

# Navigating Ontology Development with Large Language Models

Javad Saeedizade, Eva Blomqvist

May 26-30 in Hersonissos, Greece  
ESWC 2024

# ChatGPT



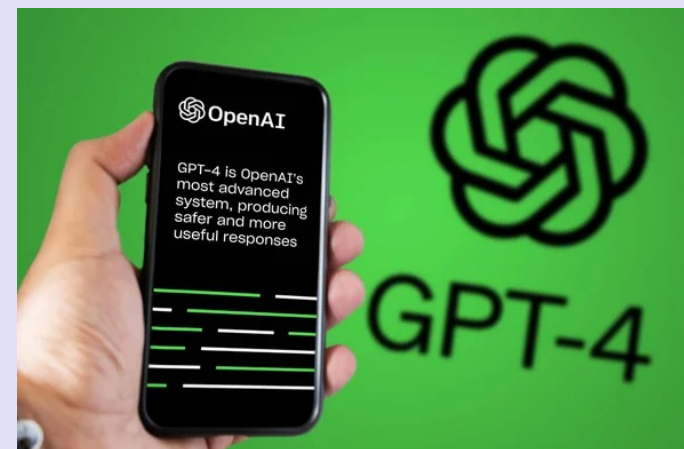
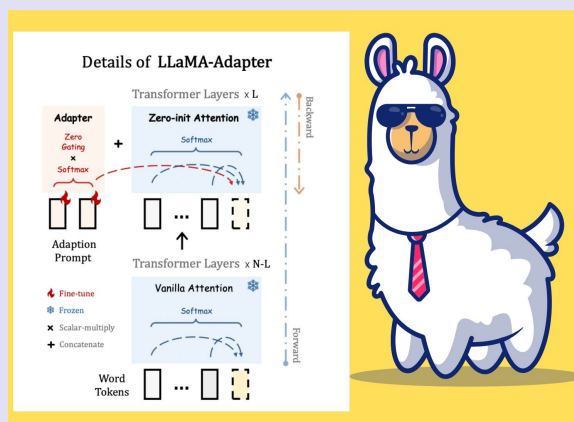
# Gemini



## BING CHAT

# Llama 2

Meta AI



# What is ontology story

## **An example ontology story from the semantic web course**

During each year a number of theatre festivals are held in cities around Italy. In January 2007 ...

