Deep Science Publishing, 2026
https://doi.org/10.70593/978-93-7185-975-2_3

Chapter 3: Data Integration and Contextual Knowledge Engineering

3.1. Introduction

Data integration represents a critical process supporting the essential characteristics of information systems within the enterprise ecosystem. The ultimate objective is to offer a unified accessible environment for decision-making and operational purposes, where information persists in one single place and is always up-to-date. Achieving the levels and thresholds of integration and interoperability needed to fulfil these objectives involves paying particular attention to the quality of data. Integrating a number of data sources often involves some level of reconciliation between the data structures and data semantics of the sources themselves, which can result in inconsistencies within the integrated dataset when the quality of the data is neglected. In this light, the principles of data governance can be applied to ensure the quality of integrated data, as well as the tracking of provenance information to permit traceability.

The role and purpose of data integration are applicable in two distinct but related ways: the basic aim is to allow a single entry point that provides a collection of data sourced from a number of disparate locations, systems and/or processes, while the more advanced purpose is to allow for the provision of dynamic knowledge to support contextual decision-making and reasoning. In the enterprise context, static data provision is sufficient to describe the current state of the business and enables the integration of operational information into enterprise resource planning (ERP) and customer relationship management (CRM) platforms. However, breaching the knowledge silos in big data environments, making the full repository available for consumption by cross-domain workflows, and supporting a number of scientific domains, particularly climate science, require data that is annotated with contextual knowledge and remains consistent with the current state in the domain.

3.1.1. Overview of Data Integration Concepts

Data integration enables seamless access to data scattered across multiple systems and sources, including enterprise integrations, scientific data reproducibility, and context-aware applications. Data integration describes the collection and fusion of data from different sources to provide a unified view. This process is not straightforward, since data come from different domains, are stored in heterogeneous formats, may not be accessible, and can be of poor quality. Nevertheless, quality, provenance, and governance matter; only for well-governed data does the effort and cost of integration pay off.

Specific terms and objectives clarify the scope and purpose of data integration. Interoperability describes data access transparency and often serves as a first objective. Data fusion unites multiple copies of the same entity. Contextual enrichment is the incorporation of contextual knowledge into the data of a repository to support improved reasoning, such as disambiguation via contextualized ontologies. Accurate integration accuracy augments data utility, so that inconsistent, incorrect, missing, or stale data may hinder task performance or even lead to faulty decisions.

