

# UNIK-4710 FINAL PRESENTATION



# FIRST OF ALL

At the beginning I started to implement a web application with html,php and jsp but I realized that it was hard for me because all the programming languages that involves: Java,html,php,jsp,OWL API libraries...

So i decided to drop out that project, I can't afford that because I'm not really a good programmer, and start a new one using just Java.

# FIRST OF ALL

So I created a window based Java application which is based on an ontology created on Protégé, then we connect the ontology to my Java programming interface (Eclipse) to work directly with the ontology. We can see, edit and remove classes, individuals and properties.

# BEFORE TO START

I missed some time on my previous web application, I struggled with Protégé 4.3, programming in Java and took me a long time the “how to” of the entire new project; but finally I got so much knowledge and now I really understand what the ontology's are made for and how to work with them.

Despite of this my application doesn't have all the functionalities that I would like to implement but have the basic ones to understand and work with ontology's

# PROGRAMING WITH A ONTOLOGY

I would like to talk about the **vital** importance of the reasoner when you are programming with an ontology, because it takes me a bit time of realized of that fact.

THE REASONER

# THE REASONER

When I started to implement my application I use some basic examples from the OWL API help without using reasoner. At this point I started to view things coming out of my ontology and I get excited. Showing individuals or classes like that:

```
<http://www.co-ode.org/ontologies/pizza/pizza.owl#IceCream>  
<http://www.co-ode.org/ontologies/pizza/pizza.owl#Pizza>
```

# THE REASONER

What the hell is that long string(IRI)? I don't need it, let's start to cut it.

```
/*public void getCourses(String name){
    try{
        OWLOntologyManager man = OWLManager.createOWLOntologyManager();
        OWLDataFactory factory = man.getOWLDataFactory();
        OWLOntology ontology = man.loadOntologyFromOntologyDocument(thefile);
        OWLClass course = factory.getOWLClass(IRI.create(ontology.getOntologyID().getOntologyIRI().toString() + "#Student"));

        for(OWLIndividual cls : course.getIndividuals(ontology)) {
            if(cls.toString().contains(name)){
                thecourse=cls.getObjectPropertyValues(ontology).toString();
                for(i=0;i<thecourse.length();i++){
                    if(thecourse.charAt(i)== '#'){
                        if(!flag){
                            for(j=i+1;j!=0;j++){
                                if(thecourse.charAt(j)!= '>')
                                    mystring=mystring + thecourse.charAt(j);
                                else
                                    j=-1;
                            }
                        }
                        else
                            flag=false;
                        modelo.addElement(mystring);
                        mystring="";
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    catch (OWLOntologyCreationException e) {
        System.out.println("The ontology could not be created: " + e.getMessage());
    }
}*/
```

# THE REASONER

As my project progressed my code was longer and complicated and with more problems; I went crazy and I've started to think that was not the right way to connect with the ontology. We can say at this point that I began to "reason"



