A RELAXED APPROACH TO HANDLING SEMANTICS IN DATA MANAGEMENT

Paolo Diviacco
Peter Fox

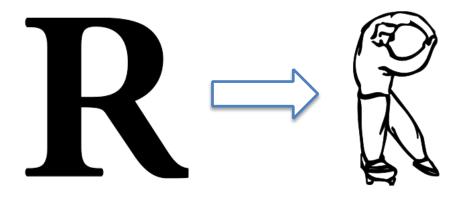
Alessandro Busato

Istituto Nazionale di Oceanografia e di Geofisica Sperimentale – OGS (Italy)

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute – RPI (USA)

Istituto Nazionale di Oceanografia e di Geofisica Sperimentale – OGS (Italy)





Relaxed = free from tension and anxiety

Cartesian anxiety:

- Notion that Western civilization has suffered from a longing for ontological certainty
- Scientific methods should be able to lead us to a <u>firm and unchanging knowledge</u> of the world around us.
- The term is named after Descartes because of his well-known emphasis on "mind" as different from "body", "self" as different from "other"



Can science provide firm and unchanging knowledge?

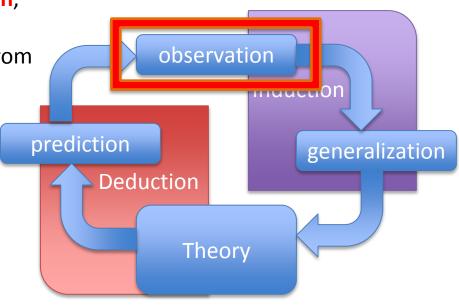
The answer is: no

Experiment is not simply an observation,

it is an **interpretation** of observations from within a theoretical framework.

(from Kant to Hanson)

Traditional view

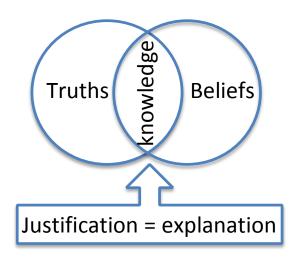


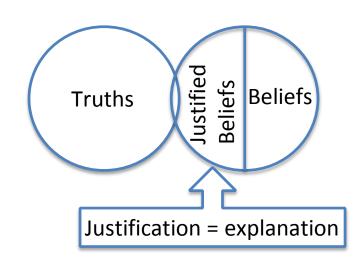


For example ISO19156 (O&M) Observation is an action whose result is an estimate of some property of a feature-of-interest obtained through the use of a specific procedure (Cox, 2006)

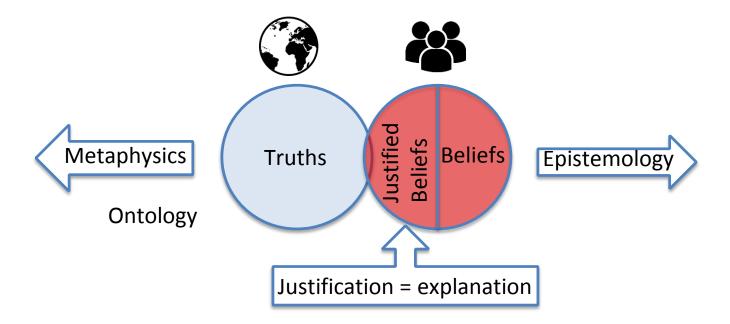
Estimate = to form an approximate **judgment or opinion** regarding the worth, amount, size, weight, etc.

Procedure \rightarrow framework (knowledge of x is shaped by prior knowledge of x)









The truth **is**, notwithstanding Justification: It is metaphysic = ontological

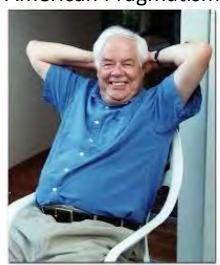
Beliefs + Justification = Epistemic



Why all this stuff about ontology and nothing about epistemology?



American Pragmatism



Richard McKay Rorty

The word is out there. but descriptions of the word are not.

Only descriptions of the world can be true or false.

