Geospatial Information with Description Logics, OWL, and Rules

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Outline

 Geospatial information with description logics and OWL

OWL reasoners with geospatial capabilities

Geospatial information with SWRL rules



Geospatial information with DLs and OWL

Three main approaches:

1. Use a DL as it is

2. Define a spatial DL (concrete domain approach)

3. Hybrid: OWL + Spatial ABox



Use a DL as it is

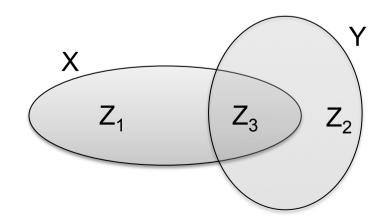


Use a DL as it is

Use OWL-DL

- Ikatz et al., OWIED OST
- Regions are represented by concepts
- Points are represented by individuals
- RCC-8 relations among regions expressed by DL axioms

Translation of PO(X, Y) as



$$egin{array}{l} Z_1 \equiv X \sqcap \neg Y \ Z_2 \equiv \neg X \sqcap Y \ Z_3 \equiv orall R.X \sqcap orall R.Y \ \end{array}$$
 tbox $Z_1(z_1) \ Z_2(z_2) \ Z_3(z_3)$ Abox

Use a DL as it is

Use OWL-DL



Discussion

- Impractical when implemented in a reasoner [Stocker-Sirin, OWLED'09]
- Unnatural modeling?
- Can we generalize the approach?
 - For example, can we define the concept of a dream house as one that is located inside a forest?
- How do we express disjunctions of RCC-8 relations (indefinite information)?



Define a spatial DL (concrete domain approach)



- Reason about specific domains (real numbers, time intervals, spatial regions)
- Formalization of a concrete domain using a first-order theory
- From roles to features: associate an individual to a value from a concrete domain
- Notation: $\mathcal{DL}(\mathcal{D})$



Examples:

• Reals with order (\mathcal{R})

Domain: the set of real numbers \mathbb{R}

Predicates: < interpreted by the "less-than" relation

Allen's Interval Calculus

Domain: the set of time intervals

Predicates: Allen's basic interval relations (before, starts, etc.)

and Boolean combinations of them

RCC-8 Calculus

Domain: the set of non-empty, regular closed subsets of \mathbb{R}^2

Predicates: basic RCC-8 relations (EQ, PO, etc.) and Boolean

combinations of them



TBox

Concept equivalences/inclusions can include features and concrete domain predicates

ABox

Assertions can associate an individual to values from a concrete domain



Two state of the art approaches

- $\mathcal{ALC}(RCC8)$: \mathcal{ALC} with RCC-8 calculus as the concrete domain
 - lacktriangle extension of model-theoretic semantics of \mathcal{ALC}
- ILutz-Milicic, JAR'07

- ω-admissibility property
- tableau-based technique



Two state of the art approaches

- $\mathcal{ALC}(RCC8)$: \mathcal{ALC} with RCC-8 calculus as the concrete domain
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- ω-admissibility property
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- DL-Lite $_{\mathcal{F},\mathcal{R}}^{\sqcap}(RCC8)$: DL-Lite with RCC-8 calculus as the concrete lözgep-Möller, DI. 121 domain
 - extension of model-theoretic semantics of DL-Lite
 - FOL-rewritability for unions of conjunctive queries





DreamHouse

One that is located inside a pine forest and borders a lake



DreamHouse

One that is located inside a pine forest and borders a lake

DreamHouse
$$\equiv$$
 House $\sqcap \exists (loc), (hasLake\ loc).$ EC

$$\sqcap \exists (loc), (hasForest\ loc). NTPP \lor TPP$$



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ABox

House(h)	$\mathrm{loc}(\mathrm{f},\mathrm{v_f})$	$\mathrm{NTPP}(\mathrm{v_h},\mathrm{v_f})$
hasForest(h, f)	$\mathrm{loc}(\mathrm{h}, \mathrm{v_h})$	$\mathrm{EC}(\mathrm{v_h},\mathrm{v_l})$
hasLake(h, l)	$loc(1, v_1)$	



ABox

$$\begin{array}{lll} House(h) & loc(f,v_f) & NTPP(v_h,v_f) \\ hasForest(h,f) & loc(h,v_h) & EC(v_h,v_l) \\ hasLake(h,l) & loc(l,v_l) \end{array}$$

Question: Is individual h a DreamHouse?

