

# Building Applications with Protégé: An Overview

Protégé Conference  
July 23, 2006

# Outline

- Protégé and Databases
- Protégé Application Designs
  - API Application Designs
  - Web Application Designs
- Higher-Level Access to Protégé Knowledge Bases
  - Reasoning Systems (Algernon, Jess)
  - Scripting Language Interfaces
  - Problem Solving Methods (PSMs)

# What does Protégé do?

Answer: Nothing!

Protégé is a tool.

Allows you to create a model and collect information.  
Similar to, and just as useless as, a database.

What you probably want is an application that does something useful...

# How is Protégé different from a database?

- Emphasis on *model* vs. *data*
  - Protege: Model is equal or more interest as data
  - Database: Data is important, model is secondary
- Emphasis on *expressiveness* over *performance*
  - Protege: Richer modeling language
    - inheritance relationships
    - constraint “overriding”
    - expressing “webs” of relationships
  - Database: Simpler modeling language, optimized for speed

# The misleading question

***Q: What can you do with technology X that you cannot do with related technology Y?***

***A: (Usually) nothing***

Q: What can you do with Protégé that is impossible with a database?

A: Nothing

Q: What can you do with a database that is impossible with a file?

A: Nothing

Q: What can you do with Java that is impossible with assembly language?

A: Nothing

Phrasing the question as “possible vs. impossible” leads nowhere.

# The real question

**When is it *easier, clearer, more straightforward* to use X instead of Y?**

Preferable to have *direct* rather than *simulated* support for desired features.

- Simulation reduces clarity and portability
- Some simulation may be necessary, but the less the better

Protégé might be better than a database when:

- Model consists of *rich* data, with many relationships that are often traversed.
- Requirements and application design are changing and not clearly specified.
  - Protege is a good exploratory and experimentation environment.
  - Quick iterations are possible between model, data, and application changes.

Oversimplified Answer:

- Simple, flat, fixed model, speed paramount -> Database
- Complex, network-like, changing model with concept hierarchies -> Protégé

# It doesn't have to be either/or

- Construct model in Protégé
- Initial implementations with Protégé
- Iterate until requirements/design is firm, initial data is input
- Generate database schema from Protégé model and populate database with Protégé instances

# Application designs

- An application design that doesn't work
- Applications designs that do work
  - API-level application designs
  - Web application designs



# An application design that doesn't work

- Idea:
  1. Create Protégé project with database backend
  2. Create the classes and instances
  3. Access the database tables directly with other applications
- Database tables are designed and optimized to work with a particular application in mind.
  - The Protégé database table was designed with the Protégé application in mind
  - The Protégé database table was NOT designed with your application in mind
- Instead access the data through the Protégé API.

# Protégé API applications

- Tab as an application
- Standalone application
- Model-based software engineering:
  - Using the *jsave* package
  - Using the automatic code generation command in Protégé-OWL

# Protégé tab as an application

- Description
  - Create a custom tab plugin
  - Configure Protégé to just display your tab
- Pros
  - Simple
  - Possible reuse of Protégé's GUI components
  - Great for few users
  - Iteration (change of model, data, app) is very easy
- Cons
  - Protégé must be installed
  - Difficult to permanently disable standard functions
  - Stuck with Protégé menus, toolbar, etc
  - No security on underlying model and data
  - User really should know something about Protégé

# Example: Protocol-eligibility Screening Tab

Goal: Given a simple set of patient data, find potential matching clinical trial protocols.

Knowledge base: Eligibility criteria as listed in NCI's Physician Data Query database.

Method: Criteria are simplified and hand-coded into selection rules.

User interface: tab using Protégé's GUI components.

screening Protégé-2000 (C:\gennari\JavaKAtools\PDQEligScreens\PDQScreening\screening.pprj)

Project Edit Window Help

BreastCancer Triage Instances

Patient Data

Gender: Female Age: 40

Treatment setting: Adjuvant Previous Treatment: Mastectomy

Hormone receptor status: Positive Primary tumor status: T2

Lymph node status: NO # of positive nodes: ignore

Matched Breast Cancer Treatment Protocols (11)

- CLB-9082 INT-0163
- CRC-PHASE-III-88002 UKM-CRC-BR-UNDER 50
- EORTC-10902
- FHCRC-506.03 NCI-H94-0378
- FHCRC-955.01 NCI-H95-0704
- FRE-FNCLCC-9456 NCI-F94-0023
- GER-AIO-01/92 EU-93011
- IBCSG-VIII NCI-F90-0001
- NSABP-B-28
- NSABP-B-29
- YALE-HIC-7876 NCI-V95-0724 YALE-01153

What phase protocols?  
All protocols

Find protocols for patient

# Example: Eligibility Tab's underlying ontology

screening Protégé-2000 (C:\gennari\JavaKAtools\PDQEligScreens\PDQScreening\screening.pprj)

Project Edit Window Help

BreastCancer Triage Instances

Classes

- THING A
- CLASS A
- FACET A
- SLOT A
- EligibilityText (544)
- LABValues (2)
- OrganAdequacy (45)
- PDQList (1)
- Protocol (182)
- SimpleScreens (63)

Direct Instances

- NCI-96-C-0139 NCI-T96-0058N NCI-NMOB-9305
- NCI-97-C-0171 NCI-T97-0064
- NSABP-B-21
- NSABP-B-23
- NSABP-B-27
- NSABP-B-28
- NSABP-B-29
- NYU-9440 NCI-T95-0080D
- OHSU-4673 NCI-V98-1381 OCC-ONC-97079-L
- OSU-9712 NCI-T96-0120
- PCI-P125-9702 NCI-V97-1314
- PDTP-920101-CA008 NCI-V97-1163 PDTP-9201
- PHARMACIA-088050 NCI-V96-0828
- PPMC-IRB-94-78 NCI-V98-1379 OCC-ONC-9408
- PSOC-1201 NCI-V93-0242
- RP-56976-TAX-311 NCI-V95-0680
- RPCI-DS-94-15 NCI-V97-1197
- RTOG-9517
- SANDOZ-SMST-302 NCI-V96-0934
- SCTN-BR9401 EU-94002 UKCCCR-ABC/BR940
- SCTN-BR9402 EU-94003 UKCCCR-ABC/BR940
- SCTN-BR9403 EU-94004
- SCTN-BR9405 EU-95048
- SCTN-BR9601 EU-97013
- SEOLUS-30-75 NCI-V97-1269

instance\_01127 (instance of Protocol)

Name

NSABP-B-28

EligibilityCriteria

- Disease Char
- Prior/Concurre
- Patient Char

Title

Phase III Randomized Study of Paclitaxel vs No Further Chemotherapy Following Doxorubicin/Cyclophosphamide for Resected Node-Positive Breast Cancer (Summary Last Modified 01/98)

Screen

Screening for N

# Example: Eligibility Tab's use of forms

screening Protégé 3.2 beta (file:/Volumes/Andromeda/Users/tredmond/dev/plugins/gennari/project/screening.pprj, Protégé Files (.pont and .pins))

File Edit Project Window Tools Help

BreastCancer Triage Forms Classes Instances

**FORM BROWSER**  
For Project: ● screening

Forms

- :THING
- ▶ ● :SYSTEM-CLASS
- EligibilityText
- LABValues
- OrganAdequacy
- PDQList
- Protocol
- SimpleScreens

**FORM EDITOR**  
For Class: ● SimpleScreens

Display Slot: name Selected Widget Type: Select a Widget in the Form Below

CommentsAboutCriteria N-stage Phase HepaticAdeq

Name PreviousTrea T-stage

Age CancerStage Treatment Se RenalAdequ

EstProRecept Gender Pro

InvolvedNod M-stage Her

Screening for E-1195 (instance of SimpleScreens, internal name is instance\_01719)

CommentsAboutCriteria N-stage Phase HepaticAdeq

Name PreviousTrea T-stage

Age CancerStage Treatment Se RenalAdequ

EstProRecept Gender ProtocolNam

InvolvedNod M-stage Hematopoeti

Phase2

Systemic

Metast...

