

Ontology Design Patterns and XD

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How does relate to ?

Relation types: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All Types <input type="checkbox"/> Inheritance <input type="checkbox"/> Disjointness <input type="checkbox"/> Named Relations	Strategy: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Use one ontology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Use more ontologies	Other parameters: <input checked="" type="radio"/> Find first relation <input type="radio"/> Find all relations <input type="checkbox"/> Use inheritance depth <input type="text" value="1"/>	Examples: River vs. waterway Cocaine vs. narcotic Water vs. Solid Branch vs. Tree Coal vs. Industry Fish vs. Lobster Cholesterol vs. OrganicChemical Apple vs. Meat
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city and *country* appear together in 54 ontologies.

The following relations were found:

1. *city* *subClass* *country*
 Because: city - subClassOf -> country
 City - subClassOf -> County
 In: http://www.simondfraser.co.uk/geo_ont.daml
 County - subClassOf -> Country
 In: http://www.simondfraser.co.uk/geo_ont.daml

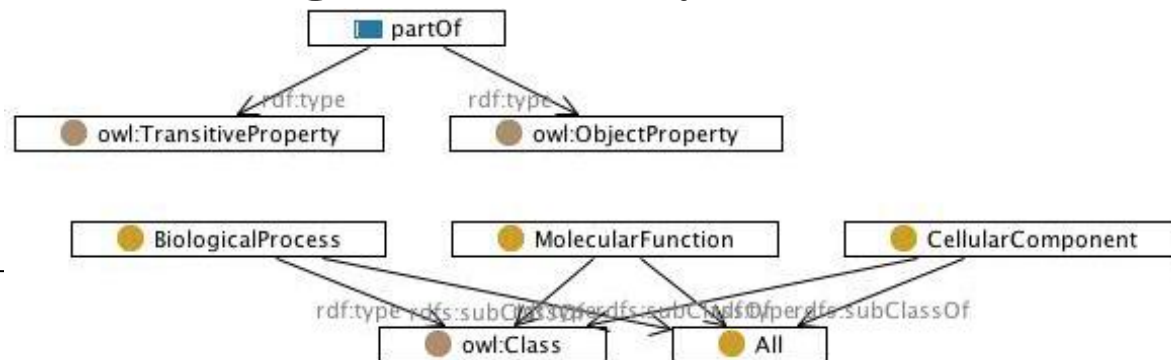
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What we can do with OWL

- ... (maybe) we can check the consistency, classify, and query our knowledge base
- ... but, remember the Scarlet example
 - **City subClassOf Country**
- Logical consistency is not the main problem
 - e.g. **rdfs:subClassOf** can be wrongly used and still we have consistency
- Why is OWL not enough?
 - OWL gives us logical language constructs, but does not give us any guidelines on how to use them in order to solve our tasks.
 - E.g. modeling something as an individual, a class, or an object property can be quite arbitrary

Solutions?

