

# Object Management Group

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## Ontology Definition Metamodel

### Request For Proposal

OMG Document: ad/2003-03-40

**Letters of Intent due: June 9, 2003**

**Submissions due: August 18, 2003**

#### **Objective of this RFP**

This RFP seeks a specification of a MOF2 Metamodel, UML2 profile, and any additional information needed to support:

- Development of ontologies using UML modeling tools
- Implementation of ontologies in the W3C Web Ontology Language OWL.
- Forward and reverse engineering for ontologies.

For further details see Chapter 6 of this document.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Goals of OMG

The Object Management Group (OMG) is the world's largest software consortium with an international membership of vendors, developers, and end users. Established in 1989, its mission is to help computer users solve enterprise integration problems by supplying open, vendor-neutral portability, interoperability and reusability specifications based on Model Driven Architecture (MDA). MDA defines an approach to IT system specification that separates the specification of system functionality from the specification of the implementation of that functionality on a specific technology platform, and provides a set of guidelines for structuring specifications expressed as models. OMG has established numerous widely used standards such as OMG IDL[IDL], CORBA[CORBA], Realtime CORBA [CORBA], GIOP/IIOP[CORBA], UML[UML], MOF[MOF], XMI[XMI] and CWM[CWM] to name a few significant ones.

## 1.2 Organization of this document

The remainder of this document is organized as follows:

Chapter 2 - *Architectural Context* - background information on OMG's Model Driven Architecture.

Chapter 3 - *Adoption Process* - background information on the OMG specification adoption process.

Chapter 4 - *Instructions for Submitters* - explanation of how to make a submission to this RFP.

Chapter 5 - *General Requirements on Proposals* - requirements and evaluation criteria that apply to all proposals submitted to OMG.

Chapter 6 - *Specific Requirements on Proposals* - problem statement, scope of proposals sought, requirements and optional features, issues to be discussed, evaluation criteria, and timetable that apply specifically to this RFP.

Appendix A – *References and Glossary Specific to this RFP*

Appendix B – General References and Glossary

### 1.3 Contact Information

Questions related to the OMG's technology adoption process may be directed to [omg-process@omg.org](mailto:omg-process@omg.org). General questions about this RFP may be sent to [responses@omg.org](mailto:responses@omg.org).

OMG documents (and information about the OMG in general) can be obtained from the OMG's web site (<http://www.omg.org>). OMG documents may also be obtained by contacting OMG at [documents@omg.org](mailto:documents@omg.org). Templates for RFPs (this document) and other standard OMG documents can be found at the *OMG Template Downloads Page* at [http://www.omg.org/technology/template\\_download.htm](http://www.omg.org/technology/template_download.htm)

## 2 Architectural Context

MDA provides a set of guidelines for structuring specifications expressed as models and the mappings between those models. The MDA initiative and the standards that support it allow the same model specifying business system or application functionality and behavior to be realized on multiple platforms. MDA enables different applications to be integrated by explicitly relating their models; this facilitates integration and interoperability and supports system evolution (deployment choices) as platform technologies change. The three primary goals of MDA are portability, interoperability and reusability.

Portability of any subsystem is relative to the subsystems on which it depends. The collection of subsystems that a given subsystem depends upon is often loosely called the *platform*, which supports that subsystem. Portability – and reusability – of such a subsystem is enabled if all the subsystems that it depends upon use standardized interfaces (APIs) and usage patterns.

MDA provides a pattern comprising a portable subsystem that is able to use any one of multiple specific implementations of a platform. This pattern is repeatedly usable in the specification of systems. The five important concepts related to this pattern are:

1. *Model* - A model is a representation of a part of the function, structure and/or behavior of an application or system. A *representation* is said to be *formal* when it is based on a language that has a well-defined form (“syntax”), meaning (“semantics”), and possibly rules of analysis, inference, or proof for its constructs. The syntax may be graphical or textual. The semantics might be defined, more or less formally, in terms of things observed in the world being described (e.g. message sends and replies, object states and state changes, etc.),

or by translating higher-level language constructs into other constructs that have a well-defined meaning. The optional rules of inference define what unstated properties you can deduce from the explicit statements in the model. In MDA, a *representation* that is not *formal* in this sense is not a model. Thus, a diagram with boxes and lines and arrows that is not supported by a definition of the meaning of a box, and the meaning of a line and of an arrow is not a model—it is just an informal diagram.

2. *Platform* – A set of subsystems/technologies that provide a coherent set of functionality through interfaces and specified usage patterns that any subsystem that depends on the platform can use without concern for the details of how the functionality provided by the platform is implemented.
3. *Platform Independent Model (PIM)* – A model of a subsystem that contains no information specific to the platform, or the technology that is used to realize it.
4. *Platform Specific Model (PSM)* – A model of a subsystem that includes information about the specific technology that is used in the realization of that subsystem on a specific platform, and hence possibly contains elements that are specific to the platform.
5. *Mapping* – Specification of a mechanism for transforming the elements of a model conforming to a particular metamodel into elements of another model that conforms to another (possibly the same) metamodel. A mapping may be expressed as associations, constraints, rules, templates with parameters that must be assigned during the mapping, or other forms yet to be determined.

For example, in case of CORBA the platform is specified by a set of interfaces and usage patterns that constitute the CORBA Core Specification [CORBA]. The CORBA platform is independent of operating systems and programming languages. The OMG Trading Object Service specification [TOS] (consisting of interface specifications in OMG Interface Definition Language (OMG IDL)) can be considered to be a PIM from the viewpoint of CORBA, because it is independent of operating systems and programming languages. When the IDL to C++ Language Mapping specification is applied to the Trading Service PIM, the C++-specific result can be considered to be a PSM for the Trading Service, where the platform is the C++ language and the C++ ORB implementation. Thus the IDL to C++ Language Mapping specification [IDLC++] determines the mapping from the Trading Service PIM to the Trading Service PSM.

Note that the Trading Service model expressed in IDL is a PSM relative to the CORBA platform too. This highlights the fact that platform-independence and platform-specificity are relative concepts.

The UML Profile for EDOC specification [EDOC] is another example of the application of various aspects of MDA. It defines a set of modeling constructs that are independent of middleware platforms such as EJB [EJB], CCM [CCM], MQSeries [MQS], etc. A PIM based on the EDOC profile uses the middleware-independent constructs defined by the profile and thus is middleware-independent. In addition, the specification defines formal metamodels for some specific middleware platforms such as EJB, supplementing the already-existing OMG metamodel of CCM (CORBA Component Model). The specification also defines mappings from the EDOC profile to the middleware metamodels. For example, it defines a mapping from the EDOC profile to EJB. The mapping specifications facilitate the transformation of any EDOC-based PIM into a corresponding PSM for any of the specific platforms for which a mapping is specified.

Continuing with this example, one of the PSMs corresponding to the EDOC PIM could be for the CORBA platform. This PSM then potentially constitutes a PIM, corresponding to which there would be implementation language specific PSMs derived via the CORBA language mappings, thus illustrating recursive use of the Platform-PIM-PSM-Mapping pattern.

Note that the EDOC profile can also be considered to be a platform in its own right. Thus, a model expressed via the profile is a PSM relative to the EDOC platform.

An analogous set of concepts apply to Interoperability Protocols wherein there is a PIM of the payload data and a PIM of the interactions that cause the data to find its way from one place to another. These then are realized in specific ways for specific platforms in the corresponding PSMs.

Analogously, in case of databases there could be a PIM of the data (say using the Relational Data Model), and corresponding PSMs specifying how the data is actually represented on a storage medium based on some particular data storage paradigm etc., and a mapping from the PIM to each PSM.

