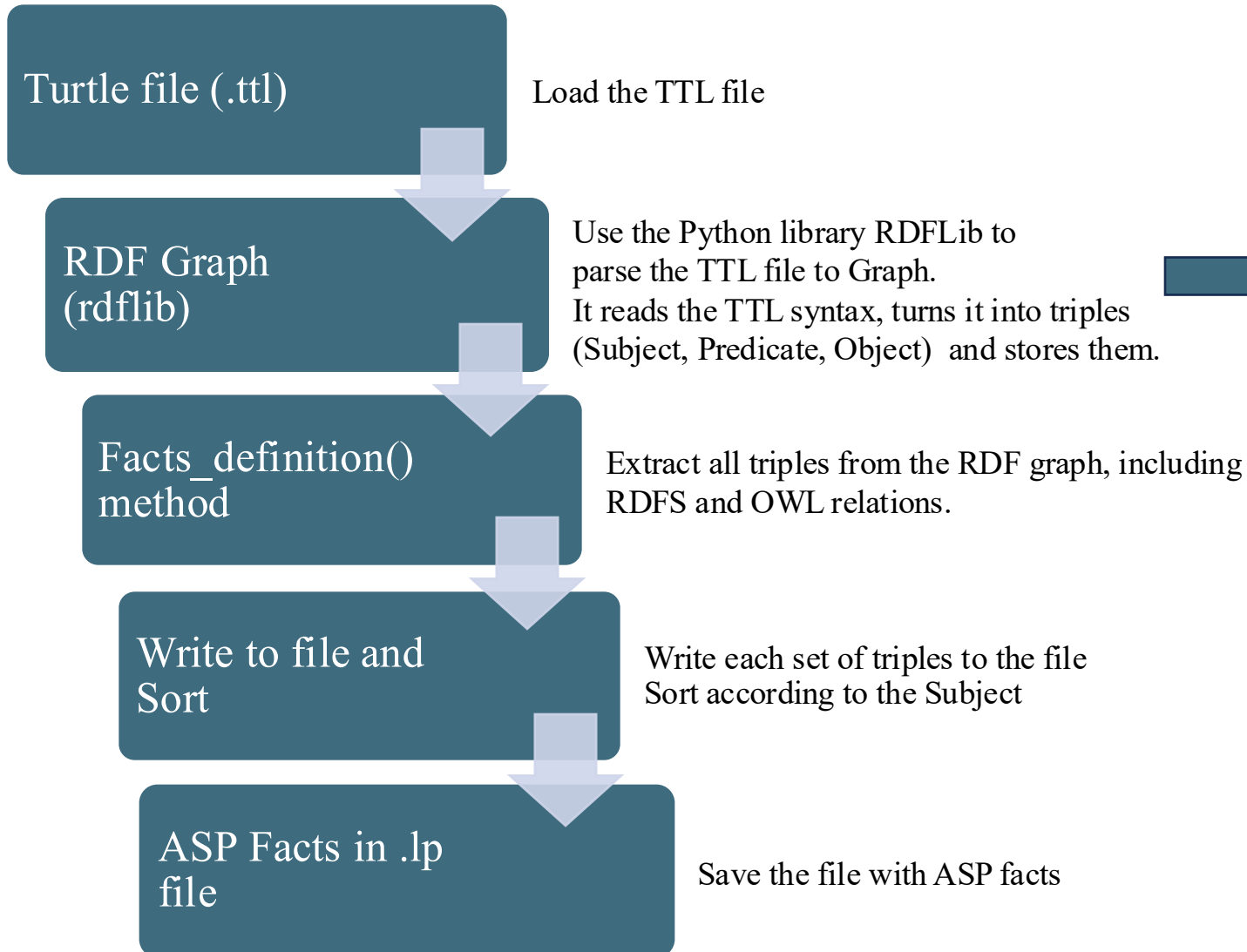


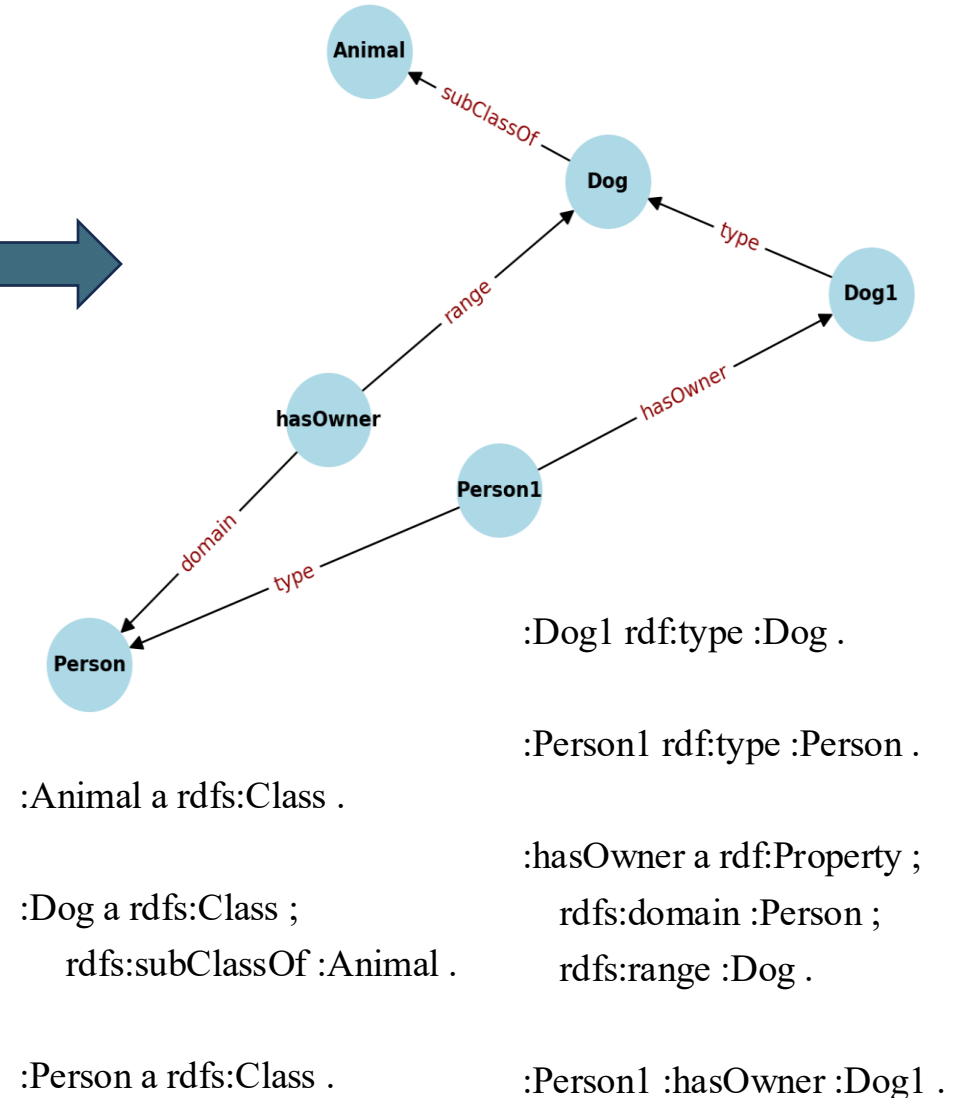
# From RDF to Logic Programming: Extracting Facts with rdflib

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Simple RDF Graph: Dog and its Relations



(Subject) (predicate) (Object)

```
mbco:gives_modelling_value_for a owl:ObjectProperty ;  
  rdfs:label "gives modelling value for" ;  
  rdfs:domain mbco:computational_modelling_method ;  
  rdfs:range mbco:physical_quantity ;  
  rdfs:subPropertyOf mbco:gives_value_for .
```



Transform into ASP facts

```
entity("gives_modelling_value_for","ObjectProperty").  
label("gives_modelling_value_for","gives modelling value for").  
domain("gives_modelling_value_for","computational_modelling_method").  
range("gives_modelling_value_for","physical_quantity").  
subPropertyOf("gives_modelling_value_for","gives_value_for").
```

