

Project Report: School Management System Ontology (SMSO)

Subject: Knowledge Representation (KR)

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1. Introduction to Knowledge Representation (KR)

Knowledge Representation is a field of Artificial Intelligence dedicated to representing information about the world in a form that a computer system can utilize to solve complex tasks. In this project, we have modeled a School Management System using an Ontology-based KR approach. Unlike a relational database, this ontology captures the semantics (meaning) of the data, enabling the system to reason over the facts and infer new knowledge automatically.

2. Domain Analysis and Scope

The goal of this SMSO project is to provide a formal structure for the diverse entities within an educational institution. The scope includes:

- **Human Resources:** Managing various roles like Students, Teachers, and Parents.
- **Academic Logistics:** Handling courses, subjects, terms, and sections.
- **Performance Tracking:** Managing attendance, grading, and assessments.
- **Facility & Finance:** Representing buildings, fee accounts, and library assets.

3. Knowledge Taxonomy: Class Hierarchy

The class hierarchy represents the "Is-A" relationships within the system. We have categorized the domain into several primary branches:

- **Person Hierarchy:** This is the core of the system. It contains the classes Student, Teacher, Staff, and Parent/Guardian.
- **Academic Structure:** Knowledge about the school's organization is represented through classes like Academic Year, Course, Subject, and Class Section.
- **Evaluation & Records:** To represent student progress, we created classes for Attendance Record, Grade Record, and Submission.
- **Facility & Resources:** This branch includes Building, Classroom, and Library Book.
- **Advanced KR (Inferred Classes):** We defined "defined classes" such as At-Risk Student and Honor Roll Student. These classes are not populated manually; instead, they rely on logical definitions to classify students automatically.

4. Semantic Modeling: Object Properties

Object properties define how individuals of different classes relate to each other. This project utilizes a complex set of relations to maintain logical consistency:

- **Educational Assignments:** Properties like teaching for teacher, teaching for course, and teaching for section are used to map which teacher is responsible for which class.
- **Student Progress:** Relations like attendance for student and grade record for student link individual performance back to the student.
- **Administrative Links:** has fee account, has payment, and is parent of establish the administrative and familial framework.
- **Operational Relations:** borrowing of book and schedule in room manage the day-to-day resources of the school.

5. Data Attributes: Data Properties

Data properties describe the literal attributes of the entities. In this KR model, we have defined specific data types (Integer, String, Date, Decimal) for various attributes:

- **Employee & Student IDs:** Properties such as empID, student id, and teacher id provide unique identifiers.
- **Academic Data:** Attributes like course code, attendance date, score, and max score store the quantitative and qualitative data of the school.
- **Personal & Contact Info:** Properties like date of birth, has email, and has phone store sensitive personal information.
- **Financial Details:** current balance, payment amount, and fine amount manage the monetary transactions within the ontology.

6. Knowledge Base: Individuals and Assertions

To validate the KR model, we populated it with specific individuals (assertions). This demonstrates how the ontology handles real-world instances:

- **The School Environment:** Individuals like Demo School (Organization) and Building A (Building) set the physical context.
- **Academic Actors:** Himel (Student), Mr. Rossi (Teacher), and Mr. Rahman (Parent) are individuals representing the human element.
- **Dynamic Records:** We asserted specific records such as Attendance: Himel 2026-02-02 (Absent) and Grade: Himel - MATH101 Midterm.
- **Controlled Vocabularies:** We used individuals like Present, Absent, Male, Female, and Grade letters (A, B, C) as enumerated values to ensure data uniformity.

7. Reasoning and Inferred Knowledge

The defining feature of this Knowledge Representation project is its ability to perform automated reasoning. Using the HermiT Reasoner, the system analyzes the asserted facts against the class definitions:

- **Consistency Checking:** The reasoner ensures that no student is assigned conflicting properties (e.g., being a Teacher and a Student simultaneously if they are disjoint).
- **Classification:** When the reasoner is started, it looks at Attendance: Himel 2026-02-02 (Absent). Since Himel has an Absent record, the reasoner automatically moves Himel into the At-Risk Student class.
- **Performance Merit:** Similarly, based on the Grade A Record, the system identifies Himel as an Honor Roll Student.

8. Conclusion

This SMSO project successfully demonstrates a robust Knowledge Representation model for school management. By utilizing OWL 2 and the Protégé environment, we have moved beyond static data storage to a dynamic, reasoning-capable system. This ontology can serve as the backbone for an intelligent School ERP that can proactively identify at-risk students and manage academic resources with minimal manual intervention.