OMG adopts standard specifications of models that exploit the MDA pattern to facilitate portability, interoperability and reusability, either

through ab initio development of standards or by reference to existing standards. Some examples of OMG adopted specifications are:

1. *Languages* – e.g. IDL for interface specification, UML for model specification, OCL for constraint specification, etc.
2. *Mappings* – e.g. Mapping of OMG IDL to specific implementation languages (CORBA PIM to Implementation Language PSMs), UML Profile for EDOC (PIM) to CCM (CORBA PSM) and EJB (Java PSM), CORBA (PSM) to COM (PSM) etc.
3. *Services* – e.g. Naming Service [NS], Transaction Service [OTS], Security Service [SEC], Trading Object Service [TOS] etc.
4. *Platforms* – e.g. CORBA [CORBA].
5. *Protocols* – e.g. GIOP/IIOP [CORBA] (both structure and exchange protocol), [XMI] (structure specification usable as payload on multiple exchange protocols).
6. *Domain Specific Standards* – e.g. Data Acquisition from Industrial Systems (Manufacturing) [DAIS], General Ledger Specification (Finance) [GLS], Air Traffic Control (Transportation) [ATC], Gene Expression (Life Science Research) [GE], Personal Identification Service (Healthcare) [PIDS], etc.

For an introduction to MDA, see [MDAa]. For a discourse on the details of MDA please refer to [MDAc]. To see an example of the application of MDA see [MDAb]. For general information on MDA, see [MDAd].

Object Management Architecture (OMA) is a distributed object computing platform architecture within MDA that is related to ISO's Reference Model of Open Distributed Processing RM-ODP[RM-ODP]. CORBA and any extensions to it are based on OMA. For information on OMA see [OMA].

### **3 Adoption Process**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

OMG adopts specifications by explicit vote on a technology-by-technology basis. The specifications selected each satisfy the architectural vision of MDA. OMG bases its decisions on both business and technical considerations. Once a specification adoption is finalized

by OMG, it is made available for use by both OMG members and non-members alike.

*Request for Proposals* (RFP) are issued by a *Technology Committee* (TC), typically upon the recommendation of a *Task Force* (TF) and duly endorsed by the *Architecture Board* (AB).

Submissions to RFPs are evaluated by the TF that initiated the RFP. Selected specifications are *recommended* to the parent TC after being *reviewed* for technical merit and consistency with MDA and other adopted specifications and *endorsed* by the AB. The parent TC of the initiating TF then votes to *recommend adoption* to the OMG Board of Directors (BoD). The BoD acts on the recommendation to complete the adoption process.

For more detailed information on the adoption process see the *Policies and Procedures of the OMG Technical Process* [P&P] and the *OMG Hitchhiker's Guide* [Guide]. In case of any inconsistency between this document and the [P&P] in all cases the [P&P] shall prevail.

### **3.2 Steps in the Adoption Process**

A TF, its parent TC, the AB and the Board of Directors participate in a collaborative process, which typically takes the following form:

- *Development and Issuance of RFP*

RFPs are drafted by one or more OMG members who are interested in the adoption of a standard in some specific area. The draft RFP is presented to an appropriate TF, based on its subject area, for approval and recommendation to issue. The TF and the AB provide guidance to the drafters of the RFP. When the TF and the AB are satisfied that the RFP is appropriate and ready for issuance, the TF recommends issuance to its parent TC, and the AB endorses the recommendation. The TC then acts on the recommendation and issues the RFP.

- *Letter of Intent (LOI)*

A Letter of Intent (LOI) must be submitted to the OMG signed by an officer of the member organization, which intends to respond to the RFP, confirming the organization's willingness to comply with OMG's terms and conditions, and commercial availability requirements. (See section 4.3 for more information.). In order to respond to an RFP the respondent must be a member of the TC that issued the RFP.

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- *Voter Registration*

Interested OMG members, other than Trial, Press and Analyst members may participate in specification selection votes in the TF for an RFP. They may need to register to do so, if so stated in the RFP. Registration ends on a specified date, 6 or more weeks after the announcement of the registration period. The registration closure date is typically around the time of initial submissions. Member organizations that have submitted an LOI are automatically registered to vote.

- *Initial Submissions*

Initial Submissions are due by a specified deadline. Submitters normally present their proposals at the first meeting of the TF after the deadline. Initial Submissions are expected to be complete enough to provide insight on the technical directions and content of the proposals.

- *Revision Phase*

During this time submitters have the opportunity to revise their Submissions, if they so choose.

- *Revised Submissions*

Revised Submissions are due by a specified deadline. Submitters again normally present their proposals at the next meeting of the TF after the deadline. (Note that there may be more than one Revised Submission deadline. The decision to extend this deadline is made by the registered voters for that RFP.)

- *Selection Votes*

When the registered voters for the RFP believe that they sufficiently understand the relative merits of the Revised Submissions, a selection vote is taken. The result of this selection vote is a recommendation for adoption to the TC. The AB reviews the proposal for MDA compliance and technical merit. An endorsement from the AB moves the voting process into the issuing Technology Committee. An eight-week voting period ensues in which the TC votes to recommend adoption to the OMG Board of Directors (BoD). The final vote, the vote to adopt, is taken by the BoD and is based on technical merit as well as business qualifications. The resulting draft standard is called the *Adopted Specification*.

- *Business Committee Questionnaire*

The submitting members whose proposal is recommended for adoption need to submit their response to the BoD Business Committee Questionnaire [BCQ] detailing how they plan to make use of and/or make the resulting standard available in products. If no organization commits to make use of the standard, then the BoD will typically not act on the recommendation to adopt the standard. So it is very important to fulfill this requirement.

- *Finalization*

A Finalization Task Force (FTF) is chartered by the TC that issued the RFP, to prepare an *adopted* submission for publishing as a formal, publicly available specification. Its responsibility includes production of one or more prototype implementations and fixing any problems that are discovered in the process. This ensures that the final available standard is actually implementable and has no show-stopping bugs. Upon completion of its activity the FTF recommends adoption of the resulting draft standard called the *Available Specification*. The FTF must also provide evidence of the existence of one or more prototype implementations. The parent TC acts on the recommendation and recommends adoption to the BoD. OMG Technical Editors produce the *Formal Published Specification* document based on this *Available Specification*.

- *Revision*

A Revision Task Force (RTF) is normally chartered by a TC, after the FTF completes its work, to manage issues filed against the *Available Specification* by implementers and users. The output of the RTF is a revised specification reflecting minor technical changes.

### 3.3 Goals of the evaluation

The primary goals of the TF evaluation are to:

- Provide a fair and open process
- Facilitate critical review of the submissions by members of OMG
- Provide feedback to submitters enabling them to address concerns in their revised submissions
- Build consensus on acceptable solutions
- Enable voting members to make an informed selection decision

Submitters are expected to actively contribute to the evaluation process.

## 4 Instructions for Submitters

### 4.1 OMG Membership

To submit to an RFP issued by the Platform Technology Committee the submitter or submitters must be either Platform or Contributing members on the date of the submission deadline, while for Domain Technology RFPs the submitter or submitters must be either Contributing or Domain members. Submitters sometimes choose to name other organizations that support a submission in some way; however, this has no formal status within the OMG process, and for OMG's purposes confers neither duties nor privileges on the organizations thus named.

### 4.2 Submission Effort

An RFP submission may require significant effort in terms of document preparation, presentations to the issuing TF, and participation in the TF evaluation process. Several staff months of effort might be necessary. OMG is unable to reimburse submitters for any costs in conjunction with their submissions to this RFP.

