Protégé Tutorial

Protégé – What and Where

What is Protégé? (from their webpage)

A free, open-source ontology editor and framework for building intelligent systems

Protégé is supported by a strong community of academic, government, and corporate users, who use Protégé to build knowledge-based solutions in areas as diverse as biomedicine, e-commerce, and organisational modelling.

Where to get it: `http://protege.stanford.edu/`

Useful resources

- `http://mowl-power.cs.man.ac.uk/protegeowltutorial/resources/ProtegeOWLTutorialP4_v1_3.pdf`

  NOTE: the manual is for version 4, but the current version is 5.1

- `http://protegewiki.stanford.edu/wiki/Main_Page`

Protégé – What and Where (cont'd)

Specifically, Protégé is

- a java-based application (multi-platform)
- thought for a variety of people (more than 300 thousands users)
- a GUI to help the editing of ontologies

  creation, modification, reasoning, debugging, . . .

Syntax – DL, OWL, Manchester

Protégé uses the Manchester syntax

DL	OWL	Manchester
$\top$	owl:Thing	owl:Thing
$\bot$	owl:Nothing	owl:Nothing
Concept name	Class	Class
Role name	Object property	Object property
$\neg C$	ObjectComplementOf(C)	not C
$C \sqcup D$	ObjectUnionOf(C D)	C or D
$C \sqcap D$	ObjectIntersectionOf(C D)	C and D
$\exists r.C$	ObjectSomeValuesFrom(r C)	r some C
$\forall r.C$	ObjectAllValuesFrom(r C)	r only C
$(\geq n\ r.C)$	ObjectMinCardinality(n r C)	r min n C
$(\leq n\ r.C)$	ObjectMaxCardinality(n r C)	r max n C
$(= n\ r.C)$	ObjectExactCardinality(n r C)	r exactly n C

https://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-manchester-syntax/

Syntax – DL, OWL, Manchester – Example

DL

$Person \sqcap \exists hasGender.Male$

$(= 2\ hasWheel.FrontWheel) \sqcap (= 2\ hasWheel.RearWheel)$

OWL (omitting “Object” for succinctness)

IntersectionOf(Person SomeValuesFrom(hasGender Male))

IntersectionOf(ExactCardinality(2 hasWheel FrontWheel) ExactCardinality(2 hasWheel RearWheel))

Manchester

Person and (hasGender some Male)

(hasWheel exactly 2 FrontWheel) and (hasWheel exactly 2 RearWheel)

Convention

- concept names begin with an uppercase letter
- role names begin with a lowercase letter
- CamelBack notation for both concept and role names

An Ontology about Video Games

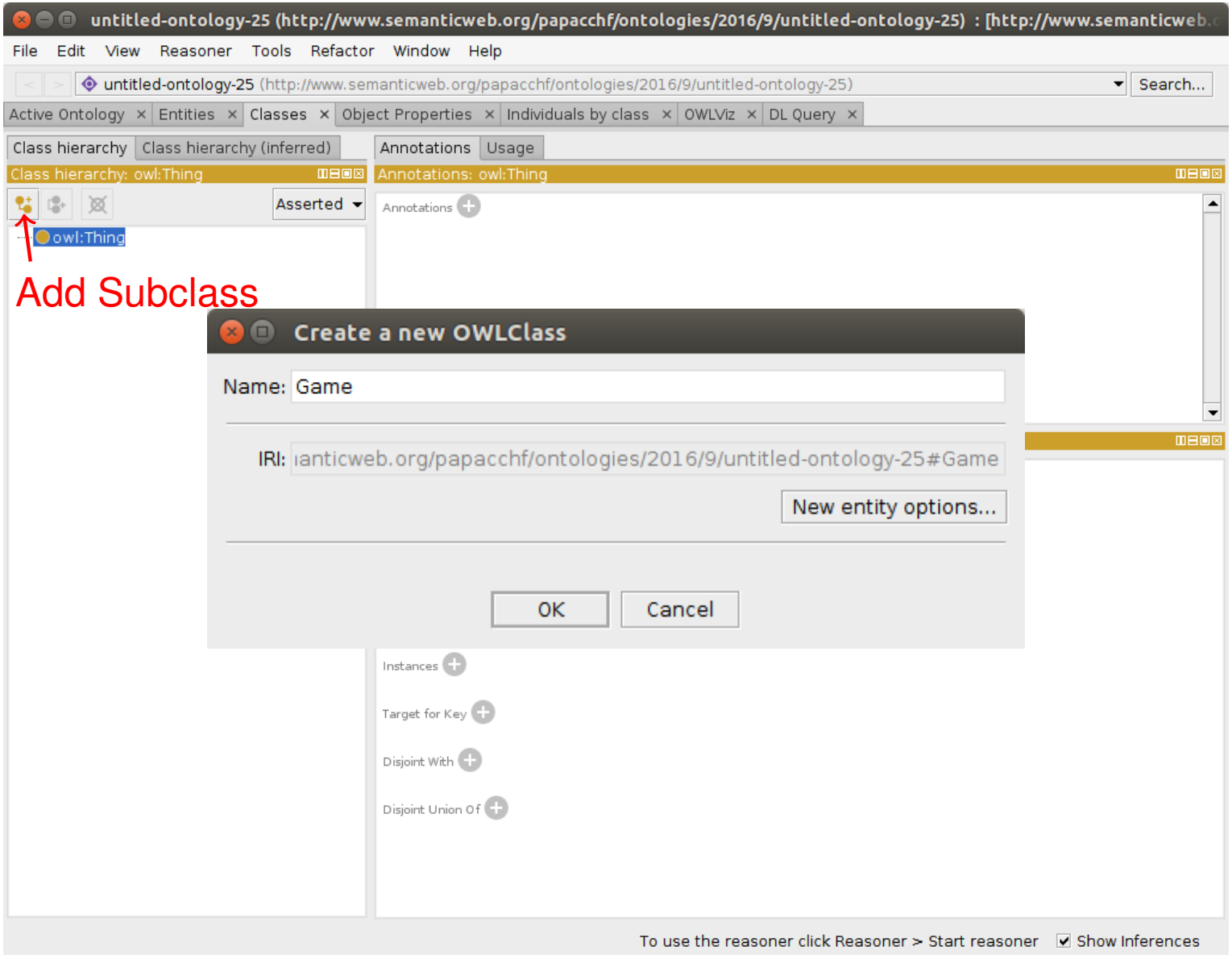
Assume we want to build an ontology about video games as follows.

self-standing	modifiers	relations	definable
- Game	- Genre	hasDifficulty	MultiPlatform
- NamedGame	- SinglePlayer	hasPlatform	PuzzleGame
- LoL	- MultiPlayer	hasGenre	HardGame
- Chess	- Puzzle		NormalGame
- Sudoku	- RolePlayGame		EasyGame
- WoW	- Online		LinuxGame
- Platform	- Difficulty		WindowsGame
- Windows	- Hard		MacOSXGame
- MacOSX	- Normal		...
- Linux	- Easy		

Adding Classes

Make sure to have the “Classes” tab open

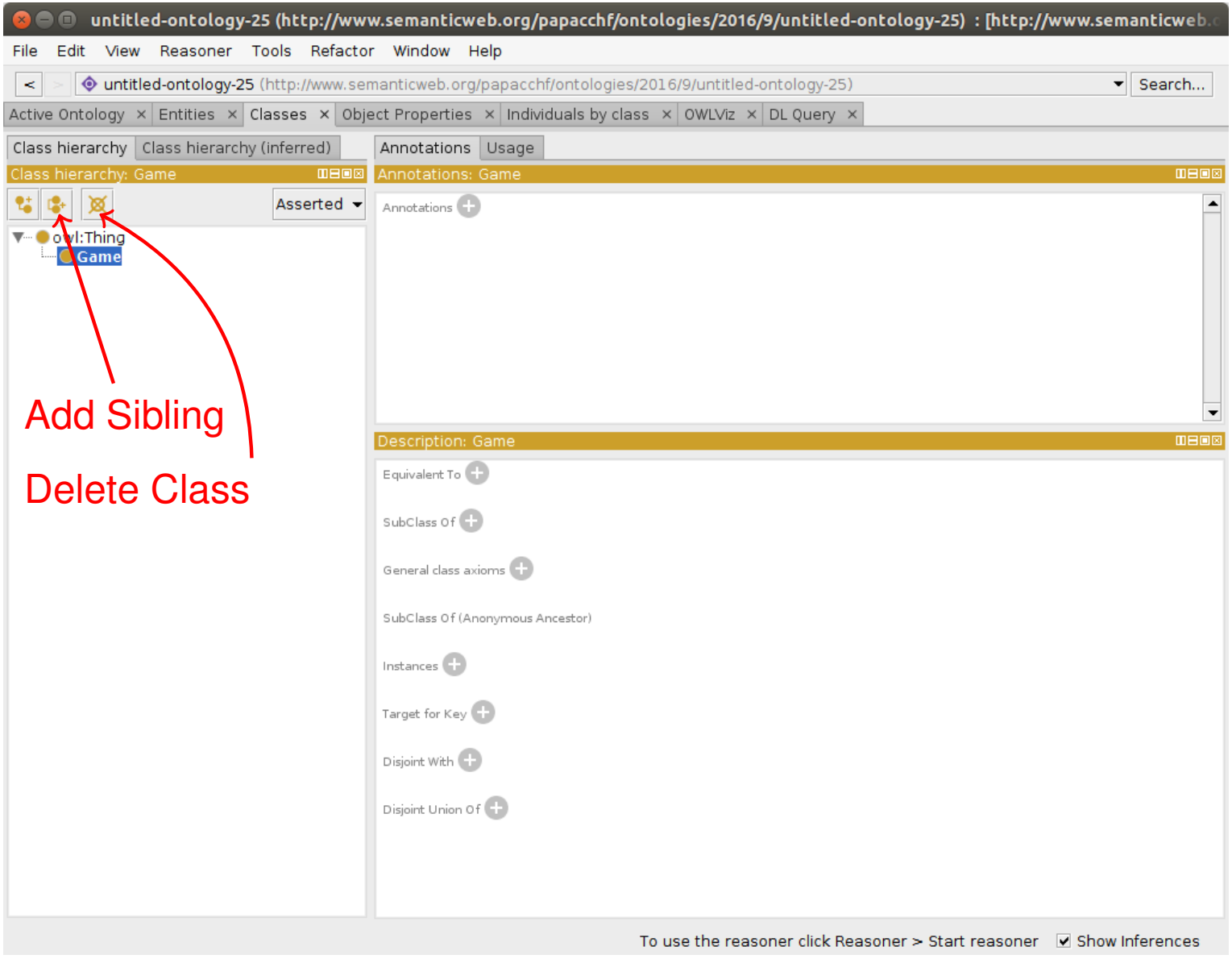
Window → Tabs → Classes



Adding Classes

Make sure to have the “Classes” tab open

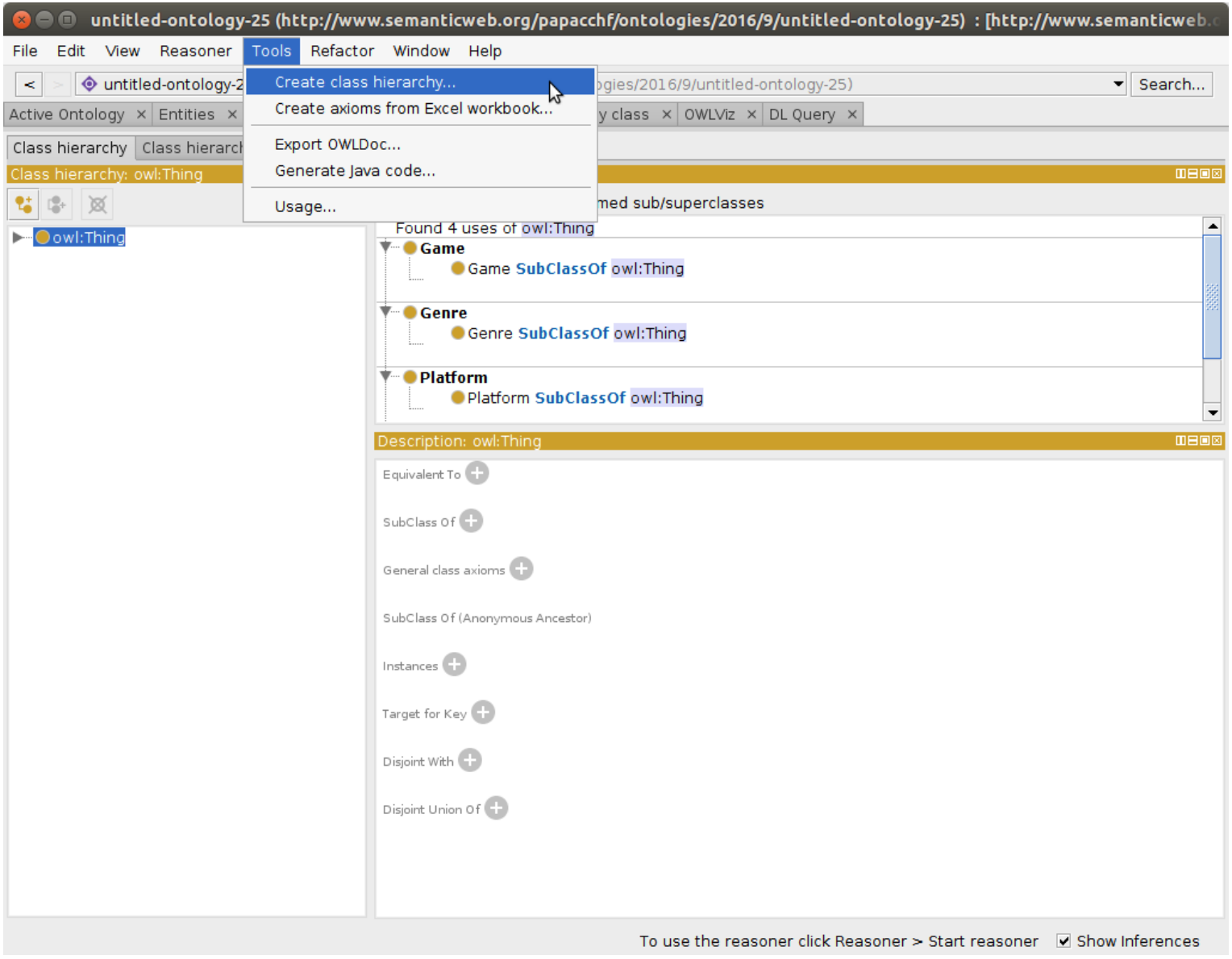
Window → Tabs → Classes



Adding Class Hierarchies

It allows us to speed up the process of adding classes.

