

MANCHESTER FAMILY HISTORY ADVANCED OWL  
TUTORIAL  
EDITION 1.0

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## Dedication

The Stevens family—all my ancestors were necessary for this to happen. Also, for my Mum who gathered all the information.

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# Preamble

## 0.1 Licencing

The ‘Manchester Family History Advanced OWL Tutorial’ by Robert Stevens, Margaret Stevens, Nicolas Matentzoglou, Simon Jupp is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License.



## 0.2 Reporting Errors

This manual will almost certainly contain errors, defects and infelicities. Do report them to `robert.stevens@manchester.ac.uk`. Supplying chapter, section and some actual context in the form of words will help in fixing any of these issues.

## 0.3 Acknowledgements

As well as the author list, many people have contributed to this work. Any contribution, such as reporting bugs etc., is rewarded by an acknowledgement of contribution (in alphabetical order) when the authors get around to adding them:

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

This tutorial introduces the tutee to many of the more advanced features of the Web Ontology Language (OWL). The topic of family history is used to take the tutee through various modelling issues and, in doing so, using many features of OWL 2 to build a Family History Knowledge Base (FHKB). The exercises involving the FHKB are designed to maximise inference about family history through use of an automated reasoner on an OWL knowledge base (KB) containing many members of the Stevens family.

The aim, therefore, is to enable people to learn advanced features of OWL 2 in a setting that involves both classes and individuals, while attempting to maximise the use of inference within the FHKB.

### 1.1 Learning Outcomes

By doing this tutorial, a tutee should be able to:

1. Know about the separation of entities into TBox and ABox;
2. Use classes and individuals in modelling;
3. Write fancy class expressions;
4. Assert facts about individuals;
5. Use the effects of property hierarchies, property characteristics, domain/range constraints to drive inference;
6. Use constraints and role chains on inferences about individuals;
7. Understand and manage the consequences of the open world assumption in the TBox and ABox;
8. Use nominals in class expressions;
9. Appreciate some limits of OWL 2.

## 1.2 Why Family History?

Building an FHKB enables us to meet our learning outcomes through a topic that is accessible to virtually everyone. Family history or genealogy is a good topic for a general tutorial for OWL 2 as it enables us to touch many features of the language and, importantly, it is a field that everyone knows. All people have a family and therefore a family history – even if they do not know their particular family history. A small caveat was put on the topic being accessible to everyone as some cultures differ, for instance, in the description of cousins and labels given to different siblings. Nevertheless, family history remains a topic that everyone can talk about.

Family history is a good topic for an OWL ontology as it obviously involves both individuals – the people involved – and classes of individuals – people, men and women, cousins, etc. Also, it is an area rich in inference; from only knowing parentage, it is possible to work out all family relationships – for example, sharing parents implies a sibling relationship; one’s parent’s brothers are one’s uncles; one’s parent’s parents are one’s grandparents. So, we should be able to construct an ontology that allows us to both express family history, but also to infer family relationships between people from knowing relatively little about them.

As we will learn through the tutorial, OWL 2 cannot actually do all that is needed to create a FHKB. This is unfortunate, but we use it to our advantage to illustrate some of the limitations of OWL 2. We know that rule based systems can do family history with ease, but that is not the point here; we are not advocating OWL DL as an appropriate mechanism for doing family history, but we do use it as a good educational example.

We make the following assumptions about what people know:

- We assume that people know OWL to the level that is known at the end of the Pizza tutorial<sup>1</sup>. Some ground will be covered again, but a lot of basic OWL is assumed.
- We assume people know how to use Protégé. We do not give ‘click by click’ instructions. At some places, some guidance is given, but this is not to be relied upon as Protégé changes and we will not keep up to date.

We make some simplifying assumptions in this tutorial:

- We take a conventional western view of family history. This appears to have most effects on naming of sibling and cousin relationships.
- We take a straight-forward view on the sex of people; this is explored further in Chapter 2;
- A ‘conventional’ view of marriage is taken; this is explored further in Chapter 9.
- We make no special treatment of time or dates; we are only interested in years and we do not do anything fancy; this is explored more in Chapter 4.

At the end of the tutorial, you should be able to produce a property hierarchy and a TBox or class hierarchy such as shown in Figure 1.1; all supported by use of the automated reasoner and a lot of OWL 2’s features.

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<sup>1</sup><http://owl.cs.manchester.ac.uk/tutorials/protegeowltutorial/>

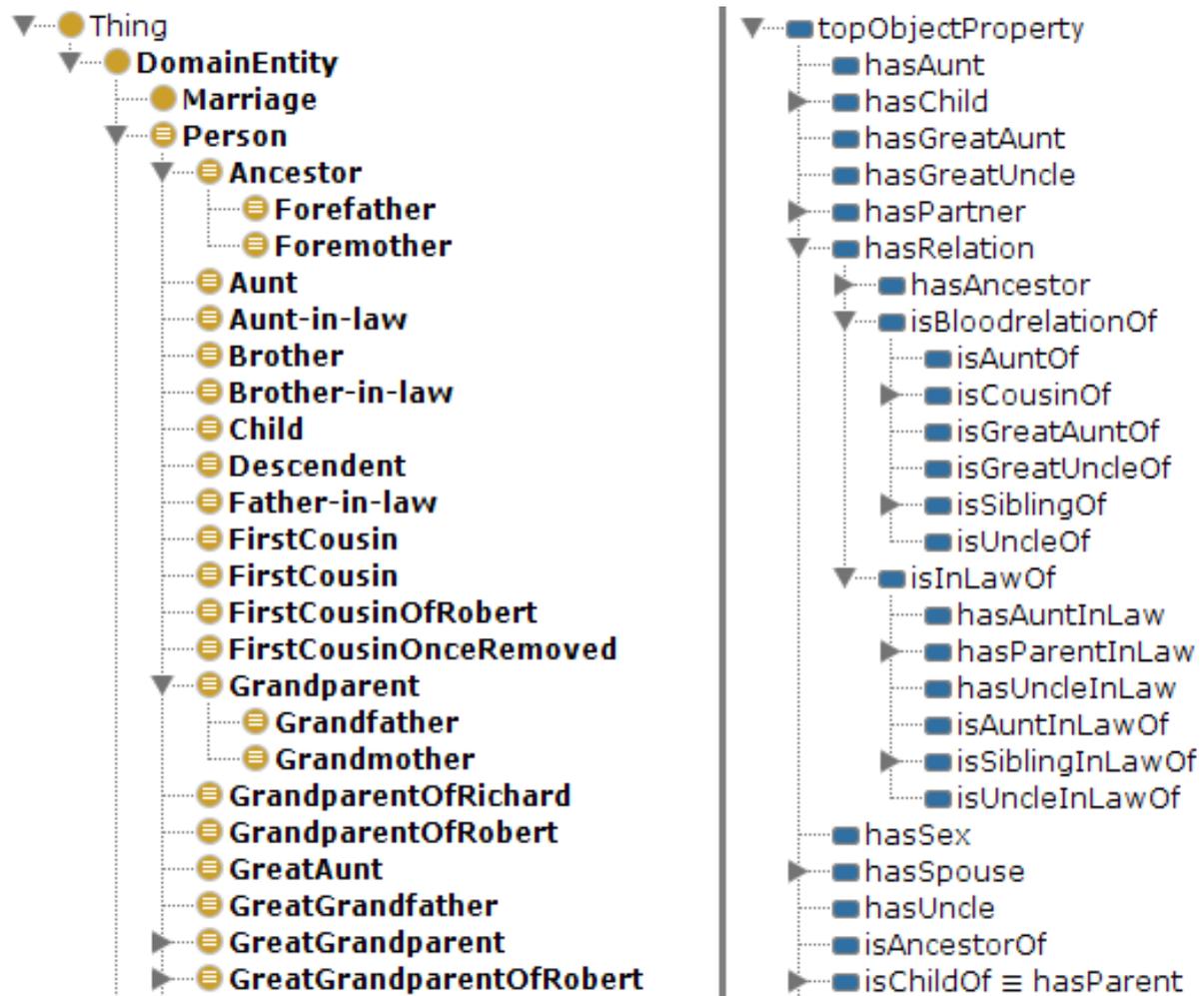


Figure 1.1: A part of the class and property hierarchy of the final FHKB.

## 1.3 How to use this Tutorial

Here are some tips on using this manual to the best advantage:

- Start at the beginning and work towards the end;
- You can just read the tutorial, but building the FHKB will help you learn much more easily;
- Use the reasoner in each task; a lot of the FHKB tutorial is about using the reasoner and not doing so will detract from the learning outcomes.

## 1.4 FHKB Resources

The following resources are available at <http://owl.cs.manchester.ac.uk/tutorials/fhkbtutorial>:

- A full version of the Stevens FHKB;
- Some links to papers about the FHKB;
- Some slides about the FHKB tutorial;
- A set of OWL resources for each stage of the FHKB;
- Some blogs about the FHKB are at <http://robertdavidstevens.wordpress.com>.

## 1.5 Conventions used in this Tutorial

- All OWL is written in Manchester Syntax;
- When we use FHKB entities within text, we use a sans serif typeface;
- We use CamelCase for classes and property names;
- Class names start with upper case;
- Individual names start with a lower case letter and internal underscores to break words;
- Property names usually start with ‘is’ or ‘has’ and are CamelCase with a lower case initial letter.
- Many classes and individuals in the FHKB have annotation properties, usually human readable labels. They show up in some of the examples in Manchester syntax, but are not made explicit as part of the tasks in this tutorial.
- Every object property is necessarily a sub-property of `topObjectProperty`. It does not have to be asserted as such. Nevertheless, there might be situations where this relationship is made explicit in this tutorial for illustrative reasons.
- The individuals we are dealing with represent distinct persons. Throughout the tutorial, once the respective axiom is introduced (chapter 4.1.1), the reader should make sure that all his or her individuals are always made distinct, especially when he or she adds a new one.
- When there is some scary OWL or the reasoner may find the FHKB hard work, you will see a ‘here be dragons’ image.<sup>2</sup>



---

<sup>2</sup>The image comes from <http://ancienthomeofdragon.homestead.com/> May 2012.

## Chapter 2

# Modelling the Person Class

In this Chapter you will:

1. Create a basic ontology for the FHKB;
2. Create a Person class;
3. Describe Sex classes;
4. Define Man and Woman;
5. Describe parentage of people.

These simple classes will form the structure for the whole FHKB.

### 2.1 A World of Objects

The ‘world’<sup>1</sup> or field of interest we model in an ontology is made up of objects or individuals. Such objects include:

- People, their pets, the pizzas they eat;
- The processes of cooking pizzas, living, running, undertaking a journey;
- The spaces within a room, a bowl, an artery;
- The attributes of things such as colour, dimensions, speed, shape;
- Boundaries, love, ideas, plans, hypotheses.

We observe these objects, either outside lying around in the world or in our heads. OWL is all about modelling such individuals. Whenever we make a statement in OWL, when we write down an axiom, we

---

<sup>1</sup>we use ‘world’ as a synonym of ‘field of interest’ or ‘domain’. ‘World’ does not restrict us to modelling the physical world outside our consciousness.

are making statements about individuals. When thinking about the axioms in an ontology it is best to think about the individuals involved, even if OWL individuals do not actually appear in the ontology. All through this tutorial we will always be returning to the individuals being described in order to help us understand what we are doing and to help us make decisions about how to do it.

## 2.2 The Class of Person

For the FHKB, we start by thinking about the objects involved

1. The people in a family – Robert, Richard, David, Margaret, William, Iris, Charles, Violet, Eileen, John and Peter;
2. The sex of each of those people;
3. The marriages in which they participated;
4. The locations of their births;
5. And many more...

There is a class of `Person` that we will use to represent all these people objects.

### Task 1: Create the Person class

---

1. Create a new ontology called `fhkb.owl`;
  2. Create a class called `DomainEntity`;
  3. Create a subclass of `DomainEntity` called `Person`.
- 

We use `DomainEntity` as a house-keeping measure. All of our ontology goes underneath this class. We can put other classes ‘outside’ the ontology, as siblings of `DomainEntity`, such as ‘probe’ classes we wish to use to test our ontology.

The main thing to remember about the `Person` class is that we are using it to represent all ‘people’ individuals. When we make statements about the `Person` class, we are making statements about all ‘people’ individuals.

What do we know about people? All members of the `Person` class have:

- Sex – they are either male or female;
- Everyone has a birth year;
- Everyone has a mother and a father.

There’s a lot more we know about people, but we will not mention it here.

## 2.3 Describing Sex in the FHKB

Each and every person object has a sex. In the FHKB we will take a simple view on sex – a person is either male or female, with no intersex or administrative sex and so on. Each person only has one sex.

We have two straight-forward options for modelling sex:

1. Each person object has their own sex object, which is either male or female. Thus Robert's maleness is different from David's maleness.
2. There is only one male object and one female object and each person object has a relationship to either one of these sex objects, but not both.

We will take the approach of having a class of male objects and a class of female objects. These are qualities or attributes of self-standing objects such as a person. These two classes are disjoint, and each is a subclass of a class called **Sex**. The disjointness means that any one instance of **Sex** cannot be both an instance of **Male** and an instance of **Female**. We also want to put in a covering axiom on the class **Sex**, which means that any instance of **Sex** must be either **Male** or **Female**; there is no other kind of **Sex**.



Again, notice that we have been thinking at the level of objects. We do the same when thinking about **Person** and their **Sex**. Each and every person has an instance of **Sex**. Each **Person** holds one relationship to a **Sex** object. To do this we create an object property (a property that relates two objects) called **hasSex**. We make this property functional, which means that any object can hold that property to only one distinct filler object.

We make the domain of **hasSex** to be **Person** and the range to be **Sex**. The domain of **Person** means that any object holding that property will be inferred to be a member of the class **Person**. Putting the range of **Sex** on the **hasSex** property means that any object at the right-hand end of the **hasSex** property will be inferred to be of the class **Sex**. Again, think at the level of individuals or objects.

We now put a restriction on the **Person** class to state that each and every instance of the class **Person** holds a **hasSex** property with an instance of the **Sex** class. It has an existential operator 'some' in the axiom, but the functional characteristic means that each **Person** object will hold only one **hasSex** property

to a distinct instance of a `Sex` object<sup>2</sup>.

