INF3580/4580 – Semantic Technologies – Spring 2017

Lecture 11: OWL 2

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Outline

1. Reminder: $\mathcal{ALC}$
2. Important assumptions
3. OWL 2
   - Axioms and assertions using individuals
   - Restrictions on roles
   - Modelling problems
   - Roles
   - Datatypes

The $\mathcal{ALC}$ Description Logic

Vocabulary

Fix a set of *atomic concepts* $\{A_1, A_2, \ldots\}$, *roles* $\{R_1, R_2, \ldots\}$ and individuals $\{a_1, a_2, \ldots\}$.

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$\mathcal{ALC}$ concept descriptions

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\begin{array}{rlll}
C, D \rightarrow & A_i & | & \text{(atomic concept)} \\
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Axioms

- $C \sqsubseteq D$ and $C \equiv D$ for concept descriptions D and C.
- $C(a)$ and $R(a, b)$ for concept description C, atomic role R and individuals a, b.

$\mathcal{ALC}$ Semantics

Interpretation

An interpretation $\mathcal{I}$ fixes a set $\Delta^{\mathcal{I}}$, the *domain*, $A^{\mathcal{I}} \subseteq \Delta^{\mathcal{I}}$ for each atomic concept A, $R^{\mathcal{I}} \subseteq \Delta^{\mathcal{I}} \times \Delta^{\mathcal{I}}$ for each role R, and $a^{\mathcal{I}} \in \Delta^{\mathcal{I}}$ for each individual a.

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Interpretation of Axioms

- $\mathcal{I} \models C \sqsubseteq D$ if $C^{\mathcal{I}} \subseteq D^{\mathcal{I}}$ and $\mathcal{I} \models C \equiv D$ if $C^{\mathcal{I}} = D^{\mathcal{I}}$
- $\mathcal{I} \models C(a)$ if $a^{\mathcal{I}} \in C^{\mathcal{I}}$ and $\mathcal{I} \models R(a, b)$ if $\langle a^{\mathcal{I}}, b^{\mathcal{I}}\rangle \in R^{\mathcal{I}}$.

$\mathcal{ALC}$ Examples

Let $\mathcal{K}$ be the following set of axioms:

$$Penguin \sqsubseteq Animal \sqcap \forall eats.Fish \qquad Fish \sqsubseteq Animal$$

$$Penguin \sqcap Fish \sqsubseteq \bot \qquad Animal \sqsubseteq \exists eats.\top$$

$$Penguin(a) \qquad eats(a, b)$$

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Now $\mathcal{I} \models \mathcal{K}$.

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Now $\mathcal{J} \not\models \mathcal{K}$ since $\mathcal{J} \not\models Penguin \sqcap Fish \sqsubseteq \bot$.

Modelling patterns

So, what can we say with $\mathcal{ALC}$?

- ✓ Every person has a mother.
- ✓ Penguins eats only fish. Horses eats only chocolate.
- ✗ Every nuclear family has two parents, at least two children and a dog.
- ✓ No smoker is a non-smoker (and vice versa).
- ✗ Everybody loves Mary.
- ✗ Adam is not Eve (and vice versa).
- ✓ Everything is black or white.
- ✓ There is no such thing as a free lunch.
- ✗ Brothers of fathers are uncles.
- ✗ My friend's friends are also my friends.
- ✗ If Homer is married to Marge, then Marge is married to Homer.
- ✗ If Homer is a parent of Bart, then Bart is a child of Homer.

Today we'll learn how to say more.

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World assumptions

- Closed World Assumption (CWA)
- Open World Assumption (OWA)

CWA:

- Complete knowledge.
- Any statement that is not known to be true is false. $(*)$
- Typical semantics for database systems.

OWA:

- Potential incomplete knowledge.
- $(*)$ does not hold.
- Typical semantics for logic-based systems.

Name assumptions

- Unique name assumption (UNA)
- Non-unique name assumption (NUNA)

- Under any assumption, equal names (read: individual URIs, DB constants) always denote the same "thing" (obviously).
  - E.g., cannot have $a^{\mathcal{I}} \neq a^{\mathcal{I}}$.
- Under UNA, different names *always* denote different things.
  - E.g., $a^{\mathcal{I}} \neq b^{\mathcal{I}}$.
  - common in relational databases.
- Under NUNA, different names *need not* denote different things.
  - Can have , $a^{\mathcal{I}} = b^{\mathcal{I}}$, or
  - $\texttt{dbpedia:Oslo}^{\mathcal{I}} = \texttt{geo:34521}^{\mathcal{I}}$.