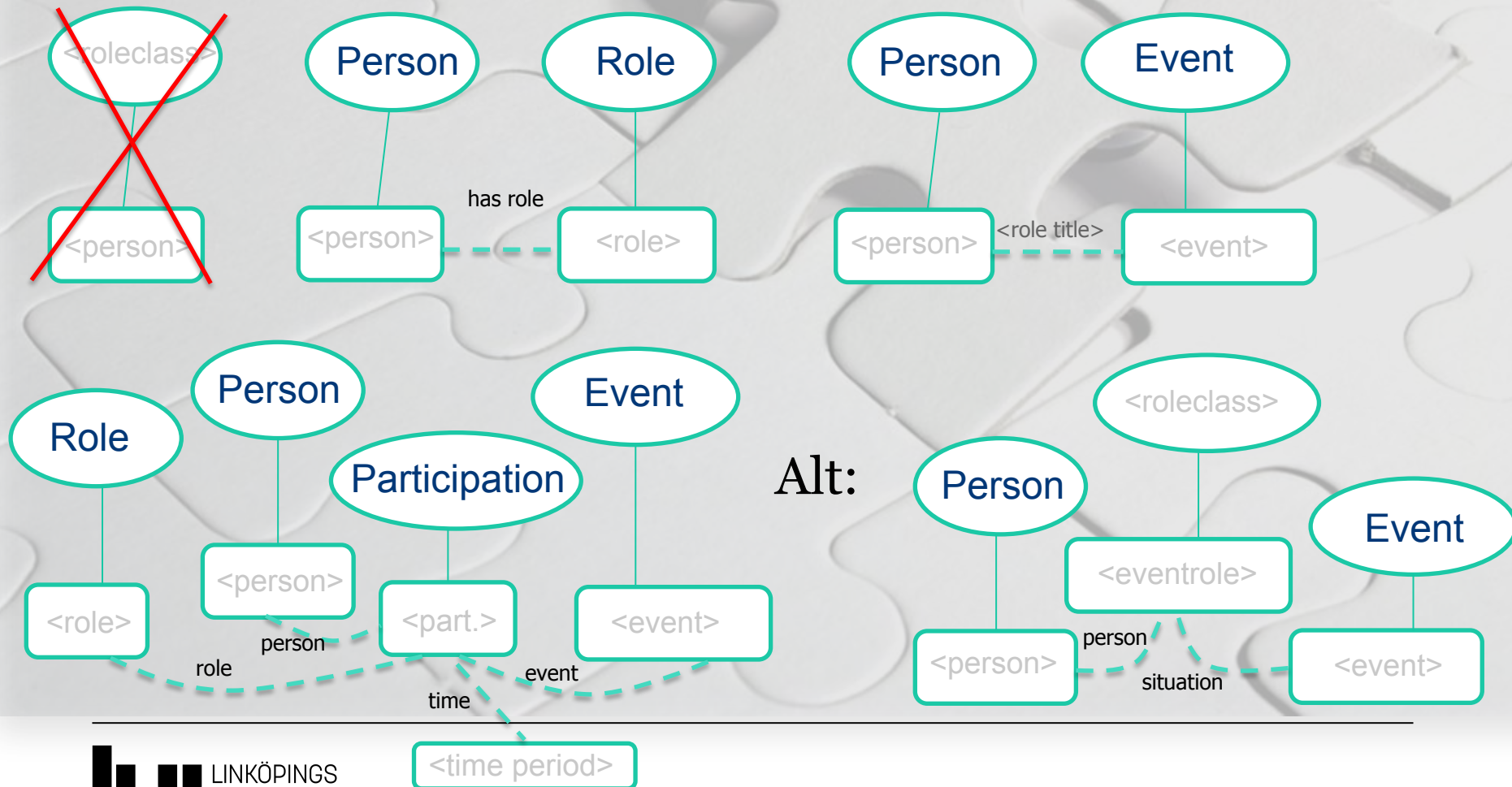
- OWL is not always enough for building a *good* ontology, and we cannot ask all web users neither to learn logic, or to study ontology design
- Reusable solutions
 - Top-level ontologies, standard ontologies etc.
 - **Ontology Design Patterns**
- ... provided that tools have good usability 😊



Various types of ODPs

- Logical patterns – "workarounds" and shortcuts in modelling
 - Example: n-ary relations
- Content patterns – components with a non-empty signature, sometimes domain specific
 - Example: how to model roles
 - Can be used as "templates" or ideas for your own solution, or as components that are specialised
- Correspondence patterns, transformation patterns...

