INTEROPERABILITY + SEMANTICS = CHECK!

Smart and Cost Effective Data Modelling and Tools of the Future

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Summary

- Interoperability challenges
- Interoperability case: Student Transcript
- Framework for Semantic Interoperability
- Implementing the Framework:
 - Interoperability workbench







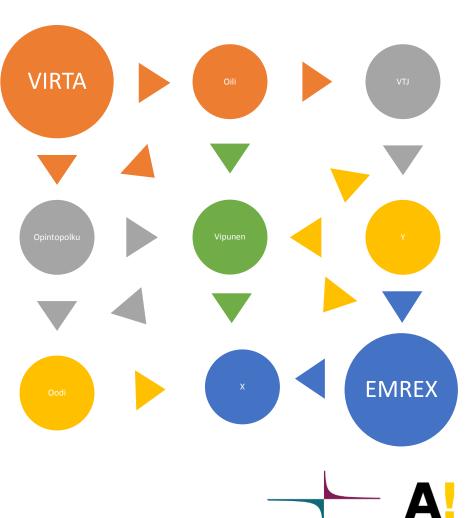
Present – Information chaos

Organisation and application specific documentation

Redefining data models

Point to point Integration

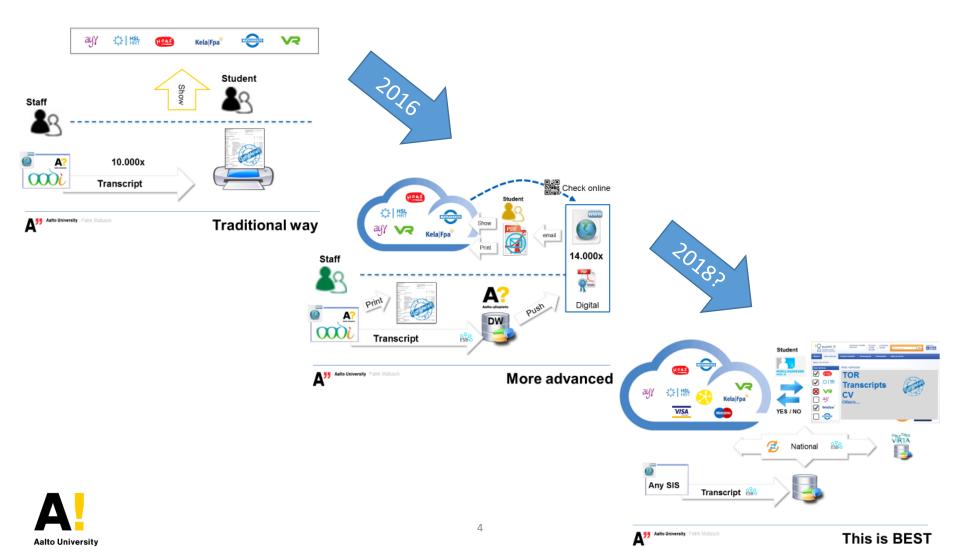
No change management over organisation borders



