

# Ontologies in Computer Science

formalisms and applications

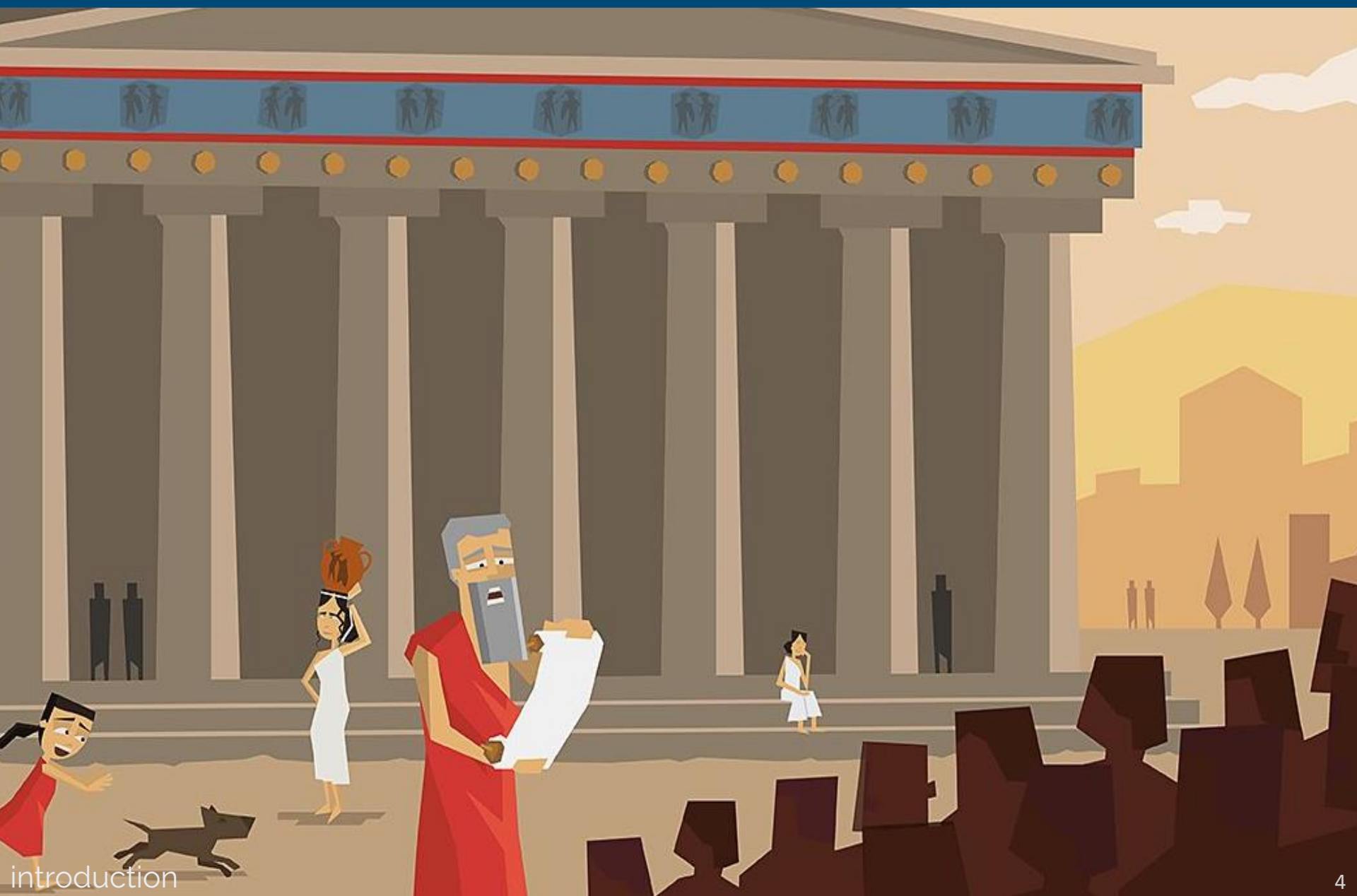
By  
Olivier Bellemans

# Contents

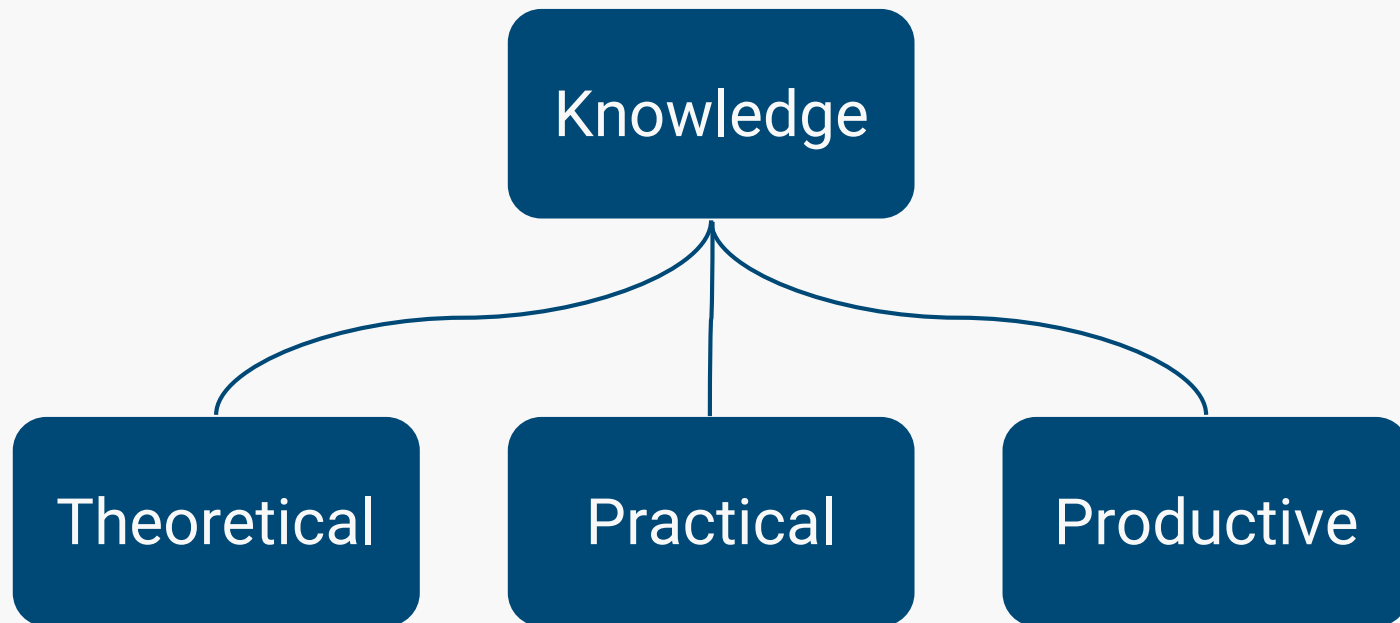
1. Introduction  
What are ontologies
2. Formal Logics  
Expressing ontologies with logic
3. Ontology Languages  
RDFS, Web Ontology Language
4. Applications  
Semantic web, engineering, ..

