

Zebra Logic

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Outline

- Basic Logic Refresh
- Zebra Puzzle

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First-Order Logic

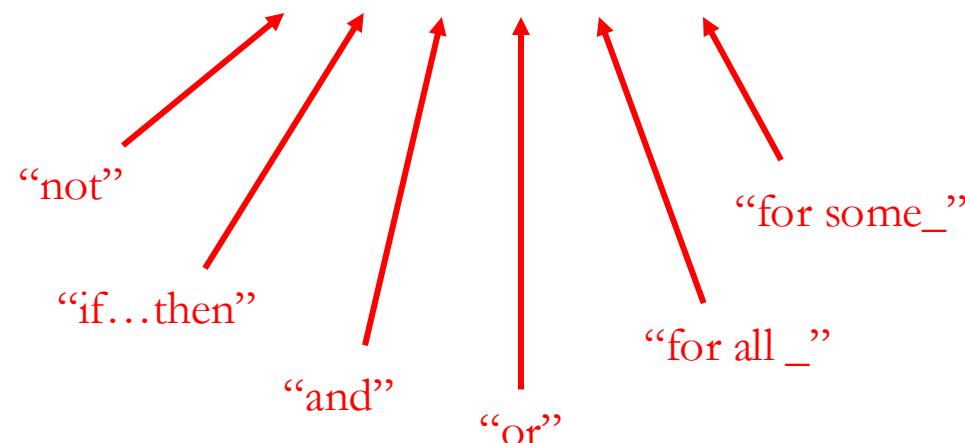
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- FOL consists of the following vocabulary:
 - Logical operators and connectives
 - Predicates
 - Variables
 - Punctuation

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“_ is P” “_ is P to _” “_ is P to _ and _”
“_ is R” “_ is R to _” “_ is R to _ and _”

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variables fill in these slots

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variables fill in slots for predicates too

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Example

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The variable associated with “V” binds variables associated with predicates within its *scope*

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- $\boxed{Vx((Bx \ \& \ Mx) \rightarrow Hx)}$ In this case all the variables are within the scope of “V”

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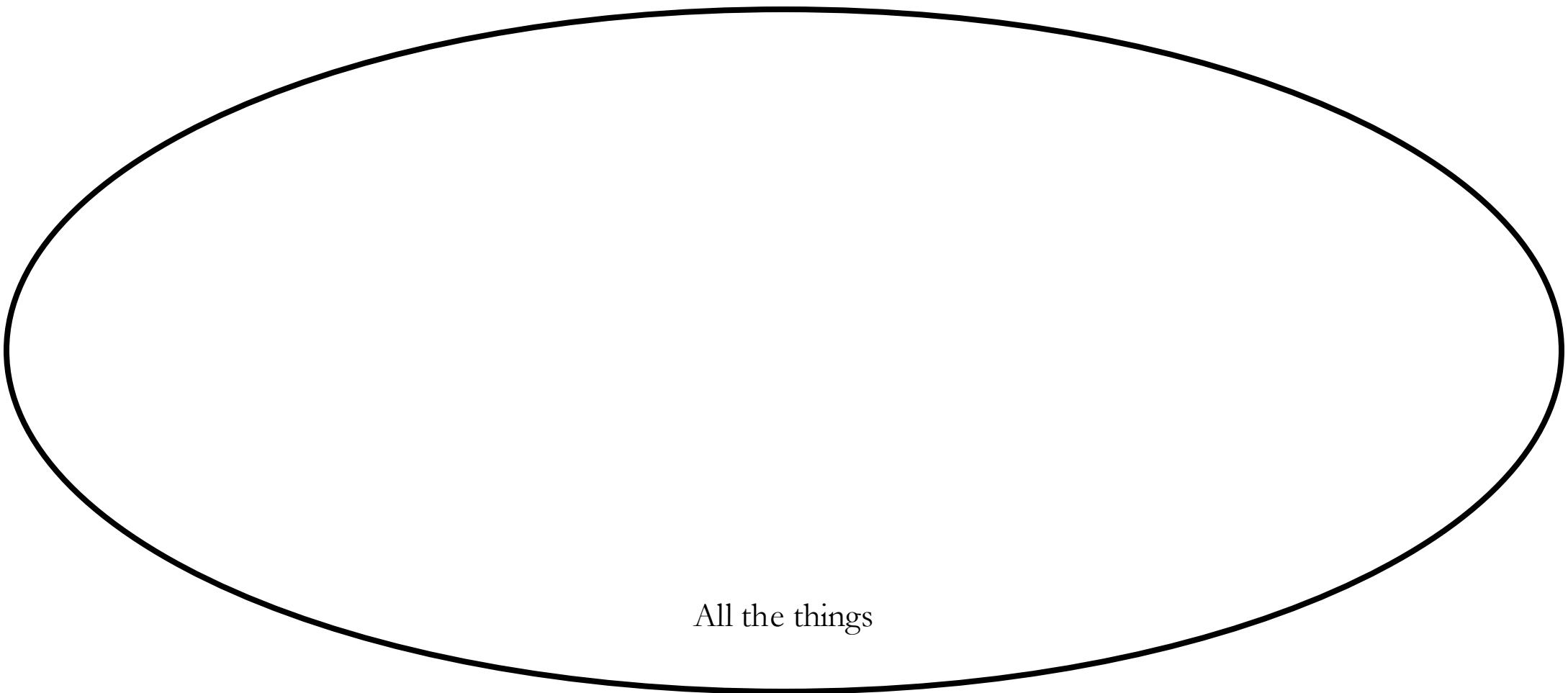
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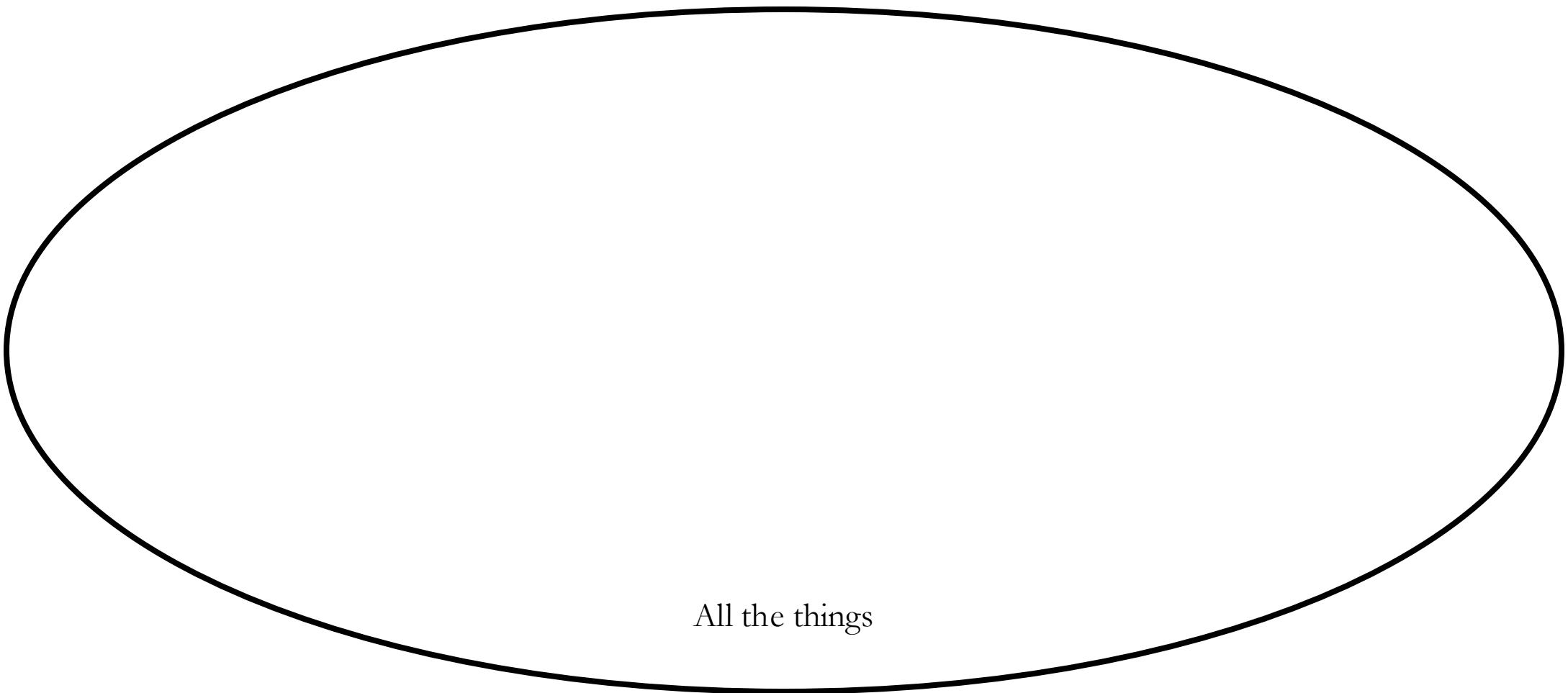
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All the things

