Lecture Outline

• Requirements for Ontology Languages
• Compatibility of OWL2 with RDF/RDFS
• The OWL Language
  • Ontology Documents
  • Property Types
  • Property and Class Axioms
• OWL2 Profiles
Why a Web Ontology Language?

- RDF and RDF Schema are deliberately very limited
  - RDF is (roughly) limited to binary ground predicates,
  - RDF Schema is (roughly) limited to a subclass hierarchy and a property hierarchy, with domain and range definitions of these properties.
- They are designed with flexibility in mind
Why a Web Ontology Language?

- We need to express more advanced, more ‘expressive’ knowledge
  - For example,
    - that every person has exactly one birth date, or
    - that no person can be both male and female at the same time.
  - The Web Ontology Working Group and the OWL Working Group identified a number of characteristic use cases for the Semantic Web that require much more language features than those that RDF and RDFS have
    - [http://www.w3.org/2001/sw/WebOnt/](http://www.w3.org/2001/sw/WebOnt/)
Why a Web Ontology Language?

- The resulting language, OWL2, for the Web Ontology Language, is closely related to a fragment of a family of logics that are specially crafted for representing terminological knowledge: **Description Logics (DL)**
- OWL2 is the second iteration of the OWL language.
Requirements for Ontology Languages

- An explicit formal specification of the concepts in a domain is called an **ontology**
- Languages that allow us to express ontologies are therefore called **ontology languages**
- The main requirements for these languages are:
  - a well-defined syntax,
  - a formal semantics,
  - sufficient expressive power,
  - convenience of expression, and
  - efficient reasoning support
Syntax

• A syntax is **well-defined** if you can use it to write down everything a language allows you to express in an unambiguous manner

• A well-defined syntax is not necessarily very user-friendly
  • For instance, the RDF/XML syntax is notoriously hard for people to read.
  • However, this drawback is not very significant because most ontology engineers will use specialized ontology development tools, rather than a text editor, for building ontologies

• OWL2 builds on RDF and RDFS and uses an extension of their syntax
Formal Semantics

- A *formal semantics* describes the meaning of a language precisely.
- *Precisely* means that the semantics does not refer to subjective intuitions, nor is it open to different interpretations by different people (or machines).
- The importance of a formal semantics is well-established in the domain of mathematical logic.
  - The combination of formal semantics with a well-defined syntax allows us to *interpret* sentences expressed using the syntax: we *know* what is meant by the sentence.
  - Formal semantics also allows us to *reason* about the knowledge expressed in the sentences.
Formal Semantics

- For instance, the formal semantics of RDFS allows us to reason about class membership
  - Given
    \[ x \text{ rdf:type } C. \]
    \[ C \text{ rdfs:subClassOf } D. \]
    we can infer that \( x \) is an instance of \( D \).
- The \texttt{rdfs:domain} and \texttt{rdfs:range} properties allow similar inferences:
  \[ p \text{ rdfs:range } D. \]
  \[ x \ p \ y. \]
  allows us to infer that \( y \text{ rdf:type } D. \).
Expressivity

• The expressive power of RDF and RDFS is very limited in some areas.

• If we build ontologies, we may want to be able to reason about:

  • **Class Membership**: a more precise description of the conditions under which an instance can be considered to belong to a class would allow for more fine-grained reasoning

  • For instance, if we have declared that certain property-value pairs are a sufficient condition for membership in a class $A$, then if an instance $x$ satisfies these conditions, we can conclude that $x$ must be an instance of $A$. 

Expressivity

- **Classification**: we would like to use the conditions on class membership to infer relations between the classes themselves.
- **Equivalence between classes**: for example, the class **Tortoise** shares all its members with the class **Land_Turtle**; they are therefore equivalent.
- **Equality between instances**: we would like to be able to state when two instances are the same: the **morning_star** and the **evening_star** are names for the same planet **Venus**; these instances are therefore the same.
Expressivity

- **Disjointness and Difference**: sometimes we know that two classes do not share any instances (they are *disjoint*) or that two instances are decidedly not the same thing.
  - For example, *Winner* and *Loser* are disjoint in a game, and *roger_federer* and *rafael_nadal* are different individuals.

- **Boolean Combinations of Classes**: sometimes classes need to be combined in ways that go beyond subclass relations.
  - For instance, we may want to define the class *Person* to be the *disjoint union* of the classes *Female* and *Male*.
Expressivity

- **Local Scope of Properties**: `rdfs:range` states that the instances in the range of a property, say `plays`, all belong to a certain class.
  - In RDFS we cannot declare range restrictions that differentiate between contexts.
  - For example, we cannot say that tennis players play only tennis, while other people may play badminton.
- **Special Characteristics of Properties**: Sometimes it is useful to say that a property is:
  - *transitive*, such as `greater_than`
  - *unique*, like `is_mother_of`
  - the *inverse* of another property, such as `eats` and `is_eaten_by`
Expressivity

