

1



St Petersburg  
University

2



Perm State  
University

3



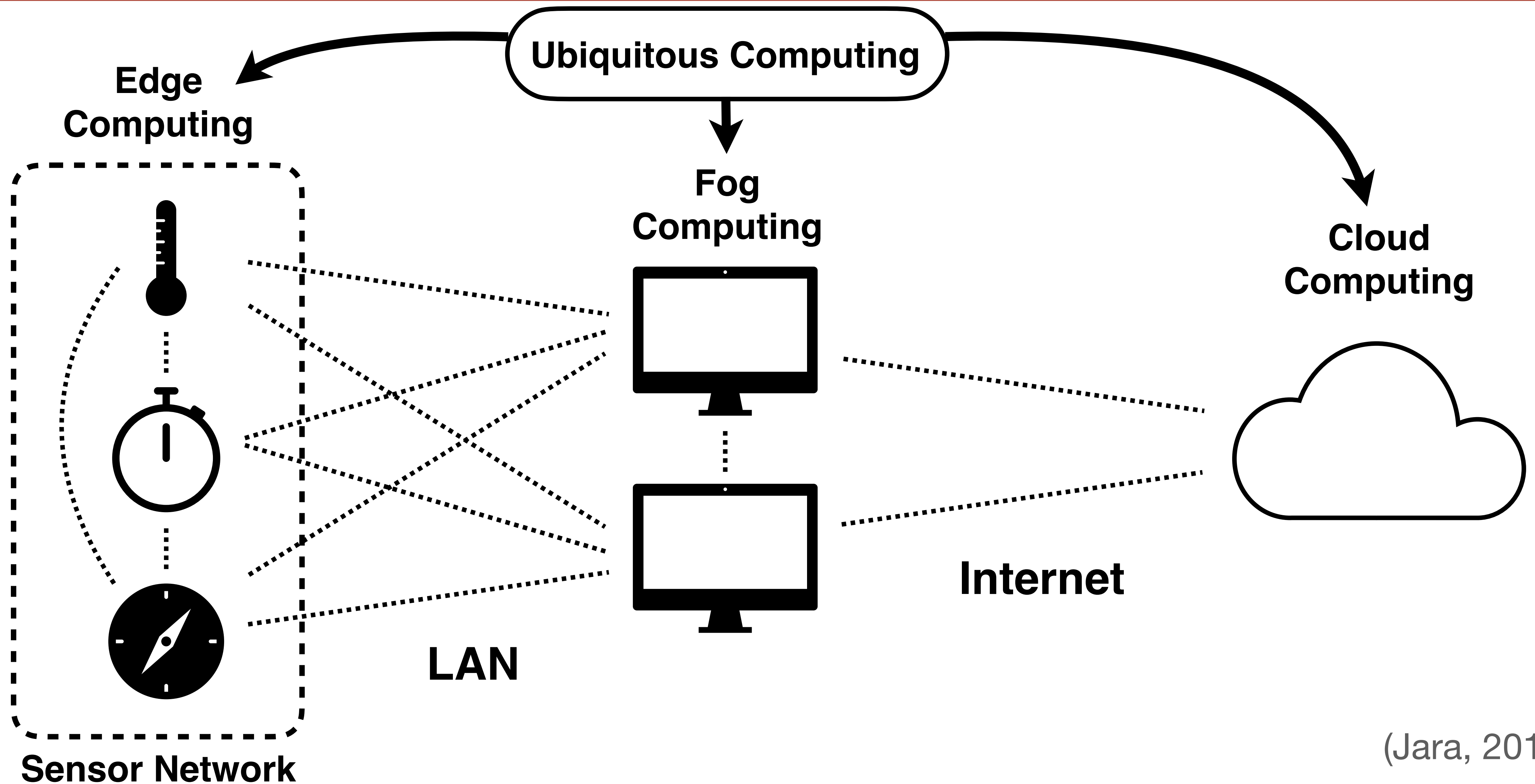
UNIVERSITÄT  
HEIDELBERG  
ZUKUNFT  
SEIT 1386

# Semantic Hashing to Remedy Uncertainties in Ontology-Driven Edge Computing

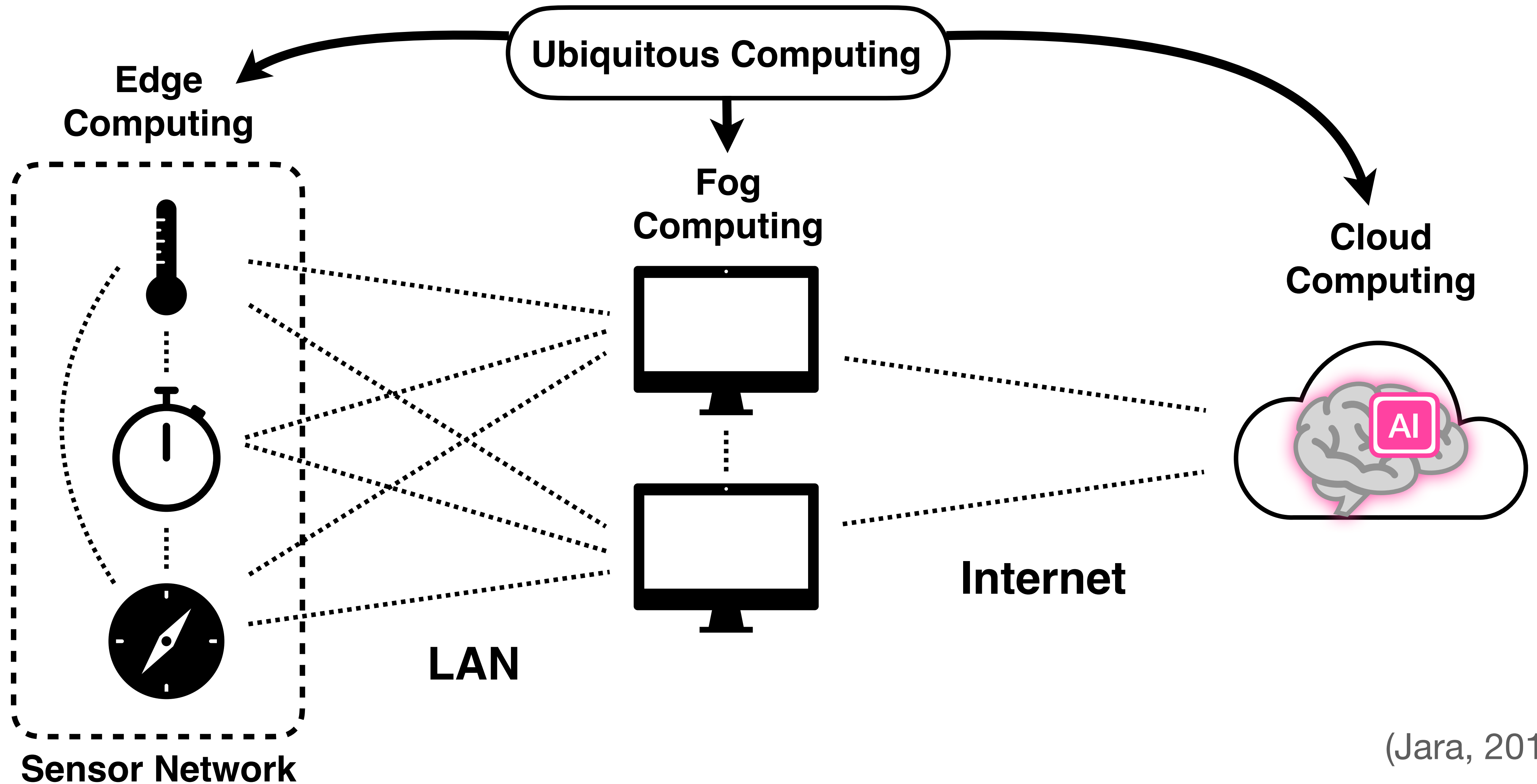
This study is supported by the research grant  
No. ID92566385 from Saint Petersburg University,  
"Text processing in L1 and L2: Experimental study  
with eye-tracking, visual analytics and virtual reality  
technologies"

**Konstantin Ryabinin**<sup>1,2,3</sup>,  
kostya.ryabinin@gmail.com

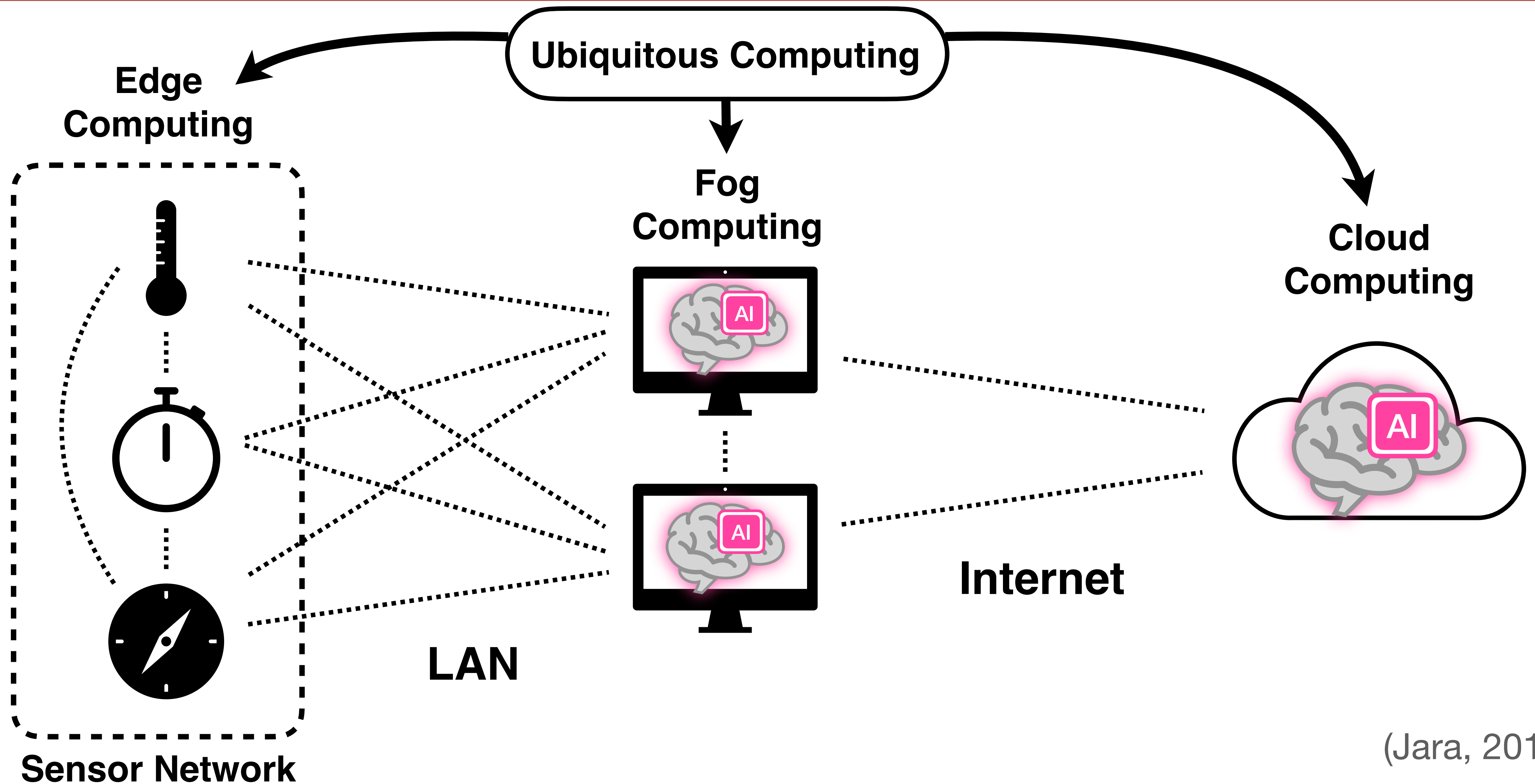
**Svetlana Chuprina**<sup>2</sup>,  
chuprinass@inbox.ru

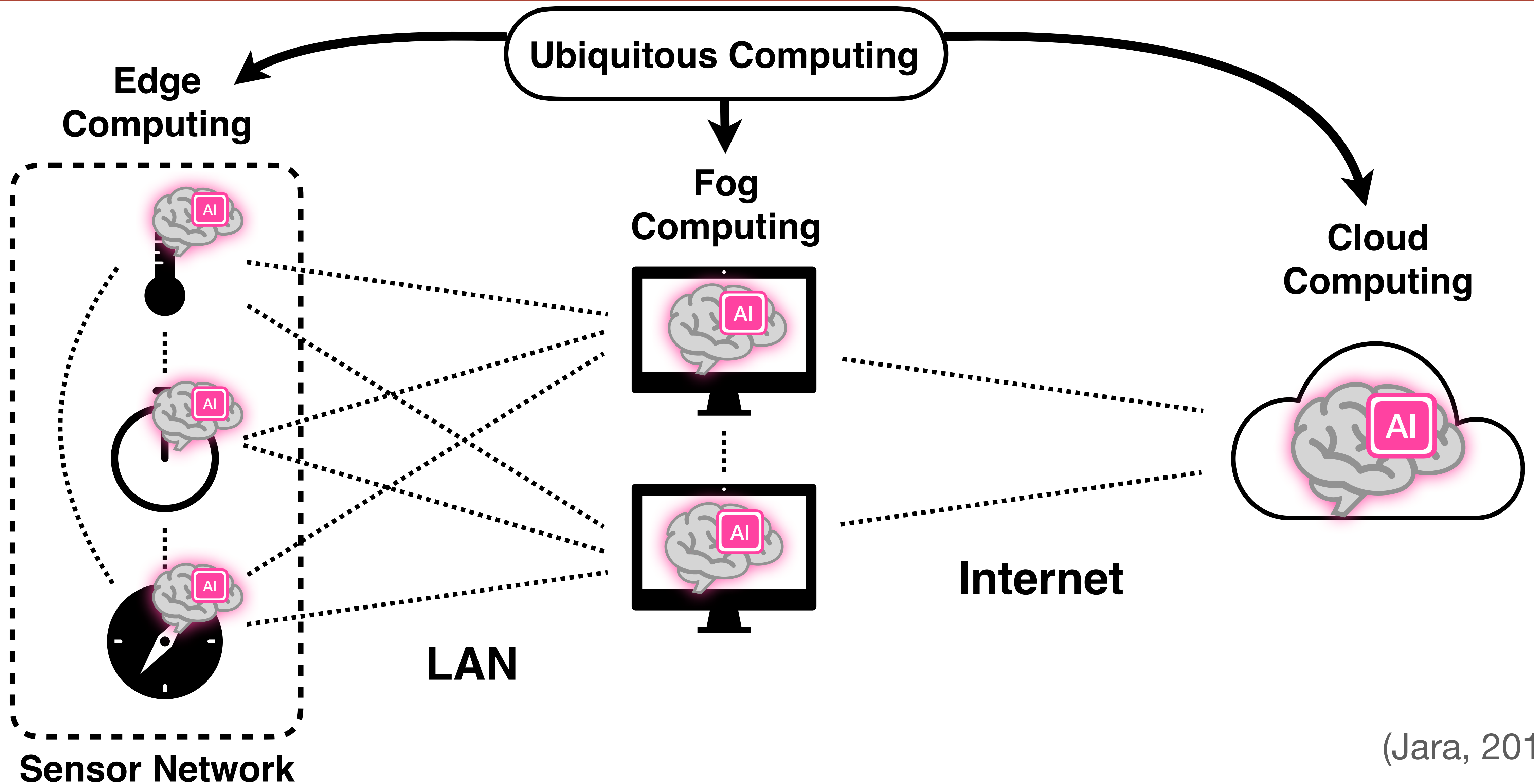


(Jara, 2014)



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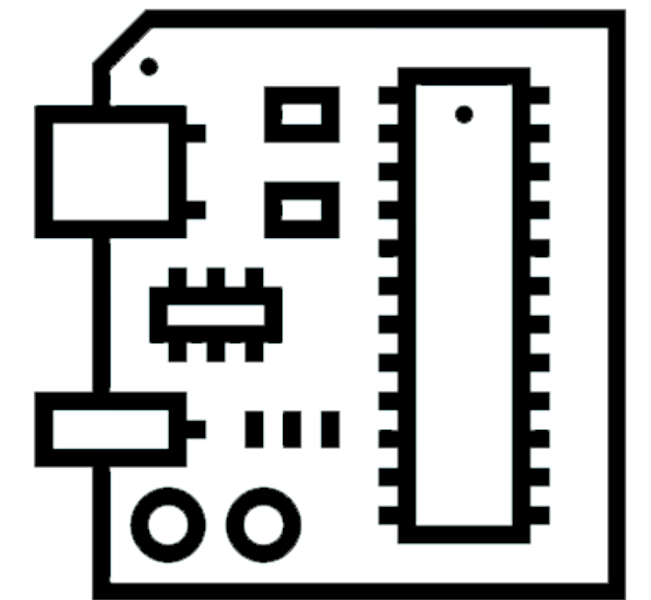




**Application  
Ontology  
of Operators**

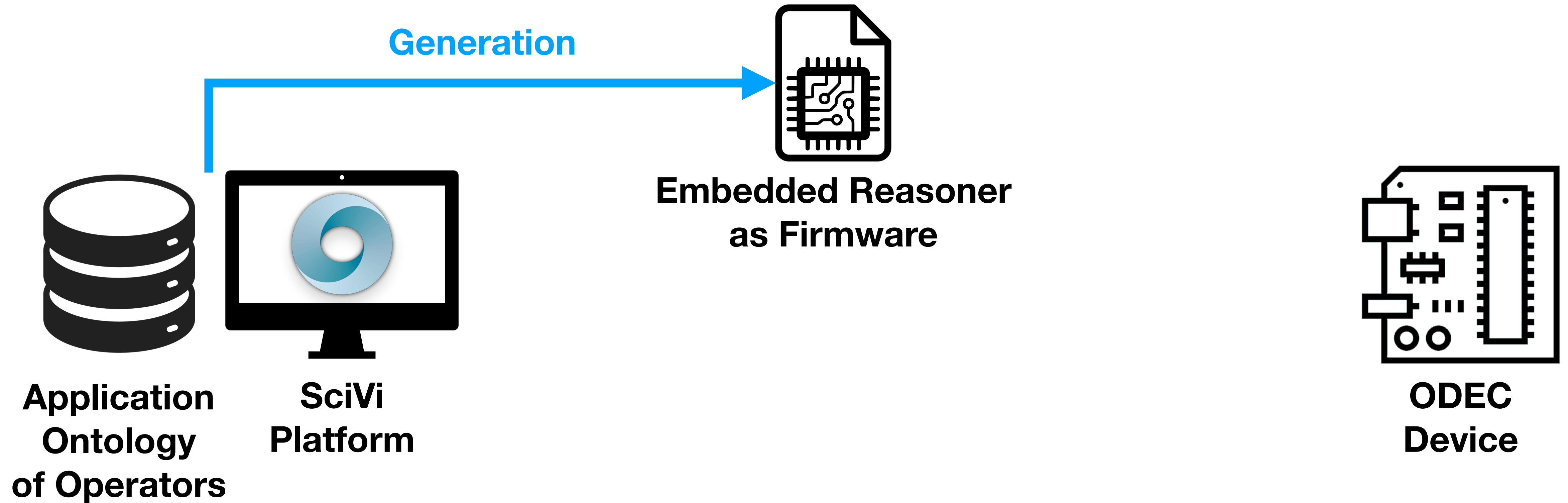


**SciVi  
Platform**

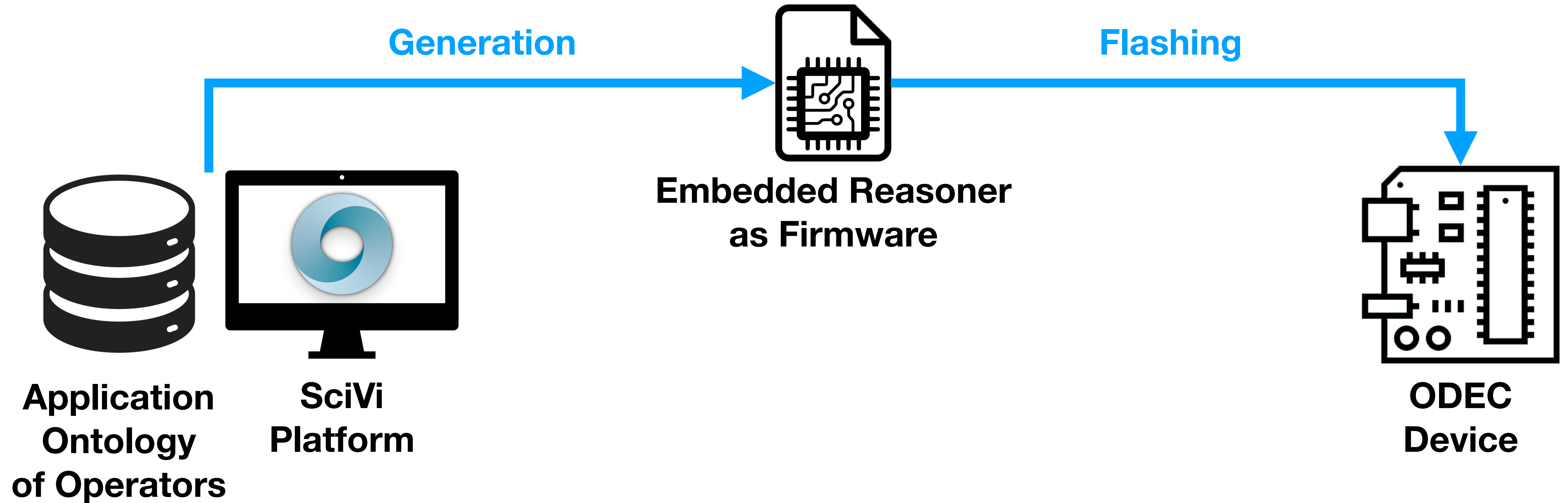


**ODEC  
Device**

(Ryabinin, 2020)

