# CS 499/699 – Logic for Computer Scientists

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# **Today's Session**



#### Semantic Web as an Application Area for Logic

- 1. What is Semantic Web?
- 2. Query Answering on the Web
- 3. Semantic Search
- 4. Semantic Web Services



# The WWW is penetrating our society



- Social contacts (social networking platforms, blogging, ...)
- Economics (buying, selling, advertising, ...)
- Administration (eGovernment)
- Education (eLearning, Web as information system, ...)
- Work life (information gathering and sharing)
- Recreation (games, role play, creativity, ...)



#### The current Web



- Immensely successful.
- Huge amounts of data.

Syntax standards for transfer of structured data.

Machine-processable, human-readable documents.

#### **BUT:**

Content/knowledge cannot be accessed by machines.
 Meaning (semantics) of transferred data is not accessible.



#### Limitations of the current Web



- Too much information with too little structure and made for human consumption
  - Content search is very simplistic
  - future requires better methods
- Web content is heterogeneous in terms of content in terms of structure in terms of character encoding
  - future requires intelligent information integration
- Humans can derive new (implicit) information from given pieces of information but on the current Web we can only deal with syntax
  - requires automated reasoning techniques

#### **Examples**



- Find that landmark article on data integration written by an Indian researcher in the 1990s.
   [If you manage this without knowing the answer, let me know how you did it.]
- Are lobsters spiders?
  [This is getting easier these days, but was impossible a few years ago. It still needs finding and integrating different pieces of knowledge.]
- Which car is called a "duck" in German?
   [This needs some intelligent integration of content from different websites plus background knowledge.]

#### **Another example**



"Identify congress members, who have voted "No" on pro environmental legislation in the past four years, with high-pollution industry in their congressional districts."

In principle, all the required knowledge is on the Web – most of it even in machine-readable form.

However, without automated processing and reasoning we cannot obtain a useful answer.