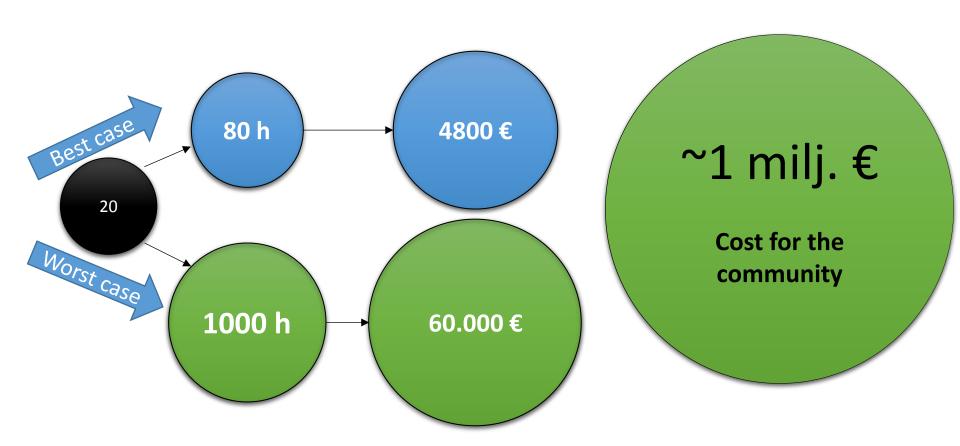




Interoperability CASE: Student Transcript



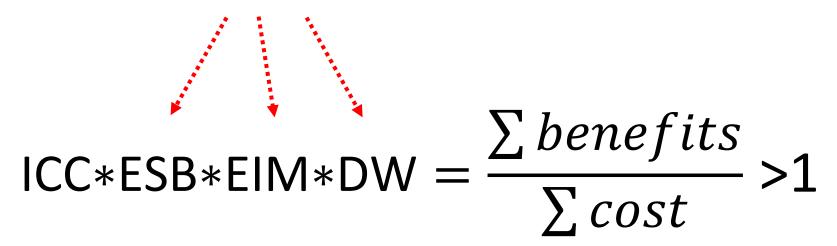
Making data sources semantic interoperable for a DW





Equation for Interoperability

SEMANTIC IMPACT



by Patrik Maltusch @aalto.fi





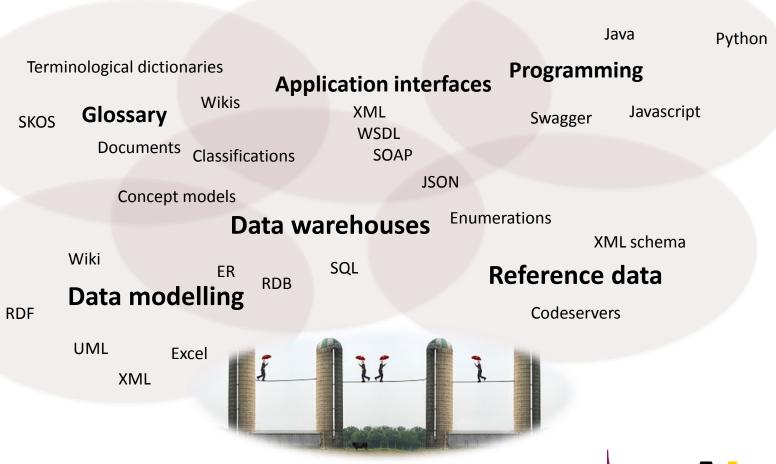
ICC = Integration Competence Center

ESB = Enterprise Service Bus

EIM = Enterprise Information Management

DW = DataWareHouse

Used methods for documenting APIs?

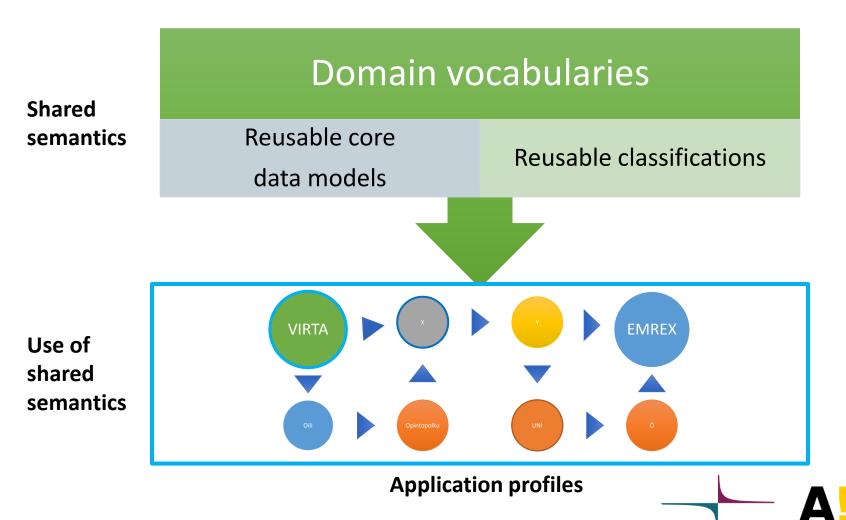








Vision – Data model reuse and uniform documentation





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Application profiles

An Application profile seeks to address the interoperability requirements between systems by:

