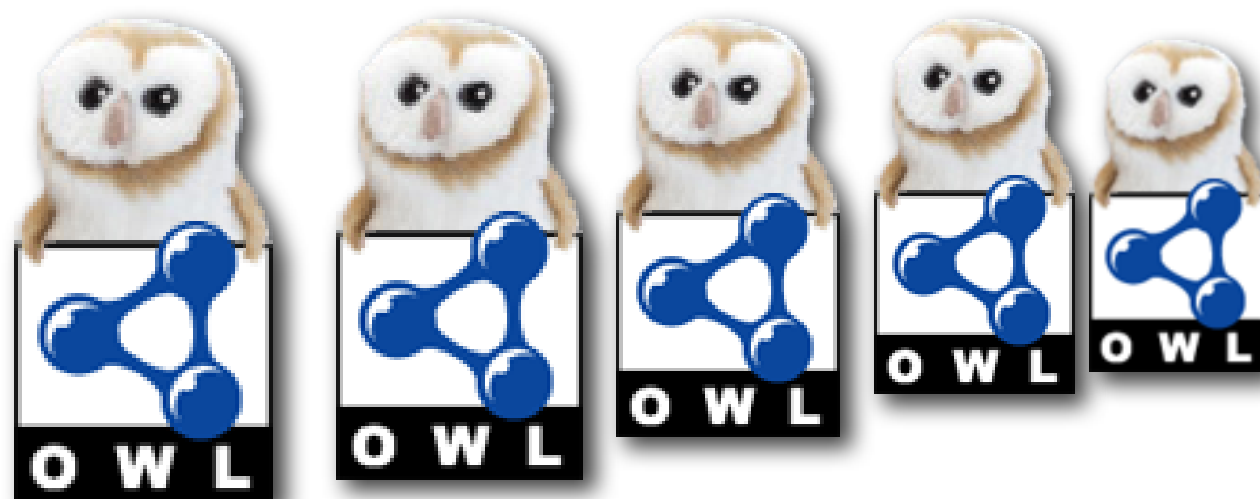


Sequences in OWL

Nick Drummond, A. Rector, G. Moulton, Robert Stevens, M. Horridge, H. Wang, J Seidenberg



JISC

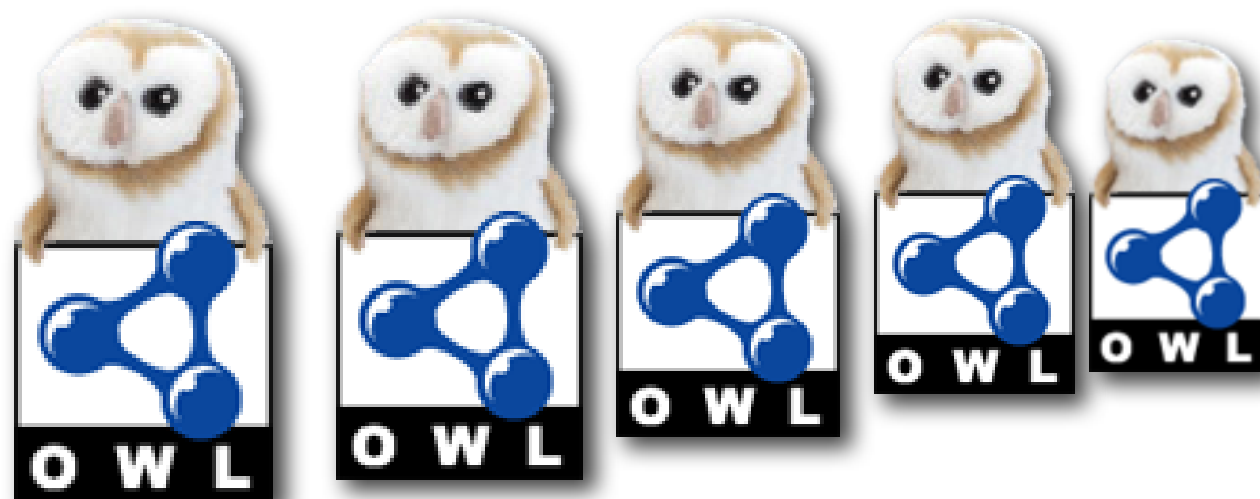


NIBHI



Sequences in OWL

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Or “Making reasoners work hard”

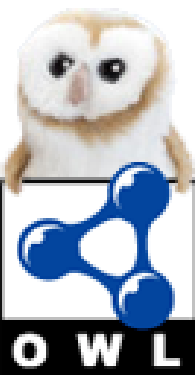
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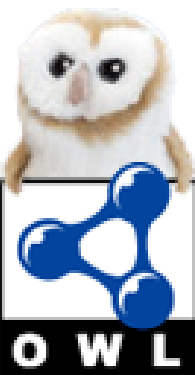


Overview

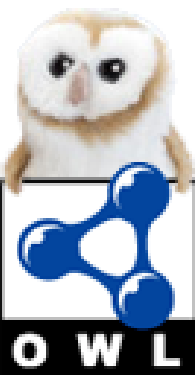


Overview

- ▶ Presentation AND (hasContents SOME **UseCases**) AND
- ▶ (hasNext SOME (Presentation AND (hasContents SOME **ListTheory**) AND
- ▶ (hasNext SOME (Presentation AND (hasContents SOME **RDFLists**) AND
- ▶ (hasNext SOME (Presentation AND (hasContents SOME **OWLLists**) AND
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- ▶ (hasNext SOME (Presentation AND (hasContents SOME **AdvantagesAndDisadvantages**) AND
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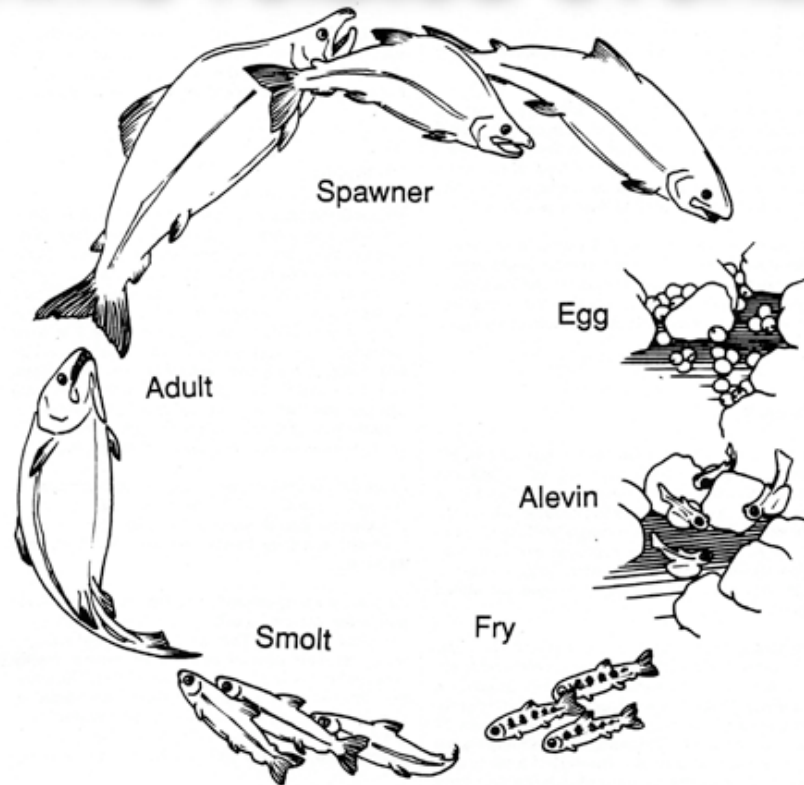


Lists: Use Cases



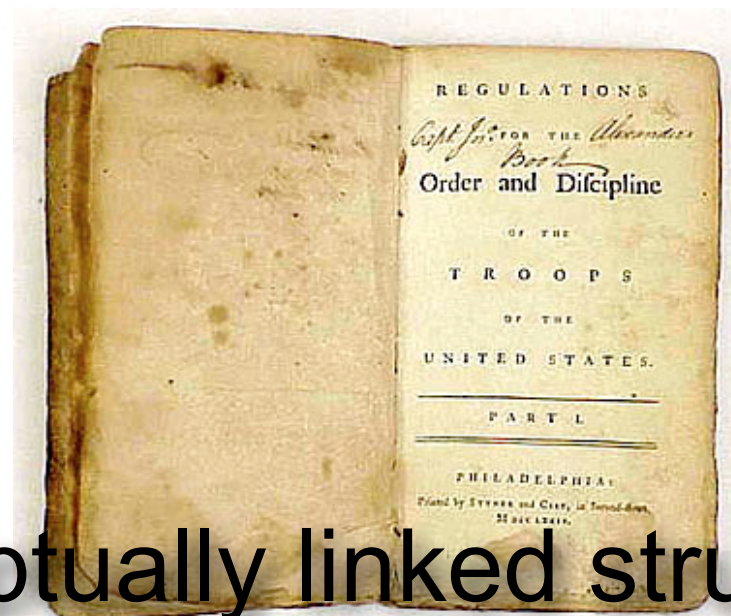
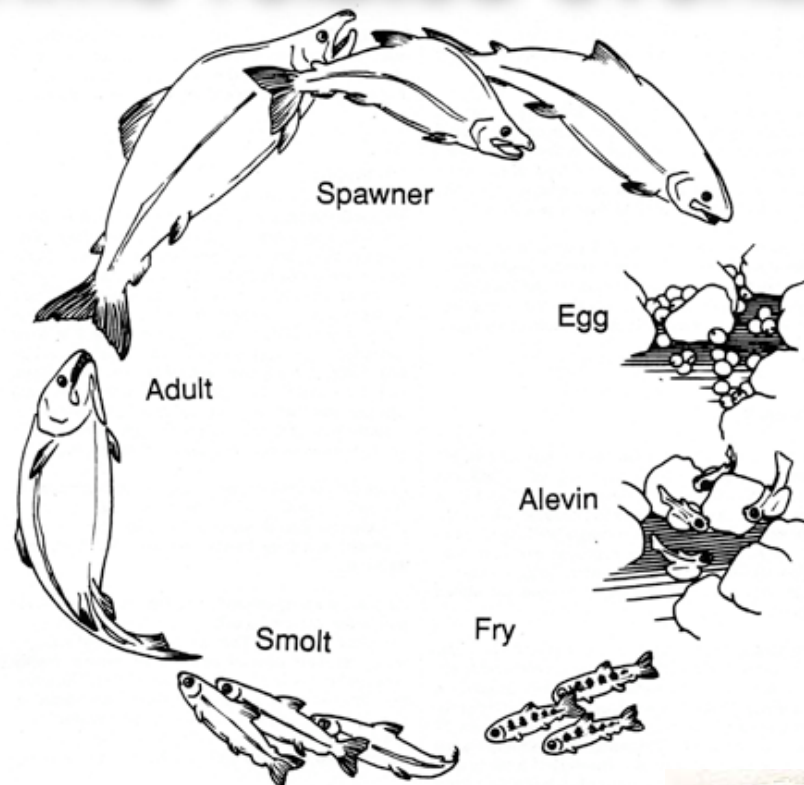
Lists: Use Cases

Time related events

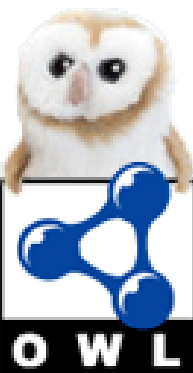


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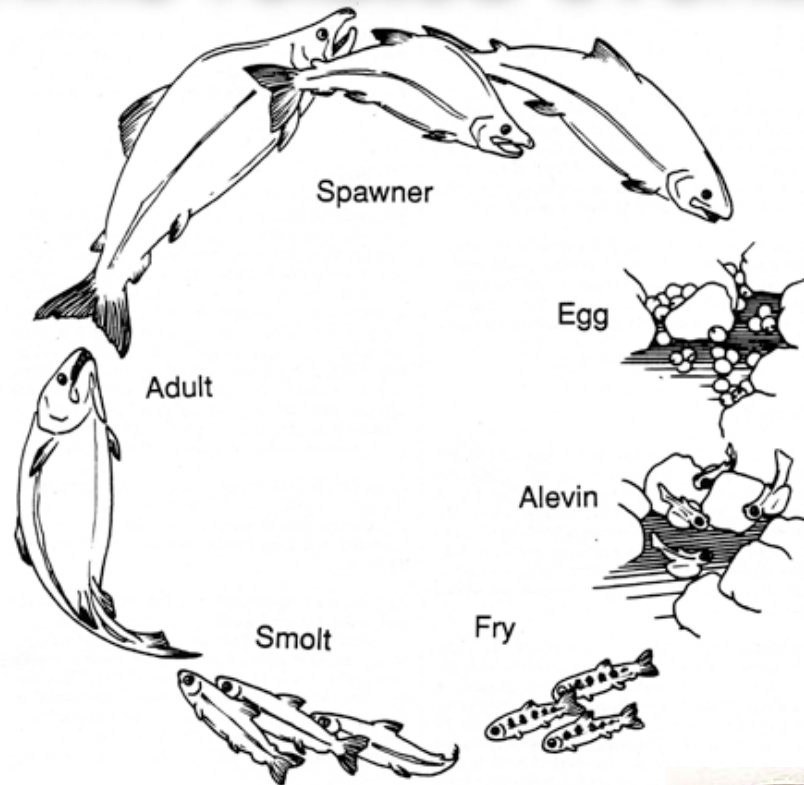


Conceptually linked structures

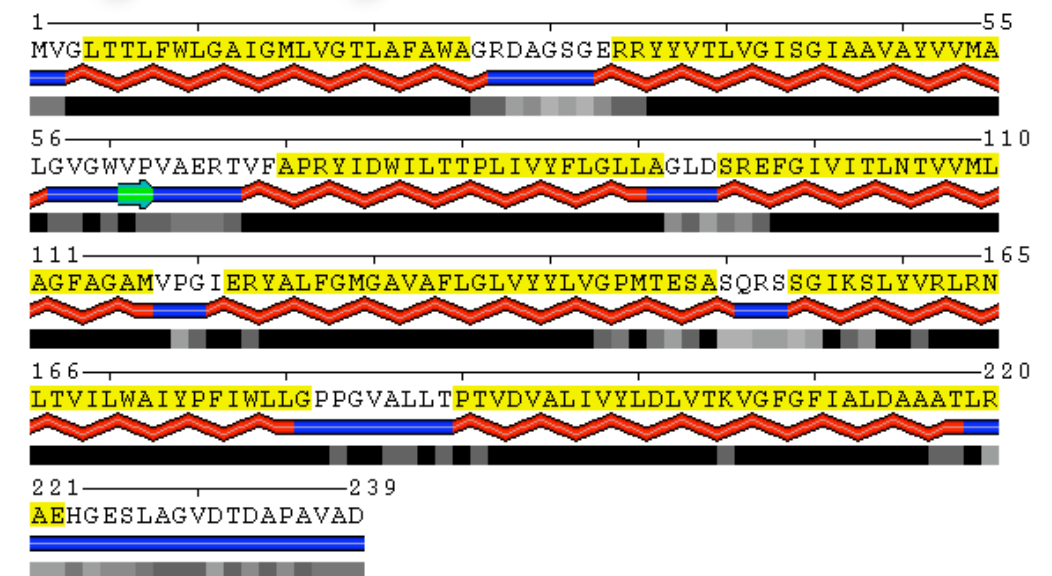


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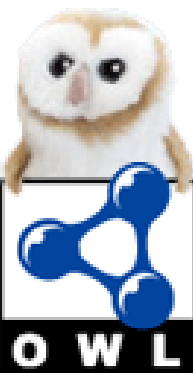
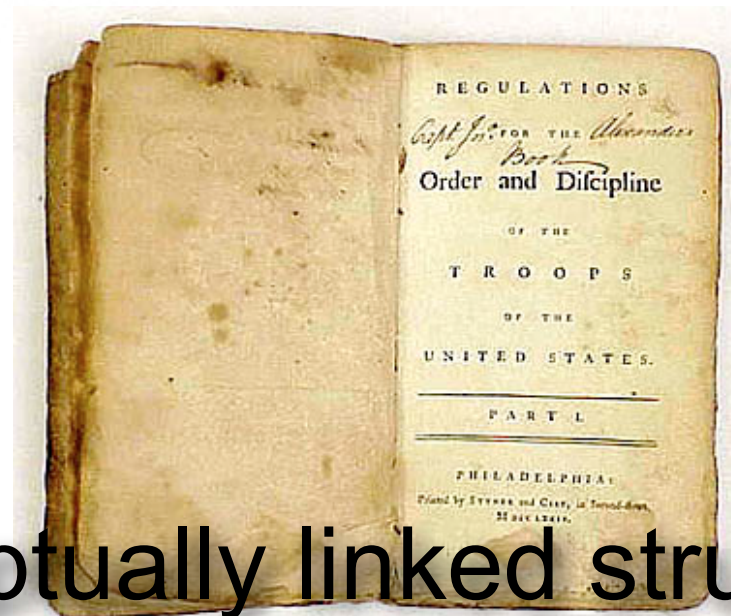
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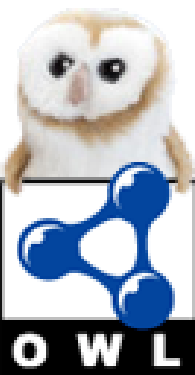
Physically linked structures



