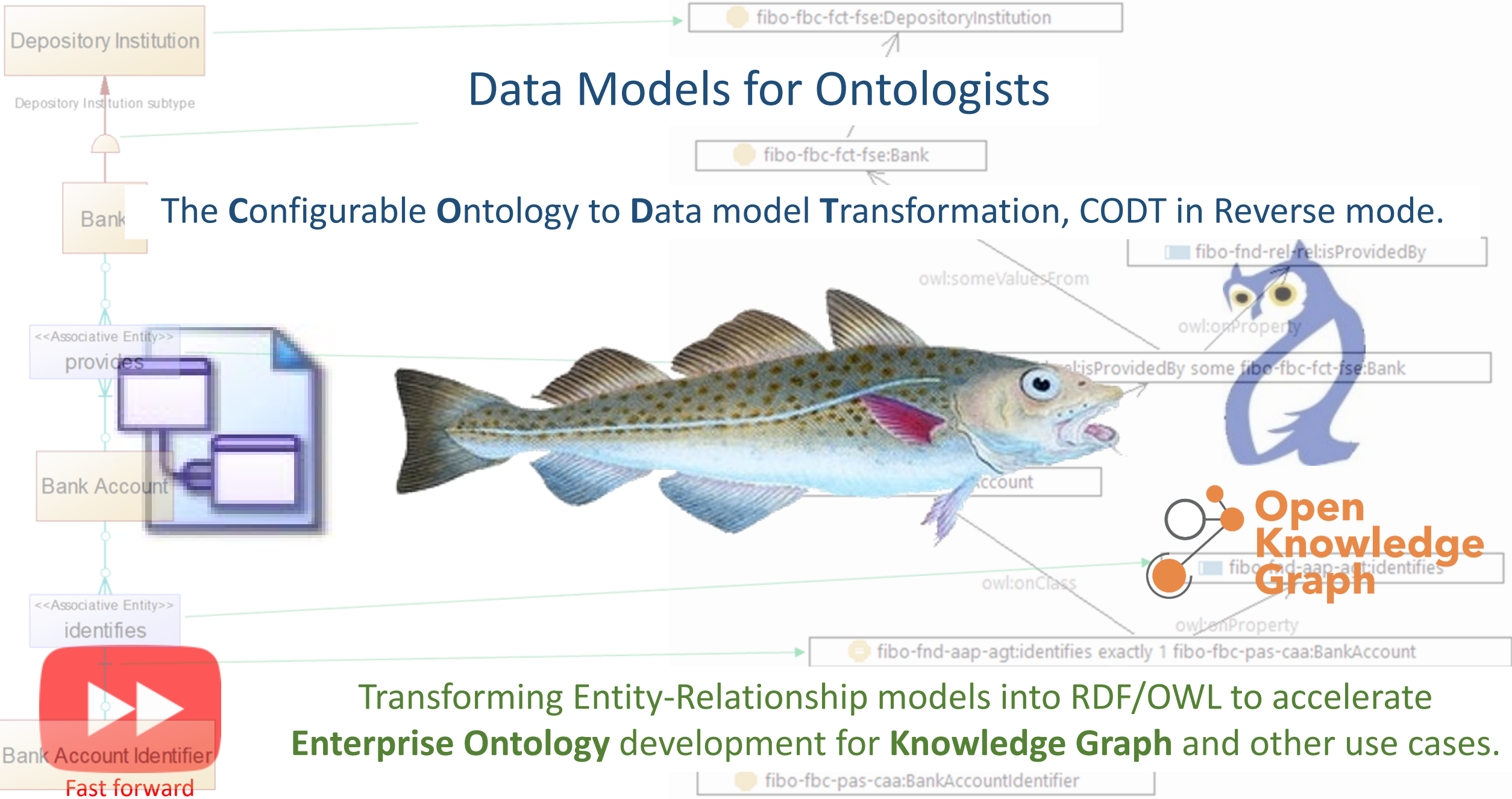
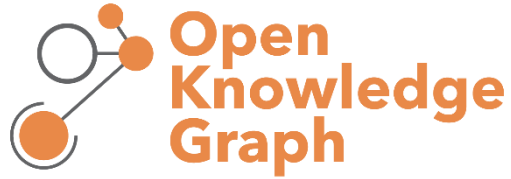


# Data Models for Ontologists

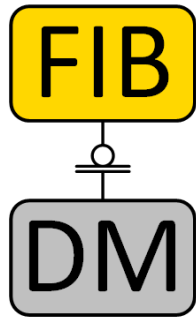
The Configurable Ontology to Data model Transformation, CODT in Reverse mode.



# FIBO and FIB-DM are the Industry Standard



The Financial Industry Business Ontology is the blueprint for Enterprise Ontologies and the Knowledge Graph.



Twelve hundred users downloaded the ontology-derived Financial Industry Business Data Model.

ATLANTIC CODT



The patent-pending technology that created the FIBO Data Model is available for licensing.



