

From Semantic Complex Event Processing to and Ubiquitous Pragmatic Web 4.0

Adrian Paschke

AG Corporate Semantic Web, Freie Universitaet Berlin

paschke@inf.fu-berlin

<http://www.mi.fu-berlin.de/en/inf/groups/ag-csw/>

Ontolog Summit 2015

Internet of Things: Toward Smart Networked Systems and Societies

Track C: Decision Making in Different Domains

12 February 2015



Agenda

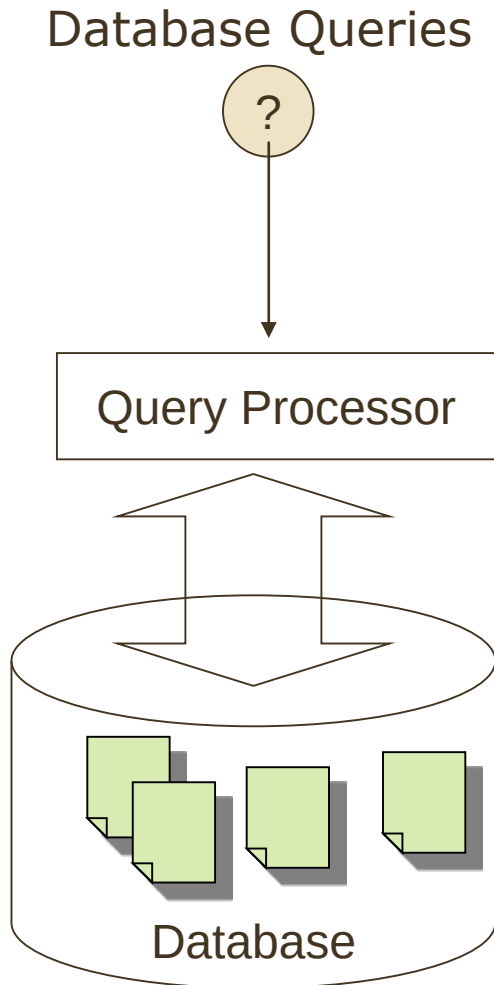
- **Introduction to Event Processing**
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- **Event Processing Technical Society (EPTS)**
 - Event Processing Standards **Reference Model**
 - Event Processing **Reference Architecture**
- **Event Processing Function Patterns - Examples**
 - Implementation Examples in the Prova Rule Engine (**Platform Specific**)
- **Reaction RuleML Standard**
 - Standardized Semantic Reaction Rules (**Platform Independent**)
- **Vision - Ubiquitous Pragmatic Web 4.0**

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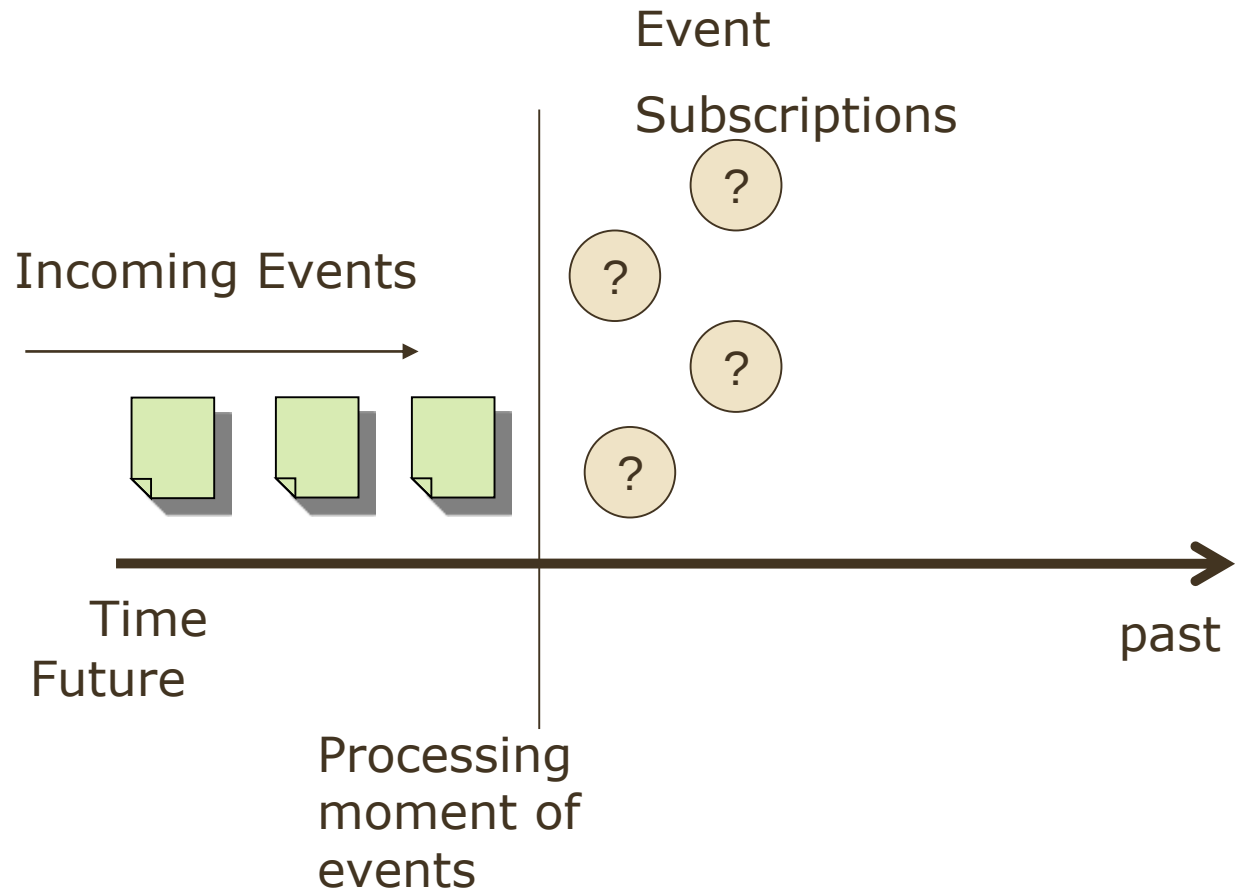
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Event Processing vs. Databases

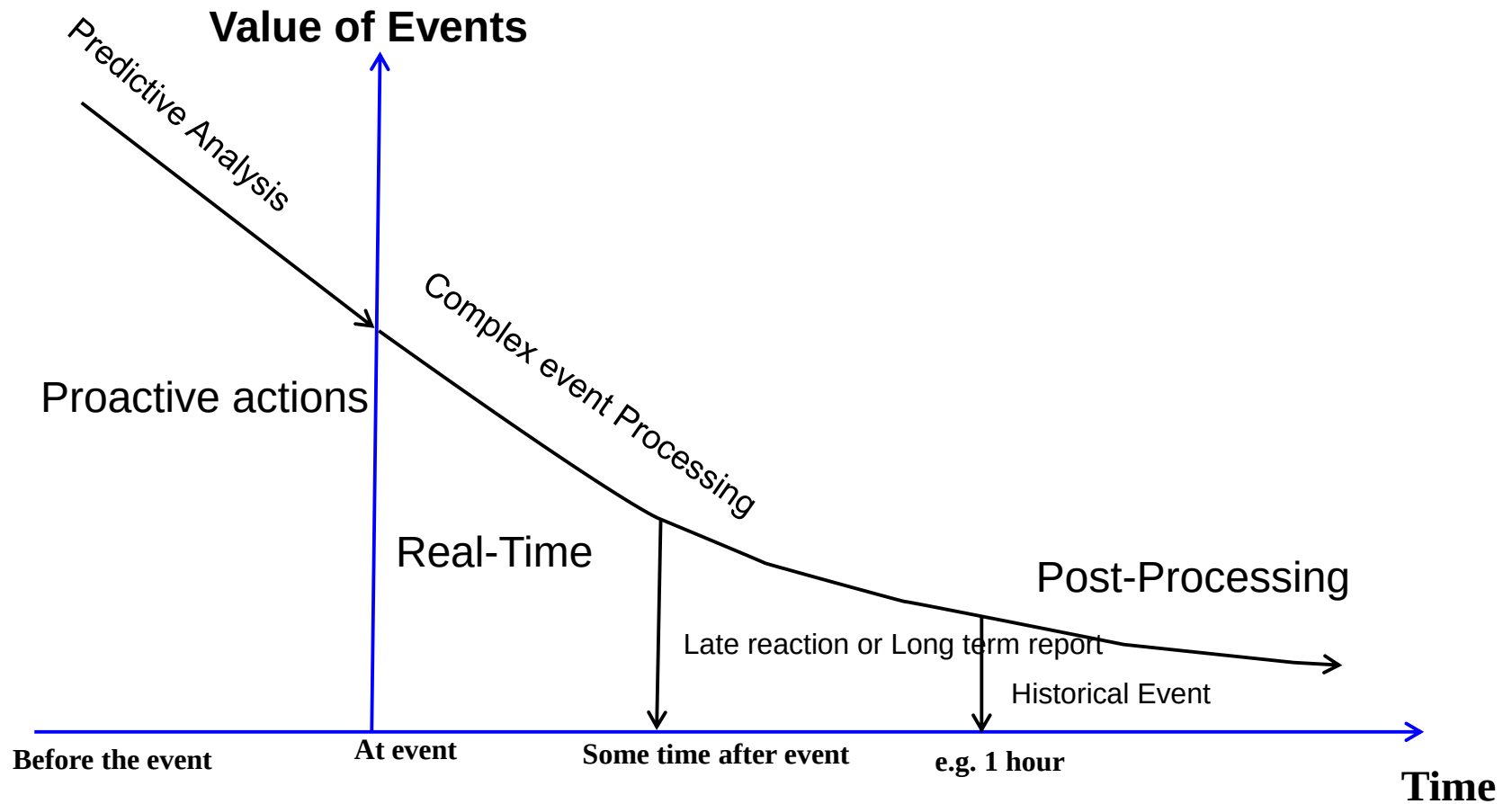
Ex-Post Data Queries



Real Time Data Processing

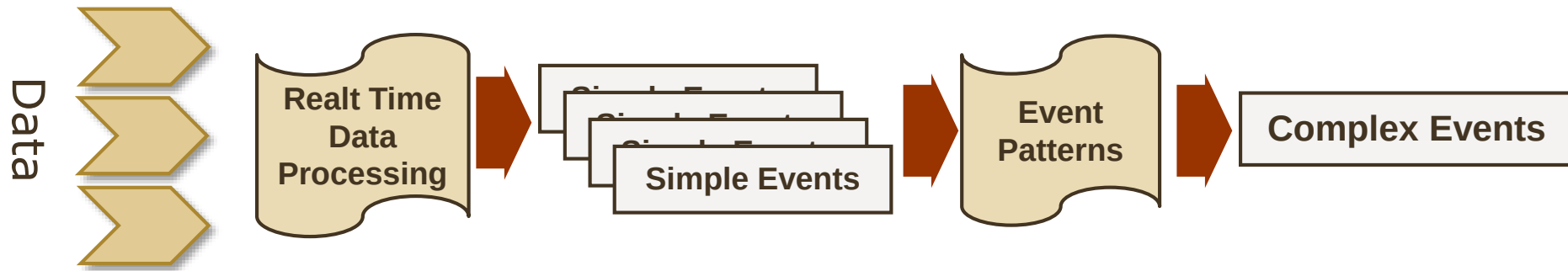


Knowledge Value of Events



Complex Events – What are they?

