

Chapter 7

Ontologies and the Web Ontology Language – OWL

- *vocabularies* can be defined by RDFS
 - not so much stronger than the ER Model or UML (even weaker: no cardinalities)
 - not only a conceptual model, but a “real language” with a close connection to the data level (RDF)
 - *incremental* world-wide approach
 - “global” vocabulary can be defined by autonomous partners
- but: still restricted when *describing* the vocabulary.

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Ontologies/ontology languages further extend the expressiveness:

- Description Logics
- Topic Maps (in SGML) since early 90s, XTM (XML Topic Maps)
- Ontolingua – non-XML approach from the Knowledge Representation area
- OIL (Ontology Inference Layer): initiative funded by the EU programme for Information Society Technologies (project: On-To-Knowledge, 1.2000-10.2002); based on RDF/RDFS
- DAML (Darpa Agent Markup Language; 2000) ... first ideas for a Semantic Web language
- DAML+OIL (Jan. 2001)
- developed into OWL (1st version March 02, finalized Feb. 04)

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THREE VARIANTS OF OWL

Several expressiveness/complexity/decidability levels:

- OWL Full: extension of RDF
 - classes can also be regarded as individuals (classes of classes ... higher-order reasoning)
- OWL DL
 - fragment of OWL that fits into the [Description Logics](#) Framework
 - decidable reasoning
 - OWL 1.0 (2004), OWL 2.0 (2009)
- OWL Lite
 - subset of OWL DL
 - easier migration from frame-based tools (note: F-Logic was a frame-based framework)
 - easier reasoning (translation to Datalog)

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7.1 Description Logics

- Focus on the description of *concepts*, not of instances
- Terminological Reasoning
- Origin of DLs: Semantic Networks (graphical formalism)

Notions

- Concepts (= classes),
note: literal datatypes (string, integer etc.) are not classes in DL and OWL, but *data ranges*
(cf. XML Schema: distinction between `simpleTypes` and `complexType`)
- Roles (= relationships),
- A Description Logic alphabet consists of a finite set of concept names (e.g. Person, Cat, LivingBeing, Male, Female, ...) and a finite set of role names (e.g., hasChild, marriedTo, ...),
- constructors for derived concepts and roles,
- axioms for asserting facts about concepts and roles.

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COMPARISON WITH OTHER LOGICS

Syntax and semantics defined different but similar from first-order logic

- formulas over an alphabet and a small set of additional symbols and combinators
- semantics defined via *interpretations* of the combinators
- set-oriented, no instance variables
(FOL: instance-oriented with domain quantifiers)
- family of languages depending on what combinators are allowed.

The base: \mathcal{AL}

The usual starting point is \mathcal{AL} :

- “attributive language”
- Manfred Schmidt-Schauss and Gert Smolka: *Attributive Concept Descriptions with Complements*. In *Artificial Intelligence* 48(1), 1991, pp. 1–26.
- extensions (see later: \mathcal{ALC} , \mathcal{ALCQ} , $\mathcal{ALCQ}(D)$, \mathcal{ALCQI} , \mathcal{ALCN} etc.)

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ATOMIC, NAMED CONCEPTS

- atomic concepts, e.g., Person, Male, Female
- the “universal concept” \top (often called “Thing” – everything is an instance of Thing)
- the empty concept \perp (“Nothing”). There is no thing that is an instance of \perp .

SET OPERATIONS

- intersection of concepts: $A \sqcap B$
- negation: $\neg A$
 \mathcal{AL} allows only atomic negation.
- union: $A \sqcup B$
Union is not allowed in \mathcal{AL} .

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INTENSIONAL CONCEPTS

Concepts (as an intensional characterization of sets of instances) can be described implicitly by their properties (wrt. *roles*).

Let R be a role, C a concept. Then, the expressions $\exists R.C$ and $\forall R.C$ also describe concepts (intensionally defined concepts) by constraining the roles:

- Existential quantification: $\exists R.C$ – all things that have a *filler* for the role R that is in C .
 $\exists \text{hasChild.Male}$ describes all things that have a male child.
- \mathcal{AL} : only as restricted existential quantification: $\exists R.\top$
 $\exists \text{hasChild.}\top$ describes all things that have a child (formally: that belongs to the concept “Thing”).
- Range constraints: $\forall R.C$
 $\forall \text{hasChild.Male}$ describes all things that have only male children (including those that have no children at all).
- Note that \perp can be used to express non-existence: $\forall R.\perp$ describes all things where all fillers of role R are of the concept \perp (= Nothing) – i.e., all things that do not have a filler for the role R .
 $\forall \text{hasChild.}\perp$ describes the things that have no children.