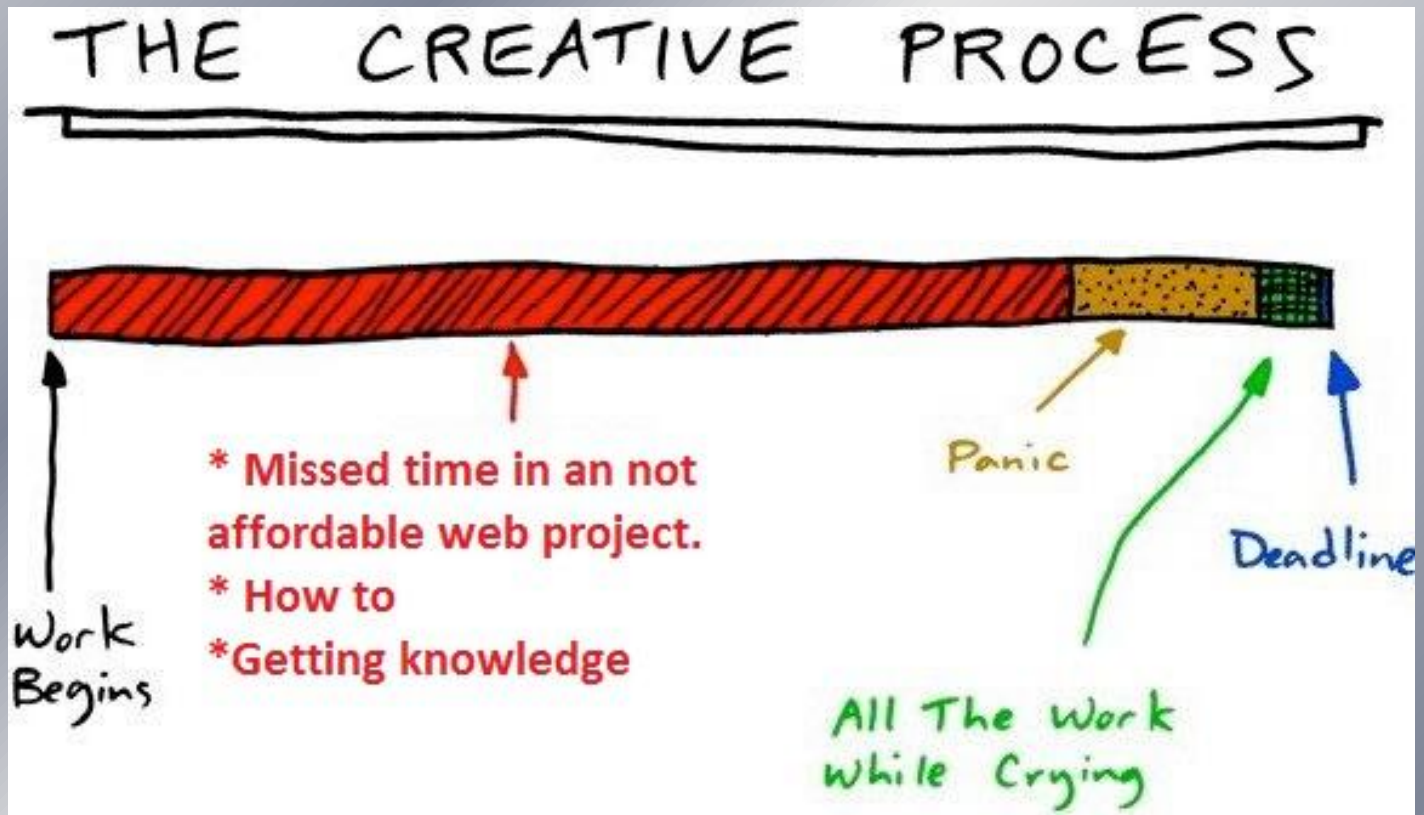
# THE REASONER

Using the reasoner we can see how much simplifies the code for the same function

```
public void getCourses(String name){
    String value=null;
    PrefixOWLOntologyFormat pm = (PrefixOWLOntologyFormat) man.getOntologyFormat(ontology);
    pm.setDefaultPrefix(BASE_URL + "#");
    OWLNamedIndividual curso=factory.getOWLNamedIndividual(":"+name, pm);
    OWLObjectProperty thecourse = factory.getOWLObjectProperty(":study",pm);
    for(OWLNamedIndividual room: reasoner.getObjectPropertyValues(curso, thecourse).getFlattened()){
        modelo.addElement(renderer.render(room).toString());
    }
}
```

And it gets just the name!!The long string is gone!!

