



# **2<sup>nd</sup> International Semantic Web Conference (ISWC2003)**

**Tutorial:**  
**Creating Semantic Web (OWL)  
Ontologies with Protégé**  
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# Creating Semantic Web (OWL) Ontologies with Protégé



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## Overview

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- Ontologies and the Semantic Web
  - The Semantic Web Vision
  - What is an ontology?
  - The Web Ontology Language (OWL)
- Editing OWL Ontologies with Protégé
  - General Introduction to Protégé
  - Editing the basic elements of OWL (Classes, Properties, Individuals)
  - Editing class expressions
  - Using a classifier and PromptDiff
- Advanced Protégé
  - Visual ontology editing with the GraphWidget and ezOWL
  - Metaclasses
  - Understanding the OWL Plugin
  - Developing plugins and applications with the Protégé/OWL API
- Current limitations and outlook

# Semantic Web / Motivation (1)



The screenshot shows the Amazon.com website interface. The browser window title is "Amazon.com: Books: Spinning the Semantic Web: Bringing the World Wide Web to Its Full Potential - Microsoft Inte...". The address bar shows the URL: "http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0262062321/qid=1064596171/sr=2-2/ref=sr\_2\_2/103-5092613-7545436". The page features the Amazon logo, navigation links like "VIEW CART", "WISH LIST", and "YOUR ACCOUNT". A search bar is present with the text "Books" and a "GO" button. The main product listing is for "Spinning the Semantic Web: Bringing the World Wide Web to Its Full Potential" by Dieter Fensel (Editor), Wolfgang Wahlster, Henry Lieberman, and James Hendler. The price is listed as \$40.00, with a promotional price of \$31.95. The book is available in hardcover. A "READY TO BUY?" section includes buttons for "Add to Shopping Cart", "Add to Wish List", and "Add to Wedding Registry". A "MORE BUYING CHOICES" section shows "8 used & new from \$31.95". A "RECENTLY VIEWED ITEMS" section lists "Conceptual Spaces: The Geometry of".

# Semantic Web / Motivation (2)



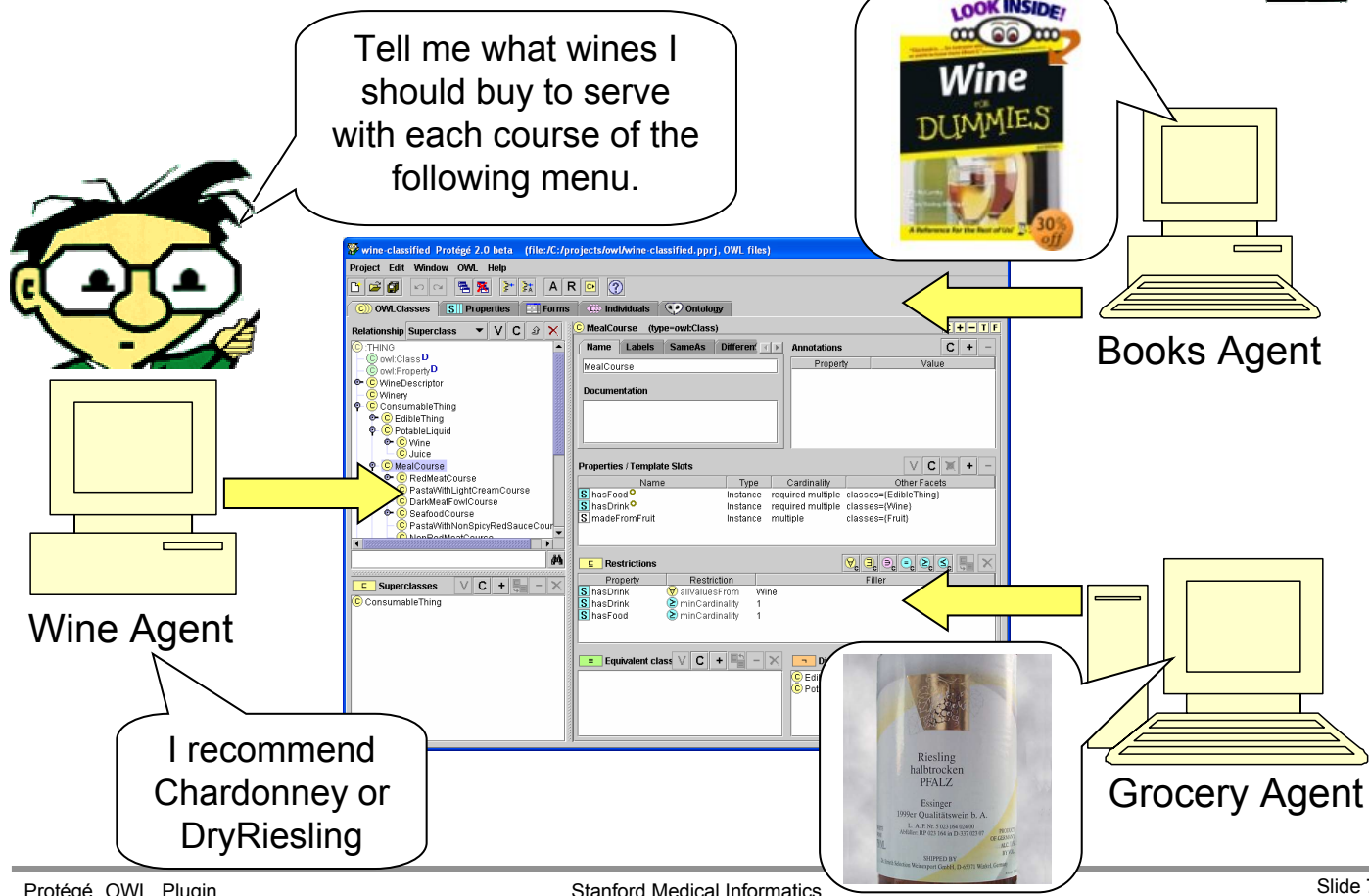
The screenshot shows the Amazon.com website interface. The browser window title is "Amazon.com: Books: Spinning the Semantic Web: Bringing the World Wide Web to Its Full Potential - Microsoft Inte...". The address bar shows the URL: "http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0262062321/qid=1064596171/sr=2-2/ref=sr\_2\_2/103-5092613-7545436". The page features the Amazon logo, navigation links like "VIEW CART", "WISH LIST", and "YOUR ACCOUNT". A search bar is present with the text "Books" and a "GO" button. The main product listing is for "The Semantic Web: A Guide to the Future of XML, Web Services, and Knowledge Management" by Peter Gärdenfors, Michael C. Daconta (Author), et al. The price is listed as \$40.00, with a promotional price of \$31.95. The book is available in hardcover. A "CUSTOMERS WHO BOUGHT THIS BOOK ALSO BOUGHT:" section lists several related books, including "Towards the Semantic Web: Ontology-Driven Knowledge Management" by John Davies (Editor), et al (Hardcover), "Visualizing the Semantic Web" by Vladimir Geroimenko (Editor), Chaomei Chen (Editor) (Hardcover), "XML Databases and the Semantic Web" by Bhavani Thuraisingham, Bhavani Thuraisingha (Hardcover), "XML Topic Maps: Creating and Using Topic Maps for the Web" by Jack Park (Author), Sam Hunting (Author) (Paperback), and "Ontologies: A Silver Bullet for Knowledge Management and Electronic Commerce" by D. Fensel (Hardcover). A "CUSTOMERS INTERESTED IN THIS TITLE MAY ALSO BE INTERESTED IN:" section lists "Spinning Bike Store" and "A Semantic Ontology that works". A red arrow points to the "Spinning Bike Store" link.



- Next generation web pages: Machine accessible semantics
- Search engines
  - concepts, not keywords
  - semantic narrowing/widening of queries
- Shopbots
  - semantic interchange, not screenscraping
- E-commerce
  - negotiation, catalogue mapping, personalization
- Web Services
  - need semantic characterizations to find them
- Navigation
  - by semantic proximity, not hardwired links



- Formal, explicit specification of a shared conceptualization
- **What's inside an ontology**
  - Classes + class-hierarchy
  - Properties (Slots) / values
  - Relations between classes (inheritance, disjoint, equivalent)
  - Restrictions on properties (type, cardinality)
  - Characteristics of slots (symmetric, transitive, ...)
  - (possibly) Individuals
- Reasoning tasks: classification, subsumption



- Web Ontology Language (OWL)
- Developed by a World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) working group
- Based on DAML+OIL
- Semantic Web Vision: To enable machines to **comprehend** semantic documents and data
- Habitat for Autonomous Agents
- OWL facilitates greater machine readability of Web content than XML
- Extends RDF and RDF Schema by providing additional vocabulary along with a formal semantics



- Classes
- Properties
  - DatatypeProperties (boolean, float, integer, string)
  - ObjectProperties (relationships between classes)
- Individuals
  
- Built-in ontology mapping support (equivalent classes, sameAs)
- Some other property types (e.g., symmetric, transitive, functional)
  
- Class Descriptions
  - can be used instead of named classes (e.g., to define superclasses)
  - define classes by the attributes of their members
    - enumerations      red, green, or blue
    - restrictions      all individuals that have **at least** 2 children
    - logical statements      Person **and not** Student and **not** blue eyes

## Protégé



- An extensible and customizable toolset for constructing ontologies and for developing applications that use these ontologies
- Outstanding features
  - Automatic generation of graphical-user interfaces, based on user-defined models, for acquiring domain instances
  - Extensible knowledge model and architecture
  - Possible embedding of standalone applications in Protégé knowledge engineering environment and vice versa
  - Scalability to very large knowledge bases

## Protégé / Historical background: early days



- ONCOCIN (1980s)
  - Clinical decision-support system (CDSS) for management of patients enrolled in cancer clinical trials
- OPAL (~1985)
  - A graphical user interface to encode cancer clinical trials for ONCOCIN based on a model of cancer trials
- Protégé (Mark Musen dissertation)
  - A system to define model of trials for any domain, to generate OPAL for eONCOCIN (CDSS for any trial domain)

## Protégé / Historical background: 1990s – present



- Protégé-II (early 1990s)
  - A knowledge engineering environment (on NeXTStep platform) to define model and generate GUI editor for any domain
- ProtégéWin (mid 1990s)
  - Windows version that emphasized usability
  - External user groups
- Protégé-2000 (late 1990 – present)
  - Java-based version that emphasized formal knowledge model and interoperability
  - Development of extensible plugin architecture
  - Open source
  - Renamed to Protégé in Version 2.0 (Fall, 2003)
  - OWL Support (work in progress, reasonably stable since Summer 2003)



# Protégé / General Concepts / Classes



newspaper Protégé 2.0 beta (file:/C:/java/protége-83/examples/newspaper/newspaper.pprj, Standard Text Files)

Project Edit Window Help

Classes Slots Forms Instances Queries

Relationship Superclass

Editor (type=:STANDARD-CLASS)

Name: Editor

Documentation: Editors are responsible for the content of sections.

Role: Concrete

Constraints: editor-employees-salary-constrai

Name	Type	Cardinality	Other Facets
sections	Instance	multiple	classes={Section}
responsible_for	Instance	multiple	classes={Employee}
name	String	single	
salary	Float	single	
date_hired	String	single	
current_job_title	String	single	
other_information	String	single	
phone_number	String	single	

Superclasses: Author, Employee

# Protégé / General Concepts / Slots (Properties)



newspaper Protégé 2.0 beta (file:/C:/java/protége-83/examples/newspaper/newspaper.pprj, Standard Text Files)

Project Edit Window Help

Classes Slots Forms Instances Queries

Slots

sections (type=:STANDARD-SLOT)

Name: sections

Value Type: Instance

Allowed Classes: Section

Cardinality:  required,  multiple

at least:  at most:

Minimum:  Maximum:

Inverse Slot:

:DIRECT-DOMAIN: Prototype\_Newspaper, Editor

# Protégé / General Concepts / Instances



newspaper Protégé 2.0 beta (file:IC:/java/protege-83/examples/newspaper/newspaper.pprj, Standard Text Files)

Project Edit Window Help

Classes Slots Forms Instances Queries

Classes

- .THING A
- :SYSTEM-CLASS A
- Author A
- Content A
- Layout\_info A
- Library (1)
- Newspaper (6)
- Organization (1)
- Person
  - Employee A
    - Columnist M (2)
    - Editor M (4)
    - Reporter M (3)
    - Salesperson (1)
    - Manager (3)

Display Slot

S name

Chief Honcho (type=Editor, name=instance\_00055)

Name: Chief Honcho Salary: 150000.0

Date Hired: Responsible For: Sports Nut, Ms Gardiner

Current Job Title:

Phone Number: Sections: Magazine, Local News, Automotive, Business, World News

Other Information:

# Protégé / General Concepts / Forms



newspaper Protégé 2.0 beta (file:IC:/java/protege-83/examples/newspaper/newspaper.pprj, Standard Text Files)

Project Edit Window Help

Classes Slots Forms Instances Queries

Forms

Display Slot

S name

Selected Widget Type: FloatFieldWidget

Name: Salary

Date Hired: Responsible For: Sports Nut, Ms Gardiner

Current Job Title:

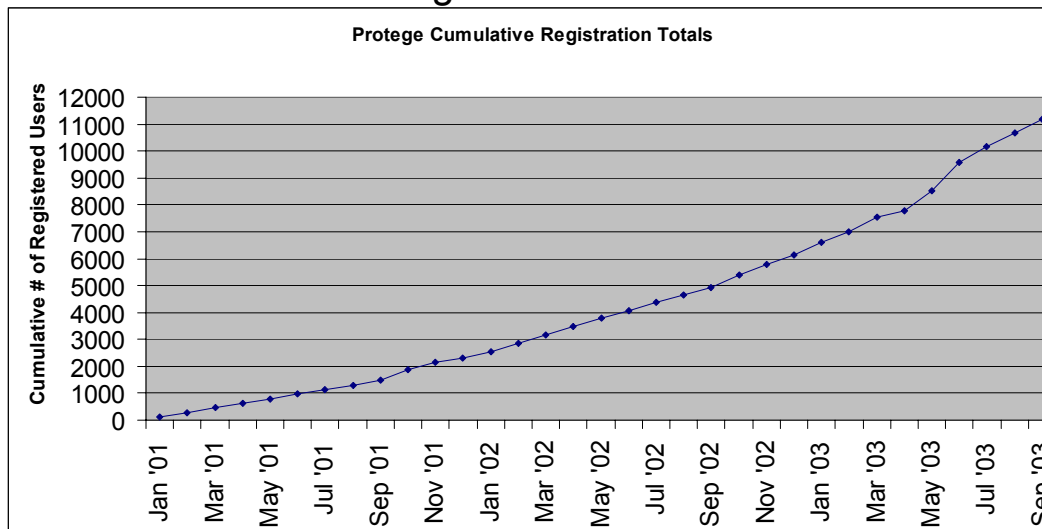
Phone Number: Sections: Magazine, Local News, Automotive, Business, World News

Other Information:

## Protégé / A world-wide user community



- Stanford offers support to individual users via “protege-help” mailing list
- Users support one another and brainstorm about new ideas using the “protege-discussion” mailing list
- Protégé Web pages provide access to contributed plug-ins, ontologies, help manuals, FAQs, and scientific publications
- Every year, we hold a Protégé users group meeting for both technical discussions and schmoozing