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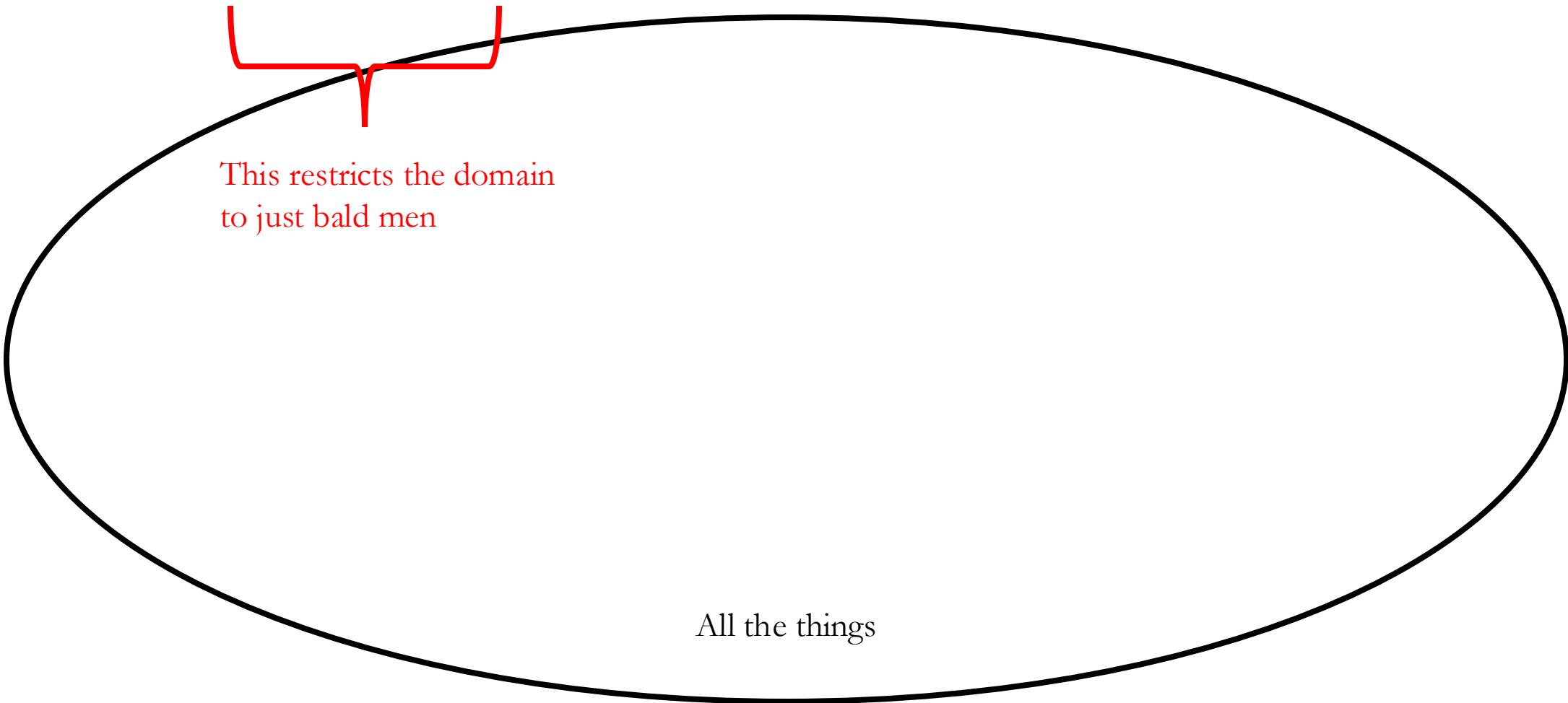
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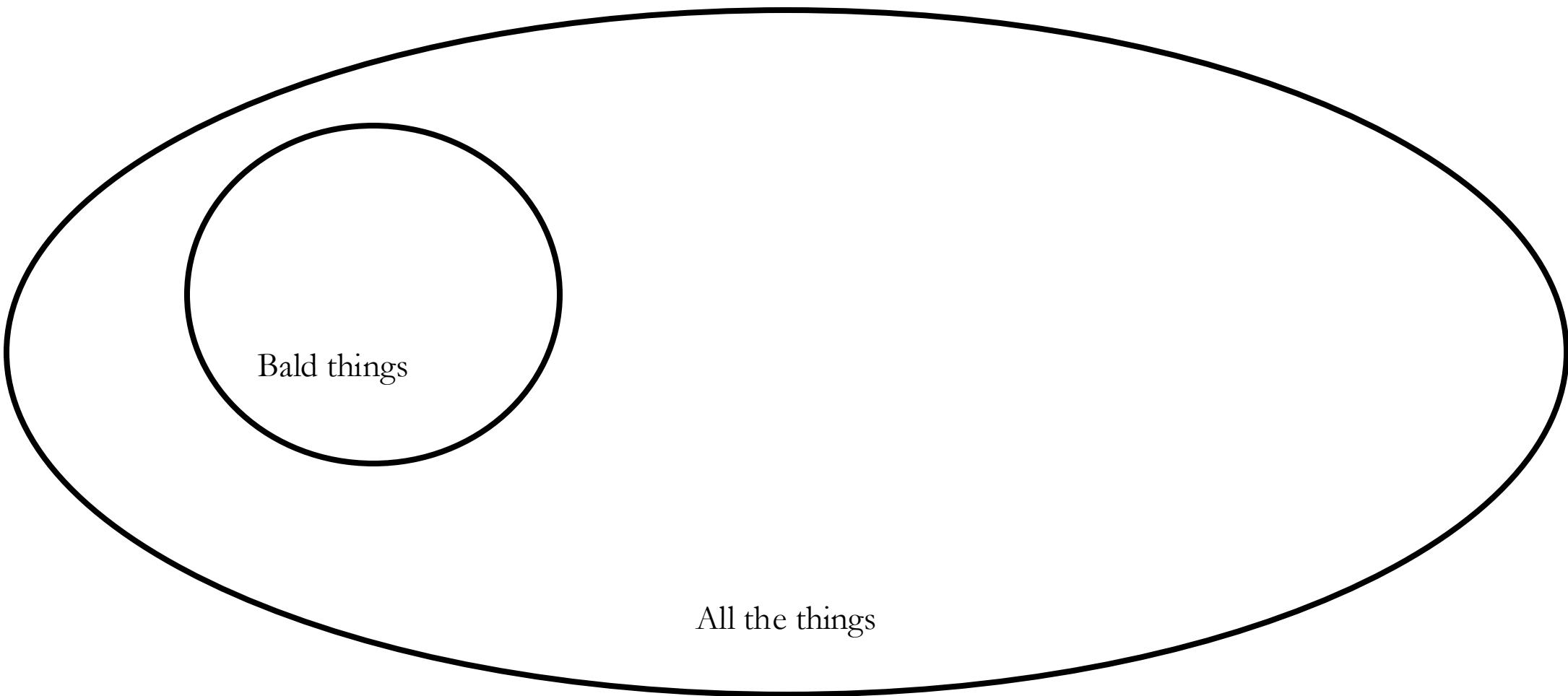
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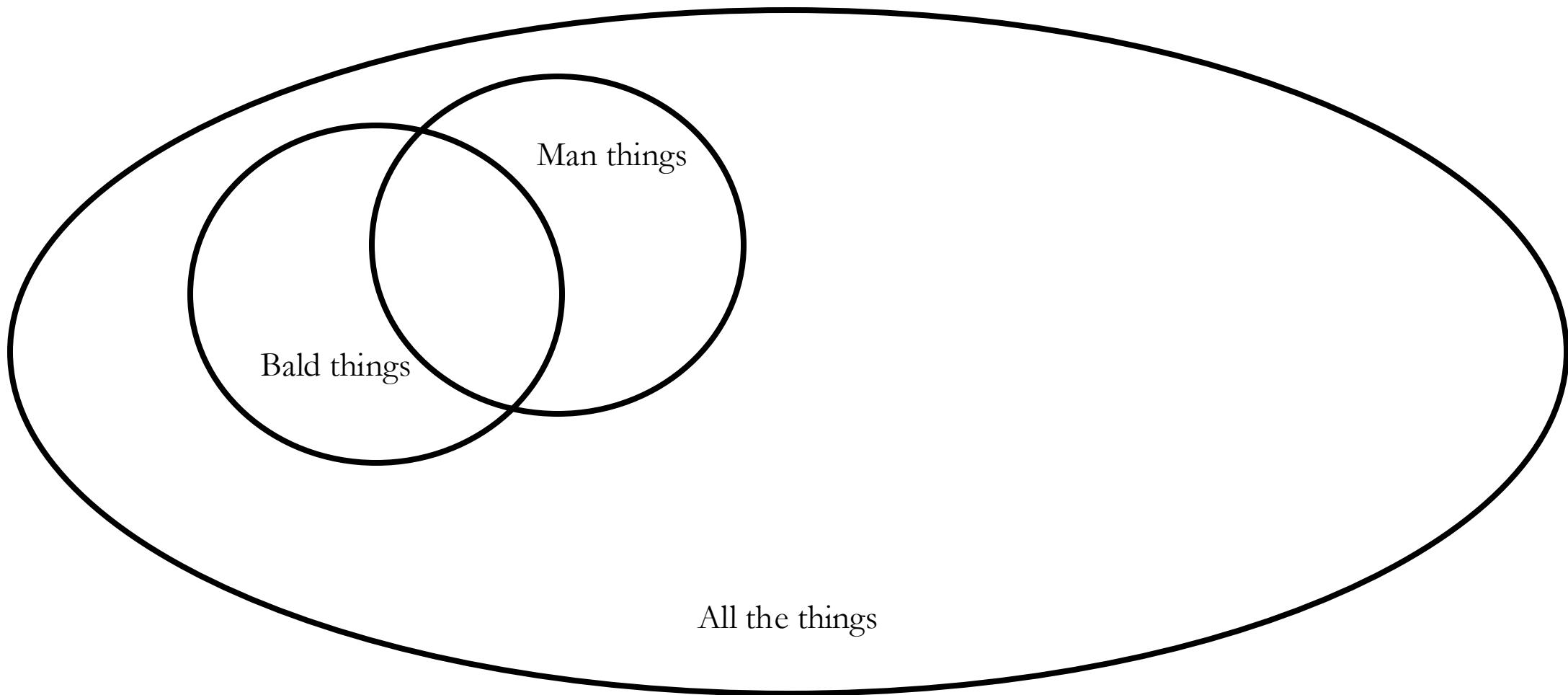
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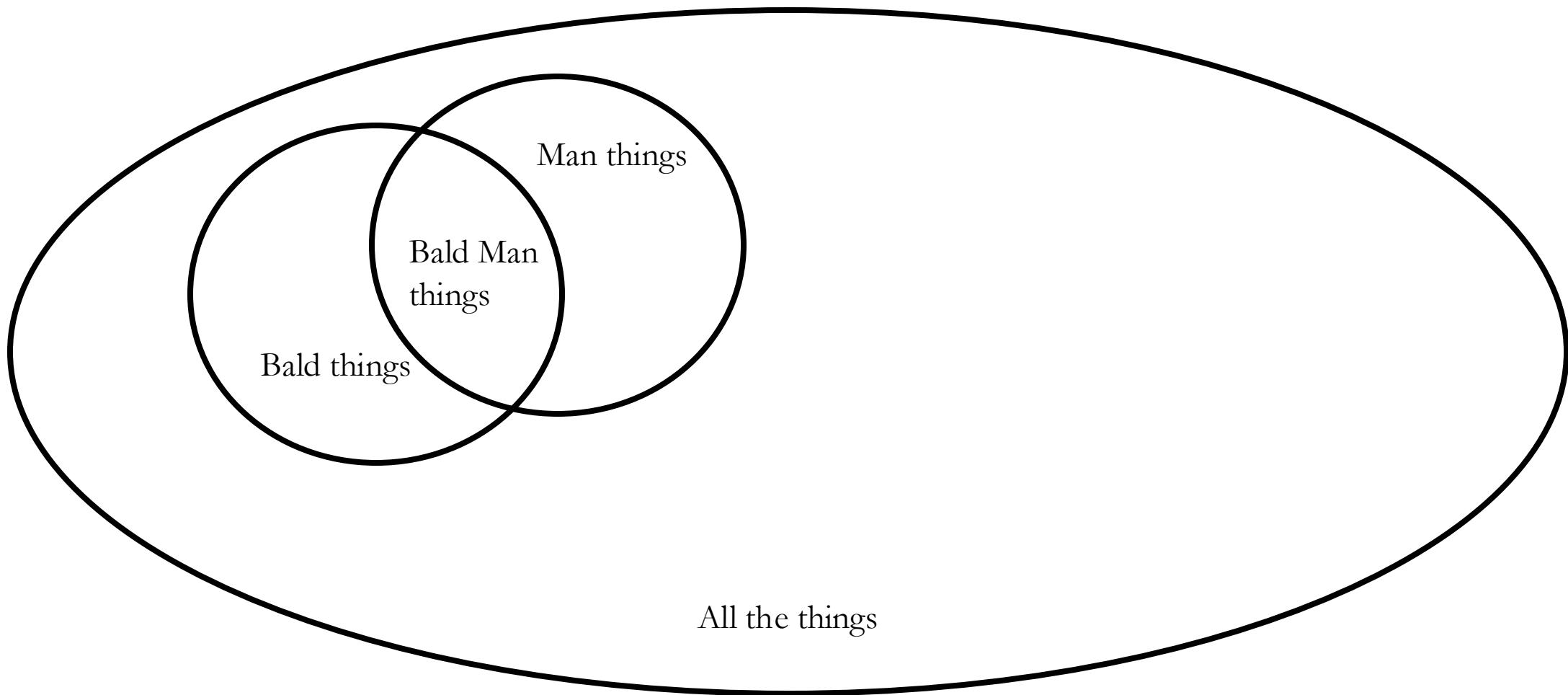
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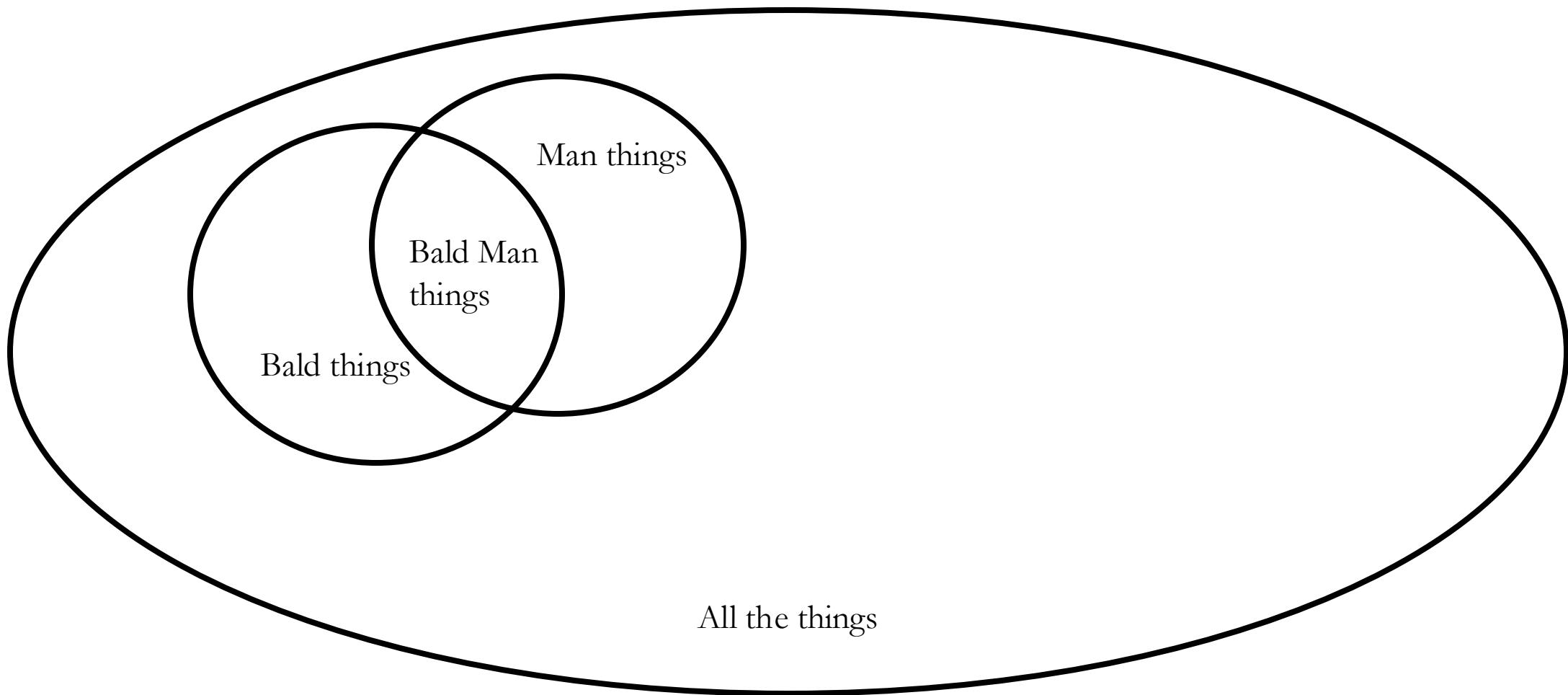
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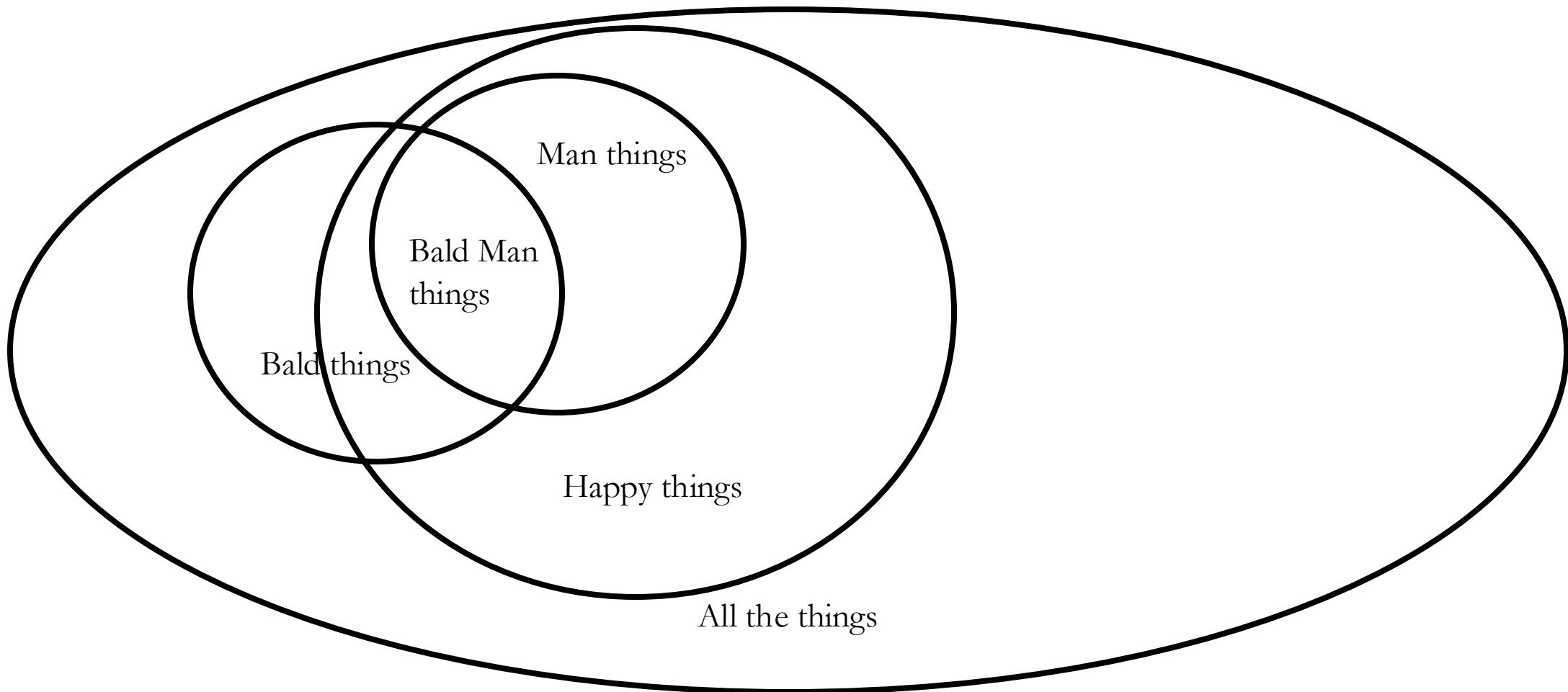
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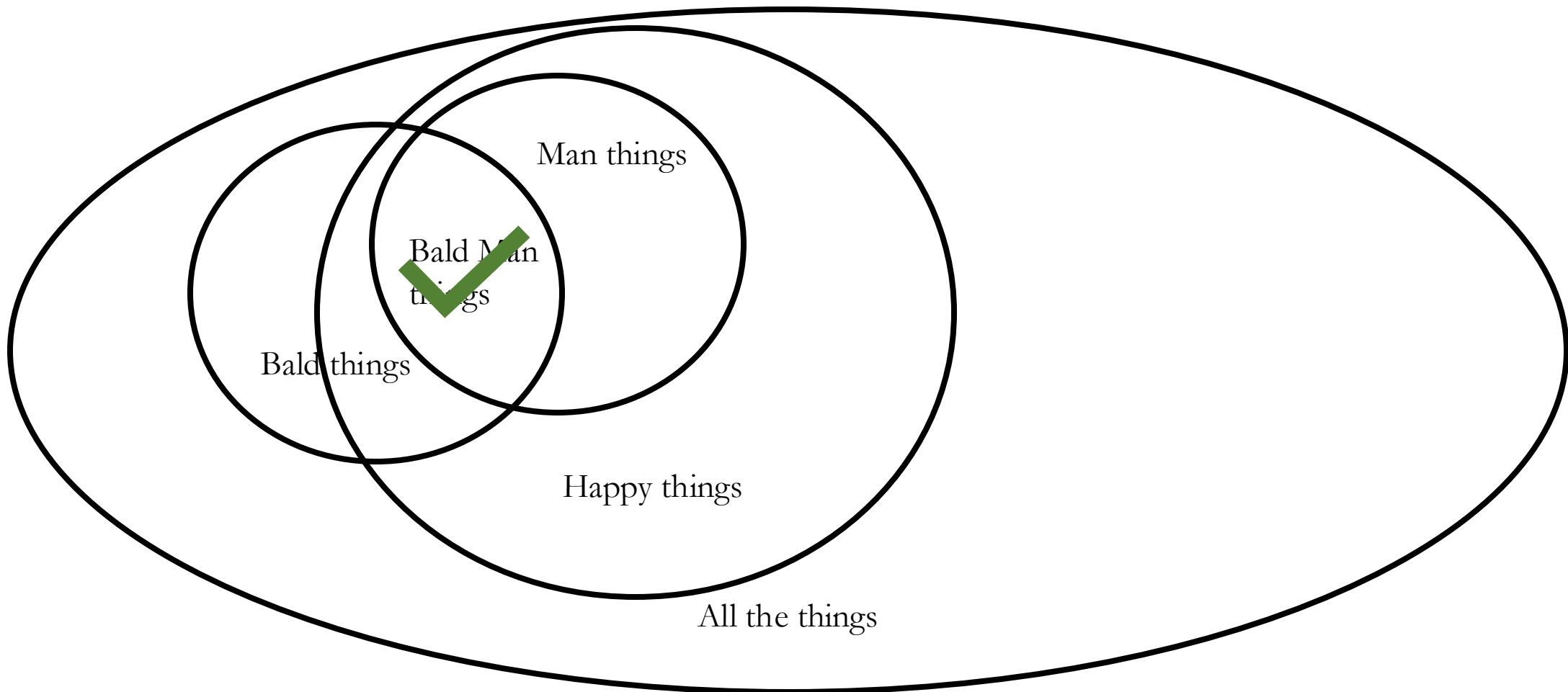
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Supplemented FOL

