Working Modularly with Ontologies

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21 April 2010

And now ...

- 1 Ontologies and Description Logic
- 2 Why modularity?
- A reuse scenario
- 4 Understanding ontologies via modules



Ontology

- = collection of statements about a domain (axioms)
 - Language used: usually logic, often description logic (DL)
 - Inferences can be drawn from axioms

Domains:

biology, medicine, chemistry, business processes, natural language, \dots

$$\underbrace{\mathsf{Arm}}_{\mathsf{concept}} \sqsubseteq \exists \underbrace{\mathsf{hasPart}}_{\mathsf{role}} \cdot \underbrace{\mathsf{Hand}}_{\mathsf{concept}} \quad \forall x \Big(\mathsf{Arm}(x) \to \exists y \big(\mathsf{hasPart}(x,y) \land \mathsf{Hand}(y) \big) \Big)$$

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$$\mathsf{Limb} \equiv \mathsf{Arm} \sqcup \mathsf{Leg}$$

$$\forall x \Big(\mathsf{Limb}(x) \leftrightarrow \big(\mathsf{Arm}(x) \lor \mathsf{Leg}(x) \big) \Big)$$

Example axioms + inferences

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$$\models \mathsf{Limb} \sqcap \neg \mathsf{Leg} \sqsubseteq \exists \mathsf{hasPart}.\mathsf{Hand}$$

$$\forall x \Big(\big(\mathsf{Limb}(x) \land \neg \mathsf{Leg}(x) \big) \ \rightarrow \ \exists y \big(\mathsf{hasPart}(x,y) \land \mathsf{Hand}(y) \big) \Big)$$

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individual

Reuse

Example axioms + inferences

$$\underbrace{\mathsf{Arm} \sqsubseteq \exists \underset{\mathsf{role}}{\mathsf{hasPart}} . \underbrace{\mathsf{Hand}}_{\mathsf{role}} \ \forall x \Big(\mathsf{Arm}(x) \to \exists y \big(\mathsf{hasPart}(x,y) \land \mathsf{Hand}(y) \big) \Big)}_{\mathsf{concept}}$$

$$\mathsf{Limb} \equiv \mathsf{Arm} \sqcup \mathsf{Leg} \qquad \forall x \Big(\mathsf{Limb}(x) \leftrightarrow \big(\mathsf{Arm}(x) \lor \mathsf{Leg}(x) \big) \Big)$$

$$\mathsf{LeftArm} : \mathsf{Arm} \qquad \mathsf{Arm}(\mathsf{LeftArm})$$

individual

 $\exists y (\mathsf{hasPart}(\mathit{LeftArm}, y) \land \mathsf{Hand}(y))$ LeftArm : ∃hasPart.Hand



Reasoning tasks

- Consistency:
 Does ontology O have a model?
- Satisfiability: Is there a model of $\mathcal O$ that interprets concept $\mathcal C$ as nonempty?
- Subsumption:
 Does C □ D hold in every model of O?
- Instance checking:
 Is individual x an instance of C in every model of O?

Inter-reducible; optimised reasoners available

The Web Ontology Language OWL

- W3C-recommended standard since 2004
- OWL 2 published on 27 Oct. 2009





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OWL 2

Based on DL \mathcal{SROIQ}

 $\exists,\ \forall,\ counting,\ role\ chains\ and\ hierarchies,\ transitivity,\ inverse\ roles,\ nominals$

OWL 2 EL, QL, RL

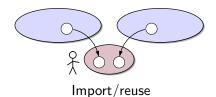
Sub-profiles for efficient reasoning and application orientation

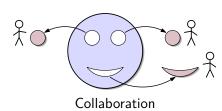


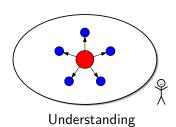
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Three scenarios

