

Blockchains through ontologies: the case study of the Ethereum ERC721 standard in OASIS

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- The blockchain is a peer-to-peer public ledger maintained by a distributed network of computational nodes.
- One of the most important features of a decentralized and publicly shared ledger is the elimination of any third-party intermediaries, since they require clients to put total and unquestioned trust on them.
- The blockchain guarantees the ownership, transparency, traceability, public availability, continuity, and immutability of digital assets, in an efficient and trust-less environment where censorship is hardly achievable.

- Towards Semantic Blockchains.
- A formal semantic knowledge representation capturing blockchain and smart contracts
 - facilitates the understanding of blockchain concepts,
 - the interlinking with other out-of chain information,
 - enables the automatic discovery of smart contracts.
 - realizes semantic blockchains:
 - A desirable feature of token exchange systems is a precise and intelligent query mechanism capable of determining what, when, and how certain assets have been generated, exchanged or destroyed.
- Semantic web tools and languages aim to reach full machine interoperability, to promote common data formats, and to exchange protocols on the web, share and reuse data across applications and across enterprise and community boundaries.
- We focus on OWL 2 ontologies.

- A formal semantic knowledge representation capturing the blockchain smart contracts
 - facilitates the understanding of blockchain concepts
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- Many works aim to provide ontologies for blockchain contexts, in particular:
 - Blockchain Ontology with Dynamic Extensibility (BLONDiE) project (Ugarte Rojas, 2017) provides a comprehensive vocabulary that covers the structure of different components of three main blockchains, Ethereum, Bitcoin, Hyperledger.
 - Ethon ontology (Pfeffer et al., 2016), providing a semantic interpretation of smart contracts as services.
- The main limitation of the approaches is the poor semantic description of smart contracts, thus hindering the discovery of unknown smart contracts and of the related operations fulfilled during their life-span.

- We extend the ontology **OASIS**, *Ontology for Agents, Systems, and Integration of Services* (Cantone et al., 2019) to semantically represent blockchain, smart contracts, and tokens through Web Ontology Language 2 (OWL 2) ontologies.
- Two steps are required:
 - Extending OASIS with conditionals and ontological smart contracts (OSCs). Conditionals allow one to restrict and limit agent interactions, define activation mechanisms that trigger agent actions, and define constraints and contract terms on OSCs. OSCs are representations of smart contracts that allow to establish responsibilities and authorizations among agents and set agreements. **(In the previous talk)**
 - Extending OASIS with definition of blockchain and the operational semantics of smart contracts, limited to the case study of the Ethereum ERC721 standard protocol for managing non-fungible tokens (NFTs). **(In this work)**

In this work:

- Ontological representation of the Ethereum blockchain.
- Ontological representation of general-purpose Ethereum smart-contracts.
- Ontological representation of Ethereum ERC721 smart-contracts.
- Ontological representation of Ethereum ERC721 tokens.
- Ontological representation of Ethereum ERC20, ERC1155 smart-contracts and tokens (**work in progress**).
- A vision of indexed blockchains where queries over semantics of transactions are allowed: e.g. “Find all the smart-contracts trading non-fungible tokens about Italian durum wheat”.

- OASIS models (web) agents and, in particular, the way they interact and operate in a collaborative environment, regardless of the framework and language adopted for their implementation.
- Agents are mainly represented by means of the mentalistic notion of agent behavior inspired by (Bresciani et al., 2004), encompassing goals and tasks that are achievable by the agent, together with actions, sensors, and actuators used to perform operations.
- OASIS is used to define actions that may be requested to other agents and their related information such as operation inputs and outputs. Such requests are submitted by exchanging suitable fragments of OASIS, whereas agents whose capabilities are compatible with the requested actions are discovered by means of SPARQL queries performed over their behaviors.

- OASIS was applied to build a TRL3 prototype of a home assistant that activates and manages applications, devices, and users interacting with each other within the environment (Cantone et al., 2019).
- OASIS is now part of the project POC4COMMERCE for the NGI ONTOCHAIN European project <https://ontochain.ngi.eu/>.