# 1. Introduction

# Ontology (philosophy)

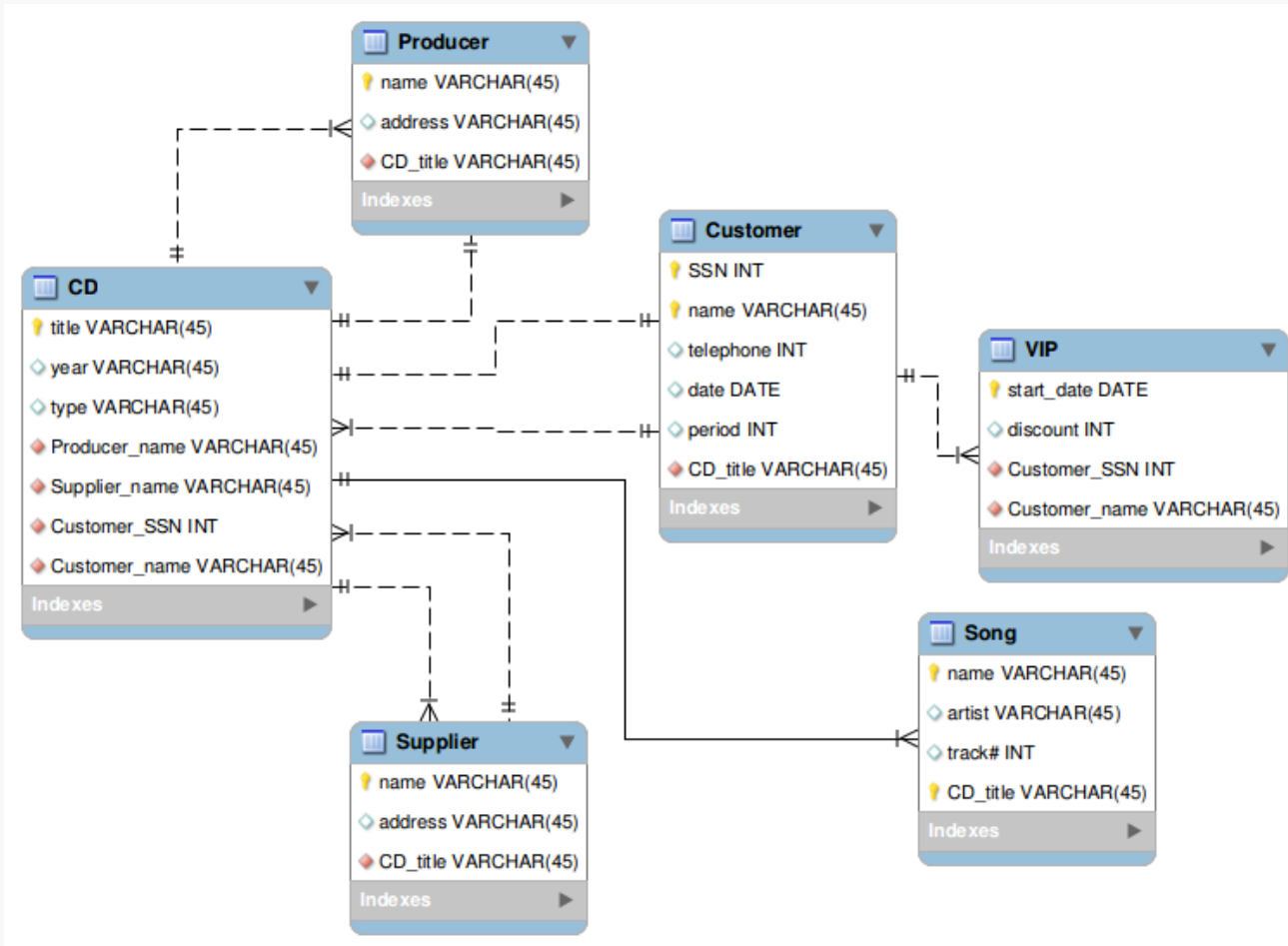


# Ontology (philosophy)

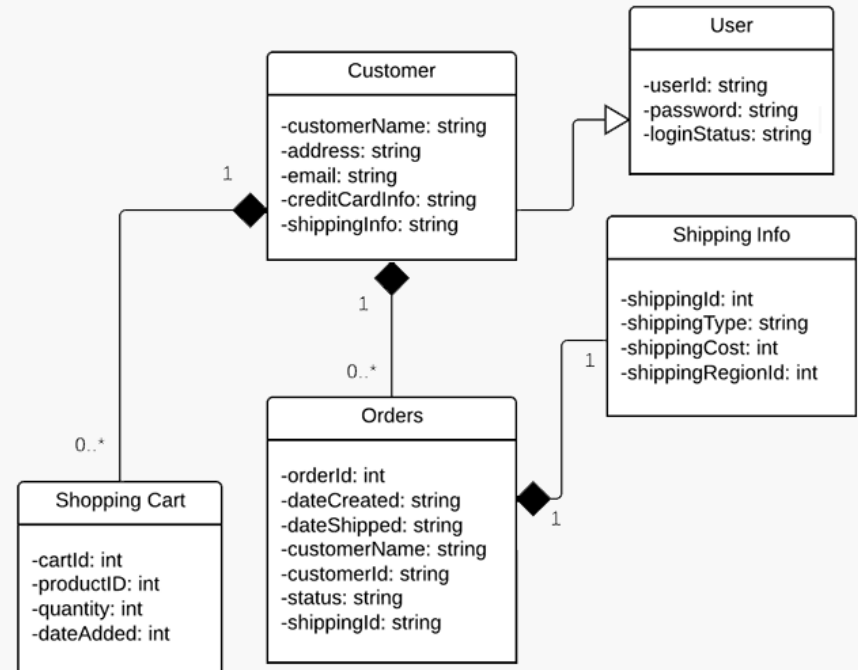
