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COLLECTING THE DOTS | CONNECTING THE DOTS

Reasonable Semantic Web

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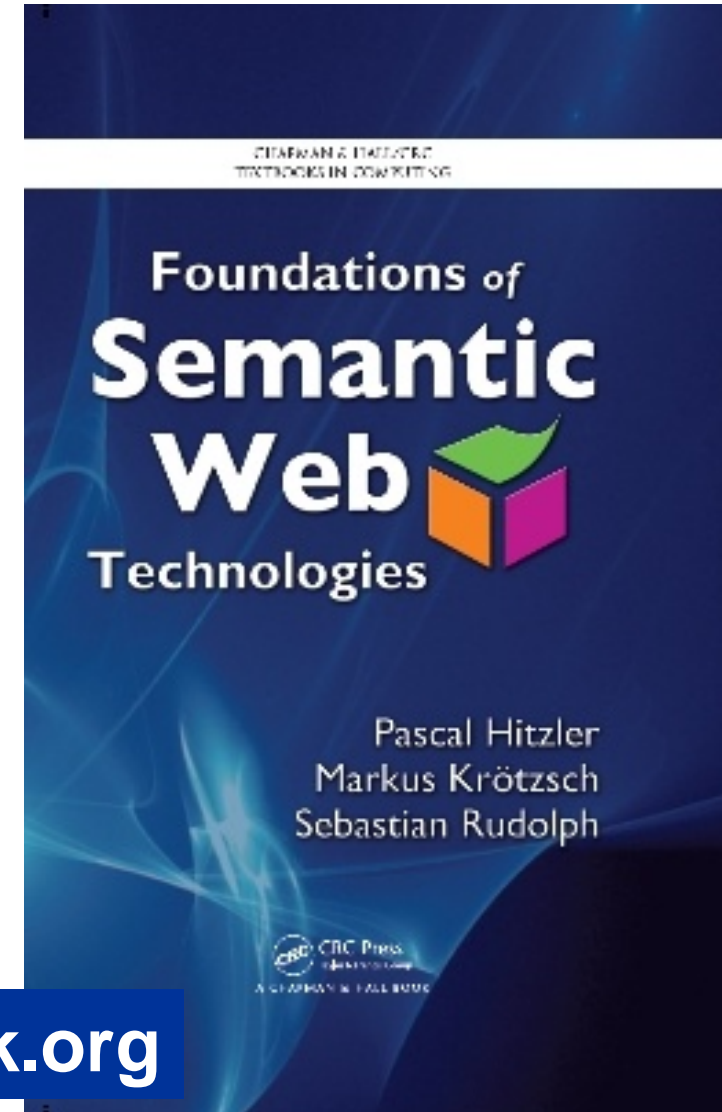


**Pascal Hitzler, Markus Krötzsch,
Sebastian Rudolph**

**Foundations of Semantic Web
Technologies
Chapman & Hall/CRC, 2009**

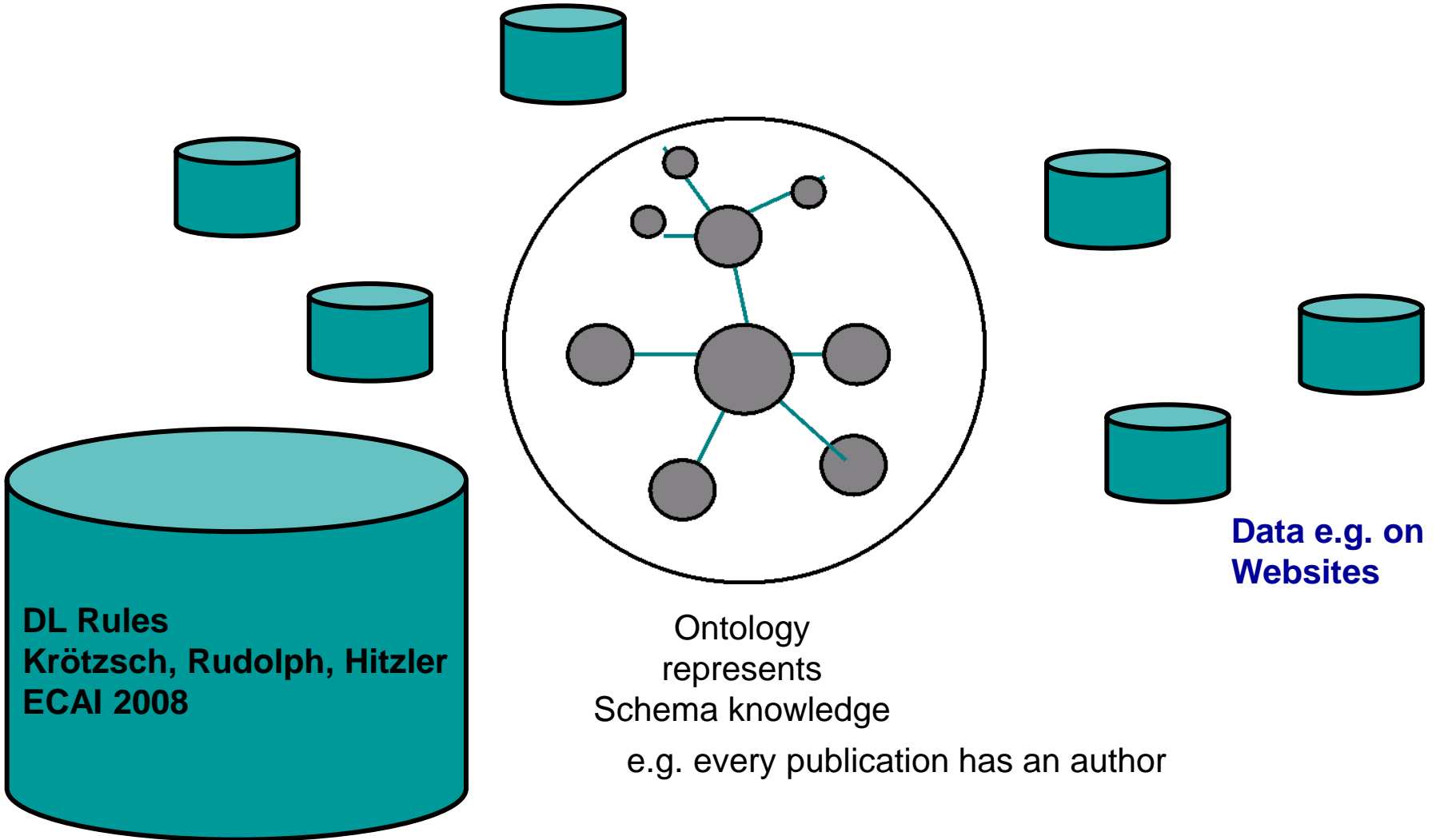
Grab a flyer!