E-1195

M1

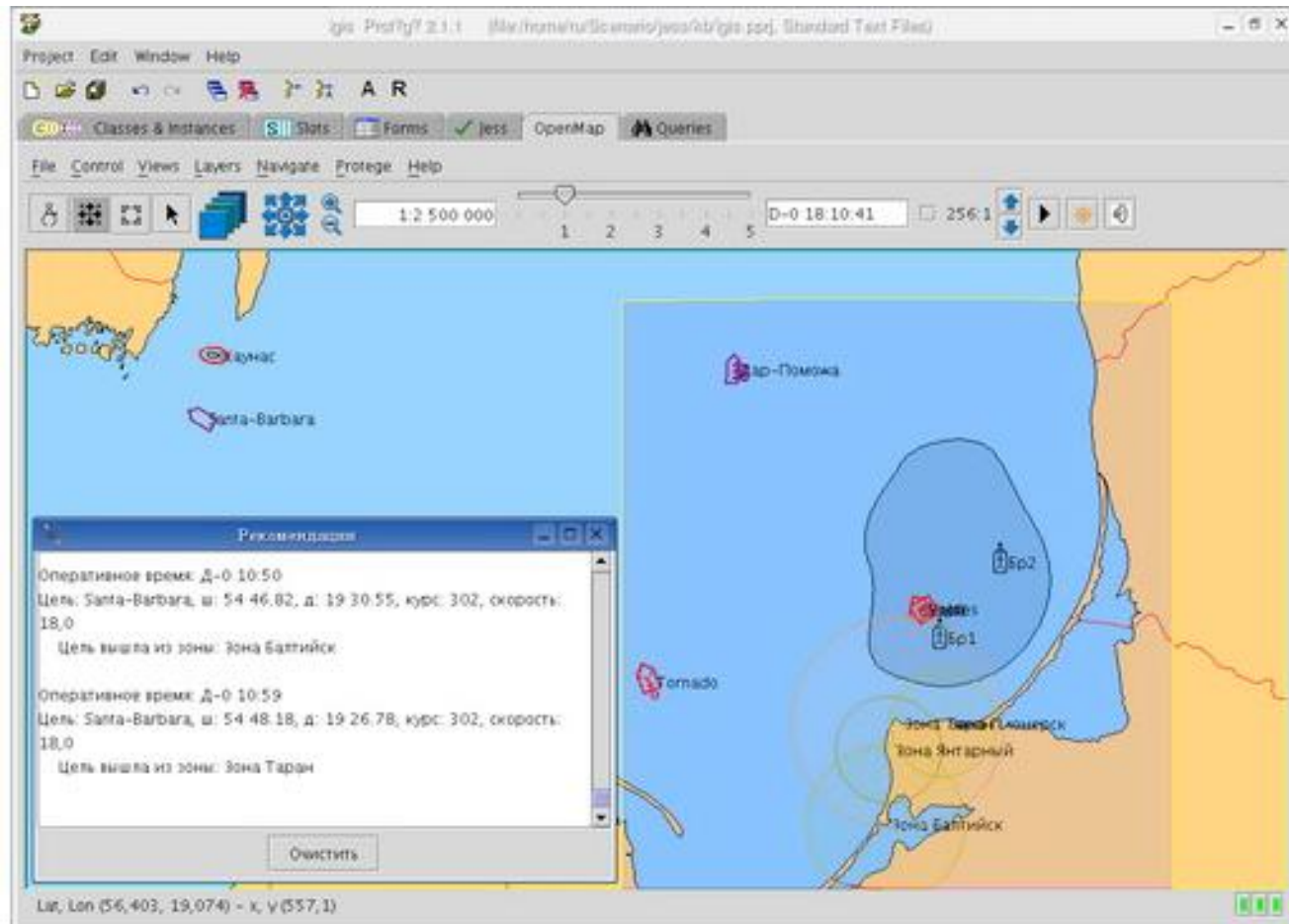


# Example: Intelligent Geographic System (The "OpenMap" tab)

Goal: study complex spatial processes by simulation and modeling.

Method: combination of various inferencing components (e.g. Jess-based)

User interface: entirely custom-tailored tab.



# Standalone application

- Description
  - Write standalone Java Application
  - Call into the Protégé API for knowledge base access
  - Often evolves from a Tab
  - **Can be embedded as a Tab**
- Pros
  - No need to install Protégé
  - User doesn't need to know anything about Protégé
  - Underlying model and data are as secure as you want
  - Can use some or none of the Protégé UI, as desired
    - Forms for classes and instances are available
    - Some tabs will work
- Cons
  - Iteration somewhat more difficult than as Tab

swt1



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### **swt1**

Standalone application can also be made into a tab. In ATHENA, we started with a standalone interface and then created a tab for demo and testing. The tab is tremendously useful as a testing environment. You can change the knowledge base and test it right away.

Samson Tu, 3/25/2006

# Example: The EON and ATHENA projects swt2

- Goal: provide decision support systems for guideline-based care
- Knowledge base: model of clinical practice guidelines and protocols, instantiated for hypertension and other medical problems.
- Methods: software components that assist clinicians (therapy advisory; database mediator for time-oriented queries; explanation and visualization facilities).
- User interface: Custom, standalone application, within larger VA clinical information system (also embedded as Protégé tab for testing purpose)

The screenshot shows the 'ATHENA Hypertension Advisory' window. At the top, there are input fields for 'Patient SSN' and 'Name', and a 'Patient Summary' button. Below these are fields for 'Most Recent BP in Database' (120/70) and 'Date' (6-27-2002), followed by 'ENTER Today's Decision BP' and 'Date' (7-24-2002), and an 'Update Advisory' button. A guideline goal is displayed: 'SBP < 130 and DBP < 85 [ presence of diabetes, heart failure or renal insufficiency ]'. A status message reads: 'BP apparently UNDER CONTROL, based on most recent available BP. ( Enter "Today's Decision Blood Pressure" and press "Update Advisory" for new recommendations. )'. A tabbed interface shows 'Recommendations' selected, displaying a message: 'Patient may benefit from the addition of a drug for secondary prevention.' Below this is a table with columns for 'Compelling Indication', 'Relative Indication', 'Strong Contraindication', 'Relative Contraindication', and 'Adverse Events'. The table contains one row: 'Add ACE Inhibitors(lisinopril)' with an 'Info' button, 'Diabetes' with a green checkmark, and a 'Feedback' button. At the bottom, there is a text area for 'Your comments for the Guidelines Team (optional and welcome!)', a checkbox for 'Do not display Advisory for this clinic visit again.', and three buttons: 'Recommendations considered', 'Not Read', and 'Not a clinical priority today'. A footer note states: 'Complete clinical information may not be available through the computer system. Please use all the information that you have about the patient together with your clinical judgment to decide on the best therapy for this patient.'

Compelling Indication	Relative Indication	Strong Contraindication	Relative Contraindication	Adverse Events
Consider one of the following therapeutic possibilities Add ACE Inhibitors(lisinopril)	Click here for important ... Info	Reasons Diabetes	Click here to provide ... Feedback	

<http://www.chce.research.med.va.gov/athena/>

## Slide 17

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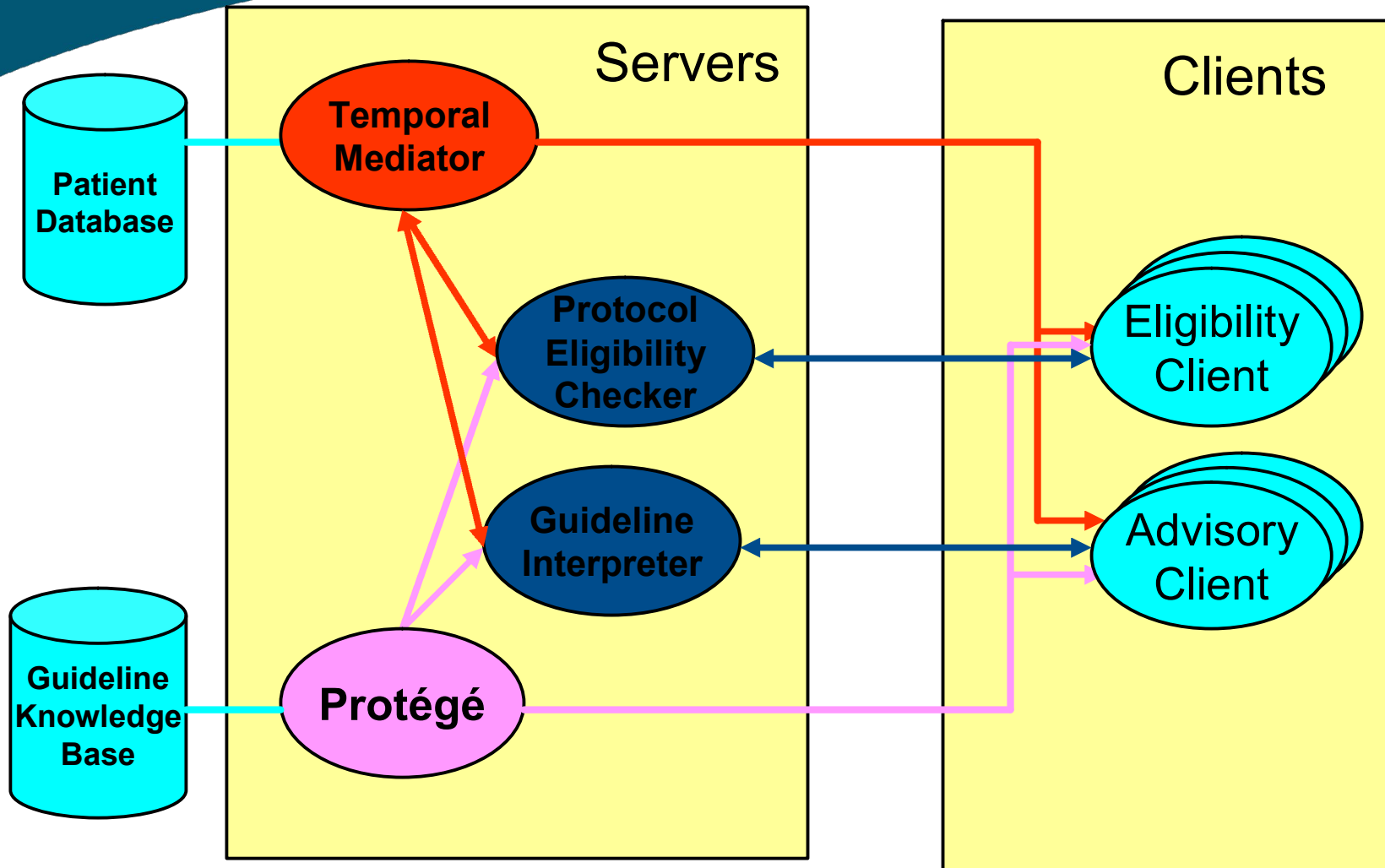
### swt2

I know it makes exposition more difficult, but I can't resist separating the two projects. EON develops the underlying software components and guideline model. ATHENA applies them to specific medical problems in VA.