In Rorty's vision, problems of Epistemology are dissolved simply because they do not exist. In practice his approach tries to neglect completely Epistemology and focus on Ontology

(New York, 4/10/1931 - Palo Alto, 8/6/2007)





AL

...HE LOOKS VERY RELAXED ... HIS IDEAS ARE CONTROVERSI



This could explain why we use the term ontology

Mis-interpretation:

...let's pretend that the use of a concept is truth (metaphysically) \rightarrow We then can call this ontology

...but actually Rorty was more radical: "we do not have reasons to justify some sets of ideas or theories over against others"

Everything is context dependent.

"Meaning" → "Usage = context dependent meaning" =

Semantics → Pragmatics

Usage = beliefs approved by a <u>linguistic community</u>

Usage is an unstable and contingent process based on agreement



Can agreement be possible?

Christopher Tollefsen distinguish:

Coercion (implying some degree of violence)

Coordination = 1) each partner has different aim

2) mutual benefit

Cooperation= 1) each partner has the same goal

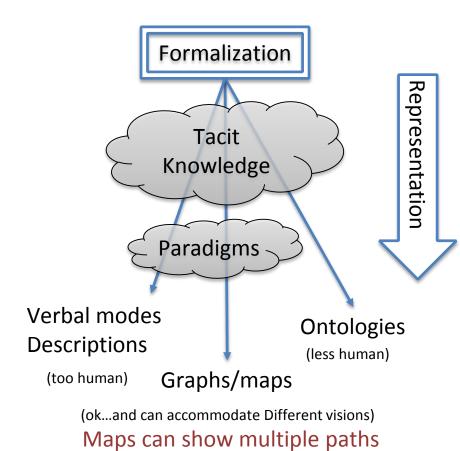
A genuine community exists only with cooperation

All sociology of science invoke **Incommensurability** between paradigms =researchers from different backgrounds (and sometimes even inside same domain but different schools) cannot understand each other

Tacit knowledge: "we know more than we can tell" (Polany 1958) things in your mind that you are not able to formalize.

...not to cosider the socio-economic issues (funding, reputational system etc...)





between two places

Representation=

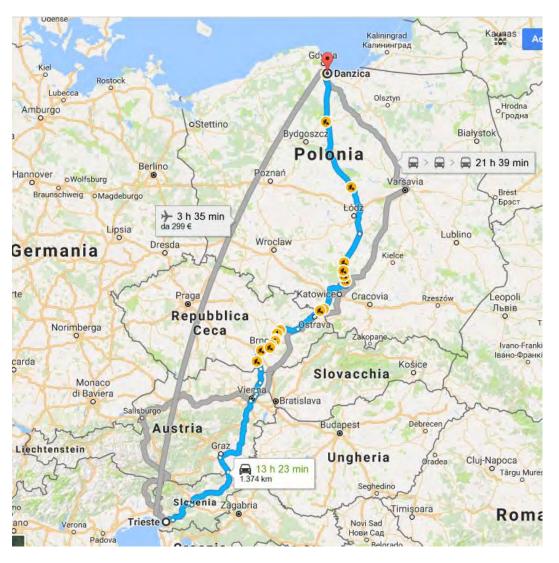
description, portrayal, depiction of something prone to

Omission = neglecting some possible factor Commission deliberately change factors

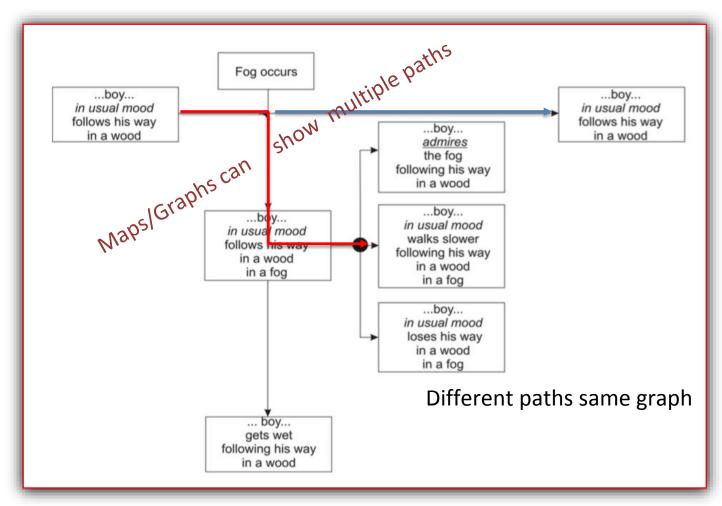
Strictly speaking representations are generally false but can be useful