Finance key point

# Financial Institution's Semantic Center of Excellence tasked to build enterprise and operational ontologies.



**Ontologist** with FIBO expertise, responsible for designing the enterprise ontology.



**Data Architect** experienced in Enterprise Reference models. You know FIB-DM, existing databases, and models.



**Finance / Business / Management.** You want to accelerate Semantic Enterprise Information Architecture.



Finance key point

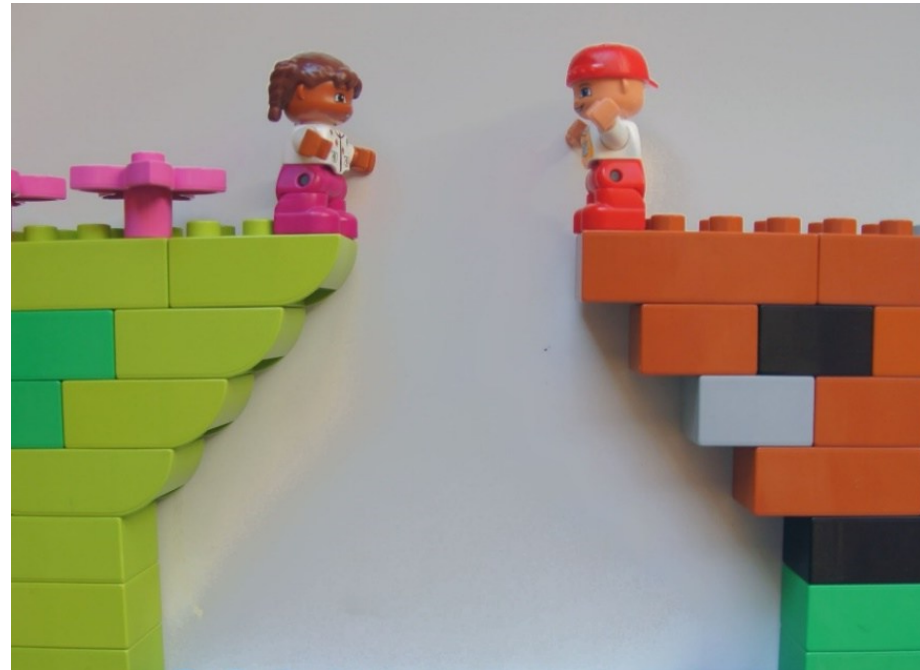
# The chasm between semantic and conventional data management impedes FIBO customization.

The ontologist has an extensive reference domain ontology.

The Data Architect has models of existing databases

Maybe even an Enterprise Data Model based on FIB-DM.

The organization has metadata for new OKG modules, classes, and properties.



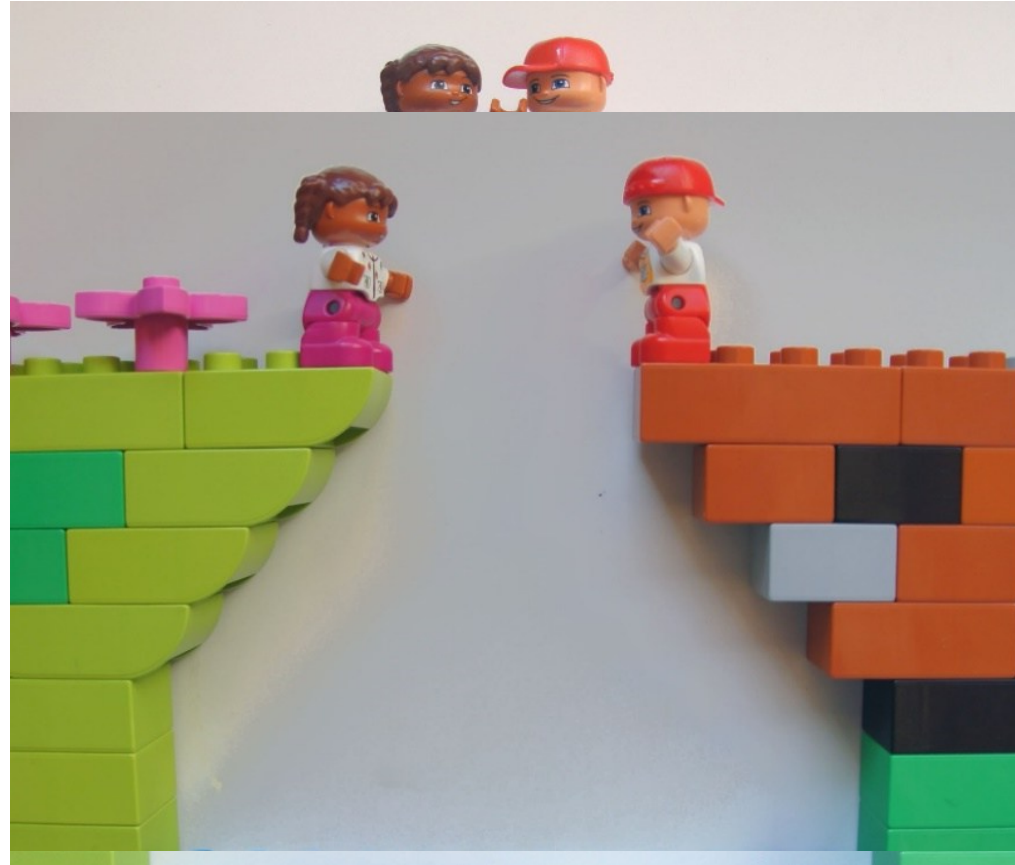
The Financial Institution must still customize the FIBO.

The ontologist cannot leverage conventional Information assets in data modeling tools.

The ontologist must still manually type-in hundreds of classes, copy and paste documentation.



