Semantic Web - Tutorial #2

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1: Modelling Ontologies via \mathcal{ALC}

1: Modelling Ontologies via \mathcal{ALC} | Task

Consider the following domain specification of a company which sells some products:

From a company point of view, a person is either a staff member or a customer. The company staff consists of salespersons and bosses. Each salesperson works for a boss. Bosses don't work for anyone. A customer is served by at least one staff member. Although a customer can be served by any staff member, only salespersons can sell products. A salesperson sells at least one product.

You are also given the following pieces of information: Anna is the boss of the two salespeople Barbara and Carl. David is a customer served by Barbara. Edna sells a car.

In this task, you shall formalize the company specification domain above in \mathcal{ALC} . Follow the guidelines below to perform this task.



1: Modelling Ontologies via \mathcal{ALC}

Domain Specification

From a company point of view, a *person* is either a *staff member* or a *customer*. The company *staff* consists of *salespersons* and *bosses*. Each *salesperson* **works for** a *boss*. *Bosses* **don't work** for anyone. A *customer* is **served by** at least one *staff member*. Although a *customer* can be **served by** any *staff member*, only *salespersons* can **sell** *products*. A *salesperson* **sells** at least one *product*.

You are also given the following pieces of information: <u>Anna</u> is the *boss* of the two *salespeople* <u>Barbara</u> and <u>Carl. David</u> is a *customer* **served by** <u>Barbara</u>. <u>Edna</u> **sells** a <u>car</u>.

Task: Define a set N_C of concepts, a set N_R of roles, and a set N_O of individual names for the company domain above.

$$N_C=\{{\sf Person},{\sf StaffMember},{\sf Salesperson},{\sf Boss},{\sf Customer},{\sf Product}\}$$

$$N_R=\{{\sf worksFor},{\sf servedBy},{\sf sells}\}$$

$$N_O=\{{\sf Anna},{\sf Barbara},{\sf Carl},{\sf David},{\sf Edna},{\sf Car}\}$$



1: Modelling Ontologies via ALC

Task: Using the sets N_C and N_R you defined on the previous step, and only those, define a *TBox* in \mathcal{ALC} for the company domain. Your specification must contemplate all information provided above.

Concepts, Roles, Individual Names

- $ightharpoonup N_C = \{ Person, StaffMember, Salesperson, Boss, Customer, Product \}$
- $ightharpoonup N_R = \{ worksFor, servedBy, sells \}$
- $N_O = \{Anna, Barbara, Carl, David, Edna, Car\}$

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\mathcal{T} = \{ \text{StaffMember} \sqcup \text{Customer} \equiv \text{Person}, \\ \text{Salesperson} \sqcup \text{Boss} \equiv \text{StaffMember}, \\ \text{Salesperson} \sqsubseteq \exists \text{worksFor.Boss}, \\ \text{Boss} \sqsubseteq \neg \exists \text{worksFor.T}, \\ \text{Customer} \sqsubseteq \exists \text{servedBy.Staffmember}, \\ \text{Salesperson} \sqsubseteq \exists \text{sells.Product}, \\ \exists \text{sells.Product} \sqsubseteq \text{Salesperson} \}
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1: Modelling Ontologies via \mathcal{ALC}

Task: Using N_C, N_R and N_O , define an ABox in \mathcal{ALC} to the company scenario above.

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\label{eq:Anna:Boss} \mathcal{A} = \{ \text{Anna: Boss}, \\ \text{Barbara: Salesperson}, \\ \text{Carl: Salesperson}, \\ \text{David: Customer}, \\ \text{(Barbara, Anna): worksfor}, \\ \text{(Carl, Anna): worksfor}, \\ \text{(David, Barbara): servedBy}, \\ \text{(Edna, Car): sells} \}
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Consider the following list of statements that describe a hospital:

- 1. A Staff Member is either a Nurse, a Physician or a Janitor.
- 2. The concepts Nurse, Physician and Janitor are pairwise disjoint.
- 3. A Patient is a Person who gets treated for at least one Illness.
- 4. A Nurse is a Person who takes care of at least one Patient.
- 5. A Janitor cannot take care of any Patients.
- 6. Only Physicians can treat Illnesses.