## Task 2: Modelling sex

---

1. Create a class called `Sex`;
  2. Make it a subclass of `DomainEntity`;
  3. Make `Person` and `Sex` disjoint;
  4. Create two subclasses of `Sex`, `Male` and `Female`;
  5. Make `Male` and `Female` disjoint;
  6. Put a covering axiom on `Sex` such that it is equivalent to `Male` or `Female`.
  7. Create an object property, `hasSex`, with the domain `Person`, the range `Sex` and give it the characteristic of 'Functional';
  8. Add a restriction `hasSex some Sex` to the class `Person`.
- 

The `hasSex` property looks like:

```
code()
{
}
```

ObjectProperty: <code>hasSex</code> Characteristics: : [in fhkb] Functional Domain: [in fhkb] <code>Person</code> Range: [in fhkb] <code>Sex</code>
--

The `Person` class looks like:

```
code()
{
}
```

Class: <code>Person</code> SubClassOf: [in fhkb] <code>DomainEntity</code> , ( <code>hasSex some Sex</code> ) DisjointWith: [in fhkb] <code>Sex</code>
--

## 2.4 Defining Man and Woman

We now have some of the foundations for the FHKB. We have the concept of `Person`, but we also need to have the concepts of `Man` and `Woman`. Now we have `Person`, together with `Male` and `Female`, we have the necessary components to define `Man` and `Woman`. These two classes can be defined as: Any `Person` object that has a male sex can be recognised to be a man; any `Person` object that has a female sex can be recognised as a member of the class `woman`. Again, think about what conditions are *sufficient* for an object to be *recognised* to be a member of a class; this is how we create defined classes through the use of OWL equivalence axioms.

---

<sup>2</sup>An individual could hold two `hasSex` properties, as long as the sex objects at the right-hand end of the property are not different.

To make the Man and Woman classes do the following:

### Task 3: Describe men and women

---

1. Create a class Man;
  2. Make it equivalent to a person that hasSex Male;
  3. Do the same, but with Female, to create the Woman class;
  4. A covering axiom can be put on the Person class to indicate that man and woman are the only kinds of person that can exist. (This is not strictly true due to the way Sex has been described.)
  5. Run the reasoner and take a look.
- 

Having run the reasoner, the Man and Woman classes should appear underneath Person<sup>3</sup>.

The Man and Woman classes will be important for use as domain and range constraints on many of the properties used in the FHKB. To achieve our aim of maximising inference, we should be able to infer that individuals are members of Man, Woman or Person by the properties held by an object. We should not have to state the type of an individual in the FHKB.

The classes for Man and Woman should look like:

**code()**  
{  
}

```
Class: Man
EquivalentTo: [in fhkb] Person and (hasSex some Male)

Class: Woman
EquivalentTo: [in fhkb] Person and (hasSex some Female)
```

## 2.5 Describing Parentage in the FHKB

To finish off the foundations of the FHKB we need to describe a person object's parentage. We know that each and every person has one mother and each and every person has one father. Here we are talking about biological mothers and fathers. The complexities of adoption and step parents are outside the

---

<sup>3</sup>Actually in Protégé, this might happen without the need to run the reasoner.

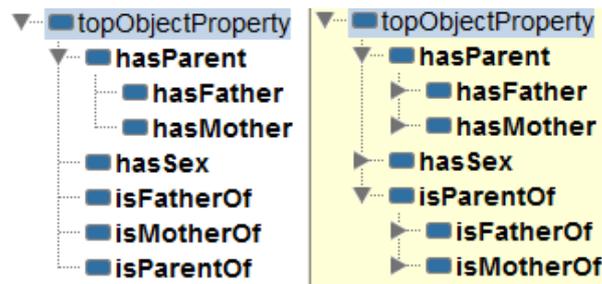


Figure 2.1: The property hierarchy with the `hasSex` and the parentage properties

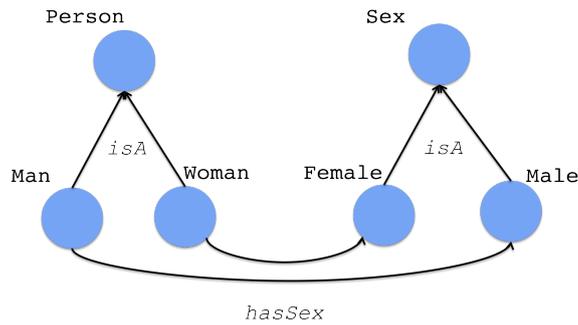
scope of this FHKB tutorial.

#### Task 4: Describing Parentage

1. Create an object property `hasMother`, with the domain `Person` and the range `Woman`. The property is functional.
2. Create a property `isMotherOf` and give `hasMother` the `InverseOf`: `isMotherOf`;
3. Do the same for the property `hasFather`, but give it the range `Man`;
4. Create a property `hasParent` with domain and range of `Person`; give it the obvious inverse;
5. Make `hasMother` and `hasFather` sub-properties of `hasParent`;
6. Run the reasoner.

The (inferred) property hierarchy in the FHKB should look like that shown in Figure 2.1. Notice that we have asserted the sub-property axioms on one side of the property hierarchy. Having done so, the reasoner uses those axioms, together with the inverses, to work out the property hierarchy for the ‘other side’.

We have made `hasMother` functional, as any one person object can hold only one `hasMother` property to a distinct `Woman` object. The range of `hasMother` is `Woman`, as a mother has to be a woman. The `Person` object holding the `hasMother` property can be either a man or a woman, so we have the domain constraint as `Person`; this means any object holding a `hasMother` property will be inferred to be a `Person`. Similarly, any object at the right-hand end of a `hasMother` property will be inferred to be a `Woman`, which is the result we need. The same reasoning goes for `hasFather` and `hasParent`, with the sex constraints on the latter being only `Person`. The inverses of the two functional sub-properties of `hasParent` are not themselves functional. After all, a `Woman` can be the mother of many `Person` objects, but each `Person` object can have only one mother.



**Figure 2.2:** the core TBox for the FHKB with the `Person` and `Sex` classes.

### Task 5: Restrict `Person` class

1. As each and every person has a mother and each and every person has a father, place restrictions on the `Person` class as shown below.

**code()**  
 {  
 }  
 }

```
Class: Person
SubClassOf: [in fhkb] DomainEntity, (hasFather some Man), (hasMother some Woman), (hasSex some Sex)
DisjointWith: [in fhkb] Sex
```

## 2.6 Summary

Most of what we have done so far is straight-forward OWL, all of which would have been met in the pizza tutorial. It is, however, a useful revision and it sets the stage for building the FHKB. Figure 2.2 shows the basic set-up we have in the FHKB; we have a class to represent person, man and woman, all set-up with a description of sex, male and female. It is important to note, however, the approach we have taken: We have always thought in terms of the objects we are modelling. The reasoner does not do much at the moment.



The FHKB ontology at this stage of the tutorial has an expressivity of *ALCHLF*.

## Chapter 3

# Adding some Individuals

Having made a basic FHKB ontology, we will now add some individuals. In this Chapter you will:

1. Add some individuals of the class `Person`;
2. Assert them to be members of the class `Person`;
3. Ask which of these people has a father;
4. Add some facts to these individuals as to their parentage;
5. See the reasoner doing some work.



There is a snapshot of the ontology created in the last chapter available at <http://owl.cs.manchester.ac.uk/tutorials/fhkbtutorial>.

### 3.1 Asserting an Individual's Type

Individuals are members of classes. We can either state to which class an individual belongs, infer to which class it belongs because of what we have said about that or another individual, or we can rely on both. Sometimes, of course, we can say or infer things about an individual that means our ontology becomes inconsistent (and we will make this happen at some point).

First we need some individuals, so do the following:

### Task 6: Create individuals

---

1. Create the following individuals:

- Robert David Bright (1965, male)
- David Bright (1934, male)
- Richard John Bright (1962, male)
- Margaret Grace Rever (1934, female)

For each individual, create a IRI fragment with the given names followed by family name, followed by birth year, each separated by underscores. Save these ‘bare’ individuals in files `fhkb-a1` and `fhkb-a2`.

2. For each of the individuals in file `fhkb-a1`, assert the type of each individual to be either `Man` or `Woman`, as described in the OWL below.
3. In the file `fhkb-a2`, assert sex types about each person individual using the `hasSex` property. An example of such an assertion can be seen below.
- 

**code()**  
{  
}

```
Individual: grant_plinth
Annotations: label "Grant Plinth"
types: Man
Individual: grant_plinth
Annotations: label "Grant Plinth"
types: hasSex some Male
```

These are ways of asserting the **type** of an individual. In the first example above we just give the type of the individual ‘Grant Plinth’ as `Man` – the class we defined in Chapter 2 as ‘A person with sex male’. In the second example, we are not using the `Man` class as a type, but we are essentially doing the same thing. By giving the type of ‘Grant Plinth’ as `hasSex some Male`, we are making him a member of the anonymous class of those entities `hasSex some Sex`. We can write class expressions of an arbitrary complexity in the type of an individual. Note that the domain of `hasSex` is `Person`, so we will infer any individual holding one of those `hasSex` properties to be a member of the `Person` class. So, these two ways of asserting sex are really just the same. Note also that we are not naming individual sex instances, we are just relating this individual to some anonymous sex instance. As `hasSex` is functional, this individual is related to only one distinct sex instance.

We can now use each of these ways of modelling sex of individuals to show off some inferences made by

the reasoners.

### Task 7: Run the reasoner

---

1. Run the reasoner on file `fhkb-a1`.
  2. Issue a DL query of `Man` and then `Woman` (make sure that you are checking the correct boxes in the DL Query tab if you are using Protégé);
  3. Ask the DL query `hasSex some Male` and see what results are returned.
  4. Ask the DL query `hasFather some Man` and see what results are returned.
  5. Load in the file `fhkb-a2` and repeat the procedure, recording your results.
- 

For both the `fhkb-a1` and the `fhkb-a2`, the following results should have been seen:

- For `Man` or `hasSex some Male`:
  - `Robert_David_Bright_1965`
  - `David_Bright_1934`
  - `Richard_John_Bright_1962`
- For `Woman` or `hasSex some Female`: `Margaret_Grace_Rever_1934`
- For `hasFather some Man` all four family members are returned.

In our description of the `Person` class we have said that each and every instance of the class `Person` has a father (the same goes for mothers). So, when we ask the query ‘which individuals have a father’, we get all the instances of `Person` back, even though we have said nothing about the specific parentage of each `Person`. We do not know who their mothers and fathers are, but we know that they have one of each. We know all the individuals so far entered are members of the `Person` class; when asserting the type to be either `Man` or `Woman` (each of which is a subclass of `Person`), we infer that each is a `Person`. When asserting the type of each individual via the `hasSex` property, we know each is a `Person`, as the domain of `hasSex` is the `Person` class. As we have also given the right-hand side of `hasSex` as either `Male` or `Female`, we have given sufficient information to recognise each of these `Person` instances to be members of either `Man` or `Woman`.

## 3.2 Asserting Parentage Facts

So far, through the description of the `Person` class, we know that all instances of the class `Person` have a mother and father; we have seen this through the use of a DL query. We do not, however, know about the actual parents of people in the FHKB.

So far, we have done assertion of types on individuals; now we come to fact assertions. The OWL below shows some parentage fact assertions. Note that rather than being assertions to a anonymous individual via some class, we are giving an assertion to a named individual. Of course, we have asserted parentage ‘anonymously’ at the class level – as a *universal* statement about each and every instance of the class

Person having a mother and a father.

```
code()
{
}
```

```
Individual: grant_plinth
Facts: hasFather mr_plinth, hasMother mrs_plinth
```

### Task 8: Create the ABox

---

1. Go back to the fhkb.owl (the state of the FHKB at the end of the last chapter).
2. Using the information in Table A.1 (see appendix) about parentage (so the columns about father and mother), enter the fact assertions for the people in column one. We will only use the `hasMother` and `hasFather` properties in our fact assertions. You do not need to assert names and birth years yet. This will require you to create an individual for every person we want to talk about, using the `Firstname_Secondname_Familyname_Birthyear` pattern, as for example in `Robert_David_Bright_1965`.



While asserting facts about all individuals in the FHKB will be a bit tedious at times, it might be useful to at least do the task for a subset of the family members. For the impatient reader, there is a convenience snapshot of the ontology including the raw individuals available at <http://owl.cs.manchester.ac.uk/tutorials/fhkbtutorial>.

Now do the following:

### Task 9: More DL queries

---

1. Classify the FHKB.
2. Issue the DL query `hasFather value David_Bright_1934` and look at the answers (again, remember to check the respective checkbox in Protégé to include individuals in your query results).
3. Issue the DL query `isFatherOf value Robert_David_Bright_1965`. Look at the answers.
4. Issue the DL queries for `Person`, `Man` and `Woman`; look at the answers and count the numbers in each class; which individuals have no sex?
5. Look at the entailed facts on `Robert_David_Bright_1965`.

You should find the following:

- That David Bright (1934) is the father of Robert David Bright (1965).
- Robert David Bright (1965) and Richard John Bright (1962) have David Bright 1934 as a father.
- You should find that many people have been inferred to be either **Man** or **Woman**, but some are, so far, only inferred to be **Person**.

Since we have said that `isFatherOf` has an inverse of `hasFather`, and we have asserted that `Robert_David_Bright_1965 hasFather David_Bright_1934`, we have a simple entailment that `David_Bright_1934 isFatherOf Robert_David_Bright_1965`. So, without asserting the `isFatherOf` facts, we have been able to ask and get answers for that DL query.

The domain and range constraints on our properties have also driven some entailments. We have not asserted that `David_Bright_1934` is a member of **Man**, but the domain constraint on `isFatherOf` has enabled this inference to be made. This goes for any individual that is the left-hand-side of either `isFatherOf` and `isMotherOf` (where the entailment is that of **Woman**). For Robert David Bright, however, he is only the right-hand-side of an `isFatherOf` or a `isMotherOf` property, so we've only entailed that this individual is a member of **Person**.

As we asserted that `Robert_David_Bright_1965 hasFather David_Bright_1934`, we also infer that he `hasParent David_Bright_1934`; this is because `hasParent` is the super-property of `hasFather` and the sub-property implies the super-property. This works all the way up the property tree until `topObjectProperty`, so all the individuals have a `topObjectProperty` relationship to something else. This implication 'upwards' is the way to interpret how the property hierarchies work.

### 3.3 Inconsistencies

From the Pizza Tutorial and other work with OWL you should have seen some *unsatisfiabilities*. In Protégé this is highlighted by classes going 'red' and being subclasses of **Nothing**; that is, they can have no instances in that model.

---

#### Task 10: Inconsistencies

---

1. Add the fact `Robert_David_Bright_1965 hasMother David_Bright_1934`.
  2. Run the classifier and see what happens.
  3. Remove that fact and run the classifier again.
  4. Now add the fact that `Robert_David_Bright_1965 hasMother Iris_Ellen_Archer_1907`.
  5. Run the classifier and see what happens.
- 

After asserting the first fact it should be reported by the reasoner that the ontology is *inconsistent*. This means, in lay terms, that the model you've provided in the ontology cannot accommodate the facts you've provided in the fact assertions in your ABox—that is, there is an inconsistency between the facts and the ontology. . . The ontology is inconsistent because `David_Bright_1934` is being inferred to be a **Man** and a **Woman** at the same time which is inconsistent with what we have said in the FHKB.

