



Rule-based OWL Modeling with ROWLTab Protégé Plugin

Md Kamruzzaman Sarker (1)

Adila Krisnadhi (1,2)

David Carral (3)

Pascal Hitzler (1)

(1) Data Semantics Laboratory (DaSe Lab)
Data Science and Security Cluster (DSSC)
Wright State University, Dayton, OH, USA

<http://www.daselab.org/>

(2) Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

(3) Center for Advancing Electronics in
Dresden (cfaed), TU Dresden, Germany

Problem: directly modeling in OWL (in any syntax, including Manchester 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).

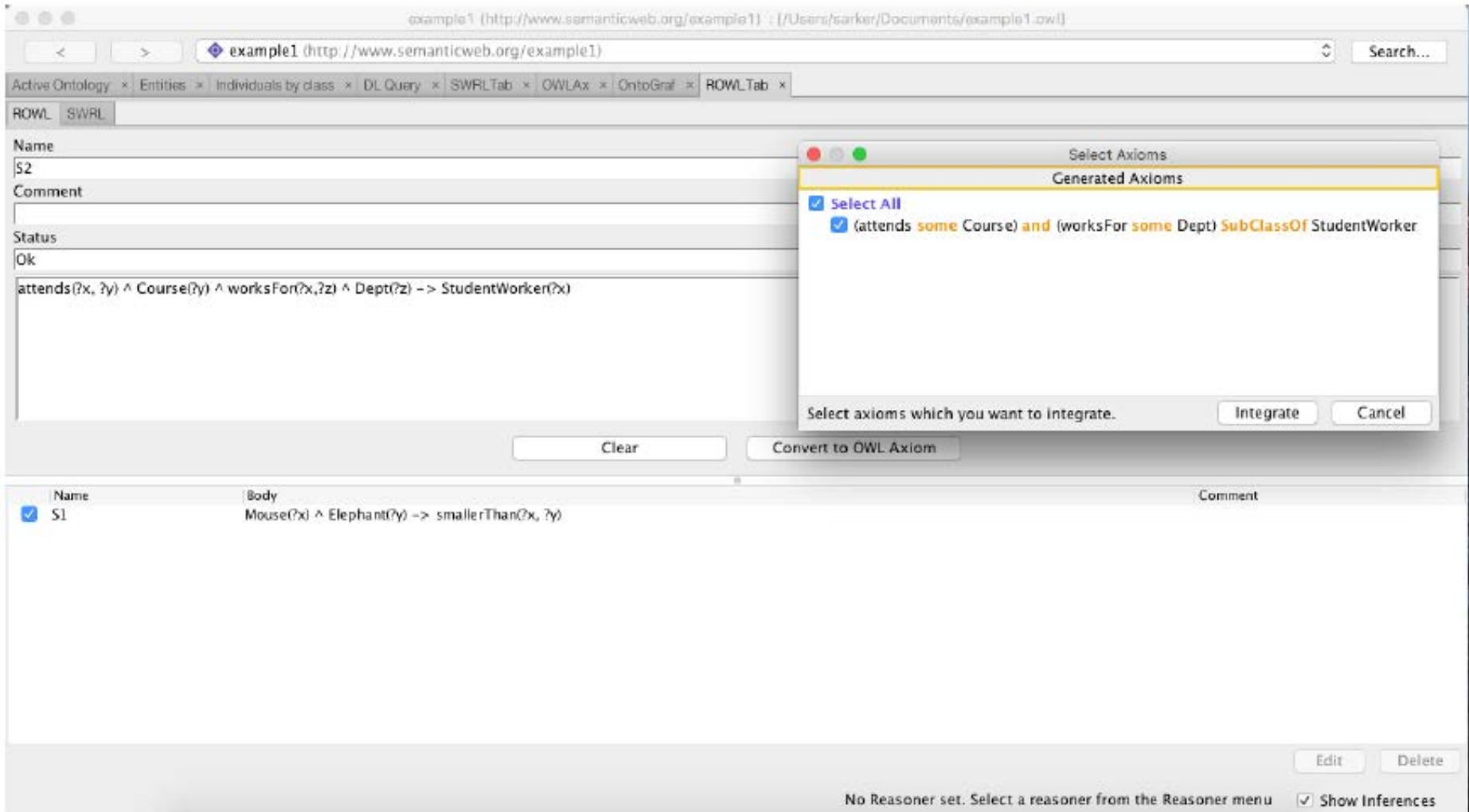


- We re-used the SWRLTab source code building our user interface, i.e. the user interaction and rule syntax used is essentially the same.

`Person(?x) ^ hasChild(?x,?y) ^ Female(?y) -> hasDaughter(?x,?y)`

- However, users can declare new classes directly from the ROWLTab.
- Rules are converted into OWL if possible and added to the ontology; annotation properties are used to store the rules from which they are generated.
- As usual under Protégé, there is no automatic check on RBox regularity, but this can be done (as usual) by calling a reasoner.

ROWL Protégé plug-in



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

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

Active Ontology x Entities x Individuals by class x DL Query x SWRLTab x OWLAX x OntoGraf x ROWLTab x

ROWL SWRL

Name
S2

Comment

Status
Ok

$\text{attends}(?x, ?y) \wedge \text{Course}(?y) \wedge \text{worksFor}(?x, ?z) \wedge \text{Dept}(?z) \rightarrow \text{StudentWorker}(?x)$

Clear Convert to OWL Axiom

Select Axioms

Generated Axioms

Select All

(attends some Course) and (worksFor some Dept) SubClassOf StudentWorker

Select axioms which you want to integrate. Integrate Cancel

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
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: $p = 1.0000 > 0.05$

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
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: $p = 0.092 > 0.05$

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

hard: $p = 0.173 > 0.05$ (significant 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.

There is a lot of scope for improving the core functionality.



However we first want to see if there is uptake, before we put more work into it.

All feedback (and feature requests) are most welcome.

- Naming of fresh properties (from rolification)
 - Automatic regularity checks.
 - Use of nominal schemas if rule cannot be rendered in OWL.
 - Add right-hand side disjunctions and existentials, and left-hand side universals, plus perhaps other syntax extensions.
- Goal: Make it possible to express all OWL axioms in some rule-type syntax



- It is clearly easier to model axioms using the ROWLTab interface, than using the standard Protégé interface.
- We hope for feedback, it will encourage us to improve the interface.

Acknowledgements:

- Support by NSF on the TROn project.
- Support by the DFG within the Cluster of Excellence “Center for Advancing Electronics Dresden” (dfaed)
- Tanvi Banerjee and Derek Doran for advice on statistics

Thanks!

<http://daselab.org/content/modeling-owl-rules>