



Tests and Benchmarks

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1 Introduction

OWLIM is a semantic repository, packaged as a Storage and Inference Layer (SAIL) for Sesame RDF database. More information on OWLIM can be found at <http://www.ontotext.com/owlim>. More information about the inference and persistency strategies, configuration, installation and performance of OWLIM can be found in [10].

This document describes the various tests included in the OWLIM distribution and gives detailed information on how to setup and run them. For the user's convenience, the distribution includes several batch files (Windows only) that can be used to run the different tests. In order to run them on the user's PC, an initial modification/adaptation is required.

Requirements for all included tests:

- Java v1.4 or higher;
- Sesame v. 1.2.1 to 1.2.6.

2 Configuring Sesame

To run properly the test cases, the test Sesame SAIL must be configured beforehand. The name of the config file is **system.conf**, it can be found (and must stay located) in the **test/test-src/test** sub-directory of OWLIM's main directory. The configuration file's content is divided in two parts: system configuration (contains user names and passwords); and repository list (contains information of each repository – file names and the namespaces of the imported ontologies as well as other parameters related to the repository).

The config file contains a repository **test**, defined as follows:

```
<repository id="test">
  <title>Test Entailment repository </title>
  <sailstack>
    <sail class="org.openrdf.sesame.sailimpl.OWLIMSchemaRepository">
      <param name="file" value="./kb/test.nt"/>
      <param name="dataFormat" value="ntriples"/>
      <param name="compressFile" value="no"/>
      <param name="ruleset" value="owl-max"/>
      <param name="partialRDFS" value="true"/>
      <param name="indexSize" value="4000000"/>
      <param name="new-triples-file"
        value="./kb/new-temp-triples.nt"/>
      <param name="auto-write-time-minutes" value="15"/>
      <param name="base-URL"
        value="http://example.org/entailment/test#"/>

      <!-- semicolon should be used as delimiter -->
      <param name="imports" value=
        "./kb/owl/owl.rdfs;
        ./kb/test/testSchema.rdf;
        ./kb/test/testOntology.rdf;"/>
      <param name="defaultNS" value=
        "http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#;
        http://www.w3.org/2000/10/rdf-
        tests/rdfcore/testSchema#;
        http://www.w3.org/2002/03owl-t/testOntology#;"/>
    </sail>
  </sailstack>
```

```

<!--ACLlist can contain zero or more 'user' elements-->
<acl worldReadable="true" worldWritable="true">
  <user login="admin" readAccess="true" writeAccess="true"/>
</acl>
</repository>
    
```

This repository uses `org.openrdf.sesame.sailimpl.OWLIMSchemaRepository` as a SAIL. It stores the data in N-Triple format in the file `test/kb/test.nt`. The temporary statements are stored in the file `test/kb/new-temp-triples.nt`. Its base URL is `http://example.org/entailment/test#` and imports `owl.rdfs`, `testSchema.rdf` and `testOntology.rdf` with default namespaces `http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#`, `http://www.w3.org/2000/10/rdf-tests/rdfcore/testSchema#` and `http://www.w3.org/2002/03owl#` respectively.

3 Running Entailment Test Cases

There are two different kinds of entailment tests provided with OWLIM:

- JUnit tests for regression testing of OWLIM's reasoning support;
- W3C's Normative OWL entailment test, [3].

3.1 JUnit Entailment Tests

This is OWLIM's own regression test framework for inference. It uses a set of OWL files, each of which contains few statements to be asserted. After loading each of the files the test checks whether or not a given set of statements is present in the inferred closure, after some hard-coded logic. The test itself does not rely on any ontology, apart from the OWL schema which is loaded by default.

