Reasoning with OWL

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Credits:

- Matthew Horridge, Holger Knublauch et al. A Practical guide to building OWL ontologies using the Protégé-OWL plugin and CO-ODE tools
- Natasha Noy, Alan Rector
 W3C "Semantic Web Best Practice" Working Group

Objective

Acquiring an in-depth understanding of the OWL-DL semantics in order to perform advanced reasoning tasks

- We will rely on the pizza example for:
 - a better formalization of the domain knowledge
 - leveraging OWL-DL reasoning capabilities for an easier curation of the ontology
 - an overview of some good practice

Outline

- OWL semantics
- Open world assumption
- Reasoning with individuals

Getting started

1. Getting Protégé

- version 4.0
- http://protege.stanford.edu

2. Getting some documentation

- http://protege.stanford.edu/doc/users.html
- OWL Tutorial: http://www.co-ode.org
- Wiki: http://protege.cim3.net/cgi-bin/wiki.pl
- Mailing lists

Getting started

1. Use the protege2007owlTutorial-01.owl ontology from:

http://www.ea3888.univ-rennes1.fr/dameron/protege2007/

- 2. Launch Protégé
- 3. Select "Open OWL ontology"
- 4. Retrieve your local copy of the ontology

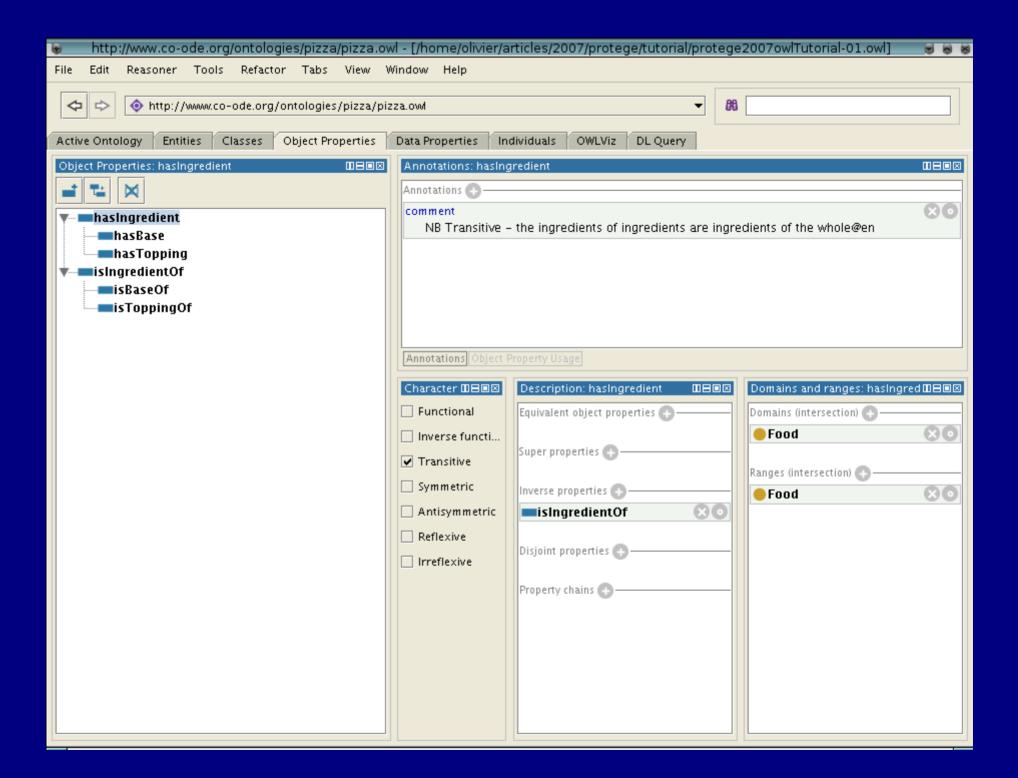
OWL Semantics (the theoretical part)

Individuals

- Atoms
- Individuals have an identity and can be counted
- They are fundamental for understanding the semantics of DL...
- ... but you hardly use them when building ontologies

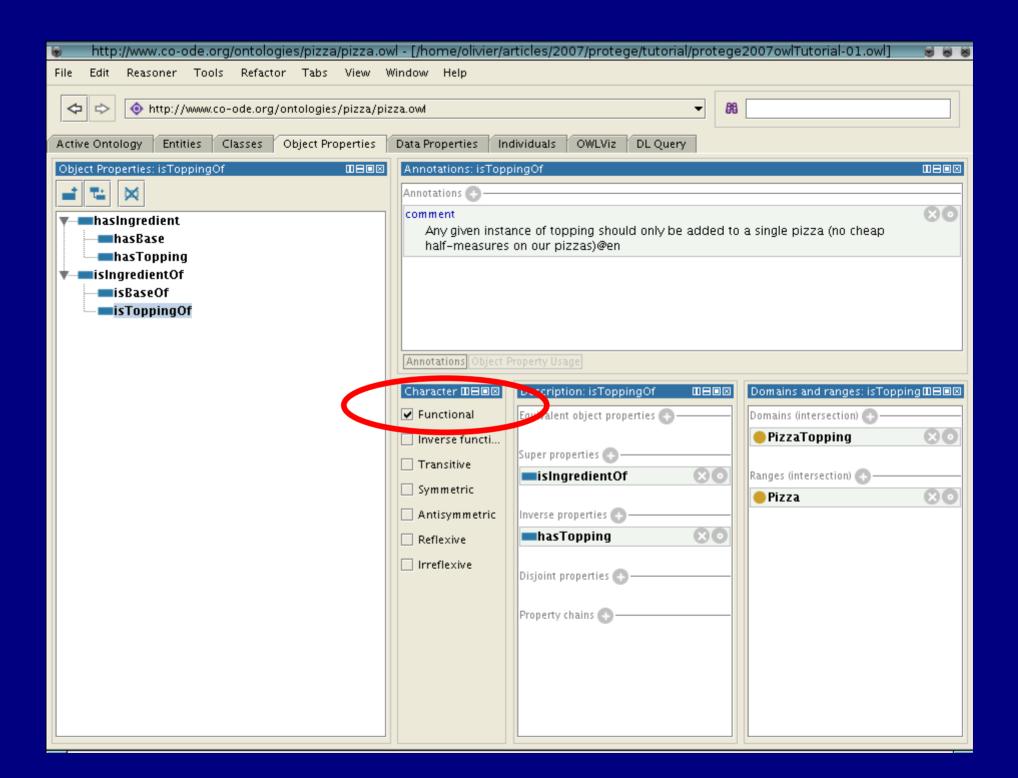
Properties

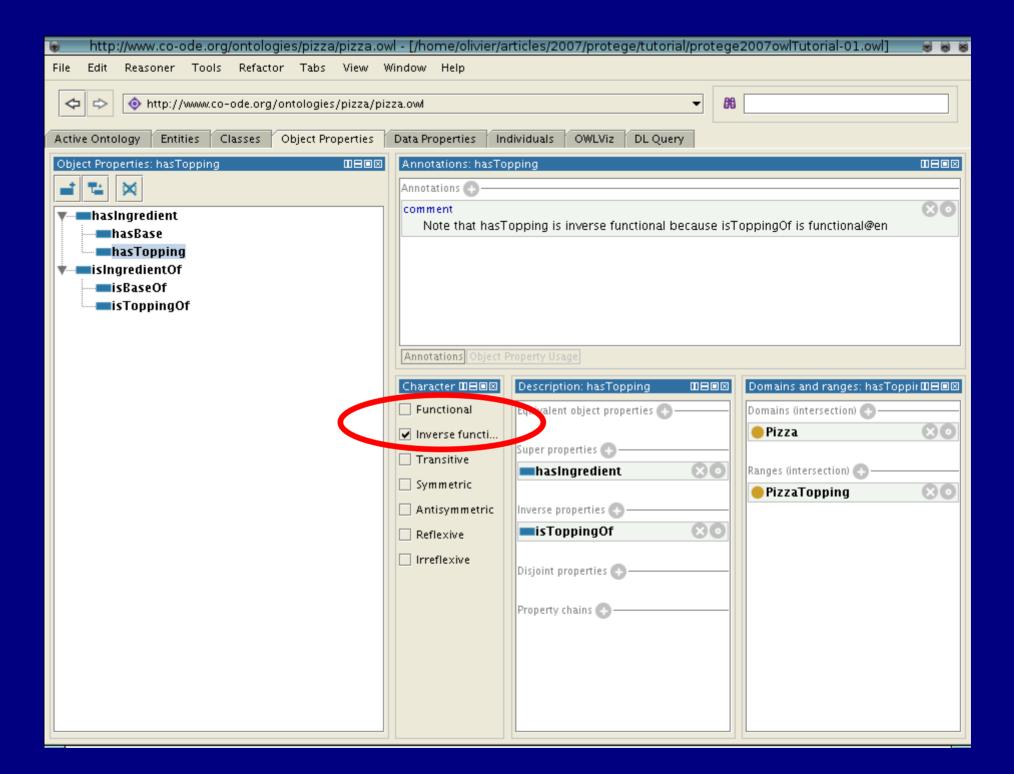
- A property = binary relationships btw individuals
- Domain, Range
 - Used as axioms (e.g. hasTopping and ice creams)
- Subproperties
- Characteristics
 - Transitive: e.g. hasPart, hasAncestor...
 - Symmetric: e.g. isSiblingOf...
 - Functional: e.g. hasSSN, hasMother...



Functional Properties

- Functional property: each element of the domain can have 0 or 1 image in the range
 - ex: hasBiologicalMother, isToppingOf, isBaseOf,...
- If a property is functional, then its inverse is inverse functional
 - ex: hasTopping
- A property can be both functional and inv.-functional
 - ex: hasSSN, hasBase
 - not all do! -> hasBiologicalMother

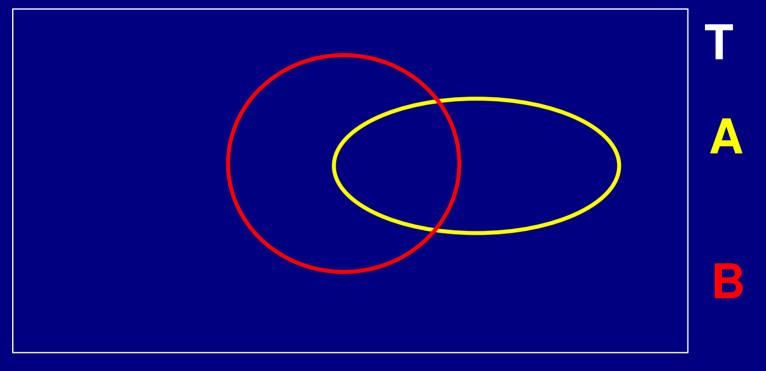




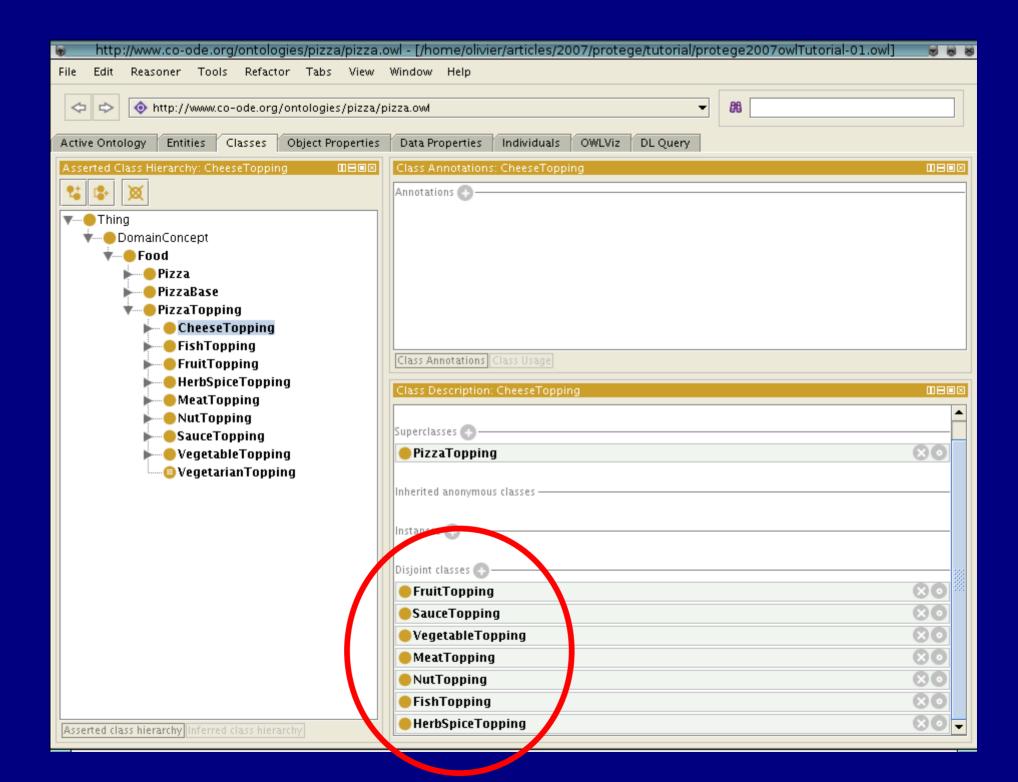
Classes

- A class is a set of individuals
 - Special classes:
 - top (\top) = owl:Thing i.e. set of all the individuals
 - bottom (\bot) = empty set
 - Can be combined using set operators
 - subset (subsumption)
 - disjoint sets
 - union
 - intersection
 - complement

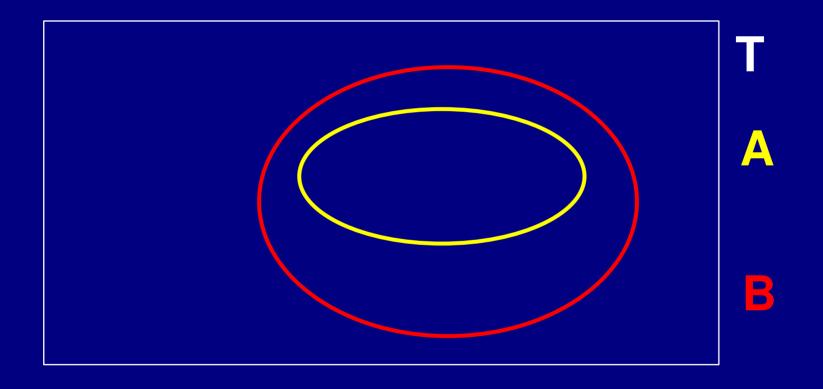
Classes: Disjointness



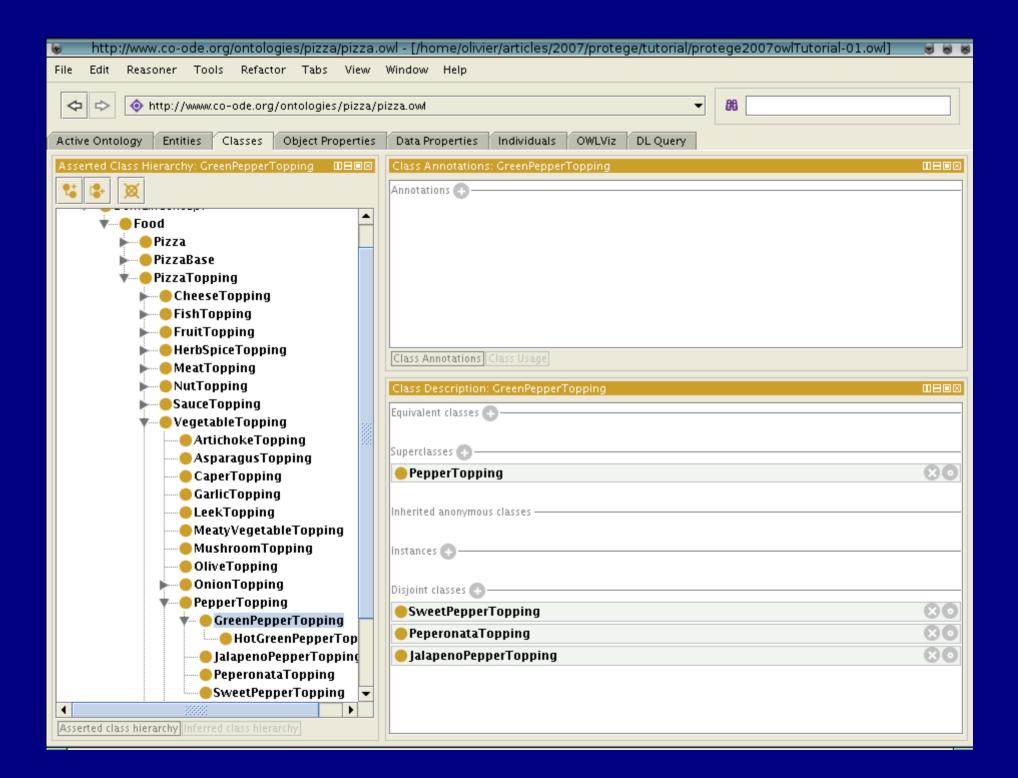
By default, any individual MAY be an instance of any classes => partial overlap of classes is assumed



Classes: subsumption



A □ B : all the instances of A are instances of B (A is subClass of B)



Classes

- Cumulative approach: combine classes
 - using set operators (union, intersection, complement)
 - express constraints
 - define complex concepts
- Intensional approach: describe the characteristics of a class and the system will automatically:
 - recognize that an individual is an instance of it
 - recognize that it is a subclass or a superclass of another class

Combining Classes

Objective

- Combine classes using the OR, AND and NOT operators
- Refer to the semantics of these operators (and avoid some basic mistakes)
- => find out which pizze are:
 - Cheesy and vegetarian
 - Cheesy or vegetarian
 - vegetarian and not vegetarian

Prerequisite

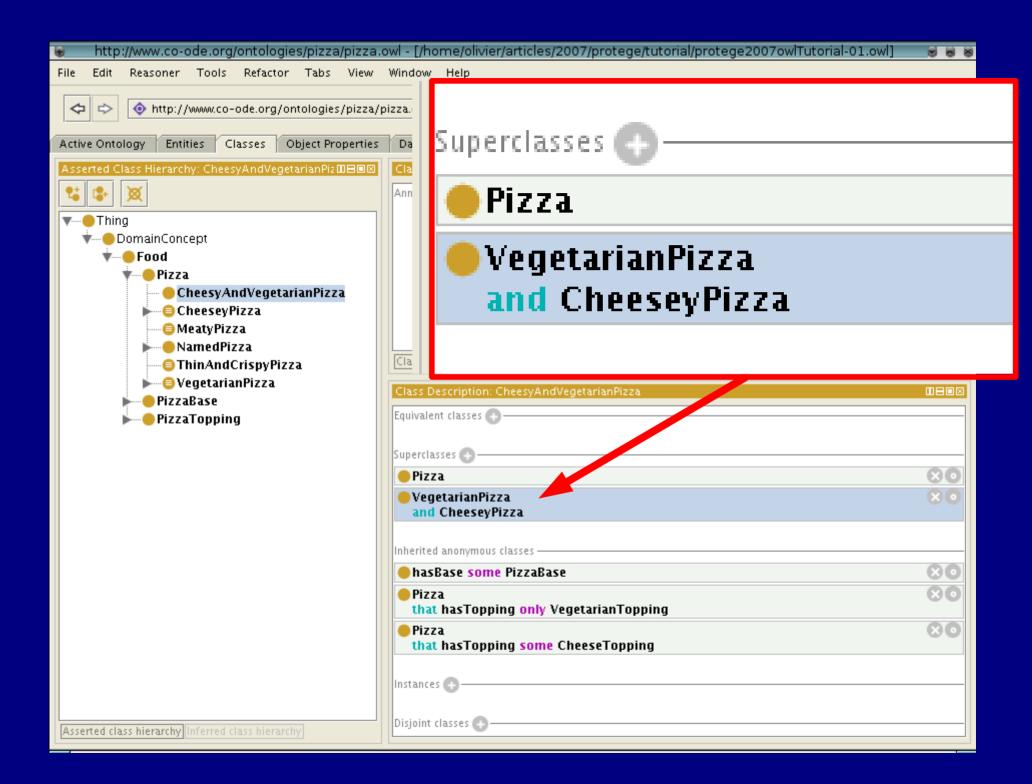
Pizza

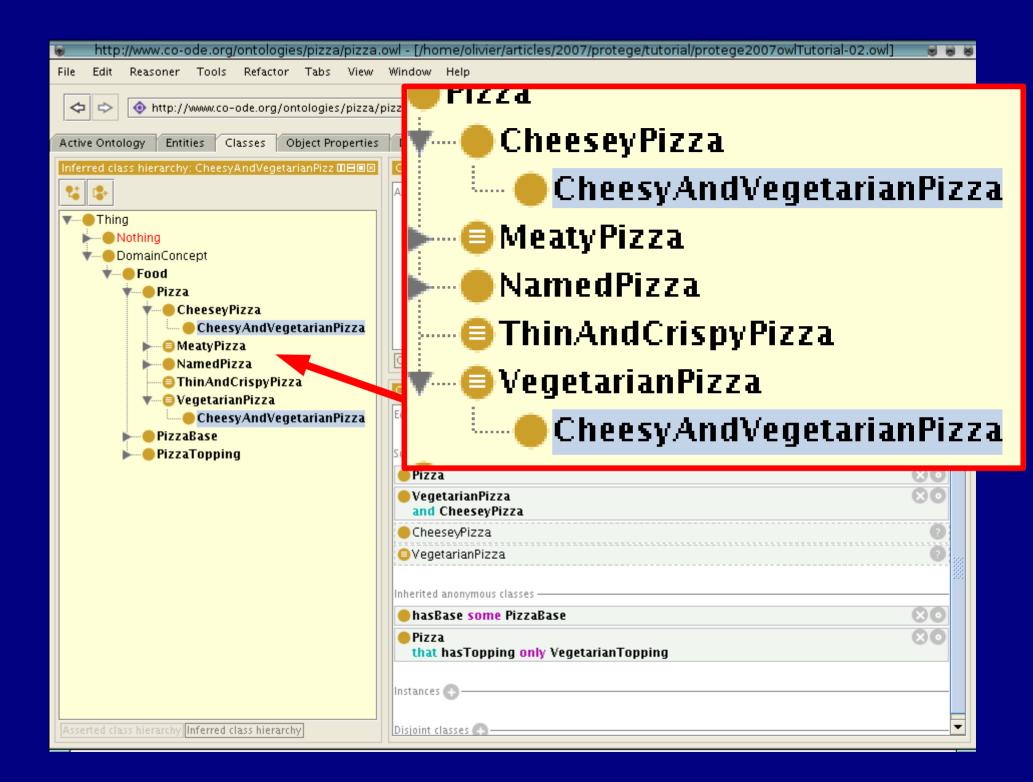
```
    VegetarianPizza NOT DISJOINTS
    CheesyPizza
    NamedPizza
    MargheritaPizza DISJOINTS
    AmericanPizza
    CaprinaPizza
```

Don't worry about the toppings, this is the next step!