## Other methods:

- **qname\_atom (g, term: URIRef)** method turns a *URIRef* into a short local part (ex: Dog → "Dog").
- **bnode\_only\_types(g: Graph, b: BNode)** method is used for *Bnode*; if a blank node only has rdf:type triples (no other predicates), return its list of classes (ex: GITT\_TEST mbco:has\_participant [a mbco:agent] ;)
- **esc(s: str) -> str** method escapes special chars in literal strings (\", \). Used only for *Literal*

RDFLib (python library)	Example (Turtle)	ASP fact
RDF.type	:Dog1 <b>rdf:type</b> a :Dog	entity("Dog1", "Dog").
RDFS.subClassOf	:Dog <b>rdfs:subClassOf</b> :Animal	subClassOf("Dog", "Animal").
RDFS.subPropertyOf	:hasRescuedDog <b>rdfs:subPropertyOf</b> :hasOwner	subPropertyOf("hasRescuedDog", "hasOwner").
RDFS.comment	:Dog <b>rdfs:comment</b> "Animal"	comment("Dog", "Animal").
RDFS.label	:Dog <b>rdfs:label</b> "Dog"	label("Dog", "Dog").
RDFS.domain	:hasOwner <b>rdfs:domain</b> :Person	domain("hasOwner", "Person").
RDFS.range	:hasOwner <b>rdfs:range</b> :Dog	range("hasOwner", "Dog").
OWL:oneOf	:Color <b>owl:oneOf</b> ( :White :Brown )	oneOf("Color", "White"). oneOf("Color", "Brown").

RDFLib (python library)	Example (Turtle)	ASP fact
OWL.equivalentClass	<code>:PetDog owl:equivalentClass :DomesticDog .</code>	<code>equivalentClass("PetDog", "DomesticDog").</code>
OWL.differentFrom	<code>:Dog1 owl:differentFrom :Dog2 .</code>	<code>differentFrom("Dog1", "Dog2").</code>
OWL.sameAs	<code>:Rex owl:sameAs :Dog1 .</code>	<code>sameAs("Rex", "Dog1").</code>
OWL.inverseOf	<code>:hasOwner owl:inverseOf :ownsDog .</code>	<code>inverseOf("hasOwner", "ownsDog").</code>
OWL.disjointWith	<code>:Dog owl:disjointWith :Cat .</code>	<code>disjointWith("Dog", "Cat").</code>
OWL.disjointUnionOf	<code>:Animal owl:disjointUnionOf ( :Dog :Cat :Bird ) .</code>	<code>disjointUnionOf("Animal", "Dog"). disjointUnionOf("Animal", "Cat"). disjointUnionOf("Animal", "Bird").</code>
Property	<code>x:GITT_TEST mbco:has_participant ex:POTENTIOSTAT</code>	<code>property("GITT_TEST", "has_participant", "POTENTIOSTAT").</code>
Property	<code>x:GITT_TEST mbco:has_participant [a mbco:agent]</code>	<code>property("GITT_TEST", "has_participant", "agent", 1, 1).</code>

RDFLib (python library)	Example (Turtle)	ASP fact
Range + unionOf	<pre>mbco:has_participant   rdfs:range [owl:unionOf (mbco:agent     mbco:software)] .</pre>	<pre>range("has_participant","unionOf","agent"). range("has_participant","unionOf","software").</pre>
OWL.Restriction someValuesFrom	<pre>rdfs:subClassOf [a owl:Restriction ;   owl:onProperty :has_setting ;   owl:someValuesFrom owl:Thing] .</pre>	<pre>Restriction_some("process", "has_setting",   "Thing")</pre>
OWL.Restriction. allValuesFrom	<pre>rdfs:subClassOf [a owl:Restriction ;   owl:onProperty :has_setting ;   owl:allValuesFrom owl:Thing] .</pre>	<pre>Restriction_all("process", "has_setting",   "Thing")</pre>



**Thank You!**  
**Any Questions?**