





Editing di ontologie tramite il linguaggio di programmazione funzionale CDuce

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Definizioni e presentazione degli strumenti usati

Ontologie

Editing

• CDuce

Ontologie

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Ontologie

Editing

CDuce

Basi di conoscenza (KB)

Classi e individui

Gerarchia di classi ed ereditarietà multipla

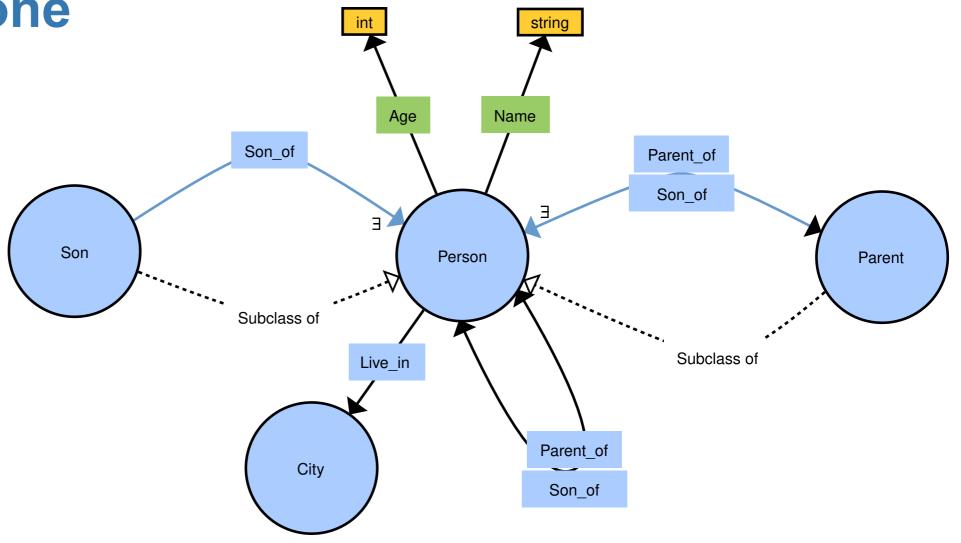
Relazioni tra classi

Salvate come documenti XML con tag OWL

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Ontologie

Editing

CDuce

Refactor

 Traduzione partendo da altre basi di conoscenza

Merge

Ontologie

Editing

CDuce

Refactor

 Traduzione partendo da altre basi di conoscenza

Merge

Ontologie

Editing

CDuce

Ontologie

Editing

CDuce

Sviluppato specificatamente per manipolare documenti XML

Utilizzabile in modo interattivo o tramite script

Controllo statico dei tipi

Ontologie

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Funzioni

Pattern Matching

Funzioni di ordine superiore

Overloading

Applicazioni parziali

```
1 fun f (t1 \rightarrow s1; ...; tn \rightarrow sn)
2 | p1 \rightarrow e1
3 ...
4 | pm \rightarrow em
```

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Manipolazione di liste

• map

```
1 map e with

2 | p1 \rightarrow e1

3 ...

4 | pn \rightarrow en
```

• transform

```
1 transofrm e with

2 | p1 \rightarrow e1

3 ...

4 | pn \rightarrow en
```

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Query e proiezioni

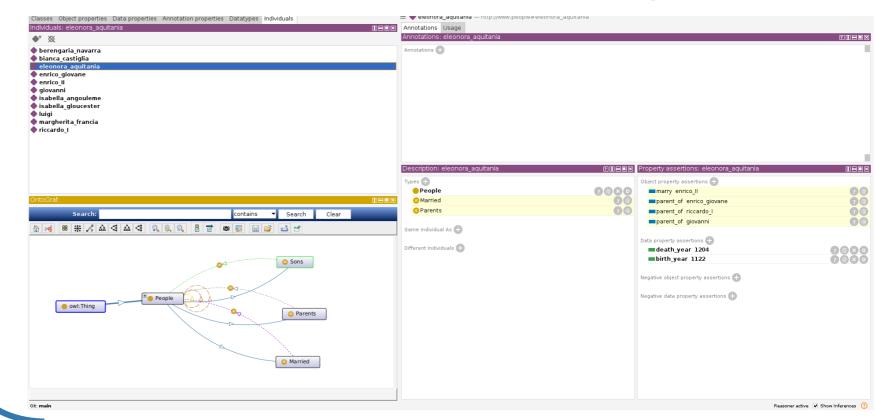
```
1 select e from
2    p1 in e1,
3    p2 in e2,
4     :
5    pn in en
6    where c
```

