

# Meta-Data Based Mediator Generation

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## Abstract

*Mediators are a critical component of any data warehouse; they transform data from source formats to the warehouse representation while resolving semantic and syntactic conflicts. The close relationship between mediators and databases requires a mediator to be updated whenever an associated schema is modified. Failure to quickly perform these updates significantly reduces the reliability of the warehouse because queries do not have access to the most current data. This may result in incorrect or misleading responses, and reduce user confidence in the warehouse. Unfortunately, this maintenance may be a significant undertaking if a warehouse integrates several dynamic data sources. This paper describes a meta-data framework, and associated software, designed to automate a significant portion of the mediator generation task and thereby reduce the effort involved in adapting to schema changes. By allowing the DBA to concentrate on identifying the modifications at a high level, instead of reprogramming the mediator, turnaround time is reduced and warehouse reliability is improved.*

## 1. Introduction

One of the most formidable problems faced in accessing data from multiple heterogeneous sources is resolving schema and data conflicts. In evolving scientific domains such as genetics, this problem is compounded by frequent source schema changes. The DataFoundry project at LLNL is aimed at supporting the domain scientists who must rely on data from these dynamic sources. DataFoundry uses a mediated data warehouse architecture, supported by a carefully designed domain-specific ontology. This architecture is able to rapidly adapt to source schema changes by automatically generating mediators directly from the meta-data defined in the ontology.

Mediators are critical components of data warehouses. They are responsible for transferring data

from the source databases<sup>1</sup> to the warehouse, and for resolving all conflicts between the source and target representations. In traditional data warehouses, mediators regularly repopulate the warehouse and ensure that the warehouse data remains up to date. In a warehouse using partially materialized views of distributed data, however, the mediators are also responsible for dynamically providing access to non-materialized data. This additional responsibility makes high reliability imperative since failures directly affect the usability of the warehouse. Unfortunately, whenever a schema changes, the associated mediators need to be updated to reflect the modifications. Until these changes are incorporated, warehouse usability is compromised; in the best case, queries return incomplete or slightly out of date data; in the worst, misleading or incorrect results. It is critical for the long-term feasibility of the warehouse to ensure these interruptions are as short as possible and do not adversely affect the perceived reliability. In domains where schema changes are infrequent this is not a significant concern. However, in highly dynamic scientific domains frequent schema modifications are a reality that must be faced.

To evaluate the effects of different design decisions, DataFoundry has developed a prototype data warehouse to aid in genetics research. Genetics is an ideal domain in which to validate this research for two reasons. First, it is an evolving scientific domain in which the interactions of the underlying data are not yet fully understood. As experimental techniques are developed, and understanding of the data grows, the database schemata adapt to reflect this new knowledge. Given the speed of discovery in this area, the corresponding rates of schema change are extremely high: based upon previous efforts, we anticipate one schema modification every 2-4 weeks once all of the desired sources are integrated. Second, by successfully providing a warehouse linking several existing community databases, DataFoundry will provide an invaluable resource to genetics researchers. While somewhat independent of computer science research, this validation ensures the practicality of the approach.

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<sup>1</sup> We use *database* to refer to any managed collection of data including, but not limited to, flat files, relational databases and object-oriented databases.

In many domains, warehouse maintenance can be addressed by straightforward techniques. Unfortunately, these approaches result in an unacceptable amount of down-time in scientific domains, due to the frequency of schema modifications. DataFoundry makes extensive use of a carefully designed API and ontology to overcome this problem by automatically generating the mediators directly from the meta-data. Thus, when a schema changes, the DBA needs to update only the ontology, as compared to directly modifying the mediator code. This has the additional benefits of improving code reuse, providing a consistent API to wrappers, and providing a useful knowledge base for other applications such as a high level interface to the warehouse and automatic schema evolution.

This paper describes the DataFoundry meta-data representation and how it is used to automatically generate mediators, thereby reducing the effect of source changes and improving access to heterogeneous data sources. A comparison with other research efforts is provided next in section 2, followed by a brief overview of the DataFoundry architecture. Section 4 describes the information represented in the ontology, and Section 5 outlines how it is used to generate the mediators. Finally, we conclude with a summary of our approach and outline future research directions.