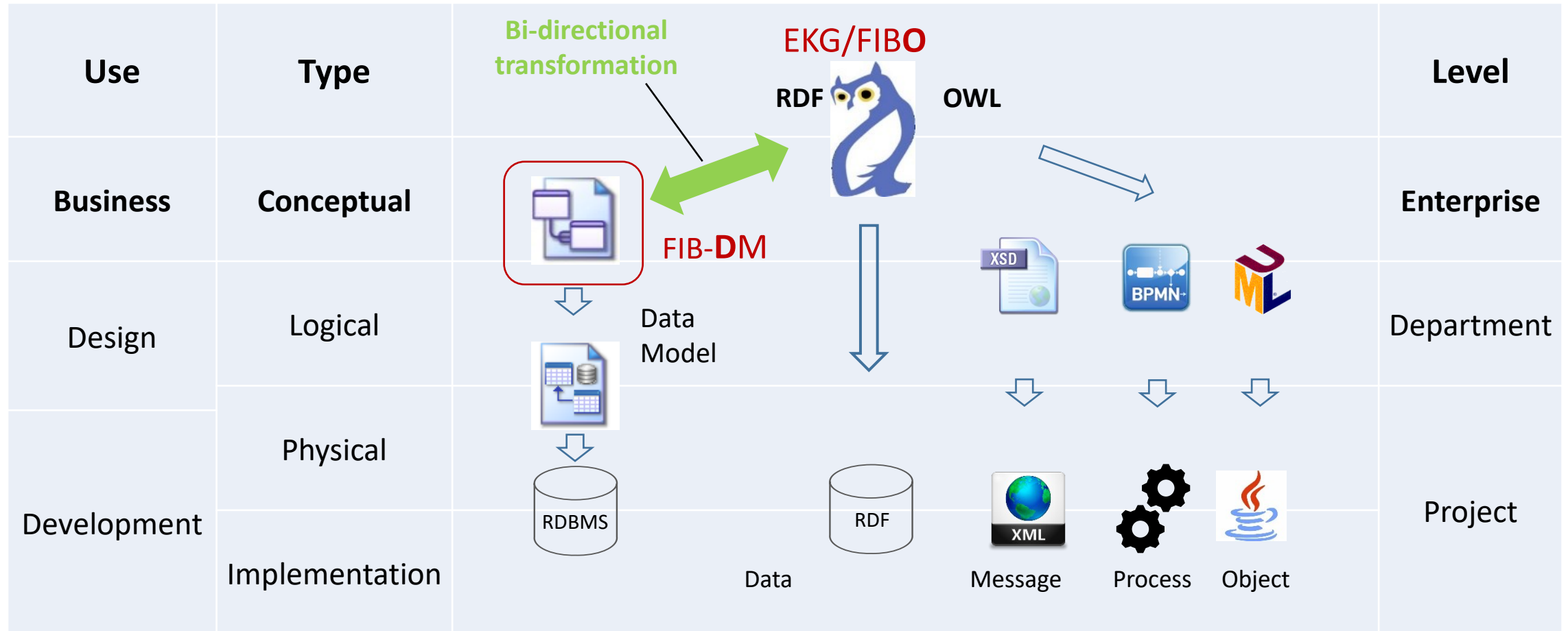
# CODT in Reverse is the bridge across the chasm.



Finance key point

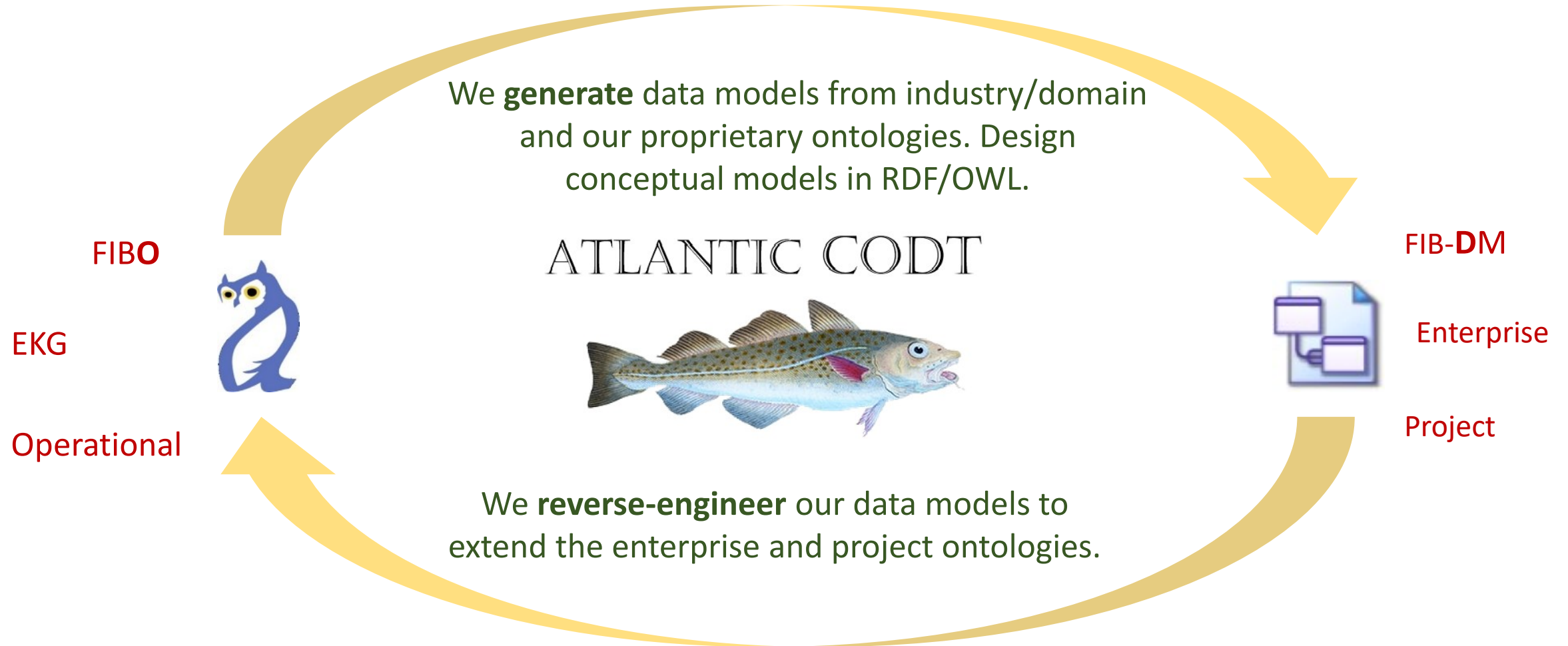
The Vision:

# Semantic Enterprise Information Architecture (SEIA)



Finance key point

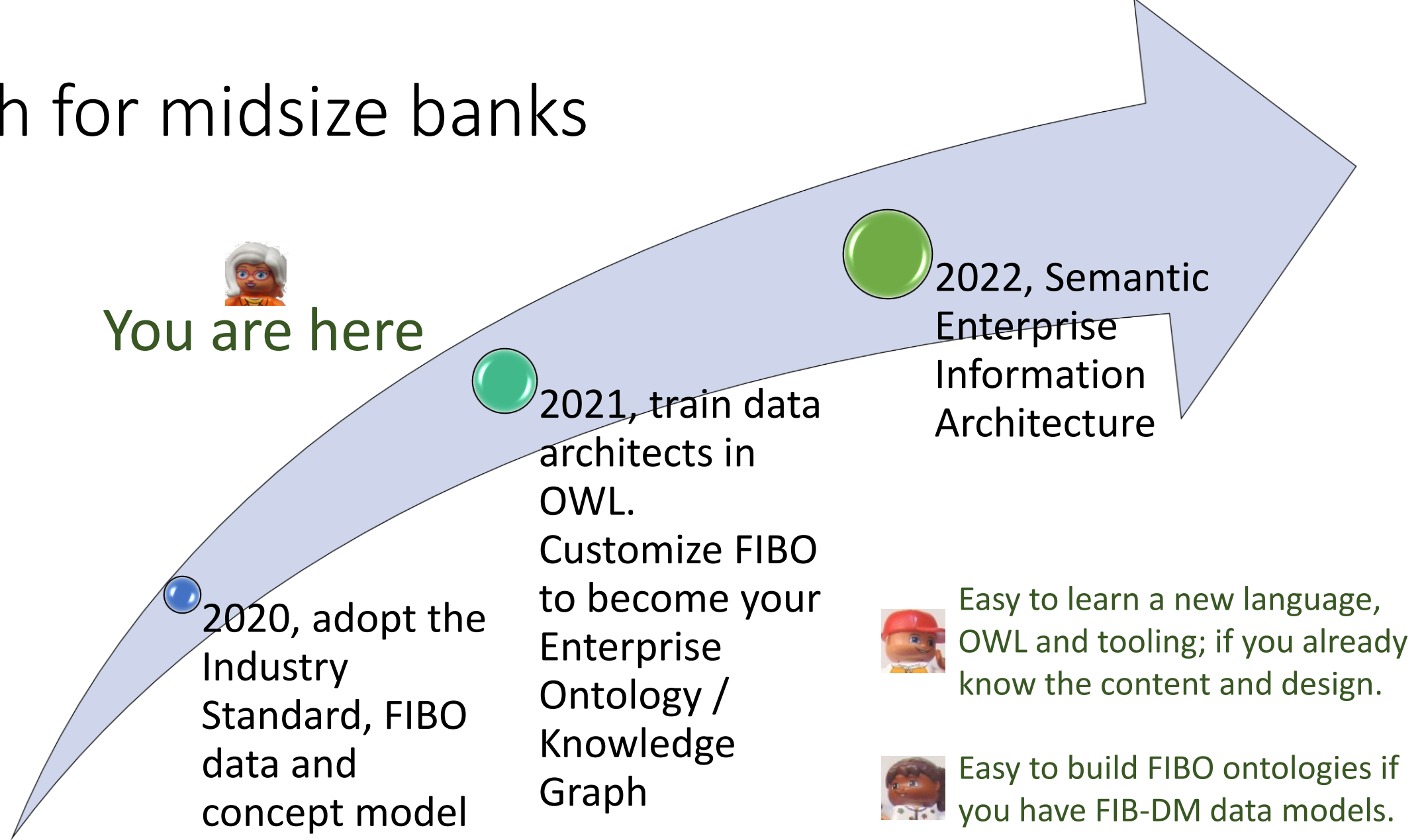
# Bi-directional model transformation enables SEIA