Conceptually linked structures

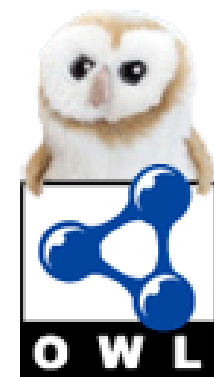


Lists Theory



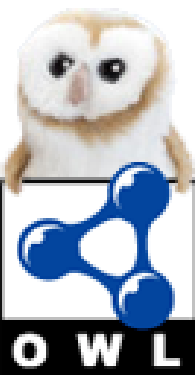
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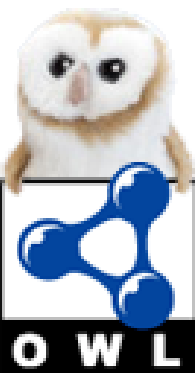
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A

B

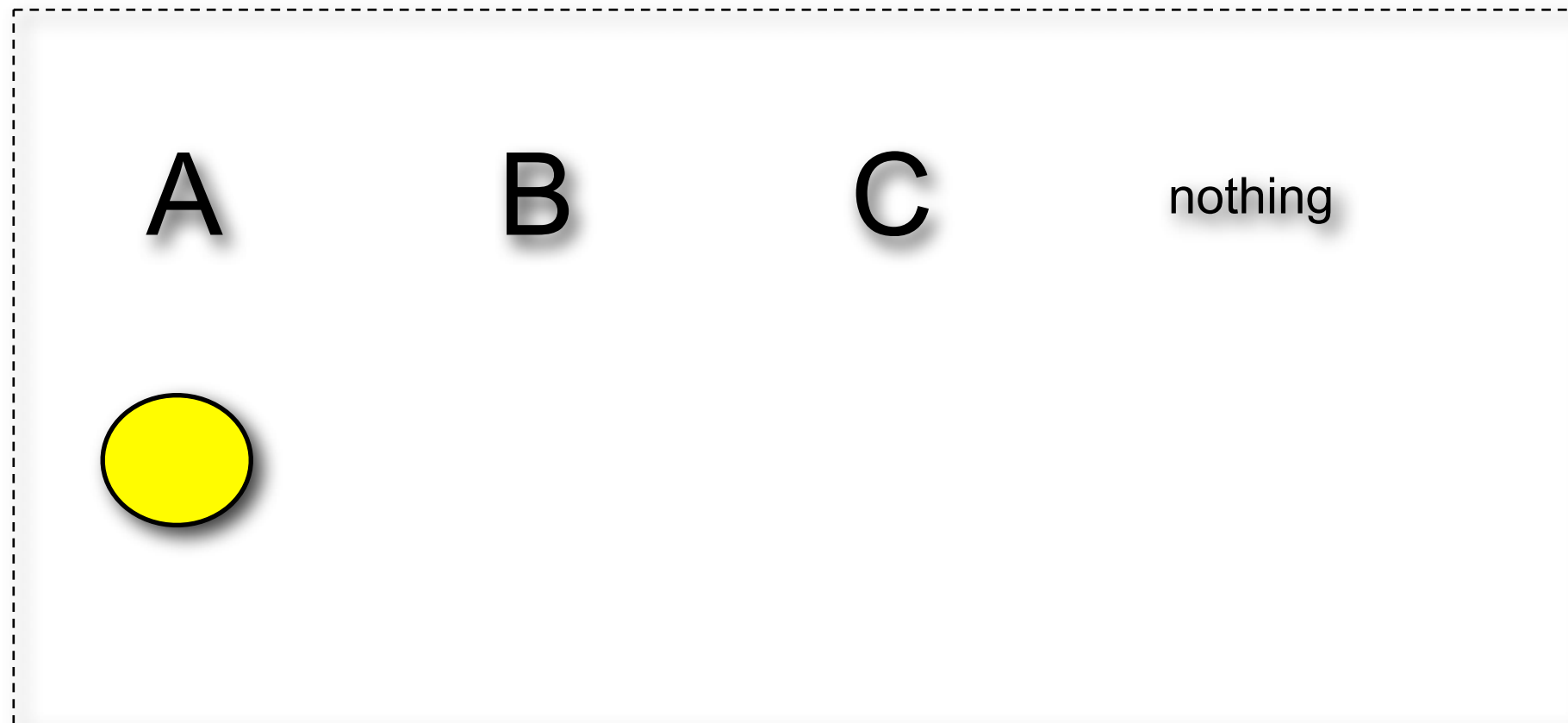
C

nothing



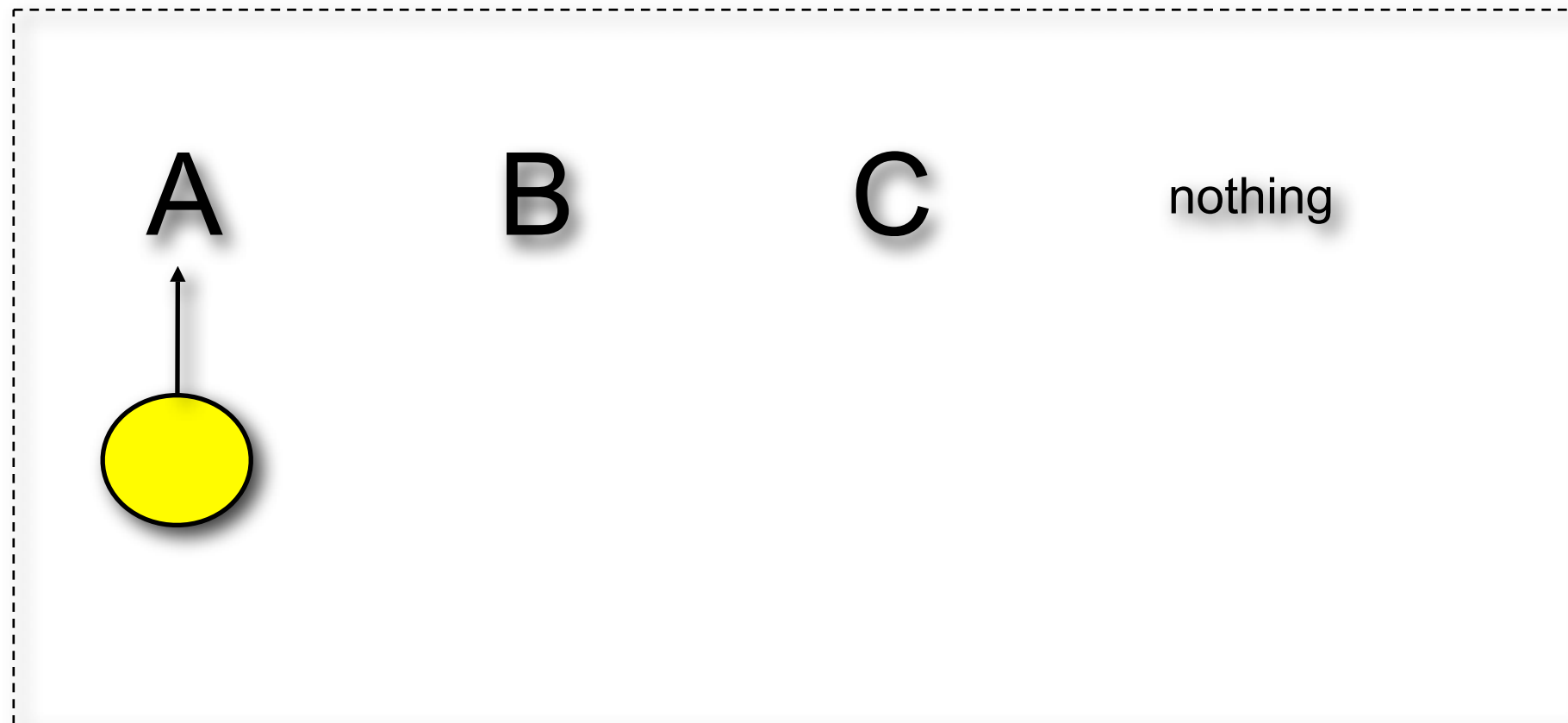
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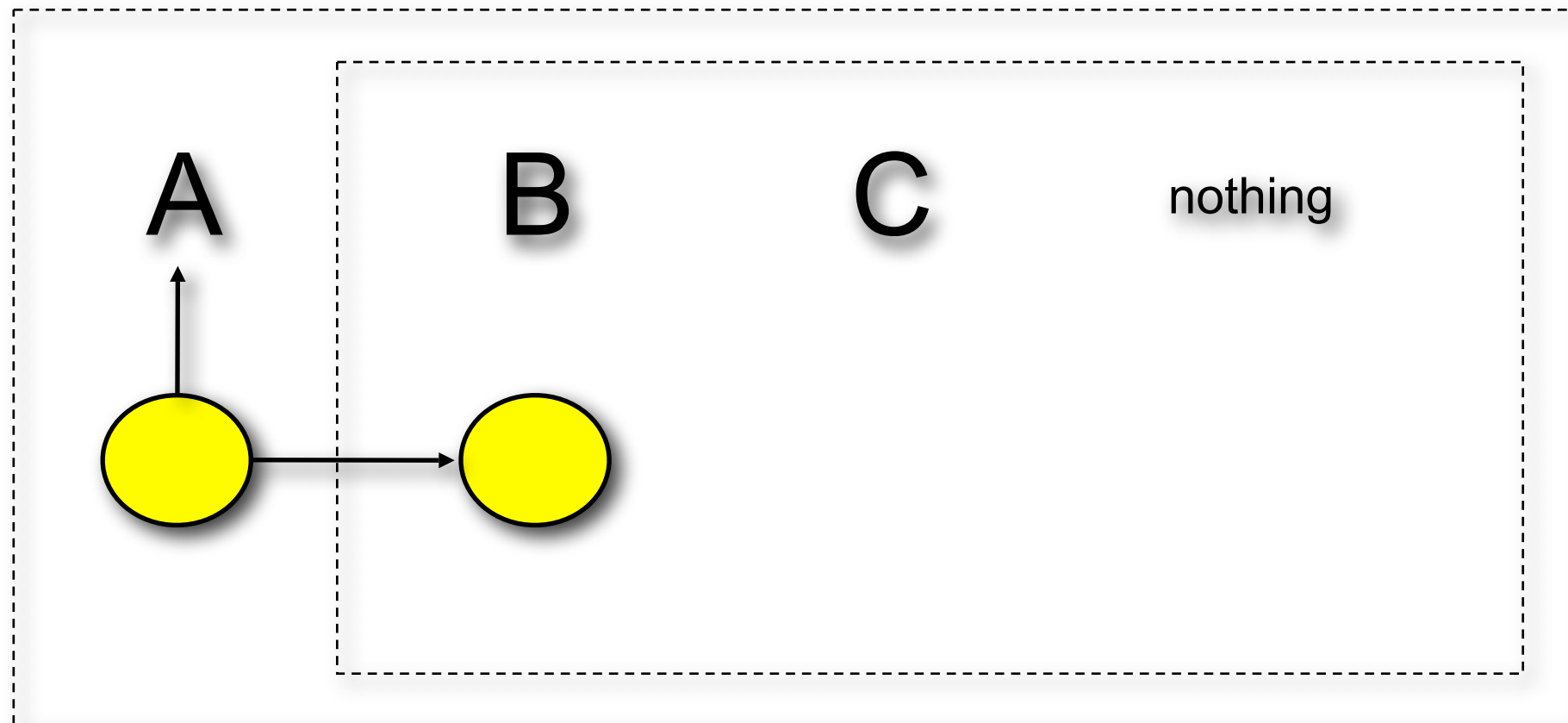
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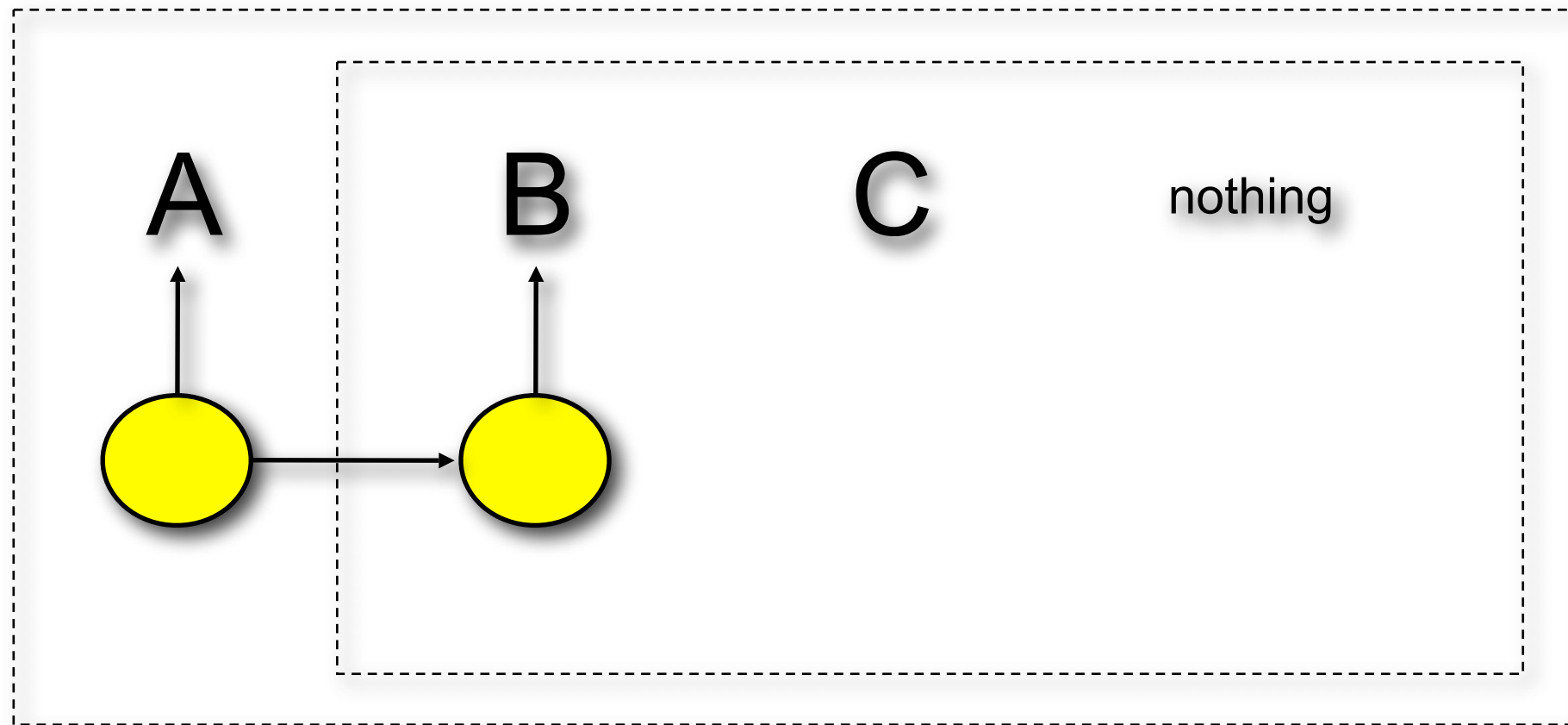
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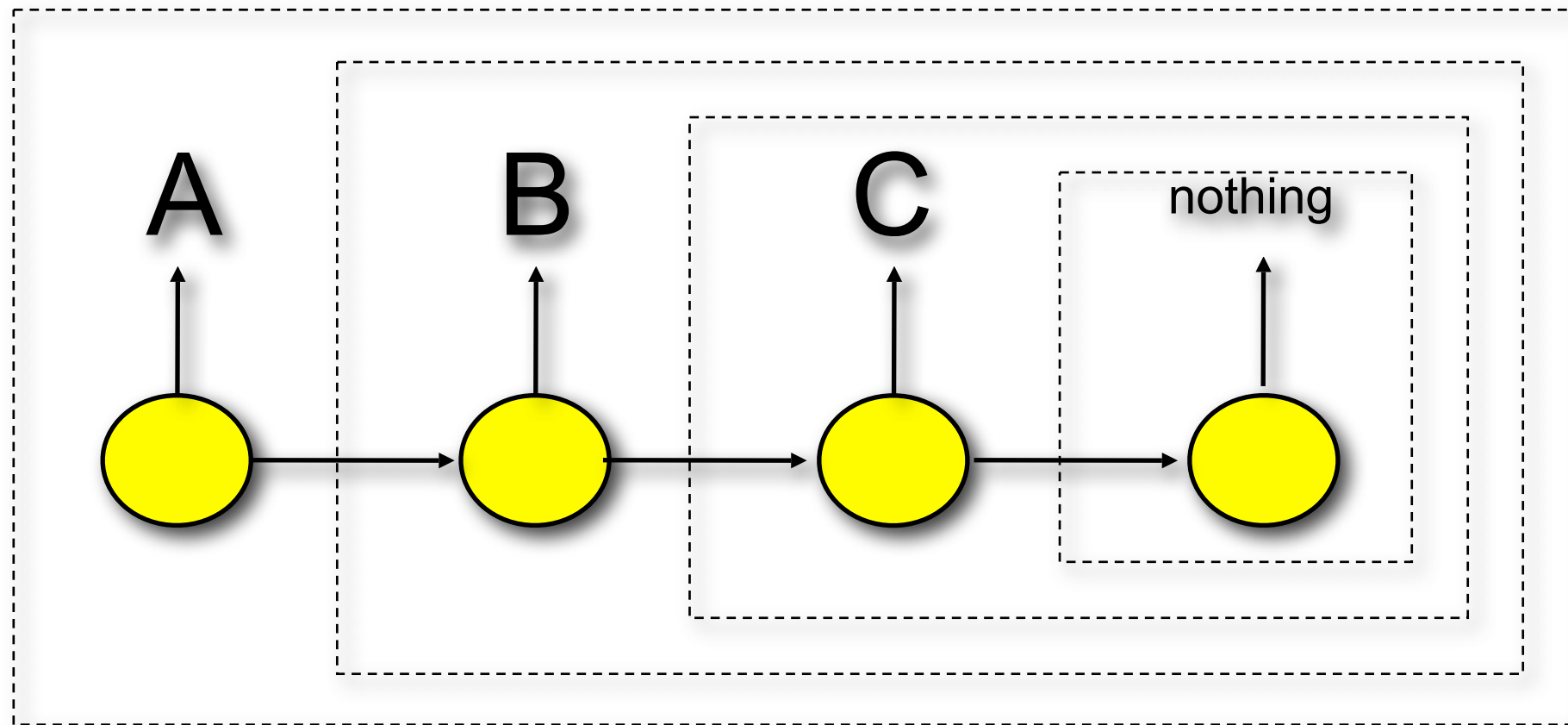
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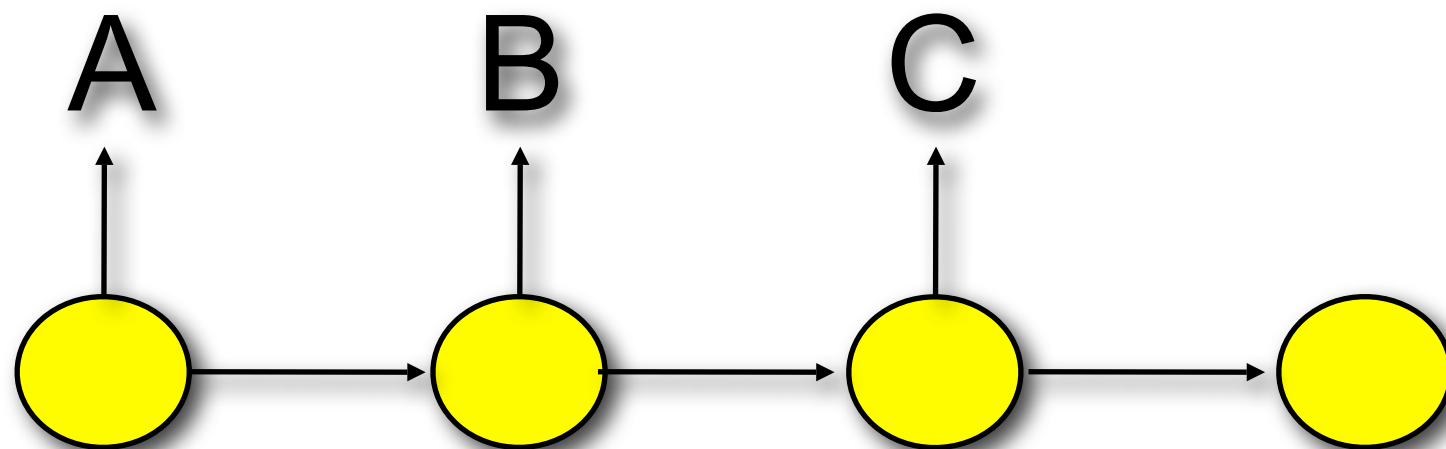