AND (Intersection)

- Create CheesyAndVegetarianPizza as a subclass of Pizza
 - so far, except for the name, we have not provided any meaning
 - we have not exploited the cumulative approach
- Add the necessary condition:
 VegetarianPizza □ CheesyPizza
- Classify





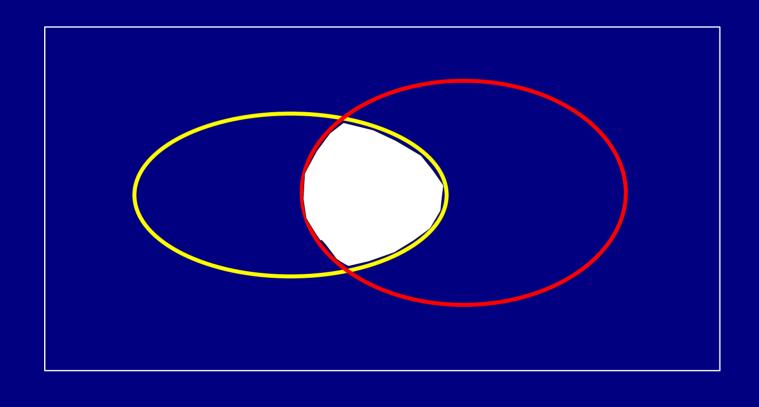


is equivalent to:



... but the reasoning would have been trivial :-)

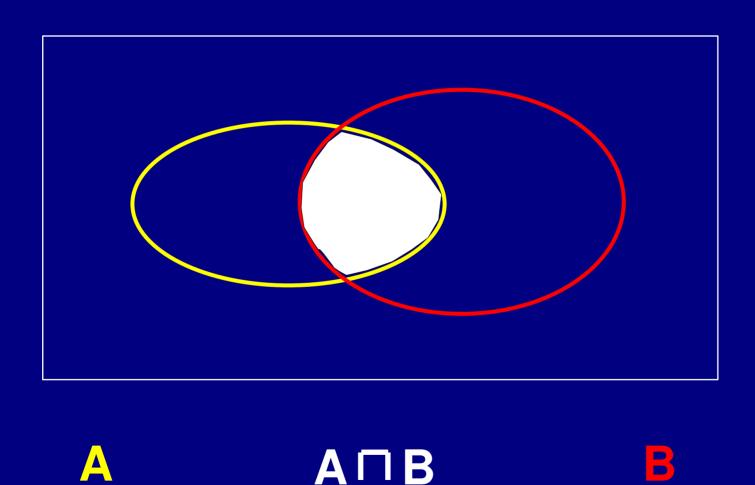
AND (Intersection)



A A D B

 $A \sqcap B = \text{set of indiv. instances of } A \text{ and of } B$

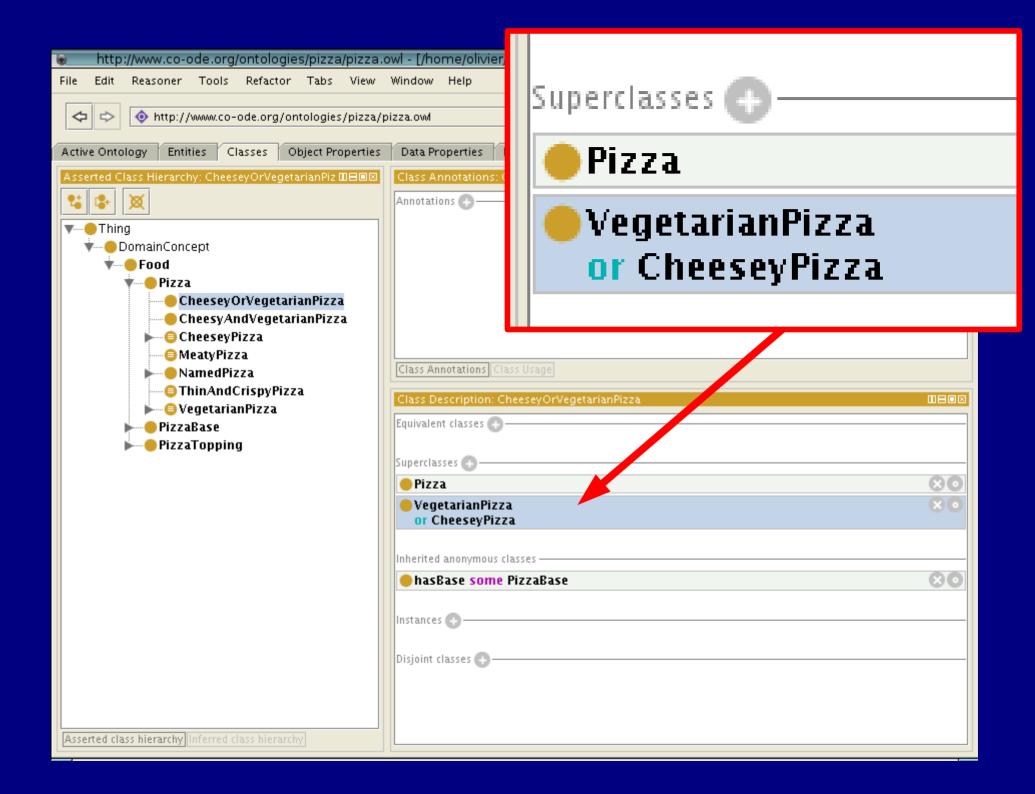
AND (Intersection)

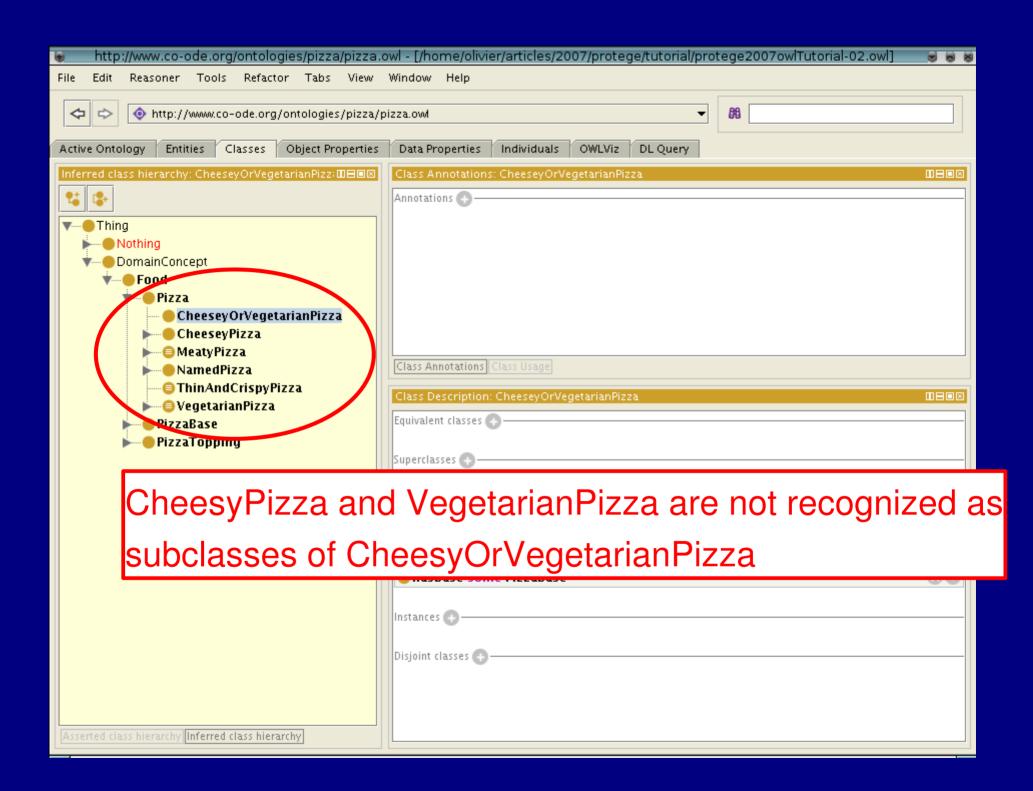


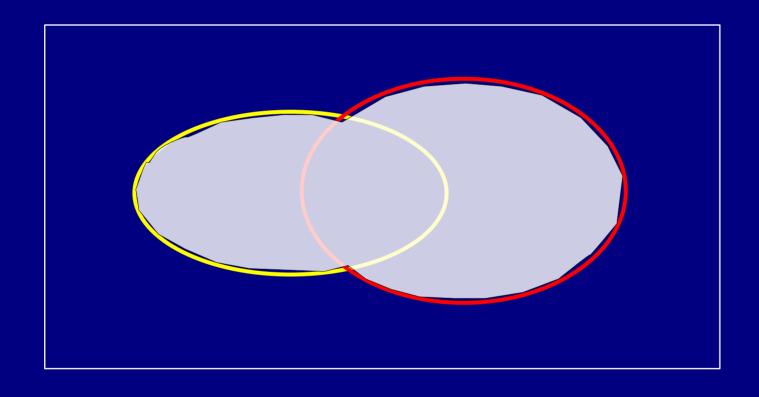
Ex: VegetarianPizza □ CheesyPizza

- Create CheesyOrVegetarianPizza as a subclass of Pizza
- Add the necessary condition:
 VegetarianPizza

 □ CheesyPizza
- Classify :-()

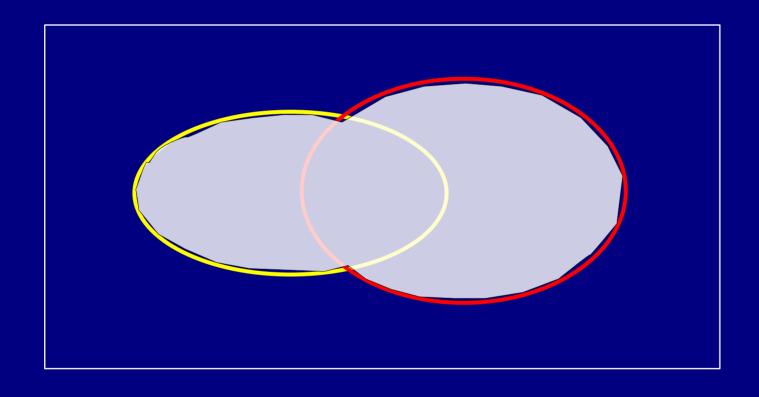






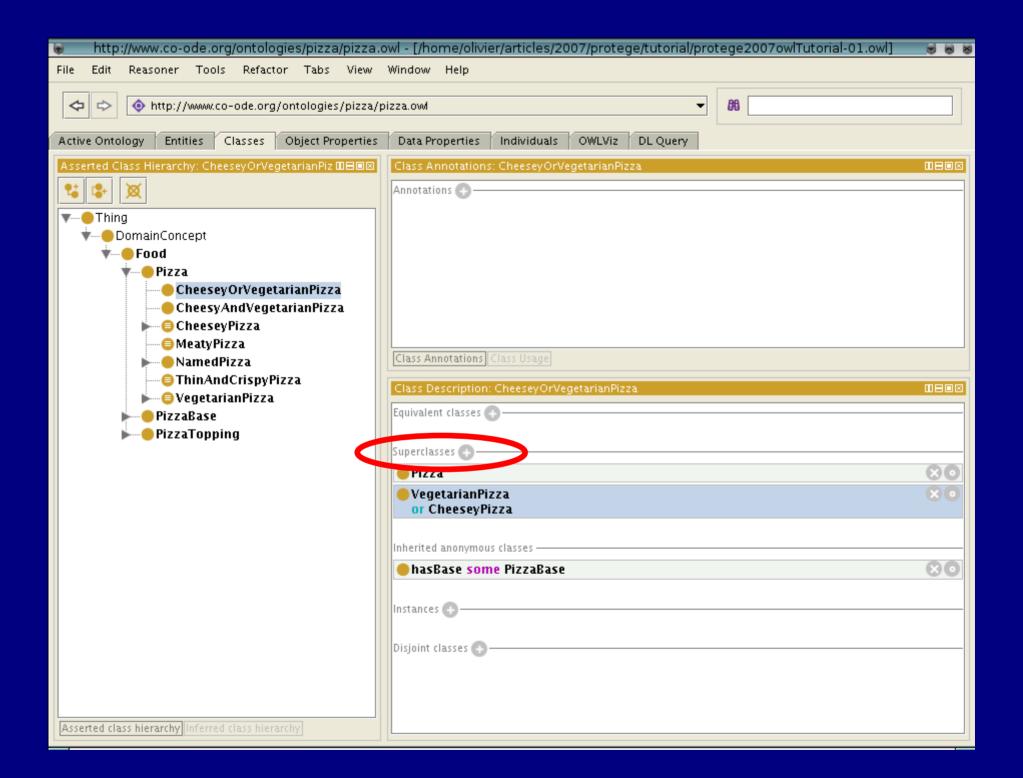
A A U B

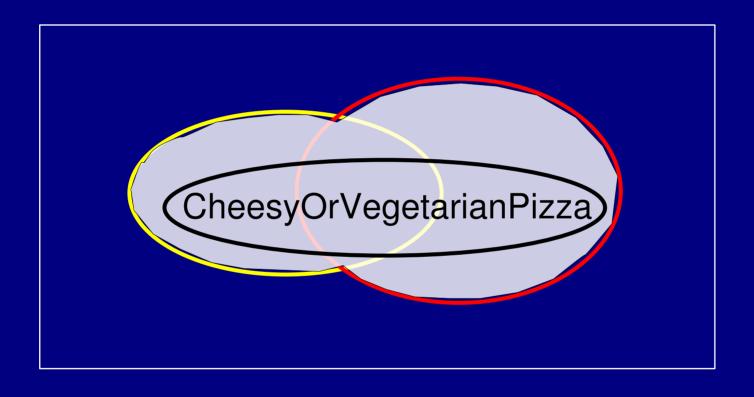
 $A \sqcup B = set of indiv. instances of A or of B$