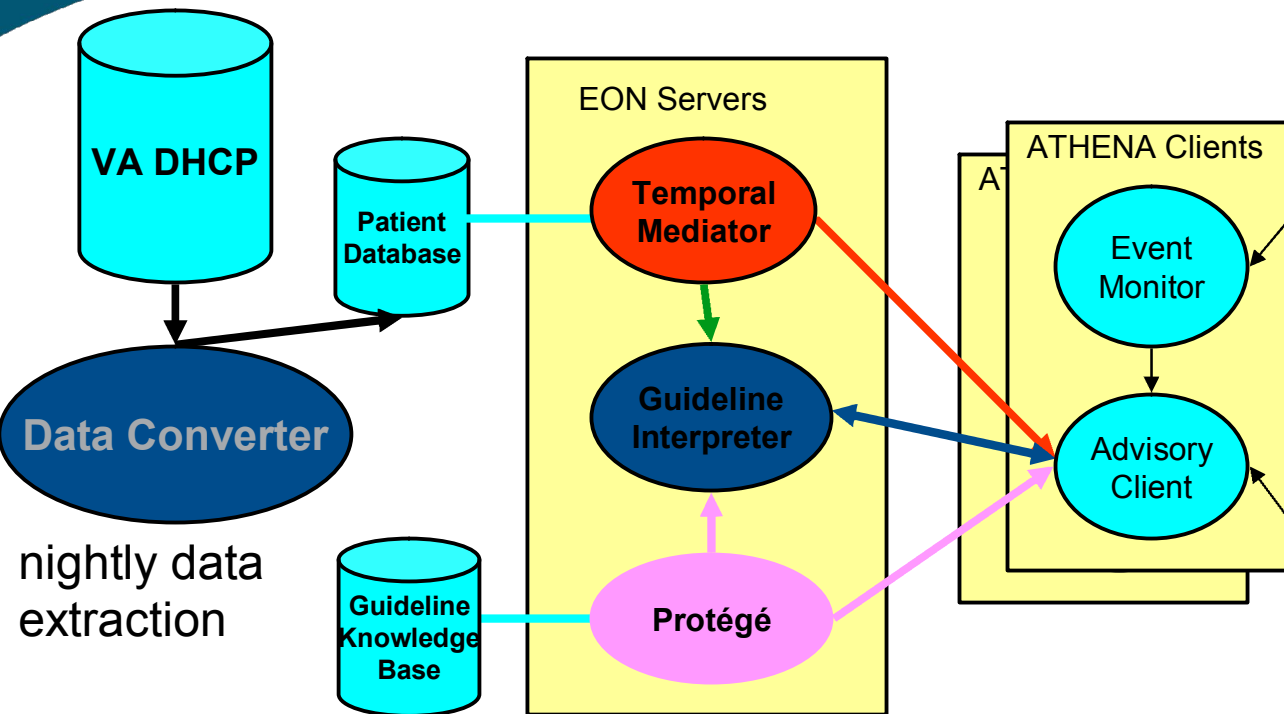
(BTW, ATHENA is no longer limited to hypertension. ATHENA Opioid Therapy is being developed. ATHENA Chronic Kidney Disease is in proposal stage.)

Samson Tu, 3/25/2006

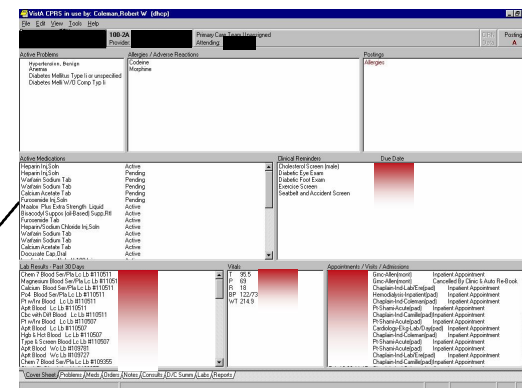
# EON: An Architecture for Guideline-Based Decision Support



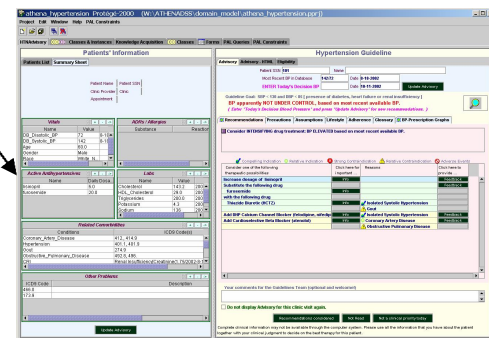
# Building ATHENA System From EON Components



VA CPRS



ATHENA GUI



# Example: Underlying ontology of guidelines

athena\_hypertension Protégé-2000 (W:\ATHENADSS\domain\_model\athena\_hy...

Project Edit Window Help PAL Constraints

Classes Forms PAL Queries PAL Constraints

HTNAdvisory Classes & Instances Knowledge Acquisition

Relationship Supersubclass V C

Management\_Guideline

Name: Management\_Guideline

Documentation: Management guidelines model decisions and actions that lead to dependent changes in patient states over time. A management guideline...

Role: Concrete

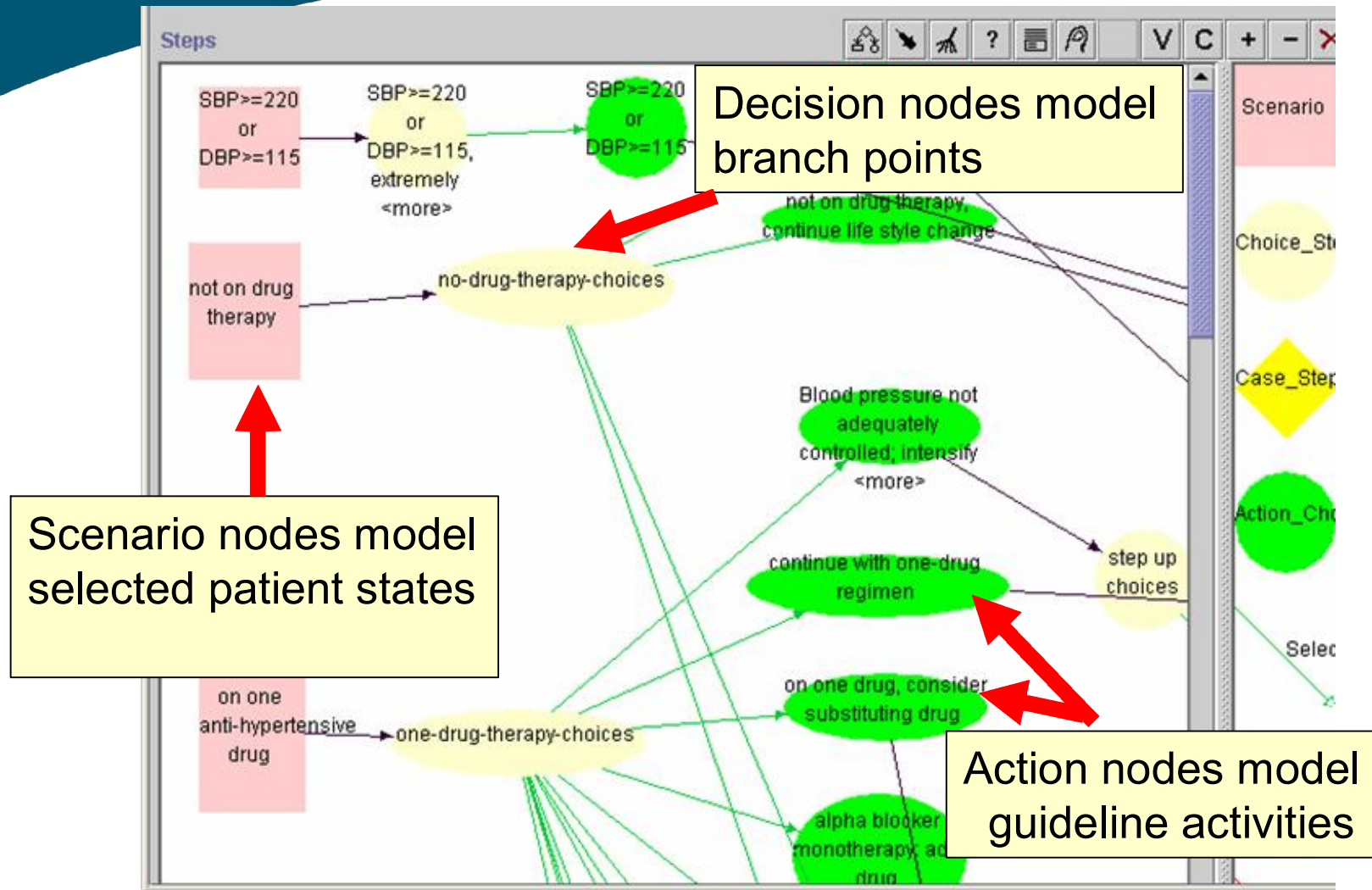
Template Slots

Name	Type	Cardinality
S title	String	single
S clinical_algorithm	Instance	single
S authors	String	multiple
S version	String	single
S goal	Instance	multiple
S patient_characterization	Class	multiple
S eligibility_criteria	Instance	multiple
S reference	Instance	multiple
S label	String	single

