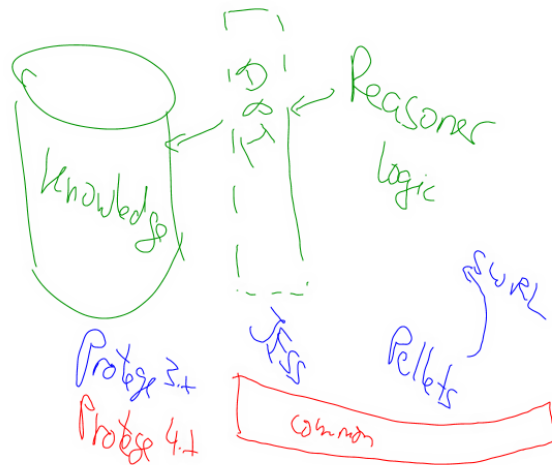


The goal of a **Reasoner** is to derive information from a knowledge base. The reasoner is involved through an **inference engine**, e.g. the Jess engine involves a Pellet reasoner.

W3 (World wide web consortium) has published a list of **reasoners**  
<http://www.w3.org/2007/OWL/wiki/Implementations>



**Commercial software**

- Bossam (software), an RETE-based r
- DLog, Resolution based Description L
- OntoBroker, highly scalable Semantic
- OWLIM, a high-performance semantic OWLIM-enterprise. Supports OWL2-ri
- RacerPro, a semantic web reasoning
- TopSPIN, rule-based reasoner embed
- SHER, a scalable Pellet-backed OWL

**Free to use (Closed Source)**

- BaseVISor, a versatile forward chainii
- Cyc inference engine, a forward and t
- KAON2 is an infrastructure for manag
- Hooliet, reasons over OWL-DL ontolog

**Free Software (Open Source)**

- Cwm, a forward-chaining reasoner wh or N3 serializations as required. (CWN
- Drools, a forward chaining inference b
- Euler (EYE), a RIF-compatible backw
- FaCT, a Lisp-based description logic
- FaCT++, the new generation of FaCT
- Jena (framework), an open source sei
- Large Knowledge Collider or LarKC is
- Pellet, an open-source Java OWL DL
- Prova, an open-source Semantic Wet commercial option available)
- SweetRules, an integrated set of tool
- TopBraid SPIN API, API for SPIN, GNU AGPL)
- HermitT, the first publicly available OV GNU Lesser GPL)

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## Examples Of Reasoners

**FaCT++** is an open-source tableau based OWL DL reasoner. It is implemented in C++ and shows exceptional performance on expressive ontologies.

- Fully conformant with OWL DL except for keys and some datatypes
- new developed based on ideas from FaCT

**HermiT** can determine whether or not the input ontology is consistent, identify subsumption relationships between classes, and much more.

- Based on a novel *hypertableau* algorithm,
- efficient reasoning
- Fully conformant

**Pellet** is an open-source Java OWL DL reasoner

- developed by
- tableau based decision procedure

**Jena** is an open source framework, including reasoning modules

Handwritten notes on the slide:

- FaCT: Lisp** (circled in red)
- OWL** branches into **OWL 1** and **OWL 2** (handwritten in red)
- A bracket groups **RDF**, **OWL L<sub>1</sub>**, **OWL DL**, and **OWL Full** (handwritten in green), with an arrow pointing to **90%**.

Comparison of Pellets, FaCT and HermiT  
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## Assertional Box (ABox) Terminology

- contains assertions about individuals, i.e. OWL facts such as type, property-value...
- Realizing the ABox, i.e. computing the most specific concept(s) that each individual is an instance of.
- Example: *all people being students*

## Terminological Box (TBox)

- contains axioms about classes, i.e. OWL axioms such as subclass, equivalent class...
- Example: Class:Pizza has subclass: ~~Topping~~ *American Pizza*

Knowledge Base (KB):

- A combination of an ABox and a TBox, i.e. a complete OWL ontology.

major use cases:

- Frequent ABox changes (*Context* situation classification) and *has position, joins a class*
- rare ABox changes (social networks).