# STORY OF MY PROJECT IN A PICTURE



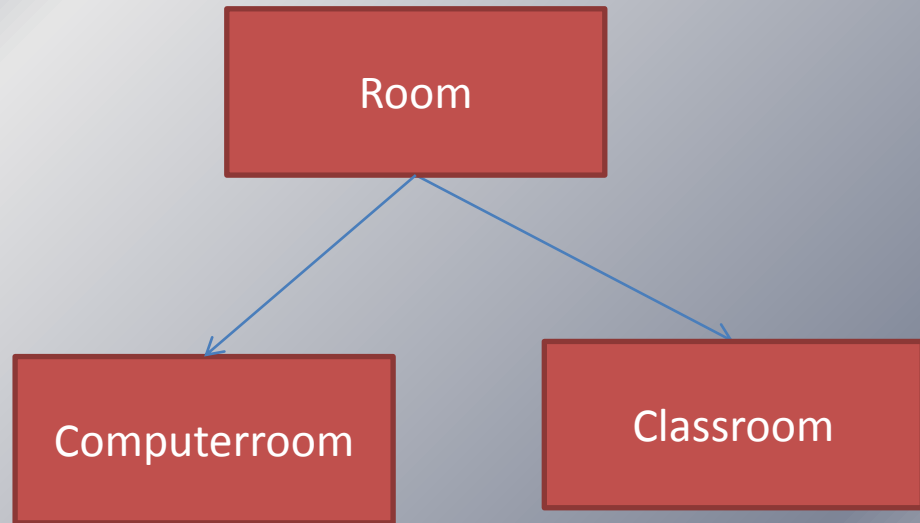
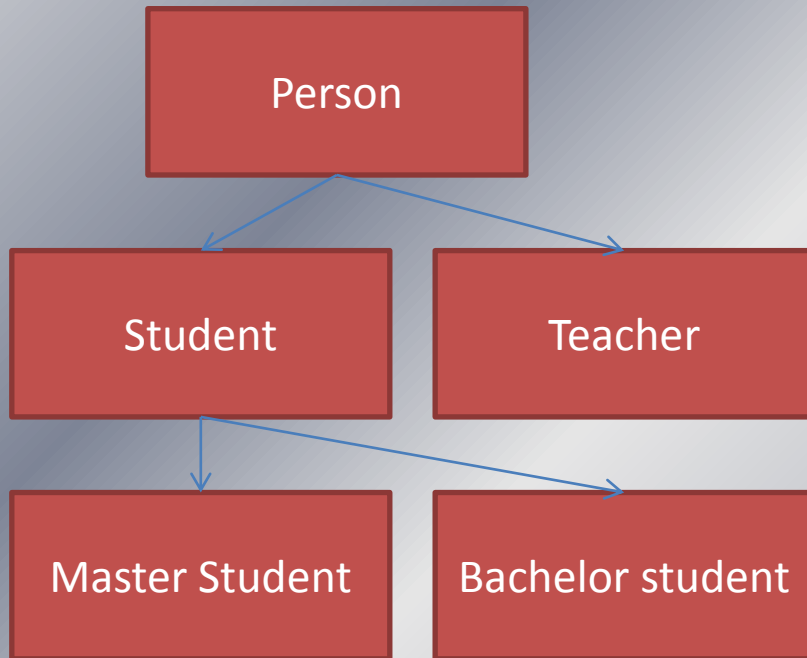
# BEFORE TO START

I would like to thank my classmates:  
Martin who teach me some tips on Protégé  
and how to start with my application.  
Javier who told me how to use the OWL API  
libraries properly



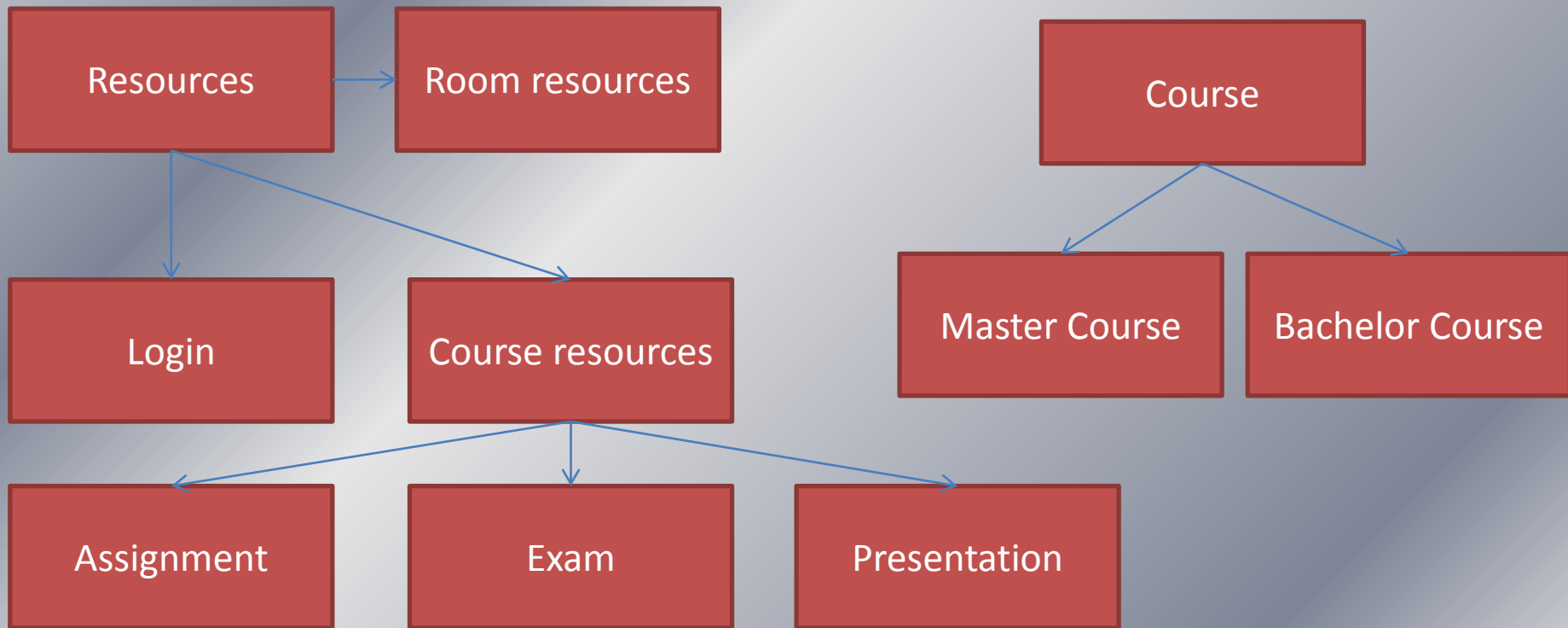
# CLASSES

The ontology is about an university and the classes and subclasses seem like that



