Abstract

This document presents the RDF representation of WSML version 1.0, called WSML/RDF. A particular WSML description is an RDF graph which uses a vocabulary defined in an RDFS ontology. WSML descriptions are generally represented as part-whole hierarchies.

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Acknowledgements
The standard representation of information on the Semantic Web is RDF. Therefore, it is advantageous to represent WSML descriptions as RDF graphs; e.g., reducing existing RDF tools, integrating various descriptions, or extending the WSML syntax in ways not foreseen by the specification.

This document specifies WSML/RDF, which is an RDFS description of the vocabulary of WSML version 1.0 [WSML]. WSML descriptions can be represented using RDF graphs which use this vocabulary. There is a straightforward correspondence between the abstract syntax of WSML [WSML-Semantics] and WSML/RDF.

2. RDF representation for WSML

Please find the complete RDF Schema for WSML in Appendix A.

Each WSML description (e.g., goal, Web service, ontology, mediator) should be represented using a separate RDF graph, in a separate RDF document, in order to avoid unintended co-references. In addition, RDFS and OWL ontologies which are referenced from WSML descriptions must be represented using separate graphs as well, again avoiding unintended co-references between identifiers in the graphs.

In the remainder of the chapter, wsml stands for the namespace http://www.wsmo.org/wsml/wsml-syntax#, rdf stands for the namespace http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#, rdfs stands for the namespace http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#, owl stands for the namespace http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#, and xsd stands for the namespace http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#. Finally, prefix:localname stands for the concatenation of the namespace and the local name.

Annotations in WSML are represented as ordinary triples in RDF. Additionally, for each annotation ann, the following triple must be included in the graph(with rdf and owl denoting the RDF and OWL namespaces, respectively):

```
:ann rdf:type owl:AnnotationProperty .
```

2.1. General structure of WSML/RDF

WSML descriptions group all data related to a particular ontology, Web service, goal or mediator. In the WSML surface syntax this is achieved by grouping all descriptions under the ontology, webService, goal, ggMediator, wgMediator, wwMediator, and ooMediator keywords. The same holds for lower-level entities: concepts in an ontology, for example, group a number of attribute definitions and Web service capabilities group preconditions, postconditions, assumptions and effects. Conceptually, a WSML description can be seen as a part-whole hierarchy. An ontology has as parts the concept, relation, axiom, and instance definitions; in turn, these definitions are part of the ontology. Similarly for Web services, goals and mediators.

In WSML/RDF, WSML descriptions are part-whole hierarchies. For this purpose we use a part-whole ontology inspired by the work of the Semantic Web Best Practices Working Group: http://www.wsmo.org/TR/d32/v0.1/part.owl.

Each ontology, Web service, goal, and mediator is a node in the RDF graph that is connected to all its parts using the relationship hasPart_directly.[1] Figure 1 shows part of the part-whole hierarchy.
Figure 1. WSML Descriptions as part-whole hierarchy

In some cases it is necessary to disambiguate between different parts of a whole; it is not possible to use the hasPart property for all parts of a whole. This is for example the case for the preconditions, postconditions, assumptions and effects of a capability. For example, one axiom may be a precondition of one capability and a postcondition of another capability. For this reason, we define sub-properties of hasPart directly, namely hasPrecondition, hasPostcondition, hasAssumption, and hasEffect.

Logical expressions defined in axioms represented as:

- XML literals [to be defined in WSML/XML] or
- plain literals, using the WSML surface syntax, defined in [WSML], Section 2.8.