- **Cardinality Restrictions**: Sometimes we need to place restrictions on how many distinct values a property may or must take
  - For example, each person has exactly two parents,
  - a course has at least one TA
- **Consistency**: Once we can determine relations between classes, we may also want to determine conflicts between their definitions.
  - Suppose we have declared Fish and Mammal to be disjoint classes.
    - It is then an error to assert that dolphin is an instance of both.
Reasoning Support

- Formal semantics is a prerequisite for reasoning support.
- Derivations such as the preceding ones can be made mechanically instead of by hand.
- Automatic reasoning is important because it allows us to check the correctness of the ontology.
  - check the consistency of the ontology.
  - check for unintended relations between classes.
  - check for unintended classifications of instances.
- Checks like these are extremely valuable for designing large ontologies, for cases where multiple authors are involved, and for integrating and sharing ontologies from various sources.
Reasoning Support

• We can provide formal semantics and reasoning support to an ontology language by mapping it to a known logical formalism, and by using automated reasoners that already exist for those formalisms.

• In designing such a formal language one should be aware of the trade-off between expressive power and efficient reasoning support.

• Generally speaking, the richer the logical formalism, the less efficient the reasoning support becomes, often crossing the border of decidability (that is, reasoning on such logics is not guaranteed to terminate).

• Need for a compromise: a language that can be supported by reasonably efficient reasoners, while being sufficiently expressive to represent a large variety of knowledge.
OWL2 with RDF/RDFS

- Ideally, OWL2 is an extension of RDF Schema, in the sense that OWL2 adopts the RDFS meaning of classes and properties (\texttt{rdfs:Class}, \texttt{rdfs:subClassOf}, etc.) and adds language primitives to support the richer expressiveness required.
- This approach would be consistent with the layered architecture of the Semantic Web.
- Unfortunately, simply extending RDF Schema would work against obtaining expressive power and efficient reasoning.
  - RDF Schema has some very powerful modeling primitives. Constructions such as \texttt{rdfs:Class} (the class of all classes) and \texttt{rdfs:Property} (the class of all properties) are very expressive and would lead to uncontrollable computational properties if the logic underlying OWL2 included these primitives in their generality.
Two Semantics

- The full set of requirements for an ontology language seems unobtainable: efficient reasoning support does not exist for a language as expressive as a combination of RDF Schema with a full logic.
- These requirements have prompted the successive W3C working groups to split OWL2 into two different sublanguages, each with a different underlying semantics geared toward fulfilling different aspects of the full set of requirements:
  - OWL2 Full
  - OWL2 DL
OWL2 Full: RDF-Based Semantics

- OWL2 Full uses all the OWL2 language primitives
- It allows the combination of these primitives in arbitrary ways with RDF and RDF Schema
- It includes the ability to change the meaning of the predefined (RDF or OWL2) primitives by applying the language primitives to each other
  - In OWL2 Full, we could impose a cardinality constraint on the class of all classes, essentially limiting the number of classes that can be described in any ontology.
  - OWL2 Full is mapped to an RDF-based semantics, so it is structurally and semantically fully upward-compatible with RDF: any legal RDF document is also a legal OWL2 Full document, and any valid RDF Schema inference is also a valid OWL2 Full conclusion
- The disadvantage is that the language has become so powerful as to be undecidable
OWL2 DL: Direct Semantics

- OWL2 DL is mapped onto a description logic (DL)
  - Description logics are a subset of predicate logic for which efficient reasoning support is possible
- OWL2 DL restricts the way in which the primitives of OWL2, RDF, and RDFS may be used:
  - OWL2 DL does not allow the application of OWL2’s primitives to each other
  - OWL2 DL can only define classes of non-literal resources: all OWL2 DL classes are instances of `owl:Class` rather than `rdfs:Class`
  - OWL2 DL strictly separates properties for which the range includes non-literal resources from those that relate to literal values: all OWL2 DL properties are instances of either `owl:ObjectProperty` or `owl:DatatypeProperty` but not both!
  - In OWL2 DL a resource cannot be a class, property, or instance at the same time - they may share the same name (this is called “punning”) but will always be treated as distinct things by the underlying logic.
OWL2 DL: Direct Semantics

- OWL2 DL can make use of a wide range of existing reasoners such as Pellet, FaCT, RACER, and HermiT
- The disadvantage is that we lose full compatibility with RDF
  - An RDF document will in general have to be extended in some ways and restricted in others before it is a legal OWL2 DL document
- However, every legal OWL2 DL document is a legal RDF document
OWL2 DL: Direct Semantics

- The subclass relationships between some modeling primitives of OWL2 and RDF/RDFS:
The OWL Language

- Vocabulary:
  - The members of classes are commonly called *individuals* rather than *instances*
  - When we state that some resource is of a certain type, we call this an *assertion*
    
    `roger_federer rdf:type Person.`
    
    is a *class assertion* relating the individual `roger_federer` to its class.
  - When we combine classes, properties, and instances, they form *expressions*
    
    `_x rdf:type owl:Class ;
    owl:unionOf ( :Man :Woman ).`
    
    is a *class expression* that specifies the (anonymous) union of the classes *Man* and *Woman*. 
The OWL Language

• If we then relate definitions to one of our classes, we create an *axiom*

Person owl\:equivalentClass \_:x.
\_:x rdf\:type owl\:Class ;
\:owl\:unionOf ( :Man :Woman ) .

is an equivalent class *axiom* that states that the class *Person* is equivalent to the union we introduced above.