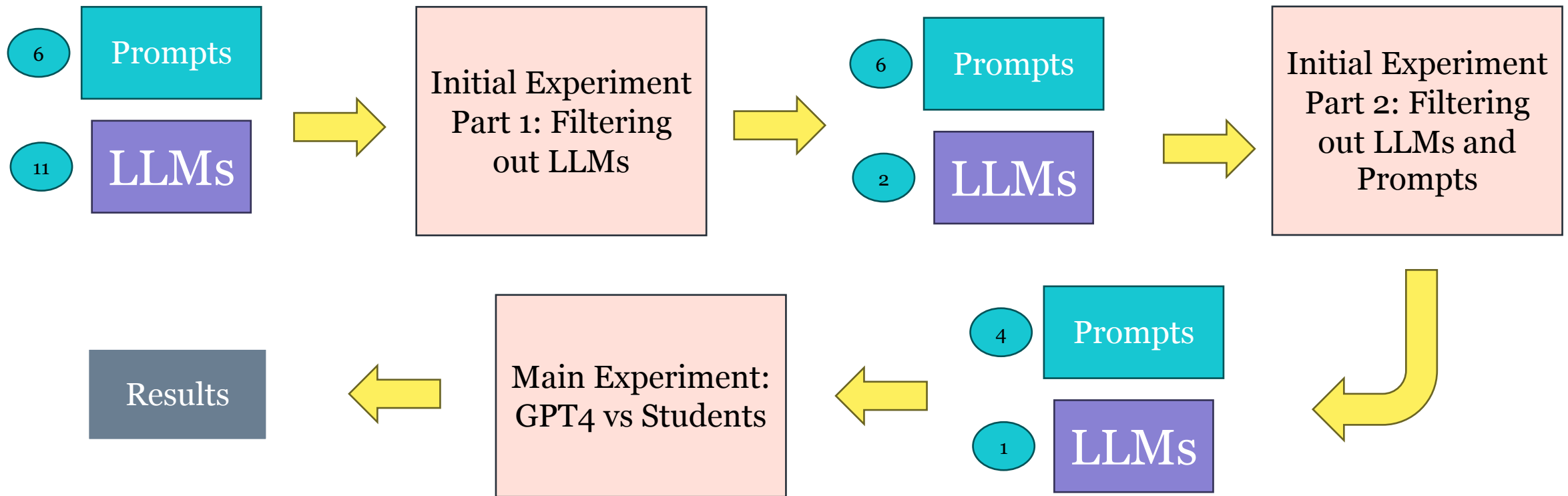
## **Competency questions**

**When** and **Where** did a certain theatre festival take place?

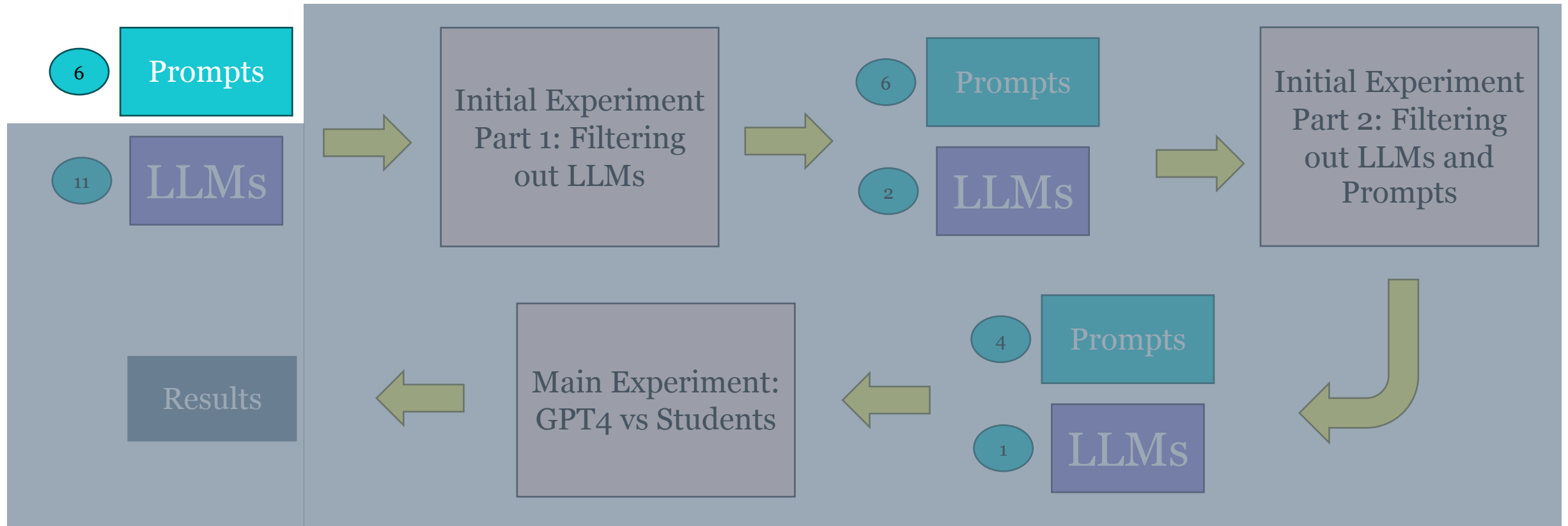
# Research Questions

- 1- To what extent can LLMs create an ontology that meets the Ontology Requirements?
- 2- Which LLMs are suitable for this task?
- 3- What prompting techniques are the most effective?

# Structure of the presentation



# Structure of the presentation



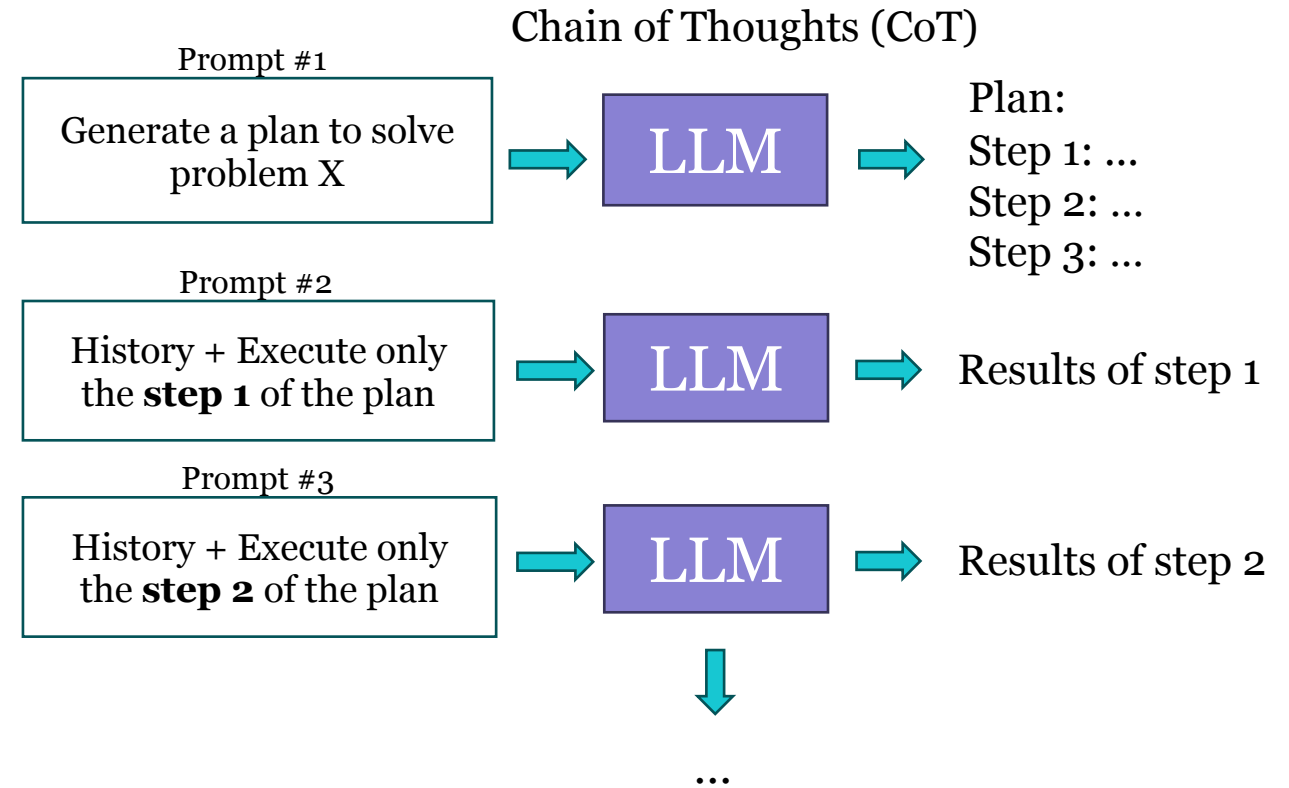
# What is a prompt?