### 4.3 Letter of Intent

A Letter of Intent (LOI) must be submitted to the OMG Business Committee signed by an officer of the submitting organization signifying its intent to respond to the RFP and confirming the organization's willingness to comply with OMG's terms and conditions, and commercial availability requirements. These terms, conditions, and requirements are defined in the *Business Committee RFP Attachment* and are reproduced verbatim in section 4.4 below.

The LOI should designate a single contact point within the submitting organization for receipt of all subsequent information regarding this RFP and the submission. The name of this contact will be made available to all OMG members. The LOI is typically due 60 days before the deadline for initial submissions. LOIs must be sent by fax or paper mail to the "RFP Submissions Desk" at the main OMG address shown on the first page of this RFP.

Here is a suggested template for the Letter of Intent:

*This letter confirms the intent of <\_\_organization required\_\_> (the organization) to submit a response to the OMG <\_\_RFP name required\_\_> RFP. We will grant OMG and its members the right to copy our response for*

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*review purposes as specified in section 4.7 of the RFP. Should our response be adopted by OMG we will comply with the OMG Business Committee terms set out in section 4.4 of the RFP and in document omg/02-04-02.*

*<\_\_\_contact name and details required\_\_\_> will be responsible for liaison with OMG regarding this RFP response.*

*The signatory below is an officer of the organization and has the approval and authority to make this commitment on behalf of the organization.*

*<\_\_\_signature required\_\_\_>*

### **4.4 Business Committee RFP Attachment**

This section contains the text of the Business Committee RFP attachment concerning commercial availability requirements placed on submissions. This attachment is available separately as an OMG document [omg/2002-04-02](#).

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## ***Commercial considerations in OMG technology adoption***

### **A1 Introduction**

*OMG wishes to encourage rapid commercial adoption of the technologies (specifications and support measures) it publishes. To this end, there must be neither technical, legal nor commercial obstacles to their implementation. Freedom from the first is largely judged through technical review by the relevant OMG Technology Committees; the second two are the responsibility of the OMG Business Committee. The BC also looks for evidence of a commitment by a submitter to the commercial success of products based on the submission.*

### **A2 Business Committee evaluation criteria**

#### **A2.1 Viable to implement across platforms**

*While it is understood that final candidate OMG submissions often combine technologies*

*before they have all been implemented in one system, the Business Committee nevertheless wishes to see evidence that each major feature has been implemented, preferably more than once, and by separate organizations. Pre-product implementations are acceptable. Since use of OMG specifications should not be dependent on any one platform, cross-platform availability and interoperability of implementations should be also be demonstrated.*

## **A2.2 Commercial availability**

*In addition to demonstrating the existence of implementations of the specification, the submitter must also show that products based on the specification are commercially available, or will be within 12 months of the date when the specification was recommended for adoption by the appropriate Task Force. Proof of intent to ship product within 12 months might include:*

- *A public product announcement with a shipping date within the time limit.*
- *A prototype implementation and accompanying draft user documentation.*

*Alternatively, and at the Business Committee's discretion, submissions may be adopted where the submitter is not a commercial software provider, and therefore will not make implementations commercially available. However, in this case the BC will require concrete evidence of two or more independent implementations of the specification being used by end-user organizations as part of their businesses.*

*Regardless of which requirement is in use, the submitter must inform the OMG of completion of the implementations when commercially available.*

*In the case of the proposed adoption of support measures, the BC needs to have proof of the intent to use or recommend such support measures within 12 months of the date when the support measures were recommended for adoption by the appropriate Task Force.*

## **A2.3 Access to Intellectual Property Rights**

*OMG will not adopt a specification or support measure if OMG is aware of any submitter, member or third party which holds a patent, copyright or other intellectual property right (collectively referred to in this policy statement as "IPR") which might be infringed by implementation or recommendation of such specification or support measure, unless OMG believes that such IPR owner will grant a license to organizations (whether OMG members or not) on non-discriminatory and commercially reasonable terms which wish to make use of the specification or support measure. Accordingly, the submitter must certify that it is not aware of any claim that the specification or support measure infringes any IPR of a third party or that it is aware and believes that an appropriate non-discriminatory license is available from that third party. Except for this*

*certification, the submitter will not be required to make any other warranty, and specifications will be offered by OMG for use "as is". If the submitter owns IPR to which an use of a specification or support measure based upon its submission would necessarily be subject, it must certify to the Business Committee that it will make a suitable license available to any user on non-discriminatory and commercially reasonable terms, to permit development and commercialization of an implementation that includes such IPR.*

*It is the goal of the OMG to make all of its technology available with as few impediments and disincentives to adoption as possible, and therefore OMG strongly encourages the submission of technology as to which royalty-free licenses will be available. However, in all events, the submitter shall also certify that any necessary license will be made available on commercially reasonable, non-discriminatory terms. The submitter is responsible for disclosing in detail all known restrictions, placed either by the submitter or, if known, others, on technology necessary for any use of the specification or support measure.*

#### **A2.4 Publication of the specification**

*Should the submission or support measures be adopted, the submitter must grant OMG (and its sublicensees) a worldwide, royalty-free license to edit, store, duplicate and distribute both the specification and works derived from it (such as revisions and teaching materials). This requirement applies only to the written specification, not to any implementation of it.*

#### **A2.5 Continuing support**

*The submitter must show a commitment to continue supporting the technology underlying the specification or support measure after OMG adoption, for instance by showing the BC development plans for future revisions, enhancement or maintenance.*

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## **4.5 Responding to RFP items**

### **4.5.1 Complete proposals**

A submission must propose full specifications for all of the relevant requirements detailed in Chapter 6 of this RFP. Submissions that do not present complete proposals may be at a disadvantage.

Submitters are highly encouraged to propose solutions to any optional requirements enumerated in Chapter 6.

#### **4.5.2 Additional specifications**

Submissions may include additional specifications for items not covered by the RFP that they believe to be necessary and integral to their proposal. Information on these additional items should be clearly distinguished.

Submitters must give a detailed rationale as to why these specifications should also be considered for adoption. However submitters should note that a TF is unlikely to consider additional items that are already on the roadmap of an OMG TF, since this would pre-empt the normal adoption process.

#### **4.5.3 Alternative approaches**

Submitters may provide alternative RFP item definitions, categorizations, and groupings so long as the rationale for doing so is clearly stated. Equally, submitters may provide alternative models for how items are provided if there are compelling technological reasons for a different approach.

### **4.6 Confidential and Proprietary Information**

The OMG specification adoption process is an open process. Responses to this RFP become public documents of the OMG and are available to members and non-members alike for perusal. No confidential or proprietary information of any kind will be accepted in a submission to this RFP.

### **4.7 Copyright Waiver**

If a submitted document is copyrighted, a waiver of copyright for unlimited duplication by the OMG is required to be stated in the document. In addition, a limited waiver of copyright is required that allows each OMG member to make up to fifty (50) copies of the document for review purposes only.

### **4.8 Proof of Concept**

Submissions must include a “proof of concept” statement, explaining how the submitted specifications have been demonstrated to be technically viable. The technical viability has to do with the state of development and maturity of the technology on which a submission is based. This is not the same as commercial availability. Proof of concept

statements can contain any information deemed relevant by the submitter; for example:

“This specification has completed the design phase and is in the process of being prototyped.”

“An implementation of this specification has been in beta-test for 4 months.”

“A named product (with a specified customer base) is a realization of this specification.”