- retaining conformance with a base standard
- defining new requirements in an open and interoperable manner

<u>Examples of standard Application</u> profiles:

CEN/CWA 15903: Metadata for Learning

Opportunities

CEN/CWA 16132: European Learner Mobility Achievement Information **EMREX AP (2016)**: Report for the recognition of external studies

2000 - Idea of Application Profiles evolved from DESIRE Registry project: "mixing and matching" metadata elements

2003 - Guidelines for creating application profiles (CEN/CWA 14855)

2005 – Guidelines for machinereadable representation .. (CEN/CWA 15248)

2006 - Guidelines building application profiles in e-learning (CEN/CWA 15555)

2008 - Guidelines for Dublin Core Application Profiles

2011 - **2016** – MLR Framework (ISO/IEC 19788-1)

Need for common framework

Shared concepts with the business and IT:

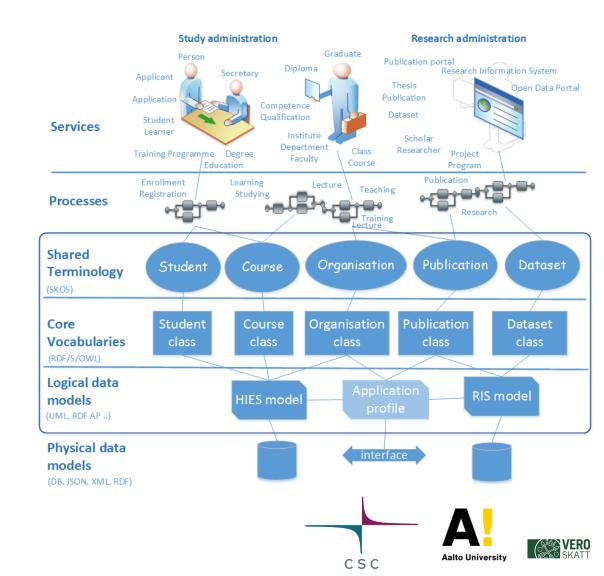
- 1. Well defined concepts
- 2. Unique identifiers
- 3. Machine readable format

Service innovation and data modeling based on business needs:

- 1. Reuse terms and definitions
- 2. Create reusable components
- 3. Focus on the interfaces and integration

Framework for semantic interoperability:

- How to publish core vocabularies
- and application profiles?
- How to reuse standards?
- How to reuse core vocabularies in the implementations?
- How to document the metadata reuse?
- How to document application interfaces?





Semantic interoperability framework

Terminology

- Concepts
- Definitions
- Classifications

Core vocabularies

- Classes
- Attributes
- Associations

Application Profiles

- Context
- Constraints
- Extensions

Common metadata architecture for data modelling:

- Machine readable terminology
- Reusable core vocabularies and core components
- Documented reuse of core components







Interoperability objectives

- Shared metadata models for education and research
- Modular and reusable metadata definitions
- Improve readability and understandability of data models

- Interoperability with international standards
- Promote standard reuse
- Formal and semantic mappings to CEN and ISO standards