Example - Role patterns (ODP)



Catalogues of ODPs

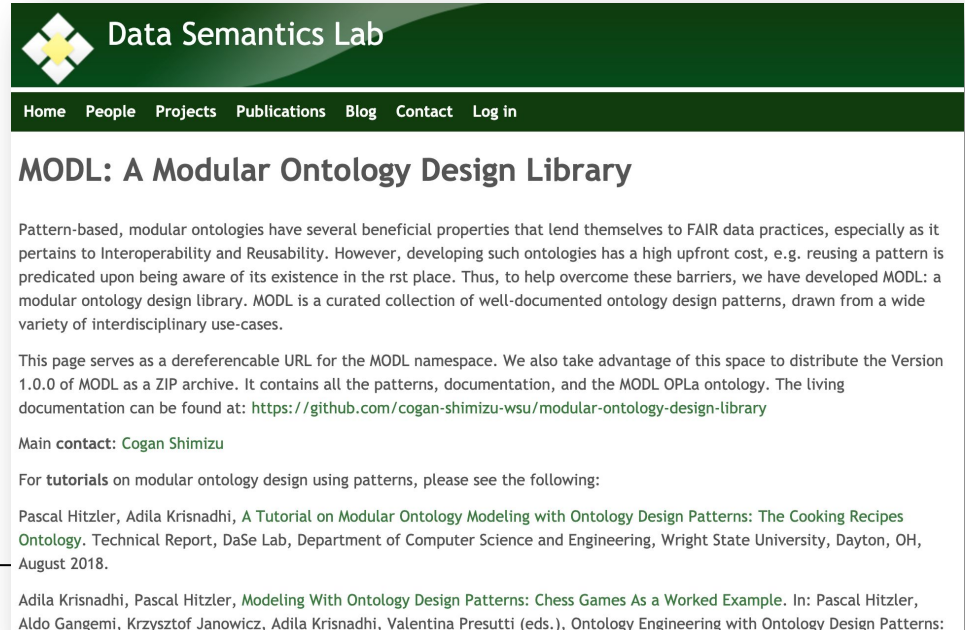
- Content ODPs are collected and described in catalogues, books, papers...
- The ontologydesignpatterns.org initiative maintains a repository of ODP *proposals*

The screenshot displays the homepage of the Ontology Design Patterns (ODP) portal. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'ontology design patterns . org (odp)', 'discussion', 'view source', and 'history'. The main heading is 'Ontology Design Patterns . org (ODP)'. Below this, a brief introduction states: 'OntologyDesignPatterns.org is a Semantic Web portal dedicated to ontology design patterns (ODPs). The portal was started under the NeOn project, which still partly supports its development.' A 'NeOn' logo is visible. The 'What's new' section lists two items: 'The 2nd Workshop on Ontology Patterns to be held on November 8, in conjunction with ISWC2010. Submission deadline extended to September 1st!' and 'eXtreme Design camp in Bologna'. The page is divided into three main columns: 'Navigation', 'Contribute', and 'News'. The 'Navigation' column includes links for 'List of Patterns', 'Pattern types', 'Domains', 'Modeling Issues', 'Training Area', 'Events', and 'Reviews'. The 'Contribute' column includes links for 'Submit Pattern', 'Post Modeling Issue', 'Submit an Exemplary Ontology', 'Post Review About a Pattern', 'Post Your Feedback', and 'Request Account'. The 'News' column features a 'Latest ODP News!' section with several recent announcements, including the 2nd Workshop on Ontology Patterns (WOP) accepted at ISWC 2010, VOCamp in Paris, and Collaborative eXtreme Design Camp in Bologna.

Catalogues of ODPs

- A curated, but smaller repository of ODPs are available here:

<https://daselab.cs.ksu.edu//content/modl-modular-ontology-design-library>



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MODL: A Modular Ontology Design Library

Pattern-based, modular ontologies have several beneficial properties that lend themselves to FAIR data practices, especially as it pertains to Interoperability and Reusability. However, developing such ontologies has a high upfront cost, e.g. reusing a pattern is predicated upon being aware of its existence in the first place. Thus, to help overcome these barriers, we have developed MODL: a modular ontology design library. MODL is a curated collection of well-documented ontology design patterns, drawn from a wide variety of interdisciplinary use-cases.