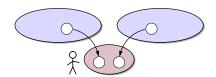




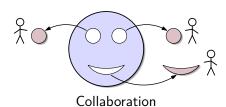


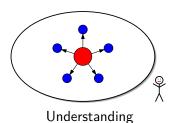


Three scenarios



Import/reuse





Reuse

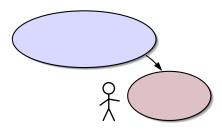
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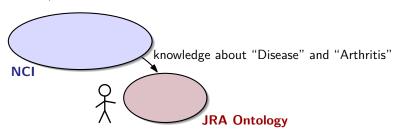


Import/reuse one external ontology



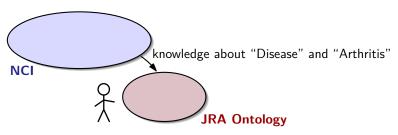


Import/reuse one external ontology





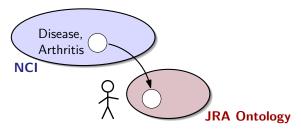
Import/reuse one external ontology



How much of NCI do we need?



Import/reuse a part of an external ontology



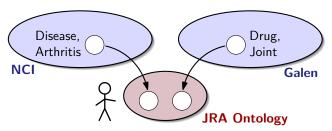
How much of NCI do we need?

- **Coverage:** Import *everything* relevant for the chosen terms.
- **Economy:** Import *only* what's relevant for them. Compute that part quickly.

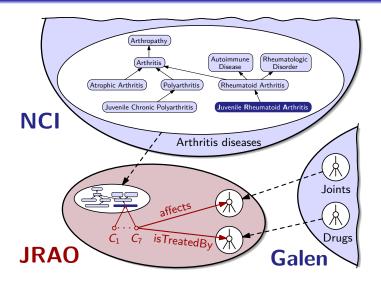




Import/reuse parts of several external ontologies

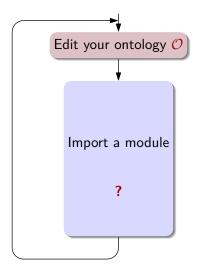






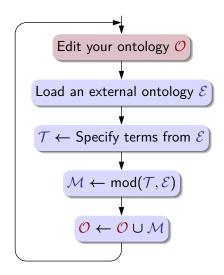
A working cycle





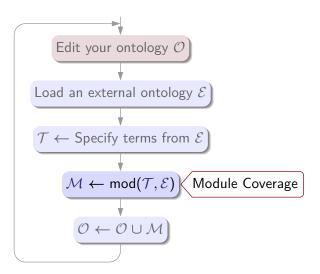
A working cycle





A working cycle







Goal: Import everything the external ontology knows about the topic that consists of the specified terms.



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Example 1:

Topic: Arm, Hand, hasPart

On-topic: Off-topic:

Arm □ ∀ hasPart.Hand HandWith4Fingers

☐ Hand

 $Arm \sqcup Hand \sqsubseteq \exists hasPart. \top$ Hand □ ¬Arm

Hand ☐ Hand ☐ Arm

Goal = preserve all on-topic knowledge



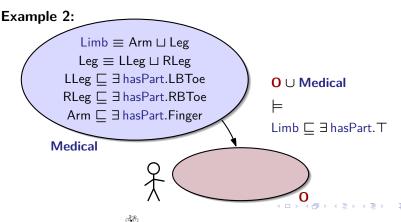
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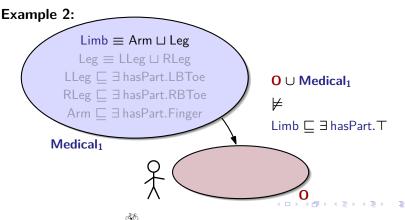
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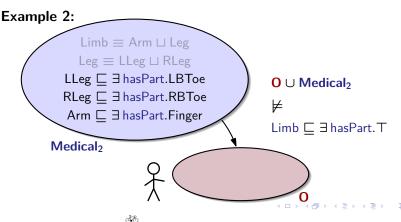
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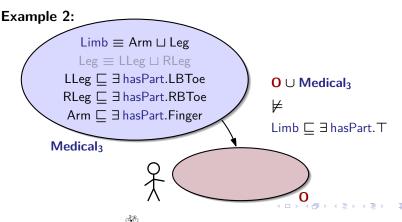
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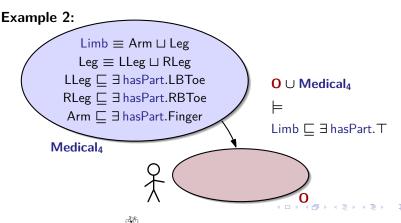
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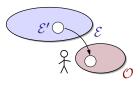
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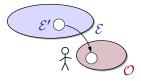
 $\bullet \ \, \text{Module } \mathcal{E}' \ \, \text{covers ontology } \mathcal{E} \ \, \text{for the specified topic } \mathcal{T} \\ \text{if for all concepts C, D built from terms in } \mathcal{T} \text{:}$