## Protégé / Lots of user-contributed “plug ins”



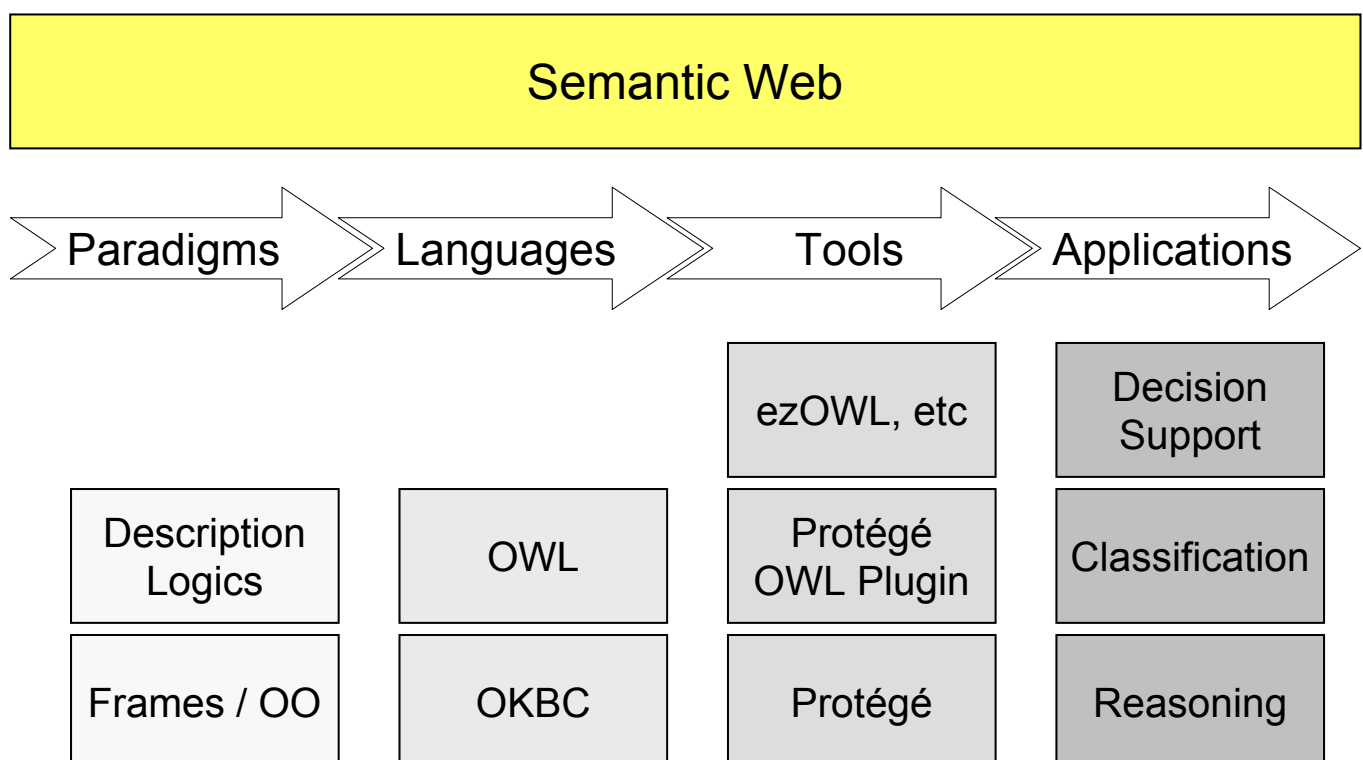
- Like Web browsers, Protégé-2000 accepts a wide range of “plug ins” that enhance its functionality
- Many of these plug ins are contributed by members of our user community with little or no discussion with our development team
- It’s absolutely amazing to see what our user community has contributed back to us!
- New visualization systems
- New inferencing systems
- New import and export formats
- New user-interface features
- New means of accessing external data sources

# Protégé / Storage Formats



- Users edit and view ontologies in a manner that insulates them from the ultimate storage format
- Ontologies may be read in from, written out to, and interconverted between a large number of formats
  - Relational databases (ODBC)
  - CLIPS
  - UML / XMI
  - XML / XML Schema
  - RDF
  - Topic Maps
  - DAML+OIL
  - OWL

# Protégé / Role of Protégé in the Semantic Web





- Extension of Protégé to allow editing OWL ontologies
- Project started April 2003, based on ideas from previous projects (OilTab, RDF and DAML+OIL backends)
- Currently in beta release (<http://protege.stanford.edu/plugins/owl>)
- Features
  - Loading and saving OWL files
  - Graphical editors for class expressions
  - Access to description logics inference components such as classifiers
  - Powerful platform for hooking in custom-tailored components

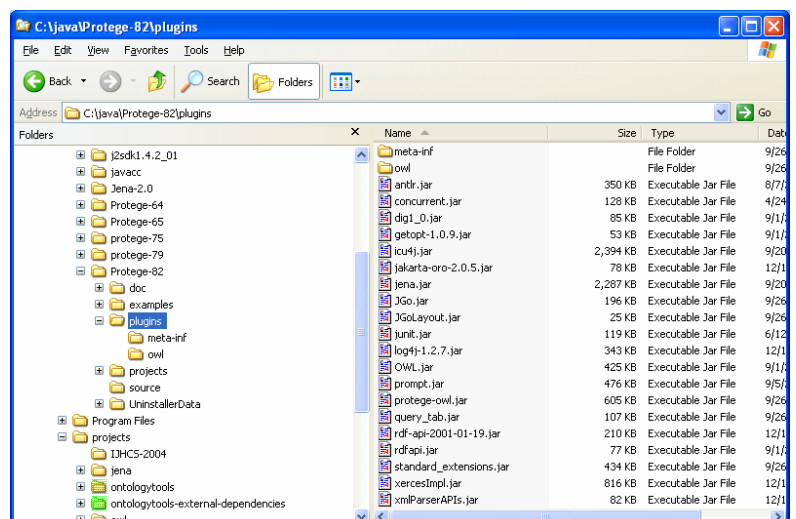
## Protégé / OWL / Installation



1. Install Java 2 Virtual Machine (SDK version 1.4.2)
2. Install latest version of Protégé 2.0  
<http://protege.stanford.edu/download/prerelease>
3. Download OWL Plugin and unzip it into plugins folder  
<http://protege.stanford.edu/plugins/owl/download/protege-owl.zip>  
(This will create a folder plugins/owl containing two files)

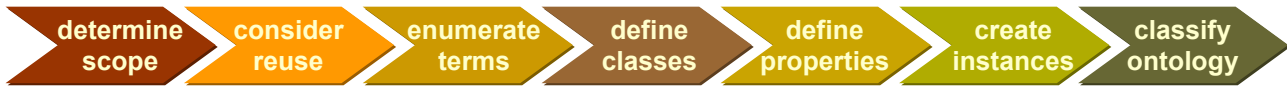
### Optional Components

- Install other plugins such as ezOWL
- Install classifiers such as Racer





- Ontology development is an iterative process
- Roughly consists of the following activities

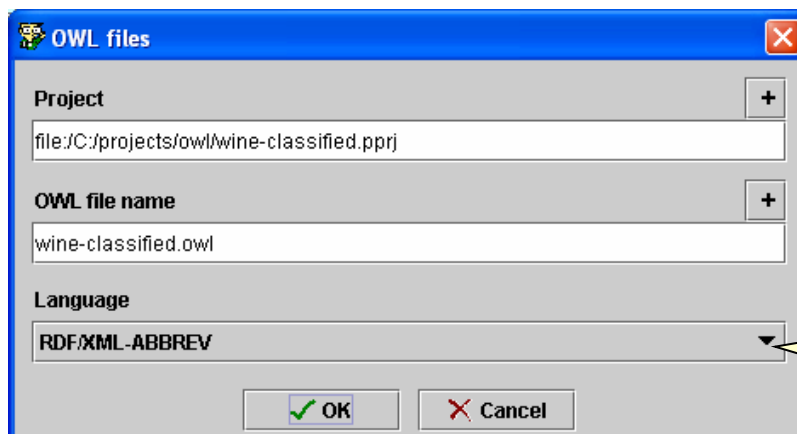


- Ontology development requires
  - some experience and foresight
  - communication between domain experts and developers
  - a tool that is easy to understand, yet powerful
  - a tool that supports ontology evolution

## Protégé / OWL / Files and Projects



- An OWL Project typically consist of two files
  - an .owl file (e.g. wine-classified.owl): Contains the ontology itself as RDF
  - a .pprj file (e.g. wine-classified.pprj): Contains project metadata such as layout information, file names
- Project/New... OWL Files – Creates a new (empty) project
- Project/Open... – Loads an existing project
- Project/Save as... – Saves the current project under a given name

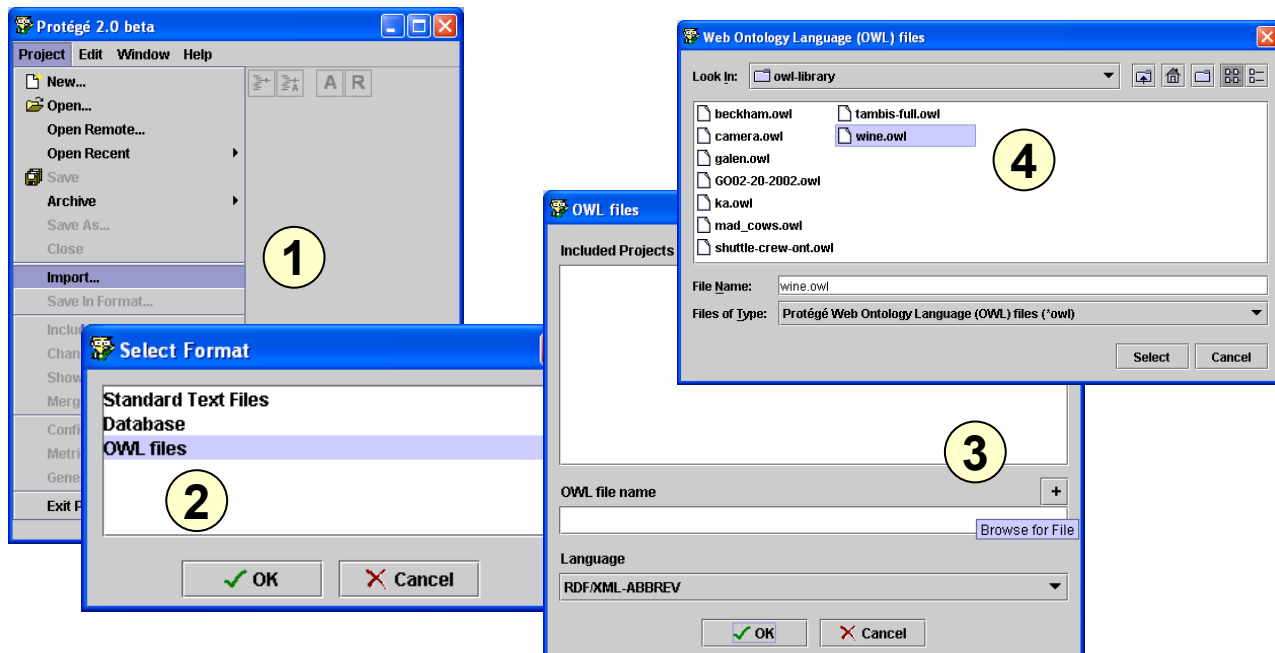


Alternative serializations of OWL (e.g. N3)

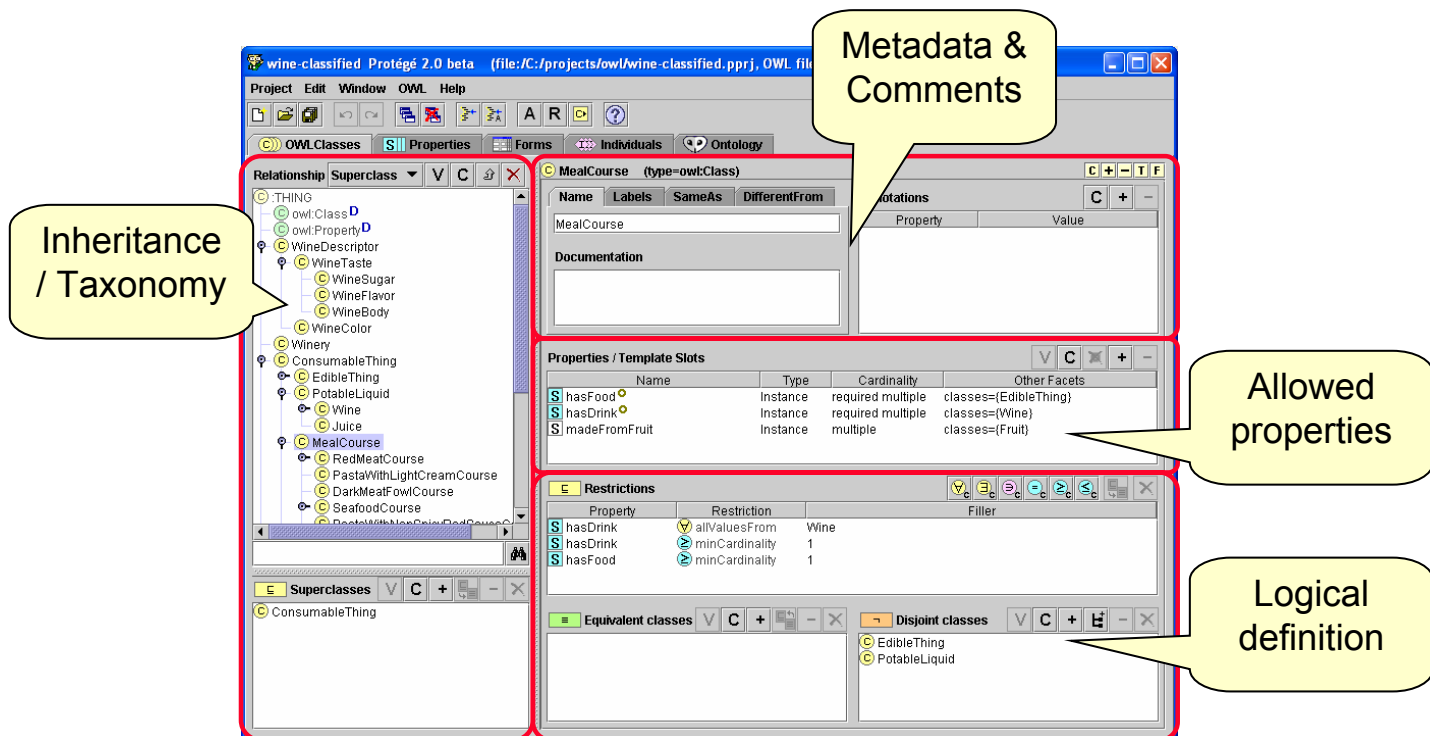
# Protégé / OWL / Files and Projects / Import



- Use Project/Import... to load an existing .owl file that was
  - developed with another tool
  - developed with a previous version of Protégé (.pprj file might be outdated)



# Protégé / OWL / Classes / Tab



# Protégé / OWL / Classes / Inheritance Tree (1)



- Displays subclass / superclass relationship
- :THING is top-level class (owl:Thing in OWL)

**V** View / Edit class in extra window  
**C** Create subclass  
**X** Delete class

# Protégé / OWL / Classes / Inheritance Tree (2)



- Drag and drop
- Multiple inheritance
- More options in popup menu

**V** View / Edit superclass  
**C** Create superclass  
**+** Add superclass  
**-** Remove superclass  
**X** Delete class expression





The screenshot shows the Protégé 2.0 beta interface. The main window displays the class metadata for 'MealCourse' (type=owl:Class). The interface is divided into several sections:

- Name:** MealCourse
- Labels:** (Empty field)
- SameAs:** (Empty field)
- DifferentFrom:** (Empty field)
- Documentation:** (Empty text area)
- Annotations:** (Table with columns: Property, Value)
- Properties / Template Slots:**

Name	Type	Cardinality	Other Facets
hasFood	Instance	required multiple	classes={EdibleThing}
hasDrink	Instance	required multiple	classes={Wine}
madeFromFruit	Instance	multiple	classes={Fruit}
- Restrictions:**

Property	Restriction	Filler
ink	allValuesFrom	Wine
ink	minCardinality	1
od	minCardinality	1
- Disjoint classes:** EdibleThing, PotableLiquid

- Class name
- Labels in multiple languages
- Documentation and annotations for housekeeping (versioning, author, etc)

# Protégé / OWL / Resource Metadata



## Standard metadata for all ontology resources

	OWL Property	Description
<b>Name</b>	rdf:ID	A unique name for the resource
<b>Documentation</b>	rdfs:comment	A comment describing the resource
<b>Labels</b>	rdfs:label	Labels in multiple languages (alternative to Name)
<b>SameAs</b>	owl:sameAs	List of resources that are known to be identical
<b>DifferentFrom</b>	owl:differentFrom	List of resources that are known to be not identical

The screenshot shows the Protégé 2.0 beta interface for the resource 'locatedIn' (type=owl:Property). The interface is divided into several sections:

- Name:** locatedIn
- Labels:** (Empty field)
- SameAs:** (Empty field)
- DifferentFrom:** (Empty field)
- Documentation:** The regions where this is located in.
- Annotations:**

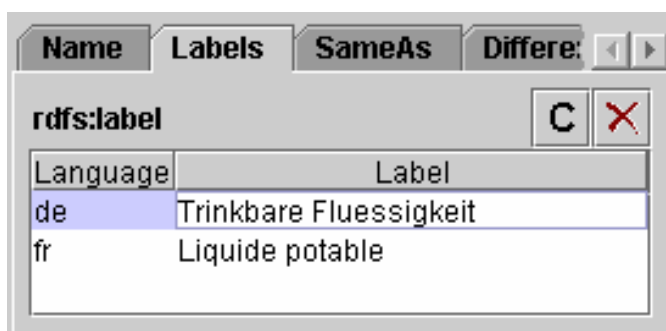
Property	Value
:OWL-VERSION-INFO	Version 0.7 revision 2
:OWL-SEE-ALSO	#Region
:OWL-IS-DEFINED-BY	www.knublauch.com/holger
author	Holger Knublauch