ABox

```
\begin{array}{lll} House(h) & loc(f,v_f) & NTPP(v_h,v_f) \\ hasForest(h,f) & loc(h,v_h) & EC(v_h,v_l) \\ hasLake(h,l) & loc(l,v_l) \end{array}
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- Question: Is individual h a DreamHouse?
- Answer: Yes.

ABox

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- Question: Is individual h a DreamHouse?
- Answer: Yes.
- Why?

ABox

$$\begin{array}{lll} House(h) & loc(f,v_f) & NTPP(v_h,v_f) \\ hasForest(h,f) & loc(h,v_h) & EC(v_h,v_l) \\ hasLake(h,l) & loc(l,v_l) \end{array}$$

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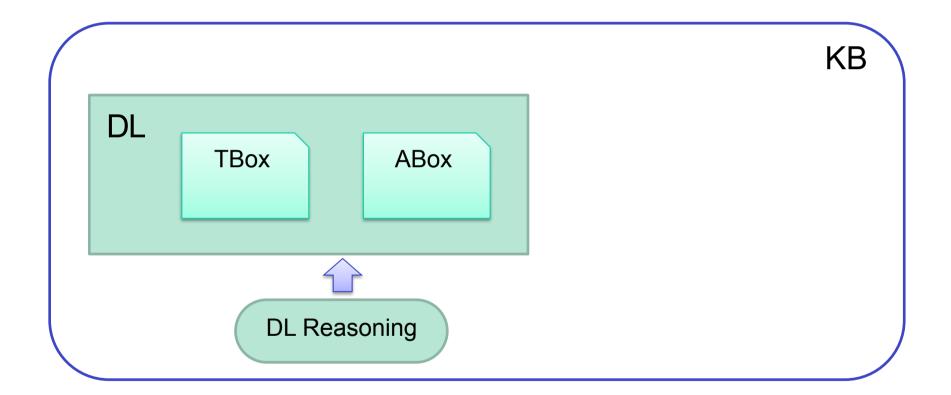
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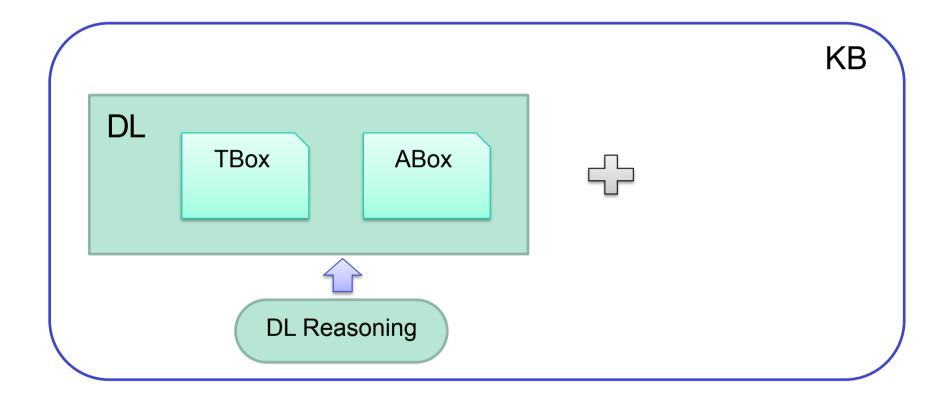


General architecture



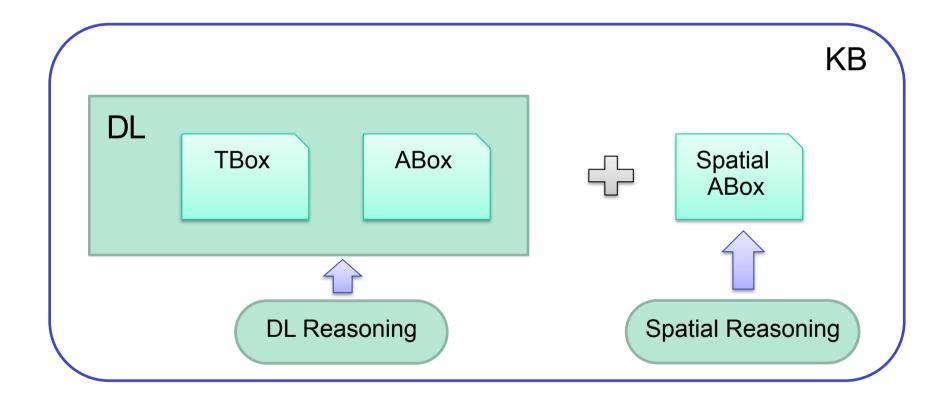


General architecture





General architecture





1. Grutter et al.

2. Reasoner RacerPro (DL/OWL + Spatial ABox)

3. Reasoner PelletSpatial (DL/OWL + Spatial ABox)



[Grütter et al., ISWC'08]

Domain Knowledge (TBox)

- Introduction of roles (e.g., partiallyOverlaps) for RCC relations (e.g., PO)
- spatiallyRelated: top role for topological relations
- Role inclusion axioms for RCC relations

partiallyOverlaps ⊑ spatiallyRelated

Assertions (ABox)

 Assertion of the "connectsWith" relation, connectsWith(a, b), between two regions (individuals)



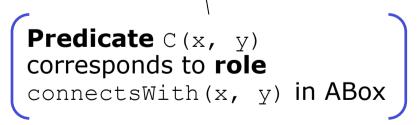
[Grütter et al., ISWC'08]

RCCBox