`TestOWLIMRepository` class uses the JUnit library. Each document is used in a separate test case:

- `owl_test1a` – a symmetric property test: if a property `symmetricTestProp` is an `owl:SymmetricProperty` and there is a statement `<John symmetricTestProp Mary>`, then the statement `<Mary symmetricTestProp John>` must be present in the repository. Similarly, if the statement `<symmetricTestProp rdf:type owl:SymmetricProperty>` is removed from the repository, then the statement `<Mary symmetricTestProp John>` must not be present;
- `owl_test2a` – a transitive property test: if a `transitiveTestProp` is an `owl:TransitiveProperty` and the repository contains the statements `<Mary transitiveTestProp Harry>` and `<John transitiveTestProp Mary>`, then it must also contain the statement `<John transitiveTestProp Harry>`. Similarly, if one of these statements is removed, then the last statement must be removed as well and if the removed statement is added anew, the last statement must again be added;
- `owl_test1a2a` – defines `transitiveAndSymmetricTestProp`, which is both `owl:SymmetricProperty` and `owl:TransitiveProperty`. `Mary` and `Harry`, as well as `John` and `Mary`, are connected by means of this relation. The test checks if the full symmetric and transitive closure is inferred.
- `owl_test3a` – defines `inverseOfTransitive` property which is `owl:inverseOf owl:TransitiveProperty`. `John`, `Mary` and `Harry` are

owl:transitiveTestProp in this order as it was the case with *owl_test2a*. The test checks if they are **inverseOfTransitive** in this order: **Harry, Mary, John**. It also checks if any of them is **inverseOfTransitive** of itself (because the inferencer applies the transitivity **<a trans b>** and **<b trans c>** entails **<a trans c>** only when the three variables are distinct).

- owl_test10a* – same as *owl_test2a*, except that it defines **eqTestProp** which is **owl:equivalentProperty** to **transitiveTestProp**. **owl:equivalentProperty** means that **eqTestProp** and **transitiveTestProp** might be interchangeably used. In the inferred closure all subjects and objects linked with **transitiveTestProp** must also be linked with **eqTestProp** and that is what the test checks.
- owl_test10b* – test focused on **rdfs:domain** and **rdfs:range**. If **John, Mary** and **Harry** are related through **transitiveTestProp** in this order. **inverseOfTransitive** takes its subject from the class **DomainName**, while **eqTestProp** (**owl:equivalentProperty** to **inverseOfTransitive**) takes its object from the class **RangeName**. It follows that, **Harry** and **Mary** must belong to **DomainName**; **Mary** and **John** must belong to **RangeName**. Moreover, **Harry** must not be a member of **RangeName** and **John** must not be a member of **DomainName**, while **Mary** must belong to both classes.
- owl_test12a* – similar to *owl_test10b* with a slight difference, namely that **eqTestProp** is **owl:sameAs inverseOfTransitive** (. The difference comes from the fact that **owl:sameAs** stronger than **owl:equivalentProperty**; it will copy all the statements containing **inverseOfTransitive** and will replace it with **eqTestProp** no matter if the former appears somewhere as a subject, predicate or object. The results must be the same as that of *owl_test10b*.
- owl_test12b* – tests the **owl:sameAs** inference. If **John, Mary** and **Harry** are **transitiveTestProp** as in the example above and at the same time **<MaryAlias owl:sameAs Mary>**, then **MaryAlias** and **Mary** must be used interchangeably.
- owl_test15a, owl_test15b* – tests the **owl:FunctionalProperty** inference. According to rule **owl_FunctProp**, if a property **p** is **owl:FunctionalProperty** and at the same time **<x p y>** and **<x p z>**, it follows that **<y owl:sameAs z>** (i.e. the “value” of **p** for a given argument is unique, since **p** represents a function). To illustrate: if **John’s** mother is **Mary** and at the same time **John’s** mother is **Carmen**, then **Mary** and **Carmen** must be one and the same person as long as **hasMother** is an **owl:FunctionalProperty**. But if in a given moment **hasMother** ceases to be **owl:FunctionalProperty**, then the test should not entail that **Mary** and **Carmen** are one and the same person. The property **motherOf** is **owl:inverseFunctionalProperty**, which is also **owl:inverseOf hasMother**. According to rule **owl_InvFunctProp**, if **p** is **owl:inverseFunctionalProperty** and **<x p z>** and **<y p z>** are asserted, then **<x owl:sameAs z>** should be entailed. With the above conditions we have **<Mary motherOf John>** (the inverse of **<John hasMother Mary>**) and **<Carmen motherOf John>** (the inverse of **<John hasMother Carmen>**). And again, if in a given moment **motherOf** ceases to be **owl:inverseFunctionalProperty**, then **Mary** and **Carmen** must be different persons; in this case **hasMother** will cease to be **owl:FunctionalProperty**.