- Each resource (Class, Property or Individual) must have a unique name (within its namespace)
- Names must be the local part of a URI
- Support for multiple namespaces is in progress, and the editor will reflect this (e.g. displaying namespace placeholders such as wine:Riesling if multiple namespaces are used)
- In Protégé, names
  - must start with a letter or the underscore ( \_ )
  - must only contain letters, digits, \_ , -, .
  - can not contain spaces
- Protégé will display illegal names in red and replace illegal characters with underscores ( \_ )



- Labels define alternative names of resources (classes, properties, individuals)
- Labels can be annotated with a language attribute (country key)
- International ontologies
- May be used for display purposes in later Protégé versions





- Annotations are comments on the resource
- Have no formal semantics, are ignored during reasoning
- Must be values of properties that are marked as “Annotation Properties” (type owl:AnnotationProperty)
- Any annotation property can be assigned to any resource
- Some pre-defined annotation properties exist
- Currently only text strings are supported

**C** Create new ann. property

**+** Add value for an existing ann. property

**-** Remove property value

Property	Value
:OWL-VERSION-INFO	Version 0.7 revision 2
:OWL-SEE-ALSO	#Region
:OWL-IS-DEFINED-BY	www.knublauch.com/holger
author	Holger Knublauch

User-defined and pre-defined annotation properties can be used

# Protégé / OWL / Classes / Properties



- List of all properties that can be assigned to individuals of this class (Either explicitly (property has the class as domain) or by use)
- Similar to attributes and relationships in object-oriented languages
- Inherited properties have a white S

**V** View / Edit property

**C** Create and add property

**+** Add existing property

**-** Remove property

Documentation

Properties / Template Slots			
Name	Type	Cardinality	Other Facets
S hasFood	Instance	required multiple	classes={EdibleThing}
S hasDrink	Instance	required multiple	classes={Wine}
S madeFromFruit	Instance	multiple	classes={Fruit}

Restrictions		
Property	Restriction	Filler
S hasDrink	allValuesFrom	Wine
S hasDrink	minCardinality	1
S hasFood	minCardinality	1

Superclasses

- ConsumableThing

Equivalent classes

Disjoint classes

- EdibleThing
- PotableLiquid



- A property can be used to assign values to individuals (and classes and properties) and to define relations between them
- Properties can have characteristics / attributes [These are defined in the Property metaclass]
- Properties have “global” and “local” characteristics
- Global characteristics define general properties of the property
- Local characteristics define properties when the property is assigned to a certain class
- Local attributes are represented by means of OWL restrictions (below)
- Some characteristics can have both global and local values (i.e. they are “overloaded” for a local class):
  - Range (global) = All Values From (local)
  - FunctionalProperty (global) = Maximum cardinality of 1 (local)

## Protégé / OWL / Properties / Global Characteristics



	OWL Property	Description
<b>Range</b>	rdfs:range	The allowed datatype or classes for values
<b>Domain</b>	rdfs:domain	The classes where this can be assigned a value to
<b>Domain Defined</b>	(explicit domain)	Indicates whether there is an explicit domain
<b>Super-properties</b>	rdfs:subPropertyOf	A collection of the parent properties (inheritance)
<b>Equivalent</b>	owl:equivalent-Property	A collection of equivalent properties
<b>Inverse Property</b>	owl:inverseOf	The inverse property (bi-directional relationship)
<b>Transitive</b>	owl:Transitive-Property	If A and B are related, and B and C are related, then it follows that A and C are also related
<b>Symmetric</b>	owl:Symmetric-Property	If A is related to B, then B is also related to A
<b>InverseFunctional</b>	owl:Inverse-FunctionalProperty	Whether this is inverse functional (comparable to key in databases)
<b>Multiple Cardinality</b>	owl:Functional-Property	Whether this is a functional property (can have only one value, maximum cardinality of 1)
<b>Annotation-Property</b>	owl:Annotation-Property	Annotation properties are used only as comments and metadata – they are ignored during reasoning

# Protégé / OWL / Properties / Properties Tab



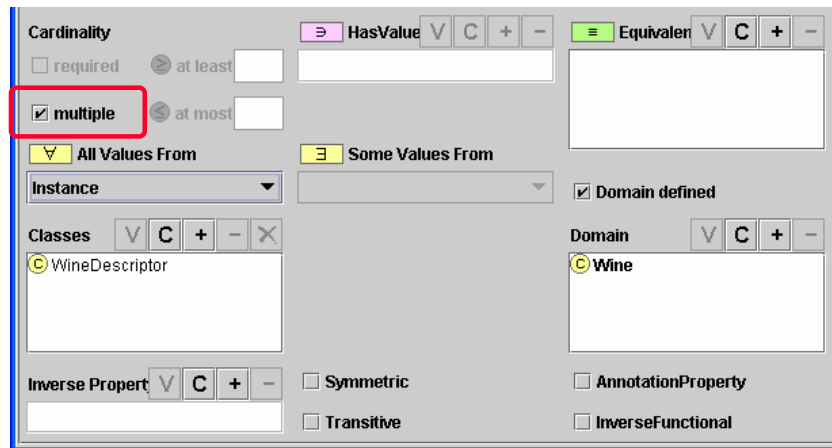
# Protégé / OWL / Properties / Range



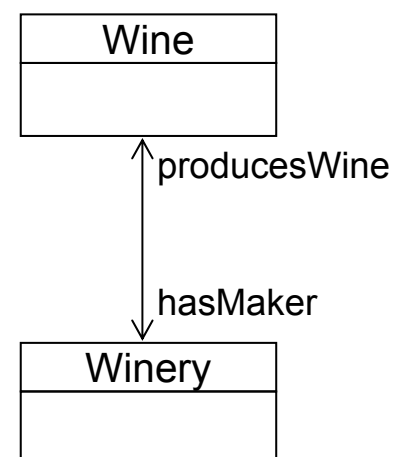
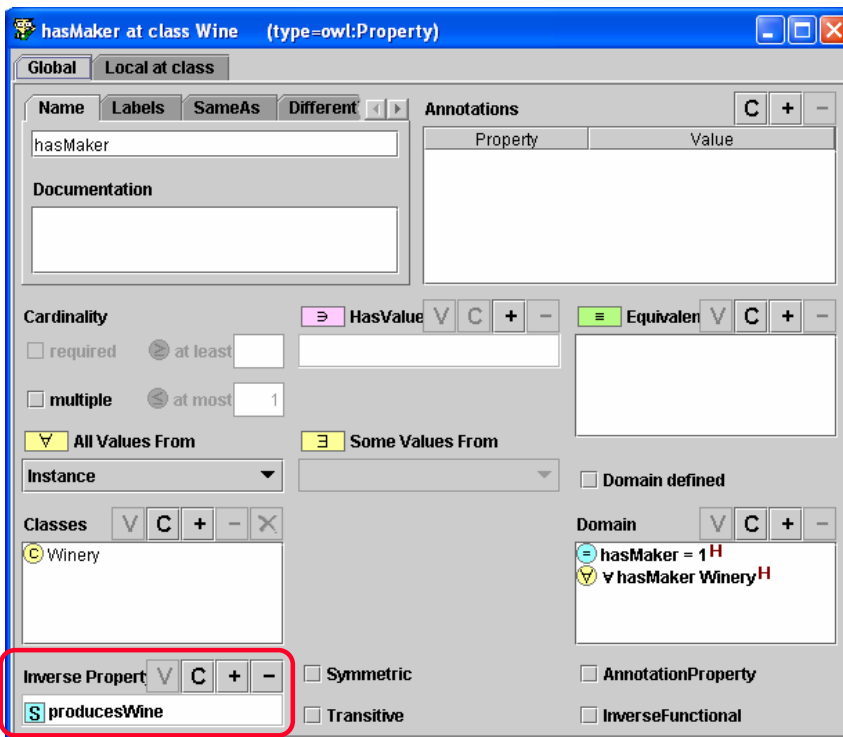
- Range defines the type of values that can be assigned to the property
- If the range is “Instance” then you also have to specify the list of allowed classes



- The global cardinality states whether multiple values can be assigned to a given property
- Similar to 0..1 or 0..n relationships in relational and object-oriented models
- Properties with global cardinality of 0..1 in OWL are called functional properties
- Default cardinality is usually multiple

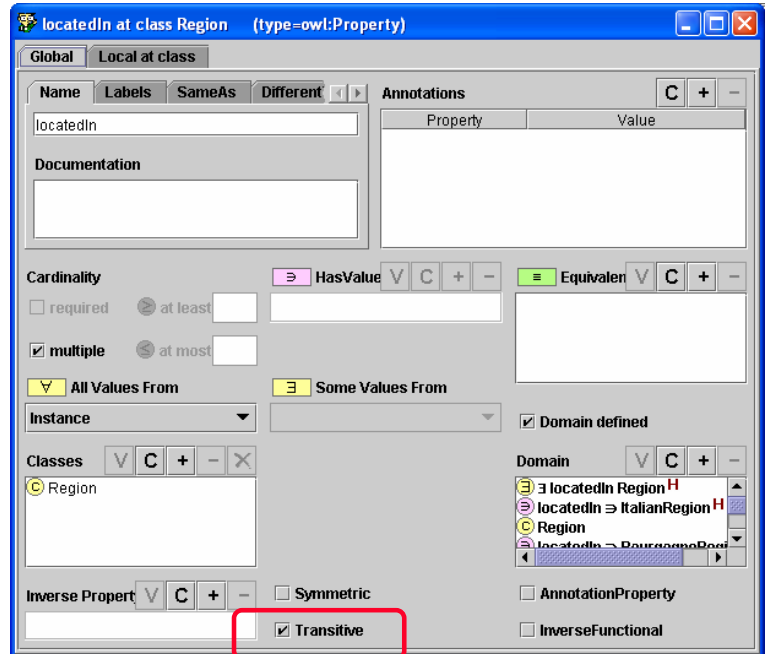
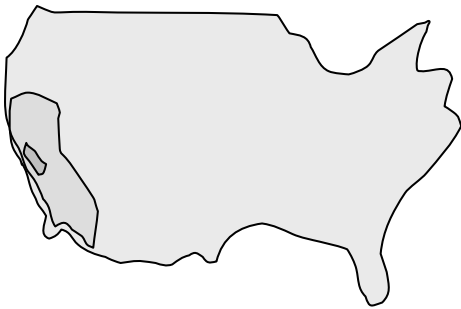


- Inverse properties are bi-directional
- If Wine A **has maker** Winery B, then Winery B **produces** Wine A

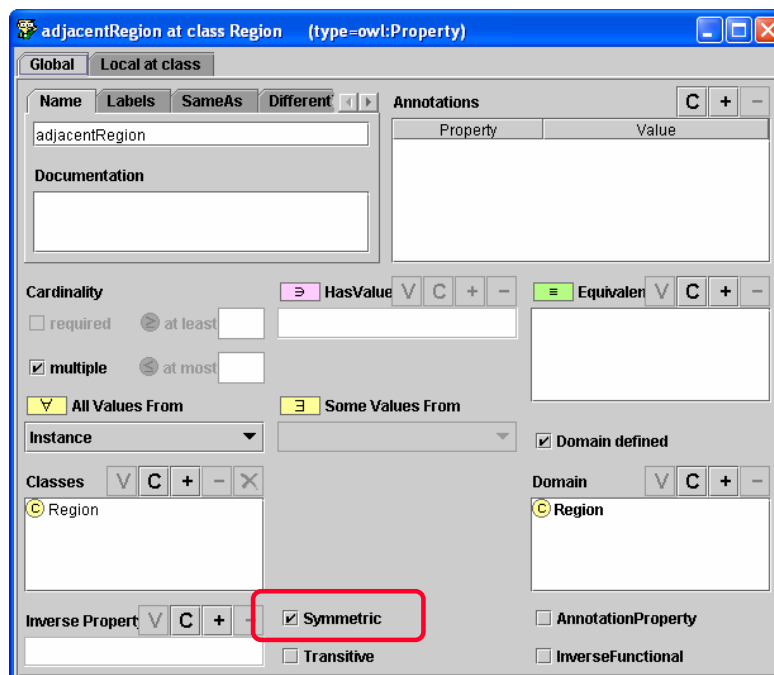




- Typically represent certain part-whole relations
- Example: Because the **SantaCruzMountainsRegion** is **locatedIn** the **CaliforniaRegion**, then it must also be **locatedIn** the **USRegion**, since **locatedIn** is transitive.

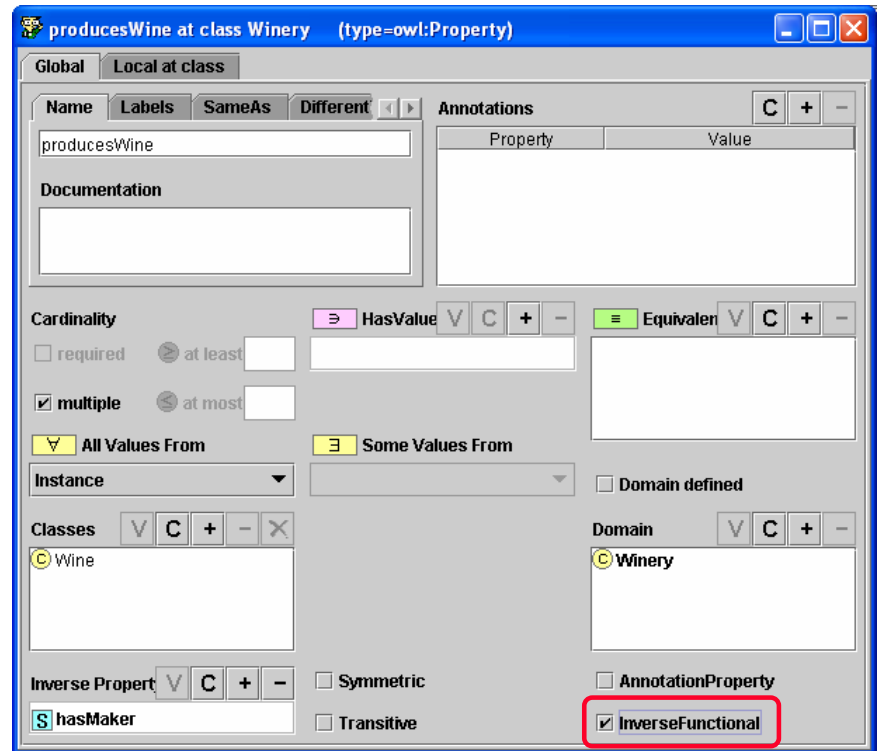


- A symmetric property must always hold in both directions
- MendocinoRegion is adjacent to SonomaRegion and vice-versa.
- Symmetric properties must have equal range and domain

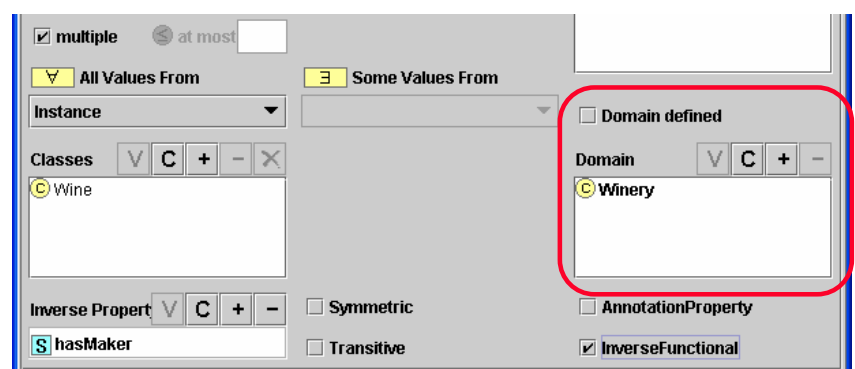




- For inverse functional properties, if two individuals have the same value then we can infer that the individuals are the same, too
- Example: Each Wine has exactly one Winery as producer



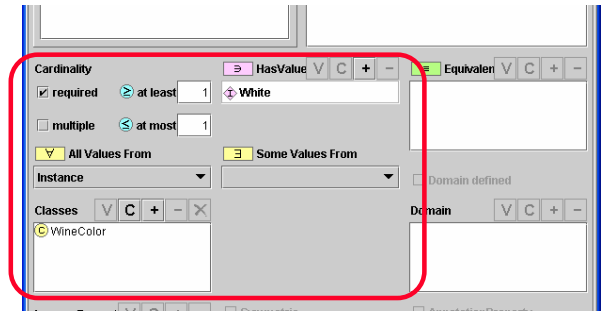
- The domain of a property is the collection of classes that can have a value for the property
- In Protégé this is traditionally defined from a class point-of-view, i.e. you define a class and then add the properties it can have (the so-called template slots)
- OWL allows to define properties without any restrictions on the domain: This means the property can be used anywhere  
→ **Difficult to guide form-based knowledge acquisition process**
- Option “Domain defined” specifies whether or not there is a domain restriction defined