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The diagram illustrates the concept of names in FOL. It features five red arrows pointing upwards from the bottom towards a row of five slots. The first four slots contain the names "Alex", "Bob", "Chris", and "Deborah" respectively. The fifth slot is empty, represented by a single red arrow pointing upwards without a label.

Supplemented FOL

- Compare:
- Someone is bald and happy
 - $\exists x(Bx \And Hx)$
- John is bald and happy
 - $(Bj \And Hj)$

Binary Relations

- FOL includes predicates, e.g. *is red*, *is bald*, and relations, e.g. *is part of*, *is between*, *is next to*, etc.
- For example (give John's arm the name 'a'):
 - John has an arm and it is part of John
 - $\text{part of}(a, j)$
 - John has a sister, Kellye
 - $\text{is related to}(j, k)$
 - John is between Sam and Deborah
 - $\text{is between}(j, s, d)$

FOL is Too Powerful!

- Once we add ternary relations, the formal language becomes *undecidable*
- What this means – roughly – is that we can't determine in FOL for every expression whether that expression is false or we just haven't found a counterexample to it
- In other words, it's impossible in FOL hard to prove every negative

Restricting FOL

- Because we don't want our computers to loop forever when we ask them to check our expressions, researchers have turned to more restrictive versions of FOL
- These are known as **description logics** (or ‘guarded fragments’ of FOL)
- The logical language you see in Protégé is a description logic

Description Logic & Protégé

- Basically, description logics start with FOL, and add the following constraints:
- Only binary relations are allowed
- Names for particulars are in the language
- The same object may have multiple aliases

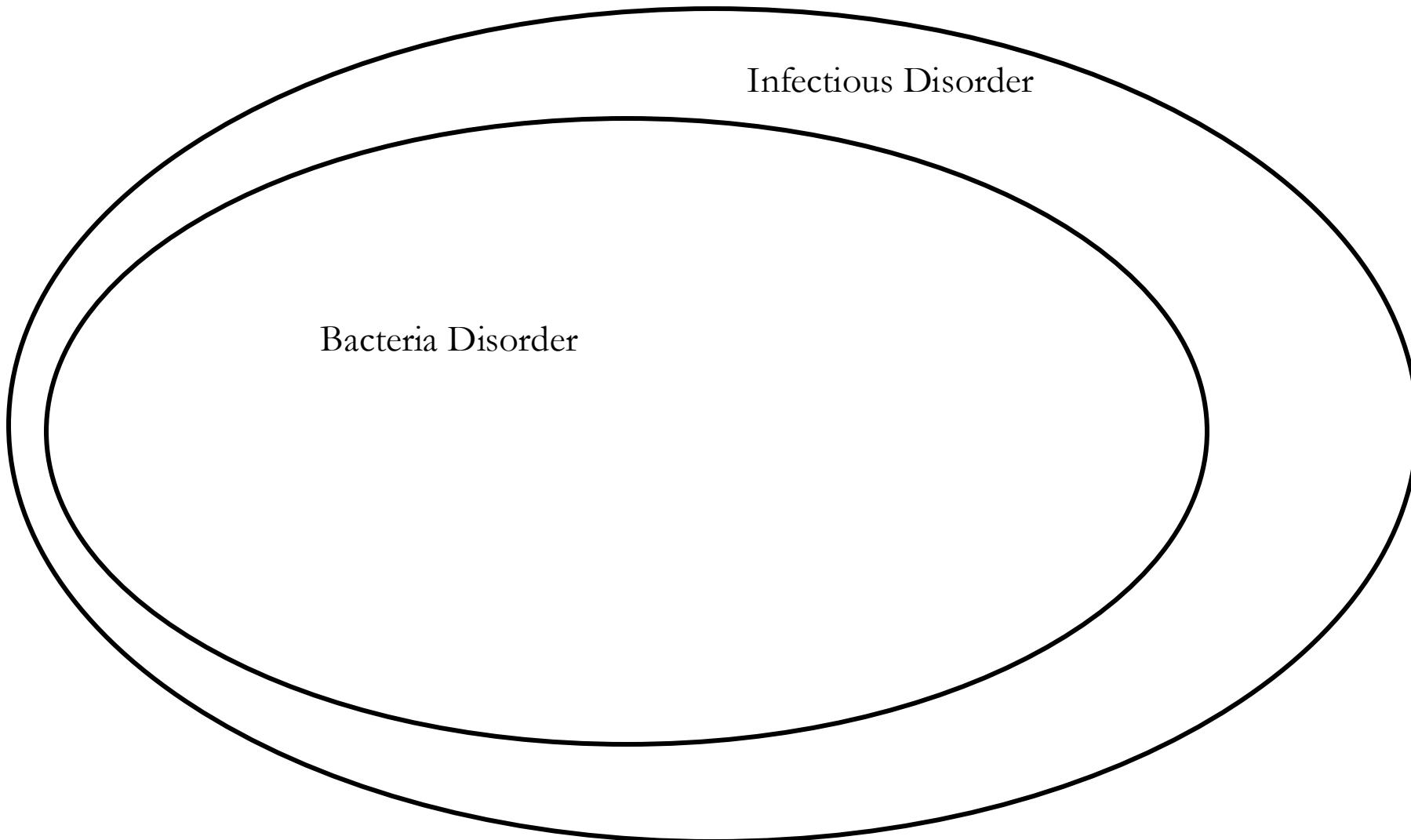
Importance

- Why care about the logic? Because that's what computers will read
- When we introduce terms into an ontology, there is an implicit hierarchy logic involved
- But it's very simple; the real strength of ontologies is in linking parts of hierarchies to other parts of hierarchies
- That allows for many inferences to be drawn automatically

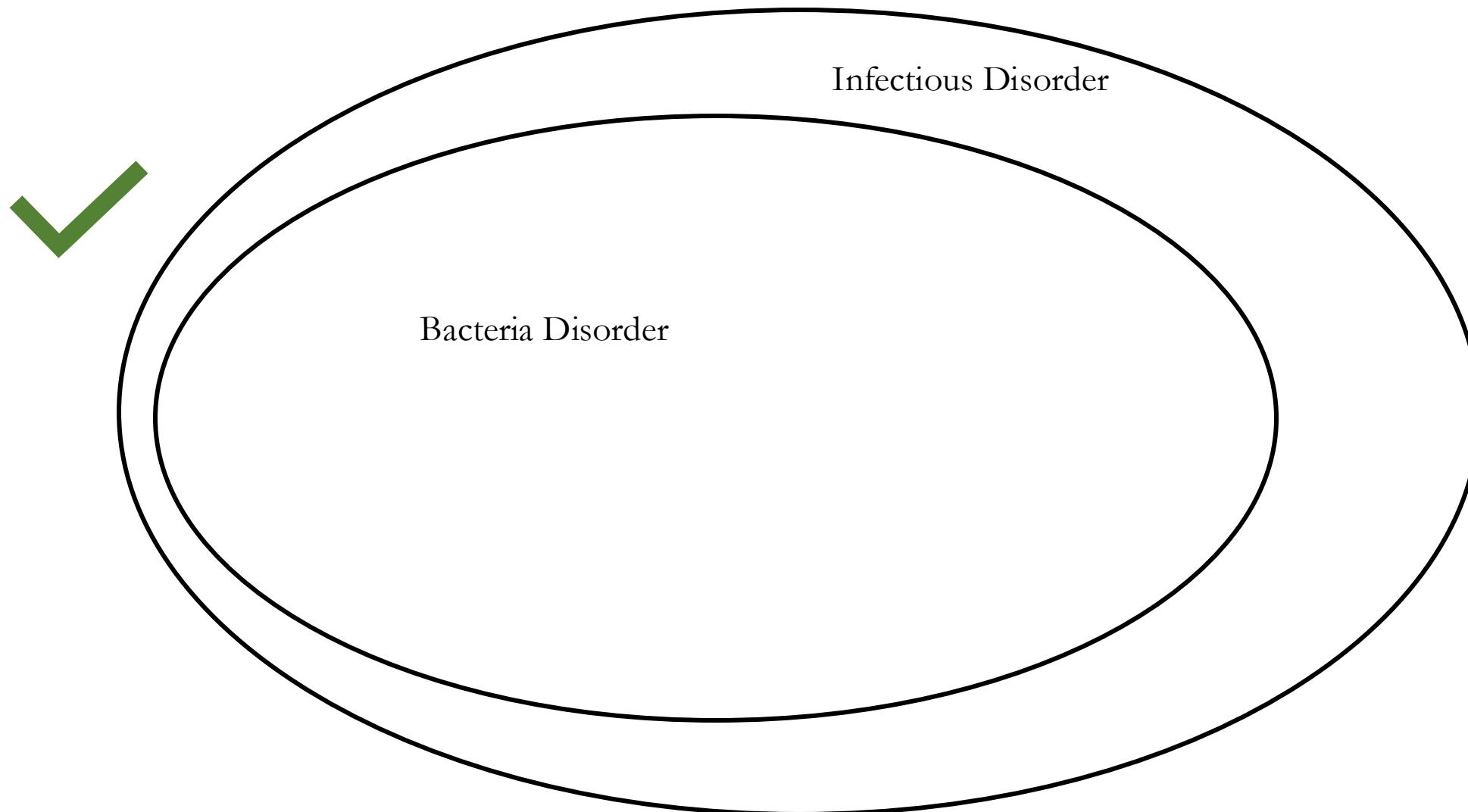
Example: Bacteria Disorder

- Suppose we just add the term ‘bacteria disorder’ as a subclass of ‘infectious disorder’ to protégé but don’t add anything else
- The only thing a computer would know then is that anything that’s a bacteria disorder is an infectious disorder
- It wouldn’t even know bacteria disorders must have bacteria involved in them!