When we, however, say that Robert David Bright has two different mothers, nothing bad happens! Our domain knowledge says that the two women are different, but the reasoner does not know this...; Iris Ellen Archer and Margaret Grace Rever may be the same person; we have to tell the reasoner that they are different. We will do this in Section 4.1.1 and live with this 'fault' for the moment.



### 3.4 Summary

We have now covered the basics of dealing with individuals in OWL ontologies. We have set up some properties with domains, ranges, appropriate characteristics and arranged them in a hierarchy. From only a few assertions in our FHKB, we can already infer many facts about an individual, from their type to simple exploitation of inverses of properties and super-properties.

We have also encountered some important principles:

- Restrictions on a class in our TBox mean we know stuff about individuals that are members of that class, even though we have asserted no facts on those individuals. We have said, for instance, that all members of the class `Person` have a mother, so any individual asserted to be a `Person` must have a mother. We do not necessarily know who they are, but we know they have one.
- We get inverses for free.
- The sub-property implies the super-property. So, `hasFather` implies the `hasParent` fact between individuals. This entailment of the super-property is very important and will drive much of the inference we do with the FHKB.
- Upon reasoning we get the inverses of properties between named individuals for free.
- We can cause the ontology to be inconsistent, for example by providing facts that cannot be accommodated by the model of our ontology. In the example, David Bright was inferred to be a member of two disjoint classes.
- We need to know when individuals are different.
- Some precision is missing – we only know Robert David Bright is a `Person`, not that he is a `Man`. This is because, so far, he only has the range constraint of `isMotherOf` and `isFatherOf` to help out.
- Lots is still open. For example, we do not know what other children, other than those described, people in the FHKB may have.



NOTE

The FHKB ontology at this stage of the tutorial has an expressivity of *ALCHIF*.

## Chapter 4

# Data Properties in the FHKB

We now have some individuals with some basic object properties between individuals. OWL 2, however, also has data properties that can relate an object or individual to some item of data. There are data about a `Person`, such as years of events and names etc. So, in this Chapter you will:

1. Make some data properties to describe event years to people;
2. Create some simple defined classes that group people by when they were born;
3. Try counting the numbers of children people have...
4. Deal with the open world assumption;
5. Add given and family names to individuals in the FHKB.



There is a snapshot of the ontology as required at this point in the tutorial available at <http://owl.cs.manchester.ac.uk/tutorials/fhkbtutorial>.

### 4.1 Adding Some Data Properties for Event Years

Everyone has a birth year; death year; and some have a marriage year and so on. We can model these simply with data properties and an integer as a filler. OWL 2 has a `DateTime` datatype, where it is possible to specify a precise time and date down to a second.<sup>1</sup> This proves cumbersome (see <http://robertdavidstevens.wordpress.com/2011/05/05/using-the-datetime-data-type-to-describe-birthdays/> for details); all we need is a simple indication of the year in which a person was born. Of course, the integer type has a zero, which the Gregorian calendar for which we use integer as a proxy does not, but integer is sufficient to our needs. Also, there are various ontological treatments of time and information about people (this extends to names etc. as well), but we gloss over that here—that's another tutorial.

<sup>1</sup>[http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/WD-owl2-quick-reference-20081202/#Built-in\\_Datatypes\\_and\\_Facets](http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/WD-owl2-quick-reference-20081202/#Built-in_Datatypes_and_Facets)

We can have dates for birth, death and (eventually) marriage (see Chapter 9) and we can just think of these as event years. We can make a little hierarchy of event years as shown in Figure 4.1).

### Task 11: Create a data property hierarchy

---

1. Create the data property `hasEventYear` with range integer and domain `Person`;
2. Create the data property `hasBirthYear` with range integer and domain `Person` and make it a sub-property of `hasEventYear`;
3. Create the data property `hasDeathYear` with range integer and domain `Person` and make it a sub-property of `hasEventYear`;
4. For each individual add the birth years shown in Table A.1 (see appendix).



Again, asserting birth years for all individuals can be a bit tedious. The reader can find a convenience snapshot of the ontology at this stage at <http://owl.cs.manchester.ac.uk/tutorials/fhkbtutorial>.

We now have an ABox with individuals with fact assertions to data indicating a birth year. We can, if we wish, also add a class restriction to the `Person` class saying that each and every instance of the class `Person` holds a data property to an integer and that this property is called ‘`hasBirthYear`’. As usual when deciding whether to place such a restriction upon a class, ask whether it is true that each and every instance of the class holds that property; this is exactly the same as we did for the object properties in Chapter 2. Everyone does have a birth year, even if it is not known.

Once birth years have been added to our individuals, we can start asking some questions.

### Task 12: DL queries

---

1. Use a DL query to ask:
  - Person born after 1960;
  - Person born in the 1960s;
  - Person born in the 1800s;
  - Person that has fewer than three children;
  - Person that has more than three children.

The DL query for people born in the 1960s is:

```
code()
{
}
```

```
Person and hasBirthYear some int[>= 1960, < 1970]
```

This kind of interval is known as a facet.

### 4.1.1 Counting Numbers of Children

The last two queries in the list do not work as expected. We have asked, for instance, for `Person` that have more than three children, but we get no members of `Person` in the answer, though we know that there are some in the FHKB (e.g., `John_Bright_1930`). This is because there is not enough information in the FHKB to tell that this person has more than three **different** people as children. As humans we can look at the four children of John Bright and know that they are different – for instance, they all have different birth years. The automated reasoner, however, does not know that a `Person` can only have one birth year.

#### Task 13: Make a functional object property

---

1. Make the property `hasBirthYear` functional.
  2. Ask the query for `Person` that has more than three children again.
- 

This time the query should work. All the other event year properties should be made functional, expect `hasEventYear`, as one individual can have many event years. As the children have different birth years and an individual can only hold one `hasBirthYear` property, then these people must be distinct entities.

Of course, making birth year functional is not a reliable way of ensuring that the automated reasoner knows that the individual are different. It is possible for two `Person` to have the same birth year within the same family – twins and so on. `Peter_William_Bright_1941` has three children, two of which are twins, so will not be a member of the class of people with at least three children. So, we use the **different individuals** axiom. Most tools, including Protégé 4, have a feature that allows all individuals to be made different.

#### Task 14: Make all individuals different

---

1. Make all individuals different;
  2. Ask the above queries again.
- 

From now on, every time you add individuals, make sure the different individuals axiom is updated.

## 4.2 The Open World Assumption

We have met again the open world assumption and its importance in the FHKB. In the use of the functional characteristic on the `hasBirthYear` property, we saw one way of constraining the interpretation of numbers of children. We also introduced the ‘different individuals’ axiom as a way of making all individuals in a knowledge base distinct. There are more questions, however, for which we need more ways of closing down the openness of OWL 2.

Take the questions:

- People that have exactly two children;
- People that have only brothers;
- People that have only female children.

We can only answer these questions if we locally close the world. We have said that David and Margaret have two children, Richard and Robert, but we have not said that there are not any others. As usual, try not to apply your domain knowledge too much; ask yourself what the automated reasoner actually knows. As we have the open world assumption, the reasoner will assume, unless otherwise said, that there could be more children; it simply doesn’t know.

Think of a railway journey enquiry system. If I ask a standard closed world system about the possible routes by rail, between Manchester and Buenos Aires, the answer will be ‘none’, as there are none described in the system. With the open world assumption, if there is no information in the system then the answer to the same question will simply be ‘I don’t know’. We have to explicitly say that there is no railway route from Manchester to Buenos Aires for the right answer to come back.

We have to do the same thing in OWL. We have to say that David and Margaret have only two children. We do this with a **type assertion** on individuals. So far we have only used fact assertions. A type assertion to close down David Bright’ parentage looks like this:

```
code()
{
  isParentOf only {Robert_David_Bright_1965 , Richard_John_Bright_1962 }
}
```

This has the same meaning as the closure axioms that you should be familiar with on classes. We are saying that the only fillers that can appear on the right-hand-side of the `isParentOf` property on this individual are the two individuals for Richard and Robert. We use the braces to represent the set of these two individuals.

### Task 15: Make a closure axiom

---

1. Add the closure assertion above to David Bright;
  2. Issue the DL query `isParentOf` exactly 2 Person.
- 

The last query should return the answer of David Bright. Closing down the whole FHKB ABox is a chore and would really have to be done programmatically. OWL scripting languages such as the Ontol-

ogy Preprocessing Language<sup>2</sup> (OPPL) [2] can help here. Also going directly to the OWL API [1]<sup>3</sup>, if you know what you are doing, is another route.



Adding all these closure type assertions can slow down the reasoner; so think about the needs of your system – just adding it ‘because it is right’ is not necessarily the right route.

### 4.3 Adding Given and Family Names

We also want to add some other useful data facts to people – their names. We have been putting names as part of labels on individuals, but data fact assertions make sense to separate out family and given names so that we can ask questions such as ‘give me all people with the family name Bright and the first given name of either James or William’. A person’s name is a fact about that person and is more, in this case, than just a label of the representation of that person. So, we want family names and given names. A person may have more than one given name – ‘Robert David’, for instance – and an arbitrary number of given names can be held. For the FHKB, we have simply created two data properties of `hasFirstGivenName` and `hasSecondGivenName`). Ideally, it would be good to have some index on the property to given name position, but OWL has no n-ary relationships. Otherwise, we could reify the `hasGivenName` property into a class of objects, such as the following:

```
code()  
{  
}
```

```
Class: GivenName  
SubClassOf:hasValue some String,  
hasPosition some Integer
```

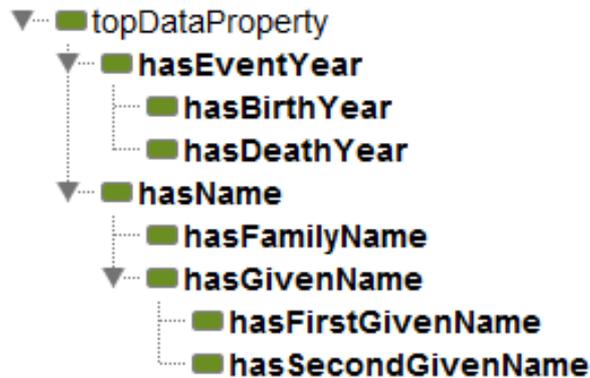
but it is really rather too much trouble for the resulting query potential.

As already shown, we will use data properties relating instances of `Person` to strings. We want to distinguish family and given names, and then different positions of given names through simple conflation of position into the property name. Figure 4.1 shows the intended data property hierarchy.

---

<sup>2</sup><http://oppl2.sourceforge.net>

<sup>3</sup><http://owlapi.sourceforge.net/>



**Figure 4.1:** The event year and name data property hierarchies in the FHKB.

Do the following:

### Task 16: Data properties

---

1. Create the data properties as described in Figure 4.1;
  2. Give the `hasName` property the domain of `Person` and the range of `String`;
  3. Make the leaf properties of given names functional;
  4. Add the names shown in Table A.1 (appendix);
  5. Ask the questions:
    - all the people with the first given name 'James';
    - all the people with the first given name 'William';
  6. All the people with the given name 'William';
  7. All the people with the given name 'William' and the family name 'Bright'.
- 

The name data property hierarchy and the queries using those properties displays what now should be familiar. Sub-properties that imply the super-property. So, when we ask `hasFirstGivenName` value "William" and then the query `hasGivenName` value value "William" we can expect different answers. There are people with 'William' as either first or second given name and asking the question with the super-property for given names will collect both first and second given names.

## 4.4 Summary

We have used data properties that link objects to data such as string, integer, floats and Booleans etc. OWL uses the XML data types. We have seen a simple use of data properties to simulate birth years. The full FHKB also uses them to place names (given and family) on individuals as strings. This means

one can ask for the Person with the given name "James", of which there are many in the FHKB.

Most importantly we have re-visited the open world assumption and its implications for querying an OWL ABox. We have looked at ways in which the ABox can be closed down – unreliably via the functional characteristic (in this particular case) and more generally via type assertions.

All the DL queries used in this chapter can also serve as defined classes in the TBox. It is a useful exercise to progressively add more defined classes to the FHKB TBox. Make more complex queries, make them into defined classes and inspect where they appear in the class hierarchy.



The FHKB ontology at this stage of the tutorial has an expressivity of  $\mathcal{ALCHOLF}(\mathcal{D})$ .

## Chapter 5

# Ancestors and Descendants

In this Chapter you will:

1. Use sub-properties and the transitive property characteristic to infer ancestors of people;
2. Add properties to the FHKB property hierarchy that will infer ancestors and descendants of a Person without adding any more facts to the FHKB;
3. Explore the use of sub-property chains for grandparents, great grandparents and so on;
4. Place all of these new object properties in the property hierarchy and in that way learn more about the implications of the property hierarchy.



Find a snapshot of the ontology at this stage at <http://owl.cs.manchester.ac.uk/tutorials/fhkbtutorial>.

### 5.1 Ancestors and Descendants

The FHKB has parents established between individuals and we know that all individuals of the class **Person** have a parent. A parent is an ancestor of its children; a person's parent's parents are its ancestors; and so on. So, in our FHKB, Robert's ancestors are David, Margaret, William, Iris, Charles, Violet, James, another Violet, another William, Sarah and so on. If my parent's parents are my ancestors, then what we need is a transitive version of the **hasParent** property. Obviously we do not want **hasParent** to be transitive, as Robert's grandparents (and so on) would become his parents (and that would be wrong).

We can easily achieve what is necessary. We need a **hasAncestor** property that has a transitive characteristic. The trick is to make this a super-property of the **hasParent** property. In OWL, a sub-property implies its super-property. So, if individual  $x$  holds a **hasParent** property with an individual  $y$ , then it also holds an instance of its super-property **hasAncestor** with the individual  $y$ . If individual  $y$  then holds a **hasParent** property with another individual  $z$ , then there is also, by implication, a **hasAncestor** property between  $y$  and  $z$ . As **hasAncestor** is transitive,  $x$  and  $z$  also hold a **hasAncestor** relationship between them.

The inverse of `hasAncestor` can either be `isAncestorOf` or `hasDescendant`. We choose the `isAncestorOf` option. The inverse works in the same way as `hasAncestor`.