Ontologie

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Confronto con Protègè

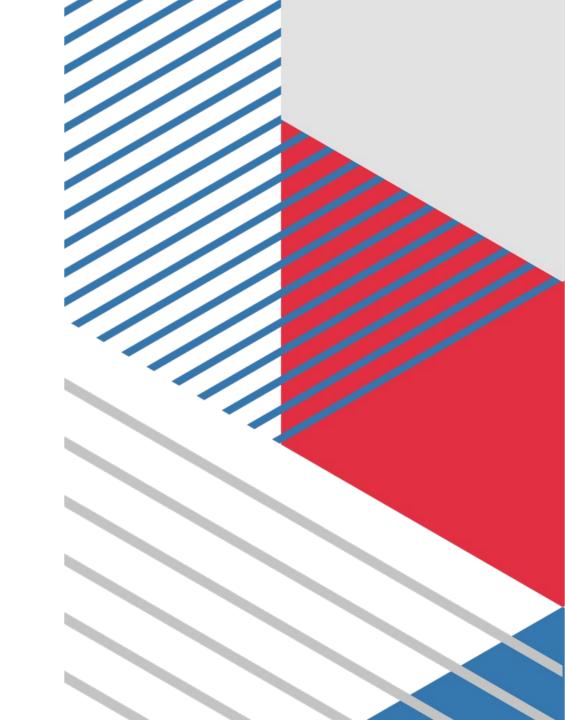


Traduzione da un'altra base di conoscenza

Trasformare un tesauro in un ontologia in modo da aumentarne l'espressività

Cos'è un tesauro?

- Dizionario tassonomico
- Forniscono sinonimi, contrari e traduzioni
- Relazione "broader term"
- Tag "SKOS"



Cos'è un tesauro?

Europeana Fashion Thesaurus

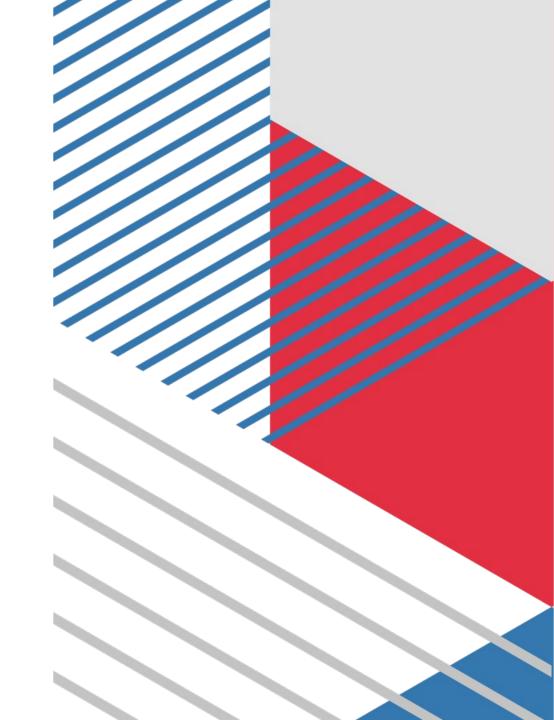




Cos'è un tesauro?

fashion objects

- ++ fashion objects
 - -- costume accessories
 - -- costume accessories worn
 - amulet
 - accessories worn on arms or hands
 - armband
 - -- handwear
 - mittens (handwear)
 - mitts (fingerless handwear)
 - glove
 - muff
 - sports glove
 - gauntlet
 - accessories worn on the legs or feet
 - chaps
 - -- footwear



