

Irregular Warfare (IW) Metrics Ontology



**HSCB Focus 2011
February 8-10, 2011**

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Opinions expressed in this presentation are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the position of DRC or TRAC.

Presentation Outline

- **Background**
 - Army's Irregular Warfare Analytic Capability (IWAC)
 - HSCB Data Context
 - Lines of Effort (LOEs) and PMESII-PT State Variables
 - IWAC/TWG Data Representation Challenges
- **IW Metrics Ontology Development Project**
 - Irregular Warfare Metrics Ontology
 - Ontology Basics
- **Ontology Development Process**
 - Representing Metrics
 - Sample “Voter Turnout” Metric
- **Results and Conclusions**



Presentation Outline

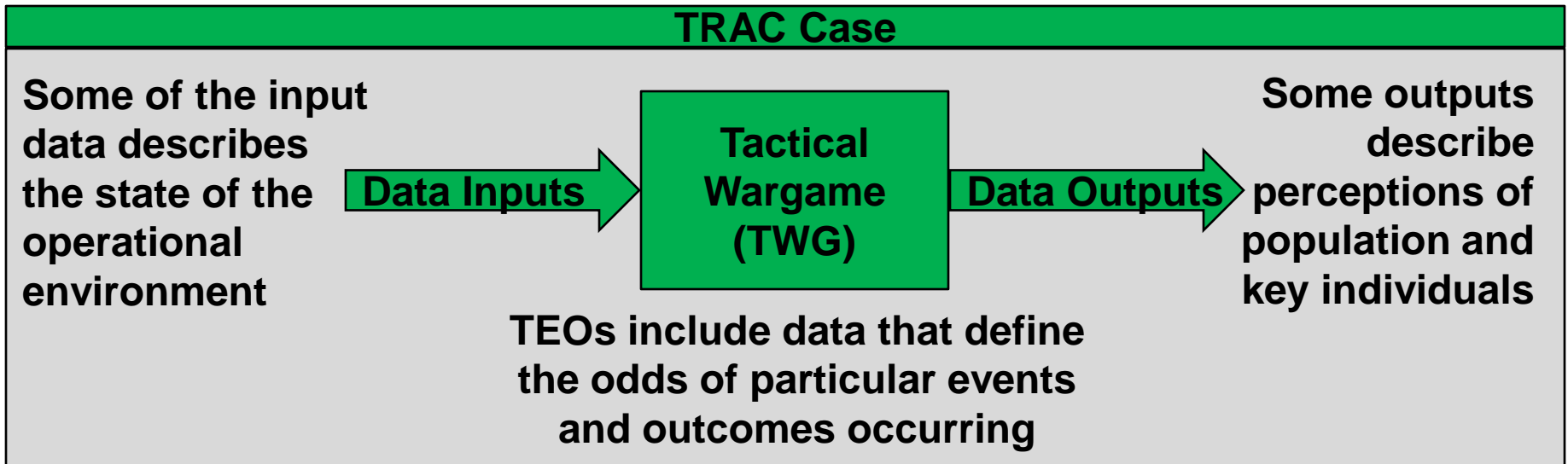
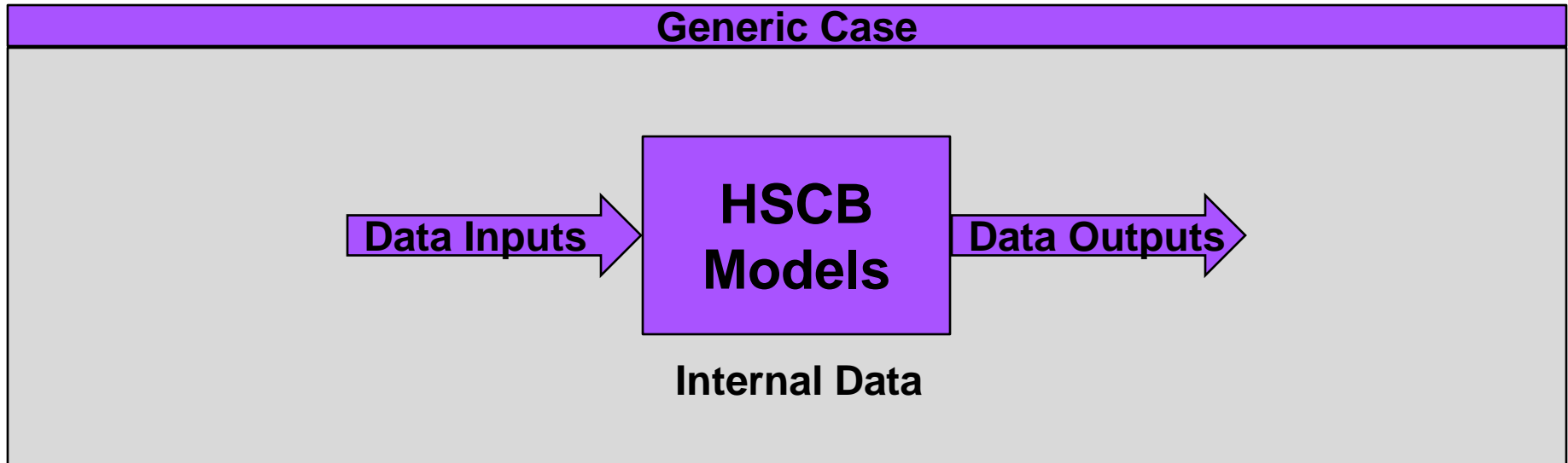
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IW Analytic Capability (IWAC) Program