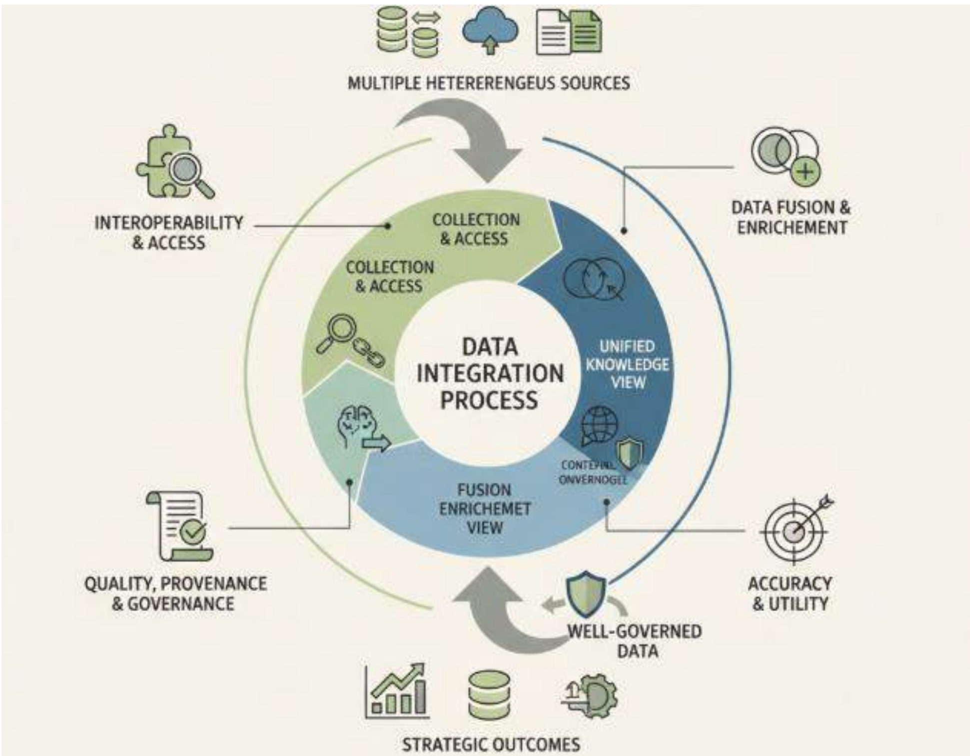

Fig 3.1: Unified Data Integration Architectures: Enhancing Interoperability, Contextual Enrichment, and Governance for High-Utility Intelligence

3.2. Foundations of Data Integration

The theoretical foundations of data integration and the core processes responsible for it are examined in greater detail. Provenance, quality, and governance aspects directly influence integration capabilities and solutions, as formalized in the ensuing equation. The preliminary findings thus link the ingredients of successful integration to the anticipated result: the construction of accurate, complete, consistent, and up-to-date data for stakeholders.

Data sources are classified based on accessibility and theoretical preparatory contents. Attention then shifts to data formats, standards, and harmonization techniques, along with the three interacting interoperability levels. Data integration can be expressed through a sink-source perspective that considers emerging integration limitations. The concepts of semantic alignment and semantic interoperability are defined, together with their operational connections to formal ontologies, automatic and semi-automatic alignment methods, upper, middle, and lower ontologies, mapping techniques, and the guarantees provided by consistency-maintaining schemas and tools.

3.2.1. Data Sources and Interoperability

Data sources, whether in-house or external, can be human-generated or machine-generated. Their accessibility varies according to organizational capabilities or external dependencies. The formats in which data is stored can be partitioned into two categories: syntactic (the technical representation of the data) and semantic (the meaning or semantics of the data). While the technical representation of data can often be easily altered if imported into a different system, the semantic representation is more critical for data integration and fusing because these two aspects need to be matched and aligned for the integrated data to be interoperable. Throughout the integration and fusing processes, the semantic aspect is often the main focus, but it is important to note that data residing in different systems are not always harmonized with respect to the syntactic part. Beyond syntactic changes, several data-enabling services also require data to be in the same structural format. Examples include moving data into a data lake or a data warehouse, or applying data ingression services to store data into a data store. Thus a third level of categorization can also be introduced: sink, source, and transformation. A sink is a system capable of ingressing data, while a source is a system capable of data exportation. Data sources that are not sinks can still have their data ingressed but using third-party transformation services. This escarceness of being both sink and source, and the need of adopting data transformation services, potentially creates issues in the approaches and techniques that can be employed for data integration and fusing.

Semantic interoperability, which is based on properties and relations of the data being integrated, enables semantic fusion take place that is, the process of combining data from varied sources and creating new semantically accurate data. However, although data coming from diverse resources can be closed-despite-faulty-tagged according to its semantics, these data often remain erroneous. As a consequence, research mainly focuses on data fusion techniques that enhance by fusing the accurate data that contain the same semantics, eliminating the noisy information that might harm the quality of the resulting ontology.

3.2.2. Semantic Alignment and Ontologies

Semantic alignment establishes semantic interoperability, ensuring that data from different sources can be meaningfully combined or compared. In the context of heterogeneous data integration, matching has two typical interpretations: it may mean identifying semantically related objects whose data can then be merged (data fusion), or detecting the equivalence of two descriptions such that they can be substituted for one another. In either case, the emphasis is placed on the underlying semantics of the data, which in their most general form may be captured using ontologies.