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$\mathcal{SHOIN}(\mathcal{D})$ and OWL 2

- OWL 2 is based on the DL $\mathcal{SHOIN}(\mathcal{D})$:
  - $\mathcal{S}$ for $\mathcal{ALC}$[1] plus role transitivity,
  - $\mathcal{H}$ for roles hierarchies,
  - $\mathcal{O}$ for closed classes,
  - $\mathcal{I}$ for inverse roles,
  - $\mathcal{N}$ for cardinality restrictions, and
  - $\mathcal{D}$ for datatypes.

[1] Attributive Concept Language with Complements

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- So, today we'll see:
  - new concept and role builders,
  - new TBox axioms,
  - new ABox axioms,
  - new RBox axioms, and
  - datatypes.

[1] Attributive Concept Language with Complements

Individual identity

- New ABox axioms.
- Express equality and non-equality between individuals.

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- Syntax:
  - DL: $a = b$, $a \neq b$;
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- Remember:
  - Non unique name assumption (NUNA) in Sem. Web,
  - must sometimes use $=$ and $\neq$ to get expected results.

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- Example:
  - $SimpsonFamily \equiv \{Homer, Marge, Bart, Lisa, Maggie\}$
  - `:SimpsonFamily owl:equivalentClass [owl:oneOf (:Homer :Marge :Bart :Lisa :Maggie)] .`

Creating concepts using individuals

- New concept builder.
- Create (anonymous) concepts by explicitly listing all members.
- Called *closed classes* in OWL.
- Syntax:
  - DL: $\{a, b, \ldots\}$
  - RDF/OWL: `owl:oneOf` + `rdf:List`++
  - Manchester: `{a, b, ...}`
- Example:
  - $SimpsonFamily \equiv \{Homer, Marge, Bart, Lisa, Maggie\}$
  - `:SimpsonFamily owl:equivalentClass [owl:oneOf (:Homer :Marge :Bart :Lisa :Maggie)] .`
- Note:
  - The individuals does not necessarily represent different objects,
  - we still need $=$ and $\neq$ to say that members are the same/different.
  - "Closed classes of data values" are *datatypes*.

Axioms involving individuals: Negative Property Assertions

- New ABox axiom.
- Syntax:
  - DL: $\neg R(a, b)$,
  - RDF/OWL: `owl:NegativePropertyAssertion` (Class of assertions/triples)
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- Notes:
  - Works both for object properties and datatype properties.
- Examples:
  - `:Bart not :hasFather :NedFlanders`
  - `:Bart not :hasAge "2"^^xsd:int`

Recap of existential and universal restrictions

- Existential restrictions
  - have the form $\exists R.D$,
  - typically used to connect classes,
  - $C \sqsubseteq \exists R.D$: A C is R-related to (at least) *some* D:
    - Example: A person has a female parent: $Person \sqsubseteq \exists hasParent.Woman$.
  - Note that C-objects can be R-related to other things:
    - A person may have other parents who are not women—but there must be one who's a woman.

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  - Note that C-objects can be R-related to other things:
    - A person may have other parents who are not women—but there must be one who's a woman.
- Universal restrictions
  - have the form $\forall R.D$,
  - restrict the things a type of object can be connected to,
  - $C \sqsubseteq \forall R.D$: C is R-related to D's *only*:
    - Example: A horse eats only chocolate: $Horse \sqsubseteq \forall eats.Chocolate$.
  - Note that C-objects may not be R-related to anything at all:
    - A horse does not have to eat anything—but if it does it must be chocolate.

Cardinality restrictions

- New concept builder.
- Syntax:
  - DL: $\leq_n R.D$ and $\geq_n R.D$ (and $=_n R.D$).
  - RDF/OWL: `owl:minCardinality`, `owl:maxCardinality`, `owl:cardinality`.
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- Semantics:
  - $(\leq_n R.D)^{\mathcal{I}} = \{a \in \Delta^{\mathcal{I}} : |\{b : \langle a, b\rangle \in R^{\mathcal{I}} \wedge b \in D^{\mathcal{I}}\}| \leq n\}$
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- Restricts the number of relations a type of object can/must have.
- TBox axioms read:
  - $C \sqsubseteq \Box_n R.D$: "A C is R-related to n number of D's."
    - $\leq$: *at most*
    - $\geq$: *at least*
    - $=$: *exactly*

Example cardinality restriction

- $Car \sqsubseteq \leq_2 driveAxle.\top$
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- $\geq_2 owns.Houses \sqcup \geq_5 own.Car \sqsubseteq Rich$
  - "Everyone who owns more than two houses or five cars is rich."