This page serves as a dereferencable URL for the MODL namespace. We also take advantage of this space to distribute the Version 1.0.0 of MODL as a ZIP archive. It contains all the patterns, documentation, and the MODL OPLa ontology. The living documentation can be found at: <https://github.com/cogan-shimizu-wsu/modular-ontology-design-library>

Main contact: Cogan Shimizu

For tutorials on modular ontology design using patterns, please see the following:

Pascal Hitzler, Adila Krisnadhi, [A Tutorial on Modular Ontology Modeling with Ontology Design Patterns: The Cooking Recipes Ontology](#). Technical Report, DaSe Lab, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Wright State University, Dayton, OH, August 2018.

Adila Krisnadhi, Pascal Hitzler, [Modeling With Ontology Design Patterns: Chess Games As a Worked Example](#). In: Pascal Hitzler, Aldo Gangemi, Krzysztof Janowicz, Adila Krisnadhi, Valentina Presutti (eds.), [Ontology Engineering with Ontology Design Patterns](#):

The eXtreme Design methodology

Ontology Engineering Methodologies

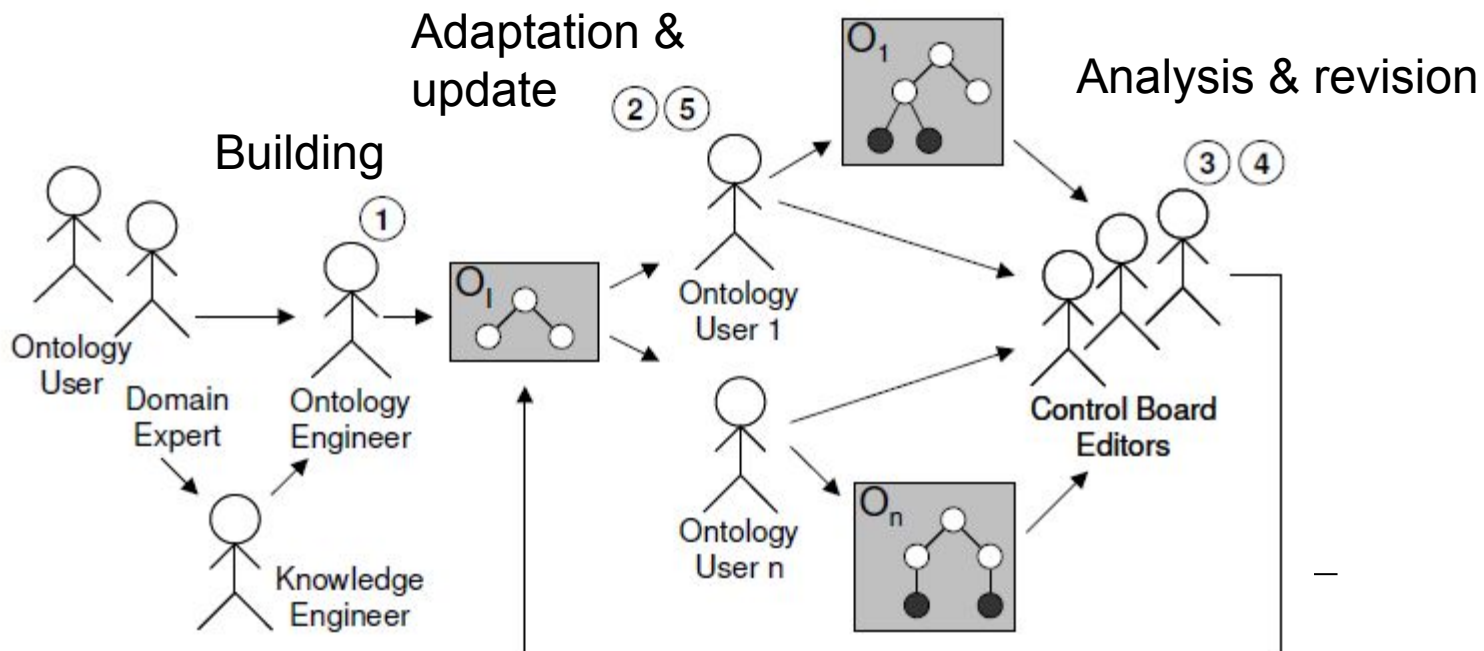
- Mostly focus has been on overall life-cycle and steps of the methodology – rather than *how* to actually perform them
- Few are focused on *reuse* and *getting something out fast*
- One of the most cited:
 - Ontology development 101 – Noy & McGuinness (2001)
 - Pre-OWL methodology
 - Traditional in the sense
 - It doesn't have a specific task focus
 - It is a waterfall like method
 - Although detailed in some steps, no details on requirements or testing etc.
 - Basic steps for modelling
 - (1) Domain an scope
 - (2) Consider reuse
 - (3) Enumerate terms
 - (4) Develop class hierarchy
 - (5) Define the properties
 - (6) Define restrictions and constraints
 - (7) Create instances