### Task 17: Object properties: exploiting the semantics

---

1. Make a new object property `hasRelation`, make it symmetric and give it the domain of `Person` and the range of `Person` – the objects at each end will be inferred to be `Person`.
  2. Make a new object property `hasAncestor`.
  3. Make it a sub-property of `hasRelation` and a super-property of `hasParent`.
  4. Make `hasAncestor` transitive.
  5. Create the inverse `isAncestorOf`. Do not ‘stitch’ it into the property hierarchy; the reasoner will sort it all out for you.
  6. Issue the DL query `hasAncestor` value `William_George_Bright_1901` .
  7. Issue the query `isAncestorOf` value `Robert_David_Bright_1965` .
- 

The `hasAncestor` object property will look like this:

```
code()
{
}
```

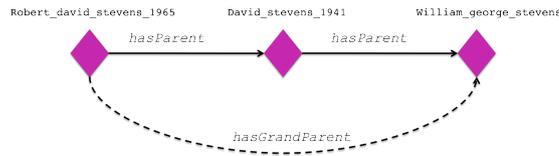
```
ObjectProperty: hasAncestor
SubPropertyOf: [in fhkb] hasRelation
SuperPropertyOf: [in fhkb] hasParent,
Characteristics: [in fhkb] Transitive
InverseOf: [in fhkb] isAncestorOf
```

As usual, it is best to think of the objects or individuals involved in the relationships. Consider the three individuals – Robert, David and William. Each has a `hasFather` property, linking Robert to David and then David to William. As `hasFather` implies its super-property `hasParent`, Robert also has a `hasParent` property with David, and David has a `hasParent` relation to William. Similarly, as `hasParent` implies `hasAncestor`, the Robert object has a `hasAncestor` relation to the David object and the David object has one to the William object. As `hasAncestor` is transitive, Robert not only holds this property to the David object, but also to the William object (and so on back through Robert’s ancestors).

## 5.2 Grandparents and Great Grandparents

We also want to use a sort of restricted transitivity in order to infer grandparents, great grandparents and so on. My grandparents are my parent’s parents; my grandfathers are my parents fathers. My great grandparents are my parent’s parent’s parents. My great grandmothers are my parent’s parent’s mothers. This is sort of like transitivity, but we want to make the paths only a certain length and, in the case of grandfathers, we want to move along two relationships – `hasParent` and then `hasFather`.

We can do this with OWL 2’s sub-property chains. The way to think about sub-property chains is: If we see property  $x$  followed by property  $y$  linking three objects, then it implies that property  $z$  is held between



**Figure 5.1:** Three blobs representing objects of the class Person. The three objects are linked by a `hasParent` property and this implies a `hasGrandparent` property.

the first and third objects. Figure 5.1 shows this diagrammatically for the `hasGrandfather` property.

For various grandparent object properties we need the following sets of implications:

- My parent’s parents are my grandparents;
- My parent’s fathers are my grandfathers;
- My parent’s mothers are my grandmothers;
- My parent’s parent’s parents are my great grandparents or my grandparent’s parents are my great grandparents.
- My parent’s parent’s fathers are my great grandfathers or my parent’s grandfathers are my great grandfathers;
- My parents parent’s mothers are my great grandmothers (and so on).

Notice that we can trace the paths in several ways, some have more steps than others, though the shorter paths themselves employ paths. Tracing these paths is what OWL 2’s sub-property chains achieve. For the new object property `hasGrandparent` we write:

```
code()
{
  ObjectProperty: hasGrandparent SubPropertyChain: hasParent o hasParent
}
```

We read this as ‘`hasParent` followed by `hasParent` implies `hasGrandparent`’. We also need to think where the `hasGrandparent` property fits in our growing hierarchy of object properties. Think about the implications: Does holding a `hasParent` property between two objects imply that they also hold a `hasGrandparent` property? Of course the answer is no. So, this new property is not a super-property of `hasParent`. Does the holding of a `hasGrandparent` property between two objects imply that they also hold an `hasAncestor` property? The answer is yes; so that should be a super-property of `hasGrandparent`. We need to ask such questions of our existing properties to work out where we put it in the object hierarchy. At the moment, our `hasGrandparent` property will look like this:

```
code()
{
  ObjectProperty: hasGrandParent
  SubPropertyOf: [in fhkb] hasAncestor
  SubPropertyChain: hasParent o hasParent
  SuperPropertyOf: [in fhkb] hasGrandmother, hasGrandfather
  Domain: [in fhkb] Person
  Range: [in fhkb] Person
  InverseOf: [in fhkb] isGrandParentOf
}
```

Do the following task:

---

**Task 18: Grandparents object properties**

---

1. Make the `hasGrandparent`, `hasGrandmother` and `hasGrandfather` object properties and the obvious inverses (see OWL code above);
- 

Again, think of the objects involved. We can take the same three objects as before: Robert, David and William. Think about the properties that exist, both by assertion and implication, between these objects. We have asserted only `hasFather` between these objects. The inverse can be inferred between the actual individuals (remember that this is not the case for class level restrictions – that all instances of a class hold a property does not mean that the filler objects at the other end hold the inverse; the quantification on the restriction tells us this). Remember that:

1. Robert holds a `hasFather` property with David;
2. David holds a `hasFather` property with William;
3. By implication through the `hasParent` super-property of `hasFather`, Robert holds a `hasParent` property with David, and the latter holds one with William;
4. The sub-property chain on `hasGrandfather` then implies that Robert holds a `hasGrandfather` property to William. Use the diagram in figure 5.1 to trace the path; there is a `hasParent` path from Robert to William via David and this implies the `hasGrandfather` property between Robert and William.

It is also useful to point out that the inverse of `hasGrandfather` also has the implication of the sub-property chain of the inverses of `hasParent`. That is, three objects linked by a path of two `isParentOf` properties implies that an `isGrandfatherOf` property is established between the first and third object, in this case William and Robert. As the inverses of `hasFather` are established by the reasoner, all the inverse implications also hold.

## 5.3 Adding Some Defined Classes

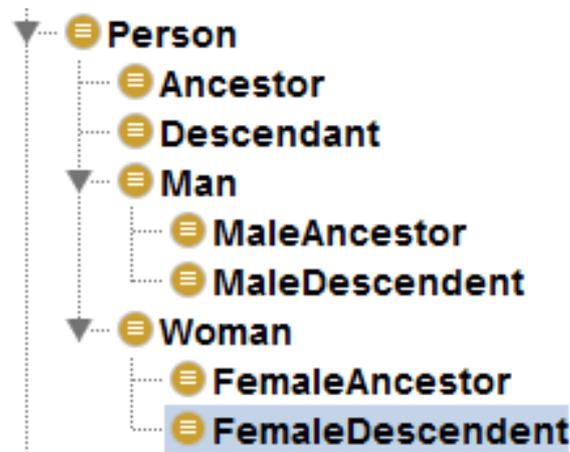
---

**Task 19: Adding defined classes**

---

1. Add a defined class for `Ancestor`, `MaleAncestor`, `FemaleAncestor`;
  2. Add a defined class for `Descendant`, `MaleDescendant` and `FemaleDescendant`;
  3. Run the reasoner and view the resulting hierarchy.
- 

The code for the two classes looks like:



**Figure 5.2:** The defined classes from Section 5.3 in the FHKB’s growing class hierarchy

```
code()
{
}
```

```
Class: Ancestor EquivalentTo: Person and isAncestorOf some Person
Class: FemaleAncestor EquivalentTo: Woman and isAncestorOf some Person
Class: Descendant EquivalentTo: Person and hasAncestor some Person
Class: MaleDescendant EquivalentTo: Man and hasAncestor some Person
```

The TBox after reasoning can be seen in Figure 5.2. Notice that the reasoner has inferred that several of the classes are equivalent or ‘the same’. These are: Descendant and Person; Male Descendant and Man, Female Descendant and Woman.

The reasoner has used the axioms within the ontology to infer that all the instances of **Person** are also instances of the class **Descendant** and that all the instances of **Woman** are also the same instances as the class **Female Descendant**. This is intuitively true; all people are descendants – they all have parents that have parents etc. and thus everyone is a descendant. All women are female people that have parents etc. As usual we should think about the objects within the classes and what we know about them. This time it is useful to think about the statements we have made about **Person** in Chapter 2 – that all instances of **Person** have a father and a mother; add to this the information from the property hierarchy and we know that all instances of **Person** have parents and ancestors. We have repeated all of this in our new defined classes for **Ancestor** and **Descendant** and the reasoner has highlighted this information.

## Task 20: More Ancestors

---

1. Query for `MaleDescendant`. You should get `Man` back - they are equivalent (and this makes sense).
  2. As an additional exercise, also add in properties for forefathers and foremothers. You will follow the same pattern as for `hasAncestor`, but adding in, for instance, `hasFather` as the sub-property of the transitive super-property of `hasForefather` and setting the domains and ranges appropriately (or working out if they'll be inferred appropriately). Here we interpret a forefather as one's father's father etc. This isn't quite right, as a forefather is any male ancestor, but we'll do it that way anyway. You might want to play around with DL queries. Because of the blowup in inferred relationships, we decided to not include this pattern in the tutorial version of the FHKB.
- 

## 5.4 Summary

It is important when dealing with property hierarchies to think in terms of properties between objects and of the implications 'up the hierarchy'. A sub-property implies its super-property. So, in our FHKB, two `Person` objects holding a `hasParent` property between them, by implication also hold an `hasAncestor` property between them. In turn, `hasAncestor` has a super-property `hasRelation` and the two objects in question also hold, by implication, this property between them as well.

We make `hasAncestor` transitive. This means that my ancestor's ancestors are also my ancestors. That a sub-property is transitive does not imply that its super-property is transitive. We have seen that by manipulating the property hierarchy that we can make a lot of inferences without adding any more facts to the classes or individuals in the FHKB. This will be a feature of the whole process – keep the work to the minimum (well, almost).

In OWL 2, we can also trace 'paths' around objects. Again, we think of the objects involved. Again, think of the objects involved in the path of properties that link objects together. We have done simple paths so far – Robert linked to David via `hasParent` and David linked to William via `hasFather` implies the link between Robert and William of `hasGrandfather`. If this is true for all cases (for which you have to use your domain knowledge), one can capture this implication in the property hierarchy. Again, we are making work easy by adding no new explicit facts, but working through implication that the reasoner works out for us.

Finally, we looked at some defined classes. We inferred equivalence between some classes where the extents of the classes were inferred to be the same – in this case the extents of `Person` and `Descendant` are the same. That is, all the objects that can appear in `Person` will also be members of `Descendant`. We can check this implication intuitively – all people are descendants of someone. Perhaps not the most profound inference of all time, but we did no real work to place this observation in the FHKB.



NOTE

This last point is a good general observation. We can make the reasoner do work for us. The less maintenance we have to do in the FHKB the better. This will be a principle that works throughout the tutorial.



NOTE

The FHKB ontology at this stage of the tutorial has an expressivity of  $SROLF(D)$ .

## Chapter 6

# Individuals in Class Expressions

In this chapter you will:

1. Use individuals within class expressions;
2. Make classes to find Robert and Richard's parents, ancestors, and so on;
3. Explore equivalence of such classes;
4. Re-visit the closed world.



There is a snapshot of the ontology as required at this point in the tutorial available at <http://owl.cs.manchester.ac.uk/tutorials/fhkbtutorial>.

### 6.1 Richard and Robert's Parents and Ancestors

So far we have only used object properties between unspecified objects. We can, however, specify a specific individual to act at the right-hand-side of a class restriction or type assertion on an individual. The basic syntax for so-called *nominals* is:

```
code()  
{  
}
```

```
Class: ParentOfRobert  
EquivalentTo: Person and isParentOf value Robert_David_Bright_1965
```

This is an equivalence axiom that recognises any individual that is a Person and a parent of Robert

David Bright.

### Task 21: Robert and Richards parents

---

1. Create the class `ParentOfRobert` as described above;
  2. Classify – inspect where the class is placed in the FHKB TBox and look at which individuals classify as members of the class;
  3. Do the same for a class with the value of `Richard_John_Bright_1962` and classify;
  4. Finally create a class `ParentOfRichardAndRobert`, defining it as `Person` and `isParentOf some (Robert_David_Bright_1965 or Richard_John_Bright_1962 )`; again see what happens on classification. Note that the expressions `isMotherOf value Robert_David_Bright_1965` and `isMotherOf some {Robert_David_Bright_1965 }` are practically identical. The only difference is that using `value`, you can only specify one individual, while `some` relates to a class (a set of individuals).
- 

We see that these queries work and that we can create more complex nominal based class expressions. The disjunction above is

```
code()
{
}
```

```
isParentOf some {Robert_David_Bright_1965, Richard_John_Bright_1965}
```

The ‘{’ and ‘}’ are a bit of syntax that says ‘here’s a class of individual’.

We also see that the classes for the parents of Robert David Bright and Richard John Bright have the same members according to the FHKB, but that the two classes are not inferred to be equivalent. Our domain knowledge indicates the two classes have the same extents (members) and thus the classes are equivalent, but the automated reasoner does not make this inference. As usual, this is because the FHKB has not given the automated reasoner enough information to make such an inference.

## 6.2 Closing Down What we Know About Parents and Siblings

The classes describing the parents of Richard and Robert are not equivalent, even though, as humans, we know their classes of parent are the same. We need more constraints so that it is known that the four parents are the only ones that exist. We can try this by closing down what we know about the immediate family of Robert David Bright.

In Chapter 2 we described that a `Person` has exactly one `Woman` and exactly one `Man` as mother and father (by saying that the `hasMother` and `hasFather` properties are functional and thus only one of each may be held by any one individual to distinct individuals). The parent properties are defined in terms of `hasParent`, `hasMother` and `hasFather`. The latter two imply `hasParent`. The two sub-properties are functional, but there are no constraints on `hasParent`, so an individual can hold many instances of this property. So, there is no information in the FHKB to say a `Person` has only two parents (we say there is one mother and one father, but not that there are only two parents). Thus Robert and Richard could have other parents and other grandparents than those in the FHKB; we have to close down our descriptions

so that only two parents are possible. There are two ways of doing this:

1. Using qualified cardinality constraints in a class restriction;
2. Putting a covering axiom on `hasParent` in the same way as we did for `Sex` in Chapter 2.