- *owl_test16a*, *owl_test16b* – tests of **owl:FunctionalProperty** and **owl:InverseFunctionalProperty**. The property **ownSSNumber** (Social Security Number) is defined as **owl:InverseFunctionalProperty**. If two persons have the same Social Security Number, it follows that they must be **owl:sameAs**. In *owl_test16b*, **ownSSNumber** is defined as **owl:inverseOf ownedBy**, which in its turn is **owl:FunctionalProperty**. And again, if two people have the same Social Security Number, it follows that they must be one and the same person (the two definitions of **ownSSNumber** are equivalent).
- *owl_testgos1a* – tests a number of transitive properties – **partOf**, **subRegionOf** and **livesIn**. **Europe** and **Asia** are **partOf** the **Earth**; **Germany** and **Japan** are respectively **subRegion-s** of **Europe** and of **Asia**; **Berlin** is **subRegionOf Germany**. **partOf** is **owl:TransitiveProperty**, **subRegionOf** is **rdfs:subPropertyOf partOf** (but it is NOT **owl:TransitiveProperty partOf**), and **livesIn** is **protons:transitiveOver subRegionOf**. Then, if `<John livesIn Berlin>`, it follows that he **livesIn Europe**, but it is not true that he **livesIn Earth** (because **livesIn** is **protons:transitiveOver subRegionOf**, but **subRegionOf** itself is not defined as **owl:TransitiveProperty**, although it is **rdfs:subPropertyOf partOf**).
- *owl_test_oneOf* – tests wheter an instance, specified within the declaration of an enumerated class **tst:TShirt** is made a member of this class, **tst:TShirt** – checked for the **tst:small** instance.
- *owl_minCardinality1* – the test class **tst:PersonWithEmail** is declared to be equivalent to a restriction over property **tst:email** with **owl:minCardinality** with value of `"1"^^xsd:nonNegativeInteger`, then some instance, **tst:Pesho** that is related to a literal with the property **tst:email** is checked to be a member of **tst:PersonWithEmail** class.
- *Owl_TBOX_SomeValFrom* – this test checks for class subsumption based on **owl:someValuesFrom** restrictions over sub-properties to values of classes that are sub-classes. The test case has two named class definitions **tst:Employee** and **tst:ResearchAssistant** equivalent to such restrictions over **tst:worksFor** property and relating values of **tst:Organisation** and its subclass **tst:ResearchGroup**. The test checkz wheter an instance **tst:Naso**, which is related with the property **tst:workFor** to some instance of class **tst:ReasearchGroup**, is a member of the **tst:Employee**.
- *Owl_TBOX_AllValFrom* – a test similar to the above but covering relationships between restrictins of type **owl:allValuesFrom**. Consult the test case OWL document – **owl_TBO_AVF.owl** for more details of the derived subsumtion.
- *Owl_TBOX_hasValue* – a test similar to the two above, but covering relationships between two **owl:hasValue** restrictions.
- *Owl_TBOX_HasValSomeValuesFrom* – is a test that examine the relations between **owl:someValuesFrom** and **owl:hasValues** restrictions to derive subsumption.
- *Owl_TBOX_SomeValues_minCardinality1* – similar as the above ones, but now in the scope of the test is the relation between restioctions of type **owl:someValuesFrom** and **owl:minCardinality** with value 1.