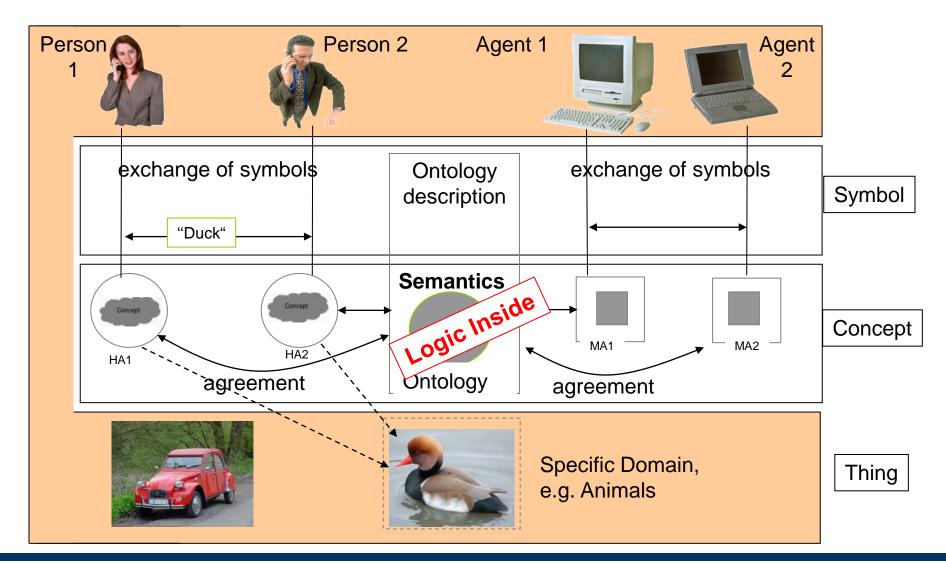


# Basic ingredients for the Semantic Web



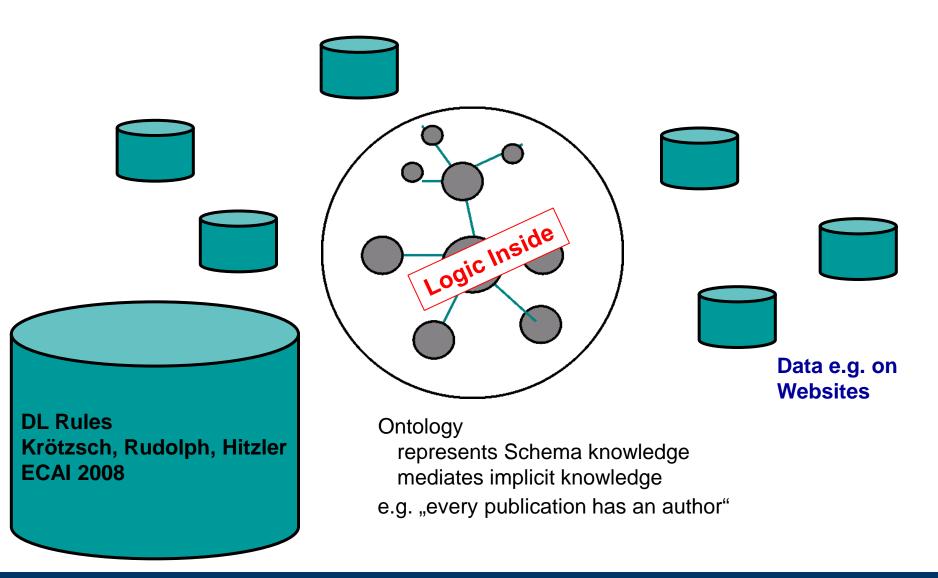
- Open Standards for describing information on the Web
- Methods for obtaining further information from such descriptions
  - ightarrow e.g. by automated logical reasoning