It is incumbent upon submitters to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the TF managing the evaluation process, the technical viability of their proposal. OMG will favor proposals based on technology for which sufficient relevant experience has been gained.

## **4.9 Format of RFP Submissions**

This section provides guidance on how to structure a RFP submission.

### **4.9.1 General**

- Submissions that are concise and easy to read will inevitably receive more consideration.
- Submitted documentation should be confined to that directly relevant to the items requested in the RFP. If this is not practical, submitters must make clear what portion of the documentation pertains directly to the RFP and what portion does not.

### **4.9.2 Required Outline**

A three-part structure for submissions is required. Part II is normative, representing the proposed specification. Parts I and III are non-normative, providing information relevant to the evaluation of the proposed specification.

#### **PART I**

- Copyright Waiver (see 4.7)
- Submission contact point (see 4.3)
- Overview or guide to the material in the submission
- Overall design rationale (if appropriate)

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- Statement of proof of concept (see 4.8)
- Resolution of RFP requirements and requests

*Explain how the proposal satisfies the specific requirements and (if applicable) requests stated in Chapter 6. References to supporting material in Part II should be given.*

*In addition, if the proposal does not satisfy any of the general requirements stated in Chapter 5, provide a detailed rationale.*

- Responses to RFP issues to be discussed

*Discuss each of the “Issues To Be Discussed” identified in Chapter 6.*

### PART II

- Proposed specification
- Proposed compliance points

*Submissions should propose appropriate compliance points for implementations.*

### PART III

- Summary of requests versus requirements.

*Submissions must clearly distinguish requirements that all implementations must support from RFP requests that may be optionally supported.*

- Changes or extensions required to adopted OMG specifications

*Submissions must include a full specification of any changes or extensions required to existing OMG specifications. This should be in a form that enables “mechanical” section-by-section revision of the existing specification.*

## 4.10 How to Submit

Submitters should send an electronic version of their submission to the *RFP Submissions Desk* ([omg-documents@omg.org](mailto:omg-documents@omg.org)) at OMG Headquarters by 5:00 PM U.S. Eastern Standard Time (22:00 GMT) on the day of the Initial and Revised Submission deadlines. Acceptable formats are Postscript, ASCII, PDF, Adobe FrameMaker, Microsoft Word, and WordPerfect. However, it should be noted that a successful (adopted) submission must be supplied to OMG’s technical editors in FrameMaker source format, using the most recent available OMG submission template (see [FORMS]). The AB will not endorse adoption of any

submission for which appropriately formatted FrameMaker sources are not available; it may therefore be convenient to prepare all stages of a submission using this template.

Submitters should make sure they receive electronic or voice confirmation of the successful receipt of their submission. Submitters should be prepared to send a single hardcopy version of their submission, if requested by OMG staff, to the attention of the “RFP Submissions Desk” at the main OMG address shown on the first page of this RFP.

## 5 General Requirements on Proposals

### 5.1 Requirements

- 5.1.1 Submitters are encouraged to express models via OMG modeling languages such as UML, MOF, CWM and SPEM (subject to any further constraints on the types of the models and modeling technologies specified in Chapter 6 of this RFP). Submissions containing models expressed via OMG modeling languages shall be accompanied by an OMG XMI [XMI] representation of the models (including a machine-readable copy). A best effort should be made to provide an OMG XMI representation even in those cases where models are expressed via non-OMG modeling languages.
- 5.1.2 Chapter 6 of this RFP specifies whether PIM(s), PSM(s), or both are being solicited. If proposals specify a PIM and corresponding PSM(s), then the rules specifying the mapping(s) between the PIM and PSM(s) shall either be identified by reference to a standard mapping or specified in the proposal. In order to allow possible inconsistencies in a proposal to be resolved later, proposals shall identify whether the mapping technique or the resulting PSM(s) are to be considered normative.
- 5.1.3 Proposals shall be *precise* and *functionally complete*. All relevant assumptions and context required for implementing the specification shall be provided.
- 5.1.4 Proposals shall specify *compliance points* that clearly state what features all implementations must support and which features (if any) may *optionally* be supported.
- 5.1.5 Proposals shall *reuse* existing OMG and other standard specifications in preference to defining new models to specify similar functionality.

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- 5.1.6 Proposals shall justify and fully specify any *changes or extensions* required to existing OMG specifications. In general, OMG favors proposals that are *upwards compatible* with existing standards and that minimize changes and extensions to existing specifications.
- 5.1.7 Proposals shall factor out functionality that could be used in different contexts and specify their models, interfaces, etc. separately. Such *minimalism* fosters re-use and avoids functional duplication.
- 5.1.8 Proposals shall use or depend on other specifications only where it is actually necessary. While re-use of existing specifications to avoid duplication will be encouraged, proposals should avoid gratuitous use.
- 5.1.9 Proposals shall be *compatible* with and *usable* with existing specifications from OMG and other standards bodies, as appropriate. Separate specifications offering distinct functionality should be usable together where it makes sense to do so.
- 5.1.10 Proposals shall preserve maximum *implementation flexibility*. Implementation descriptions should not be included and proposals shall not constrain implementations any more than is necessary to promote interoperability.
- 5.1.11 Proposals shall allow *independent implementations* that are *substitutable* and *interoperable*. An implementation should be replaceable by an alternative implementation without requiring changes to any client.
- 5.1.12 Proposals shall be compatible with the architecture for system distribution defined in ISO's Reference Model of Open Distributed Processing [RM-ODP]. Where such compatibility is not achieved, or is not appropriate, the response to the RFP must include reasons why compatibility is not appropriate and an outline of any plans to achieve such compatibility in the future.
- 5.1.13 In order to demonstrate that the specification proposed in response to this RFP can be made secure in environments requiring security, answers to the following questions shall be provided:
- What, if any, are the security sensitive elements that are introduced by the proposal?
  - Which accesses to security-sensitive elements must be subject to security policy control?

- Does the proposed service or facility need to be security aware?
- What default policies (e.g., for authentication, audit, authorization, message protection etc.) should be applied to the security sensitive elements introduced by the proposal? Of what security considerations must the implementers of your proposal be aware?

5.1.14 The OMG has adopted several specifications, which cover different aspects of security and provide useful resources in formulating responses. [CSIV2] [SEC] [RAD].

5.1.15 Proposals shall specify the degree of internationalization support that they provide. The degrees of support are as follows:

- a) Uncategorized: Internationalization has not been considered.
- b) Specific to <region name>: The proposal supports the customs of the specified region only, and is not guaranteed to support the customs of any other region. Any fault or error caused by requesting the services outside of a context in which the customs of the specified region are being consistently followed is the responsibility of the requester.
- c) Specific to <multiple region names>: The proposal supports the customs of the specified regions only, and is not guaranteed to support the customs of any other regions. Any fault or error caused by requesting the services outside of a context in which the customs of at least one of the specified regions are being consistently followed is the responsibility of the requester.
- d) Explicitly not specific to <region(s) name>: The proposal does not support the customs of the specified region(s). Any fault or error caused by requesting the services in a context in which the customs of the specified region(s) are being followed is the responsibility of the requester.

## **5.2 Evaluation criteria**

Although the OMG adopts model-based specifications and not implementations of those specifications, the technical viability of implementations will be taken into account during the evaluation process. The following criteria will be used:

### **5.2.1 Performance**

Potential implementation trade-offs for performance will be considered.

### 5.2.2 Portability

The ease of implementation on a variety of systems and software platforms will be considered.

### 5.2.3 Securability

The answer to questions in section 5.1.14 shall be taken into consideration to ascertain that an implementation of the proposal is securable in an environment requiring security.

