
Research Challenges

Challenges

Challenges

Increased expressive power

- Existing DL systems implement (at most) *SHIN/SHIQ*
- OWL extends *SHIN* with datatypes (Lite) and nominals (DL)

Challenges

Increased expressive power

- Existing DL systems implement (at most) *SHIN/SHIQ*
- OWL extends *SHIN* with datatypes (Lite) and nominals (DL)

Scalability

- Very large KBs
- Reasoning with (very large numbers of) individuals

Challenges

Increased expressive power

- Existing DL systems implement (at most) *SHIN/SHIQ*
- OWL extends *SHIN* with datatypes (Lite) and nominals (DL)

Scalability

- Very large KBs
- Reasoning with (very large numbers of) individuals

Other reasoning tasks

- Querying
- Matching
- Least common subsumer
- ...

Challenges

➔ Increased expressive power

- Existing DL systems implement (at most) *SHIN/SHIQ*
- OWL extends *SHIN* with datatypes (Lite) and nominals (DL)

➔ Scalability

- Very large KBs
- Reasoning with (very large numbers of) individuals

➔ Other reasoning tasks

- Querying
- Matching
- Least common subsumer
- ...

➔ Tools and Infrastructure

- Support for large scale ontological engineering and deployment

Increased Expressive Power: Datatypes

Increased Expressive Power: Datatypes

- ➔ **OWL** has simple form of datatypes
 - Unary predicates plus disjoint object-class/datatype domains

Increased Expressive Power: Datatypes

- ➔ **OWL** has simple form of datatypes
 - Unary predicates plus disjoint object-class/datatype domains
- ➔ Well understood **theoretically**
 - Existing work on **concrete domains** [Baader & Hanschke, Lutz]
 - Algorithm already known for *SHOQ(D)* [Horrocks & Sattler]
 - Can use **hybrid reasoning** (DL reasoner + datatype “oracle”)

Increased Expressive Power: Datatypes

- ➔ **OWL** has simple form of datatypes
 - Unary predicates plus disjoint object-class/datatype domains
- ➔ Well understood **theoretically**
 - Existing work on **concrete domains** [Baader & Hanschke, Lutz]
 - Algorithm already known for *SHOQ(D)* [Horrocks & Sattler]
 - Can use **hybrid reasoning** (DL reasoner + datatype “oracle”)
- ➔ May be **practically** challenging
 - Large number of XMLS datatypes may need to be supported (?)

Increased Expressive Power: Datatypes

- ➡ **OWL** has simple form of datatypes
 - Unary predicates plus disjoint object-class/datatype domains
- ➡ Well understood **theoretically**
 - Existing work on **concrete domains** [Baader & Hanschke, Lutz]
 - Algorithm already known for *SHOQ(D)* [Horrocks & Sattler]
 - Can use **hybrid reasoning** (DL reasoner + datatype “oracle”)
- ➡ May be **practically** challenging
 - Large number of XMLS datatypes may need to be supported (?)
- ➡ Already seeing some (partial) **implementations**
 - Cerebra system (Network Inference), Racer system (Hamburg)

Increased Expressive Power: Nominals

Increased Expressive Power: Nominals

- ➔ OWL DL **oneOf** constructor equivalent to hybrid logic **nominals**
 - Extensionally defined concepts, e.g., $EU \equiv \{\text{France, Italy, \dots}\}$

Increased Expressive Power: Nominals

- ➔ OWL DL **oneOf** constructor equivalent to hybrid logic **nominals**
 - Extensionally defined concepts, e.g., $EU \equiv \{\text{France, Italy, \dots}\}$
- ➔ Theoretically **very challenging**
 - Resulting logic has known **high complexity** (NExpTime)
 - No known “practical” algorithm
 - Not obvious how to extend tableaux techniques in this direction
 - Loss of tree model property
 - Spy-points: $\top \sqsubseteq \exists R.\{Spy\}$
 - Finite domains: $\{Spy\} \sqsubseteq \leq nR^-$

