

DOL and Hets - Tools for modular and heterogeneous ontologies

Till Mossakowski

University of Magdeburg, Germany



OTTO VON GUERICKE
UNIVERSITÄT
MAGDEBURG

INF

FAKULTÄT FÜR
INFORMATIK

2021-03-19

Assume you need to build an ontology



Three challenges for aspiring ontologist

- 1 Evaluate against requirements / competency questions
- 2 Reuse of ontologies
- 3 Diversity of languages

Three challenges for aspiring ontologist

- 1 Evaluate against requirements / competency questions
- 2 Reuse of ontologies
- 3 Diversity of languages

Intended Consequences in DOL

```
ontology Family1 =  
  Class: Person  
  Class: Woman SubClassOf: Person  
  ObjectProperty: hasChild  
  Class: Mother  
    EquivalentTo: Woman and hasChild some Person  
  Individual: john Types: Person  
  Individual: mary Types: Woman Facts: hasChild john  
then %implies  
  Individual: mary Types: Mother  
end
```

```
ontology Family1 =  
  <http:purl.org/myFamilyOntology>  
then %implies  
  Individual: mary Types: Mother  
end
```

Score = Language/tool for cucumber-like competency questions and their **translation to DOL**

Feature: Family relationships

The user should be able query the data on using "male", "female", "parent of", "grandparent of", "father of", "mother of", "older than"

Scenario: Relative age between family members

Given Chris is a parent of Dora.

And Amy is a parent of Chris.

And Amy is a parent of Berta.

Then infer Chris is older than Dora.

And infer Amy is older than Dora.

Three challenges for aspiring ontologist

- 1 Evaluate against requirements / competency questions
- 2 Reuse of ontologies
- 3 Diversity of languages

Three challenges for aspiring ontologist

- 1 Evaluate against requirements / competency questions
- 2 Reuse of ontologies
- 3 Diversity of languages

Reuse of ontologies

Reuse is hard

- Terminology is “wrong”
- Ontology is too wide
- Different ontologies pieces don't fit to each other



Reuse of ontologies

Reuse is hard

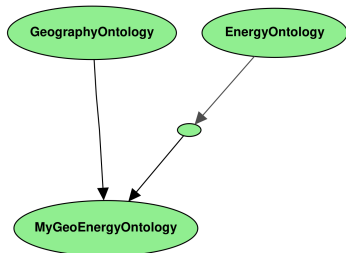
- Terminology is “wrong”
- Ontology is too wide
- Different ontologies pieces don't fit to each other

Modifying local copies of ontologies leads to maintenance issues



Example of a re-use in DOL

```
ontology MyGeoEnergyOntology =  
  <http://purl.org/EnergyOntology>  
    reveal Energy, Generator |-> Powerplant  
and  
  <http://purl.org/GeographyOntology> reveal Region  
end
```



Alignment of Bioportal Ontologies

logic OWL

%prefix(

ontologies: <https://ontohub.org/bioportal/>

obo: <http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/>)%

alignment ZFA2MA : ontologies:ZFA **to** ontologies:MA =

%% *ZFA: zebrafish anatomical ontology*

%% *MA: adult mouse anatomy*

obo:synovial joint = obo:synovial joint,

obo:pars intermedia = obo:pars intermedia,

obo:kidney = obo:kidney,

obo:gonad = obo:gonad,

obo:oral epithelium = obo:oral epithelium,

obo:head = obo:head,

obo:cardiovascular system = obo:cardiovascular system,

obo:locus coeruleus = obo:locus coeruleus,

obo:gustatory system = obo:gustatory system **end**

ontology combination = **%cons**

combine ZFA2MA **end**

Alignment of Upper Ontologies

```
%prefix(    gfo: <http://www.onto-med.de/ontologies/>  
             dolce: <http://www.loa-cnr.it/ontologies/>  
             bfo: <http://www.ifomis.org/bfo/>                )%
```

logic OWL

```
alignment DolceLite2BFO : dolce:DOLCE-Lite.owl to bfo:1.1 =  
  enduring = IndependentContinuant,  
  physical-endurant = MaterialEntity,  
  physical-object = Object,    perdurant = Occurrent,  
  process = Process,          quality = Quality,  
  spatio-temporal-region = SpatiotemporalRegion,  
  temporal-region = TemporalRegion,  space-region = SpatialRegion
```

