

Hierarchical Ontology and Knowledge Representation

Noah Chrein

University of Maryland

October 26, 2019

Ontology

In philosophy, ontology is “a collection of things that exist”

In philosophy, ontology is “a collection of things that exist”

- Set
- Graph
- Category

In philosophy, ontology is “a collection of things that exist”

- Set
- Graph
- Category
- Even this list!

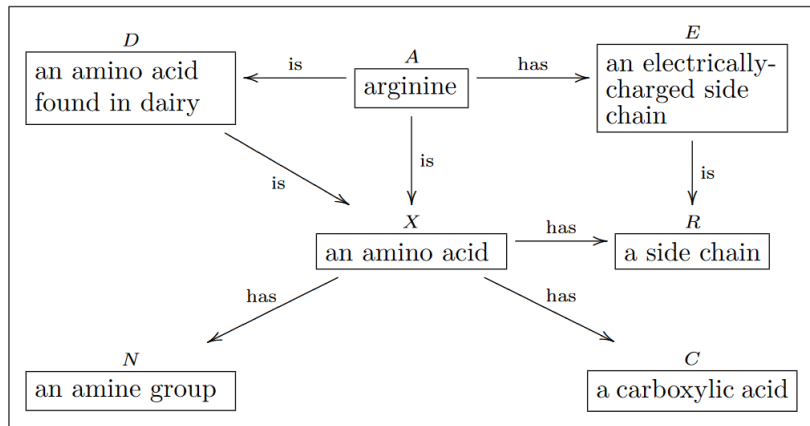
Olog

David Spivak's idea of an Ontological Log

Olog

David Spivak's idea of an Ontological Log
Categories as a database to house arbitrary information

David Spivak's idea of an Ontological Log
Categories as a database to house arbitrary information



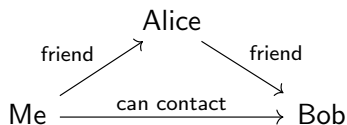
Picture taken from [OLOG]

Goal

The goal is to define an rigorous and expressive notion of **Ontology**

This includes:

- A means of organizing data
-
-

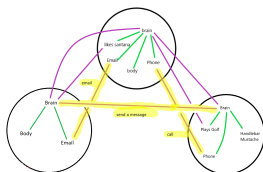


Goal

The goal is to define an rigorous and expressive notion of **Ontology**

This includes:

- A means of organizing data
- A means of elaborating on data
-

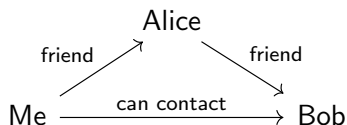


Goal

The goal is to define an rigorous and expressive notion of **Ontology**

This includes:

- A means of organizing data
- A means of elaborating on data
- A means of recovering data from elaborations



Other ontologies

In philosophy, Ontology is “a collection of things that exist”

Other ontologies

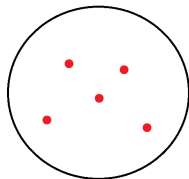
In philosophy, Ontology is “a collection of things that exist”
Categories count as ontologies. But so do:

Other ontologies

In philosophy, Ontology is “a collection of things that exist”

Categories count as ontologies. But so do:

Sets



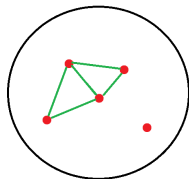
Other ontologies

In philosophy, Ontology is “a collection of things that exist”

Categories count as ontologies. But so do:

Sets

Graphs



Other ontologies

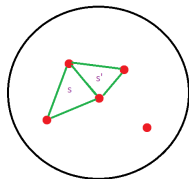
In philosophy, Ontology is “a collection of things that exist”

Categories count as ontologies. But so do:

Sets

Graphs

Simplicial Sets



Other ontologies

In philosophy, Ontology is “a collection of things that exist”

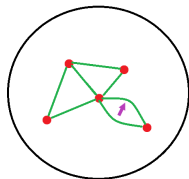
Categories count as ontologies. But so do:

Sets

Graphs

Simplicial Sets

Globular Sets



Other ontologies

In philosophy, Ontology is “a collection of things that exist”

Categories count as ontologies. But so do:

Sets

Graphs

Simplicial Sets

Globular Sets

Which are all functors Δ^{op} / Set

Other ontologies

In philosophy, Ontology is “a collection of things that exist”

Categories count as ontologies. But so do:

Sets $!$ Set

Graphs

Simplicial Sets

Globular Sets

Which are all functors $\Delta^{op} !$ Set

Other ontologies

In philosophy, Ontology is “a collection of things that exist”

Categories count as ontologies. But so do:

Sets \mathbf{Set}

Graphs $G^{op} \mathbf{Set}$

Simplicial Sets

Globular Sets

Which are all functors $\Delta^{op} \mathbf{Set}$

Other ontologies

In philosophy, Ontology is “a collection of things that exist”

Categories count as ontologies. But so do:

Sets $! \text{ Set}$

Graphs $G^{op} ! \text{ Set}$

Simplicial Sets $\Delta^{op} ! \text{ Set}$

Globular Sets

Which are all functors $\Delta^{op} ! \text{ Set}$

Other ontologies

In philosophy, Ontology is “a collection of things that exist”

Categories count as ontologies. But so do:

Sets	$!$	Set
Graphs	G^{op}	Set
Simplicial Sets	Δ^{op}	Set
Globular Sets	G^{op}	Set

Which are all functors Δ^{op} / Set

Other ontologies

In philosophy, Ontology is “a collection of things that exist”

Categories count as ontologies. But so do:

Sets	$!$	Set
Graphs	G^{op}	Set
Simplicial Sets	Δ^{op}	Set
Globular Sets	G^{op}	Set

Which are all functors Δ^{op} / Set

Goal 1

An **Ontology** should organize data

Basic Ontologies

Basic Ontology

A basic ontology is a functor $\Sigma : \Delta^{op} \rightarrow C$. Where

- Δ is a small category
- C is an arbitrary (possibly higher) category

Basic Ontologies

Basic Ontology

A basic ontology is a functor $\Sigma : \Delta^{op} \rightarrow C$. Where

- Δ is a small category
- C is an arbitrary (possibly higher) category

Only organizes data, makes organizational statements

Basic Ontologies

Basic Ontology

A basic ontology is a functor $\Sigma : \Delta^{op} \rightarrow C$. Where

- Δ is a small category
- C is an arbitrary (possibly higher) category

Only organizes data, makes organizational statements

- Δ is the "Organizational Shape"