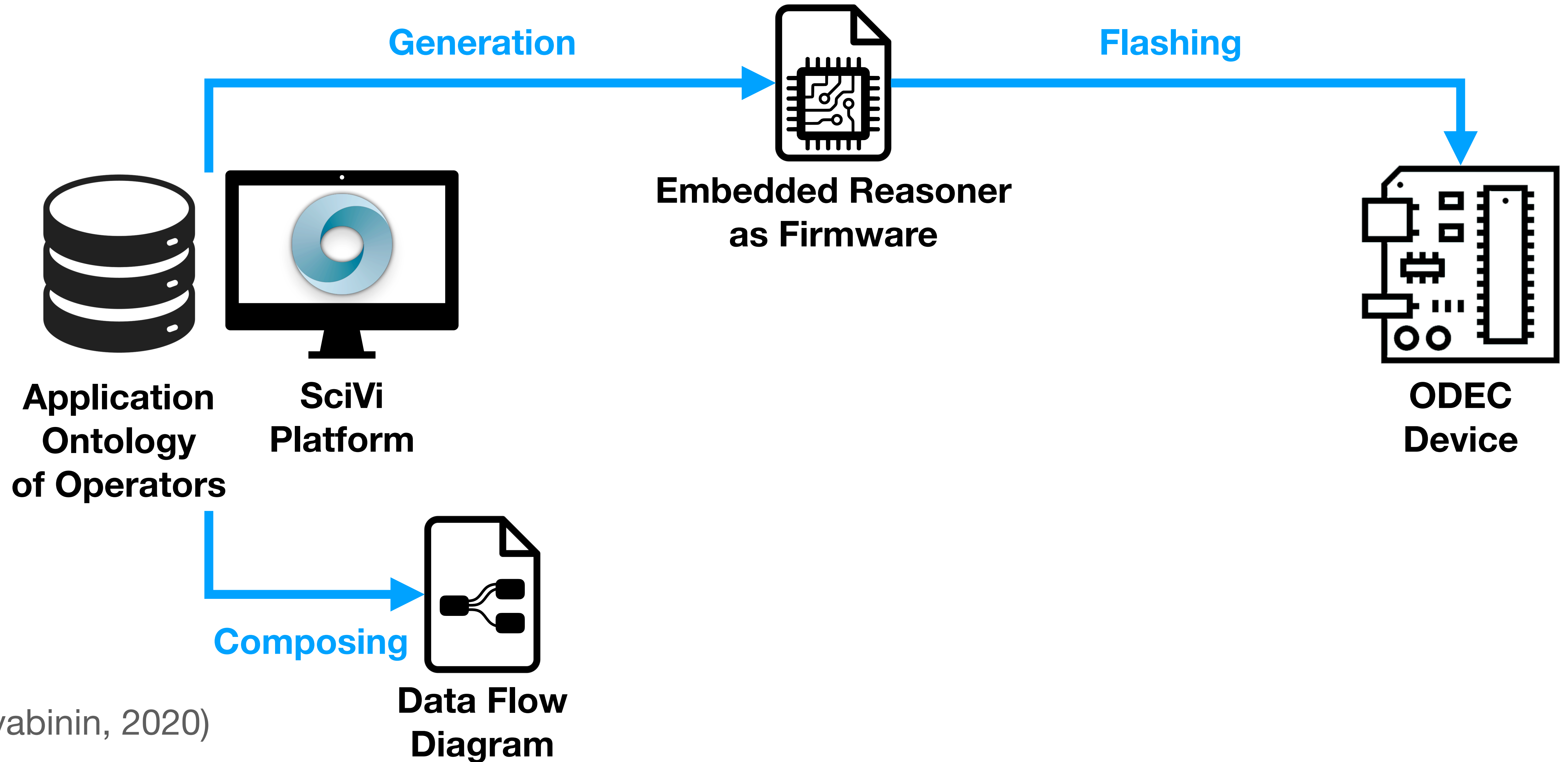


(Ryabinin, 2020)

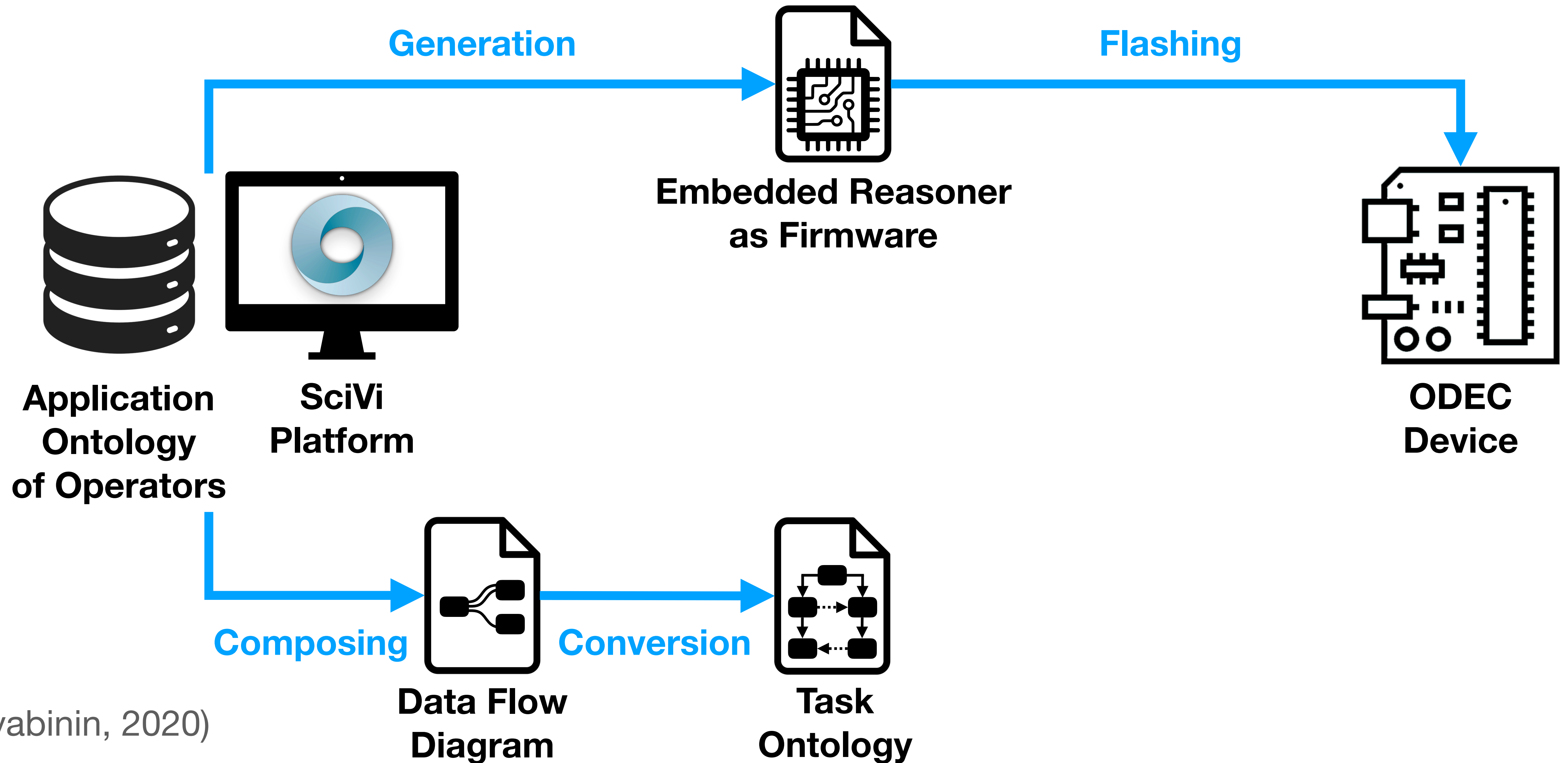


(Ryabinin, 2020)

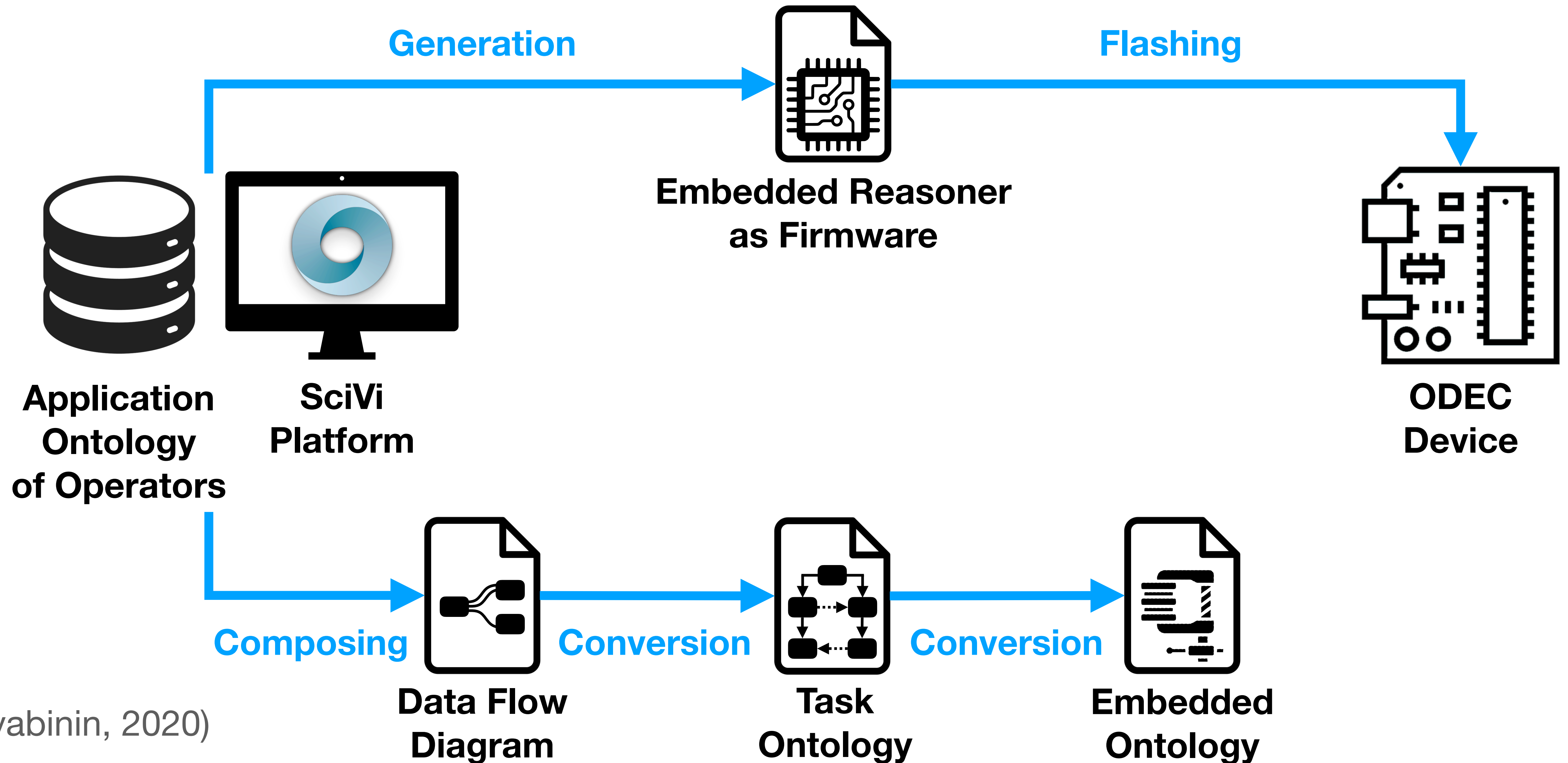




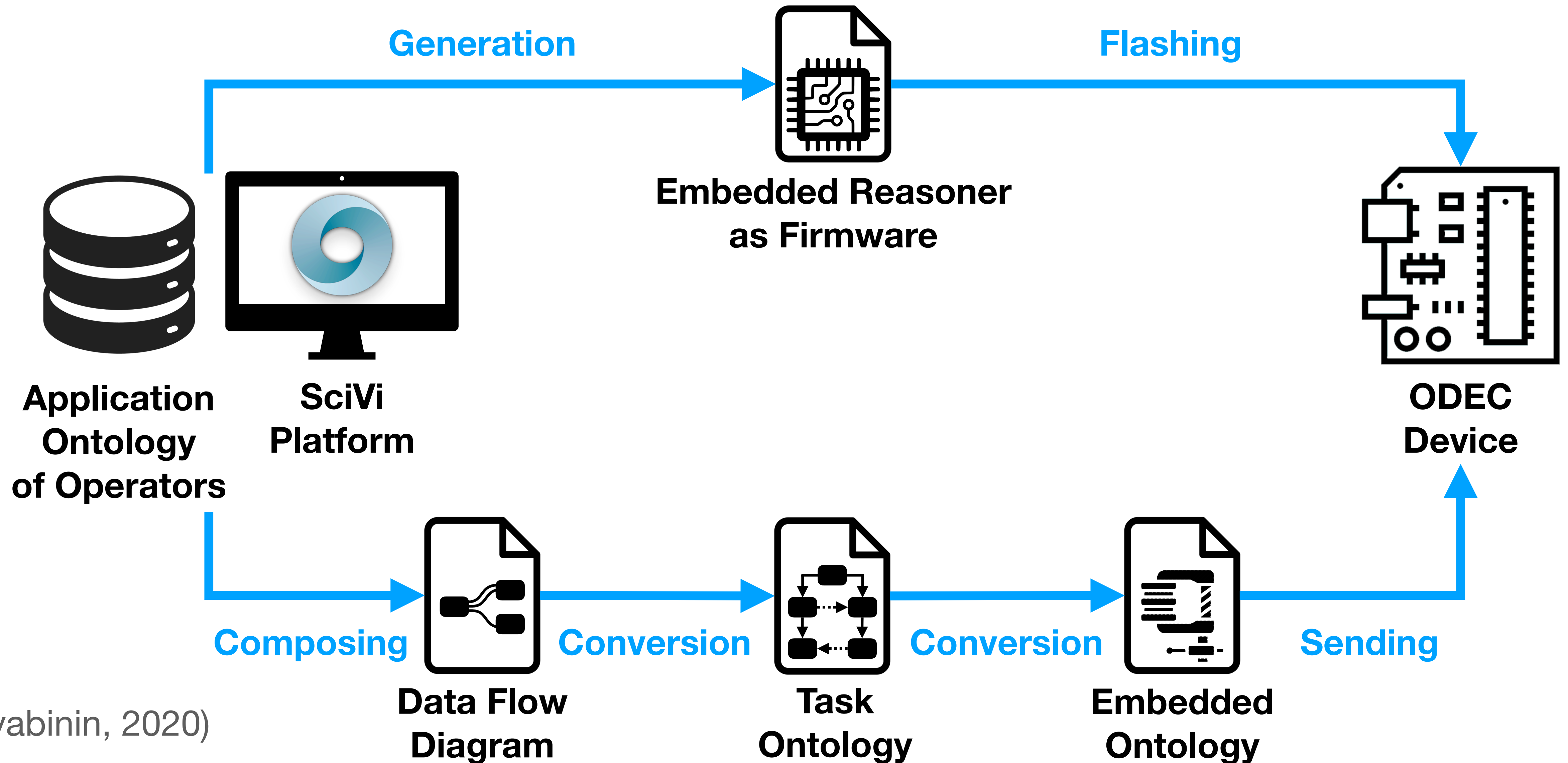
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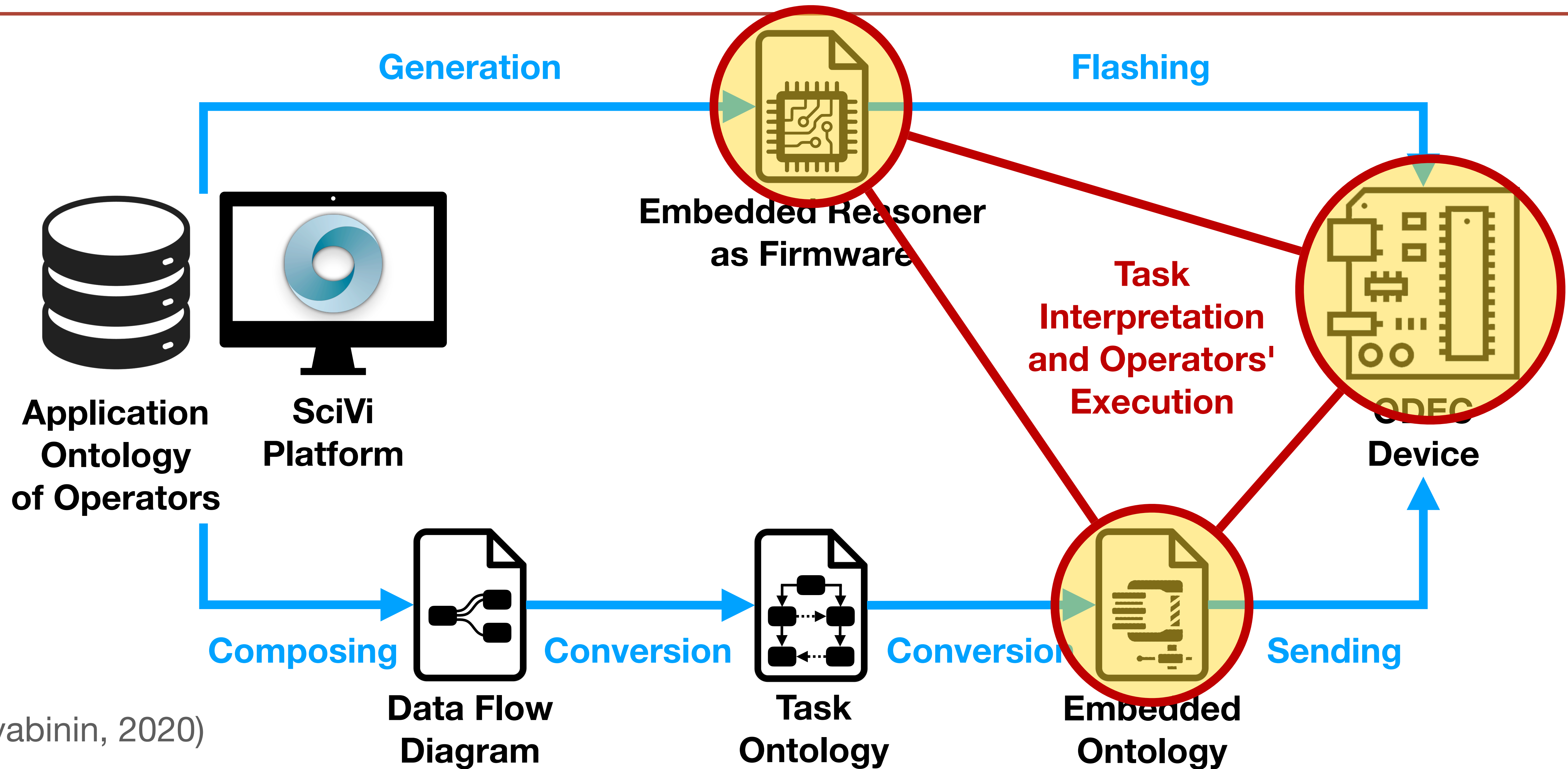
(Ryabinin, 2020)



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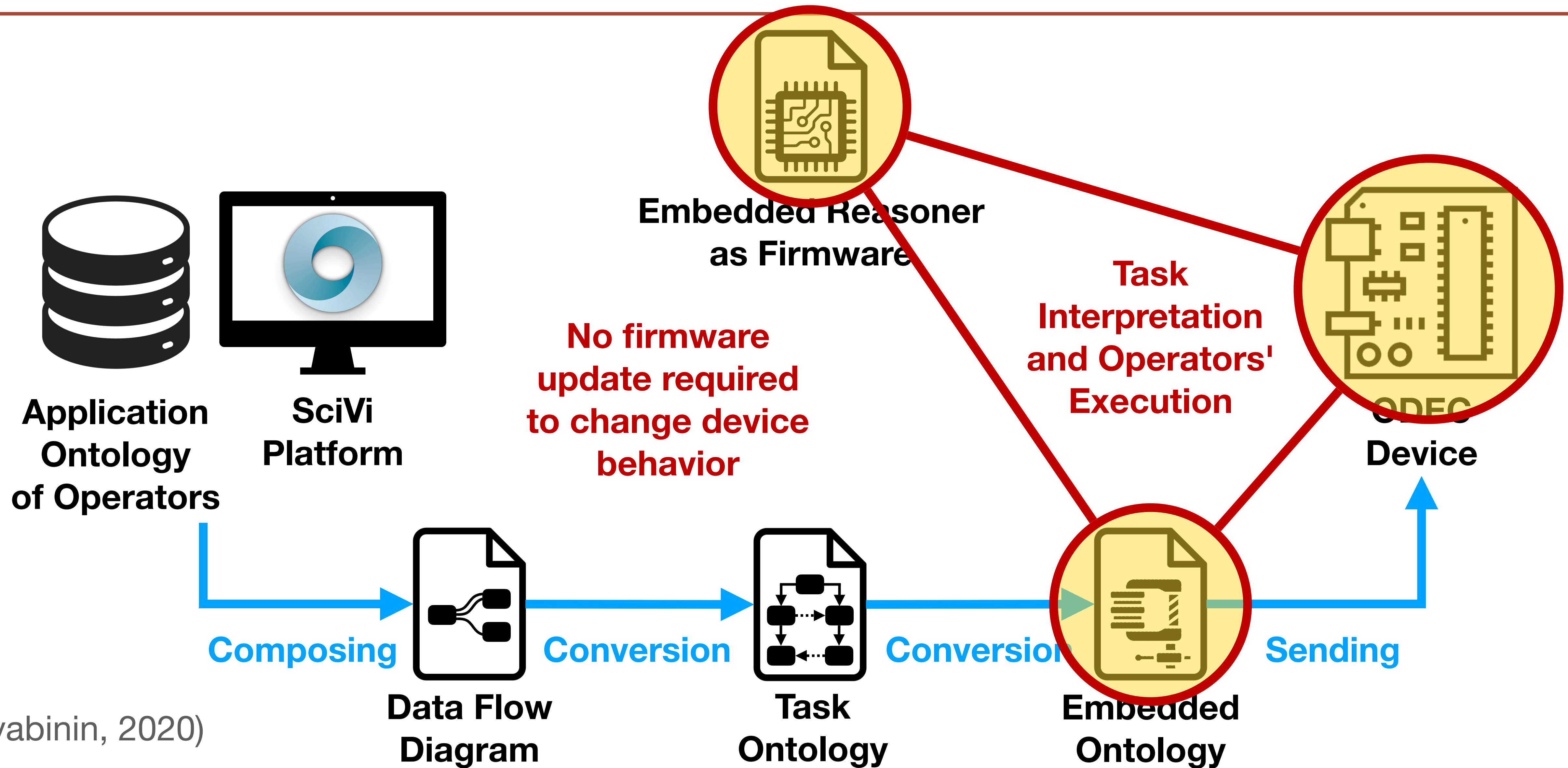


(Ryabinin, 2020)