Alignment of Upper Ontologies (cont'd)

alignment DolceLite2GFO : dolce:DOLCE-Lite.owl to gfo:gfo.owl =
particular = Individual, endurant = Presential,
physical-object = Material_object,
amount-of-matter = Amount_of_substrate,
perdurant = Occurrent, quality = Property,
time-interval = Chronoid, generic-dependent < necessary_for,
part < abstract_has_part, part-of < abstract_part_of,
proper-part < has_proper_part,
proper-part-of < proper_part_of,
generic-location < occupies,
generic-location-of < occupied_by

alignment BF02GFO : bfo:1.1 to gfo:gfo.owl =
Entity = Entity, Object = Material_object,
ObjectBoundary = Material_boundary, Role < Role ,
Occurrent = Occurrent, Process = Process, Quality = Property
SpatialRegion = Spatial_region,
TemporalRegion = Temporal_region

Alignment of Upper Ontologies — Combination

ontology Space =
combine BF02GF0, DolceLite2GF0, DolceLite2BF0

Ontohub BETA Repositories Ontologies Categories Logics Mappings More ▾ Help

Sandbox

Overview Ontologies File browser History Settings

Alignfoundational DOL

Ontology defined in the file `/sandbox/alignFoundational.dol`
<http://ontohub.org/sandbox/alignFoundational>

Content Comments Metadata Versions Graphs Mappings

Graphical Visualization of Ontology-Links

Alignfoundational

Ontology: Space
IRI: <http://ontohub.org/sandbox/alignFoundational?Space>
Description:
Symbols:
ObjectProperty: 132
Class: 130
AnnotationProperty: 14
Individual: 1

Three challenges for aspiring ontologist

- 1 Evaluate against requirements / competency questions
- 2 Reuse of ontologies
- 3 Diversity of languages

Languages that have been used for ontological modelling:

- First-order logic
- Higher-order logic
- OWL (Lite, EL, QL, RL, DL, Full), other DLs
- UML (e.g. class diagrams)
- Entity Relationship Diagrams
- Other languages: SWRL, RIF, ORM, BPMN, ...

Which language should I use?



Example 1: DTV: Can you use these tools together?

The OMG Date-Time Vocabulary (DTV) is a heterogenous* ontology:

- SBVR: very expressive, readable for business users
- UML: graphical representation
- OWL DL: formal semantics, decidable
- Common Logic: formal semantics, very expressive

Benefit: DTV utilizes advantages of different languages

* heterogenous = components are written in different languages

Example 2: Relation between OWL and FOL ontologies

Common practice: annotate OWL ontologies with informal FOL:

- Keet's mereotopological ontology [1],
- Dolce Lite and its relation to full Dolce [2],
- BFO-OWL and its relation to full BFO.

OWL gives better tool support, FOL greater expressiveness.

But: informal FOL axioms are not available for machine processing!

[1] C.M. Keet, F.C. Fernández-Reyes, and A. Morales-González. Representing mereotopological relations in OWL ontologies with ontoparts. In *Proc. of the ESWC'12*, vol. 7295 LNCS, 2012.

[2] C. Masolo, S. Borgo, A. Gangemi, N. Guarino, and A. Oltramari. Descriptive ontology for linguistic and cognitive engineering. <http://www.loa.istc.cnr.it/DOLCE.html>.