The WSML top-level entities ontology, goal, webService, and mediator correspond to RDFS classes. These RDFS classes, together with the properties which can be used in combination with these classes, are listed in Tables 1 and 2. These classes share the same superclass wsml:TopLevelElement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>WSML entity</th>
<th>Has parts</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wsml:TopLevelElement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Superclass for all WSML top-level elements. The WSML variant is indicated using the property wsml:variant. Imported ontologies and used mediators are indicated using the wsml:importsOntology and wsml:usesMediator properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:Ontology</td>
<td>ontology (2.3)</td>
<td>wsml:Concept, wsml:Relation, wsml:RelationInstance, wsml:Axiom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:Goal</td>
<td>Goal (2.5)</td>
<td>wsml:Capability, wsml:Interface, wsml:NonFunctionalProperty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:WebService</td>
<td>WebService (2.7)</td>
<td>wsml:Capability, wsml:Interface, wsml:NonFunctionalProperty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:Mediator</td>
<td>(2.6)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Source, target, and used service indicated through the properties wsml:source, wsml:target, and wsml:usesService, respectively.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Classes for top-level elements of WSML/RDF
Table 2. Properties for top-level elements of WSML/RDF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>WSML entity</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wsml:variant</td>
<td>wsmlVariant (2.2.1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use one of the standard URIs for WSML variants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:importsOntology</td>
<td>importsOntology (2.2.3)</td>
<td>wsml:Ontology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:usesMediator</td>
<td>usesMediator (2.2.3)</td>
<td>wsml:Mediator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2. IRIs and data values

As can be seen from [WSML], Section 2.1.2, there are three kinds of identifiers in WSML:

- IRIs can be used directly in the RDF representation
- Data values are translated to typed XML literals in RDF, according to [WSML], Appendix C.1. For example, \_date(2005,12,2) is translated to "2005-12-02"^^xs:date, assuming xs stands for the XML Schema datatype namespace.
- Unnumbered anonymous identifiers are represented using unique new blank nodes.

Blank nodes in RDF can be seen as existentially quantified variables, whereas anonymous identifiers in WSML can be seen as fresh constant symbols; similar to the notion of skolem constants. This apparent discrepancy between the semantics of blank nodes and the semantics of anonymous identifiers does not cause problems, because the RDF graph is merely a structural representation of the WSML description.

2.3. Ontologies

Table 3 describes the different classes used for representing entities in WSML ontologies. The section on the WSML specification [WSML] which describes the particular WSML entity is mentioned in parenthesis. The parts comprising the whole are listed in the 3rd column.

Table 4 lists the properties one can use in ontology definitions. In case there are several classes mentioned in the domain or range of a property, separated with a comma ',', these should be interpreted disjunctively, i.e., the domain (range) is a member of one of these classes, but not necessarily all. Notice that it is not possible to specify disjunctive domains and ranges in RDFS. Therefore, disjunctive domains and ranges are not explicitly specified in the RDFS ontology in Appendix A.

Table 3. Classes for ontologies in WSML/RDF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>WSML entity</th>
<th>Has parts</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wsml:Concept</td>
<td>concept (2.3.1)</td>
<td>wsml:attributeDefinition</td>
<td>is a subclass of rdfs:Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:Relation</td>
<td>relation (2.3.2)</td>
<td>rdf:List of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wsml:parameterDefinition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rdfs:Resource</td>
<td>instance (2.3.4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:RelationInstance</td>
<td>relationInstance</td>
<td>rdf:List of rdfs:Resource</td>
<td>A relationInstance has a (single) rdfs:List of values, the ordered list of parameter values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2.3.4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:Axiom</td>
<td>axiom (2.3.4)</td>
<td></td>
<td>The logical expression, either as plain or XML literal, is linked to the axiom via rdfs:isDefinedBy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:AttributeDefinition</td>
<td>(2.3.1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>An attribute definition is part of a concept and has an associated attribute, an possibly range restrictions and min/max cardinalities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:ReflexiveAttributeDefinition</td>
<td>(2.3.1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>A reflexive attribute definition. This is a rdfs:subClassOf attributeDefinition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>WSML entity</td>
<td>Has parts</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:SymmetricAttributeDefinition</td>
<td>(2.3.1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>A symmetric attribute definition. This is a rdfs:subClassOf attributeDefinition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:TransitiveAttributeDefinition</td>
<td>(2.3.1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>A transitive attribute definition. This is a rdfs:subClassOf attributeDefinition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:Attribute</td>
<td>(2.3.1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>An attribute is associated with a particular attribute definition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:ParameterDefinition</td>
<td>(2.3.2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>A relation may have a (single) rdf:List of parameter definitions, each restricted with the property wsml:ofType or wsml:impliesType.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>WSML entity</th>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wsml:hasAttributeDefinition</td>
<td>wsml:Concept</td>
<td>wsml:AttributeDefinition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:forAttribute</td>
<td>wsml:AttributeDefinition</td>
<td>wsml:Attribute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:ofType</td>
<td>ofType (2.3.1)</td>
<td>wsml:AttributeDefinition, wsml:ParameterDefinition</td>
<td>wsml:Concept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:impliesType</td>
<td>impliesType (2.3.1)</td>
<td>wsml:AttributeDefinition, wsml:ParameterDefinition</td>
<td>wsml:Concept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:maxCardinality</td>
<td>(2.3.1)</td>
<td>wsml:AttributeDefinition</td>
<td>xsd:nonNegativeInteger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:minCardinality</td>
<td>(2.3.1)</td>
<td>wsml:AttributeDefinition</td>
<td>xsd:nonNegativeInteger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:inverseOf</td>
<td>inverseOf (2.3.1)</td>
<td>wsml:AttributeDefinition</td>
<td>wsml:Attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:arity</td>
<td>(2.3.2)</td>
<td>wsml:Relation</td>
<td>xsd:nonNegativeInteger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:subRelationOf</td>
<td>subRelationOf (2.3.2)</td>
<td>wsml:Relation</td>
<td>wsml:Relation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. Properties for ontologies in WSML/RDF