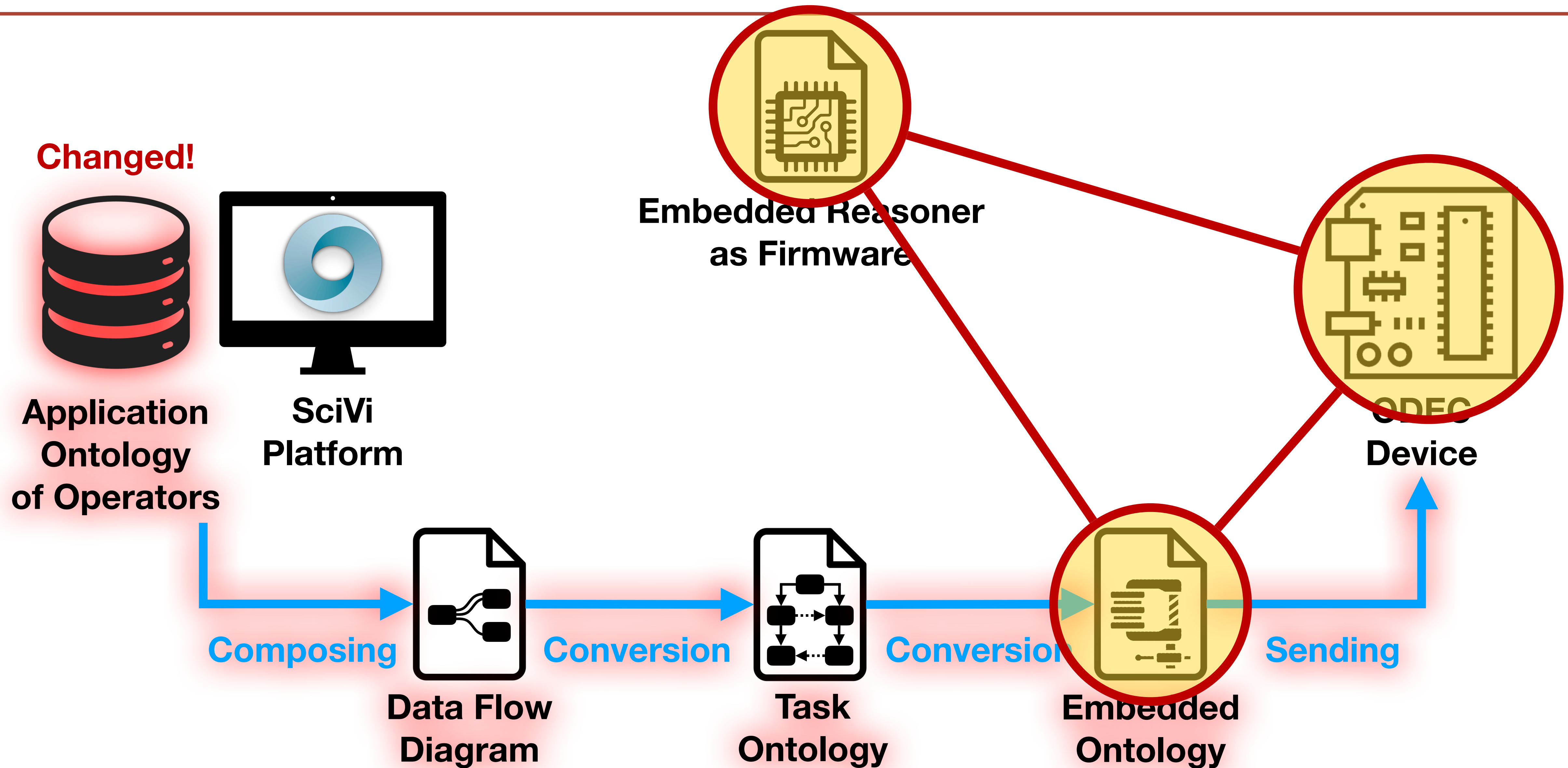
(Ryabinin, 2020)

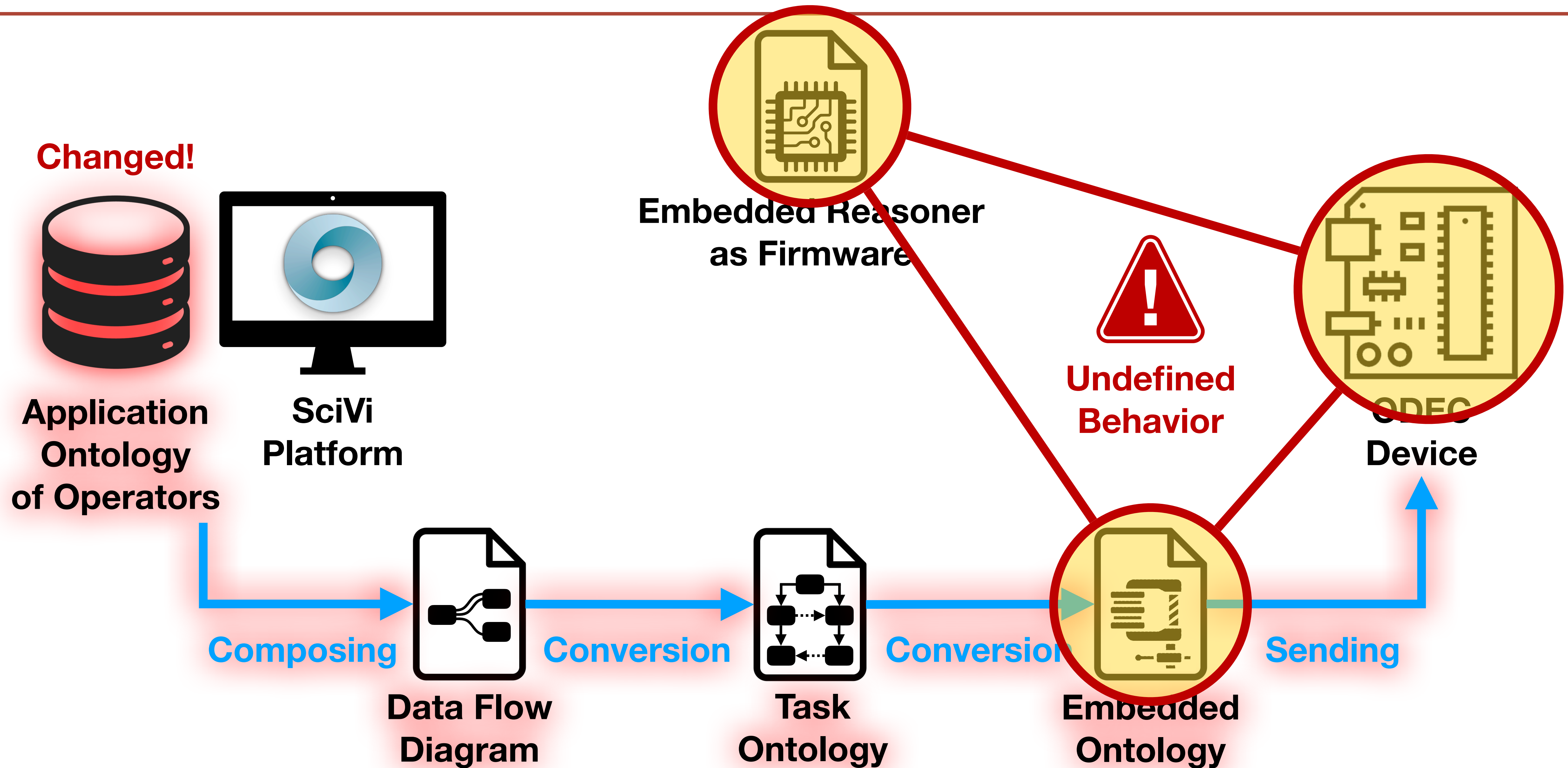


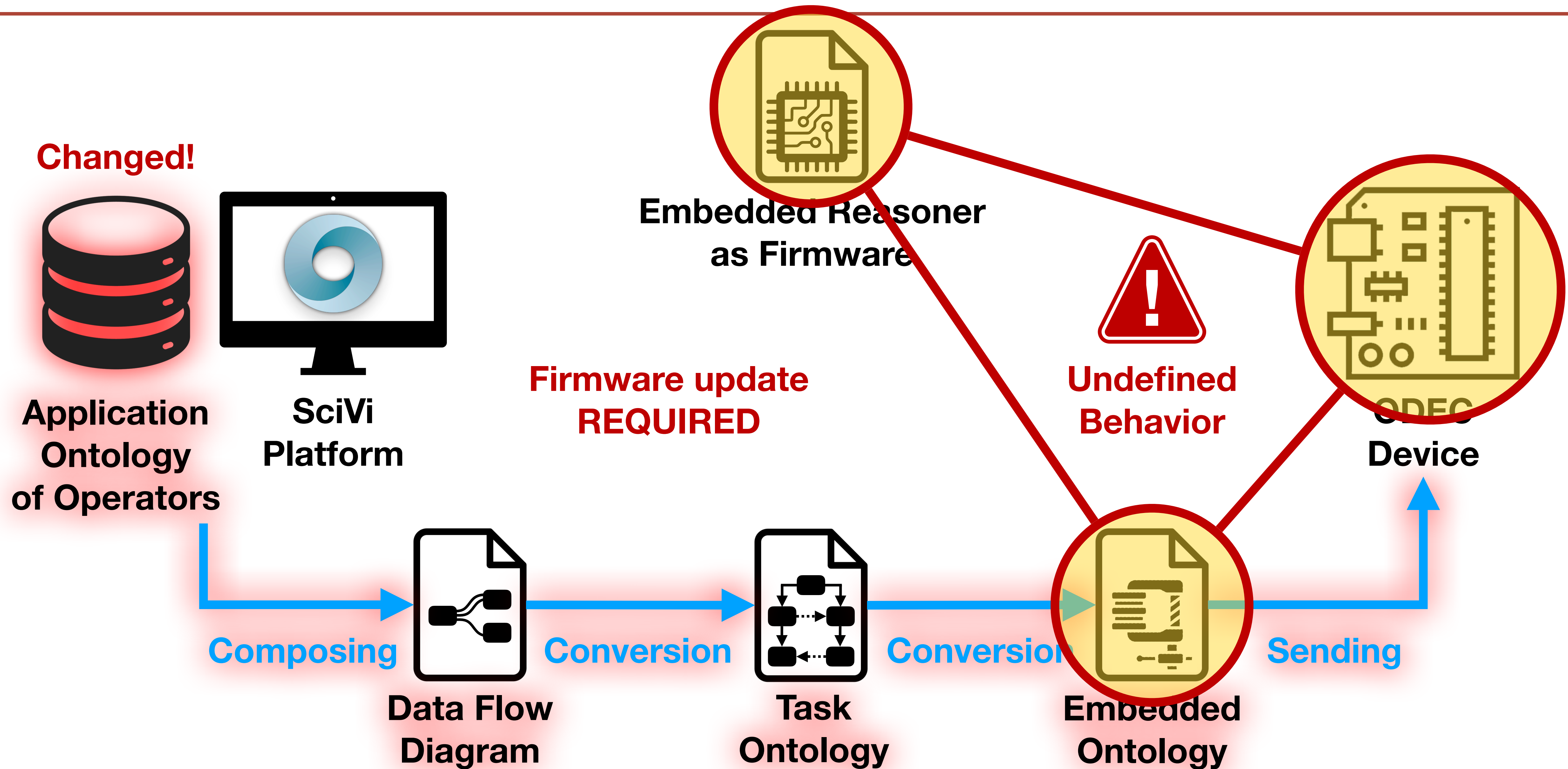


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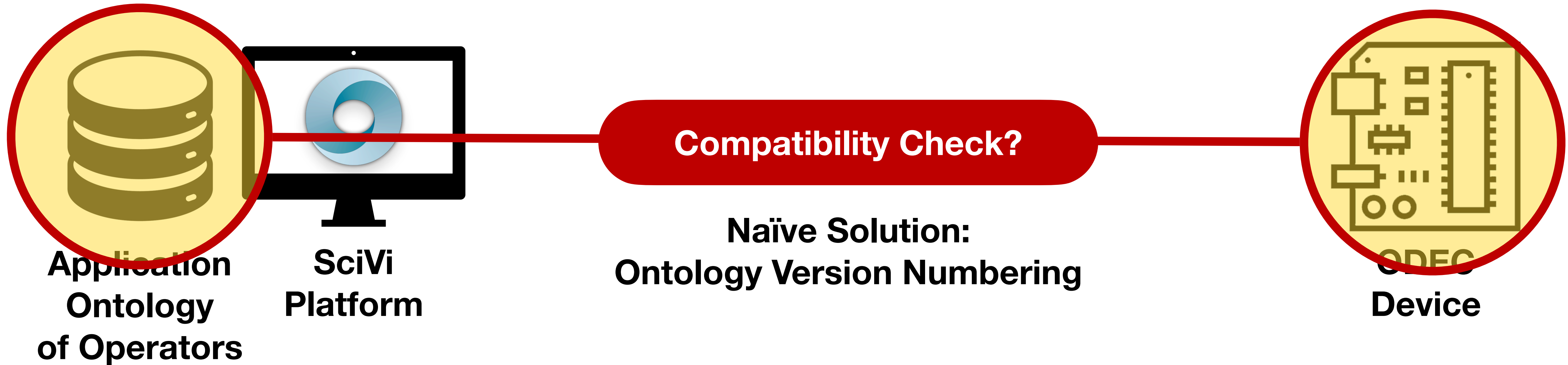