Maps can show multiple paths between two places



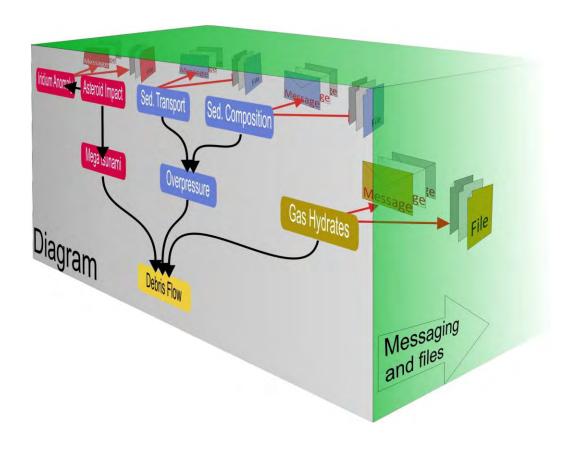




Courtesy: Pshenichny C. A., 2008 "The Event Bush as a Potential Complex Methodology of Conceptual Modelling in the Geosciences"



Data access using a graph

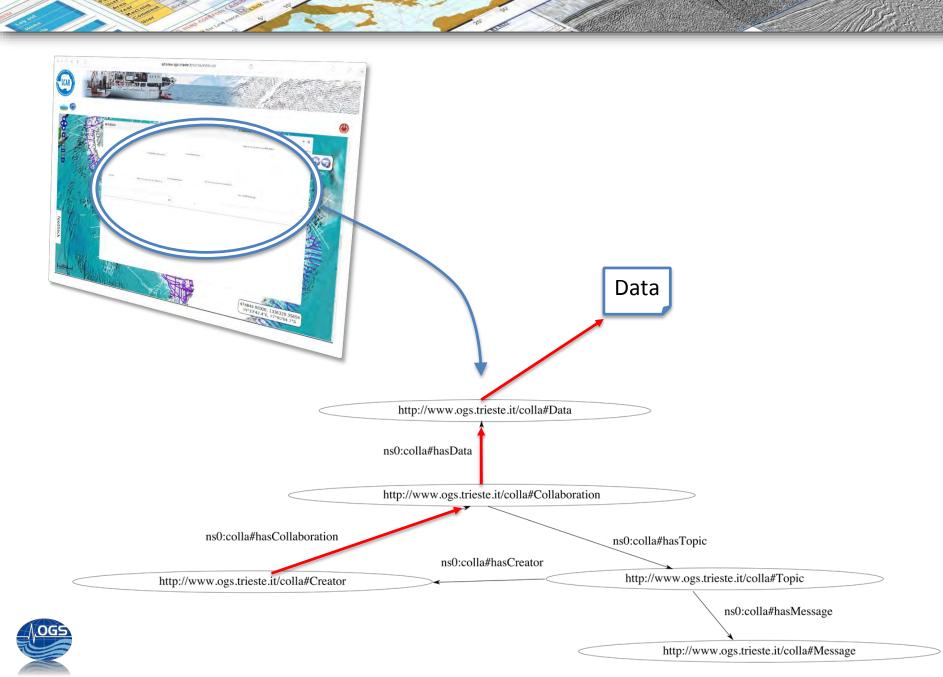


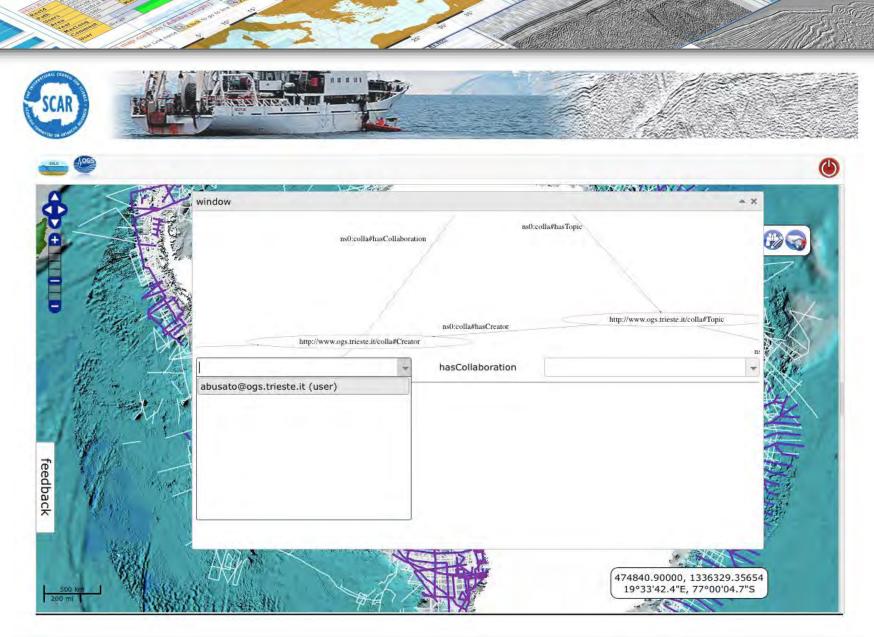




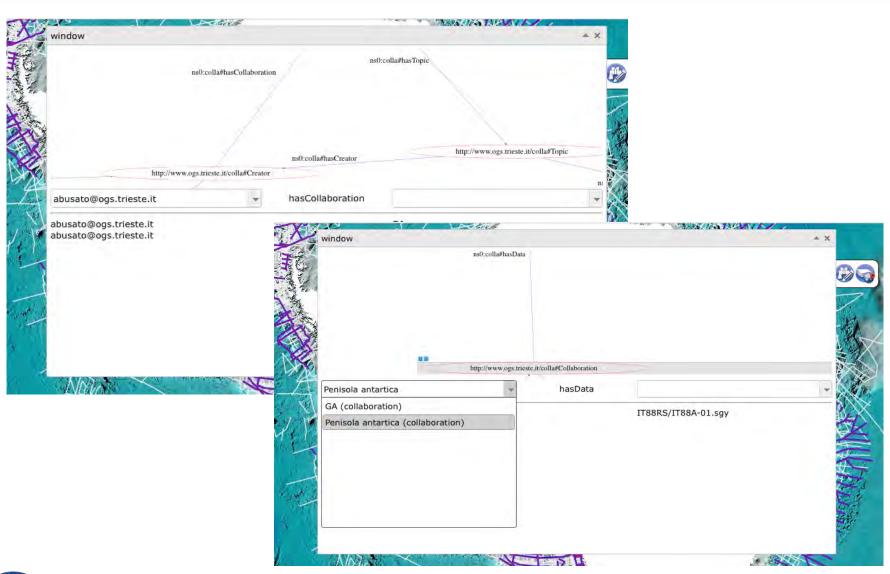
Formalization (RDF) Plot it as graph People use the graph People access data Linked data Collaborative Toolkit for Scientific Project developm