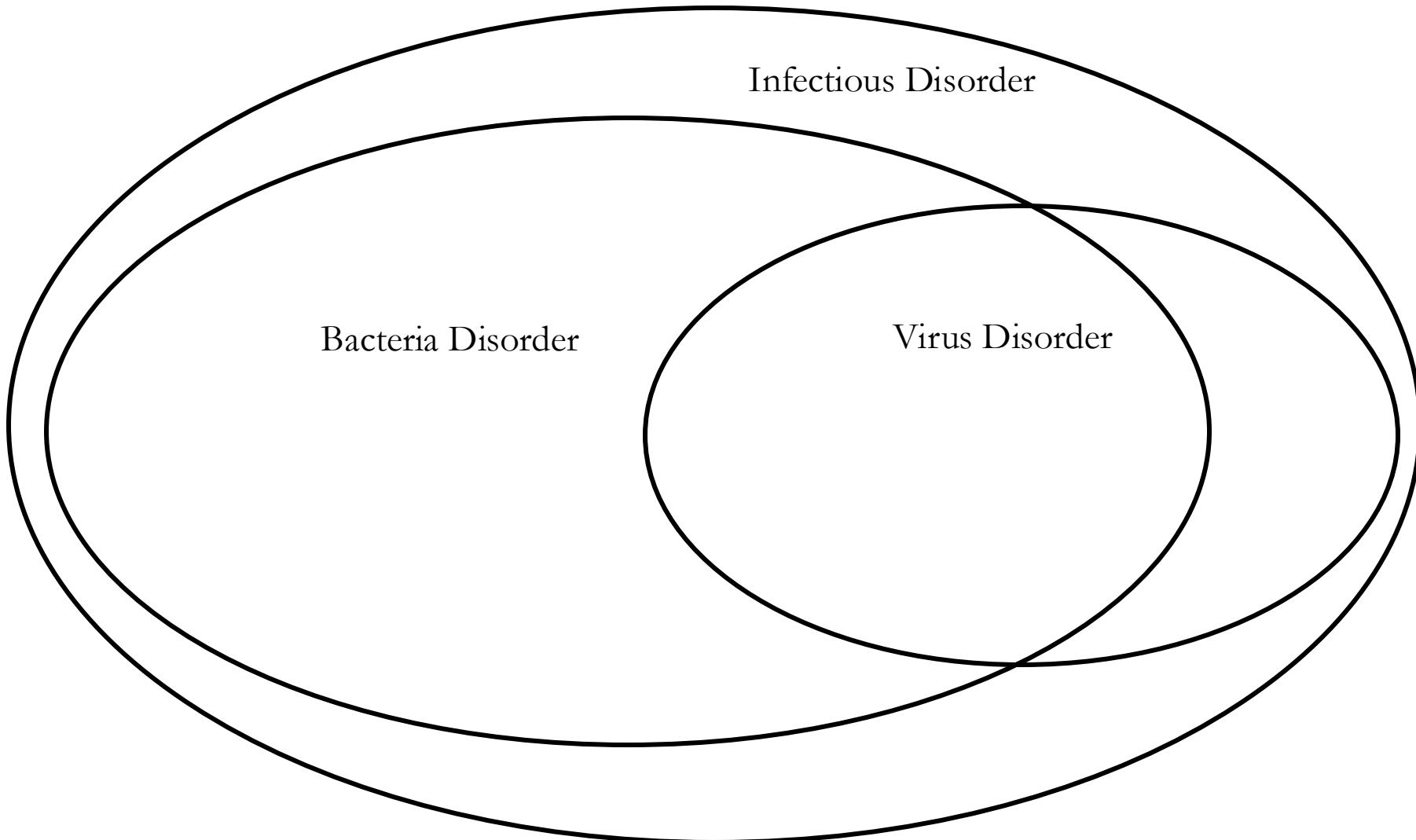
Possibilities



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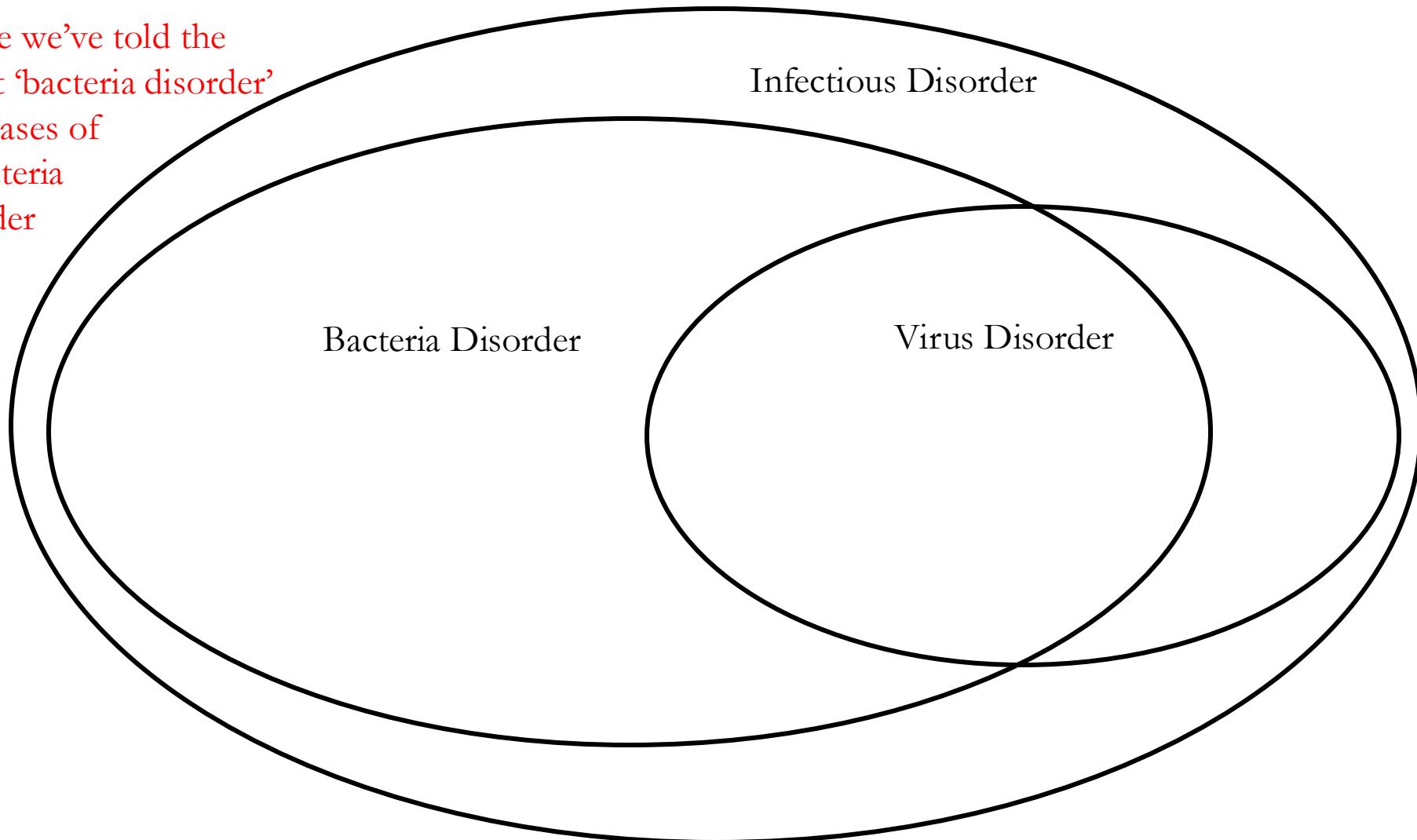


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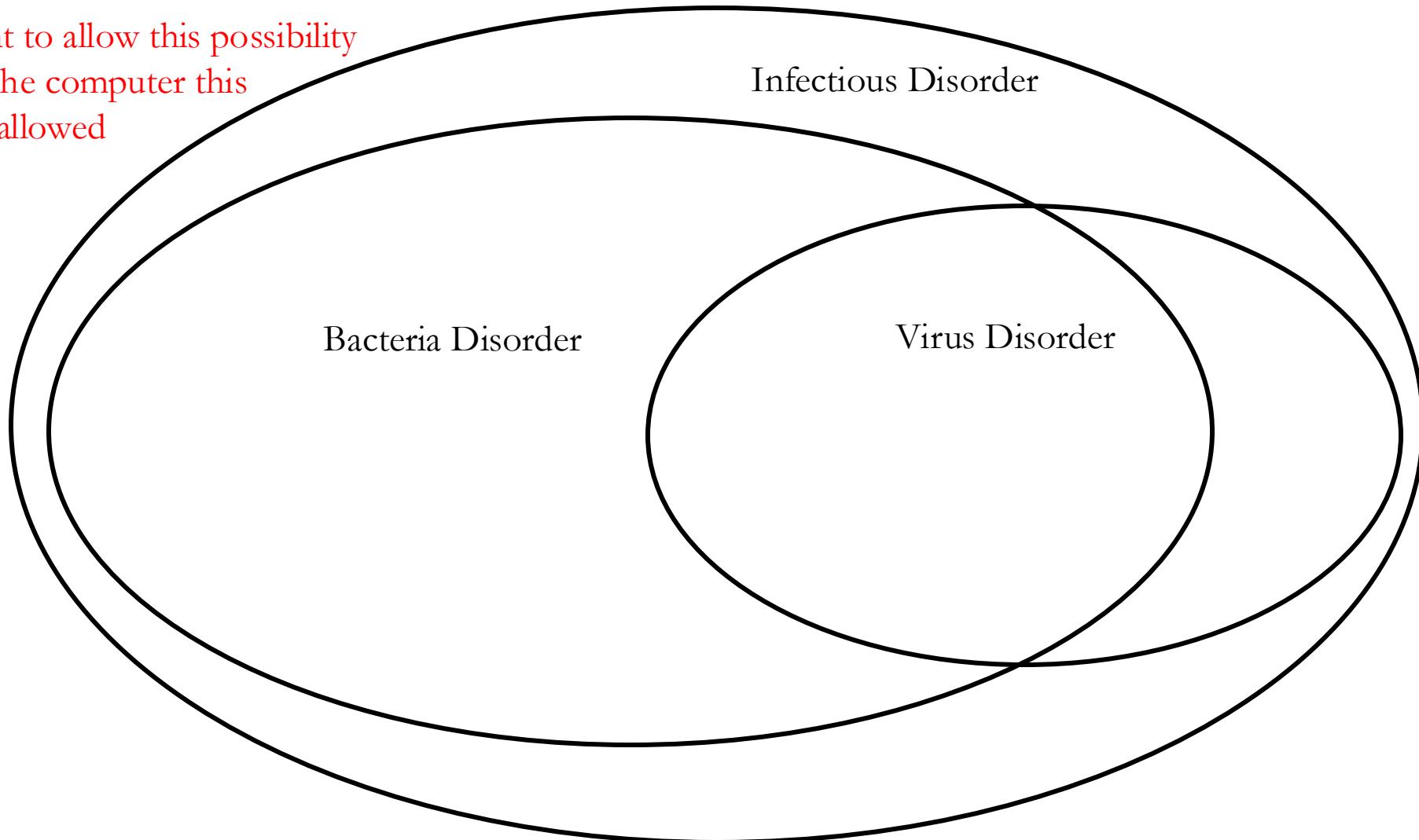
Possibilities

Given what little we've told the computer about 'bacteria disorder' it would allow cases of overlapping bacteria and virus disorder

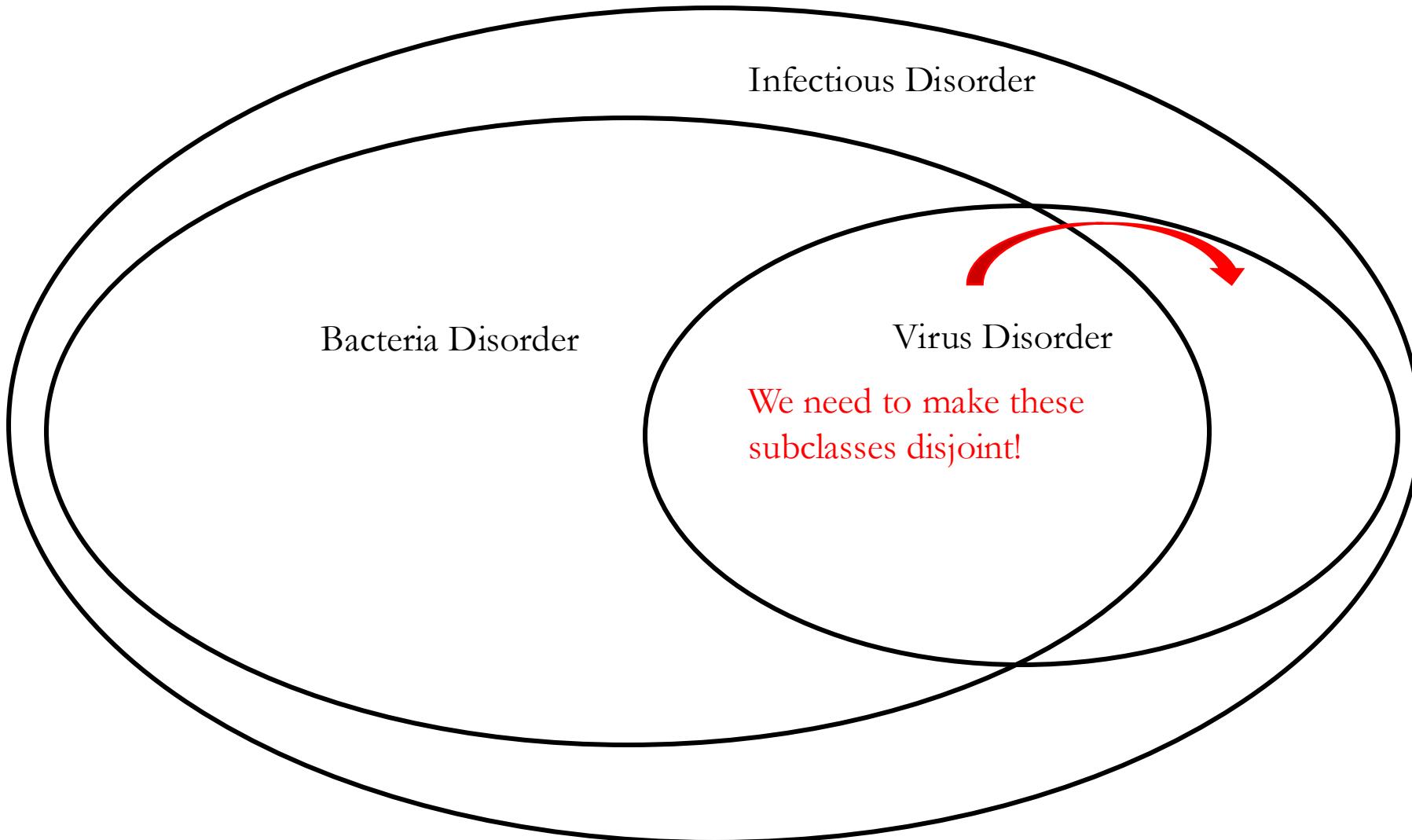


Possibilities

If we don't want to allow this possibility
we have to tell the computer this
situation is not allowed



Possibilities



Protégé Disjoint

- ● immunodeficiency
- ● infectious disorder
 - acute infection
 - **bacteria disorder**
 - primary infection
 - secondary infection
- ● virus disorder
- ● geographical entity
- ● infection
 - community-acquired infection
 - extracellular infection
 - hospital-acquired infection
- ● infectious disorder
 - acute infection
 - primary infection
 - secondary infection
- ● virus disorder
 - coronavirus disorder
- ● intracellular infection

Description: bacteria disorder

☰ 'infectious disorder'

General class axioms +

SubClass Of (Anonymous Ancestor)

● **infection**
and disorder

Instances +

Target for Key +

Disjoint With +

● 'virus disorder'

Disjoint Union Of +

? @ ✖ ○

? @ ✖ ○

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The screenshot shows the Protégé Disjoint interface. On the left, a tree view displays a hierarchy of medical concepts. In the center, a detailed view of the 'infectious disorder' class is shown in the expression editor.