- Many characteristics can be defined for each class individually
- OWL concept: Property Restrictions
- Sometimes called “facet overloading”
- Switch to “Local at class” tab of property

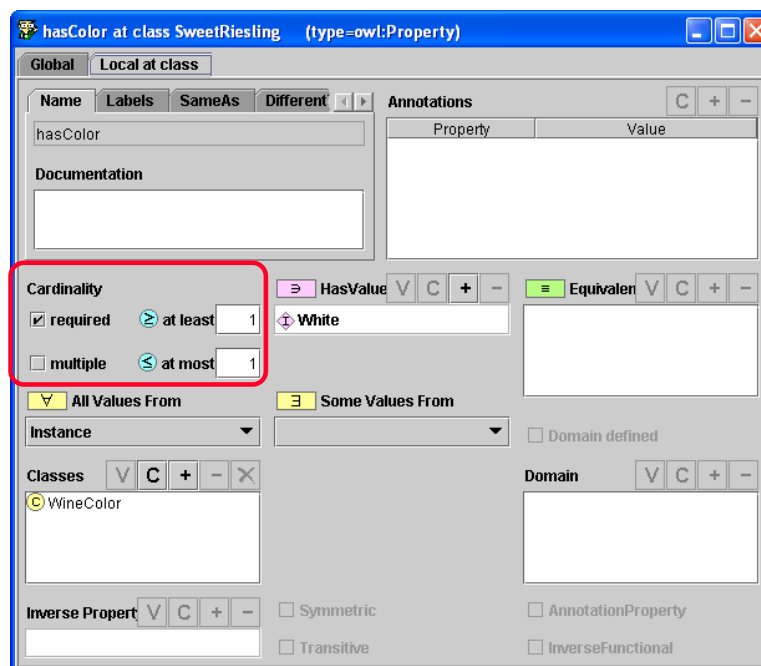


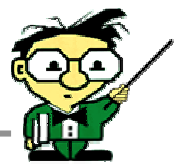
	OWL Restriction	Description
<b>Minimum Cardinality</b>	owl:MinimumCardinalityRestriction	The minimum number of values that the property must have at the given class
<b>Maximum Cardinality</b>	owl:MaximumCardinalityRestriction	The maximum number of values that the property can have at the given class
<b>All Values From</b>	owl:AllValuesFromRestriction	The type (class) that <i>all</i> values of the property must have at the given class
<b>Some Values From</b>	owl:SomeValuesFromRestriction	The type (class) that <i>at least one</i> of the values of the property must have at the given class
<b>Has Value</b>	owl:HasValueRestriction	The value that at least one of the values of the property must be at the given class

# Protégé / OWL / Properties / Cardinality



- Cardinality specifies the number of values that the individuals of the class must and can have for the property
  - Minimum cardinality / number of required values
  - Maximum cardinality / number of allowed multiple values





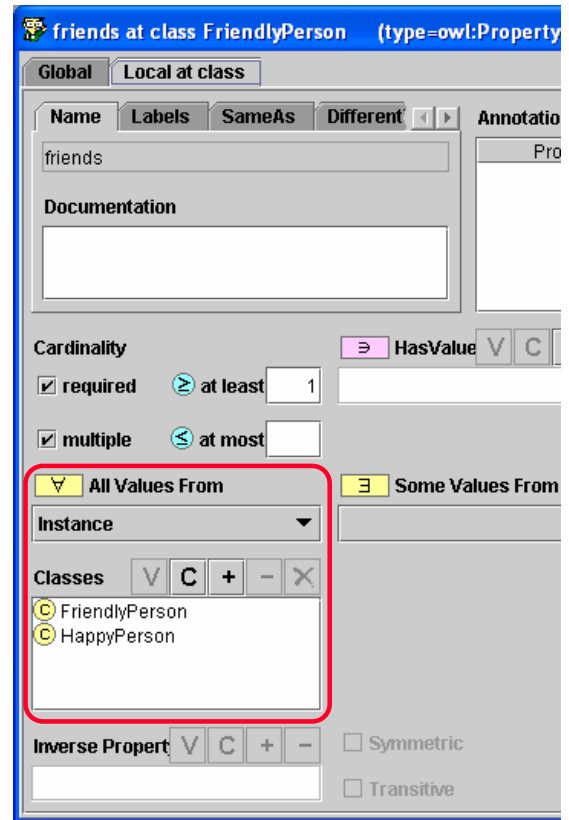
## Protégé / OWL / Properties / All Values From

- AllValuesFrom specifies the types that all values of the property must have for instances of this class
- Mostly used for instance properties
- Overloads the global range
- If there is more than one type, then they are interpreted as union, i.e. all values must have one of the types:

```

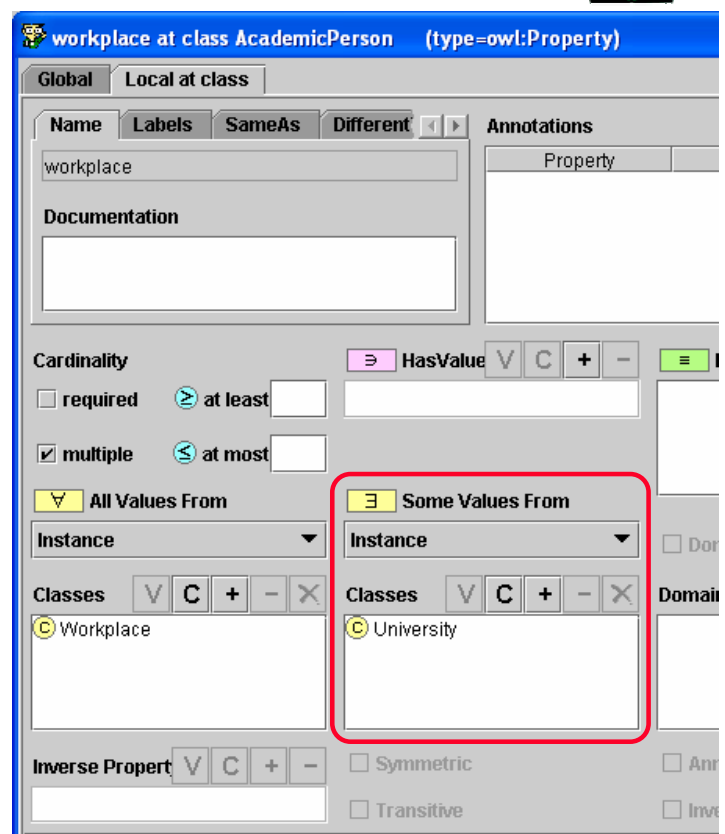
<owl:allValuesFrom>
  <owl:Class>
    <owl:unionOf rdf:parseType="Collection">
      <owl:Class rdf:about="#FriendlyPerson"/>
      <owl:Class rdf:about="#HappyPerson"/>
    </owl:unionOf>
  </owl:Class>
</owl:allValuesFrom>

```



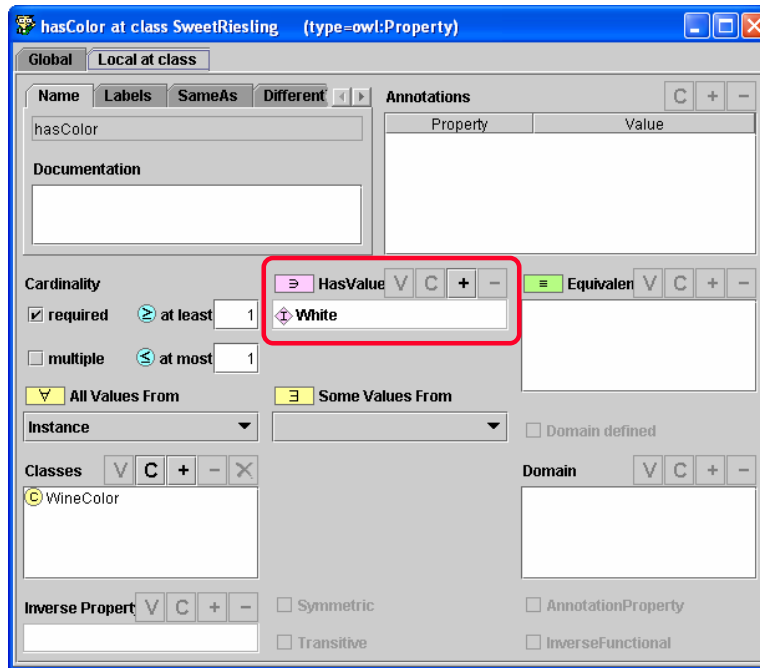
## Protégé / OWL / Properties / Some Values From

- Specifies the types that at least one of the values of the property must have for instances of this class
- Mostly used for instance properties
- For example, every AcademicPerson must have at least one workplace at a University

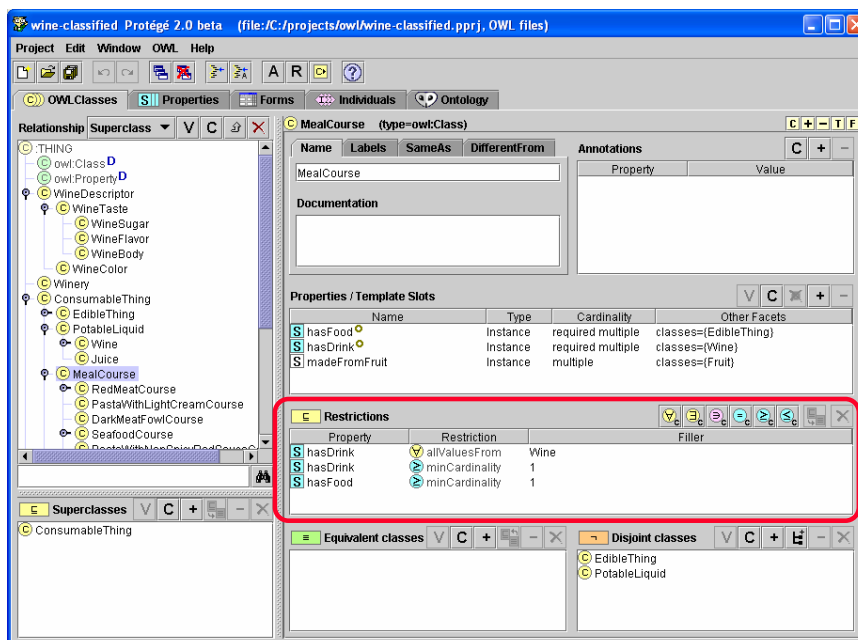




- Specifies one value that the individuals of the class must have for the property
- For example, all Sweet Rieslings have white color



- Restrictions are a special type of anonymous class definitions
- A restriction defines an anonymous class
- Members of this class are all individuals that fulfill the restriction
- Restrictions are often used to define necessary conditions for a class





Property	Restriction	Filler
hasDrink	allValuesFrom	Wine
hasDrink	minCardinality	1
hasFood	minCardinality	1

- To add a restriction either
  - Left-click one of the c buttons; this will open the dialog on the right
  - Right-click one of the c buttons, select the property to restrict and then edit the filler in the table

Filler	Property
	adjacentRegion
	course
	hasBody
	hasColor
	hasDrink
	hasFlavor
	hasFood
	hasMaker

**Create Restriction**

Restricted Slot	V	C	Restriction
adjacentRegion			allValuesFrom
course			someValuesFrom
hasBody			hasValue
hasColor			cardinality
hasDrink			minCardinality
hasFlavor			maxCardinality
hasFood			
hasMaker			
hasSugar			

Filler: AlsatianWine

Buttons: [OK] [Cancel]



- Local characteristics and restrictions are synchronized
- For example, if you state that SweetRiesling has white color, then the system automatically adds a HasValue restriction on the property for the class

Property	Restriction	Filler
hasBody	hasValue	Full
hasFlavor	allValuesFrom	{Moderate Strong}
hasBody	cardinality	1
hasColor	hasValue	White
hasColor	cardinality	1
hasFlavor	cardinality	1
hasMaker	allValuesFrom	Winery
hasMaker	cardinality	1
hasSugar	allValuesFrom	{OffDry Sweet}
hasSugar	cardinality	1
locatedIn	someValuesFrom	Region
madeFromGrape	minCardinality	1

**hasColor at class SweetRiesling (type=owl:Property)**

Global Local at class

Name: hasColor

Documentation:

Cardinality:  HasValue  V  C  +  -  Equivalen  V  C  +  -

required  at least  at most  White

multiple  at most 1

All Values From:  Some Values From:

Instance:  Domain defined:

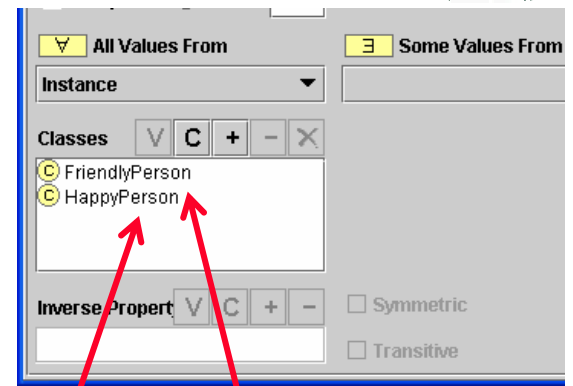
Classes:  WineColor  Domain:

Inverse Property:  Symmetric  AnnotationProperty  Transitive  InverseFunctional

## Protégé / OWL / Restrictions / Synchronization (2)



- In this example, multiple allowed classes for the property friends are converted into an allValuesFrom restriction at the class with a union of the two allowed classes



Properties / Template Slots

Name	Type	Cardinality	Other Facets
friends	Instance	required multiple	classes={FriendlyPerson,HappyPerson}
workplace	Instance	single	classes={Workplace}

Restrictions

Property	Restriction	Filler
friends	allValuesFrom	FriendlyPerson $\sqcup$ HappyPerson
friends	minCardinality	1

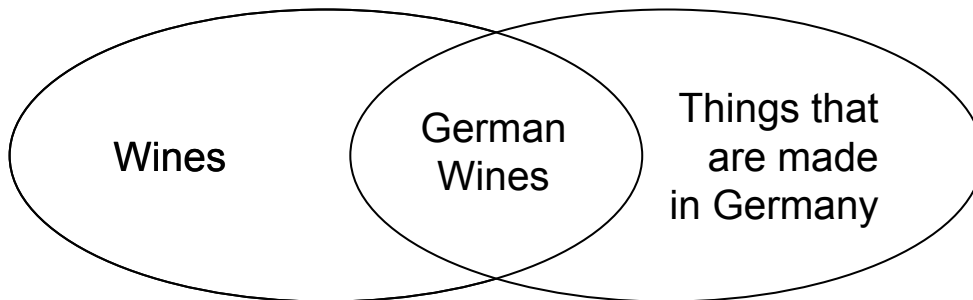
## Protégé / OWL / Restrictions / Synchronization (3)



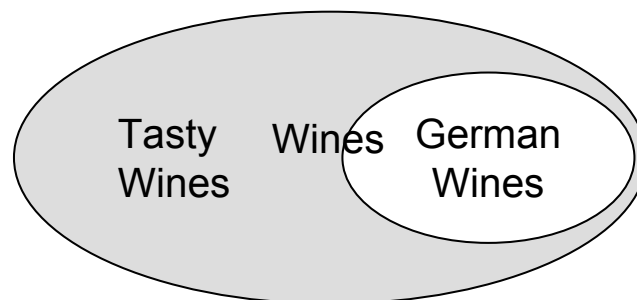
- Two mechanisms to edit restrictions:
- Define local characteristics on the property form  
→ Bundles all characteristics from a property's point of view
- Define restrictions on the class form  
→ Displays the class definition



- OWL supports class definitions made out of logical combinations of other classes
  - Example: “A GermanWine is a Wine that is made in Germany”



- Example: “A tasty Wine is a Wine that is not a German Wine”



- RDF is the official OWL syntax:

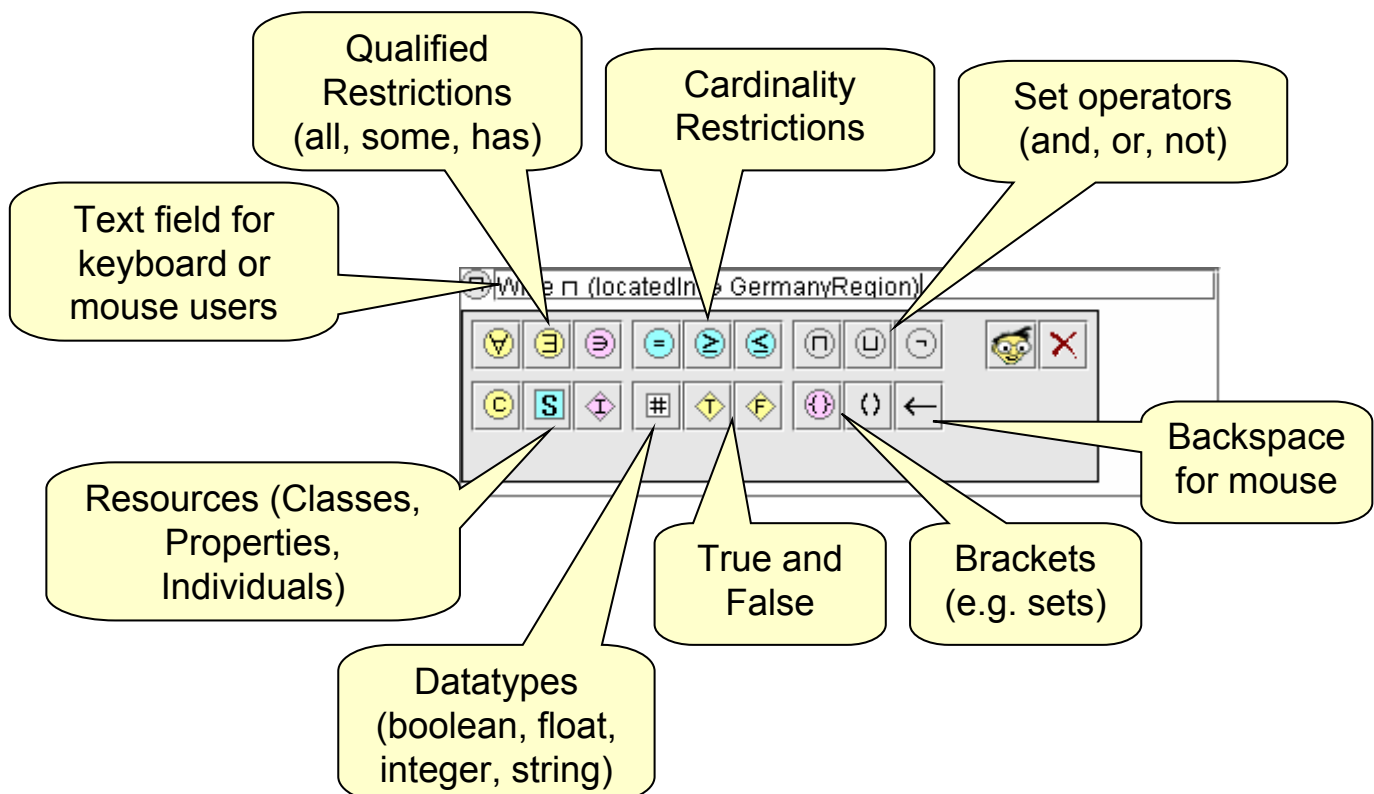
```
<owl:Class rdf:ID="GermanWine">
  <owl:equivalentClass>
    <owl:Class>
      <owl:intersectionOf rdf:parseType="Collection">
        <owl:Class rdf:about="#Wine"/>
        <owl:Restriction>
          <owl:onProperty>
            <owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="#locatedIn"/>
          </owl:onProperty>
          <owl:hasValue rdf:resource="#GermanyRegion" rdf:type="#Region"/>
        </owl:Restriction>
      </owl:intersectionOf>
    </owl:Class>
  </owl:equivalentClass>
  <rdfs:subClassOf>
    <owl:Class rdf:about="#Wine"/>
  </rdfs:subClassOf>
</owl:Class>
```

- Intended for machines
- Needed: A user friendly syntax

Wine  $\cap$  (locatedIn  $\ni$  GermanyRegion)



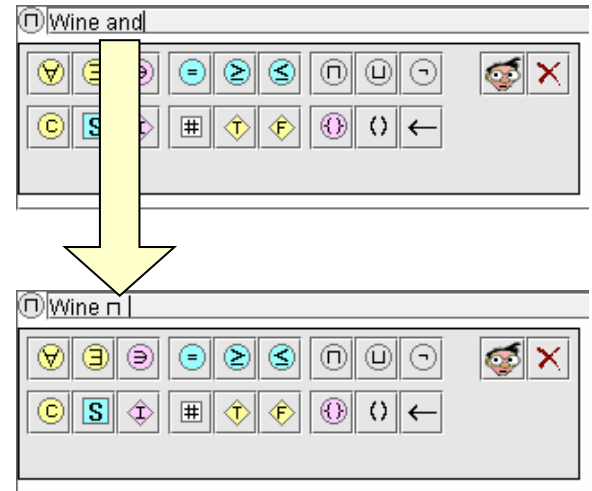
OWL Element	Symbol	Key	Example
allValuesFrom	$\forall$	*	$\forall$ children Male
someValuesFrom	$\exists$	?	$\exists$ children Lawyer
hasValue	$\ni$	\$	rich $\ni$ true
cardinality	=	=	children = 3
minCardinality	$\geq$	>	children $\geq$ 3
maxCardinality	$\leq$	<	children $\leq$ 3
complementOf	$\neg$	!	$\neg$ Parent
intersectionOf	$\sqcap$	&	Human $\sqcap$ Male
unionOf	$\sqcup$		Doctor $\sqcup$ Lawyer
enumeration	{...}	{ }	{male female}



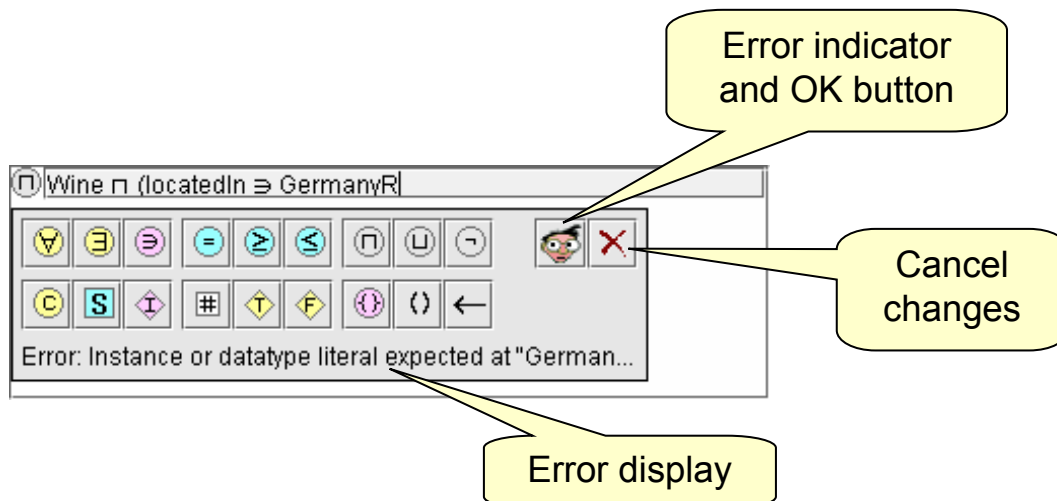


- Some symbols are not on the keyboard
- There are special keys for them, but also synonyms (after SPACE)

Symbol	Key	Synonyms
$\forall$	*	all allValuesFrom forall only
$\exists$	?	some someValuesFrom exists
$\ni$	\$	has hasValue value
=	=	
$\geq$	>	
$\leq$	<	
$\neg$	!	not
$\sqcap$	&	and
$\sqcup$		or
{...}	{ }	



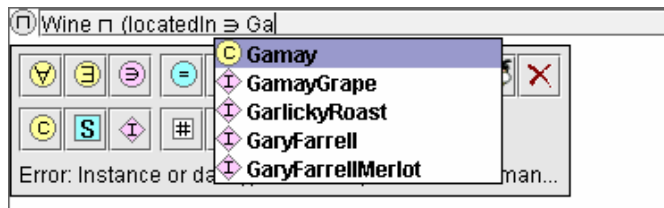
- You can only assign valid OWL expressions
- The Editor checks the syntax while you type
- The “nerd” icon will get a red face if something is wrong
- Pressing ENTER then displays an error message







- Keyboard users only need to type the first few letters of a class/property/individual name
- Pressing TAB or CTRL+SPACE opens Auto-Completion box
- If there is only one choice, the name is inserted directly
- Select an existing name or continue typing to narrow/widen the choice
- UP/DOWN to select, ENTER to insert, ESCAPE to cancel



## Protégé / OWL / Classes / Equivalent Classes



- List of classes that are known to have exactly the same instances
- Equivalent classes are super/sub classes of each other
- Can contain named classes or class expressions
- Defines necessary and required conditions for class membership
- Can be used as logical definition of the class

**V** View / Edit (named) class

**C** Create class expression

**+** Add existing named class

**-** Remove named class

**X** Delete class expression

Name	Type	Cardinality	Other Facets
madeFromGrape	Instance	required multiple	classes=(WineGrape)
hasWineDescriptor	Instance	multiple	classes=(WineDescriptor)
hasColor	Instance	required single	classes=(WineColor)
hasMaker	Instance	required single	classes=(Winery)
hasSugar	Instance	required single	classes=(WineSugar)

Property	Restriction	Filler
hasBody	cardinality 1	
hasColor	cardinality 1	
hasFlavor	cardinality 1	
hasMaker	allValuesFrom Winery	
hasSugar	cardinality 1	

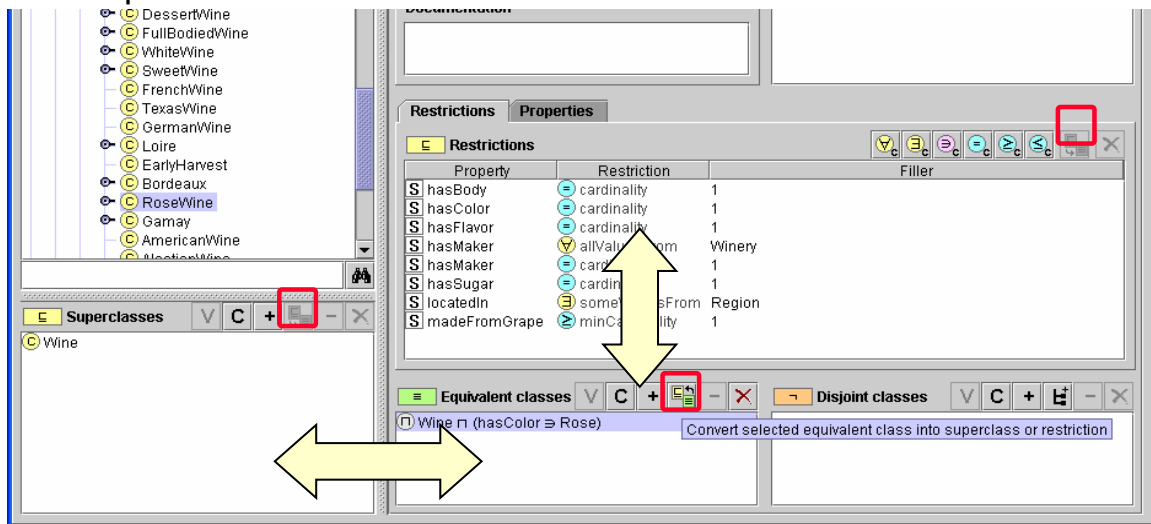
**Equivalent classes**

Wine (locatedIn GermanyRegion)

# Protégé / OWL / Classes / Moving Classes



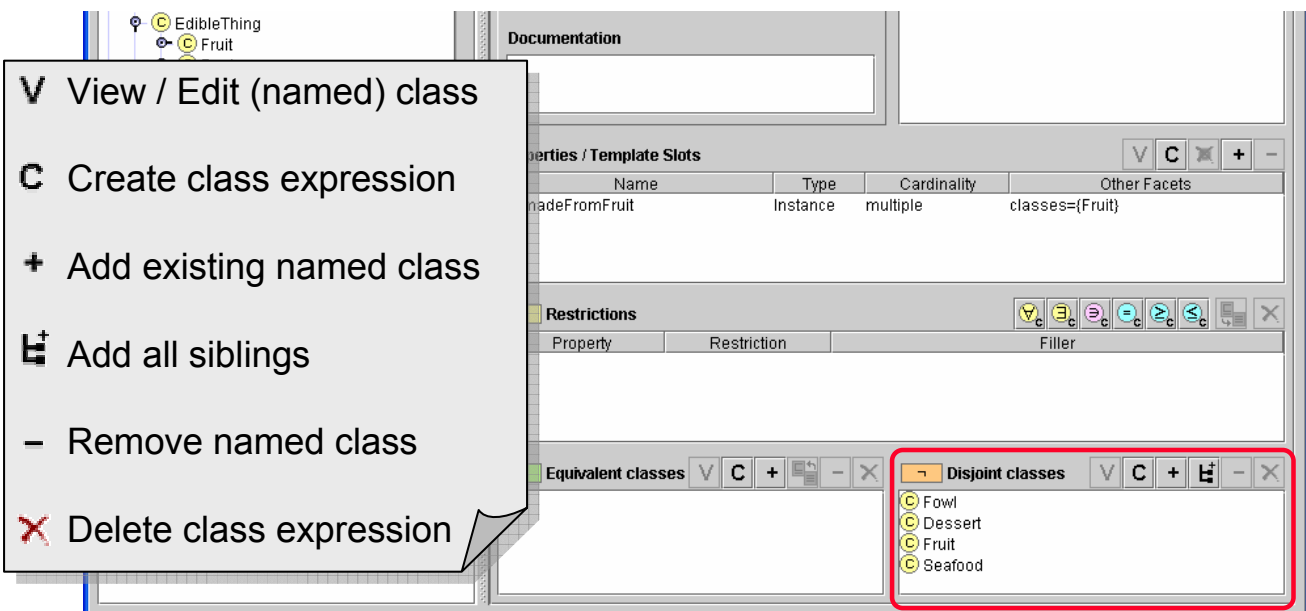
- Superclasses / Restrictions define necessary conditions
- Equivalent classes define necessary and sufficient conditions
- Sometimes during ontology evolution, users may want to switch
- Equivalent classes are moved into
  - Restrictions: if they are restrictions
  - “Plain” superclasses: otherwise



# Protégé / OWL / Classes / Disjoint Classes



- In OWL, classes may have shared instances
- If two classes are defined as disjoint then there is no individual that is member of both at the same time
- Protégé usually adds both directions of this symmetric relationship





- Individuals are specific instances of the classes from the ontology
- Each individual can have multiple classes as “types”
- Protégé automatically creates forms for the acquisition of individuals

AlsaceRegion (type=Region)

Name Labels SameAs DifferentFrom Annotations

AlsaceRegion

Documentation

AdjacentRegion

LocatedIn

FrenchRegion



wine-classified Protégé 2.0 beta (file:IC:/projects/owl/wine-classified.pprj, OWL files)

Project Edit Window OWL Help

OWLClasses Properties Forms Individuals Ontology

Classes

owl:Class (139)

owl:Property (23)

WineDescriptor

Winery (43)

ConsumableThing

EdibleThing

PotableLiquid

Wine

Juice

MealCourse

Meal

Region (36)

Vintage

VintageYear (1)

NonConsumableThing

Display Slot

S:NAME

Direct Instances

AlsaceRegion

AnjouRegion

ArroyoGrandeRegion

AustralianRegion

BeaujolaisRegion

BordeauxRegion

BourgogneRegion

CaliforniaRegion

CentralCoastRegion

CentralTexasRegion

ChiantiRegion

CotesDOrRegion

EdnaValleyRegion

FrenchRegion

GermanyRegion

ItalianRegion

LoireRegion

MargauxRegion

MedocRegion

MendocinoRegion

MeursaultRegion

MuscadetRegion

NapaRegion

NewZealandRegion

PaulliacRegion

PortugalRegion

SancerreRegion

SantaBarbaraRegion

SantaCruzMountainsRegion

SauterneRegion

SonomaRegion

AlsaceRegion (type=Region)