- *Owl_test17* – test to check whether the semantics of **owl:unionOf** are supported correctly. It define a class Person to be the union of Man, Woman and Kid classes and then defines a single instance of each of those and checks whetr they are members also of the Person class.
- *Owl_test18* – test to check whether the semantics of **owl:intersectionOf** are supported correctly. It defines three top classes Person, Male and Female and then defines Man to be an intersection of Person and Male and Woman – of Person and Female classes. Correctnes is checked in both directions of the definitions. First it declares an instance of Man and checks whether it is member of both Male and Person. In the oposite direction, it declares an instance of Male and Person and checks if it is also a member of Man. The same test is made for an instance that is a member of Female and Person simultanously.
- *Owl_test19* – test to check whether the semantics of **owl:oneOf** are supported correctly. Defines a class Groul wich has exactly three members and then checks wheter those instances are members of the enumeration Group.

Note: TBOX and cadinality tests will pass only if the repository is configured with ruleset **owl-max!**

In order to use the **junit-test** script (**.cmd** or **.sh**, respectively for Windows or Linux) , one should modify it as follows:

JAVA_HOME to point to the installation folder of Java

JUNIT_HOME to point to the folder containing the JUnit library, v.3.8.1

SESAME_LIB to point to the location of the related Sesame libraries

3.2 W3C Entailment Tests

Class **EntailmentTest** is a framework for checking of compliance with the, so called, approved tests that W3C provides in [3]. Each test is a set of premises and conclusions given as OWL documents. Depending on the kind of the test employed (described in the corresponding Manifest OWL document), the check determines whether or not the conclusions are present in the repository.

The following types of tests are described in **testSchema.rdf** and **testOntology.rdf**:

- **Positive entailment tests** – check if the inference engine infers the expected results;
- **Negative entailment tests** – check if the inference engine does infer a/the statement(s) listed in a separate file created especially for the test;
- **True test** – a test that checks if the repository contains a number of statements that are either axioms or inferred from axioms (and thus must be present in every repository, including in the “empty” ones);
- **OWL for OWL test** – test that illustrates how OWL is used to describe/for the description of OWL Full.
- **Import level tests** – serve to indicate if there is an interaction between **owl:imports** and the sublanguage elements in the main document (that imports certain ontologies);

- **Not OWL feature test** – a kind of negative test; checks if the inference engine supports features of DAML+OIL, which OWL does not support anymore;
- **Import entailment test** – checks if the premise document, and its “imports” closure, entails the conclusion document;
- **Inconsistency test** – a kind of positive entailment test that indicates if there are inconsistencies in the inferred closure of an ontology (e.g. if two entities are `owl:sameAs` while at the same time they are `owl:differentFrom` one another; if an entity is of type `owl:Nothing` or it is `rdfs:subClassOf owl:Nothing` and at the same time it is `owl:differentFrom owl:Nothing`. Statements of this kind are inconsistent with the semantics of OWL);
- **Consistency test** – a kind of negative entailment test; checks if the OWL document does entail a falsehood.

For now, the OWLIM entailment test supports the Positive and Negative Entailment tests only. They could be used to determine what part of OWL OWLIM inference engine is able to handle.

The OWL files with the test cases are available at <http://www.w3.org/TR/owl-test/> (as part of the file `approved.zip`). On the same web-site one can find more information on the features that each test checks.

After the test cases have been retrieved and unpacked in a specified folder, modify the `entailment-test` script (`.cmd` or `.sh`, respectively for Windows or Linux) so that:

`APPROVED_DIR` points to the folder, where the test cases reside;

`JAVA_HOME` points to the installation folder of Java;

`SESAME_LIB` points to the location of the related Sesame libraries;

When run, the script automatically passes over the contents of the subfolders of `APPROVED_DIR` and parses the `ManifestXXX` files found there. Then, it proceeds with a particular test case and delivers the results.

