

# Paella: A support tool for debugging of ontologies<sup>\*</sup>

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In [1] two mereotopological interpretation were introduced. The Strong one is based on the use of Region Connection Calculus (RCC) [3] as a metaontology and the intended meaning of  $\mathcal{C}(x, y)$  is that *exists a common element in the concepts  $x, y$  in some model  $I$  of the ontology.*

**Definition 1.** (Strong Interpretation of RCC as a metaontology) *Two concepts  $C_1, C_2$  of an ontology  $\Sigma$  are  $\Sigma$ -connected (denoted by  $\mathcal{C}_\Sigma(C_1, C_2)$ ) if*

$$\Sigma \not\models C_1 \sqcap C_2 \equiv \perp$$

And the weak interpretation:

**Definition 2.** *A spatial interpretation  $I$  of  $\Sigma$  is a interpretation in the language of  $\Sigma$ , such that  $I : \text{concepts}(\Sigma) \cup \text{indiv}(\Sigma) \rightarrow \Omega$ , where  $\Omega$  is a  $T_3$  connected topological space such that  $I \models \Sigma$  and for each  $C \in \text{concepts}(\Sigma)$ ,  $I(C)$  is an open regular set in  $\Omega$  and for each  $a \in \text{indiv}(\Sigma)$ ,  $I(a)$  is a point. A spatial model of  $\Sigma$  is a spatial interpretation which is a model of  $\Sigma$ .*

First interpretation is based on Description Logics reasoning services, while the second is based on qualitative spatial reasoning and spatial representation of relationships between concepts. However, due to a result of Renz [2], if an spatial interpretation exists, then exists one at euclidean space. As concept structures are in ontologies, its easy to find an interpretation with a special feature, it can be graphically represented in not a really hard way.

This talk will describe how both interpretations are applied to build a tool for ontologies visual repairing(anomalies). Specifically, we will characterize the ontologies from Formal Concept Analysis and OWL specified, by means of three different Paella versions: Dummy, Tiny and Full.

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## References

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