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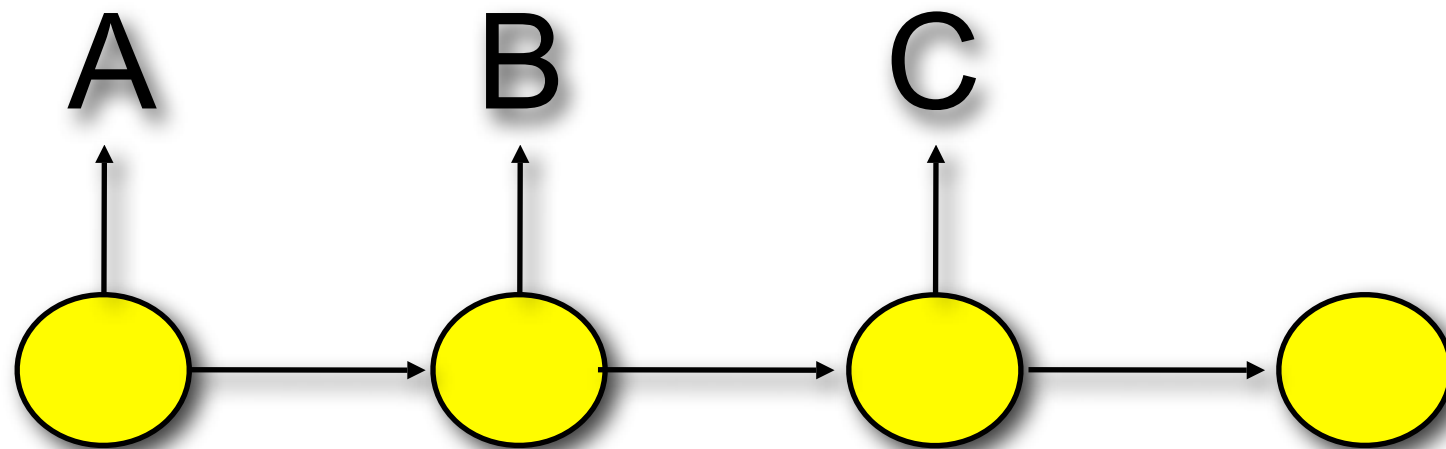


RDF Lists



RDF Lists

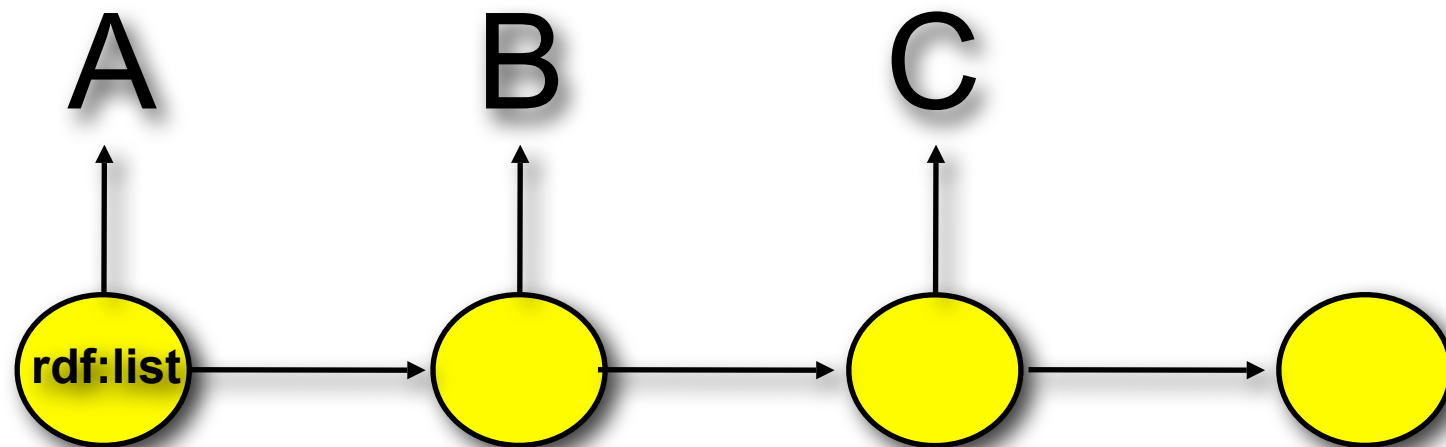
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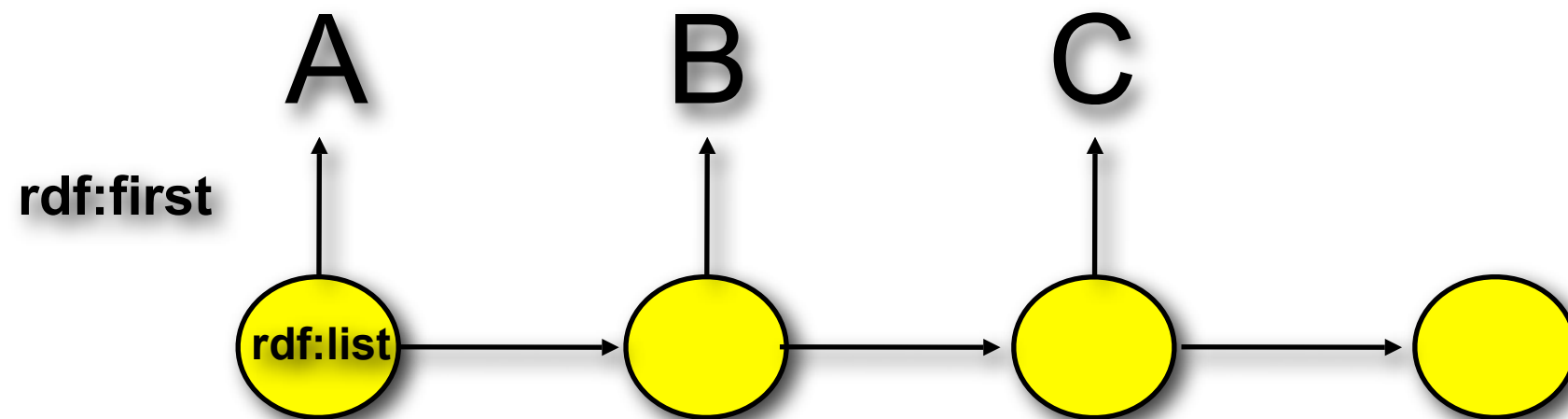
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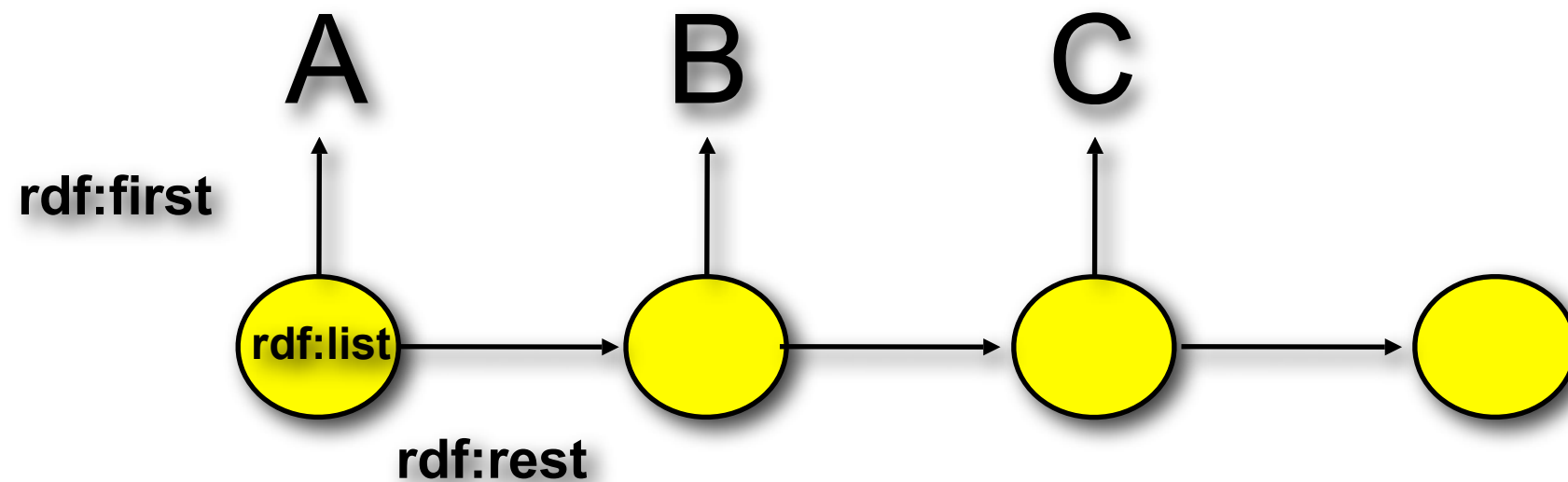
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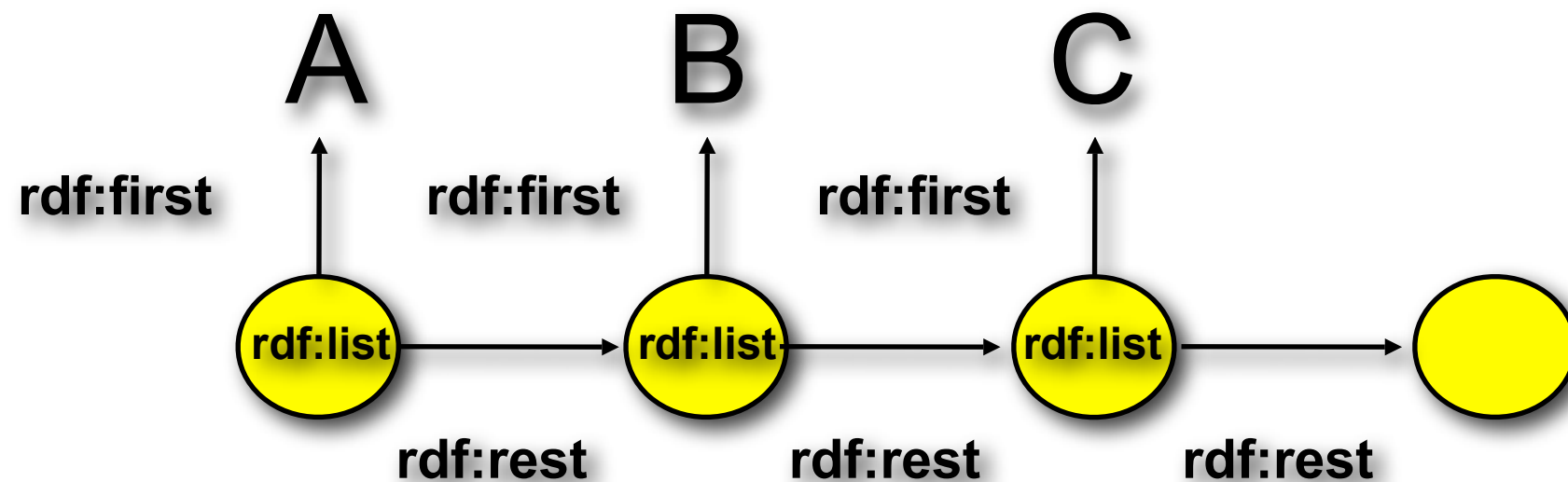
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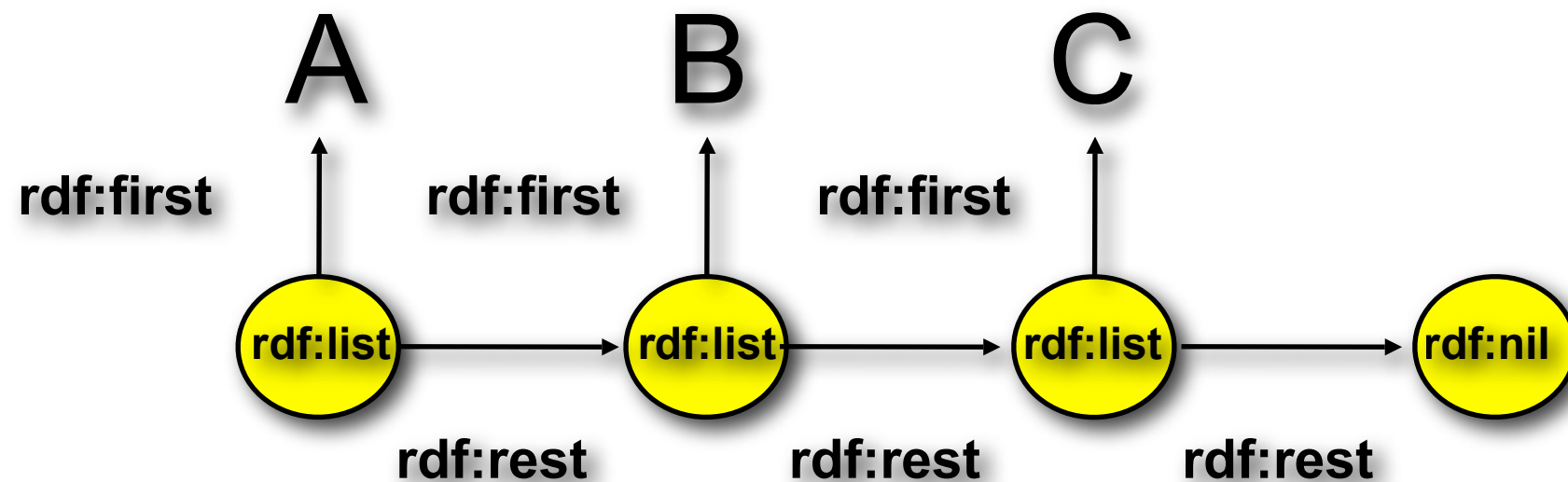
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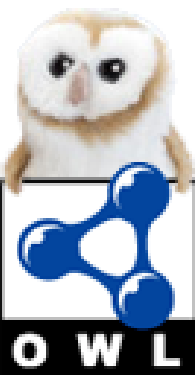
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- **rdf:nil** – an rdf:list containing no other elements (terminator)