# What is a prompting technique?

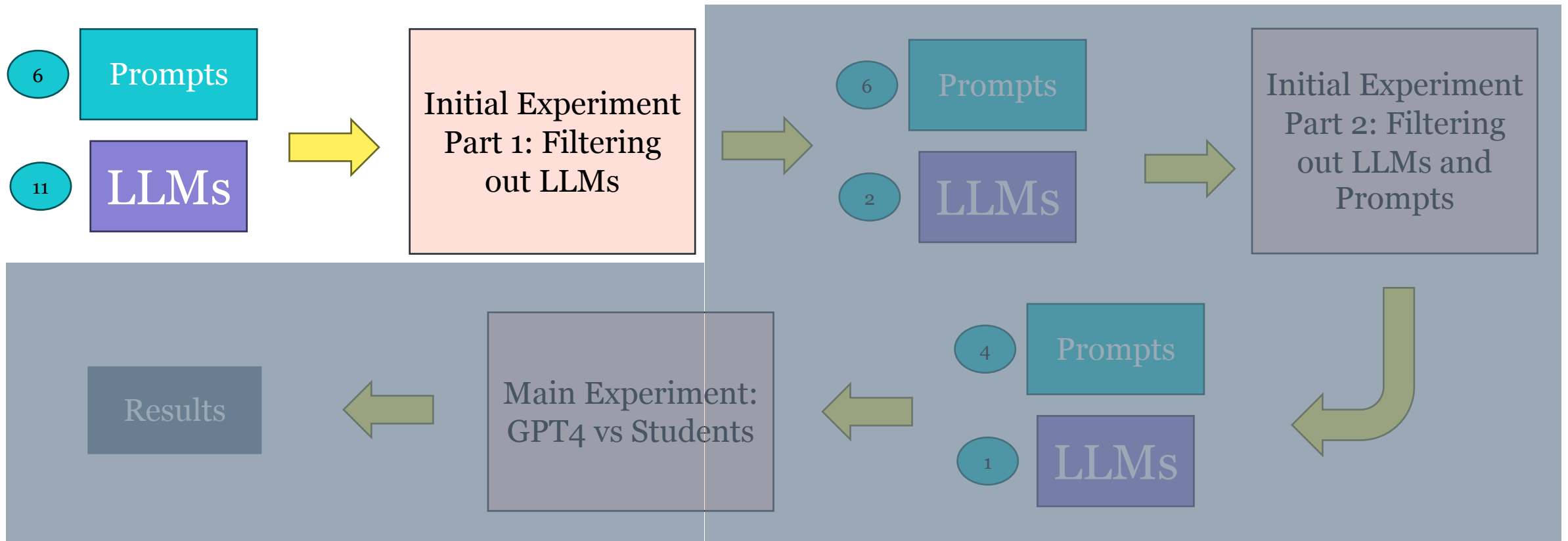


- Zero-Shot
- Chain of Thoughts (**CoT**)
- Chain of Thoughts Self-Consistency (**CoT-SC**)
- Sub-task Decomposed Prompting - Waterfall approach (**Waterfall**)
- Sub-task Decomposed Prompting - Competency Question by Competency Question (**CQbyCQ**)
- Graph of Thoughts (**GoT**)