- Initiative led by the TRADOC Analysis Center (TRAC)
- Described in Tuesday afternoon presentation by Paul Works in Session 4 - Application of Social Cultural Methods, Models, and Tools (MMT)
- MMT aspect of IWAC primarily focused on the Irregular Warfare Tactical Wargame (IW TWG)
- IW TWG implemented as a composition of tool modules
- One of the tools is PAVE (supports planning, adjudication, visualization, environment) which uses Task-Event-Outcome (TEO) constructs
- TEOs utilize quantitative and qualitative data provided by CONUS analysts and forward data cells

HSCB Data Context



Lines of Effort (LOEs) and PMESII-PT State Variables

Lines of Effort (LOEs) within current focus:

- Establish Civil Security
- Establish Civil Control
- Support Host Nation Security Forces
- Support to Governance
- Restore Essential Services
- Support to Economic and Infrastructure Development

PMESII-PT state variable categories:

- Political
- Military
- Economic
- Social
- Information
- Infrastructure
- Physical environment
- Time

LOEs and PMESII-PT help categorize data in the IW domain.

IWAC/TWG Data Representation Challenges

- **Describe desired end state of Lines of Effort (LOEs)**
- **Determine progress towards desired end state**
- **Describe current state of the operational environment**
- **Provide meaningful simulation outputs that indicate perceptions of key personnel and population**
- **Support multiple echelons (e.g., company, battalion)**
- **Use state information to affect TEO influencers**
- **Guide data collection efforts**
- **Support Verification, Validation, & Accreditation (VV&A) efforts**