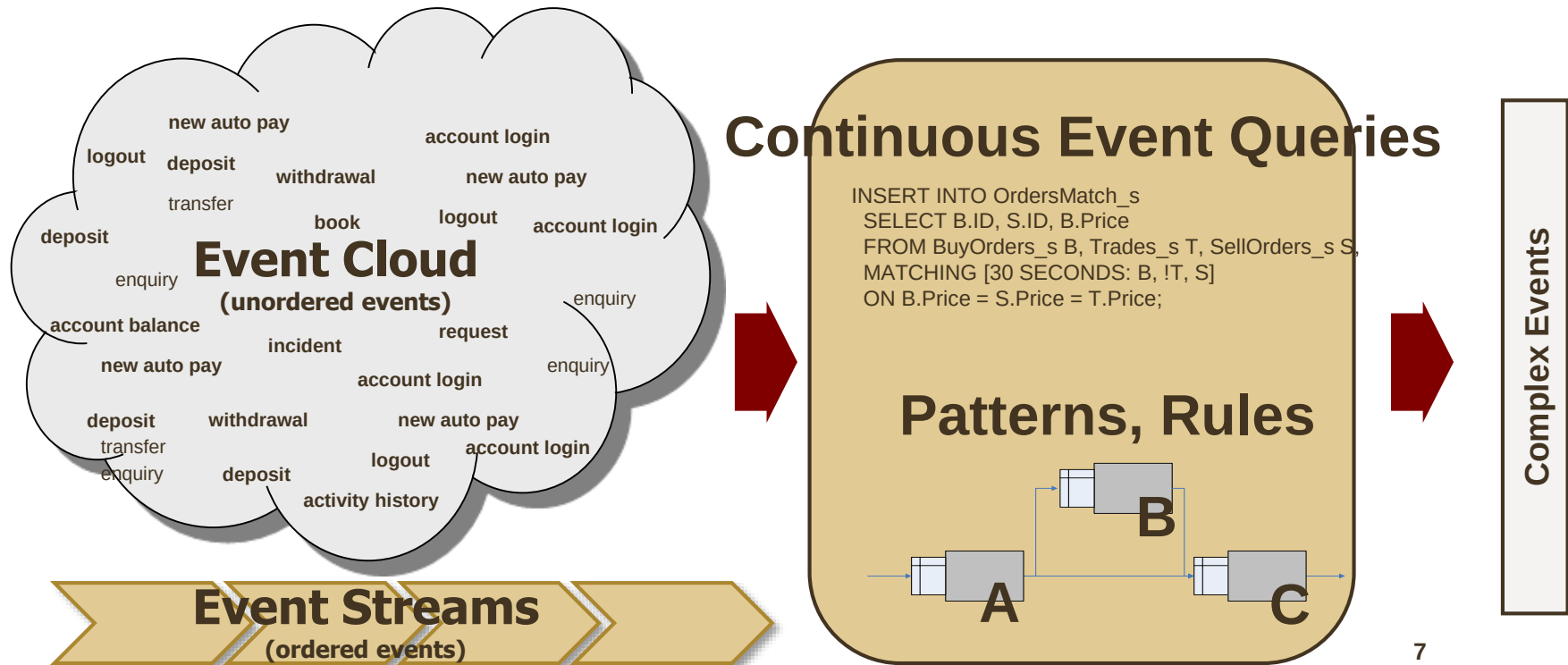
- **Complex Events are aggregates, derivations, etc. of Simple Events**



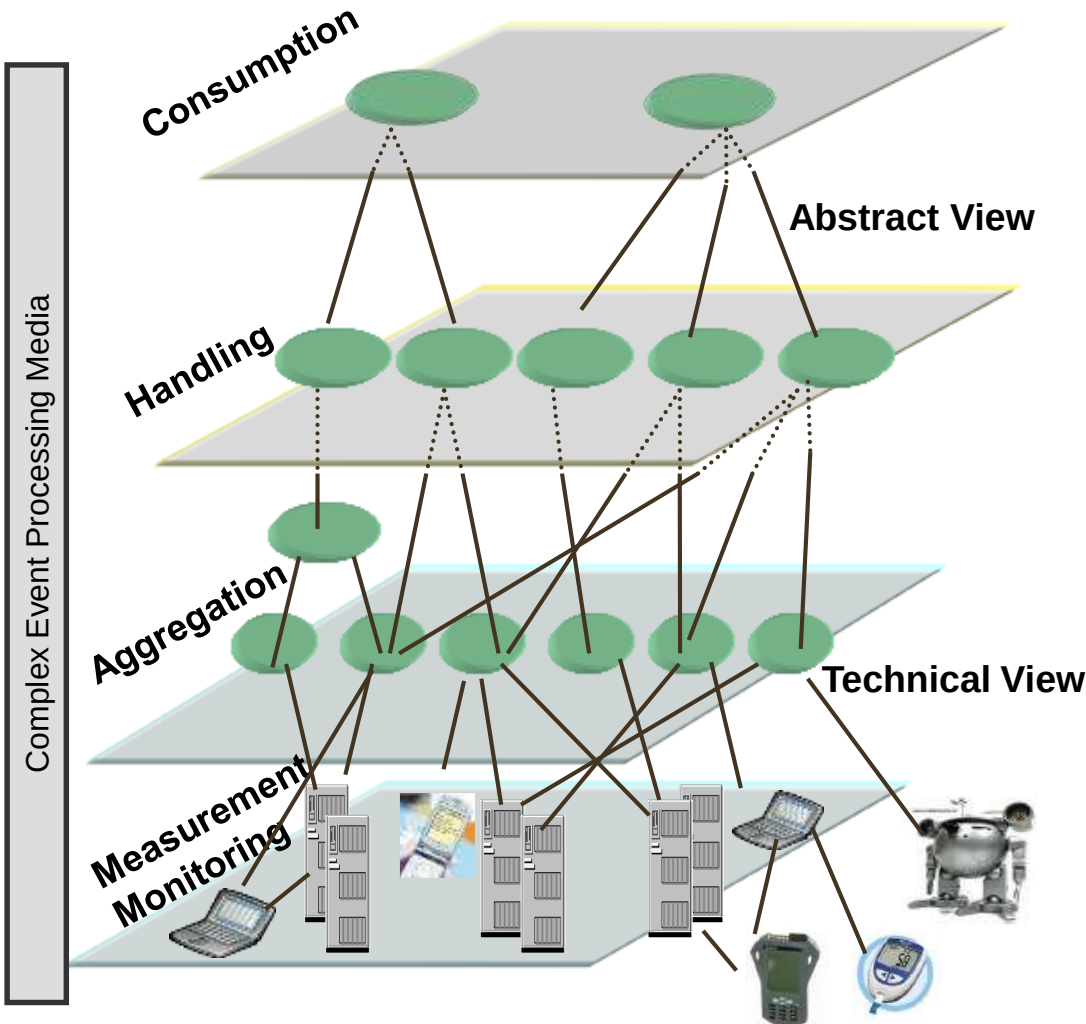
- Complex Event Processing (CEP) will enable, e.g.
 - **Detection** of state changes based on observations
 - **Prediction** of future states based on past behaviours

Complex Event Processing – What is it?

- **CEP is about complex event detection and reaction to complex events**
 - Efficient (near real-time) **processing** of large numbers of events
 - **Detection, prediction** and **exploitation** of relevant complex events
 - Supports **situation awareness**, **track & trace**, **sense & respond**



Complex Event Processing – What is it?

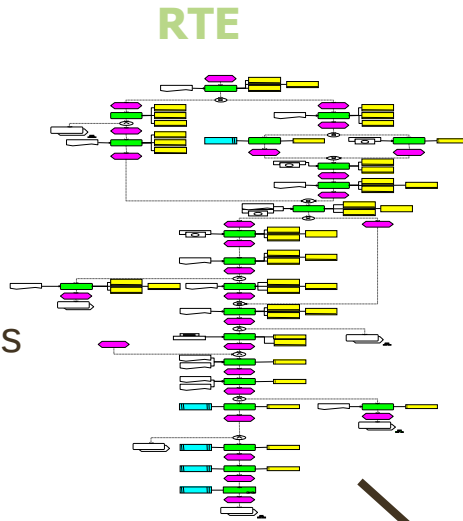


- Complex Event Processing (CEP) is a **discipline** that deals with event-driven behavior
- Selection, aggregation, and event abstraction for generating **higher level complex events of interest**

CEP – Why do we need it?