Description: bacteria disorder

'infectious disorder'

General class axioms +

SubClass Of (Anonymous Ancestor)

● **infection and disorder**

Instances +

Target for Key +

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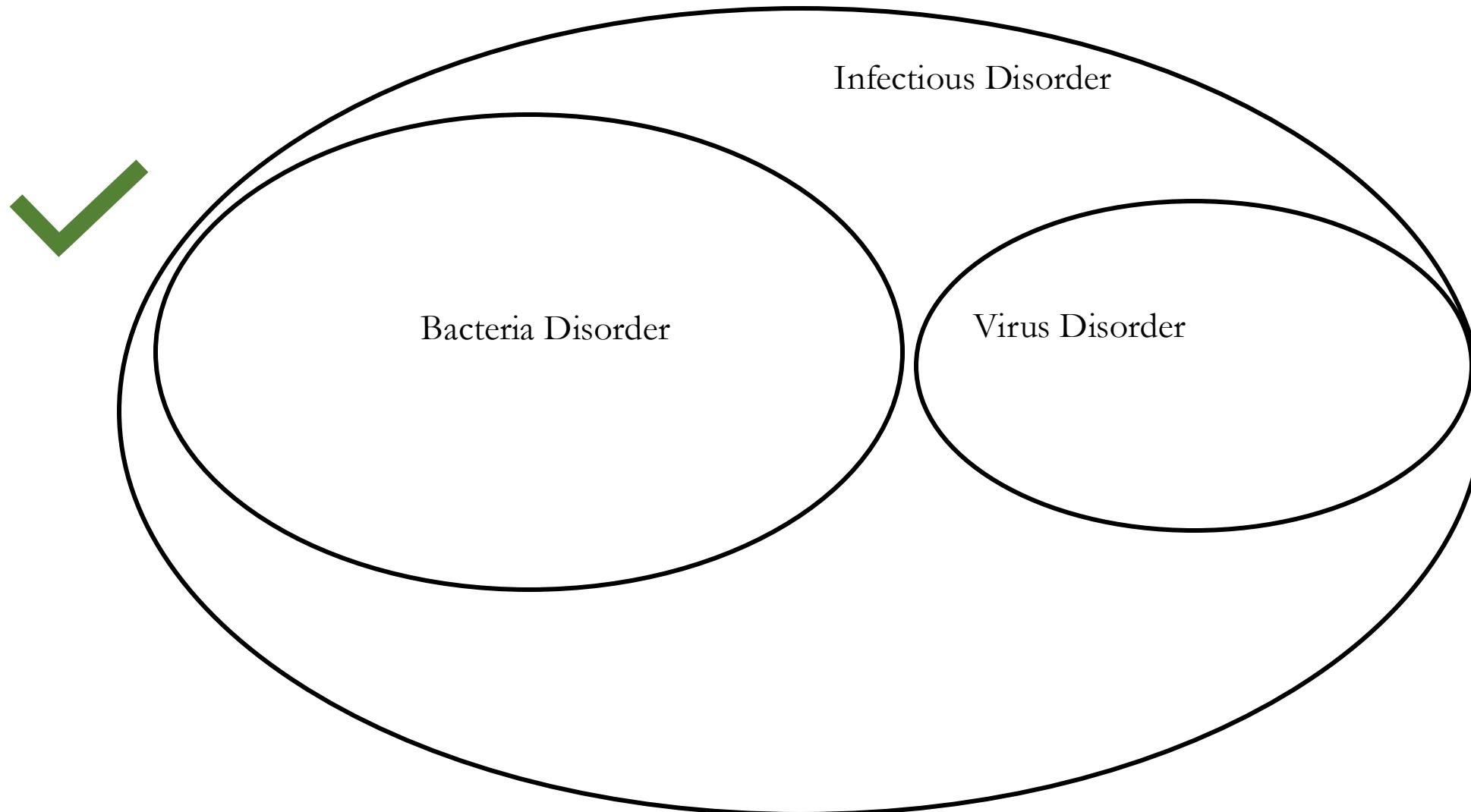
Buttons: ?, @, X, O

A red arrow points from the highlighted 'bacteria disorder' in the tree view to the 'infection and disorder' term in the expression editor. A red circle highlights the 'Disjoint With' section, and a red arrow points from the 'virus disorder' term within it to the 'virus disorder' term in the list below.

Text (highlighted in red):

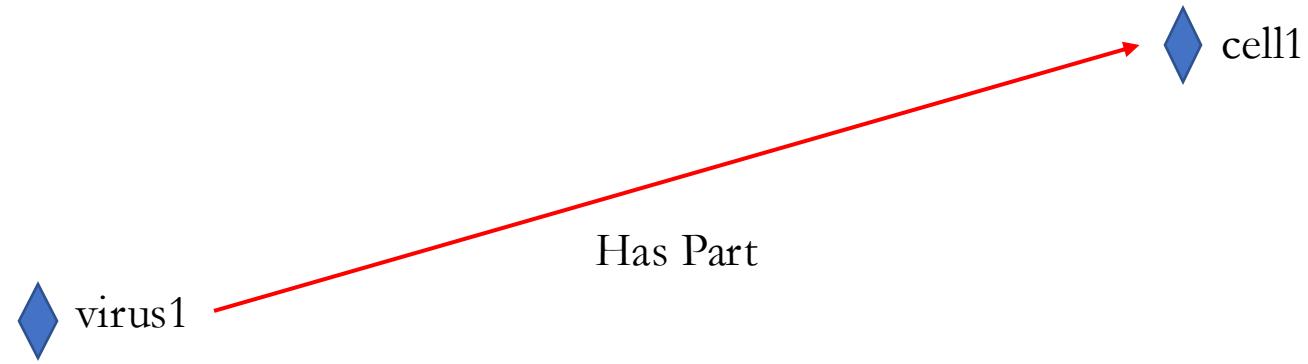
Highlight bacteria disorder in the hierarchy, then click the “+”, then in the expression editor type ‘virus disorder’

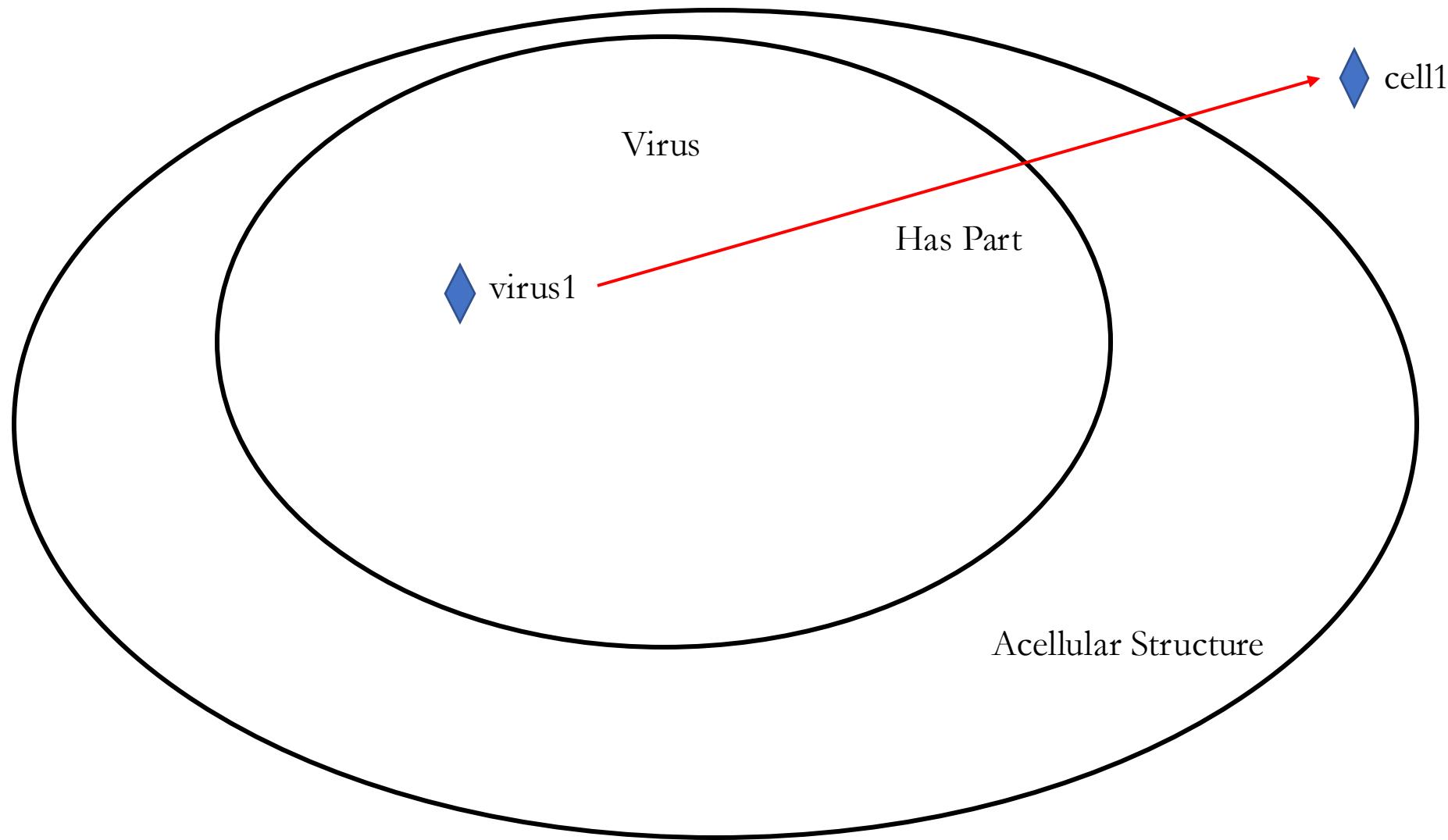
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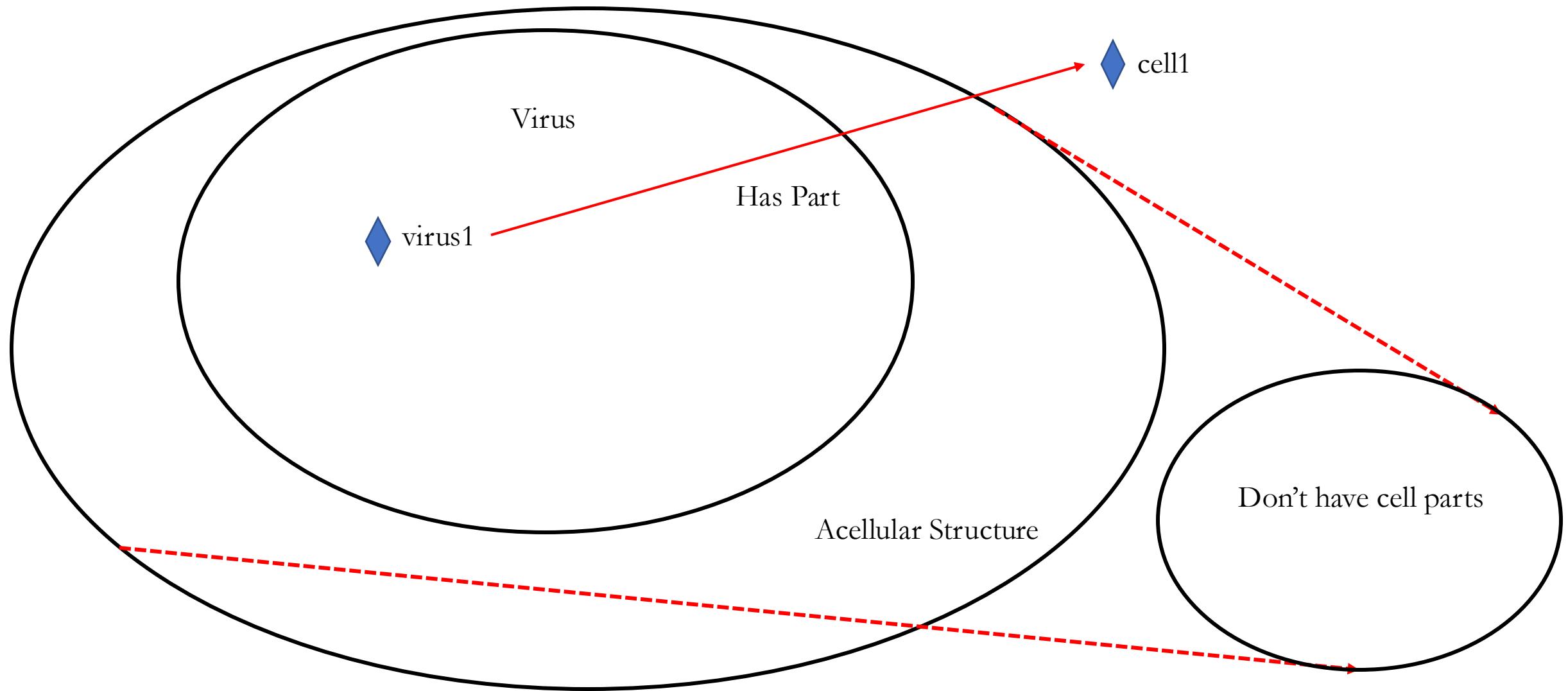