Interoperability benefits

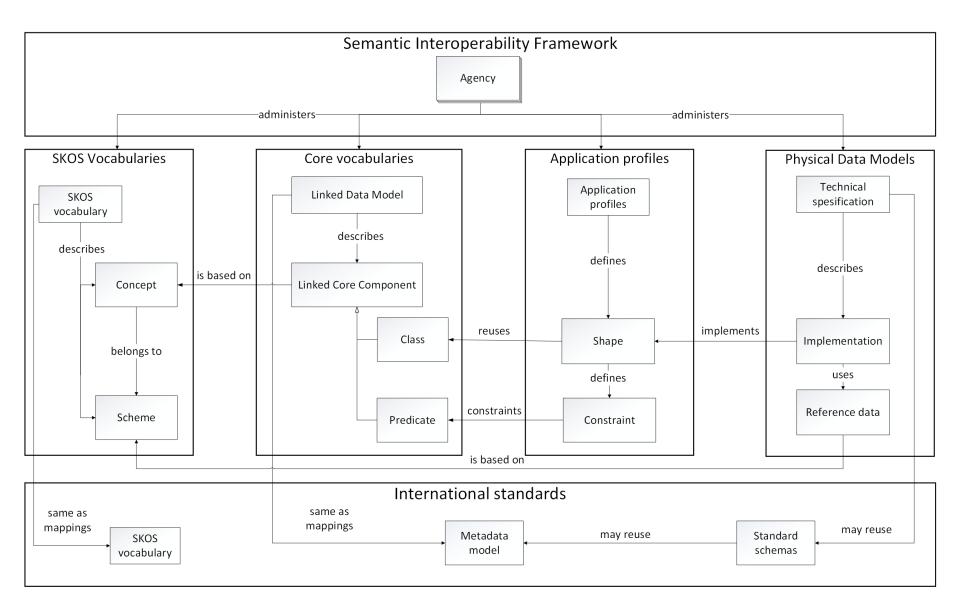
- Collaborative tool for metadata publishing
 - Benefit from external expertice
- Avoid redefinition of data models
 - Lower integration costs

- Shared terminology
 - Less confusion
- Same terms for many communications needs
 - Study administration
 - User interfaces





