



# Methods and Tools for Modular Ontology Modeling

## Introduction to OWLax and ROWL

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## The Protégé OWL<sub>A</sub>x plug-in

(work with Md Kamruzzaman Sarker and Adila Krisnadhi)





- For disambiguating meaning for human (re-)users.
- For deductive ontology reasoning (new inferences).
- For integrity checking.

It turns out that an elaborate (“complete”) axiomatization means adding the same types of axioms over and over again.

We wanted to have an interface that supports our workflow and simplifies repetitive tasks.

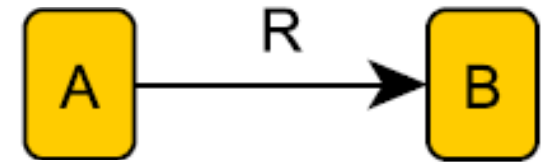
# Axioms – Systematically



1.  $A \sqcap B \sqsubseteq \perp$
2.  $\exists R.\top \sqsubseteq A$
3.  $\exists R.B \sqsubseteq A$
4.  $\top \sqsubseteq \forall R.B$
5.  $A \sqsubseteq \forall R.B$

6.  $A \sqsubseteq R.B$
7.  $B \sqsubseteq R^{-}.A$
8.  $\top \sqsubseteq \leq 1 R.\top$
9.  $\top \sqsubseteq \leq 1 R.B$
10.  $A \sqsubseteq \leq 1 R.\top$

11.  $A \sqsubseteq \leq 1 R^{-}.B$
12.  $\top \sqsubseteq \leq 1 R^{-}.\top$
13.  $\top \sqsubseteq \leq 1 R^{-}.A$
14.  $B \sqsubseteq \leq 1 R^{-}.\top$
15.  $B \sqsubseteq \leq 1 R^{-}.A$



1.  $A$  DisjointWith  $B$
2.  $R$  some owl:Thing SubClassOf  $A$
3.  $R$  some  $B$  SubClassOf  $A$
4. owl:Thing SubClassOf  $R$  only  $B$
5.  $A$  SubClassOf  $R$  only  $B$
6.  $A$  SubClassOf  $R$  some  $B$
7.  $B$  SubClassOf inverse  $R$  some  $A$
8. owl:Thing SubClassOf  $R$  max 1 owl:Thing
9. owl:Thing SubClassOf  $R$  max 1  $B$
10.  $A$  SubClassOf  $R$  max 1 owl:Thing
11.  $A$  SubClassOf  $R$  max 1  $B$
12. owl:Thing SubClassOf inverse  $R$  max 1 owl:Thing
13. owl:Thing SubClassOf inverse  $R$  max 1  $A$
14.  $B$  SubClassOf inverse  $R$  max 1 owl:Thing
15.  $B$  SubClassOf inverse  $R$  max 1  $A$

(disjointness)

(domain)

(scoped domain)

(range)

(scoped range)

(existential)

(inverse existential)

(functionality)

(qualified functionality)

(scoped functionality)

(qualified scoped functionality)

(inverse functionality)

(inverse qualified functionality)

(inverse scoped functionality)

(inverse qualified scoped functionality)

# OWLAx Protégé plug-in



The screenshot displays the OWLAx Protégé plug-in interface. The main window shows an ontology diagram with the following elements:

- Classes:** Disease, Person, ICD10Code, Dermatopythosis.
- Instances:** icd10:B35 (circled).
- Properties:** hasDisease, hasName, hasICD10Code, rdfs:subClassOf, rdf:type.
- Types:** xsd:string (yellow box).