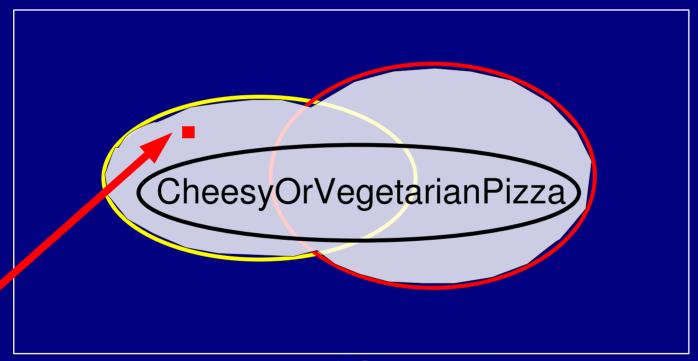
A A L B

Ex: VegetarianPizza u CheesyPizza





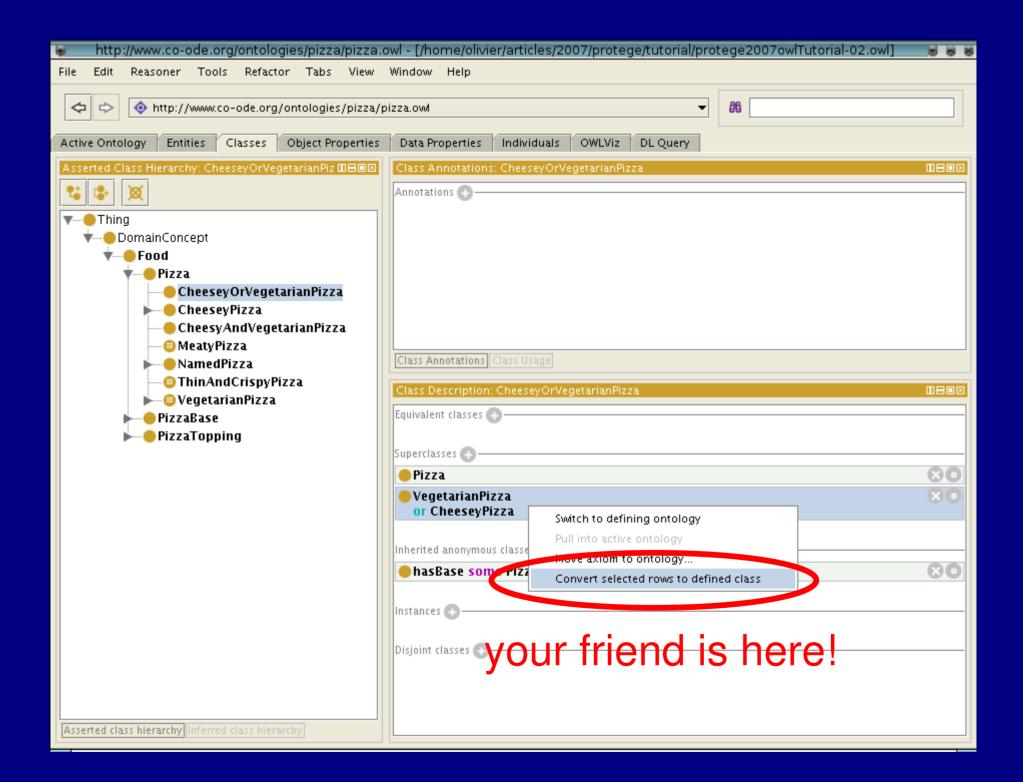
A A I B

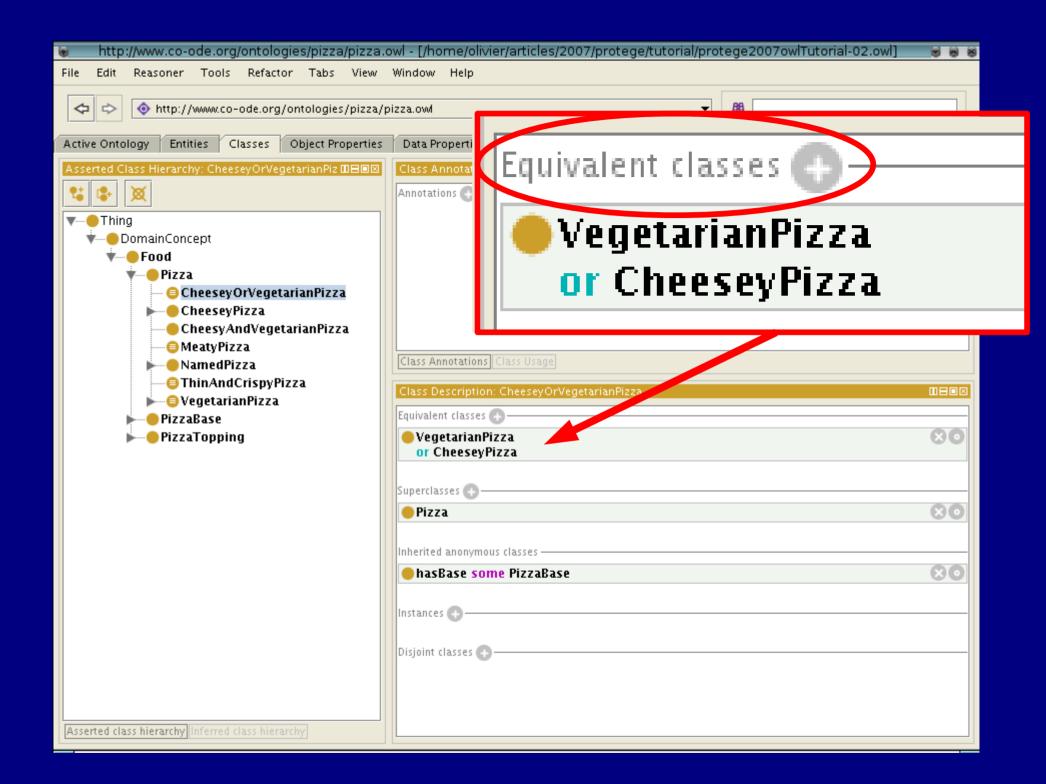


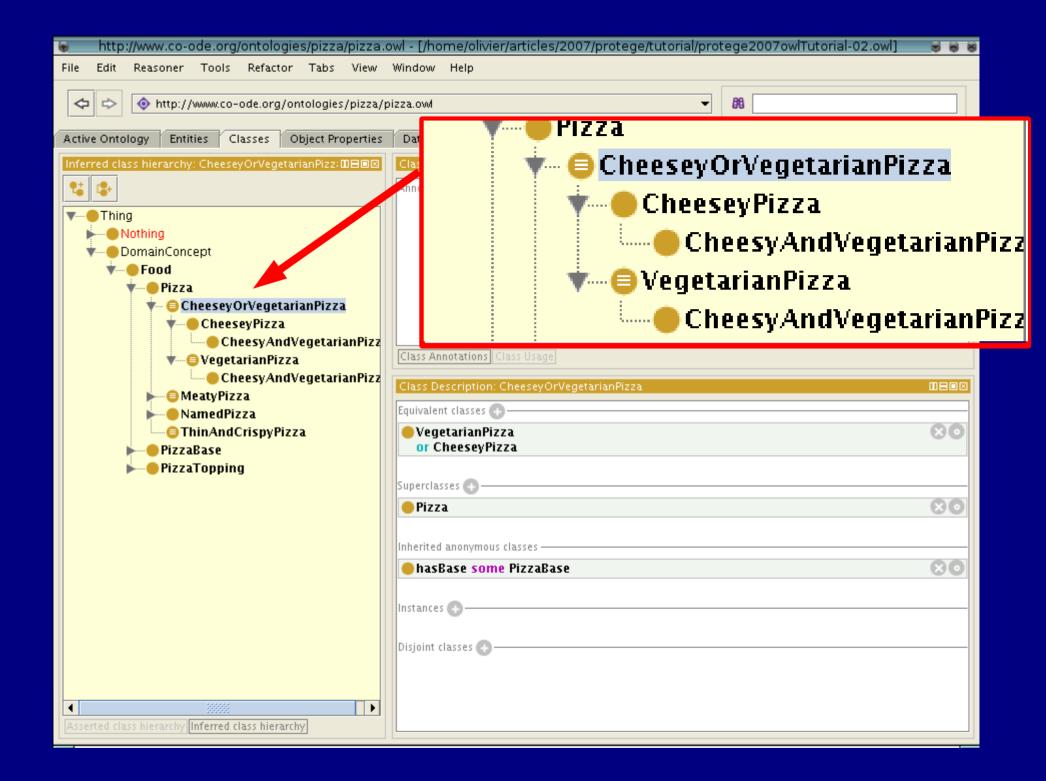
- There could be instances of CheesyPizza (red dot) that are not instances of CheesyOrVegetarianPizza...
- ... therefore, CheesyPizza is not subclass of CheesyOrVeggie

OR (Union)

 Now, use a definition for CheesyOrVegetarianPizza (tip: right-click is your friend)

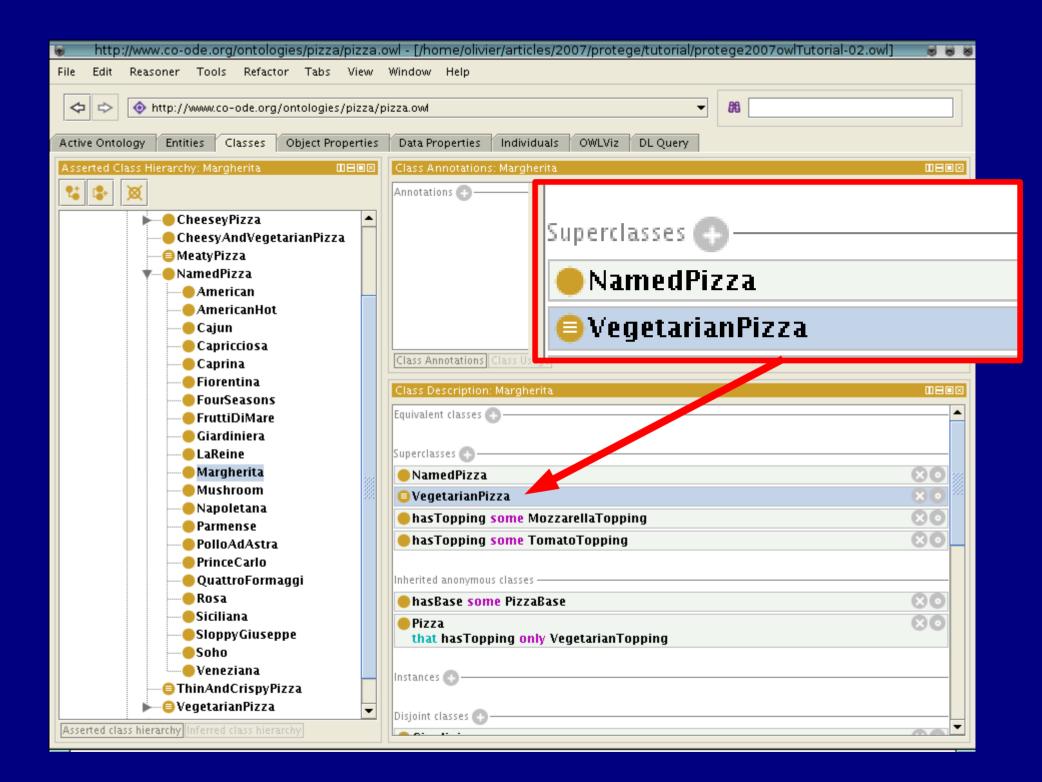


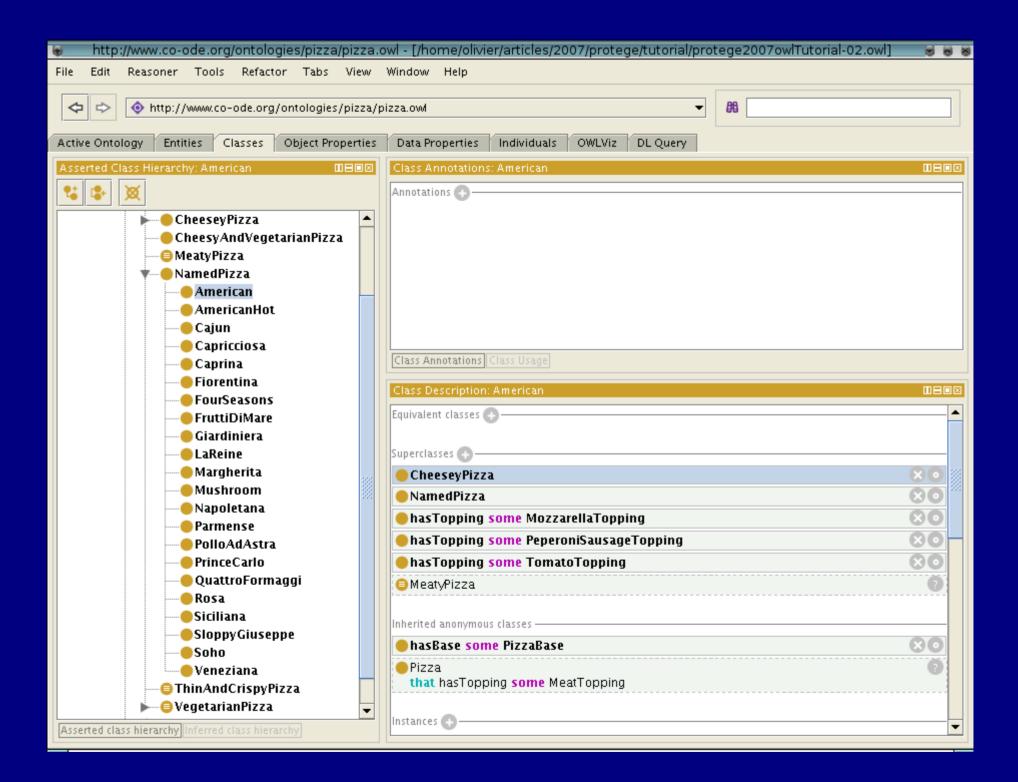


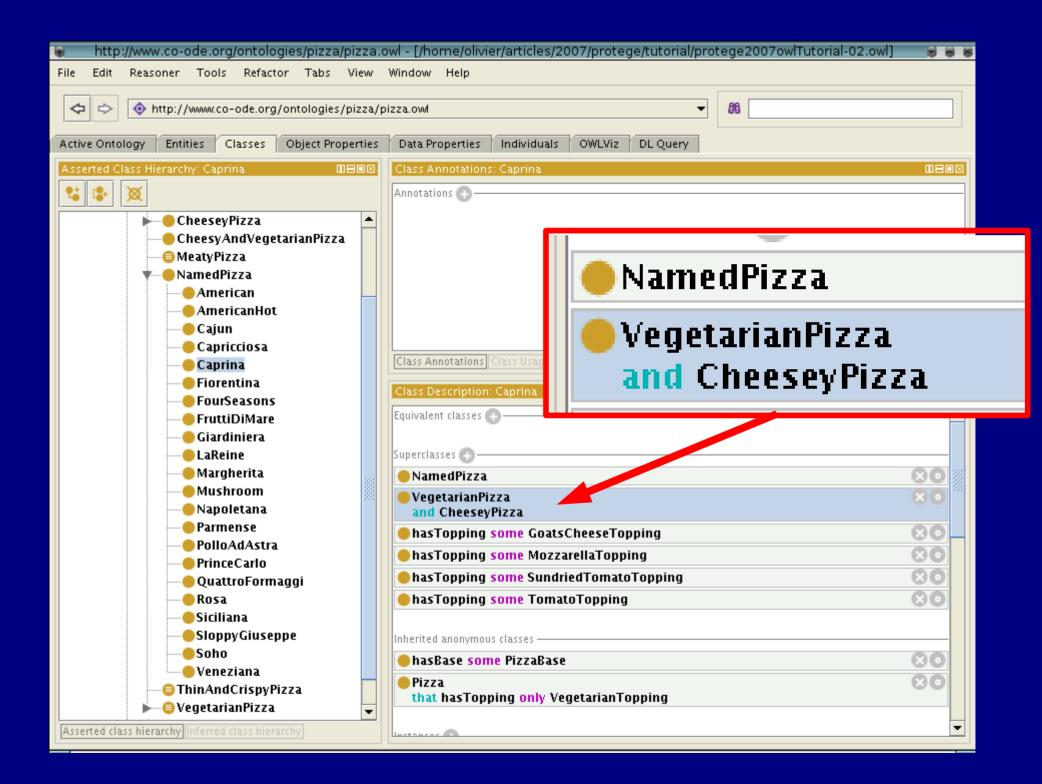


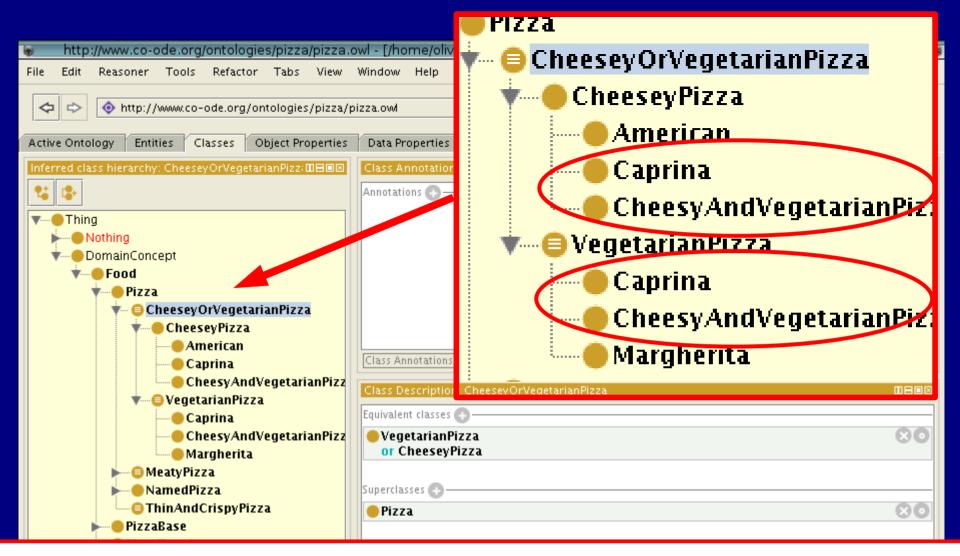
Examples

- Declare MargheritaPizza to be a VegetarianPizza
- Declare AmericanPizza to be a CheesyPizza
- Declare CaprinaPizza to be both CheesyPizza and VegetarianPizza
- Classify
 - :-)
 - why isn't CaprinaPizza classified as expected?

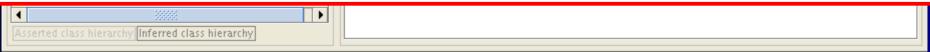






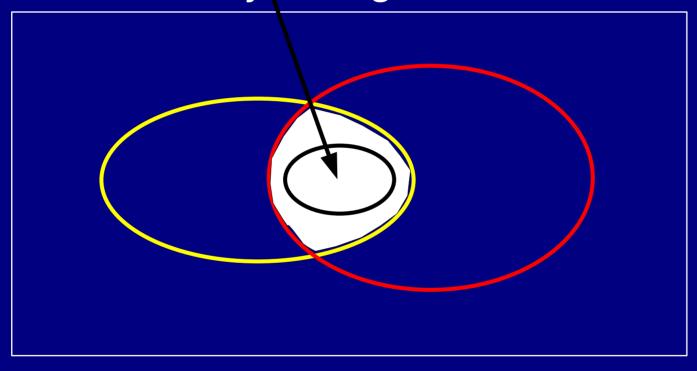


- AmericanPizza and CaprinaPizza are recognised as cheesey
- MargheritaPizza and CaprinaPizza are recognised as veggie
- ... but Caprina is not recognised as CheesyAndVeggie



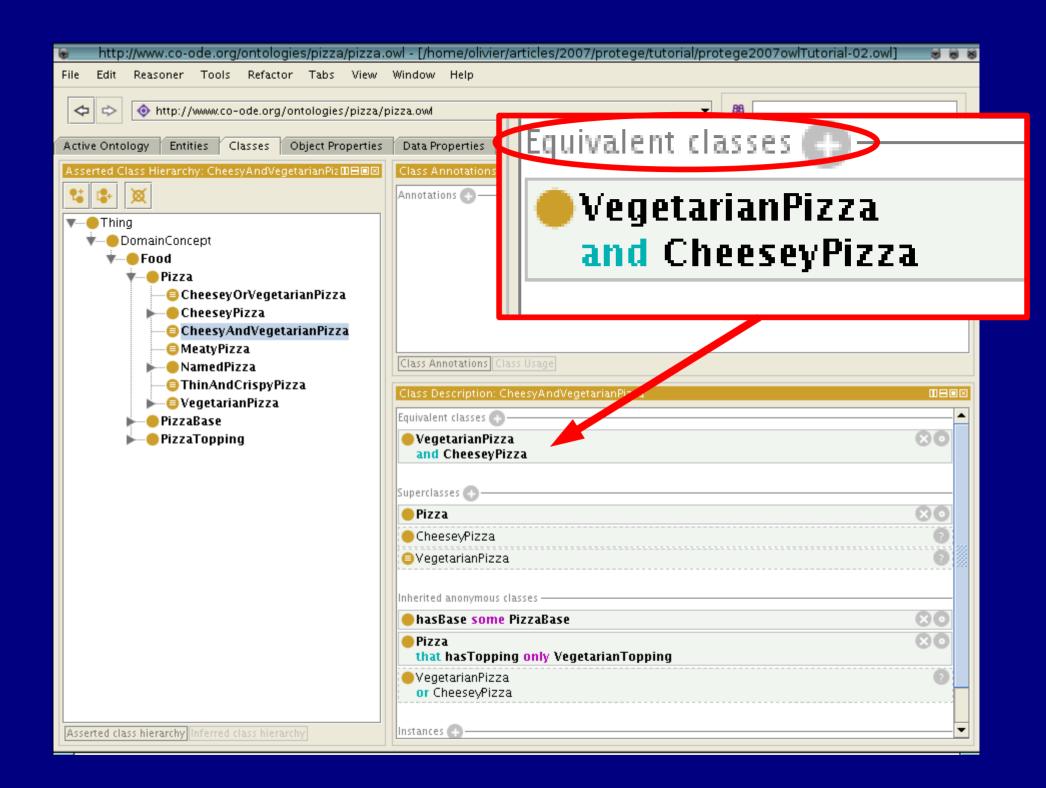
AND (Intersection)