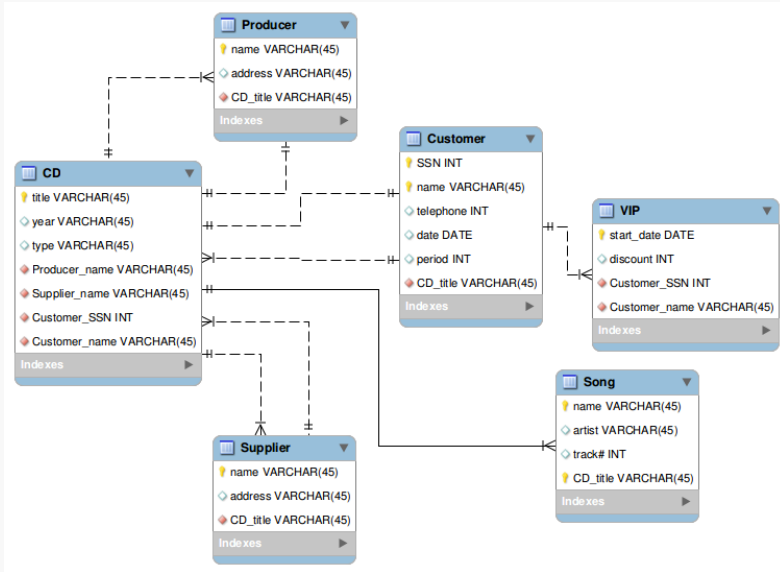


Aristotle's division of knowledge

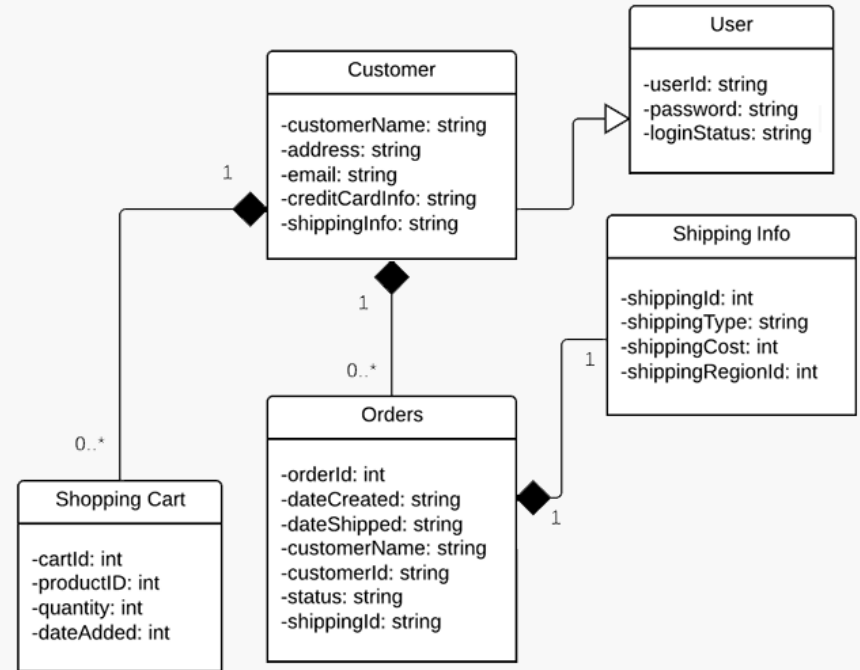
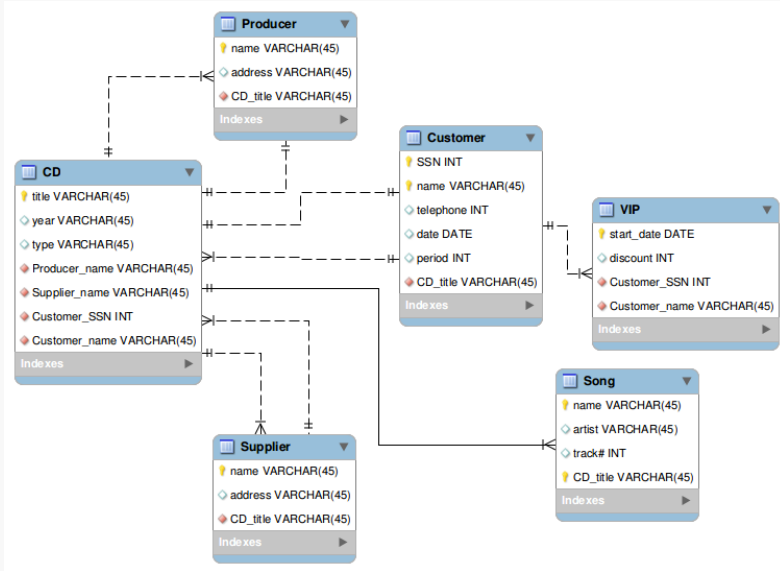
# Ontologies (computer science)