Name Labels SameAs DifferentFrom Annotations

AlsaceRegion

Documentation

AdjacentRegion

LocatedIn

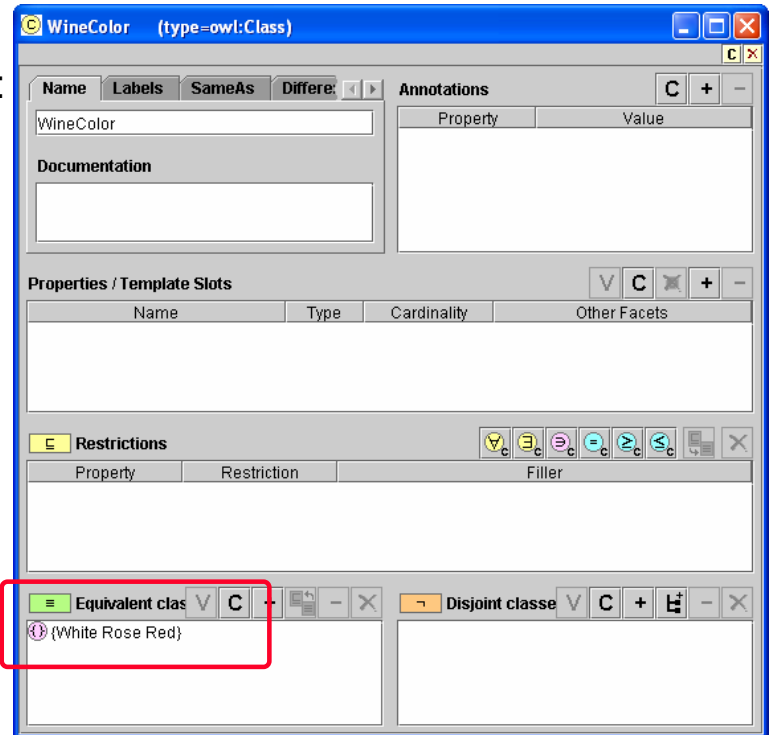
FrenchRegion



- Enumerated classes are defined by listing all its instances exhaustively
- Often used in an equivalent class statement

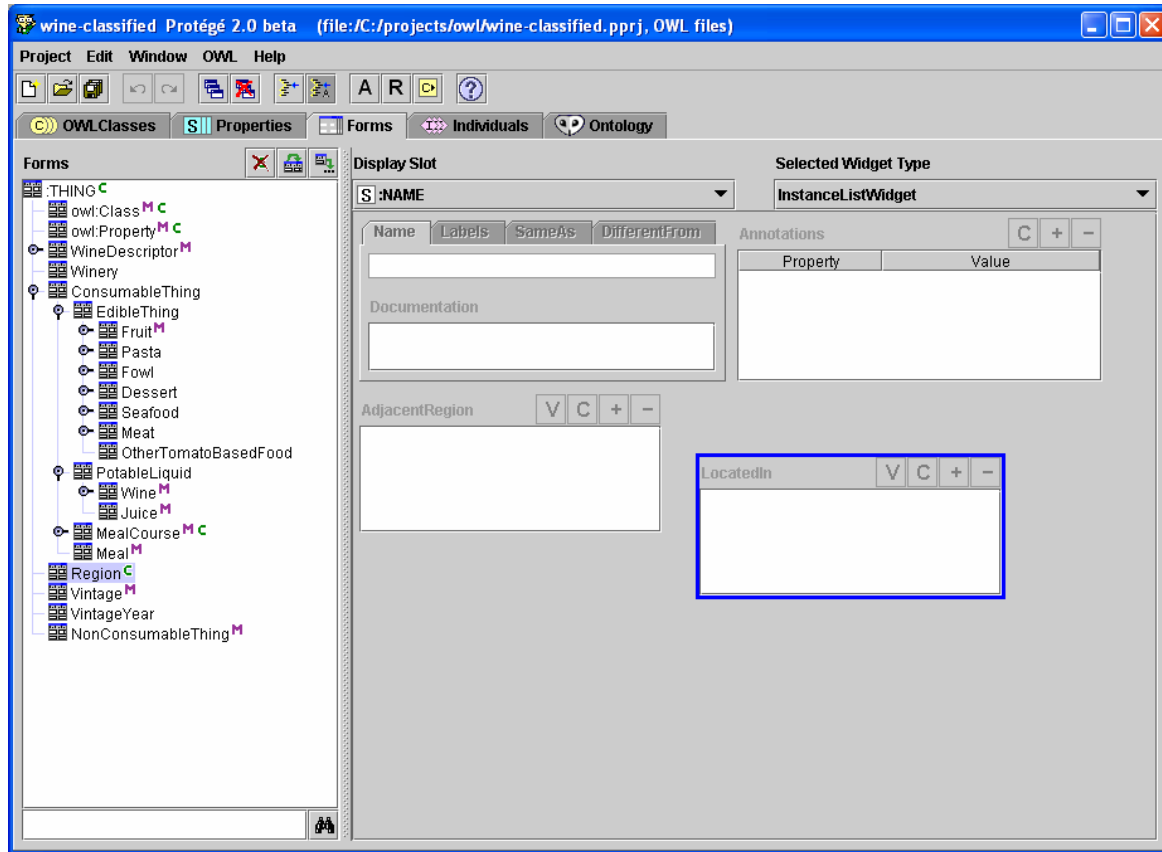
- To define an enumerated class:

1. Define the class
2. Create the individuals (e.g. White) using the Individuals Tab
3. Create an equivalent enumeration using { ... }

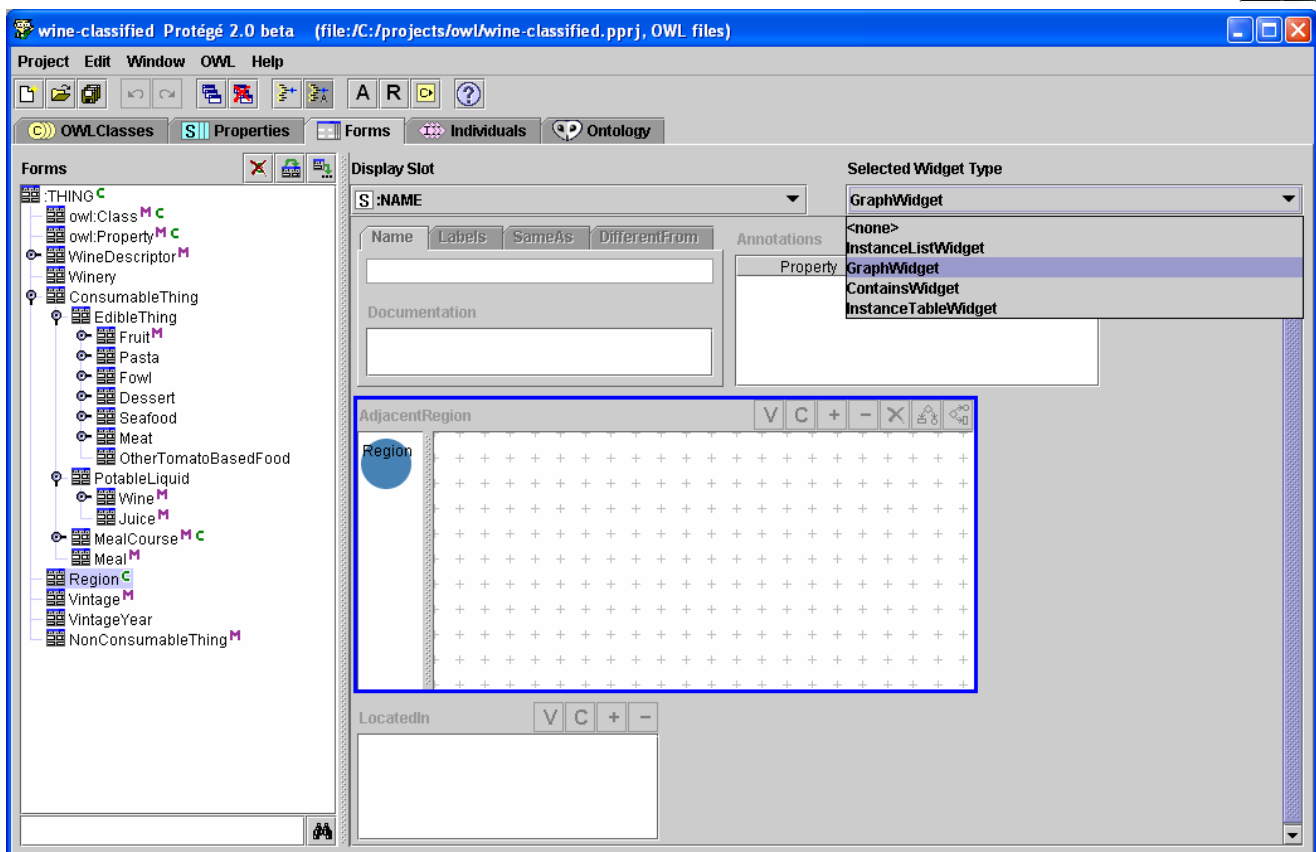


- Protégé automatically generates forms for all classes
- Each property is represented by one widget
- Default widgets are selected for the value types
- Default layout heuristics are applied for user-defined classes
- The default layout may be sufficient in most cases but often applications want to make custom-tailored adaptations
- The Forms Tab can be used
  - to modify the layout of the forms
  - to select alternative widgets for selected properties

# Protégé / OWL / Forms / Tab



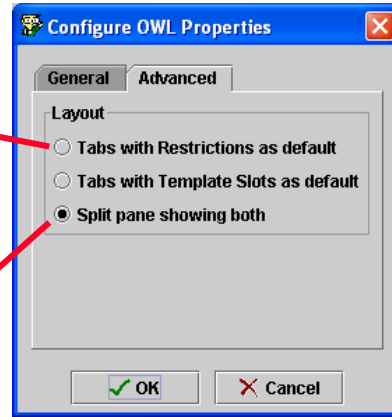
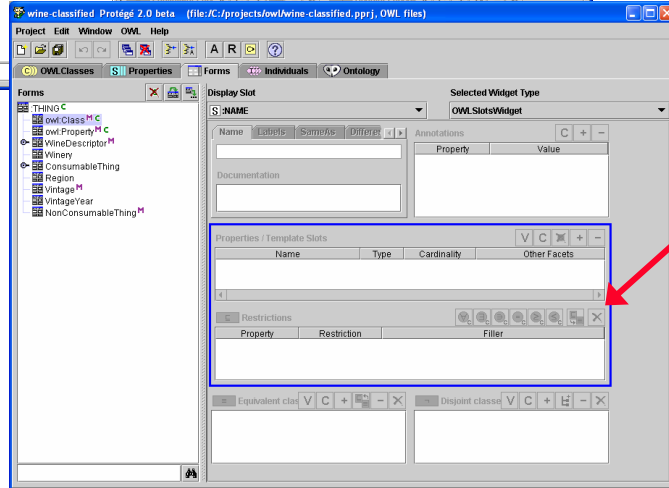
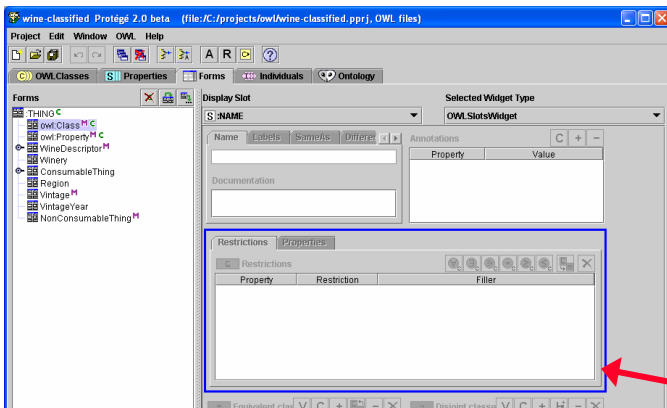
# Protégé / OWL / Forms / Selecting Widgets



# Protégé / OWL / Forms / Editing the class form



- Two alternative views of properties
- Configure owl:Class
- Double-click on widget

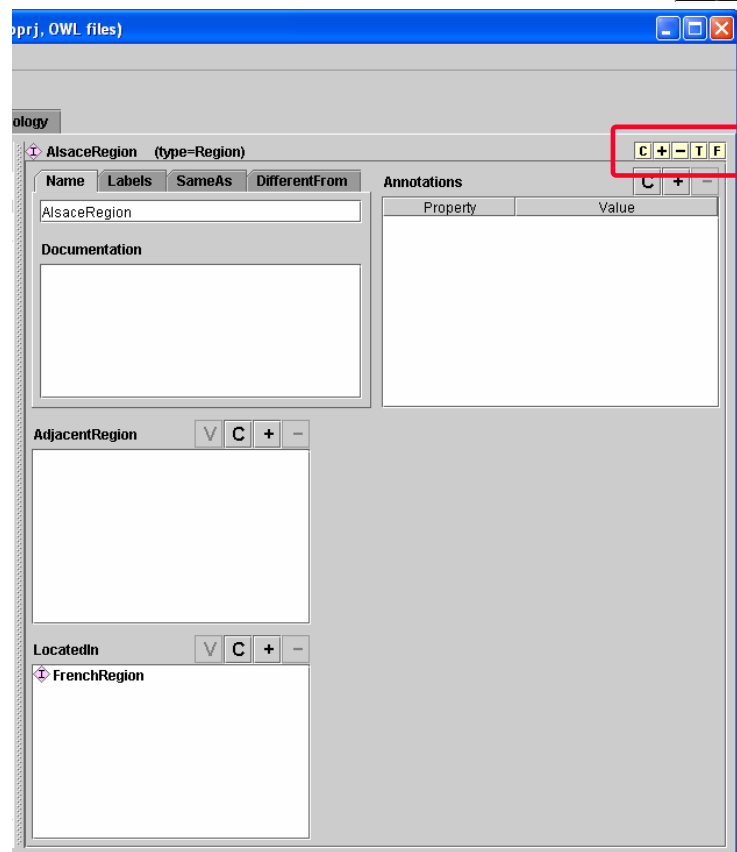


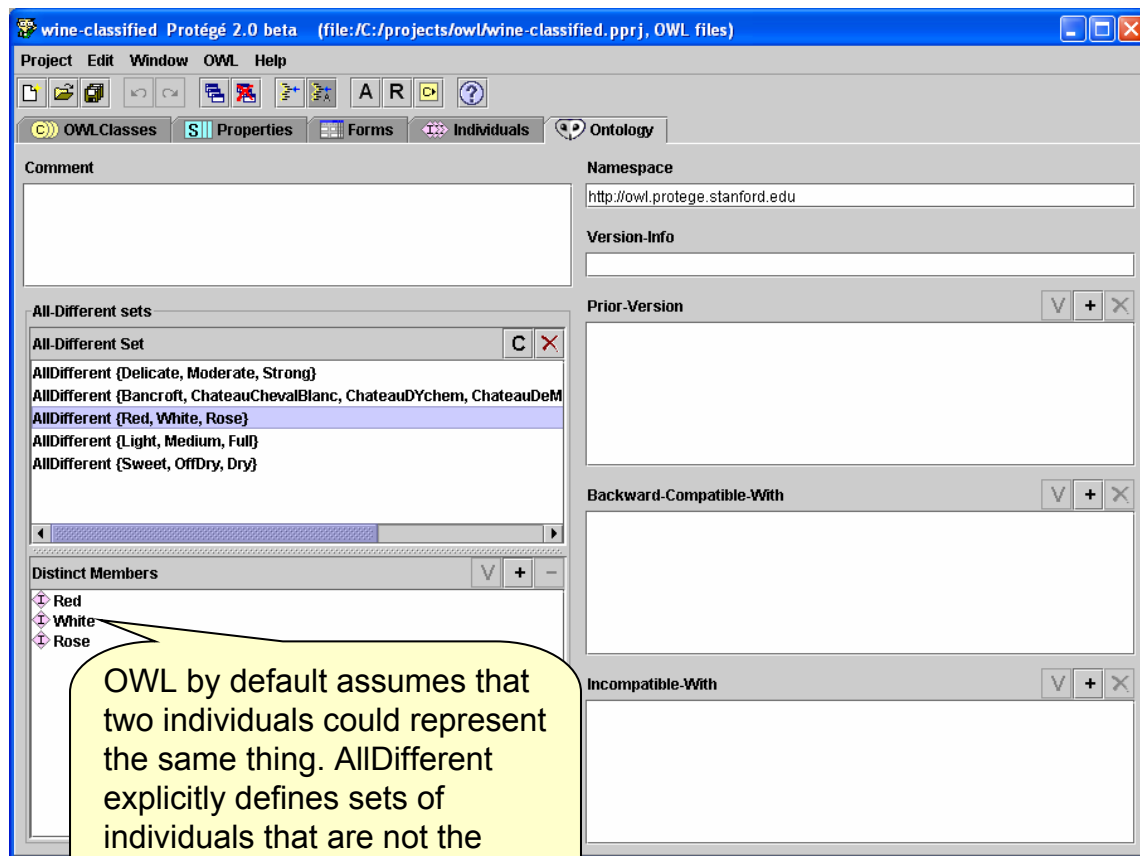
# Protégé / OWL / Forms / Adding properties quickly



- The small buttons allow users to change the type of a resource, and its form, rapidly, without having to switch tabs
- Allow simple building of “anonymous types” to ask queries

- C** Create new property for type
- +** Add existing property to type
- Remove property from type
- T** Edit type (opens class form)
- F** Edit form in Forms Tab





wine-classified Protégé 2.0 beta (file:/C:/projects/owl/wine-classified.pprj, OWL files)

Project Edit Window OWL Help

OWLClasses Properties Forms Individuals Ontology

Comment

Namespace  
http://owl.protege.stanford.edu

Version-Info

Prior-Version

Backward-Compatible-With

Incompatible-With

All-Different sets

All-Different Set

AllDifferent {Delicate, Moderate, Strong}

AllDifferent {Bancroft, ChateauChevalBlanc, ChateauDYchem, ChateauDeM}

AllDifferent {Red, White, Rose}

AllDifferent {Light, Medium, Full}

AllDifferent {Sweet, OffDry, Dry}

Distinct Members

Red

White

Rose

OWL by default assumes that two individuals could represent the same thing. AllDifferent explicitly defines sets of individuals that are not the same (abbreviation for multiple owl:differentFrom statements).