### 5.2.4 Compliance: Inspectability and Testability

The adequacy of proposed specifications for the purposes of compliance inspection and testing will be considered. Specifications should provide sufficient constraints on interfaces and implementation characteristics to ensure that compliance can be unambiguously assessed through both manual inspection and automated testing.

### 5.2.5 Standardized Metadata

Where proposals incorporate metadata specifications, usage of OMG standard XMI metadata [XMI] representations must be provided as this allows specifications to be easily interchanged between XMI compliant tools and applications. Since use of XML (including XMI and XML/Value [XML/Value]) is evolving rapidly, the use of industry specific XML vocabularies (which may not be XMI compliant) is acceptable where justified.

## **6 Specific Requirements on Proposals**

### **6.1 Problem Statement**

An "ontology", as used in this context, defines the common terms and concepts (meaning) used to describe and represent an area of knowledge. An ontology can range from a Taxonomy (knowledge with minimal hierarchy or a parent/child structure) to a Thesaurus (words and synonyms) to a Conceptual Model (with more complex knowledge) to a Logical Theory (with very rich, complex, consistent and meaningful knowledge). A well-formed ontology is one that is expressed in a well-defined syntax that has a well-defined machine interpretation consistent with the above definition.

Examples of application of ontologies include:

- reusable means of unambiguously documenting domain vocabularies,
- unambiguous grounding of terms used in other models,
- machine interpretable domain models supporting inferencing,
- web metadata supporting inferencing.

### **Ontology Languages**

Ontologies are often captured in knowledge representation (KR) languages that have come out of the AI community. These languages are often structured after logic formalisms, such as predicate logic, and have a grounding in these formalisms, which supports machine interpretation (reasoning). The ontology languages considered in the context of this RFP specifically are those that are fragments of predicate logic.

This structure has led to language syntax that is unfamiliar and awkward for domain experts and often even for those familiar with information modeling languages. Up until now, there has not been wide use of these languages (with a few exceptions funded by government initiative). This is a hindrance to the development of ontologies, delaying their benefit. This RFP is intended to address this situation.

### **UML**

The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a popular modeling language that is also often used for information and conceptual modeling. It has

become well established in many communities with extensive tool support from both commercial and open source vendors.

The familiarity of users with UML, the availability of UML tools, the existence of many domain models in UML, and the similarity of those models to ontologies suggest that UML could be a means towards more rapid development of ontologies. A number of tools (e.g. UBOT and DUET) and investigations have demonstrated the practicality of using UML based tools for developing ontologies.

This approach continues the Object Management Group's "gradual move to more complete semantic models" as noted in the Model Driven Architecture paper [MDAa]. It would also create a link between the UML community and the emerging Semantic Web community, much as other metamodels and profiles have created links with the developer and middleware communities.

## **6.2 Scope of Proposals Sought**

This RFP solicits normative specifications for:

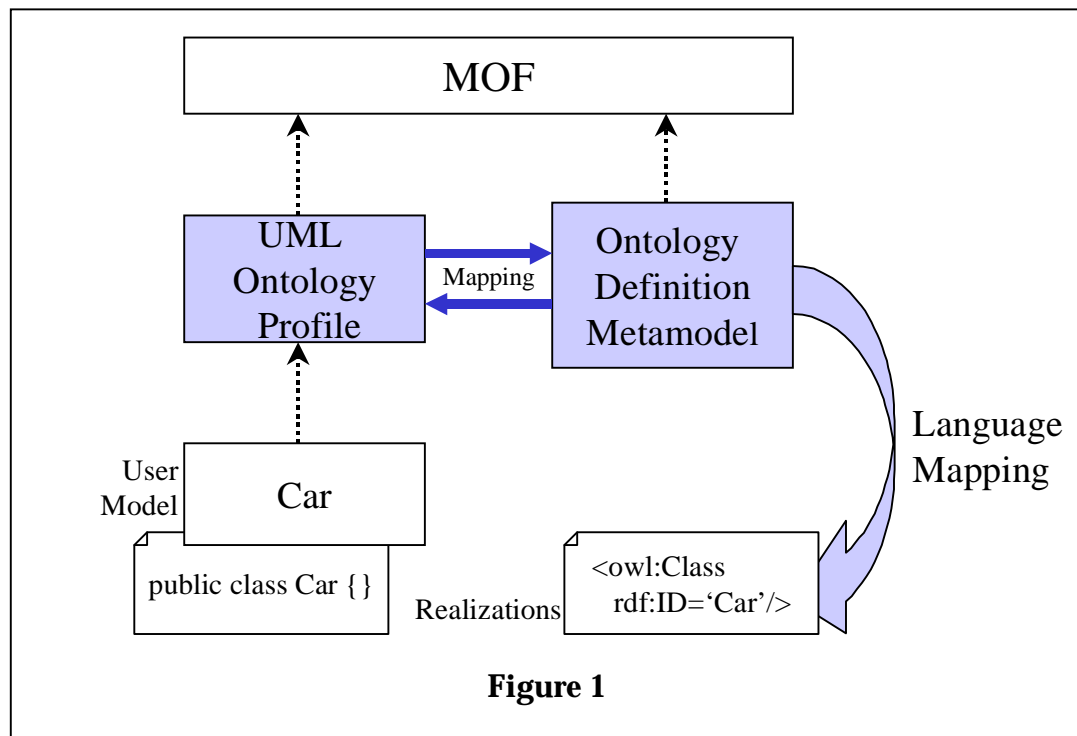
- A standard MOF2 compliant metamodel for Ontology Definition (ODM),
- A UML2 Profile to support reuse of UML notation for ontology definition,
- A mapping from the Ontology Definition Metamodel to the profile, and

A language mapping for the ODM to the W3C Web Ontology Language for Description Logics, OWL DL.

These are illustrated in Figure 1, below. The components required to be defined by submitters are shaded.

### **6.2.1 Ontology Modeling Language Metamodel**

Proposals are expected to provide a metamodel that refers to, or incorporates subsets from, a selection of metamodels contained in the following specifications: "Meta Object Facility" (MOF), version 2 and "Unified Modeling Language" (UML), version 2. The Object Constraint Language (OCL), version 2 is part of UML2. Extensions to these metamodels must be consistent and not redundant.

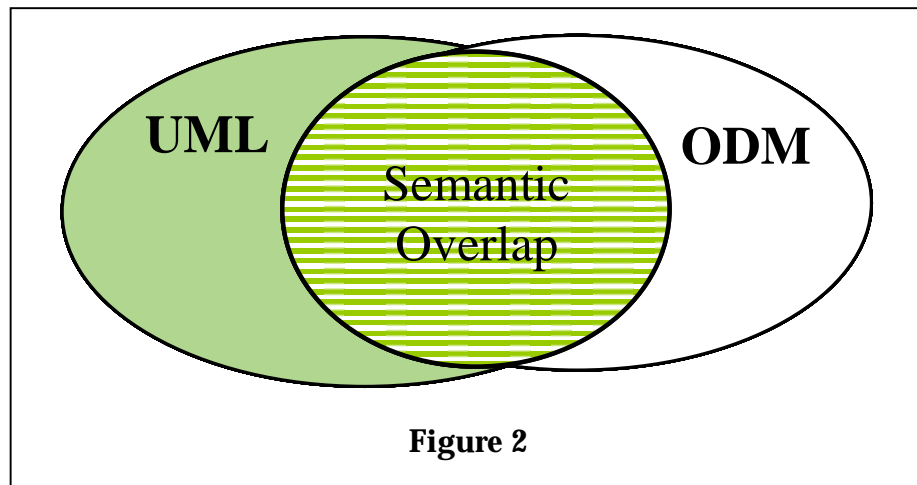


Existing UML tools should be able to express and operate on aspects of ontology definitions that are compatible with existing UML models and notation.