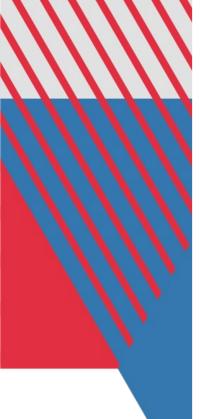


Parsing del tesauro

```
type Thesaurus = <rdf:RDF>[Desc *]
   type Desc = <rdf:Description rdf:about=String>[DescAtt *]
   type DescAtt = AltLabel | InScheme | PrefLabel | ScopeNote
                | ExactMatch | Broader | Type
   type AltLabel = <skos:altLabel xml:lang=String> String
   type InScheme = <skos:inScheme rdf:resource=String> []
   type PrefLabel = <skos:prefLabel xml:lang=String> String
   type ScopeNote = <skos:scopeNote xml:lang=String> String
   type ExactMatch = <skos:exactMatch rdf:resource=String> []
10 type Broader = <skos:broader rdf:resource=String> []
   type Type = <rdf:type rdf:resource=String> [];;
```

Struttura dell'ontologia

```
type Ontology = <rdf:RDF xml:base=String> [ Thing * ]
   type Thing = Ont | Class | Individual
   type Ont = <owl:Ontology rdf:about=String> []
   type Class = <owl:Class rdf:about=String> [ ClassAtt * ]
   type ClassAtt = SubClass | Label | Note | Dictionary
   type SubClass = <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource=String> []
   type Label = <rdfs:label xml:lang=String> String
   type Note = <skos:scopeNote xml:lang=String> String
   type Dictionary = <skos:exactMatch rdf:resource=String> []
12
   type Individual = <owl:NamedIndividual rdf:about=String>
                     [ IndAtt * ]
   type IndAtt = IndClass | IndProp
   type IndClass = <rdf:type rdf:resource=String> []
16 type IndProp = <_ rdf:resource=String> [];;
```

