

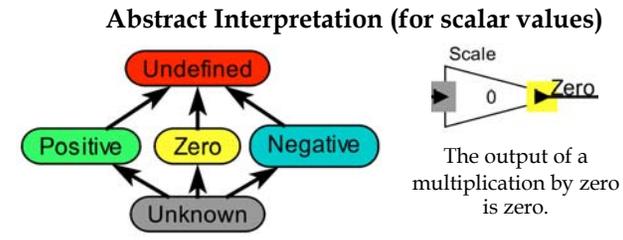
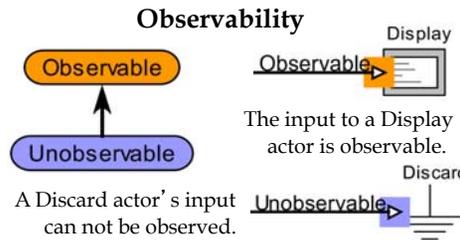
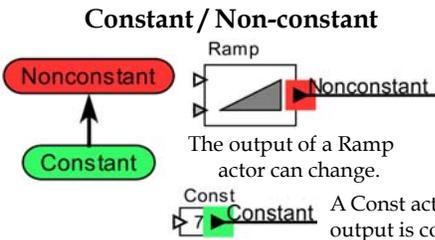
Learn more!

Try the [ptolemy.data.ontologies](http://ptolemy.data.ontologies) package.

Publication: "Scalable Semantic Annotation using Lattice-based Ontologies", MODELS 2009

### Motivation

Ontologies can be used to analyze models. A developer defines lattices plus actor constraint rules. Here are some examples:



If an ontology is a lattice, the Rehof and Mogensen algorithm performs model analysis in linear time ("Tractable Constraints in Finite Semilattices", 1996). (Time is linear in the number of constraints, for finite height lattices.)

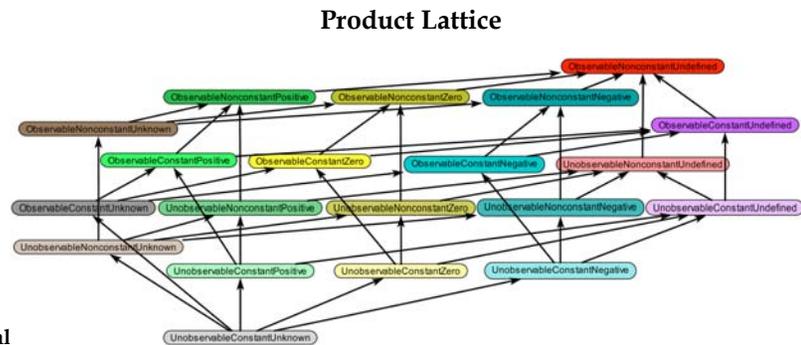
### Why compose lattices?

A product lattice can be more powerful than a set of orthogonal individual lattices (Click and Cooper, "Combining Analyses, Combining Optimizations", 1995).

- The original rules from all sub-lattices are inherited.
- The developer writes a few new rules taking advantage of all sub-lattices.



The input to a multiply by zero operation is unobservable. This approach **Supports multiple developers, Minimizes dependencies, and Gives maximum anal**



### Current status and objectives

The product lattice is:

- Automatically created from sub-lattices.
- Checked to ensure that the result is also a lattice.

Remaining challenges include:

- Allowing the user to edit the product lattice, especially Top and Bottom concepts.
- Some concepts in the product lattice don't make sense. Allow users to note these with acceptance criteria.
- Combining finite and infinite width lattices.
- Combining inherited and new rules and ensuring monotonicity.