# Ontologies (computer science)



# Ontologies (computer science)



$\forall x[Customer(x) \rightarrow User(x)]$

$\forall x[Order(x) \rightarrow \exists y[placedOrder(y, x)]]$



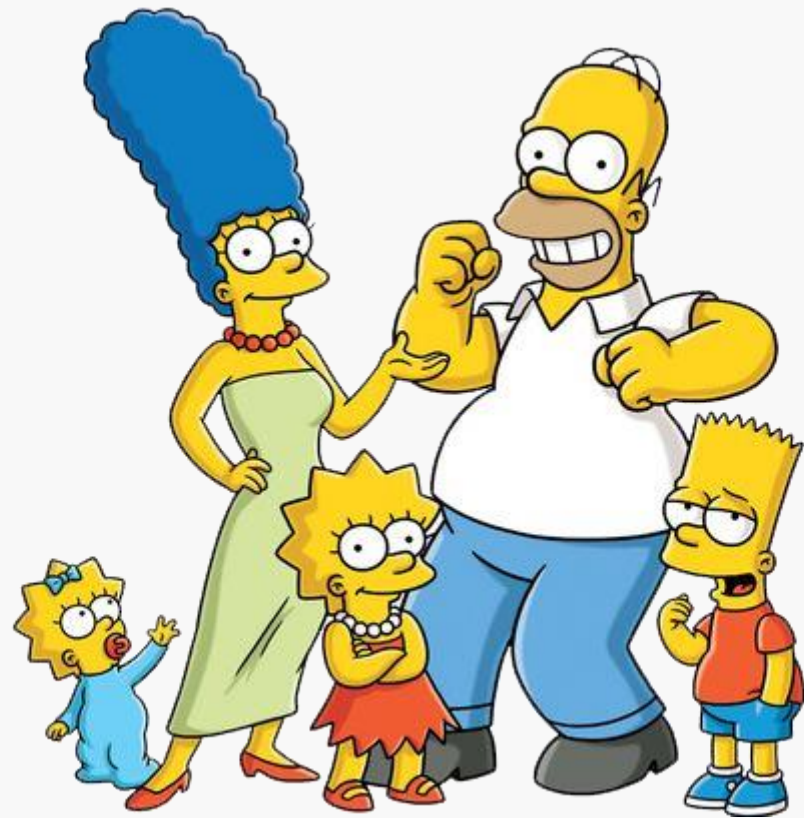
# Definition

- An ontology is a model of a particular domain
  - Concepts (Types)
  - Relations

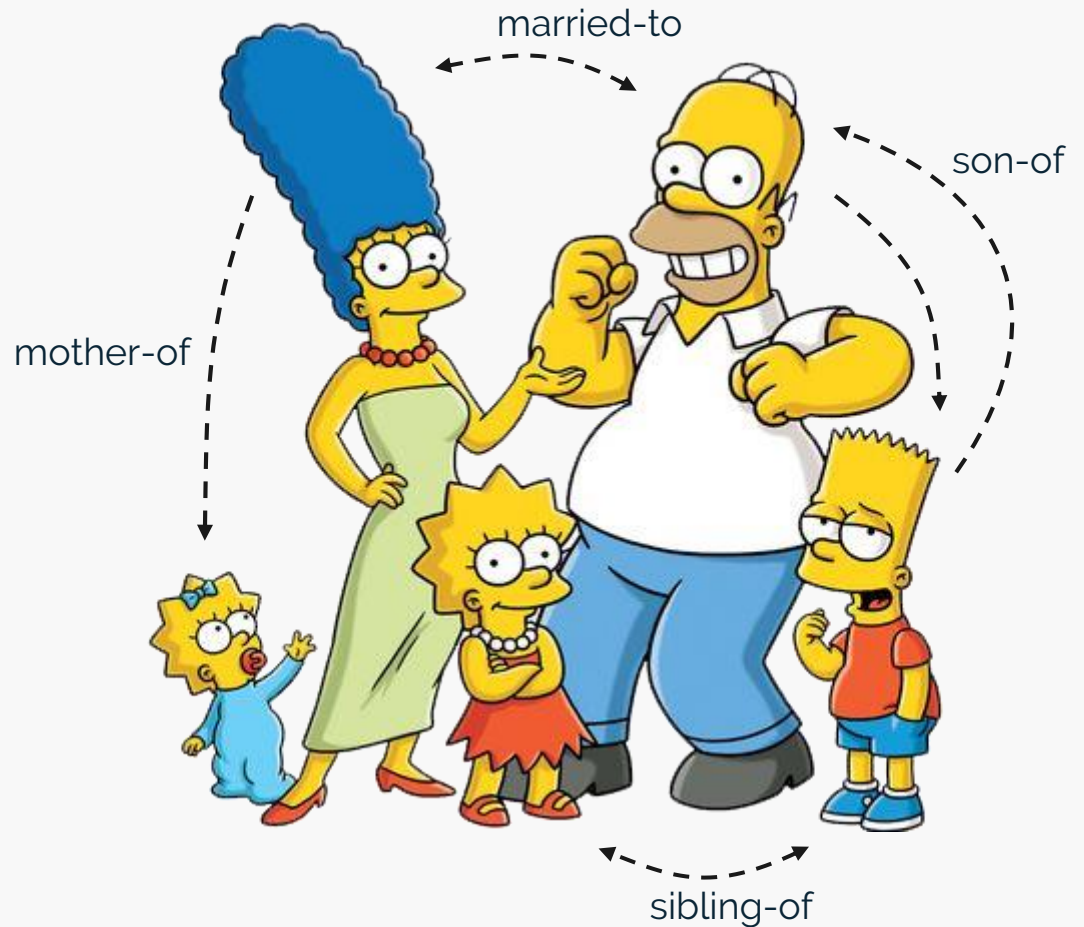
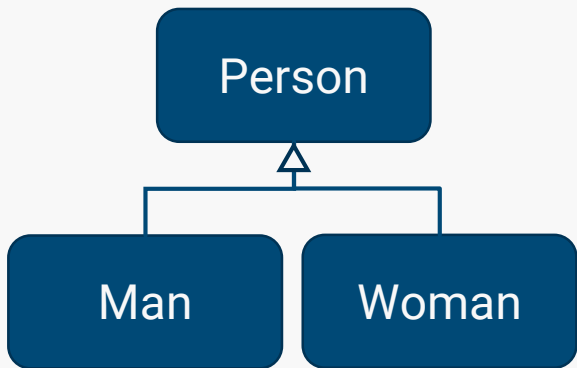
# Definition