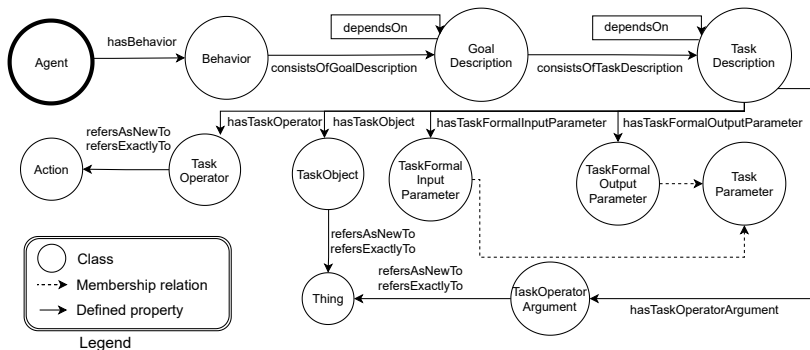
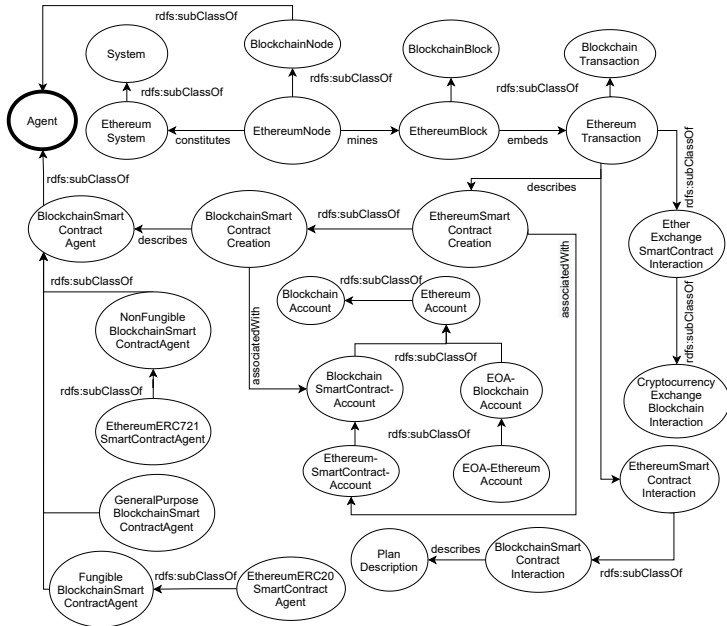


Figure 1: OASIS agent behavior schema

Agents are represented through three steps: a) behavior templates, b) concrete behavior, c) agent requests and agent actions.