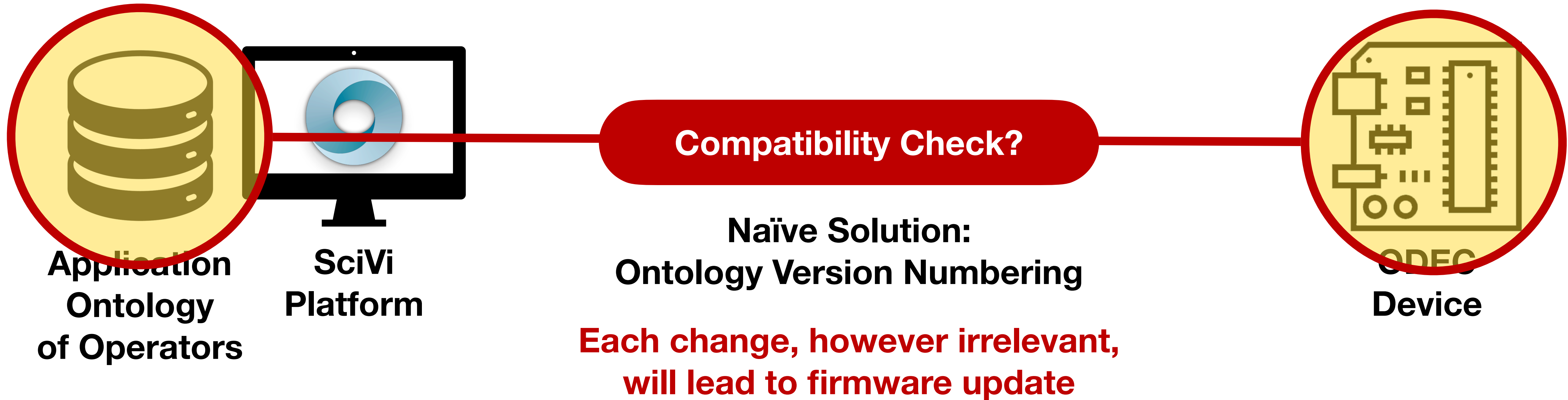




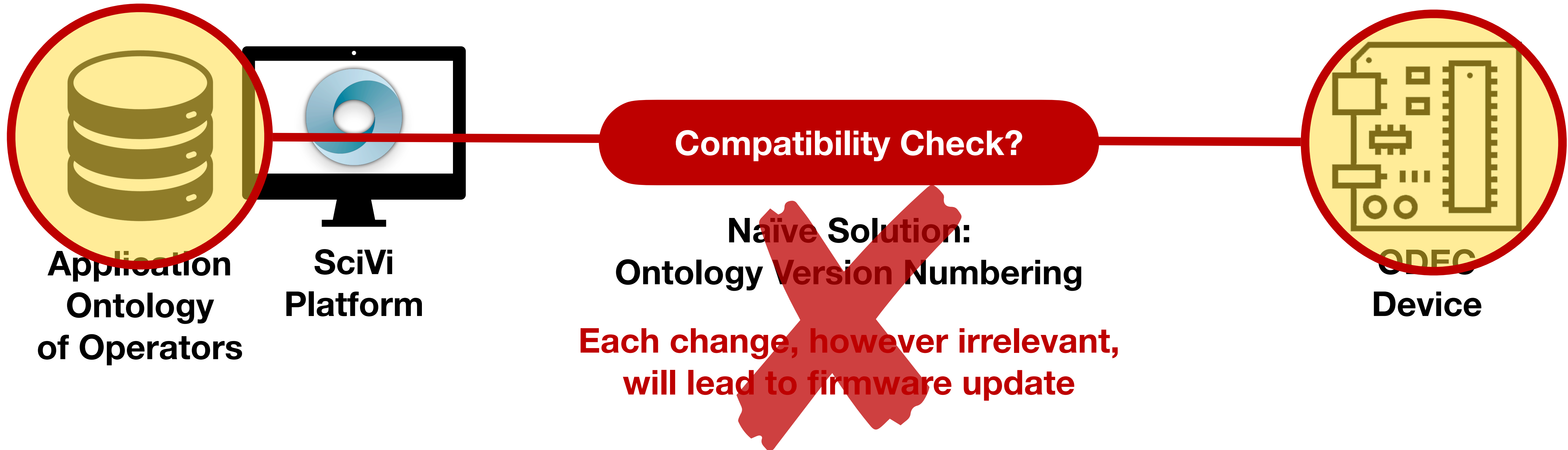


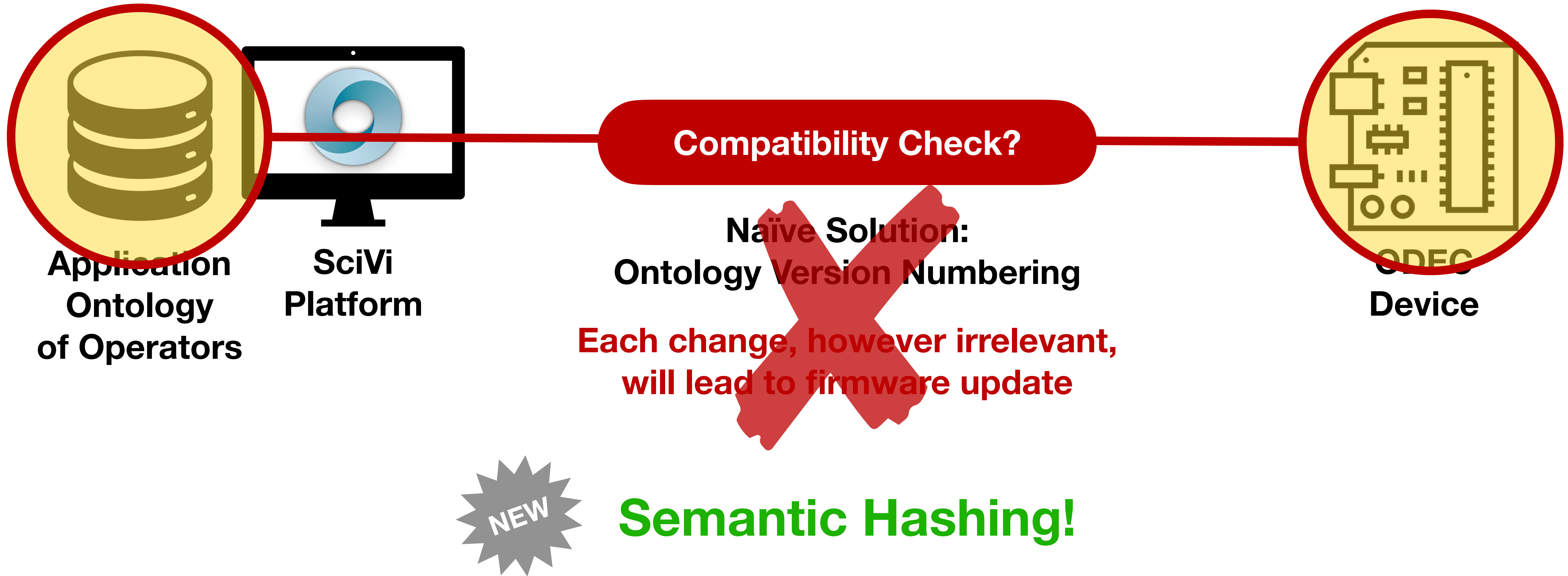










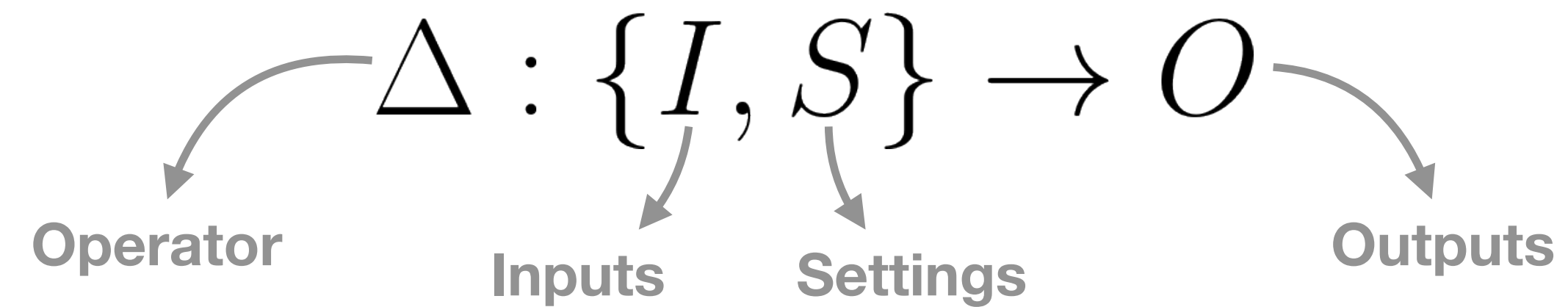




**Math Model  
of an Operator**

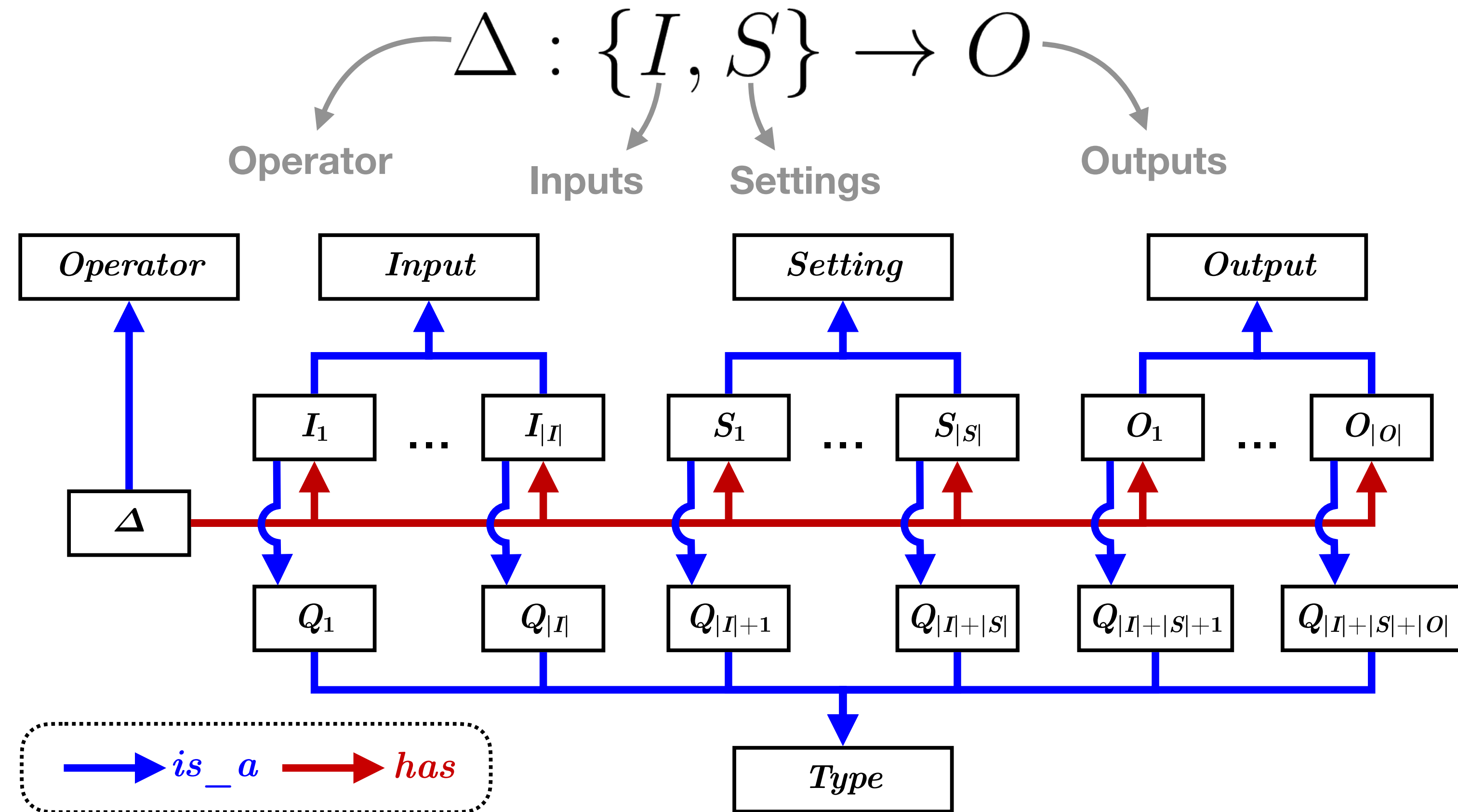
$$\Delta : \{I, S\} \rightarrow O$$

**Math Model  
of an Operator**



## Math Model of an Operator

## Ontological Description of an Operator (equivalence theorem is proven in the paper)

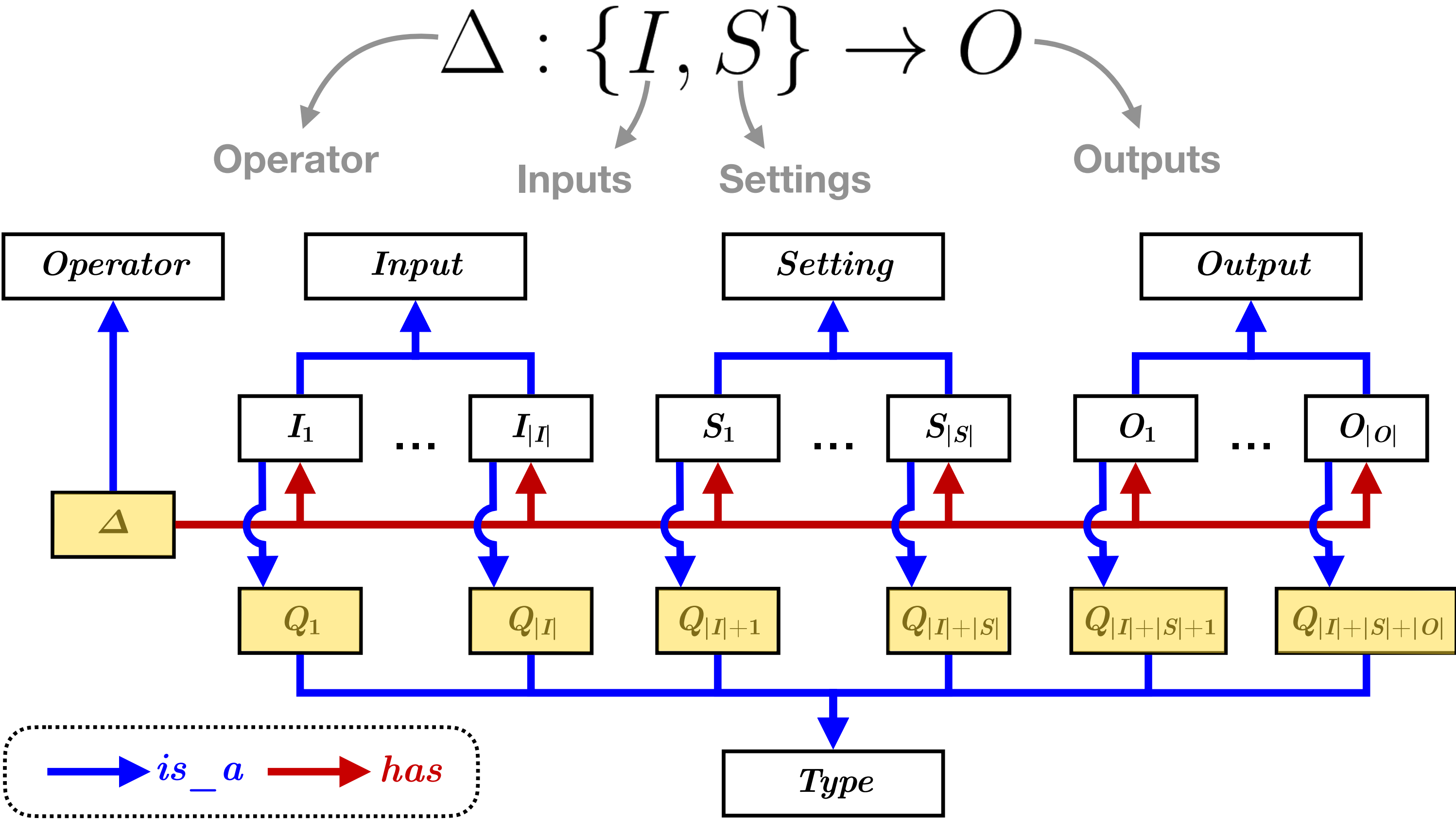




Math Model  
of an Operator

Ontological Description  
of an Operator  
(equivalence theorem  
is proven in the paper)

"Signature"  
of an Operator



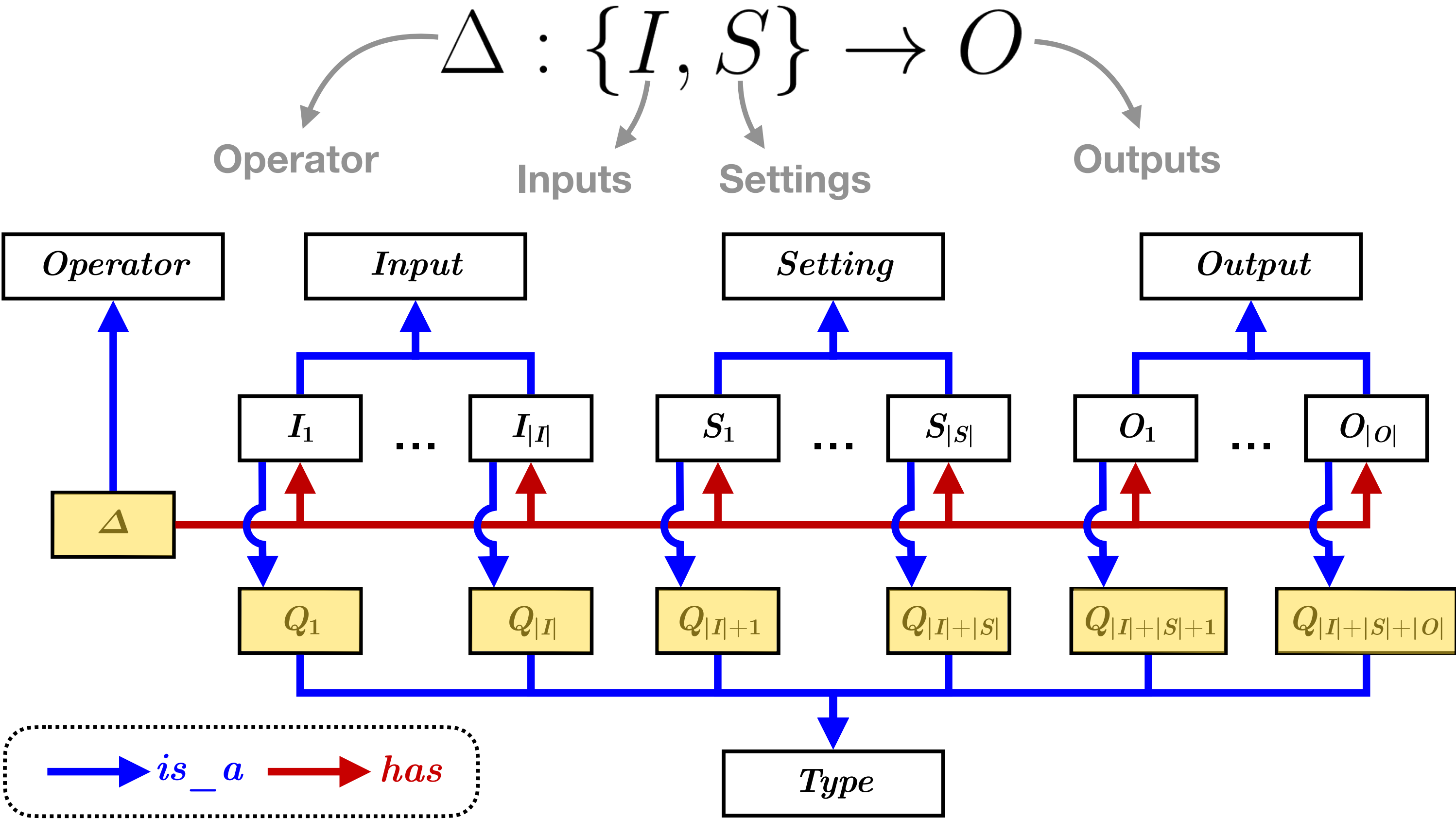
Math Model  
of an Operator

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of an Operator  
(equivalence theorem  
is proven in the paper)

NEW

"Signature"  
of an Operator

String Representation  
of the "Signature"



$$\sigma(\Delta) = \text{name}(\Delta) + "@I" + \sum_{i=1}^{|I|} \text{name}(Q_i) + "@S" + \sum_{i=|I|+1}^{|I|+|S|} \text{name}(Q_i) + "@O" + \sum_{i=|I|+|S|+1}^{|I|+|S|+|O|} \text{name}(Q_i)$$

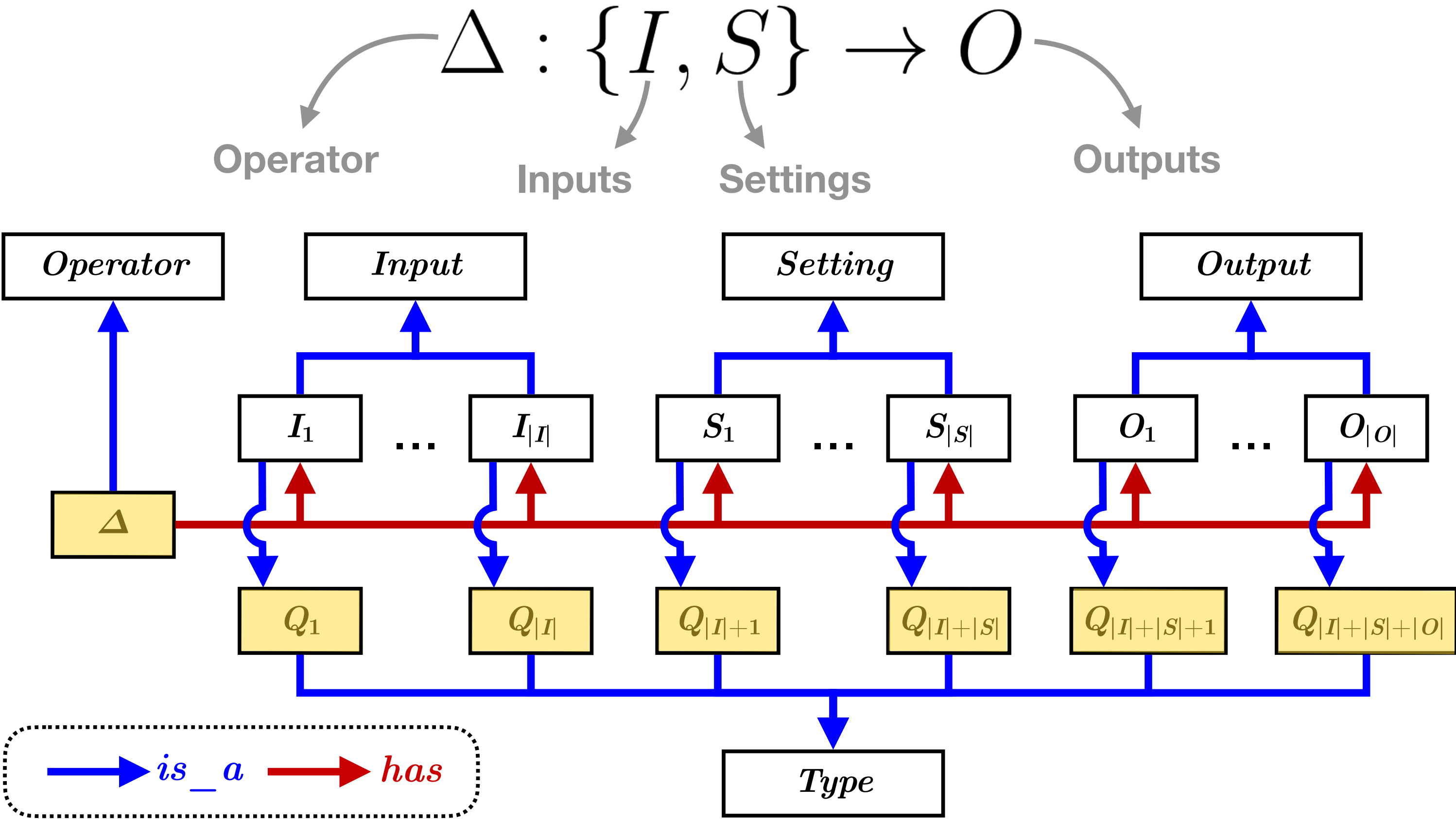
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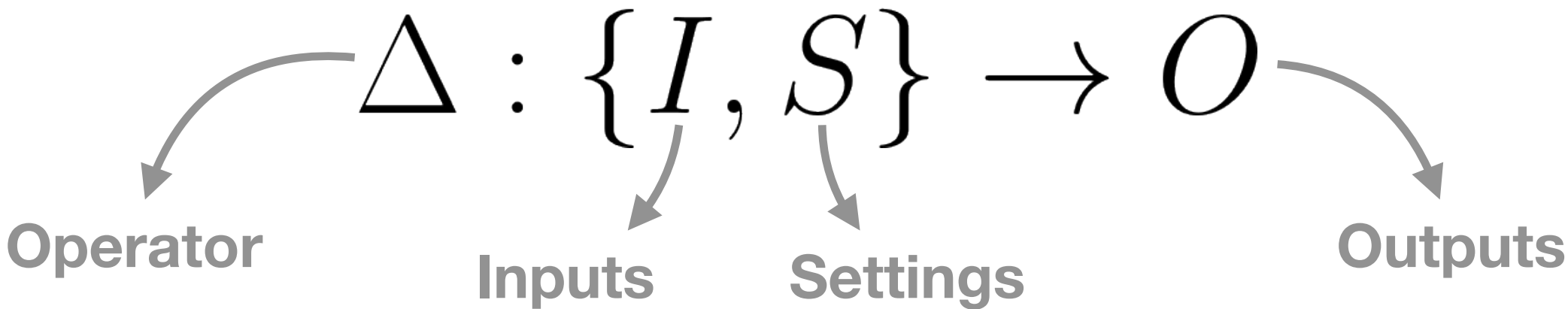


$$\sigma(\Delta) = \text{name}(\Delta) + \text{"@I"} + \sum_{i=1}^{|I|} \text{name}(Q_i) + \text{"@S"} + \sum_{i=|I|+1}^{|I|+|S|} \text{name}(Q_i) + \text{"@O"} + \sum_{i=|I|+|S|+1}^{|I|+|S|+|O|} \text{name}(Q_i)$$

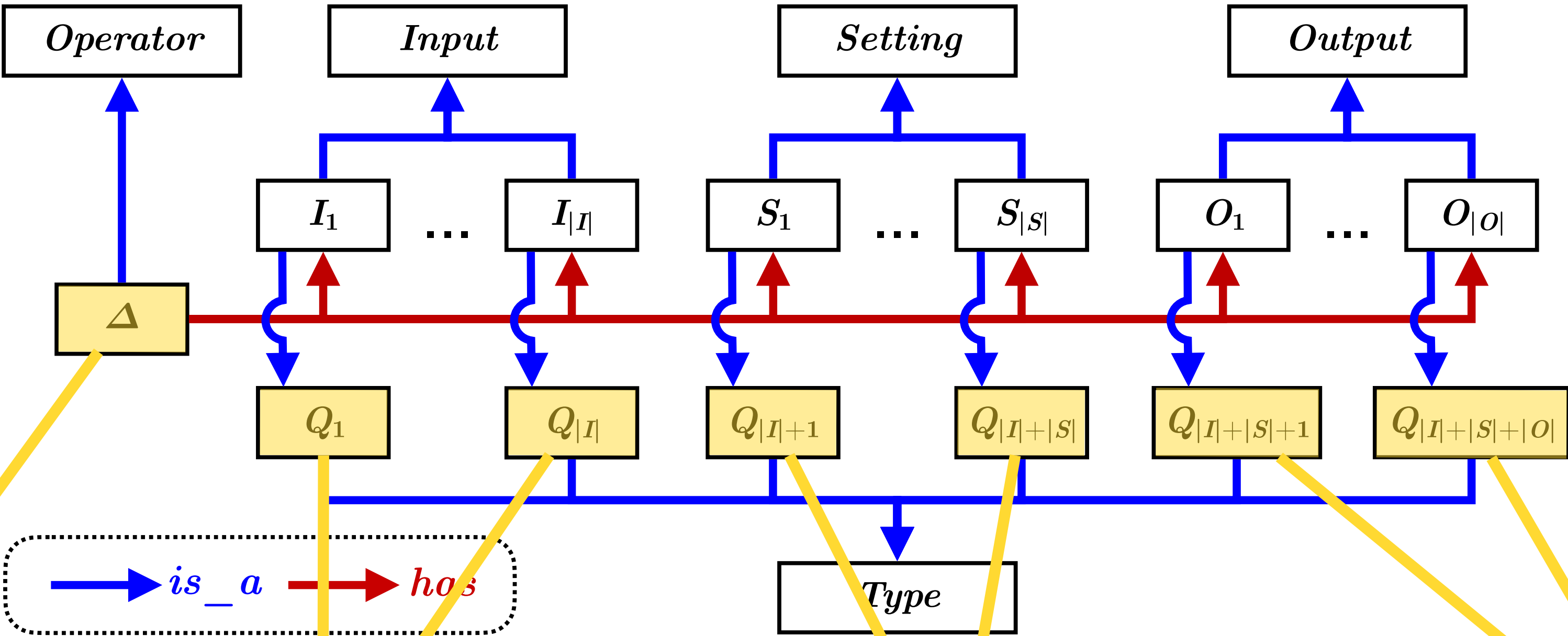
">"-delimited hierarchy concatenation

":"-delimited string concatenation

Math Model  
of an Operator



Ontological Description  
of an Operator  
(equivalence theorem  
is proven in the paper)



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$$\pi(\Delta) = \text{Pearson}(\sigma(\Delta))$$

2-bytes Pearson hash with custom lookup table



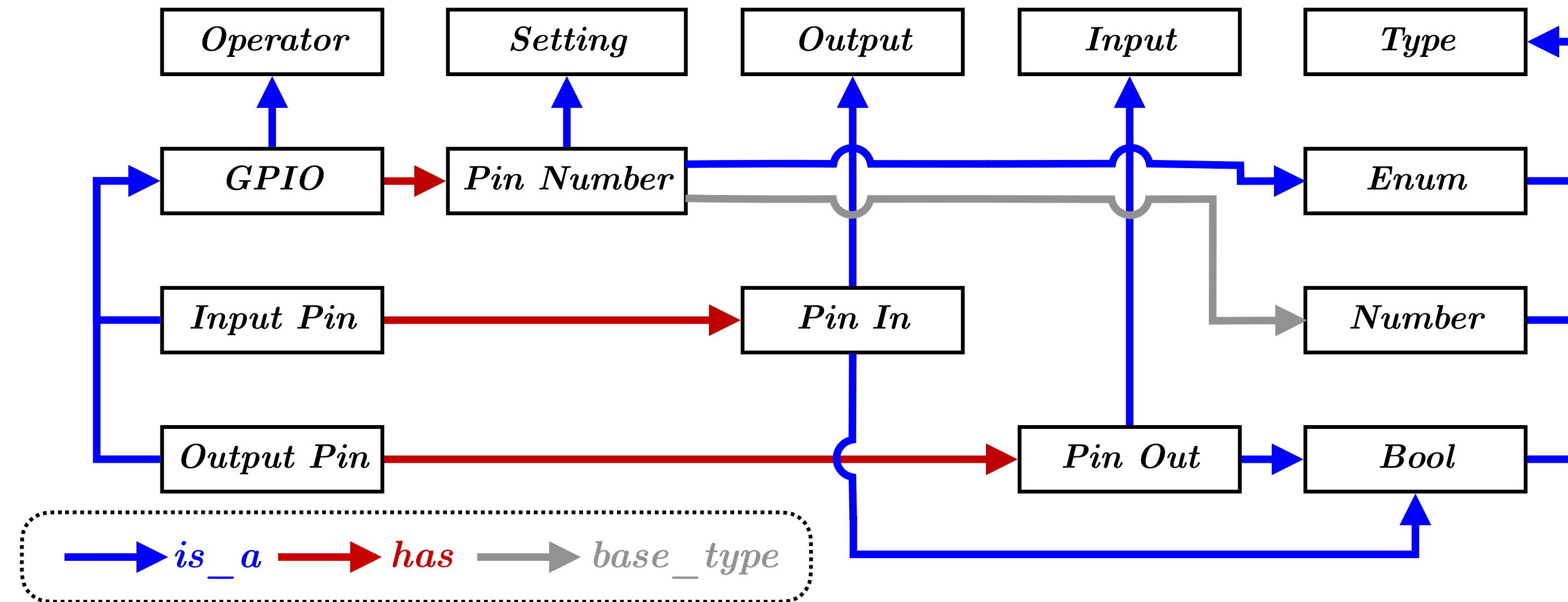
$$\sigma(\Delta) = \text{name}(\Delta) + "@I" + \sum_{i=1}^{|I|} \text{name}(Q_i) + "@S" + \sum_{i=|I|+1}^{|I|+|S|} \text{name}(Q_i) + "@O" + \sum_{i=|I|+|S|+1}^{|I|+|S|+|O|} \text{name}(Q_i)$$



$$\pi(\Delta) = \text{Pearson}(\sigma(\Delta))$$

2-bytes Pearson hash with custom lookup table

```
1 def __init__(self):
2     self.table = [ \
3         29, 186, 180, 162, 184, 218, 3, 141, 55, 0, 72, 98, 226, 108, 220, \
4         158, 231, 248, 247, 251, 130, 46, 174, 135, 170, 127, 163, 109, 229, 36, \
5         45, 145, 79, 137, 122, 12, 182, 117, 17, 198, 204, 212, 39, 189, 52, \
6         200, 102, 149, 15, 124, 233, 64, 88, 225, 105, 183, 131, 114, 187, 197, \
7         165, 48, 56, 214, 227, 41, 95, 4, 93, 243, 239, 38, 61, 116, 51, \
8         90, 236, 89, 18, 196, 213, 42, 96, 104, 27, 11, 21, 203, 250, 194, \
9         57, 85, 54, 211, 32, 25, 140, 121, 147, 171, 6, 115, 234, 206, 101, \
10        8, 7, 33, 112, 159, 28, 240, 238, 92, 249, 22, 129, 208, 118, 125, \
11        179, 24, 178, 143, 156, 63, 207, 164, 103, 172, 71, 157, 185, 199, 128, \
12        181, 175, 193, 154, 152, 176, 26, 9, 132, 62, 151, 2, 97, 205, 120, \
13        77, 190, 150, 146, 50, 23, 155, 47, 126, 119, 254, 40, 241, 192, 144, \
14        83, 138, 49, 113, 160, 74, 70, 253, 217, 110, 58, 5, 228, 136, 87, \
15        215, 169, 14, 168, 73, 219, 167, 10, 148, 173, 100, 35, 222, 76, 221, \
16        139, 235, 16, 69, 166, 133, 210, 67, 30, 84, 43, 202, 161, 195, 223, \
17        53, 34, 232, 245, 237, 230, 59, 80, 191, 91, 66, 209, 75, 78, 44, \
18        65, 1, 188, 252, 107, 86, 177, 242, 134, 13, 246, 99, 20, 81, 111, \
19        68, 153, 37, 123, 216, 224, 19, 31, 82, 106, 201, 244, 60, 142, 94, \
20        255
21    ]
22 def hash_key(self, key) -> int:
23     hashLen = 2
24     result = 0
25     for j in range(hashLen):
26         h = self.table[(ord(key[0]) + j) % 256]
27         for i in range(1, len(key)):
28             h = self.table[(h ^ ord(key[i])) % 256]
29         h = self.table[(h ^ len(key)) % 256]
30         result = (result << 8) | h
31     return result
```