<http://www.semantic-web-book.org>

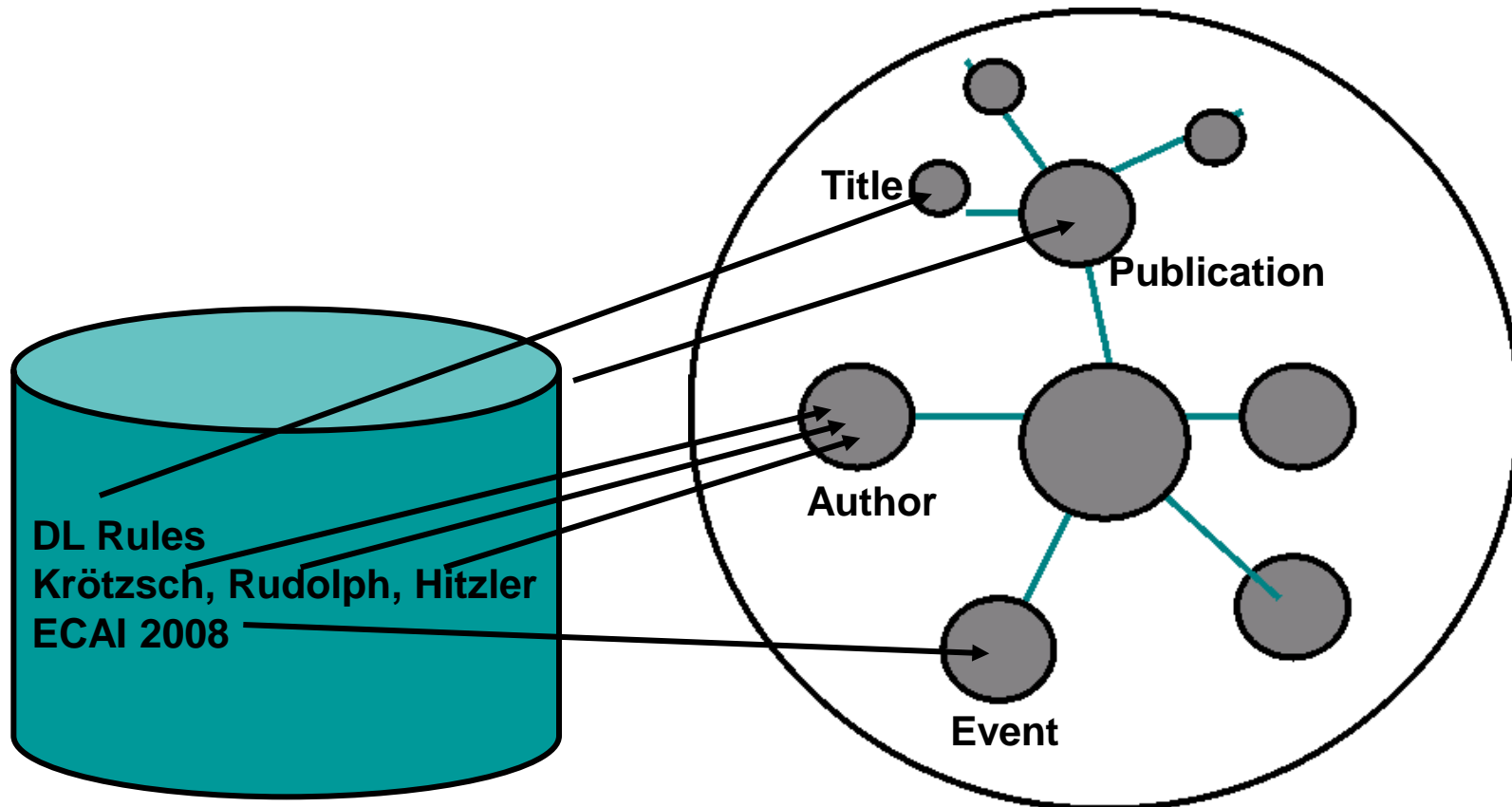


- **Semantic Web Semantics**
- **Linked Open Data and its Limitations**
- **Future Directions**

Basic Idea of the Semantic Web

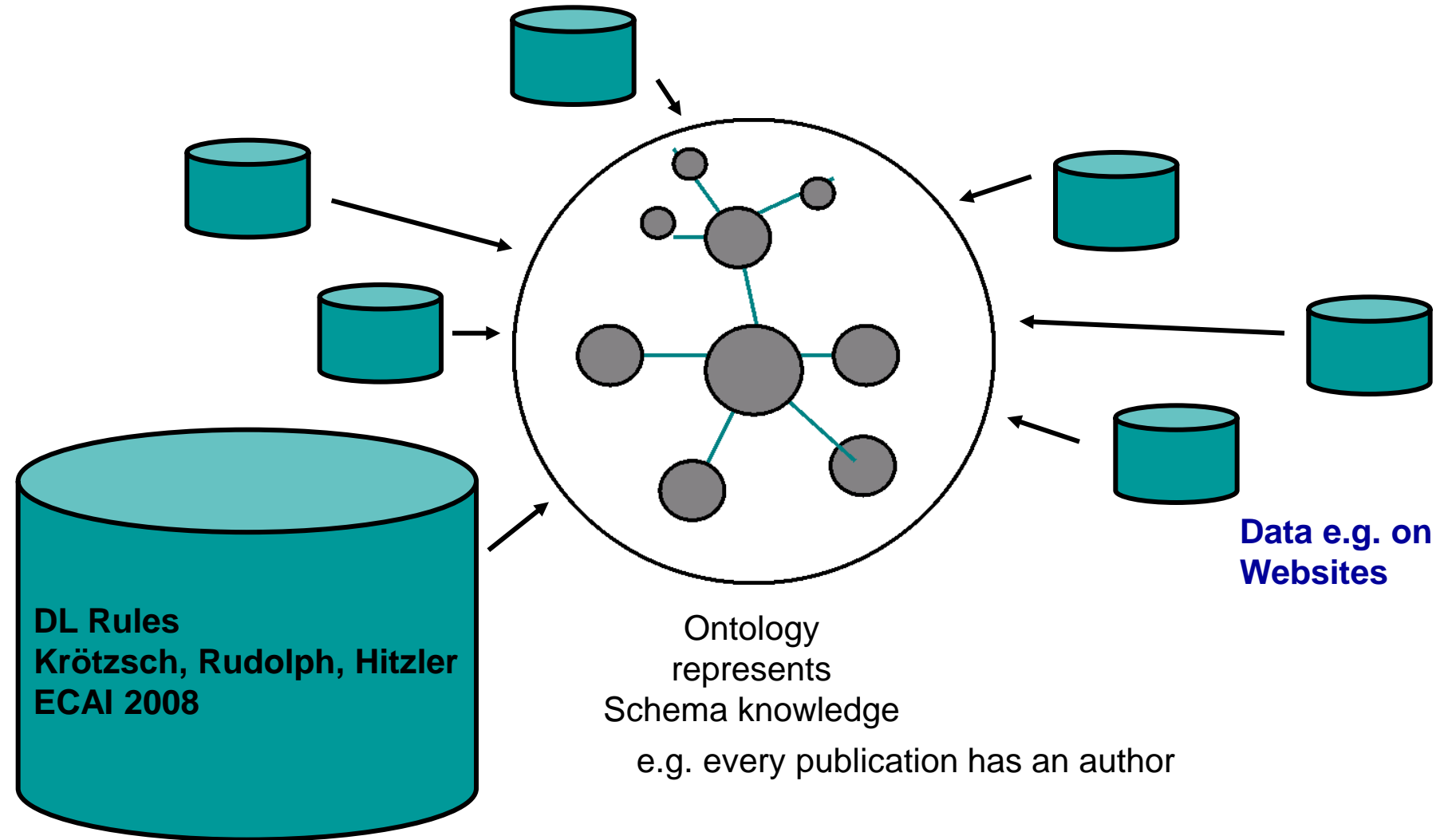


Basic Idea of the Semantic Web



e.g. every publication has an author

Basic Idea of the Semantic Web



- **Opinions Differ. Here's my take.**
- **Semantic Web requires a shareable, declarative and *computable* semantics.**
- **I.e., the semantics must be a formal entity which is clearly defined and automatically computable.**
- **Ontology languages provide this by means of their formal semantics.**
- **Semantic Web Semantics is given by a relation – the *logical consequence relation*.**
- **Note: This is considerably more than saying that the semantics of an ontology is the set of its logical consequences!**

We capture the meaning of information

**not by specifying its meaning directly (which is impossible)
but by specifying**

how information interacts with other information.

We describe the meaning indirectly through its effects.

If I ask for soccer team members, I also want to get the goalkeepers listed ...

If I ask for cities, I also want all capitals listed ...

inheritance reasoning

Less Simple Reasoning



KROSSIS

answering requires merging of knowledge from many websites and using background knowledge.

What was again the name of that russian researcher who worked on resolution-based calculi for EL?

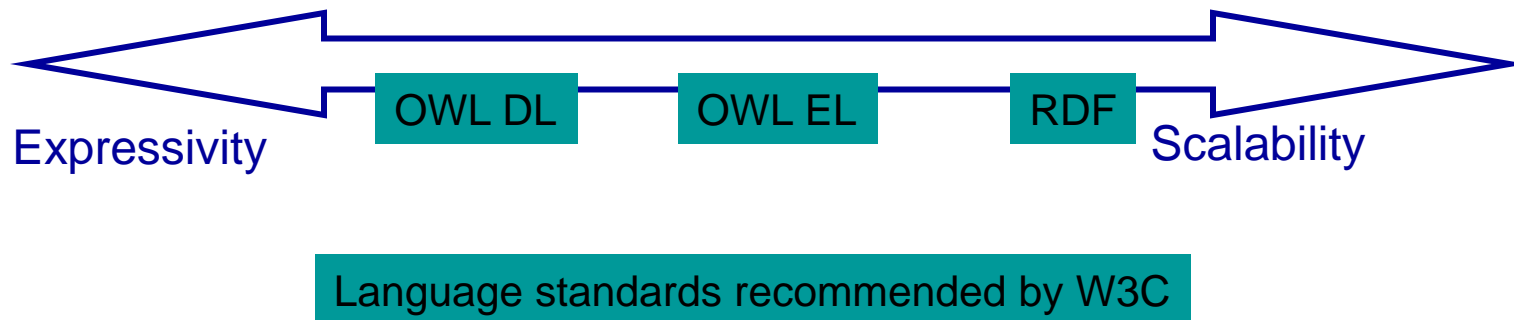
Are lobsters spiders?

What is "Käuzchen" in english?

- In 2004, two W3C Recommendations were completed:
 - RDF + RDF Schema **with formal model-theoretic semantics**
 - OWL **with formal model-theoretic semantics**

- OWL 2 update emerged 2009.
- RDF update is being discussed right now.