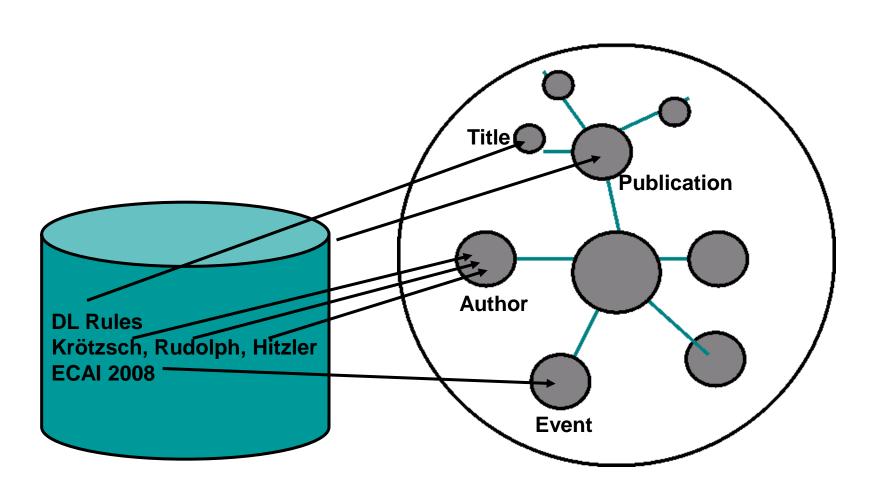








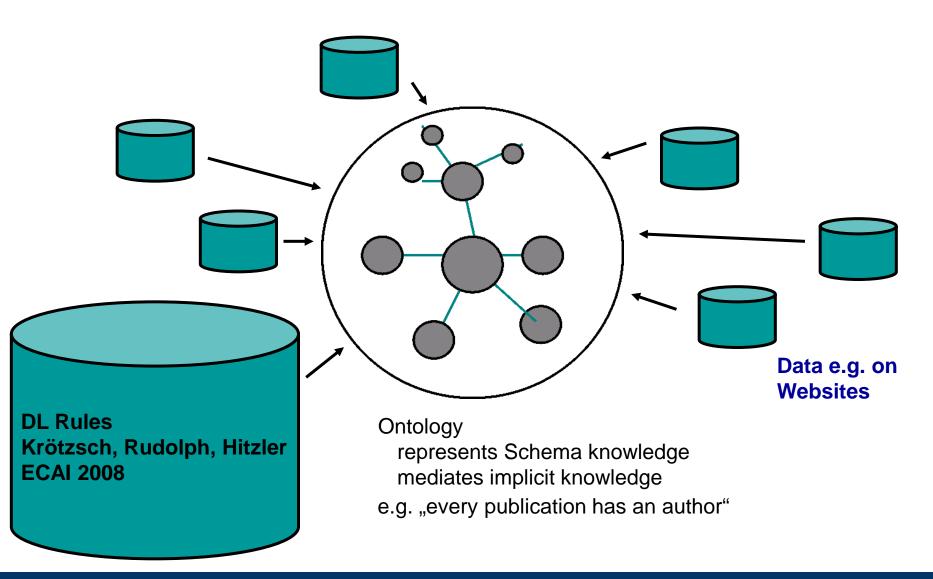




e.g. "every publication has an author"





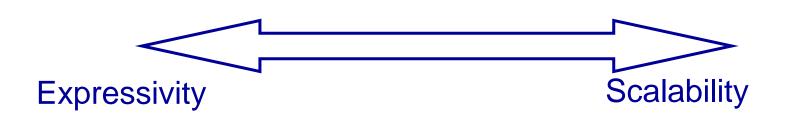




# **Ontology languages**



- Of central importance for the realisation of Semantic Technologies are suitable representation languages.
- Meaning (semantics) provided via logic and deduction algorithms (automated reasoning).
- Scalability is a challenge.

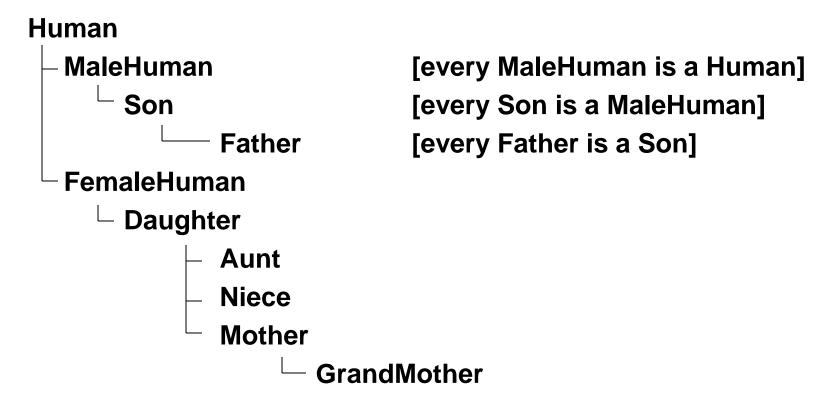




# **Ontologies**



- The core of an ontology is usually a taxonomy:
  - classes of things, arranged in a hierarchy

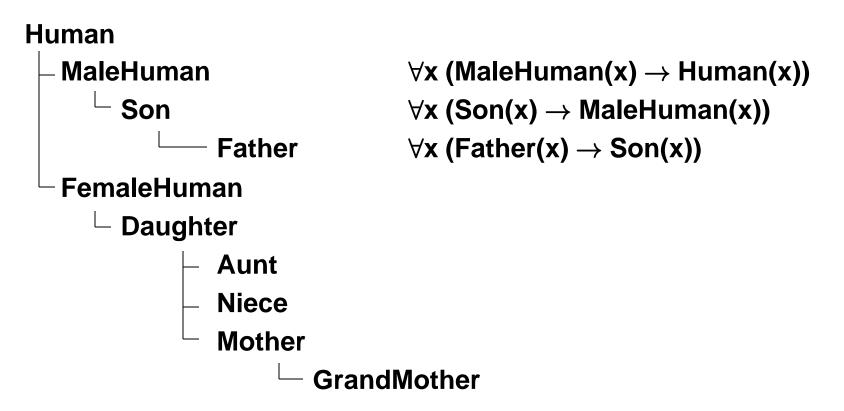




# **Ontologies**



Logically speaking ...



# **Ontologies**



But you can do much more, e.g.

- Web Ontology Language OWL
   W3C Recommendation 2004 (OWL 2: 2009)
- OWL is essentially a sublanguage of First-order Predicate Logic
- For OWL reasoning, (a suitable variant of the) tableaux algorithm is commonly used.