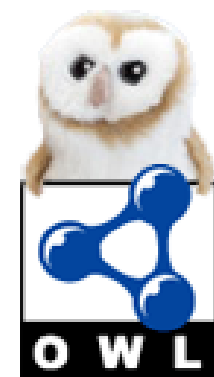


RDF Lists: Example



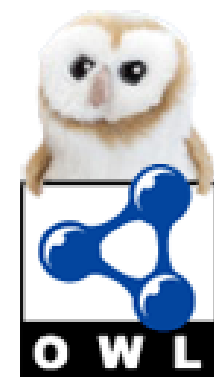
RDF Lists: Example

- ▶ The closed list ABC:



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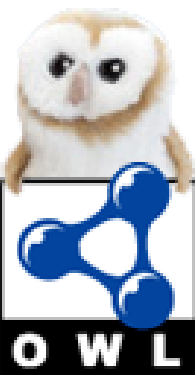
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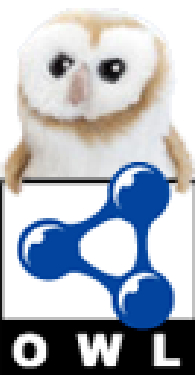
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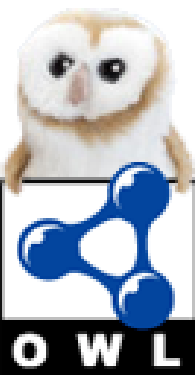
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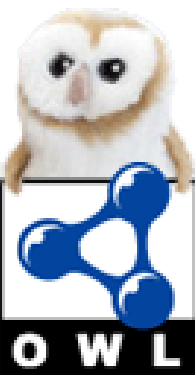
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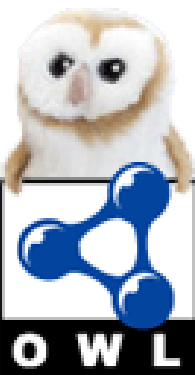
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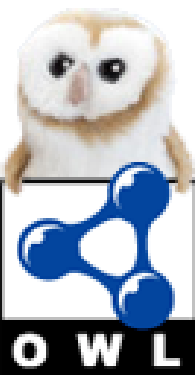
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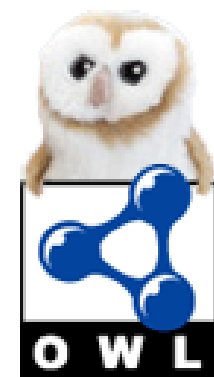
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```

► Without the nil, this would be an open list ie one that starts with ABC

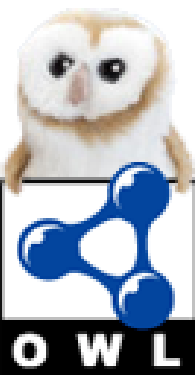


OWL Ordering Support



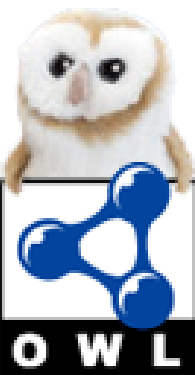
OWL Ordering Support

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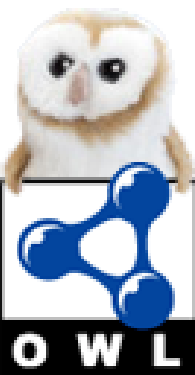
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- ▶ There is no inbuilt ordering in OWL
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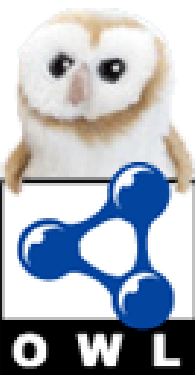
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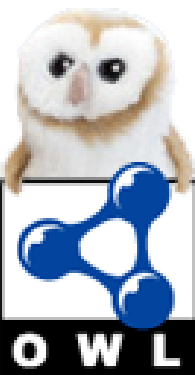
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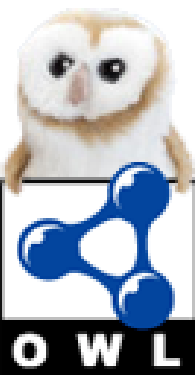
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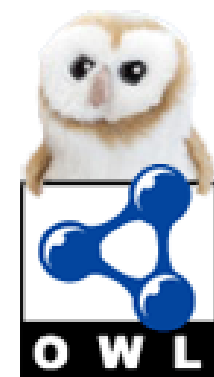


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- ▶ But OWL can model everything right? :)

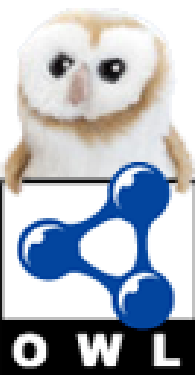


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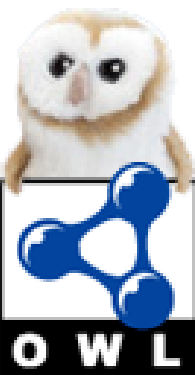


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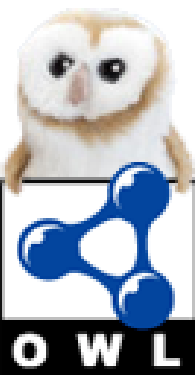
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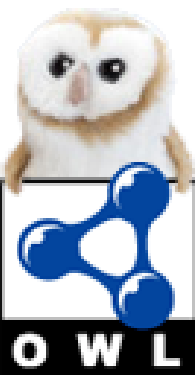
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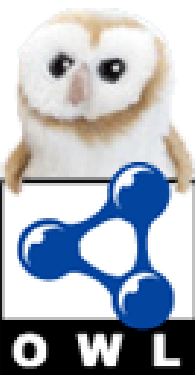
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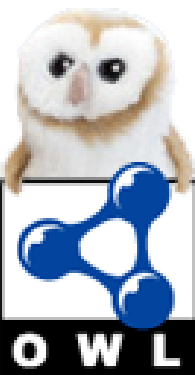
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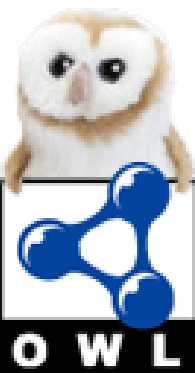
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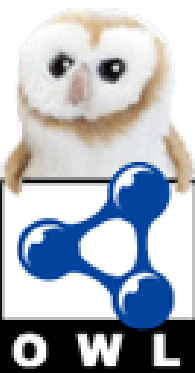
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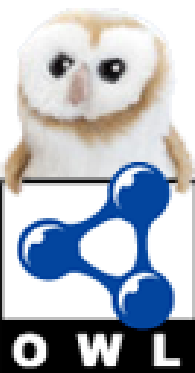
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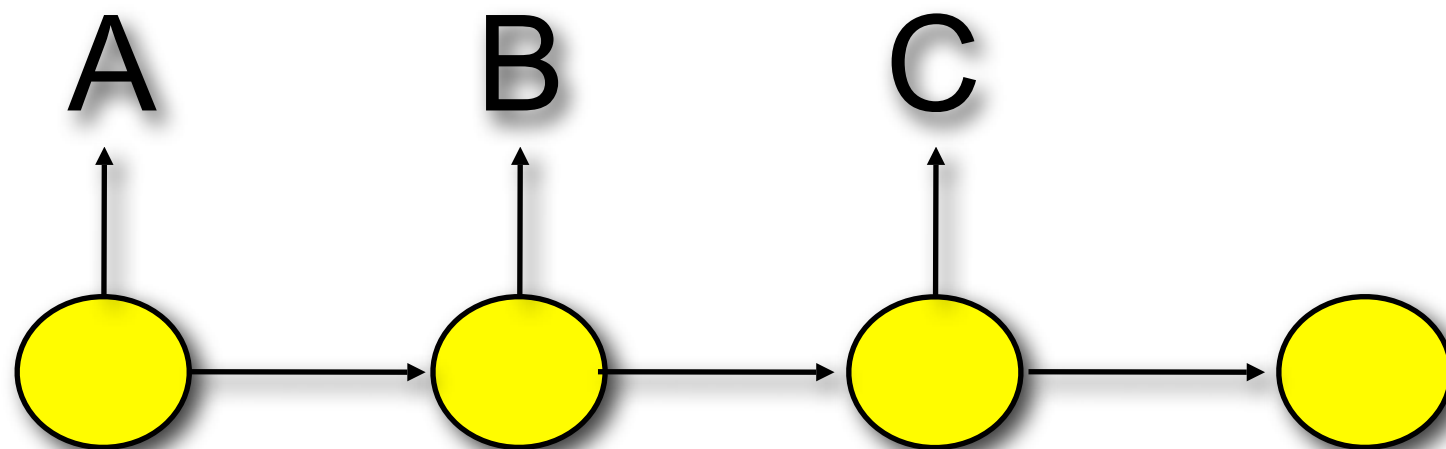


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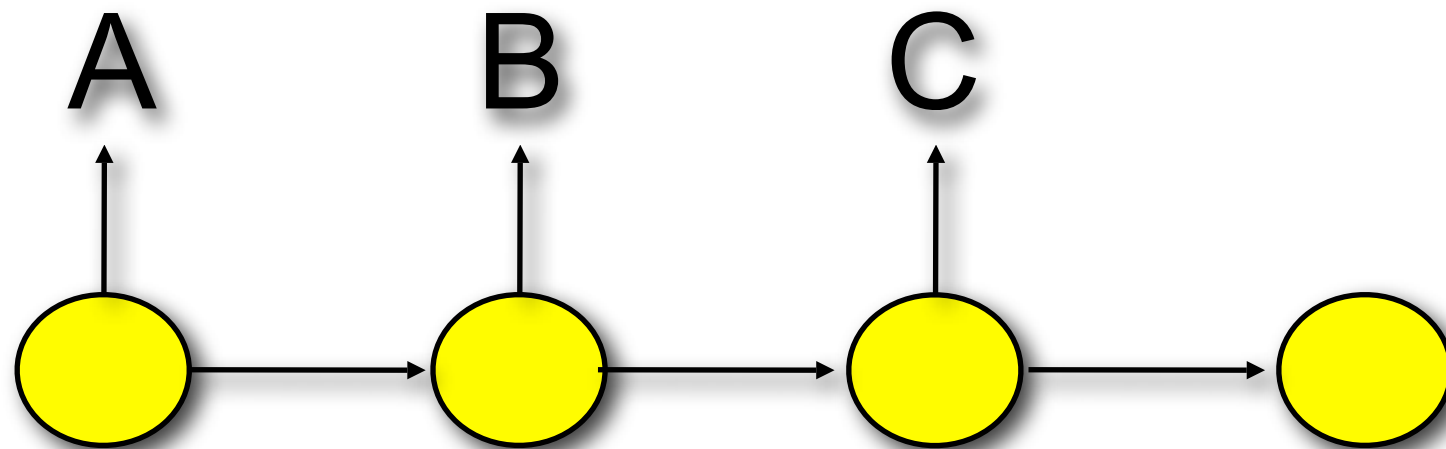