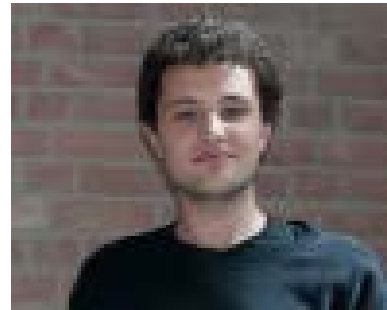
The 'Select Axioms' dialog box is open, showing the following categories and selected axioms:

- Select All** (checked)
- SubClassOf Axioms** (checked)
  - onto:Dermatopythosis **SubClassOf** onto:Disease
- Disjoint Classes Axioms** (checked)
  - onto:Dermatopythosis **DisjointWith** onto:ICD10Code
  - onto:Dermatopythosis **DisjointWith** onto:Person
  - onto:Disease **DisjointWith** onto:ICD10Code
  - onto:Disease **DisjointWith** onto:Person
  - onto:ICD10Code **DisjointWith** onto:Person
- Domain-Range Axioms** (checked)
  - onto:hasDisease **some** onto:Disease **SubClassOf** onto:Person
  - onto:hasDisease **some** owl:Thing **SubClassOf** onto:Person
  - onto:hasICD10Code **some** owl:Thing **SubClassOf** onto:Dermatopythosis
  - onto:hasICD10Code **value** icd10:B35 **SubClassOf** onto:Dermatopythosis
  - onto:hasName **some** rdfs:Literal **SubClassOf** onto:Person
  - onto:hasName **some** xsd:string **SubClassOf** onto:Person
  - onto:Person **SubClassOf** onto:hasDisease **only** onto:Disease
  - onto:Person **SubClassOf** onto:hasName **only** xsd:string
  - owl:Thing **SubClassOf** onto:hasDisease **only** onto:Disease
  - owl:Thing **SubClassOf** onto:hasName **only** xsd:string
- Existential Axioms** (unchecked)
  - onto:Dermatopythosis **SubClassOf** onto:hasICD10Code **value** icd10:B35
  - onto:Disease **SubClassOf inverse** (onto:hasDisease) **some** onto:Person
  - onto:Person **SubClassOf** onto:hasDisease **some** onto:Disease
  - onto:Person **SubClassOf** onto:hasName **some** xsd:string
  - (icd10:B35) **SubClassOf inverse** (onto:hasICD10Code) **some** onto:Dermatopythosis
- Cardinality Axioms** (unchecked)
- Class (Type) Assertion Axioms** (checked)
  - icd10:B35 **Type** onto:ICD10Code

Buttons: Integrate, Cancel

## The Protégé ROWLTab

(work with Md Kamruzzaman Sarker, David Carral, Adila Krisnadhi)