Basic Ontologies

Basic Ontology

A basic ontology is a functor $\Sigma : \Delta^{op} \rightarrow C$. Where

- Δ is a small category
- C is an arbitrary (possibly higher) category

Only organizes data, makes organizational statements

- Δ is the "Organizational Shape"
- C is the "Propositional Category"

(For example $\exists \Sigma[2]$ is a statement when $C = \text{Set}$)

Basic Ontologies

Basic Ontology

A basic ontology is a functor $\Sigma : \Delta^{op} \rightarrow C$. Where

- Δ is a small category
- C is an arbitrary (possibly higher) category

Only organizes data, makes organizational statements

- Δ is the "Organizational Shape"
- C is the "Propositional Category"

(For example $\exists \Sigma[2]$ is a statement when $C = \text{Set}$)
at the end of the day, the "data" is just an element of a set

Basic Ontologies

Basic Ontology

A basic ontology is a functor $\Sigma : \Delta^{op} \rightarrow C$. Where

- Δ is a small category
- C is an arbitrary (possibly higher) category

Only organizes data, makes organizational statements

- Δ is the "Organizational Shape"
- C is the "Propositional Category"

(For example $\exists \Sigma[2]$ is a statement when $C = \text{Set}$)
at the end of the day, the "data" is just an element of a set

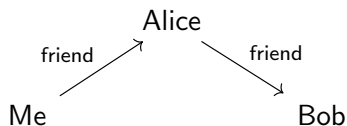
Hence the name "basic": just a framework

Problem with composition

For mathematical concepts, composition is usually well defined

Problem with composition

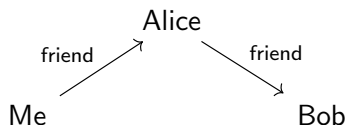
For mathematical concepts, composition is usually well defined
But for more abstract concepts:



we might be at a loss

Problem with composition

For mathematical concepts, composition is usually well defined
But for more abstract concepts:

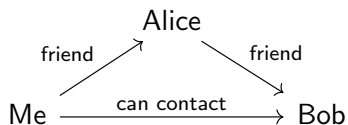


we might be at a loss

This is fine in a Simplicial Set

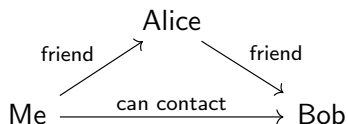
Problem with composition in general

If we give a “reasonable” composition:



Problem with composition in general

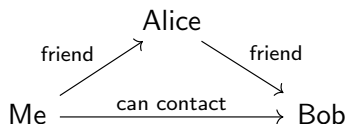
If we give a “reasonable” composition:



We can represent this by a formal 2-simplex

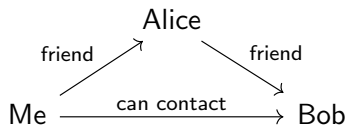
Problem with composition in general

If we give a “reasonable” composition:



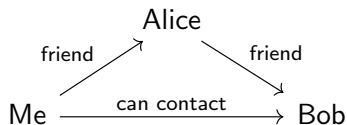
We can represent this by a formal 2-simplex
but it is still somewhat ill defined

Problem with definition in general



Not just the composition is undefined:

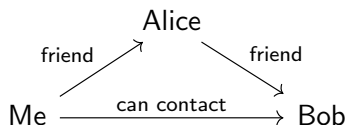
Problem with definition in general



Not just the composition is undefined:

- objects are undefined (who am I?)

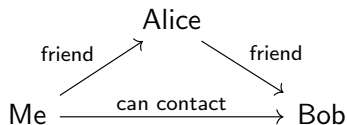
Problem with definition in general



Not just the composition is undefined:

- objects are undefined (who am I?)
- relations are undefined (what does “friend of” mean)

Problem with definition in general



Not just the composition is undefined:

- objects are undefined (who am I?)
- relations are undefined (what does “friend of” mean)
- composites are undefined
(how does “friend of a friend” imply “can contact”)

Elaboration of Objects

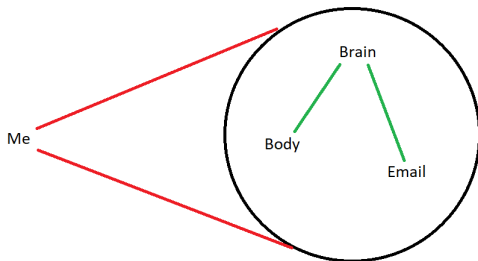
As humans, we have the ability to elaborate on concepts

Elaboration of Objects

As humans, we have the ability to elaborate on concepts
I can elaborate upon myself

Elaboration of Objects

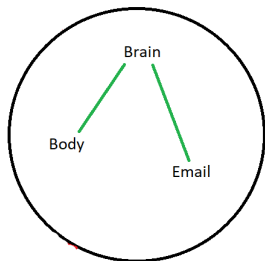
As humans, we have the ability to elaborate on concepts
I can elaborate upon myself



Elaboration of Objects

As humans, we have the ability to elaborate on concepts

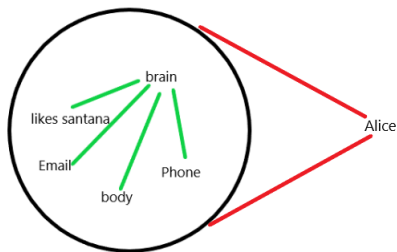
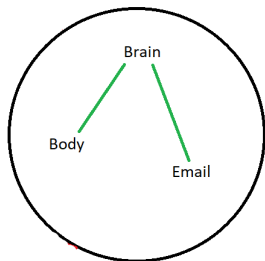
I can elaborate upon Alice