Example Application Domains

Quick decisions,
and reactions to
threats and
opportunities
according to
events in business
transactions



Valuable
Information at
the Right Time
to the Right
Recipient



**Information
Dissemination**

BAM, ITSM



Monitor and detect
exceptional IT
service and
business behavior
from occurred
events



Enterprise Decision
Management

Expert Systems

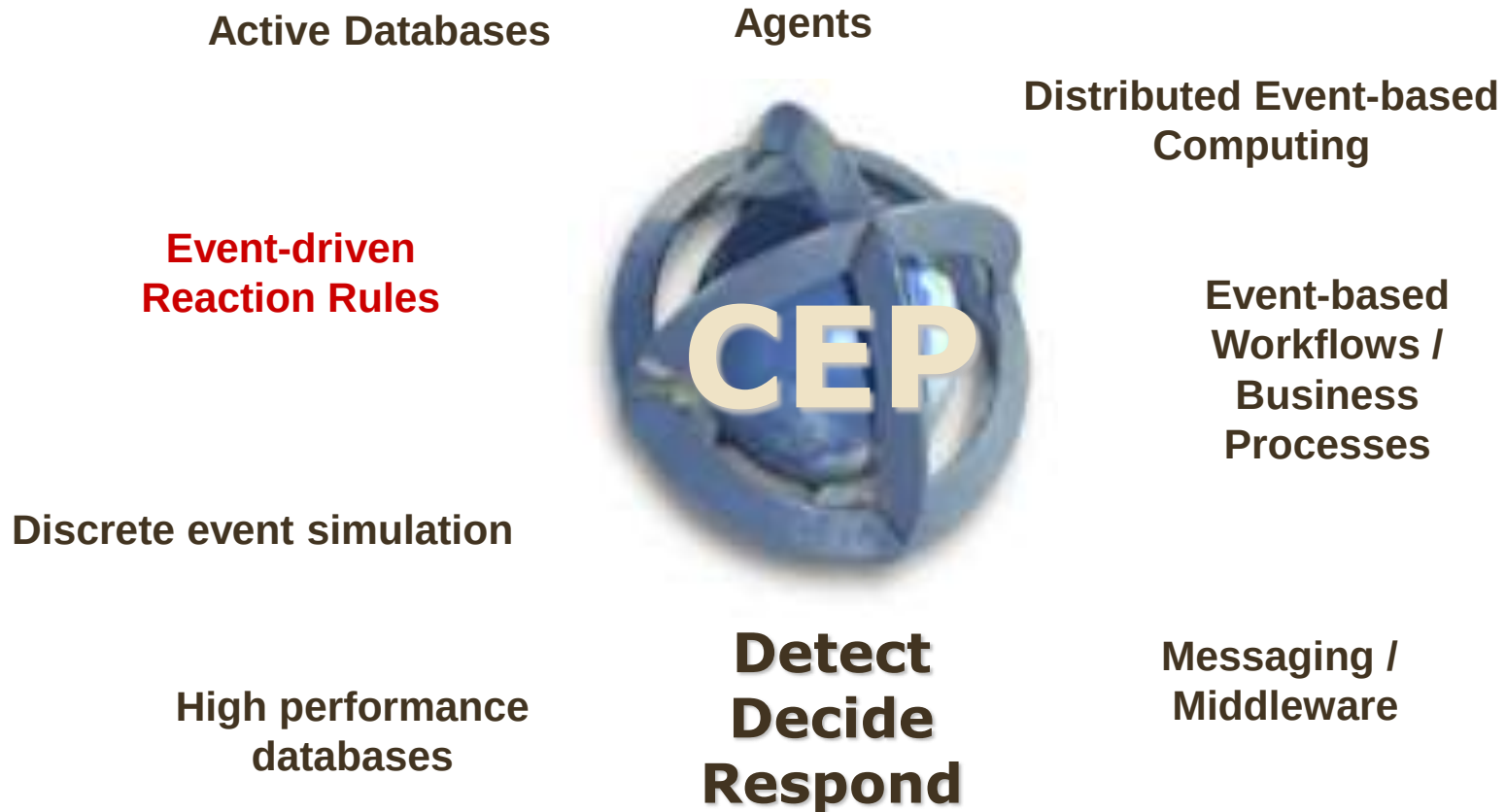
**Expert Decision
Management**

Core CEP Operations

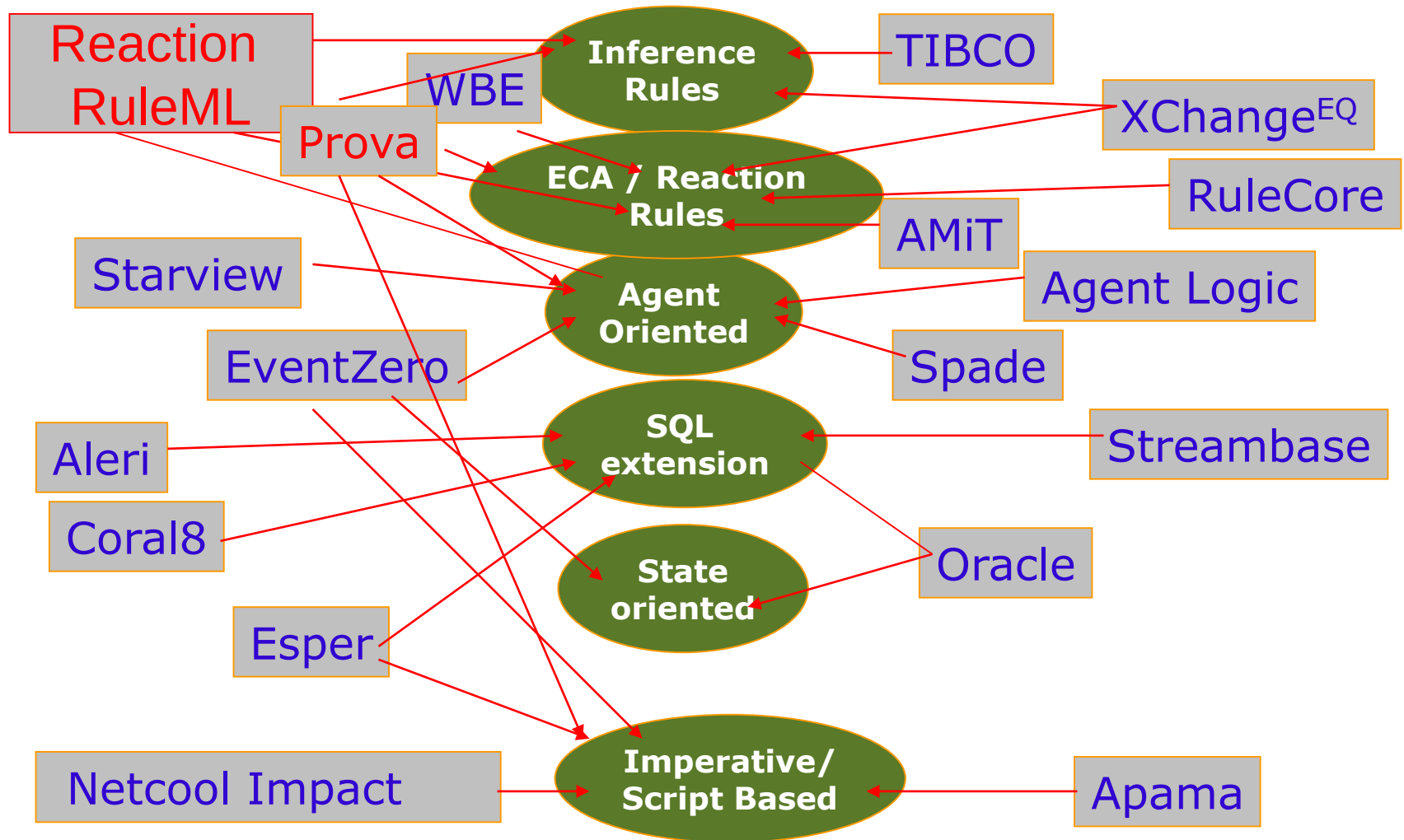


The Many Roots of CEP...

Complex Event Processing (CEP) is a **discipline** that deals with event-driven behavior



Example Event Processing Languages



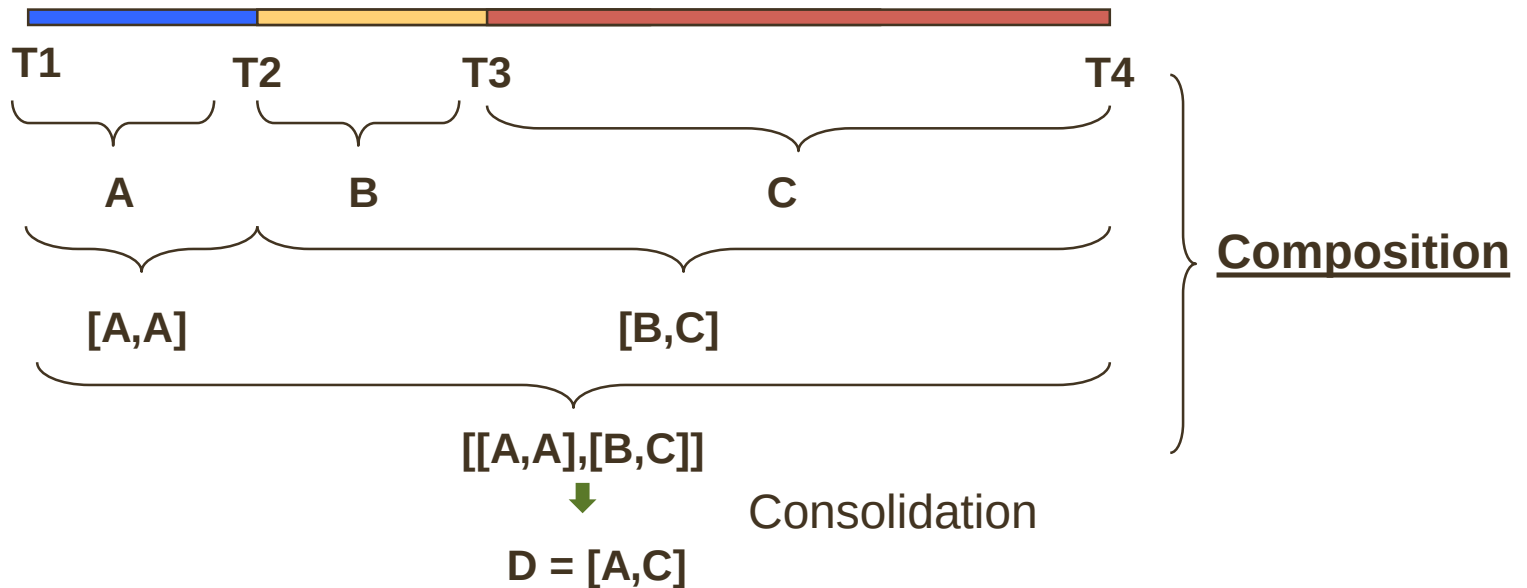
Complex Events – How?