**Problem: directly modeling in OWL (in any syntax, including DL syntax) is error-prone and cumbersome.**



**It appears that rules are much simpler to use for expressing schema information.**

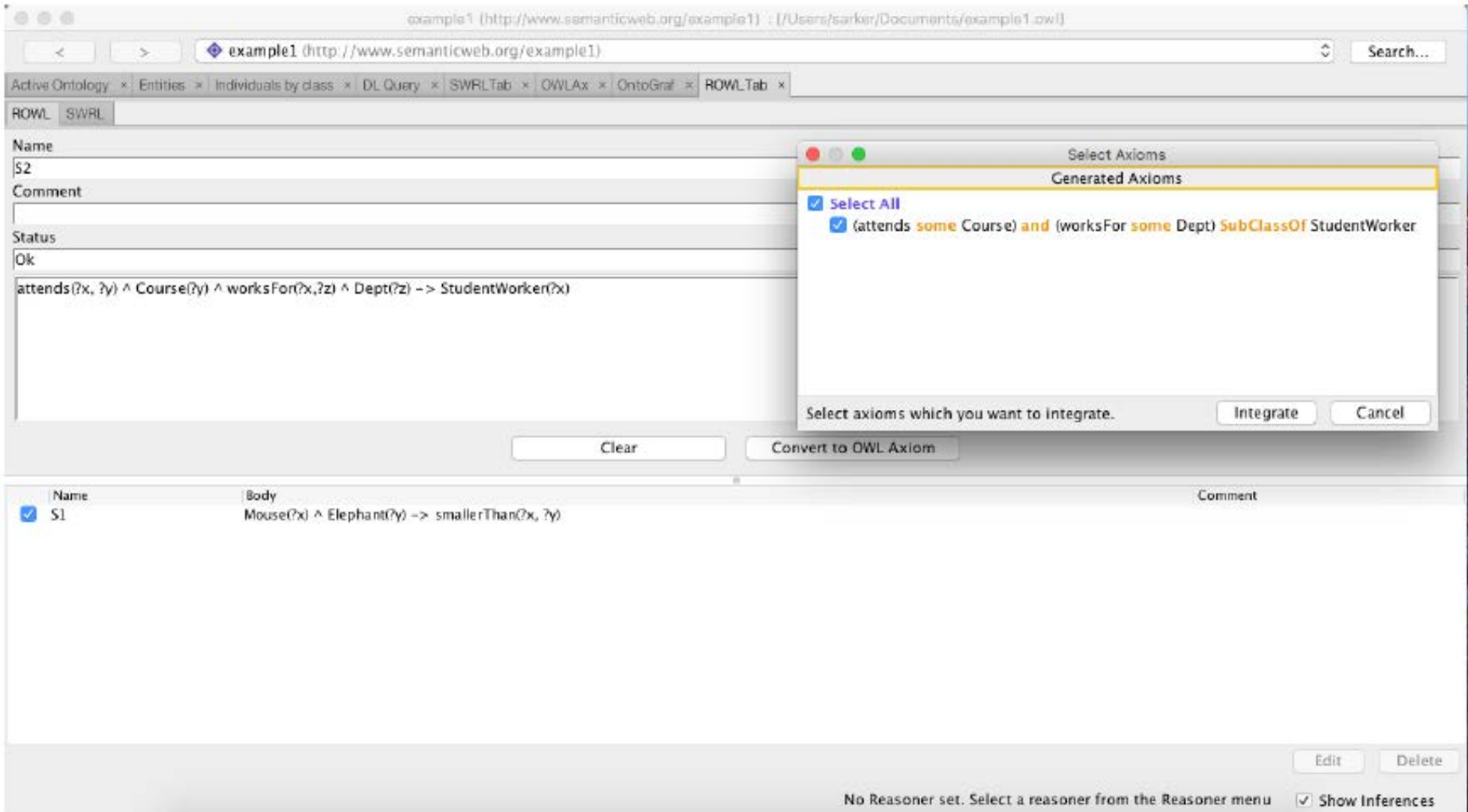
$Ru3: \text{Person}(x) \wedge \text{hasMother}(x, y) \rightarrow \text{Parent}(y)$

$Ax3: \exists \text{hasMother}^- . \text{Person} \sqsubseteq \text{Parent}$

**Hence, we developed a Protégé plug-in which affords the modeling of OWL using rules (to the extent to which rules can be converted into OWL).**

**Non-convertible rules are stored as SWRL-Rules (with a warning to the user).**

# ROWL Protégé plug-in



example1 (http://www.semanticweb.org/example1) : [Users/sarker/Documents/example1.owl]

example1 (http://www.semanticweb.org/example1)

Active Ontology \* Entities \* Individuals by class \* DL Query \* SWRLTab \* OWLAX \* OntoGraf \* ROWLTab \* ROWL SWRL

Name  
S2

Comment  
attends(?x, ?y) ^ Course(?y) ^ worksFor(?x, ?z) ^ Dept(?z) -> StudentWorker(?x)

Status  
Ok

Select Axioms  
Generated Axioms  
 Select All  
 (attends some Course) and (worksFor some Dept) SubClassOf StudentWorker

Select axioms which you want to integrate. Integrate Cancel

Clear Convert to OWL Axiom

Name	Body	Comment
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S1	Mouse(?x) ^ Elephant(?y) -> smallerThan(?x, ?y)	

Edit Delete

No Reasoner set. Select a reasoner from the Reasoner menu  Show Inferences

<http://dase.cs.wright.edu/content/rowl>





- **Subjects: 12 graduate students from Wright State University with some basic knowledge of OWL and at least minimal exposure to Protégé.**
- **Participants were given 12 natural language sentences to model in Protégé, half with the standard interface, half with ROWL.**
  - **Easy sentences: atomic subclass inclusions**
  - **Medium sentences: Required some role restrictions.**
  - **Hard sentences: Required rolifications.**