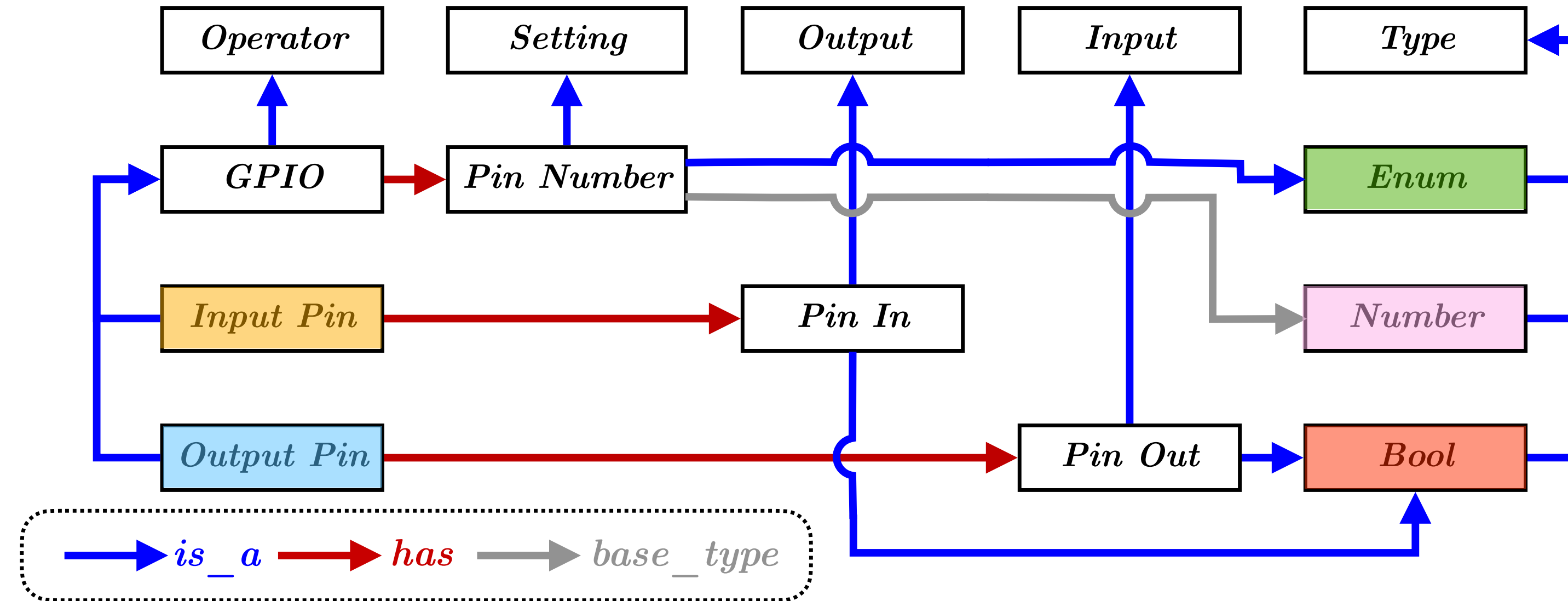


$$\sigma(\textit{Input Pin}) = \text{“Input Pin@SEnum>Number@0Bool”}$$

$$\sigma(\textit{Output Pin}) = \text{“Output Pin@IBool@SEnum>Number”}$$

$$\pi(\textit{Input Pin}) = 19218$$

$$\pi(\textit{Output Pin}) = 57372$$

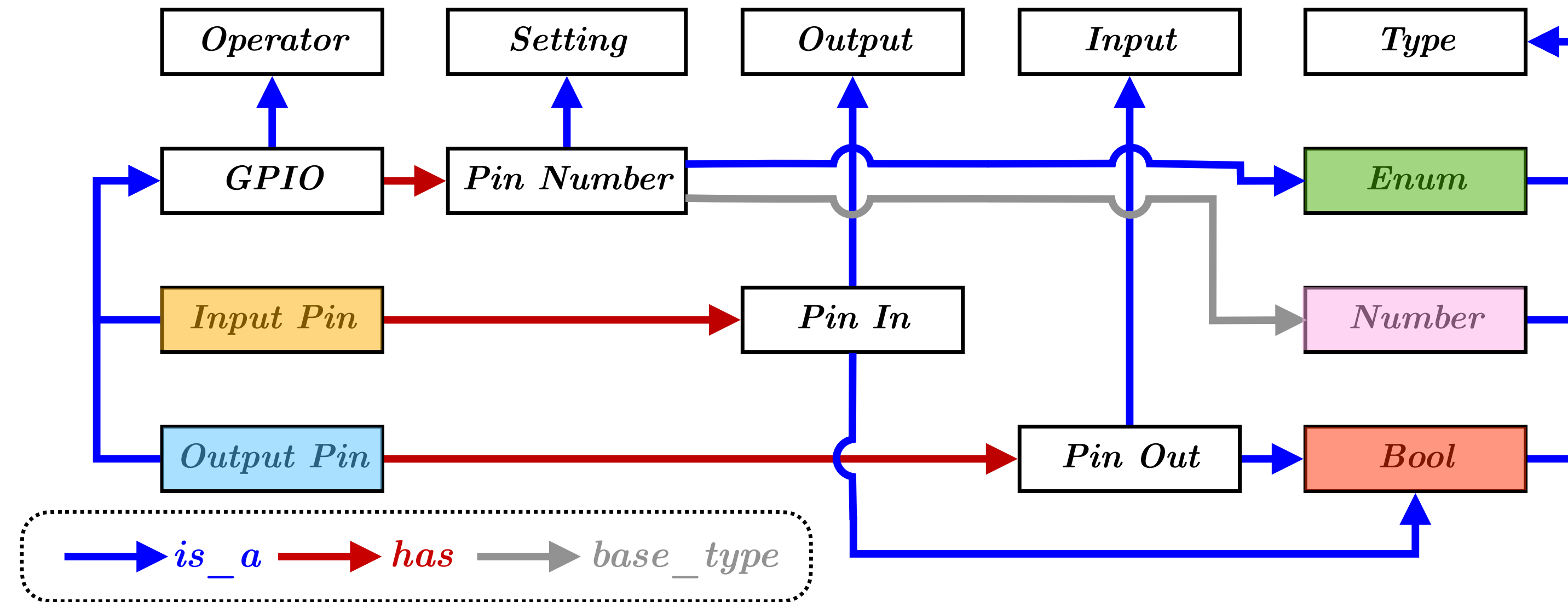


$$\sigma(\textit{Input Pin}) = \textit{Input Pin}@\textit{SEnum}>\textit{Number}@\textit{0Bool}$$

$$\sigma(\textit{Output Pin}) = \textit{Output Pin}@\textit{IBool}@\textit{SEnum}>\textit{Number}$$

$$\pi(\textit{Input Pin}) = 19218$$

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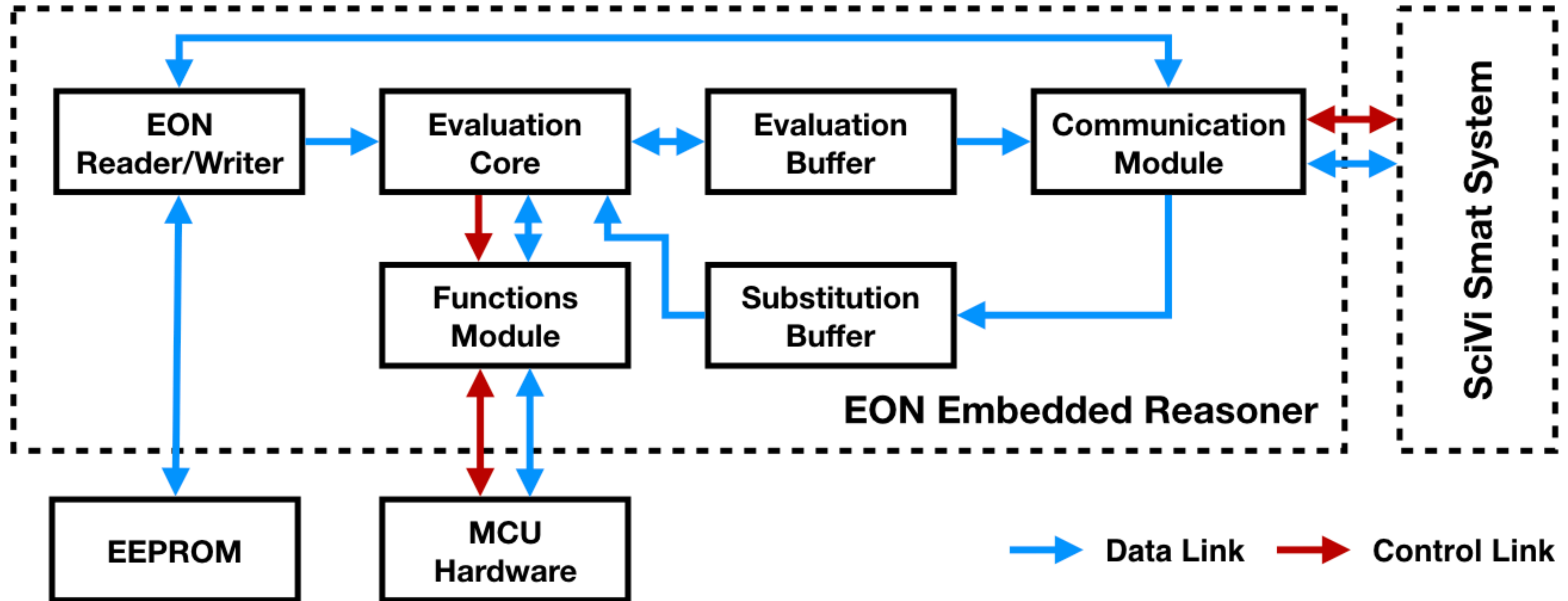
$$\sigma(\textit{Input Pin}) = \text{“Input Pin@SEnum>Number@0Bool”}$$

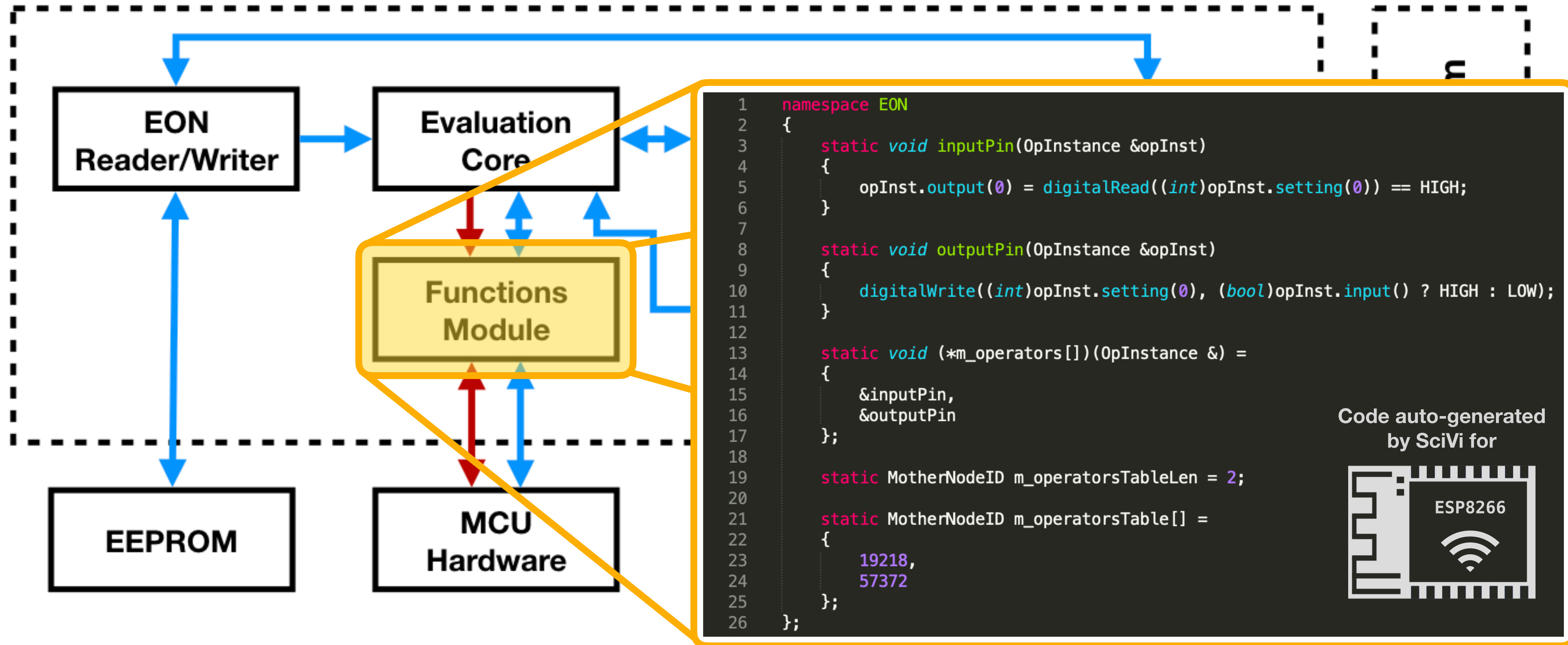
$$\sigma(\textit{Output Pin}) = \text{“Output Pin@IBool@SEnum>Number”}$$

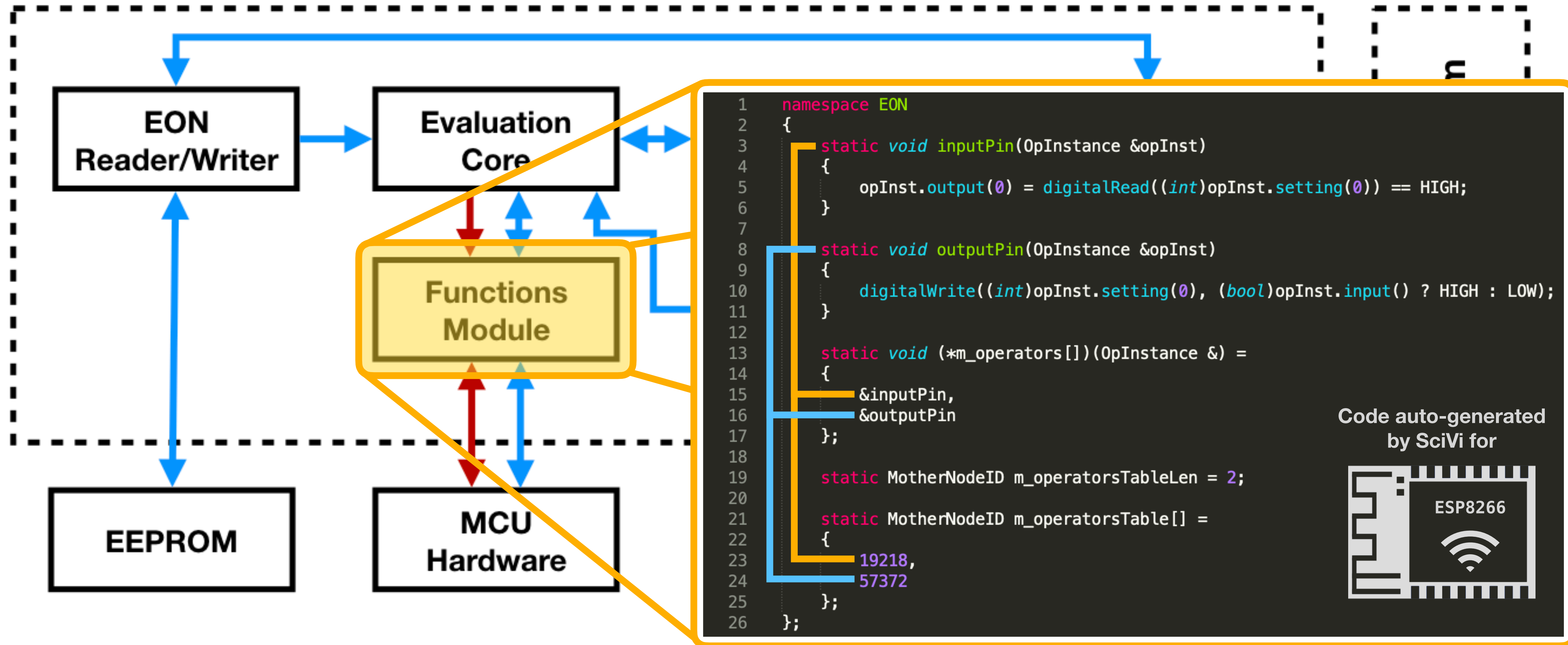
$$\pi(\textit{Input Pin}) = 19218 \longrightarrow \text{Stored in the embedded reasoner}$$

$$\pi(\textit{Output Pin}) = 57372 \longrightarrow \text{and referenced in the task ontology}$$



