Semantic Web

5. RDF-S and OWL

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RDF vocabulary

- Recap RDF vocabulary:
  - `rdf:XMLLiteral`: XML literal values
  - `rdf:Property`: class of properties
  - `rdf:Statement`: class of RDF statements
  - `rdf:Alt`, `rdf:Bag`, `rdf:Seq`: containers
  - `rdf:List`: class of RDF Lists
  - `rdf:nil`: the empty list
  - `rdf:type`: type of an instance
  - `rdf:first`: first item in a list
  - `rdf:rest`: rest of a list
  - `rdf:value`: for structured values
  - `rdf:subject`: subject of a statement
  - `rdf:predicate` predicate of a statement
  - `rdf:object`: object of a statement

What is missing?

RDF Schema

- RDFS: RDF Schema
- Extends the basic RDF vocabulary with *meta-modeling* capabilities
- RDFS defines a basic set of classes and properties, together with their semantics (interpretation) and logic
- Some elements:
  - Class, subClassOf, DataType
  - Property, subPropertyOf
  - Domain, range

OWL

- OWL: Web Ontology Language
- Extends RDFS even further
- Incorporates aspects of description logics
- Defines formal semantics for RDF

Outline

1. RDF Schema
2. OWL
3. Summary

RDFS Vocabulary 1/2

- RDFS namespace:
  `xmlns:rdfs="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#"`
- RDFS classes:
  - `rdfs:Resource`: everything is a resource
  - `rdfs:Literal`: the class of literal values
  - `rdfs:Class`: the class of classes
  - `rdfs:Datatype`: the class of datatypes
  - `rdfs:Container`: the class of containers
  - `rdfs:ContainerMembershipProperty`: rdf:_1, rdf:_2, ...

RDFS Vocabulary 2/2

- RDFS properties:
  - `rdfs:subClassOf`: subclass of a class
  - `rdfs:subPropertyOf`: subproperty of a property
  - `rdfs:domain`: domain of a property
  - `rdfs:range`: range of a property
  - `rdfs:label`: the name
  - `rdfs:comment`: a description of resource
  - `rdfs:member`: a member of a resource
  - `rdfs:seeAlso`: further information about a resource
  - `rdfs:isDefinedBy`: the definition of a resource

RDFS Principles

- `rdfs:Resource`: all resources are instances of `rdfs:Resource` (like $\top$ in description logics):

  (`ex:John`, `rdf:type`, `rdfs:Resource`)
  (`rdfs:Resource`, `rdf:type`, `rdfs:Resource`)

- `rdfs:Class`: sets of resources, can be hierarchically structured (like concepts in description logics):

  (`ex:Bird`, `rdf:type`, `rdfs:Class`)
  (`ex:Bird`, `rdfs:subClassOf`, `ex:Animal`)

- `rdfs:Property`: resources that link resources, can appear in the middle-position of triples (like relations in description logics):

  (`ex:Color`, `rdf:type`, `rdfs:Class`)
  (`ex:hasColor`, `rdf:type`, `rdfs:Property`)
  (`ex:hasColor`, `rdfs:range`, `ex:Color`)
  (`ex:hasColor`, `rdfs:domain`, `rdfs:Resource`)