Example Event Algebra Operators:

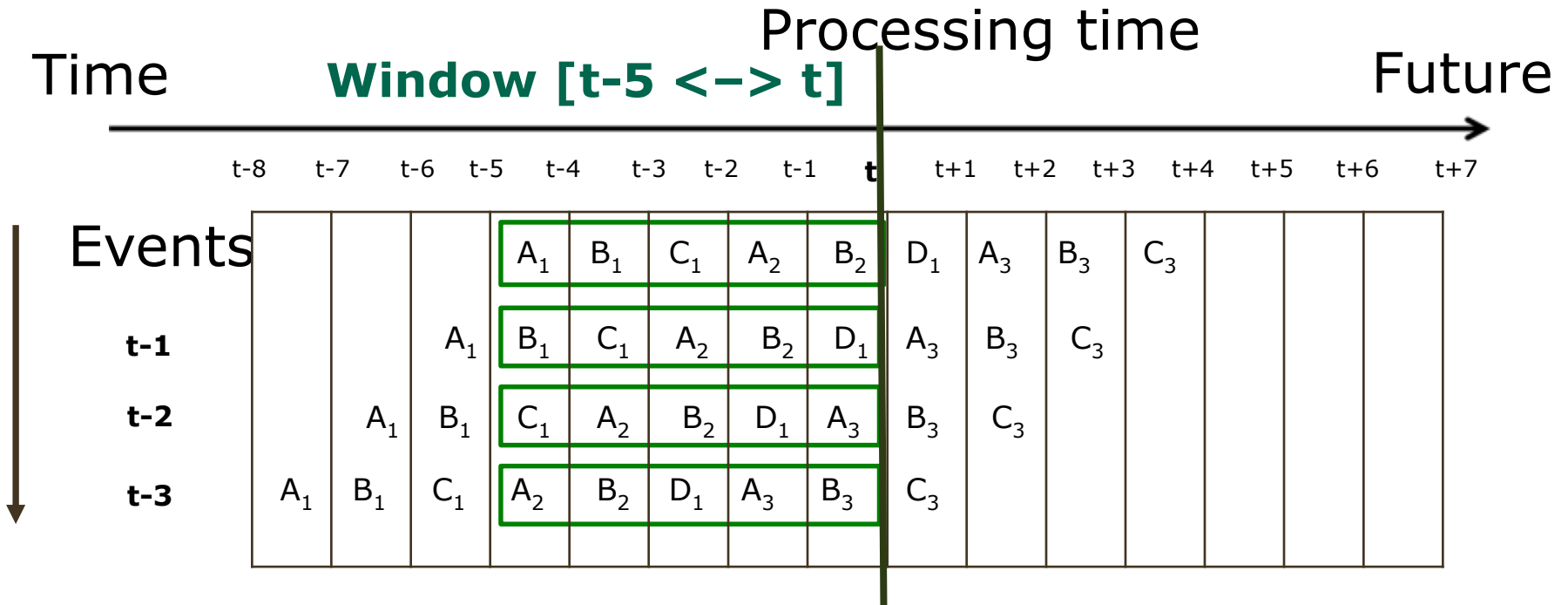
- **Sequence Operator (;):** $(E1;E2)$
- **Disjunction Operator ($\vee$):** $(E1 \vee E2)$, at least one
- **Conjunction Operator ($\wedge$):** $(E1 \wedge E2)$
- **Simultaneous Operator (=):** $(E1 = E2)$
- **Negation Operator ($\neg$):** $(E1 \wedge \neg E2)$
- **Quantification (Any):** Any(n) E1, when n events of type E1 occurs
- **Aperiodic Operator (Ap):** $Ap(E2, E1, E3)$, E2 Within E1 & E3
- **Periodic Operator (Per):** $Per(t, E1, E2)$, every t time-steps in between E1 and E2

Example – Interval-based Sequence

— Example: $D = A;(B;C)$



Event Detection Operators & Windowing



Event Detection Pattern [A ; B]

Matches (dependent on event consumption policy)

Time t → 2 or 3

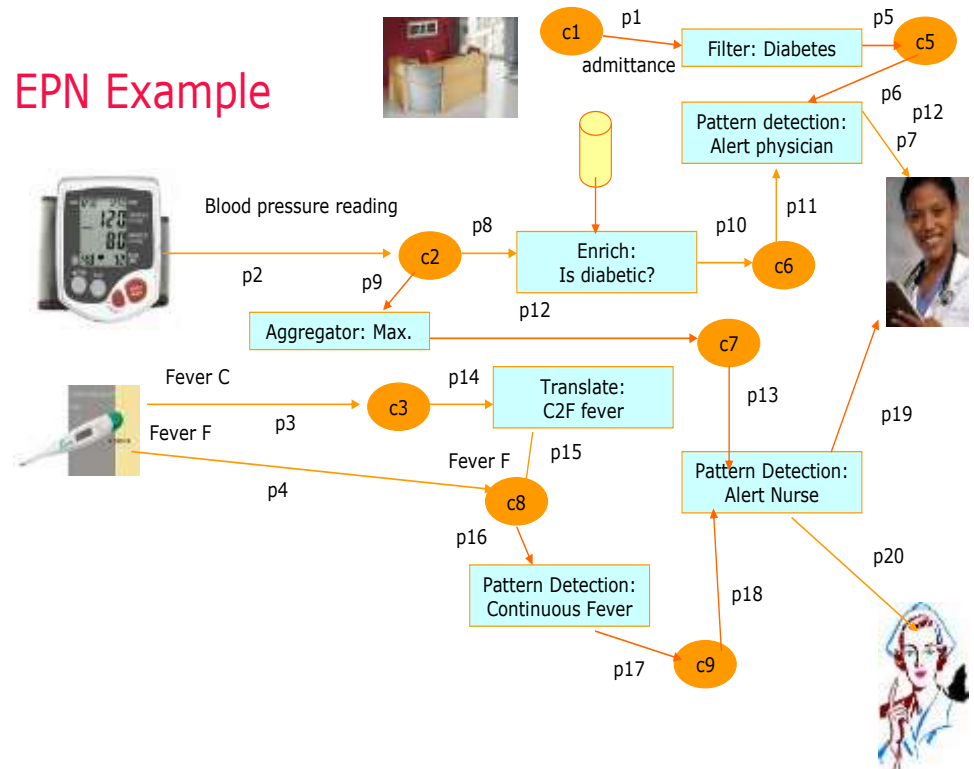
Time t-1 → 1

Time t-2 → 1

Time t-3 → 2 or 3

Event Processing Agent and Event Processing Network

- **Event Processing Network (EPN)** is a collection of **Event Processing Agents (EPA)**.
- The EPN describes the “programming in the large”, while each individual agent describes the “programming in the small”.



Opher Etzion, Peter Niblett: Event Processing in Action. Manning Publications Company 2010, ISBN 978-1-935182-21-4, pp. I-XXIV, 1-360

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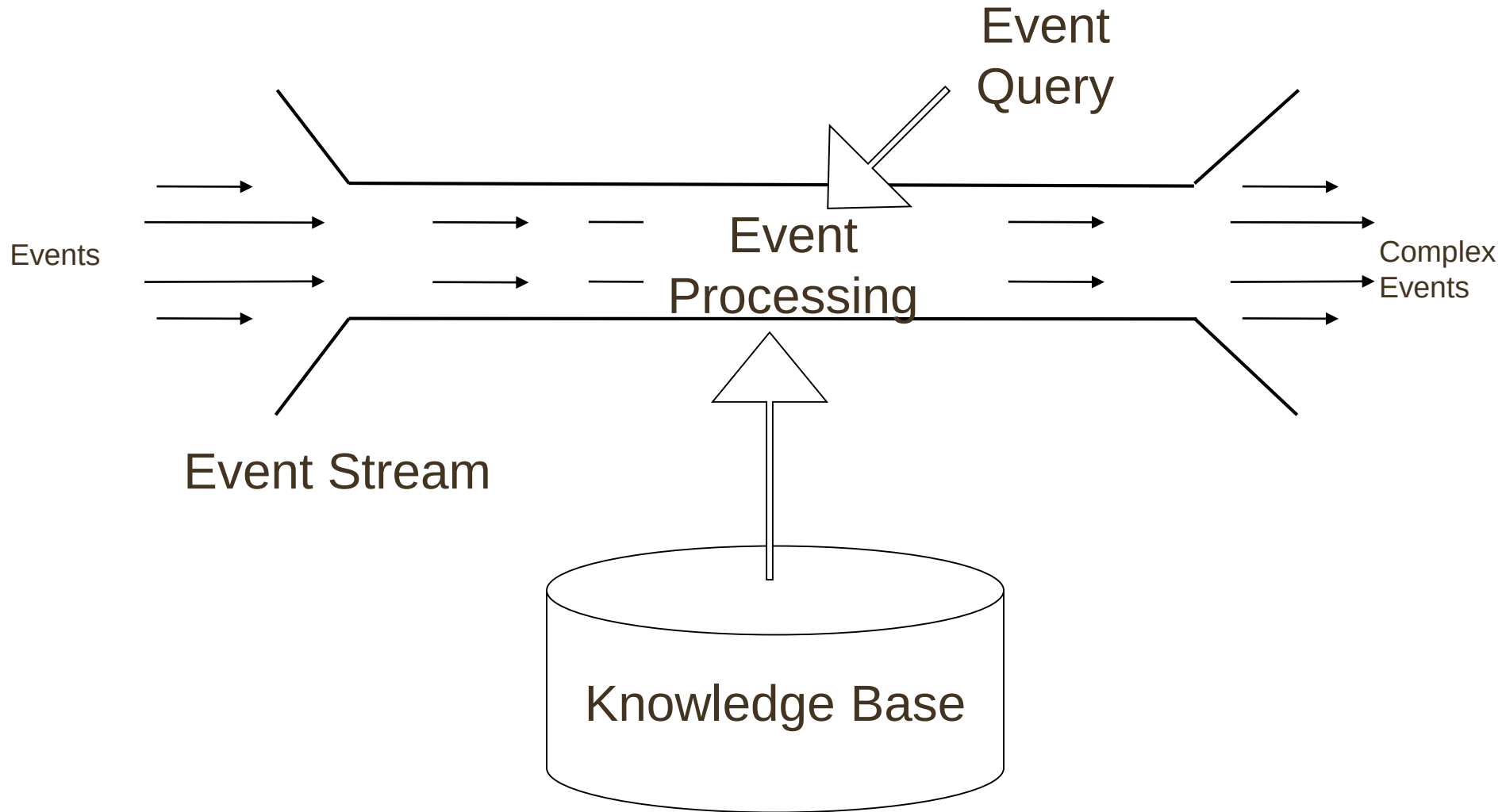
Semantic CEP: The Combination

**(Complex) Event Processing: events,
complex events, event patterns, ...**

+

**Semantic technologies: rules &
ontologies & structured linked data**

Knowledge-based Event Processing



Example: Semantic CEP - Filter Pattern

Filter Pattern:

Stocks of companies, which have production facilities in Europe *and*
produce products out of metal *and*
Have more than 10,000 employees.