Elaboration of Objects

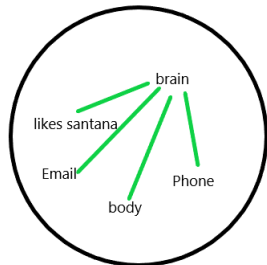
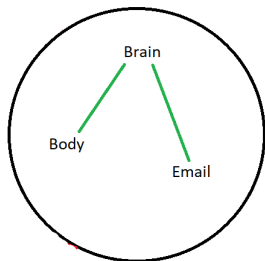
As humans, we have the ability to elaborate on concepts

I can elaborate upon Alice



Elaboration of Objects

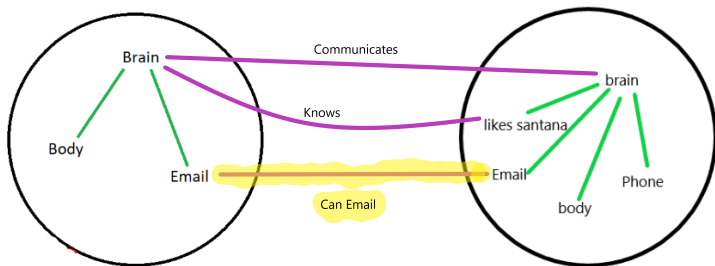
As humans, we have the ability to elaborate on concepts
I can elaborate upon Alice



Elaboration of Relations

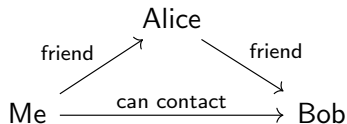
As humans, we have the ability to elaborate on concepts
I can elaborate upon "Friend"

Me ^{friend} Alice

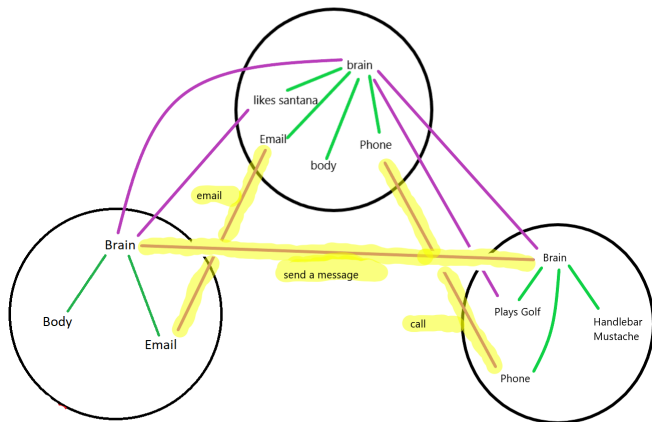


Elaboration of Composites

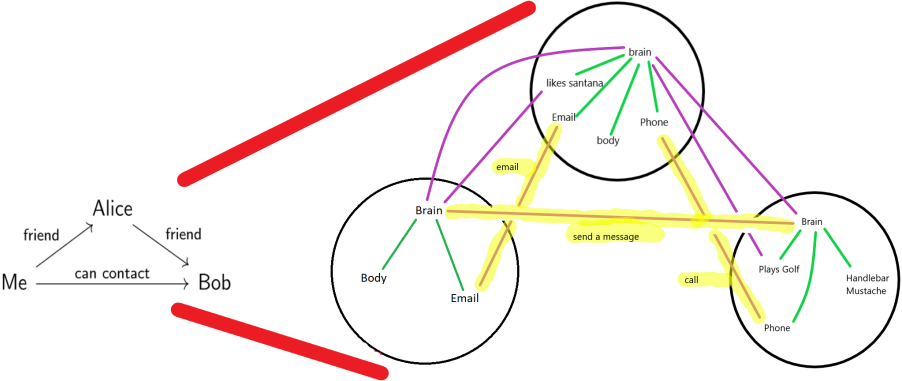
As humans, we have the ability to elaborate on concepts
Consider the proposed composition



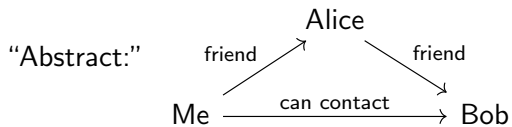
Elaboration of Composites



Elaboration of Composites

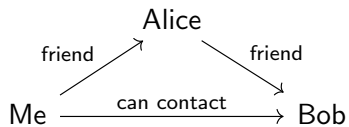


Expansion: Abstract / Concrete

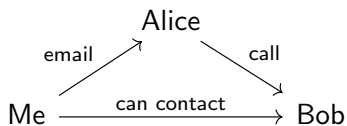


Expansion: Abstract / Concrete

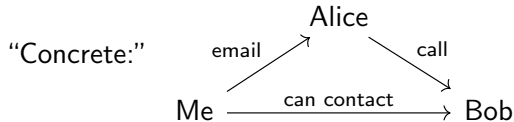
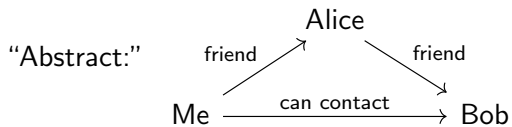
“Abstract:”



“Concrete:”

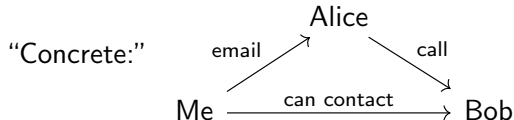
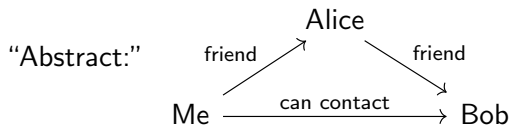


Expansion: Abstract / Concrete



- Concrete ideas are part of these elaborations.