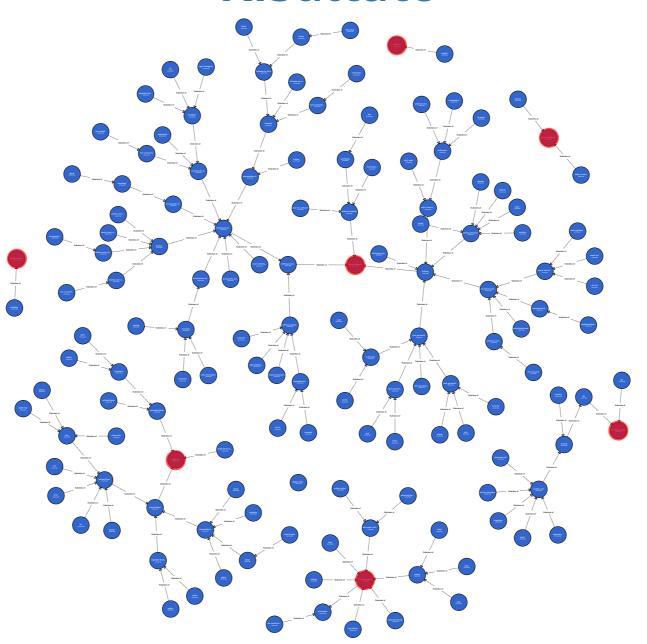


Traduzione

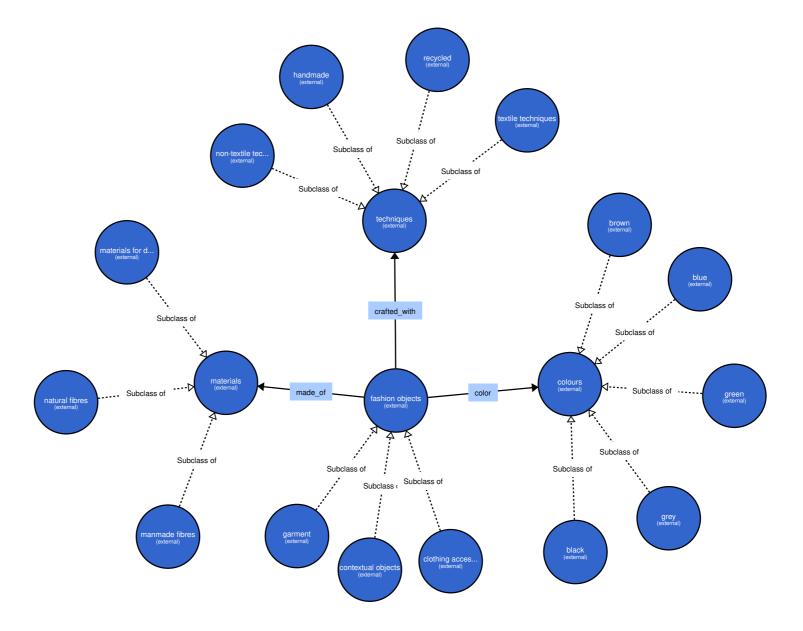
```
let fun thesaurusToOntology (Thesaurus → Ontology)
                         \rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rder(\rde
                                 let newClasses = map concepts with
                                         <rdf:Description rdf:about=ab> [ (descAttr :: DescAtt)* ] →
                                        let classAttr = transform descAttr with
                                                        x \& ScopeNote \rightarrow [x]
                                                      x \& ExactMatch \rightarrow [x]
                                                     <skos:prefLabel xml:lang=l> lab
                                                                   → [<rdfs:label xml:lang=l> lab]
                                                  | <skos:altLabel xml:lang=l> lab
                                                                   → [<rdfs:label xml:lang=l> lab]
                                                   | <skos:broader rdf:resource=res> []
                                                                   → [<rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource=res> []]
                                                                 in
10
                                                                 <owl:Class rdf:about=ab> classAttr
11
12
                                in
                                <rdf:RDF xml:base="http://www.semanticweb.org/OntEur">
13
                                          ( [ <owl:Ontology rdf:about="OntEur"> [ ] ] @ newClasses );;
```



Risultato



Risultato



Merge di Ontologie

Unione ontologie semplici per creare una descrizione di un dominio più complesso

Obbiettivo del merge

Rappresentazione della conoscenza

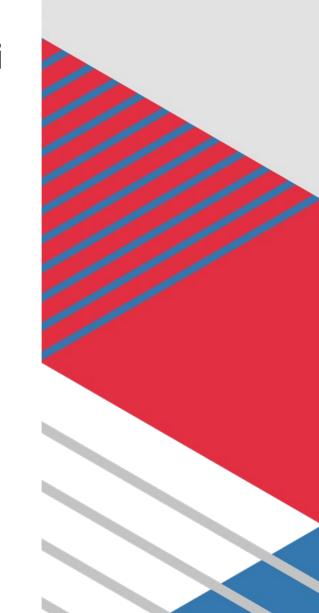
Accorpare classi equivalenti

Definire nuove relazioni

 Importare classi e individui già definiti

 Mostrare funzioni più sofisticate

 Derivare proprietà senza reasoner esterni



Obbiettivo del merge

- Accorpare classi equivalenti
- Definire nuove relazioni

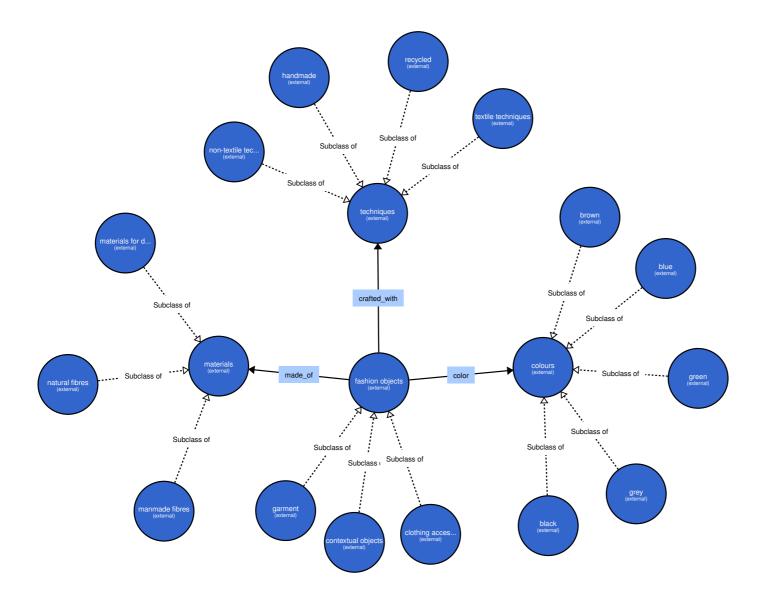
 Importare classi e individui già definiti