An ontology provides an explicit specification of the meanings of the terms used to describe an application domain. An ontology generally consists of a set of concepts and the relationships of those concepts to all entities within the domain. In the data integration context, the most important role of an ontology is to offer a formal description of the data contained within the sources and/or sinks. Several sources may share the same ontology, thereby offering a common conceptualization of the associated data. A formalized mapping of these terms towards a given ontology of a centralized sink allows a high-level agreement on the interpretation of the underlying data, easing tasks such as data lineage and governance.

Constructing an ontology is a delicate process. Since the vocabulary it defines acts as an intermediary among several data sources, its terms must be carefully chosen in order to maximize the chance that they can be understood as equivalent by the data sources and sinks of the integration system. It is therefore common in practice to employ three distinct kinds of ontology: upper ontologies for generic data and concepts, middle ontologies for more specific areas, and lower ontologies for domain-specific topics. With the former two being relatively stable, mapping approaches may be utilized to indirectly derive the contextual meaning of any vocabulary grounded in a lower ontology. Direct semantic mismatch and disparity in other quality features can also be corrected during integration, but at the same time introduce an extra burden on the process.

3.3. Contextual Knowledge Engineering

Context-aware design and reasoning in knowledge systems draw upon context models so that context-specific behavior can result without modifying the components of the environmental control application. Context can be integrated into the design and implementation phases of software development to support context-aware agents that can process information accurately, behave accordingly, and exhibit desired properties. Contextualized knowledge is one of the key components for the design of context-aware intelligent systems. Contextualized ontologies articulate diverse contextual qualities whereby knowledge graph formalization allows for world knowledge representation and g-data contextual linkages. Contextualized knowledge improves data management in complex systems and augments data by increasing its purpose, with contextual enrichment connecting knowledge processing and reasoning with usage.

Within knowledge graph construction and linking activities, context plays a pivotal role in improving the manageability of complex systems and augmenting data by increasing its purpose. Contextual knowledge modeling and specification have been recognized as essential tasks in knowledge engineering. A contextualized ontology is capable of accumulating various contextual properties, allowing for event categorization and serving as an analytical foundation for the provision of contextual knowledge. Augmented context-aware systems connect knowledge processing and reasoning with knowledge graph usage. Context information contributes to ease of information access and fusion.

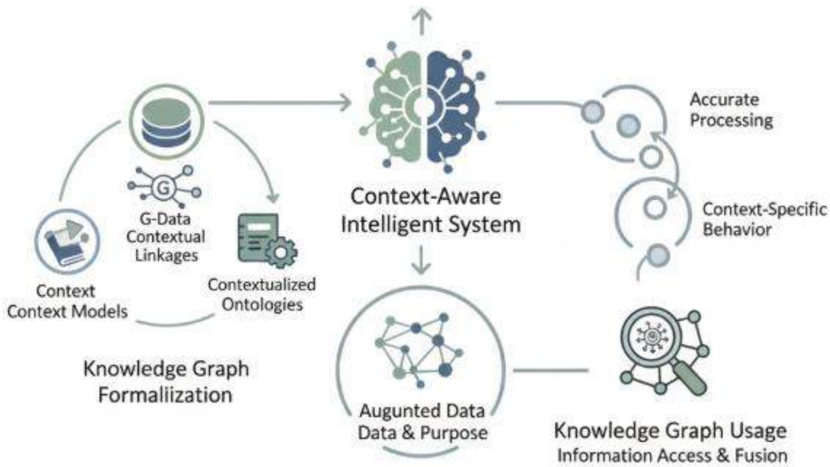

Fig 3.2: Contextualized Ontologies and Knowledge Graph Formalization: A Framework for Augmented Reasoning in Context-Aware Intelligent Systems

3.3.1. Context Modeling and Reasoning

A context-aware knowledge system contemplates an external environment and adapts its services to the context of its use. Such dependencies are usually represented within the reasoning kernel of the knowledge system.