**Example 2.1** Given the following WSML ontology:

```xml
<wsmlVariant _="http://www.wsmo.org/wsml/wsml-syntax/wsml-flight"
namespace { _="http://example.org/bookOntology#",
    dc _="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/",
    xsd _="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#"}
on ontology _="http://example.org/amazonOntology"
    nonFunctionalProperties
dc#title hasValue "Example Book ontology"
dc#description hasValue "Example ontology about books and shopping carts"
endNonFunctionalProperties
    concept book
title ofType xsd#string
    hasAuthor ofType author
concept author subConceptOf person
    authorOf inverseOf(hasAuthor) ofType book
concept cart
    nonFunctionalProperties
dc#description hasValue "A shopping cart has exactly one id and zero or more items, which are books."
endNonFunctionalProperties
    id ofType (1) _string
    items ofType book
instance crimeAndPunishment memberOf book
    title hasValue "Crime and Punishment"
    hasAuthor hasValue dostoyevsky
relation authorship(impliesType author, impliesType document)
    nonFunctionalProperties
dc#relation hasValue authorshipFromAuthor
```

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endNonFunctionalProperties

axiom authorshipFromAuthor
definedBy
  authorship(?x,?y) :- ?x[authorOf hasValue ?y] memberOf author.

The WSML/RDF representation is the following (using N3 notation):

@prefix : <http://example.org/bookOntology#>.
@prefix dc: <http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/>.
@prefix wsml: <http://www.wsmo.org/wsml/wsml-syntax#>.
@prefix part-whole: <http://www.w3.org/2001/sw/BestPractices/OEP/SimplePartWhole/part.owl#>.
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>.
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>.
@prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#>.

<http://example.org/amazonOntology>
  rdf:type wsml:Ontology;
  dc:title "Example Book ontology";
  dc:description "Example ontology about books and shopping carts".
  dc:title rdf:type owl:AnnotationProperty.
  dc:description rdf:type owl:AnnotationProperty.

<http://example.org/bookOntology>
  part-whole:hasPart_directly :book;
  part-whole:hasPart_directly :author;
  part-whole:hasPart_directly :cart;
  part-whole:hasPart_directly :crimeAndPunishment;
  part-whole:hasPart_directly :authorship;
  part-whole:hasPart_directly :authorshipFromAuthor.

:book
  rdf:type wsml:Concept;
  part-whole:hasPart_directly _:title;
  part-whole:hasPart_directly _:hasAuthor.

_:title
  rdf:type wsml:AttributeDefinition;
  wsml:forAttribute :title;
  wsml:ofType xsd:string.

_:hasAuthor
  rdf:type wsml:AttributeDefinition;
  wsml:forAttribute :hasAuthor;
  wsml:ofType :author.

:author
  rdf:type wsml:Concept;
  rdfs:subClassOf :person;
  part-whole:hasPart_directly _:authorOf.

_:authorOf
  rdf:type wsml:AttributeDefinition;
  wsml:forAttribute :authorOf;
  wsml:ofType :book;
  wsml:inverseOf :hasAuthor.