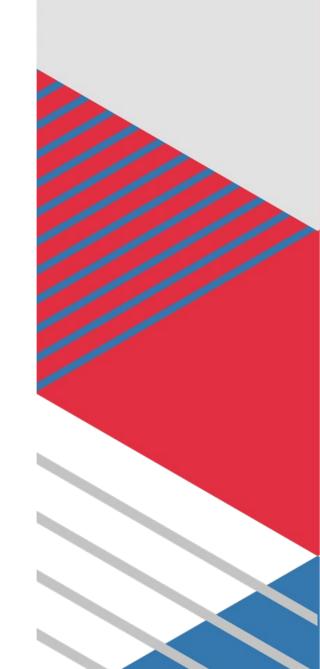
 Mostrare funzioni più sofisticate

 Derivare proprietà senza reasoner esterni

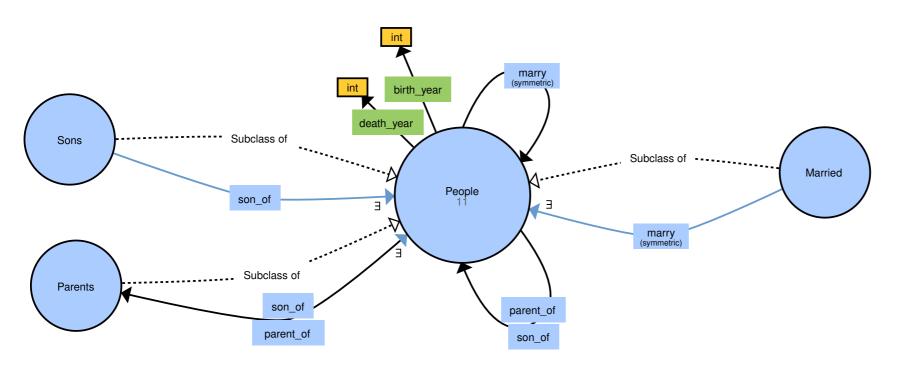


Ontologie di partenza



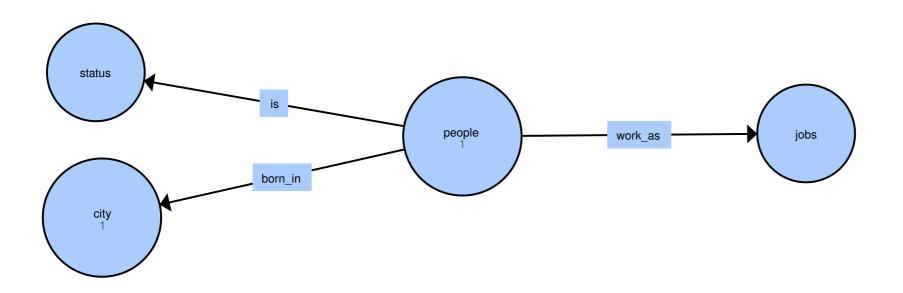


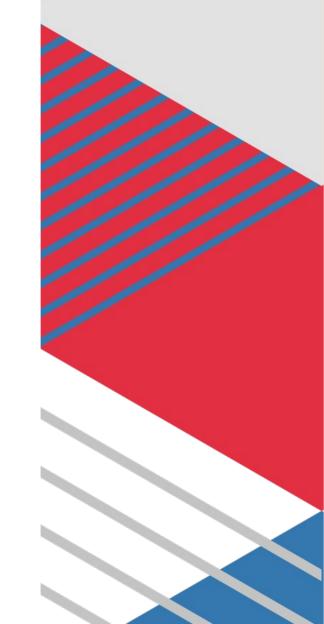
Ontologie di partenza





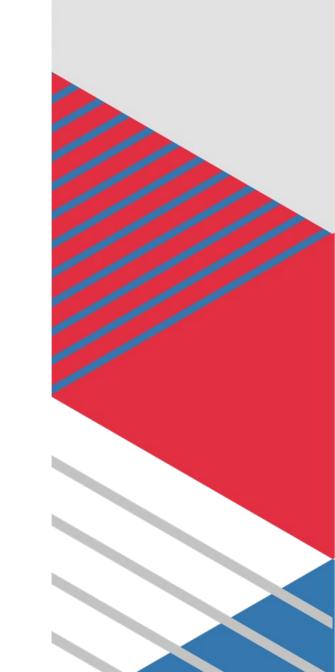
Ontologie di partenza





Obbiettivo del merge

- Importare tutte le persone vissute un un dato periodo storico
- Importare gli abiti e i materiali presenti in quel periodo
- Mantenere tutte le relazioni definite in precedenza
- Definirne di nuove per descrivere usi e costumi della società del periodo storico di interesse



Funzioni ricorsive

```
let fun andList ( [ Bool* ] \rightarrow Bool )
  | ([ x ] \exists y) \rightarrow (x & (andList y))
      | [] \rightarrow \text{`true};;
    let fun subClasses (Class \rightarrow Ontology \rightarrow [ Class* ])
       <owl:Class rdf:about=ab> [ _* ] \rightarrow fun (Ontology \rightarrow [ Class* ])
          ont \rightarrow
            select x from
              x in [ont]/Class,
               y in [x]/SubClass
            where (y = <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource=ab> []);;
    let fun subClassesRec ( Class \rightarrow Ontology \rightarrow [ Class* ])
       cl \rightarrow fun (Ontology \rightarrow [Class*])