Example: METHONTOLOGY (~1997)

- Waterfall-like process consisting of (overlapping) phases
 1. Specification – document requirements, scope, level of formality etc.
 2. Knowledge Acquisition – gathering and studying sources of information
 3. Conceptualization – structure the terminology identified in 1, going from glossary to logical formulas
 4. Integration – find and select other ontologies to reuse
 5. Implementation – represent in formal language using tool
 6. Evaluation – verification and validation
 7. Documentation

Example: DILIGENT (~2004)

- Based on theories for argumentation
- Intended for
 - Empowering domain experts in ontology engineering
 - Continuous and distributed construction and update



eXtreme Design – XD

- Provides a different perspective
 - Modular ontologies
 - "Rapid prototyping" - get something out fast
- **Probably you want to develop your own process and your own ODPs in the end!**

Why the name “XD”?

- Inspired by XP but with focus on modelling and design
- An agile methodology for web ontology design
- Developed as part of the NeOn methodology



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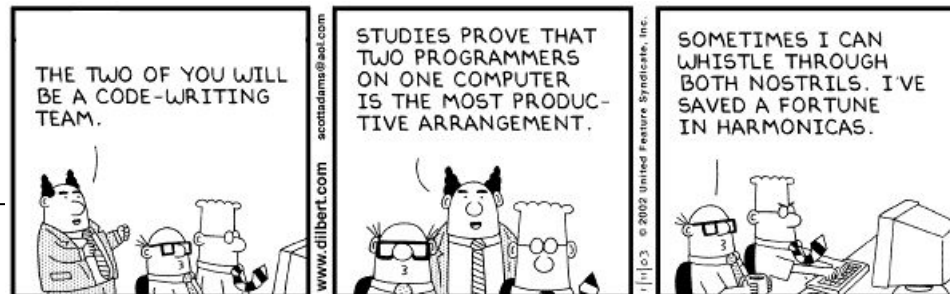
XD principles

- Customer/domain expert/developer involvement and feedback
- "Customer" stories to derive CQs (+ restrictions/constraints, reasoning requirements)