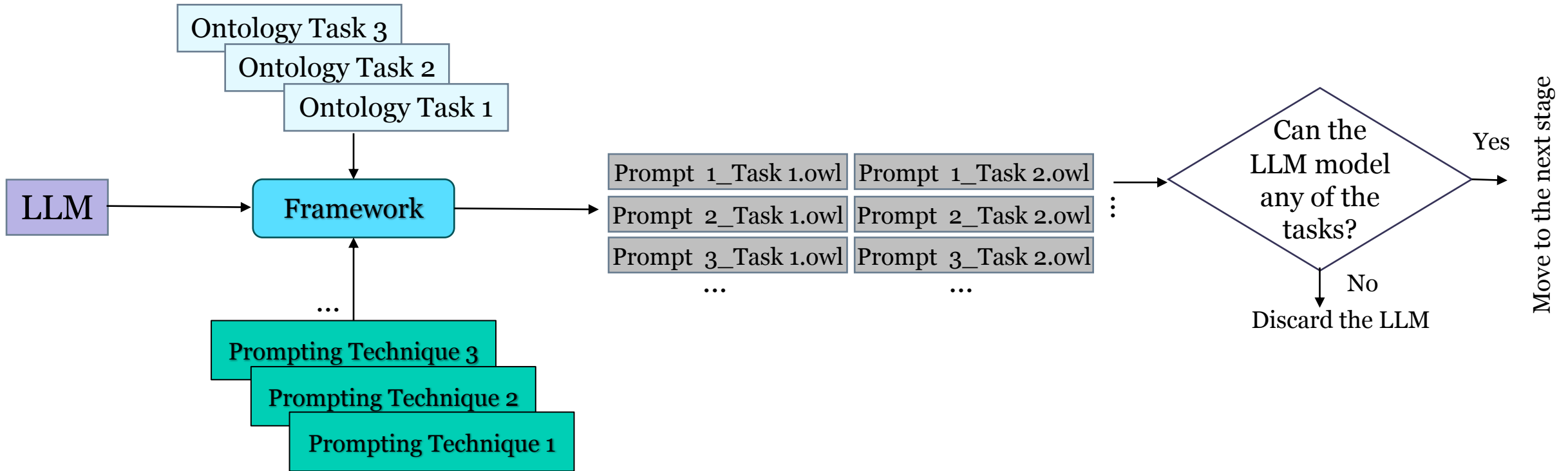


# Structure of the presentation



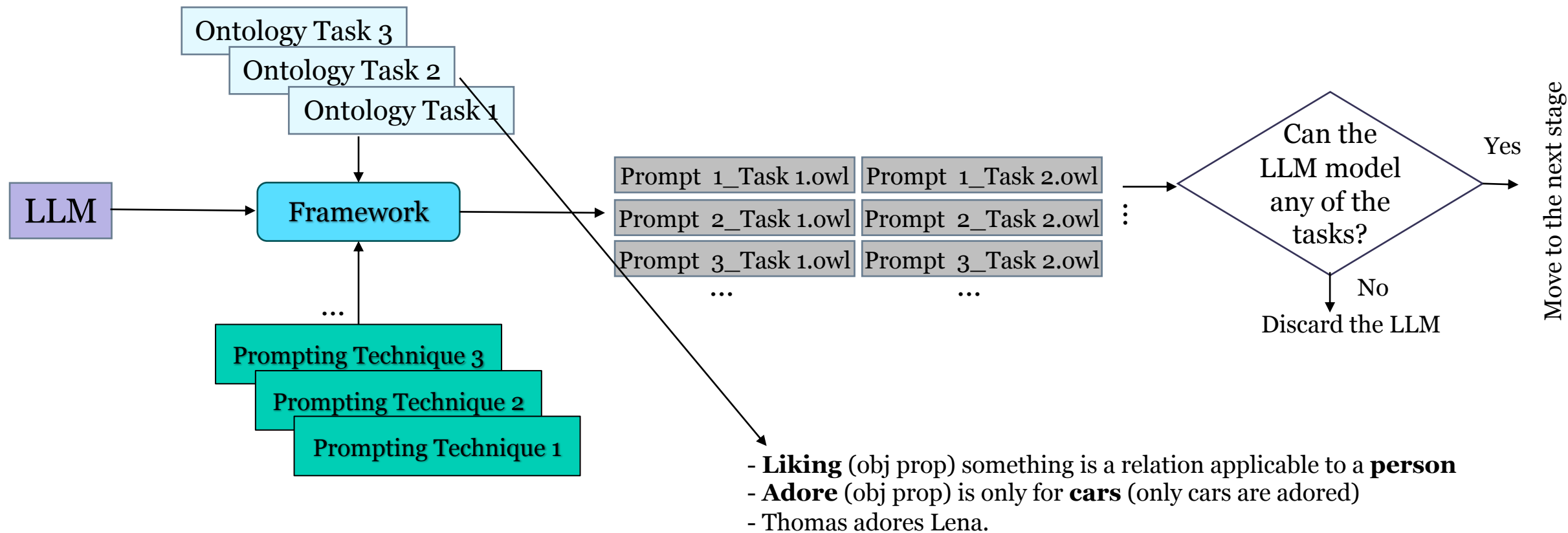
# Initial Experiment: Phase 1

## Which LLMs are suitable for ontology generation?

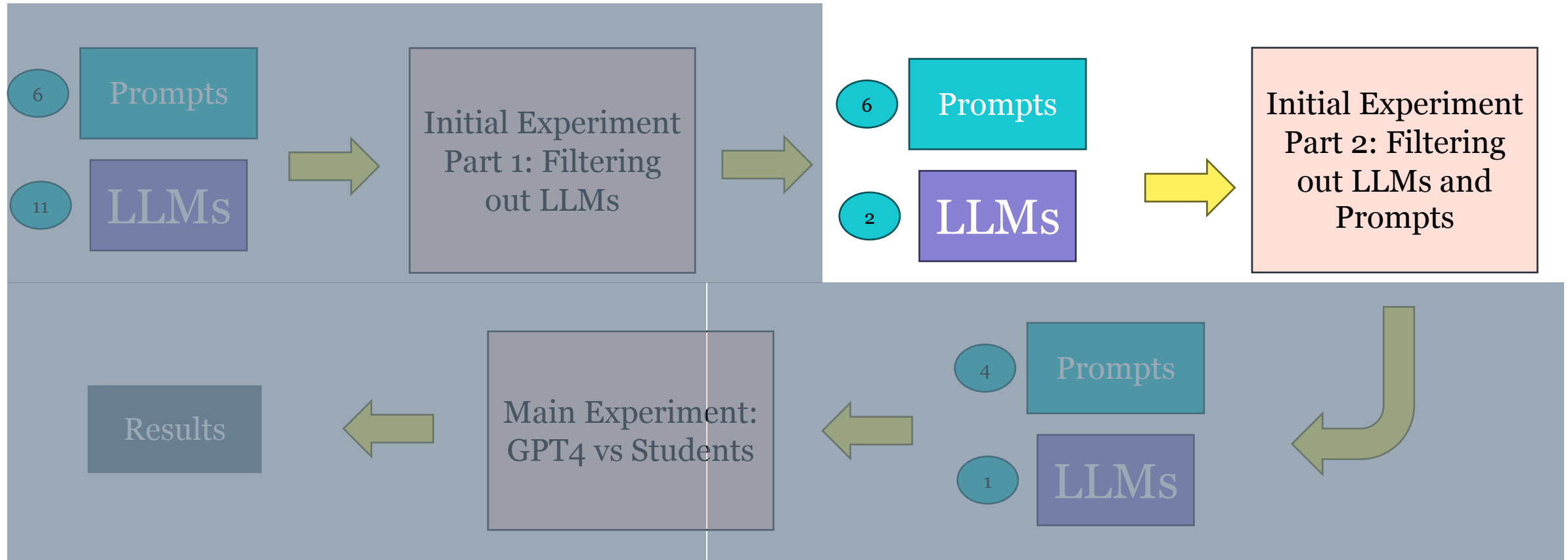


# Initial Experiment: Phase 1

Which LLMs are suitable for ontology generation?