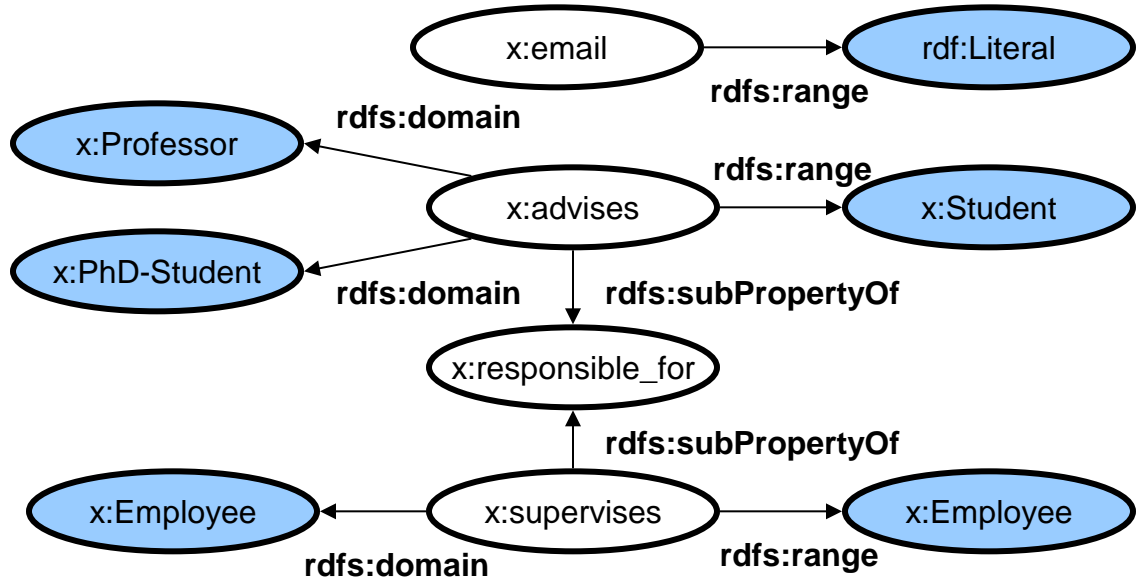
- **Of central importance for the realisation of Semantic Technologies are suitable representation languages.**
- **Meaning (semantics) provided via logic and deduction algorithms.**
- **Scalability is a challenge.**