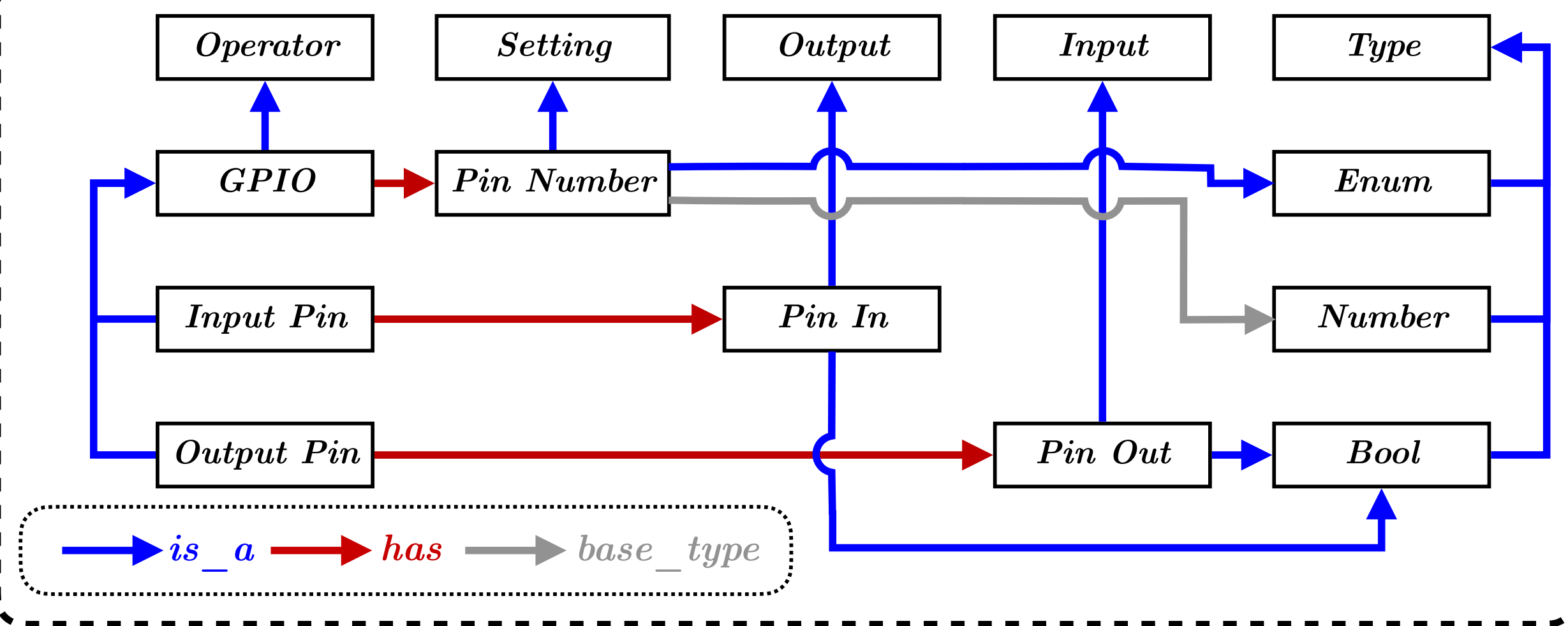




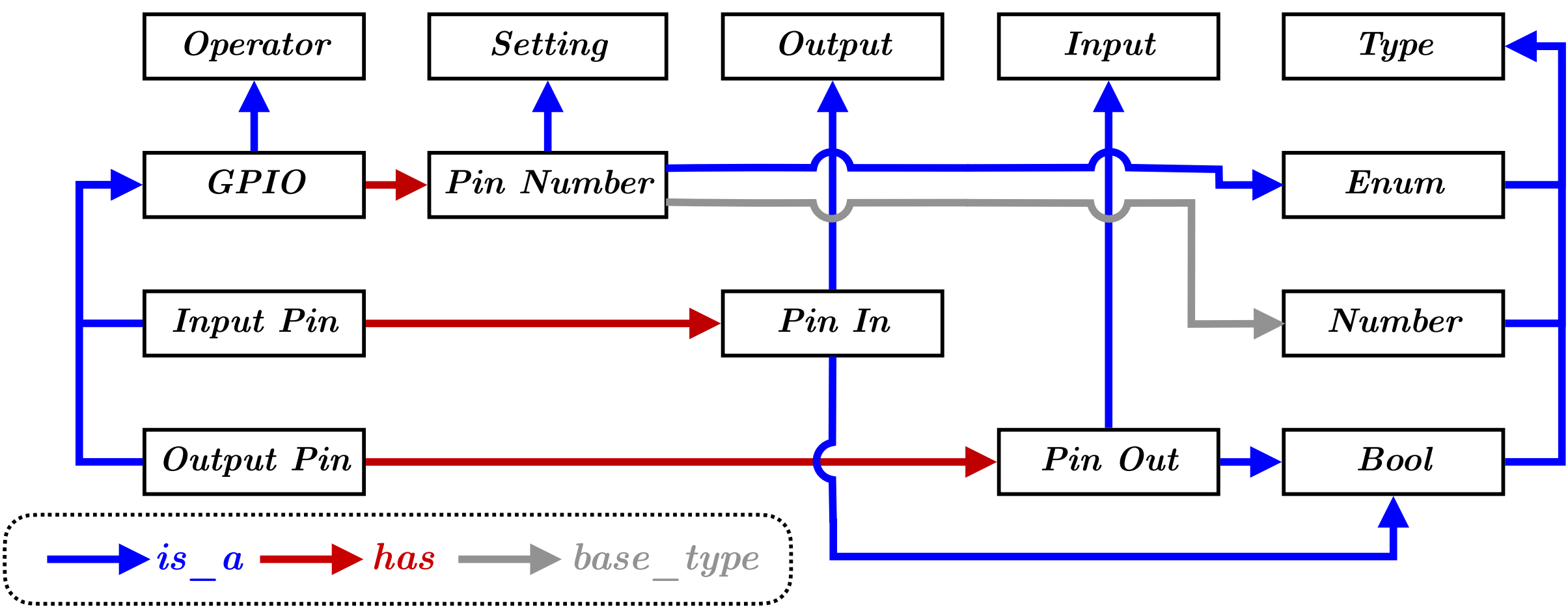




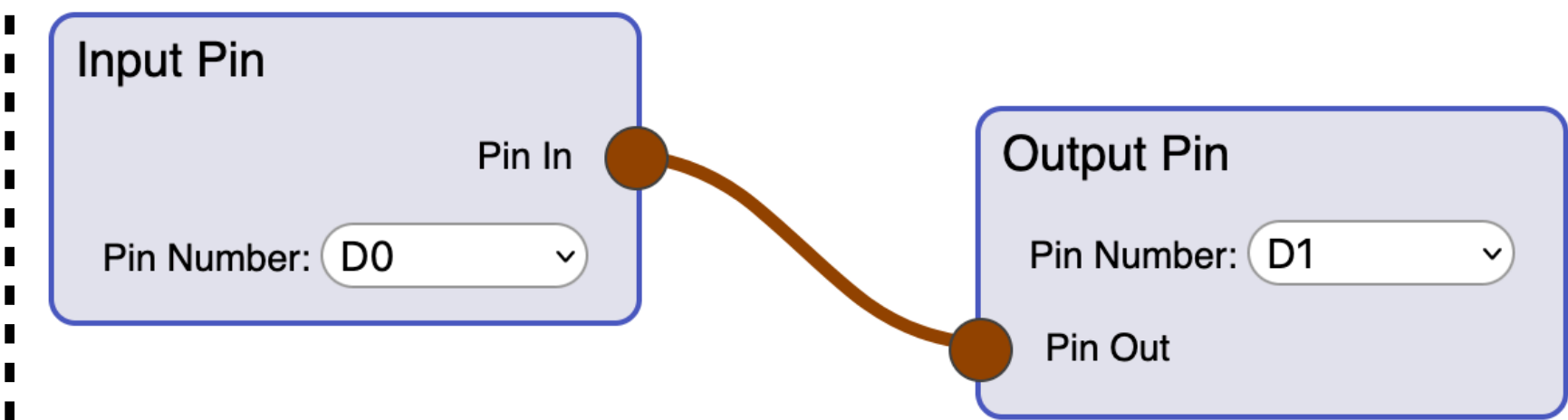
**Application Ontology**  
(created by knowledge engineer)



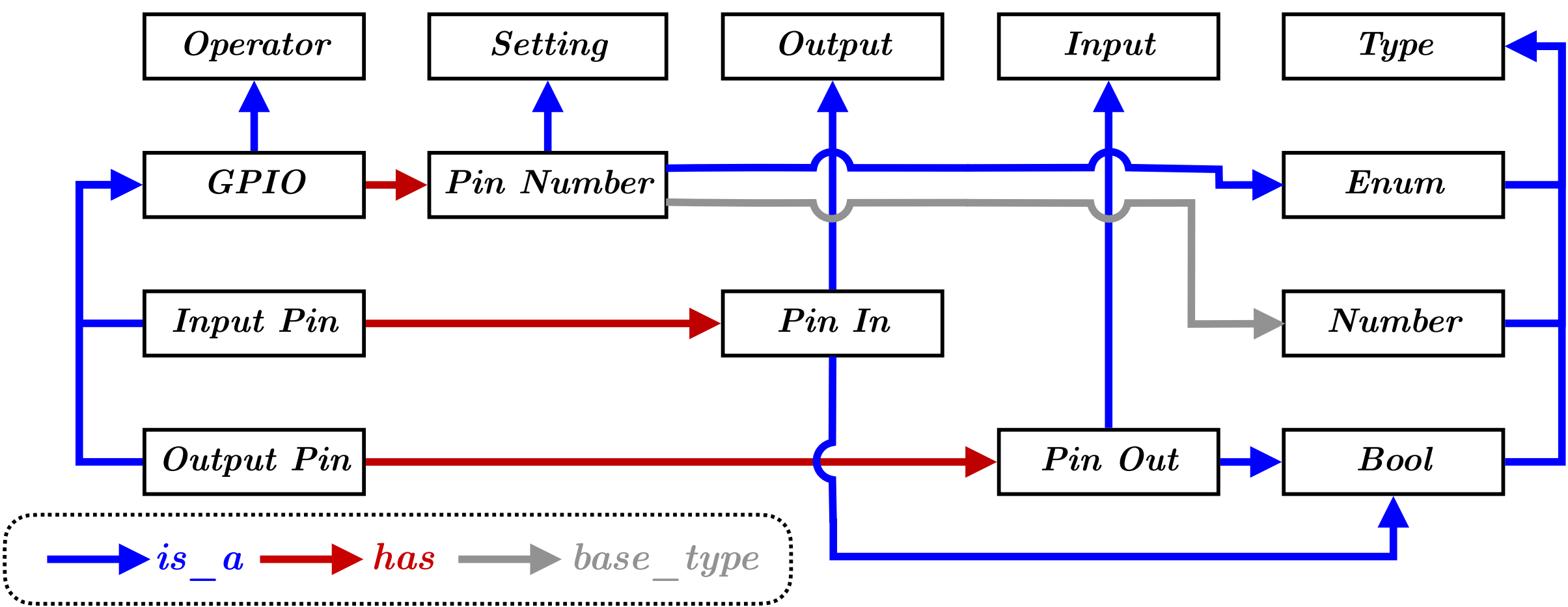
## Application Ontology (created by knowledge engineer)



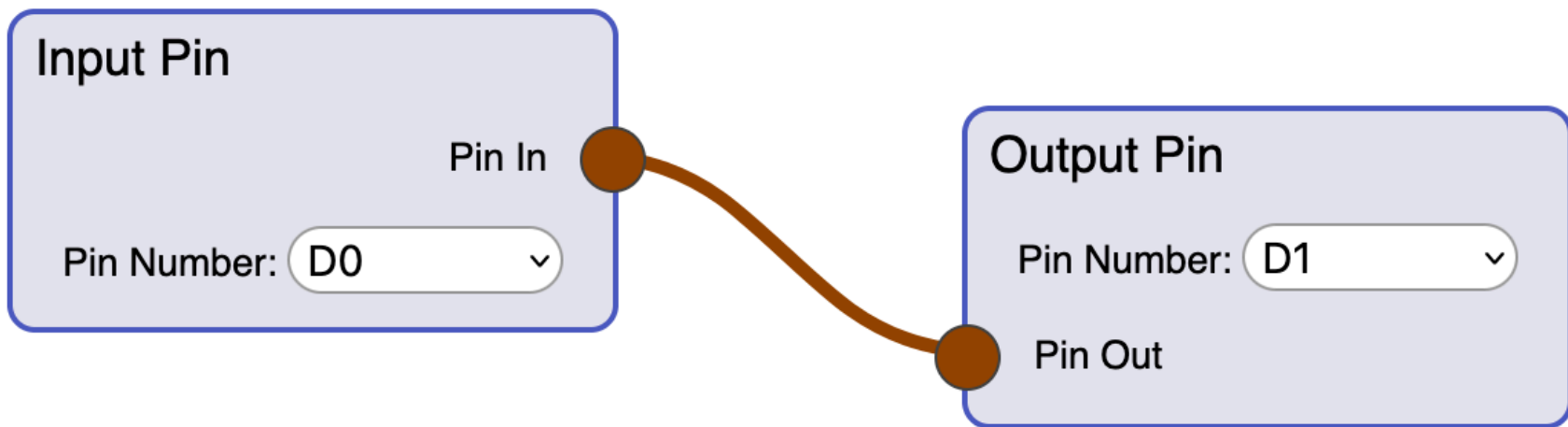
## Data Flow Diagram (created by user)



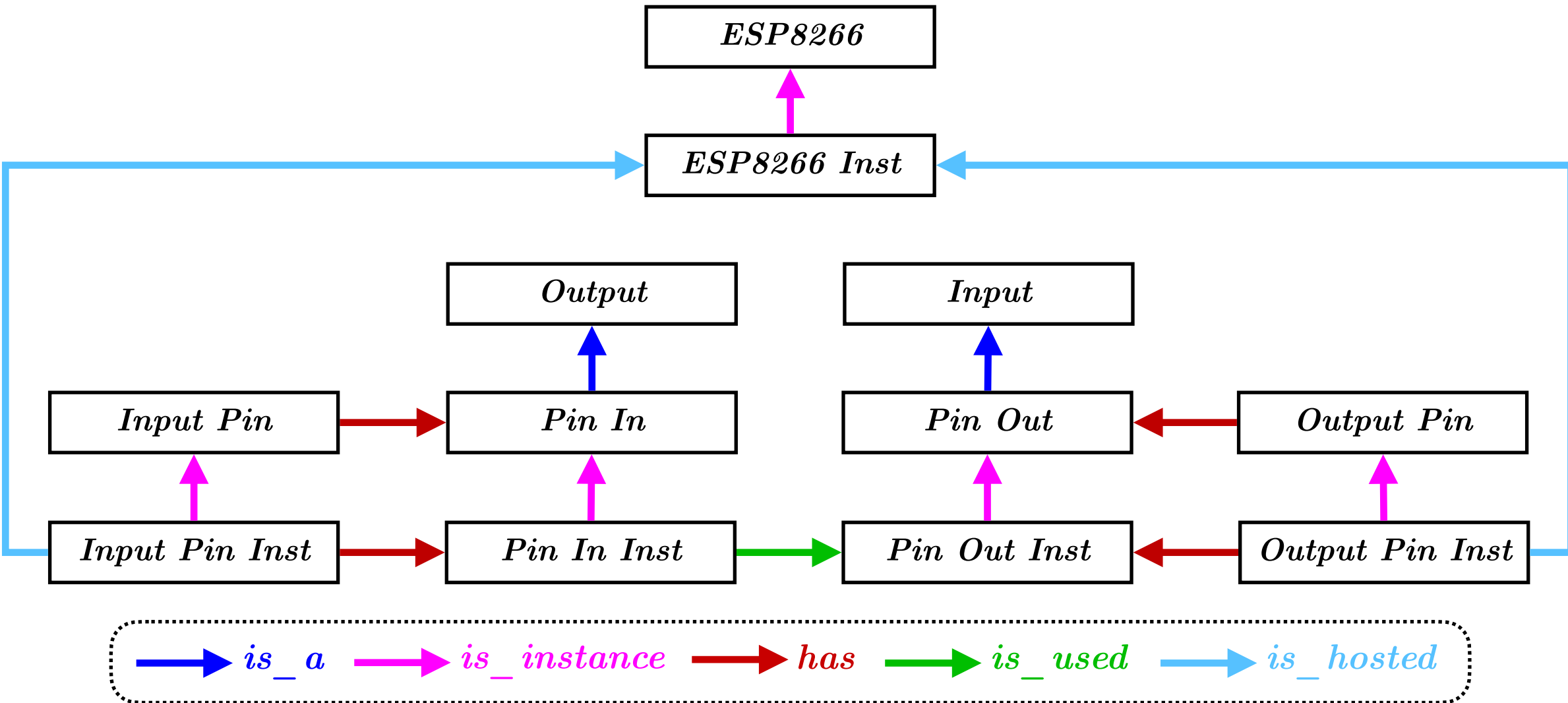
Application Ontology  
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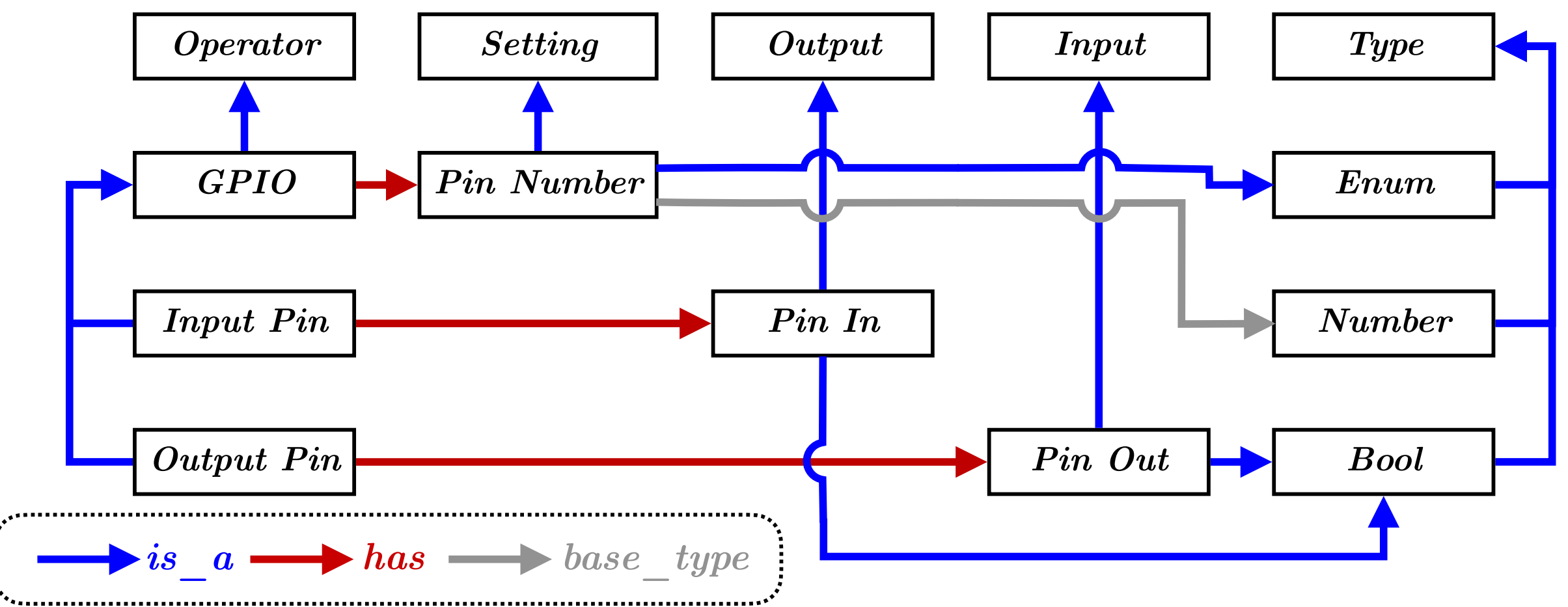
Data Flow Diagram  
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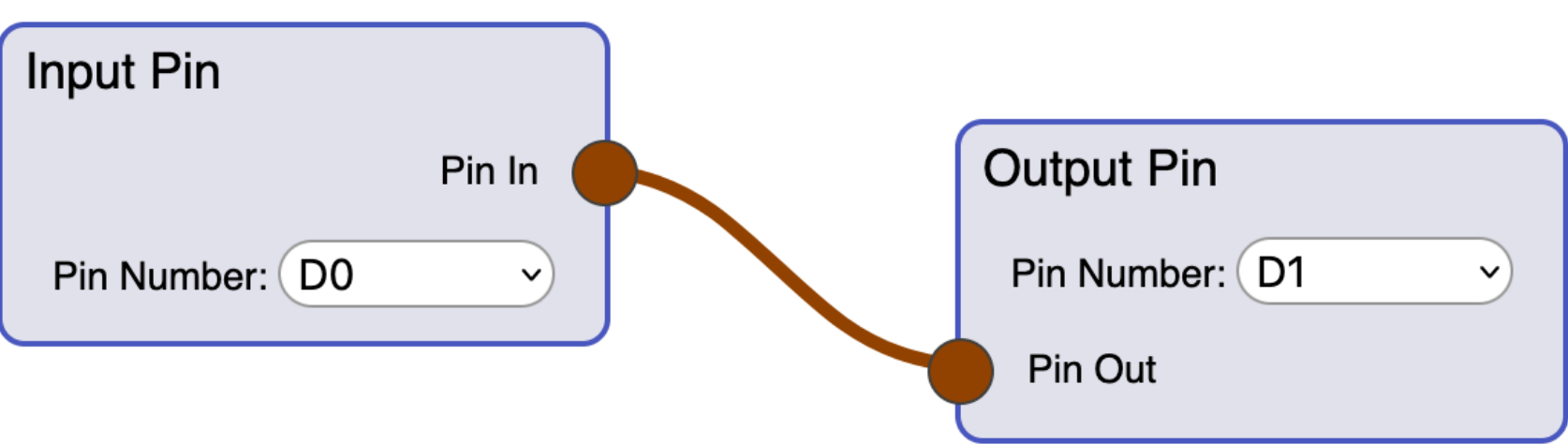
Task Ontology  
(auto-generated by SciVi)



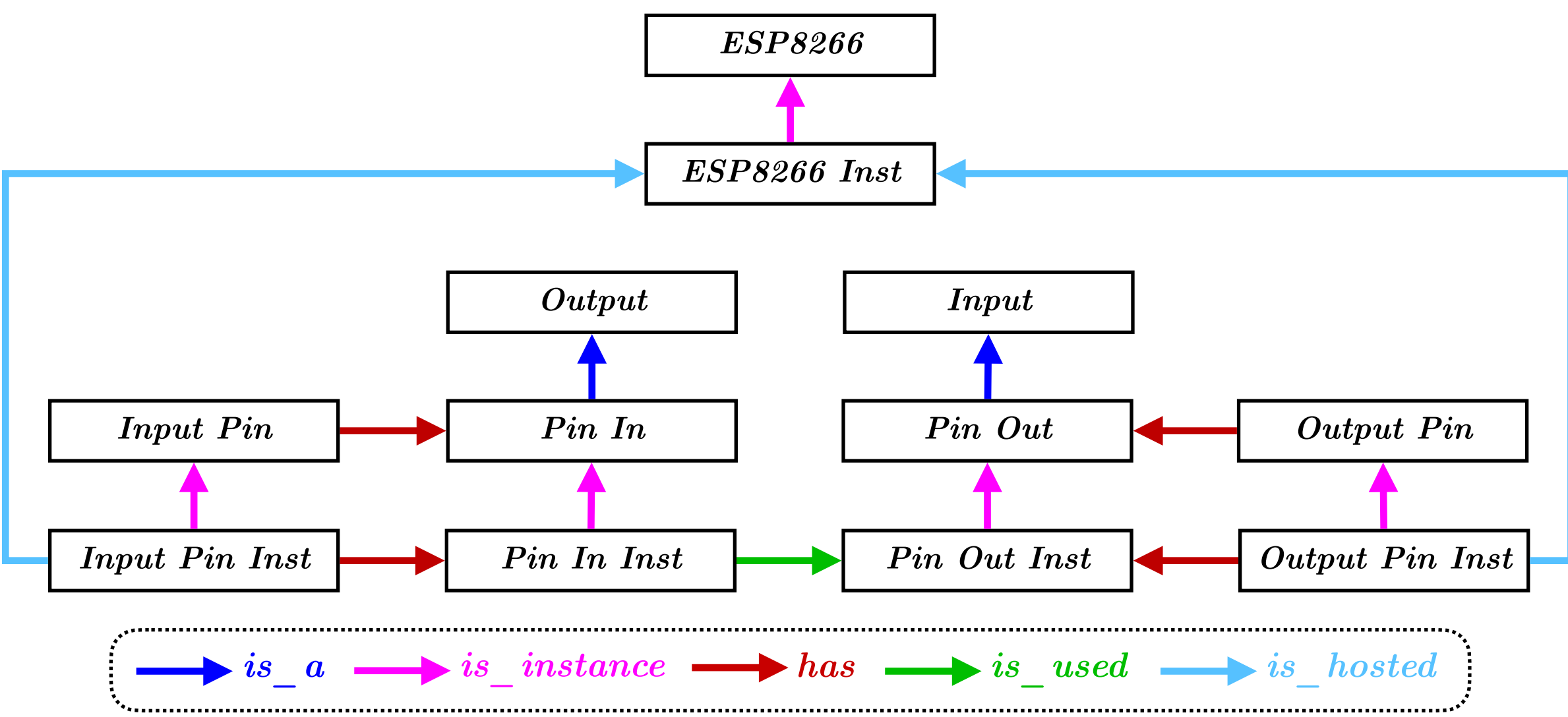
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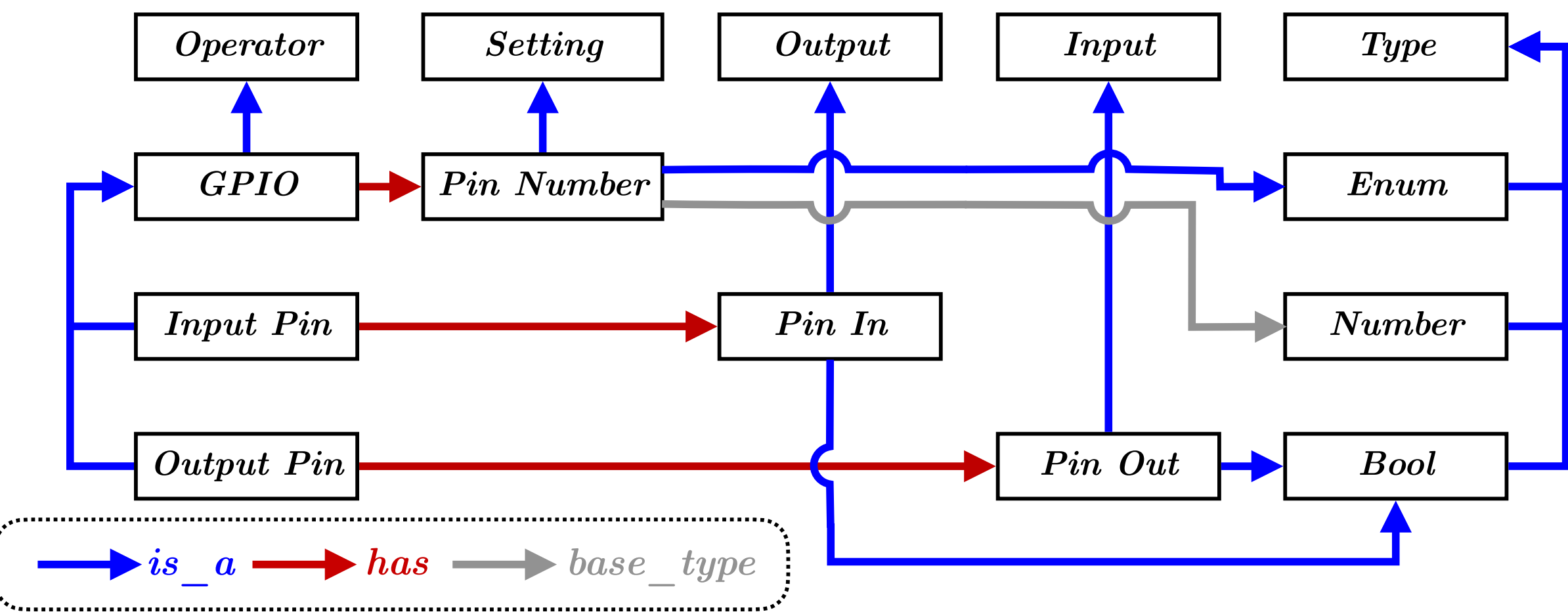
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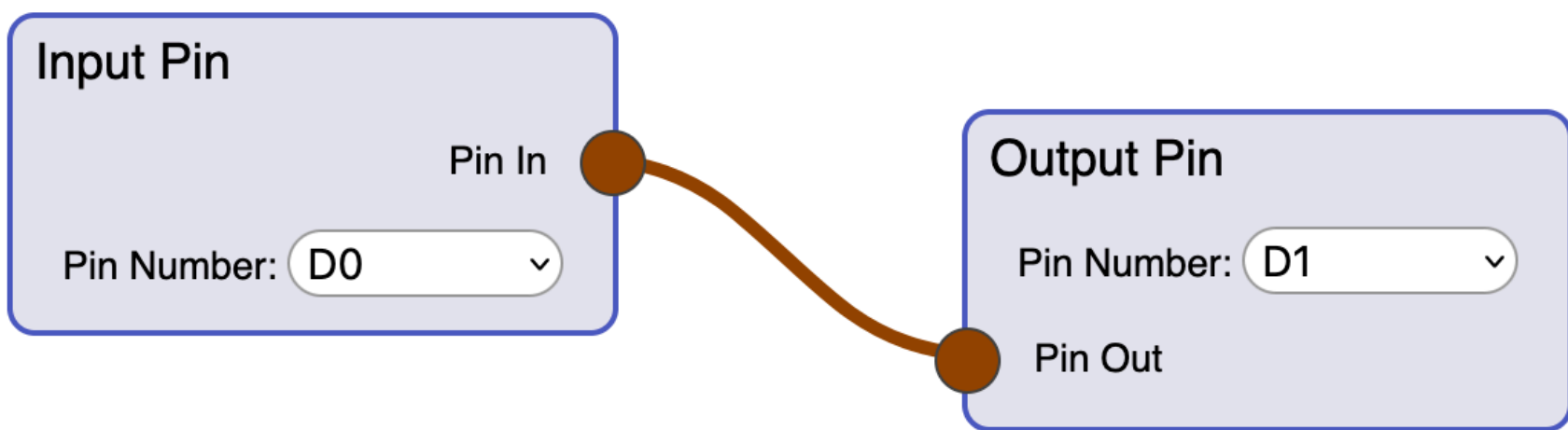
Embedded Ontology  
(auto-generated by SciVi; 20 bytes only)

```
{ 0x01, 0x01, 0x00, 0x02,
  0x00, 0x06, 0x01, 0x00,
  0x00, 0x02, 0x00, 0x01,
  0x4b, 0x12, 0x01, 0x00,
  0xe0, 0x1c, 0x02, 0x00 }
```