Example

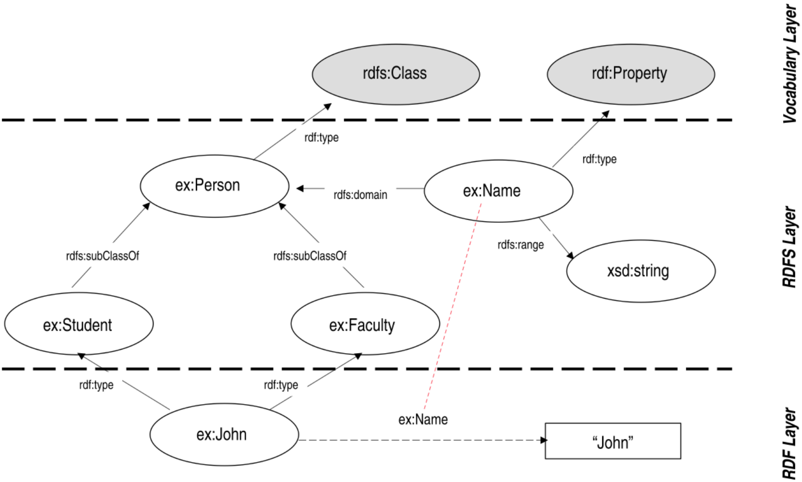


Image taken from Jos de Bruijn, Semantic Web Technologies course, 2008

Semantics 1/3

- RDF-S terms come with a well-defined meaning that allows limited *reasoning* on RDF
- Rules (informally):
  - If (`X`,`rdfs:domain`,`Y`) and (`U`,`X`,`V`) then (`U`,`rdf:type`,`Y`)
    - If (`ex:motherOf`,`rdfs:domain`,`ex:Human`) and (`ex:Mia`,`ex:motherOf`,`ex:Ann`) then (`ex:Mia`,`rdf:type`,`ex:Human`)
  - If (`X`,`rdfs:range`,`Y`) and (`U`,`X`,`V`) then (`V`,`rdf:type`,`Y`)
    - If (`ex:hasColor`,`rdfs:range`,`ex:Color`) and (`ex:hammer`,`ex:hasColor`,`ex:green`) then (`ex:green`,`rdf:type`,`ex:Color`)

Semantics 2/3

- Rules (informally, cont'd):
  - If (`X`,`rdfs:subPropertyOf`,`Y`) and (`Y`,`rdfs:subPropertyOf`,`Z`) then (`X`,`rdfs:subPropertyOf`,`Z`)
    - If (`ex:brotherOf`,`rdfs:subPropertyOf`,`ex:SiblingOf`) and (`ex:SiblingOf`,`rdfs:subPropertyOf`,`ex:RelativeOf`) then (`ex:brotherOf`,`rdfs:subPropertyOf`,`ex:RelativeOf`)
  - If (`X`,`rdfs:subPropertyOf`,`Y`) and (`U`,`X`,`V`) then (`U`,`Y`,`V`)
    - If (`ex:Carl`,`ex:brotherOf`,`ex:Dave`) and (`ex:brotherOf`,`rdfs:subPropertyOf`,`ex:SiblingOf`) then (`ex:Carl`,`ex:SiblingOf`,`ex:Dave`)

Semantics 3/3

- Rules (informally, cont'd):
  - If (X,rdfs:subClassOf,Y) and (Y,rdfs:subClassOf,Z) then (X,rdfs:subClassOf,Z)
    - If (ex:Cat,rdfs:subClassOf,ex:Mammal) and (ex:Mammal,rdfs:subClassOf,ex:Animal) then (ex:Cat,rdfs:subClassOf,ex:Animal)
  - If (X,rdfs:subClassOf,Y) and (U,rdf:type,X) then (U,rdf:type,Y)
    - If (ex:Cat,rdfs:subClassOf,ex:Mammal) and (ex:Kitty,rdf:type,ex:Cat) then (ex:Kitty,rdf:type,ex:Mammal)

Axiomatic Triples

The following triples are assumed to be always true:

```
(rdf:type, rdfs:domain, rdfs:Resource)
(rdfs:domain, rdfs:domain, rdf:Property)
(rdfs:range, rdfs:domain, rdf:Property)
(rdfs:subPropertyOf, rdfs:domain, rdf:Property)
...
(rdf:type, rdfs:range, rdfs:Class)
(rdfs:domain, rdfs:range, rdfs:Class)
(rdfs:range, rdfs:range, rdfs:Class)
(rdfs:subPropertyOf, rdfs:range, rdf:Property)
(rdfs:subClassOf, rdfs:range, rdfs:Class)
...
(rdf:Alt, rdfs:subClassOf, rdfs:Container)
(rdf:Bag, rdfs:subClassOf, rdfs:Container)
...
```

Entailment

- If a triplestore (=data base for RDF triples) implements the RDF/RDFS *entailment regime* the previous rules are applied when answering queries
- more on queries later ($\rightarrow$ SPARQL)
- Small example anyway: Querying

  (`ex:Cat`,`rdfs:subClassOf`,`ex:Mammal`)
  (`ex:Kitty`, `rdf:type`, `ex:Cat`)
  (`ex:Dumbo`, `rdf:type`, `ex:Mammal`)

  with "Get all mammals" returns `Dumbo` and `Kitty`.

