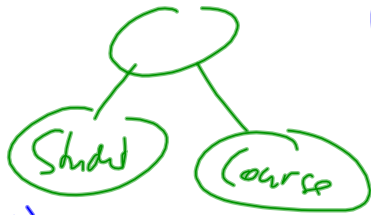


Q & A Session

- classes versus ^{object properties} ^{data} properties
- rules in Protege 4.7
 - new def. of rules → statement based
- consistency of rules can't be checked without the reasoner

Rules

Protège 3. x



Student (?S) ^ Course (?C)

→ StudyCourse (?S, ?C)

Protège 4. x

Courses(?C) are-taught,

min 1 Room(?R)



Statement:

If student joins MasterCourse
than he is a Master Student

Student(?S), MasterCourse(?mc),
hasCourse(?S, ?mc) → MasterStudent(?S)

SWRL, SQURL

SWRL, ~~SQURL~~

Example SWRL Rule with String Built-ins

Person(?p) ^ hasNumber(?p, ?number) ^ **swrlb:startsWith**(?number, "+") → hasInternationalNumber(?p, true)

library built in

other // sgwrl query enhanced

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protege.stanford.edu/conference/2007/slides/08.01_OConnor.pdf 25

Counting Query Results

Person(?p) ^ hasCar(?p,?car)
→ query:select(?p) ^
query:count(?car)

Important: no way of asserting count in ontology

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Count all Owned Cars in Ontology

Martin *Martin*

↙ *↙*

Person(?p) ^ hasCar(?p, ?c) →
query:count(?c)

Martin has 5 cars

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Count all Cars in Ontology

The image is a screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar shows the URL `protege.stanford.edu/conference/2007/slides/08.01_OConnor.pdf`. The browser tabs include 'Google' and 'protege.stanford.edu/con...'. The main content area displays a slide with the following text:

- Fully documented in SWRL I ab WIKI

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Future Plans

- Port to Protégé 4
- Integrated reasoner/inference support, most likely with Pellet
- Dynamic relational-OWL mapping for inferencing and querying (static already available with Datamaster)
- SQWRL ('squirrel'): enhanced query support – negation, disjunction

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Let's reuse our example of Ivan, the son of Martin and Lenka. The symmetric property *hasSpouse* connects Martin and Lenka.

We can add a SWRL rule saying that an individual X from the Person class, which has parents Y and Z such that Y has spouse Z, belongs to a new class *ChildOfMarriedParents*. Such rule is best described in the Protege syntax:

```
Person(?x), hasParent(?x, ?y), hasParent(?x, ?z), hasSpouse(?y, ?z) -> ChildOfMarriedParents(?x)
```

It can be described in functional syntax too:

```
Prefix(var:=<urn:swrl#>)

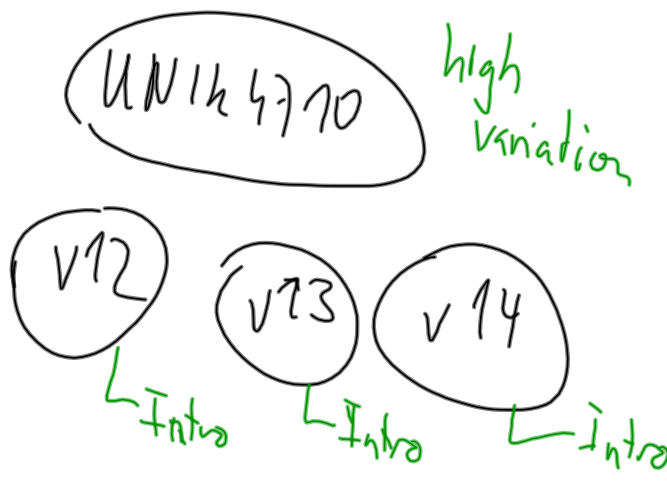
Declaration( Class( :ChildOfMarriedParents ) )
SubClassOf( :ChildOfMarriedParents :Person )

DLSafeRule(
  Body(
    ClassAtom( :Person Variable(var:x) )
    ObjectPropertyAtom( :hasParent Variable(var:x) Variable(var:y) )
    ObjectPropertyAtom( :hasParent Variable(var:x) Variable(var:z) )
    ObjectPropertyAtom( :hasSpouse Variable(var:y) Variable(var:z) )
  )
  Head(
    ClassAtom( :ChildOfMarriedParents Variable(var:x) )
  )
)
```

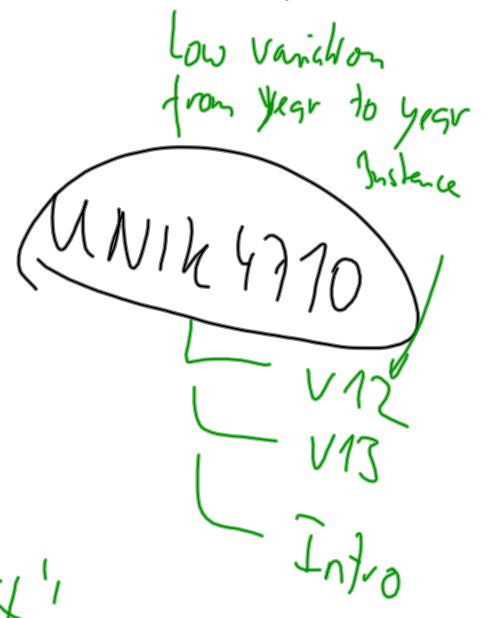
for testing in Prolog 4.2

- SPARQL tab, works by
OWL → rdf → listings
↑
SPARQL

"Classes versus properties"



class & topics



depends how you want to treat it"

2 directions

- Mobile APP ^{as an} option _{-overhead}

↳ buzz ~~§~~

↳ Univ. → Privacy Protection ^{Example} _{how to be used}

- Real Biz examples ✓

↳ My Deichmann library

↳ Cargospotter

- link to Semantic Medis Wiki

- web nodes.com

choose on your own
↳ more interest
examples to present
the usage in biz
take the U.O Semantics
course