:cart
  rdf:type wsml:Concept;
  dc:description "A shopping cart has exactly one id
  and zero or more items, which are books."
  part-whole:hasPart_directly _:id;
2.4. Goals and Web Services

Tables 5 and 6, respectively, describe the classes and properties used for goals and web services in WSML/RDF.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>WSML entity</th>
<th>Has parts</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wsml:Capability</td>
<td>capability (2.4.1)</td>
<td>wsml:Axiom, wsml:NonFunctionalProperty</td>
<td>The parts of the capability, namely the axioms, are subdivided into preconditions, postconditions, assumptions and effects by the use of the properties wsml:hasPrecondition, wsml:hasPostcondition, wsml:hasAssumption, and wsml:hasEffect, respectively. Each of the shared variables is one of the values of the wsml:sharedVariable property. Variables are alphanumeric strings preceded with a question mark &quot;?&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:Interface</td>
<td>interface (2.4.2)</td>
<td>wsml:Choreography, wsml:Orchestration, wsml:NonFunctionalProperty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:NonFunctionalProperty</td>
<td>nonFunctionalProperty (2.4.3)</td>
<td></td>
<td>A nonfunctional property has exactly one of a value or a variable, and a number of logical expressions, which are referred to using the properties wsml:hasValue, wsml:sharedVariable, and rdfs:isDefinedBy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:Orchestration</td>
<td>orchestration (2.4.2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Orchestrations are external to WSML.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:Choreography</td>
<td>choreography (2.4.2)</td>
<td>wsml:StateSignature, wsml:TransitionRule</td>
<td>Annotations, imported ontologies, and used mediators are referenced in the usual way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:StateSignature</td>
<td>stateSignature (2.4.2)</td>
<td>wsml:Mode</td>
<td>Annotations, imported ontologies, and used mediators are referenced in the usual way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:Mode</td>
<td>(2.4.2)</td>
<td>wsml:Mode</td>
<td>Mode of a concept or relation in the state signature of a choreography. Type of a mode is indicated through membership of exactly one of wsml:StaticMode, wsml:InMode, wsml:OutMode, wsml:SharedMode, and wsml:ControlledMode. The concept or relation to which the mode refers is indicated through the wsml:forConcept or wsml:forRelation property, respectively. The groundings to which the mode refers are indicated through the wsml:hasGrounding property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:StaticMode</td>
<td>static (2.4.2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:InMode</td>
<td>in (2.4.2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:OutMode</td>
<td>out (2.4.2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:SharedMode</td>
<td>shared (2.4.2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:ControlledMode</td>
<td>controlled (2.4.2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:TransitionRule</td>
<td>transitionRules (2.4.2)</td>
<td>wsml:TransitionRule, variables (alphanumeric strings preceded with &quot;?&quot;),</td>
<td>The type of a transition rule is indicated through membership of exactly one of wsml:IfRule,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>WSML entity</td>
<td>Has parts</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:ifRule</td>
<td>if (2.4.2)</td>
<td>logical expressions, wsml:TransitionRule</td>
<td>logical expressions, wsml:TransitionRule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:ForallRule</td>
<td>forall (2.4.2)</td>
<td>variables (alphanumeric strings preceded with &quot;?&quot;), logical expressions, wsml:TransitionRule</td>
<td>logical expressions, wsml:TransitionRule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:ChooseRule</td>
<td>choose (2.4.2)</td>
<td>variables (alphanumeric strings preceded with &quot;?&quot;), logical expressions, wsml:TransitionRule</td>
<td>logical expressions, wsml:TransitionRule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:PipedRule</td>
<td>shared (2.4.2)</td>
<td>wsml:TransitionRule</td>
<td>logical expressions, wsml:TransitionRule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:AddRule</td>
<td>add (2.4.2)</td>
<td>logical expression (one wsml fact)</td>
<td>logical expression (one wsml fact)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:DeleteRule</td>
<td>delete (2.4.2)</td>
<td>logical expression (one wsml fact)</td>
<td>logical expression (one wsml fact)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6. Properties for goal and web services in WSML/RDF