• Class axioms are sometimes called *restrictions*, as they constrain the set of individuals that can be a member of a class.
The OWL Language

• OWL2 is essentially a language for describing sets of things
• These sets are called ‘classes.’
• Any statement we make about a class in OWL2 is meant to differentiate that class from the set of all things
Syntax

• OWL2 builds on RDF and RDF Schema and thus can be expressed using all valid RDF syntaxes
• However, many syntaxes exist for OWL2, each of which has its own benefits and drawbacks:
  • **Functional-Style Syntax** closely relates to the formal structure of ontologies
    • It is used in the language specification document, in the definitions of the semantics of OWL2 ontologies, the mappings from and into RDF syntaxes, and the different profiles of OWL2.
    • It is much more compact and readable than many of the other syntaxes.
    • For instance, a class restriction can be written in this syntax as:
      \[
      \text{EquivalentClasses( Person ObjectUnionOf( Man Woman ) )}
      \]
Syntax

- **OWL/XML Syntax** is an XML syntax for OWL2 that does not follow the RDF conventions, but closely maps onto the functional-style syntax.
  - [http://www.w3.org/TR/owl-xml-serialization/](http://www.w3.org/TR/owl-xml-serialization/)
  - The main benefit of this syntax is that it allows us to interact with ontologies using standard off-the-shelf XML authoring tools.
  - The OWL/XML syntax of an equivalent class axiom is:
    ```xml
    <EquivalentClasses>
      <Class abbreviatedIRI=":Person"/>
      <ObjectUnionOf>
        <Class IRI="#Man"/>
        <Class IRI="#Woman"/>
      </ObjectUnionOf>
    </EquivalentClasses>
    ```
Syntax

- **Manchester Syntax**, originally developed at University of Manchester, this syntax is designed to be as human-readable as possible.
  - It is the syntax used in the user interface of most current ontology editors such as Protégé

**Class: Person**

**EquivalentTo: Man or Woman**

- In addition to these syntaxes, all RDF syntaxes can be used for OWL (the Turtle syntax is most commonly used)
Ontology Documents

- An OWL2 ontology starts with a collection of assertions for housekeeping purposes.
  - These assertions introduce a base namespace, the ontology itself, its name, possible comments, version control, and inclusion of other ontologies. For example:

```turtle
@prefix : <http://www.semanticwebprimer.org/ontologies/apartments.ttl#> .
@prefix dbpedia-owl: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/> .
@prefix dbpedia: <http://dbpedia.org/resource/> .
@base <http://www.semanticwebprimer.org/ontologies/apartments.ttl> .

```
Ontology Documents

- *Imports*: `owl:imports` points to other ontologies whose axioms are to be part of the current ontology.
- Our apartments ontology imports all axioms defined in the DBPedia ontology, as well as everything in DBPedia itself.
- This immediately highlights one of the problems with the `owl:imports`: in order to be able to use some of the information in DBPedia, we have to import all 672 million triples described in it.
Ontology Documents

• While namespaces are used only for disambiguation, imported ontologies provide definitions that can be used.

• Typically an ontology contains an import statement for every namespace it uses, but it is possible to import additional ontologies.

• The `owl:imports` property is transitive; that is, if ontology $O_i$ imports ontology $O_j$, and ontology $O_j$ imports ontology $O_k$, then ontology $O_i$ also imports ontology $O_k$.  
Property Types

- OWL2 distinguishes two types of properties: *object* properties and *datatype* properties.
- Object Properties relate individuals to other individuals.
  - Example: `rents`:
    ```
    rents rdf:type owl:ObjectProperty ;
    rdfs:domain Person ;
    rdfs:range Apartment ;
    rdfs:subPropertyOf livesIn .
    ```
- Datatype Properties relate individuals to literal values of a certain data type.
  - Example: `age`:
    ```
    age rdf:type owl:DatatypeProperty ;
    rdfs:range xsd:nonNegativeInteger .
    ```
### Property Types

- Just as in RDF, OWL2 allows one to use XML Schema datatypes for indicating the type of a literal or specifying the range of a datatype property.
- OWL2 introduces two additional datatypes `owl:real` and `owl:rational`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Universal Datatype</th>
<th><code>rdfs:Literal</code></th>
<th>OWL 2 Datatypes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td><code>owl:real</code></td>
<td><code>owl:rational</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>xsd:double</code></td>
<td><code>xsd:float</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>xsd:long</code></td>
<td><code>xsd:int</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>xsd:decimal</code></td>
<td><code>xsd:short</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>xsd:integer</code></td>
<td><code>xsd:byte</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>xsd:positiveInteger</code></td>
<td><code>xsd:integer</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>xsd:nonNegativeInteger</code></td>
<td><code>xsd:integer</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strings</td>
<td><code>rdf:PlainLiteral</code> (RDF plain literals)</td>
<td><code>xsd:string</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>xsd:NCName</code></td>
<td><code>xsd:Name</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>xsd:token</code></td>
<td><code>xsd:language</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>xsd:normalizedString</code></td>
<td><code>xsd:language</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boolean Values</td>
<td><code>xsd:boolean</code> (value space: true and false)</td>
<td><code>xsd:unknown</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binary Data</td>
<td><code>xsd:base64Binary</code></td>
<td><code>xsd:hexBinary</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRIs</td>
<td><code>xsd:anyURI</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Instants</td>
<td><code>xsd:dateTime</code> (optional time zone offset)</td>
<td><code>xsd:dateTimeStamp</code> (required time zone offset)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XML Literals</td>
<td><code>rdf:XMLLiteral</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annotation Properties