# Protégé / OWL / Species Validator



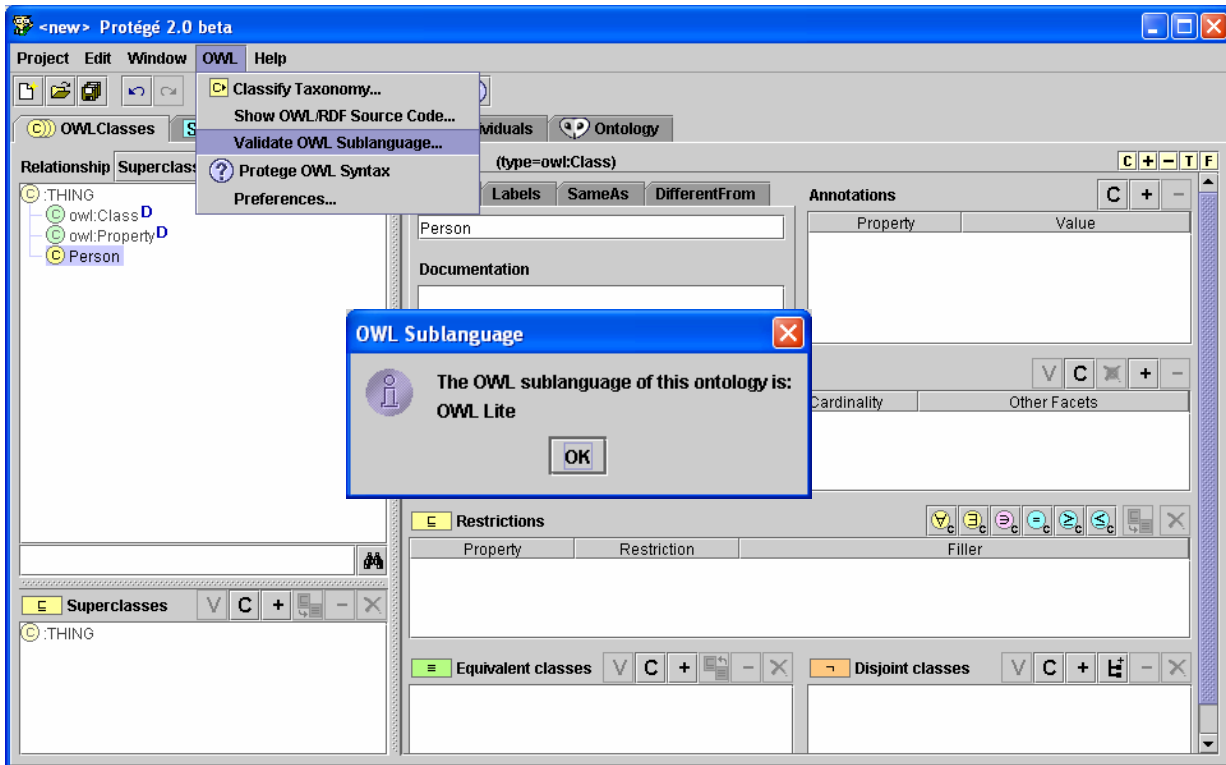
- The OWL Language is divided into three dialects
- OWL Lite:
  - Classification hierarchy
  - Simple restrictions
- OWL DL:
  - Maximal expressiveness while maintaining tractability
  - Standard formalization
- OWL Full:
  - Very high expressiveness (e.g. metaclasses, classes as values)
  - All syntactic freedom of RDF (self-modifying)
  - Losing tractability (reasoning algorithms become inefficient)

→ Protégé supports OWL DL and parts of OWL Full

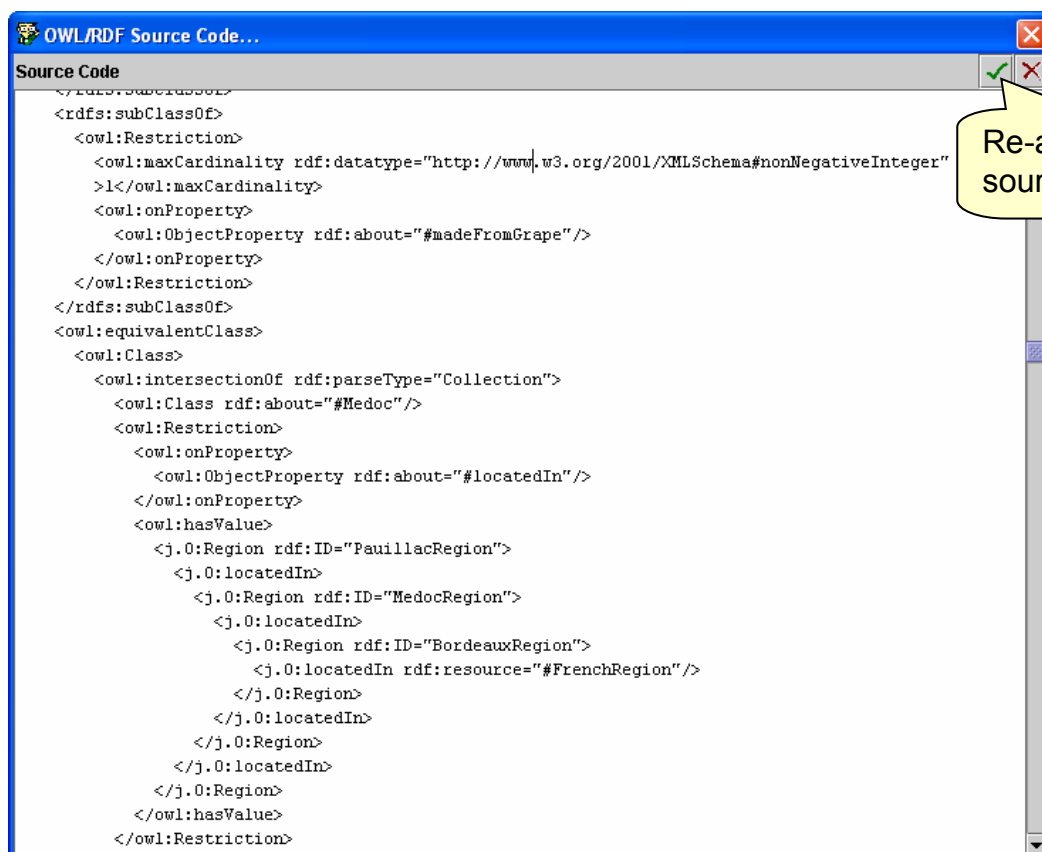
# Protégé / OWL / Species Validator



- The Species Validator determines whether an ontology uses constructs from OWL Lite, OWL DL or OWL Full



# Protégé / OWL / Source Code Viewer

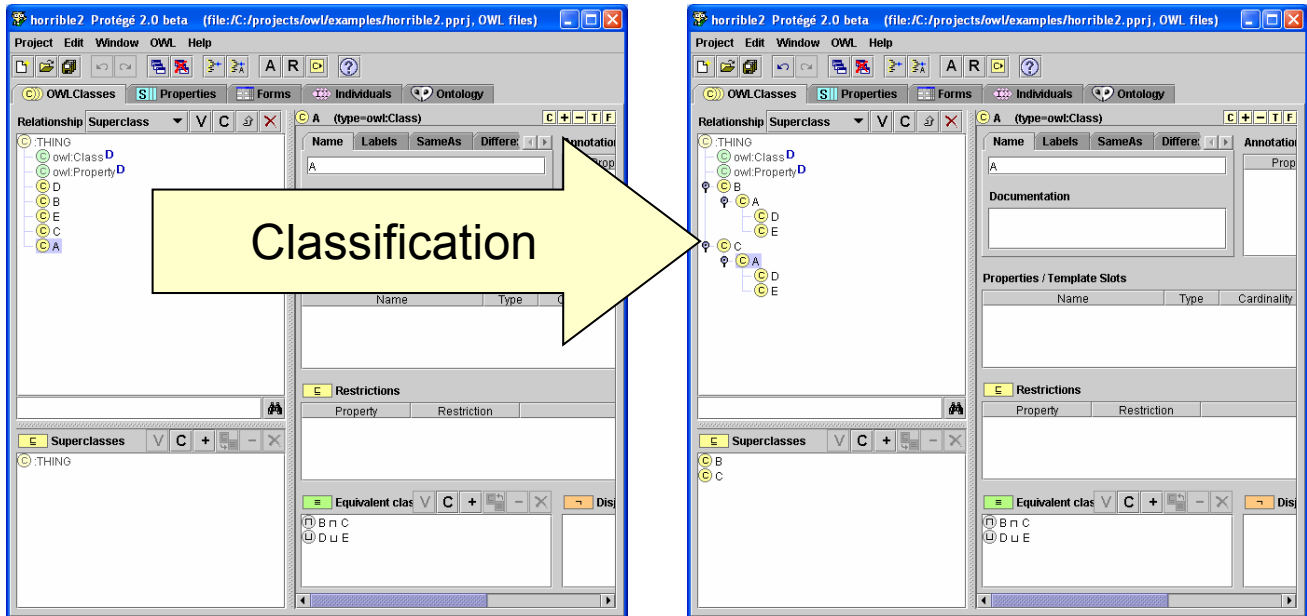


Re-assign from source code





- OWL's background of description logics allows to use DL reasoners
- Classification is a reasoner that computes the subsumption relationships (inheritance) between classes based on their logical definition: Result is a new class hierarchy of the existing classes



- Protégé allows the user to plug in external classifiers
- We use the DIG interface to access them (e.g. Racer)
- Classifier must execute as a server process
  - Download Racer
  - Execute it together with Protégé
  - If necessary, configure the classifier's URI (required for Mac users)

```
C:\projects\racer.exe
RACER Version 1.7.7
RACER: Reasoner for ABoxes and Concept Expressions Renamed
Supported description logic: ALCQIIn+(D)-
Copyright (C) 1998-2003, Ulrik Haarslev and Ralf Møeller.
RACER comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; use at your own risk.
Commercial use is prohibited; contact the authors for licensing.
RACER is running on IBM PC Compatible computer as node Unknown

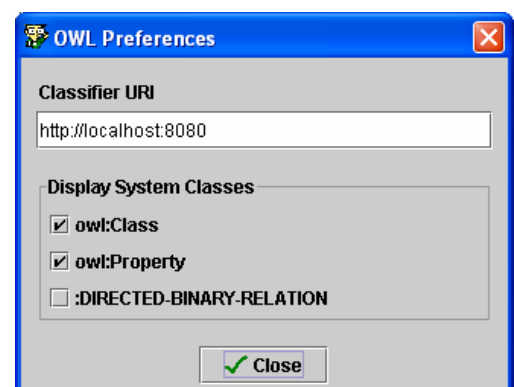
The XML/RDF/RDFS/DAML parser is implemented with Wilbur developed
by Ora Lassila. For more information on Wilbur see
http://wilbur-rdf.sourceforge.net/.

The store/restore facility is based on software developed
by Michael Wessel.

The solver for nonlinear inequations over the complex numbers
is based on CGB by Marek Rychlik, University of Arizona.
For more information on CGB see http://alamos.math.arizona.edu/~rychlik/.

The HTTP interface based on DIG is implemented with CL-HTTP developed and
owned by John C. Mallery. For more information on CL-HTTP see
http://www.ai.mit.edu/projects/iitp/doc/cl-http/home-page.html.

[2003-10-02 18:41:38] HTTP service enabled for: http://171.65.33.44:8080/
[2003-10-02 18:41:38] TCP service enabled on port 8088
```





Project Edit Window OWL Help

OWLClasses Properties Forms Individuals Ontology

Relationship Supersclass

Sauterne (type=owl:Class)

Property	Restriction	Filler
S hasBody	⊖ hasValue	Medium
S hasColor	⊖ hasValue	White
S locatedIn	⊖ hasValue	SauterneRegion
S hasBody	⊖ cardinality	1
S hasColor	⊖ cardinality	1
S hasFlavor	⊖ allValuesFrom	{Moderate Strong}
S hasFlavor	⊖ cardinality	1
S hasMaker	⊖ allValuesFrom	Winery
S hasMaker	⊖ cardinality	1



PromptDiff

Subclass

- SweetWine
- NonSpicyRedMeatCourse
- WhiteBurgundy
- RedBordeaux
- RedTableWine
- Pauillac
- ItalianWine
- CheninBlanc
- AmericanWine
- SeafoodCourse
- Bordeaux
  - WhiteBordeaux
  - RedBordeaux
  - Sauterne
- Fruit
- WhiteWine
- ShellfishCourse
- DryRedWine
- BlandFishCourse
- PastaWithSpicyRedSauceCourse
- CheeseNutsDessertCourse

class moved to LateHarvest

Superclasses

- locatedIn ⊇ SauterneRegion<sup>H</sup>
- hasBody ⊇ Medium<sup>H</sup>
- hasColor ⊇ White<sup>H</sup>
- LateHarvest
- Bordeaux

PromptDiff displays the changes in the inheritance hierarchy using color coding and comments

Accept Decline



The Classifier has found out that Sauterne is a WhiteBordeaux because

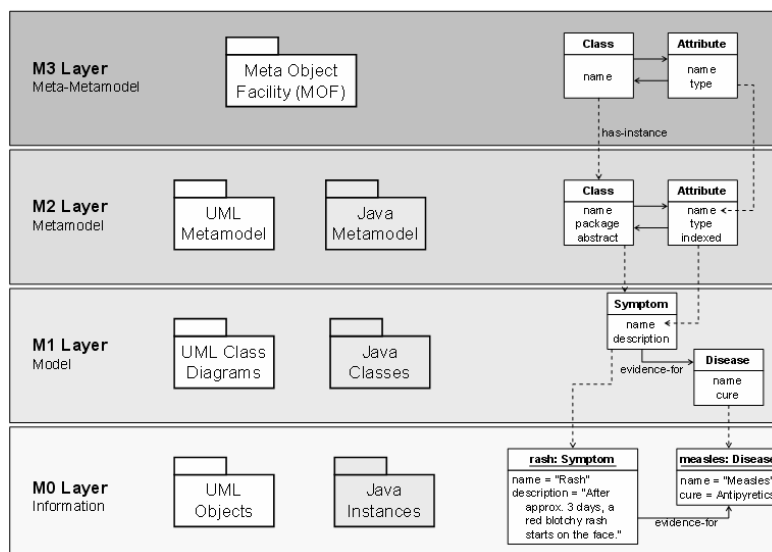
- SauterneRegion is part of BordeauxRegion
- Sauterne has white color

Property	Restriction	Filler
hasBody	hasValue	Medium
hasColor	hasValue	White
locatedIn	hasValue	SauterneRegion
hasBody	allValuesFrom	{Medium Full}
hasBody	cardinality	1
hasColor	cardinality	1
hasFlavor	allValuesFrom	{Moderate Strong}
hasFlavor	cardinality	1
hasMaker	allValuesFrom	Winery
hasMaker	cardinality	1
hasSugar	hasValue	Sweet

# Protégé / OWL / Metaclasses



- Protégé classes and properties are instances of metaclasses
- Metaclasses thus defines the characteristics of other classes
- Traditional object-oriented systems have a similar structure:



- Protégé provides its own metamodel as a Protégé ontology
- The metamodel can be extended by plugins and by users