Expansion: Abstract / Concrete



- Concrete ideas are part of these elaborations.
- Elaborations are subconcepts which “define” the idea

Open Sets: Global / Local

This is not a new idea at all:

Open Sets: Global / Local

This is not a new idea at all: Spaces / Open Sets

Open Sets: Global / Local

This is not a new idea at all: Spaces / Open Sets
We can “expand” a space to its category of open sets.

$$O : \text{Top}^{op} / \text{Cat}$$

Open Sets: Global / Local

This is not a new idea at all: Spaces / Open Sets
We can “expand” a space to its category of open sets.

$$O : \text{Top}^{op} / \text{Cat}$$

Goal 2

To define a process of elaborating upon data

Ontological Expansion: Open Sets

Let's rework this expansion

Ontological Expansion: Open Sets

Let's rework this expansion, for simplicity:

Consider the graph of topological spaces (bounded in cardinality)

Ontological Expansion: Open Sets

Let's rework this expansion for simplicity:

Consider the graph of topological spaces (bounded in cardinality)

- For each space X , let $O(X) = \{U \text{ open in } X; i : U \rightarrow U^0\}$

Ontological Expansion: Open Sets

Let's rework this expansion for simplicity:

Consider the graph of topological spaces (bounded in cardinality)

- For each space X , let $O(X) = \{U \text{ open in } X; i : U \rightarrow U^0\}$
- For a map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ let $O(f) = \{f|_U : U \rightarrow \bigvee f(U) \rightarrow \bigvee g\}$

Ontological Expansion: Open Sets

Let's rework this expansion for simplicity:

Consider the graph of topological spaces (bounded in cardinality)

- For each space X , let $O(X) = \{U \text{ open in } X; i : U \rightarrow U^0\}$
- For a map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ let $O(f) = \{f|_U : U \rightarrow \bigvee f(U) \rightarrow \bigvee g\}$

Ontological Expansion: Open Sets

Note that $O(f)$ is not a natural transformation:

Ontological Expansion: Open Sets

Note that $O(f)$ is not a natural transformation:

- $O(X)$ is a sub-graph of Top , call this a 0-submorphism

Ontological Expansion: Open Sets

Note that $O(f)$ is not a natural transformation:

- $O(X)$ is a sub-graph of Top , call this a 0-submorphism
- $O(f)$ is a subset of edges, call this a 1-submorphism

Ontological Expansion: Open Sets

Note that $O(f)$ is not a natural transformation:

- $O(X)$ is a sub-graph of Top , call this a 0-submorphism
- $O(f)$ is a subset of edges, call this a 1-submorphism

We are expanding our concepts into "submorphisms"

Ontological Expansion: Open Sets

Note that $O(f)$ is not a natural transformation:

- $O(X)$ is a sub-graph of Top , call this a 0-submorphism
- $O(f)$ is a subset of edges, call this a 1-submorphism

We are expanding our concepts into "submorphisms"

Graph Submorphisms

A graph is actually a functor $: \mathbf{G}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$

Graph Submorphisms

A graph is actually a functor $G : \mathbf{G}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$, a "basic ontology"

Graph Submorphisms

A graph is actually a functor $G : \mathbf{G}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$, a "basic ontology"

- for each object g of \mathbf{G} , let's choose a subcategory:

Graph Submorphisms

A graph is actually a functor $G : \mathbf{G}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$, a "basic ontology"

- for each object of $\mathbf{G} = \text{f0} \begin{matrix} \text{s} \\ \text{t} \end{matrix} 1g$, let's choose a subcategory:

$$G_0 = \text{f0} \begin{matrix} \text{s} \\ \text{t} \end{matrix} 1g \text{ and}$$

Graph Submorphisms

A graph is actually a functor $G : \mathbf{G}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$, a "basic ontology"

- for each object 0 of $\mathbf{G} = \text{f} \begin{matrix} \text{S} \\ \text{t} \end{matrix} 1g$, let's choose a subcategory:

$$G_0 = \text{f} \begin{matrix} \text{S} \\ \text{t} \end{matrix} 1g \text{ and } G_1 = \text{f} 1g$$

Graph Submorphisms

A graph is actually a functor $G : \mathbf{G}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$, a "basic ontology"

- for each object 0 of $\mathbf{G} = \text{f} \begin{matrix} s \\ t \end{matrix} 1g$, let's choose a subcategory:

$$G_0 = \text{f} \begin{matrix} s \\ t \end{matrix} 1g \text{ and } G_1 = \text{f} 1g$$

- These come with inclusions $J_0 : G_0 \rightarrow G$ and $J_1 : G_1 \rightarrow G$

Graph Submorphisms

A graph is actually a functor $G : \mathcal{G}^{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$, a "basic ontology"

- for each object $0 \in \mathcal{G}$, let's choose a subcategory:

$$G_0 = f_0 \begin{matrix} s \\ t \end{matrix} 1g \text{ and } G_1 = f_1 g$$

- These come with inclusions $J_0 : G_0 \rightarrow G$ and $J_1 : G_1 \rightarrow G$

We can restrict our graph to these subcategories:

Graph Submorphisms

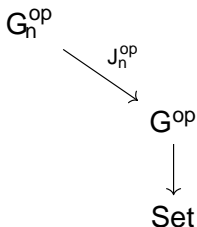
A graph is actually a functor $G : G^{op} \rightarrow \text{Set}$, a "basic ontology"

- for each object $0 \in G$, let's choose a subcategory:

$$G_0 = \{0\} \text{ and } G_1 = \{1\}$$

- These come with inclusions $J_0 : G_0 \rightarrow G$ and $J_1 : G_1 \rightarrow G$

We can restrict our graph to these subcategories:



Graph Submorphisms

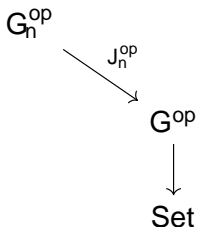
A graph is actually a functor $J : G^{op} \rightarrow \text{Set}$, a "basic ontology"

- for each object of $G = \{0 \xrightarrow{s} 1\}$, let's choose a subcategory:

$$G_0 = \{0 \xrightarrow{s} 1\} \text{ and } G_1 = \{1\}$$

- These come with inclusions $J_0 : G_0 \rightarrow G$ and $J_1 : G_1 \rightarrow G$

We can restrict our graph to these subcategories:



- J_0^{op} is the graph
- J_1^{op} is the edges

Graph Submorphisms

Graph Submorphism

an n -submorphism of a graph G^{op} ! Set is a pair $S_n = (I_n; \quad)$.