If the name of an `APPROVED_DIR`'s subfolder is specified as an optional script argument, then only the testcases contained in that particular subfolder will be performed. For example:

```
C:\owlim\test>entailment-test.cmd AllDifferent
```

has the following output:

```
Processing folder AllDifferent
positive test:(#Full): AllDifferent/Manifest001#test passed.
```

4 Running Lehigh University Benchmark (LUBM)

The LUBM benchmark is presented in [5] and briefly introduced in OWLIM's System Documentation, [10], section 9.2. To run Lehigh University Benchmark, it is required that the test fileset be generated beforehand. To do so one can use script named `lubm-generate` (`.cmd` or `.sh`, respectively for Windows or Linux), which is part of the distribution's sub-folder `test`. The distribution includes a prebuilt library of the benchmark's source code, available for download at <http://swat.cse.lehigh.edu/projects/lubm/index.htm>. The prebuilt `lubm.jar` library

is located in the **lib** distribution folder and also includes the wrapper classes that the benchmarks codebase require in order to run over Sesame repository, configured with OWLIM.

The **lubm-generate** script (**.cmd** or **.sh**, respectively for Windows or Linux) accepts a single numeric argument as the target number of the universities and creates a subfolder **univer#** where it places the generated OWL files. Once the fileset is generated, one should take a look at the **config.kb.example.owlim** file and comment/uncomment the appropriate benchmark configuration section to be executed. By default, a single University dataset is configured and its section looks as follows:

```
# 1-university
[OWLIM_1]
class=owlim.OwlimWrapper
data=./univer1
database=jdbc:ignore
ontology=http://www.lehigh.edu/~zhp2/2004/0401/univ-bench.owl
```

One should use the **#** symbol at the beginning of the line to comment it, respectively, to remove this symbol to uncomment a line. The test should be launched via the **lubm-benchmark**, script. Before either generation of datasets or execution of the test, one should edit the **setvars** script in the **test** sub-folder of the distribution:

JAVA_HOME points to the installation folder of Java

SESAME_LIB points to the location of the related Sesame libraries

then execute it. To find more about this benchmark, visit its web site at: <http://swat.cse.lehigh.edu/projects/lubm/index.htm>

5 Running Extended Lehigh University Benchmark (eLUBM)

The eLUBM benchmark is introduced in [9] and briefly presented in section 9.5. of OWLIM's System Documentation, [5]. To run the test one need to obtain the benchmark's input fileset. Because there is no fileset generator for the datasets and they were not publicly available for download from other websites, those were made available as follows:

- The DL datasets: <http://www.ontotext.com/owlim/elubm/eLubm-dl-apr06.zip>
- The Lite datasets: <http://www.ontotext.com/owlim/elubm/eLubm-lite-apr06.zip>

These archives need to be extracted in the **test** sub-folder of the OWLIM installation. To run eLUBM test OWLIM requires additional JVM parameters, used to specify the file-mask filter by which the files are selected during the upload phase of the benchmark and also a parameter to specify the Sesame's repository identifier at which the benchmark to be performed. Those parameters are **filemask** and **testset**; sample assignments follow:

-Dfilemask=5-ub-lite-univ – specifying that files starting with '5-ub-lite-univ' are to be uploaded from the selected knowledge base folder (defined as a parameter in **config.kb.example** file);

-Dtestset=eLubm-lite – the repository id to be used for the benchmark;

The distribution comes with few Windows scripts (again in the **test** folder of OWLIM's distribution) for running those benchmarks, namely: **eLubm-dl-benchmark.cmd** – for running the single-university DL benchmark; **eLubm-dl-5-benchmark.cmd** – for the 5-university

fileset; `eLubm-lite-benchmark.cmd` and `eLubm-lite-5-benchmark.cmd` for the Lite versions of the benchmark. Before running the scripts, one need to edit `setvars.cmd`, to set properly the `JAVA_HOME` and `SESAME_LIB` environment variables, to point to the respective locations of the `java.exe` and the Sesame's jar files and execute the scripts to perform the benchmark.

Please note that the namespaces used in 1 and 5 universities filesets are different so a special attention should be given to set those properly within the various configuration and query files. For instance the DL1 fileset uses <http://www.eclipse.org/eodm/univ-bench-dl.owl#> namespace but DL5 fileset - <http://uob.iotd.ibm.com/univ-bench-dl.owl#>.

6 References

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