Ontology Hierarchy:

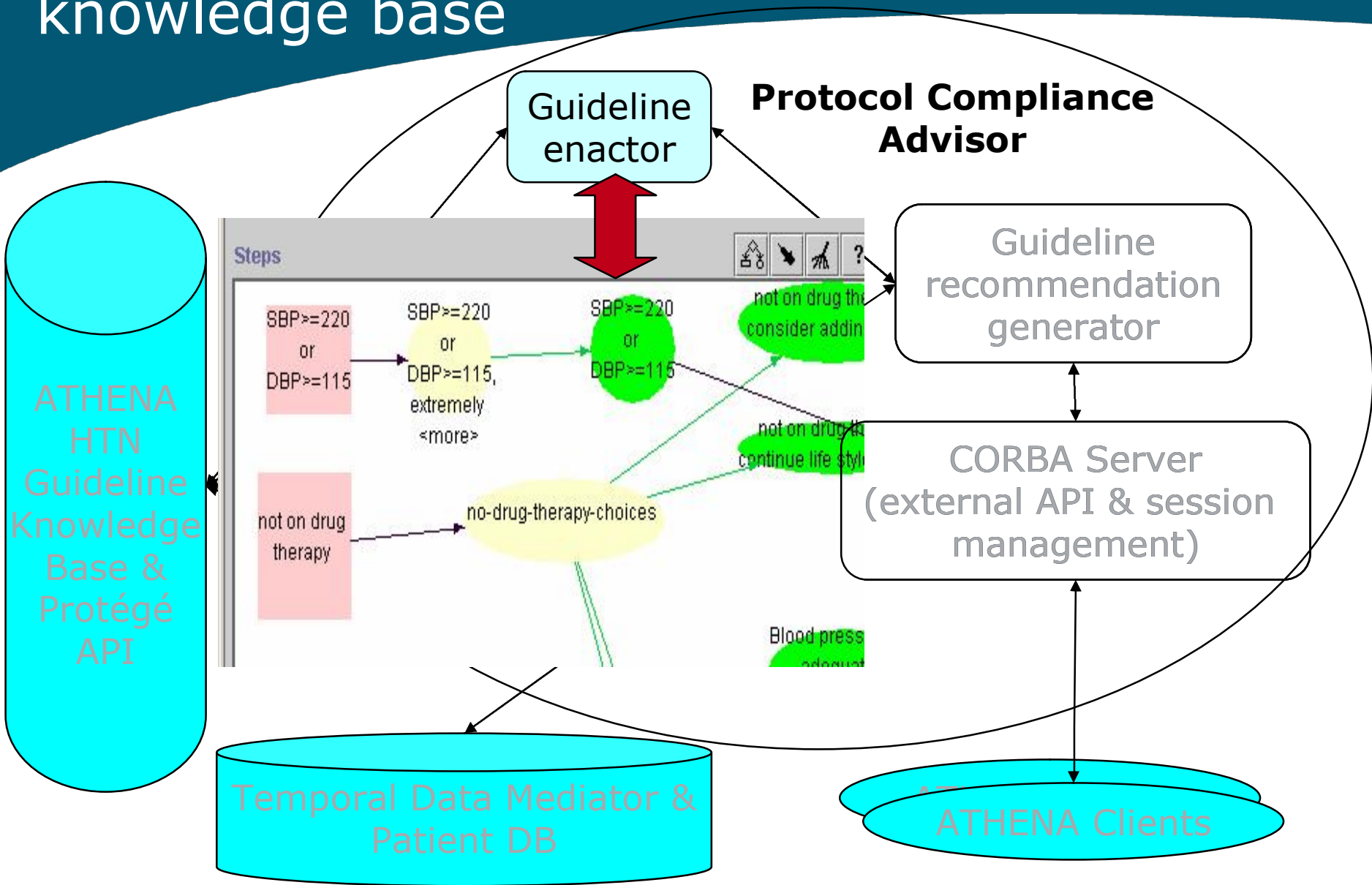
- :THING A
  - :SYSTEM-CLASS A
    - Time\_Entity
    - Organization\_Model\_Entity
    - Expression
    - Medical\_Domain\_Class A M
    - EPR\_Entity A
    - Guideline\_Model\_Entity
      - Guideline A
        - Management\_Guideline
        - Consultation\_Guideline M
      - Clinical\_Algorithm\_Entity A
        - Management\_Algorithm\_Entity A
          - Scenario
            - Decision A
              - Case\_Step
              - Choice\_Step
            - Action\_Like\_Step A
          - Consultation\_Guideline\_Entity A
        - Goal\_Entity A
        - Action\_Specification A

# Example: ATHENA's underlying model of process knowledge using Protégé graph widget





# Example: EON/ATHENA decision-support system adds behaviors to Protégé knowledge base





# Model-based software engineering\*: *Using Protégé as a CASE tool with jsave*

## Description

- Create reusable domain/application ontologies and knowledge bases (usually process-oriented)
- Use the **jsave application\*\*** to generate automatically a set of Java implementation classes from Protégé class and slot definitions
  - Protégé instances are also Java instances of their corresponding classes
  - Protégé API methods for frames and instances are inherited
- Write custom methods for the generated Java classes, taking full advantage of Protégé API
- Pros
  - Direct correspondence between ontological model and code
  - Neat way to **add behavior** to Protégé knowledge bases
  - User-written code preserved as Protégé model changes
- Cons
  - Java serialization model doesn't encompass all of Protégé's modeling richness due to limitations in Java (ex: multiple inheritance)

\* <http://www.sei.cmu.edu/mbse/is.html>

\*\* <http://protégé.stanford.edu/plugins/jsave>

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**swt3**

Typo software

Samson Tu, 3/25/2006

# Translating Protégé class definitions to Java classes using JSave

*Protégé Implementation*

Default\_Simple\_Instance.java



Action\_Like\_Step.java



Action\_Choice.java

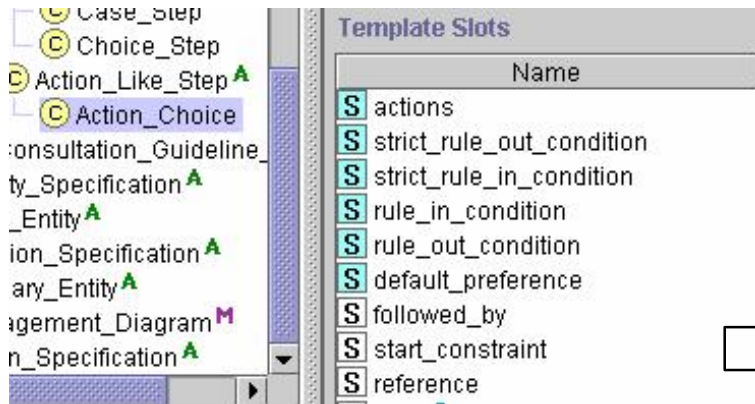
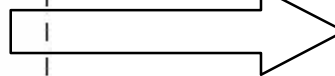
```
getActions();  
setActions(...);
```

} generated  
methods

```
...  
/*...*/  
evaluateChoice(...);  
tryNext();  
...
```