Definition of RCC relations based on the "connectsWith" relation

$$P(x,y) \equiv_{\mathrm{def}} \forall z (C(z,x) \to C(z,y)) \qquad DC(x,y) \equiv_{\mathrm{def}} \neg C(x,y)$$

Axioms for composition tables of RCC



[Grütter et al., ISWC'08]

Application

- 1. Input: a set of geometries (polygons in \mathbb{Z}^2)
- 2. Compute assertions of the form connectsWith(a, b)
- 3. Update ABox with new spatial relations according to definitions in RCCBox
 - 1. Should DC (a, b) be inferred in RCCBox, then
 - 2. the role assertion disconnected With (a, b) is inserted in ABox

4. Check spatial consistency of ABox using path consistency on the RCC network constructed from the spatial role assertions of the ABox



The reasoner RacerPro

representation layer (RCC substrate)

- **Description Logic:** SHIQ
- [Möller et al.]
 [Wessel-Möller, JAPLL, 09] **Spatial Extension**: the ABox is associated to a spatial
- **RCC substrate**: offers representation and querying facilities for RCC networks

Available from

http://www.racer-systems.com/products/racerpro/

Features

- Representation of indefinite information: disjunctions of RCC relations can be used between two individuals
- Consistency checking of RCC networks
- Querying of asserted and entailed RCC relations using the query language nRQL

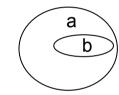


RacerPro: ABox Reasoning

■ Spatial regions: a, b, and c

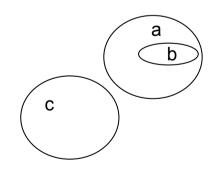
Region a contains b