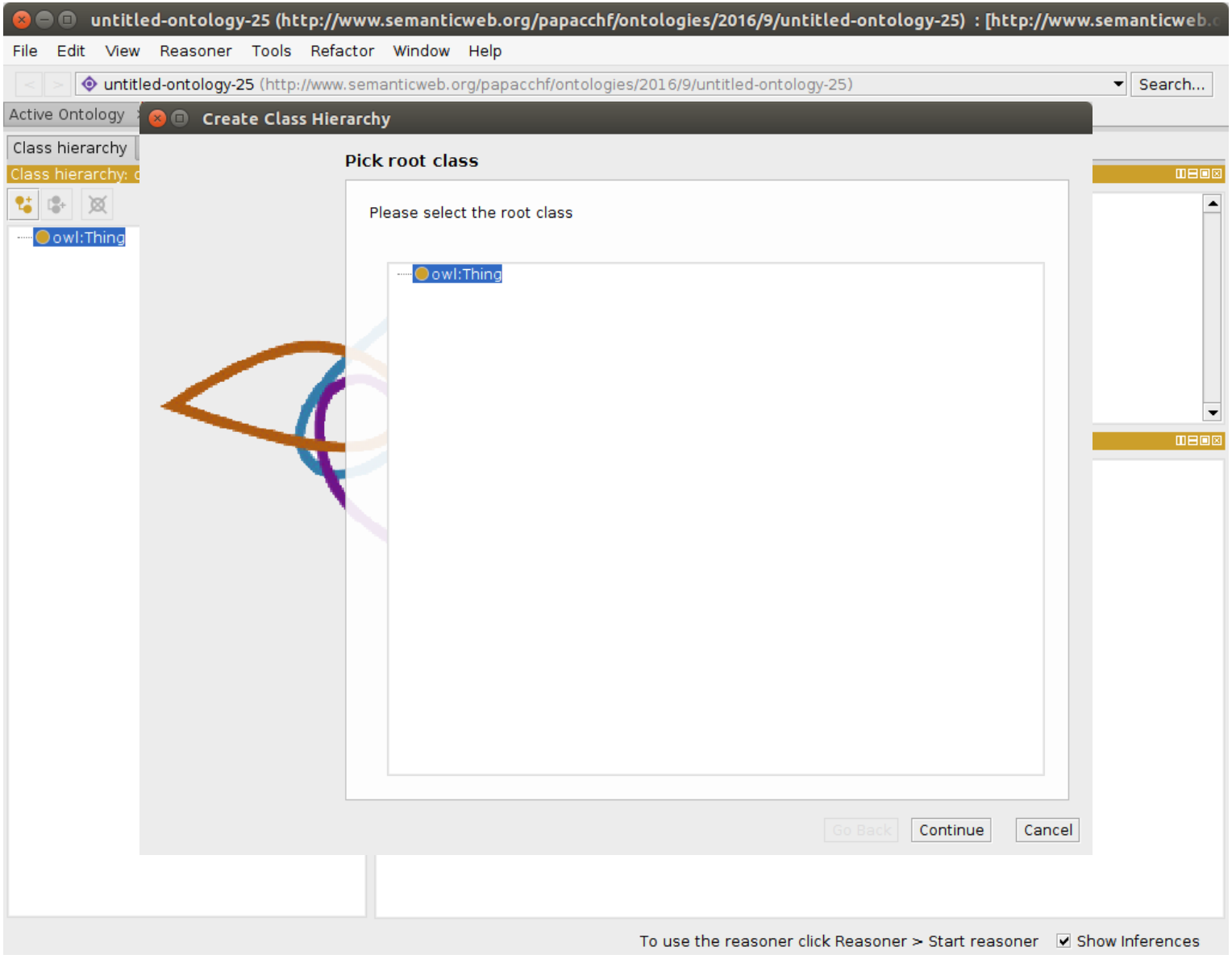
Tools → Create class hierarchy...



Adding Class Hierarchies

It allows us to speed up the process of adding classes.

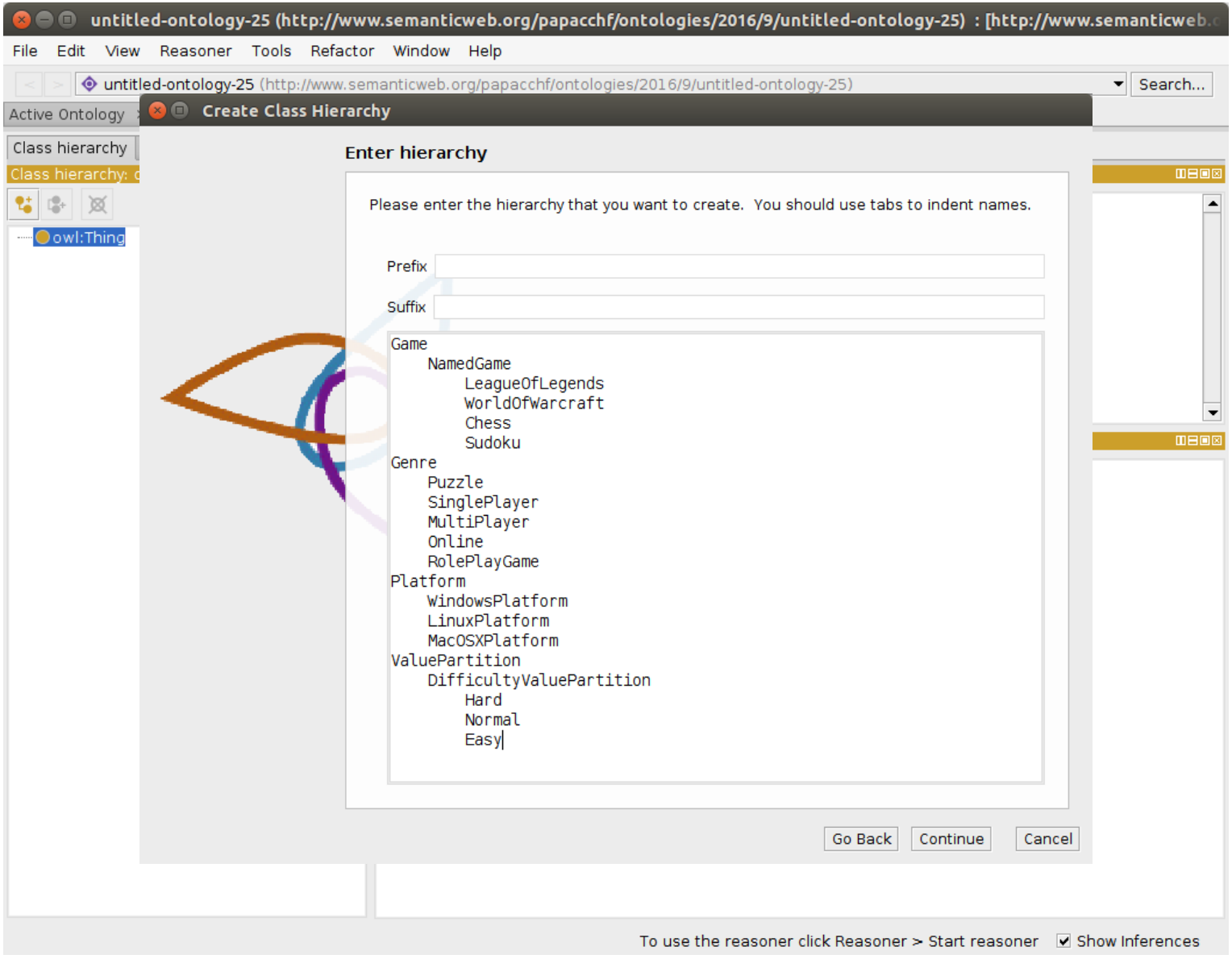
Tools → Create class hierarchy...



Adding Class Hierarchies

It allows us to speed up the process of adding classes.

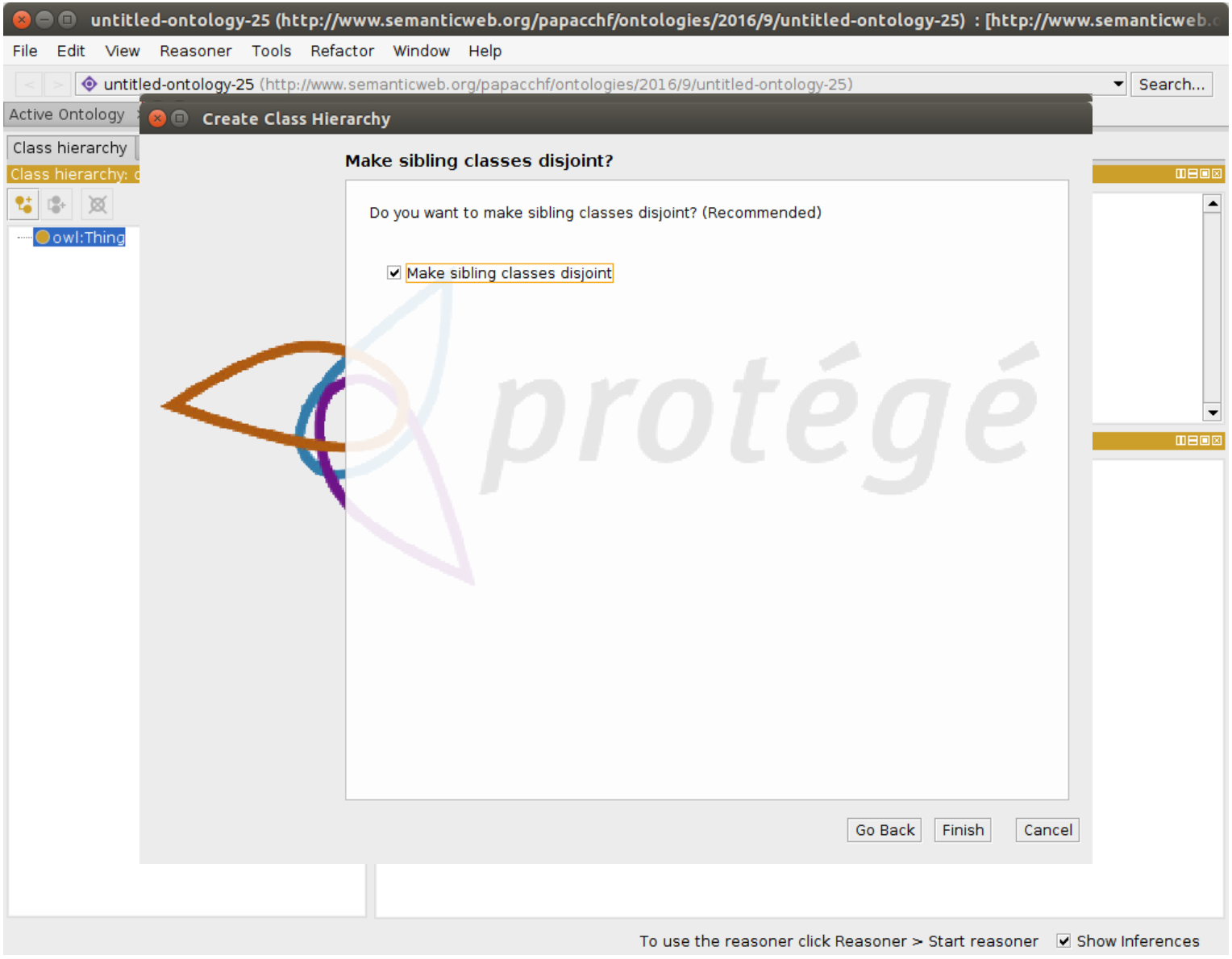
Tools → Create class hierarchy...



Adding Class Hierarchies

It allows us to speed up the process of adding classes.