Finance key point



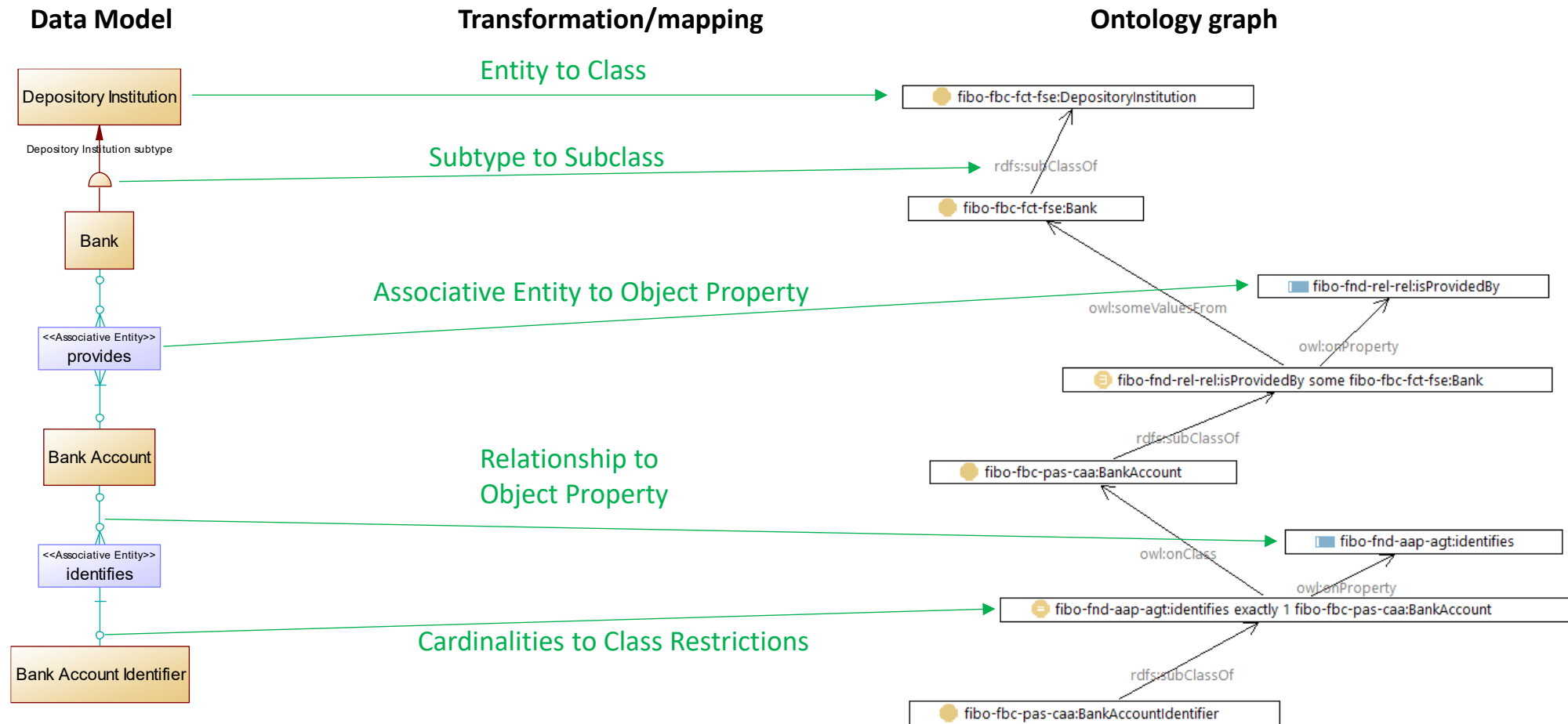
# Path for midsize banks



Finance key point



# What: Data Model to Ontology mapping

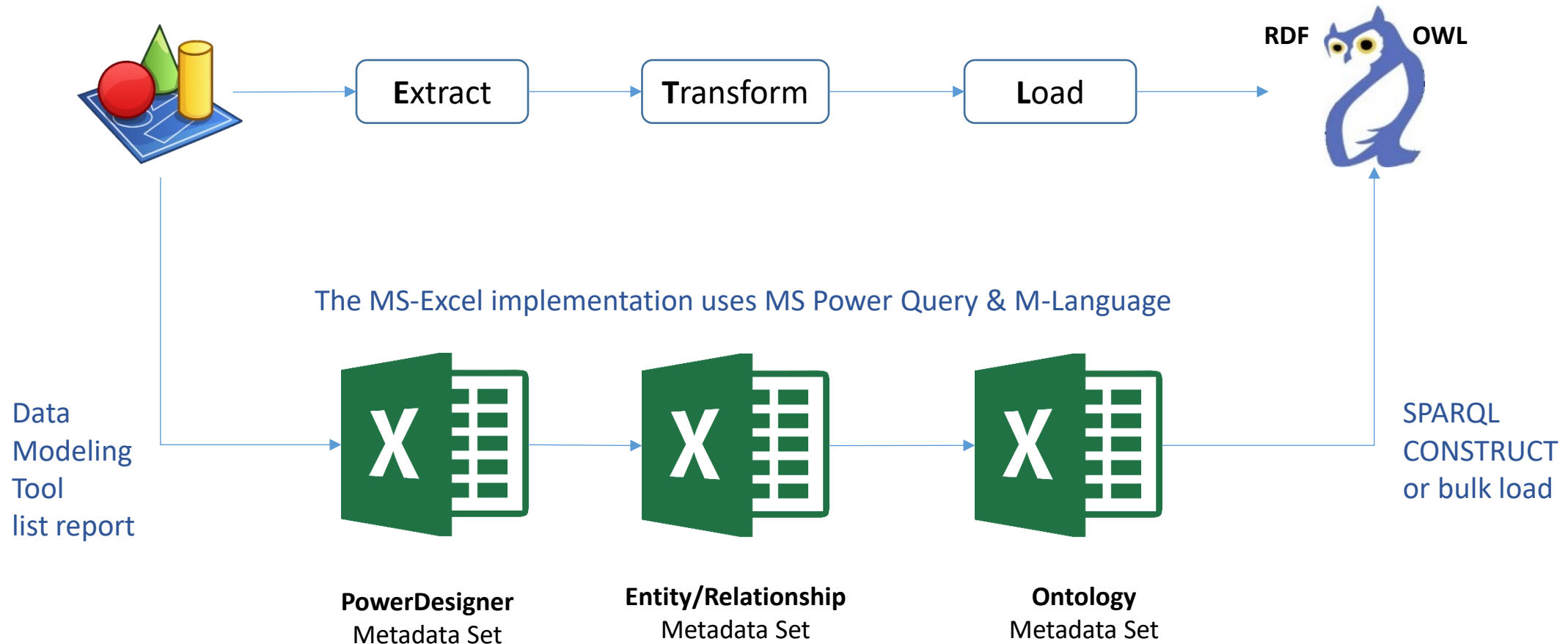


Data Architect



Ontologist

# How: Bi-directional CODT Metadata Sets

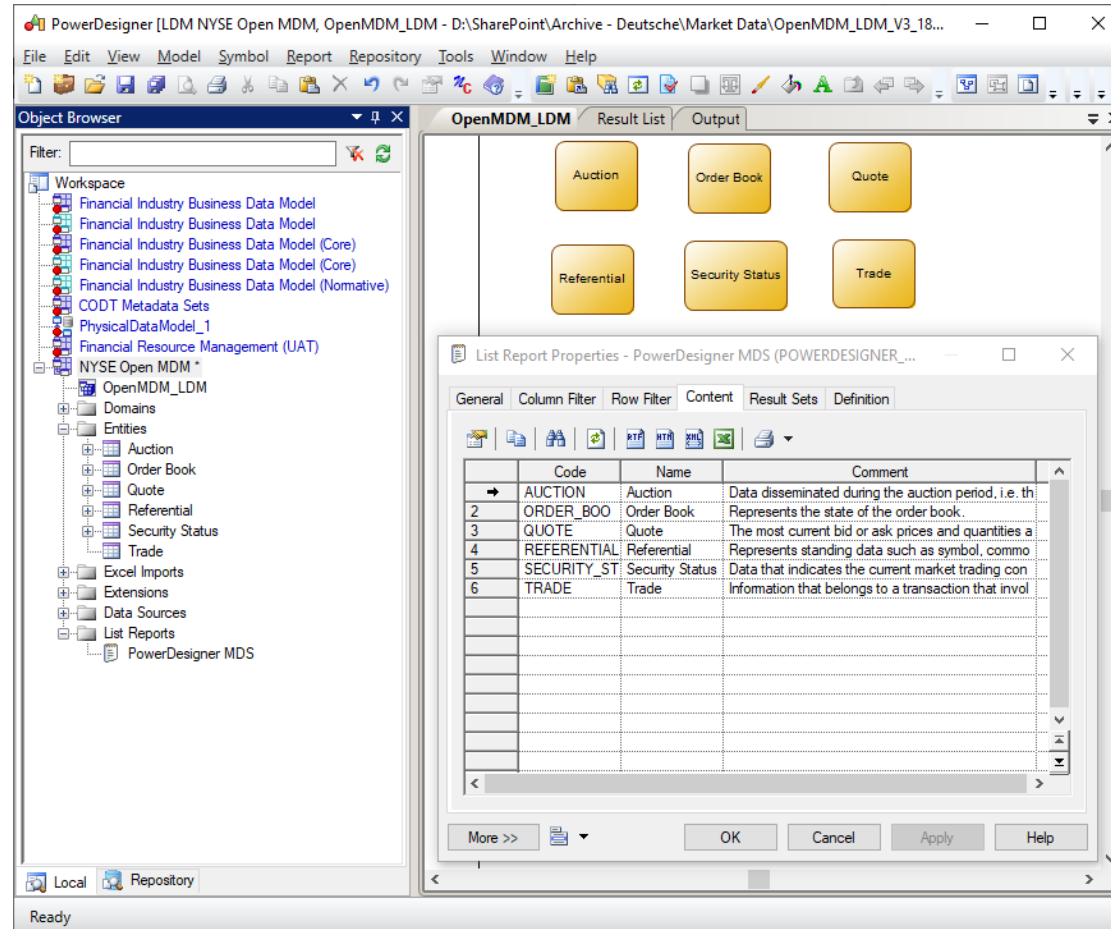


Data Architect



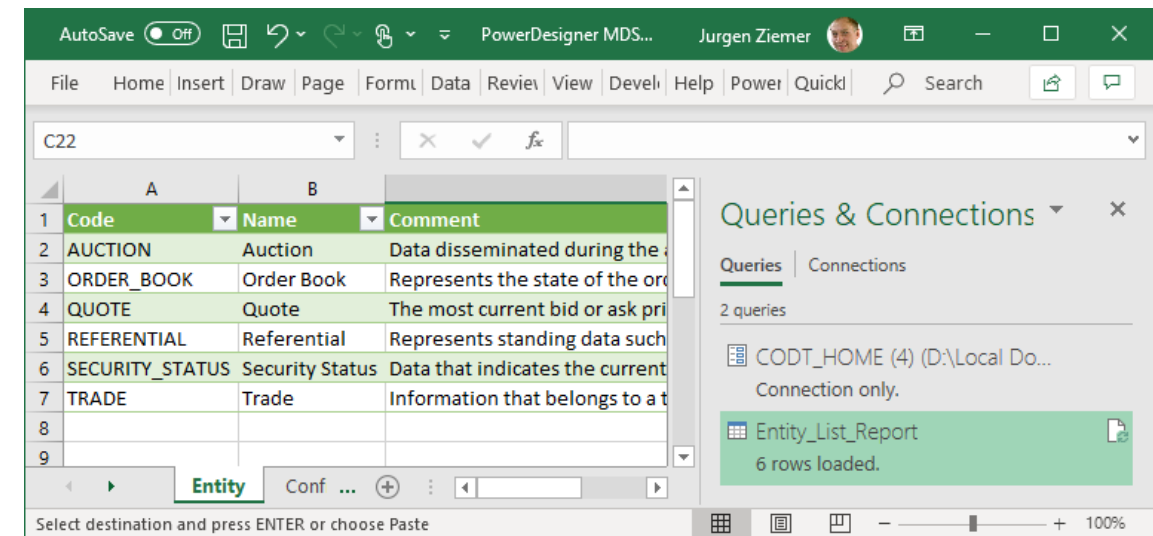
Ontologist

# Reverse example: Extract from PowerDesigner



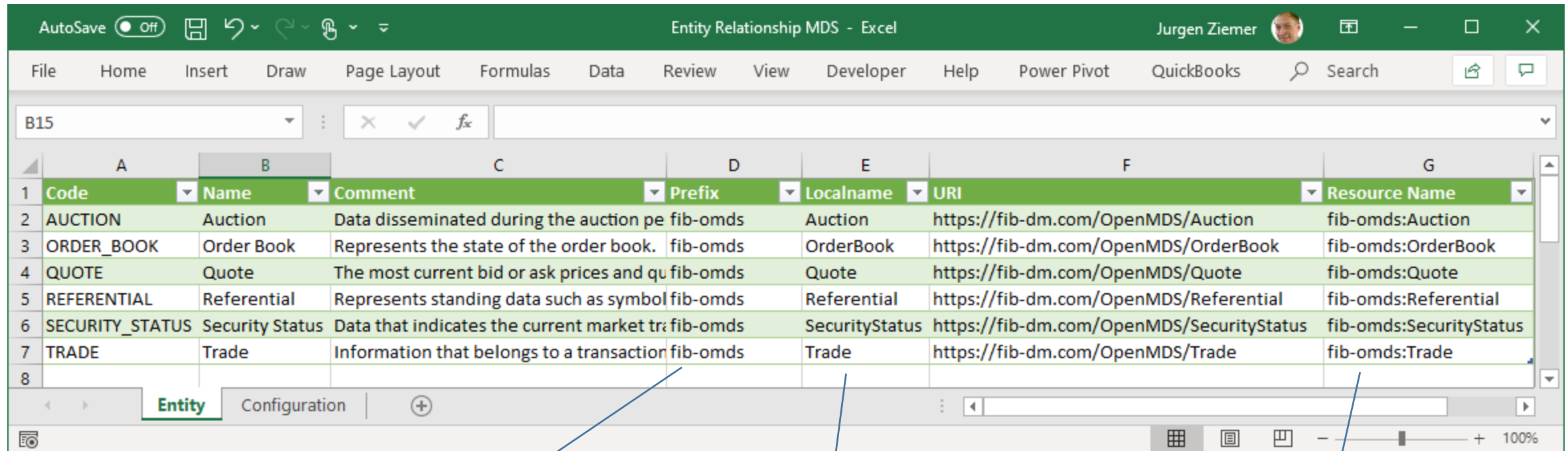
Our example is the Logical Data Model created from the New York Stock Exchange's OpenMAMA message API.

The PowerDesigner Entity list report has Code, Name, and Comment. The PowerDesigner MDS sources the list report



# Transform in the Entity-Relationship MDS

The Metadata Set **populates** from the PowerDesigner Entity MDS



Code	Name	Comment	Prefix	Localname	URI	Resource Name
AUCTION	Auction	Data disseminated during the auction pe	fib-omds	Auction	https://fib-dm.com/OpenMDS/Auction	fib-omds:Auction
ORDER_BOOK	Order Book	Represents the state of the order book.	fib-omds	OrderBook	https://fib-dm.com/OpenMDS/OrderBook	fib-omds:OrderBook
QUOTE	Quote	The most current bid or ask prices and qu	fib-omds	Quote	https://fib-dm.com/OpenMDS/Quote	fib-omds:Quote
REFERENTIAL	Referential	Represents standing data such as symbol	fib-omds	Referential	https://fib-dm.com/OpenMDS/Referential	fib-omds:Referential