As formal context representation is undecidable in full first-order logic, the definition and representation of the context is its approximation. Most information systems model context, temporal or spatial, as one or more attributes of the information system. Implementing context-dependent inferences requires either a formal model of the context or a multi-viewpoint model in the style of context logics. Formal models allow a fixed background knowledge to be inferred from context information at reasoning time; multi-viewpoint models determine a description for the instances of the knowledge base graph that encapsulates the background knowledge associated with the context.

The formal foundation of context-based systems enables context-specific inferences just as a multi-viewpoint representation but requires only a single ontology. Formal context representation still enables an edge-based description of explanations and context extensions, allowing context annotation of a knowledge graph encoded with a contextualized ontology.

In many applications, it is desirable to manage uncertainty either in the context information or in the result of reasoning performed with an uncertain context. The context is thus encoded in a context graph and can be queried independently of the main knowledge base. Contextual inferences are valid for almost any logic modelling the uncertainty with a proper syntax.

3.3.2. Contextual Ontologies and Knowledge Graphs

Contextualized ontologies extend traditional ontologies by providing mechanisms to associate context information, such as temporal and spatial aspects, with particular relationships among resources within the knowledge graph. Contextualized knowledge—models constructed or enriched with context information—enables increased realism in both data characterization and processing by injecting into the model knowledge associated with particular situations and conditions. Contextualized knowledge graphs provide an innovative mechanism in the data management context, for both data storage and querying. Contextualized knowledge enrichment fulfills the aforementioned context information association and an automatic construction, underpinning the replenishment of context knowledge links.

Peeping under the research hood, contextualized knowledge graphs extend knowledge graphs by permitting a rather informal user structure definition that enables the knowledge graph creation and linking to other knowledge graphs of any domain defined without context. The context-driven mechanism thereof relies on a robust contextawareness; contextualized knowledge graph construction involves instantiating a contextualized ontology, linking the context with another knowledge graph of any domain for which different context knowledge might be known, and executing a query to fill the knowledge graph with all information satisfying the known context. K-Bridge costs define performances and are optimized for prototypes of contexts whose ontology structure would be known and structured in an executive context definition rather than in a complex code load. Context information—particularly for places—could be further utilized for graph queries and exploration addressing questions like "What to do in New York in December?"

3.4. Architectural Frameworks

Various architectural frameworks exist for integrating data from multiple heterogeneous sources, along with the implementation of contextual knowledge enrichment. Two typical branches comprise the integration of contextually-augmented data and the contextualization of data—describing processes that introduce contextual data to the information ecosystem.

Whatever the method used, semantic enrichment still represents an important step in the contextual integration pipeline. It is carried out by any type of system able to locally augment the integrated information resources with knowledge related to their context—such as provenance-based models, ontology reasoning engines, or dedicated semantic-based information annotation systems. Nonetheless, the approach can vary from one domain and domain ecosystem to another, depending on the use of the context-aware systems of the architecture and their information needs. Usually, integrated information are used by users, applications, and algorithms that go beyond the data sources integration—typically a community of practice performing open research. The contextsensitive semantic-enhanced information generated can be transformed as contextually-enabled knowledge resources with the help of context-specific associations or rules. Then, different strategies can be applied to ingest, transform, request, and serve these context-enriched information dedicated to the context-aware systems. Proper lifecycle management track both the transformations performed on the integrated information and on the knowledge created from it, enabling for backward traceability and forward lineage to account for operations that can never be really properly expressed with standard data provenance models.

3.4.1. Integration Architectures and Middleware

Hub-and-spoke, data lake, federated, and microservice architectures represent prominent structures for data integration, aggregation, and dissemination, incorporating context enrichment as an additional processing step. The hub-and-spoke model supports the merging of data sinks, ideally extending beyond simple ETL operations. In data lakes, data remains in a raw format, enabling cross-domain exploration and consumption of vast volumes and varieties. In a federated approach, each entity exposes a service that can be orchestrated—ideally in a virtual manner—according to user-defined queries. Microservice-oriented designs facilitate independent evolution of component services and, when governance is in place, enable distributed execution of integration processes.