- An ontology is a model of a particular domain
  - Concepts (Types)
  - Relations
- Serves a purpose
  - Shared understanding
  - Automated reasoning
  - Interoperability

# Example



# Example



## 2. Formal Logics

# Logic Introduction

whenever it rains it is cloudy,  
it is not cloudy,  
therefore it does not rain

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$$\textit{rain} \rightarrow \textit{cloudy}, \neg \textit{cloudy} \models \neg \textit{rain}$$



# Logic Introduction

whenever it rains it is cloudy,  
it is not cloudy,  
therefore it does not rain

$rain \rightarrow cloudy, \neg cloudy \models \neg rain$

$p \rightarrow q, \neg q \models \neg p$

# Predicate Logic: Syntax

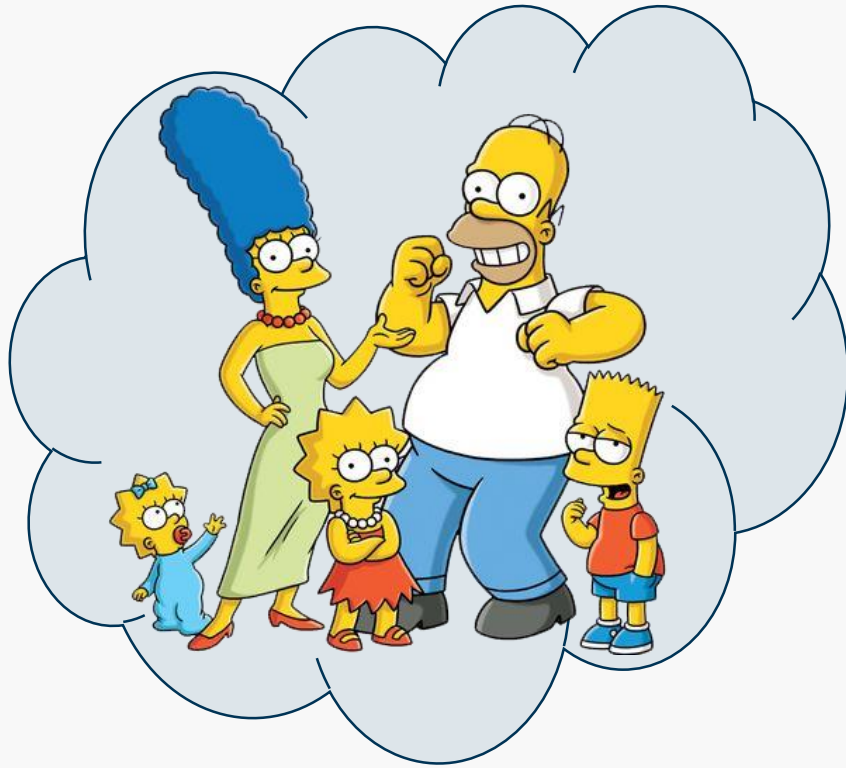
- Connectives:  $\vee, \wedge, \neg, \rightarrow$
- Quantifiers:  $\forall x, \exists x$
- Symbols for:
  - Functions
  - Predicates
  - Variables