- *Annotation properties* are properties that do not carry any meaning under the direct semantics of OWL2 DL.
- That is, they are ignored by a DL reasoner.
- However, they will be taken into account by RDF Schema and OWL2 Full reasoners.
- Annotation properties are typically used for adding readable labels, comments, or explanations to OWL2 ontologies, classes, properties, and individuals.
Annotation Properties

- Example: `label` property to be of type `owl:AnnotationProperty` with a range of `rdf:PlainLiteral` (a special RDF datatype for natural language text – that is, plain literals can have a language tag)

```sparql
label rdfs:range rdf:PlainLiteral ;

Apartment :label "Apartment"@en,
"Appartement"@nl,
"Apartament"@ro .
```

- We defined the `label` property to be a subproperty of `rdf:label`, and then give three labels to the `Apartment` class in English, Dutch, and Romanian.
Top and Bottom Properties

- All object properties in OWL2 are a subproperty of `owl:topObjectProperty`
  - This property is defined as the property that relates *all* individuals in the ontology.
- Conversely, `owl:bottomObjectProperty` is the property that relates *no* individuals.
- Similarly, `owl:topDataProperty` relates all individuals to any possible literal value, and `owl:bottomDataProperty` relates no individual to any literal value.
Transitive Properties

- We know that `rdfs:subClassOf` is transitive: every class is a subclass of all superclasses of its direct superclass.
- There are other relations which are transitive as well, such as `isPartOf`.
- We can define a property as transitive as follows:

  ```
  isPartOf rdf:type owl:ObjectProperty ;
  rdf:type owl:TransitiveProperty .
  ```
Transitive Properties

- Transitive properties are so-called *composite* properties: they can be said to be composed of multiple steps.
  - For instance, given:
    
    `BaronWayApartment isPartOf BaronWayBuilding .
    BaronWayKitchen isPartOf BaronWayApartment .`

    a reasoner will infer:

    `BaronWayKitchen isPartOf BaronWayBuilding .`

    - This last *isPartOf* relation is composed of the two preceding property assertions.
Transitive Properties

- Because of this composition, transitive properties are subject to a number of restrictions
  - Composite properties may not occur in the following axioms:
    - Qualified and non-qualified cardinality restrictions on classes;
    - Self restrictions on classes,
    - Disjoint property axioms.
  - They may furthermore not be assigned the following property types:
    - Functional or inverse functional;
    - Irreflexive;
    - Asymmetric.
Symmetric and Asymmetric Properties

- Some properties, such as `isAdjacentTo`, are symmetric: if `a isAdjacentTo b`, the inverse holds as well: `b isAdjacentTo a`.
- In other words, symmetric properties are equivalent to their inverse:

  ```
  isAdjacentTo rdf:type owl:ObjectProperty ;
  rdf:type owl:SymmetricProperty .
  ```
Symmetric and Asymmetric Properties

- For other properties, this will never be the case - for instance, the `isCheaperThan` relation is *asymmetric*, since nothing can be more expensive than something that they are cheaper than:

  ```
  isCheaperThan rdf:type owl:ObjectProperty;
  rdf:type owl:AsymmetricProperty;
  rdf:type owl:TransitiveProperty .
  ```
Functional and Inverse-Functional Properties

- For some properties we know that every individual can always have at most one other individual related via that property.
- For instance, `hasNumberOfRooms` is a functional property: one apartment can only have one number of rooms:

  ```
  hasNumberOfRooms rdf:type owl:DatatypeProperty ;
  rdf:type owl:FunctionalProperty .
  ```
Functional and Inverse-Functional Properties

- If two apartments $a_1$ and $a_2$ are related via $\text{hasRoom}$ to the same room $r$, this is not necessarily inconsistent: the individuals will simply be inferred to be the same.