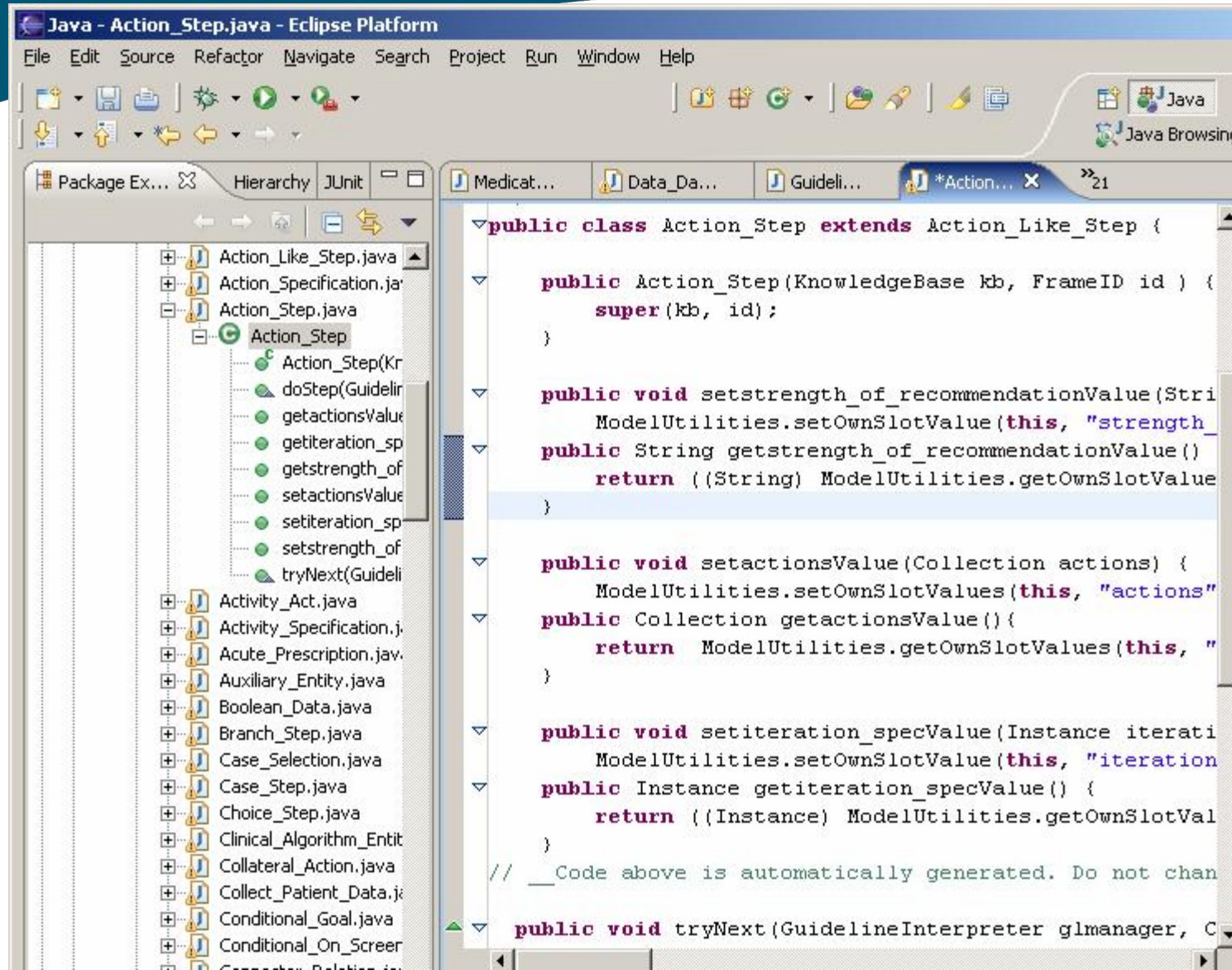
} user  
methods

**JSave**



Instances of Protégé Action\_Choice class  
become Java instances of the Java  
Action\_Choice.java class

# From platform-independent domain model to code: Protégé classes => Java classes



# Using automatic Java code generation menu command in Protégé-OWL

The screenshot displays the Protégé 3.2 beta application window. The title bar indicates the file path: `file:/home/olivier/enseignement/protegeShortCourse/ontology/pizzaReasoning.pprj, OWL / RDF Files`. The menu bar includes File, Edit, Project, OWL, Code, Tools, Window, and Help. The 'Code' menu is open, showing options: Generate EMF Java Interfaces..., Generate Java Schema class..., Generate Kazuki Java classes..., Generate Protege-OWL Java Code... (highlighted), Show DIG code..., and Show RDF/XML source code....

The left sidebar contains the 'SUBCLASS EXPLORER' for the project 'pizzaReasoning'. It shows an 'Asserted Hierarchy' starting with 'owl:Thing' and 'Person'. Under 'Pizza', there is a list of subclasses including 'Cheesy\_pizza', 'Genuine\_pizza', 'LuigisPizza', 'Named\_pizza' (with further subclasses like 'Americana\_pizza', 'Jalapeno\_pizza', 'Margherita\_pizza', 'Margherita\_pizza\_CORRECT', 'NonVegetarian\_pizza', 'OliviersPizza', 'PizzaWithFiveOrMoreToppings', 'PizzaWithThreeOrLessToppings', 'PizzaWithTwoToppings', 'Spicy\_pizza', 'SpicyAndVegetarian\_pizza', 'SpicyOrVegetarian\_pizza', 'TestPizza1', 'TestPizza2', 'Vegetarian\_pizza'), 'Pizza\_base' (with 'Deep\_pan' and 'Thin\_and\_crispy'), and 'Pizza\_topping' (with 'Cheese\_topping' (including 'Mozzarella\_topping' and 'Parmesan\_topping'), 'Fish\_topping' (including 'Anchovy\_topping' and 'Tuna\_topping'), 'Meat\_topping', 'NonVegetarian\_topping', and 'Spicy\_topping').

The main workspace shows a table with columns 'Property', 'Value', and 'Lang'. The first row contains 'rdfs:comment' and an empty value field. Below the table, the 'Asserted Conditions' panel displays a logical statement: `Pizza` is a necessary and sufficient condition for `Spicy_pizza or Vegetarian_pizza`. The 'Disjoints' panel at the bottom is currently empty.

The bottom status bar indicates the current view is 'Logic View'.

# Protégé-OWL's Java code generation: *Specifying options*



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Generate Protege-OWL Java Code...". It contains three text input fields and two checkboxes. The first field, labeled "Root output folder", contains the path "/home/olivier/tmp/jnk" and has a folder icon to its right. The second field, labeled "Java package", is empty. The third field, labeled "Factory class name", contains the text "MyFactory". Below these fields are two checkboxes: "Create abstract base files (e.g., Person\_)" and "Return Set instead of Collection", both of which are currently unchecked. At the bottom of the dialog are two buttons: "OK" with a green checkmark icon and "Cancel" with an orange X icon.

Generate Protege-OWL Java Code...

Root output folder 

/home/olivier/tmp/jnk


Java package

Factory class name

MyFactory

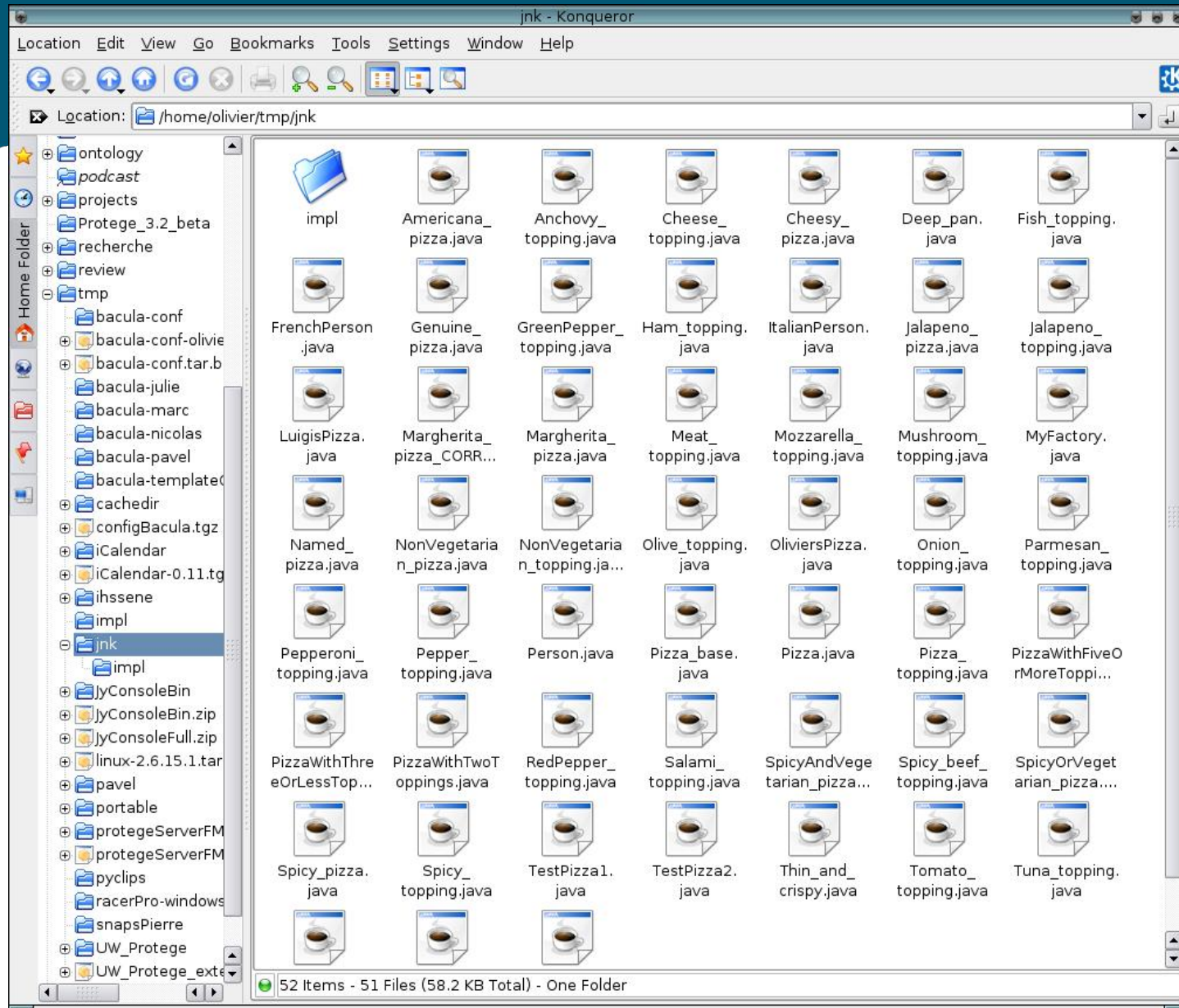
☐ Create abstract base files (e.g., Person\_)