# CLASSES

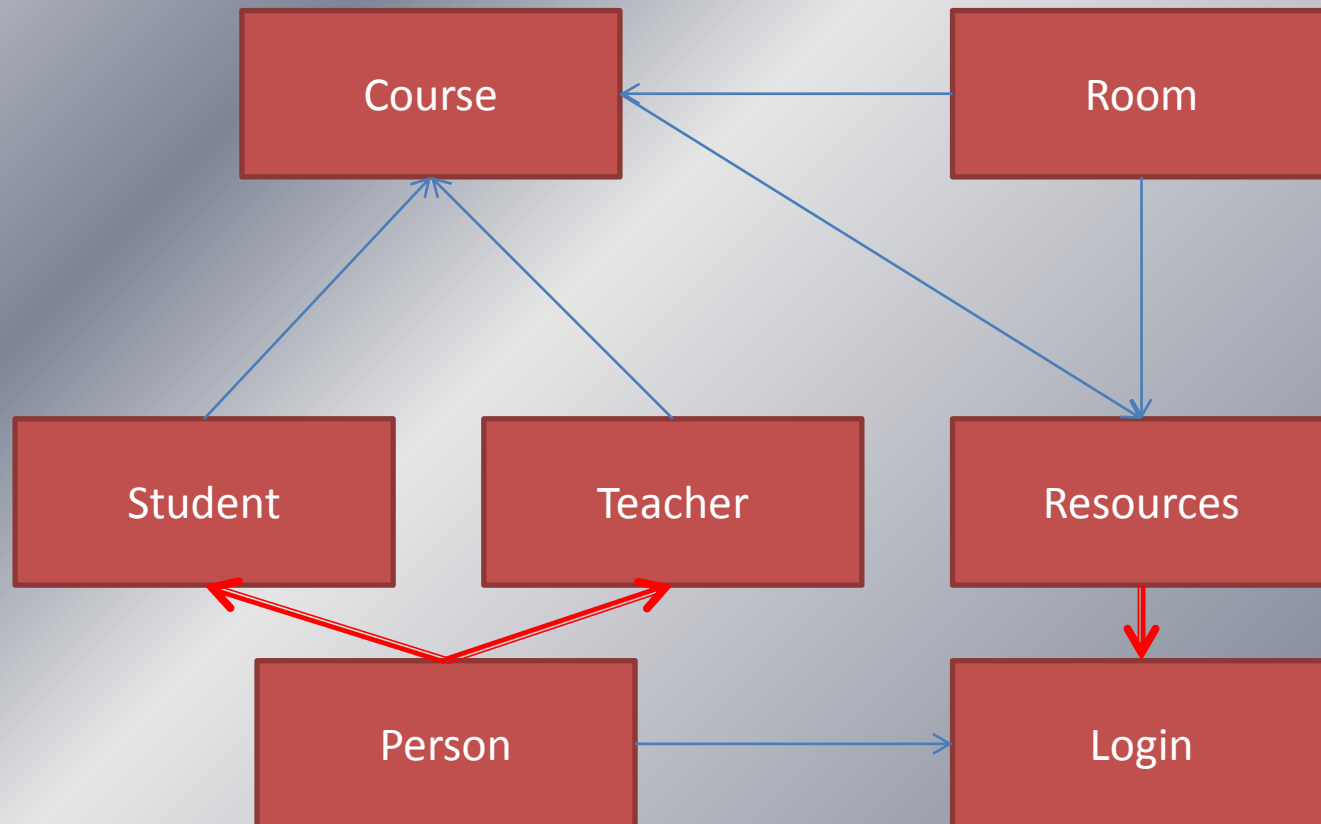
The ontology is about an university and the classes and subclasses seem like that