# Predicate Logic: Semantics

$$\forall x[Man(x) \rightarrow Person(x)]$$

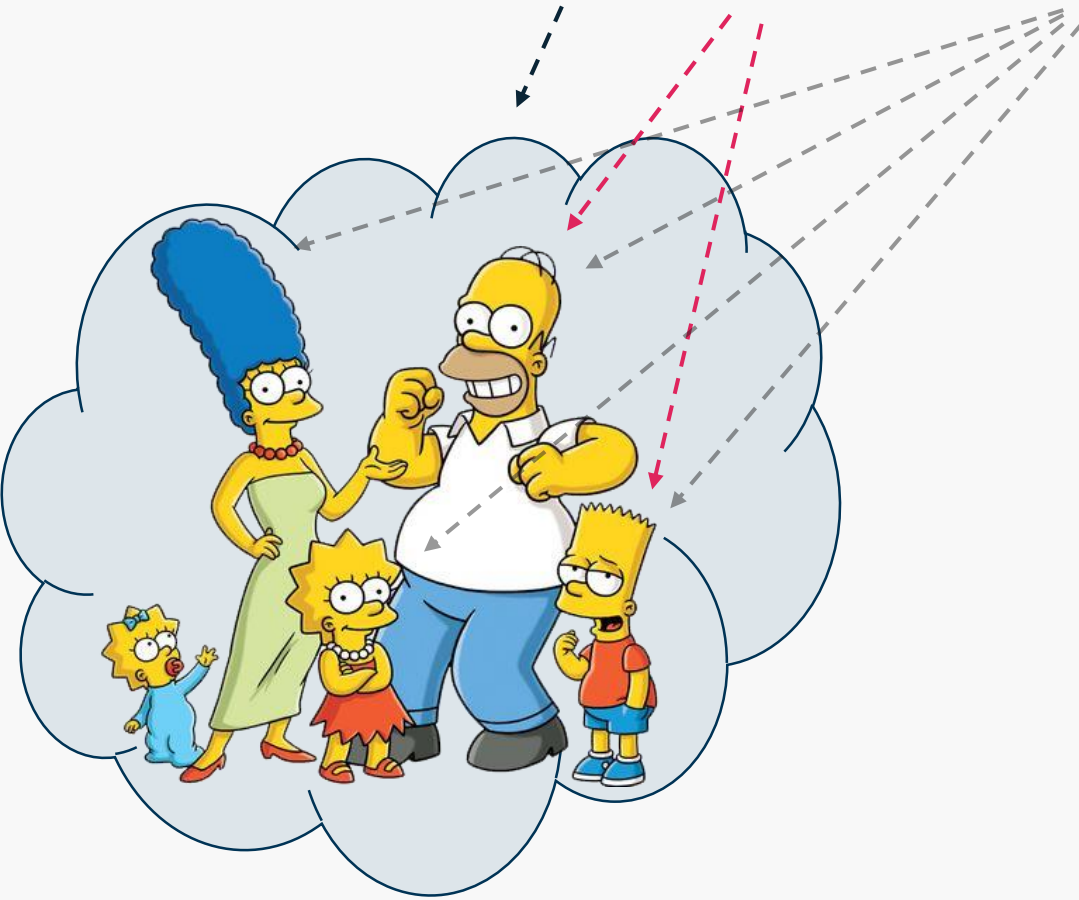
# Predicate Logic: Semantics

$\forall x[Man(x) \rightarrow Person(x)]$



# Predicate Logic: Semantics

$\forall x[Man(x) \rightarrow Person(x)]$



# Predicate Logic: Conclusions

- The Good
  - Formal semantics
  - Automated reasoning
- The Bad
  - Verbose, indirect syntax
  - Undecidability

# Description Logics

“A man is also a person”



# Description Logics

“A man is also a person”

- Predicate Logic

$$\forall x[Man(x) \rightarrow Person(x)]$$

- Description Logic

$$Man \sqsubseteq Person$$





# Description Logics

“A crazy cat lady is a woman with two or more cats”



# Description Logics

“A crazy cat lady is a woman with two or more cats”

- Predicate Logic

$$\forall x[\text{CrazyCatLady}(x) \leftrightarrow \text{Woman}(x) \wedge \exists y[\text{ownsCat}(x, y) \wedge \exists z[z \neq y \wedge \text{ownsCat}(x, z)]]]$$

- Description Logic

$$\text{CrazyCatLady} \equiv \text{Woman} \sqcap \geq_2 \text{ownsCat}$$


# Description Logics: Syntax

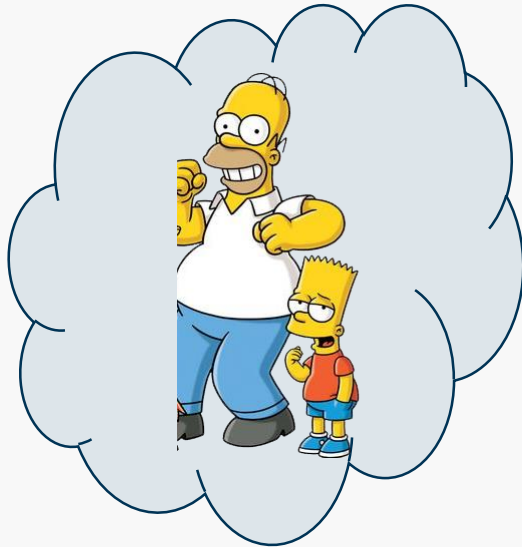
- Concept constructors:  $\sqcup, \sqcap, \neg, \forall r.C, \exists r.C, \geq_n r$   
(common ones)
- Concept axioms:  $\sqsubseteq, \equiv$
- Symbols for:
  - Concepts
  - Roles / Relations