 Event Stream – stock quotes

```
{(Name, "OPEL")(Price, 45)(Volume, 2000)(Time, 1) }  
{(Name, "SAP")(Price, 65)(Volume, 1000) (Time, 2)}
```

Semantic
Knowledge Base

```
{(OPEL, is_a, car_manufacturer),  
 (car_manufacturer, build, Cars),  
 (Cars, are_build_from, Metall),  
 (OPEL, hat_production_facilities_in, Germany),  
 (Germany, is_in, Europe)  
 (OPEL, is_a, Major_corporation),  
 (Major_corporation, have, over_10,000_employees)}
```

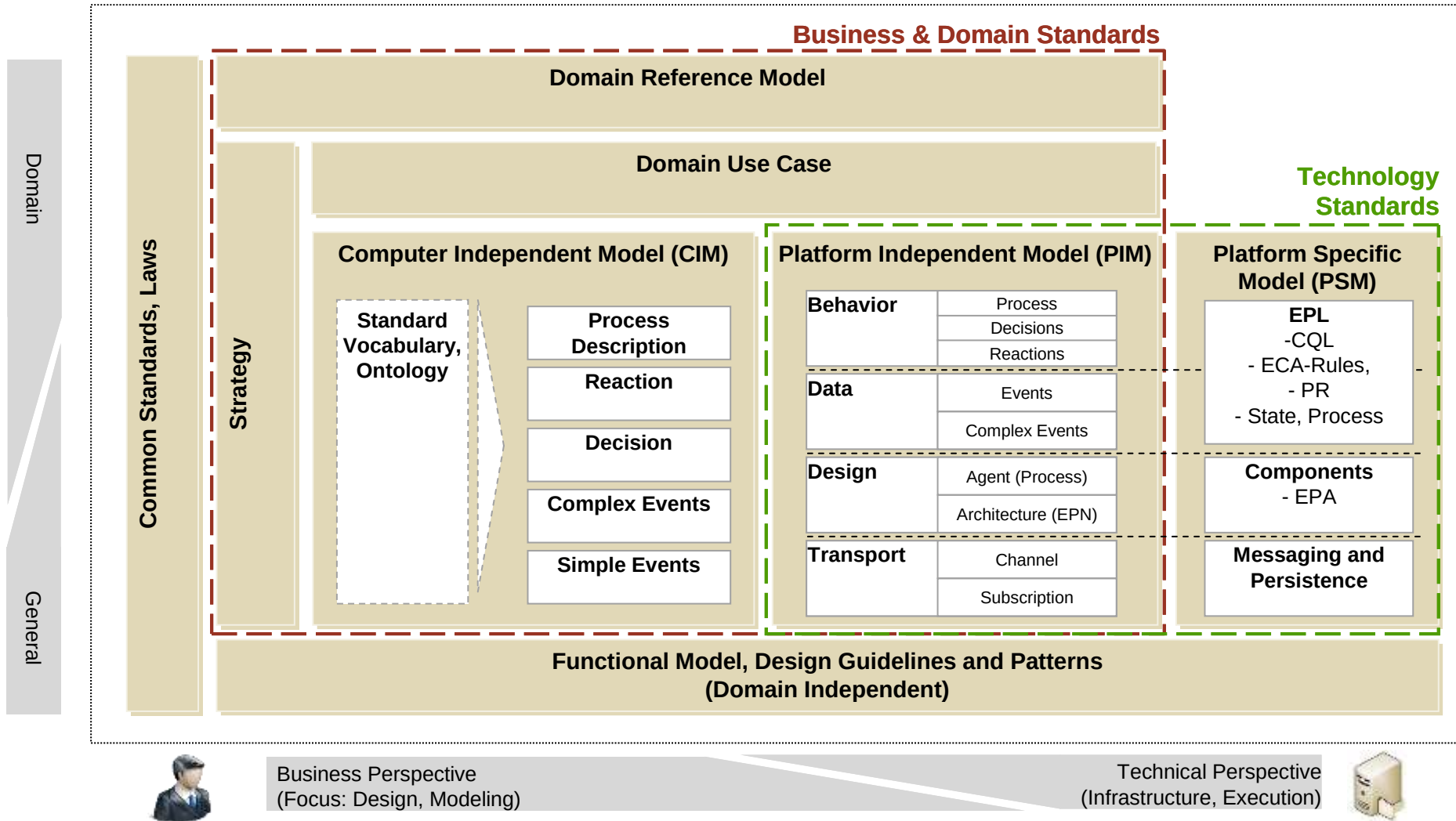
Summary Semantic CEP: Selected Benefits

- Event data becomes **declarative knowledge** while conforming to an underlying **formal semantics**
 - e.g., supports automated semantic enrichment and mediation between different heterogeneous domains and abstraction levels
- Reasoning over **situations and states** by event processing agents
 - e.g., *a process is executing when it has been started and not ended*
 - e.g. *a plane begins flying when it takes off and it is no longer flying after it lands*
- Better understanding of the **relationships between events**
e.g., temporal, spatial, causal, .., relations between events, states, activities, processes
 - e.g., *a service is unavailable when the service response time is longer than X seconds and the service is not in maintenance state*
 - e.g. *a landing starts when a plane approaches. During landing mobile phones must be switched off*
- **Declarative knowledge-based processing** of events and reactions to situations

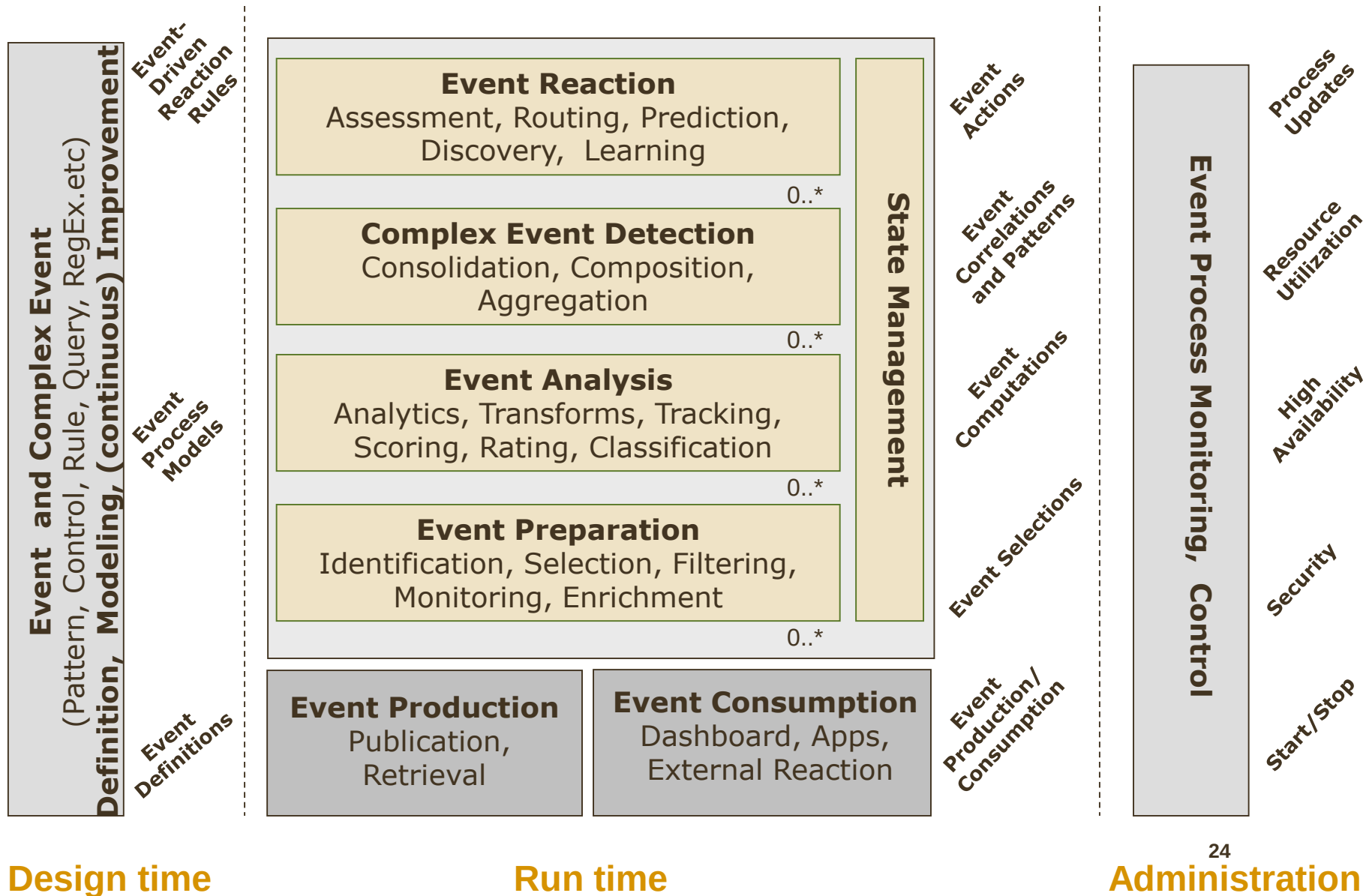
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EPTS CEP /Reaction RuleML Standards Reference Model