```
(rcc-related a b ((:ntppi :tppi)))
```



Region a is disjoint with c

```
(rcc-related a c (:dc))
```



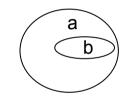


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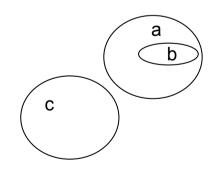
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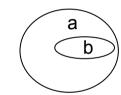


RacerPro: ABox Reasoning

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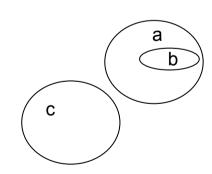
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Region a is disjoint with c

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```

```
?(retrieve (?x ?y) (and (?x ?y :dc)))
```

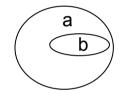


RacerPro: ABox Reasoning

Spatial regions: a, b, and c

Region a contains b

```
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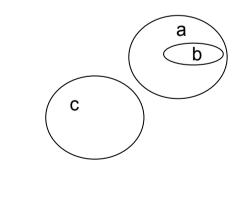


Region a is disjoint with c

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```







Dream House (definition)

DreamHouse

One that is located inside a pine forest and borders a lake

DreamHouse
$$\equiv$$
 House $\sqcap \exists (loc), (hasLake\ loc).$ EC $\sqcap \exists (loc), (hasForest\ loc).$ NTPP \lor TPP

DreamHouse $\sqsubseteq \forall hasForest.$ PineForest $\sqcap \forall hasLake.$ Lake



Dream House (definition)

DreamHouse

One that is located inside a pine forest and borders a lake

```
DreamHouse \equiv House \sqcap \exists (loc), (hasLake\ loc).EC \sqcap \exists (loc), (hasForest\ loc).NTPP \lor TPP DreamHouse \sqsubseteq \forall hasForest.PineForest \sqcap \forall hasLake.Lake
```



Dream House (definition)

DreamHouse

One that is located inside a pine forest and borders a lake

(all hasLake Lake)))



ABox

$\operatorname{Fire}(f)$	House(h)	NTPP(h, n)
PineForest(n)	hasForest(h, n)	NTPP(n, f)
Lake(l)	hasLake(h, l)	$\mathrm{EC}(\mathrm{h},\mathrm{l})$



ABox

$$\begin{array}{ll} Fire(f) & House(h) & NTPP(h,n) \\ PineForest(n) & hasForest(h,n) & NTPP(n,f) \\ Lake(l) & hasLake(h,l) & EC(h,l) \end{array}$$

• Question: What are the houses that are threatened?



ABox

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\begin{array}{ll} Fire(f) & House(h) & NTPP(h,n) \\ PineForest(n) & hasForest(h,n) & NTPP(n,f) \\ Lake(l) & hasLake(h,l) & EC(h,l) \end{array}
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```

- Question: What are the houses that are threatened?
- Answer: House h.
- Why?



Fire(f)
PineForest(n)
Lake(l)

House(h)
hasForest(h, n)
hasLake(h, l)

NTPP(h, n) NTPP(n, f) EC(h, l)











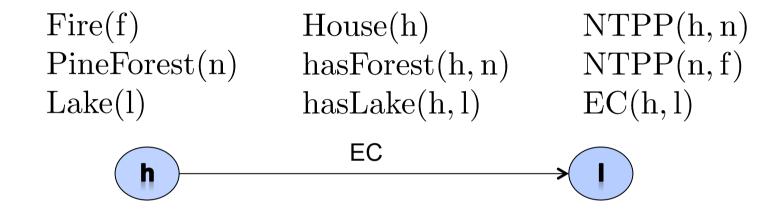
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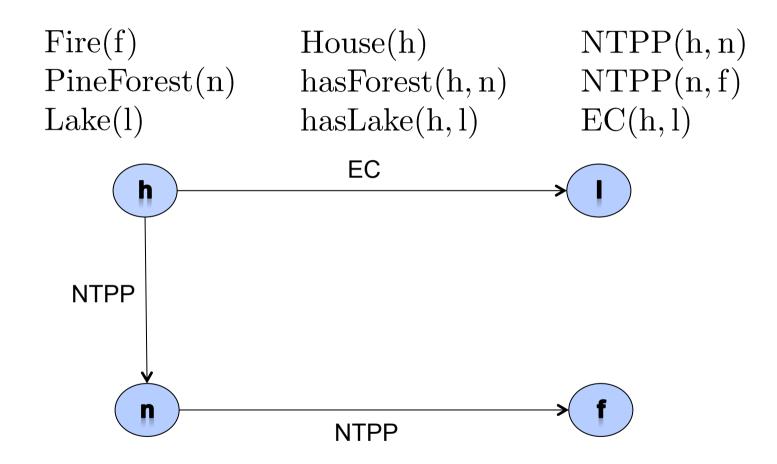




