

From RDF to Logic Programming: Extracting Facts with rdflib

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Simple RDF Graph: Dog and its Relations

Turtle file (.ttl)

Load the TTL file

RDF Graph
(rdflib)

Use the Python library RDFLib to parse the TTL file to Graph.
It reads the TTL syntax, turns it into triples (Subject, Predicate, Object) and stores them.



Facts_definition()
method

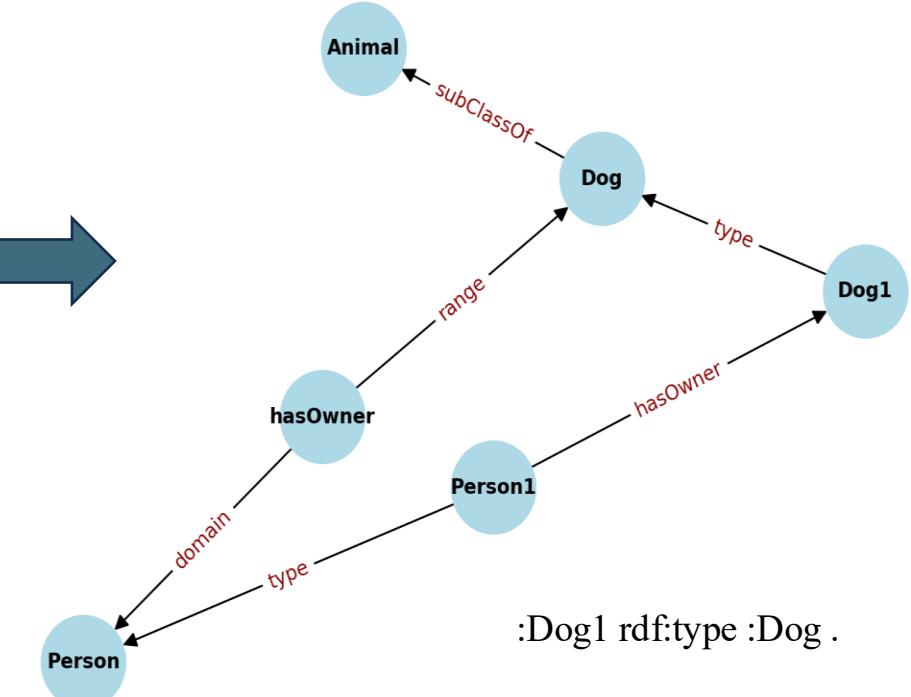
Extract all triples from the RDF graph, including RDFS and OWL relations.

Write to file and Sort

Write each set of triples to the file
Sort according to the Subject

ASP Facts in .lp
file

Save the file with ASP facts

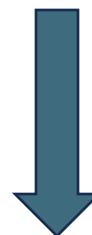


:Animal a rdfs:Class .
:Dog a rdfs:Class ;
rdfs:subClassOf :Animal .
:Person a rdfs:Class .
:Person1 :hasOwner :Dog1 .