### Task 22: Closing the Person class

---

1. Add the restriction `hasParent exactly 2 Person` to the class `Person`;
  2. Run the reasoner;
  3. Inspect the hierarchy to see where `ParentOfRobert` and `ParentOfRichard` are placed and whether or not they are found to be equivalent.
- 

We find that these two classes are equivalent; we have supplied enough information to infer that these two classes are equivalent. So, we know that option one above works, but what about option two? This takes a bit of care to think through, but the basic thing is to think about how many ways there are to have a `hasParent` relationship between two individuals. We know that we can have either a `hasFather` or a `hasMother` property between two individuals; we also know that we can have only one of each of these properties between an individual and a distinct individual. However, the open world assumption tells us that there may be other ways of having a `hasParent` property between two individuals; we've not closed the possibilities. By putting on the `hasparent exactly 2 Person` restriction on the `Person` class, we are effectively closing down the options for ways that a person can have parents; we know because of the functional characteristic on `hasMother` and `hasFather` that we can have only one of each of these and the two restrictions say that one of each must exist. So, we know we have two ways of having a parent on each `Person` individual. So, when we say that there are exactly two parents (no more and no less) we have closed down the world of having parents—thus these two classes can be inferred to be equivalent. It is also worth noting that this extra axiom on the `Person` class will make the reasoner run much more slowly.



Finally, for option 2, we have no way of placing a covering axiom on a property. What we'd like to be able to state is something like:

```
code()  
{  
}
```

```
ObjectProperty: hasParent  
EquivalentTo: hasFather or hasMother
```

but we can't.

## 6.3 Summary

For practice, do the following:

### Task 23: Additional Practice

---

1. Add lots more classes using members of the ABox as nominals;
  2. Make complex expressions using nominals;
  3. After each addition of a nominal, classify and see what has been inferred within the FHKB.
  4. See if you can make classes for `GrandparentOfRobert` and `GrandparentOfRichard` and make them inferred to be equivalent.
- 

In this chapter we have seen the use of individuals within class expressions. It allows us to make useful queries and class definitions. The main things to note is that it can be done and that there is some syntax involved. More importantly, some inferences may not be as expected due to the open world assumption in OWL.



By now you might have noticed a significant increase in the time the reasoner needs to classify. Closing down what we know about family relationships takes its toll on the reasoner performance, especially the usage of `hasParent exactly 2 Person`. At this point we recommend rewriting this axiom to `hasParent max 2 Person`. It gives us most of what we need, but has a little less negative impact on the reasoning time.



NOTE

The FHKB ontology at this stage of the tutorial has an expressivity of  $SR\mathcal{OIQ}(\mathcal{D})$ .

# Chapter 7

## Siblings in the FHKB

In this chapter you will:

1. Explore options for determining finding siblings;
2. Meet some of the limitations in OWL;
3. Choose one of the options explored;
4. Add facts for siblings;
5. Use sub-property chains to find aunts and uncles;
6. Add defined classes for all of the above.



There is a snapshot of the ontology as required at this point in the tutorial available at <http://owl.cs.manchester.ac.uk/tutorials/fhkbtutorial>.



For Protégé users: It can happen that accessing the individual tab after reasoning causes Protégé to crash. Should that be the case, we recommend to rely on the DL query tab as your means of testing the FHKB ontology and its inferences. Also, as of the time of this writing<sup>a</sup>, the reasoners Pellet 2.3.0 did not respond reliably towards the end of this chapter. FaCT++ 1.6.2 did well up until the end of chapter 9 (even reasonably fast). HermiT 1.3.6 worked fine until the very end, albeit a bit slowly.

---

<sup>a</sup>February 2013

## 7.1 Siblings: Option One

Do the following first:

### Task 24: The bloodrelation object property

---

1. Create an `isBloodrelationOf` object property, making it a sub-property of `hasRelation`.
- 

Siblings share parents; male siblings are brothers and female siblings are sisters. So far we have asserted parentage facts for the `Person` in our ABox. Remember that our parentage properties have inverses, so if we have added an `isFatherOf` property between a `Man` and a `Person`, we infer the `hasFather` property between the `Person` and the `Man`. We should have enough information within the FHKB to infer siblings. We could use a sub-property chain such as:

```
code()
{
}
ObjectProperty: isSiblingOf
SubPropertyOf: isBloodrelationOf
Characteristics: Symmetric, transitive
SubPropertyChain: hasParent o isParentOf
```

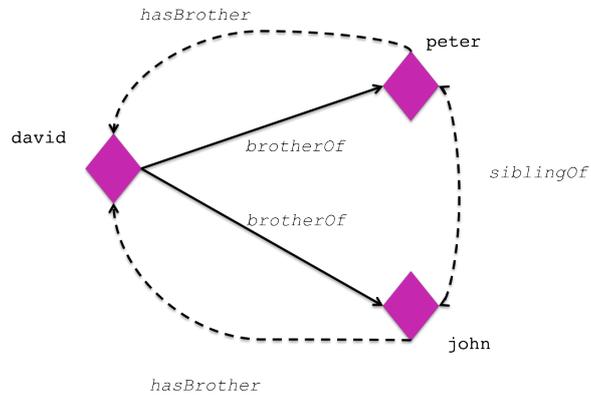
We make a property of `isSiblingOf` and make it a sub-property of `isBloodRelationOf`. Remember, think of the objects involved and the implications we want to follow; being a sibling implies being a blood relation, it does not imply any of the other relationships we have in the FHKB.

Note that we have made `isSiblingOf` symmetric; if Robert is sibling of Richard, then Richard is sibling of Robert. We should also think about transitivity; if David is sibling of Peter and Peter is sibling of John, then David is sibling of John. So, we make `isSiblingOf` symmetric and transitive (see Figure 7.1). However, we must take care of half-siblings: child 1 and child 2 share a mother, but not a father; child 2 and child 3 share the father, but not the mother – child 1 and child 3 are not even half-siblings. However, at least for the moment, we will simply ignore this inconvenience, largely so that we can explore what happens with different modelling options.

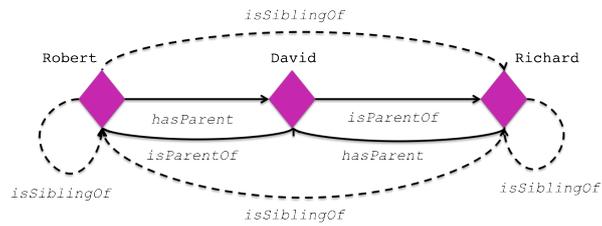


We also have the implication using three objects (see Figure 7.2):

1. Robert holds a `hasParent` property with David;
2. David holds an `isFatherOf` property with Richard;
3. This implies that Robert holds a `isSiblingOf` property with Richard;
4. As `isSiblingOf` is symmetric, Richard holds an `isSiblingOf` property with Robert.



**Figure 7.1:** Showing the symmetry and transitivity of the *isSiblingOf* property by looking at the brothers David, John and Peter



**Figure 7.2:** Tracing out the sub-property chain for *isSiblingOf*; note that Robert is a sibling of himself by this path

Do the following tasks:

### Task 25: Siblings

---

1. Add the `isSiblingOf` property as above;
  2. Run the reasoner;
  3. Ask the DL query `isSiblingOf` value `Robert_David_Bright_1965` .
- 

From this last DL query you should get the answer that both Robert and Richard are siblings of Robert. Think about the objects involved in the sub-property chain: we go from Robert to David via the `hasParent` and from David to Richard via the `isParentOf` property; so this is OK. However, we also go from Robert to David and then we can go from David back to Robert again – so Robert is a sibling of Robert. We do not want this to be true.



We can add another characteristic to the `isSiblingOf` property, the one of being *irreflexive*. This means that an object cannot hold the property with itself.

### Task 26: More siblings

---

1. Add the irreflexive characteristic to the `isSiblingOf` property;
  2. Run the reasoner;
- 

Note that the reasoner claims you have an *inconsistent* ontology (or in some cases, you might get a message box saying "Reasoner died"). Looking at the `isSiblingOf` property again, the reason might not be immediately obvious. The reason for the inconsistency lies in the fact that we create a logical contradiction: through the property chain, we say that every `Person` is a sibling of him or herself, and again disallowing just that by adding the irreflexive characteristic. A different explanation lies within the OWL specification itself: In order to maintain decidability irreflexive properties must be simple - for example, they may not be property chains <sup>1</sup>.



## 7.1.1 Brothers and Sisters

We have only done siblings, but we obviously need to account for brothers and sisters. In an analogous way to motherhood, fatherhood and parenthood, we can talk about sex specific sibling relationships implying the sex neutral `isSiblingOf`; holding either an `isBrotherOf` or an `isSisterOf` between two objects would imply that a `isSiblingOf` property is also held between those two objects. This means that we can place these two sex specific sibling properties below `isSiblingOf` with ease. Note, however, that unlike the `isSiblingOf` property, the brother and sister properties are not symmetric. Robert `isBrotherOf` Richard and *vice versa*, but if William `isBrotherOf` Daisy, we do not want Daisy to hold an `isBrotherOf` property with William. So, we create an inverse of `hasBrother` for `isBrotherOf` and the same for `isSisterOf`.

<sup>1</sup>[http://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#The\\_Restrictions\\_on\\_the\\_Axiom\\_Closure](http://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-syntax/#The_Restrictions_on_the_Axiom_Closure)

We use similar, object based, thought processes to choose whether to have transitivity as a characteristic of `isBrotherOf`. Think of some sibling objects or individuals and place `isBrotherOf` properties between them. Make it transitive and see if you get the right answers. Put in a sister to and see if it still works. If David `isBrotherOf` Peter and Peter `isBrotherOf` John, then David `isBrotherOf` John; so, transitivity works in this case. Think of another example. William `isBrotherOf` Frederick and Frederick `isBrotherOf` Daisy; thus William `isBrotherOf` Daisy. The inverses work in the same way; Daisy `hasBrother` Frederick, and Frederick `hasBrother` William, thus Daisy `hasBrother` William. All this seems reasonable.

### Task 27: Brothers and sisters

---

1. Create the `isBrotherOf` object property as shown below;
  2. Add `isSisterOf` in a similar manner;
- 

```
code()
{
  ObjectProperty: isBrotherOf
  SubPropertyOf: isSiblingOf
  Domain: Man
  Characteristics: Transitive
}
```

We have some `isSiblingOf` properties (even if they are wrong). We also know the sex of many of the people in the FHKB.

Can we use sub-property chains in the same way as we have used them in the `isSiblingOf` property? The issue is that of sex; the property `isFatherOf` is sex neutral at the child end, as is the inverse `hasFather` (the same obviously goes for the mother properties). We could use a sub-property chain of the form:

```
code()
{
  ObjectProperty: isBrotherOf
  SubPropertyChain: isSonOf O isParentOf
}
```

A son is a male child and thus that object is a brother of his siblings. At the moment we do not have son or daughter properties. We can construct a hierarchy as shown in Figure 7.3. This is made up from the following properties:

- `isChildOf` (domain `Person` range `Person`) and `hasChild`
- `isSonOf` (domain `Man` and range `Person`) and `hasSon`;
- `isDaughterOf` (domain `Woman` range `Person`) and `hasDaughter`

Note that `hasChild` is the equivalent of the existing property `isParentOf`; if I have a child, then I am its parent. OWL 2 can accommodate this fact. We can add an equivalent property axiom in the following way:

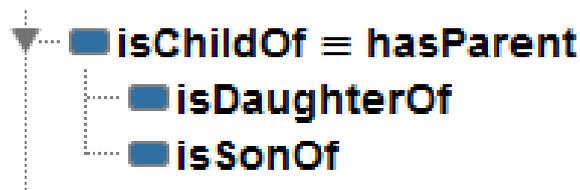


Figure 7.3: The property hierarchy for isChildOf and associated son/daughter properties

```
code()
{
}
```

```
ObjectProperty: isChildOf
EquivalentTo: hasParent
```

We have no way of inferring the isSonOf and isDaughterOf from what already exists. What we want to happen is the implication of ‘Man and hasParent Person implies isSonOf’. OWL 2 and its reasoners cannot do this implication. It has been called the ‘man man problem’<sup>2</sup>. Solutions for this have been developed [4], but are not part of OWL 2 and its reasoners.

Thus we must resort to hand assertions of properties to test out our new path:

### Task 28: Sons and daughters

1. Add the property hierarchy shown in Figure 7.3, together with the equivalent property axiom and the obvious inverses.
2. As a test (after running the reasoner), ask the DL query isChildOf value David\_Bright\_1934 and you should have the answer of Richard and Robert;
3. Add the sub-property paths as described in the text;
4. Add the assertions shown in Table 7.1;
5. Run the reasoner;
6. Ask the DL query for the brother of Robert David Bright and the sister of Janet.

Of course, it works, but we see the same problem as above. As usual, think of the objects involved. Robert isSonOf David and David isParentOf Robert, so Robert is his own brother. Irreflexivity again causes problems as it does above (see page 39).



## 7.2 Siblings: Option two

Our option one has lots of problems. So, we have an option of asserting the various levels of sibling. We can take the same basic structure of sibling properties as before, but just fiddle around a bit and rely on more assertion while still trying to infer as much as possible. We will take the following approach:

<sup>2</sup><http://lists.w3.org/Archives/Public/public-owl-dev/2007JulSep/0177.html>

**Table 7.1:** Child property assertions for the FHKB

Child	property	Parent
Robert David Bright 1965	isSonOf	David Bright 1934, Margaret Grace Rever 1934
Richard John Bright 1962	isSonOf	David Bright 1934, Margaret Grace Rever 1934
Mark Bright 1956	isSonOf	John Bright 1930, Joyce Gosport
Ian Bright 1959	isSonOf	John Bright 1930, Joyce Gosport
Janet Bright 1964	isDaughterOf	John Bright 1930, Joyce Gosport
William Bright 1970	isSonOf	John Bright 1930, Joyce Gosport

**Table 7.2:** The sibling relationships to add to the FHKB.

Person	Property	Person
Robert David Bright 1965	isBrotherOf	Richard John Bright 1962
David Bright 1934	isBrotherOf	John Bright 1930
David Bright 1934	isBrotherOf	Peter William Bright 1941
Janet Bright 1964	isSisterOf	Mark Bright 1956
Janet Bright 1964	isSisterOf	Ian Bright 1959
Janet Bright 1964	isSisterOf	William Bright 1970
Mark Bright 1956	isBrotherOf	Ian Bright 1959
Mark Bright 1956	isBrotherOf	Janet Bright 1964
Mark Bright 1956	isBrotherOf	William Bright 1970

- We will take off the sub-property chains of the sibling properties as they do not work;
- We will assert the leaf properties of the sibling sub-hierarchy sparsely and attempt to infer as much as possible.

Do the following:

**Task 29: Add sibling assertions**

---

1. Remove the sub-property chains of the sibling properties and the isChildOf assertions as explained above.
  2. Add the Sibling assertions shown in table 7.2;
  3. Run the reasoner;
  4. Ask isBrotherOf value Robert\_David\_Bright\_1965 ;
  5. Ask isBrotherOf value Richard\_John\_Bright\_1962 ;
  6. Ask hasBrother value Robert\_David\_Bright\_1965 ;
  7. Ask hasBrother value Richard\_John\_Bright\_1962 ;
  8. Ask isSisterOf value William\_Bright\_1970;
  9. Ask the query Man and isSiblingOf value Robert\_David\_Bright\_1965 .
- 

We can see some problems with this option as well:

- With these properties asserted, Richard only has a `hasBrother` property to Robert. We would really like an `isBrotherOf` to Robert to hold.
- We can ask the query `Man and isSiblingOf value Robert` (or the non-specific `some Person`), but this retrieves the right individuals, but does not insert the right property. As described above for the so-called ‘man man’ problem, we need different implications to hold.