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SEMANTICS OF CONCEPT CONSTRUCTORS

As usual: by interpretations.

An interpretation $\mathcal{I} = (\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D})$ consists of the following:

- a domain \mathcal{D} ,
- for every concept name C : $I(C) \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ is a subset of the domain,
- for every role name R : $I(R) \subseteq \mathcal{D} \times \mathcal{D}$ is a binary relation over the domain.

Structural Induction

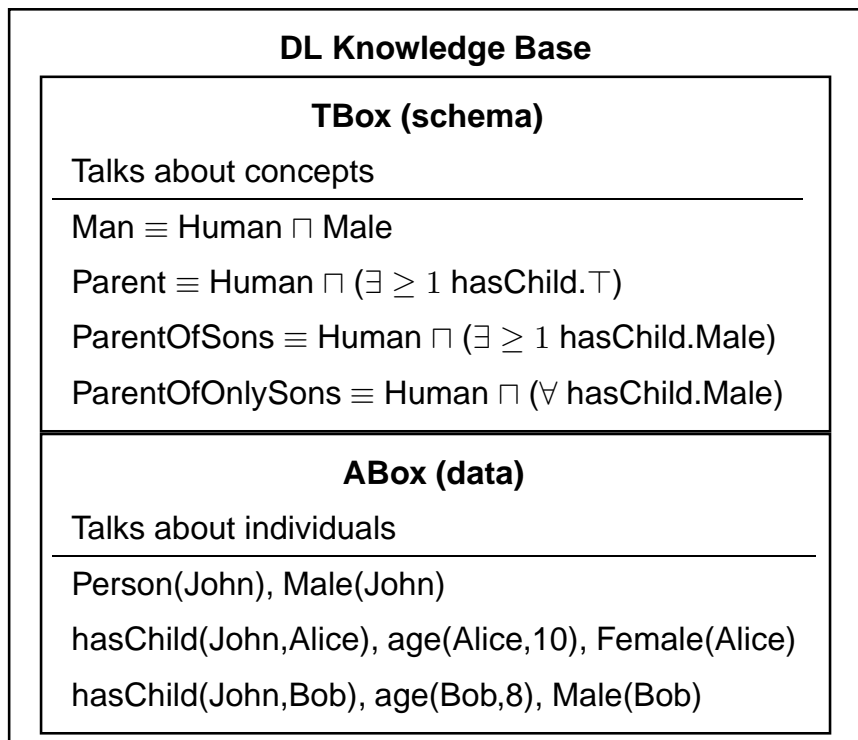
- $I(A \sqcup B) = I(A) \cup I(B)$
- $I(A \sqcap B) = I(A) \cap I(B)$
- $I(\neg A) = \mathcal{D} \setminus I(A)$
- $I(\exists R.C) = \{x \mid \text{there is an } y \text{ such that } (x, y) \in I(R) \text{ and } y \in I(C)\}$
- $I(\forall R.C) = \{x \mid \text{for all } y \text{ such that } (x, y) \in I(R), y \in I(C)\}$

Example

$\text{Male} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild.Male}$ is the set of all men who have only sons.

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STRUCTURE OF A DL KNOWLEDGE BASE



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THE TBOX: TERMINOLOGICAL AXIOMS

Definitions and assertions (not to be understood as constraints) about concepts:

- concept subsumption: $C \sqsubseteq D$; defining a concept hierarchy.
Semantics: $\mathcal{I} \models C \sqsubseteq D \iff I(C) \subseteq I(D)$.
- concept equivalence: $C \equiv D$; often used for defining the left-hand side concept.
Semantics: $\mathcal{I} \models C \equiv D \iff C \sqsubseteq D$ and $D \sqsubseteq C$.
- analogous for role subsumption and role equivalence.

TBox Reasoning

- is a concept C satisfiable?
- is $C \sqsubseteq D$ implied by a TBox
- given the definition of a new concept D , classify it wrt. the given concept hierarchy.

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THE ABOX: ASSERTIONAL AXIOMS

- contains the facts about instances (using names for the instances) in terms of the basic concepts and roles:
`Person(John), Male(John), hasChild(John,Alice)`
- contains also knowledge in terms of intensional concepts, e.g., `∃hasChild.Male(John)`

TBox + ABox Reasoning

- check consistency between ABox and a given TBox
- ask whether a given instance satisfies a concept C
- ask for all instances that have a given property
- ask for the most specific concepts that an instance satisfies

Note: instances are allowed only in the ABox, not in the TBox.