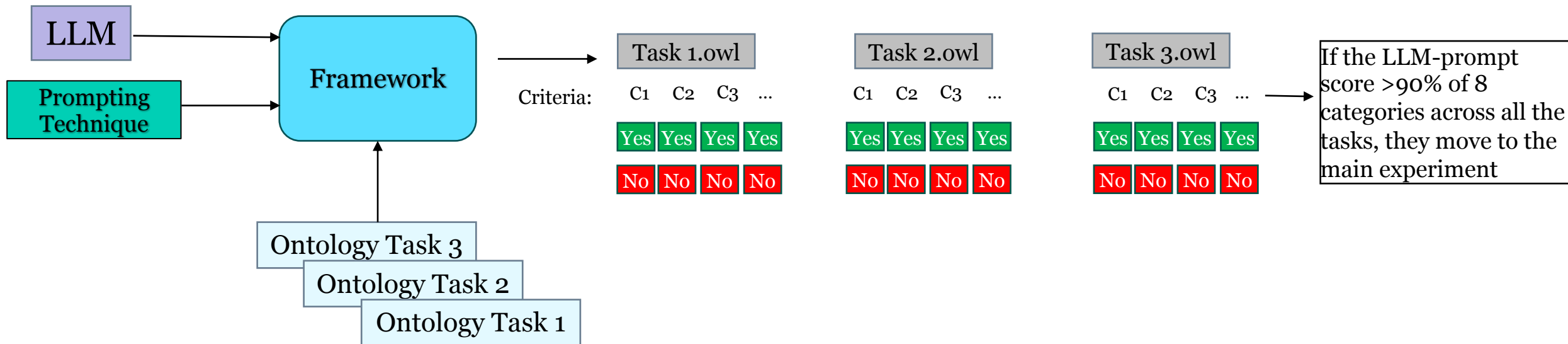


# Structure of the presentation



# Initial Experiment: Phase 2

Which pair of LLMs and prompts are suitable for ontology generation?



- 1: Correctness of the Turtle syntax.
- 2: Usage taxonomy (class hierarchy) in the ontology
- 3: Usage of Data Properties (if needed)
- 4: Presence of reification class

- 5: Presence of instances (if needed)
- 6: Establishment of domain or range restriction for properties
- 7: Presence of "EquivalenceClass" restriction
- 8: Semantic coherence of class hierarchy

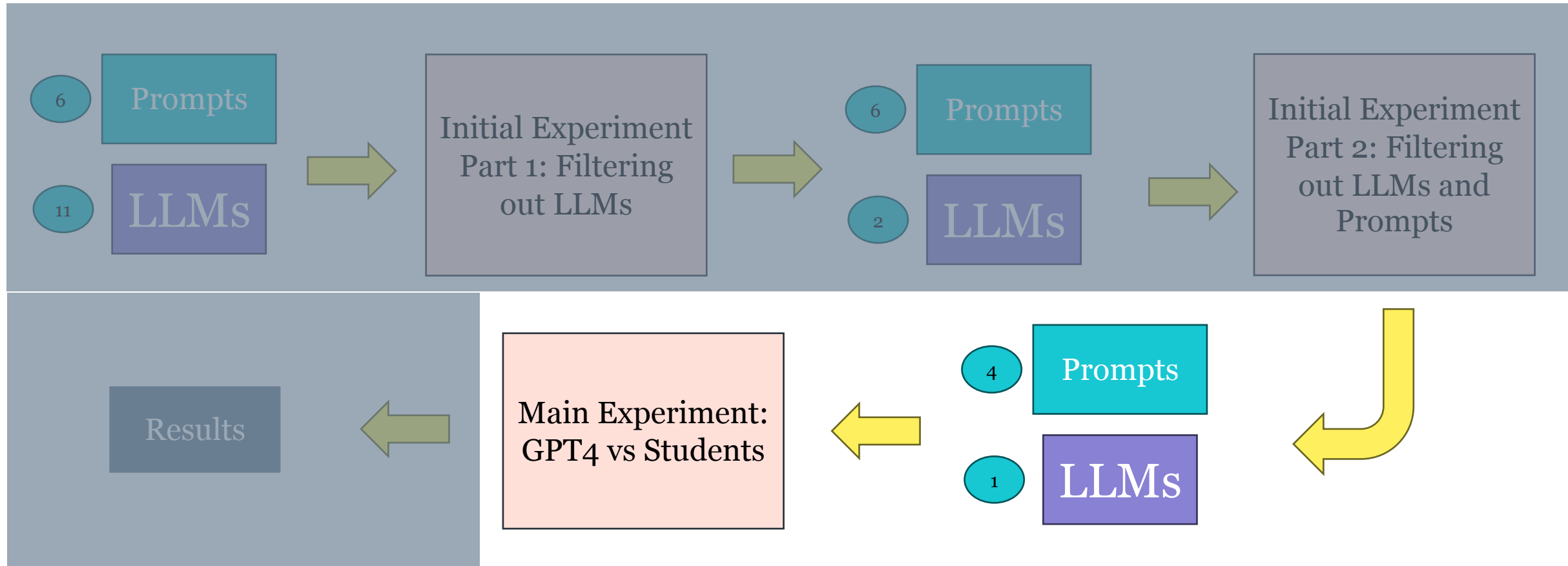
# Result of Initial Experiment

LLMs: **GPT-4**

Prompting Techniques:

- **CoT** (chain of thoughts)
- **CoT-SC** (Chain of Thoughts Self-Consistency)
- **CQbyCQ** (Sub-task Decomposed Prompting - Competency Question by Competency Question )
- **GoT** (Graph of Thoughts)