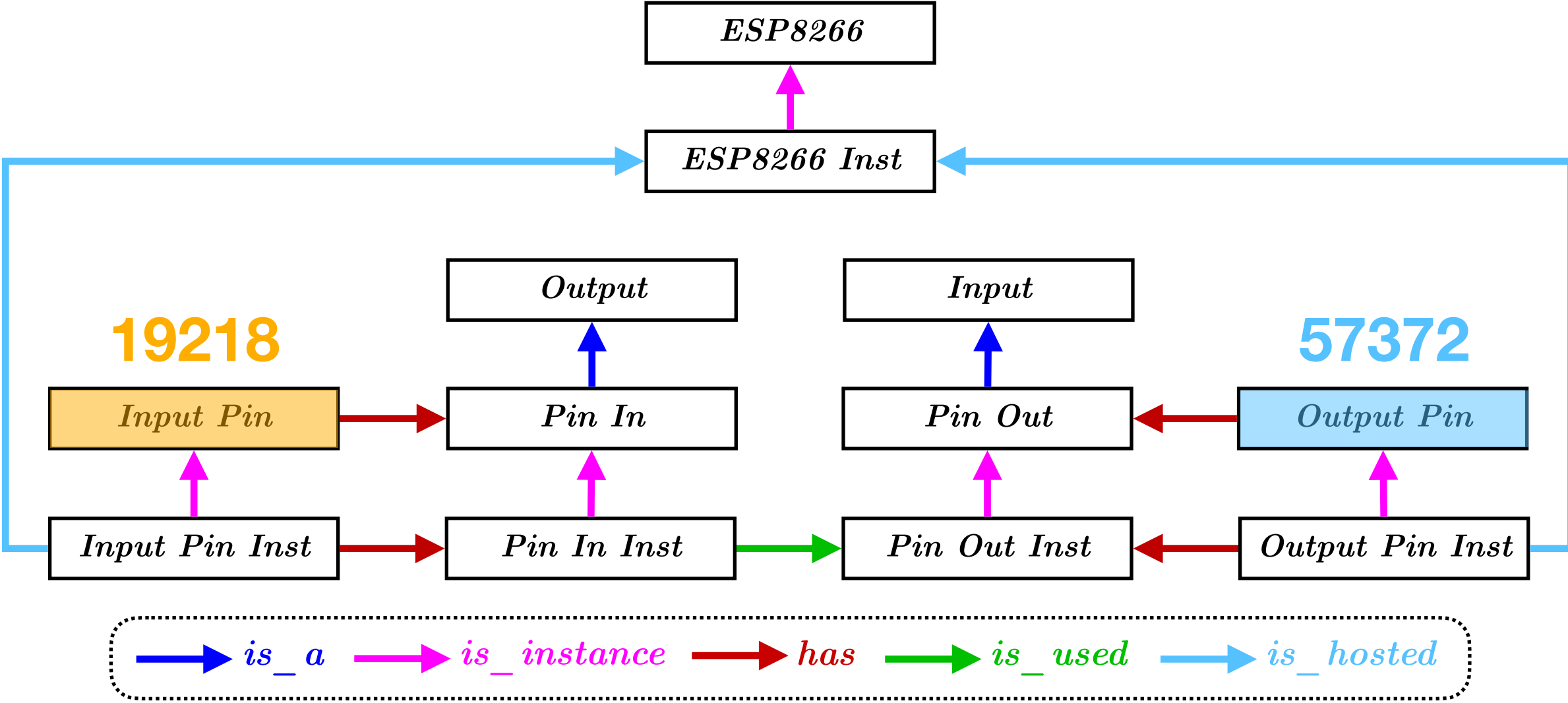
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Data Flow Diagram  
(created by user)



Task Ontology  
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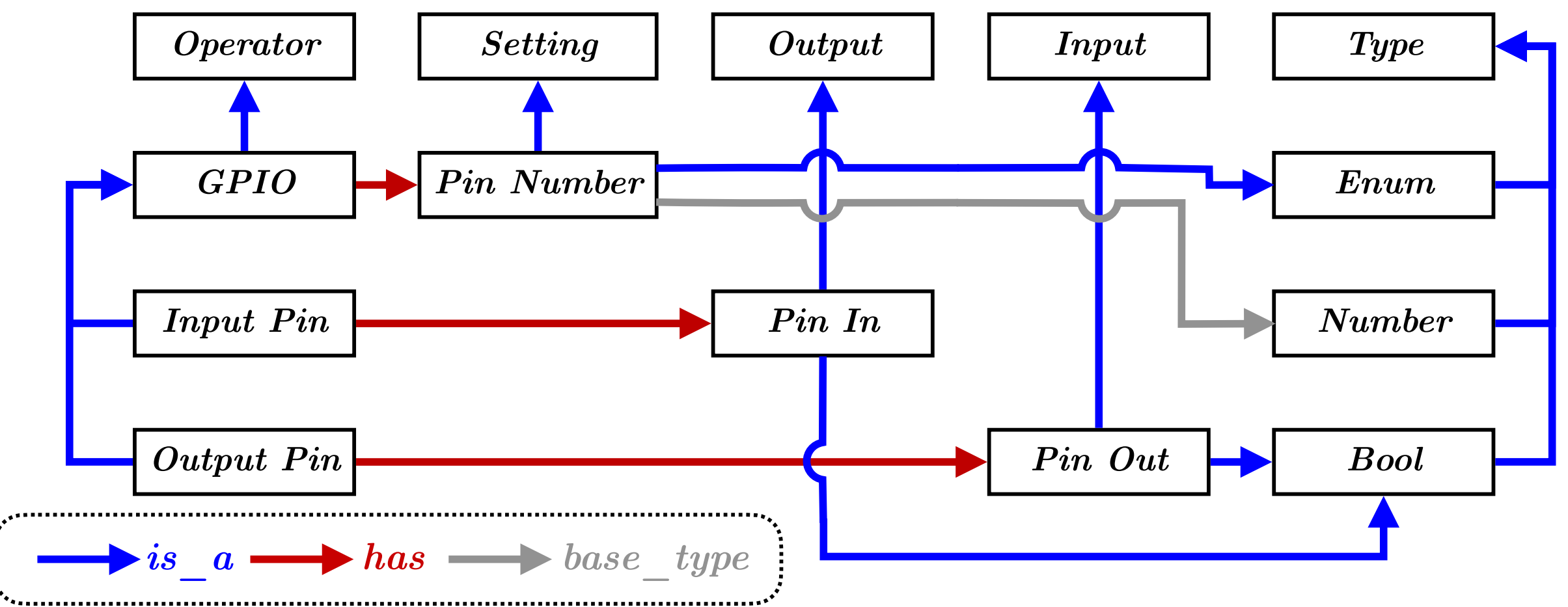


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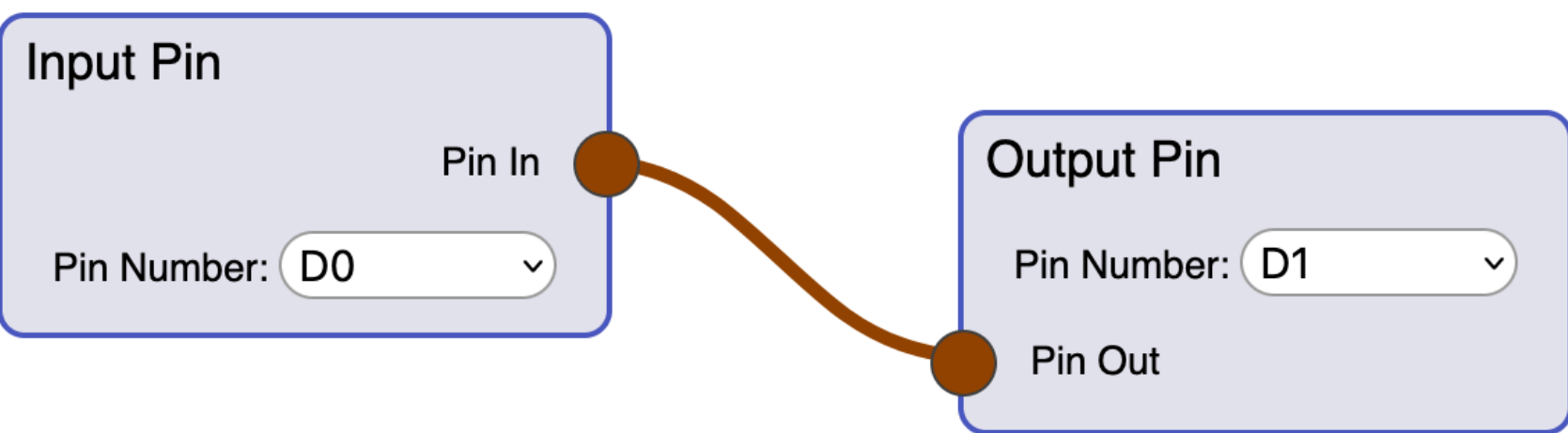
```
{ 0x01, 0x01, 0x00, 0x02,
  0x00, 0x06, 0x01, 0x00,
  0x00, 0x02, 0x00, 0x01,
  0x4b, 0x12, 0x01, 0x00,
  0xe0, 0x1c, 0x02, 0x00 }
```



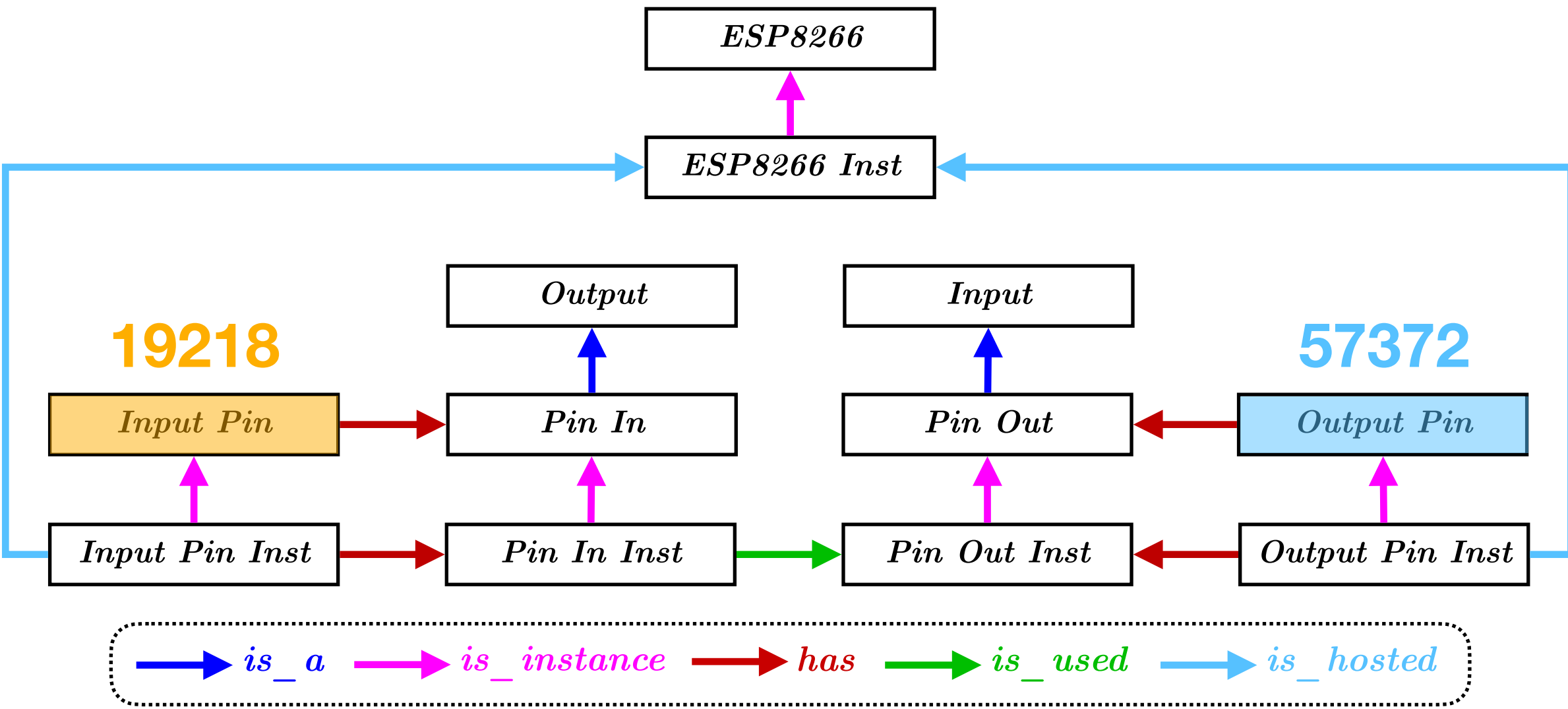
Application Ontology  
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Data Flow Diagram  
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Task Ontology  
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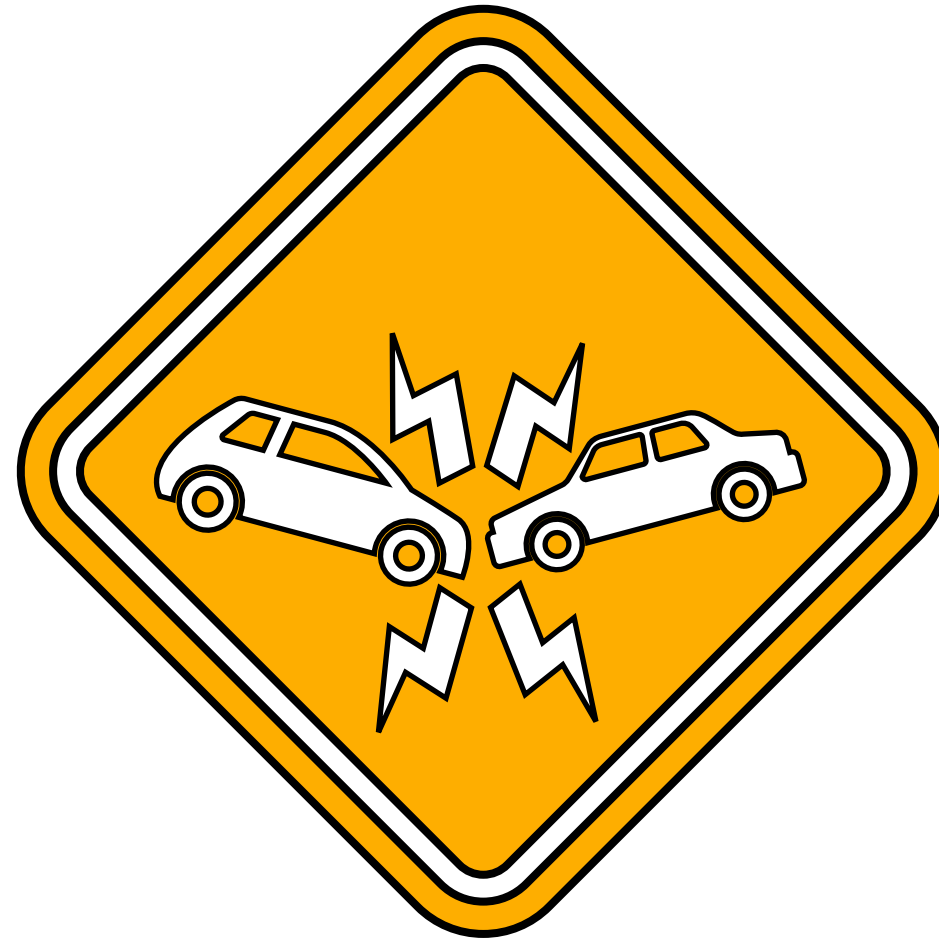


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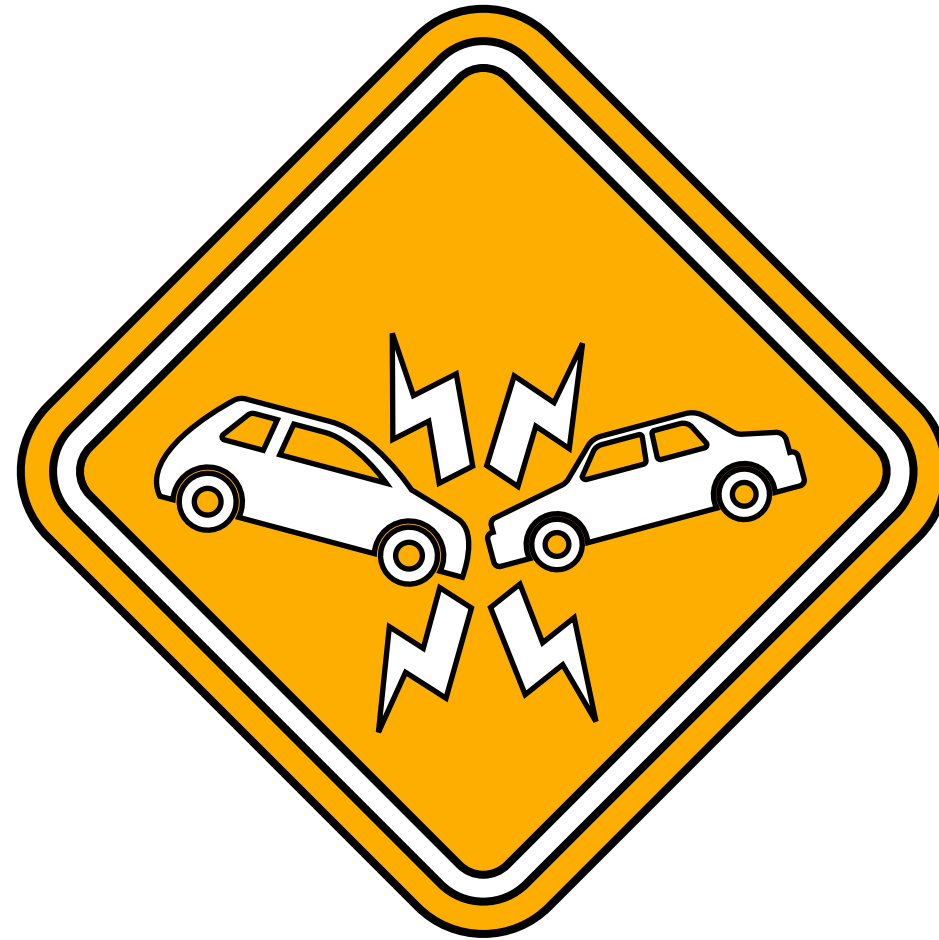
{ 0x01, 0x01, 0x00, 0x02,  
0x00, 0x06, 0x01, 0x00,  
0x00, 0x02, 0x00, 0x01,  
0x4b, 0x12, 0x01, 0x00,  
0xe0, 0x1c, 0x02, 0x00 }