A multi-language example in DOL

```
logic OWL
ontology Mereology =
  ObjectProperty: isPartOf
  ObjectProperty: isProperPartOf
  Characteristics: Asymmetric SubPropertyOf: isPartOf
  with translation OWL22CASL
then logic CASL : {
  forall x,y,z:Thing .
    isProperPartOf(x,y) /\ isProperPartOf(y,z)
    => isProperPartOf (x,z) }
  %% transitivity; can't be expressed in OWL together
  %% with asymmetry
end
```

DOL – An OMG standard



- DOL = Distributed Ontology, Model, and Specification Language
- OMG Specification
- Available at <http://www.omg.org/spec/DOL/>

DOL metalanguage capabilities

DOL enables reusability and interoperability.

DOL is a **meta-language**:

- Literally **reuse** existing ontologies
- Operations for **modifying**/reusing ontologies
- Declaration of **relations** between ontologies
- Declaration of **intended relationships** between ontologies
- Support for **heterogenous** ontologies

All this is **fully semantically grounded**!

Overview of DOL: Toolkit in Summary

- 1 **ontologies**
 - basic ontologies
 - references to named ontologies
 - extensions, unions, translations
 - reductions, minimization, maximization
 - approximations, module extractions, filterings
 - combinations of networks
- 2 **ontology mappings** (between ontologies)
 - interpretations, refinements, alignments, ...
- 3 **ontology networks** (based on ontologies and mappings)
- 4 **ontology libraries** (based on ontologies, mappings, networks)
 - ontology definitions (giving a name to an ontology)
 - definitions of interpretations, refinements, alignments
 - definitions of networks, entailments, equivalences, ...
- 5 DOL extension GDOL: **ontology design patterns**

Tools & Ressources



Tool support for DOL: Heterogeneous Tool Set (Hets)

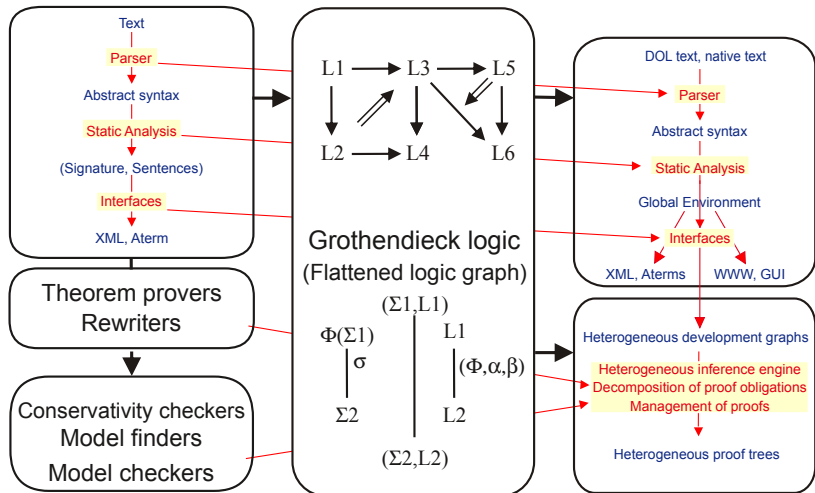
- available at <http://hets.eu>
try it online: <http://rest.hets.eu>
- **open source** under AGPL, see <https://github.com/spechub/Hets>
- **speaks many languages**: DOL, propositional logic, OWL, CASL, Common Logic, QBF, modal logic, MOF, QVT, and others
- **parsing and analysis**
- computation of combinations
- management of **proof obligations**
- interfaces to **OWL reasoners**, theorem provers, model checkers, model finders for various logics

Architecture of the heterogeneous tool set Hets

Tools for specific logics

Logic graph

Tools for DOL



- <http://dol-omg.org> **Central page** for DOL
- <http://hets.eu> **Analysis and Proof Tool** Hets, speaking many ontology languages and DOL
- <http://ontohub.org> **Ontohub web platform**, speaking many ontology languages and DOL (currently not maintained)
- <http://ontohub.org/dol-examples> **DOL examples**
- <http://ontoiop.org> Initial standardization initiative
- **Hets:** <http://hets.eu>
try it online: <http://rest.hets.eu>
sources: <https://github.com/spechub/Hets>