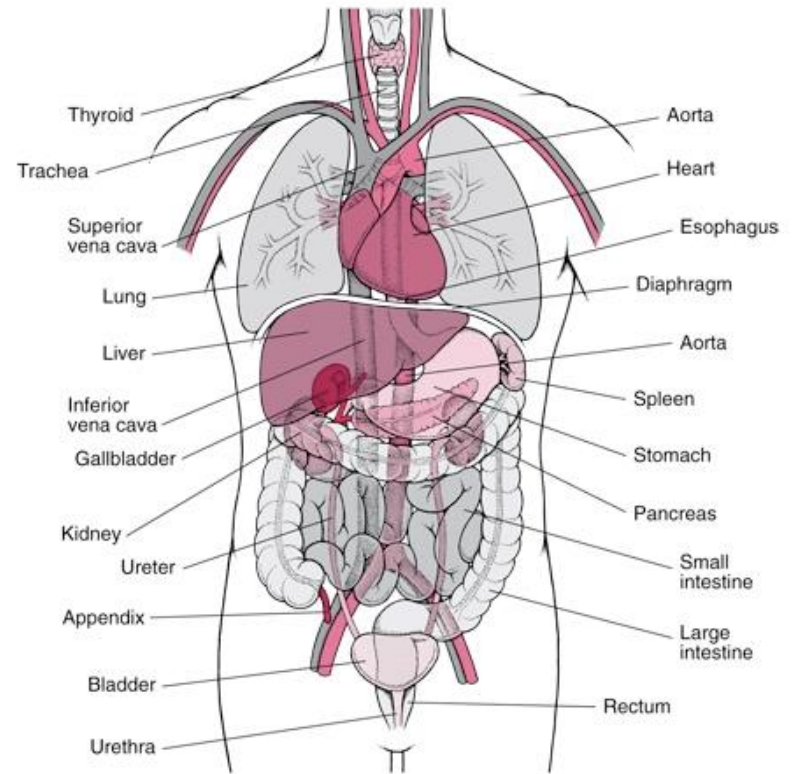


What is an Ontology?

A model of (some aspect of) the world

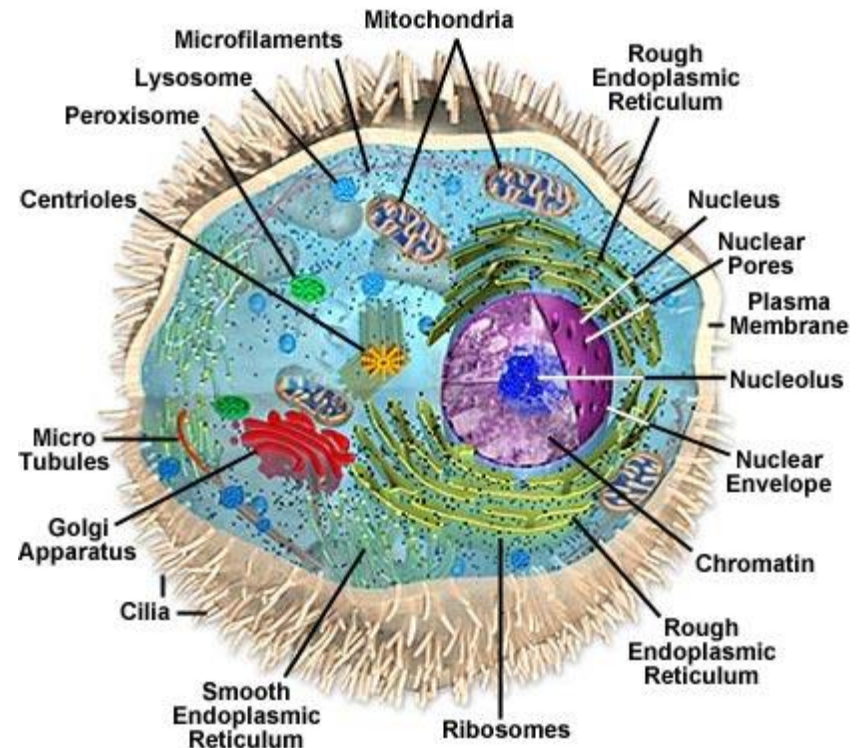
- Introduces **vocabulary** relevant to domain, e.g.:
 - Anatomy