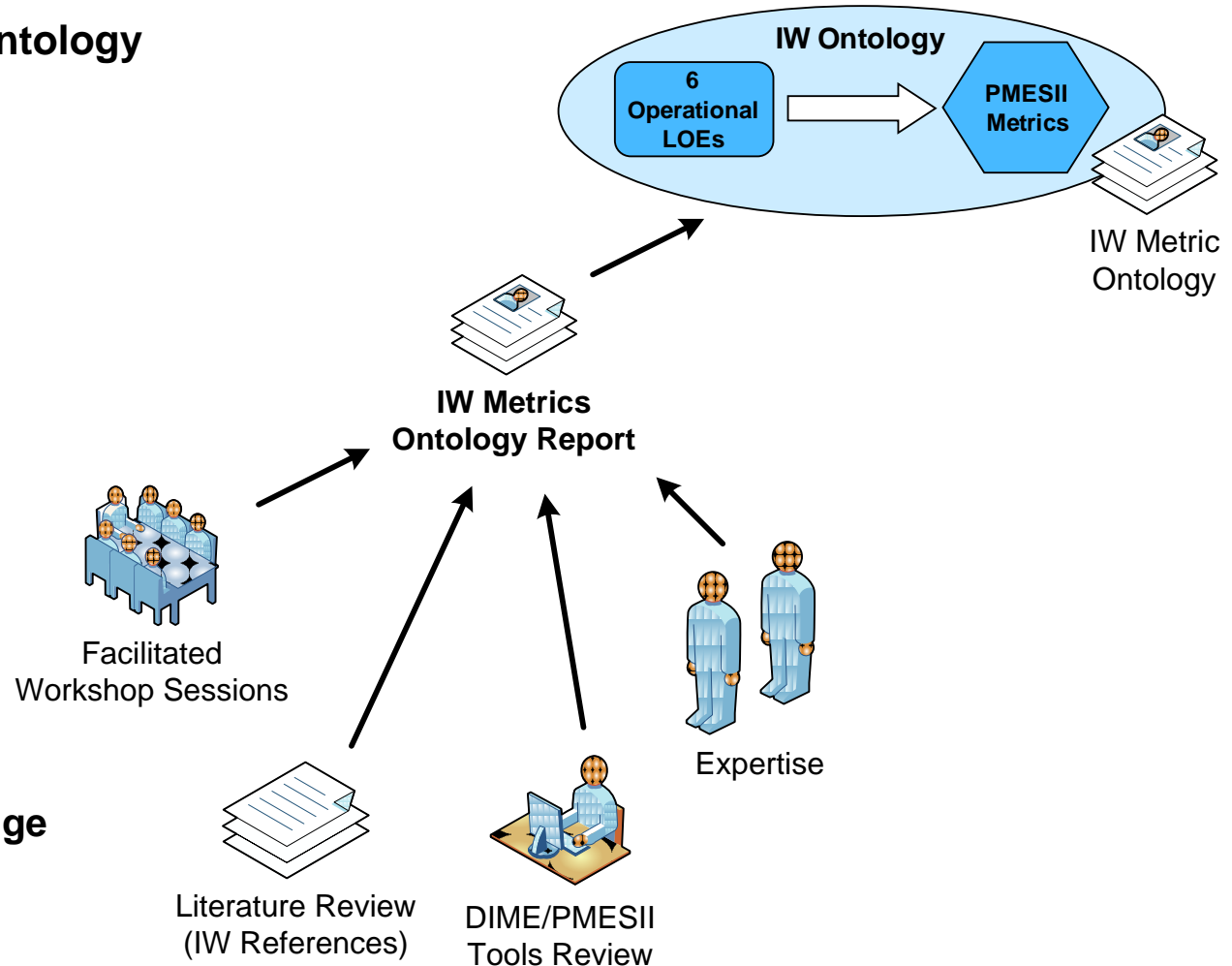
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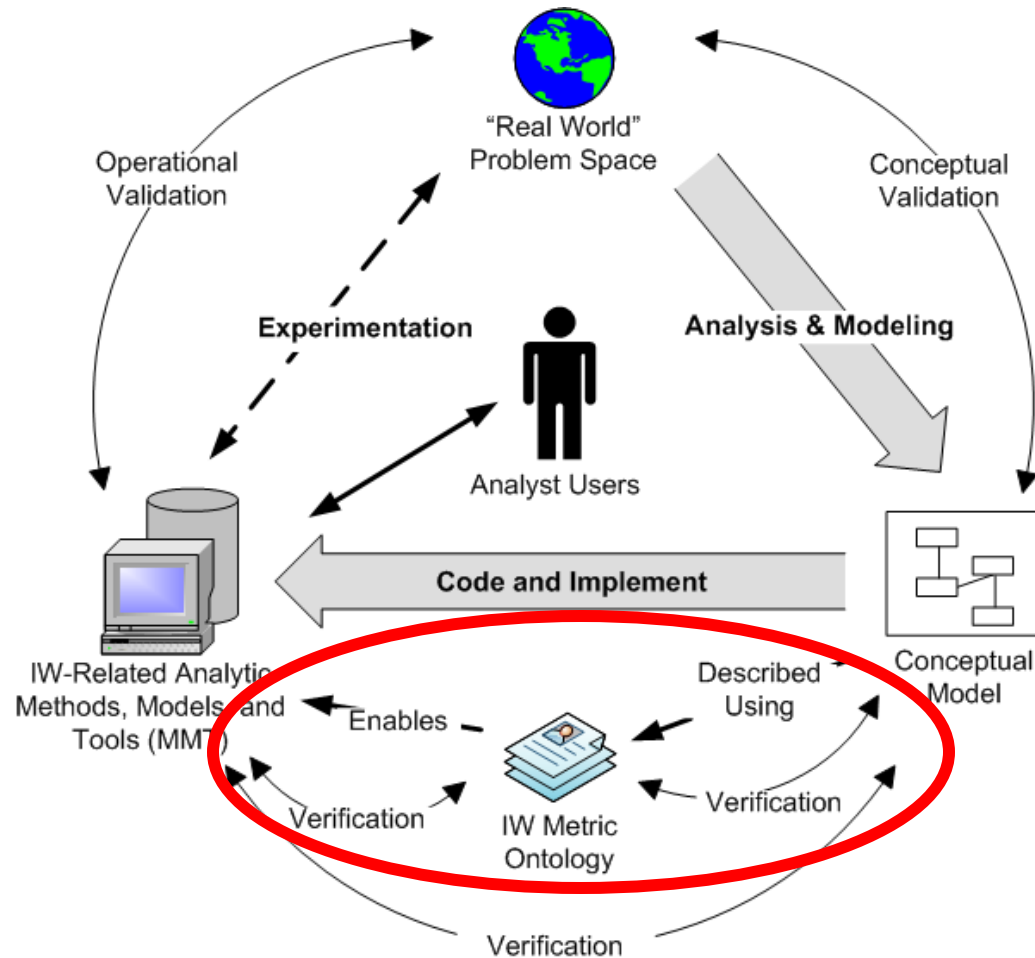
IW Metrics Ontology Development Project Activities and Deliverables

- **Producing IW Metrics Ontology**
 - linking LOEs
 - to PMESII Metrics
- **Created through**
 - Workshops
 - Literature review
 - Tools review
 - Expertise
- **Developing**
 - IW definitions
 - Ontology definitions
 - LOE definitions
 - PMESII definitions
 - Metric definitions
 - Operational knowledge



TRAC contracted with DRC and Hartley Consulting to develop an IW Metrics ontology

IW Metrics Ontology Supports Conceptual Modeling



The IW Metrics Ontology helps structure a portion of the conceptual model.