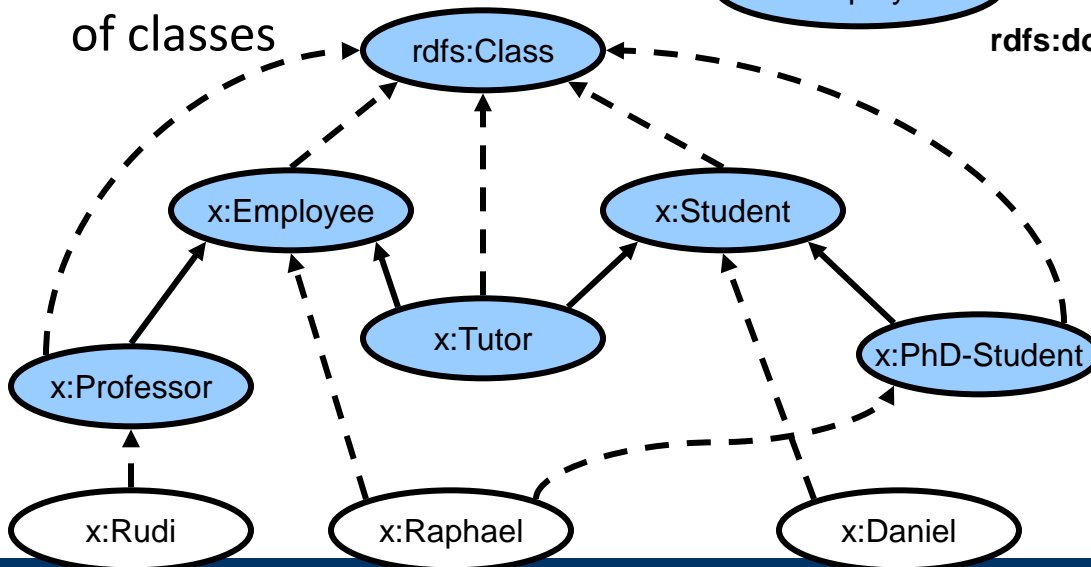
Ontology Example

↑ subClass
↑ instantiation

Declaration of properties



Declaration of classes

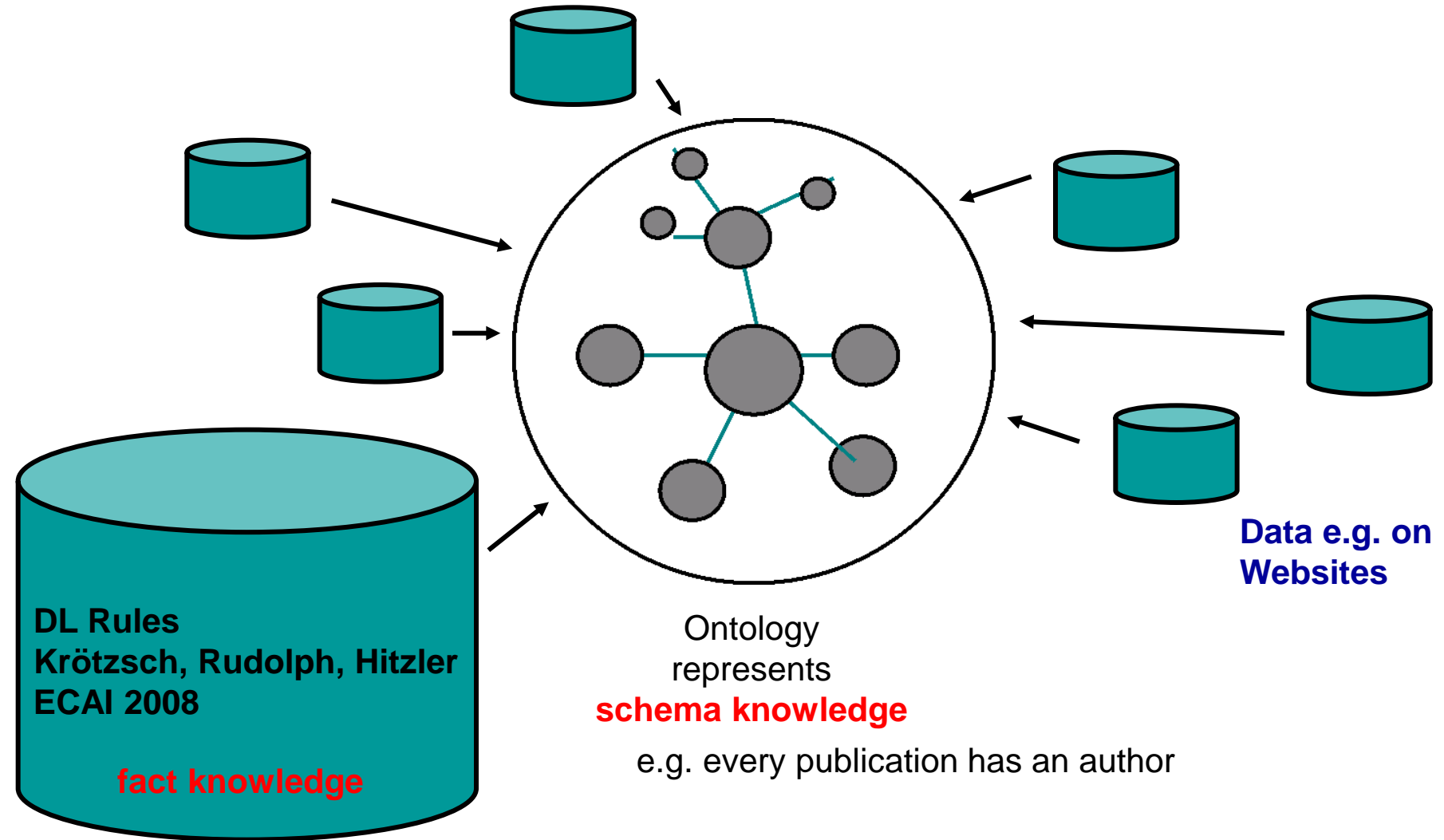


schema knowledge
 PhDStudent v 9advisedBy.Professor

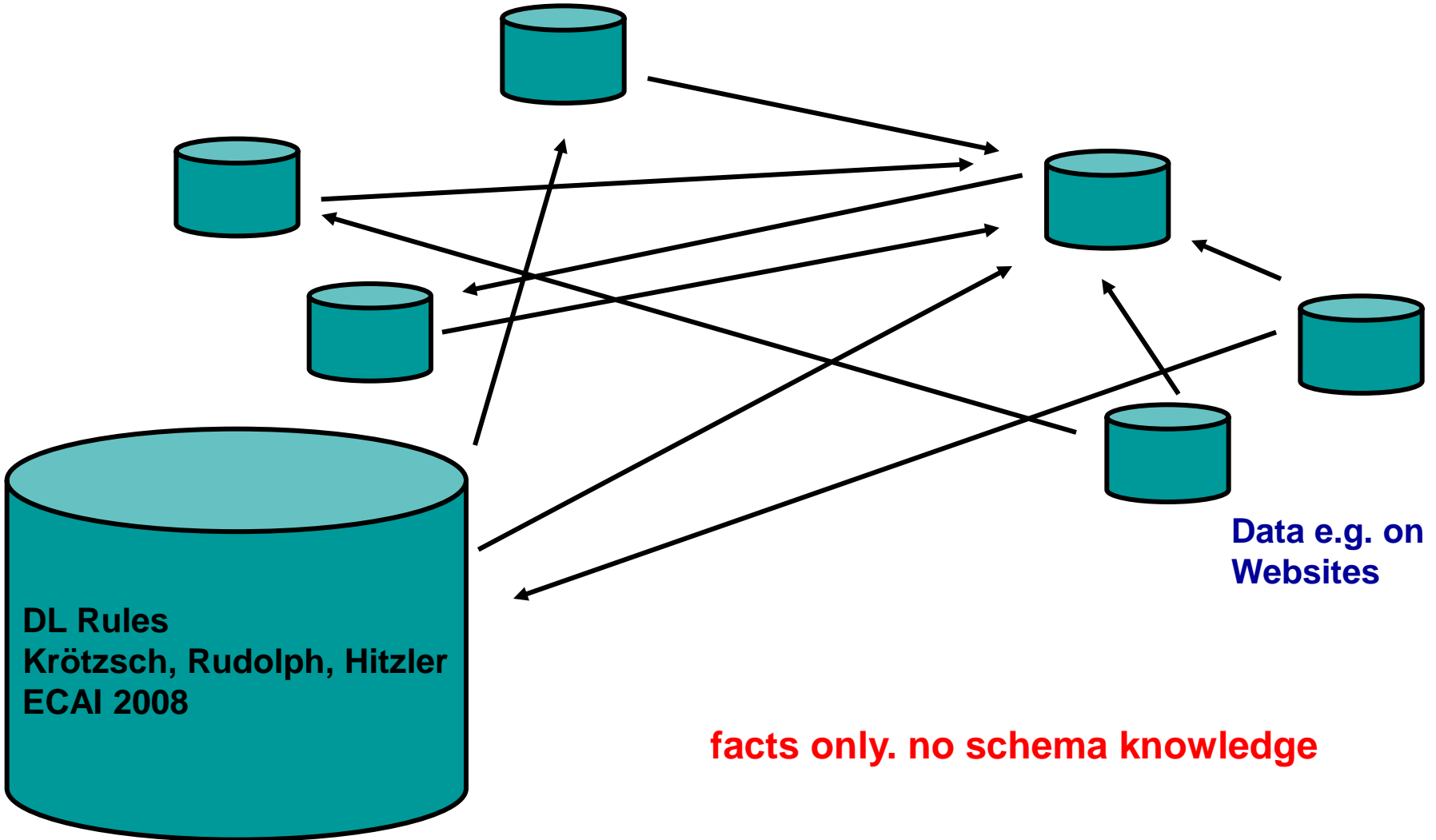
rules
 responsible_for(x,y) \wedge Professor(y)
 ! Employee(x)

- **Semantic Web Semantics**
- **Linked Open Data and its Limitations**
- **Future Directions**

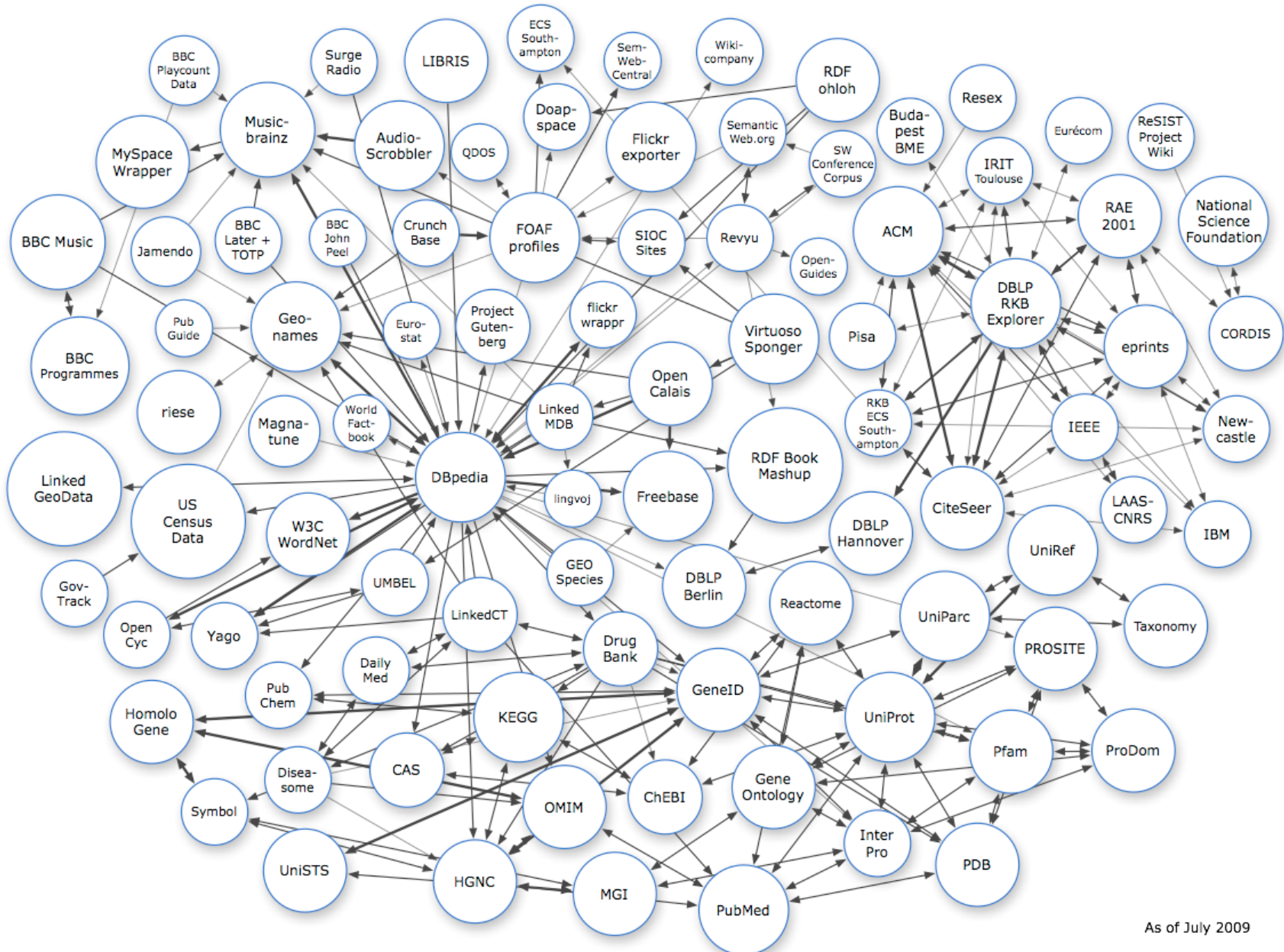
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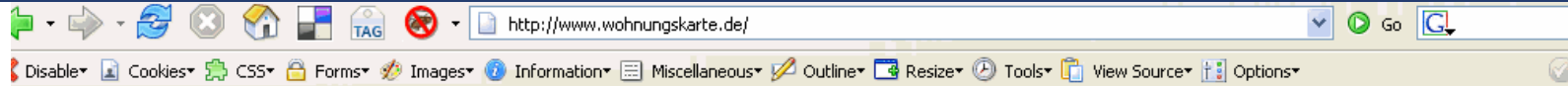