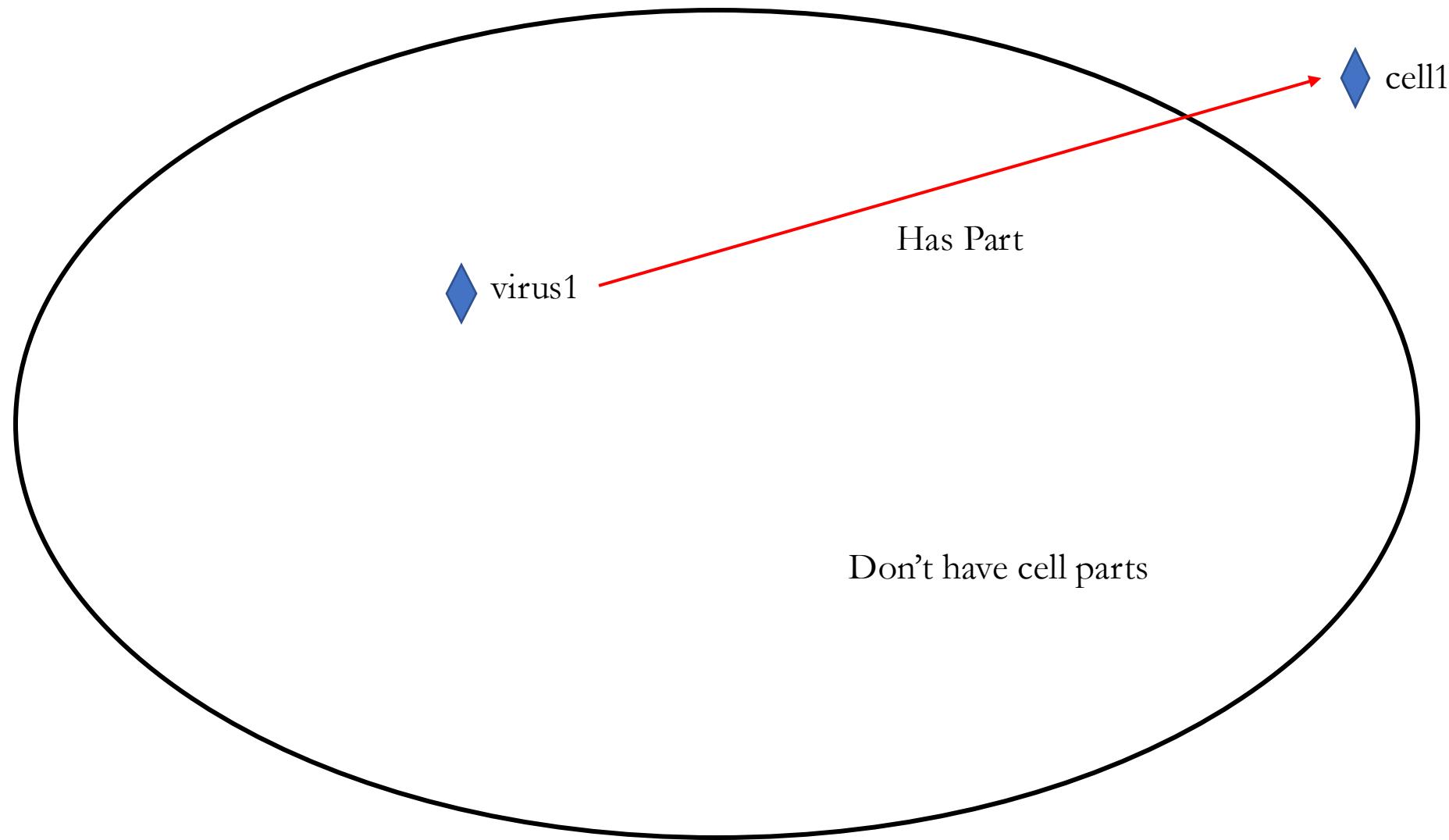
Individuals

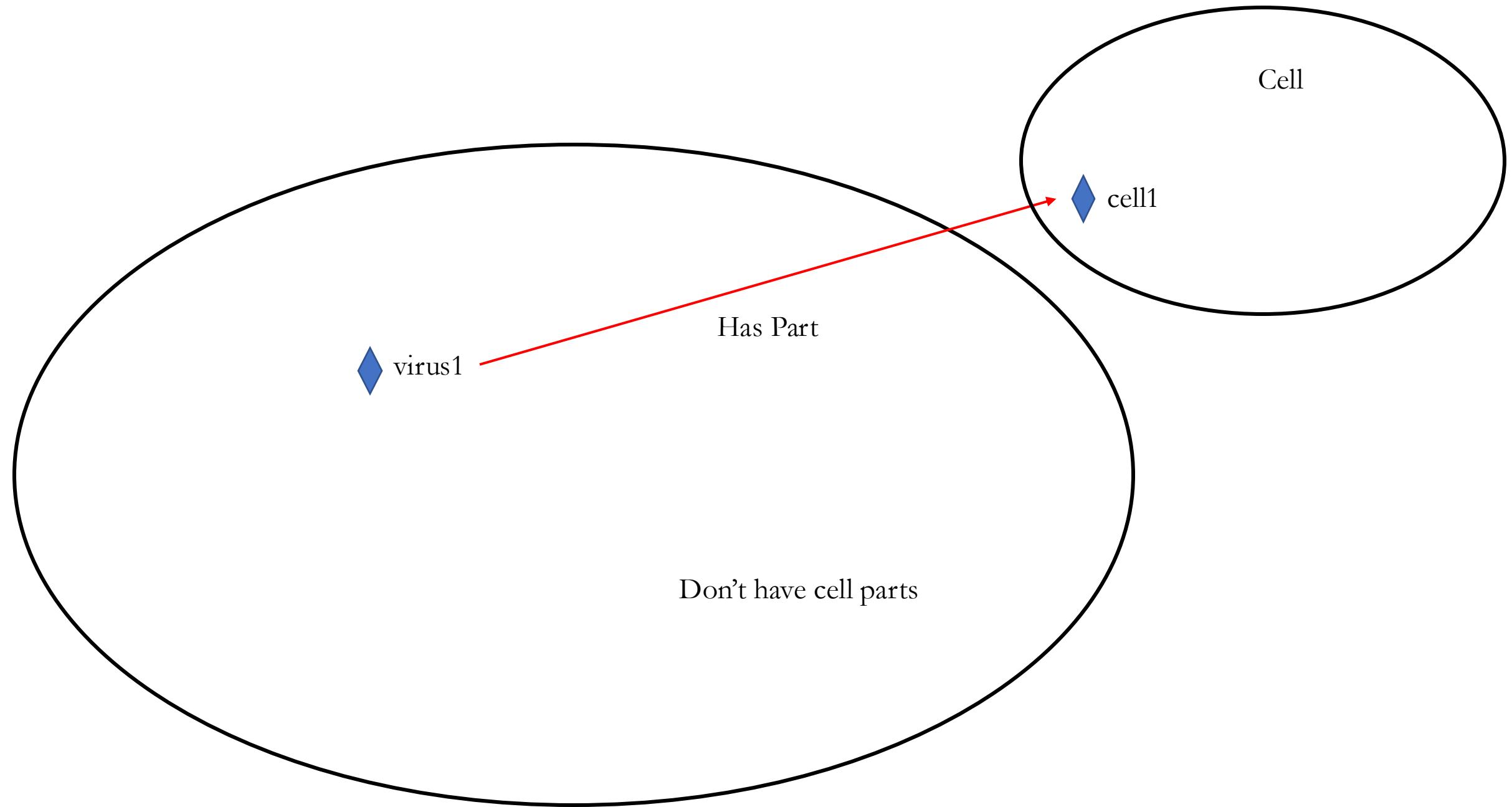
- I'm going to introduce an individual 'virus1' that is a virus
- And an individual 'cell1' that is a cell
- I do this in the interest of showing you how protégé will check your work for you, and protect you from introducing inconsistent items to the ontology
- Specifically, I'll assert (falsely) that virus1 has cell1 as a part...

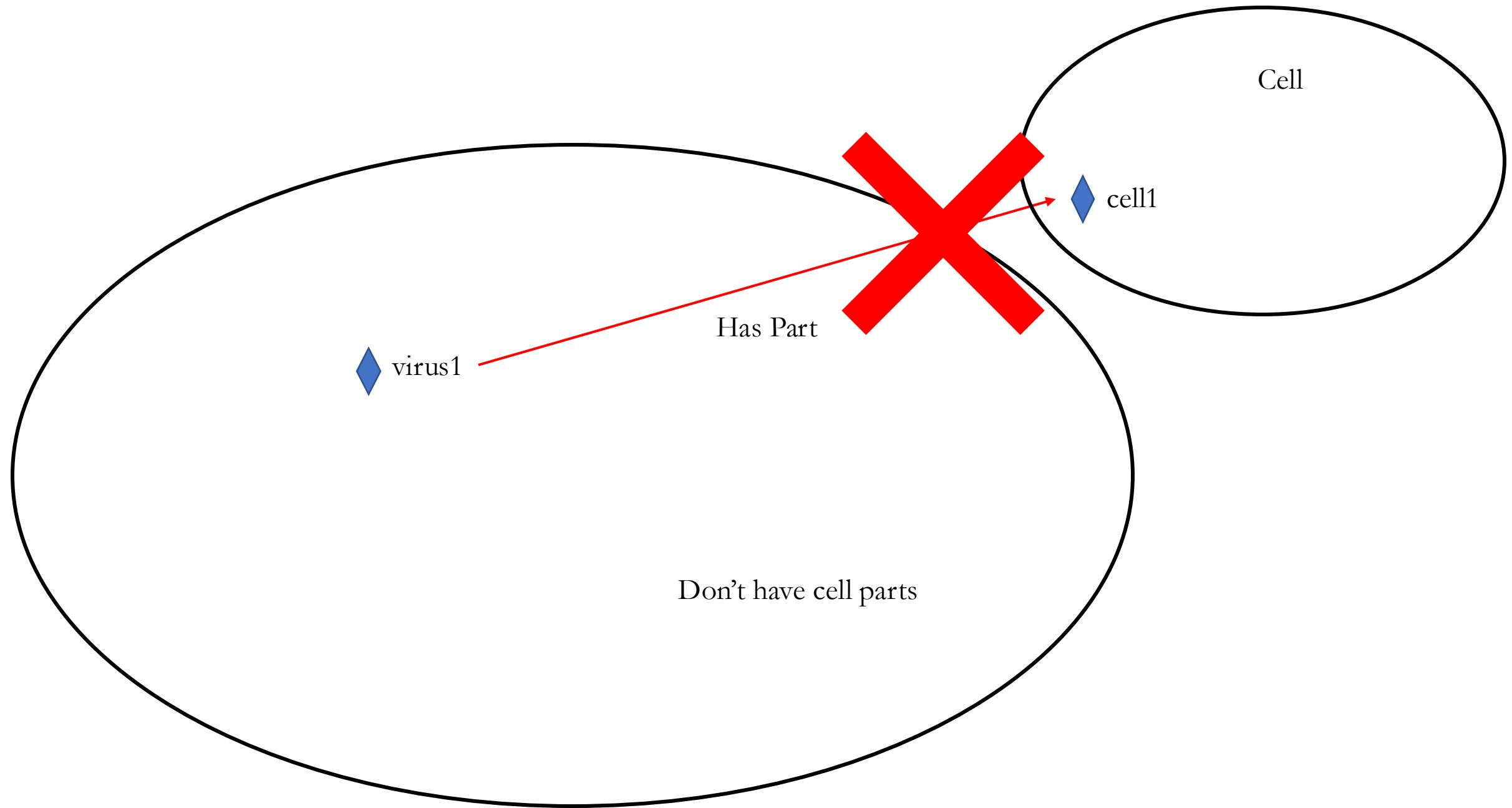












Outline

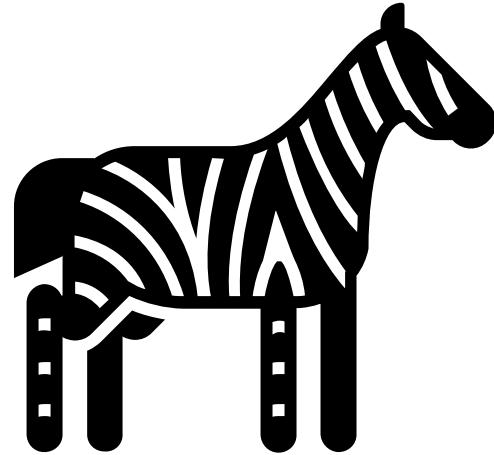
- Basic Logic Refresh
- Zebra Puzzle

Zebra Puzzle

1. There are five houses.
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3. The Spaniard owns the dog.
4. Coffee is drunk in the green house.
5. The Ukrainian drinks tea.
6. The green house is immediately to the right of the ivory house.
7. The Old Gold smoker owns snails.
8. Kools are smoked in the yellow house.
9. Milk is drunk in the middle house.
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11. The man who smokes Chesterfields lives in the house next to the man with the fox.
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WHO OWNS THE ZEBRA?

[rdfs:comment](#) [language: en]

Note 1: Each house is painted exactly one color; each house is painted a different color.

Note 2: Each house has exactly one human occupant of distinct nationality and exactly one distinct pet is owned by that human.

Note 3: Each human occupant drinks exactly one distinct beverage and smokes exactly one distinct brand of cigarettes.

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-  **Beverage**
-  **Cigarette**
-  **Color**
-  **House**
-  **Man**
-  **Pet**

Zebra Puzzle

Classes allow you to represent uncertainty; you know that there are five men, you are trying to uncover instance-level facts about them

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- **color_of**
- **drinks**
- **drunk_by**
- **has_color**
- **home_of**
- **left_of**
- **lives_in**
- **owned_by**
- **owns**
- **right_of**
- **smoked_by**
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We do this by representing logical relationships between instances of classes using object properties

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- **has_color**
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13. The Lucky Strike smoker drinks orange juice.
14. The Japanese man smokes Parliaments.
15. The Norwegian lives next to the blue house.