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## Reasoner Comparison

Good intro from Bock et al. ref: Jürgen Bock, Peter Hulse, Qiu Ji, Raphael Volz, "Benchmarking OWL Reasoners", [1] </ref>

- open source versus other licenses → focus on Albox, Tbot
- language, portability ← Pellets, HermiT ← not Pr.3.x
- logic support (e.g. OWL DL) → partly ported to P4.2 (jess in P.3.x)
- performance:
  - load time
  - query time
- addressing: Language complexity, and size of ontology NO "one is best for all"

Conclusions from Bock et al.

- reasoners that employ a simple rule engine scale very well for large ABoxes, but are in principle very limited to lightweight language fragments,
- classical tableau reasoners scale well for complex TBox reasoning tasks, but are limited with respect to their support for large ABoxes,
- the reasoning techniques based on reduction to disjunctive datalog as implemented in KAON2 scale well for large ABoxes, while at the same time they support rich language fragments

Comparison of Pellets, FaCT and HermiT  
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Comparison of Pellets, FaCT and HermiT

Reasoning

Pellets-based reasoning II

cwi.unikno/index.php?title=Comparison\_of\_Pellets\_FaCT\_and\_HermiT&action=slide

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## Pellet

based on a presentation by Susana: *Media: Pellet\_Reasoner.pdf*

- Pellet is an open-source Java based OWL DL reasoner, see *Pellets-based\_reasoning*
- can be used with Jena and OWL API libraries.

Features:

- **Consistency checking:** ensures that an ontology does not contain any **contradictory facts**.
- **Concept satisfiability:** checks if it is possible for a class to have **any instances**.
- **Classification:** computes the subclass relations between every named class to create the **complete class hierarchy**.
- **Realization:** computes the direct types for each of the individuals.

Comparison of Pellets, FaCT and HermiT  
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## Examples Of Reasoners

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- Based on a novel hypertableau algorithm, *faster*
- efficient reasoning
- Fully conformant

**Pellet** is an open-source Java OWL DL reasoner

- developed by
- tableau based decision procedure

**Jena** is an open source framework, including reasoning modules

*Conclusion 2013:*  
*Hermit*  
*Pellets*

Comparison of Pellets, FaCT and Hermit  
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Reasoner

Hermit  
Fact++  
Pellets

Jess enables executors

Classes verification

TBOX

Internal consistency

inherit knowledge

Individuals ABox

external rules

necessary  
Sufficient  
perhaps: transitive...