### 7.2.1 Which Modelling Option to Choose for Siblings?

Which of the two options gives the worse answers and which is the least effort? Option one is obviously the least effort; we only have to assert the same parentage facts as we already have; then the sub-property chains do the rest. It works OK for `isSiblingOf`, but we cannot do brothers and sisters adequately; we need `Man and isSiblingOf  $\supset$  isBrotherOf` and we cannot do that implication. This means we cannot ask the questions we need to ask.



So, we do option two, even though it is hard work and is still not perfect for query answering, even though we have gone for a sparse assertion mode. Doing full sibling assertion would work, but is a lot of effort.

We could start again and use the `isSonOf` and `isDaughterOf` option, with the sub-property chains described above. This still has the problem of everyone being their own sibling. It can get the sex specific sibling relationships, but requires a wholesale re-assertion of parentage facts. We will continue with option two, largely because it highlights some nice problems later on.

## 7.3 Half-Siblings

In Section 7.1 we briefly talked about half-siblings. So far, we have assumed full-siblings (or, rather, just talked about siblings and made no distinction). Ideally, we would like to accommodate distinctions between full- and half-siblings; here we use half-siblings, where only one parent is in common between two individuals, as the example. The short-answer is, unfortunately, that OWL 2 cannot deal with half-siblings in the way that we want - that is, such that we can infer properties between named individuals indicating full- or half-sibling relationships.



It is possible to find sets of half-brothers in the FHKB by writing a defined class or DL-query for a particular individual.. The following fragment of OWL defines a class that looks for the half-brothers of an individual called ‘Percival’:

```
code()
{
}
Class: HalfBrotherOfPercival
EquivalentTo: Man and (((hasFather some (not (isFatherOf value Percival))) and
(hasMother some (isMotherOf value Percival))) or ((hasFather some (isFatherOf
value Percival)) and (hasMother some (not (isMotherOf value Percival)))))
```

Here we are asking for any man that either has Percival’s father but not his mother, or his mother, but not his father. This works fine, but is obviously not a general solution. The OWL description is quite complex and the writing will not scale as the number of options (hypothetically, as the number of parents increases...) increases; it is fine for man/woman, but go any higher and it will become very tedious to write all the combinations.

Another way of doing this half-brother class to find the set of half-brothers of a individual is to use

cardinality constraints:

```
code()
{
}
```

```
Class: HalfBrotherOfPercival
EquivalentTo: Man and (hasParent exactly 1 (isParentOf value Percival))
```

This is more succinct. We are asking for a man that has exactly one parent from the class of individuals that are the class of Percival's parents. This works, but one more constraint has to be present in the FHKB. We need to make sure that there can be only two parents (or indeed, just a specified number of parents for a person). If we leave it open as to the number of parents a person has, the reasoner cannot work out that there is a man that shares exactly one parent, as there may be other parents. We added this constraint to the FHKB in Section 6.2; try out the classes to check that they work.

These two solutions have been about finding sets of half-brothers for an individual. What we really want in the FHKB is to find half-brothers between any given pair of individuals.

Unfortunately we cannot, without rules, ask OWL 2 to distinguish full- and half-siblings – we cannot count the number of routes taken between siblings via different distinct intermediate parent objects.

## 7.4 Aunts and Uncles

An uncle is a brother of either my mother or father. An aunt is a sister of either my mother or father. In common practice, wives and husbands of aunts and uncles are usually uncles and aunts respectively. Formally, these aunts and uncles are aunts-in-law and uncles-in-law. Whatever approach we take, we cannot fully account for aunts and uncles until we have information about marriages, which will not have until Chapter 9. We will, however, do the first part now.

Look at the objects and properties between them for the following facts:

- Robert has father David and mother Margaret;
- David has brothers Peter and John;
- Margaret has a sister Eileen;
- Robert thus has the uncles John and Peter and an aunt Eileen.

As we are tracing paths or 'chains' of objects and properties we should use sub-property chains as a solution for the aunts and uncles. We can make an `isUncleOf` property as follows (see Figure 7.4):

```
code()
{
}
```

```
ObjectProperty: isUncleOf
SubPropertyOf: isBloodRelationOf
Domain: Man
Range: Person
SubPropertyChain: isBrotherOf O isParentOf
InverseOf: hasUncle
```

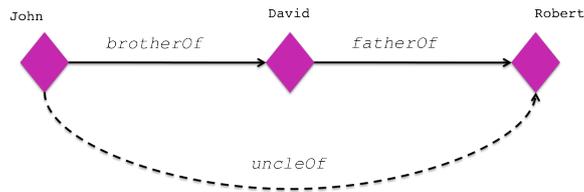


Figure 7.4: Tracing out the path between objects to get the isUncleOf sub-property chain.

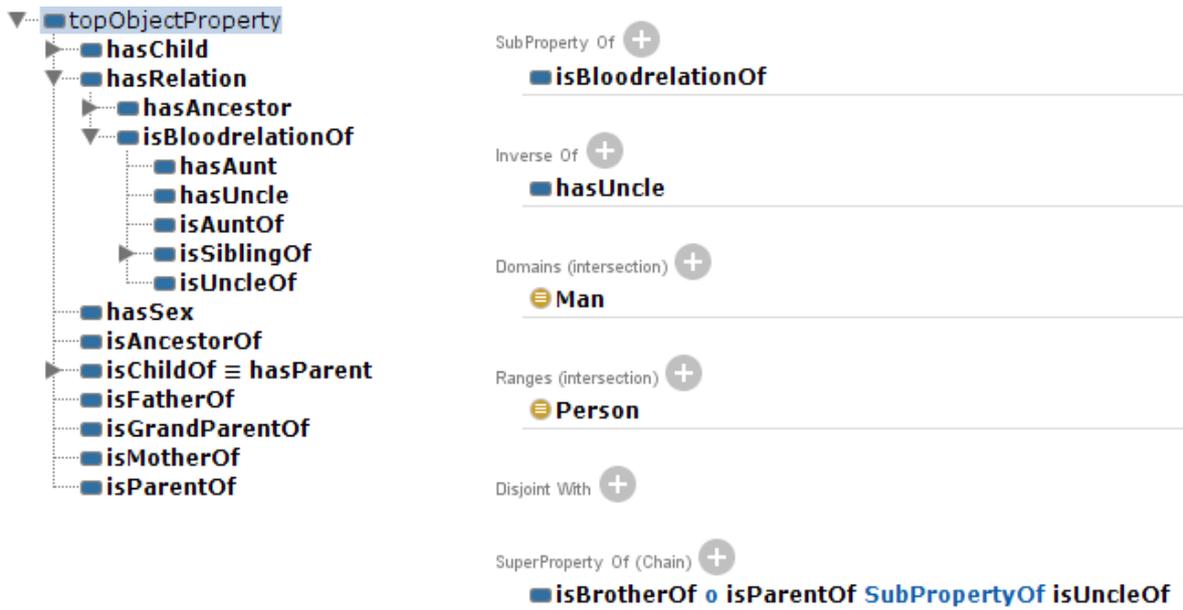


Figure 7.5: The object property hierarchy with the aunt and uncle properties included. On the right side, we can see the isUncleOf property as shown by Protégé.

Notice we have the domain of *Man* and range of *Person*. We also have an inverse. As usual, we can read this as ‘an object that holds an *isBrotherOf* property, followed by an object holding a *isParentOf* property, implies that the first object holds an *isUncleOf* property with the last object’.

Note also where the properties (include the ones for aunt) go in the object property hierarchy. Aunts and uncles are not ancestors that are in the direct blood line of a person, but they are blood relations (in the narrower definition that we are using). Thus the aunt and uncle properties go under the *isBloodrelationOf* property (see Figure 7.5). Again, think of the implications between objects holding a property between them; that two objects linked by a property implies that those two objects also hold all the property’s super-properties as well. As long as all the super-properties are true, the place in the object hierarchy is correct (think about the implications going up, rather than down).

Do the following tasks:

### Task 30: Uncles and Aunts

---

1. Add the `isUncleOf` property as above;
  2. Add the `isAuntOf` property as well;
  3. Ask for the uncles of `Julie_Bright_1966` and for `Mark_Bright_1956`;
  4. Add similar properties for `isGreatUncleOf` and `isGreatAuntOf` and place them in the property hierarchy.
- 

We can see this works – unless we have any gaps in the sibling relationships (you may have to fix these). Great aunts and uncles are simply a matter of adding another ‘parent’ leg into the sub-property chain. We are not really learning anything new with aunts and uncles, except that we keep gaining a lot for free through sub-property chains. We just add a new property with its sub-property chain and we get a whole lot more inferences on individuals. To see what we now know about Robert David Bright, do the following:

### Task 31: Protégé

---

1. Save the ontology and run the reasoner;
  2. If you use the DL query tab of Protégé, make sure you the correct checkboxes on the right are activated.
  3. Look at the individual Robert David Bright (see warning in the beginning of this chapter).
- 

You can now see lots of facts about Robert David Bright, with only a very few actual assertions directly on Robert David Bright.

## 7.5 Summary

Siblings have revealed several things for us:

- We can use just the parentage facts to find siblings, but everyone ends up being their own sibling;
- We cannot make the properties irreflexive, as the knowledge base becomes inconsistent;
- We would like an implication of `Man` and `isSiblingOf`  $\supset$  `isBrotherOf`, but OWL 2 doesn’t do this implication;
- Whatever way we model siblings, we end up with a bit of a mess;

- OWL 2 cannot do half-siblings;
- However, we can get close enough and we can start inferring lots of facts via sub-property chains using the sibling relationships.



The FHKB ontology at this stage of the tutorial has an expressivity of  $\mathcal{SRCIQ}(\mathcal{D})$ .

## Chapter 8

# Cousins in the FHKB

In this Chapter you will

1. Revise or get to know about degrees and removes of cousin;
2. Add the properties and sub-property chains for first and second cousins;
3. Add properties and sub-property chains for some removes of cousins;
4. Find out that the siblings debacle haunts us still;
5. Add a defined class that does first cousins properly.



There is a snapshot of the ontology as required at this point in the tutorial available at <http://owl.cs.manchester.ac.uk/tutorials/fhkbtutorial>.

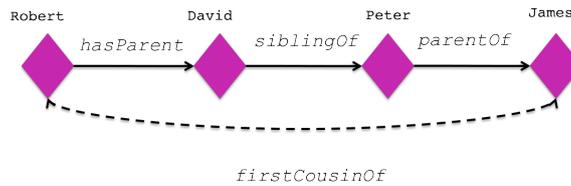


Be warned; from here on the reasoner can start running slowly! Please see warning at the beginning of the last chapter for more information.

### 8.1 Introducing Cousins

Cousins can be confusing, but here is a brief summary:

- First cousins share a grandparent, but are not siblings;
- Second cousins share a great grandparent, but are not first cousins or siblings;
- Degrees such as first and second cousin give the distance to the nearest common ancestor;



**Figure 8.1:** Tracing out the sub-property chain for cousins going from a child to a parent, to its sibling, and down to its child, a cousin

- Removes give differences in generation. So, my Dad’s first cousins (his generation) are my (Robert David Bright’s) first cousins once removed.

Simply, my first cousins are my parent’s sibling’s children. As usual, we can think about the objects and put in place some sub-property chains.

## 8.2 First Cousins

Figure 8.1 shows the sub-property chain for first cousins. As usual, think at the object level; to get to the first cousins of Robert David Bright, we go to the parents of Robert David Bright, to their siblings and then to their children. We go up, along and down. The OWL for this could be:

**code()**  
 {  
 }  
 }

ObjectProperty: isFirstCousinOf  
 SubPropertyOf: isCousinOf  
 SubPropertyChain: hasParent o isSiblingOf o isParentOf  
 Characteristics: Symmetric

Note that we follow the definitions in Section 8.1 of first cousins sharing a grandparent, but not a parent. The sub-property chain goes up to children of a grandparent (a given person’s parents), along to siblings and down to their children. We do not want this property to be transitive. One’s cousins are not necessarily my cousins. The blood uncles of Robert David Bright have children that are his cousins. These first cousins, however, also have a mother that is not a blood relation of Robert David Bright and the mother’s sibling’s children are not cousins of Robert David Bright.

We do, however, want the property to be symmetric. One’s cousins have one’s-self as a cousin.

We need to place the cousin properties in the growing object property hierarchy. Cousins are obviously blood relations, but not ancestors, so they go off to one side, underneath isBloodRelationOf. We should group the different removes and degree of cousin underneath one isCousinOf property and this we will do.

Do the following:

### Task 32: First cousins

---

1. Add the property of `isCousinOf` to the hierarchy underneath `isBloodRelationOf`;
  2. Add `isFirstCousinOf` underneath this property;
  3. Add the sub-property chain as described above;
  4. Run the reasoner and look at the first cousins of Robert David Bright.
- 

You should see the following people as first cousins of Robert David Bright: Mark Anthony Heath, Nicholas Charles Heath, Mark Bright, Ian Bright, Janet Bright, William Bright, James Bright, Julie Bright, Clare Bright, Richard John Bright and Robert David Bright. The last two, as should be expected, are first cousins of Robert David Bright and this is not correct. As David Bright will be his own brother, his children are his own nieces and nephews and thus the cousins of his own children. Our inability to infer siblings correctly in the FHKB haunts us still and will continue to do so.



Although the last query for the cousins of Robert David Bright should return the same results for every reasoner, we have had experiences where the results differ.