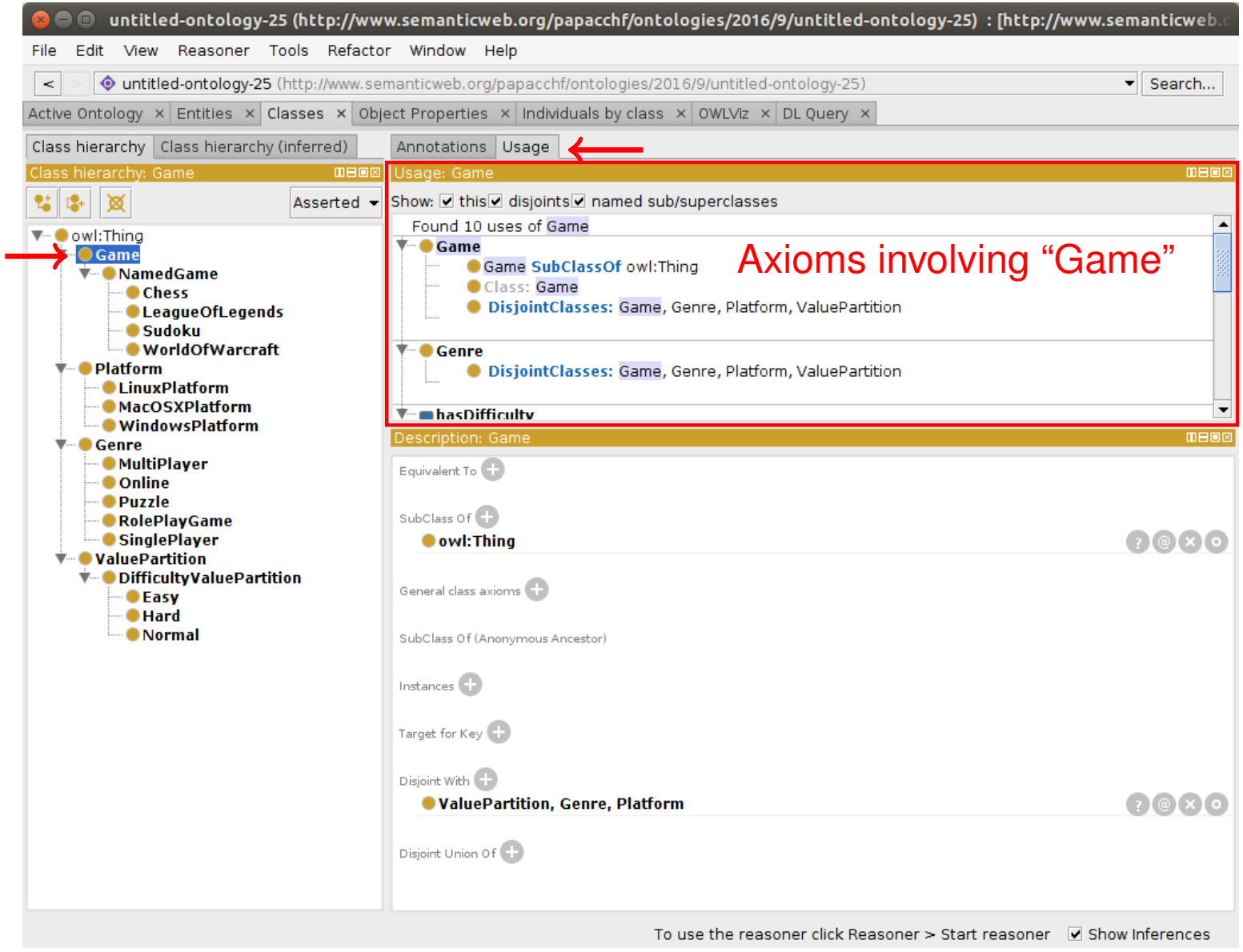
Tools → Create class hierarchy...



Adding Class Hierarchies

It allows us to speed up the process of adding classes.

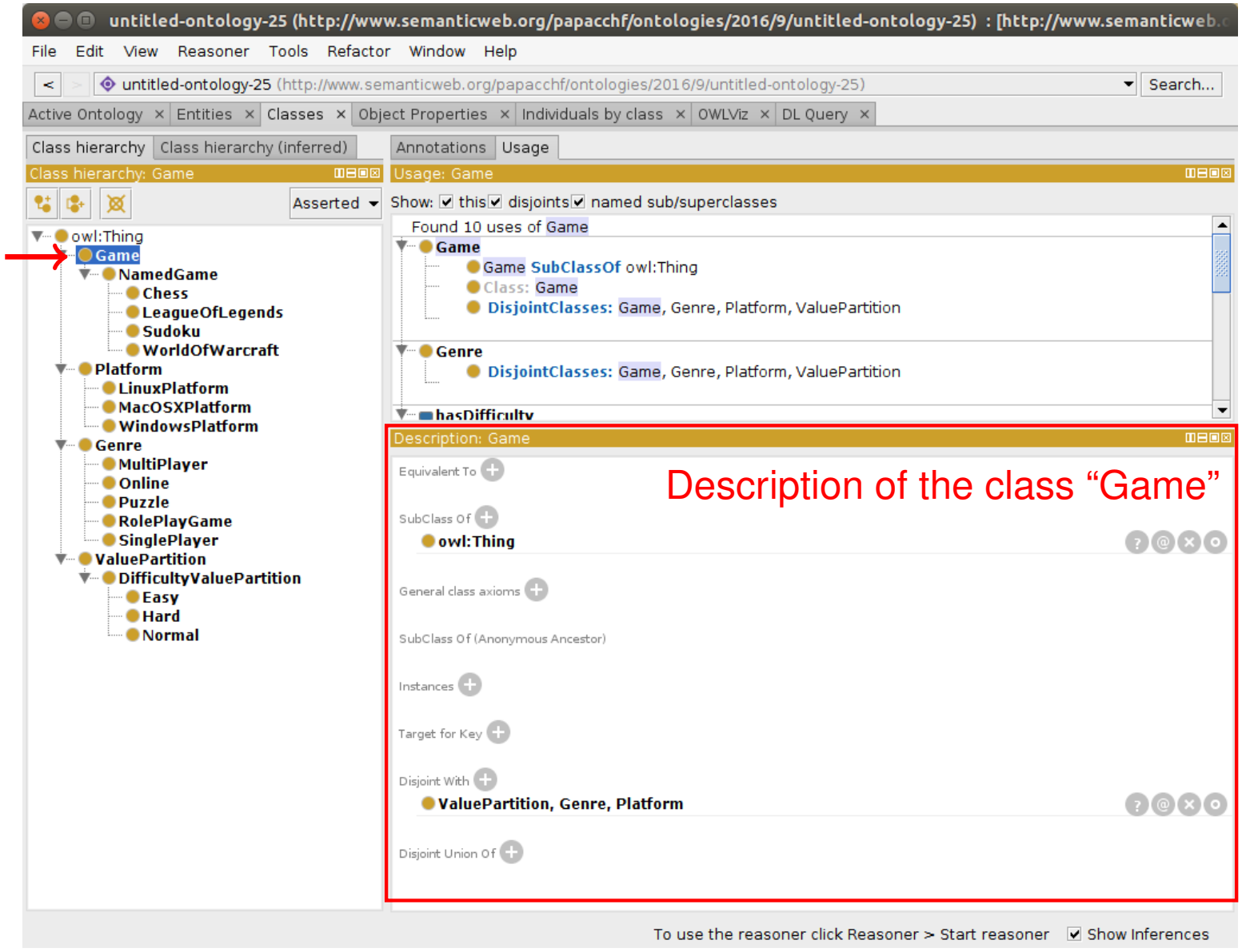
Tools → Create class hierarchy. . .



Adding Class Hierarchies

It allows us to speed up the process of adding classes.

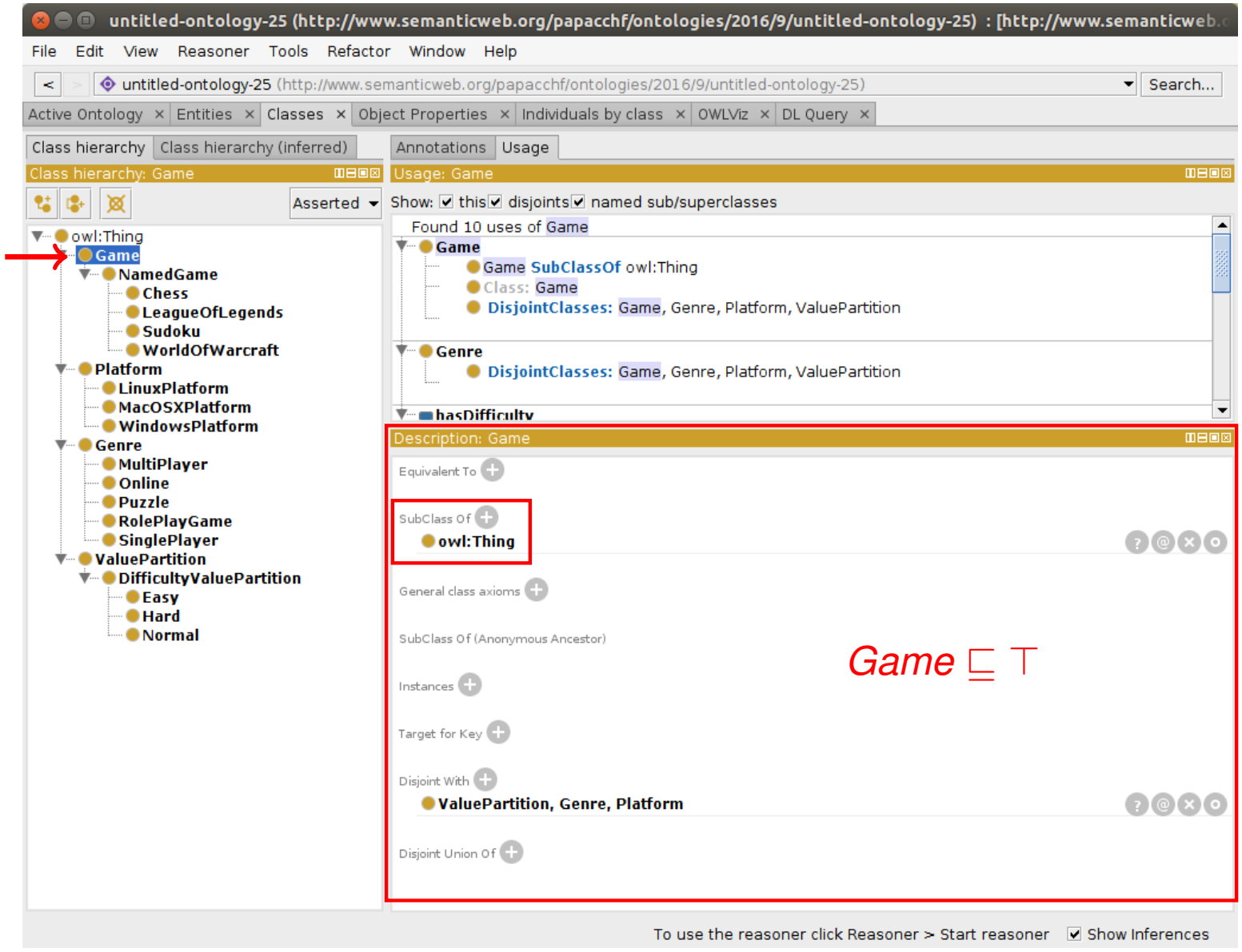
Tools → Create class hierarchy...



Adding Class Hierarchies

It allows us to speed up the process of adding classes.