Outline

Limitations of RDFS

- RDFS has limited expressive power for several applications
  - No conditional range and domain restrictions
    - The range of `hasChild` should be `Human` when applied to humans and `Elephant` when applied to elephants
  - No existence/cardinality constraints
    - All instances of `Person` must have a mother
    - All instances of `Person` must have two parents
  - No constraints on properties
    - `Knows` is symmetric
    - `isAncestor` is transitive

OWL - Web Ontology Language

- The OWL family comprises actually three different languages
  - OWL Lite
    - Classification hierarchy
    - Simple constraints
  - OWL DL
    - Maximal expressiveness
    - Still tractable
  - OWL Full
    - Even higher expressiveness
    - Not tractable

Features of OWL Language Layers

- OWL Lite
  - (sub)classes, individuals
  - (sub)properties, domain, range
  - conjunction
  - (in)equality
  - cardinality 0/1
  - datatypes
  - inverse, transitive, symmetric properties
  - someValuesFrom
  - allValuesFrom
- OWL DL
  - Negation
  - Disjunction
  - Full cardinality
  - Enumerated types
  - hasValue
- OWL Full
  - Meta-classes
  - More compatible with RDFS

OWL Full

- No restriction on vocabulary
  - use classes as instances
- `owl:Class`$\equiv$`rdfs:Class`
- RDF-style model theory
  - Reasoning using FOL engine
  - Semantics should correspond to OWL DL for restricted KBs
- based on $\mathcal{SROIQ}$

OWL DL

- Use of vocabulary restricted
  - no classes as instances
  - defined by abstract syntax
- `owl:Class` $\sqsubset$ `rdfs:Class`
- Standard DL-based model theory
  - Direct correspondence with a DL
  - Reasoning via DL engines
- based on $\mathcal{SHOIN}$

OWL Lite

- No explicit negation or union
- Restricted cardinality (0/1)
- No nominals (oneOf)
- DL-based semantics
  - Reasoning via DL engines
- `owl:Class`$\sqsubset$`rdfs:Class`
- Semantically, only small restriction on OWL DL
  - No nominals
  - no arbitrary cardinality
- based on $\mathcal{SHIF}$

OWL concepts

OWL concept	DL	Example
intersectionOf	$C_1 \sqcap \ldots \sqcap C_n$	$Actor \sqcap Politician$
unionOf	$C_1 \sqcup \ldots \sqcup C_n$	$Male \sqcup Female$
complementOf	$\neg C$	$\neg Student$
oneOf	$\{o_1, \ldots, o_n\}$	$\{carl, dave\}$
allValuesFrom	$\forall P.C$	$\forall hasChild.Female$
someValuesFrom	$\exists P.C$	$\exists hasChild.Female$
value	$\exists P.\{v\}$	$\exists hasColor.green$
minCardinality	$\geq_n P.C$	$\geq_3 hasChild.Male$
maxCardinality	$\leq_n P.C$	$\leq_2 hasChild.Male$
cardinality	$=_n P.C$	$=_3 hasChild.Male$

OWL axioms

OWL axiom	DL	Example
SubClassOf	$C_1 \sqsubseteq C_n$	$\mathit{Platypus} \sqsubseteq \mathit{Mammal} \sqcap \mathit{Oviparous}$
EquivalentClasses	$C_1 \equiv C_2$	$\mathit{Man} \equiv \mathit{Human} \sqcap \mathit{Male}$
SubPropertyOf	$P_1 \sqsubseteq P_2$	$\mathit{hasParent} \sqsubseteq \mathit{hasAncestor}$
EquivalentProperties	$P_1 \equiv P_2$	$\mathit{hasCost} \equiv \mathit{hasPrice}$
SameIndividual	$o_1 \equiv o_2$	$\mathit{jack} \equiv \mathit{jacksmith}$
DisjointClasses	$C_1 \sqsubseteq \neg C_2$	$\mathit{Male} \sqsubseteq \neg \mathit{Female}$
inverseOf	$P_1 \equiv P_2^-$	$\mathit{hasChild} \equiv \mathit{hasParent}^-$
Transitive	$P^+ \sqsubseteq P$	$\mathit{hasAncestor}^+ \sqsubseteq \mathit{hasAncestor}$
Symmetric	$P \equiv P^-$	$\mathit{knows} \equiv \mathit{knows}^-$

Example 1/2

In OWL:

```
Class( associateProfessor partial academicStaffMember)
DisjointClasses ( associateProfessor assistantProfessor )
DisjointClasses ( professor associateProfessor )
Class( faculty complete academicStaffMember)
```