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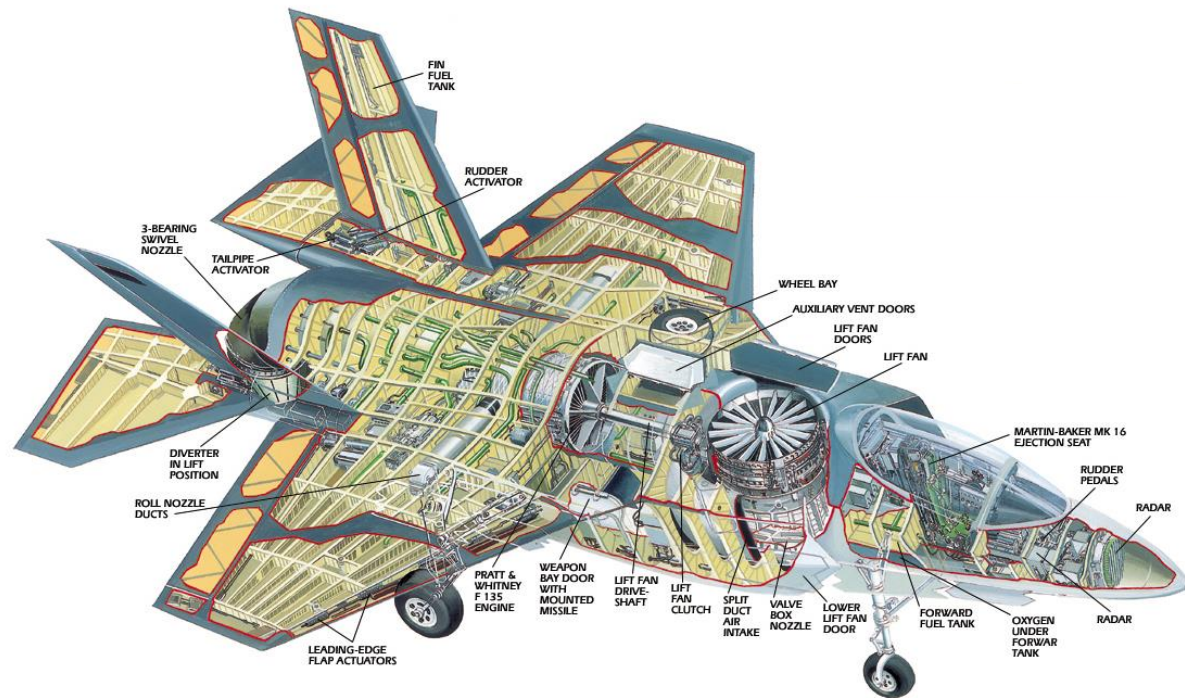
- Introduces **vocabulary** relevant to domain, e.g.:
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What is an Ontology?

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- Introduces **vocabulary** relevant to domain, e.g.:
 - Anatomy
 - Cellular biology
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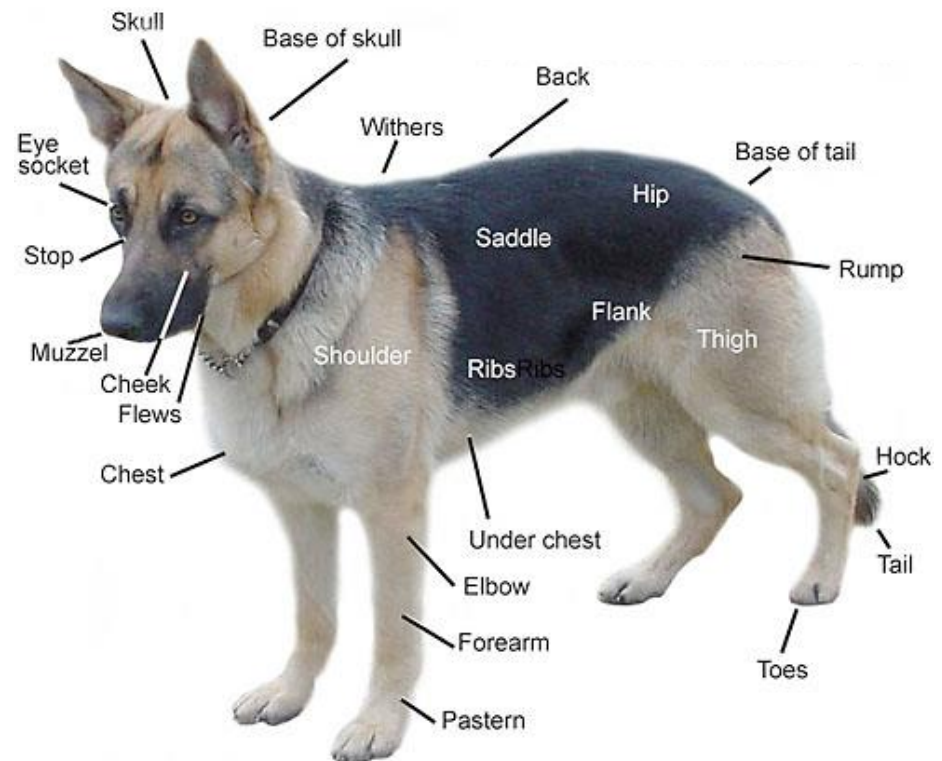