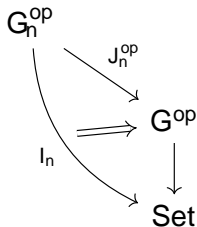
- $I_n : G_n^{\text{op}} ! \text{Set}$, a functor
- $J_n : I_n ! G_n^{\text{op}}$, a natural transformation

Graph Submorphisms

Graph Submorphism

an n -submorphism of a graph G^{op} ! Set is a pair $S_n = (I_n; J_n)$.

- $I_n : G_n^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Set}$, a functor
- $J_n : I_n \rightarrow G_n^{\text{op}}$, a natural transformation

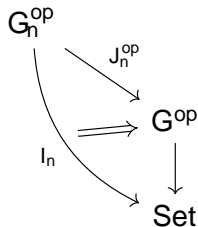


Graph Submorphisms

Graph Submorphism

an n -submorphism of a graph G^{op} ! Set is a pair $S_n = (I_n; J_n)$.

- $I_n : G_n^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Set}$, a functor
- $J_n : I_n \rightarrow G_n^{\text{op}}$, a natural transformation



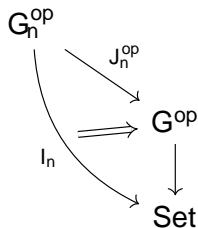
- 0-submorphisms are the subgraphs

Graph Submorphisms

Graph Submorphism

an n -submorphism of a graph G^{op} ! Set is a pair $S_n = (I_n; J_n)$.

- $I_n : G_n^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Set}$, a functor
- $J_n : I_n \rightarrow G_n^{\text{op}}$, a natural transformation



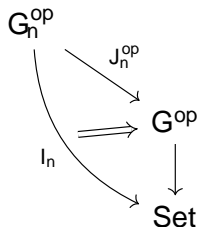
- 0-submorphisms are the subgraphs
- 1-submorphisms are subsets of edges

Graph Submorphisms

Graph Submorphism

an n -submorphism of a graph G^{op} ! Set is a pair $S_n = (I_n; J_n)$.

- $I_n : G_n^{\text{op}}$! Set, a functor
- $J_n : I_n$! G_n^{op} , a natural transformation



- 0-submorphisms are the subgraphs
- 1-submorphisms are subsets of edges

n -submorphisms form a category $\text{Sym}(G)[n]$

General Submorphisms

For a general basic ontology \mathcal{C} we do the same

General Submorphisms

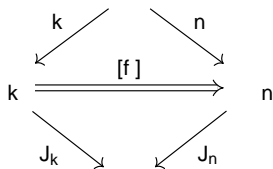
For a general basic ontology $\mathcal{C} : \text{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ we do the same
The "choice of subcategories" \mathcal{C}_n is a functor

$$[\] : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \text{Fun}(\mathcal{C}; \mathbf{C})[2]$$

General Submorphisms

For a general basic ontology $\mathcal{C} : \text{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ we do the same
 The "choice of subcategories" $\mathcal{C}_n \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ is a functor

$$[\] : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \text{Fun}(\mathcal{C}; \mathbf{C})[2]$$



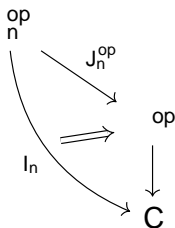
(for $f : k \rightarrow n$)

General Submorphisms

n-Submorphism

an n-submorphism of a basic ontology \mathcal{C} is a pair $S_n = (I_n; J_n^{\text{op}})$.

- $I_n : \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ a functor
- $J_n^{\text{op}} : I_n \Rightarrow \text{id}_{\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}}$ a natural transformation

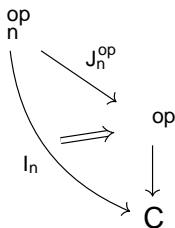


General Submorphisms

n-Submorphism

an n-submorphism of a basic ontology \mathcal{C} is a pair $S_n = (I_n; J_n^{\text{op}})$.

- $I_n : \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ a functor
- $J_n^{\text{op}} : I_n \Rightarrow \text{id}_{\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}}$ a natural transformation



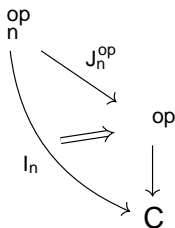
$\text{sm}(\mathcal{C})[n]$ forms an entire category

General Submorphisms

n-Submorphism

an n-submorphism of a basic ontology $\text{op} \vdash \mathbf{C}$ is a pair $S_n = (I_n; \quad)$.

- $I_n : \text{op}_n^{\text{op}} \vdash \mathbf{C}$ a functor
- $\quad : I_n \vdash \quad J_n^{\text{op}}$ a natural transformation



$\text{sm}(\text{op})[n]$ forms an entire category $\text{Fun}(\text{op}_n^{\text{op}}; \mathbf{C}) = \quad J_n^{\text{op}}$

faces of submorphisms

We draw 1-submorphisms as if there is a domain and codomain

faces of submorphisms

We draw 1-submorphisms as if there is a domain and codomain
But this is not yet rigorous.

faces of submorphisms

We draw 1-submorphisms as if there is a domain and codomain
But this is not yet rigorous.
Informally: S_0 is a domain of S_1 if

faces of submorphisms

We draw 1-submorphisms as if there is a domain and codomain
But this is not yet rigorous.

Informally: S_0 is a domain of S_1 if

$$s \in S_1 \Rightarrow \text{dom}(s) \in S_0$$

faces of submorphisms

We draw 1-submorphisms as if there is a domain and codomain
But this is not yet rigorous.

Informally: S_0 is a domain of S_1 if

$$s \in S_1 \Rightarrow \text{dom}(s) \in S_0$$

The 1-submorphism S_1 has an entire subcategory of
0-submorphisms domains

faces of submorphisms

We draw 1-submorphisms as if there is a domain and codomain
But this is not yet rigorous.