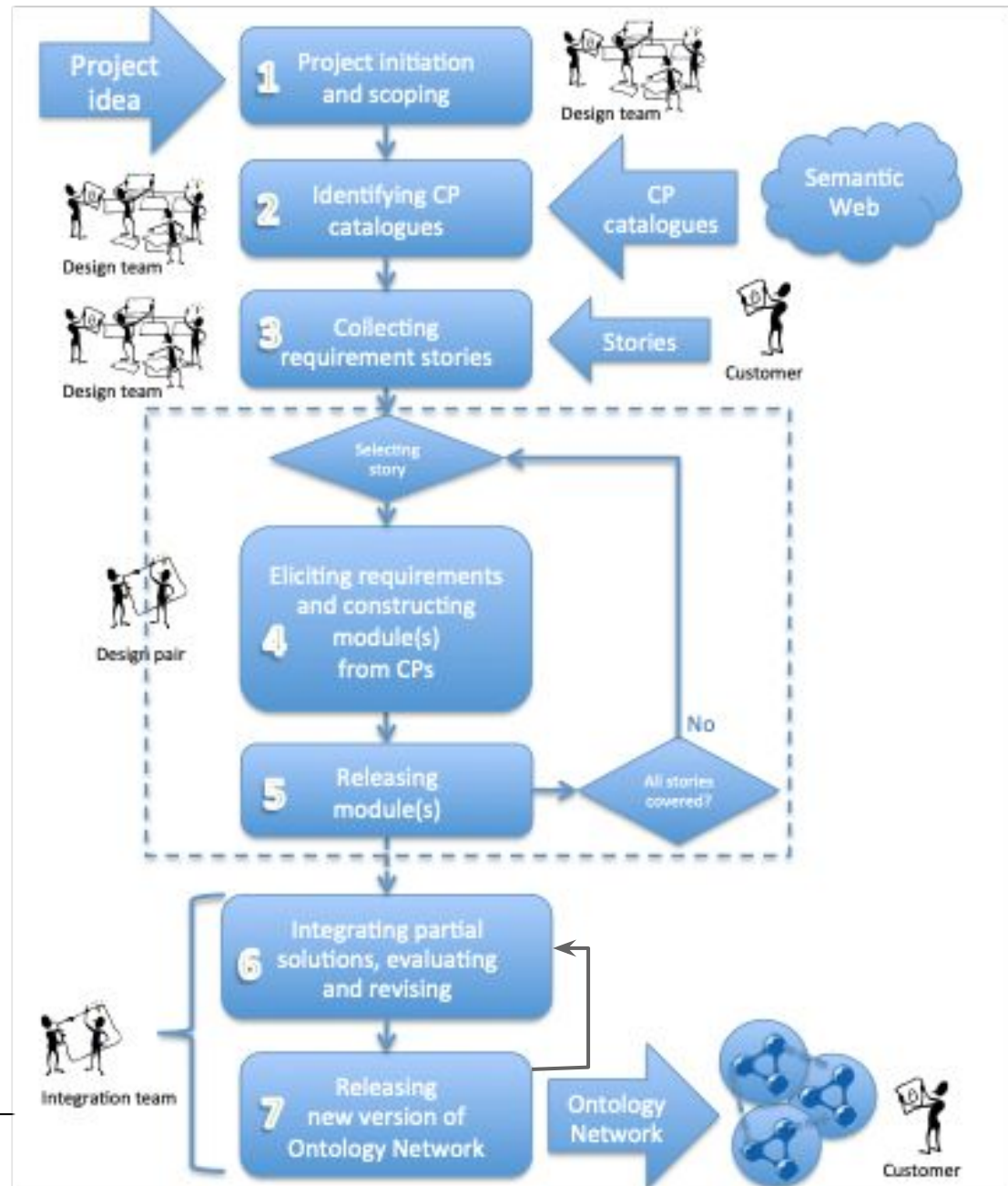
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- ODP reuse and modular design (ontology networks)
- Collaboration and integration
- Task-oriented design, verified by tests
- Pair design