      ont \rightarrow
         let subCl = subClasses cl ont in
13
            subCl \odot flatten (map subCl with y \rightarrow subClassesRec y ont)
```

Reasoning

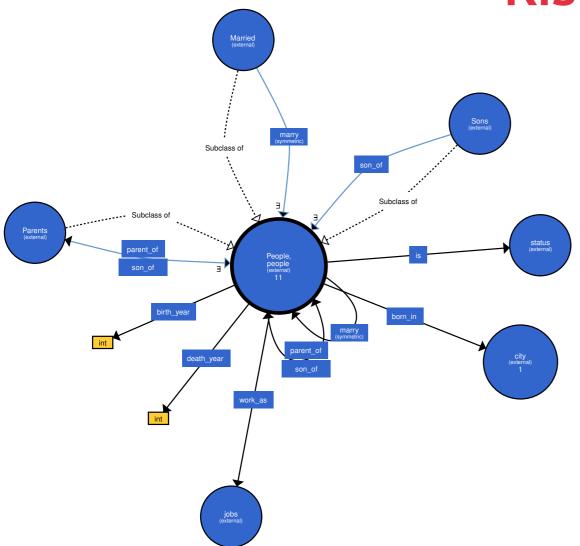
```
let fun isArtificial (Individual → [Class*] → [Class*] → Ontology → Bool)
ind → fun ([Class*] → [Class*] → Ontology → Bool)
materials → fun ([Class*] → Ontology → Bool)
artificialMats → fun (Ontology → Bool)
ont → if (isInClasses ind materials ont)
then (isInClasses ind artificialMats ont)
else
let matMade = madeOf ind ont in
orList (map matMade with x → isInClasses x artificialMats ont);;
```

Ristrutturazione e assemblaggio

```
let newMaterials : [Class*] =
                       select x
                       from x in materials
                       where (not contains x artificialMats);;
    let newFashionIndividual : [Individual*] =
                       select x
                       from x in [fashion]/Individual
                       where (not isArtificial x materials artificialMats fashion);;
    let socPeople :? Class =
      match socPeople with
12
        <owl:Class rdf:about=str> [ (attr::ClassAtt)* ] →
13
          <owl:Class rdf:about=str> (attr @ [ <owl:equivalentClass</pre>
14
            rdf:resource="http://www.people#People"> [] ]) ;;
15
   let newPeople : [Thing*] = [people]/(Thing \ Ont);;
16
```