Furthermore, consistent with the MDA, one must provide a Platform Independent Model (PIM) and a mapping to at least one Platform Specific Model (PSM). In this RFP the ODM is the PIM. A PSM for OWL DL is required, but PSMs for other ontology languages are also encouraged. Definitions should express the semantic intent of a modeler, rather than the means by which that intent is realized.

### 6.2.2 UML Mapping for ODM

ODM is expected to be as rich a language as UML and although there is considerable semantic overlap between the languages (as illustrated in Figure 2) neither is a subset of the other. Thus they could be mapped one into the other in a number of different ways, but it is not anticipated that this mapping will be complete. This RFP seeks to constrain this mapping by requiring it to be two-way and bounded. Two-way means that an instance of the ODM metamodel can be translated into an instance of the UML2 metamodel and vice-versa. Bounded means that repeated applications of the two-way mapping does not result in continually larger user models. This is in order that development of ontologies can be supported in and exchanged between both UML and ontology language domains.



Tools may maintain language elements outside of mapped sets within a context for exported models and restore this context for round-trip engineering. For example, by saving these elements in comments or in auxiliary files in their original format.

Detailed normative language for these requirements is contained in sections 6.5 and 6.6 of this RFP.

### 6.2.3 ODM Language Mapping for OWL

The W3C Web Ontology Working Group has defined the web ontology language, called OWL<sup>1</sup>. OWL has three dialects: OWL Lite, OWL DL, and OWL Full which differ in the language features they support as well as in underlying semantics. Proposals are expected to provide a language mapping for the ODM into OWL DL.

## 6.3 Relationship to Existing OMG Specifications

The following OMG specifications are referenced in this RFP:

- XML Metadata Interchange, version 2.0,  
<http://www.omg.org/cgi-bin/doc?ptc/2002-06-03>
- Common Warehouse Metamodel (CWM) Specification, version 1.1,  
<http://www.omg.org/technology/documents/formal/cwm.htm>

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<sup>1</sup> At the time this was written OWL development was still underway. However, its schedule would have it achieving W3C Last Call status before this RFP is issued and Recommendation shortly thereafter.

## 6.4 Related Activities, Documents and Standards

Since this RFP requests a mapping from OMG modeling languages to web ontology languages there are quite a few documents outside of adopted OMG standards which are of interest. These include web language specifications, documents on related work, and related OMG specifications currently under development.

### 6.4.1 Web languages

There are a number of web ontology language specifications that relate to this RFP. These include working drafts associated with the Web Ontology Language (OWL)<sup>2</sup>, the specification for the precursor to OWL: DAML+OIL, and specifications for the other languages on which these are layered: the Resource Description Framework (RDF), and the RDF Vocabulary Description Language - RDF Schema. References for all these specifications are listed below.

McGuinness and van Harmelen. "OWL Web Ontology Language: Overview", W3C Working Draft, <http://www.w3.org/TR/owl-features/>

Dean, Connolly, van Harmelen, Hendler, Horrocks, McGuinness, Patel-Schneider, and Stein. "OWL Web Ontology Language 1.0, Reference" W3C Working Draft. <http://www.w3.org/TR/owl-ref/>

Smith, McGuinness, Volz and Welty. "OWL Web Ontology Language Guide Version 1.0," W3C Working Draft, <http://www.w3.org/TR/owl-guide/>

Patel-Schneider, Hayes, Horrocks, and van Harmelen. "OWL Web Ontology Language Semantics and Abstract Syntax ", W3C Working Draft. <http://www.w3.org/TR/owl-semantics/>

Carrol and De Roo. "OWL Web Ontology Language Test Cases", W3C Working Draft. <http://www.w3.org/TR/owl-test/>

Schreiber. "A UML Presentation Syntax for OWL Lite". <http://www.swi.psy.uva.nl/usr/Schreiber/docs/owl-uml/owl-uml.html>

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<sup>2</sup> Since standardization of OWL is ongoing, its documents may still evolve. The URLs provided for OWL working drafts are persistent and will continue to reference the latest published version of each document.

DARPA Agent Markup Language, DAML+OIL, March 2001  
<http://www.daml.org/2001/03/daml+oil-index>

"RDF Vocabulary Description Language 1.0: RDF Schema".  
<http://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-schema/>

"Resource Description Framework (RDF)".  
<http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-rdf-syntax>

#### 6.4.2 Related Work

A number of papers have been published discussing the use of UML for ontology development or mapping UML to web ontology languages. A few of these most relevant to this RFP are cited below.

Kogut, Cranefield, Hart, Dutra, Baclawski, Kokar, and Smith. "UML for Ontology Development"  
<http://ubot.lockheedmartin.com/ubot/papers/publication/KER4.doc>  
to appear in Knowledge Engineering Review Journal Special Issue on Ontologies in Agent Systems, Baclawski, Kokar, Kogut, Hart, Smith, Holmes, Letkowski, and Aronson

(2001) "Extending UML to Support Ontology Engineering for the Semantic Web" Proc. of the Fourth International Conference on UML (UML2001),  
<http://ubot.lockheedmartin.com/ubot/papers/publication/UMLOntology.pdf>

G. Guizzardi, H. Herre, and Gerd Wagner, "Towards Ontological Foundations for UML Conceptual Models,"  
<http://tmitwww.tn.tue.nl/staff/gwagner/ODBASE-2002.pdf> (to appear) In Proceedings of 1st International Conference on Ontologies, Databases and Applications of Semantics (ODBASE 2002). Springer-Verlag, Berlin. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, 2002.

The following reference is the classic reference for the term "ontology" as it is used in the field of Knowledge Representation.

[Gruber] T.R. Gruber, "A Translation Approach to Portable Ontology Specifications," Knowledge Acquisition, vol. 5, no. 2, 1993, pp. 199-220.

References to Description Logics can be found on the Description Logics web site at <http://dl.kr.org/>.

Reference with specific mention of Description Logics in relation to recent Ontology work are listed below.

[Baader] Franz Baader, “Engineering of Logics for the Content -based Representation of Information”, presented at Conference on Rewriting Techniques and Applications, Copenhagen, Denmark, July 22-24, 2002, <http://lat.inf.tu-dresden.de/~baader/Talks/RTA02talk.pdf>

[Horrocks] Ian Horrocks, “Description Logic: Axioms and Rules”, Talk given at Dagstuhl "Rule Markup Technique" workshop, February 2002., <http://www.cs.man.ac.uk/~horrocks/Slides/dagstuhlP070202.pdf>

#### 6.4.3 OMG specifications in process

OMG is currently performing a coordinated major revision of its modeling specifications. This will lead to a new family of UML and MOF specifications as noted below.