2.5. Mediators

Tables 7 and 6, respectively, describe the classes and properties used for mediators in WSML/RDF.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>WSML entity</th>
<th>Has parts</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wsml:OOOMediator</td>
<td>ooMediator (2.6.1)</td>
<td>Sub-class of wsml:Mediator</td>
<td>Sub-class of wsml:Mediator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:WWMediator</td>
<td>wwMediator (2.6.3)</td>
<td>Sub-class of wsml:Mediator</td>
<td>Sub-class of wsml:Mediator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:GGMediator</td>
<td>ggMediator (2.6.3)</td>
<td>Sub-class of wsml:Mediator</td>
<td>Sub-class of wsml:Mediator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:WGMediator</td>
<td>wgMediator (2.6.4)</td>
<td>Sub-class of wsml:Mediator</td>
<td>Sub-class of wsml:Mediator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7. Classes for mediators in WSML/RDF
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>WSML entity</th>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wsml:source</td>
<td>source (2.6)</td>
<td>wsml:Mediator</td>
<td>wsml:Mediator, wsml:Ontology, wsml:Goal, wsml:WebService</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:target</td>
<td>source (2.6)</td>
<td>wsml:Mediator</td>
<td>wsml:Mediator, wsml:Ontology, wsml:Goal, wsml:WebService</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wsml:usesService</td>
<td>usesService (2.6)</td>
<td>wsml:Mediator</td>
<td>wsml:Mediator, wsml:Goal, wsml:WebService</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8. Properties for mediators in WSML/RDF
Appendix A. The RDFS ontology for WSML/RDF

The complete RDF Schema for WSML can also be found here.

<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<!DOCTYPE rdf:RDF [
  <!ENTITY rdf  'http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#'>
  <!ENTITY wsml 'http://www.wsmo.org/wsml/wsml-syntax#'>
  <!ENTITY wsmo 'http://www.wsmo.org/TR/d2/#'>
  <!ENTITY rdfs 'http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#'>
  <!ENTITY xsd  'http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#'>
  <!ENTITY owl  'http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#'>
  <!ENTITY dc   'http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/'>
  <!ENTITY part-whole 'http://www.wsmo.org/TR/d32/v0.1/part.owl#'>
]
><rdf:RDF xmlns:rdf="&rdf;"
  xmlns:wsml="&wsml;"
  xmlns:rdfs="&rdfs;"
  xmlns:wsmo="&wsmo;"
  xmlns:dc="&dc;"
  xmlns:owl="&owl;"
  xmlns:part-whole="&part-whole;"
  xml:base="http://www.wsmo.org/wsml/wsml-syntax">
  <owl:Ontology rdf:about=""/>
  <rdfs:isDefinedBy rdf:resource="http://www.wsmo.org/TR/d16/d16.1/v1.0/" />
  <rdfs:isDefinedBy rdf:resource="http://www.wsmo.org/TR/d16/d16.3/v1.0/" />
  <rdfs:comment>
  This ontology is a vocabulary definition for the RDF representation of WSML descriptions, i.e.,
  WSML ontologies, goals, Web services, and mediators. Several such descriptions may occur in one graph.
  However, one must be aware of the co-reference between the definitions in the various descriptions; there
  is no such co-reference in the surface syntax of WSML.
  Note that WSML descriptions may import RDFS or OWL ontologies. Such RDFS or OWL ontologies must be
  represented using separate RDF graphs to avoid co-reference issues.
  In the definition of the WSML vocabulary, we reuse the following vocabularies:
  RDF: http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#
  RDFS: http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#
  XSD: http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#
  OWL: http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#
  DC (Dublin Core): http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/
  Part-Whole relations (from the SWBP WG): http://www.wsmo.org/TR/d32/v0.1/part.owl#
  see also: http://www.w3.org/2001/sw/BestPractices/OEP/SimplePartWhole/
  Annotations are captured using owl:AnnotationProperty. Each annotation attribute has to be of
  rdf:type owl:AnnotationProperty
  Note that this ontology was written in the spirit of RDF: any RDF processor may use the statements which
  it can work with and will ignore all statements it cannot work with. For example, in case the RDF processor
  cannot deal with owl:sameAs, it will not. This ontology was explicitly not constructed to fall inside any
  of the species of OWL, although it necessarily falls inside OWL Full, since every RDF graph is
  a valid OWL Full ontology.
  <rdfs:comment>
  <owl:versionInfo>$Date: 2008-08-08 11:22:52 $</owl:versionInfo>
  </owl:Ontology>

  <!-- WSML top-level entities -->
  <rdfs:Class rdf:ID="TopLevelElement"
    rdfs:label="WSML Top-Level Element">
    <rdfs:comment>
    Top level elements are those things which have a variant associated with them.
The top level elements are ontologies, goals, Web services, mediators, interfaces, and capabilities.

