

Find the individuals from a text for the given OWL ontology. You will be given two files one is ontology as a text file, however, this text file contains the ontology in RDF XML format. Then, you will be given a PDF text from which you have to find the individuals with object properties or data properties for the ontology. For example:

Ontology:

"""

```
<owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="#hasVariety">
  <rdfs:subPropertyOf rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#topObjectProperty"/>
  <owl:inverseOf rdf:resource="#isVarietyOf"/>
  <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="#Crop"/>
  <rdfs:range rdf:resource="#Variety"/>
</owl:ObjectProperty>
<owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="#isVarietyOf">
  <rdfs:subPropertyOf rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#topObjectProperty"/>
  <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="#Variety"/>
  <rdfs:range rdf:resource="#Crop"/>
</owl:ObjectProperty>

<owl:Class rdf:about="#Crop">
  <owl:equivalentClass>
    <owl:Restriction>
      <owl:onProperty rdf:resource="#hasCultivatedSeason"/>
      <owl:someValuesFrom rdf:resource="#Season"/>
    </owl:Restriction>
  </owl:equivalentClass>
  <owl:equivalentClass>
    <owl:Restriction>
      <owl:onProperty rdf:resource="#hasEnvironmentalFactors"/>
      <owl:someValuesFrom rdf:resource="#EnvironmentalFactors"/>
    </owl:Restriction>
  </owl:equivalentClass>
  <owl:equivalentClass>
    <owl:Restriction>
      <owl:onProperty rdf:resource="#hasVariety"/>
      <owl:someValuesFrom rdf:resource="#Variety"/>
    </owl:Restriction>
  </owl:equivalentClass>
  <owl:equivalentClass>
    <owl:Restriction>
      <owl:onProperty rdf:resource="#isAffectedBy"/>
      <owl:someValuesFrom rdf:resource="#Disease"/>
    </owl:Restriction>
  </owl:equivalentClass>
  <owl:equivalentClass>
    <owl:Restriction>
      <owl:onProperty rdf:resource="#isCultivatedIn"/>
```

```

        <owl:someValuesFrom rdf:resource="#Location"/>
    </owl:Restriction>
</owl:equivalentClass>
</owl:Class>

<owl:Class rdf:about="#Variety">
    <owl:equivalentClass>
        <owl:Restriction>
            <owl:onProperty rdf:resource="#isVarietyOf"/>
            <owl:someValuesFrom rdf:resource="#Crop"/>
        </owl:Restriction>
    </owl:equivalentClass>
</owl:Class>

<owl:NamedIndividual rdf:about="#Roma">
    <rdf:type rdf:resource="#Variety"/>
    <isVarietyOf rdf:resource="#Tomato"/>
    <hasColor rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string">Orange Red</hasColor>
    <hasShape rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string">Oval</hasShape>
    <hasVarietyName
rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string">Roma</hasVarietyName>
</owl:NamedIndividual>
""

```

PDF text: “ Rice crop occupied 31 .45 lakh hectares in Punjab with total paddy production of 203.71 lakh tonnes (136.48 lakh tonnes of rice) during 2021-22. The average yield of paddy was 64.78 quintals per hectare (26.22 quintals per acre). Improved Varieties of rice: PR 131 (Adhoc release, 2022): It is a high-yielding, medium maturing and lodging tolerant variety. Its **average plant height** is 111 cm and **matures** in about 110 days after transplanting. It possesses **long slender translucent grains** with high total and head rice recoveries. It **is resistant to** all the **ten pathotypes of bacterial blight pathogen** prevalent in the **Punjab state**. Its **average yield is 31 .0** quintals per acre. PR 130 (2022): It is a high yielding, mid early and lodging tolerant variety. Its average plant height is 108 cm and it matures in about 105 days after transplanting. It possesses long slender translucent and lustrous grains with high total and head rice recoveries. It is resistant to all the ten pathotypes of bacterial blight pathogen prevalent in the Punjab state. Its average yield is 30.0 quintals per acre. “

Give the output as a JSON string object as follows.

```

""
{
  OntologyAxiom: [
    {
      "INDIVIDUAL": [" ", " "]
      "DOMAIN": " ",
      "RANGE": " ",
      "OBJECT_PROPERTY": " ",
      " AXIOM ": " ",
      "DESCRIPTION": " "
    }
  ]
}

```

```

"RELATED_TEXT": " "
},
{
"INDIVIDUAL": [" ", " "]
"DOMAIN": " ",
"RANGE": " ",
"OBJECT_PROPERTY": " ",
"AXIOM ": " ",
"DESCRIPTION": " "
"RELATED_TEXT": " "
}
]
}
'''

```

Moreover, as an OWL intelligent assistant, you can include new ontology individuals, object properties and data properties which are not in the given ontology.