Currently it's looking like this



Linked Open Data

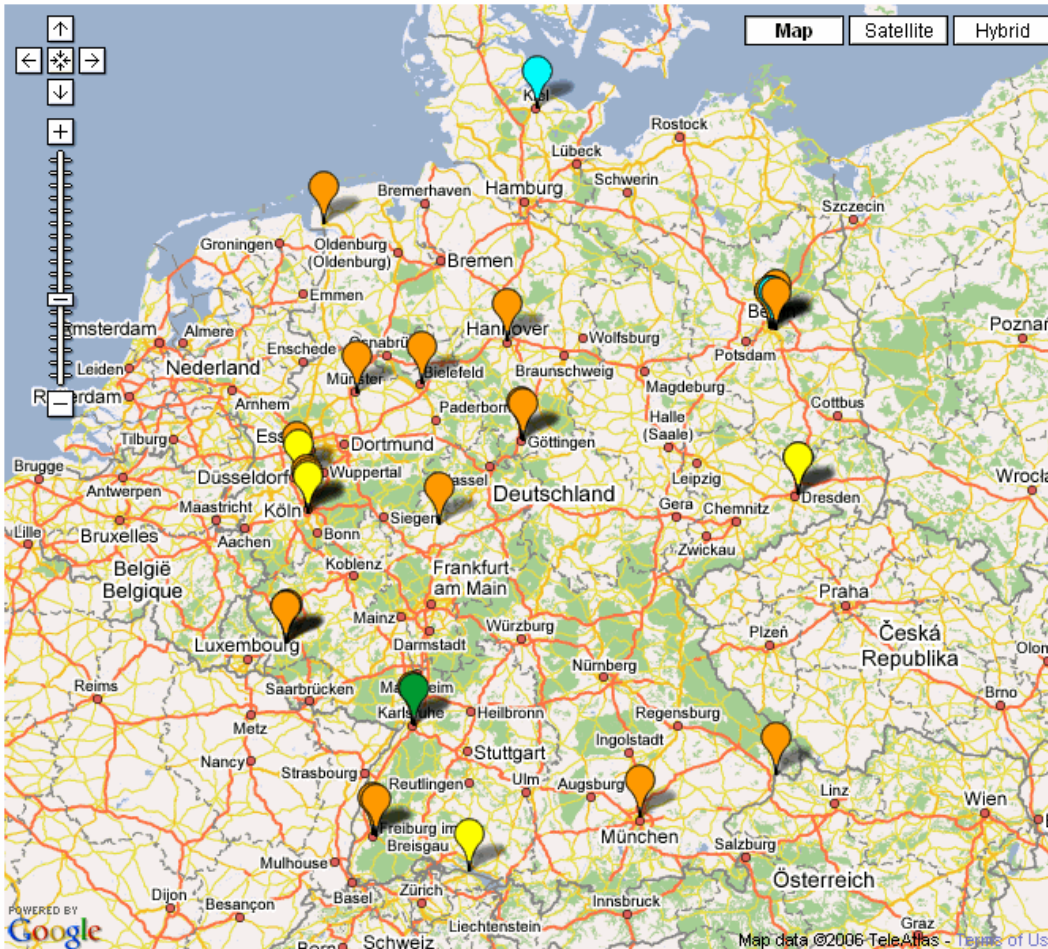




die neusten 30 Anzeigen von insgesamt 22181

 auto-update

WG-Zimmer
 1-Zimmer-Wohnung
 2-Zimmer-Wohnung
 3-Zimmer-Wohnung
 4-Zimmer-Wohnung
 Haus
 5 und Mehr-Zimmer-Wohnung
 [weitere optionen](#)



Hilfe: bitte hier klicken

Hinweis:

Aus technischen Gründen können nur ca 95% unserer Anzeigen mit der Umkreissuche gefunden werden. Alle Angebote findest Du **hier**.
 Wenn Deine Wohnung/WG in dieser Karte erscheinen soll, dann mußt Du sie zu unseren **Wohnungsangeboten** hinzufügen.

Stadt	Art	Größe	KM	frei ab
München	WG	17m²	328€	01.09.06
Düsseldorf	WG	20m²	370€	15.08.06
Köln	WG	30m²	269€	15.08.06
Göttingen	WG	16m²	183€	01.10.06
Hannover	WG	20m²	180€	01.09.06
Trier	WG	13m²	190€	01.09.06
Göttingen	WG	18m²	170€	01.09.06
Düsseldorf	1 Zi.	22m²	200€	15.08.06
Passau	WG	107m²	165€	01.09.06
Bielefeld	WG	16m²	230€	01.09.06
Dresden	WG	17m²	150€	30.08.06
Konstanz	1 Zi.	29m²	210€	12.08.06
Berlin	WG	20m²	200€	01.09.06
Berlin	WG	15m²	210€	01.10.06
Dresden	1 Zi.	45m²	218€	15.09.06
Berlin	WG	15m²	189€	10.08.06
Köln	1 Zi.	24m²	225€	01.09.06
Köln	WG	17m²	253€	01.09.06
Berlin	WG	13m²	175€	01.08.06

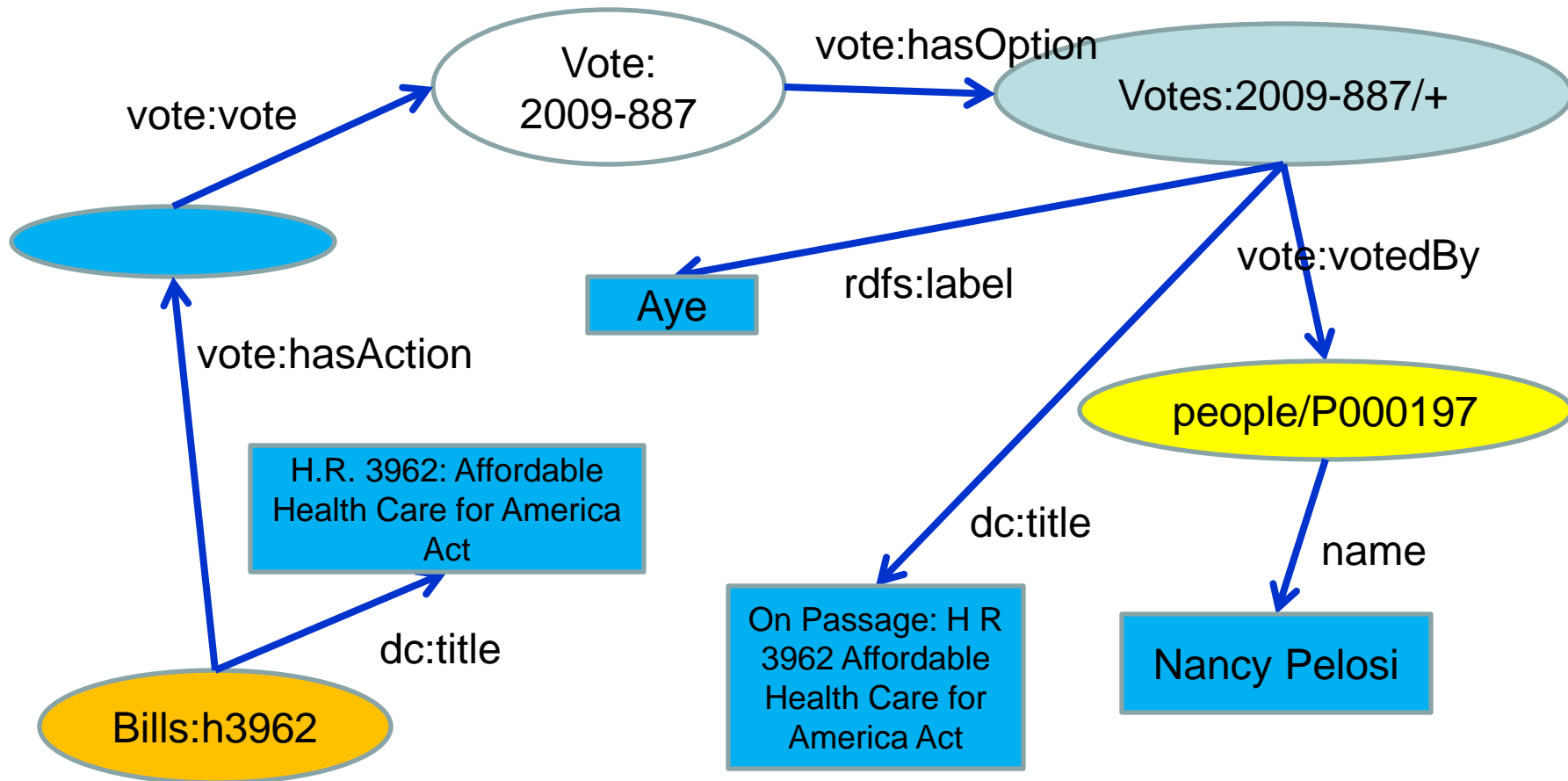
Example: GeoNames

Populated Place Features (city, village,...)

2,518,403	P.PPL	populated place	a city, town, village, or other agglomeration of buildings where people live and work
48,483	P.PPLX	section of populated place	
39,336	P.PPLL	populated locality	an area similar to a locality but with a small group of dwellings or other buildings
13,306	P.PPLQ	abandoned populated place	
2,684	P.PPLA4	seat of a fourth-order administrative division	
2,028	P.PPLA	seat of a first-order administrative division	seat of a first-order administrative division (PPLC takes precedence over PPLA)
1,847	P.PPLW	destroyed populated place	a village, town or city destroyed by a natural disaster, or by war
1,006	P.PPLF	farm village	a populated place where the population is largely engaged in agricultural activities
930	P.PPLA3	seat of a third-order administrative division	
695	P.PPLA2	seat of a second-order administrative division	
253	P.PPLS	populated places	cities, towns, villages, or other agglomerations of buildings where people live and work
249	P.STLMT	israeli settlement	
235	P.PPLC	capital of a political entity	
57	P.		
29	P.PPLR	religious populated place	a populated place whose population is largely engaged in religious occupations
6	P.PPLG	seat of government of a political entity	
2,629,547	Total for P		

rdfs:subClassOf?