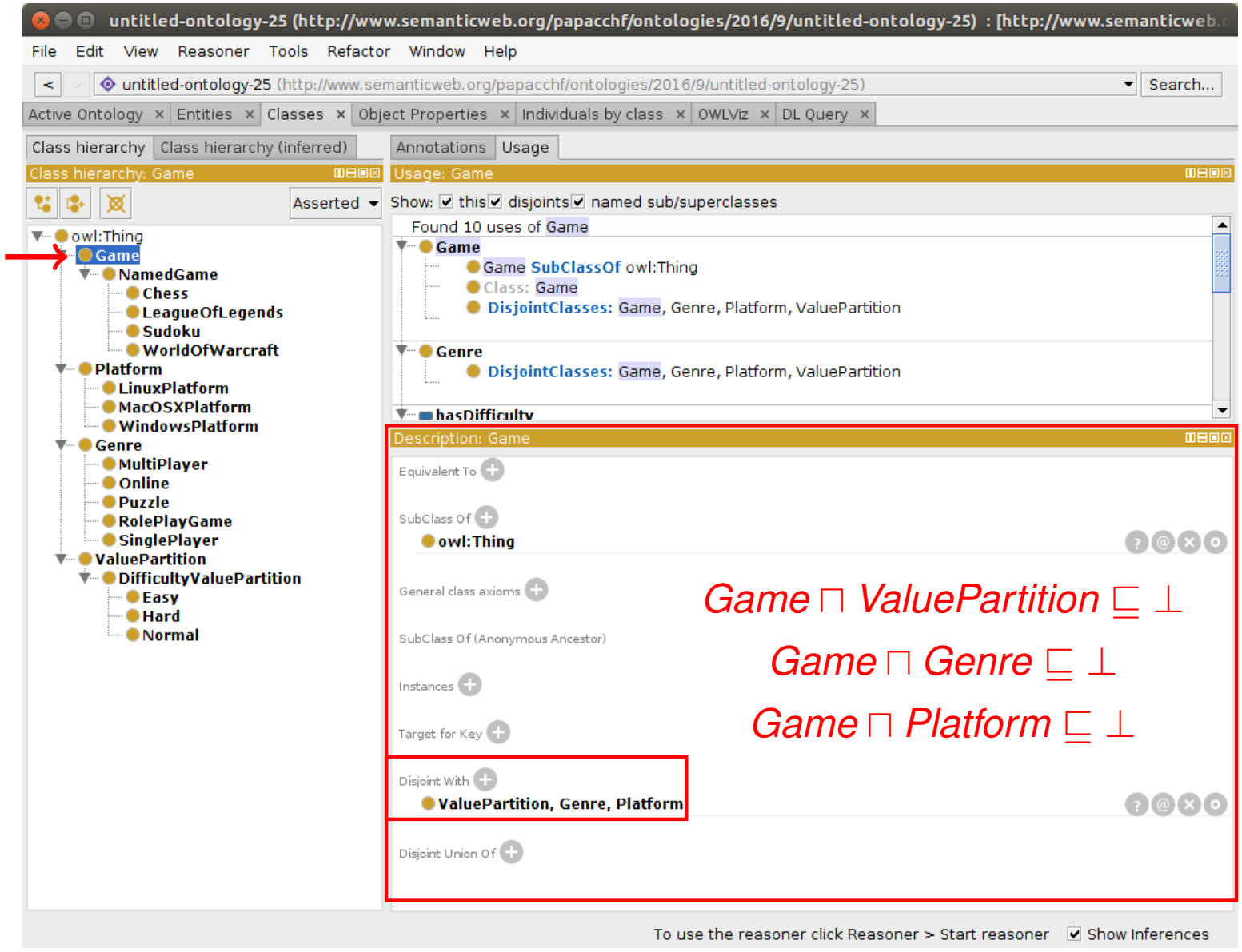
Tools → Create class hierarchy...



Adding Class Hierarchies

It allows us to speed up the process of adding classes.

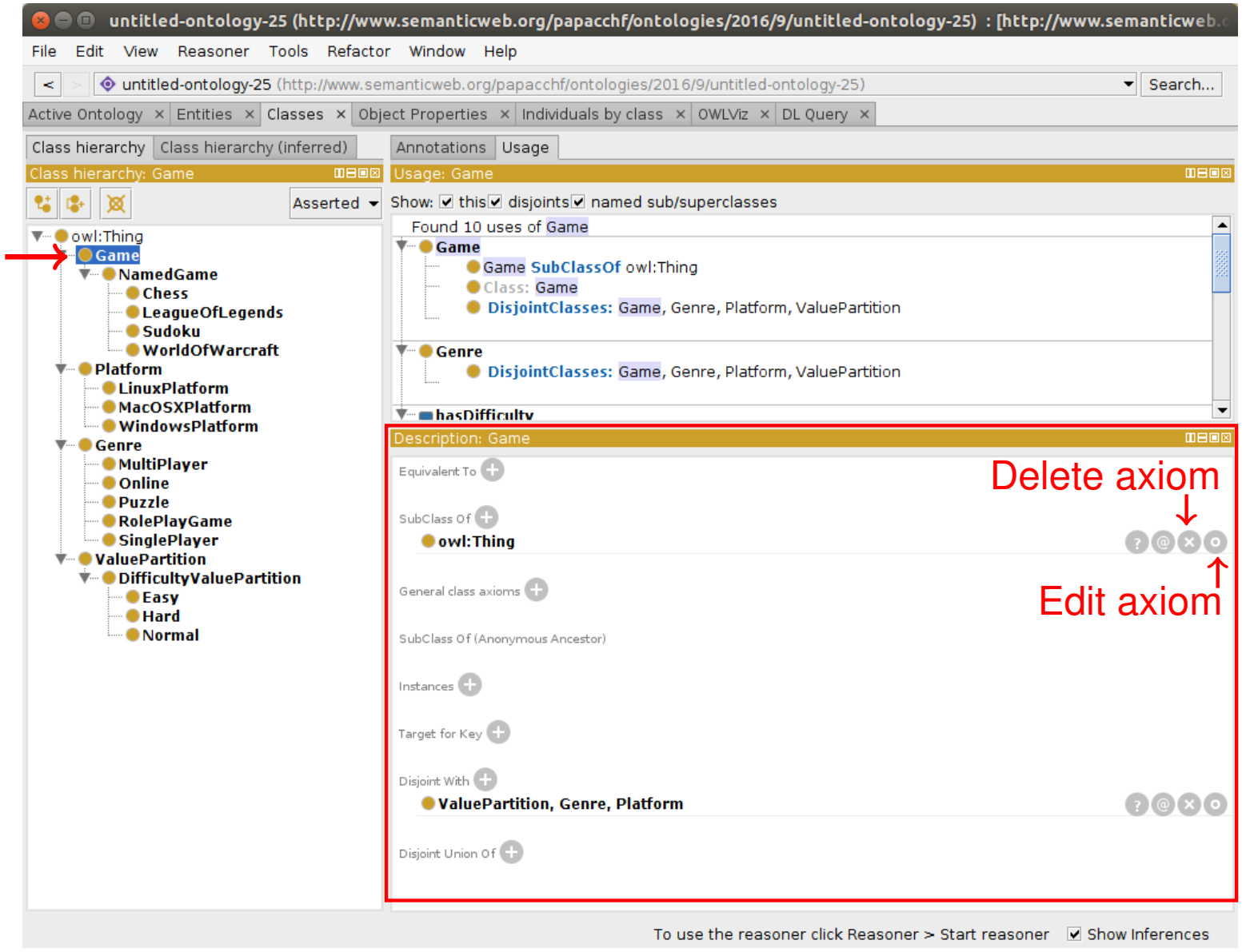
Tools → Create class hierarchy. . .



Adding Class Hierarchies

It allows us to speed up the process of adding classes.

Tools → Create class hierarchy...



What Now?

What we have...

- all non-definable classes
- an initial class hierarchy
- basic (among siblings) disjoint axioms

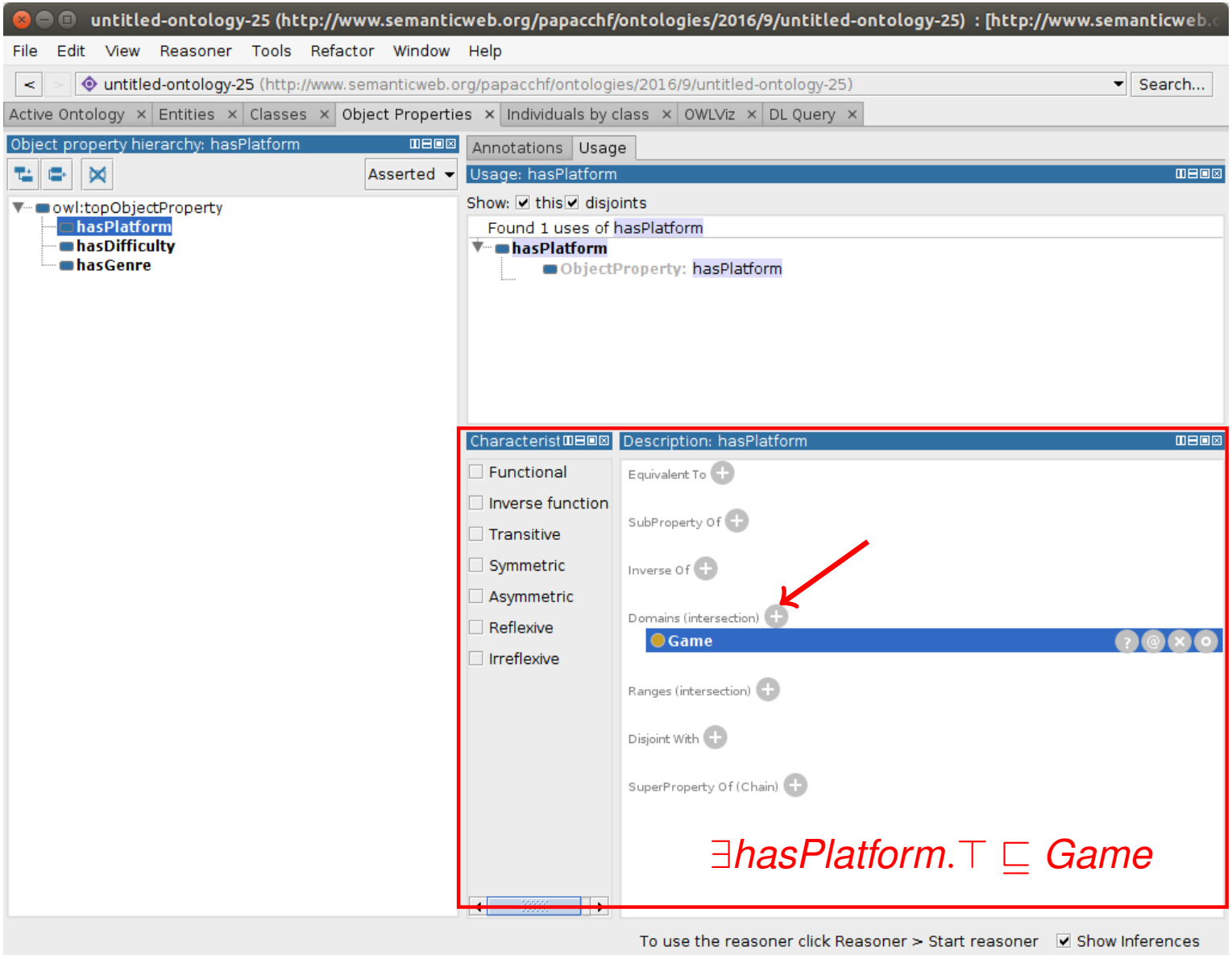
What we need to add...

- object properties
- relations between classes
- definable classes

Object Properties (Domain and Range)

Make sure to have the “Object Properties” tab open

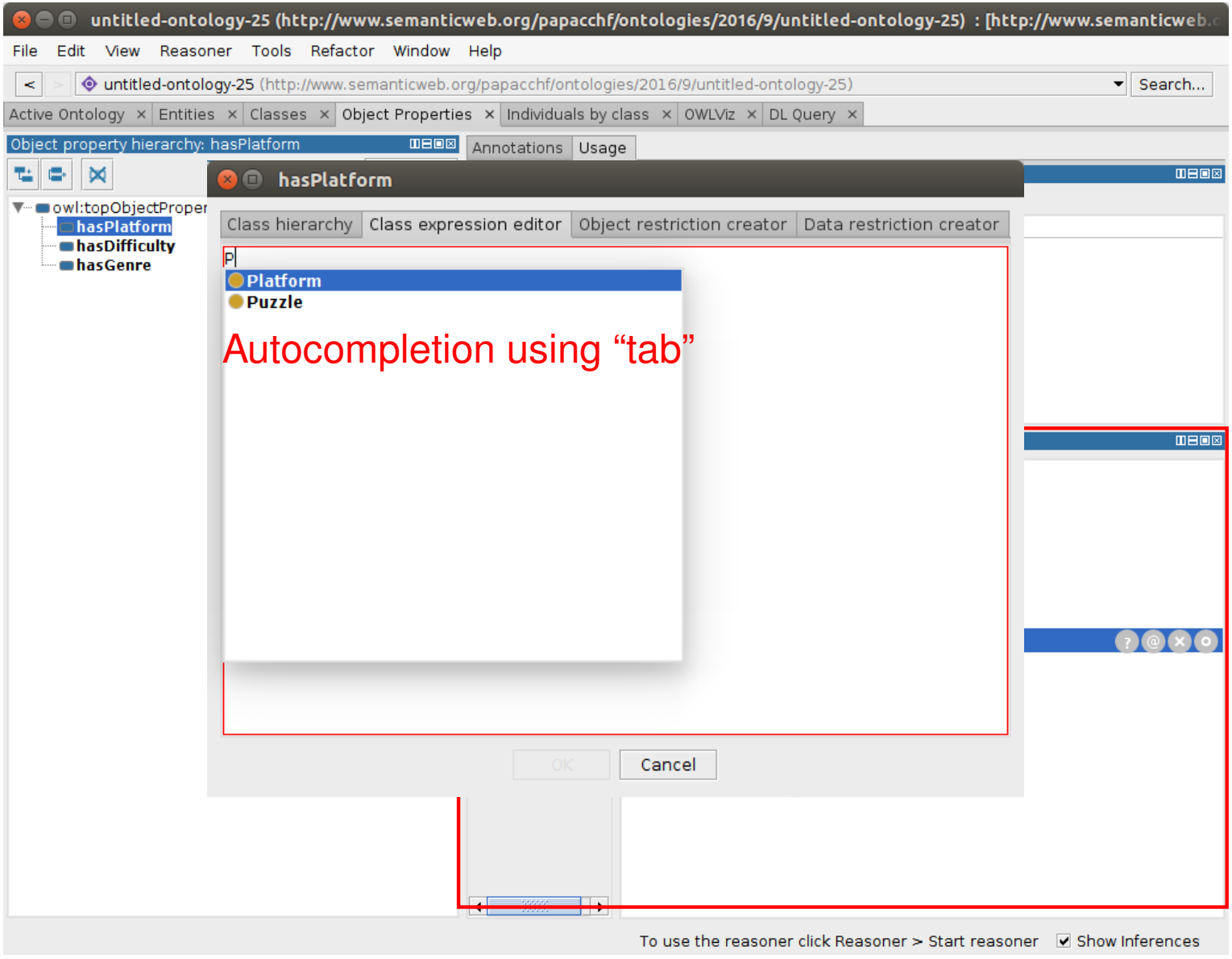
Window → Tabs → Object Properties



Object Properties (Domain and Range)