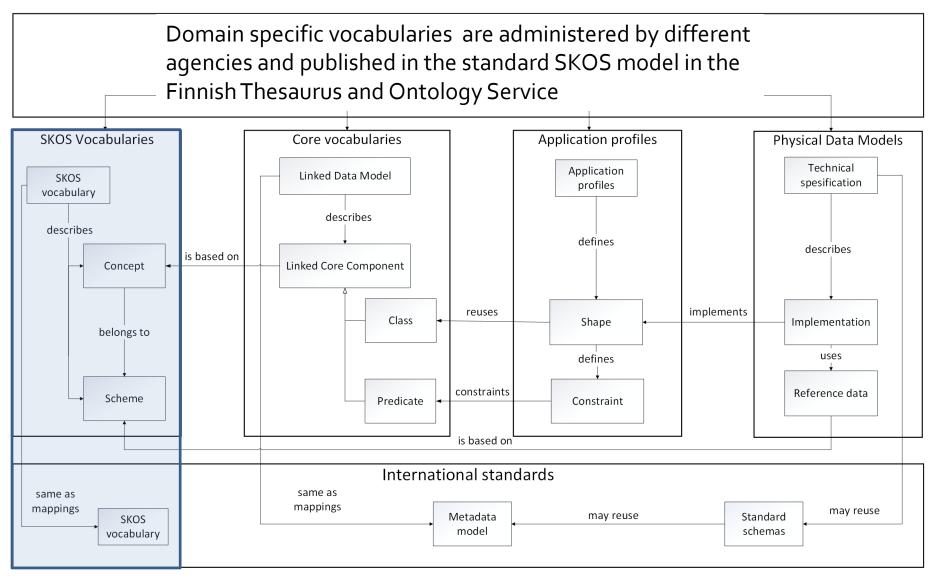










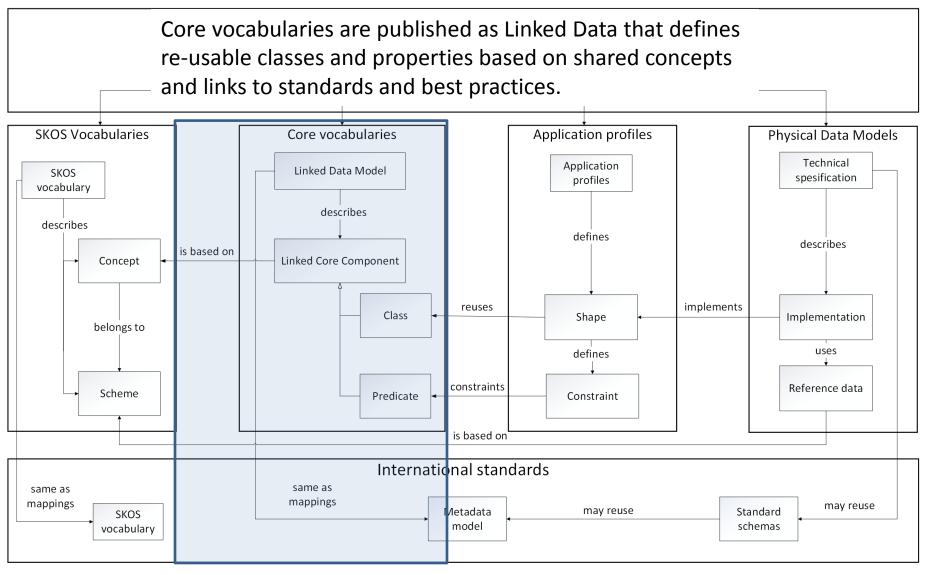








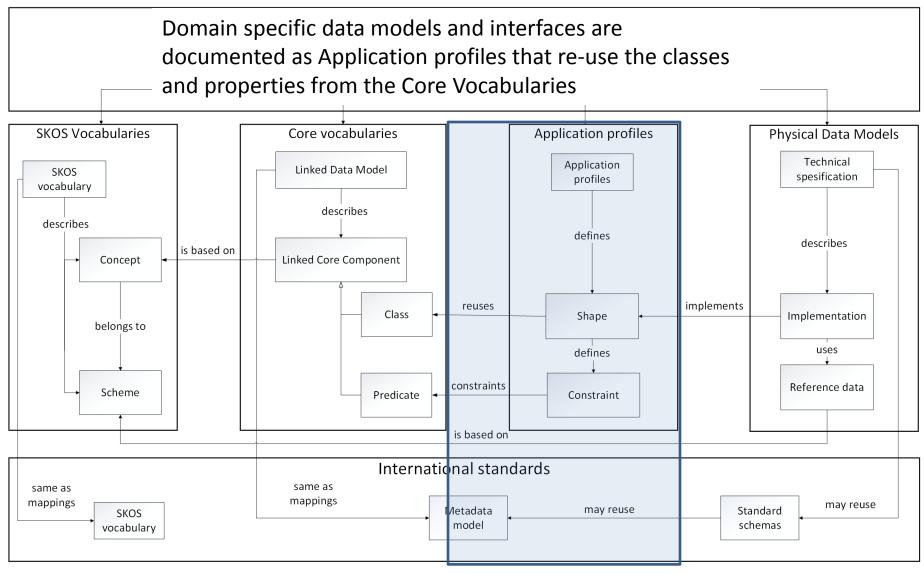










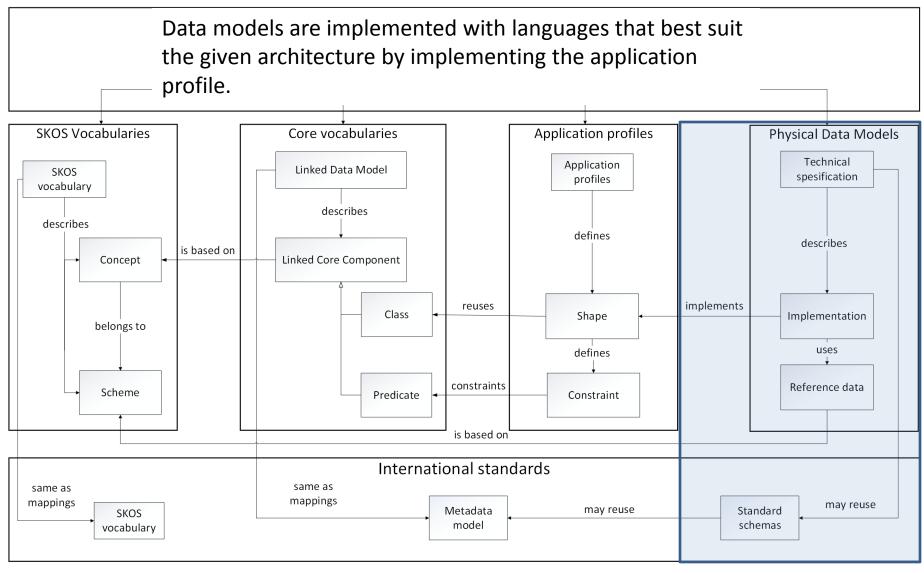












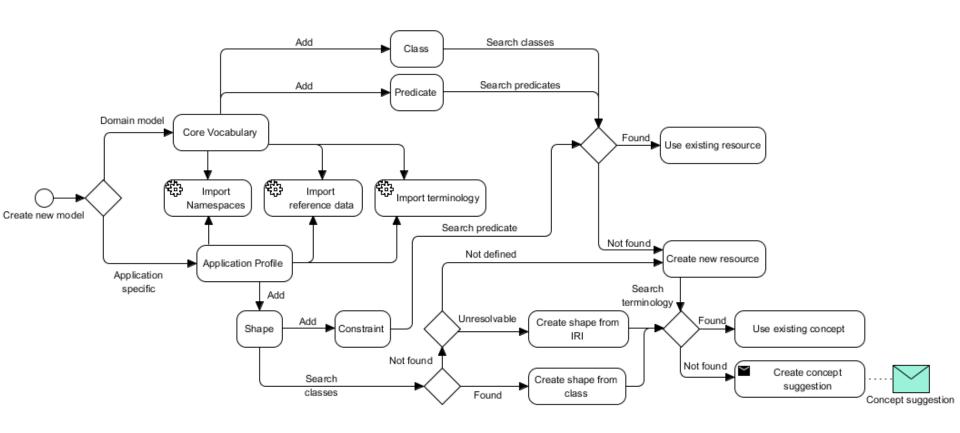