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- Introduces **vocabulary** relevant to domain, e.g.:

- Anatomy
- Cellular biology
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What is an Ontology?

A model of (some aspect of) the world

- Introduces **vocabulary** relevant to domain, e.g.:

- Anatomy
- Cellular biology
- Aerospace
- Dogs
- Hotdogs
- ...

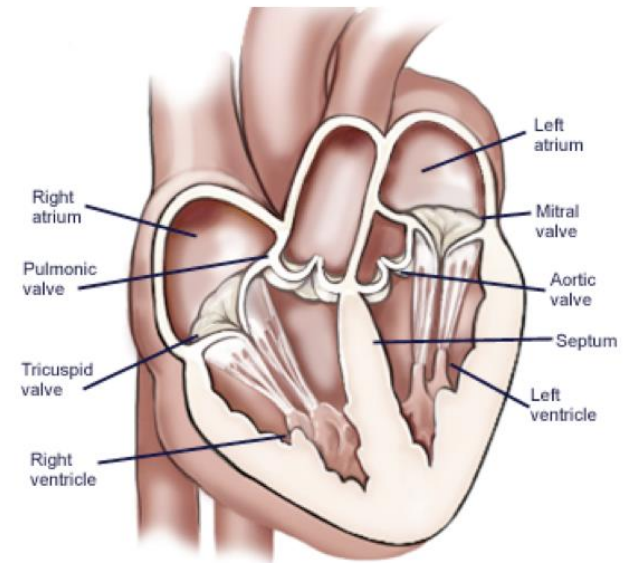


What is an Ontology?

A model of (some aspect of) the world

- Introduces **vocabulary** relevant to domain
- Specifies **meaning** (semantics) of terms

Heart **is a** muscular organ that
is part of the circulatory system



What is an Ontology?

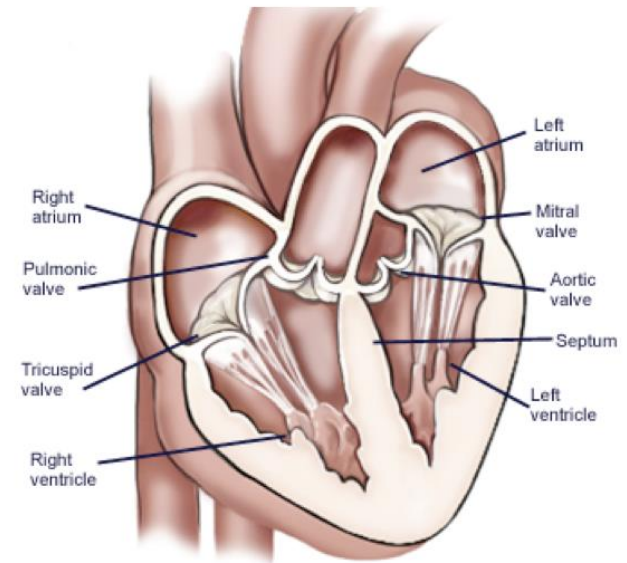
A model of (some aspect of) the world

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Heart **is a** muscular organ that
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- **Formalised** using suitable logic

$$\forall x. [\text{Heart}(x) \rightarrow \text{MuscularOrgan}(x) \wedge \\ \exists y. [\text{isPartOf}(x, y) \wedge \\ \text{CirculatorySystem}(y)]]$$