UML 2.0 Infrastructure

[http://www.omg.org/techprocess/meetings/schedule/UML\\_2.0\\_Infrastructure\\_RFP.html](http://www.omg.org/techprocess/meetings/schedule/UML_2.0_Infrastructure_RFP.html)

UML 2.0 Superstructure

[http://www.omg.org/techprocess/meetings/schedule/UML\\_2.0\\_Superstructure\\_RFP.html](http://www.omg.org/techprocess/meetings/schedule/UML_2.0_Superstructure_RFP.html)

UML 2.0 OCL

[http://www.omg.org/techprocess/meetings/schedule/UML\\_2.0\\_OCL\\_RFP.html](http://www.omg.org/techprocess/meetings/schedule/UML_2.0_OCL_RFP.html)

UML 2.0 Diagram Interchange

[http://www.omg.org/techprocess/meetings/schedule/UML\\_2.0\\_Diagram\\_Interchange\\_RFP.html](http://www.omg.org/techprocess/meetings/schedule/UML_2.0_Diagram_Interchange_RFP.html)

MOF 2.0 XMI

[http://www.omg.org/techprocess/meetings/schedule/MOF\\_2.0\\_XMI\\_RFP.html](http://www.omg.org/techprocess/meetings/schedule/MOF_2.0_XMI_RFP.html)

MOF 2.0 Core

[http://www.omg.org/techprocess/meetings/schedule/MOF\\_2.0\\_Core\\_RFP.html](http://www.omg.org/techprocess/meetings/schedule/MOF_2.0_Core_RFP.html)

MOF 2.0 Query/View/Transform

[http://www.omg.org/techprocess/meetings/schedule/MOF\\_2.0\\_Query\\_View\\_Transf.\\_RFP.html](http://www.omg.org/techprocess/meetings/schedule/MOF_2.0_Query_View_Transf._RFP.html)

MOF 2.0 Versioning

[http://www.omg.org/techprocess/meetings/schedule/MOF\\_2.0\\_Versioning\\_RFP.html](http://www.omg.org/techprocess/meetings/schedule/MOF_2.0_Versioning_RFP.html)

## *RFP for Ontology Definition*

The Business Rules SIG at OMG is currently drafting an RFP for Business Rules Expression which is concerned with expressing similar information to that found in ontologies. At the time of this writing the Business Rules Expression RFP is expected to have been issued before initial submissions to the Ontology Definition RFP are due. The following is a citation for the initial draft of this RFP.

Business Rules Expression Request For Proposal (RFP)  
<http://www.omg.org/cgi-bin/doc?ad/03-02-01>

### **6.5 Mandatory Requirements**

- 6.5.1 Submitters shall specify an Ontology Definition Metamodel using MOF 2 Core that shall represent the semantics of ontologies including but not necessarily limited to OWL ontologies.
  - 6.5.1.1 Proposals shall depict ODM using UML.
  - 6.5.1.2 Proposals shall use the appropriate elements of 2.x versions of OMG metamodels including, MOF, UML, and OCL. The resulting metamodel shall be MOF2-compliant.
- 6.5.2 Proposals shall specify a UML2 Profile extending the UML2 metamodel for ontology definition.
- 6.5.3 Submitters shall provide a mapping between ODM and the UML Profile for Ontology Definition. The mapping shall be two-way and bounded.
  - 6.5.3.1 All mappings shall support forward and reverse engineering of logically equivalent ontologies between environments to support iterative development of ontologies.
- 6.5.4 Submitters shall provide a language mapping for ODM to the Last Call or later version of the W3C OWL DL web ontology language. This mapping shall be two-way and bounded.
- 6.5.5 Submitters shall supply an XMI for MOF2.0 compliant W3C XML Schema Description (xsd) based on ODM.

## **6.6 Optional Requirements**

- 6.6.1 Proposals may support mapping multiple ontologies into a single UML model.
- 6.6.2 Proposals may support round-trip engineering across language environments. This would mean that non-mapped language data should be maintained after export such that modified versions of the exported data can be re-integrated with the non-mapped elements of the original model, resulting in a coherent revision of that model.
- 6.6.3 Proposals may provide a mapping for DAML+OIL, or other ontology languages, with the same characteristics as that described for OWL.
- 6.6.4 Proposals may provide a profile, metamodel, and mappings needed to support OWL Full. Such a capability would mean that RDF and RDFS would also be supported as a consequence.
- 6.6.5 Proposals may design ODM to provide for specification of ontology metadata to describe context and scope of the development and intended use of a corresponding ontology.

## **6.7 Issues to be discussed**

Proposals shall discuss the strategy for mapping names between OWL and UML. This will include XML Namespaces, URIs, and the different identifier elements and types which rdf supports.

Properties in OWL do not have a direct analog in UML. Proposals shall discuss the design rationale of the scheme adopted for mapping this and the ramifications of the result.

Proposals shall discuss how the mapping relates to the multiple sublanguages of OWL.

Proposals shall discuss how the proposed design supports iterative ontology development across mapped language environments and issues that users may encounter while exploiting this capability.

The UML 2.0 Profiling mechanism supports a restricted form of metamodeling. Proposers may find that a single profile extension of the UML 2 metamodel can serve the purposes envisioned by the RFP authors for combination of an ontology definition metamodel and a

UML profile extension. In any case proposals shall discuss the reasons for choosing to combine or keep these separate in the proposed design and the characteristics of the specification and its use that result from this choice.

Proposals shall discuss any relationships to Terms and Concepts in the Business Nomenclature package of the Common Warehouse (CWM) Metamodel specification.

These issues will be considered during submission evaluation. They should not be part of the proposed normative specification. (Place them in Part I of the submission.)

## 6.8 Evaluation Criteria

In addition to conformance with the requirements stated above and evaluation criteria stated in chapter 5, proposals will be evaluated as to the:

- compactness and clarity of the proposal,
- the size of the mapped regions of the languages, and
- the expressiveness of the proposed ODM.

## 6.9 Other information unique to this RFP

### 6.10 RFP Timetable

The timetable for this RFP is given below. Note that the TF or its parent TC may, in certain circumstances, extend deadlines while the RFP is running, or may elect to have more than one Revised Submission step. The latest timetable can always be found within the RFP Template on the Template Downloads page [FORMS] of OMG's Web site.

Duration	Event or Activity	Actual Date
	<i>Preparation of RFP by TF</i>	
	<i>RFP placed on OMG document server</i>	<i>"Three week rule"</i>
	<i>Approval of RFP by Architecture Board Review by TC</i>	
<i>0</i>	<i>TC votes to issue RFP</i>	<i>March 28, 2003</i>
<i>70</i>	<i>LOI to submit to RFP due</i>	<i>June 9, 2003</i>

## RFP for Ontology Definition

140	<i>Initial Submissions due and placed on OMG document server (“Three week rule”)</i>	<i>August 18, 2003</i>
154	<i>Voter registration closes</i>	<i>September 1, 2003</i>
163	<i>Initial Submission presentations</i>	<i>September 8-12, 2003</i>
	<i>Preliminary evaluation by TF</i>	
210	<i>Revised Submissions due and placed on OMG document server (“Three week rule”)</i>	<i>October 27, 2003</i>
231	<i>Revised Submission presentations</i>	<i>November 17-21, 2003</i>
	<i>Final evaluation and selection by TF Recommendation to AB and TC</i>	
	<i>Approval by Architecture Board Review by TC</i>	
330	<i>TC votes to recommend specification</i>	<i>March 2004</i>
400	<i>BoD votes to adopt specification</i>	<i>June 2004</i>

## Appendix A References and Glossary Specific to this RFP

### A.1 References Specific to this RFP

### A.2 Glossary Specific to this RFP

## Appendix B General Reference and Glossary

### B.1 General References

The following documents are referenced in this document:

[ATC] Air Traffic Control Specification,  
[http://www.omg.org/technology/documents/formal/air\\_traffic\\_control.htm](http://www.omg.org/technology/documents/formal/air_traffic_control.htm)

[BCQ] OMG Board of Directors Business Committee Questionnaire,  
<http://www.omg.org/cgi-bin/doc?bc/02-02-01>