Make sure to have the “Object Properties” tab open

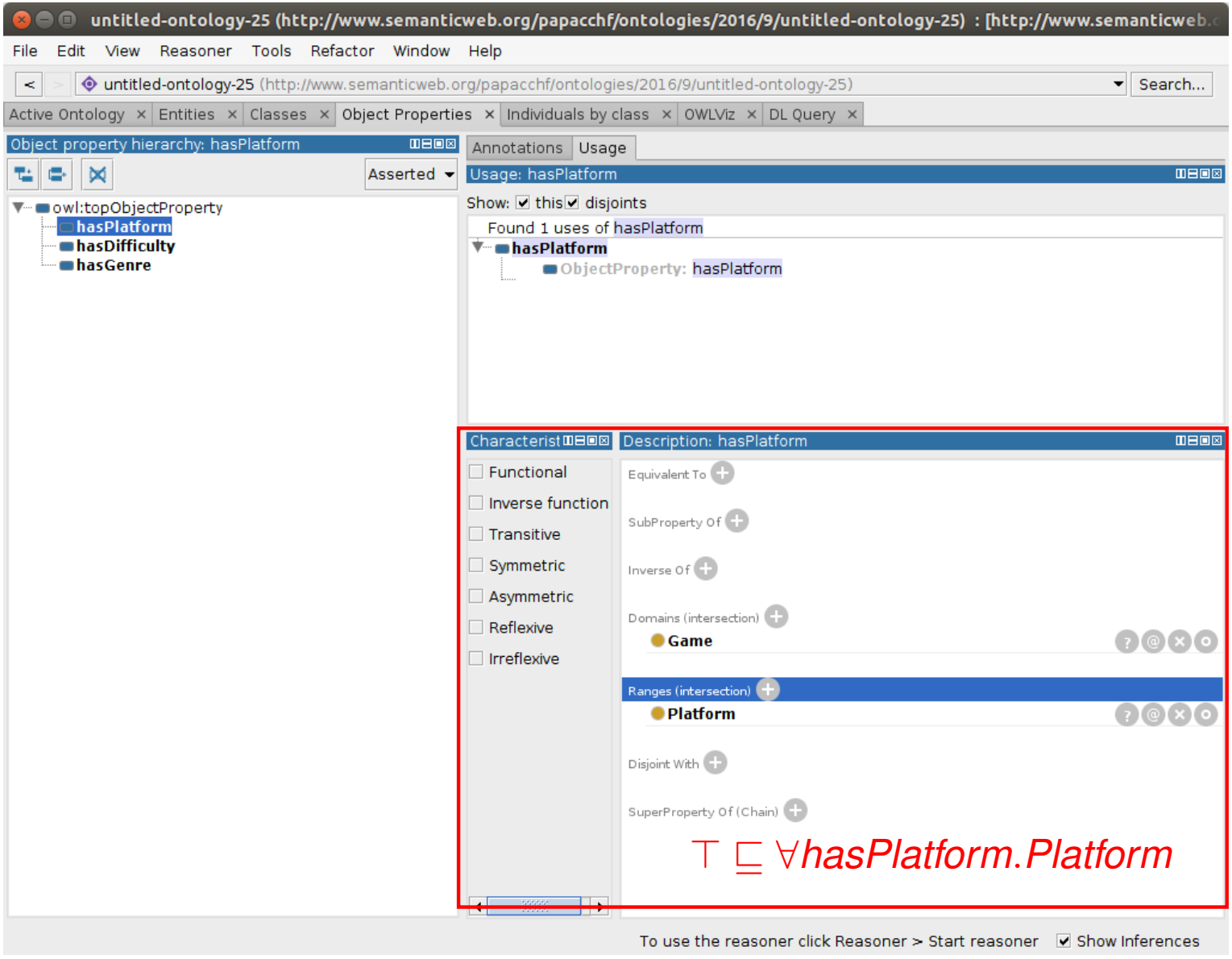
Window → Tabs → Object Properties



Object Properties (Domain and Range)

Make sure to have the “Object Properties” tab open

Window → Tabs → Object Properties



Adding Axioms

Which axioms?

- only axioms of the following forms
  - $A \sqsubseteq C$ (necessary condition for A)
  - $A \equiv C$ (sufficient and necessary condition for A – definition)
- for each subclass of NamedGame we need to insert axioms expressing something like
  - Chess can be installed on any platform
  - League of Legends is an online game
- DifficultyValuePartition need to be properly defined

  (i.e., its values can only be Hard, Normal, or Easy)
- adding definable classes

$A \sqsubseteq C$ – Example

- Natural language specification

  Chess can be installed on any platform

- Rephrase the specification using the ontology vocabulary

  Chess has platform Windows, has platform MacOSX, and has platform Linux

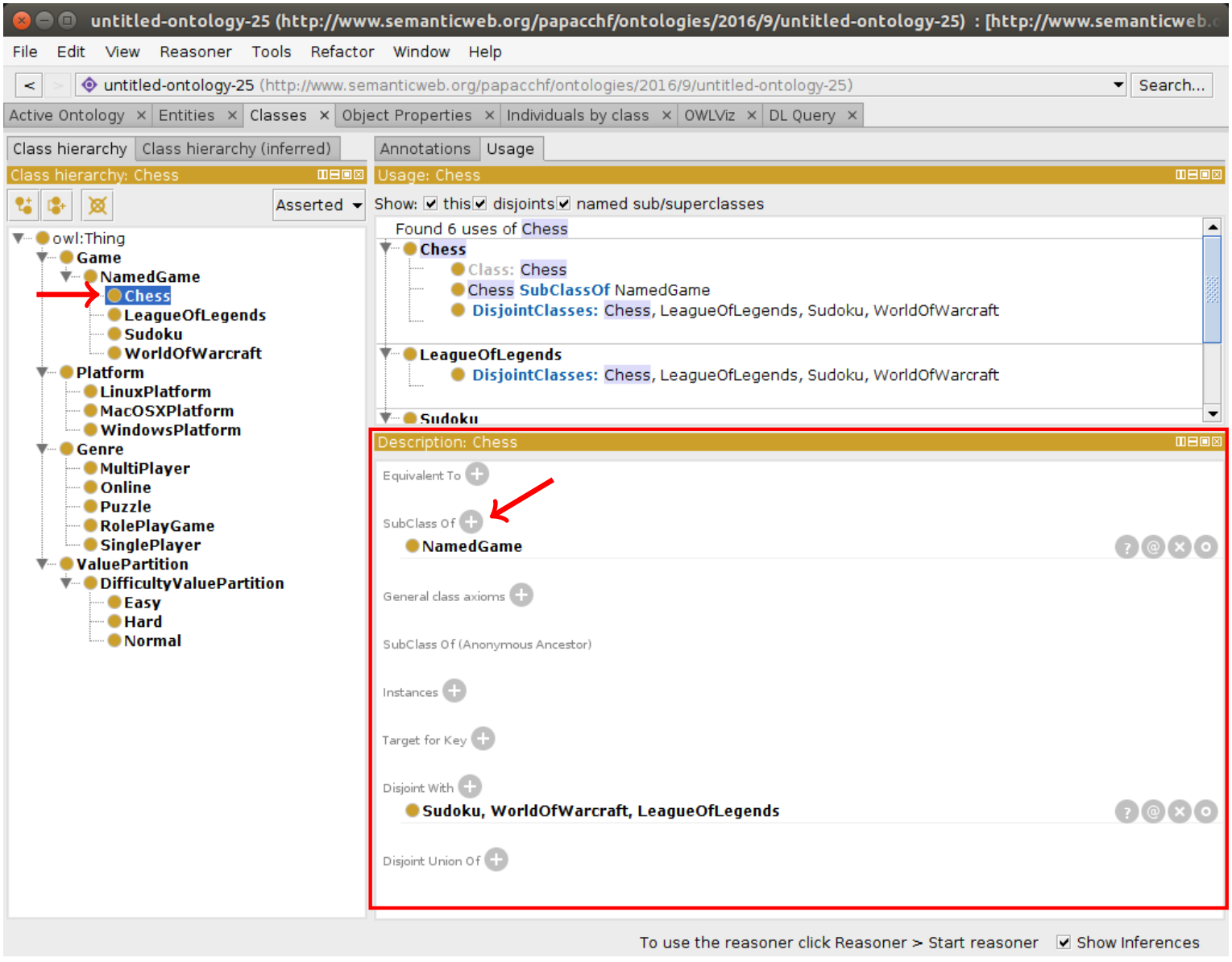
- Write it in description logic syntax (optional)

  $Chess \sqsubseteq \exists hasPlatform.WindowsPlatform$
  $Chess \sqsubseteq \exists hasPlatform.MacOSXPlatform$
  $Chess \sqsubseteq \exists hasPlatform.LinuxPlatform$

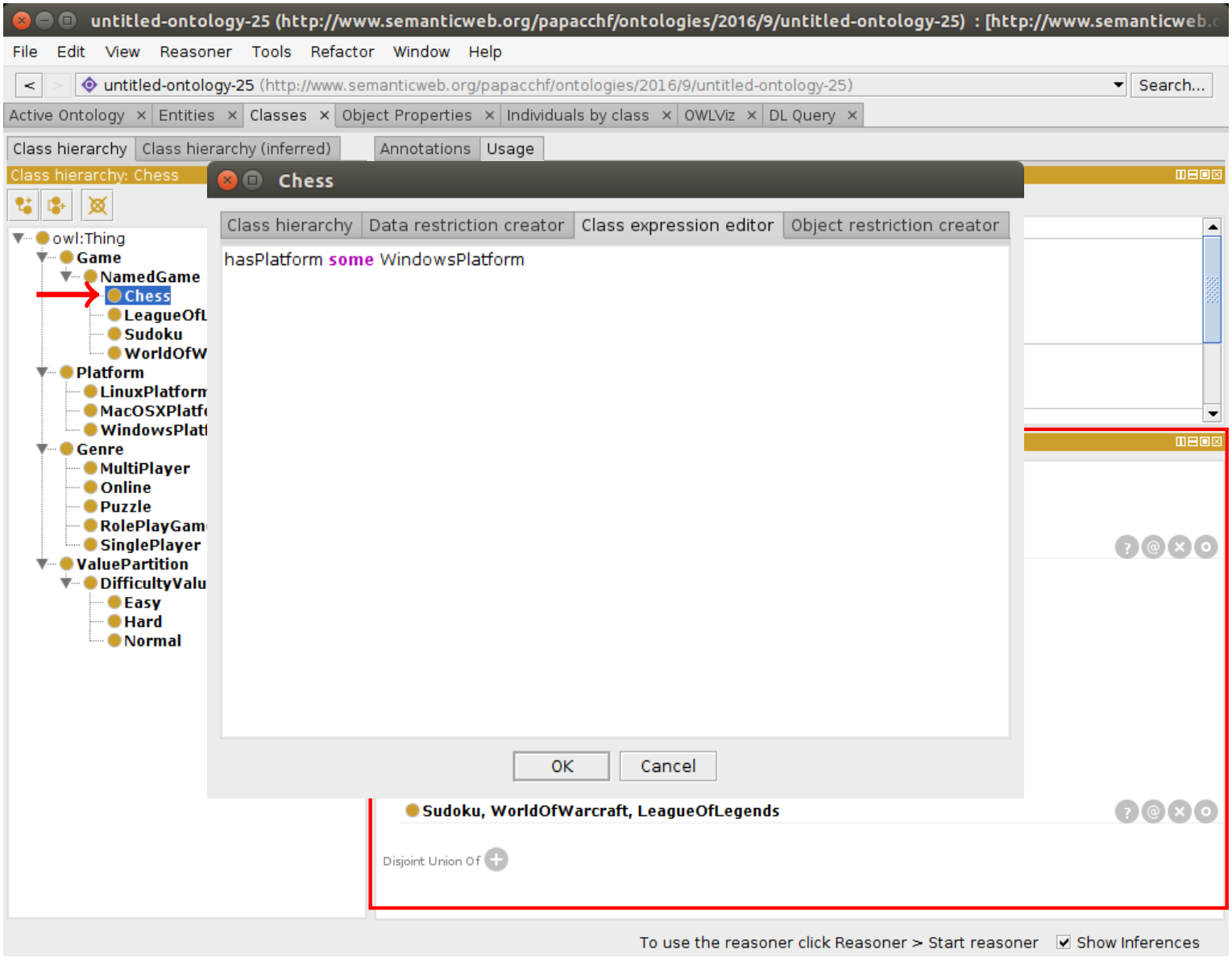
- Write it in Manchester syntax (the right-hand side is enough)

  hasPlatform some WindowsPlatform
  hasPlatform some MacOSXPlatform
  hasPlatform some LinuxPlatform