# CONNECTION OF THE CLASSES

Red arrows are subclasses

Blue arrows are connections between classes

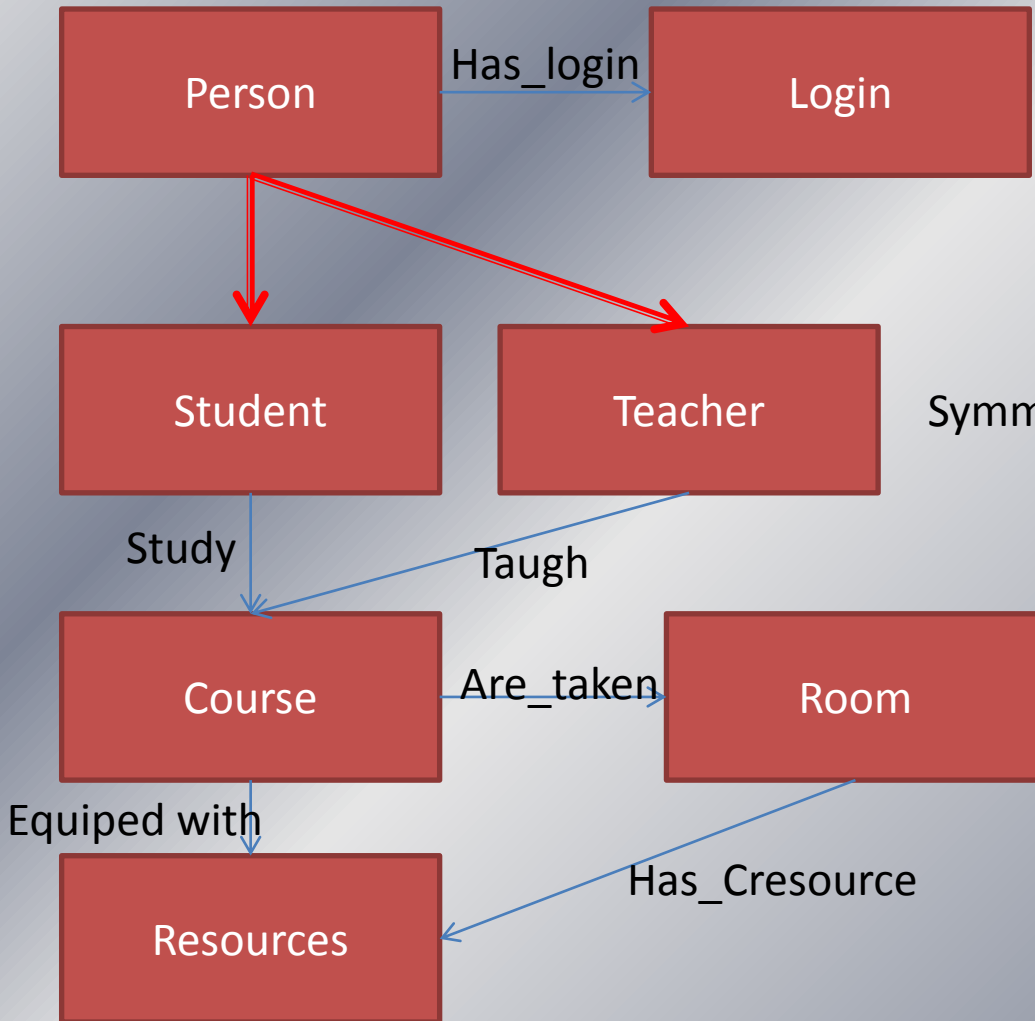


# RESTRICTIONS

- On the courses are min 3 Students
  - Courses are taught in min 1 Room
  - Person study/teach min 1 Course
    - Person have just 1 Login
- Course could have min 1 C\_Resources
- Room could have min 1 R\_Resources

● UiO  
and (Registered min 3 Student)  
and (are\_taught min 1 Room)

# GOING INSIDE OF ONTOLOGY



Properties:

Has\_login

Study

Taugh

Are\_taken

Equipped with

Has\_Cresource

Symmetric property →



# WHAT THE APPLICATION CAN AND CANNOT DO

## IMPLEMENTED

- Students and teachers login/logout
- A student can see their registered courses, what teacher teaching the course, in which room will taught and room resources
- A teacher can see their registered courses, students registered in that course, in which room will taught and room resources
- Admin can create and delete students and teachers.

## NOT IMPLEMENTED

- Alerts
- Create rooms, resources and courses.

# **GOING INSIDE THE APPLICATION**

Now, we are going to see what functionalities the application implement and what not, through windows captures.