# Description Logics: Semantics

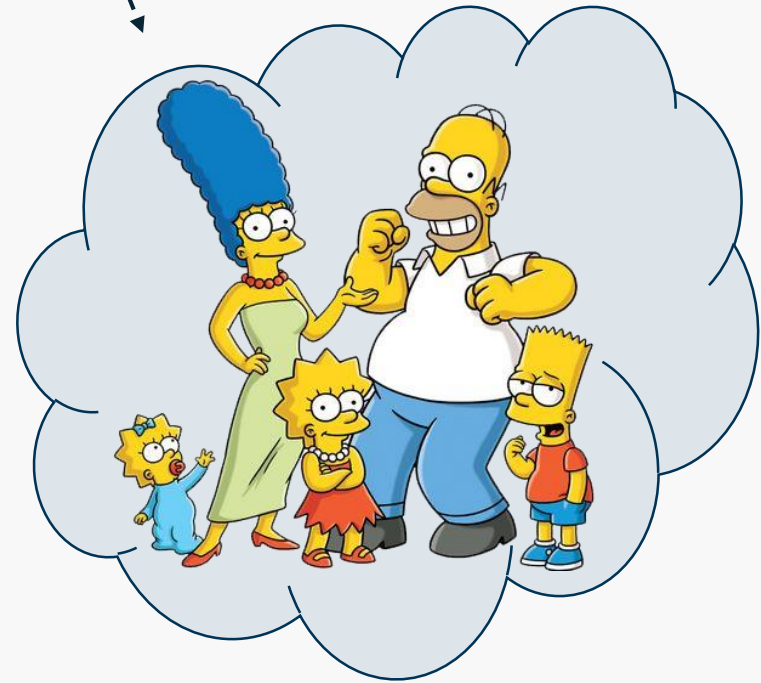
*Man*  $\sqsubseteq$  *Person*

# Description Logics: Semantics

$Man \sqsubseteq Person$



$\cup$



# Description Logics: Conclusions

- Improves on predicate logic
  - Compact syntax
  - Decidable

# 3. Ontology Languages

# Ontology Languages

- RDFS
- OWL Web Ontology Language





# OWL Web Ontology Language

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<rdf:RDF xmlns="http://www.obe.be/test#"
  xml:base="http://www.obe.be/test"
  xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
  xmlns:owl="http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#"
  xmlns:xml="http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace"
  xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#"
  xmlns:rdfs="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#">
  <owl:Ontology rdf:about="http://www.obe.be/test"/>

  <!-- Properties -->
  <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://www.obe.be/test#childOf">
    <rdfs:subPropertyOf

rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#topObjectProperty"/>
    <owl:inverseOf rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#parentOf"/>
  </owl:ObjectProperty>

  <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://www.obe.be/test#parentOf">
    <rdf:type
rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#IrreflexiveProperty"/>
    <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Person"/>
    <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Person"/>
  </owl:ObjectProperty>

  <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://www.obe.be/test#siblingOf"/>

  <!-- Classes -->
  <owl:Class rdf:about="http://www.obe.be/test#Man">
    <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Person"/>
  </owl:Class>

  <owl:Class rdf:about="http://www.obe.be/test#Person"/>

  <owl:Class rdf:about="http://www.obe.be/test#Woman">
    <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Person"/>
  </owl:Class>

  <!-- Individuals -->
  <owl:NamedIndividual rdf:about="http://www.obe.be/test#Bart">
    <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Man"/>
  </owl:NamedIndividual>
```

```
    <owl:NamedIndividual
rdf:about="http://www.obe.be/test#Homer">
      <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Man"/>
      <parentOf rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Bart"/>
      <parentOf rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Lisa"/>
      <parentOf
rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Maggie"/>
    </owl:NamedIndividual>

    <owl:NamedIndividual
rdf:about="http://www.obe.be/test#Lisa">
      <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Woman"/>
    </owl:NamedIndividual>

    <owl:NamedIndividual
rdf:about="http://www.obe.be/test#Maggie">
      <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Woman"/>
    </owl:NamedIndividual>

    <owl:NamedIndividual
rdf:about="http://www.obe.be/test#Marge">
      <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Woman"/>
      <parentOf rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Bart"/>
      <parentOf rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Lisa"/>
      <parentOf
rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Maggie"/>
    </owl:NamedIndividual>

  </rdf:RDF>
```

# OWL Web Ontology Language

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<?xml version="1.0"?>
<rdf:RDF xmlns="http://www.obe.be/test#"
  xml:base="http://www.obe.be/test"
  xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
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  xmlns:xml="http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace"
  xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#"
  xmlns:rdfs="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#"
  owl:Ontology rdf:about="http://www.obe.be/test"/>

  <!-- Properties -->
  <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://www.obe.be/test#childOf">
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rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#topObjectProperty"/>
    <owl:inverseOf rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#parentOf"/>
  </owl:ObjectProperty>

  <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://www.obe.be/test#parentOf">
    <rdf:type
rdf:resource="http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#ObjectProperty"/>
    <rdfs:domain rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Person"/>
    <rdfs:range rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Person"/>
  </owl:ObjectProperty>

  <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="http://www.obe.be/test#siblingOf"/>

  <!-- Classes -->
  <owl:Class rdf:about="http://www.obe.be/test#Man">
    <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Person"/>
  </owl:Class>

  <owl:Class rdf:about="http://www.obe.be/test#Person"/>

  <owl:Class rdf:about="http://www.obe.be/test#Woman">
    <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Person"/>
  </owl:Class>

  <!-- Individuals -->
  <owl:NamedIndividual rdf:about="http://www.obe.be/test#Bart">
    <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Man"/>
  </owl:NamedIndividual>
```

```
    <owl:NamedIndividual
rdf:about="http://www.obe.be/test#Homer">
      <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Man"/>
      <parentOf rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Bart"/>
      <parentOf rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Lisa"/>
      <parentOf
rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Maggie"/>
    </owl:NamedIndividual>

    <owl:NamedIndividual
rdf:about="http://www.obe.be/test#Lisa">
      <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Woman"/>
    </owl:NamedIndividual>

    <owl:NamedIndividual
rdf:about="http://www.obe.be/test#Maggie">
      <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Woman"/>
      <parentOf rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Bart"/>
      <parentOf rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Lisa"/>
      <parentOf
rdf:resource="http://www.obe.be/test#Maggie"/>
    </owl:NamedIndividual>

  </rdf:RDF>
```