The following TBox \mathcal{T}_1 is an attempt to formalize the statements (4) - (6) in \mathcal{ALC} :

```
\mathcal{T}_1 = { Nurse \sqsubseteq \foralltakesCareOf.Patient \neg \existstakesCareOf.Patient \sqsubseteq Janitor \forallcanTreat.Illness \sqsubseteq Physician
```



Task: Does \mathcal{T}_1 capture the statements (4)–(6) above? If yes, define a model for \mathcal{T}_1 ; otherwise:

- ▶ show 2 rules from \mathcal{T}_1 that violates some of the statements (4) (6), and indicate which statements each of the rules you identified violates;
- ► for each rule you pointed out, give a brief explanation of why it violates the respective statement; and
- ightharpoonup provide a model for \mathcal{T}_1 that fails such statements.

You must briefly explain why your model satisfies or does not satisfy \mathcal{T}_1 .

No, \mathcal{T}_1 does *not* capture statements (4)–(6).

- ► Nurse ☐ ∀takesCareOf.Patient violates (4) [A Nurse is a Person who takes care of at least one Patient]:
 - It says that nurses only take care of patients, whereas (4) says that a nurse takes care of at least one patient.
 - ightharpoonup The \forall allows a nurse to take care of zero patients.
- ▶ ¬∃takesCareOf.Patient ⊑ Janitor violates (5) [A Janitor cannot take care of any Patients]:
 - ▶ It says that anyone who does not take care of a patient is a janitor. (5), however, says the opposite: if someone is a janitor, they do not take care of any patient.
- ► ∀canTreat.Illness ☐ Physician violates (6) [Only Physicians can treat Illnesses]:
 - It says that all those who can treat only illnesses are physicians, but (6) says the opposite: only physicians can treat illnesses.



Consider the interpretation $I=(\Delta^I,\cdot^I)$, where

$$\begin{split} \Delta^I &= \{n_1, n_2, p_1, j_1, i_1\} \\ \mathsf{Nurse}^I &= \{n_1, n_2\} \\ \mathsf{Patient}^I &= \{p_1\} \\ \mathsf{Janitor}^I &= \{j_1\} \\ \mathsf{Illness}^I &= \{i_1\} \\ \mathsf{Physician}^I &= \{n_1, n_2, p_1, i_1\} \\ \mathsf{takesCareOf}^I &= \{(n_1, p_1), (j_1, p_1)\} \\ \mathsf{canTreat}^I &= \{(j_1, i_1), (j_1, p_1)\} \end{split}$$

I satisfies \mathcal{T}_1 but does not satisfy neither of the statements (4)–(6). Both nurses n_1 and n_2 only take care of patients (n_2 satisfies it vacuously, since it takes care of no patient), but it violates (4) since n_2 takes care of no patient. Moreover, (5) is violated, because j_1 , a janitor, takes care of the patient p_1 . Statement (6) is violated, because j_1 treats the illness i_1 .

Task: Formalize each of the statements above in \mathcal{ALC} .

- 1. A Staff Member is either a Nurse, a Physician or a Janitor.
 - ► StaffMember

 Nurse
 Physician
 Janitor
- 2. The concepts Nurse, Physician and Janitor are pairwise disjoint.
 - ▶ (Nurse \sqcap (Physician \sqcup Janitor)) \sqcup (Physician \sqcap Janitor) $\sqsubseteq \bot$
- 3. A Patient is a Person who gets treated for at least one Illness.
 - ► Patient

 Person

 ∃getsTreatedFor.Illness
- 4. A Nurse is a Person who takes care of at least one Patient.
 - ► Nurse □ Person □ ∃takesCareOf.Patient
- 5. A Janitor cannot take care of any Patients.
 - ▶ \exists takesCareOf.Patient \sqcap Janitor $\sqsubseteq \bot$
- 6. Only Physicians can treat Illnesses.
 - ► ∃canTreat.Illness ☐ Physician



Task: Define a model for the *TBox* you defined in the previous step. Your interpretation must have at least one instance for each concept, and each relation must have at least one pair.

```
I = (\Delta^I, \cdot^I), with \Delta^I = \{n_1, j_1, q_1, p_1, i_1\}
                                                                Person<sup>I</sup> = {n_1, j_1, q_1, p_1}
                                                      \mathsf{StaffMember}^I = \{n_1, j_1, g_1\}
                                                                 Nurse^I = \{n_1\}
                                                               \mathsf{Janitor}^I = \{j_1\}
                                                            Physician I = \{a_1\}
                                                               \mathsf{Patient}^I = \{p_1\}
                                                                Illness^{I} = \{i_1\}
                                                   getsTreatedFor<sup>I</sup> = {(p_1, i_1)}
                                                       takesCareOf^{I} = \{(n_1, n_1)\}\
                                                            \mathsf{canTreat}^I = \{(q_1, i_1)\}\
```