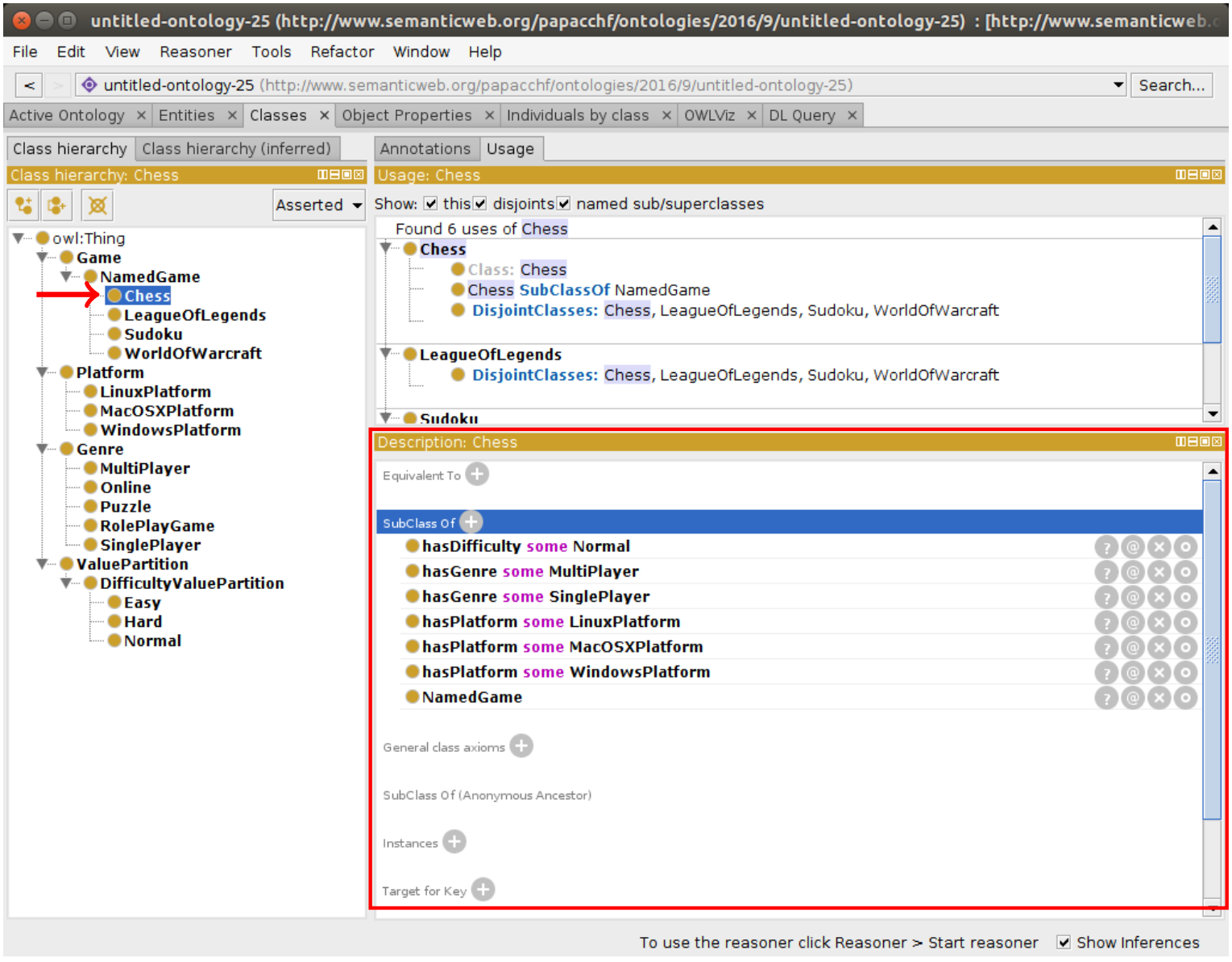
Adding Axioms to the Class “Chess”



Adding Axioms to the Class “Chess”



Adding Axioms to the Class “Chess”



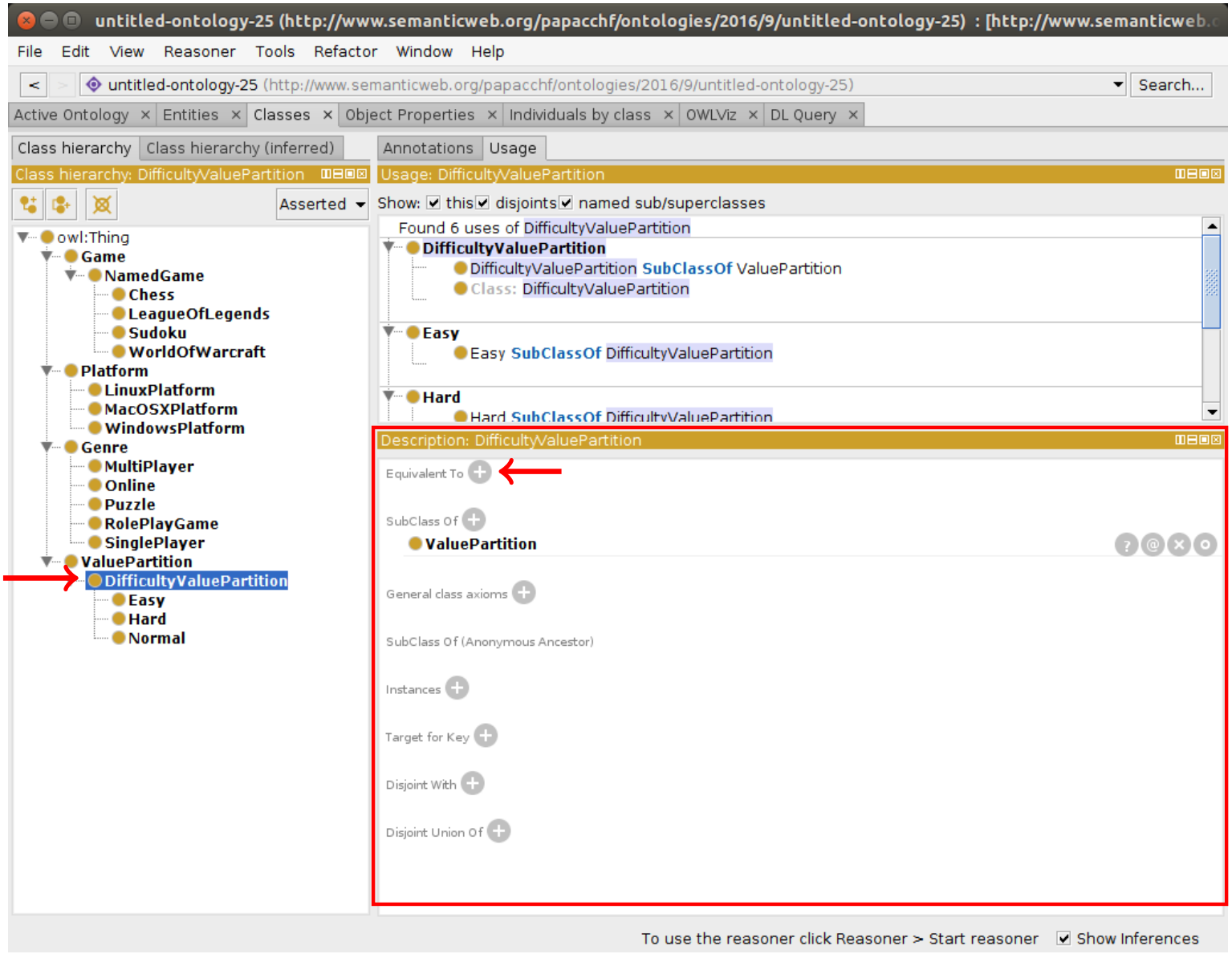
Improving DifficultyValuePartition Definition

What needs to be done?

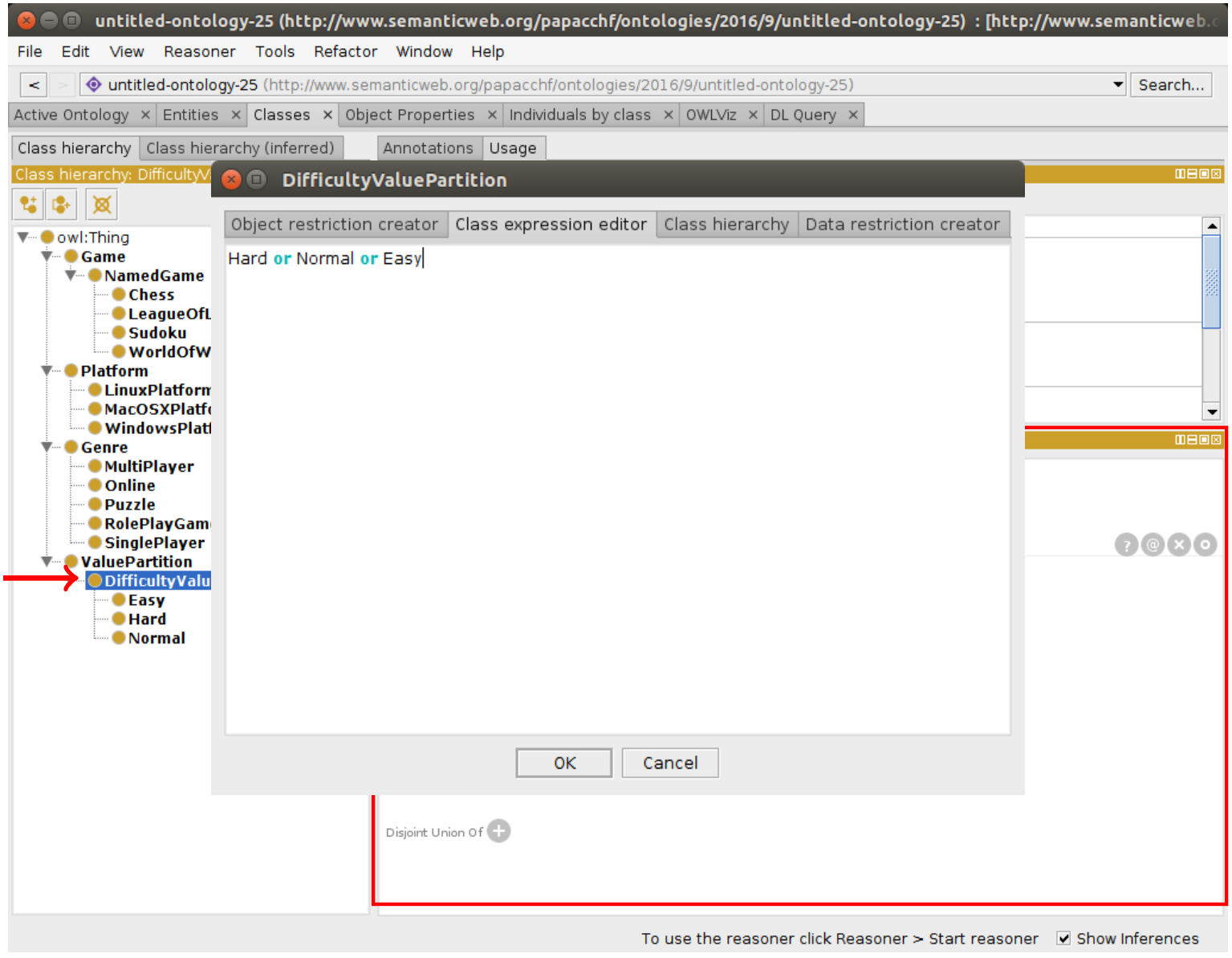
- add $\mathit{DifficultyValuePartition} \equiv \mathit{Hard} \sqcup \mathit{Normal} \sqcup \mathit{Easy}$

  Note that Hard, Normal and Easy are already disjoint
- add domain and range of hasDifficulty
- make hasDifficulty functional