Inverse Of +

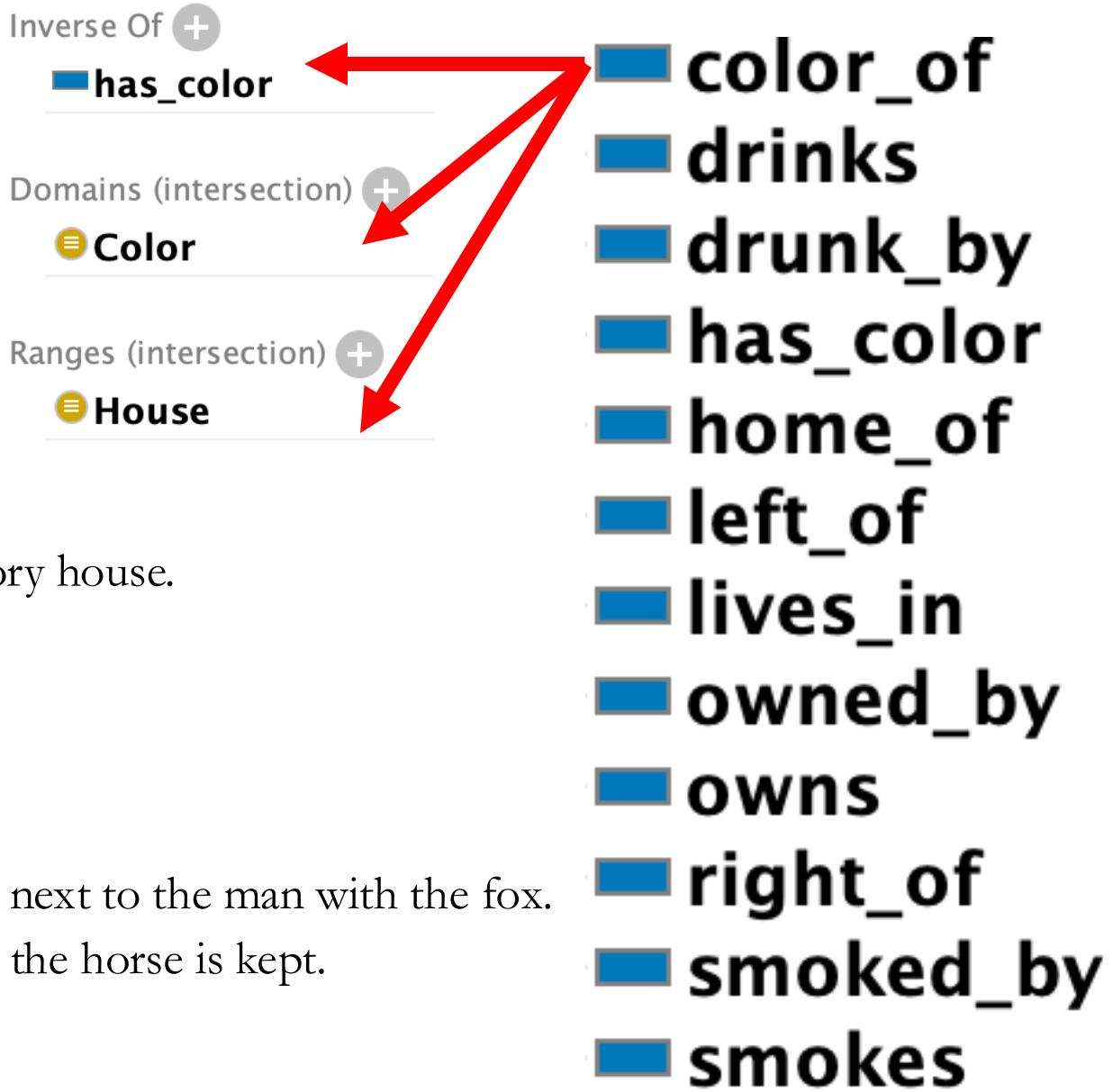
has_color



- color_of
- drinks
- drunk_by
- has_color
- home_of
- left_of
- lives_in
- owned_by
- owns
- right_of
- smoked_by
- smokes

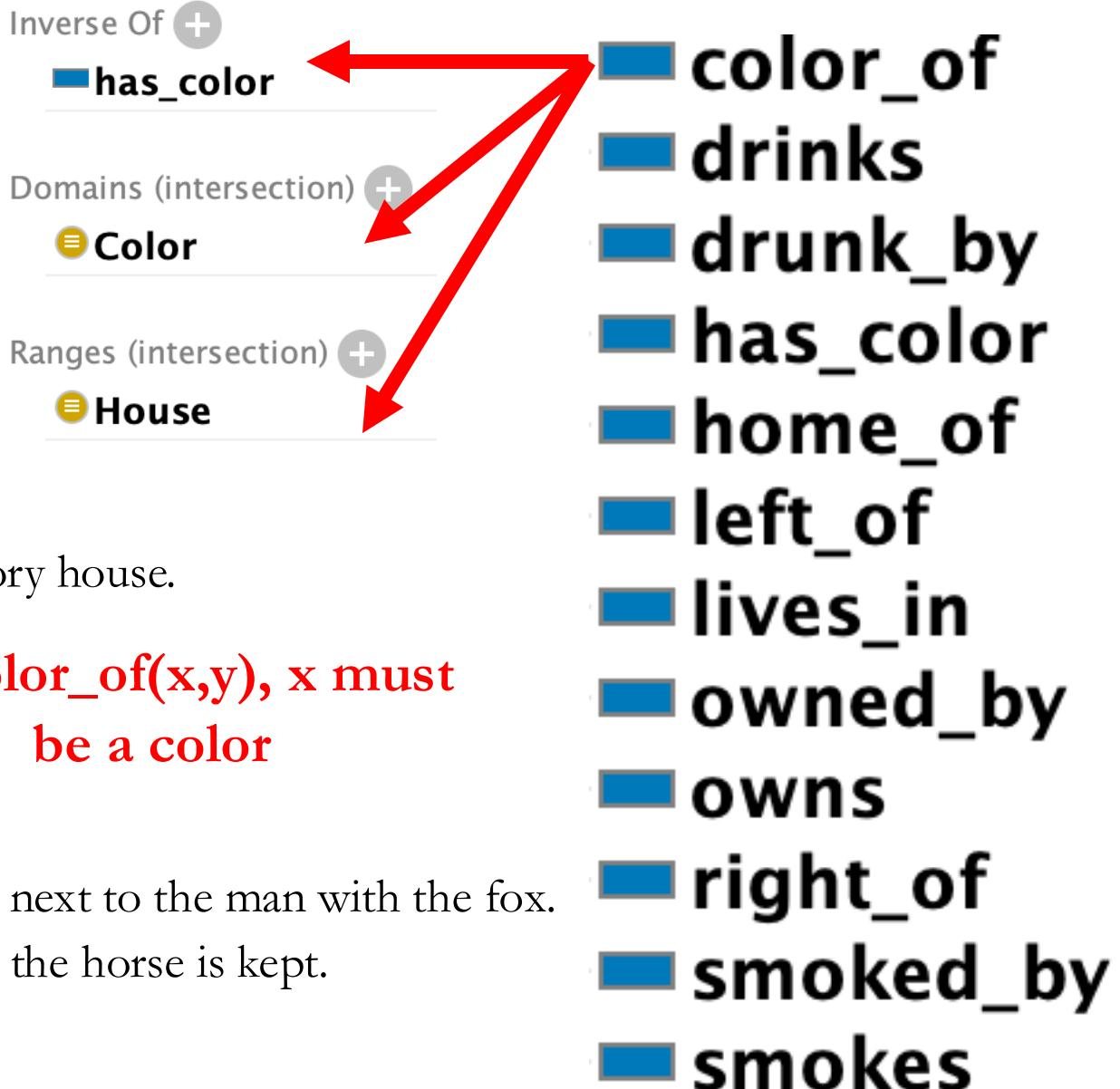
Zebra Puzzle

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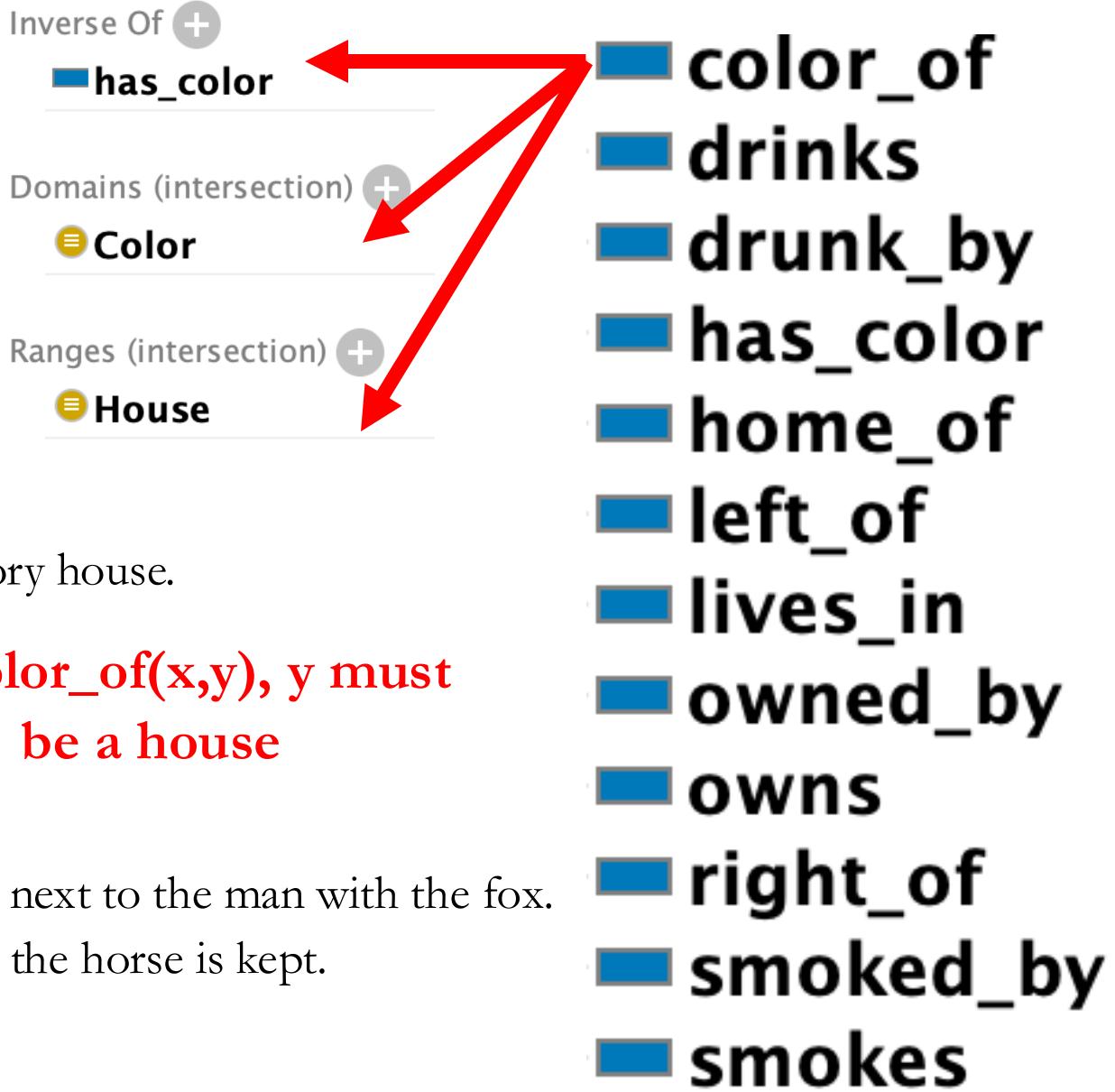
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For `color_of(x,y)`, x must
be a color

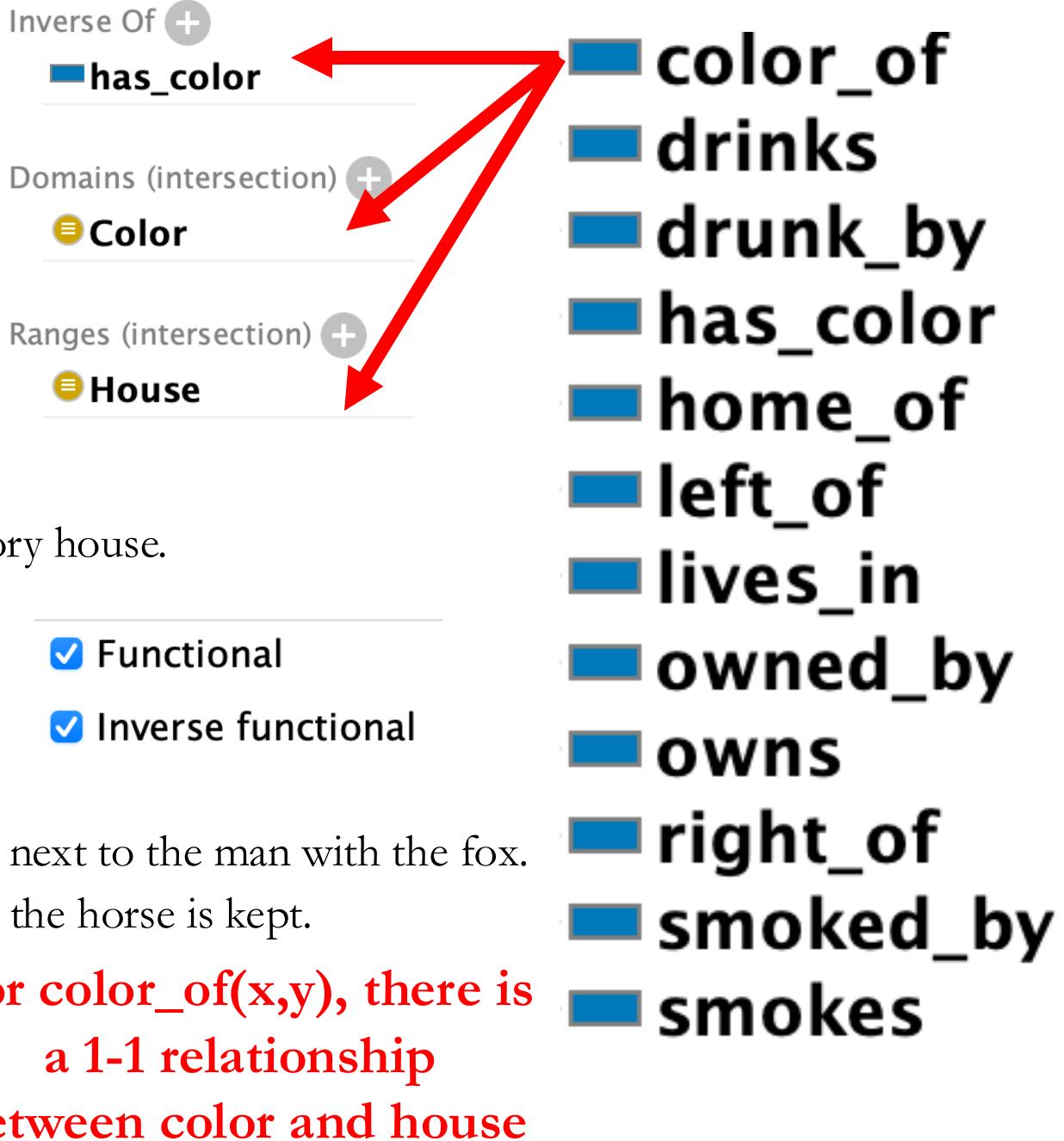
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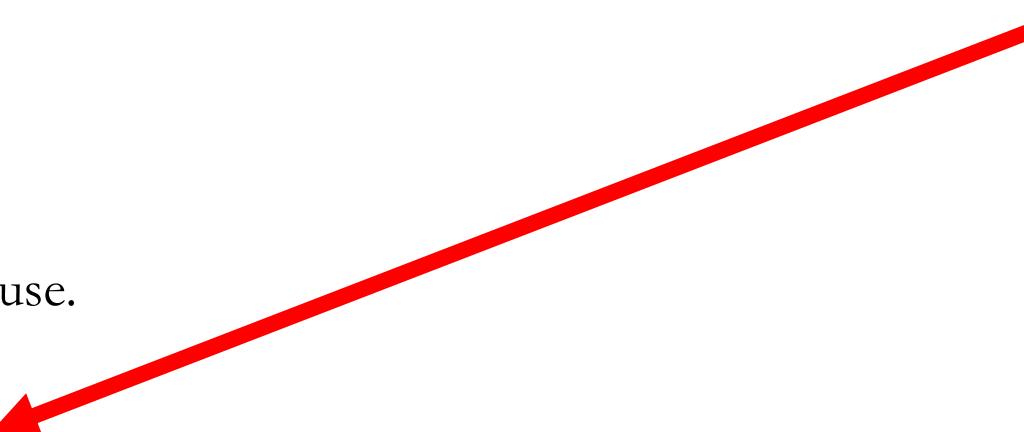
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color_of
drinks
drunk_by
has_color
home_of
left_of
lives_in
owned_by
owns
right_of
smoked_by
smokes