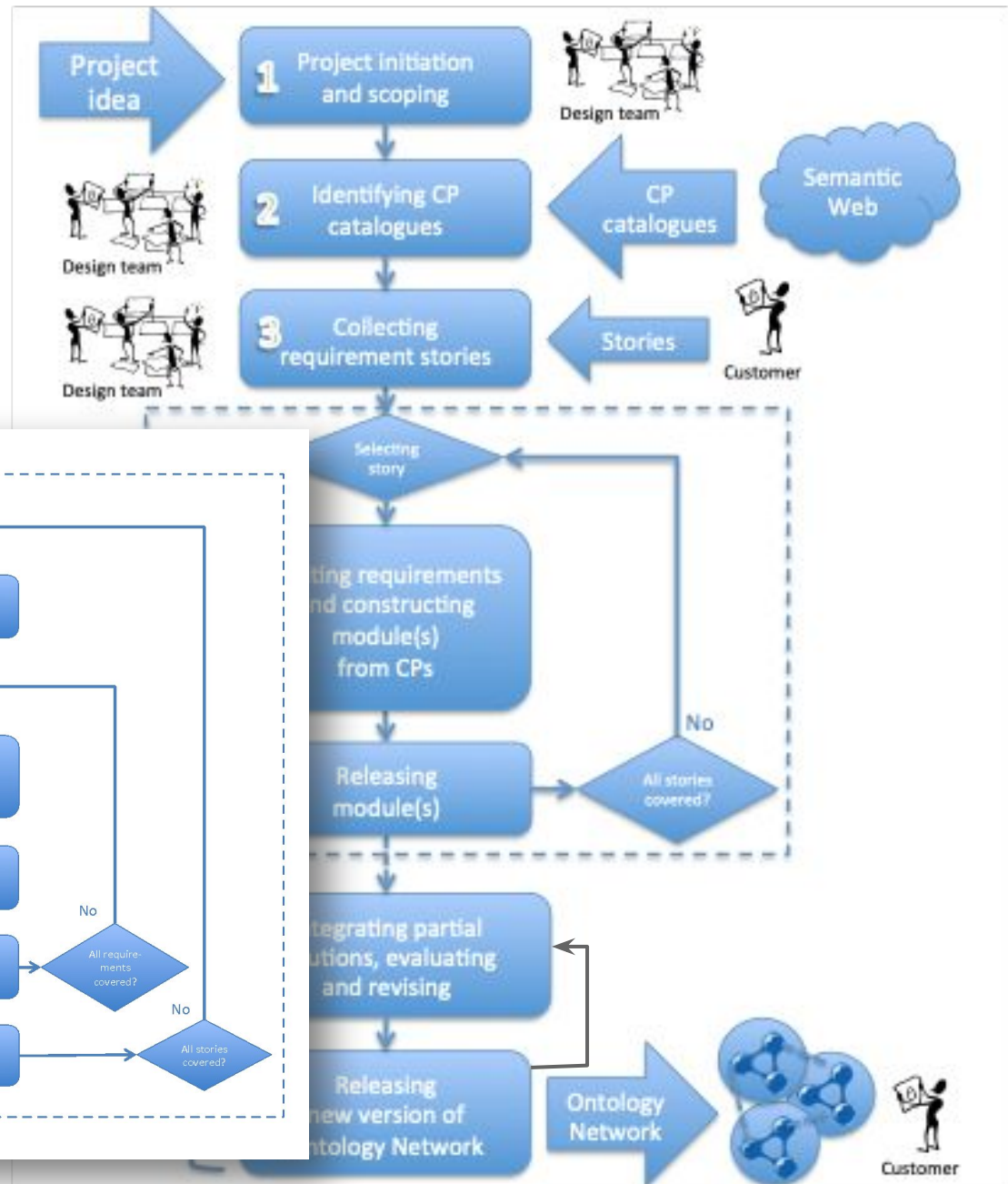


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XD Overall Process



XD Modelling Iteration



OR
modelling
from scratch!

Things to note about XD

- Can be adapted to various settings
 - Pairs or individual development?
 - Roles of ontology engineers and other experts
 - Adapt the level of communication and control
- You quickly have a tangible result
 - "Rapid prototyping" of ontologies
- Integration step is crucial and may involve lots of refactoring unless you introduce more guidance

www.liu.se