SECURITY_STATUS	Security Status	Data that indicates the current market tr	fib-omds	SecurityStatus	https://fib-dm.com/OpenMDS/SecurityStatus	fib-omds:SecurityStatus
TRADE	Trade	Information that belongs to a transaction	fib-omds	Trade	https://fib-dm.com/OpenMDS/Trade	fib-omds:Trade

Prefix and URI are configuration settings matching the designated prefix and namespace of the ontology

The Entity Name transforms to Localname with a Camel Code string function

The Resource Name is a concatenation of Prefix, delimiter, and Localname



Data Architect



Ontologist

# Load into ontology

A query populates the Class metadata set from the Entity MDS

The screenshot shows the 'Ontology MDS - Excel' application. The main table displays class metadata with columns for class, namespace, and skos\_definition. The table is filtered to show 7 rows. The sidebar on the right shows a list of queries, with 'T\_skos\_definition' selected, indicating 6 rows loaded. The bottom status bar shows 'Count: 7'.

class	namespace	skos_definition
fib-omds:Auction	https://fib-dm.com/OpenMDS/Auction	Data disseminated during the auction period, i.e. the period of time when there is no automatic execution on an order book. This also includes indicative data and, where relevant, imbalance data sent during the process that matches orders at the end of an auction and determines the final auction price
fib-omds:OrderBook	https://fib-dm.com/OpenMDS/OrderBook	Represents the state of the order book.
fib-omds:Quote	https://fib-dm.com/OpenMDS/Quote	The most current bid or ask prices and quantities at which the instruments can be bought or sold. The bid quote shows the price and quantity at which a current buyer is willing to purchase the instruments, while the ask shows what a current participant is willing to sell the instruments for.
fib-omds:Referential	https://fib-dm.com/OpenMDS/Referential	Represents standing data such as symbol, commodity, and exchange information and any pertinent information about the contract terms. Prior trading period closing/settlement prices can also be disseminated in this event type. Typically this represents static data.
fib-omds:SecurityStatus	https://fib-dm.com/OpenMDS/SecurityStatus	Data that indicates the current market trading condition of an individual security, for example, if trading in the security is suspended. This identifies phase transitions in the venue's market model.
fib-omds:Trade	https://fib-dm.com/OpenMDS/Trade	Information that belongs to a transaction that involves the selling and purchasing of a tradable instrument

Triple, "T\_" metadata sets break down the class record into subject, predicate, and object.