Increased Expressive Power: Nominals

- ➡ OWL DL **oneOf** constructor equivalent to hybrid logic **nominals**
 - Extensionally defined concepts, e.g., $EU \equiv \{\text{France, Italy, \dots}\}$
- ➡ Theoretically **very challenging**
 - Resulting logic has known **high complexity** (NExpTime)
 - No known “practical” algorithm
 - Not obvious how to extend tableaux techniques in this direction
 - Loss of tree model property
 - Spy-points: $\top \sqsubseteq \exists R.\{Spy\}$
 - Finite domains: $\{Spy\} \sqsubseteq \leq nR^-$
- ➡ **Standard solution** is weaker semantics for nominals
 - Treat nominals as primitive classes
 - Loss of completeness/soundness

Increased Expressive Power: Extensions

👉 OWL **not expressive enough** for all applications

Increased Expressive Power: Extensions

- ➔ OWL **not expressive enough** for all applications
- ➔ Extensions **wish list** includes:
 - Feature chain (path) agreement, e.g., output of component of composite process equals input of subsequent process
 - Complex roles/role inclusions, e.g., a city located in part of a country is located in that country
 - Rules—proposal(s) already exist for “LP style rules”
 - Temporal and spatial reasoning
 - ...

Increased Expressive Power: Extensions

- ➡ OWL **not expressive enough** for all applications
- ➡ Extensions **wish list** includes:
 - Feature chain (path) agreement, e.g., output of component of composite process equals input of subsequent process
 - Complex roles/role inclusions, e.g., a city located in part of a country is located in that country
 - Rules—proposal(s) already exist for “LP style rules”
 - Temporal and spatial reasoning
 - ...
- ➡ May be impossible/undesirable to resist such extensions

Increased Expressive Power: Extensions

- ➡ OWL **not expressive enough** for all applications
- ➡ Extensions **wish list** includes:
 - Feature chain (path) agreement, e.g., output of component of composite process equals input of subsequent process
 - Complex roles/role inclusions, e.g., a city located in part of a country is located in that country
 - Rules—proposal(s) already exist for “LP style rules”
 - Temporal and spatial reasoning
 - ...
- ➡ May be impossible/undesirable to resist such extensions
- ➡ Extended language sure to be **undecidable**

Increased Expressive Power: Extensions

- ➡ OWL **not expressive enough** for all applications
- ➡ Extensions **wish list** includes:
 - Feature chain (path) agreement, e.g., output of component of composite process equals input of subsequent process
 - Complex roles/role inclusions, e.g., a city located in part of a country is located in that country
 - Rules—proposal(s) already exist for “LP style rules”
 - Temporal and spatial reasoning
 - ...
- ➡ May be impossible/undesirable to resist such extensions
- ➡ Extended language sure to be **undecidable**
- ➡ How can extensions best be **integrated** with OWL?

Increased Expressive Power: Extensions

- ➡ OWL **not expressive enough** for all applications
- ➡ Extensions **wish list** includes:
 - Feature chain (path) agreement, e.g., output of component of composite process equals input of subsequent process
 - Complex roles/role inclusions, e.g., a city located in part of a country is located in that country
 - Rules—proposal(s) already exist for “LP style rules”
 - Temporal and spatial reasoning
 - ...
- ➡ May be impossible/undesirable to resist such extensions
- ➡ Extended language sure to be **undecidable**
- ➡ How can extensions best be **integrated** with OWL?
- ➡ How can reasoners be developed/adapted for extended languages
 - Some existing work on language **fusions** [Baader et al] and **hybrid** reasoners

Scalability

Scalability

☞ Reasoning **hard** (ExpTime) even without nominals (i.e., \mathcal{SHIN})

Scalability

- ➔ Reasoning **hard** (ExpTime) even without nominals (i.e., *SHIN*)
- ➔ Web ontologies may grow **very large**

Scalability

- ➔ Reasoning **hard** (ExpTime) even without nominals (i.e., *SHIN*)
- ➔ Web ontologies may grow **very large**
- ➔ Good **empirical evidence** of scalability/tractability for DL systems
 - E.g., 5,000 (complex) classes; 100,000+ (simple) classes