## 2. Related efforts

This section highlights a few of the many research projects in these areas and, where appropriate, compares them to DataFoundry.

Mediators [21] are software agents which act as translators for data encapsulating all the routine work of converting data from one format to another. While, in theory, these conversions may be arbitrarily complex, in practice they are often limited to trivial operations. Mediators may also include the ability to identify the data sources providing the requested information and dynamically forward the request to them.

The TSIMMIS [3][7][8] project at Stanford uses mediators for transformation of data from several diverse sources. TSIMMIS, like most mediated architectures (including InfoSleuth [2], DIOM [14] and Disco [20]), does not provide a global schema and delegates conflict resolution to the end user. A serious problem with pure mediated architectures is data source failure; when a source is unavailable, incorrect query results may be returned. Disco [20] attempts to address this problem by returning the uncompleted portion of the query, which can be reevaluated later. DataFoundry takes a different perspective. A global schema is provided on the assumption that the end user will not be familiar enough with the individual sources to resolve subtle conflicts. Further, by utilizing the warehouse as a local cache, the

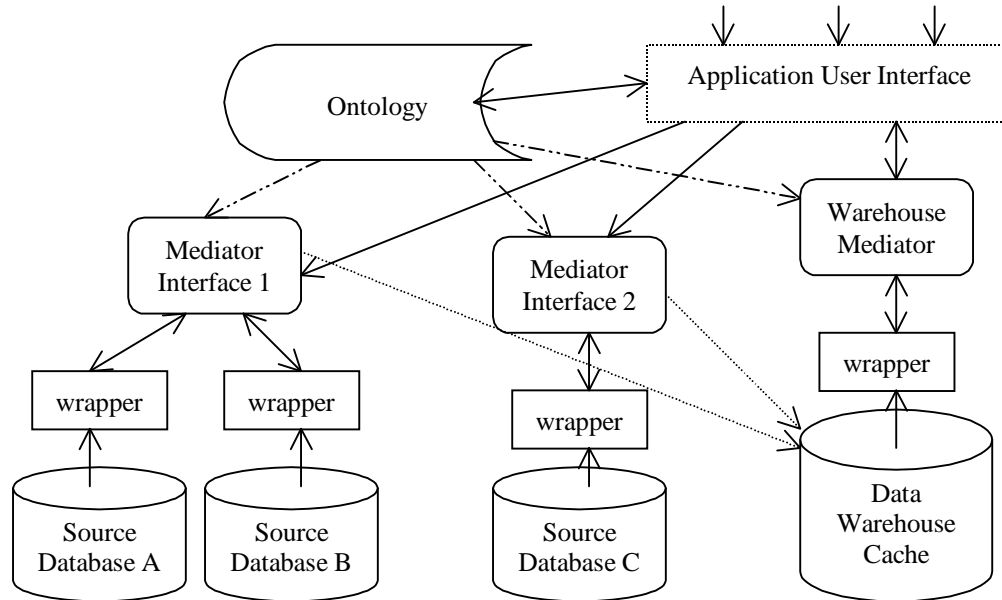
effects of an unavailable source can be significantly reduced.

Ontologies [9][10] store knowledge about real-world objects and their relationships. They enable high-level queries to be posed directly against a database, instead of embedding them in application programs. Cyc [13] is one of the first, and best known, ontology-based projects. It defines a large base of common-sense knowledge that works reasonably well in many environments. Unfortunately, it lacks the specialized vocabulary required to be effective in terminology-rich domains. When ontologies are used in specific domains, such as the medical field, the challenge is to conceptually link multiple information resources that use different terminology [6]. The OBSERVER project [15][16] is aimed at providing a framework for interaction among existing ontologies in a global information infrastructure. This project is aimed at bibliographical information and uses a thesaurus to resolve terminological differences among the ontologies. DataFoundry links biological databases that do not provide significant ontological information [6], and implements a global ontology as a facilitator for information integration from disparate sources. Other applications of ontologies have been in linguistics-related fields to help natural language processing [17]. While DataFoundry intends to explore using the ontology not only as a resource for generation of mediators, but also to support the query processor and guide schema evolution, applications such as NLP are not currently being considered.