# The triples match the SPARQL SELECT joins

subject	predicate	object
fib-omds:Auction	rdf:type	owl:Class
fib-omds:OrderBook	rdf:type	owl:Class
fib-omds:Quote	rdf:type	owl:Class
fib-omds:Referential	rdf:type	owl:Class
fib-omds:SecurityStatus	rdf:type	owl:Class
fib-omds:Trade	rdf:type	owl:Class

```
# Owl Classes.rq
SELECT ?class ?qname ?namespace
?skos_definition
WHERE {
  ?class a owl:Class .
```

```
OPTIONAL {
  ?class skos:definition ?skos_definition}
}
```

subject	predicate	object
		Data disseminated during the auction period, i.e. the period of time when there is no automatic execution on an order book. This also includes indicative data and, where relevant, imbalance data sent during the process that matches orders at the end of an auction and determines the final auction price
fib-omds:Auction	skos:definition	
		Represents the state of the order book.
fib-omds:OrderBook	skos:definition	
		The most current bid or ask prices and quantities at which the instruments can be bought or sold. The bid quote shows the price and quantity at which a current buyer is willing to purchase the instruments, while the ask shows what a current participant is willing to sell the instruments for.
fib-omds:Quote	skos:definition	
		Represents standing data such as symbol, commodity, and exchange information and any pertinent information about the contract terms. Prior trading period closing/settlement prices can also be disseminated in this event type. Typically this represents static data.
fib-omds:Referential	skos:definition	
		Data that indicates the current market trading condition of an individual security, for example, if trading in the security is suspended. This identifies phase transitions in the venue's market model.
fib-omds:SecurityStatus	skos:definition	
		Information that belongs to a transaction that involves the selling and purchasing of a tradable instrument
fib-omds:Trade	skos:definition	



# Assert the triple in the Ontology Platform

Loaded Classes

Definitions

SPARQL CONSTRUCT

The screenshot displays the TopBraid Composer ME interface. The left sidebar shows a tree of loaded classes, including `fib-omds:Auction`. The main panel shows the Class Form for `fib-omds:Auction`, with a definition: "Data disseminated during the auction period, i.e. the period of time when there is no automatic execution on an order book. This also includes indicative data and, where relevant, imbalance data sent during the process that matches orders at the end of an auction and determines the final auction price". The bottom panel shows a SPARQL query editor with a CONSTRUCT query:

```
CONSTRUCT {
  fib-omds:Auction skos:definition "Data disseminated during
  fib-omds:OrderBook skos:definition "Represents the state
  fib-omds:Quote skos:definition "The most current bid or a
  fib-omds:Referential skos:definition "Represents standing
  fib-omds:SecurityStatus skos:definition "Data that indicates
  fib-omds:Trade skos:definition "Information that belongs to
}
WHERE {}
```

The right sidebar shows a table of triples:

[Subject]	Predicate	Object
fib-omds:Auction	skos:definition	Data disseminated during
fib-omds:OrderBook	skos:definition	Represents the state of t
fib-omds:Quote	skos:definition	The most current bid or
fib-omds:Referential	skos:definition	Represents standing dat
fib-omds:SecurityStatus	skos:definition	Data that indicates the c
fib-omds:Trade	skos:definition	Information that belong



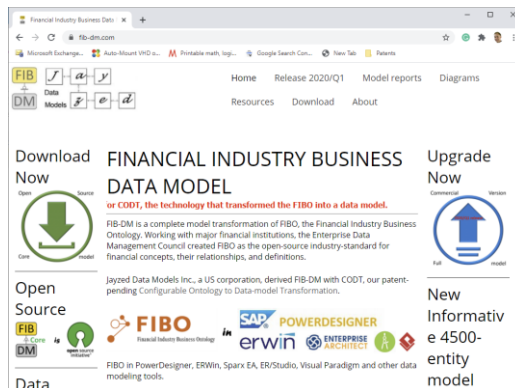


# Next step: Discuss a CODT POC

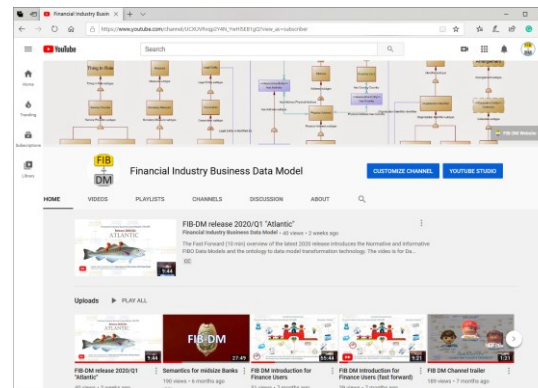


Send an email to [jziemer@jayzed.com](mailto:jziemer@jayzed.com), “CODT POC,” to have an overview and discussion with your Q&A.

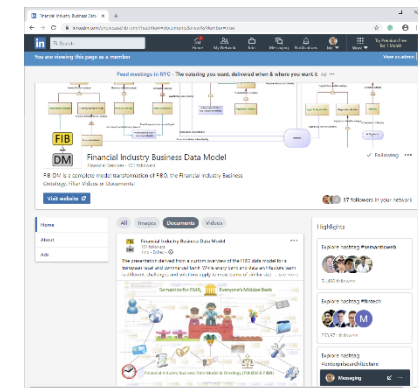
Find further resources on the FIB-DM website, the YouTube Education Channel, and follow the LinkedIn showcase for news, updates, and discussion.



<https://fib-dm.com/>



<https://www.youtube.com/c/fibdm>



<https://www.linkedin.com/showcase/fib-dm/>



Finance key point