Scalability

- ➔ Reasoning **hard** (ExpTime) even without nominals (i.e., \mathcal{SHIN})
- ➔ Web ontologies may grow **very large**
- ➔ Good **empirical evidence** of scalability/tractability for DL systems
 - E.g., 5,000 (complex) classes; 100,000+ (simple) classes
- ➔ But evidence mostly w.r.t. \mathcal{SHF} (no inverse)

Scalability

- ➔ Reasoning **hard** (ExpTime) even without nominals (i.e., $SHIN$)
- ➔ Web ontologies may grow **very large**
- ➔ Good **empirical evidence** of scalability/tractability for DL systems
 - E.g., 5,000 (complex) classes; 100,000+ (simple) classes
- ➔ But evidence mostly w.r.t. SHF (no inverse)
- ➔ **Problems** can arise when SHF extended to $SHIN$
 - Important **optimisations** no longer (fully) work

Scalability

- ➡ Reasoning **hard** (ExpTime) even without nominals (i.e., \mathcal{SHIN})
- ➡ Web ontologies may grow **very large**
- ➡ Good **empirical evidence** of scalability/tractability for DL systems
 - E.g., 5,000 (complex) classes; 100,000+ (simple) classes
- ➡ But evidence mostly w.r.t. \mathcal{SHF} (no inverse)
- ➡ **Problems** can arise when \mathcal{SHF} extended to \mathcal{SHIN}
 - Important **optimisations** no longer (fully) work
- ➡ Reasoning with **individuals**
 - **Deployment** of web ontologies will mean reasoning with (possibly very large numbers of) individuals/tuples
 - Unlikely that standard **Abox** techniques will be able to cope

Performance Solutions (Maybe)

Performance Solutions (Maybe)

 Excessive memory usage

Performance Solutions (Maybe)

- ☞ Excessive **memory usage**
 - Problem exacerbated by over-cautious double blocking condition (e.g., root node can never block)
 - Promising results from more precise blocking condition [Sattler & Horrocks]

Performance Solutions (Maybe)

- ➔ Excessive **memory usage**
 - Problem exacerbated by over-cautious double blocking condition (e.g., root node can never block)
 - Promising results from more precise blocking condition [Sattler & Horrocks]
- ➔ **Caching** and merging

Performance Solutions (Maybe)

- ➡ Excessive **memory usage**
 - Problem exacerbated by over-cautious double blocking condition (e.g., root node can never block)
 - Promising results from more precise blocking condition [Sattler & Horrocks]
- ➡ **Caching** and merging
 - Can still work in some situations (work in progress)

Performance Solutions (Maybe)

- ➡ Excessive **memory usage**
 - Problem exacerbated by over-cautious double blocking condition (e.g., root node can never block)
 - Promising results from more precise blocking condition [Sattler & Horrocks]
- ➡ **Caching** and merging
 - Can still work in some situations (work in progress)
- ➡ Reasoning with **very large KBs**

Performance Solutions (Maybe)

- ☞ Excessive **memory usage**
 - Problem exacerbated by over-cautious double blocking condition (e.g., root node can never block)
 - Promising results from more precise blocking condition [Sattler & Horrocks]
- ☞ **Caching** and merging
 - Can still work in some situations (work in progress)
- ☞ Reasoning with **very large KBs**
 - DL systems shown to work with $\approx 100k$ concept KB [Haarslev & Möller]
 - But KB only exploited small part of DL language

Other Reasoning Tasks

Other Reasoning Tasks

Querying

- Retrieval and instantiation wont be sufficient
- Minimum requirement will be **DB style query language**
- May also need “what can I say about x ?” style of query

Other Reasoning Tasks

Querying

- Retrieval and instantiation wont be sufficient
- Minimum requirement will be **DB style query language**
- May also need “what can I say about x ?” style of query

Explanation

- To support ontology design
- Justifications and proofs (e.g., of query results)

Other Reasoning Tasks

Querying

- Retrieval and instantiation wont be sufficient
- Minimum requirement will be **DB style query language**
- May also need “what can I say about x ?” style of query

Explanation

- To support ontology design
- Justifications and proofs (e.g., of query results)

“**Non-Standard Inferences**”, e.g., LCS, matching

- To support ontology integration
- To support “bottom up” design of ontologies