## RFP for Ontology Definition

[CCM] CORBA Core Components Specification,  
[http://www.omg.org/techprocess/meetings/schedule/Components\\_December\\_2000\\_FTF.html](http://www.omg.org/techprocess/meetings/schedule/Components_December_2000_FTF.html)

[CORBA] Common Object Request Broker Architecture  
(CORBA/IIOP),  
[http://www.omg.org/technology/documents/formal/corba\\_iiop.htm](http://www.omg.org/technology/documents/formal/corba_iiop.htm)

[CSIV2] [CORBA] Chapter 26

[CWM] Common Warehouse Metamodel Specification,  
<http://www.omg.org/technology/documents/formal/cwm.htm>

[DAIS] Data Acquisition from Industrial Systems,  
<http://www.omg.org/cgi-bin/doc?dtd/2001-07-03>

[EDOC] UML Profile for EDOC Specification,  
[http://www.omg.org/techprocess/meetings/schedule/UML\\_Profile\\_for\\_EDOC\\_FTF.html](http://www.omg.org/techprocess/meetings/schedule/UML_Profile_for_EDOC_FTF.html)

[EJB] “Enterprise JavaBeans™”,  
<http://java.sun.com/products/ejb/docs.html>

[GE] Gene Expression, <http://www.omg.org/cgi-bin/doc?dtd/2002-02-04>

[GLS] General Ledger Specification 1.0,  
[http://www.omg.org/technology/documents/formal/gen\\_ledger.htm](http://www.omg.org/technology/documents/formal/gen_ledger.htm)

[Guide] The OMG Hitchhiker's Guide, Version 6.1,  
<http://www.omg.org/cgi-bin/doc?omg/2002-03-03>

[IDL] ISO/IEC 14750 also see [CORBA] Chapter 3.

[IDLC++] IDL to C++ Language Mapping,  
<http://www.omg.org/technology/documents/formal/c++.htm>

[MDAa] OMG Architecture Board, "Model Driven Architecture - A  
Technical Perspective", <http://www.omg.org/mda/papers.htm>

[MDAb] “Developing in OMG's Model Driven Architecture (MDA),”  
<http://www.omg.org/cgi-bin/doc?omg/2001-12-01>

[MDAc] “MDA Guide” (to be published)

## *RFP for Ontology Definition*

[MDAd] “MDA "The Architecture of Choice for a Changing World™””, <http://www.omg.org/mda>

[MOF] Meta Object Facility Specification,  
<http://www.omg.org/technology/documents/formal/mof.htm>

[MQS] “MQSeries Primer”,  
<http://www.redbooks.ibm.com/redpapers/pdfs/redp0021.pdf>

[NS] Naming Service,  
[http://www.omg.org/technology/documents/formal/naming\\_service.htm](http://www.omg.org/technology/documents/formal/naming_service.htm)

[OMA] “Object Management Architecture™”,  
<http://www.omg.org/oma/>

[OTS] Transaction Service,  
[http://www.omg.org/technology/documents/formal/transaction\\_service.htm](http://www.omg.org/technology/documents/formal/transaction_service.htm)

[P&P] Policies and Procedures of the OMG Technical Process,  
<http://www.omg.org/cgi-bin/doc?pp>

[PIDS] Personal Identification Service,  
[http://www.omg.org/technology/documents/formal/person\\_identification\\_service.htm](http://www.omg.org/technology/documents/formal/person_identification_service.htm)

[RAD] Resource Access Decision Facility, <http://www.omg.org/cgi-bin/doc?formal/01-04-01>

[RM-ODP] ISO/IEC 10746

[SEC] CORBA Security Service,  
[http://www.omg.org/technology/documents/formal/security\\_service.htm](http://www.omg.org/technology/documents/formal/security_service.htm)

[TOS] Trading Object Service,  
[http://www.omg.org/technology/documents/formal/trading\\_object\\_service.htm](http://www.omg.org/technology/documents/formal/trading_object_service.htm)

[UML] Unified Modeling Language Specification,  
<http://www.omg.org/technology/documents/formal/uml.htm>

[UMLC] UML Profile for CORBA, <http://www.omg.org/cgi-bin/doc?ptc/01-01-06>

[UMLM] Chapter 6 of UML Profile for EDOC,  
<http://www.omg.org/cgi-bin/doc?ptc/02-02-05>

[XMI] XML Metadata Interchange Specification, <http://www.omg.org/technology/documents/formal/xmi.htm>

[XML/Value] XML Value Type Specification, <http://www.omg.org/cgi-bin/doc?ptc/2001-04-04>

## B.2 General Glossary

**Architecture Board (AB)** - The OMG plenary that is responsible for ensuring the technical merit and MDA-compliance of RFPs and their submissions.

**Board of Directors (BoD)** - The OMG body that is responsible for adopting technology.

**Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA)** - An OMG distributed computing platform specification that is independent of implementation languages.

**Common Warehouse Metamodel (CWM)** - An OMG specification for data repository integration.

**CORBA Component Model (CCM)** - An OMG specification for an implementation language independent distributed component model.

**Interface Definition Language (IDL)** - An OMG and ISO standard language for specifying interfaces and associated data structures.

**Letter of Intent (LOI)** - A letter submitted to the OMG BoD's Business Committee signed by an officer of an organization signifying its intent to respond to the RFP and confirming the organization's willingness to comply with OMG's terms and conditions, and commercial availability requirements.

**Mapping** - Specification of a mechanism for transforming the elements of a model conforming to a particular metamodel into elements of another model that conforms to another (possibly the same) metamodel.

**Metadata** - Data that represents models. For example, a UML model; a CORBA object model expressed in IDL; and a relational database schema expressed using CWM.

**Metamodel** - A model of models.

**Meta Object Facility (MOF)** - An OMG standard, closely related to UML, that enables metadata management and language definition.

**Model** - A formal specification of the function, structure and/or behavior of an application or system.

**Model Driven Architecture (MDA)** - An approach to IT system specification that separates the specification of functionality from the specification of the implementation of that functionality on a specific technology platform.

**Platform** - A set of subsystems/technologies that provide a coherent set of functionality through interfaces and specified usage patterns that any subsystem that depends on the platform can use without concern for the details of how the functionality provided by the platform is implemented.

**Platform Independent Model (PIM)** - A model of a subsystem that contains no information specific to the platform, or the technology that is used to realize it.

**Platform Specific Model (PSM)** - A model of a subsystem that includes information about the specific technology that is used in the realization of it on a specific platform, and hence possibly contains elements that are specific to the platform.

**Request for Information (RFI)** - A general request to industry, academia, and any other interested parties to submit information about a particular technology area to one of the OMG's Technology Committee subgroups.

**Request for Proposal (RFP)** - A document requesting OMG members to submit proposals to the OMG's Technology Committee. Such proposals must be received by a certain deadline and are evaluated by the issuing task force.

**Task Force (TF)** - The OMG Technology Committee subgroup responsible for issuing a RFP and evaluating submission(s).

**Technology Committee (TC)** - The body responsible for recommending technologies for adoption to the BoD. There are two TCs in OMG – *Platform TC* (PTC), that focuses on IT and modeling infrastructure related standards; and *Domain TC* (DTC), that focus on domain specific standards.

## *RFP for Ontology Definition*

***Unified Modeling Language (UML)*** - An OMG standard language for specifying the structure and behavior of systems. The standard defines an abstract syntax and a graphical concrete syntax.

***UML Profile*** - A standardized set of extensions and constraints that tailors UML to particular use.

***XML Metadata Interchange (XMI)*** - An OMG standard that facilitates interchange of models via XML documents.