# CONNECTION WITH THE ONTOLOGY

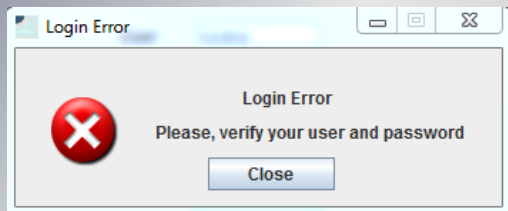
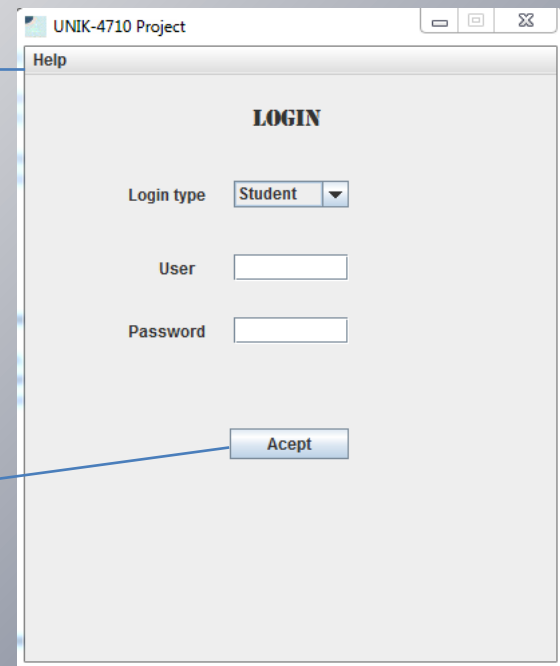
For connect with the ontology I created the function  
OntologyConnector:

```
public void OntologyConnector() {
    try {
        man = OWLManager.createOWLOntologyManager();
        ontology = man.loadOntologyFromOntologyDocument(thefile);
        man = OWLManager.createOWLOntologyManager();
        BASE_URL = "http://www.semanticweb.org/chemachin/ontologies/2013/4/untitled-ontology-41";
        ontology = man.loadOntologyFromOntologyDocument(IRI.create(thefile));
        factory = man.getOWLDataFactory();
        reasonerFactory = PelletReasonerFactory.getInstance();
        reasoner = reasonerFactory.createReasoner(ontology, new SimpleConfiguration());
    }
    catch (OWLOntologyCreationException e) {
    }
}
```

Don't forget to include the OWL API libraries, Pellet libraries, reasoner and of course, copy your ontology to the root folder of your application

# LOGIN

The application implements Login of students, teachers and one administrator and check that the user exists and if the password is correct.



Login failed

# LOGIN

UNIK-4710 Project

Help

**LOGIN**

Login type: Student

User:

Password:

Accept

Subclasses of class person

Comparing individuals of selected person class  
And individuals of class Login

## Login function

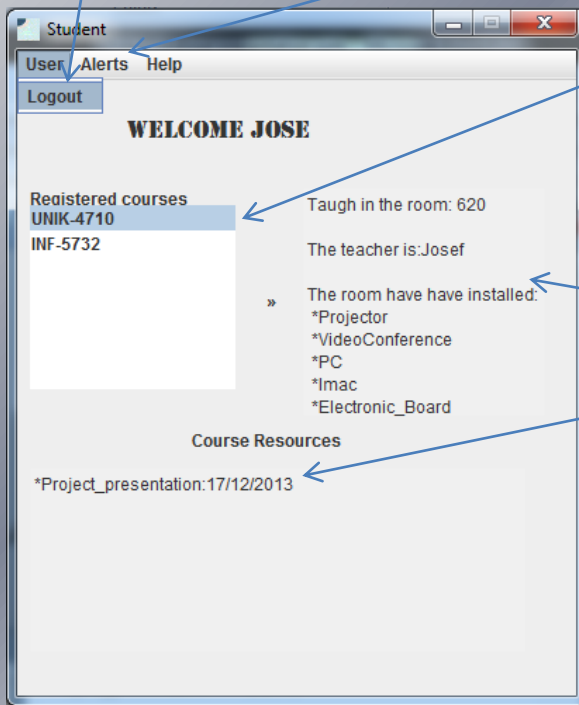
```
private boolean Login(String type){
    boolean flag=false;
    PrefixOWLOntologyFormat pm = (PrefixOWLOntologyFormat) man.getOntologyFormat(ontology);
    pm.setDefaultPrefix(BASE_URL + "#");
    OWLClass genderClass = factory.getOWLClass(":"+type, pm);
    for (OWLNamedIndividual userlog : reasoner.getInstances(genderClass, false).getFlattened()) {
        if(renderer.render(userlog).toString().equals(user.getText())){
            if(PasswordCheck(user.getText())){
                flag=true;
                break;
            }
        }
    }
    return flag;
}
```