# Structure of the presentation



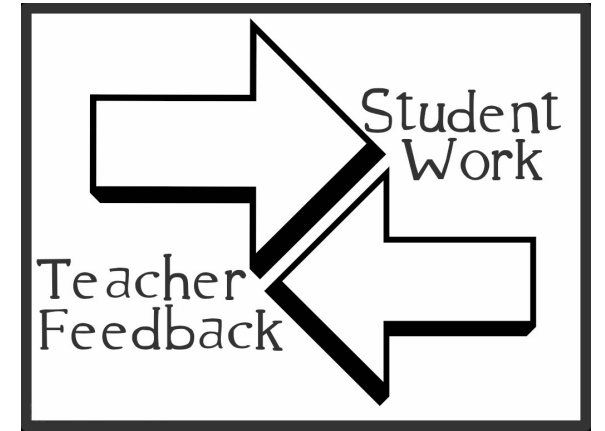
# Baseline

Baseline: Master's students who took a **semantic web course**

Course: **3** ontology tasks/stories, **15 competency** questions each  
**10 groups**, and **2 students** on average in each group

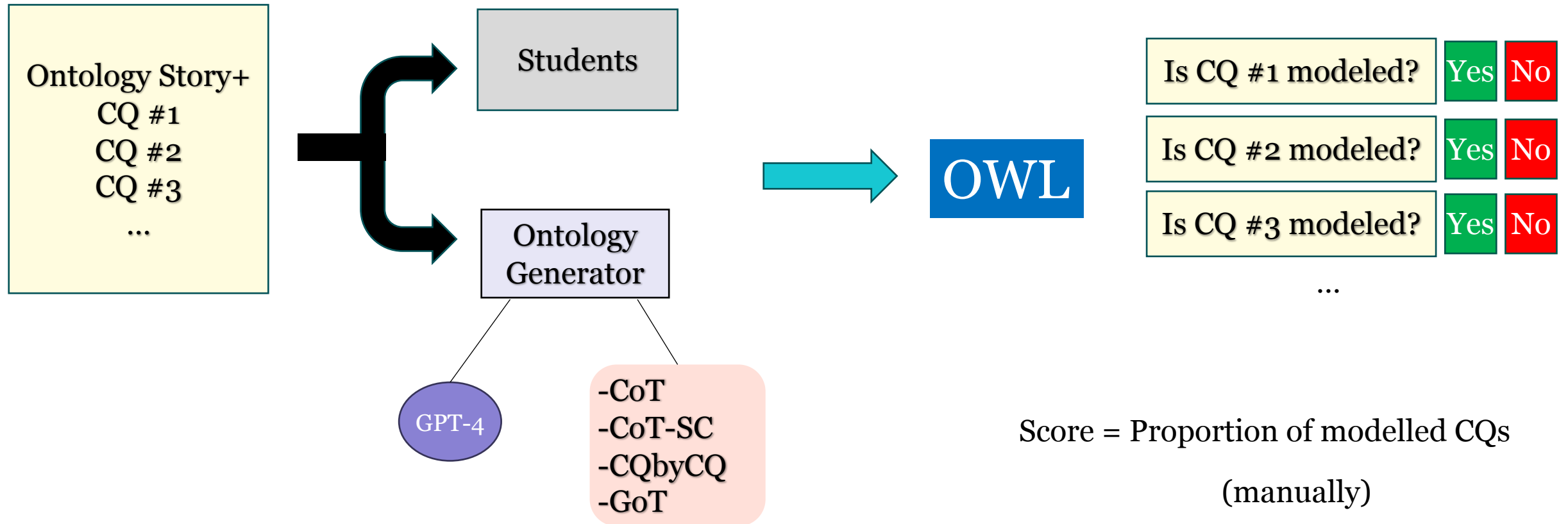
Students submitted each modelling on average **3 times** to pass the lab

The baseline is the **first** and the **last student submissions** of the course.