Based on work by
R.G. Sargent and
others



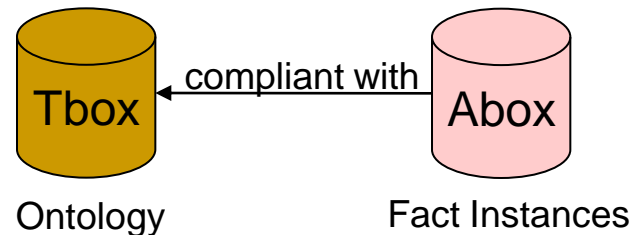
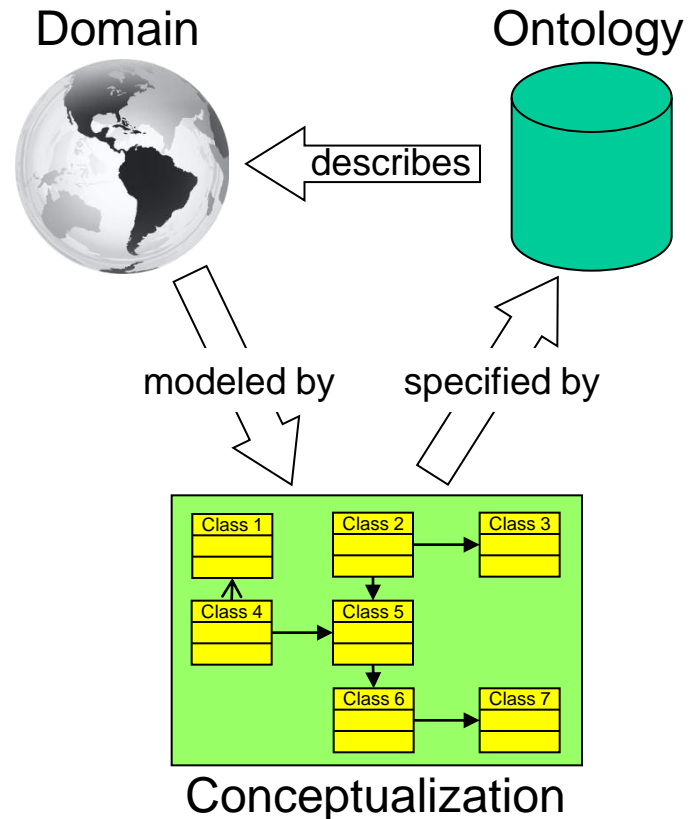
What is an Ontology?

- **Gruber Definition**

- An ontology is a “formal specification of a conceptualization”
- That is, a formally described, machine readable collection of terms and their relationships expressed with a language in a document file

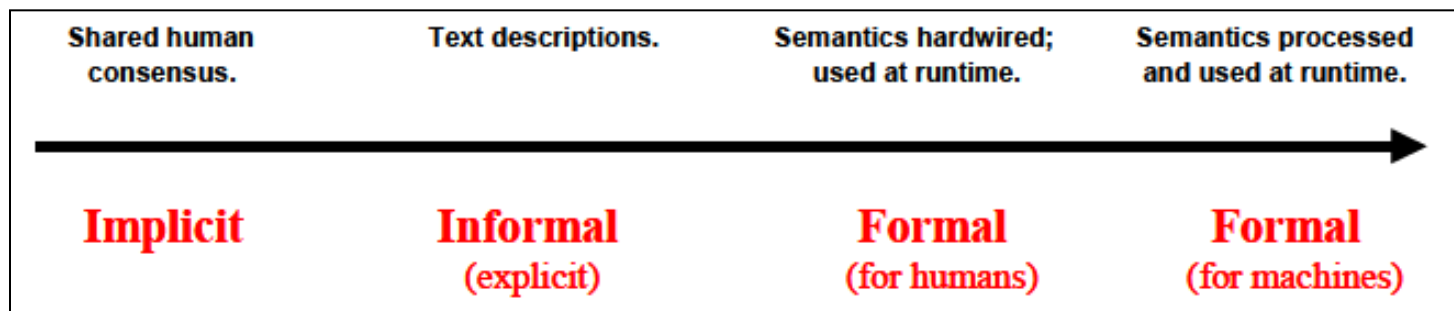
- **Computer science literature differentiates**

- Terminological components (Tbox)
- Assertional components (Abox)



Ontologies Provide Benefits

- Textual descriptions are ambiguous
- More formal representations enable more automated solutions
- Ontologies form a type of “compromise” between human readable text and computer processable data
- Relationships and restrictions between classes help support inferencing and “discovery” of additional facts



From:
(Uschold,
2003)