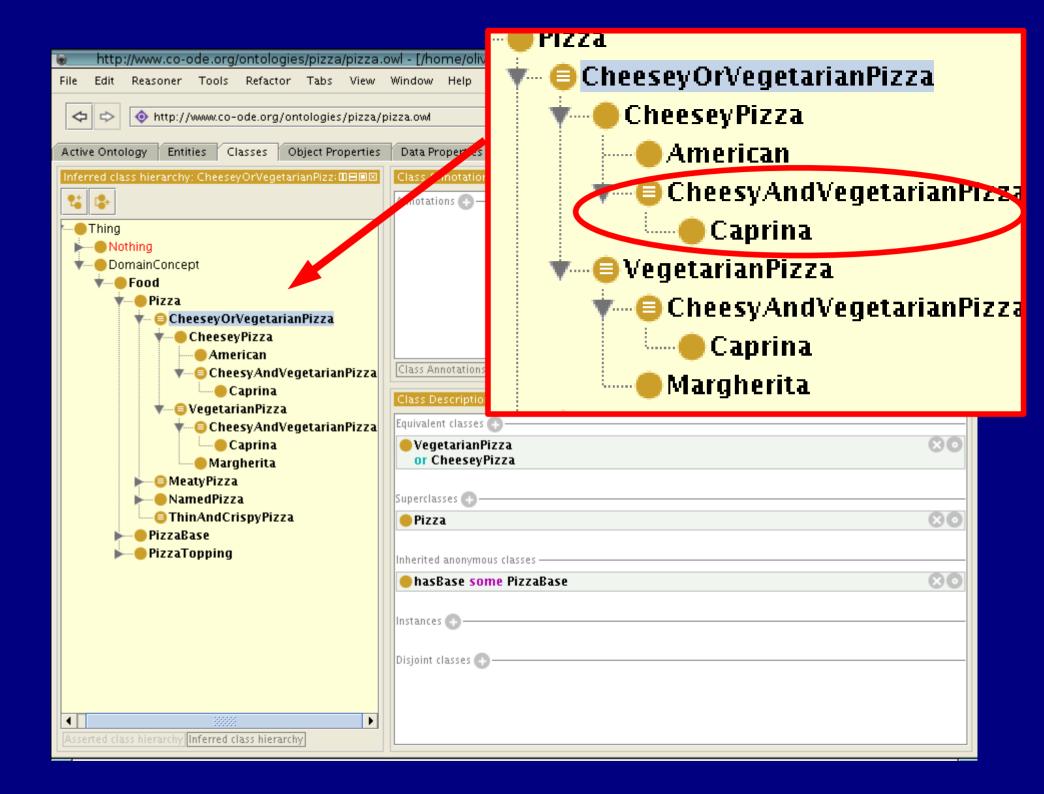
CheesyAndVegetarianPizza

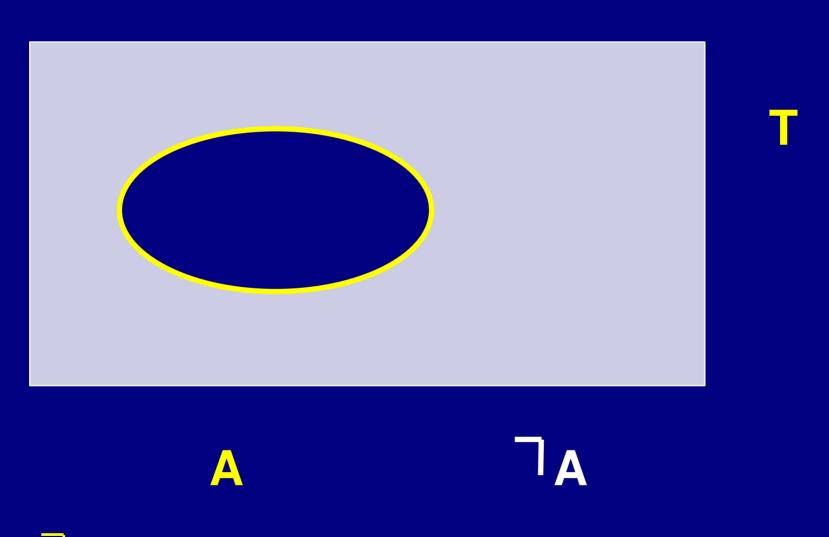


AΠB

Ex: VegetarianPizza ☐ CheesyPizza

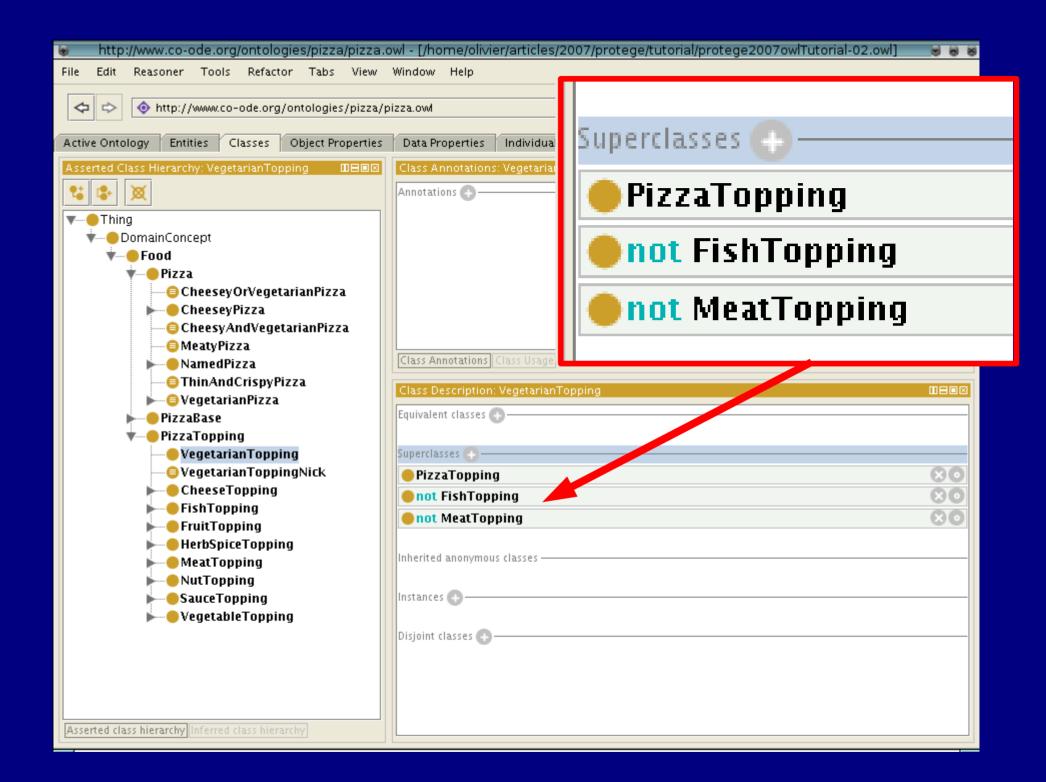


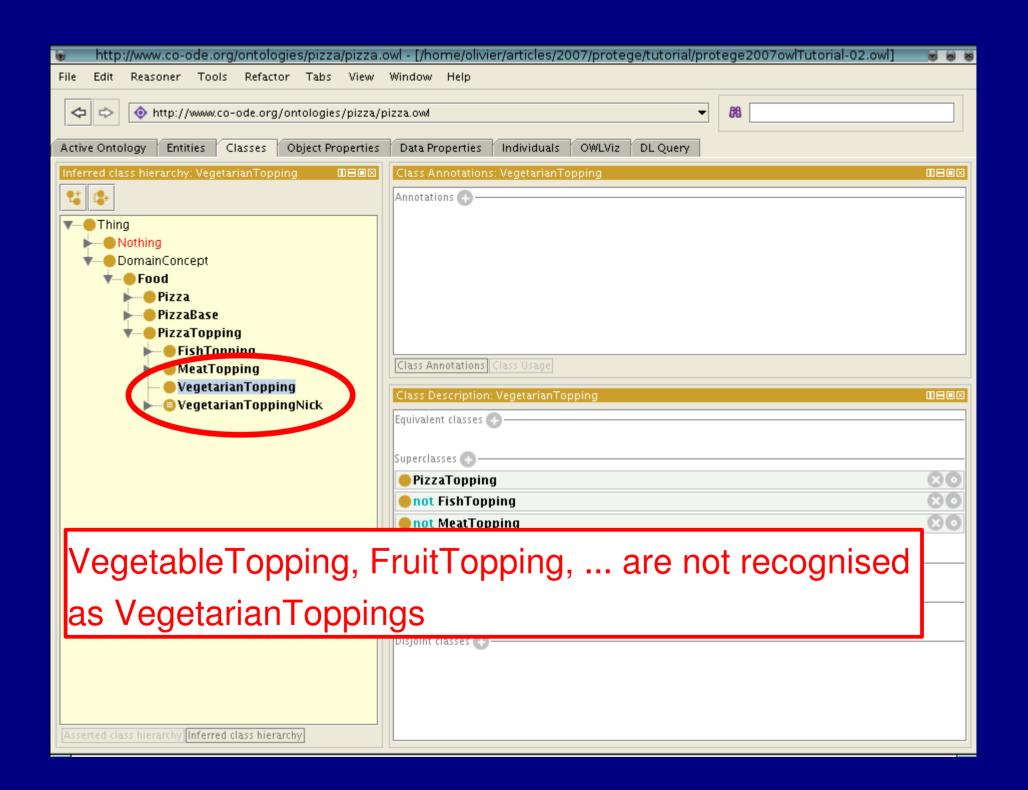




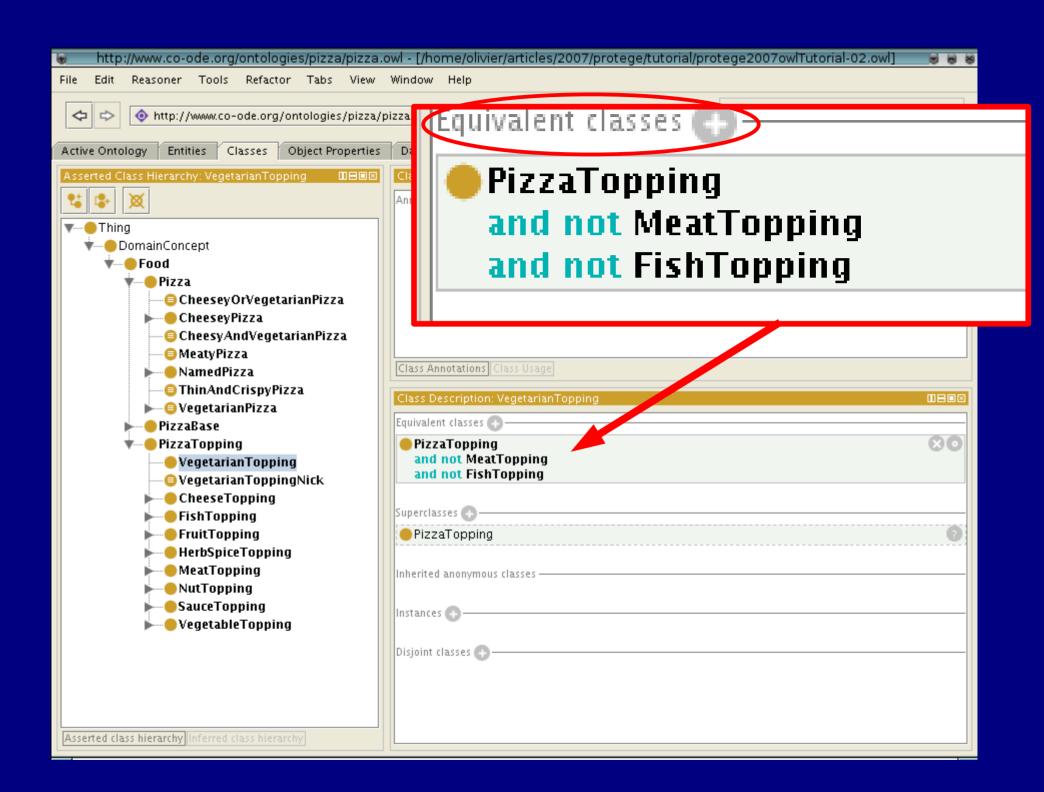
Ex: VegetarianPizza

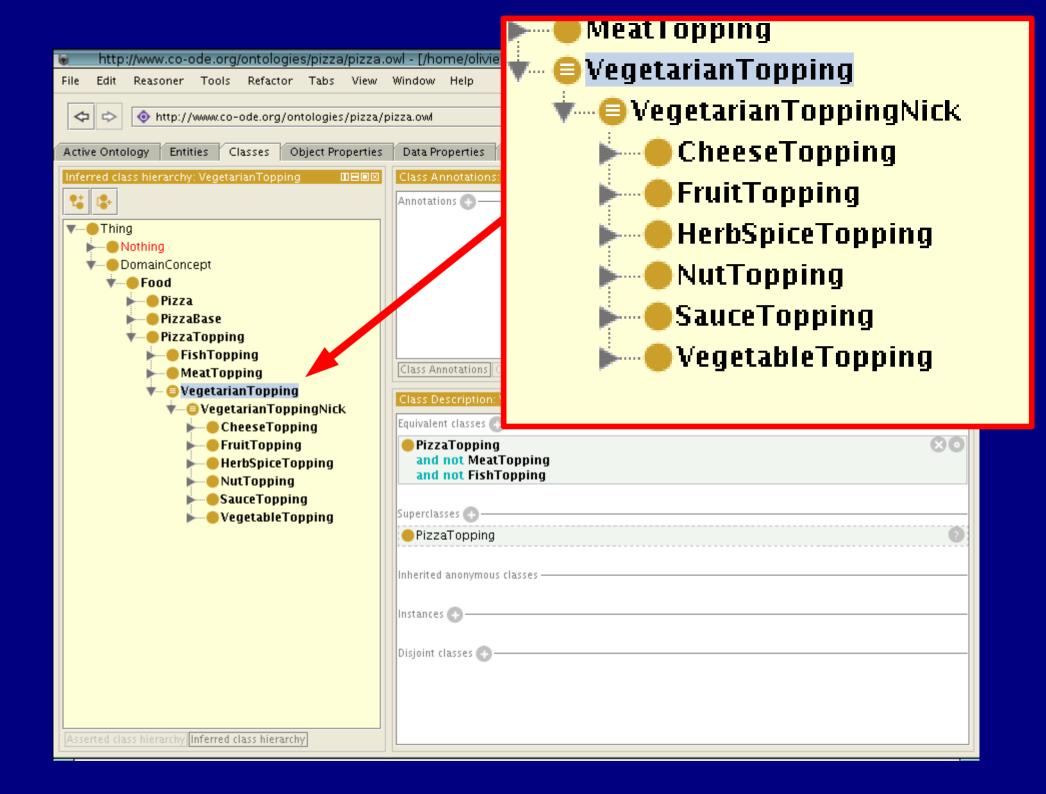
- Create VegetarianTopping as a subclass of PizzaTopping
- A Vegetarian topping is
 - a topping
 - neither a meat topping, nor a fish topping





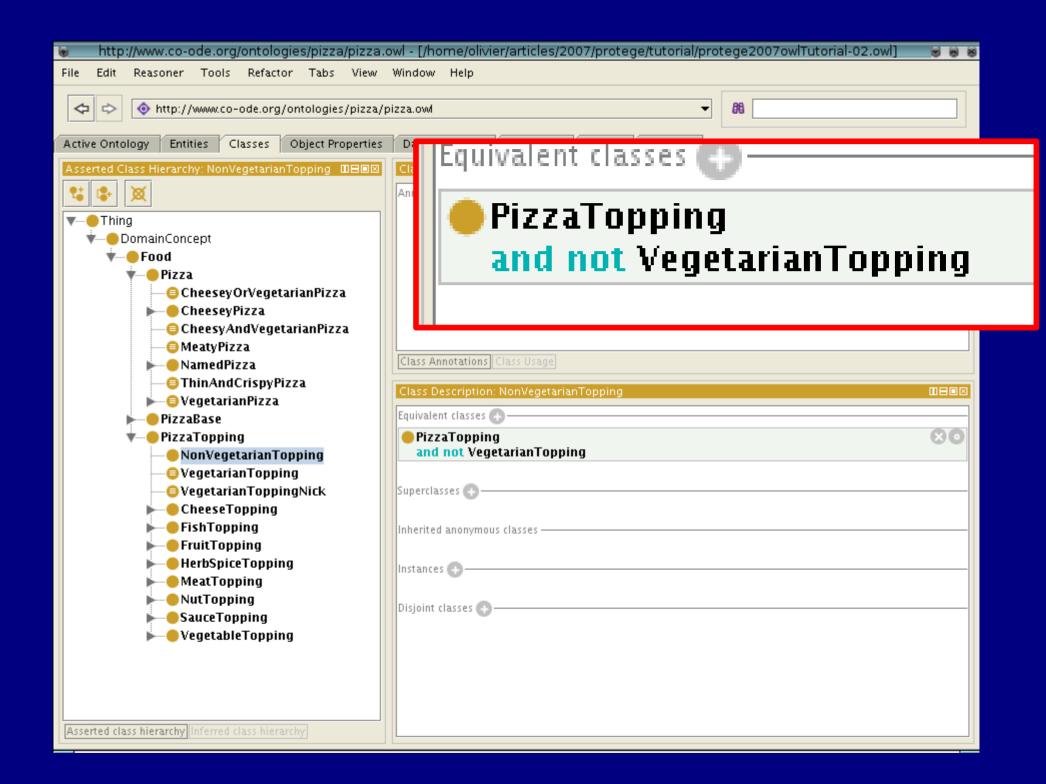
- Create VegetarianTopping as a subclass of PizzaTopping
- A Vegetarian topping is neither a meat topping, nor a fish topping
- Classify
- Why do we have to provide a Necessary and Sufficient definition ?

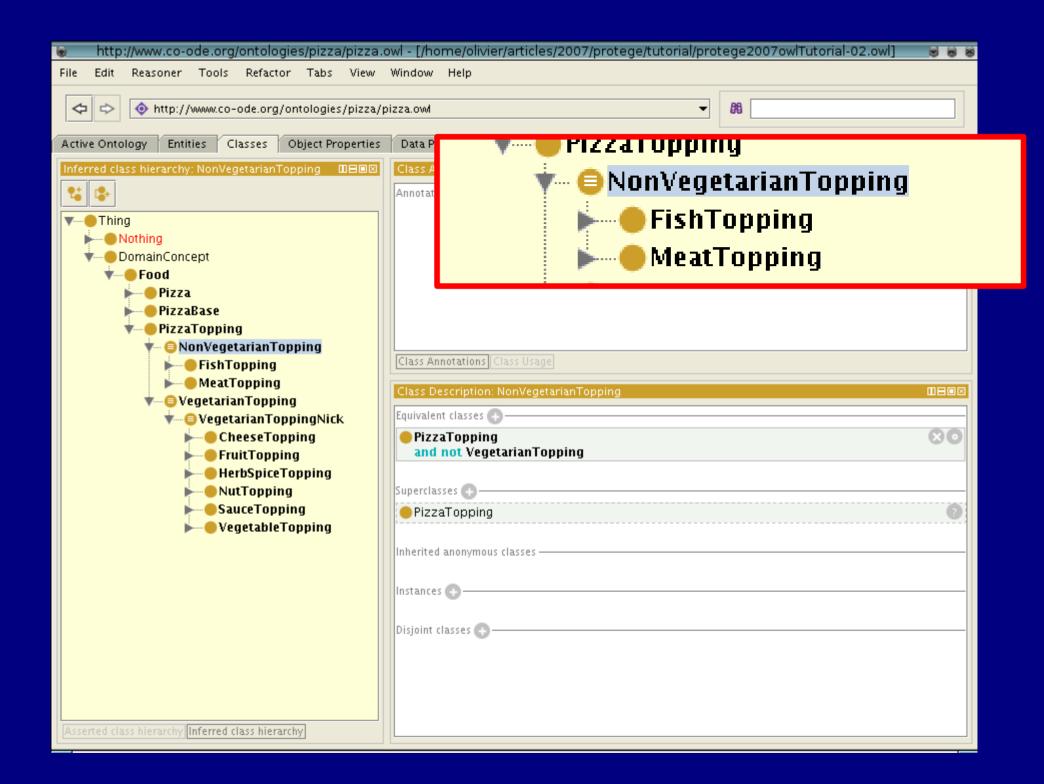




- A Vegetarian topping is neither a meat topping, nor a fish topping
- Why do we have to provide a Necessary and Sufficient definition?
 - it ensures that all the instances of PizzaTopping that are neither instances of MeatTopping nor of FishTopping are inferred to be instances of VegetarianTopping

- Create VegetarianTopping as a subclass of PizzaTopping
- A Vegetarian topping is neither a meat topping, nor a fish topping
- Why do we have to provide a N&S definition?
- Create NonVegetarianTopping
- Classify





 Note that the reasoner found out that CheeseTopping and VegetableTopping are subclasses of VegetarianTopping whereas the definition of VegetarianTopping does not mention CheeseTopping nor VegetableTopping (intentionality)

Expressing constraints

Objective

Application of the intensional approach: leverage the expressivity of the OWL-DL language for a precise representation of the classes' features

 We will describe the pizze ingredients and use the reasoner to find out which one are cheesy and/or vegetarian

Getting in sync!

If you need to catch-up, the ontology at this point is protege2007owlTutorial-02.owl

from:

http://www.ea3888.univ-rennes1.fr/dameron/protege2007/

Constraints

- 1. Quantifier restriction (at least one, all of)
 - How to represent the fact that every pizza must have at least a topping?
 - How to represent the fact that all the ingredients of a vegetarian pizza must be vegetarians?
- 2. Cardinality restrictions
 - How to represent that a Hand must have 5 fingers as parts?
- 3. has Value restrictions
 - How to define the value of a relation for a class?