Informally: S_0 is a domain of S_1 if

$$s \in S_1 \Rightarrow \text{dom}(s) \in S_0$$

The 1-submorphism S_1 has an entire subcategory of
0-submorphisms domains

$$\text{dom}(S_1) \ni \text{sm}(\cdot)[0]$$

Formal Faces

for $f : k \rightarrow n$, we say S_k is an f -face of S_n if:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 n(S_n) & \xrightarrow{n(\cdot)} & n(J_n(\cdot)) \\
 \downarrow \text{res}_i & & \downarrow (f) \\
 k(S_k) & \xrightarrow{k(\cdot)} & k(J_k(\cdot))
 \end{array}$$

Intuitively, this diagram is saying:

"Restrict the elements of S_n to the n -elements $n \in S_n \setminus [k]$ and check that $f^{-1}(n) \in S_k$ "

Formal Faces

We reformulate our criteria as a pullback:

Formal Faces

We reformulate our criteria as a pullback:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \hat{f}(S_n) & \xrightarrow{\quad y \quad} & \text{sm}(\) [k] \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow k \\
 (f) \quad 1 \ n \ (S_n) = Q_k & \xrightarrow{\quad u \quad} & Q_k
 \end{array}$$

(Where $Q_k = \text{Cat}(\ ; C) = k \ (J_k(\))$)

Formal Faces

We reformulate our criteria as a pullback:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \hat{f}(S_n) & \xrightarrow{y} & \text{sm}(\cdot)[k] \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow k \\
 (f) \quad \text{Cat}(S_n) & \xrightarrow{u} & Q_k \\
 \text{(Where } Q_k = \text{Cat}(\cdot; C) = k(J_k(\cdot))\text{)} & &
 \end{array}$$

forgetting about the details: we get a subcategory

$$\hat{f}(S_n) \quad \text{sm}(\cdot)[k]$$

This pullback allows us to prove basic properties of sm

$\text{sm}(\)$ is a lax functor

$$\hat{f} : \text{sm}(\) [n] ! P(\text{sm}(\) [k])$$

$\text{sm}(\)$ is a lax functor

$\hat{f} : \text{sm}(\) [n] \rightarrow P(\text{sm}(\) [k])$
(where $P : \text{Cat} \rightarrow \text{Cat}$ is the subcategory monad)

$sm()$ is a lax functor

$\hat{f} : sm() [n] \rightarrow P(sm() [k])$

(where $P : Cat \rightarrow Cat$ is the subcategory monad)

- $sm() [n]$ are the n -submorphisms

$\text{sm}(\)$ is a lax functor

$\hat{f} : \text{sm}(\) [n] \rightarrow P(\text{sm}(\) [k])$

(where $P : \text{Cat} \rightarrow \text{Cat}$ is the subcategory monad)

- $\text{sm}(\) [n]$ are the n -submorphisms
- $\text{sm}(\) [f]$ gives the face sub-categories

$sm()$ is a lax functor

$\hat{f} : sm() [n] \rightarrow P(sm() [k])$

(where $P : Cat \rightarrow Cat$ is the subcategory monad)

- $sm() [n]$ are the n -submorphisms
- $sm() [f]$ gives the face sub-categories

Proposition

$sm() : Cat^{op} \rightarrow Cat_{\mathbb{P}}$ is a Lax Functor

(Where $Cat_{\mathbb{P}}$ is the Kleisli Category)

sm is a functor

Moreover:

Theorem

$\text{sm} : \text{Fun}(\mathcal{O}^{\text{op}}; \mathbf{C}) \rightarrow \text{Lax}(\mathcal{O}^{\text{op}}; \text{Cat}_{\mathbf{P}})$ is a functor

That is, from any basic ontology \mathcal{O} ,
we get the "expansions", the submorphisms $\text{sm}(\mathcal{O})$

Recap

- concepts are organized in a Basic Ontology ^{op} ! C

Recap

- concepts are organized in a Basic Ontology $\text{op} ! \text{C}$
- expansions of concepts are submorphisms
 $\text{sm}() : \text{op} ! \text{Cat}$

Recap

- concepts are organized in a Basic Ontology $\text{op} ! \text{C}$
- expansions of concepts are submorphisms
 $\text{sm}() : \text{op} ! \text{Cat}_{\mathcal{P}}$
- We want to expand concepts into submorphisms

Recap

- concepts are organized in a Basic Ontology $\text{op} ! C$
- expansions of concepts are submorphisms
 $\text{sm}() : \text{op} ! \text{Cat}_{\mathcal{P}}$
- We want to expand concepts into submorphisms

Niavely an Ontological Expansion would be a natural

$$O : ! \text{sm}(T)$$

Recap

- concepts are organized in a Basic Ontology $\text{op} ! C$
- expansions of concepts are submorphisms
 $\text{sm}() : \text{op} ! \text{Cat}_{\mathcal{P}}$
- We want to expand concepts into submorphisms

Niavely an Ontological Expansion would be a natural

$$O : ! \text{sm}(T) \quad O(f(s)) \hat{=} f(O(s))$$

Rigorous Ontological expansion $\mathcal{O} = \text{Set}$

However, $\mathcal{O} : \text{op} ! \text{Set}$

Rigorous Ontological expansion $\mathcal{O} \neq \text{Set}$

However, $\mathcal{O} : \text{op} ! \text{Set}$, but $\text{sm}(\mathcal{T}) : \text{op} ! \text{Cat}_{\mathcal{P}}$

Rigorous Ontological expansion $\mathcal{C} = \text{Set}$

However, $\text{sm} : \text{op} \rightarrow \text{Set}$, but $\text{sm}(T) : \text{op} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_{\mathcal{P}}$

- For $\mathcal{C} = \text{Set}$, we lift $\text{sm} : \text{op} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ "trivially" to a functor $\text{tr} : \text{op} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_{\mathcal{P}}$

Rigorous Ontological expansion $\mathcal{C} = \text{Set}$

However, $\text{sm} : \text{op} \rightarrow \text{Set}$, but $\text{sm}(T) : \text{op} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_{\mathcal{P}}$

- For $\mathcal{C} = \text{Set}$, we lift $\text{sm} : \text{op} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ "trivially" to a functor $\text{tr}(\text{sm}) : \text{op} \rightarrow \text{Cat}_{\mathcal{P}}$
- in Set we compose with the free "discrete" functor