Simplified process for describing Core vocabularies and Application profiles

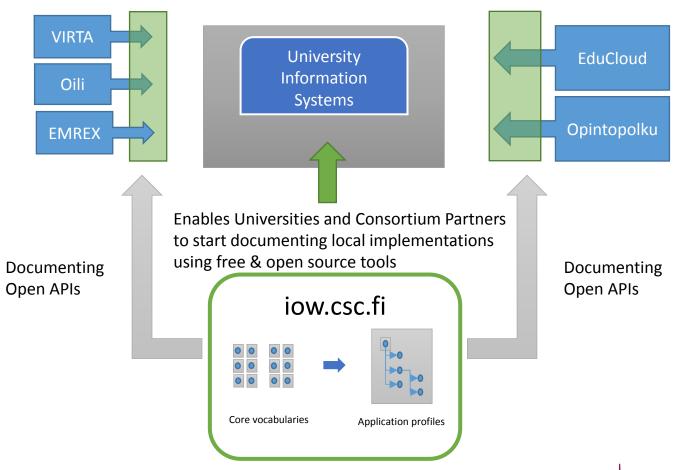








Piloting Interoperability Framework

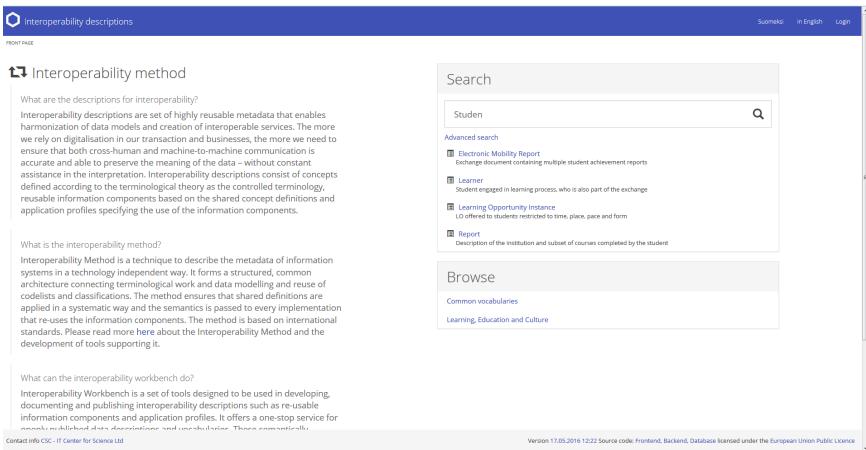








Collaborative online tool for creating Core Vocabularies and Application Profiles:

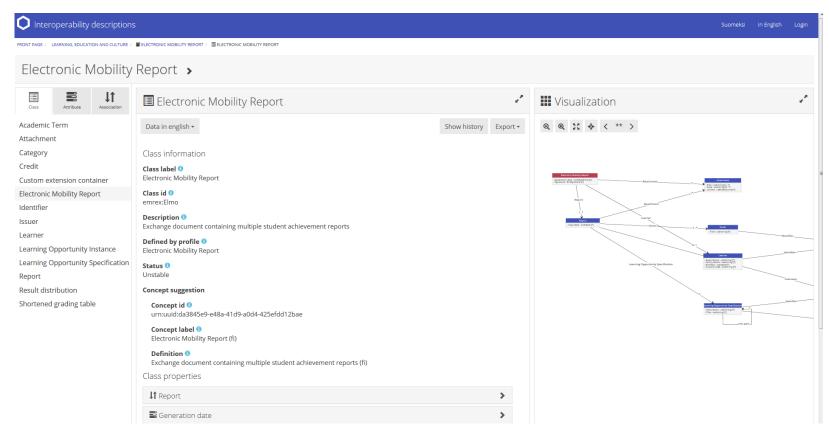








- Tool for defining resolvable and machine readable data models
- Document the use of data models, standards and best practices



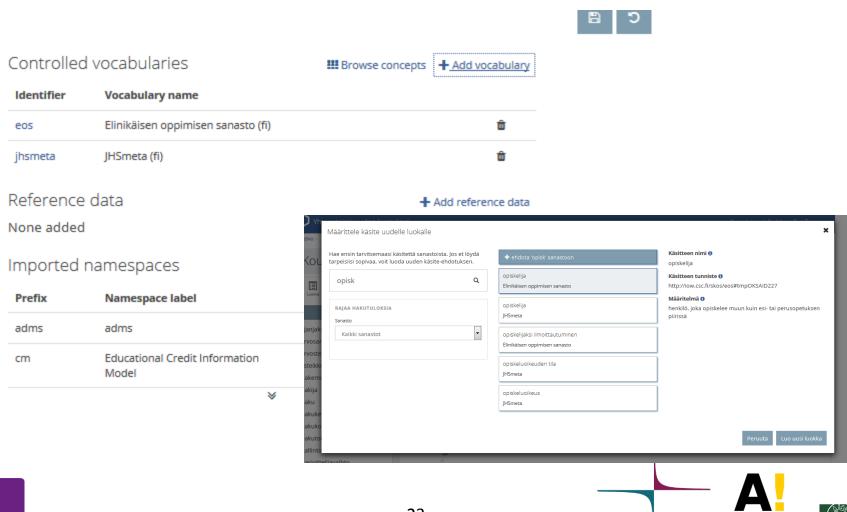






Integration to controlled vocabularies

- Link controlled vocabularies to created model
- Create classes and properties based on existing concepts

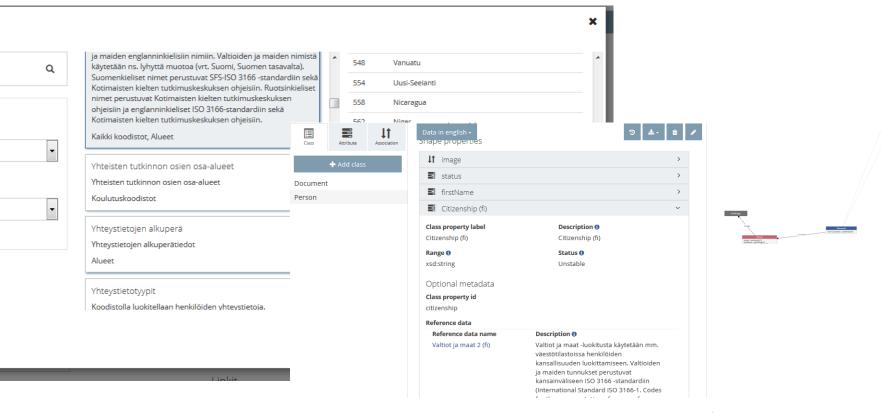






Integration to classification schemes

- Link to existing reference data from code service
- Restrict allowed values by using existing reference data