“Nancy Pelosi voted in favor of the Health Care Bill.”



“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 knowledge is there:

- **GovTrack**
- **GeoNames**
- **DBPedia**
- **US Census**

But even with LoD we cannot answer this query.

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

Some missing puzzle pieces:

- Where is the data?

- **GovTrack**
GeoNames
US Census

requires intimate knowledge of the LoD data sets

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

Some missing puzzle pieces:

- Where is the data?
(smart federation needed)
- **Missing background (schema) knowledge.**
(enhancements of the LoD cloud)
- **Crucial info still hidden in texts.**
(ontology learning from texts)
- **Added reasoning capabilities (e.g., spatial).**
(new ontology language features)

Linked Open Data is great, useful, cool, and a **very important step**.

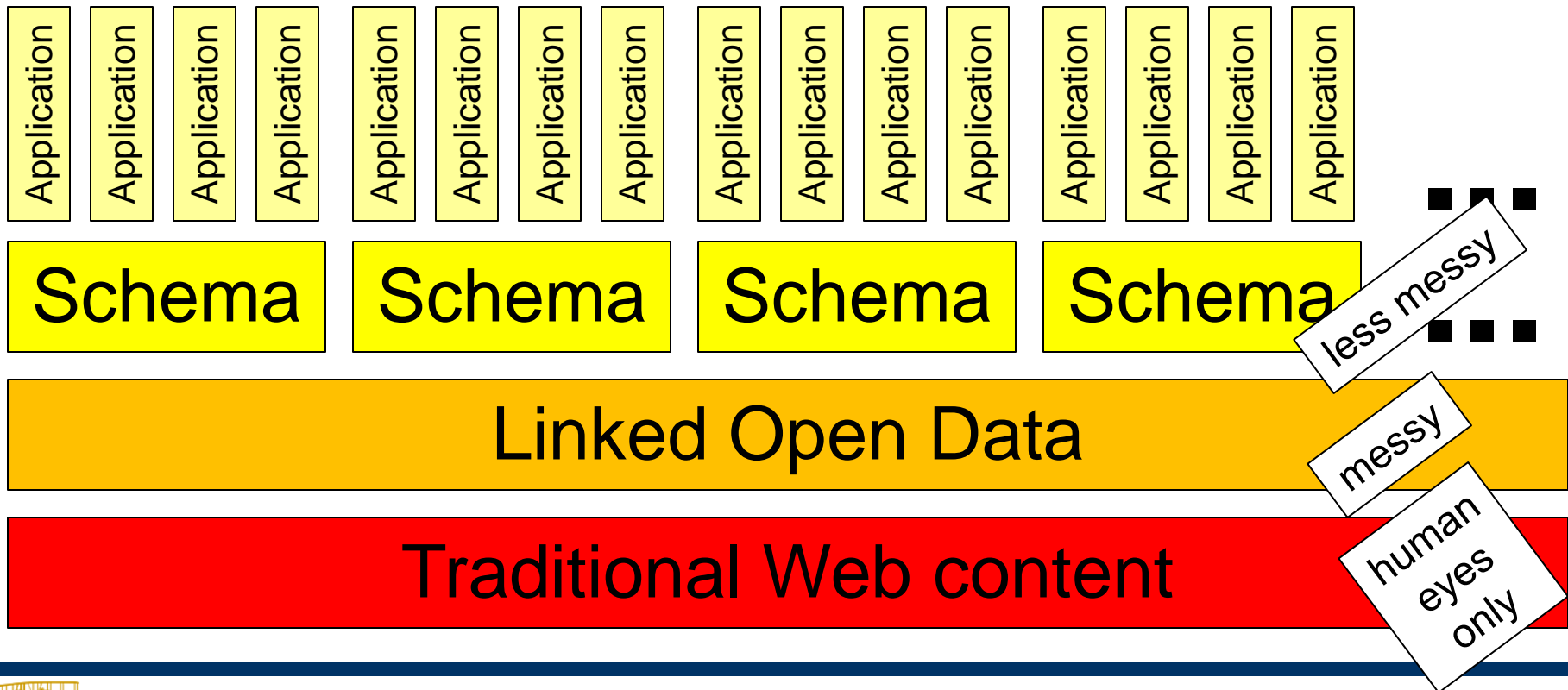
But if we stay semantics-free, Linked Open Data will not stand up to the Semantic Web vision!

- **Semantic Web Semantics**
- **Linked Open Data and its Limitations**
- **Future Directions**

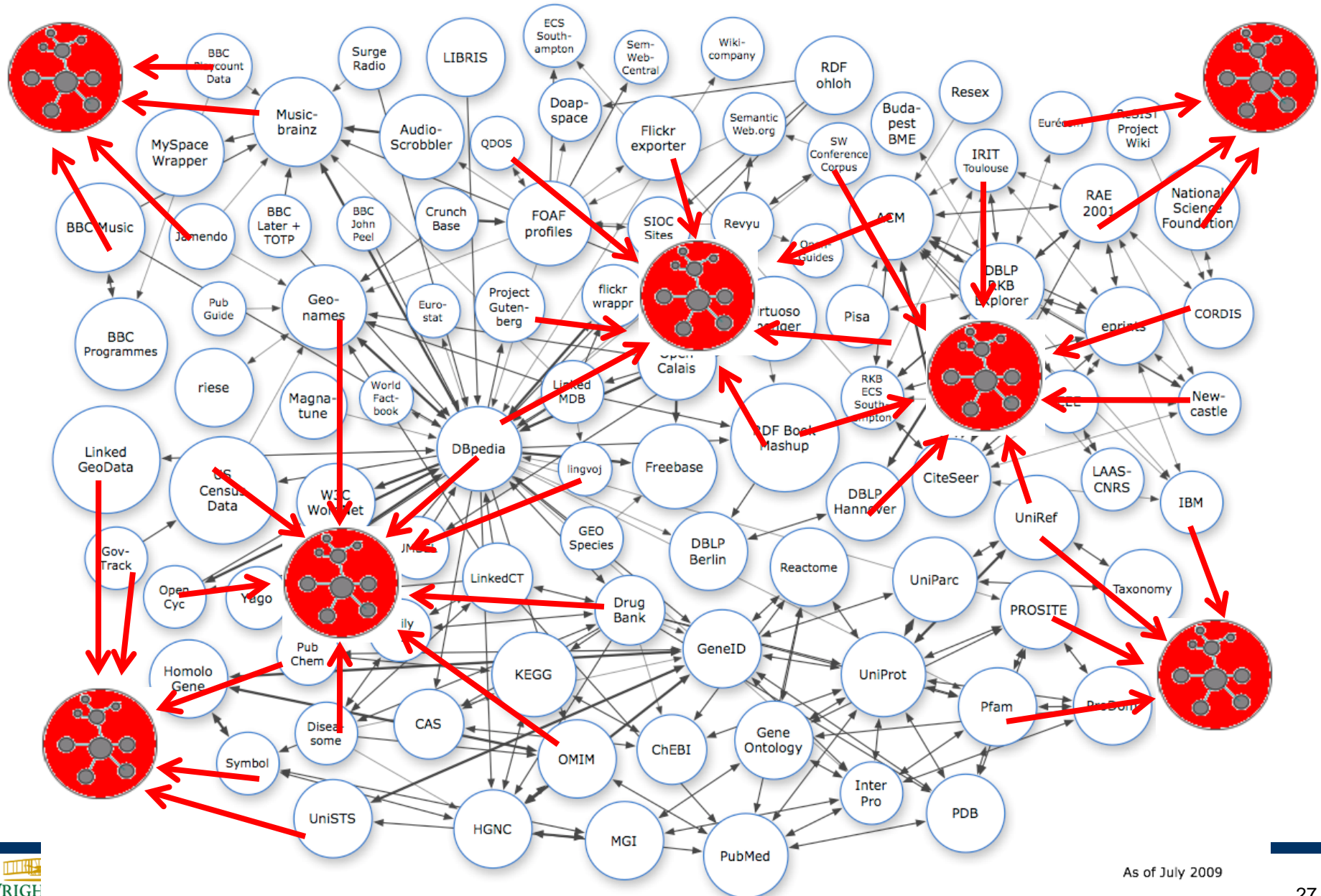
The Semantic Data Web Layer Cake

To leverage LoD, we require **schema knowledge**

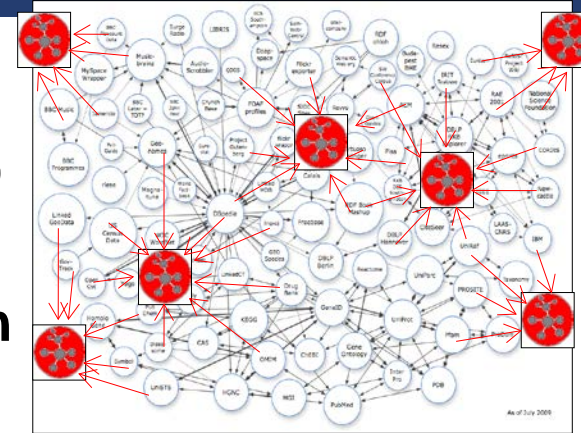
- **application-type driven** (reusable for same kind of application)
- **less messy than LoD** (as required by application)
- **overarching several LoD datasets** (as required by application)



Schema on top of the LoD cloud



- **Schema ontologies**
 - made for specific purposes (e.g., querying)
 - spanning several LoD datasets
 - incorporating schema knowledge hidden in the LoD datasets
 - including additional background knowledge needed for design purpose
- **Added reasoning capabilities extending OWL as needed.**
 - rules
 - extended datatypes
 - spatial and temporal reasoning etc.
- **Making use of ontology lifecycle state-of-the-art tools**
 - ontology evaluation
 - ontology learning from texts
 - ontology evolution etc.