SURL

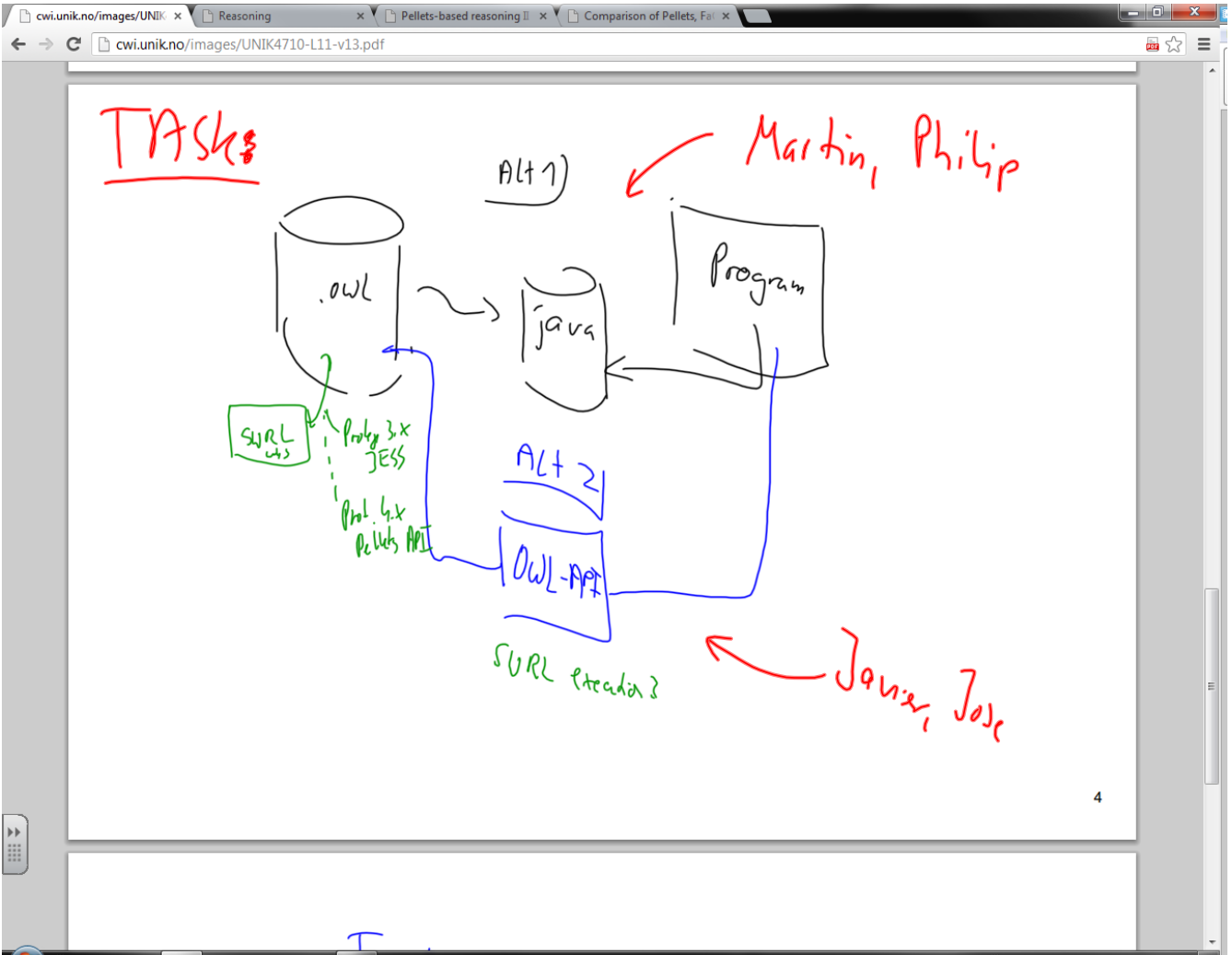
relations of classes

Owl

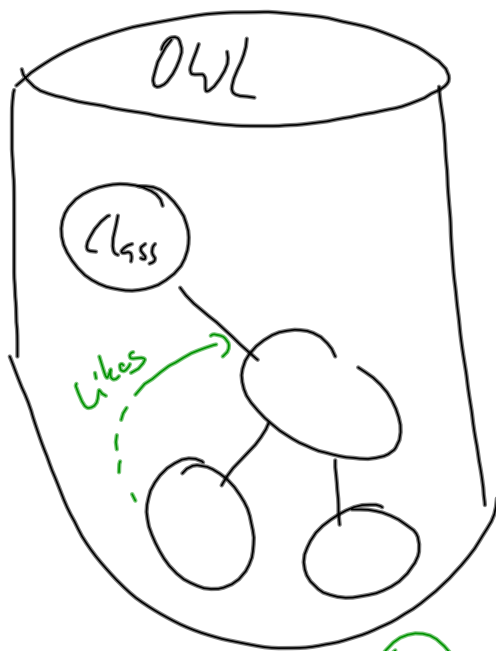
3

Alt 1)

The diagram is a handwritten comparison of reasoning systems and their capabilities. On the left, under 'Reasoner', are listed 'Hermit', 'Fact++', and 'Pellets'. A note 'Jess enables executors' points to 'Pellets'. In the center, under 'Classes verification', is a box labeled 'TBOX' containing 'Internal consistency' with three 'X' marks. To its right is 'inherit knowledge' with two 'X' marks. Further right is 'Individuals ABox' with two 'X' marks. Below these are 'SURL' and 'external rules'. A diagram of a 'can' labeled 'Owl' is shown with 'SURL' and 'relations of classes' written around it. At the bottom, 'Alt 1)' is written.







ALT (A)



ALT (B)  
 requires interface  
 - Jess Proj. x  
 - Rule tab Proj. k.x