



# *Ontologies and Rules*

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# SWRL – *Semantic Web Rule Language*

- SWRL is a rule language for the Semantic Web
- Rules are of the form of an implication between
  - ◆ an antecedent (body, condition) and
  - ◆ a consequent (head, conclusion)
- There are different representations for SWRL rules:
  - ◆ Human Readable Syntax
  - ◆ XML Concrete Syntax
  - ◆ RDF Concrete Syntax

<https://www.w3.org/Submission/SWRL/>

# Human Readable Syntax

- Variables are same as SPARQL, indicated by ?  
?x, ?something, ?object
- In the human readable syntAntecedent and consequent are separated by  $\Rightarrow$   
(in Protégé type  $\rightarrow$  instead of  $\Rightarrow$  )  
hasParent(?x1,?x2)  $\wedge$  hasBrother(?x2,?x3)  $\rightarrow$  hasUncle(?x1,?x3)

# XML Concrete Syntax

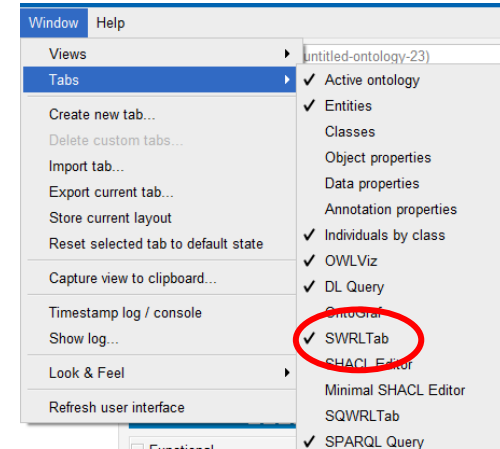
- This is the XML Syntax of the uncle rule:

```
<ruleml:imp>
  <ruleml:_rlab ruleml:href="#example1"/>
  <ruleml:_body>
    <swrlx:individualPropertyAtom swrlx:property="hasParent">
      <ruleml:var>x1</ruleml:var>
      <ruleml:var>x2</ruleml:var>
    </swrlx:individualPropertyAtom>
    <swrlx:individualPropertyAtom swrlx:property="hasBrother">
      <ruleml:var>x2</ruleml:var>
      <ruleml:var>x3</ruleml:var>
    </swrlx:individualPropertyAtom>
  </ruleml:_body>
  <ruleml:_head>
    <swrlx:individualPropertyAtom swrlx:property="hasUncle">
      <ruleml:var>x1</ruleml:var>
      <ruleml:var>x3</ruleml:var>
    </swrlx:individualPropertyAtom>
  </ruleml:_head>
</ruleml:imp>
```

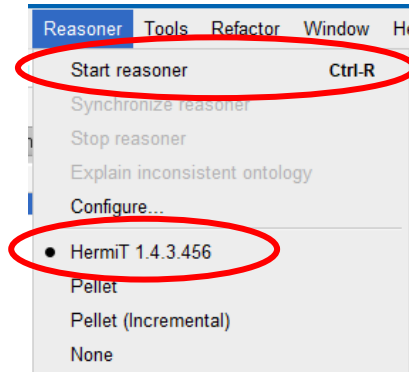
# Rules in Protege

- In Protege there is a SWRLTab
- In this tab you specify rules

Active ontology   Entities   Individuals by class   OWLViz   DL Query   SWRLTab   SPARQL Query			
	Name	Rule	Comment
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	S1	KE2021:is_taught_by(?x, ?y) -> KE2021:teaches(?y, ?x)	



- To execute the rules, a reasoner must be started
  - ◆ In the menu Reasoner select reasoner HermiT and start the reasoner



# Rules in Protege

- The following rules derives the inverse of the property `is_taught_by`

`ke:is_taught_by(?c, ?l) -> ke:teaches(?l, ?c)`

- ◆ The rules means:

If a course `?c` is taught by lecturer `?l`, then lecturer `?l` teaches course `?c`

- ◆ To run the rules there must be defined object property `teaches` has domain `lecturer` and range `course`