Materialized views [11][19] of source data have long been used as a mechanism for fast access to data. To maintain consistency a well-defined view update policy, based on the number and importance of changes to the source, is required. In data warehouses, partially materialized views [1] have been proposed as a method to reduce data communication between the sources and the warehouse. DataFoundry will use partially materialized views to improve query response time by caching the most frequently accessed data. Mechanisms to dynamically refresh warehouse data when it is not available or is inconsistent are also included.

## 3. The DataFoundry architecture

The goal of DataFoundry is to provide integrated access to multiple, evolving, domain databases through a consistent interface. To facilitate this, we have chosen an architecture that combines the advantages of tightly-coupled federated databases [18] with those of data warehouses [12]. Federated databases provide a global schema for the underlying source databases, each of which retain control and management of their data. Queries posed against the global schema are translated into individual queries against the source databases, and



**Figure 1. The DataFoundry architecture**

their results are combined before being returned to the user. This query mechanism is made possible by the mappings between the information contained in the source databases, maintained in the global query processor. Traditional data warehouses, on the other hand, materialize the summarized data in a local store which permits fast access to the warehouse data. Data from different sources is merged together in a batch operation and stored at the warehouse to provide immediate responses to queries. This scheme requires frequent refreshes to the local cache if the source data changes often.

DataFoundry seeks to support scientists in evolving research areas where the source data and schemata change frequently – a goal for which neither a federated database nor a conventional data warehouse are completely satisfactory information architectures. To quickly adapt to the changes in source database schemata DataFoundry uses a mediated [21] data warehouse architecture supported by a domain-specific ontology. In this architecture, only data that is frequently accessed is materialized in the warehouse cache, thus providing fast access for most queries. The overall dataflow architecture in the DataFoundry is shown in Figure 1. The main components in this architecture are the ontology, the mediator interface to the source databases, the application user interface, and the data warehouse. Although the application user interface is not currently implemented, the remainder of this section describes the architecture as if it were completed.

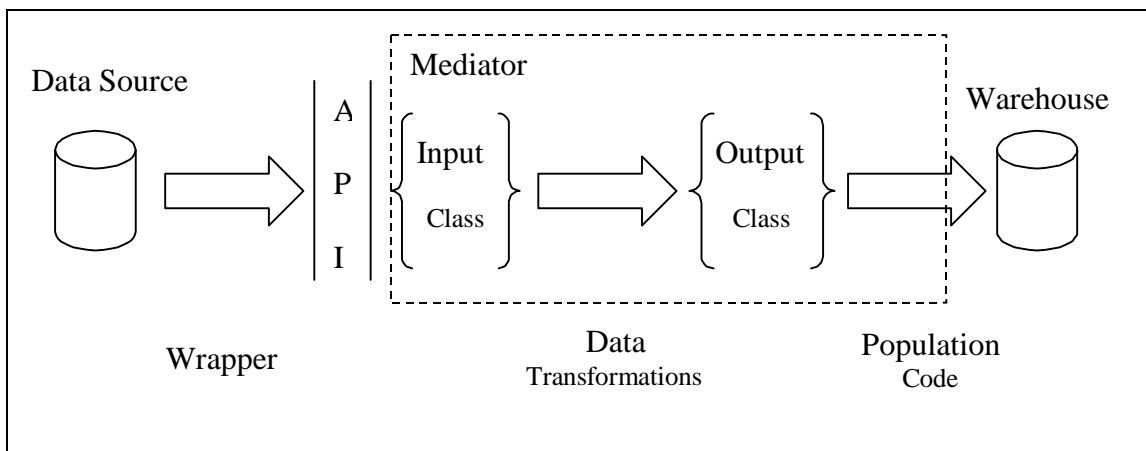
To access data from the warehouse, an application queries the application user interface. The interface consults the ontology to determine whether the data is

available in the warehouse or if it needs to be dynamically retrieved from the source databases. Access to data sources is through the mediator interfaces which transform the data from the source format to the DataFoundry format and return the results to the warehouse.