$Ru5: \text{Person}(x) \wedge \text{hasBrother}(x, y) \wedge \text{hasSon}(y, z) \rightarrow \text{hasNephew}(x, z)$

$Ax5: \text{Person} \sqsubseteq \exists R_1. \text{Self}, \quad R_1 \circ \text{hasBrother} \circ \text{hasSon} \sqsubseteq \text{hasNephew}$



Group A	Group B	Difficulty
1. Every father is a parent. 2. Every university is an educational institution.	7. Every parent is a human. 8. Every educational institution is an organization.	easy
3. If a person has a mother then that mother is a parent. 4. Any educational institution that awards a medical degree is a medical school.	9. If a person has a parent who is female, then this parent is a mother. 10. Any university that is funded by a state government is a public university.	medium
5. If a person's brother has a son, then that son is the first person's nephew. 6. All forests are more biodiverse than any desert.	11. If a person has a female child, then that person would have that female child as her daughter. 12. All teenagers are younger than all twens.	hard

## Hypothesis:

On medium and hard sentences, participants would be able to model quicker with the ROWLTab than without it.

Sentence Category	Time (in secs)		# clicks		Correctness	
	Protégé avg/std	ROWL avg/std	Protégé avg/std	ROWL avg/std	Protégé avg/std	ROWL avg/std
easy	79/ 41	47/ 9	44/ 38	59/ 19	2.9/0.3	2.9/0.3
medium	312/181	116/61	216/131	141/ 91	2.2/0.5	2.5/0.8
hard	346/218	160/66	351/318	228/168	0.9/0.7	2.5/0.7

## Paired t-test:

easy:  $p = 0.002 < 0.01$

medium:  $p = 0.020 < 0.05$

hard:  $p = 0.020 < 0.05$



## Hypothesis:

On medium and hard sentences, participants would provide more correct answers with the ROWLTab than without it.

Sentence Category	Time (in secs)		# clicks		Correctness	
	Protégé avg/std	ROWL avg/std	Protégé avg/std	ROWL avg/std	Protégé avg/std	ROWL avg/std
easy	79/ 41	47/ 9	44/ 38	59/ 19	2.9/0.3	2.9/0.3
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hard	346/218	160/66	351/318	228/168	0.9/0.7	2.5/0.7

## Paired t-test:

**easy:  $p = 1.0000 > 0.05$**

**medium:  $p = 0.180 > 0.05$**

**hard:  $p = 0.0001 < 0.01$**



**Hypothesis:**

**None (this was for information only)**

Sentence Category	Time (in secs)		# clicks		Correctness	
	Protégé avg/std	ROWL avg/std	Protégé avg/std	ROWL avg/std	Protégé avg/std	ROWL avg/std
easy	79/ 41	47/ 9	44/ 38	59/ 19	2.9/0.3	2.9/0.3
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hard	346/218	160/66	351/318	228/168	0.9/0.7	2.5/0.7

**Paired t-test:**

**easy:  $p = 0.092 > 0.05$**

**medium:  $p = 0.030 < 0.05$  (significant time difference)**

**hard:  $p = 0.173 > 0.05$  (significant time and correctness difference)**

- The hypotheses for time and for correctness (hard questions) were confirmed. For correctness (medium questions) the hypothesis was rejected.



category	time	clicks	correctness
easy	significant ( $p < 0.05$ )	not significant	not significant
medium	significant ( $p < 0.01$ )	significant ( $p < 0.05$ )	not significant
hard	significant ( $p < 0.05$ )	not significant	significant ( $p < 0.01$ )

It appears that medium modeling problems (with some role restrictions) can be done correctly with the standard Protégé interface by this type of user, although more time is needed than when using ROWLTab.

It appears that hard problems (requiring rolification) cannot really be solved using the standard Protégé interface, and the unsuccessful solution attempts in addition require more time.

**Thanks!**



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