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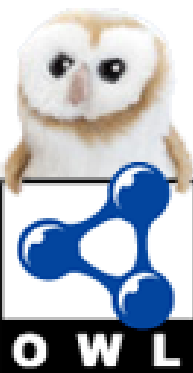
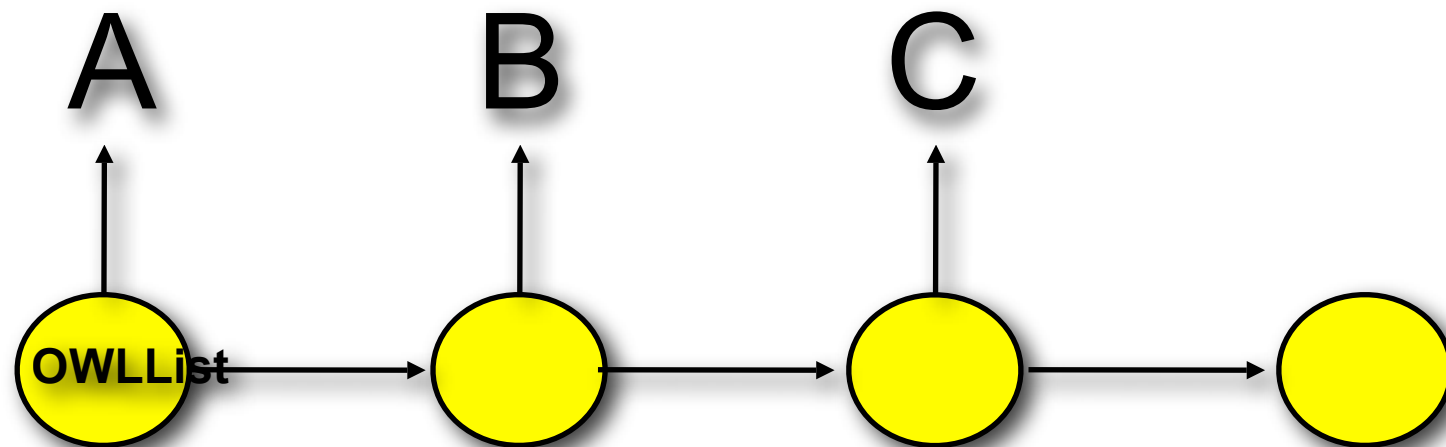
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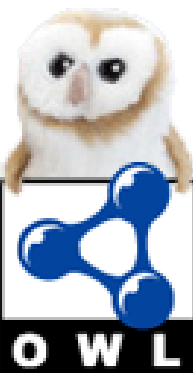
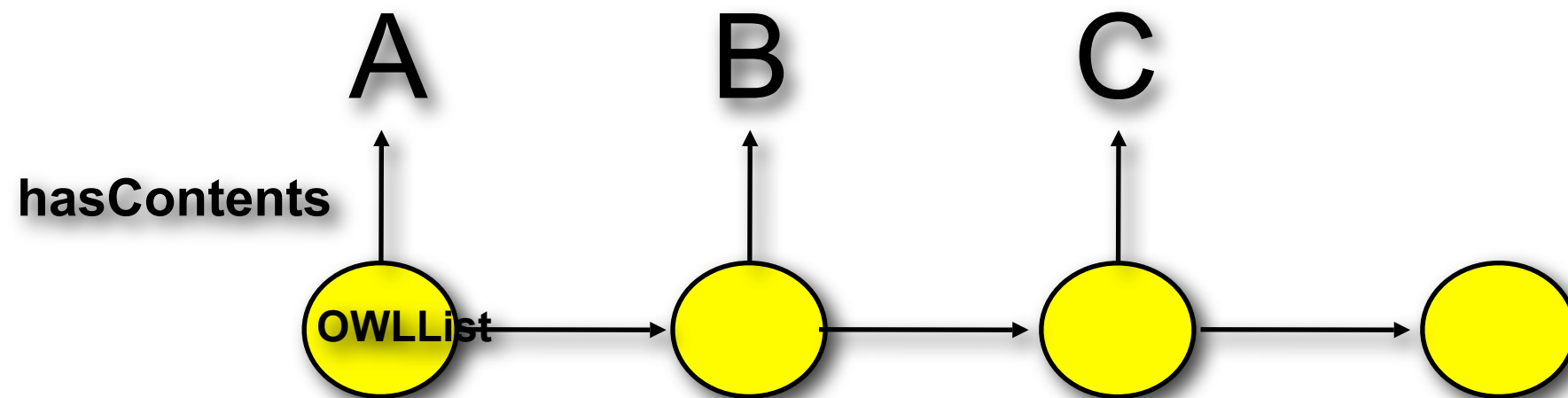
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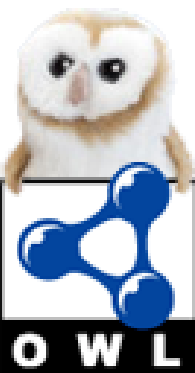
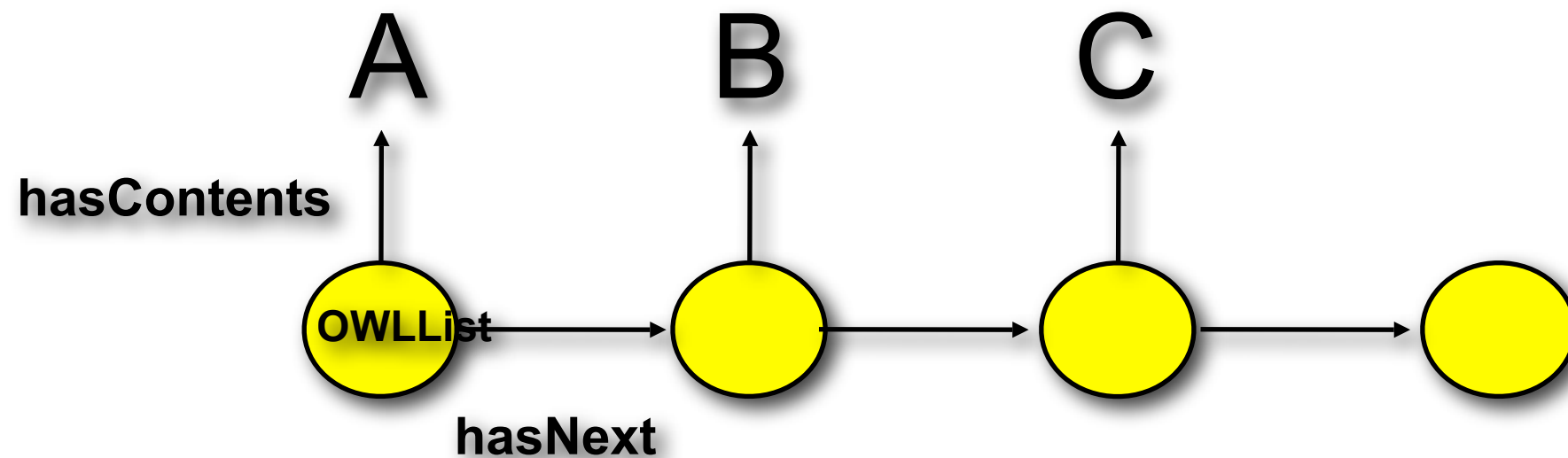
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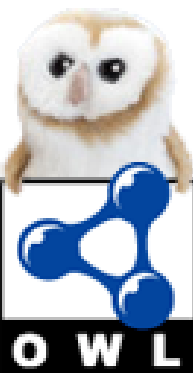
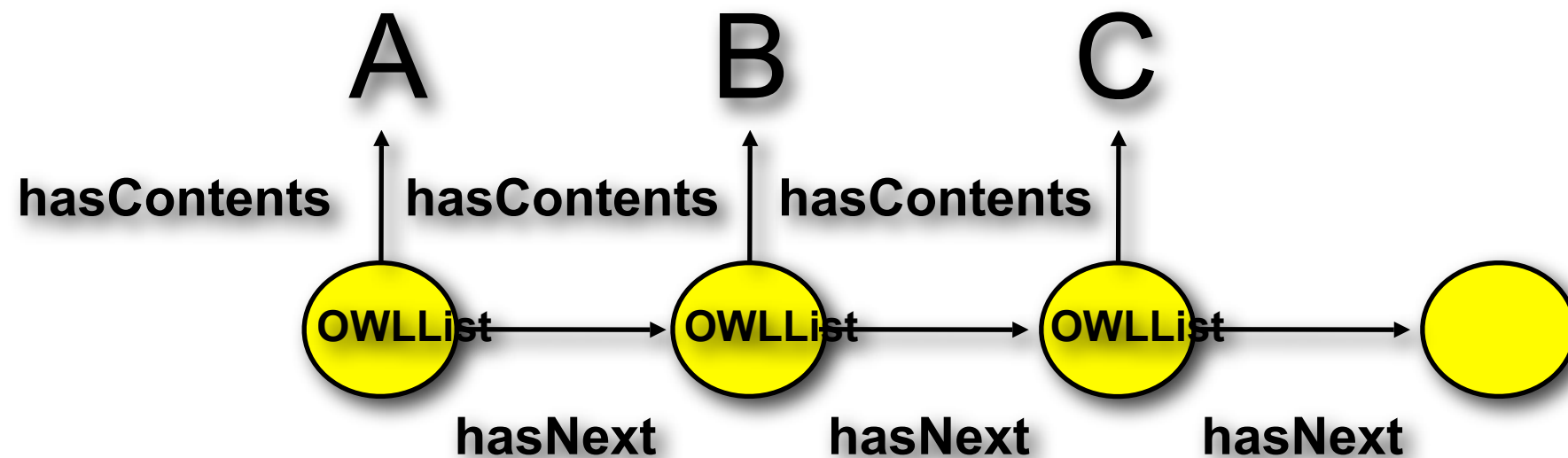
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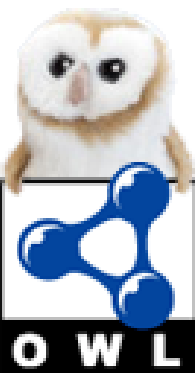
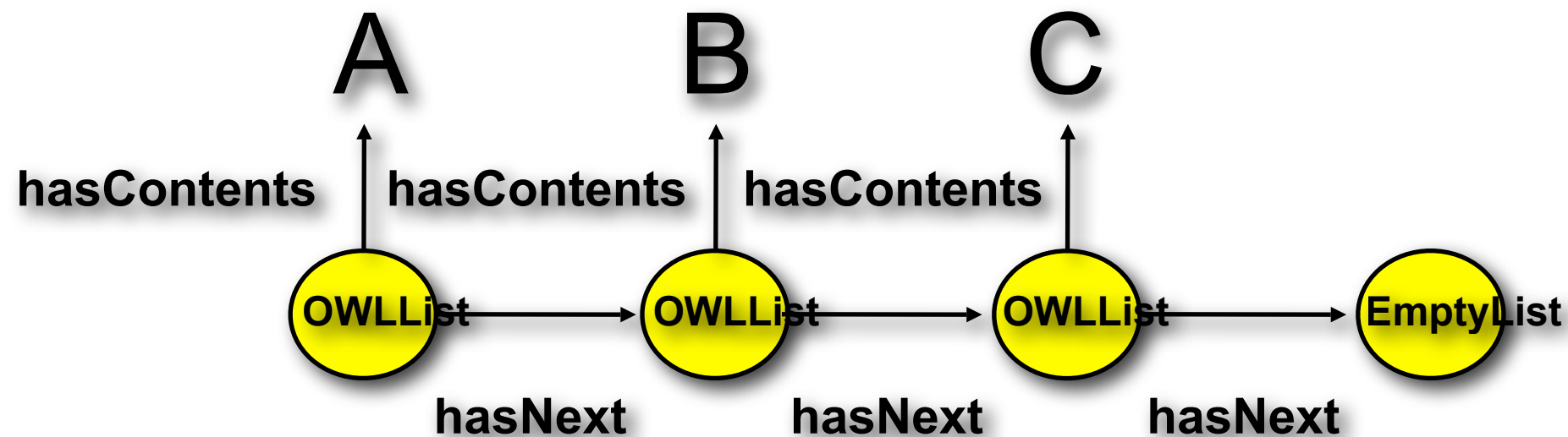
- **OWLList** – the list itself (can be thought of as the list element)
- **hasContents** – a pointer to the head of the list
- **hasNext** – a pointer to the tail (sublist) containing the other elements



OWL Lists: Constructs

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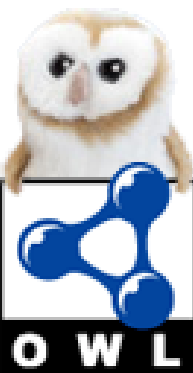
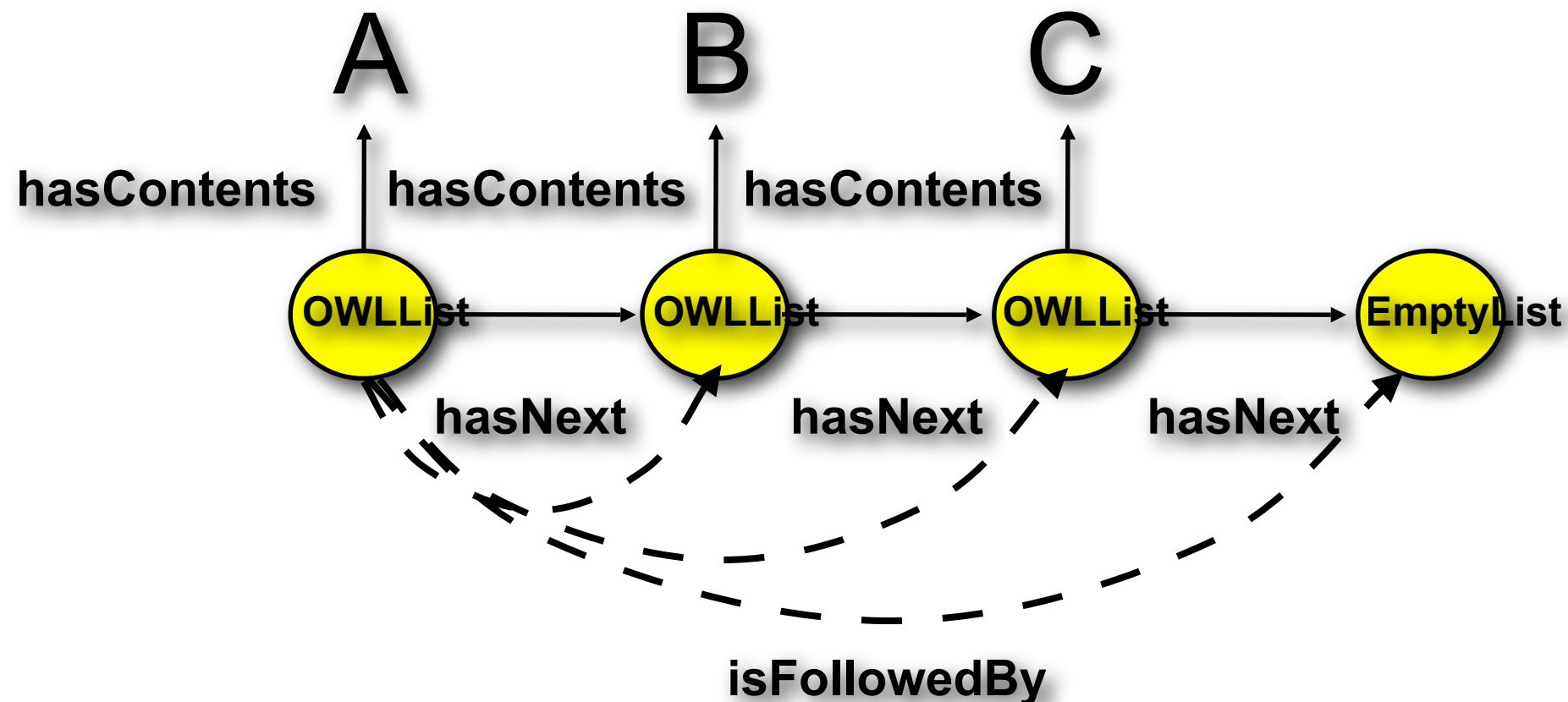
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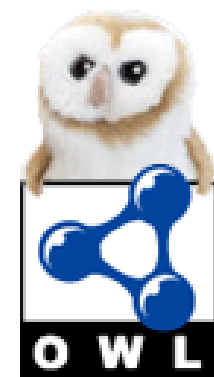
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- **isFollowedBy** - transitive hasNext - for inferring indirect following elements