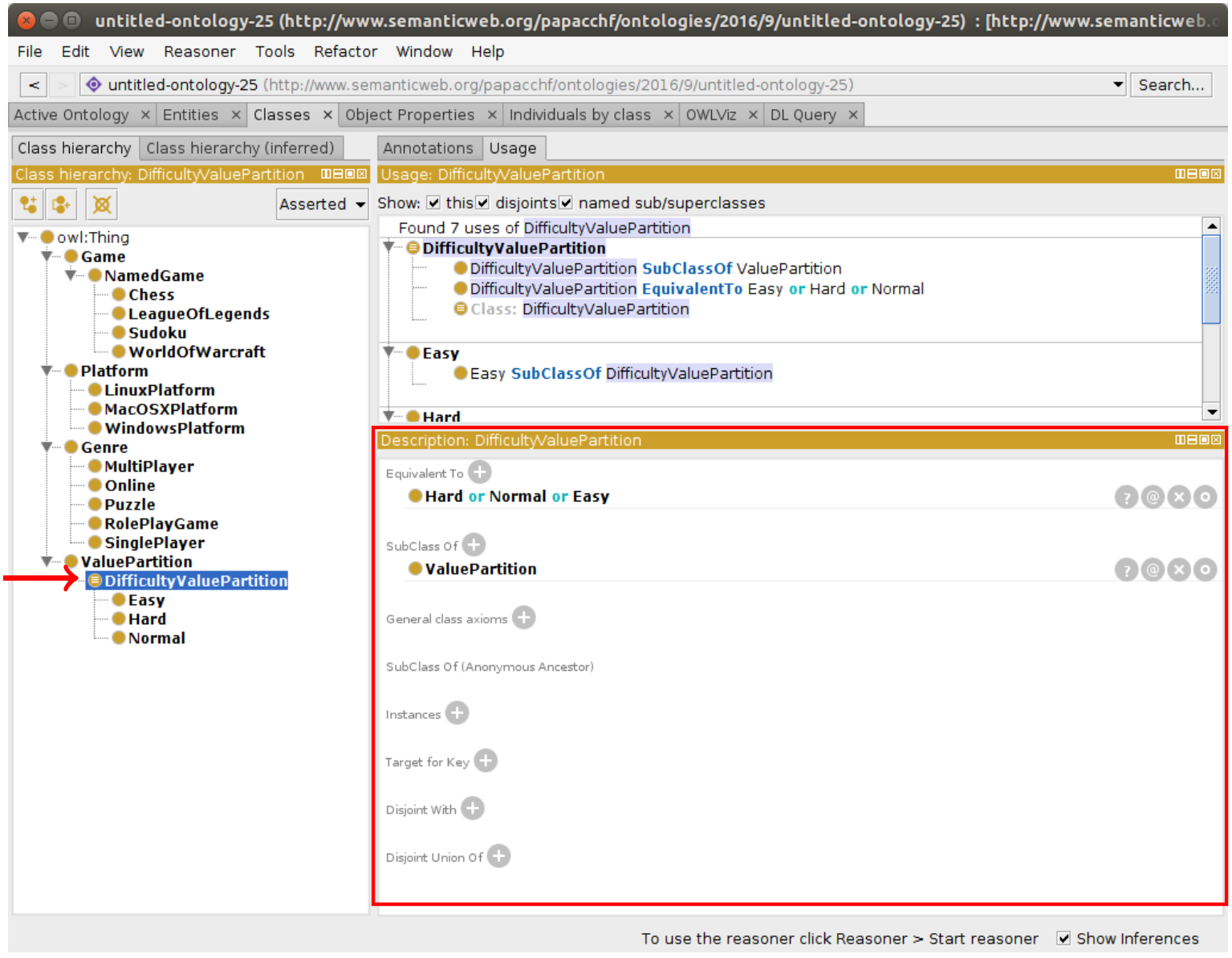
Improving DifficultyValuePartition Definition (cont'd)



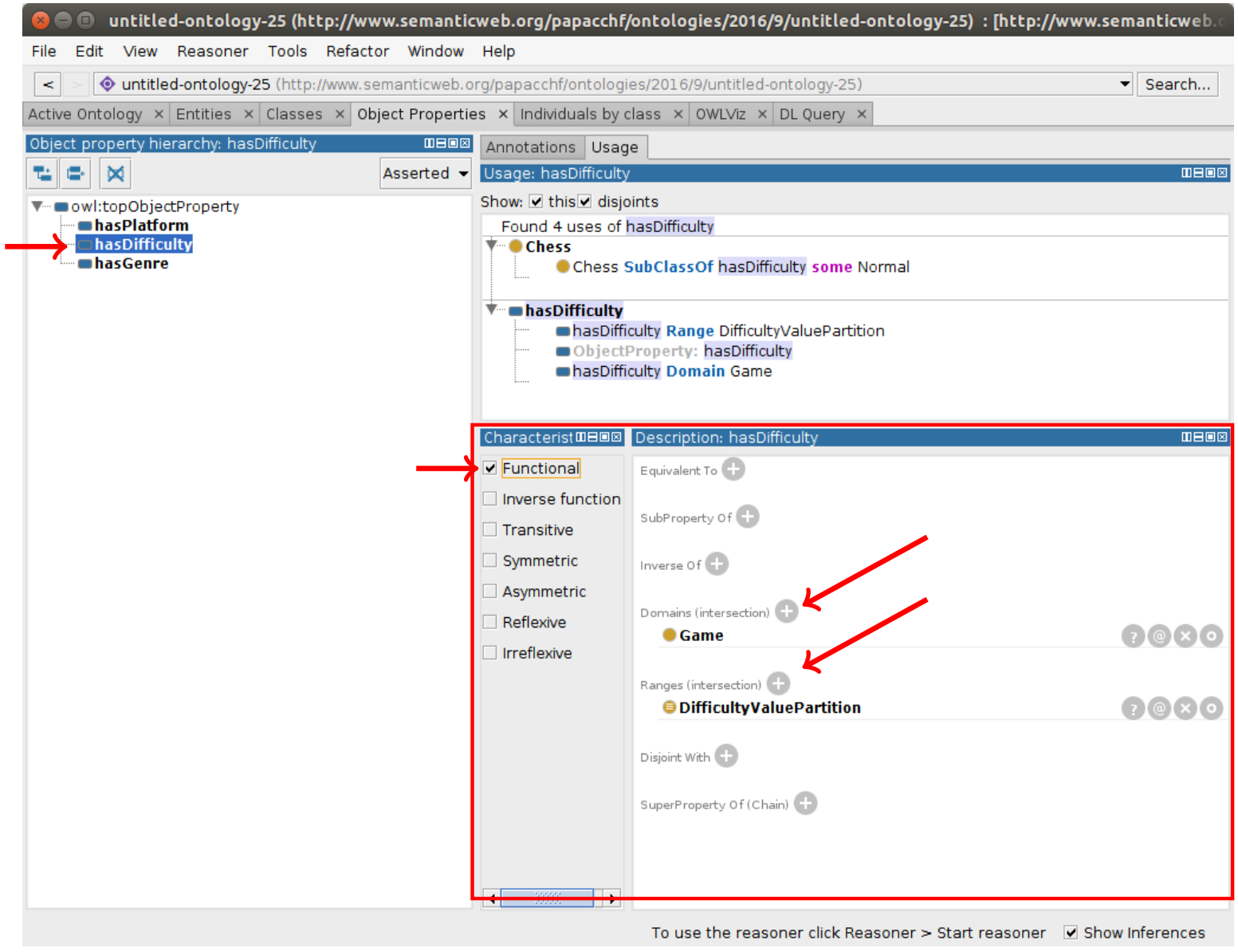
Improving DifficultyValuePartition Definition (cont'd)



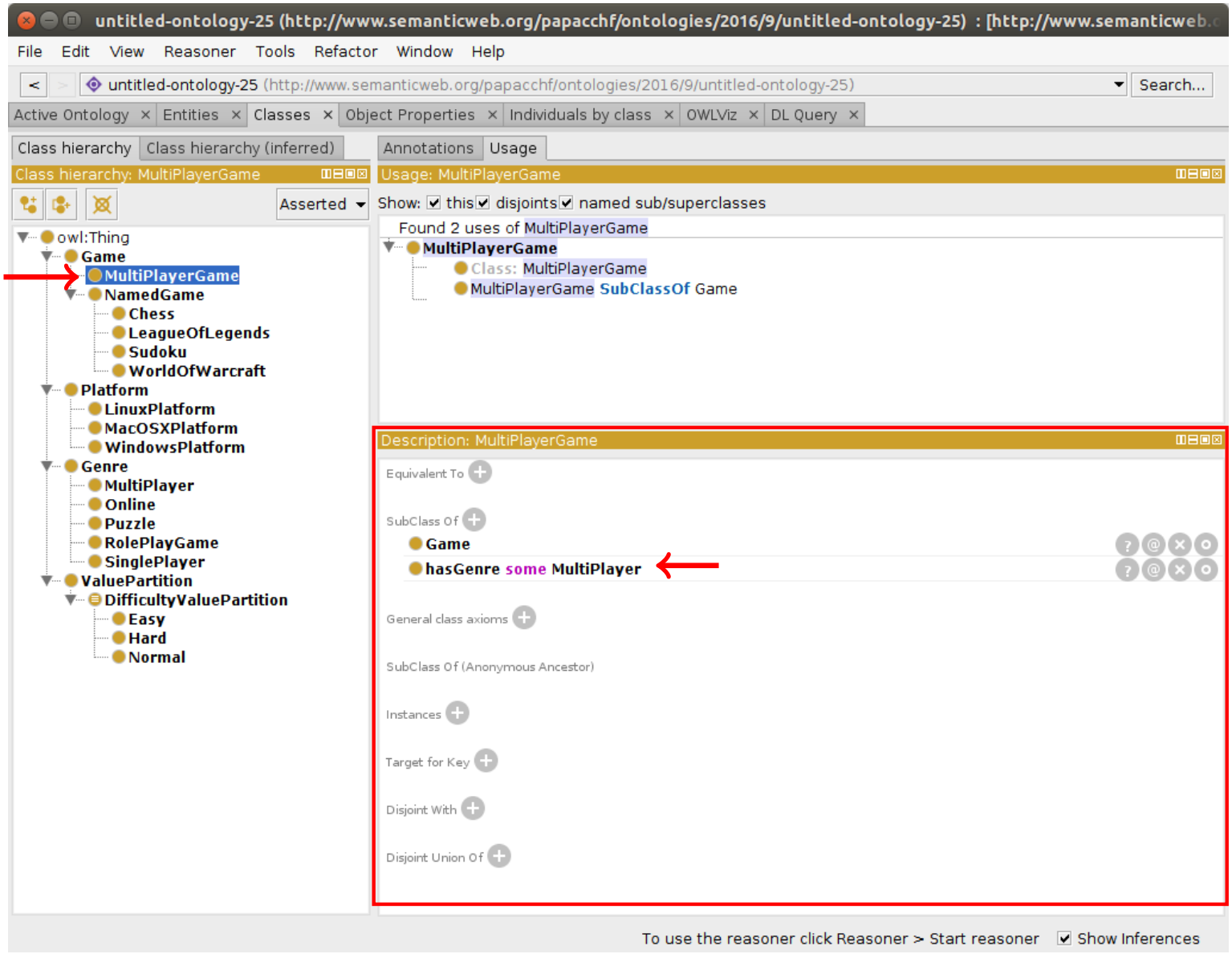
Improving DifficultyValuePartition Definition (cont'd)



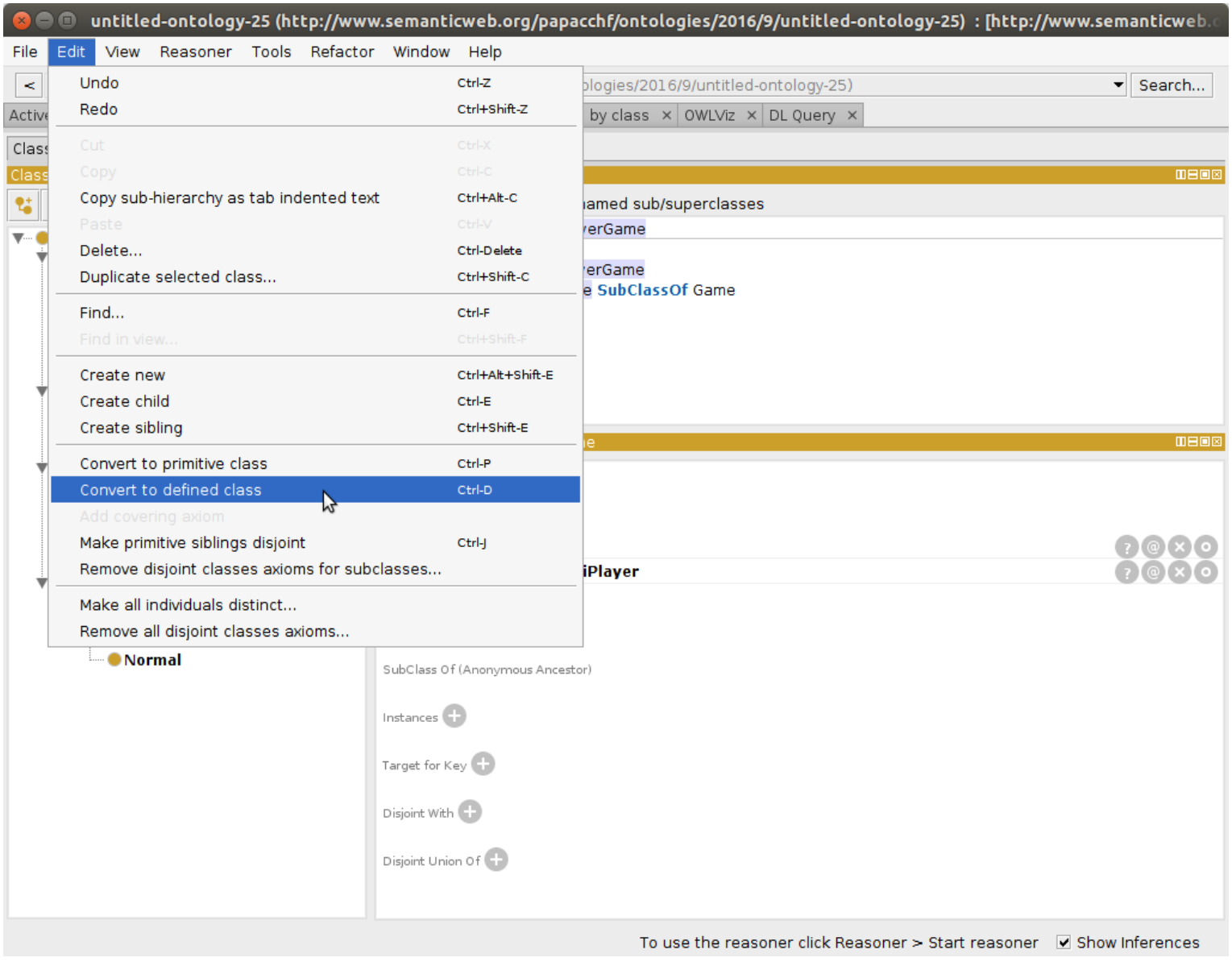
Improving DifficultyValuePartition Definition (cont'd)