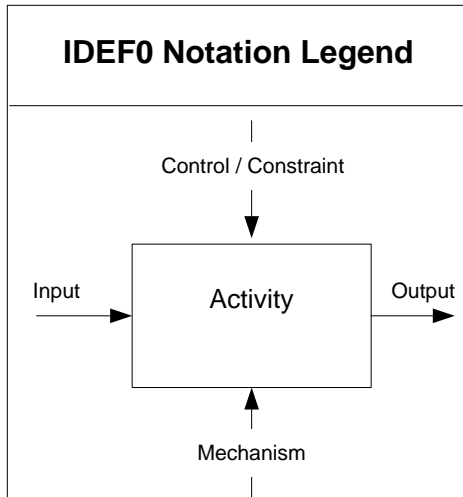
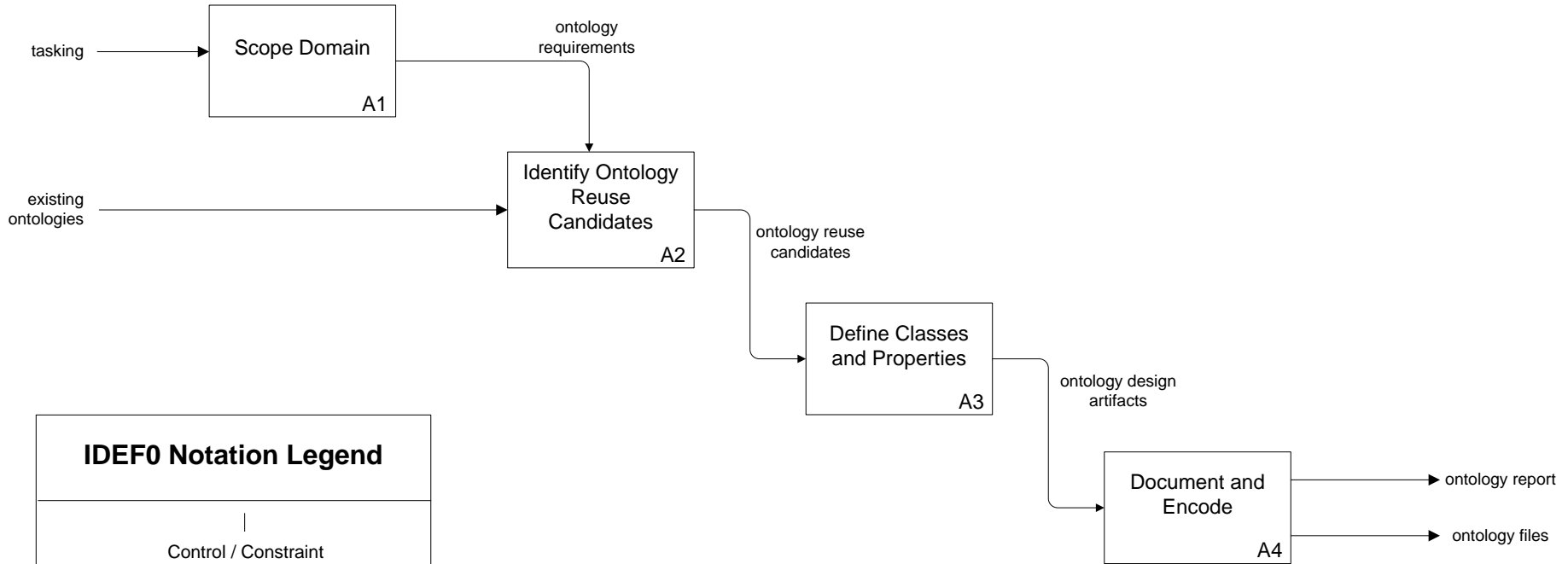