Ristrutturazione e assemblaggio

Risultato



 Classe People unuione delle due definizioni

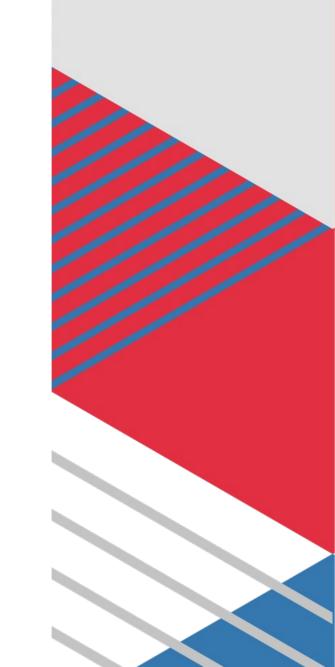
- Possibilità di definire relazioni tra persone e vestiario
- Selezionati solo vestiti realizzati con materiali presenti nel XII secolo

Conclusioni

Vantaggi e svantaggi dell'uso di Cduce e possibili sviluppi futuri

Svantaggi

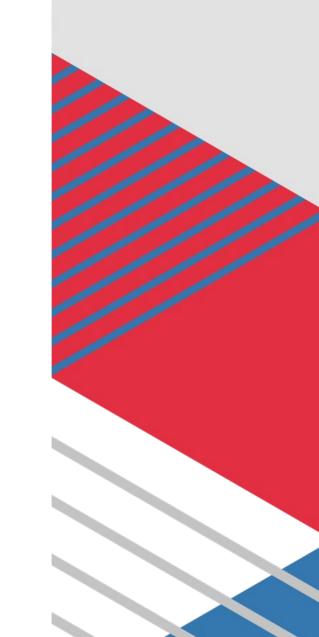
- Progetto di intersse accademico
- Piccole dimensioni
- Aggiornamenti non costanti



Svantaggi

- Progetto di intersse accademico
- Piccole dimensioni
- Aggiornamenti non costanti

- Ottenere CDuce
- Compatibilità
- Formattazione dell'output
- Reperire informazioni



Svantaggi

- Progetto di intersse accademico
- Piccole dimensioni
- Aggiornamenti non costanti

- Ottenere CDuce
- Compatibilità
- Formattazione dell'output
- Reperire informazioni

Difficoltà nella scrittura del codice

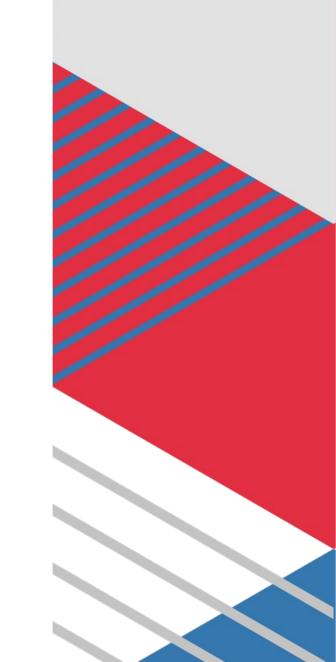
Vantaggi

Codice sintetico e leggibile

Sistema di tipi

 Funzioni di ordine superiore

Trasformazioni potenti e corrette

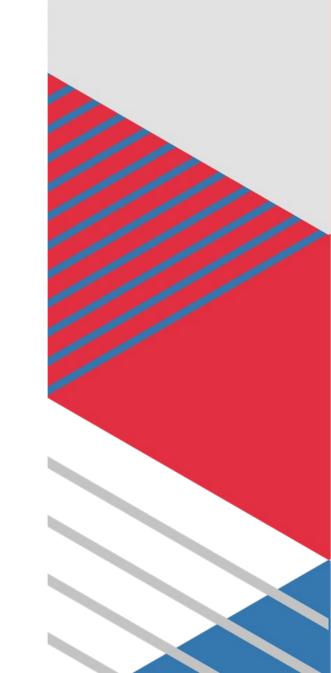


Sviluppi futuri

Confronto con esperti del settore

 Creazione di strumenti generali

 Sviluppo di interfaccia grafica



Grazie per l'attenzione

Domande?



UNIVERSITÀ DI TORINO