Principles

- A restriction describes an anonymous class composed of all the individuals that satisfy the restriction
 - e.g. all the individuals that have (amongst other things) mozzarella as topping
- This anonymous class is used as a superclass of the (named) class we want to express a constraint on
 - e.g. MargheritaPizza

Existential restriction

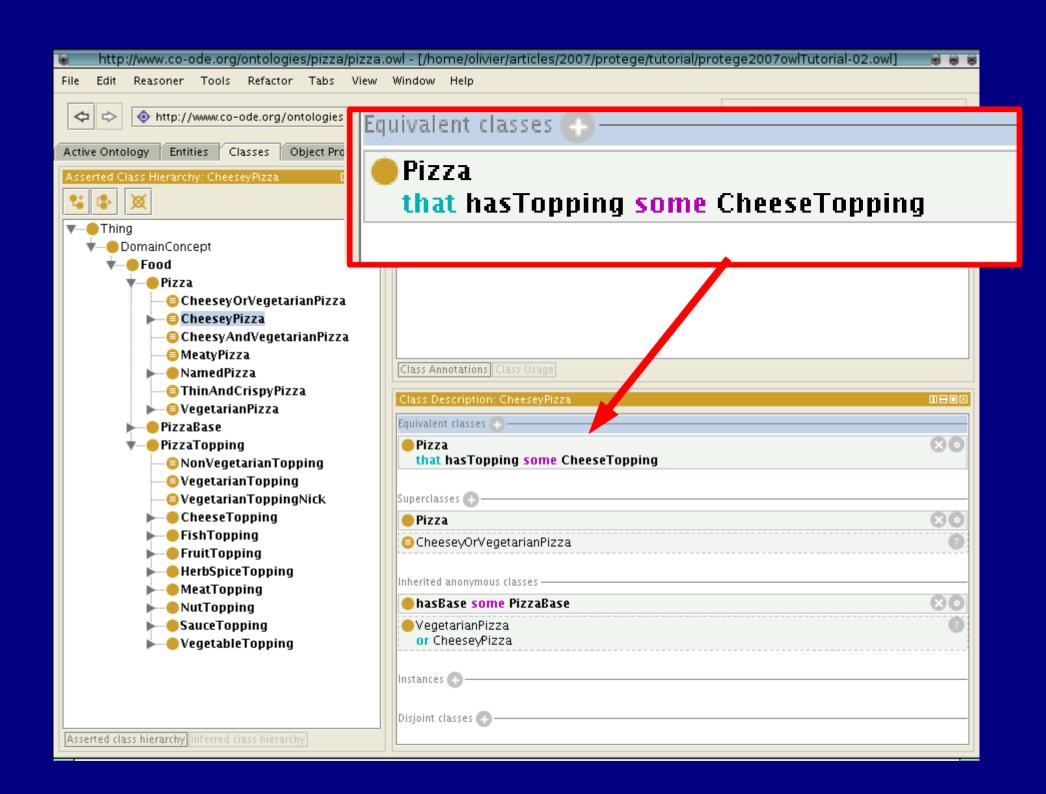
- (∃ hasTopping Mozzarella): set of the individuals being linked to at least one instance of Mozzarella through the hasTopping property
 - They can be linked to multiple instances of Mozzarella
 - They can also be linked to instances of other classes (provided domain and range integrity)

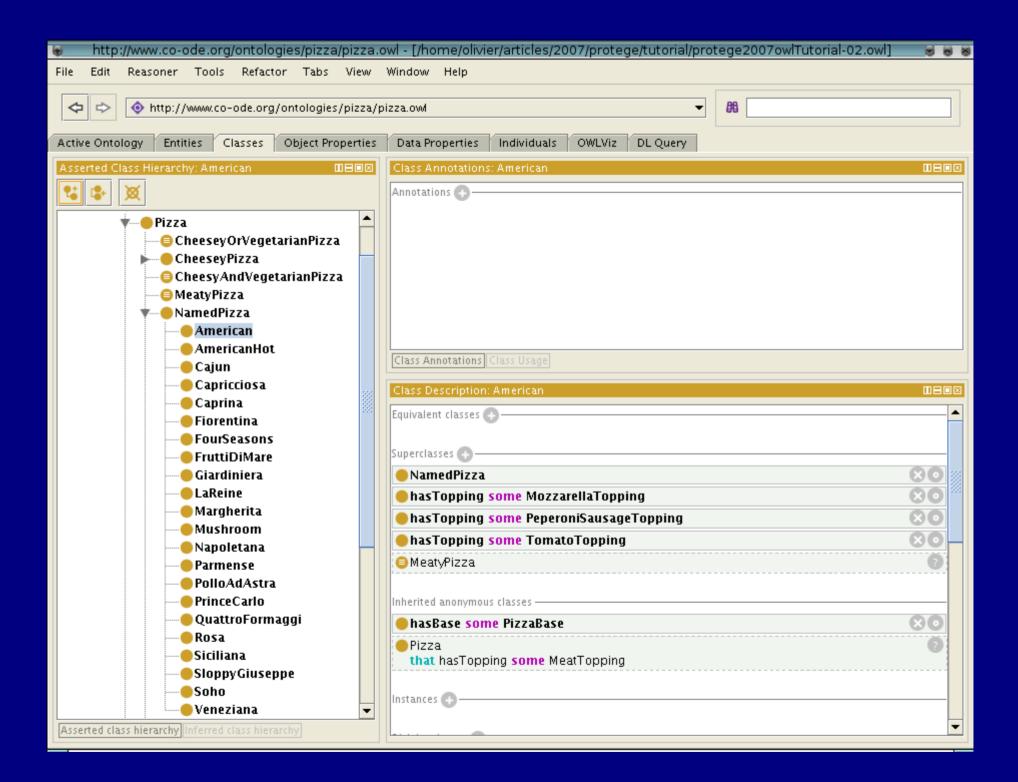
Existential restriction

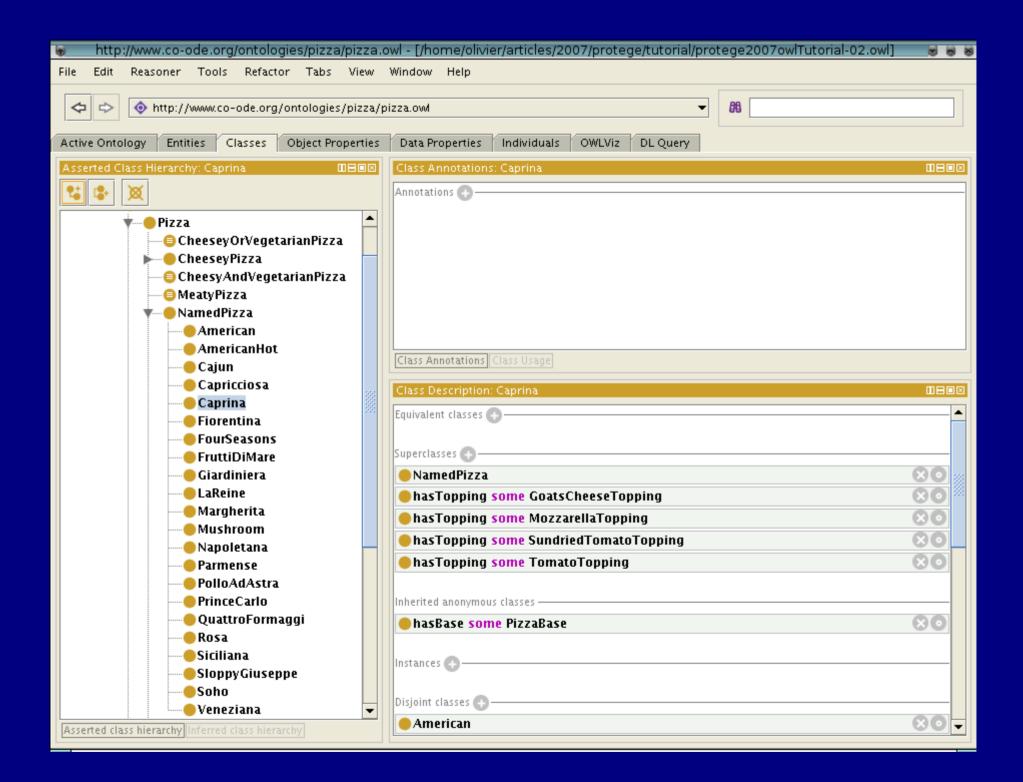
- (∃ hasTopping Mozzarella): set of the individuals being linked to at least one instance of Mozzarella through the hasTopping property
 - They can be linked to multiple instances of Mozzarella
 - They can also be linked to instances of other classes (provided domain and range integrity)
- - Other pizze can also have Mozzarella!

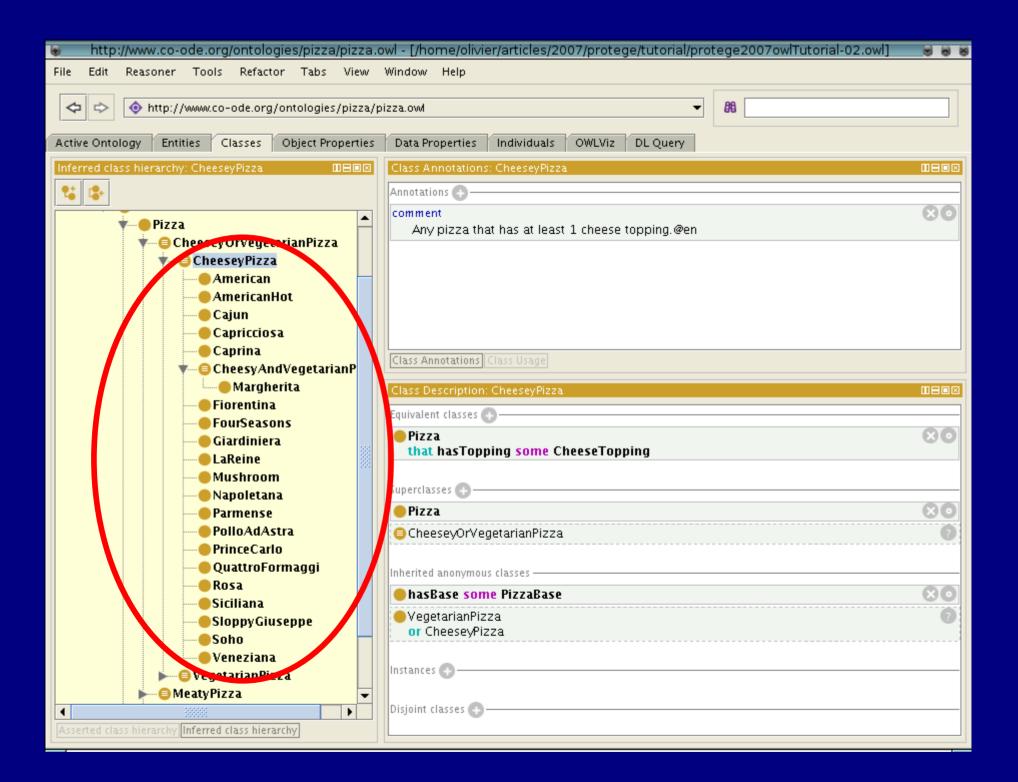
Complete the ontology

- Define CheesyPizza as a pizza having at least one cheese topping
- Remove the fact that AmericanPizza and CaprinaPizza are subclasses of CheesyPizza!







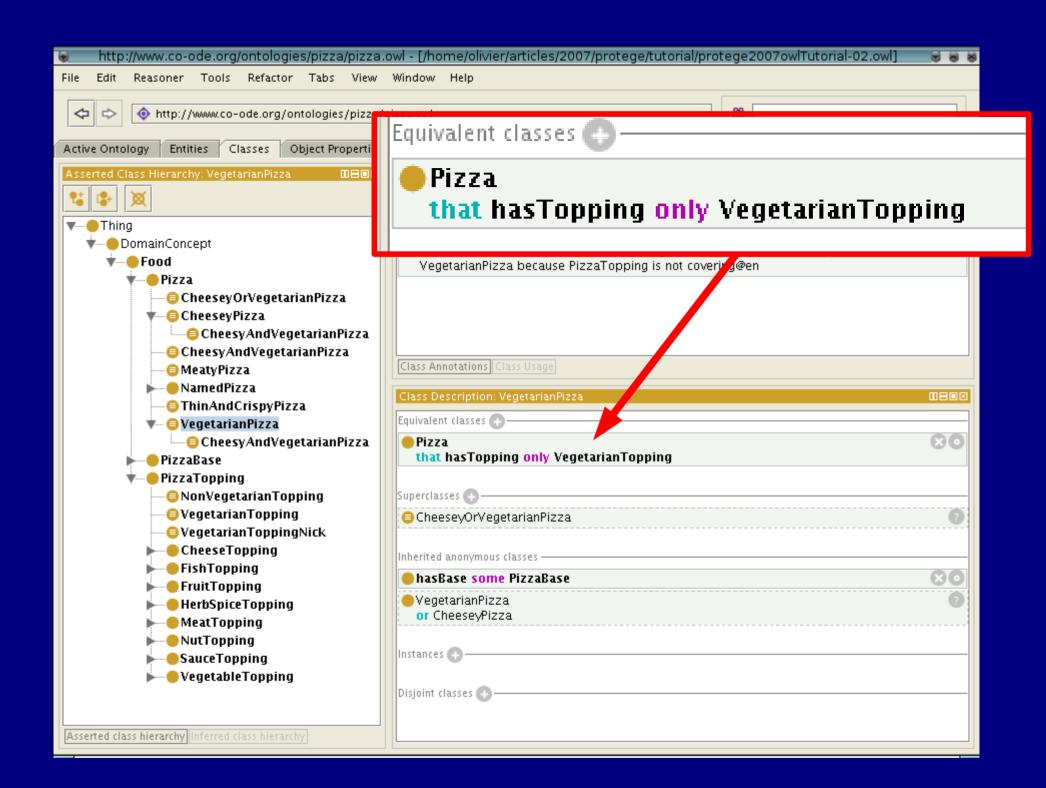


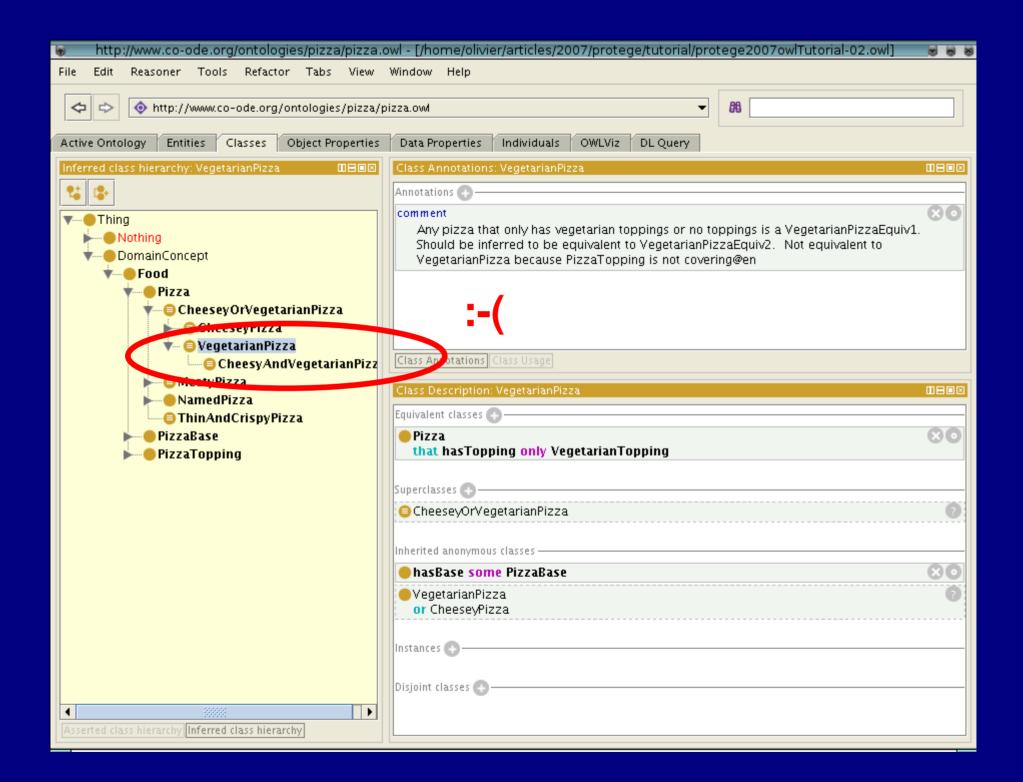
Universal restriction

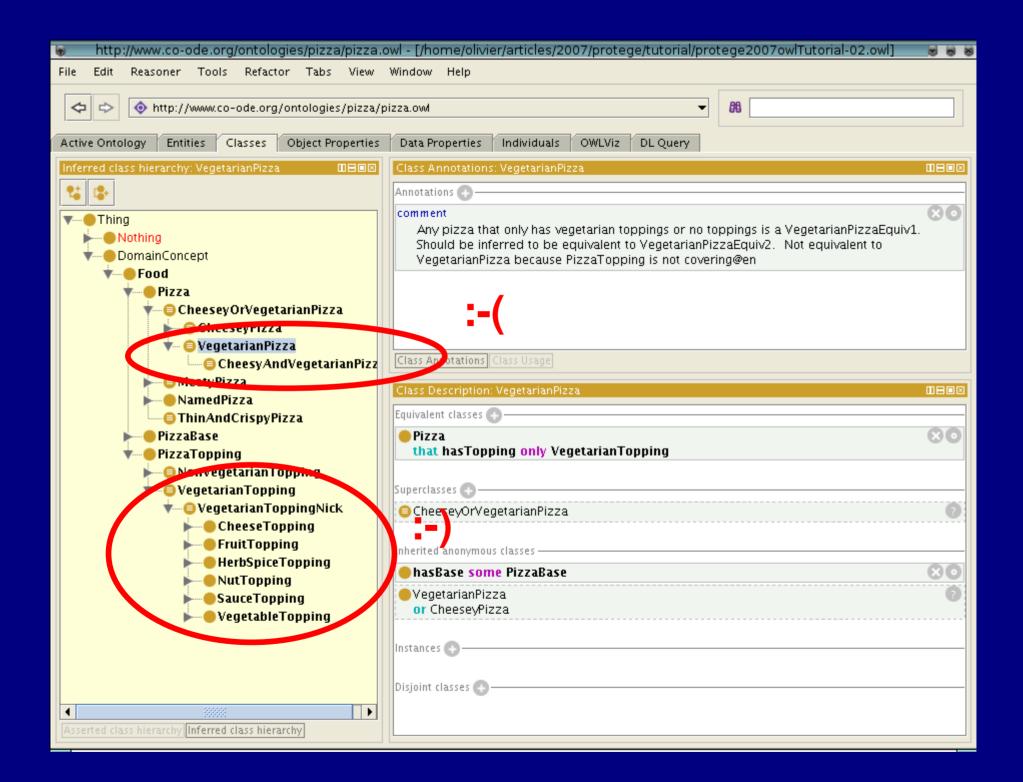
- (∀ hasTopping VegetarianTopping): set of all the individuals only linked to instances of VegetarianTopping through the hasTopping property
- Warning: also includes all the individuals linked to nothing through the hasTopping property

Universal restriction

- (∀ hasTopping VegetarianTopping)
- Remove the fact that MargheritaPizza and CaprinaPizza are subclasses of VegetarianPizza
- Define VegetarianPizza as any pizza for which all the toppings are vegetarian toppings
- Classify :-(