Reference Architecture: Functional View



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Event Processing Patterns

- **Functions from Reference Architecture are a guide to possible event processing patterns**

Event Reaction

Assessment, Routing, Prediction,
Discovery, Learning

Complex Event Detection

Consolidation, Composition,
Aggregation

Event Analysis

Analytics, Transforms, Tracking,
Scoring, Rating, Classification

Event Preparation

Identification, Selection, Filtering,
Monitoring, Enrichment

see: Adrian Paschke, Paul Vincent, Alexandre Alves, Catherine Moxey: Tutorial on advanced design patterns in event processing. DEBS 2012: 324-334;

www.slideshare.net/isvana/epts-debs2012-event-processing-reference-architecture-design-patterns-v204b

Preparation:Enrichment:Implementations: Prova: Example with SPARQL Query

```
% Filter for car manufacturer stocks and enrich the stock tick
event with data from Wikipedia (DBPedia) about the manufacturer
and the luxury cars
rcvMult(SID,stream,"S&P500", inform, tick(S,P,T)) :-
    carManufacturer(S,Man),      % filter car manufacturers
    luxuryCar(Man,Name,Car), % query
    EnrichedData = [S,[Man,Name,Car]], % enrich with additional data
    sendMsg(SID2,esb,"epa1", inform, happens(tick(EnrichedData,P),T)).

% rule implementing the query on DBPedia using SPARQL query
luxuryCar(Manufacturer,Name,Car) :-
    Query="SELECT ?manufacturer ?name ?car      % SPARQL RDF Query
    WHERE {?car <http://purl.org/dc/terms/subject>
    <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Category:Luxury_vehicles> .
        ?car foaf:name ?name .
        ?car dbo:manufacturer ?man .
        ?man foaf:name ?manufacturer.
    } ORDER by ?manufacturer ?name",
    sparql_select(Query,manufacturer(Manufacturer),name(Name),car(Car)).
```

Analysis:Rating:Implementations:

Prova: Metadata Scoped Reasoning and Guards

```
% stream1 is trusted but stream2 is not, so one
solution is found: X=e1
```

```
@src(stream1) event(e1).
```

```
@src(stream2) event(e2).
```

```
%note, for simplicity this is just a simple fact, but
more complicated rating, trust, reputation policies
could be defined
```

```
trusted(stream1).%only event from „stream1“ are trusted
```

```
ratedEvent(X):-
```

```
    @src(Source) %scoped reasoning on @src
```

```
    event(X) [ trusted(Source) ]. %guard on trusted sources
```

```
:-solve(ratedEvent(X)). % => X=e1 (but not e2)
```

Detection:Aggregation:Implementations:

Prova: Example with Time Counter

% This reaction operates indefinitely. When the timer elapses (after 25 ms), the groupby map Counter is sent as part of the aggregation event and consumed in or group, and the timer is reset back to the second argument of @timer.

```
groupby_rate() :-
```

```
Counter = ws.prova.eventing.MapCounter(), % Aggr. Obj.  
@group(g1) @timer(25,25,Counter) % timer every 25 ms  
rcvMsg(XID,stream,From,inform,tick(S,P,T)) % event  
[IM=T,Counter.incrementAt(IM)]. % aggr. operation
```

```
groupby_rate() :-
```

```
% receive the aggregation counter in the or reaction  
@or(g1) rcvMsg(XID,self,From,or,[Counter]),  
... <consume the Counter aggregation object>.
```

Reaction:Routing:Implementations: Prova: Example with Agent (Sub-) Conversations

```
rcvMsg(XID, esb, From, query-ref, buy(Product) :-
    routeTo(Agent, Product), % derive processing agent
    % send order to Agent in new subconversation SID2
    sendMsg(SID2, esb, Agent, query-ref, order(From, Product)),
    % receive confirmation from Agent for Product order
    rcvMsg(SID2, esb, Agent, inform-ref, oder(From, Product)).

% route to event processing agent 1 if Product is luxury
routeTo(epa1, Product) :- luxury(Product).
% route to epa 2 if Product is regular
routeTo(epa2, Product) :- regular(Product).

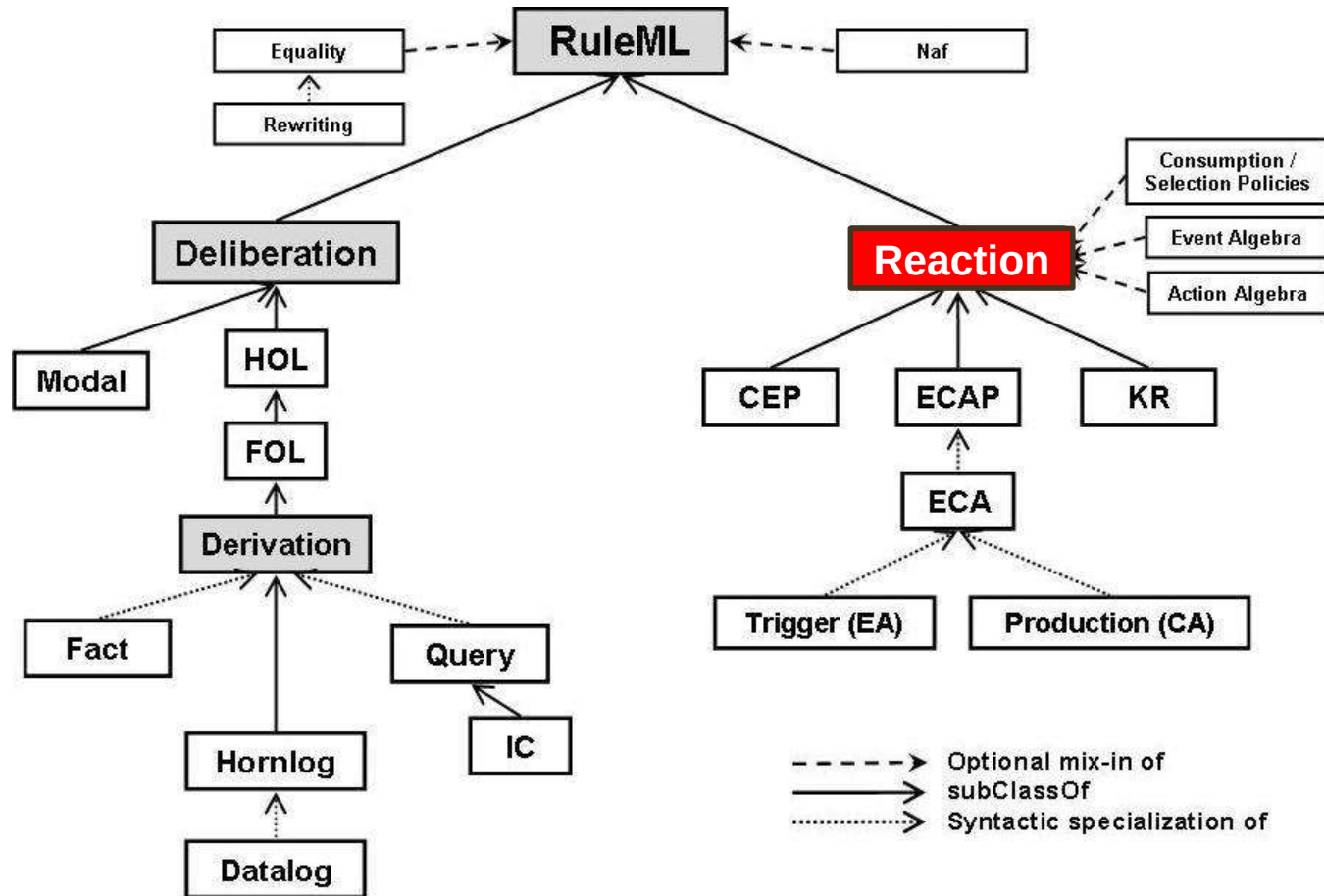
% a Product is luxury if the Product has a value over ...
luxury(Product) :- price(Product, Value), Value >= 10000.
% a Product is regular if the Product ha a value below ...
regular(Product) :- price(Product, Value), Value < 10000.
```

corresponding serialization with Reaction
RuleML <Send> and <Receive>

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The Reaction RuleML Family



see Ontolog Forum presentation: <http://www.slideshare.net/swadpasc/reaction-rule-mladrianpaschke20140109long>
see RuleML 2014 keynote: <http://www.slideshare.net/swadpasc/paschke-rule-ml2014keynote>
see SWAT4LS 2014 tutorial: <http://www.slideshare.net/swadpasc/swat4-ls-2014tutorialrulesintro>

Selected Reaction RuleML Algebra Operators

- **Action Algebra**
Succession (Ordered Succession of Actions), *Choice* (Non-Deterministic Choice), *Flow* (Parallel Flow), *Loop* (Loops), **Operator** (generic Operator)
- **Event Algebra**
Sequence (Ordered), *Disjunction* (Or) , *Xor* (Mutal Exclusive), *Conjunction* (And), *Concurrent* , *Not*, *Any*, *Aperiodic*, *Periodic*, *AtLeast*, *ATMost*, **Operator** (generic Operator)
- **Interval Algebra (Time/Spatio/Event/Action/... Intervals)**
During, *Overlaps*, *Starts*, *Precedes*, *Meets*, *Equals*, *Finishes*, **Operator** (generic Operator)
- **Counting Algebra**
Counter, *AtLeast*, *AtMost*, *Nth*, **Operator** (generic Operator)
- **Temporal operators**
Timer, *Every*, *After*, *Any*, **Operator** (generic Operator)
- **Negation operators**
Naf, *Neg*, **Negation** (generic Operator)

Example - Typed Complex Event **Pattern** Definition

```
<Event key="#ce2" type="&ruleml;ComplexEvent">
  <signature> <!-- pattern signature definition -->
    <Sequence>
      <signature>
        <Event type="&ruleml;SimpleEvent">
          <signature><Event>...event_A...</Event></signature>
        </Event>
      </signature>
      <signature><Event type="&ruleml;ComplexEvent" keyref="ce1"/></signature>
      <signature>
        <Event type="cbe:CommonBaseEvent" iri="cbe.xml#xpointer(//CommonBaseEvent)"/>
      </signature>
    </Sequence>
  </signature>
</Event>

<Event key="#ce1">
  <signature> <!-- event pattern signature -->
    <Concurrent>
      <Event><meta><Time>...t3</Time></meta><signature>...event_B</signature></Event>
      <Event><meta><Time>...t3</Time></meta><signature>...event_C</signature></Event>
    </Concurrent>
  </signature>
</Event>

<Event key="#e1" keyref="#ce2"><arg>...</arg></Event>
```

The diagram illustrates the relationships between event patterns and instances. It shows three XML snippets. The first snippet defines a complex event pattern 'ce2' which is a sequence of a simple event 'ce1' and a common base event. The second snippet defines a concurrent event pattern 'ce1' consisting of two events 'event_B' and 'event_C'. The third snippet shows an event instance 'e1' that references the complex event pattern 'ce2'. Dashed arrows indicate the resolution of these references: one from 'ce1' in the third event to 'ce1' in the second event, another from 'ce1' in the first event to 'ce1' in the second event, and a third from 'ce2' in the third event to 'ce2' in the first event.