Rigorous Ontological expansion $\mathbf{On} = \mathbf{Set}$

However, $\mathbf{Set} : \mathbf{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$, but $\mathbf{sm}(T) : \mathbf{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Cat}_{\mathbb{P}}$

- For $C = \mathbf{Set}$, we lift $\mathbf{Set} : \mathbf{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ "trivially" to a functor $\mathbf{tr}(_) : \mathbf{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Cat}_{\mathbb{P}}$
- in \mathbf{Set} we compose with the free "discreet" functor

$\mathbf{Fr} : \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Cat}$

Rigorous Ontological expansion $\mathbf{On} = \mathbf{Set}$

However, $\mathbf{Set} : \mathbf{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$, but $\mathbf{sm}(T) : \mathbf{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Cat}_{\mathcal{P}}$

- For $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{Set}$, we lift $\mathbf{Set} : \mathbf{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ "trivially" to a functor $\mathbf{tr}(_) : \mathbf{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Cat}_{\mathcal{P}}$
- in \mathbf{Set} we compose with the free "discreet" functor

$\mathbf{Fr} : \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Cat}$

and the kleisli inclusion $\mathbf{fig} : \mathbf{Cat} \rightarrow \mathbf{Cat}_{\mathcal{P}}$

Rigorous Ontological expansion $\mathbf{On} = \mathbf{Set}$

However, $\mathbf{Set} : \mathbf{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$, but $\mathbf{sm}(T) : \mathbf{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Cat}_{\mathcal{P}}$

- For $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{Set}$, we lift $\mathbf{Set} : \mathbf{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ "trivially" to a functor $\mathbf{tr}(_) : \mathbf{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Cat}_{\mathcal{P}}$
- in \mathbf{Set} we compose with the free "discreet" functor

$\mathbf{Fr} : \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Cat}$

and the kleisli inclusion $\mathbf{fig} : \mathbf{Cat} \rightarrow \mathbf{Cat}_{\mathcal{P}}$

- $\mathbf{tr}(_) = \mathbf{fig} \circ \mathbf{Fr} \quad \mathbf{g} : \mathbf{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Cat}_{\mathcal{P}}$

Rigorous Ontological expansion $\mathbf{On} = \mathbf{Set}$

However, $\mathbf{Set} : \mathbf{Op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$, but $\mathbf{sm}(T) : \mathbf{Op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Cat}_{\mathbb{P}}$

- For $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{Set}$, we lift $\mathbf{Set} : \mathbf{Op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ "trivially" to a functor $\mathbf{tr}(_) : \mathbf{Op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Cat}_{\mathbb{P}}$
- in \mathbf{Set} we compose with the free "discreet" functor

$$\mathbf{Fr} : \mathbf{Set} \rightarrow \mathbf{Cat}$$

and the kleisli inclusion $\mathbf{fig} : \mathbf{Cat} \rightarrow \mathbf{Cat}_{\mathbb{P}}$

- $\mathbf{tr}(_) = \mathbf{fig} \circ \mathbf{Fr} \quad \mathbf{g} : \mathbf{Op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Cat}_{\mathbb{P}}$
- this gives us a (representable) functor

$$\mathbf{tr} : \mathbf{Fun}(\mathbf{Op}; \mathbf{Set}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Lax}(\mathbf{Op}; \mathbf{Cat}_{\mathbb{P}})$$

Ontological Expansion $i\mathbb{G} = \text{Set}$

In set, we have:

Ontological Expansion $\mathbb{C} = \text{Set}$

In set, we have:

- "Trivial" expansion $\text{tr} : \text{Fun}(\text{op}; \text{Set}) \rightarrow \text{Lax}(\text{op}; \text{Cat}_{\mathbb{P}})$

Ontological Expansion $\mathbb{C} = \text{Set}$

In set, we have:

- "Trivial" expansion $\text{tr} : \text{Fun}(\text{op}; \text{Set}) \rightarrow \text{Lax}(\text{op}; \text{Cat}_{\mathbb{P}})$
- "Real" expansion functor
 $\text{sm} : \text{Fun}(\text{op}; \text{Set}) \rightarrow \text{Lax}(\text{op}; \text{Cat}_{\mathbb{P}})$

Ontological Expansion $\mathbb{O} = \text{Set}$

In set, we have:

- "Trivial" expansion $\text{tr} : \text{Fun}(\text{Op}; \text{Set}) \rightarrow \text{Lax}(\text{Op}; \text{Cat}_{\mathbb{P}})$
- "Real" expansion functor
 $\text{sm} : \text{Fun}(\text{Op}; \text{Set}) \rightarrow \text{Lax}(\text{Op}; \text{Cat}_{\mathbb{P}})$
- two basic ontologies $\text{;T} : \text{Op} \rightarrow \text{Set}$

Ontological Expansion

an Ontological Expansion is a natural transformation

$$\mathbb{O} : \text{tr}(\text{;T}) \rightarrow \text{sm}(\text{T})$$

Current Work

What is $\text{tr} : \text{Fun}(\text{ }^{\text{op}}; \mathbf{C}) \rightarrow \text{Lax}(\text{ }^{\text{op}}; \text{Cat}_{\mathbb{P}})$ for general \mathbf{C} ?

Current Work

What is $\text{tr} : \text{Fun}(\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}; \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Lax}(\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}; \text{Cat}_{\mathcal{P}})$ for general \mathcal{C} ?
The answer might lie in the 3rd goal

Current Work

What is $\text{tr} : \text{Fun}(\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}; \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Lax}(\mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}; \text{Cat}_{\mathbb{P}})$ for general \mathcal{C} ?
The answer might lie in the 3rd goal

Goal 3

Reconstruct data from it's elaborations

we're going to take cues from Grothendieck Topologies

Goal: Sheaf Theory of Ontologies

A grothendiek topology should be the first example of an ontology

Goal: Sheaf Theory of Ontologies

A grothendiek topology should be the first example of an ontology

- Category to organize concepts

Goal: Sheaf Theory of Ontologies

A grothendiek topology should be the first example of an ontology

- Category to organize concepts
- Coverings are elaborations

Goal: Sheaf Theory of Ontologies

A grothendiek topology should be the first example of an ontology

- Category to organize concepts
- Coverings are elaborations
- Sheaf condition reconstructs data