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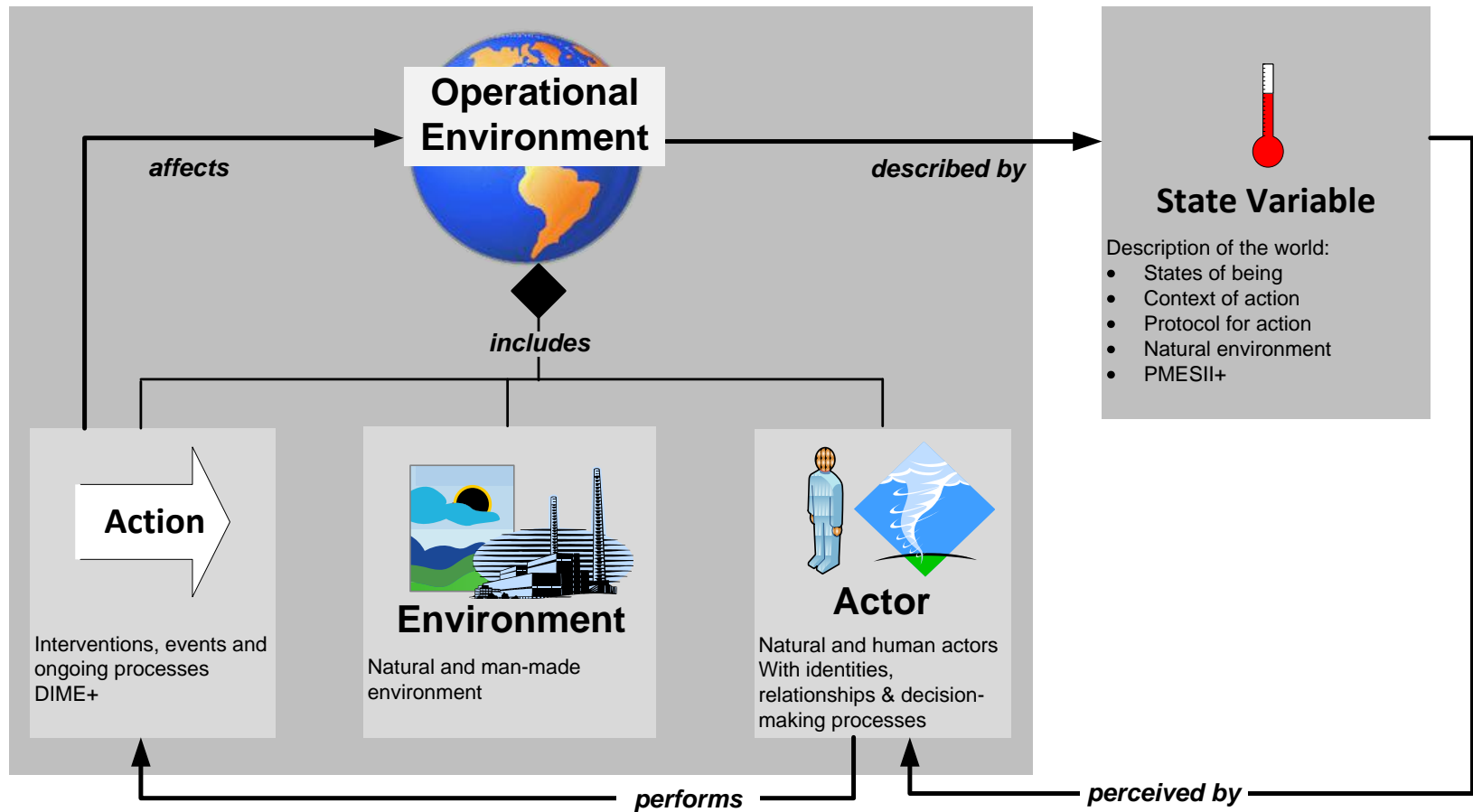


Ontology Development Process



The IW Metrics Ontology is being developed using a mature documented process.