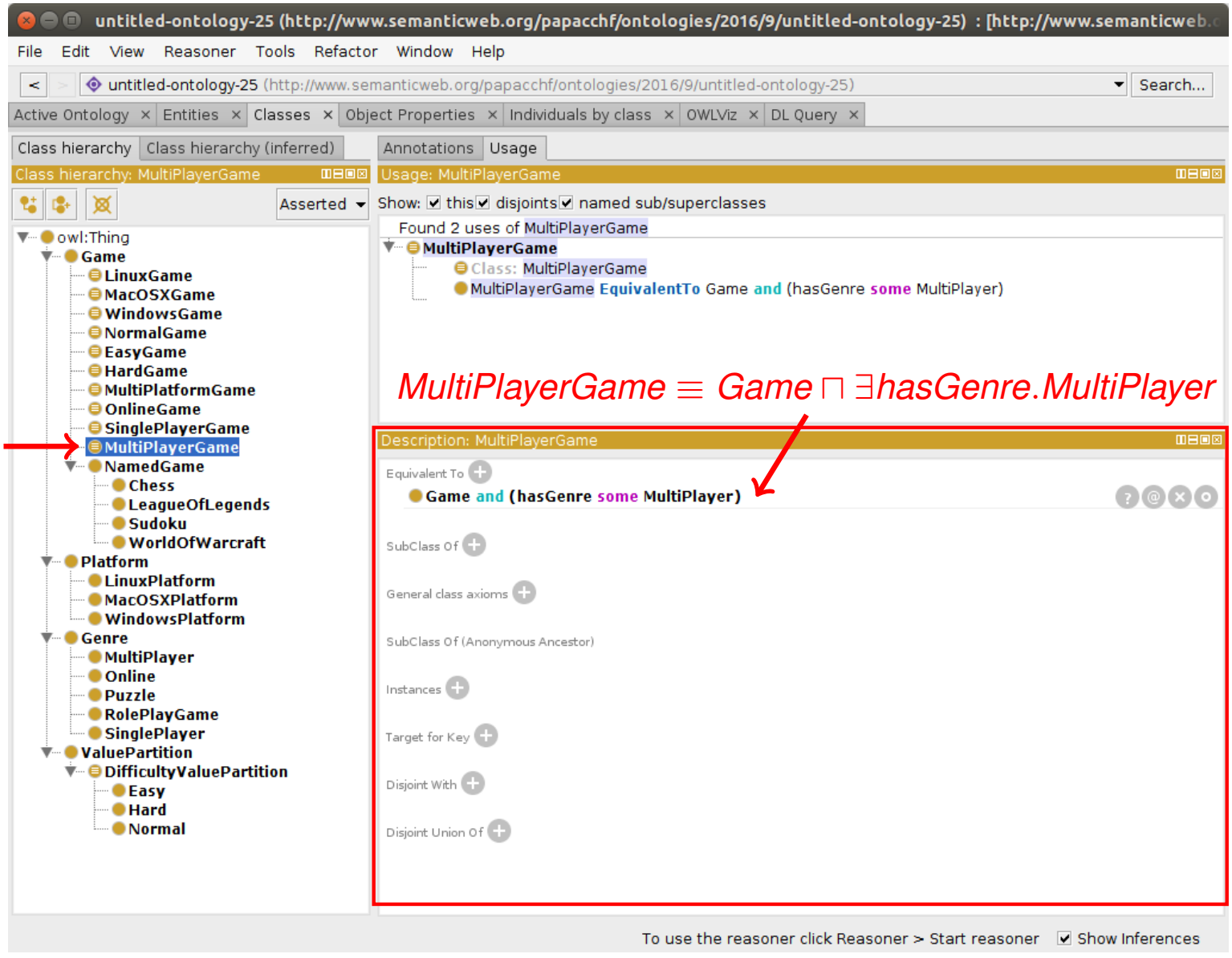
Adding Definable Class “MultiPlayerGame”



Adding Definable Class “MultiPlayerGame”



Adding Definable Class “MultiPlayerGame”



Reasoning

Protégé can be used for reasoning tasks such as classification

- configure the reasoner

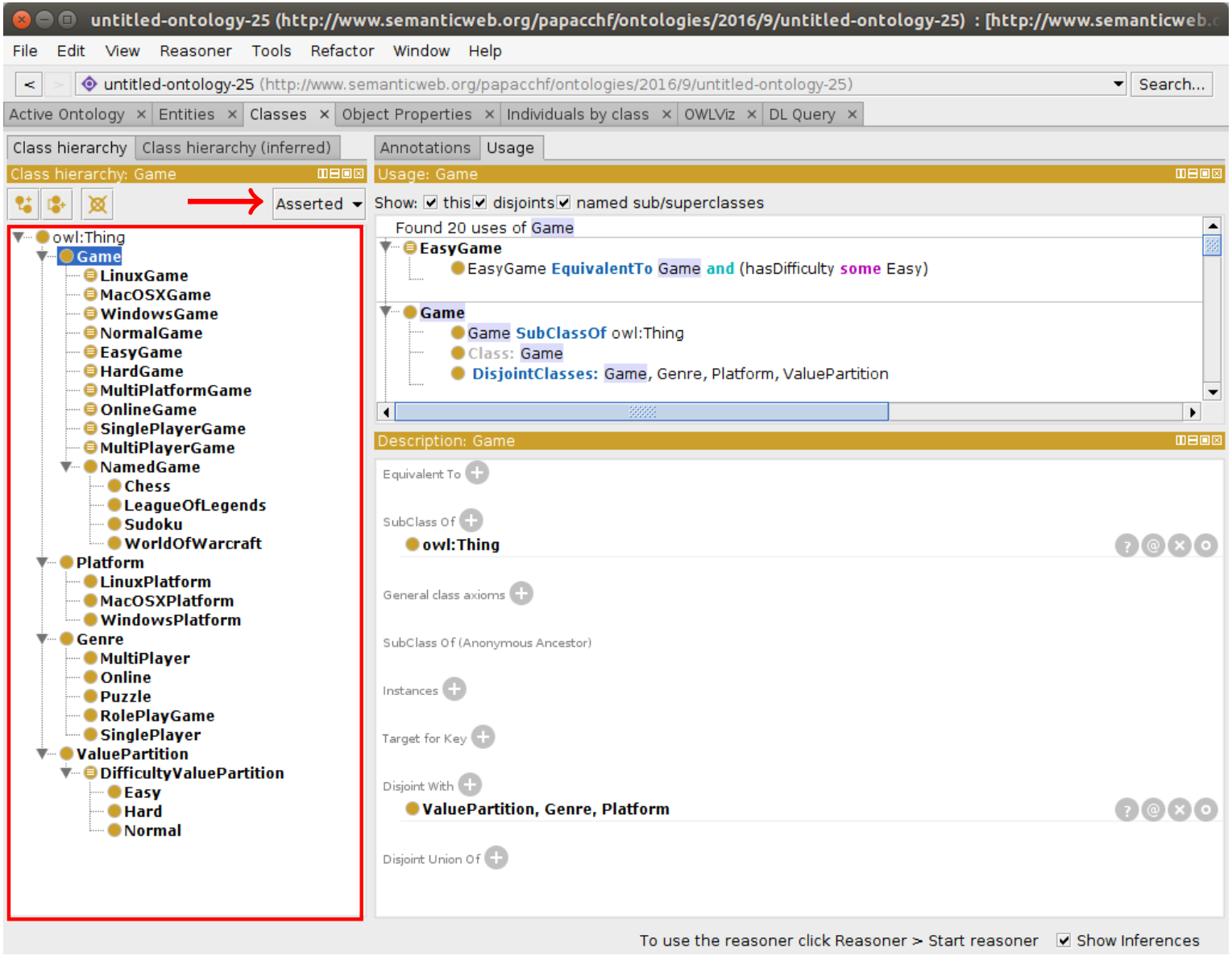
  Reasoner $\rightarrow$ Configure. . . (for this tutorial, check everything under Class inferences and Object property inferences)

- select a reasoner

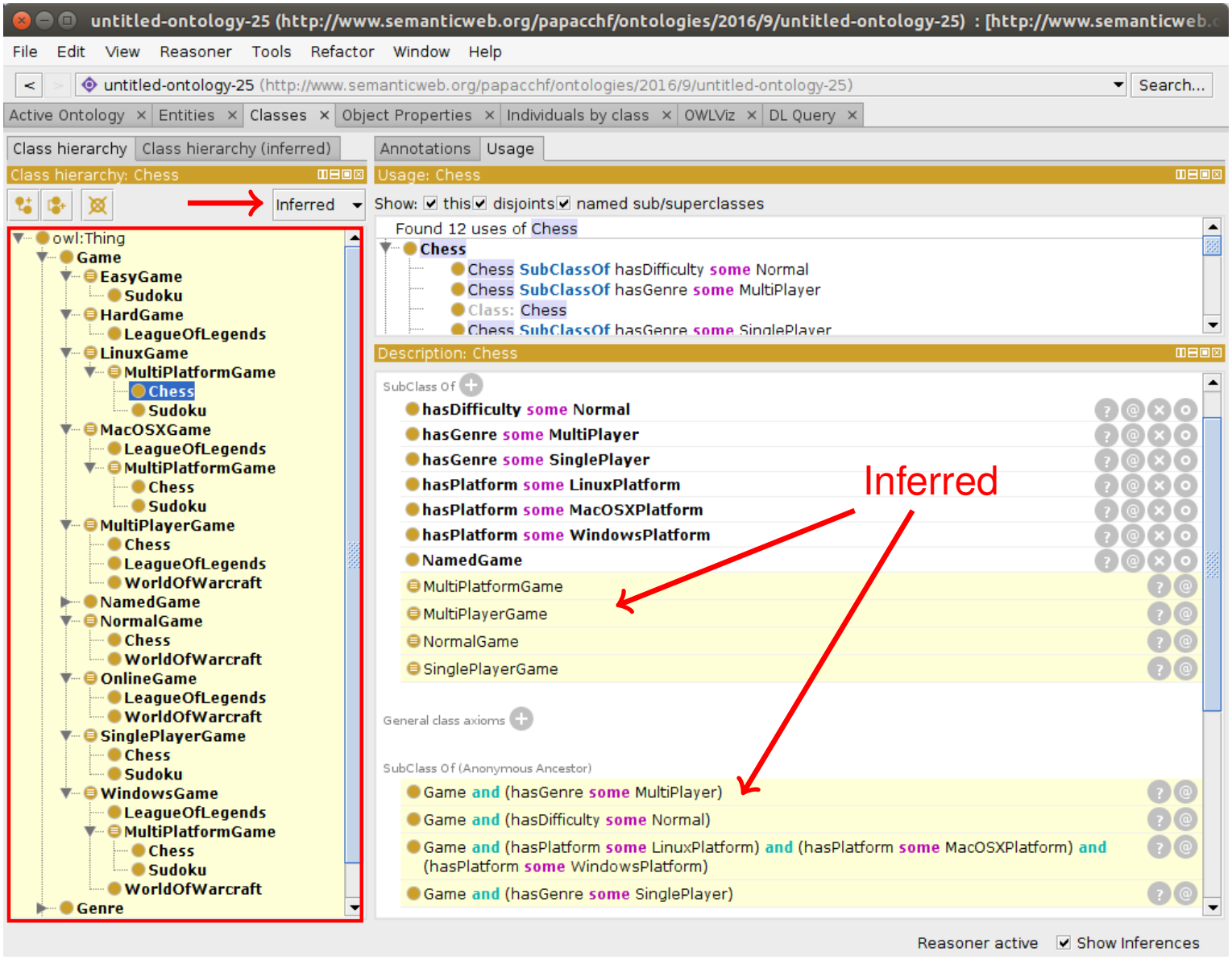
  for example, Reasoner $\rightarrow$ HermiT (other reasoners can be added, which one to use depends on several factors such as the expressivity of the ontology)

- finally, Reasoner $\rightarrow$ Start reasoner

Reasoning Example



Reasoning Example



Reasoning – Visually (Asserted)

Reasoning – Visually (Inferred)