• Module \mathcal{E}' covers ontology \mathcal{E} for the specified topic \mathcal{T} if for all concepts C, D built from terms in \mathcal{T} :

if
$$\mathcal{O} \cup \mathcal{E} \models C \sqsubseteq D$$
, then $\mathcal{O} \cup \mathcal{E}' \models C \sqsubseteq D$.

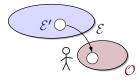


- $\mathcal{O} \cup \mathcal{E}$ is called *conservative extension (CE)* of $\mathcal{O} \cup \mathcal{E}'$



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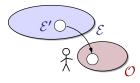
- No coverage → no encapsulation → no module
- With coverage: trade-off minimality ↔ computation time

Module coverage



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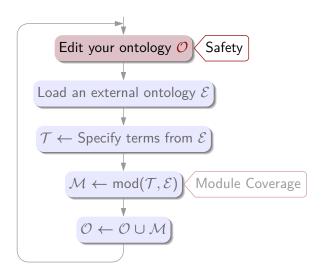
- $\mathcal{O} \cup \mathcal{E}$ is called *conservative extension (CE)* of $\mathcal{O} \cup \mathcal{E}'$

- Minmal covering modules via CEs
- CEs hard to impossible to decide
- Tractable approximation: syntactic locality



A working cycle







Goal: Don't change the meaning of imported terms.

= Don't add new knowledge about the imported topic.

Question: Which axioms are we allowed to write?

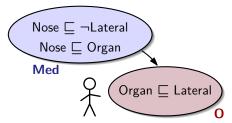


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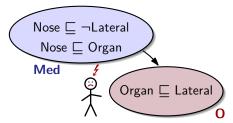


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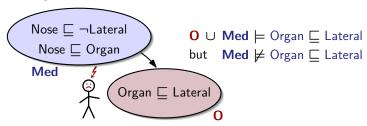


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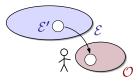
Example:





Our ontology O uses the imported terms safely
if for all concepts C, D built from the imported terms:

if
$$\mathcal{E}' \not\models C \sqsubseteq D$$
, then $\mathcal{O} \cup \mathcal{E}' \not\models C \sqsubseteq D$,



ullet Safety $\hat{=}$ preserving non-entailments

Comparison of different approaches



Kind of "module"	Covrg.	Min.	Covered DLs	Complexity
All ax's referencing ${\cal T}$	×		any	easy
Seidenberg/Rector	×		any	easy
Prompt	×		?	easy



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The whole ontology	1	xx	any	easy
conservbased mod. MEX (Liverpool)	1	✓ ✓	few acyclic \mathcal{EL}	hard easy
locality-based mod.	1	×	\approx OWL 2	easy
E-connections	1	×	OWL 1	easy

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interpolants-based (no subsets!)	1	//	few	hard	

Module extraction in Protégé 4



Nightly build:

http://owl.cs.manchester.ac.uk/2008/iswc-modtut/equinox.zip

- Realises import scenario
- Provides coverage via locality-based modules
- We're working on safety . . .
- To be released as Protégé 4 plugin soon

(Thanks to Matthew Horridge.)