1. Take a no-semantics or low-semantics solution.
E.g., naive LoD querying using SPARQL.
2. Identify where added value could be obtained by formal semantics.
E.g., by using schema knowledge as query entry points; by using schema knowledge to get better answers.
3. Identify (or **develop!**) ontology language which has the required features (→ **really interesting research!**).
E.g., spatial reasoning.
4. Realize application and publish (additional) data as LoD data.

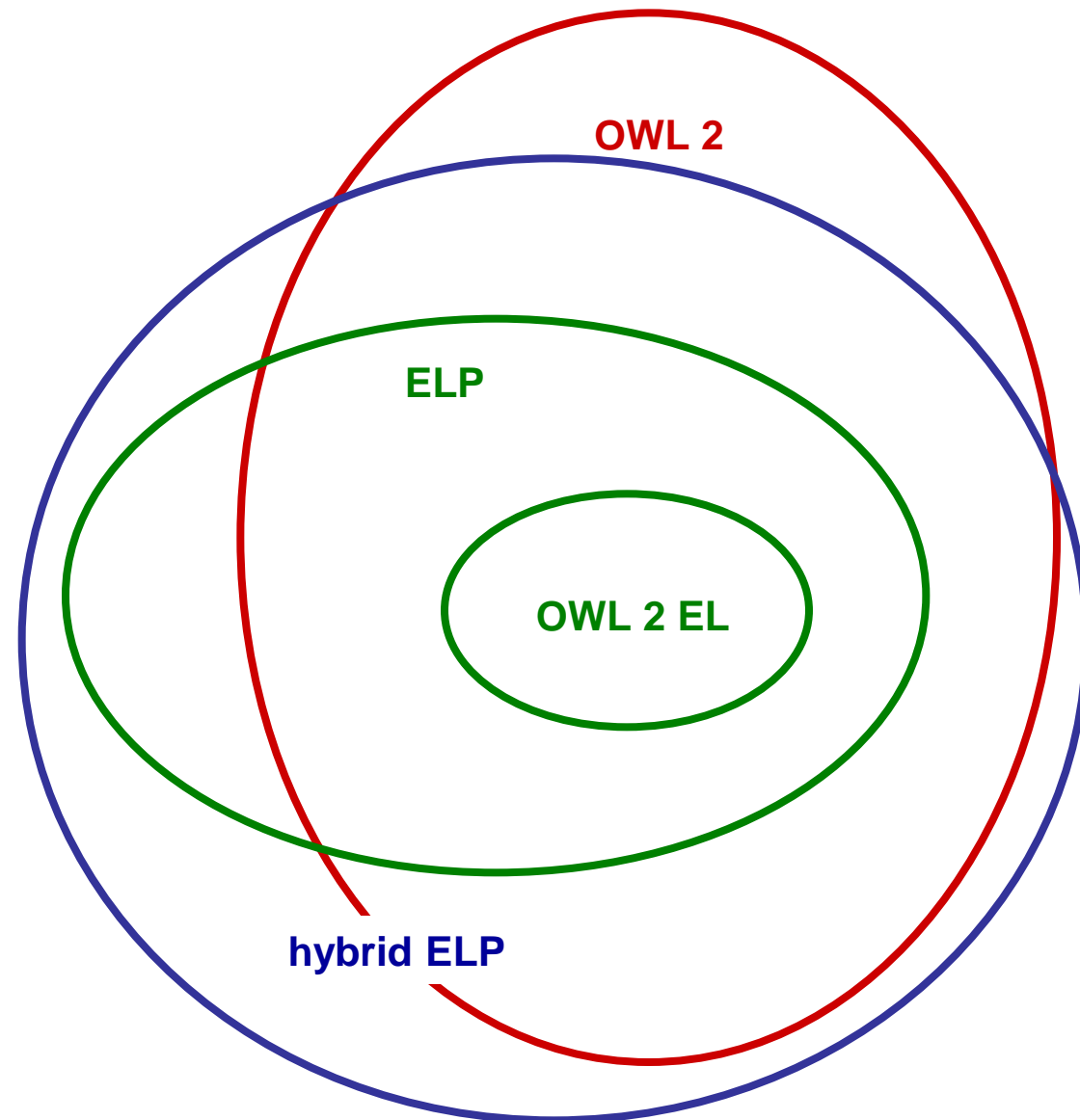
Important: **Keep it simple, stupid!**
 A little semantics can go a long way.

- **But these datasets are huge!**
- **How do you deal with that?**
 - **find useful languages which scale better**
 - **use parallelization/cloud computing**
 - **use heuristics/approximation algorithms**



Language standards recommended by W3C

- **Currently working on MapReduce for OWL 2 EL.**
- **We have the algorithm.**
We're currently implementing/optimizing using Hadoop.
- **Previous work on RDF and OWL Horst reasoning encouraging.**
- **But we don't have experimental results yet.**



- **OWL 2: complexity > exponential**
- **ELP: complexity = polynomial**
- **OWL 2 EL: complexity = polynomial**
- **hybrid ELP: data complexity = polynomial**

Rules are often considered an intuitive form of knowledge representation

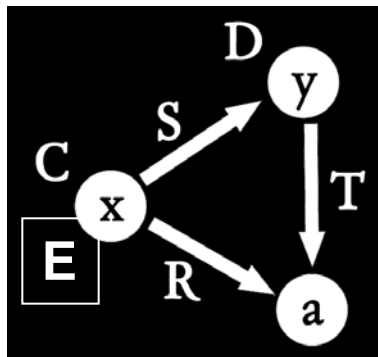
- $\text{Man}(x) \wedge \text{HasBrother}(x,y) \wedge \text{HasChild}(y,z) \rightarrow \text{Uncle}(x)$
 - $\text{Man } u \wedge \text{HasBrother}. \text{HasChild}. > \text{Uncle}$
- $\text{ThaiCurry}(x) \rightarrow \text{Contains.FishProduct}(x)$
 - $\text{ThaiCurry } v \text{ Contains.FishProduct}$
- $\text{kills}(x,x) \rightarrow \text{suicide}(x)$ $\text{suicide}(x) \rightarrow \text{kills}(x,x)$
 - $\text{kills.Self } v \text{ suicide}$ $\text{suicide } v \text{ kills.Self}$

Note: with these two axioms,

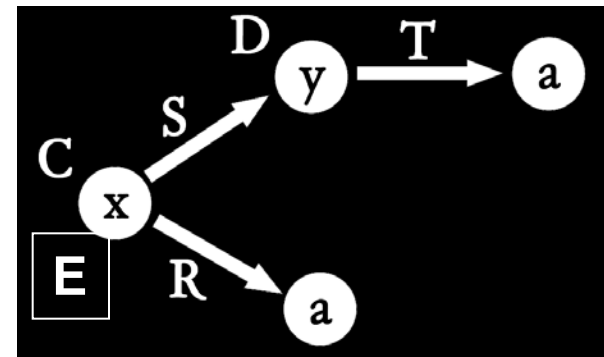
suicide is basically the same as *kills*

- $\text{NutAllergic}(x) \text{ } \sqsubseteq \text{NutProduct}(y) \text{ } \sqcap \text{dislikes}(x,y)$
 - $\text{NutAllergic} \text{ } \sqsupseteq \text{nutAllergic.Self}$
 $\text{NutProduct} \text{ } \sqsupseteq \text{nutProduct.Self}$
 $\text{nutAllergic} \text{ } \sqsubseteq \text{U} \text{ } \sqsubseteq \text{nutProduct} \text{ } \sqcap \text{dislikes}$
- $\text{dislikes}(x,z) \text{ } \sqsubseteq \text{Dish}(y) \text{ } \sqsubseteq \text{contains}(y,z) \text{ } \sqcap \text{dislikes}(x,y)$
 - $\text{Dish} \text{ } \sqsupseteq \text{dish.Self}$
 $\text{dislikes} \text{ } \sqsubseteq \text{contains} \text{ } \sqcap \text{dish} \text{ } \sqcap \text{dislikes}$
- $\text{worksAt}(x,y) \text{ } \sqsubseteq \text{University}(y) \text{ } \sqsubseteq \text{supervises}(x,z) \text{ } \sqsubseteq \text{PhDStudent}(z) \text{ } \sqcap \text{professorOf}(x,z)$
 - $\text{worksAt.University} \text{ } \sqsupseteq \text{worksAtUniversity.Self}$
 $\text{PhDStudent} \text{ } \sqsupseteq \text{phDStudent.Self}$
 $\text{worksAtUniversity} \text{ } \sqsubseteq \text{supervises} \text{ } \sqsubseteq \text{phDStudent} \text{ } \sqcap \text{professorOf}$