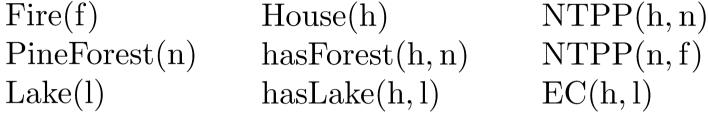


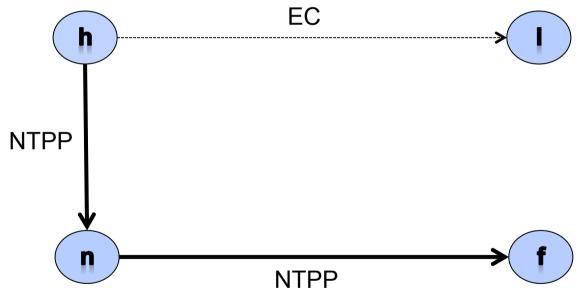






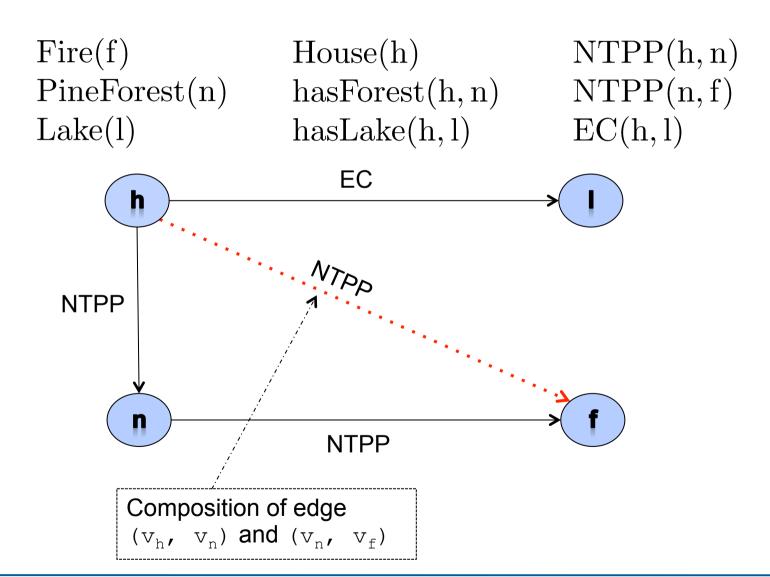




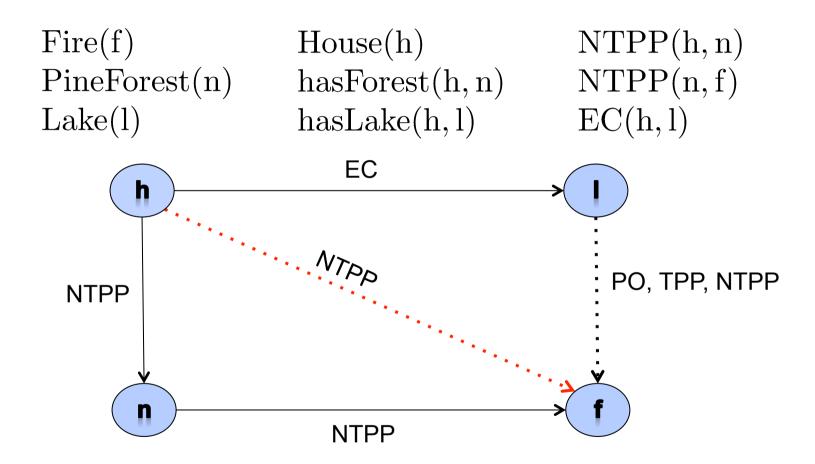


Composition of edge (v_h, v_n) and (v_n, v_f)