If instances should be used in the definition of concepts (e.g., “European Country” or “Italian City”), *Nominals* must be used (see later).

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EXTENSIONS TO \mathcal{AL}

- \mathcal{U} : “union”; e.g. `Parent \equiv Father \sqcup Mother`.
- \mathcal{C} : negation (“complement”) of non-atomic concepts.
`Person \sqcap \neg ∃hasChild. \top` characterizes the set of persons who have no children (note: open-world semantics of negation!)

Note: the FOL equivalent would be expressed via variables:

$$\forall x(\text{Childless}(x) \leftrightarrow (\text{Person}(x) \wedge \neg \exists y(\text{hasChild}(x, y))))$$

- \mathcal{E} : unrestricted existential quantification of the form `∃R.C`.
`∃hasChild.Male`

Note: the FOL equivalent uses variables:

$$p(x) \leftrightarrow \exists y(\text{hasChild}(x, y) \wedge \text{male}(y)),$$

or `∃hasChild.hasChild. \top` for grandparents.

- \mathcal{N} : (unqualified) cardinalities of roles (“number restrictions”).
`(\geq 3 hasChild. \top)` for persons who have at least 3 children.
- \mathcal{Q} : qualified role restrictions like `(\leq 2 hasChild.Male)`. A weaker form, \mathcal{F} , is restricted to cardinalities 0, 1 and “arbitrary”.

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THE EXTENDED LANGUAGES

- \mathcal{AL} has no “branching” (no union, or any kind of disjunction); so tableau proofs in \mathcal{AL} are linear.
Exercise: show why unrestricted existential quantification $\exists R.C$ in contrast to $\exists R.\top$ leads to branching.
- The logics are named by the letters, e.g. \mathcal{ALUN} for \mathcal{AL} with union and unqualified n -cardinalities.
- \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{E} can be expressed by \mathcal{C} .
Thus, \mathcal{ALC} is frequently used.
- \mathcal{ALC} is the “smallest” Description Logic that is closed wrt. the set operations.
- A frequently used restriction of \mathcal{AL} is called \mathcal{FL}^- (for “Frame-Language”), which is obtained by disallowing negation completely (i.e., having only positive knowledge).

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COMPLEXITY AND DECIDABILITY: OVERVIEW

- Logic \mathcal{L}^2 , i.e., FOL with only two (reusable) variable symbols is decidable.
- Full FOL is undecidable.
- DLs: incremental, modular set of semantical notions.
- only part of FOL is required for concept reasoning.
- \mathcal{ALC} can be *expressed* by FOL, but then, the inherent semantics is lost \rightarrow full FOL reasoner required.
- Actually, \mathcal{ALC} can be encoded in FOL by only using two variables \rightarrow \mathcal{ALC} is decidable.
- Consistency checking of \mathcal{ALC} -TBoxes and -ABoxes is PSPACE-complete (proof by reduction to *Propositional Dynamic Logic* which is in turn a special case of propositional multimodal logics).
There are algorithms that are efficient in the average case.
- \mathcal{ALCN} goes beyond \mathcal{L}^2 and PSPACE. Reduction to \mathcal{C}^2 (including “counting” quantifiers) yields decidability, but now in NEXPTIME). There are algorithms for \mathcal{ALCN} and even \mathcal{ALCQ} in PSPACE.

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FURTHER EXTENSIONS

- *Role Constructors*, i.e., derived roles as union or intersection
 (hasChild \equiv hasSon \cup hasDaughter), concatenation
 (hasGrandchild \equiv hasChild \circ hasChild), transitive closure (hasDescendant \equiv hasChild⁺)
 (indicated by e.g. \mathcal{ALC}_{reg}), and inverse (isChildOf \equiv hasChild⁻) (\mathcal{I}).
- *Data types* (indicated by "(D)"), e.g. integers.
 Adult \equiv Person $\sqcap \exists \text{age.} \geq 18$.
- *Nominals* (\mathcal{O}) allow to use individuals from the ABox also in the TBox.
 GermanCity $\equiv \forall \text{inCountry. Germany}$
 They are used in a class constructor like one-of $\{o_1, \dots, o_n\}$ (for defining enumeration concepts) or in has-value $\{x\}$ for value constraints of properties.
- *Role-Value-Maps*:
 Equality Role-Value-Map: $(R_1 = R_2) \equiv \{x \mid R_1(x, y) \leftrightarrow R_2(x, y)\}$.
 Containment Role-Value-Map: $(R_1 \subseteq R_2) \equiv \{x \mid R_1(x, y) \rightarrow R_2(x, y)\}$.
 knows \subseteq likes for people who like all people they know.