## 8.3 Other Degrees and Removes of Cousin

Other degrees of cousins follow the same pattern as for first cousins; we go up, along and down. For second cousins we go up from a given individual to children of a great grandparent, along to their siblings and down to their grandchildren. The following object property declaration is for second cousins (note it uses the `isGrandparentOf` and its inverse properties, though the parent properties could be used) :

```
code()  
{  
}
```

```
ObjectProperty: isSecondCousinOf  
SubPropertyOf: isCousinOf  
SubPropertyChain: hasGrandParent o isSiblingOf o isGrandParentOf  
Characteristics: Symmetric
```

‘*Removes*’ simply add in another ‘leg’ of either ‘up’ or ‘down’ either side of the ‘along’—that is, think of the actual individuals involved and draw a little picture of blobs and lines—then trace your finger up, along and down to work out the sub-property chain. The following object property declaration does it for first cousins once removed (note that this has been done by putting this extra ‘leg’ on to the `isFirstCousinOf` property; the symmetry of the property makes it work either way around so that a given person is the first cousin once removed of his/her first cousins once removed):

**code()**

```
{  
}
```

```
ObjectProperty: isFirstCousinOnceRemovedOf  
SubPropertyOf: isCousinOf  
SubPropertyChain: isFirstCousinOf o isParentOf  
Characteristics: Symmetric
```

To exercise the cousin properties do the following:

### Task 33: Cousin properties

---

1. Add properties for second degree cousins;
  2. Add removes for first and second degree cousins;
  3. Run the reasoner and check what we know about Robert David Bright' other types of cousin.
- 

You should see that we see some peculiar inferences about Robert David Bright' cousins – not only are his brother and himself his own cousins, but so are his father, mother, uncles and so on. This makes sense if we look at the general sibling problem, but also it helps to just trace the paths around. If we go up from one of Robert David Bright' true first cousins to a grandparent and down one parent relationship, we follow the first cousin once removed path and get to one of Robert David Bright' parents or uncles. This is not to be expected and we need a tighter definition that goes beyond sub-property chains so that we can exclude some implications from the FHKB.

## 8.4 Doing First Cousins Properly

As far as inferring first cousin facts for Robert David Bright, we have failed. More precisely, we have recalled all Robert David Bright's cousins, but the precision is not what we would desire. What we can do is ask for Robert David Bright' cousins, but then remove the children of Robert David Bright' parents. The following DL query achieves this:

**code()**

```
{  
}
```

```
Person that isFirstCousinOf value Robert_David_Bright_1965  
and (not (hasFather value David_Bright_1934 ) or not (hasMother value Mar-  
garet_Grace_Rever_1934 )
```

This works, but only for a named individual. We could make a defined class for this query; we could also make a defined class `FirstCousin`, but it is not of much utility. We would have to make sure that people whose parents are not known to have siblings with children are excluded. That is, people are not 'first cousins' whose only first cousins are themselves and their siblings. The following class does this:

```
code()
{
}
```

```
Class: FirstCousin
EquivalentTo: Person that isFirstCousinOf some Person
```

### Task 34: Roberts first cousins

---

1. Make a defined class `FirstCousin` as shown above;
  2. Make a defined class `FirstCousinOfRobert`;
  3. Create a DL query that looks at `Robert_David_Bright_1965` first cousins and takes away the children of `Robert_David_Bright_1965` ' parents as shown above.
- 

This gives some practice with negation. One is making a class and then 'taking' some of it away – 'these, but not those'.



## 8.5 Summary

We have now expanded the FHKB to include most blood relationships. We have also found that cousins are hard to capture just using object properties and sub-property chains. Our broken sibling inferences mean that we have too many cousins inferred at the instance level. We can get cousins right at the class level by using our inference based cousins, then excluding some using negation. Perhaps not neat, but it works.

We have reinforced that we can just add more and more relationships to individuals by just adding more properties to our FHKB object hierarchy and adding more sub-property chains that use the object properties we have built up upon parentage and sibling properties; this is as it should be.



NOTE

```
The FHKB ontology at this stage of the tutorial has an expressivity of  $SR\mathcal{OIQ}(\mathcal{D})$ .
```

## Chapter 9

# Marriage in the FHKB

In this chapter you will:

1. Model marriages and relationships;
2. Establish object properties for husbands, wives and various in-laws;
3. Re-visit aunts and uncles to do them properly;
4. Use more than one sub-property chain on a given property.



There is a snapshot of the ontology as required at this point in the tutorial available at <http://owl.cs.manchester.ac.uk/tutorials/fhkbtutorial>.



Much of what is in this chapter is really revision; it is more of the same - making lots of properties and using lots of sub-property chains. However, it is worth it as it will test your growing skills and it also makes the reasoners and yourself work hard. There are also some good questions to ask of the FHKB as a result of adding marriages.

### 9.1 Marriage

Marriage is a culturally complex situation to model. The FHKB started with a conservative model of a marriage involving only one man and one woman.<sup>1</sup> Later versions are more permissive; a marriage simply has a minimum of two partners. This leaves it open to numbers and sex of the people involved. In fact, 'marriage' is probably not the right name for it. Using **BreedingRelationship** as a label (the one favoured by the main author's mother) may be a little too stark and might be a little exclusive.... In

<sup>1</sup>There being no funny stuff in the Stevens family.

any case, some more generic name is probably better and various subclasses of the FHKB's Marriage class are probably necessary.

To model marriage do the following:

### Task 35: Marriage

---

1. Create a class `Marriage`, subclass of `DomainEntity`;
  2. Create the properties:
    - `hasPartner` (domain `Marriage` and range `Person`) and `isPartnerIn`
    - `hasFemalePartner` (domain `Marriage` and range `Woman`, sub-property of `hasPartner`) and its inverse `isFemalePartnerIn`;
    - a sub-property of `hasPartner` `hasMalePartner` (domain `Marriage` and range `Man`) and its inverse `isMalePartnerIn`;
  3. Create the data property `hasMarriageYear` with domain `Marriage` and range of `Integer`, make it functional;
  4. Create an individual `m001` with the label `Marriage of David and Margaret` and add the facts:
    - `hasMalePartner David_Bright_1934` ;
    - `hasFemalePartner Margaret_Grace_Rever_1934`
    - `hasMarriageYear 1958`;
  5. Create an individual `m002` with the label `Marriage of John and Joyce` and add the facts:
    - `hasMalePartner John_Bright_1930` ;
    - `hasFemalePartner Joyce_Gosport`
    - `hasMarriageYear 1955`;
  6. Create an individual `m003` with the label `Marriage of Peter and Diana` and add the facts:
    - `hasMalePartner Peter_William_Bright_1941` ;
    - `hasFemalePartner Diana_Pool`;
    - `hasMarriageYear 1964`;
  7. Create an individual `m004` with the label `Marriage of Dereck and Eileen` and add the facts:
    - `hasMalePartner Dereck_Heath`;
    - `hasFemalePartner Eileen_Mary_Rever_1929`;
    - `hasMarriageYear 1956`;
- 

We have the basic infrastructure for marriages. We can ask the usual kinds of questions; try the following:

### Task 36: DL queries

---

1. Ask the following DL queries:
    - The Women partners in marriages;
    - Marriages that happened before 1960 (see example below);
    - Marriages that happened after 1960;
    - Marriages that involved a man with the family name 'Bright'.
- 

```
code()
{
}
```

```
DL query: Marriage and hasMarriageYear some int[<= 1960]
```

#### 9.1.1 Spouses

This marriage infrastructure can be used to infer some slightly more interesting things for actual people. While we want marriage objects so that we can talk about marriage years and even locations, should we want to, we also want to be able to have the straight-forward spouse relationships one would expect. We can use sub-property chains in the usual manner; do the following:

### Task 37: Wives and Husbands

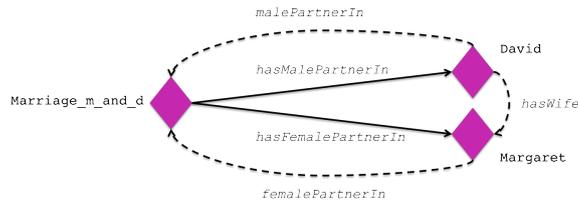
---

1. Create a property `hasSpouse` with two sub-properties `hasHusband` and `hasWife`.
  2. Create the inverses `isSpouseOf`, `isWifeOf` and `isHusbandOf`.
  3. To the `hasWife` property, add the sub-property chain `isMalePartnerIn o hasFemalePartner`.
  4. Follow the same pattern for the `hasHusband` property.
- 

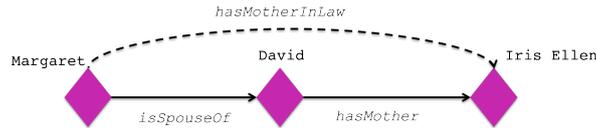
Figure 9.1 shows what is happening with the sub-property chains. Note that the domains and ranges of the spouse properties come from the elements of the sub-property chains. Note also that the `hasSpouse` relationship will be implied from its sub-property chains.

The following questions can now be asked:

- Is wife of David Bright;
- Has a husband born before 1940;
- The wife of an uncle of William Bright 1970.



**Figure 9.1:** The sub-property chain path used to infer the spouse relationships via the marriage partnerships.



**Figure 9.2:** Tracing out the path between objects to make the sub-property chain for mother-in-laws

and many more. This is really a chance to explore your querying abilities and make some complex nested queries that involve going up and down the hierarchy and tracing routes through the graph of relationships between the individuals you've inferred.

## 9.2 In-Laws

Now we have spouses, we can also have in-laws. The path is simple: `isSpouseOf o hasMother` implies `hasMotherInLaw`. The path involved in mother-in-laws can be seen in Figure 9.2. The following OWL code establishes the sub-property chains for `hasMotherInLaw`:

```
code()
{
  ObjectProperty: hasMotherInLaw
  SubPropertyOf: hasParentInLaw
  SubPropertyChain: isSpouseOf o hasMother
  Domain: Person
  Range: Woman
  InverseOf: isMotherInLawOf
}
```

Do the following to make the parent in-law properties:

### Task 38: Parents in-law

---

1. Create `hasParentInLaw` with two sub-properties of `hasMotherInLaw` and `hasFatherInLaw`;
  2. Create the inverses, but remember to let the reasoner infer the hierarchy on that side of the hierarchy;
  3. Add the sub-property chains as described in the pattern for `hasMotherInLaw` above;
  4. Run the reasoner and check that the mother-in-law of Margaret Grace Rever is Iris Ellen Archer.
- 

## 9.3 Brothers and Sisters In-Law

Brothers and sisters in law have the interesting addition of having more than one path between objects to establish a sister or brother in law relationship. The OWL code below establishes the relationships for ‘is sister in law of’:

```
code()
{
}
```

```
ObjectProperty: isSisterInLawOf
SubPropertyOf: isSiblingInLawOf
SubPropertyChain: isWifeOf o isSiblingOf
SubPropertyChain: isSisterOf o isSpouseOf
```

A wife’s husband’s sister is a sister in law of the wife. Figure 9.3 shows the two routes to being a sister-in-law. In addition, the wife is a sister in law of the husband’s siblings. One can add as many sub-property chains to a property as one needs. You should add the properties for `hasSiblingInLawOf` and its obvious sub-properties following the inverse of the pattern above.

### Task 39: Siblings in-law

---

1. Create the relationships for siblings-in-law as indicated in the owl code above.
- 



By now, chances are high that the realisation takes a long time. We recommend to remove the very computationally expensive restriction `hasParent exactly 2 Person` on the `Person` class, if you have not done it so far.

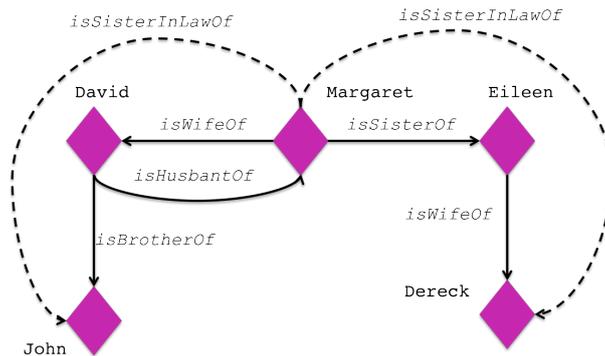


Figure 9.3: The two routes to being a sister-in-law.

## 9.4 Aunts and Uncles in-Law

The uncle of Robert David Bright has a wife, but she is not the aunt of Robert David Bright, she is the aunt-in-law. This is another kith relationship, not a kin relationship. The pattern has a familiar feel:

**code()**

```
{
}
```

```

ObjectProperty: isAuntInLawOf
SubPropertyOf: isInLawOf
SubPropertyChain: isWifeOf o isBrotherOf o isParentOf

```

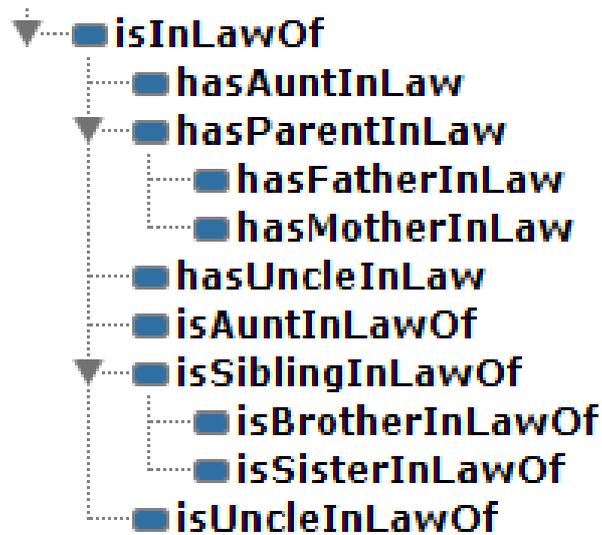
### Task 40: Uncles and aunts in-law

1. Create `hasAuntInLaw` and `hasUncleInLaw` in the usual way;
2. Test in the usual way;
3. Tidy up the top of the property hierarchy so that it looks like Figure 9.4. We have a top property of `hasRelation` and two sub-properties of `isBloodRelationOf` and `isInLawOf` to establish the kith and kin relationships respectively;
4. All the properties created in this chapter (except for spouses) should be underneath `isInLawOf`.

## 9.5 Summary

This has really been a revision chapter; nothing new has really been introduced. We have added a lot of new object properties and one new data property. The latest object property hierarchy with the ‘in-law’ branch can be seen in Figure 9.4. Highlights have been:

- Having an explicit marriage object so that we can say things about the marriage itself, not just the



**Figure 9.4:** The object property hierarchy after adding the various in-law properties.

people in the marriage;

- We have seen that more than one property chain can be added to a property;
- We have added a lot of kith relationships to join the kin or blood relationships;
- As usual, the reasoner can establish the hierarchy for the inverses and put a lot of the domain and ranges in for free.



NOTE

The FHKB ontology at this stage of the tutorial has an expressivity of  $SR\mathcal{OIQ}(\mathcal{D})$ .

## Chapter 10

# Extending the TBox

In this chapter you will:

1. Just add lots of defined classes for all the aspects we have covered in this FHKB tutorial;
2. You will learn that the properties used in these defined classes must be chosen with care.



There is a snapshot of the ontology as required at this point in the tutorial available at <http://owl.cs.manchester.ac.uk/tutorials/fhkbtutorial>.