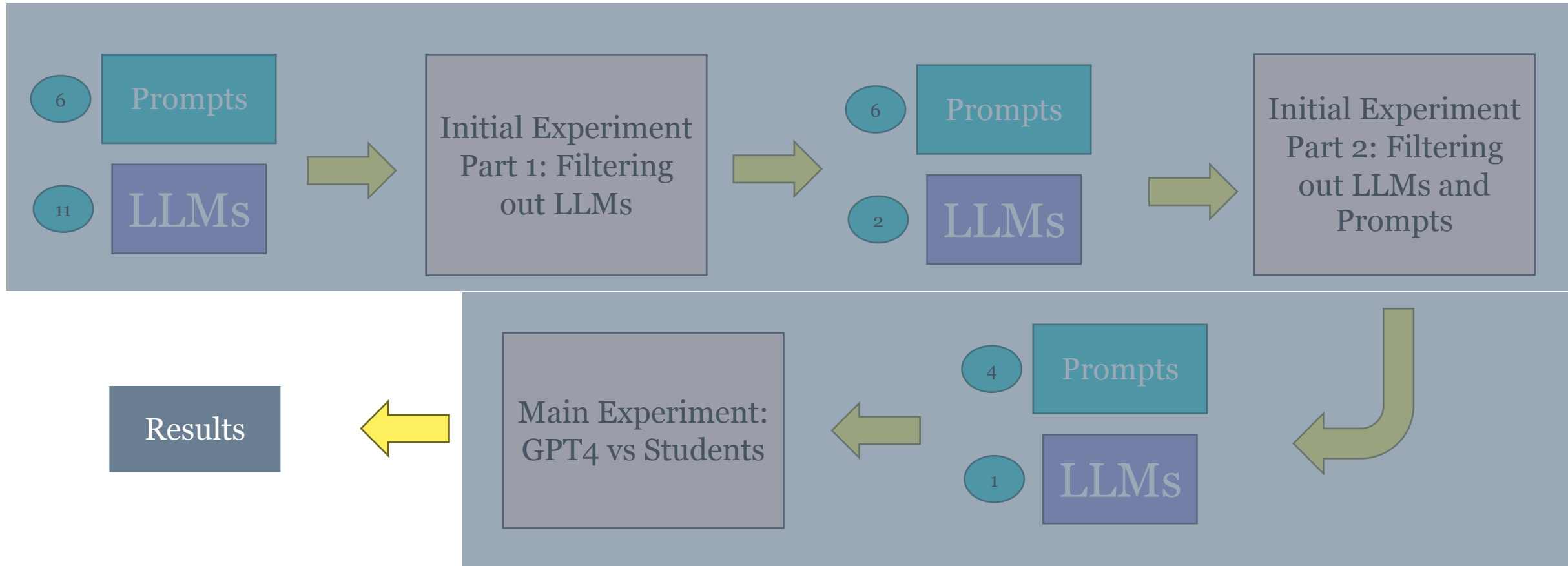




# Evaluation Criteria



# Structure of the presentation

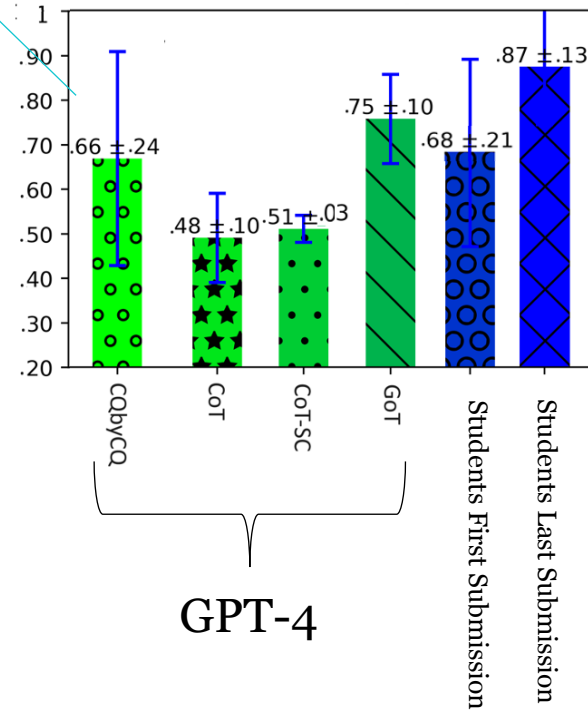


# Results

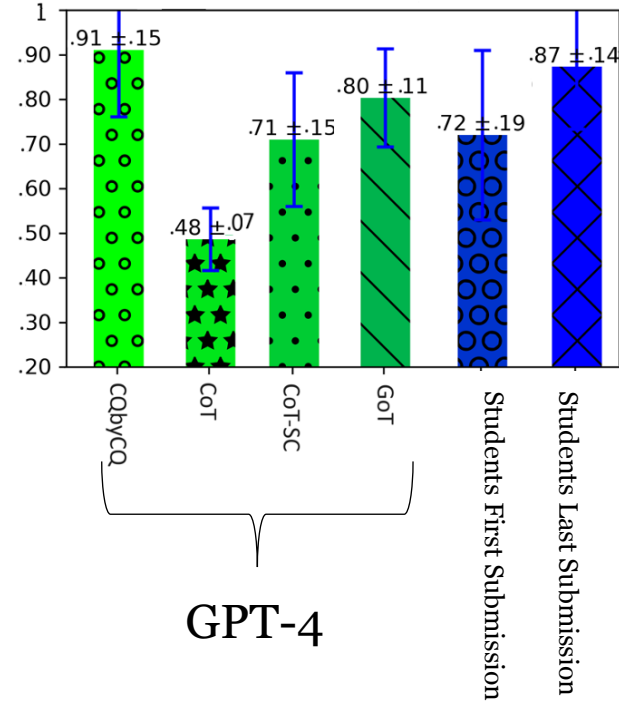
Std: we ran  
models 3  
times

Std of students'  
submissions

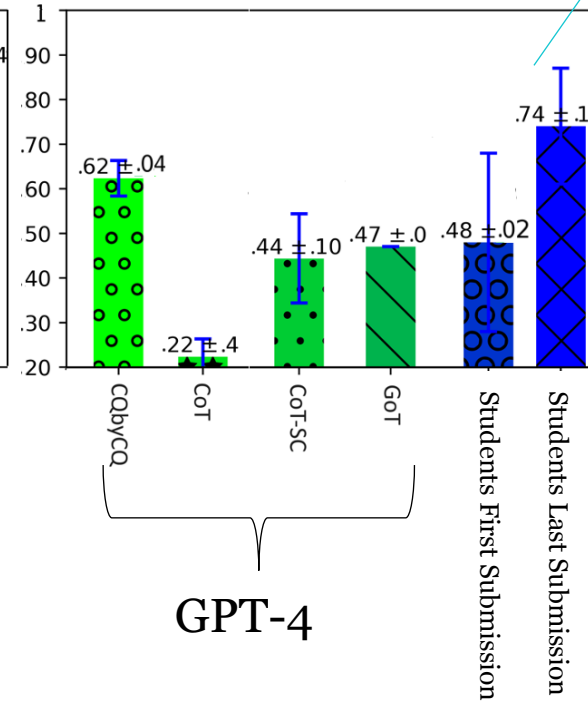
Hospital Story



Music Story



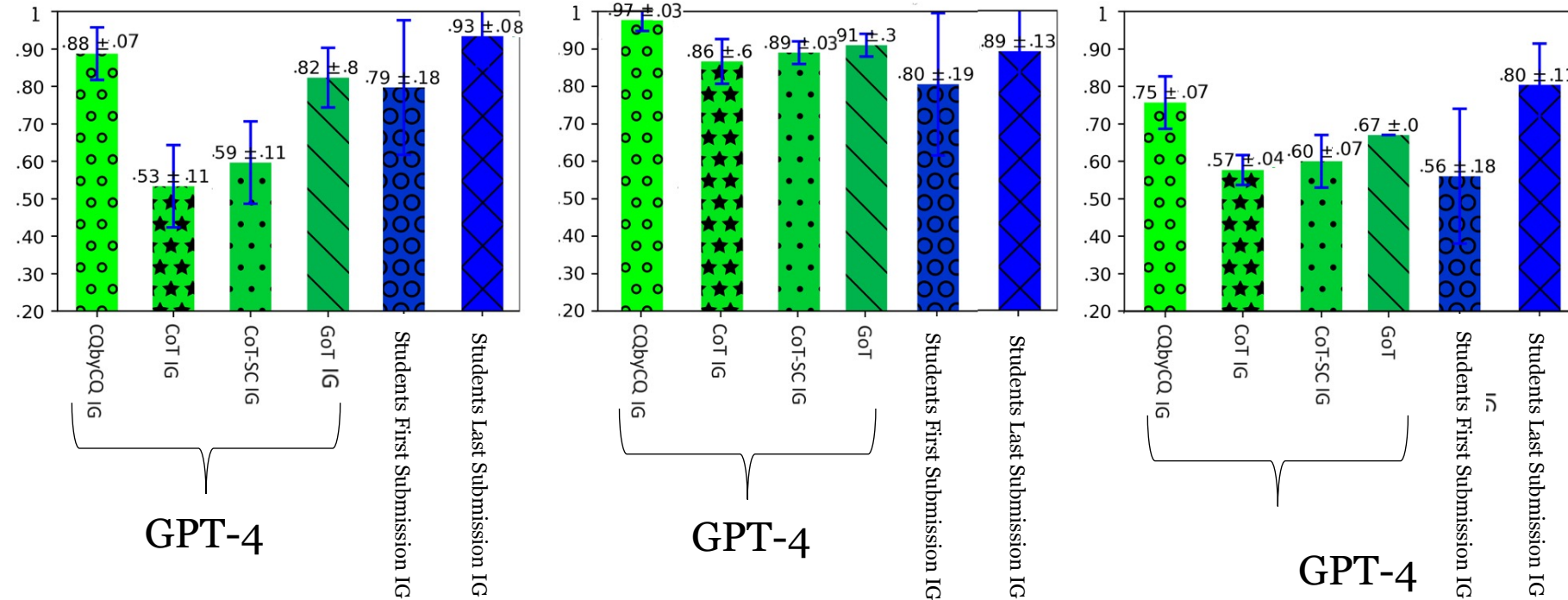
Theatre Story



CQbyCQ	GoT	Stu F S	Stu L S
0.73	0.67	0.62	0.82

# Results with a relax criteria

missing one single data/object property



CQbyCQ	GoT	Stu F S	Stu L S
0.86	0.80	0.71	0.87

# Evaluation: types of CQs

	Theatre Story				Music Story				Hospital Story			
	DP	OP	Reif.	Rest.	DP	OP	Reif.	Rest.	DP	OP	Reif.	Rest.
CQbyCQ	<b>.93</b>	<b>.78</b>	.55	.33	<b>1.0</b>	<b>.94</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	.94	<b>1.0</b>	0
CoT	.80	.50	.22	<b>1.0</b>	.80	.78	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	.53	.50	.44	<b>1.0</b>
CoT-SC	<b>.93</b>	.55	0	<b>1.0</b>	.80	.89	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	.53	.66	.66	.33
GoT	.86	.61	.44	<b>1.0</b>	.80	<b>.94</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	.73	<b>1.0</b>	.66	.66
Students First Submission	.64	.63	.43	.10	.84	.83	.87	.30	.78	.85	.73	.60
Students Last Submission	.92	<b>.78</b>	<b>.73</b>	.50	.94	.92	.90	.50	.94	<b>1.0</b>	.90	.60

Simpler { DP: Simple data property modeling  
OP: Simple object property modeling

More Complex { Reif.: Reifications  
Rest.: Restrictions on classes or properties

# Evaluation: types of CQs

	Theatre Story				Music Story				Hospital Story			