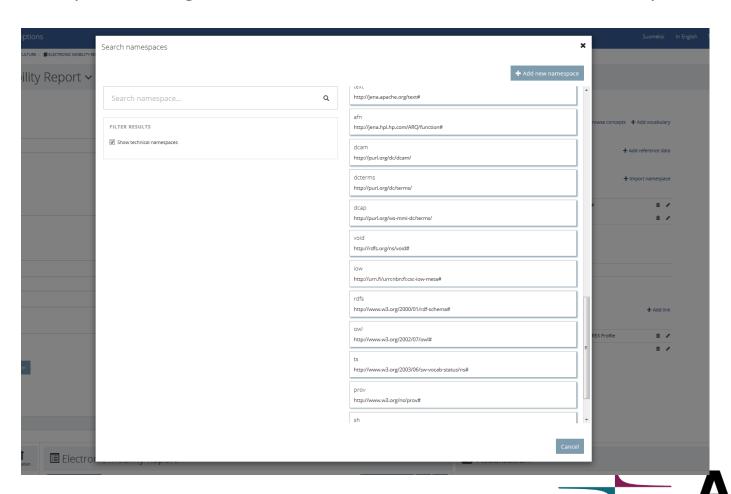








Import existing models from local models and external namespaces



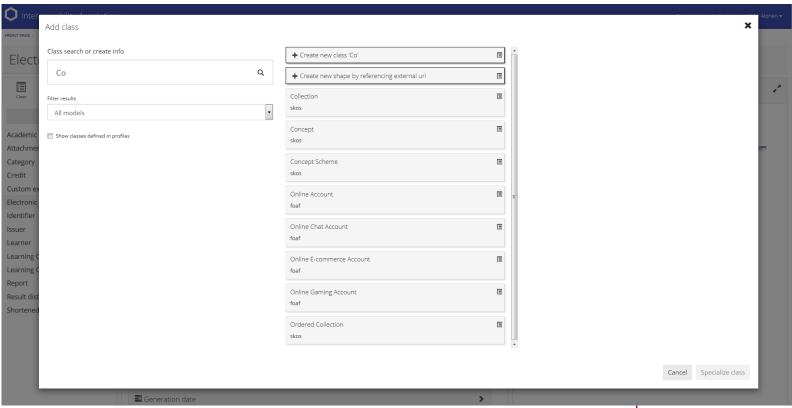




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- Include and search metadata from imported standards
- Create new domain models as highly reusable metadata

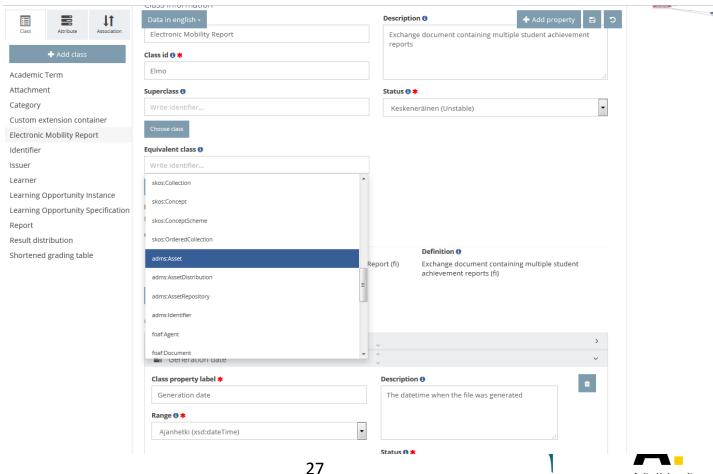








Map new classes and class usage to relevant standards







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- Export schemas in multiple formats
- Enforces Naming practices

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XML Schema

tbd ...







Thanks!

Questions

- Interoperability workbench
- http://iow.csc.fi