Integration and contextual knowledge engineering can be regarded as a middleware layer in the information system stack, ideally governed at the enterprise level, because of the significant impact on data quality and support to decision-making. This layer must be able to scale with the volume and speed of operational input data, provide proper data lineage and traceability capabilities, and at the same time support the enrichment of data with contextual knowledge. The design of such a middleware layer usually follows a pipeline approach consisting of the following steps: data ingression, data transformation, semantic alignment, contextual annotation, contextual enrichment, and delivery of context-augmented data.

3.4.2. Pipelines for Contextual Enrichment

Data integration systems can benefit from a contextual feature within certain tasks. Contextual knowledge can be used to adapt both content and delivery of the integrated data to a specific use. Subsequently, the preparation of context-augmented data can be modelled as a pipeline, which is typically composed of a series of stages that include ingression, transformation, alignment, annotation, enrichment, and delivery. A context model is employed to describe the context information, specifying not only what is a context but also the temporal and/or spatial contexts that a specific data result refers to. Context models should also allow for modelling of the uncertainty associated to the contextual data. Moreover, the context handling should be transparent to the user that can query the resulting context-augmented data.

Data provenance and data tracing are critical aspects of the context-augmented data. Data provenance is usually defined as information about the origin of a particular data element, indicating both its materialization and its quality over time. Data tracing is a consequence of provenance data and indicates for a particular data result what were its sources and the mapping functions applied to generate it. In fact, data tracing allows for a deeper understanding of the quality of the augmented data, providing the user with information about the sources that originated it and also how this particular source could have affected the content of the result.

3.5. Methods and Evaluation

Robust evaluation approaches are essential for all information technologies and systems. Rigorous benchmarking underpins the assessment of data integration quality. The framework and techniques for contextual knowledge engineering must consequently support product validation, process testing, and comparative evaluation.

Thorough assessment of data integration requires metrics for accuracy, completeness, consistency, timeliness, scalability, and interoperability, ideally across multiple systems and datasets. These parameters can be quantified within a well-defined benchmarking dataset. Testing of context-aware reasoning functionality encompasses correctness, robustness, explainability, and domain-specific validation, supplemented by a direct case-based evaluation of contextual modeling and inference procedures across a diverse range of real-world examples.

The presented validation is performed on an established graphics processing unit (GPU)-accelerated visual environment for dynamic 3D simulation in unstructured scenes with autonomous and/or cooperative agents, which generates a very large number of qualitatively heterogeneous scenarios very efficiently thanks to a multiagent reinforcement learning architecture. Thus, scenarios span a rich range of possible situations, fostering understanding of the context in its real-world sense of all relevant aspects and their influence in order to adapt their impacts for helping the reasoning accurately ascertain the proper action for each agent.

3.5.1. Evaluation Metrics for Data Integration

Data integration processes can be assessed through seven specific scores. The accuracy metric evaluates the proportion of correct values among all values from different sources. Completeness measures the ratio of non-null to all values for a specific attribute. Consistency indicates whether values from data sources with overlapping domains agree. Timeliness refers to the recency of the data. In addition to these four metrics, scalability, defined as a measurement of the processing and maintenance time, and interoperability, which indicates the extent to which data from heterogeneous sources can be made consistent with one another, are also evaluated using specific benchmark datasets.

The first four metrics can be computed using a testbed in the form of an ontology-based benchmark dataset that integrates data from different sources—four DBpedia datasets and two WikiData datasets. The benchmark consists of a set of SPARQL queries and, for each data property, lists the expected results. If the received values match the expected set, they receive a correct label; otherwise, they are labeled as incorrect. In addition to this testbed, an unknown dataset can be used as a further testbed: the expected values must be defined in an external file, and the received values are XML data from a SPARQL query. The proposed processing pipeline is evaluated using the testbed pipeline and is developed considering the testbed definition.