Current Work

\a covering of a covering is a covering"

Current Work

\a covering of a covering is a covering"

! \An expansion of an expansion is an expansion"

Current Work

\a covering of a covering is a covering"

! \An expansion of an expansion is an expansion"

! composition of expansion

Current Work

"A covering of a covering is a covering"

! "An expansion of an expansion is an expansion"

! composition of expansion

- From $O : \text{tr}(\) \rightarrow \text{sm}(\)$ and $O^0 : \text{tr}(\) \rightarrow \text{sm}(\)$

Current Work

"A covering of a covering is a covering"

"An expansion of an expansion is an expansion"

! composition of expansion

- From $O : \text{tr}(\) \rightarrow \text{sm}(\)$ and $O^0 : \text{tr}(\) \rightarrow \text{sm}(\)$

we want an $O^0 \circ O : \text{tr}(\) \rightarrow \text{sm}(\)$

Composition of expansions

Conjecture

sm: (^{op=2} Cat)_{Lax} ! (^{op=2} Cat)_{Lax}

Composition of expansions

Conjecture

sm: (^{op=2} Cat)_{Lax} ! (^{op=2} Cat)_{Lax}

Composition of expansions

Conjecture

sm: (^{op=2} Cat)_{Lax} ! (^{op=2} Cat)_{Lax}

Composition of expansions

Conjecture

sm: (^{op=2} Cat)_{Lax} ! (^{op=2} Cat)_{Lax}

Composition of expansions

Conjecture

sm: (^{op=2} Cat)_{Lax} ! (^{op=2} Cat)_{Lax}

Current Work

$$\text{tr}(\rho) = \text{tr}(\rho) \quad \text{tr}(\rho) = \text{tr}(\rho) \quad \text{tr}(\rho) = \text{tr}(\rho) \quad \text{tr}(\rho) = \text{tr}(\rho)$$

Current Work

$$\text{tr}(\cdot) \circ \text{sm}(\cdot) = \text{sm}(\text{tr}(\cdot)) \circ \text{sm}(\cdot) \quad \text{sm}(\cdot) \circ \text{sm}(\cdot) = \text{sm}(\cdot)$$

this gives some conditions for tr

- we have a natural $\text{tr} : \text{sm}(\cdot) \rightarrow \text{sm}(\cdot)$

Current Work

$$\text{tr} : \text{sm}(A) \rightarrow \text{sm}(\text{tr}(A)) \xrightarrow{\text{sm}(0^0)} \text{sm}(\text{sm}(A)) \rightarrow \text{sm}(A)$$

this gives some conditions for tr

- we have a natural $\eta : \text{tr}(A) \rightarrow \text{sm}(\text{tr}(A))$
- seems to make sm into some sort of monad

Current Work

$$\text{tr}(_) \circ \text{sm}(_) \circ \text{sm}(\text{tr}(_)) \circ \text{sm}(\text{sm}(_)) \circ \text{sm}(_)$$

this gives some conditions for tr

- we have a natural $\alpha : \text{tr}(_) \circ \text{sm}(\text{tr}(_))$
- seems to make sm into some sort of monad

if this is the case, the ontological expansions are sm -algebras

$$[(\text{op}=2 \text{ Cat})_{\text{Lax}}]_{\text{sm}}$$

Proposed Definition: Ontology

$[(\text{op}=2 \text{ Cat})_{\text{Lax}}]_{\text{sm}}$

- Organize data: Objects are Basic Ontologies

Proposed Definition: Ontology

$[(\text{op}=2 \text{ Cat})_{\text{Lax}}]_{\text{sm}}$

- Organize data: Objects are Basic Ontologies

Proposed Definition: Ontology

$$[(\text{op}=2 \text{ Cat})_{\text{Lax}}]_{\text{sm}}$$

- Organize data: Objects are Basic Ontologies
- Elaborations: Morphism are Ontological Expansions

Proposed Definition: Ontology

$$[(\text{op}=\text{2} \text{ Cat})_{\text{Lax}}]_{\text{sm}}$$

- Organize data: Objects are Basic Ontologies
- Elaborations: Morphism are Ontological Expansions

Proposed Definition: Ontology

$$[(\text{op} = 2 \text{ Cat})_{\text{Lax}}]_{\text{sm}}$$

- Organize data: Objects are Basic Ontologies
- Elaborations: Morphism are Ontological Expansions
- A means of recovering data from expansions

Proposed Definition: Ontology

$$[(\Delta^{op} = 2 \text{ Cat})_{Lax}]_{sm}$$

- Organize data: Objects are Basic Ontologies 2
- Elaborations: Morphism are Ontological Expansions 2
- A means of recovering data from expansions 2

Proposed Definition: Ontology

$$[(\Delta^{op} = \mathcal{C}at)_{Lax}]_{sm}$$

- Organize data: Objects are Basic Ontologies 2
- Elaborations: Morphism are Ontological Expansions 2
- A means of recovering data from expansions 2

The condition that our ontological expansions compose gives us the following definition:

Proposed Definition: Ontology

$$[(\Delta^{op=2} \text{ Cat})_{Lax}]_{sm}$$

- Organize data: Objects are Basic Ontologies \mathcal{O}
- Elaborations: Morphism are Ontological Expansions \mathcal{E}
- A means of recovering data from expansions \mathcal{R}

The condition that our ontological expansions compose gives us the following definition:

Proposed Definition

A Δ -**Ontology** is a subcategory $\mathcal{O} \in [(\Delta^{op=2} \text{ Cat})_{Lax}]_{sm}$

References

intuition:

[OLOG] "OLOGS: A Categorical Framework for Knowledge Representation" David I. Spivak, Robert E. Kent

(higher) category theory:

[1] "Higher Categories, Higher Operads" Leinster

[2] "Higher Topos Theory" Lurie

[3] "Sheaves in Geometry and Logic" MacLane, Moerdijk

[4] "Categories for the working mathematician" MacLane

[5] "The Stack Of Microlocal Presheaves" Waschkie