Figure 2 outlines the steps involved in loading the warehouse: obtaining data from the source, transforming it to the warehouse format, and entering it into the warehouse. In practice, these steps are not always distinct. Often, a single program will parse the input file, and transform the data before storing it in an internal specification. This internal representation can then be entered into the warehouse, possibly after further transformations. Intermingling of wrapper and mediator is permitted because the mediator API is rarely defined.

A carefully designed API is critical to reduce the maintenance requirements of the warehouse; it allows the ontology and warehouse to evolve without affecting the wrapper. DataFoundry uses a well-defined API, based on the ontology concepts, to provide a clear separation between the mediator and wrapper functionality. DataFoundry uses an object-oriented model for the description of data items internally, without placing any restrictions on the data model used for data storage in the warehouse or in the source databases. The wrappers are responsible for the translation between the underlying data model and the global object model.

Mediators in the DataFoundry are expected to transfer query requests to appropriate data sources and manage the integration of information returned from the different sites. In addition, they are also designed to act as managers for detecting changes in source databases and



**Figure 2. The integration process.**

propagating updates in the materialized data to the warehouse cache.

#### 4. The ontology

The DataFoundry ontology is a collection of Ontolingua<sup>2</sup> [9] classes and instances that define three types of knowledge: formal definitions of databases, mappings and methods; concrete instances of these descriptions; and domain-specific abstractions representing knowledge about a particular field. The formal definitions are provided for completeness, and are not discussed further – the interested reader is directed to [5]. Instead, we focus on the domain specific abstractions and three of the concrete instances: the database descriptions; the mappings between the abstractions and descriptions; and the transformations between different abstraction representations. These four concepts provide all of the meta-data necessary to generate mediators automatically.

The remainder of this section uses the examples shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4, to describe these components in detail. First, however, we offer a brief introduction to the genomic terminology used in these examples. Proteins are produced by genes to perform a specific function. They are generally represented as a linear sequence of amino acids, but are actually complex 3-D structures uniquely determined by these sequences. There are 20 amino acids, each of which is comprised of a collection of atoms (primarily carbon chains) and may be represented by either a 1-character or 3-character abbreviation. For a given sequence, each atom has a unique primary position in 3-D space, although some atoms may occur in alternative positions with a given

probability (this is called the position's temperature). Figure 3 shows a mapping between the atomic positions in the warehouse and the corresponding abstraction. Figure 4 presents the methods used to translate between the different amino acid representations.