Event
Pattern
defining
Event
Templates
signature

Event
Instance³⁴

Messaging Reaction Rules

<Rule>

...

<do><Send><Message> ...query1 </Message></Send></do>

<do><Send><Message> ...query2 </Message></Send></do>

<on><Receive><Message> ...response2</Message> </Receive></on>

<if> prove some conditions, e.g. make decisions on the received answers </if>

<on><Receive><Message> ...response1 </Message></Receive></on>

....

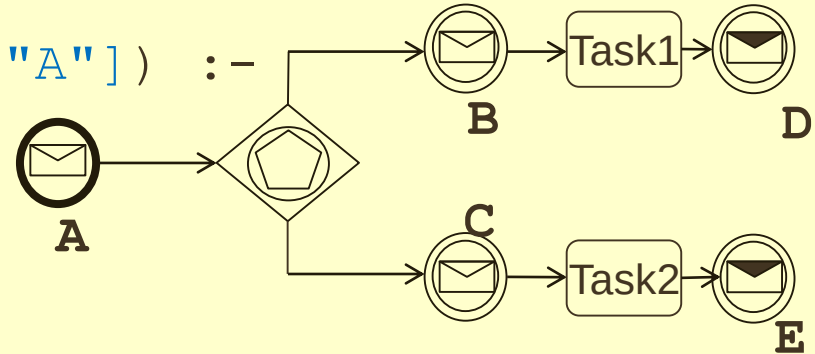
</Rule>

Note: The „on“, „do“, „if“ parts can be in arbitrary combinations, e.g. to allow for a flexible workflow-style logic with subconversations and parallel branching logic

Message Driven Routing

Event Routing in Event-Driven Workflows

```
rcvMsg(XID, Process, From, event, ["A"]) :-  
    fork_b_c(XID, Process).
```



```
fork_b_c(XID, Process) :-  
    @group(p1) rcvMsg(XID, Process, From, event, ["B"]),  
    execute(Task1), sendMsg(XID, self, 0, event, ["D"]).
```

```
fork_b_c(XID, Process) :-  
    @group(p1) rcvMsg(XID, Process, From, event, ["C"]),  
    execute(Task2), sendMsg(XID, self, 0, event, ["E"]).
```

```
fork_b_c(XID, Process) :-  
    % OR reaction group "p1" waits for either of the two  
    % event message handlers "B" or "C" and terminates the  
    % alternative reaction if one arrives  
    @or(p1) rcvMsg(XID, Process, From, or, _).
```

Distributed Rule Base Interchange Mobile Code

```
% Manager
```

```
upload_mobile_code(Remote,File) :
```

```
  Writer = java.io.StringWriter(), % Opening a file fopen(File,Reader),
```

```
  copy(Reader,Writer),
```

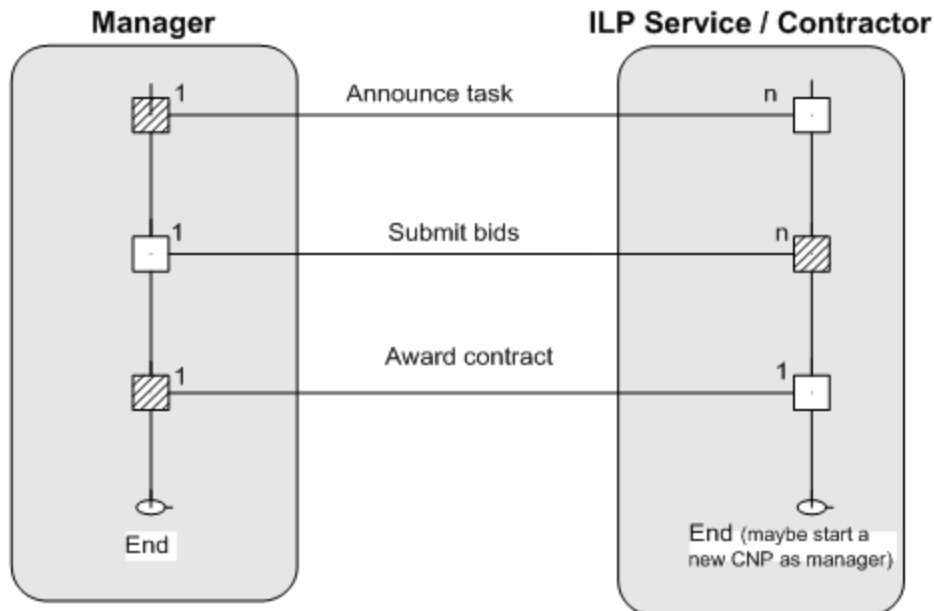
```
  Text = Writer.toString(),
```

```
  SB = StringBuffer(Text),
```

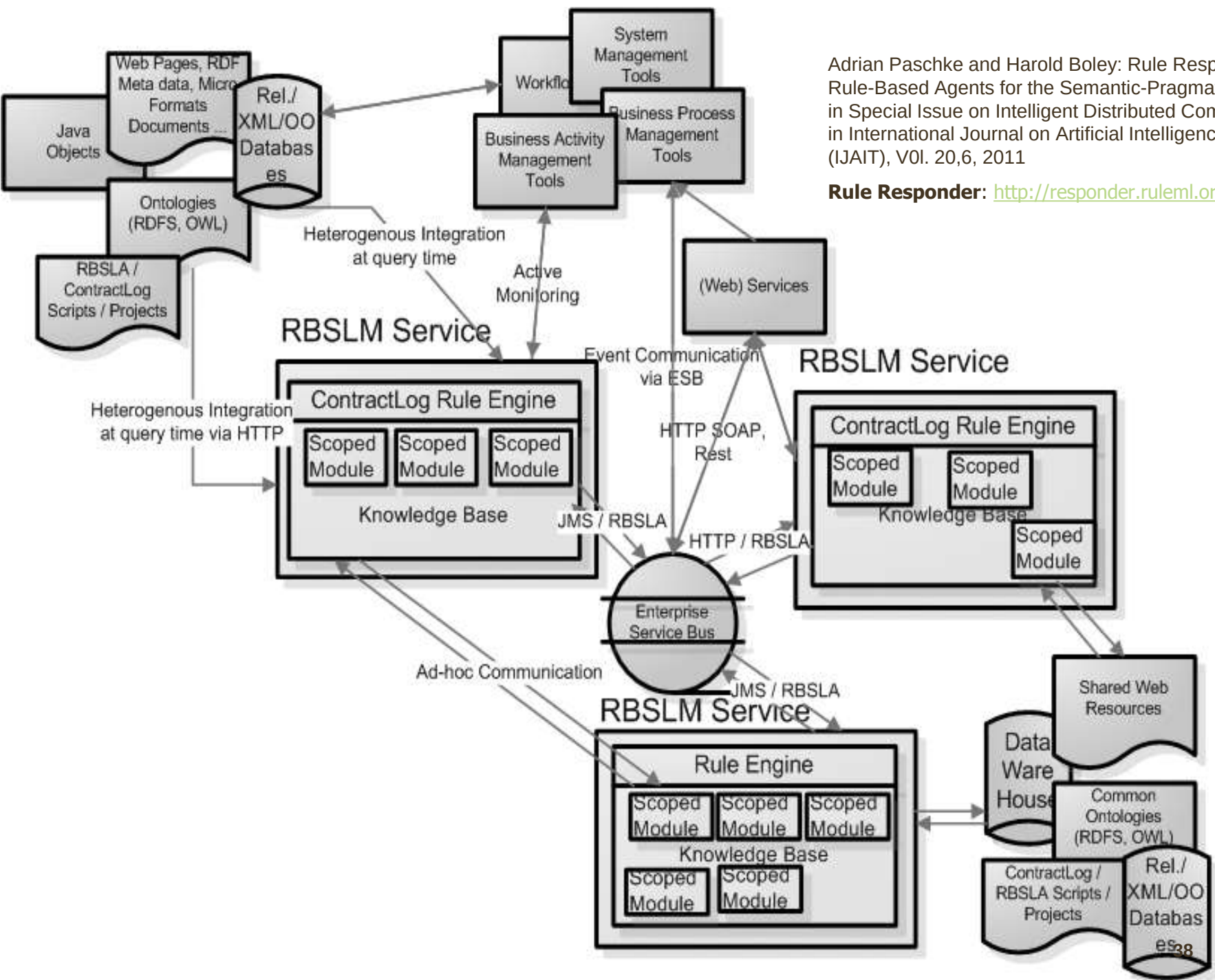
```
  sendMsg(XID,esb,Remote,eval,consult(SB)) .
```

```
% Service (Contractor)
```

```
rcvMsg(XID,esb,Sender,eval,[Predicate|Args]) :- derive([Predicate|Args]) .
```



Contract Net Protocol



Adrian Paschke and Harold Boley: Rule Responder: Rule-Based Agents for the Semantic-Pragmatic Web, in Special Issue on Intelligent Distributed Computing in International Journal on Artificial Intelligence Tools (IJAIT), Vol. 20,6, 2011