In DL:

$$\mathit{associateProfessor} \sqsubseteq \mathit{academicStaffMember}$$
$$\mathit{associateProfessor} \sqsubseteq \neg \mathit{assistantProfessor}$$
$$\mathit{professor} \sqsubseteq \neg \mathit{associateProfessor}$$
$$\mathit{faculty} \equiv \mathit{academicStaffMember}$$

Example 2/2

In OWL:

```
DatatypeProperty(age range(xsd:nonNegativeInteger))
SubPropertyOf(isTaughtBy involves)
ObjectProperty(teaches inverseOf(isTaughtBy)
   domain(academicStaffMember) range(course))
```

In DL:

$\top \sqsubseteq \forall \mathrm{age}.\mathrm{xsd{:}nonNegativeInteger}$
$\mathrm{isTaughtBy} \sqsubseteq \mathrm{involves}$
$\mathrm{teaches} \equiv \mathrm{isTaughtBy}^-$
$\top \sqsubseteq \forall \mathrm{teaches}^-.\mathrm{academicStaffMember}$
$\top \sqsubseteq \forall \mathrm{teaches}.\mathrm{course}$

OWL in RDF

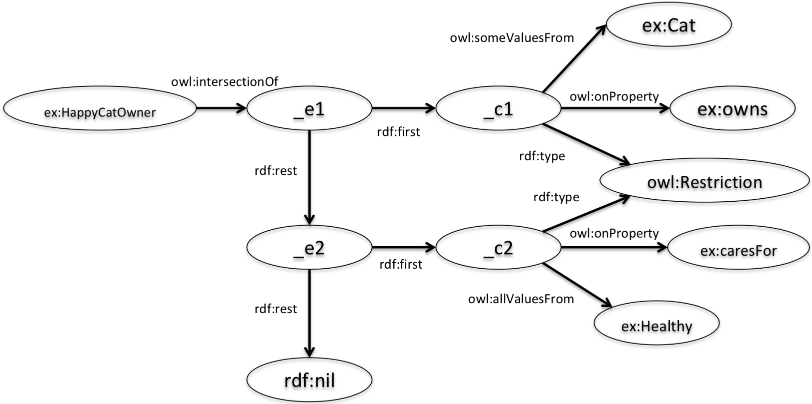
- OWL namespace:
  `xmlns:owl="http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl"`
- OWL expressions can be represented in RDF
  - `Class(C)` → `(C, rdf:type, owl:class)`
  - `DisjointClasses(C1 C2)` → `(C1, owl:disjointOf, C2)`
  - `SymmetricObjectProperty(P)` → `(P, rdf:type, owl:SymmetricProperty)`
  - `SameIndividual(o1 o2)` → `(o1, owl:sameAs, o2)`
  - `ObjectAllValuesFrom(P C)` →
    - `(_x, rdf:type, owl:Restriction)`
    - `(_x, owl:onProperty, P)`
    - `(_x, owl:allValuesFrom, C)`
    - Example:

```
(ex:ParentOfOnlyDaughters, owl:equivalentClass, _x)
(_x, rdf:type, owl:Restriction)
(_x, owl:onProperty, ex:hasChild)
(_x, owl:allValuesFrom, ex:Female)
```

  - ...

OWL in RDF - Another example

A happy cat owner owns a cat and all beings he cares for are healthy.



Outline

Summary

- RDF Schema
  - Resources, classes, properties, ...
  - Sub-classes, domain, range, ...
  - Semantics and entailment
- OWL
  - OWL Lite, OWL DL, OWL Full
  - OWL in RDF

Pointers to further reading

- Baader, Franz; Horrocks, Ian; Sattler, Ulrike (2005). Description Logics as Ontology Languages for the Semantic Web. In Hutter, Dieter; Stephan, Werner. Mechanizing Mathematical Reasoning: Essays in Honor of Jörg H. Siekmann on the Occasion of His 60th Birthday. Heidelberg, DE: Springer Berlin. ISBN 978-3-540-25051-7.
- Hitzler, Pascal; Krötzsch, Markus; Rudolph, Sebastian (2009-08-25). Foundations of Semantic Web Technologies. CRCPress. ISBN 1-4200-9050-X.
- Patel-Schneider, Peter F.; Motik, Boris (2009-10-27). OWL 2 Web Ontology Language Mapping to RDF Graphs. `http://www.w3.org/TR/2009/REC-owl2-mapping-to-rdf-20091027/`