One more value restriction

- Restrictions of the form $\forall R.D$, $\exists R.D$, $\leq_n R.D$, $\geq_n R.D$ are called *qualified* when D is not $\top$.
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- Example:
  - $Bieberette \equiv Girl \sqcap \exists loves.\{J.Bieber\}$
  - $\top \sqsubseteq \exists loves.\{Mary\}$
  - $Norwegian \equiv Person \sqcap \exists citizenOf.\{Norway\}$

Self restriction

- New construct builder.
- Local reflexivity restriction. Restricts to objects which are related to themselves.
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- Examples:
  - $\mathit{AutoregulatingProcess} \sqsubseteq \exists \mathit{regulate}.\mathit{Self}$
  - $\exists \mathit{hasBoss}.\mathit{Self} \sqsubseteq \mathit{SelfEmployed}$

Restrictions, non-unique names and open worlds

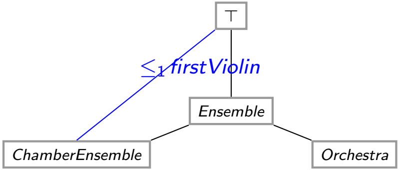
Restrictions + the OWA and the NUNA can be tricky, consider:

TBox:

$$Orchestra \sqsubseteq Ensemble$$

$$ChamberEnsemble \sqsubseteq Ensemble$$

$$ChamberEnsemble \sqsubseteq \leq_1 firstViolin.\top$$



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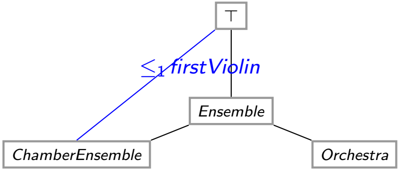

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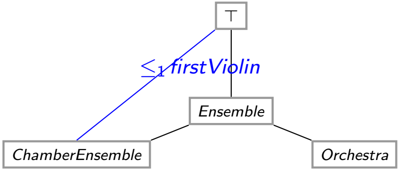

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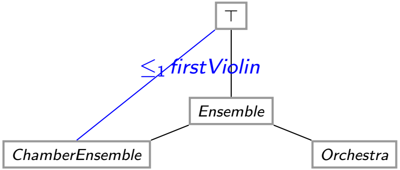

- Orchestras and Chamber ensembles are Ensembles.
- Chamber ensembles have only one instrument on each voice,
- in particular, only one first violin.
- `oslo` has two first violins; is `oslo` an Orchestra?

Unexpected (non-)results

It does not follow from TBox + ABox that `oslo` is an *Orchestra*:

- An ensemble need neither be an orchestra nor a chamber ensemble, its "just" an ensemble.
- Add "covering axiom" $\mathit{Ensemble} \sqsubseteq \mathit{Orchestra} \sqcup \mathit{ChamberEnsemble}$:
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- it does not follow that `oslo` is a *ChamberEnsemble*.
- This is due to the OWA:
- `oslo` may have other first violinists.

Protégé demo of previous slide

- Make class Ensemble.
- Make subclass Orchestra.
- Make subclass ChamberEnsemble.
- Make object property firstViolin.
- Make `firstViolin max 1` superclass of ChamberEnsemble.
- Make an Ensemble oslo
- Make a Thing skolem
- Make a Thing lie
- Add firstViolin skolem to oslo
- Add firstViolin lie to oslo
- Classify! Nothing happens.
- Add covering axiom: `Orchestra or ChamberEnsemble` superclass of Ensemble.
- Classify! Nothing happens.
- `skolem` is different from `lie`
- Classify! Bingo! `oslo` is an Orchestra!

Role characteristics and relationships (RBox)

Vocabulary

Given the *roles* $\{R_1, R_2, \ldots\}$

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	$\neg R$	$\mid$	(complement role)
	R^{-}	$\mid$	(inverse role)
	$R \sqcap S$	$\mid$	(role intersection)
	$R \circ S$	$\mid$	(role chain)

Rbox (cont.)