Rule Responder: <http://responder.ruleml.org>

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Pragmatic Web – Interaction and Commitment

The Pragmatic Web consists of the tools, practices and theories describing [why](#) and [how](#) people use information. In contrast to the Syntactic Web and Semantic Web the Pragmatic Web is not only about form or meaning of information, but about [interaction](#) which brings about e.g. [understanding](#) and [commitments](#).

www.pragmaticweb.info

Example: Question-Answer Interaction

Syntax – Semantics - Pragmatics

- **Syntax**

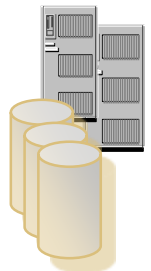
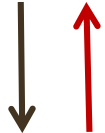
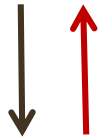
- “*What time is it?*” (*Language*)

- **Semantics**

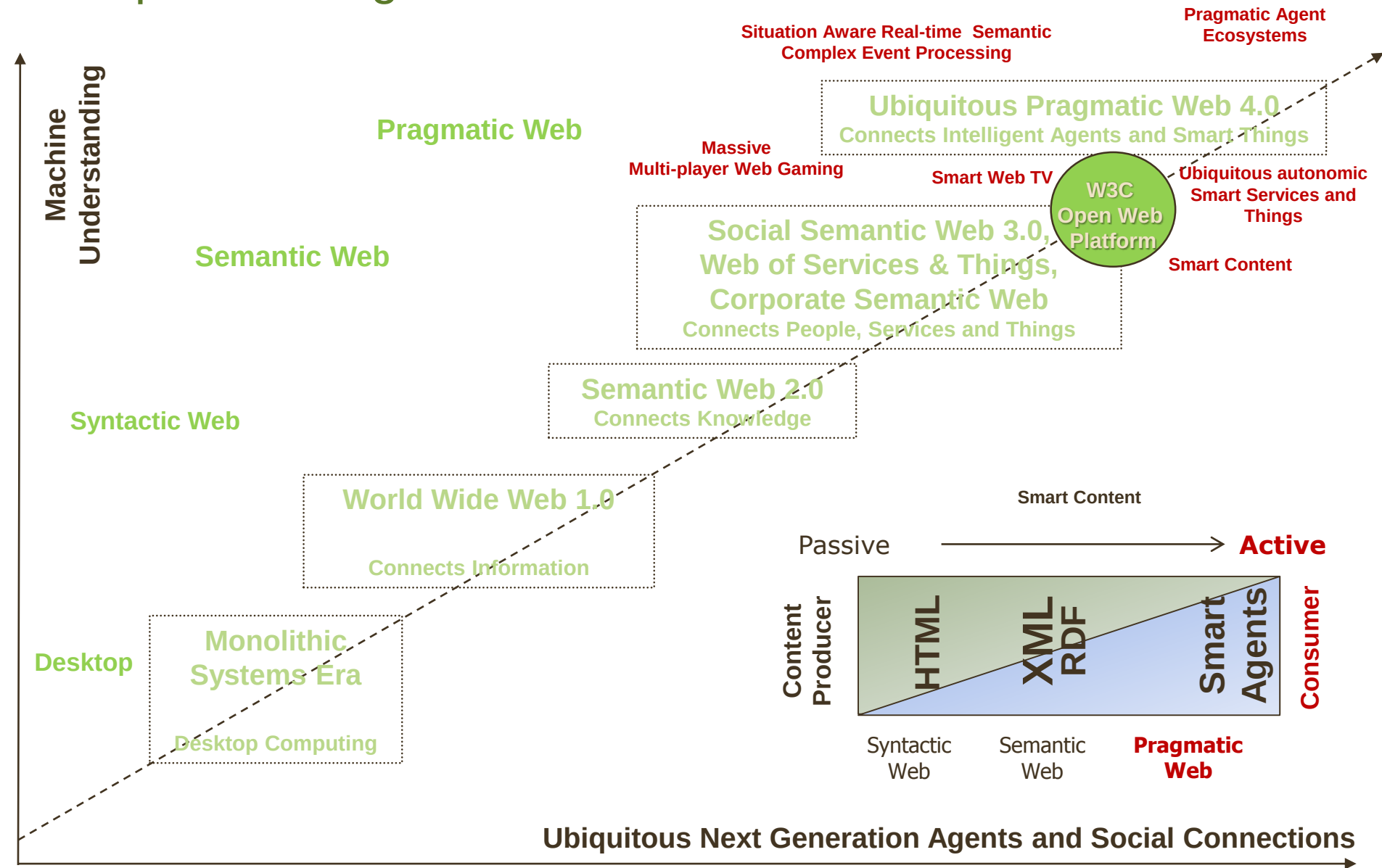
- Question about current time (*Meaning*)

- **Pragmatics**

- An *answer* to the question is obligatory (even if time is unknown) (*Understanding and Commitment*)



Ubiquitous Pragmatic Web 4.0



Questions ?



Acknowledgement to the members of the Reaction RuleML technical group

Acknowledgment to the EPTS Reference Architecture working group members

Acknowledgement to the members of the Pragmantic Web community

Acknowledgement to the members of the Corporate Semantic Web group at FU Berlin

RuleML Online Community

- **RuleML MediaWiki** (<http://wiki.ruleml.org>)
- **Mailing lists** (<http://ruleml.org/mailman/listinfo>)
- **Technical Groups**
(http://wiki.ruleml.org/index.php/Organizational_Structure#Technical_Groups)
 - Uncertainty Reasoning
 - Defeasible Logic
 - Reaction Rules
 - Multi-Agent Systems
 - ...
- **RuleML sources are hosted on Github**
(<https://github.com/RuleML>)

Further Reading – Surveys and Tutorials

- Paschke, A., Boley, H.: Rules Capturing Event and Reactivity, in Handbook of Research on Emerging Rule-Based Languages and Technologies: Open Solutions and Approaches, IGI Publishing, ISBN:1-60566-402-2, 2009
<http://www.igi-global.com/book/handbook-research-emerging-rule-based/465>
Sample Chapter: <http://nparc.cisti-icist.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/npsi/ctrl?action=rtdoc&an=16435934&article=0&fd=pdf>
- Adrian Paschke, Alexander Kozlenkov: Rule-Based Event Processing and Reaction Rules. RuleML 2009: 53-66
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2F978-3-642-04985-9_8
- Adrian Paschke, Paul Vincent, Florian Springer: Standards for Complex Event Processing and Reaction Rules. RuleML America 2011: 128-139
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2F978-3-642-24908-2_17
<http://www.slideshare.net/isvana/ruleml2011-cep-standards-reference-model>
- Adrian Paschke: The Reaction RuleML Classification of the Event / Action / State Processing and Reasoning Space. CoRR abs/cs/0611047 (2006)
<http://arxiv.org/ftp/cs/papers/0611/0611047.pdf>
- Jon Riecke, Opher Etzion, François Bry, Michael Eckert, Adrian Paschke, Event Processing Languages, Tutorial at 3rd ACM International Conference on Distributed Event-Based Systems. July 6-9, 2009 - Nashville, TN
<http://www.slideshare.net/opher.etzion/debs2009-event-processing-languages-tutorial>
- Paschke, A., Boley, H.: Rule Markup Languages and Semantic Web Rule Languages, in Handbook of Research on Emerging Rule-Based Languages and Technologies: Open Solutions and Approaches, IGI Publishing, ISBN:1-60566-402-2, 2009
<http://www.igi-global.com/chapter/rule-markup-languages-semantic-web/35852>
Sample: Chapter: <http://nparc.cisti-icist.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/npsi/ctrl?action=rtdoc&an=18533385>

Further Reading – RuleML and Reaction RuleML

- **Adrian Paschke: Reaction RuleML 1.0 for Rules, Events and Actions in Semantic Complex Event Processing, Proceedings of the 8th International Web Rule Symposium (RuleML 2014), Springer LNCS, Prague, Czech Republic, August, 18-20, 2014**
- **Harold Boley, Adrian Paschke, Omair Shafiq: RuleML 1.0: The Overarching Specification of Web Rules. RuleML 2010: 162-178**
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Further Reading – EPTS Event Processing Reference Architecture and Event Processing Patterns

- **Adrian Paschke, Paul Vincent, Alexandre Alves, Catherine Moxey: Advanced design patterns in event processing. DEBS 2012: 324-334;**
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- **Paschke, A. and Vincent, P.: A reference architecture for Event Processing. In *Proceedings of the Third ACM International Conference on Distributed Event-Based Systems* (DEBS '09). ACM, New York, NY, USA, 2009.**
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Further Reading –Rules and Logic Programming, Prova

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- **Prova Rule Engine** <http://www.prova.ws/>
 - Prova 3 documentation <http://www.prova.ws/index.html?page=documentation.php>
 - Journal: Adrian Paschke and Harold Boley: Rule Responder: Rule-Based Agents for the Semantic-Pragmatic Web, in Special Issue on Intelligent Distributed Computing in International Journal on Artificial Intelligence Tools (IJAIT), Vol. 20,6, 2011
 - **Prova 3 Semantic Web Branch**
 - Paper: Paschke, A.: A Typed Hybrid Description Logic Programming Language with Polymorphic Order-Sorted DL-Typed Unification for Semantic Web Type Systems, OWL-2006 (OWLED'06), Athens, Georgia, USA.
 - pre-compiled Prova 3 version with Semantic Web support from <http://www.csw.inf.fu-berlin.de/teaching/ws1213/prova-sw.zip>.
(The Java sources of the Prova 3 Semantic Web are managed on GitHub (<https://github.com/prova/prova/tree/prova3-sw>))
 - Prova ContractLog KR: <http://www.rbsla.ruleml.org/ContractLog.html>
 - Paschke, A.: Rule-Based Service Level Agreements - Knowledge Representation for Automated e-Contract, SLA and Policy Management, Book ISBN 978-3-88793-221-3, Idea Verlag GmbH, Munich, Germany, 2007.
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Further Reading – Pragmatic Web and Corporate Semantic Web

- **Pragmatic Web**
 - <http://www.pragmaticweb.info>
- **Corporate Semantic Web**
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- **Presentations:** <http://www.slideshare.net/swadpasc>
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