☐ Return Set instead of Collection

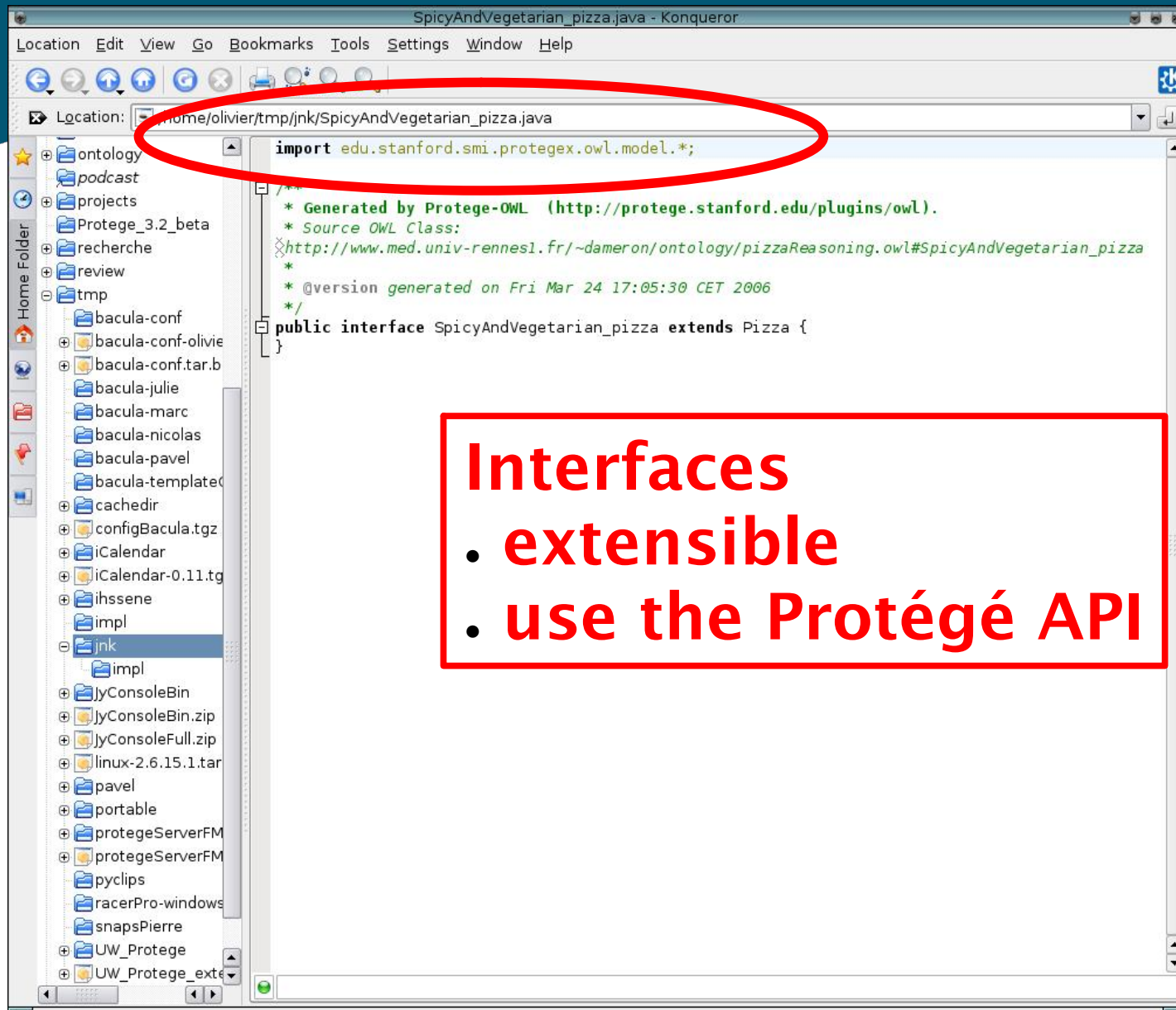
 OK  Cancel



# Protégé-OWL's Java code generation: *Set of Java classes and interfaces*

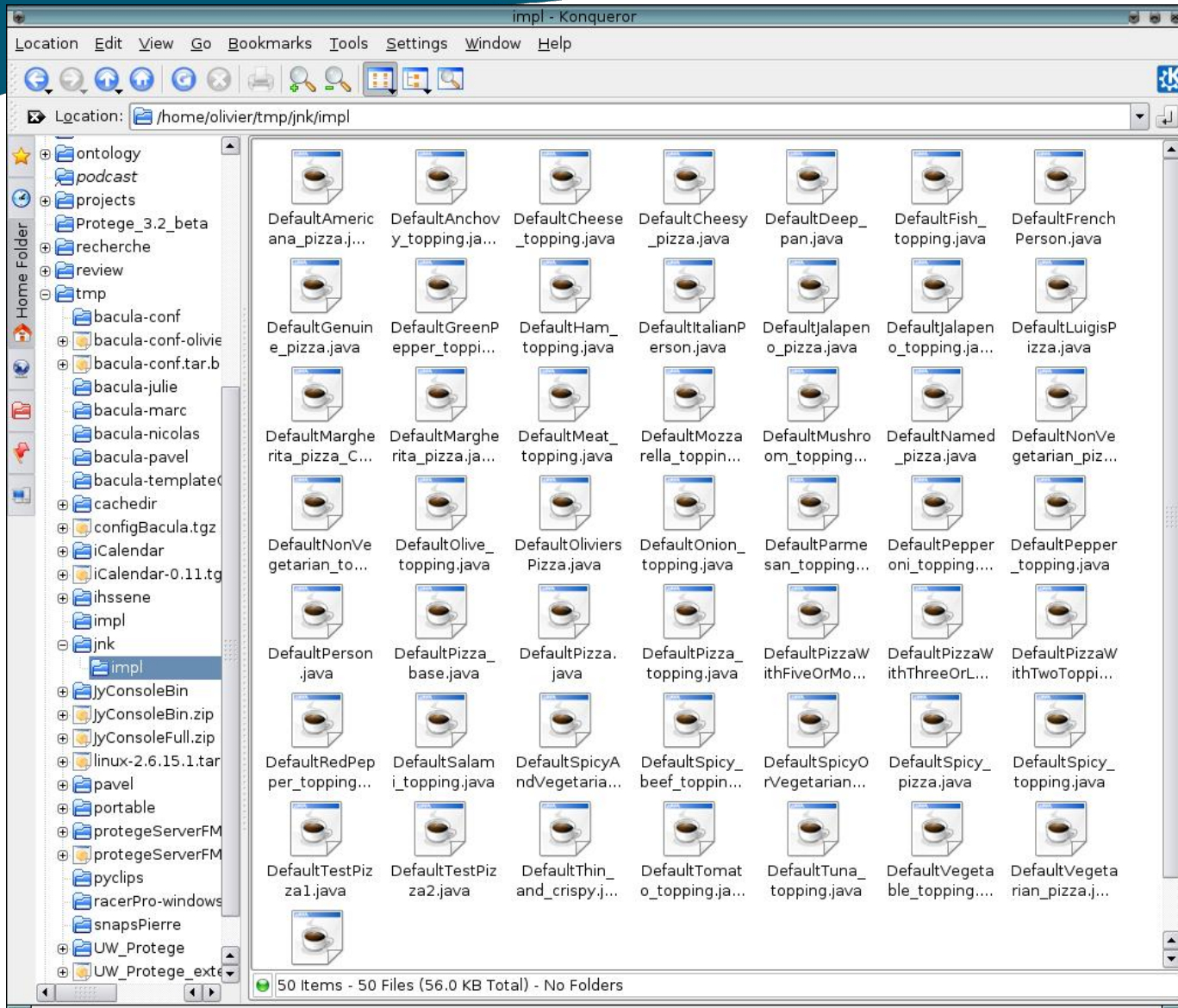


# Protégé-OWL's Java code generation: *Inheritance of Protégé-OWL API packages*

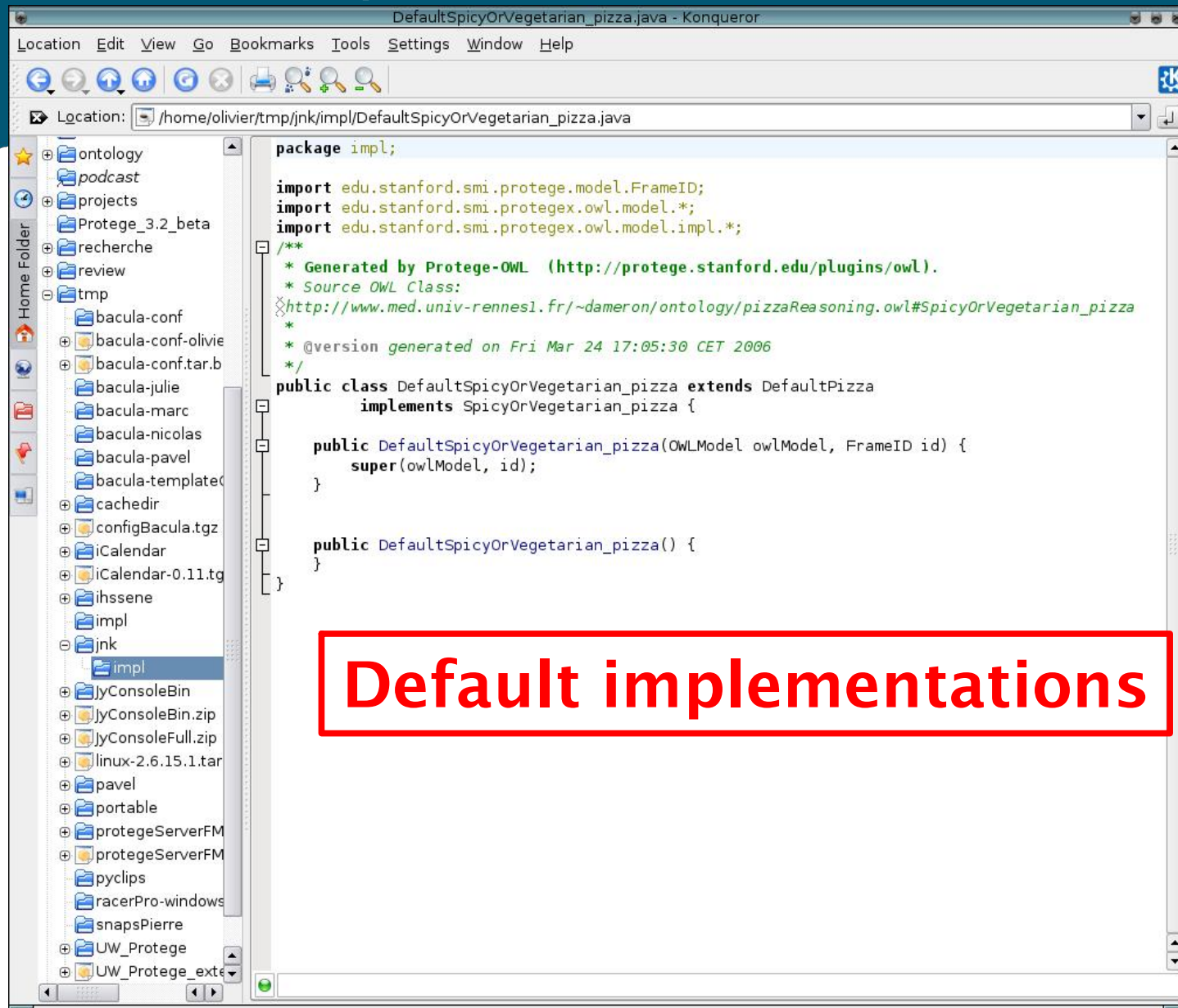




# Protégé-OWL's Java code generation: *Set of default implementation classes*



# Protégé-OWL's Java code generation: *Default implementation classes*





```
/**
 * Generated by Protege-Owl (http://protege.stanford.edu/plugins/owl).
 * Source Owl Class: http://www.med.univ-rennes1.fr/~dameron/ontology/pizzaReasoning.owl#Pizza
 *
 * @version generated on Fri Mar 24 17:05:30 CET 2006
 */
public class DefaultPizza extends DefaultRDFIndividual
    implements Pizza {

    public DefaultPizza(OWLModel owlModel, FrameID id) {
        super(owlModel, id);
    }

    public DefaultPizza() {
    }

    // Property http://www.med.univ-rennes1.fr/~dameron/ontology/pizzaReasoning.owl#hasPizzaMaker

    public Collection getHasPizzaMaker() {
        return getPropertyValuesAs(getHasPizzaMakerProperty(), Person.class);
    }

    public RDFProperty getHasPizzaMakerProperty() {
        final String uri = "http://www.med.univ-rennes1.fr/~dameron/ontology/
pizzaReasoning.owl#hasPizzaMaker";
        final String name = getOWLModel().getResourceNameForURI(uri);
        return getOWLModel().getRDFProperty(name);
    }
}
```





```
public RDFProperty getHasPizzaMakerProperty() {
    final String uri = "http://www.med.univ-rennes1.fr/~dameron/ontology/
pizzaReasoning.owl#hasPizzaMaker";
    final String name = getOWLModel().getResourceNameForURI(uri);
    return getOWLModel().getRDFProperty(name);
}

public boolean hasHasPizzaMaker() {
    return getPropertyValueCount(getHasPizzaMakerProperty()) > 0;
}

public Iterator listHasPizzaMaker() {
    return listPropertyValuesAs(getHasPizzaMakerProperty(), Person.class);
}

public void addHasPizzaMaker(Person newHasPizzaMaker) {
    addPropertyValue(getHasPizzaMakerProperty(), newHasPizzaMaker);
}

public void removeHasPizzaMaker(Person oldHasPizzaMaker) {
    removePropertyValue(getHasPizzaMakerProperty(), oldHasPizzaMaker);
}

public void setHasPizzaMaker(Collection newHasPizzaMaker) {
    setPropertyValues(getHasPizzaMakerProperty(), newHasPizzaMaker);
}
```

# Protégé over the Web

- Applets
- Java WebStart
- Servlets and Java Server Pages
- Protégé RMI server
- Custom server

# Applets

- Applets are a standard Web Browser (Internet Explorer, Firefox) plugin for running Java programs inside a browser.
- By default the application runs in a “sandbox”
  - No file system access
- Requires no “application” installation.
- Requires one installation of correct Java version
- Application is only available by going to a web page – no offline capabilities