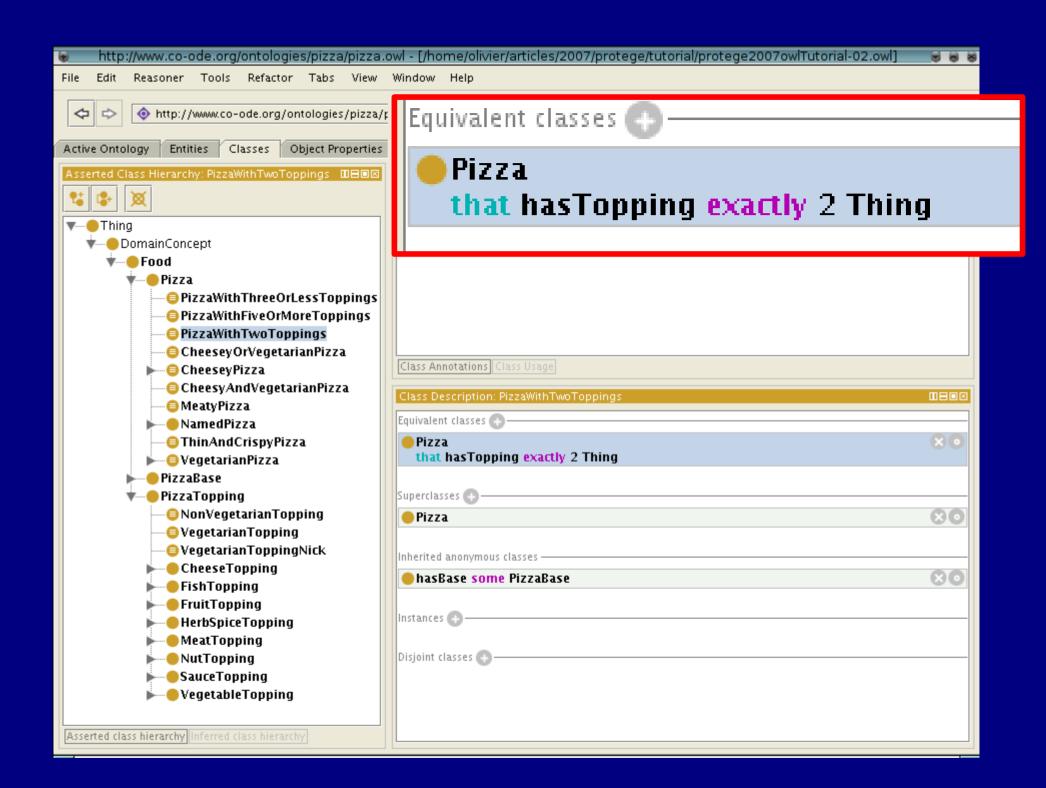


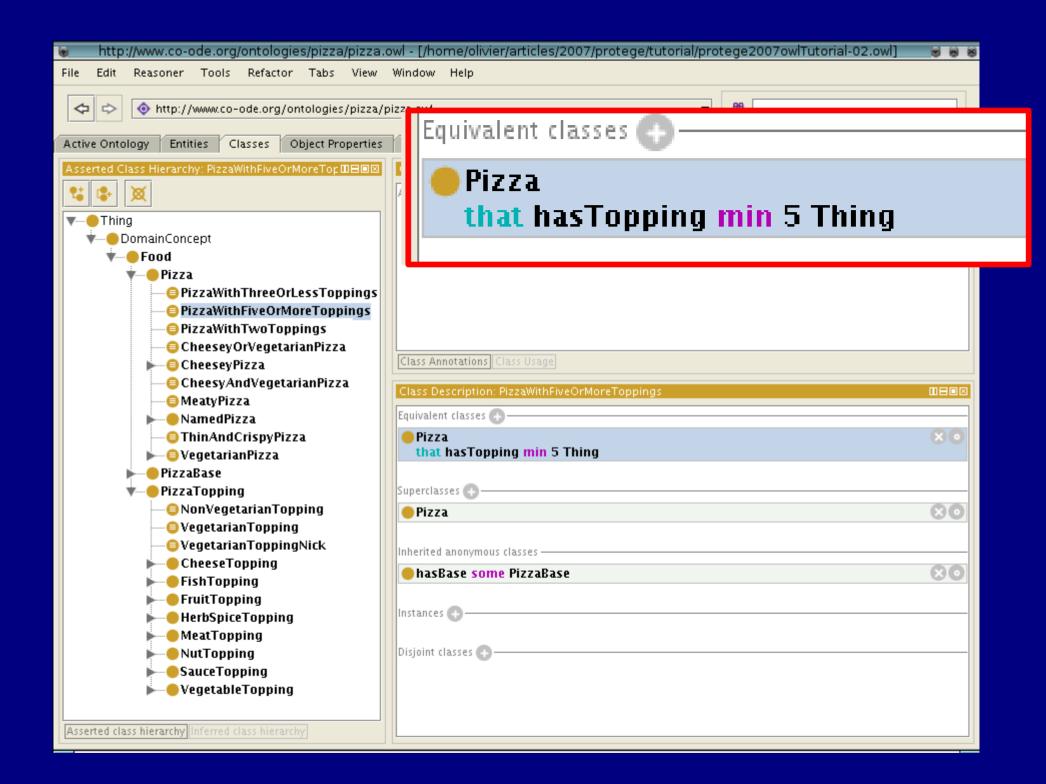
Universal restriction

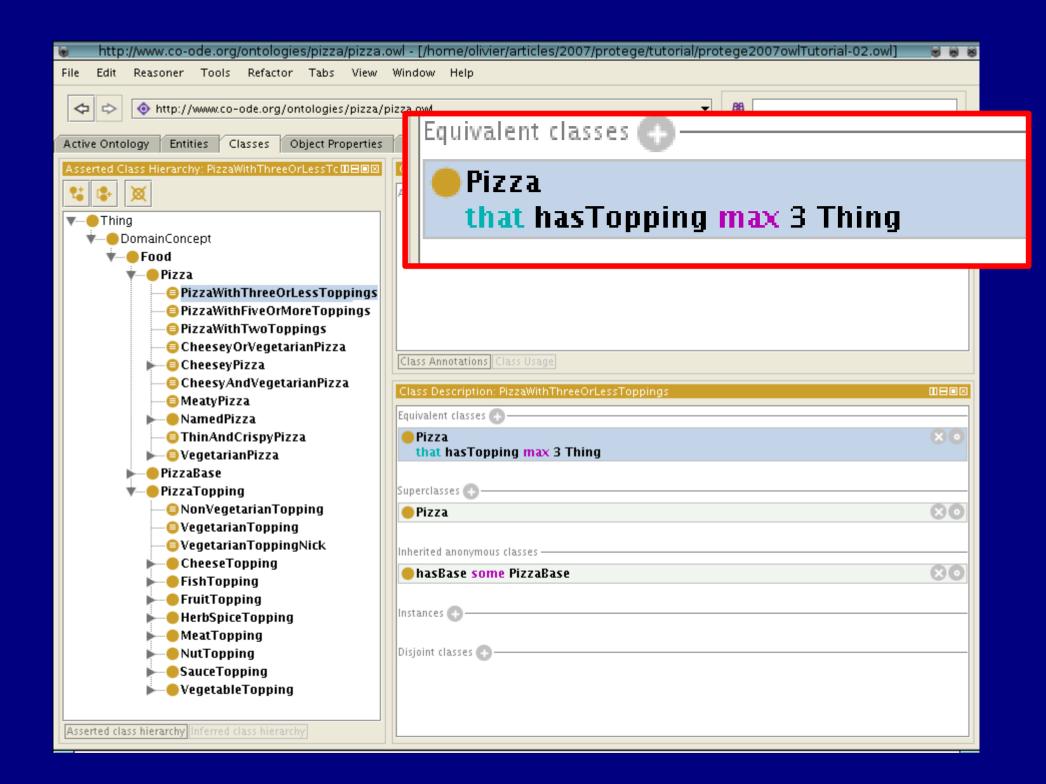
- Why Margherita and Caprina pizze were not recognised as vegetarian pizze?
 (even though the vegetarian toppings were correctly recognised)
- ... find out in a few slides

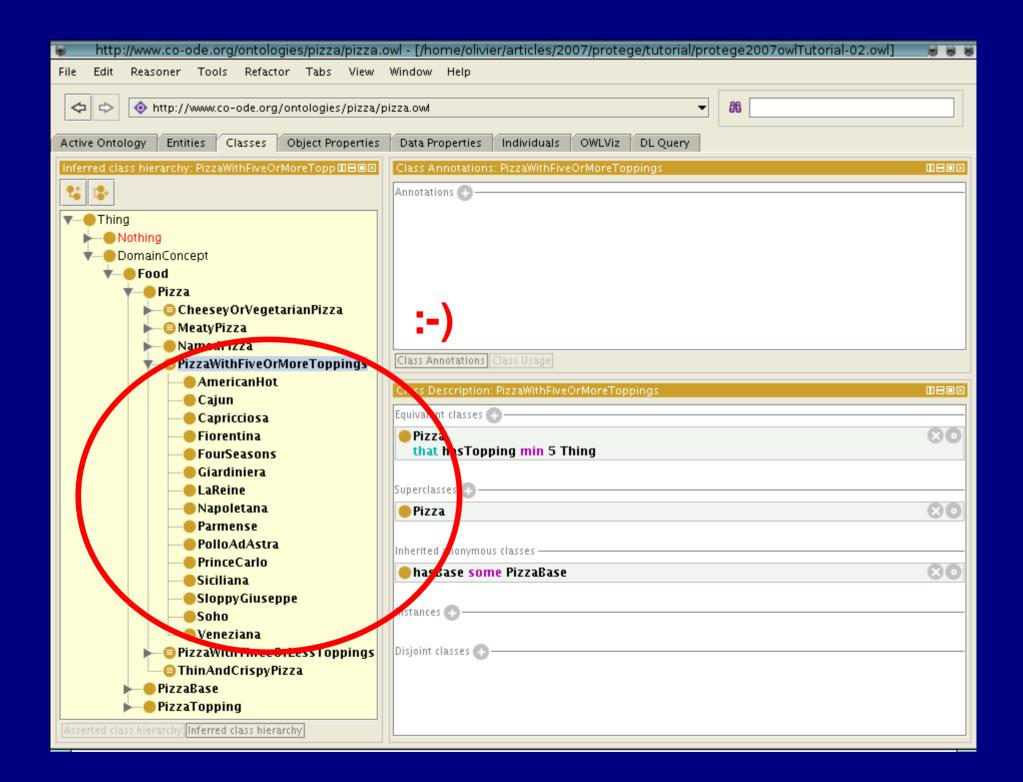
Cardinality restriction

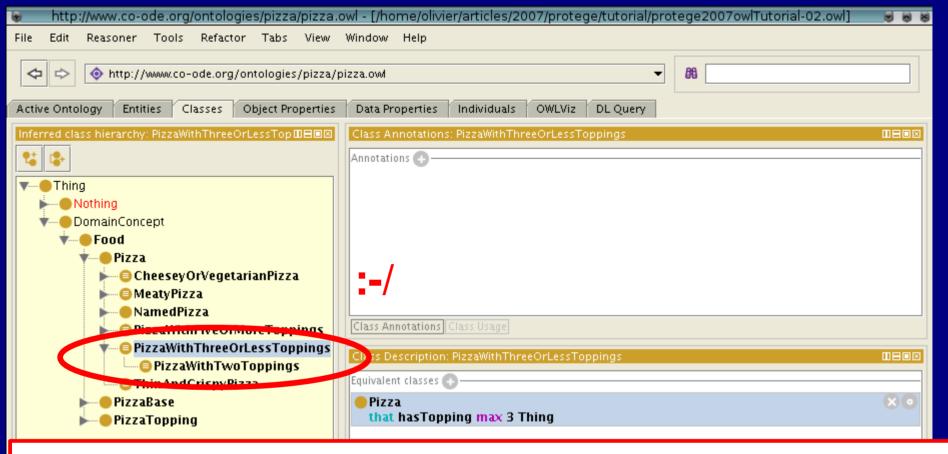
- PizzaWithTwoToppings
 - Pizza □ (hasTopping = 2)
- PizzaWithFiveOrMoreToppings
 - Pizza \sqcap (hasTopping \geq 5)
- PizzaWithThreeOrLessToppings
 - Pizza \sqcap (hasTopping \leq 3)
- Warning: This is NOT <u>qualified</u> cardinality restr.











PizzaWithTwoToppings is correctly recognized as a subclass of PizzaWithThreeOrLessToppings...

... but MargheritaPizza is not recognized as a

PizzaWithTwoToppings (hint...)

Asserted class hierarchy Inferred class hierarchy	

Open world assumption

Open VS Closed World Reasoning

- Remember a few slides ago ???

- Tomato and Mozzarella ARE Vegetarian toppings
- So, why isn't Margherita classified under VegetarianPizza ?

Open VS Closed World Reasoning

- Remember a few slides ago ???

- Tomato and Mozzarella ARE Vegetarian toppings
- Because some Margheritas may have other toppings (e.g. HotSpicedBeefTopping)!

Open VS Closed World Reasoning

- Closed-World reasoning
 - Negation as failure
 - Anything that cannot be found is false
 - Reasoning about this world
- Open-World reasoning
 - Negation as contradiction
 - Anything might be true unless it can be proven false
 - Reasoning about any world consistent with the model

Margherita pizzas **only** have Tomato and Mozzarella for topping

MargheritaPizza □ (∃ hasTopping
 Mozzarella) □ (∃ hasTopping Tomato) □
 ?????

Margherita pizzas **only** have Tomato and Mozzarella for topping

MargheritaPizza □ (∃ hasTopping
 Mozzarella) □ (∃ hasTopping Tomato) □
 (∀ hasTopping ???)

Margherita pizzas **only** have Tomato and Mozzarella for topping

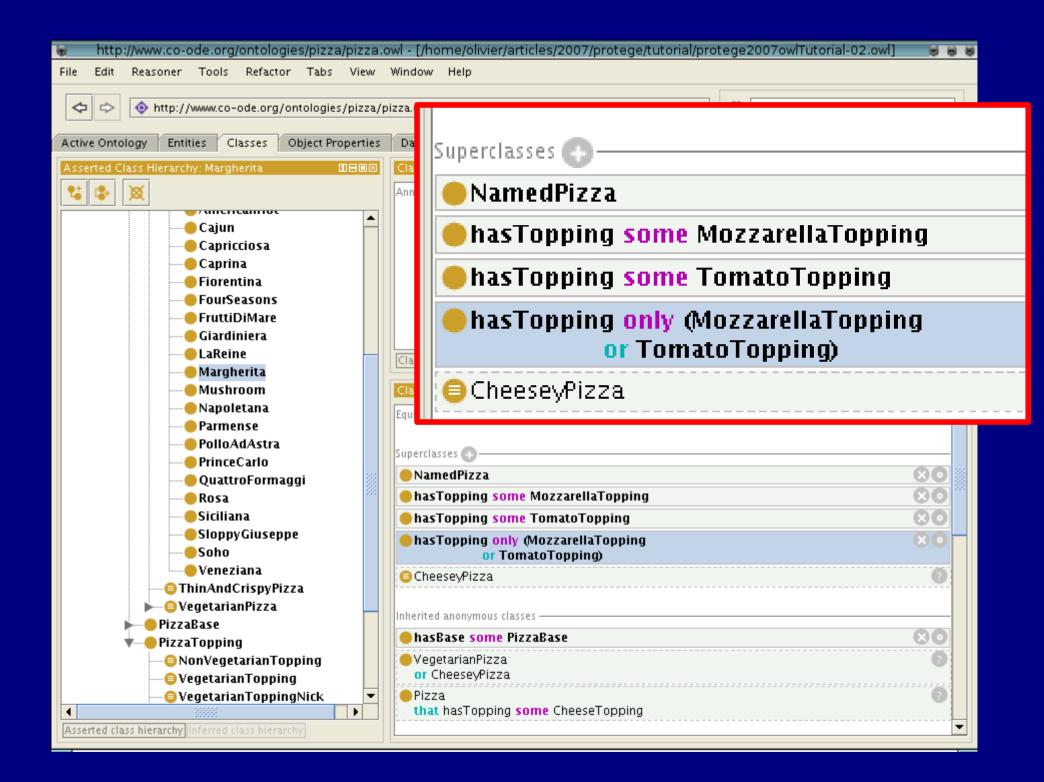
MargheritaPizza □ (∃ hasTopping
 Mozzarella) □ (∃ hasTopping Tomato) □
 (∀ hasTopping (Mozzarella □ Tomato))

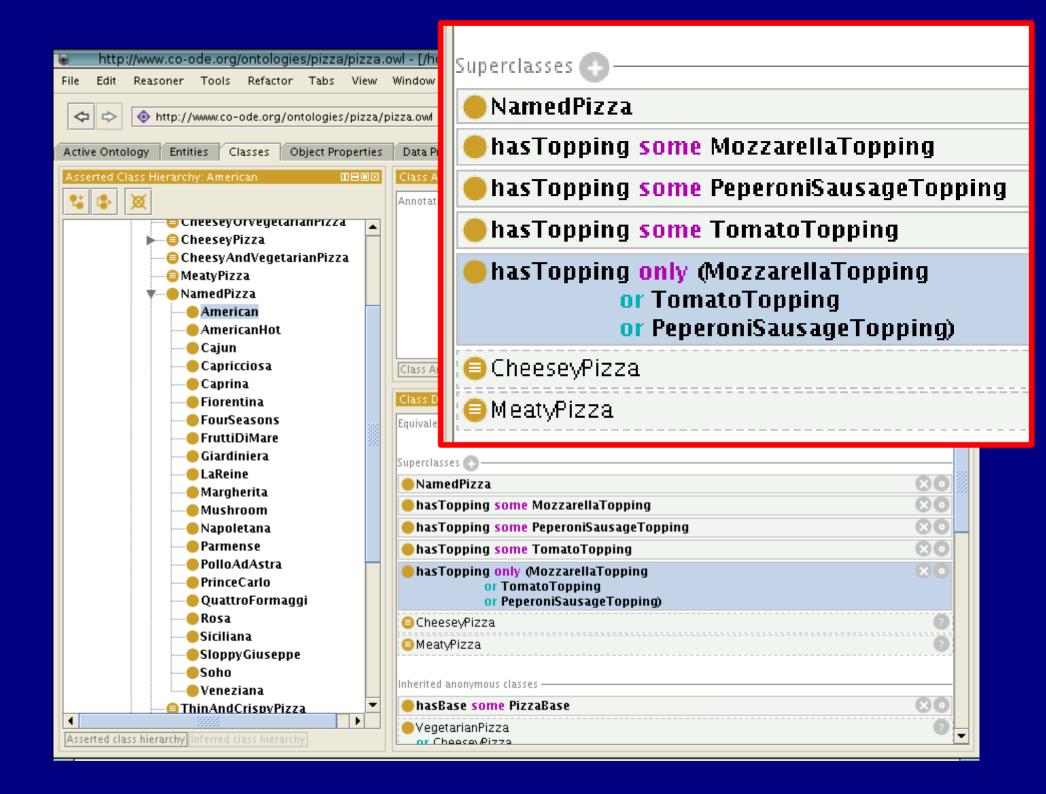
Margherita pizzas **only** have Tomato and Mozzarella for topping

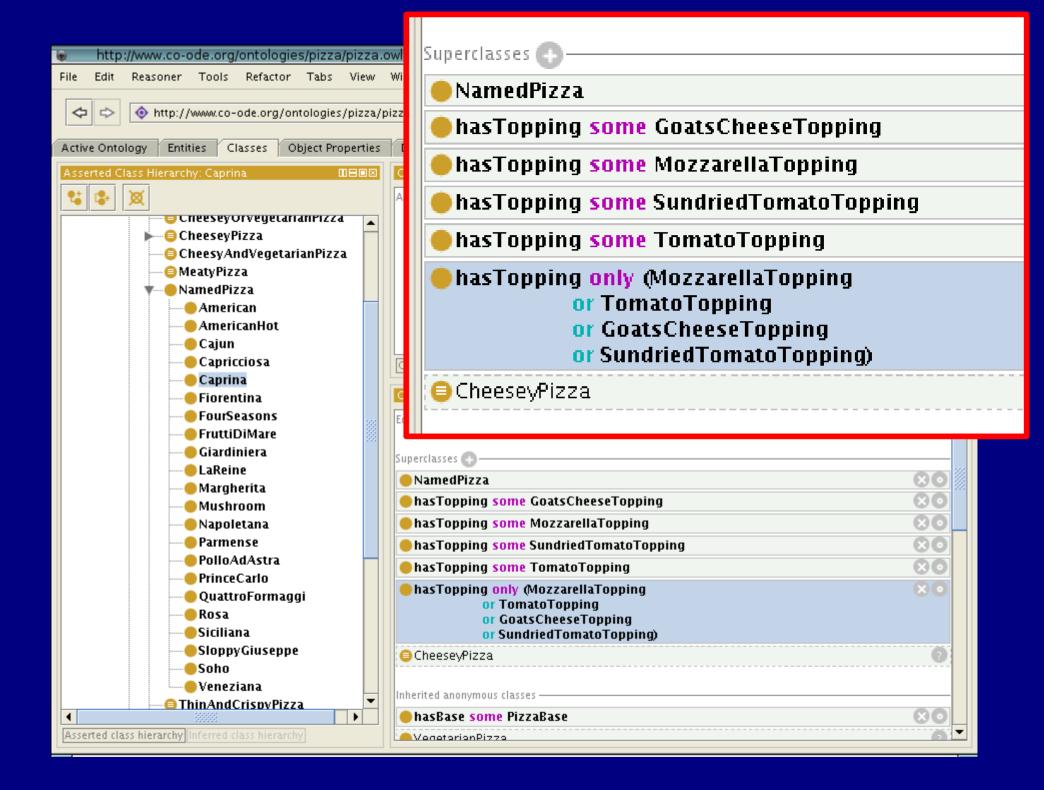
- MargheritaPizza □ (∃ hasTopping
 Mozzarella) □ (∃ hasTopping Tomato) □
 (∀ hasTopping (Mozzarella □ Tomato))
- The universal constraint (∀) alone is not enough! We need both ∃ and ∀ constraints

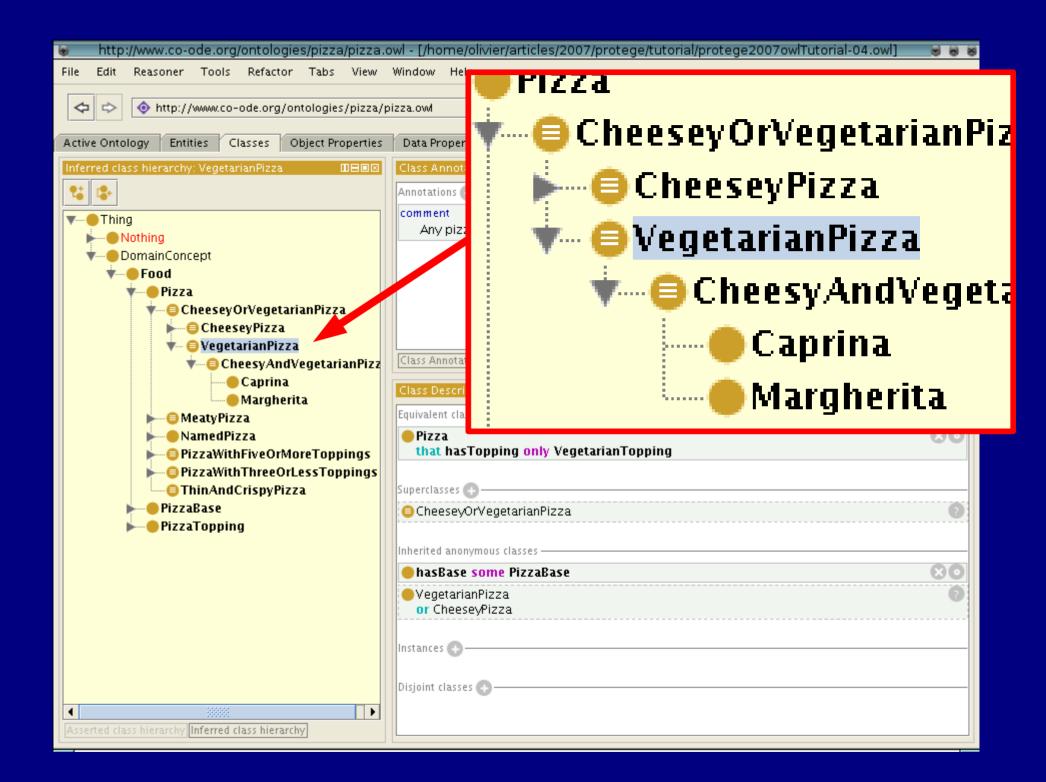
Margherita pizzas **only** have Tomato and Mozzarella for topping

- MargheritaPizza □ (∃ hasTopping
 Mozzarella) □ (∃ hasTopping Tomato) □
 (∀ hasTopping (Mozzarella □ Tomato))
- Same principle for all the other pizze!