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SEMANTICS OF EXTENSIONS

- $I(\geq nR.C) = \{x \mid \#\{y \mid (x, y) \in I(R) \text{ and } y \in I(C)\} \geq n\}$,
- $I(\leq nR.C) = \{x \mid \#\{y \mid (x, y) \in I(R) \text{ and } y \in I(C)\} \leq n\}$,
- $I(nR.C) = \{x \mid \#\{y \mid (x, y) \in I(R) \text{ and } y \in I(C)\} = n\}$,
- $I(R \circ S) = \{(x, z) \mid \exists y : (x, y) \in I(R) \text{ and } (y, z) \in I(S)\}$,
- $I(R^-) = \{(y, x) \mid (x, y) \in I(R)\}$,
- $I(R^+) = (I(R))^+$.
- If nominals are used, \mathcal{I} also assigns an element $I(x) \in \mathcal{D}$ to each nominal symbol x (similar to constant symbols in FOL). With this,
 $I(\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}) = \{I(x_1), \dots, I(x_n)\}$, and
 $I(R.y) = \{x \mid \{z \mid (x, z) \in I(R)\} = \{y\}\}$.

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COMPLEXITY OF EXTENSIONS

- Role constructors: \mathcal{ALC}_{reg} , including transitivity, composition and union is EXPTIME-complete; this stays the same when inverse roles and even cardinalities for *atomic* roles are added (\mathcal{ALCQI}_{reg}).
Recall that inverse and transitive closure are important for ontologies.
- Combining such *composite* roles with cardinalities becomes undecidable (encoding in FOL requires 3 variables).
- Encoding of Role-Value Maps with composite roles in FOL is undecidable (encoding in FOL requires 3 variables; the logic loses the *tree model property*).
- \mathcal{ALCQI}_{reg} with role-value maps restricted to boolean compositions of *basic* roles remains decidable. Decidability is also preserved when role-value-maps are restricted to functional roles.

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DESCRIPTION LOGIC MODEL THEORY

The definition is the same as in FOL:

- an interpretation is a model of an ABox A if
 - for every atomic concept C and individual x such that $C(x) \in A$, $I(x) \in I(C)$, and
 - for every atomic role R and individuals x, y such that $R(x, y) \in A$, $(I(x), I(y)) \in I(R)$.
- note: the interpretation of the non-atomic concepts and roles is given as before,
- all axioms ϕ of the TBox are satisfied, i.e., $\mathcal{I} \models \phi$.

Based on this, DL entailment is also defined as before:

- a set Φ of formulas entails another formula Ψ (denoted by $\Phi \models \Psi$), if $\mathcal{I}(\Psi) = \text{true}$ in all models \mathcal{I} of Φ .

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DECIDABILITY, COMPLEXITY, AND ALGORITHMS

Many DLs are decidable, but in high complexity classes.

- decidability is due to the fact that often *local* properties are considered, and the verification proceeds tree-like through the graph without connections between the branches.
- This locality does not hold for cardinalities over composite roles, and for role-value maps – these lead to undecidability.
- Reasoning algorithms for \mathcal{ALC} and many extensions are based on tableau algorithms, some use model checking (finite models), others use tree automata.

Three types of Algorithms

- restricted (to polynomial languages) and complete
- expressive logics with complete, worst-case EXPTIME algorithms that solve realistic problems in “reasonable” time. (Fact, Racer, Pellet)
- more expressive logics with incomplete reasoning.

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EXAMPLE

- Given facts: $\text{Person} \equiv \text{Male} \sqcup \text{Female}$ and $\text{Person}(\text{unknownPerson})$.
- Query $?-\text{Male}(X)$ yields an empty answer
- Query $?-\text{Female}(X)$ yields an empty answer
- Query $?-(\text{Male} \sqcup \text{Female})(X)$ yields unknownPerson as an answer
- for query answering, *all* models of the TBox+ABox are considered.
- in some models, the unknownPerson is Male, in the others it is female.
- in all models it is in $(\text{Male} \sqcup \text{Female})$.

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