Web service for module extraction



http://owl.cs.manchester.ac.uk/modularity

OWL Module Extractor
Ontology source
Paste your ontology , or enter a URL of a document, into the text box below.
http://www.co-ode.org/ontologies/pizza/pizza.on/
Signature
Enter a signature. Put each entity name on a new line. (Accepts full URIs or URI fragmer
Pizza
Modularity type
Select the module type
Select the module type () Top (lower) module () Bottom (upper) module () Bottom of top (upper-di-lower) module

Module: http://www.coode.org/ontologies/pizza/pizza.owl_module.owl Selected signature Paza (http://www.oode.org/ontologies/pizza.owl#Pizza) Module metrics Rumber of solomes 132 Rumber of displaces 355 Rumber of displaces 355 Rumber of displaces 355 Rumber of displaces 355 Rumber of displaces 555 Rumber of displaces

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HerbSpiceTopping SubClassOf PizzaTopping

Module axioms

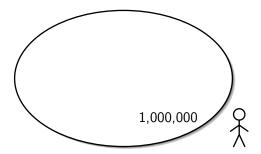
CheeseTopping SubClassOf PizzaTopping
CheeseTopping DisjointWith FishTopping
CheeseTopping DisjointWith FirstTopping
CheeseTopping DisjointWith HerbSgiosTopping

And now ...



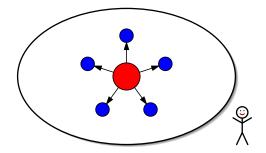
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Visualise the modular structure of an ontology



Scenario: Understanding

Visualise the modular structure of an ontology



We're working on it.

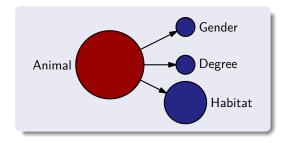


- Ontology about periodic table of the chemical elements
- What is its modular structure?
- What is "the meat" of it?
- We can find it using locality-based modules.

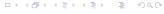
Impetus for the "Meat" idea



Partition of koala.owl via E-connections in Swoop

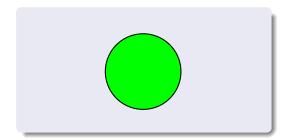


- importing part
- imported but non-importing part
- isolated part
- "imports vocabulary from"



Partition for the periodic table ontology





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Reuse

"Meat" via locality-based modules



Hopes:

- Fine-grained analysis
- Guidance for users to choose the right topic(s)
- Draw conclusions on characteristics of an ontology: topicality, connectedness, axiomatic richness, superfluous parts, modelling



Problem:

- Ontologies of size n can have up to 2^n modules
- But do real-life ontologies fall into the worst case?

Results so far



• Optimised algorithm to extract all modules

Ontology	#Ax	#Terms	#mods	Theor. Max.	Time
Koala	42	25	3660	33 554 432	9s
Mereology	44	25	1952	33 554 432	3min

Reuse

Results so far



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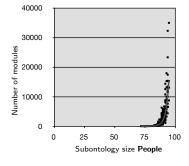
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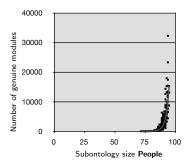
- Single module numbers don't say much
- Not scalable

Subset sampling



- Modularised randomly generated parts of 8 ontologies
- Example growth of module numbers:





Trendline equation: $y = O(1.5^{\times})$, confidence 0.96



Weight analysis



• Ordered all 3660 modules of Koala by weight

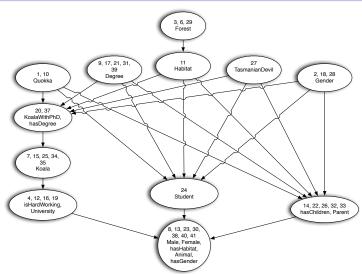
$$\mathsf{Weight}(\mathcal{M}) = \mathsf{PullingPower}(\mathcal{M}) \boldsymbol{\cdot} \mathsf{Cohesion}(\mathcal{M})$$

How many terms are needed to "pull" all the terms into M?

How strongly are the terms in \mathcal{M} held together?

Inspected heaviest modules





Outlook

- Find heaviest modules without computing all modules
- How many modules can ontologies have?
- Relation module number ↔ justificatory structure

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Thank you.