## 10.1 Adding Defined Classes

Add the following defined classes:

### Task 41: Adding defined classes

---

1. Relation and blood relation;
  2. Forefather and Foremother;
  3. Grandparent, Grandfather and Grandmother;
  4. GreatGrandparent, GreatGrandfather and GreatGrandmother;
  5. GreatGrandparentOfRobert, GreatGrandfatherOfRobert and GreatGrandMotherOfRobert
  6. Daughter, Son, Brother, Sister, Child;
  7. Aunt, Uncle, Aunt-in-law, Uncle-in-law, GreatAunt, GreatUncle, GreatAunt-in-law and GreatUncle-in-law;
  8. FirstCousin and SecondCousin;
  9. First cousin once removed and Second cousin once removed;
  10. In-law, Mother-in-law, Father-in-law, Parent-in-law, Sibling-in-law, Sister-in-law, Brother-in-law;
  11. Any defined class for any property in the hierarchy and any nominal variant of these classes.
- 

The three classes of `Child`, `Son` and `Daughter` are of note. They are coded in the following way:

```
code()  
{  
}
```

```
Class: Child EquivalentTo: Person that hasParent Some Person  
Class: Son EquivalentTo: Man that hasParent Some Person  
Class: Daughter EquivalentTo: Woman that hasParent Some Person
```

After running the reasoner, you will find that `Person` is found to be equivalent to `Child`; `Daughter` is equivalent to `Woman` and that `Son` is equivalent to `Man`. This does, of course, make sense – each and every person is someone’s child, each and every woman is someone’s daughter. We will forget evolutionary time-scales where this might be thought to break down at some point – all `Person` individuals are also `Descendant` individuals, but do we expect some molecule in some prebiotic soup to be a member of this class?

Nevertheless, within the scope of the FHKB, such inferred equivalences are not unreasonable. They are also instructive; it is possible to have different intentional descriptions of a class and for them to have the same logical extents. You can see another example of this happening in the amino acids ontology, but for different reasons.

Taking `Grandparent` as an example class, there are two ways of writing the defined class:

```
code()
{
}
```

```
Class: Grandparent EquivalentTo: Person and isGrandparentOf some Person
Class: Grandparent EquivalentTo: Person and (isParentOf some (Person and (is-
ParentOf some Person))
```

Each comes out at a different place in the class hierarchy. They both capture the right individuals as members (that is, those individuals in the ABox that are holding a `isGrandparentOf` property), but the class hierarchy is not correct. By definition, all grandparents are also parents, but the way the object property hierarchy works means that the first way of writing the defined class (with the `isGrandparentOf` property) is not subsumed by the class `Parent`. We want this to happen in any sensible class hierarchy, so we have to use the second pattern for all the classes, spelling out the sub-property path that implies the property such as `isGrandparentOf` within the equivalence axiom.

The reason for this need for the ‘long-form’ is that the `isGrandparentOf` does not imply the `isParentOf` property. As described in Chapter 5 if this implication were the case, being a grandparent of Robert David Bright, for instance, would also imply that the same `Person` were a parent of Robert David Bright; an implication we do not want. As these two properties (`isParentOf` and `isGrandparentOf`) do not subsume each other means that the defined classes written according to pattern one above will not subsume each other in the class hierarchy. Thus we use the second pattern. If we look at the class for grandparents of Robert:

```
code()
{
}
```

```
Class: GrandparentOfRobert
EquivalentTo: Person that isParentOf some (Person that isParentOf value Robert
David Bright)
```

If we make the equivalent class for Richard John Bright, apply the reasoner and look at the hierarchy, we see that the two classes are not logically equivalent, even though they have the same extents of William George Bright, Iris Ellen Archer, Charles Herbert Rever and Violet Sylvia Steward. We looked at this example in Section 6.2, where there is an explanation and solutions.

## 10.2 Summary

We can add defined classes based on each property we have put into the object hierarchy. We see the expected hierarchy; as can be seen from Figure 10.1 it has an obvious symmetry based on sex. We also see a lot of equivalences inferred – all women are daughters, as well as women descendants. Perhaps not the greatest insight ever gained, but it at least makes sense; all women must be daughters. It is instructive to use the explanation feature in Protégé to look at why the reasoner has made these inferences. For example, take a look at the class `hasGrandmother some Woman` – it is instructive to see how many there are.

Like the Chapter on marriage and in-law (Chapter 9), this chapter has largely been revision. One thing of note is, however, that we must not use the object properties that are inferred through sub-property chains as definitions in the TBox; we must spell out the sub-property chain in the definition, otherwise the implications do not work properly.

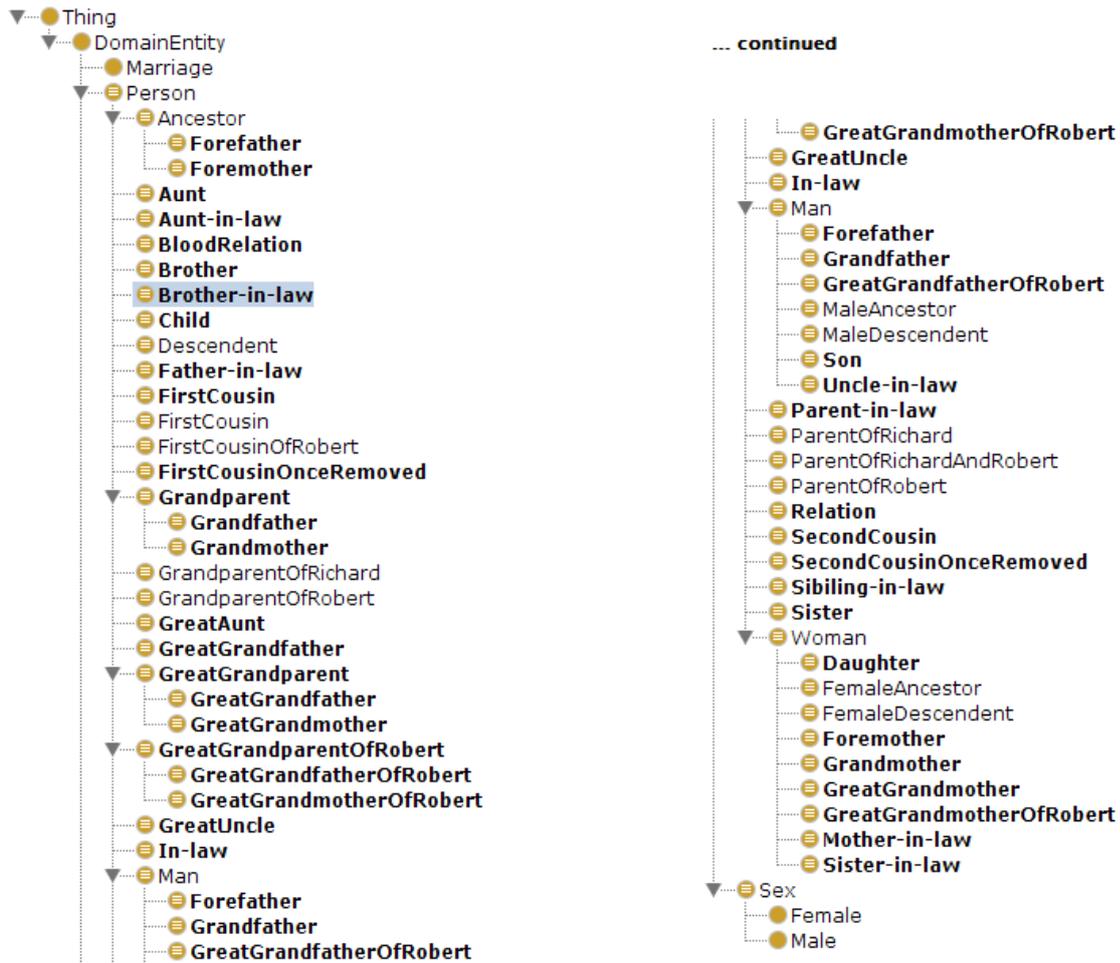


Figure 10.1: The full TBox hierarchy of the FHKB

One thing is almost certain; the resulting TBox is rather complex and would be almost impossible to maintain by hand.



The FHKB ontology at this stage of the tutorial has an expressivity of  $SR\mathcal{OIQ}(\mathcal{D})$ .

# Chapter 11

## Final remarks

If you have done all the tasks within this tutorial, then you will have touched most parts of OWL 2. Unusually for most uses of OWL we have concentrated on individuals, rather than just on the TBox. One note of warning – the full FHKB has some 450 members of the Bright family and takes a reasonably long time to classify, even on a sensible machine. The FHKB is not scalable in its current form.



One reason for this is that we have deliberately maximised inference. We have attempted not to explicitly type the individuals, but drive that through domain and range constraints. We are making the property hierarchy do lots of work. For the individual Robert David Bright, we only have a couple of assertions, but we infer some 1 500 facts between Robert David Bright and other named individuals in the FHKB—displaying this in Protégé causes problems. We have various complex classes in the TBox and so on.

We probably do not wish to drive a genealogical application using an FHKB in this form. Its purpose is educational. It touches most of OWL 2 and shows a lot of what it can do, but also a considerable amount of what it cannot do. As inference is maximised, the FHKB breaks most of the OWL 2 reasoners at the time of writing. However, it serves its role to teach about OWL 2.



OWL 2 on its own and using it in this style, really does not work for family history. We have seen that siblings and cousins cause problems. rules in various forms can do this kind of thing easily—it is one of the primary examples for learning about Prolog. Nevertheless, the FHKB does show how much inference between named individuals can be driven from a few fact assertions and a property hierarchy. Assuming a powerful enough reasoner and the ability to deal with many individuals, it would be possible to make a family history application using the FHKB; as long as one hid the long and sometimes complex queries and manipulations that would be necessary to ‘prune’ some of the ‘extra’ facts found about individuals. However, the FHKB does usefully show the power of OWL 2, touch a great deal of the language and demonstrate some of its limitations.

## Appendix A

# FHKB Family Data

**Table A.1:** The list of individuals in the FHKB

Person	First given name	Second given name	Family name	Birth year	Mother	Father
Alec John Archer 1927	Alec	John	Archer	1927	Violet Heath 1887	James Alexander Archer 1882
Charles Herbert Rever 1895	Charles	Herbert	Rever	1895	Elizabeth Frances Jessop 1869	William Rever 1870
Charlotte Caroline Jane Bright 1894	Charlotte	Caroline Jane	Bright	1894	Charlotte Hewett 1863	Henry Edmund Bright 1862
Charlotte Hewett 1863	Charlotte	none	Hewett	1863	not specified	not specified
Clare Bright 1966	Clare	none	Bright	1966	Diana Pool	Peter William Bright 1941
Diana Pool	Diana	none	Pool	none	not specified	not specified
<b>David Bright 1934</b>	David	none	Bright	1934	Iris Ellen Archer 1906	William George Bright 1901
Dereck Heath	Dereck	none	Heath	1927	not specified	not specified
Eileen Mary Rever 1929	Eileen	Mary	Rever	1929	Violet Sylvia Steward 1894	Charles Herbert Rever 1895
Elizabeth Frances Jessop 1869	Elizabeth	Frances	Jessop	1869	not specified	not specified
Ethel Archer 1912	Ethel	none	Archer	1912	Violet Heath 1887	James Alexander Archer 1882
Frederick Herbert Bright 1889	Frederick	Herbert	Bright	1889	Charlotte Hewett 1863	Henry Edmund Bright 1862
Henry Edmund Bright 1862	Henry	Edmund	Bright	1862	not specified	not specified
Henry Edmund Bright 1887	Henry	Edmund	Bright	1887	Charlotte Hewett 1863	Henry Edmund Bright 1862
Ian Bright 1959	Ian	none	Bright	1959	Joyce Gosport	John Bright 1930
<b>Iris Ellen Archer 1906</b>	Iris	Ellen	Archer	1906	Violet Heath 1887	James Alexander Archer 1882
James Alexander Archer 1882	James	Alexander	Archer	1882	not specified	not specified
James Bright 1964	James	none	Bright	1964	Diana Pool	Peter William Bright 1941
James Frank Hayden Bright 1891	James	Frank	Bright	1891	Charlotte Hewett 1863	Henry Edmund Bright 1862
Janet Bright 1964	Janet	none	Bright	1964	Joyce Gosport	John Bright 1930
John Bright 1930	John	none	Bright	1930	Iris Ellen Archer 1906	William George Bright 1901
John Tacey Steward 1873	John	Tacey	Steward	1873	not specified	not specified
Joyce Archer 1921	Joyce	none	Archer	1921	Violet Heath 1887	James Alexander Archer 1882
Joyce Gosport	Joyce	none	Gosport	not specified	not specified	not specified
Julie Bright 1966	Julie	none	Bright	1966	Diana Pool	Peter William Bright 1941
Kathleen Minnie Bright 1904	Kathleen	Minnie	Bright	1904	Charlotte Hewett 1863	Henry Edmund Bright 1862
Leonard John Bright 1890	Leonard	John	Bright	1890	Charlotte Hewett 1863	Henry Edmund Bright 1862
Lois Green 1871	Lois	none	Green	1871	not specified	not specified
<b>Margaret Grace Rever 1934</b>	Margaret	Grace	Rever	1934	Violet Sylvia Steward 1894	Charles Herbert Rever 1895
Mark Anthony Heath 1960	Mark	Anthony	Heath	1960	Eileen Mary Rever 1929	Dereck Heath
Mark Bright 1956	Mark	none	Bright	1956	Joyce Gosport	John Bright 1930
Nicholas Charles Heath 1964	Nicholas	Charles	Heath	1964	Eileen Mary Rever 1929	Dereck Heath
Nora Ada Bright 1899	Nora	Ada	Bright	1899	Charlotte Hewett 1863	Henry Edmund Bright 1862
Norman James Archer 1909	Norman	James	Archer	1909	Violet Heath 1887	James Alexander Archer 1882
Peter William Bright 1941	Peter	William	Bright	1941	Iris Ellen Archer 1906	William George Bright 1901

*continued..*

**Table A.1:** The list of individuals in the FHKB

<b>Richard John Bright 1962</b>	Richard	John	Bright	1962	Margaret Grace Rever 1934	David Bright 1934
<b>Robert David Bright 1965</b>	Robert	David	Bright	1965	Margaret Grace Rever 1934	David Bright 1934
Violet Heath 1887	Violet	none	Heath	1887	not specified	not specified
Violet Sylvia Steward 1894	Violet	Sylvia	Steward	1894	Lois Green 1871	John Tacey Steward 1873
William Bright 1970	William	none	Bright	1970	Joyce Gosport	John Bright 1930
<b>William George Bright 1901</b>	William	George	Bright	1901	Charlotte Hewett 1863	Henry Edmund Bright 1862
William Rever 1870	William	none	Rever	1870	not specified	not specified

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