(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").
```

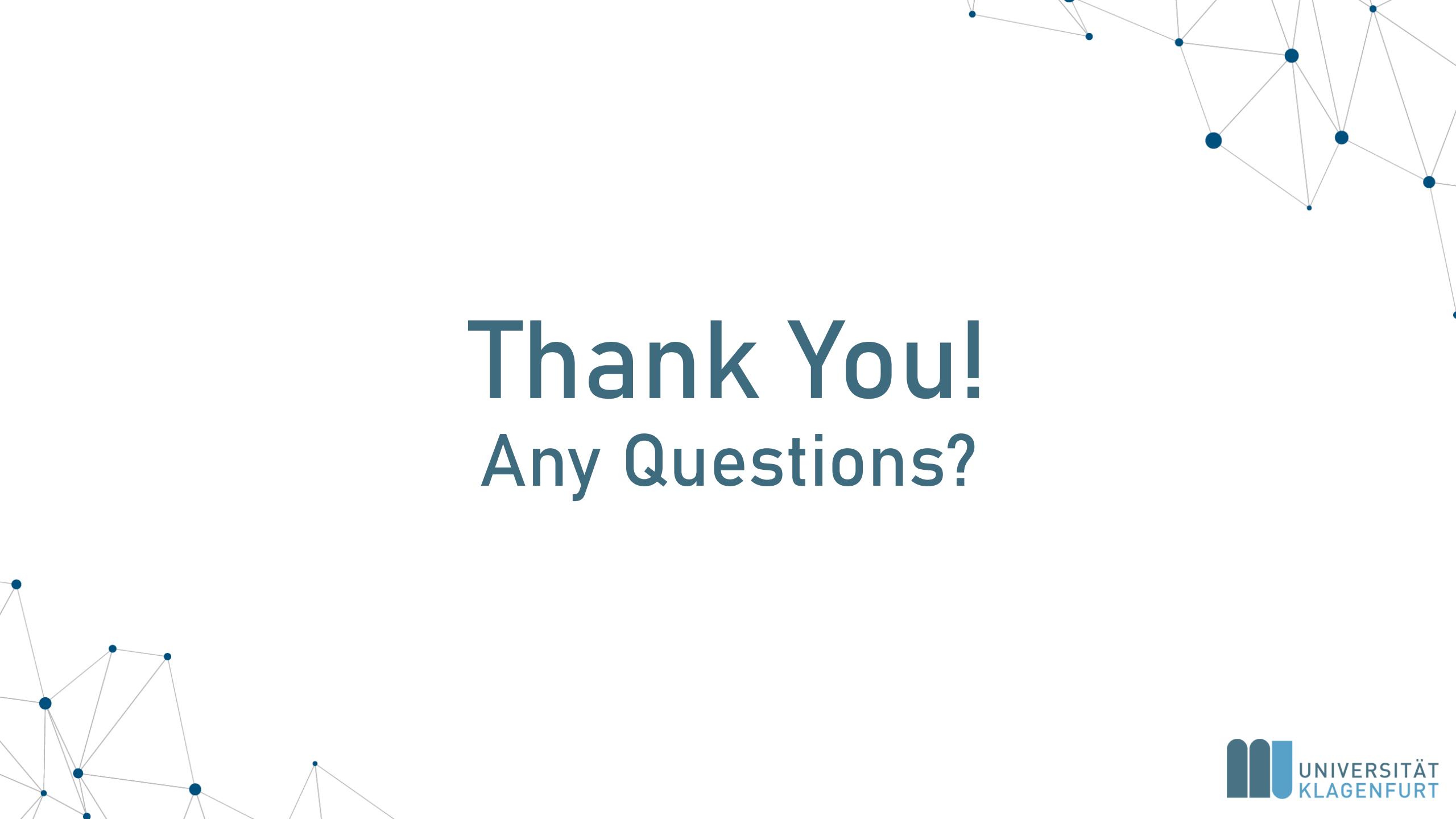
Other methods:

- **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 rdf:type/a :Dog	entity("Dog1", "Dog").
RDFS.subClassOf	:Dog rdfs:subClassOf :Animal	subClassOf("Dog", "Animal").
RDFS.subPropertyOf	:hasRescuedDog rdfs:subPropertyOf :hasOwner	subPropertyOf("hasRescuedDog", "hasOwner").
RDFS.comment	:Dog rdfs:comment "Animal"	comment("Dog", "Animal").
RDFS.label	:Dog rdfs:label "Dog"	label("Dog", "Dog").
RDFS.domain	:hasOwner rdfs:domain :Person	domain("hasOwner", "Person").
RDFS.range	:hasOwner rdfs:range :Dog	range("hasOwner", "Dog").
OWL:oneOf	:Color owl:oneOf (:White :Brown)	oneOf("Color", "White"). oneOf("Color", "Brown").

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

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?