class



- Added uncertainty to properties of OWL ontology
- Probabilities obtained from open source literature and subject-matter expert review

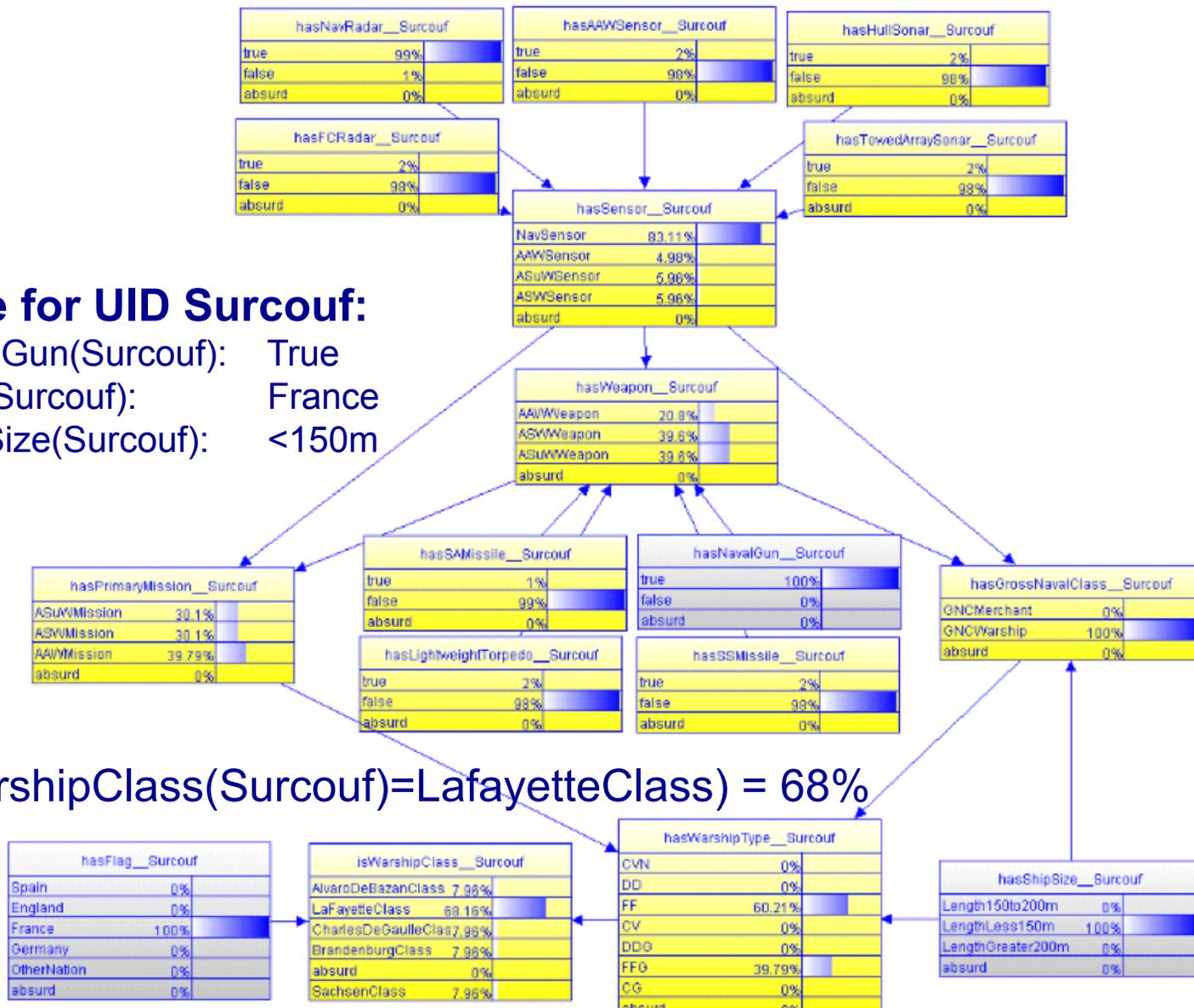
# Situation-Specific Bayesian Network

## Evidence for UID Surcouf:

hasNavalGun(Surcouf): True  
 hasFlag(Surcouf): France  
 hasShipSize(Surcouf): <150m

## Result:

$\Pr(\text{isWarshipClass}(\text{Surcouf})=\text{LafayetteClass}) = 68\%$



# Scalability

- **The bad news:** worst case tractability of logic + probability is, of course, undecidable
- **The good news:** highly scalable algorithms exist for restricted (but useful) classes of problems
- **The research frontier:** characterizing classes of problems and their scalability properties
- **The applications frontier:** learning what works and implementing it

# Conclusion

- Technology for semantically aware uncertainty management is essential
- Probabilistic ontologies provide this capability
- PR-OWL 2 can represent uncertainty about properties in OWL ontologies
- A case study in maritime domain awareness illustrates how to enhance an existing domain ontology with uncertainty information



The French Frigate *Surcouf*  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surcouf\\_\(F711\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surcouf_(F711))