# Examples: Protégé Web site demos

The image shows a screenshot of the Protégé web site and the EligibilityWriter applet demo. The web site has a navigation bar with links: HOME | OVERVIEW | DOCUMENTATION | DOWNLOADS | COMMUNITY | ABOUT US. The main content area is titled "protégé applet demo: cancer eligibility writer". It contains instructions: "Press the button below to launch Protégé-2000 (please note that Protégé). It will display the Cancer Eligibility Writer." and "If you don't see the button below, you may need to install Java Plug-in technology (1.3 or higher). This technology is part of the Java 2 Runtime Environment (JRE) which supplies the correct version of the Java Plug-in with this applet." Below the text is a button with a cartoon character icon.

The applet window is titled "eligWriter Protégé-2000 (http://protege.stanford.edu/overview/applet\_demo/EligibilityWriter/eligWriter.pprj)". It has a menu bar: Project Edit Window Help. The main area is divided into several panes. The top pane has tabs: Breast Cancer Protocol (selected), Classes, Forms, and Instances. Below this are tabs: Criteria by Clinical State, Standard Criteria (selected), and Investigational Criteria. The main area contains the following text:

To add default criteria, select a protocol type:  
None

To add additional criteria, select a criteria type:  
Patient characteristics (selected) Disease characteristics Prior therapy

criteria types

- Age
- Cardiovascular
- Hematologic\_function (selected)
- Life\_expectancy
- Liver\_function
- OtherPt\_characteristics
- Performance\_status
- Pulmonary\_function
- Renal\_function

List of possible eligibility criteria

- Absolute neutrophil count at least 1,000/mm3
- Absolute neutrophil count at least 1,500/mm3
- Absolute neutrophil count at least 2000/mm3
- Platelet count at least 100,000/mm3
- Platelet count at least 150,000/mm3

Buttons: Add to Inclusion List Add to Exclusion List

Criteria Selected for the Protocol View Proposed Text

### 3. Eligibility Criteria for ECOG #2197

#### 3.1 Inclusion Criteria

##### 3.1.1 Disease criteria

- Histologically confirmed invasive breast cancer
- No evidence of metastatic disease (M0)
- Tumor without direct extension to chest wall or skin (T1-3)

#### 3.2 Exclusion Criteria

Buttons: Save criteria to html file Open in Word97

# Java WebStart

- WebStart is a standard Java mechanism for installing and running Java programs on a client.
- Application is “automatically” installed and started when the user hits a URL.
- Improvement on Applets:
  - Handles Java VM updates
  - Handles application updates
  - Allows off line execution
  - Allows application execution without starting browser



# Servlets and Java Server Pages (JSP)

- Servlets are web server plugins written in Java.
  - Called by accessing a particular URL.
  - Control the design and content of the page sent to the caller's browser
- JSP are code written in a “java-like-language” embedded in a web page. This code can make calls to the web server and typically control the design and/or content of part of the page.
- Typically servlets (directly) and JSP's (indirectly) call into the Protégé API to access knowledge base elements and use this information to influence the design and content of web pages.