- The $\text{hasRoom}$ property is called to be inverse-functional:

$$\text{hasRoom ~ rdf:type ~ owl:ObjectProperty};$$
$$\text{rdf:type ~ owl:InverseFunctionalProperty}.$$
Reflexive and Irreflexive Properties

- **Reflexivity** of a property means that every individual is related via that property to itself.
  - For instance, everything isPartOf itself: `isPartOf rdf:type owl:ObjectProperty ; rdf:type owl:ReflexiveProperty`.
- **Irreflexivity** means that no individual is related to itself via that property.
  - Most properties with disjoint domain and range are actually irreflexive.
    - An example is the `rents` property: `rents rdf:type owl:ObjectProperty ; rdf:type owl:IrreflexiveProperty`.
Property Axioms

- In addition to the property types discussed, we can specify additional characteristics of properties in terms of how they relate to classes and other properties.
Property Axioms

- **Domain and Range**: the way in which OWL2 treats domain and range for properties is exactly the same as in RDF Schema:
  - If more than one `rdfs:range` or `rdfs:domain` is asserted for a property, the actual range or domain is the *intersection* of the classes specified in the property axiom.
  - A common misunderstanding is that domain and range work as a constraint on the types of individuals that may be related via a property.
  - In fact, domains and ranges can only be used to determine class membership for these individuals.
  - Given the definition of `rents`, any two individuals `p` and `a` such that `p rents a` will be classified as members of `Person` and `Apartment` respectively.
Property Axioms

- **Inverse Properties**: the pair *rents* and *isRentedBy* are inverse
  
  - For instance:
    
    isRentedBy rdf:type owl:ObjectProperty;
    owl:inverseOf :rents
  
  means that a reasoner will determine that any two individuals \( p \) and \( m \) that have the relation \( m \) isRentedBy \( p \) in addition to a stated relation \( p \) rents \( m \)

- Domain and range are inherited from the inverse property:
  
  isRentedBy has Apartment as domain and Person as range.

- In OWL2 DL, only object properties can have an inverse
Property Axioms

• *Equivalent Properties*: Properties can also be defined as *equivalent* - that is, every two individuals related via a property will always be related via its equivalent, and vice versa.
• Equivalence is a convenient mechanism for mapping elements of different ontologies to each other.
• For instance:

```
isPartOf rdf:type owl:ObjectProperty ;
owl:equivalentProperty dbpedia:partOf.
```
Property Axioms

• **Disjoint Properties**: For some properties we know that no two individuals related via one property can be related via the other: the sets of pairs of individuals for which the properties can hold are disjoint.

• For examples, the *rents* and *owns* properties: clearly, you cannot rent something you own

```owl
rents rdf:type owl:ObjectProperty ;
  rdfs:domain Person ;
  rdfs:range Apartment ;
  owl:disjointProperty owns .
```

• Under the direct semantics of OWL2 DL, the *owl:ObjectProperty* and *owl:DatatypeProperty* are disjoint
Property Axioms

- **Property Chains**: Sometimes it is useful to specify shortcuts along the graph of properties relating various individuals.
  - For instance, if we know that Paul rents the BaronWayApartment, and that the BaronWayApartment isPartOf the BaronWayBuilding, for which the dbpedia:location is dbpedia:Amsterdam, we know that Paul must have a livesIn relation with Amsterdam.
  - In OWL2 we can specify the livesIn property using a property chain axiom:

```xml
livesIn rdf:type owl:ObjectProperty ;
owl:propertyChainAxiom
  ( rents isPartOf location ) .
```
Property Axioms

- **Property Chains:**
  - dotted lines are inferred by the reasoner
Property Axioms

- **Property Chains:**
  - The property chain axiom does not make the `livesIn` property equivalent to the chain of properties; it is rather a **subproperty** of the chain.
  - In OWL2 DL, property chains may only involve object properties, though most reasoners can handle chains that have a datatype property as last step.
  - Property chains are subject to a number of restrictions
    - Just like transitive properties, the superproperty of property chains is composite - it means that they cannot be used in a number of axioms
    - The property chain may not be **recursive**: the superproperty of the chain, its inverse, or one of its subproperties (or their inverse) may not occur in the property chain axiom.
Property Axioms

- **Property Chains:**
  - OWL2 DL does not allow us to extend the `livesIn` property in the following way:
    
    ```
    livesIn rdf:type owl:ObjectProperty ;
    owl:propertyChainAxiom
      ( rents isPartOf dbpedia-owl:location ) ;
    owl:propertyChainAxiom
      ( livesIn dbpedia-owl:country ) .
    ```

  even though it would allow us to infer that because **Paul** lives in `dbpedia:Amsterdam`, he must live in `dbpedia:Netherlands` as well.
Class Axioms

• Classes are defined by asserting a resource to be of type \texttt{owl:Class}

• There are two predefined classes that play an important role in reasoning:
  • \texttt{owl:Thing} is the most \textit{general} class: every possible OWL2 individual is a member of this class, and every instance of \texttt{owl:Class} is a subclass of \texttt{owl:Thing}
  • Restrictions on \texttt{owl:Thing} have very far-reaching consequences: they hold for every class and individual in the ontology
  • \texttt{owl:Nothing} is the \textit{empty} class: it has no members, and every instance of \texttt{owl:Class} is a superclass of that class.
  • Inconsistent classes cannot have any members, and are therefore equivalent to \texttt{owl:Nothing}
Class Axioms

- **Subclass Relations:**
  - Subclass relations are defined as in RDF Schema
    - For example, we can define a class `LuxuryApartment` as follows:

```
LuxuryApartment rdf:type owl:Class ;
  rdfs:subClassOf :Apartment .
```
Class Axioms