Getting in sync!

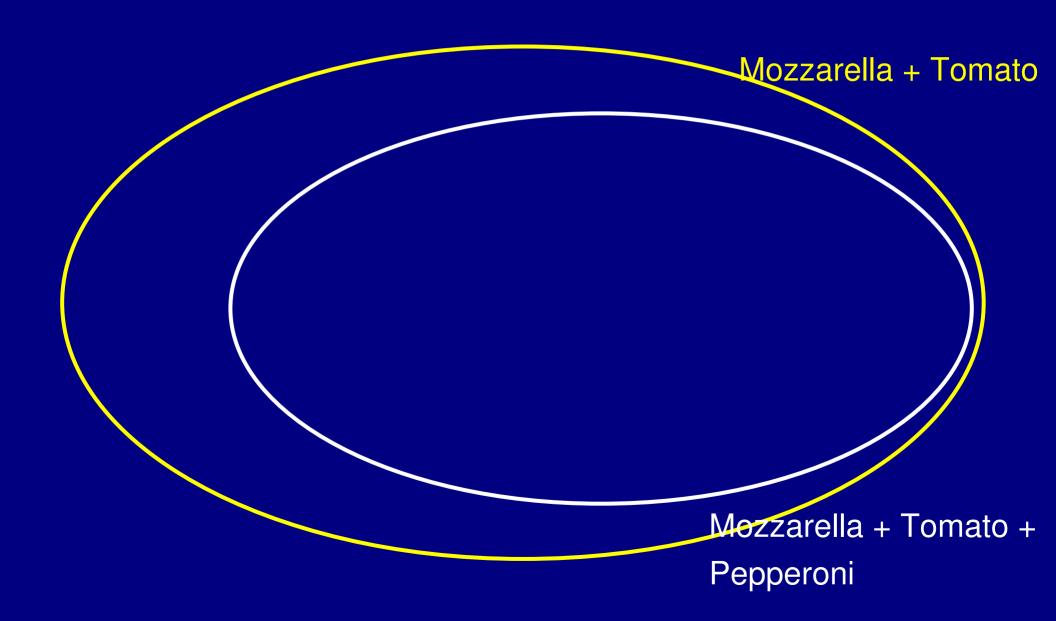
If you need to catch-up, the ontology at this point is protege2007owlTutorial-03.owl

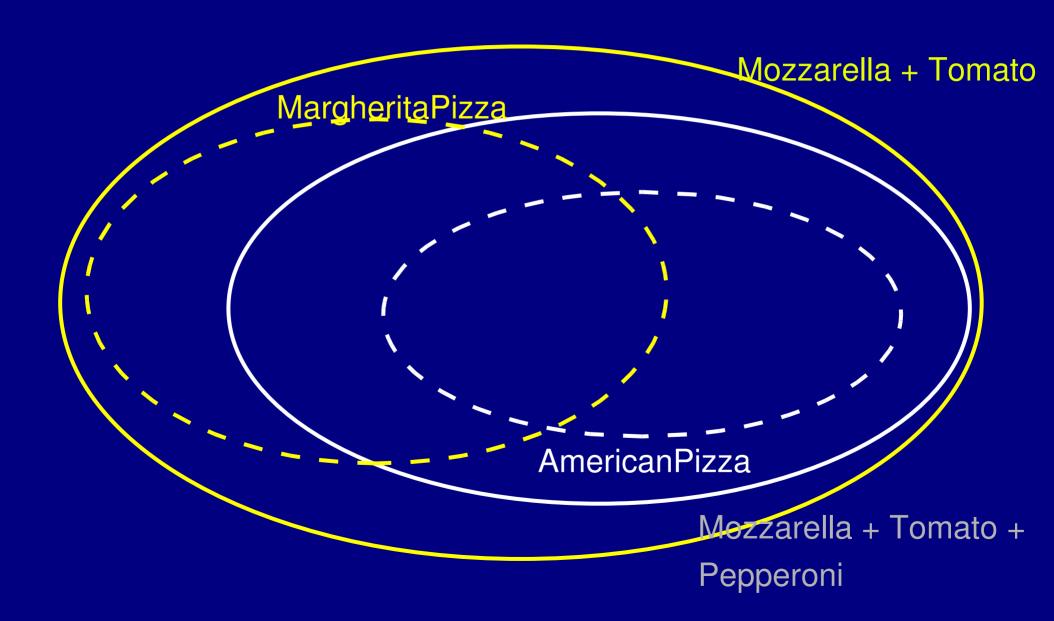
from:

http://www.ea3888.univ-rennes1.fr/dameron/protege2007/

More fun with closure and defined classes

 Before we added the closures, why wasn't AmericanPizza recognised as a subclass of MargheritaPizza?





Margherita pizzas only have Tomato and Mozzarella for topping

MargheritaPizza = (∃ hasTopping
 Mozzarella) □ (∃ hasTopping Tomato) □
 (∀ hasTopping (Mozzarella □ Tomato))

Getting in sync!

If you need to catch-up, the ontology at this point is protege2007owlTutorial-04.owl

from:

http://www.ea3888.univ-rennes1.fr/dameron/protege2007/

More fun with cardinality

 Why isn't MargheritaPizza classified under PizzaWithTwoToppings?

More fun with cardinality

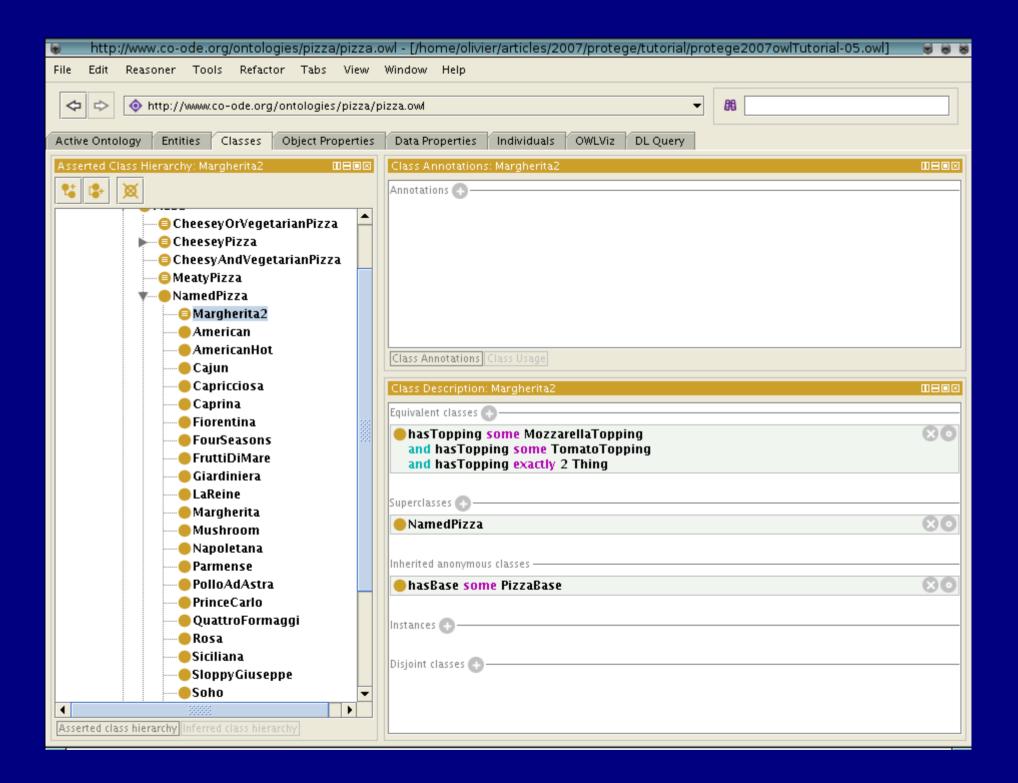
 Why isn't MargheritaPizza classified under PizzaWithTwoToppings?

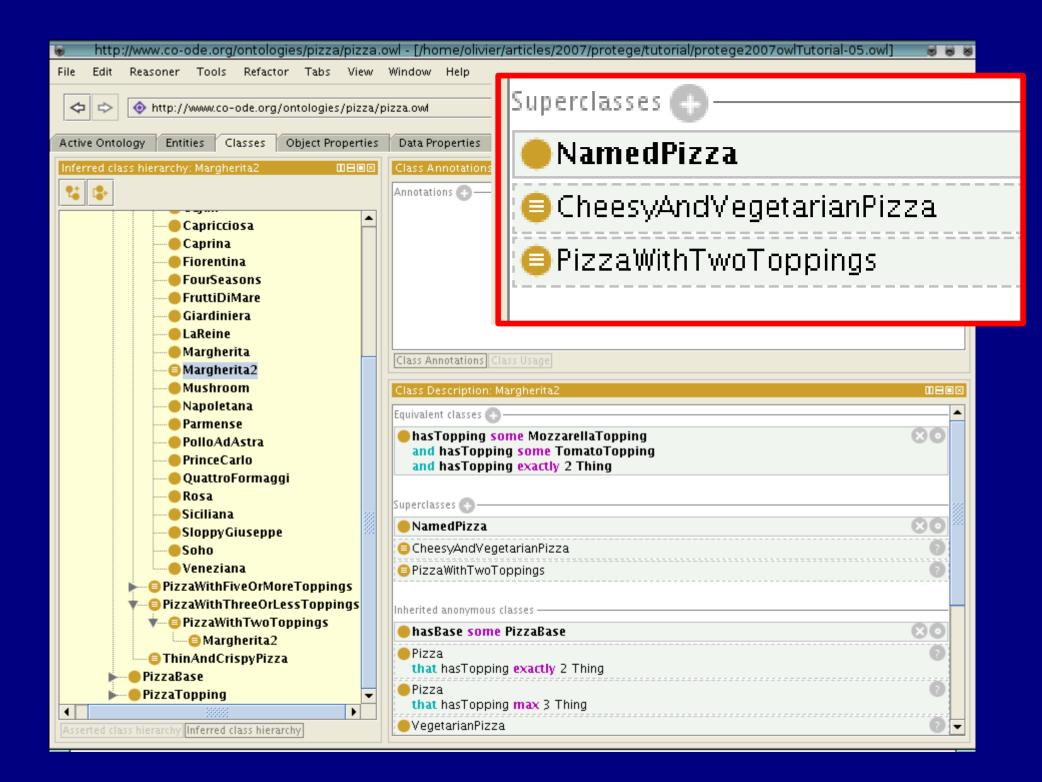
Hints:

- Why isn't it classified under
 PizzaWithThreeOrLessToppings ?
- Why isn't it even classified under
 PizzaWithFiveOrMoreToppings ?... do
 Margherita pizze have exactly 4 toppings ?

More fun with cardinality

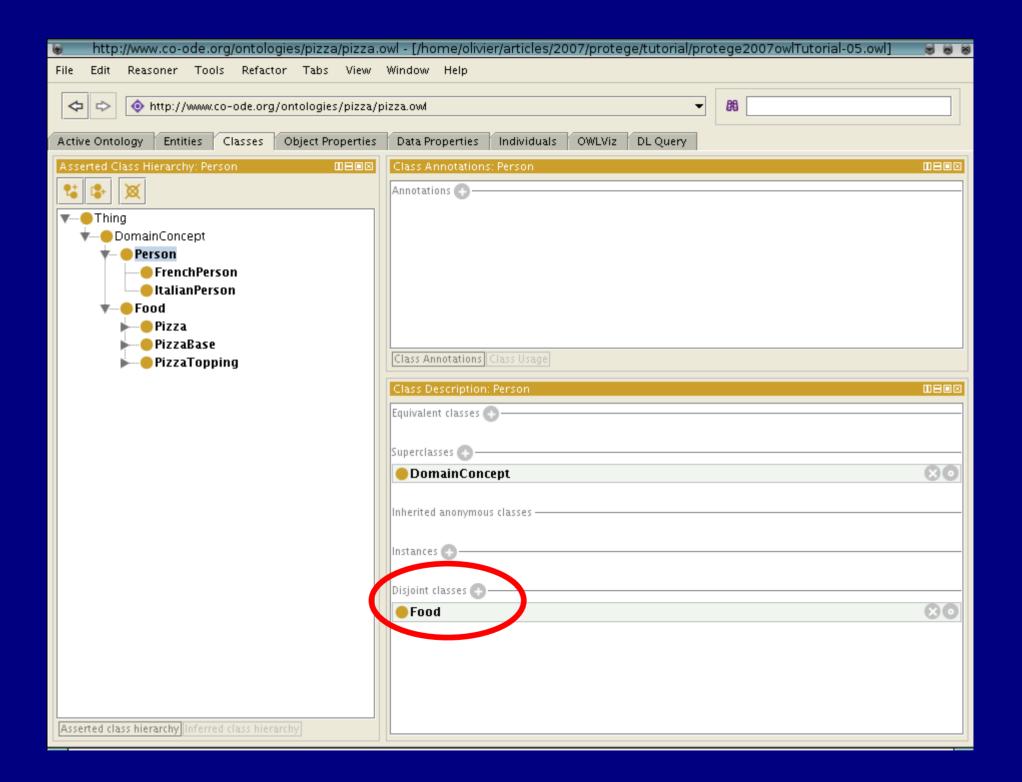
- Why isn't MargheritaPizza classified under PizzaWithTwoToppings?
- Still... the open-world assumption: imagine one instance of MargheritaPizza having as topping:
 - one instance of MozzarellaTopping
 - one other instance of MozzarellaTopping
 - one instance of TomatoTopping

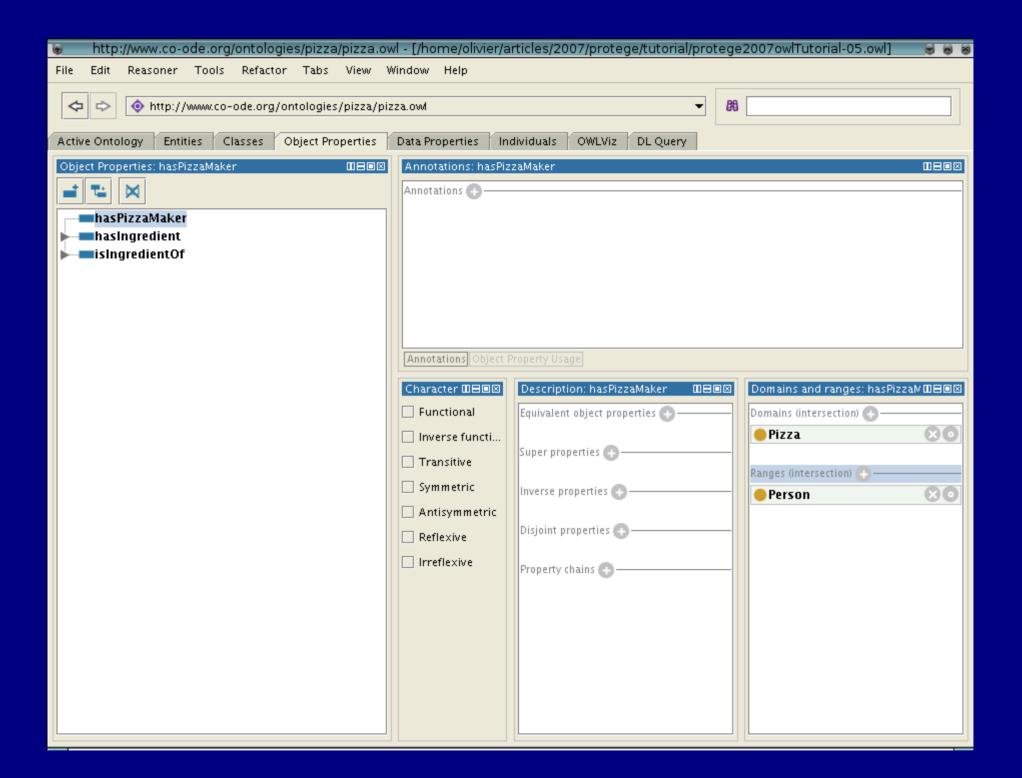


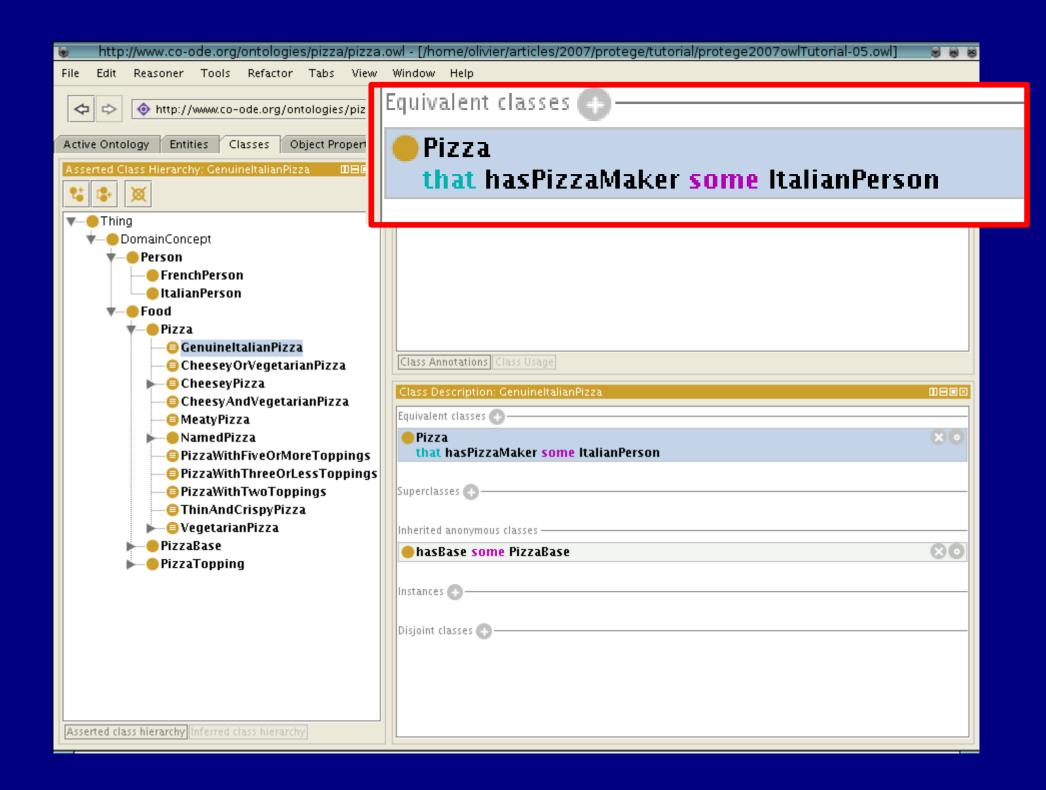


has Value restriction

- So far, we have been narrowing the range of relationship
 - create the class Person
 - create the relation hasPizzaMaker: Pizza -> Person
 - create ItalianPerson as as subclass of Person
 - define GenuinePizza = (∃ hasPizzaMaker ItalianPers.)