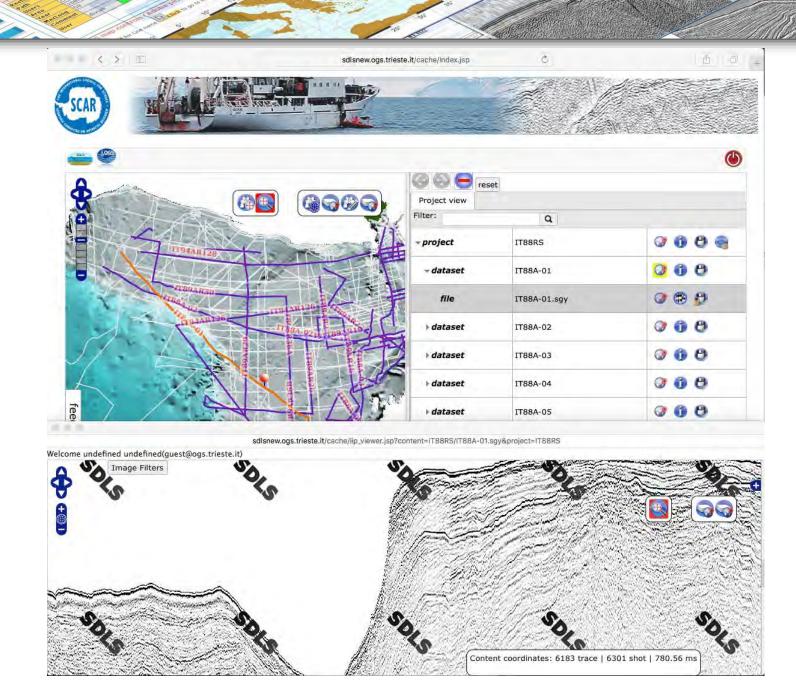




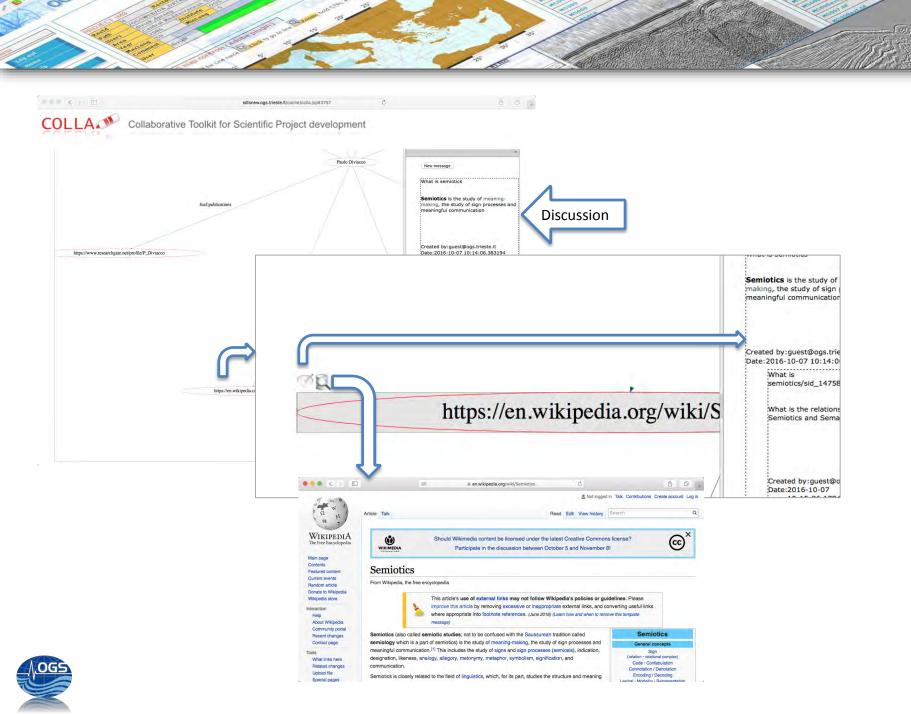












Conclusions:

- Machine-to-machine communication relies on explicit knowledge (...probably)
- Human-to-human collaboration is based on problematic knowledge sharing
- Knowledge sharing can benefit from its representation using maps
- Knowledge representation using maps can be done using RDF
- We developed a tool that allow to use such RDF graphs to be used to support collaboration and data, information and knowledge sharing



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

pdiviacco@inogs.it

References



Diviacco, P., Leadbetter, A., Glaves, H., 2016, "Oceanographic and Marine Cross-Domain Data Management for Sustainable Development" IGI-Global, DOI: 10.4018/978-1-5225-0700-0