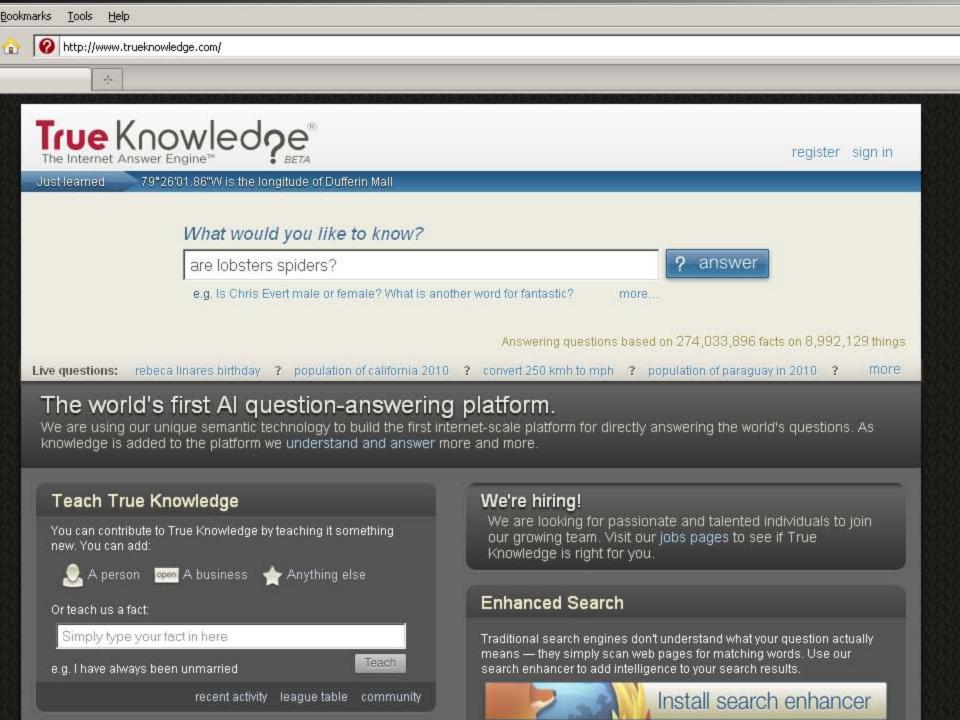
# **Today's Session**



#### Semantic Web as an Application Area for Logic

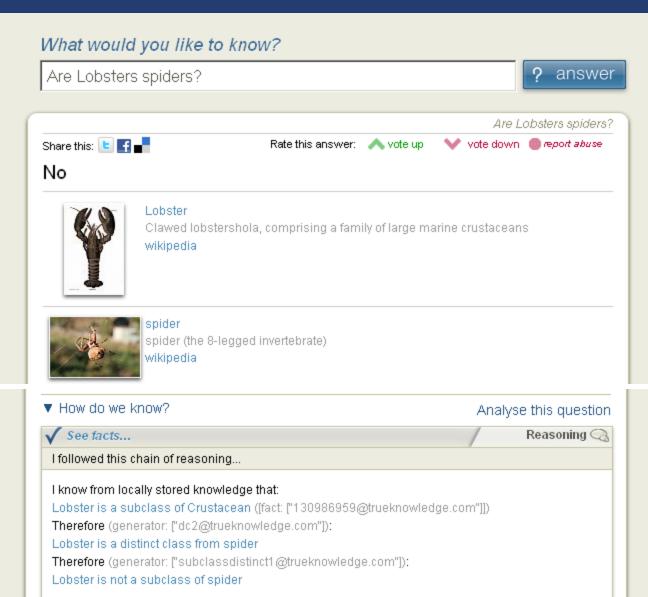
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#### TrueKnowledge





#### Is Garfield a cat?



#### What would you like to know?

Is garfield a cat?



Is garfield a cat?



Rate this answer: 🔥 vote up



vote down



report abuse.