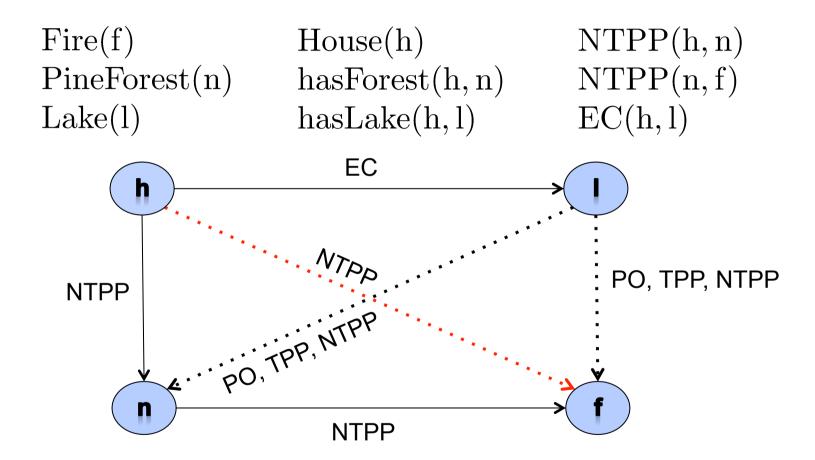














The reasoner PelletSpatial

- **Description Logic**: OWL 2 ($\mathcal{SROIQ}(\mathcal{D})$)
- [Stocker-Sirin, OWLED'09] Spatial Extension: Separate ABox for spatial data
- Spatial ABox: Topological relations are managed as a basic RCC-8 network (a single relation between two nodes)

Features

- Representation of definite information only
- Consistency checking of basic RCC-8 networks (path consistency)
- Querying of asserted and entailed basic RCC-8 relations using a subset of SPARQL (BGPs and operator AND)