- Tree-shaped bodies
- First argument of the conclusion is the root
- $C(x) \wedge R(x,a) \wedge S(x,y) \wedge D(y) \wedge T(y,a) \vdash E(x)$
 - $C \cup \exists R.\{a\} \cup \exists S.(D \cup \exists T.\{a\}) \vee E$



duplicating
nominals
is
ok

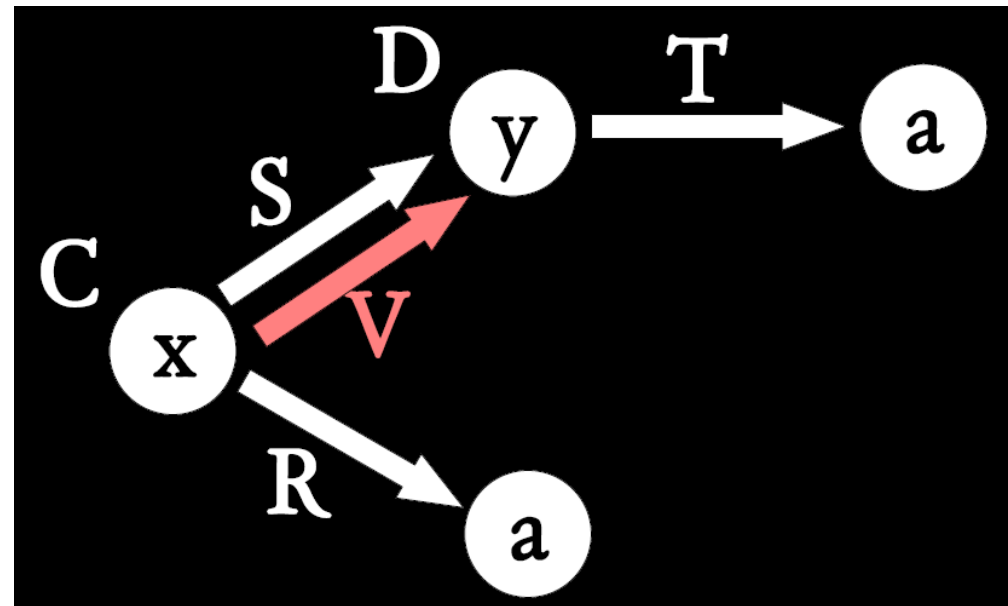


- Tree-shaped bodies
- First argument of the conclusion is the root
- $C(x) \wedge R(x,a) \wedge S(x,y) \wedge D(y) \wedge T(y,a) \vdash V(x,y)$

$C \cup \exists R.\{a\} \vee \exists R1.Self$

$D \cup \exists T.\{a\} \vee \exists R2.Self$

$R1 \pm S \pm R2 \vee V$



- Tree-shaped bodies
- First argument of the conclusion is the root
- complex classes are allowed in the rules
 - $\text{Mouse}(x) \text{ } \exists \text{hasNose.TrunkLike}(y) ! \text{ smallerThan}(x,y)$
 - $\text{ThaiCurry}(x) ! \text{ } \exists \text{contains.FishProduct}(x)$

Note: This allows to reason with unknowns (unlike rules)

- allowed class constructors depend on the chosen underlying description logic!

SROIQ Rules can be transformed back into SROIQ!

$$\text{Pair}(p) \wedge \text{consistOf}(p, x) \wedge \text{consistOf}(p, y) \wedge \text{differentFrom}(x, y) \wedge \\ \text{River}(r) \wedge \text{inBetween}(r, p) \wedge \text{rightBankOf}(x, r) \rightarrow \text{leftBankOf}(y, r).$$

- **Cannot be expressed in SROIQ (is not a SROIQ Rule).**
- **Extending OWL with such more general rules leads to undecidability.**

[Example due to Dong-Po Deng, presented at GeoS2009]

$$\text{Pair}(p) \wedge \text{consistOf}(p, x) \wedge \text{consistOf}(p, y) \wedge \text{differentFrom}(x, y) \wedge \\ \text{River}(r) \wedge \text{inBetween}(r, p) \wedge \text{rightBankOf}(x, r) \rightarrow \text{leftBankOf}(y, r).$$

- **Read rule as a first-order predicate logic formula.**

Semantically okay, but leads to undecidability in combination with OWL.

$$\text{Pair}(p) \wedge \text{consistOf}(p, x) \wedge \text{consistOf}(p, y) \wedge \text{differentFrom}(x, y) \wedge \\ \text{River}(r) \wedge \text{inBetween}(r, p) \wedge \text{rightBankOf}(x, r) \rightarrow \text{leftBankOf}(y, r).$$

- **Semantically restrict rule, such that it applies only to individuals which are explicitly contained in the knowledge base. I.e., those with known URIs.**
- **DL-safe SWRL combined with OWL is decidable.**
- **Formalism supported, e.g., by Pellet.**

**NutAllergic(sebastian)
NutProduct(peanutOil)
9orderedDish.ThaiCurry(sebastian)**

**ThaiCurry v 9contains.{peanutOil}
> v 8orderedDish.Dish**

**NutAllergic(x) \wedge NutProduct(y) ! dislikes(x,y)
dislikes(x,z) \wedge Dish(y) \wedge contains(y,z) ! dislikes(x,y)
orderedDish(x,y) \wedge dislikes(x,y) ! Unhappy(x)**

Rules in SWRL (undecidable).

NutAllergic(sebastian)

NutProduct(peanutOil)

∃ orderedDish.ThaiCurry(sebastian)

ThaiCurry v ∃ contains.{peanutOil}

> v ∃ orderedDish.Dish

actually, expressible in OWL 2

NutAllergic(x) ∧ NutProduct(y) ! dislikes(x,y)

dislikes(x,z) ∧ Dish(y) ∧ contains(y,z) ! dislikes(x,y)

orderedDish(x,y) ∧ dislikes(x,y) ! Unhappy(x)

Conclusions:

dislikes(sebastian,peanutOil)

NutAllergic(sebastian)
NutProduct(peanutOil)
orderedDish.ThaiCurry(sebastian)

ThaiCurry v \exists contains.{peanutOil}
> v \exists orderedDish.Dish

orderedDish rdfs:range Dish.

NutAllergic(x) \wedge NutProduct(y) ! dislikes(x,y)
dislikes(x,z) \wedge Dish(y) \wedge contains(y,z) ! dislikes(x,y)
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Conclusions:

dislikes(sebastian,peanutOil)

orderedDish(sebastian,y_s)

ThaiCurry(y_s)

Dish(y_s)

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Conclusions:

dislikes(sebastian,peanutOil)

contains(y_s,peanutOil)

orderedDish(sebastian,y_s)

ThaiCurry(y_s)

Dish(y_s)

Step does not work
with DL-safe SWRL!

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Conclusions:

dislikes(sebastian,peanutOil)

orderedDish(sebastian,y_s)

ThaiCurry(y_s)

Dish(y_s)

contains(y_s,peanutOil)

dislikes(sebastian,y_s)

Unhappy(sebastian)

**NutAllergic(sebastian)
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**ThaiCurry v 9contains.{peanutOil}
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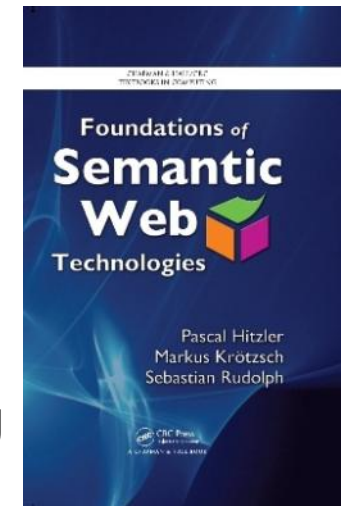
**NutAllergic(x) \wedge NutProduct(y) ! dislikes(x,y)
dislikes(x,z) \wedge Dish(y) \wedge contains(y,z) ! dislikes(x,y)
orderedDish(x,y) \wedge dislikes(x,y) ! Unhappy(x)**

Conclusion: Unhappy(sebastian)

Thanks!



<http://www.semantic-web-book.org>
<http://www.semantic-web-journal.net>



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