Nο



#### domestic cat.

cat, also known as the domestic cat or house cat to distinguish it from other felines, a small carnivorous species of nocturnal mammal that is often valued by humans for its companionship and its ability to hunt vermin

wikipedia



James Garfield James A Garfield, the 20th President of the USA wikipedia.



#### Garfield is not a cat



How do we know this?

Analyse this question



Reasoning 🔾

I followed this chain of reasoning...

I know from locally stored knowledge that:

Fact 1: James Garfield is a President ([fact: ["378042683@trueknowledge.com"]])

Fact 1: is true for March 5th 1881 - September 19th 1881 ([fact: ["378042691@trueknowledge.com"]])

President is a subclass of person ([fact: ["123985229@trueknowledge.com"]])

Therefore (generator: ["dc2@trueknowledge.com"]):

President is a distinct class from domestic cat

Therefore (generator: ["distinct1@trueknowledge.com"]):

Fact 2 James Garfield is not a domestic cat

By calculation (generator: ["distinct1@trueknowledge.com"]) I know that:

Fact 2: is true for March 5th 1881 - September 19th 1881



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Find that landmark article on data integration written by an Indian researcher in 1990.

The information is on the web. We just cannot combine it easily.



# Modeling



hasNationality(AmitSheth,indian) [homepage]

hasTopic(paper3546, federatedDatabases) [publisher]

hasAuthor(paper3546,AmitSheth)

hasYear(paper3546,1990)

hasCitations(paper3546,2497) [google scholar]

subTopicOf(federatedDatabases,dataIntegration) [ACM]

 $\forall x \ \forall y \ \forall z \ (hasTopic(x,y) \land subTopicOf(y,z) \rightarrow hasTopic(x,z))$ 

 $\forall x \ \forall n \ (hasCitations(x,n) \land x \ge n \rightarrow landmarkPaper(x))$ 

[publication finder]

Then we can ask, for which ?x and ?y the formula

landmarkPaper(?x) ∧ hasYear(?x,1990) ∧

 $has Topic (?x, dataIntegration) \land has Author (?x, ?y) \land$ 

hasNationality(?y,indian)

is a logical consequence of the above.



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#### **Scenario**



- Internet shops selling computers.
- You want to buy one which satisfies your specifications.
- Shop offers can be described using OWL.
- Your specifications can be described using OWL.
- Automated reasoning can be used to see if there is a match.