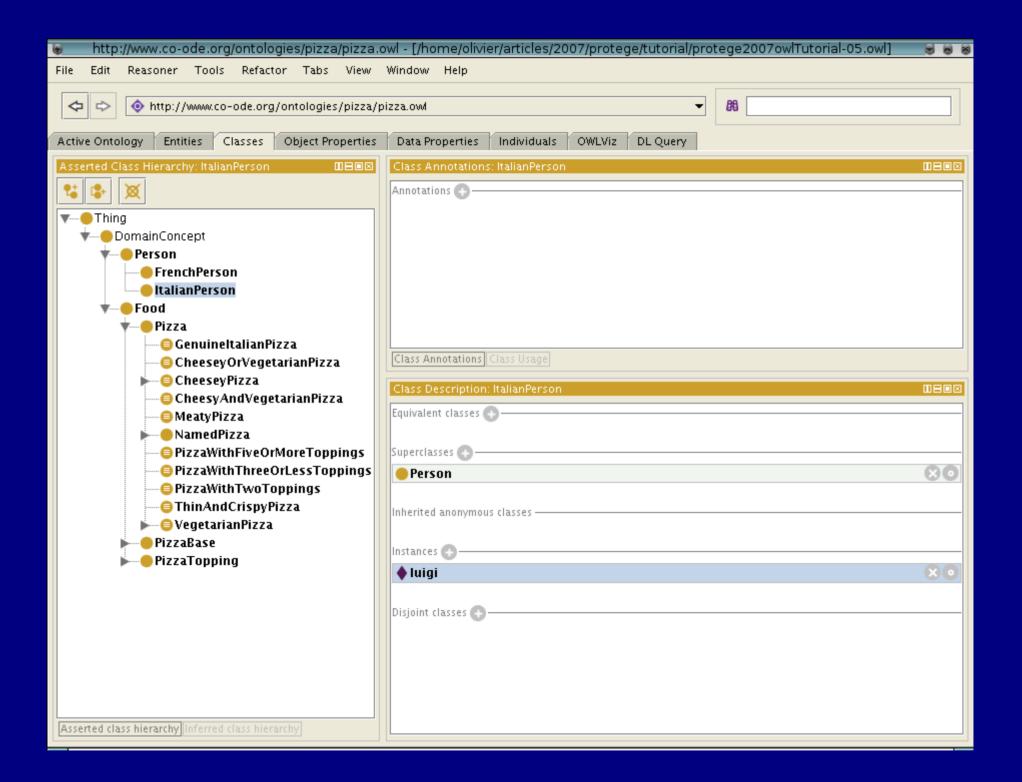


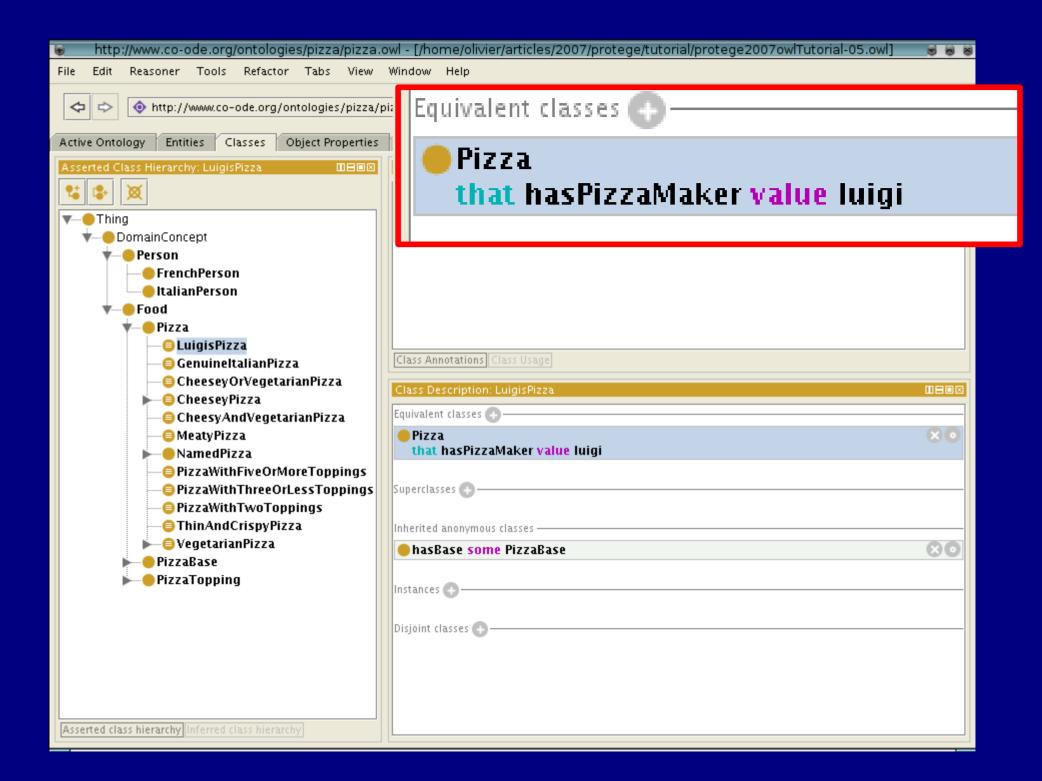
has Value restriction

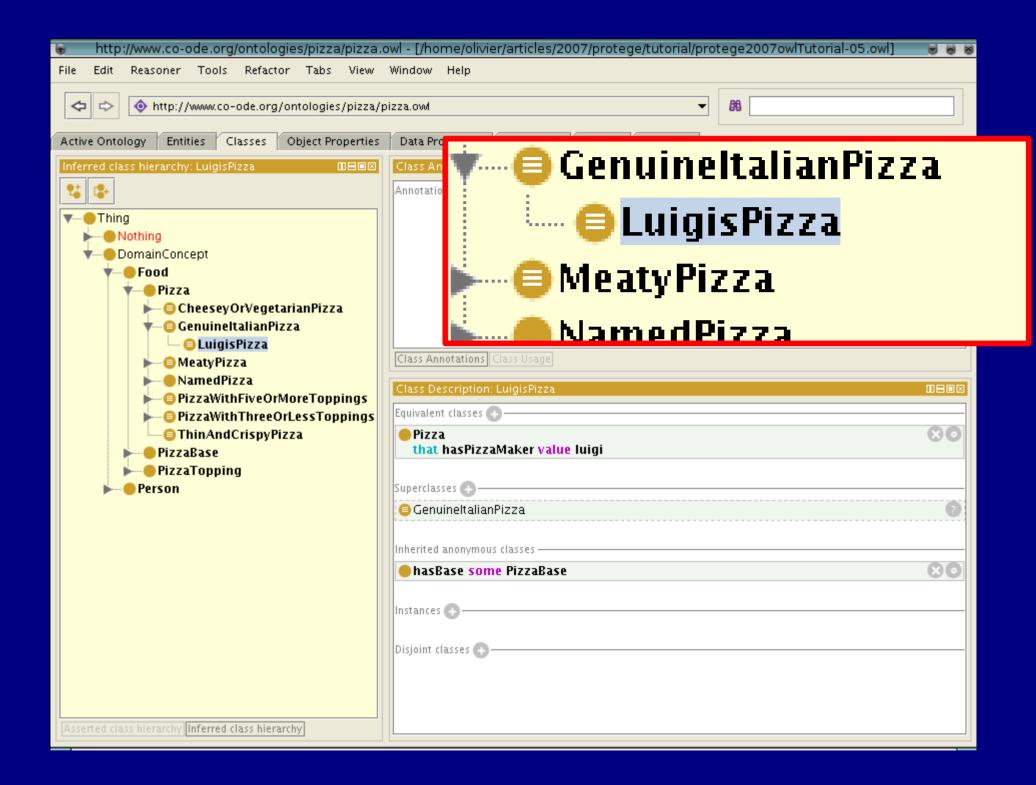
- So far, we have been narrowing the range of relationship
- We may also want to restrict it to a precise value (and not to a set of values)
 - create olivier as an instance of Person
 - define OliviersPizza = (hasPizzaMaker ∋ olivier)

has Value restriction

- Create luigi as an instance of ItalianPerson
- Create LuigisPizza
- Classify :-)







(slightly off topic) remark

- ItalianPerson and FrenchPerson are not disjoint
- Because there is no Unique Name
 Assumption, luigi and olivier could be the same person
- Use the owl:differentFrom and owl:allDifferent constructs (in the OWL menu)!

Reasoning makes life easier :-)

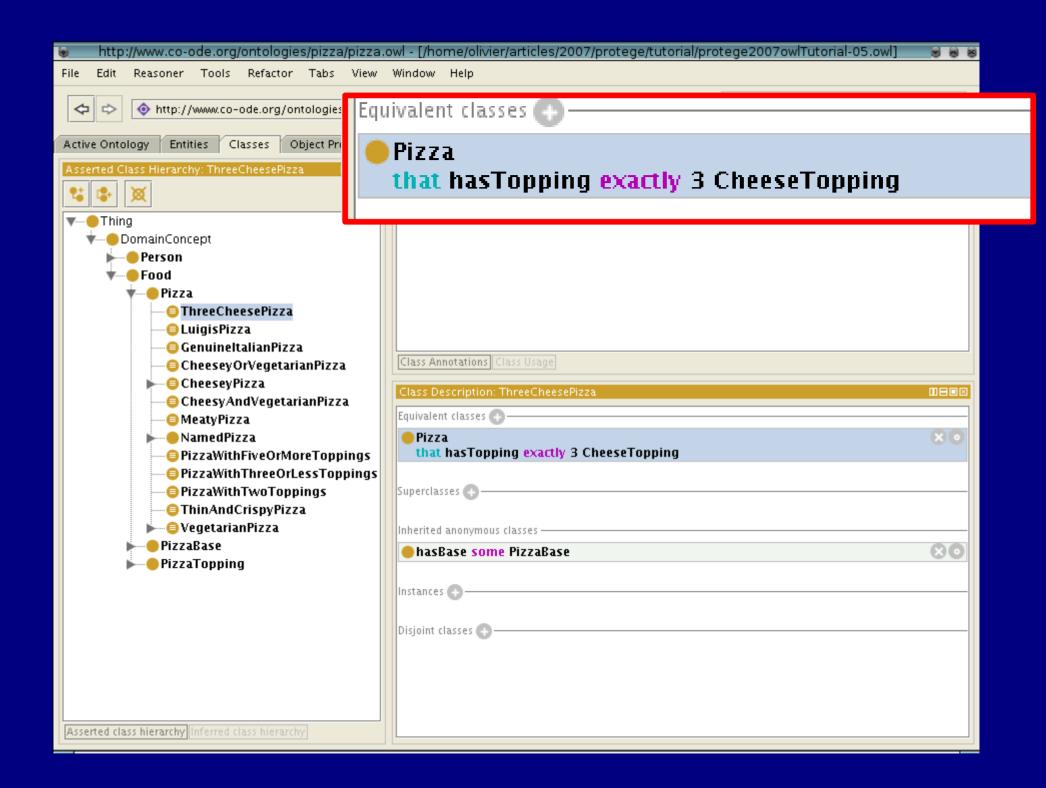
- Supports queries such as:
 - What are the vegetarian pizze ?
 - What are the cheesy pizze ?
 - What are the non-cheesy pizze ?
 - What are the cheesy vegetarian pizze ?
- ... it allows you to take advantage of the knowledge you put into your ontology

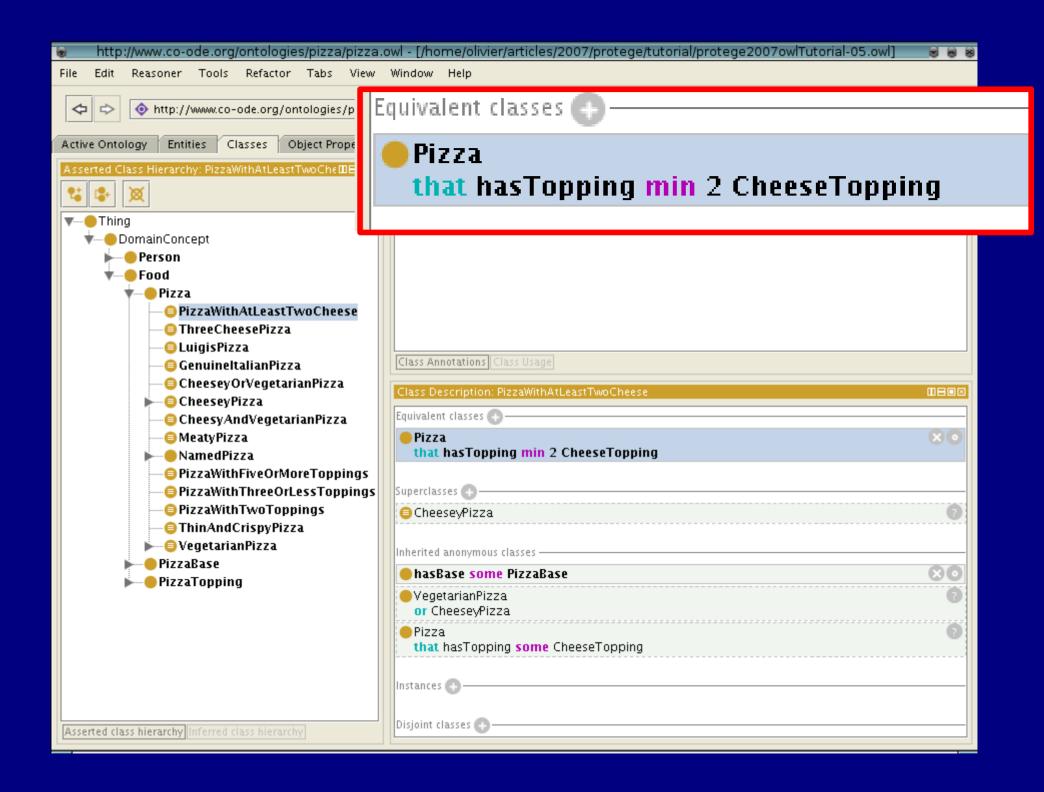


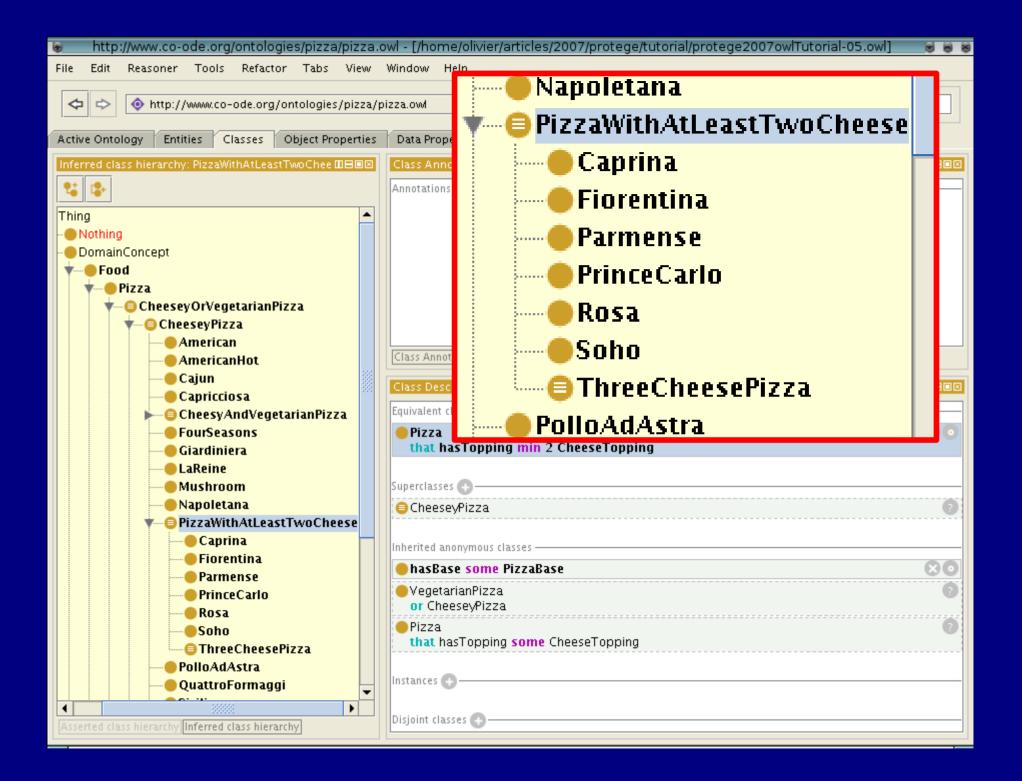
OWL and beyond... OWL 1.1

Qualified Cardinality Restriction

- OWL 1.0 Cardinality restrictions:
 - PizzaWithTwoToppings
 - PizzaWithFiveOrMoreToppings
 - PizzaWithThreeToppingsOrLess
- OWL 1.1 Qualified cardinality restrictions
 - PizzaWithThreeCheese
 - PizzaWithAtLeastTwoCheese
 - PizzaWithAtLeastTwoCheeseAnd

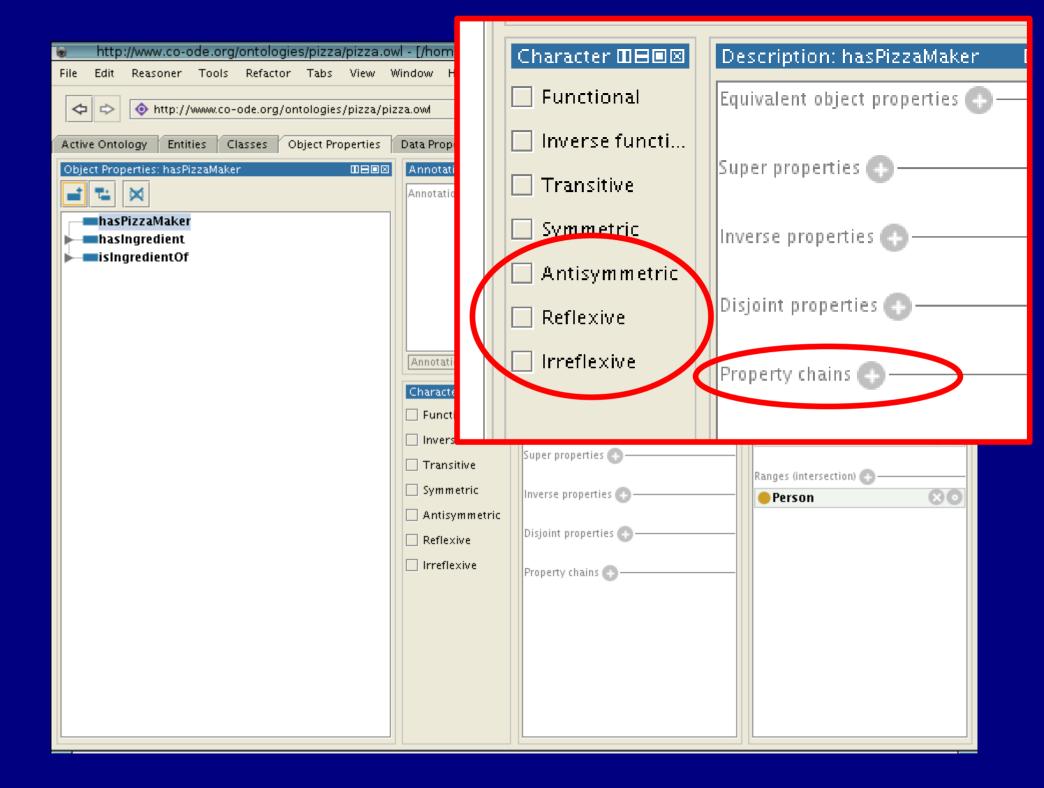






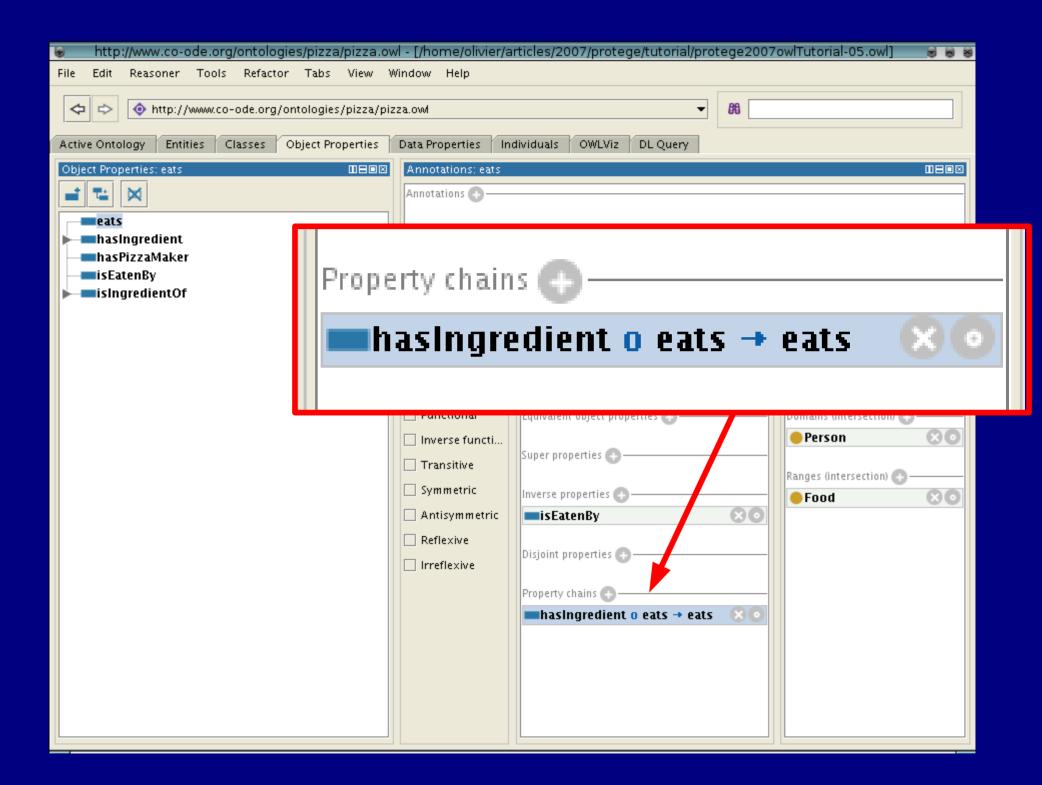
Additional features for properties

- Reflexivity $\forall a \in X, \ aRa$
 - e.g. knows, isGreaterOrEqualTo
- Irreflexivity $\forall a \in X, \neg(aRa)$
 - e.g. isMotherOf, isGreaterThan
- Antisymmetry $\forall a, b \in X, aRb \land bRa \Rightarrow a = b$
 - e.g. isAncestorOf, isGreaterOrEqualTo



Property chains

- Allow to describe (simple) composition of relations
- e.g.:
 if X eats Y and Y hasIngredient Z
 then X eats Z
- Notation: fog(x) = f(g(x))



Summary

Summary

- 1. Compositional approach
- 2. Intensional description
- 3. Reasoning
 - classification
 - open-world assumption
 - inconsistency