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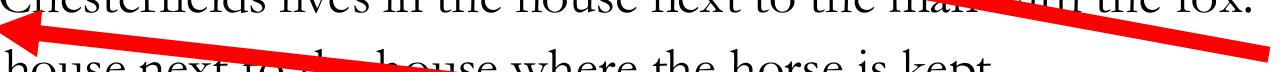
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■	color_of
■	drinks
■	drunk_by
■	has_color
■	home_of
■	left_of
■	lives_in
■	owned_by
■	owns
■	right_of
■	smoked_by
■	smokes

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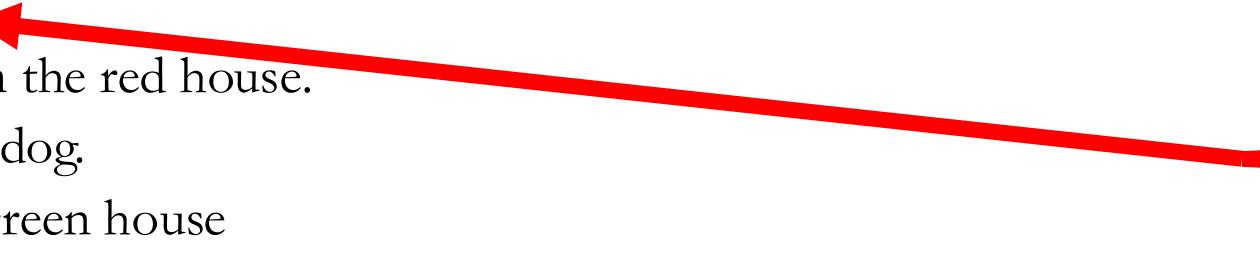
 color_of
 drinks
 drunk_by
 has_color
 home_of
 left_of
 lives_in
 owned_by
 owns
 right_of
 smoked_by
 smokes

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blue
chesterfields
coffee
dog
englishman
fox
green
horse
house_1
house_2
house_3
house_4
house_5
ivory
japanese
kools
lucky_strikes
milk
norwegian
old_gold
orange_juice
parliaments
red
snail
spaniard
tea
ukrainian
water
yellow
zebra

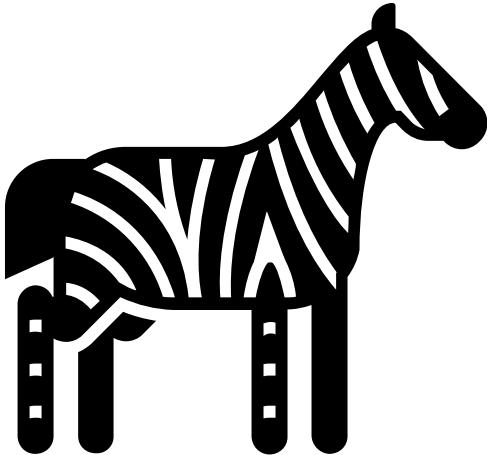
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- blue
- chesterfields
- coffee
- dog
- englishman
- fox
- green
- horse
- house_1
- house_2
- house_3
- house_4
- house_5
- ivory
- japanese
- kools
- lucky_strikes
- milk
- norwegian
- old_gold
- orange_juice
- parliaments
- red
- snail
- spaniard
- tea
- ukrainian
- water
- yellow
- zebra

Zebra Puzzle

Color

color_of some (left_of some (has_color value ivory))

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- blue
- chesterfields
- coffee
- dog
- englishman
- fox
- green
- horse
- house_1
- house_2
- house_3
- house_4
- house_5
- ivory
- japanese
- kools
- lucky_strikes
- milk
- norwegian
- old_gold
- orange_juice
- parliaments
- red
- snail
- spaniard
- tea
- ukrainian
- water
- yellow
- zebra

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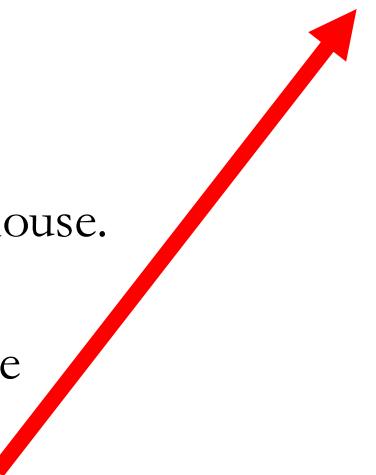


blue
chesterfields
coffee
dog
englishman
fox
green
horse
house_1
house_2
house_3
house_4
house_5
ivory
japanese
kools
lucky_strikes
milk
norwegian
old_gold
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parliaments
red
snail
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tea
ukrainian
water
yellow
zebra

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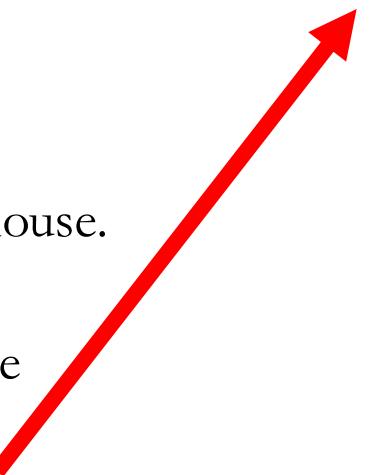
green is the color of some x

blue
chesterfields
coffee
dog
englishman
fox
green
horse
house_1
house_2
house_3
house_4
house_5
ivory
japanese
kools
lucky_strikes
milk
norwegian
old_gold
orange_juice
parliaments
red
snail
spaniard
tea
ukrainian
water
yellow
zebra

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color_of some (right_of some (has_color value ivory))



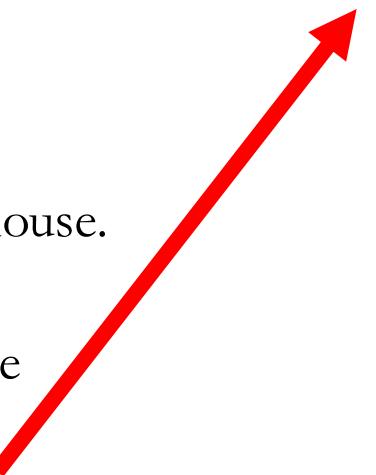
...and since the domain of color_of is colors and the range is houses, it follows that x is a house

blue
chesterfields
coffee
dog
englishman
fox
green
horse
house_1
house_2
house_3
house_4
house_5
ivory
japanese
kools
lucky_strikes
milk
norwegian
old_gold
orange_juice
parliaments
red
snail
spaniard
tea
ukrainian
water
yellow
zebra

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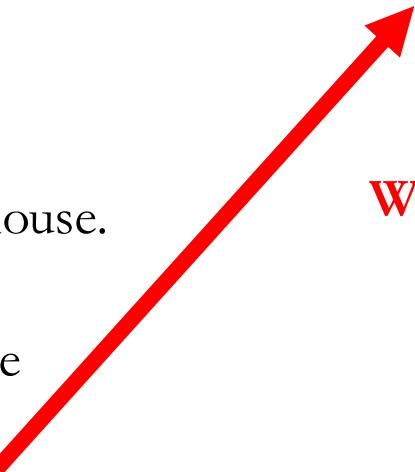


green is the color of some house

blue
chesterfields
coffee
dog
englishman
fox
green
horse
house_1
house_2
house_3
house_4
house_5
ivory
japanese
kools
lucky_strikes
milk
norwegian
old_gold
orange_juice
parliaments
red
snail
spaniard
tea
ukrainian
water
yellow
zebra

Zebra Puzzle

color_of some (right_of some (has_color value ivory))



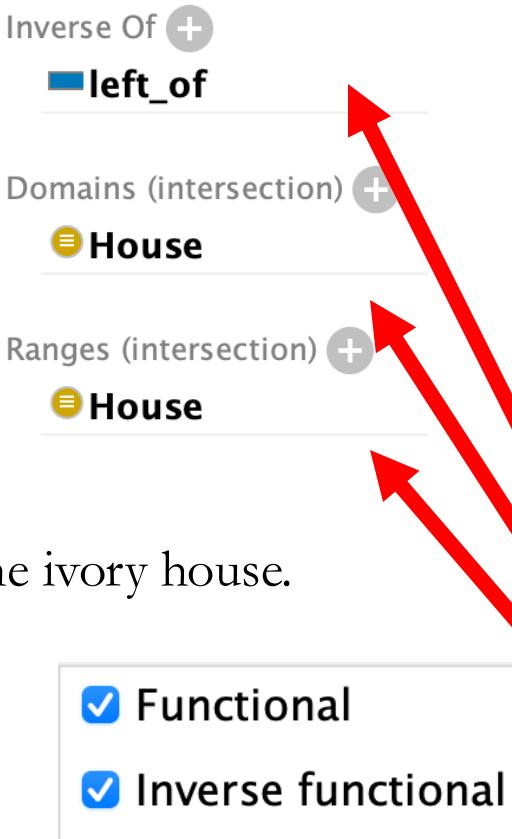
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14. The Japanese man smokes Parliaments.
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Where that house is to the right
of some x

blue
chesterfields
coffee
dog
englishman
fox
green
horse
house_1
house_2
house_3
house_4
house_5
ivory
japanese
kools
lucky_strikes
milk
norwegian
old_gold
orange_juice
parliaments
red
snail
spaniard
tea
ukrainian
water
yellow
zebra

Zebra Puzzle

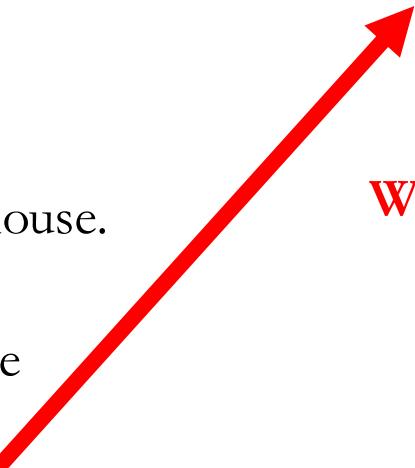
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- color_of**
- drinks**
- drunk_by**
- has_color**
- home_of**
- left_of**
- lives_in**
- owned_by**
- owns**
- right_of**
- smoked_by**
- smokes**

Zebra Puzzle

color_of some (right_of some (has_color value ivory))



Where that house is to the right
of some house

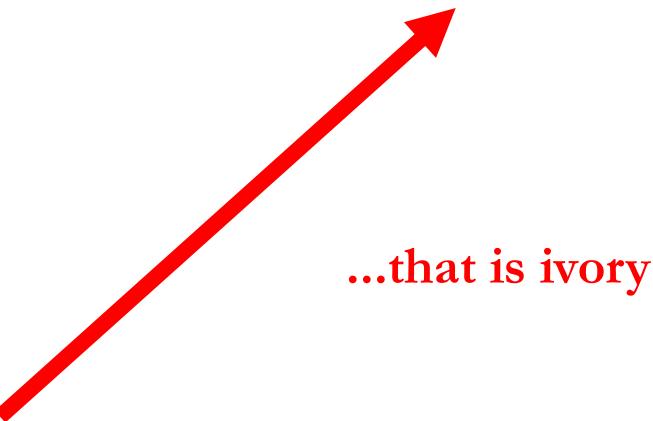
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blue
chesterfields
coffee
dog
englishman
fox
green
horse
house_1
house_2
house_3
house_4
house_5
ivory
japanese
kools
lucky_strikes
milk
norwegian
old_gold
orange_juice
parliaments
red
snail
spaniard
tea
ukrainian
water
yellow
zebra

Zebra Puzzle

color_of some (right_of some (has_color value ivory))

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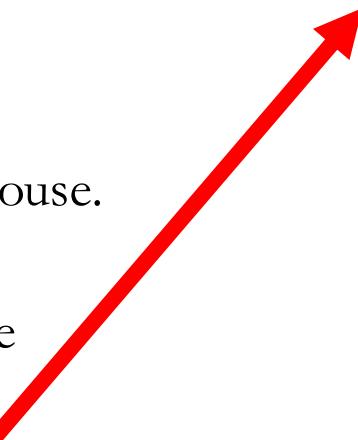
...that is ivory

blue
chesterfields
coffee
dog
englishman
fox
green
horse
house_1
house_2
house_3
house_4
house_5
ivory
japanese
kools
lucky_strikes
milk
norwegian
old_gold
orange_juice
parliaments
red
snail
spaniard
tea
ukrainian
water
yellow
zebra

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color_of some (right_of some (has_color value ivory))

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Altogether, green is the color of some house x that is to the right of some house y that has color ivory

blue
chesterfields
coffee
dog
englishman
fox
green
horse
house_1
house_2
house_3
house_4
house_5
ivory
japanese
kools
lucky_strikes
milk
norwegian
old_gold
orange_juice
parliaments
red
snail
spaniard
tea
ukrainian
water
yellow
zebra