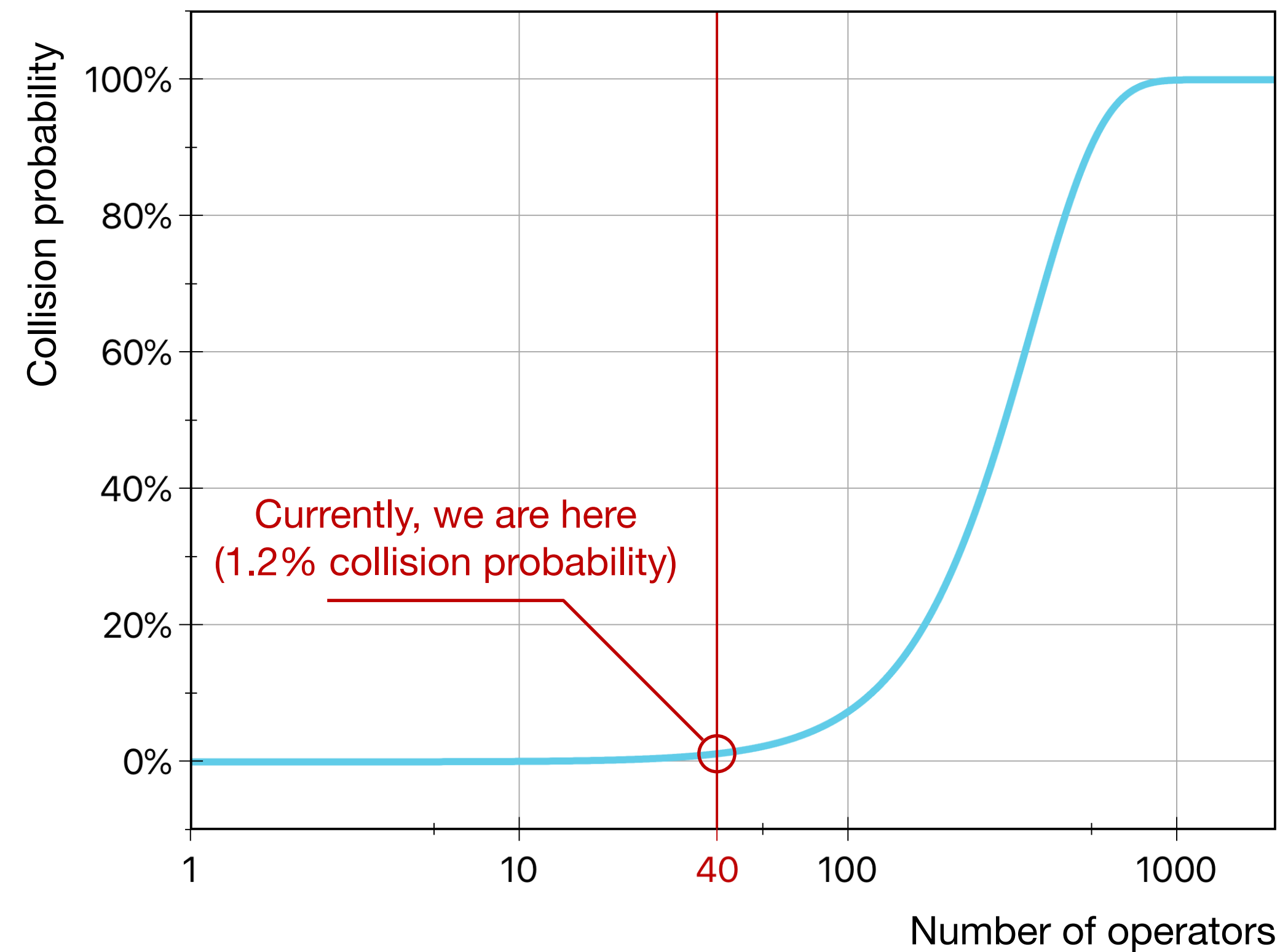




**Collision Danger:  
2-Bytes Hash**



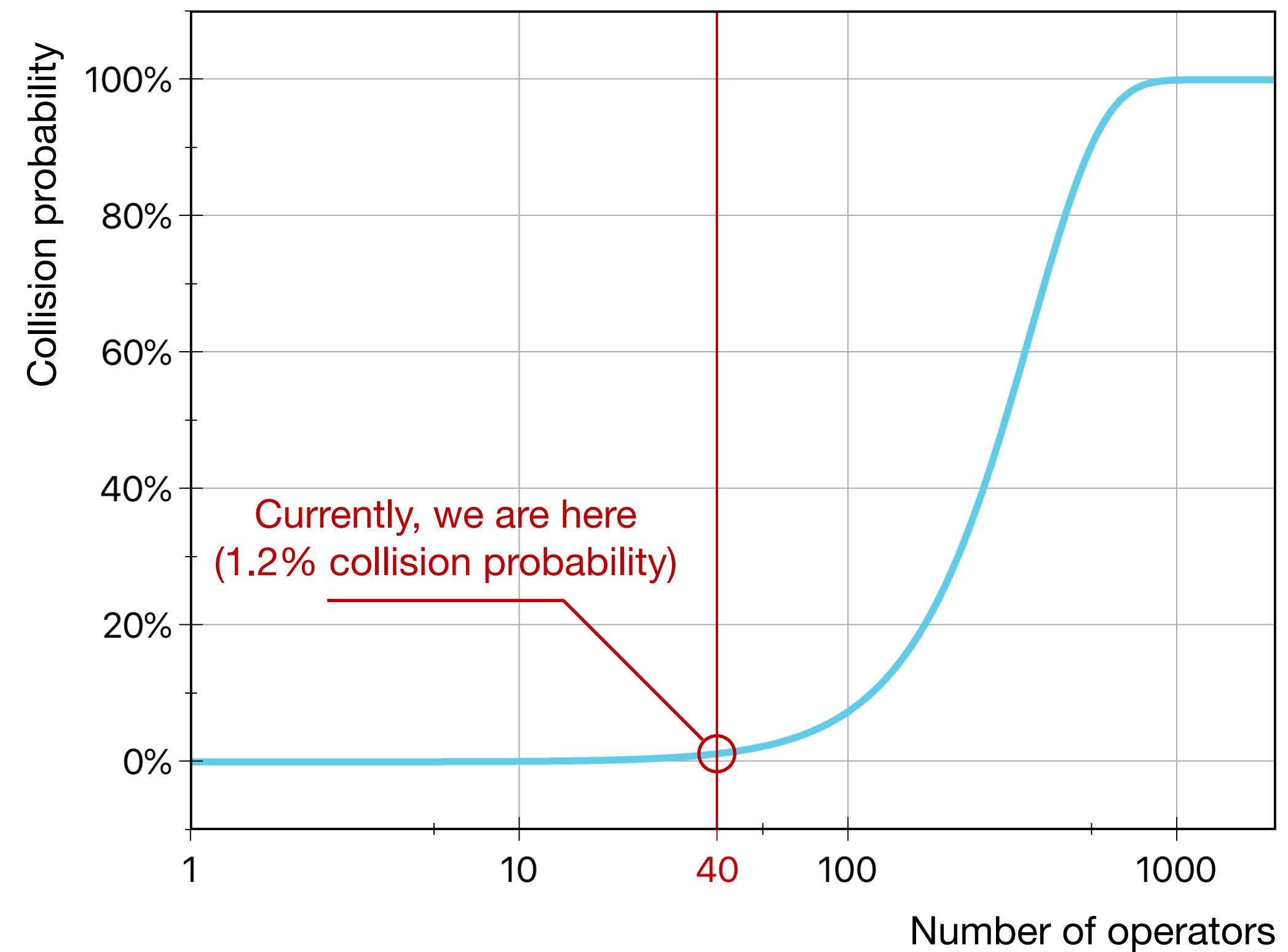
**Collision Danger:  
2-Bytes Hash**

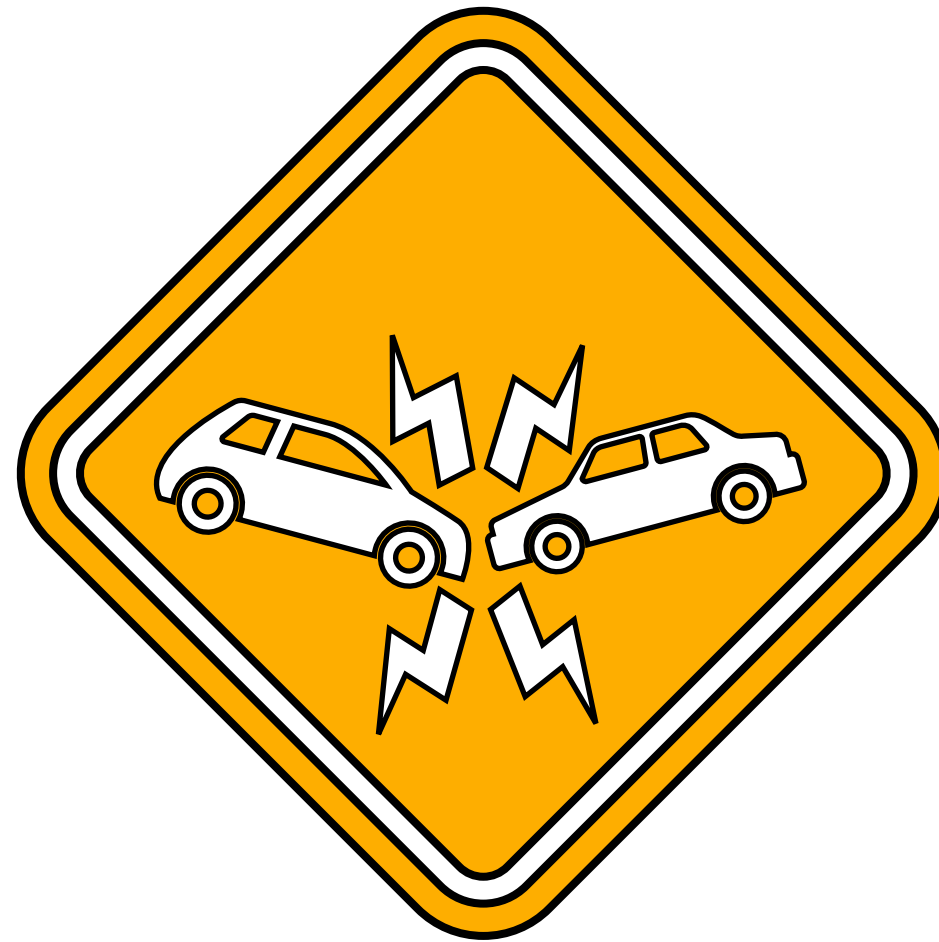




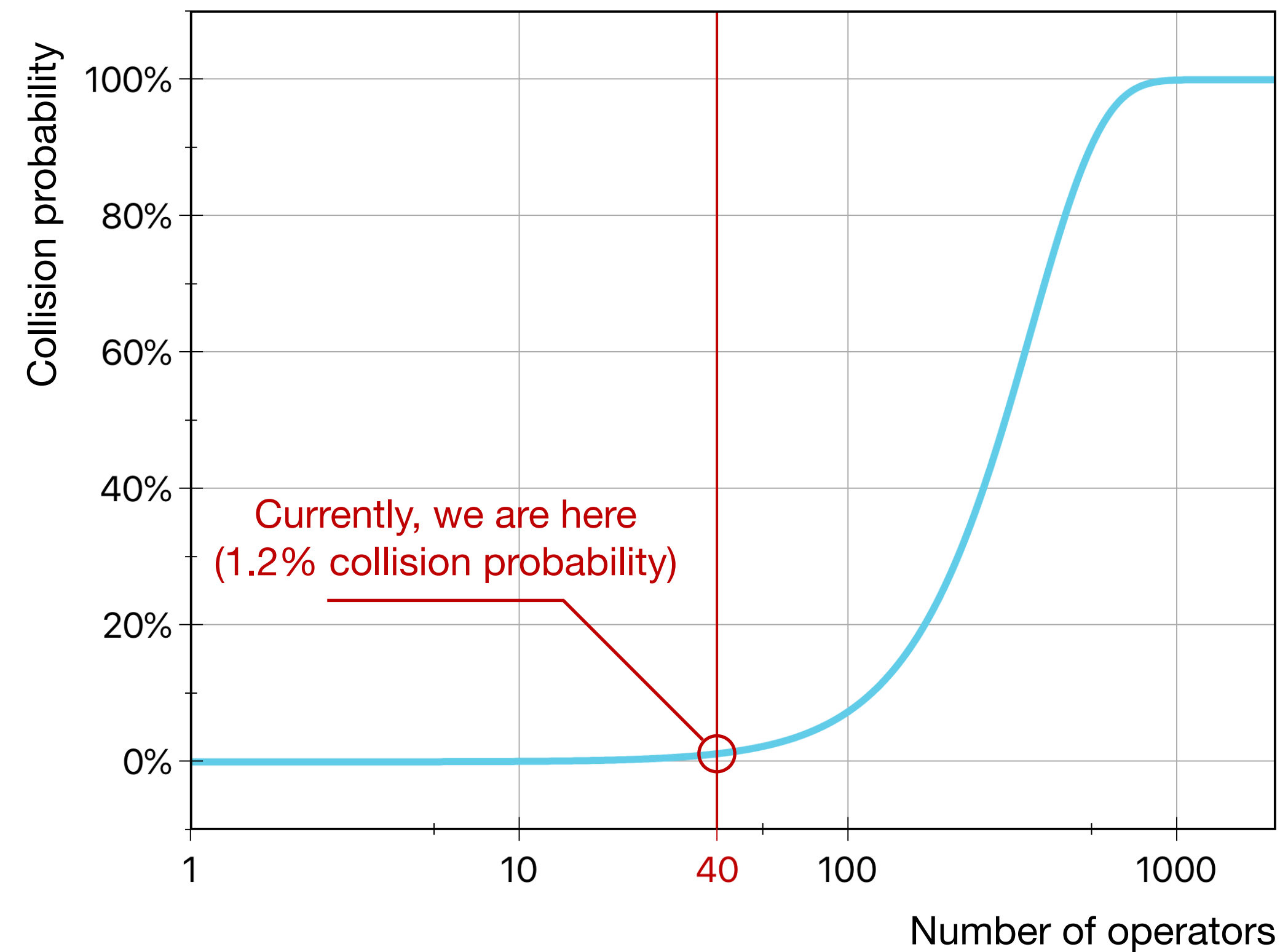
**Collision Danger:  
2-Bytes Hash**

$$\mu = \text{MD5} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m \sigma(\Delta_i) \right)$$





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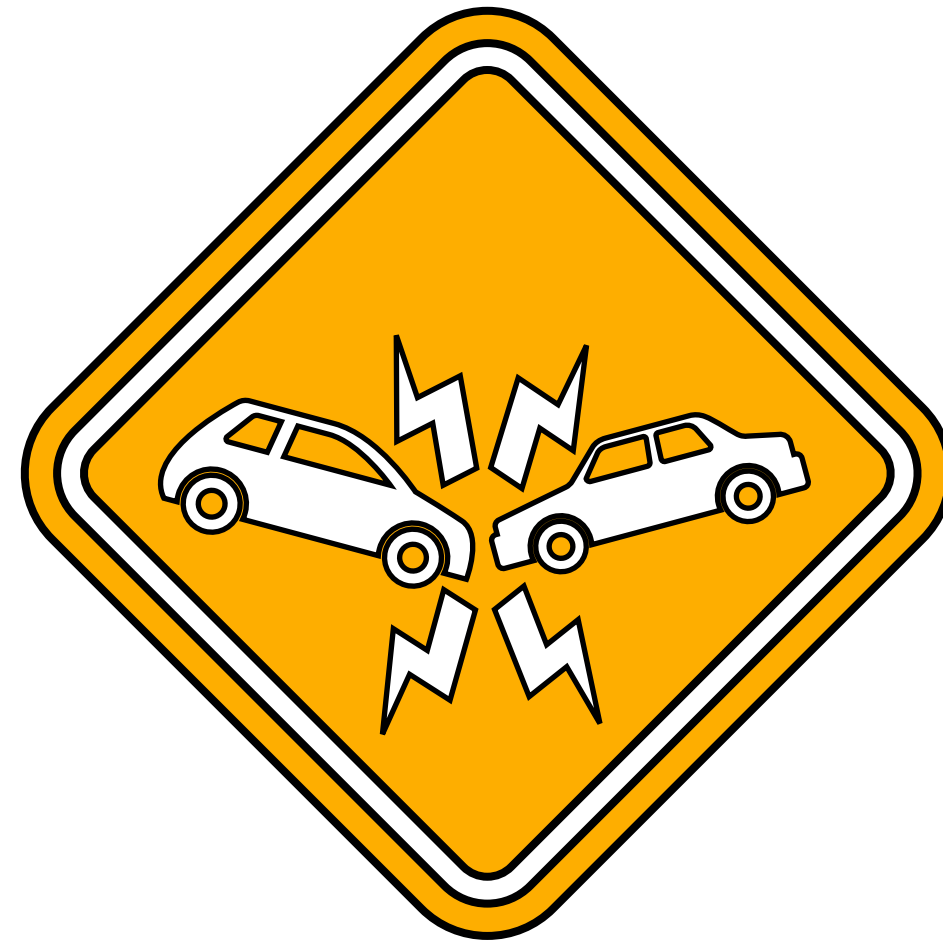


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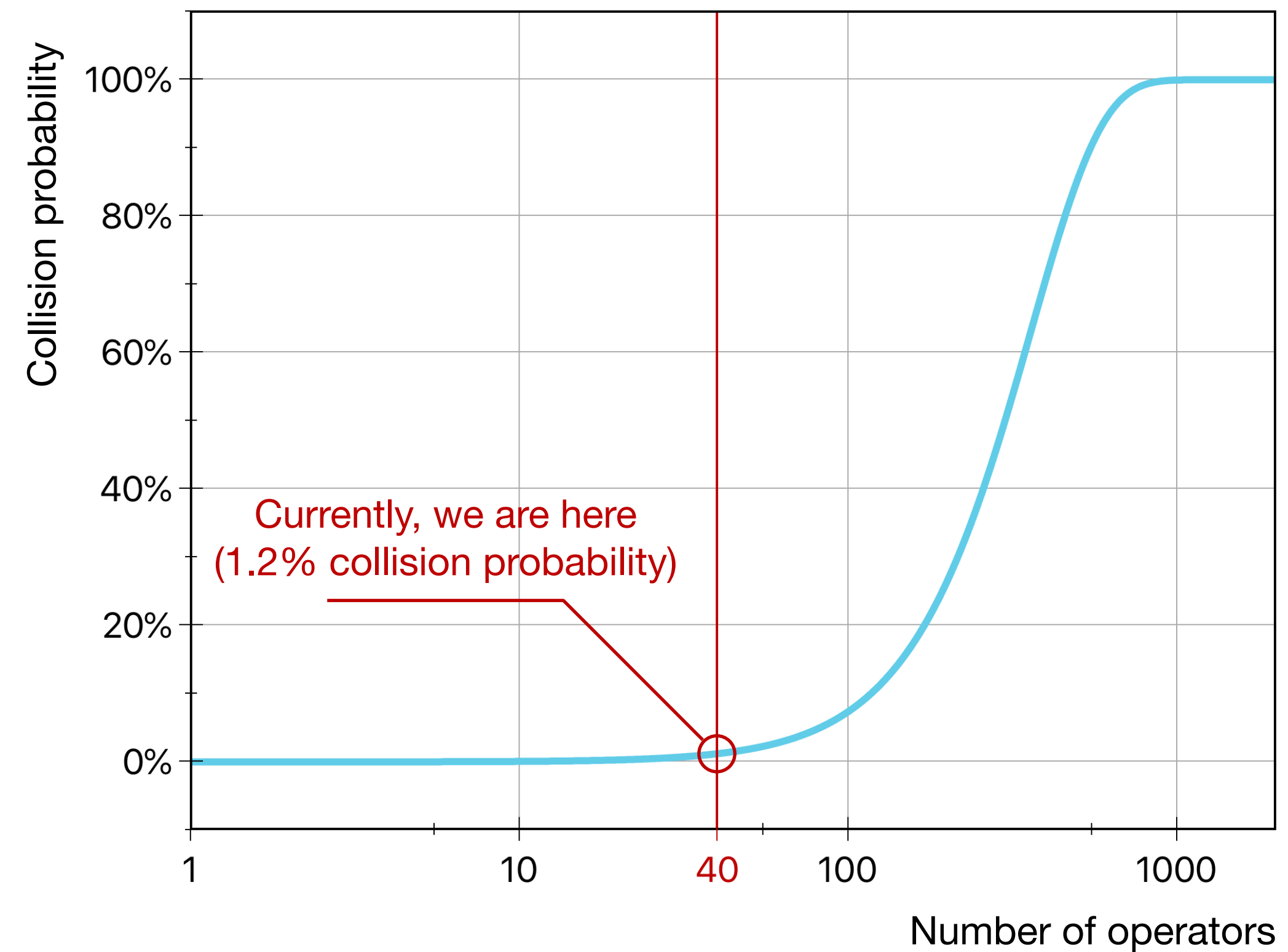
number of operators  
in the embedded reasoner

signature of operator

";"-delimited string concatenation



**Collision Danger:  
2-Bytes Hash**



$$\mu = \text{MD5} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m \sigma(\Delta_i) \right)$$

number of operators  
in the embedded reasoner

signature of operator

";"-delimited string concatenation

**This MD5 hash is stored  
in the embedded reasoner  
(taking 16 bytes)**





1. Reasoner sends its operators' lookup table  
(set of Pearson-hased signatures of operators)  
and MD5 hash

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- 2. SciVi server searches operators with corresponding hashes  
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3. If at least one operator has no correspondence, **compatibility check is failed**

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(set of Pearson-hased signatures of operators)  
and MD5 hash
2. SciVi server searches operators with corresponding hashes  
in the application ontology
3. If at least one operator has no correspondence, **compatibility check is failed**
4. Else, SciVi server reconstructs MD5 hash by the application ontology  
and compares it with the one received from reasoner

1. Reasoner sends its operators' lookup table  
(set of Pearson-hased signatures of operators)  
and MD5 hash
2. SciVi server searches operators with corresponding hashes  
in the application ontology
3. If at least one operator has no correspondence, **compatibility check is failed**
4. Else, SciVi server reconstructs MD5 hash by the application ontology  
and compares it with the one received from reasoner
5. If MD5 hashes do not match, **compatibility check is failed**

1. Reasoner sends its operators' lookup table  
(set of Pearson-hased signatures of operators)  
and MD5 hash
2. SciVi server searches operators with corresponding hashes  
in the application ontology
3. If at least one operator has no correspondence, **compatibility check is failed**
4. Else, SciVi server reconstructs MD5 hash by the application ontology  
and compares it with the one received from reasoner
5. If MD5 hashes do not match, **compatibility check is failed**
6. Else, **compatibility check is passed**





Testing environment:

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- **SciVi server: MacBook Pro 2.3 GHz 8-Core Intel Core i9 CPU, 16 Gb RAM**

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## Testing results:



## Testing environment:

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## Testing results:

- **Semantic hash calculation time: 2.15 ms / operator (average)**

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- **Semantic hash calculation time: 2.15 ms / operator (average)**
- **Firmware memory footprint: 16 bytes**
- **Device behavior updating time:**

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Testing results:

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Development case: type of changes in ontology	No changes	Changes of related operators' structure	Changes of related operators' parameters naming	Changes of unrelated operators	Average
Conventional versioning	16 ms	30000 ms	30000 ms	30000 ms	22504 ms
Semantic hashing	16 ms	30000 ms	16 ms	16 ms	7512 ms

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3 times faster



## Result:

**New level of ODEC maturity by mitigating the compatibility uncertainty with semantic hashing:**

- 1. Average performance boost: x3**
- 2. Memory footprint: 16 bytes per firmware**
- 3. Implementation available on GitHub: <https://github.com/scivi-tools/>**

## Future plan:

**Further development of ODEC by creating an ontology-driven bus for joining hardware components of edge devices on plug-and-play principles**



1



St Petersburg  
University

2



Perm State  
University

3



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