# STUDENT

Logout

Alerts are not implemented

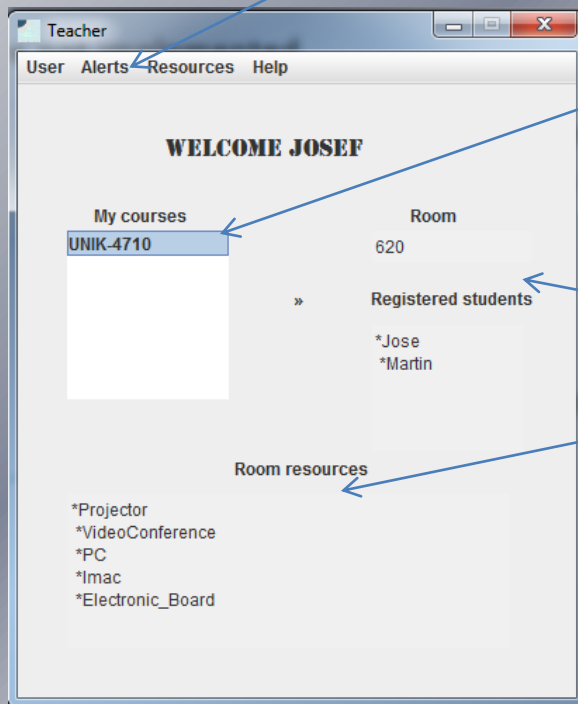
Clicking on the registered courses of the student will show information about the course



The information showed

# TEACHER

Alerts and resources are not implemented



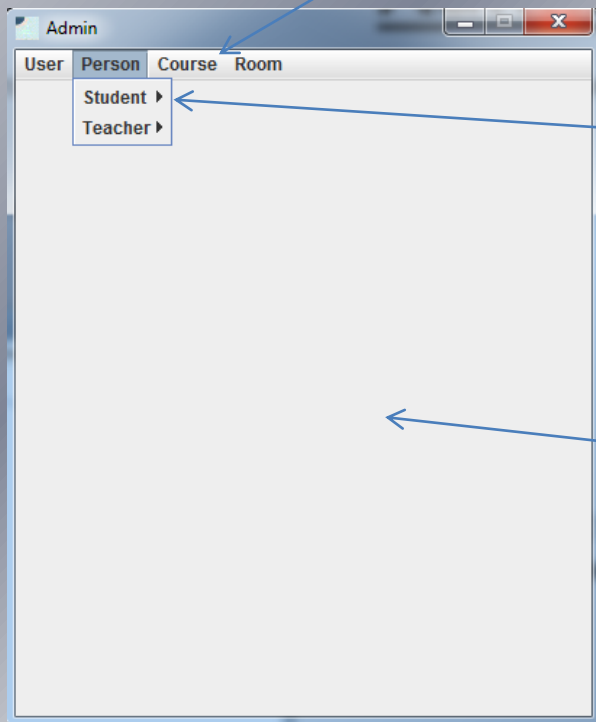
Clicking on the registered courses of the teacher will show information about the course

The information showed

# ADMIN

Admin user can login as a teacher and have his own user and password

Create or delete courses and rooms are not available



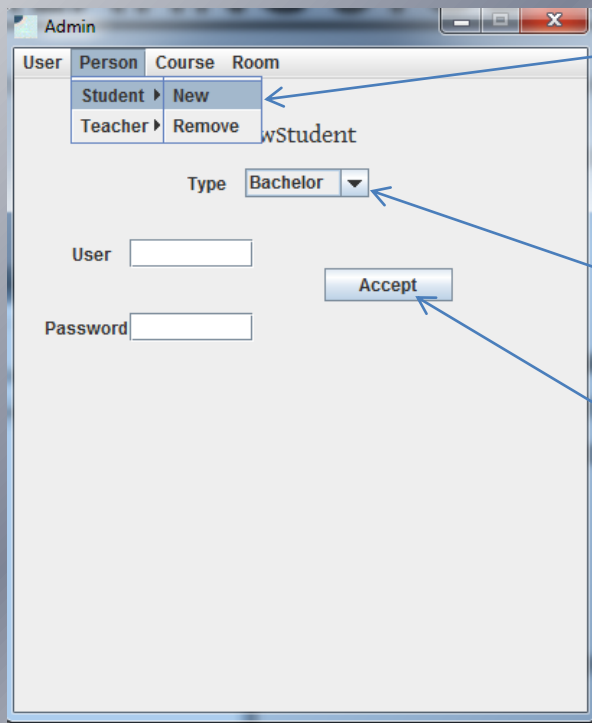
We can create and remove students and teachers from the ontology. The visual interface is similar for both two.