Imported ontologies and used mediators are indicated using the wsml:importsOntology and wsml:usesMediator properties.

---

An ontology can be seen as a part-whole hierarchy. An ontology (whole) has parts concepts, relations, axioms and relation instances. A concept (whole) has parts attribute definitions.

Note that an ontology may also have annotations. Annotations are RDF triples, where the subject is the identifier of the resource to be annotated (e.g. an ontology), the predicate is the annotation property, and the object is the value. Additionally, the annotation property has to be declared to be of rdf:type owl:AnnotationProperty.

It is related to owl:ontology, but not the same, nor equivalent, because there are many ontologies which are wsml ontologies, but not OWL ontologies (e.g. nonmonotonic ontologies).

This class is the class of WSML ontologies, i.e., ontologies written using the WSML ontology language. It is also possible to use RDFS and OWL ontologies in WSML Web service descriptions. However, such ontologies must reside in separate graphs to avoid ambiguity.

Note that, although some RDFS vocabulary is used in WSML ontologies and WSML vocabulary is related to the RDFS and OWL vocabularies, the semantics of WSML ontologies is not defined as an extension of either RDFS or OWL. Therefore, the RDF representation of WSML ontologies is merely a structural description. For a description of the semantics of WSML ontologies please refer to http://www.wsmo.org/TR/d16/d16.3/v1.0/.

---

A web service can be seen as a part-whole hierarchy. A web service (whole) has parts (at most one) capability and (possibly multiple) interfaces and nonfunctional properties.

---

A goal can be seen as a part-whole hierarchy. A goal (whole) has parts (at most one) capability and (possibly multiple) interfaces and nonfunctional properties.

---

A mediator can be seen as a part-whole hierarchy. A mediator (whole) has parts (possibly multiple) nonfunctional properties.

A mediator may have a source and multiple targets and may use a service for its implementation; these are indicated through the properties wsml:source, wsml:target, and wsml:usesService, respectively. Annotations, imported ontologies, and used mediators are referenced in the usual way.
<dfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="#TopLevelElement"/>
</dfs:Class>

<dfs:Property rdf:ID="importsOntology"
    rdfs:label="importsOntology">
    <dfs:comment>
        Any WSML entity (goal, webService, ontology, mediator, interface, capability,
        choreography) may import WSML, RDFS, or OWL ontologies in order to reuse vocabularies.
        This property is a super property of the owl:imports property.
    </dfs:comment>
</dfs:Property>

<dfs:Property rdf:ID="variant"
    rdfs:label="variant">
    <dfs:comment>
        A WSML entity (goal, webService, mediator, ontology) may have a WSML variant associated with it.
        Defined values:
        http://www.wsmo.org/wsml/wsml-syntax/wsml-full
        http://www.wsmo.org/wsml/wsml-syntax/wsml-rule
        http://www.wsmo.org/wsml/wsml-syntax/wsml-flight
        http://www.wsmo.org/wsml/wsml-syntax/wsml-dl
        http://www.wsmo.org/wsml/wsml-syntax/wsml-core

        In case the same ontology, goal, etc. has different variants associated with it,
        the highest variant is chosen.
    </dfs:comment>
</dfs:Property>

<dfs:Property rdf:ID="usesMediator"
    rdfs:label="usesMediator">
    <dfs:comment>Any WSML entity may use a mediator.</dfs:comment>
</dfs:Property>

<!-- Ontologies -->

<dfs:Class rdf:ID="Attribute"
    rdfs:label="Attribute">
    <dfs:comment>An attribute is a specific type of rdf:Property.</dfs:comment>
</dfs:Class>

<dfs:Class rdf:ID="AttributeDefinition"
    rdfs:label="AttributeDefinition">
    <dfs:comment>A concept may have a number of attribute definitions. An attribute definition consists of an attribute and possible inverse attribute, and maximal and minimal cardinality definitions.</dfs:comment>
    <dc:relation>&owl;Restriction</dc:relation>
</dfs:Class>