3.5.2. Validation of Contextual Reasoning

Correctness, robustness, and explainability tests assess reasoning quality. Case-based tests check contextual knowledge accuracy. These procedures establish confidence in reasoning outputs.

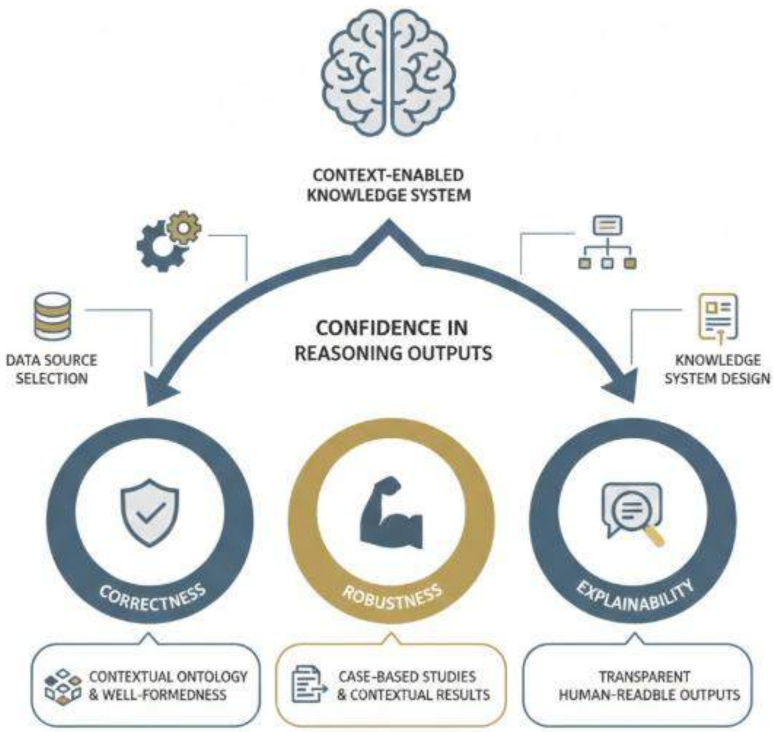

Fig 3.3: Trust and Verification in Context-Enabled Systems: A Tripartite Framework for Reasoning Correctness, Robustness, and Explainability

Establishing confidence in the reasoning outputs produced by a context-enabled knowledge system comprises three main aspects: correctness, robustness, and explainability. Establishing correctness relates to ensuring that the knowledge system satisfies a number of properties that are considered desirable. The robustness of context-enabled reasoning within a specific domain of interest is then verified by the use of selected case studies. Finally, the explainability of the reasoning output is guaranteed by the transparent, human-readable representation of the reasoning outputs that is employed in these systems.

Correctness Validation is achieved through the adoption of the definition of a contextual ontology that guarantees at least well-formedness. Robustness Validation involves carrying out case studies in the domain of interest, leveraging the contextual knowledge to provide contextually relevant results. In particular, it leverages a set of use cases that place the system in concrete situations of use, demonstrating the behavior that can be expected in these circumstances. The needs that underlie the use cases can also be employed to suggest requirements that support the selection of data sources and the design of the rules of the knowledge system.

3.6. Applications and Implications

Enterprise Information Systems. Today, enterprises rely on various Information Systems to manage their routine activities. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Systems are used to support the core operational processes of the enterprise including logistics, finance and human resource management. Customer Relationship Management (CRM) Systems store and maintain information regarding the customers of the enterprise and assist in managing interactions with them. The integration of ERP and CRM systems has a significant impact on Decision Support Systems. Integration of these systems allows for more comprehensive reporting and access to a greater range of information enabling more informed decision making and faster reporting. The quality and accuracy of these decisions and business processes is thus greatly enhanced through this integration. However, such integrations often reveal hidden inconsistencies in the underlying data and determining the root cause can be difficult and time consuming. Poor data quality not only affects the quality of decision making but also hinders future growth and progress. Enterprises who focus on data integrity are in a much better position to support planning demands and business growth.