Representing Ethereum



Representing Ethereum: example

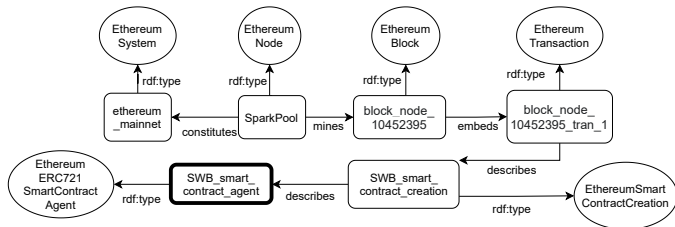


Figure 2: Ethereum representation through OASIS: example

Representing Ethereum ERC721 functions

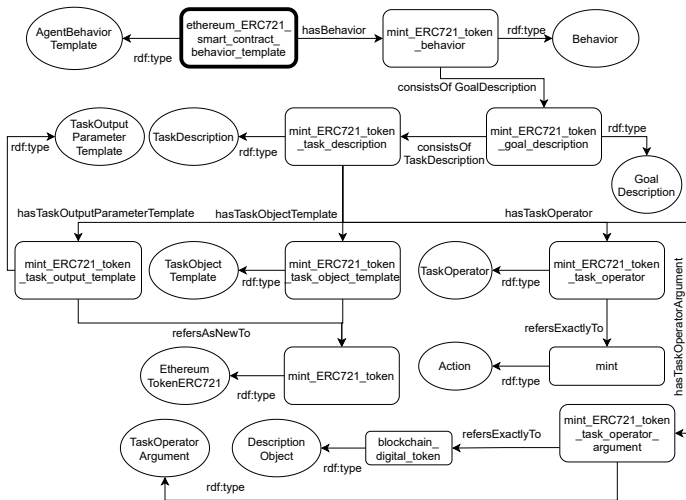


Figure 3: ERC721 token minting function through OASIS

Representing Ethereum ERC721 functions: example

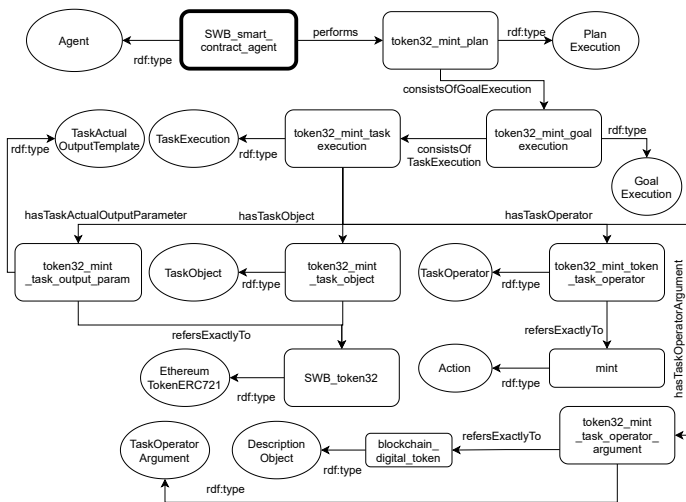


Figure 4: ERC721 token minting function example

Representing Ethereum ERC721 functions

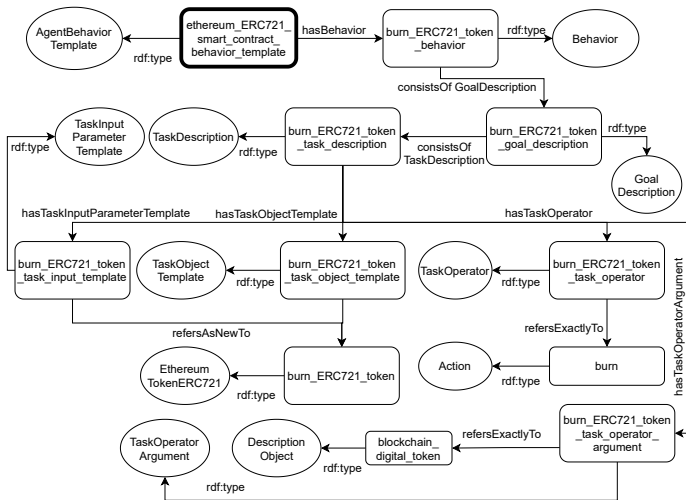


Figure 5: ERC721 token burning function through OASIS

Representing Ethereum ERC721 functions

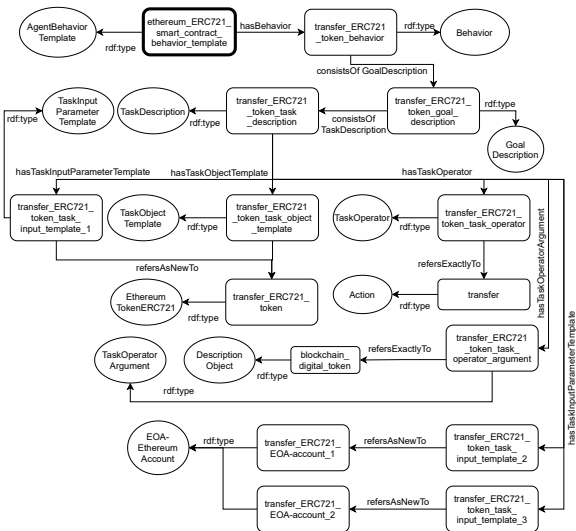


Figure 6: ERC721 token transferring function through OASIS

Representing Ethereum ERC721 functions

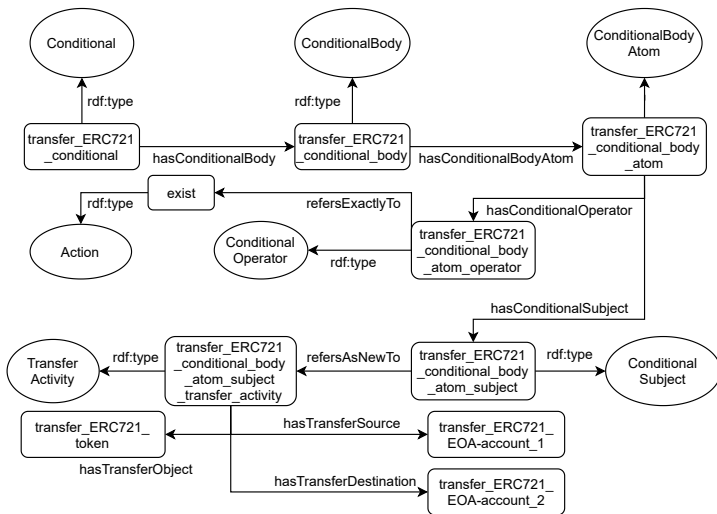


Figure 7: ERC721 token transferring function conditional