Scope Domain - Context Diagram

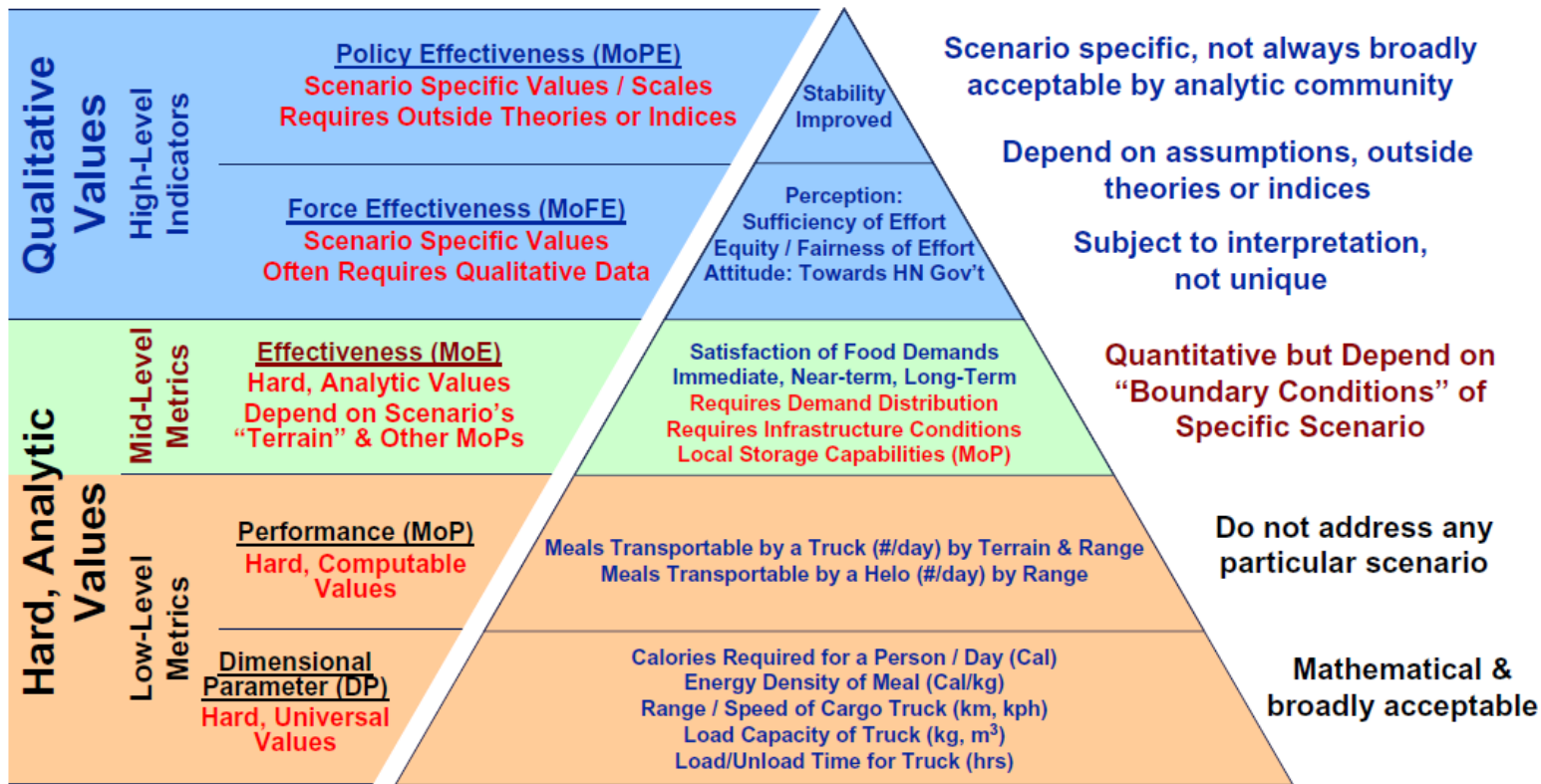


Metrics can be thought of as state variables that describe the Operational Environment.

Identify Reuse Candidates

- **Leverages Dr. Dean Hartley’s work on the ISSM and VV&A Tool (see HSCB Focus 2011 presentation on “VV&A for Human Social Culture Behavior Models: The DIME/PMESII Model VV&A Tool”) (Hartley, 2006) (Hartley, 2009)**
- **TRAC and ERDC work on Infrastructure and Essential Services (IES) ontology**
- **Navy-led effort to specify requirements for modeling DIME actions and PMESII effects (Young et al, 2009)**
- **Measuring Progress in Conflict Environments (MPICE) metrics framework for assessing conflict transformation and stabilization (Dziedzic et al, 2008)**
- **Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization (OCRS) Matrix (DoS, 2005)**

Hierarchy of Measures – Types of Metrics



Low-Level Metrics Alone Fail to Capture the Impact of Activities on the Broader Mission Objectives the "So What?" Impact

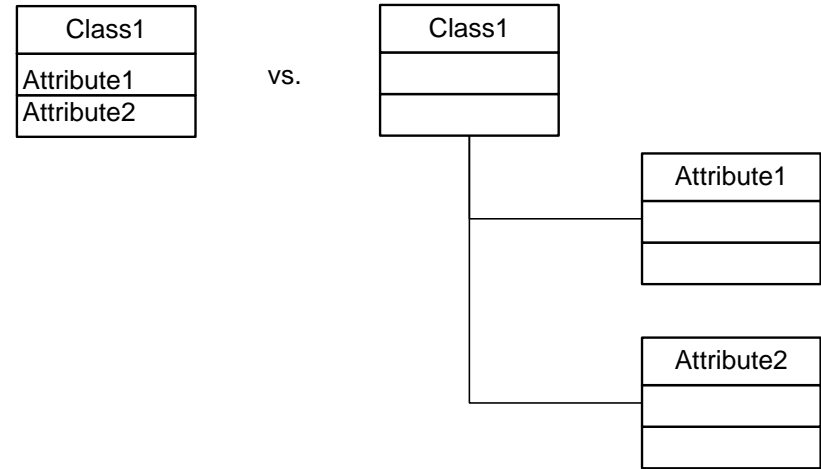
From:
(Young et al, 2009)



Describing a Metric

Attributes of a Metric:

- Name
- Definition
- Units
- Geographic association
- Author
- References
- Time-based



- **Metrics become “first class” reusable well-defined objects in their own right that belong to classes and not just attributes of a objects being described (less tightly coupled)**
- **Assertions can be made to describe the attributes of a particular metric value**

Sample Metric – “Voter Turnout”