Scientific Data Integration. The empirical nature of scientific research demands that the results be validated by repeated experiments. Data produced by research typically serve as the basis for future research undertaken in the same or a related domain. However, an increasing dilemma in research is that data produced by experiments cannot be easily used and must often be replicated to prove or disprove different hypotheses or theories due to unverified data quality and accuracy. With cloud computing, data is voluminous and produced at rapid speeds by an increasing number of users, making dependable validation very difficult. The lack of reproducibility results in increased uncertainty in the science that the data is used for and ultimately reduces the credibility of that science. Advanced metadata standards are required to record the important attributes of both the primary and secondary data sets to enable trust, provenance and discovery of the scientific data. As science, and more notably evidence-based research and meta-analysis, grows in importance it has become imperative to facilitate greater cross-domain collaboration within the scientific community. Research workflows, such as the e-Science paradigm using Grid computing, provide the ability to exploit distributed resources, share data, and allow for communities and scientists from different geographic areas to conduct research together.

3.6.1. Enterprise Information Systems

Integration of data from enterprise resource planning (ERP) and customer relationship management (CRM) systems is crucial for effective analytics and decision-making in organizations. Data quality and governance considerations shape these processes. Poor-quality data yield poor-quality results. Yet, even organizations with data governance frameworks—a prerequisite for ensuring quality—struggle to efficiently deliver clean and correct data to analytical environments. Failure to do so results in delayed reporting and inconsistent findings, thus losing the support of business decision-makers and stakeholders.

Context-aware enterprise information systems are well suited for stakeholders involved in operational decision-making, as such stakeholders may have little time and inclination to explore data on their own. Nevertheless, these systems need to be based on data that are up to date and correct for the intended purpose. Context-aware integration reduces the data available for use to information that is relevant to the problem being solved or decision being made. At the time of integration, context-aware enterprise information systems deliver contextualized data, enriched with attributes that guide stakeholders regarding the usability of the data. Each enrich attribute indicates how suitable the data are for operational problem solving and decision-making.

3.6.2. Scientific Data Integration

When confronting many-science problems, collaborations across multiple domains together with cross-domain data integration, contextualization, and linking are often required. Even with the endorsement of interoperability through the use of common standards and external services, collaborative settings remain delicate. Data science oftentimes serves as raw material for later stages of collaborative research.

Reproducibility becomes a challenging task for many scientific projects, especially in undefined environments. Scholars want to ensure that the integrated or processed outcomes can be repeated by using the same input data and code and hope to benchmark performance. Interoperability can strongly assist in such tasks, for example, by defining metadata templates by environmental domain scientists for experiment-specific custom metadata and using controlled vocabularies for labels. Data catalogs warn users about data quality, provenance, lineage, and other aspects. Placing all data in a central repository can facilitate reproducibility, and external services such as the DataONE preserve selected datasets to enable such use cases even if the original service is not anymore available.

Public repositories are being set up for multiple labeled datasets merging multiple databases of collected knowledge. Cross-domain integration helps to develop scalable machine learning algorithms thanks to increasing the amounts of labeled data, which are usually a bottleneck for training and testing. Nonetheless, these public repositories need to guarantee data quality and maintenance.

Unaligned datasets can also be used in scientific collaboration to speed-up results. A topological-data-analysis-based model aligns two datasets based on their topological signatures. One dataset can integrate another one residing in a different domain without the need for a source ontology, avoiding the semantic center problem in semantic data integration and ensuring low computational cost. The results of the context-based integration method can enhance prediction quality, contributing to a better understanding of the two domains.