Web Ontology Language OWL (2)

- **W3C** recommendation(s)
- Motivated by **Semantic Web** activity
 - Requirement for standardised “web ontology language”
- Supported by **tools and infrastructure**
 - APIs (e.g., OWL API, Thea, OWLink)
 - Development environments (e.g., Protégé, Swoop, TopBraid Composer, Neon)
 - Reasoners & Information Systems (e.g., Pellet, Racer, HermiT, Quonto, ...)
- Based on **Description Logics** (SHOIN / SROIQ)



Description Logics (DLs)

- Fragments of **first order logic** designed for KR
- Desirable computational properties
 - **Decidable** (essential)
 - Low complexity (desirable)
- Succinct and **variable free syntax**

$$\forall x. [\text{Heart}(x) \rightarrow \text{MuscularOrgan}(x) \wedge \\ \exists y. [\text{isPartOf}(x, y) \wedge \\ \text{CirculatorySystem}(y)]]$$

$$\text{Heart} \sqsubseteq \text{MuscularOrgan} \sqcap \\ \exists \text{isPartOf}. \text{CirculatorySystem}$$

Description Logics (DLs)

DL **Knowledge Base** (KB) consists of two parts:

- Ontology (aka **TBox**) axioms define terminology (schema)

$\text{Heart} \sqsubseteq \text{MuscularOrgan} \sqcap \exists \text{isPartOf}.\text{CirculatorySystem}$
 $\text{HeartDisease} \equiv \text{Disease} \sqcap \exists \text{affects}.\text{Heart}$
 $\text{VascularDisease} \equiv \text{Disease} \sqcap \exists \text{affects} . (\exists \text{isPartOf}.\text{CirculatorySystem})$

- Ground facts (aka **ABox**) use the terminology (data)

$\text{John} : \text{Patient} \sqcap \exists \text{suffersFrom}.\text{HeartDisease}$

Why Care About Semantics?



Why Care About Semantics?

Why should I care about semantics?



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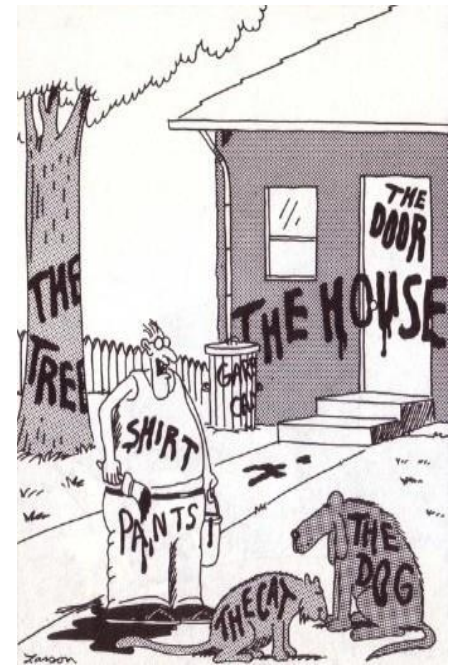
That's OK, but I don't get paid for philosophy.

From a practical POV, in order to specify and test (ontology-based) information systems we need to precisely define their intended behaviour



What are Ontologies Good For?

- Coherent **user-centric view** of domain
 - Help identify and resolve disagreements
- Ontology-based **Information Systems**
 - View of data that is independent of logical/physical schema
 - Answers reflect schema & data, e.g.:
“Patients suffering from Vascular Disease”



Now... *that* should clear up a few things around here

What are Ontologies Good For?

Heart \sqsubseteq MuscularOrgan \sqcap
 \exists isPartOf.CirculatorySystem
HeartDisease \equiv Disease \sqcap
 \exists affects.Heart
VascularDisease \equiv Disease \sqcap
 \exists affects.(\exists isPartOf.CirculatorySystem)

John : Patient \sqcap
 \exists suffersFrom.HeartDisease