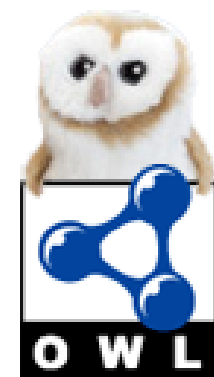


OWL Lists: Example



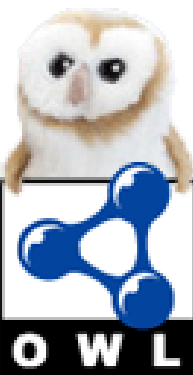
OWL Lists: Example

- ▶ The closed list ABC:



OWL Lists: Example

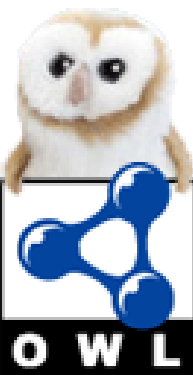
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OWL Lists: Example

► The closed list ABC:

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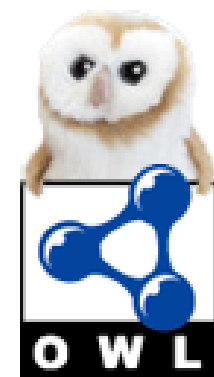


OWL Lists: Example

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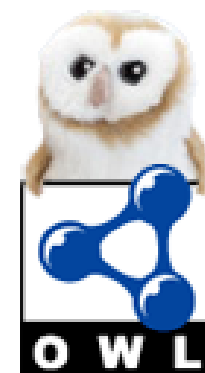
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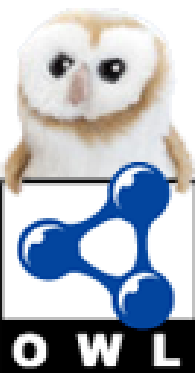
OWL Lists: Example

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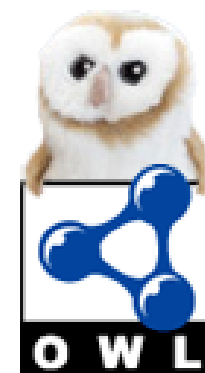
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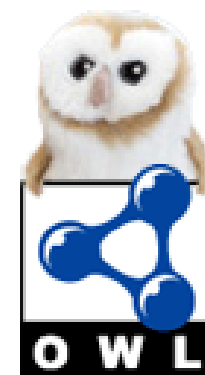
List and

hasContent some B and

hasNext some (

List and

hasContents some C and



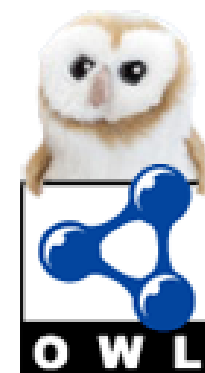
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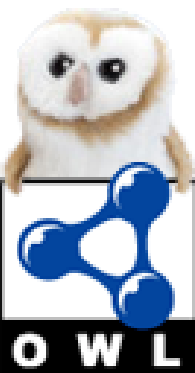
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OWL Lists: Example

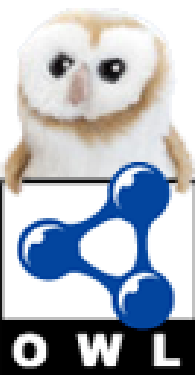
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► remember isFollowedBy relations can be inferred



OWL Lists: Example

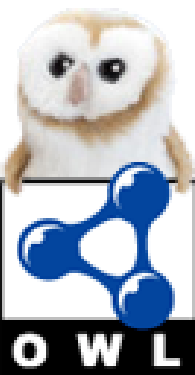
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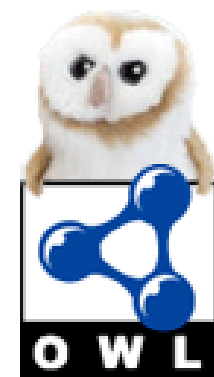
hasContents some A and

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► remember isFollowedBy relations can be inferred
 Eg ABC - isFollowedBy some (List and hasContents some C)

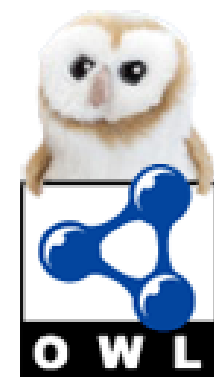


OWL Lists: Expressivity



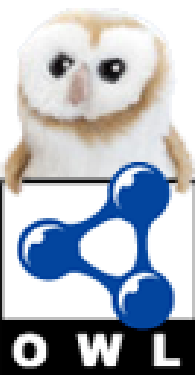
OWL Lists: Expressivity

- What can we express?



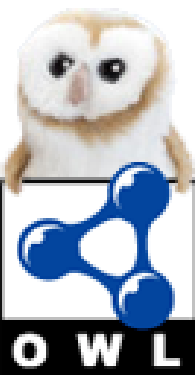
OWL Lists: Expressivity

- ▶ What can we express?
 - ▶ seqA exactly matches seqB



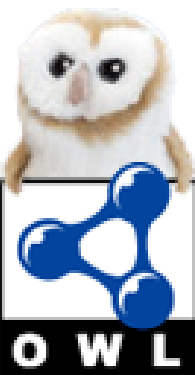
OWL Lists: Expressivity

- ▶ What can we express?
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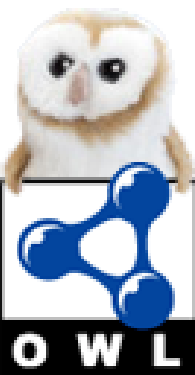
OWL Lists: Expressivity

- ▶ What can we express?
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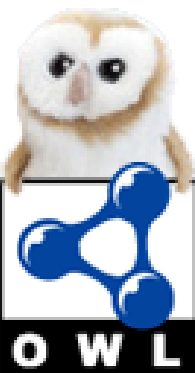
OWL Lists: Expressivity

- ▶ What can we express?
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 - ▶ seqA contains seqB
 - ▶ seqA starts with seqB, seqA ends with seqB
 - ▶ seqA only contains elements of type A



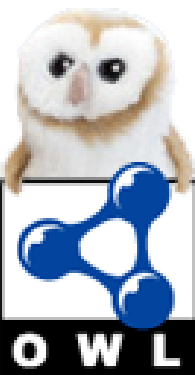
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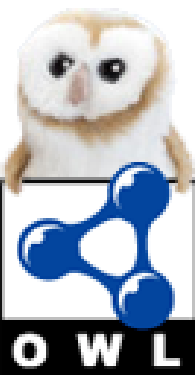
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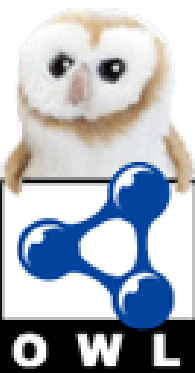
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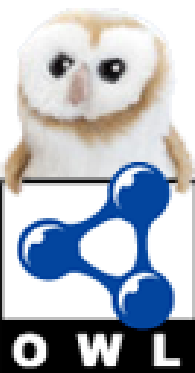
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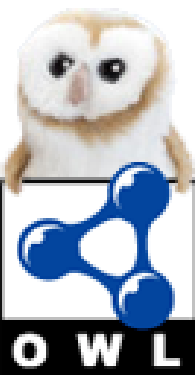
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 - ▶ eg seqA starts with seqB and ends with seqC



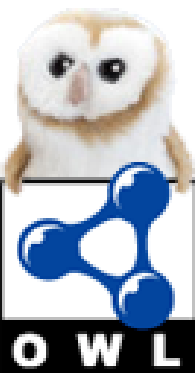
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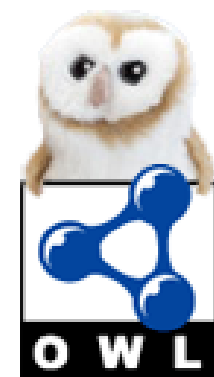


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 - ▶ eg seqA starts with seqB and ends with seqC
 - ▶ Elements can be any arbitrary OWL expression
 - ▶ unions, restrictions etc

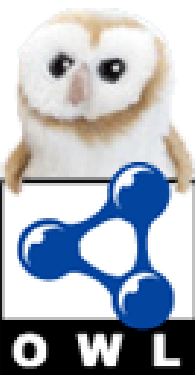


Motivating case: Protein Seqs



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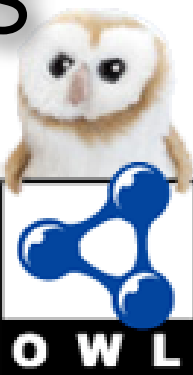
F26_YEAST Fructose-2,6-bisphosphatase:



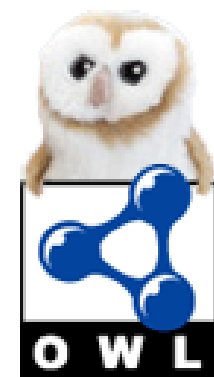
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MGYSTISNDNDIKVCVIMVGLPARGKSFISQKIIRYLSWL
SIKAKCFNVGNVYRRDVSGNVPMDAEFFNFENTDNFKL
RELAAQNAIKDIVNFFTKEGDSVAVFDATNSTRKRRKW
LKDICEKNNIQPMFLESWSNDHELIINNAKDIGSTSPDY
ENSEPHVAEADFLERIRQYERFYEPLDPQKDKDMTFIKL
VNIIEEVVINKIRTYLESRIVFYVMNIRPKPKYIWLSRHGE
SIYNVEKKIGGDSSLSEKGFQYAKKLEQLVKESAGEINL
TVWTSTLKRTQQTANYLPYKKLQWKALDELDAAGVCDG
MTYEEIEKEYPEDFKARDNDKYEYRYRGGESYRDVVIR
LEPVIMELERQENVLIITHQAVLRICIYAYFMNVPQEESP
WMSIPLHTLIKLEPRAYGTKVTKIKANIPAVSTYKEKGTS
QVGELSQSSTKLHQLLNDSPLEDKF

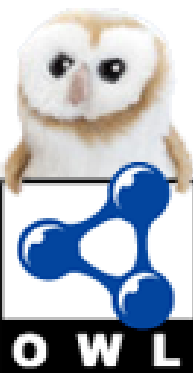


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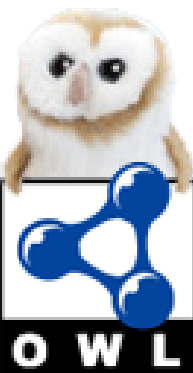
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- ▶ Biologists want to classify proteins by recognising parts of the sequence that are similar to parts of other sequences

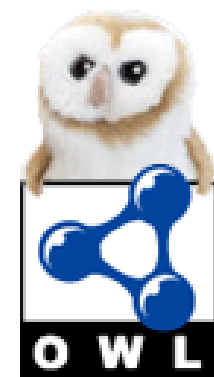


Motivating case: Protein Seqs

- ▶ Biologists want to classify proteins by recognising parts of the sequence that are similar to parts of other sequences
- ▶ Identifiable parts of the sequence are **motifs**

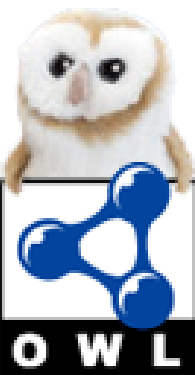


Motifs (Pattern Matching)



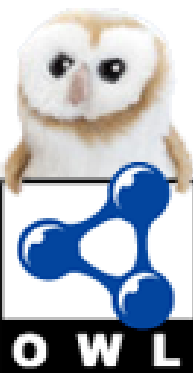
Motifs (Pattern Matching)

- ▶ An identifiable part of a protein sequence



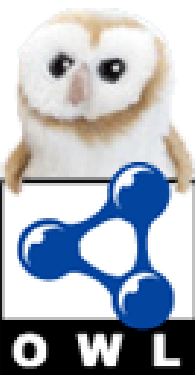
Motifs (Pattern Matching)

- ▶ An identifiable part of a protein sequence
- ▶ A simple example:
[IV]-A-[VI]-F-D-A-T-N-[TS]-T-[RK]-[EDK]-R-R-[HSDARK]
that is:
[Isoleucine or Valine], then Alanine, then [Isoleucine or Valine], then Phenylalanine ...etc



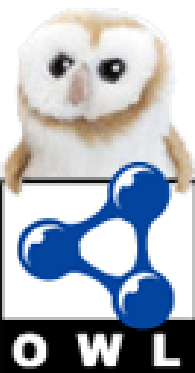
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- ▶ It is simple to model the [XY] elements as OWL unions

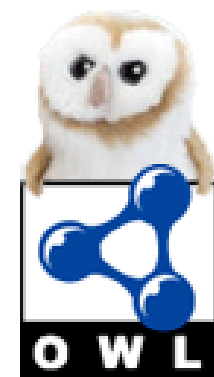


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that is:
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- ▶ It is simple to model the [XY] elements as OWL unions
- ▶ But there are other things also worth investigating...