Example: “Protege Web Browser”

# Example: Protégé Web Browser

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firebird browser window titled "Browse KB - Mozilla Firebird". The address bar displays the URL `http://localhost:8080/browse.jsp?kb=B1F4F16F3B019BC4B155350ABE01AC08%5Ckoala.owl`. The browser's toolbar includes buttons for back, forward, home, and search, along with a search input field.

The main content area has a green header bar with the text "KOALA" in yellow. To the left of the header is a small cartoon koala icon. To the right of the header is a search bar with the label "Search". Below the header, there are two checkboxes: "Display Classes Column" and "Display Instances Column", both of which are checked.

The main content area is divided into three panels. The left panel shows a hierarchical tree of classes. The root is "owl:Thing(6,0)", which has a child "Animal(3,0)". "Animal" has children "Marsupials(3,0)", "Parent(0,0)", "Person(1,0)", "Degree(0,4)", "Female(0,0)", "Gender(0,2)", "Habitat(2,0)", and "Male(0,0)". "Marsupials" has children "Koala(1,0)", "Quokka(0,0)", and "TasmanianDevil(0,0)". "Koala" has children "Quokka" and "TasmanianDevil". "Parent" has children "Person" and "Student(2,0)". "Person" has children "GraduateStudent" and "MaleStudentWith". "Student" has children "GraduateStudent" and "MaleStudentWith". "Degree" has children "Female" and "Gender". "Gender" has children "Habitat" and "Male". "Habitat" has children "Male" and "Female". "Male" has children "Habitat" and "Female".

The middle panel is titled "Instances" and is currently empty.

The right panel is titled "Subclass of: owl:Thing" and shows the class "Animal". It includes a "Definition" section with the text "NECESSARY & SUFFICIENT" and "NECESSARY". Below this, there are two properties: "owl:Thing" and "hasGender = 1". The "owl:Thing" property is highlighted with a yellow box. The "hasGender = 1" property is highlighted with a yellow box. Below the properties, there is a section titled "OWL Properties" with a list of properties: "hasHabitat", "hasGender", and "hasChildren". The "hasHabitat" property is highlighted with a yellow box. The "hasGender" property is highlighted with a yellow box. The "hasChildren" property is highlighted with a yellow box. Below the properties, there is a section titled "Owl:seeAlso" with a list of links: "owl:seeAlso Male" and "owl:versionInfo 1.1".

At the bottom of the browser window, there is a status bar that says "Done".

# Remote Method Invocation (RMI) server

- Standard Java remote procedure call mechanism.
- Used by the Protégé multi-user client.
- Provides programmatic access to Protégé API across the web.
- No need to export project access or database access

Example: Protégé Multiuser Client/Server system

(see <http://protege.stanford.edu/doc/multiuser/index.html>)

# Custom server

- Wrap the Protégé API (or the part that you want to export) with your own API and then make it available with whatever network protocol you like.

## Example: Protégé CORBA Server

(see [http://www.mitre.org/work/tech\\_transfer/protageserver/index.html](http://www.mitre.org/work/tech_transfer/protageserver/index.html))

# Web Services

- Description
  - Wrap reasoning and ontology-manipulation functions as one or more Web Services
- Pros
  - It is better to have domain knowledge separated from application(s)
    - maintenance of KB is easier
    - maintenance of applications is easier
    - semantic interoperability between applications
- Cons
  - Requires knowledge of Web Services implementation

# Example: Virtual Soldier Project - Ontology

(-> Olivier)

The screenshot displays the Protégé OWL editor interface. The main window is titled 'anatomyHeartSingleFile - Protégé'. The 'Subclass Relationship' tab is active, showing an 'Inferred Hierarchy' tree. The 'IschemicAnatomicalEntity' class is selected, and its subclasses are listed, including 'IschemicAnatomicalEntityPartially' and 'IschemicAnatomicalEntityTotally'. The 'Classifier Results' tab is also visible, showing a table of classes and their changed superclasses. The 'IschemicAnatomicalEntity' class is highlighted, and its 'Name' and 'rdf:comment' fields are visible. The 'Inferred Conditions' tab shows a list of conditions, including 'AnatomicalConcept' and 'isSuppliedBy FunctionallyImpairedBloodVessel'. The 'At Class' and 'At owl:Thing' tabs are also visible, showing a list of properties and their values.

**Subclass Relationship**

**Inferred Hierarchy**

- EndocardiumOfLeftVentricle
- EndocardiumOfRightAtrium
- EndocardiumOfRightVentricle
- Epicardium
- EpicardiumOfLeftAtrium
- EpicardiumOfLeftVentricle
- EpicardiumOfRightAtrium
- EpicardiumOfRightVentricle
- FibrousLaminaOfPericardium
- Heart
- IschemicAnatomicalEntity**
  - IschemicAnatomicalEntityPartially
    - PosteriorPartOfWallOfLeftVentricle
  - IschemicAnatomicalEntityTotally
    - AnteriorPartOfWallOfRightVentricle
    - LateralPartOfWallOfRightVentricle
    - PosteriorPartOfWallOfRightVentricle
    - RightAtrium
- LateralPartOfWallOfLeftVentricle
- Myocardium
- MyocardiumOfLeftAtrium
- MyocardiumOfLeftVentricle
- MyocardiumOfRightAtrium
- MyocardiumOfRightVentricle
- ParietalLaminaSerousPericardium
- PericardialSac
- Pericardium
- Septum
- Valve
- Ventricle
- VisceralLaminaSerousPericardium
- WallOfHeart
- WallOfLeftAtrium

**Classifier Results**

Class	Changed superclasses
AnteriorPartOfWallOfRightVentricle	Moved from AnatomicalConcept to IschemicAnatomicalEntity
AtrioVentricularSeptum	Moved from Septum to CardiacSeptum
ConusArtery	Moved from NonSeveredBloodVessel to FunctionallyImpairedBloodVessel

**IschemicAnatomicalEntity (type=owl:Class)**

**Name**

IschemicAnatomicalEntity

**rdfs:comment**

**Annotations**

Property	Value	Lang
----------	-------	------

**Asserted Inferred**

**Inferred Conditions**

NECESSARY & SUFFICIENT

- AnatomicalConcept
- isSuppliedBy FunctionallyImpairedBloodVessel

NECESSARY

**At Class At owl:Thing**

**Properties**

- hasDirectAnatomicalPart
- hasAnatomicalPart
- isContinuousWith
- isContinuousWithValveOutput
- isAnatomicalPartOf
- isContainedWithin
- hasLayer
- isDirectAnatomicalPartOf

**Disjoint**



# Example: Virtual Soldier Project - *Determination of ischemic structures*

```
olivier@gryffindor ~/projet/java/protègeServerHeartVascularization> runClient getFunctionallyImpairedBloodVessels
Contacting http://171.65.32.36:8081/axis/services/ProtègeServerHeartVascularization

olivier@gryffindor ~/projet/java/protègeServerHeartVascularization> runClient addSeveredBloodVessel Segment20fRCA
Contacting http://171.65.32.36:8081/axis/services/ProtègeServerHeartVascularization
added Segment20fRCA

olivier@gryffindor ~/projet/java/protègeServerHeartVascularization> runClient getFunctionallyImpairedBloodVessels
Contacting http://171.65.32.36:8081/axis/services/ProtègeServerHeartVascularization
RightAtrioVentricularArtery; Segment30fRCA; Segment20fRCA; RightDiagonalArtery; Segment40fRCA; RightMarginalArtery

olivier@gryffindor ~/projet/java/protègeServerHeartVascularization> runClient getIschemicAnatomicalStructures
Contacting http://171.65.32.36:8081/axis/services/ProtègeServerHeartVascularization
Totally Ischemic Anatomical Structures:
-----
LateralPartOfWallOfRightVentricle
AnteriorPartOfWallOfRightVentricle

Partially Ischemic Anatomical Structures:
-----
PosteriorPartOfWallOfLeftVentricle

Ischemic Anatomical Structures (undetermined):
-----
PosteriorPartOfWallOfRightVentricle
RightAtrium

olivier@gryffindor ~/projet/java/protègeServerHeartVascularization> █
```

# Summary

- Protégé and databases have places in application building world
- Protégé tab mechanism provides “sandbox” to prototype an application
- Standalone applications are easily built on Protégé
  - Using only the knowledge base
  - Using also some/all of the Protégé UI
  - Using jsave package to generate Java code
- Web applications built on top of Protégé in a wide variety of ways



# Outline

- Protégé and Databases
- Protégé Application Designs
  - API Application Designs
  - Web Application Designs
- Higher-Level Access to Protégé Knowledge Bases
  - Reasoning Systems (Algernon, Jess) -> *Eriksson's Tutorial*
  - Scripting Language Interfaces
  - Problem Solving Methods (PSMs)