	DP	OP	Reif.	Rest.	DP	OP	Reif.	Rest.	DP	OP	Reif.	Rest.
CQbyCQ	<b>.93</b>	<b>.78</b>	<b>.55</b>	.33	<b>1.0</b>	<b>.94</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>.94</b>	<b>1.0</b>	0
CoT	.80	.50	.22	<b>(1.0)</b>	.80	.78	<b>1.0</b>	<b>(1.0)</b>	.53	.50	.44	<b>(1.0)</b>
CoT-SC	<b>.93</b>	.55	0	<b>1.0</b>	.80	.89	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	.53	.66	.66	.33
GoT	.86	.61	.44	<b>1.0</b>	.80	<b>.94</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	.73	<b>1.0</b>	.66	.66
Students First Submission	<b>.64</b>	<b>.63</b>	<b>.43</b>	<b>.10</b>	.84	.83	<b>.87</b>	<b>.30</b>	<b>.78</b>	<b>.85</b>	<b>.73</b>	.60
Students Last Submission	<b>.92</b>	<b>.78</b>	<b>.73</b>	<b>.50</b>	.94	.92	<b>.90</b>	<b>.50</b>	<b>.94</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>.90</b>	.60

Simpler { DP: Simple data property modeling  
OP: Simple object property modeling

More Complex { Reif.: Reifications  
Rest.: Restrictions on classes or properties

# Conclusion

**RQ1-** To what extent can LLMs create an ontology that meets the Ontology Requirements?

It is possible to generate ontology to meet ontology requirements to the same quality as students generating ontology.

**RQ2-** Which LLMs are suitable for this task?

**RQ3-** What prompting techniques are the most effective?

The CQbyCQ prompting using GPT-4 outperformed the first students' submissions.

Students' last lab submissions achieved the highest scores, but the performance of GPT-4 with CQbyCQ prompting was closer to this than the students' first submissions.

Thank you for attending  
Any questions?



Code and the paper