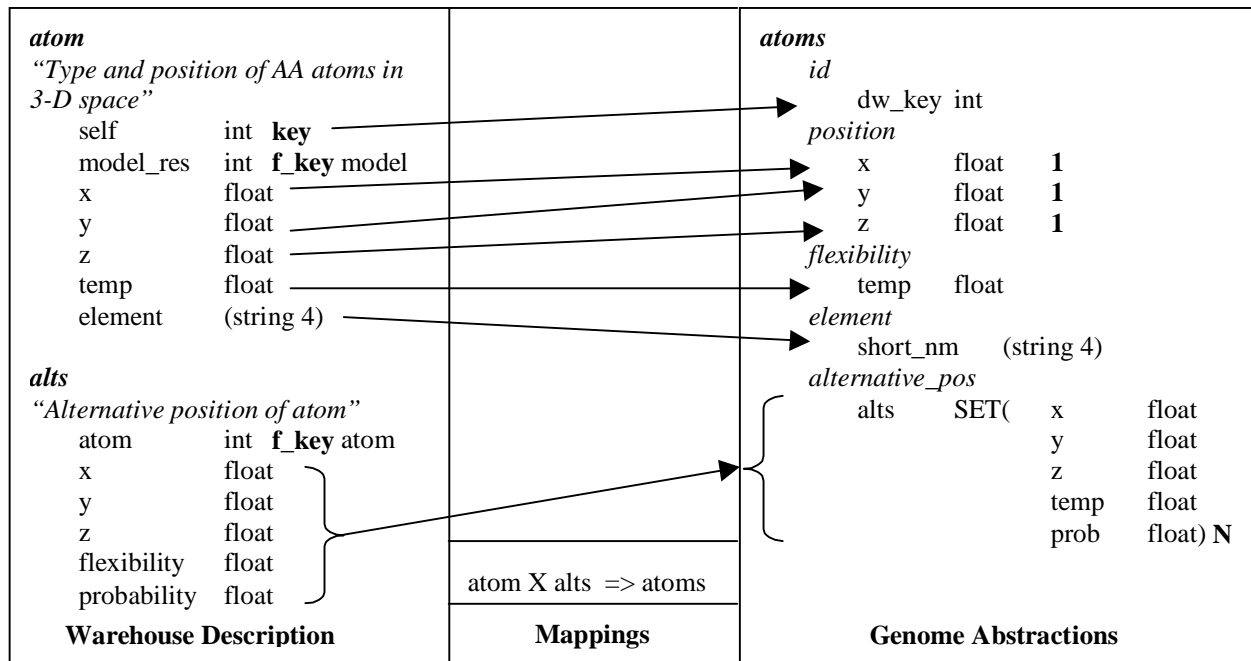
##### 4.1. Domain-specific abstractions

Abstractions are the core of the domain specific knowledge represented by the ontology. Conceptually, an abstraction encapsulates the different components and views of a particular domain-specific concept. Practically, an abstraction is the aggregation of all of a concept's associated attributes and representations, as presented by the participating databases. As such, the abstractions contain a superset of the information contained in any individual database.

Each abstraction is an Ontolingua class that inherits, directly or indirectly, from a distinguished *abstraction* class. The abstraction's attributes are grouped into characteristics that combine related attributes and alternative representations of the same attribute. The genome abstraction shown in Figure 3 presents the characteristics and attributes associated with the *atoms* abstraction. Notice that while the *id*, *flexibility*, *element* and *alternative\_position* characteristics have only one attribute associated with them, the *position* characteristic has three, which combined represent a position in 3-D space using Cartesian coordinates. If there were multiple representations of the same characteristic (e.g. a *long* element name) there would also be multiple attributes in the same characteristic. While this grouping has no effect on the mediator, it provides a mechanism to document the conceptual relationship between these attributes.

This example also highlights two interesting features of the attribute representation. First, it demonstrates that complex attributes can be defined, encouraging a natural description of the domain specific concepts. Consider the *alts* attribute; instead of being a primitive data type (i.e.

<sup>2</sup> Ontolingua represents knowledge in a generalized format so it can be easily transferred to multiple knowledge reasoning systems.



**Figure 3. Example of ontology data.**

integer, character, string, float, double), it is defined as a data structure representing the Cartesian coordinates and flexibility of the alternative position, as well as the probability of the atom being there. It is also possible to define an attribute to be a pointer to an instance of another class. Second, each attribute has an arity associated with it, representing the number of values it can or must have. The possible values are:

- key: the attribute is single values, required and unique
- f\_key class: the attribute is single valued and optional, but if it exists, it must also occur in the key member of class
- 0: the attribute is optional and single valued. This is the default value if no arity is specified.
- #: the attribute has exactly the number of values specified by the integer value of # (i.e. the x, y, and z attributes must contain exactly 1 attribute)
- N: the attribute is optional and multi-valued
- 1\_N: the attribute is multi-valued but must have at least 1 associated value

To ensure that abstractions remain a superset of the component databases, incorporating a new database requires updating them in two ways. First, any previously unknown concepts represented by the new data source must be incorporated into the class hierarchy. Second, any new representations or components of an existing abstraction must be added to its attribute list.

## 4.2. Database descriptions

Database descriptions are language independent definitions of the information contained within a single database. These definitions are used to identify the translations that must be performed when transferring data between a specific data source and target. They can also be used as hints for automatically creating a new database description after a schema modification, such as those used by [4].