3.7. Conclusion

An integrated approach to enabling enterprise information systems or analyzing scientific workflows by providing contextual knowledge representations through an integrated pipeline creates opportunities for improving data governance, supporting in-context decision-making, and facilitating the reproducibility of scientific experiments. The presented structured overview establishes a common terminology for data integration and contextual knowledge engineering. A diverse range of architectures and pipelines is defined for data integration, capturing architectures for integration with or without contextual reasoning, processes for contextualization/transformation/maintenance, and middleware roles. Their clear delineation allows for the precise description of models, processes, and solutions as well as their implementation.

Specification and evaluation of data integration systems and contextual reasoning in KRR systems are formalized. A broad set of integration metrics captures accuracy, completeness, consistency, timeliness, scalability, and interoperability of results, while the validation of contextual reasoning encompasses correctness, robustness, explainability, and domain-specific tests, including case-based validation. The support of enterprise information systems by the integration of data originating from relational databases, data warehouses, and external data sources into a data lake, their governance necessity, and benefits for ERP/CRM/BI systems deepen understanding of operational implications. The impact on scientific data integration, specifically for reproducibility of experiments spanning several scientific disciplines, is also relevant, as both cross-domain experiments and experimentation by federated communities are increasingly the norm.

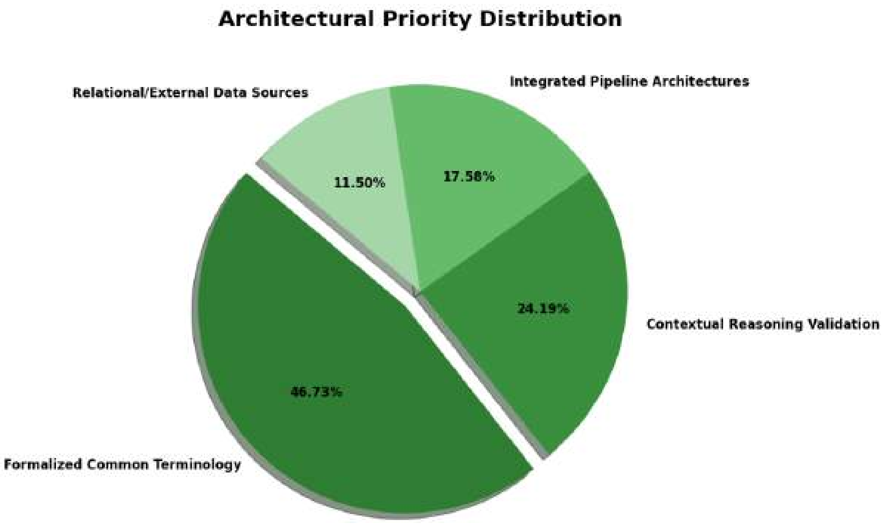

Fig 3.4: Architectural Priority Distribution

3.7.1. Final Thoughts and Future Directions

The preceding discussion illustrates the principles and main requirements of data integration and contextual knowledge engineering and provides representative examples of the associated techniques. As noted in the introduction to the analysis, complete implementations of the subject areas examined should yield system capabilities that a priori appear relatively simple yet can be surprisingly difficult to implement effectively. Data integration has long been a key aspect of enterprise information systems; however, research into integration of data across sources dealing with vastly different domains has gained prominence much more recently. The ambient information of contextualized data may enable elusive all-domain integration.

The requirement that complex data support knowledge reasoning systems has engendered increasing interest in the formal modeling of context. Embedding context within such systems provides key advantages at the levels of contextual ontology design and reasoning about data-transforming processes. Given these advantages, one would expect the demand for ambient contextualization and motivation for contextual ontologies applied to ambient data to increase over time. Nevertheless, although a substantial community of context researchers has formed over the years, exploration beyond the context-aware application of a single specified domain has been largely ignored. Addressing the functioning and operation of context in context-aware applications remains an open question.

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