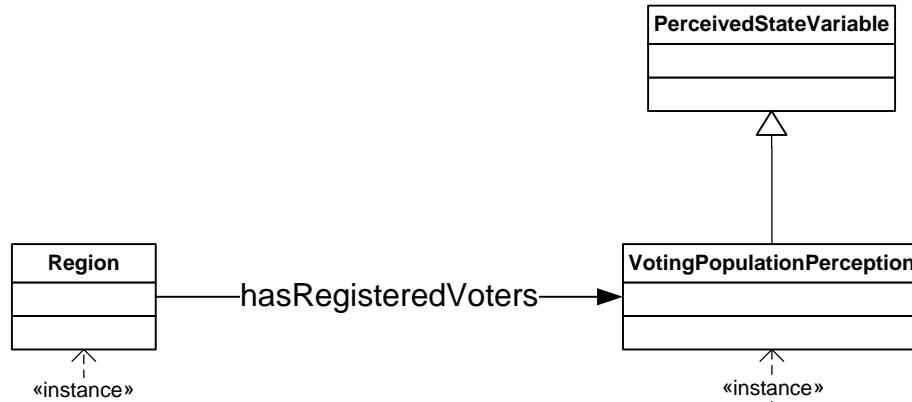
- **Example values/instances of the example metric:**
 - **35% nationwide for Afghanistan’s election held on August 20, 2009 for the election of president and 420 provincial council seats according to a Washington Times website article on August 21, 2009 which was accessed on-line on 12/30/2010**
 - **9% for Helmand Province in Afghanistan’s national election held on August 20, 2009 for the election of president and 420 provincial council seats based on:**
 - **1,000,000 registered voters reported by National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDIIA) on their website on 10/1/2009**
 - **90,000 votes cast according to Afghan election officials’ press release on 11/1/2009**

Metrics may be described directly or derived from other metrics.

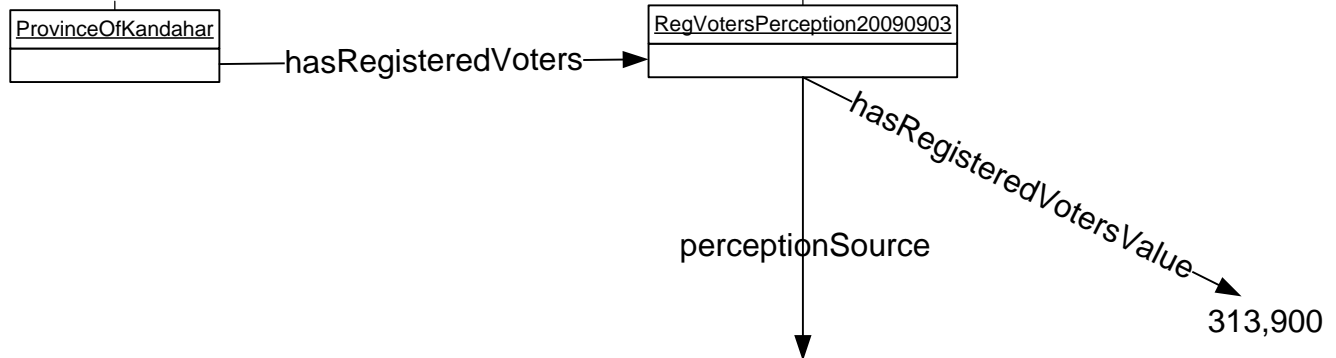


Representing Derived Metrics

Terminology (Tbox)



Assertions (Abox)



<http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/progress-progres/benchmarks-reperes/priorit5.aspx>

UML can be used to describe relationships between classes, properties, individuals/instances, and property values

Encoding the Ontology

- **Concepts derived from Description Logics**
- **Represents an evolution (not revolution) in representing information**
- **Web Ontology Language – OWL standardized by W3C**

Applications	
OWL 2 Web Ontology Language	
RDF Schema	Individuals
RDF and RDF/XML	
XML and XMLS Datatypes	
IRIs and Namespaces	

**Derived from:
(Lacy, 2005)**



The Web Ontology Language – OWL builds on widely accepted standards for information representation.

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Conclusions / Lessons Learned

- **IW, metrics can be categorized using PMESII-PT variables**
- **PMESII-PT variable values are valuations – “[the state of] corruption is bad”**
- **Generalization/specialization “Is-A” relationships can be used to organize the types of state variables into taxonomies**
- **Aggregation relationships can be used to group state variables into collections**
- **ISSM and other efforts provided a useful starting point for developing the ontology**

Ontology Design Decisions

- **Metric values are individuals/instances of metric classes**
- **Class variables (properties) are needed in addition to instance properties**
- **N-ary relationship required to fully specify a metric value**
- **Ontology alignment maps help isolate the dependencies on external ontologies**
- **Metrics categories (e.g., PMESII-PT, LOEs) can be represented informally (as string properties rather than as classes)**



Summary

- **TRAC is leading the Irregular Warfare Analytic Capability (IWAC) initiative that includes developing and executing the Tactical Wargame (TWG)**
- **Lines of Effort (LOEs) and PMESII-PT state variables can be used to help characterize the IW domain**
- **The TWG has HSCB data challenges**
- **An IW Metrics ontology is being developed to address some of those issues using researchers and workshops**
- **The ontology provides benefits including helping support VV&A**
- **The ontology is being developed using mature documented processes that involves**
 - **Carefully scoping the IW Domain**
 - **Identified reuse candidates as starting points**
 - **Designing classes and properties within multiple ontology files**
 - **Encoding the ontology using Web Ontology Language - OWL and documenting the results in a formal report**
- **In addition to the ontology, the effort is generating insights into representing the state of the Operational Environment**

Questions?

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References

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