Main window of user admin appears in blank



# CREATING STUDENT/TEACHER

Admin user can login as a teacher and have his own user and password



The screenshot shows a window titled "Admin" with a menu bar containing "User", "Person", "Course", and "Room". The "Person" menu is open, showing "Student" and "Teacher" options. The "Student" option is selected, and a sub-menu is visible with "New" and "Remove" options. Below the menu, there is a "Type" dropdown menu currently set to "Bachelor". There are also input fields for "User" and "Password", and an "Accept" button.

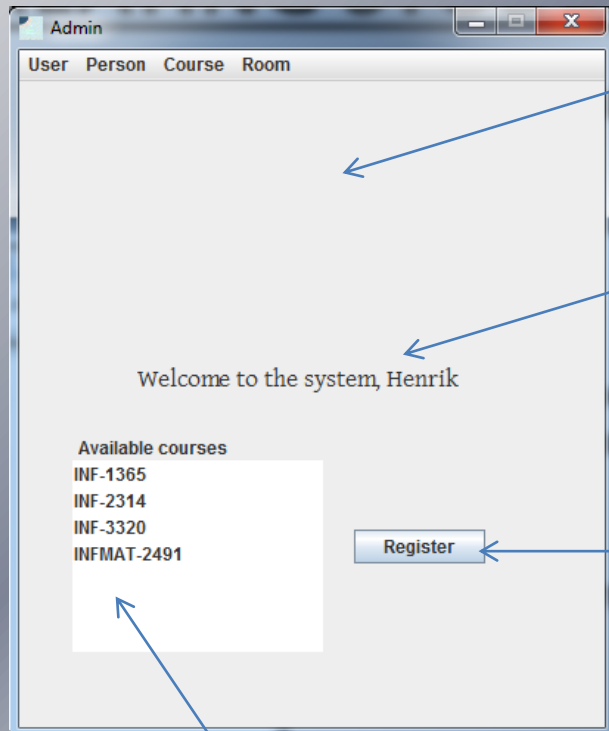
Menu for choose our option

Combo box for choose type of student (this is deactivated When you are registering a new teacher)

Clicking accept will create a new individual

# CREATING STUDENT/TEACHER

After create a user we need to assign him/her the courses

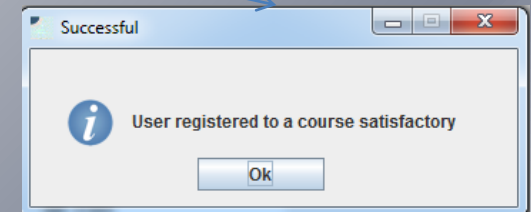


The other controls disappear

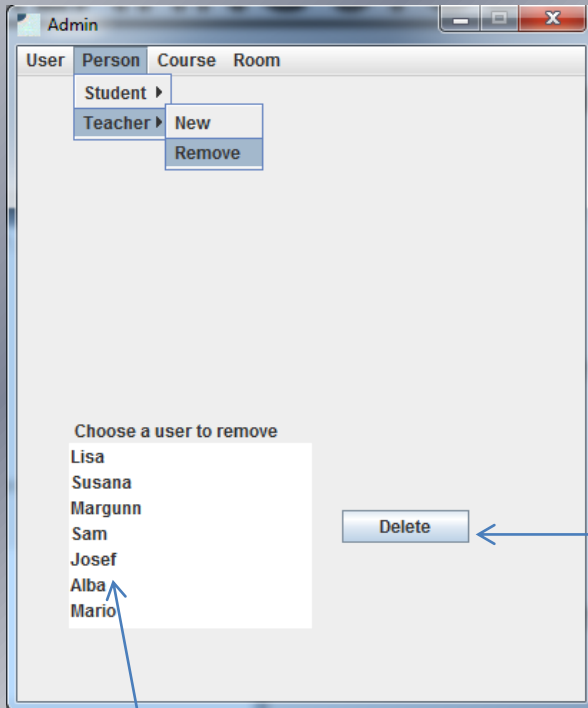
Welcome message

Register to the selected course

Available courses

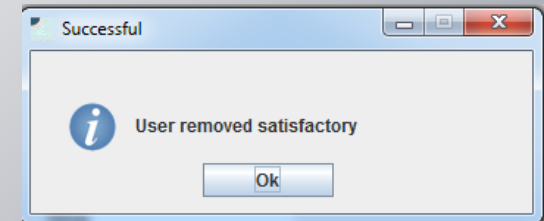


# REMOVING STUDENT/TEACHER



Existing teachers

Note that the admin user doesn't appear



Delete the selected teacher

**THE END**

Thanks for your attention