<dfs:Class rdf:ID="ReflexiveAttributeDefinition"
    rdfs:label="ReflexiveAttributeDefinition">
    <dfs:comment>Reflexive attribute definition</dfs:comment>
</dfs:Class>

<dfs:Class rdf:ID="SymmetricAttributeDefinition"
    rdfs:label="SymmetricAttributeDefinition">
    <dfs:comment>Symmetric attribute definition</dfs:comment>
</dfs:Class>

<dfs:Class rdf:ID="TransitiveAttributeDefinition"
    rdfs:label="TransitiveAttributeDefinition">
    <dfs:comment>Transitive attribute definition</dfs:comment>
</dfs:Class>
A concept has zero or more attribute definitions. An attribute definition is associated with one attribute. The attribute value or relation parameter definition is checked to be of the specific type.

Attribute values and relation parameter definitions are inferred to have a particular type. An attribute definition may have a maximal cardinality. If no maximal cardinality is described, there is no constraint on the maximal cardinality.

An attribute definition may have a minimal cardinality. If no minimal cardinality is described, the attribute is optional.

An attribute definition may have an inverse attribute associated with it.
An axiom is an arbitrary logical specification which can be used as part of WSML ontology, but also for the specification of the functionality of web services and goals through capabilities. The logical expression itself is either expressed using the WSML/XML syntax for logical expressions as an XML literal, or using the WSML logical expression syntax, as a plain literal. In either case, the logical expression is linked to the axiom using rdfs:isDefinedBy.

A concept may have a number of attribute definitions associated with it through the hasAttributeDefinition relationship.

A parameter definition consists of a type (ofType/impliesType) for the parameter, either via the property impliesType or ofType. A relation contains a single rdf:list of parameter definitions.

Super-relations are indicated through the wsml:subRelationOf property. The property wsml:hasParameterList is used to associate a list of wsml:ParameterDefinitions with the relation. Note that multiple parameter definitions correspond to multiple definitions, where each definition corresponds to a relation with the same name but possibly a different arity. Alternatively, a relation may have an arity associated with it using the property wsml:hasArity. Note that a relation must have an associated arity or parameter list.

An RDF property can be seen as a specific kind of WSML relation, namely a binary relation.
A relation instance is an actual ground fact which corresponds to a particular relation; it can be seen as a ground atomic formula in predicate calculus.

A relation instance (whole) hasPart an rdf:list of parameter values.

The relation of which a particular wsml:RelationInstance is an instance is indicated using the rdf:type property.

A capability hasPart a a number of nonfunctional properties.

A nonfunctional property has exactly one of a value or a variable, and a number of logical expressions, which are referred to using the properties wsml:hasPrecondition, wsml:hasPostcondition, wsml:hasAssumption, and wsml:sharedVariables.

A capability (whole) hasPart a number of postconditions, preconditions, effects, and assumptions, as well as a list of shared variables, which are referred to using the properties wsml:hasPrecondition, wsml:hasPostcondition, wsml:hasAssumption, and wsml:sharedVariables.
An effect is an axiom which describes conditions which are guaranteed to hold over the state of the world after execution of the service.

A capability or nonfunctional property has a number of variables which are shared across all definitions. By default, all free variables in a logical expression are implicitly universally quantified over this logical expression. Shared variables are free in the logical expression and universally quantified over the entire capability.

Each of the shared variables is one of the values of the wsml:sharedVariable property. Variables are alphanumeric strings preceded with a question mark "?".

An interface (whole) may have a number of nonfunctional properties, choreographies and orchestrations (parts) associated with it. Nonfunctional properties, annotations, imported ontologies, and used mediators are associated with interfaces in the usual way.

A Web Service interface may have an orchestration associated with it.

A choreography (whole) contains one state signature and a number of rules (parts). Annotations, imported ontologies, and used mediators are referenced in the usual way.

A state signature (whole) contains a number of modes (parts). Annotations, imported ontologies, and used mediators are referenced in the usual way.
Mode of a concept or relation in the state signature of a choreography. Type of a mode is indicated through membership of exactly one of wsml:StaticMode, wsml:InMode, wsml:OutMode, wsml:SharedMode, and wsml:ControlledMode. The concept or relation to which the mode refers is indicated through the wsml:forConcept or wsml:forRelation property, respectively. The groundings to which the mode refers are indicated through the wsml:hasGrounding property.