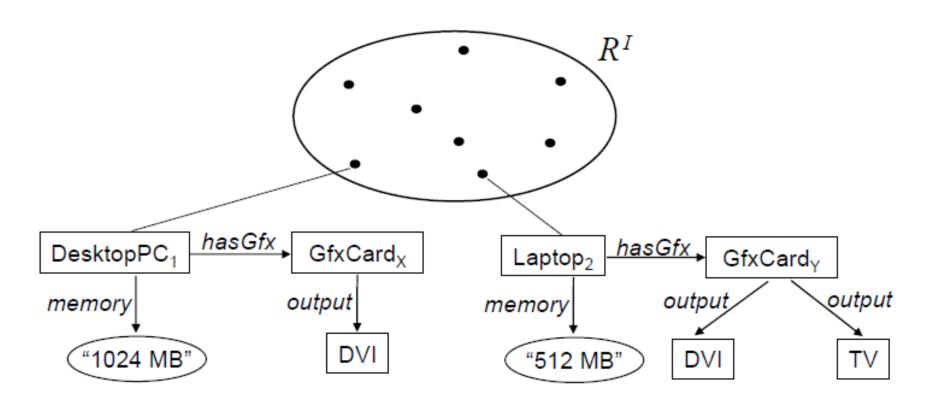


#### Resource description example



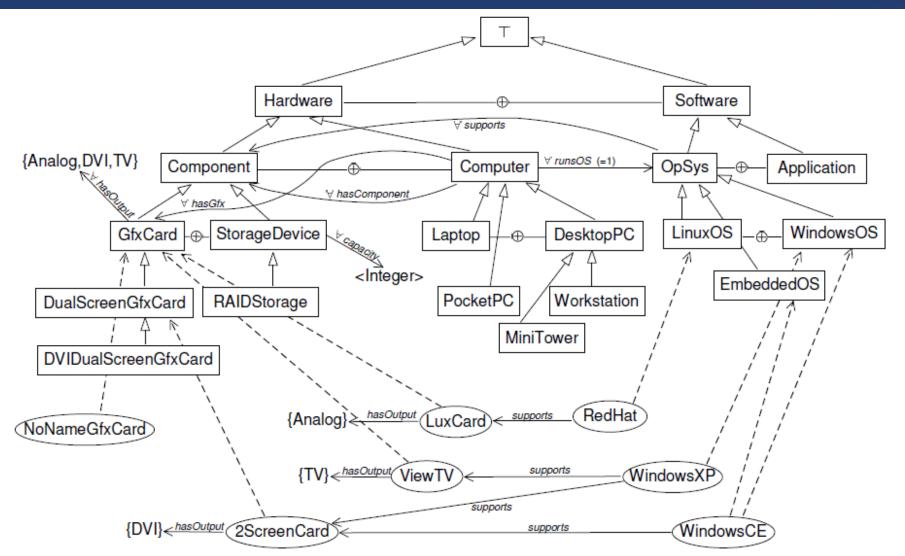
 $R = Computer \sqcap \exists memory. \geq_{512} \sqcap \forall hasGfx. (\exists output. \{DVI\})$ 

 $\forall x \text{ (Computer(x)} \land \exists n \text{ (memory(x,n)} \land n \geq 512) \land \forall y \text{ (hasGfx(x,y)} \rightarrow \text{output(y,DVI)))}$ 



# Background Knowledge (part)







# **Supply and Demand**



$$S_A = MiniTower \sqcap \exists hasGfx.DVIDualScreenGfxCard$$

$$D_1 = Computer \sqcap \exists hasGfx.DualScreenGfxCard$$

$$\sqcap \forall hasComponent.(\exists supports \lnot.WindowsOS)$$

$$\forall x (S_{\Delta}(x) \leftrightarrow (MiniTower(x) \land \exists y (hasGfx(x,y) \land DVIDualScrGfxCard(y))))$$

$$\forall x (D_1(x) \leftrightarrow (Computer(x) \land \exists y (hasGfx(x,y) \land DualScreenGfxCard(y)) \land \forall z (hasComponent(x,z) \rightarrow \exists w (supports(w,z) \land WindowsOS(z)))))$$

Logical Consequence:

$$S_{A} \sqcap D_{1} \neq \emptyset$$

$$\exists x (S_{A}(x) \land D_{1}(x))$$

i.e., the supply meets the demand.

# **Supply and Demand**



$$S_A = MiniTower \sqcap \exists hasGfx.DVIDualScreenGfxCard$$

$$D_2 = DesktopPC \sqcap \exists hasStorage.RAIDStorage \sqcap \exists runsOS.(\exists supports.DualScreenGfxCard \sqcap \exists supports.RAIDStorage)$$

• In this case,

$$S_{A} \sqcap D_{2} = \emptyset$$
$$\neg \exists x (S_{A}(x) \land D_{2}(x))$$

(Complete example: Reference [3])

#### **Semantic Web**



- Large and active research area
- Recently considerable industrial impact
- The Kno.e.sis Center at Wright State University is one of the leading centers in this area.

Interested in pursuing research? Thesis? Independent Study?
 ⇒ just let me know, and we can talk about options.



#### References



- [1] Pascal Hitzler, Markus Krötzsch, Sebastian Rudolph Foundations of Semantic Web Technologies.

  Textbooks in Computing, Chapman and Hall/CRC Press, 2010. http://www.semantic-web-book.org
- [2] Pascal Hitzler, Markus Krötzsch, Bijan Parsia, Peter F. Patel-Schneider, Sebastian Rudolph OWL 2 Web Ontology Language: Primer. W3C Recommendation, 27 October 2009. http://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-primer/
- [3] Stephan Grimm, Pascal Hitzler
  Semantic Matchmaking of Web Resources with Local ClosedWorld Reasoning.
  International Journal of e-Commerce 12 (2), 89-126, Winter 2007-8.