As the warehouse description in Figure 3 shows, the ontology representation of a database closely mirrors the physical layout of a relational database. In this example, the table (class) name, *atom*, is followed by a comment and a list of associated attributes. There are two advantages to using this independent representation of the data. First, the database attributes have the same functional expressibility as the abstraction attributes described above. As a result, they are able to represent non-relational data sources, including object-oriented databases and flat files; a crucial capability when dealing with a heterogeneous environment. Second, the ability to comment the database descriptions improves warehouse maintainability by reducing the potential for future confusion. Class comments may be used to clarify the interactions with other classes, define or refine the concept associated with a table, etc.. These comments are complimented by attribute comments (not shown) that, while infrequently used for abstraction attributes, provide

```

(define-instance genome-transformations (abstraction-enhancement)
  :def (= genome-transformations
        ' ("/home/critchlo/data-warehouse/ontology/lib/genome.lib"
          (amino_acid
            (translation-methods (full_to_one_char)
                                 (full_to_three_char)
                                 (one_char_to_full)
                                 (three_char_to_full))
            (class-methods (three_char_to_one_char
                            ("one_char" character)))
            (class-data ((name_conversion_table
                          ("one_char" character)
                          ("three_char" (string 3))
                          ("full_name" (string 40))) 28)
                        ({ {"A", "ALA", "Alanine"}, {"R", "ARG", "Arginine"},
                          {"N", "ASN", "Asparagine"}, {"D", "ASP", "Aspartic acid"},
                          ...}))....)))

```

**Figure 4. Transformation definitions.**

additional meta-data about the attribute's purpose and representation.

As databases are integrated into the warehouse, their descriptions must be entered into the ontology. Furthermore, as their schemata change the database descriptions and mappings contained within the ontology must adapt appropriately. These modifications are currently made by the DBA, but we plan to investigate automating this process. Because of the similarity between the ontology and relational formats, it is possible to automatically generate most of the ontology description directly from the meta-data associated with most commercial DBMSs; obviously the DBA must still explicitly enter any comments they wish to provide. However, because most flat file databases do not maintain any meta-data, the ontology description must be manually defined.

### 4.3. Mappings

Mappings identify the correspondence between database descriptions and abstractions at both the class and attribute levels. In particular, several source classes are mapped onto a single target class to completely define an instance of the target class. When the participating database is a data source, its classes comprise the possible source classes and the abstraction classes are the possible targets. The reverse mapping is used for the warehouse. Because abstractions are an aggregation of the individual databases, there is always a direct mapping between database and abstraction attributes. Due to representational differences, however, an abstraction may be split across several database classes and a single database class may be related to several abstractions.