For information about types of modes and grounding see:
http://www.wsmo.org/TR/d14/v1.0/#chorSig
The type of a transition rule is indicated through membership of exactly one of wsml:IfRule, wsml:ForallRule, wsml:ChooseRule, wsml:PipedRule, wsml:AddRule, or wsml:DeleteRule. Depending on the type, a transition rule (whole) contains a logical expression and a number of rules (if rule), a number of variables, a logical expression and a number of rules (forall and choose rule), a number of rules (piped rule), or a logical expression which represents a WSML fact (add or delete rule) (parts).

<!-- Mediators -->

<rdfs:Class rdf:ID="GGMediator"
    rdfs:label="GGMediator">
    <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="#Mediator"/>
</rdfs:Class>

<rdfs:Class rdf:ID="OOMediator"
    rdfs:label="OOMediator">
    <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="#Mediator"/>
</rdfs:Class>

<rdfs:Class rdf:ID="WGMediator"
    rdfs:label="WGMediator">
    <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="#Mediator"/>
</rdfs:Class>

<rdfs:Class rdf:ID="WWMediator"
    rdfs:label="WWMediator">
    <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="#Mediator"/>
</rdfs:Class>

<rdf:Property rdf:ID="target"
    rdfs:label="target">
    <rdfs:comment>A mediator may have one or more targets.</rdfs:comment>
    <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="#Mediator"/>
</rdfs:Property>

<rdf:Property rdf:ID="usesService"
    rdfs:label="usesService">
    <rdfs:comment></rdfs:comment>
</rdfs:Property>
A mediator may use a Web service, goal, or wwMediator for its implementation.
</rdf:comment>
</rdfs:domain rdf:resource="#Mediator"/>
</rdfs:comment>
</rdf:Property>

<rdfs:domain rdf:resource="#Mediator"/>
</rdf:Property>

<!-- Relating the WSML vocabulary to the OWL vocabulary -->
</rdf:Property>
</rdf:Description>
</rdf:RDF>

Appendix B. Serving WSML specifications on the Web

When publishing ontologies on the Web, the namespace of the ontology need not be the same as the URI where the ontology file is located. A namespace URI should be a neutral URI instead, which allows changes in the definition or the language (HTML, WSML or even OWL) in which the ontology is defined, without changing the namespace and thus keeping compatibility. An example neutral URI is http://example.com/ontologies/e-shop which can be contrasted to the following implementation-specific URI http://dev.example.com/ontologies/e-shop/v3.14/e-shop.wsml. Redirection or internal URI rewriting can be used to serve the WSML document from the neutral URI.

The issue of what should be available at the namespace URI is not yet resolved in an agreed standard way, see W3C Technical Architecture Group issue namespaceDocument-8. However, it seems useful to make different content available for different agents, for example a Web browser going to an ontology URI might get the textual HTML page, whereas an automated agent will retrieve the WSML document from the same URI. The separate documents (the HTML description and the WSML ontology) can still have their own separate URIs, but they should be redundantly available at the namespace URI as well.

In [HTTPExamples] the W3C Semantic Web Best Practices and Deployment Working Group drafts a number of techniques for configuring the popular Apache Web server for serving different content to different user agents, depending on the agents’ capabilities represented with the set of accepted media types. These tips can also be followed when serving together the HTML description and the WSML ontology in any of the provided syntaxes (surface or WSML/XML) or in the RDF form presented in this document. The media types in the tips must be changed as follows: files in the surface syntax of WSML should be served under the media type application/x-wsml and WSML/XML files should have the media type application/x-wsml+xml, as specified in [WSML]. Finally WSML/RDF documents should be served using the media type application/rdf+xml (provided RDF/XML is used to serialize the RDF graph).

References


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Footnotes

[1] The part-whole ontology we use has a distinction between hasPart and hasPart_directly. hasPart is a transitive property, and thus we would not be able to infer which part is directly contained in which whole. hasPart_directly is a subproperty of hasPart; thus, for each pair in the hasPart_directly relation is also in the hasPart relation, but it allows us to distinguish direct part-whole containment.