- **Class Equivalence:**
  - Equivalence of classes means that every member of a class must also be a member of the equivalent class, and vice versa.
  - In other words, both classes cover exactly the same set of individuals.
  - Class equivalence can be defined using an `owl:equivalentClass` property:

    \[
    \text{Apartment} \: \text{owl:equivalentClass} \: \text{dbpedia:Apartment} .
    \]

    states that the **Apartment** class in our apartment ontology is equivalent to the **dbpedia:Apartment** imported from DBPedia.
Class Axioms

• *Class Equivalence*: Asserting an equivalence relation between classes is equivalent to asserting subclass relations in both directions:

```
Apartment rdfs:subClassOf dbpedia:Apartment .
dbpedia:Apartment rdfs:subClassOf Apartment .
```
Class Axioms

- **Punning:**
  - The DBPedia apartment definition comes from the `dbpedia` namespace instead of from `dbpedia-owl`:
    - It is not a class, but an individual.
  - Compared to our ontology, DBPedia describes apartments at a higher level of abstraction: the classes in the DBPedia ontology are not intended to classify individual entities (such as apartments in Amsterdam), but rather individual topics.
  - Treating individuals as classes is called **meta-modeling**.
    - Although the direct semantics of OWL2 do not allow for meta-modeling, OWL2 DL circumvents this limitation by a syntactic trick called **punning**, or ‘word play.’
Class Axioms

- **Punning:**
  - Means that whenever an URI, such as `dbpedia:Apartment` appears in a class axiom, it is treated as a class, and when it appears in an individual assertion, it is treated as individual.
  - Punning is allowed in the following situations: class names, individual names, and property names may be freely interchanged.
  - However, object property names and datatype property names may not mix.
Class Axioms

- *Enumerations*:
  - The most straightforward (though inexpressive and computationally expensive) way to define a class is by explicitly enumerating all individuals it consists of:

    ```
    BaronWayRooms rdf:type owl:Class;
    owl:oneOf (BaronWayKitchen BaronWayBedroom1 BaronWayBedroom2 BaronWayBedroom3 BaronWayLivingroom BaronWayBathroom ...).
    ```
  - This defines the class of all rooms: this type of class definition can be very cumbersome if the list of known members is very long, or even impossible if we do not currently know all individuals.
Class Axioms

- **Disjoint Classes:**
  - Disjointness of classes means that no member of one class can also be a member of the other class.
  - The sets of individuals described by the classes do not overlap.
  - For example, the `LuxuryApartment` class is disjoint from `ColdWaterFlat` using the `owl:disjointWith` property:

\[
\text{LuxuryApartment} \text{ owl:disjointWith } \text{ ColdWaterFlat}.
\]

means that no `LuxuryApartment` can be a `ColdWaterFlat` at the same time.
Class Axioms

- Complement:
  - The complement $C$ of a class $A$ is the class of all things not belonging to $A$.
    - In other words, the union of $A$ and $C$ is equivalent to $\text{owl:Thing}$
      - this means that the complement is always a superclass of the disjoint classes of $A$.
  - For instance:
    
    \[
    \text{FurnishedApartment} \quad \text{rdfs:subClassOf Apartment} \quad . \\
    \text{UnFurnishedApartment} \quad \text{rdfs:subClassOf Apartment} ; \\
    \text{owl:complementOf FurnishedApartment} \quad .
    \]
    states that the class of furnished apartments is the complement of the class of apartments without furnishing
Class Axioms

- **Complement**: Complementarity is a very powerful modeling construct that should be used with care.
  - For instance, if we state:
    
    \[
    \text{SemiDetached} \ \text{owl:disjointWith} \ \text{Apartment} .
    \]
    
    the **SemiDetached** class will be empty: if the class **Apartment** covers both **FurnishedApartment** and its complement, **Apartment** will be equivalent to **owl:Thing**: there cannot be an individual not belonging to a class nor its complement.
  - If we then additionally introduce a class that is disjoint with **Apartment**, this class is effectively disjoint with **owl:Thing**.
    - The **SemiDetached** class cannot contain any individuals, and is thereby equivalent to **owl:Nothing**.
Class Axioms

- **Union and Disjoint Union:**
  - We often know for some class that it is equivalent to two or more other classes: every member of the class is a member of at least one of the classes in the union
  - This can be specified using the `owl:unionOf` construct

```rml
Apartment rdf:type owl:Class ;
owl:unionOf ( ColdWaterFlat
    LuxuryApartment
    PenthouseApartment
    StudioApartment
    BasementApartment
    FurnishedApartment
    UnFurnishedApartment
 ) .
```
Class Axioms

- **Union and Disjoint Union:**
  - In many cases, the member classes of the union are mutually disjoint.
  - Of course, we can explicitly assert `owl:disjointWith` relations between each class, but it is more convenient to state this directly:

```owl
Apartment rdf:type owl:Class;
owl:disjointUnionOf (FurnishedApartment UnFurnishedApartment)

```


Class Axioms

- **Intersection**: We can state that a class is exactly the intersection of two or more other classes: every member of the class is a member of each of the classes in the intersection.
  - For example:

    `LuxuryApartment rdf:type owl:Class ;
    owl:intersectionOf ( GoodLocationApartment LargeApartment NiceViewApartment LuxuryBathroomApartment ) .`

    states that the **LuxuryApartment** class is populated by those individual apartments that have a good location, are of large size, have a nice view, and have a luxury bathroom.
Class Axioms on Properties

- **Class restriction axioms** are axioms that restrict the set of individuals that may be considered to be members of a class by looking at their properties (they allow us to automatically infer class membership by attaching to an \texttt{owl:Class} a special type of anonymous class \texttt{owl:Restriction})

- **Universal Restrictions**: A universal restriction on a class $C$ and property $p$ stating that for every member of $C$ all values of $p$ belong to a certain class
  - The universal restriction can be used to specify a range for a property that is local to the restricted class
Class Axioms on Properties

- **Universal Restrictions** are built using `owl:allValuesFrom`:

  ```
  :LuxuryBathroomApartment
  rdf:type owl:Class;
  rdfs:subClassOf [ rdf:type owl:Restriction;
    owl:onProperty :hasBathroom ;
    owl:allValuesFrom :LuxuryBathroom ] .
  ```

defines the :LuxuryBathroomApartment class as a subclass of the set of individuals that **only** have instances of :LuxuryBathroom as value for the :hasBathroom property.

- An `owl:allValuesFrom` restriction merely states that if a member of the restricted class has a value for the property, then that value must be a member of the specified class.

- The restriction does not require the property to have any value at all: in that case, the restriction is trivially satisfied (vacuously true).

- In our apartment example, the definition does not require that a luxury bathroom apartment have a bathroom at all.
Class Axioms on Properties

- *Universal Restrictions* can also be used with datatype properties
  - For instance, to state that the value of a property must be of a certain type or fall within a certain data range
Class Axioms on Properties

• **Existential Restrictions**: An existential restriction on a class \( C \) and property \( p \) states that for every member of \( C \) there exists at least some value for \( p \) that belongs to a certain class.

• These restrictions are specified using `owl:someValuesFrom`

```reasoning
:LuxuryBathroomApartment
  rdf:type owl:Class;
  rdfs:subClassOf [ rdf:type owl:Restriction;
    owl:onProperty :hasBathroom ;
    owl:someValuesFrom :LuxuryBathroom ] .
```

defines the `:LuxuryBathroomApartment` class as a subclass of the set of individuals that have at least one instance of `:LuxuryBathroom` as value for the `:hasBathroom` property.
Class Axioms on Properties

- **Necessary and Sufficient Conditions**: Instead of using the `rdfs:subClassOf` property to relate our classes to the restrictions, we could also have used an `owl:equivalentClass` property to state that the restricted class is *exactly* the class described by the restriction.
  - In both cases, if we explicitly assert an individual to be an instance of the `:LuxuryBathroomApartment` class, the reasoner will infer that there is at least some (unknown) individual of type `:LuxuryBathroom` as value for the `:hasBathroom` property.
  - However, the `rdfs:subClassOf` restriction states *necessary* conditions for class membership, while the `owl:equivalentClass` restriction states *necessary and sufficient* conditions.
Class Axioms on Properties

- **Necessary and Sufficient Conditions:**
  - For instance, the existential restriction will not make a reasoner conclude that every individual that has a :hasBathroom relation with an individual of type :LuxuryBathroom must be an instance of :LuxuryBathroomApartment.
  - The apartment is only a subclass of the restriction, and we do not have enough information to determine whether the individual is also a member of the class itself.
  - If we make the class equivalent to the class specified by the restriction, it is clear that any individual that satisfies the restriction must also be a member of the class.
Class Axioms on Properties

- **Value Restrictions** are used when we want to define a class based on relations with known individuals, or specific values for datatype properties.
  - For example, we can define the class of all apartments in Amsterdam:

```reasoning
:AmsterdamApartment
    rdf:type owl:Class;
    owl:equivalentClass [ rdf:type owl:Restriction;
                       owl:onProperty dbpedia-owl:location ;
                       owl:hasValue dbpedia:Amsterdam ] .
```
Class Axioms on Properties

- **Cardinality Restrictions** constrain the number of values a certain property may have for a class

```turtle
:StudioApartment
  rdf:type owl:Class;
  rdfs:subClassOf [ rdf:type owl:Restriction;
    owl:onProperty :hasRoom ;
    owl:cardinality "1"^^xsd:integer ] .
```

specifies that a studio apartment can have exactly one value for the :hasRoom property
Class Axioms on Properties

- **Cardinality Restrictions**
  - If we additionally specify the class these values need to belong to, the restriction is said to be *qualified*

  :StudioApartment
  
  rdf:type owl:Class;
  rdfs:subClassOf [ rdf:type owl:Restriction; 
  owl:onProperty :hasRoom ; 
  owl:qualifiedCardinality "1"^^xsd:integer 

  specifies that a studio apartment can have exactly one value for the :hasRoom property with the values :LivingRoom, :Kitchen and :Bedroom