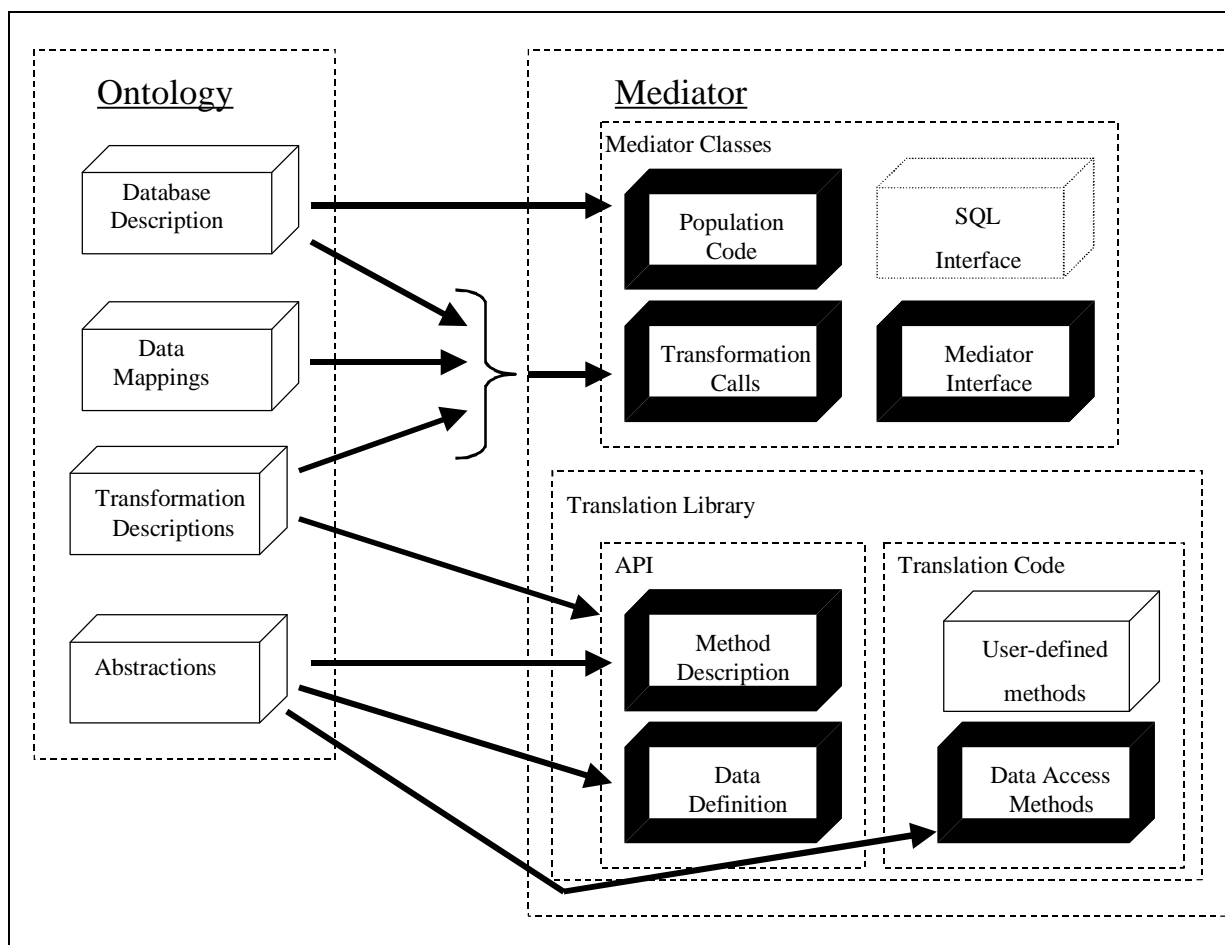
This ensures that we are able to define complete instances of the target class.

Figure 3 demonstrates how the warehouse *atom* and *alts* tables are mapped to the *atoms* abstraction. By default, the *alts* and *atom* classes are joined on the key / f\_key relationships identified in the database description. Because *alts* is an optional attribute of *atoms*, an outer join is used to associate the alternative positions with the appropriate atom; if it was required, a natural join would have been used instead. Ambiguity about which attributes should participate in the join may arise if there are multiple foreign key references in a single table. This ambiguity is resolved by explicitly identifying the join conditions in the mapping definition.

### 4.4. Transformations and other user extensions

Transformations describe which attributes contain the same data, but in different formats, and identify the methods that can be used to translate between them. The ontology does not define these methods explicitly, instead it records just their names and locations. DataFoundry uses a naming convention to identify the attributes manipulated with a particular method. An alternative, more verbose, approach would be to explicitly associate the participating attributes with each method. In either case, these methods are restricted to operating only on class member variables and, as such, do not require any parameters. To provide the maximum flexibility, DataFoundry allows two types of other extensions to be associated with an abstraction, and thus shared with all its instances: class methods and class data.

Figure 4 presents the extensions for the *amino\_acid* abstraction. A simple naming convention of *source\_attribute\_to\_target\_attribute* permits the



**Figure 5. Using the ontology to generate the mediator classes.**

attributes associated with each method to be easily identified. It is important to note that a sequence of method invocations may be required to obtain the desired representation. For example, the conversion from *three\_char* to *one\_char* takes two steps; first converting from *three\_char* to *full*, then from *full* to *one\_char*. The class method *three\_char\_to\_one\_char* returns the corresponding *one\_char* value for a given *three\_char* value; however, since it can be invoked without an associated *amino\_acid* instance, it may not modify the instance attributes as the sequence of transformation method invocations would. This method would be used in another class that requires the ability to convert between representations, but does not require an instance of this class. For example, the *sequence* class may need to convert a string representing an amino acid list in 1-character format to an equivalent string using 3-character format. Creating amino acid instances for each element of the sequence would be useful, so this method would be useful. Class data is useful for providing information such as a translation table that does not vary between instances of the class.