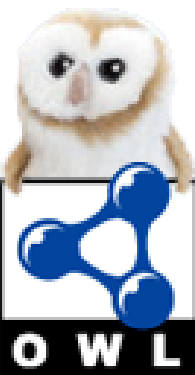


Underspecification of Patterns



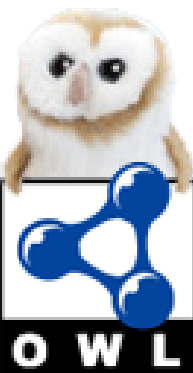
Underspecification of Patterns

- ▶ Motifs reflect the current level of knowledge and may, in cases, be over-constrained



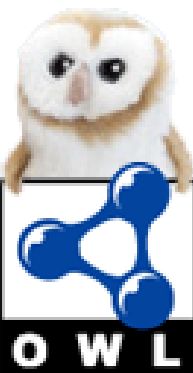
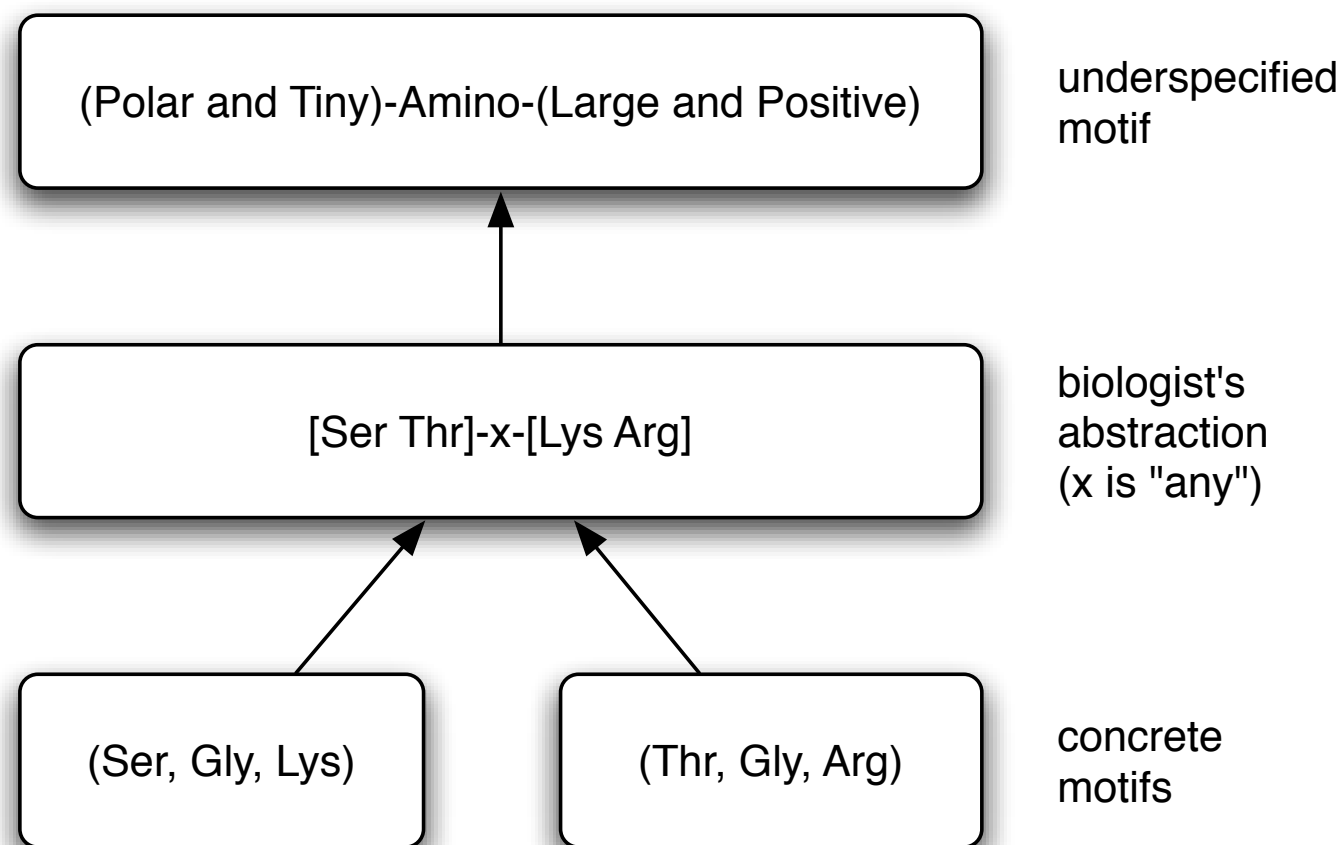
Underspecification of Patterns

- ▶ Motifs reflect the current level of knowledge and may, in cases, be over-constrained
- ▶ In OWL we have more control over how we express the pattern



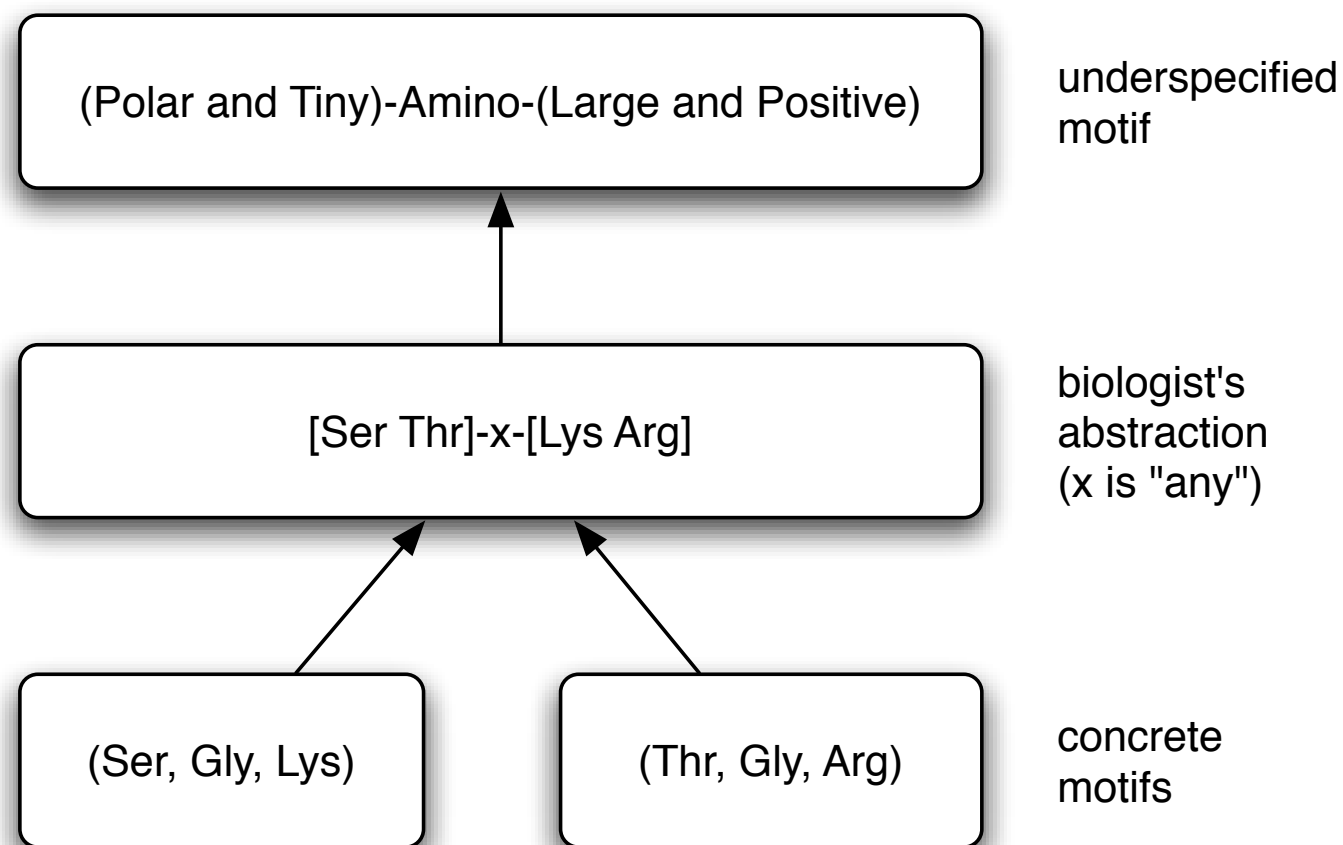
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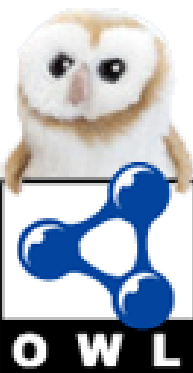


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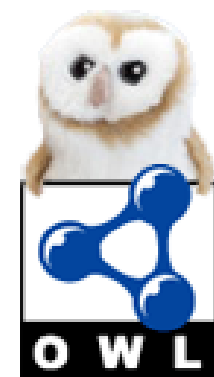
- ▶ Motifs reflect the current level of knowledge and may, in cases, be over-constrained
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- ▶ By relaxing the description, we might find additional potential matches that could be investigated



Fingerprints (sets of motifs)



Fingerprints (sets of motifs)

Match a set of motifs (in order) in a sequence:

6PFRUCTKNASE fingerprint:

Motif 1 = [IV]-A-[VI]-F-D-A-T-N-[TS]-T-[RK]-[EDK]-R-R-[HSDARK]

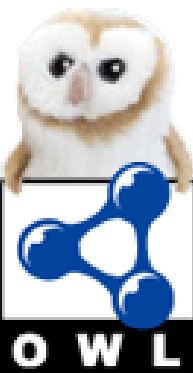
Motif 2 = [KRQ]-[TVCPA]-[FLM]-F-[IVL]-E-S-[IVW]-[CS]-[DVN]-D-[PH]-[GDEAT]-[IVL]-[IV]

Motif 3 = P-D-Y-[KEVIPT]-[GNDE]-[CRLSK]-[NDHME]-[PTSQR]-[AEDGH]-[VSEKN]-[AVQS]-[AELTM]-[AKED]-[DE]-[FD]

Motif 4 = [VI]-[QR]-[DGT]-[HYF]-[IVL]-[QEA]-S-[RQK]-[ITAV]-[VA]-[YF]-[YF]-[LV]-[ML]-N-[ITF]-[HRN]-[VPL]-[QTHLKA]-[PD]-[RK]-[TSAYQ]

Motif 5 = I-[YW]-[LI]-[CST]-R-[HS]-G-[EQ]-[NS]-[IEQ]-[HYLFD]-N-[VLAI]-[QRLKMES]-[GK]-[RK]-[IL]-G-G-[DN]-[SPA]-[GPSH]-L

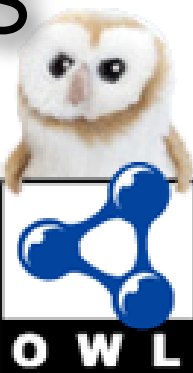
Motif 6 = A-G-[VID]-[CY]-[ED]-[EG]-[LM]-T-Y-[EA]-[ED]-I-[RQEK]-[DKEQN]-[THRQEN]-[YF]-P



Matching

F26_YEAST Fructose-2,6-bisphosphatase:

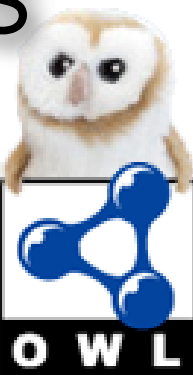
MGYSTISNDNDIKVCVIMVGLPARGKSFISQKIIRYLSWL
SIKAKCFNVGNVYRRDVSGNVPMDAEFFNFENTDNFKL
RELAAQNAIKDIVNFFTKEDGSAVAVFDATNSTRKRRKW
LKDICEKNNIQPMFLESWSNDHELIINNAKDIGSTSPDY
ENSEPHVAEADFLERIRQYERFYEPLDPQKDKDMTFIK
LVNIIIEVVINKIRTYLESRIVFYVMNIRPKPKYIWLSRHG
ESIYNVEKKIGGDSSLSEKGFQYAKKLEQLVKESAGEIN
LTVWTSTLKRTQQTANYLPYKKLQWKALDELDAAGVCD
GMTYEEIEKEYPEDFKARDNDKYEYRYRGGESYRDVVI
RLEPVIMELERQENVLIITHQAVLRICIYAYFMNVPQEESP
WMSIPLHTLIKLEPRAYGTKVTKIKANIPAVSTYKEKGTS
QVGELSQQSSTKLHQLLNDSPLEDKF



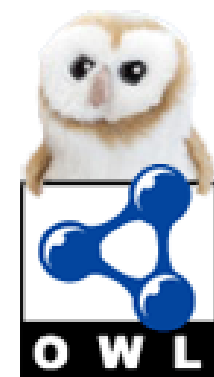
Matching

F26_YEAST Fructose-2,6-bisphosphatase:

MGYSTISNDNDIKVCVIMVGLPARGKSFISQKIIRYLSWL
SIKAKCFNVGNVRRDVSGNVPMDAEFFNFENTDNFKL
RELAAQNAIKDIVNFFTKEDGS**VAVFDATNSTRKRRKW**
LKDICEKNNI**QPMFLESWSNDHELI**INNAKDIGSTS**PDY**
ENSEPHVAEADFLERIRQYERFYEPLDPQKDKDMTFIK
LVNIIEEVVINK**IRTYLES****SRIVFYVMNIRPKPKYIWL****SRHG**
ESIYNVEKKIGGDSSLSERGFQYAKKLEQLVKESAGEIN
LTVWTSTLKRTQQTANYLPYKKLQWKALDELD**AGVCD**
GMTYEEIEKEYPEDFKARDNDKYEYRYRGGESYRDVVI
RLEPVIMELERQENVLIITHQAVLRICIYAYFMNVPPQEESP
WMSIPLHTLIKLEPRAYGTKVTKIKANIPAVSTYKEKGT
QVGELSQQSSTKLHQLLNDSPLEDKF

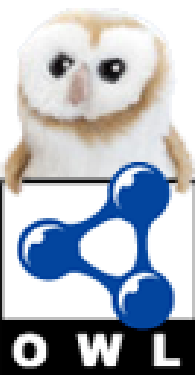


OWL Lists: Advantages



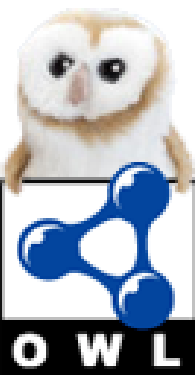
OWL Lists: Advantages

- ▶ More expressive than `rdf:list`



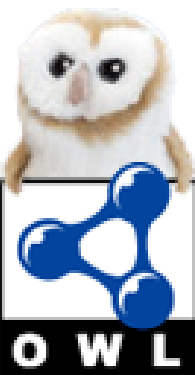
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eg transitivity of `isFollowedBy` allows statements to be made about (indirectly) following elements



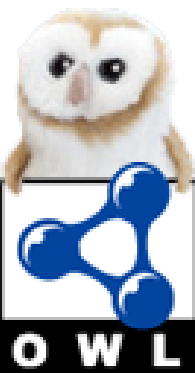
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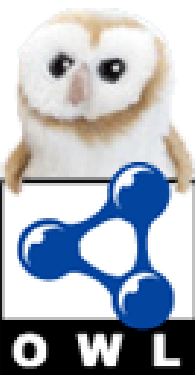
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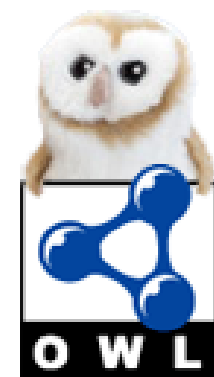


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 - ▶ More flexible and more constrained constructs
eg transitivity of `isFollowedBy` allows statements to be made about (indirectly) following elements
 - ▶ Logical statements can be made to represent many different patterns and many different elements
- ▶ Knowledge can all be kept in one place (in the ontology)
- ▶ Some (very basic) tool support

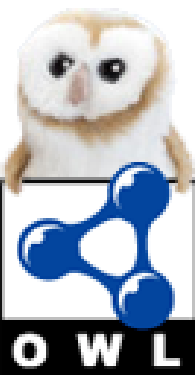


OWL Lists: Disadvantages



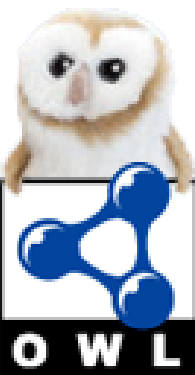
OWL Lists: Disadvantages

- Computationally expensive compared to alternatives (reg exp deterministic finite automata)



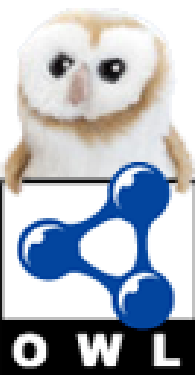
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- ▶ Computationally expensive compared to alternatives (reg exp deterministic finite automata)
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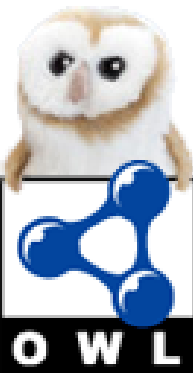
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- ▶ Computationally expensive compared to alternatives (reg exp deterministic finite automata)
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 - ▶ Current tool support is basic



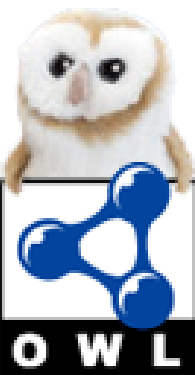
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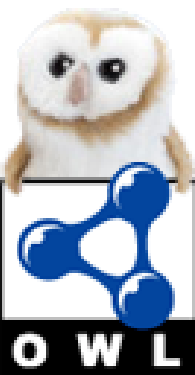
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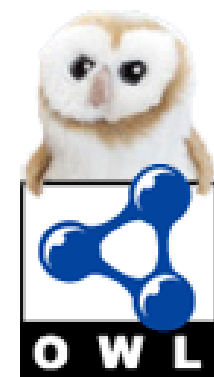