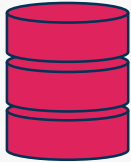
use tools

# 4. Applications

# Semantic Web

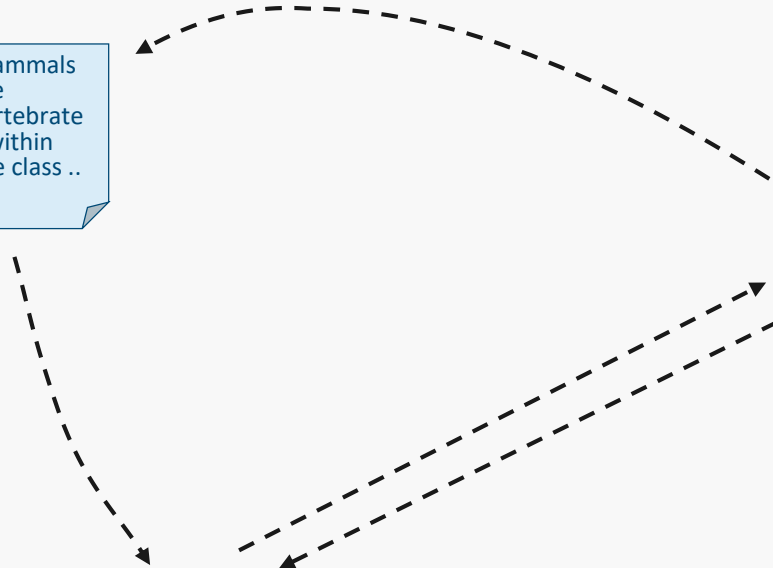
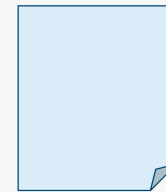
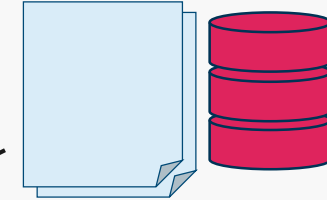
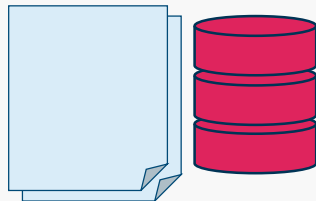
Structured

Animal	Class
Dog	Mammal
Gavial	Reptilia
..	..



Mammals are vertebrates within the class ..

Unstructured



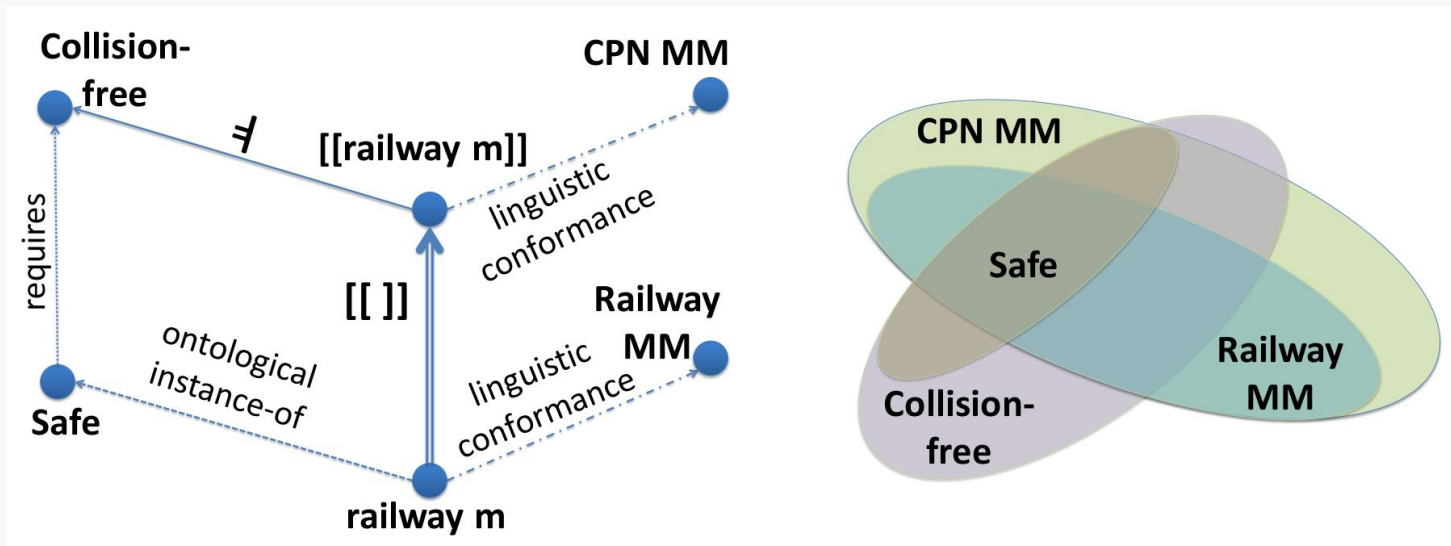
Grimm, S., Abecker, A., Völker, J., & Studer, R. (2011). Ontologies and the Semantic Web.

- NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory

Explanation 1	
● OceanCrustLayer ↔ Nothing	?
● OceanCrustLayer → CrustLayer	x
● CrustLayer → LithosphereLayer	x
● LithosphereLayer → SolidEarthLayer	x
● SolidEarthLayer → Layer	x
● Layer → GeometricalObject_3D	x
● GeometricalObject_3D → hasDimension value "3"^^integer	x
● Functional: hasDimension	x
● OceanCrustLayer → OceanRegion	x
● OceanRegion → TopographicalRegion	x
● TopographicalRegion → EarthRegion	x
● EarthRegion → Region	x
● Region → GeometricalObject_2D	x
● GeometricalObject_2D → hasDimension value "2"^^integer	x

Grimm, S., Abecker, A., Völker, J., & Studer, R. (2011). Ontologies and the Semantic Web.

- Integrating language & ontology engineering



Barroca, B., Kühne, T., & Vangheluwe, H. (2014). Integrating language and ontology engineering.

# Recap & Questions

# References

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- Grimm, S., Abecker, A., Völker, J., & Studer, R. (2011). Ontologies and the Semantic Web. *Handbook of Semantic Web Technologies*, 509–579.
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