There are two benefits to identifying these methods in the ontology. First, and most obvious, it provides the ontology with the final piece of knowledge required to generate the mediators. However, a subtler benefit is the combination of the transformation methods into a single library. By explicitly identifying these methods, and defining them in a single location, code re-use is encouraged and maintenance costs reduced.

## 5. Automatic mediator generation

Once the ontology has been defined, an ontology engine (OE) is used to generate the C++ classes and methods that comprise the mediator. Figure 5 outlines how the ontology concepts discussed in the previous section relate to various components of the mediator. For example, the *atoms* abstraction is mapped into a class in the translation library that includes all of its attributes, methods to access these attributes, and any associated transformation methods or other user-defined extensions.

As shown, the mediator functionality is decomposed into a translation library and a set of mediator classes.

The translation library represents the classes and methods associated with the ontology abstractions, while the mediator classes are responsible for performing the data transformations. The API available to the wrapper is a combination of the mediator class and translation library APIs. The process of obtaining these components from the ontology is relatively straightforward, and is therefore only discussed briefly below.

The translation library encapsulates the class definitions and methods associated with the domain-specific abstractions. The OE defines a distinguished *abstraction* class, and one class for each ontology abstraction. The inheritance hierarchy is the same as the ontology abstraction hierarchy, except that the base classes inherit from *abstraction*. This provides all classes with a minimal amount of functionality, including access to both the source and target databases. The data members associated with a class correspond to the abstraction attributes; static data members are used to represent the class-data extensions. Abstractions used as multi-valued attributes have an additional data member, *next\_ptr*, which is used to create a linked-list. Classes are also defined for complex data types, which are named based on the corresponding attribute name. For each attribute, the OE defines two data access methods: one to read it, the other to write it. The appropriate user defined extensions are also included in the class API as static methods.

Mediator class generation is only slightly more difficult than generating the translation library. For each defined source – warehouse pair, a mediator class is generated to perform the data transformations and enter the data into the warehouse. Different classes are used because the transformations vary depending on the source format, and using a pure data-driven approach to dynamically identify the appropriate transformations would be too slow. The alternative of defining multiple methods for a single class was deemed aesthetically unappealing, although it is a functionally equivalent approach. For each class, a single method takes the top-level abstractions, converts them to the warehouse format, and transfers the data to the warehouse.

The set of required transformations is obtained by comparing the attributes provided by the data source to the ones required by the warehouse. If a warehouse attribute is not directly available from the source, the OE searches for a sequence of transformation methods that will generate the desired attribute. If there is no such sequence, and the attribute is not required, its value is set to NULL. If the attribute is required an error is generated, notifying the DBA that another transformation method is required. Because of their complexity, the OE will not attempt to invoke any of the class methods. Once all the warehouse attributes are defined, the OE uses its SQL interface to generate commands to perform the transfer.

As databases evolve and additional data sources are integrated, new database descriptions and mappings are defined. These may, in turn, require adding new abstractions, extending the attribute set associated with an existing abstraction, and defining new translation methods. Incorporating a new data source requires the DBA to describe it, map the source attributes to corresponding abstraction attributes, ensure that all applicable transformation methods are defined, and create the wrapper. The OE creates the new mediator class, and expands the API as needed. Once a database has been integrated, adapting to schema changes often requires only modifying the wrapper to read the new format. Significant changes in the data representation may require the ontology to be modified and a new mediator created.

## 6. Conclusion

DataFoundry is an ongoing research project at LLNL investigating warehousing techniques in dynamic scientific domains. In these domains, the high rate of schemata change makes it impractical to maintain a warehouse integrating several autonomous data sources using traditional methods. Ensuring the consistency and availability of a data warehouse requires the ability to quickly modify mediators to reflect these schema modifications. This paper presents DataFoundry's meta-data based approach to mediator generation, which is designed to significantly reduce the time and effort necessary to manage these changes. We expect to have a functional prototype of the OE in place shortly, after which we will begin exploring other uses for the ontology. We anticipate pursuing research in the areas of automatic schema evolution, automatic schema integration, and relational wrapper generation. While it is likely that the content of the ontology will expand as these new directions are addressed, we believe the current concepts will remain relatively unchanged.

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