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 - ▶ Only some of the simple patterns are currently supported
- ▶ Memory intensive (expressions are very large and heavily nested)

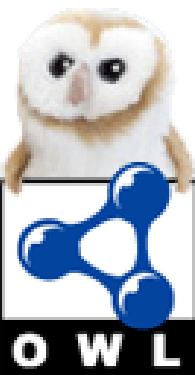


OWL Lists: Example (100 elements)



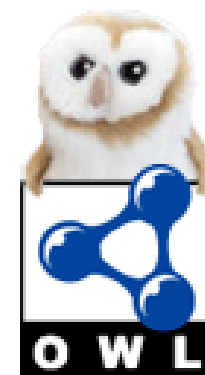
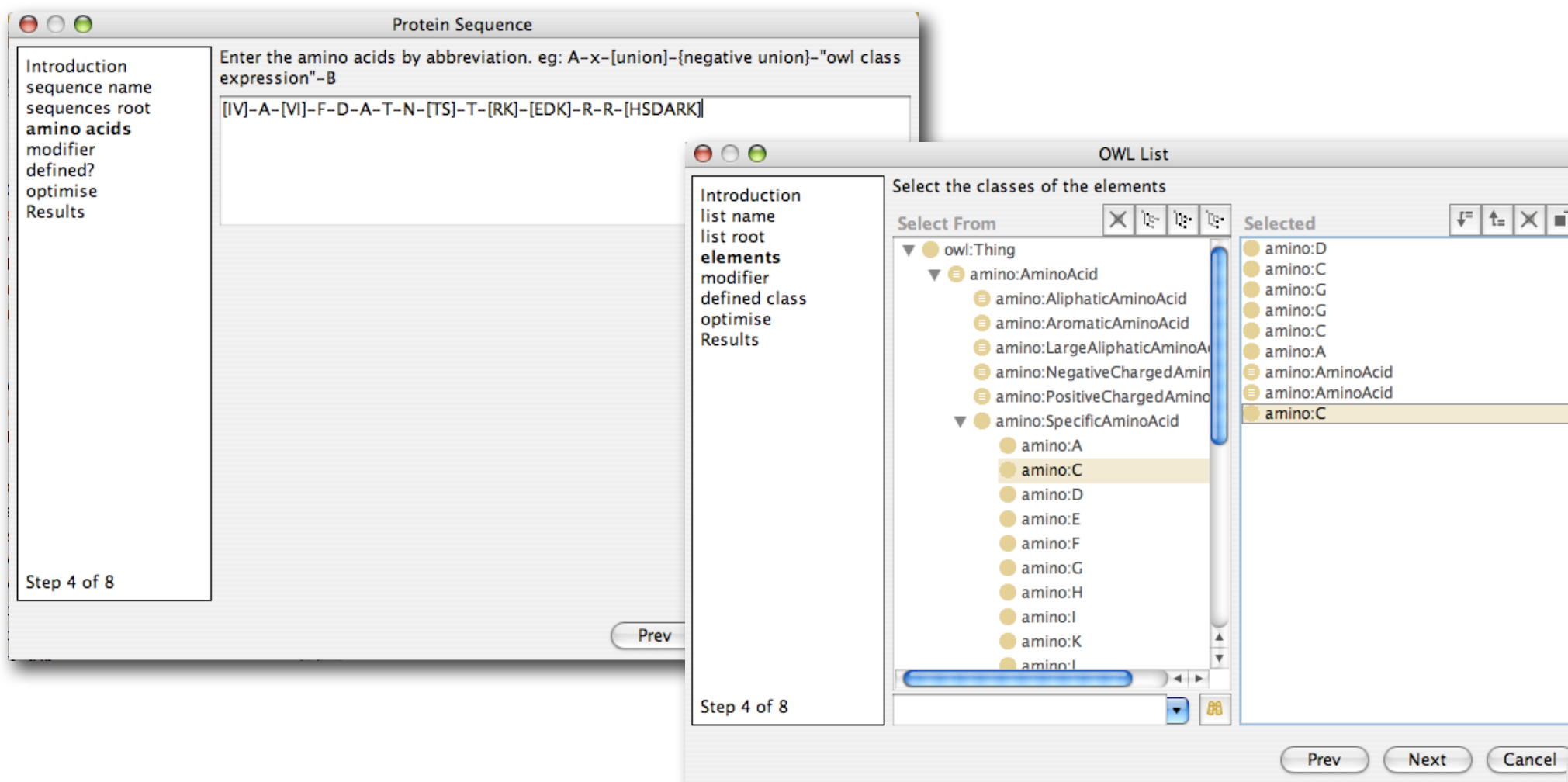
[illegible]

Basic Tools



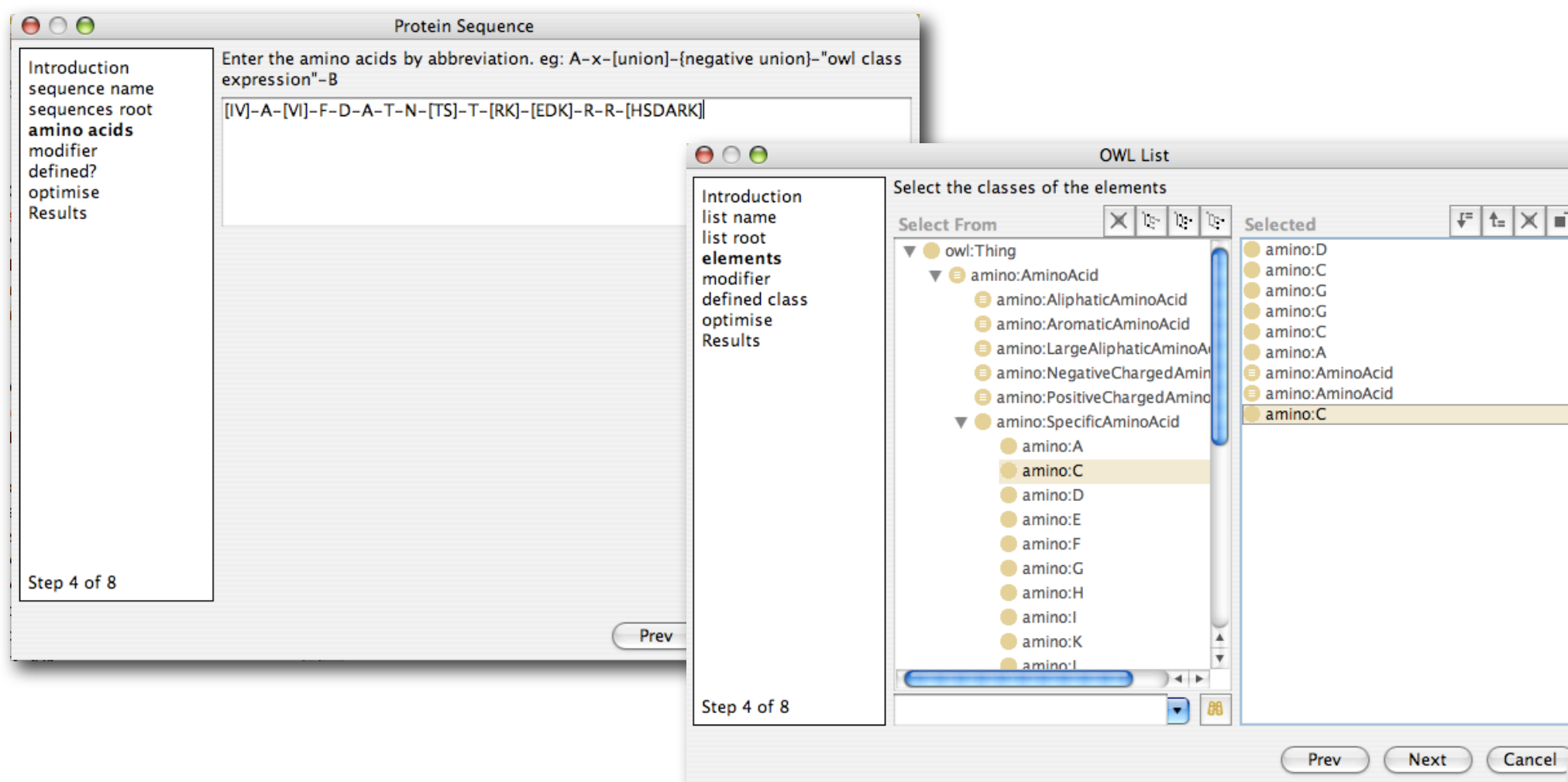
Basic Tools

► Wizard for basic patterns



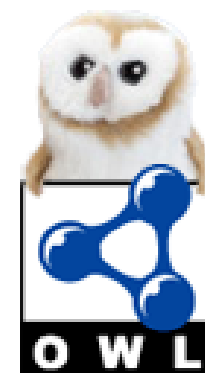
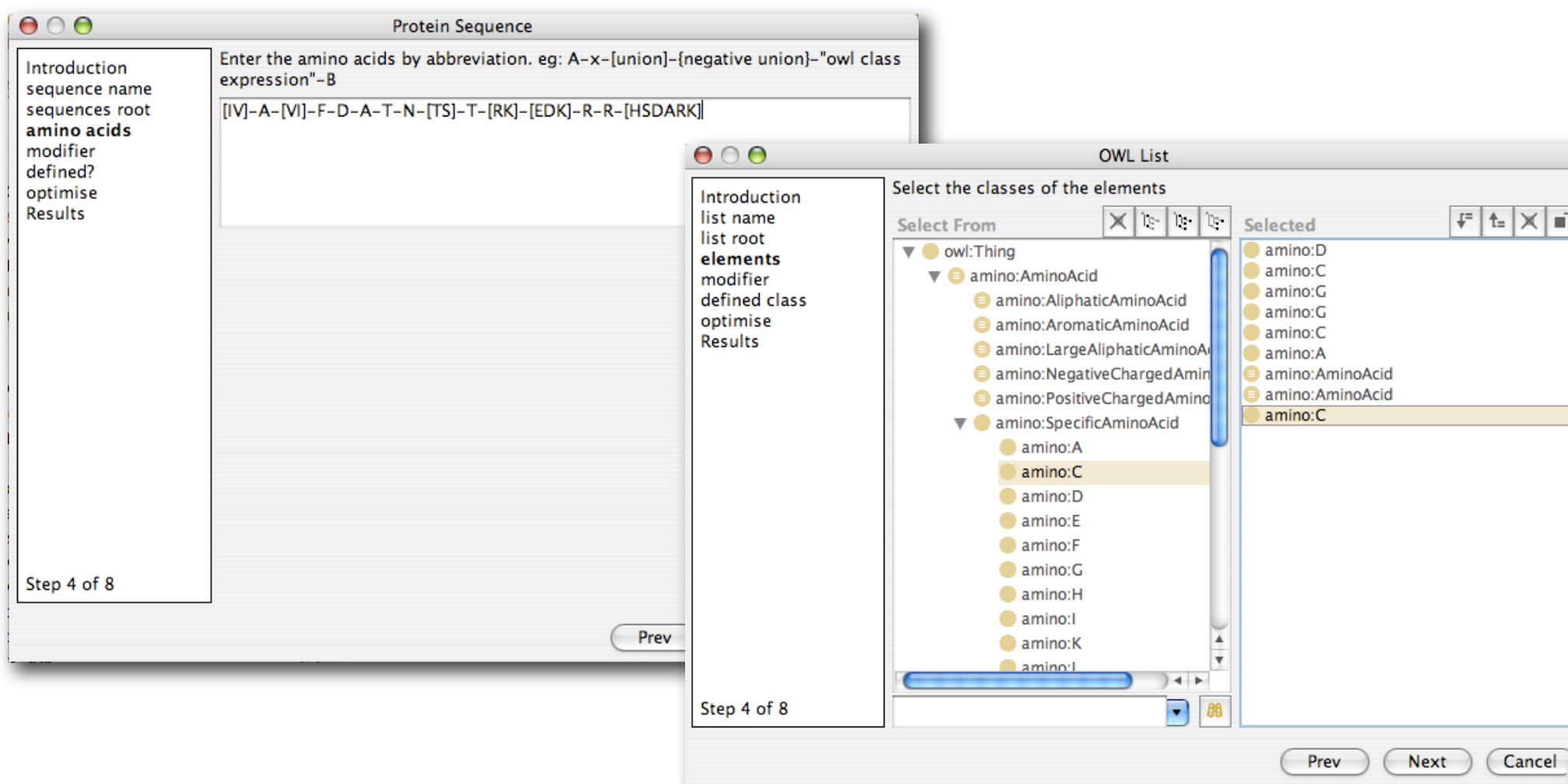
Basic Tools

- ▶ Wizard for basic patterns
- ▶ exact match, starts/ends with, contains

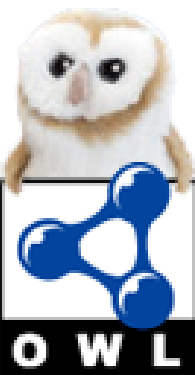


Basic Tools

- ▶ Wizard for basic patterns
- ▶ exact match, starts/ends with, contains
- ▶ Bio-specific for sequences/motifs/fingerprints

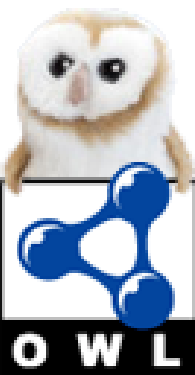


Conclusion



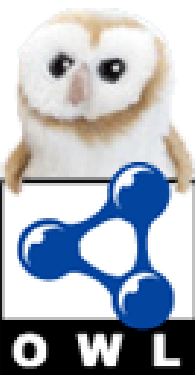
Conclusion

- ▶ Useful for pattern matching with similar expressivity to regular expressions



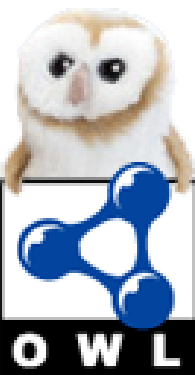
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- ▶ Can use full power of OWL for complex class expressions for sequences and elements



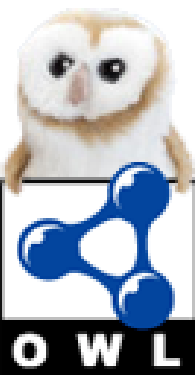
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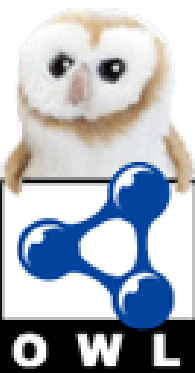
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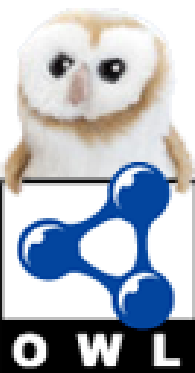
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Conclusion

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- ▶ Pattern matching surprisingly fast using reasoners
- ▶ Tools exist for doing the basics
- ▶ Possible, in theory, to create other structures by reifying the elements
 - ▶ Trees or Tables?

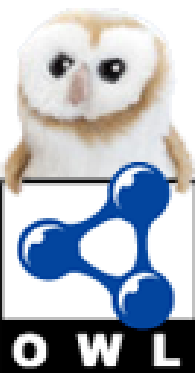


2nd to last slide

Demo ontologies at
<http://www.co-ode.org/ontologies/lists/>

Basic OWLLists supported by OWL Wizards
<http://www.co-ode.org/downloads/wizard/>

Thanks to Uli Sattler and Bijan Parsia for comments on the hard stuff



EmptyList (The End)

(Thankyou)