Available from

http://clarkparsia.com/pellet/spatial



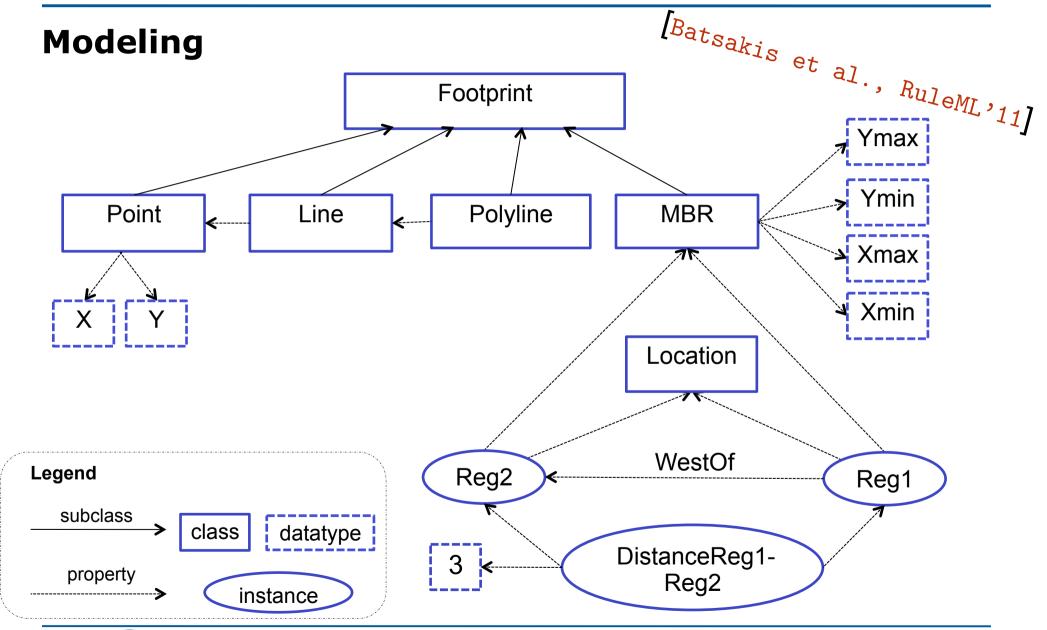
SWRL Rules



Extension of OWL for the representation of qualitative and quantitative spatial information (SOWL)

- RCC-8
- Directional relations (e.g., East, North-West), and
- Distance relations (e.g., "3Km away from Vienna")







Spatial assertions

- RCC-8 relations between two regions
- Directional relations between two regions
- Distance relations between two regions
- Geometry of regions (in subclasses of Footprint)



Implementation of the previous framework using OWL

1. OWL 2 property axioms for expressing inverse, symmetry, and transitivity for spatial relations $\begin{bmatrix} B_{\text{atsakis}} & \text{et al.}, & RuleML, 11 \end{bmatrix}$



Implementation of the previous framework using OWL

- 1. OWL 2 property axioms for expressing inverse, symmetry, and transitivity for spatial relations [Batsakis et al., RuleML'11]
- 2. SWRL rules to
 - encode composition of spatial relations

- compute the intersection of two sets of spatial relations
- check spatial consistency (using Pellet)



Implementation of the previous framework using OWL

- 1. OWL 2 property axioms for expressing inverse, symmetry, and transitivity for spatial relations [Batsakis et al., RuleML'11]
- 2. SWRL rules to
 - encode composition of spatial relations

$$DC(X,Z) \leftarrow NTPP(X,Y) \wedge EC(Y,Z)$$

$$DC_EC(X,Z) \leftarrow EC(X,Y) \wedge TPPi(Y,Z)$$

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- compute the intersection of two sets of spatial relations $NTPP(X, Y) \leftarrow NTPP_PO(X, Y) \land DC_EC_NTPP(X, Y)$
- check spatial consistency (using Pellet)

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check spatial consistency (using Pellet)

$$R_s(x,y) \leftarrow R_i(x,y) \cap (R_j(x,k) \circ R_k(k,y))$$

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Current relation between regions x and y



Implementation of the previous framework using OWL

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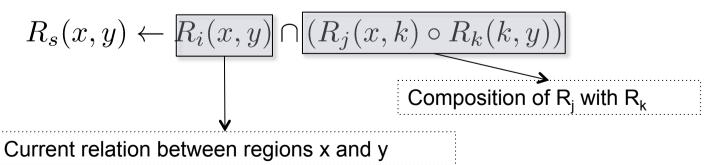
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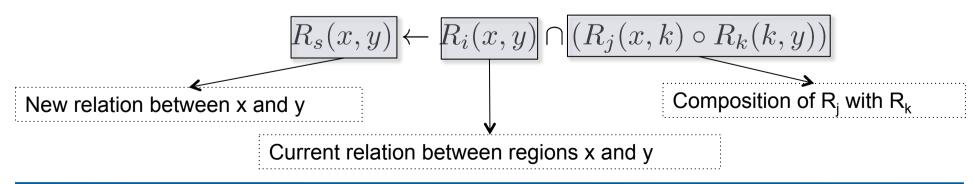


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 Implementation of SOWL is available at <u>http://www.intelligence.tuc.gr/prototypes.php</u>



Conclusions

- We talked about
 - Geospatial information with description logics and OWL
 - OWL reasoners with geospatial capabilities
 - Geospatial information with SWRL rules

■ **Next topic**: conclusions, questions, discussion



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