# Protégé / OWL / Metaclasses / Creating Metaclasses



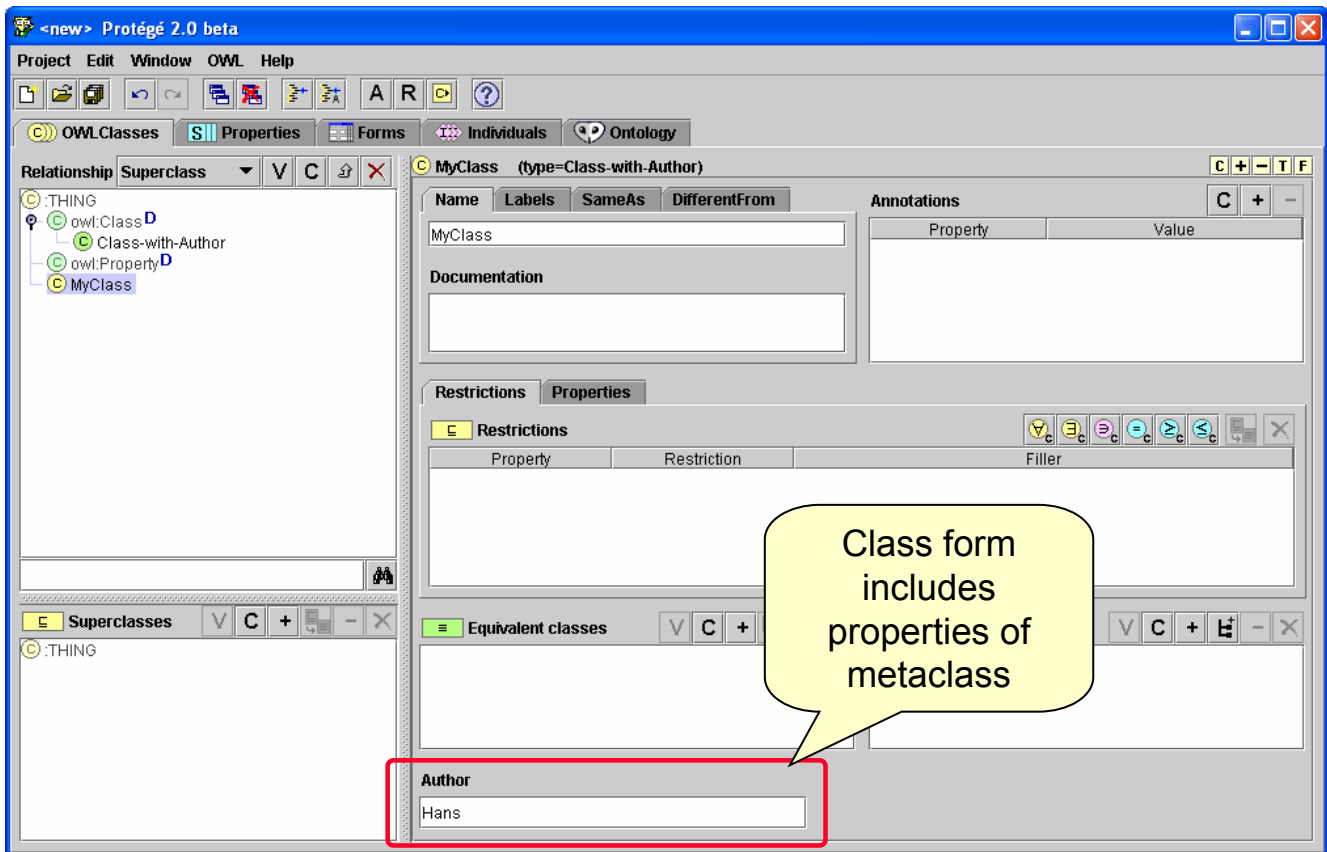
Name	Type	Cardinality	Other Facets
author	String	single	
:OWL-DISJOINT-CLASSES	Instance	multiple	classes={:OWL-CLASS}
:DIRECT-INSTANCES	Instance	multiple	classes={:THING}
:DIRECT-SUPERCLASSES	Instance	multiple	classes={:OWL-CLASS}

# Protégé / OWL / Metaclasses / Creating Classes



The 'Select Concrete CIs' dialog shows the following list of classes:

- :CLASS
- :STANDARD-CLASS
- :OWL-CLASS
- :OWL-ANONYMOUS-CLASS
- owl:Class D
- Class-with-Author



## Protégé / OWL / Metaclasses / Usage



- Use of metaclasses means your ontology is in OWL Full  
→ **Limited reasoning support due to intractability**
- Alternative: Annotation properties
  - Can be assigned to any ontology resource
  - Free choice of properties at any time
- But...
  - Metaclasses add widgets to the class editing form
  - Make explicit which values should be entered
  - Guide the knowledge-acquisition process



The screenshot shows the Protégé 2.0 beta interface. On the left, the OWLClasses tree is visible, showing a hierarchy of classes including :THING, :SYSTEM-CLASS, :META-CLASS, :CLASS, :STANDARD-CLASS, :OWL-CLASS, :OWL-ANONYMOUS-CLASS, :OWL-ENUMERATION-CLASS, :OWL-RESTRICTION, :OWL-ALL-RESTRICTION, :OWL-HAS-RESTRICTION, :OWL-MAXCARDI-RESTRICTION, :OWL-MINCARDI-RESTRICTION, :OWL-SOME-RESTRICTION, :OWL-LOGICAL-CLASS, :OWL-COMPLEMENT-CLASS, :OWL-INTERSECTION-CLASS, :OWL-UNION-CLASS, owl:Class, :SLOT, :STANDARD-SLOT, owl:Property, and FACET. On the right, the 'Configure null' dialog box is open, showing the 'Options' tab. The 'Display hidden classes' checkbox is checked and highlighted with a red box. Other options include 'Display abstract class icon', 'Display multi-parent class icon', 'Display confirmation dialog on remove', 'Allow knowledge-base changes', 'Update modification slots and facets', and 'Show Welcome Dialog on Start-up'. The 'OK' button is highlighted with a green checkmark.

## Protégé / OWL / API



- OWL is a relatively new language
- Few tools and libraries exist to parse and manipulate OWL files
- Jena API (HP Labs, Bristol)
  - RDF parser library
  - Focus on RDF syntax trees
  - Large user community
  - Insufficient event support
- OWL API (Manchester, Karlsruhe)
  - Pure OWL API
  - Focus on OWL Abstract syntax
  - Very new
- Protégé/OWL API
  - Optimized for component development for Protégé
  - Uses Jena API and OWL API for special services







```
OWLKnowledgeBase okb = ...
```

```
NamedCls personCls = okb.createNamedCls("Person");  
NamedCls aCls = okb.createNamedCls("HappyPerson");  
NamedCls bCls = okb.createNamedCls("OtherPerson");  
aCls.addDirectSuperclass(personCls);  
bCls.addDirectSuperclass(personCls);
```

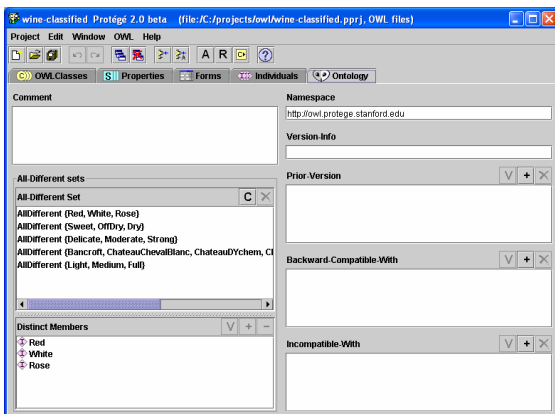
```
OWLSlot slot = okb.createOWLSlot("children");  
slot.setValueType(ValueType.INSTANCE);  
slot.setAllowedClses(Collections.singleton(personCls));  
personCls.addDirectTemplateSlot(slot);
```

```
SomeRestriction aRestriction =  
    okb.createSomeRestriction(slot, aCls);  
personCls.addDirectSuperclass(aRestriction);
```

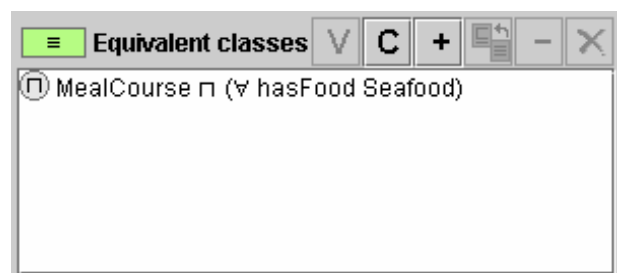
## Protégé / OWL / API / Plugins



- Protégé is an open platform that allows extensions (plugins)
  - Storage Plugins: Load and save ontologies in various formats
  - Tab Plugins: Provide a top-level user interface component
  - Slot Widgets: Customized components for editing property values
- Developing plugins is really simple!



A Tab Plugin (“Ontology”)

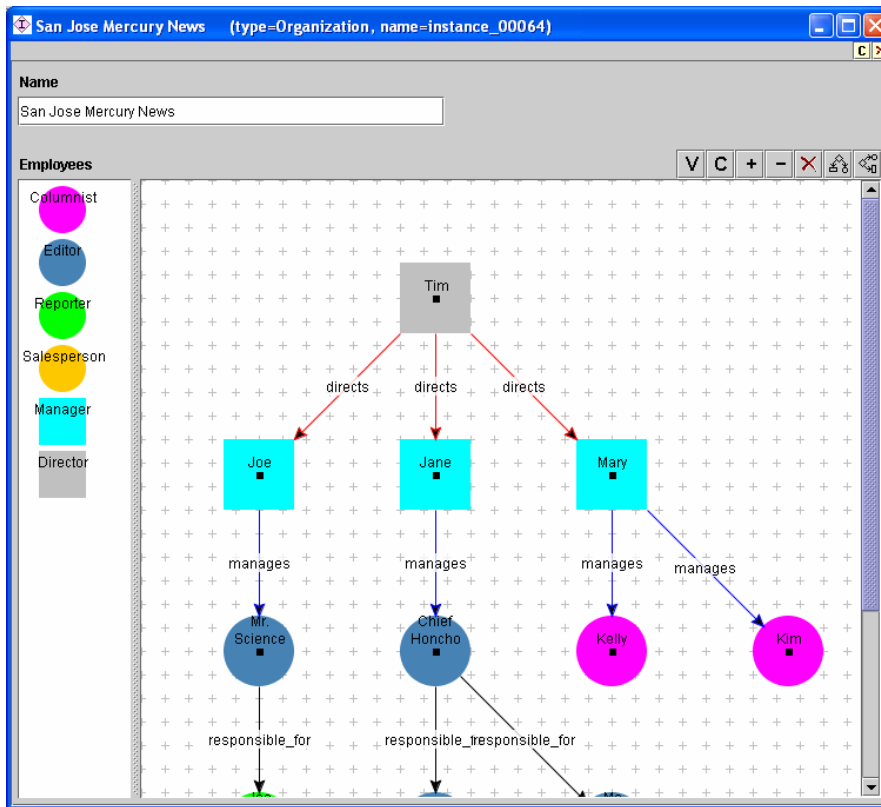


A Slot Widget Plugin





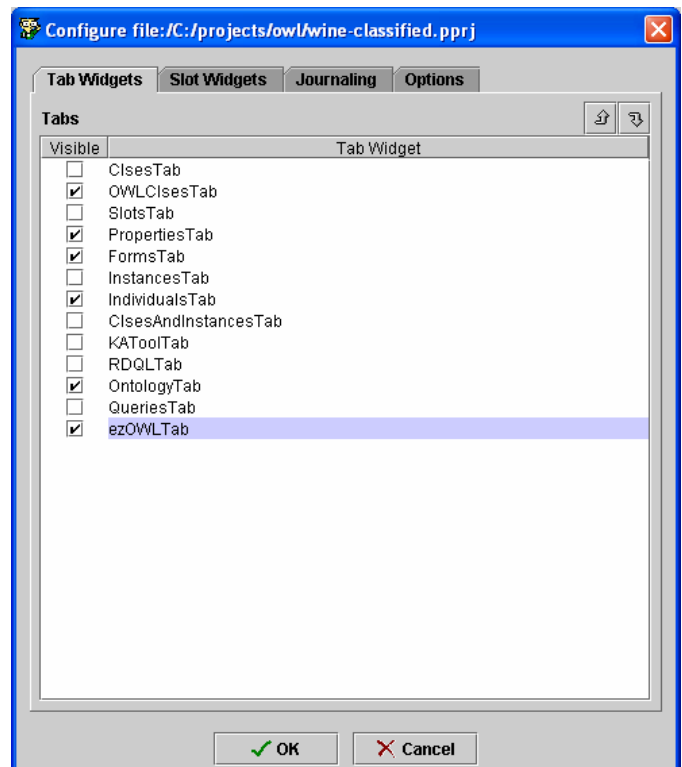
The GraphWidget can be used to edit instance properties visually



# Protégé / OWL / API / Plugins / Installation



- Many Plugins can be downloaded from Protégé web site
- They usually consist of one or more .jar files
- Copy these .jar files into the plugins folder of your Protégé installation
- Tab plugins usually have to be activated before you see them (Project/Configure...)







## Protégé / OWL / Limitations and Future Work



- Major limitation: Only one namespace per project
  - Import currently not supported
  - Will become available with Protégé 2.1
- Very few OWL Language features are missing
  - Enumerated datatypes
- A-Box Reasoning: Given the following properties, to what classes does this individual belong
- Alternative syntaxes (e.g. “OWL for Dummies” formats)
- Database backend and Multi-User support are almost finished



- Protégé has a long history of success in ontology development
- Protégé has an open, extensible platform for tools and applications
- The large user community ensures support and future evolution
- The OWL Plugin is an extension of Protégé with editors, storage mechanisms, and access to reasoners
  - Integrated in the look-and-feel of Protégé
  - Providing optimized editing support for OWL specific language elements
- Third-party extensions exist (e.g. for visual editing)
- Many people are already using Protégé/OWL

→ Get involved and contribute your ontologies and plugins!

## Protégé / OWL / More Information



- Protégé web site: <http://protege.stanford.edu>
- OWL Plugin: <http://protege.stanford.edu/plugins/owl>
- Getting help: protege-discussion list

The Protégé Ontology Editor and Knowledge Acquisition System - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address: <http://protege.stanford.edu/index.html>

Home Documentation Download Plugins Ontologies Publications Community About us

### Welcome to the Protégé Project

**Protégé-2000**

- What is it?
- How do I get it?
- How do I use it?
- How do I participate?
- How do I extend it?

Protégé-2000 is an ontology editor and a knowledge-base editor.

Protégé-2000 is also an open-source, Java tool that provides an extensible architecture for the creation of customized knowledge-based applications.

Protégé-2000 now provides **beta level** support for editing Semantic Web ontologies in OWL.

Release 1.0 August 8, 2003  
Beta 2.0 September 18, 2003

Protégé Affiliates Program

Protégé is a national resource for biomedical ontologies and knowledge bases supported by the National Library of Medicine

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Protégé Community Statistics	
Registered Users	11241
Users' list members	5712
discussion list members	1643
discussion list messages	5383
Plug-ins	51

Updated October 2, 2003

Protégé-discussion Archive (threaded) - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address: [http://protege.stanford.edu/mail\\_archive/threads.html](http://protege.stanford.edu/mail_archive/threads.html)

### Protégé-discussion Archive (threaded)

Thread index  
Last updated: Fri Oct 03 00:12:50 2003  
5402 messages

Date Index

[Prev Page] [Next Page]

- [\[protege-discussion\] changing a class's metaclass through the API](#), Alexander Yu
  - [\[protege-discussion\] Re: changing a class's metaclass through the API](#), Holger Knublauch on Thu, 02 Oct 2003 18:13:08 %z (PDT)
- [\[protege-discussion\] Error: non-existent slot: DIRECT-DOMAIN](#), Len Yabloko
  - [\[protege-discussion\] Re: Error: non-existent slot: DIRECT-DOMAIN](#), Holger Knublauch on Thu, 02 Oct 2003 17:14:01 %z (PDT)
  - [\[protege-discussion\] Re: Error: non-existent slot: DIRECT-DOMAIN](#), Len Yabloko on Thu, 02 Oct 2003 19:22:25 %z (PDT)
- [\[protege-discussion\] JSave: Protege-2000 PlugIn Bug?](#), Christopher R. Mamorella
- [\[protege-discussion\] Problems with owl:imports](#), Mike Dewar
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- [\[no subject\]](#), Unknown
- [\[protege-discussion\] DataGeme](#), Steve Wagslaf
- [\[protege-discussion\] Re: Central issues in Ontology design](#), Alessandro Olttramari
- [\[protege-discussion\] Protege Usability Study](#), Steven Nelson/UIPocus
  - [\[protege-discussion\] Protege 1.9 => Protege 2.0 \(83\) / Focus problem](#), Sébastien BRACHAIS on Thu, 02 Oct 2003 00:57:40 %z (PDT)
- [\[protege-discussion\] Computed slot value](#), Samson Tu
  - [\[protege-discussion\] Re: Computed slot value](#), Paul Libbrecht on Thu, 02 Oct 2003 00:10:45 %z (PDT)
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