- Role axioms: Let R and S be roles, then we can assert
  - subsumption: $R \sqsubseteq S$ $(R^{\mathcal{I}} \subseteq S^{\mathcal{I}})$,
  - equivalence: $R \equiv S$ $(R^{\mathcal{I}} = S^{\mathcal{I}})$,
  - disjointness: $R \sqcap S \sqsubseteq \bot_{\text{role}}$ $(R^{\mathcal{I}} \cap S^{\mathcal{I}} \subseteq \emptyset)$,
  - key: R is a *key* for concept C.

[2] Restrictions apply

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  - key: R is a *key* for concept C.
- A role can have the characteristics (axioms):
  - reflexive, irreflexive,
  - symmetric, asymmetric,
  - transitive, or/and[2]
  - functional, inverse functional.

[2] Restrictions apply

New roles

- The universal role, and the empty role—for both object roles and data roles.
- Syntax:
  - (DL: U (universal object role), D (universal data value role))
  - RDF/OWL, Manchester: `owl:topObjectProperty`, `owl:topDataProperty`, `owl:bottomObjectProperty`, `owl:bottomDataProperty`

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- Reads:
  - all pairs of individuals are connected by `owl:topObjectProperty`,
  - no individuals are connected by `owl:bottomObjectProperty`.
  - all possible individuals are connected with all literals by `owl:topDataProperty`,
  - no individual is connected by `owl:bottomDataProperty` to a literal.

Corresponding mathematical properties and operations

If R and S are binary relations on X then

- $(R^{-})^{\mathcal{I}} = \{\langle a^{\mathcal{I}}, b^{\mathcal{I}}\rangle \mid \langle b^{\mathcal{I}}, a^{\mathcal{I}}\rangle \in R^{\mathcal{I}}\}$

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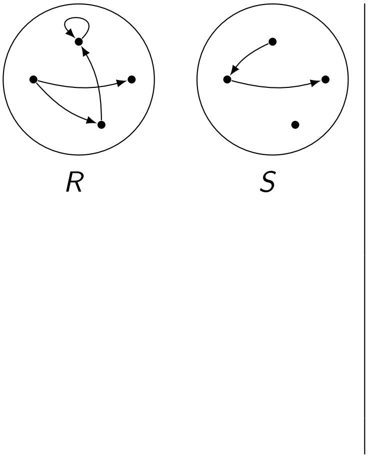
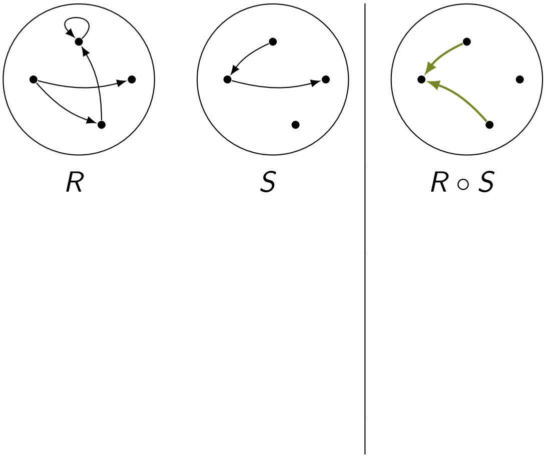
Role chaining and inverses illustrated



R S

Role chaining and inverses illustrated



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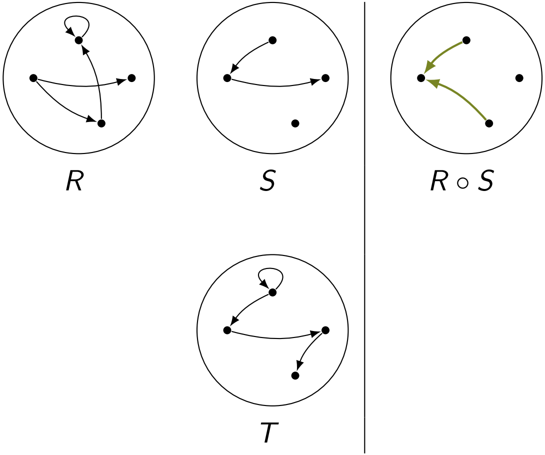