Representing Ethereum ERC721 functions

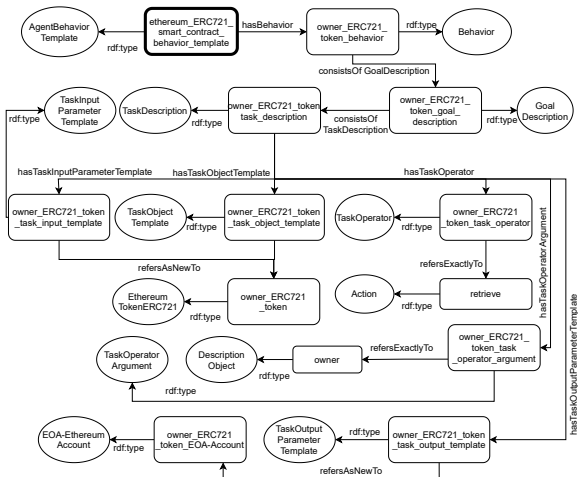


Figure 8: ERC721 token owner retrieving function through OASIS

Representing Ethereum ERC721 tokens

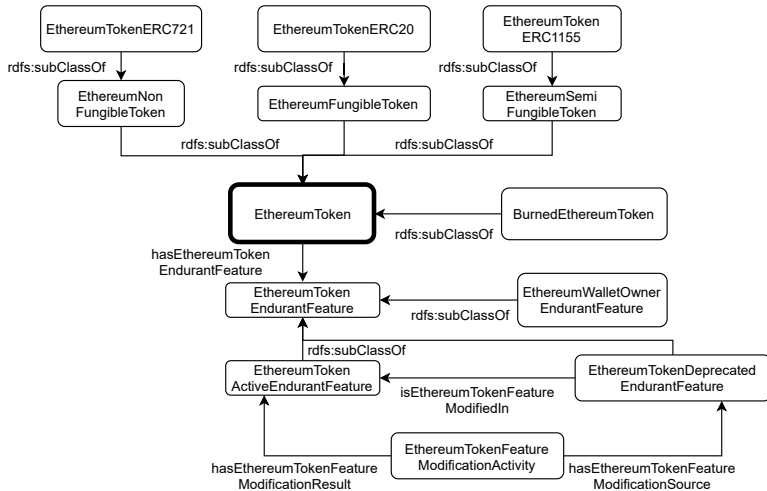


Figure 9: ERC721 tokens in OASIS

- (Ugarte Rojas, 2017), A more pragmatic web 3.0: Linked blockchain data, in Google Scholar.
- (Pfeffer et al., 2016) Ethon - an ethereum ontology (2016), available on-line: <https://ethon.consensys.net/index.html>.
- (Cantone et al., 2019) Towards an Ontology-Based Framework for a Behavior-Oriented Integration of the IoT, Proc. of the 20th Workshop From Objects to Agents, 26-28 June, 2019, Parma, Italy, CEUR Vol. 2404, pp. 119–126, 2019.
- (Bresciani et al. 2004), Tropos: An agent-oriented software development methodology. Autonomous Agents Multi Agent Systems 8(3), 203–236 (2004).