- The qualified restriction still allows for the members of the restricted class to have additional values for the property, provided that these belong to the complement of the qualifier class
- A qualified cardinality restriction on owl:Thing is equivalent to a restriction without qualifier
Class Axioms on Properties

- *Cardinality Restrictions*
  - Cardinality restrictions in OWL2:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of restriction</th>
<th>Qualified</th>
<th>Not qualified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exact cardinality</td>
<td><code>owl:qualifiedCardinality</code></td>
<td><code>owl:cardinality</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum cardinality</td>
<td><code>owl:qualifiedMinCardinality</code></td>
<td><code>owl:minCardinality</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum cardinality</td>
<td><code>owl:qualifiedMaxCardinality</code></td>
<td><code>owl:maxCardinality</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Class Axioms on Properties

- **Data Range Restrictions and Datatypes:**
  - Universal and existential restrictions on datatype properties allow members of a class to have any value from the specified datatype as value for the property.
  - Sometimes we need more precise definitions on the range of values allowed for a property:
    - For instance, the class of people who can rent apartments must be **adults**, or the **minimum** size of apartments
Class Axioms on Properties

- **Data Range Restrictions and Datatypes:**
  
  :Adult rdfs:subClassOf dbpedia:Person ;
  rdfs:subClassOf [ rdf:type owl:Restriction ;
  owl:onProperty :hasAge ;
  owl:someValuesFrom [ rdf:type rdfs:Datatype ;
  owl:onDatatype xsd:integer ;
  owl:withRestrictions ( [ xsd:minInclusive "18"^^xsd:integer ] ) ] ]

:Adult is the subclass of persons that have a value for the :hasAge that falls within the range of integers equal to or larger than 18.

- The data range is defined as an anonymous class of type rdfs:Datatype.
Class Axioms on Properties

• *Data Range Restrictions and Datatypes:*
  • A new named datatype that we could reuse throughout the ontology:

```xml
:AdultAge rdf:type rdfs:Datatype;
  owl:onDatatype xsd:integer;
  owl:withRestrictions (  
    [ xsd:minInclusive "18"^^xsd:integer ] ) .

:Adult rdf:type owl:Class;
  rdfs:subClassOf dbpedia:Person;
  rdfs:subClassOf [ rdf:type owl:Restriction;
    owl:onProperty :hasAge;
    owl:someValuesFrom :AdultAge ] .
```

79
Class Axioms on Properties

- **Data Range Restrictions and Datatypes:**
  - OWL2 allows the use of XML Schema to define datatypes.
    - Only datatypes defined using XML Schema **facets** can be used in restrictions.
  - [https://www.w3schools.com/xml/schema_facets.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/xml/schema_facets.asp)
  - XSD Restrictions/Facets are used to define acceptable values for XML elements or attributes

```xml
<xs:simpleType>
  <xs:restriction base="xs:integer">
    <xs:minInclusive value="0"/>
    <xs:maxInclusive value="120"/>
  </xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>.
```
<xs:restriction base="xs:string">
  <xs:enumeration value="Audi"/>
  <xs:enumeration value="Golf"/>
  <xs:enumeration value="BMW"/>
</xs:restriction>

<xs:restriction base="xs:string">
  <xs:pattern value="[a-z]"/>
</xs:restriction>

<xs:restriction base="xs:string">
  <xs:pattern value="([a-z])*"/>
</xs:restriction>

<xs:restriction base="xs:string">
  <xs:length value="8"/>
</xs:restriction>
## XSD Restrictions/Facets examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constraint</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enumeration</td>
<td>Defines a list of acceptable values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fractionDigits</td>
<td>Specifies the maximum number of decimal places allowed. Must be equal to or greater than zero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>length</td>
<td>Specifies the exact number of characters or list items allowed. Must be equal to or greater than zero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxExclusive</td>
<td>Specifies the upper bounds for numeric values (the value must be less than this value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxInclusive</td>
<td>Specifies the upper bounds for numeric values (the value must be less than or equal to this value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxLength</td>
<td>Specifies the maximum number of characters or list items allowed. Must be equal to or greater than zero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minExclusive</td>
<td>Specifies the lower bounds for numeric values (the value must be greater than this value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minInclusive</td>
<td>Specifies the lower bounds for numeric values (the value must be greater than or equal to this value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minLength</td>
<td>Specifies the minimum number of characters or list items allowed. Must be equal to or greater than zero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pattern</td>
<td>Defines the exact sequence of characters that are acceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>totalDigits</td>
<td>Specifies the exact number of digits allowed. Must be greater than zero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whiteSpace</td>
<td>Specifies how white space (line feeds, tabs, spaces, and carriage returns) is handled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Class Axioms on Properties

- **Self Restrictions:**
  - good apartments will sell well

```turtle
:GoodApartment
    rdf:type owl:Class ;
    rdfs:subClassOf [ rdf:type owl:Restriction ;
        owl:onProperty :sells ;
        owl:hasSelf "true"^^xsd:boolean; ] .
```

Every instance of `:GoodApartment` is related to itself with a `:sells` property.