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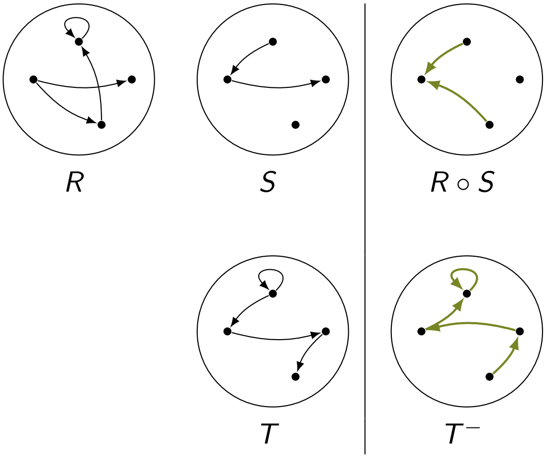

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Transitive:	if $\langle a, b \rangle, \langle b, c \rangle \in R$ implies $\langle a, c \rangle \in R$	($R \circ R \sqsubseteq R$)

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Transitive:	if $\langle a, b \rangle, \langle b, c \rangle \in R$ implies $\langle a, c \rangle \in R$	$(R \circ R \sqsubseteq R)$
Functional:	if $\langle a, b \rangle, \langle a, c \rangle \in R$ implies $b = c$	$(\top \sqsubseteq \leq_1 R.\top)$

Common properties of roles

A relation R over a set X ($R \subseteq X \times X$) is

Reflexive:	if $\langle a, a \rangle \in R$ for all $a \in X$	$(X \sqsubseteq \exists R.Self)$
Irreflexive:	if $\langle a, a \rangle \notin R$ for all $a \in X$	$(X \sqsubseteq \neg\exists R.Self)$
Symmetric:	if $\langle a, b \rangle \in R$ implies $\langle b, a \rangle \in R$	$(R^{-} \sqsubseteq R)$
Asymmetric:	if $\langle a, b \rangle \in R$ implies $\langle b, a \rangle \notin R$	$(R^{-} \sqsubseteq \neg R)$
Transitive:	if $\langle a, b \rangle, \langle b, c \rangle \in R$ implies $\langle a, c \rangle \in R$	$(R \circ R \sqsubseteq R)$
Functional:	if $\langle a, b \rangle, \langle a, c \rangle \in R$ implies $b = c$	$(\top \sqsubseteq \leq_1 R.\top)$
Inverse functional:	if $\langle a, b \rangle, \langle c, b \rangle \in R$ implies $a = c$	$(\top \sqsubseteq \leq_1 R^{-}.\top)$

Properties in OWL

Remember: three kinds of *mutually disjoint* properties in OWL:

1. `owl:DatatypeProperty`
   - link individuals to data values, e.g., `xsd:string`.
   - Examples: `:hasAge`, `:hasSurname`.
2. `owl:ObjectProperty`
   - link individuals to individuals.
   - Example: `:hasFather`, `:driveAxle`.
3. `owl:AnnotationProperty`
   - has no logical implication, ignored by reasoners.
   - Examples: `rdfs:label`, `dc:creator`.

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  - (and subsumption, equivalence and disjointness).
- (Annotation properties have no logical implication, so nothing can be said about them.)

Some relations from ordinary language

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- Inverse functional relations:
  - *gaveBirthTo*

Examples inverses and chains

Some inverses:

- $hasParent \equiv hasChild^{-}$
- $hasBiologicalMother \equiv gaveBirthTo^{-}$
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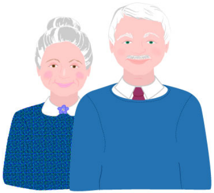

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Some role chains:

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- $hasAncestor \circ hasAncestor \sqsubseteq hasAncestor$
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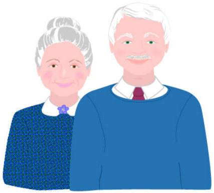

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- Note:
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- Fortunately:
  - There are also *simple* patterns
  - that are quite useful.

Creating datatypes

- Many predefined datatypes are available in OWL:
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  - For numeric datatypes: `xsd:minInclusive`, `xsd:maxInclusive`
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- Example:
  - Teenager is equivalent to: (Manchester)
    `Person and (age some positiveInteger[>= 13, <= 19])`
  - "A teenager is a person of age 13 to 19."

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... and more!

DL: Family of languages

`http://www.cs.man.ac.uk/~ezolin/dl/`

Next week

- More modelling with OWL/OWL 2.
- What cannot be expressed in OWL/OWL 2?